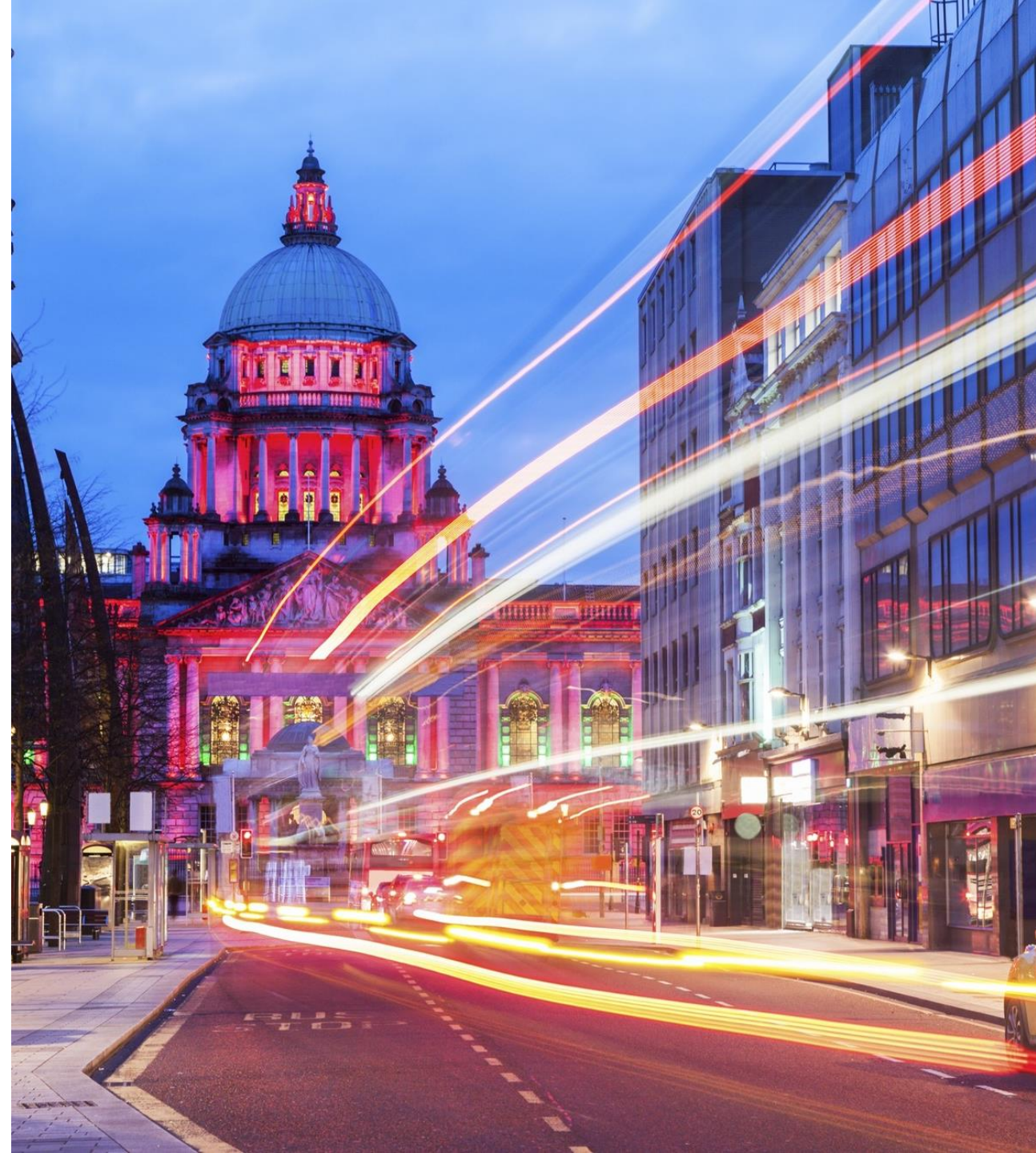*Health:*
Wellbeing and
Prosperity.
A Belfast Profile.

Erica Ison

# Belfast Local Government District (LGD) Census 2021 data

- Population = 345,418
- Number of households = 149,208
- 76% rate their health as very good or good
- 73% do not have their activities limited by a long-term health problem or disability
- 63% do not have long-term health conditions

Belfast Healthy Cities – a Healthy City for 35 years

During Phase VII implementation, Belfast Healthy Cities will:

- **Further develop and implement a partnership-based approach on priority areas identified within the context of the city's Community Plan, the Belfast Agenda and the region's public health framework, Making Life Better**

- **Produce the city health profile to provide valuable insights into the factors influencing the health and wellbeing of the citizens of Belfast and the level of health inequalities experienced**

- **Engage citizens in defining their health needs and support them to engage with decision-makers for improved community prosperity**

- **Identify 3 areas of good practice that will be shared with cities across the WHO Network for mutual learning and inspiration, and which will be monitored by WHO Europe**

- **Develop annual operational plans that enable review and assessment of progress by all stakeholders, including funders and WHO Europe**
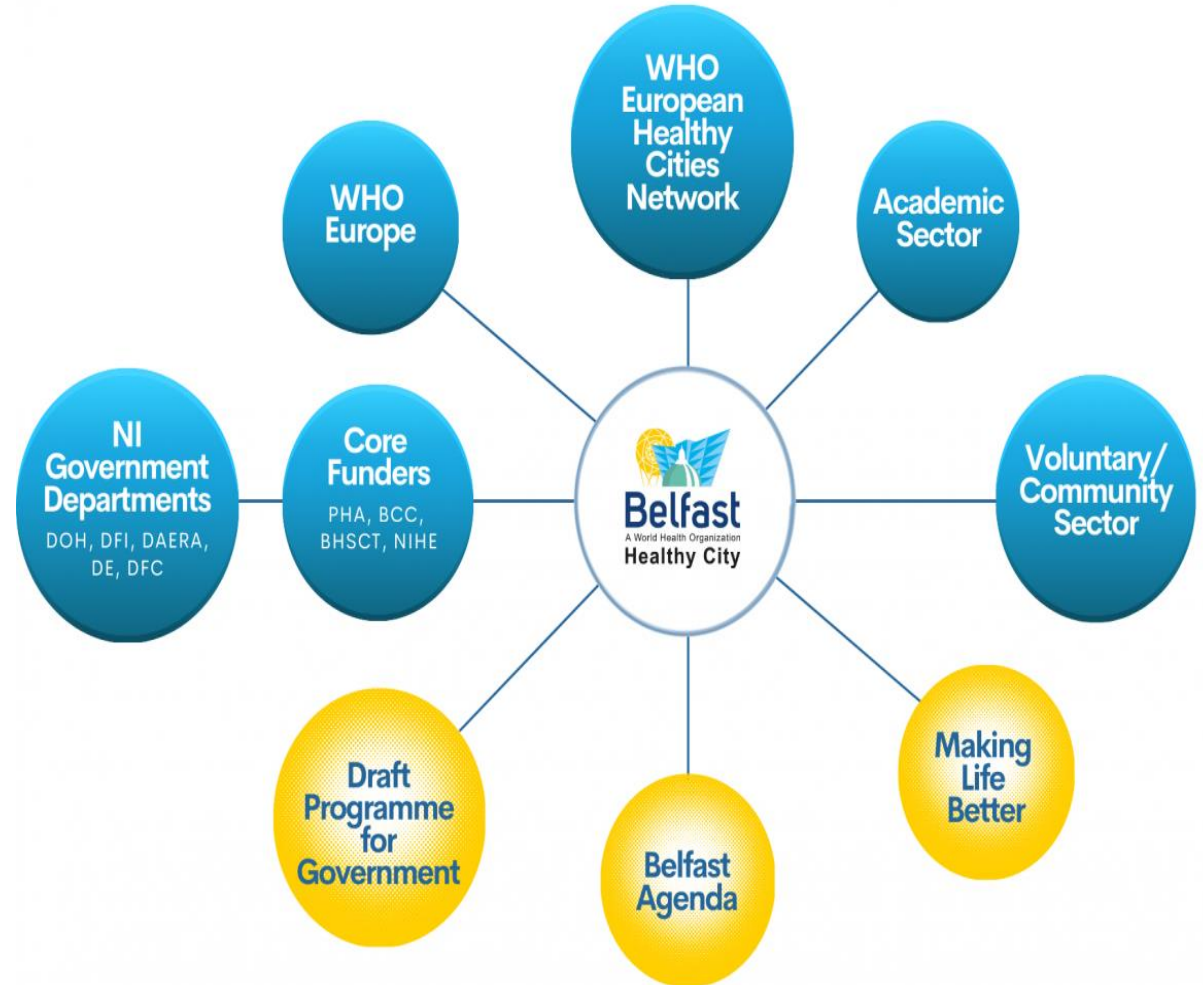
Governance

Steering group members included:

- **Joan Devlin, Chief Executive of Belfast Healthy Cities to signal the importance of the profiles**

- **Dr Karen Casson, University of Ulster, an expert in statistics and epidemiology to ensure data quality and to advise on handling challenges with data and liaising with data-holders**

- Regular meetings held at key points in profile development; other meetings held as necessary

- Active contribution to profile development and content by steering group members

How a profile can support the work of a Healthy City and inform the Wellbeing Economy

Identify
- where health and wellbeing is good, and where it is poor

Identify
- **need**

Identify
- **health and other inequalities**

Identify
- **emerging issues of concern**

How a profile can support the work of a Healthy City and inform the Wellbeing Economy

Enable
- analysis, interpretation, and insight generation

Inform
- the policy agenda

Support
- strategy development

Enhance
- action planning and collaboration

Selecting indicators for the city health profile

Issues of concern to policymakers, service providers, and communities

Health status

Determinants of health

Health and other inequalities

Topics covered in previous profiles

Types of data in Belfast's city health profiles

Statistics: indicators

Routine data – collected regularly to a specified data cycle, including surveys

Non-routine data – collected either once or according to irregular data cycles, including surveys

Published evidence base: context, rationale, link with health, Belfast/Northern Ireland-relevant information

Case-studies: local knowledge, experience, and solutions

Projections/Modelled data

Indicators in population and public health

Indicators are summary measures that help us understand an issue

Indicators can be used to monitor health and the wider determinants of health

Indicators enable comparisons:

Over time

Between geographies or jurisdictions

Between groups of people

Indicators can be used to:

- Identify factors that might affect health and wellbeing

- Identify need

- Identify health and other inequalities

- Gain insights to help with the planning and design of services

- Support decision-making, especially when used in conjunction with other types of information, such as published evidence and community or service-user experience

Quantitative data – *what can it show?*

- **Is there a problem?**
- **How large or widespread is it?**
- **Does it change over time, and is the change favourable or unfavourable?**
- **Are some groups affected more than others?**
- **Are some areas affected more than others?**

Importantly, quantitative data prompt other questions

Qualitative data – *what can it show?*

- **Why is there a problem?**
- **What can we do about it?**

Combining these types of data, especially if the data cover smaller areas, allows:
- **Increased understanding of the issue**
- **Foundation for universal service provision in scale & intensity according to need**

Combining quantitative and qualitative data to inform planning

Percentage (%) of people satisfied with the current provision for walking and walkers in their local areas by LGD and in Northern Ireland, 2017/18 and 2019/20
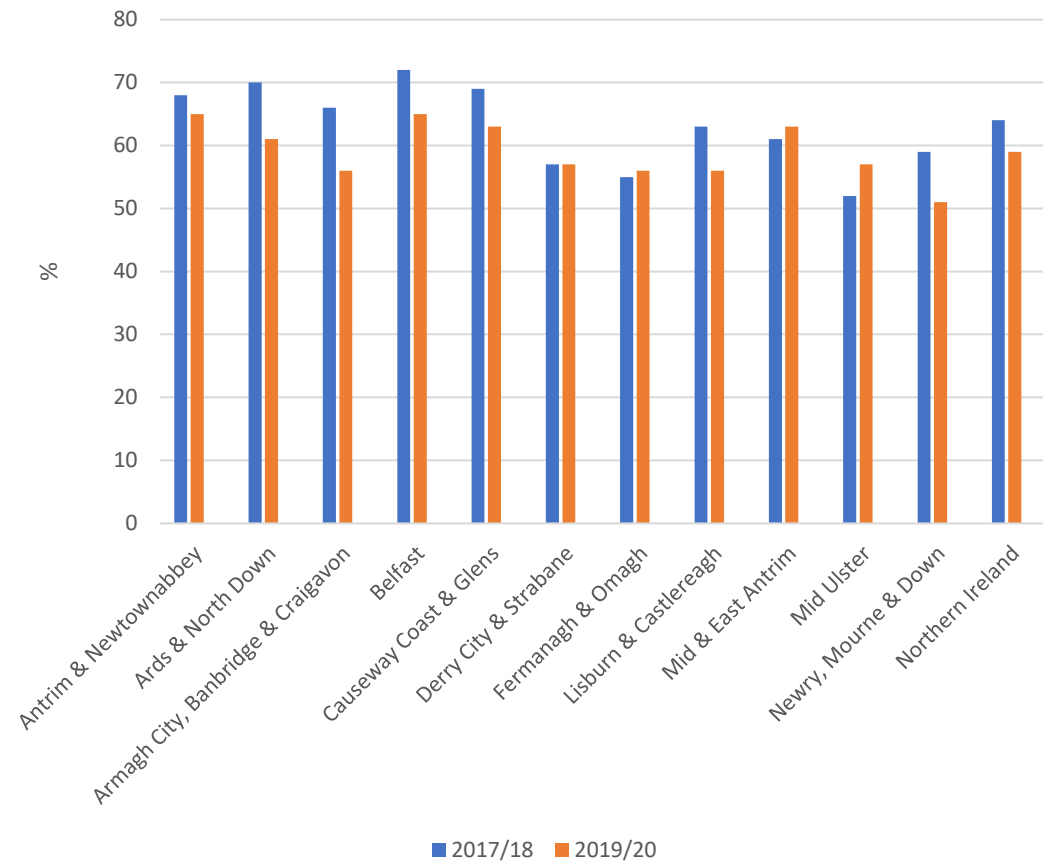
Reasons why people are not satisfied with the current provision for walking and walkers in local areas, Northern Ireland, 2019/20
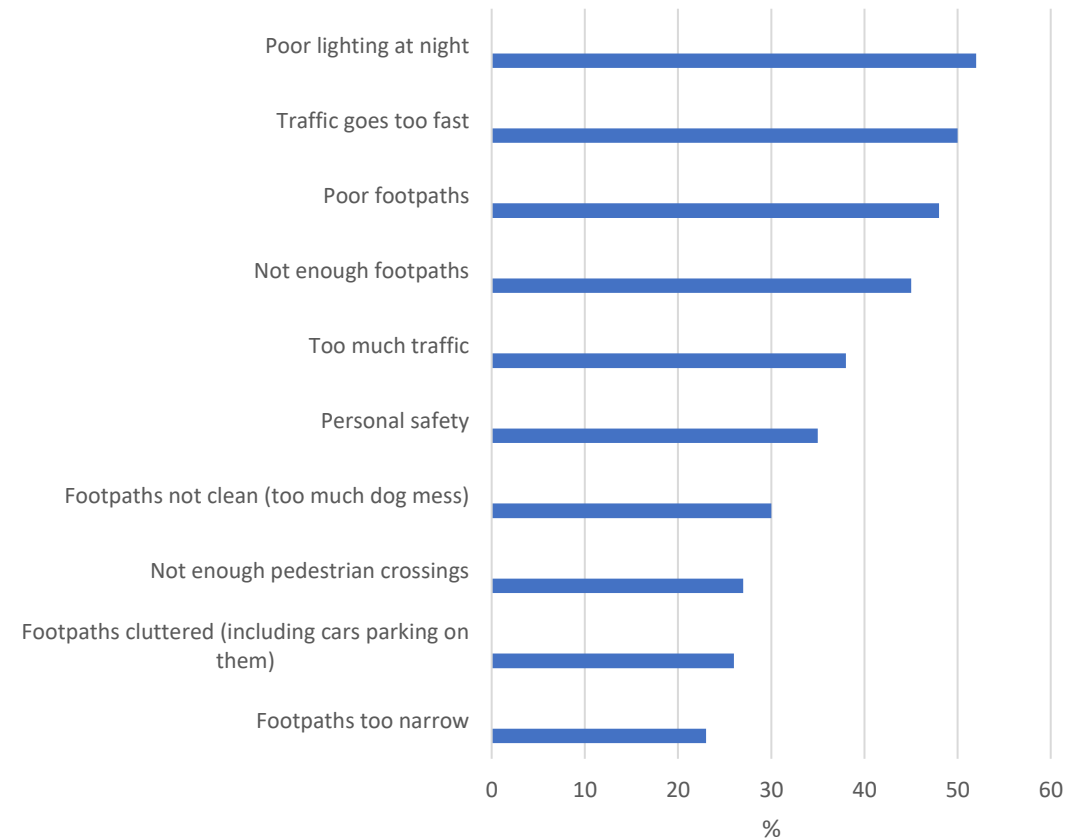
Challenges relating to data collection during COVID-19 pandemic

- Some data collection methods had to be adapted to cope with restrictions imposed during the pandemic
- Sample sizes for surveys were reduced so some data were available only at national level and not at the level of LGD, assembly area, or DEA
- Changes were made to the calculation and/or presentation of some indicators
- Some services could not be offered during COVID-19 restrictions, therefore, there were gaps in data

- Time-frames over which data are analysed, e.g., 4-year cycles
- Data-holders recommended treating data with caution, especially when making comparisons with data collected before the pandemic

As far as possible we tried to reflect any changes made to data collection, analysis, and presentation, together with data-holders' advice, about the indicators presented
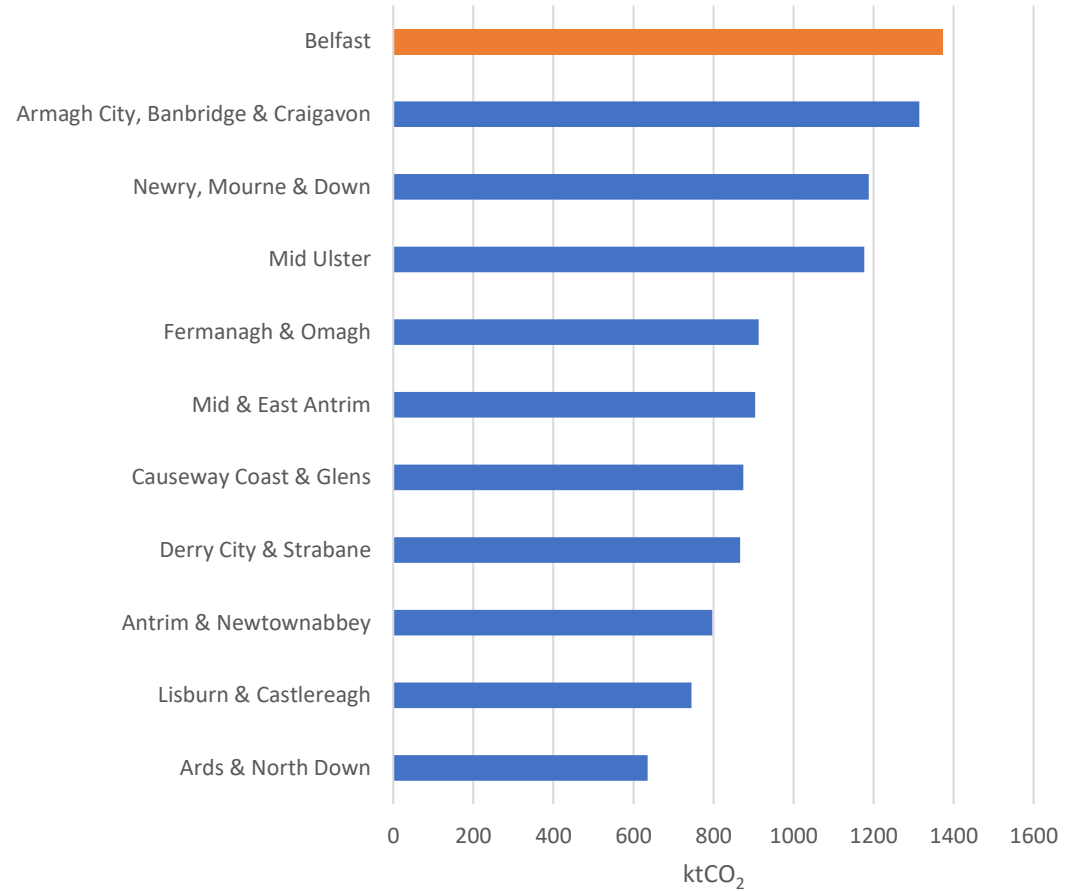
Planet

Carbon emissions

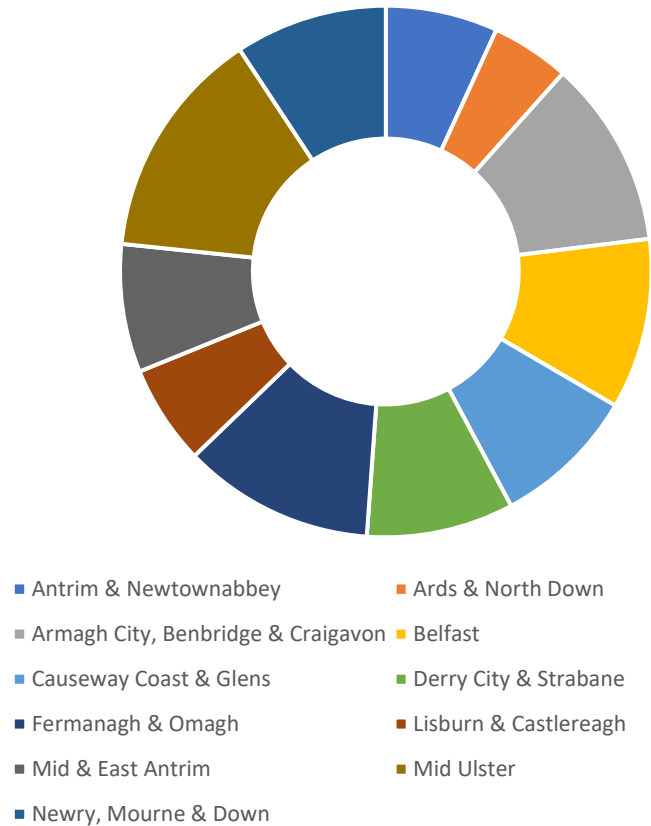## Total carbon emissions by LGD, 2019
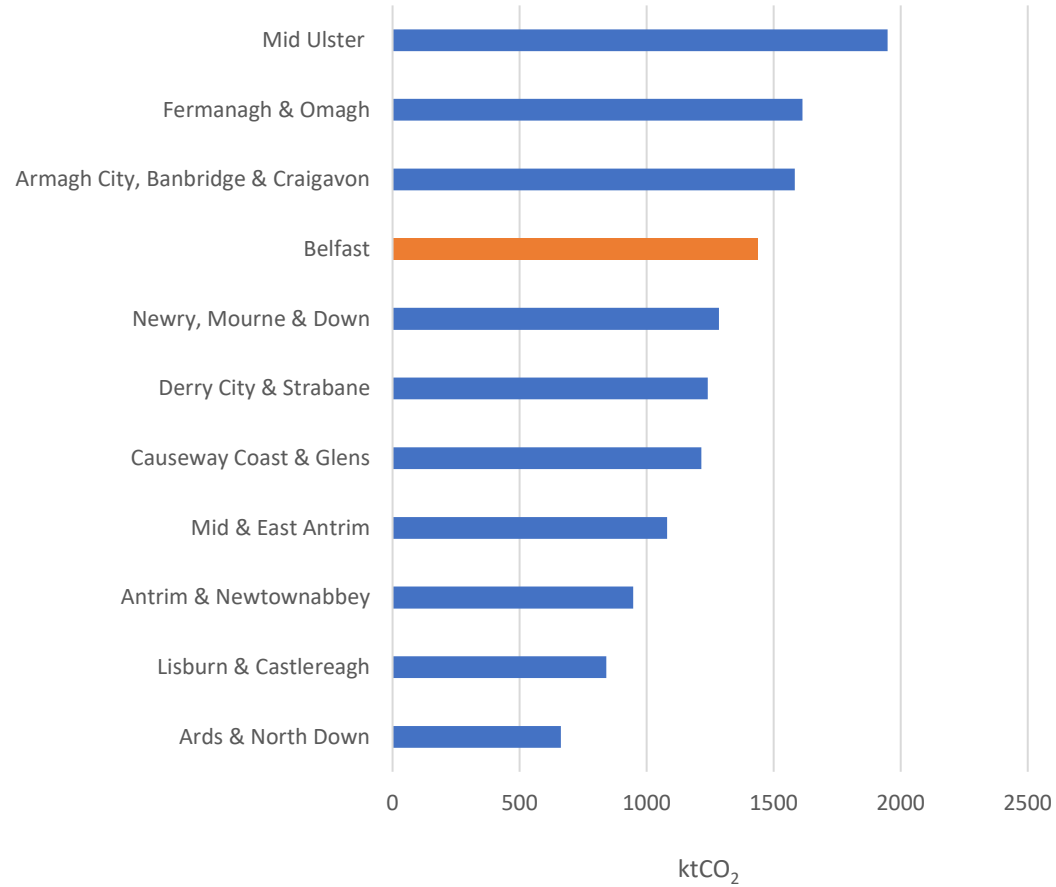
## Total carbon emissions within the scope of influence of local authorities by LGD, 2019

Carbon emissions

Percentage share (%) of Northern Ireland's total carbon emissions, 2019

- Antrim & Newtownabbey
- Ards & North Down
- Armagh City, Benbridge & Craigavon
- Belfast
- Causeway Coast & Glens
- Derry City & Strabane
- Fermanagh & Omagh
- Lisburn & Castlereagh
- Mid & East Antrim
- Mid Ulster
- Newry, Mourne & Down

Carbon emissions, tonnes per capita within the scope of influence of local authorities by LGD and Northern Ireland, 2009 and 2019
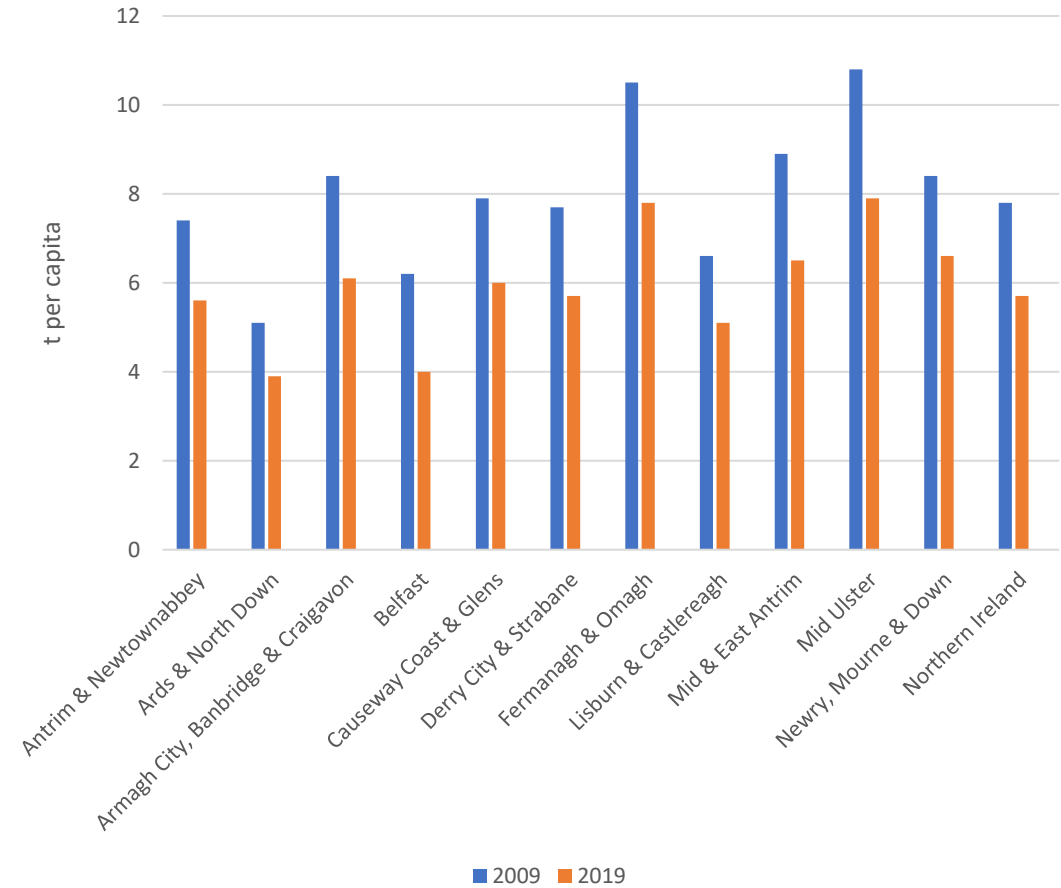
Number of extreme weather events in Northern Ireland, 2000-2004, 2005-2009, 2010-2014, 2015-2019
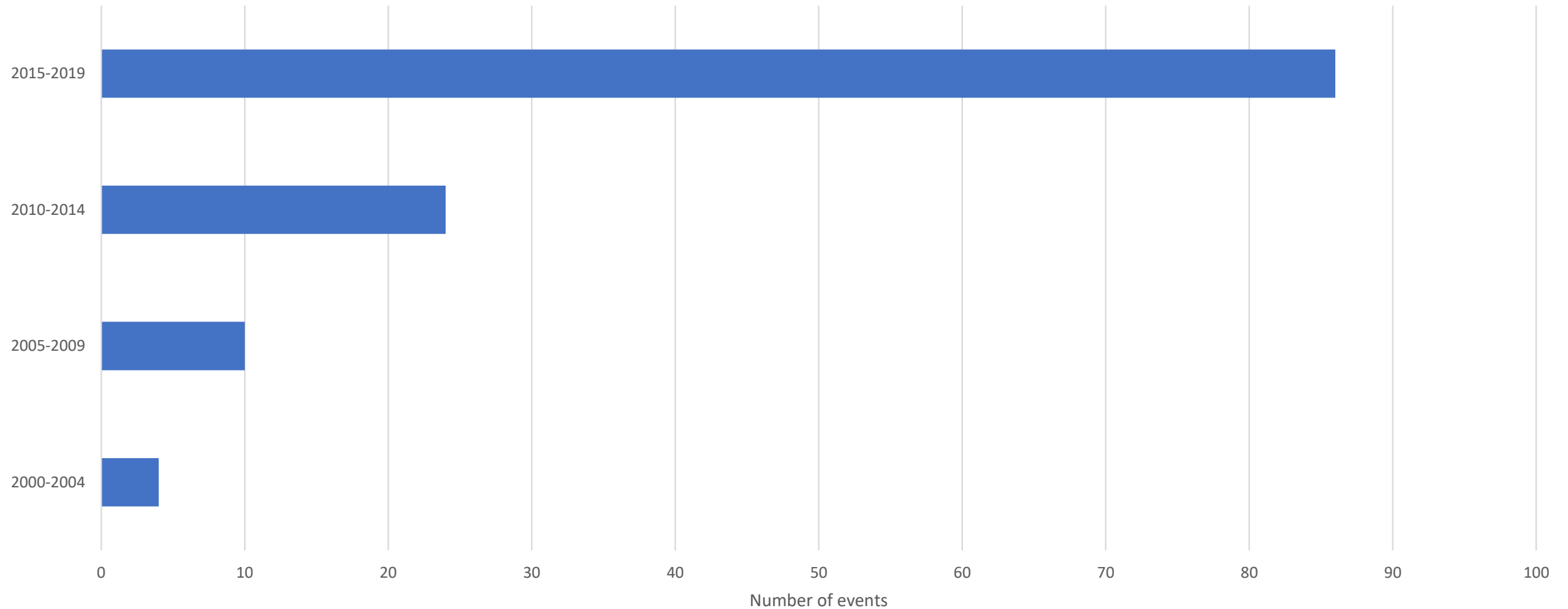
Aggregated annual average damages (£ millions) due to flood risk by area of potential significant flood risk, 2018


£ millions
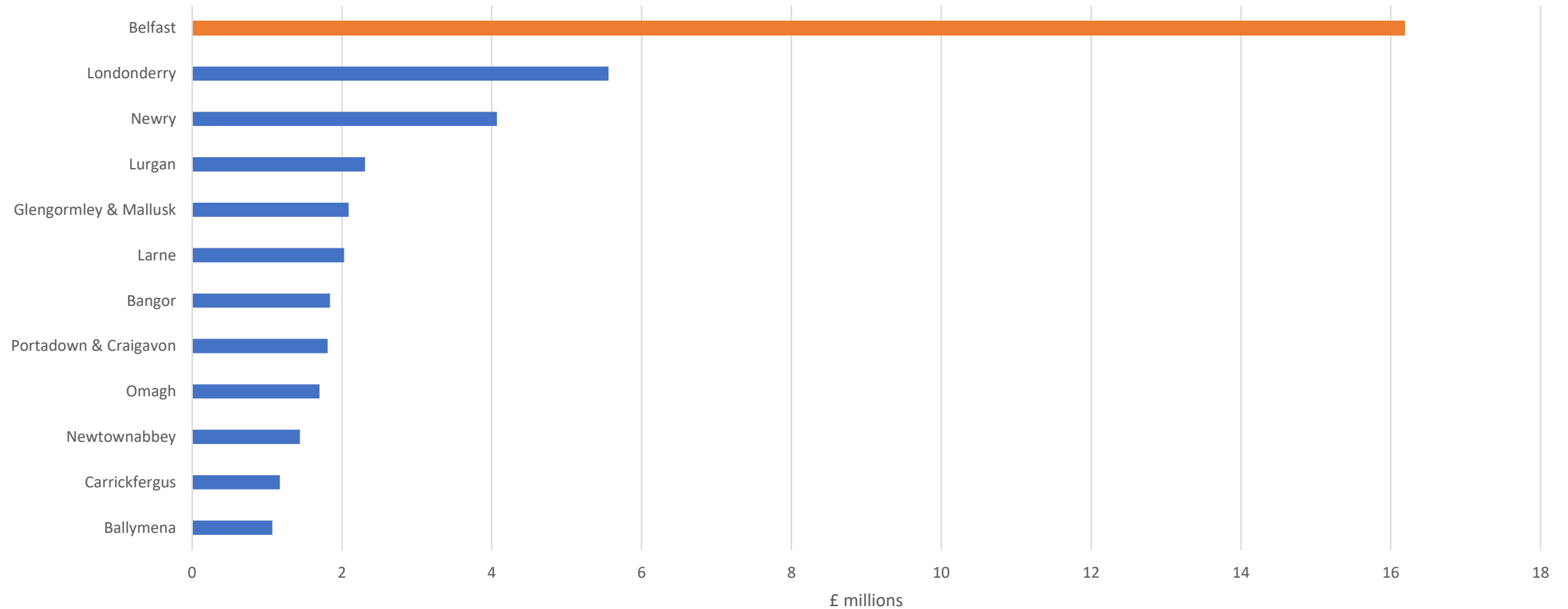
Climate change projections for Belfast: Summer temperature and Winter rainfall

Observed and projected daily maximum surface temperature (°C) in summer (June-August) in the UK's capital cities, 1961-1990 and 2041-2060 under the medium-emissions scenario, SRES A1B (UKCP09)
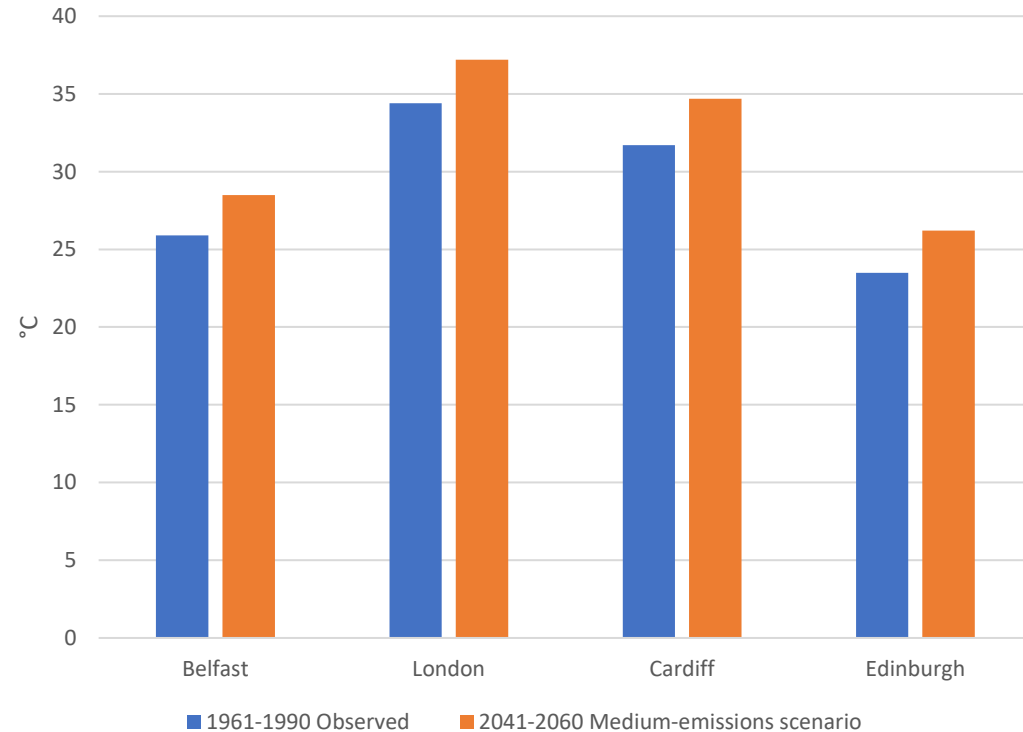
Observed and projected accumulated rainfall (mm) over five consecutive days in winter (December-February) in the UK's capital cities, 1961-1990 and 2041-2060 under the medium-emissions scenario, SRES A1B (UKCP09)
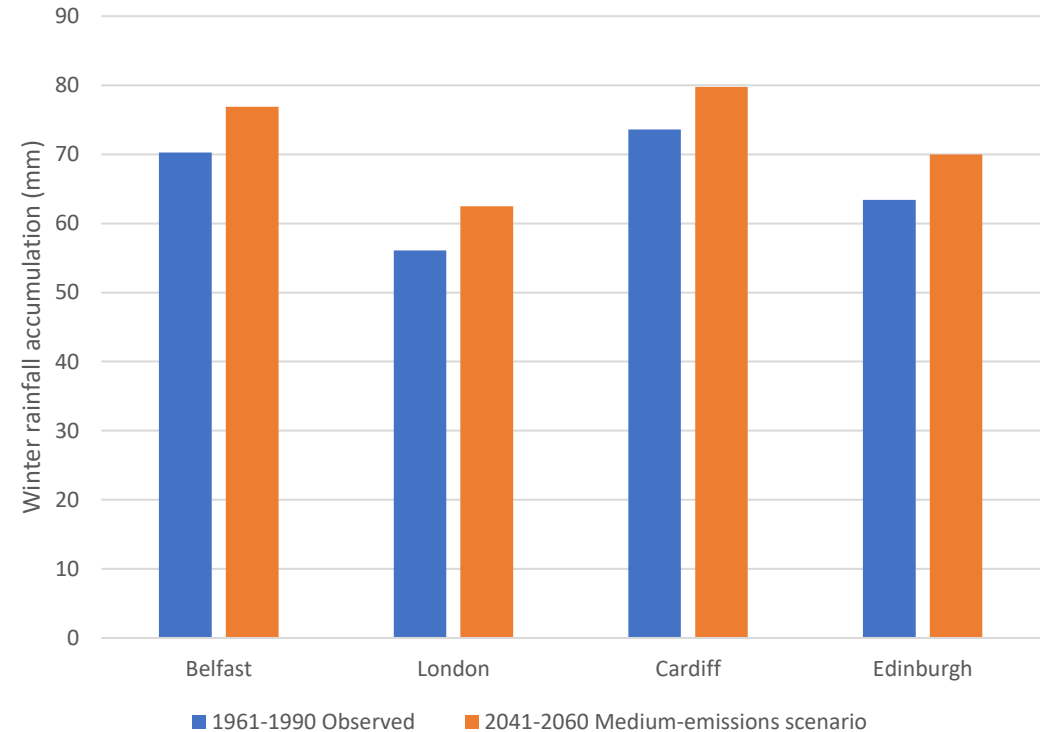
Belfast LGD
COVID-19 Impact: Planet

For all indicators analysed for <u>carbon emissions</u> between 2019 and 2021, there was a decrease

Belfast LGD had the greatest percentage decrease of all LGDs, and a greater percentage decrease than Northern Ireland

There was a concomitant decrease in electricity consumption/meter (median and mean)

Despite these positive outcomes, a focus for Belfast LGD could be domestic carbon emissions which are higher than transport carbon emissions, and are projected to increase as a proportion of Belfast's carbon footprint

There was an increase in household waste per head of population together with:

> **An increase in household waste sent to landfill**

> **A decrease in household waste sent for recycling/reuse**

There was also an increase in noise complaints
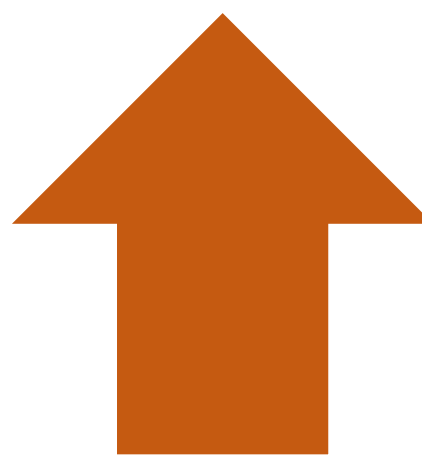
Household waste per capita

Household waste sent to landfill (%)

No. noise complaints

Electricity consumption

Total carbon emissions

Transport carbon emissions

Total carbon emissions per capita

<u>Within the scope of influence of local authorities:</u>

Total carbon emissions

Transport carbon emissions

Domestic carbon emissions

Total carbon emissions per capita

Air Quality in Belfast during COVID-19 pandemic

UK Automatic Urban & Rural Network (AURN)

COVID-19 pandemic has been associated with a decrease in annual mean roadside concentrations of:

- Nitrogen dioxide at Belfast's 2 monitoring sites for nitrogen dioxide – Belfast Centre and Belfast Stockman's Lane

- $PM_{2.5}$ at Belfast's only site for monitoring $PM_{2.5}$ – Belfast Centre

Between 2019 and 2022:

- At Belfast Centre, annual mean concentrations for background nitrogen dioxide and $PM_{2.5}$ remained well below limit levels (40 μg/m³ and 25 μg/m³, respectively)

- At Belfast Stockman's Lane, annual mean concentration for roadside nitrogen dioxide decreased to below the limit value of 40 μg/m³, having been above the limit value before the pandemic in 2019

Local Air Quality Management (LAQM)

In 2020 and 2021, during first year and 9 months of COVID-19 pandemic, local air quality management information showed that concentrations of all air pollutants monitored at 1 or more sites in Belfast met:

- Target values

- Annual mean Air Quality Strategy (AQS) objectives

There were exceedances of daily mean objective for:

- PM_{10} at Belfast Centre in 2020

- PM_{10} at Belfast Stockman's Lane in 2020 and 2021

New WHO Global Air Quality Guidelines

In 2021, WHO updated guidance on air quality levels for 6 pollutants where evidence about the health effects of exposure has advanced, particularly health effects of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$.

- $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} can penetrate deep into the lungs
- $PM_{2.5}$ can also enter the bloodstream, primarily affecting the cardiovascular and respiratory systems, but also other organs

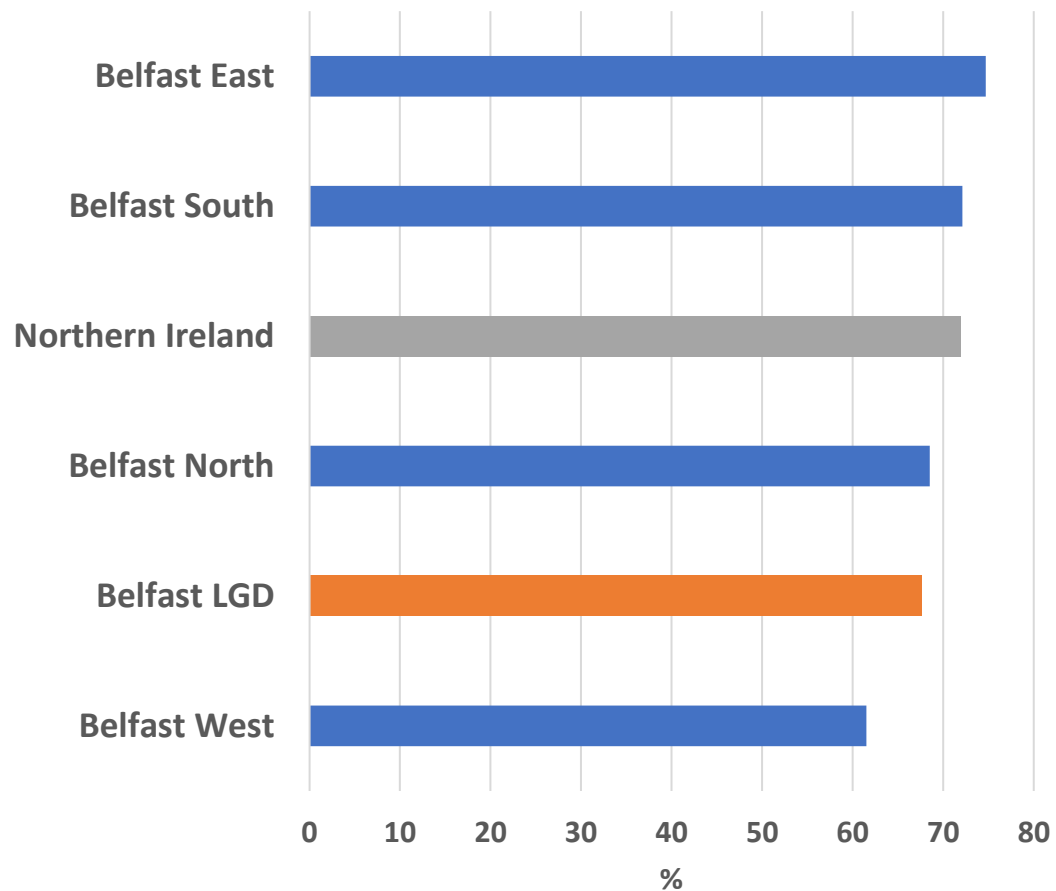In 2021, pollutants exceeding the new WHO guideline values were:

- PM_{10} at Belfast Stockman's Lane
- $PM_{2.5}$ at Belfast Centre
- Nitrogen dioxide at Belfast Centre, Belfast Ormeau Road, Belfast Newtownards Road, Belfast Westlink Roden Street, and Belfast Stockman's Lane

Prosperity

Employment rate

By Belfast assembly area, 2019

- Belfast East
- Belfast South
- Northern Ireland
- Belfast North
- Belfast LGD
- Belfast West

%

By LGD, 2019

- Lisburn & Castlereagh
- Antrim & Newtownabbey
- Mid Ulster
- Mid & East Antrim
- Newry, Mourne & Down
- Ards & North Down
- Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon
- Derry City & Strabane
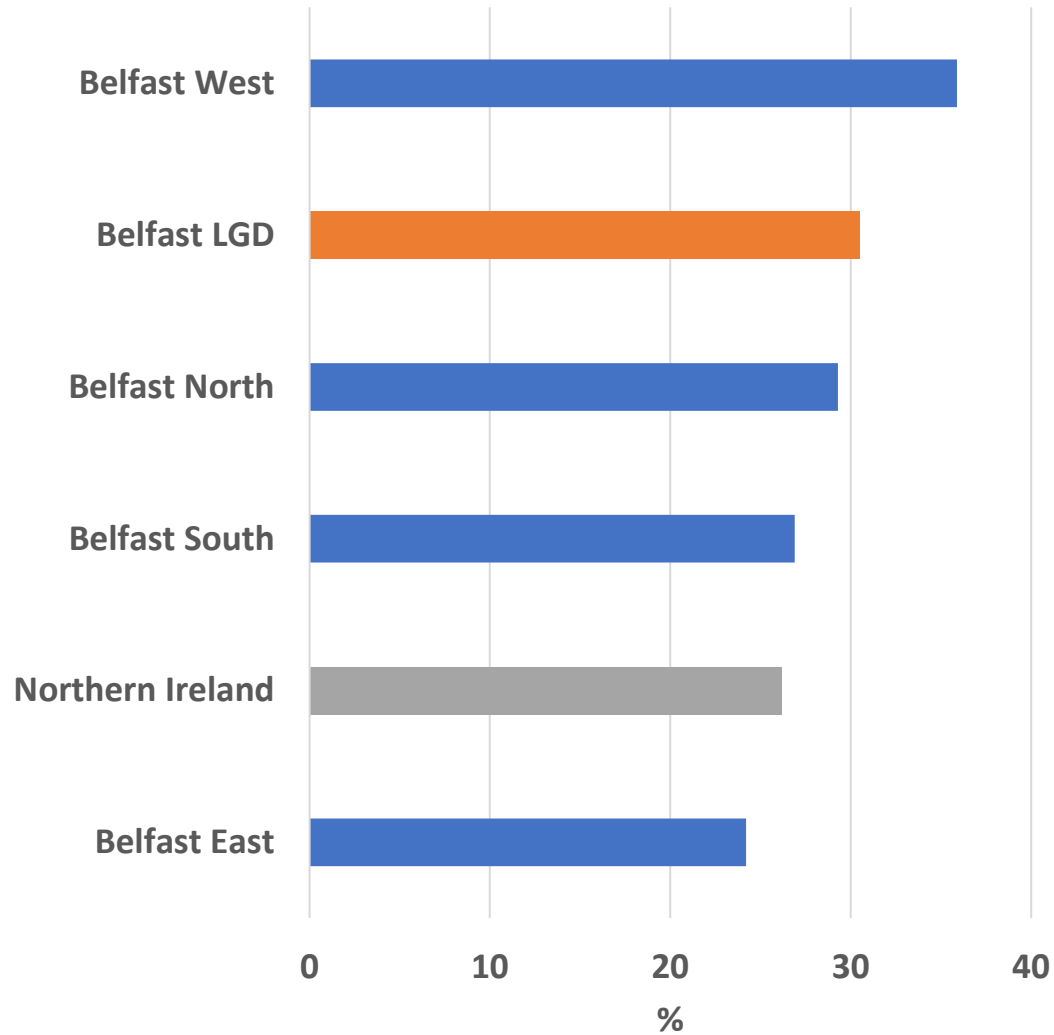- Causeway Cost & Glens
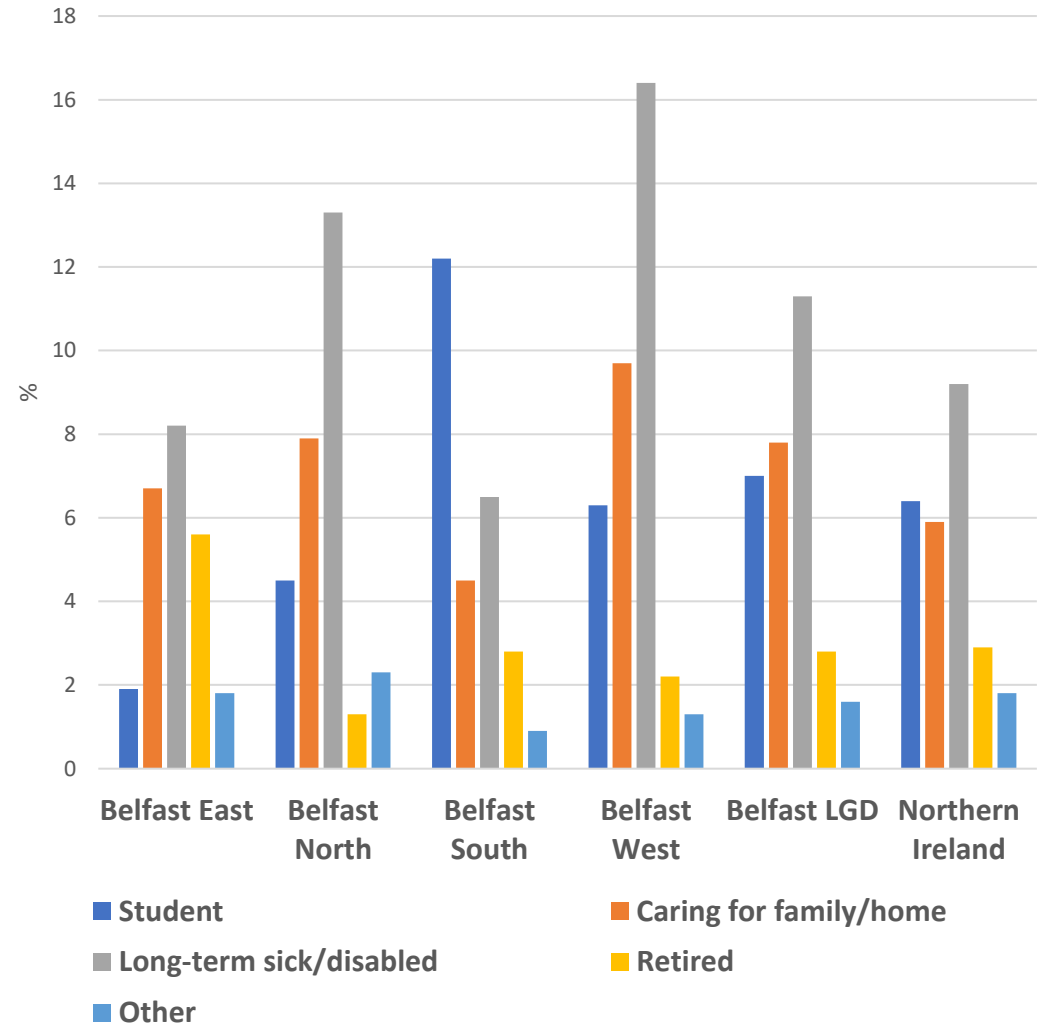- Belfast
- Fermanagh & Omagh
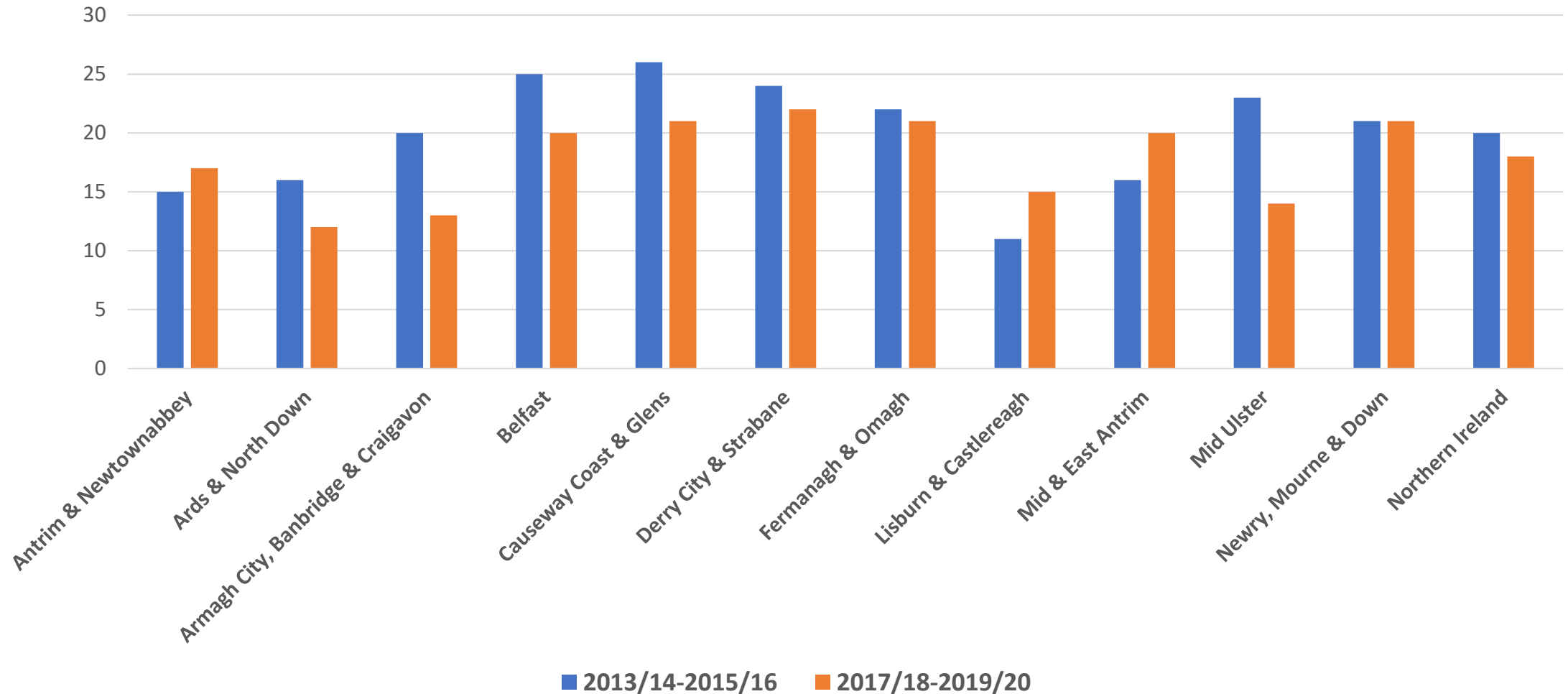
%
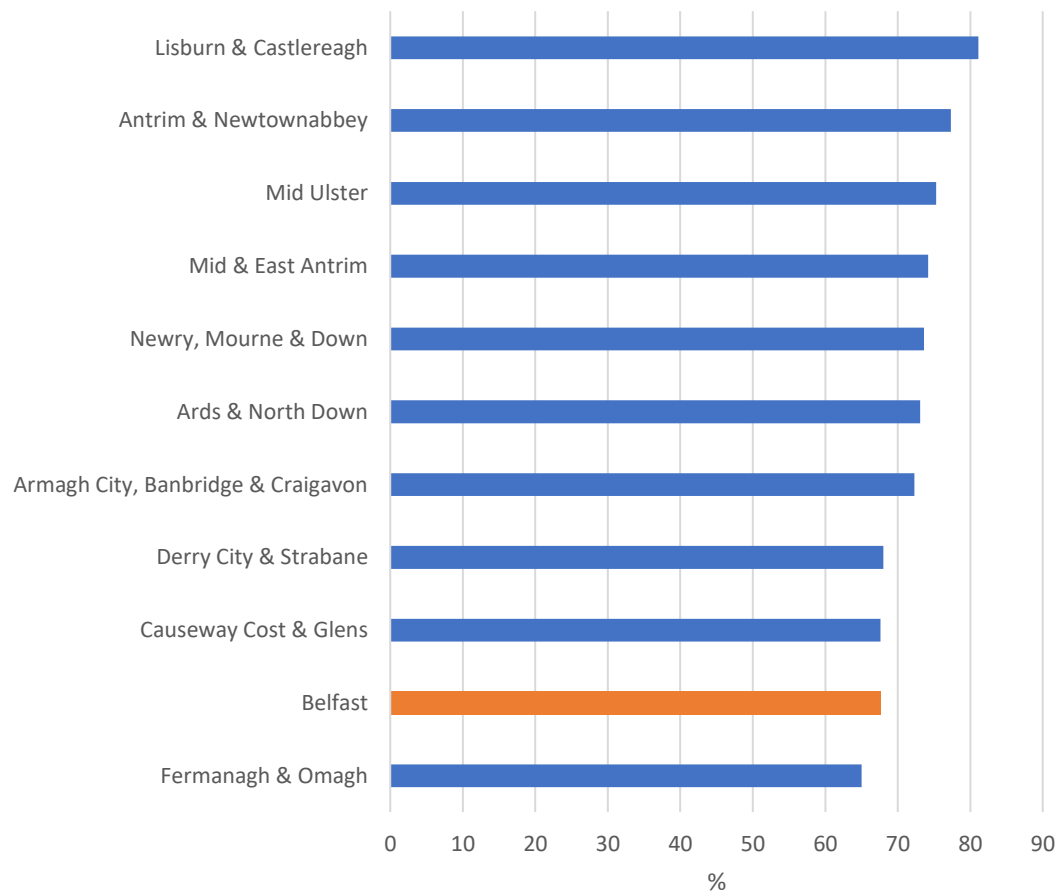
Economic inactivity

By Belfast assembly area, 2019

Reasons for economic inactivity by Belfast assembly area, 2019

# Relative income poverty, after housing costs, all individuals by LGD, 2013/14-2015/18 and 2017/18-2019/20

Legend: ■ 2013/14-2015/16   ■ 2017/18-2019/20

Categories: Antrim & Newtownabbey, Ards & North Down, Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon, Belfast, Causeway Coast & Glens, Derry City & Strabane, Fermanagh & Omagh, Lisburn & Castlereagh, Mid & East Antrim, Mid Ulster, Newry, Mourne & Down, Northern Ireland

COVID-19 Impact: Employment and Income

- Employment rate decreased slightly, as did Gross Disposable Household Income/head

- Economic inactivity also decreased – counter to what was anticipated by economic analysts; ONS statistics show that economic inactivity increased in the UK during the COVID-19 pandemic

- Level of food poverty increased, and there was a slight increase in primary pupils with free school meal entitlement

- Number of working-age people receiving Universal Credit (UC) increased, but this increase coincided with UC roll-out in Northern Ireland – it is not possible to identify how much of this increase would have occurred as people transferred from one benefit to another and how much may have been due to the economic shock of the pandemic
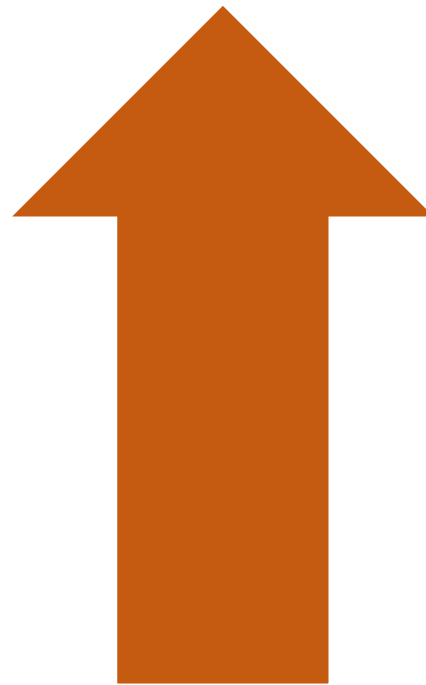
Number of working-age people receiving Universal Credit

Food Poverty

Primary pupils with free school meal entitlement
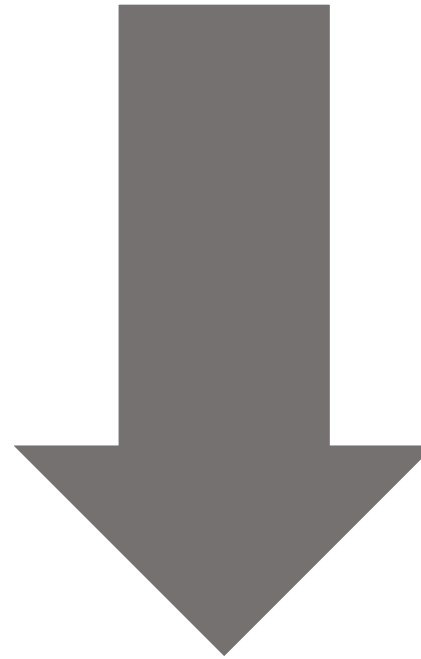
Employment rate

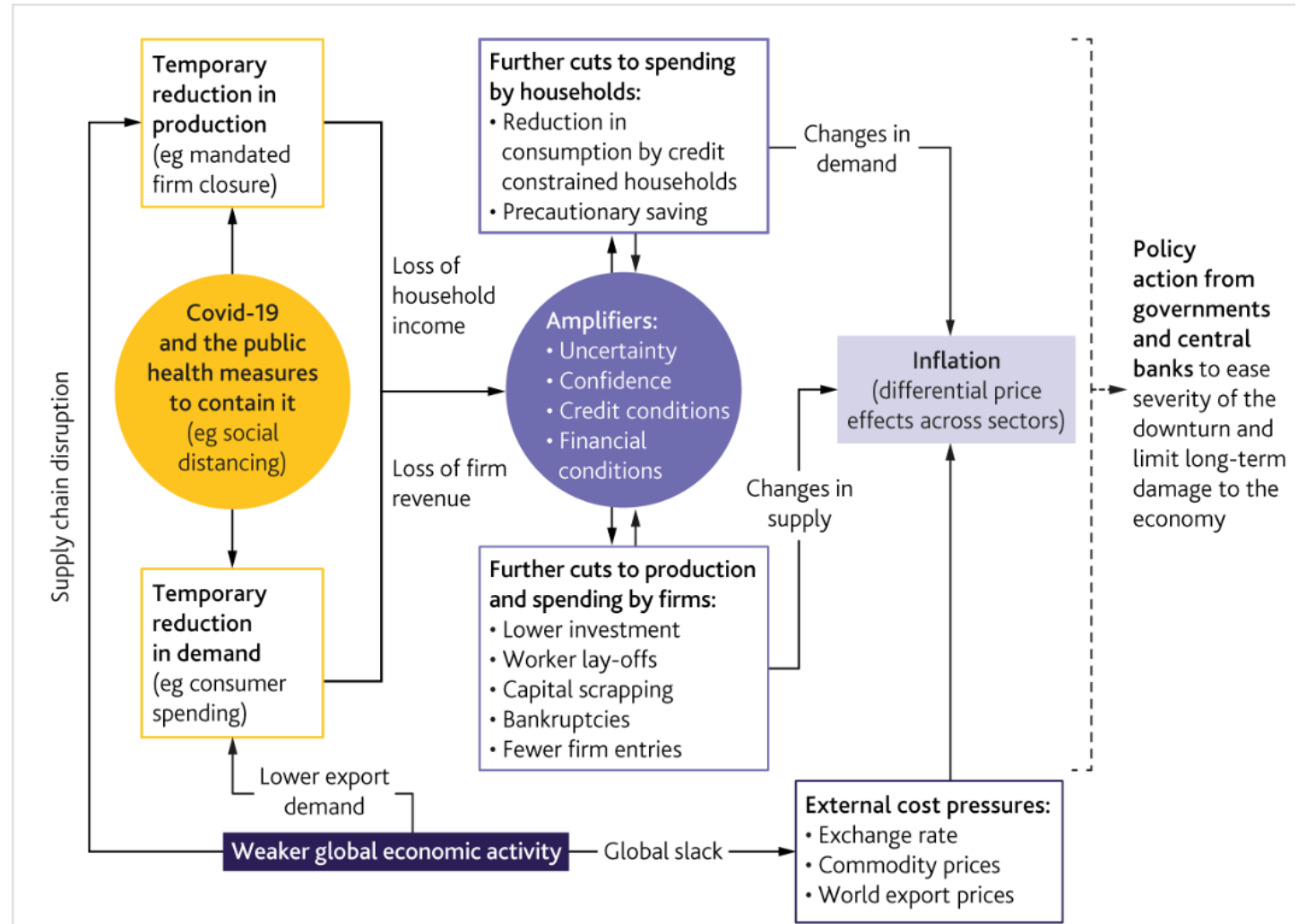**Gross disposable household income/head**

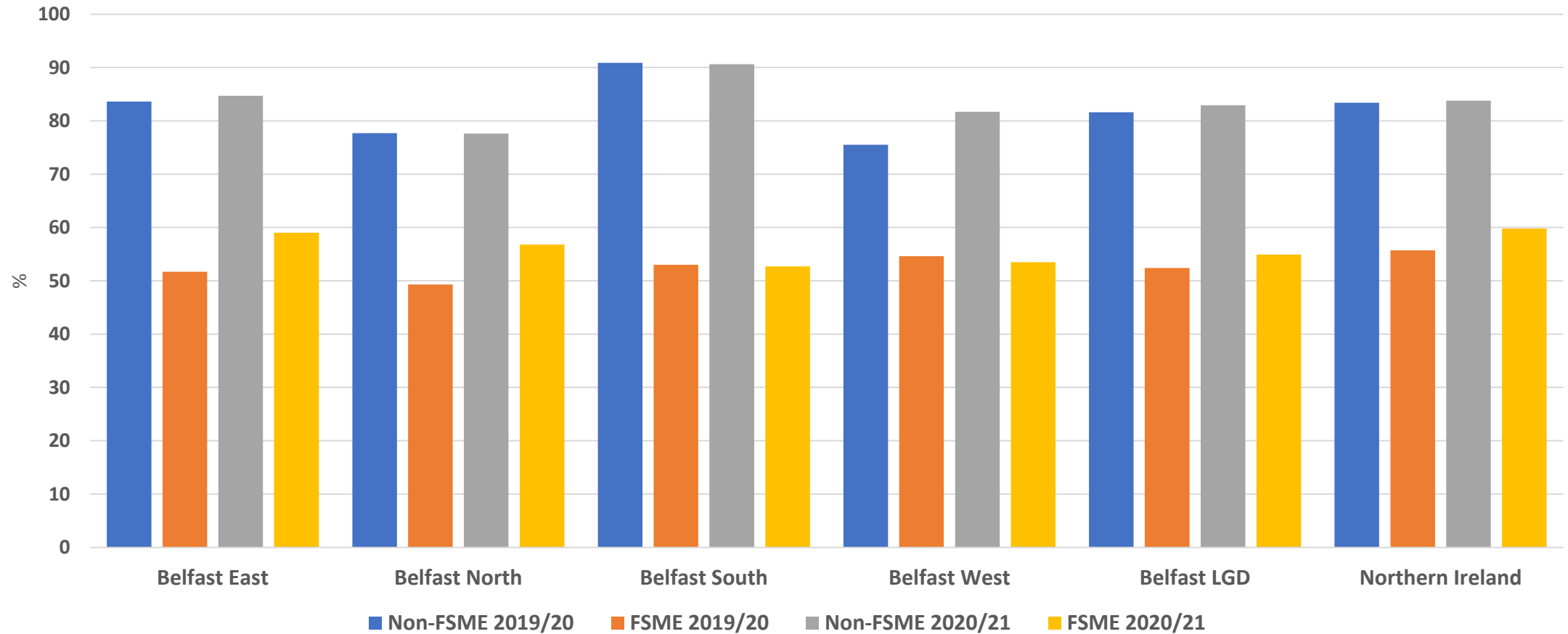**Economic inactivity**

Bank of England: 'Bank Overground'

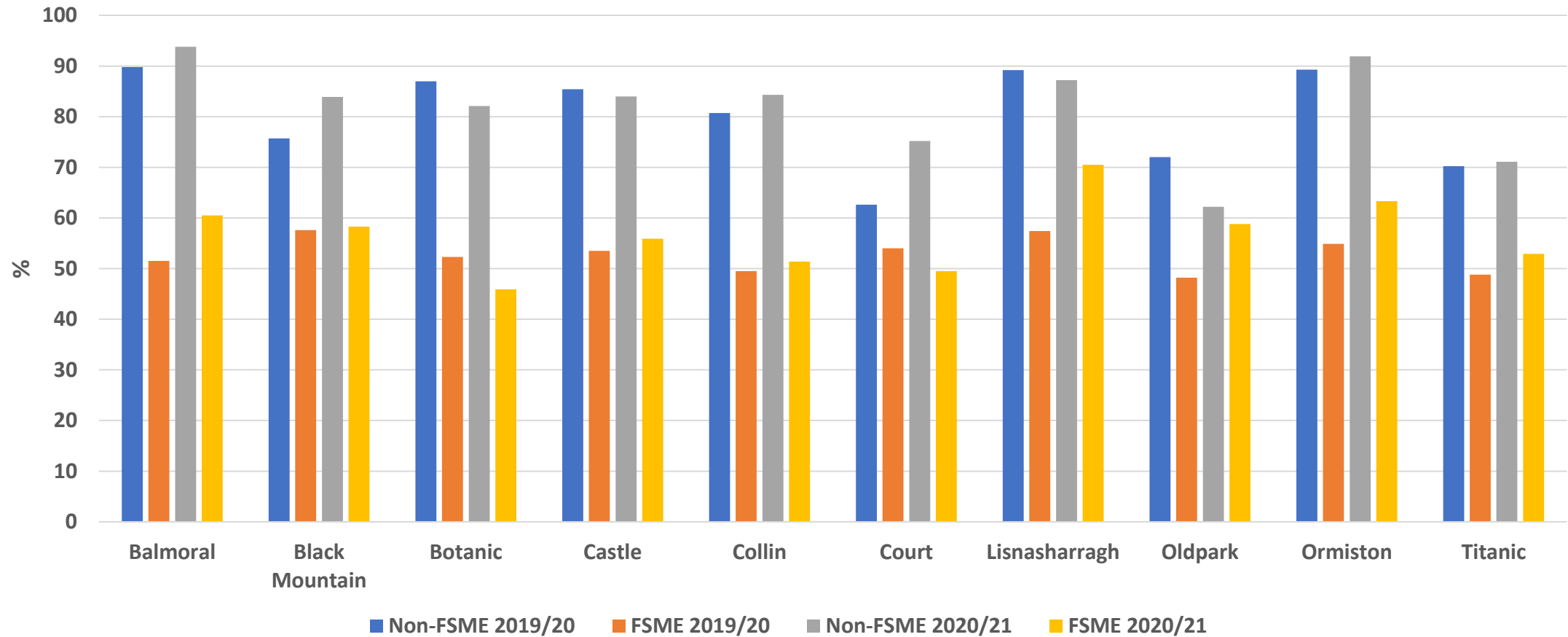## How does COVID-19 affect economic activity and inflation?

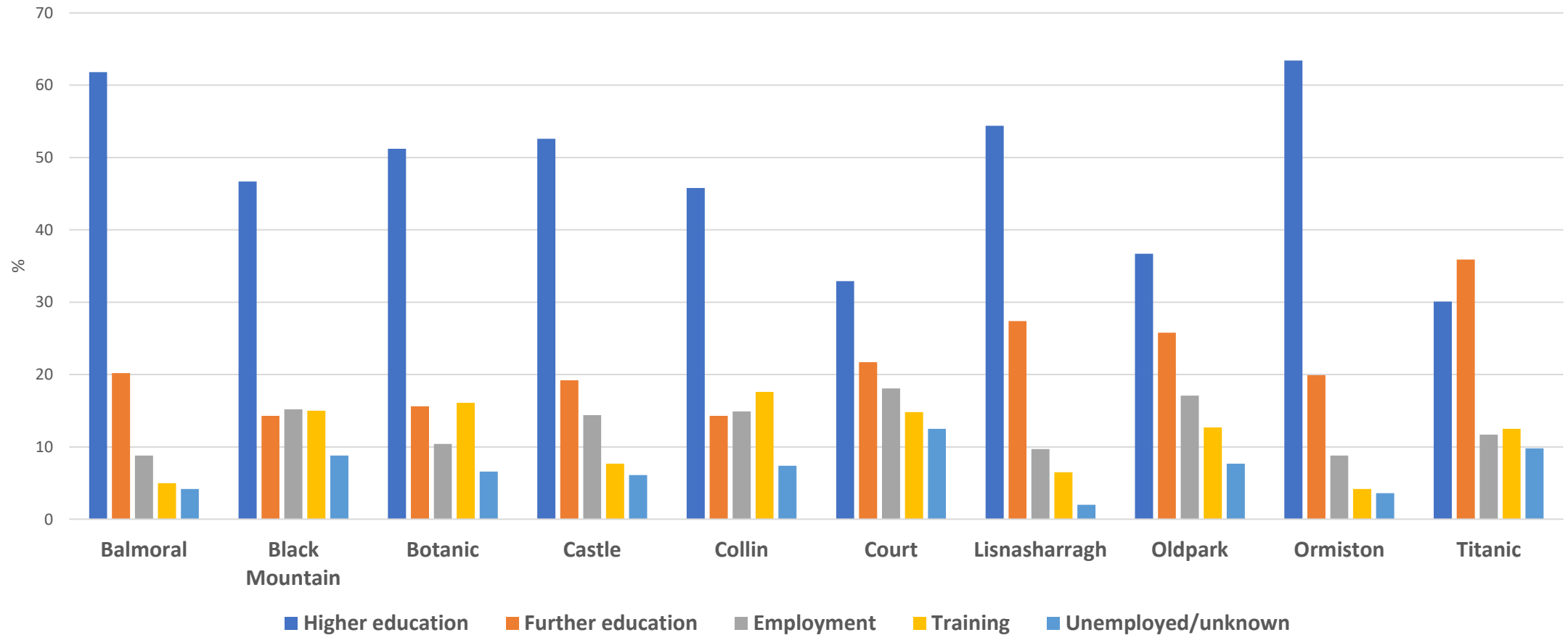Figure 1 Covid-19 affects economic activity through a series of channels

Non-FSME and FSME school leavers with at least 5 or more GCSEs grade A*-C including English & Maths by assembly area, academic years 2019/20 and 2020/21

Legend: ■ Non-FSME 2019/20 ■ FSME 2019/20 ■ Non-FSME 2020/21 ■ FSME 2020/21

Non-FSME and FSME school leavers with at least 5 or more GCSEs grade A*-C including English & Maths by DEA, academic years 2019/20 and 2020/21

Legend: Non-FSME 2019/20 · FSME 2019/20 · Non-FSME 2020/21 · FSME 2020/21

DEAs: Balmoral, Black Mountain, Botanic, Castle, Collin, Court, Lisnasharragh, Oldpark, Ormiston, Titanic

School leaver destinations by DEA, academic year 2019/20

COVID-19 Impact: Education – mixed picture

- GCSE attainment increased for both FSME and non-FSME pupils; the gap between them closed slightly

- Decrease in school leavers entering Higher Education and Further Education, and an increase in school leavers entering Employment, and Training, but with a decrease in school leavers becoming unemployed or whose destination was unknown

- Increase in primary pupils with Special Educational Needs (SEN) Stage 5, but a slight decrease in primary pupils with SEN Stage 1-4

- Increase in primary pupils with FSME

Primary pupils with SEN Stage 5

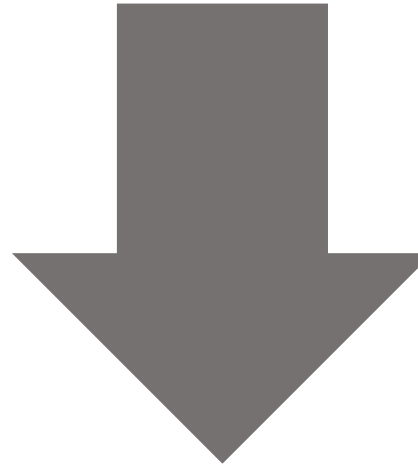Primary pupils with free school meal entitlement (FSME)

GCSE Attainment:

* FSME pupils

* Non-FSME pupils

School leavers entering:

* Employment

* Training

School leavers entering:

* Higher Education

* Further Education

* Unemployment or unknown

Risk factors for dementia. An update to the *Lancet* Commission on Dementia prevention, intervention, and care presents a life-course model showing that 12 potentially modifiable risk factors account for around 40% of worldwide dementias. Livingston G, Huntley J, Sommerlad A, et al. Dementia prevention, intervention, and care: 2020 report of the *Lancet* Commission. *The Lancet* 2020.
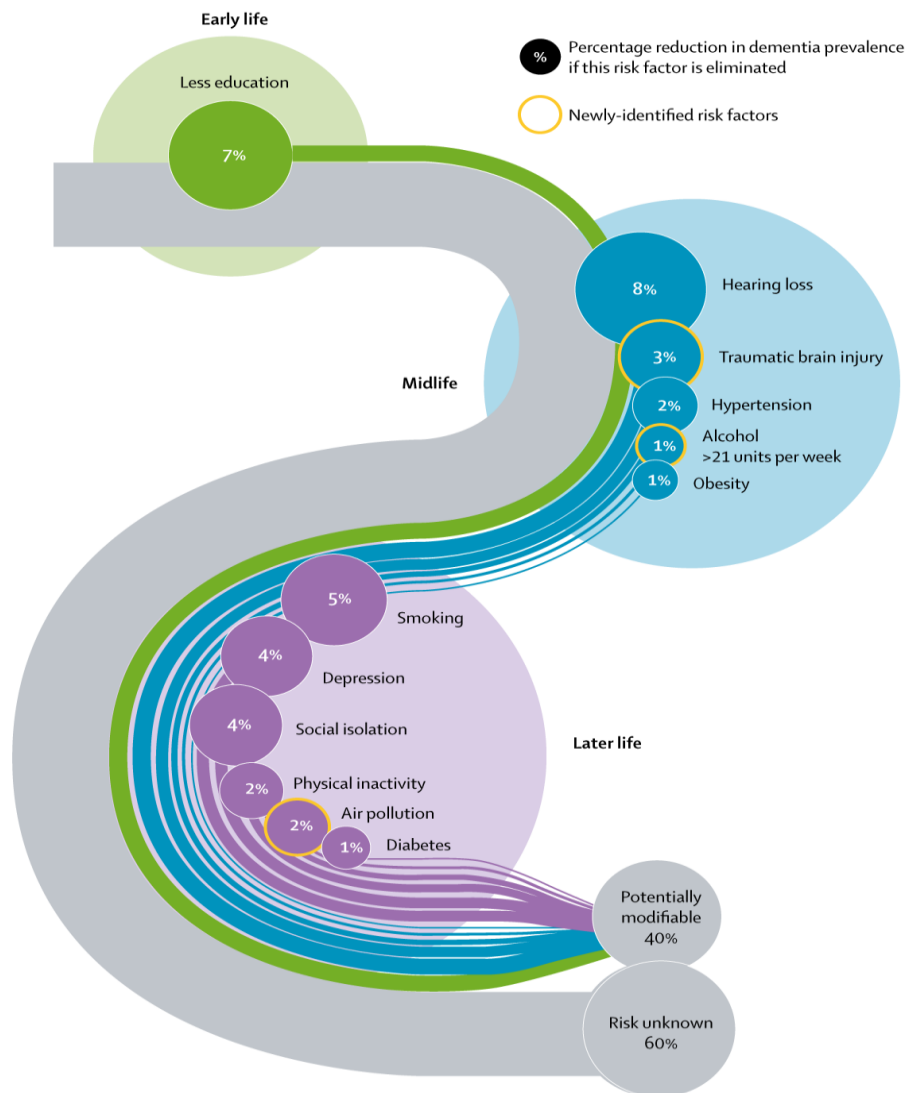
Lancet Commission on Dementia Prevention, Intervention & Care

Percentage reduction in dementia prevalence if this risk factor is eliminated:
- Less education in early life (up to 45 years) – 7%
- Hearing loss in midlife – 8%
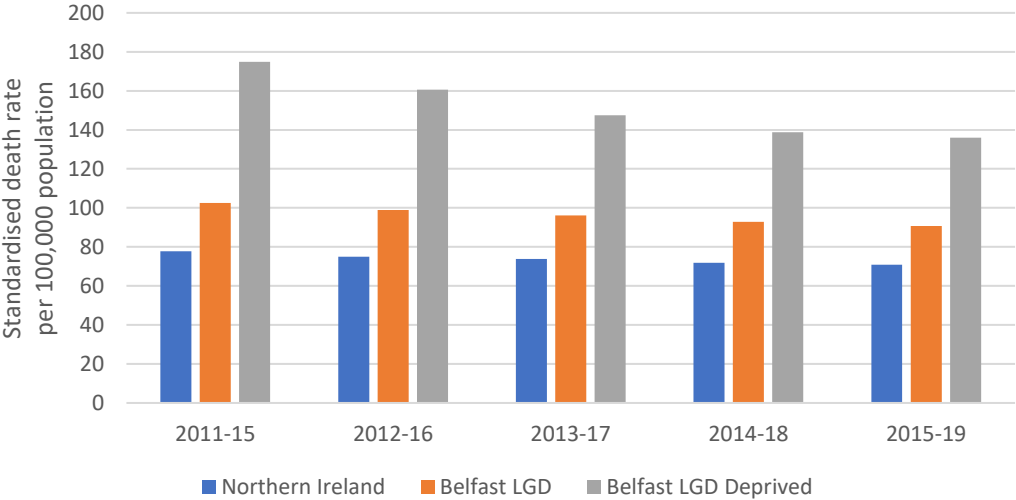- Smoking – 5%
- Physical inactivity in later life – 2%

People

Standardised death rate for avoidable deaths in Northern Ireland, Belfast LGD, and the most-deprived areas in Belfast LGD, 2011-2015 to 2015-2019
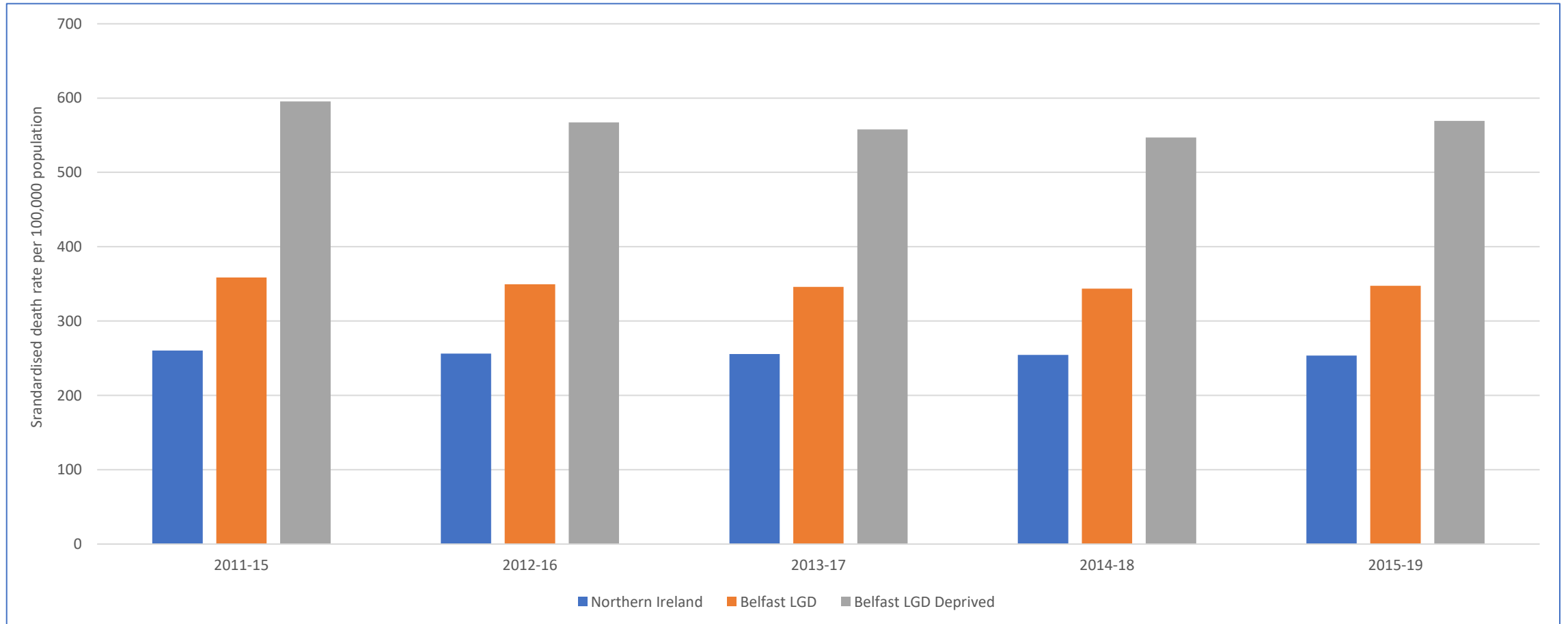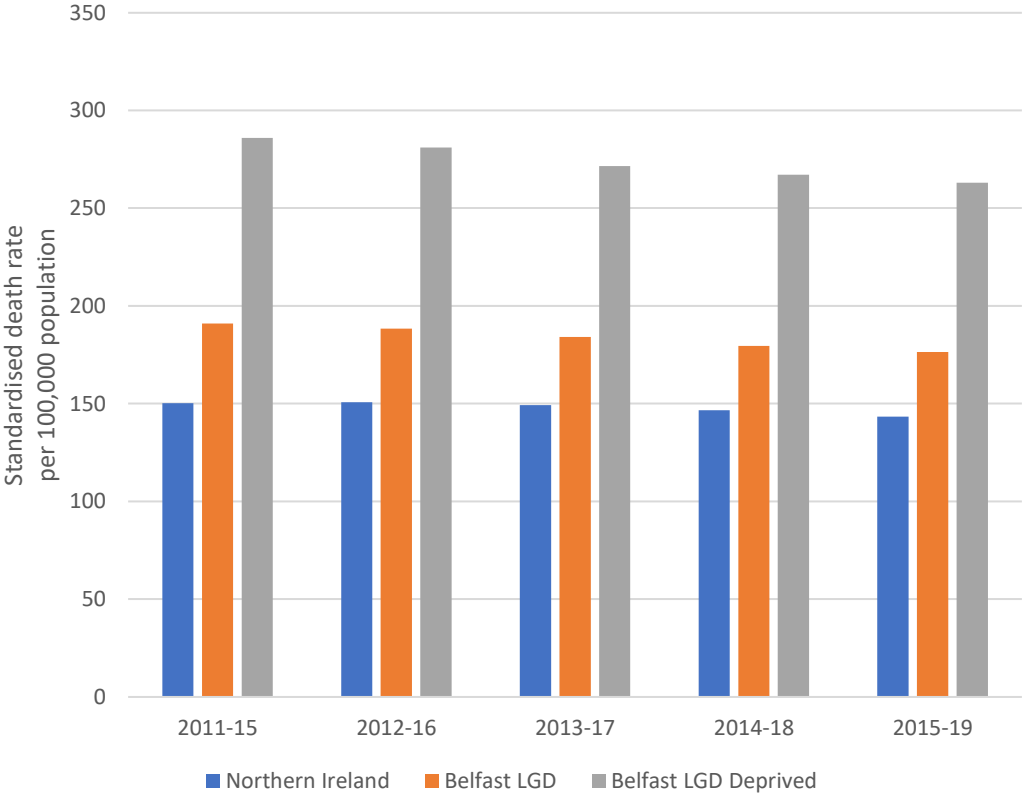
Early deaths

Standardised death rate for circulatory diseases in people aged under 75 years in Northern Ireland, Belfast LGD, and the most-deprived areas of Belfast LGD, 2011-2015 to 2015-2019

Standardised death rate for cancer in people aged under 75 years in Northern Ireland, Belfast LGD, and the most-deprived areas of Belfast LGD, 2011-2015 to 2015-2019

Mood and anxiety

Standardised prescription rate for mood and anxiety, persons prescribed per 1,000 population, by Belfast LGD, Belfast LGD Deprived, Belfast HSCT, Belfast HSCT Deprived, and Northern Ireland, 2019, 2020, and 2021
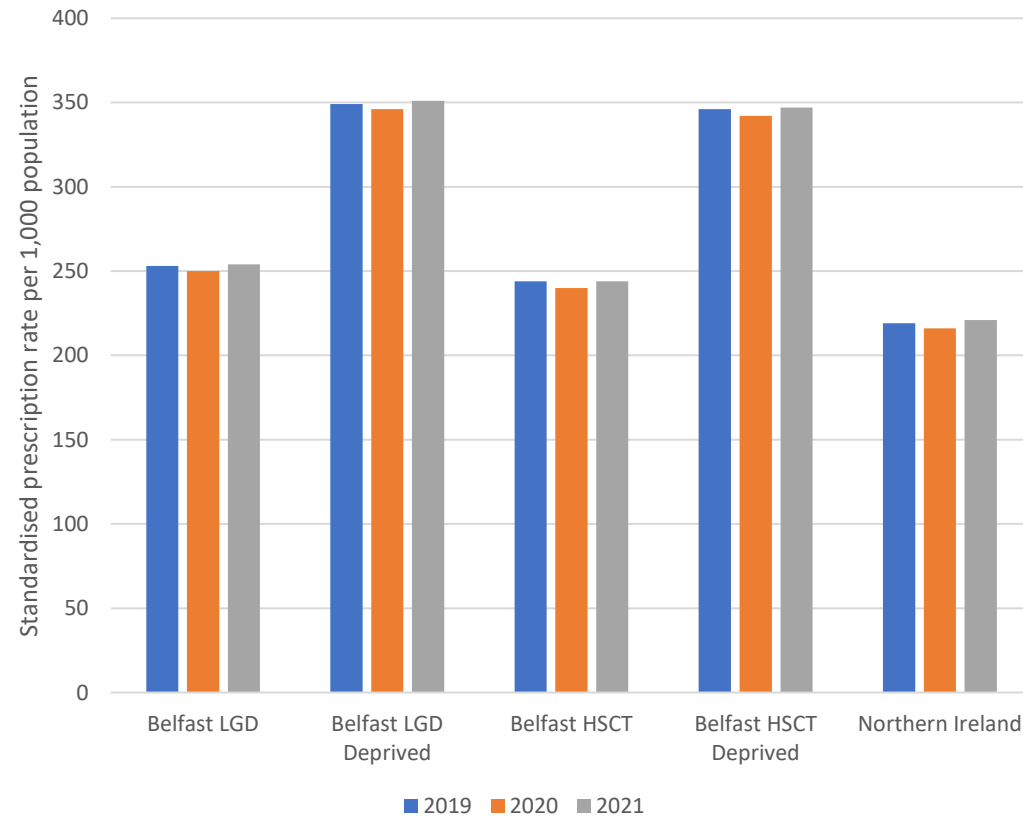
Standardised prescription rate for mood and anxiety, persons prescribed per 1,000 population, by Belfast DEA, 2019, 2020, and 2021

Health indicators in Belfast's assembly areas

INDICATORS FOR WHICH BELFAST WEST, BELFAST NORTH, AND BELFAST EAST HAVE POORER OUTCOMES *(shading indicates worse outcomes)*

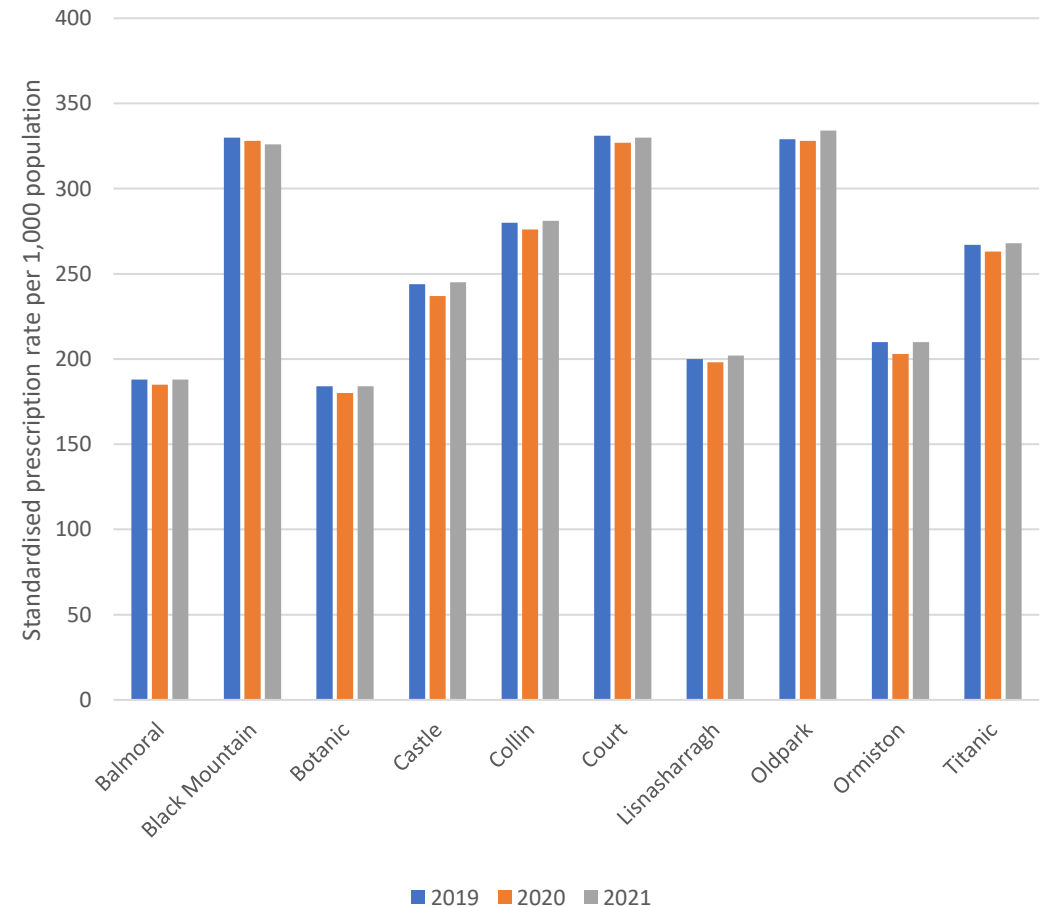| INDICATOR	Belfast West	Belfast North	Belfast East
Life expectancy at birth			
Standardised death rate for avoidable deaths			
Standardised death rate for circulatory diseases in people aged under 75 years			
Standardised death rate for cancer in people aged under 75 years			
Standardised admission rate for alcohol-related causes			
Standardised prescription rate for mood and anxiety			
Standardised admission rate for self-harm			
Standardised admission rate for emergency admissions			Women

Smoking habit

Percentage (%) of people aged 16 years and over who smoked cigarettes by HSCT and Northern Ireland, 2019/20, 2020/21, and 2021/22
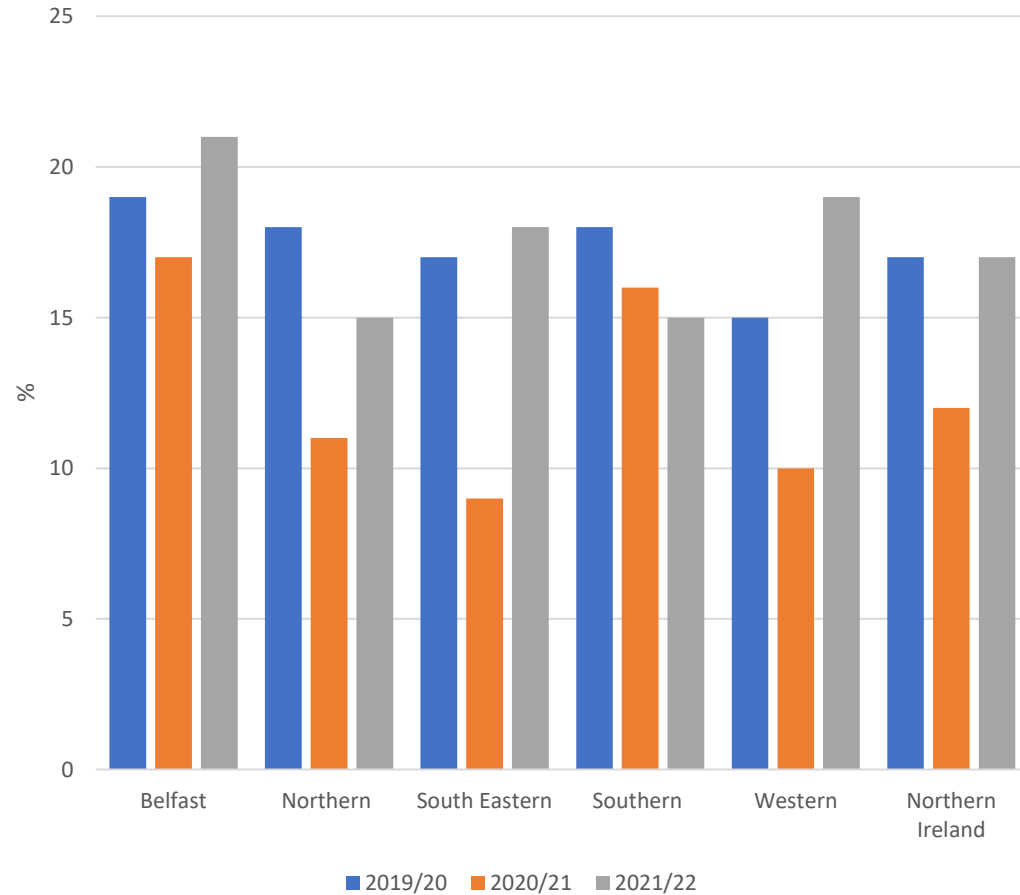
Percentage (%) of people aged 16 years and over who smoked electronic cigarettes by HSCT and Northern Ireland, 2019/20, 2020/21, and 2021/22
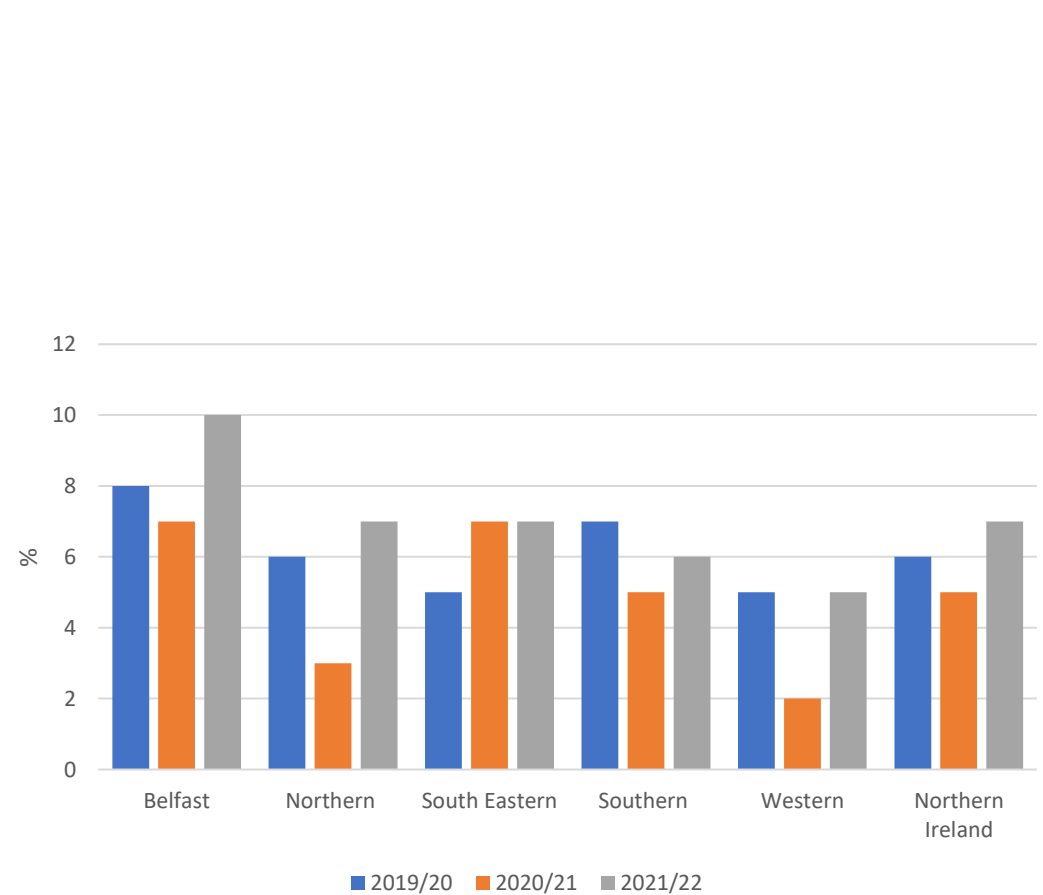
Smoking during pregnancy

Percentage (%) of women who smoked during pregnancy by Belfast LGD, Belfast LGD Deprived, Belfast HSCT, Belfast HSCT Deprived, and Northern Ireland, 2019, 2020, and 2021
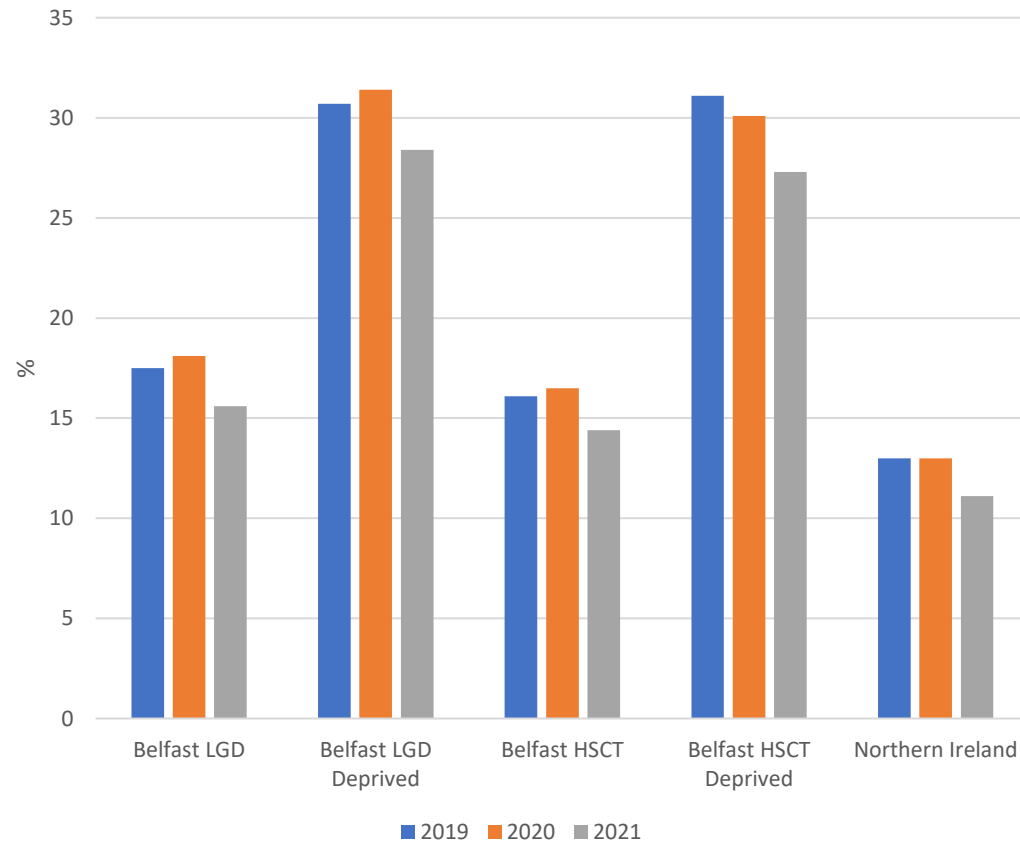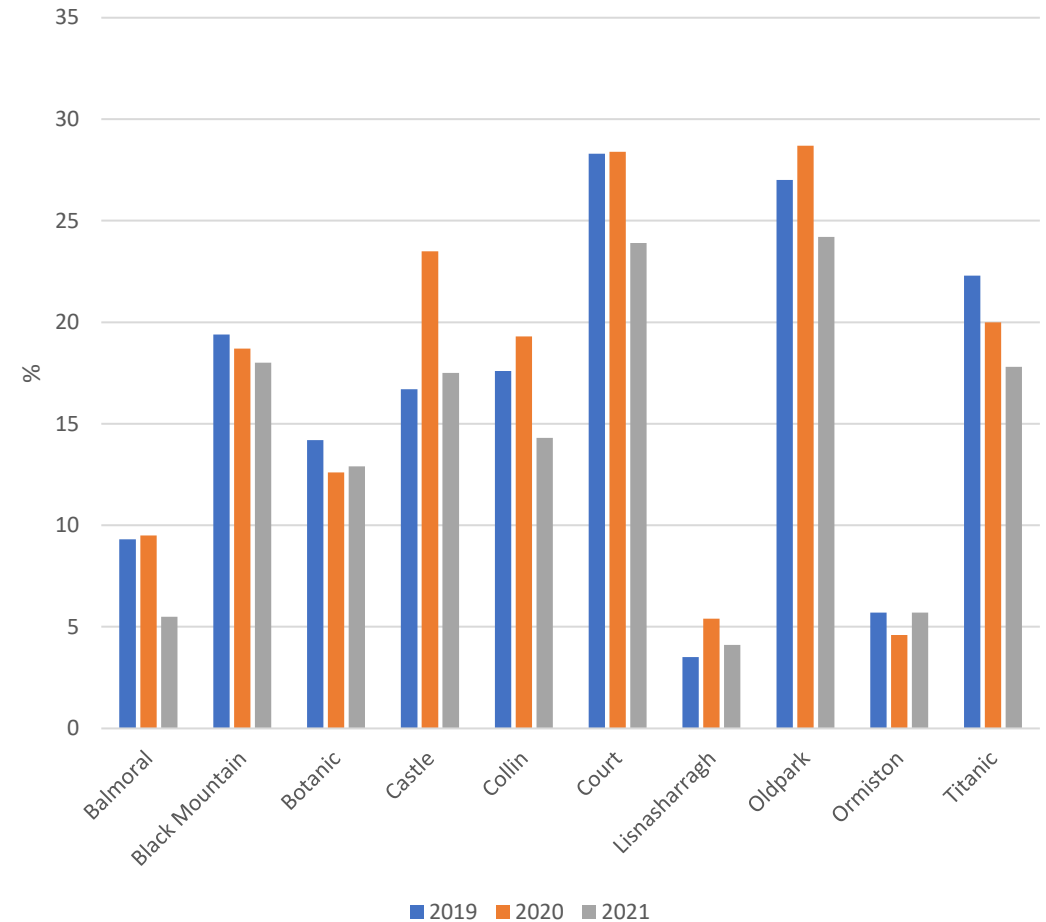

Percentage (%) of women who smoked during pregnancy by Belfast DEA, 2019, 2020, and 2021

COVID-19 Impact: People

- Increase in level of anxiety and prescription rate for mood & anxiety

- Increase in percentage drinking alcohol

- Increase in percentage smoking cigarettes, and in smoking e-cigarettes

- Decrease in life satisfaction, and feeling worthwhile

- Decrease in dental registration rate in children & young people under 18 years

- Decrease in cervical screening coverage and breast screening uptake

- Cervical screening and breast screening rates did not meet minimum standards

- Bowel cancer screening rate below target, despite an increase during the pandemic

- Decrease in breastfeeding on discharge

- Decrease in smoking during pregnancy
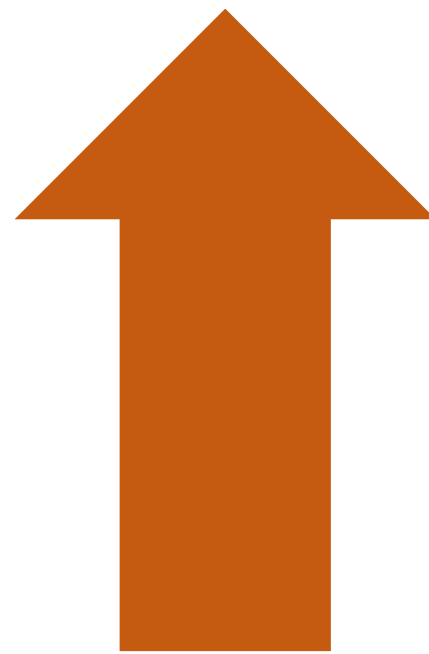
Anxiety

Prescription rate: mood & anxiety

Alcohol consumption

Smoking habit: cigarettes & e-cigarettes

Bowel cancer screening rate (still below target)
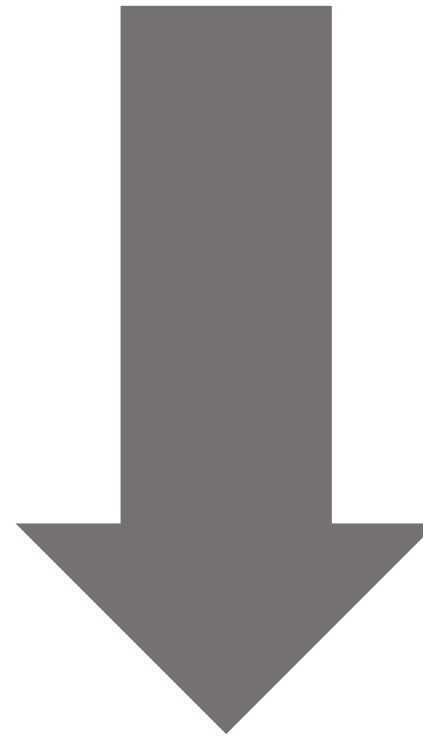
Life satisfaction

Feeling worthwhile

Breastfeeding on discharge

Dental registration rate (U18)

Cervical screening coverage

Breast screening uptake

Dental registrations for children & young people aged under 18 years, 2019/20 and 2020/21, by DEA
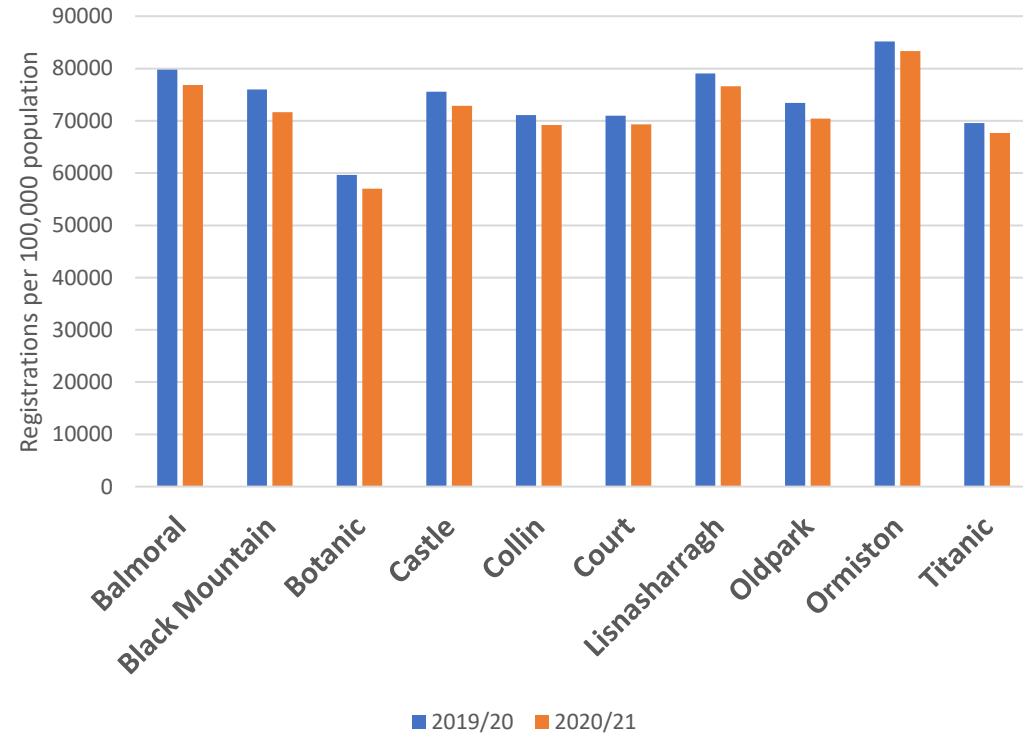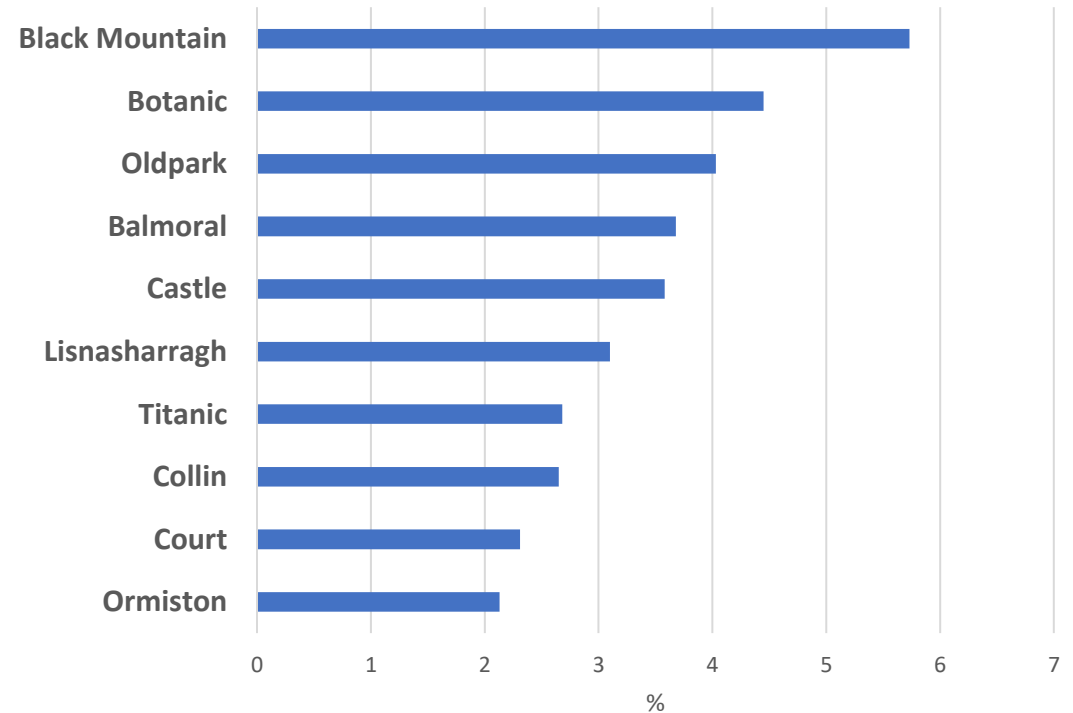
Screening services

Percentage (%) coverage of women eligible for cervical screening by HSCT and Northern Ireland, 2019/20 and 2020/21

Percentage (%) uptake by women eligible for breast screening by HSCT and Northern Ireland, 2019/20 and 2020/21

Housing need in Belfast

COVID-19 Impact: Indicators for Housing in Social and Private Rented Sectors

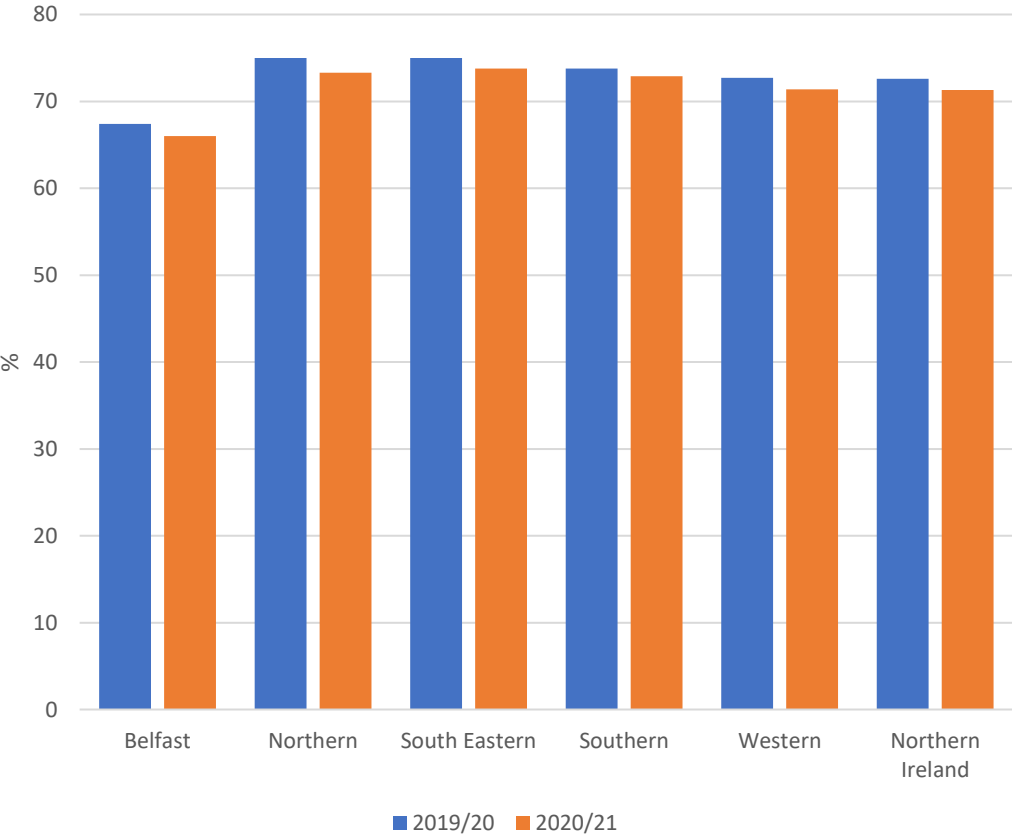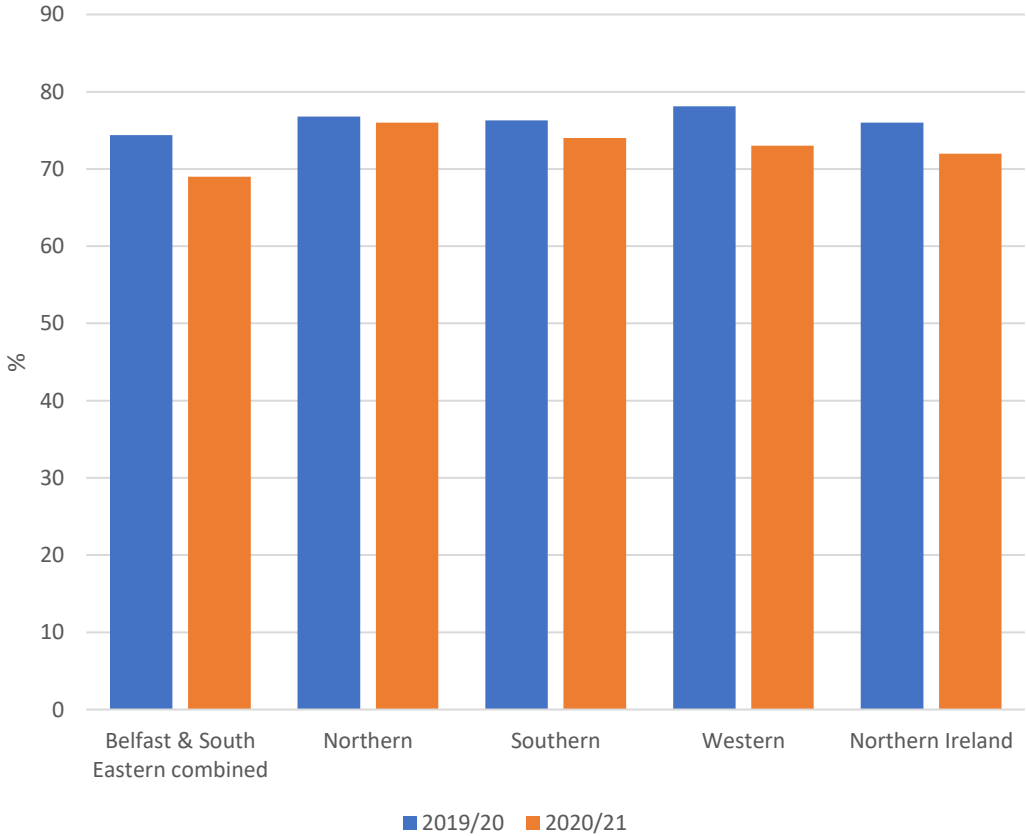| Indicator used in both city health profiles	Trend in Belfast LGD over time-period	Belfast's position among LGDs	Belfast's trend in relation to other LGDs	Belfast's trend in relation to Northern Ireland
Homelessness presentations	Decreased	Highest	Highest percentage decrease	Belfast: greater percentage decrease
Homelessness acceptances	Decreased	Highest	3rd highest percentage decrease	Belfast: greater percentage decrease
Percentage of homelessness presentations that were homelessness acceptances	Decreased	4th lowest to 3rd lowest	4th highest percentage decrease	Belfast: greater percentage decrease
Number on waiting list for social rented sector	Increased	Highest	4th largest percentage increase	Belfast: smaller percentage increase
Total allocations including transfers	Decreased	Highest	3rd highest percentage decrease	Belfast: greater percentage decrease
Number of registered houses of multiple occupation (HMOs)	Decreased	2020: Highest of 10 LGDs 2021 & 2022: Highest of 11 LGDs	3rd highest percentage decrease out of 10 LGDs	*Data incomplete*
Monthly rent in the private rented sector	Increased	Highest	5th highest percentage increase	Belfast: higher than Northern Ireland; smaller percentage increase
Housing Benefit recipients: NIHE tenants	Decreased	Highest	5th highest percentage decrease	*Not calculated*
Housing Benefit recipients: private sector tenants	Decreased	Highest	Median percentage decrease	*Not calculated*
Housing Benefit recipients: housing association tenants	Decreased	Highest	Highest percentage decrease	*Not calculated*
Recipients of housing cost element of Universal Credit (UC)	Increased	Highest	5th highest percentage increase	*Not calculated*
Total receiving a housing-related benefit	Decreased	Highest	*Only calculated for Belfast LGD*	*Not calculated*
Social housing sector new dwelling completions	Increased	Equal 2nd highest to highest	4th largest percentage increase	Belfast: greater percentage increase
Private & speculative new dwelling completions	Decreased	4th lowest to 5th lowest	4th largest percentage decrease	Belfast: greater percentage decrease

Housing need in Belfast before COVID-19 pandemic

Percentage share of Northern Ireland's households in housing stress, 2019/20
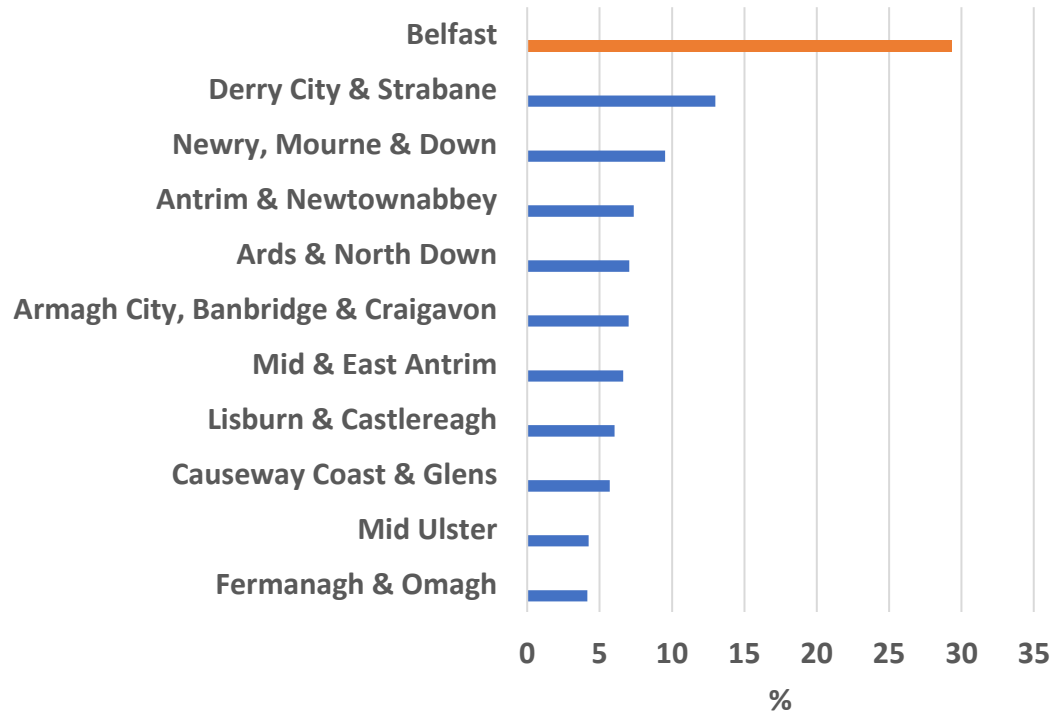
Households in housing stress, by Belfast assembly area, 2017/18 and 2019/20
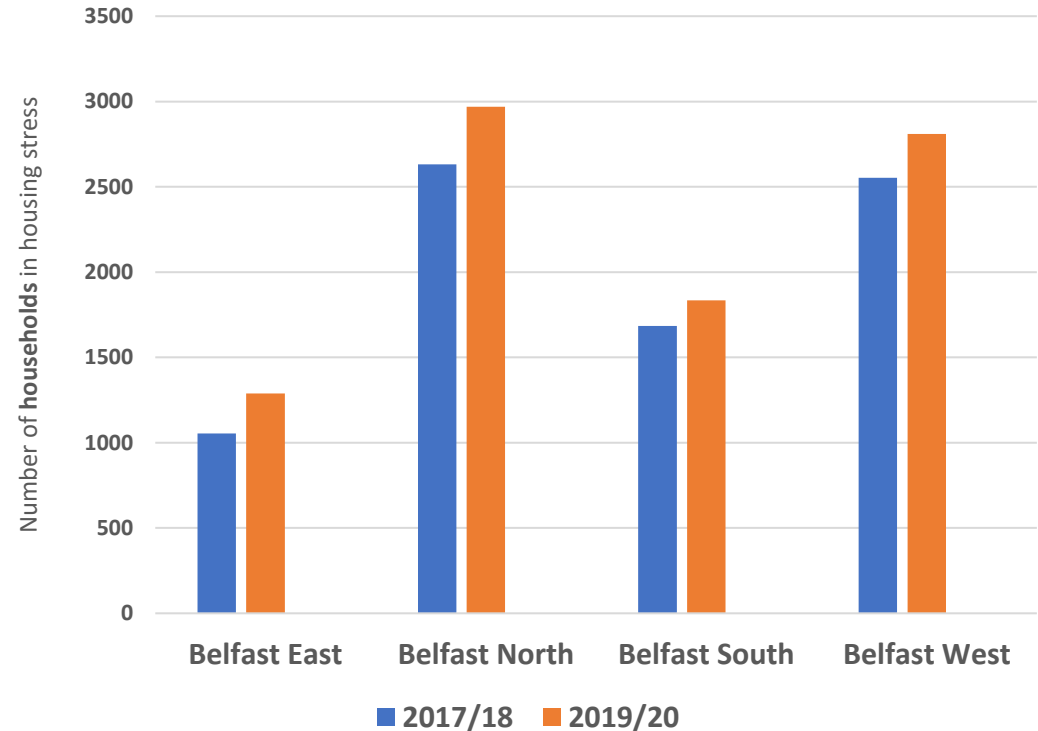
COVID-19 Impact: Social and private rented housing in Belfast LGD

- Increase in need for social housing (as measured by number households on waiting list for social rented sector)

- Decrease in total allocations in social housing sector

- Decrease in percentage of households on waiting list who were allocated housing in social rented sector

- Increase in number of social housing new dwelling completions, but the scale of social new dwelling completions was not at same level as private & speculative new dwelling completions, and represented only small fraction of number of social housing dwellings needed if number of households on waiting list for social rented sector is accepted as an indicator of need

- Total no. households/working-age people receiving a housing-related benefit decreased
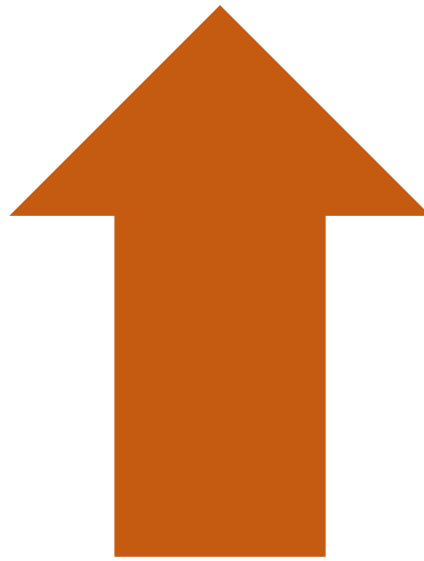
Social housing need

New dwelling completions; nearly all were in private sector

Private sector rent
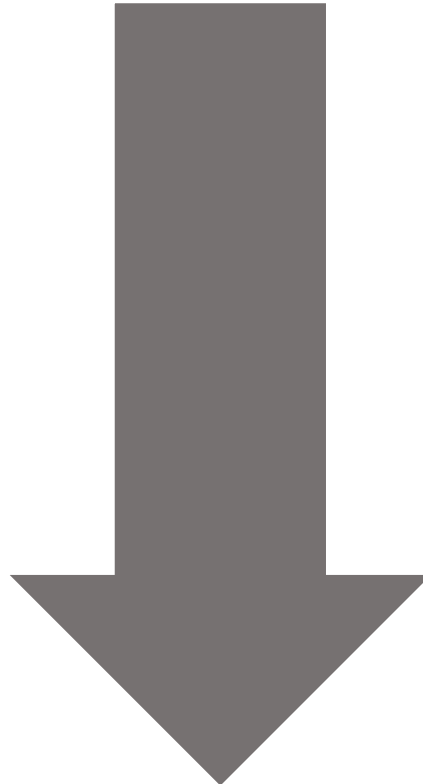
Total allocations to social housing

Percentage households on waiting list allocated social housing

No. HMOs decreased

Total no. households and/or working-age people receiving a housing-related benefit

Scale of social housing need in relation to provision in Belfast

Year	Private & speculative new dwelling completions	Social housing new dwelling completions
2020	524	73
2021	604	156
2022	483	327
Total	1,611	556

Year	Number of households on waiting list for social housing
2020/21	11,858
2021/22	12,237

Between 2020 and 2022, the number of social housing new dwelling completions was one-third (34.5%) of the private & speculative new dwelling completions, and one-quarter (25.6%) of the total number of new dwelling completions

Total number of social housing new dwelling completions between 2020 and 2022 represents 4.6% of the need in a financial year, if we use the average number of households on the waiting list for social housing over financial years 2020/21 and 2021/22

"The Belfast Agenda: Draft Strategy 2023-2027"

5 Outcomes

Belfast will be a city ...

- where everyone fulfils their potential

- where everyone benefits from a thriving and prosperous economy

- where everyone experiences good health and wellbeing

- that is a welcoming, safe, fair and inclusive for all

- that is vibrant, attractive, connected and environmentally sustainable

5 Targets

By 2035 ...

- **Our city is home to an additional 66,000 people**

- Our economy supports 46,000 additional jobs

- There will be a 33 per cent reduction in the life expectancy gap between the most and least deprived neighbourhoods

- Every young person leaving school has a destination that fulfils their potential

- **Our carbon emissions will be reduced by 80 per cent**

Meeting the targets by 2035

Need to build 2,750 housing units/year if using 2-person household as unit size
Need to reduce carbon emissions/capita from 4.0t in 2019 to 0.8t in 2035

In a business-as-usual scenario, although Belfast's projected carbon emissions are expected to decrease by 18.58% between 2020 and 2050, this rate of decrease would not be sufficient to keep Belfast within its estimated share of the global carbon budget to limit average climate warming to 1.5°C.

Impact of COVID-19

Deaths from COVID-19: 2020 and 2021

Belfast LGD

2020: Compared with Northern Ireland, standardised death rates due to COVID-19 were higher in:

- Belfast LGD

- Deprived areas in Belfast LGD

Between 2020 and 2021, standardised death rate due to COVID-19 increased in Northern Ireland but *decreased* in:

- Belfast LGD

- Deprived areas of Belfast LGD

2021: Belfast LGD had the same standardised death rate as Northern Ireland

Belfast HSCT

2020: Compared with Northern Ireland, standardised death rates due to COVID-19 were higher in:

- Belfast HSCT

- Deprived areas of Belfast HSCT

Between 2020 and 2021, standardised death rate due to COVID-19 increased in Northern Ireland but *decreased* in:

- Belfast HSCT

- Deprived areas of Belfast HSCT

2021: Belfast HSCT had a lower standardised death rate than Northern Ireland

COVID-19 Impact: Crime in Belfast City Policing District

- Hate crime increased, including incidents and recorded crimes with racist motivations, homophobic motivations, and sectarian motivations

- Recorded crimes for domestic abuse increased, but the number of incidents remained the same overall – this could be due to reduced or lack of opportunity to report incidents during periods of lockdown

- Police recorded crime decreased

- During COVID-19 pandemic, it was not possible to collect and analyse sufficient data at the level of policing district for Experience of Crime
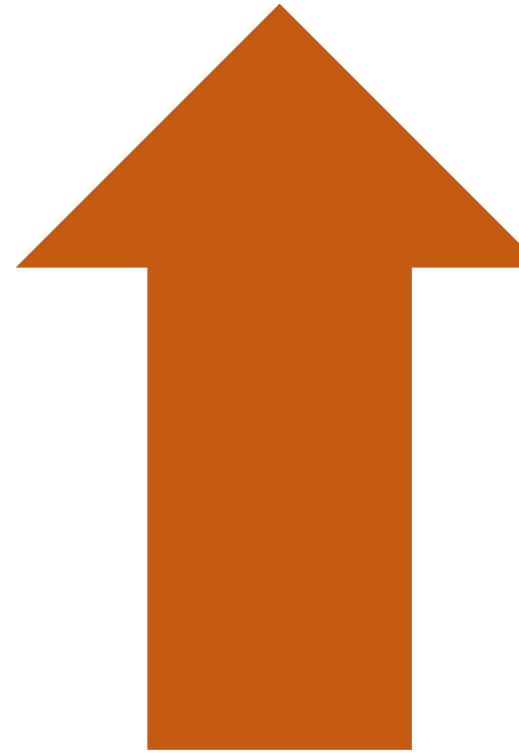
Domestic abuse recorded crimes

Racist incidents and recorded crimes

Homophobic incidents and recorded crimes

Sectarian incidents and recorded crimes

Same

Domestic abuse incidents

Police recorded crime

Impact of COVID-19 in Belfast's assembly areas

COVID-19 Impact: Indicators of Wellbeing, Economic Prosperity, and Education by assembly area

Indicator	Belfast East	Belfast North	Belfast South	Belfast West
Life satisfaction		Lowest		Lowest
Feeling worthwhile		Lowest		Relatively low
Anxiety		Relatively high		Highest
Employment rate		Relatively low		Lowest
Economic inactivity rate		Relatively high		Highest
Universal Credit claimants		Highest		Relatively high
SEN Stage 1-4		Highest		Relatively high
SEN Stage 5		Relatively high		Highest
Free school meal entitlement (FSME)		Relatively high		Highest
GCSE attainment: FSME pupils			Relatively low	Lowest
GCSE attainment: non-FSME pupils		Lowest		Relatively low
Pupil destination: Higher education		Lowest		Lowest
Pupil destination: Unemployment or unknown				Highest

COVID-19 Impact: Indicators of Crime by Policing Team

| Indicator	East Belfast Policing Team	North Belfast Policing Team	South Belfast Policing Team	West Belfast Policing Team
Police recorded crime		Highest	Highest	
Domestic abuse	*Lowest sanction outcome rates*	Highest incidents & recorded crimes	*Lowest sanction outcome rates*	Relatively high incidents & recorded crimes
Hate crime: racist motivation	*Relatively low sanction outcome rates*	Highest incidents & recorded crimes *Lowest sanction outcome rates*	Relatively high incidents & recorded crimes	
Hate crime: homophobic motivation	*Relatively low sanction outcome rates*	Relatively high incidents & recorded crimes	Highest incidents & recorded crimes *Relatively low sanction outcome rates*	
Hate crime: sectarian motivation		Highest incidents & recorded crimes *Lowest sanction outcome rates*		*Relatively low sanction outcome rates*

COVID-19 Impact: Assembly Areas

Wellbeing, Labour Market, Education, and Benefit-related indicators

- **Belfast West**
- **Belfast North**

Crime indicators

- **Belfast North**
- **Belfast South**
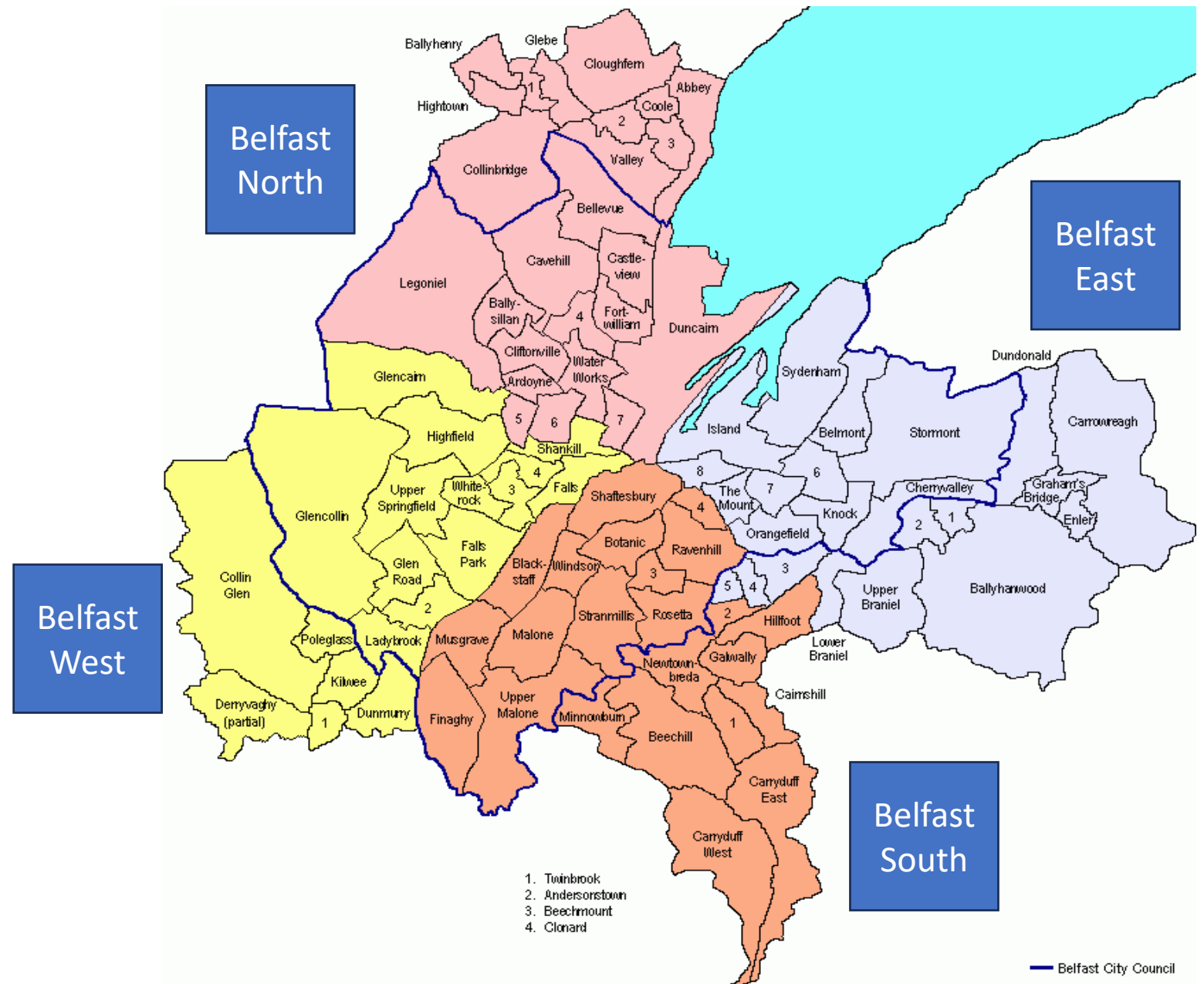
Map by Conal Kelly; 2007 Boundary Commission Final Recommendations (ark.ac.uk)

Impact of COVID-19 in Belfast's DEAs

Indicator	Balmoral	Black Mountain	Botanic	Castle	Collin	Court	Lisnasharragh	Oldpark	Ormiston	Titanic
COVID-19 death rate		Relatively high				Highest				
Emergency admissions rate						Highest				
Dental registration (U18)		Relatively low	Lowest		Relatively low	Relatively low		Relatively low		Relatively low
Smoking in pregnancy						Relatively high		Highest		
Breastfeeding on discharge		Relatively low				Lowest		Relatively low		
Prescription rate: mood & anxiety		Highest				Relatively high		Highest		
SEN Stage 1-4		Relatively high				Relatively high		Highest		Relatively high
SEN Stage 5		Relatively high				Highest		Highest		
Free school meal entitlement (FSME)		Relatively high				Highest		Relatively high		
GCSE attainment: FSME pupils			Lowest			Relatively low				Relatively low
GCSE attainment: non-FSME pupils						Relatively low		Lowest		Relatively low
Pupils to Higher education						Lowest				
Unemployment/unknown										Highest
Universal Credit recipients						Relatively high		Relatively high		Relatively high

COVID-19 Impact: Indicators of Health, Education, and Prosperity by DEA

COVID-19 Impact: DEAs

Health, Education, and Benefit-related indicators

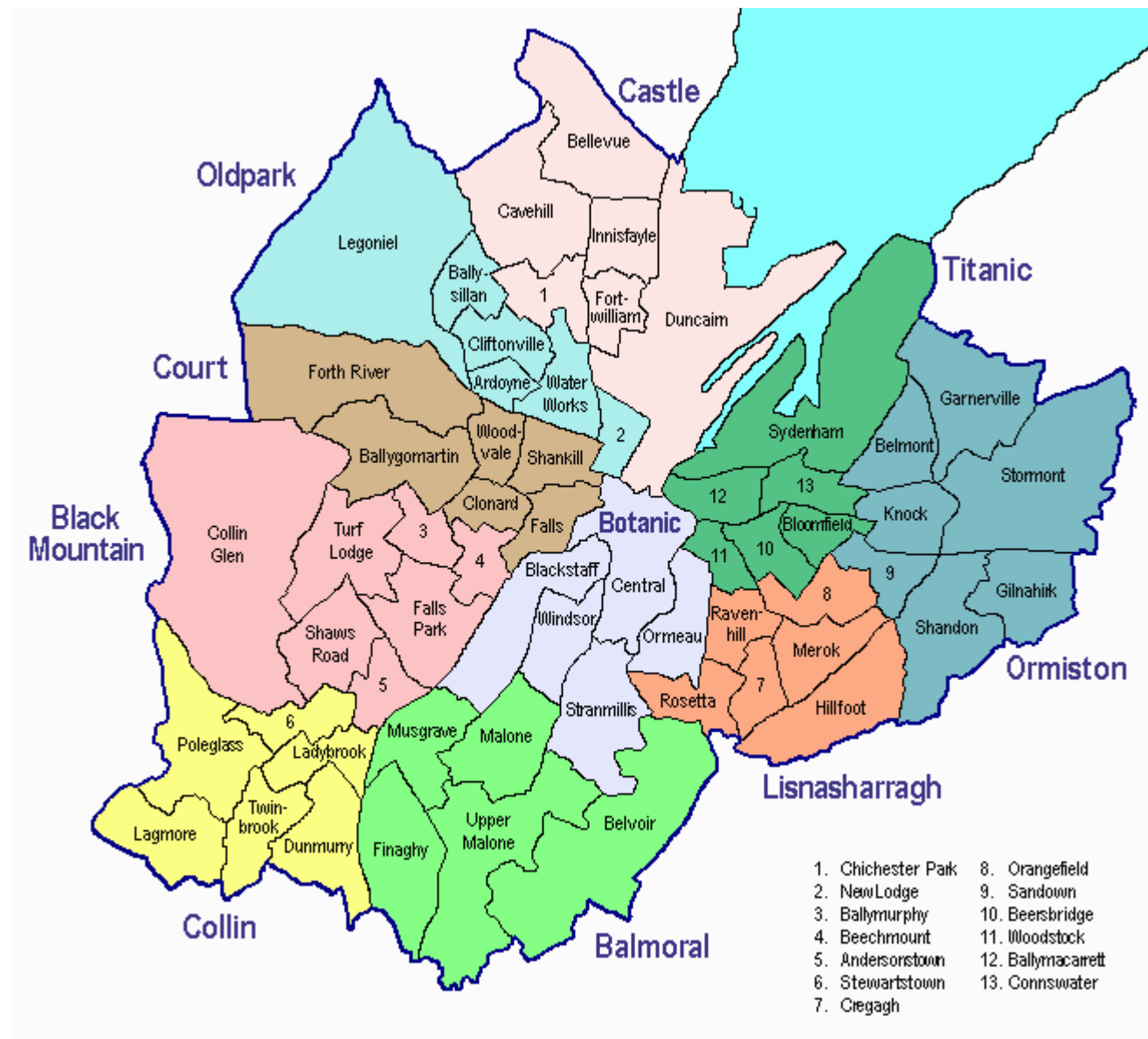- **Court**

- **Black Mountain**

- **Oldpark**

Education and Benefit-related indicators

- **Titanic**

**GCSE Attainment – FSME & non-FSME pupils:**

- **Court**

- **Titanic**

Dental registrations in children under 18 years relatively low in 6 of 10 DEAs

Map by Conal Kelly
Belfast City Council Elections (ark.ac.uk)

Belfast Local Government District (LGD) Census 2021 data

- Population = 345,418
- Number of households = 149,208
- 76% rate their health as very good or good
- 73% do not have their activities limited by a long-term health problem or disability
- 63% do not have long-term health conditions
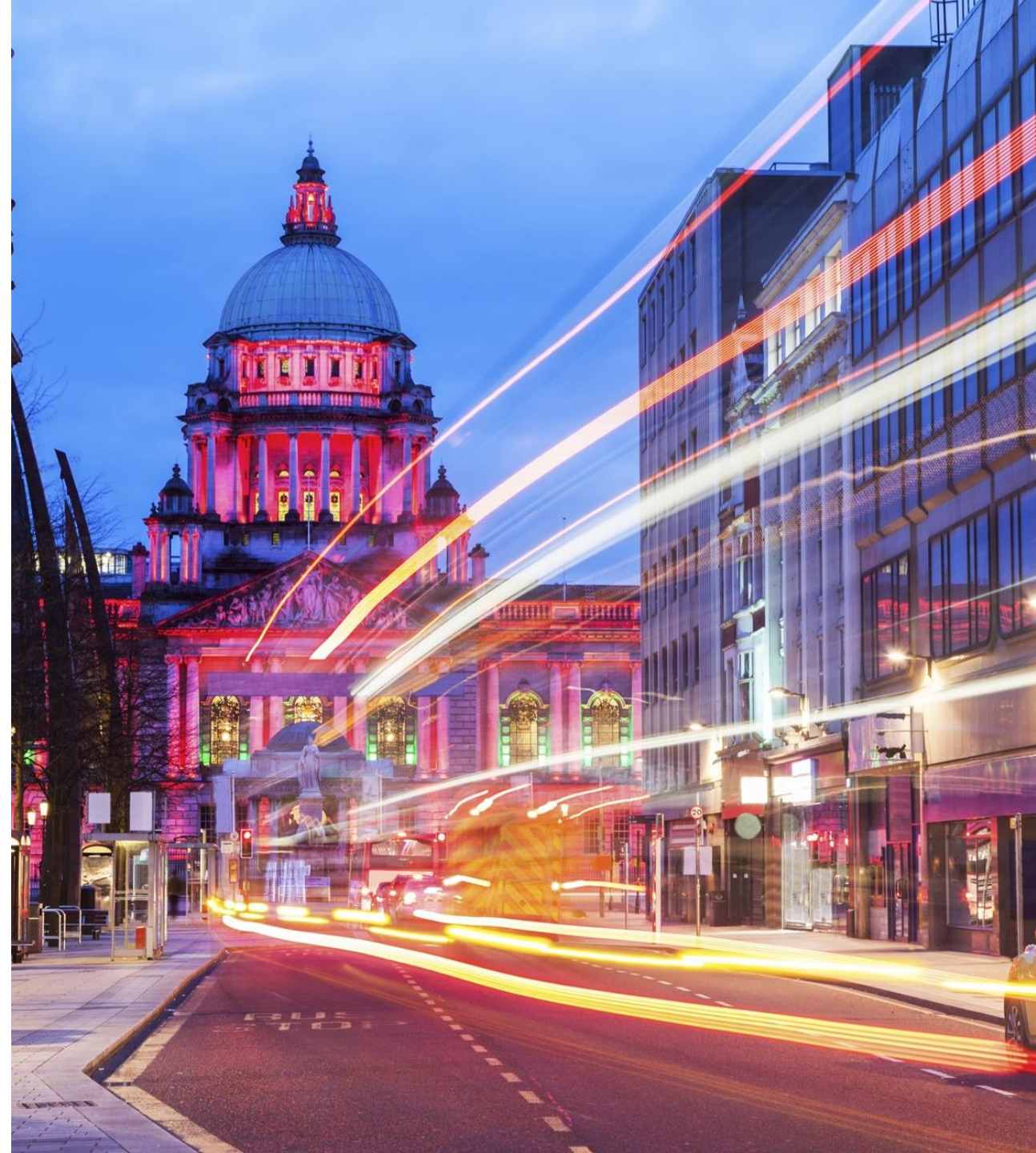
Thank you for your interest and attention

Belfast Healthy Cities Resources
City Health Profiles
Go to: [Publications | Belfast Healthy Cities](#)

Belfast City Health Profiles – up to 2019 or 2019/20

Chapters (documents)

- 22015_-_BHC_People_Chapter 24.5.22.pdf (belfasthealthycities.com)
- 22018_-_BHC_Prosperity_Chapter_(Draft_3).pdf (belfasthealthycities.com)
- FINAL-_BHC_Planet_Chapter.pdf (belfasthealthycities.com)
- FINAL_-_BHC_Place_Chapter.pdf (belfasthealthycities.com)
- FINAL 22017_-_BHC_Participation_Chapter_.pdf (belfasthealthycities.com)
- FINAL 22019_-_BHC_Peace_Chapter_.pdf (belfasthealthycities.com)

Belfast City Health Profiles –
up to 2019 or 2019/20
PowerPoint slide decks used at launches of chapters

People Chapter Launch slide deck

[Belfast: Belfast: Profiling Health, Wellbeing and Prosperity (belfasthealthycities.com)](belfasthealthycities.com)

Prosperity Chapter Launch slide deck

[Belfast Profiling Health, Wellbeing & Prosperity (belfasthealthycities.com)](belfasthealthycities.com)

Place & Planet Chapters Launch slide deck

[Belfast Profiling Health, Wellbeing & Prosperity (belfasthealthycities.com)](belfasthealthycities.com)

Peace & Participation Chapters Launch slide deck

[PowerPoint Presentation (belfasthealthycities.com)](belfasthealthycities.com)

Belfast City Health Profiles – Impact of COVID-19 Chapters (documents)

- [23019_-_BHC_Covid_-_People.pdf (belfasthealthycities.com)](belfasthealthycities.com)

- [23021_-_BHC_Covid_-_Prosperity.pdf (belfasthealthycities.com)](belfasthealthycities.com)

- [23023_-_BHC_Covid_-_Planet.pdf (belfasthealthycities.com)](belfasthealthycities.com)

- [23020_-_BHC_Covid_-_Place.pdf (belfasthealthycities.com)](belfasthealthycities.com)

- [23022_-_BHC_Covid_-_Participation.pdf (belfasthealthycities.com)](belfasthealthycities.com)

- [23018_-_BHC_Covid_-_Peace.pdf (belfasthealthycities.com)](belfasthealthycities.com)