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Profiling Health, Wellbeing & Prosperity: has COVID-19 changed our city?



**Why are Population Profiles
important?**

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

What can the data show?

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?

A combination of these 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

Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic: Data availability

Challenges in relation 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 with the consequence that data were available only at the 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

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

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

Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic: People

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

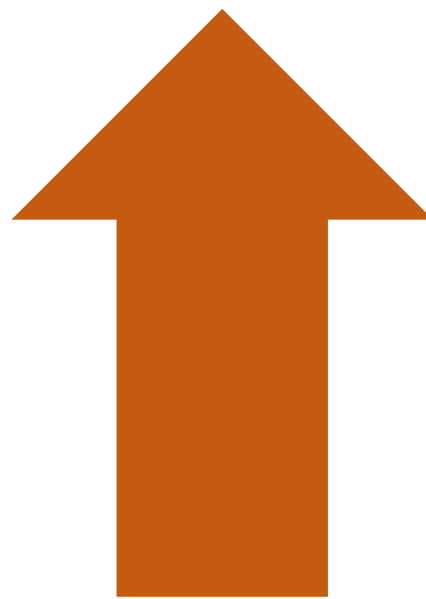
| Indicator | Trend over time: Belfast LGD | Trend over time: Belfast LGD deprived | Trend over time: Belfast HSCT | Trend over time: Belfast HSCT deprived | Position among other geographies | Position in relation to Northern Ireland |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Emergency admissions rate | Decrease | Decrease | Decrease | Decrease | LGD: Median to 5 th highest HSCT: Median overall | LGD & deprived: Lower to higher; higher HSCT & deprived: Lower to higher; higher |
| Prescription rate: mood & anxiety | Increase | Increase | Remained the same | Increase | LGD: = Highest to 2 nd highest HSCT: HIGHEST | LGD & deprived: Higher HSCT & deprived: Higher |
| Smoking during pregnancy | Decrease | Decrease | Decrease | Decrease | LGD: HIGHEST HSCT: HIGHEST | LGD & deprived: Higher HSCT & deprived: Higher |
| Breastfeeding on discharge | Decrease | Decrease | Remained the same | Decrease | LGD: 2 nd lowest overall HSCT: LOWEST | LGD & deprived: Lower HSCT & deprived: Same to lower; lower |
| Dental registrations (U18) | Decrease | Decrease | Decrease | Decrease | LGD: 2 nd lowest overall HSCT: LOWEST | LGD & deprived: Lower HSCT & deprived: Lower |

COVID-19 Impact: People – wellbeing indicators in Belfast LGD & Belfast HSCT

| Indicator | <i>Trend in Belfast LGD over time-period</i> | <i>Belfast's position among LGDs</i> | <i>Belfast LGD's trend in relation to Northern Ireland</i> |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| Feelings of loneliness: some of the time | Very slight increase | Highest to 2 nd highest | Higher |
| Feelings of loneliness: often/always | Slight decrease | Highest to 2 nd highest | Higher |
| Life satisfaction: average score | Decrease | Lowest to 2 nd lowest | Lower |
| Feeling worthwhile: average score | Decrease | LOWEST overall | Lower |
| Anxiety: average score | Increase | = HIGHEST TO HIGHEST | Higher |
| Indicator | <i>Trend in Belfast HSCT over time-period</i> | <i>Belfast's position among HSCTs</i> | <i>Belfast HSCT's trend in relation to Northern Ireland</i> |
| Signs of loneliness | Decrease | HIGHEST overall | Higher to same |
| Life satisfaction: very high levels | Decrease | LOWEST | Lower |
| Feeling worthwhile: very high levels | Decrease | LOWEST overall | Lower overall |
| Anxiety: very low levels | Decrease | LOWEST | Lower |
| Alcohol consumption | Increase | HIGHEST overall | Higher |
| Smoking habit: cigarettes | Increase | HIGHEST overall | Higher |
| Smoking habit: e-cigarettes | Increase | HIGHEST overall | Higher |
| Cervical screening coverage | Decrease | LOWEST | Lower |
| Bowel cancer screening uptake | Increase | LOWEST | Lower |
| Breast screening uptake | Decrease | LOWEST | Lower |

COVID-19 Impact: People

- Increase in the level of anxiety and the 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 aged 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



Anxiety

Prescription rate: mood & anxiety

Alcohol consumption

Smoking habit: cigarettes & e-cigarettes



Life satisfaction

Feeling worthwhile

Breastfeeding on discharge

Dental registration rate (U18)

Cervical screening coverage

Breast screening uptake

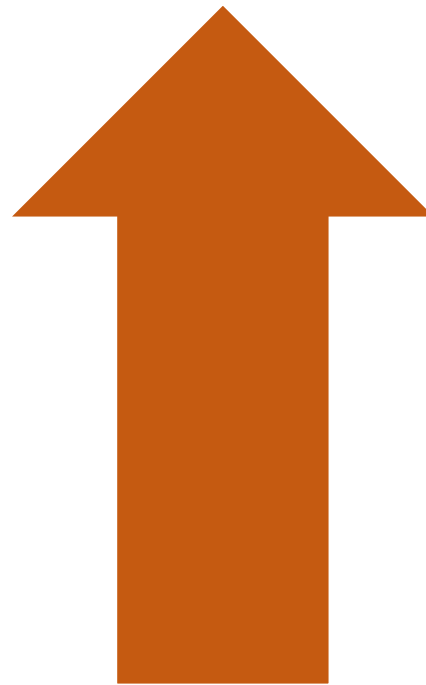
Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic: Prosperity

COVID-19 Impact: Prosperity

| Indicator | <i>Trend in Belfast LGD over time-period</i> | <i>Belfast's position among LGDs</i> | <i>Belfast's trend in relation to other LGDs</i> | <i>Belfast's trend in relation to Northern Ireland</i> |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Employment rate | Slight decrease | Lowest 5 | | LOWER |
| Economic inactivity rate | Decrease | Highest 5 | | HIGHER |
| Gross disposable household income/head | Slight decrease | Lowest 5 | | LOWER |
| Working-age claimants of Universal Credit | Increase | HIGHEST | | <i>Not applicable</i> |
| Food poverty | Increase | HIGHEST | | HIGHER |
| Free school meal entitlement (FSME): primary pupils | Slight increase | HIGHEST | | HIGHER |
| SEN Stage 1-4: primary pupils | Slight decrease | HIGHEST | | HIGHER |
| SEN Stage 5: primary pupils | Increase | Highest 5 | | HIGHER |
| GCSE Attainment: non-FSME pupils | Increase | Lowest 5 | | LOWER |
| GCSE Attainment: FSME pupils | Increase | Lowest 5 | | LOWER |
| School leavers' destinations: Higher Education | Decrease | Lowest 5 | | LOWER |
| School leavers' destinations: Further Education | Decrease | LOWEST | | LOWER |
| School leavers' destinations: Employment | Increase | HIGHEST | | HIGHER |
| School leavers' destinations: Training | Increase | Highest 5 | | HIGHER |
| School leavers' destinations: unemployment/unknown | Decrease | Highest 5 | | HIGHER |

COVID-19 Impact: Employment and Income

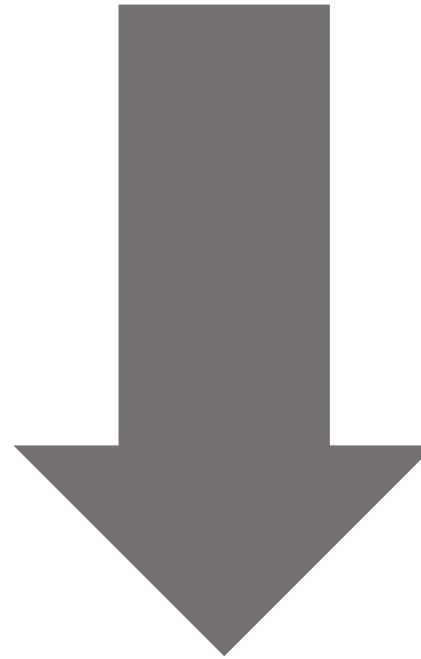
- Employment rate decreased slightly, as did Gross Disposable Household Income/head
- Economic inactivity also decreased – counter to what was anticipated by economic analysts; ONS statistics show that economic inactivity increased in the UK during the COVID-19 pandemic
- Level of food poverty increased, 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

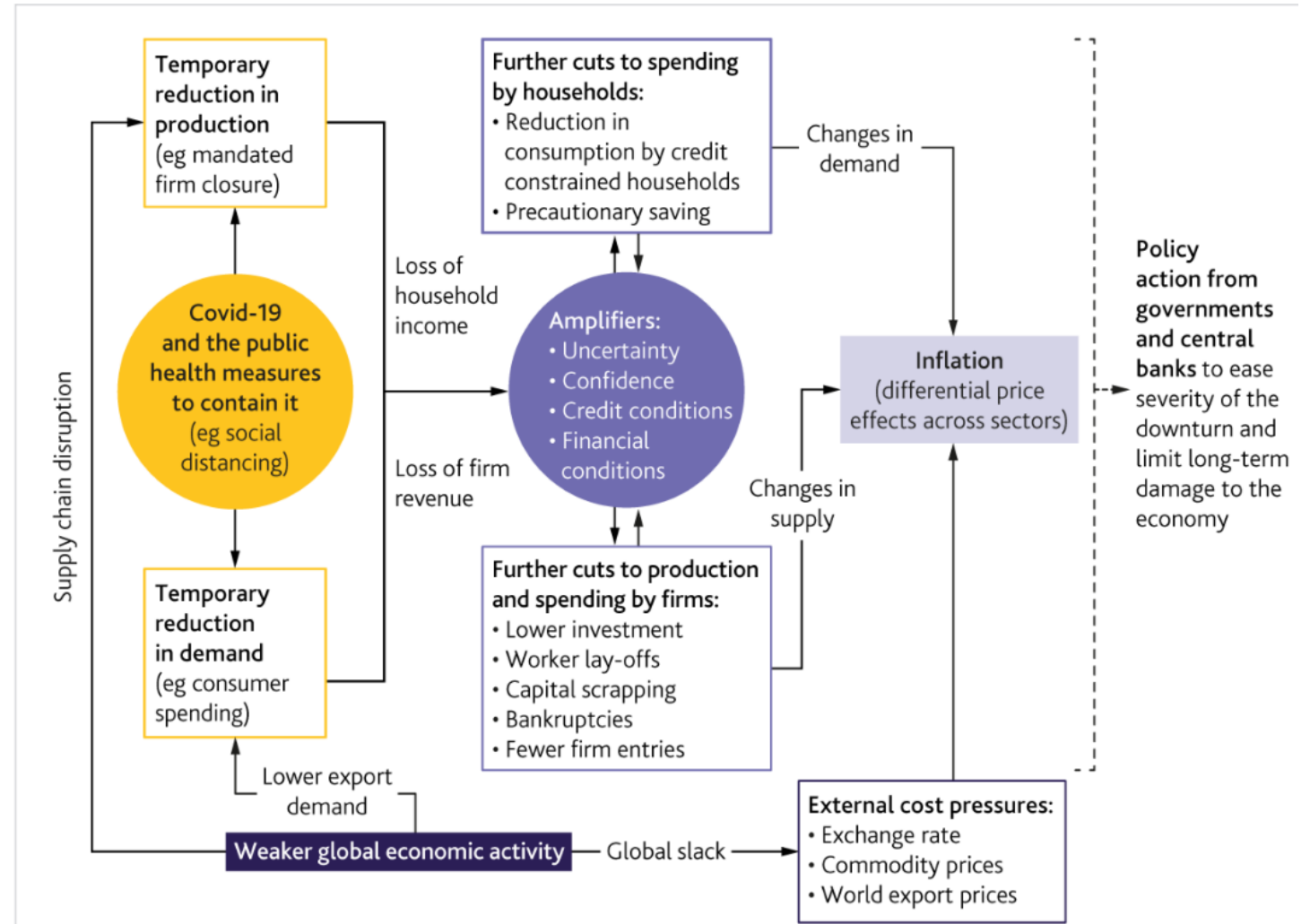
Economic inactivity

Bank of England: 'Bank Overground'

How does
COVID-19 affect
economic
activity and
inflation?

[How does Covid-19 affect economic activity and inflation? | Bank of England](#)

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

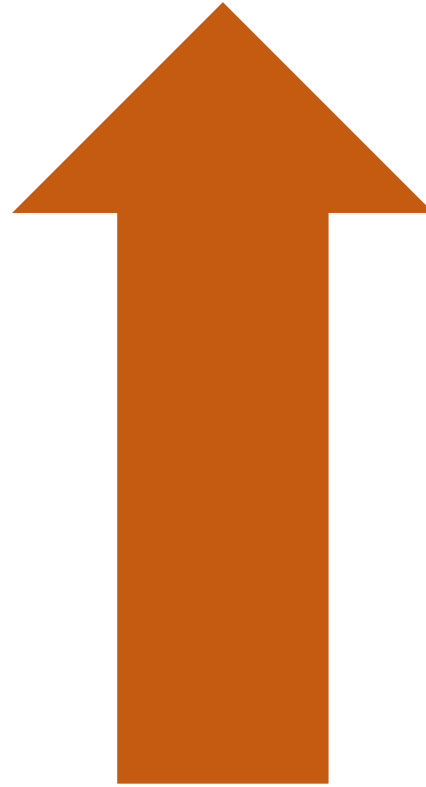


Resources of interest

- [Worker movements and economic inactivity in the UK - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)
- [The Impact of Covid-19 on Northern Ireland Business Activity \(ulster.ac.uk\)](#)
- [Will more economic inactivity be a legacy of the pandemic? \(parliament.uk\)](#)

COVID-19 Impact: Education – mixed picture

- GCSE attainment increased for both FSME and non-FSME pupils; the gap between them closed slightly
- There was a decrease, however, 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
- There was an increase in primary pupils with Special Educational Needs (SEN) Stage 5, but a slight decrease in primary pupils with SEN Stage 1-4



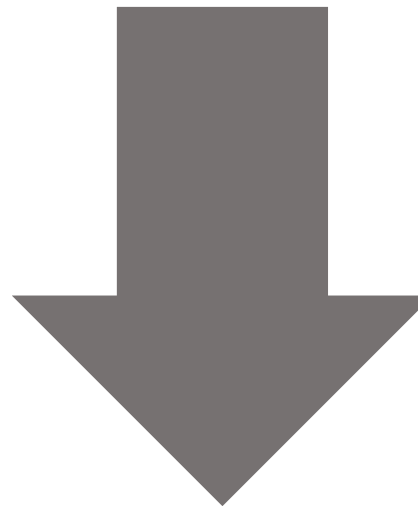
**Primary pupils with SEN
Stage 5**

GCSE Attainment:

- * FSME pupils
- * Non-FSME pupils

School leavers entering:

- * Employment
- * Training



School leavers entering:

- * Higher Education
- * Further Education
- * Unemployment or unknown

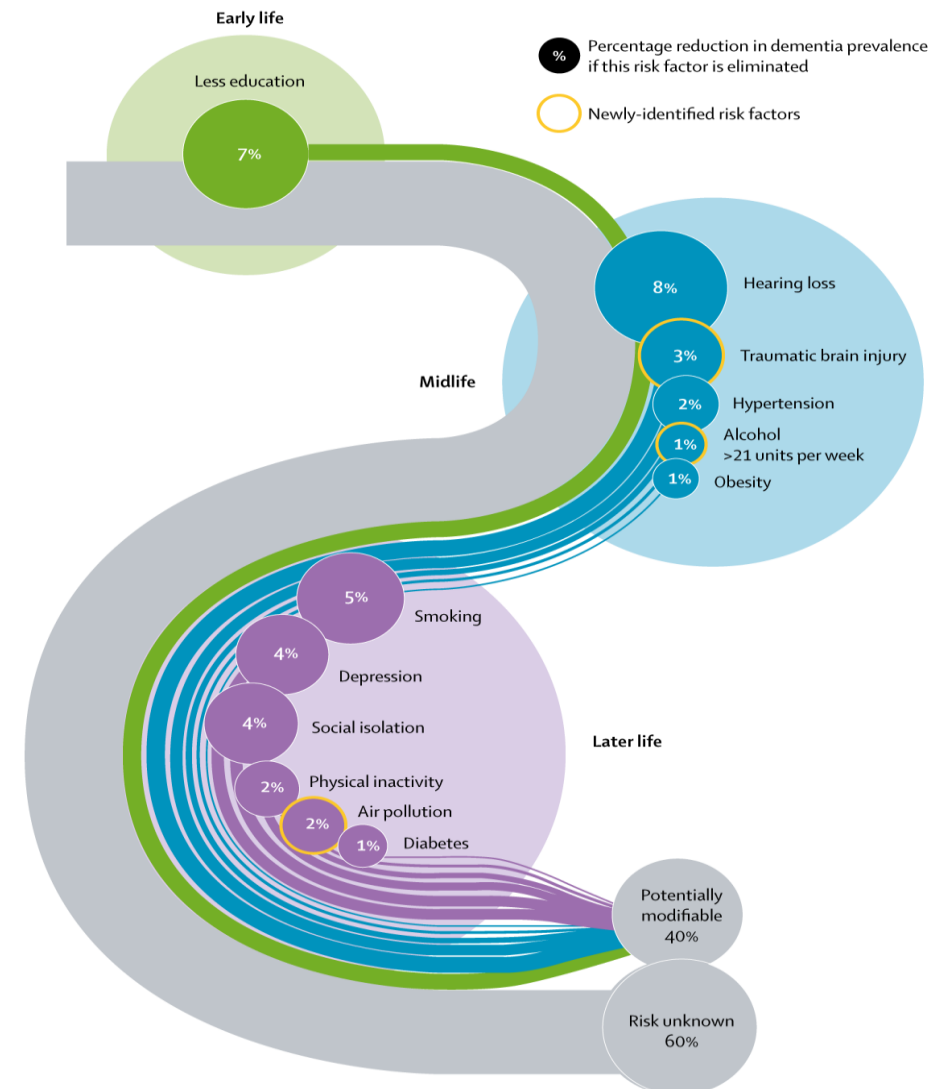
Lancet Commission on Dementia Prevention, Intervention & Care

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%

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.

Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic: Planet

COVID-19 Impact: Carbon Emissions and Electricity Consumption

| Indicator | <i>Trend in Belfast LGD over time-period</i> | <i>Belfast's position among LGDs</i> | <i>Belfast's trend in relation to other LGDs</i> | <i>Belfast's trend in relation to Northern Ireland</i> |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| Total carbon emissions | Decrease | 2nd highest to 3rd highest | Greatest percentage decrease | Belfast had a greater percentage decrease |
| Total carbon emissions within the scope of influence of local authorities | Decrease | Highest to 2nd highest | Greatest percentage decrease | Belfast had a greater percentage decrease |
| Total transport carbon emissions | Decrease | Fifth lowest – no change overall | Greatest percentage decrease | Belfast had a greater percentage decrease |
| Total transport carbon emissions within the scope of influence of local authorities | Decrease | Median to 4th lowest | Greatest percentage decrease | Belfast had a greater percentage decrease |
| Total domestic carbon emissions within the scope of influence of local authorities | Decrease | HIGHEST | Greatest percentage decrease | Belfast had a greater percentage decrease |
| Total carbon emissions per capita | Decrease | LOWEST | Greatest percentage decrease | Belfast had a greater percentage decrease |
| Carbon emissions per capita within the scope of influence of local authorities | Decrease | LOWEST | Greatest percentage decrease | Belfast had a greater percentage decrease |
| Median domestic consumption per meter | Decrease | Median – no change overall | Median percentage decrease | Northern Ireland had a slightly greater percentage decrease |
| Mean domestic consumption per meter | Decrease | LOWEST | Greatest percentage decrease | Belfast had a greater percentage decrease |

COVID-19 Impact: Household Waste and Noise

| Indicator | <i>Trend in Belfast LGD over time-period</i> | <i>Belfast's position among LGDs</i> | <i>Belfast's trend in relation to other LGDs</i> | <i>Belfast's trend in relation to Northern Ireland</i> |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| Household waste per capita | Increase | 2nd lowest | Lowest percentage increase | Belfast had a slightly lower percentage increase |
| Household waste sent for preparation for reuse, dry recycling and composting | Decrease | 2nd lowest | 2nd highest percentage decrease | Belfast had a greater percentage decrease |
| Household waste sent to landfill | Increase | 5th highest – no change overall | 2nd highest percentage increase | Belfast had a greater percentage increase |
| Noise complaints | Increase | HIGHEST | 2nd largest percentage increase | Belfast had a smaller percentage increase |
| Notices served | Decrease | HIGHEST | Median percentage decrease | Belfast had a greater percentage decrease |
| Rate of notices served | Decrease | HIGHEST | 3rd highest percentage decrease | Belfast and Northern Ireland had a very similar percentage decrease |

Belfast LGD

COVID-19 Impact: Planet

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

Belfast LGD had the greatest percentage decrease of all LGDs

Belfast LGD had a greater percentage decrease than Northern Ireland

At the same time there was a concomitant decrease in electricity consumption/meter (median and mean)

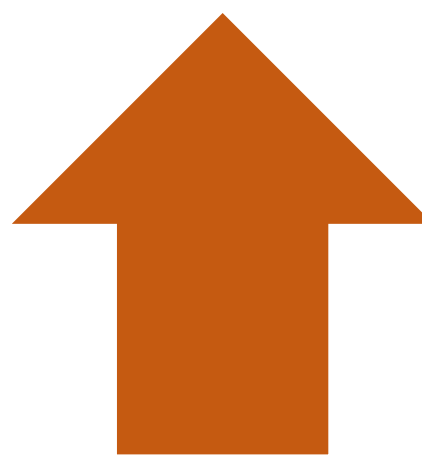
Despite these positive outcomes, a focus for Belfast LGD could be domestic carbon emissions which are higher than transport carbon emissions

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

Within the scope of influence of local authorities:

Total carbon emissions

Transport carbon emissions

Domestic carbon emissions

Total carbon emissions per capita

Air Quality in Belfast

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:

- PM₁₀ at Belfast Centre in 2020
- PM₁₀ 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 PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}:

- PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ 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:

- PM₁₀ 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

Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic: Place

COVID-19 Impact: Road Traffic Incidents, and Walking

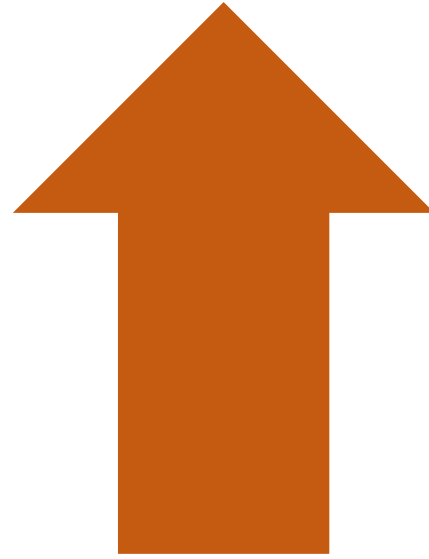
| Indicator | <i>Trend in Belfast LGD over time-period</i> | <i>Belfast's position among LGDs</i> | <i>Belfast's trend in relation to other LGDs</i> | <i>Belfast's trend in relation to Northern Ireland</i> |
|--|---|--|---|--|
| Number of seriously injured | Increased | Highest – no change overall | 3rd highest percentage increase | Belfast had a greater percentage increase |
| Number of fatalities | Increased | Median to equal 3rd highest | Median percentage increase | Belfast had an increase whereas Northern Ireland had a decrease |
| Likelihood of walking any journeys that people have to make of up to 2 miles/3 km | Increased | Highest to equal 3rd highest | 2nd largest percentage increase | Belfast higher than Northern Ireland but Northern Ireland had a greater percentage increase |
| Satisfaction with the current situation for walking and walkers in the local area | Increased | Equal highest | 4th largest percentage increase | Belfast higher than Northern Ireland but Northern Ireland had a greater percentage increase |

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

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

COVID-19 Impact: Housing situation in Belfast LGD

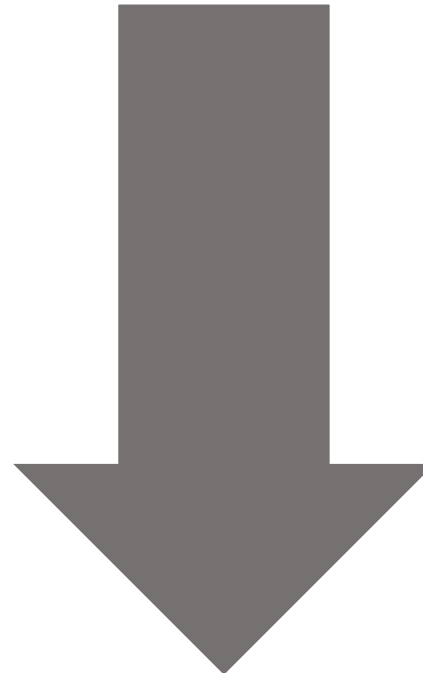
- Need for social housing increased (as measured by number households on waiting list for social rented sector)
- Total allocations in the social housing sector decreased
- Percentage of households on waiting list allocated housing in social rented sector decreased
- Number of social housing new dwelling completions increased but was not at same scale as private and speculative new dwelling completions (almost 3 times more of latter were completed from 2020 to 2022); social housing new dwelling completions represented a small proportion of number of social housing dwellings needed if number of households on waiting list for social rented sector is accepted as indicator of need
- Total no. households/working-age people receiving a housing-related benefit decreased



Social housing need

New dwelling completions, but 3 times more in private sector than social rented sector

Private sector rent increased



Total allocations to social housing

% on waiting list allocated social housing

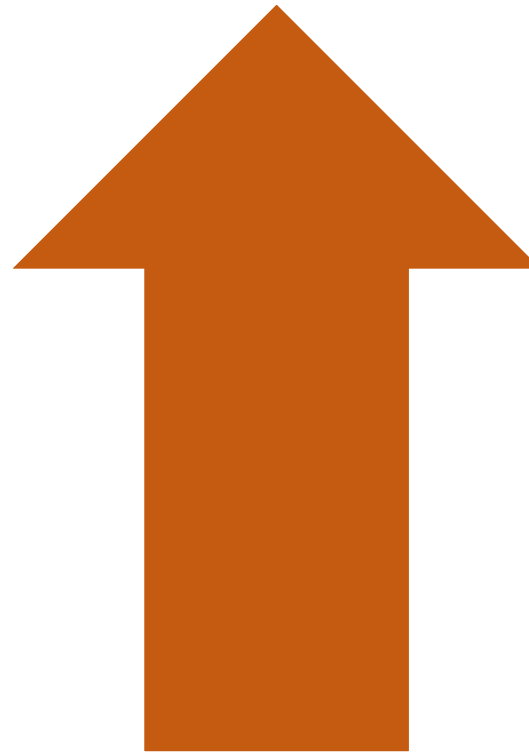
No. HMOs decreased

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

Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic: Participation

COVID-19 Impact: Carers in Belfast HSCT

- Percentage of people with caring responsibility increased
- Number of people offered carers' assessments decreased due to restrictions during COVID-19 pandemic, but the number that were accepted/completed increased, as did the percentage of carers' assessments offered that were accepted/completed
- Number of carers' reassessments offered remained the same overall
- Number of claimants of Carer's Allowance decreased slightly



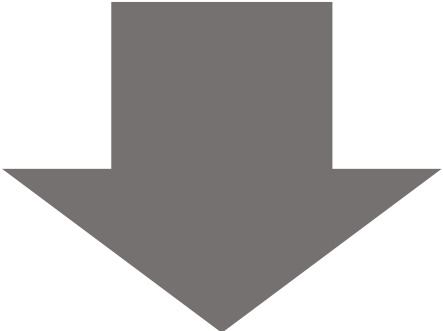
People with caring responsibility

Carers' assessments accepted/completed by BHSCT

Carers' assessments offered that were accepted/completed by BHSCT

Same

Carers' reassessments offered by BHSCT



Carers' assessments offered by BHSCT
Claimants of Carer's Allowance

Carers' assessments and reassessments in Belfast HSCT

Categories of client groups:

- *Family & child care/children with disabilities*
- *Older people*
- *Mental health*
- *Learning disability*
- *Physical disability & sensory impairment*
- *Other*

Among client groups, there was a noticeable relative increase in number of carers' assessments offered and carers' assessments accepted/completed for people caring for older people

As older people were one of the most vulnerable groups to COVID-19 infection, increased demands may have been placed on the carers to protect older people

Carers may also have felt they needed more formal support from health & social care services to cope with the additional pressures of the pandemic while caring for the older people they were responsible for

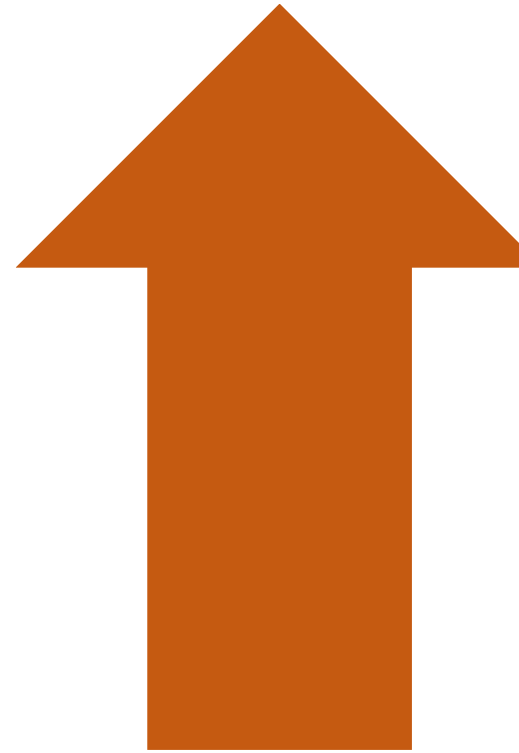
Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic: Peace

COVID-19 Impact: Crime

| Indicator | <i>Trend in Belfast LGD over time-period</i> | <i>Belfast's position among LGDs</i> | <i>Belfast's trend in relation to other LGDs</i> | <i>Belfast's trend in relation to Northern Ireland</i> |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Police recorded crime | Decrease | HIGHEST | | HIGHER |
| Domestic abuse: incidents | Remained the same overall | HIGHEST | | HIGHER |
| Domestic abuse: recorded crimes | Increase | HIGHEST/= HIGHEST | | HIGHER |
| Domestic abuse: sanction outcome rate | Increase | Highest 5 | | LOWER overall |
| Racist: incidents | Increase | HIGHEST | | HIGHER |
| Racist: recorded crimes | Increase | HIGHEST | | HIGHER |
| Racist hate crime: sanction outcome rate | Increase | Lowest 5 | | LOWER |
| Homophobic: incidents | Increase | HIGHEST | | HIGHER |
| Homophobic: recorded crimes | Increase | HIGHEST | | HIGHER |
| Homophobic hate crime: sanction outcome rate | Increase | Lowest 5 | | LOWER |
| Sectarian: incidents | Increase | HIGHEST/2nd highest | | HIGHER |
| Sectarian: recorded crimes | Increase | HIGHEST/2nd highest | | HIGHER |
| Sectarian hate crime: sanction outcome rate | Increase | Median/Lowest 5 | | LOWER |

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

Child Protection in Belfast Health & Social Care Trust (HSCT): between 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2022

- **Number of children & young people on Child Protection Register increased in Belfast HSCT**
- **Greater percentage increase in number of children & young people on Child Protection Register in Belfast HSCT compared with Northern Ireland**
- **Number of children & young people on Child Protection Register in Belfast HSCT comprised between 11% and 14% of Northern Ireland's total**

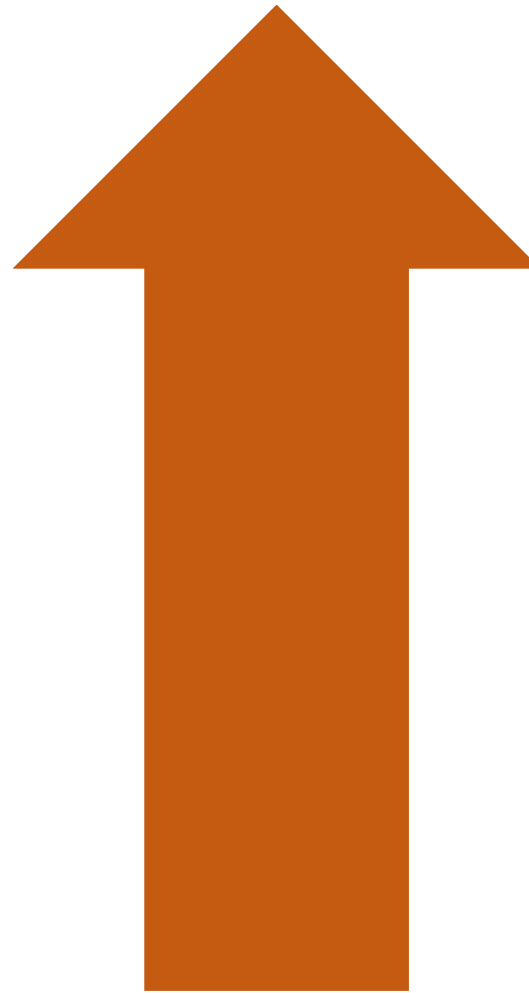
Among HSCTs, Belfast HSCT had:

- **Lowest number of children & young people on Child Protection Register**
- **Greatest percentage increase in number of children & young people on Child Protection Register**

- **At 31 March 2020, greatest number of children on Child Protection Register was in 1-4 years age group, followed by 5-11 years age group**
- **At 31 March 2021 & 31 March 2022, greatest number of children on Child Protection Register was in 5-11 years age group, followed by 1-4 years age group**
- **Children <1 year was only age group where number on Child Protection Register decreased, in all others there was an increase**
- **12-15 years age group had greatest percentage increase in number of children & young people on Child Protection Register (more than doubled), followed by 16 years and over age group (doubled); these increases were from relatively lower baseline when compared with younger age groups**

COVID-19 Impact: Child Protection in Belfast HSCT

- Number of children & young people on Child Protection Register increased
- Number of children & young people on Child Protection Register from following age groups increased:
 - 1-4 years
 - 5-11 years
 - 12-15 years
 - 16 years and older
- Number of children & young people on Child Protection Register from <1 year age group decreased



Number of children & young people on Child Protection Register

***Number of children aged 1-4 years**

***Number of children aged 5-11 years**

***Number of young people aged 12-15 years**

***Number of young people aged 16 years and older**



***Number of children aged <1 year**

Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic: Data by assembly area

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 |
| Destination: Higher education | | LOWEST | | LOWEST |
| Destination: Unemployment/unknown | | | | HIGHEST |

COVID-19 Impact: Carer's Allowance by assembly area

| Indicator | Belfast East | Belfast North | Belfast South | Belfast West |
|--|--------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Claimants of Carer's Allowance | | HIGHEST NUMBERS | | HIGHEST NUMBERS |
| Recipients of Carer's Allowance | | HIGHEST NUMBERS | | HIGHEST NUMBERS |
| Percentage of claimants to recipients of Carer's Allowance | LOWEST | | | |

COVID-19 Impact: Indicators of Crime by assembly area

| Indicator | Belfast East | Belfast North | Belfast South | Belfast West |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|--|
| Police recorded crime | | HIGHEST | HIGHEST | |
| Domestic abuse | <i>LOWEST sanction outcome rates</i> | HIGHEST incidents & recorded crimes | <i>LOWEST sanction outcome rates</i> | Relatively high incidents & recorded crimes |
| Hate crime: racist motivation | <i>Relatively low sanction outcome rates</i> | HIGHEST incidents & recorded crimes <i>LOWEST sanction outcome rates</i> | Relatively high incidents & recorded crimes | |
| Hate crime: homophobic motivation | <i>Relatively low sanction outcome rates</i> | Relatively high incidents & recorded crimes | HIGHEST incidents & recorded crimes <i>Relatively low sanction outcome rates</i> | |
| Hate crime: sectarian motivation | | HIGHEST incidents & recorded crimes <i>LOWEST sanction outcome rates</i> | | <i>Relatively low sanction outcome rates</i> |

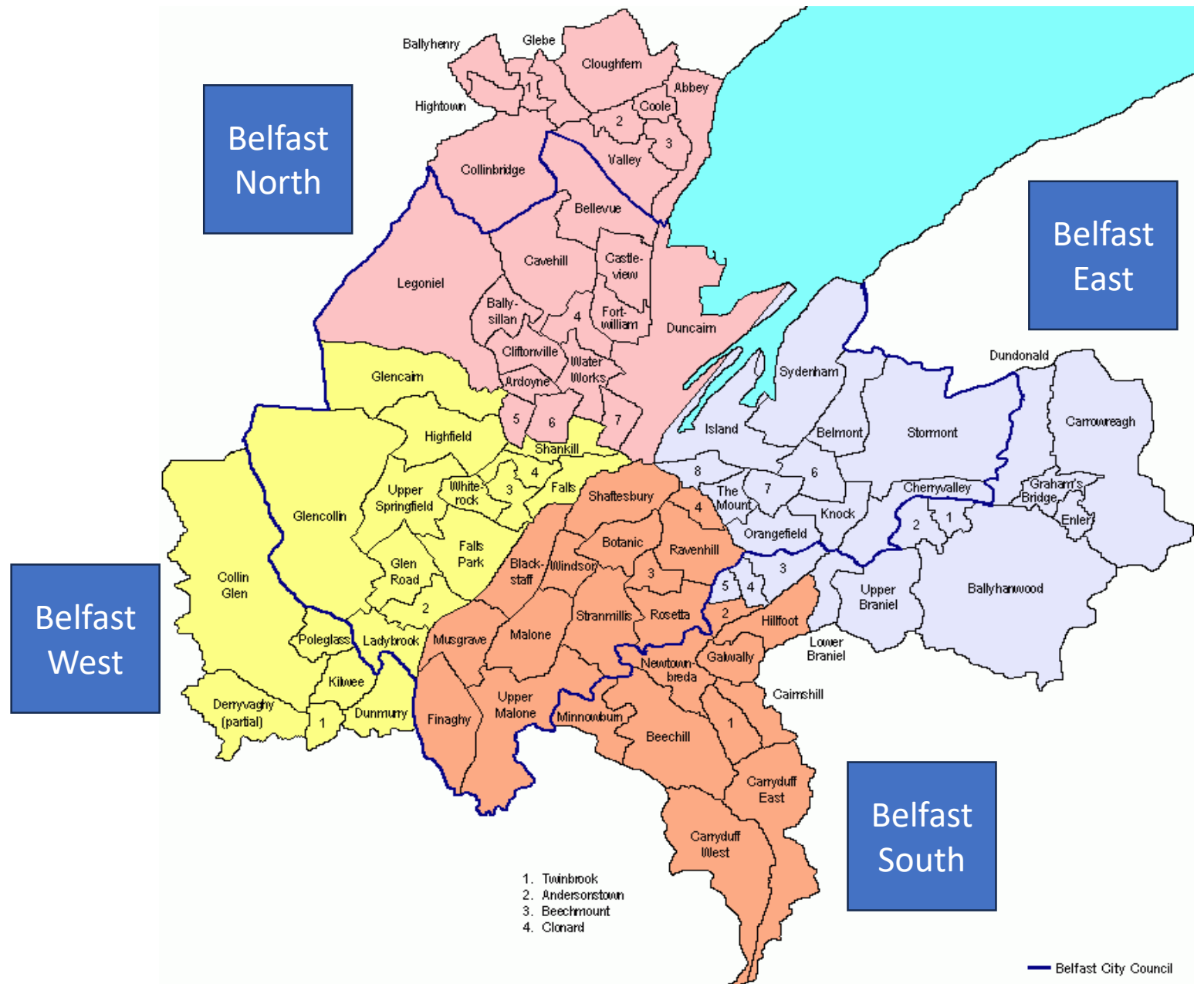
COVID-19 Impact: Assembly Areas

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 \(ark.ac.uk\)](https://www.ark.ac.uk/2007-boundary-commission-final-recommendations/)

Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic: Data by district electoral area (DEA)

| COVID-19 Impact: Indicators of Health, Education, and Prosperity by DEA | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|-----------------|---------|--------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|
| Indicator | Balmoral | Black Mountain | Botanic | Castle | Collin | Court | Lisnasharragh | Oldpark | Ormiston | Titanic |
| COVID-19 death rate | | Relatively high | | | | HIGHEST | | | | |
| Emergency admissions | | | | | | 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: DEAs

Health, Education, and Benefit-related indicators

- Court
- Black Mountain
- Oldpark

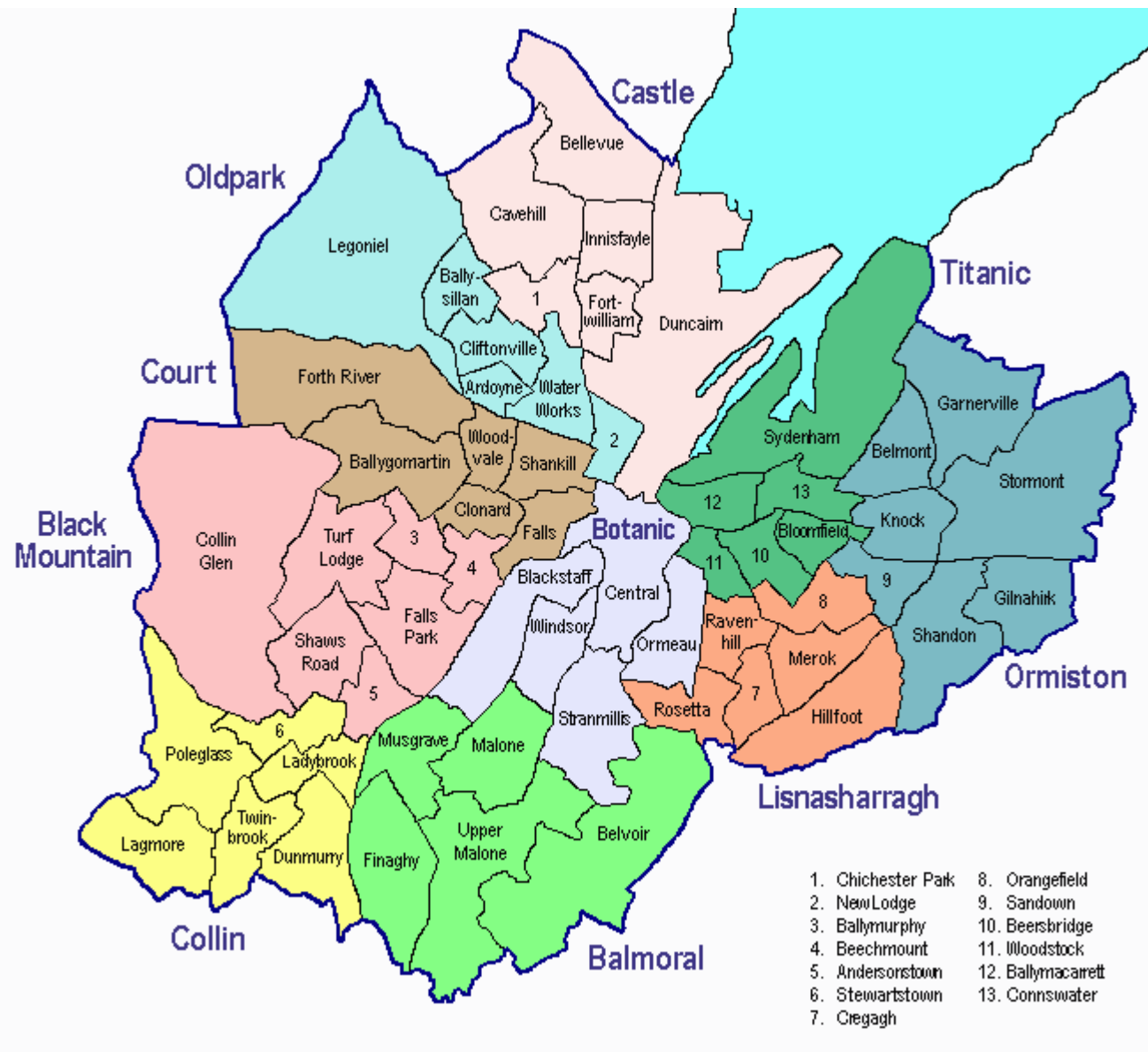
Education and Benefit-related indicators

- 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 \(ark.ac.uk\)](http://ark.ac.uk)