CARE ZONE HEALTH PROFILE

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ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This Care Zone Health Profile has been produced as part of the Care Zone project, which was established as a community development pilot to tackle poor mental health and reduce suicide in the Sacred Heart Parish area in north Belfast. The project is led by the Lighthouse Charity and brings together a number of key stakeholders that operate in the area, including statutory, voluntary and community organisations and local residents.

An important part of the project was the development of an evidence base that highlights the severity of the health challenges that local residents face. The Care Zone Health Profile contains statistical data on health and well-being and on the determinants of health, including demography, education, skills, housing and community safety. The health profile was used to inform the training of a group of local residents as 'Community Champions' and was subsequently used to structure focus groups with local residents on public health challenges in the Sacred Heart Parish area. The health profile also served as a comprehensive resource to inform local community organisations and residents alike.

The Care Zone Health Profile has been complemented with a range of qualitative data collected from residents throughout the duration of the Care Zone project, which are available in the Care Zone report[1]. Taken together, these datasets offer a compelling picture of both the positive and negative factors impacting local residents' health and well-being. The data increase understanding of the daily personal challenges experienced by residents that have a direct effect on levels of mental health and well-being in the area.

The Care Zone Health Profile has been collated and produced by Belfast Healthy Cities, with input and support from the Department of Education, Department of Health, Northern Ireland Housing Executive and the Public Health Agency. The Care Zone Steering Group is grateful to all contributors and very much appreciates their support in producing this report.

CONTENTS

SUMMARY

DEMOGRAPHY:

- The proportion of children aged under 16 is comparatively high (21-28%) in the area compared to the wider Belfast area (20%), except in upper Oldpark Road area;
- The proportion of people aged 65 and over is lower in many Super Output Areas (9-14%) than in the wider Belfast area (14.5%), except in upper Oldpark Road area.

HEALTH:

- There is a high proportion of people in parts of the parish area reporting poor or very poor health (11-15%) compared to the wider Belfast area (8%);
- Male life expectancy in the area stood at 74.8 years, which was 3.6 years lower than the Northern Ireland average (78.4 years), while female life expectancy in the area (81.5 years) is not significantly different from the Northern Ireland average (82.3 years);
- Median age of death is below 78 years in many parts of the area, compared to 80 years for the wider Belfast area;
- Admission rates to hospital are generally more than 10% higher in north Belfast when compared to the wider Belfast area;
- 59% of residents in the Sacred Heart Parish area who are registered with a GP are also registered with a dentist, but considerable variation exists within the area;
- The standardised cancer incidence rate among the Sacred Heart Parish area residents (718 incidences per 100,000 population) is almost 10% higher than the Belfast average (653 incidences) and more than 20% higher than the Northern Ireland average (596 incidences);
- The standardised admission rate due to circulatory disease among the Sacred Heart Parish area residents (2,150 admissions per 100,000 population) is more than 10% higher than the Belfast average (1,934 admissions) and 4% higher than the NI average (2,062 admissions);
- The standardised admission rate due to respiratory disease among the Sacred Heart Parish area residents (3,371 admissions per 100,000 population) was more than 40% higher than the Belfast average (2,378 admissions) and more than 60% higher than the Northern Ireland average (2,074 admissions);
- There is a higher proportion of persons registered with the GP for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) in the area when compared to the Belfast average (more than 60% higher in Ardoyne). The proportion of people registered at the GP for asthma fluctuates but is generally not very different from the Belfast average;
- The proportion of persons registered with the GP for diabetes are higher than the Northern Ireland and Belfast average in the majority of the area;
- The proportion of persons registered with the GP for dementia are generally lower than the Northern Ireland average, particularly in the Ardoyne, Cliftonville and Water Works wards (less than 6 patients per 1000 people) when compared to the Belfast and Northern Ireland population (around 7 patients per 1000 people);

- The standardised prescription rate for mood and anxiety among the Sacred Heart Parish area residents (312 prescriptions per 1,000 population) is more than 25% higher than the Belfast average (248 prescriptions) and 46% higher than the Northern Ireland average (213 prescriptions);
- The standardised admission rate due to self-harm among the Sacred Heart Parish area residents (243 admissions per 100,000 population) is 27% higher than the Belfast area average (191 admissions) and almost 60% higher than the Northern Ireland average (154 admissions);
- The suicide rate within the Sacred Heart Parish area (39.6 deaths per 100,000 population) is more than 60% higher than the Belfast average (24.4 deaths per 100,000 population) and more than two and a half times the Northern Ireland average (16.1 deaths per 100,000 population);
- In the majority of the Sacred Heart Parish area, there is a high proportion of the population claiming Disability Living Allowance (14-27%) or Employment and Support Allowance (18-33%) when compared to the Northern Ireland population (11%);
- In the majority of the Sacred Heart Parish area, there is a high proportion of population claiming Carer's Allowance (8-11.5%) when compared to the Northern Ireland population (5%).

EDUCATION:

- A significant proportion of the adult population in parts of the Sacred Heart Parish area have no formal qualifications (37-51%) when compared to the Belfast population (30%);
- A lower proportion of the adult population in parts of the Sacred Heart Parish have a third level qualification or above (15-26%) when compared to the Belfast population (39%);
- There is a low level of engagement with essential skills courses, further education and higher education in the parts of the Sacred Heart Parish area (Ballysillan and Ardoyne in particular) when compared to the Belfast average.
- There is considerable variation in rates of GCSE and A-level attainment within the area, but in many parts of the Sacred Heart Parish area a lower proportion of school leavers achieve at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C (54-75%) or at least two A-levels (22-56%) when compared to the Belfast average educational attainment rates (79% and 58% respectively). Pupils living in the Cliftonville area tend to perform best (more than 80% and 66% respectively);
- Attainment among school leavers entitled to Free School Meals is lower than among their peers without this entitlement;
- The proportion of school leavers in Belfast North Assembly Area that go on to higher education (32%) is lower than the Belfast average (39%), while the proportion that become unemployed (8.7%) is higher than the Belfast average (6.7%).
- Enrolment numbers in primary schools in the Sacred Heart Parish area between 2002 and 2017 have been quite consistent with the exception of Cliftonville Integrated Primary School, which has experienced a significant increase in enrolment numbers, and Sacred Heart Primary Shcool, which has seen its enrolment numbers reduced by more than half;
- While no newcomer pupils were enrolled within the primary schools in 2002/2003, the number of newcomer pupils in 2016/2017 have risen, particularly in the Cliftonville Integrated PS. However, all primary schools in the area still have low proportions of newcomer pupils compared to the Belfast average.

LIVING CONDITIONS:

- A higher proportion of households in many parts of the Sacred Heart Parish area live in housing owned by the Northern Ireland Housing Executive or a housing association (28% - 66%), compared to the wider Belfast area (25%);
- There were a total of 938 applicants registered on the social housing waiting list in September 2017, which represents 21% of the waiting list of the North Belfast Assembly Area (the population within SOAs that cover the Sacred Heart Parish area accounts for only 17% of the North Belfast population).
- More than half of social housing applicants consist of single households (n=446). Families account for more than a third of the applicants (n=290). Single households seem to be overrepresented in the waiting list and elderly underrepresented when compared to the wider Belfast area;
- A local study on air pollution levels indicate that levels of NO2 pollution are above or near the legal 40 ug/m3 limit along parts of Crumlin Road and at Cliftonville Circus.

DEPRIVATION:

- Many Super Output Areas within the Care Zone area are affected by significant deprivation, with 4 out of 9 SOAs ranking in top 25 most deprived in Northern Ireland (out of 891 total);
- Deprivation mostly in relation to income, employment, education & skills, health and crime domains;
- Access to services domain ranked as very positive, however, in many parts of the Sacred Heart Parish area 47-71% of households do not have access to a car. This compares to 38% for the wider Belfast area.
- High rates of economic inactivity (42-54%) compared to the wider Belfast area (36%), with the exception of upper Oldpark Road area;
- Long term sickness and disability appears to be a major factor when it comes to explain these high rates of economic inactivity;
- Unemployment is generally higher than the Belfast and Northern Ireland average, with youth unemployment rates particular high in most of the SOAs;
- In the majority of the area the proportion of the population that claim Jobseeker's Allowance (3.5-8%), Income Support (5-12%) and Housing Benefit (25-44%) is above the Belfast average;
- There is a significant proportion of children 0-15 years old living in low income households (up to 63% in Ardoyne / Water Works areas);
- There is a significant proportion of pensioners on low income (up to 77% in Ardoyne).

CRIME:

- The most common type of incident reported in the Sacred Heart Parish area in the year before June 2019 was categorised as anti-social behaviour (555 incidents), followed by violence & sexual offences (466) and criminal damage & arson (244);
- The Water Works ward experiences a comparatively high rate of recorded anti-social behaviour incidents, domestic abuse incidents and crimes, and hate motivation incidents and crimes;

- Violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery constituted the largest proportion of crime reported to the PSNI within the Sacred Heart Parish area;
- The monthly number of reported crime incidents are fairly consistent throughout the year (between 130-170 per month), however a drop in the number of reported incidents seems to occur during December.

Figure 1. Current Map of Sacred Heart Parish Area
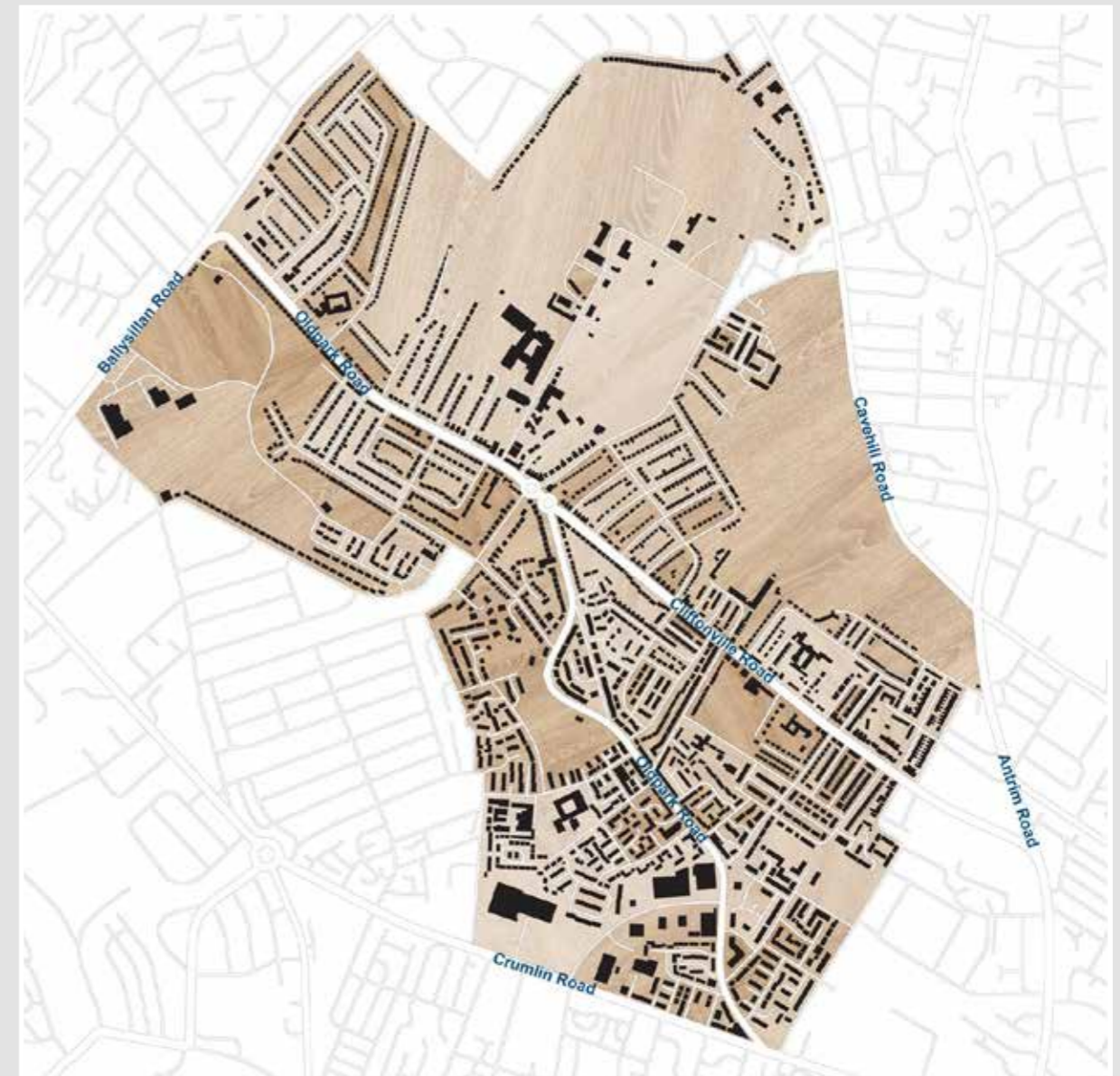
Source: Ordnance Survey Northern Ireland.
Graphic produced by Planning Landscape Architecture Community Environment (PLACE)

The area of interest for the Care Zone is the Sacred Heart Parish area in north Belfast. The area is bounded by Ballysillan Road to the west, Alliance Road / Etna Drive / Flax Street / Crumlin Road in the south, Cliftonpark Avenue / Cliftonville Avenue in the East and Water Works park / Sunningdale in the North.

INTRODUCTION

This profile has been created to support development of the Care Zone in the Sacred Heart Parish area, which is an initiative developed in response to a Future Search exercise on suicide in Belfast in 2016, led by the Public Health Agency. The aim of the Care Zone is to improve access to services for people living within the area, in order to support residents to improve their health and well-being and encourage social well-being in the area, with the longer term aim of reducing suicide.

The Sacred Heart Parish area has been selected for the development of the first Care Zone pilot in Northern Ireland due to the prevalence of mental health issues and the high suicide rate in the area. It should be noted that this area has experienced intensive violence throughout 'The Troubles', with both Republican and Loyalist shootings and bombings taking place. The infamous 'murder mile', where a high number of assassinations occurred, straddled Cliftonville, Newington, and New Lodge. While sectarian violence has significantly reduced since the signing of the Peace Agreement in 1998, occasional outbreaks of sectarian tension have persisted.

TABLE 1

CONFLICT RELATED DEATHS IN NORTHERN IRELAND JULY 1969 - DECEMBER 2001 [2]

Area	Deaths	Area	Deaths
Belfast City East	128	Antrim County	198
Belfast City North	563	Armagh County	468
Belfast City South	213	Down County	235
Belfast City West	617	Fermanagh County	111
Derry City	227	Londonderry County	121
		Tyrone County	337

2.   Malcolm Sutton's 'An index of deaths from the conflict in Ireland', available from:
      http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/sutton/chron/index.html

As a result of the 'The Troubles', the social landscape in the Oldpark / Cliftonville area has changed significantly. The Protestant Lower Oldpark area particularly experienced a large outflow of people, so much so that a large area stretching from the Oldpark Road to Crumlin Road was demolished to make way for an Enterprise Zone, thereby providing a buffer zone between the Protestant Lower Oldpark, and the Catholic Upper Oldpark. Subsequent clearance and urban redevelopment in both the Lower and Upper Oldpark areas have left both communities physically back-to-back to each other and severely hollowed out in terms of population numbers. There are also less severe examples of spatial division in the area, for example between the Antrim Road side of the Water Works park on the one hand, perceived to be more Catholic, and the Protestant Westland estate on the other side of the park.

Figure 2. Map of the Oldpark / Cliftonville Area in 1960
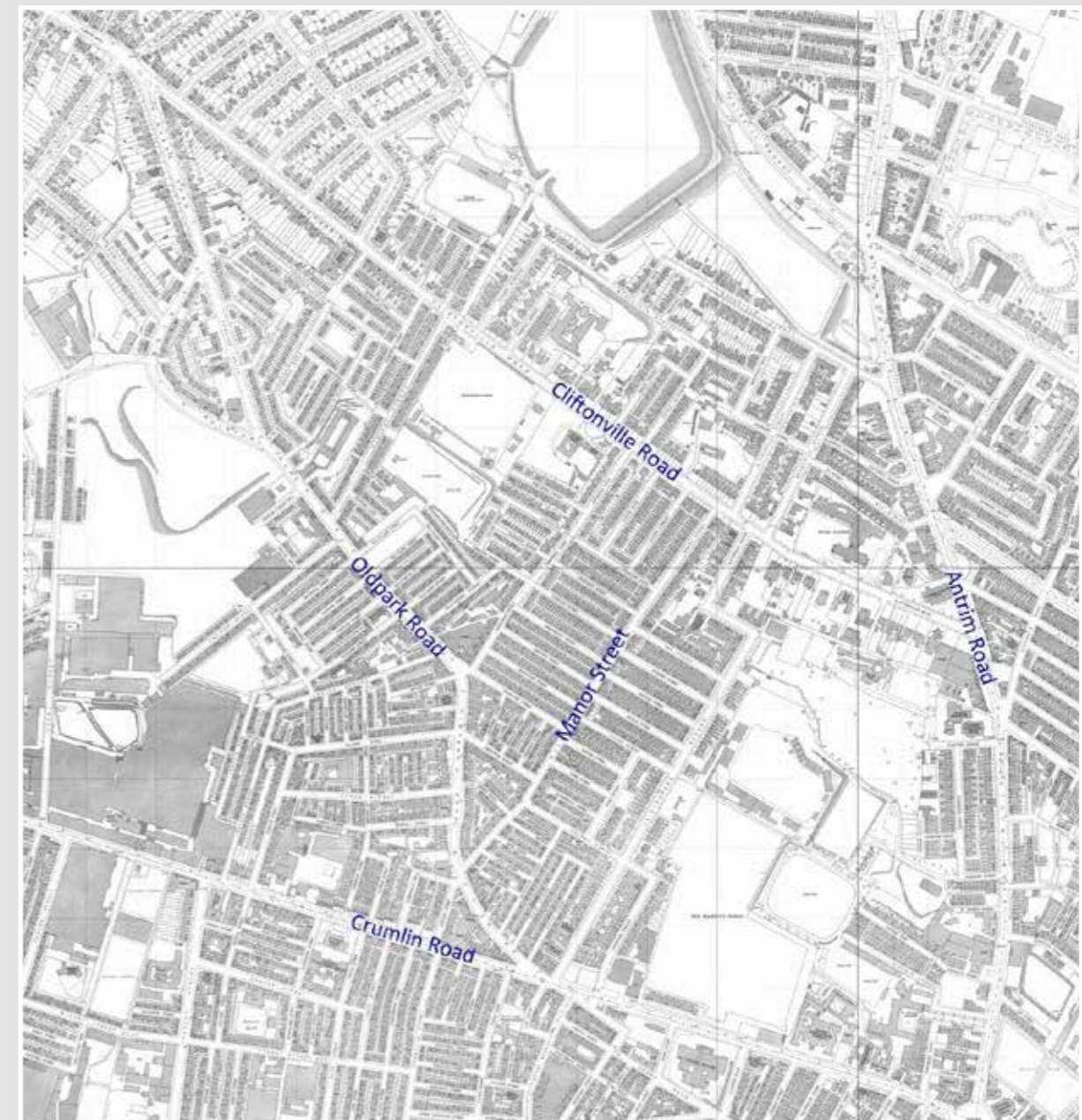
Source: Ordnance Survey Northern Ireland

This particular history of the area has left residents often traumatised and less equipped to deal with the challenges of everyday life. Large parts of the workforce are not in work or looking for work and educational attainment levels are low. A more potent indication, however, is that the suicide death rate in the area is almost two and a half times the Northern Ireland rate[3]. This is an indication that, while the Peace Agreement has led to a reduction in severe violence, many people in the area feel that they have not experienced much improvement in their quality of life and that they have been forgotten by those in power who can affect change[4].

3.   Based on 2013-17 numbers
4.   Based on results from focus groups with residents of the Sacred Heart Parish area conducted as part of the Care Zone project (see Care Zone report, available on https://www.belfasthealthycities.com/publications

PURPOSE

The aim of this profile is to collate currently available information on the population in the broad area covering the Sacred Heart Parish in north Belfast, including the demography, the health and well-being and socio-economic conditions of residents, including education and skills. The profile collates information routinely published by statutory sector agencies, to provide an initial picture and help identify information gaps as well as priority areas where further and/or more detailed information is required.

SHORTCOMINGS

The nature of statistics dictates that this form of data only deals with aggregates of facts and that it does not recognize individual impact. As highlighted by the results from the qualitative methods of data collection contained in the Care Zone report, people's health status relates to many social factors such as economic conditions, education, culture, environment and so on. Therefore, the statistical data provided does not delve into the nature of trends described. People's lives cannot be expressed in quantitative terms only. It is therefore important to complement the statistical data presented with in-depth knowledge of the people affected. The experiences of people living in the area have been recorded as part of the wider Care Zone project and have been included in the Care Zone report[5].

INFORMATION SOURCES

Information included in this document is drawn from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS), which is maintained by Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA). Statistics published on NINIS are drawn from statutory sector agencies, including Departments, Health and Social Service Trusts, Councils, Police Service Northern Ireland and schools, colleges and universities. In cases where information was not available through the NINIS portal, government departments such as the Police Service of Northern Ireland, Department of Health, Northern Ireland Housing Executive and Public Health Agency have made available data from their own databases.

Since no data is collected on the Sacred Heart Parish area itself, other geographical units have been used to capture the area. For the purposes of this profile, data has been collated at the most local level available - where possible at Super Output Area (SOA) level, alternatively at electoral ward level or at Parliamentary Assembly Area (AA) level. Where possible, data made available on Super Output Areas has been used in order to present a close statistical representation of the Sacred Heart Parish area. Data from the Department of Health generally relates to Small Areas (SAs), and thereby provide the best statistical representation of the area. Due to the fact that statistical geographies often capture a wider area than the actual Sacred Heart Parish area, the figures provided in this profile serve therefore as approximation only.

The Sacred Heart Parish area falls within the Belfast North Assembly area and is partially covered by a total of six electoral wards (Ardoyne, Ballysillan, Chichester Park, Cliftonville, Crumlin and Water Works) (see Figure 3). Following the redefinition of Belfast Council's

geographical area due to the reorganisation of Northern Ireland's 26 old Council areas into 11 new 'super' Council areas in 2014, ward boundaries have been aligned with Belfast Council's 10 new District Electoral Areas (DEAs) accordingly. These new (post-2014) ward boundaries are shown in Figure 4 which indicate that there are five new wards covering the Sacred Heart Parish area (Ardoyne, Ballysillan, Chichester Park, Cliftonville, and Water Works).

Figure 3. Actual Map of Sacred Heart Parish Area with pre-2014 wards projected

Source: Ordnance Survey Northern Ireland. Graphic produced by Planning Landscape Architecture Community Environment (PLACE) / Belfast Healthy Cities

Figure 4. Actual Map of Sacred Heart Parish Area with post-2014 wards projected
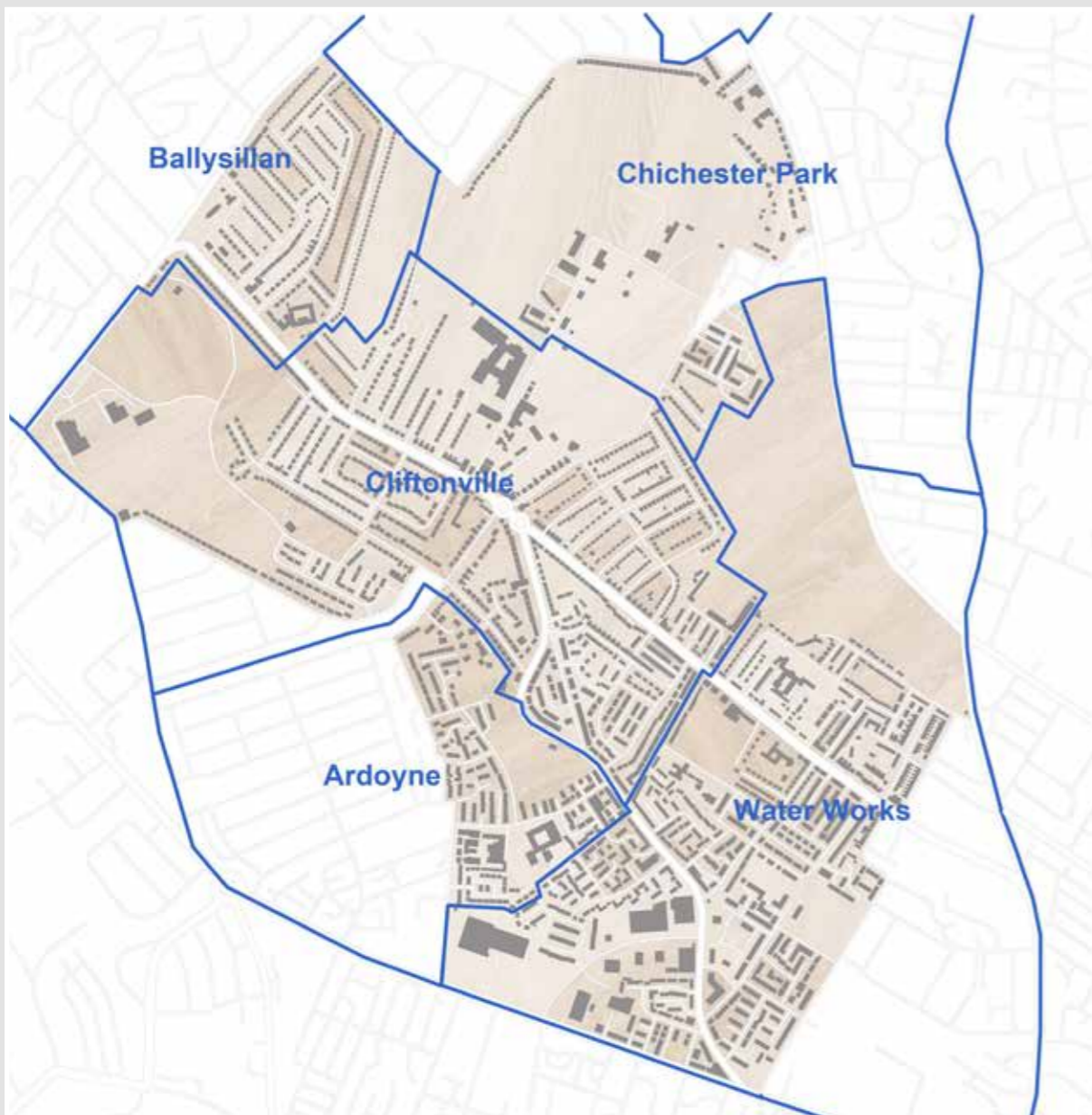
Source: Ordnance Survey Northern Ireland. Graphic produced by
Planning Landscape Architecture Community Environment (PLACE) / Belfast Healthy Cities

Figure 5. Actual Map of Sacred Heart Parish Area with Super Output Areas projected

Source: Ordnance Survey Northern Ireland. Graphic produced by
Planning Landscape Architecture Community Environment (PLACE) / Belfast Healthy Cities

The pre-2014 wards in turn are subdivided into Super Output Areas (SOAs). A total of eleven SOAs fall wholly or partially within the parish boundary (see Figure 5), but two of these (Ardoyne 2 and Ballysillan 3) only have a very small part that falls within the parish boundary and have been left out of the subsequent analysis on SOA level. The remaining nine SOAs that have been selected to represent the Sacred Heart Parish area are:

Ardoyne 3 (mostly within area)
Ballysillan 2 (mostly within area)
Chichester Park 3 (small part within area)
Cliftonville 1 (fully within area)
Cliftonville 2 (fully within area)

Cliftonville 3 (mostly within area)
Crumlin 2 (mostly within area)
Water Works 1 (fully within area)
Water Works 2 (small part within area)

At small area level, there are a total of 48 Small Areas that fall within the Sacred Heart Parish area.

- 30 fall entirely within (coloured green in Table 2 and Figure 6 below)
- 14 fall within the parish but also extend across the parish boundary (coloured yellow)
- 4 fall minimally within (coloured orange)

Table 2. Small Areas included within the Sacred Heart Parish area

|					
N00000853	N00001091	N00001099	N00001552	N00000923	N00001129
N00000854	N00001092	N00001100	N00001553	N00000924	N00001549
N00000915	N00001093	N00001101	N00001554	N00001050	N00001559
N00000916	N00001094	N00001104	N00001555	N00001086	N00001561
N00000917	N00001095	N00001105	N00001556	N00001090	N00000908
N00000918	N00001096	N00001126	N00001557	N00001102	N00000914
N00000919	N00001097	N00001128	N00000847	N00001124	N00001547
N00001089	N00001098	N00001546	N00000852	N00001127	N00001564

Figure 6. Small Areas included within Sacred Heart Parish Area
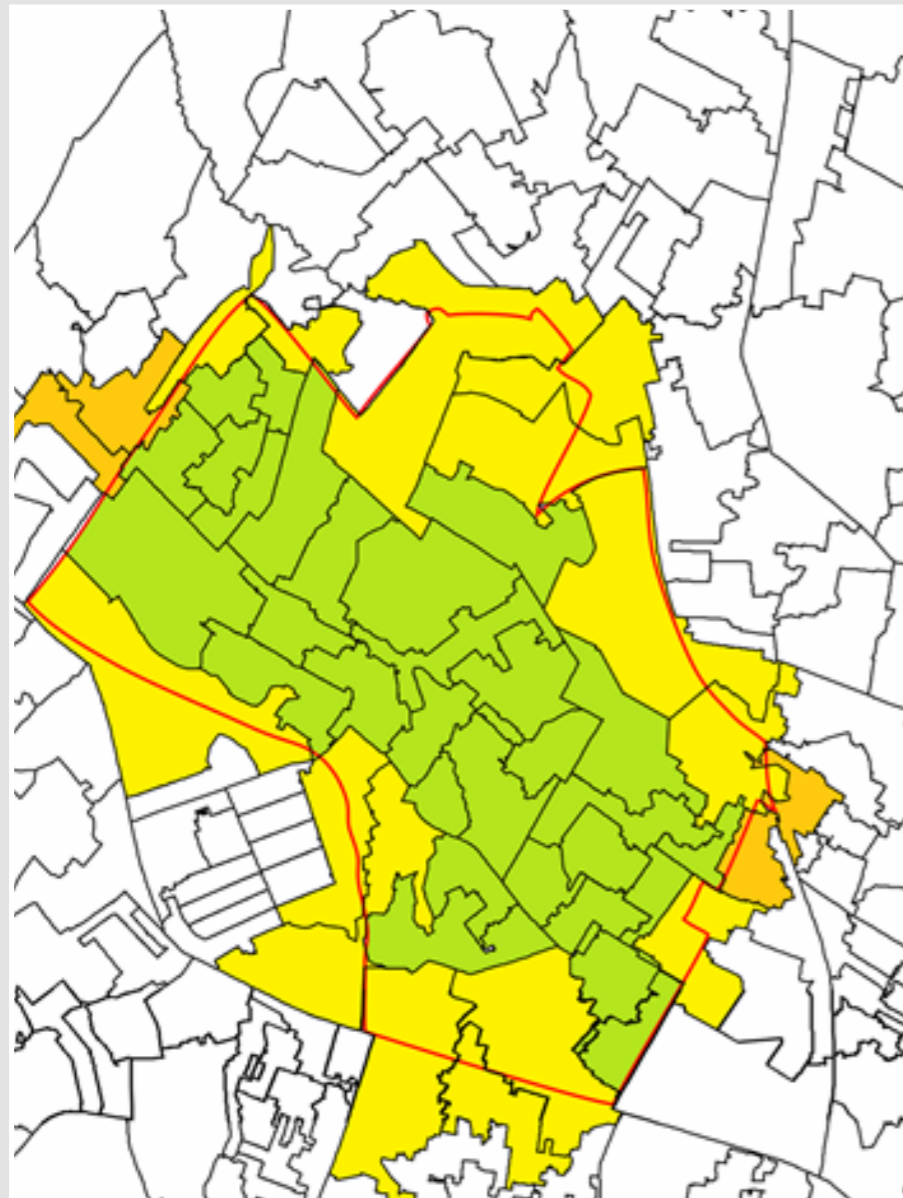
Source: NISRA. Graphic produced by Department of Health

POLITICAL REPRESENTATION OF THE AREA

The Sacred Heart Parish area is represented by elected political representatives on several political levels ranging from the Belfast City Council (Councillors) to the Northern Ireland Local Assembly (MLAs) and the Central UK Government in Westminster (MPs). MPs and MLAs are elected on the basis of Assembly Areas. The North Belfast Assembly Area stretches from the Shankill area in the South to parts of Newtownabbey in the North. They have the power to make and amend laws that direct the workings of government departments. The Northern Ireland devolution settlement gives MLAs legislative control over certain matters, mainly in the economic and social field. MPs hold the power to legislate on matters of national importance such as defence, immigration, international relations and taxation. Tables 3 and 4 below set out the different North Belfast political representatives in the Westminster parliament (MPs) and the Northern Ireland Local Assembly (MLAs) since the signing of the Good Friday Agreement.

TABLE 3
MPS REPRESENTING THE NORTH BELFAST ASSEMBLY AREA IN WESTMINSTER PARLIAMENT, 1997-PRESENT

1997	2001	2005	2010	2015	2017
UUP Cecil Walker	DUP Nigel Dodds	DUP Nigel Dodds	DUP Nigel Dodds	DUP Nigel Dodds	DUP Nigel Dodds

TABLE 4
MLAS REPRESENTING THE NORTH BELFAST ASSEMBLY AREA IN THE NORTHERN IRELAND LOCAL ASSEMBLY, 1997-PRESENT

1998	2003	2007	2011	2016	2017
SDLP Alban Maginness	SDLP Alban Maginness	SDLP Alban Maginness	SDLP Alban Maginness	SDLP Alban Maginness	SDLP Nichola Mallon
Sinn Fein Gerry Kelly	Sinn Fein Gerry Kelly	Sinn Fein Gerry Kelly	Sinn Fein Gerry Kelly	Sinn Fein Gerry Kelly	Sinn Fein Gerry Kelly
PUP Billy Hutchinson	Sinn Fein Kathy Stanton	Sinn Fein Carál Ní Chuilín	Sinn Fein Carál Ní Chuilín	Sinn Fein Carál Ní Chuilín	Sinn Fein Carál Ní Chuilín
UUP Fred Cobain	UUP Fred Cobain	UUP Fred Cobain	DUP Paula Bradley	DUP Paula Bradley	DUP Paula Bradley
DUP Nigel Dodds	DUP Nigel Dodds	DUP Nigel Dodds	DUP William Humphrey	DUP William Humphrey	DUP William Humphrey
Unionist Fraser Agnew	DUP Nelson McCausland	DUP Nelson McCausland	DUP Nelson McCausland	DUP Nelson McCausland	--[6]

6.   The number of MLAs was reduced from 108 to 90 in the 2017 Local Assembly Elections.

Councillors are elected on the basis of District Electoral Areas (DEAs). The Sacred Heart Parish area is part of the Oldpark DEA, which covers the wards of New Lodge, Water Works, Cliftonville, Ardoyne, Ballysillan and Ligoniel. Councillors have ultimate responsibility of the everyday running of services within the Belfast City Council, ranging from services such as bin collection to urban planning. Table 5 below sets out the different Oldpark DEA Councillors since the signing of the Good Friday Agreement.

POPULATION

Table 6 provides an overview of the population in the area, based on 2018 mid-year population estimates. The total population in the Super Output Areas (SOAs) covering the Sacred Heart Parish area is estimated to be 18,350 people. This number represents 17.6% of the population in the Belfast North Assembly Area and 5.4% of the total Belfast population. The table provides an overview of the broad age distribution within the area, compared to the Belfast North Assembly Area and Belfast as a whole. It highlights that the proportion of children aged under 16 is comparatively high in the area, while the proportion of people aged 65 and over is lower in most SOAs as compared to the Belfast number.

TABLE 5
COUNCILLORS REPRESENTING THE OLDPARK DEA IN THE BELFAST CITY COUNCIL, 1997-PRESENT

1997	2001	2005	2011	2014	2019
SDLP Martin Morgan	SDLP Martin Morgan	SDLP Alban Maginness / Nichola Mallon	SDLP Nichola Mallon	SDLP Nichola Mallon / Paul McCusker	SDLP Paul McCusker
Sinn Fein Paddy McManus	Sinn Fein Gerard Brophy	Sinn Fein Gerry Kelly	Sinn Fein Daniel Lavery	Sinn Fein Mary Clarke	Sinn Fein Shauneen Baker
Sinn Fein Mick Conlon	Sinn Fein Margaret McClenaghan	Sinn Fein Margaret McClenaghan	Sinn Fein Conor Maskey	Sinn Fein JJ Magee	Sinn Fein JJ Magee
PUP Billy Hutchinson	PUP Billy Hutchinson	UUP Fred Cobain	DUP Ian Crozier	DUP Julie-Ann Corr	PBPA Fiona Ferguson
DUP Nigel Dodds	DUP Nigel Dodds	DUP Nigel Dodds	DUP William Humphrey	DUP William Humphrey	DUP William Humphrey
UUP Fred Proctor	DUP Nelson McCausland	DUP Nelson McCausland	DUP Gareth McKee	DUP Gareth McKee / Dale Pankhurst	DUP Dale Pankhurst

TABLE 6
MID-YEAR POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AREA AND BROAD AGE BAND, 2018

SOA	Persons	Persons: 0-15 years		Persons: 16-39 years		Persons: 40-64 years		Persons: 65+ years	
	All	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Ardoyne 3	2,311	627	27.13	765	33.10	630	27.26	289	12.51
Ballysillan 2	1,810	336	18.56	614	33.92	608	33.59	252	13.92
Chichester Park 3	1,436	309	21.52	417	29.04	503	35.03	207	14.42
Cliftonville 1	2,246	633	28.18	790	35.17	614	27.34	209	9.31
Cliftonville 2	1,496	273	18.25	414	27.67	493	32.95	316	21.12
Cliftonville 3	1,759	477	27.12	570	32.40	509	28.94	202	11.48
Crumlin 2	2,830	734	25.94	1007	35.58	744	26.29	345	12.19
Water Works 1	2,695	694	25.75	973	36.10	754	27.98	275	10.20
Water Works 2	1,767	396	22.41	594	33.62	531	30.05	246	13.92
Belfast North	104,457	22,209	21.26	33,124	31.71	32,381	31.00	16,743	16.03
Belfast	341,877	68,023	19.90	122,513	35.84	101,263	29.62	50,078	14.65
Northern Ireland	1,881,641	393,510	20.91	579,513	30.80	600,421	31.91	308,197	16.38

Source: NISRA

AGE PROFILE

The population of the SOAs covering the Sacred Heart Parish is relatively young when compared to Belfast and Northern Ireland. Whereas persons between the ages of 0-15 make up more than 24% of the local population, this proportion is less than 20% of the Belfast population and less than 21% of the Northern Ireland population (see table 6 above). Likewise, the number of persons aged 65 years and above constitutes less than 13% of the local population. The same age group makes up more than 14% of Belfast's population and more than 16% of Northern Ireland's population.

DEPRIVATION

Income and economic situation is one of the most significant determinants of health. This section provides a broad overview of the economic situation in the Sacred Heart Parish area. Current employment data is not routinely available at neighbourhood level; therefore, benefit data have been included as a proxy.

Table 7 illustrates the rankings of the SOAs located within the Care Zone area in the 2017 Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure (where 1 is the most deprived and 890 the least deprived). The table highlights that many SOAs within the Care Zone area are affected by significant deprivation, particularly in relation to income, employment and health. The Access to Services domain indicates that the area is among the less deprived; however, the focus is on physical accessibility to services.

The table also highlights significant variation within the area in relation to deprivation, with two of the SOAs within the area considerably lower on the overall deprivation ranking.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Table 8 illustrates the economic inactivity and unemployment rates of the working age population of the SOAs located within the Care Zone area in the Census 2011. The table highlights that many SOAs within the Care Zone area are affected by low economic activity rates when compared to the Belfast and Northern Ireland average, especially in the Ardoyne Crumlin and Waterworks SOAs. Long term sickness and disability appears to be a major factor when it comes to explain these high rates of economic inactivity. Unemployment is generally higher than the Belfast and Northern Ireland average, with youth unemployment rates particular high in most of the SOAs.

The table also highlights significant variation within the area in relation to economic activity with Ballysillan and Chichester Park SOAs performing better than the Belfast and Northern Ireland average on most indicators.

TABLE 7

RANKING OF SUPER OUTPUT AREAS IN CARE ZONE AREA BY NI MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION MEASURE DOMAINS, 2017

SOA	Multiple Deprivation Measure	Income Domain	Employment Domain	Health Deprivation and Disability Domain	Education, Skills and Training Domain	Access to Services Domain	Living Environment Domain	Crime and Disorder Domain
Ardoyne 3	9	67	12	6	19	804	87	16
Ballysillan 2	268	543	224	205	146	766	63	234
Chichester Park 3	559	721	476	403	400	578	180	282
Cliftonville 1	98	161	75	74	183	638	109	100
Cliftonville 2	515	725	361	334	580	888	55	202
Cliftonville 3	150	219	120	96	129	864	398	155
Crumlin 2	21	30	56	20	10	749	168	68
Water Works 1	15	89	18	8	26	767	46	35
Water Works 2	2	23	2	4	63	846	341	21

Source: NISRA

TABLE 8

ECONOMIC INACTIVITY AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES OF WORKING AGE POPULATION OF SUPER OUTPUT AREAS IN CARE ZONE AREA, 2011

SOA	16-74 years unemployment rate (%)	16-74 years Long-term unemployment rate[7] (% of total unemployment)	16-24 years unemployment rate (% of total unemployment)	16-74 years Economically inactive Total (%)	Economic inactivity; long-term sick or disabled (%)
Ardoyne 3	9.85	41.83	36.6	53.64	20.67
Ballysillan 2	5.8	40.26	29.87	32.98	8.81
Chichester Park 3	5.12	31.48	20.37	28.16	5.78
Cliftonville 1	8.18	48.67	39.82	41.64	10.43
Cliftonville 2	5.18	49.21	33.33	34.51	7.48
Cliftonville 3	7.68	50.56	35.96	42.45	12.77
Crumlin 2	7.3	45.38	33.85	51.06	18.35
Water Works 1	10.34	50	27.78	45.46	17.59
Water Works 2	8.21	38.83	32.04	47.87	16.65
North Belfast	6.34	44.79	29.72	38.01	10.63
Belfast	5.59	43.56	30.52	36.17	9.33
Northern Ireland	4.96	44.98	28.94	33.78	7.27

Source: Census 2011, NISRA

7.   Last time in employment in 2009

BENEFIT CLAIMANTS

Jobseeker's Allowance is the main employment related benefit, and the 'claimant count' or number and proportion of people in an area receiving the benefit is often used to measure unemployment. It does not, however, take into account people who are economically inactive or not entitled to Jobseeker's Allowance. Table 9 highlights a comparatively high proportion of claimants in parts of the Sacred Heart Parish area.

TABLE 9

JOBSEEKER'S ALLOWANCE CLAIMANTS BY AREA, 2018

SOA	Jobseeker's Allowance Claimants	
	No	% of population aged 16-64
Ardoyne 3	90	6.45
Ballysillan 2	40	3.27
Chichester Park 3	20	2.17
Cliftonville 1	60	4.27
Cliftonville 2	20	2.21
Cliftonville 3	40	3.71
Crumlin 2	100	5.71
Water Works 1	100	5.79
Water Works 2	90	8.00
Belfast North	2570	3.92
Belfast	6850	3.06
Northern Ireland	27960	2.37

Source: NISRA

Income Support is a key benefit for households on very low incomes. People are eligible for Income Support if they are pregnant, have a child under five or are carers, and in some cases if they are unable to work due to illness or disability; if they have a low income or no income, and work under 16 hours per week. Partners' circumstances are taken into account; Income Support is only paid where a partner works less than 24 hours per week. Table 10 shows Income Support claimants in the Sacred Heart Parish area in 2018, and indicates a comparatively high proportion of claimant households.

TABLE 10

INCOME SUPPORT CLAIMANTS BY AREA, 2018

SOA	Income Support Claimants	
	No	% of population aged 16-64
Ardoyne 3	170	12.19
Ballysillan 2	60	4.91
Chichester Park 3	30	3.26
Cliftonville 1	120	8.55
Cliftonville 2	30	3.31
Cliftonville 3	90	8.34
Crumlin 2	180	10.28
Water Works 1	180	10.42
Water Works 2	120	10.67
Belfast North	3640	5.56
Belfast	10380	4.64
Northern Ireland	34530	2.93

Source: NISRA

Housing Benefit is paid to households on low incomes to help them pay rent and rates. It can be used as a broad indicator of low income, due to its eligibility criteria. Table 11 provides an overview of Housing Benefits claimants in the Sacred Heart Parish area in 2018, and highlights a very high proportion of people claiming Housing Benefit in several parts of the parish area.

TABLE 11

HOUSING BENEFIT CLAIMANTS BY AREA, 2018

SOA	Housing Benefit Claimants	
	No	% of population aged 16-64
Ardoyne 3	740	43.94
Ballysillan 2	180	12.21
Chichester Park 3	130	11.54
Cliftonville 1	430	26.66
Cliftonville 2	90	7.36
Cliftonville 3	330	25.76
Crumlin 2	810	38.65
Water Works 1	770	38.46
Water Works 2	600	43.76
Belfast North	16950	20.61
Belfast	45140	16.48
Northern Ireland	152830	10.27

Source: NISRA

ECONOMIC CIRCUMSTANCES OF CHILDREN AND OLDER PEOPLE

Children and older people are among the more vulnerable groups in society, and low income is a particular risk factor for ill health for these groups. Limited information is available at a local level on children and older people; this focuses on children in low income households and people claiming Retirement Pension and Pension Credit, which is paid to top up the income of older people on the lowest income. Table 12 highlights a significant proportion of children living in low income households in the Super Output Areas covering the Sacred Heart Parish area.

Table 13 below provides an overview of people claiming Retirement Pension and Pension Credit in the area covering the Sacred Heart Parish area. Pension Credit is paid to top up pensions to a minimum weekly level, and therefore provides an indication of people of retirement age on low income. The table highlights a high proportion of Pension Credit claimants in relation to Retirement Pension claimants, with a particularly high proportion in the Ardoyne 3 Super Output Area.

TABLE 12

CHILDREN UNDER 16 IN LOW INCOME FAMILIES BY TYPE OF INCOME AND SUPER OUTPUT AREA, 2014

SOA	Number of children aged 0-15 years in families receiving				
	Income Support/ income based Jobseeker's Allowance	Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit, and income <60% median income:	Child Tax Credit, and income <60% median income:	Child Tax Credit with income <60% median or Income Support/ income based Jobseeker's Allowance	Proportion of children aged 0-15 in low income families (%)
Ardoyne 3	340	15	25	380	62.4
Ballysillan 2	75	0	10	85	29.7
Chichester Park 3	65	0	10	70	22.6
Cliftonville 1	305	10	30	345	50.7
Cliftonville 2	50	5	0	55	19.1
Cliftonville 3	170	10	25	200	44.5
Crumlin 2	340	15	35	390	57.7
Water Works 1	335	5	20	360	63.2
Water Works 2	200	5	10	215	44.1
Belfast North	6950	325	685	7960	36.4
Belfast	15960	725	1410	18090	34
Northern Ireland	70785	6480	9315	86580	23.1

Source: NISRA

TABLE 13

RETIREMENT PENSION AND PENSION CREDIT CLAIMANTS BY AREA, 2017

SOA	Retirement Pension claimants	Pension Credit claimants	% of Retirement Pension claimants in receipt of Pension Credit
Ardoyne 3	260	200	76.92
Ballysillan 2	270	60	22.22
Chichester Park 3	230	60	26.09
Cliftonville 1	220	80	36.36
Cliftonville 2	320	100	31.25
Cliftonville 3	230	90	39.13
Crumlin 2	350	190	54.29
Water Works 1	270	150	55.56
Water Works 2	260	150	57.69
Belfast North	16,980	5,640	33.22
Belfast	49,860	15,580	31.25
Northern Ireland	302,920	76,440	25.23

Source: NISRA

HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

The data from the Department of Health included in this section is based on all Small Areas (SAs) coloured green and yellow in Figure 6 to ensure that the entire parish is captured. Those marked in orange have not been included.

LIFE EXPECTANCY

Table 14 illustrates life expectancy by Assembly Area, which is the lowest geography at which figures are provided (for reliability reasons). The table highlights that life expectancy in Belfast North is shorter than in Belfast as a whole, and also shorter than in Belfast East and Belfast South Assembly Areas. The gap between male life expectancy at birth in Belfast North and in Northern Ireland is over three years, while the gap for women is just under two years. At age 65, the gap for men is one and a half year, and for women just over one year.

TABLE 14

LIFE EXPECTANCY BY SEX, AGE AND AREA, 2015-17

| AA	Male life expectancy		Female life expectancy	
	At birth	At age 65	At birth	At age 65
Belfast East	77.5	17.68	81.71	20.19
Belfast North	74.77	16.74	80.55	19.48
Belfast South	79.25	18.84	82.94	21.38
Belfast West	73.91	16.09	79.37	18.78
Belfast	75.85	17.10	81.00	19.86
Northern Ireland	78.45	18.22	82.31	20.60

Source: NISRA

Unfortunately, data is not robust enough to make meaningful comparisons at the Sacred Heart Parish area level. Even when producing five-year (2013-17) life expectancy estimates, confidence intervals around the estimates for the Sacred Heart Parish area stood at +/- 1.6 years for males and +/- 1.5 years for females[8].

Figure 7 highlights that the 2013-17 male life expectancy in the Sacred Heart Parish area stood at 74.8 years, which was 3.6 years lower than the Northern Ireland average (78.4 years). There is no significant difference in male life expectancy between the Sacred Heart Parish area and the Belfast City Council average (76.0 years). Female life expectancy in the Sacred Heart Parish area is not significantly different from the Belfast City Council or Northern Ireland averages.

8.   See Table 55 in the appendix
9.   For more detailed data, see appendix

Figure 7. Life expectancy at birth by sex and area, 2013-17[9]
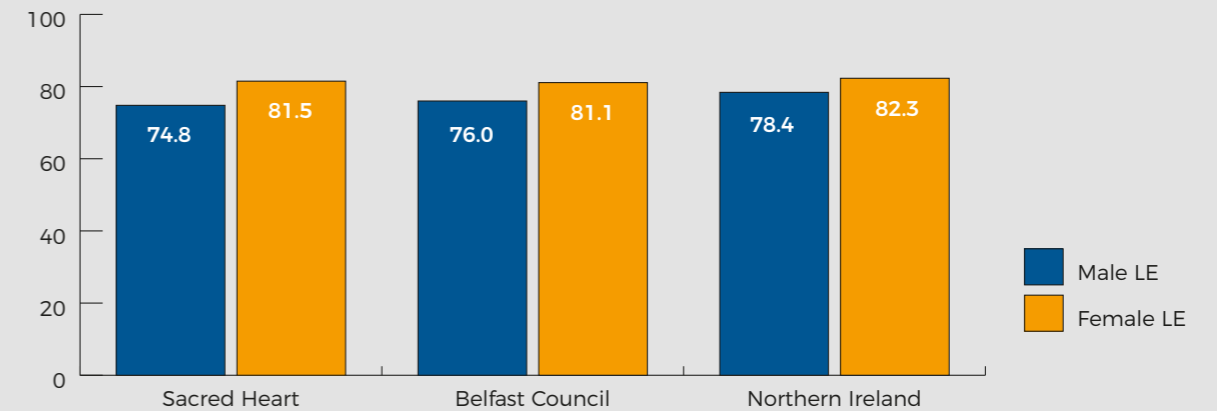
Source: Department of Health

DEATHS

Table 15 below shows the total number of deaths registered in 2017 in the nine Super Output Areas covering the Sacred Heart Parish area. The table also shows the proportion of people who were under 75 at the time of death, which is typically defined as a 'premature' death. While far-reaching conclusions should not be drawn from data for a single year only, the table highlights a high proportion of deaths in people under 75 in the Sacred Heart Parish area compared to the Belfast and Northern Ireland numbers.

TABLE 15

DEATHS BY SEX, AGE AND AREA, 2017

SOA	2017				
	All deaths			Deaths to Under 75s	
	All	Male	Female	Number	% of all deaths
Ardoyne 3	24	13	11	19	79.17
Ballysillan 2	18	10	8	6	33.33
Chichester Park 3	9	7	2	5	55.56
Cliftonville 1	10	6	4	4	40
Cliftonville 2	18	10	8	6	33.33
Cliftonville 3	10	3	7	5	50
Crumlin 2	24	13	11	10	41.67
Water Works 1	14	6	8	9	64.29
Water Works 2	18	11	7	12	66.67
Belfast North	1,039	530	509	402	38.69
Belfast	3,166	1,548	1,618	1,218	38.47
Northern Ireland	16,036	7,915	8,121	5,652	35.25

Source: NISRA

Table 16 provides a different way of looking at deaths, and illustrates the median age at death for the wards covering the Sacred Heart Parish area. The median refers to the mid-point of a scale, and the table highlights that in two out of the four wards covering the area, half of people who died in 2017 were aged under 73; compared to a median age of death of 80 across Northern Ireland.
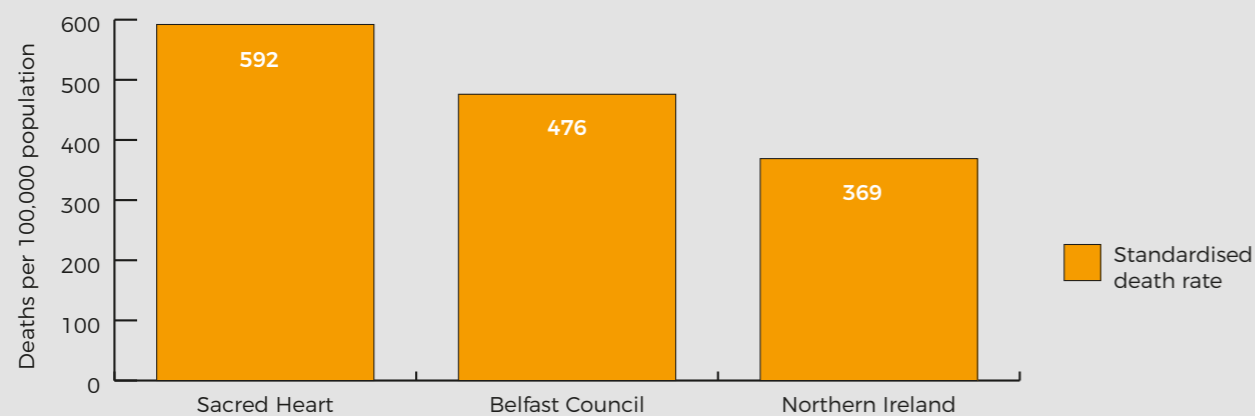
TABLE 16
MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH BY AREA, 2017

Ward 2014	Deaths	Median Age at Death
Ardoyne	47	72
Ballysillan	58	81
Cliftonville	37	77
Water Works	52	71
Belfast North	1,039	79
Belfast	3,166	80
Northern Ireland	16,036	80

Source: NISRA

STANDARDISED UNDER 75 DEATH RATE

Standardised rates are measured against a statistical European population, in order to enable comparisons between places. Figure 8 sets out the standardised under 75 death rates. In the Sacred Heart Parish area (592 deaths per 100,000 population) this rate was almost 25% higher than the Belfast City Council area average (476 deaths per 100,000 population) and 60% higher than the Northern Ireland average (369 deaths per 100,000 population).

Figure 8. Standardised death rate for population under 75 by selected areas, 2013-17[10]

Source: Department of Health

10.   For more detailed data, see appendix

INFANT DEATHS

Infant deaths, defined as deaths of children aged under one year, are reported at Assembly Area as the lowest geography due to the overall small numbers. Table 17 is provided for context. The rate refers to the number of stillbirths, perinatal, neonatal and infant deaths by 1,000 live births.

TABLE 17
INFANT DEATH RATE BY TIME OF DEATH AND AREA, 2017

AA	Stillbirths	Stillbirth Rate	Perinatal Deaths	Perinatal Death Rate	Neonatal Deaths	Neonatal Death Rate	Infant Deaths	Infant Death Rate
Belfast East	6	5.35	7	6.21	3	2.67	3	2.67
Belfast North	7	5.19	8	5.92	2	1.49	2	1.49
Belfast South	9	7.09	15	11.82	7	5.56	8	6.35
Belfast West	4	3.06	11	8.34	9	6.84	10	7.6
Belfast	24	5.7	37	8.76	19	4.52	21	5
Northern Ireland	102	4.4	157	6.7	64	2.8	88	3.8

Source: NISRA

DEATHS BY CAUSE

Table 18 below provides an outline of the main causes of death. The table highlights that malignant neoplasms – cancer – and respiratory diseases are major causes of death in most Super Output Areas.

TABLE 18
NUMBER OF DEATHS BY CAUSE AND AREA, 2017

SOA	Deaths	Malignant Neoplasms	(%)	Circulatory Diseases	(%)	Respiratory Diseases	(%)
Ardoyne 3	24	6	25	4	16.67	4	16.67
Ballysillan 2	18	4	22.22	5	27.78	5	27.78
Chichester Park 3	9	5	55.56	1	11.11	0	0
Cliftonville 1	10	3	30	2	20	3	30
Cliftonville 2	18	7	38.89	3	16.67	4	22.22
Cliftonville 3	10	4	40	1	10	3	30
Crumlin 2	24	7	29.17	4	16.67	3	12.5
Water Works 1	14	5	35.71	2	14.29	5	35.71
Water Works 2	18	4	22.22	5	27.78	1	5.56
Belfast North	1,039	268	25.79	229	22.04	157	15.11
Belfast	3,166	855	27.01	701	22.14	444	14.02
Northern Ireland	16,036	4,460	27.81	3,780	23.57	2,145	13.38

Source: NISRA

STANDARDISED PREVENTABLE DEATH RATE

Figure 9 highlights standardised preventable death rates. The concept of preventable deaths includes deaths which could have been avoided by public health interventions focusing on wider determinants of public health, such as behaviour and lifestyle factors, socio-economic status and environmental factors[11]. In the Sacred Heart Parish area (357 deaths per 100,000 population) this death rate was over almost 30% higher than the Belfast City Council area average (276 deaths per 100,000 population) and more than 70% higher than the Northern Ireland average (207 deaths per 100,000 population).

Figure 9. Standardised Preventable Death Rate by selected areas, 2013-17[12]
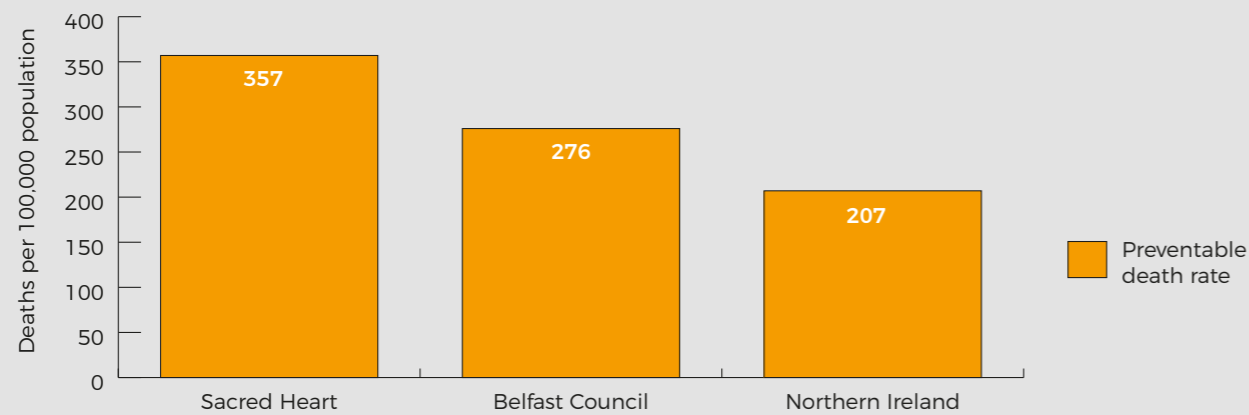
Source: Department of Health

GENERAL HEALTH

This section focuses on the health and well-being of people living in the Sacred Heart Parish area, based on currently available information on health conditions and health care received.

Information on self-reported health is not routinely collected between Censuses, and therefore information from Census 2011 is included as context information, although it is now some years old. Table 19 highlights a higher proportion of people in the Sacred Heart Parish area reporting poor or very poor health, compared to the Belfast North Assembly Area and Belfast as a whole.

11.　Office for National Statistics, 2015 Review of Avoidable Mortality Definition
12.　For more detailed data, see appendix

TABLE 19
SELF-REPORTED HEALTH BY AREA, 2011

SOA	All usual residents	% reporting very good or good health	% reporting fair health	% reporting poor or very poor health
Ardoyne 3	2224	66.50%	18.84%	14.66%
Ballysillan 2	1779	72.18%	19.00%	8.83%
Chichester Park 3	1486	80.35%	14.06%	5.59%
Cliftonville 1	2031	76.12%	17.33%	6.55%
Cliftonville 2	1595	75.17%	16.93%	7.90%
Cliftonville 3	1704	69.89%	19.31%	10.80%
Crumlin 2	2563	66.02%	19.82%	14.16%
Water Works 1	2314	68.71%	18.58%	12.71%
Water Works 2	1717	68.08%	19.34%	12.58%
Belfast North	102531	73.22%	17.72%	9.05%
Belfast	333871	76.19%	15.90%	7.91%
Northern Ireland	1810863	79.51%	14.85%	5.64%

Source: Census 2011, NISRA

Hospital admission rates provide an overview of both demand for and access to health care. Table 20 illustrates standardised admission rates for all admissions and key health issues including circulatory disease and respiratory conditions. Emergency admissions, which are defined as non-planned admissions, are included as an illustration of demand for urgent care. The standardised admission rate is the actual number of admissions to hospital per 100,000 population in a given period. The tables highlight a higher rate of admissions in Belfast North Assembly Area than in Belfast or Northern Ireland overall.

TABLE 20
STANDARDISED ADMISSION RATE BY AREA, 2017

	ALL ADMISSIONS			EMERGENCY ADMISSIONS		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Belfast East	23,068.52	21,782.14	22,271.77	9,377.86	9,237.76	9,279.08
Belfast North	29,553.18	25,600.93	27,284.27	11,971.32	9,810.45	10,787.23
Belfast South	22,447.71	19,882.07	20,901.98	7,529.07	6,493.01	6,949.24
Belfast West	29,283.86	27,388.38	28,127.67	10,951.72	9,935.78	10,363.66
Belfast	26,385.54	23,483.21	24,664.03	9,969.98	8,815.74	9,315.63
Northern Ireland	25,250.78	23,077.97	23,981.17	9,778.84	8,819.23	9,234.47

Source: NISRA

SMOKING AND ALCOHOL RELATED INFORMATION

Information related to primarily personal choices, such as smoking and alcohol related issues, is typically collected by survey, and due to limited sample sizes information is rarely available at local level. For context, Tables 21 and 22 provide available information on smoking in pregnancy and alcohol related deaths. The latter are defined as deaths where alcohol is recorded to have directly contributed to the death. Table 21 highlights that more than a quarter of expectant mothers in the Belfast North Assembly Area reported smoking during pregnancy. Table 22, in turn, shows a high rate of alcohol related deaths in Belfast North Assembly Area, compared to the Belfast and Northern Ireland numbers.

CANCER

Information on the prevalence of a number of health conditions is available through the GP contracting system. The information is drawn from GP surgeries, and is primarily designed to help allocate resources across surgeries according to patient workload and need. However, it provides a broad overview of the key conditions that GP surgeries in different areas are dealing with. However, it should be noted that as the information is collected by GP surgery, not all patients may be local residents, as patients may have moved but not changed their GP. Table 23 indicates that in broad terms, the prevalence rate of cancer calculated from the number of patients on GP cancer registers in the area is similar to that in Belfast overall.

TABLE 21
SMOKING DURING PREGNANCY AS PROPORTION OF ALL PREGNANCIES BY AREA, 2017

AA	Smoking During Pregnancy (%)
Belfast East	12.47
Belfast North	25.58
Belfast South	10.12
Belfast West	25.72
Belfast	20.23
Northern Ireland	13.82

Source: NISRA

TABLE 23
PATIENTS ON GP CANCER REGISTER BY AREA, 2018

Ward 2014	Registered List Size	Cancer register	
		Patients on register	Raw prevalence per 1,000 patients
Ardoyne	3061	37	12.09
Ballysillan	5539	122	22.03
Cliftonville	4725	100	21.16
Water Works	5738	135	23.53
Belfast North	146630	3463	23.62
Belfast	428099	9709	22.68
Northern Ireland	1970735	48025	24.37

Source: NISRA

TABLE 22
ALCOHOL RELATED DEATHS BY AREA, 2016

AA	Alcohol related deaths	
	Number	Rate per 100,000 population
Belfast East	32	33.72
Belfast North	31	29.86
Belfast South	18	15.78
Belfast West	26	27.53
Belfast	96	20.23
Northern Ireland	319	13.82

Source: NISRA

Information on the incidence of cancers is also available from the Northern Ireland Cancer Registry, which records incidence as new diagnoses in a given period. Information on incidence of cancer by site of cancer is not routinely available at local level. Table 24 illustrates the SOA level figures over a seven-year period.

TABLE 24
INCIDENCE OF ALL CANCERS (EXCLUDING NON-MELANOMA SKIN CANCER) AT SUPER OUTPUT AREA LEVEL, 2010-16

SOA	Incidence
Ardoyne 3	91
Ballysillan 2	67
Chichester Park 3	57
Cliftonville 1	57
Cliftonville 2	65
Cliftonville 3	67
Crumlin 2	92
Water Works 1	90
Water Works 2	80
Total	666

Source: NISRA

Figure 10 sets out standardised cancer incidence rates. Among the Sacred Heart Parish area residents (718 incidences per 100,000 population) this incidence rate was almost 10% higher than the Belfast City Council area average (653 incidences per 100,000 population) and more than 20% higher than the Northern Ireland average (596 incidences per 100,000 population).

**Figure 10. Standardised Incidence Rate for cancer by selected areas, 2010-16**[13]
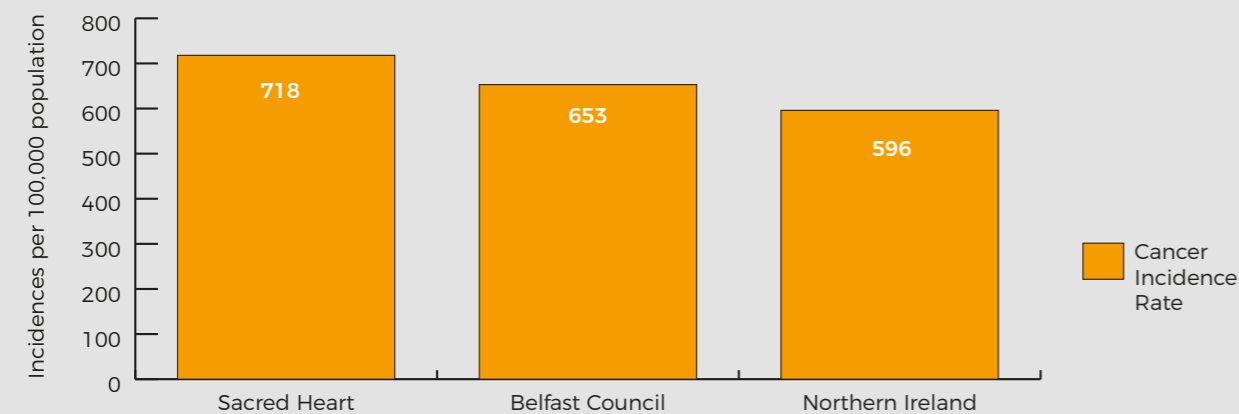
Source: Department of Health

Figure 11 highlights that the screening uptake rates for breast cancer. This screening uptake rate was marginally higher among Sacred Heart Parish area residents (1,509 persons invited for screening) when compared to the Belfast rate (16,501 persons invited for screening). However, the Sacred Heart Parish area screening uptake rate was almost 9% lower than the Northern Ireland rate (86,877 persons invited for screening).

Figure 11. Screening uptake for breast cancer by selected areas, 2017/2018
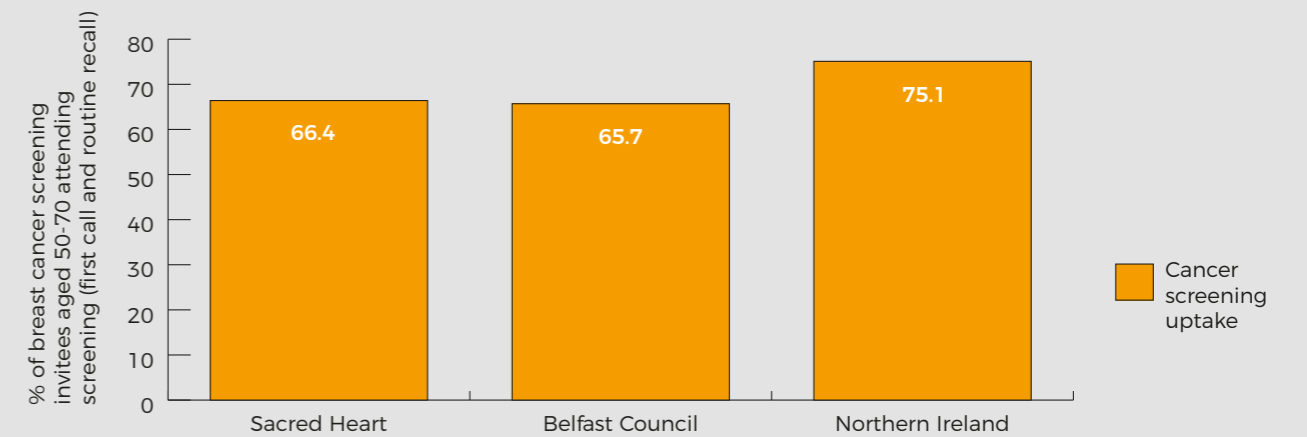
Source: Health Intelligence Unit, Public Health Agency

CIRCULATORY CONDITIONS

Circulatory conditions – the conditions that affect the biological system that takes care of the pumping and channelling of blood to and from the body and lungs with heart, blood and blood vessel - are a main cause of death across Northern Ireland. Table 25 outlines information on the prevalence of a number of circulatory conditions, drawing on the number of patients registered on specific registers maintained by GP practices. The table highlights slightly higher prevalence of coronary heart disease and strokes in the Sacred Heart Parish area than in Belfast overall.

13.   For more detailed data, see appendix

TABLE 25
PATIENTS ON GP REGISTERS FOR CIRCULATORY CONDITIONS BY AREA, 2018

Ward 2014	Registered List Size	Coronary Heart Disease Register		Stroke Register		Hypertension Register	
		Patients on register	Raw prevalence 1,000 per patients	Patients on register	Raw prevalence 1,000 per patients	Patients on register	Raw prevalence 1,000 per patients
Ardoyne	3061	92	30.06	49	16.01	394	128.72
Ballysillan	5539	219	39.54	118	21.3	730	131.79
Cliftonville	4725	177	37.46	108	22.86	540	114.29
Water Works	5738	237	41.3	113	19.69	711	123.91
Belfast North	146630	5883	40.12	2959	20.18	20019	136.53
Belfast	428099	15845	37.01	8265	19.31	54247	126.72
Northern Ireland	1970735	73835	37.47	37199	18.88	268400	136.19

Source: NISRA

Information is also available on the prescription rate for statins and drugs used to treat hypertension in primary care. Table 26 below illustrates the standardised prescription rates for both statins and antihypertensive per 1,000 population. The table shows higher prescription rates for both statins and drugs to treat hypertension in the North Belfast area compared to Belfast or Northern Ireland overall.
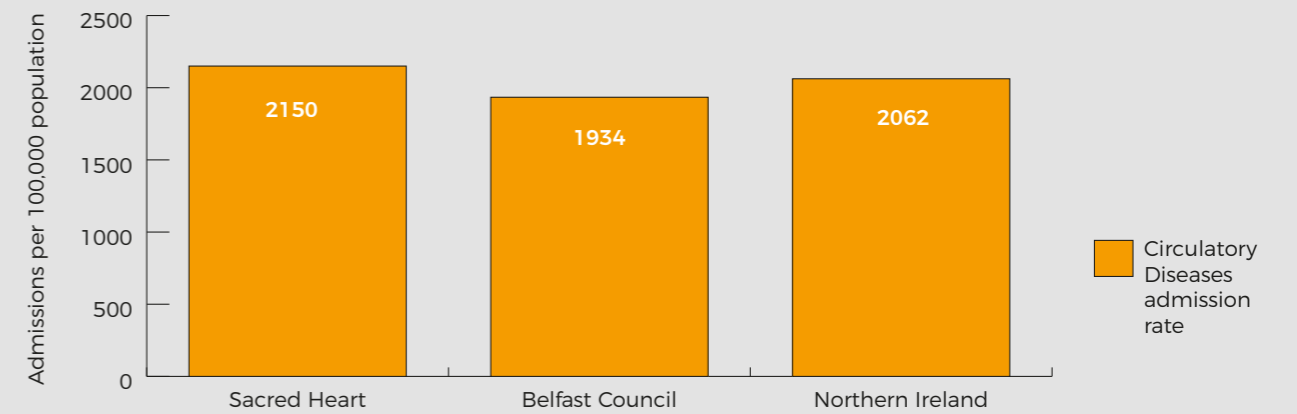
TABLE 26
STANDARDISED PRESCRIPTION RATE FOR STATINS AND DRUGS TO TREAT HYPERTENSION BY AREA, 2017

Area	Standardised prescription rate per 1,000 population					
	Drugs to treat hypertension			Statins		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Belfast East	230.5	225.21	227.59	191.54	142.42	165.25
Belfast North	259.51	253.82	256.43	209.18	159.6	182.66
Belfast South	216.62	197.91	206.51	181.27	125.77	151.77
Belfast West	268.09	264.77	266.18	217.86	170.73	192.09
Belfast	243.6	235.89	239.32	199.69	149.55	172.89
Northern Ireland	229.31	221.11	225.04	194.91	145.86	169.31

Source: NISRA

Figure 12 sets out the standardised admission rate due to circulatory disease. Among the Sacred Heart Parish area residents (2,150 admissions per 100,000 population) this admission rate was more than 10% higher than the council average (1,934 admissions per 100,000 population) and 4% higher than the NI average (2,062 admissions per 100,000 population).

Figure 12. Standardised Admission Rate for circulatory disease by selected areas, 2015/16-2017/18[14]

Source: Department of Health

Finally, mortality due to circulatory conditions also provides a picture of how significant the issue is. Table 27 below illustrates the standardised death rate due to circulatory conditions in people under 75, where actual deaths have been standardised against a statistical population, to enable comparisons between places. The table highlights the relatively high rate of deaths due to circulatory conditions in Belfast North Assembly Area.

TABLE 27
STANDARDISED DEATH RATE – CIRCULATORY CONDITIONS IN PEOPLE UNDER 75 BY AREA, 2013-17

AA	Standardised Death Rate - Circulatory Under 75		
	Male	Female	All
Belfast East	125.58	58.3	89.63
Belfast North	124.72	63.98	92.6
Belfast South	108.3	43.78	74.3
Belfast West	162.81	73.35	114.88
Belfast	136.25	60.49	96.07
Northern Ireland	101.92	47.37	73.81

Source: NISRA

14.   For more detailed data, see appendix

RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS

Respiratory conditions - the conditions that affect the organs and tissues that make gas exchange possible such as trachea, bronchi and lungs - are a major reason for long term or chronic illness across Northern Ireland. Table 28 draws on the GP data to provide a broad overview of prevalence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and asthma. The table indicates a high prevalence of COPD in the area, compared with Belfast or Northern Ireland overall.

TABLE 28

### PATIENTS ON GP REGISTERS FOR RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS BY AREA, 2018

Ward 2014	Registered List Size	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Register		Asthma Register	
		Patients on register	Raw prevalence 1,000 per patients	Patients on register	Raw prevalence 1,000 per patients
Ardoyne	3061	122	39.86	193	63.05
Ballysillan	5539	162	29.25	319	57.59
Cliftonville	4725	136	28.78	244	51.64
Water Works	5738	175	30.5	369	64.31
Belfast North	146630	3981	27.15	8806	60.06
Belfast	428099	10429	24.36	26844	62.71
Northern Ireland	1970735	40955	20.78	122178	62

Source: NISRA

Data is also collected by hospitals on admissions due to respiratory conditions. This is outlined in Figure 13, which highlights a significantly higher rate of hospital admissions due to respiratory conditions for people in the Sacred Heart Parish area when compared to the Belfast number.

The standardised admission rate due to respiratory disease among the Sacred Heart Parish area residents (3,371 admissions per 100,000 population) was more than 40% higher than the Belfast City Council average (2,378 admissions per 100,000 population) and more than 60% higher than the Northern Ireland average (2,074 admissions per 100,000 population).

Figure 13. Standardised Admission Rate for respiratory disease by selected areas, 2015/16-2017/18[15]
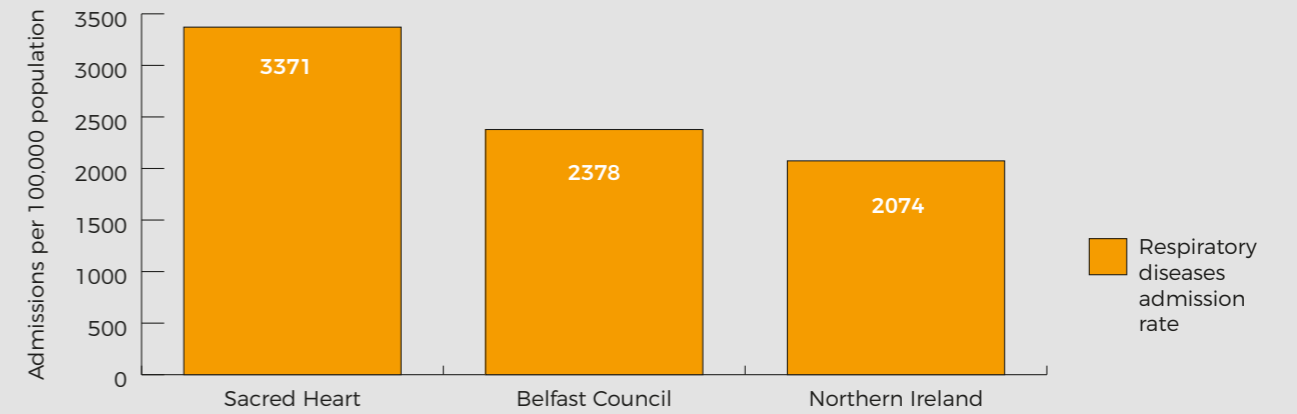
Source: Department of Health

Table 29 below illustrates the standardised death rate due to respiratory conditions in people under 75, where actual deaths have been standardised against a statistical population, to enable comparisons between places. The table highlights the relatively high rate of deaths due to respiratory conditions in Belfast North Assembly Area.

TABLE 29

STANDARDISED DEATH RATE – RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS IN PEOPLE UNDER 75 BY AREA, 2013-17

AA	Standardised Death Rate - Respiratory Under 75		
	Male	Female	All
Belfast East	47.47	29.37	37.53
Belfast North	60.89	45.7	52.85
Belfast South	38.13	27.77	32.54
Belfast West	67.04	61.03	63.71
Belfast	55.61	43.11	48.81
Northern Ireland	39.1	29.51	34.09

Source: NISRA

15.   For more detailed data, see appendix

DIABETES

A broad indication on the prevalence of diabetes is available from the GP register data. This information is outlined in Table 30 below, which highlights a high prevalence of diabetes particularly in the Ballysillan and Waterworks wards.

TABLE 30
PATIENTS ON GP REGISTER FOR DIABETES BY AREA, 2018

Ward 2014	Registered List Size: Aged 17+ years	Diabetes Mellitus Register Aged 17+ years	
		Patients on register	Raw prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 17+
Ardoyne	2293	119	51.9
Ballysillan	4492	345	76.8
Cliftonville	3638	204	56.07
Water Works	4500	336	74.67
Belfast North	116391	7727	66.39
Belfast	343152	20736	60.43
Northern Ireland	1554746	96114	61.82

Source: NISRA

DEMENTIA

Dementia is an increasingly common condition in Belfast and Northern Ireland. Table 31 below provides a picture of dementia in the Sacred Heart Parish area. The table indicates lower prevalence rates in comparison to Belfast and Northern Ireland. It should be noted, however, that registers only include patients with a diagnosis of dementia.

TABLE 31
PATIENTS ON GP REGISTER FOR DEMENTIA BY AREA, 2018

Ward 2014	Registered List Size	Dementia Register	
		Patients on register	Raw prevalence 1,000 per patients
Ardoyne	3061	10	3.27
Ballysillan	5539	36	6.5
Cliftonville	4725	24	5.08
Water Works	5738	34	5.93
Belfast North	146630	1037	7.07
Belfast	428099	3074	7.18
Northern Ireland	1970735	14137	7.17

Source: NISRA

MENTAL HEALTH AND EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING

Information routinely available on mental health and emotional well-being focuses on hospital admissions and prescriptions. The 2016 'Have Your Say' survey, conducted by Belfast Strategic Partnership, included questions on mental health and emotional well-being and provides information on perceived mental and emotional well-being of a section of Belfast's population[16].

Table 32 provides a broad overview of patients on the mental health register maintained by GPs as part of the GP performance framework. This register includes schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and other psychoses. The table indicates variation in prevalence of mental health throughout the Sacred Heart Parish area.

TABLE 32
PATIENTS ON GP MENTAL HEALTH REGISTER, 2018

Ward 2014	Registered List Size	Mental Health Register	
		Patients on register	Raw prevalence per 1,000 patients
Ardoyne	3061	34	11.11
Ballysillan	5539	37	6.68
Cliftonville	4725	66	13.97
Water Works	5738	43	7.49
Belfast North	146,630	1,578	10.76
Belfast	428,099	4778	11.16
Northern Ireland	1,970,735	17849	9.06

Source: NISRA

TABLE 33
PRESCRIPTIONS FOR ANTI-DEPRESSANTS AND COST OF DRUGS BY AREA, 2017

AA	Drug Items dispensed per Head of Registered Population	Cost of Drugs dispensed per Head of Registered Population (£)
Belfast East	1.3	4.39
Belfast North	1.53	4.86
Belfast South	0.92	3.42
Belfast West	1.6	4.71
Belfast	1.36	4.31
Northern Ireland	1.53	5.36

Source: HSC Business Support Organisation

Table 33 provides an overview of available information on prescriptions for antidepressants and prescription rates for mood & anxiety. The table indicates that the North Belfast population receives a higher amount of drugs for anti-depressants when compared to the Belfast number.

16.   Available: https://www.makinglifebettertogether.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/Have-Your-Say-Belfast-2016-Summary-Report.pdf

Figure 14 highlights the standardised prescription rates for mood and anxiety. Among the Sacred Heart Parish area residents (312 persons prescribed per 100,000 population) this prescription rate was 25% higher than the council average (248 persons prescribed per 100,000 population) and 46% higher than the NI average (213 persons prescribed per 100,000 population).

**Figure 14. Standardised Prescription Rate for mood and anxiety by selected areas, 2017**[17]
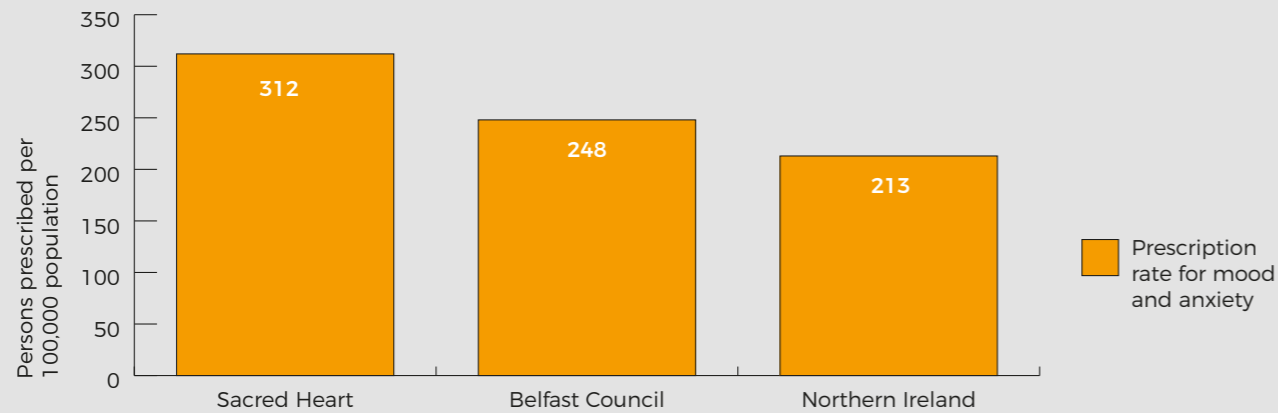
Source: Department of Health

SELF-HARM

Figure 15 highlights a particularly high rate of admissions due to self-harm, compared to admissions in Belfast or Northern Ireland overall. The standardised admission rate due to self-harm among the Sacred Heart Parish area residents (243 admissions per 100,000 population) was 27% higher than the Belfast City Council area average (191 admissions per 100,000 population) and almost 60% higher than the Northern Ireland average (154 admissions per 100,000 population).

Figure 15. Standardised Admission Rate for self-harm by selected areas, 2013/14-2017/18[18]
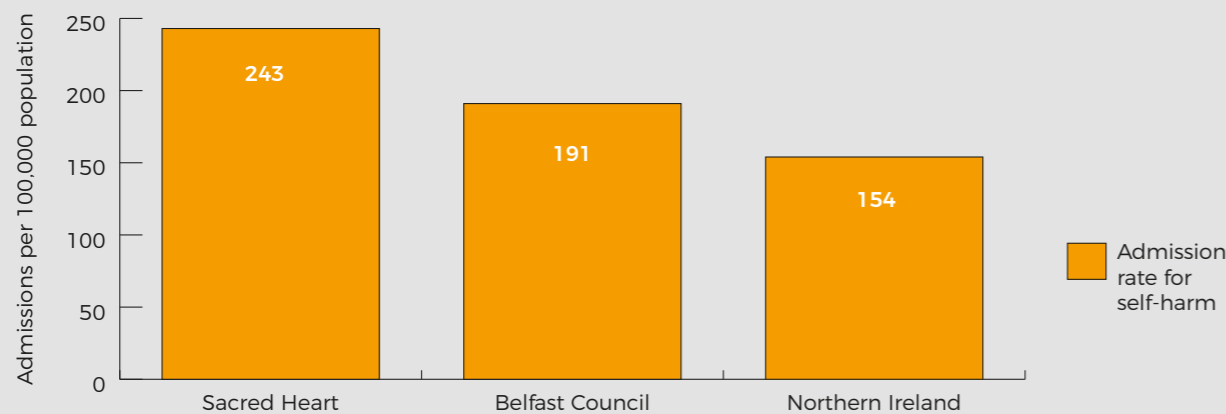
Source: Department of Health

SUICIDE

For statistical purposes, suicide is defined in Northern Ireland as death by suicide or undetermined intent. Table 34 outlines the crude suicide rate, or the number of suicides per 100,000 population. It should be noted that a death is not registered as a suicide until determined as such by a coroner, which can take a significant amount of time. Therefore, not all suicides are registered in the year they occurred. Rates expressed in this way provide an indication of how significant an issue is within the area, and the table highlights that the suicide rate in North Belfast Assembly Area is twice as high as the Northern Ireland rate. Figure 16 shows that the suicide rate within the Sacred Heart Parish area (39.6 deaths per 100,000 population) was more than 60% higher than the Belfast City Council area average (24.4 deaths per 100,000 population) and almost two and a half times higher than the Northern Ireland average (16.1 deaths per 100,000 population).

TABLE 34

SUICIDE DEATHS BY SELECTED AREAS, 2013-17

AA	Crude Suicide Rate per 100,000 population		
	Male	Female	All
Belfast East	28.78	7.41	17.69
Belfast North	48.42	12.7	29.88
Belfast South	26.22	7.65	16.8
Belfast West	40.81	13.3	26.33
Belfast	39.44	10.34	24.4
Northern Ireland	25.02	7.54	16.12

Source: NISRA

Figure 16. Suicide deaths by selected areas, 2013-17[19]
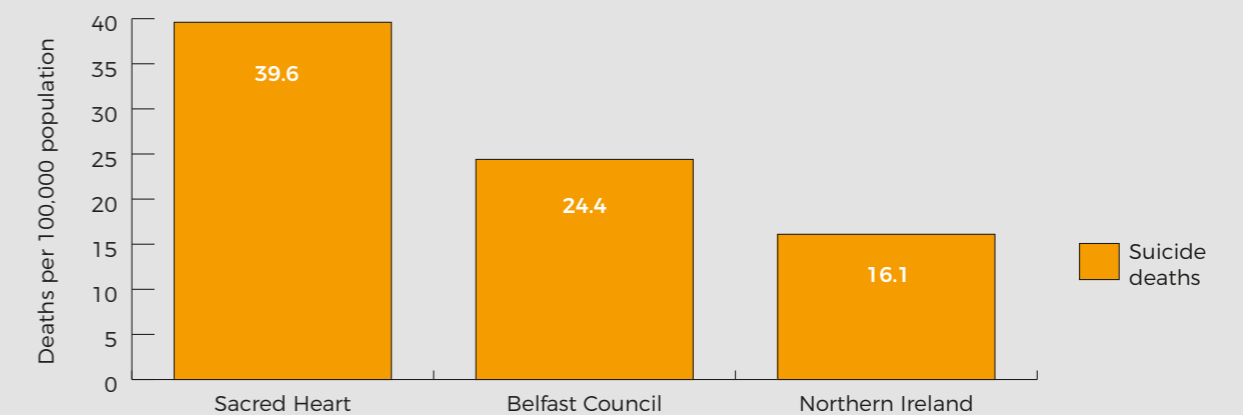
Source: Department of Health

DENTAL CARE

Figure 17 below illustrates the proportion of residents in the Care Zone area registered with a GP, who also are registered with a dentist. The labels refer to the small areas as set out in Figure 5. Differentials in the access rates to dental care is often taken as an indication of health inequalities due to the fact that dental care is not entirely free. Within the Sacred Heart Parish area, 59% of residents registered with a GP are also registered with a dentist, but the table illustrates considerable variation within the area.

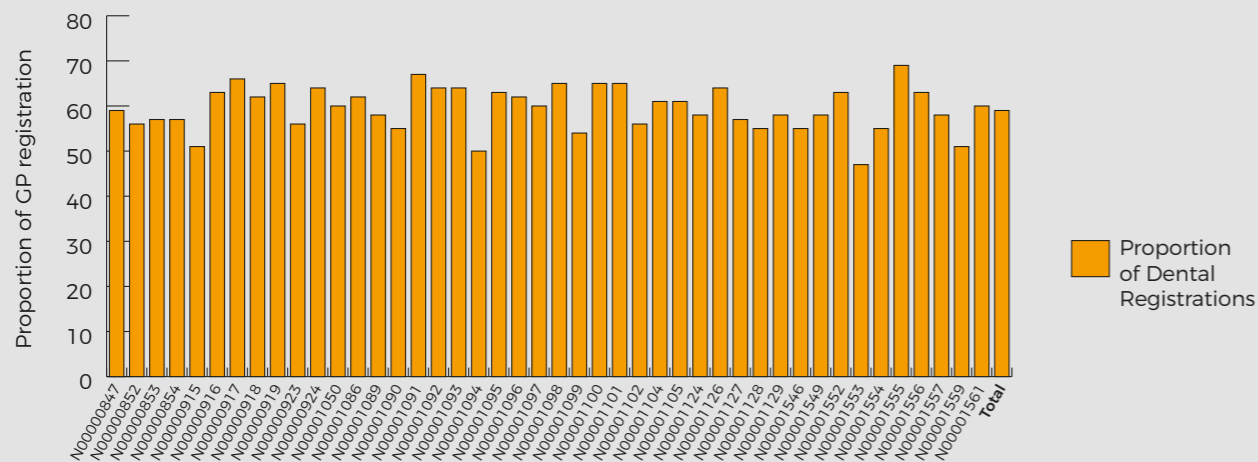Due to overall small numbers, limited information is available on more significant dental treatments. For example, in 2016-17 there were 31 extractions and five fillings performed on children aged 4-6 in the area in general dentistry.

Figure 17. Dental registrations in Sacred Heart Parish area as % of GP registrations by small area, 2017

Source: HSC Business Support Organisation

INFORMATION RELATED TO DISABILITY AND CHRONIC ILLNESS

Local level information on disability and caring responsibilities is not collected routinely between Censuses. Routine information is, however, available on people claiming Employment and Support Allowance (ESA), which is available to people under state pension age who are ill or have a disability and is intended to support them to work. Information is also available on Disability Living Allowance (DLA), which was intended to support people with a disability to manage their additional needs; this benefit was replaced by Personal Independence Payment (PIP) in 2016, but figures on PIP claimants are not yet routinely available.

Tables 35 and 36 below provide an overview of the number and proportion of people in the Sacred Heart Parish area claiming DLA and ESA. The tables highlight a high number of claimants for both benefits in the area; in parts of the area over a quarter of the population claimed DLA or ESA in 2018. It should be noted that the tables may include some double counting, in that one person may be entitled to both DLA and ESA.

TABLE 35
DISABILITY LIVING ALLOWANCE CLAIMANTS BY AREA, 2018

SOA	Disability Living Allowance claimants	
	No	% of population aged 16+
Ardoyne 3	460	27.32
Ballysillan 2	210	14.25
Chichester Park 3	130	11.54
Cliftonville 1	320	19.84
Cliftonville 2	170	13.9
Cliftonville 3	240	18.74
Crumlin 2	490	23.38
Water Works 1	460	22.98
Water Works 2	370	26.99
Belfast North	12810	15.57
Belfast	36690	13.4
Northern Ireland	159050	10.69

Source: NISRA

TABLE 36
EMPLOYMENT AND SUPPORT ALLOWANCE CLAIMANTS BY AREA, 2018

SOA	Employment and Support Allowance claimants	
	No	% of population aged 16-64
Ardoyne 3	430	30.82
Ballysillan 2	180	14.73
Chichester Park 3	80	8.7
Cliftonville 1	260	18.52
Cliftonville 2	100	11.03
Cliftonville 3	200	18.54
Crumlin 2	410	23.42
Water Works 1	530	30.69
Water Works 2	370	32.89
Belfast North	11400	17.4
Belfast	31170	13.93
Northern Ireland	128840	10.92

Source: NISRA

TABLE 37
CARER'S ALLOWANCE CLAIMANTS BY AREA, 2018

SOA	Carer's Allowance claimants	
	No	% of population aged 16+
Ardoyne 3	180	10.69
Ballysillan 2	90	6.11
Chichester Park 3	50	4.44
Cliftonville 1	130	8.06
Cliftonville 2	80	6.54
Cliftonville 3	110	8.59
Crumlin 2	210	10.02
Water Works 1	180	8.99
Water Works 2	160	11.67
Belfast North	5420	6.59
Belfast	15550	5.68
Northern Ireland	73130	4.91

Source: NISRA

Another proxy for the level of disability and chronic illness is the proportion of people claiming Carer's Allowance, which is illustrated in Table 37. To be eligible for Carer's Allowance, a claimant must be over 16 and caring for someone who is ill or has a disability. The table reflects the figures outlined above and indicates a particularly high proportion of claimants in the Ardoyne 3 and Water Works 2 SOAs. It should be noted that more than one person in the same household can be eligible for Carer's Allowance; for example, a couple caring for each other.

EDUCATION

Educational achievement is a key determinant of health. This section provides an overview of statistics and information related to education and skills currently available at local level. A significant proportion of this relates to young people and students, as this information is routinely collected from schools and other education institutions. Adult qualifications are routinely monitored through the Census, and therefore this information is included for context even though it is a number of years old at this stage.

Table 38 below highlights that a significant proportion of the adult population in parts of the Sacred Heart Parish area have no formal qualifications. Most of the area also has a lower proportion of people with third and fourth level qualifications compared to the Belfast and Northern Ireland numbers.

TABLE 38

HIGHEST LEVEL OF QUALIFICATION AMONG PEOPLE AGED 16+ BY AREA, 2011

SOA	Highest level of qualification (%)[20]							
	All daytime population aged 16+	No quali- fications (%)	Level 1 (%)	Level 2 (%)	Appren- ticeship (%)	Level 3 (%)	Level 4 (%)	Other (%)
Ardoyne 3	1,444	55.54	12.33	10.8	2.63	5.96	10.32	2.42
Ballysillan 2	807	50.43	9.17	12.27	6.82	8.55	8.55	4.21
Chichester Park 3	894	24.61	8.05	13.53	3.02	10.07	36.91	3.8
Cliftonville 1	976	41.91	15.78	15.27	3.59	7.89	12.91	2.66
Cliftonville 2	1,277	32.34	16.44	14.88	3.99	9.63	19.42	3.29
Cliftonville 3	792	51.39	12.75	12.5	4.92	6.82	8.33	3.28
Crumlin 2	1,832	49.51	12.94	12.45	3	7.15	11.79	3.17
Water Works 1	4,129	21.77	11.12	17.53	1.91	10.1	35.48	2.08
Water Works 2	1,064	54.23	10.06	11.18	2.07	7.52	11.75	3.2
Belfast North	88,460	32.23	12.5	14.49	3.91	10.85	22.62	3.39
Belfast	313,771	23.16	10.15	14.05	3.09	14.79	31.64	3.13
Northern Ireland	1,396,785	29.31	11.53	14.98	4.21	12.28	23.43	4.25

Source: Census 2011, NISRA

20.   Level 1: 1-4 O Levels/CSE/GCSEs (any grades), Entry Level, Foundation Diploma, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ, Basic/ Essential Skills.

Level 2: 5+ O Level (Passes)/CSEs (Grade 1)/GCSEs (Grades A*-C), School Certificate, 1 A Level/ 2-3 AS Levels/VCEs, Intermediate/Higher Diploma, Intermediate Diploma, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC First/ General Diploma, RSA Diploma.

Level 3: 2+ A Levels/VCEs, 4+ AS Levels, Higher School Certificate, Progression/Advanced Diploma, NVQ Level 3; Advanced GNVQ, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, ONC, OND, BTEC National, RSA Advanced Diploma.

Level 4+: Degree (for example BA, BSc), Higher Degree (for example MA, PhD, PGCE), NVQ Level 4-5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher level, Foundation degree, Professional qualifications (for example teaching, nursing, accountancy).

Other: Vocational/Work-related Qualifications, Qualifications gained outside the UK

ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL

Table 39 illustrates attendance rates at primary and post primary school in 2016, for pupils living in the wards covering the Sacred Heart Parish area. The table indicates that attendance at primary and post primary schools for pupils living in the area is marginally lower compared to the Belfast and Northern Ireland averages. The Department of Education target for schools is that attendance rates should exceed 95%, which equates to nine days of absence throughout the school year.

TABLE 39

ATTENDANCE AT PRIMARY AND POST PRIMARY SCHOOL BY PUPIL RESIDENCE, 2016

Ward 2014	Present (% of half days)	
	Primary school	Post primary school
Ardoyne	94	90.85
Ballysillan	94.11	93.01
Cliftonville	94.49	93.13
Water Works	92.84	89.74
Belfast North	94.64	92.31
Belfast	94.61	92.32
Northern Ireland	95.5	93.3

Source: Department of Education

SCHOOL ENROLMENT

Table 40 illustrates the number of total pupils and newcomer pupils in primary schools within the Sacred Heart Parish area in the academic years of 2002/3 and 2016/17. The table indicates that total enrolment numbers have been quite consistent in these two years with the exception of Cliftonville Integrated PS, which has experienced a significant increase in enrolment numbers, and Sacred Heart PS, which has seen its enrolment numbers reduced by more than half. The fact that these two schools are located close to each other indicates that an increase in pupil places in Cliftonville Integrated PS might have drawn away pupils from Sacred Heart PS. In terms of pupil diversity, the table indicates that no newcomer pupils were enrolled within the primary schools in the 2002/2003 academic year, but that the numbers of newcomer pupils have increased significantly in the 2016/2017 academic year, particularly in the Cliftonville Integrated PS. However, all primary schools in the area still have low proportions of newcomer pupils compared to the Belfast average.

TABLE 40

NUMBER OF NEWCOMER PUPILS[21] IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS WITHIN THE SACRED HEART PARISH AREA, 2002/3 AND 2016/17

Primary School	Total nr Pupils 2002-2003	Newcomer pupils 2002-2003	(%)	Total nr Pupils 2016-2017	Newcomer pupils 2016-2017	(%)
Carr's Glen PS	414	0	0	385	<5	<1.30
Cliftonville PS	251	0	0	332	14	4.22
Our Lady's Girls PS	337	0	0	386	11	2.85
Sacred Heart PS	328	0	0	149	5	3.36
BS Bheann Mhadagain	127	0	0	158	0	0
Belfast				31185	2225	7.13

Source: Department of Education

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Table 41 illustrates the achievements of school leavers in 2015-16 by Super Output Area, which also is demonstrated in Figure 18. Table 42 provides an overview of school leavers' achievement by entitlement to Free School Meals, which is often also used as an indicator of low income.

The tables indicate considerable variation in achievement at GCSE within the area, with Cliftonville standing out as outperforming the Belfast and Northern Ireland average educational attainment rates. However, generally speaking the table highlights a lower proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or at least two A-levels.

Table 42, which illustrates achievements of school leavers entitled to Free School Meals compared to school leavers not entitled to meals, highlights a significantly lower level of achievement among school leavers entitled to free school meals. The table also highlights the high proportion of school leavers entitled to Free School Meals in the Belfast North Assembly Area.

Meanwhile, Figure 18 indicates that when comparing school leavers, pupils in grammar schools are more likely to achieve five GCSEs at grades A*-C than pupils in non-grammar schools. This differential in educational achievement between grammar and non-grammar pupils is even starker for pupils that are entitled to Free School Meals.

TABLE 41

ACHIEVEMENT OF SCHOOL LEAVERS BY SUPER OUTPUT AREA, 2015-16

| SOA	School Leavers	Achieved At Least 5 GCSE's grades A*-C (or equiv)[22]	(%)	Achieved 2+ A-levels (or equiv)	(%)
Ardoyne 3	18	11	61.1	4	22.2
Ballysillan 2	21	15	71.4	11	52.4
Chichester Park 3	16	12	75	9	56.3
Cliftonville 1	47	39	83	31	66
Cliftonville 2	20	20	100	17	85
Cliftonville 3	16	12	75	9	56.3
Crumlin 2	28	15	53.6	10	35.7
Water Works 1	27	17	63	11	40.7
Water Works 2	24	19	79.2	8	33.3
Belfast North	1101	821	74.57	581	52.77
Belfast	3695	2918	78.97	2160	58.46
Northern Ireland	22746	18582	81.7	13037	57.3

Source: Department of Education

TABLE 42

EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF SCHOOL LEAVERS BY FREE SCHOOL MEAL ENTITLEMENT AND AREA, 2016

AA	School leavers not entitled to Free School Meals		School leavers entitled to Free School Meals		
	No	Achieved At Least 5 GCSEs grades A*-C (or equiv) inc. GCSE English and GCSE Maths (%)	Yes	Achieved At Least 5 GCSEs grades A*-C (or equiv) inc. GCSE English and GCSE Maths (%)	School leavers entitled to Free School Meals as proportion of all school leavers (%)
Belfast East	681	77.09	234	37.61	25.57
Belfast North	543	74.4	380	44.47	41.17
Belfast South	786	84.99	178	51.69	18.46
Belfast West	677	67.36	663	43.29	49.48
Belfast	2112	75.62	1309	43.47	38.26
Northern Ireland	16231	77.4	5973	47.5	26.9

Source: Department of Education

21.　A newcomer pupil is one who has enrolled in a school but who does not have the satisfactory language skills to participate fully in the school curriculum, and the wider environment, and does not have a language in common with the teacher, whether that is English or Irish. This has previously been referred to as English as an Additional Language. It does not refer to indigenous pupils who choose to attend an Irish medium school.

22.　This number includes school leavers that have achieved 2+ A-levels or equivalent

Figure 18. Proportion of Northern Ireland school leavers achieving 5+ GCSEs A*-C or equivalent by Free School Meal Entitlement and school type, 2015-16
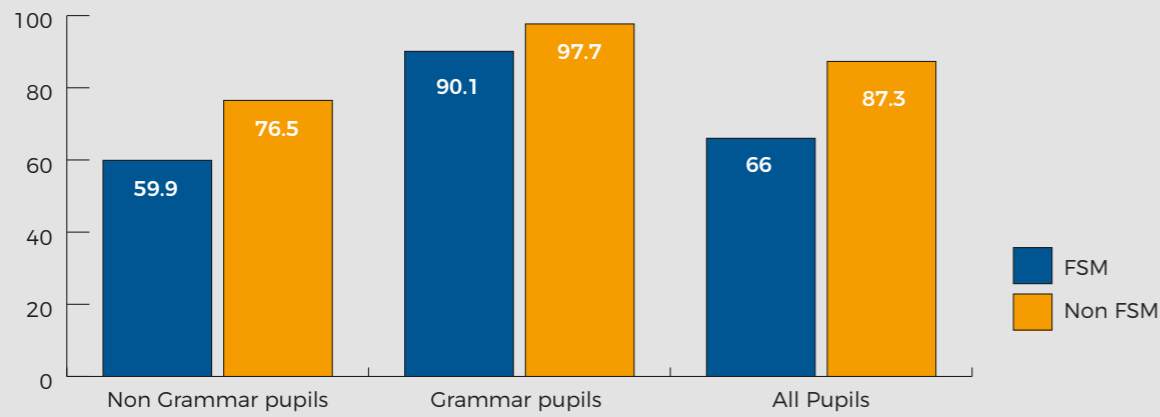
Source: Department of Education

FURTHER AND HIGHER EDUCATION

Table 43 below highlights the destinations of school leavers in 2016. The table indicates that school leavers in Belfast North Assembly Area were less likely than their peers in Belfast and Northern Ireland overall to go on to higher education, while they were more likely to become unemployed or unavailable for follow up, which is done six months later.

Table 44 below illustrate routinely available information on further and higher education, including essential skills enrolments. Rates have been included for ward averages for Belfast and Northern Ireland to give a broad basis for comparison. The tables indicate limited engagement with further education in parts of the Sacred Heart Parish area (Ardoyne and Ballysillan) when compared to the Belfast average. Enrolments at and qualifications from higher education institutions are particularly low in Ballysillan, with people residing in Ardoyne and Water Works also less likely to be engaging with higher education when compared to the Belfast average.

TABLE 44

FURTHER AND HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLMENTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS BY AREA, 2017

Ward 2014

	People enrolled in essential skills courses	Achievements obtained at further education institutions	Higher education enrolments	Higher education qualifications
Ardoyne	100	144	125	35
Ballysillan	81	139	95	20
Chichester Park	104	196	200	60
Cliftonville	125	228	190	50
Water Works	172	254	145	35
Belfast (ward average)	90	179	188	51
Northern Ireland (ward average)	68	179	136	38

Source: NISRA

TABLE 43

DESTINATION OF SCHOOL LEAVERS BY AREA, 2016

		Destination of school leavers (%)				
AA	School Leavers	Higher Education	Further Education	Employment	Training	Unemployed/ Unknown
Belfast East	915	39.45	41.75	9.51	3.5	5.79
Belfast North	923	32.18	30.44	15.6	13.11	8.67
Belfast South	964	55.39	29.36	7.78	4.46	3.01
Belfast West	1340	33.88	22.61	18.88	17.31	7.31
Belfast	3421	39.17	28.56	14.56	10.99	6.72
Northern Ireland	21983	43.3	34	8.8	9.8	4

Source: NISRA

LIVING CONDITIONS

The broader living conditions play a role for health and well-being, particularly by shaping everyday life and the overall sense of place and image of an area. Limited local level information is currently collected on a regular basis on wider living conditions. Therefore, this section provides information from the Census 2011 on housing tenure and access to private car, as a general illustration.

HOUSING

Table 45 provides an overview of housing tenure mix in the area covering the Sacred Heart Parish area. It illustrates that a high proportion of households in the area live in rented accommodation compared to the city and region overall. It also indicates that a higher proportion of households in the area live in housing owned by the Northern Ireland Housing Executive or a housing association, compared to the wider Belfast area and Northern Ireland.

TABLE 45

HOUSING TENURE BY AREA, 2011

| SOA	All households	Owner occupied			Rented from				
		Owns outright (%)	Owns with a mortgage or loan (%)	Shared ownership (%)	NIHE (%)	Housing association or charitable trust (%)	Private landlord or letting agency (%)	Other (%)	Lives rent free (%)
Ardoyne 3	960	4.9	17.29	0.42	43.96	22.19	4.9	0.63	5.73
Ballysillan 2	833	30.85	36.73	0.36	11.4	0.6	17.41	1.08	1.56
Chichester Park 3	587	31.01	34.92	0.51	18.74	2.04	9.2	0.85	2.73
Cliftonville 1	770	21.3	30.65	0.65	10	17.79	15.45	1.69	2.47
Cliftonville 2	623	36.6	45.43	0.8	3.05	4.65	8.19	0.64	0.64
Cliftonville 3	744	18.55	28.63	0.27	26.34	7.93	13.98	1.88	2.42
Crumlin 2	1178	5.94	13.16	1.53	30.81	33.7	8.57	1.44	4.84
Water Works 1	1025	15.02	16.59	0.59	12.59	31.12	19.71	2.15	2.24
Water Works 2	801	15.48	21.72	0.75	19.6	22.35	15.23	1.25	3.62
Belfast North	44601	24.14	29.78	0.74	19.13	8.94	13.32	1.14	2.8
Belfast	141567	23.53	30.12	0.64	17.46	7.92	16.4	1.4	2.54
Northern Ireland	703275	32.11	34.79	0.6	11.5	3.41	13.54	1.54	2.51

Source: Census 2011, NISRA

SOCIAL HOUSING WAITING LIST

The Sacred Heart Parish area falls within the Northern Ireland Housing Executive's North Belfast Area, which extends from Crumlin Road in the south to Whitewell in the north. Figure 19 illustrates that the area is covered by a total of eleven Common Landlord Areas:

Alliance (fully within area)
Ardoyne (small part within area)
Ballysillan (small part within area)
Cliftondene (fully within area)
Cliftonville (mostly within area)
Oldpark (fully within area)

Lower Oldpark (fully within area)
Rosewood - Crumlin Road (fully within area)
Sunningdale (small part within area)
Torrens (fully within area)
Westland (mostly within area)

Figure 19. Common Landlord Areas included within Sacred Heart Parish Area
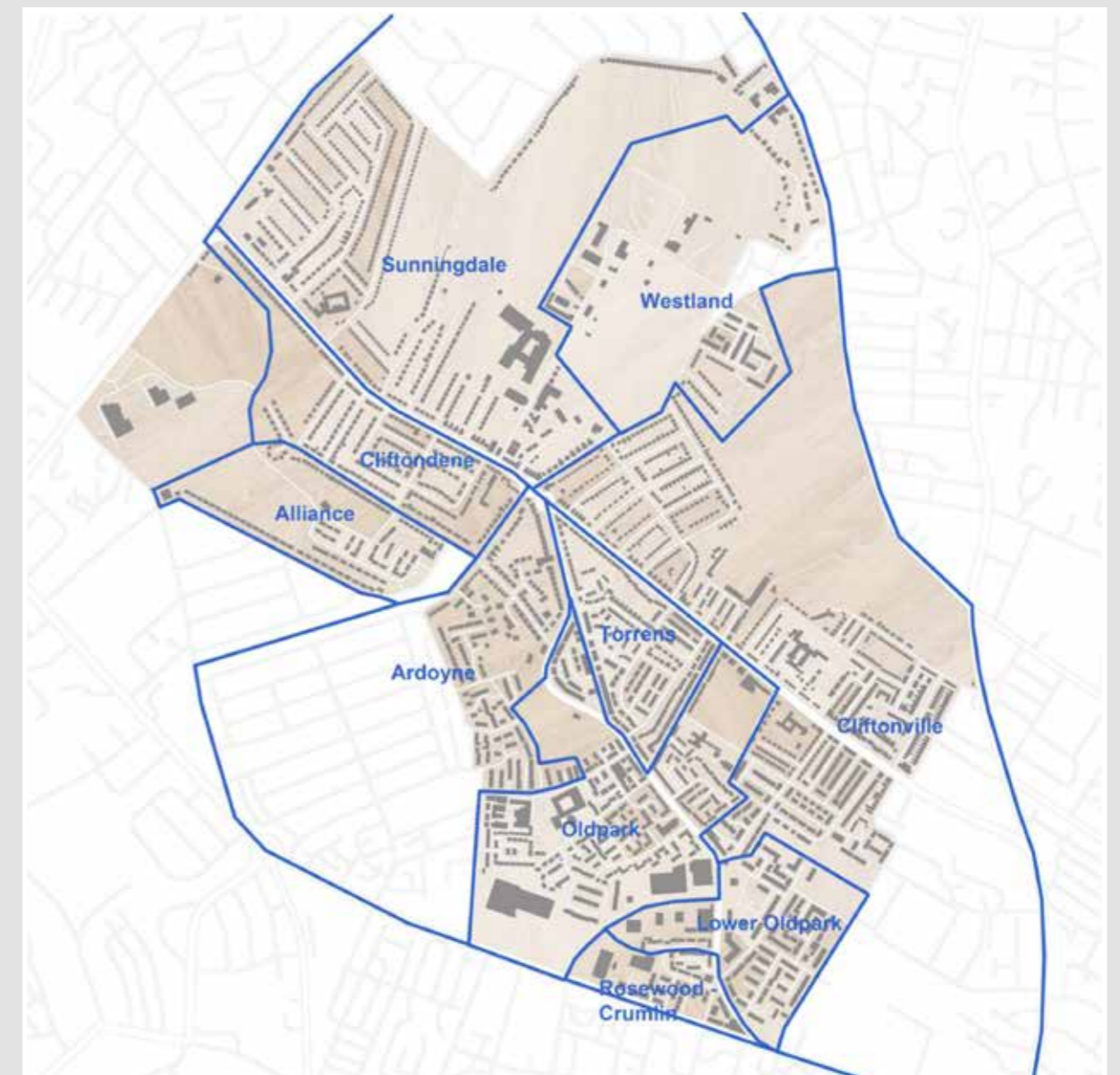
Source: Ordnance Survey Northern Ireland / Northern Ireland Housing Executive. Graphic produced by Planning Landscape Architecture Community Environment (PLACE) / Belfast Healthy Cities

In the ten Common Landlord Areas (CLAs) that cover the Care Zone area there were a total of 819 applicants registered on the social housing waiting list in September 2017. This number represents around 21% of the waiting list of the North Belfast Assembly Area, whereas the population within SOAs that cover the Care Zone accounts for only 17% of the North Belfast population. Table 46 and figure 20 show that more than half of these applicants consist of single households (n=446). Families account for more than a third of the applicants (n=290). Couples and elderly make up only a small proportion of the number of applicants. This is generally in line with the general Belfast waiting list data[23], although single households seem to be overrepresented in the Care Zone waiting list and elderly underrepresented (7% of Care Zone applicants compared to 12% of applicants in the wider Belfast area).

Table 46 and figure 20 also highlight the applicants on the social housing waiting list that are registered as applicants under housing stress reveals. In the Sacred Heart Parish area there were a total of 618 such applicants on the social housing waiting list in September 2017, which represents around 22% of the waiting list of the North Belfast Assembly Area. Again, single households account for more than half of these applicants (n=328 households) while families account for more than a third (n=227 households). Again, couples and elderly make up only a small proportion of applicants, whereby elderly seem to be underrepresented in the Care Zone waiting list (7% of applicants compared to 11% of applicants in the wider Belfast area) and single households overrepresented.

TABLE 46

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS ON GENERAL[24] AND HOUSING STRESS HOUSING EXECUTIVE WAITING LISTS, SEPTEMBER 2017

SOA	General: Couples	General: Elderly	General: Families	General: Singles	Housing Stress: Couples	Housing Stress: Elderly	Housing Stress: Families	Housing Stress: Singles
Alliance	1	1	3	6	1	1	2	5
Ardoyne	11	14	64	132	7	11	54	93
Cliftondene	1	3	7	5	1	3	6	3
Cliftonville	6	29	114	204	4	22	96	156
Lower Oldpark			5	28			4	20
Oldpark	4	3	59	53	3	2	44	41
Rosewood-Crumlin Rd.		1	1	1				
Sunningdale	1	1	11	8	1	1	4	5
Torrens	2	2	18	2	2	2	13	1
Westland	1	2	8	7		2	4	4
Sacred Heart	27	56	290	446	19	44	227	328
Belfast North	176	494	1263	1982	95	356	905	1404
Belfast	452	1236	3764	5286	258	812	2629	3619

Source: Northern Ireland Housing Executive

23.   Data based on March 2017 numbers, NIHE Belfast housing investment plan
24.   General waiting list includes housing stress households
25.   General waiting list includes housing stress households

Figure 20. Number of households on General[25] and Housing Stress Housing Executive waiting lists in ten Care Zone Common Landlord Areas, September 2017
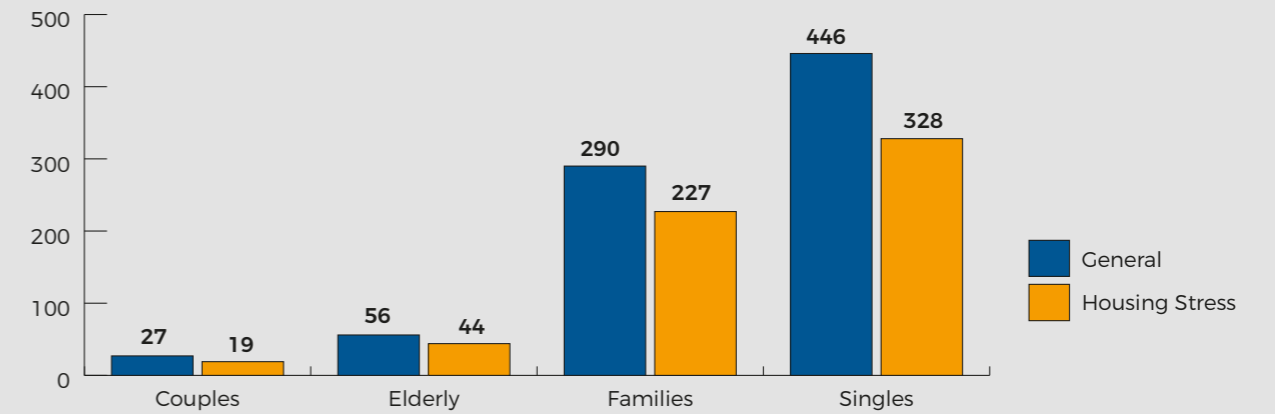
Source: Northern Ireland Housing Executive

CAR ACCESS

Access to a car has been included here to reflect that the current transport system in Belfast is heavily oriented towards private car use. When public routes are limited, accessing services can be difficult for people and households who do not have access to a car. Table 47 highlights that in most parts of the Sacred Heart Parish area, more than 60% of households do not have access to a car.

TABLE 47

ACCESS TO CARS OR VANS BY AREA, 2011

SOA	All households	No cars or vans in household (%)	1 car or van in household (%)	2 or more cars in household (%)
Ardoyne 3	960	71.25	24.06	4.69
Ballysillan 2	833	34.57	51.26	14.17
Chichester Park 3	587	28.96	47.53	23.51
Cliftonville 1	770	48.83	35.45	15.72
Cliftonville 2	623	23.92	50.88	25.2
Cliftonville 3	744	47.45	38.58	13.97
Crumlin 2	1178	59.51	34.47	6.03
Water Works 1	1025	62.63	30.05	7.31
Water Works 2	801	61.05	31.59	7.36
Belfast North	44601	40.73	41.65	17.62
Belfast	141567	38.2	41.8	20
Northern Ireland	703275	22.7	41.38	35.91

Source: Census 2011, NISRA

AIR POLLUTION

Air pollution is a major contributor to respiratory conditions such as COPD and asthma. In terms of outdoor air pollution in Belfast, the pollutant of concern is nitrogen dioxide, which is caused by road transport mostly. Children and young people suffer disproportionally from the detrimental effects of air pollution on their physical and mental health. High levels of nitrogen dioxide increases the chances that adolescents develop psychotic experiences[26].

There are a number of Automatic Monitoring Sites located in Belfast that monitor nitrogen dioxide levels on a continuous basis. Although these monitoring sites provide useful data, they only capture the air quality levels at very specific locations and therefore cannot be used to represent air quality levels in the Sacred Heart Parish area. Data from these Automatic Monitoring Sites reveal that mean annual nitrogen dioxide concentrations are reducing, however, the 40 mgm-3 annual mean objective / EC limit value was breached in different locations in Belfast in recent years (Figure 21), most notably in the Stockman's Lane area in South Belfast. In August 2004, Belfast City Council established four Air Quality Monitoring Areas in parts of the city where exceedances of the 40 mgm-3 limit are expected to occur regularly.

Figure 21. Mean annual NO2 values for five roadside automatic monitoring stations in Northern Ireland, 2007-17

Source: Air Pollution in Northern Ireland 2017, Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs

In order to understand how nitrogen dioxide levels are varying across the city Belfast City Council operates a number of non-automatic monitoring sites (passive diffusion tubes) along roadside locations in the city that are not covered by the Automatic Monitoring Sites. The nearest non-automatic monitoring sites to the Sacred Heart Parish area is located at 228 Antrim Road where an annual mean nitrogen dioxide level of 29 ug/m3 was recorded in 2017 (down from 37 ug/m3 in 2011). The annual mean nitrogen dioxide levels along the Crumlin Road opposite the Mater Hospital was 26 ug/m3 (down from 31 ug/m3 in 2011)[27].

In addition to the Belfast City Council air quality monitoring efforts, the Green Party carried out a study in which levels of nitrogen dioxide levels were monitored for several weeks in early 2019 at over 100 sites across Belfast and North Down. Although the study results can be taken as an indication only, they show that the levels of NO2 pollution breaches or approaches the 40 ug/m3 limit at two out of five of the monitoring sites located within the Sacred Heart Parish area (see table 48). However, since this study monitored air quality levels over a few weeks, it only provides a snapshot of air pollution levels in the Sacred Heart Parish area.

TABLE 48

NO2 LEVEL BY LOCATION, 2019

Location	Nitrogen Dioxide level (ug/m3)
Crumlin Road at Oldpark Rd	44.83
Cliftonville Circus, Cliftonville Road	36.63
Cliftonville Road at Cliftonville Integrated Primary School	26.18
Oldpark Rd at Carr's Glen Primary School	25.86
Flax Street	18.99
Carr's Glen Park, Ballysillan Road	18.38

Source: Green Party Northern Ireland

26.   Newbury, J. B. et al (2019). Association of Air Pollution Exposure with Psychotic Experiences During Adolescence. JAMA psychiatry. Available at https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamapsychiatry/article-abstract/2729441

27.   Figures provided by Belfast City Council's City and Neighbourhood Services Department

COMMUNITY SAFETY

A sense of safety is an essential element of overall individual and community well-being. This section provides an overview of currently available information on community safety, including reported incidents of crime and anti-social behaviour.

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Anti-social behaviour is generally understood as actions causing nuisance to the community, whether or not the action fulfils the criteria of a crime. For the purposes of PSNI statistics, anti-social behaviour is defined as one category used to prioritise calls for service, and includes a range of types of incident. The figures in table 49 only include incidents reported to the PSNI, and exclude reports to any other service providers. The table below illustrates a comparatively high rate of recorded incidents in the Water Works ward.

TABLE 49

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR INCIDENTS REPORTED TO PSNI BY AREA, 2018

| Ward	Reported incidents
Ardoyne	176
Ballysillan	183
Chichester Park	230
Cliftonville	210
Water Works	621
Belfast (ward average)	285
Northern Ireland (ward average)	122

Source: NISRA

RECORDED CRIME

Information on recorded crime is available on a street by street basis through the www. police.uk website, which illustrates crime by type of crime and location on a monthly basis. Figure 22 provides a general overview of the broad Care Zone area for June 2019. It should also be noted that crimes are recorded within the area in which they were reported, and that either victims or perpetrators may not live in that locality; for example, crimes recorded in Belfast city centre fall within the Belfast South Assembly Area, regardless of the place of residence of people involved in a crime. As a general rule, higher rates of crime are recorded in urban areas compared to rural areas.

The most common type of incident recorded in the year between July 2018 and June 2019 was categorised as anti-social behaviour (555 incidents), followed by violence & sexual offences (466) and criminal damage & arson (244). During this period the monthly number of recorded crime incidents have been fairly consistent (between 130-170 per month), however a drop occurred during December (92 reported crime incidents).

Figure 22. Reported crime by location, June 2019
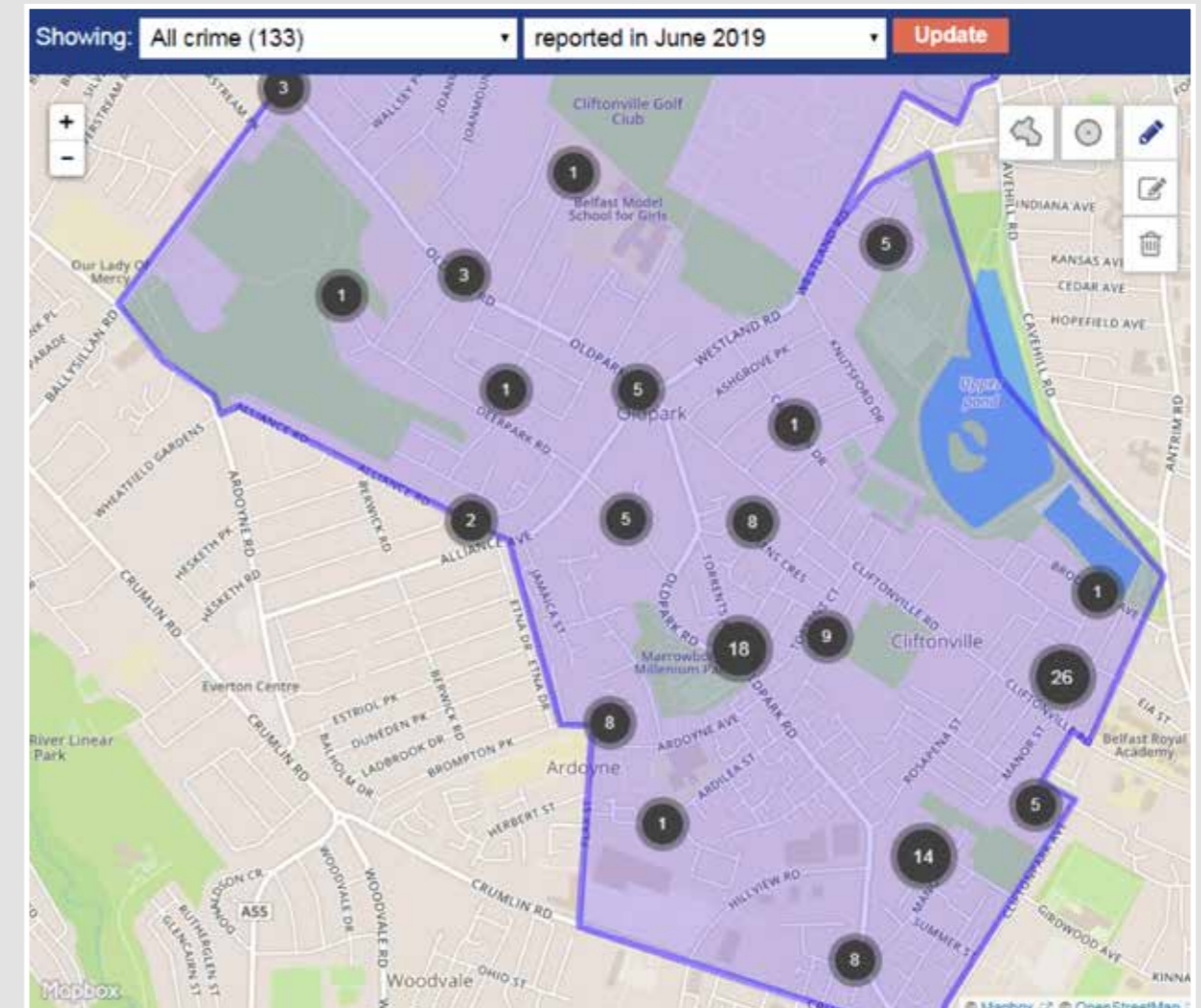
Source: www.police.uk

Tables 50-54 below outline more detailed information on recorded crime in Northern Ireland. It should be noted that figures only refer to crimes reported to the PSNI; any comparisons should be made with caution as there may be differences in reporting behaviour between areas. Again, it should be noted that crimes are recorded within the area in which they occurred. Table 50 below illustrates recorded crime at electoral ward level within the Sacred Heart Parish area. It highlights that violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery constituted the largest proportion of crime reported to the PSNI within the area.

TABLE 50

CRIME RECORDED BY PSNI BY AREA AND TYPE OF CRIME AS PROPORTION OF ALL RECORDED CRIME, 2018

Ward 2014	Recorded crime - all offences	Violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery (%)	Burglary (%)	Theft offences (%)	Drug offences (%)
Ardoyne	509	48.72	6.48	15.91	3.73
Ballysillan	347	42.07	4.32	21.61	6.05
Chichester Park	417	38.61	9.83	22.06	7.43
Cliftonville	403	38.46	8.68	19.35	7.2
Water Works	1146	40.75	5.85	20.16	6.11
Belfast North	9,836	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available
Belfast	32794	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available
Northern Ireland	100995	40.26	6.07	24.32	7.04

Source: NISRA

INCIDENTS AND CRIMES WITH A DOMESTIC MOTIVATION

Domestic violence has a significant impact on the health of individuals and the well-being of communities. Table 51 below illustrates incidents recorded by PSNI and deemed to have a domestic abuse motivation, and highlights the proportion of recorded incidents which fulfil the criteria of a crime. The table highlights a comparatively high rate of recorded incidents and crimes with a domestic abuse motivation across the Sacred Heart Parish Area, particularly in the Ardoyne and Water Works wards.

TABLE 51

INCIDENTS AND CRIMES WITH A DOMESTIC ABUSE MOTIVATION BY AREA, 2018

Ward 2014	Incidents Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation (excluding fraud)	Crimes Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation
Ardoyne	296	142
Ballysillan	142	70
Chichester Park	196	73
Cliftonville	184	94
Water Works	464	204
Belfast (ward average)	141.5	69
Northern Ireland (ward average)	68.6	35

Source: NISRA

INCIDENTS AND CRIMES WITH A HATE MOTIVATION

Tables 52-54 below illustrate incidents and crimes recorded by the PSNI and deemed to have a hate motivation, either homophobic, racist or sectarian. The numbers in the Sacred Heart Parish area are small, and therefore limited conclusions should be drawn from these. However, the figures indicate that the number of incidents and crimes with a racist or sectarian motivation is relatively high in the Water Works ward.

TABLE 52

INCIDENTS AND CRIMES WITH A HOMOPHOBIC MOTIVATION BY AREA, 2018

Ward 2014	Incidents Recorded with a Homophobic Motivation	Crimes (excluding fraud) Recorded with a Homophobic Motivation
Ardoyne	0	0
Ballysillan	1	1
Chichester Park	2	1
Cliftonville	2	0
Water Works	2	0
Belfast (ward average)	1.5	2.2
Northern Ireland (ward average)	0.6	0.4

Source: NISRA

TABLE 53

INCIDENTS AND CRIMES WITH A RACIST MOTIVATION BY AREA, 2018

Ward 2014	Incidents Recorded with a Racist Motivation	Crimes (excluding fraud) Recorded with a Racist Motivation
Ardoyne	4	3
Ballysillan	2	1
Chichester Park	5	2
Cliftonville	3	2
Water Works	29	26
Belfast (ward average)	4.7	8
Northern Ireland (ward average)	2.4	1.5

Source: NISRA

TABLE 54

INCIDENTS AND CRIMES WITH A SECTARIAN MOTIVATION BY AREA, 2018

Ward 2014

	Incidents Recorded with a Sectarian Motivation	Crimes (excluding fraud) Recorded with a Sectarian Motivation
Ardoyne	11	7
Ballysillan	5	2
Chichester Park	6	3
Cliftonville	9	6
Water Works	26	23
Belfast (ward average)	3.1	4.7
Northern Ireland (ward average)	1.9	1.3

Source: NISRA

APPENDIX

TABLE 55

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH BY SEX AND AREA, 2013-17

	2013-17					
	Male			Female		
	Life Expectancy (Years)	Lower 95% confidence limit (Years)	Upper 95% confidence limit (Years)	Life Expectancy (Years)	Lower 95% confidence limit (Years)	Upper 95% confidence limit (Years)
Sacred Heart Parish	74.8	73.2	76.4	81.5	80	83
Belfast City Council	76	75.6	76.3	81.1	80.8	81.4
Northern Ireland	78.4	78.3	78.6	82.3	82.2	82.4

Source: Department of Health

TABLE 56

STANDARDISED DEATH RATE FOR POPULATION UNDER 75 BY SELECTED AREAS, 2013-17

	2013-17		
	Deaths per 100,000 population		
	SDR	Lower 95% confidence limit	Upper 95% confidence limit
Sacred Heart Parish	592	531	653
Belfast City Council	476	462	491
Northern Ireland	369	363	374

Source: Department of Health

TABLE 57

STANDARDISED PREVENTABLE DEATH RATE BY SELECTED AREAS, 2013-17

	2013-17		
	Deaths per 100,000 population		
	SDR	Lower 95% confidence limit	Upper 95% confidence limit
Sacred Heart Parish	357	321	392
Belfast City Council	276	269	283
Northern Ireland	207	204	210

Source: Department of Health

TABLE 58

STANDARDISED INCIDENCE RATE FOR CANCER BY SELECTED AREAS, 2010-16

	2010-16		
	Incidences per 100,000 population		
	SIR	Lower 95% confidence limit	Upper 95% confidence limit
Sacred Heart Parish	718	676	760
Belfast City Council	653	644	662
Northern Ireland	596	592	600

Source: Department of Health

TABLE 59

STANDARDISED ADMISSION RATE FOR CIRCULATORY DISEASE BY SELECTED AREAS, 2015/16-2017/18

	2015/16 - 2017/18		
	Admissions per 100,000 population		
	SAR	Lower 95% confidence limit	Upper 95% confidence limit
Sacred Heart Parish	2,150	2,038	2,262
Belfast City Council	1,934	1,910	1,959
Northern Ireland	2,062	2,051	2,073

Source: Department of Health

TABLE 60

STANDARDISED ADMISSION RATE FOR RESPIRATORY DISEASE BY SELECTED AREAS, 2015/16-2017/18

	2015/16 - 2017/18		
	Admissions per 100,000 population		
	SAR	Lower 95% confidence limit	Upper 95% confidence limit
Sacred Heart Parish	3,371	3,225	3,517
Belfast City Council	2,378	2,350	2,406
Northern Ireland	2,074	2,062	2,085

Source: Department of Health

TABLE 61

STANDARDISED PRESCRIPTION RATE FOR MOOD AND ANXIETY BY SELECTED AREAS, 2017

	2017		
	Persons Prescribed per 1,000 population		
	SPR	Lower 95% confidence limit	Upper 95% confidence limit
Sacred Heart Parish	312	305	320
Belfast City Council	248	247	250
Northern Ireland	213	213	214

Source: Department of Health

TABLE 62

SUICIDE DEATHS BY SELECTED AREAS, 2013-17

	2013-17		
	Deaths per 100,000 population		
	SDR	Lower 95% confidence limit	Upper 95% confidence limit
Sacred Heart Parish	39.6	26.1	53.1
Belfast City Council	24.4	22	26.8
Northern Ireland	16.1	15.3	16.9

Source: Department of Health

TABLE 63

STANDARDISED ADMISSION RATE FOR SELF HARM BY SELECTED AREAS, 2013/14-2017/18

	2013/14 - 2017/18		
	Admissions per 100,000 population		
	SAR	Lower 95% confidence limit	Upper 95% confidence limit
Sacred Heart Parish	243	209	277
Belfast City Council	191	184	198
Northern Ireland	154	151	156

Source: Department of Health