

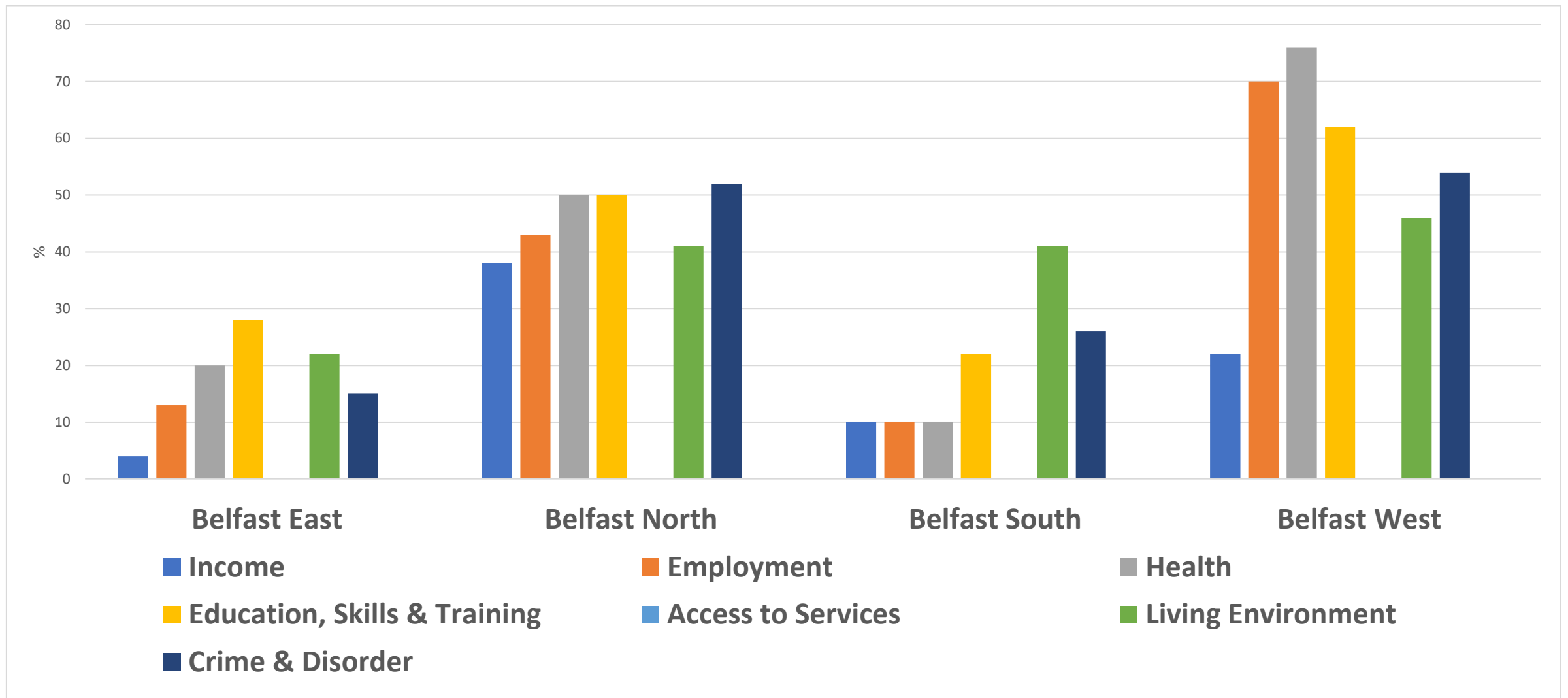


Erica Ison, Expert Adviser

WHO European Healthy Cities Network

Belfast
Profiling Health,
Wellbeing & Prosperity

Percentage of SOAs in Belfast's assembly areas in Northern Ireland's most-deprived 20%



THE DATA BEHIND THE PEOPLE & THE CITY




PLACE

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Place:
Belfast's
housing
stock

Housing stock in Belfast comprises one-fifth of that in Northern Ireland

When compared with Northern Ireland, there is a:

- **Higher** percentage of apartments, terraces and semi-detached dwellings
 - **Lower** percentage of owner-occupied dwellings
 - **Higher** percentage of social rented sector dwellings
 - **Higher** percentage of dwellings built from pre-1918 to 1965
- 
- A decorative graphic consisting of several short, curved yellow dashes arranged in a roughly circular pattern in the bottom right corner.

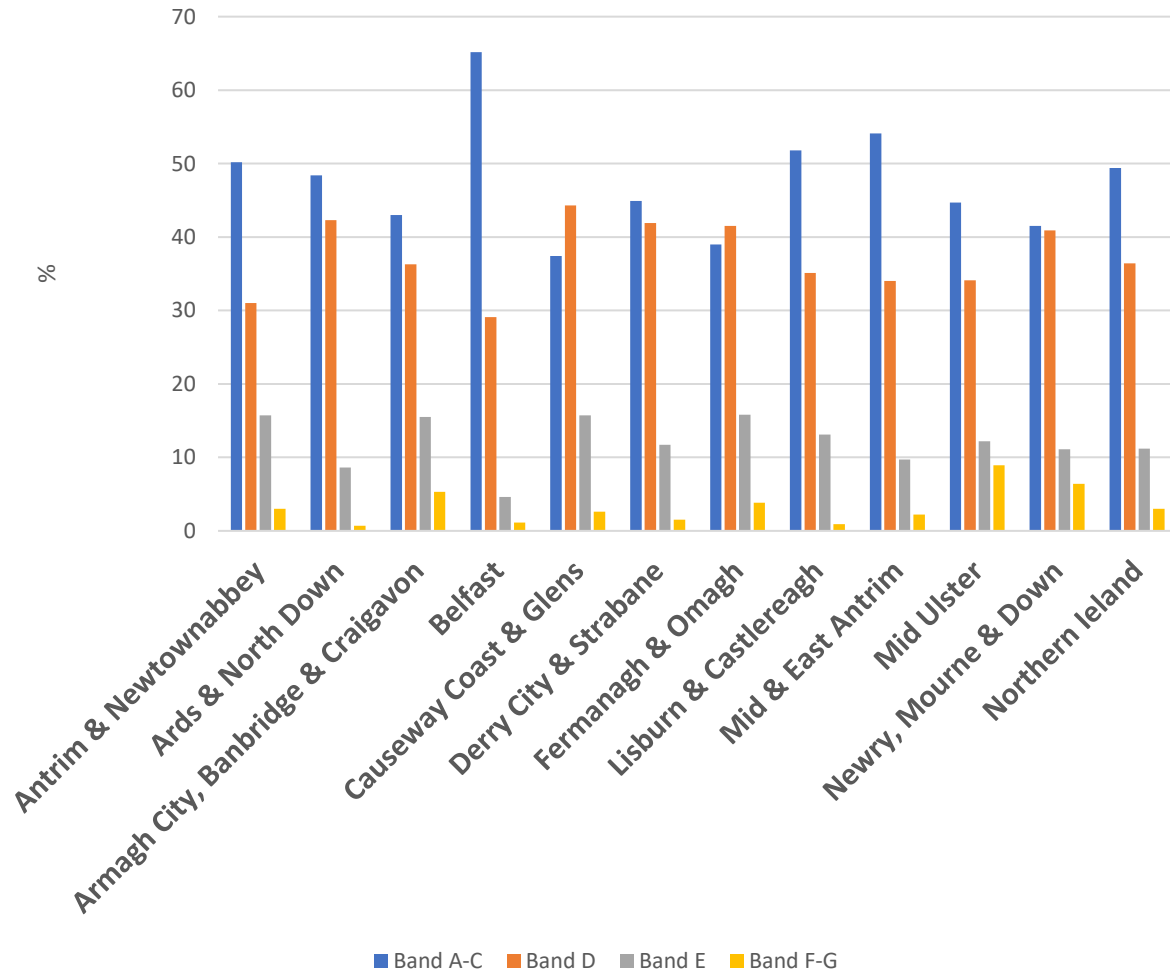
Place: housing conditions in Belfast

When compared with Northern Ireland, there is a:

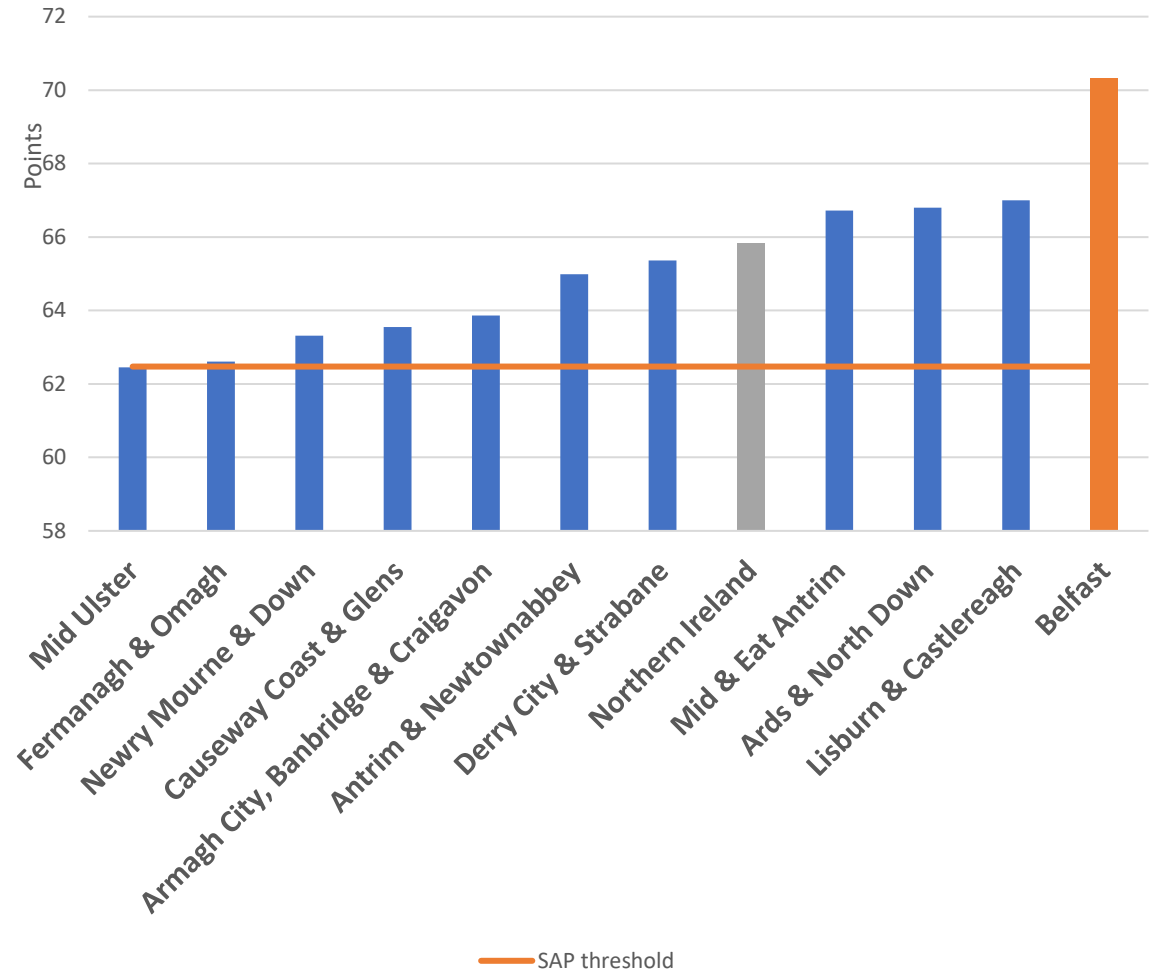
- **Higher** percentage of dwellings with any disrepair
- **Higher** percentage of dwellings not meeting the Decent Homes Standard
- **Lower** percentage of dwellings deemed unfit
- **Lower** percentage of dwellings With Housing Health & Safety Rating System (HHSRS) Category 1 hazard/s, which poses a serious and immediate risk to a person's health and safety
- **Lower** percentage of dwellings deemed to be overcrowded against the bedroom standard

Energy Efficiency

Energy Efficiency Rating



Mean SAP rating



Place: Belfast's households

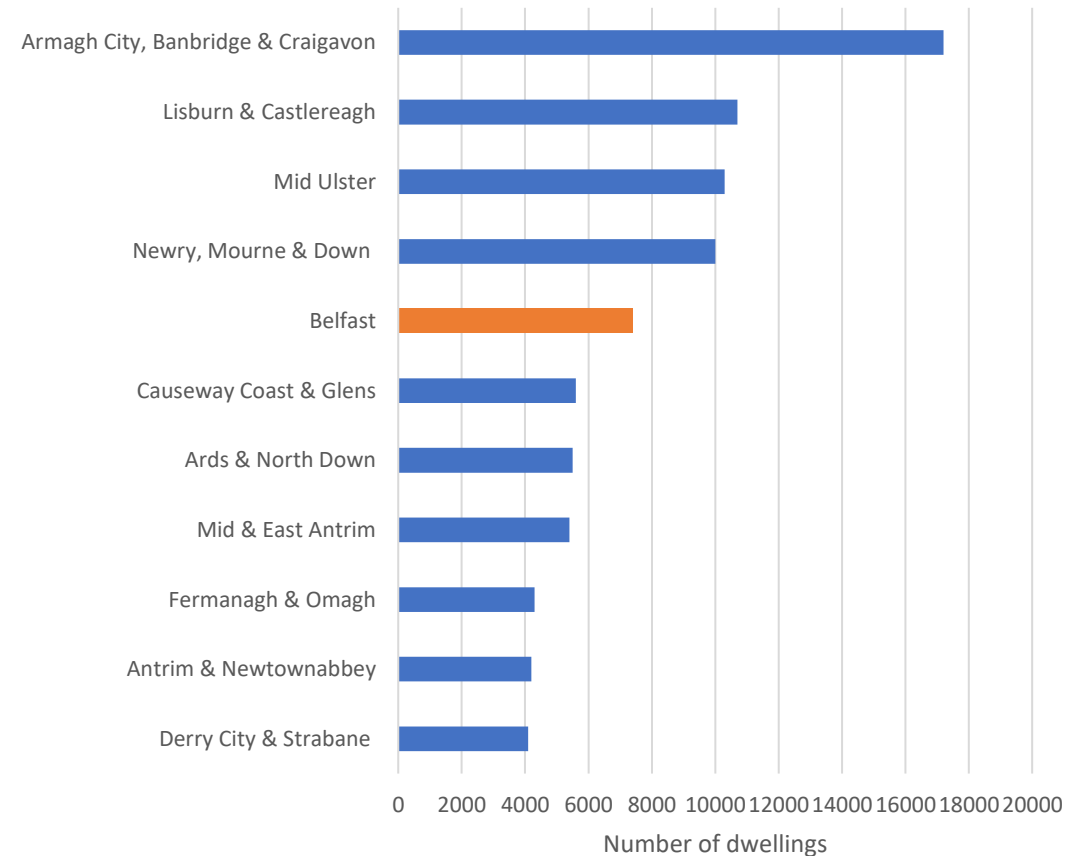
Compared with Northern Ireland, there is a:

- **Higher** percentage of 1-person households
- **Lower** percentages of 4- and 5+-person households
- **Lower** average household size
- **Higher** percentages of 1-adult households and 1-adult households with children
- **Lower** percentages of 2-adult, and other households, without children, and other households with children
- Similar percentages of people aged 0-75 years and older than 75 years

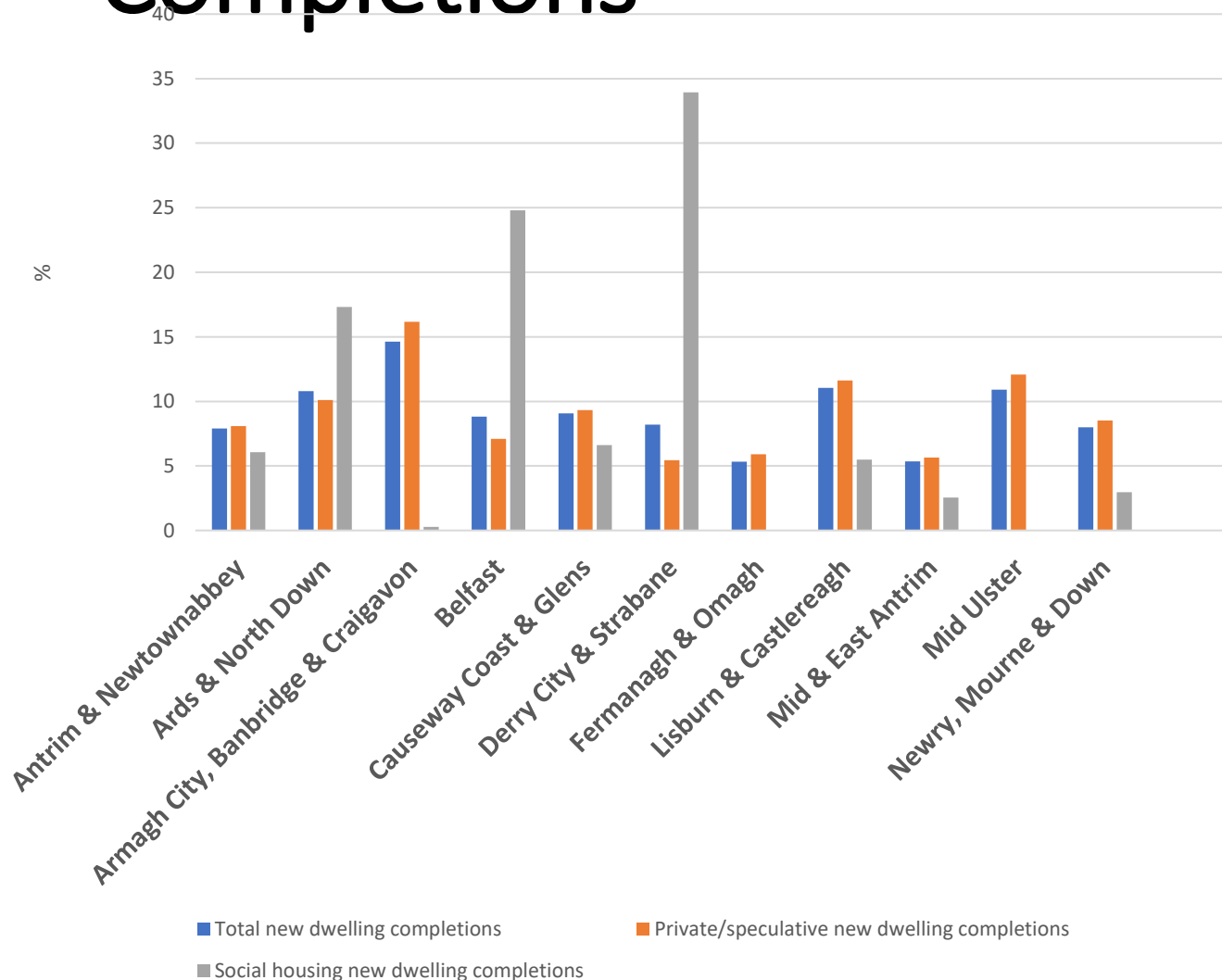
Place: Housing Demand

Housing Growth Indicators for 2030

- 7,400 new dwellings will be required for Belfast LGD, representing 8.73% of Northern Ireland's total (84,800)
- 5th highest new dwelling requirement among LGDs



Place: Housing Supply – New Dwelling Completions



Belfast's share of Northern Ireland's housing completions (2019/20)

- Of 6,603 new dwellings completed in the private sector, 469 were in Belfast
- Of 710 new dwellings completed in the social housing sector, 176 were in Belfast

Total Belfast completions 645

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Place: homelessness in Belfast

Homelessness presentations comprised 31.37% of Northern Ireland's total

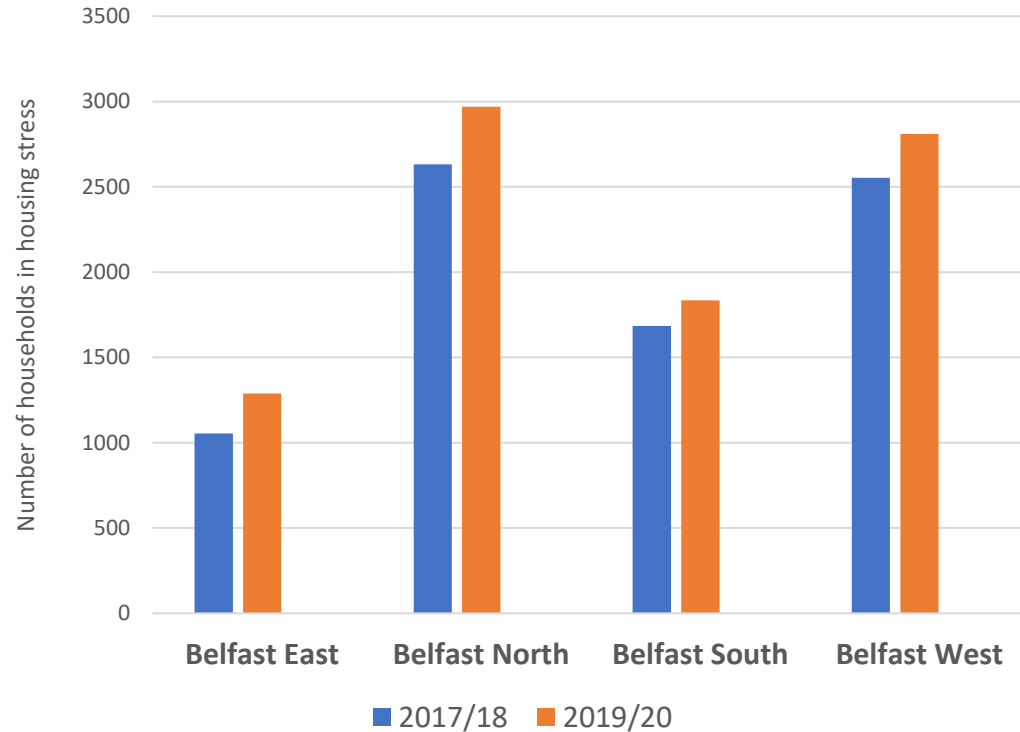
Acceptances of homelessness comprised 29.36% of Northern Ireland's total

Households placed in temporary accommodation comprised 36.76% of Northern Ireland's total

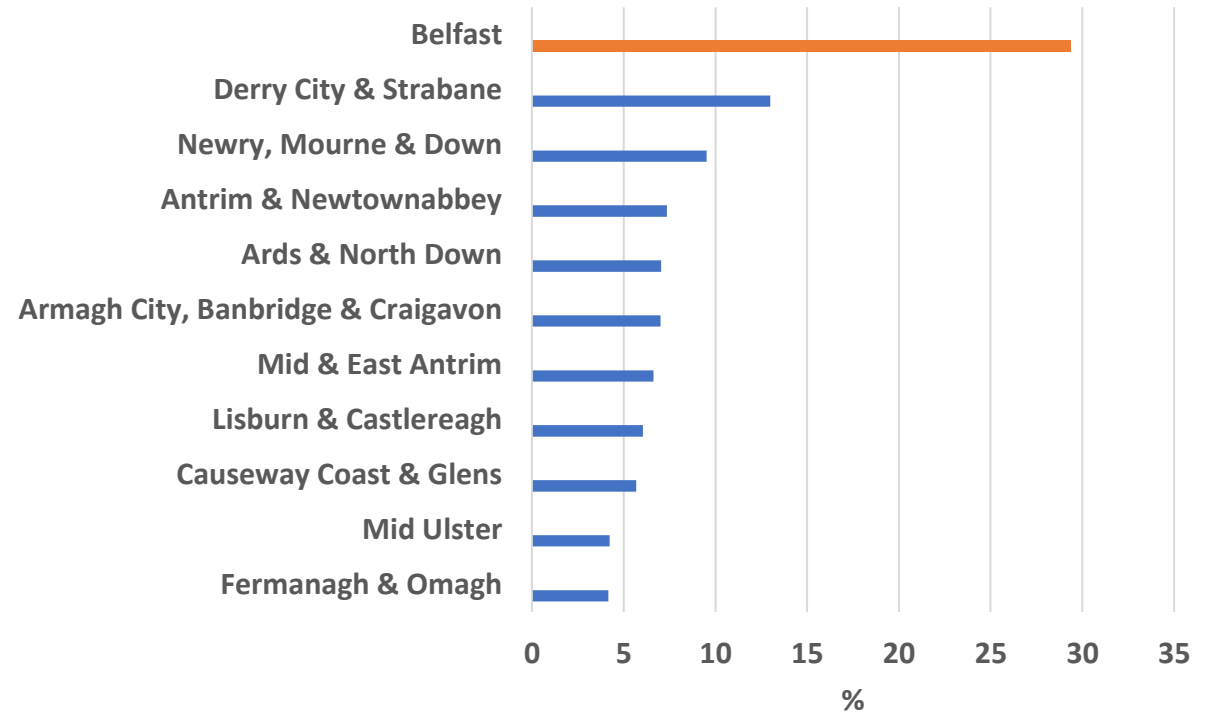
Compared with other LGDs, Belfast had the highest numbers and the highest percentages of homelessness presentations and acceptances of homelessness

Housing Need

Households in housing stress



Percentage share of Northern Ireland's households in housing stress



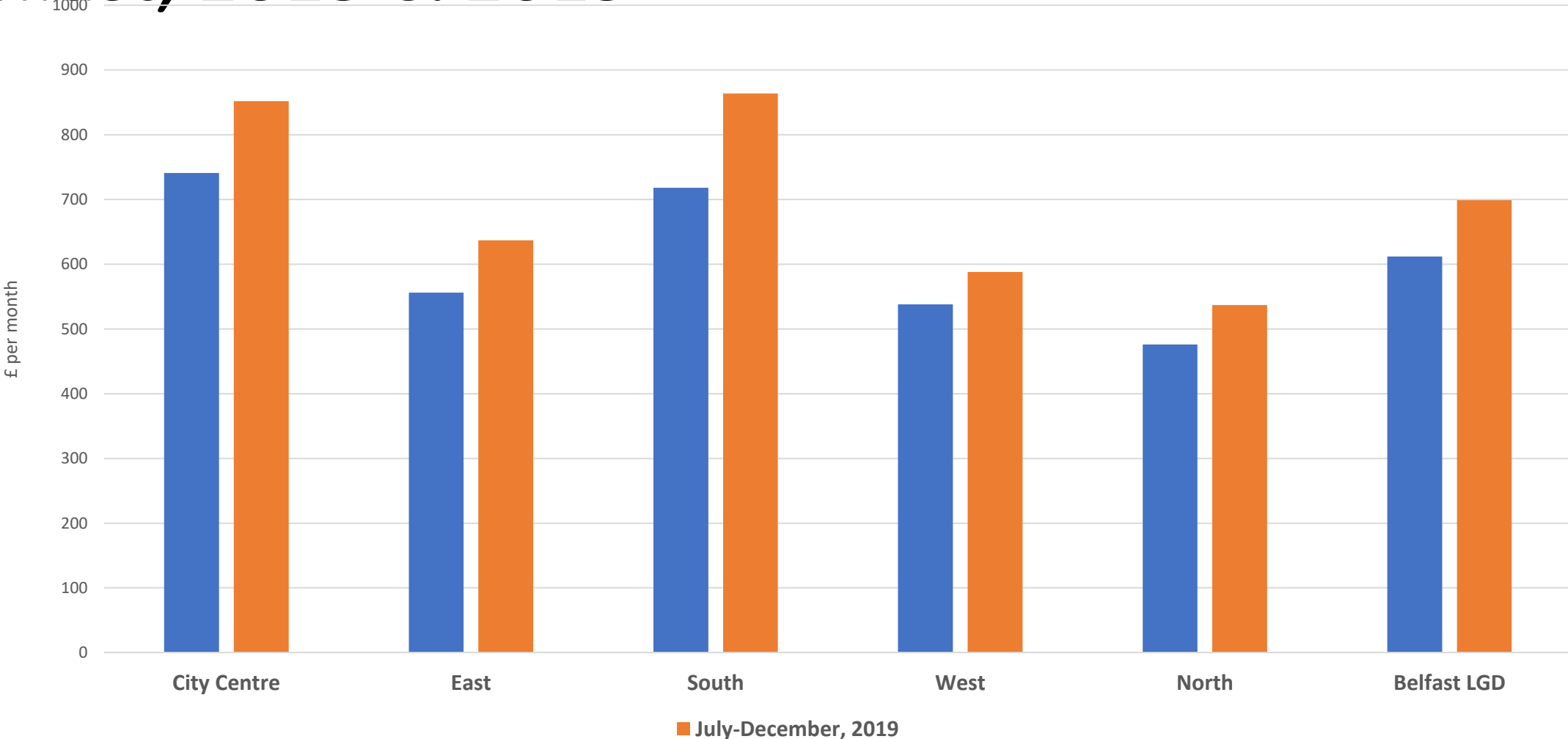
Place: social housing need in Belfast

The waiting list for social housing in Belfast (applications in a financial year) comprised more than one-quarter (27.92%) of Northern Ireland's total applications

Among Belfast households applying for social housing, the households in housing stress comprised approaching one-third (29.35%) of Northern Ireland's total in housing stress

Total allocations (including transfers) to social housing in Belfast comprised more than one-quarter (28.25%) of Northern Ireland's total allocations

Average monthly rent: housing sub-markets, Belfast, 2015 & 2019



Place: housing- related benefits

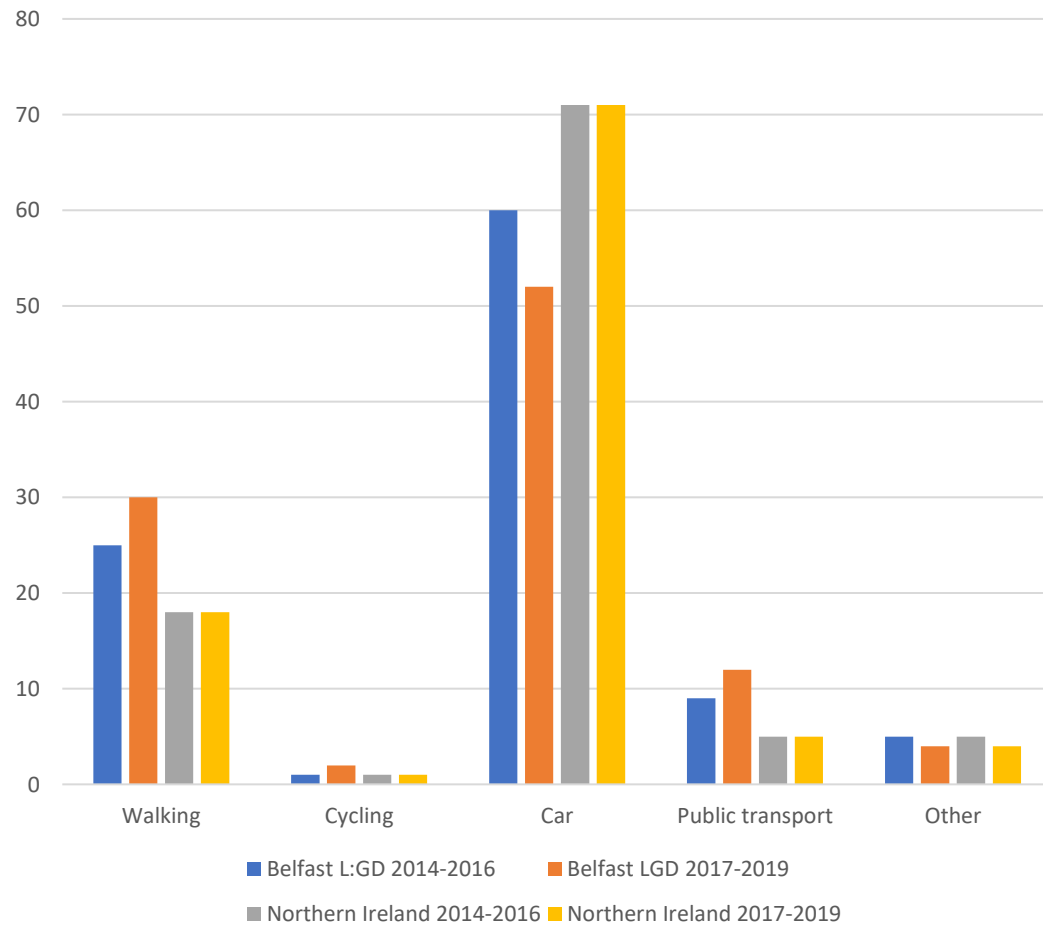
In Belfast, the percentage of households receiving a *housing-related benefit* was highest among LGDs, comprising one-quarter of households receiving such benefits in Northern Ireland

In Belfast, 39,275 households were receiving *Housing Benefit* in 2019. For household tenants of:

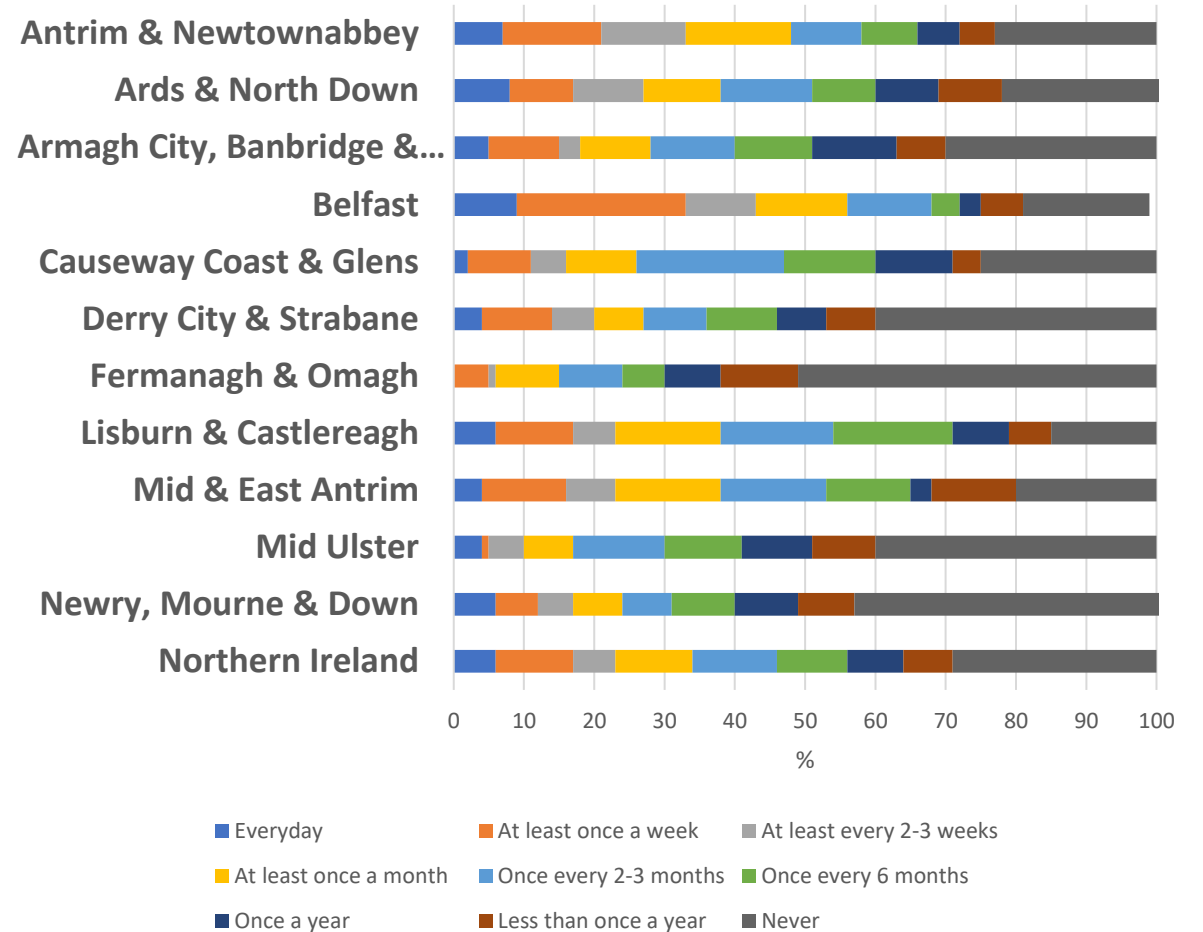
- the Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE) receiving Housing Benefit, Belfast comprised 28.15% of Northern Ireland's total
- a Housing Association receiving Housing Benefit, Belfast comprised 40.77% of Northern Ireland's total
- in the private rented sector receiving Housing Benefit, Belfast households comprised 19.37% of Northern Ireland's total

Transport & travel

Journeys by main mode: Belfast & NI

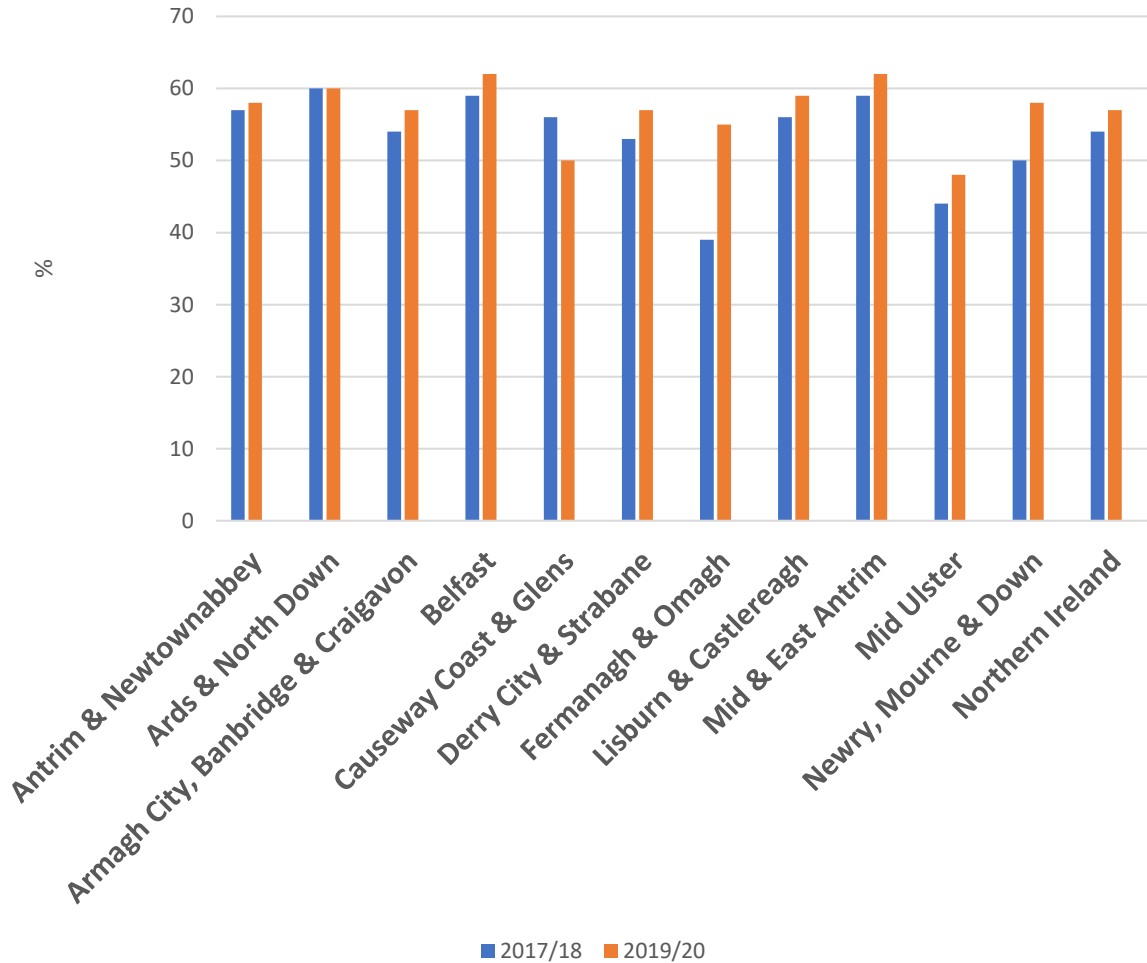


Frequency of use of public transport

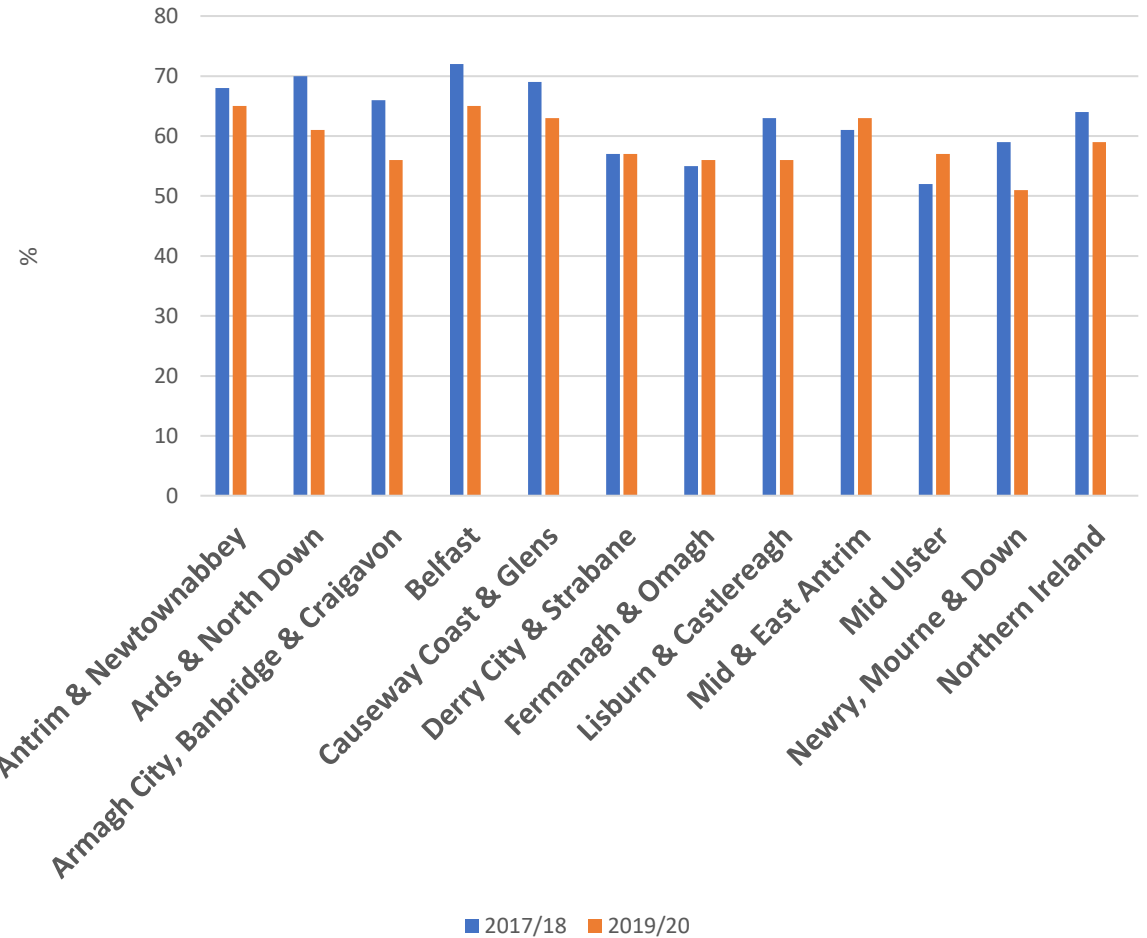


Walking

Likelihood of walking up 2miles/3km

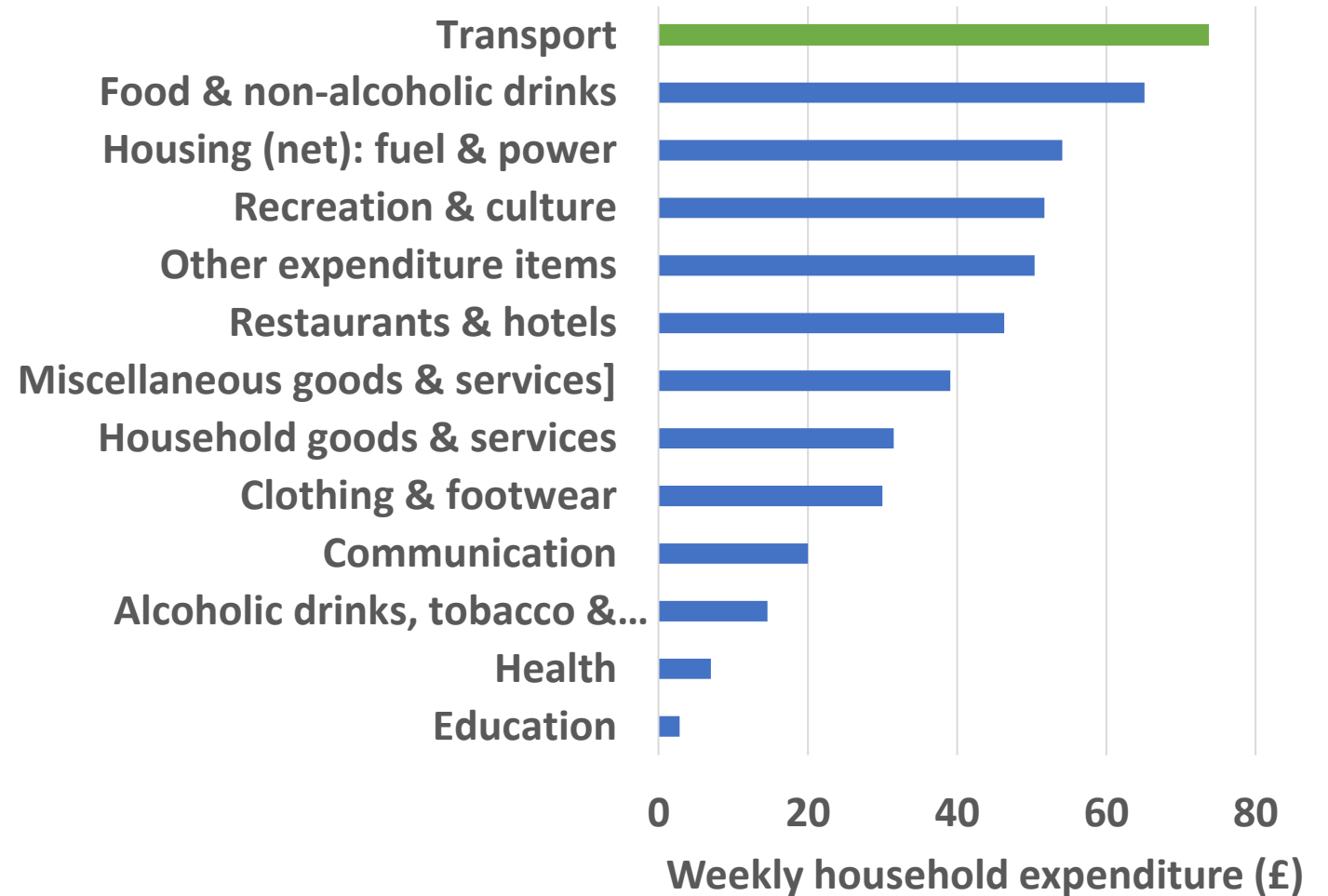


Satisfaction with provision for walkers/walking in local area



Transport poverty

Weekly Household expenditure on transport, Northern Ireland 2017/18-2019/20



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A stylized graphic of a globe, represented by two curved lines forming a semi-circle. The word "PLANET" is written in a light blue, sans-serif font across the center of the globe.

PLANET

Planet: Belfast's local environment

- Lowest capacity for and generation of ***electricity from renewable sources***
- 2nd lowest LGD for amount of ***household waste*** generated, but 2nd lowest for ***amount re-used, recycled and composted***
- Highest number and rate of ***noise complaints***, both of which are increasing
- Highest number and rate of ***notices served for noise complaints*** (>95% Northern Ireland's total), but the rate of notices served is decreasing

4 ***Air Quality Management Areas***, all due to NO₂ emissions, but one subsequently amended to add PM_{2.5}

Belfast has 2 sites in UK's Automatic Urban & Rural Network:

- For ***NO₂*** at 2 sites, levels are decreasing
- For ***PM_{2.5}*** at only site, levels are decreasing



Planet: Belfast's local environment

Largest area of significant flood risk in Northern Ireland

North East River Basin:

Lowest percentage of rivers of “high” and of “good” status

Lagan Local Management Area:

For majority of sampling sites on natural water bodies, overall status is moderate

For heavily modified water bodies, ecological potential was either moderate or poor

BOX 1:

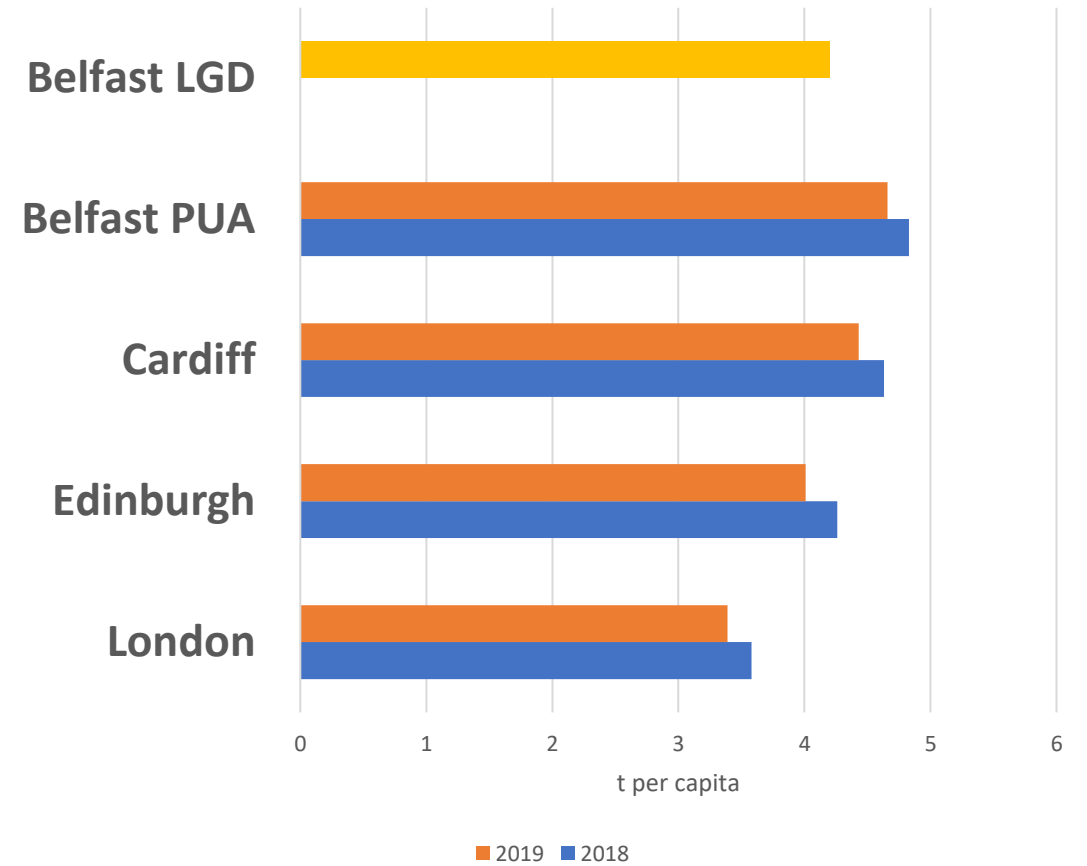
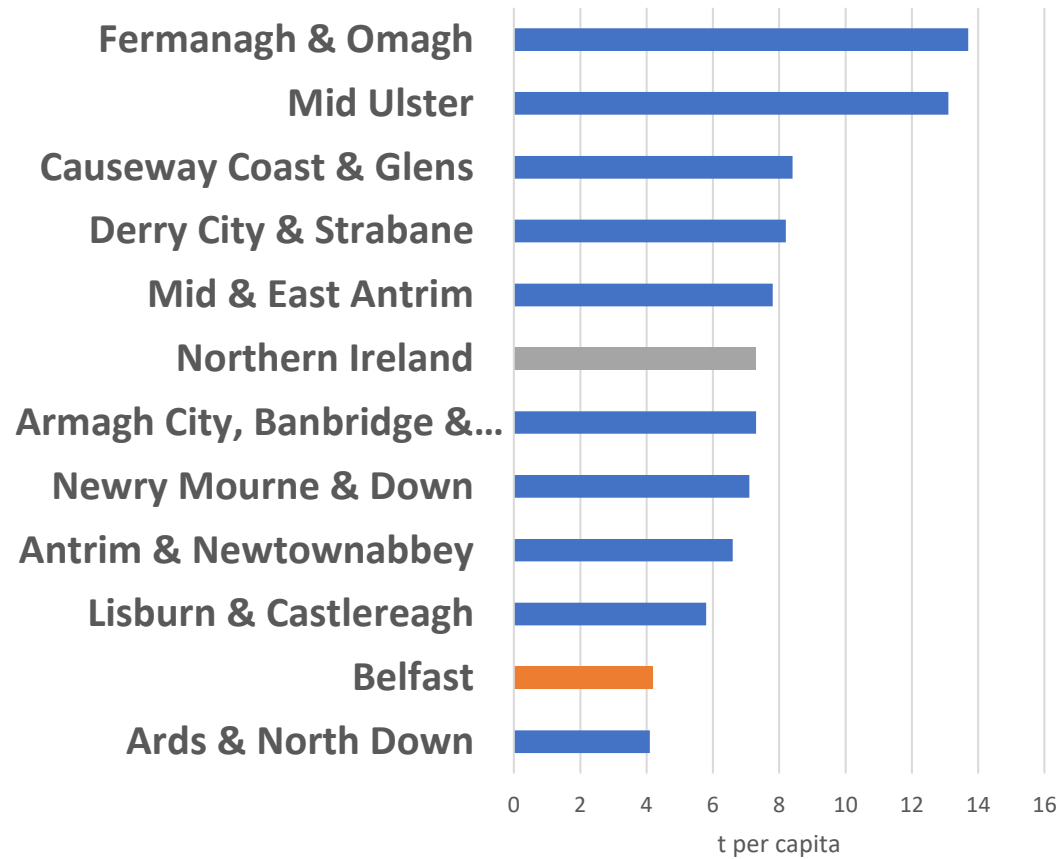
Carbon emissions indicators for which there is a decreasing trend in Belfast

- Total carbon emissions
- Total carbon emissions within the scope of influence of the local authority
- Total carbon emissions in the domestic housing sector within the scope of influence of the local authority
- Total carbon emissions in the transport sector
- Carbon emissions in the transport sector within the scope of influence of the local authority
- Total carbon emissions per capita
- Carbon emissions per capita within the scope of influence of the local authority
- Total carbon emissions: Scope 1 and Scope 2

Belfast's carbon emissions

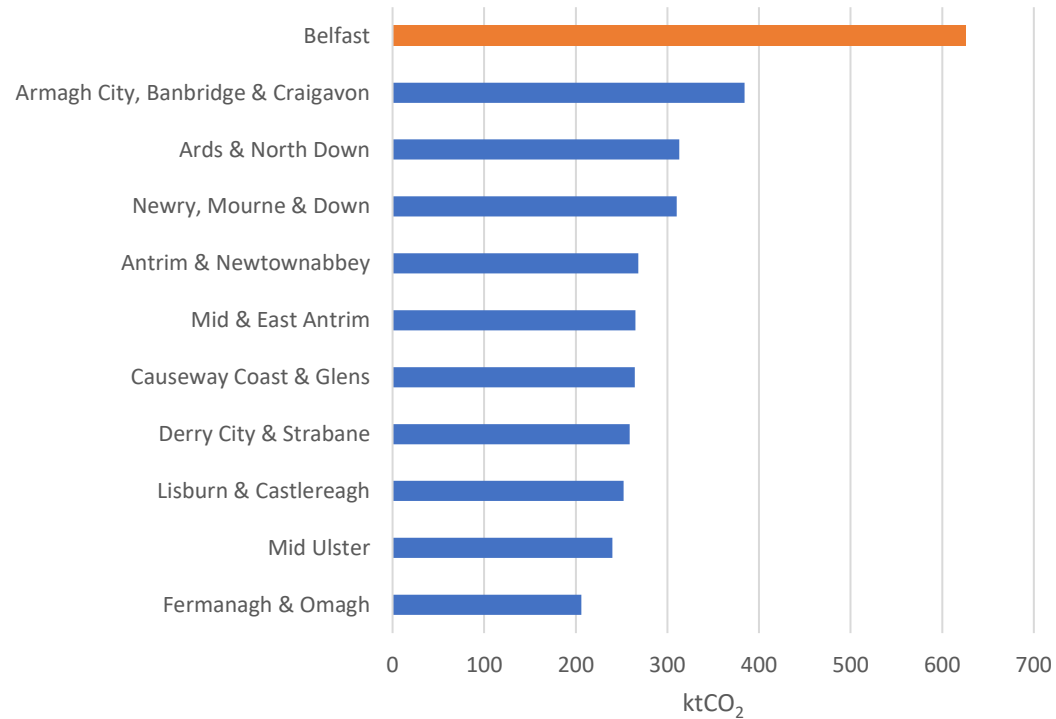
Despite decreasing carbon emissions, the Belfast Climate Commission recognised the need for radical action to reduce carbon emissions to a level that would enable Belfast to reach net zero by 2030

Carbon emissions per capita

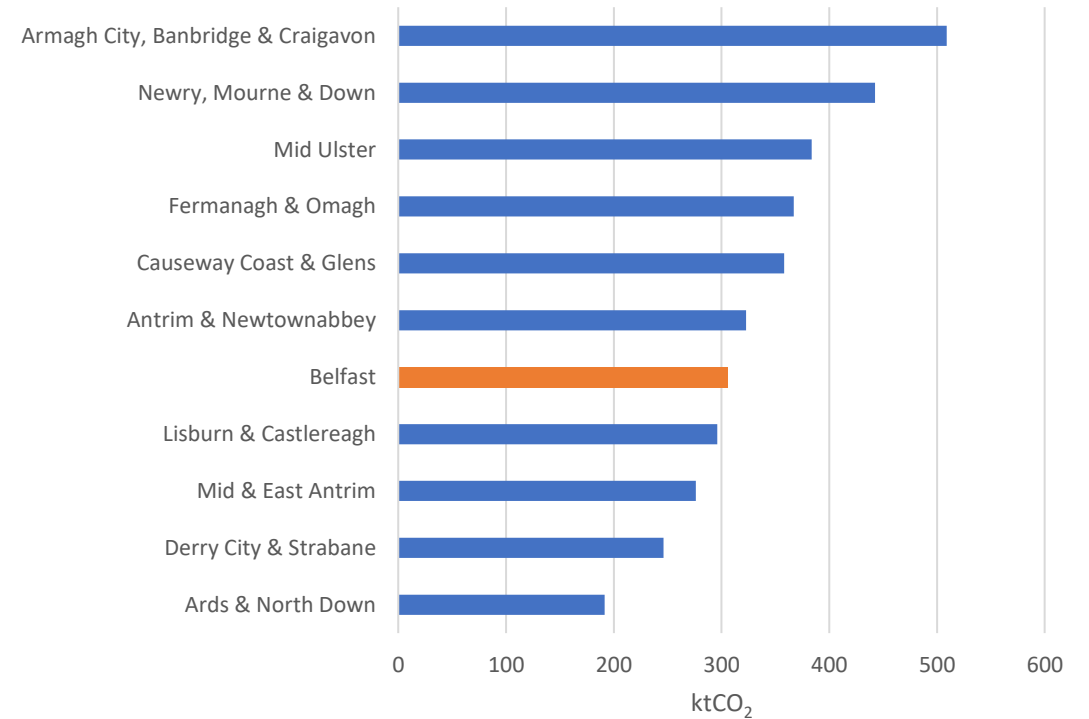


Carbon Emissions

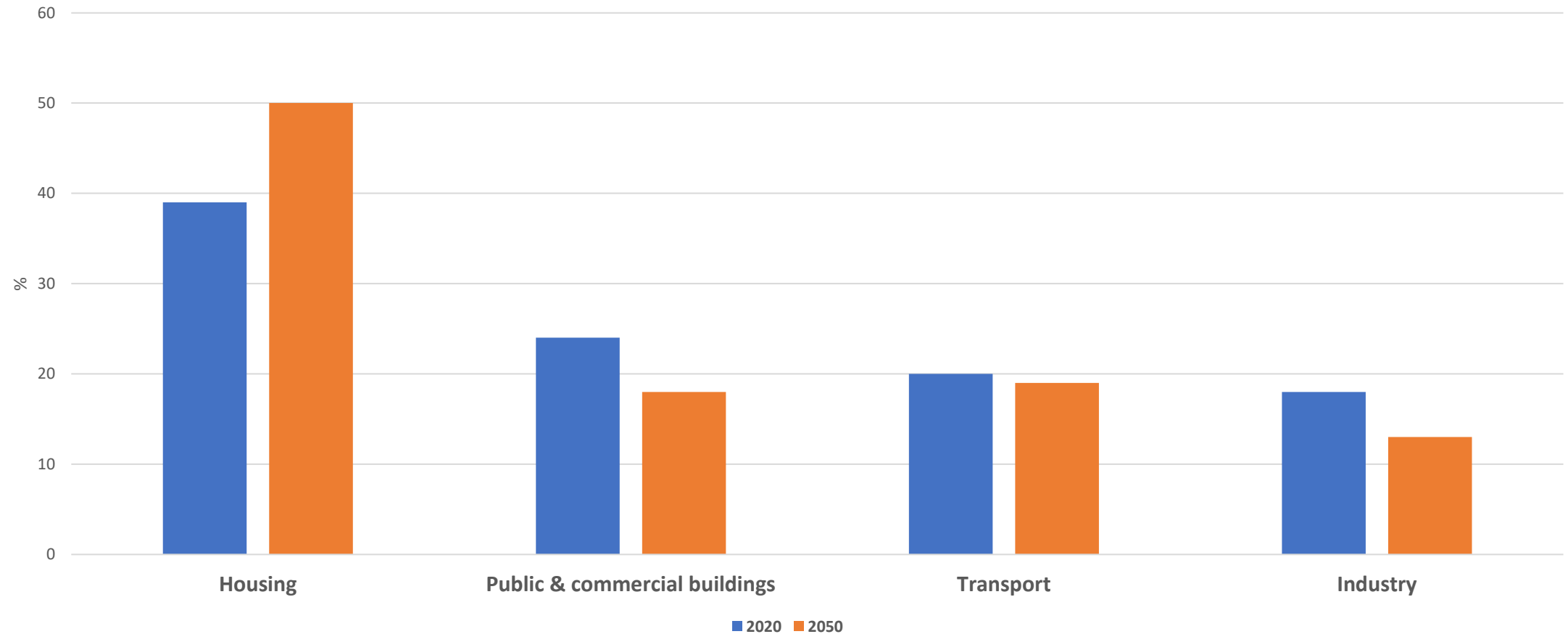
Carbon emissions from the domestic sector (scope of local authority)



Total carbon emissions from the transport sector

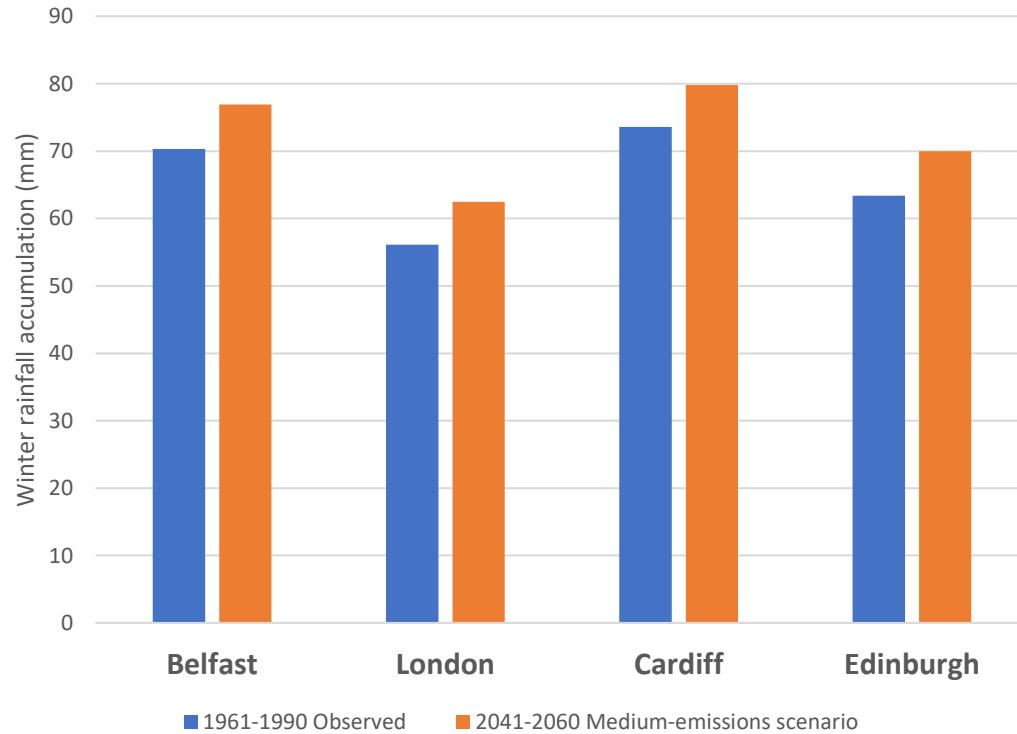


Belfast Climate Commission: A Net Zero Road Map for Belfast

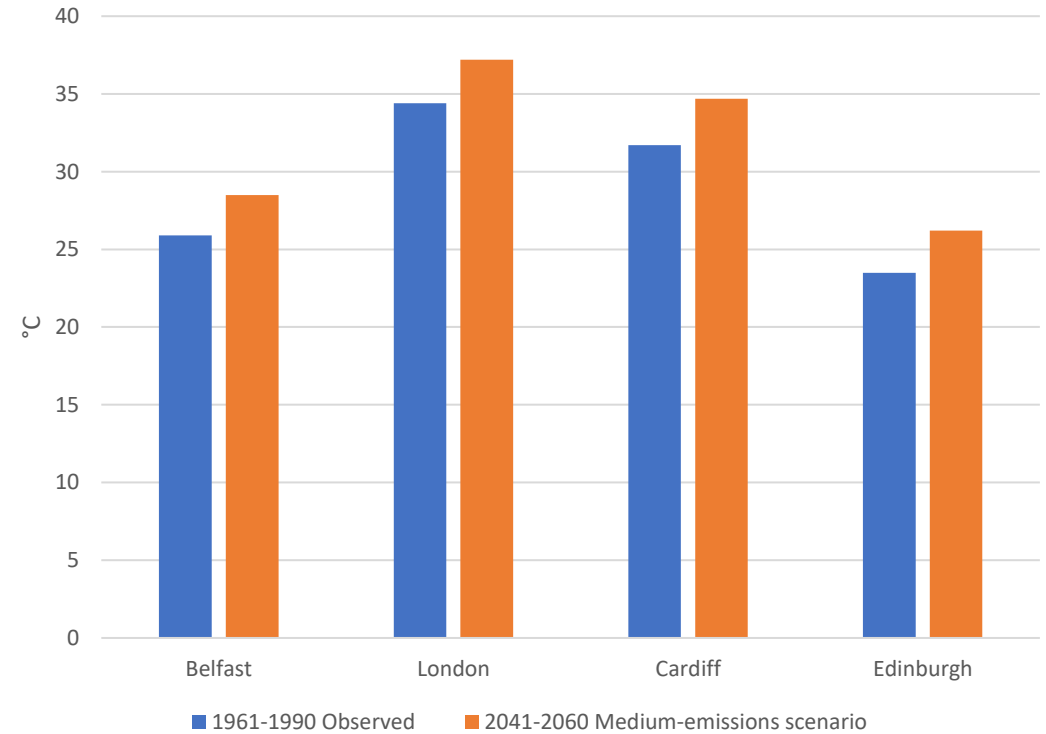


Climate Change Projections

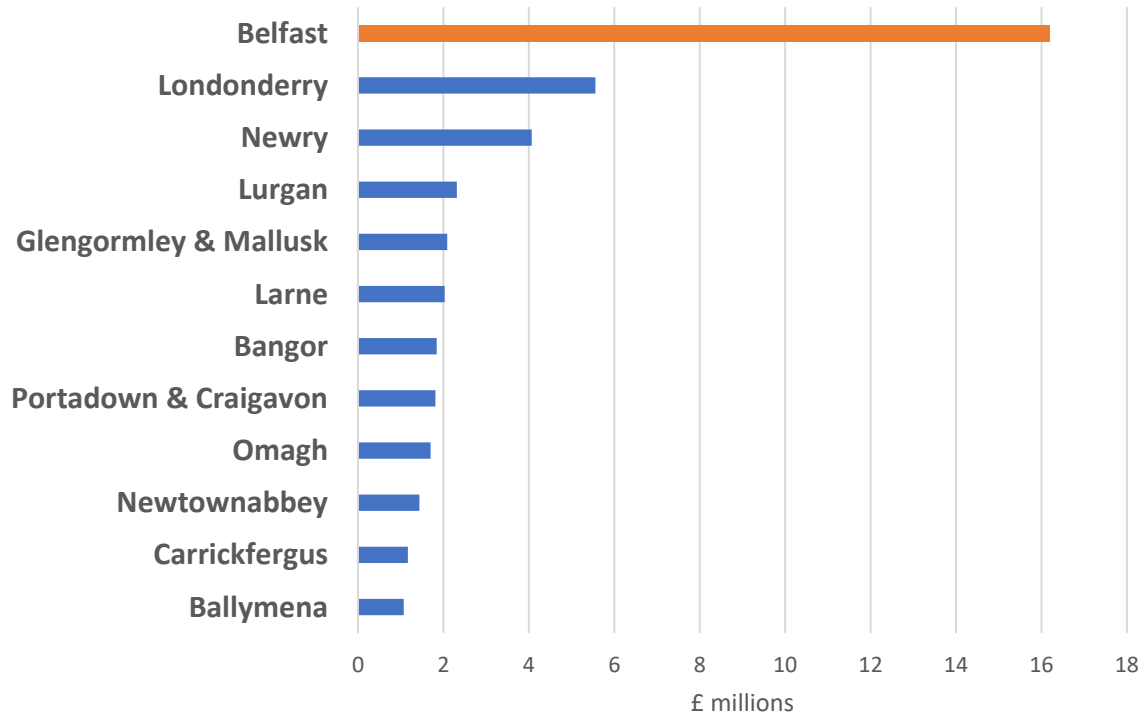
5-Day Winter Rainfall Accumulation



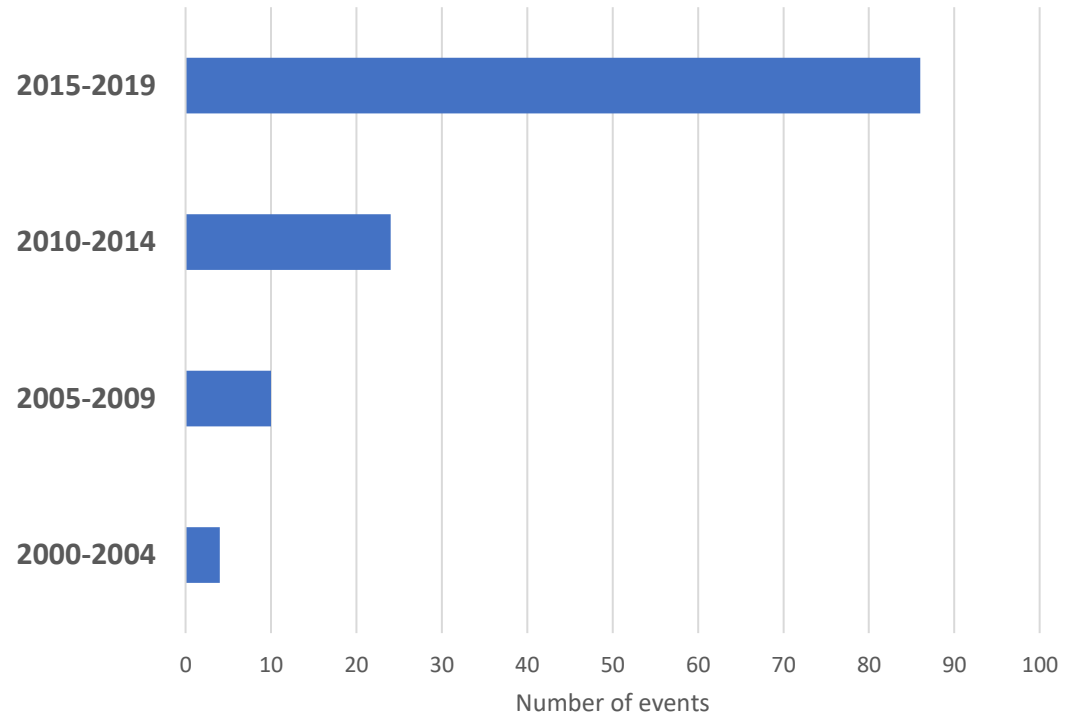
Daily Maximum Summer Temperatures



Aggregated Annual Average Damages due to flood risk, 2018



Extreme weather events, Northern Ireland, 2000-2019



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Planet: climate change projections for Belfast

Climate hazards predicted to have the greatest impact on Belfast are:

- 1. sea-level rise**
- 2. flood risk**

By 2100, sea-level rise in Belfast will range from 0.18 to 0.64 metres (medium emissions scenario)

By 2115, 7,900 Belfast properties will be at risk of flooding, 6,050 residential and 1,860 commercial properties

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Public attitudes to forestry with regard to climate change

Northern Ireland, 2019

