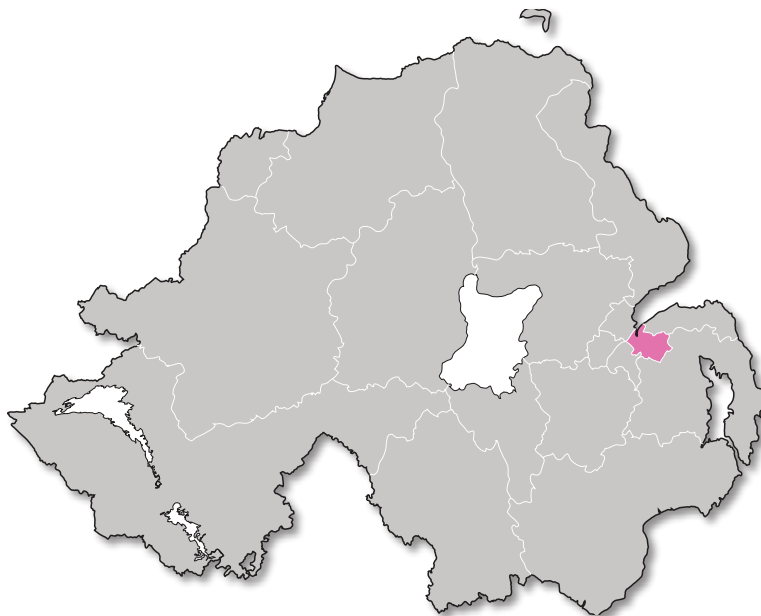




Northern Ireland  
Assembly

# Constituency Profile

## Belfast East - September 2011





## About this Report

Using the latest data available through the [Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service](#), this report provides an updated statistical profile of the Constituency of Belfast East.

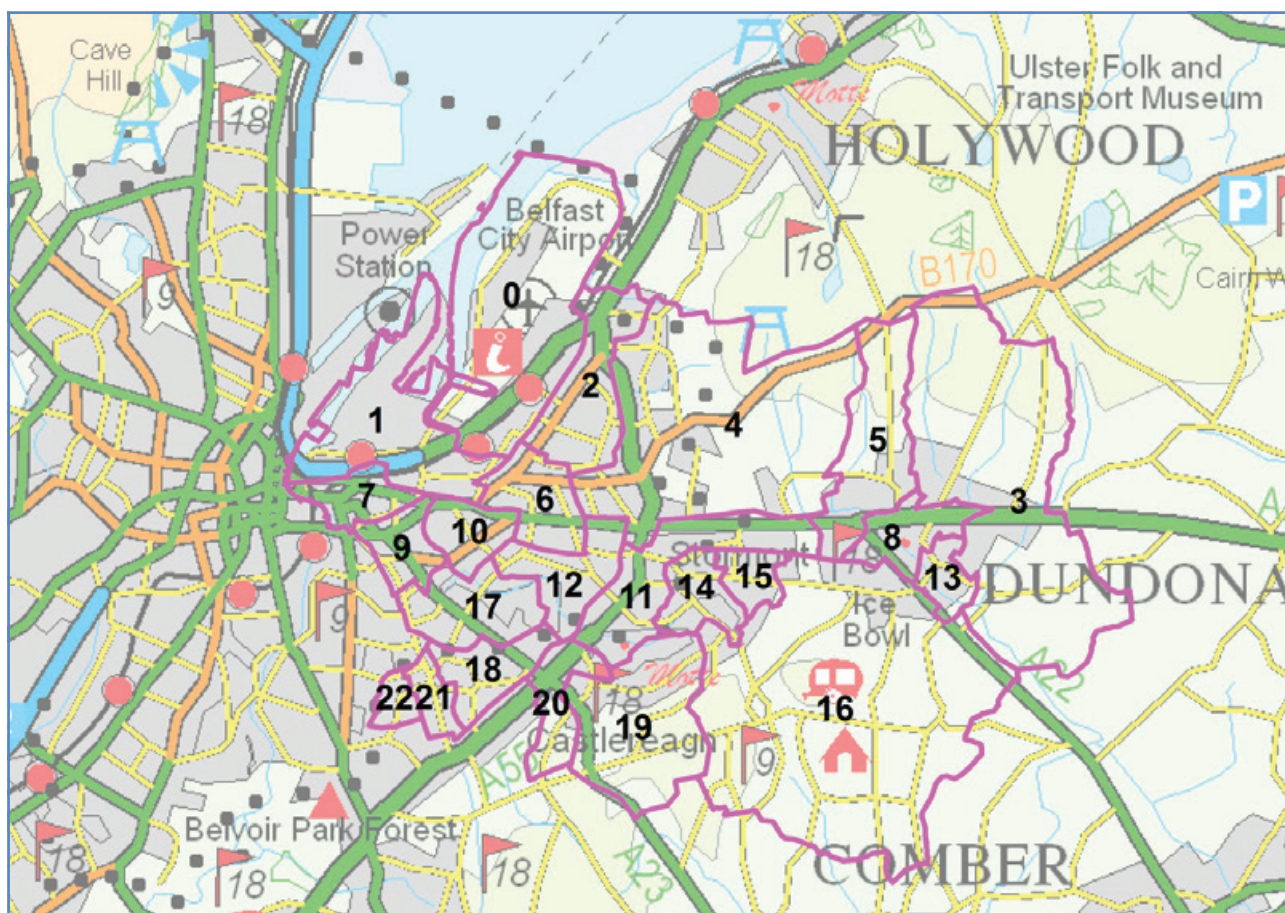
It includes information on the demographic profile of Belfast East as well as key indicators of Health, Education, the Economy, Employment, Low Income and Crime.

For each indicator, this profile presents:

- The most up-to-date information available for Belfast East;
- How Belfast East compares with the Northern Ireland average;
- How Belfast East compares the other 17 Constituencies in Northern Ireland; and,
- Small area information, at ward level, demonstrating similarities and differences within the Constituency of Belfast East and highlighting any ‘hotspots’ that might exist, where available.

Notes on the definitions and methodology applied to these indicators can be found at the back of this report.

The data presented in this report is based on the new Constituency boundaries which came into force following the May 2011 Assembly elections. This data is not directly comparable with that contained in the 2010 Constituency Profile report which was based on the previous Assembly boundaries. Since then, the wards of Ballyhanwood, Carrowreagh, Dundonald, Enler and Graham’s Bridge have been added to Belfast East while Hillfoot and Wynchurch have been removed. A map of the new 2011 boundary and wards within Belfast East is shown overleaf.



This report presents a statistical profile of the Constituency of Belfast East which comprises of the 23 wards as shown below.

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

## Key Facts for Belfast East

### Demographics

- An estimated 89,933 people lived in Belfast East in 2009, the Constituency with the 3rd lowest population.
- Belfast East had a lower proportion of children in 2009 when compared to the Northern Ireland average (18.5% compared to 21.4%).
- Belfast East had a higher proportion of older people in 2009 when compared to the Northern Ireland average (20.3% compared to 16.9%).

### Health

- Life expectancy (2007-2009) was lower in Belfast East than the Northern Ireland average (75.2 compared to 76.8 years for males; 80.4 compared to 81.4 years for females).
- The standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2005-2009) was higher in Belfast East than the Northern Ireland rate (122 compared to 117 per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years).
- The standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2005-2009) was also higher in Belfast East than the Northern Ireland rate (30 compared to 27 per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years).
- In 2009, the number of new cancers diagnosed per 100,000 persons was higher in Belfast East when compared to the Northern Ireland average (508 compared to 473 per 100,000 persons).
- For the period 2005/06-2009/10, the standardised hospital admission rate for self-harm in Belfast East was higher than the Northern Ireland rate (324 compared to 241 per 100,000 persons).
- In 2010, there was little difference in the number of items of anti-depressant drugs dispensed per head of registered population in Belfast East and the Northern Ireland average although Belfast East was the Constituency with the 4th highest number of items of anti-depressant drugs dispensed per head of registered population.
- As at February 2011, there was little difference in proportion of people living in Belfast East in receipt of disability-related benefits and the Northern Ireland average (15.5% and 15.3% respectively).
- In 2009, a slightly lower proportion of births were to teenage mothers in Belfast East when compared to the Northern Ireland average (4.9% and 5.4% respectively).
- As at 31 March 2011, there was a higher prevalence of coronary heart disease, hypertension, diabetes mellitus and chronic kidney disease amongst patients whose GP practice is located in the Belfast East area compared to GP practices across all of Northern Ireland.

### Education

- In 2010/11, a slightly lower proportion of Belfast East post-primary pupils had a Statement of Special Educational Need when compared to the Northern Ireland average (2.9% compared to 3.4%).
- In 2009/10, a lower proportion of Belfast East pupils left school with at least two A-levels when compared to the Northern Ireland average (51.4% compared to 53.0%).
- In 2009/10, a lower proportion of Belfast East school leavers achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C compared to the Northern Ireland average (68.2% compared to 71.9%).

### The Economy

- Belfast East was the Constituency that received the 2nd highest amount of financial assistance from Invest NI in 2009/10 totalling more than £24 million.
- In total, 109 participants from Belfast East completed the Invest NI Enterprise Development Programme in 2009/10.
- In 2009/10, a lower proportion of Belfast East Enterprise Development Programme participants started a business when compared to the Northern Ireland average (63.3% and 76.0% respectively).

### Employment

- In 2010, Belfast East was the Constituency with the 2nd highest number of redundancies with a total of 367 confirmed redundancies in the area.
- A lower proportion of working age people in Belfast East claimed unemployment-related benefits in 2010 when compared to the Northern Ireland average (3.9% compared to 5.0%).

### Low Income

- As at April 2011, a slightly higher proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Belfast East claimed at least one benefit when compared to the Northern Ireland average (38.4% compared to 37.3%).
- As at February 2011, there was little difference in the proportion of working age people living in Belfast East claiming income support and the Northern Ireland average (7.2% and 7.5% respectively).
- As at June 2011, a slightly higher proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Belfast East claimed housing benefit when compared to the Northern Ireland average (12.0% compared to 11.1%).

### Crime

- In 2010/11, the overall crime rate for Belfast East was lower than the Northern Ireland rate (5,788 compared to 5,872 per 100,000 persons).
- In 2010/11, rates of violent crime, burglary and criminal damage were lower for Belfast East than the Northern Ireland rates. The theft rate for Belfast East was higher than that for Northern Ireland as a whole.

### 2011 Assembly Election Results

- 61,263 people were eligible to vote. Turnout in Belfast East was lower than the Northern Ireland average (52.8% compared to 54.7%).
- The DUP won 3 seats, Alliance won 2 seats and the UUP won 1 seat.

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## Demographic profile of Belfast East

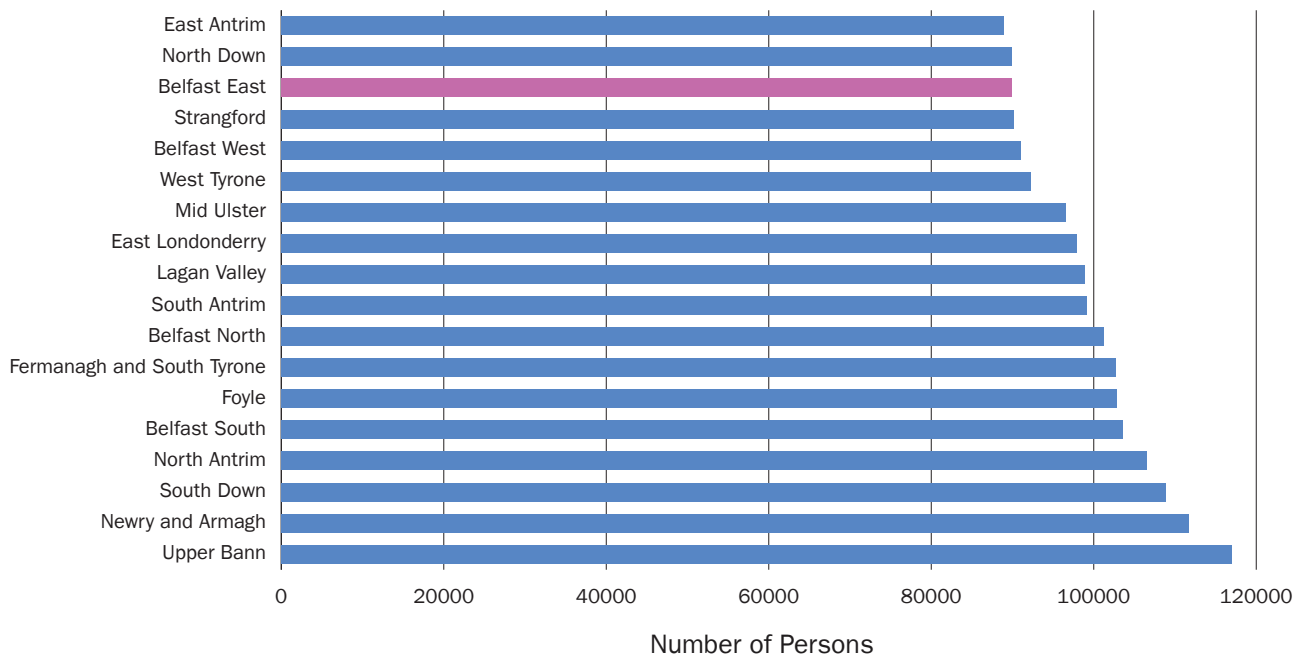
As at June 2009, there were an estimated 89,933 persons living in Belfast East - 5.0% of the Northern Ireland population. Belfast East was the Constituency with the 3rd lowest estimated population.

An estimated 16,596 children aged 0-15 lived in Belfast East in 2009. A lower proportion of the Belfast East population were children when compared to the Northern Ireland average (18.5% compared to 21.4%).

In 2009, a slightly lower proportion of the population of Belfast East were of working age when compared to the Northern Ireland average (61.2% compared to 61.8%).

An estimated 18,288 older persons (females aged 60 and over, males aged 65 and over) lived in Belfast East in 2009. A higher proportion of the Belfast East population were older persons when compared to the Northern Ireland average (20.3% compared to 16.9% respectively).

### Estimated total population by Constituency, 2009



Source: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA), Demography and Methodology Branch (DMB)

### Mid-year population estimates by gender and selected age group, Belfast East, 2009

	0-15	16-39	40-64M/59F	65M/60F+	All ages
Males	8,523	14,282	13,625	6,361	42,791
Females	8,073	14,693	12,449	11,927	47,142
Persons	16,596	28,975	26,074	18,288	89,933

Source: NISRA, DMB

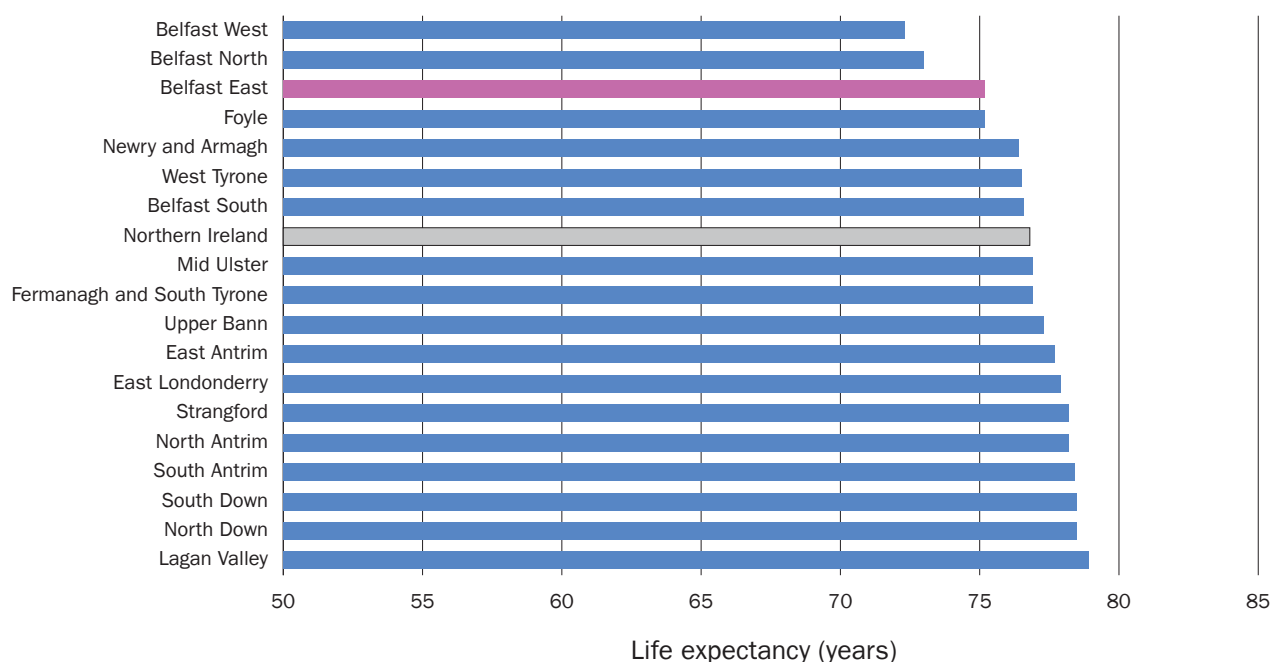
## Health – Life expectancy of males

The life expectancy of males living in Belfast East (2007-2009) was estimated to be 75.2 years.

The life expectancy of males living in Belfast East was lower than that of all Northern Ireland males which stood at 76.8 years.

Belfast East was the Constituency with the 3rd lowest male life expectancy.

### Life expectancy of males, 2007-09



Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety

### Life expectancy of males, 2007-09

	Life expectancy (rank)		Life expectancy (rank)		Life expectancy (rank)
Belfast East	75.2 (16)	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	76.9 (10)	North Down	78.5 (joint 2)
Belfast North	73.0 (17)	Foyle	75.2 (15)	South Antrim	78.4 (4)
Belfast South	76.6 (12)	Lagan Valley	78.9 (1)	South Down	78.5 (joint 2)
Belfast West	72.3 (18)	Mid Ulster	76.9 (11)	Strangford	78.2 (6)
East Antrim	77.7 (8)	Newry and Armagh	76.4 (14)	Upper Bann	77.3 (9)
East Londonderry	77.9 (7)	North Antrim	78.2 (5)	West Tyrone	76.5 (13)

Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety

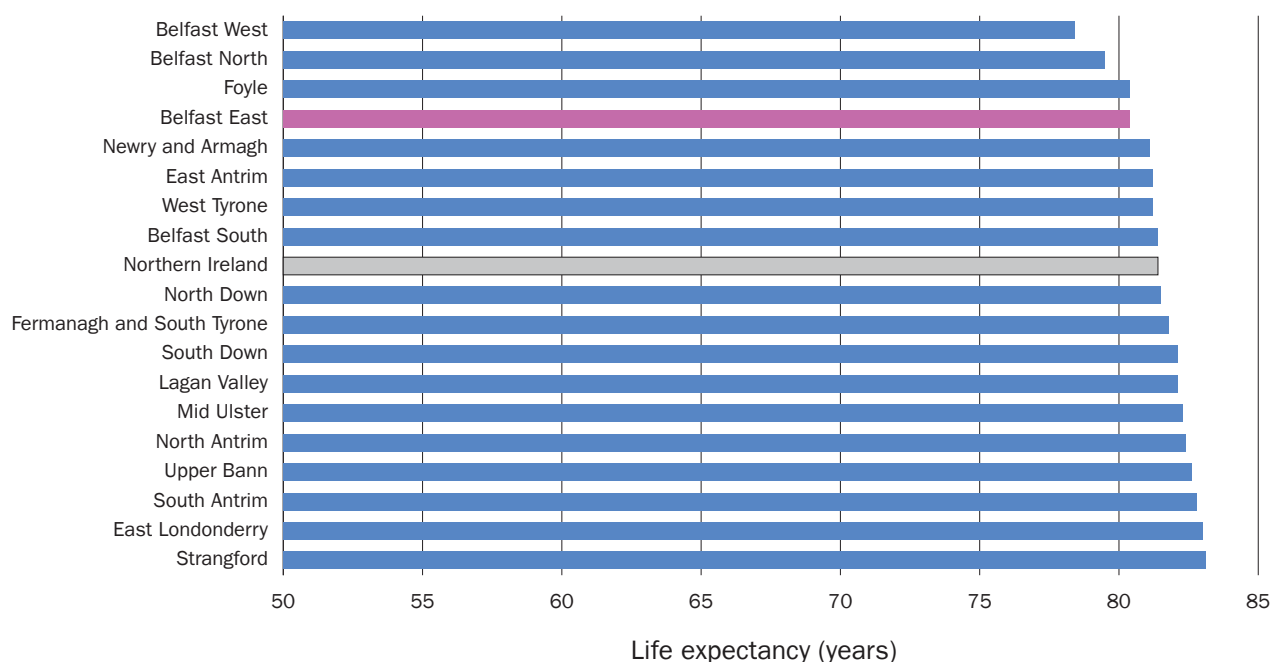
## Health – Life expectancy of females

The life expectancy of females living in Belfast East (2007-2009) was estimated to be 80.4 years.

The life expectancy of females living in Belfast East was lower than that of all Northern Ireland females which stands at 81.4 years.

Belfast East was the Constituency with the 4th lowest female life expectancy.

### Life expectancy of females, 2007-09



Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety

### Life expectancy of females, 2007-09

	Life expectancy (rank)		Life expectancy (rank)		Life expectancy (rank)
Belfast East	80.4 (15)	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	81.8 (9)	North Down	81.5 (10)
Belfast North	79.5 (17)	Foyle	80.4 (16)	South Antrim	82.8 (3)
Belfast South	81.4 (11)	Lagan Valley	82.1 (7)	South Down	82.1 (8)
Belfast West	78.4 (18)	Mid Ulster	82.3 (6)	Strangford	83.1 (1)
East Antrim	81.2 (13)	Newry and Armagh	81.1 (14)	Upper Bann	82.6 (4)
East Londonderry	83.0 (2)	North Antrim	82.4 (5)	West Tyrone	81.2 (12)

Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety

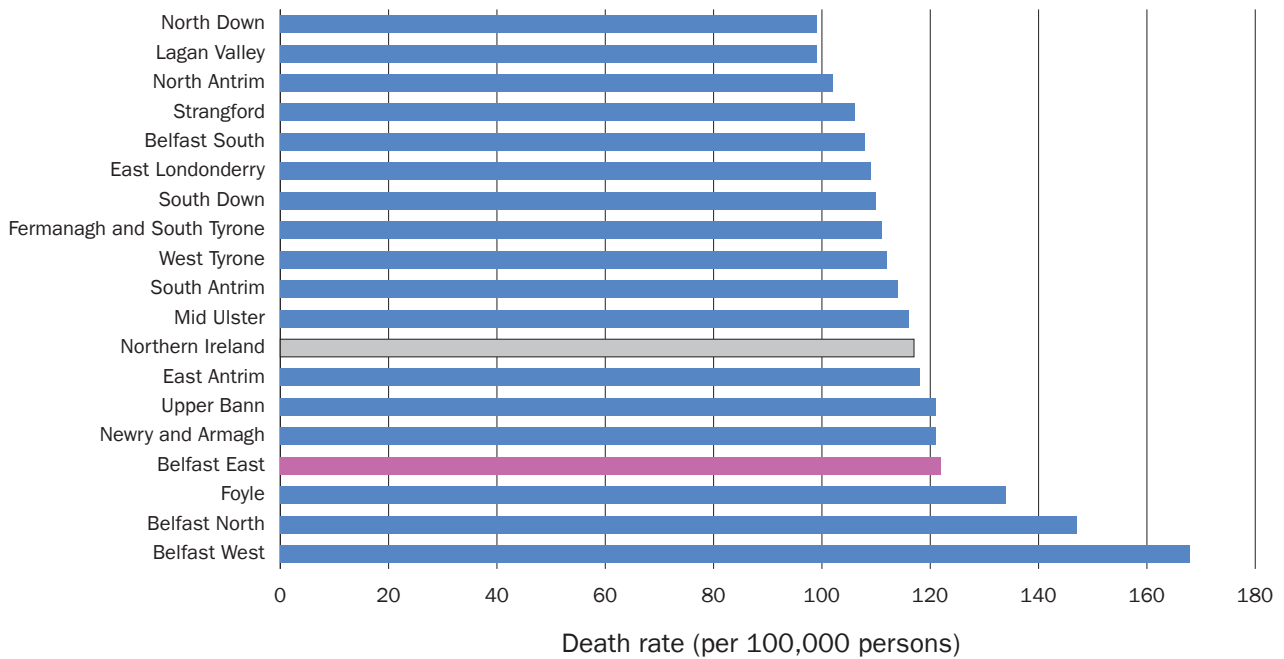
## Health – Standardised mortality rate for cancer

The standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2005-2009) in Belfast East was 122 per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years.

The standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2005-2009) in Belfast East was higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 117 per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years.

Belfast East was the Constituency with the 4th highest standardised mortality rate due to cancer.

### Standardised mortality rate due to cancer per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years, 2005-2009



Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety

### Standardised mortality rate due to cancer per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years, 2005-2009

	Mortality rate (rank)		Mortality rate (rank)		Mortality rate (rank)
Belfast East	122 (4)	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	111 (11)	North Down	99 (joint 17)
Belfast North	147 (2)	Foyle	134 (3)	South Antrim	114 (9)
Belfast South	108 (14)	Lagan Valley	99 (joint 17)	South Down	110 (12)
Belfast West	168 (1)	Mid Ulster	116 (8)	Strangford	106 (15)
East Antrim	118 (7)	Newry and Armagh	121 (5)	Upper Bann	121 (6)
East Londonderry	109 (13)	North Antrim	102 (16)	West Tyrone	112 (10)

Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety

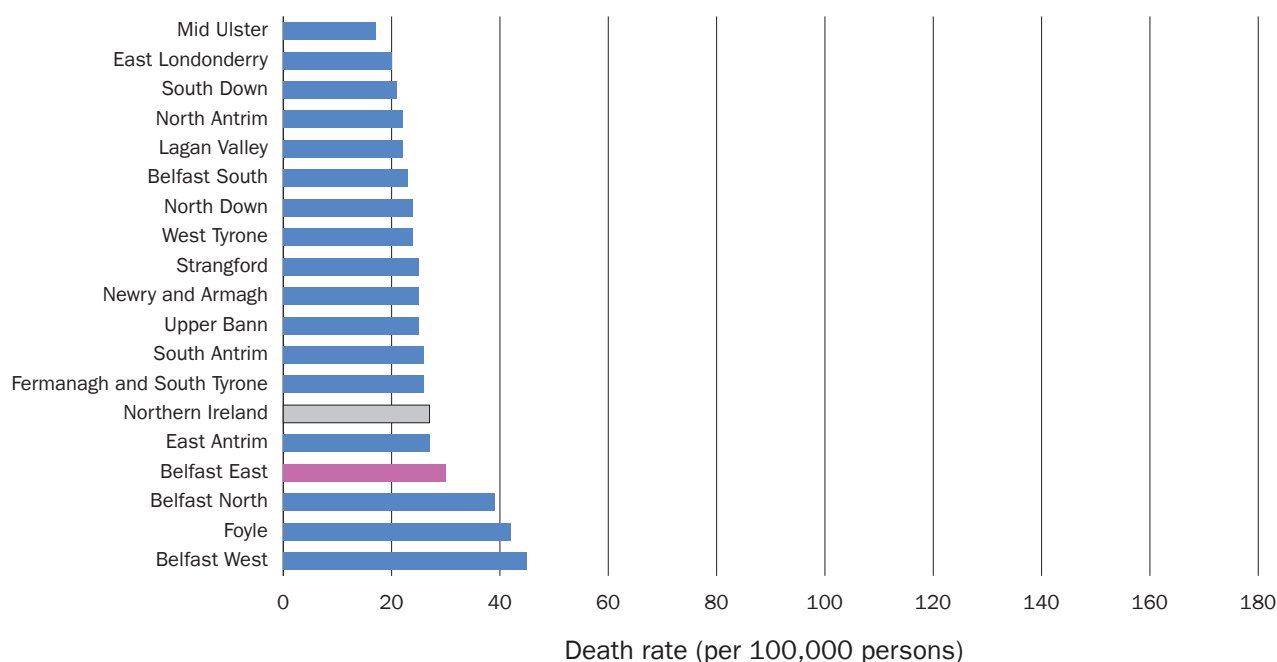
## Health – Standardised mortality rate for respiratory disease

The standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2005-2009) in Belfast East was 30 per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years.

The standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2005-2009) in Belfast East was higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 27 per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years.

Belfast East was the Constituency with the 4th highest standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease.

### Standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years, 2005-2009



Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety

### Standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years, 2005-2009

	Mortality rate (rank)		Mortality rate (rank)		Mortality rate (rank)
Belfast East	30 (4)	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	26 (joint 6)	North Down	24 (joint 11)
Belfast North	39 (3)	Foyle	42 (2)	South Antrim	26 (joint 6)
Belfast South	23 (13)	Lagan Valley	22 (joint 14)	South Down	21 (16)
Belfast West	45 (1)	Mid Ulster	17 (18)	Strangford	25 (joint 8)
East Antrim	27 (5)	Newry and Armagh	25 (joint 8)	Upper Bann	25 (joint 8)
East Londonderry	20 (17)	North Antrim	22 (joint 14)	West Tyrone	24 (joint 11)

Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety

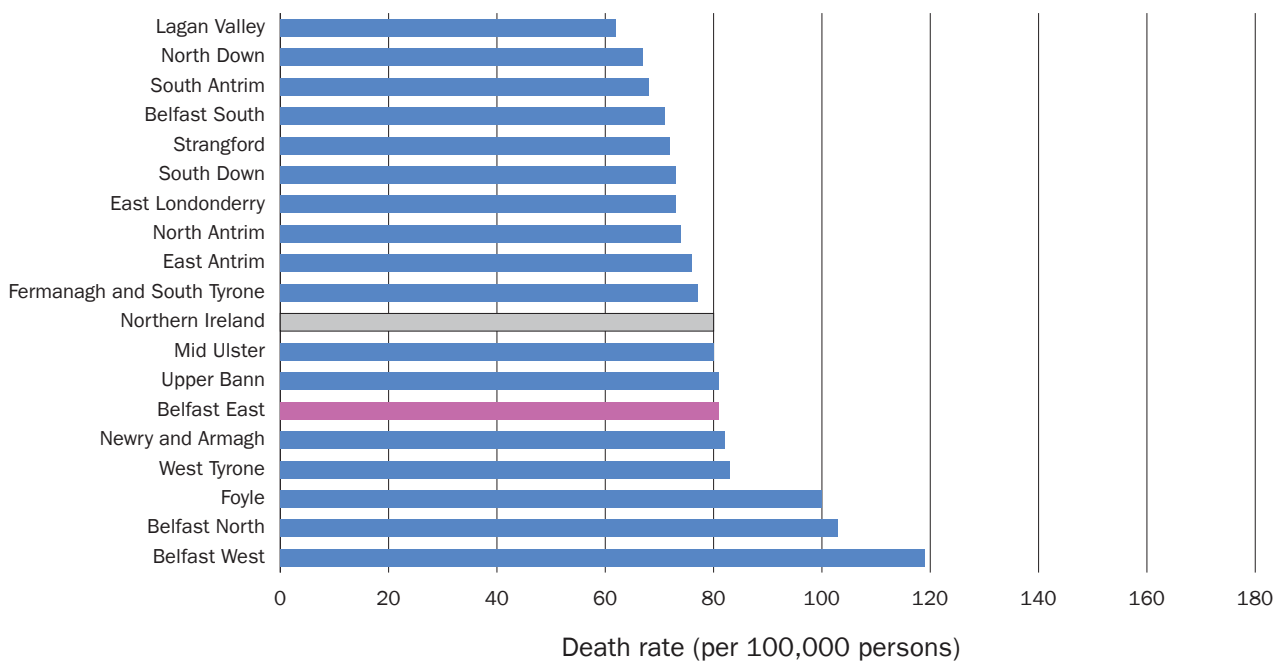
## Health – Standardised mortality rate for circulatory disease

The standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2005-2009) in Belfast East was 81 per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years.

There was little difference in the standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2005-2009) in Belfast East and the Northern Ireland rate of 80 per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years.

Belfast East was the Constituency with the joint 6th highest standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease.

### Standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years, 2005-2009



Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety

### Standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years, 2005-2009

	Mortality rate (rank)		Mortality rate (rank)		Mortality rate (rank)
Belfast East	81 (joint 6)	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	77 (9)	North Down	67 (17)
Belfast North	103 (2)	Foyle	100 (3)	South Antrim	68 (16)
Belfast South	71 (15)	Lagan Valley	62 (18)	South Down	73 (joint 12)
Belfast West	119 (1)	Mid Ulster	80 (8)	Strangford	72 (14)
East Antrim	76 (10)	Newry and Armagh	82 (5)	Upper Bann	81 (joint 6)
East Londonderry	73 (joint 12)	North Antrim	74 (11)	West Tyrone	83 (4)

Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety

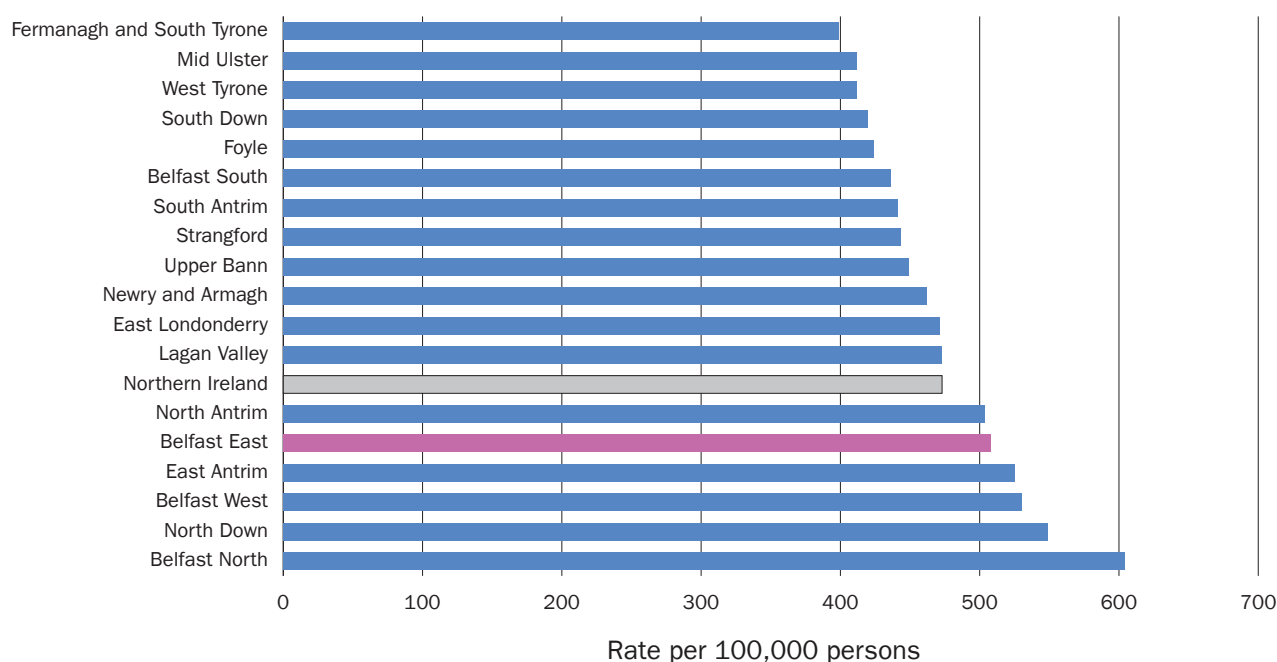
## Health – Diagnosis of new incidence of cancer

In 2009, there were 457 new incidences of cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) diagnosed amongst Belfast East constituents. This equates to a rate of 508 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of cancer diagnosis was much higher for Belfast East than the Northern Ireland rate of 473 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast East was the Constituency with the 5th highest rate of cancer diagnosis.

### New cancers diagnosed per 100,000 persons (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer), 2009



Source: Northern Ireland Cancer Registry

### New cancers diagnosed per 100,000 persons (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer), 2009

	Rate (rank)		Rate (rank)		Rate (rank)
Belfast East	508 (5)	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	399 (18)	North Down	549 (2)
Belfast North	604 (1)	Foyle	424 (14)	South Antrim	441 (12)
Belfast South	436 (13)	Lagan Valley	473 (7)	South Down	420 (15)
Belfast West	530 (3)	Mid Ulster	412 (17)	Strangford	443 (11)
East Antrim	525 (4)	Newry and Armagh	462 (9)	Upper Bann	449 (10)
East Londonderry	471 (8)	North Antrim	504 (6)	West Tyrone	412 (16)

Source: Northern Ireland Cancer Registry

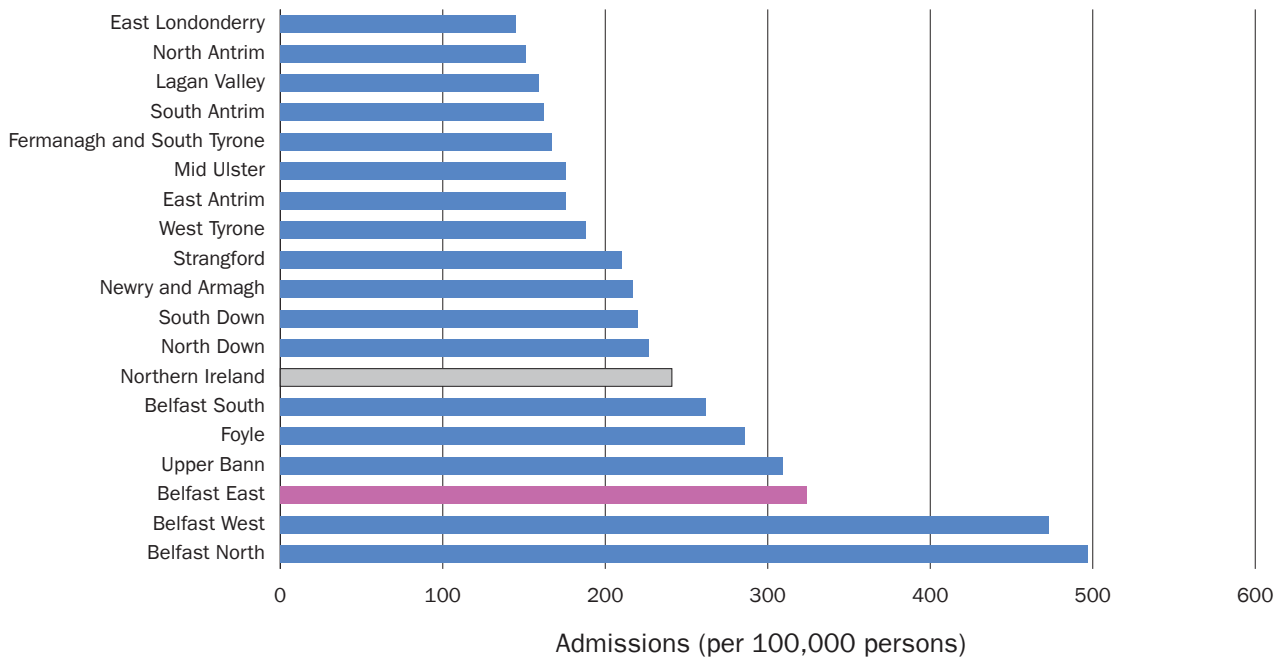
## Health – Hospital admissions due to self-harm

For the period 2005/06-2009/10, the standardised hospital admission rate for self-harm in Belfast East stood at 324.

The standardised hospital admission rate for self-harm was much higher in Belfast East than the Northern Ireland rate of 241.

Belfast East was the Constituency with the 3rd highest standardised hospital admission rate for self-harm.

### Standardised hospital admissions per 100,000 persons for self harm, 2005/06-2009/10



Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety

### Standardised hospital admissions per 100,000 persons for self-harm, 2005/06-2009/10

	Admission rate (rank)		Admission rate (rank)		Admission rate (rank)
Belfast East	324 (3)	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	167 (14)	North Down	227 (7)
Belfast North	497 (1)	Foyle	286 (5)	South Antrim	162 (15)
Belfast South	262 (6)	Lagan Valley	159 (16)	South Down	220 (8)
Belfast West	473 (2)	Mid Ulster	176 (joint 12)	Strangford	210 (10)
East Antrim	176 (joint 12)	Newry and Armagh	217 (9)	Upper Bann	309 (4)
East Londonderry	145 (18)	North Antrim	151 (17)	West Tyrone	188 (11)

Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety

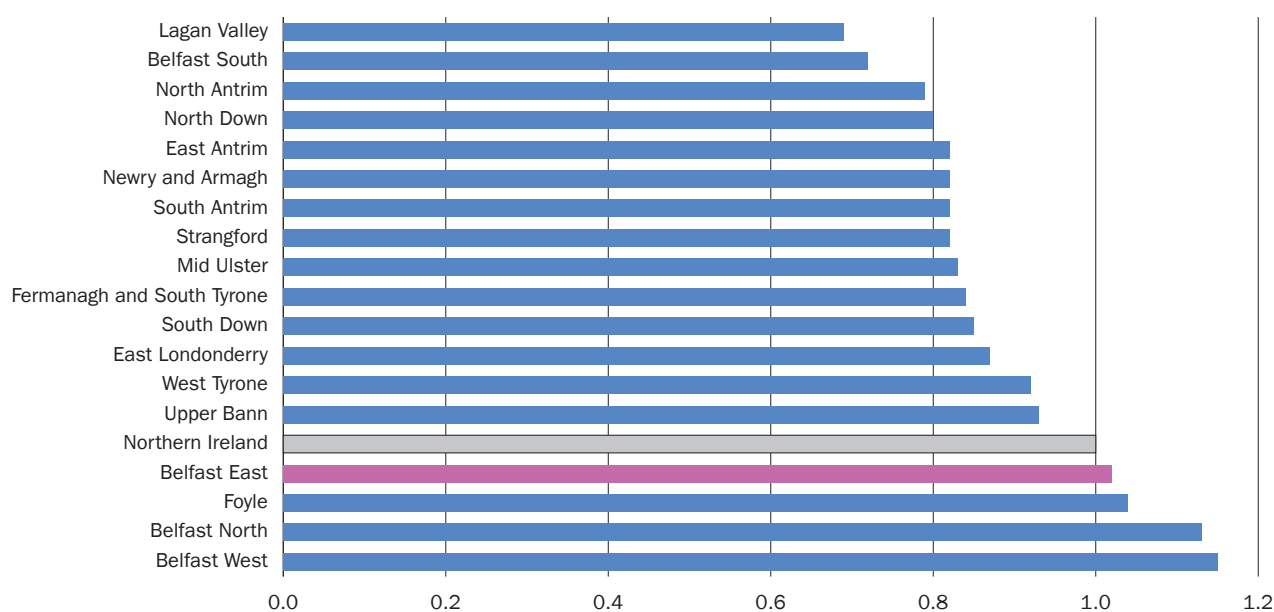
## Health – Prescriptions for anti-depressant drugs

In 2010, 1.02 items of anti-depressant drugs were dispensed at a cost of £9.66 per head of registered population in Belfast East.

There was little difference in the number of items of anti-depressant drugs dispensed per head of registered population in Belfast East in 2010 and the Northern Ireland average of 1.00.

Belfast East was the Constituency with the 4th highest number of items of anti-depressant drugs dispensed per head of registered population.

### Number of items of anti-depressant drugs dispensed per head of registered population, 2010



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Enhanced Prescribing Database (Pharmacy), DHSSPS)

### Number of items of anti-depressant drugs dispensed per head of registered population, 2010

	No. of items dispensed (rank)		No. of items dispensed (rank)		No. of items dispensed (rank)
Belfast East	1.02 (4)	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	0.84 (9)	North Down	0.80 (15)
Belfast North	1.13 (2)	Foyle	1.04 (3)	South Antrim	0.82 (joint 11)
Belfast South	0.72 (17)	Lagan Valley	0.69 (18)	South Down	0.85 (8)
Belfast West	1.15 (1)	Mid Ulster	0.83 (10)	Strangford	0.82 (joint 11)
East Antrim	0.82 (14)	Newry and Armagh	0.82 (13)	Upper Bann	0.93 (5)
East Londonderry	0.87 (7)	North Antrim	0.79 (16)	West Tyrone	0.92 (6)

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Enhanced Prescribing Database (Pharmacy), DHSSPS)

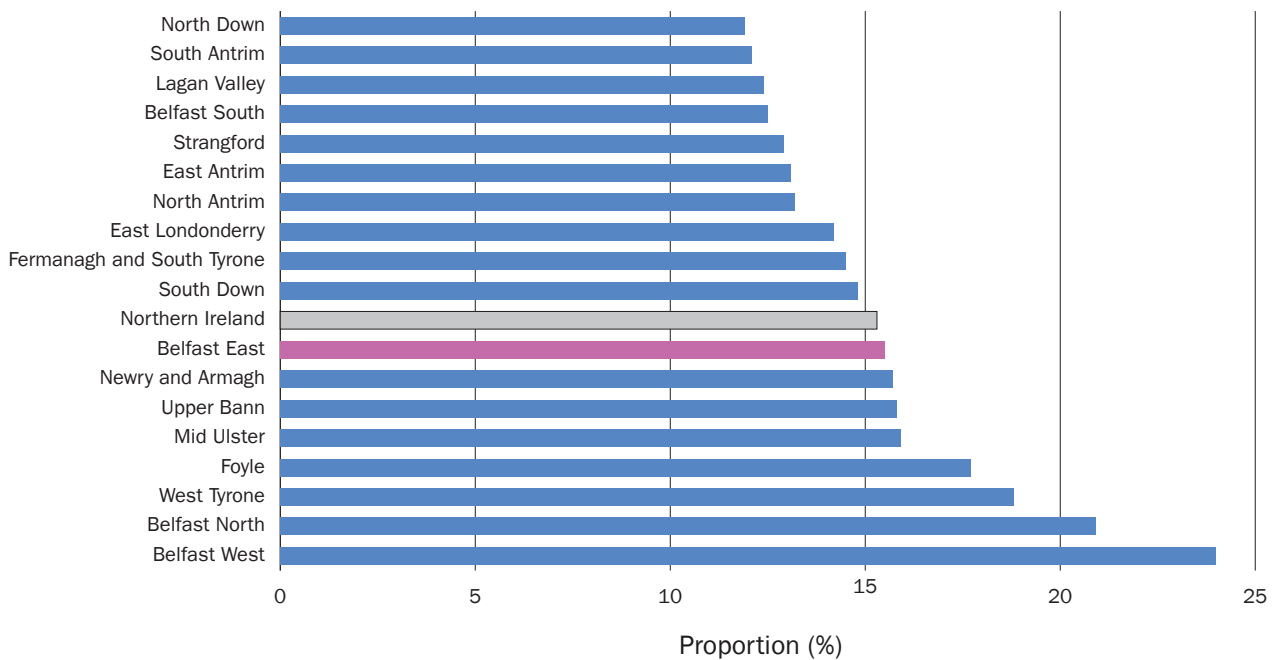
## Health – People in receipt of disability-related benefits

As at February 2011, 15.5% of all Belfast East constituents were in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit (13,984 recipients).

There was little difference in the proportion of people living in Belfast East in receipt of disability-related benefits and the Northern Ireland average of 15.3%.

Belfast East was the Constituency ranked 8th highest in terms of the proportion of people in receipt of disability-related benefits.

### Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit, as at February 2011



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Analytical Services Unit, Department for Social Development (DSD))

### Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit, as at February 2011

	% (rank)		% (rank)		% (rank)
Belfast East	15.5 (8)	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	14.5 (10)	North Down	11.9 (18)
Belfast North	20.9 (2)	Foyle	17.7 (4)	South Antrim	12.1 (17)
Belfast South	12.5 (15)	Lagan Valley	12.4 (16)	South Down	14.8 (9)
Belfast West	24.0 (1)	Mid Ulster	15.9 (5)	Strangford	12.9 (14)
East Antrim	13.1 (13)	Newry and Armagh	15.7 (7)	Upper Bann	15.8 (6)
East Londonderry	14.2 (11)	North Antrim	13.2 (12)	West Tyrone	18.8 (3)

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Analytical Services Unit, Department for Social Development (DSD))

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

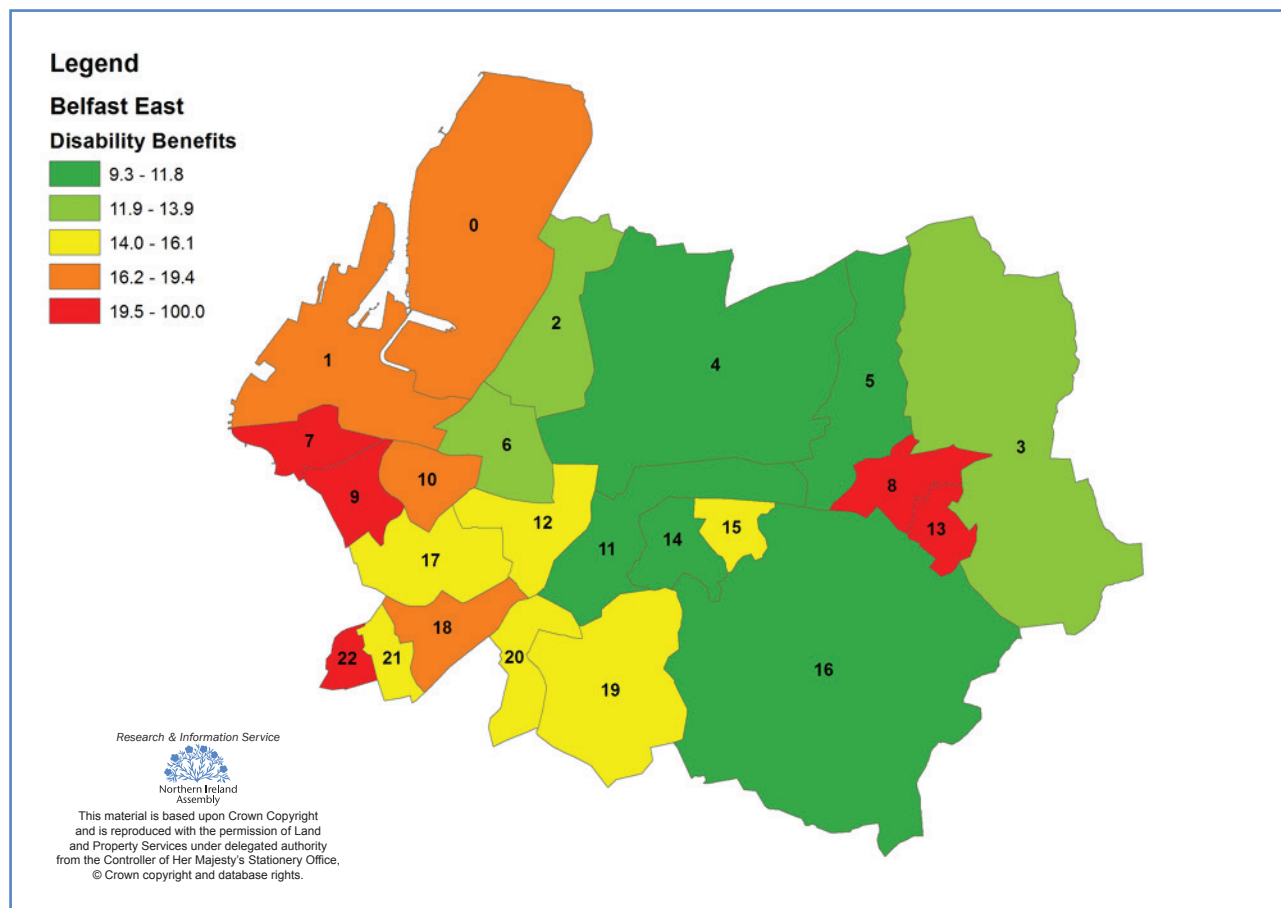
The highest proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit (as a percentage of the population) were concentrated in the wards of Ballymacarrett (27.0%, 1,295 claimants), The Mount (22.7%, 1,109 claimants) and Graham's Bridge (22.2%, 532 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Stormont (9.3%, 495 claimants), Gilnahirk (10.4%, 256 claimants) and Ballyhanwood (10.6%, 319 claimants).

### Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit, as at February 2011

Ward	No. of people in receipt of disability-related benefits	Per cent of population	Ward	No. of people in receipt of disability-related benefits	Per cent of population
Ballyhackamore	662	12.1	Graham's Bridge	532	22.2
Ballyhanwood	319	10.6	Island	869	19.0
Ballymacarrett	1,295	27.0	Knock	694	14.9
Belmont	804	13.4	Lisnasharragh	385	17.9
Bloomfield	899	16.4	Lower Braniel	413	15.6
Carrowreagh	535	13.2	Orangefield	784	14.1
Cherryvalley	674	11.8	Stormont	495	9.3
Cregagh	436	19.8	Sydenham	846	17.4
Downshire	374	14.8	The Mount	1,109	22.7
Dundonald	364	11.1	Tullycarnet	403	16.0
Enler	493	20.3	Upper Braniel	343	14.6
Gilnahirk	256	10.4			

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

Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit, as at February 2011



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

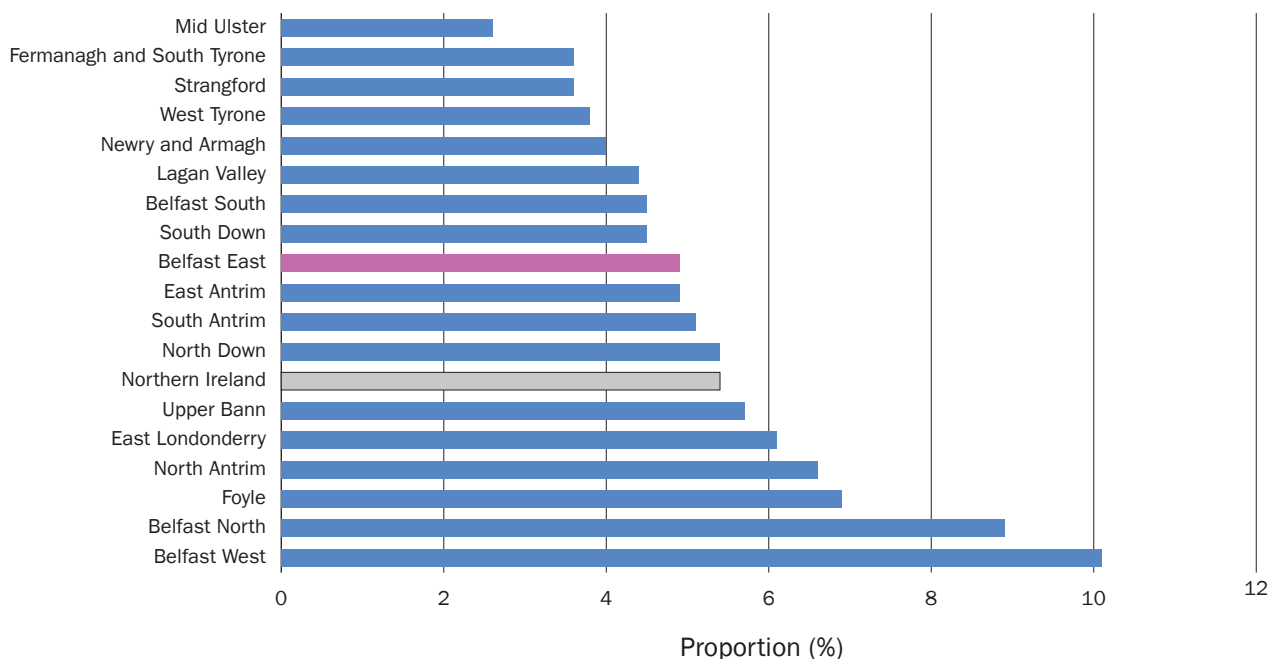
## Health – Births to teenage mothers

In 2009, there were 59 births to teenage mothers in Belfast East. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 4.9% of all births in the Constituency in that year.

A slightly lower proportion of births were to teenage mothers in Belfast East in 2009 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 5.4%.

The Constituency of Belfast East had the joint 9th highest proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers, along with East Antrim.

### Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers, 2009



Source: NISRA, NINIS (General Register Office)

### Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers, 2009

	% (rank)		% (rank)		% (rank)
Belfast East	4.9 (joint 9)	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	3.6 (17)	North Down	5.4 (7)
Belfast North	8.9 (2)	Foyle	6.9 (3)	South Antrim	5.1 (8)
Belfast South	4.5 (12)	Lagan Valley	4.4 (13)	South Down	4.5 (11)
Belfast West	10.1 (1)	Mid Ulster	2.6 (18)	Strangford	3.6 (16)
East Antrim	4.9 (joint 9)	Newry and Armagh	4.0 (14)	Upper Bann	5.7 (6)
East Londonderry	6.1 (5)	North Antrim	6.6 (4)	West Tyrone	3.8 (15)

Source: NISRA, NINIS (GRO)

## Health – Disease prevalence (Quality Outcomes Framework)

As at 31 March 2011, there was a higher prevalence of coronary heart disease, hypertension, diabetes mellitus and chronic kidney disease amongst patients whose GP practice is located in the Belfast East area compared to GP practices across all of Northern Ireland.

### Disease Prevalence per 1,000 patients as reported through Quality Outcome Framework, 2011

	Belfast East Patients		All Northern Ireland Patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Coronary Heart Disease	5,036	48	75,027	40
All Heart Failure Patients	797	8	14,264	8
Stroke	2,238	21	32,998	18
Hypertension	14,191	134	237,834	126
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	1,894	18	31,574	17
Hypothyroid	3,576	34	61,714	33
Cancer	1,767	17	27,008	14
Mental Health	1,063	10	15,415	8
Asthma	6,176	58	111,125	59
Dementia	816	8	11,246	6
Atrial Fibrillation	1,757	17	26,044	14
Obesity (Patients aged 16+)	9,631	111	170,840	114
Diabetes Mellitus (Patients aged 17+)	4,707	55	72,693	49
Epilepsy (Patients aged 18+)	900	11	14,587	10
Chronic Kidney Disease (patients aged 18+)	3,885	46	59,260	41
Learning Disabilities (Patients aged 18+)	429	5	8,679	6

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

 Higher than Northern Ireland prevalence by more than 3

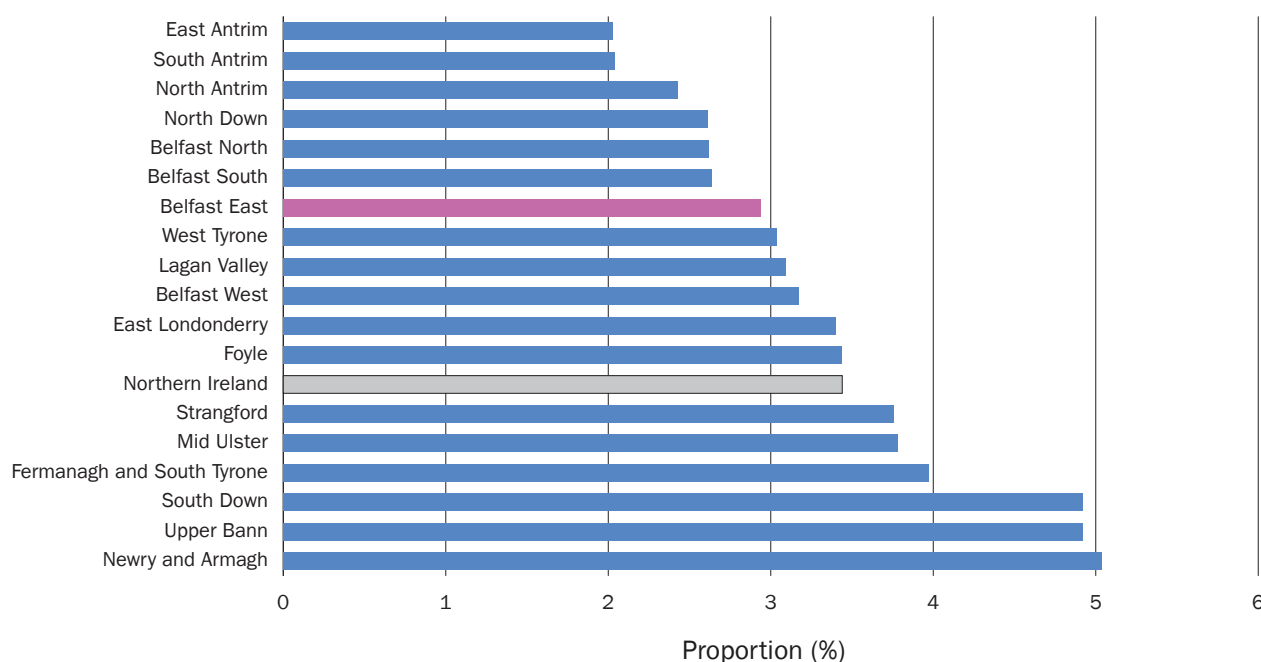
## Education – Statement of Special Educational Need

In 2010/11, 179 (2.9%) Belfast East post-primary pupils had a Statement of Special Educational Need (SEN Stage 5).

A slightly lower proportion of Belfast East post-primary pupils had a Statement of Special Educational Need when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 3.4%.

Belfast East had the 7th lowest proportion of pupils with a Statement of Special Educational Need.

### Proportion of post-primary pupils with a Statement of Special Educational Need, 2010/11



Source: Department of Education (School Census)

### Proportion of post-primary pupils with a Statement of Special Educational Need, 2010/11

	% (rank)		% (rank)		% (rank)
Belfast East	2.9 (12)	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.0 (4)	North Down	2.6 (joint 13)
Belfast North	2.6 (joint 13)	Foyle	3.4 (7)	South Antrim	2.0 (17)
Belfast South	2.6 (joint 13)	Lagan Valley	3.1 (10)	South Down	4.9 (3)
Belfast West	3.2 (9)	Mid Ulster	3.8 (5)	Strangford	3.8 (6)
East Antrim	2.0 (18)	Newry and Armagh	5.0 (1)	Upper Bann	5.0 (2)
East Londonderry	3.4 (8)	North Antrim	2.4 (16)	West Tyrone	3.0 (11)

Source: Department of Education (School Census)

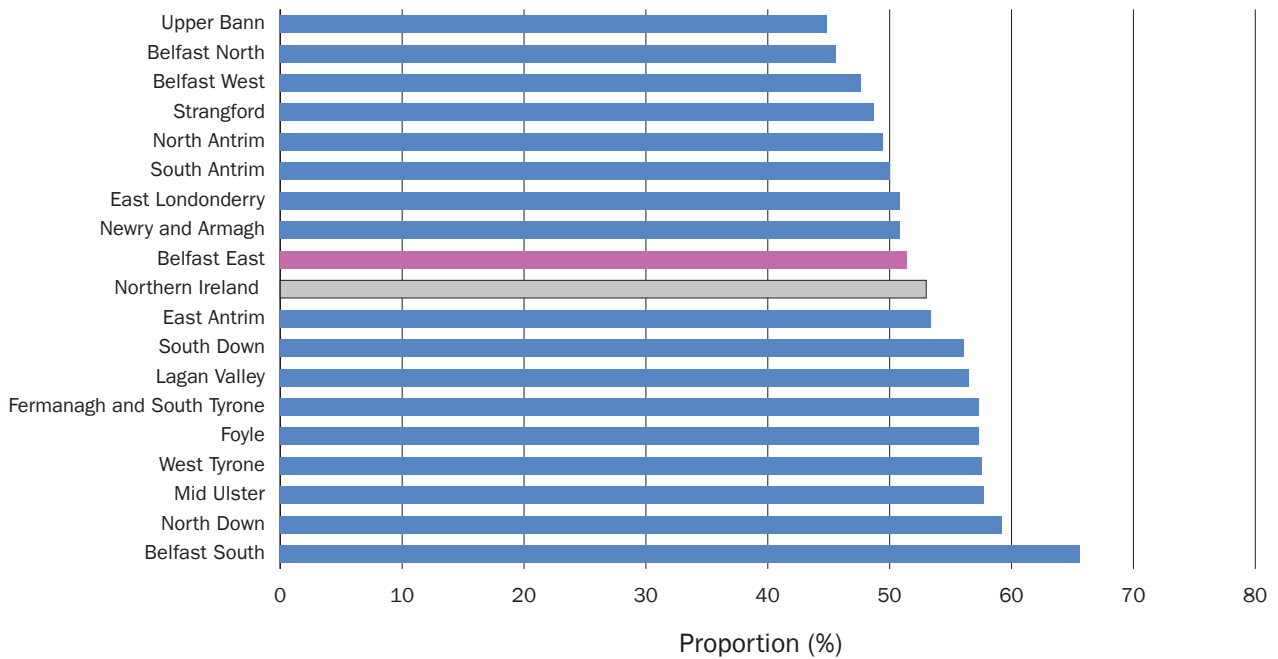
## Education – School leavers achieving at least two A-levels

In 2009/10, 51.4% of Belfast East school leavers achieved at least two A-levels.

A lower proportion of Belfast East pupils left school with at least two A-levels in 2009/10 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 53.0%.

Belfast East was the Constituency with the 10th highest proportion of school leavers achieving at least two A-levels.

### Proportion of school leavers achieving at least two A-levels or equivalent, 2009/10



Source: Department of Education (School Leavers Survey)

### Proportion of school leavers achieving at least two A-levels or equivalent, 2009/10

	% (rank)		% (rank)		% (rank)
Belfast East	51.4 (10)	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	57.3 (6)	North Down	59.2 (2)
Belfast North	45.6 (17)	Foyle	57.3 (5)	South Antrim	50.0 (13)
Belfast South	65.6 (1)	Lagan Valley	56.5(7)	South Down	56.1 (8)
Belfast West	47.6 (16)	Mid Ulster	57.7 (3)	Strangford	48.7 (15)
East Antrim	53.4 (9)	Newry and Armagh	50.8 (joint 11)	Upper Bann	44.8 (18)
East Londonderry	50.8 (joint 11)	North Antrim	49.4 (14)	West Tyrone	57.6 (4)

Source: DE (School Leavers Survey)

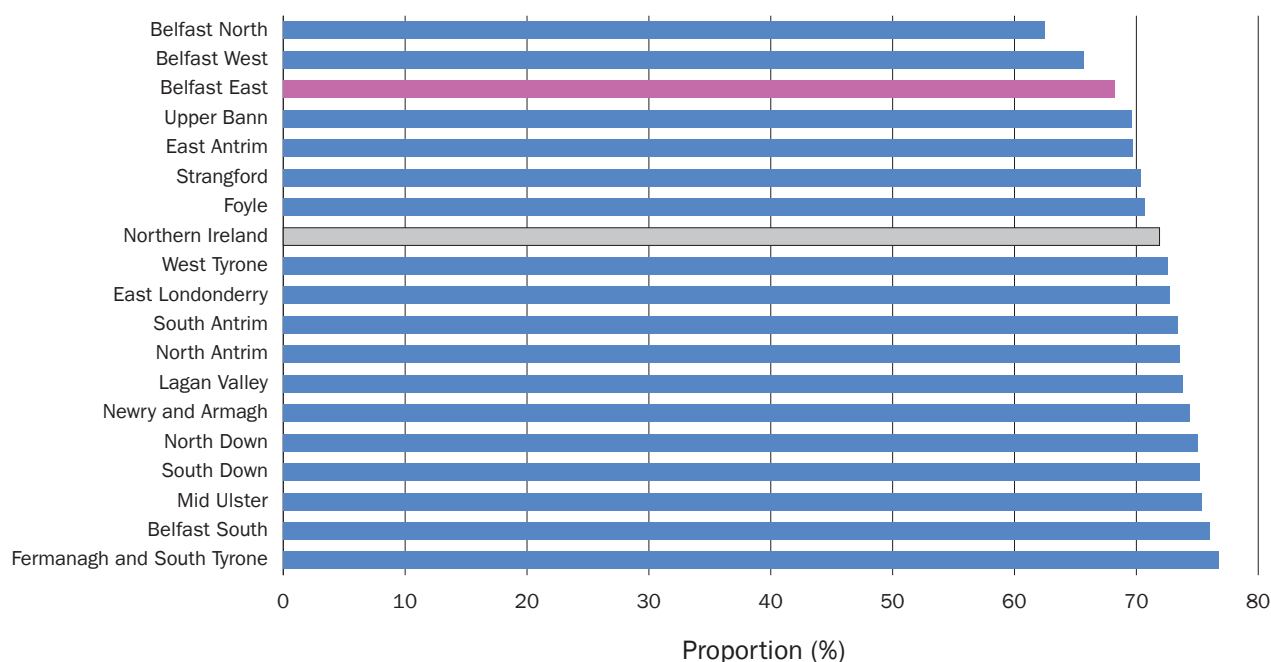
## Education – School leavers achieving at least five GCSEs (A\*-C)

In 2009/10, 68.2%<sup>1</sup> of Belfast East school leavers achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C.

A lower proportion of Belfast East school leavers achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C compared to the Northern Ireland average of 71.9%

Belfast East had the 3rd lowest proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C.

### Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent, 2009/10



Source: DE (School Leavers Survey)

### Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent, 2009/10

	% (rank)		% (rank)		% (rank)
Belfast East	68.2 (16)	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	76.8 (1)	North Down	74.9 (5)
Belfast North	62.5 (18)	Foyle	70.7 (12)	South Antrim	73.4 (9)
Belfast South	76.0 (2)	Lagan Valley	73.8 (7)	South Down	75.2 (4)
Belfast West	65.7 (17)	Mid Ulster	75.4 (3)	Strangford	70.4 (13)
East Antrim	69.7 (14)	Newry and Armagh	74.4 (6)	Upper Bann	69.6 (15)
East Londonderry	72.7 (10)	North Antrim	73.6 (8)	West Tyrone	72.6 (11)

Source: DE (School Leavers Survey)

<sup>1</sup> Note that this figure includes those who left school with at least two A-levels.

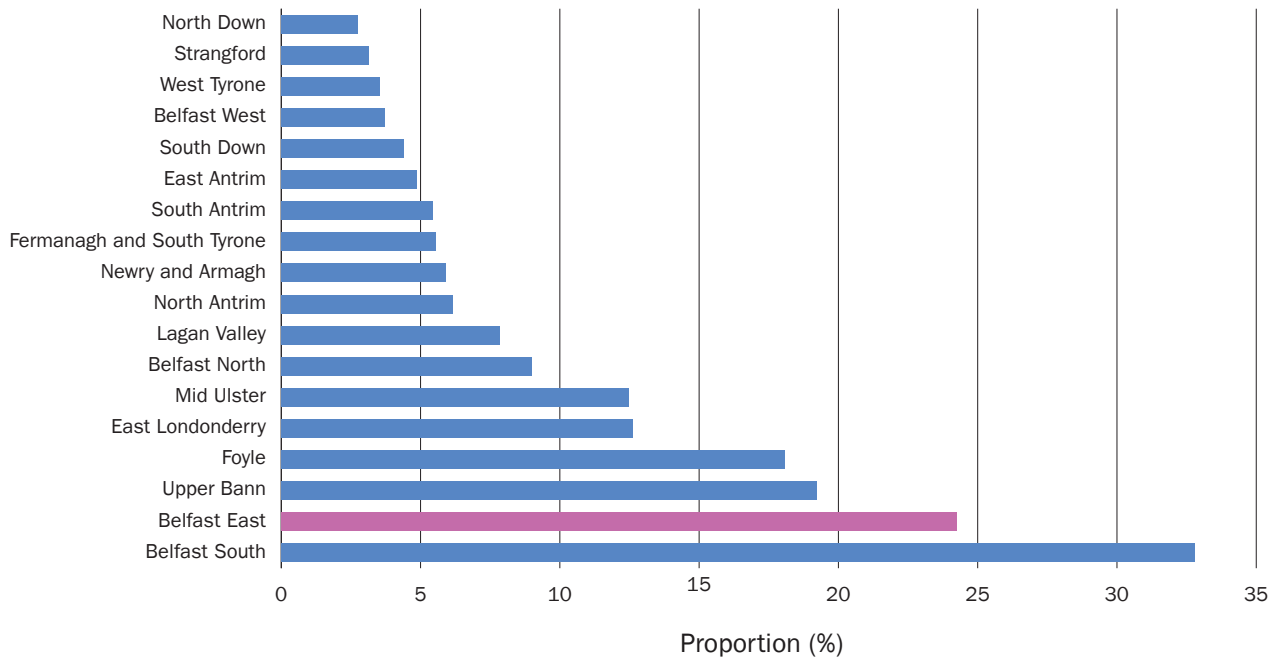
## The Economy – Invest NI Assistance

In 2009/10, Invest NI made 226 offers of investment to companies in Belfast East.

Invest NI provided over £24 million in financial assistance to companies in Belfast East in 2009/10, accounting for 13.3% of all assistance provided by Invest NI in that period.

Belfast East was the Constituency that received the 2nd highest amount of financial assistance in 2009/10.

### Invest NI financial assistance provided to companies in £million, 2009/10



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Invest NI)

### Invest NI financial assistance provided to companies in £million, 2009/10

	Assistance £m		Assistance £m		Assistance £m
Belfast East	24.26 (2)	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	5.56 (11)	North Down	2.74 (18)
Belfast North	9.01 (7)	Foyle	18.08 (4)	South Antrim	5.45 (12)
Belfast South	32.79 (1)	Lagan Valley	7.85 (8)	South Down	4.40 (14)
Belfast West	3.70 (15)	Mid Ulster	12.47 (6)	Strangford	3.15 (17)
East Antrim	4.88(13)	Newry and Armagh	5.92 (10)	Upper Bann	19.23 (3)
East Londonderry	12.62 (5)	North Antrim	6.16 (9)	West Tyrone	3.52 (16)

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Invest NI)

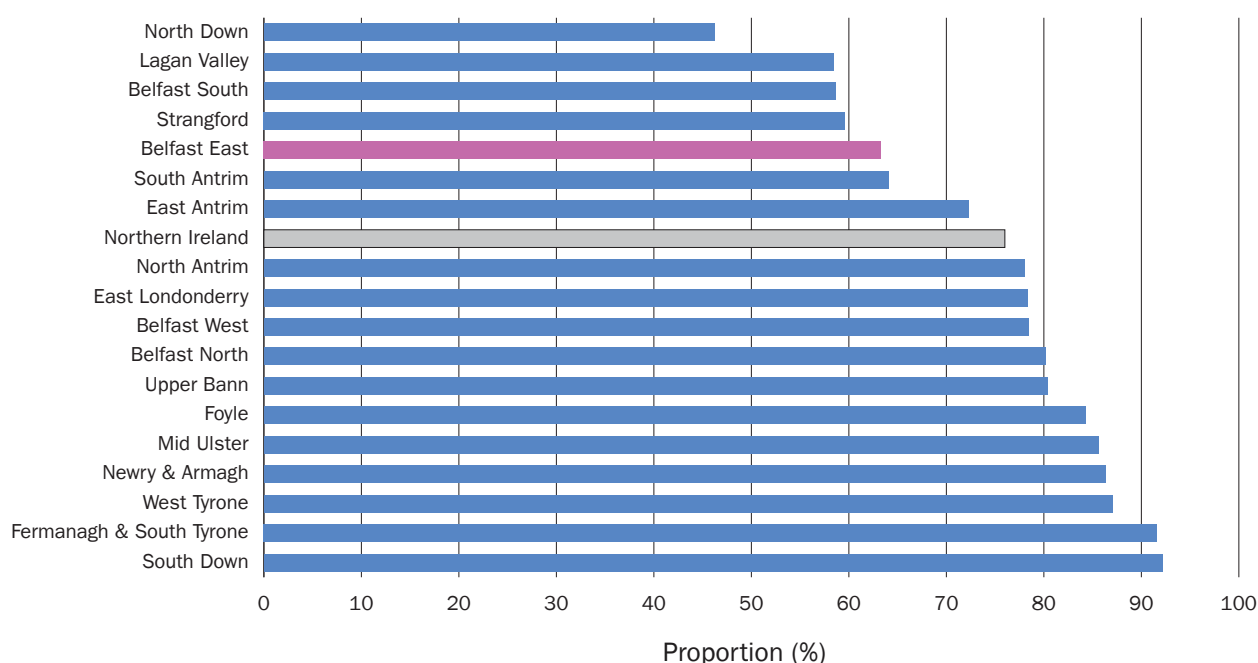
## The Economy – Invest NI Enterprise Development Programme

In 2009/10, 109 participants from Belfast East completed the Invest NI Enterprise Development Programme. In total, 63.3% of Belfast East participants subsequently started a business.

A lower proportion of Belfast East participants subsequently started a business when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 76.0%.

Belfast East was the Constituency with the 5th lowest proportion of participants who subsequently started a business.

### Proportion of Invest NI Enterprise Development Programme participants who subsequently started a business, 2009/10



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Invest NI)

### Proportion of Invest NI Enterprise Development Programme participants who subsequently started a business, 2009/10

	% (rank)		% (rank)		% (rank)
Belfast East	63.3 (14)	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	91.6 (2)	North Down	46.2 (18)
Belfast North	80.2 (8)	Foyle	84.3 (6)	South Antrim	64.1 (13)
Belfast South	58.6 (16)	Lagan Valley	58.4 (17)	South Down	92.2 (1)
Belfast West	78.4 (9)	Mid Ulster	85.6 (5)	Strangford	59.6 (15)
East Antrim	72.3 (12)	Newry and Armagh	86.3 (4)	Upper Bann	80.4 (7)
East Londonderry	78.3 (10)	North Antrim	78.0 (11)	West Tyrone	87.0 (3)

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Invest NI)

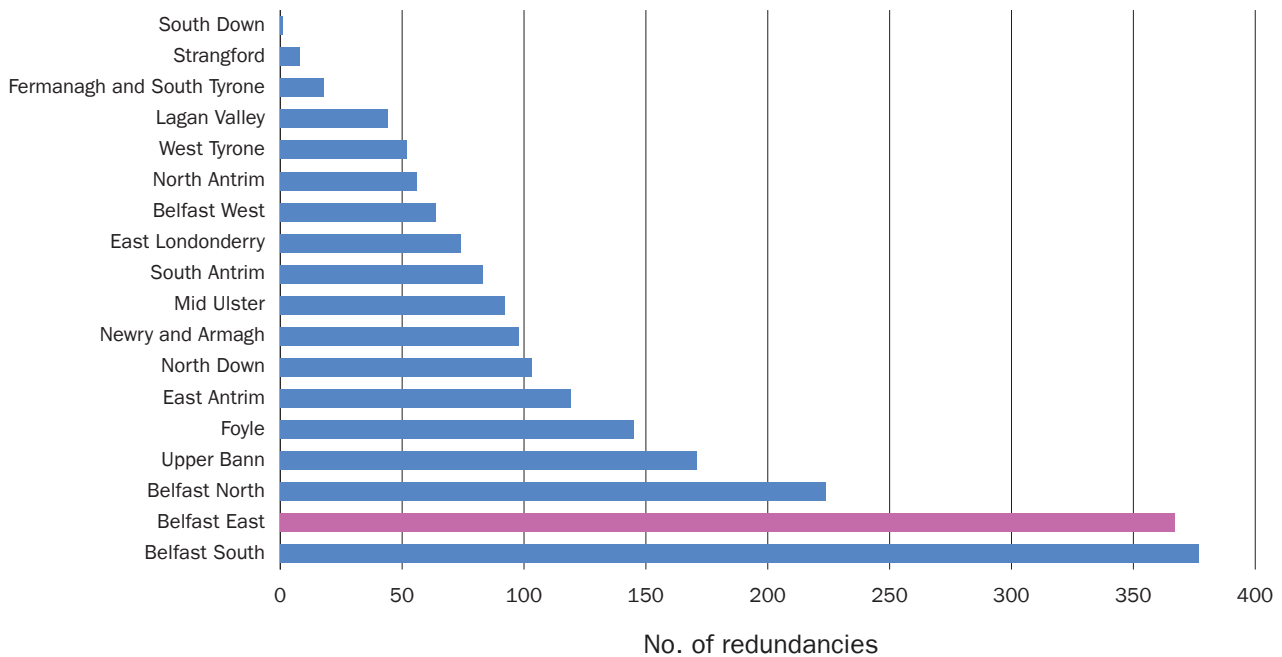
## Employment – Redundancies

In 2010, there were confirmed 367 confirmed redundancies<sup>2</sup> in Belfast East.

This represents 17.5% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2010.

The Constituency of Belfast East had the 2nd highest number of redundancies in 2010.

### Number of confirmed redundancies, 2010



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count Section, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment)

### Number of confirmed redundancies, 2010

	No. (rank)		No. (rank)		No. (rank)
Belfast East	367 (2)	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	18 (16)	North Down	103 (7)
Belfast North	224 (3)	Foyle	145 (5)	South Antrim	83 (10)
Belfast South	377 (1)	Lagan Valley	44 (15)	South Down	1 (18)
Belfast West	64 (12)	Mid Ulster	92 (9)	Strangford	8 (17)
East Antrim	119 (6)	Newry and Armagh	98 (8)	Upper Bann	171 (4)
East Londonderry	74 (11)	North Antrim	56 (13)	West Tyrone	52 (14)

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count Section, DETI)

<sup>2</sup> Please note that this refers to location of business rather than employee home

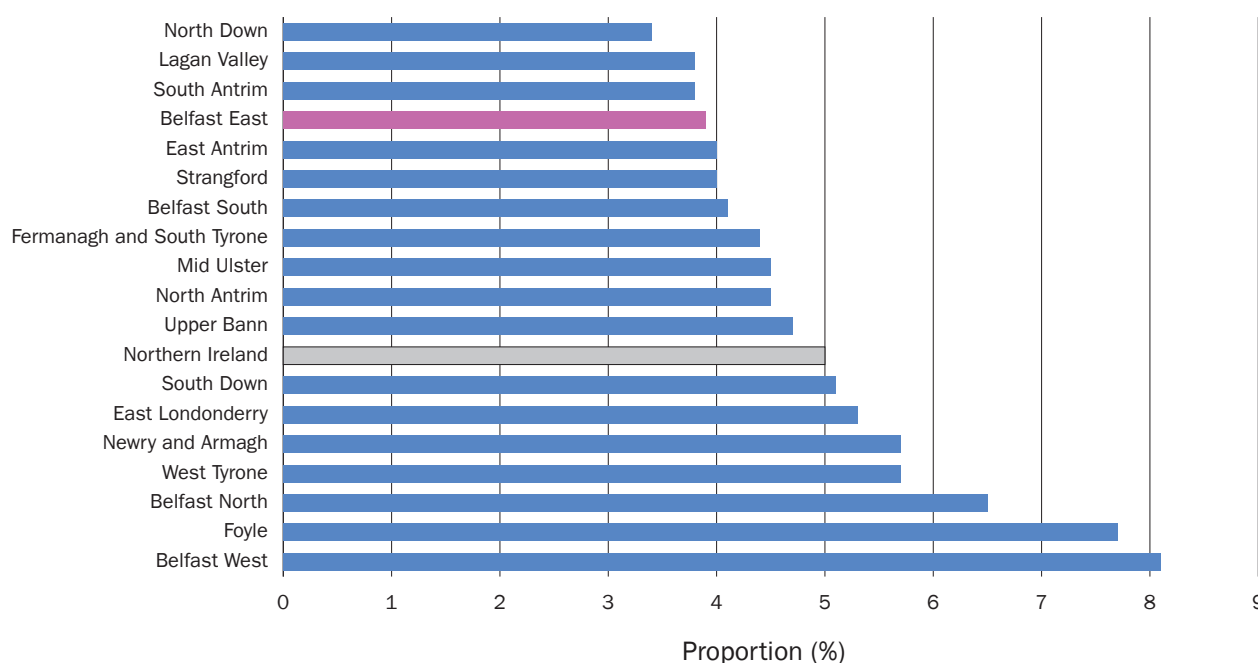
## Employment – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2010, there were 2,192 people claiming unemployment-related benefits in Belfast East. This equates 3.9% of all working age constituents.

A lower proportion of working age people in Belfast East claimed unemployment-related benefits in 2010 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 5.0%.

Belfast East was the Constituency with the 4th lowest proportion of working age people claiming unemployment-related benefits in 2010.

### Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits, 2010



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count Section, DETI)

### Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits, 2010

	% (rank)		% (rank)		% (rank)
Belfast East	3.9 (15)	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.4 (11)	North Down	3.4 (18)
Belfast North	6.5 (3)	Foyle	7.7 (2)	South Antrim	3.8 (16)
Belfast South	4.1 (12)	Lagan Valley	3.8 (17)	South Down	5.1 (7)
Belfast West	8.1 (1)	Mid Ulster	4.5 (10)	Strangford	4.0 (13)
East Antrim	4.0 (14)	Newry and Armagh	5.7 (5)	Upper Bann	4.7 (8)
East Londonderry	5.3 (6)	North Antrim	4.5 (9)	West Tyrone	5.7 (4)

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count Section, DETI)

## Employment – Unemployment Claimant Count at ward level

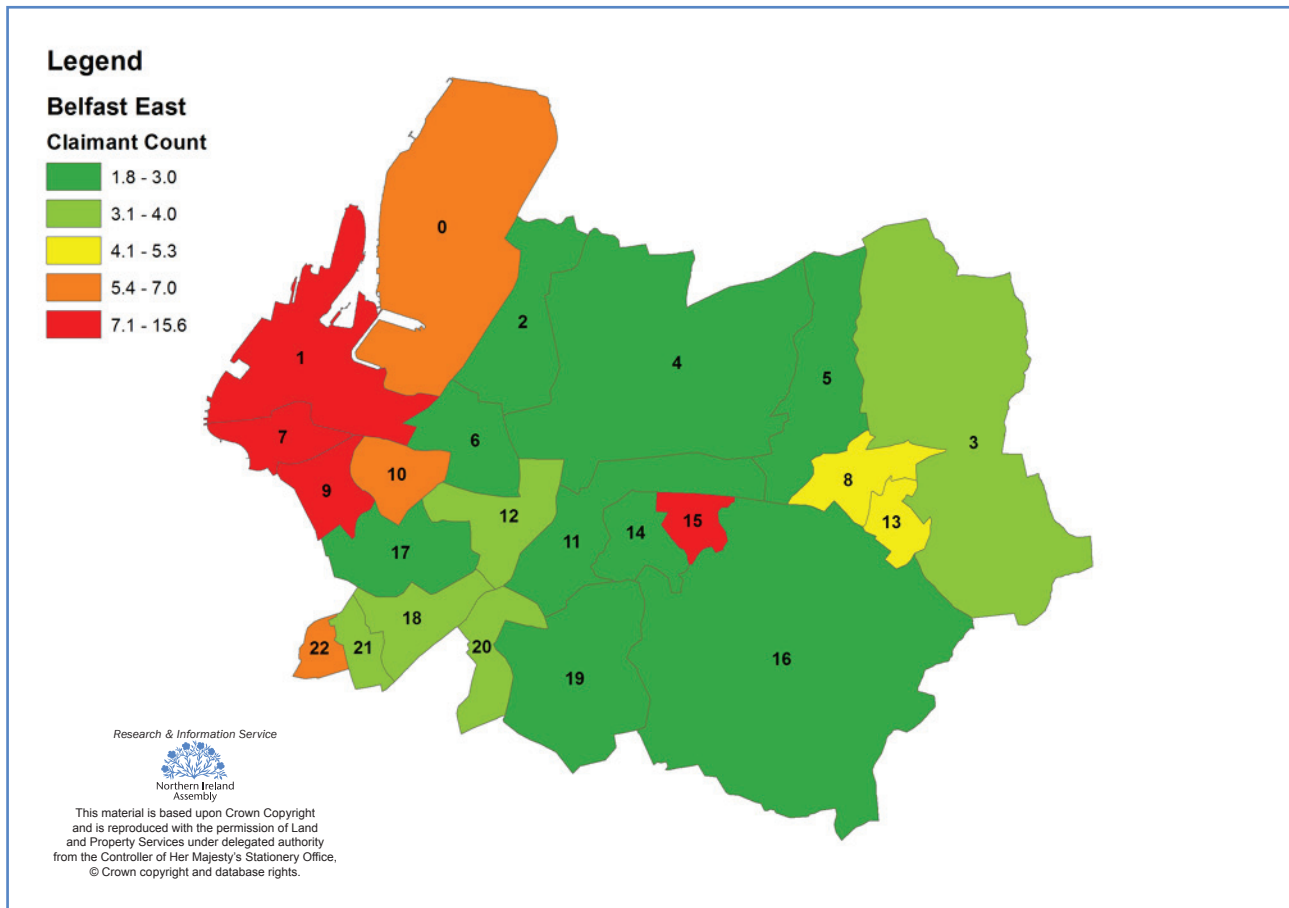
The highest proportion of working age people claiming unemployment-related benefits in Belfast East in 2010 were concentrated in the wards of Ballymacarrett (8.9%, 268 claimants), The Mount (8.9%, 277 claimants) and Island (7.5%, 220 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Stormont (1.8%, 59 claimants), Gilnahirk (1.9%, 26 claimants) and Ballyhanwood (2.0%, 38 claimants).

### Proportion of working age people (males aged 16-64, females aged 16-59) claiming unemployment-related benefits, 2010

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Ballyhackamore	108	3.0	Graham's Bridge	69	4.9
Ballyhanwood	38	2.0	Island	220	7.5
Ballymacarrett	268	8.9	Knock	106	3.8
Belmont	114	3.0	Lisnasharragh	50	3.8
Bloomfield	208	5.9	Lower Braniel	63	3.8
Carrowreagh	89	3.3	Orangefield	90	2.5
Cherryvalley	98	2.9	Stormont	59	1.8
Cregagh	71	5.5	Sydenham	173	5.4
Downshire	49	3.2	The Mount	277	8.9
Dundonald	51	2.4	Tullycarnet	110	7.1
Enler	80	5.2	Upper Braniel	33	2.3
Gilnahirk	26	1.9			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count Section, DETI)

**Proportion of working age people (males aged 16-64, females aged 16-59) claiming unemployment-related benefits, 2010**



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

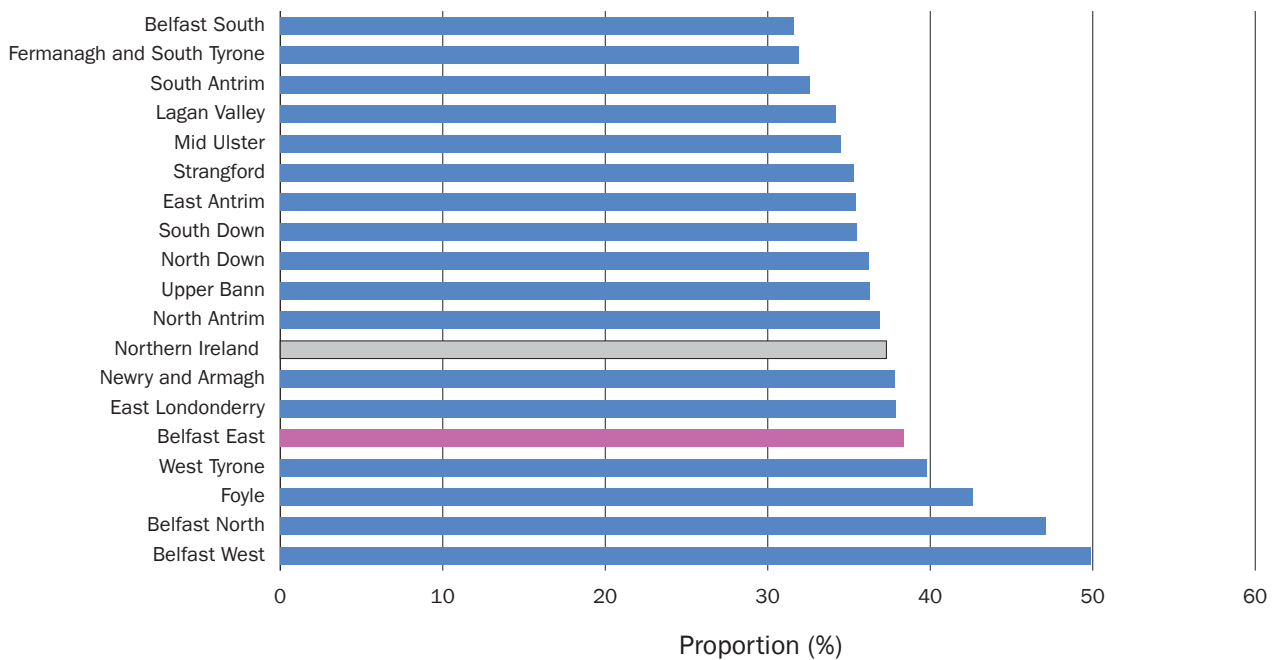
## Low income – People claiming benefits

As at April 2011, 28,148 people in Belfast East claimed at least one of the main benefits. This equates to 38.4% of all constituents aged 16 and over.

A higher proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Belfast East claimed at least one benefit when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 37.3%.

Belfast East was the Constituency with the 5th highest proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one benefit.

### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits, as at April 2011



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

### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits, as at April 2011

	% (rank)		% (rank)		% (rank)
Belfast East	38.4 (5)	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	31.9 (17)	North Down	36.2 (10)
Belfast North	47.1 (2)	Foyle	42.6 (3)	South Antrim	32.6 (16)
Belfast South	31.6 (18)	Lagan Valley	34.2 (15)	South Down	35.5 (11)
Belfast West	49.9 (1)	Mid Ulster	34.5 (14)	Strangford	35.3 (13)
East Antrim	35.4 (12)	Newry and Armagh	37.8 (7)	Upper Bann	36.3 (9)
East Londonderry	37.9 (6)	North Antrim	36.9 (8)	West Tyrone	39.8 (4)

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

## Low income – People claiming benefits at ward level

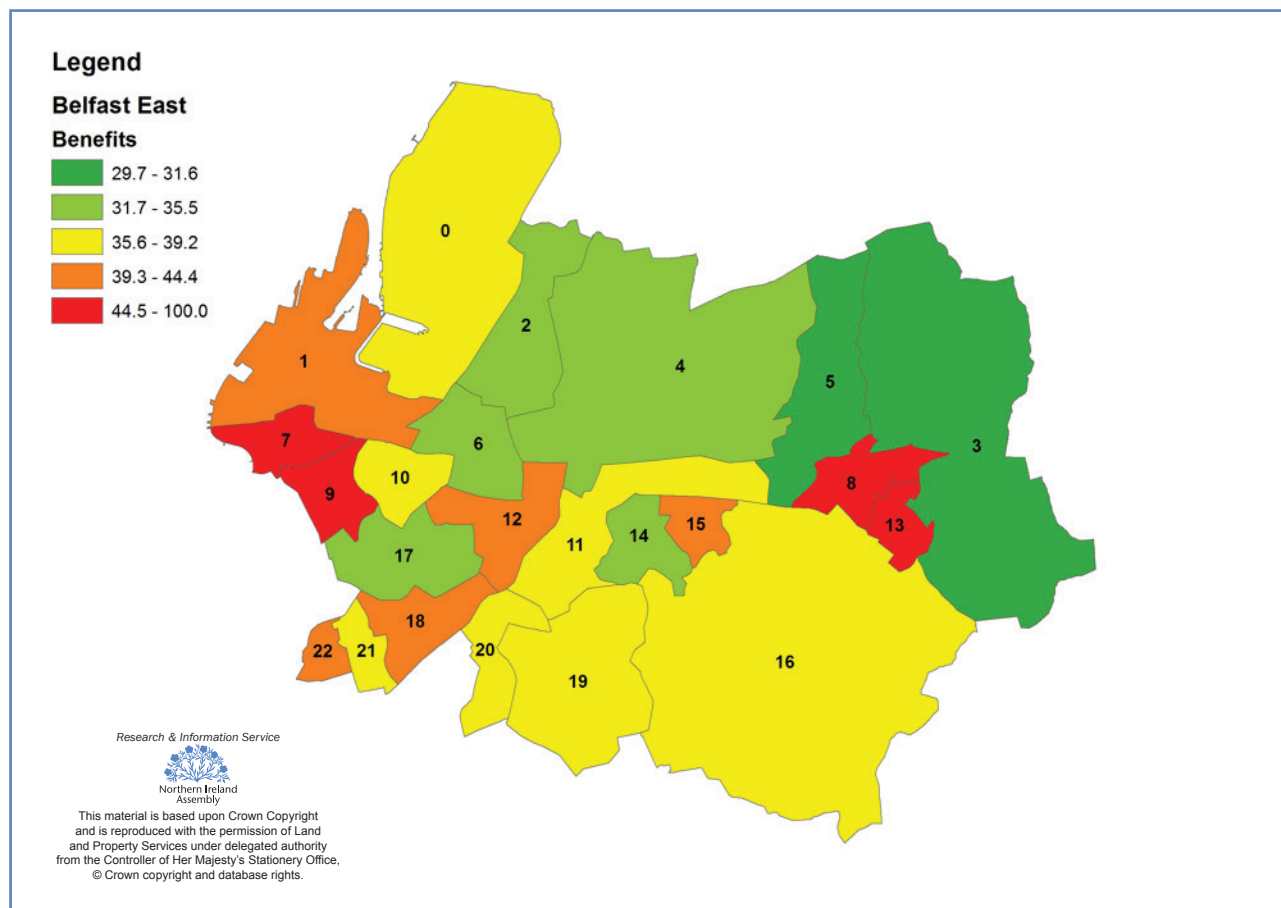
The highest proportions of people claiming at least one benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Ballymacarrett (53.8%, 2,038 claimants), The Mount (48.5%, 1,901 claimants) and Graham's Bridge (48.3%, 962 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Dundonald (29.7%, 784 claimants), Carrowreagh (31.3%, 1,000 claimants) and Orangefield (33.1% 1,521 claimants).

### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits, as at April 2011

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	1,511	33.5	Graham's Bridge	962	48.3
Ballyhanwood	901	36.3	Island	1,511	40.2
Ballymacarrett	2,038	53.8	Knock	1,492	39.5
Belmont	1,723	35.5	Lisnasharragh	706	39.6
Bloomfield	1,708	37.9	Lower Braniel	836	38.1
Carrowreagh	1,000	31.3	Orangefield	1,521	33.1
Cherryvalley	1,813	38.5	Stormont	1,553	35.4
Cregagh	755	41.9	Sydenham	1,566	38.9
Downshire	780	37.3	The Mount	1,901	48.5
Dundonald	784	29.7	Tullycarnet	784	39.7
Enler	866	44.8	Upper Braniel	732	37.4
Gilnahirk	705	35.2			

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

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits, as at April 2011



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

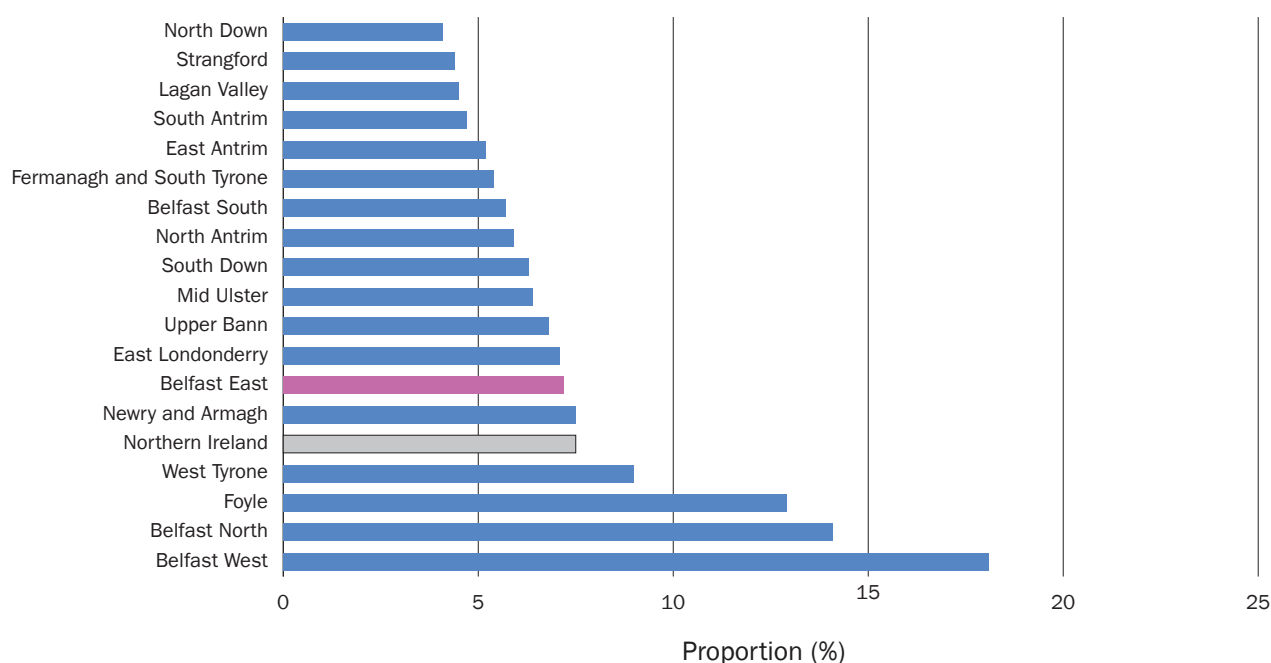
## Low income – People claiming income support

As at February 2011, 7.2% of all working age people<sup>3</sup> in Belfast East were claiming income support (3,970 claimants).

There was little difference in the proportion of working age people living in Belfast East claiming income support and the Northern Ireland average of 7.5%.

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

### Proportion of working age people claiming income support, as at February 2011



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

### Proportion of working age people claiming income support, as at February 2011

	% (rank)		% (rank)		% (rank)
Belfast East	7.2 (6)	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	5.4 (13)	North Down	4.1 (18)
Belfast North	14.1 (2)	Foyle	12.9 (3)	South Antrim	4.7 (15)
Belfast South	5.7 (12)	Lagan Valley	4.5 (16)	South Down	6.3 (10)
Belfast West	18.1 (1)	Mid Ulster	6.4 (9)	Strangford	4.4 (17)
East Antrim	5.2 (14)	Newry and Armagh	7.5 (5)	Upper Bann	6.8 (8)
East Londonderry	7.1 (7)	North Antrim	5.9 (11)	West Tyrone	9.0 (4)

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

<sup>3</sup> Calculated using 2009 mid-year population estimates, NISRA, DMB

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

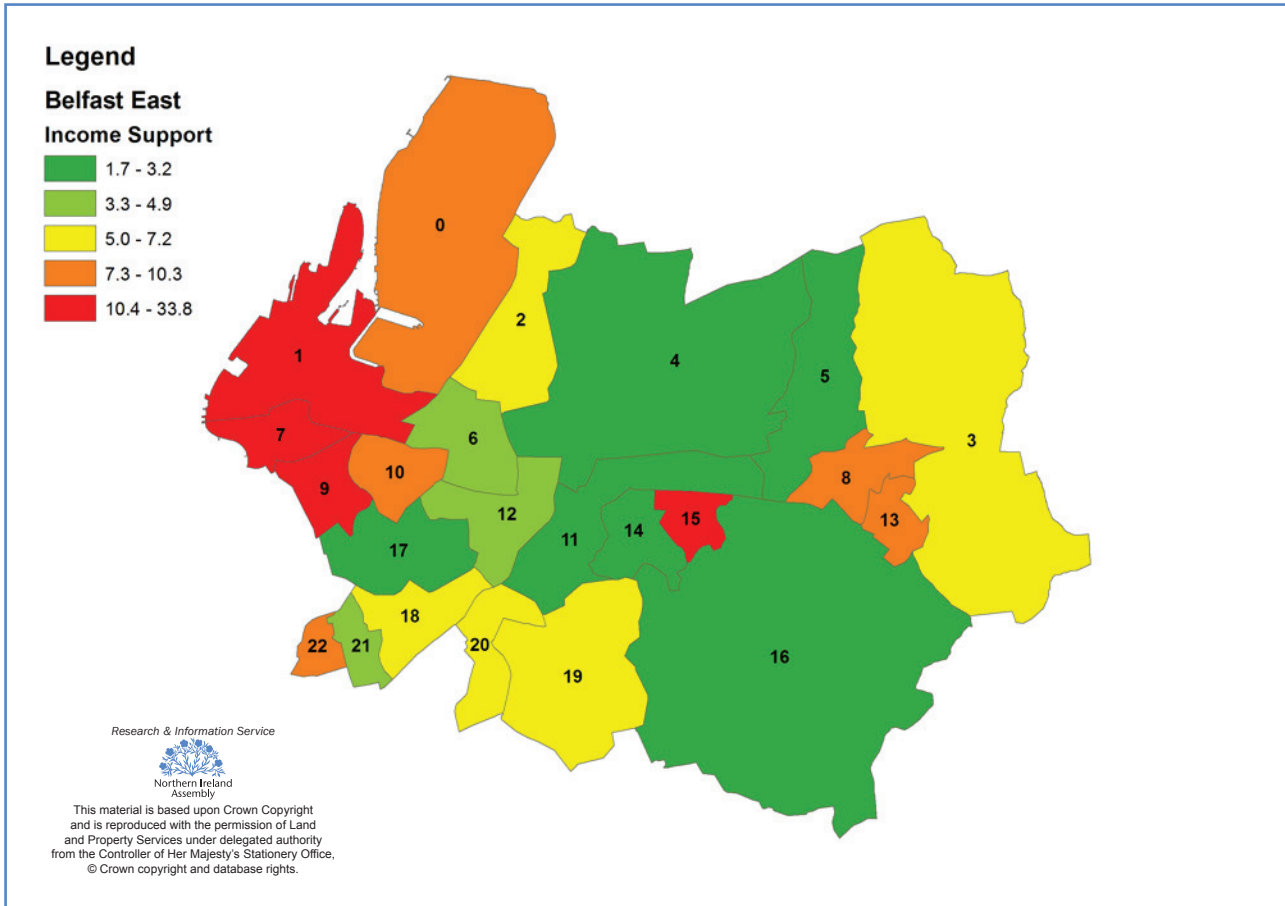
The highest proportion of income support claimants (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Ballymacarrett (22.0%, 651 claimants), The Mount (18.7%, 599 claimants) and Island (13.0%, 381 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Stormont (1.7%, 51 claimants), Ballyhanwood (1.8%, 32 claimants) and Gilnahirk (1.9%, 25 claimants).

### Proportion of working age people claiming income support, as at February 2011

Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population	Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Ballyhackamore	130	3.7	Graham's Bridge	119	8.7
Ballyhanwood	32	1.8	Island	381	13.0
Ballymacarrett	651	22.0	Knock	125	4.6
Belmont	196	5.4	Lisnasharragh	68	5.3
Bloomfield	323	9.2	Lower Braniel	93	5.9
Carrowreagh	134	5.1	Orangefield	107	3.0
Cherryvalley	98	3.1	Stormont	51	1.7
Cregagh	127	10.0	Sydenham	231	7.5
Downshire	68	4.6	The Mount	599	18.7
Dundonald	41	2.0	Tullycarnet	171	11.2
Enler	129	8.9	Upper Braniel	71	5.1
Gilnahirk	25	1.9			

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

Proportion of working age people claiming income support, as at February 2011



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

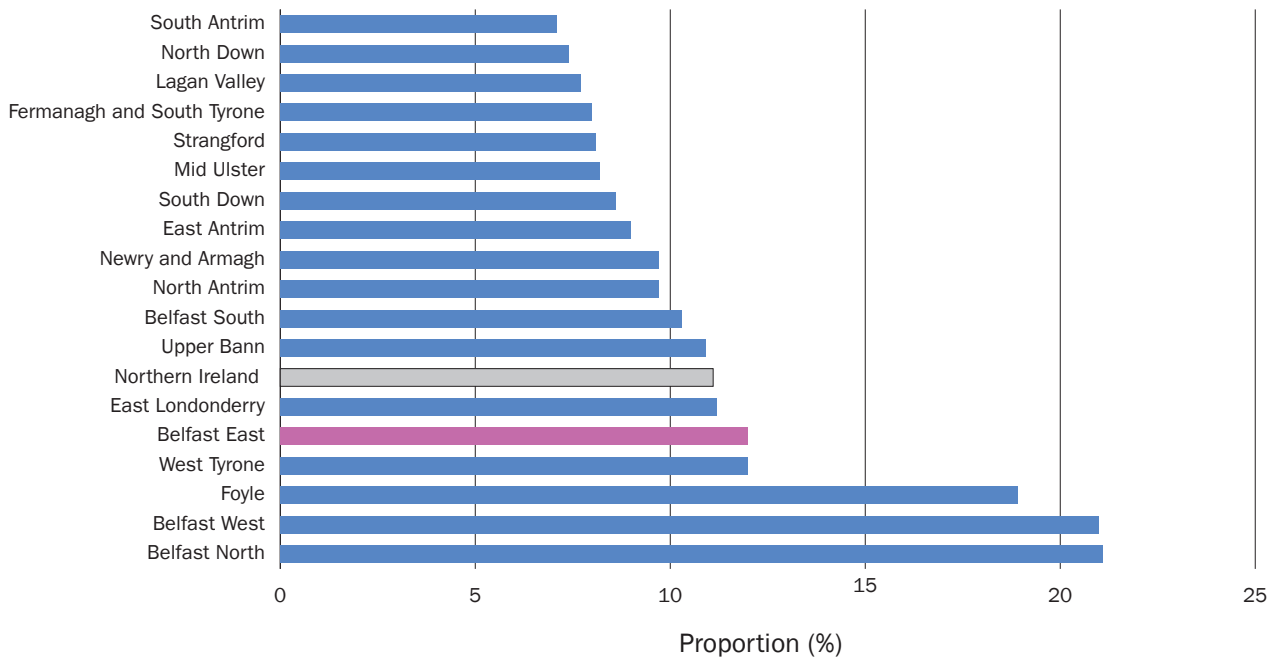
## Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2011, there were 8,825 people in Belfast East claiming housing benefit. This equates to 12.0% of all constituents aged 16 and over.

A slightly higher proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Belfast East claimed housing benefit in 2011 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 11.1%.

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

### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit, as at June 2011



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

### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit, as at June 2011

	% (rank)		% (rank)		% (rank)
Belfast East	12.0 (5)	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	8.0 (15)	North Down	7.4 (17)
Belfast North	21.1 (1)	Foyle	18.9 (3)	South Antrim	7.1 (18)
Belfast South	10.3 (8)	Lagan Valley	7.7 (16)	South Down	8.6 (12)
Belfast West	21.0 (2)	Mid Ulster	8.2 (13)	Strangford	8.1 (14)
East Antrim	9.0 (11)	Newry and Armagh	9.7 (9 joint)	Upper Bann	10.9 (7)
East Londonderry	11.2 (6)	North Antrim	9.7 (9 joint)	West Tyrone	12.0 (4)

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

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

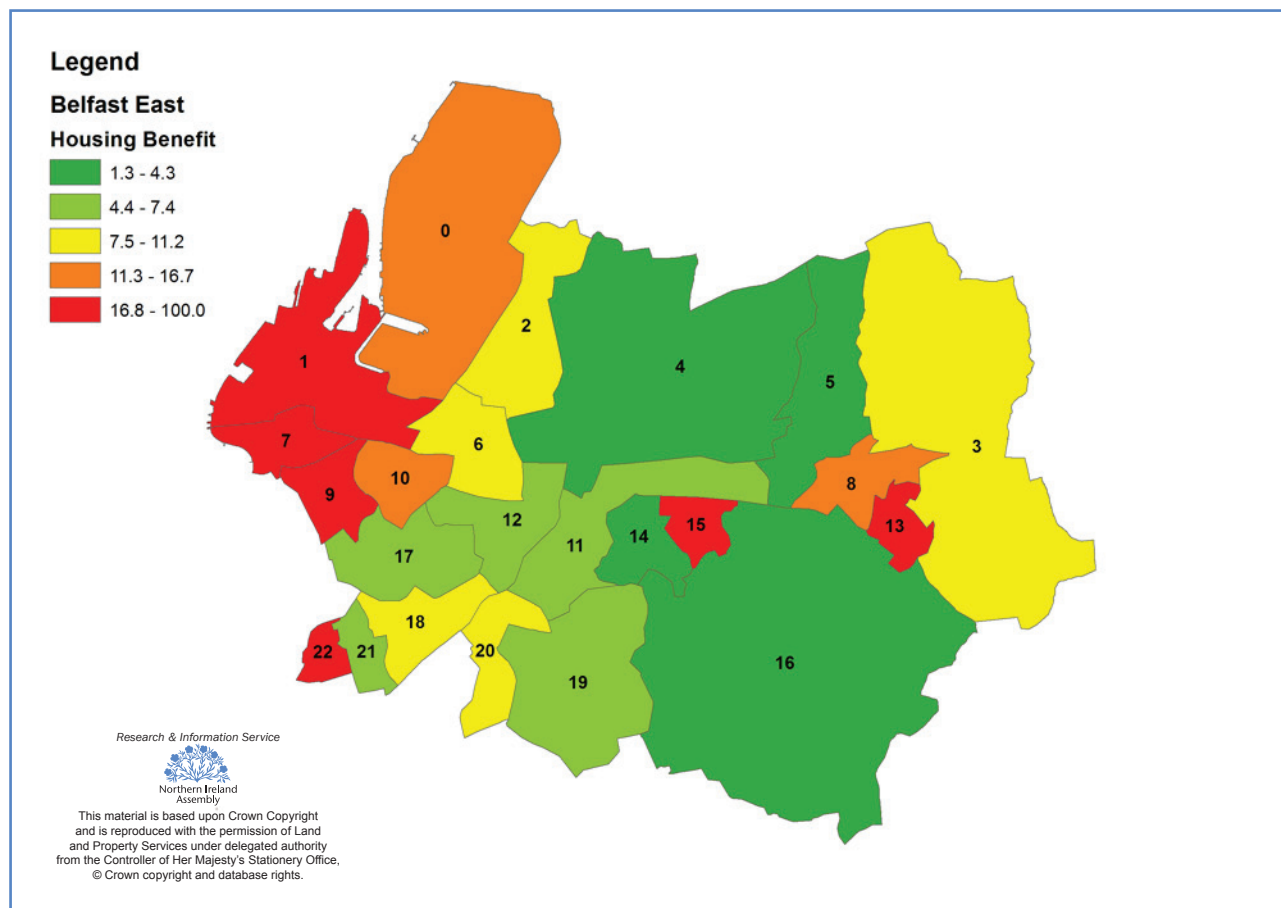
The highest proportions of people claiming housing benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of The Mount (33.3%, 1,306 claimants), Ballymacarrett (33.2%, 1,258 claimants) and Island (24.0%, 902 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Gilnahirk (1.3%, 27 claimants), Stormont (2.3%, 102 claimants) and Ballyhanwood (2.7%, 67 claimants).

### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit, as at June 2011

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	344	7.6	Graham's Bridge	314	15.8
Ballyhanwood	67	2.7	Island	902	24.0
Ballymacarrett	1,258	33.2	Knock	270	7.2
Belmont	403	8.3	Lisnasharragh	159	8.9
Bloomfield	739	16.4	Lower Braniel	229	10.4
Carrowreagh	244	7.6	Orangefield	242	5.3
Cherryvalley	237	5.0	Stormont	102	2.3
Cregagh	336	18.6	Sydenham	572	14.2
Downshire	148	7.1	The Mount	1,306	33.3
Dundonald	108	4.1	Tullycarnet	358	18.1
Enler	331	17.1	Upper Braniel	129	6.6
Gilnahirk	27	1.3			

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

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit, as at June 2011



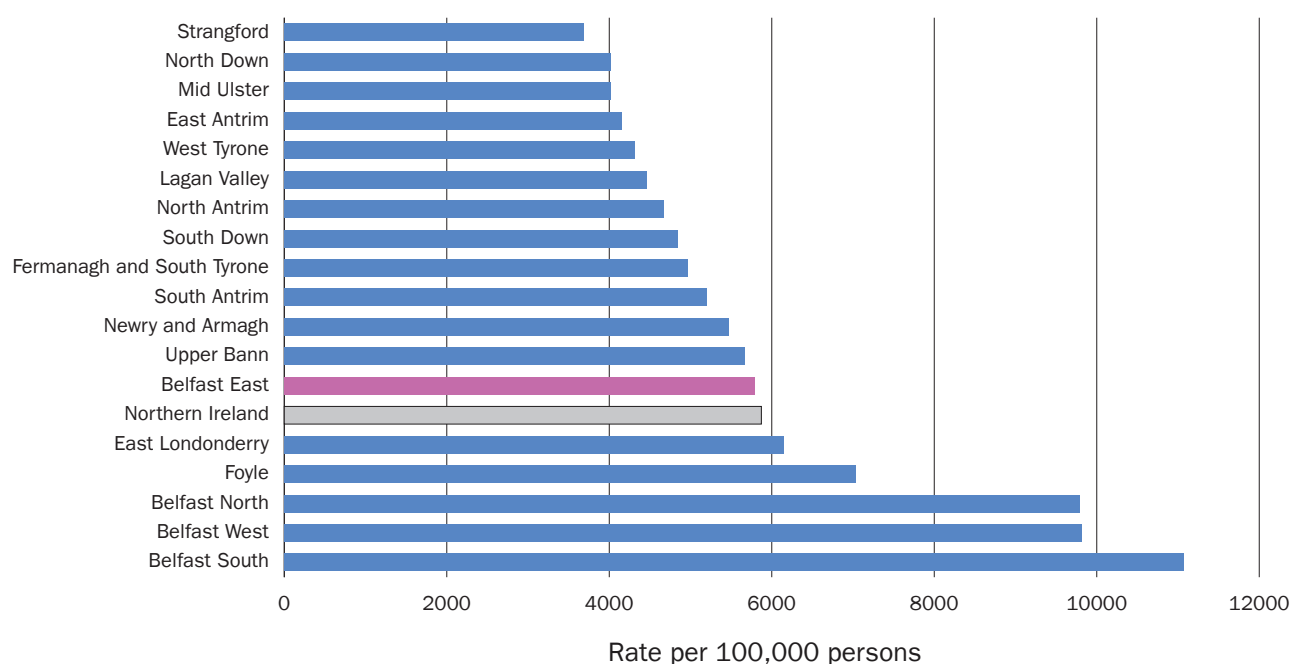
0	Sydenham	12	Knock
1	Island	13	Enler
2	Belmont	14	Gilnahirk
3	Carrowreagh	15	Tullycarnet
4	Stormont	16	Ballyhanwood
5	Dundonald	17	Orangefield
6	Ballyhackamore	18	Lisnasharragh
7	Ballymacarrett	19	Upper Braniel
8	Graham's Bridge	20	Lower Braniel
9	The Mount	21	Downshire
10	Bloomfield	22	Cregagh
11	Cherryvalley		

## Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2010/11, a total of 5,205 criminal offences were recorded in the Belfast East area. This equates to an overall crime rate of 5,788 per 100,000 persons.

The crime rate for Belfast East was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 5,872 per 100,000 persons. Belfast East was the Constituency with the 6th highest crime rate.

### Overall crime rate per 100,000 persons, 2010/11



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

### Overall crime rate per 100,000 persons, 2010/11

	Rate (rank)		Rate (rank)		Rate (rank)
Belfast East	5,788 (6)	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4,962 (10)	North Down	4,013 (17)
Belfast North	9,794 (3)	Foyle	7,039 (4)	South Antrim	5,197 (9)
Belfast South	11,076 (1)	Lagan Valley	4,459 (13)	South Down	4,844 (11)
Belfast West	9,814 (2)	Mid Ulster	4,023 (16)	Strangford	3,686 (18)
East Antrim	4,159 (15)	Newry and Armagh	5,472 (8)	Upper Bann	5,664 (7)
East Londonderry	6,151 (5)	North Antrim	4,676 (12)	West Tyrone	4,312 (14)

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

## Crime – Rates of specific types of crime

### Violent Crime

In 2010/11, the violent crime rate for Belfast East was 1,630 per 100,000 persons.

The violent crime rate was lower in Belfast East than the Northern Ireland rate of 1,665 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast East was the Constituency with the 7th highest violent crime rate.

### Burglary

In 2010/11, the burglary rate for Belfast East was 654 per 100,000 persons.

The burglary rate was lower in Belfast East than the Northern Ireland rate of 662 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast East was the Constituency with the 7th highest burglary rate.

### Theft

In 2010/11, the theft rate for Belfast East was 1,100 per 100,000 persons.

The theft rate was higher in Belfast East than the Northern Ireland rate of 1,034 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast East was the Constituency with the 5th highest theft rate.

### Criminal Damage

In 2010/11, the criminal damage rate for Belfast East was 1,243 per 100,000 persons.

The criminal damage rate was lower in Belfast East than the Northern Ireland rate of 1,397 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast East was the Constituency with the 9th highest criminal damage rate.

Rates of violent crime, burglary, theft and Criminal damage, 2010/11

	Belfast East		Northern Ireland
	Rate	Rank	Rate
Violent Crime	1,630	7	1,665
Burglary	654	7	662
Theft	1,100	5	1,034
Criminal Damage	1,243	9	1,397

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

## Crime – Crime rates at ward level

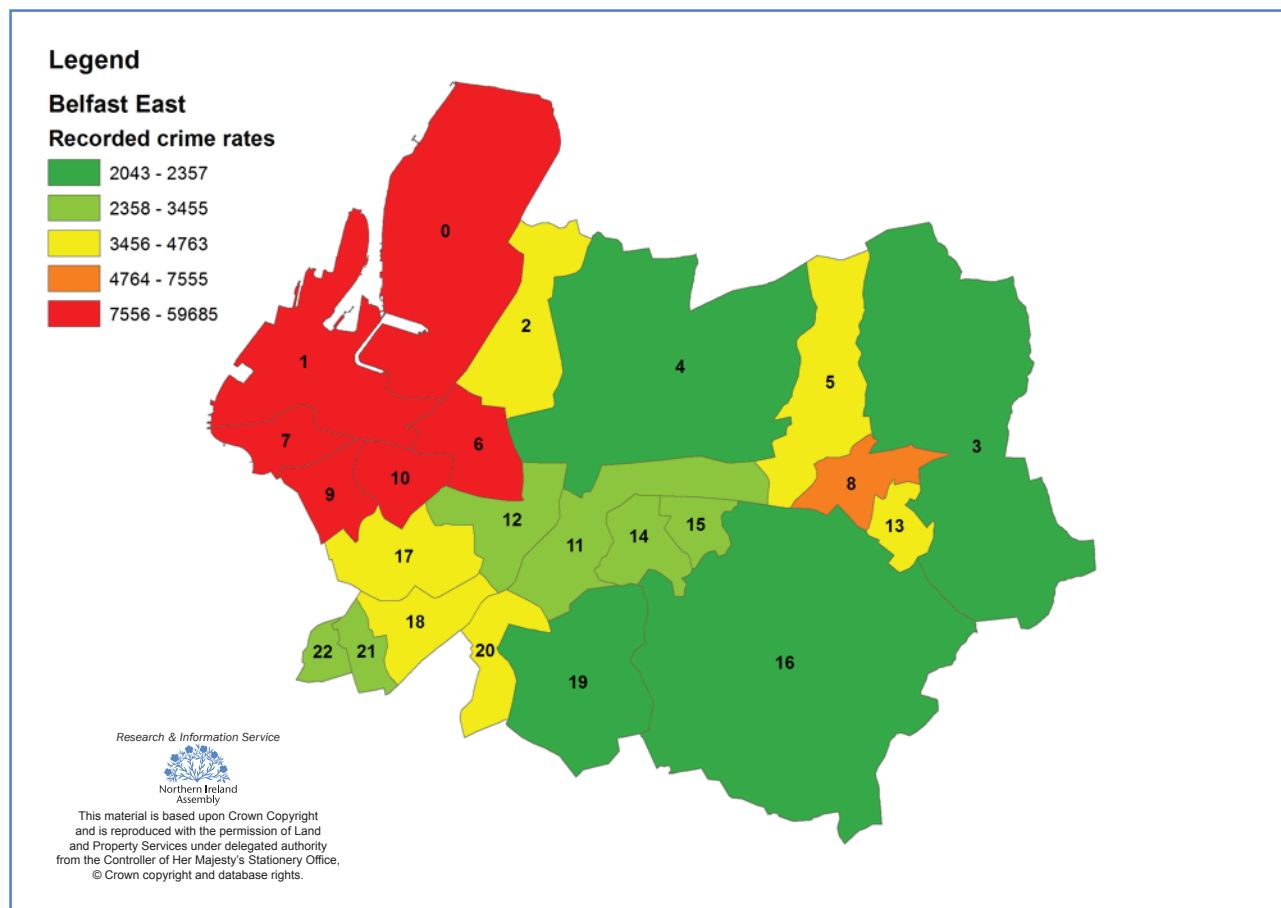
The highest recorded crime rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Island (17,726), The Mount (12,753) and Bloomfield (9,995). The lowest rates were recorded in the wards of Upper Braniel (2,043), Carrowreagh (2,047) and Ballyhanwood (2,165).

### Crime rates per 100,000 persons, 2010/11

Ward	Recorded Crime Rate	Violence against Person Rate	Burglary Rate	Other Theft Rate	Criminal Damage Rate
Ballyhackamore	7,994	1,296	1,296	1,898	1,588
Ballyhanwood	2,165	400	633	333	466
Ballymacarrett	9,985	3,002	750	1,251	2,960
Belmont	4,348	936	468	920	769
Bloomfield	9,995	2,043	1,550	3,028	1,496
Carrowreagh	2,047	419	247	395	666
Cherryvalley	2,862	576	384	715	785
Cregagh	2,949	681	*	181	862
Downshire	3,199	1,027	316	276	829
Dundonald	3,541	794	549	397	1,190
Enler	3,954	1,277	371	453	1,483
Gilnahirk	3,056	407	407	530	774
Graham's Bridge	5,549	1,710	417	834	1,836
Island	17,726	9,093	1,096	3,002	2,279
Knock	2,908	474	603	302	689
Lisnasharragh	3,680	1,025	512	512	1,164
Lower Braniel	3,821	984	378	454	757
Orangefield	3,989	898	467	845	934
Stormont	2,210	318	356	450	487
Sydenham	7,966	1,868	780	1,745	1,786
The Mount	12,753	3,842	1,206	2,575	2,534
Tullycarnet	3,089	1,307	356	*	634
Upper Braniel	2,043	340	340	511	468

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

Overall crime rate per 100,000 persons, 2010/11



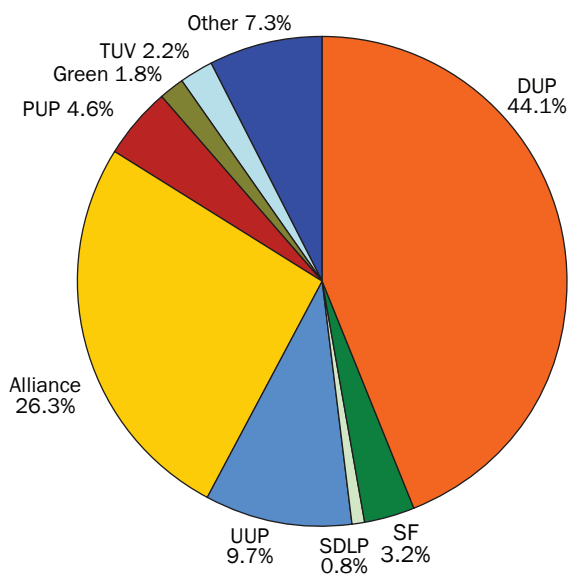
0	Sydenham	12	Knock
1	Island	13	Enler
2	Belmont	14	Gilnahirk
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6	Ballyhackamore	18	Lisnasharragh
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9	The Mount	21	Downshire
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## 2011 Northern Ireland Assembly Election results

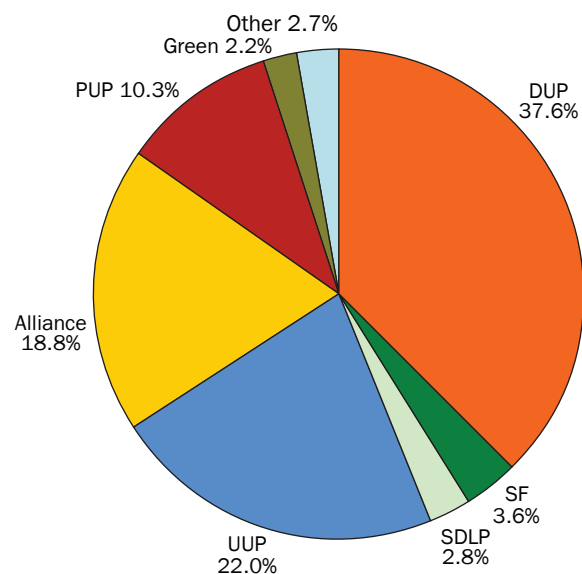
Seats Won: DUP 3, Alliance 2, UUP 1.

In Belfast East, 61,263 people were eligible to vote in the 2011 Assembly Elections. 32,347 valid votes were cast, a turnout of 52.8%.<sup>4</sup> Turnout for Belfast East was slightly lower than the Northern Ireland turnout of 54.7%. The DUP and Alliance increased their share of the vote in the 2011 Assembly election.

2007 Share of Vote in Belfast East



2011 Share of Vote in Belfast East



Candidate (*elected)	1 <sup>st</sup> pref. votes	Party
Peter Robinson*	9,149	DUP
Judith Cochrane*	4,329	Alliance
Chris Lyttle*	4,183	Alliance
Sammy Douglas*	2,668	DUP
Robin Newton*	2,436	DUP
Michael Copeland*	2,194	UUP
Dawn Purvis	1,702	Independent
Brian Ervine	1,493	PUP
Niall O Donnghaile	1,030	Sinn Féin

Candidate (*elected)	1 <sup>st</sup> pref. votes	Party
Philip Robinson	943	UUP
Harry Toan	712	TUV
Martin Gregg	572	Green Party
Ann Cooper	337	BNP
Magdalena Wolska	250	SDLP
Tommy Black	201	SOC
Kevin McNally	102	Workers Party
Stephen Stewart	46	Independent

Source: The Electoral Office for Northern Ireland

<sup>4</sup> Excludes invalid votes, n = 481

## Notes

### Demographic Profile

Constituency population estimates are created from aggregating small area population estimates of their constituent electoral wards and sub-divisions of wards.

Population Estimates are based on a large number of secondary datasets. Where the full address was available, the Pointer Address database was used to allocate a unique property reference number (UPRN) and geo-spatial co-ordinates to each home address. These can then be used to map the address to particular geographies. Where it was not possible to assign a unique property reference number to an address using the Pointer database, or where the secondary dataset contained only postcode information, the Central Postcode Directory was used to map home address postcodes to higher geographies. A small proportion of records with unknown geography were apportioned based on the spatial characteristics of known records.

The mid-year population estimates are generally quoted in rounded form, this is because population counts from the census and subsequent updates involving births, deaths and migration cannot be precise. In general the precision of the population estimates could be considered to be no better than to the nearest 100.

Please see [here](#) for further details.

### Life expectancy of males and females

All figures presented here are period life expectancies. Period expectation of life at a given age for an area in a given time period is an estimate of the average number of years a person of that age would survive if he or she experienced the particular area's age-specific mortality rates for that time period throughout the rest of his or her life. The figure reflects mortality among those living in the area in each time period, rather than mortality among those born in each area. It is not therefore the number of years a person in the area in each time period could actually expect to live, both because the death rates of the area are likely to change in the future and because many of those in the area may live elsewhere for at least some part of their lives.

Period life expectancy at birth is also not a guide to the remaining expectation of life at any given age. For example, if female life expectancy was 80 years for a particular area, the life expectancy of women aged 65 years in that area would exceed 15 years. This reflects the fact that survival from a particular age depends only on the mortality rates beyond that age, whereas survival from birth is based on mortality rates at every age.

All figures are three-year averages, produced by aggregating the number of deaths and mid-year population estimates across each three-year period to provide large enough numbers to ensure that the figures presented are sufficiently robust.

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

Data based on the number of deaths in calendar years. Standardised to mid-year estimates provided by NISRA.

### Diagnosis of new incidences of cancer

Data on cancer incidence are available from multiple sources, primarily pathological records, hospital discharges and death registrations from the General Registrar Office (GRO). This data is captured electronically, collated and quality assured on a regular basis to provide a population-based registry of cancer incidence for Northern Ireland. Tumour details are collected on cancer diagnoses according to the International Classification of Diseases, tenth revision (ICD10). Excludes non-melanoma skin cancer.

NICR captures information on the postcode of usual residence for patients diagnosed with cancer. Postcode information on the Registry database is 99.4% complete (excluding patients with NMSC). Using this data each patient is assigned a Local Government District, Parliamentary Constituency, Electoral Ward and Super Output Area of usual residence using the May 2010 Central Postcode Directory (CPD). In a small number of

cases (0.3%) the patient's postcode is not present on the CPD and geographic areas cannot be assigned to the patient. In total 0.9% of all patients have an unknown LGD or SOA.

The quality of information from NICR has been assigned a grade A by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). However NICR annually revise cancer incidence figures to allow for the availability of new information. Incidence figures may thus change slightly over time.

2009 data supplied by Northern Ireland Cancer Registry. For previous years data available on NINIS see [here](#).

### **Hospital admissions due to self-harm**

The information is aggregated data extracted from Northern Ireland Hospitals Patients Administration System. The data is based on the number of admissions due to self-harm for the financial years 2005/06 to 2009/10.

### **Prescriptions for anti-depressant drugs**

The information is aggregated data from the Enhanced Prescribing Database relating to items dispensed by Pharmacists and forwarded to the Business Services Organisation for payment.

The dataset is gathered from administrative data sources, merged with the CPD and aggregated. The information is presented per head of population registered with a GP during 2010.

The drugs used for this analysis are all those identified under section 4.3 of the British National Formulary (BNF).

Patient information is not captured for all prescriptions. In 2010, 13% of items dispensed within BNF 4.3 cannot be attached to a geographic area due to missing/incorrect postcodes of the patients.

Please see [here](#) for further details.

### **People in receipt of disability-related benefits**

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

Please see [here](#) for further details.

### **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 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. These can then be used to map the address to wards, Local Government District and parliamentary constituency areas. Where it has not been possible to assign a unique property reference number to an address using the Pointer database, the CPD was used to map home address postcodes to higher geographies. Around 0.1% of all births cannot be mapped with Pointer or the CPD and these remain as unknowns at SOA, ward and parliamentary constituency level.

Please see [here](#) for further details.

### **Disease prevalence – Quality Outcomes Framework**

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

List sizes as at January 2011, Prevalence as at 31 March 2011 (From 2009, National Prevalence Day was changed from 14 February to 31 March to bring it in line with National QOF Achievement Day).

The QOF is a system to remunerate general practices for providing good quality care to patients. It is a fundamental part of the new 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. There are four main domains (clinical, organisational, patient experiences and additional services). Disease prevalence data is used within the QOF to calculate points and payments within the clinical 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.

For confidentiality reasons, registers with less than 5 patients are suppressed, but the figures are included in the aggregated data.

For QOF payment purposes, prevalence is always calculated using the full registered list of each practice, however certain QOF registers exclude patients below a certain age, so these prevalence figures have been calculated using the appropriate subset of the registered list, for example the diabetes register only includes patients aged 17 or over, so the diabetes prevalence was calculated using the practice registered list aged 17 or over.

Care should be taken when using the obesity register as it is a new register and will at this early stage not be a true reflection of obesity prevalence due to being a prospective register, reliant on attendance at a GP and measurements being taken.

Please see [here](#) for further details.

#### **Statement of Special Educational Need**

The information is collected through the annual school census exercise. Returns are provided from each school.

The dataset is gathered annually at a specified date in early October and is based on home postcode of pupil.

The dataset is collected from schools via the C2k administration system. The data goes through thorough validation checks before it is released. It is then merged with the CPD and aggregated information is checked and forwarded to NINIS.

The dataset was created using the May 2010 CPD. Missing or incomplete postcodes have been declared as missing.

Pupils with a Statement of SEN are at Stage 5 on the SEN code of Practice.

Please see [here](#) for further details.

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

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 and aggregated information is checked and forwarded to NINIS.

The dataset was created using the latest version of the CPD. Missing or incomplete postcodes have been declared as missing.

All small area data has been adjusted using a rounding method (values 0-7 become 3) to avoid the disclosure of any personal information. Consequently columns may not add up to totals shown.

Please see [here](#) for further details.

### **Invest NI Assistance**

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.

Total offer locations exceed total number of offers as some projects are located in more than one area.

Totals may not add due to rounding.

Please see [here](#) for further details.

### **Invest NI Enterprise Development Programme**

The information is aggregated data sourced from the Enterprise Development Programme database.

Year is taken as the year an individual completed their training.

Assistance is not necessarily offered within the year that the training was completed. Assistance may still be offered to individuals that completed training within the most recent years.

Training was given to some clients who did not live in Northern Ireland and address details were either ROI or GB.

Please see [here](#) for further details.

### **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. Proposed redundancies are notified to the Department using the Advance Notification - HR1 Form. Redundancies do not necessarily equate to job losses, for example, employees who do not qualify for a redundancy package, those on temporary contracts, will not be incorporated into the redundancy figures.

The Department for Employment and Learning announced changes in the way collective redundancy notifications must be made. From 8 October 2006, businesses proposing to make collective redundancies (i.e. where 20 or more employees are to be made redundant) must notify the relevant public authority before redundancy notices are issued to staff. At present, notification can be made after the issue of redundancy notices.

Please see [here](#) for further details.

### **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.

Claimant Count Unemployment rates are expressed as a percentage of the working age population and are calculated by expressing the numbers of claimants at that time as a percentage of the resident working age population (16-64). Proportions for Wards from 2007 mid-year population estimates DCA , PCA and NI rates are calculated using 2009 mid-year population estimates.

The 'working age' definition, used in the calculation of claimant count rates, was changed in August 2010 to include those aged from 16 to 64 for both men and women. Please see [here](#) for further details.

Data supplied by DETI and not currently available on NINIS.

Rates for 2010 constituencies are calculated using the mid-2008 resident population aged 16-64.

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

The information is aggregated data from a database created by merging all the MIDAS 100% scans of the main Social Security Benefits.

The dataset is a snapshot of the benefit at April 2011.

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. The dataset was created using the May 2010 CPD.

Proportions calculated using 2009 mid-year estimates (2008 mid-year estimates for ward level).

Please see [here](#) for further details.

#### **People claiming income support**

The information is aggregated data from unvalidated 100% MIDAS scans of Income Support data at postcode level. The figures may differ from forthcoming National Statistics which are based on validated ASD/IFD data.

The dataset is a snapshot of the benefit at February 2011.

The dataset was created using the May 2010 CPD.

All small area data has been adjusted using a rounding method to avoid the disclosure of any personal information.

Proportions based on working age population (16-59/64) and calculated using 2009 mid-year estimates (2008 mid-year estimates for ward level).

Please see [here](#) for further details.

#### **People claiming housing benefit**

The information is aggregated data from Housing Executive scans of Housing Benefit data at 1992 ward level.

The dataset is a snapshot of the benefit at June 2011.

Proportions calculated using 2009 mid-year estimates (2008 mid-year estimates for ward level).

Please see [here](#) for further details.

#### **Crime**

The dataset is compiled from offence information that is submitted by police officers and entered onto a PSNI crime recording system. The data is then extracted and merged with the 2011 CPD, and aggregated information forwarded to NINIS.

Disclosure control has been applied to the data at Ward and NRA level, whereby any cell with a value of three or less has been replaced with a \*. This is to avoid disclosure of any personal information about an individual or organisation.

Rates calculated using 2009 mid-year estimates (2008 mid-year estimates for ward level).

Please see [here](#) for further details.



