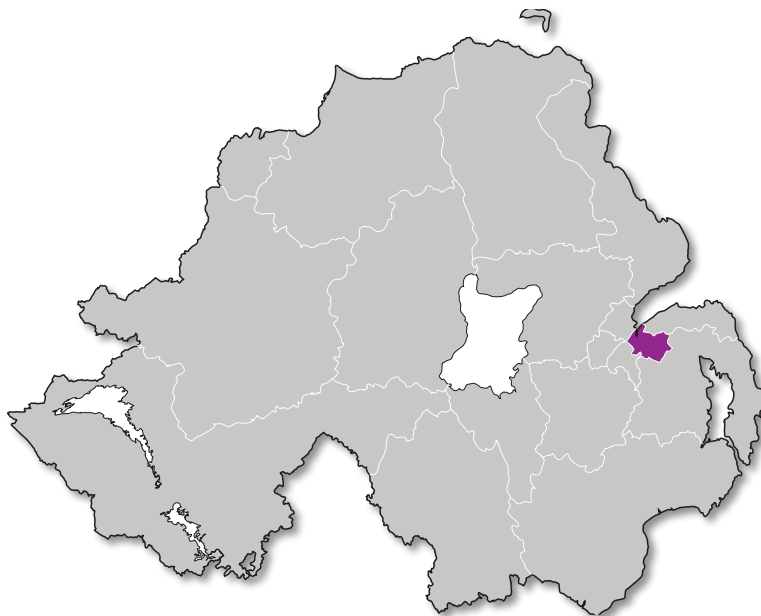




Northern Ireland  
Assembly

# Constituency Profile

## Belfast East - December 2012





## About this Report

Welcome to the 2012 statistical profile of the Constituency of Belfast East produced by the Research and Information Service (RaIS) of the Northern Ireland Assembly.

The data contained in this report has been extracted from NISRA's Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS – follow the link from [www.nisra.gov.uk](http://www.nisra.gov.uk)) and directly from government websites.

The report includes a demographic profile of Belfast East as well as key indicators of Health, Education, the Economy, Employment, Low Income, Crime and Traffic and Travel. For each indicator, this profile presents:

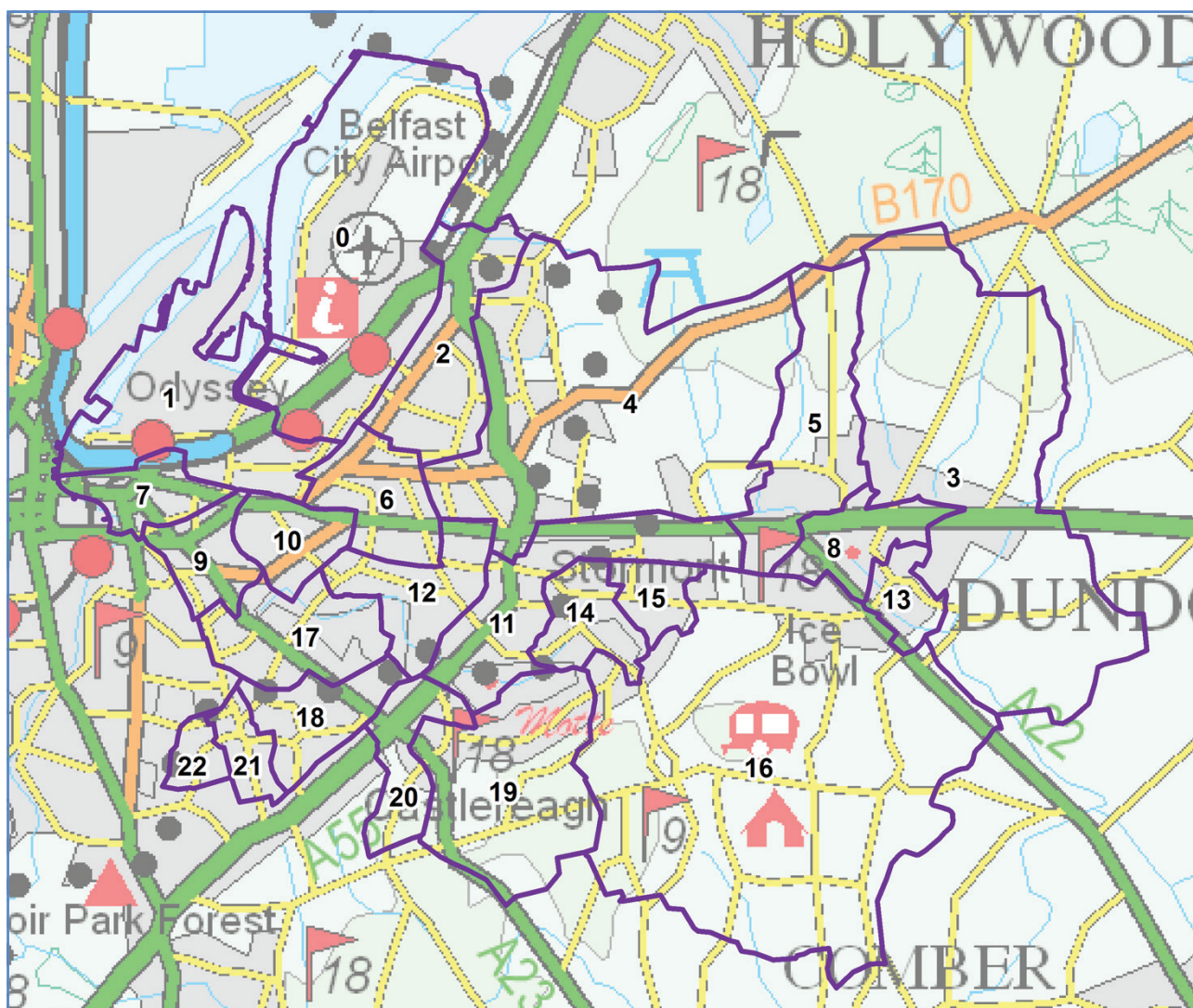
- The most up-to-date information available for Belfast East;
- How Belfast East compares with the Northern Ireland average;
- How Belfast East compares the other 17 Constituencies in Northern Ireland; and,
- Small area information, at ward level, demonstrating similarities and differences within the Constituency of Belfast East and highlighting any 'hotspots' that might exist.

Since 2011, new indicators have been added to this report, namely – children living in poverty and road traffic accidents.

The summary tables on pages iii-iv show the latest data for each indicator as well as the previous years' data and change over the period.

Please note the data presented in this report is based on the new Constituency boundaries which came into force following the May 2011 Assembly elections. As such, it is comparable with the 2011 Constituency Profile but not the 2010 Profile due to boundary changes.

This report presents a statistical profile of the Constituency of Belfast East which comprises of the 23 wards as shown overleaf.



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

## Summary Statistical Profile of Belfast East

**Please note:** The figures below for previous years may differ slightly from contained in the previous constituency profile due to updates or revisions, for example, when updated mid-year estimates are produced. Latest years figures correct as of 21/12/2012.

### Demographic Profile

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Population Size (no.)	At June 2010	90,402	89,933	469
Proportion of population aged 0-15 (% children)	At June 2010	18.5	18.5	0
Proportion of population aged 16-64M/59F(% working age persons)	At June 2010	61.3	61.2	0.1
Proportion of population aged 65M/60F+ (% older persons)	At June 2010	20.2	20.3	-0.1

### Health

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Life expectancy of males (years)	2008-2010	75.5	75.2	0.3
Life expectancy of females (years)	2008-2010	80.3	80.4	-0.1
Age standardised death due to cancer per 100,000 persons	2006-2010	124	122	2
Age standardised death due to respiratory disease per 100,000 persons	2006-2010	33	30	3
Age standardised death due to circulatory disease per 100,000 persons	2006-2010	78	81	-3
New incidences of cancer excluding non-melanoma skin cancer per 100,000 persons	2010	522	508	14
Proportion of population in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit (%)	At Feb 2012	15.6	15.5	0.1
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	2010	6.5	4.9	1.6

### Education

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Proportion of school leavers achieving at least two A-levels or equivalent	2010/2011	52.2	51.4	0.8
Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs (A*-C) or equivalent	2010/2011	68.3	68.2	0.1
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Further Education	2009/2010	9.3	8.5	0.8
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	2009/2010	3.9	3.4	0.5

### The economy

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Invest NI Assistance (£ million)	2011/2012	13.27	28.62	-15.35
Proportion of Invest NI Enterprise Development Programme participants who subsequently started a business	2010/2011	54.0	63.3	-9.3

### Employment

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
No. of confirmed redundancies	2011	163	367	-204
Unemployment claimant count (%)	2011	4.7	4.2	0.5

### Low income

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Proportion of people claiming benefits (%)	April 2012	40.3	38.4	1.9
Proportion of people claiming income support (%)	Feb 2012	6.6	7.2	-0.6
Proportion of people claiming housing benefit (%)	June 2012	12.4	12.0	0.4
Proportion of children living in poverty (%)	Aug 2010	21.8	-	-

### Crime

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000 persons	2011/2012	5,816	5,758	58
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	2011/2012	3,644	4,648	-1004

### Traffic and Travel

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	2011/2012	351	324	27
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	2011/2012	574	465	109

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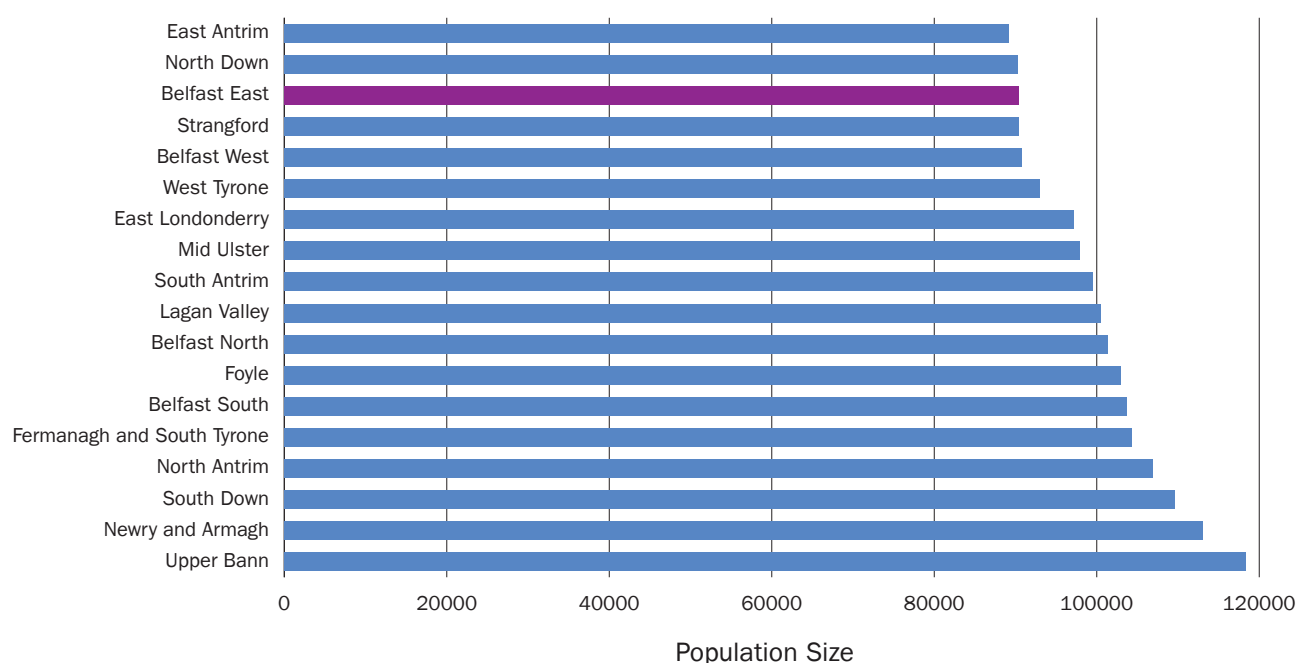
## Demographic profile of Belfast East

As at June 2010, there were an estimated 90,402 persons living in Belfast East representing 5.0% of the Northern Ireland population. Belfast East is the Constituency with the 3rd lowest estimated population.

An estimated 18.5% of the Belfast East population were children aged 0-15 years, lower than the Northern Ireland average of 21.2%. Older persons<sup>1</sup> represented 20.2% of the Belfast East population, higher than the Northern Ireland average of 17.1%.

The population of Belfast East has increased by 0.5% since June 2009 whereas the Northern Ireland average increased by 0.6% over the same period.

### Mid-year population estimates (total population) by Constituency, 2010



### Mid-year population estimates by gender and selected age group, Belfast East, 2010

	0-15 years		16-64M/59F		65M/60F+		All ages
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Males	8,584	19.9	28,122	65.2	6,446	14.9	43,152
Females	8,111	17.2	27,282	57.7	11,857	25.1	47,250
Persons	16,695	18.5	55,404	61.3	18,303	20.2	90,402

Source: NISRA, Demography and Methodology Branch

<sup>1</sup> Females aged 60 and over, males aged 65 and over.

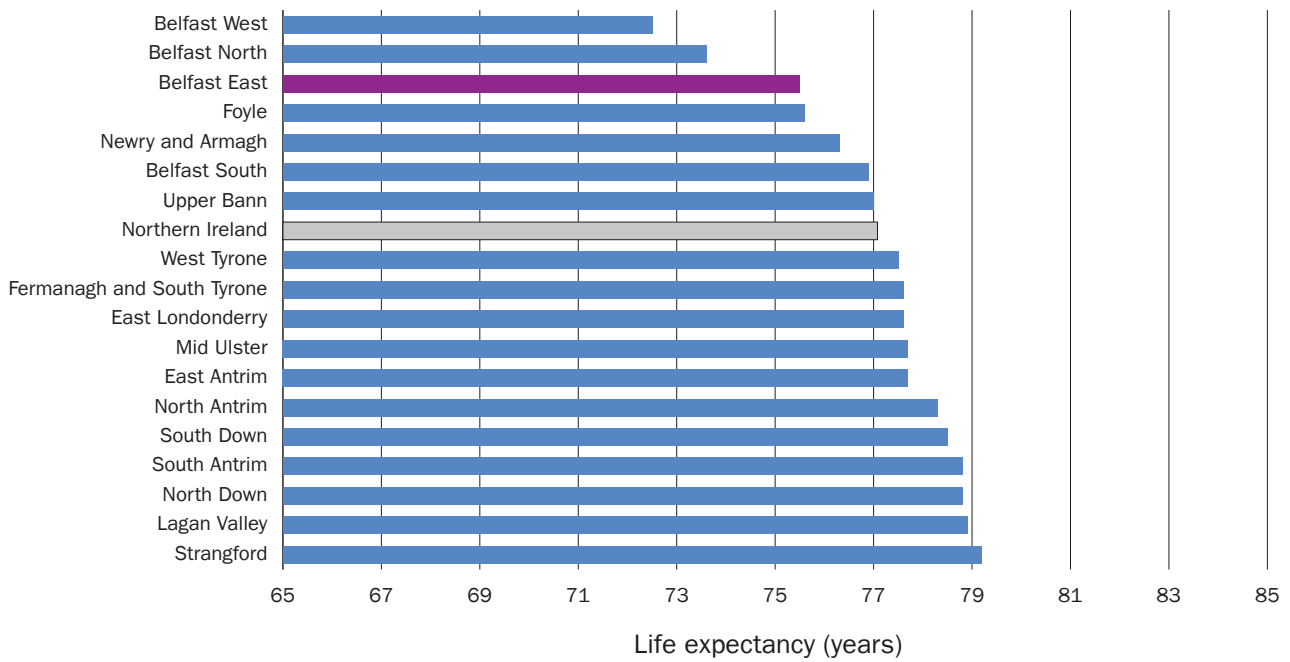
## Health – Life expectancy of males

Life expectancy at birth for males born in Belfast East (2008-2010) is estimated to be 75.5 years.

This is lower than the Northern Ireland average of 77.1 years.

The Constituency of Belfast East has the 3rd lowest male life expectancy.

### Life expectancy of males, 2008-2010



	L.E.	Rank		L.E.	Rank		L.E.	Rank
Belfast East	75.5	16	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	77.6	J 9	North Down	78.8	J 3
Belfast North	73.6	17	Foyle	75.6	15	South Antrim	78.8	J 3
Belfast South	76.9	13	Lagan Valley	78.9	2	South Down	78.5	5
Belfast West	72.5	18	Mid Ulster	77.7	J 7	Strangford	79.2	1
East Antrim	77.7	J 7	Newry and Armagh	76.3	14	Upper Bann	77.0	12
East Londonderry	77.6	J 9	North Antrim	78.3	6	West Tyrone	77.5	11

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department of Health Social Services and Public Safety)

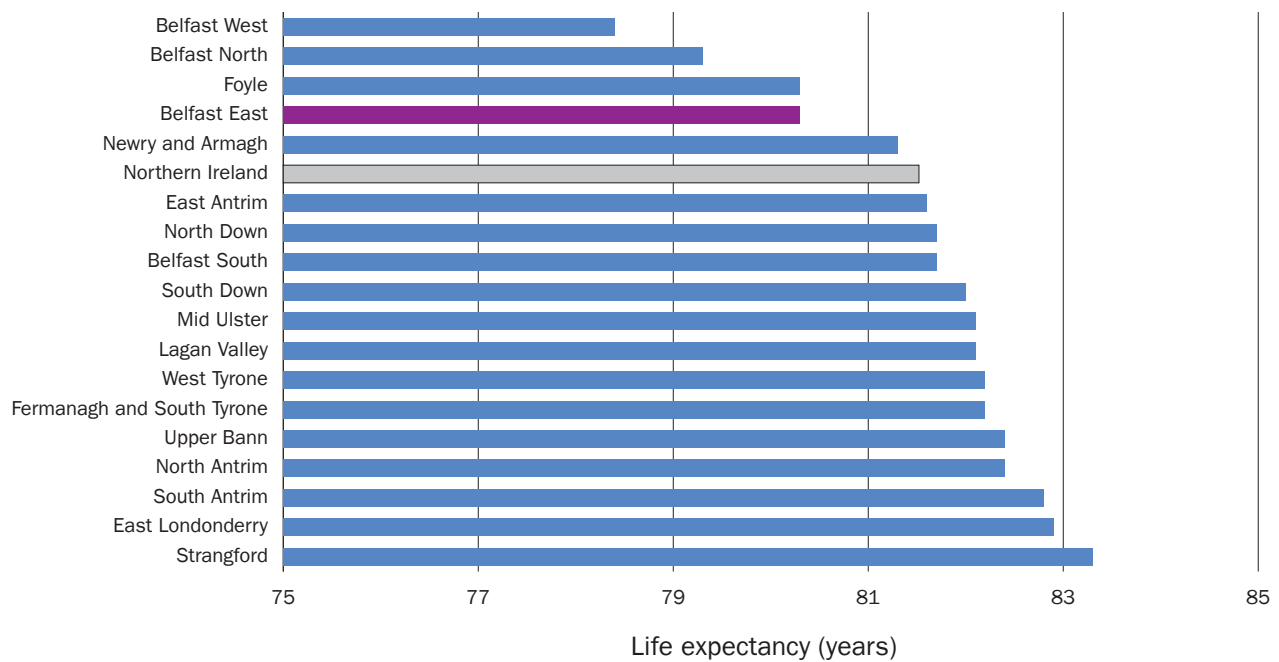
## Health – Life expectancy of females

Life expectancy at birth for females born in Belfast East (2008-2010) is estimated to be 80.3 years.

This is lower than the Northern Ireland average of 81.5 years.

The Constituency of Belfast East has the 4th lowest female life expectancy.

### Life expectancy of females, 2008-2010



	L.E.	Rank		L.E.	Rank		L.E.	Rank
Belfast East	80.3	J 15	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	82.2	J 6	North Down	81.7	J 11
Belfast North	79.3	17	Foyle	80.3	J 15	South Antrim	82.8	3
Belfast South	81.7	J 11	Lagan Valley	82.1	J 8	South Down	82.0	10
Belfast West	78.4	18	Mid Ulster	82.1	J 8	Strangford	83.3	1
East Antrim	81.6	13	Newry and Armagh	81.3	14	Upper Bann	82.4	J 4
East Londonderry	82.9	2	North Antrim	82.4	J 4	West Tyrone	82.2	J 6

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department of Health Social Services and Public Safety)

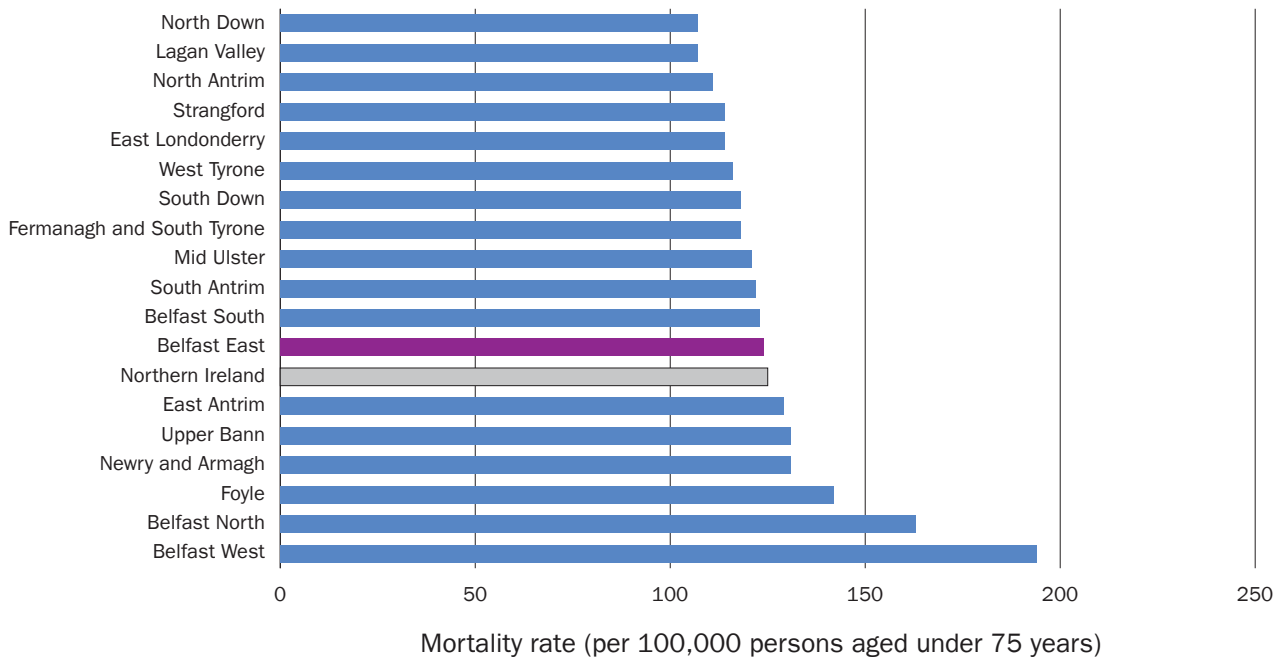
## Health – Standardised mortality rate for cancer

The age standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2006-2010) in Belfast East was 247 per 100,000 persons. The age standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2006-2010) for those aged under 75 years was 124 per 100,000 persons in Belfast East.

The age standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2006-2010) for those aged under 75 years in Belfast East was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 125 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast East had the 7th highest age standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2006-2010) for those aged under 75 years.

### Age standardised cancer mortality rate per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years, 2006-2010



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	124	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	118	J 11	North Down	107	J 17
Belfast North	163	2	Foyle	142	3	South Antrim	122	9
Belfast South	123	8	Lagan Valley	107	J 17	South Down	118	J 11
Belfast West	194	1	Mid Ulster	121	10	Strangford	114	J 14
East Antrim	129	6	Newry and Armagh	131	J 4	Upper Bann	131	J 4
East Londonderry	114	J 14	North Antrim	111	16	West Tyrone	116	13

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department of Health Social Services and Public Safety)

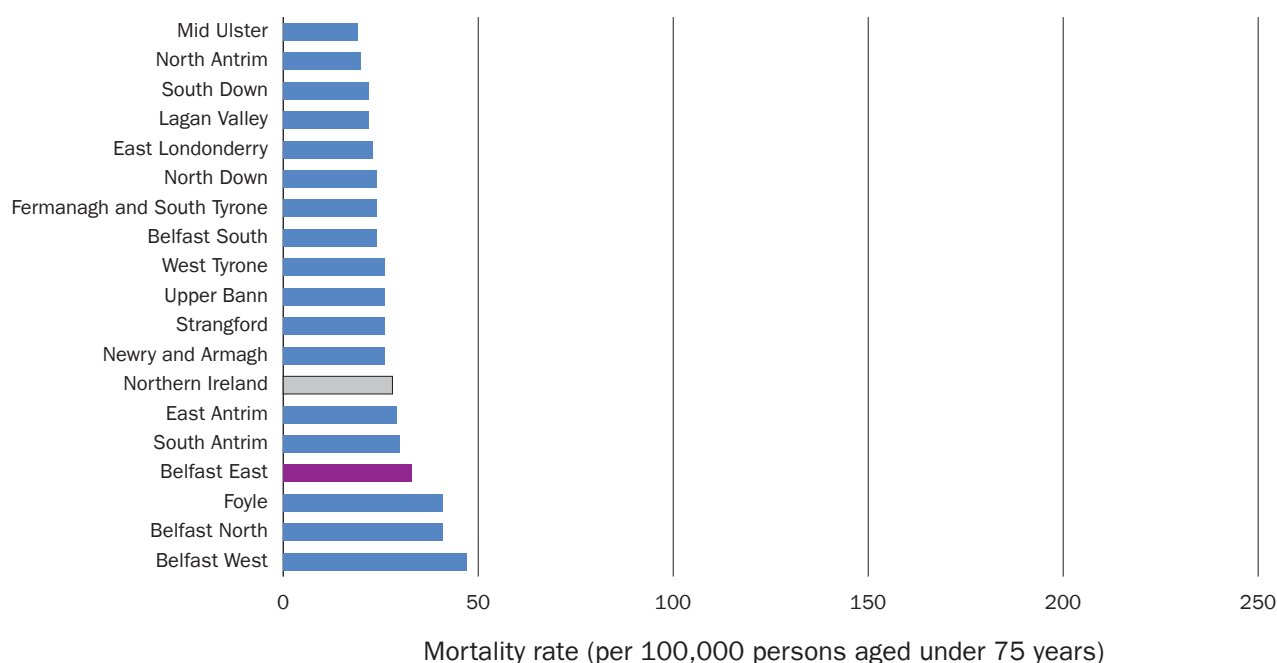
## Health – Standardised mortality rate for respiratory disease

The age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2006-2010) for those aged under 75 years was 33 per 100,000 persons in Belfast East (140 per 100,000 persons for all ages).

The age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2006-2010) for those aged under 75 years in Belfast East was higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 28 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast East had the 4th highest age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2006-2010) for those aged under 75 years.

### Age standardised respiratory disease mortality rate per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years, 2006-2010



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	33	4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	24	J 11	North Down	24	J 11
Belfast North	41	J 2	Foyle	41	J 2	South Antrim	30	5
Belfast South	24	J 11	Lagan Valley	22	J 15	South Down	22	J 15
Belfast West	47	1	Mid Ulster	19	18	Strangford	26	J 7
East Antrim	29	6	Newry and Armagh	26	J 7	Upper Bann	26	J 7
East Londonderry	23	14	North Antrim	20	17	West Tyrone	26	J 7

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department of Health Social Services and Public Safety)

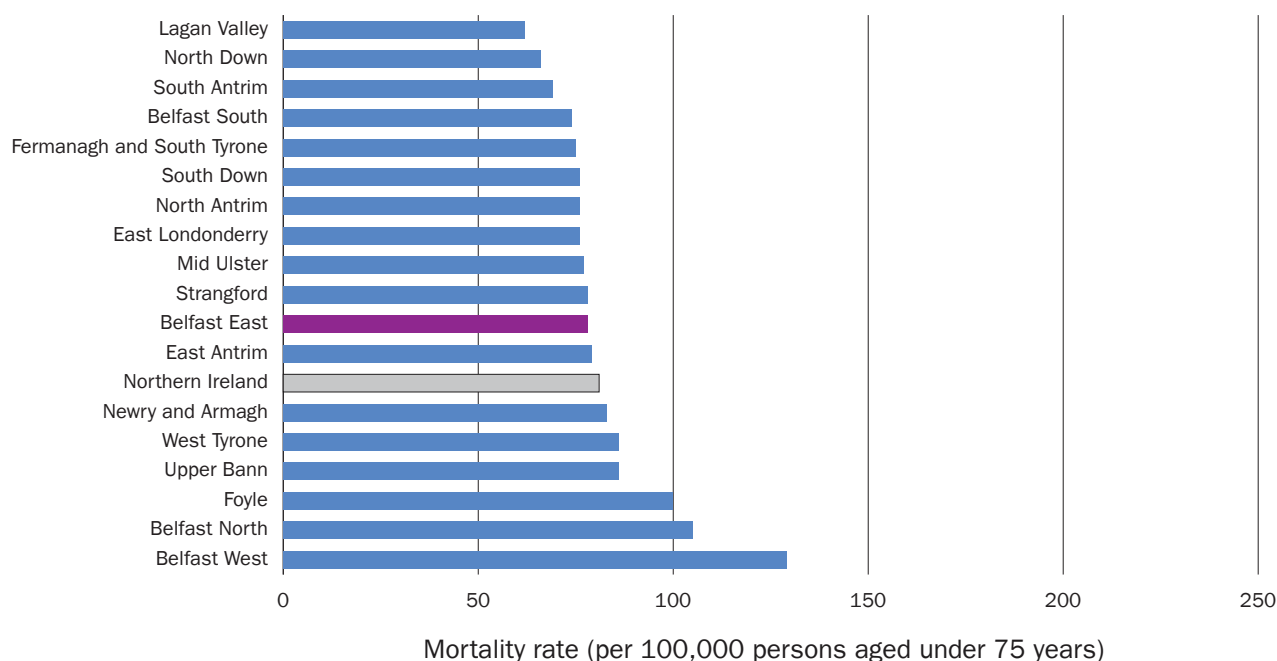
## Health – Standardised mortality rate for circulatory disease

The age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2006-2010) for those aged under 75 years was 78 per 100,000 persons in Belfast East (302 per 100,000 persons for all ages).

The age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2006-2010) for those aged under 75 years in Belfast East was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 81 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast East had the joint 8th highest age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2006-2010) for those aged under 75 years.

### Age standardised circulatory disease mortality rate per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years, 2006-2010



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	78	J 8	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	75	14	North Down	66	17
Belfast North	105	2	Foyle	100	3	South Antrim	69	16
Belfast South	74	15	Lagan Valley	62	18	South Down	76	J 11
Belfast West	129	1	Mid Ulster	77	10	Strangford	78	J 8
East Antrim	79	7	Newry and Armagh	83	6	Upper Bann	86	J 4
East Londonderry	76	J 11	North Antrim	76	J 11	West Tyrone	86	J 4

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department of Health Social Services and Public Safety)

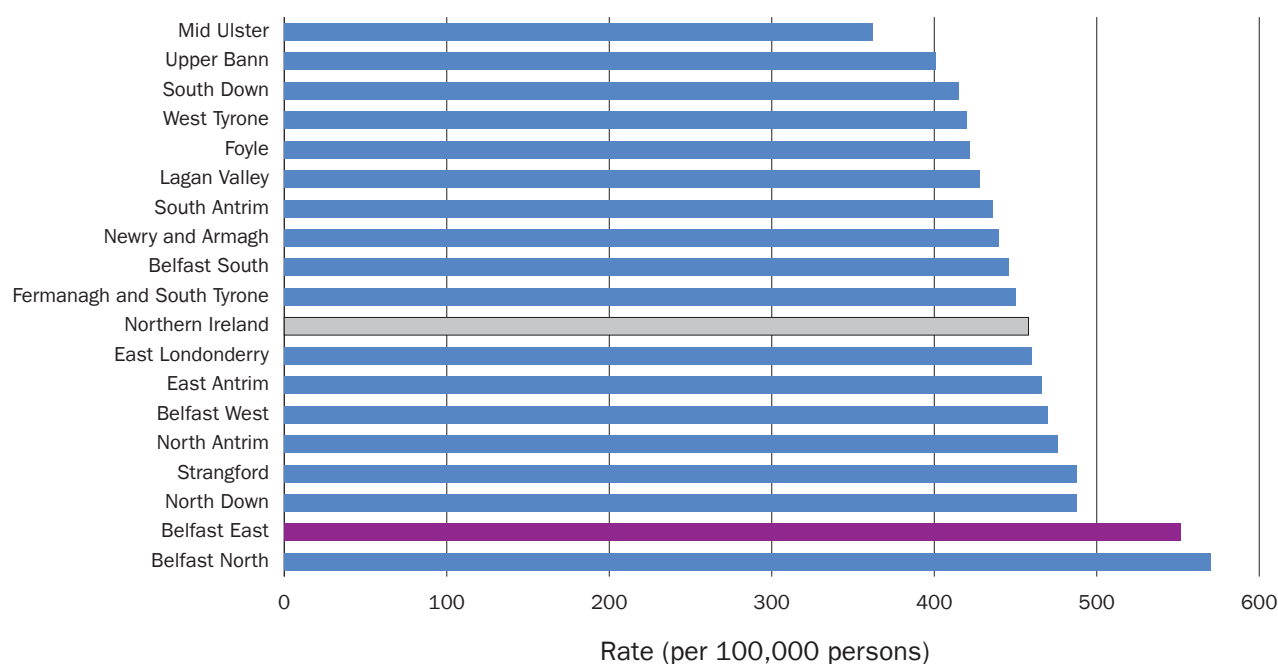
## Health – Incidence of new cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer)

In 2010, there were 499 new incidents of cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) diagnosed in Belfast East. This equates to a rate of 522 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of new cancer diagnosis was higher for Belfast East than the Northern Ireland rate of 458 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast East had the 2nd highest new cancer incidence rate per 100,000 persons.

### Incidence of new cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) per 100,000 persons, 2010



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	552	2	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	450	9	North Down	488	J 3
Belfast North	570	1	Foyle	422	14	South Antrim	436	12
Belfast South	446	10	Lagan Valley	428	13	South Down	415	16
Belfast West	470	6	Mid Ulster	362	18	Strangford	488	J 3
East Antrim	466	7	Newry and Armagh	440	11	Upper Bann	401	17
East Londonderry	460	8	North Antrim	476	5	West Tyrone	420	15

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Northern Ireland Cancer Registry)

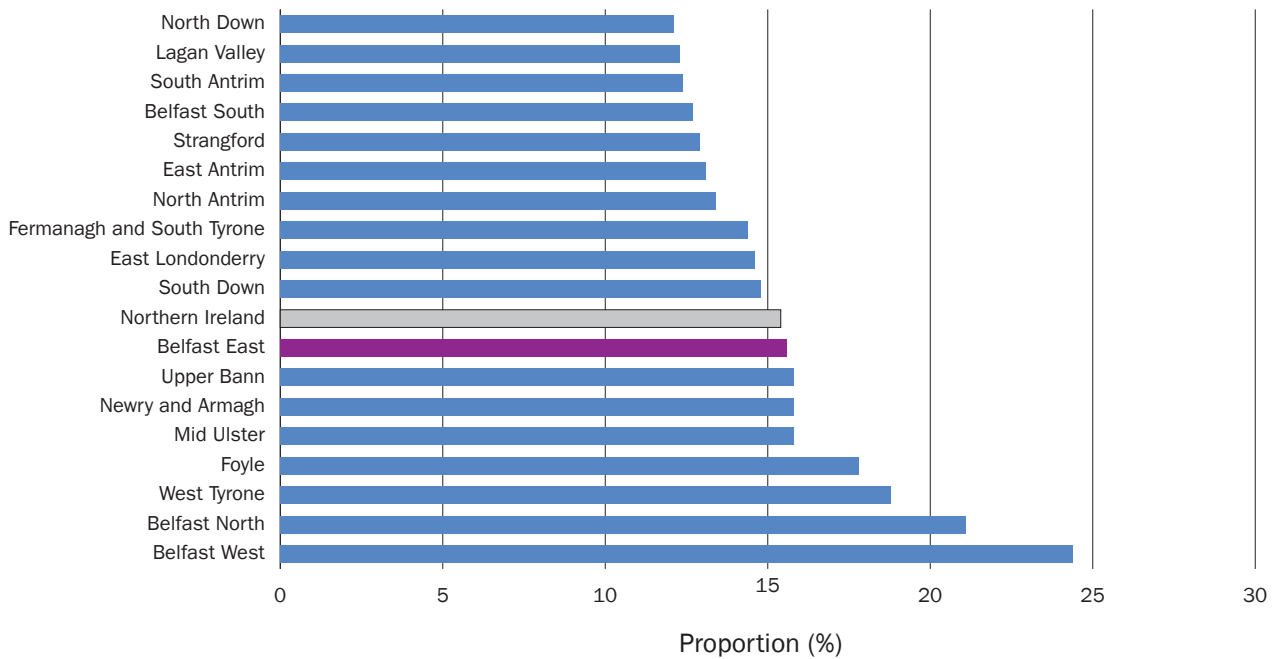
## Health – People in receipt of disability-related benefits

As at February 2012, there were 14,110 people, or 15.6% of all constituents, in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit in Belfast East.

There was little difference (0.2%) in the proportion of people living in Belfast East who were in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit and the Northern Ireland average of 15.4%.

Belfast East had the 8th highest proportion of disability-related benefit recipients.

### Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit, as at February 2012



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	15.6	8	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	14.4	11	North Down	12.1	18
Belfast North	21.1	2	Foyle	17.8	4	South Antrim	12.4	16
Belfast South	12.7	15	Lagan Valley	12.3	17	South Down	14.8	9
Belfast West	24.4	1	Mid Ulster	15.8	J 5	Strangford	12.9	14
East Antrim	13.1	13	Newry and Armagh	15.8	J 5	Upper Bann	15.8	J 5
East Londonderry	14.6	10	North Antrim	13.4	12	West Tyrone	18.8	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 Ballymacarrett (26.0%, 1,250 recipients), The Mount (22.7%, 1,140 recipients) and Enler (21.3%, 520 recipients). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Stormont (9.1%, 490 recipients), Gilnahirk (10.1%, 250 recipients) and Dundonald (11.4%, 370 recipients).

### Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit, as at February 2012

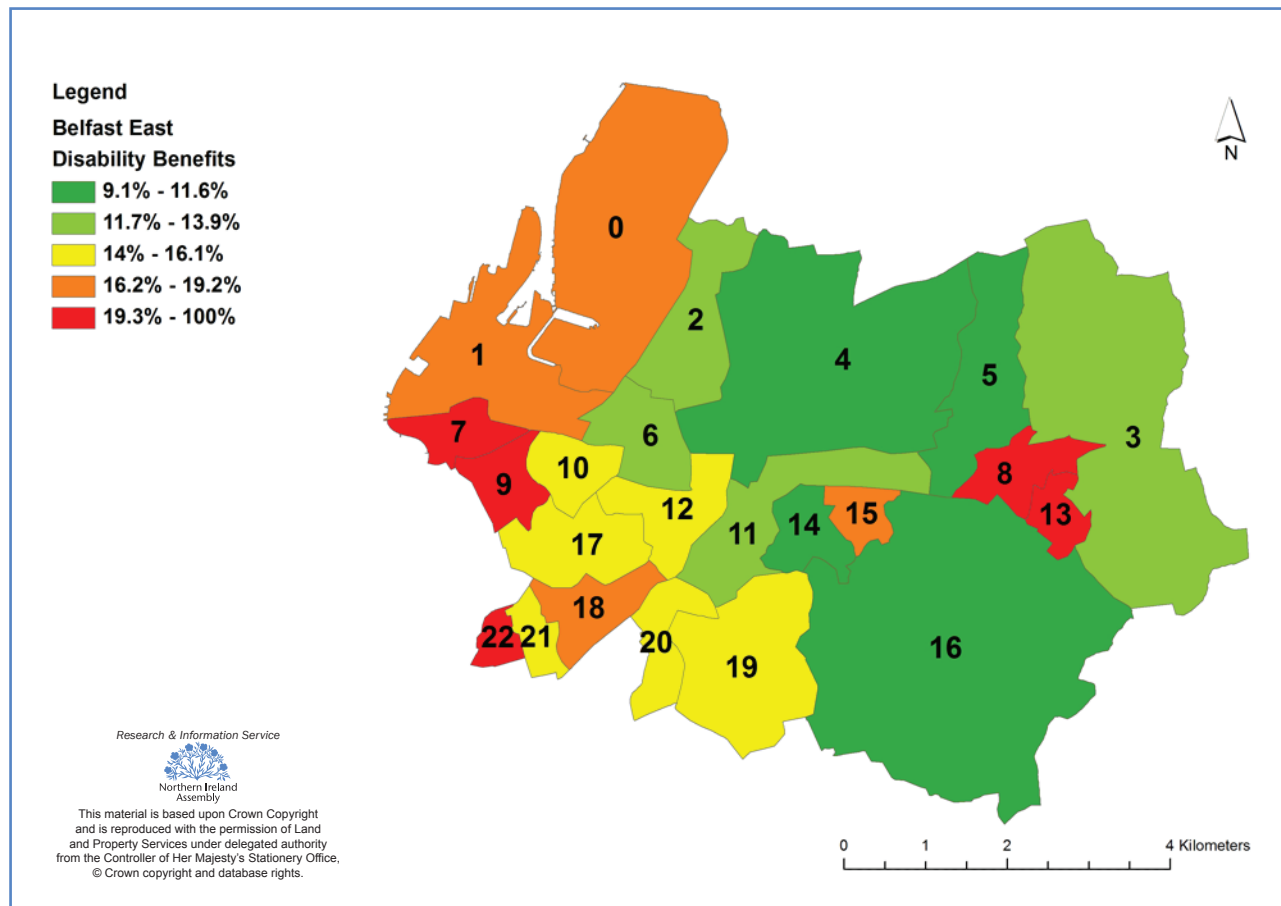
Ward	No. of People in receipt of disability-related benefits <sup>2</sup>	Per cent of Ward Population	Ward <sup>3</sup>	No. of People in receipt of disability-related benefits	Per cent of Ward Population
Ballyhackamore	670	11.9	Graham's Bridge	510	20.1
Ballyhanwood	350	11.6	Island	940	18.9
Ballymacarrett	1,250	26.0	Knock	670	14.5
Belmont	810	13.4	Lisnasharragh	390	18.4
Bloomfield	880	16.0	Lower Braniel	400	15.2
Carrowreagh	570	13.8	Orangefield	780	14.0
Cherryvalley	700	12.3	Stormont	490	9.1
Cregagh	460	20.5	Sydenham	850	17.6
Downshire	380	14.7	The Mount	1,140	22.7
Dundonald	370	11.4	Tullycarnet	410	16.2
Enler	520	21.3	Upper Braniel	340	14.5
Gilnahirk	250	10.1			

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

2 Disability benefits include Attendance Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance.

3 Percentage of ward population calculated using the 2010 Mid-year Estimates.

Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit, as at February 2012



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

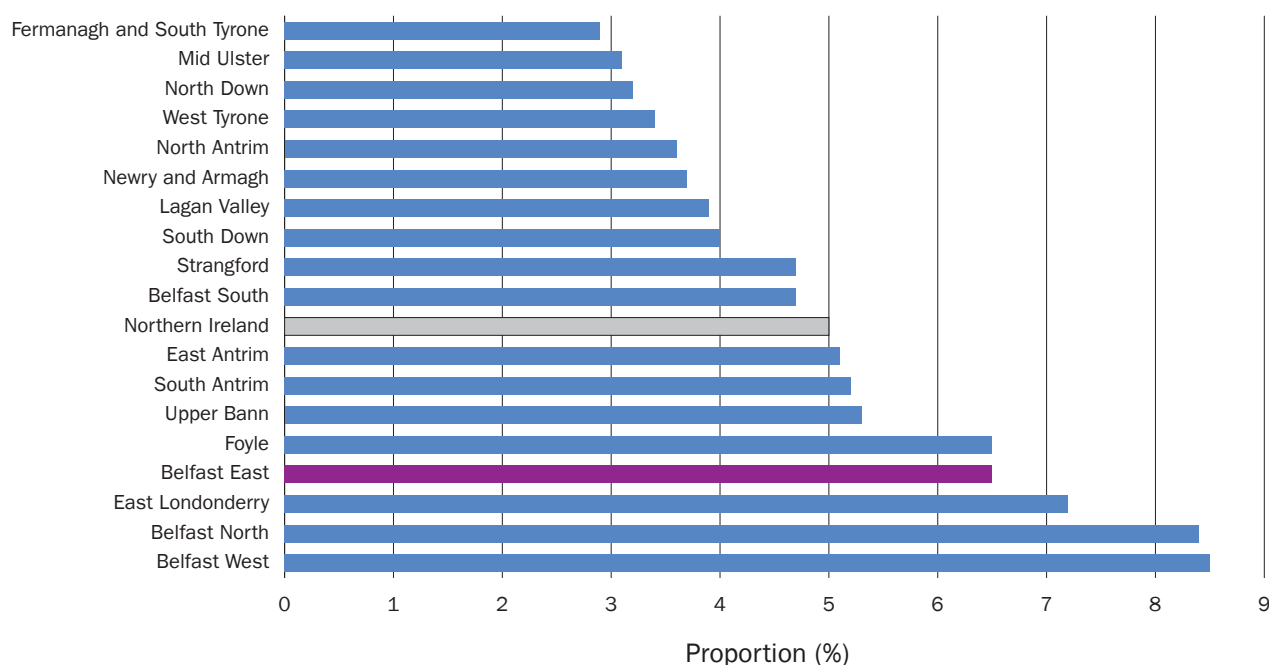
## Health – Births to teenage mothers

In 2010, there were 79 births to teenage mothers in Belfast East. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 6.5% of all births in the Constituency in that year. This was higher than 2009 when 4.9% of all births were to teenage mothers.

A higher proportion of births were to teenage mothers in Belfast East in 2010 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 5.0%.

The Constituency of Belfast East had the joint 4th highest proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (ranked 4 out of 18, highest to lowest).

### Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers, 2010



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	6.5	J 4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2.9	18	North Down	3.2	16
Belfast North	8.4	2	Foyle	6.5	J 4	South Antrim	5.2	7
Belfast South	4.7	J 9	Lagan Valley	3.9	12	South Down	4.0	11
Belfast West	8.5	1	Mid Ulster	3.1	17	Strangford	4.7	J 9
East Antrim	5.1	8	Newry and Armagh	3.7	13	Upper Bann	5.3	6
East Londonderry	7.2	3	North Antrim	3.6	14	West Tyrone	3.4	15

Source: NISRA, NINIS (General Register Office)

## Health – Disease prevalence (Quality Outcomes Framework)

As at 31 March 2012, there was a higher prevalence of coronary heart disease, stroke, hypertension, diabetes mellitus and chronic kidney disease amongst patients whose GP practice is located in the Belfast East area compared to GP practices across all of Northern Ireland.

### Disease Prevalence per 1,000 patients as reported through Quality Outcome Framework, 2012

	Belfast East Patients		All Northern Ireland Patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Coronary Heart Disease	4,947	46.46	74,788	39.4
Heart Failure	787	7.39	14,263	7.51
Stroke	2,273	21.35	33,842	17.83
Hypertension	14,153	132.91	241,783	127.38
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	1,969	18.49	32,973	17.37
Hypothyroid	3,705	34.79	64,502	33.98
Cancer	1,920	18.03	30,702	16.18
Mental Health	1,065	10.00	15,709	8.28
Asthma	6,271	58.89	113,518	59.81
Dementia	859	8.07	11,882	6.26
Atrial Fibrillation	1,764	16.57	27,213	14.34
Obesity (Patients aged 16+)	9,489	108.68	167,150	110.30
Diabetes Mellitus (Patients aged 17+)	4,797	55.71	75,837	50.87
Epilepsy (Patients aged 18+)	904	10.65	14,885	10.15
Chronic Kidney Disease (patients aged 18+)	4,006	47.18	62,238	42.46
Learning Disabilities (Patients aged 18+)	463	5.45	9,427	6.43

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

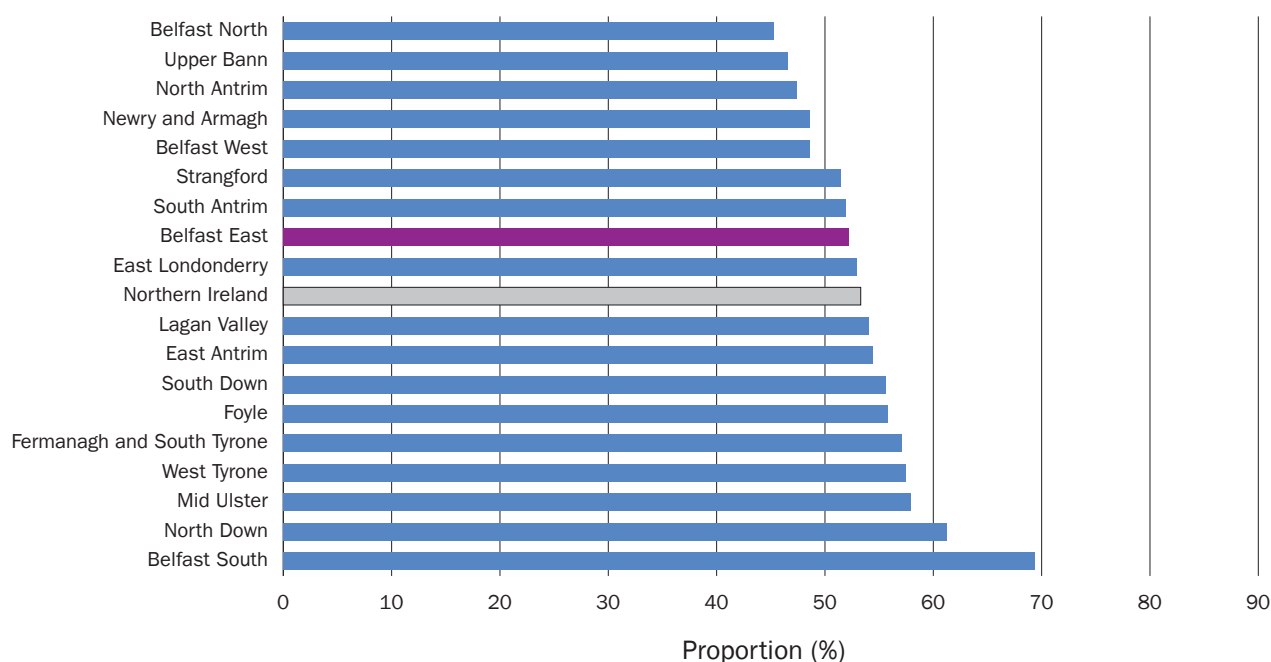
## Education – School leavers achieving at least two A-levels

In 2010/11, 52.2% of Belfast East school leavers achieved at least two A-levels.

A lower proportion of Belfast East pupils left school with at least two A-levels in 2010/11 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 53.3%.

Belfast East was the Constituency with the 8th lowest proportion of school leavers achieving at least two A-levels.

### Proportion of school leavers achieving at least two A-levels or equivalent, 2010/11



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	52.2	11	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	57.1	5	North Down	61.2	2
Belfast North	45.3	18	Foyle	55.8	6	South Antrim	51.9	12
Belfast South	69.4	1	Lagan Valley	54.0	9	South Down	55.6	7
Belfast West	48.6	J 14	Mid Ulster	57.9	3	Strangford	51.5	13
East Antrim	54.4	8	Newry and Armagh	48.6	J 14	Upper Bann	46.6	17
East Londonderry	52.9	10	North Antrim	47.4	16	West Tyrone	57.5	4

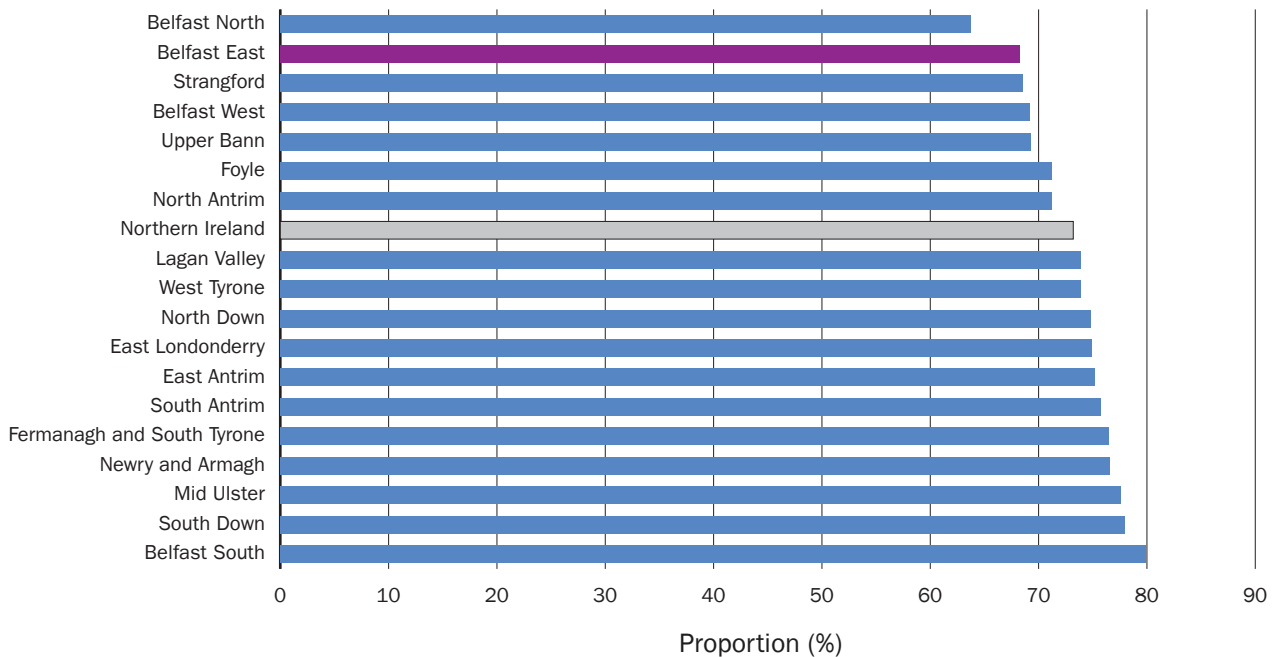
Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department of Education)

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

In 2010/11, 68.3% of Belfast East school leavers achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent. A lower proportion of Belfast East school leavers achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 73.2%.

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

### Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent, 2010/11



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	68.3	17	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	76.5	5	North Down	74.8	9
Belfast North	63.7	18	Foyle	71.2	J 12	South Antrim	75.7	6
Belfast South	79.9	1	Lagan Valley	73.9	J 10	South Down	78.0	2
Belfast West	69.2	15	Mid Ulster	77.6	3	Strangford	68.5	16
East Antrim	75.2	7	Newry and Armagh	76.6	4	Upper Bann	69.3	14
East Londonderry	74.9	8	North Antrim	71.2	J 12	West Tyrone	73.9	J 10

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department of Education)

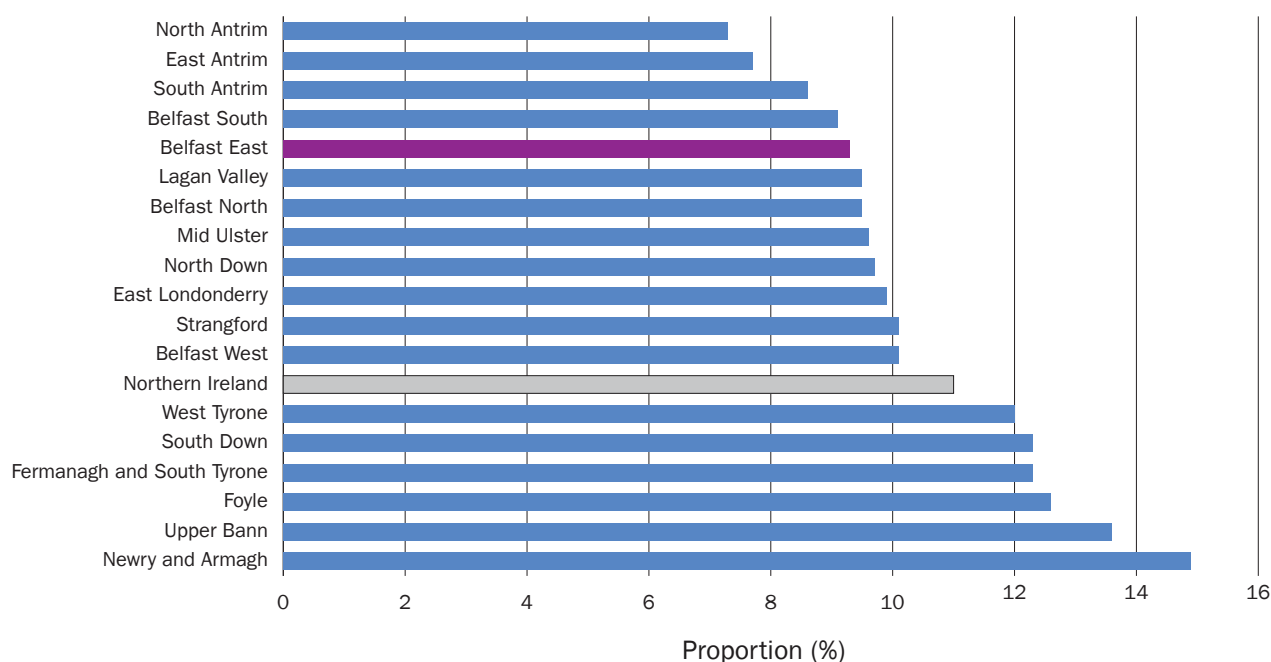
## Education – Participation in Further Education

In 2009/10, there were 6,850 students from Belfast East enrolled in further education. This equates to 9.3% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in further education.

A lower proportion of Belfast East constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled in further education in 2009/10 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 11.0%.

Belfast East had the 5th 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, 2009/10



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	9.3	14	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	12.3	J 4	North Down	9.7	10
Belfast North	9.5	J 12	Foyle	12.6	3	South Antrim	8.6	16
Belfast South	9.1	15	Lagan Valley	9.5	J 12	South Down	12.3	J 4
Belfast West	10.1	J 7	Mid Ulster	9.6	11	Strangford	10.1	J 7
East Antrim	7.7	17	Newry and Armagh	14.9	1	Upper Bann	13.6	2
East Londonderry	9.9	9	North Antrim	7.3	18	West Tyrone	12.0	6

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

## Education – Participation in Further Education at ward level

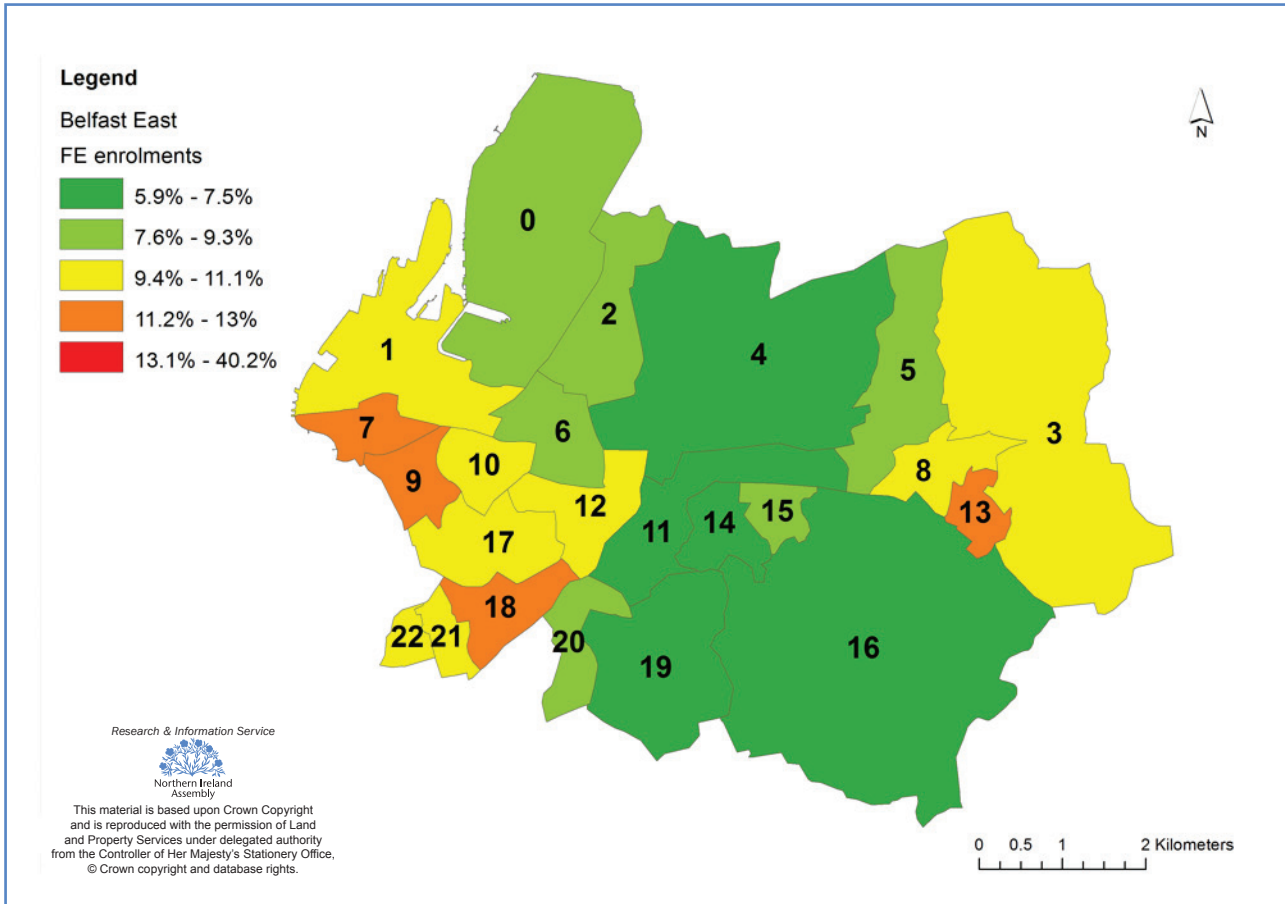
The highest proportion of people enrolled in further education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of The Mount (13.0%, 525 enrolments), Ballymacarrett (12.7 %, 480 enrolments) and Lisnasharragh (11.4%, 200 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Stormont (5.9%, 260 enrolments), Upper Braniel (6.4%, 125 enrolments) and Ballyhanwood (6.8%, 170 enrolments).

### Proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in Further Education by Ward, 2009/10

Ward	Total FE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total FE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Ballyhackamore	415	9.0	Graham's Bridge	205	9.9
Ballyhanwood	170	6.8	Island	380	9.4
Ballymacarrett	480	12.7	Knock	380	10.1
Belmont	395	8.1	Lisnasharragh	200	11.4
Bloomfield	460	10.1	Lower Braniel	170	7.7
Carrowreagh	335	10.2	Orangefield	455	9.9
Cherryvalley	340	7.2	Stormont	260	5.9
Cregagh	195	10.6	Sydenham	350	8.7
Downshire	230	10.9	The Mount	525	13.0
Dundonald	240	9.2	Tullycarnet	180	9.1
Enler	220	11.2	Upper Braniel	125	6.4
Gilnahirk	150	7.4			

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

Further Education Enrolments by Ward 2009/10 (as proportions of persons aged 16+)



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

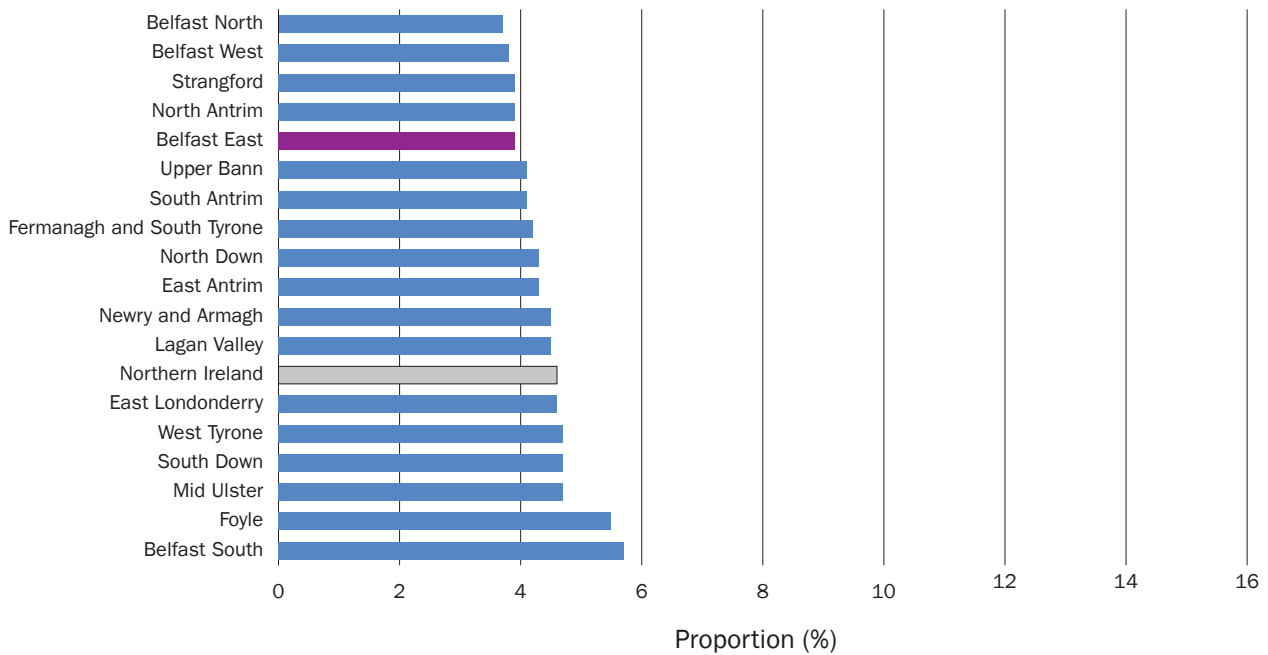
## Education – Participation in Higher Education

In 2009/10, there were 2,840 students from Belfast East enrolled in higher education. This equates to 3.9% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in higher education.

A lower proportion of Belfast East constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled in higher education in 2009/10 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.6%.

Belfast East had the joint 3rd lowest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in higher education.

### Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over, 2009/10



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	3.9	J 14	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.2	11	North Down	4.3	J 9
Belfast North	3.7	18	Foyle	5.5	2	South Antrim	4.1	J 12
Belfast South	5.7	1	Lagan Valley	4.5	J 7	South Down	4.7	J 3
Belfast West	3.8	17	Mid Ulster	4.7	J 3	Strangford	3.9	J 14
East Antrim	4.3	J 9	Newry and Armagh	4.5	J 7	Upper Bann	4.1	J 12
East Londonderry	4.6	6	North Antrim	3.9	J 14	West Tyrone	4.7	J 3

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

## Education – Participation in Higher Education at ward level

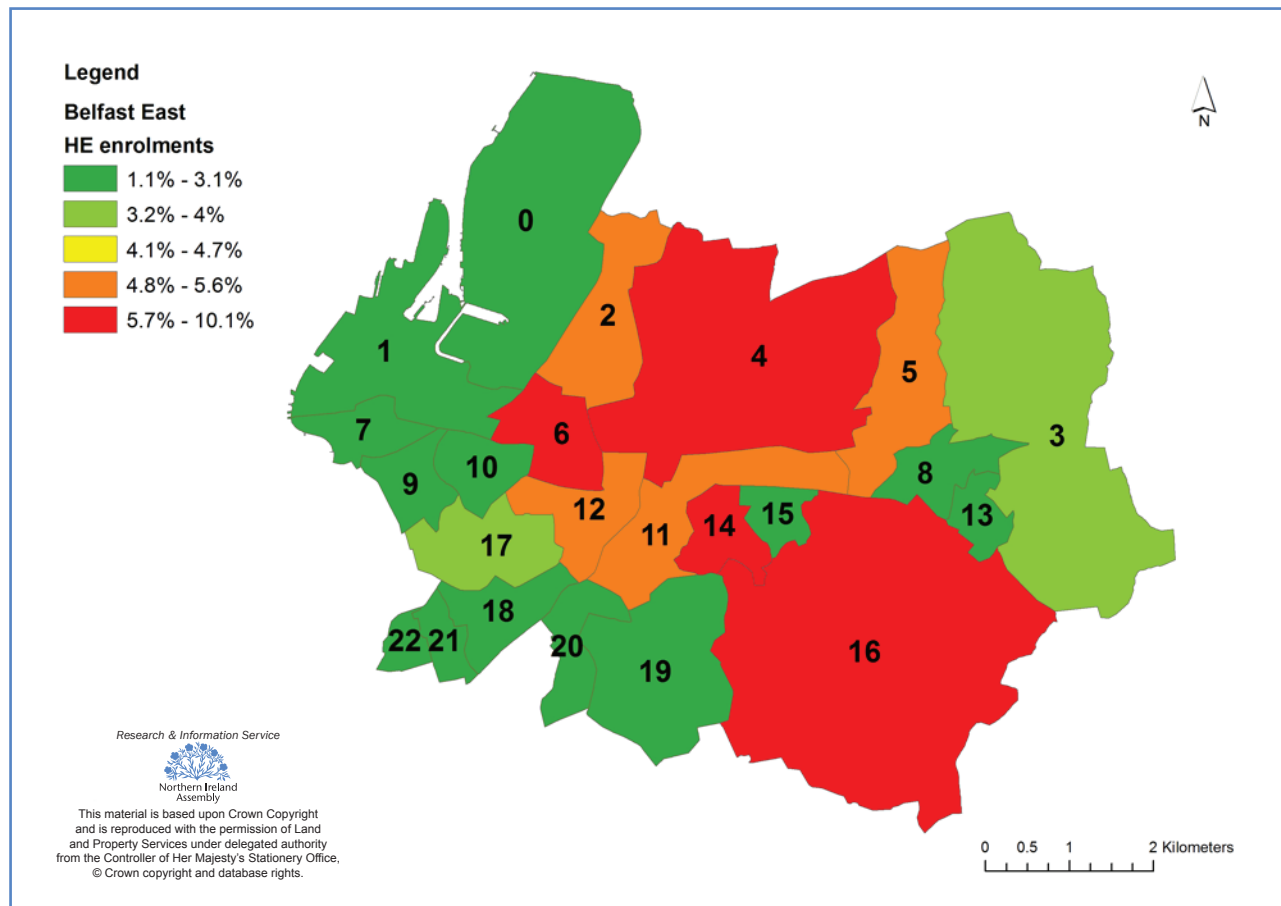
The highest proportion of people enrolled in higher education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Stormont (7.1%, 315 enrolments), Ballyhanwood (6.0%, 150 enrolments) and Gilnahirk (5.9%, 120 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Cregagh (1.1%, 20 enrolments), The Mount (1.6%, 65 enrolments) and Ballymacarrett (2.0%, 75 enrolments).

### Proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in Higher Education by Ward, 2009/10

Ward	Total HE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total HE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Ballyhackamore	270	5.8	Graham's Bridge	55	2.7
Ballyhanwood	150	6.0	Island	100	2.5
Ballymacarrett	75	2.0	Knock	190	5.1
Belmont	235	4.8	Lisnasharragh	55	3.1
Bloomfield	130	2.9	Lower Braniel	65	2.9
Carrowreagh	130	4.0	Orangefield	180	3.9
Cherryvalley	240	5.1	Stormont	315	7.1
Cregagh	20	1.1	Sydenham	100	2.5
Downshire	50	2.4	The Mount	65	1.6
Dundonald	135	5.2	Tullycarnet	40	2.0
Enler	55	2.8	Upper Braniel	60	3.1
Gilnahirk	120	5.9			

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

Higher Education Enrolments by Ward 2009/10 (as proportions of persons aged 16+)



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

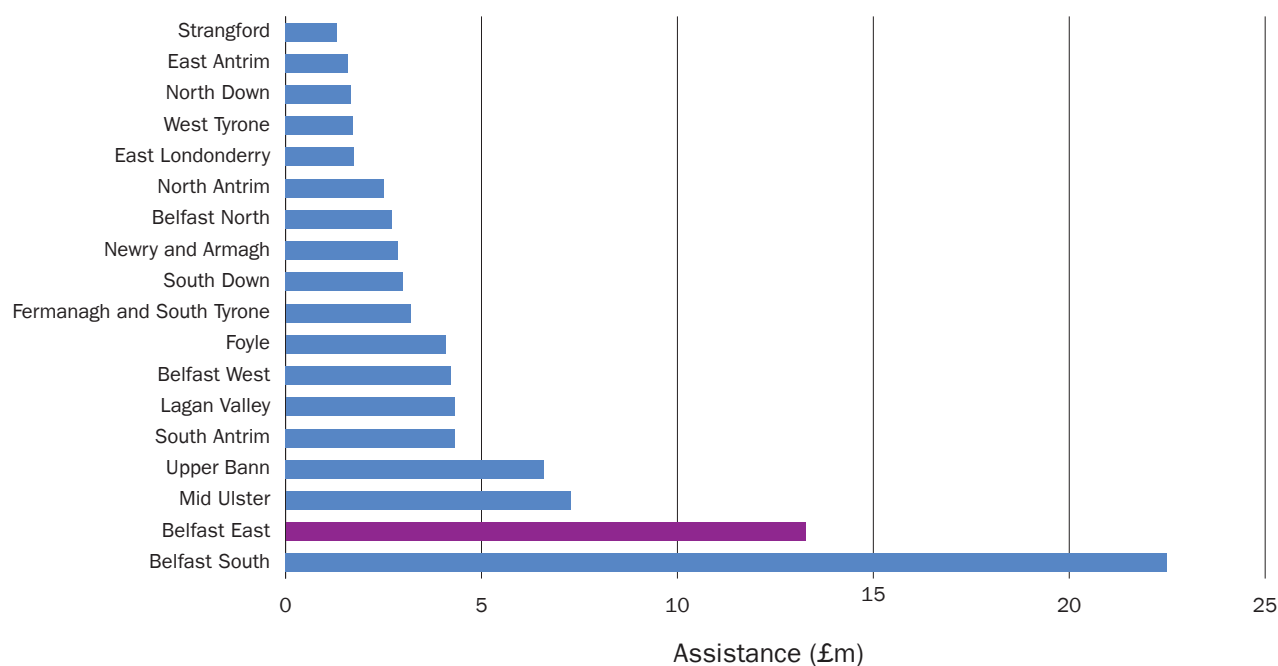
## The Economy – Invest NI Assistance

In 2011/12, Invest NI made 286 offers of investment to companies in Belfast East.

Invest NI provided £13.27 million in financial assistance to companies in Belfast East in 2011/12, accounting for 14.9% of all assistance provided by Invest NI during that period. This is lower than the £28.62 million provided to Belfast East companies in 2010/11.

Belfast East was the Constituency that received the 2nd highest amount of financial assistance in 2011/12.

### Total financial assistance (in £ million) provided by Invest NI to companies, 2011/12



	£m	Rank		£m	Rank		£m	Rank
Belfast East	13.27	2	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	3.19	9	North Down	1.67	16
Belfast North	2.72	12	Foyle	4.08	8	South Antrim	4.32	5
Belfast South	22.50	1	Lagan Valley	4.31	6	South Down	3.00	10
Belfast West	4.22	7	Mid Ulster	7.27	3	Strangford	1.32	18
East Antrim	1.59	17	Newry and Armagh	2.86	11	Upper Bann	6.59	4
East Londonderry	1.75	14	North Antrim	2.51	13	West Tyrone	1.71	15

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Invest NI)

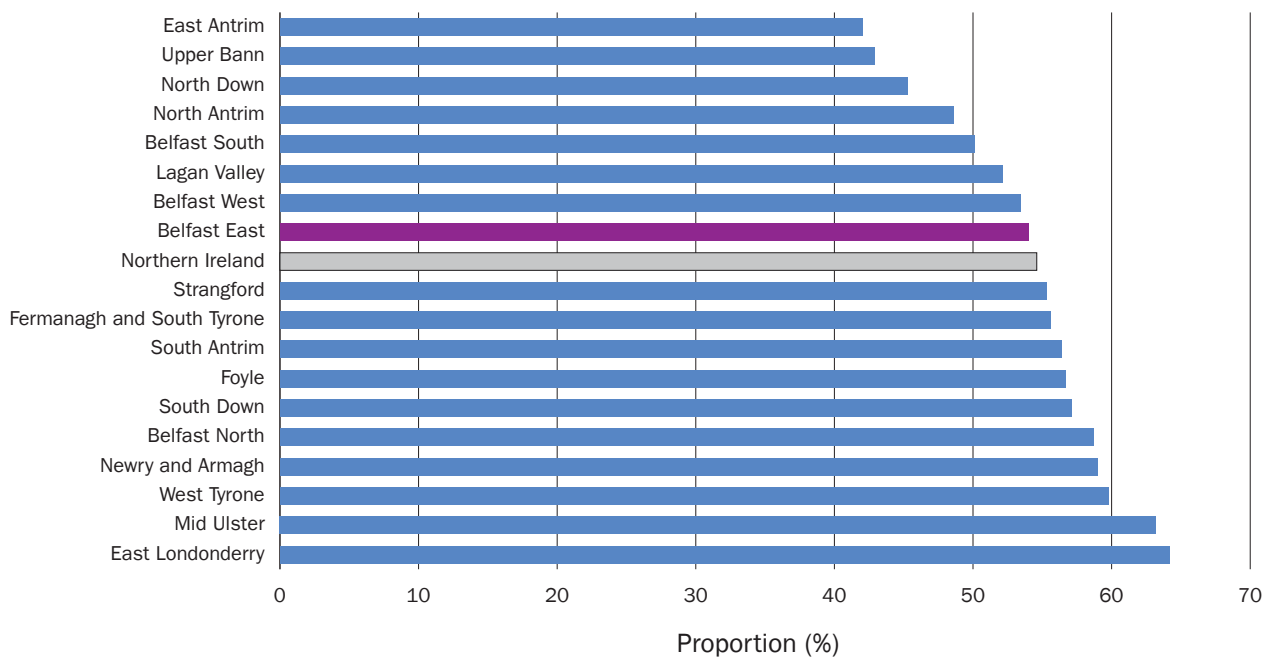
## The Economy – Invest NI Enterprise Development Programme

In 2010/11, 278 participants from Belfast East completed the Invest NI Enterprise Development Programme (EDP), more than two and a half times the 2009/10 figure of 109.

In total, 54.0% of Belfast East EDP participants subsequently started a business. There was little difference (0.6%) in the proportion of Belfast East participants who subsequently started a business and the Northern Ireland average of 54.6%.

Belfast East was the Constituency with the 8th lowest proportion of EDP participants who subsequently started a business (ranked 11 out of 18).

### Proportion of Invest NI Enterprise Development Programme participants who subsequently started a business, 2010/11



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	54.0	11	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	55.6	9	North Down	45.3	16
Belfast North	58.7	5	Foyle	56.7	7	South Antrim	56.4	8
Belfast South	50.1	14	Lagan Valley	52.1	13	South Down	57.1	6
Belfast West	53.4	12	Mid Ulster	63.2	2	Strangford	55.3	10
East Antrim	42.0	18	Newry and Armagh	59.0	4	Upper Bann	42.9	17
East Londonderry	64.2	1	North Antrim	48.6	15	West Tyrone	59.8	3

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Invest NI)

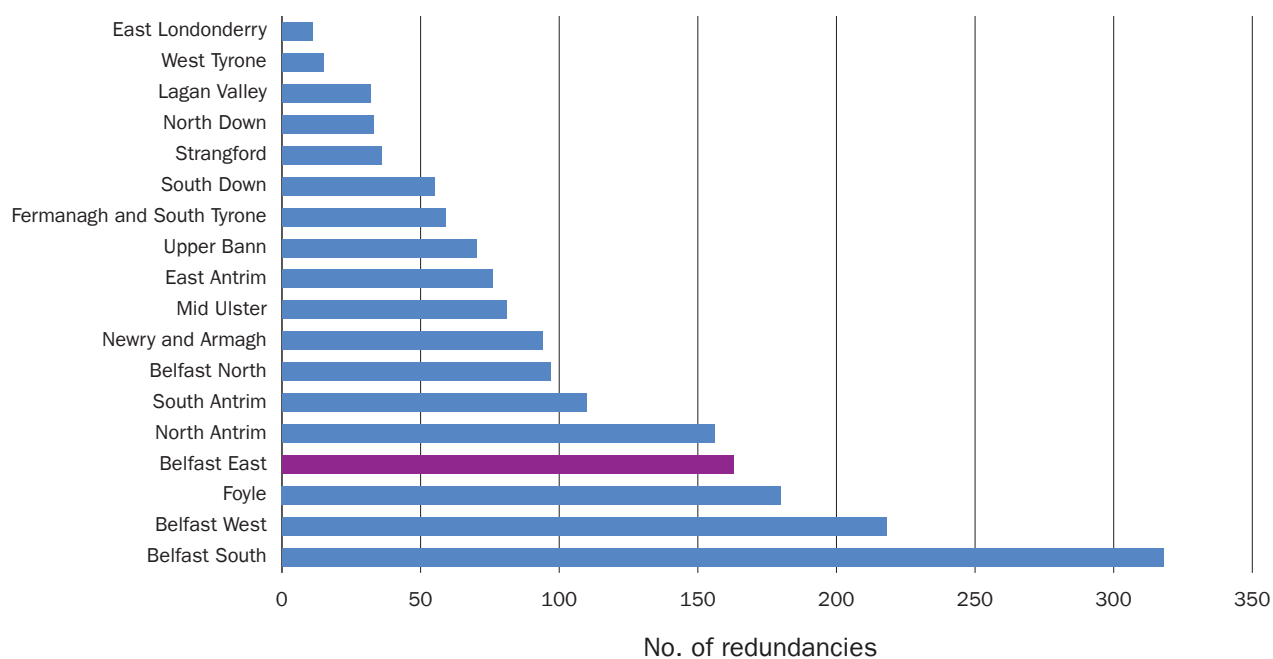
## Employment – Redundancies

In 2011, there were 163 confirmed redundancies in Belfast East.

This represents 9.0% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2011.

Belfast East had the 4th highest number of redundancies in 2011.

### Number of confirmed redundancies, 2011



	No.	Rank		No.	Rank		No.	Rank
Belfast East	163	4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	59	12	North Down	33	15
Belfast North	97	7	Foyle	180	3	South Antrim	110	6
Belfast South	318	1	Lagan Valley	32	16	South Down	55	13
Belfast West	218	2	Mid Ulster	81	9	Strangford	36	14
East Antrim	76	10	Newry and Armagh	94	8	Upper Bann	70	11
East Londonderry	11	18	North Antrim	156	5	West Tyrone	15	17

Source: NISRA, NINIS

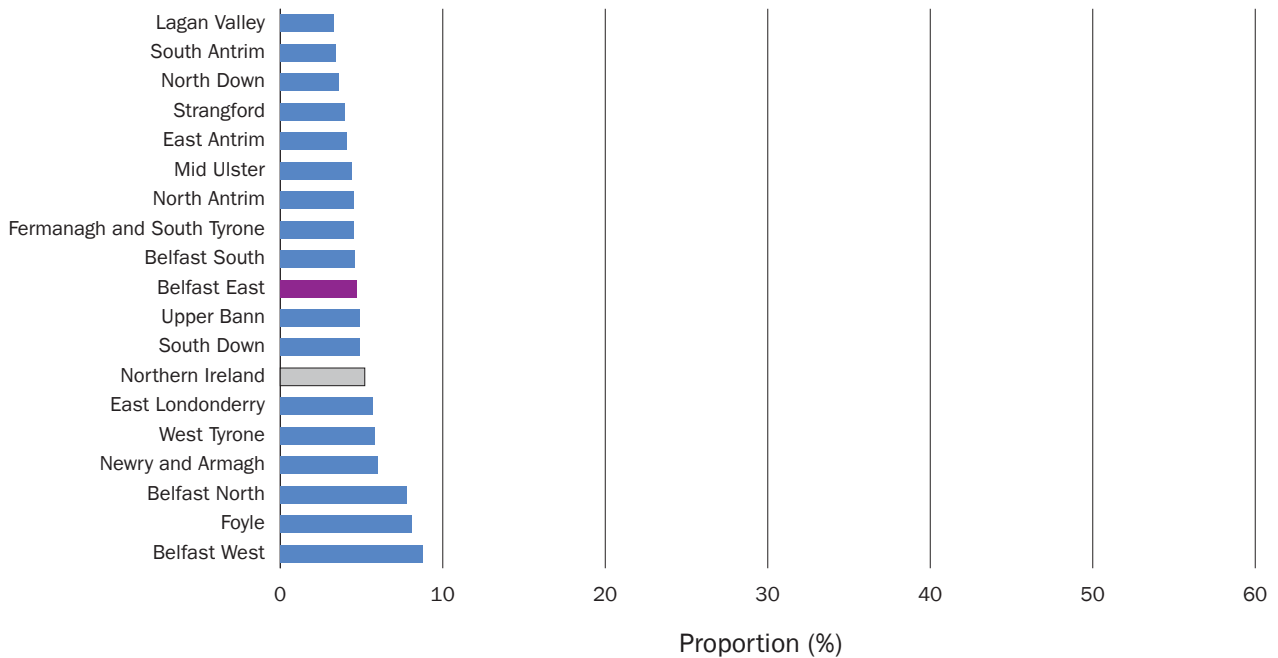
## Employment – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2011, there were 2,699 people claiming unemployment-related benefits in Belfast East. This equates to 4.7% of all working age people in the area, an increase from 4.2% in 2010.

A lower proportion of working age people in Belfast East claimed unemployment-related benefits in 2011 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 5.2%.

Belfast East was the Constituency with the 9th highest unemployment claimant count in 2011 (ranked 9 out of 18, highest to lowest).

### Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits, 2011



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	4.7	9	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.5	J 11	North Down	3.6	16
Belfast North	7.8	3	Foyle	8.1	2	South Antrim	3.4	17
Belfast South	4.6	10	Lagan Valley	3.3	18	South Down	4.9	J 7
Belfast West	8.8	1	Mid Ulster	4.4	13	Strangford	4.0	15
East Antrim	4.1	14	Newry and Armagh	6.0	4	Upper Bann	4.9	J 7
East Londonderry	5.7	6	North Antrim	4.5	J 11	West Tyrone	5.8	5

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count)

## Employment – 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 (10.8%, 336 claimants), Ballymacarrett (9.7%, 291 claimants) and Island (8.3%, 243 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Gilnahirk (1.8%, 26 claimants), Ballyhanwood (1.8%, 35 claimants) and Stormont (2.0%, 67 claimants).

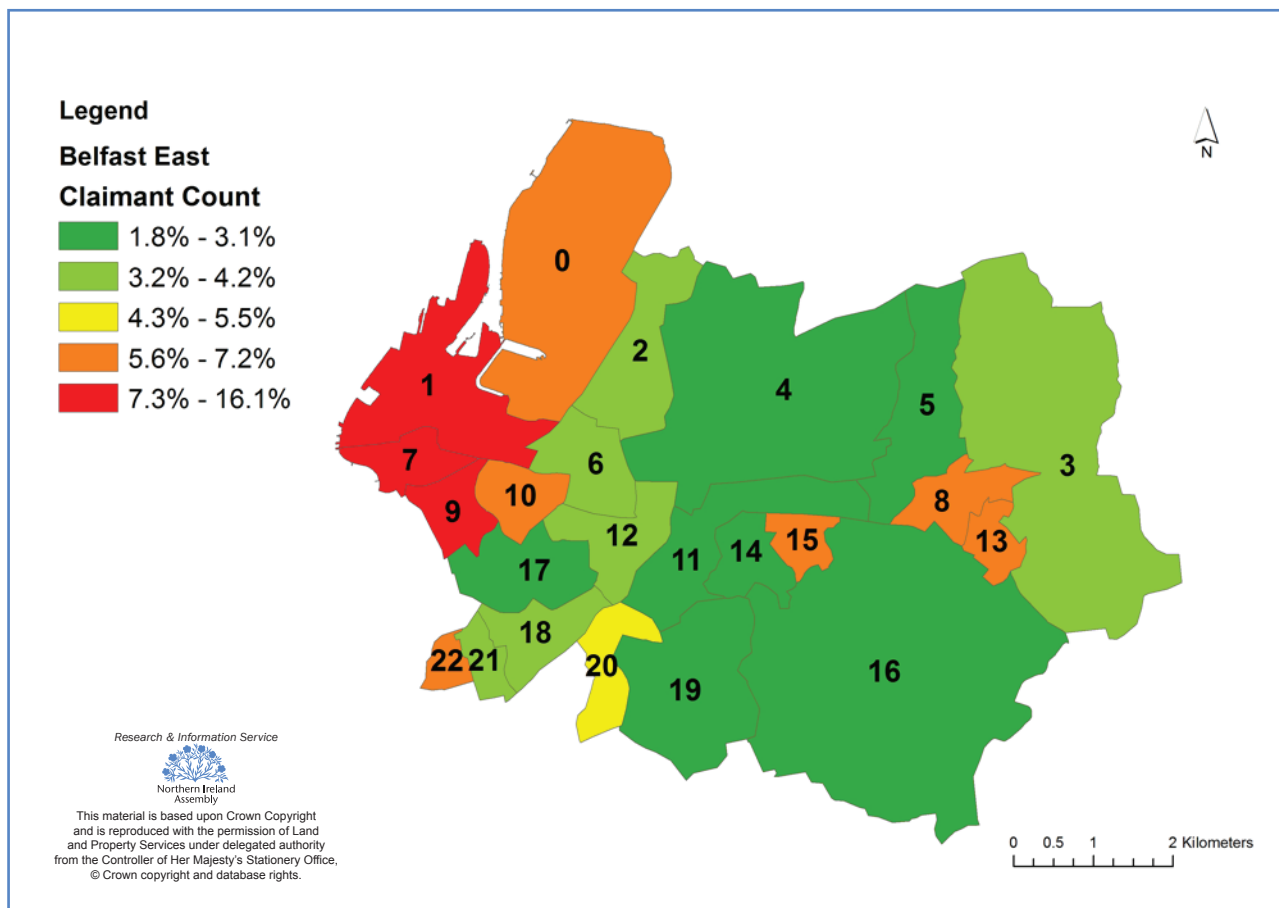
### Proportion of Working Age people (males/females 16 – 64) claiming unemployment related benefits, Annual Average 2011

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population <sup>4</sup>	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Ballyhackamore	123	3.4	Graham's Bridge	82	5.8
Ballyhanwood	35	1.8	Island	243	8.3
Ballymacarrett	291	9.7	Knock	104	3.7
Belmont	126	3.3	Lisnasharragh	53	4.0
Bloomfield	230	6.5	Lower Braniel	70	4.3
Carrowreagh	92	3.4	Orangefield	108	3.0
Cherryvalley	102	3.1	Stormont	67	2.0
Cregagh	81	6.3	Sydenham	183	5.8
Downshire	59	3.8	The Mount	336	10.8
Dundonald	46	2.2	Tullycarnet	109	7.0
Enler	91	5.9	Upper Braniel	43	2.9
Gilnahirk	26	1.8			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count)

<sup>4</sup> The working age population refers to men and women aged 16 to 64.

**Proportion of working age people (males and females aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefit, 2011**



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

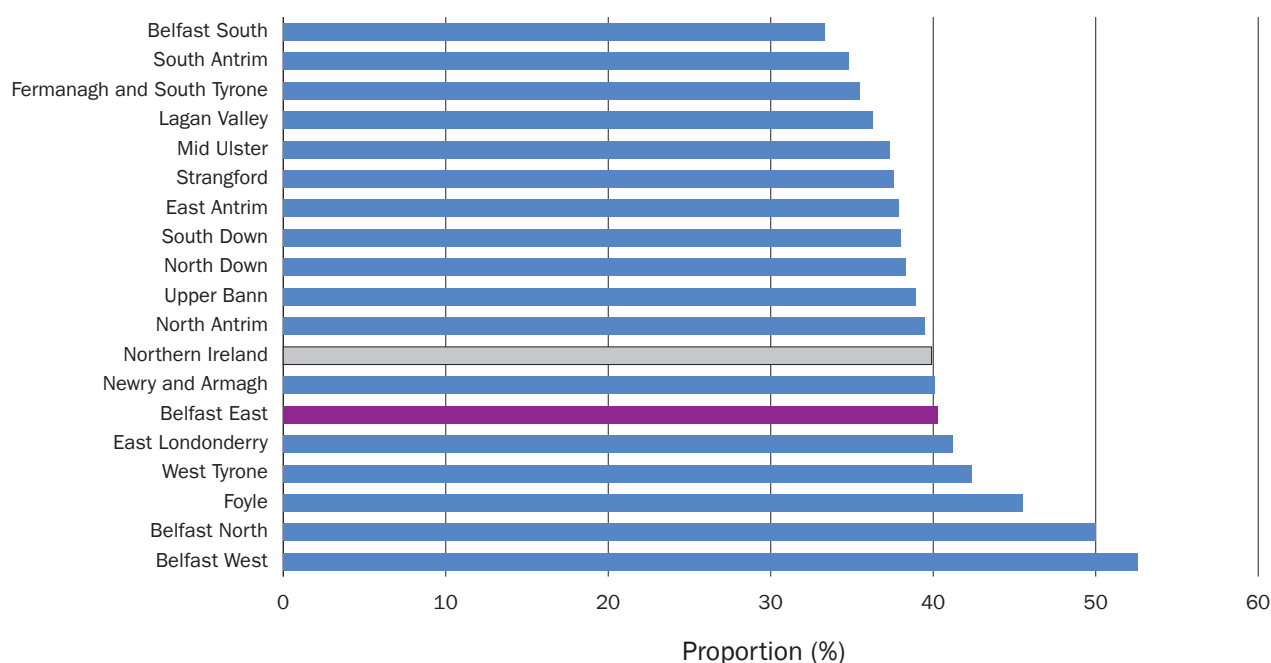
## Low income – People claiming benefits

As at April 2012, 29,700 people in Belfast East claimed at least one of the main benefits. This equates to 40.3% of all constituents aged 16 and over.

A higher proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Belfast East claimed at least one benefit when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 39.9%.

Belfast East was the Constituency with the 6th 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 2012



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	40.3	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	35.5	16	North Down	38.3	10
Belfast North	50.0	2	Foyle	45.5	3	South Antrim	34.8	17
Belfast South	33.3	18	Lagan Valley	36.3	15	South Down	38.0	11
Belfast West	52.6	1	Mid Ulster	37.3	14	Strangford	37.6	13
East Antrim	37.9	12	Newry and Armagh	40.1	7	Upper Bann	38.9	9
East Londonderry	41.2	5	North Antrim	39.5	8	West Tyrone	42.4	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 (56.1%, 2,120 claimants), The Mount (51.4%, 2,070 claimants) and Graham's Bridge (47.3 %, 980 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Dundonald (32.1%, 840 claimants), Carrowreagh (33.9%, 1,110 claimants) and Orangefield (34.5%, 1,590 claimants).

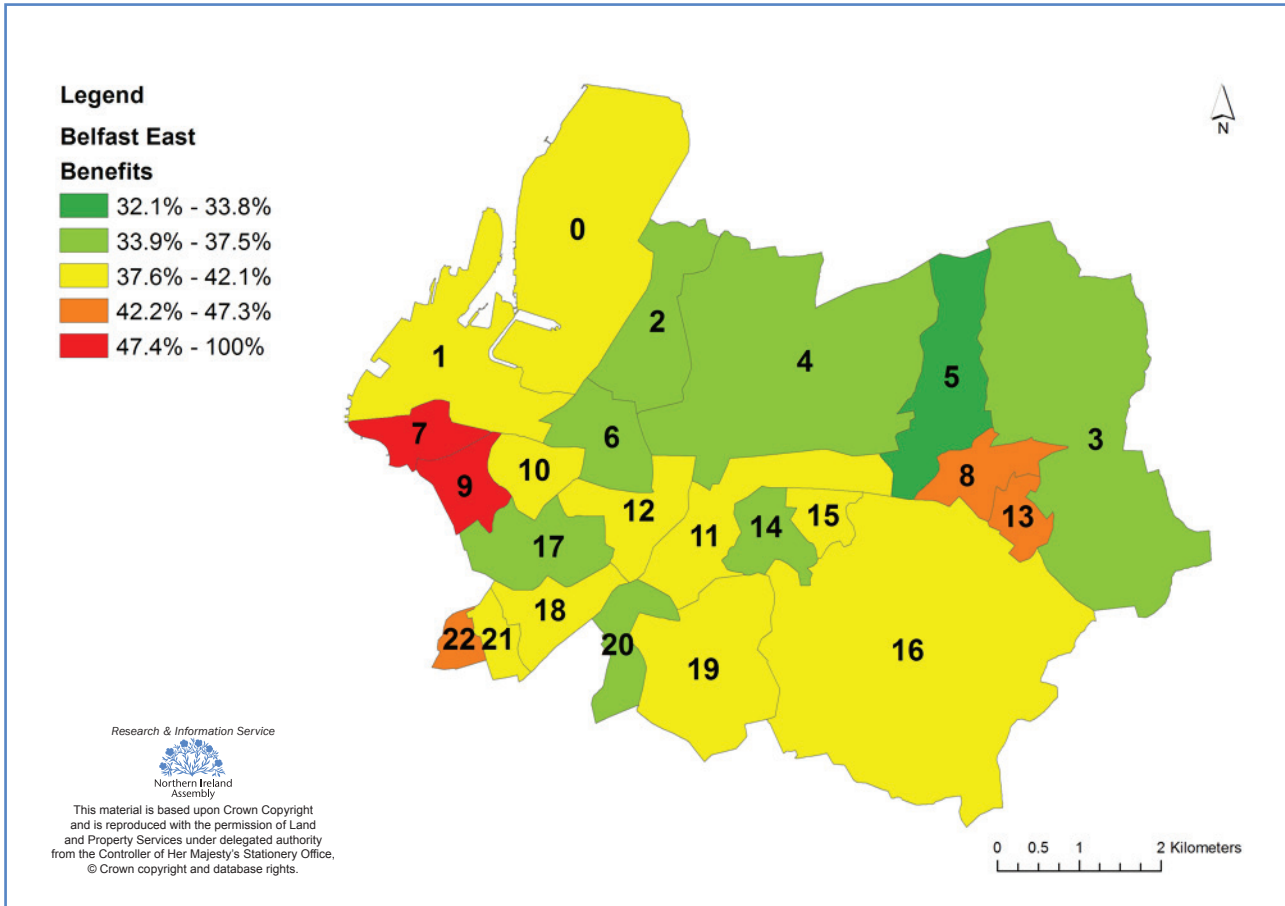
### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one benefit <sup>5</sup>, as at April 2012

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	1,630	35.2	Graham's Bridge	980	47.3
Ballyhanwood	1,000	39.9	Island	1,690	41.9
Ballymacarrett	2,120	56.1	Knock	1,570	41.8
Belmont	1,830	37.4	Lisnasharragh	720	41.0
Bloomfield	1,760	38.8	Lower Braniel	830	37.5
Carrowreagh	1,110	33.9	Orangefield	1,590	34.5
Cherryvalley	1,850	39.3	Stormont	1,600	36.2
Cregagh	810	44.1	Sydenham	1,660	41.1
Downshire	810	38.4	The Mount	2,070	51.4
Dundonald	840	32.1	Tullycarnet	830	42.1
Enler	920	47.0	Upper Braniel	770	39.7
Gilnahirk	720	35.4			

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

<sup>5</sup> Main benefits for working age claimants are: Income Support, Jobseekers Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disability Allowance. Pension Credit for males aged 60 - 64). The main benefits for pensionable age claimants are Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disability Allowance, Attendance Allowance, Retirement Pension, Carer's Allowance, Widow's Benefit and Pension Credit.

Proportion of persons aged 16 and over claiming at least one Benefit, April 2012



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

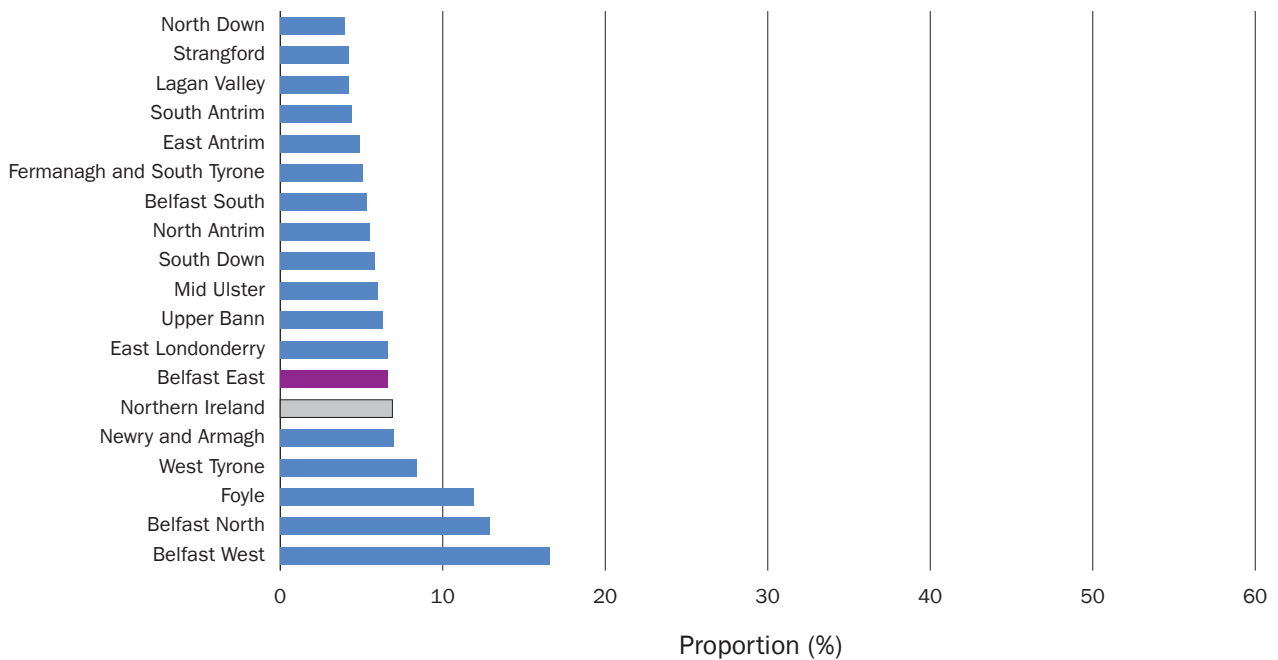
## Low income – People claiming income support

As at February 2012, 6.6% of all working age people<sup>6</sup> in Belfast East were claiming income support (3,630 claimants).

A lower proportion of working age people living in Belfast East claimed income support when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 6.9%.

Belfast East was the Constituency with the joint 6th highest proportion of the working age population claiming income support.

### Proportion of working age people claiming income support, as at February 2012



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	6.6	J 6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	5.1	13	North Down	4.0	18
Belfast North	12.9	2	Foyle	11.9	3	South Antrim	4.4	15
Belfast South	5.3	12	Lagan Valley	4.2	J 16	South Down	5.8	10
Belfast West	16.6	1	Mid Ulster	6.0	9	Strangford	4.2	J 16
East Antrim	4.9	14	Newry and Armagh	7.0	5	Upper Bann	6.3	8
East Londonderry	6.6	J 6	North Antrim	5.5	11	West Tyrone	8.4	4

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

<sup>6</sup> Calculated using 2010 mid-year population estimates, NISRA, DMB

## 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 (19.9%, 590 claimants), The Mount (16.2%, 540 claimants) and Island (11.1%, 360 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Gilnahirk (1.5%, 20 claimants), Stormont (1.7%, 50 claimants) and Dundonald (2.0%, 40 claimants).

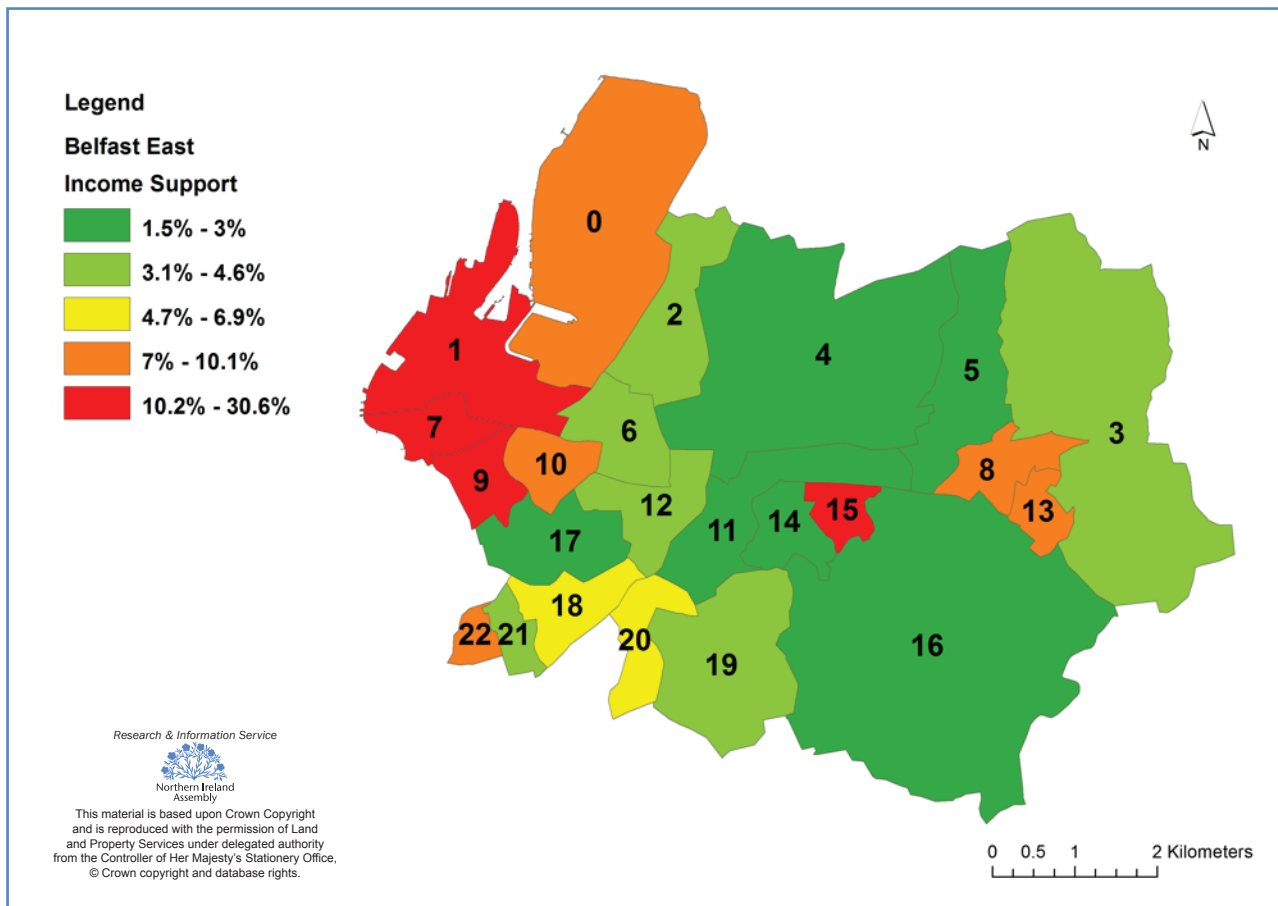
### Proportion of working age people claiming Income Support, as at February 2012

Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population <sup>7</sup>	Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Ballyhackamore	110	3.1	Graham's Bridge	110	7.6
Ballyhanwood	40	2.2	Island	360	11.1
Ballymacarrett	590	19.9	Knock	110	4.1
Belmont	170	4.6	Lisnasharragh	60	4.7
Bloomfield	300	8.5	Lower Braniel	80	5.0
Carrowreagh	120	4.5	Orangefield	100	2.8
Cherryvalley	90	2.8	Stormont	50	1.7
Cregagh	110	8.3	Sydenham	230	7.5
Downshire	60	3.9	The Mount	540	16.2
Dundonald	40	2.0	Tullycarnet	160	10.5
Enler	130	8.8	Upper Braniel	60	4.4
Gilnahirk	20	1.5			

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

<sup>7</sup> Working age calculation based on 2010 Mid-Year Population Estimates (males, aged 16-64; females, aged 15-59).

Proportion of working age population in receipt of income support by Ward, 2012



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

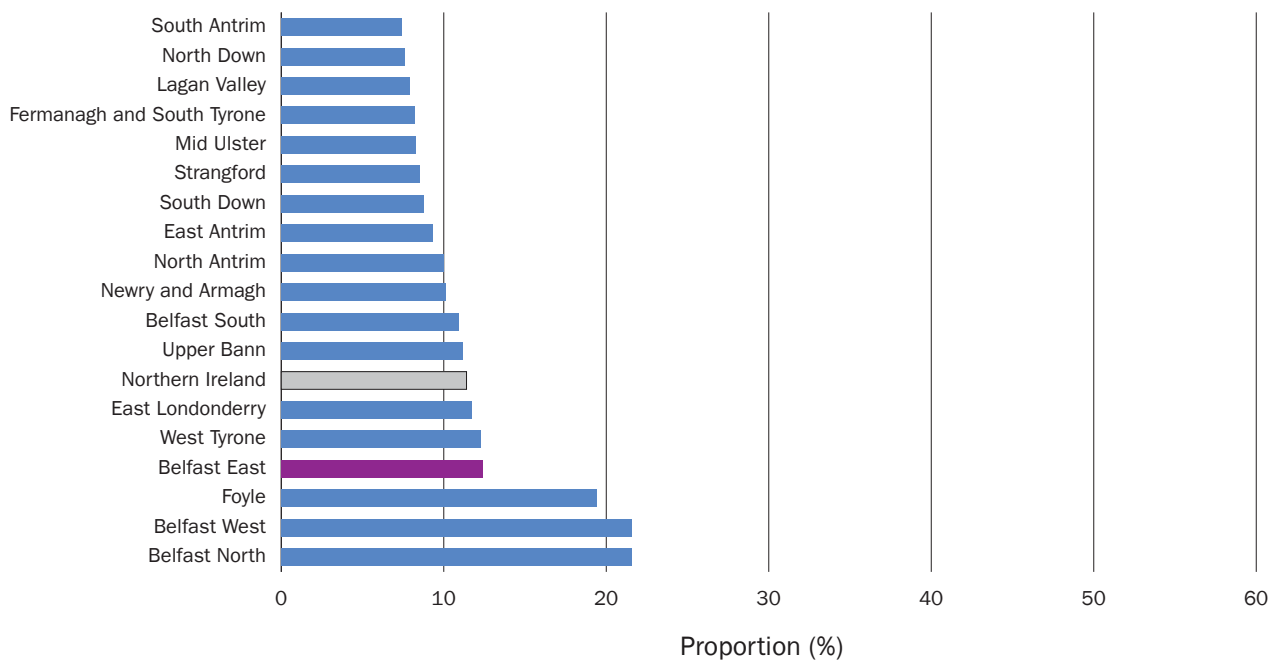
## Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2012, there were 9,110 people in Belfast East claiming housing benefit. This equates to 12.4% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming this benefit.

A higher proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Belfast East claimed housing benefit in 2012 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 11.4%.

Belfast East was the constituency with the 4th highest proportion of housing benefit claimants.

### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit, as at June 2012



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	12.4	4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	8.2	15	North Down	7.6	17
Belfast North	21.6	J 1	Foyle	19.4	3	South Antrim	7.4	18
Belfast South	10.9	8	Lagan Valley	7.9	16	South Down	8.8	12
Belfast West	21.6	J 1	Mid Ulster	8.3	14	Strangford	8.5	13
East Antrim	9.3	11	Newry and Armagh	10.1	9	Upper Bann	11.2	7
East Londonderry	11.7	6	North Antrim	10.0	10	West Tyrone	12.3	5

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

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

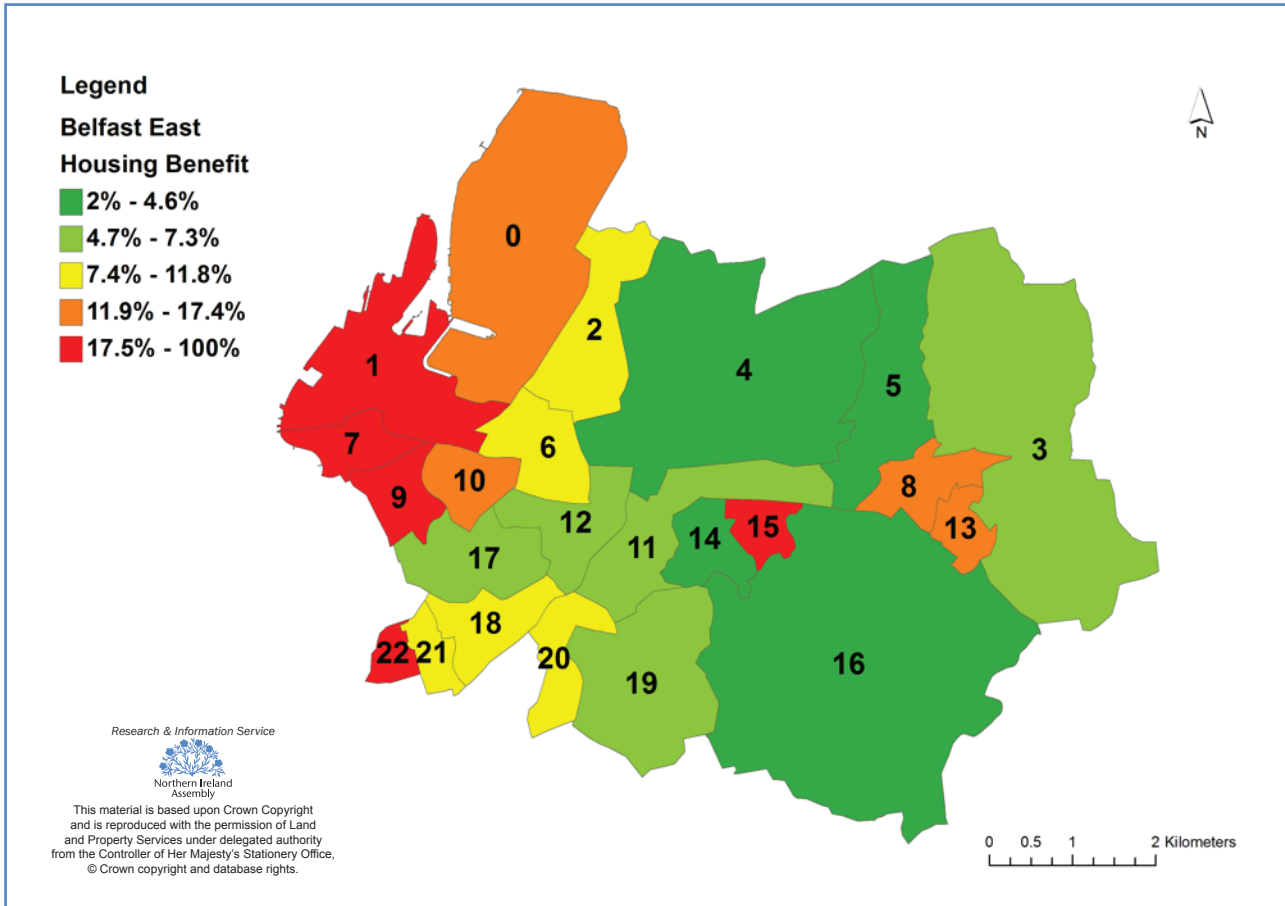
The highest proportion of people claiming Housing Benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of The Mount (34.3%, 1,380 claimants), Ballymacarrett (33.6%, 1,270 claimants) and Island (23.6%, 950 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Gilnahirk (2.0%, 40 claimants), Stormont (2.0%, 90 claimants) and Ballyhanwood (3.2%, 80 claimants).

### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming Housing Benefit, as at June 2012

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	350	7.6	Graham's Bridge	320	15.4
Ballyhanwood	80	3.2	Island	950	23.6
Ballymacarrett	1,270	33.6	Knock	270	7.2
Belmont	420	8.6	Lisnasharragh	170	9.7
Bloomfield	760	16.7	Lower Braniel	230	10.4
Carrowreagh	240	7.3	Orangefield	260	5.6
Cherryvalley	240	5.1	Stormont	90	2.0
Cregagh	340	18.5	Sydenham	590	14.6
Downshire	160	7.6	The Mount	1,380	34.3
Dundonald	120	4.6	Tullycarnet	370	18.8
Enler	330	16.9	Upper Braniel	130	6.7
Gilnahirk	40	2.0			

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

Proportion of those aged 16 or over claiming Housing Benefit, 2012



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

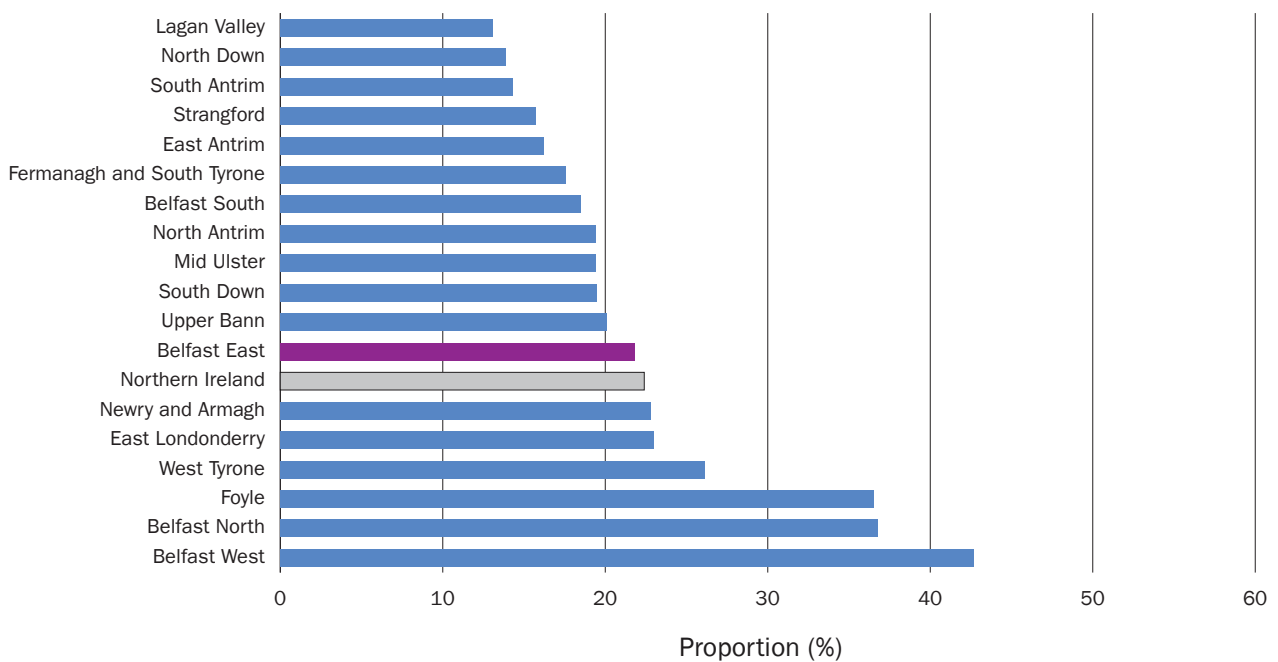
## Low income – Children living in Poverty

As at August 2010, there were 3,555 children aged 0-15 years living in poverty in Belfast East. This equates to 21.8% of all children in the area.

A lower proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years were living in poverty in Belfast East when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 22.4%.

Belfast East was the Constituency with the 7th highest proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in poverty.

### Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in poverty, as at August 2010



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	21.8	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	17.6	13	North Down	13.9	17
Belfast North	36.8	2	Foyle	36.5	3	South Antrim	14.3	16
Belfast South	18.5	12	Lagan Valley	13.1	18	South Down	19.5	9
Belfast West	42.7	1	Mid Ulster	19.4	J 10	Strangford	15.7	15
East Antrim	16.2	14	Newry and Armagh	22.8	6	Upper Bann	20.1	8
East Londonderry	23.0	5	North Antrim	19.4	J 10	West Tyrone	26.1	4

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

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

The highest proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in poverty (as a percentage of all children) were concentrated in the wards of The Mount (53.5%), Ballymacarrett (52.4 %) and Island (43.5%). The lowest proportions were found in Stormont (4.1%), Gilnahirk (4.6%) and Dundonald (6.0%).

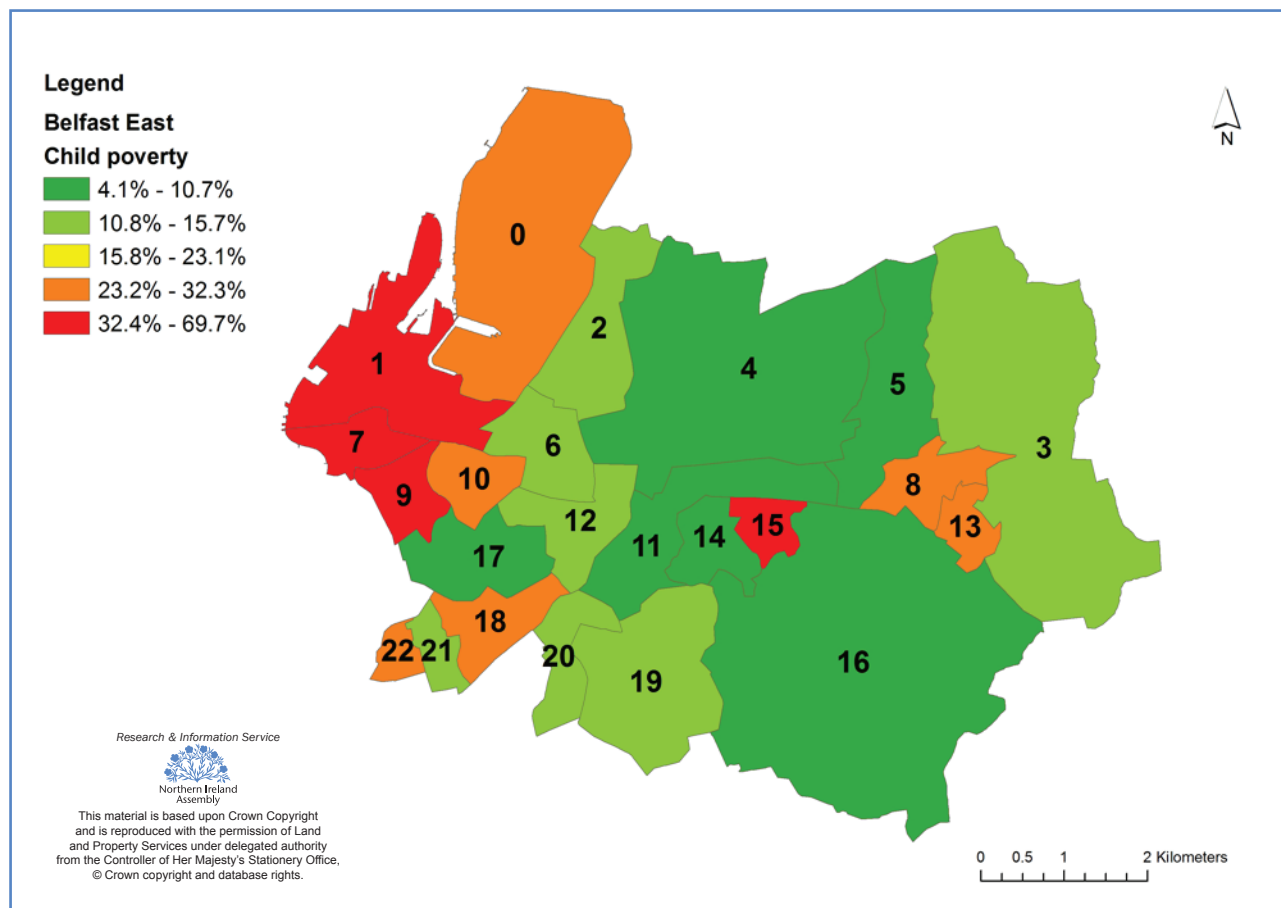
### Proportion of Children aged 0-15 years living in poverty at 31 August 2010

Ward	Children in Poverty (%) <sup>8</sup>	Ward	Children in Poverty (%)
Ballyhackamore	12.9	Graham's Bridge	23.2
Ballyhanwood	6.4	Island	43.5
Ballymacarrett	52.4	Knock	13.0
Belmont	15.3	Lisnasharragh	23.6
Bloomfield	27.3	Lower Braniel	14.6
Carrowreagh	15.7	Orangefield	9.7
Cherryvalley	8.7	Stormont	4.1
Cregagh	28.2	Sydenham	23.2
Downshire	12.4	The Mount	53.5
Dundonald	6.0	Tullycarnet	39.7
Enler	23.9	Upper Braniel	14.8
Gilnahirk	4.6		

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

<sup>8</sup> The proportion of children in poverty refers to the number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit, or Income Support or (Income-Based) JSA whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income, divided by the total number of children in the ward (determined by Child Benefit data).

Proportion of children (aged 0-15 years) in poverty by Ward, at 31 August 2010



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

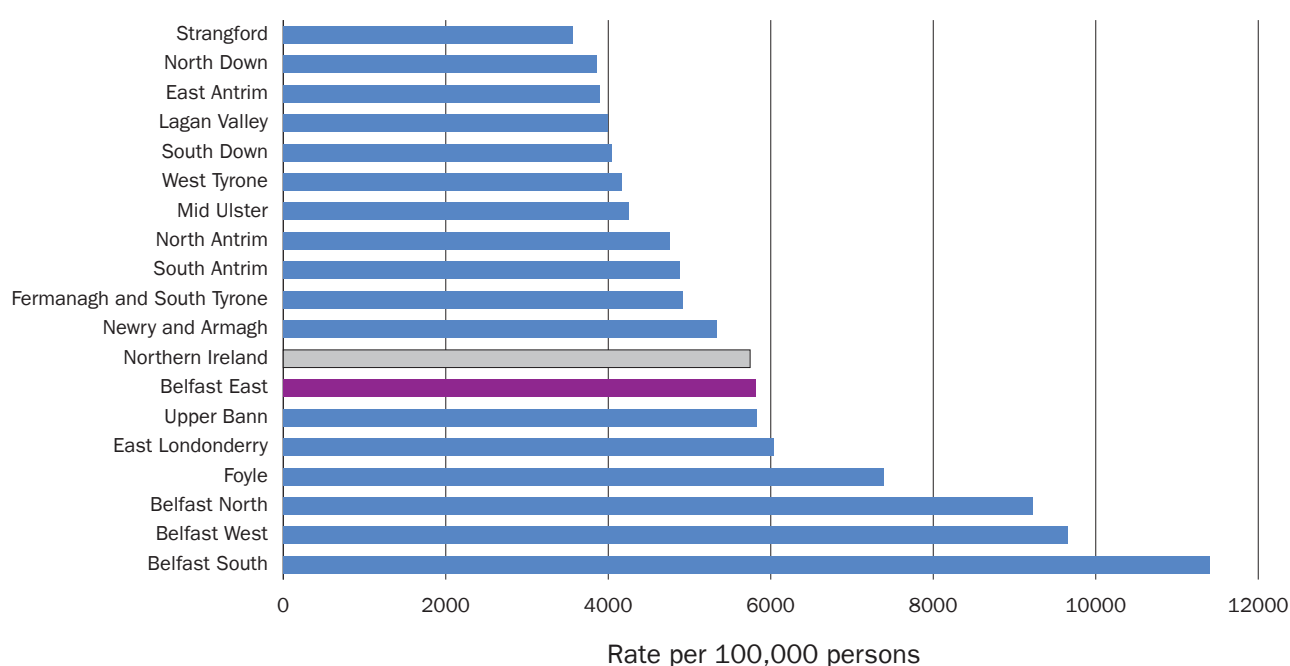
## Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2011/12, a total of 5,258 criminal offences were recorded in the Belfast East area. This equates to an overall crime rate of 5,816 per 100,000 persons<sup>9</sup>. This is higher than in 2010/11 when the crime rate was 5,758 per 100,000 persons.

The crime rate for Belfast East was higher than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 5,746 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast East was the Constituency with the 7th highest crime rate (ranked 7 out of 18, highest to lowest).

### Overall crime rate per 100,000 persons, 2011/12



	Rate	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	5,816	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4,912	9	North Down	3,857	17
Belfast North	9,220	3	Foyle	7,389	4	South Antrim	4,886	10
Belfast South	11,409	1	Lagan Valley	3,998	15	South Down	4,040	14
Belfast West	9,650	2	Mid Ulster	4,254	12	Strangford	3,564	18
East Antrim	3,900	16	Newry and Armagh	5,341	8	Upper Bann	5,824	6
East Londonderry	6,033	5	North Antrim	4,756	11	West Tyrone	4,163	13

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

<sup>9</sup> Based on latest mid-year population estimates (2010)

## Crime – Overall crime rate at ward level

The highest recorded crime rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Island (18,833), The Mount (13,723) and Ballymacarrett (12,854). The lowest rates were recorded in Ballyhanwood (1,726), Carrowreagh (1,858) and Gilnahirk (1,970).

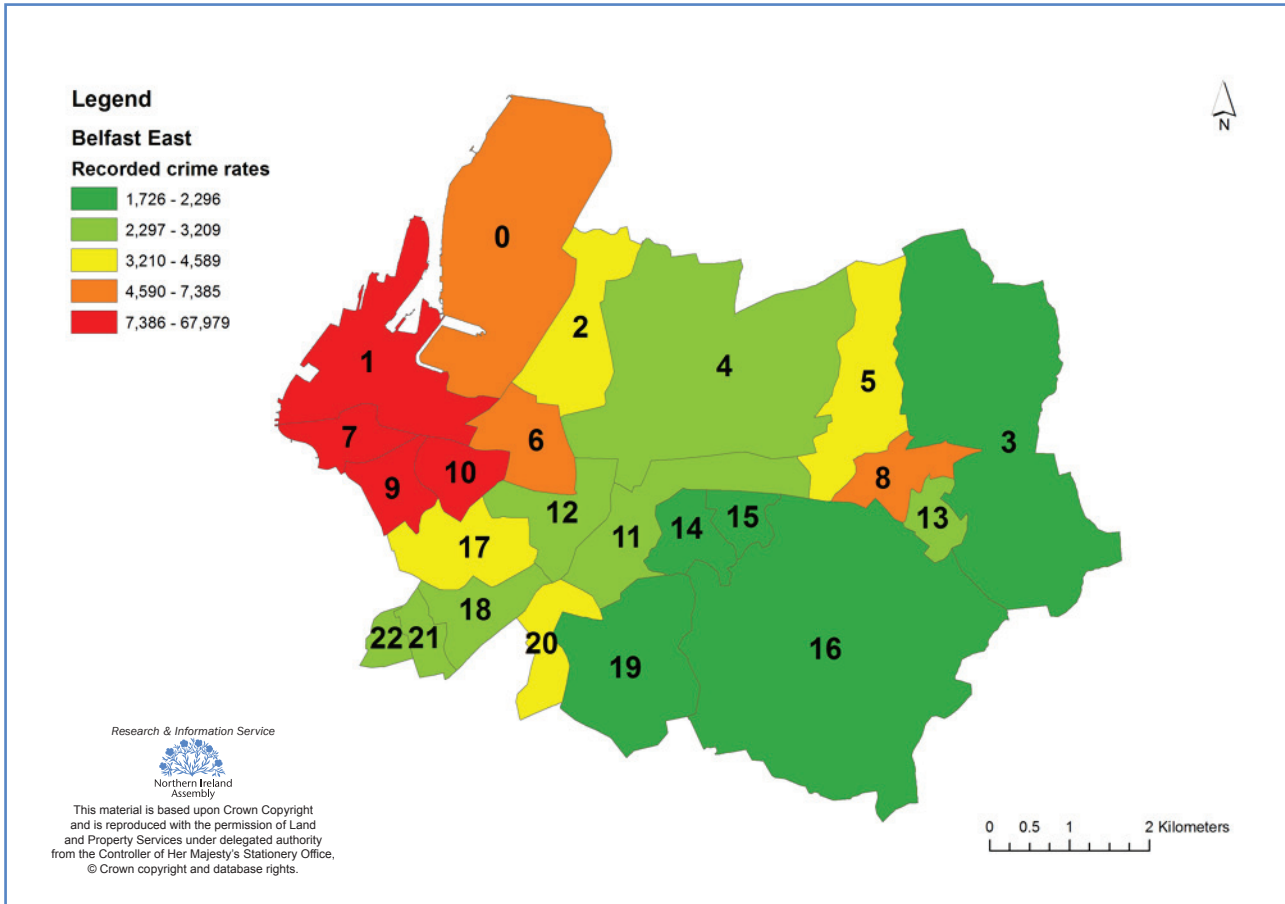
*Crime rates per 100,000 persons, 2011/12*

Ward	Recorded Crime Rate <sup>10</sup>	Violence against Person Rate	Burglary Rate	Other Theft Rate	Criminal Damage Rate
Ballyhackamore	7,262	1,399	1,222	1,541	1,470
Ballyhanwood	1,726	431	299	564	100
Ballymacarrett	12,854	3,349	1,227	2,329	4,056
Belmont	4,444	796	464	1,542	912
Bloomfield	9,390	2,129	1,256	3,130	1,456
Carrowreagh	1,858	555	145	241	579
Cherryvalley	2,451	438	403	438	648
Cregagh	3,165	1,025	312	669	535
Downshire	2,639	737	466	427	582
Dundonald	4,270	1,269	619	835	774
Enler	2,460	656	123	246	1,189
Gilnahirk	1,970	201	563	402	322
Grahams Bridge	4,799	1,101	669	1,101	944
Island	18,833	9,980	704	3,360	2,475
Knock	2,754	607	629	390	434
Lisnasharragh	3,065	896	424	519	896
Lower Braniel	3,221	455	682	341	872
Orangefield	3,995	842	788	967	824
Stormont	2,725	355	280	784	728
Sydenham	5,912	1,488	434	1,447	1,385
The Mount	13,723	4,057	1,273	2,745	3,003
Tullycarnet	2,287	907	197	237	513
Upper Braniel	2,255	553	298	340	553

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

<sup>10</sup> All crime rates were calculated per 100,000 population using the 2010 Population Mid-Year Estimates

Recorded Crime rates per 100,000 population (April 2011 - March 2012)



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

## Crime – Rates of specific types of crime

### Violent Crime

In 2011/12, there were 1,531 violent crimes against the person recorded in Belfast East, a rate of 1,694 per 100,000 persons. This was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 1,711 per 100,000 persons. Belfast East was the Constituency with the 7th highest violent crime against the person rate.

### Criminal Damage

In 2011/12, there were 1,105 criminal damage offences recorded in Belfast East, a rate of 1,222 per 100,000 persons. This was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 1,287 per 100,000 persons. Belfast East was the Constituency with the 5th highest criminal damage rate.

### Burglary

In 2011/12, there were 583 burglaries recorded in Belfast East, a rate of 645 per 100,000 persons. This was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 586 per 100,000 persons. Belfast East was the Constituency with the 5th highest burglary rate.

### Offences against vehicles

In 2011/12, there were 282 offences against vehicles recorded in Belfast East.

### Other theft <sup>11</sup>

In 2011/12, there were 1,136 other theft offences recorded in Belfast East, a rate of 1,257 per 100,000 persons. This was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 1,096 per 100,000 persons. Belfast East was the Constituency with the 5th highest theft rate.

### Drug offences

In 2011/12, there were 201 drug offences recorded in Belfast East, a rate of 222 per 100,000 persons. This was higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 209 per 100,000 persons. Belfast East was the Constituency with the 6th highest drug offences rate.

	Belfast East		Northern Ireland
	Rate	Rank	Rate
Violent Crime	1,694	7	1,711
Criminal Damage	1,222	7	1,287
Burglary	645	5	586
Other Theft	1,257	5	1,096
Drug offences	222	6	209

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

<sup>11</sup> The recorded crime offence group of other theft offences includes thefts that are not covered by other property crime offence groups (i.e. thefts from vehicles are included in offences against vehicles). Offences included are theft from a person (theft, including attempts, of a handbag, wallet, cash etc. directly from the victim, but without the use of physical force against the victim, or the threat of it), thefts of bicycles, shoplifting and other theft or unauthorised taking.

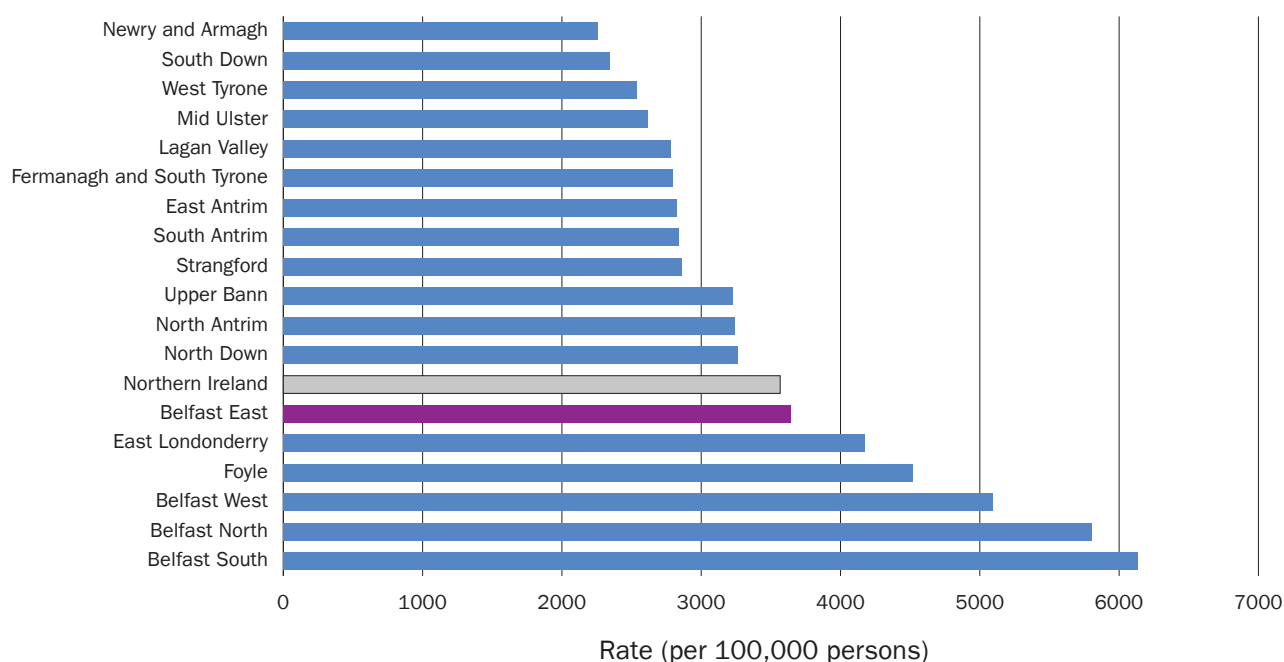
## Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2011/12, there were 3,294 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in Belfast East. This equates to a rate of 3,644 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents in Belfast East was higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 3,567 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast East was the Constituency with the 6th highest rate of anti-social behaviour incidents.

### Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons, 2011/12



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	3,644	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,796	13	North Down	3,262	7
Belfast North	5,803	2	Foyle	4,516	4	South Antrim	2,839	11
Belfast South	6,137	1	Lagan Valley	2,785	14	South Down	2,341	17
Belfast West	5,095	3	Mid Ulster	2,616	15	Strangford	2,858	10
East Antrim	2,826	12	Newry and Armagh	2,259	18	Upper Bann	3,228	9
East Londonderry	4,174	5	North Antrim	3,238	8	West Tyrone	2,535	16

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

## Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour at ward level

The highest number of anti-social behaviour incidents (per 100,000 population) were concentrated in the wards of Island (8,531), The Mount (7,598) and Ballymacarrett (6,864). The lowest rates were found in Carrowreagh (1,569), Knock (1,756) and Stormont (1,867).

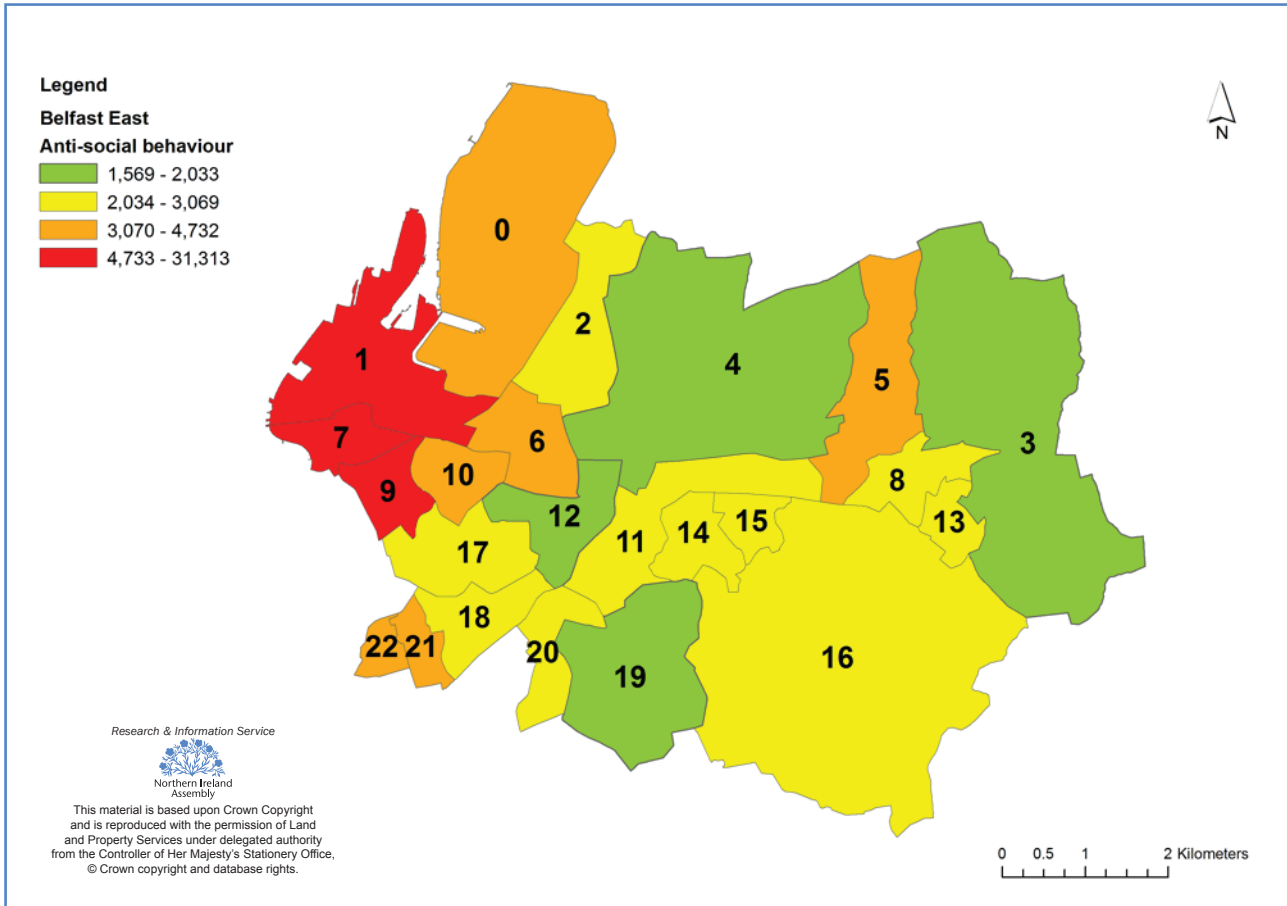
### Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents per 100,000 population, April 2011 – March 2012

Ward	ASB Incidents <sup>12</sup>	Per 100,000 Population	Ward	ASB Incidents	Per 100,000 Population
Ballyhackamore	249	4,410	Graham's Bridge	78	3,069
Ballyhanwood	66	2,191	Island	424	8,531
Ballymacarrett	330	6,864	Knock	81	1,756
Belmont	135	2,239	Lisnasharragh	53	2,499
Bloomfield	260	4,732	Lower Braniel	55	2,084
Carrowreagh	65	1,569	Orangefield	163	2,920
Cherryvalley	123	2,153	Stormont	100	1,867
Cregagh	103	4,592	Sydenham	179	3,700
Downshire	114	4,424	The Mount	382	7,598
Dundonald	102	3,156	Tullycarnet	59	2,327
Enler	65	2,665	Upper Braniel	47	2,000
Gilnahirk	61	2,453			

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

<sup>12</sup> Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents recorded by the PSNI are compiled from the force Command and Control system, where calls for service from members of the public are logged.

Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents per 100,000 population, 2011/2012



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

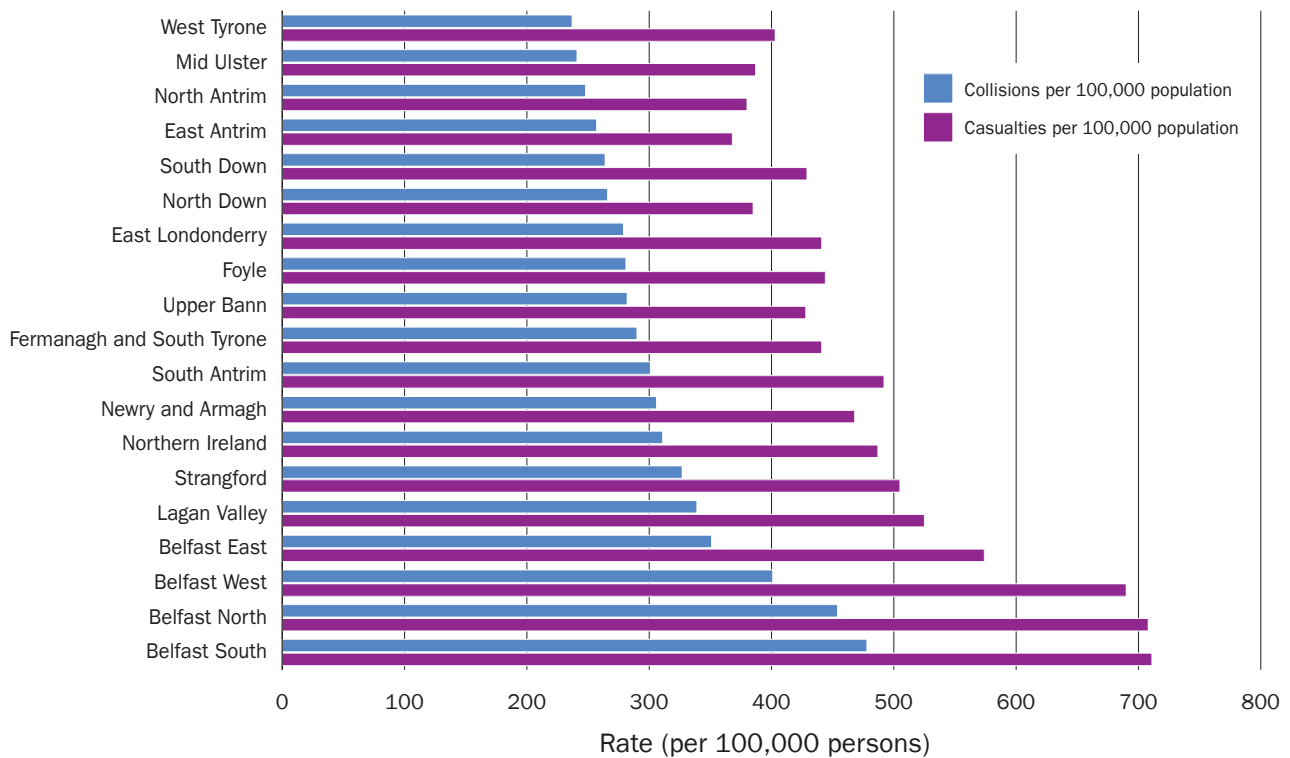
## Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties

In 2011/12, there were 317 road traffic collisions reported in Belfast East, a collision rate of 351 per 100,000 persons<sup>13</sup>. There were 519 casualties - 3 people were killed, 41 were seriously injured and 475 were slightly injured, a rate of 574 casualties per 100,000 persons.

The road traffic collision rate for Belfast East was higher than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 311 per 100,000 persons while the casualty rate was also higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 487 per 10,000 persons.

Belfast East had the 4th highest collision rate.

### Road traffic collision and casualty rate per 100,000 persons, 2011/12



	Collision Rate	Rank		Collision Rate	Rank		Collision Rate	Rank
Belfast East	351	4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	290	9	North Down	266	13
Belfast North	454	2	Foyle	281	11	South Antrim	301	8
Belfast South	478	1	Lagan Valley	339	5	South Down	264	14
Belfast West	401	3	Mid Ulster	241	17	Strangford	327	6
East Antrim	257	15	Newry and Armagh	306	7	Upper Bann	282	10
East Londonderry	279	12	North Antrim	248	16	West Tyrone	237	18

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

13 Based on latest mid-year population estimates (2010)

## 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 (825), Ballymacarrett (728) and Lisnasharragh (472). The lowest rates were recorded in Tullycarnet (39), Gilnahirk (80) and Knock (108).

The highest road traffic casualty rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Island (1,912), Stormont (1,232) and Ballymacarrett (1,082). The lowest rates were recorded in Tullycarnet (79), Gilnahirk (80) and Knock (174).

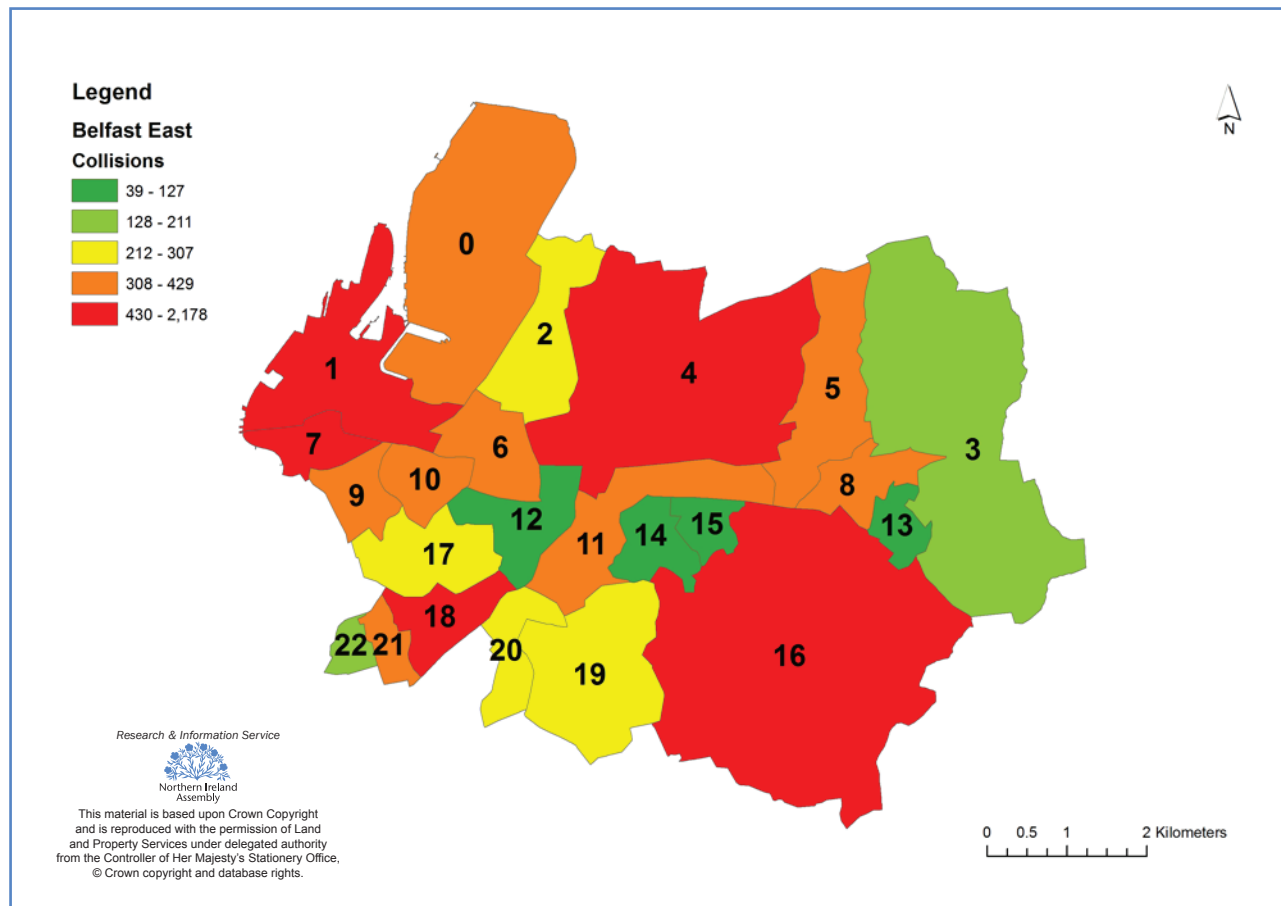
### Collisions (involving injury) and Casualties, 2011/12

Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury)	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Ballyhackamore	23	32	407	567
Ballyhanwood	14	20	465	664
Ballymacarrett	35	52	728	1082
Belmont	13	16	216	265
Bloomfield	18	24	328	437
Carrowreagh	7	18	169	434
Cherryvalley	22	35	385	613
Cregagh	4	5	178	223
Downshire	9	12	349	466
Dundonald	12	14	371	433
Enler	3	5	123	205
Gilnahirk	2	2	80	80
Grahams Bridge	9	13	354	511
Island	41	95	825	1,912
Knock	5	8	108	174
Lisnasharragh	10	11	472	519
Lower Braniel	8	12	303	455
Orangefield	16	18	287	323
Stormont	25	66	467	1,232
Sydenham	15	25	310	517
The Mount	20	25	398	497
Tullycarnet	1	2	39	79
Upper Braniel	5	9	213	383

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

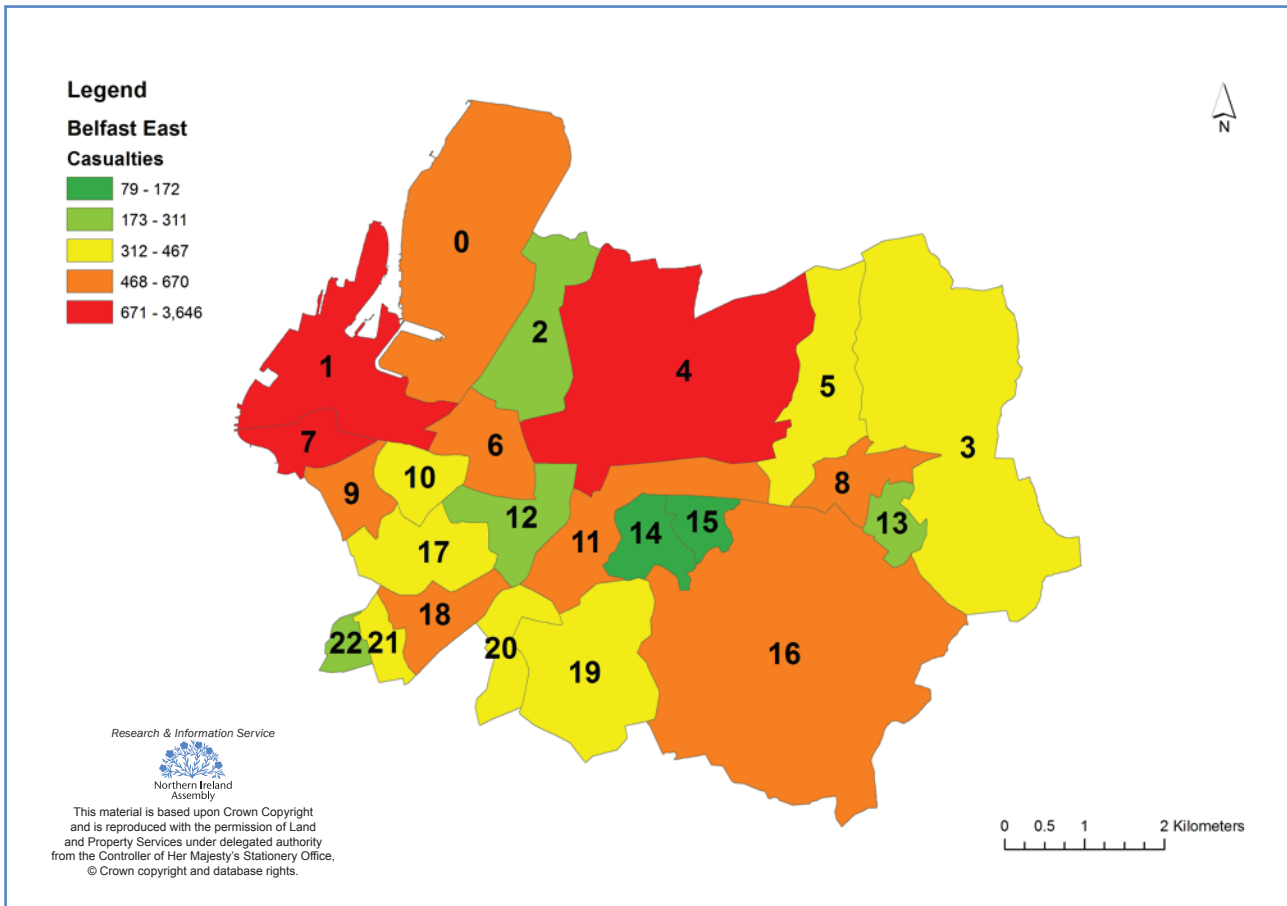
14 The dataset is compiled from Collision Report Forms (CRFs) forms submitted by police officers after any road traffic collision involving death or personal injury is reported to them. The data set excludes road collisions resulting in damage only.

Road Traffic Collisions (Involving injury) per 100,000 population, 2011/12



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

Road Traffic Casualties per 100,000 population, 2011/12



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

## Notes

### Demographic Profile

Constituency population estimates are 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: 2001 Census, births & deaths registrations, and health cards (for migration estimates). The mid-year population estimates are generally quoted in rounded form, this is because population counts from the census and subsequent updates involving births, deaths and migration cannot be precise. In general the precision of the population estimates could be considered to be no better than to the nearest 100.

<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp41.htm>

### Life expectancy of males and females

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

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

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

### Diagnosis of new incidences of cancer

All newly diagnosed malignant cancers (C00-C97) occurring between 1993 and 2010 excluding non-melanoma 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. QOF registers for 7 clinical areas have maintained consistent definition since April 2004: asthma, cancer, CHD, COPD, hypertension, hypothyroidism and stroke. The definition of diabetes, epilepsy and mental health changed slightly for 2006/07, and eleven new registers were introduced: atrial fibrillation, chronic kidney disease, dementia, heart failure 1, heart failure 3, depression 1, depression 2, learning disabilities, obesity, palliative care, and conditions assessed for smoking. In terms of diabetes, a small change was made with regard to the diagnosis codes which make patients eligible for the register. The definition of epilepsy was changed from patients aged 16+ to patients aged 18+ years. As of April 2006, the mental health register has been redefined from 'those with severe long-term mental health problems who require and have agreed to regular follow-up' to 'people with with schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and other psychoses'. A specific register has now been introduced to capture conditions assessed for depression. Of the 21 registers collected for QOF, 3 of these have been excluded from the data provided as these do not actually measure disease prevalence. The depression registers are concerned with case finding among diabetes and CHD patients; the smoking register does not allow prevalence to be derived but rather counts of the smoking status of these patients has been recorded. List sizes as at January, Prevalence as at 31 March (From 2009, National Prevalence Day was changed from 14 February to 31 March to bring it in line with National QOF Achievement Day). The QOF is a system to remunerate general practices for providing good quality care to patients. It is a fundamental part of the new 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. There are four main domains (clinical, organisational, patient experiences and additional services). Disease prevalence data is used within the QOF to calculate points and payments within the clinical 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. A full set of QOF data tables and explanation of the QOF can be found at [http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/hss/gp\\_contracts/gp\\_contract\\_qof.htm](http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/hss/gp_contracts/gp_contract_qof.htm).

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

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

### Further Education Enrolments

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

### Higher Education Enrolments

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

### Invest NI Assistance

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 Enterprise Development Programme

The information is aggregated data sourced from the Enterprise Development Programme database. Data shows the numbers of individuals who completed training and subsequently started a businesses is updated from the Enterprise Development Programme Database. Please note: 1. Year is taken as the year an individual completed their training 2. Assistance is not necessarily offered within the year that the training was completed 3. Assistance may still be offered to individuals that completed training within the most recent years 4. Training was given to some clients who did not live in Northern Ireland and address details were either ROI or GB Data are collated on a financial year basis.

### Redundancies

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

### Unemployment Claimant Count

The claimant count consists of all people claiming JSA at Jobcentre Plus local offices. They must declare that they are out of work, capable of, available for and actively seeking work during the week in which their claim is made. The Claimant Count annual averages are not seasonally adjusted. Seasonally adjusted data is only available at government region level (eg Northern Ireland). Claimant count rates: Claimant Count Unemployment rates are expressed as a percentage of the working age population and are calculated by expressing the numbers of claimants at that time as a percentage of the resident working age population (16-64). The 'working age' definition, used in the calculation of claimant count rates, was changed in August 2010 to include those aged from 16 to 64 for both men and women. Please see link for further details [http://www.detini.gov.uk/introduction\\_of\\_new\\_working\\_age\\_definition.pdf](http://www.detini.gov.uk/introduction_of_new_working_age_definition.pdf). Relationship between claimant count and unemployment: There is a large degree of overlap between the claimant count and unemployment although the latter figures are generally higher. People who are not claimants can appear among the unemployed if they are not entitled to unemployment related benefits. For example: (i) people who are only looking for part-time work (ii) young people under 18 who are looking for work but do not take up the offer of a Youth Training place (iii) students looking for vacation work (iv) people who have left their job voluntarily

Some people recorded in the claimant count would not be counted as unemployed. For example, in certain circumstances people can claim Jobseeker's Allowance while they have relatively low earnings from part-time work. These people would not be unemployed. Unemployment is only available at Northern Ireland level.

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Children in Poverty**

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

#### **Crime**

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

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

Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents Recorded by the Police. The dataset is compiled from the force Command and Control system, where calls for service from members of the public are logged. ASB incidents (i.e. those calls for service which do not result in a recordable crime) are recorded according to agreed definitions and associated closing codes. Incident figures are based on operational Police information and consequently are subject to change. Incidents are attributed to PSNI Command Areas at the time of recording and are

therefore not dependent on postcode availability or quality and have not been matched with the CPD. Further information and further figures on Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents can be found on the PSNI website [http://www.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates\\_statistics/updates\\_antisocial\\_behaviour\\_statistics.htm](http://www.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics/updates_antisocial_behaviour_statistics.htm) Data are collected on a financial year basis. As such data for 2006 represents the financial year 2006/07.

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

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



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

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