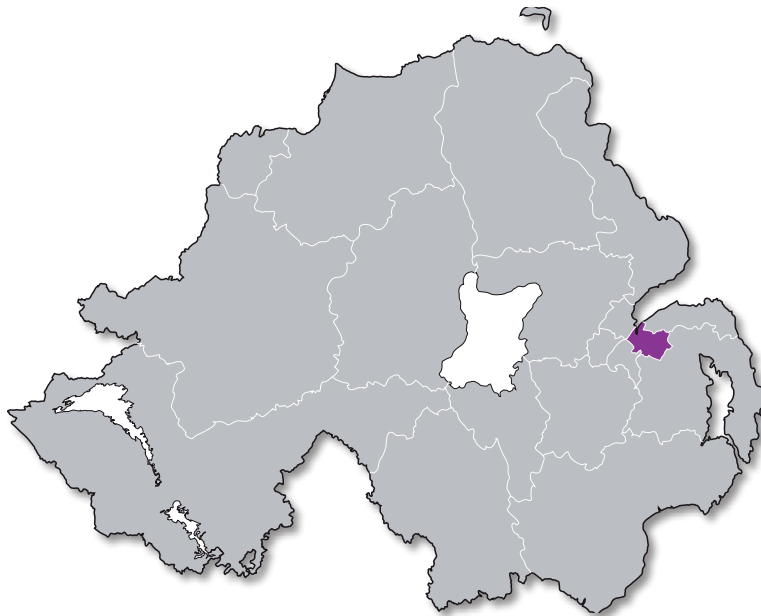




Northern Ireland  
Assembly

# Constituency Profile

## Belfast East - January 2015





## About this Report

Welcome to the 2015 statistical profile of the Constituency of Belfast East produced by the Research and Information Service (RaIS) 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 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.

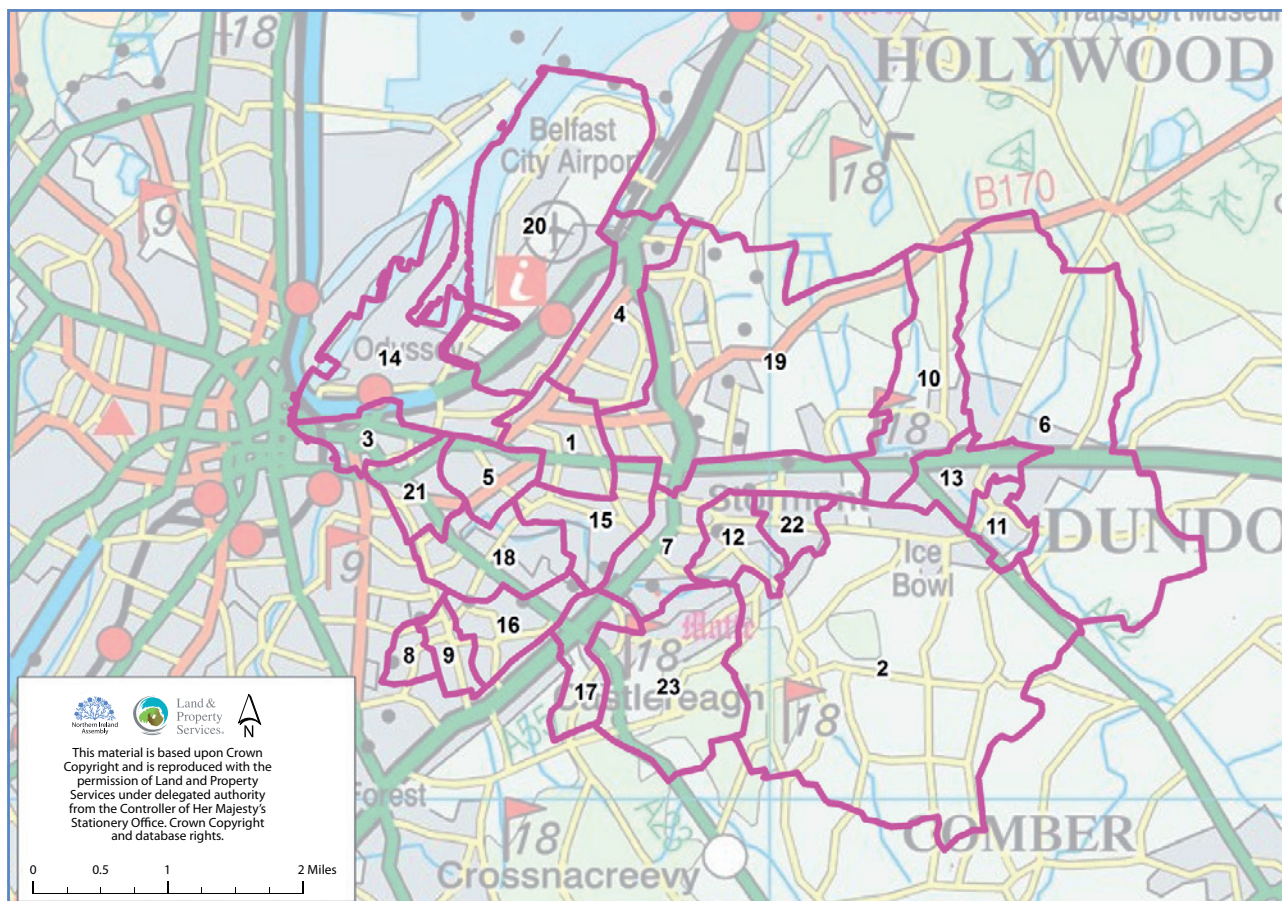
A summary table has been provided showing the latest available data for each indicator, as well as previous data, illustrating change over time.

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

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

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

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



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

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## Summary Profile of Belfast East

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

When reading this information, there are two important factors to consider. Firstly, the demographic profile will influence the statistical profile of the area. Belfast East has an older population when compared to Northern Ireland as a whole. This will have an impact on indicators such as health outcome. Secondly, many of the indicators, such as those around low income, reflect levels of deprivation in the Constituency. Two of the 23 wards in Belfast East (The Mount and Ballymacarrett) are ranked in the 10% most deprived wards in Northern Ireland, based on the Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010.<sup>1</sup>

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

### Demographic Profile

Indicator	Belfast East			Northern Ireland		
	2013	2012	Change	2013	2012	Change
Population Size (no.)	93,074	92,639	0.5%	1,829,725	1,823,634	0.3%

### Health

Indicator	Belfast East			Northern Ireland		
	Feb 2014	Feb 2013	Change	Feb 2014	Feb 2013	Change
Proportion of population in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit (%)	13.7	15.3	-1.6	13.7	15.4	-1.7
	2012	2011	Change	2012	2011	Change
New incidences of cancer excluding non-melanoma skin cancer per 100,000 persons	510	553	-43	495	489	6
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	4.5	5.1	-0.6	4.4	4.6	-0.2

### Education

Indicator	Belfast East			Northern Ireland		
	2012/13	2011/12	Change	2012/13	2011/12	Change
Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs (A*-C) or equivalent	69.1	67.2	1.9	78.5	76.5	2.0
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Further Education	9.4	8.6	0.8	10.9	10.7	0.2
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	3.9	4.1	-0.2	4.5	4.6	-0.1

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

## Employment

Indicator	Belfast East			Northern Ireland		
	2013	2012	Change	2013	2012	Change
No. of confirmed redundancies	82	115	-33	2,011	3,354	-1,343
Unemployment claimant count (%)	5.3	5.1	0.2	5.4	5.4	-

## Low income

Indicator	Belfast East			Northern Ireland		
	2014	2013	Change	2014	2013	Change
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming benefits at April (%)	38.8	39.2	-0.4	38.8	39.3	-0.5
Proportion of working age people claiming income support at February (%)	3.7	4.8	-1.1	3.9	5.3	-1.4
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming housing benefit at June (%)	12.2	12.3	-0.1	11.2	11.4	-0.2
	2012	2011	Change	2012	2011	Change
Proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in low income families at August (%)	20.8	21.3	-0.5	21.5	22.2	-0.7

## Crime

Indicator	Belfast East			Northern Ireland		
	2013/14	2012/13	Change	2013/14	2012/13	Change
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000 persons	6,415	6,049	366	5,615	5,505	110
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	3,633	3,503	130	3,318	3,584	-266

## Traffic and Travel

Indicator	Belfast East			Northern Ireland		
	2013	2012	Change	2013	2012	Change
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	398	348	50	318	317	1
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	606	515	91	502	494	8

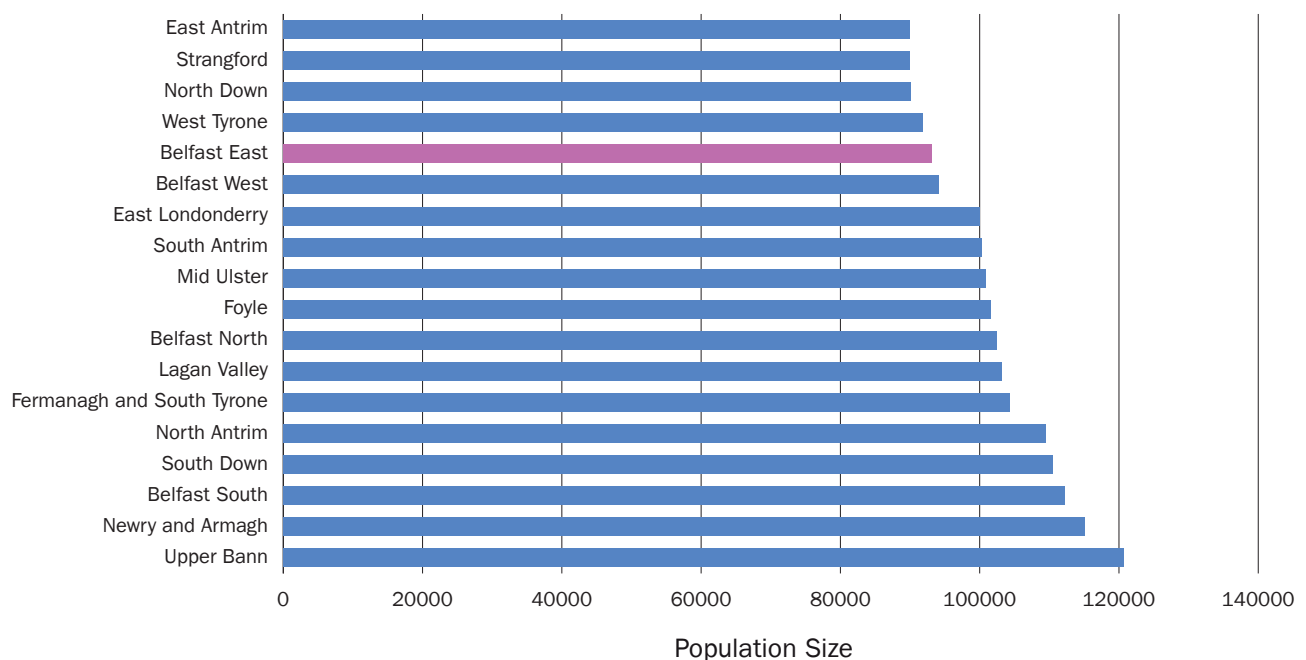


## Demographic profile – age and gender

As at June 2013, there were 93,074 persons living in Belfast East – 5.1% of the Northern Ireland population. The Constituency of Belfast East had the 5th lowest population. The population of Belfast East has increased by 0.5% since June 2012.

Overall, 18.7% of the Belfast East population were children aged 0-15 years, lower than the Northern Ireland average of 20.9%. Older persons made up 17.4% of the Belfast East population, higher than the Northern Ireland average of 15.3%.

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



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

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

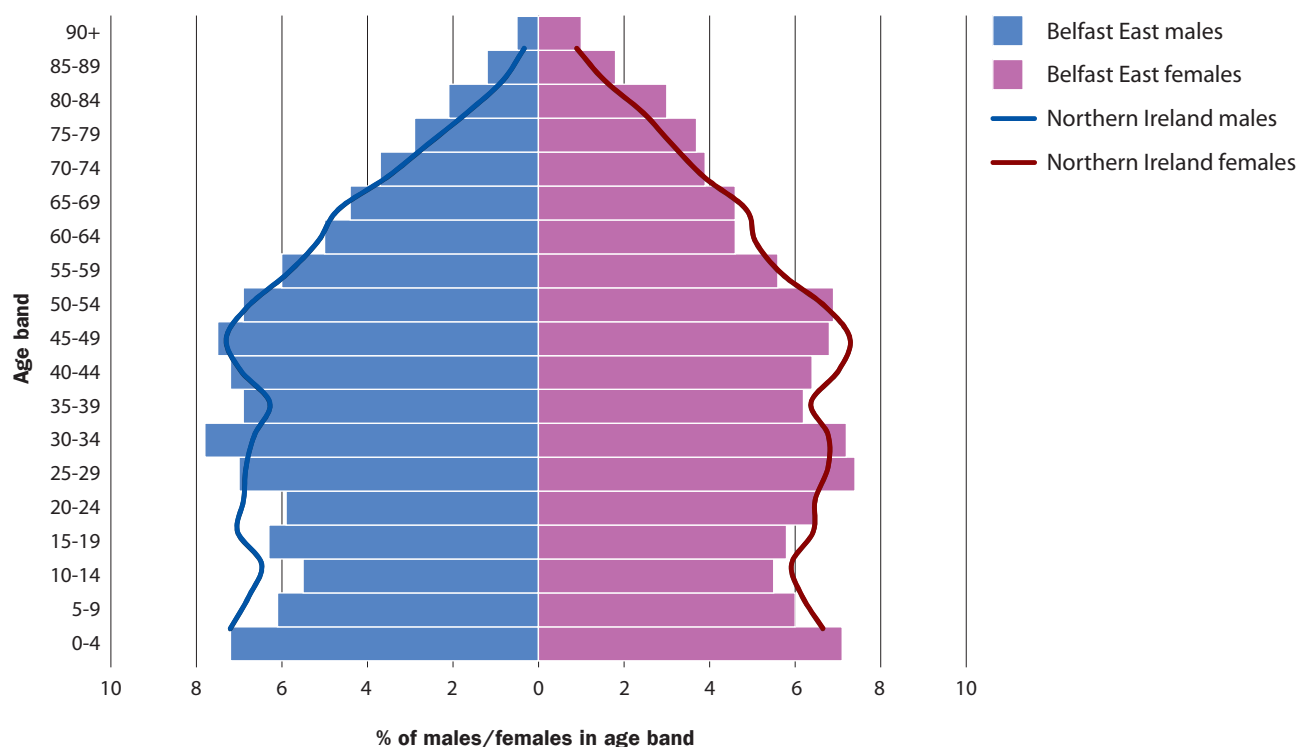
	Aged 0-15 years		Aged 16-64 years		Aged 65+		All ages
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Males	8,938	20.0	29,038	65.1	6,632	14.9	44,608
Females	8,485	17.5	30,403	62.7	9,578	19.8	48,466
Persons	17,423	18.7	59,441	63.9	16,210	17.4	93,074

Source: NISRA, Mid-year population estimates

## Demographic profile – population pyramid

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

Population pyramid for Belfast East compared to Northern Ireland, 2013



Age Group	Belfast East		Northern Ireland		Age Group	Belfast East		Northern Ireland	
	% of males in age group	% of females in age group	% of males in age group	% of females in age group		% of males in age group	% of females in age group	% of males in age group	% of females in age group
0-4	7.2	6.1	7.2	6.6	50-54	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.7
5-9	6.1	5.2	6.8	6.2	55-59	6.0	5.7	5.9	5.7
10-14	5.5	5.0	6.5	5.9	60-64	5.0	4.6	5.2	5.1
15-19	6.3	5.4	7.0	6.4	65-69	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.9
20-24	5.9	5.7	6.9	6.5	70-74	3.7	4.2	3.6	3.9
25-29	7.0	7.1	6.8	6.8	75-79	2.9	3.8	2.6	3.1
30-34	7.8	7.4	6.6	6.8	80-84	2.1	3.5	1.7	2.4
35-39	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.4	85-89	1.2	2.2	0.8	1.5
40-44	7.2	6.9	7.0	7.0	90+	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.9
45-49	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.3					

Source: NISRA, Mid-year population estimates

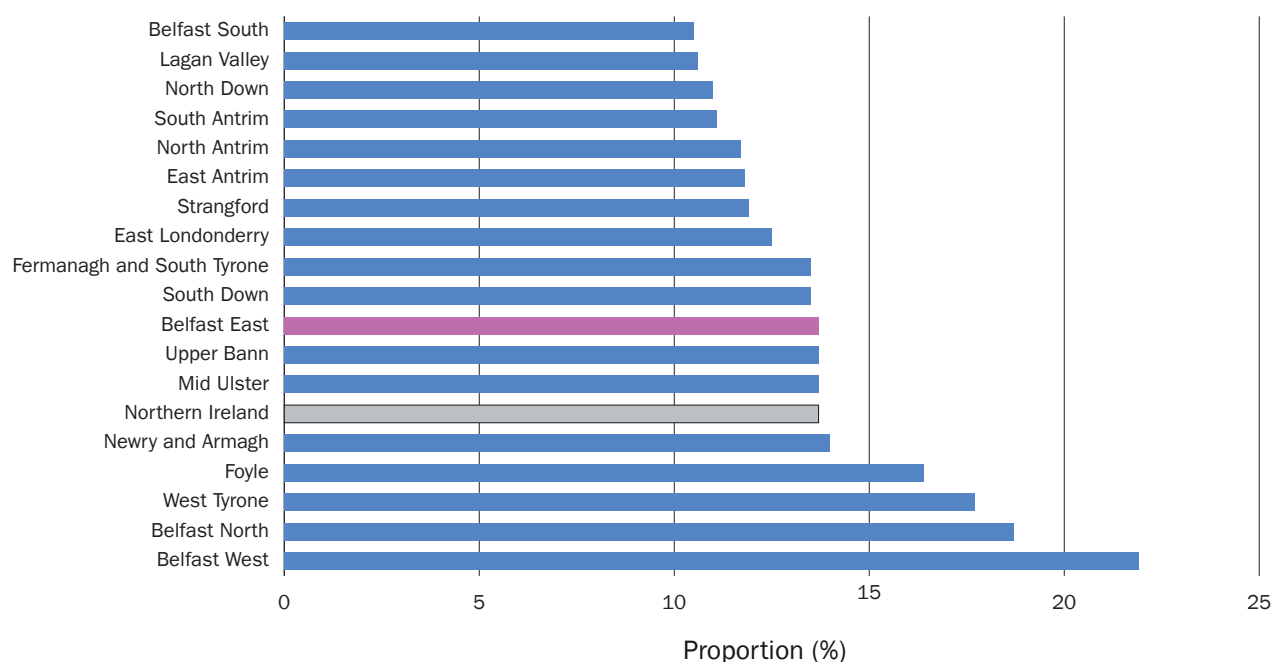
## Health – People in receipt of disability-related benefits

As at February 2014, there were 12,750 people, or 13.7% 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 13.7%.

Belfast East had the joint 6th highest proportion of disability-related benefit recipients.

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



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	13.7	Joint 6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	13.5	Joint 9	North Down	11.0	16
Belfast North	18.7	2	Foyle	16.4	4	South Antrim	11.1	15
Belfast South	10.5	18	Lagan Valley	10.6	17	South Down	13.5	Joint 9
Belfast West	21.9	1	Mid Ulster	13.7	Joint 6	Strangford	11.9	12
East Antrim	11.8	13	Newry and Armagh	14.0	5	Upper Bann	13.7	Joint 6
East Londonderry	12.5	11	North Antrim	11.7	14	West Tyrone	17.7	3

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for Social Development)

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

The highest proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit (as a percentage of the population) were concentrated in the wards of Ballymacarrett (23.2%, 1,140 recipients), Cregagh (18.9%, 410 recipients) and Enler (18.1%, 470 recipients). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Stormont (8.2%, 460 recipients), Gilnahirk (9.7%, 240 recipients) and Ballyhanwood (9.9%, 310 recipients).

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

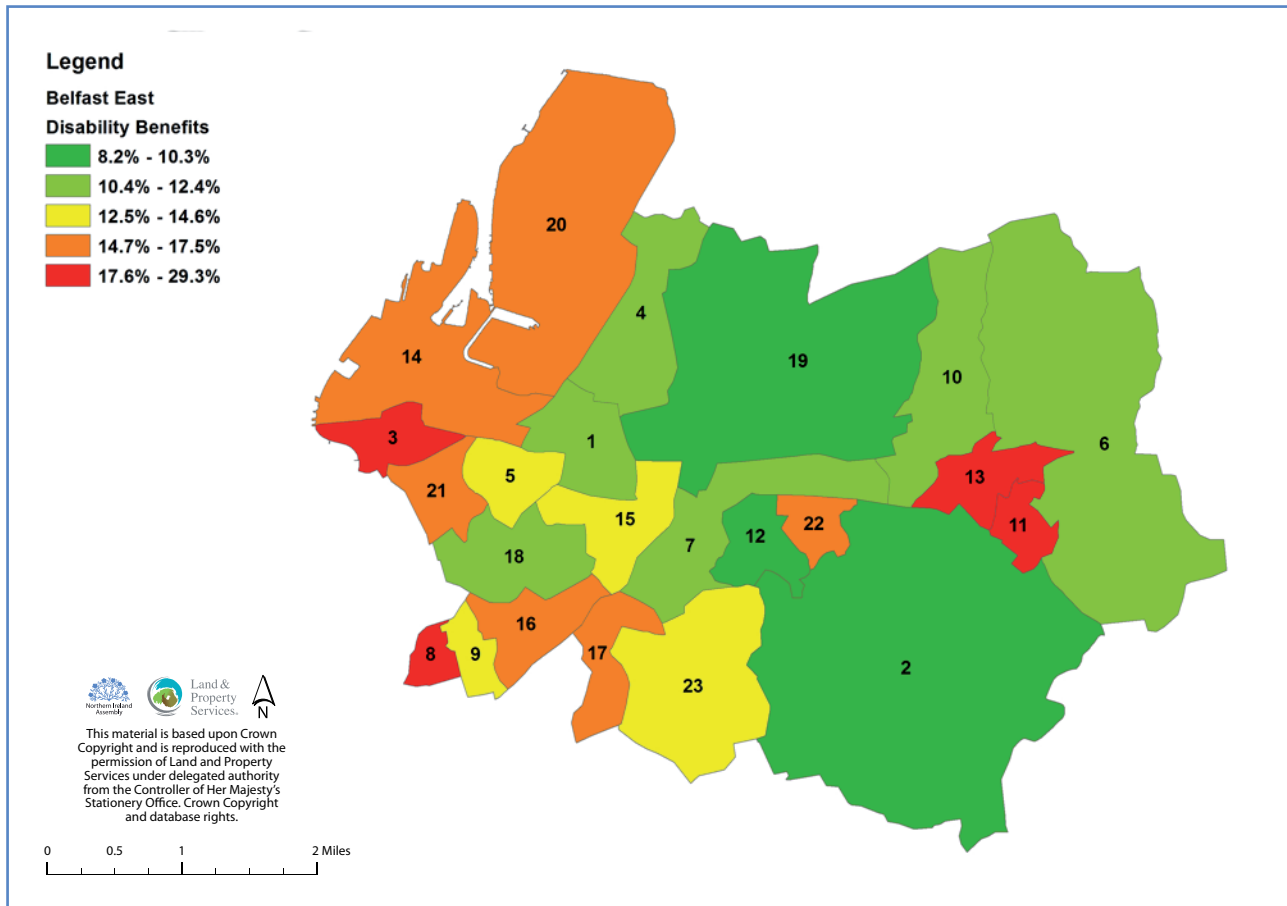
Ward	No. of People in receipt of disability-related benefits <sup>1</sup>	Per cent of Ward Population <sup>2</sup>	Ward	No. of People in receipt of disability-related benefits	Per cent of Ward Population
Ballyhackamore	630	10.7	Graham's Bridge	480	17.8
Ballyhanwood	310	9.9	Island	800	15.3
Ballymacarrett	1,140	23.2	Knock	610	12.7
Belmont	750	12.1	Lisnasharragh	370	17.2
Bloomfield	780	14.5	Lower Braniel	400	16.0
Carrowreagh	490	10.7	Orangefield	690	12.2
Cherryvalley	630	10.7	Stormont	460	8.2
Cregagh	410	18.9	Sydenham	750	15.1
Downshire	330	13.5	The Mount	1,000	17.3
Dundonald	360	10.6	Tullycarnet	380	16.1
Enler	470	18.1	Upper Braniel	300	13.2
Gilnahirk	240	9.7			

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

<sup>1</sup> Disability benefits include Attendance Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance.

<sup>2</sup> Percentage of ward population calculated using 2013 mid-year population estimates.

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



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

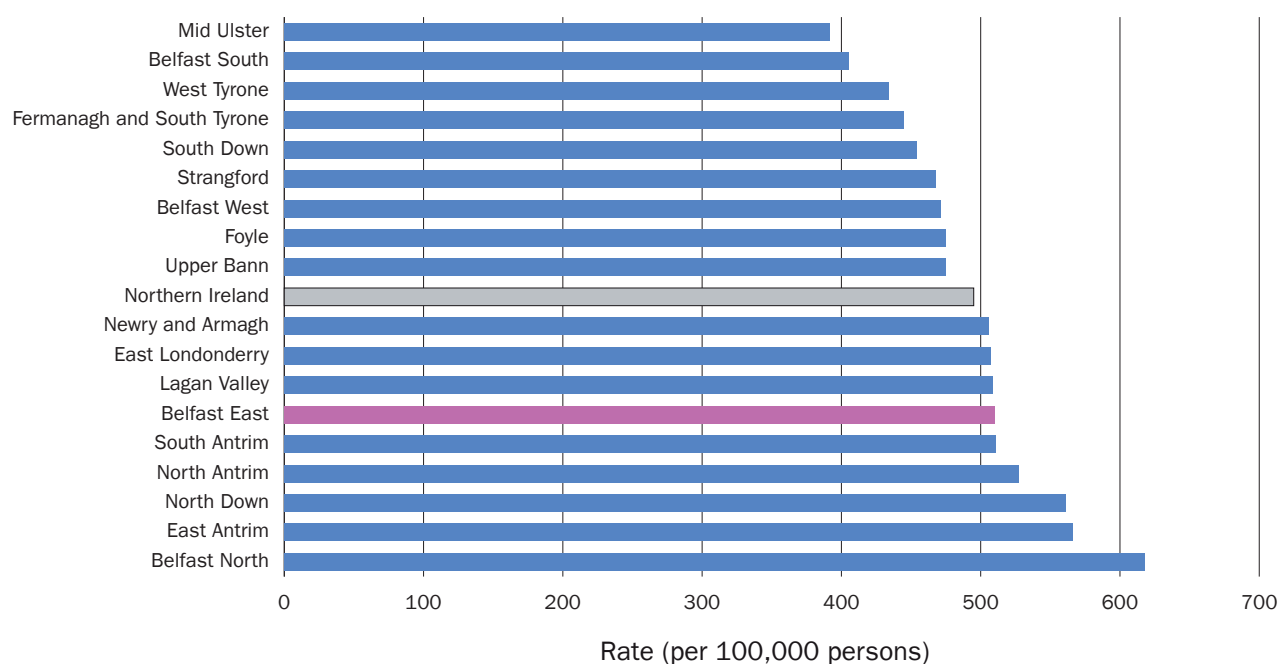
## Health – Incidence of new cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer)

In 2012, there were 472 new incidents of cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) diagnosed in Belfast East. This equates to a rate of 510 per 100,000 persons.

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

Belfast East had the 6th highest new cancer incidence rate per 100,000 persons.

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



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

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Northern Ireland Cancer Registry)

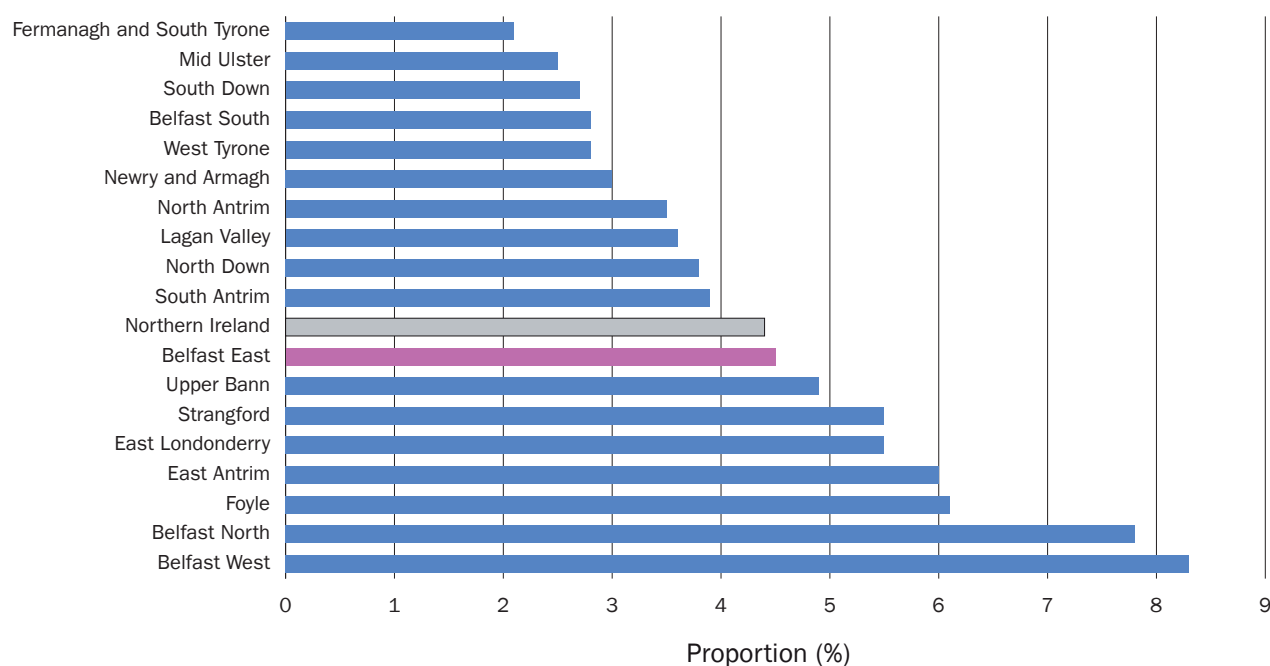
## Health – Births to teenage mothers

In 2012, there were 57 births to teenage mothers in Belfast East. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 4.5% of all births in the Constituency in that year.

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

The Constituency of Belfast East had the 8th highest proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers.

### Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers, 2012



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

Source: NISRA, NINIS (General Register Office)

## Health – Disease prevalence (Quality Outcomes Framework)

As at 31 March 2014, the greatest differences, where prevalence rates per 1,000 patients were higher in Belfast East than the Northern Ireland average, were for coronary heart disease, diabetes mellitus and stroke. There was a lower prevalence rates per 1,000 patients of obesity, asthma and learning disabilities in Belfast East when compared to all of Northern Ireland.

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

	Belfast East Patients		All Northern Ireland Patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Patients on the Coronary Heart Disease Register	4,787	45	74,568	39
Patients on the Heart Failure 1 Register	778	7	14,683	8
Patients on the Stroke Register	2,218	21	34,467	18
Patients on the Hypertension Register	14,153	132	250,718	130
Patients on the Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Register	2,144	20	35,663	19
Patients on the Hypothyroid Register	4,123	38	71,719	37
Patients on the Cancer Register	2,229	21	36,735	19
Patients on the Mental Health Register	1,100	10	16,401	9
Patients on the Asthma Register	6,343	59	116,204	60
Patients on the Dementia Register	901	8	12,811	7
Patients on the Atrial Fibrillation Register	1,784	17	29,041	15
Patients on the Peripheral Arterial Disease Register	828	8	13,786	7
Patients on the Obesity Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 16+ years)	9,699	110	172,859	112
Patients on the Diabetes Mellitus Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 17+ years)	5,123	59	81,867	54
Patients on the Epilepsy Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 18+ years)	944	11	15,378	10
Patients on the Chronic Kidney Disease Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 18+ years)	4,292	50	72,302	49
Patients on the Learning Disabilities Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 18+ years)	497	6	10,231	7
Patients on the Osteoporosis Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 50+ years)	225	6	3,400	5
Patients on the Rheumatoid Arthritis Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 16+ years)	728	8	11,559	8

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



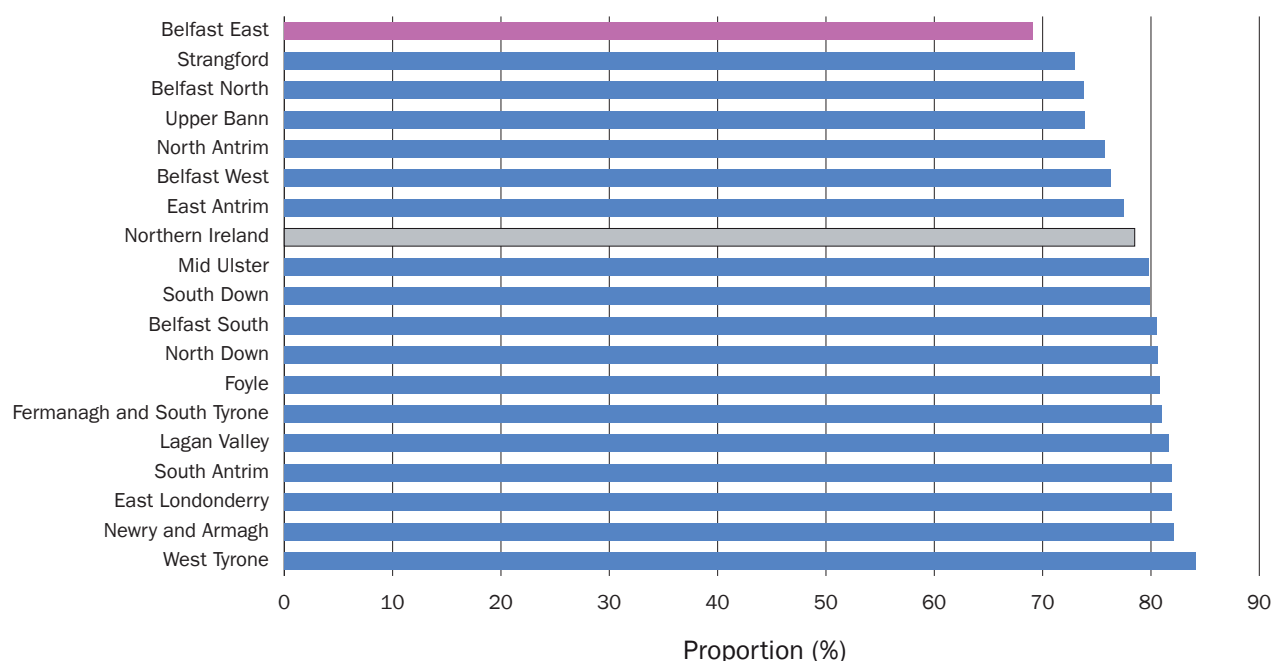
## Education – Qualifications of School Leavers

In 2012/13, 993 young people left post primary education in Belfast East. Of these, 686 (69.1%) achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent, 548 of which included GCSE English and GCSE Maths (55.2% of all school leavers) and 28 (2.8%) left school with no GCSEs. In total, 484<sup>1</sup> school leavers (48.7%) achieved two or more A-levels or equivalent.

A lower proportion of Belfast East pupils left post primary school with at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 78.5%.

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, 2012/13



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

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department of Education)

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

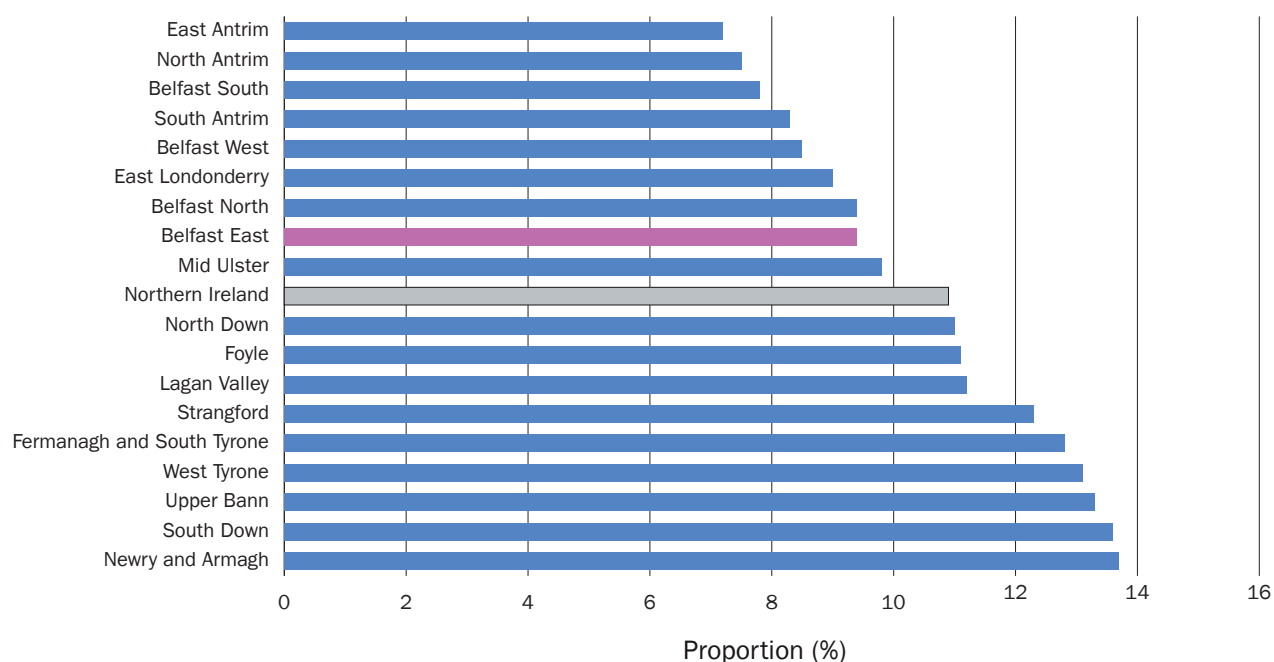
## Education – Participation in Further Education

In 2012/13, there were 7,095 students from Belfast East enrolled in further education. This equates to 9.4% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in further education.

A lower proportion of Belfast East constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled in further education in 2012/13 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 10.9%.

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

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



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

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

## Education – Participation in Further Education at ward level

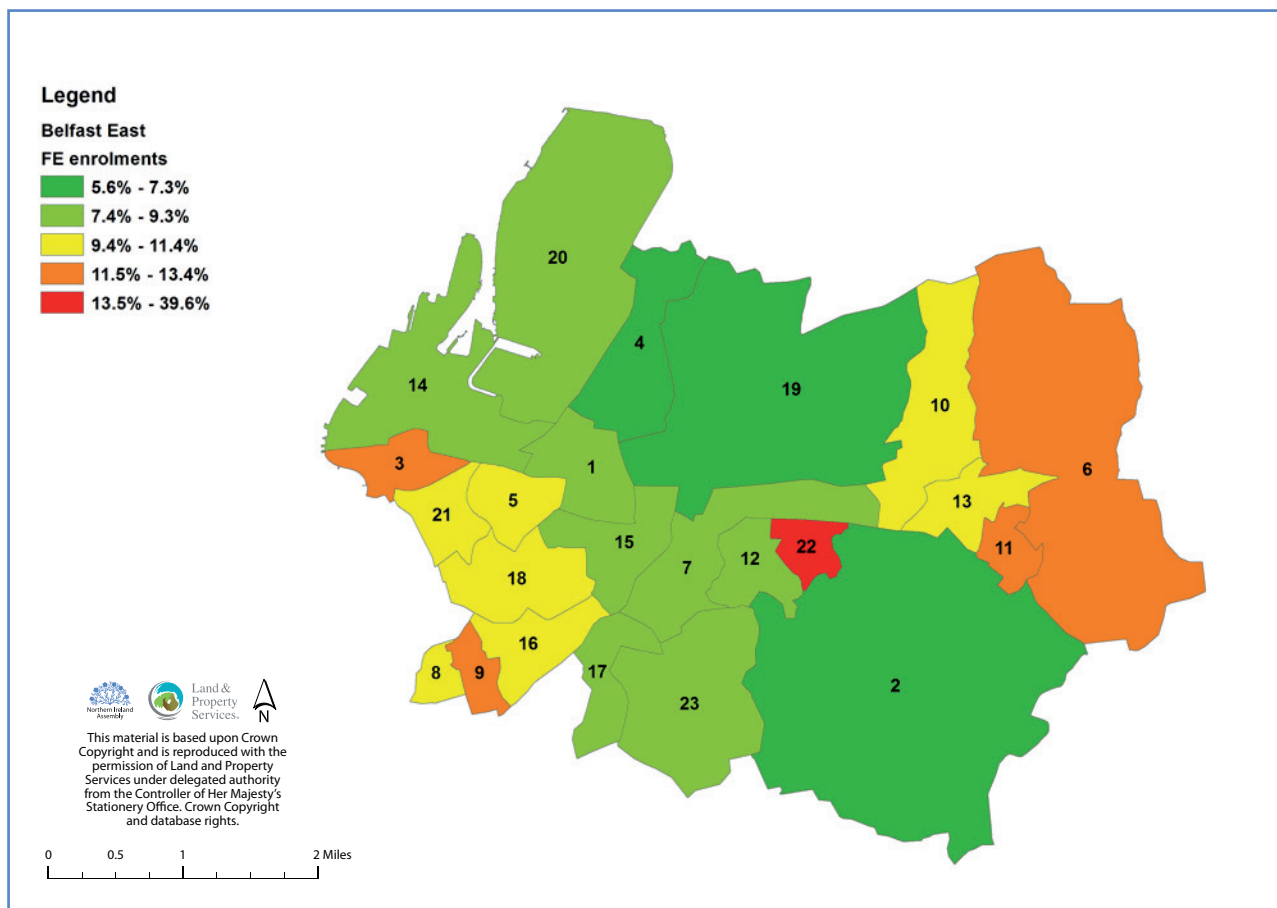
The highest proportion of people enrolled in further education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Tullycarnet (14.9%, 270 enrolments), Enler (13.3%, 280 enrolments) and Ballymacarrett (12.4%, 475 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Stormont (5.6%, 255 enrolments), Ballyhanwood (6.2%, 165 enrolments) and Belmont (7.2%, 365 enrolments).

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

Ward	Total FE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total FE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Ballyhackamore	365	7.5	Graham's Bridge	235	10.8
Ballyhanwood	165	6.2	Island	365	8.8
Ballymacarrett	475	12.4	Knock	360	9.1
Belmont	365	7.2	Lisnasharragh	195	11.2
Bloomfield	415	9.4	Lower Braniel	185	8.8
Carrowreagh	425	11.6	Orangefield	440	9.4
Cherryvalley	380	7.8	Stormont	255	5.6
Cregagh	195	11.3	Sydenham	365	8.9
Downshire	245	12.1	The Mount	495	10.9
Dundonald	310	11.3	Tullycarnet	270	14.9
Enler	280	13.3	Upper Braniel	170	9.1
Gilnahirk	150	7.5			

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

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



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

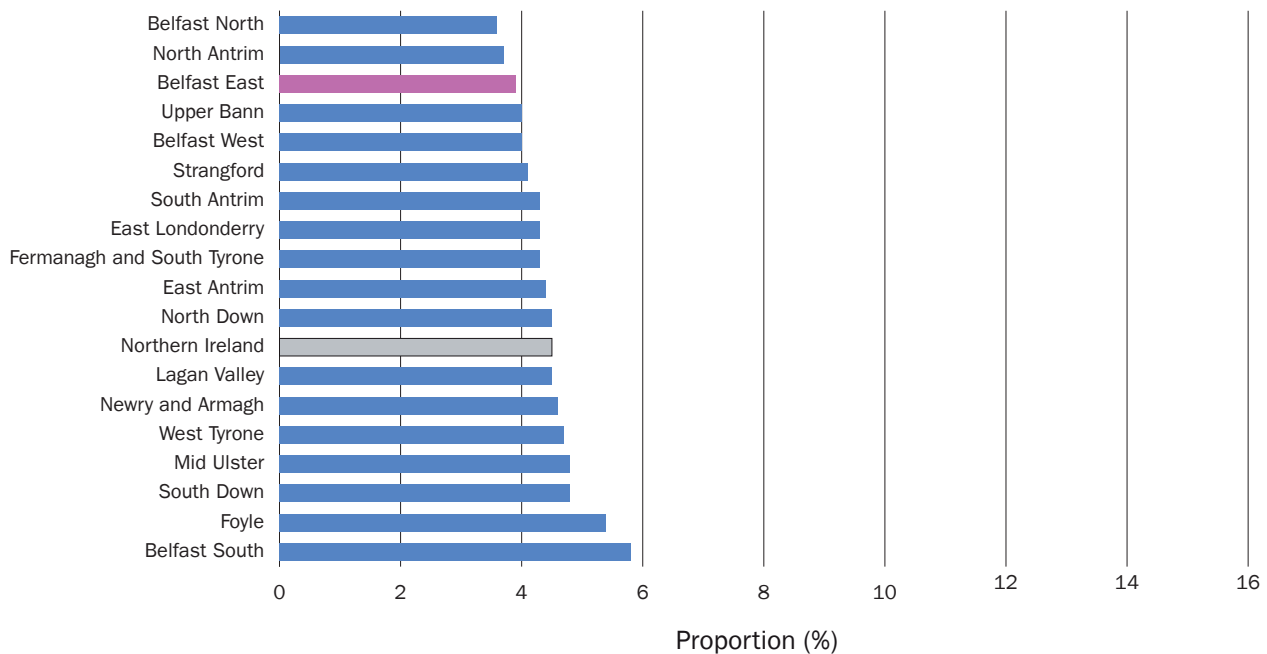
## Education – Participation in Higher Education

In 2012/13, there were 2,940 students from Belfast East enrolled in higher education institutions in Northern Ireland. This equates to 3.9% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in higher education institutions.

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

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

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



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

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

## Education – Participation in Higher Education at ward level

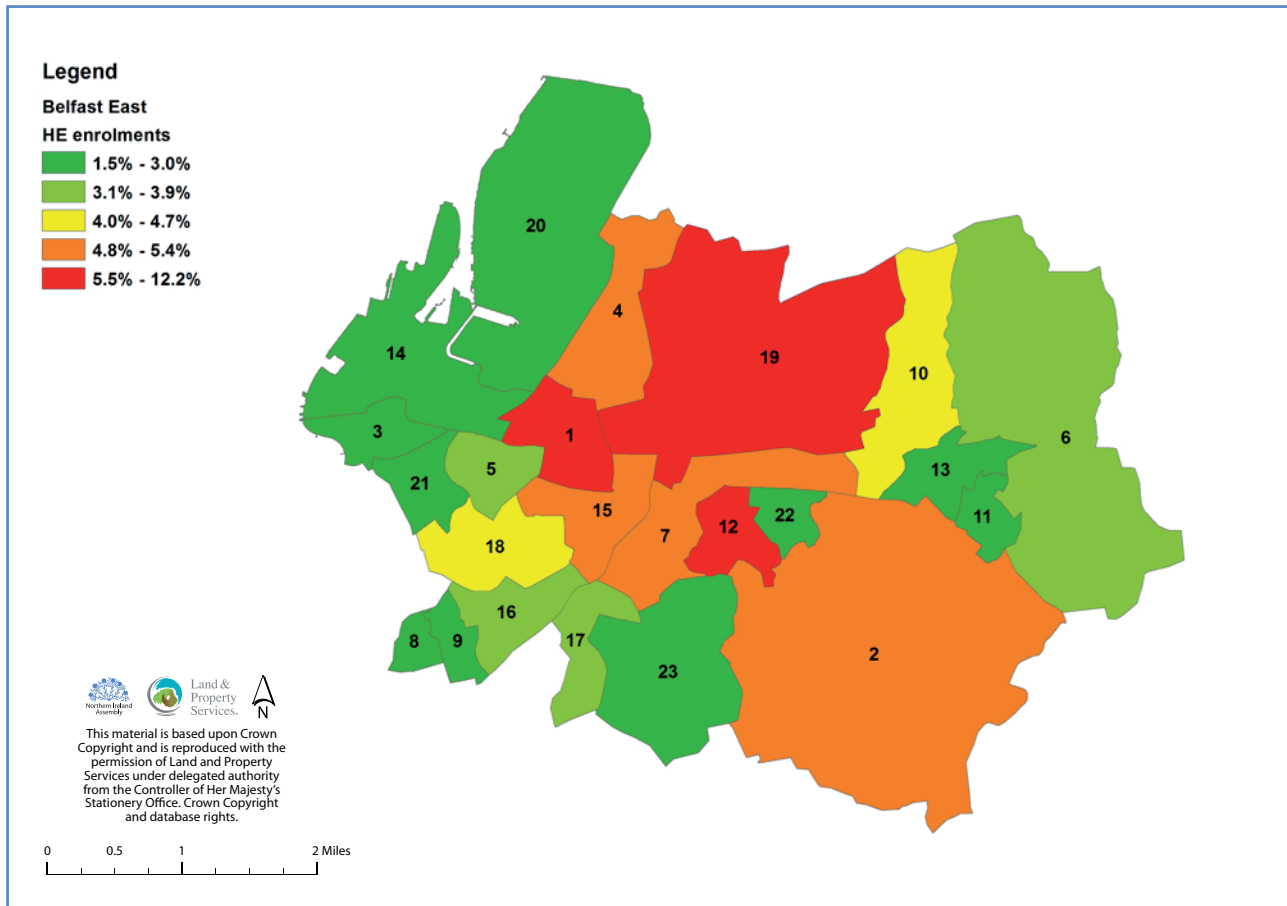
The highest proportion of people enrolled in higher education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Stormont (7.5%, 340 enrolments), Gilnahirk (6.0%, 120 enrolments) and Ballyhackamore (5.8%, 280 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of The Mount (1.5%, 70 enrolments), Tullycarnet (1.7%, 30 enrolments) and Cregagh (1.7%, 30 enrolments).

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

Ward	Total HE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total HE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Ballyhackamore	280	5.8	Graham's Bridge	50	2.3
Ballyhanwood	135	5.0	Island	100	2.4
Ballymacarrett	80	2.1	Knock	195	4.9
Belmont	255	5.0	Lisnasharragh	55	3.2
Bloomfield	140	3.2	Lower Braniel	75	3.6
Carrowreagh	125	3.4	Orangefield	205	4.4
Cherryvalley	265	5.4	Stormont	340	7.5
Cregagh	30	1.7	Sydenham	115	2.8
Downshire	55	2.7	The Mount	70	1.5
Dundonald	120	4.4	Tullycarnet	30	1.7
Enler	50	2.4	Upper Braniel	55	3.0
Gilnahirk	120	6.0			

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

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



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

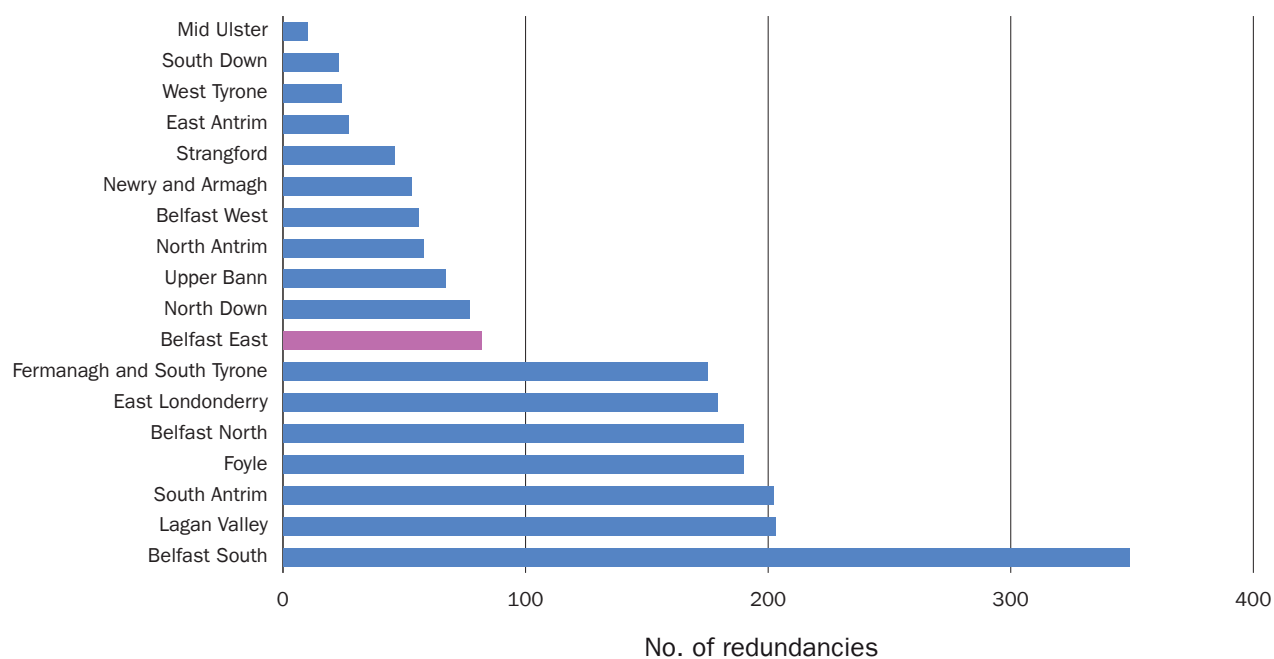
## Labour Market – Confirmed redundancies

In 2013, there were 82 confirmed redundancies in Belfast East.

This represents 4.1% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2013.

Belfast East had the 8th highest number of redundancies in 2013.

### Number of confirmed redundancies, 2013



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

Source: NISRA, NINIS



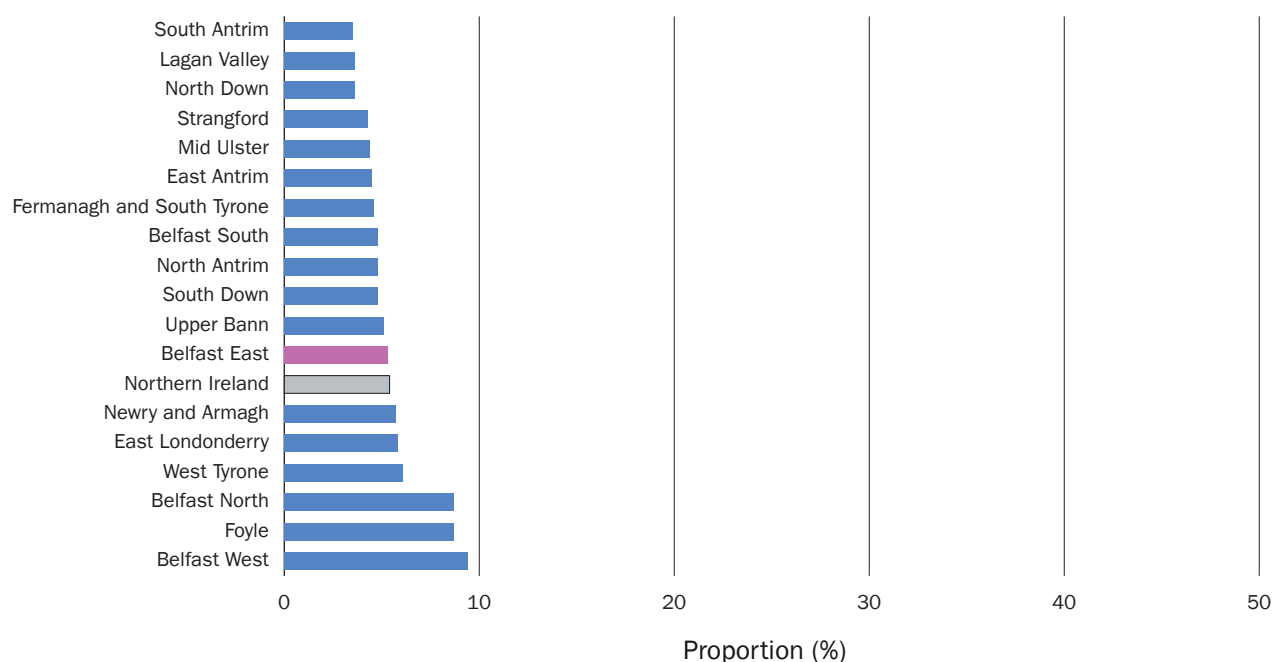
## Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2013, there were 3,063 people claiming unemployment-related benefits in Belfast East. This equates to 5.3% 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 7th highest unemployment claimant count.

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



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	5.3	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.6	12	North Down	3.6	Joint 16
Belfast North	8.7	Joint 2	Foyle	8.7	Joint 2	South Antrim	3.5	18
Belfast South	4.8	Joint 9	Lagan Valley	3.6	Joint 16	South Down	4.8	Joint 9
Belfast West	9.4	1	Mid Ulster	4.4	14	Strangford	4.3	15
East Antrim	4.5	13	Newry and Armagh	5.7	6	Upper Bann	5.1	8
East Londonderry	5.8	5	North Antrim	4.8	Joint 9	West Tyrone	6.1	4

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count)

## Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count at ward level

The highest proportion of people claiming unemployment-related benefits (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of The Mount (13.9%, 433 claimants), Ballymacarrett (11.2%, 336 claimants) and Island (9.2%, 270 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Stormont (2.1%, 67 claimants), Gilnahirk (2.1%, 30 claimants) and Dundonald (2.2%, 46 claimants).

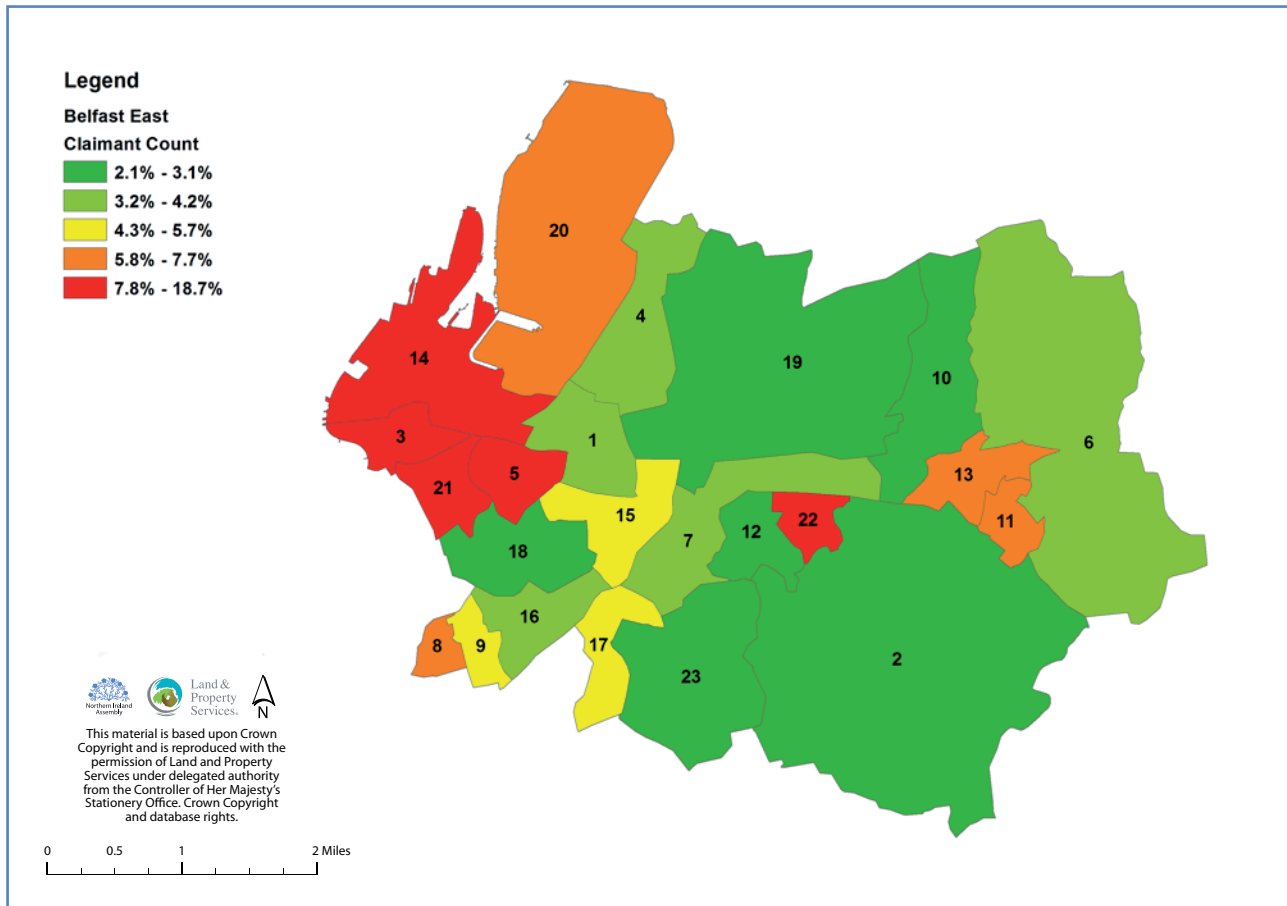
### Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2013

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population <sup>1</sup>	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Ballyhackamore	129	3.6	Graham's Bridge	94	6.6
Ballyhanwood	45	2.3	Island	270	9.2
Ballymacarrett	336	11.2	Knock	124	4.4
Belmont	128	3.4	Lisnasharragh	52	3.9
Bloomfield	284	8.0	Lower Braniel	82	5.0
Carrowreagh	106	3.9	Orangefield	111	3.1
Cherryvalley	112	3.4	Stormont	67	2.1
Cregagh	88	6.9	Sydenham	196	6.2
Downshire	69	4.6	The Mount	433	13.9
Dundonald	46	2.2	Tullycarnet	127	8.1
Enler	98	6.4	Upper Braniel	36	2.5
Gilnahirk	30	2.1			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count)

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

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



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

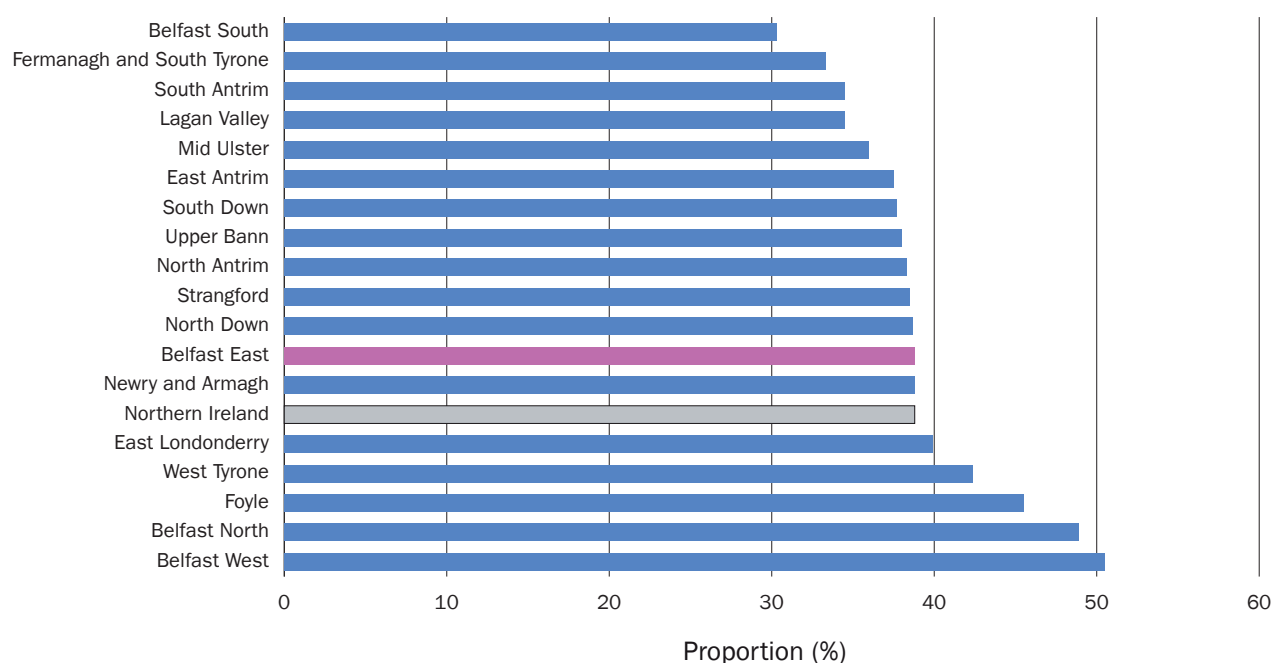
## Low income – People claiming benefits

As at April 2014, 29,330 people in Belfast East claimed at least one of the main benefits<sup>1</sup>. This equates to 38.8% of all constituents aged 16 and over.

There was no difference in the proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Belfast East who claimed at least one benefit and the Northern Ireland average, also 38.8%.

Belfast East was the Constituency with the joint 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 2014



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

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

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

## Low income – People claiming benefits at ward level

The highest proportion of people claiming at least one benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Ballymacarrett (55.7%, 2,140 claimants), Tullycarnet (47.6%, 860 claimants) and Cregagh (45.7%, 790 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Carrowreagh (29.9%, 1,090 claimants), Dundonald (30.7%, 840 claimants) and Orangefield (33.4%, 1,560 claimants).

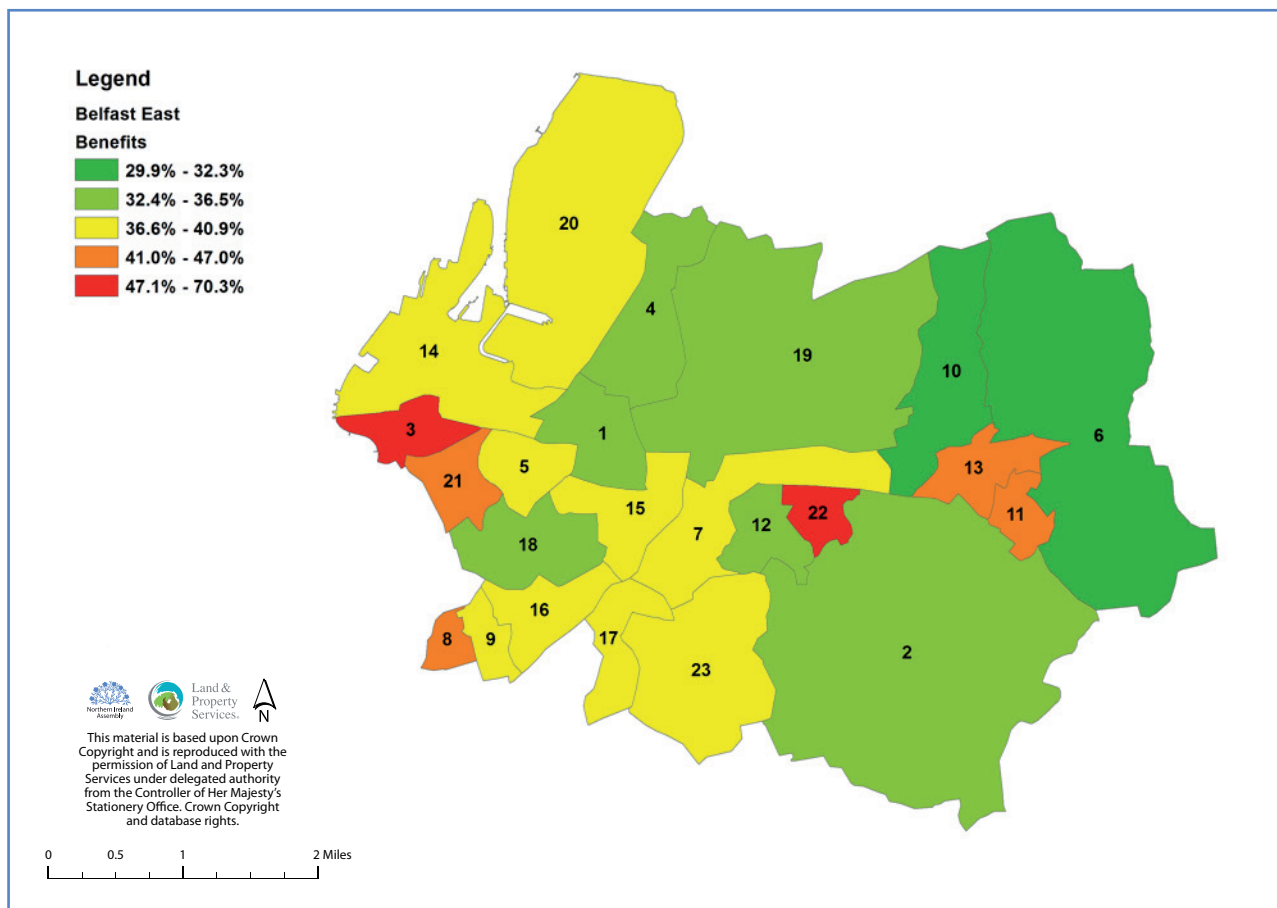
**Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at April 2014<sup>1</sup>**

Ward	No. of people claiming at least one benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	No. of people claiming at least one benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Ballyhackamore	1,630	33.5	Graham's Bridge	990	45.4
Ballyhanwood	940	35.0	Island	1,640	39.5
Ballymacarrett	2,140	55.7	Knock	1,510	38.1
Belmont	1,810	35.7	Lisnasharragh	680	39.1
Bloomfield	1,770	40.2	Lower Braniel	840	39.8
Carrowreagh	1,090	29.9	Orangefield	1,560	33.4
Cherryvalley	1,820	37.2	Stormont	1,610	35.4
Cregagh	790	45.7	Sydenham	1,640	40.1
Downshire	780	38.6	The Mount	2,060	45.4
Dundonald	840	30.7	Tullycarnet	860	47.6
Enler	900	42.8	Upper Braniel	740	39.7
Gilnahirk	700	35.0			

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

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

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



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

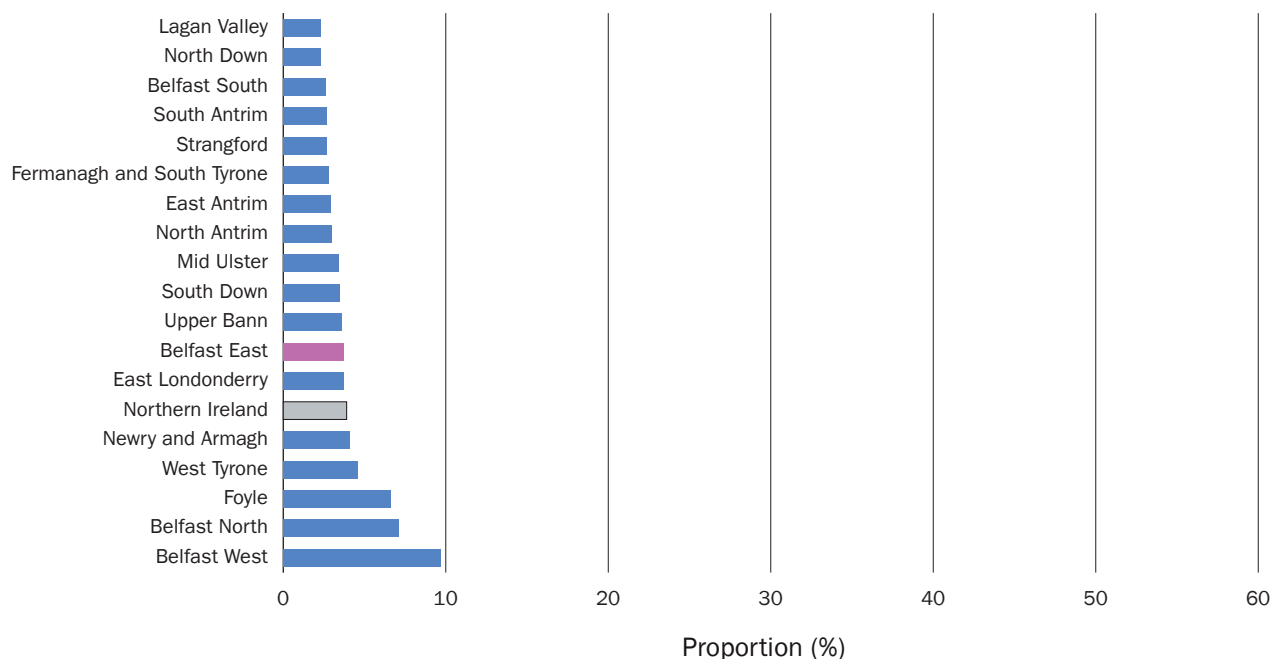
## Low income – People claiming income support

As at February 2014, there were 2,260 people in Belfast East claiming income support, of whom 2,210 were of working age. This equates to 3.7% of working age people claiming the benefit.

A lower proportion of working age people living in Belfast East claimed income support when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 3.9%.

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

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



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	3.7	Joint 6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2.8	13	North Down	2.3	Joint 17
Belfast North	7.1	2	Foyle	6.6	3	South Antrim	2.7	Joint 14
Belfast South	2.6	16	Lagan Valley	2.3	Joint 17	South Down	3.5	9
Belfast West	9.7	1	Mid Ulster	3.4	10	Strangford	2.7	Joint 14
East Antrim	2.9	12	Newry and Armagh	4.1	5	Upper Bann	3.6	8
East Londonderry	3.7	Joint 6	North Antrim	3	11	West Tyrone	4.6	4

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

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

The highest proportion of income support claimants (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Ballymacarrett (11.0%, 350 claimants), Tullycarnet (8.3%, 120 claimants) and The Mount (7.7%, 300 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Stormont (0.6%, 20 claimants), Ballyhanwood (1.0%, 20 claimants) and Gilnahirk (1.4%, 20 claimants).

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

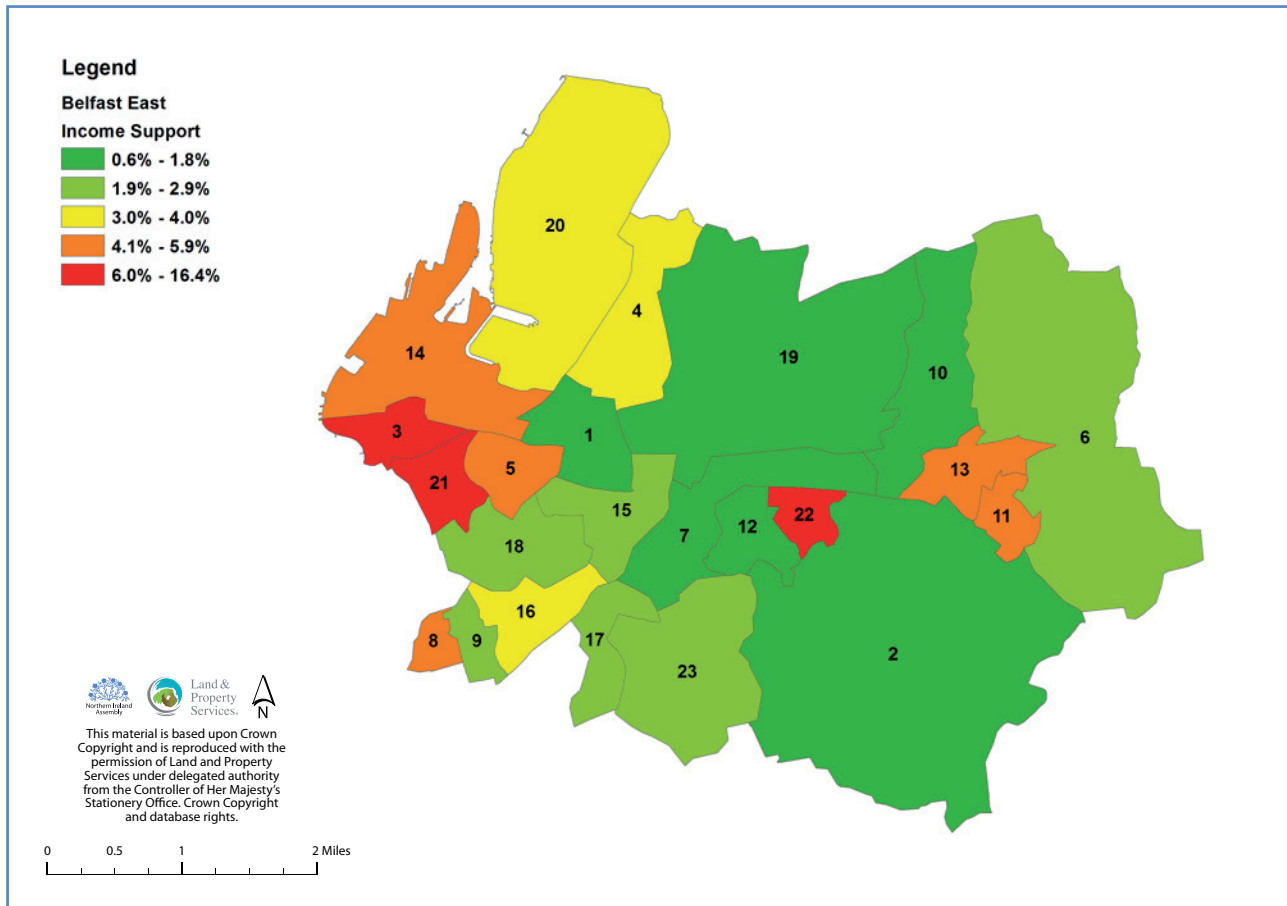
Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population <sup>1</sup>	Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Ballyhackamore	70	1.8	Graham's Bridge	90	5.4
Ballyhanwood	20	1.0	Island	210	5.9
Ballymacarrett	350	11.0	Knock	70	2.3
Belmont	120	3.0	Lisnasharragh	50	3.8
Bloomfield	180	5.0	Lower Braniel	40	2.5
Carrowreagh	70	2.3	Orangefield	80	2.1
Cherryvalley	50	1.4	Stormont	20	0.6
Cregagh	80	5.9	Sydenham	130	4.0
Downshire	30	1.9	The Mount	300	7.7
Dundonald	30	1.4	Tullycarnet	120	8.3
Enler	90	5.5	Upper Braniel	40	2.9
Gilnahirk	20	1.4			

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

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



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



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

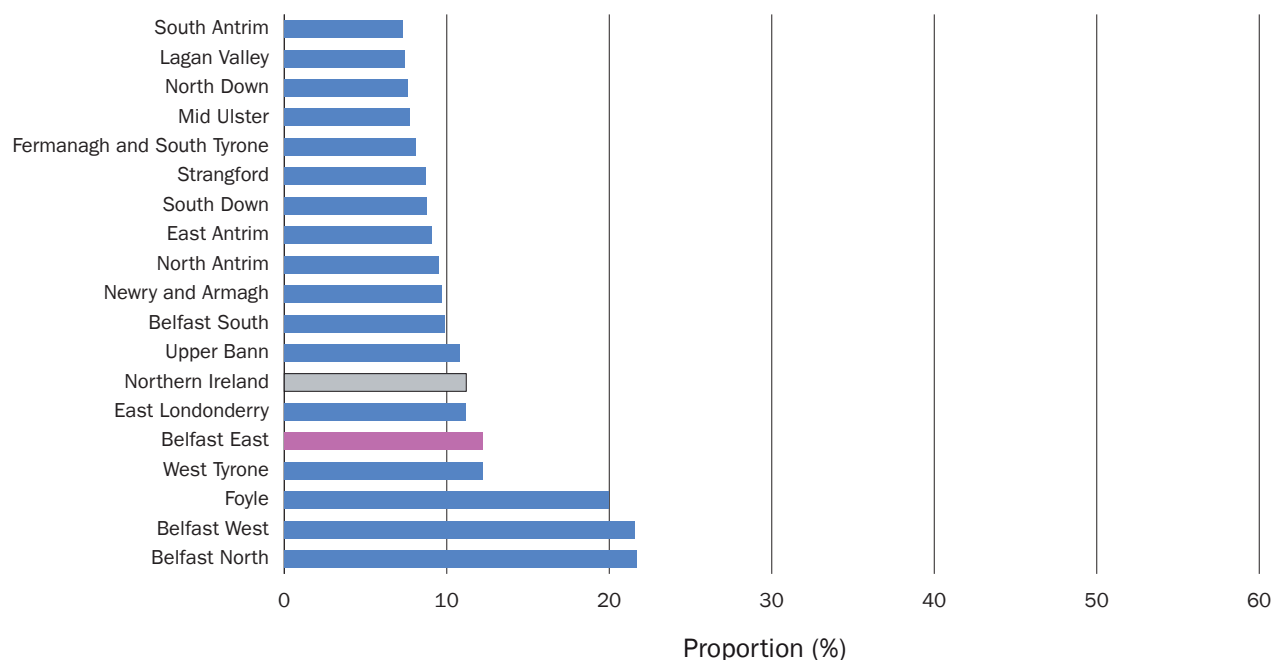
## Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2014, there were 9,240 people in Belfast East claiming housing benefit. This equates to 12.2% 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 2014 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 11.2%.

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

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



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

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

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

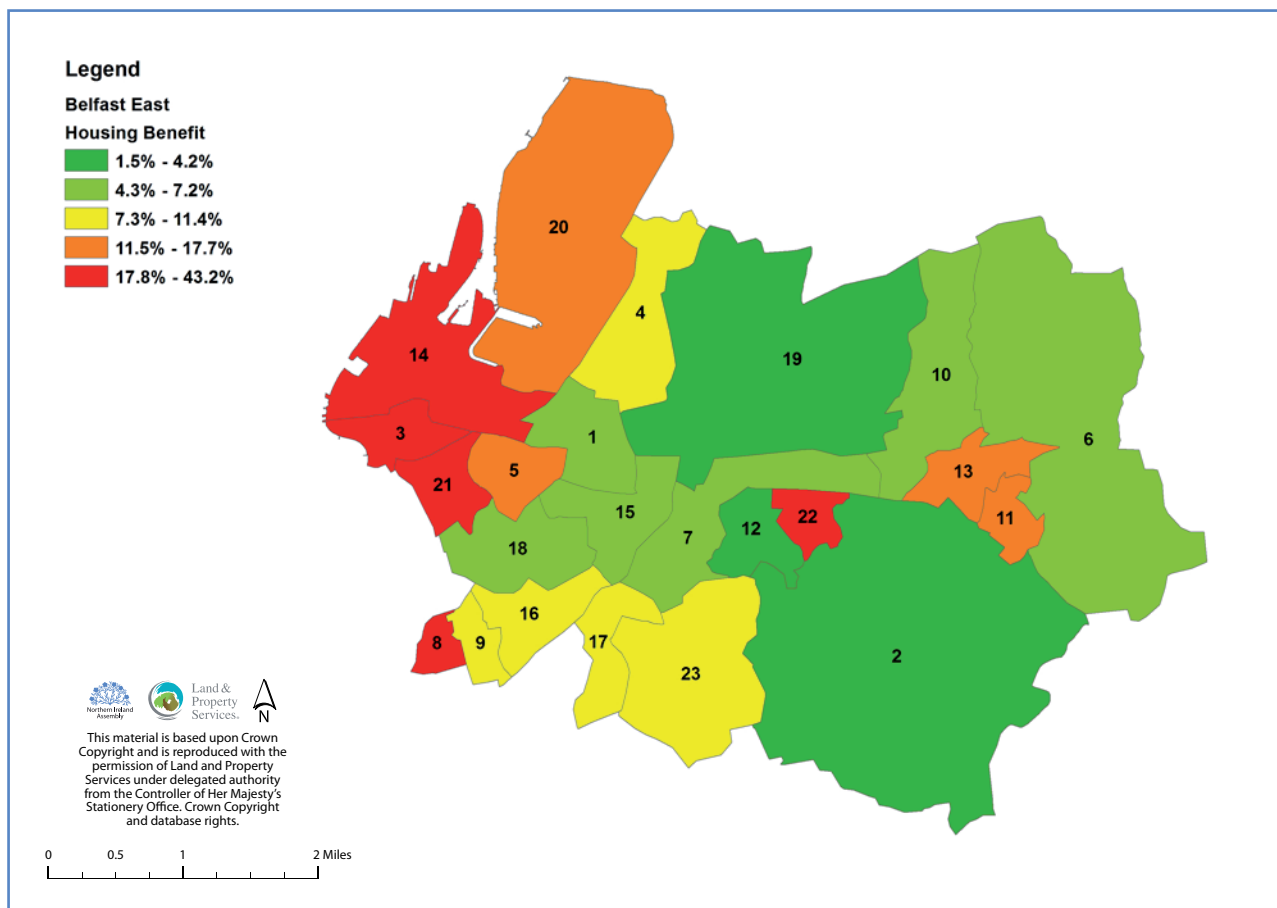
The highest proportion of people claiming housing benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Ballymacarrett (35.1%, 1,350 claimants), The Mount (30.0%, 1,360 claimants) and Island (23.1%, 960 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Gilnahirk (1.5%, 30 claimants), Stormont (2.0%, 90 claimants) and Ballyhanwood (2.6%, 70 claimants).

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

Ward	No. of people claiming Housing Benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	No. of people claiming Housing Benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Ballyhackamore	330	6.8	Graham's Bridge	330	15.1
Ballyhanwood	70	2.6	Island	960	23.1
Ballymacarrett	1,350	35.1	Knock	260	6.6
Belmont	420	8.3	Lisnasharragh	170	9.8
Bloomfield	780	17.7	Lower Braniel	230	10.9
Carrowreagh	230	6.3	Orangefield	270	5.8
Cherryvalley	250	5.1	Stormont	90	2.0
Cregagh	370	21.4	Sydenham	580	14.2
Downshire	170	8.4	The Mount	1,360	30.0
Dundonald	130	4.7	Tullycarnet	390	21.6
Enler	350	16.7	Upper Braniel	140	7.5
Gilnahirk	30	1.5			

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

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



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

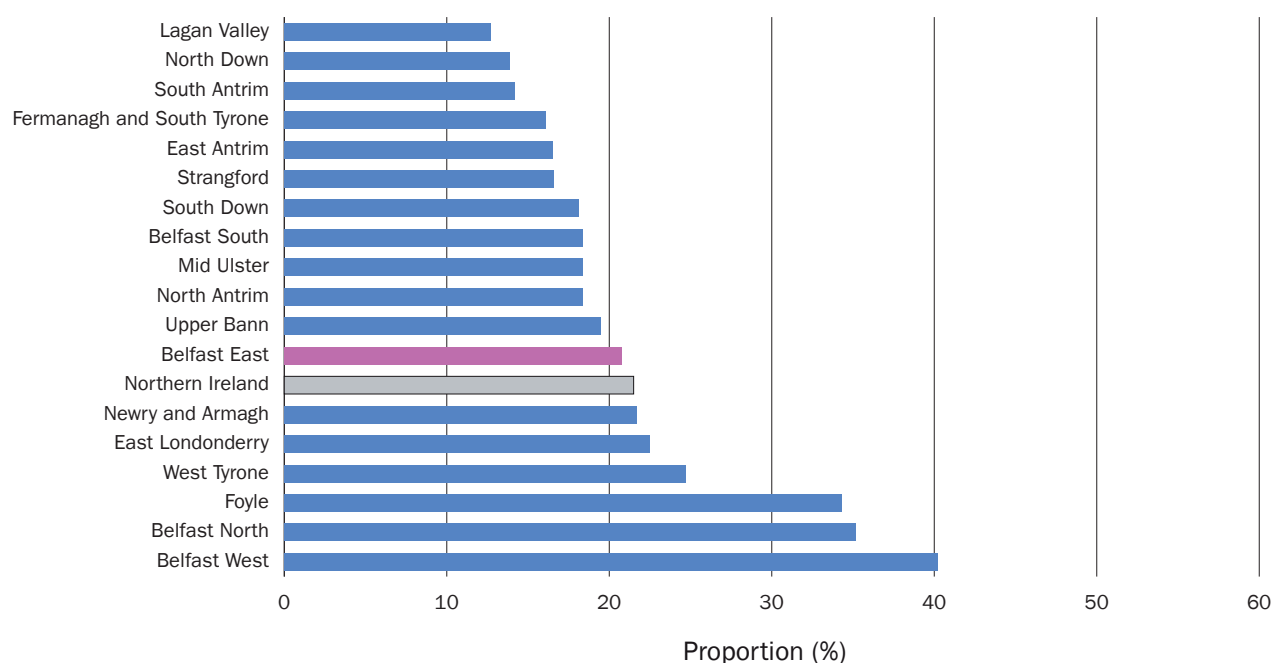
## Low income – Children living in low income families

As at August 2012, there were 3,515 children aged 0-15 years living in low income families<sup>1</sup> in Belfast East. This equates to 20.8% of all children in the area.

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

The highest proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families (as a percentage of all children) were concentrated in the wards of The Mount (50.2%), Ballymacarrett (49.6%) and Island (38.0%). The lowest proportions were found in Stormont (2.8%), Gilnahirk (4.4%) and Ballyhanwood (4.7%).

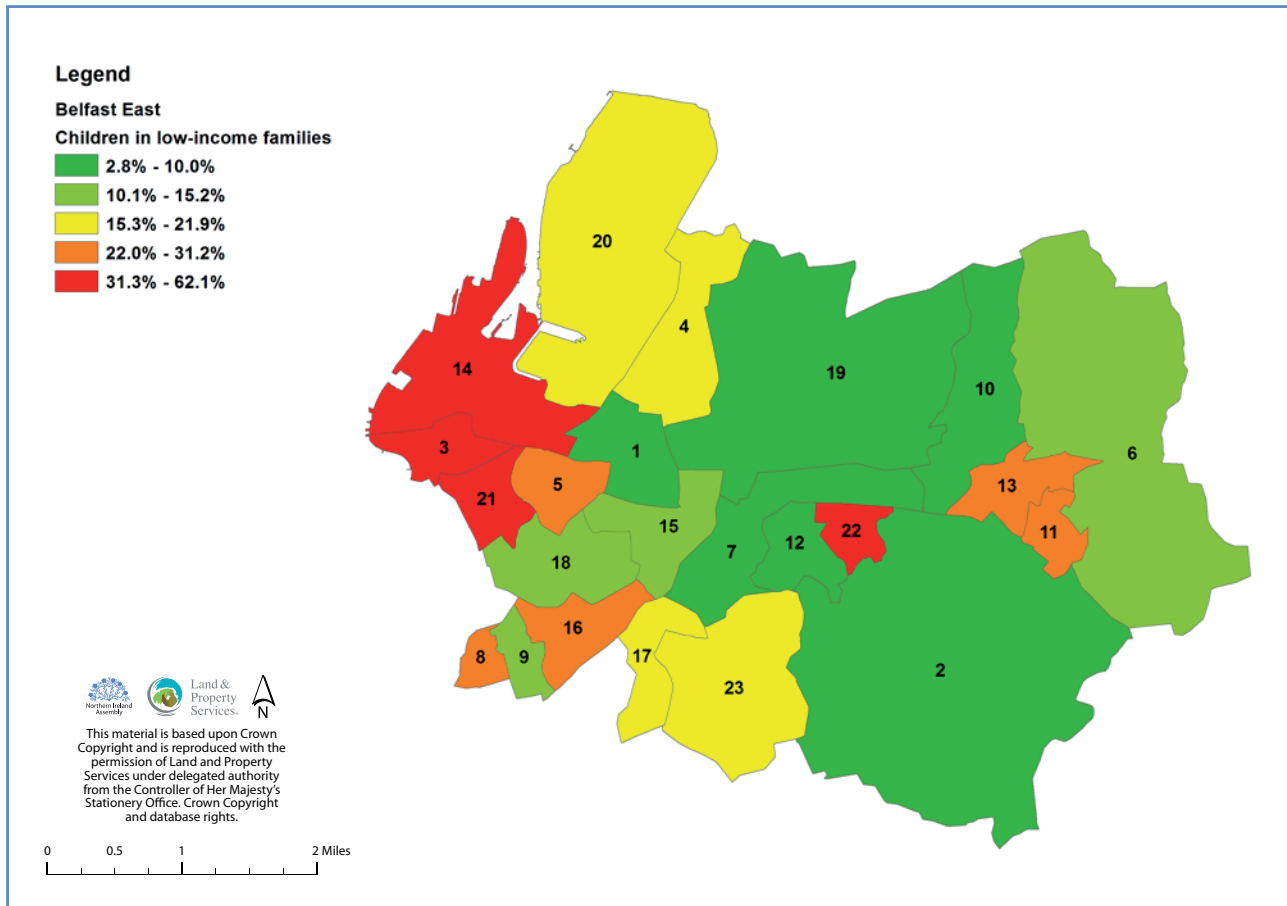
### Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families at ward level, as at August 2012

Ward	Children in Poverty (%) <sup>1</sup>	Ward	Children in Poverty (%)
Ballyhackamore	8.8	Graham's Bridge	25.4
Ballyhanwood	4.7	Island	38.0
Ballymacarrett	49.6	Knock	12.5
Belmont	16.1	Lisnasharragh	25.8
Bloomfield	24.6	Lower Braniel	15.7
Carrowreagh	11.5	Orangefield	10.6
Cherryvalley	8.7	Stormont	2.8
Cregagh	30.7	Sydenham	19.9
Downshire	11.4	The Mount	50.2
Dundonald	6.9	Tullycarnet	36.4
Enler	25.3	Upper Braniel	18.1
Gilnahirk	4.4		

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

<sup>1</sup> Percentage of Children in Low-Income Families: Number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income, or in receipt of Income Support or (Income-Based) JSA, divided by the total number of children in the area (determined by Child Benefit data).

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



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

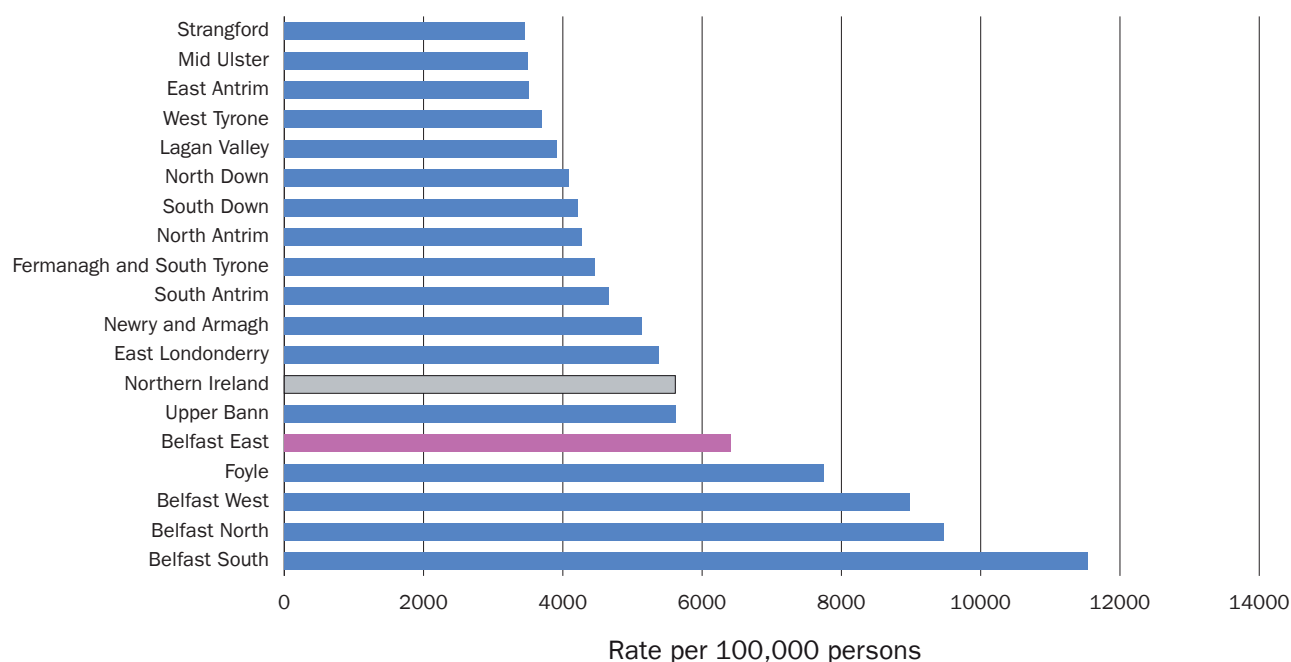
## Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2013/14, a total of 5,971 criminal offences were recorded in the Belfast East area. This equates to an overall recorded crime rate of 6,415 per 100,000 persons.

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

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

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



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

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



## Crime – Rates of specific types of crime

In 2013/14, rates of criminal damage and violence were the highest of all crime types recorded in Belfast East.

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

The greatest differences, where rates were lower in Belfast East than the Northern Ireland average, were for possession of drugs, theft from the person and offences recorded with a homophobic motivation.

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

	Belfast East		Northern Ireland	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Violence with injury (including homicide)	759	815	14,157	774
Violence without injury	922	991	18,246	997
Sexual offences	117	126	2,234	122
Robbery	59	63	958	52
Domestic burglary	351	377	5,753	314
Non-domestic burglary	186	200	3,314	181
Vehicle offences	301	323	5,609	307
Theft from the person	20	21	576	31
Bicycle theft	96	103	1,097	60
Shoplifting	404	434	6,372	348
All other theft offences	866	930	13,302	727
Criminal damage	1,305	1,402	19,889	1,087
Trafficking of drugs	48	52	968	53
Possession of drugs	140	150	3,764	206
Possession of weapons offences	58	62	727	40
Public order offences	105	113	1,536	84
Miscellaneous crimes against society	118	127	2,415	132
Other fraud	116	125	1,829	100
Offences Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	730	784	12,720	695
Offences Recorded with a Homophobic Motivation	4	4	179	10
Offences Recorded with a Racist Motivation	85	91	691	38
Offences Recorded with a Sectarian Motivation	111	119	961	53
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 (17,493), The Mount (15,859) and Bloomfield (13,634). The lowest rates were recorded in Cherryvalley (1,715), Carrowreagh (1,831), and Gilnahirk (1,907).

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

Ward	Recorded Crime Rate <sup>1</sup>	Violence against Person Rate <sup>2</sup>	Burglary Rate	Criminal Damage Rate	Hate Crime Rate <sup>3</sup>
Ballyhackamore	7,110	1,998	711	1,083	85
Ballyhanwood	2,099	509	286	254	32
Ballymacarrett	13,622	4,602	692	4,215	1,609
Belmont	4,101	1,174	225	852	64
Bloomfield	13,634	3,557	1,360	2,663	410
Carrowreagh	1,831	610	44	719	0
Cherryvalley	1,715	493	136	255	17
Cregagh	5,517	1,701	322	1,885	92
Downshire	3,645	819	573	1,106	41
Dundonald	4,489	1,299	916	443	30
Enler	3,269	885	308	1,077	77
Gilnahirk	1,907	446	527	162	41
Grahams Bridge	5,453	1,780	705	779	0
Island	17,493	7,192	1,049	3,071	477
Knock	3,131	1,085	397	376	21
Lisnasharragh	4,176	650	371	1,160	0
Lower Braniel	3,087	601	601	682	40
Orangefield	4,162	1,186	496	974	35
Stormont	2,327	501	465	465	36
Sydenham	6,867	1,838	525	1,414	303
The Mount	15,859	5,125	1,160	4,380	589
Tullycarnet	3,425	1,480	338	296	42
Upper Braniel	2,990	792	484	616	0

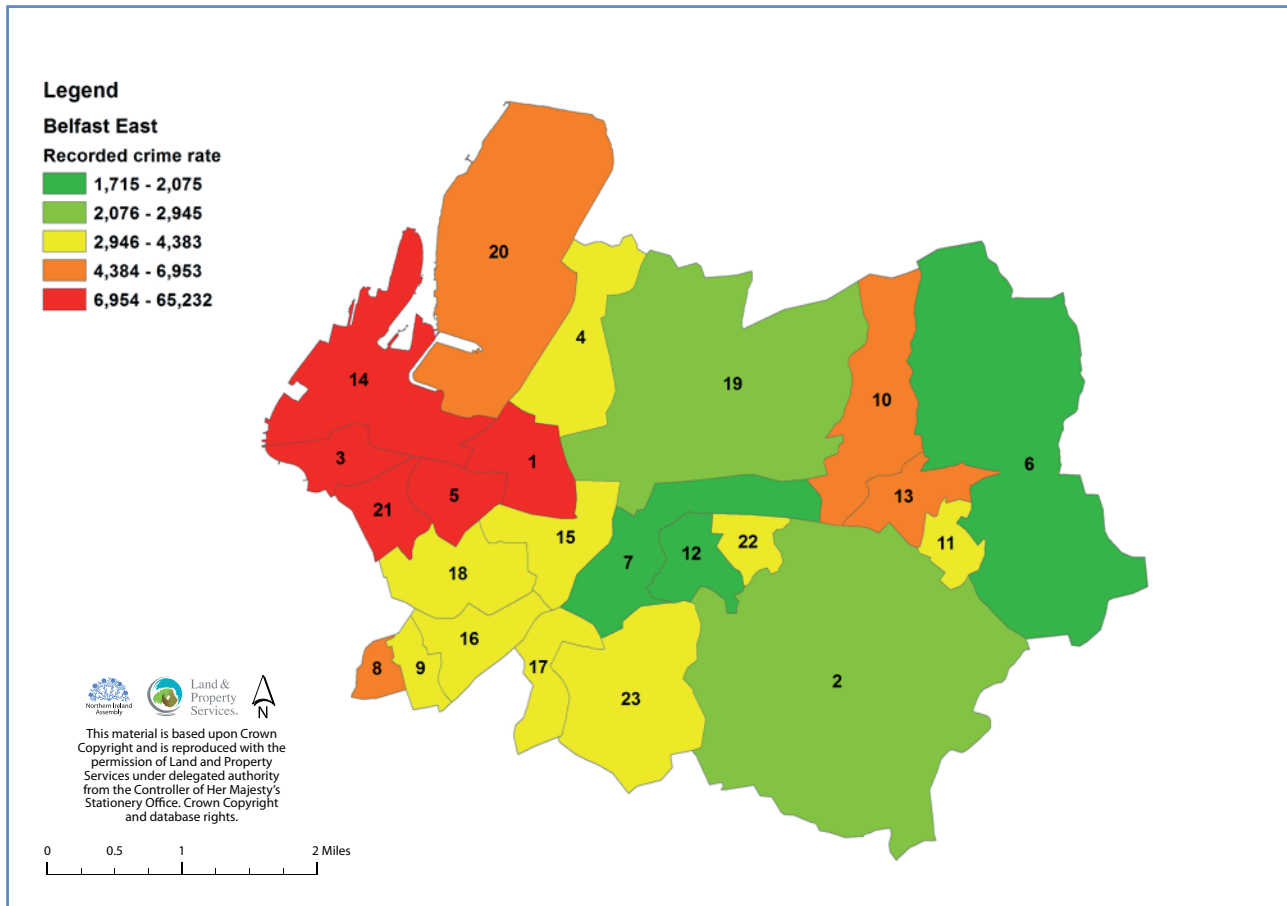
Source: NISRA, NINIS (Notifiable Offences Recorded, Police Service for Northern Ireland)

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

2 Violence against the person includes sex offences and robbery.

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

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



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

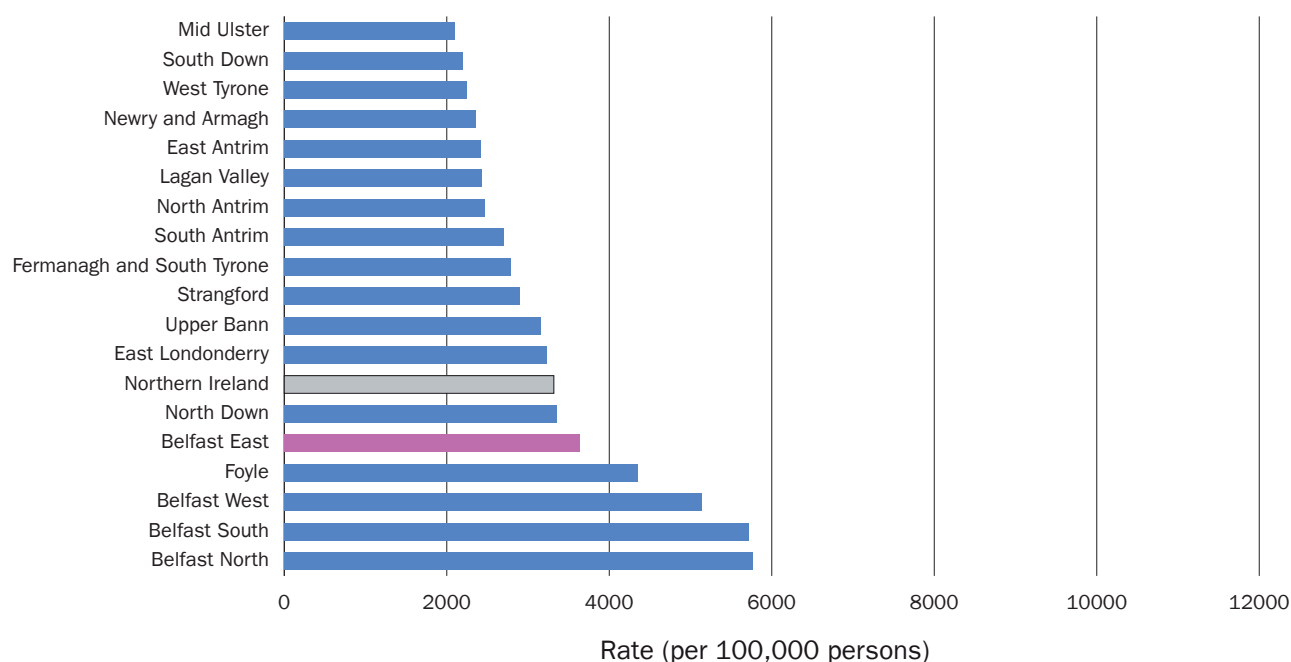
## Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2013/14, there were 3,381 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in Belfast East. This equates to a rate of 3,633 per 100,000 persons.

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

Belfast East was the Constituency with the 5th highest rate of anti-social behaviour incidents.

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



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

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

## Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour at ward level

The highest numbers of anti-social behaviour incidents (per 100,000 persons) were concentrated in the wards of The Mount (9,626), Ballymacarrett (8,593) and Island (7,116). The lowest rates were found in Ballyhanwood (891), Cherryvalley (968) and Gilnahirk (1,095).

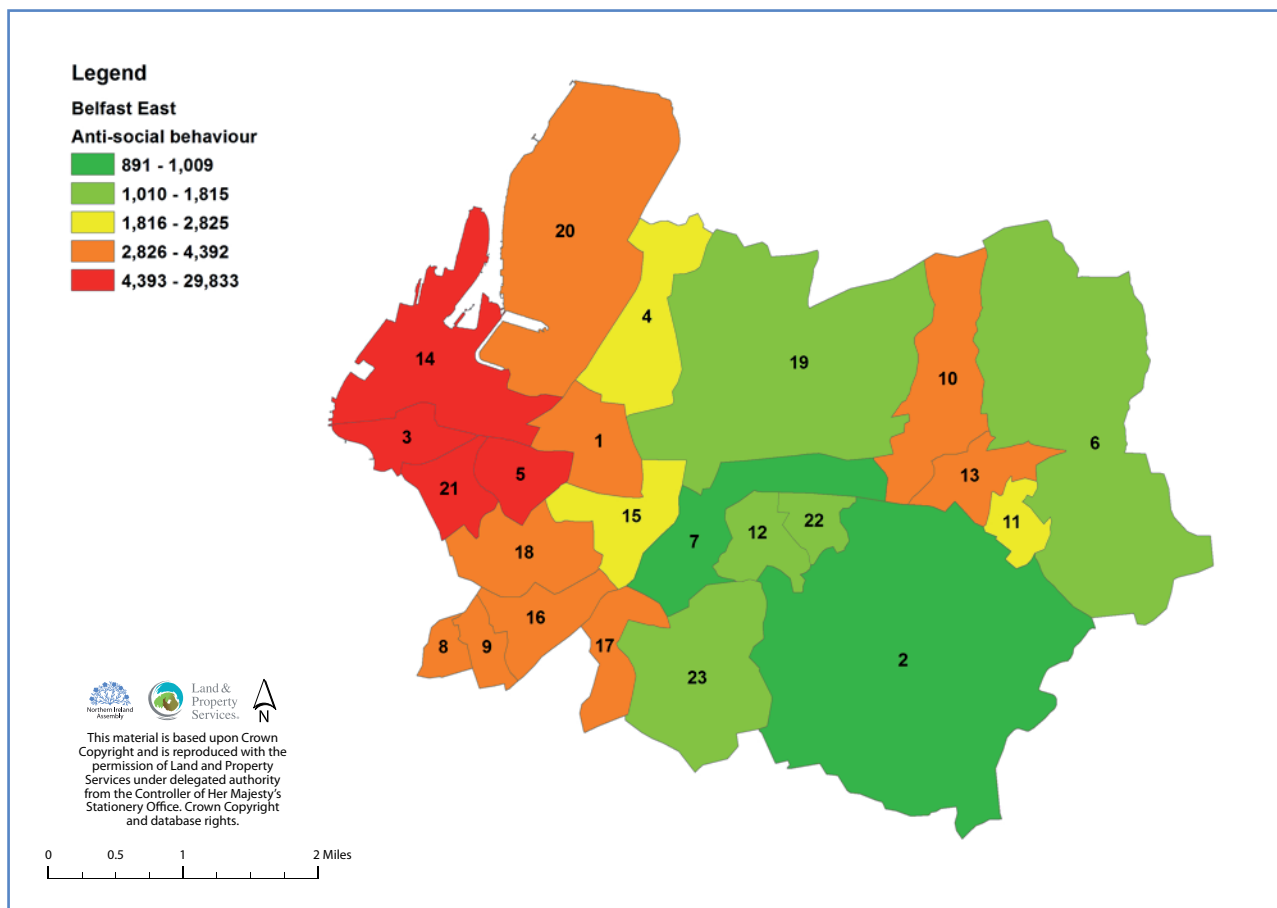
### Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013/14

Ward	ASB Incidents <sup>1</sup>	Per 100,000 Population	Ward	ASB Incidents	Per 100,000 Population
Ballyhackamore	218	3,691	Grahams Bridge	79	2,930
Ballyhanwood	28	891	Island	373	7,116
Ballymacarrett	422	8,593	Knock	91	1,899
Belmont	164	2,638	Lisnasharragh	69	3,202
Bloomfield	295	5,495	Lower Braniel	76	3,047
Carrowreagh	70	1,526	Orangefield	207	3,666
Cherryvalley	57	968	Stormont	79	1,414
Cregagh	93	4,276	Sydenham	167	3,373
Downshire	71	2,907	The Mount	556	9,626
Dundonald	102	3,012	Tullycarnet	39	1,649
Enler	56	2,154	Upper Braniel	40	1,759
Gilnahirk	27	1,095			

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

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

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



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

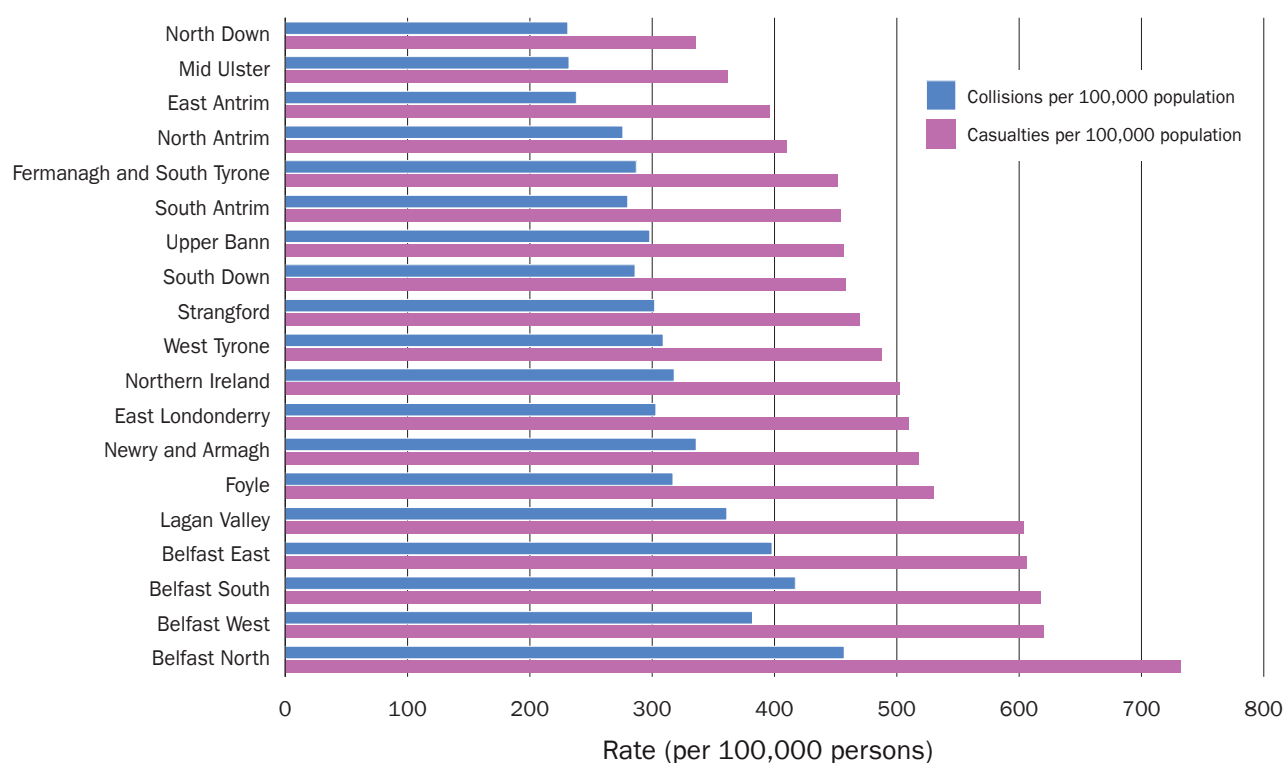
## Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties

In 2013, there were 370 road traffic collisions with injury reported in Belfast East, a collision rate of 398 per 100,000 persons. There were 564 casualties – 1 person was killed, 35 were seriously injured and 528 were slightly injured, a rate of 606 casualties per 100,000 persons.

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

Belfast East had the 3rd highest collision rate.

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



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

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

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

The highest road traffic collision rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Island (1,393), Lisnasharragh (789) and Lower Braniel (762). The lowest rates were recorded in Tullycarnet (85), Cregagh (92) and Carrowreagh (109).

The highest road traffic casualty rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Island (2,308), The Mount (1,125) and Lisnasharragh (1,114). The lowest rates were recorded in Orangefield (124), Carrowreagh (131) and Cregagh (138).

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

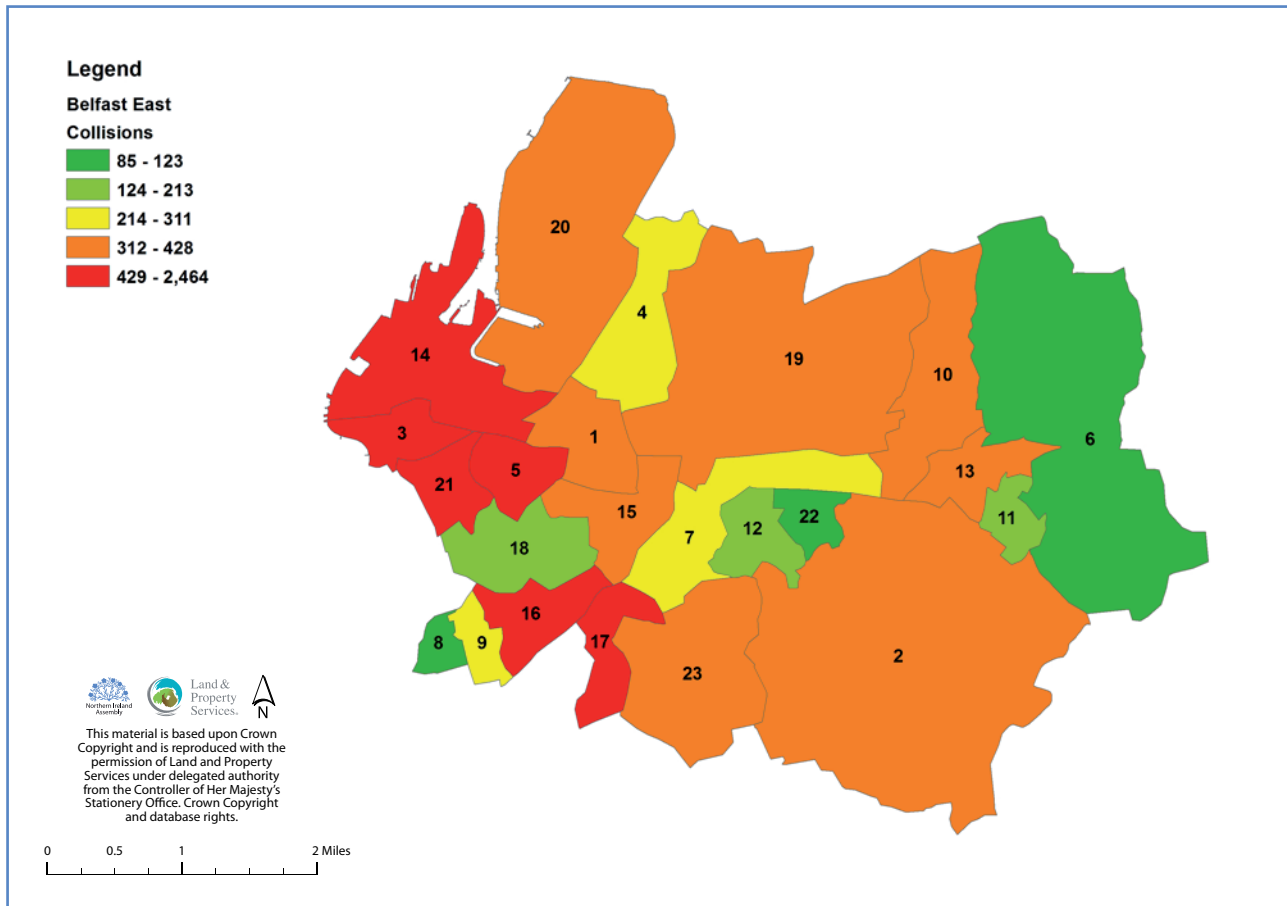
Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) <sup>1</sup>	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Ballyhackamore	25	42	423	711
Ballyhanwood	11	18	350	573
Ballymacarrett	22	30	448	611
Belmont	14	18	225	290
Bloomfield	38	53	708	987
Carrowreagh	5	6	109	131
Cherryvalley	14	22	238	374
Cregagh	2	3	92	138
Downshire	6	6	246	246
Dundonald	12	24	354	709
Enler	4	6	154	231
Gilnahirk	4	5	162	203
Grahams Bridge	11	14	408	519
Island	73	121	1,393	2,308
Knock	20	34	417	710
Lisnasharragh	17	24	789	1,114
Lower Braniel	19	23	762	922
Orangefield	7	7	124	124
Stormont	18	26	322	465
Sydenham	16	22	323	444
The Mount	38	65	658	1,125
Tullycarnet	2	5	85	211
Upper Braniel	9	15	396	660

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

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

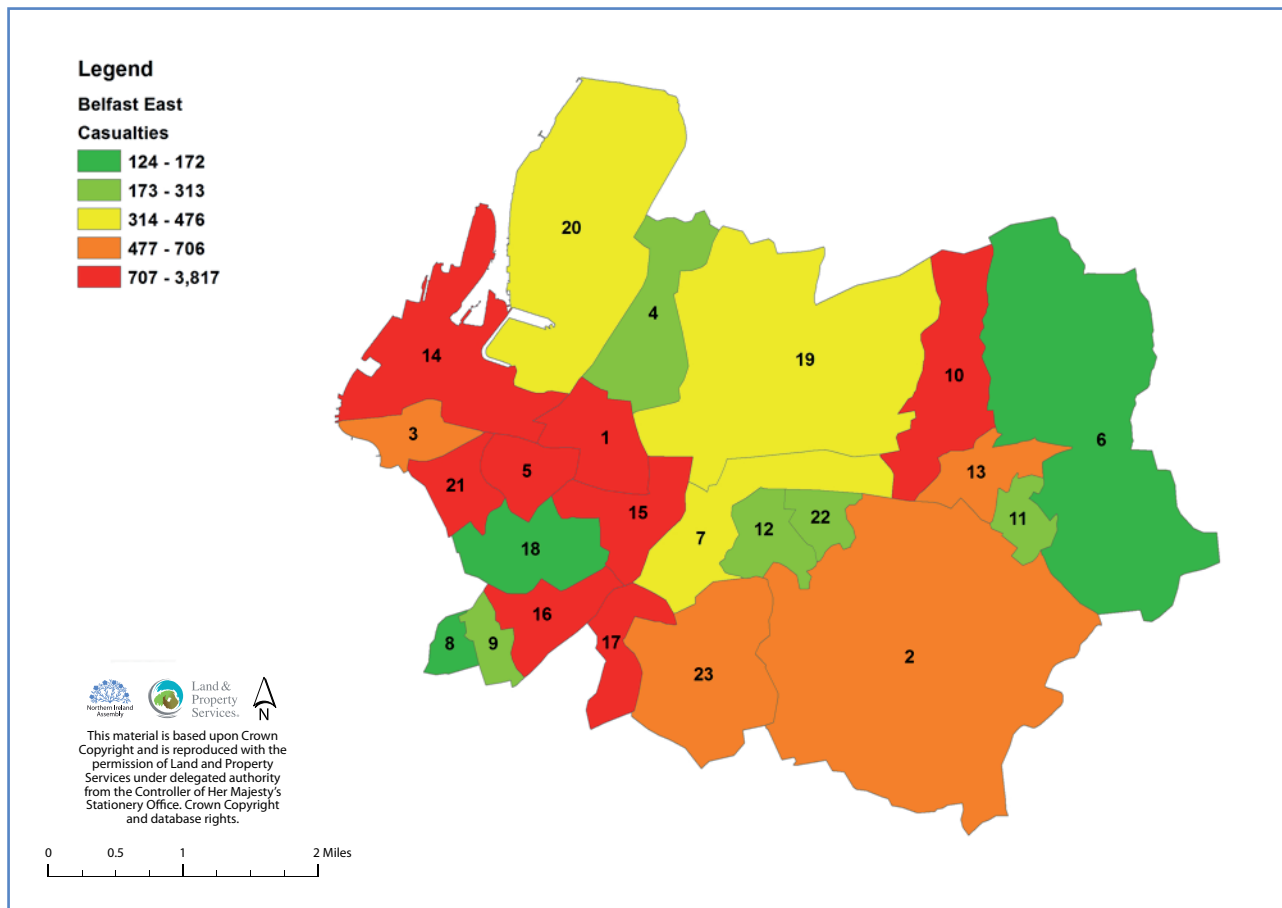


### Road traffic collision rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013



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

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



1	Ballyhackamore	13	Graham's Bridge
2	Ballyhanwood	14	Island
3	Ballymacarrett	15	Knock
4	Belmont	16	Lisnasharragh
5	Bloomfield (Belfast LGD)	17	Lower Braniel
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9	Downshire	21	The Mount
10	Dundonald	22	Tullycarnet
11	Enler	23	Upper Braniel
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## Notes

### Demographic Profile

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

### Diagnosis of new incidences of cancer

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

### People in receipt of disability-related benefits

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

### Births to teenage mothers

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

### Disease prevalence – Quality Outcomes Framework

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

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

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

### Further Education Enrolments

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

### Higher Education Enrolments

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

### Redundancies

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

### Unemployment Claimant Count

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

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

The information is aggregated data from a database created by merging all the MIDAS 100% scans of the main Social Security Benefits. The dataset is a snapshot of the benefit at April 2014. Proportions calculated using latest available mid-year estimates.

### People claiming income support

The information is aggregated data from unvalidated 100% MIDAS scans of Income Support data at postcode level. The figures may differ from forthcoming National Statistics which are based on validated ASD/IFD data. The dataset is a snapshot of the benefit at February 2014. Proportions based on working age population (16-59/64) and calculated using latest available mid-year estimates.

### People claiming housing benefit

The information is aggregated data from Housing Executive scans of Housing Benefit data at 1992 ward level. The dataset is a snapshot of the benefit at June 2014. Proportions calculated using latest available mid-year estimates.

### Children in Low Income Families

Children in Low Income Families is a snapshot of data on 31st August 2012. Percentage of Children in low income families: Number of children living in families in receipt of CTC whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of IS or (Income-Based) JSA, divided by the total number of children in the area (determined by Child Benefit data).

### Crime

Recorded Crime (Notifiable Offences Recorded) data are compiled from offence information that is submitted by police officers and entered onto a PSNI crime recording system. The data are presented on a financial year basis. The figures for Violence against the person with injury and Violence against the person without injury are subsets of the overall Violence against the person figures. Similarly, figures for Burglary in a dwelling and Burglary in a building other than a dwelling are subsets of the overall Burglary figures. Further information on this update and a user guide providing a background into police recorded crime can be found on the PSNI website via the following web address.  
[http://www.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates\\_statistics/update\\_crime\\_statistics.htm](http://www.psni.police.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 2013 represents the financial year 2013/14.

### Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties

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







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

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