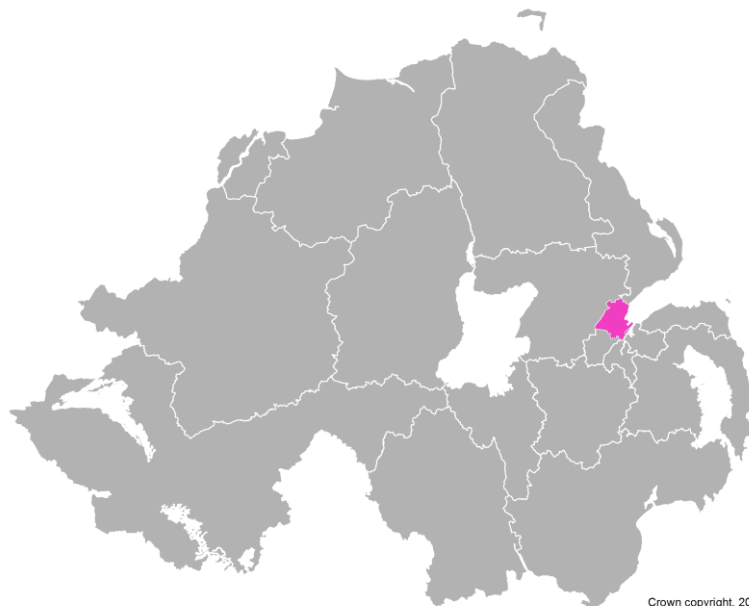




Northern Ireland
Assembly

Constituency Profile

Belfast North – 2017



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About this Report

Welcome to the 2017 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:

- Recent information 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 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:

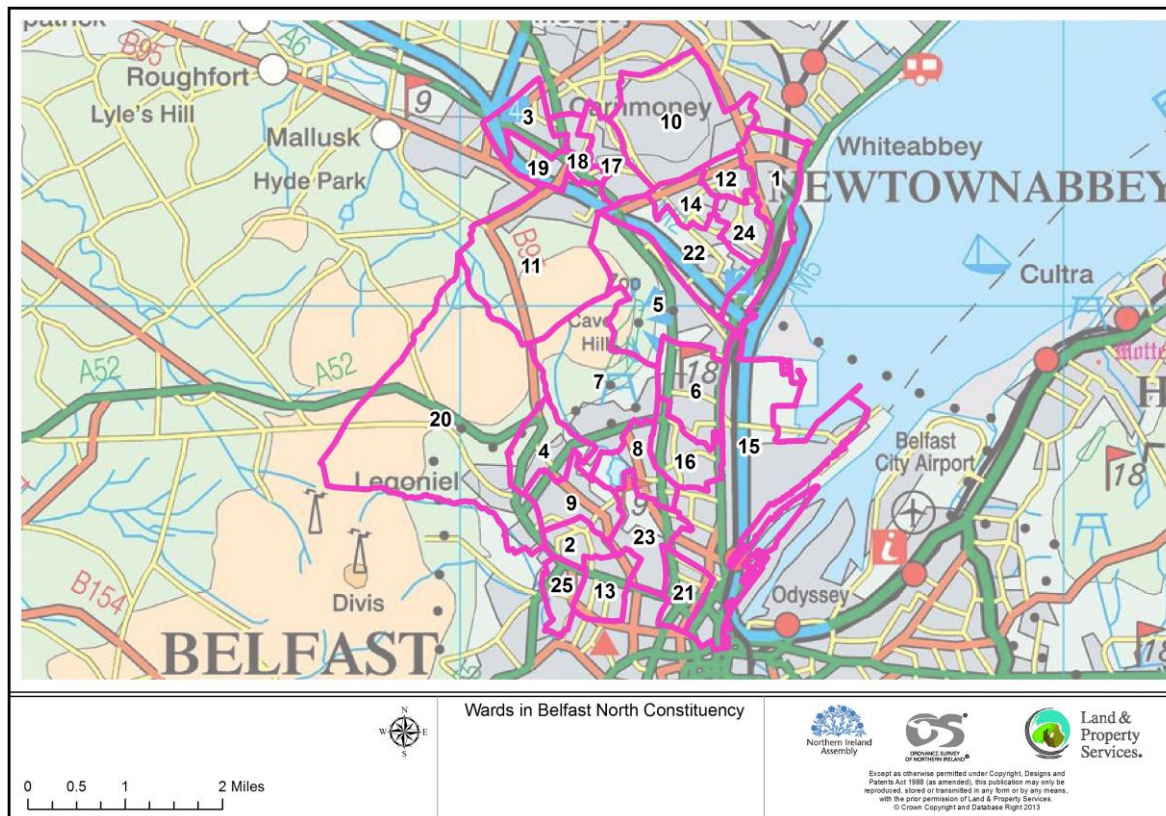
<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/>

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 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, recent 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. Eighteen of the 58 Super Output Areas (SOAs) in Belfast North are ranked in the 10% most deprived wards in Northern Ireland, based on the Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017.

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 North			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Population Size (no.)	103,652	103,115	0.5%	1,851,621	1,840,498	0.6%

Health

Indicator	Belfast North			Northern Ireland		
	2010-14	2009-13	Change	2010-14	2009-13	Change
Circulatory death rate (u-75), per 100,000 pop	108	117	-9	83	88	-5
Respiratory death rate (u-75) per 100,000 pop	51	55	-4	34	35	-1
Indicator	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	5.6	6.0	-0.4	3.1	3.4	-0.3

Education

Indicator	Belfast North			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	74.6	73.3	1.3	81.1	78.6	2.5
Proportion of the population age 16+	8.4	8.5	-0.1	9.6	9.7	-0.1

Indicator	Belfast North			Northern Ireland		
	2014/15	2013/14	Change	2014/15	2013/14	Change
participating in Further Education						
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	3.6	3.6	0.0	4.4	4.4	0.0

Employment

Indicator	Belfast North			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
No. of confirmed redundancies	159	213	-54	1,946	2,136	-190
Unemployment claimant count (%)	5.9	7.6	-1.7	3.7	4.6	-0.9

Business

Indicator	Belfast North			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
InvestNI assistance (£m)	4.9	7.5	-2.6	94.0	185.4	-91.4

Low income

Indicator	Belfast North			Northern Ireland		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming benefits at February (%)	47.3	47.8	-0.5	38.3	38.4	-0.1
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming housing benefit at June (%)	21.2	21.4	-0.2	11.0	11.2	-0.2
Employment and support allowance claimants (%)	16.2	15.5	0.7	10.2	9.9	0.3
Proportion of working age people claiming income support at February (%)	5.9	6.2	-0.3	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 (%)	36.4	35.5	0.9	23.1	21.6	1.5

Crime

Indicator	Belfast North			Northern Ireland		
	2015/16	2014/15	Change	2015/16	2014/15	Change
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000 persons	10,046	9,720	326	5,672	5,606	66
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	5,771	5,785	-14	3,214	3,313	-99

Traffic and Travel

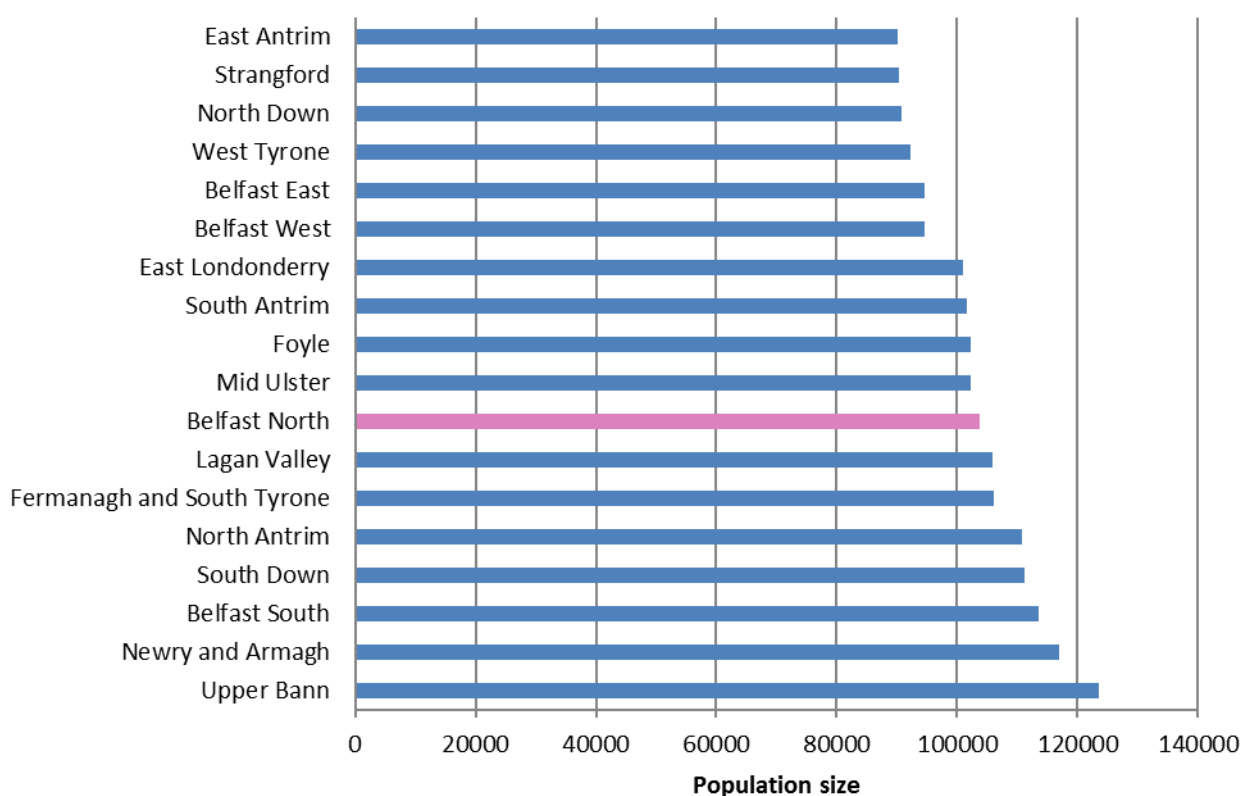
Indicator	Belfast North			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	447	427	20	332	331	1
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	502	464	38	526	510	16

Demographic profile – age and gender

As at June 2015, there were 103,652 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 0.5% since June 2014.

Overall, 21.0% of the Belfast North population were children aged 0-15 years, higher than the Northern Ireland average 20.8%. Older persons made up 16.1% of the Belfast North 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

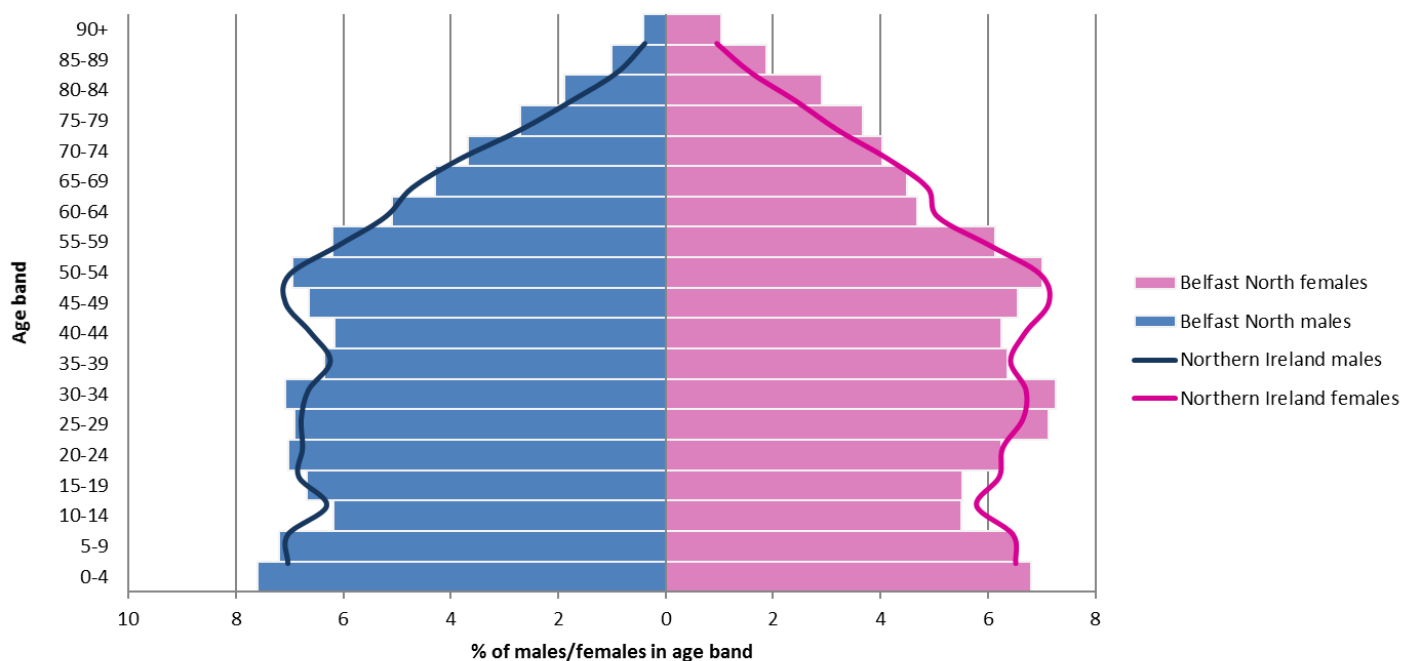
	Aged 0-15 years		Aged 16-64 years		Aged 65+		All ages
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Males	11,103	22.3	31,804	63.8	6,971	14.0	49,878
Females	10,702	19.9	33,377	62.1	9,695	18.0	53,774
Persons	21,805	21.0	65,181	62.9	16,666	16.1	103,652

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 2015



Age Group	Belfast North		Northern Ireland		Age Group	Belfast North		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	7.6	6.8	7.0	6.5	50-54	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0
5-9	7.2	6.5	7.0	6.5	55-59	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0
10-14	6.2	5.5	6.3	5.8	60-64	5.1	4.7	5.2	5.1
15-19	6.7	5.5	6.8	6.2	65-69	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.9
20-24	7.0	6.3	6.8	6.3	70-74	3.7	4.0	3.8	4.1
25-29	6.9	7.1	6.8	6.6	75-79	2.7	3.7	2.7	3.2
30-34	7.1	7.3	6.7	6.7	80-84	1.9	2.9	1.8	2.4
35-39	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.4	85-89	1.0	1.9	0.9	1.6
40-44	6.2	6.3	6.6	6.7	90+	0.4	1.0	0.4	1.0
45-49	6.6	6.6	7.1	7.1					

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

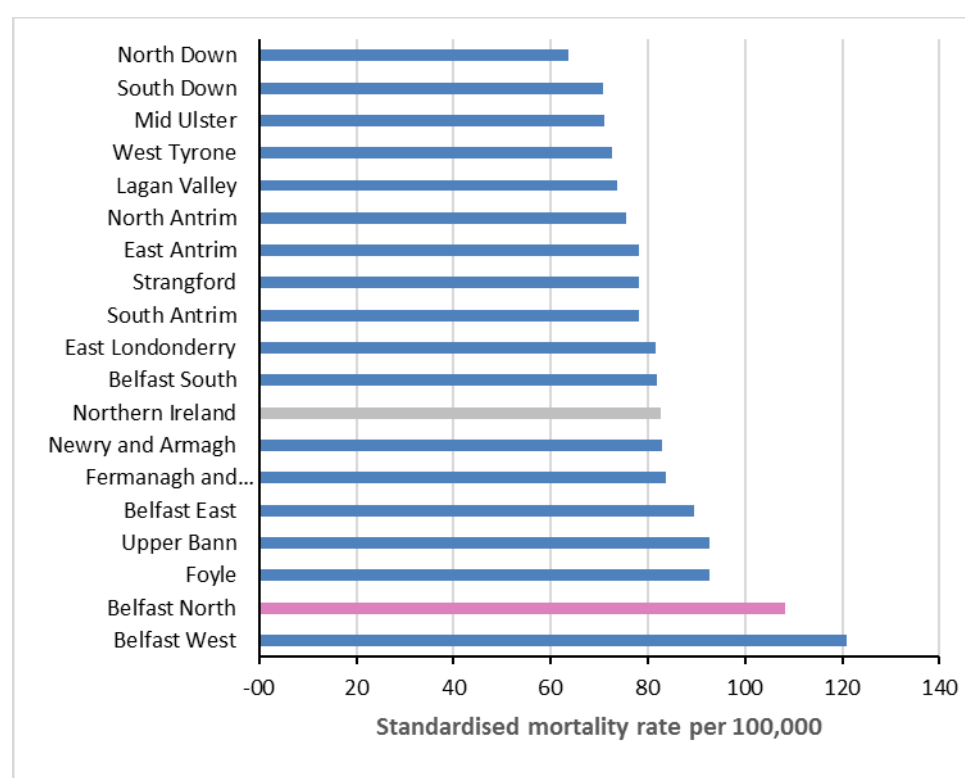
Health – Standardised mortality rate for circulatory disease (under-75s)

The age standardised mortality rate for the under-75s due to circulatory disease (2010-2014) in Belfast North was 108 per 100,000 persons – 154 for males and 67 for females.

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

Belfast North had the second highest age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease in 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)

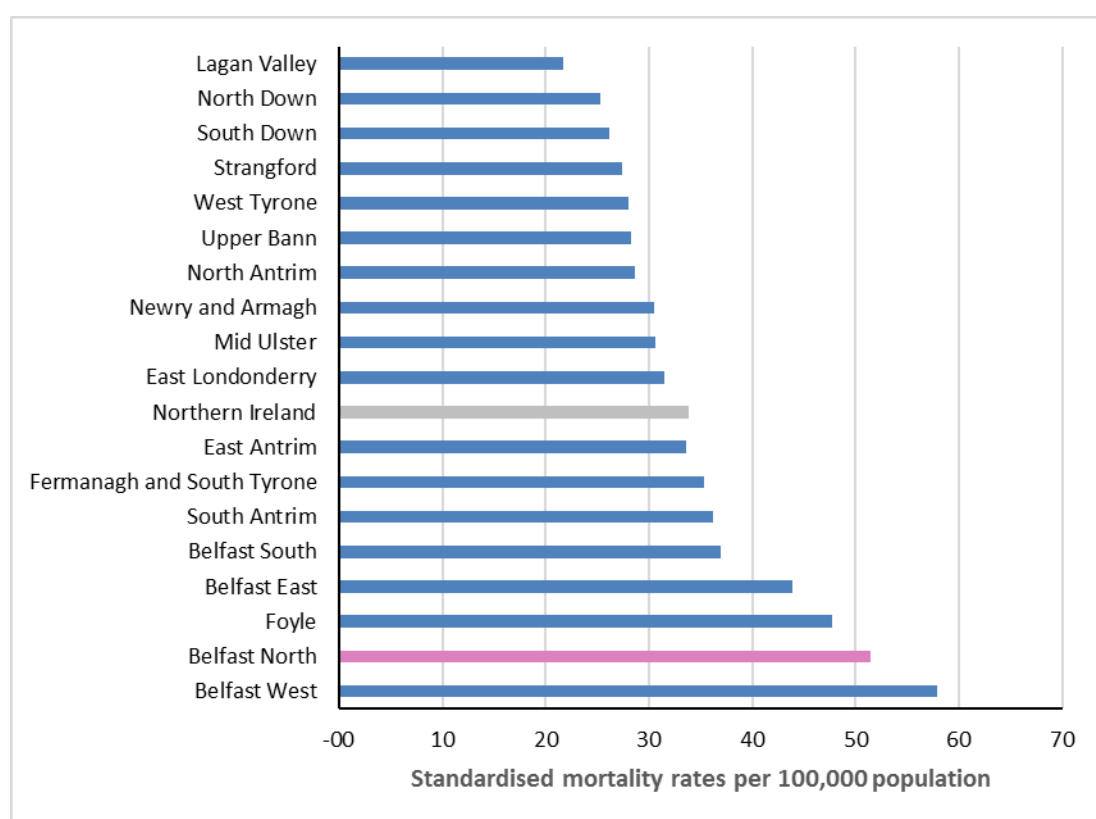
Health – Standardised mortality rate for respiratory disease (under-75s)

The age standardised mortality rate for the under-75s due to respiratory disease (2010-2014) in Belfast North was 51 per 100,000 persons – 58 for males and 46 for females.

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

Belfast North had the second highest age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease in 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)

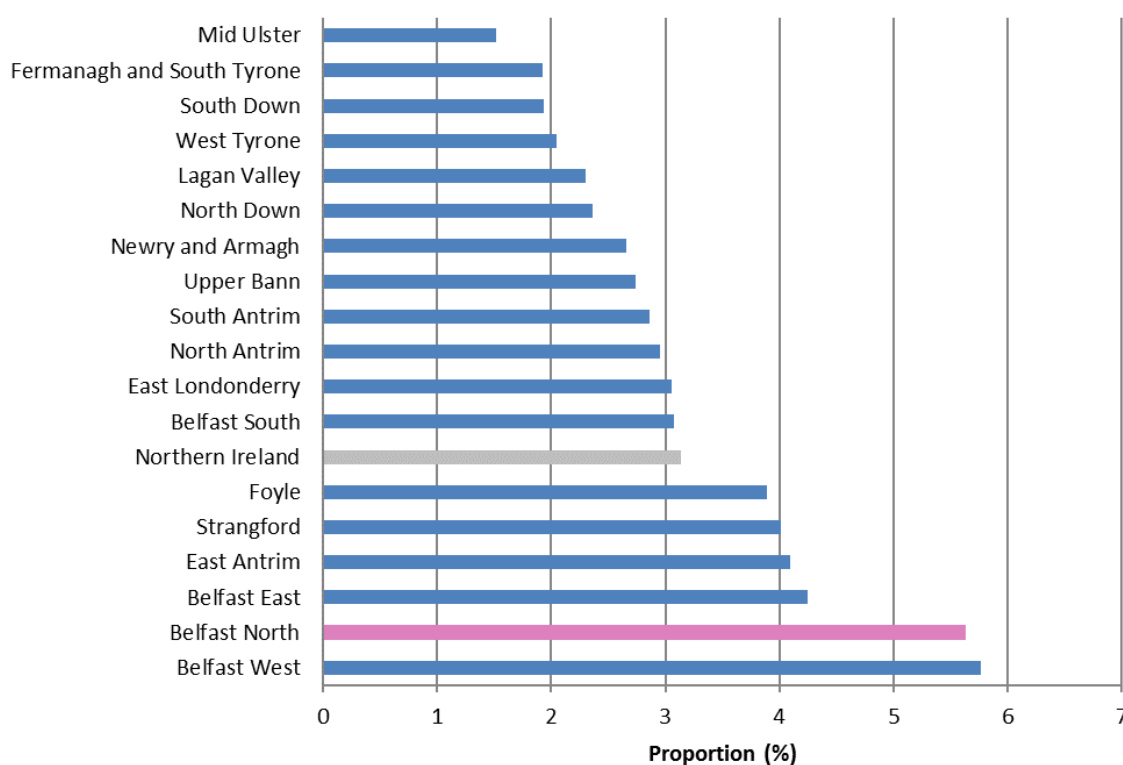
Health - Births to teenage mothers

In 2015, there were 83 births to teenage mothers in Belfast North. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 5.6% of all births in the constituency in that year.

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

The constituency of Belfast North had the second 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 North than the Northern Ireland average, were for coronary heart disease and diabetes.

There was a lower prevalence of hypertension in Belfast North than the Northern Ireland average.

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

	Belfast North patients		Northern Ireland patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Patients on the Coronary Heart Disease Register	5,975	41	74,525	38
Patients on the Heart Failure 1 Register	1,208	8	15,702	8
Patients on the Heart Failure 3 Register	222	2	4,237	2
Patients on the Stroke Register	2,784	19	36,020	18
Patients on the Hypertension Register	19,586	134	260,032	133
Patients on the Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Register	3,808	26	38,530	20
Patients on the Cancer Register	3,099	21	42,454	22
Patients on the Mental Health Register	1,496	10	17,114	9
Patients on the Asthma Register	8,555	59	117,613	60
Patients on the Dementia Register	948	6	13,617	7
Patients on the Atrial Fibrillation Register	2,403	16	32,701	17
Patients on the Diabetes Mellitus Register (prevalence based on those aged 17+)	7,087	61	88,305	57
Patients on the Osteoporosis Register (prevalence based on those aged 50+)	192	4	4,104	6
Patients on the Rheumatoid Arthritis Register (prevalence based on those aged 16+)	888	8	11,899	8

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

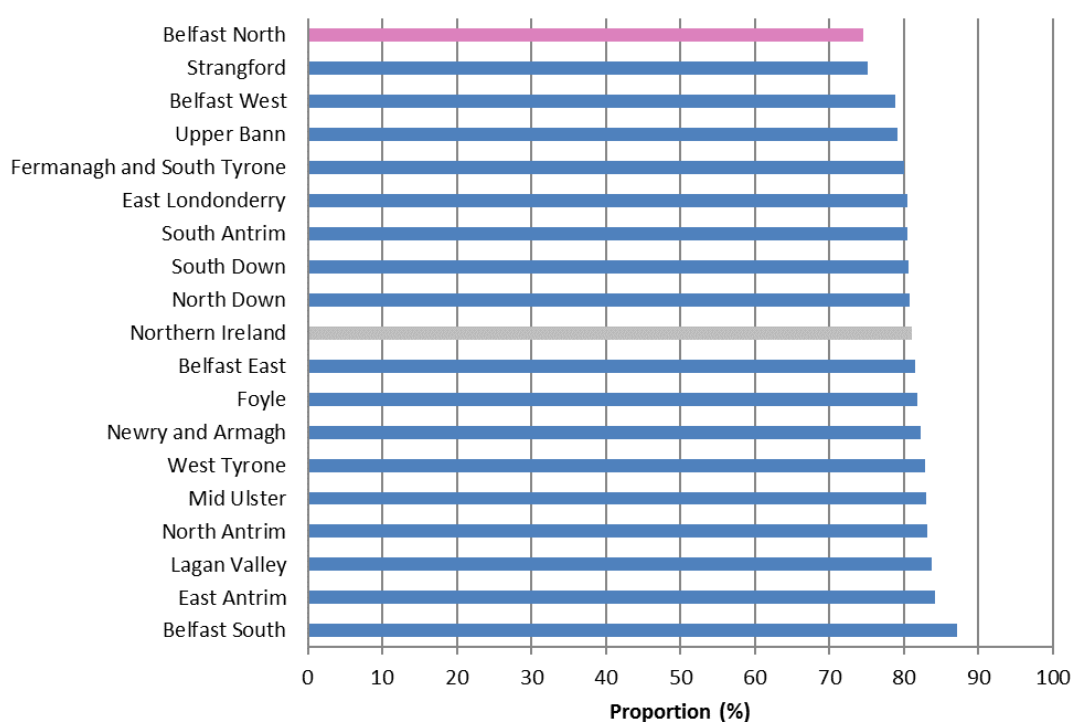
Education – Qualifications of School Leavers

In 2014/15, 1,112 young people left post primary education in Belfast North. Of these, 829 (74.6%) achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent and 617 of which (55.5% of all school leavers) included English and Maths. In total, 600² school leavers (54.0%) 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 81.1%.

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, 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 for the Economy)

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

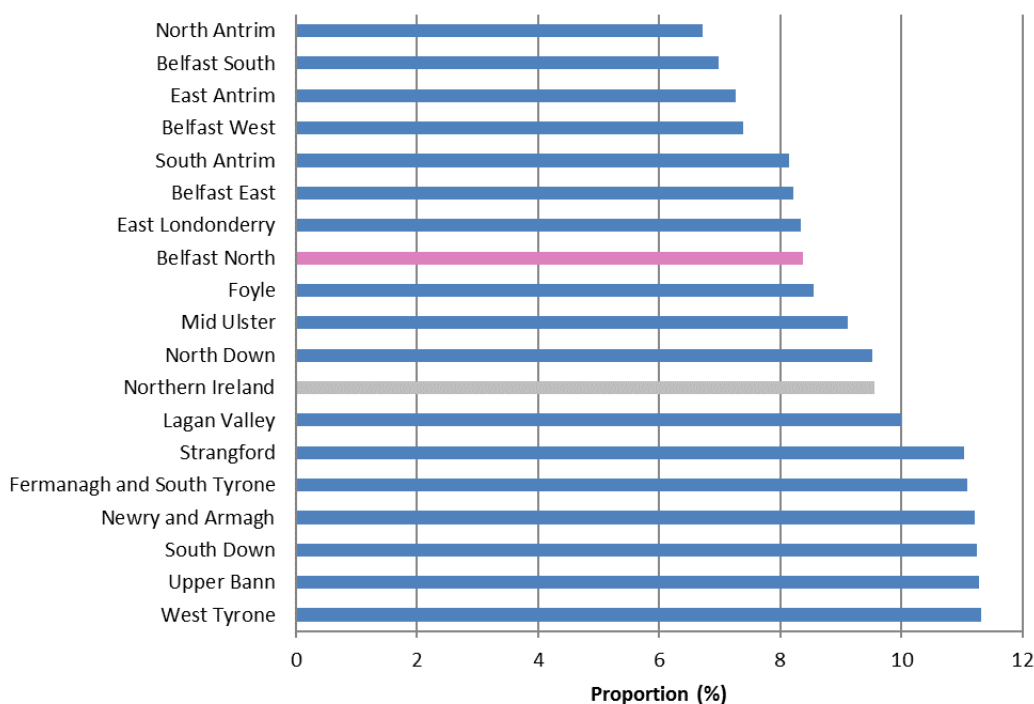
Education – Participation in Further Education

In 2014/15, there were 6,852 students from Belfast North enrolled on regulated courses at Northern Ireland further education institutions. This equates to 8.4% 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 2014/15 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 9.6%.

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, 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

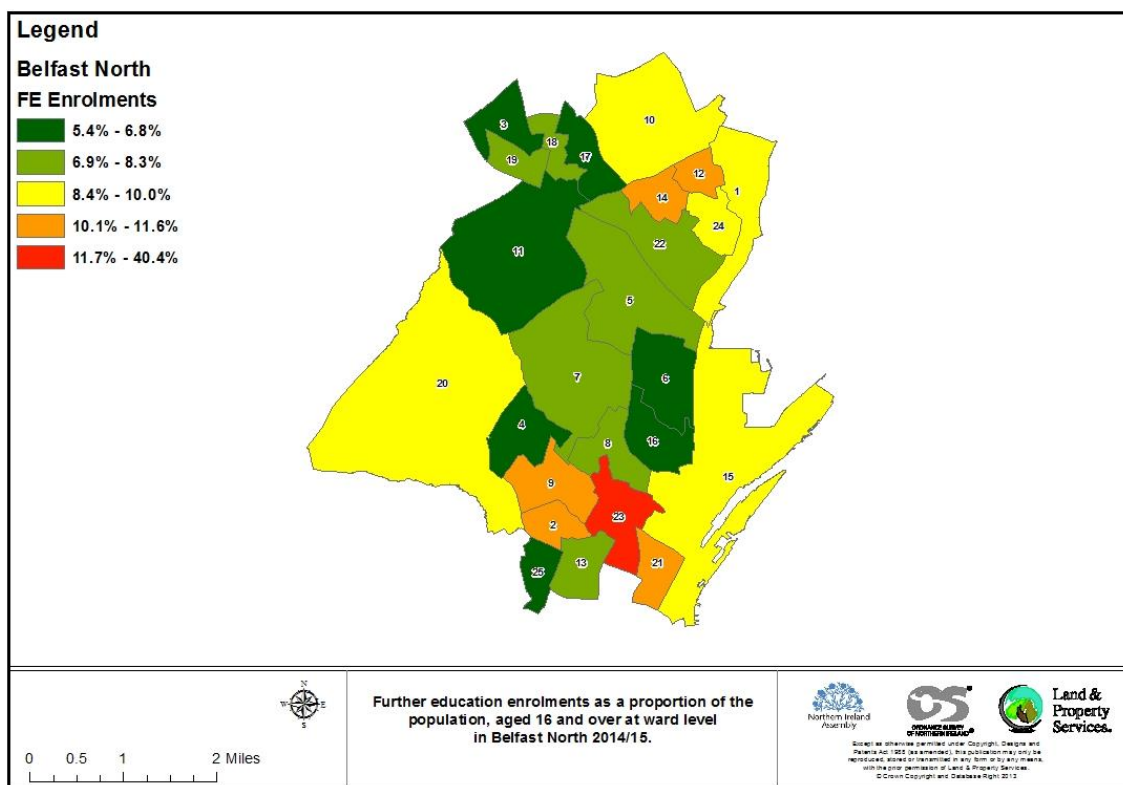
The highest proportion of people enrolled in further education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Waterworks (12.0%, 570 enrolments), Dunanney (11.3%, 198 enrolments) and Coole (11.0%, 203 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Woodvale (5.4%, 172 enrolments), Glebe (5.7%, 149 enrolments) and Collinbridge (5.7%, 139 enrolments).

Further education enrolments 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
Abbey	195	8.4	Dunanney	198	11.3
Ardoyne	448	10.3	Duncairn	405	9.6
Ballyhenry	153	6.8	Fortwilliam	218	5.8
Ballysillan	270	6.0	Glebe	149	5.7
Bellevue	331	8.3	Glengormley	162	7.0
Castleview	255	6.7	Hightown	153	8.2
Cavehill	298	7.5	Legoniel	467	9.3
Chichester Park	354	8.2	New Lodge	382	10.2
Cliftonville	443	10.8	Valley	234	7.9
Cloughfern	193	8.6	Water Works	570	12.0
Collinbridge	139	5.7	Whitehouse	169	9.1
Coole	203	11.0	Woodvale	172	5.4
Crumlin	291	7.9			

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	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)		

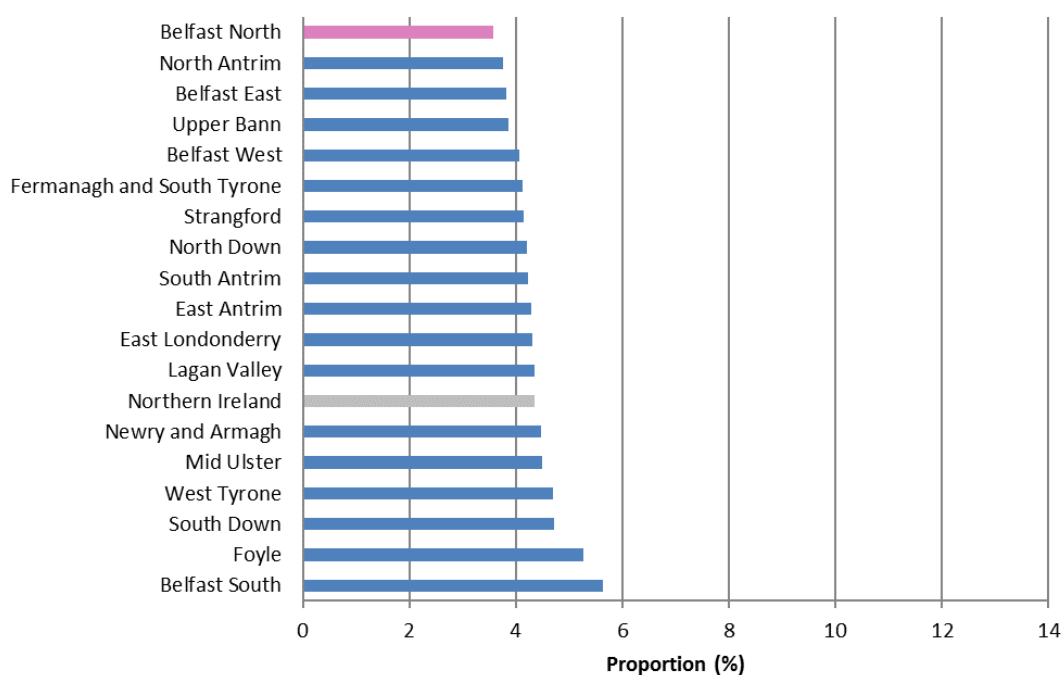
Education – Participation in Higher Education

In 2014/15, there were 2,925 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 2014/15 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, 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

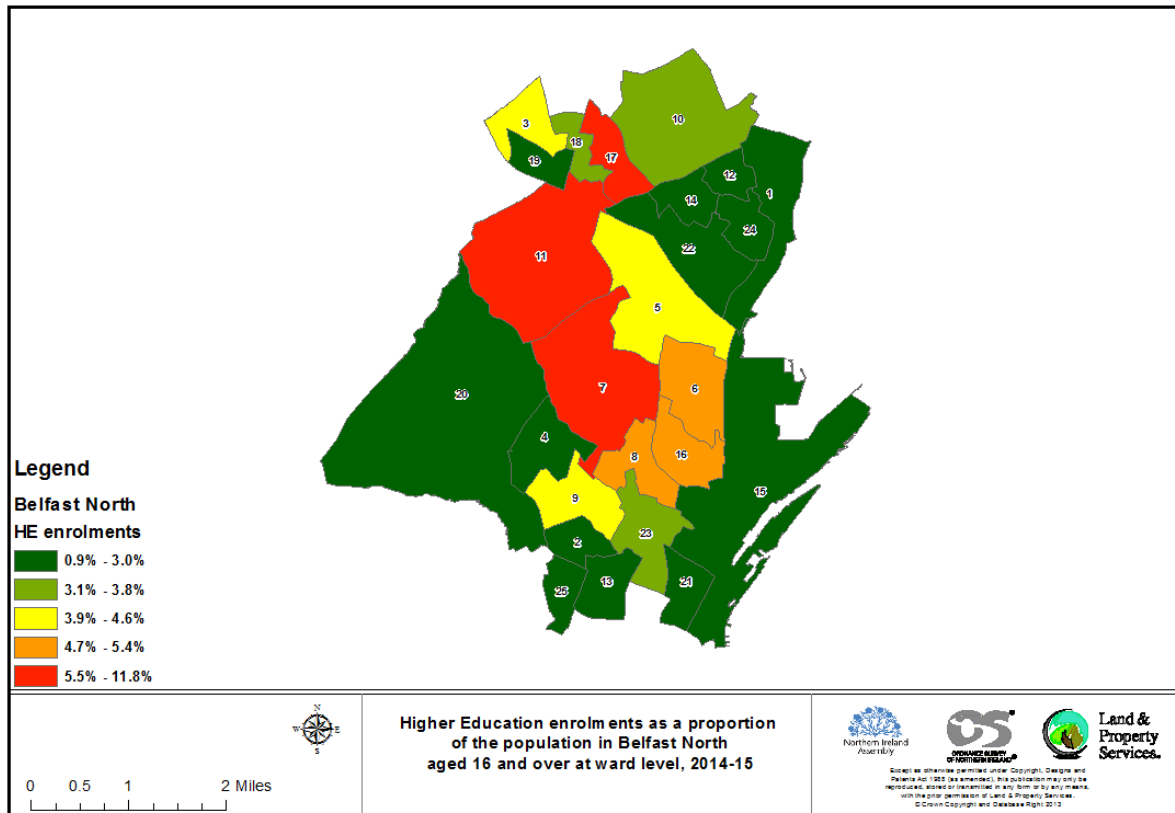
The largest proportion of people enrolled in higher education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Cavehill (7.6%, 300 enrolments), Collinbridge (6.8%, 165 enrolments) and Glebe (5.7%, 150 enrolments). The smallest proportions were found in Dunanney (0.9%, 15 enrolments), Woodvale (1.4%, 45 enrolments) and Crumlin (1.9%, 70 enrolments).

Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over, 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
Abbey	70	3.0	Dunanney	15	0.9
Ardoyne	105	2.4	Duncairn	105	2.5
Ballyhenry	90	4.0	Fortwilliam	195	5.2
Ballysillan	125	2.8	Glebe	150	5.7
Bellevue	160	4.0	Glengormley	80	3.5
Castleview	180	4.7	Hightown	50	2.7
Cavehill	300	7.6	Legoniel	130	2.6
Chichester Park	235	5.4	New Lodge	80	2.1
Cliftonville	180	4.4	Valley	85	2.9
Cloughfern	75	3.4	Water Works	150	3.2
Collinbridge	165	6.8	Whitehouse	45	2.4
Coole	35	1.9	Woodvale	45	1.4
Crumlin	70	1.9			

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	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)		

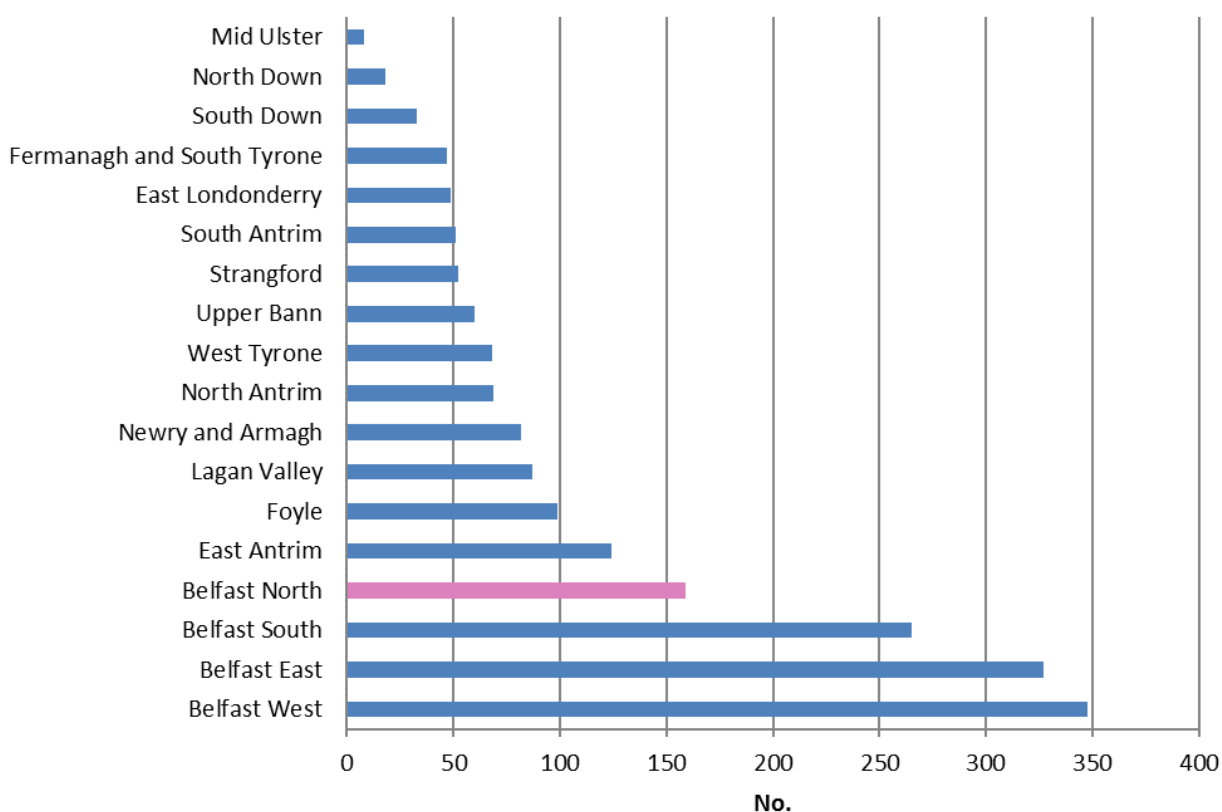
Labour Market – Confirmed redundancies

In 2015, there were 159 confirmed redundancies in Belfast North.

This represents 8.2% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2015.

Belfast North had the fourth highest number of redundancies in 2015.

Number of confirmed redundancies in 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

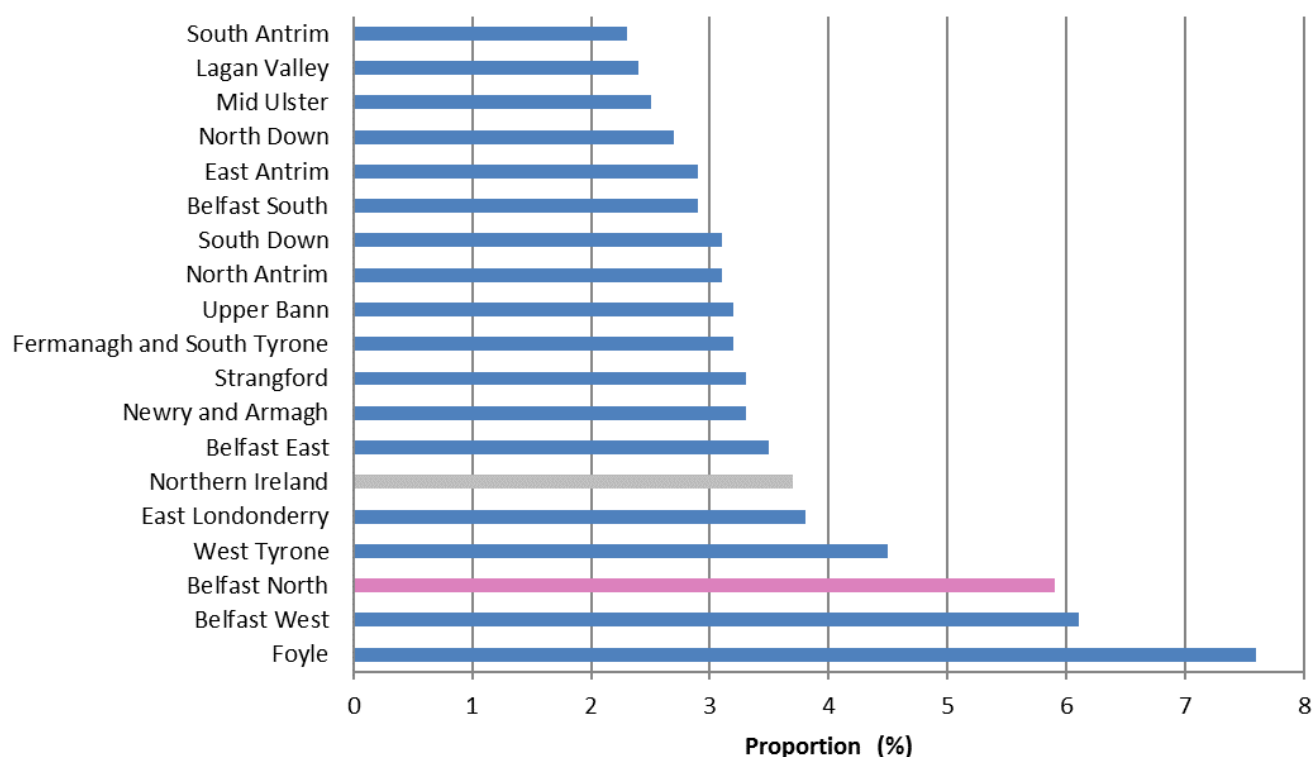
Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2015, there were 3,858 people claiming unemployment benefits in Belfast North. This equates to 5.9% 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 3.7%.

Belfast North was the constituency with the third 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

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 Woodvale (10.9%, 266 claimants), New Lodge (10.8%, 322 claimants), and Water Works (10.7%, 432 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Collinbridge (1.0%, 20 claimants), Glebe (1.8%, 38 claimants) and Ballyhenry (2.1%, 36 claimants).

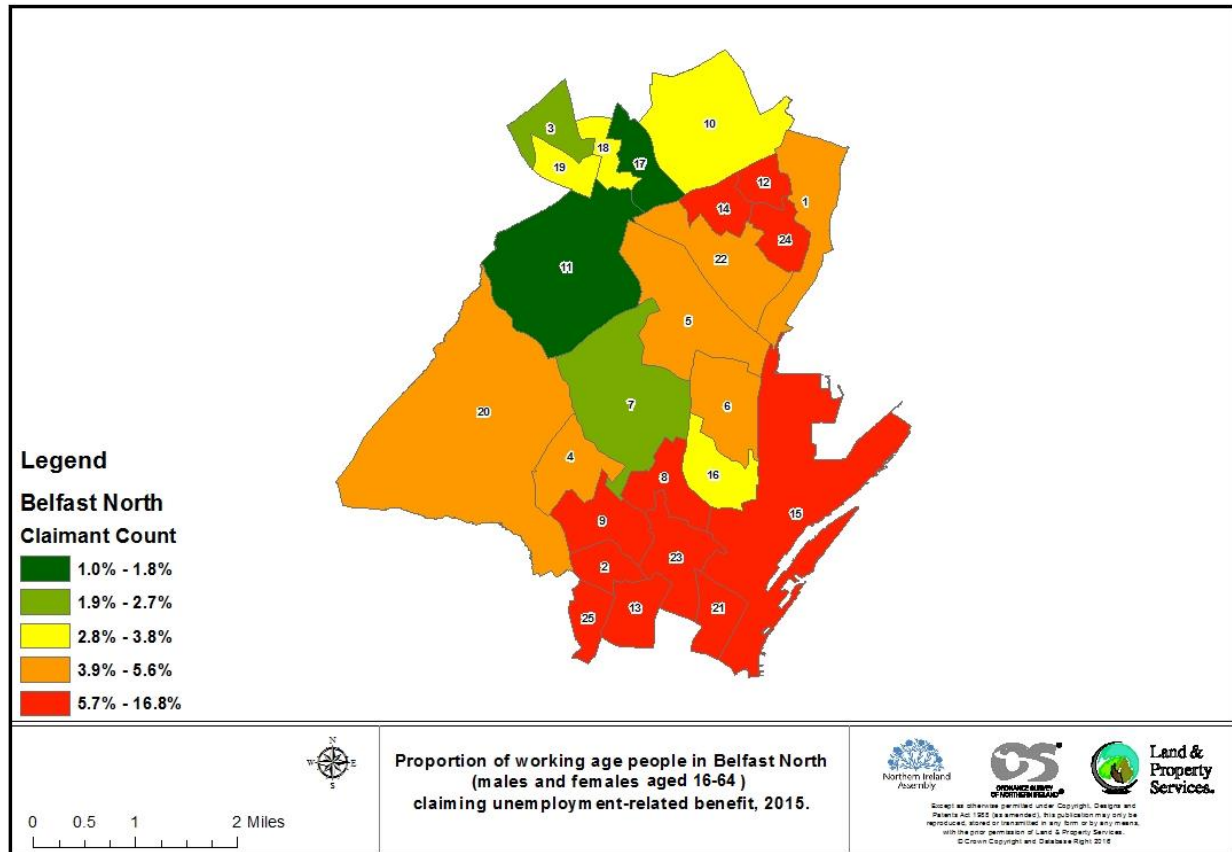
Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2015

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population ³	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Abbey	70	4.0	Dunaney	91	6.5
Ardoyne	327	9.1	Duncairn	284	8.0
Ballyhenry	36	2.1	Fortwilliam	97	3.5
Ballysillan	191	5.1	Glebe	38	1.8
Bellevue	163	5.0	Glengormley	59	3.3
Castlevue	129	4.3	Hightown	39	2.9
Cavehill	67	2.2	Legoniel	213	5.2
Chichester Park	212	5.8	New Lodge	322	10.8
Cliftonville	216	6.4	Valley	122	5.1
Cloughfern	61	3.5	Water Works	432	10.7
Collinbridge	20	1.0	Whitehouse	89	6.6
Coole	91	6.3	Woodvale	266	10.9
Crumlin	225	8.0			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count)

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, 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)		

Businesses – InvestNI Investment

In 2015, InvestNI made 195 offers of assistance and investment to companies in Belfast North. During the period, £4.9m of assistance was provided to companies within the constituency, £2.9m of which was offered to locally owned businesses. A further £24.1m planned investment has been allocated to companies within the constituency, £10.4m 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 North	195	4.9	24.1	188	2.9	10.4
Northern Ireland	3,781	94.0	497.7	3,550	72.0	325.9

Source: NISRA, NINIS

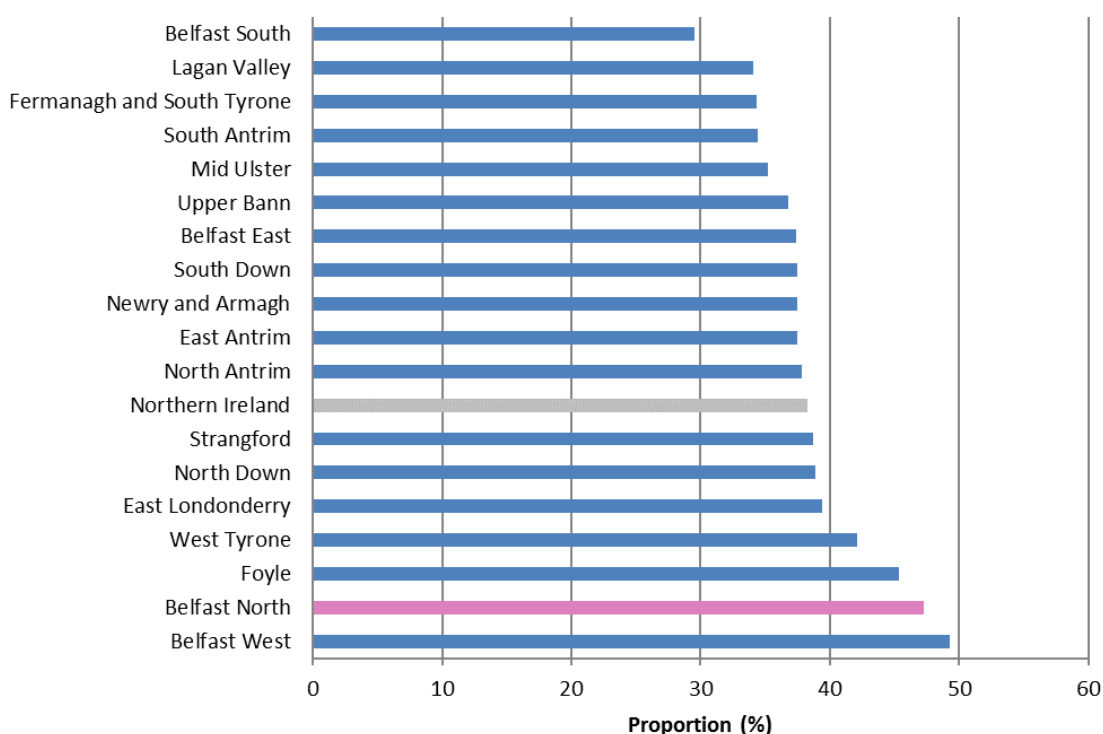
Low income – People claiming benefits

As at February 2016, 38,710 people in Belfast North claimed at least one of the main benefits. This equates to 47.3% 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 38.3%.

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 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 New Lodge (80.8%, 2,420 claimants), Woodvale (80.1%, 1,960 claimants) and Crumlin (79.5%, 2,230 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Collinbridge (41.2%, 790 claimants), Cavehill (41.4%, 1,280 claimants) and Glebe (43.1%, 890 claimants).

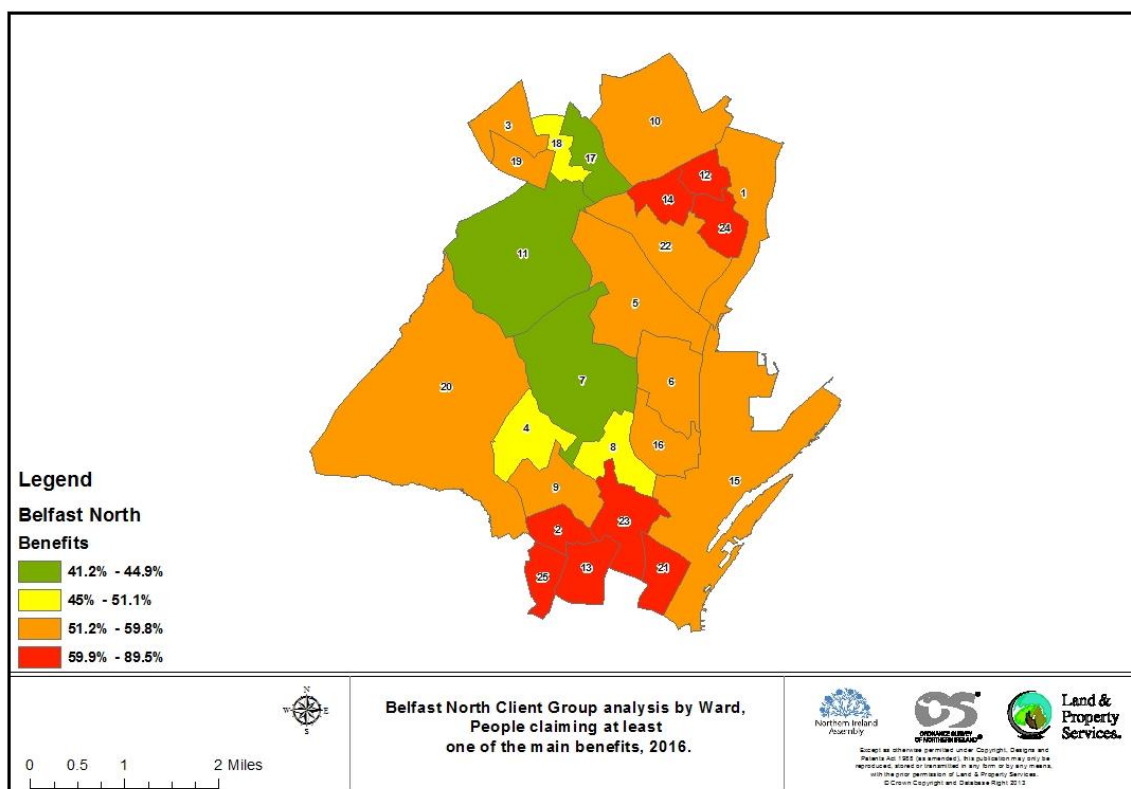
Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one benefit in February 2016⁴

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	1,000	57.7	Dunanney	930	66.8
Ardoyne	2,660	74.2	Duncairn	2,060	58.1
Ballyhenry	940	55.8	Fortwilliam	1,580	56.5
Ballysillan	1,840	49.6	Glebe	890	43.1
Bellevue	1,740	53.8	Glengormley	890	50.0
Castleview	1,610	54.2	Hightown	790	59.6
Cavehill	1,280	41.4	Legoniel	2,290	55.5
Chichester Park	1,790	49.3	New Lodge	2,420	80.8
Cliftonville	1,950	57.6	Valley	1,280	53.8
Cloughfern	930	53.2	Water Works	2,940	72.8
Collinbridge	790	41.2	Whitehouse	1,010	75.2
Coole	940	65.3	Woodvale	1,960	80.1
Crumlin	2,230	79.5			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Analytical Services Unit, Department for Communities)

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 2016



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)		

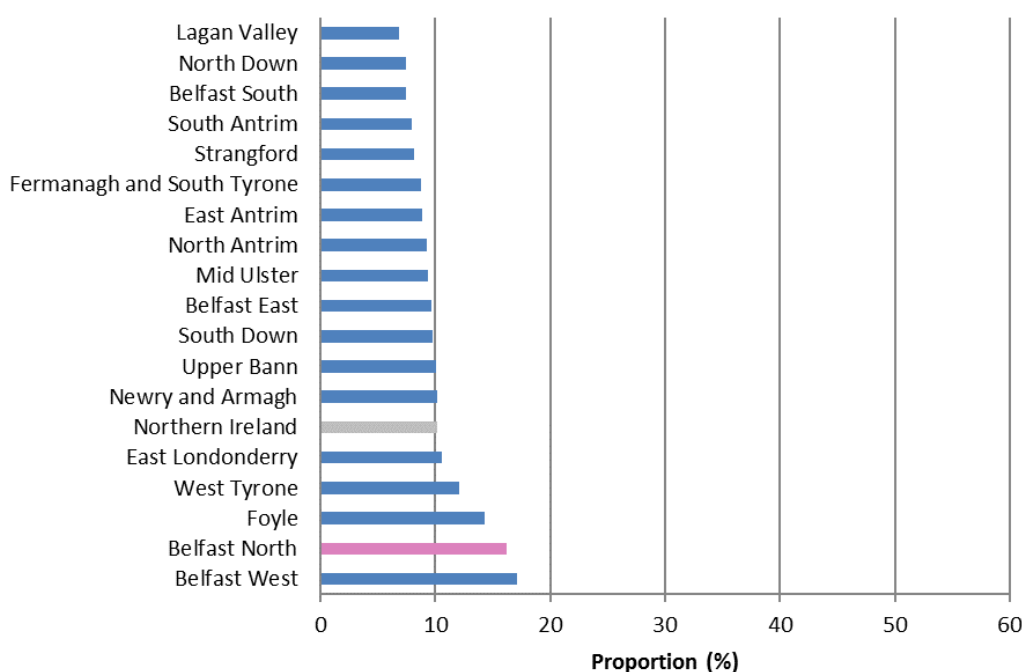
Low income – People claiming Employment and Support Allowance

As at February 2016, there were 10,590 people in Belfast North claiming Employment and Support Allowance. This equates to 16.2% 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 10.2%.

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 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

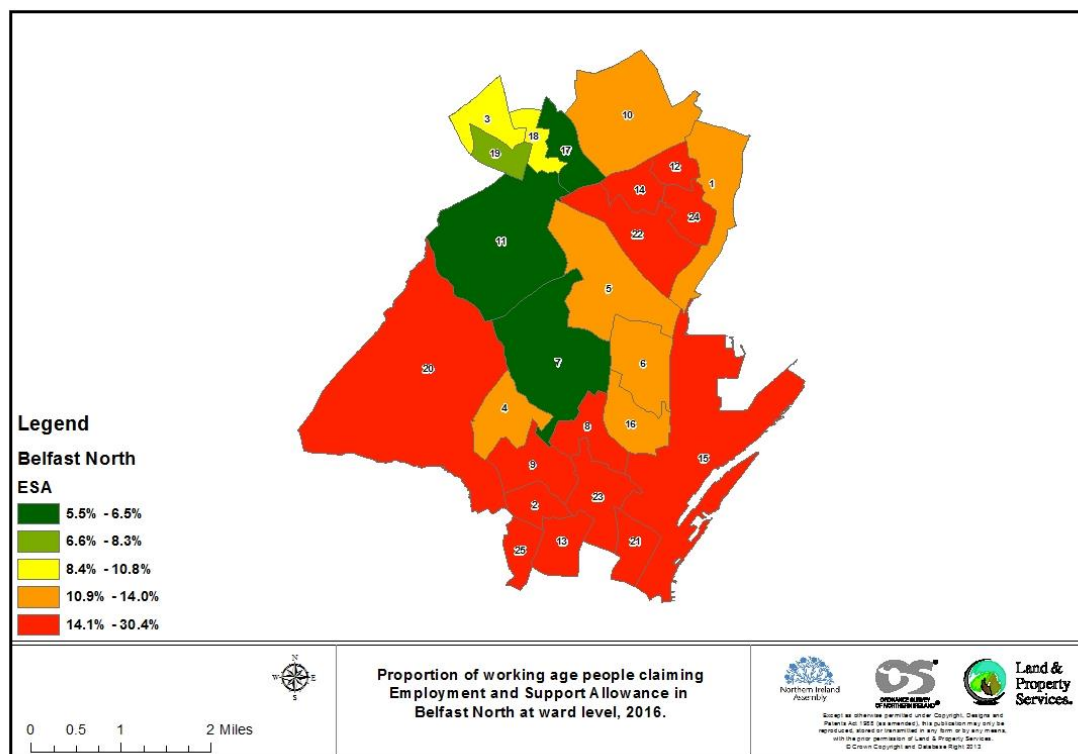
Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) is a benefit for people who are unable to work due to illness or disability. The highest proportion of Employment and Support Allowance claimants (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of New Lodge (30.4%, 910 claimants), Water Works (27.0%, 1,090 claimants), and Ardoyne (25.9%, 930 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Cavehill (5.5%, 170 claimants), Collinbridge (6.3%, 120 claimants), and Glebe (6.3%, 130 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
Abbey	210	12.1	Dunanney	280	20.1
Ardoyne	930	25.9	Duncairn	750	21.2
Ballyhenry	160	9.5	Fortwilliam	330	11.8
Ballysillan	450	12.1	Glebe	130	6.3
Bellevue	410	12.7	Glengormley	180	10.1
Castleview	340	11.4	Hightown	110	8.3
Cavehill	170	5.5	Legoniel	640	15.5
Chichester Park	530	14.6	New Lodge	910	30.4
Cliftonville	540	16.0	Valley	340	14.3
Cloughfern	190	10.9	Water Works	1090	27.0
Collinbridge	120	6.3	Whitehouse	270	20.1
Coole	280	19.4	Woodvale	560	22.9
Crumlin	690	24.6			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for Communities)

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



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)		

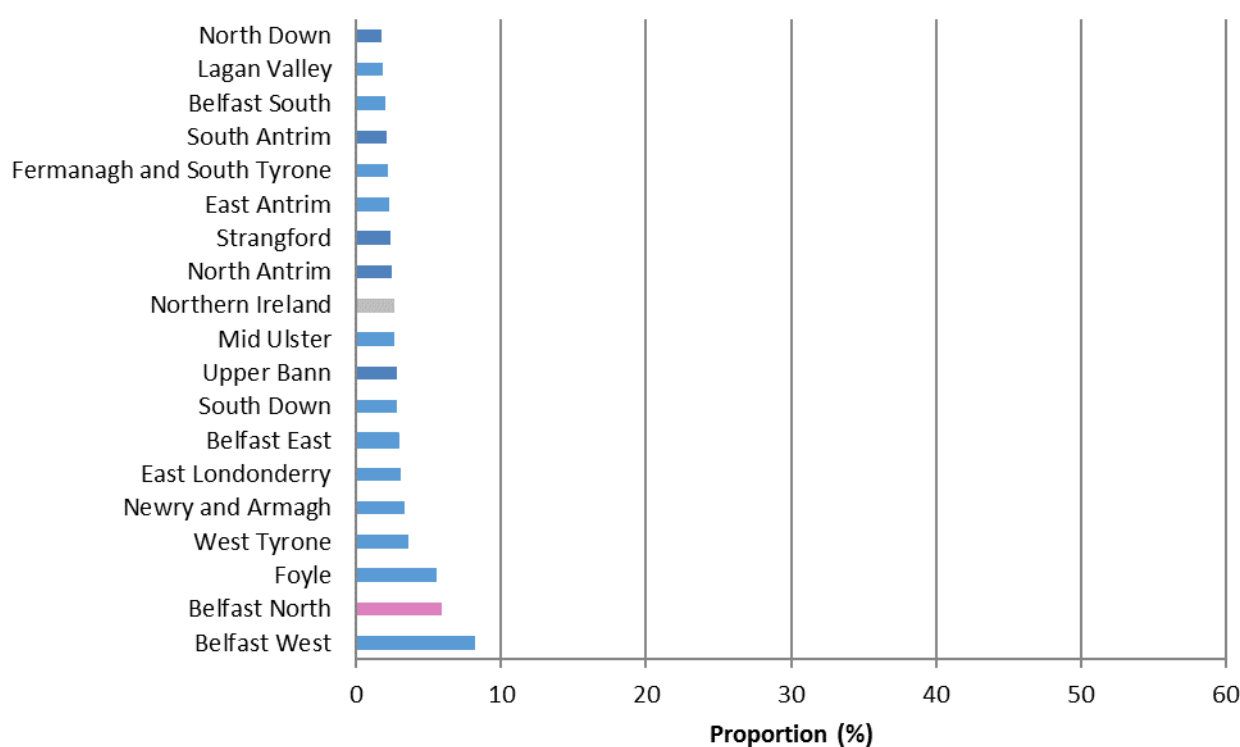
Low income – People claiming Income Support

As at February 2016, there were 3,960 people in Belfast North claiming income support, of whom 3,870 were of working age. This equates to 5.9% 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 3.2%.

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 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

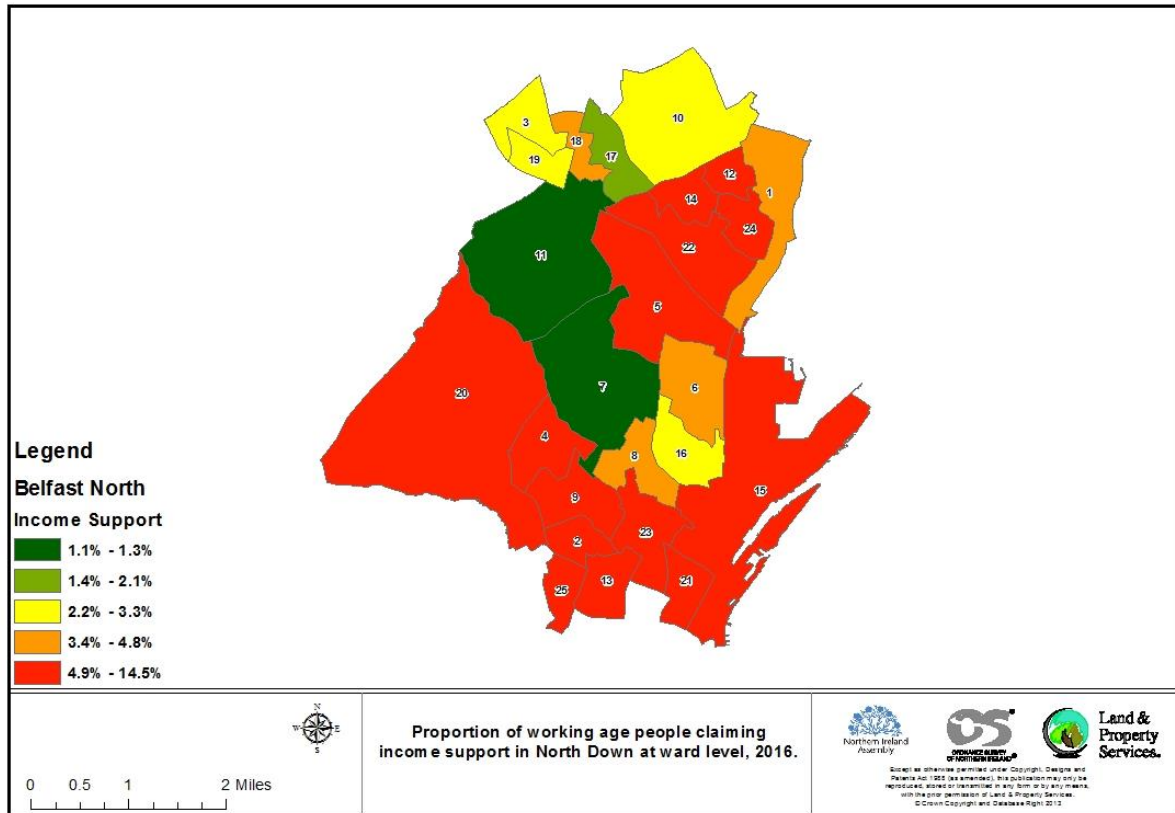
The highest proportion of income support claimants (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Ardoyne (13.1%, 470 claimants), Woodvale (11.0%, 270 claimants) and New Lodge (11.0%, 330 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Collinbridge (1.0%, 20 claimants), Cavehill (1.3%, 40 claimants) and Glebe (1.9%, 40 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
Abbey	60	3.5	Dunanney	120	8.6
Ardoyne	470	13.1	Duncairn	240	6.8
Ballyhenry	40	2.4	Fortwilliam	70	2.5
Ballysillan	200	5.4	Glebe	40	1.9
Bellevue	170	5.3	Glengormley	60	3.4
Castleview	100	3.4	Hightown	30	2.3
Cavehill	40	1.3	Legoniel	250	6.1
Chichester Park	140	3.9	New Lodge	330	11.0
Cliftonville	250	7.4	Valley	140	5.9
Cloughfern	50	2.9	Water Works	420	10.4
Collinbridge	20	1.0	Whitehouse	70	5.2
Coole	90	6.3	Woodvale	270	11.0
Crumlin	300	10.7			

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

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



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)		

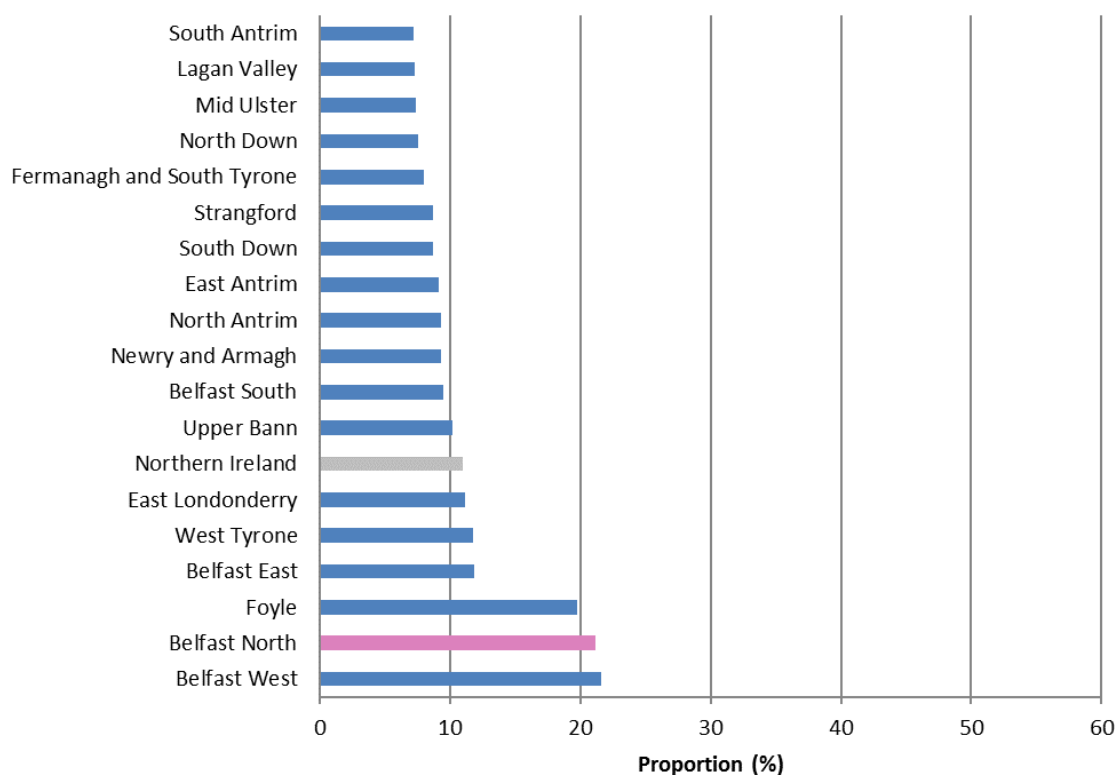
Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2016, there were 17,390 people in Belfast North claiming housing benefit. This equates to 21.2% 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 2016 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 11.0%.

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 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

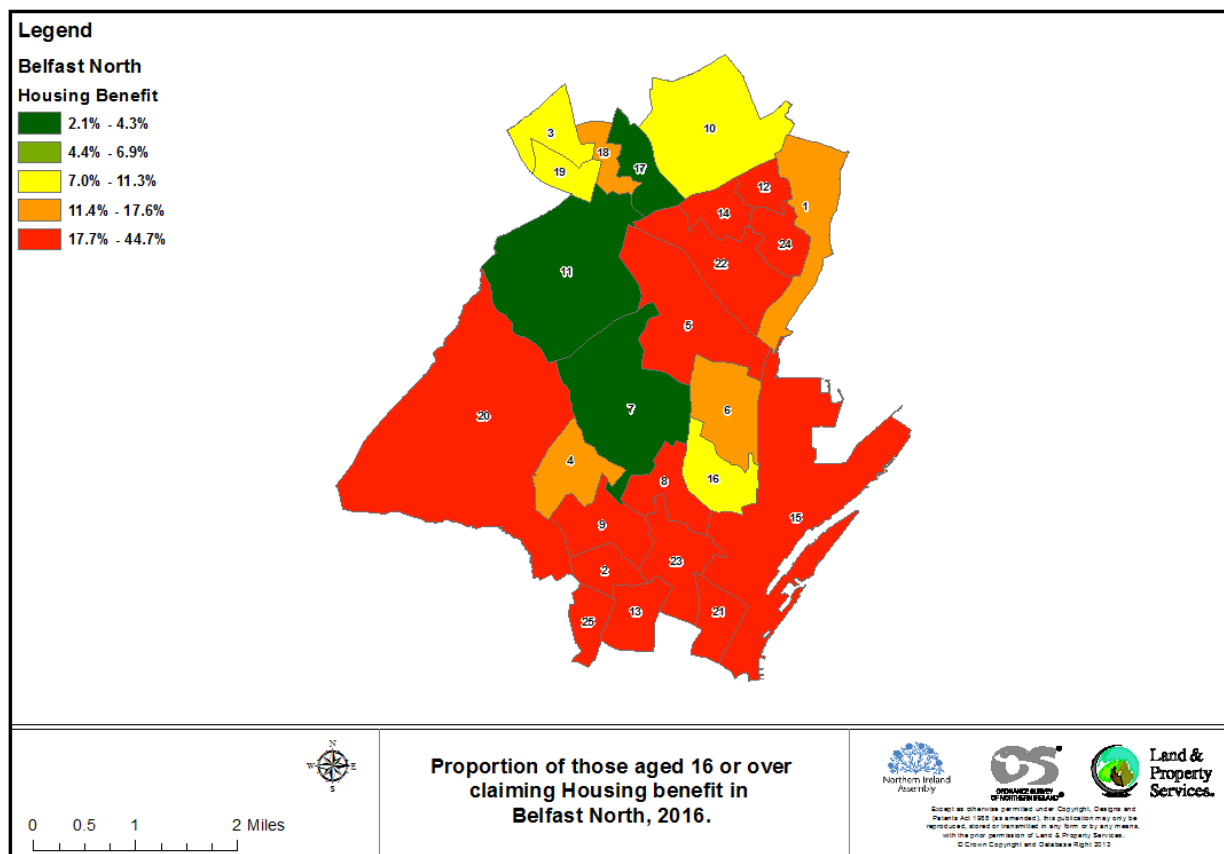
The highest proportion of people claiming housing benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of New Lodge (41.0%, 1,540 claimants), Crumlin (40.4%, 1,490 claimants) and Waterworks (40.2%, 1,910 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Collinbridge (2.1%, 50 claimants), Glebe (2.3%, 60 claimants) and Cavehill (2.5%, 100 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
Abbey	280	12.0	Dunanney	490	28.0
Ardoyne	1,710	39.3	Duncairn	1,400	33.2
Ballyhenry	180	8.0	Fortwilliam	380	10.2
Ballysillan	660	14.7	Glebe	60	2.3
Bellevue	710	17.8	Glengormley	270	11.7
Castleview	580	15.2	Hightown	130	7.0
Cavehill	100	2.5	Legoniel	980	19.4
Chichester Park	770	17.8	New Lodge	1,540	41.0
Cliftonville	860	20.9	Valley	570	19.2
Cloughfern	190	8.5	Water Works	1,910	40.2
Collinbridge	50	2.1	Whitehouse	490	26.4
Coole	420	22.8	Woodvale	1,170	36.6
Crumlin	1,490	40.4			

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	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)		

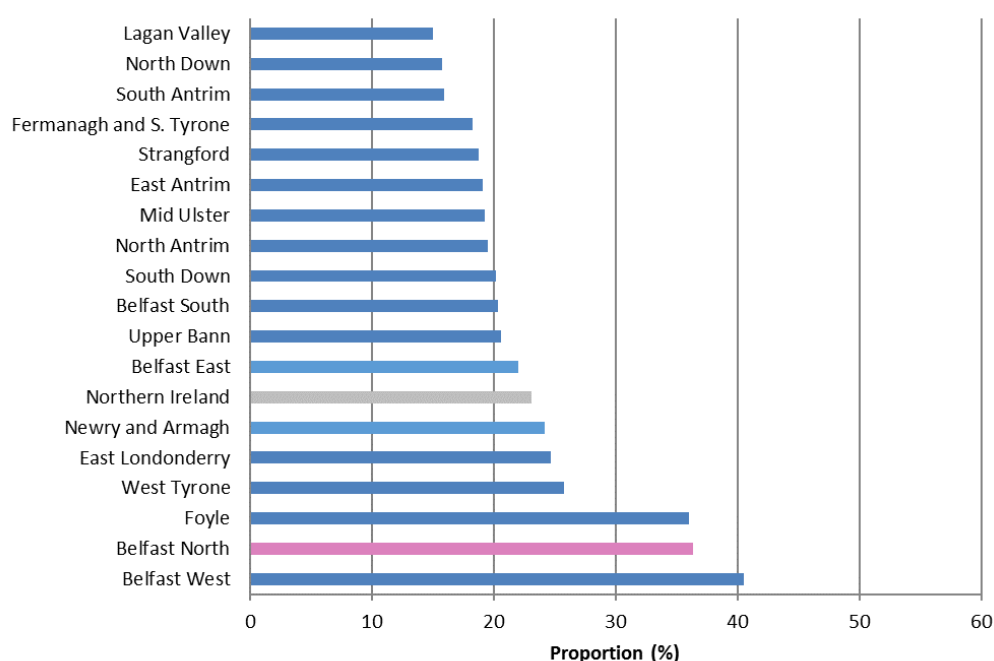
Low income – Children living in low income families

As at August 2014, there were 7,960 children aged 0-15 years living in low income families⁵ in Belfast North. This equates to 36.54% 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 23.1%.

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 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

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 Crumlin (57.0%), Ardoyne (56.5%) and Woodvale (54.7%). The lowest proportions were found in Collinbridge (7.9%), Cavehill (9.1%) and Glebe (14.2%).

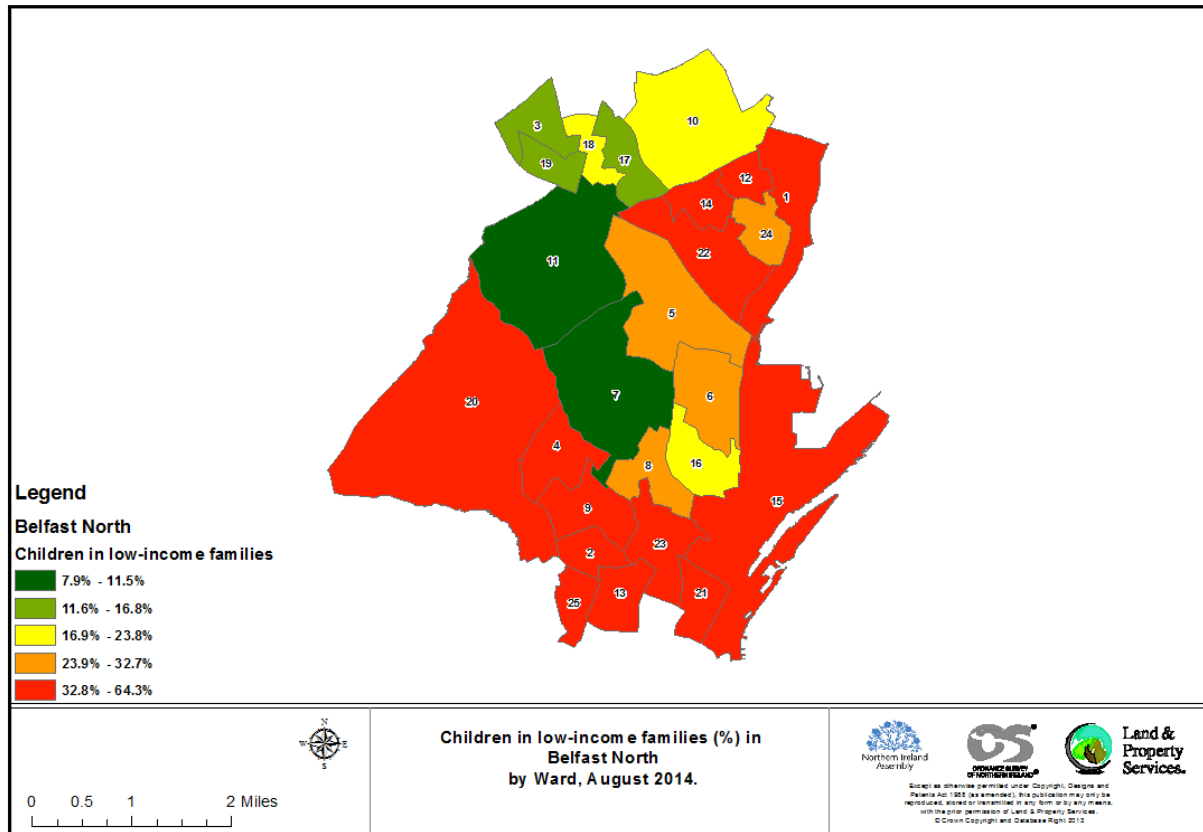
Proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in low income families at August 2014

Ward	Children in low income families (%) ⁶	Ward	Children in low income families (%)
Abbey	33.0	Dunanney	49.2
Ardoyne	56.5	Duncairn	50.4
Ballyhenry	14.3	Fortwilliam	20.9
Ballysillan	34.6	Glebe	14.2
Bellevue	28.6	Glengormley	21.7
Castleview	25.6	Hightown	16.3
Cavehill	9.1	Legoniel	35.5
Chichester Park	26.6	New Lodge	48.6
Cliftonville	42.5	Valley	38.6
Cloughfern	20.6	Water Works	52.7
Collinbridge	7.9	Whitehouse	32.3
Coole	39.0	Woodvale	54.7
Crumlin	57.0		

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

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 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)		

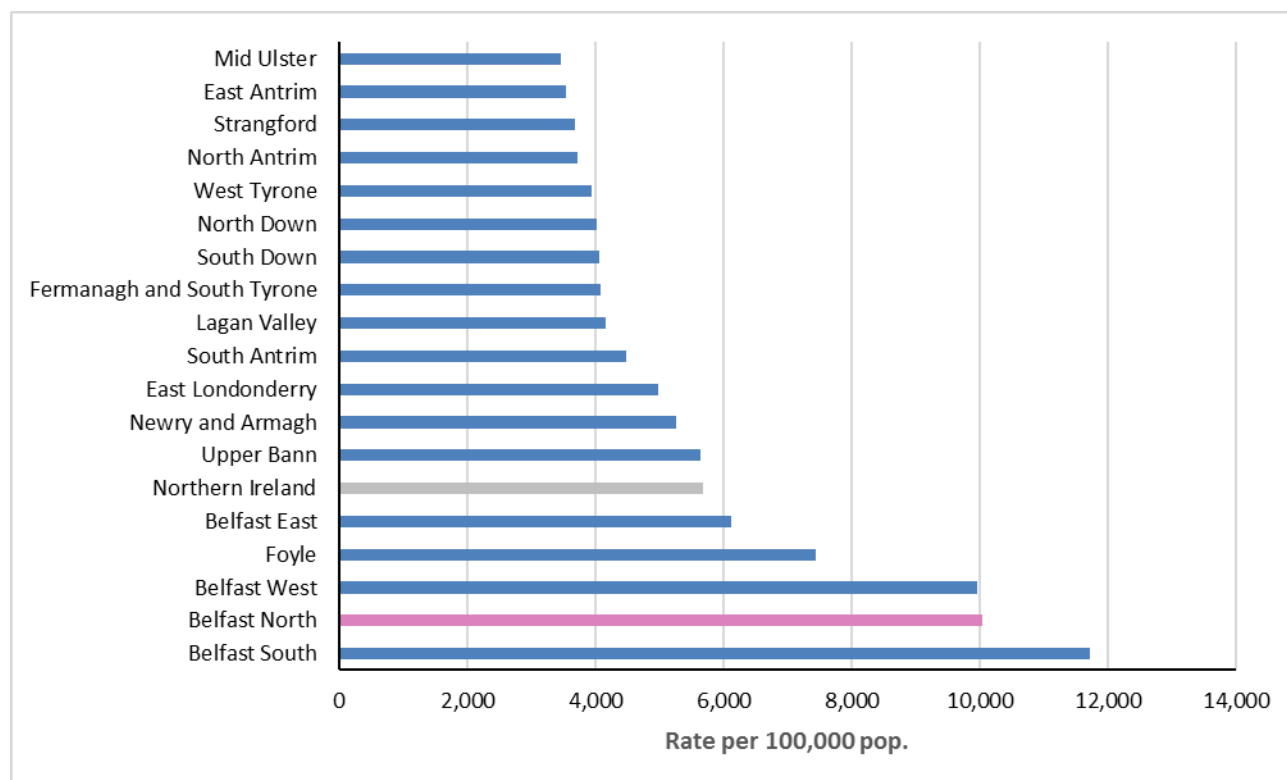
Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2015/16, a total of 10,413 criminal offences were recorded in the Belfast North area. This equates to an overall recorded crime rate of 10,046 per 100,000 persons.

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

Belfast North was the constituency with the second 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 and criminal damage were the highest of all crime types recorded in Belfast North.

Rates for all specific types of crime were higher in Belfast North than for Northern Ireland as a whole.

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

	Belfast North		Northern Ireland	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Violence with injury (including homicide)	1433	1,383	15,068	814
Violence without injury	2001	1,930	20,666	1,116
Sexual offences	227	219	3,037	164
Robbery	128	123	732	40
Domestic burglary	631	609	5,856	316
Non-domestic burglary	236	228	2,917	158
Vehicle offences	512	494	4,925	266
Theft from the person	65	63	558	30
Bicycle theft	78	75	718	39
Shoplifting	653	630	6,773	366
All other theft offences	1312	1,266	12,410	670
Criminal damage	2118	2,043	20,516	1,108
Trafficking of drugs	92	89	876	47
Possession of drugs	459	443	4,701	254
Possession of weapons offences	96	93	923	50
Public order offences	166	160	1,470	79
Miscellaneous crimes against society	206	199	2,877	155
Crimes recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	1367	1,319	14,073	760
Crimes recorded with a Homophobic Motivation	35	34	210	11
Crimes recorded with a Racist Motivation	132	127	853	46
Crimes recorded with a Sectarian Motivation	158	152	1,001	54

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

Crime – Motivation

In 2015/16, there were 1,367 offences with a domestic abuse motivation, 13.1% of all crimes recorded in the area. The proportion of crimes with a domestic abuse motivation in Belfast North 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 35 offences with a homophobic motivation, 132 offences with a racist motivation and 158 offences with a sectarian motivation recorded in Belfast North.

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 North	35	132	158

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

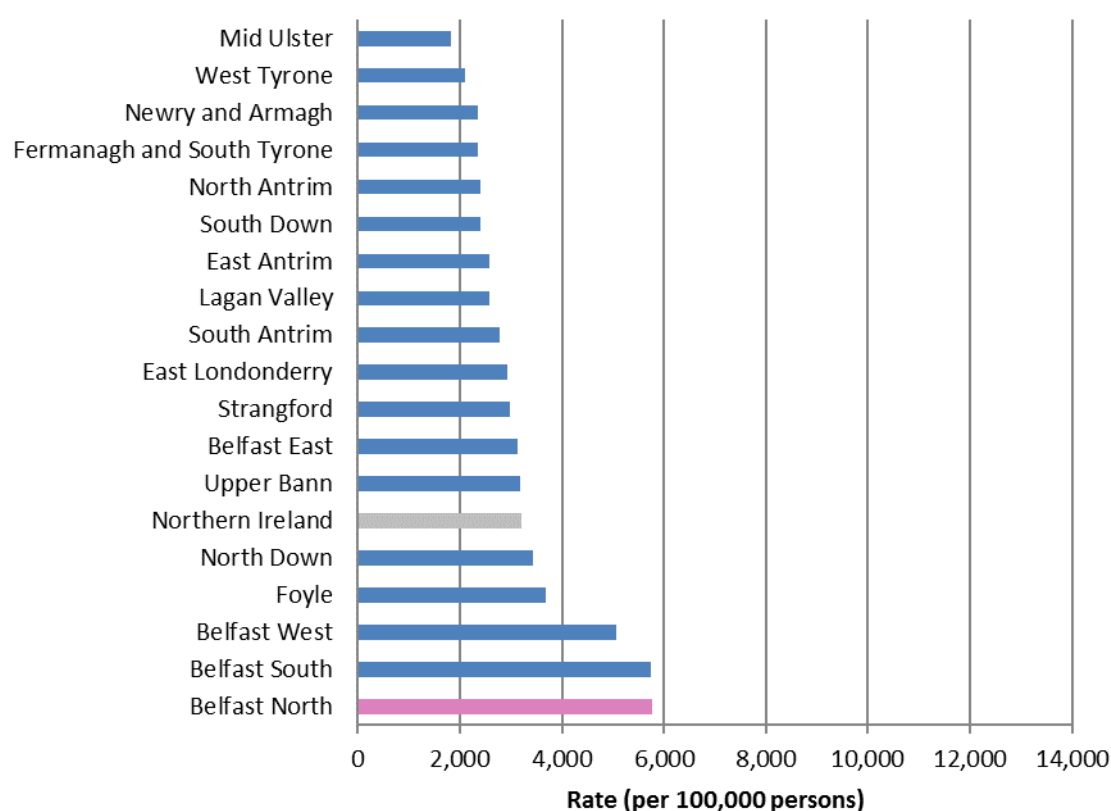
Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2015/16, there were 5,982 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in Belfast North. This equates to a rate of 5,771 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents in Belfast North was higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 3,214 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, 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)

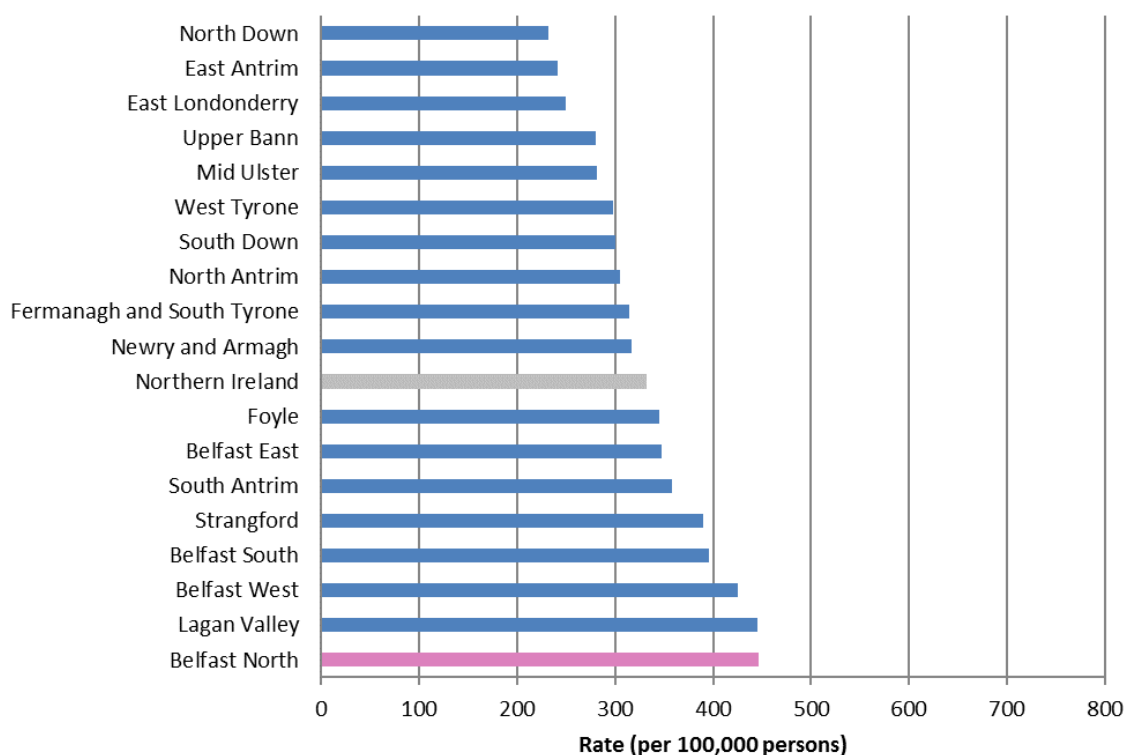
Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions

In 2015, there were 463 road traffic collisions with injury reported in Belfast North, a collision rate of 447 per 100,000 persons. Of these, 2 collisions were fatal, 29 were classified as serious and 432 were slight.

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

Belfast North had the 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

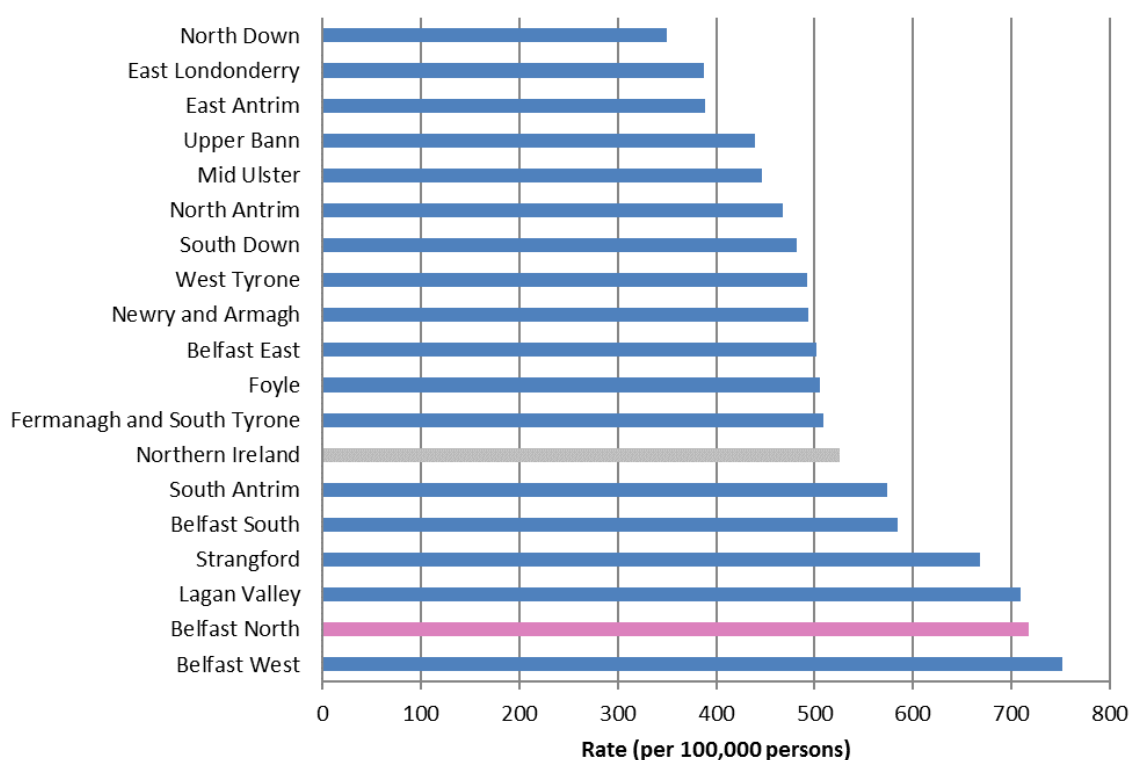
Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Casualties

In 2015, there were 744 casualties as a result of road traffic collisions in Belfast North – two people were killed, 32 people were seriously injured and 710 were slightly injured, a rate of 718 casualties per 100,000 persons.

The road traffic casualty rate for Belfast North was higher than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 526 per 100,000 persons. Belfast North had the second highest road traffic 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 Duncairn (2,376), New Lodge (1,429) and Waterworks (707). The lowest rates were recorded in Dunanney (89), Ardoyne (152) and Cavehill (165).

The highest road traffic casualty rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Duncairn, (4,043), New Lodge (2,059) and Waterworks (1,269). The lowest rates were recorded in Dunanney (177), Cavehill (185) and Coole (213).

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

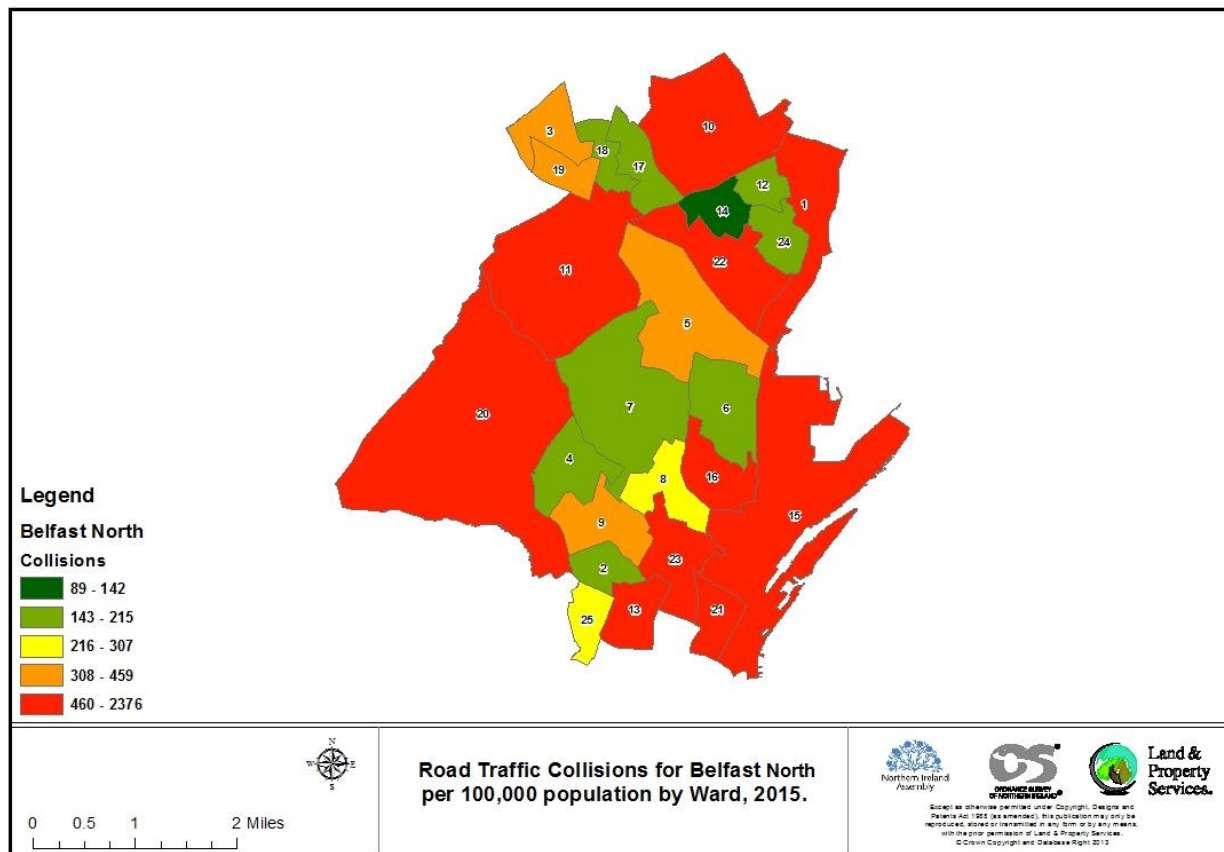
Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) ⁷	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Abbey	15	29	527	1020
Ardoyne	9	15	152	253
Ballyhenry	10	14	368	516
Ballysillan	11	18	192	315
Bellevue	18	37	355	730
Castlevew	8	13	171	277
Cavehill	8	9	165	185
Chichester Park	12	14	220	257
Cliftonville	20	27	367	495
Cloughfern	17	32	591	1113
Collinbridge	16	18	533	599
Coole	5	5	213	213
Crumlin	25	39	528	823
Dunanney	2	4	89	177
Duncairn	124	211	2376	4043
Fortwilliam	22	37	487	819
Glebe	7	9	214	275
Glengormley	6	7	208	242
Hightown	8	11	351	482
Legoniel	33	51	501	774
New Lodge	68	98	1429	2059
Valley	25	36	668	962

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.
Water Works	44	79	707	1269
Whitehouse	4	7	181	316
Woodvale	10	15	252	378

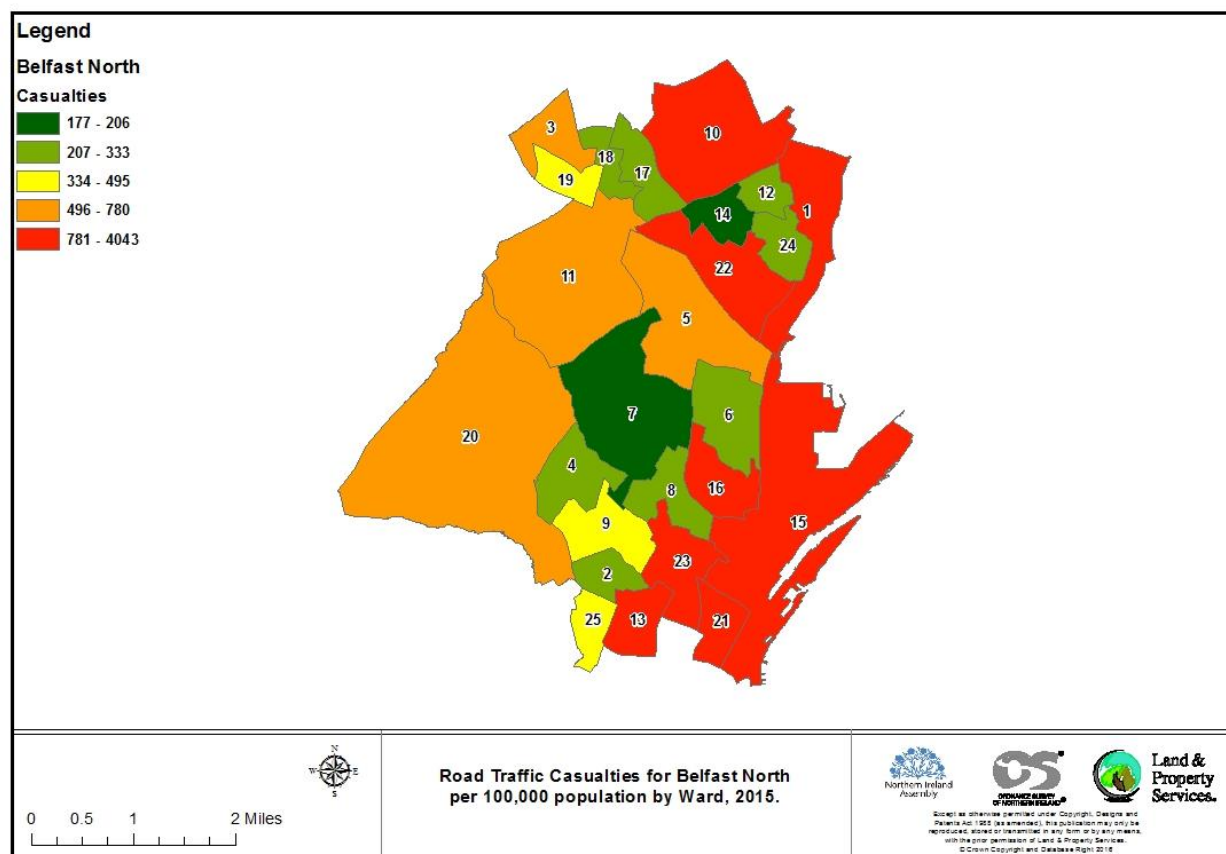
Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

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

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

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. 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.



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

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