![Northern Ireland Assembly]
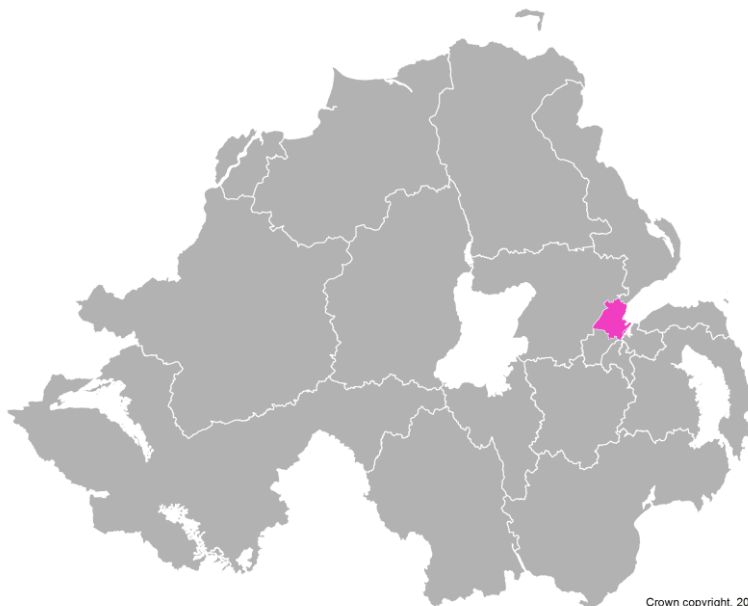
Constituency Profile

Belfast North – June 2016

About this Report

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

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

For each indicator, this profile presents:

▪ The most up-to-date information available for Belfast North;

▪ How Belfast North compares with the Northern Ireland average; and

▪ How Belfast North compares with the other 17 Constituencies in Northern Ireland.

For a number of indicators, ward level data[1] is provided demonstrating similarities and differences within the constituency.

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

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

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

The data used to produce this report has been obtained from the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency's Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS).   To access the full range of information available on NINIS, please visit:
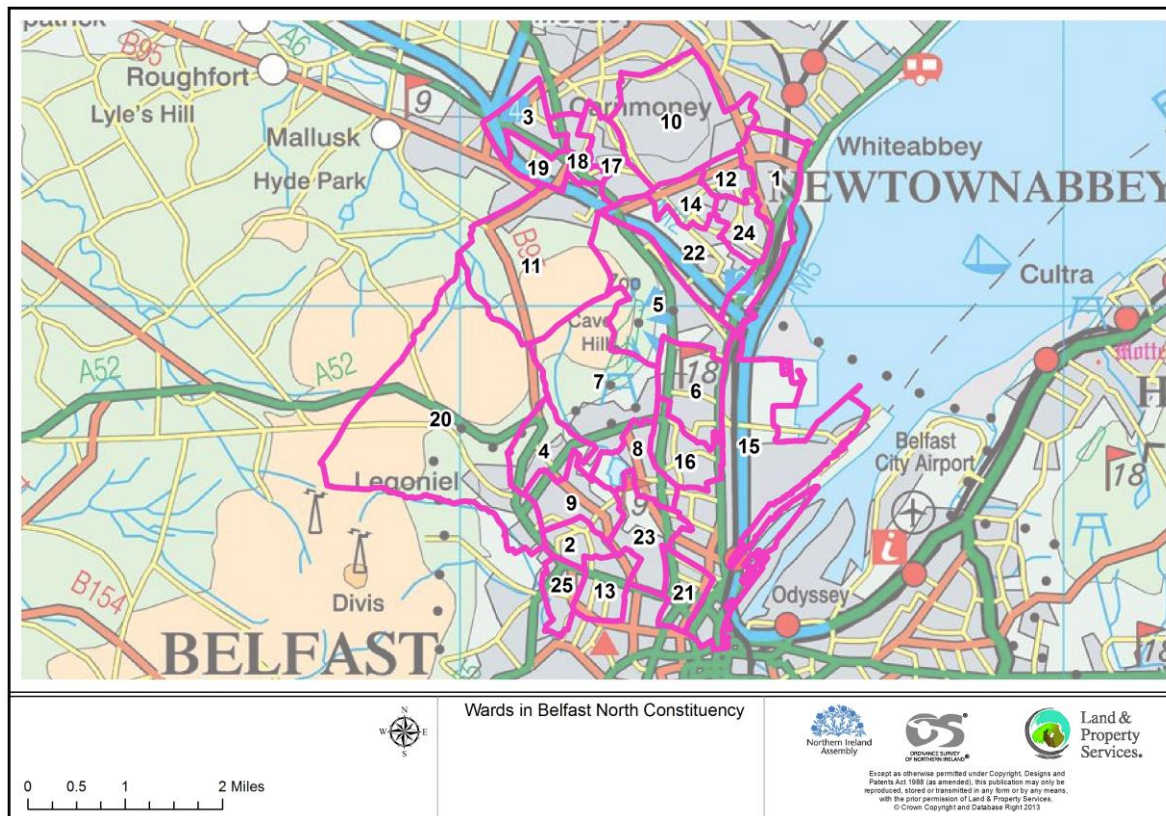
http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/

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

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

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[1] *Ward data is based on the 1993 ward boundaries*

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

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

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Summary Profile of Belfast North

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

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

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

Demographic Profile

Indicator	Belfast North			Northern Ireland		
	2014	2013	Change	2014	2013	Change
Population Size (no.)	103,115	102,494	0.6%	1,840,498	1,829,725	0.6%

Health

Indicator	Belfast North			Northern Ireland		
	2011-13	2010-12	Change	2011-13	2010-12	Change
Male life expectancy (years)	74.9	74.6	0.3	78.1	77.7	0.4
Female life expectancy (years)	80.7	80.3	0.4	82.4	82.1	0.3
Indicator	2008-12	2007-11	Change	2008-12	2007-11	Change
Cancer death rate, per 100,000 persons	368	362	6	292	293	-1
Circulatory death rate, per 100,000 persons	345	361	-16	334	355	-21
Respiratory death rate, per 100,000 persons	183	189	-6	156	160	-4
Indicator	2006-12	2005-11	Change	2006-12	2005-11	Change
Cancer incidence rate excluding non-melanoma skin cancer per 100,000 persons	636	613	23	567	560	7
Indicator	2014	2013	Change	2014	2013	Change
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	6.0	6.2	-0.2	3.4	3.9	-0.4

Education

Indicator	Belfast North			Northern Ireland		
	2013/14	2012/13	Change	2013/14	2012/13	Change
Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs (A*-C) or equivalent	73.3	73.8	-0.5	78.6	78.5	0.1
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Further Education	8.5	9.3	-0.8	9.7	10.8	-1.1
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	3.6	3.6	0.0	4.4	4.5	-0.1

Employment

Indicator	Belfast North			Northern Ireland		
	2014	2013	Change	2014	2013	Change
No. of confirmed redundancies	213	207	6	2,136	2,129	7
Unemployment claimant count (%)	7.6	8.5	-0.9	4.6	5.4	-0.8

Business

Indicator	Belfast North			Northern Ireland		
	2014	2013	Change	2014	2013	Change
InvestNI assistance (£m)	7.8	10.5	-2.7	193.2	211.6	-18.4

Low income

Indicator	Belfast North			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming benefits at February (%)	47.8	48.6	-0.8	38.4	38.6	-0.2
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming housing benefit at June (%)	21.4	21.6	-0.2	11.2	11.2	0.0
Employment and support allowance claimants (%)	15.5	12.8	2.7	9.9	8.2	1.7
Proportion of working age people claiming income support at February (%)	6.2	7.2	-1.0	3.3	3.9	-0.6
Indicator	2013	2012	Change	2013	2012	Change
Proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in low income families at August (%)	35.5	35.2	0.3	21.6	21.5	0.1

Crime

Indicator	Belfast North			Northern Ireland		
	2013/14	2012/13	Change	2013/14	2012/13	Change
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000 persons	9,809	9,465	344	5,709	5,615	94
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	5,360	5,769	-409	3,313	3,318	-5

Traffic and Travel

Indicator	Belfast North			Northern Ireland		
	2014	2013	Change	2014	2013	Change
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	427	457	-30	331	318	13
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	652	732	-80	510	502	8

Demographic profile – age and gender

As at June 2014, there were 103,115 persons living in Belfast North – 5.6% of the Northern Ireland population. The constituency of Belfast North had the eighth highest population. The population of Belfast North increased by 0.6% since June 2013.

Overall, 20.9% of the Belfast North population were children aged 0-15 years, the same as the Northern Ireland average. Older persons made up 16.2% of the Belfast North population, higher than the Northern Ireland average of 15.5%.

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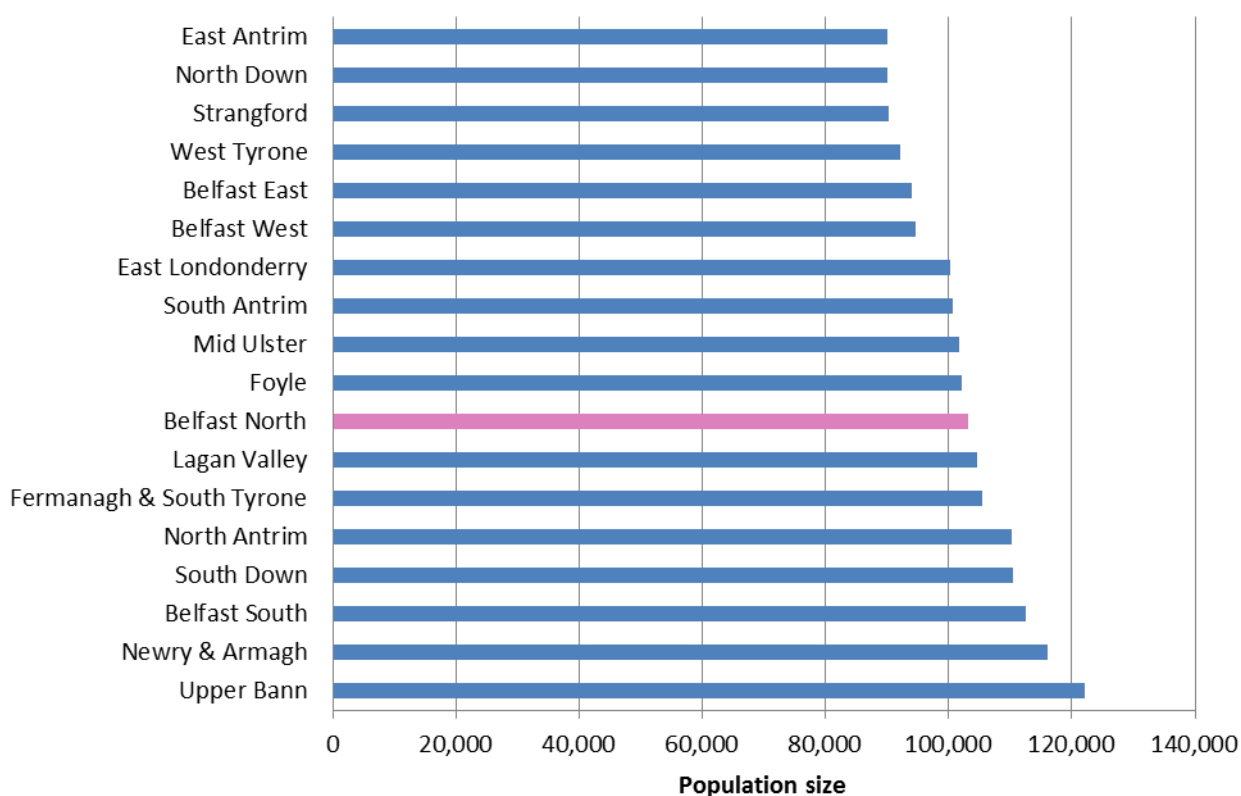
Mid-year population estimates by age and gender, June 2014

	Aged 0-15 years		Aged 16-64 years		Aged 65+		All ages
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Males	11,018	22.3	31,540	63.8	6,911	14.0	49,469
Females	10,579	19.7	33,300	62.1	9,767	18.2	53,646
Persons	21,597	20.9	64,840	62.9	16,678	16.2	103,115

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

Demographic profile – population pyramid

The population pyramid below illustrates how the age and gender structure of Belfast North compares to all of Northern Ireland.

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

Age Group	Belfast North % of males in age group	% of females in age group	Northern Ireland % of males in age group	% of females in age group	Age Group	Belfast North % of males in age group	% of females in age group	Northern Ireland % of males in age group	% of females in age group
0-4	7.6	6.9	7.1	6.6	50-54	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.8
5-9	7.1	6.2	6.9	6.3	55-59	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.9
10-14	6.3	5.5	6.4	5.8	60-64	5.0	4.6	5.2	5.1
15-19	6.8	5.7	7.0	6.3	65-69	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.9
20-24	7.0	6.4	6.8	6.4	70-74	3.6	4.0	3.7	4.0
25-29	7.1	7.3	6.8	6.7	75-79	2.8	3.7	2.7	3.2
30-34	7.0	7.2	6.7	6.7	80-84	1.8	3.0	1.7	2.4
35-39	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	85-89	1.0	1.9	0.9	1.6
40-44	6.2	6.3	6.8	6.9	90+	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.9
45-49	6.8	6.7	7.2	7.2					

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

Health – Life expectancy of males

Life expectancy at birth for males born between 2011 and 2013 in Belfast North is estimated to be 74.9 years.

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

The constituency of Belfast North has the second lowest male life expectancy.

Life expectancy of males born between 2011 and 2013
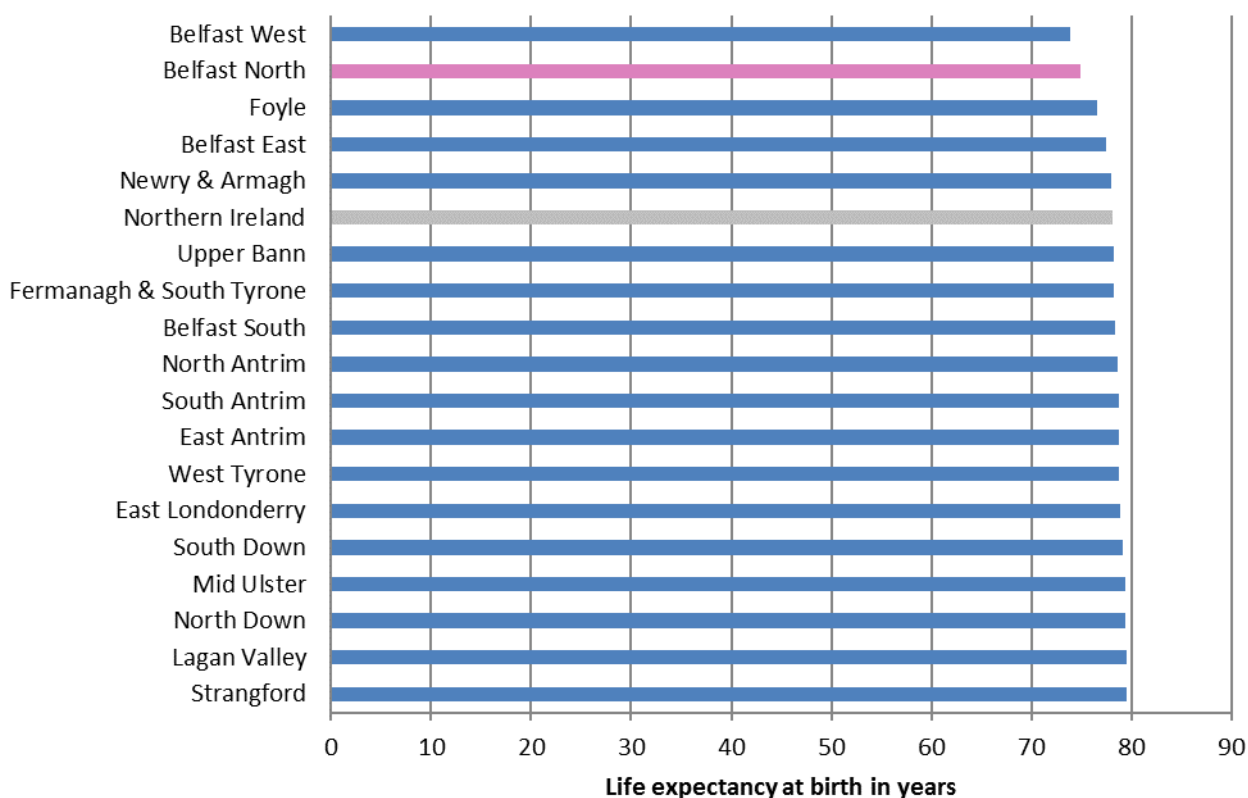
	Life exp.	Rank		%	Life exp.		%	Life exp.
Belfast East	77.5	15	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	78.2	Joint 12	North Down	79.3	Joint 3
Belfast North	74.9	17	Foyle	76.5	16	South Antrim	78.7	Joint 8
Belfast South	78.4	11	Lagan Valley	79.5	Joint 1	South Down	79.1	5
Belfast West	73.9	18	Mid Ulster	79.3	Joint 3	Strangford	79.5	Joint 1
East Antrim	78.7	Joint 8	Newry and Armagh	78.0	14	Upper Bann	78.2	Joint 12
East Londonderry	78.8	Joint 6	North Antrim	78.6	Joint 8	West Tyrone	78.8	Joint 6

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

Health – Life expectancy of females

Life expectancy at birth for females born between 2011 and 2013 in Belfast North is estimated to be 80.7 years.

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

The constituency of Belfast North has the second lowest female life expectancy.

Life expectancy of females born between 2011 and 2013
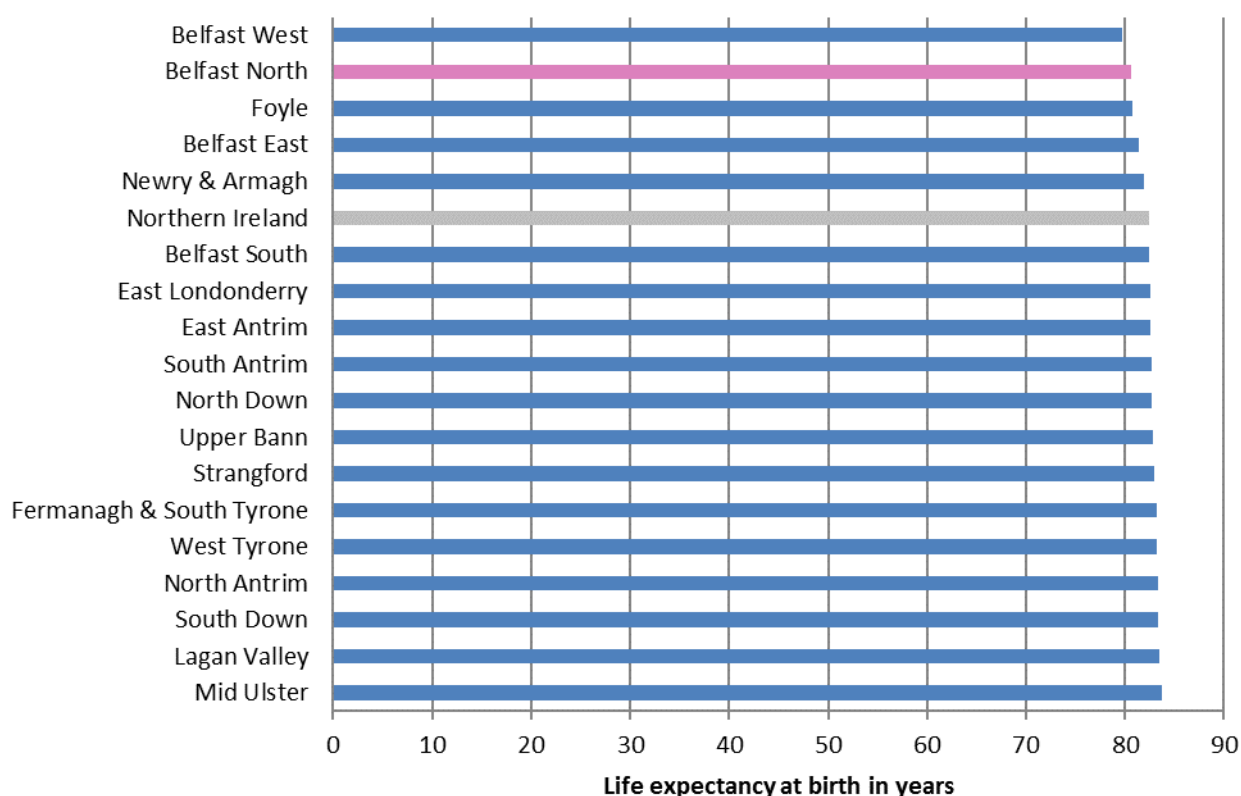
	Life exp.	Rank		%	Life exp.		%	Life exp.
Belfast East	81.5	15	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	83.2	6	North Down	82.7	Joint 9
Belfast North	80.7	Joint 16	Foyle	80.7	Joint 16	South Antrim	82.7	Joint 9
Belfast South	82.4	13	Lagan Valley	83.5	2	South Down	83.4	Joint 3
Belfast West	79.8	18	Mid Ulster	83.8	1	Strangford	83.0	7
East Antrim	82.6	11	Newry and Armagh	81.9	14	Upper Bann	82.8	8
East Londonderry	82.5	12	North Antrim	83.4	Joint 3	West Tyrone	83.3	5

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

Health – Standardised mortality rate for cancer

The age standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2008-2012) in Belfast North was 369 per 100,000 persons – 496 for males and 293 for females.

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

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

Age standardised cancer mortality rate per 100,000 persons, 2008-2012
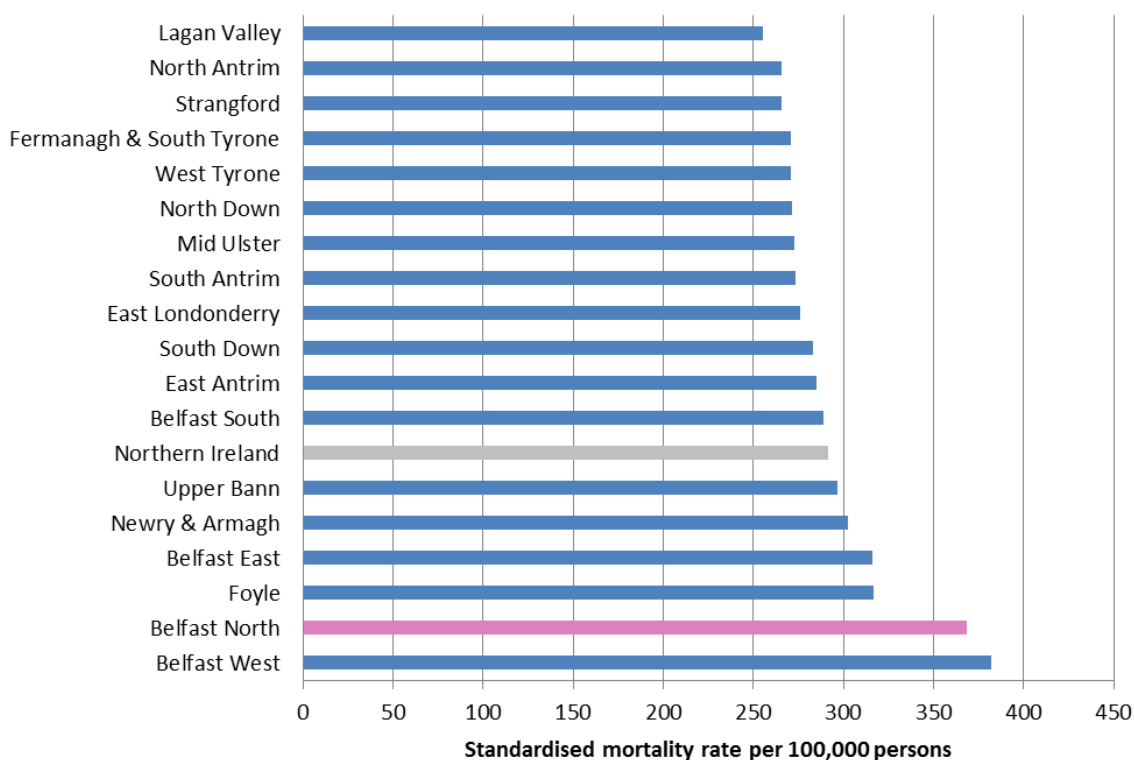
	Rate	Rank		%	Rate		%	Rate
Belfast East	316	4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	83.2	6	North Down	271	13
Belfast North	369	2	Foyle	80.7	Joint 16	South Antrim	273	11
Belfast South	289	7	Lagan Valley	83.5	2	South Down	283	9
Belfast West	382	1	Mid Ulster	83.8	1	Strangford	266	16
East Antrim	285	8	Newry and Armagh	81.9	14	Upper Bann	297	6
East Londonderry	276	10	North Antrim	83.4	Joint 3	West Tyrone	271	14

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

Health – Standardised mortality rate for circulatory disease

The age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2008-2012) in Belfast North was 345 per 100,000 persons – 443 for males and 275 for females.

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

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

Age standardised circulatory disease mortality rate per 100,000 persons, 2008-2012
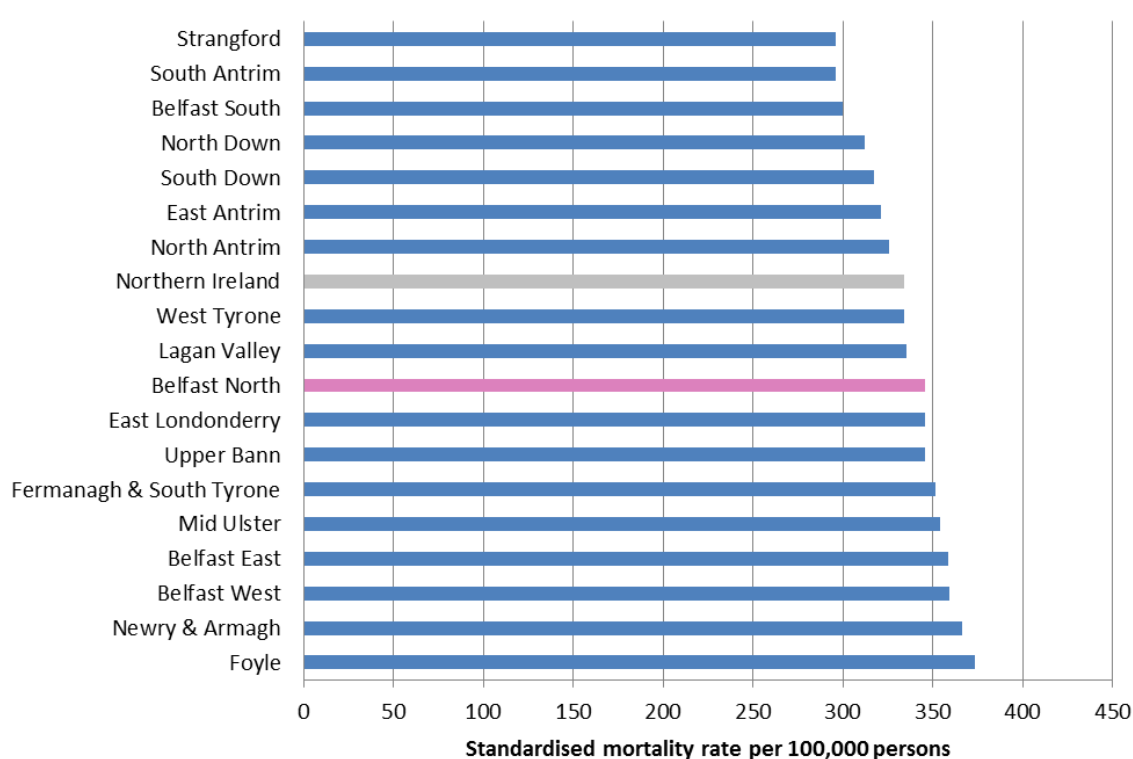
	Rate	Rank		%	Rate		%	Rate
Belfast East	359	4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	352	6	North Down	312	15
Belfast North	345	9	Foyle	374	1	South Antrim	296	17
Belfast South	300	16	Lagan Valley	336	10	South Down	317	14
Belfast West	359	3	Mid Ulster	354	5	Strangford	296	18
East Antrim	321	13	Newry and Armagh	366	2	Upper Bann	346	7
East Londonderry	346	8	North Antrim	326	12	West Tyrone	334	11

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

Health – Standardised mortality rate for respiratory disease

The age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2008-2012) in Belfast North was 183 per 100,000 persons – 230 for males and 157 for females.

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

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

Age standardised respiratory disease mortality rate per 100,000 persons, 2008-2012
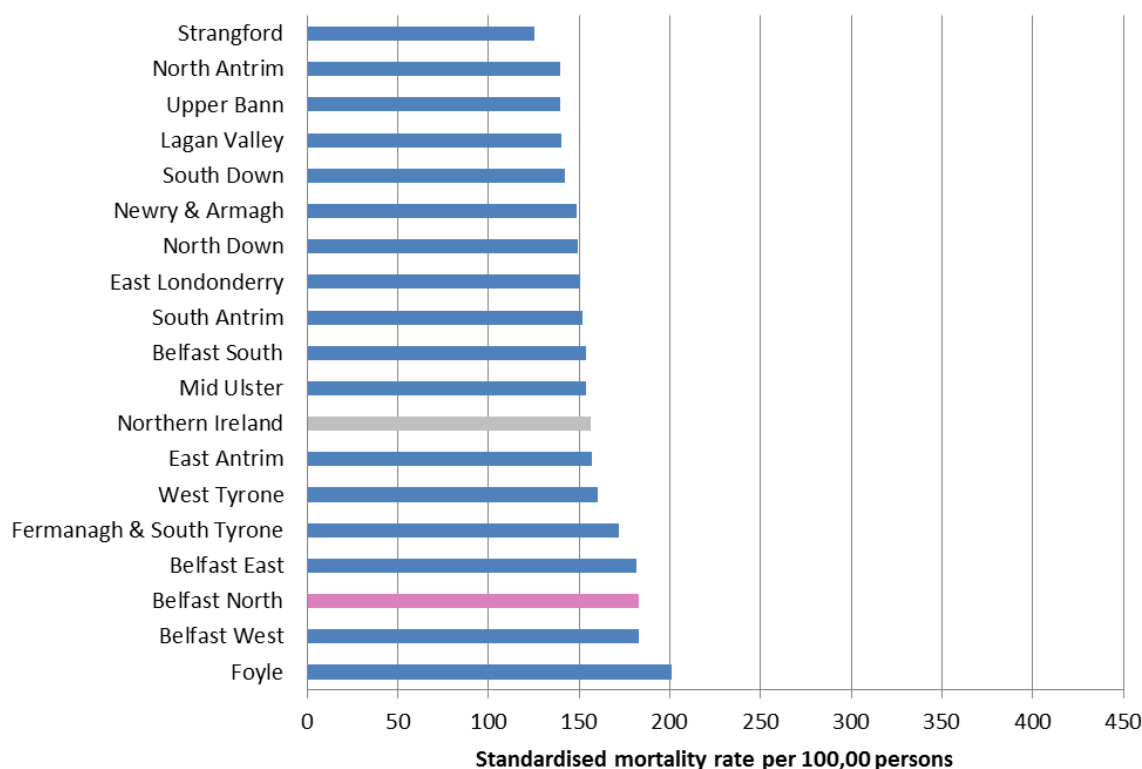
	Rate	Rank		%	Rate		%	Rate
Belfast East	182	4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	172	5	North Down	149	12
Belfast North	183	3	Foyle	201	1	South Antrim	152	10
Belfast South	154	9	Lagan Valley	140	15	South Down	142	14
Belfast West	183	2	Mid Ulster	154	8	Strangford	125	18
East Antrim	157	7	Newry and Armagh	149	13	Upper Bann	139	16
East Londonderry	151	11	North Antrim	139	17	West Tyrone	160	6

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

Health – Cancer incidence rate

The standardised cancer incidence rate for Belfast North for the period 2006-2012 was 636 per 100,000 persons (799 for males compared to 536 for females).

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

Belfast North had the second highest standardised cancer incidence rate.

Standardised cancer incidence rate, 2006-2012
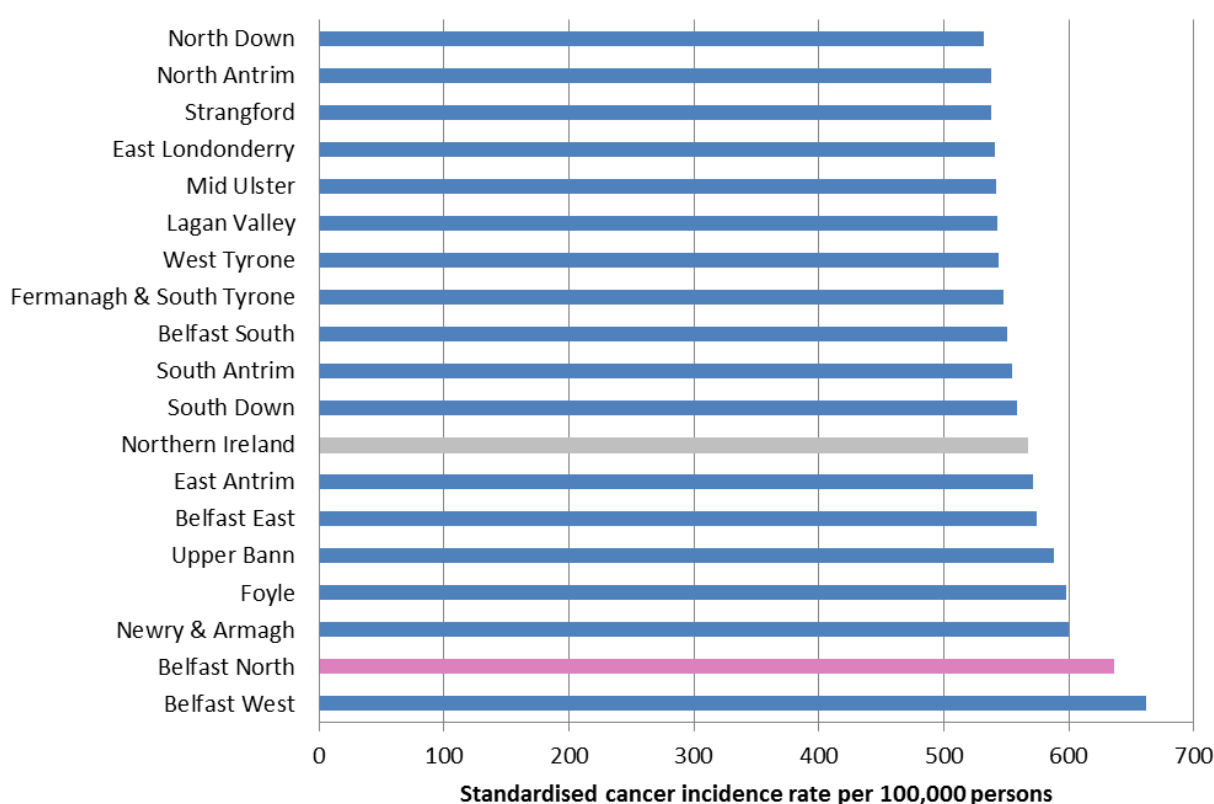
	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	574	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	547	11	North Down	532	18
Belfast North	636	2	Foyle	598	4	South Antrim	555	9
Belfast South	551	10	Lagan Valley	543	13	South Down	559	8
Belfast West	662	1	Mid Ulster	542	14	Strangford	538	Joint 16
East Antrim	571	7	Newry and Armagh	600	3	Upper Bann	588	5
East Londonderry	541	15	North Antrim	538	Joint 16	West Tyrone	544	12

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Northern Ireland Cancer Registry)

Health - Births to teenage mothers

In 2014, there were 86 births to teenage mothers in Belfast North. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 6.0% of all births in the constituency in that year.

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

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

Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers, 2014
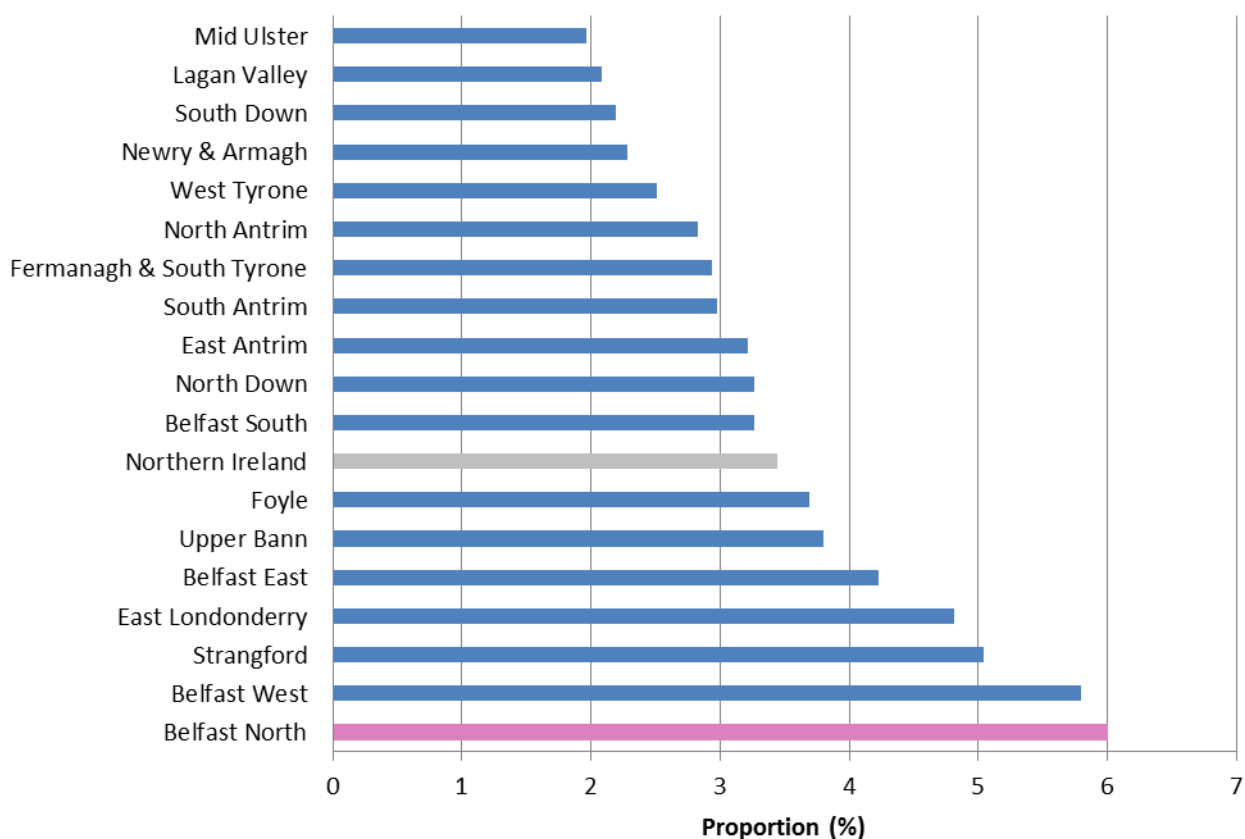
	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	4.2	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2.9	12	North Down	3.3	Joint 8
Belfast North	6.0	1	Foyle	3.7	7	South Antrim	3.0	11
Belfast South	3.3	Joint 8	Lagan Valley	2.1	17	South Down	2.2	16
Belfast West	5.8	2	Mid Ulster	2.0	18	Strangford	5.0	3
East Antrim	3.2	10	Newry and Armagh	2.3	15	Upper Bann	3.8	6
East Londonderry	4.8	4	North Antrim	2.8	13	West Tyrone	2.5	14

Source: NISRA, NINIS (General Register Office)

Health – Disease prevalence (Quality Outcomes Framework)

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

The greatest difference, where prevalence rates per 1,000 patients were lower in Belfast North than the Northern Ireland average, was for obesity.

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

	Belfast North patients		Northern Ireland patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Patients on the Coronary Heart Disease Register	6,047	42	74,395	38
Patients on the Heart Failure 1 Register	1,178	8	15,142	8
Patients on the Heart Failure 3 Register	210	1	3,806	2
Patients on the Stroke Register	2,808	19	35,100	18
Patients on the Hypertension Register	19,390	133	255,386	132
Patients on the Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Register	3,717	26	36,988	19
Patients on the Cancer Register	2,851	20	39,461	20
Patients on the Mental Health Register	1,442	10	16,696	9
Patients on the Asthma Register	8,574	59	116,817	60
Patients on the Dementia Register	939	6	13,221	7
Patients on the Atrial Fibrilation Register	2,321	16	30,758	16
Patients on the Peripheral Arterial Disease Register	1,182	8	13,679	7
Patients on the Obesity Register (prevalence based on those aged 16+)	12,516	107	168,964	109
Patients on the Diabetes Mellitus Register (prevalence based on those aged 17+)	6,910	60	84,836	56
Patients on the Epilepsy Register (prevalence based on those aged 18+)	1,313	12	15,649	10
Patients on the Learning Disabilities Register (prevalence based on those aged 18+)	849	7	12,548	8
Patients on the Osteoporosis Register (prevalence based on those aged 50+)	215	4	4,627	7
Patients on the Rheumatoid Arthritis Register (prevalence based on those aged 16+)	868	7	11,552	7

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

Education – Qualifications of School Leavers

In 2013/14, 1,192 young people left post primary education in Belfast North. Of these, 874 (73.3%) achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent and 575 of which (48.2% of all school leavers) included English and Maths. In total, 551[2] school leavers (46.2%) achieved two or more A-levels or equivalent.

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

Belfast North 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, 2013/14
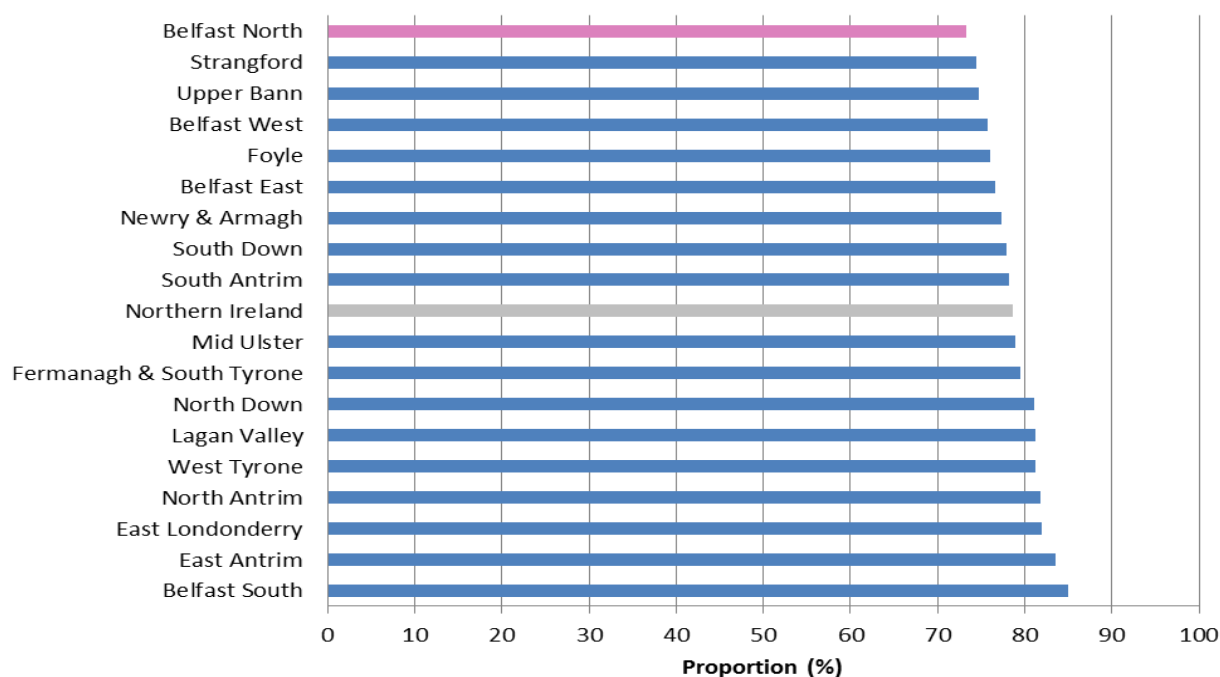
	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	76.6	13	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	79.6	8	North Down	81.0	7
Belfast North	73.3	18	Foyle	76.0	14	South Antrim	78.2	10
Belfast South	84.9	1	Lagan Valley	81.2	Joint 5	South Down	77.9	11
Belfast West	75.7	15	Mid Ulster	78.9	9	Strangford	74.4	17
East Antrim	83.5	2	Newry and Armagh	77.3	12	Upper Bann	74.7	16
East Londonderry	81.9	3	North Antrim	81.8	4	West Tyrone	81.2	Joint 5

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department of Education)

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

Education – Participation in Further Education

In 2013/14, there were 6,947 students from Belfast North enrolled on regulated courses at Northern Ireland further education institutions. This equates to 8.5% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled on regulated courses at Northern Ireland further education institutions.

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

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

Enrolments in further education institutions as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over, 2013/14
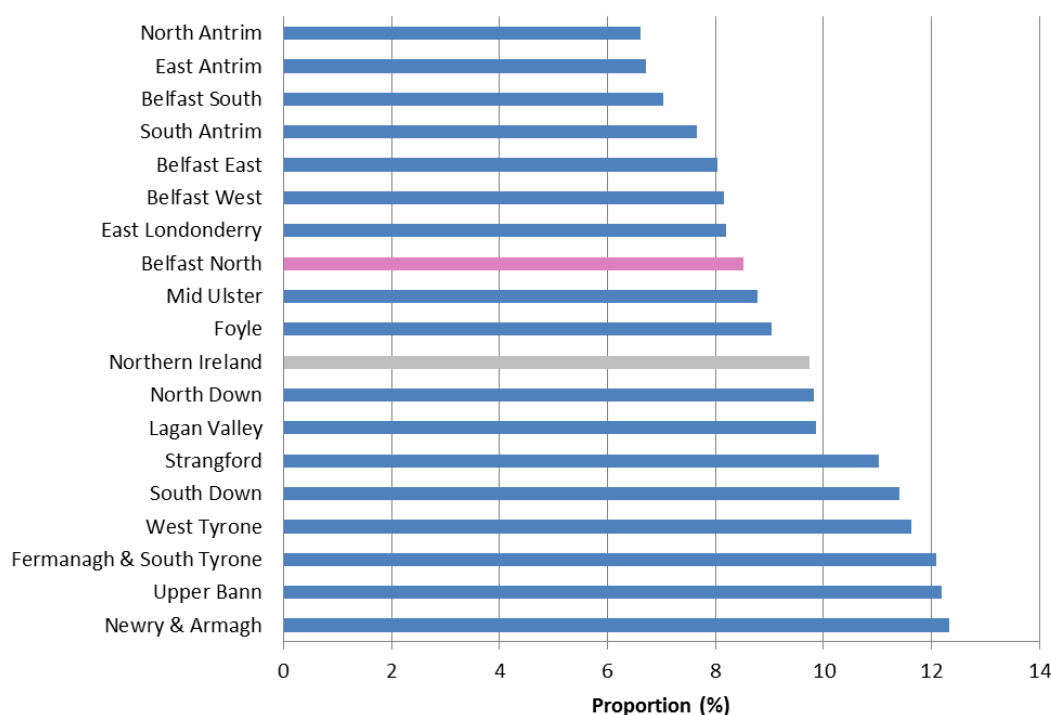
	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	8.0	14	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	12.1	3	North Down	9.8	8
Belfast North	8.5	11	Foyle	9.0	9	South Antrim	7.7	15
Belfast South	7.0	16	Lagan Valley	9.9	7	South Down	11.4	5
Belfast West	8.2	Joint 12	Mid Ulster	8.8	10	Strangford	11.0	6
East Antrim	6.7	17	Newry and Armagh	12.3	1	Upper Bann	12.2	2
East Londonderry	8.2	Joint 12	North Antrim	6.6	18	West Tyrone	11.6	4

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

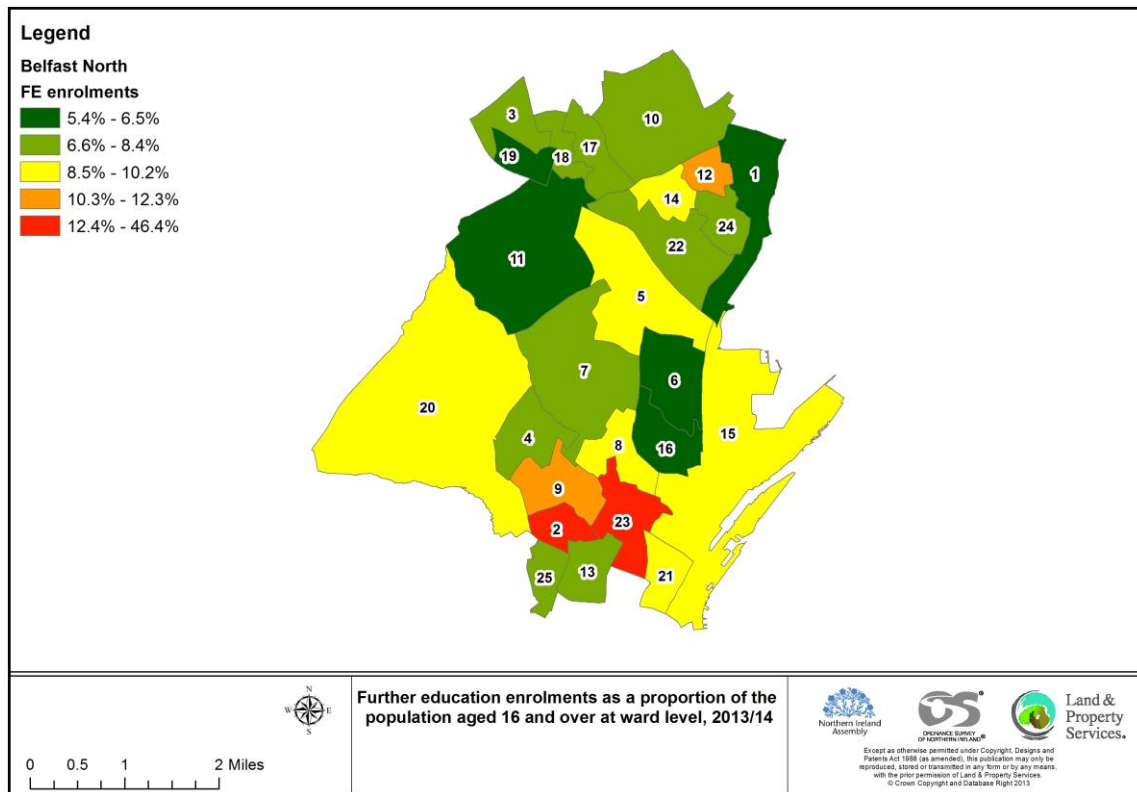# Education – Participation in Further Education at ward level

The highest proportion of people enrolled in further education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Ardoyne (13.1%, 572 enrolments), Water Works (13.1%, 609 enrolments) and Cliftonville (11.2%, 459 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Fortwilliam (5.4%, 200 enrolments), Hightown (5.9%, 111 enrolments) and Collinbridge (6.2%, 151 enrolments).

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

Ward	Total further education enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total further education enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Abbey	153	6.5	Dunanney	167	9.6
Ardoyne	572	13.1	Duncairn	374	9.1
Ballyhenry	166	7.4	Fortwilliam	200	5.4
Ballysillan	314	7.0	Glebe	188	7.1
Bellevue	363	9.1	Glengormley	178	7.7
Castleview	250	6.5	Hightown	111	5.9
Cavehill	264	6.7	Legoniel	426	8.6
Chichester Park	365	8.5	New Lodge	359	9.5
Cliftonville	459	11.2	Valley	240	8.1
Cloughfern	187	8.3	Water Works	609	13.1
Collinbridge	151	6.2	Whitehouse	140	7.5
Coole	202	10.9	Woodvale	222	7.1
Crumlin	287	7.9			

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

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

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

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

Education – Participation in Higher Education

In 2013/14, there were 2,945 students from Belfast North enrolled in higher education institutions in Northern Ireland.   This equates to 3.6% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in higher education institutions.

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

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

Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over, 2013/14
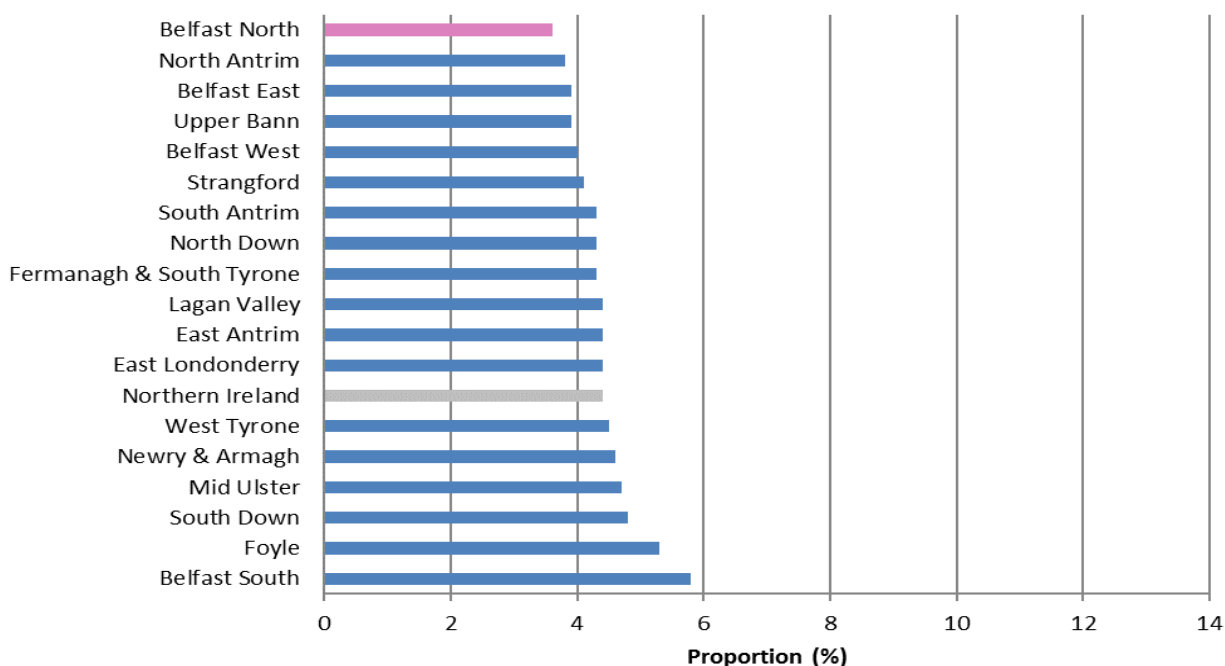
	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	3.9	Joint 15	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.3	Joint 10	North Down	4.3	Joint 10
Belfast North	3.6	18	Foyle	5.3	2	South Antrim	4.3	Joint 10
Belfast South	5.8	1	Lagan Valley	4.4	Joint 7	South Down	4.8	3
Belfast West	4.0	14	Mid Ulster	4.7	4	Strangford	4.1	13
East Antrim	4.4	Joint 7	Newry and Armagh	4.6	5	Upper Bann	3.9	Joint 15
East Londonderry	4.4	Joint 7	North Antrim	3.8	17	West Tyrone	4.5	6

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

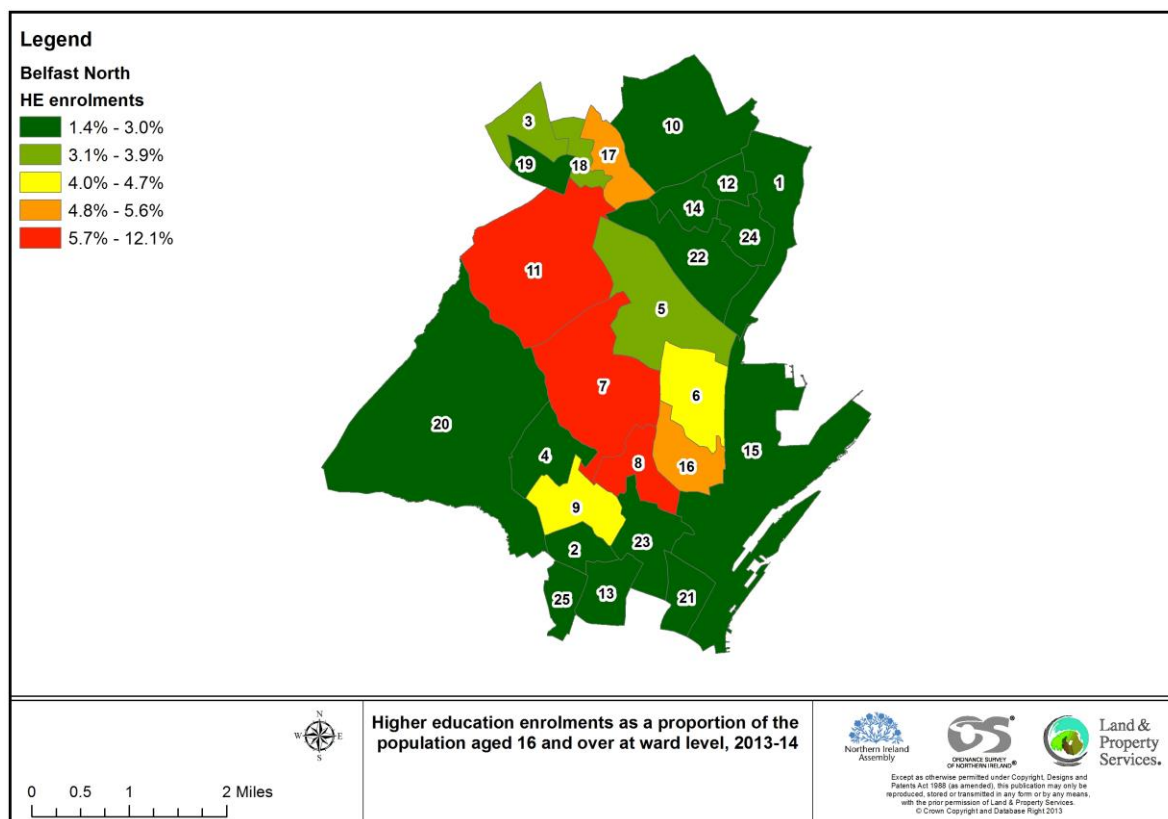# Education – Participation in Higher Education at ward level

The highest proportion of people enrolled in higher education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Cavehill (7.9%, 315 enrolments), Collinbridge (7.0%, 170 enrolments) and Chichester Park (5.8%, 250 enrolments).   The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Woodvale (1.4%, 45 enrolments), Crumlin (1.5%, 55 enrolments) and Coole (1.6%, 30 enrolments).

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

Ward	Total higher education enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total higher education enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Abbey	70	3.0	Dunanney	45	2.6
Ardoyne	120	2.8	Duncairn	120	2.9
Ballyhenry	85	3.8	Fortwilliam	180	4.9
Ballysillan	125	2.8	Glebe	135	5.1
Bellevue	150	3.8	Glengormley	80	3.5
Castleview	180	4.7	Hightown	55	2.9
Cavehill	315	7.9	Legoniel	145	2.9
Chichester Park	250	5.8	New Lodge	80	2.1
Cliftonville	190	4.7	Valley	85	2.9
Cloughfern	60	2.7	Water Works	135	2.9
Collinbridge	170	7.0	Whitehouse	50	2.7
Coole	30	1.6	Woodvale	45	1.4
Crumlin	55	1.5			

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

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

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

Labour Market – Confirmed redundancies

In 2014, there were 213 confirmed redundancies in Belfast North.

This represents 10.0% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2014.

Belfast North had the fourth highest number of redundancies in 2014.

Number of confirmed redundancies in 2014
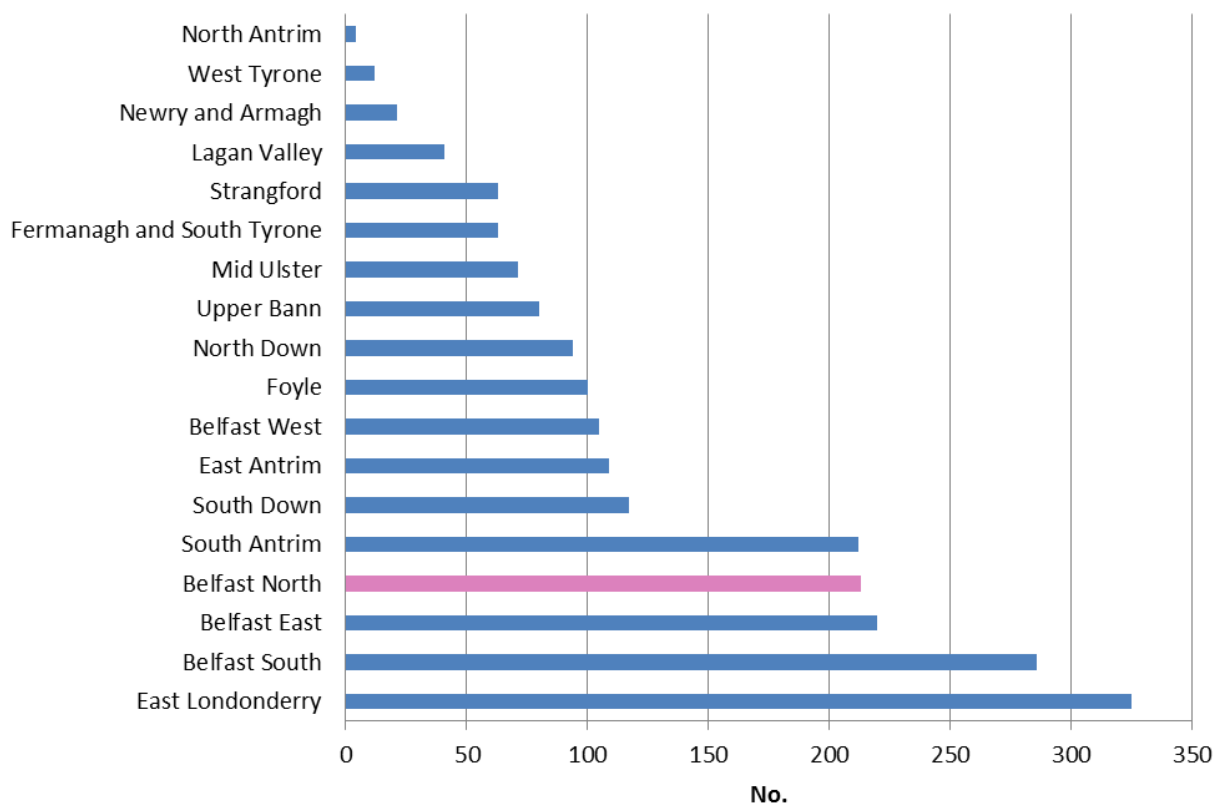
|	No.	Rank		No.	Rank		No.	Rank
Belfast East	220	3	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	63	Joint 13	North Down	94	10
Belfast North	213	4	Foyle	100	9	South Antrim	212	5
Belfast South	286	2	Lagan Valley	41	15	South Down	117	6
Belfast West	105	8	Mid Ulster	71	12	Strangford	63	Joint 13
East Antrim	109	7	Newry and Armagh	21	16	Upper Bann	80	11
East Londonderry	325	1	North Antrim	4	18	West Tyrone	12	17

Source: NISRA, NINIS

Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2014, there were 4,951 people claiming unemployment benefits in Belfast North. This equates to 7.6% of all working age people in the constituency.

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

Belfast North was the constituency with the third highest unemployment claimant count.

Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits, 2014
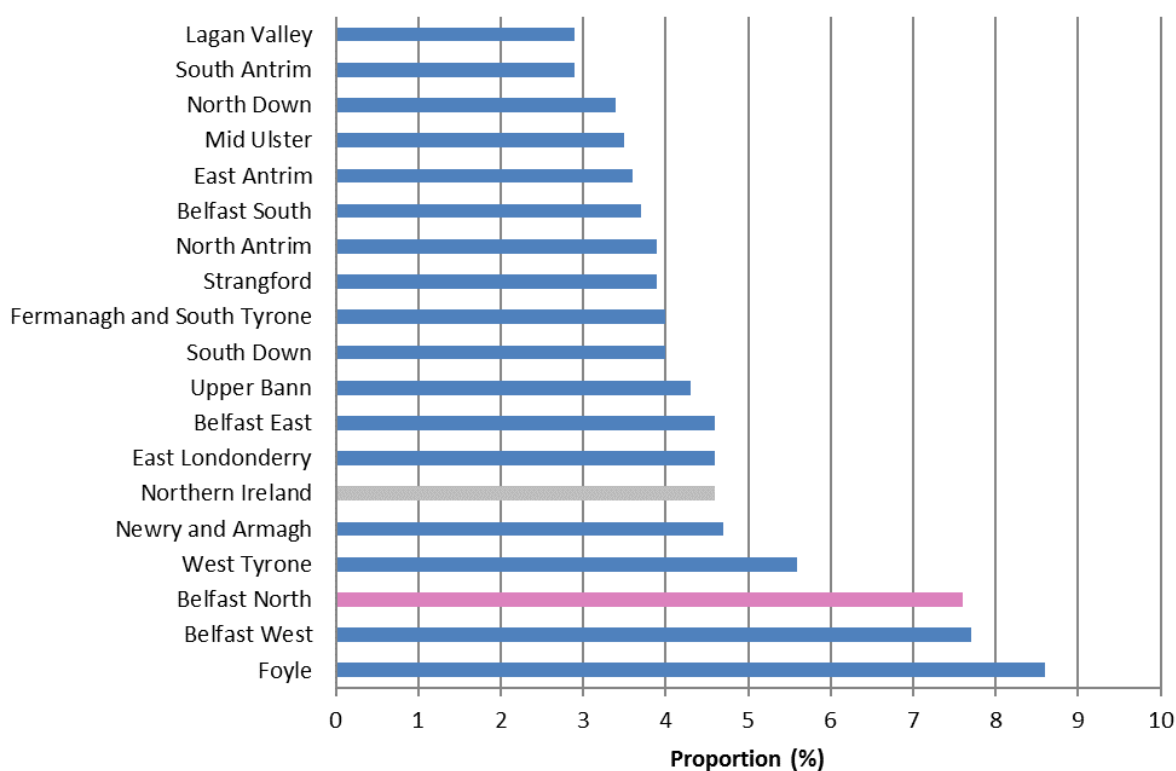
	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	4.6	Joint 6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.0	Joint 9	North Down	3.4	16
Belfast North	7.6	3	Foyle	8.6	1	South Antrim	2.9	Joint 17
Belfast South	3.7	13	Lagan Valley	2.9	Joint 17	South Down	4.0	Joint 9
Belfast West	7.7	2	Mid Ulster	3.5	15	Strangford	3.9	Joint 11
East Antrim	3.6	14	Newry and Armagh	4.7	5	Upper Bann	4.3	8
East Londonderry	4.6	Joint 6	North Antrim	3.9	Joint 11	West Tyrone	5.6	4

Source: NISRA, NINIS

Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count at ward level

The highest proportion of people claiming unemployment-related benefits (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Water Works (15.6%, 610 claimants), New Lodge (13.7%, 417 claimants) and Woodvale (12.5%, 294 claimants).   The lowest proportions were found in Collinbridge (1.4%, 27 claimants), Glebe (2.4%, 50 claimants) and Cavehill (2.8%, 86 claimants).
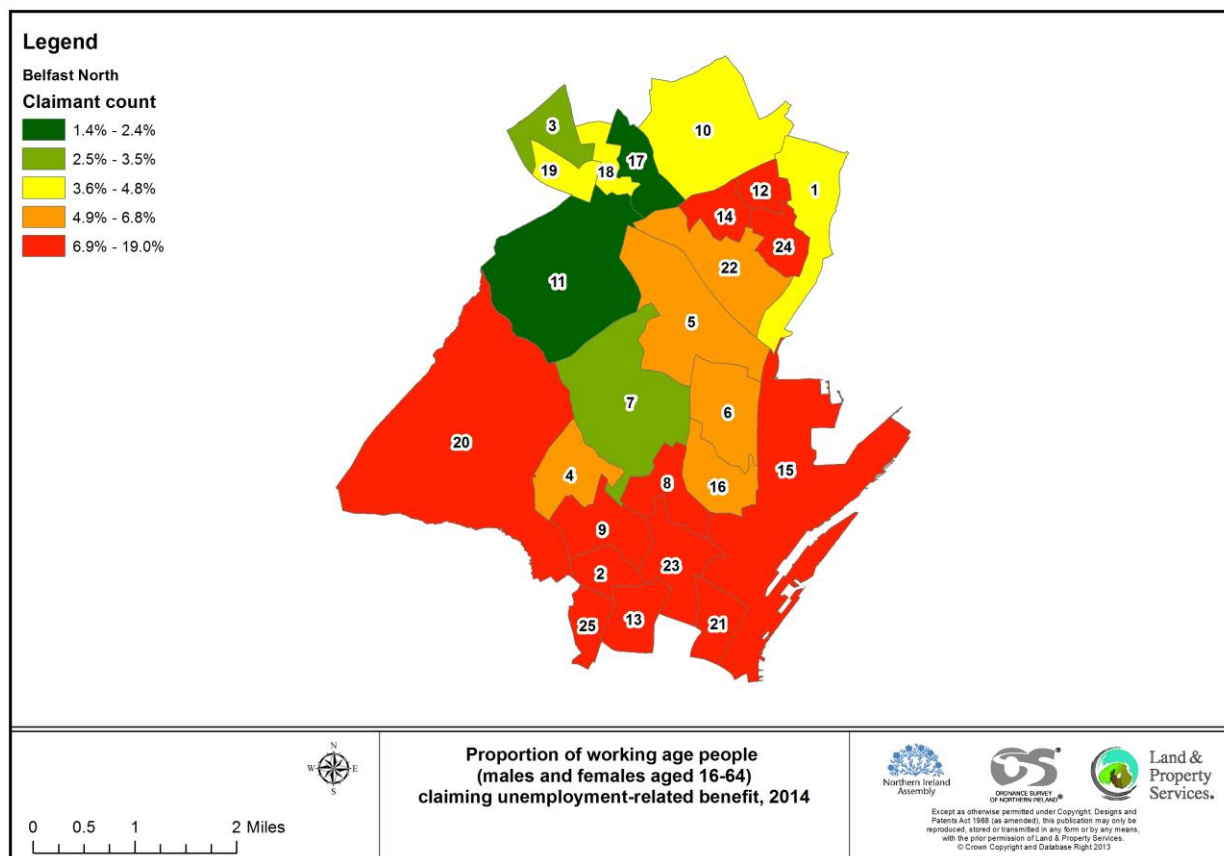
Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2014

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population[3]	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Abbey	81	4.7	Dunanney	109	7.8
Ardoyne	441	12.2	Duncairn	361	10.4
Ballyhenry	49	2.9	Fortwilliam	133	4.9
Ballysillan	230	6.3	Glebe	50	2.4
Bellevue	220	6.8	Glengormley	70	3.9
Castleview	164	5.5	Hightown	54	4.2
Cavehill	86	2.8	Legoniel	282	7.1
Chichester Park	272	7.6	New lodge	417	13.7
Cliftonville	293	8.8	Valley	146	6.4
Cloughfern	67	3.8	Water Works	610	15.6
Collinbridge	27	1.4	Whitehouse	97	7.1
Coole	122	8.5	Woodvale	294	12.5
Crumlin	278	10.2			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count)

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[3] *The working age population refers to men and women aged 16 to 64.*

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

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

Businesses – InvestNI Investment

In 2014, InvestNI made 291 offers of assistance and investment to companies in Belfast North, 36 per 10,000 persons.   The number of offers per 10,000 persons was higher for Belfast North than the Northern Ireland average of 34 per 10,000 persons.

During the period, £7.8m of assistance was provided to companies within the constituency, £94.2 per head of population.   This was lower than the Northern Ireland average of £117.8 assistance per head of population.

A further £68.0m planned investment has been allocated to companies within the constituency, £832.3 per head of population.   This is lower than the investment per head of population planned for Northern Ireland which stands at £916.3.

Amount of InvestNI assistance in £million, 2014
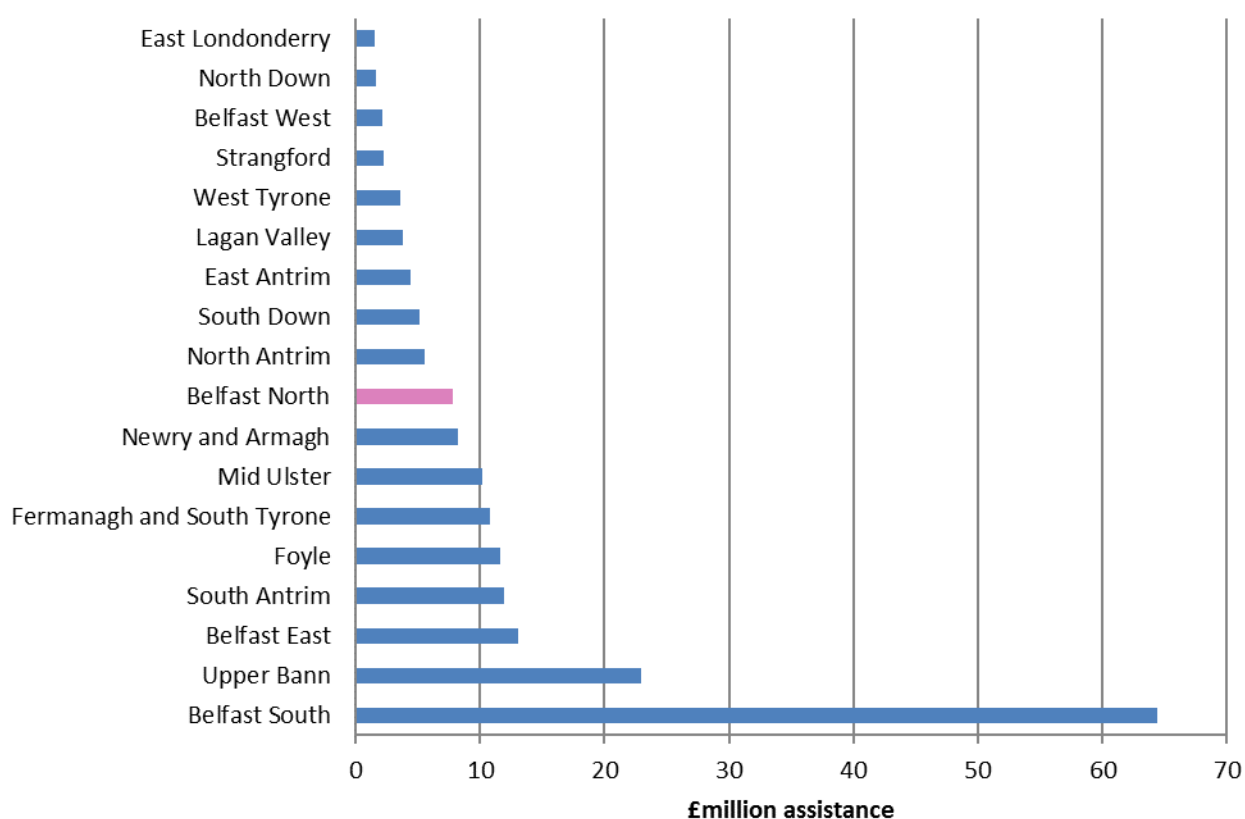
|	Offers	Offers Per 10,000	Assistance (£m)	Assistance (£) Per Head	Investment (£m)	Investment (£) Per Head
Belfast North	291	36	7.8	94.2	68.0	832.3
Northern Ireland	4973	34	193.2	117.8	1367.1	916.3

Source: NISRA, NINIS

Low income – People claiming benefits

As at February 2015, 38,960 people in Belfast North claimed at least one of the main benefits. This equates to 47.8% of all constituents aged 16 and over.

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

Belfast North was the constituency with the second 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 February 2015
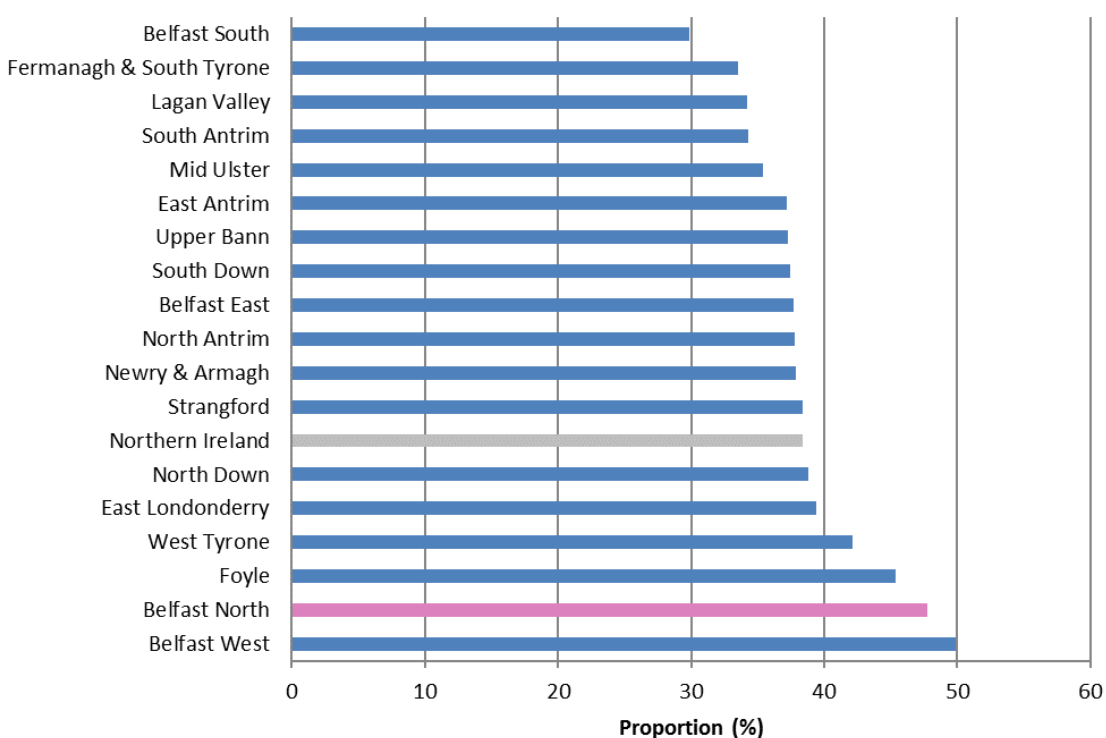
	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	37.7	10	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	33.6	17	North Down	38.8	6
Belfast North	47.8	2	Foyle	45.4	3	South Antrim	34.3	15
Belfast South	29.9	18	Lagan Valley	34.2	16	South Down	37.5	11
Belfast West	49.9	1	Mid Ulster	35.4	14	Strangford	38.4	7
East Antrim	37.2	13	Newry and Armagh	37.9	8	Upper Bann	37.3	12
East Londonderry	39.4	5	North Antrim	37.8	9	West Tyrone	42.1	4

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

Low income – People claiming benefits at ward level

The highest proportion of people claiming at least one benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of New Lodge (64.8%, 2,460 claimants), Water Works (62.6%, 2,920 claimants) and Crumlin (62.3%, 2,270 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Collinbridge (31.2%, 760 claimants), Cavehill (32.5%, 1,290 claimants) and Glebe (33.1%, 870 claimants).
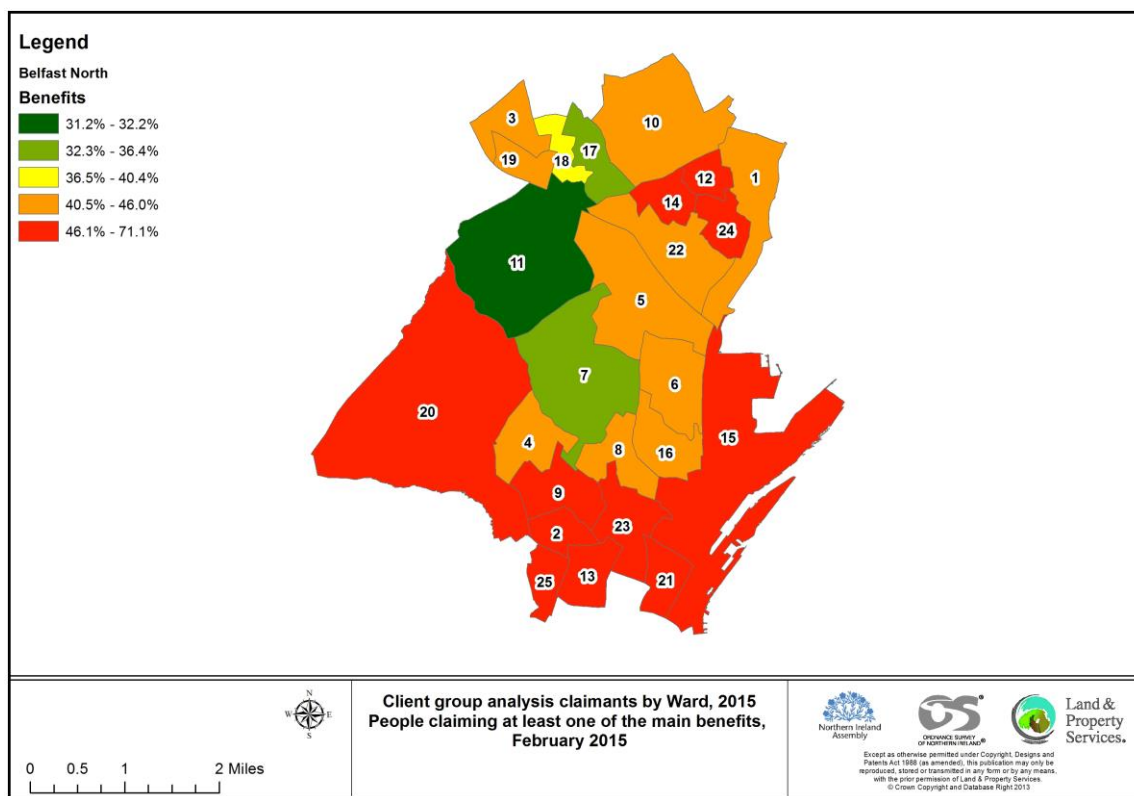
Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one benefit in February 2015[4]

Ward	No. of people claiming at least one benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	No. of people claiming at least one benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Abbey	1,020	43.4	Dunanney	930	53.4
Ardoyne	2,710	62.2	Duncairn	2,120	51.5
Ballyhenry	950	42.4	Fortwilliam	1,570	42.3
Ballysillan	1,860	41.5	Glebe	870	33.1
Bellevue	1,690	42.5	Glengormley	920	40.1
Castleview	1,570	41.1	Hightown	800	42.4
Cavehill	1,290	32.5	Legoniel	2,310	46.6
Chichester Park	1,760	40.8	New Lodge	2,460	64.8
Cliftonville	2,000	49.0	Valley	1,310	44.4
Cloughfern	950	42.4	Water Works	2,920	62.6
Collinbridge	760	31.2	Whitehouse	1,020	54.8
Coole	960	51.6	Woodvale	1,950	62.1
Crumlin	2,270	62.3			

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

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

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at February 2015

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

Low income – People claiming Employment and Support Allowance

As at February 2015, there were 10,040 people in Belfast North claiming Employment and Support Allowance. This equates to 15.5% of people aged 16-64 years.

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

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

Proportion of working age people claiming Employment and Support Allowance, as at February 2015
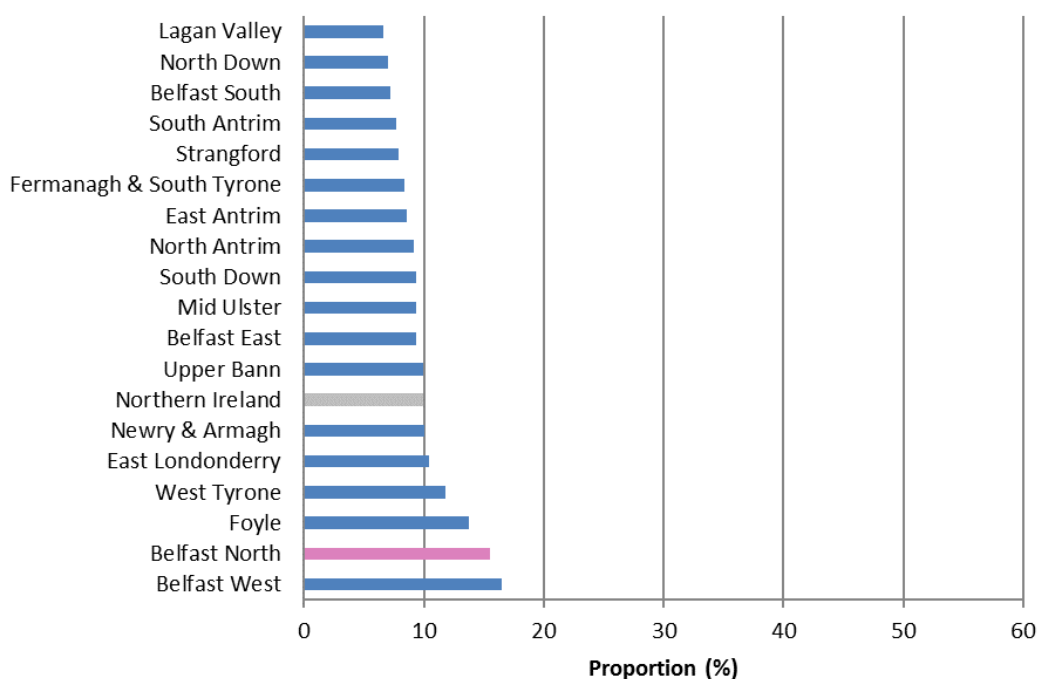
	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	9.4	Joint 8	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	8.4	13	North Down	7.0	17
Belfast North	15.5	2	Foyle	13.8	3	South Antrim	7.7	15
Belfast South	7.2	16	Lagan Valley	6.6	18	South Down	9.4	Joint 8
Belfast West	16.5	1	Mid Ulster	9.4	Joint 8	Strangford	7.9	14
East Antrim	8.6	12	Newry and Armagh	10.0	6	Upper Bann	9.9	7
East Londonderry	10.4	5	North Antrim	9.2	11	West Tyrone	11.8	4

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

Low income – People claiming Income Support

As at February 2015, there were 4,000 people in Belfast North claiming income support, of whom 3,930 were of working age. This equates to 6.1% of working age people claiming the benefit.

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

Belfast North was the constituency with the second highest proportion of working age people claiming income support.

Proportion of working age people claiming income support, as at February 2015
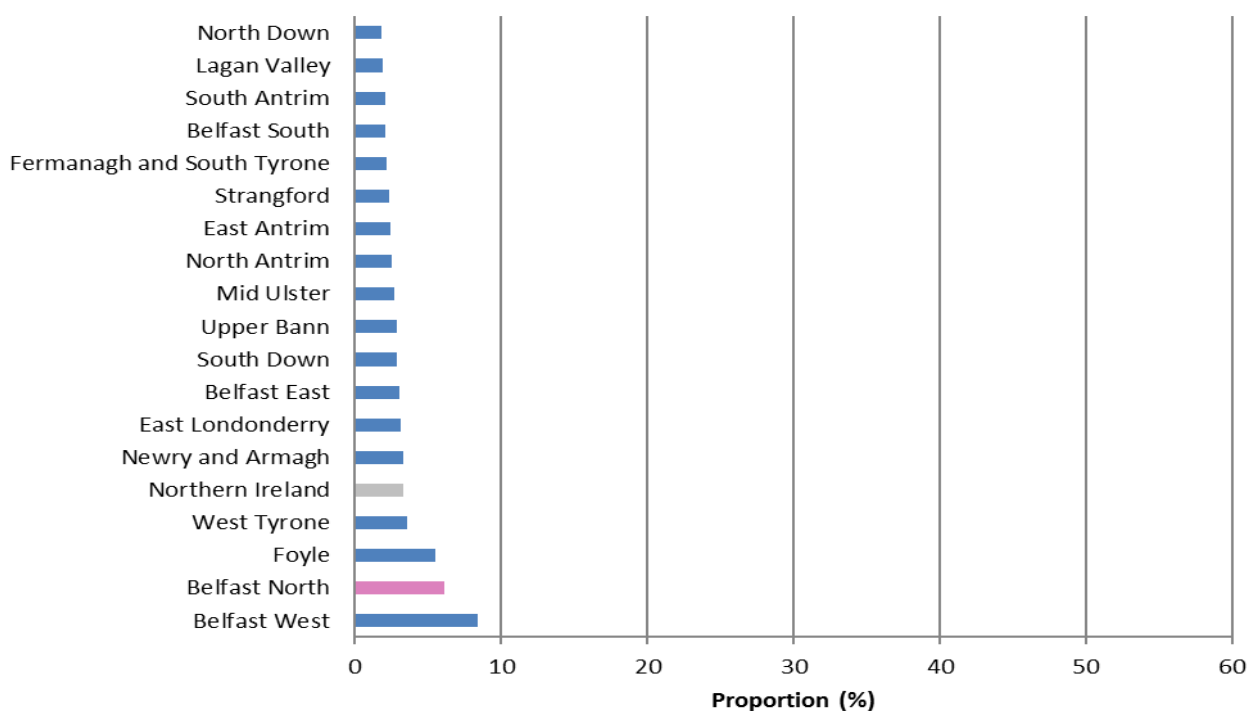
	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	3.0	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2.2	14	North Down	1.8	18
Belfast North	6.1	2	Foyle	5.5	3	South Antrim	2.1	Joint 15
Belfast South	2.1	Joint 15	Lagan Valley	1.9	17	South Down	2.9	Joint 8
Belfast West	8.4	1	Mid Ulster	2.7	10	Strangford	2.3	13
East Antrim	2.4	12	Newry and Armagh	3.3	5	Upper Bann	2.9	Joint 8
East Londonderry	3.1	6	North Antrim	2.5	11	West Tyrone	3.6	4

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

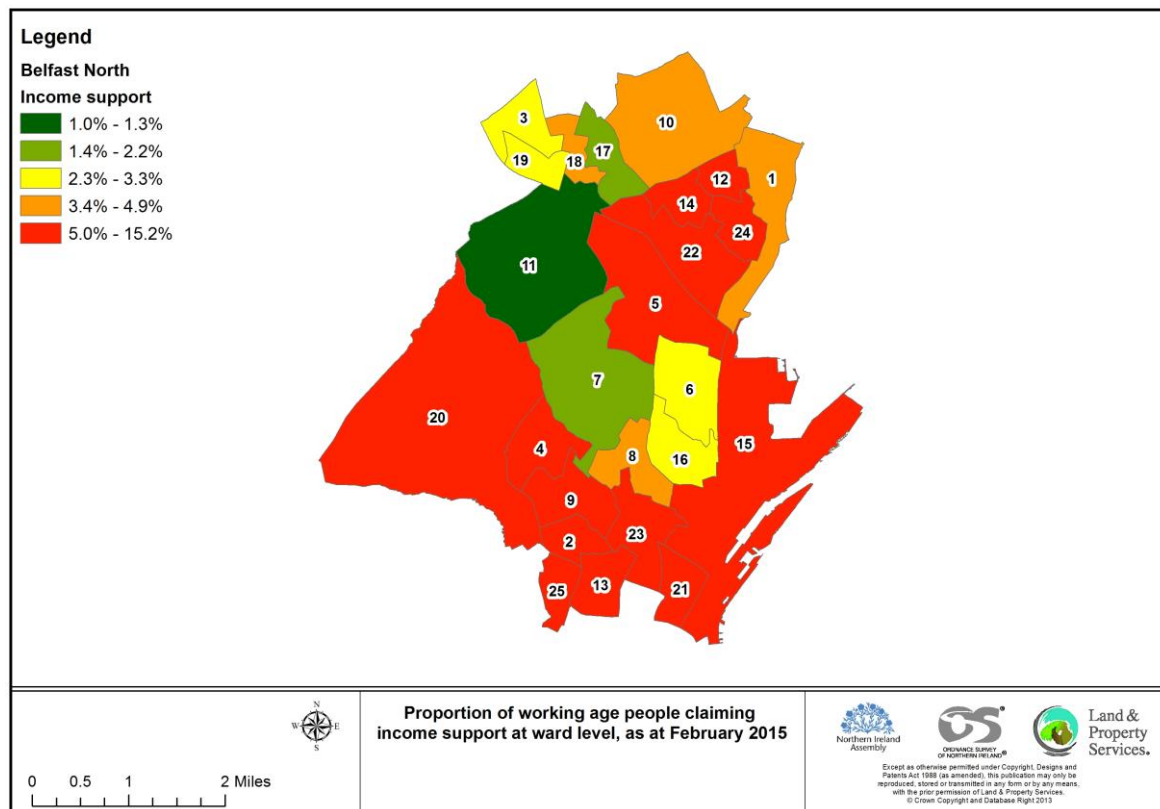# Low income – People claiming Income Support at ward level

The highest proportion of income support claimants (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Ardoyne (13.6%, 490 claimants), New Lodge (11.0%, 330 claimants) and Crumlin (10.9%, 300 claimants).   The lowest proportions were found in Collinbridge (1.0%, 20 claimants), Cavehill (1.6%, 50 claimants) and Glebe (1.9%, 40 claimants).

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

Ward	No. of working age people claiming income support	Proportion of working age people claiming income support	Ward	No. of working age people claiming income support	Proportion of working age people claiming income support
Abbey	70	4.0	Dunanney	120	8.7
Ardoyne	490	13.6	Duncairn	240	6.9
Ballyhenry	40	2.4	Fortwilliam	80	2.9
Ballysillan	190	5.2	Glebe	40	1.9
Bellevue	170	5.3	Glengormley	60	3.4
Castleview	100	3.3	Hightown	30	2.3
Cavehill	50	1.6	Legoniel	250	6.2
Chichester Park	150	4.1	New Lodge	330	11.0
Cliftonville	250	7.4	Valley	150	6.4
Cloughfern	60	3.4	Water Works	420	10.6
Collinbridge	20	1.0	Whitehouse	70	5.2
Coole	90	6.2	Woodvale	260	10.9
Crumlin	300	10.9			

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

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

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

Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2015, there were 17,420 people in Belfast North claiming housing benefit. This equates to 21.4% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit.

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

Belfast North was the constituency with the second highest proportion of housing benefit claimants.

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit, as at June 2015
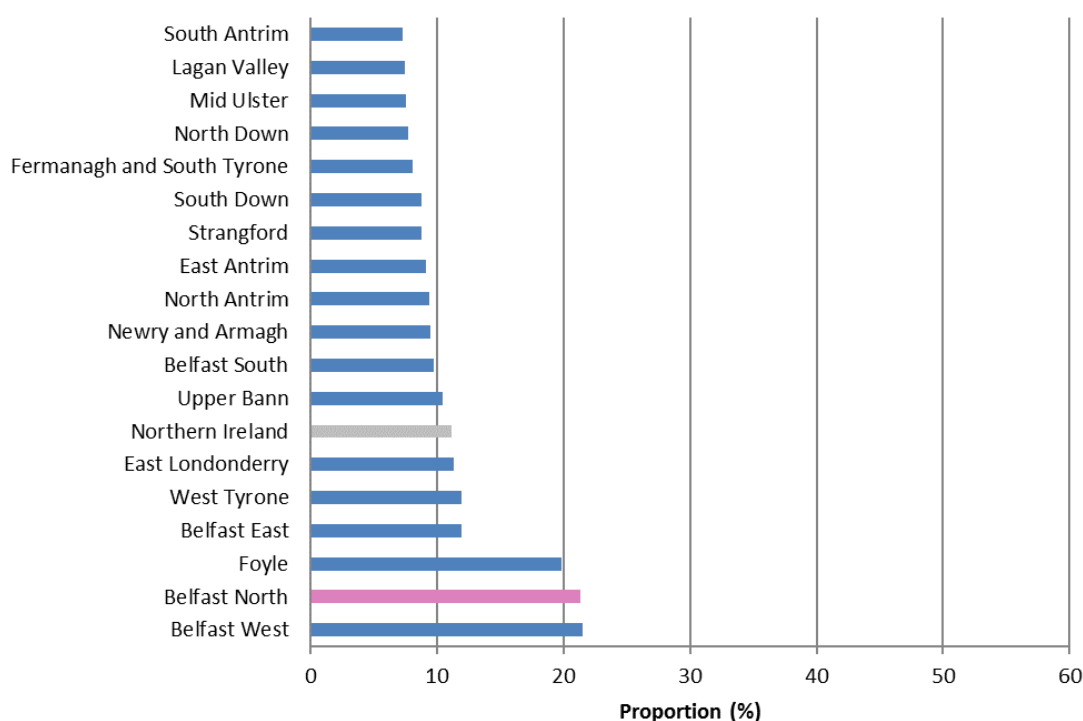
	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	12.0	Joint 4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	8.1	14	North Down	7.7	15
Belfast North	21.4	2	Foyle	19.8	3	South Antrim	7.3	18
Belfast South	9.7	8	Lagan Valley	7.5	17	South Down	8.8	Joint 12
Belfast West	21.5	1	Mid Ulster	7.6	16	Strangford	8.8	Joint 12
East Antrim	9.1	11	Newry and Armagh	9.5	9	Upper Bann	10.5	7
East Londonderry	11.3	6	North Antrim	9.4	10	West Tyrone	12.0	Joint 4

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

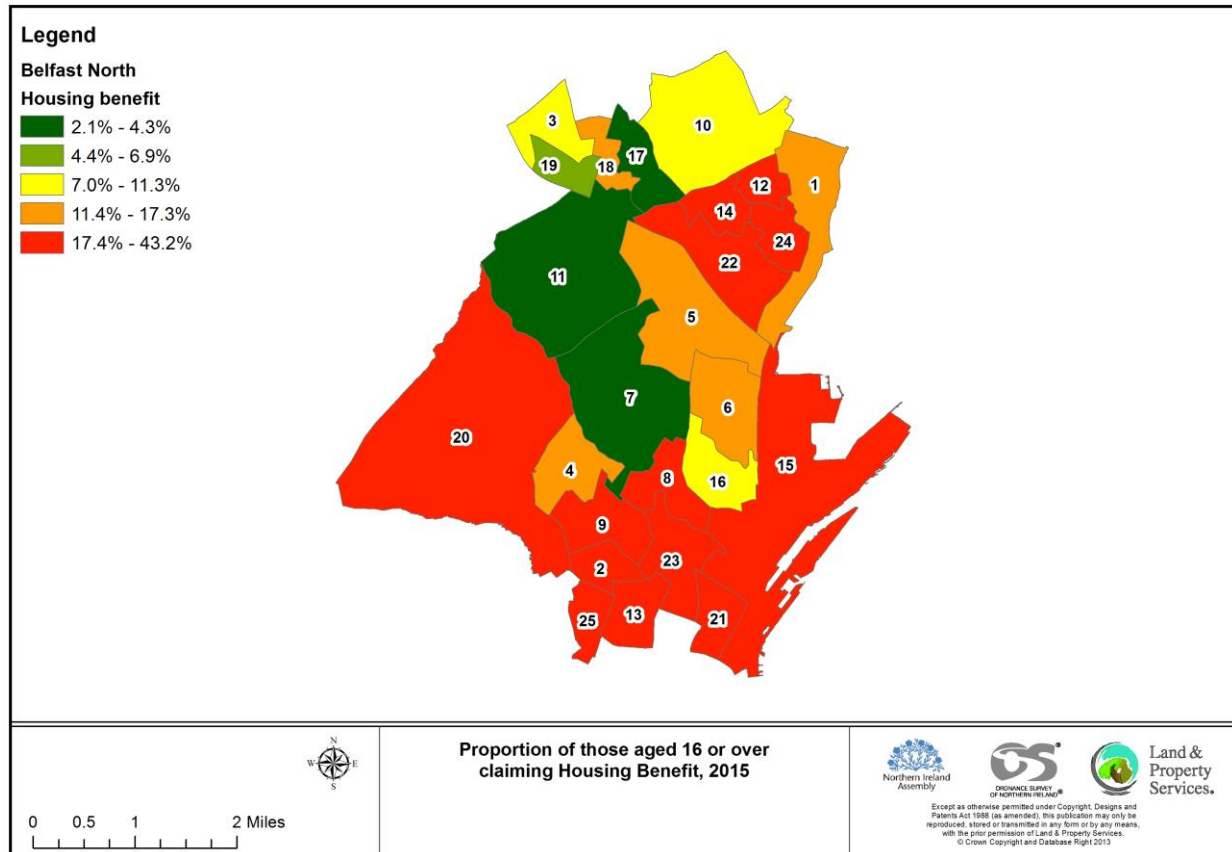# Low income – People claiming housing benefit at ward level

The highest proportion of people claiming housing benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Water Works (41.2%, 1,920 claimants), New Lodge (41.1%, 1,560 claimants) and Crumlin (40.9%, 1,490 claimants).   The lowest proportions were found in Collinbridge (2.1%, 50 claimants), Glebe (2.7%, 70 claimants) and Cavehill (2.8%, 110 claimants).

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

Ward	No. of people claiming Housing Benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	No. of people claiming Housing Benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Abbey	300	12.8	Dunanney	500	28.7
Ardoyne	1,710	39.2	Duncairn	1,390	33.7
Ballyhenry	170	7.6	Fortwilliam	360	9.7
Ballysillan	660	14.7	Glebe	70	2.7
Bellevue	670	16.8	Glengormley	280	12.2
Castleview	580	15.2	Hightown	130	6.9
Cavehill	110	2.8	Legoniel	990	20.0
Chichester Park	770	17.9	New Lodge	1,560	41.1
Cliftonville	860	21.1	Valley	580	19.7
Cloughfern	200	8.9	Water Works	1,920	41.2
Collinbridge	50	2.1	Whitehouse	480	25.8
Coole	410	22.0	Woodvale	1,190	37.9
Crumlin	1,490	40.9			

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

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

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

Low income – Children living in low income families

As at August 2013, there were 7,730 children aged 0-15 years living in low income families[5] in Belfast North. This equates to 35.5% of all children in the area.

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

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

Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families, as at August 2013
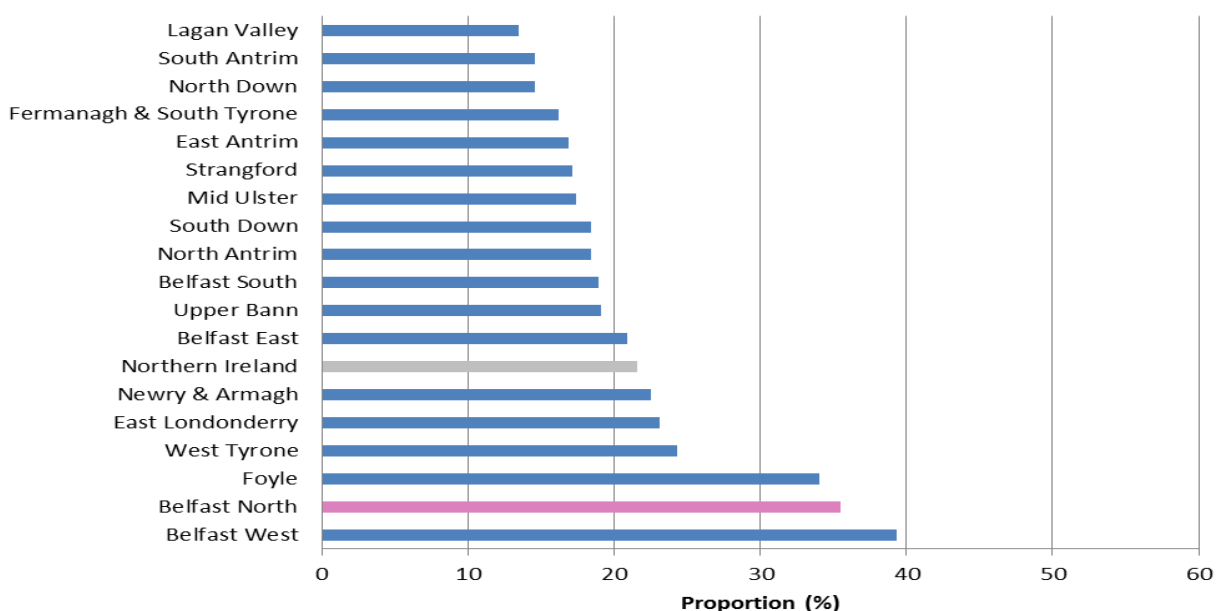
	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	20.9	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	16.2	15	North Down	14.6	Joint 16
Belfast North	35.5	2	Foyle	34.0	3	South Antrim	14.6	Joint 16
Belfast South	18.9	9	Lagan Valley	13.5	18	South Down	18.4	Joint 10
Belfast West	39.3	1	Mid Ulster	17.4	12	Strangford	17.1	13
East Antrim	16.9	14	Newry and Armagh	22.5	6	Upper Bann	19.1	8
East Londonderry	23.1	5	North Antrim	18.4	Joint 10	West Tyrone	24.3	4

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

[5] *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 Ardoyne (55.8%), Crumlin (55.2%) and Dunanney (52.5%).   The lowest proportions were found in Collinbridge (9.4%), Cavehill (11.2%) and Hightown (15.3%).
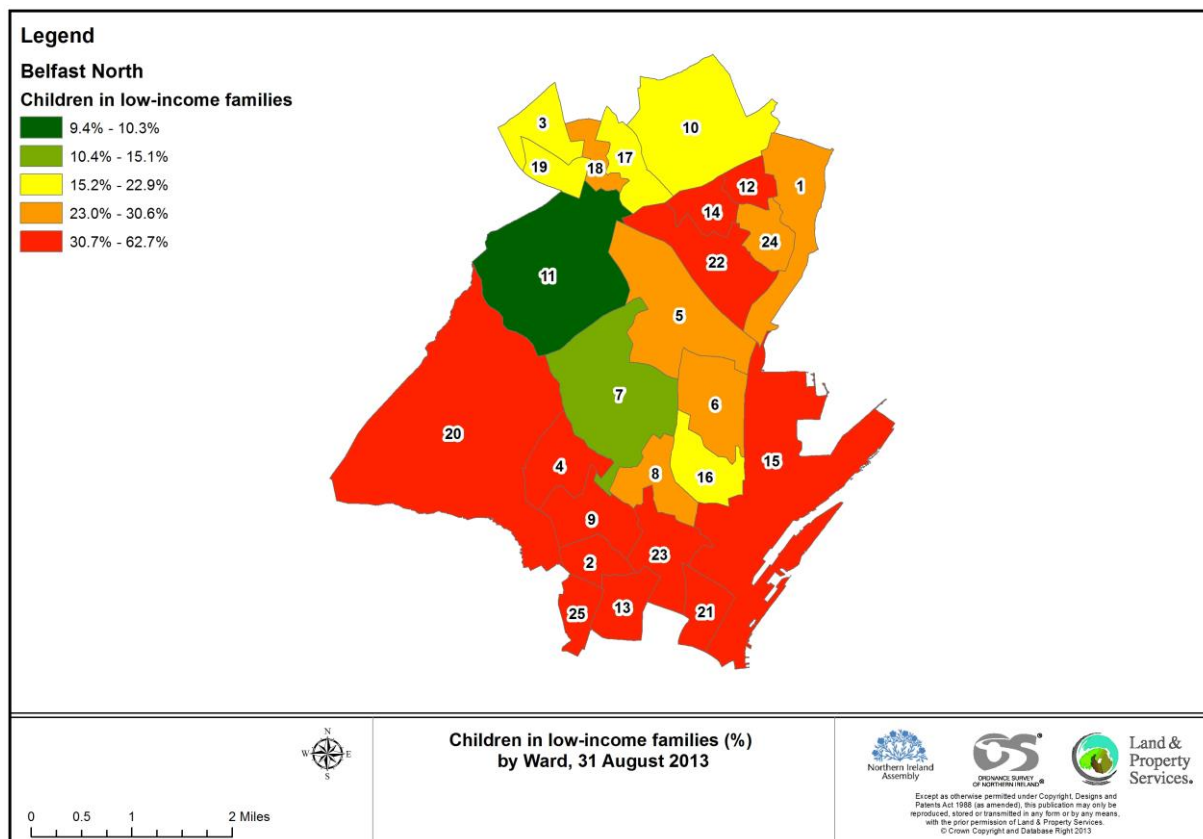
Proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in low income families at 31 August 2013

Ward	Children in low income families (%)[6]	Ward	Children in low income families (%)
Abbey	28.7	Dunanney	52.5
Ardoyne	55.8	Duncairn	46.9
Ballyhenry	16.0	Fortwilliam	19.2
Ballysillan	31.4	Glebe	15.5
Bellevue	27.0	Glengormley	24.7
Castleview	23.2	Hightown	15.3
Cavehill	11.2	Legoniel	36.4
Chichester Park	24.7	New Lodge	50.6
Cliftonville	42.3	Valley	37.4
Cloughfern	19.0	Water Works	51.8
Collinbridge	9.4	Whitehouse	28.1
Coole	41.6	Woodvale	49.7
Crumlin	55.2		

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

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

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

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

Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2014/15, a total of 10,115 criminal offences were recorded in the Belfast North area. This equates to an overall recorded crime rate of 9,809 per 100,000 persons.

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

Belfast North was the constituency with the second highest recorded crime rate.

Overall crime rate per 100,000 persons, 2014/15
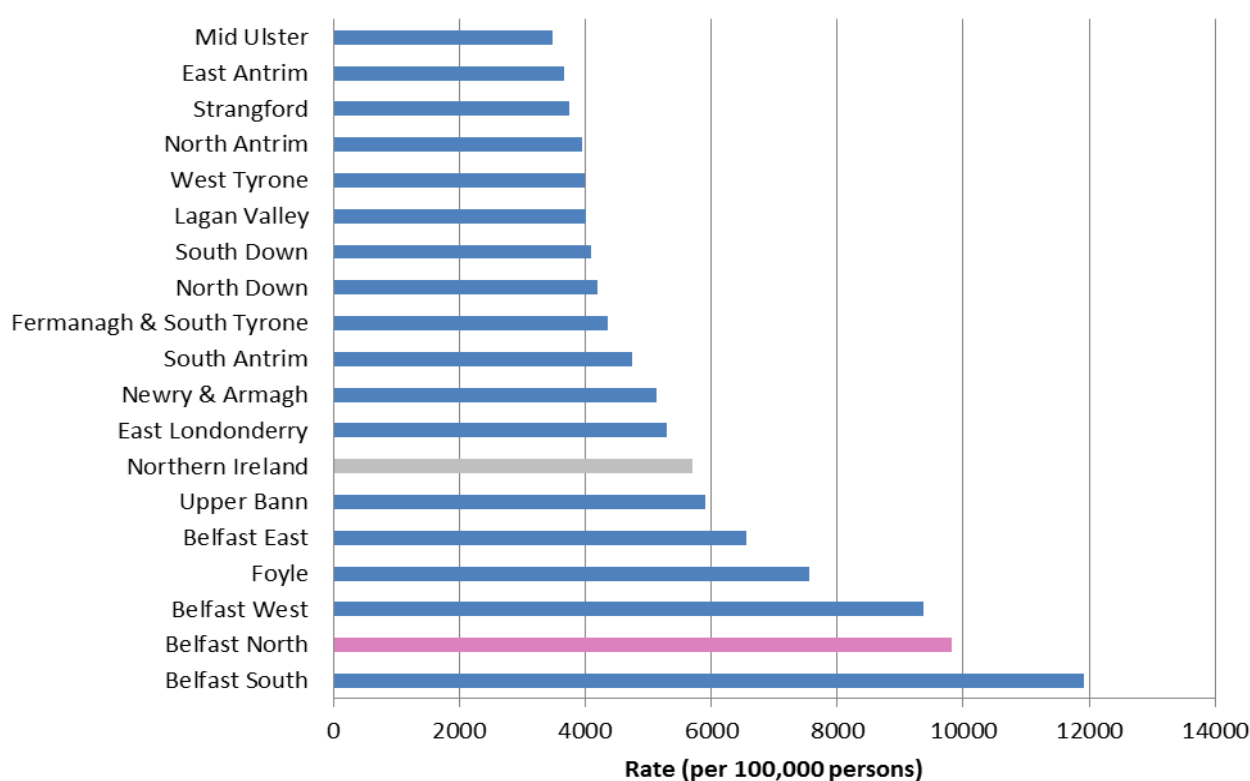
	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	6,562	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4,348	10	North Down	4,196	11
Belfast North	9,809	2	Foyle	7,557	4	South Antrim	4,747	9
Belfast South	11,910	1	Lagan Valley	4,015	13	South Down	4,092	12
Belfast West	9,376	3	Mid Ulster	3,486	18	Strangford	3,736	16
East Antrim	3,657	17	Newry and Armagh	5,135	8	Upper Bann	5,904	6
East Londonderry	5,303	7	North Antrim	3,940	15	West Tyrone	3,983	14

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

Crime – Rates of specific types of crime

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

The greatest differences, where rates were higher in Belfast North than the Northern Ireland average, were for criminal damage, violence without injury, all other theft offences and violence with injury (including homicide).

No crime types had a lower rate in Belfast North when compared to all of Northern Ireland.

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

	Belfast North		Northern Ireland	
	No.	**Rate**	**No.**	**Rate**
Recorded crime - offences	10,115	9,809	105,072	5,709
Violence with injury (including homicide)	1,341	1,300	14,479	787
Violence without injury	1,840	1,784	19,801	1,076
Sexual offences	230	223	2,729	148
Robbery	153	148	880	48
Domestic burglary	588	570	5,873	319
Non-domestic burglary	208	202	3,064	166
Vehicle offences	437	424	5,089	277
Theft from the person	68	66	514	28
Bicycle theft	71	69	966	52
Shoplifting	623	604	6,495	353
All other theft offences	1,471	1,427	13,443	730
Criminal damage	2,077	2,014	19,830	1,077
Trafficking of drugs	78	76	871	47
Possession of drugs	364	353	4,177	227
Possession of weapons offences	84	81	772	42
Public order offences	149	144	1,447	79
Miscellaneous crimes against society	206	200	2,746	149
Other fraud	127	123	1,896	103

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

Crime – Motivation

In 2014/15, there were 1,221 offences with a domestic abuse motivation, 12.1% of all crimes recorded in the area.   The proportion of crimes with a domestic abuse motivation in Belfast North is lower than the Northern Ireland average of 12.8%.

Crimes with a domestic abuse motivation, 2014/15

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

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

In 2014/15, there were 30 offences with a homophobic motivation, 134 offences with a racist motivation and 182 offences with a sectarian motivation recorded in Belfast North.

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

	Offences Recorded with a Homophobic Motivation	Offences Recorded with a Racist Motivation	Offences Recorded with a Sectarian Motivation
Belfast North	30	134	182

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

Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2014/15, there were 5,527 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in Belfast North. This equates to a rate of 5,360 per 100,000 persons.

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

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

Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons, 2014/15
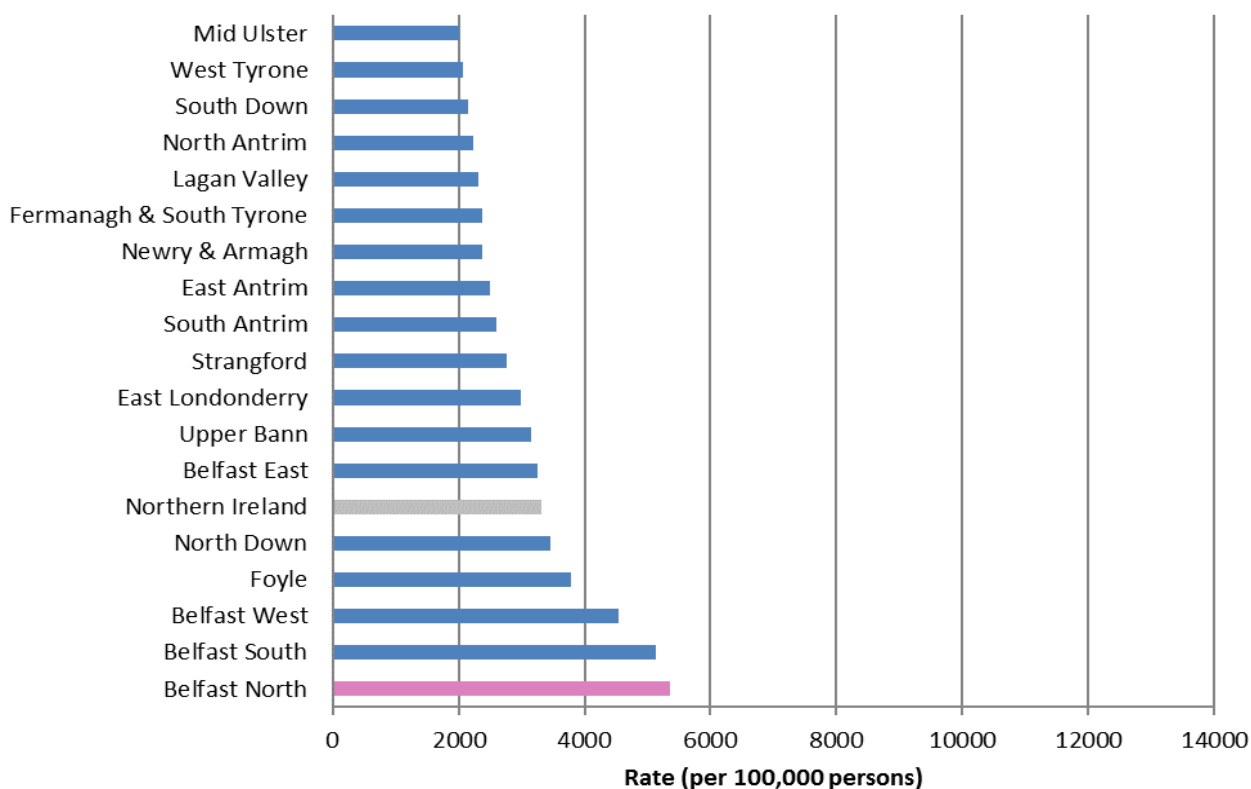
	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	3,249	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,378	13	North Down	3,450	5
Belfast North	5,360	1	Foyle	3,782	4	South Antrim	2,590	10
Belfast South	5,129	2	Lagan Valley	2,305	14	South Down	2,147	16
Belfast West	4,547	3	Mid Ulster	2,004	18	Strangford	2,766	9
East Antrim	2,500	11	Newry and Armagh	2,381	12	Upper Bann	3,151	7
East Londonderry	2,985	8	North Antrim	2,227	15	West Tyrone	2,074	17

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

Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties

In 2014, there were 440 road traffic collisions with injury reported in Belfast North, a collision rate of 427 per 100,000 persons. There were 672 casualties –1 person was killed, 35 were seriously injured and 636 were slightly injured, a rate of 652 casualties per 100,000 persons.

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

Belfast North had the third highest collision rate.

Road traffic collision and casualty rate per 100,000 persons, 2014
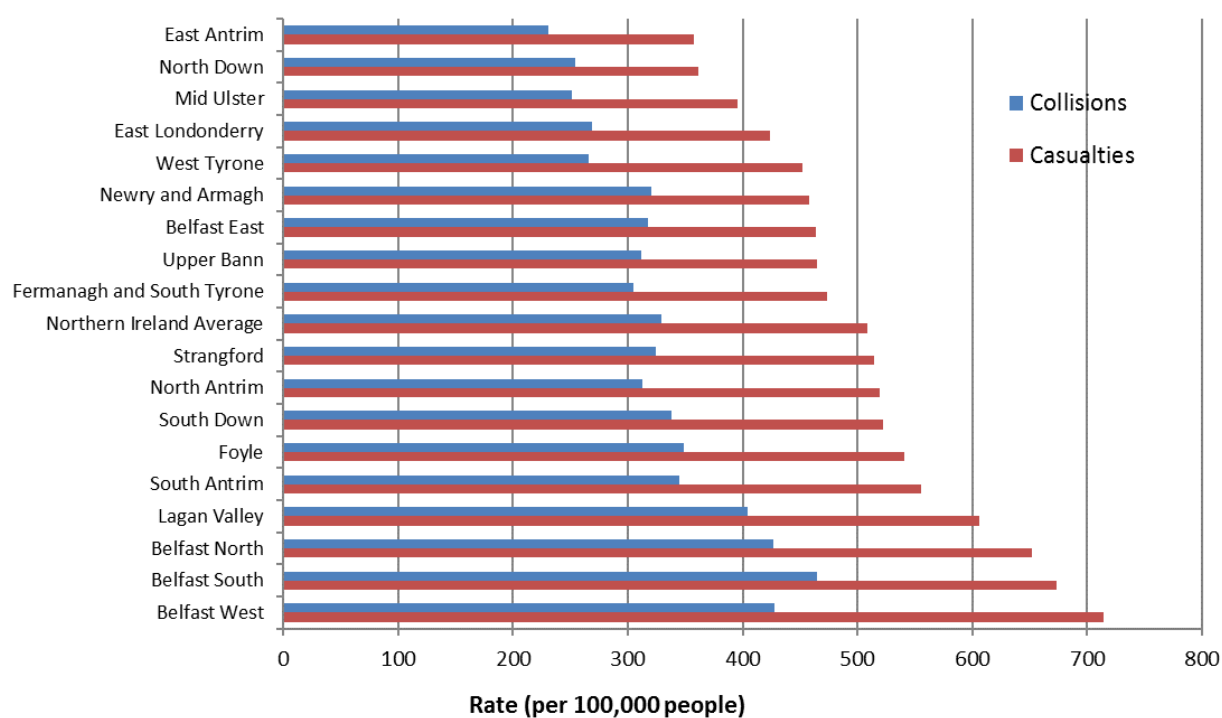
	Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank
Belfast East	317	10	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	305	13	North Down	254	16
Belfast North	427	3	Foyle	349	5	South Antrim	344	6
Belfast South	465	1	Lagan Valley	404	4	South Down	338	7
Belfast West	428	2	Mid Ulster	252	17	Strangford	325	8
East Antrim	231	18	Newry and Armagh	321	9	Upper Bann	312	12
East Londonderry	268	14	North Antrim	313	11	West Tyrone	266	15

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

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

The highest road traffic collision rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Duncairn (1,878), New Lodge (1,185) and Abbey (1,153).   The lowest rates were recorded in Glebe (60), Glengormley (104) and Fortwilliam (156).

The highest road traffic casualty rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Duncairn (2,974), New Lodge (1,746) and Abbey (1,502).   The lowest rates were recorded in Glebe (121), Glengormley (139) and Ballysillan (194).

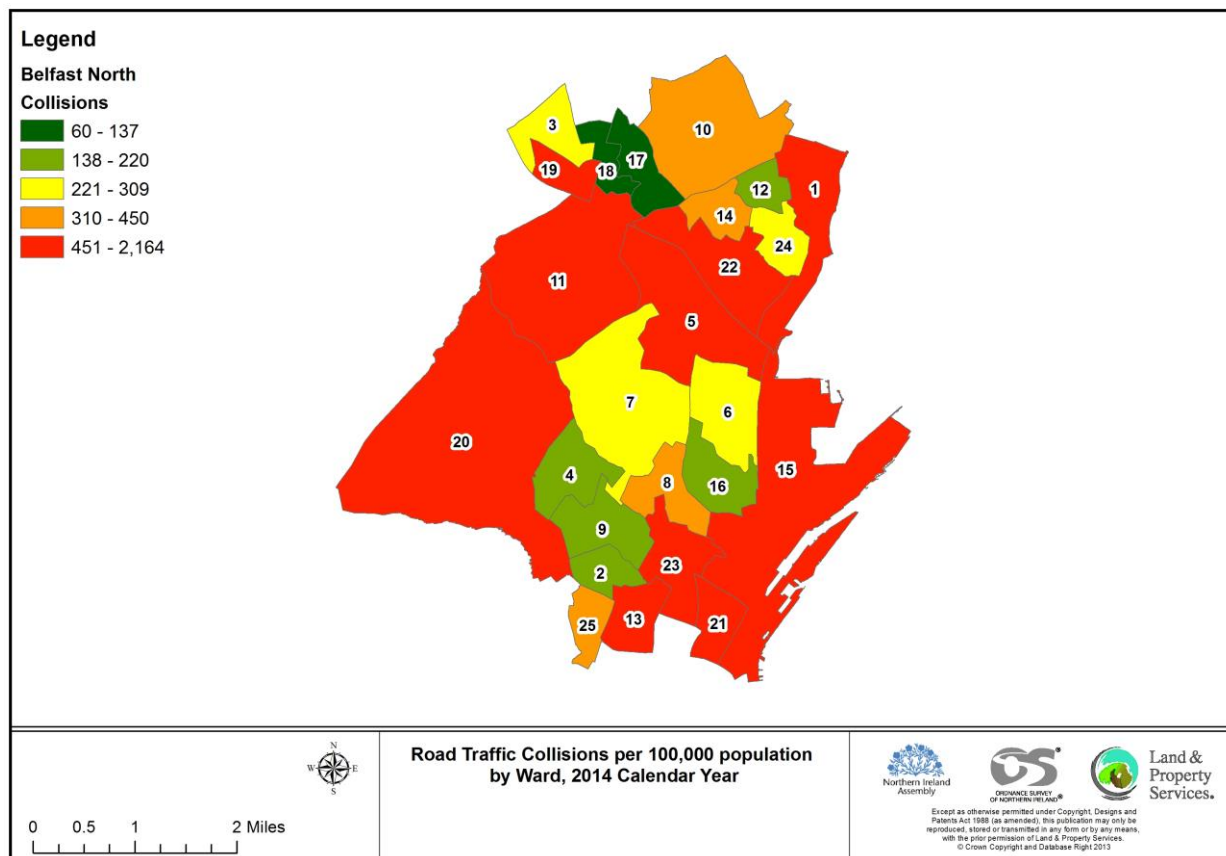## Collisions (involving injury) and Casualties, 2014

Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury)[7]	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Abbey	33	43	1,153	1502
Ardoyne	11	17	186	288
Ballyhenry	8	8	296	296
Ballysillan	9	11	159	194
Bellevue	23	38	455	751
Castleview	13	21	276	445
Cavehill	13	17	267	349
Chichester Park	19	29	351	536
Cliftonville	11	11	203	203
Cloughfern	12	16	414	552
Collinbridge	18	23	594	759
Coole	5	7	211	295
Crumlin	22	35	471	750
Dunanney	9	19	395	835
Duncairn	96	152	1,878	2974
Fortwilliam	7	10	156	222
Glebe	2	4	60	121

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

Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury)[7]	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Glengormley	3	4	104	139
Hightown	12	13	523	567
Legoniel	32	56	493	863
New Lodge	57	84	1,185	1746
Valley	23	34	620	916
Water Works	39	61	645	1009
Whitehouse	5	6	226	271
Woodvale	13	21	335	542

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

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

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

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

Road Traffic Casualties per 100,000 population by Ward, 2014 Calendar Year

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

Notes

Mid-year population estimates

The latest 2014 population estimates were published on 4 June 2015.   The estimates for the large geographical areas were created from aggregating small area population estimates of their constituent electoral wards and sub-divisions of wards.   Mid-year population estimates are created using multiple data sources: Census, births & deaths registrations, and health cards (for migration estimates). The geographical quality of each data source is very good; the vast majority of records can be allocated to the exact location of residence using the POINTER database, the remainder based on the postcode of residence.

Life expectancy

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

Standardised mortality rates

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

Cancer incidence rate

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

Births to teenage mothers

The information is aggregated data from the GRO birth files, which are gathered when children are registered at the Registrar's Office. The dataset is updated as registrations take place, however the complete year's file is finalised in November. The data is then analysed and merged with the Pointer Address database and published in the Registrar General Report as well as being forwarded onto NINIS. The dataset is gathered

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

Disease prevalence

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

Qualifications of school leavers

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

Further education enrolments

Enrolments on Regulated courses at Northern Ireland Further Education (FE) Institutions. From 2013/14 the information is data derived from the Consolidated Data Return (CDR), a computerised return consisting of an individual record for each enrolment on a course in Northern Ireland Further Education Institutions. The dataset is gathered annually at the 1st November and is a full year count of the previous academic year. Colleges collect the information on Enrolment forms. This information is entered onto the Colleges Management Information System. The Department extracts and validates this information from the colleges. The data is then merged with the CPD and checked.   The quality of the data is good although the Department is still in the process of developing it and it is expected to improve year on year. The most common issue affecting quality is non-response in fields that are non-mandatory.

Higher education enrolments

The information refers to NI domiciled students enrolled at higher education institutions in the UK. The dataset is collected annually and is based on enrolments in higher education institutions in the UK on 1st December each year. The dataset is collected by the Higher Education Statistics Agency from higher education institutions throughout the UK and provided to the Department for Employment and Learning, Northern Ireland, for analysis. For 2013/14, NI Domiciled enrolments and qualifications at Open University are available. In previous years, these figures were included in NI students studying in England, as the administrative centre of the Open University is located in England.   All small area data has been adjusted using a rounding method to avoid the disclosure of any personal information.

Confirmed redundancies

While the figures provided are likely to be an underestimate of total job losses, it is not possible to quantify the extent of the shortfall. Subject to the criteria mentioned above, employers must notify the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment of (a) redundancies proposed and (b) redundancies confirmed. Since all proposed redundancies do not actually take place, the confirmed total provides a better indication of real job losses.

Unemployment claimant count

The Claimant Count records the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits - since October 1996 people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA). The series has been used as a main indicator of labour market activity since the 1970's and figures are derived from records of claimants held at Job Benefit Offices. 'Claimants' include the severely disabled claimants, but exclude students seeking vacation work and the temporarily stopped. The claimant count consists of all people claiming JSA at Jobcentre Plus local offices. They must declare that they are out of work, capable of, available for and actively seeking work during the week in which their claim is made. Non-Seasonally Adjusted Series: The Claimant Count annual averages are not seasonally adjusted.

InvestNI Investment

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

People claiming benefits

The information is aggregated data from a database created by merging all the MIDAS 100% scans of the main Social Security Benefits. The dataset is merged with the current CPD, with the necessary variables also extracted using SAS. Number of working age claimants claiming at least one of the main benefits (Income Support, Jobseekers Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disability Allowance. Pension Credit for males aged 60 - 64) and number of pensionable age claimants claiming at least one of the main benefits (Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disability Allowance, Attendance Allowance, Retirement Pension, Carer's Allowance, Widow's Benefit and Pension Credit. Pension Credit replaced Income Support in October 2003).   The dataset was created using the most recent CPD. In producing this analysis, individual records were attributed to Local Government District on the basis of their postcode. Not all records can be correctly allocated to a Local Government District using this method, and some cannot be allocated at all.

Employment and Support Allowance

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

Income support

The information is aggregated data from unvalidated 100% MIDAS scans of Income Support data at postcode level. The figures may differ from forthcoming National Statistics which are based on validated ASD/IFD data. The dataset is merged with the current CPD, with the necessary variables also extracted using SAS.

Housing benefit

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

Children in low income families

Children in Low-Income Families - This is a snapshot of data on 31st August of each year. Children in IS/JSA families: Number of children living in families in receipt of Income Support or Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance. Children in families receiving WTC and CTC, and income <60% median income: Number of children living in families in receipt of both Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of median income. Children in families receiving CTC only, and income <60% median income: Number of children living in families receiving Child Tax Credit only whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of median income. Children in families in receipt of CTC (<60% median income) or IS/JSA: Number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of Income Support or Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance. Percentage of Children in Low-Income Families: Number of children living in families in receipt of CTC whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of IS or (Income-Based) JSA, divided by the total number of children in the area (determined by Child Benefit data). Note: Errors in data between February and July 2015. The correct data was published on NINIS in July 2015. Please do not use the version downloaded between February and July 2015.

Crime

Recorded Crime (Notifiable Offences Recorded) data are compiled from offence information that is submitted by police officers and entered onto a PSNI crime recording system. The data are presented on a financial year basis (e.g. 2001 data refers to the 2001/02 financial year). On 6th August 2015 PSNI published a bulletin providing a comprehensive series of police recorded crime data for each financial year from 1998/99 to 2014/15, allowing the user to monitor long term crime trends. The Home Office introduced a new classification in April 2015 (Modern Slavery) which can be found within Violence without injury; these offences were previously classified to Sexual offences and Miscellaneous crimes against society. For this reason these classifications will differ slightly from the figures published in the annual trends bulletin.   The dataset was created using the CPD for distribution to Assembly Areas, Education & Library Boards and Health & Social Care Trusts. Crimes are attributed to PSNI Command Areas at the time of recording and are therefore not dependent on postcode availability or quality and have not been matched with the CPD.

Anti-social behaviour

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

Road traffic collisions and casualties

The dataset is compiled from Collision Report Forms (CRFs) forms that are submitted by police officers and entered onto a database. These forms are completed by the officer when any collision involving death or personal injury occurring on a road or other public place is reported to them. Datasets are produced on a calendar year basis. The data set excludes the following a) collisions resulting in damage only b) collisions in car parks and picnic areas c) collisions reported to the police 30 days or more after their occurrence d) collisions on a road closed to the public by order of the Department of the Environment, during the holding of motor car, motor cycle, pedal cycle races etc.   The data covers only those injury road traffic collisions reported to police, any unreported collisions will not be included in this dataset. In some circumstances LGD statistics will differ slightly to published statistics by PSNI Policing Area. This is due to a discrepancy between the Policing Area recorded on the CRF and the geocode given to the collision.