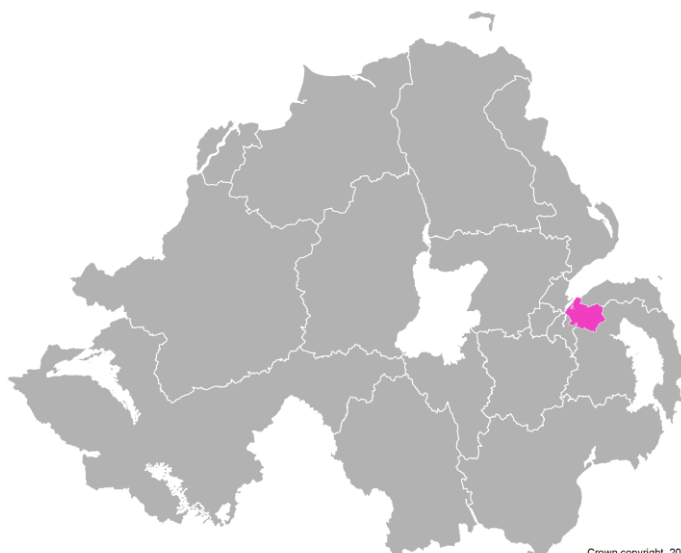




Northern Ireland
Assembly

Constituency Profile

Belfast East – 2017



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About this Report

Welcome to the 2017 Constituency Profile for Belfast East. This profile has been produced by the Northern Ireland Assembly's Research and Information Service (RaISe) to support the work of Members.

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

For each indicator, this profile presents:

- Recent information for Belfast East;
- How Belfast East compares with the Northern Ireland average; and
- How Belfast East compares with the other 17 Constituencies in Northern Ireland.

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

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

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

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

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

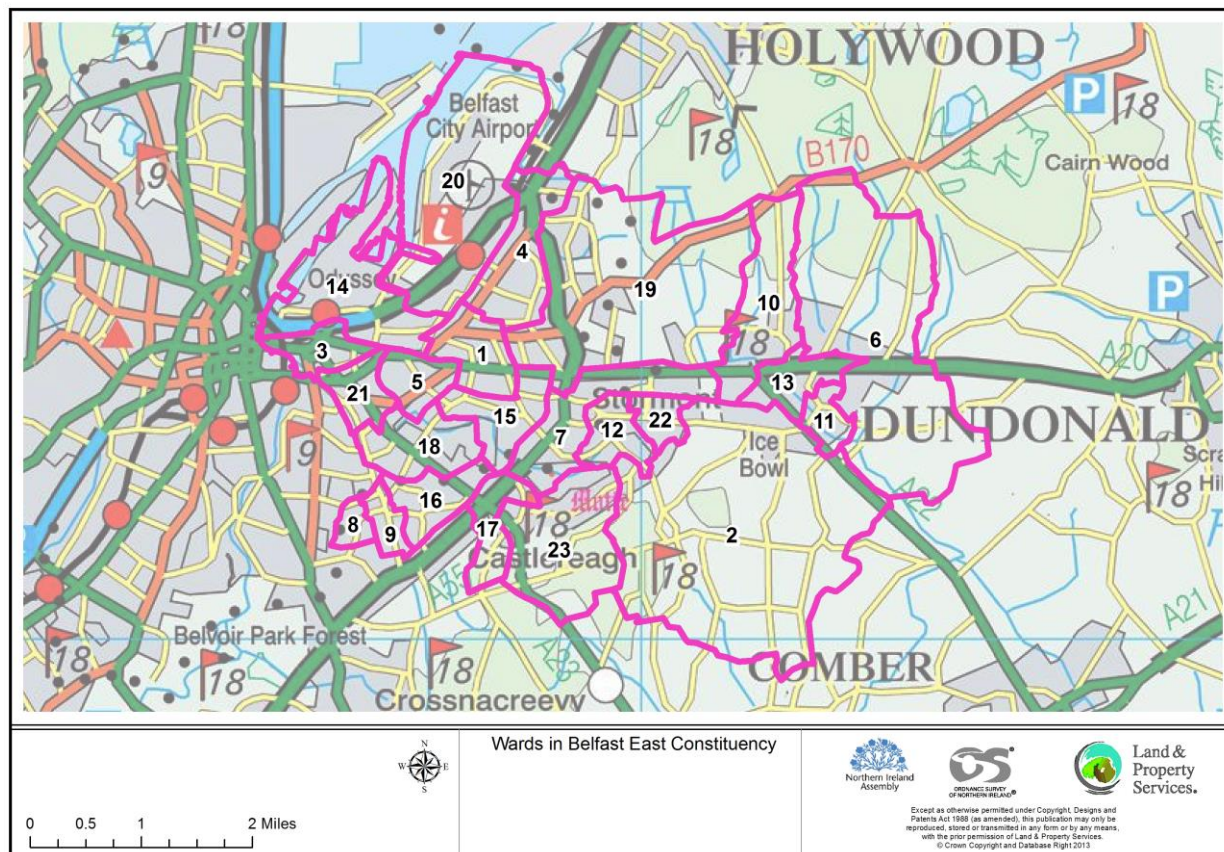
<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/>

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

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

¹ Ward data is based on the 1993 ward boundaries

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



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

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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, recent information has been provided along with figures for the previous year or period and a calculation of change over time. Northern Ireland data is also included to allow for comparison.

When reading this information, there are two important factors to consider. Firstly, the demographic profile will influence the statistical profile of the area. Belfast East has an older population when compared to Northern Ireland as a whole. This will have an impact on indicators such as health outcomes. Secondly, many of the indicators, such as those around low income, reflect levels of deprivation in the constituency. Four of the 46 Super Output Areas (SOAs) in Belfast East (including Ballymacarrett 1 and 2, and The Mount, are ranked in the 10% most deprived wards in Northern Ireland, based on the Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017 ².

Please note: These figures may differ slightly from those contained in previous Constituency Profiles due to updates or revisions. Figures correct as of 1 August 2017.

Demographic Profile

Indicator	Belfast East			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Population Size (no.)	94,569	93,941	0.7%	1,851,621	1,840,498	0.6%

Health

Indicator	Belfast East			Northern Ireland		
	2010-14	2009-13	Change	2010-14	2009-13	Change
Circulatory death rate (u-75), per 100,000 pop	90	96	-6	83	88	-5
Respiratory death rate (u-75) per 100,000 pop	44	40	4	34	35	-1
Indicator	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	4.2	4.2	0.0	3.1	3.4	-0.3

Education

Indicator	Belfast East			Northern Ireland		
	2014/15	2013/14	Change	2014/15	2013/14	Change
Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs (A*-C) or equivalent	81.6	76.6	5.0	81.1	78.6	2.5

² NISRA, NIMDM 2017, <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/nimdm17-soa-level-results>

Indicator	Belfast East			Northern Ireland		
	2014/15	2013/14	Change	2014/15	2013/14	Change
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Further Education	8.2	8.0	0.2	9.6	9.7	-0.1
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	3.8	3.9	-0.1	4.4	4.4	0.0

Employment

Indicator	Belfast East			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
No. of confirmed redundancies	327	220	107	1,946	2,136	-190
Unemployment claimant count (%)	3.5	4.6	-1.1	3.7	4.6	-0.9

Business

Indicator	Belfast East			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
InvestNI assistance (£m)	4.9	13.4	-8.5	94.0	185.4	-91.4

Low income

Indicator	Belfast East			Northern Ireland		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming benefits at February (%)	37.4	37.7	-0.3	38.3	38.4	-0.1
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming housing benefit at June (%)	11.9	12.0	-0.1	11.0	11.2	-0.2
Employment and support allowance claimants (%)	9.7	9.4	0.3	10.2	9.9	0.3
Proportion of working age people claiming income support at February (%)	2.9	3.0	-0.1	3.2	3.3	-0.1
Indicator	2014	2013	Change	2014	2013	Change
Proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in low income families at August (%)	22.0	20.9	1.1	23.1	21.6	1.5

Crime

Indicator	Belfast East			Northern Ireland		
	2015/16	2014/15	Change	2015/16	2014/15	Change
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000 persons	6,128	6,422	-294	5,672	5,606	66
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	3,134	3,495	-361	3,214	3,313	-99

Traffic and Travel

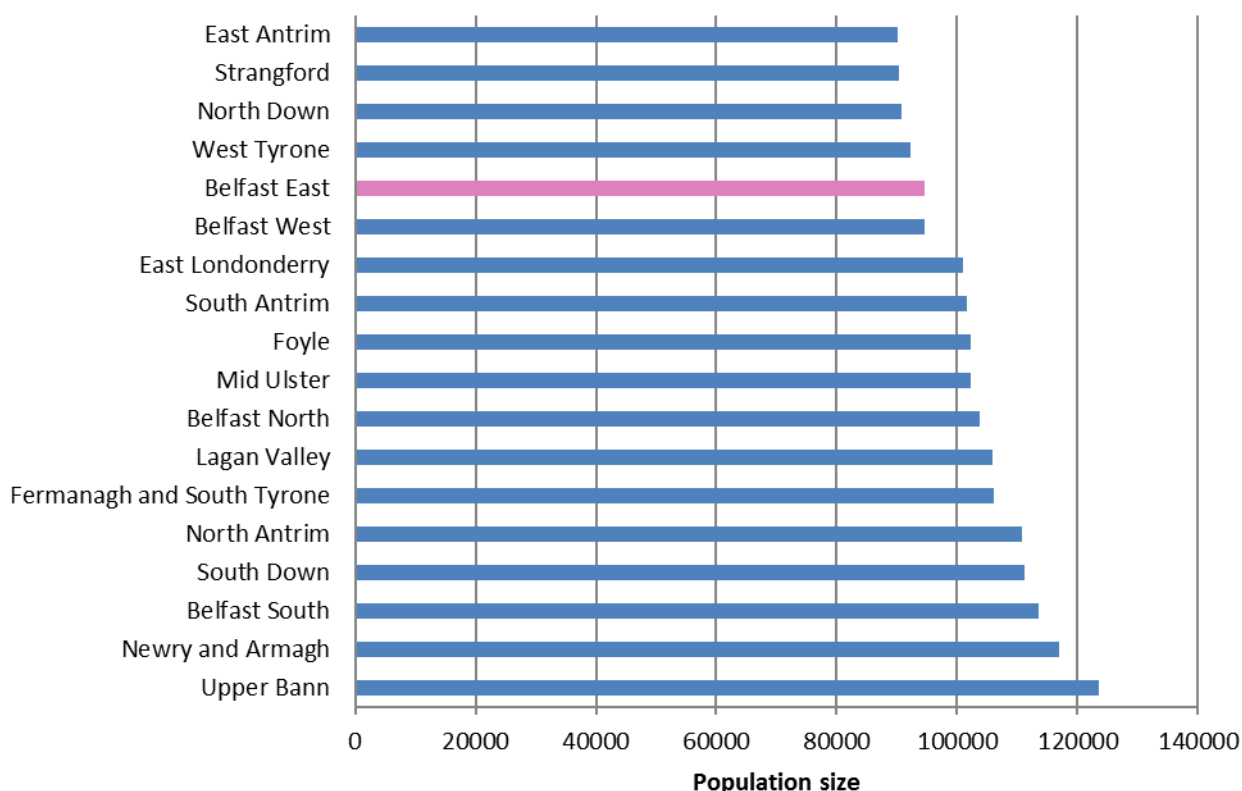
Indicator	Belfast East			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	347	317	30	332	331	1
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	502	464	38	526	510	16

Demographic profile – age and gender

As at June 2015, there were 94,569 persons living in Belfast East – 5.1% of the Northern Ireland population. The constituency of Belfast East had the fifth lowest population. The population of Belfast East increased by 0.7% since June 2014.

Overall, 18.8% of the Belfast East population were children aged 0-15 years, lower than the Northern Ireland average of 20.8%. Older persons made up 17.1% of the Belfast East population, higher than the Northern Ireland average of 15.8%.

Mid-year population estimate by constituency, June 2015



Mid-year population estimates by age and gender, June 2015

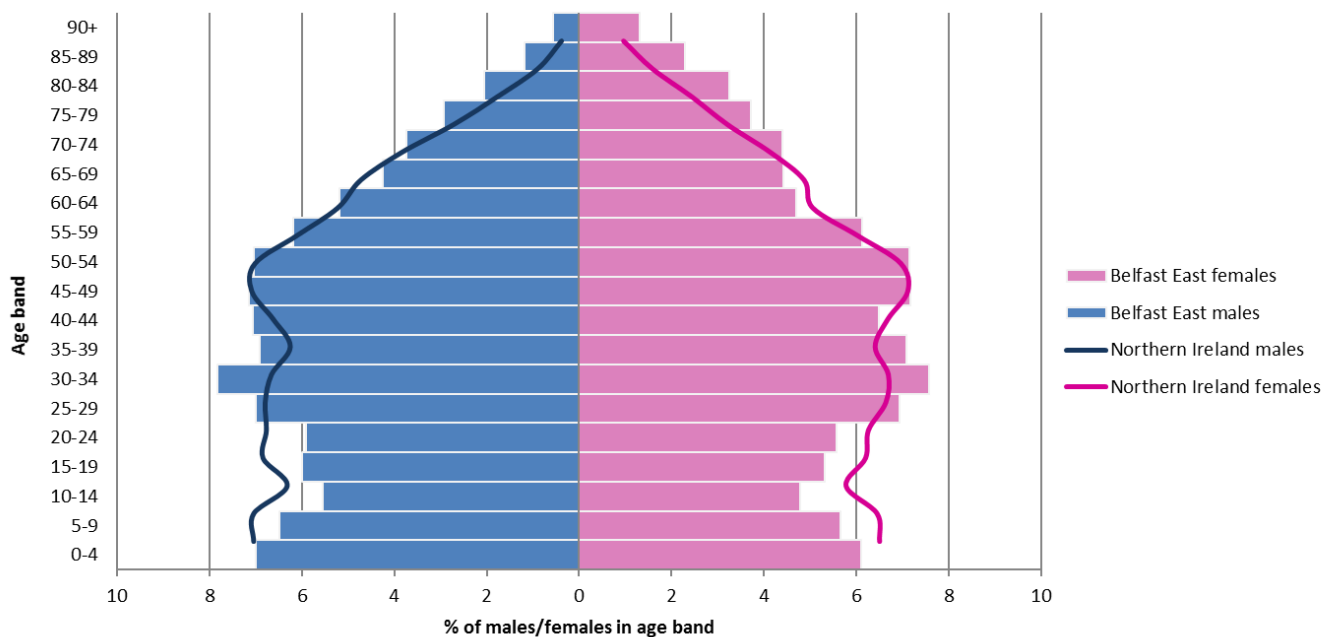
	Aged 0-15 years		Aged 16-64 years		Aged 65+		All ages
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Males	9,165	20.2	29,580	65.1	6,688	14.7	45,433
Females	8,629	17.6	30,978	63.0	9,529	19.4	49,136
Persons	17,794	18.8	60,558	64.0	16,217	17.1	94,569

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

Demographic profile – population pyramid

The population pyramid below illustrates that Belfast East has an older population profile when compared to all of Northern Ireland.

Population pyramid for Belfast East compared to Northern Ireland, June 2015



Age Group	Belfast East		Northern Ireland		Age Group	Belfast East		Northern Ireland	
	% of males in age group	% of females in age group	% of males in age group	% of females in age group		% of males in age group	% of females in age group	% of males in age group	% of females in age group
0-4	7.0	6.1	7.0	6.5	50-54	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0
5-9	6.5	5.6	7.0	6.5	55-59	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0
10-14	5.5	4.8	6.3	5.8	60-64	5.2	4.7	5.2	5.1
15-19	6.0	5.3	6.8	6.2	65-69	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.9
20-24	5.9	5.6	6.8	6.3	70-74	3.7	4.4	3.8	4.1
25-29	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.6	75-79	2.9	3.7	2.7	3.2
30-34	7.8	7.6	6.7	6.7	80-84	2.1	3.2	1.8	2.4
35-39	6.9	7.1	6.2	6.4	85-89	1.2	2.3	0.9	1.6
40-44	7.1	6.5	6.6	6.7	90+	0.6	1.3	0.4	1.0
45-49	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.1					

Source: NISRA, Mid-year population estimates

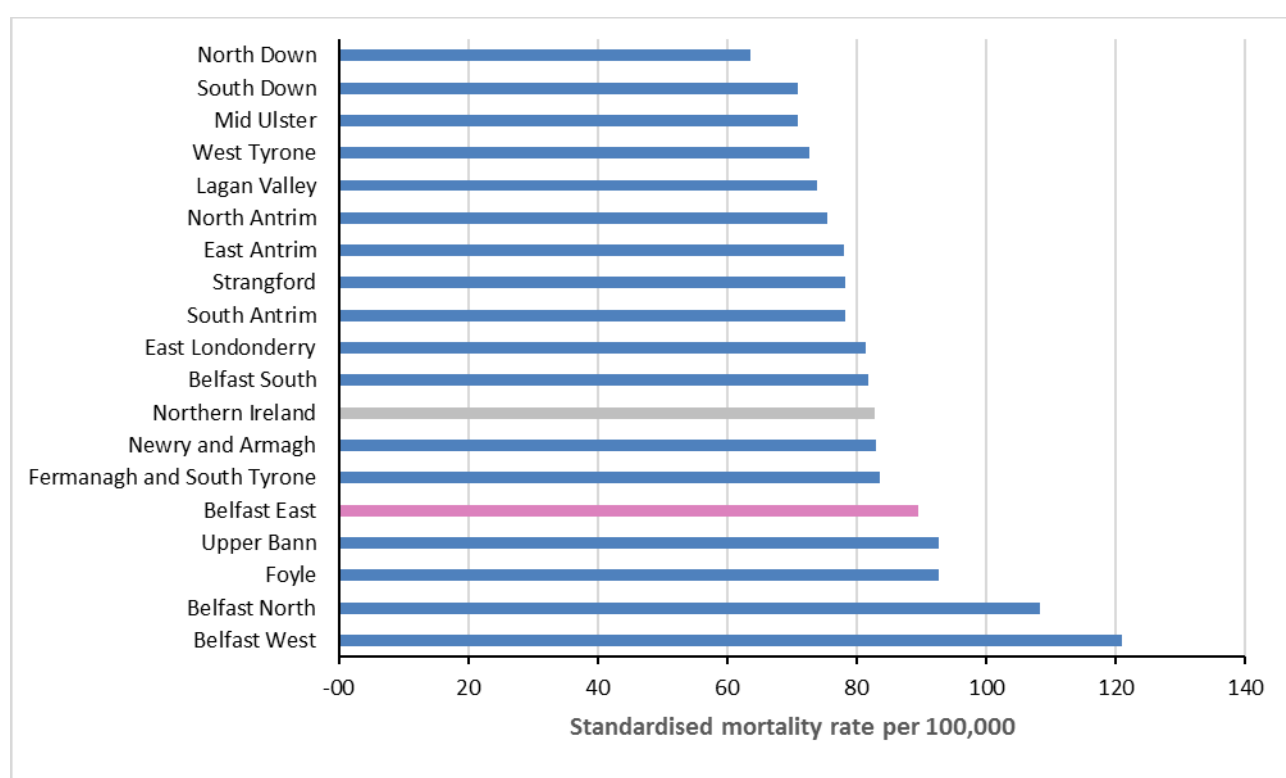
Health – Standardised mortality rate for circulatory disease (under-75s)

The age standardised mortality rate for the under-75s due to circulatory disease (2010-2014) in Belfast East was 90 per 100,000 persons – 126 for males and 57 for females.

The age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2010-2014) in Belfast East was higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 83 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast East had the fifth highest age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease among the under-75s (2010-2014).

Age standardised circulatory disease mortality rate (under 75s) per 100,000 population, 2010-2014



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	90	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	84	6	North Down	64	18
Belfast North	108	2	Foyle	93	3	South Antrim	78	10
Belfast South	82	8	Lagan Valley	74	14	South Down	71	16
Belfast West	121	1	Mid Ulster	71	16	Strangford	78	10
East Antrim	78	10	Newry and Armagh	83	7	Upper Bann	93	3
East Londonderry	81	9	North Antrim	75	13	West Tyrone	73	15

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

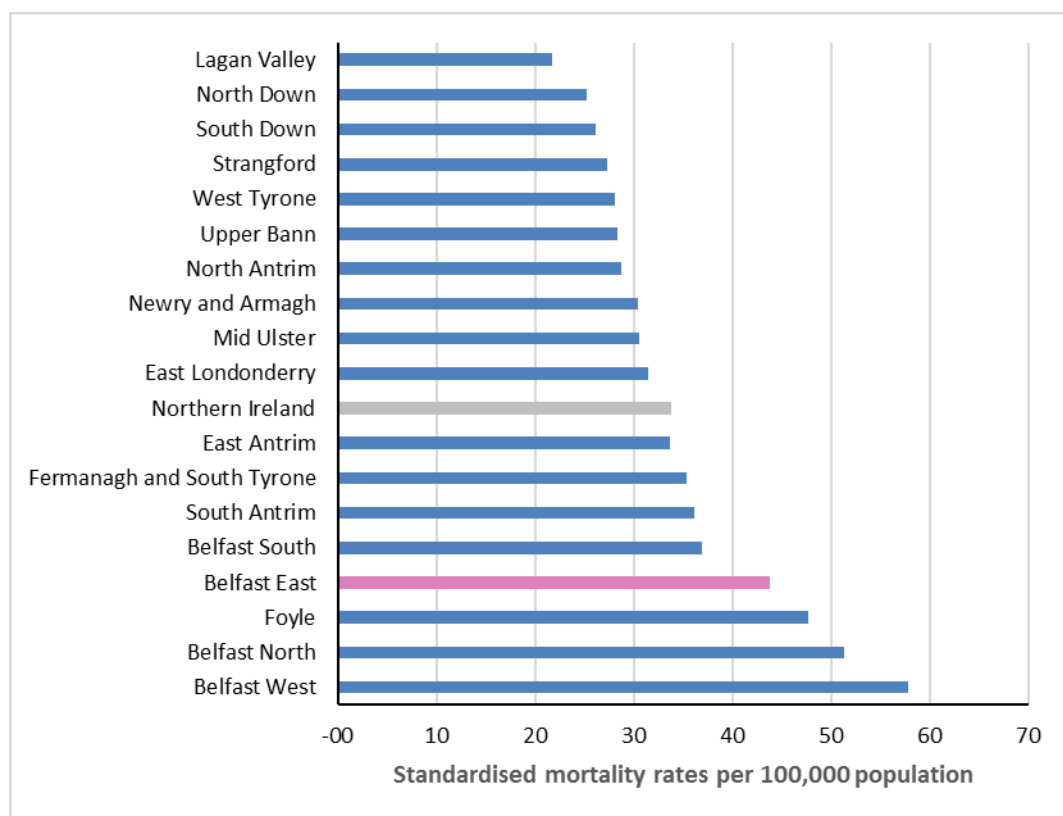
Health – Standardised mortality rate for respiratory disease (under-75s)

The age standardised mortality rate for the under-75s due to respiratory disease (2010-2014) in Belfast East was 44 per 100,000 persons – 54 for males and 36 for females.

The age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2010-2014) in Belfast East was higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 34 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast East had the fourth highest age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease among the under-75s (2010-2014).

Age standardised respiratory disease mortality rate (under 75s) per 100,000 persons, 2010-2014



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	44	4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	35	7	North Down	25	17
Belfast North	51	2	Foyle	48	3	South Antrim	36	6
Belfast South	37	5	Lagan Valley	22	18	South Down	26	16
Belfast West	58	1	Mid Ulster	31	9	Strangford	27	15
East Antrim	34	8	Newry and Armagh	30	11	Upper Bann	28	13
East Londonderry	31	9	North Antrim	29	12	West Tyrone	28	13

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

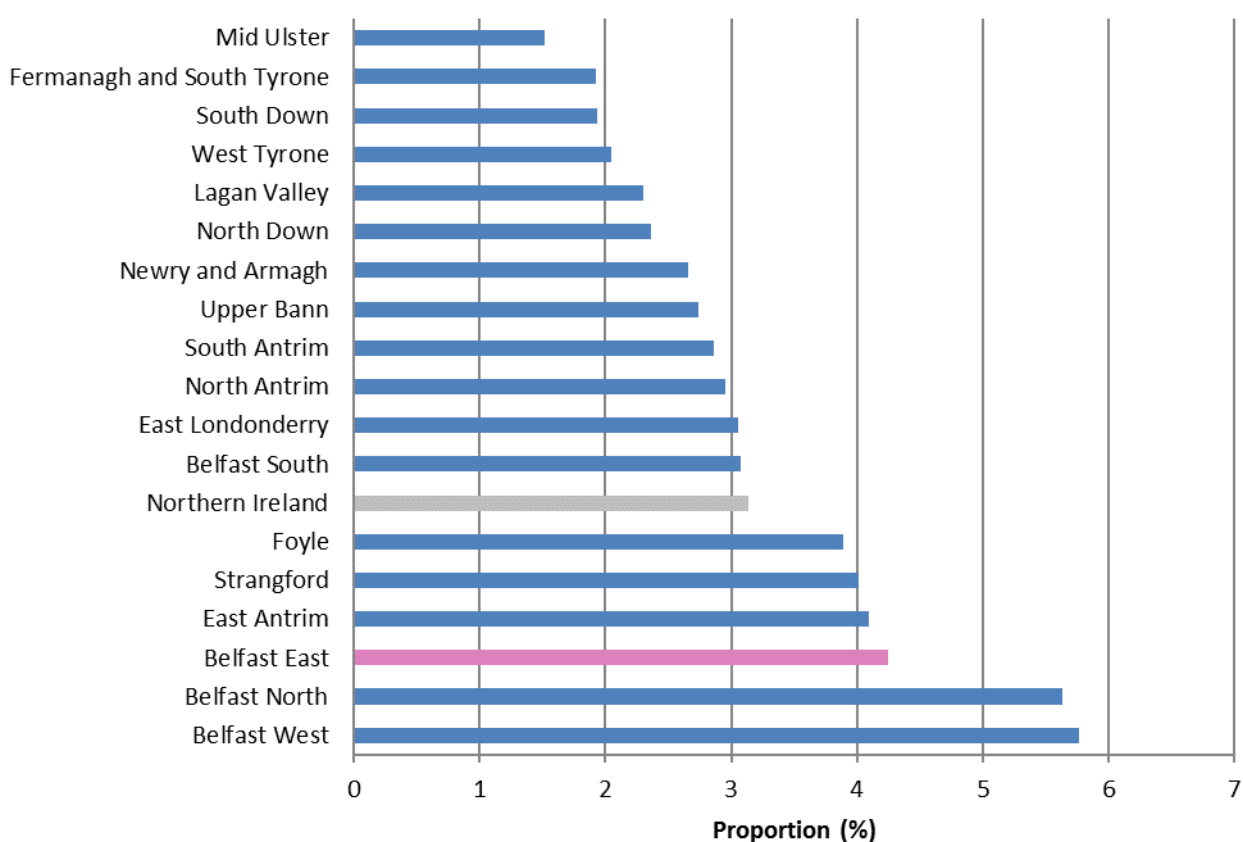
Health - Births to teenage mothers

In 2015, there were 51 births to teenage mothers in Belfast East. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 4.2% of all births in the constituency in that year.

A higher proportion of births were to teenage mothers in Belfast East in 2015 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 3.1%.

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

Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers, 2015



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	4.2	3	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	1.9	Joint 16	North Down	2.4	13
Belfast North	5.6	2	Foyle	3.9	6	South Antrim	2.9	10
Belfast South	3.1	Joint 7	Lagan Valley	2.3	14	South Down	1.9	Joint 16
Belfast West	5.8	1	Mid Ulster	1.5	18	Strangford	4.0	5
East Antrim	4.1	4	Newry and Armagh	2.7	Joint 11	Upper Bann	2.7	Joint 11
East Londonderry	3.1	Joint 7	North Antrim	3.0	9	West Tyrone	2.0	15

Source: NISRA, NINIS (General Register Office)

Health - Disease prevalence (Quality Outcomes Framework)

As at 31 March 2016, the greatest differences, where prevalence rates per 1,000 patients were higher in Belfast East than the Northern Ireland average, were for coronary heart disease and diabetes mellitus.

There was a lower prevalence rate per 1,000 patients of hypertension in Belfast East when compared to all of Northern Ireland.

Disease Prevalence per 1,000 patients as reported through Quality Outcome Framework, 2016

	Belfast East patients		Northern Ireland patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Patients on the Coronary Heart Disease Register	4,373	43	74,525	38
Patients on the Heart Failure 1 Register	825	8	15,702	8
Patients on the Heart Failure 3 Register	233	2	4,237	2
Patients on the Stroke Register	2,078	20	36,020	18
Patients on the Hypertension Register	13,306	131	260,032	133
Patients on the Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Register	2,185	21	38,530	20
Patients on the Cancer Register	2,339	23	42,454	22
Patients on the Mental Health Register	1,029	10	17,114	9
Patients on the Asthma Register	6,201	61	117,613	60
Patients on the Dementia Register	885	9	13,617	7
Patients on the Atrial Fibrillation Register	1,784	18	32,701	17
Patients on the Diabetes Mellitus Register (prevalence based on those aged 17+)	5,058	62	88,305	57
Patients on the Osteoporosis Register (prevalence based on those aged 50+)	331	9	4,104	6
Patients on the Rheumatoid Arthritis Register (prevalence based on those aged 16+)	665	8	11,899	8

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

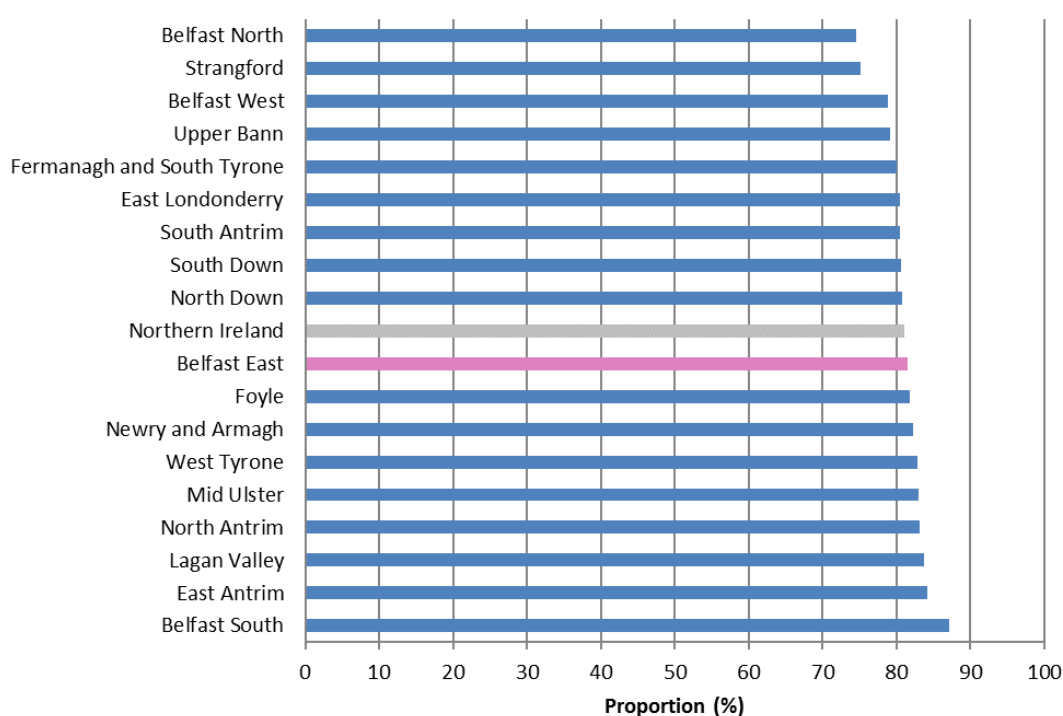
Education – Qualifications of School Leavers

In 2014/15, 825 young people left post primary education in Belfast East. Of these, 673 (81.6%) achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent, 577 of which (69.9% of all school leavers) included English and Maths. In total, 532³ school leavers (64.5%) achieved two or more A-levels or equivalent.

A higher 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 81.1%.

Belfast East had the ninth highest 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, 2014/15



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	81.6	9	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	80.1	14	North Down	80.7	10
Belfast North	74.6	18	Foyle	81.8	8	South Antrim	80.6	Joint11
Belfast South	87.1	1	Lagan Valley	83.8	3	South Down	80.6	Joint 11
Belfast West	78.9	16	Mid Ulster	83.0	5	Strangford	75.2	17
East Antrim	84.2	2	Newry and Armagh	82.2	7	Upper Bann	79.2	15
East Londonderry	80.5	13	North Antrim	83.1	4	West Tyrone	82.8	6

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department of Education)

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

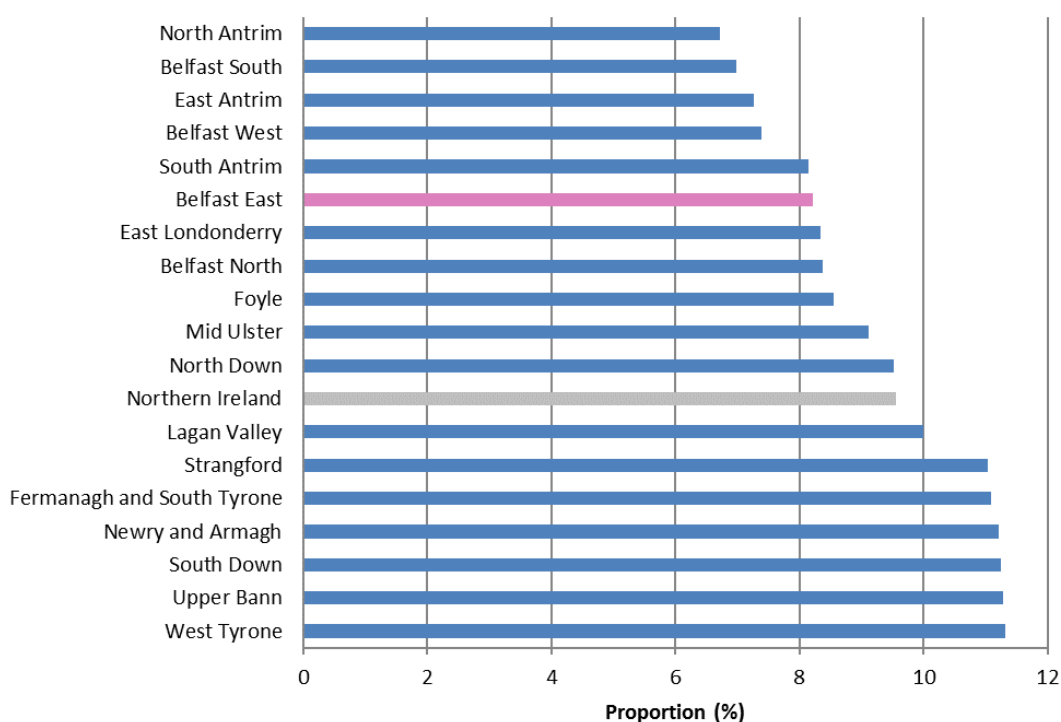
Education – Participation in Further Education

In 2014/15, there were 6,307 students from Belfast East enrolled on regulated courses at Northern Ireland further education institutions. This equates to 8.2% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled on regulated courses at Northern Ireland further education institutions.

A lower proportion of Belfast East constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled on regulated further education courses in 2014/15 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 9.6%.

Belfast East had the sixth 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, 2014/15



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	8.2	13	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	11.1	5	North Down	9.5	8
Belfast North	8.4	11	Foyle	8.5	10	South Antrim	8.1	14
Belfast South	7.0	17	Lagan Valley	10.0	7	South Down	11.3	Joint 1
Belfast West	7.4	15	Mid Ulster	9.1	9	Strangford	11.0	6
East Antrim	7.3	16	Newry and Armagh	11.2	4	Upper Bann	11.3	Joint 1
East Londonderry	8.3	12	North Antrim	6.7	18	West Tyrone	11.3	Joint 1

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for the Economy)

Education – Participation in Further Education at ward level

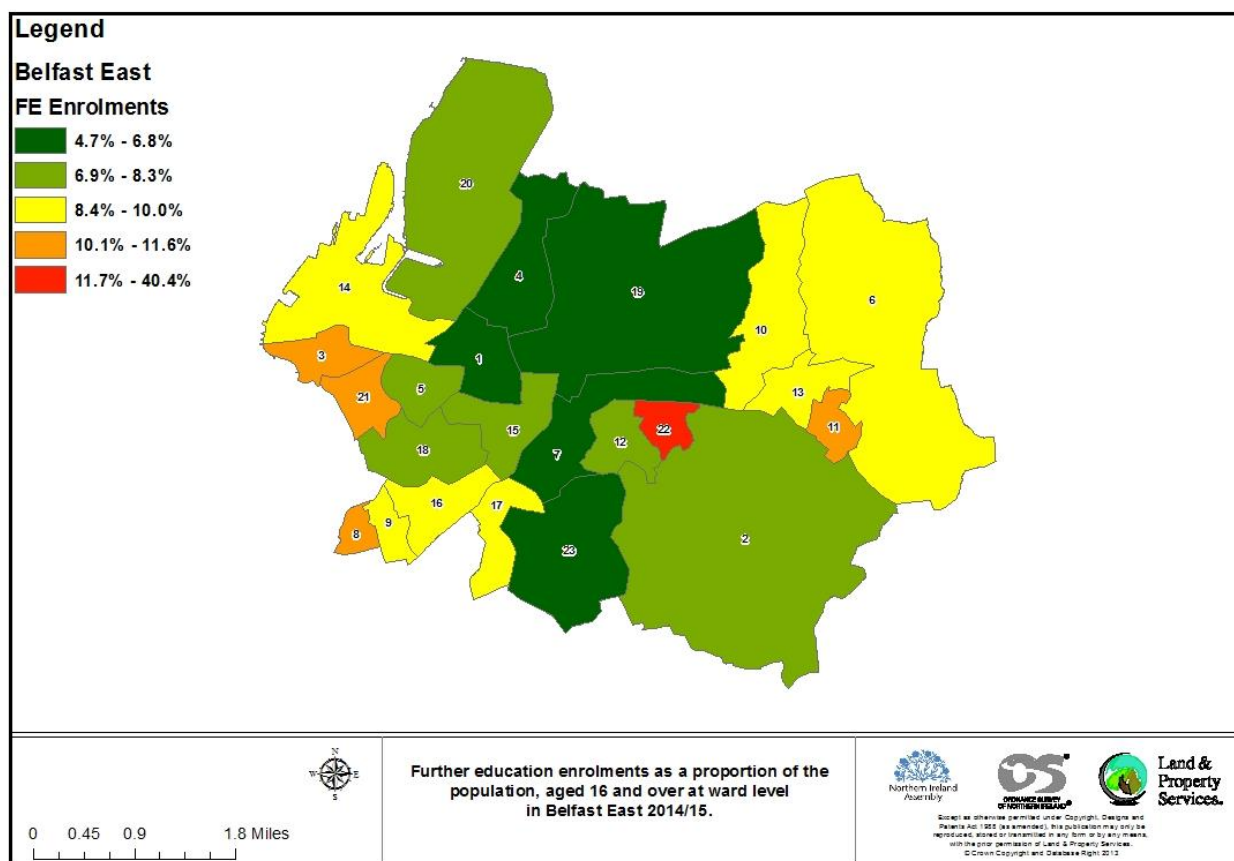
The highest proportion of people enrolled on regulated courses in further education institutions (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Tullycarnet (21.1%, 220 enrolments), Cregagh (11.6%, 201 enrolments) and Enler (11.6%, 240 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Stormont (4.7%, 213 enrolments), Cherryvalley (5.1%, 253 enrolments) and Upper Braniel (5.9%, 111 enrolments).

Enrolments in further education institutions as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2014/15

Ward	Total further education enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total further education enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Ballyhackamore	295	6.1	Graham's Bridge	201	9.1
Ballyhanwood	202	7.5	Island	415	9.6
Ballymacarrett	447	11.4	Knock	302	7.7
Belmont	347	6.8	Lisnasharragh	169	9.7
Bloomfield	356	8.0	Lower Braniel	174	8.4
Carrowreagh	402	9.9	Orangefield	372	7.9
Cherryvalley	253	5.1	Stormont	213	4.7
Cregagh	201	11.6	Sydenham	313	7.4
Downshire	198	9.9	The Mount	486	10.4
Dundonald	237	8.4	Tullycarnet	220	12.1
Enler	240	11.6	Upper Braniel	111	5.9
Gilnahirk	153	7.5			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for the Economy)

Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2014/15



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		

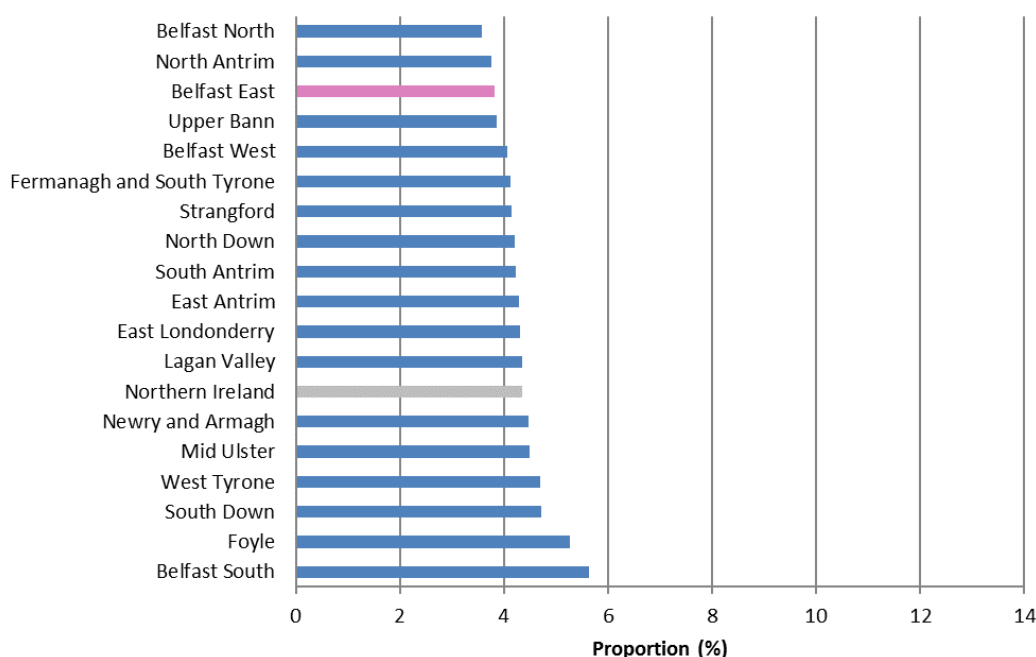
Education – Participation in Higher Education

In 2014/15, there were 2,940 students from Belfast East enrolled in higher education institutions in Northern Ireland. This equates to 3.8% 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 2014/15 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.4%.

Belfast East had the joint second 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, 2014/15



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	3.8	Joint 16	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.1	Joint 13	North Down	4.2	Joint 10
Belfast North	3.6	18	Foyle	5.3	2	South Antrim	4.2	Joint 10
Belfast South	5.6	1	Lagan Valley	4.4	7	South Down	4.7	Joint 3
Belfast West	4.1	Joint 13	Mid Ulster	4.5	Joint 5	Strangford	4.2	Joint 10
East Antrim	4.3	Joint 8	Newry and Armagh	4.5	Joint 5	Upper Bann	3.9	15
East Londonderry	4.3	Joint 8	North Antrim	3.8	Joint 16	West Tyrone	4.7	Joint 3

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for the Economy)

Education – Participation in Higher Education at ward level

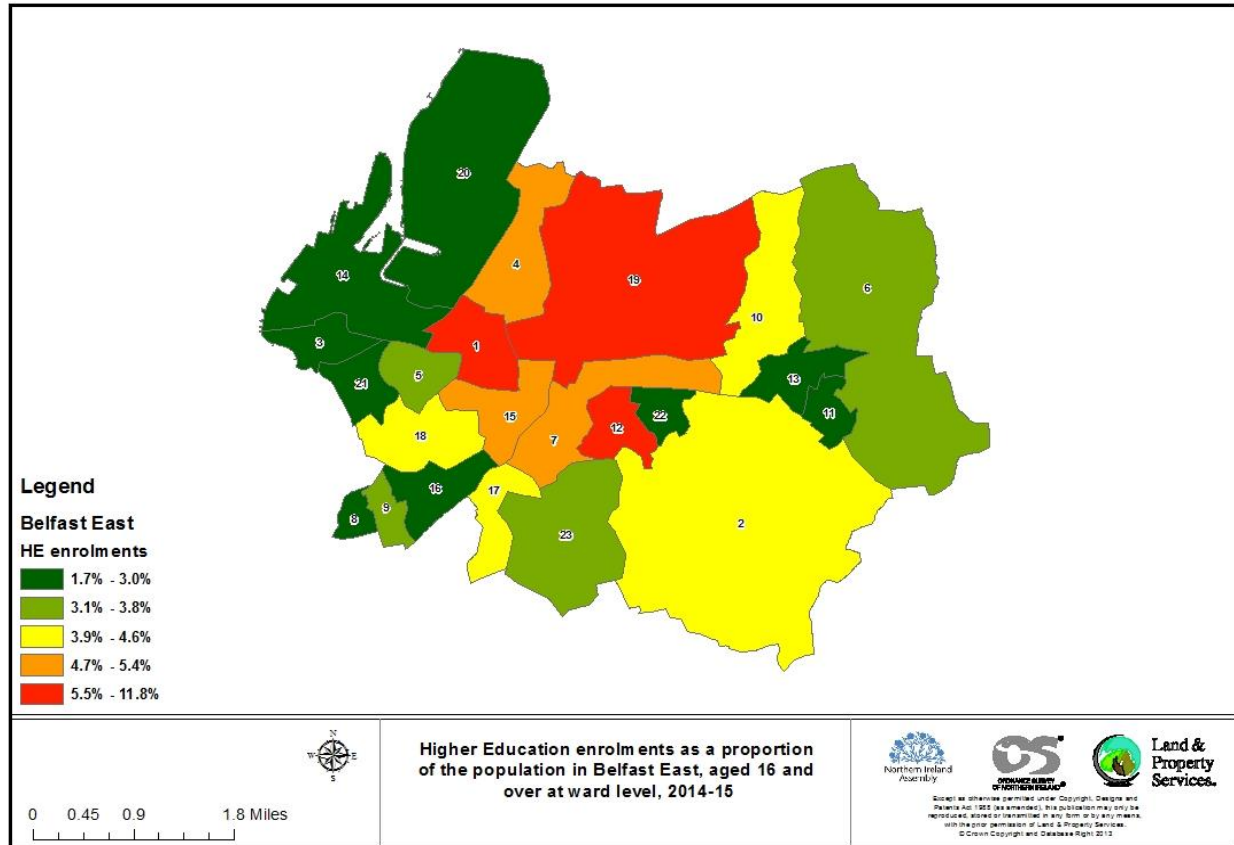
The highest proportion of people enrolled in higher education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Stormont (7.4%, 340 enrolments), Gilnahirk (5.9%, 120 enrolments) and Ballyhackamore (5.8%, 280 enrolments). The smallest proportions were found in The Mount (1.7%, 80 enrolments), Tullycarnet (1.9%, 35 enrolments) and Ballymacarrett (2.0%, 80 enrolments).

Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2014/15

Ward	Total higher education enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total higher education enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Ballyhackamore	280	5.8	Graham's Bridge	60	2.7
Ballyhanwood	125	4.6	Island	110	2.5
Ballymacarrett	80	2.0	Knock	185	4.7
Belmont	245	4.8	Lisnasharragh	50	2.9
Bloomfield	150	3.4	Lower Braniel	80	3.9
Carrowreagh	130	3.2	Orangefield	190	4.1
Cherryvalley	250	5.0	Stormont	340	7.4
Cregagh	40	2.3	Sydenham	105	2.5
Downshire	65	3.2	The Mount	80	1.7
Dundonald	115	4.1	Tullycarnet	35	1.9
Enler	50	2.4	Upper Braniel	60	3.2
Gilnahirk	120	5.9			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for the Economy)

Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2014/15



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		

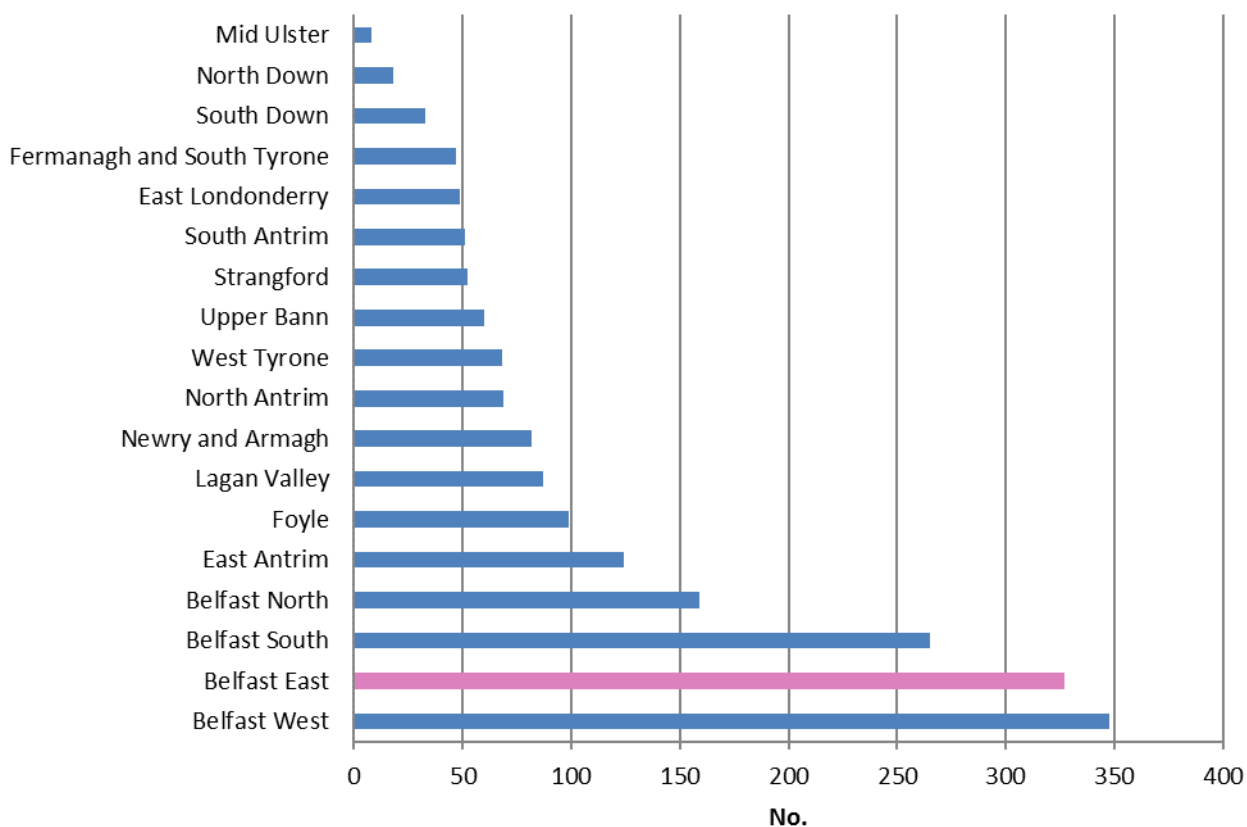
Labour Market – Confirmed redundancies

In 2015, there were 327 confirmed redundancies in Belfast East.

This represents 16.8% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2015.

Belfast East had the second highest number of redundancies in 2015.

Number of confirmed redundancies, 2015



	No.	Rank		No.	Rank		No.	Rank
Belfast East	327	2	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	47	15	North Down	18	17
Belfast North	159	4	Foyle	99	6	South Antrim	51	13
Belfast South	265	3	Lagan Valley	87	7	South Down	33	16
Belfast West	348	1	Mid Ulster	8	18	Strangford	52	12
East Antrim	124	5	Newry and Armagh	82	8	Upper Bann	60	11
East Londonderry	49	14	North Antrim	69	9	West Tyrone	68	10

Source: NISRA, NINIS

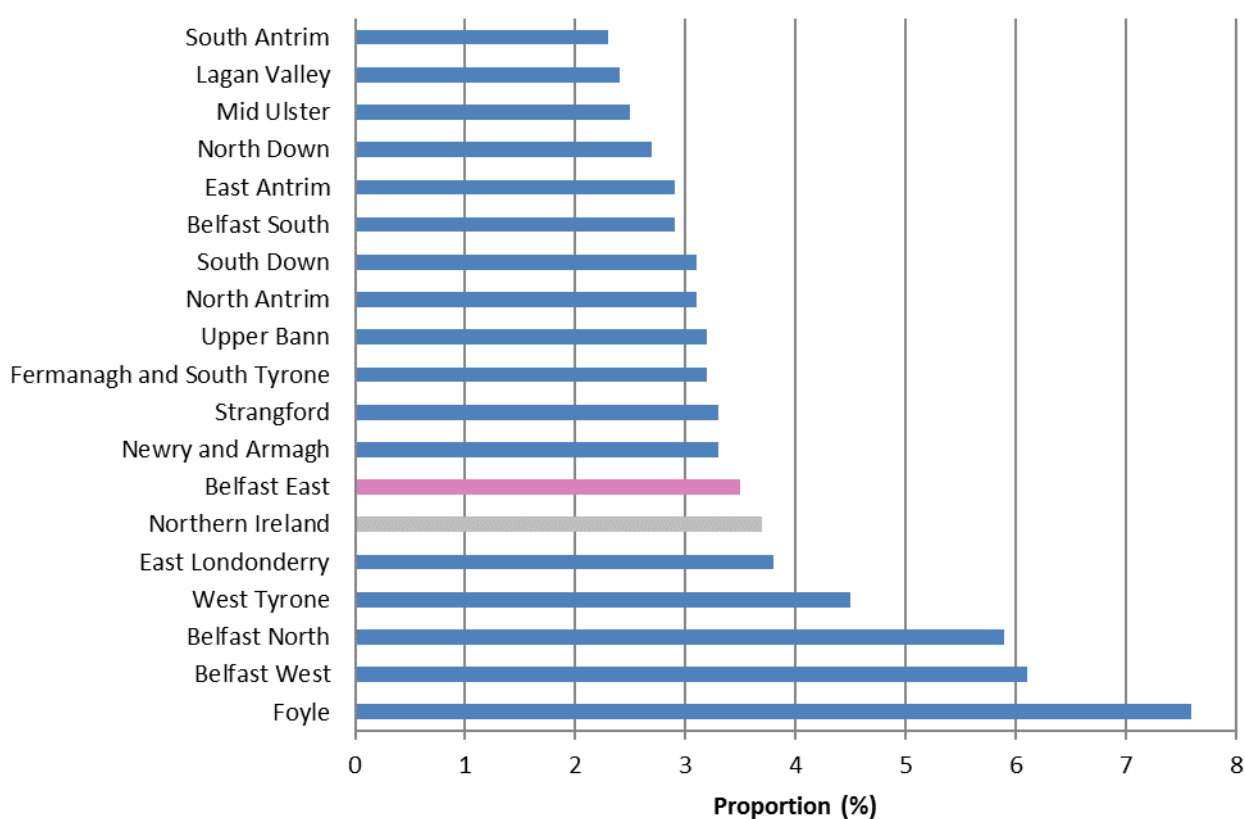
Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2015, there were 2,136 people claiming unemployment benefits in Belfast East. This equates to 3.5% 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 3.7%.

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

Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits, 2015



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	3.5	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	3.2	Joint 9	North Down	2.7	15
Belfast North	5.9	3	Foyle	7.6	1	South Antrim	2.3	18
Belfast South	2.9	Joint 13	Lagan Valley	2.4	17	South Down	3.1	Joint 11
Belfast West	6.1	2	Mid Ulster	2.5	16	Strangford	3.3	Joint 7
East Antrim	2.9	Joint 13	Newry and Armagh	3.3	Joint 7	Upper Bann	3.2	Joint 9
East Londonderry	3.8	5	North Antrim	3.1	Joint 11	West Tyrone	4.5	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 (7.7%, 313 claimants), Ballymacarrett (7.6%, 251 claimants), and Tullycarnet (7.2%, 104 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Gilnahirk (1.1%, 17 claimants), Ballyhanwood (1.3%, 43 claimants) and Stormont (1.3%, 25 claimants).

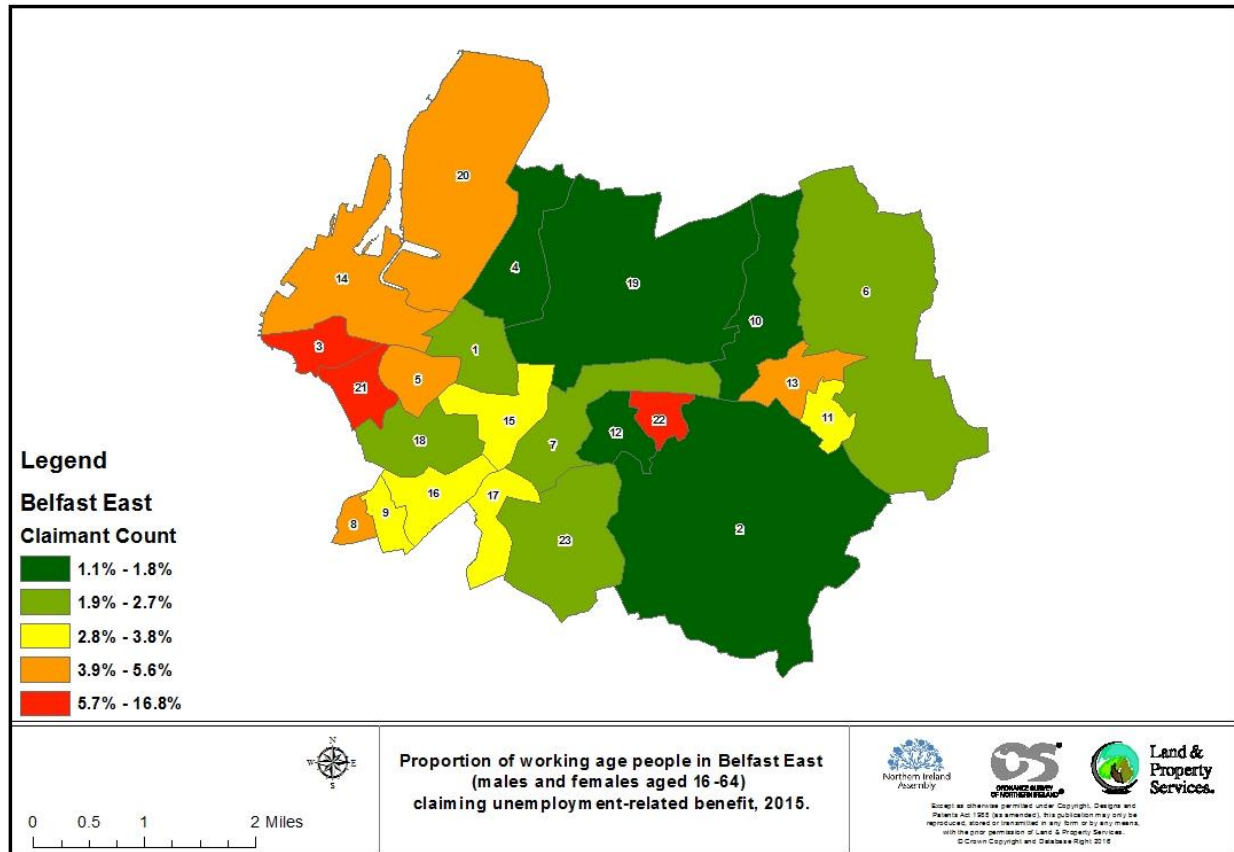
Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2015

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population ⁴	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Ballyhackamore	99	2.6	Graham's Bridge	68	4.1
Ballyhanwood	25	1.3	Island	186	5.0
Ballymacarrett	251	7.6	Knock	88	3.0
Belmont	72	1.8	Lisnasharragh	41	3.1
Bloomfield	187	5.1	Lower Braniel	51	3.3
Carrowreagh	76	2.2	Orangefield	78	2.1
Cherryvalley	77	2.1	Stormont	43	1.3
Cregagh	63	4.6	Sydenham	135	4.1
Downshire	48	3.0	The Mount	313	7.7
Dundonald	33	1.5	Tullycarnet	104	7.2
Enler	53	3.3	Upper Braniel	28	2.0
Gilnahirk	17	1.1			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count)

⁴ The working age population refers to men and women aged 16 to 64.

Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2015



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

Businesses – InvestNI Investment

In 2015, InvestNI made 213 offers of assistance and investment to companies in Belfast East. During the period, £4.9m of assistance was provided to companies within the constituency, £3.9m of which was offered to locally owned businesses. A further £17.4m planned investment has been allocated to companies within the constituency, £11.9m of which has been allocated to locally owned businesses.

Amount of InvestNI assistance in £million, 2015

	Total Offers	Total Assistance Offered (£m)	Total Planned Investment (£m)	Offers to Locally-Owned Businesses	Assistance Offered (£m) to Locally-Owned Businesses	Total Planned Investment (£m) to Locally-Owned Businesses
Belfast East	213	4.9	17.4	182	3.9	11.9
Northern Ireland	3,781	94.0	497.7	3,550	72.0	325.9

Source: NISRA, NINIS

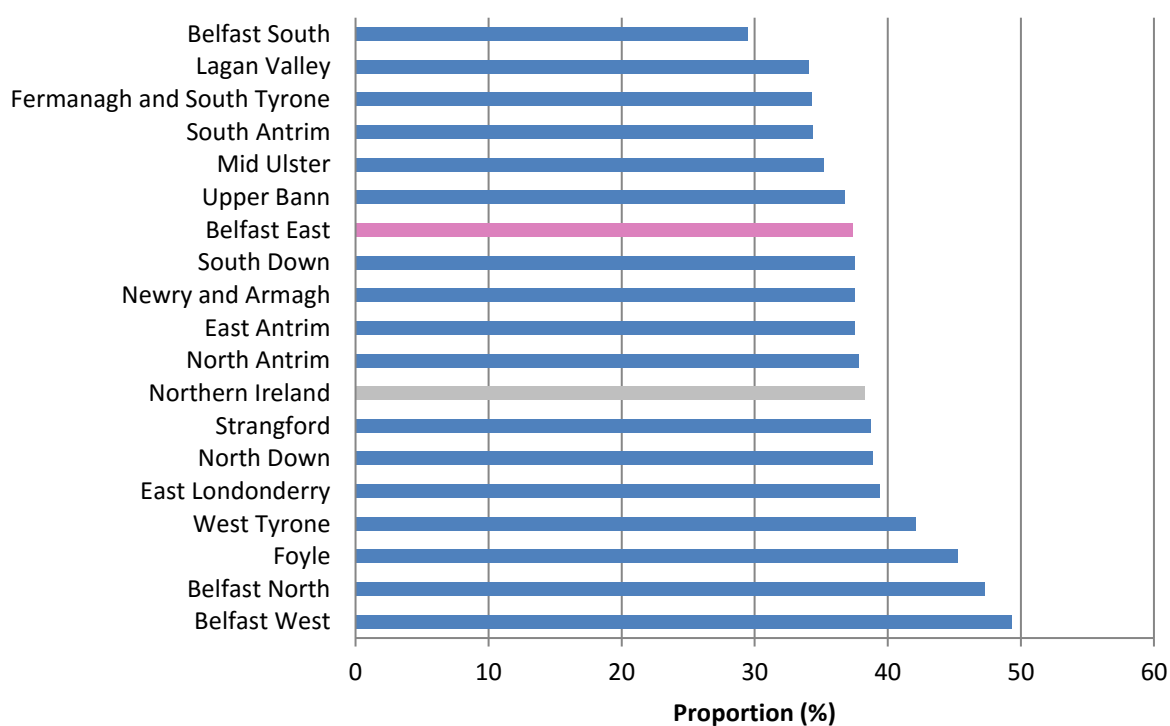
Low income – People claiming benefits

As at February 2016, 28,680 people in Belfast East claimed at least one of the main benefits. This equates to 37.4% of all constituents aged 16 and over.

A lower proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Belfast East claimed at least one benefit when compared with the Northern Ireland average of 38.3%.

Belfast East was the constituency with the seventh lowest proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one benefit.

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits, as at February 2016



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	37.4	12	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	34.3	16	North Down	38.9	6
Belfast North	47.3	2	Foyle	45.3	3	South Antrim	34.4	15
Belfast South	29.5	18	Lagan Valley	34.1	17	South Down	37.5	Joint 9
Belfast West	49.3	1	Mid Ulster	35.2	14	Strangford	38.7	7
East Antrim	37.5	Joint 9	Newry and Armagh	37.5	Joint 9	Upper Bann	36.8	13
East Londonderry	39.4	5	North Antrim	37.8	8	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 Graham's Bridge (62.7%, 1,050 claimants), Ballymacarrett (62.3%, 2,050 claimants) and Tullycarnet (57.9%, 840 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Carrowreagh (34.2%, 1,170 claimants), Dundonald (38.9%, 870 claimants) and Orangefield (40.3%, 1,520 claimants).

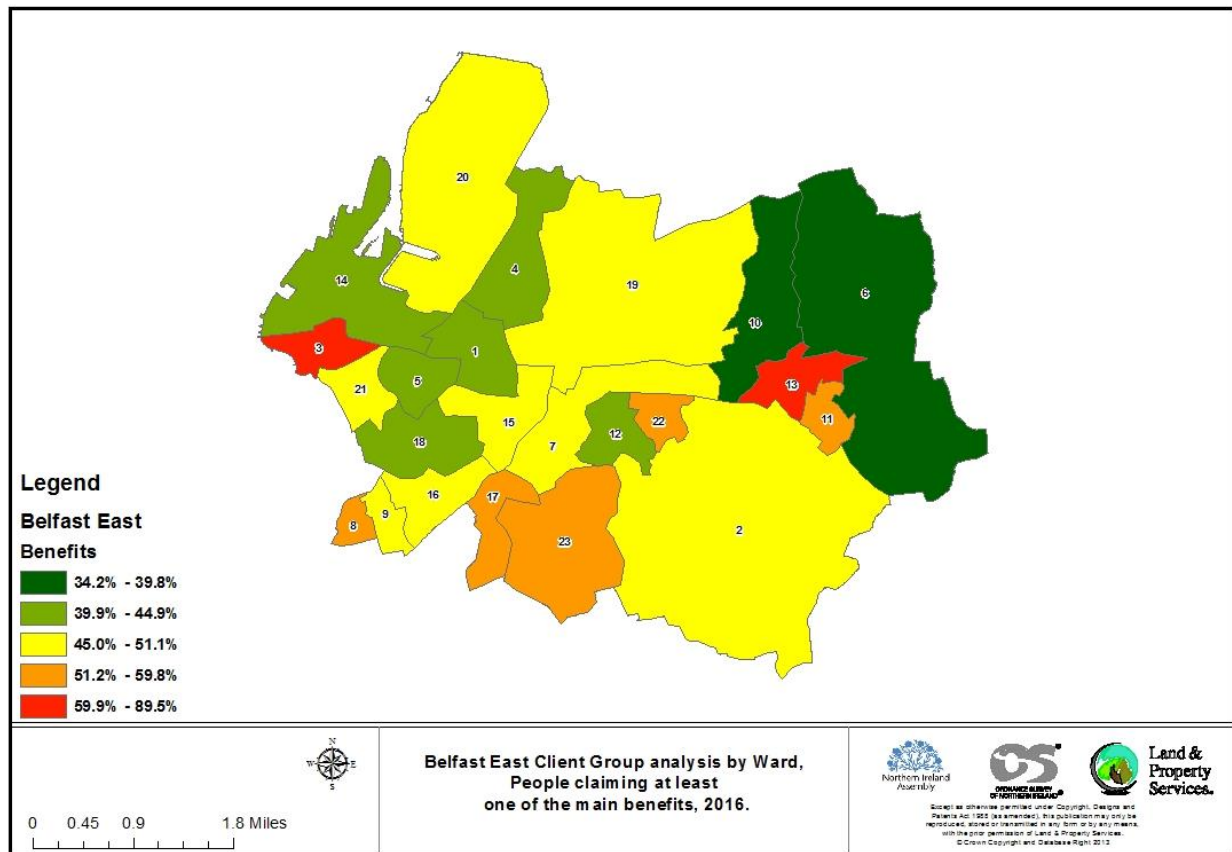
Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at February 2016⁵

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	1,590	42.2	Graham's Bridge	1,050	62.7
Ballyhanwood	1,000	50.4	Island	1,590	42.5
Ballymacarrett	2,050	62.3	Knock	1,480	50.2
Belmont	1,740	44.1	Lisnasharragh	670	50.2
Bloomfield	1,610	43.6	Lower Braniel	820	52.7
Carrowreagh	1,170	34.2	Orangefield	1,520	40.3
Cherryvalley	1,750	48.7	Stormont	1,590	49.0
Cregagh	770	56.5	Sydenham	1,630	49.0
Downshire	740	46.4	The Mount	1,950	48.0
Dundonald	870	38.9	Tullycarnet	840	57.9
Enler	860	53.3	Upper Braniel	750	52.6
Gilnahirk	670	44.4			

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

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

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at February 2016



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

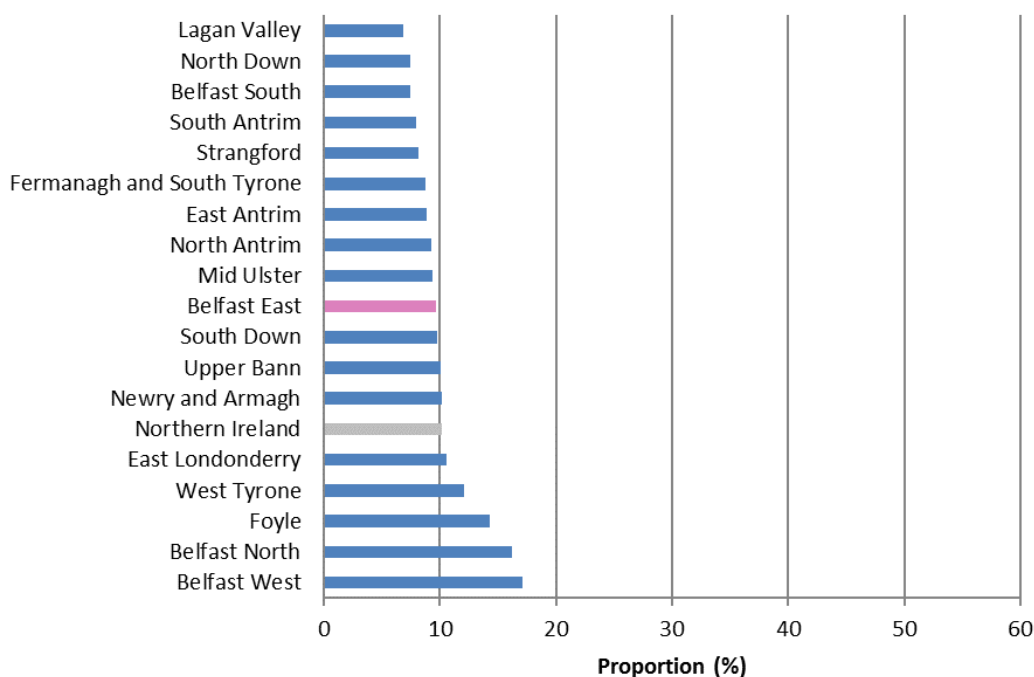
Low income – People claiming Employment and Support Allowance

As at February 2016, there were 5,870 people in Belfast East claiming Employment and Support Allowance. This equates to 9.7% of people aged 16-64 years.

A lower proportion of people aged 16-64 years living in Belfast East claimed Employment and Support Allowance when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 10.2%.

Belfast East was the constituency with the ninth 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 2016



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	9.7	9	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	8.8	13	North Down	7.5	Joint 16
Belfast North	16.2	2	Foyle	14.3	3	South Antrim	8.0	15
Belfast South	7.5	Joint 16	Lagan Valley	6.8	18	South Down	9.8	8
Belfast West	17.1	1	Mid Ulster	9.4	10	Strangford	8.2	14
East Antrim	8.9	12	Newry and Armagh	10.2	6	Upper Bann	10.1	7
East Londonderry	10.6	5	North Antrim	9.3	11	West Tyrone	12.1	4

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

Low income – People claiming Employment and Support Allowance at ward level

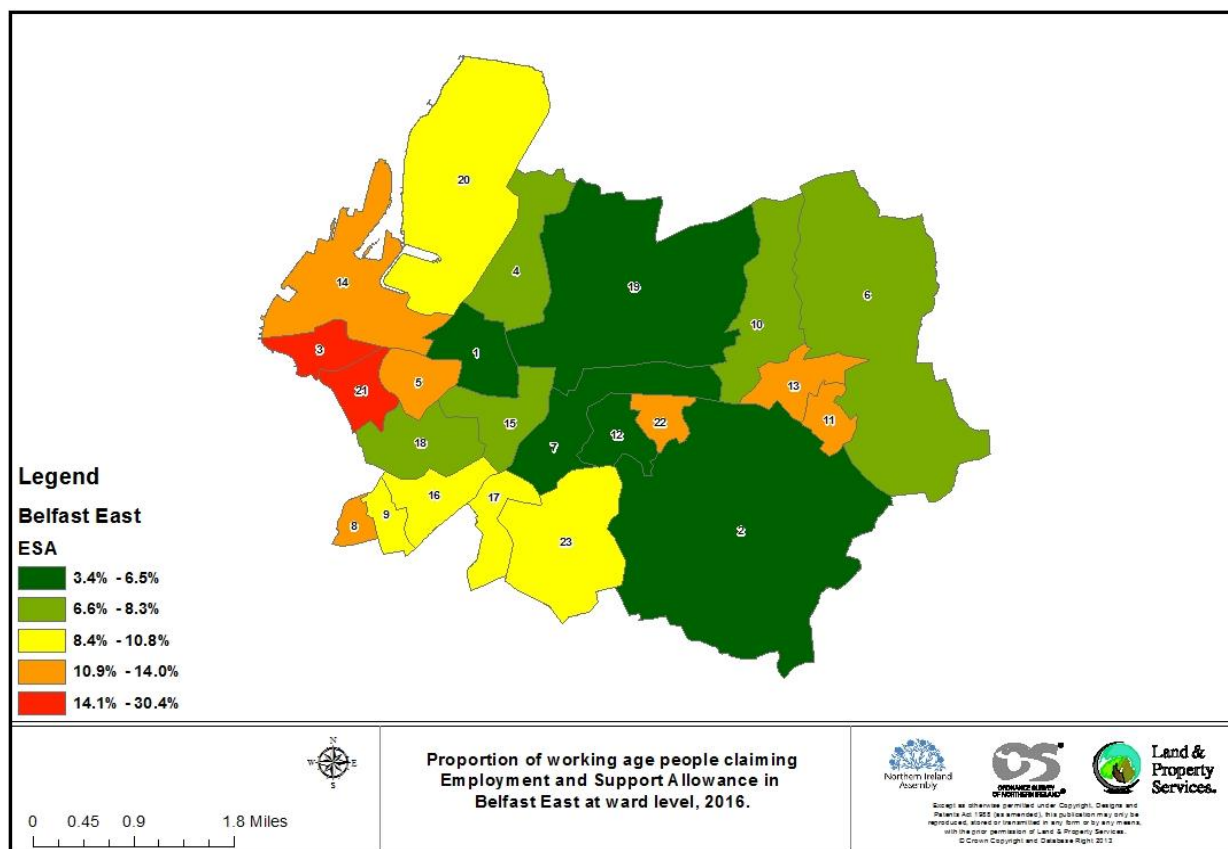
Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) is a benefit for people who are unable to work due to illness or disability. The highest proportion of Employment and Support Allowance claimants (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Ballymacarrett (21.0%, 690 claimants), The Mount (17.2%, 700 claimants) and Cregagh (13.2%, 180 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Stormont (3.4%, 110 claimants) Gilnahirk (4.0%, 60 claimants) and Ballyhanwood (5.0%, 100 claimants).

Proportion of working age people claiming Employment and Support Allowance at ward level, as at February 2016

Ward	No. of working age people claiming Employment and Support Allowance	Per cent of working age people	Ward	No. of working age people claiming Employment and Support Allowance	Per cent of working age people
Ballyhackamore	230	6.1	Graham's Bridge	190	11.4
Ballyhanwood	100	5.0	Island	480	12.8
Ballymacarrett	690	21.0	Knock	230	7.8
Belmont	310	7.9	Lisnasharragh	120	9.0
Bloomfield	460	12.4	Lower Braniel	160	10.3
Carrowreagh	230	6.7	Orangefield	250	6.6
Cherryvalley	200	5.6	Stormont	110	3.4
Cregagh	180	13.2	Sydenham	360	10.8
Downshire	160	10.0	The Mount	700	17.2
Dundonald	150	6.7	Tullycarnet	190	13.1
Enler	200	12.4	Upper Braniel	130	9.1
Gilnahirk	60	4.0			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for Communities)

Proportion of working age people claiming Employment and Support Allowance at ward level, as at February 2016



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		

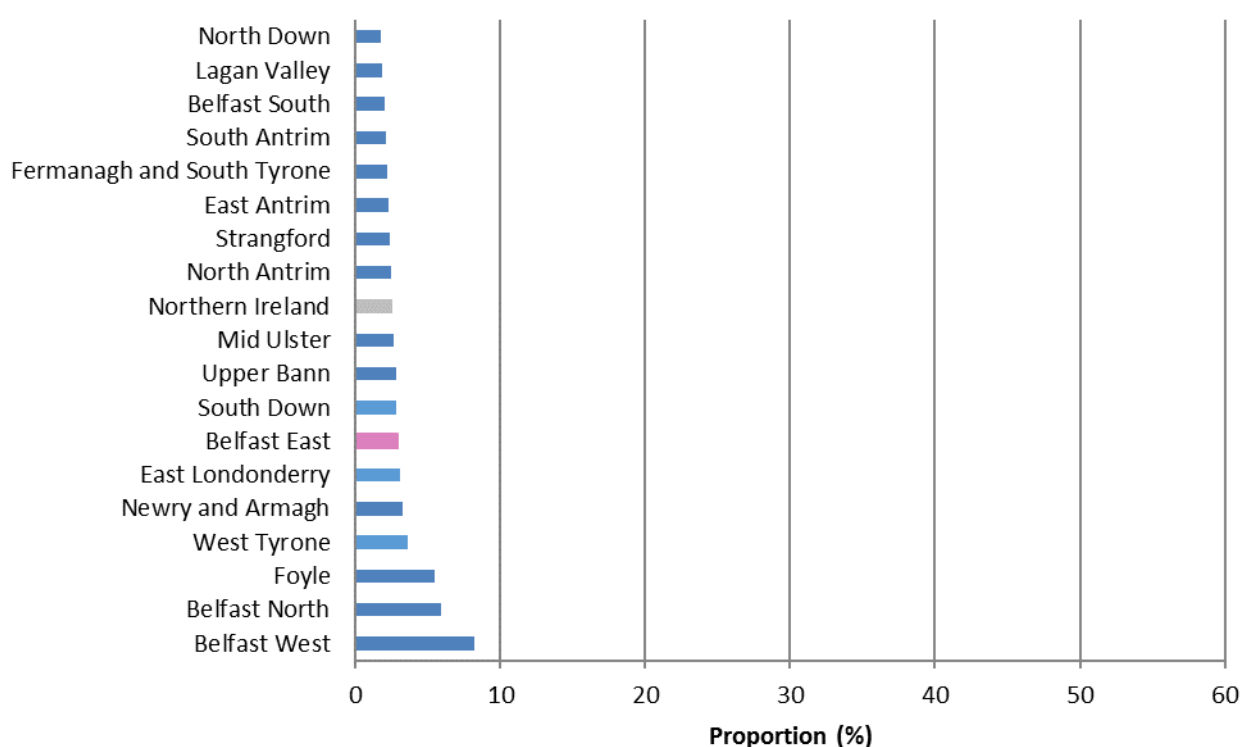
Low income – People claiming Income Support

As at February 2016, there were 1,820 people in Belfast East claiming income support, of whom 1,770 were of working age. This equates to 2.9% 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 3.2%.

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

Proportion of working age people claiming income support, as at February 2016



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	2.9	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2.2	14	North Down	1.8	Joint 17
Belfast North	5.9	2	Foyle	5.5	3	South Antrim	2.1	Joint 15
Belfast South	2.1	Joint 15	Lagan Valley	1.8	Joint 17	South Down	2.8	Joint 8
Belfast West	8.2	1	Mid Ulster	2.7	10	Strangford	2.4	12
East Antrim	2.3	13	Newry and Armagh	3.3	5	Upper Bann	2.8	Joint 8
East Londonderry	3.1	6	North Antrim	2.5	11	West Tyrone	3.6	4

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

Low income – People claiming Income Support at ward level

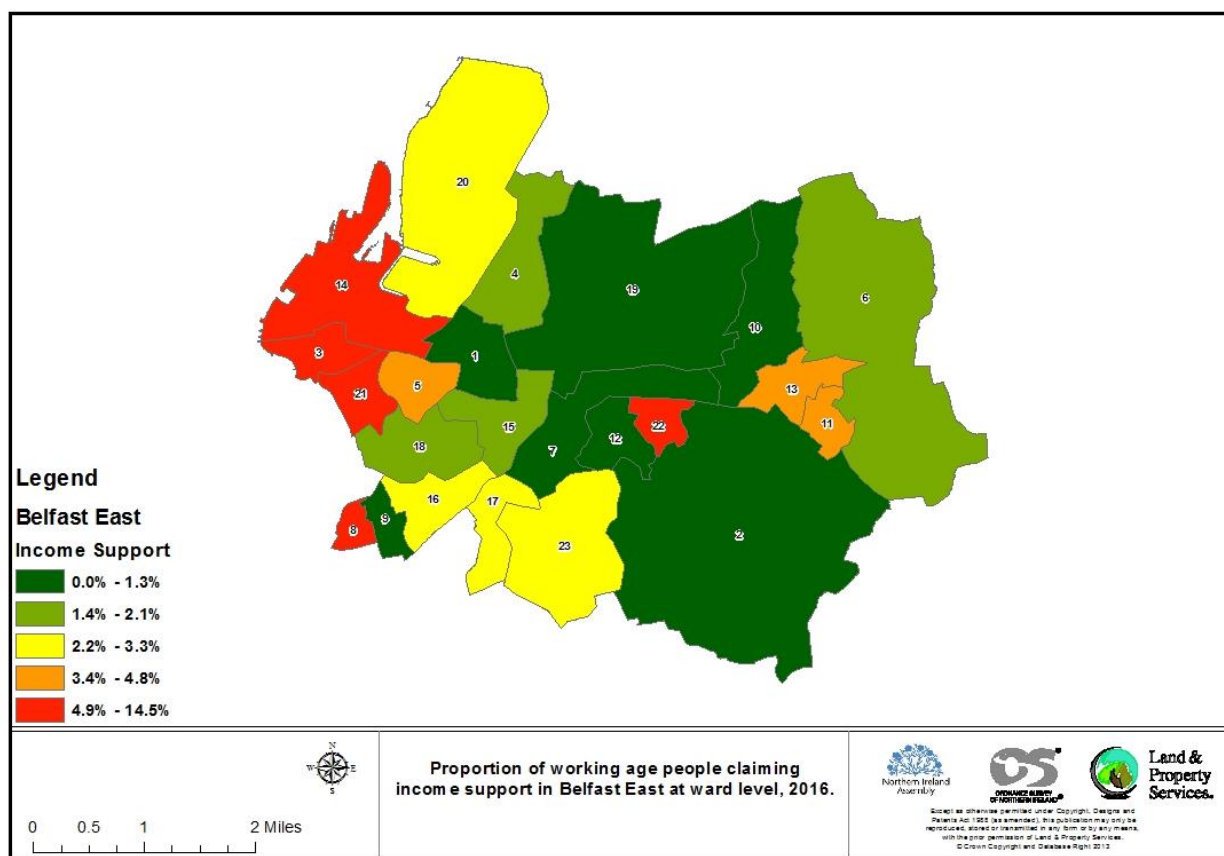
The highest proportion of Income Support claimants (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Ballymacarrett (8.8%, 290 claimants), Tullycarnet (7.6%, 110 claimants) and The Mount (6.1%, 250 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Gilnahirk (0.0%, 0 claimants), Stormont (0.6%, 20 claimants), and Dundonald (0.9%, 20 claimants).

Proportion of working age people claiming income support at ward level, as at February 2016

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
Ballyhackamore	40	1.1	Graham's Bridge	80	4.8
Ballyhanwood	20	1.0	Island	180	4.8
Ballymacarrett	290	8.8	Knock	60	2.0
Belmont	80	2.0	Lisnasharragh	40	3.0
Bloomfield	140	3.8	Lower Braniel	40	2.6
Carrowreagh	50	1.5	Orangefield	50	1.3
Cherryvalley	40	1.1	Stormont	20	0.6
Cregagh	80	5.9	Sydenham	100	3.0
Downshire	20	1.3	The Mount	250	6.1
Dundonald	20	0.9	Tullycarnet	110	7.6
Enler	70	4.3	Upper Braniel	40	2.8
Gilnahirk	0	0.0			

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

Proportion of working age people claiming income support at ward level, as at February 2016



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		

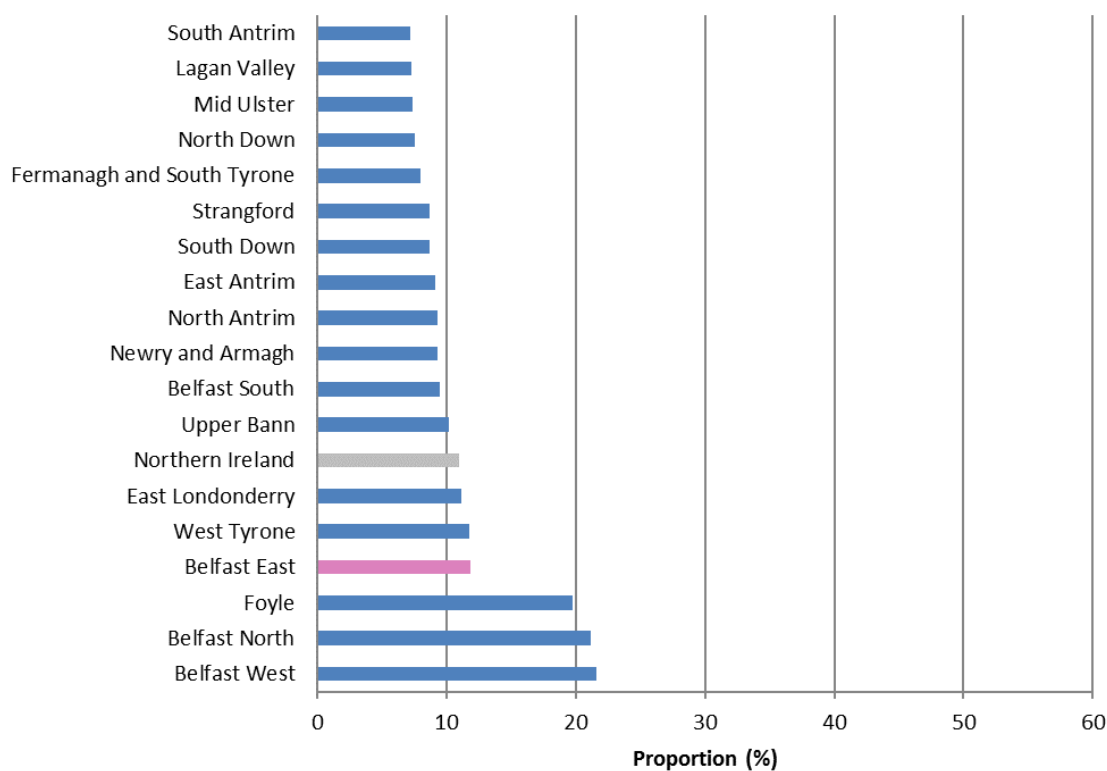
Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2016, there were 9,120 people in Belfast East claiming housing benefit. This equates to 11.9% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit.

A higher proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Belfast East claimed housing benefit in 2016 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 11.0%.

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

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit, as at June 2016



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	11.9	4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	8.0	14	North Down	7.6	15
Belfast North	21.2	2	Foyle	19.8	3	South Antrim	7.2	18
Belfast South	9.5	8	Lagan Valley	7.3	17	South Down	8.7	Joint 12
Belfast West	21.6	1	Mid Ulster	7.4	16	Strangford	8.7	Joint 12
East Antrim	9.1	11	Newry and Armagh	9.3	Joint 9	Upper Bann	10.2	7
East Londonderry	11.2	6	North Antrim	9.3	Joint 9	West Tyrone	11.8	5

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

Low income – People claiming housing benefit at ward level

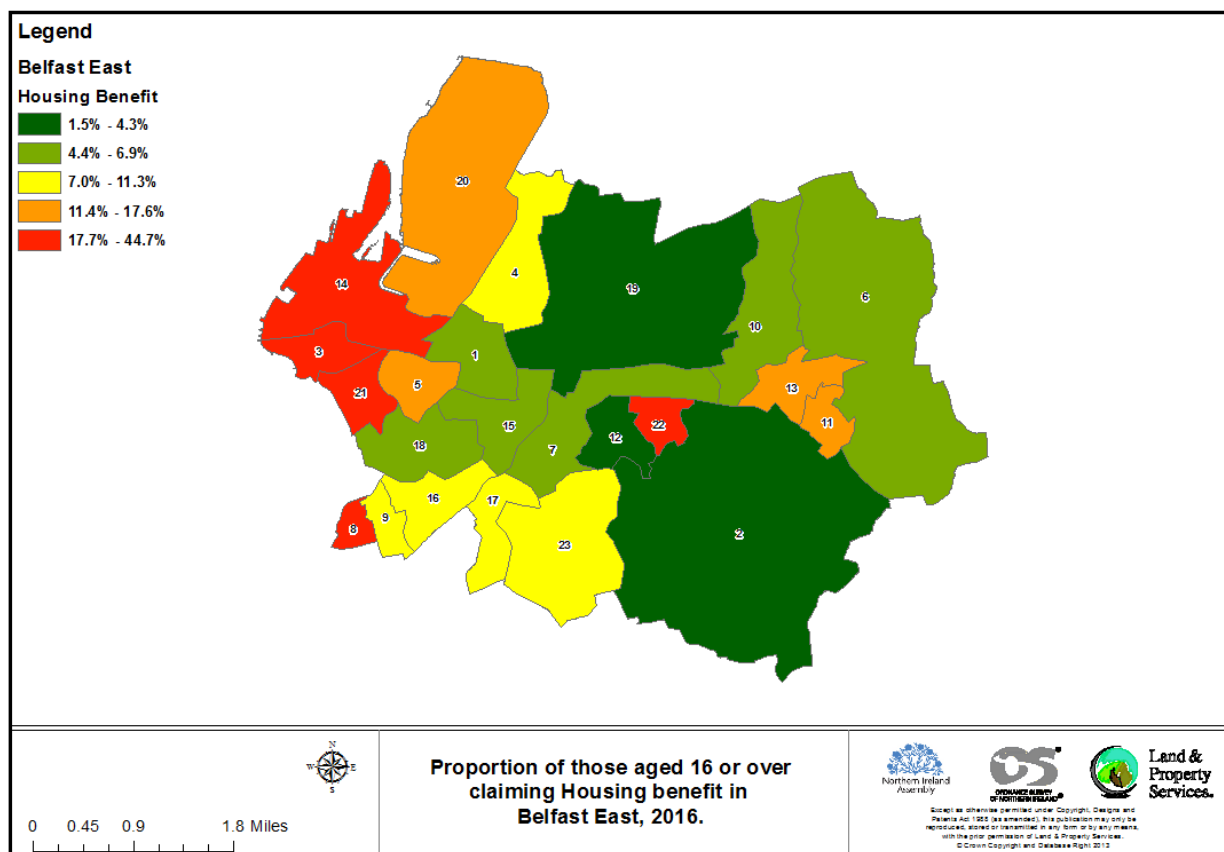
The highest proportion of people claiming Housing Benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Ballymacarrett (33.5%, 1,320 claimants), The Mount (28.1%, 1,320 claimants) and Island (21.9%, 950 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Gilnahirk (1.5%, 30 claimants), Stormont (1.5%, 70 claimants) and Ballyhanwood (3.3%, 80 claimants).

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit at ward level, as at June 2016

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	6.9	Graham's Bridge	340	15.4
Ballyhanwood	90	3.3	Island	950	21.9
Ballymacarrett	1,320	33.5	Knock	260	6.7
Belmont	410	8.1	Lisnasharragh	170	9.7
Bloomfield	730	16.4	Lower Braniel	230	11.1
Carrowreagh	250	6.1	Orangefield	270	5.8
Cherryvalley	260	5.3	Stormont	70	1.5
Cregagh	360	20.8	Sydenham	590	14.0
Downshire	180	9.0	The Mount	1,320	28.1
Dundonald	130	4.6	Tullycarnet	380	20.9
Enler	330	16.0	Upper Braniel	150	7.9
Gilnahirk	30	1.5			

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

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit at ward level, as at June 2016



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		

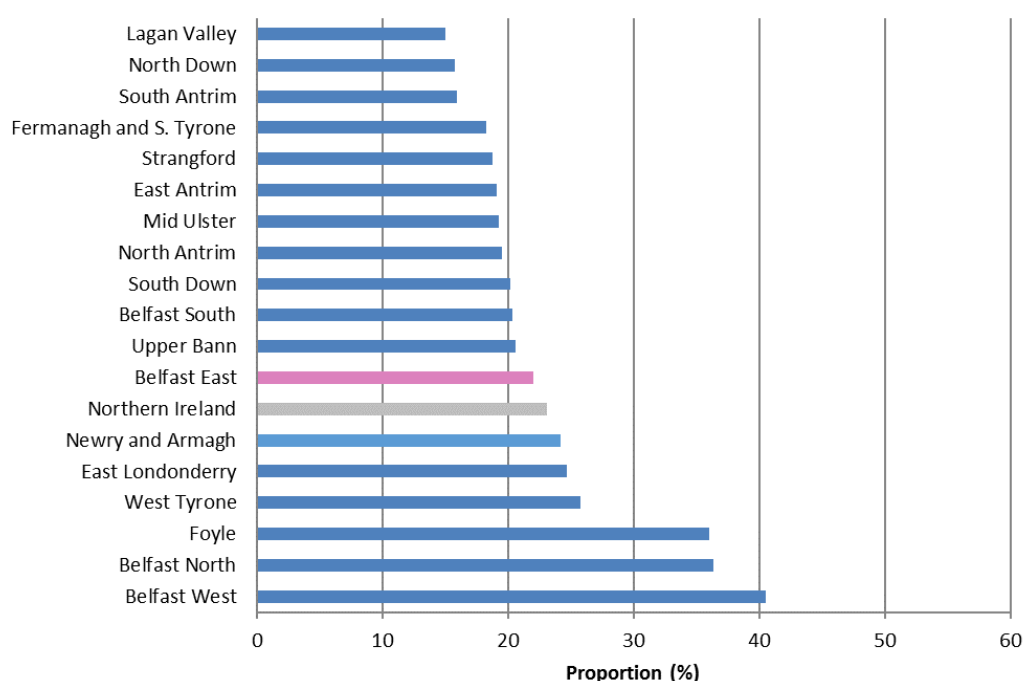
Low income – Children living in low income families

As at August 2014, there were 3,735 children aged 0-15 years living in low income families⁶ in Belfast East. This equates to 22.0% of all children aged 0-15 years in the area.

A lower proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years were living in low income families in Belfast East when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 23.1%.

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

Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families, as at August 2014



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	22.0	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	18.3	15	North Down	15.8	17
Belfast North	36.4	2	Foyle	36.0	3	South Antrim	15.9	16
Belfast South	20.4	9	Lagan Valley	15.0	18	South Down	20.2	10
Belfast West	40.5	1	Mid Ulster	19.3	12	Strangford	18.8	14
East Antrim	19.1	13	Newry and Armagh	24.2	6	Upper Bann	20.6	8
East Londonderry	24.7	5	North Antrim	19.5	11	West Tyrone	25.8	4

Source: HMRC

⁶ Children in low income families refers to the number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of IS or (Income-Based) JSA.

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

The highest proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families (as a percentage of all children) were concentrated in the wards of Ballymacarrett (47.1%), The Mount (46.7%) and Cregagh (39.3%). The lowest proportions were found in Gilnahirk (3.3%), Stormont (4.1%) and Dundonald (8.1%).

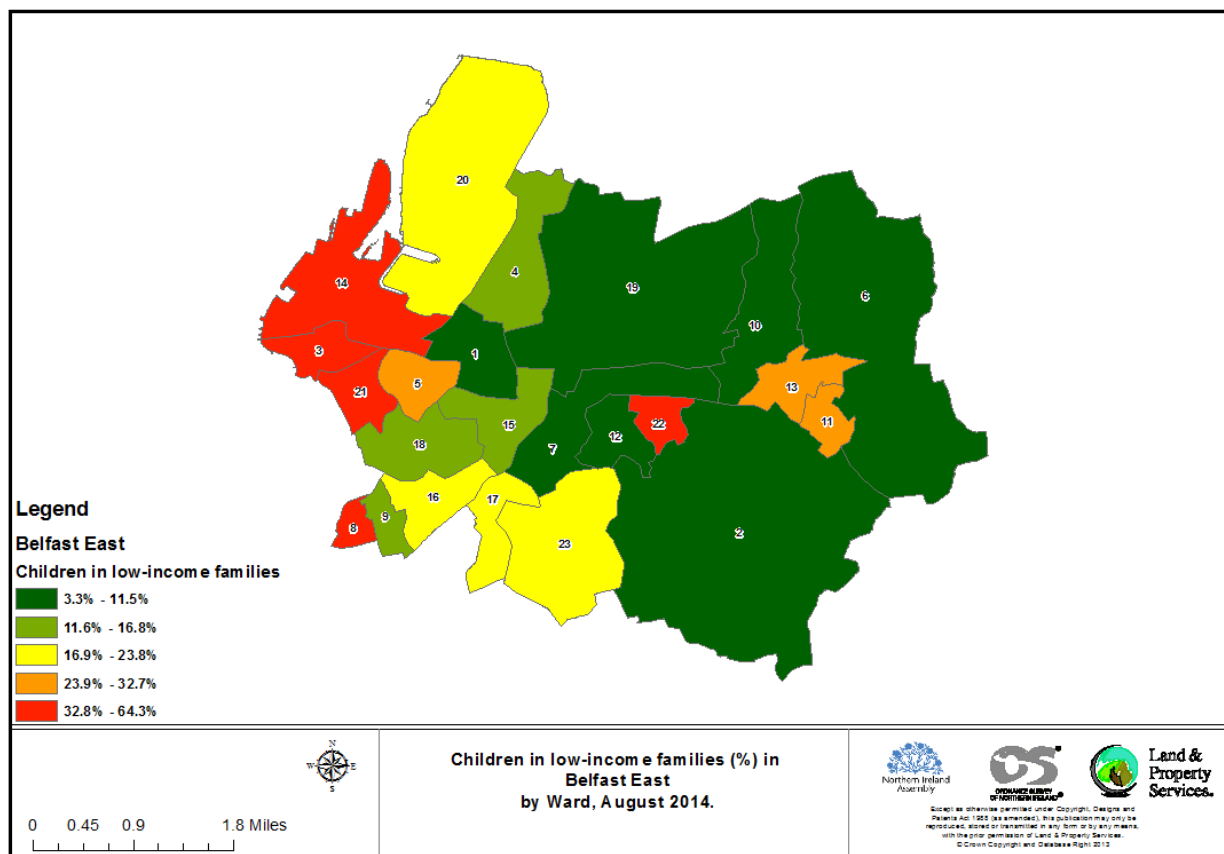
Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families at ward level, as at August 2014

Ward	Children in Poverty (%) ⁷	Ward	Children in Poverty (%)
Ballyhackamore	8.3	Graham's Bridge	28.6
Ballyhanwood	9.0	Island	39.2
Ballymacarrett	47.1	Knock	12.0
Belmont	16.8	Lisnasharragh	21.9
Bloomfield	30.6	Lower Braniel	17.8
Carrowreagh	11.0	Orangefield	12.0
Cherryvalley	9.6	Stormont	4.1
Cregagh	39.3	Sydenham	23.6
Downshire	13.6	The Mount	46.7
Dundonald	8.1	Tullycarnet	34.3
Enler	29.0	Upper Braniel	21.5
Gilnahirk	3.3		

Source: HMRC

⁷ Percentage of Children in Low-Income Families: Number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income, or in receipt of Income Support or (Income-Based) JSA, divided by the total number of children in the area (determined by Child Benefit data).

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

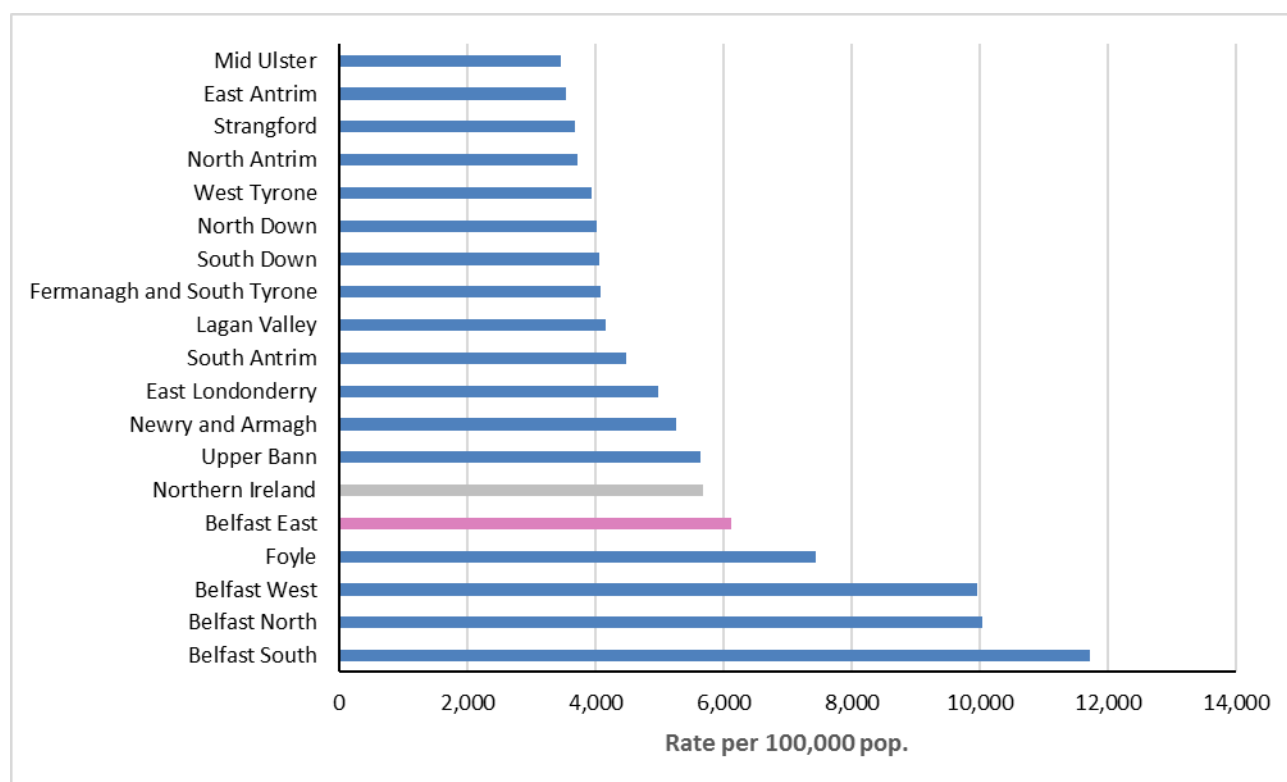
Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2015/16, a total of 5,795 criminal offences were recorded in the Belfast East area. This equates to an overall recorded crime rate of 6,128 per 100,000 persons.

The recorded crime rate for Belfast East was higher than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 5,672 per 100,000 persons.

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

Overall crime rate per 100,000 persons, 2015/16



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	6,128	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4,083	11	North Down	4,027	13
Belfast North	10,046	2	Foyle	7,435	4	South Antrim	4,477	9
Belfast South	11,722	1	Lagan Valley	4,163	10	South Down	4,063	12
Belfast West	9,954	3	Mid Ulster	3,456	18	Strangford	3,678	16
East Antrim	3,531	17	Newry and Armagh	5,249	7	Upper Bann	5,644	6
East Londonderry	4,971	8	North Antrim	3,719	15	West Tyrone	3,931	14

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

Crime – Rates of specific types of crime

In 2015/16, rates of violence without injury and criminal damage 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 and domestic abuse offences.

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

Crime rate per 100,000 persons by crime type, 2015/16

	Belfast East		Northern Ireland	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Violence with injury (including homicide)	714	755	15,068	814
Violence without injury	1,057	1,118	20,666	1,116
Sexual offences	172	182	3,037	164
Robbery	53	56	732	40
Domestic burglary	384	406	5,856	316
Non-domestic burglary	184	195	2,917	158
Vehicle offences	192	203	4,925	266
Theft from the person	33	35	558	30
Bicycle theft	52	55	718	39
Shoplifting	415	439	6,773	366
All other theft offences	857	906	12,410	670
Criminal damage	1,199	1,268	20,516	1,108
Trafficking of drugs	42	44	876	47
Possession of drugs	193	204	4,701	254
Possession of weapons offences	49	52	923	50
Public order offences	76	80	1,470	79
Miscellaneous crimes against society	123	130	2,877	155
Crimes recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	868	918	14,073	760
Crimes recorded with a Homophobic Motivation	11	12	210	11
Crimes recorded with a Racist Motivation	70	74	853	46
Crimes recorded with a Sectarian Motivation	107	113	1,001	54

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

Crime – Motivation

In 2015/16, there were 868 offences with a domestic abuse motivation, 15.0% of all crimes recorded in the area. The proportion of crimes with a domestic abuse motivation in Belfast East is higher than the Northern Ireland average of 13.4%.

Crimes with a domestic abuse motivation, 2015/16

	Offences Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	Proportion of all recorded crimes (%)
Belfast East	868	15.0
Belfast North	1,367	13.1
Belfast South	930	7.0
Belfast West	1,158	12.3
East Antrim	565	17.8
East Londonderry	796	15.9
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	595	13.7
Foyle	1,147	15.1
Lagan Valley	603	13.7
Mid Ulster	563	15.9
Newry and Armagh	737	12.0
North Antrim	640	15.5
North Down	532	14.5
South Antrim	632	13.9
South Down	643	14.2
Strangford	534	16.1
Upper Bann	1,123	16.1
West Tyrone	605	16.7

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

In 2015/16, there were 11 offences with a homophobic motivation, 70 offences with a racist motivation and 107 offences with a sectarian motivation recorded in Belfast East.

Crimes with a homophobic, racist or sectarian motivation, 2015/16

	Offences Recorded with a Homophobic Motivation	Offences Recorded with a Racist Motivation	Offences Recorded with a Sectarian Motivation
Belfast East	11	70	107

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

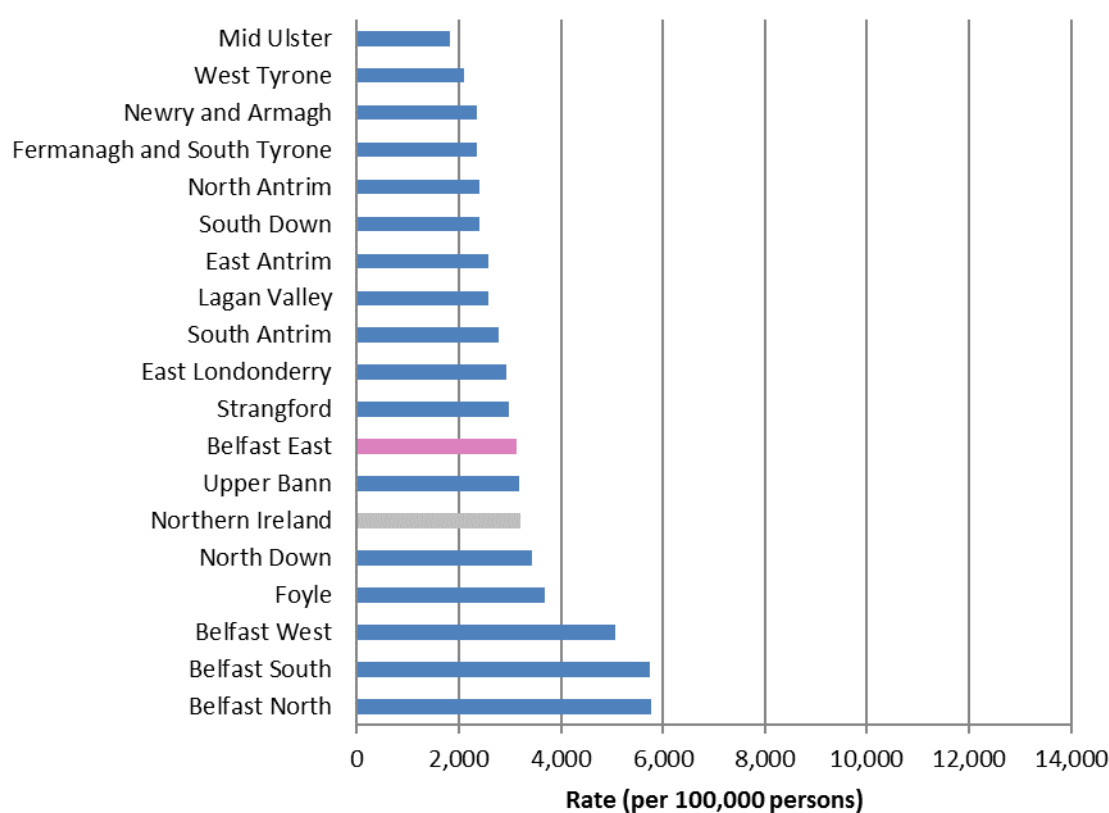
Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2015/16, there were 2,964 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in Belfast East. This equates to a rate of 3,134 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents in Belfast West was higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 3,214 per 100,000 persons.

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

Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons, 2015/16



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	3,134	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,351	15	North Down	3,440	5
Belfast North	5,771	1	Foyle	3,678	4	South Antrim	2,789	10
Belfast South	5,736	2	Lagan Valley	2,581	11	South Down	2,405	13
Belfast West	5,053	3	Mid Ulster	1,817	18	Strangford	2,970	8
East Antrim	2,576	12	Newry and Armagh	2,343	16	Upper Bann	3,175	6
East Londonderry	2,922	9	North Antrim	2,398	14	West Tyrone	2,096	17

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

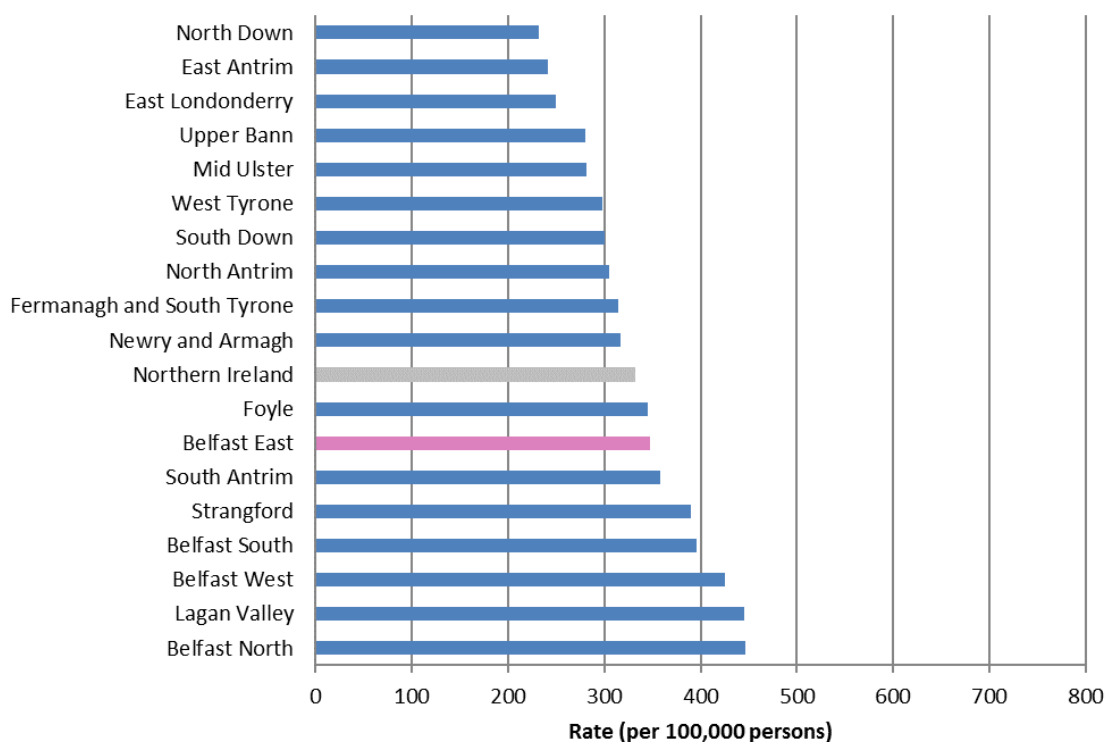
Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions

In 2015, there were 328 road traffic collisions with injury reported in Belfast East, a collision rate of 347 per 100,000 persons. Of these, none were fatal, 24 were classified as serious and 304 were slight.

The road traffic collision rate for Belfast East was higher than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 332 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast East had the seventh highest collision rate.

Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons, 2015



	Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank
Belfast East	347	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	315	10	North Down	232	18
Belfast North	447	1	Foyle	345	8	South Antrim	358	6
Belfast South	396	4	Lagan Valley	445	2	South Down	300	12
Belfast West	425	3	Mid Ulster	281	14	Strangford	390	5
East Antrim	241	17	Newry and Armagh	317	9	Upper Bann	280	15
East Londonderry	249	16	North Antrim	305	11	West Tyrone	298	13

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

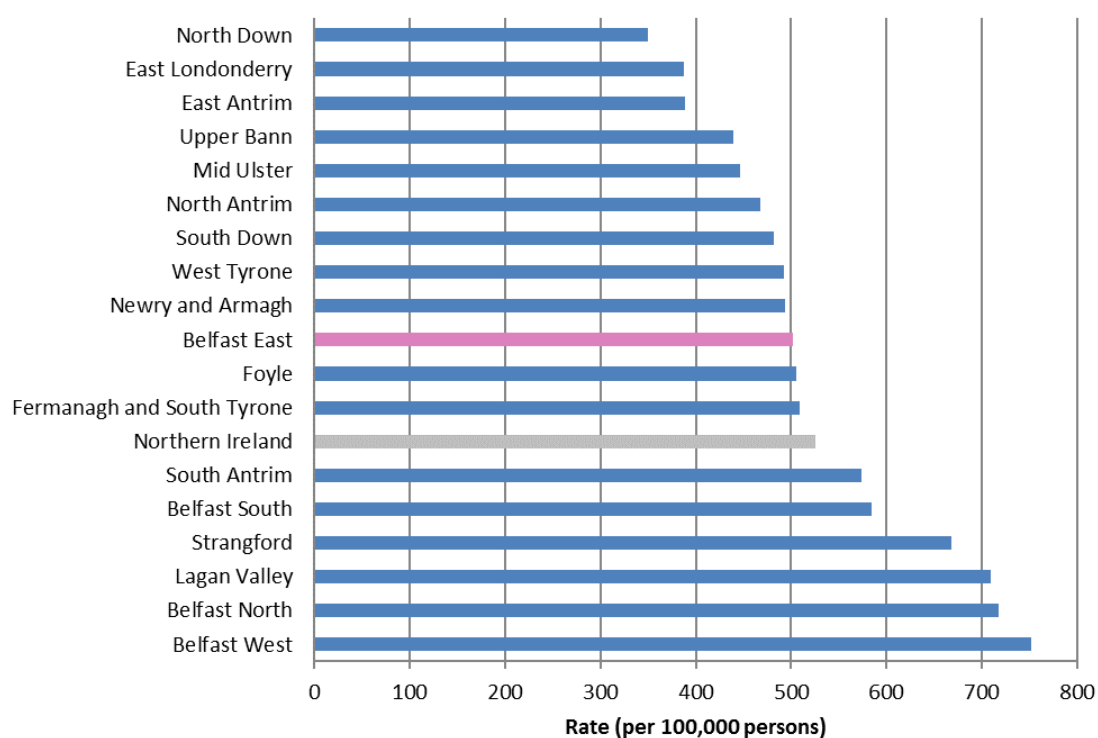
Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Casualties

In 2015, there were 475 casualties as a result of road traffic collisions in Belfast East– no-one was killed, 27 people were seriously injured and 448 were slightly injured, a rate of 502 casualties per 100,000 persons.

The road traffic casualty rate for Belfast East was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 526 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast East had the ninth highest casualty rate.

Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons, 2015



	Casualty rate	Rank		Casualty rate	Rank		Casualty rate	Rank
Belfast East	502	9	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	509	7	North Down	350	18
Belfast North	718	2	Foyle	506	8	South Antrim	574	6
Belfast South	584	5	Lagan Valley	710	3	South Down	482	12
Belfast West	752	1	Mid Ulster	447	14	Strangford	668	4
East Antrim	389	16	Newry and Armagh	494	10	Upper Bann	439	15
East Londonderry	388	17	North Antrim	468	13	West Tyrone	493	11

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

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

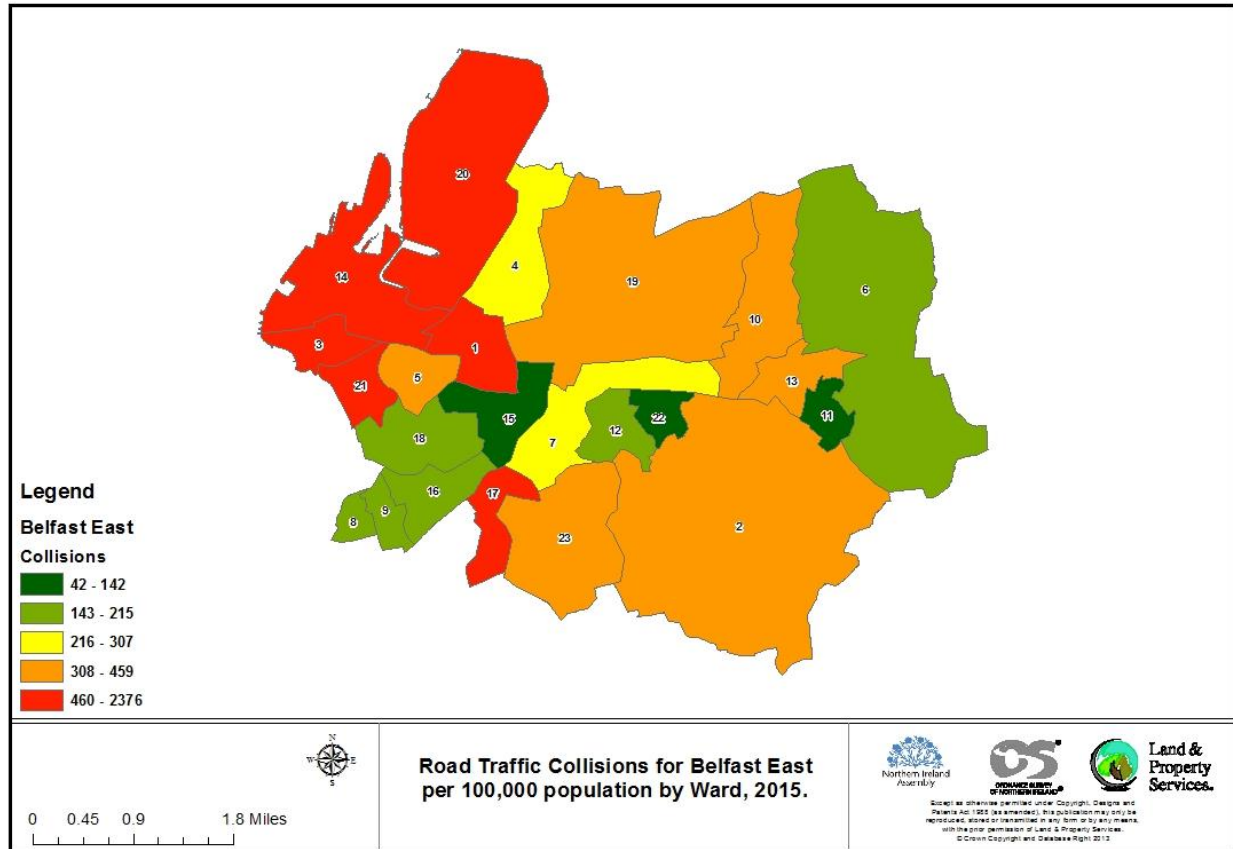
The highest road traffic collision rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Island (1,192), Sydenham (592) and Ballyhackamore (578). The lowest rates were recorded in Tullycarnet (42), Knock (85) and Enler (116). The highest road traffic casualty rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Island (1,779), Sydenham (968) and Lower Braniel (935). The lowest rates were recorded in Tullycarnet (83), Knock (106) and Enler (155).

Road traffic collision (involving injury) and casualty rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2015

Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) ⁸	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Ballyhackamore	34	47	578	798
Ballyhanwood	12	24	377	754
Ballymacarrett	25	36	497	716
Belmont	16	26	257	418
Bloomfield	19	28	352	519
Carrowreagh	11	21	215	410
Cherryvalley	14	20	234	334
Cregagh	4	5	183	229
Downshire	4	4	163	163
Dundonald	13	24	378	698
Enler	3	4	116	155
Gilnahirk	4	4	160	160
Grahams Bridge	9	21	331	773
Island	65	97	1192	1779
Knock	4	5	85	106
Lisnasharragh	4	5	183	229
Lower Braniel	13	23	529	935
Orangefield	11	12	194	211
Stormont	23	33	408	585
Sydenham	30	49	592	968
The Mount	32	46	539	774
Tullycarnet	1	2	42	83
Upper Braniel	8	9	345	388

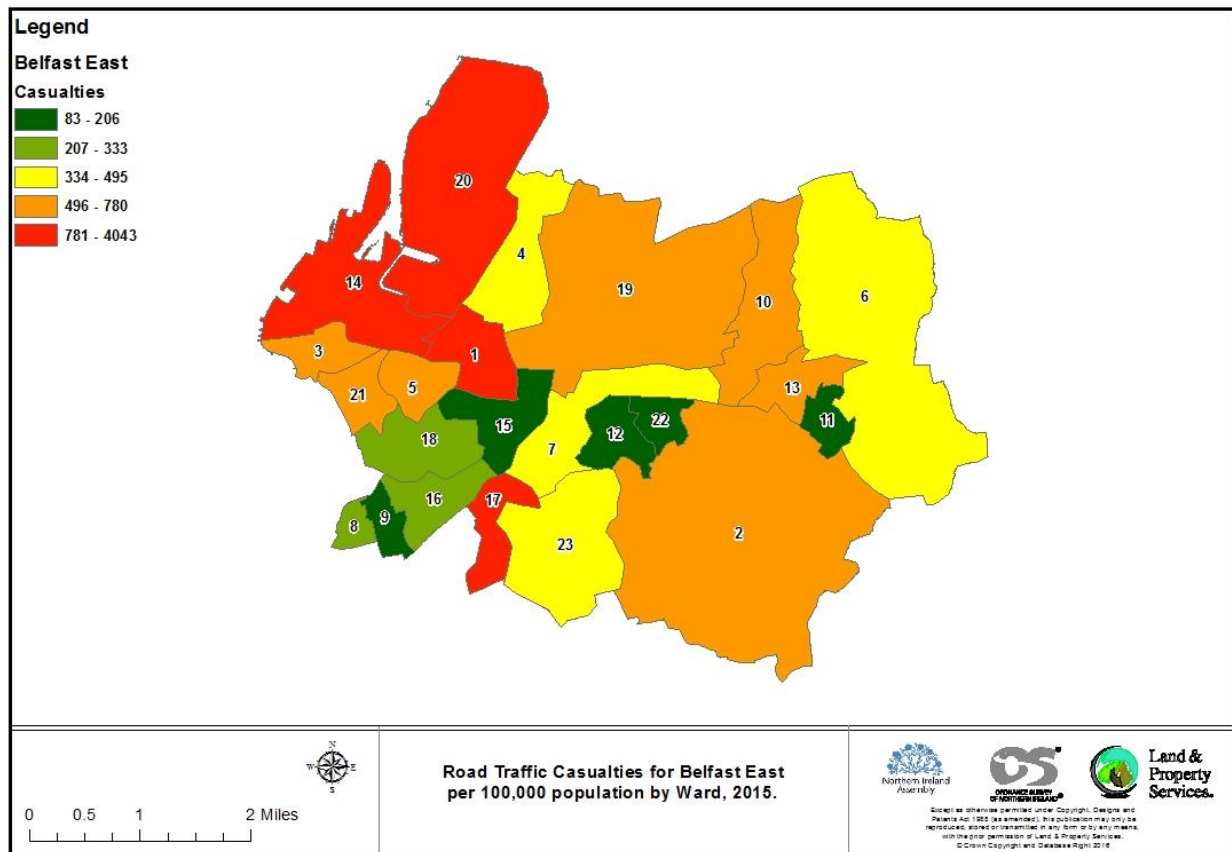
⁸ The dataset is compiled from Collision Report Forms (CRFs) forms submitted by police officers after any road traffic collision involving death or personal injury is reported to them. The data set excludes road collisions resulting in damage only.

Road traffic collision rate (involving injury) per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2015



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

Road traffic casualty rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2015



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

Notes

Mid-year population estimates

The 2015 population estimates were published in June 2016. 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.

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 populations. The quality of the data is 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.

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).

Road traffic collisions and casualties

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



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For further information please contact:

Raymond Russell, Research Officer
Research and Information Service (RaISe)
Northern Ireland Assembly
Ballymiscaw
Stormont
Belfast BT4 3XX

Email: Raymond.russell@niassembly.gov.uk
Phone: (028) 9052 1996