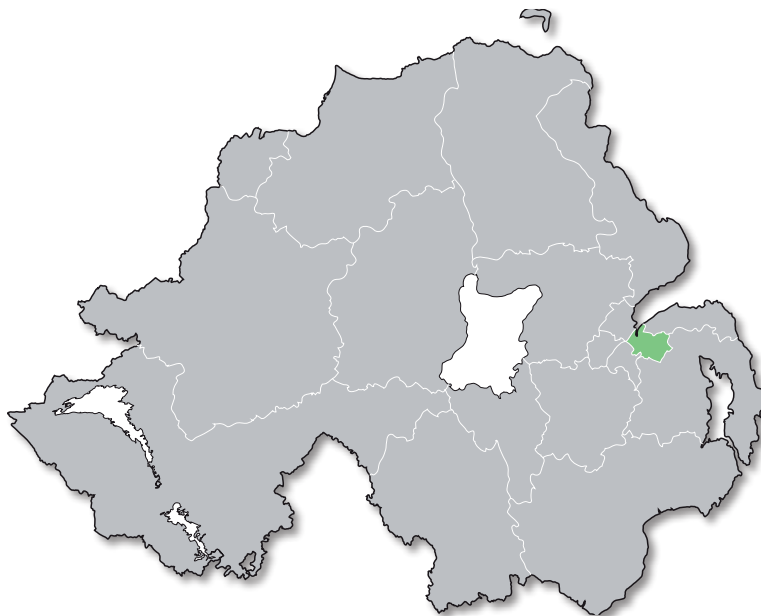




Northern Ireland
Assembly

Constituency Profile

Belfast East - December 2013



About this Report

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

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

- The most up-to-date information available for Belfast 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 data is provided demonstrating similarities and differences within the Constituency of Belfast East.

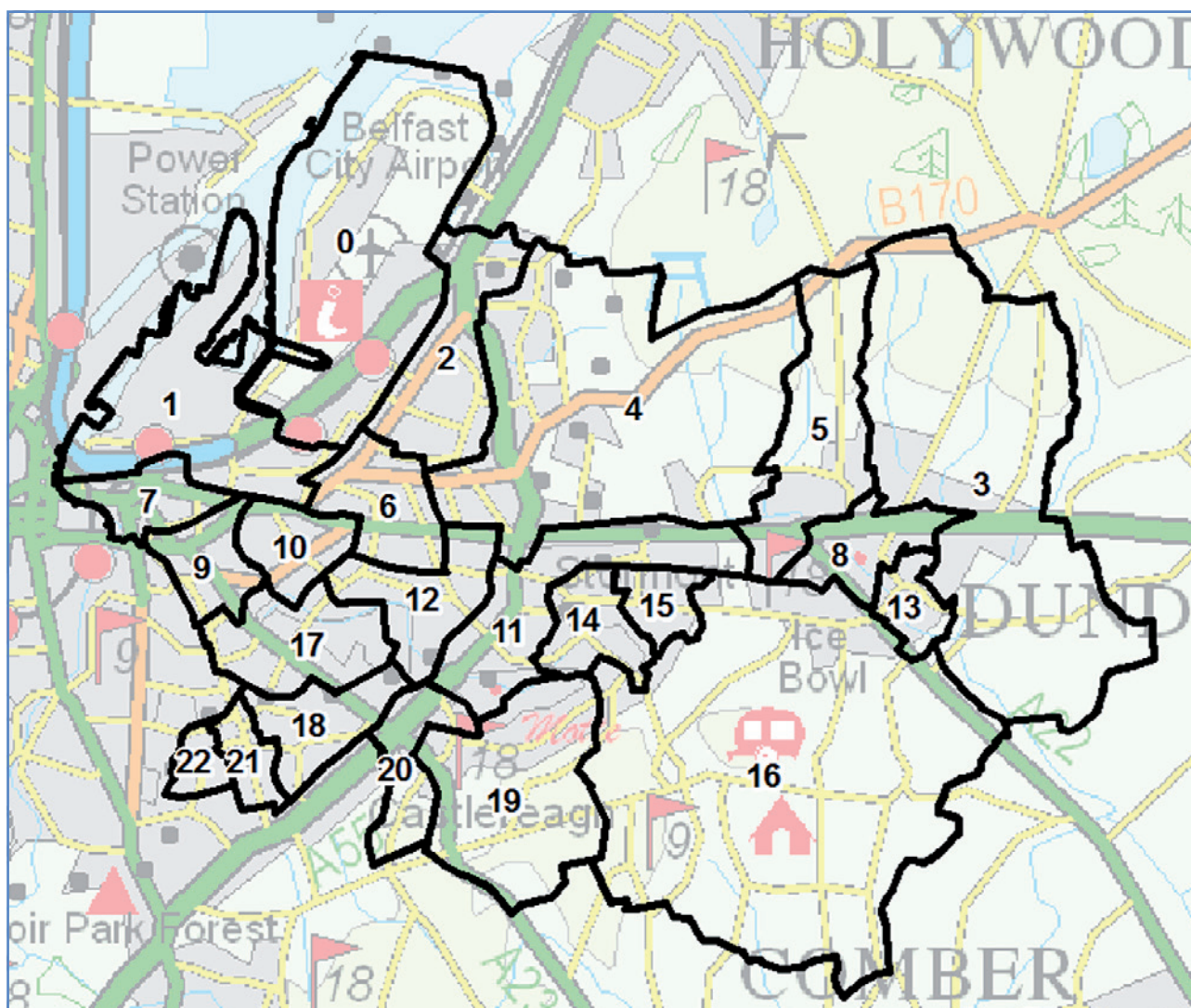
A summary table has been provided showing the latest available data for each indicator, as well as previous data, illustrating change over time.

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

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

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

This report presents a statistical profile of the Constituency of Belfast East which comprises of the wards 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		

Table of Contents

About this Report	i
Summary Profile of Belfast East	v
Demographic profile – age and gender	1
Demographic profile – religion	2
Health – Life expectancy of males	3
Health – Life expectancy of females	4
Health – Standardised mortality rate for cancer	5
Health – Standardised mortality rate for respiratory disease	6
Health – Standardised mortality rate for circulatory disease	7
Health – Incidence of new cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer)	8
Health – People in receipt of disability-related benefits	9
Health – People in receipt of disability-related benefits at ward level	10
Health – Births to teenage mothers	12
Health – Disease prevalence (Quality Outcomes Framework)	13
Education – Qualifications of School Leavers	14
Education – Participation in Further Education	15
Education – Participation in Further Education at ward level	16
Education – Participation in Higher Education	18
Education – Participation in Higher Education at ward level	19
Labour Market – Confirmed redundancies	21
Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count	22
Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count at ward level	23
Low income – People claiming benefits	25
Low income – People claiming benefits at ward level	26
Low income – People claiming income support	28
Low income – People claiming income support at ward level	29
Low income – People claiming housing benefit	31
Low income – People claiming housing benefit at ward level	32
Low income – Children living in Poverty	34
Low income – Children living in Poverty at ward level	35
Crime – Overall crime rate	37
Crime – Rates of specific types of crime	38
Crime – Crime rate at ward level	39

Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour	41
Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour at ward level	42
Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties	44
Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties at ward level	45
Notes	48

Summary Profile of Belfast East

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

Demographic Profile

Indicator	2011	2001	Change
Population Size (no.)	92,221	89,929	2.5%
% Catholic	12.7	7.5	5.2
% Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)	75.4	87.0	-11.6
% other religions and philosophies	1.4	0.4	1.0
% no religion	10.5	5.0	5.5

Health

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Life expectancy of males (years)	2009-2011	76.2	75.5	0.7
Life expectancy of females (years)	2009-2011	80.5	80.3	0.2
Age standardised death due to cancer per 100,000 persons	2007-2011	127	124	3
Age standardised death due to respiratory disease per 100,000 persons	2007-2011	35	33	2
Age standardised death due to circulatory disease per 100,000 persons	2007-2011	73	78	-5
New incidences of cancer excluding non-melanoma skin cancer per 100,000 persons	2011	547	522	25
Proportion of population in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit (%)	At Feb 2013	15.5	15.3	0.2
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	2011	5.1	6.5	-1.4

Education

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs (A*-C) or equivalent	2011/12	67.2	68.3	-1.1
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Further Education	2011/12	8.7	9.1	-0.4
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	2011/12	4.1	3.8	0.3

Labour Market

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
No. of confirmed redundancies	2012	115	163	-48
Unemployment claimant count (%)	2012	5.1	4.7	0.4

Low income

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming benefits (%)	April 2013	39.5	39.5	-
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming income support (%)	Feb 2013	4.8	4.8	-
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming housing benefit (%)	June 2013	12.4	11.3	1.1
Proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in poverty (%)	Aug 2011	21.3	21.8	-0.5

Crime

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000 persons	2012/13	6,077	5,702	375
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	2012/13	3,519	3,574	-55

Traffic and Travel

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	2012	342	344	-2
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	2012	505	563	-58

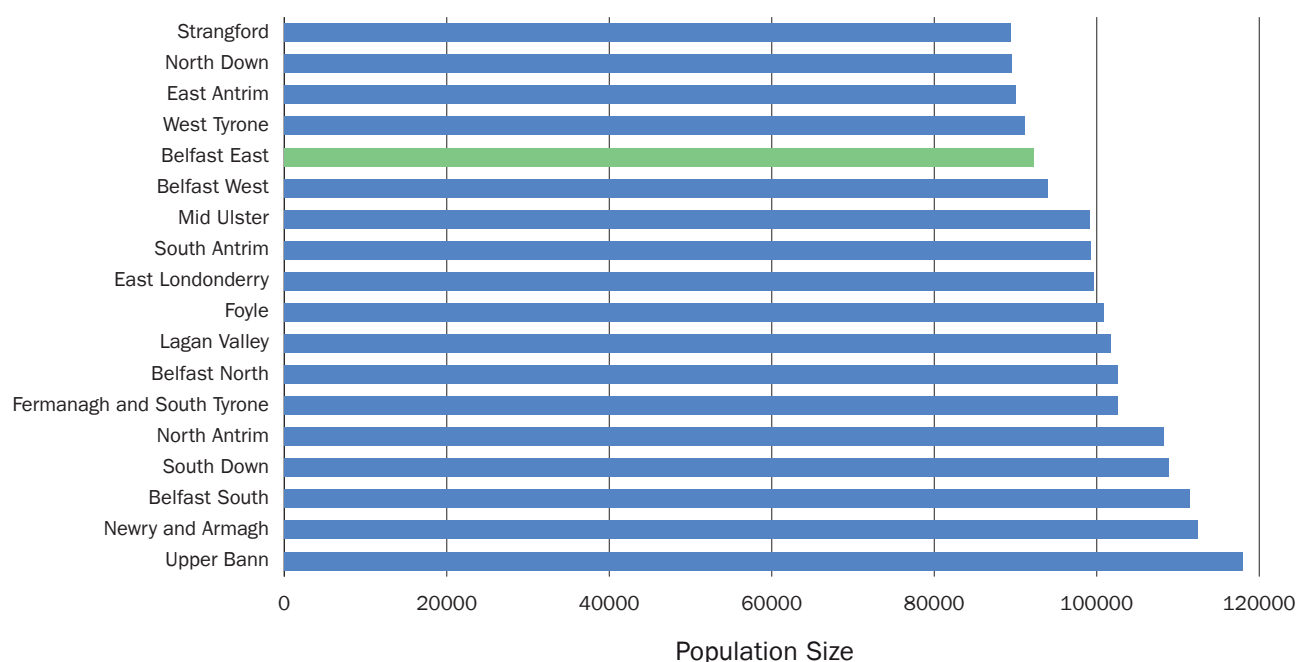
Demographic profile – age and gender

As at Census Day 2011, there were 92,221 persons living in Belfast East - 5.1% of the Northern Ireland population. The constituency of Belfast East had the 5th lowest population. Since the 2001 Census, the population of the area covered by the current Belfast East boundary increased by 2.5% from 89,929 to 92,221 in 2011.

The median age of those living in Belfast East in 2011 was 39 years, higher than the Northern Ireland average of 37 years.

Overall, 18.5% of the Belfast East population were children aged 0-15 years, lower than the Northern Ireland average of 20.9%. Older persons made up 17.4% of the Belfast East population, higher than the Northern Ireland average of 14.6%.

Total population by Constituency, 2011 Census



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

Population of Belfast East by gender and age group, 2011 Census

	Aged 0-15 years		Aged 16-64 years		Aged 65+		All ages
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Males	8,730	19.8	28,886	65.5	6,470	14.7	44,086
Females	8,350	17.3	30,231	62.8	9,554	19.8	48,135
Persons	17,080	18.5	59,117	64.1	16,024	17.4	92,221

Source: NISRA, Northern Ireland Census 2011

Demographic profile – religion

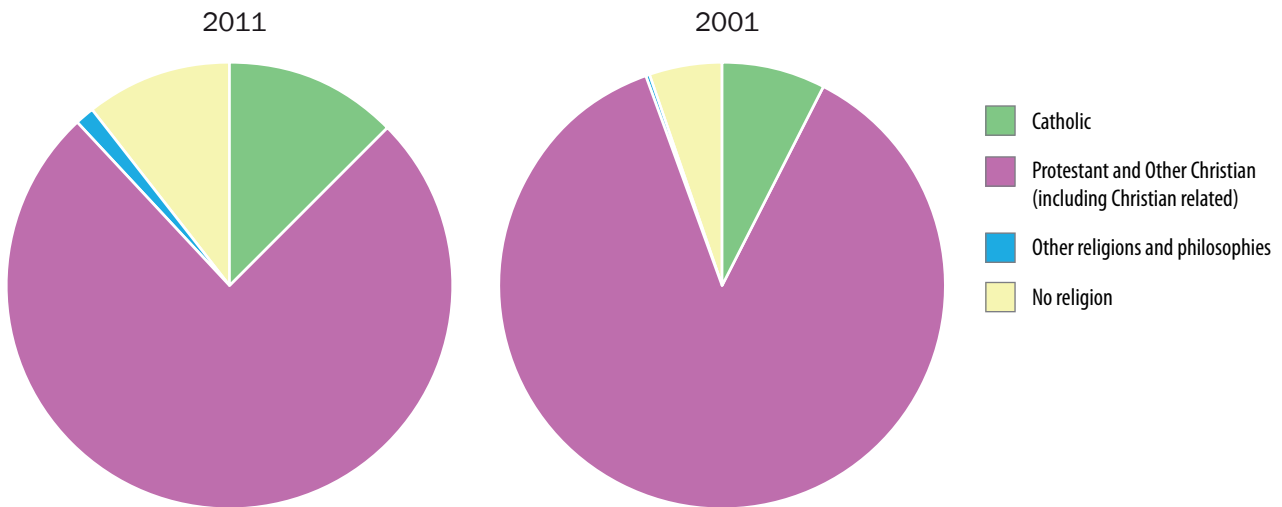
As at Census Day 2011,

- 12.7% of Belfast East residents belong to or were brought up in the Catholic religion;
- 75.4% belong to or were brought up in a 'Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related) religions;
- 1.4% belong to or were brought up in other religions; and,
- 10.5% belong to or were brought up in no religion.

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

- The Catholic religion has increased by 5.2 percentage points from 7.5%;
- Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related) religions has decreased by 11.6 percentage points from 87.0%;
- Other religions has increased by 1.0 percentage points from 0.4%;
- No religion has increased by 5.5 percentage points from 5.0%.

Religion or religion brought up in, 2011 and 2001 Census



Religion or religion brought up in, 2011 and 2001 Census

	2011		2001		Change	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	Percentage points
Catholic	11,712	12.7	6,784	7.5	4,928	5.2
Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)	69,533	75.4	78,277	87.0	-8,744	-11.6
Other religions and philosophies	1,324	1.4	377	0.4	947	1.0
No religion	9,652	10.5	4,491	5.0	5,161	5.5

Source: NISRA, Northern Ireland Census 2011 and 2001

Health – Life expectancy of males

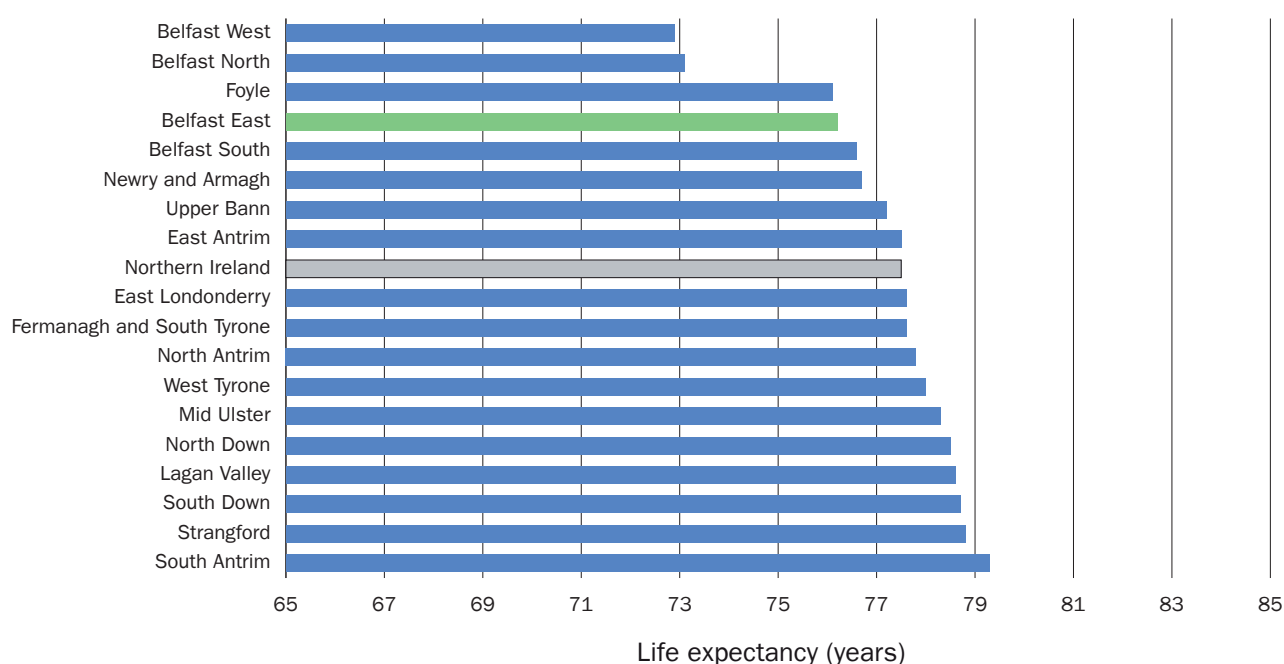
Life expectancy at birth for males born in Belfast East (2009-2011) (p) is estimated to be 76.2 years.

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

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

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

Life expectancy of males, 2009-2011 ^(p)



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

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

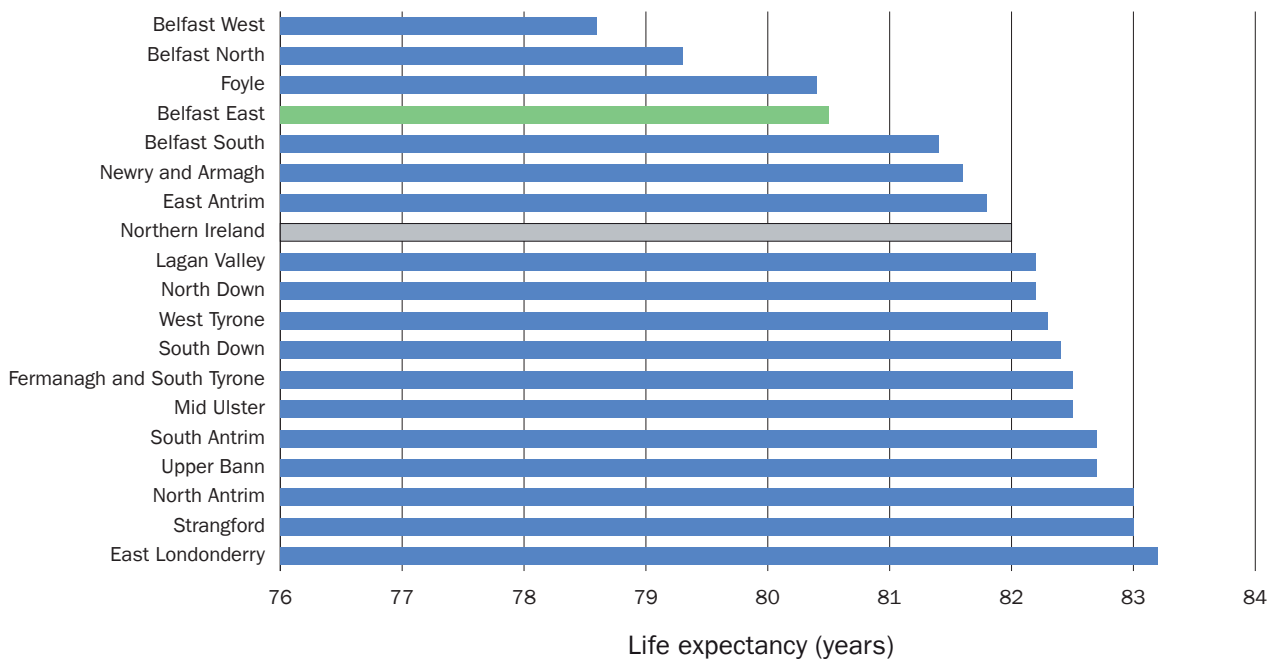
Health – Life expectancy of females

Life expectancy at birth for females born in Belfast East (2009-2011) (p) is estimated to be 80.5 years. This is lower than the Northern Ireland average of 82.0 years.

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

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

Life expectancy of females, 2009-2011 ^(p)



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

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

Health – Standardised mortality rate for cancer

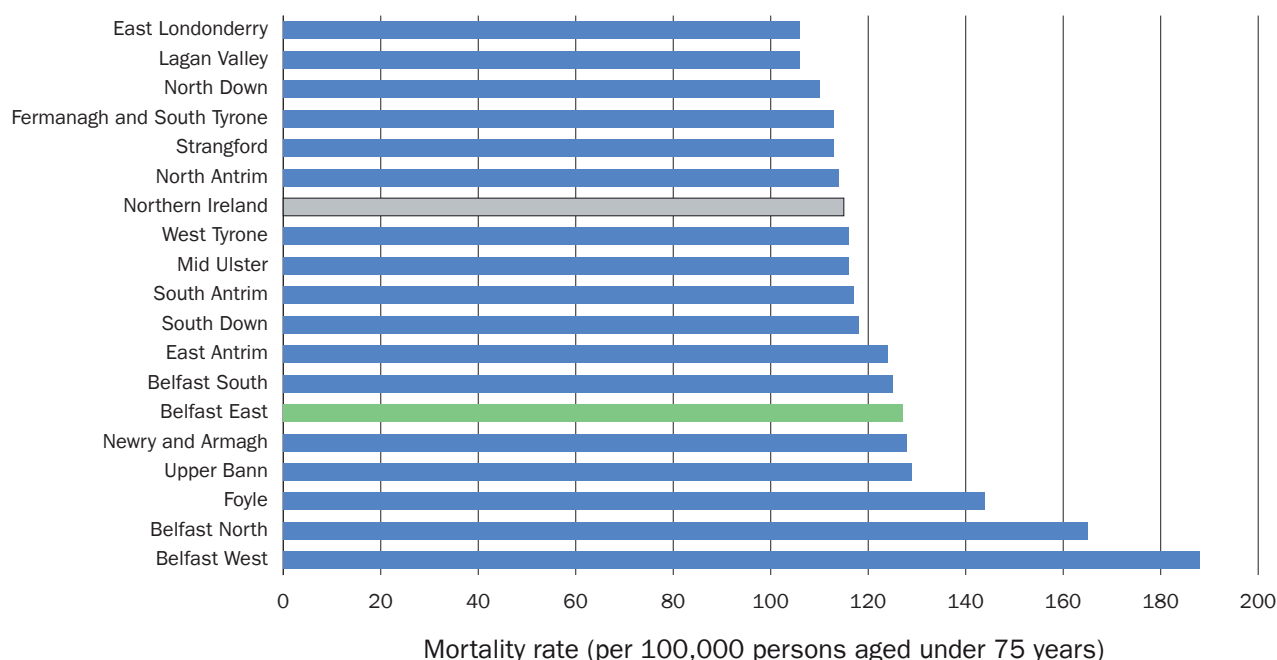
The age standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in Belfast East was 127 per 100,000 persons – 149 for males and 109 for females.

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

Belfast East had the 6th highest age standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years.

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

Age standardised cancer mortality rate per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years, 2007-2011 ^(p)



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

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

Health – Standardised mortality rate for respiratory disease

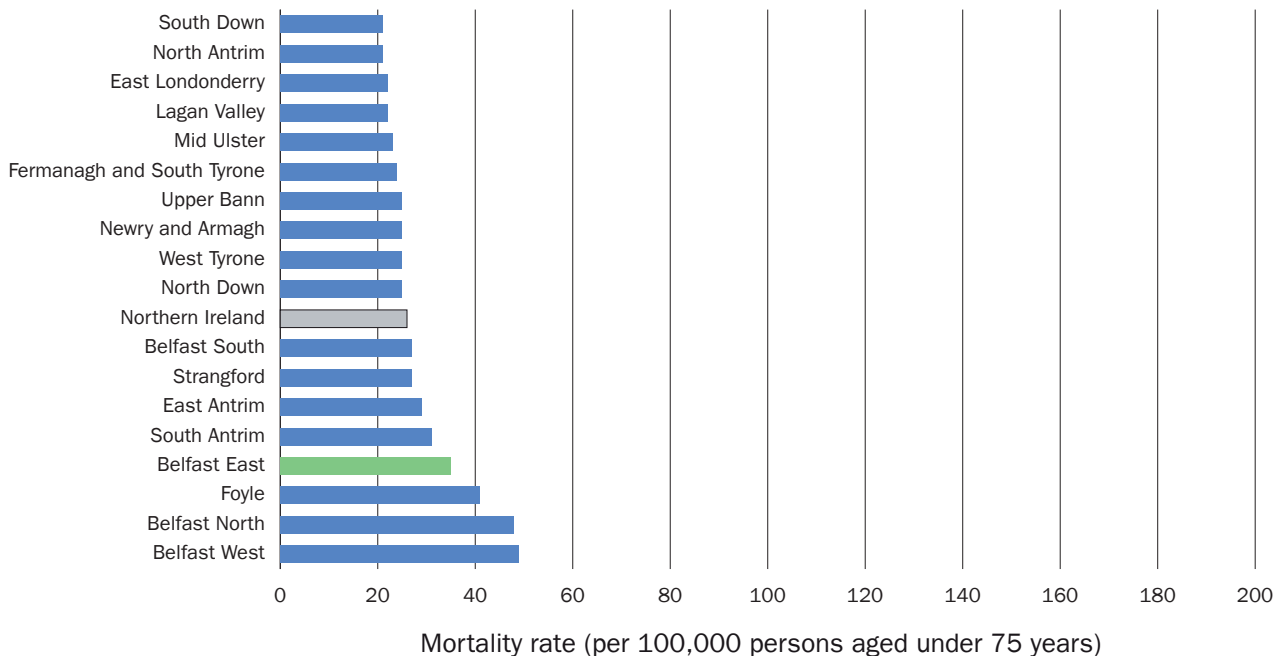
The age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in Belfast East was 35 per 100,000 persons – 38 for males and 32 for females.

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

Belfast East had the 4th highest age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years.

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

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



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

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

Health – Standardised mortality rate for circulatory disease

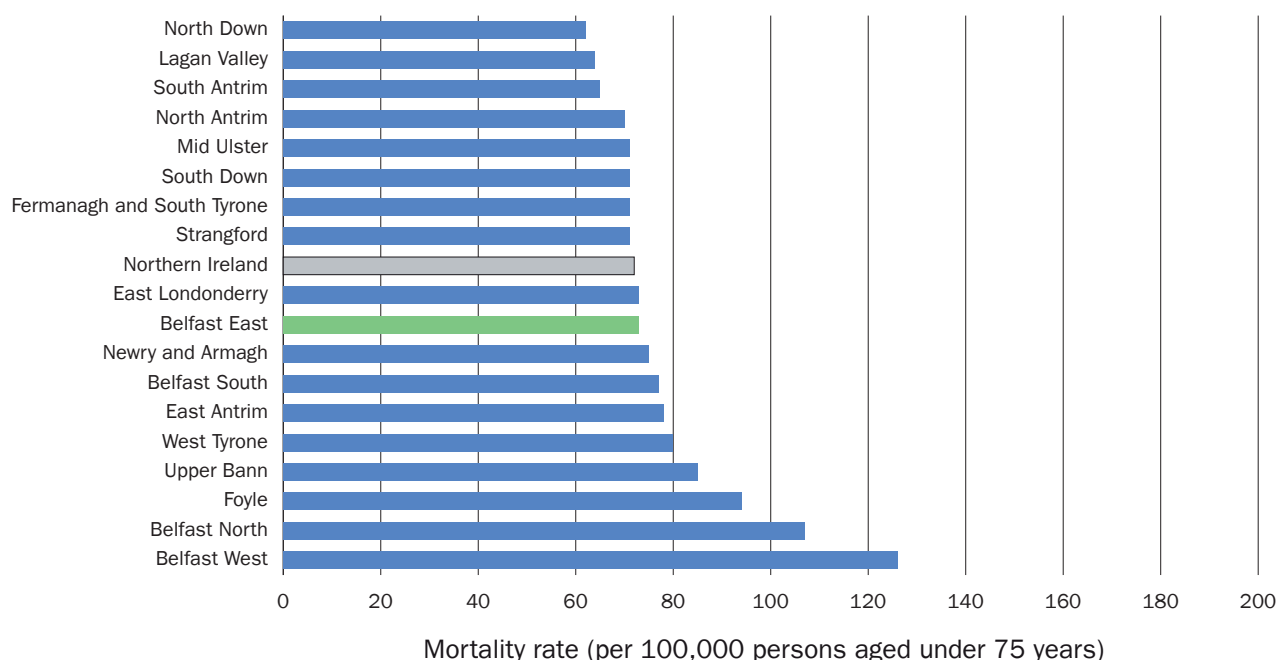
The age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in Belfast East was 73 per 100,000 persons – 101 for males and 48 for females.

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

Belfast East had the joint 9th highest age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years.

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

Age standardised circulatory disease mortality rate per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years, 2007-2011 ^(p)



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

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

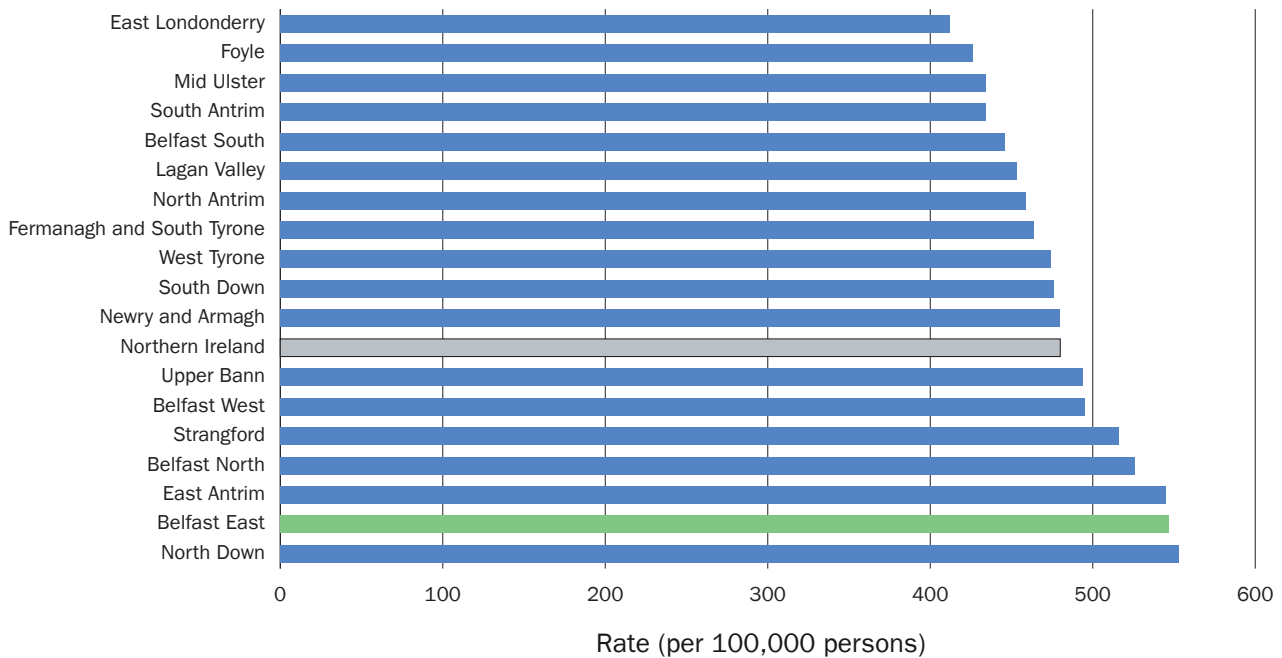
Health – Incidence of new cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer)

In 2011, there were 504 new incidents of cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) diagnosed in Belfast East. This equates to a rate of 547 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of new cancer diagnosis was higher for Belfast East than the Northern Ireland rate of 480 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, 2011



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

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Northern Ireland Cancer Registry)

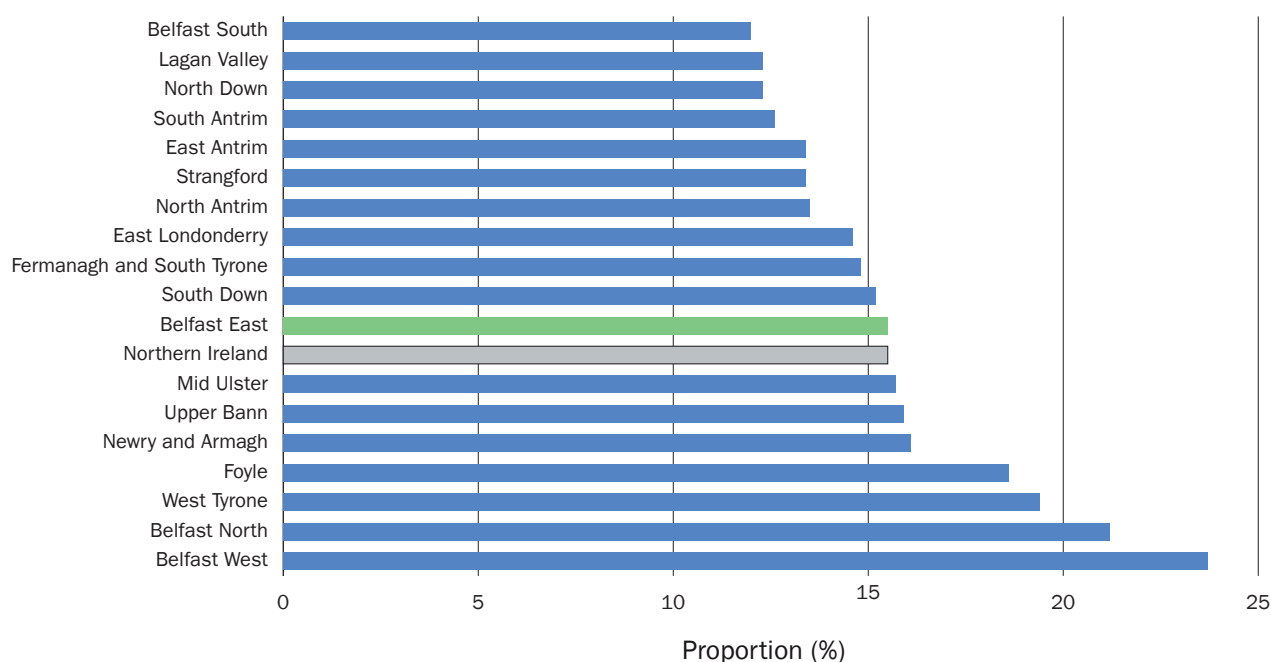
Health – People in receipt of disability-related benefits

As at February 2013, there were 14,270 people, or 15.5% of all constituents, in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit in Belfast East.

There was no difference 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, also 15.5%.

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 2013



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

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for Social Development)

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

The highest proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit (as a percentage of the population) were concentrated in the wards of Ballymacarrett (26.3%, 1,290 recipients), Cregagh (21.5%, 450 recipients) and The Mount (20.9%, 1,170 recipients). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Stormont (9.0%, 500 recipients), Gilnahirk (10.7%, 270 recipients) and Dundonald (11.0%, 370 recipients).

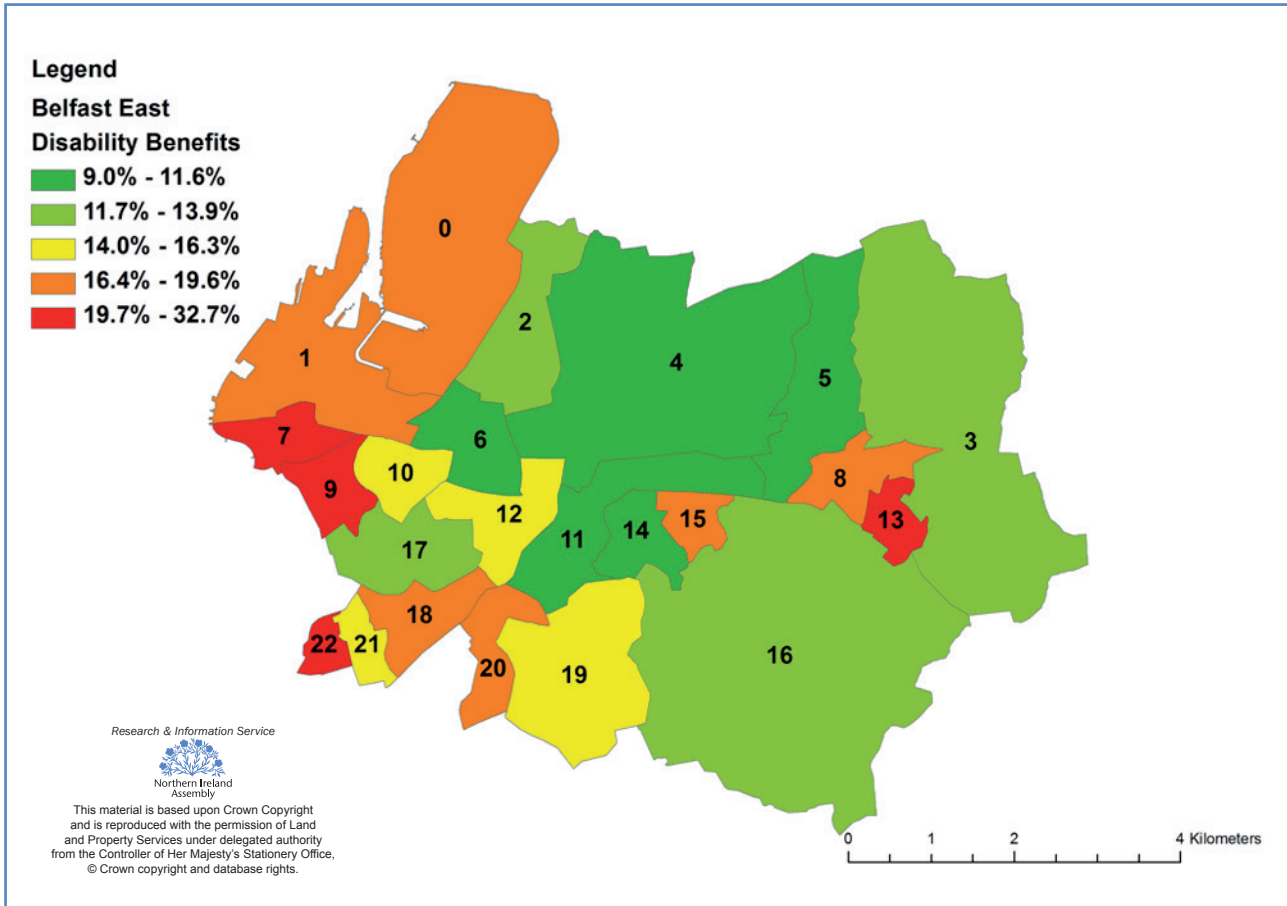
Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit at ward level, as at February 2013

Ward	No. of People in receipt of disability-related benefits ¹	Per cent of Ward Population ²	Ward	No. of People in receipt of disability-related benefits	Per cent of Ward Population
Ballyhackamore	690	11.6	Graham's Bridge	510	18.9
Ballyhanwood	360	11.7	Island	950	18.9
Ballymacarrett	1,290	26.3	Knock	700	14.5
Belmont	820	13.3	Lisnasharragh	390	18.3
Bloomfield	890	16.3	Lower Braniel	410	16.4
Carrowreagh	570	13.2	Orangefield	770	13.7
Cherryvalley	680	11.5	Stormont	500	9.0
Cregagh	450	21.5	Sydenham	830	17.0
Downshire	390	16.1	The Mount	1,170	20.9
Dundonald	370	11.0	Tullycarnet	430	17.8
Enler	520	20.1	Upper Braniel	350	15.6
Gilnahirk	270	10.7			

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

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

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



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		

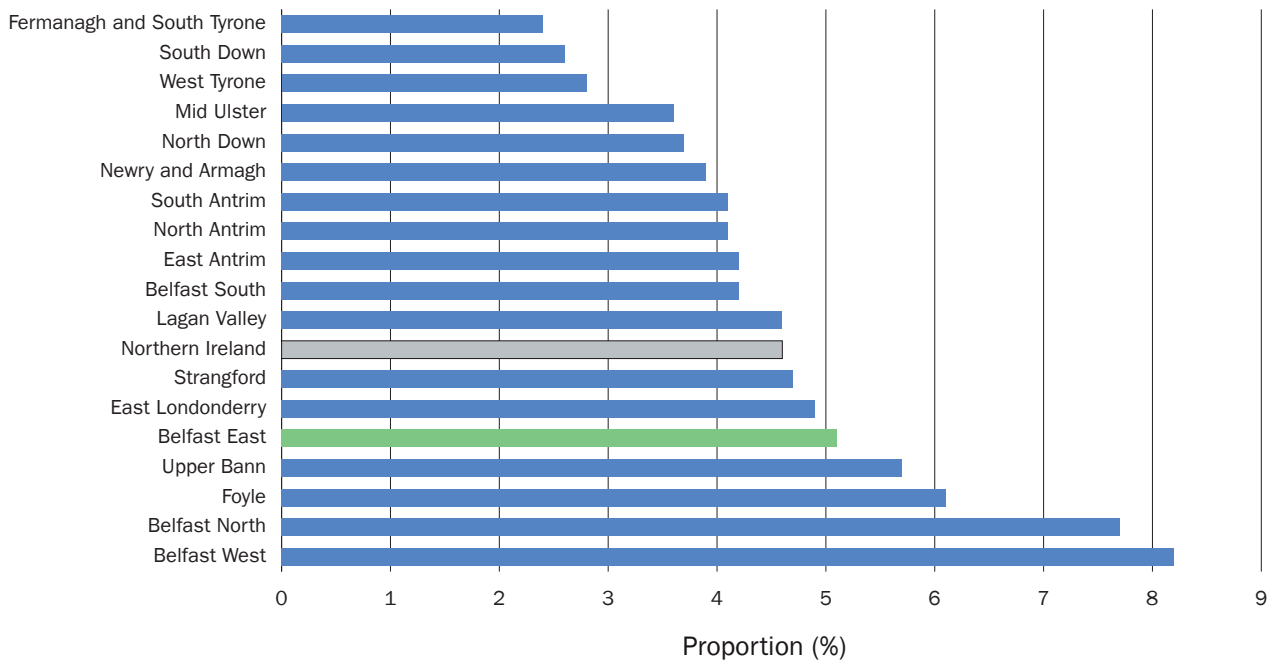
Health – Births to teenage mothers

In 2011, there were 66 births to teenage mothers in Belfast East. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 5.1% of all births in the Constituency in that year.

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

The Constituency of Belfast East had the 5th highest proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers.

Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers, 2011



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

Source: NISRA, NINIS (General Register Office)

Health – Disease prevalence (Quality Outcomes Framework)

As at 31 March 2013, there was a higher prevalence of coronary heart disease, stroke, hypertension, cancer, mental health, dementia, diabetes mellitus and chronic kidney disease and a lower prevalence of obesity 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, 2013

	Belfast East Patients		All Northern Ireland Patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Patients on the coronary heart disease register	4,826	45	74,648	39
Patients on the heart failure register	764	7	14,410	8
Patients on the stroke register	2,215	21	33,470	18
Patients on the hypertension register	14,122	132	245,730	129
Patients on the chronic obstructive pulmonary disease register	2,080	19	34,522	18
Patients on the hypothyroid register	3,979	37	68,621	36
Patients on the cancer register	2,107	20	33,781	18
Patients on the mental health register	1,084	10	16,110	8
Patients on the asthma register	6,344	59	115,389	60
Patients on the dementia register	895	8	12,278	6
Patients on the atrial fibrillation register	1,734	16	27,760	15
Patients on the obesity register (Patients aged 16+)	9,362	107	168,976	111
Patients on the diabetes mellitus register (Patients aged 17+)	4,984	58	79,072	53
Patients on the epilepsy register (Patients aged 18+)	952	11	15,115	10
Patients on the chronic kidney disease register (patients aged 18+)	4,247	50	67,259	46
Patients on the learning disabilities register (Patients aged 18+)	501	6	9,852	7

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

Education – Qualifications of School Leavers

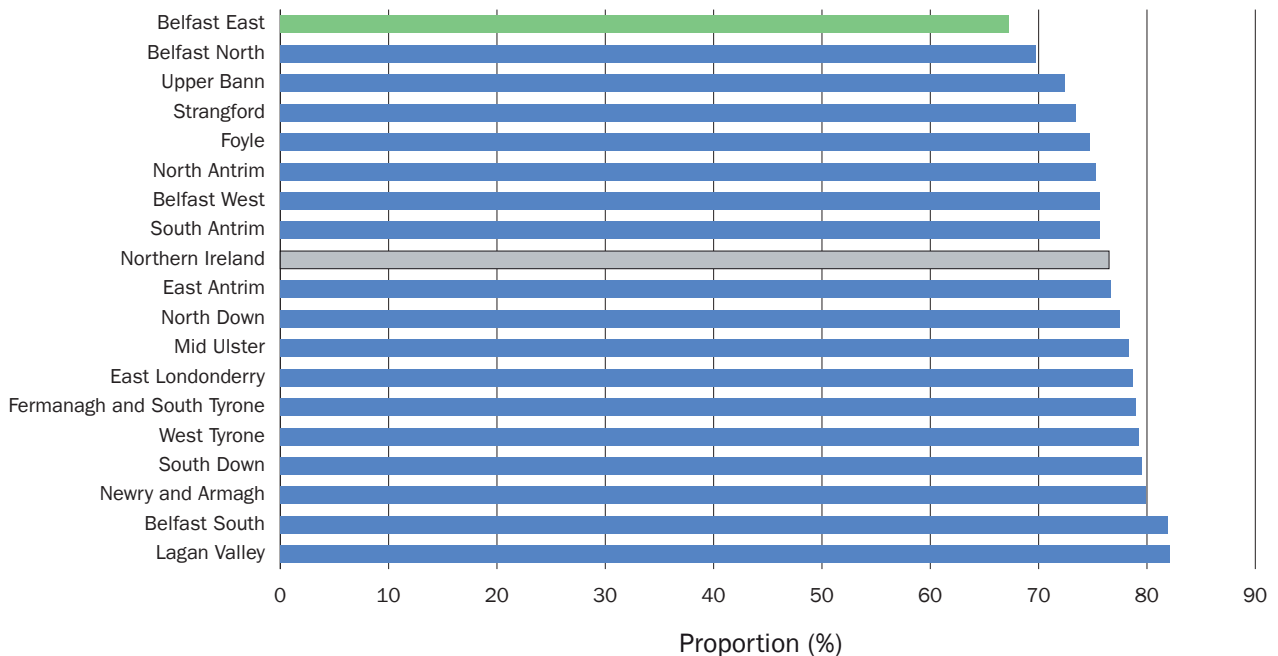
In 2011/12, 917 young people left post primary education in Belfast East. Of these, 616 achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent (526 of which included GCSE English and GCSE Maths) while 28 left school with no GCSEs. In total, 468¹ achieved two or more A-levels or equivalent.

In all, 67.2% of Belfast East school leavers achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C 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 76.5%.

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

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



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

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department of Education)

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

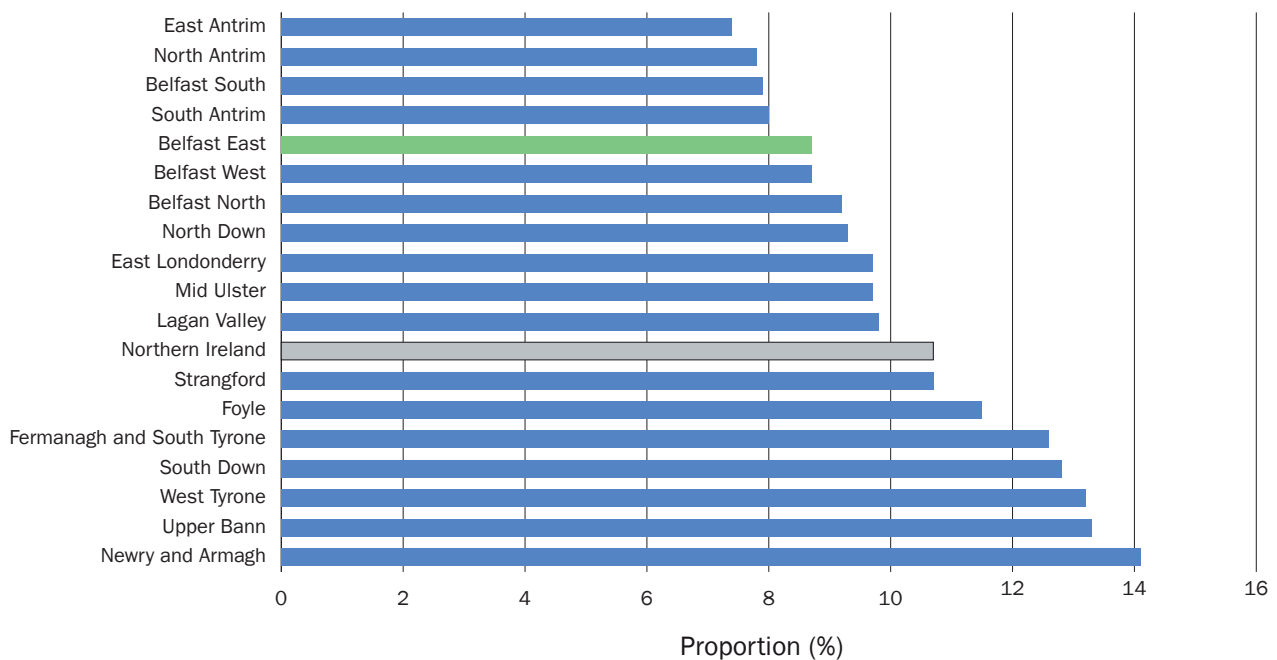
Education – Participation in Further Education

In 2011/12, there were 6,500 students from Belfast East enrolled in further education. This equates to 8.7% 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 2011/12 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 10.7%.

Belfast East had the joint 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, 2011/12



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

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

Education – Participation in Further Education at ward level

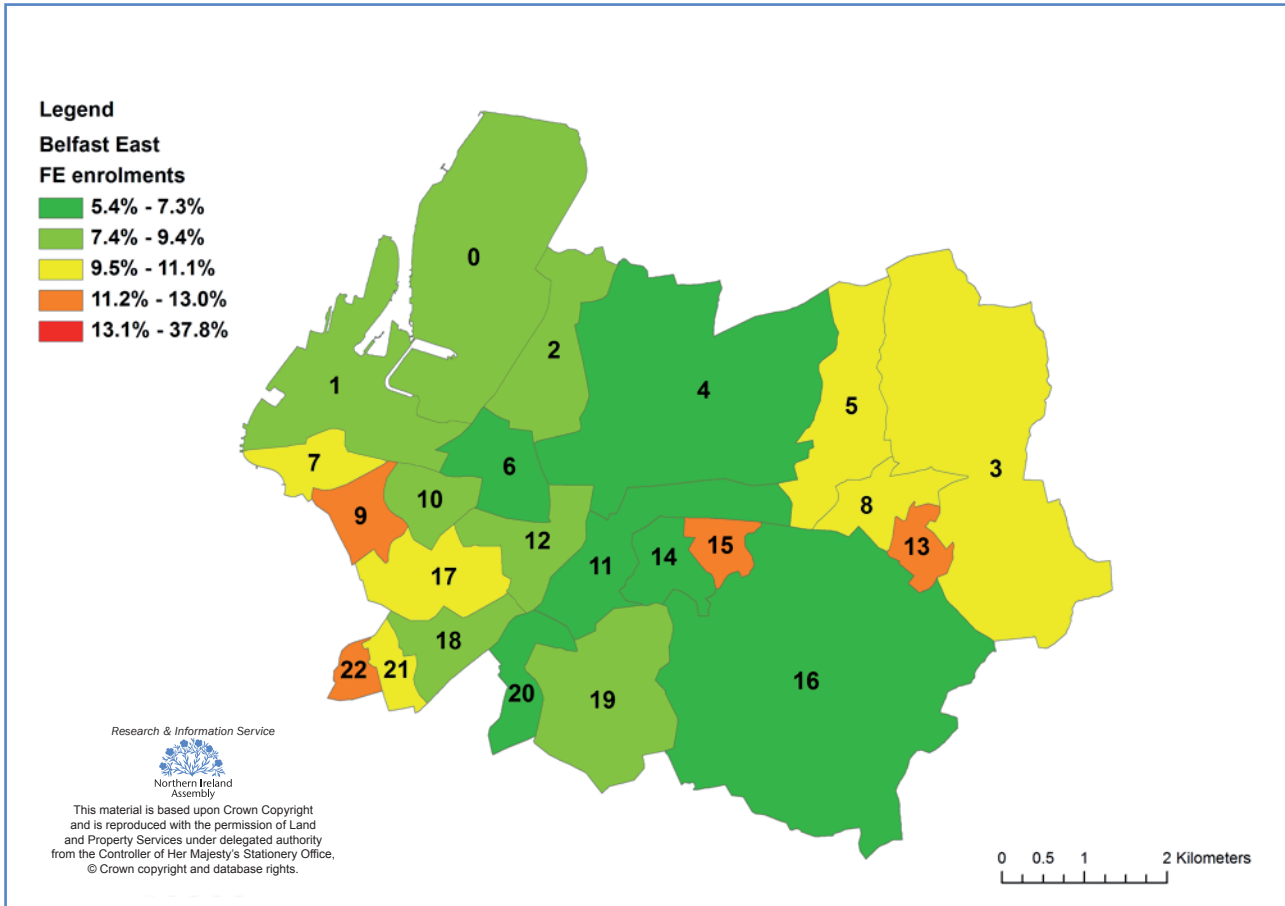
The highest proportion of people enrolled in further education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Enler (12.5%, 265 enrolments), The Mount (12.2%, 545 enrolments), and Cregagh (12.2%, 205 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Stormont (5.4%, 245 enrolments), Ballyhanwood (6.0%, 155 enrolments), and Cherryvalley (6.4%, 315 enrolments).

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

Ward	Total FE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total FE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Ballyhackamore	330	6.7	Graham's Bridge	210	9.6
Ballyhanwood	155	6.0	Island	310	7.8
Ballymacarrett	415	10.7	Knock	295	7.5
Belmont	370	7.4	Lisnasharragh	165	9.4
Bloomfield	380	8.4	Lower Braniel	150	7.2
Carrowreagh	350	10.4	Orangefield	440	9.5
Cherryvalley	315	6.4	Stormont	245	5.4
Cregagh	205	12.2	Sydenham	375	9.2
Downshire	195	9.8	The Mount	545	12.2
Dundonald	275	10.1	Tullycarnet	215	11.4
Enler	265	12.5	Upper Braniel	145	7.8
Gilnahirk	145	7.1			

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

Proportion of People aged 16 and over enrolled in Further Education by Ward, 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		

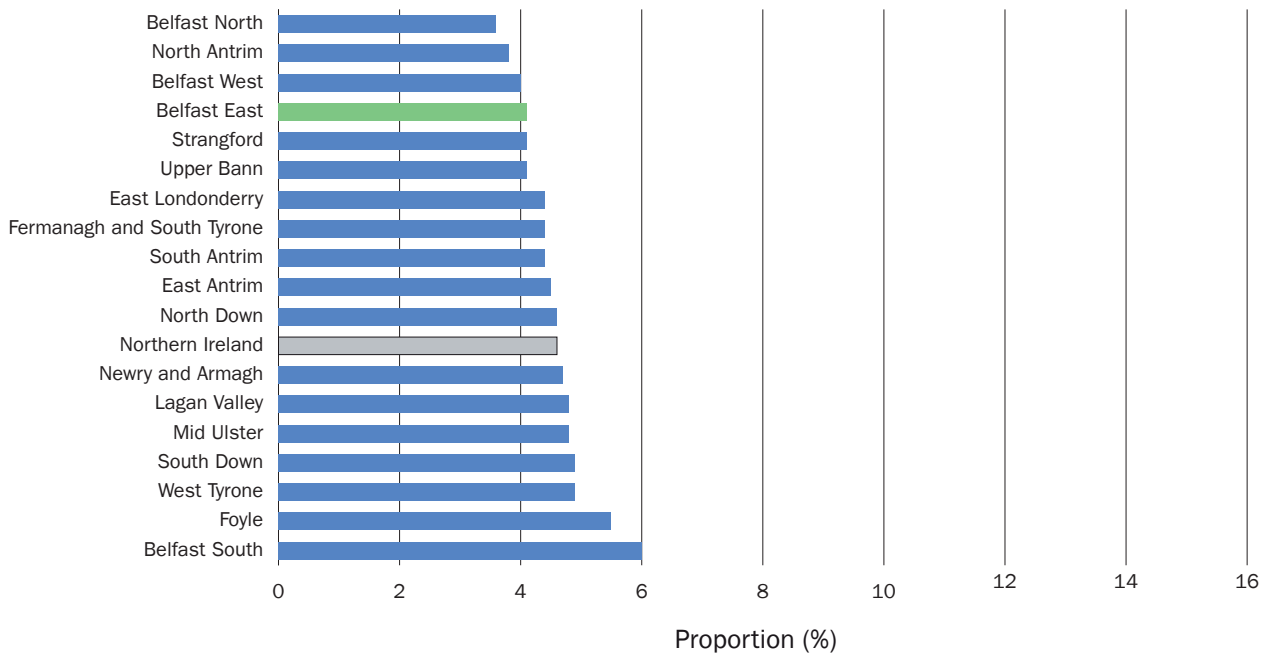
Education – Participation in Higher Education

In 2011/12, there were 3,090 students from Belfast East enrolled in higher education. This equates to 4.1% 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 2011/12 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.6%.

Belfast East had the joint 4th lowest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in higher education.

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



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

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

Education – Participation in Higher Education at ward level

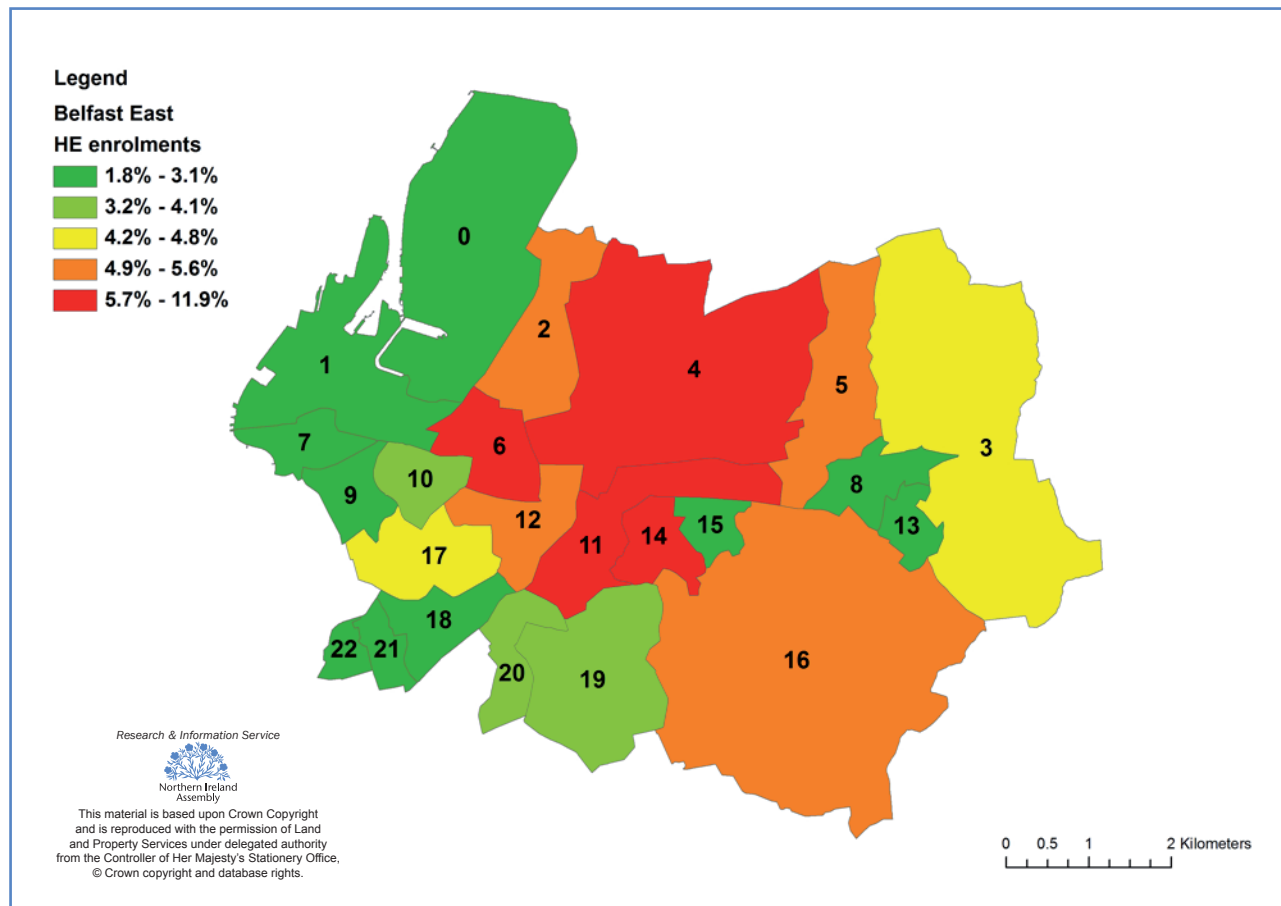
The highest proportion of people enrolled in higher education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Stormont (7.6%, 345 enrolments), Gilnahirk (6.9%, 140 enrolments) and Ballyhackamore (6.2%, 305 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Cregagh (1.8%, 30 enrolments), The Mount (1.8%, 80 enrolments) and Tullycarnet (1.9%, 35 enrolments).

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

Ward	Total HE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total HE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Ballyhackamore	305	6.2	Graham's Bridge	55	2.5
Ballyhanwood	145	5.6	Island	105	2.6
Ballymacarrett	80	2.1	Knock	200	5.1
Belmont	245	4.9	Lisnasharragh	50	2.9
Bloomfield	150	3.3	Lower Braniel	80	3.8
Carrowreagh	140	4.2	Orangefield	195	4.2
Cherryvalley	280	5.7	Stormont	345	7.6
Cregagh	30	1.8	Sydenham	120	2.9
Downshire	60	3.0	The Mount	80	1.8
Dundonald	135	5.0	Tullycarnet	35	1.9
Enler	60	2.8	Upper Braniel	60	3.2
Gilnahirk	140	6.9			

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

Proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in HE Education by Ward, 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		

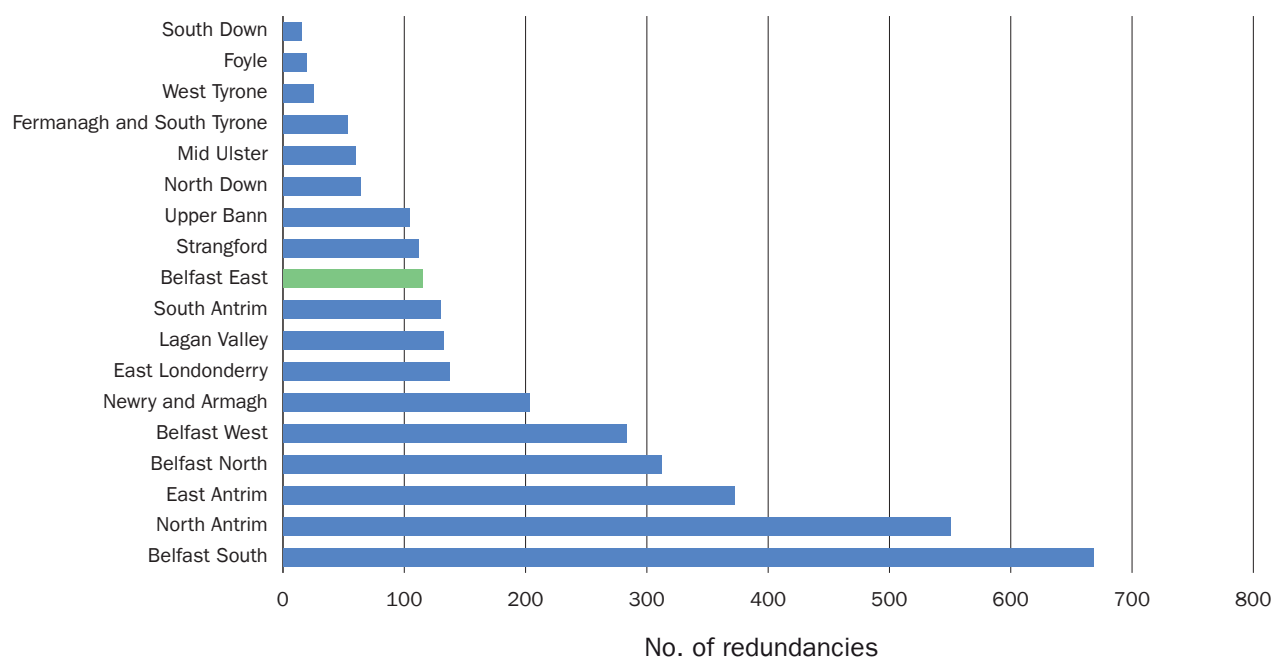
Labour Market – Confirmed redundancies

In 2012, there were 115 confirmed redundancies in Belfast East.

This represents 3.4% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2012.

Belfast East had the 9th lowest number of redundancies in 2012.

Number of confirmed redundancies, 2012



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

Source: NISRA, NINIS

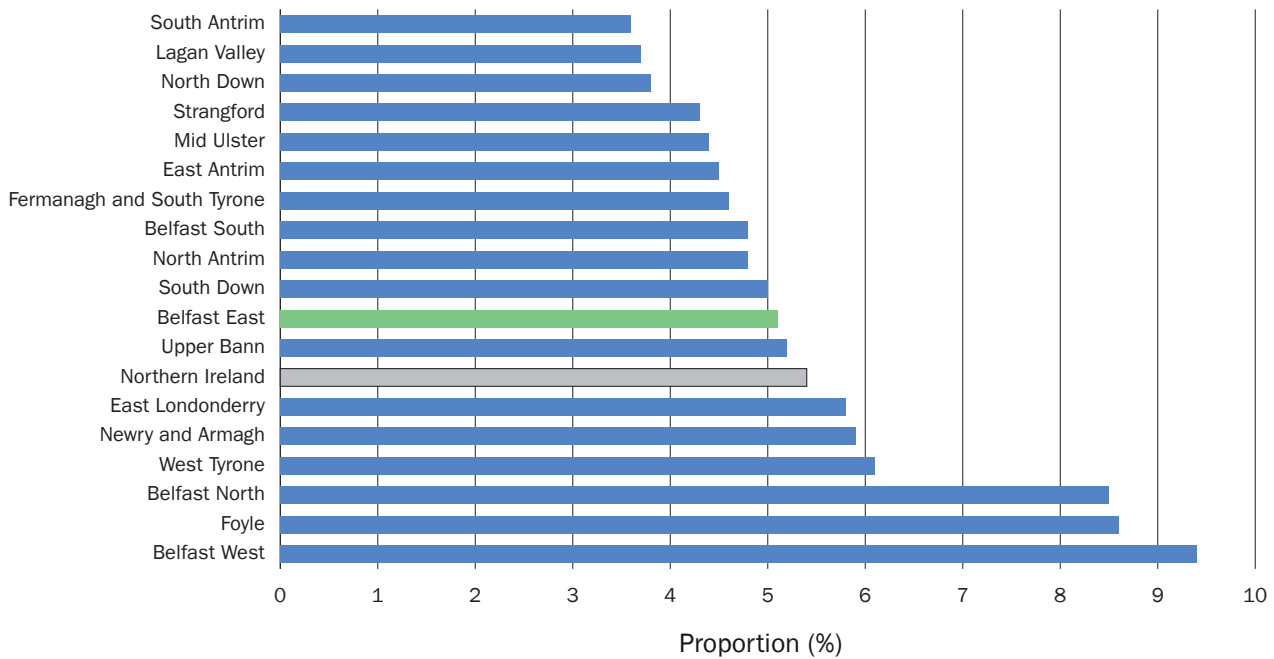
Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2012, there were 2,971 people claiming unemployment-related benefits in Belfast East. This equates to 5.1% of all working age people in the Constituency.

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

Belfast East was the Constituency with the 8th highest unemployment claimant count.

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



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

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count)

Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count at ward level

The highest proportion of people claiming unemployment-related benefits (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of The Mount (12.6%, 392 claimants), Ballymacarrett (10.6%, 319 claimants) and Island (9.6%, 282 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Stormont (1.8%, 59 claimants), Gilnahirk (2.2%, 31 claimants) and Ballyhanwood (2.5%, 49 claimants).

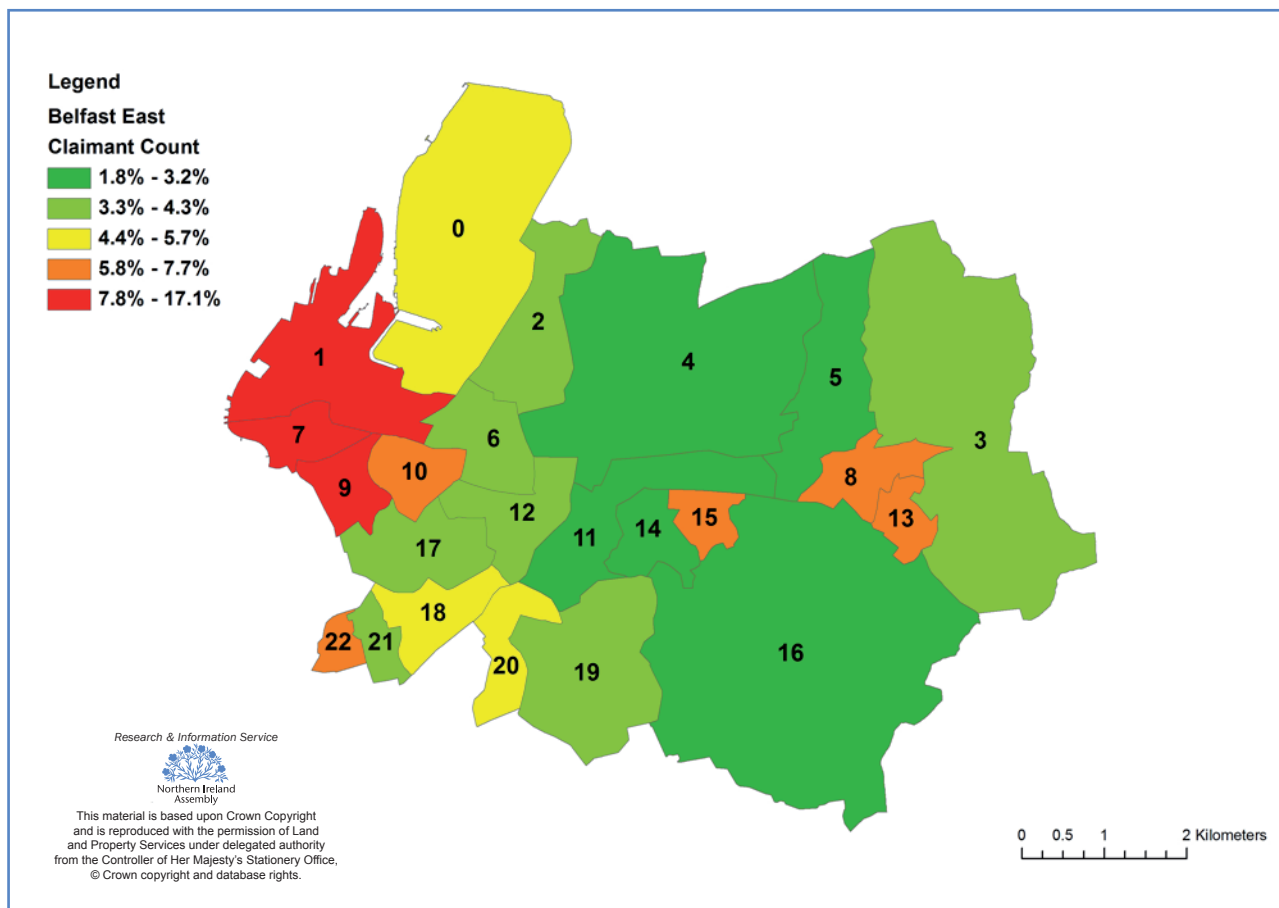
Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2012

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population ¹	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Ballyhackamore	143	4.0	Graham's Bridge	89	6.4
Ballyhanwood	49	2.5	Island	282	9.6
Ballymacarrett	319	10.6	Knock	121	4.3
Belmont	138	3.7	Lisnasharragh	59	4.4
Bloomfield	261	7.4	Lower Braniel	74	4.5
Carrowreagh	105	3.9	Orangefield	123	3.5
Cherryvalley	100	3.0	Stormont	59	1.8
Cregagh	85	6.6	Sydenham	176	5.5
Downshire	65	4.2	The Mount	392	12.6
Dundonald	55	2.6	Tullycarnet	103	6.5
Enler	93	6.0	Upper Braniel	50	3.5
Gilnahirk	31	2.2			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count)

¹ The working age population refers to men and women aged 16 to 64.

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



0	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		

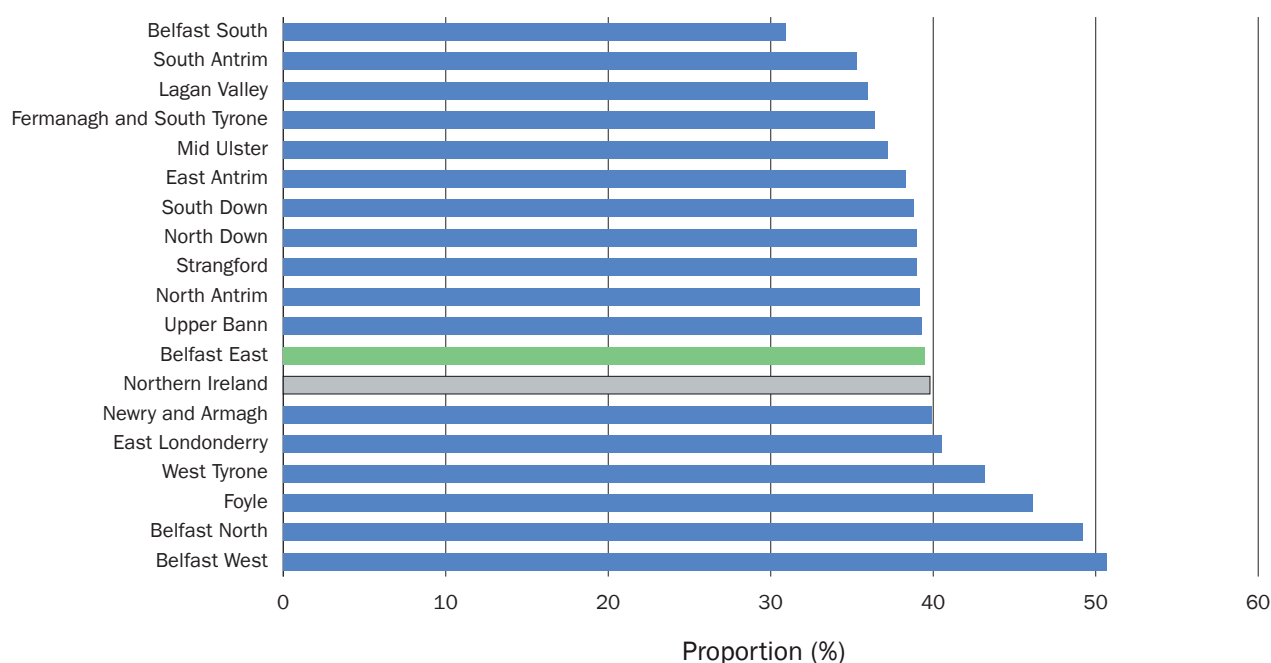
Low income – People claiming benefits

As at April 2013, 29,650 people in Belfast East claimed at least one of the main benefits. This equates to 39.5% 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 to the Northern Ireland average of 39.8%.

Belfast East was the Constituency with the 7th highest proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one benefit.

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



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

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

Low income – People claiming benefits at ward level

The highest proportion of people claiming at least one benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Ballymacarrett (55.4%, 2,140 claimants), The Mount (46.8%, 2,100 claimants) and Cregagh (46.2%, 780 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Dundonald (30.6%, 830 claimants), Carrowreagh (32.7%, 1,100 claimants) and Ballyhackamore (33.1%, 1,620 claimants).

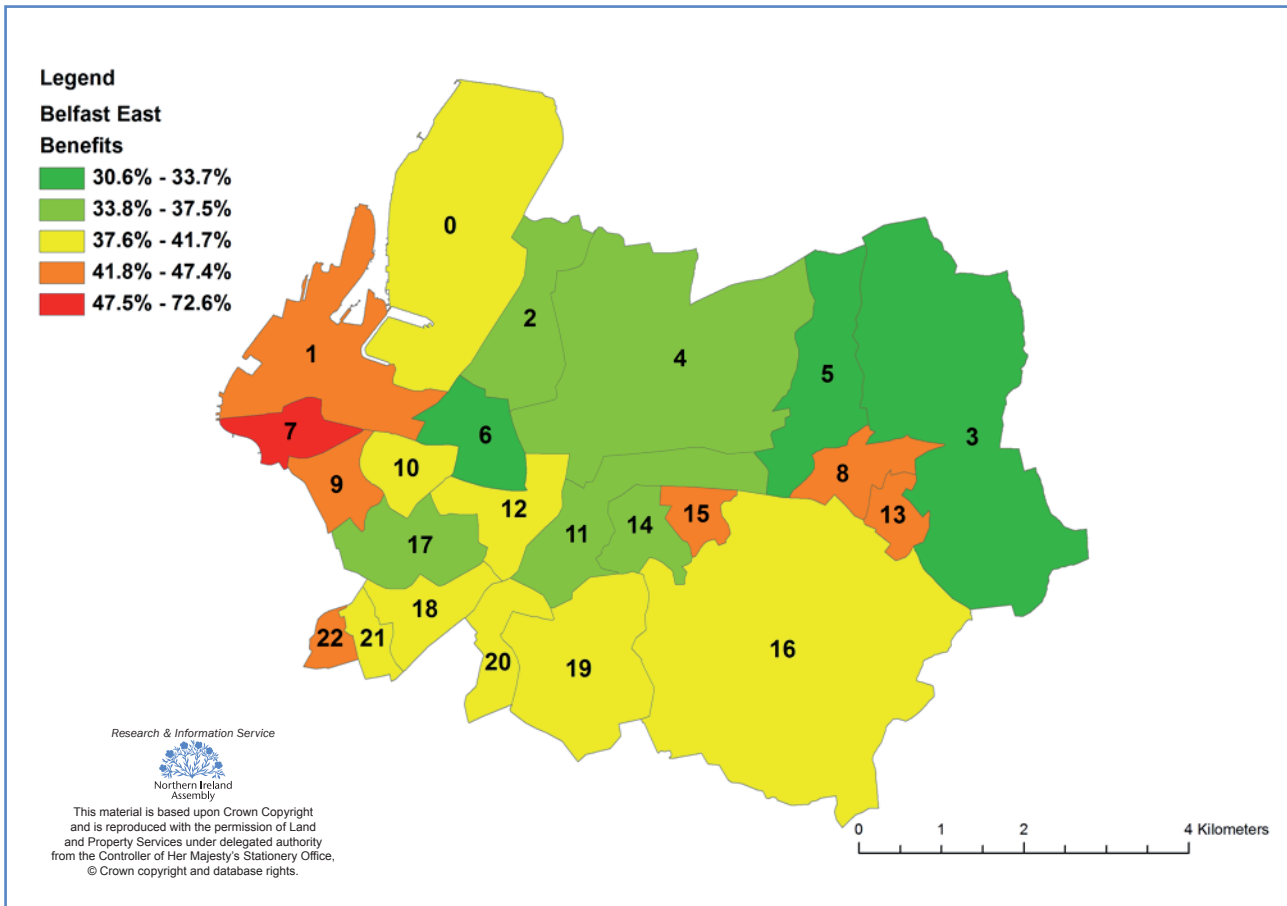
Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at April 2013¹

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	1,620	33.1	Graham's Bridge	990	45.0
Ballyhanwood	1,000	38.5	Island	1,670	41.8
Ballymacarrett	2,140	55.4	Knock	1,550	39.3
Belmont	1,830	36.5	Lisnasharragh	720	41.2
Bloomfield	1,760	38.7	Lower Braniel	840	40.3
Carrowreagh	1,100	32.7	Orangefield	1,570	33.9
Cherryvalley	1,830	37.3	Stormont	1,620	35.8
Cregagh	780	46.2	Sydenham	1,630	39.9
Downshire	810	40.8	The Mount	2,100	46.8
Dundonald	830	30.6	Tullycarnet	850	45.2
Enler	900	42.5	Upper Braniel	760	41.0
Gilnahirk	720	35.4			

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

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

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



0	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		

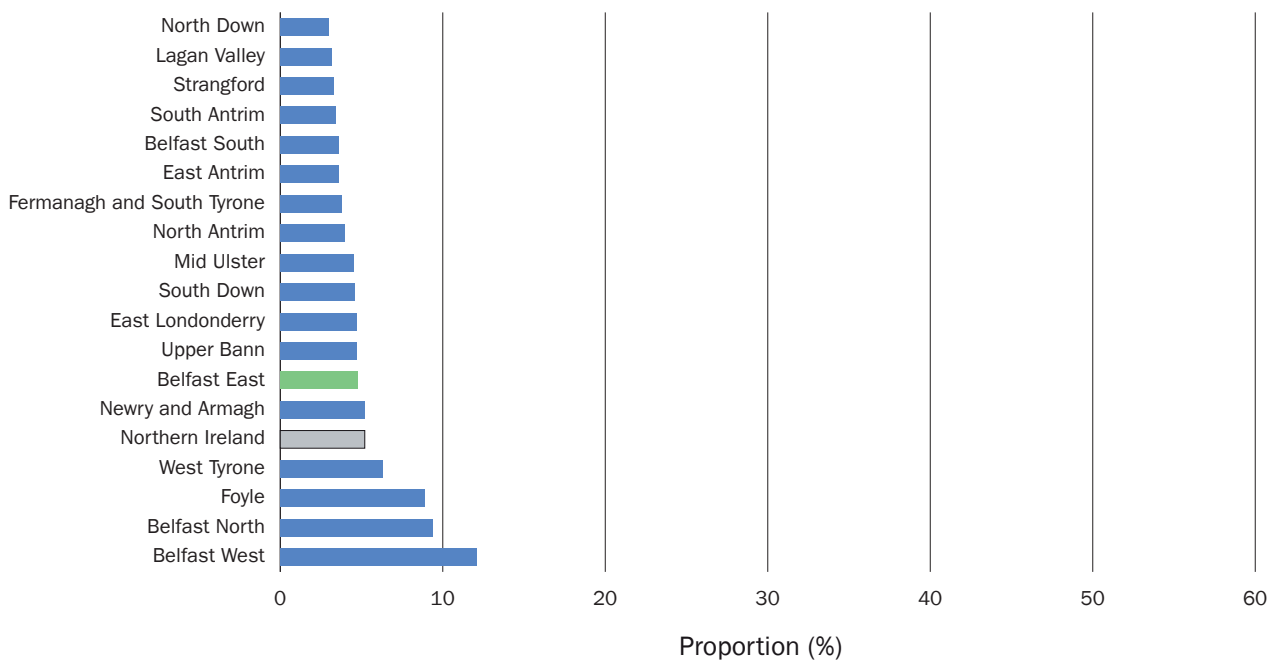
Low income – People claiming income support

As at February 2013, there were 2,910 people in Belfast East claiming income support, of whom 2,830 were of working age. This equates to 4.8% 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 5.2%.

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

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



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

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

Low income – People claiming income support at ward level

The highest proportion of Income Support claimants (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Ballymacarrett (14.1%, 450 claimants), The Mount (11.4%, 440 claimants) and Tullycarnet (9.1%, 140 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Gilnahirk (0.7%, 10 claimants), Stormont (0.9%, 30 claimants) and Ballyhanwood (1.5%, 30 claimants).

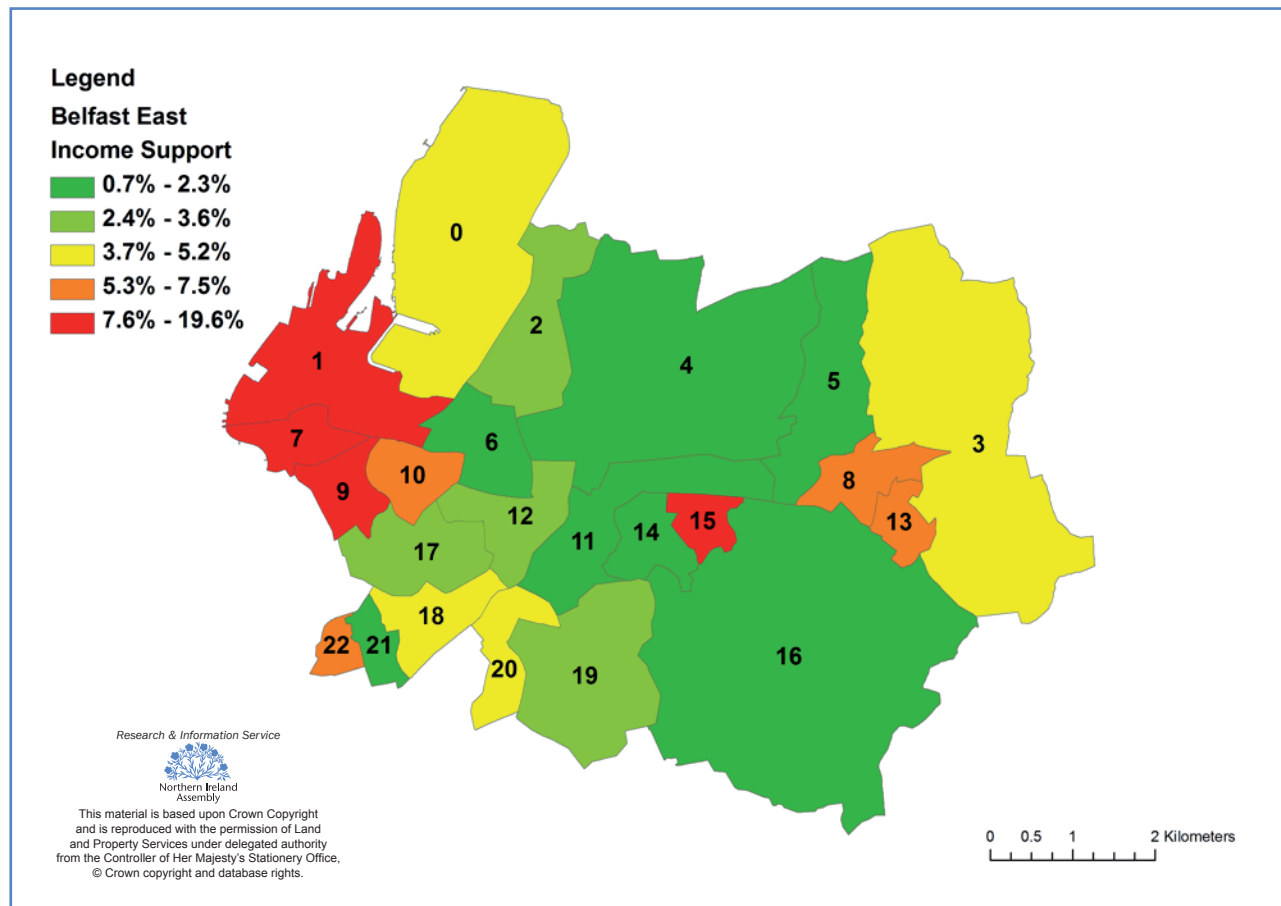
Proportion of working age people claiming income support at ward level, as at February 2013

Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population ¹	Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Ballyhackamore	90	2.3	Graham's Bridge	90	5.4
Ballyhanwood	30	1.5	Island	270	8.0
Ballymacarrett	450	14.1	Knock	80	2.7
Belmont	130	3.3	Lisnasharragh	60	4.6
Bloomfield	220	5.8	Lower Braniel	60	3.9
Carrowreagh	110	3.9	Orangefield	90	2.5
Cherryvalley	70	2.0	Stormont	30	0.9
Cregagh	90	6.9	Sydenham	170	5.2
Downshire	30	2.0	The Mount	440	11.4
Dundonald	50	2.3	Tullycarnet	140	9.1
Enler	100	6.0	Upper Braniel	50	3.6
Gilnahirk	10	0.7			

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

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

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



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		

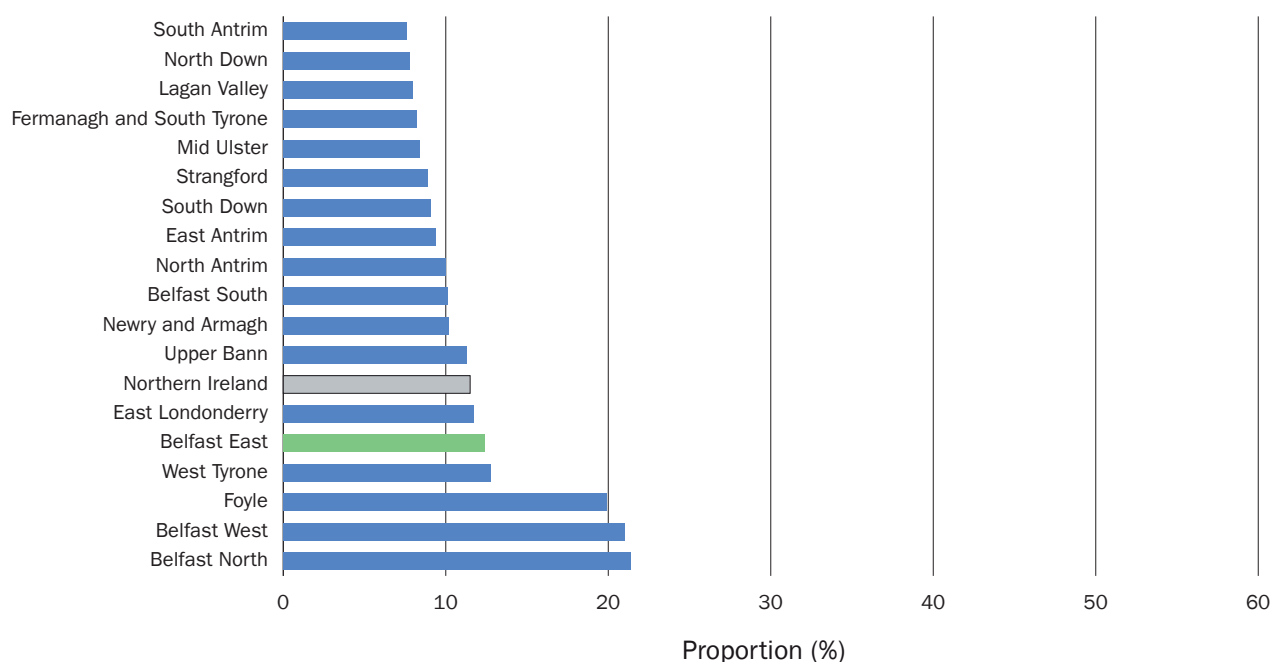
Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2013, there were 9,290 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 2013 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 11.5%.

Belfast East was the constituency with the 5th highest proportion of housing benefit claimants.

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



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

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

Low income – People claiming housing benefit at ward level

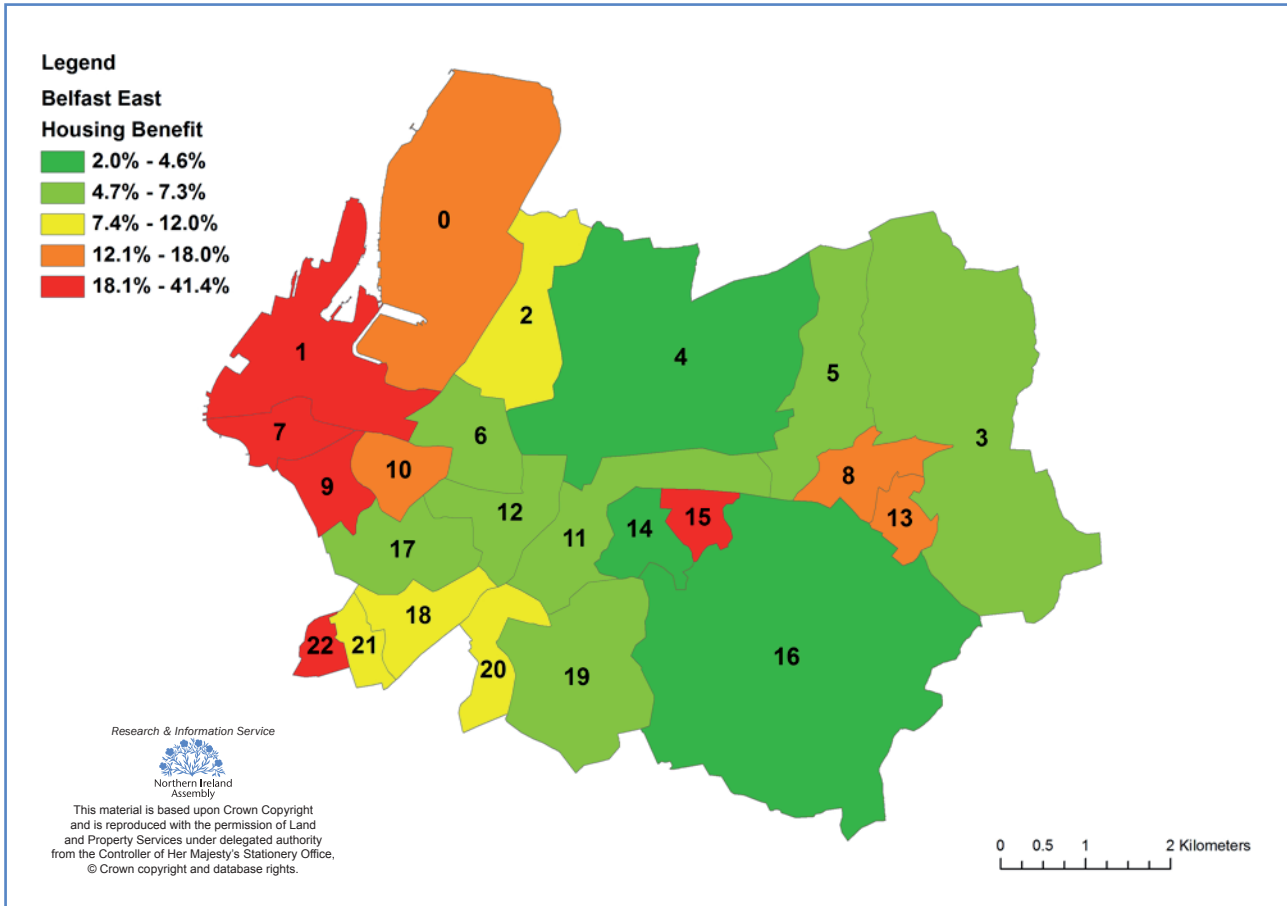
The highest proportion of people claiming Housing Benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Ballymacarrett (34.2%, 1,320 claimants), The Mount (31.2%, 1,400 claimants) and Island (24.0%, 960 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Gilnahirk (2.0%, 40 claimants), Stormont (2.0%, 90 claimants) and Ballyhanwood (3.5%, 90 claimants).

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

Ward	No. of people claiming at least one benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	No. of people claiming at least one benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Ballyhackamore	350	7.1	Graham's Bridge	330	15.0
Ballyhanwood	90	3.5	Island	960	24.0
Ballymacarrett	1,320	34.2	Knock	260	6.6
Belmont	440	8.8	Lisnasharragh	180	10.3
Bloomfield	770	16.9	Lower Braniel	230	11.0
Carrowreagh	240	7.1	Orangefield	280	6.1
Cherryvalley	240	4.9	Stormont	90	2.0
Cregagh	350	20.7	Sydenham	560	13.7
Downshire	170	8.6	The Mount	1,400	31.2
Dundonald	140	5.2	Tullycarnet	390	20.8
Enler	350	16.5	Upper Braniel	130	7.0
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, 2013



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		

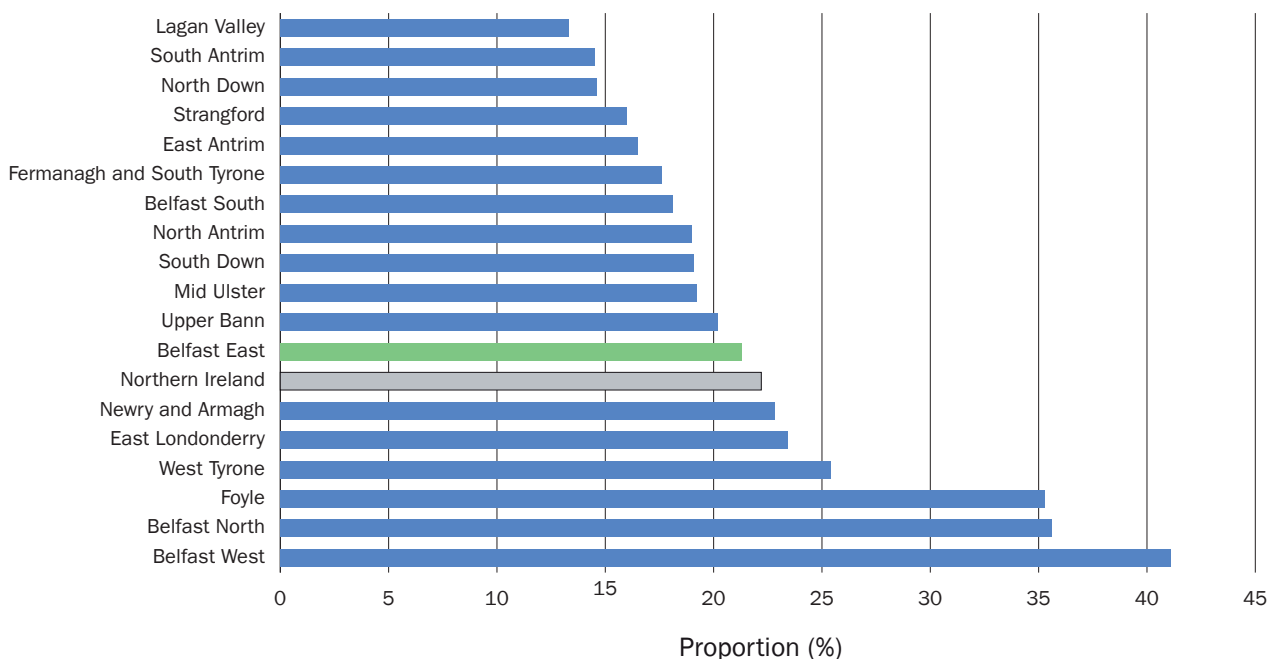
Low income – Children living in Poverty

As at August 2011, there were 3,530 children aged 0-15 years living in poverty¹ in Belfast East. This equates to 21.3% 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 22.2%.

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 2011



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

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

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

Low income – Children living in Poverty at ward level

The highest proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in poverty (as a percentage of all children) were concentrated in the wards of The Mount (51.7%), Ballymacarrett (51.3%) and Island (40.9%). The lowest proportions were found in Gilnahirk (4.1%), Stormont (4.4%) and Ballyhanwood (4.8%).

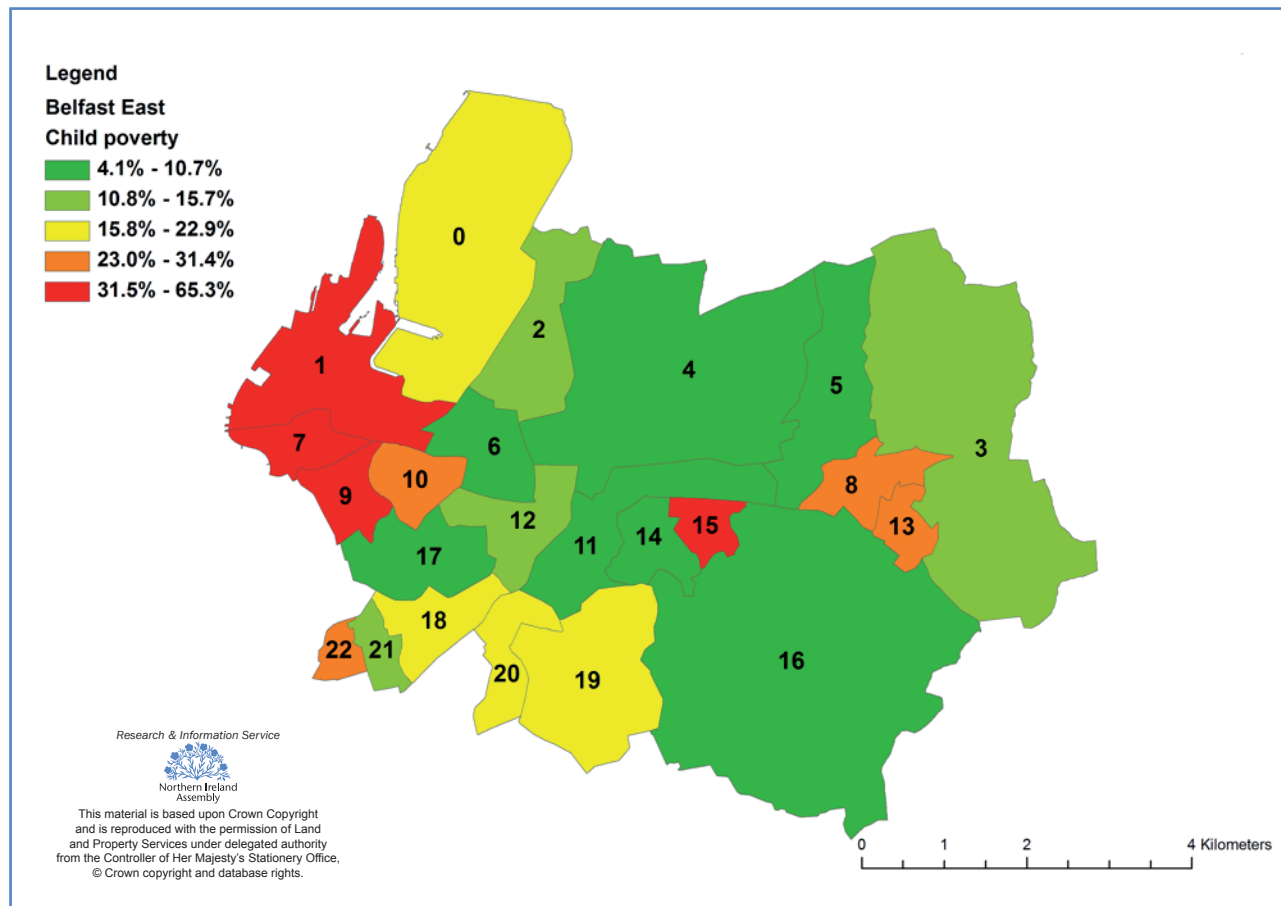
Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in poverty at ward level, as at August 2011

Ward	Children in Poverty (%) ¹	Ward	Children in Poverty (%)
Ballyhackamore	10.1	Graham's Bridge	25.8
Ballyhanwood	4.8	Island	40.9
Ballymacarrett	51.3	Knock	13.1
Belmont	15.1	Lisnasharragh	20.8
Bloomfield	30.9	Lower Braniel	18.1
Carrowreagh	13.1	Orangefield	10.4
Cherryvalley	6.5	Stormont	4.4
Cregagh	27.5	Sydenham	20.1
Downshire	12.7	The Mount	51.7
Dundonald	5.8	Tullycarnet	33.8
Enler	24.1	Upper Braniel	19.0
Gilnahirk	4.1		

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

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

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



0	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		

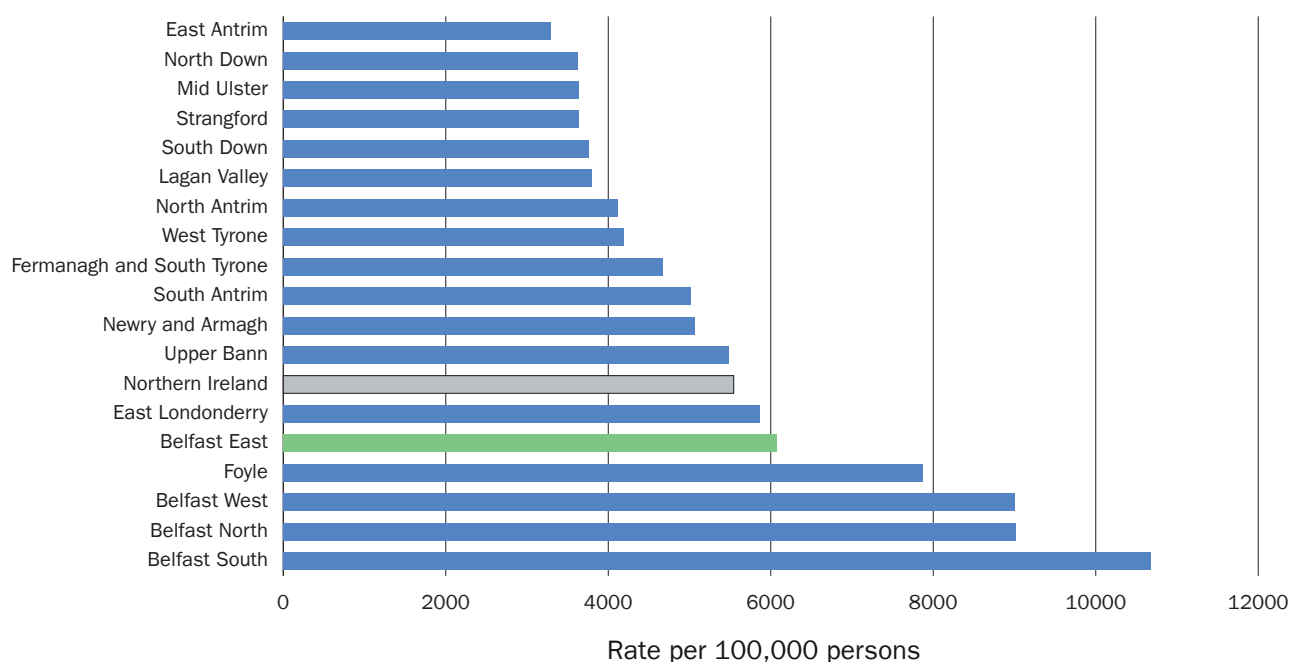
Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2012/13, a total of 5,604 criminal offences were recorded in the Belfast East area. This equates to an overall recorded crime rate of 6,077 per 100,000 persons.

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

Belfast East was the Constituency with the 5th highest recorded crime rate.

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



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

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

Crime – Rates of specific types of crime

In 2012/13, rates of violence, theft, criminal damage, possession of weapons, public order offences and other fraud were higher in Belfast East when compared to the Northern Ireland average.

Rates of burglary, trafficking of drugs and possession of drugs were lower in Belfast East when compared to the Northern Ireland average.

The rate of vehicle offences was the same as the Northern Ireland average.

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

	Belfast East		Northern Ireland	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery	1,789	1,940	33,251	1,836
Burglary	481	522	9,581	529
Vehicle offences	272	295	5,339	295
Theft including from the person, bicycle theft, shoplifting and other theft excluding vehicle offences	1,355	1,469	20,691	1,143
Criminal damage	1,206	1,308	20,959	1,157
Trafficking of drugs	36	39	890	49
Possession of drugs	164	178	3,488	193
Possession of weapons	38	41	651	36
Public order offences	81	88	1,517	84
Miscellaneous crimes against society	75	81	2,191	121
Other fraud	107	116	1,831	101

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

Crime – Crime rate at ward level

The highest recorded crime rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Island (17,451), The Mount (14,505) and Ballymacarrett (14,018). The lowest rates were recorded in Carrowreagh (1,529), Gilnahirk (1,791) and Upper Braniel (1,824).

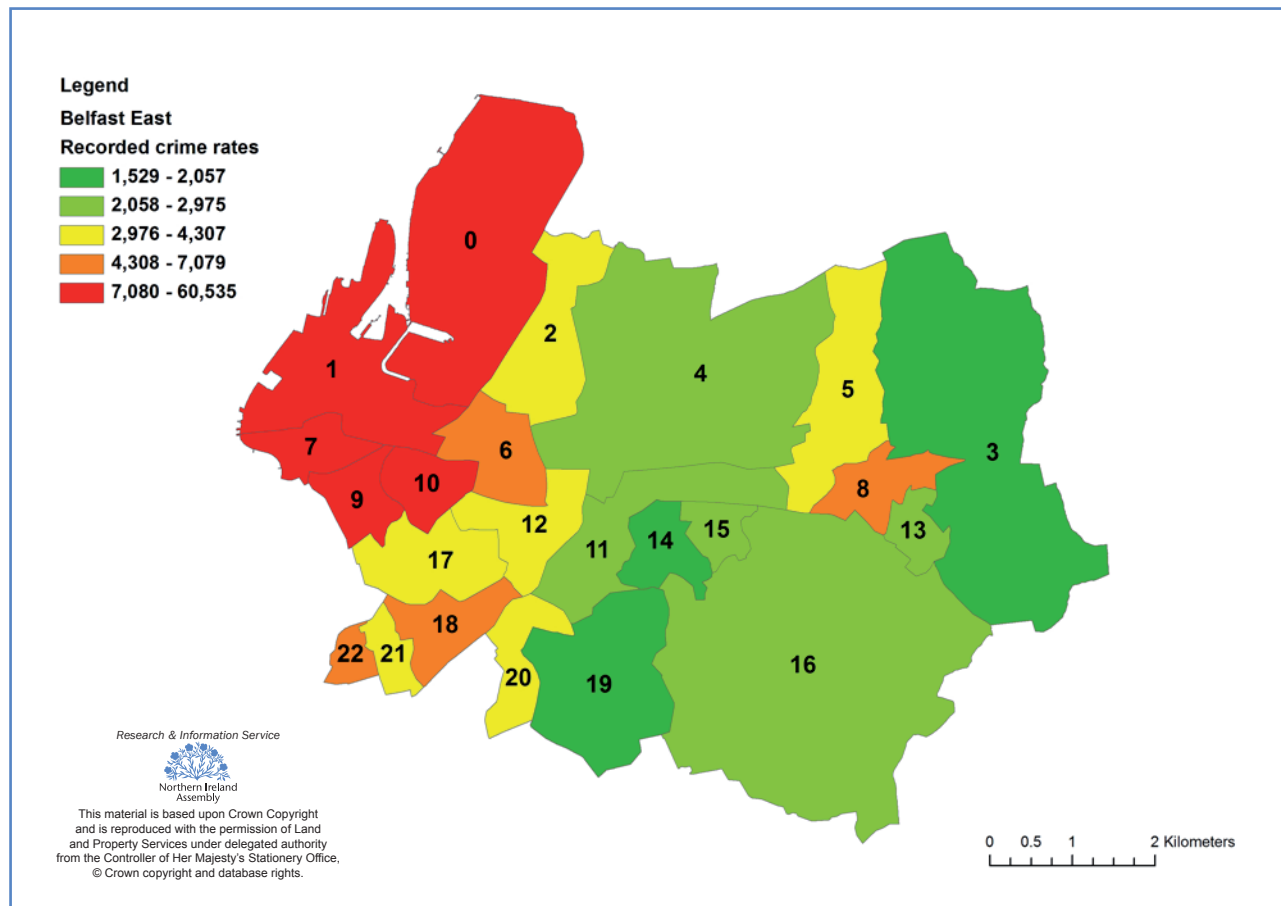
Crime rates per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2012/13

Ward	Recorded Crime Rate ¹	Violence against Person Rate ²	Burglary Rate	Criminal Damage Rate
Ballyhackamore	5,977	1,465	825	1078
Ballyhanwood	2,302	843	389	162
Ballymacarrett	14,018	5,053	937	3688
Belmont	3,520	925	178	681
Bloomfield	11,205	2,659	1,174	1999
Carrowreagh	1,529	371	162	649
Cherryvalley	2,399	591	270	659
Cregagh	5,359	1,770	335	1579
Downshire	3,062	538	455	827
Dundonald	4,074	1,279	476	952
Eler	2,778	810	193	887
Gilnahirk	1,791	318	318	358
Grahams Bridge	4,996	1,776	296	962
Island	17,451	7,798	718	2393
Knock	3,149	974	331	746
Lisnasharragh	4,327	988	376	1505
Lower Braniel	3,690	1,123	241	1083
Orangefield	4,236	1,477	392	819
Stormont	2,397	577	487	379
Sydenham	7,858	1,888	739	1785
The Mount	14,505	4,990	1,163	3380
Tullycarnet	2,563	868	124	1199
Upper Braniel	1,824	489	89	356

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

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

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



0	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		

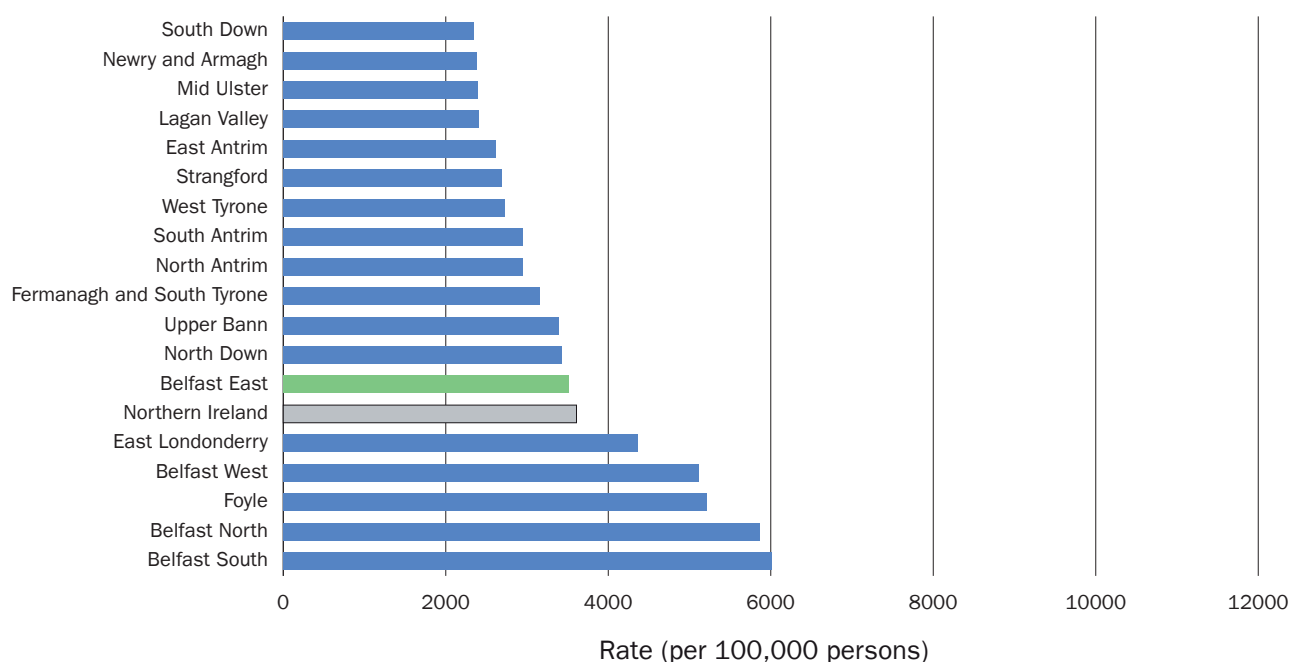
Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2012/13, there were 3,245 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in Belfast East. This equates to a rate of 3,519 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents in Belfast East was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 3,609 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, 2012/13



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

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

Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour at ward level

The highest numbers of anti-social behaviour incidents (per 100,000 persons) were concentrated in the wards of Island (8,077), The Mount (8,049) and Ballymacarrett (7,192). The lowest rates were found in Cherryvalley (1,486), Stormont (1,496) and Carrowreagh (1,575).

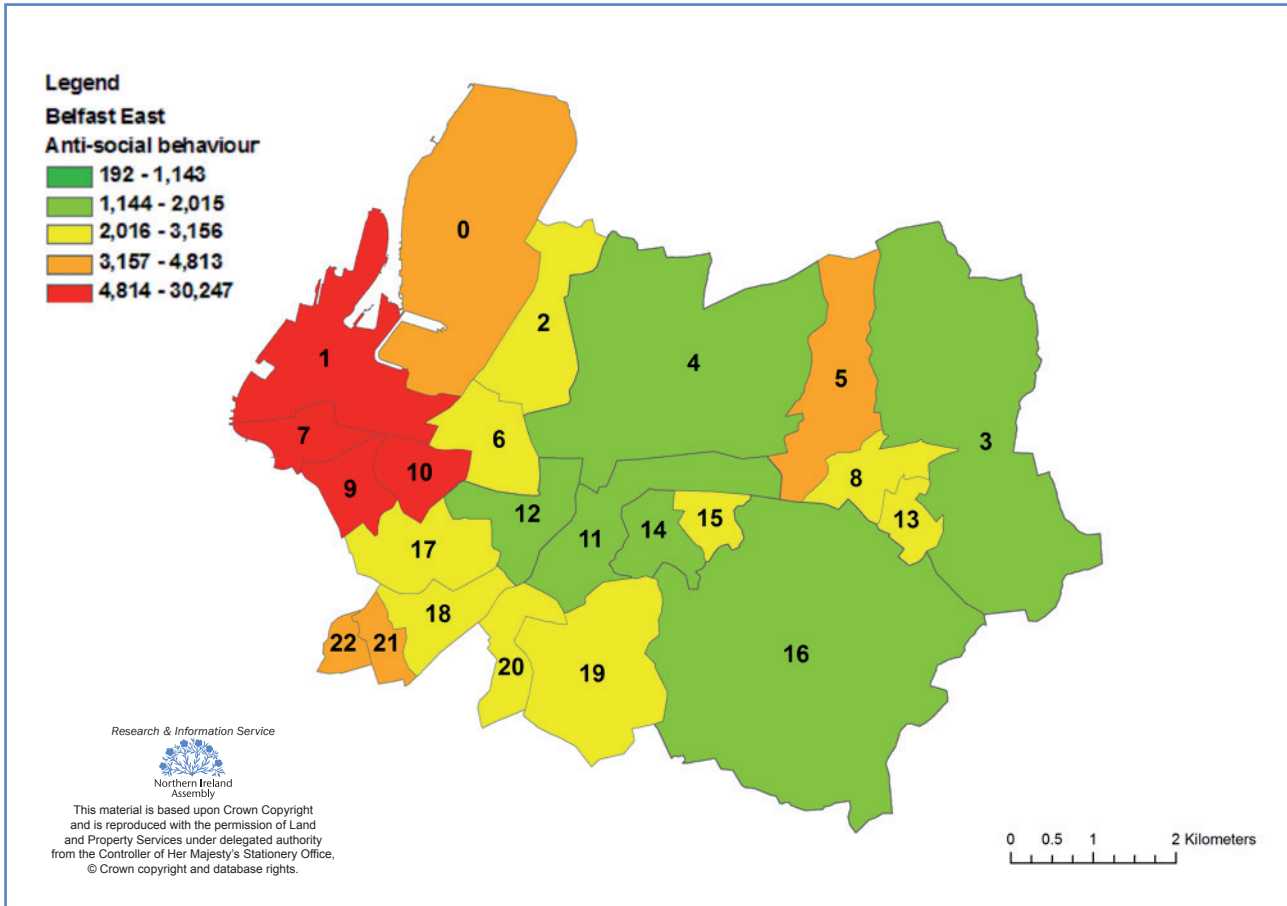
Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2012/13¹

Ward	ASB Incidents ¹	Per 100,000 Population	Ward	ASB Incidents	Per 100,000 Population
Ballyhackamore	178	2,997	Grahams bridge	82	3,035
Ballyhanwood	51	1,654	Island	405	8,077
Ballymacarrett	353	7,192	Knock	91	1,885
Belmont	159	2,579	Lisnasharragh	67	3,151
Bloomfield	273	5,006	Lower Braniel	62	2,487
Carrowreagh	68	1,575	Orangefield	144	2,563
Cherryvalley	88	1,486	Stormont	83	1,496
Cregagh	73	3,493	Sydenham	185	3,796
Downshire	80	3,310	The Mount	450	8,049
Dundonald	109	3,241	Tullycarnet	54	2,232
Enler	77	2,971	Upper Braniel	67	2,980
Gilnahirk	46	1,831			

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

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

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



0	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		

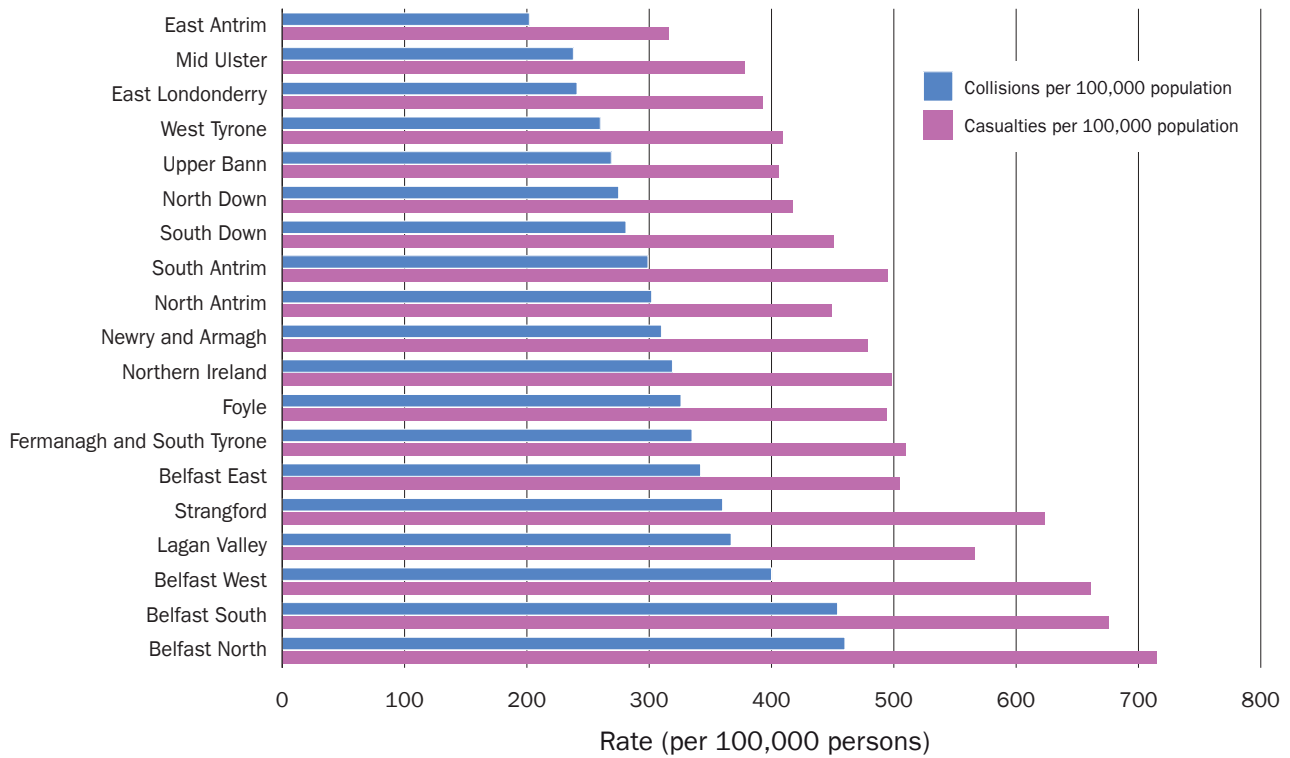
Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties

In 2012, there were 315 road traffic collisions with injury reported in Belfast East, a collision rate of 342 per 100,000 persons. There were 466 casualties – 1 person was killed, 33 were seriously injured and 432 were slightly injured, a rate of 505 casualties per 100,000 persons.

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

Belfast East had the 6th highest collision rate.

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



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

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

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

The highest road traffic collision rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Island (1,137), The Mount (608) and Stormont (541). The lowest rates were recorded in Tullycarnet (41), Cregagh (96) and Enler (116).

The highest road traffic casualty rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Island (2,034), Stormont (919) and The Mount (805). The lowest rates were recorded in Tullycarnet (41), Cregagh (96) and Enler (116).

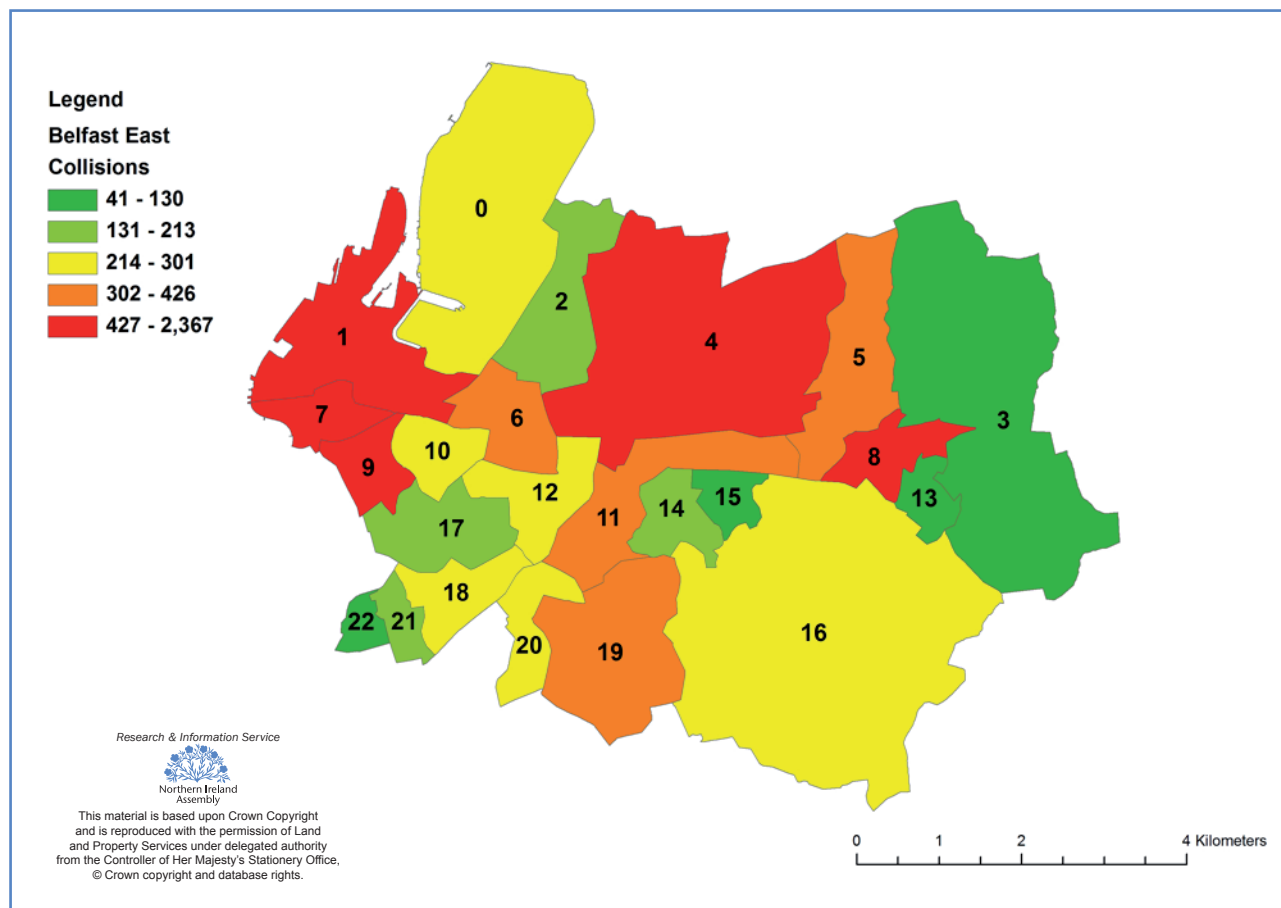
Road traffic collision and casualty rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2012

Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) ¹	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Ballyhackamore	24	26	404	438
Ballyhanwood	8	11	259	357
Ballymacarrett	24	33	489	672
Belmont	9	11	146	178
Bloomfield	12	16	220	293
Carrowreagh	5	6	116	139
Cherryvalley	18	36	304	608
Cregagh	2	2	96	96
Downshire	5	5	207	207
Dundonald	12	17	357	506
Enler	3	3	116	116
Gilnahirk	5	5	199	199
Grahams Bridge	13	21	481	777
Island	57	102	1,137	2,034
Knock	12	16	249	331
Lisnasharragh	5	5	235	235
Lower Braniel	6	6	241	241
Orangefield	9	13	160	231
Stormont	30	51	541	919
Sydenham	14	21	287	431
The Mount	34	45	608	805
Tullycarnet	1	1	41	41
Upper Braniel	7	14	311	623

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

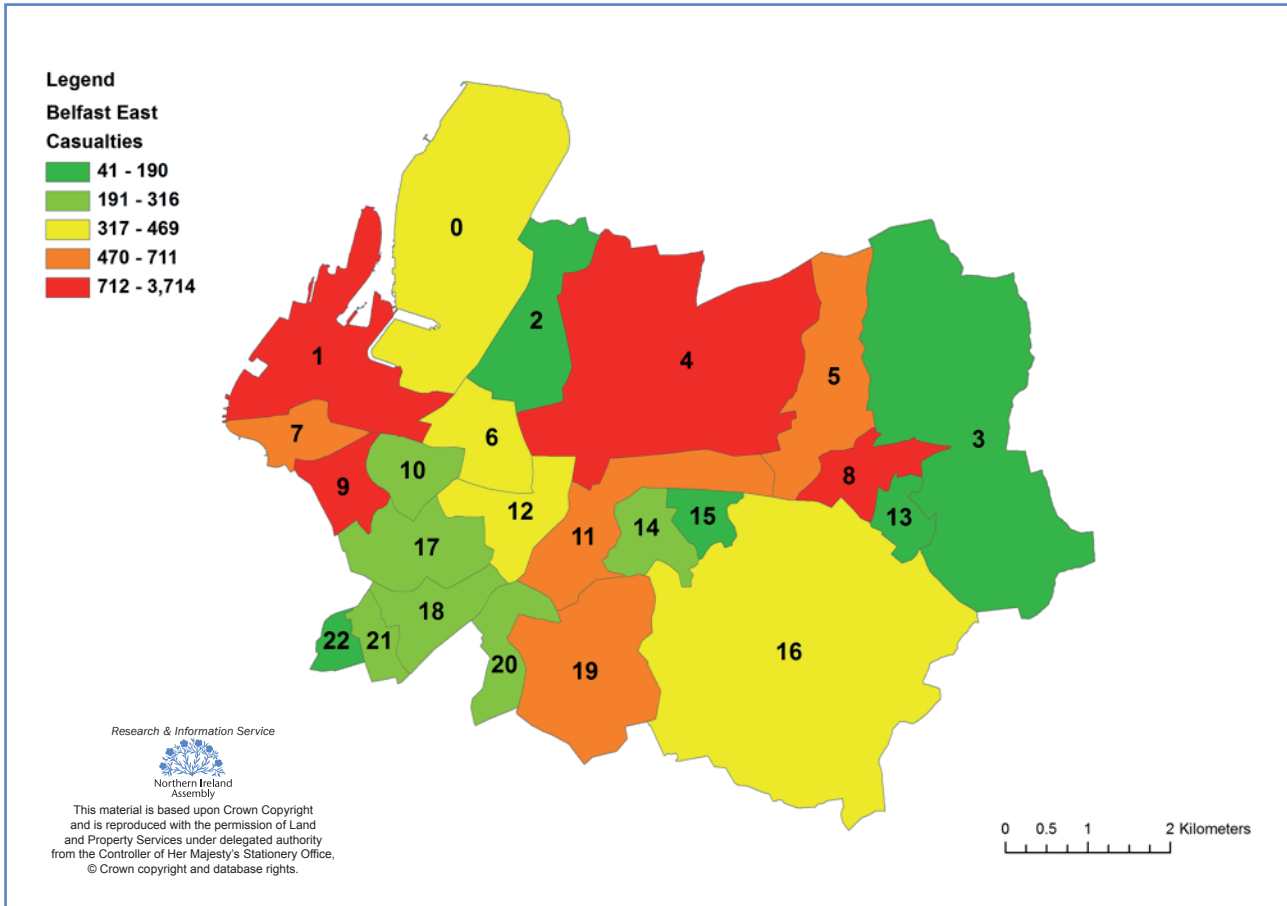
¹ The dataset is compiled from Collision Report Forms (CRFs) forms submitted by police officers after any road traffic collision involving death or personal injury is reported to them. The data set excludes road collisions resulting in damage only.

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



0	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, 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		

Notes

Demographic Profile

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

Life expectancy of males and females

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

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

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

Diagnosis of new incidences of cancer

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

People in receipt of disability-related benefits

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

Births to teenage mothers

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

Disease prevalence – Quality Outcomes Framework

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

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

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

Further Education Enrolments

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

Higher Education Enrolments

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

Redundancies

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

Unemployment Claimant Count

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

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

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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