

Area Profile Report

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Census 2011 Population Statistics for the Northern Health and Social Care Trust



This page provides information on the 2011 Census for the **Northern** Health and Social Care Trust. Click on the blue tabs at the top to see results for other geographical levels. Information has been grouped according to the Census themes. To view Census 2011 Interactive Content click [here](#).

Click on theme titles below to obtain an area profile for that subject. The datasets used are shown below each section.

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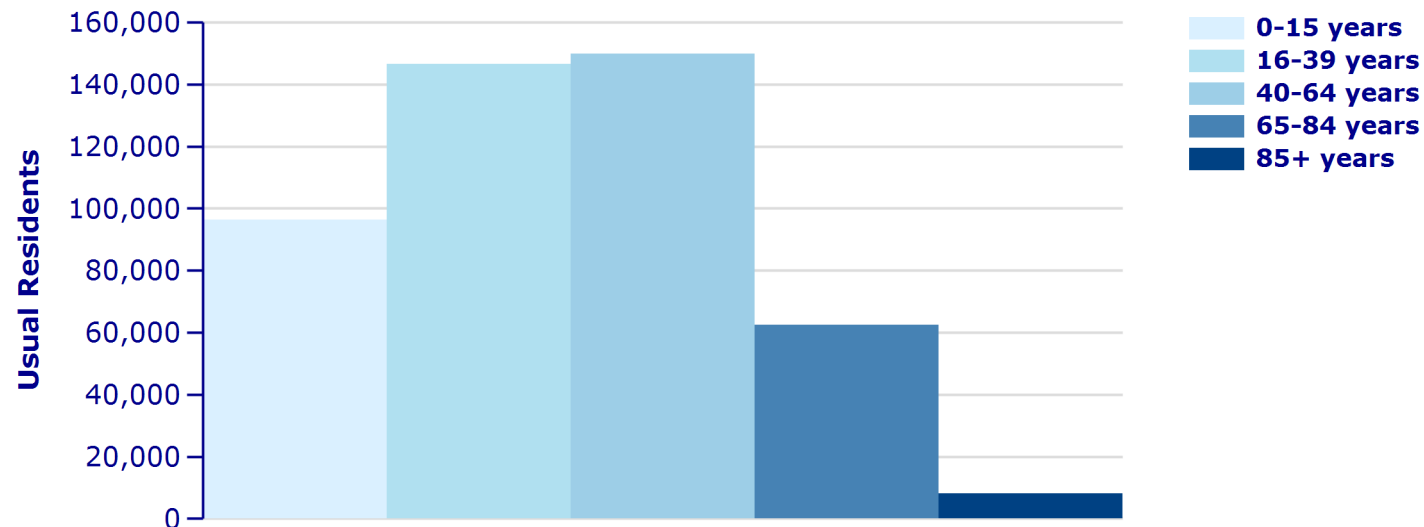
Usually Resident Population

On Census Day (27 March 2011) the usually resident population of the **Northern** Health and Social Care Trust was **463,297** accounting for **25.58%** of the NI total.

The table and chart below show the age structure of the usually resident population in the **Northern** Health and Social Care Trust on Census Day 2011.

Table 1: Age Structure of Usually Resident Population, 2011 Census

	2011	
Age Bands (years)	Usual Residents	%
0-15	96,425	20.81
16-39	146,545	31.63
40-64	149,901	32.36
65-84	62,378	13.46
85+	8,048	1.74
Overall	463,297	100

Figure 1: Age Structure of Usually Resident Population, 2011

Datasets used: [Usually Resident Population \(administrative geographies\)](#), [Usually Resident Population by broad age bands and sex \(administrative geographies\)](#), NISRA Census Office

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Population Change

The Mid-Year Estimates (MYE) of Population time series is the recommended source to examine population change over time. A new MYE time series, incorporating the 2011 Census, will be published shortly by NISRA. A comparison of the 2001 and 2011 Censuses is not included as following the Review of Public Administration, five new Health Trusts were established in 2007.

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Households

On Census Day 2011 there were **457,038** people (**98.65%**) living in **177,914** households, giving an average household size of **2.57**. The remaining **6,259** people (**1.35%**) were living in communal establishments.

The table below shows the household structure of the usually resident population on Census Day 2011.

Table 2: Usual Residents by Household Size, 2011 Census

	Usual Residents	
	2011	
Household Size	Number	%
1	46,858	26.34
2	55,248	31.05
3	30,174	16.96
4	27,012	15.18
5+	18,622	10.47
Overall	177,914	100

Datasets used: [Usually Resident Population, Households and Average Household Size \(administrative geographies\)](#), NISRA Census Office

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Demography

On Census Day 27th March 2011, in the **Northern** Health and Social Care Trust:

- **20.81%** were aged under 16 years and **15.20%** were aged 65 and over;
- **49.01%** of the usually resident population were male and **50.99%** were female; and
- **38** years was the average (median) age of the population.

Datasets used: [Age Structure - KS102NI \(administrative geographies\)](#), [Usual Resident Population - KS101NI \(administrative geographies\)](#), NISRA Census Office

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Ethnicity, Identity, Language and Religion

On Census Day 27th March 2011, in the **Northern** Health and Social Care Trust, considering the resident population:

- **1.30%** were from an ethnic minority population and the remaining **98.70%** were white (including Irish Traveller);
- **33.61%** belong to or were brought up in the Catholic religion and **59.58%** belong to or were brought up in a 'Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)' religion; and
- **58.93%** indicated that they had a British national identity, **18.51%** had an Irish national identity and **30.58%** had a Northern Irish national identity*.

**Respondents could indicate more than one national identity*

On Census Day 27th March 2011, in the **Northern** Health and Social Care Trust, considering the population aged 3 years old and over:

- **8.06%** had some knowledge of Irish;
- **14.05%** had some knowledge of Ulster-Scots; and
- **2.50%** did not have English as their first language.

Datasets used: [Ethnic Group - KS201NI \(administrative geographies\)](#), [Religion or Religion Brought Up In - KS212NI \(administrative geographies\)](#), [National Identity \(Classification 2\) - KS203NI \(administrative geographies\)](#), [Knowledge of Irish - KS209NI \(administrative geographies\)](#), [Knowledge of Ulster-Scots - KS210NI \(administrative geographies\)](#), [Main Language - KS207NI \(administrative geographies\)](#), NISRA Census Office

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Health

On Census Day 27th March 2011, in the **Northern** Health and Social Care Trust:

- **19.65%** of people had a long-term health problem or disability that limited their day-to-day activities;
- **80.43%** of people stated their general health was either good or very good; and
- **11.55%** of people stated that they provided unpaid care to family, friends, neighbours or others.

Datasets used: [Health and Provision of Unpaid Care - KS301NI \(administrative geographies\)](#), NISRA Census Office

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Housing and Accommodation

On Census Day 27th March 2011, in the **Northern** Health and Social Care Trust:

- **71.10%** of households were owner occupied and **25.76%** were rented;
- **34.94%** of households were owned outright;
- **11.19%** of households were comprised of a single person aged 65+ years;
- **8.08%** were lone parent households with dependent children; and
- **18.70%** of households did not have access to a car or van.

Datasets used: [Tenure and Landlord - KS402NI \(administrative geographies\)](#), [Household Composition - KS105NI \(administrative geographies\)](#), [Car or Van Availability - KS405NI \(administrative geographies\)](#), NISRA Census Office

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Qualifications

On Census Day 27th March 2011, considering the population aged 16 years old and over:

- **22.39%** had a degree or higher qualification; while
- **40.88%** had no or low (Level 1*) qualifications.

**Level 1 is 1-4 O Levels/CSE/GCSE (any grades) or equivalent*

Datasets used: [Qualifications and Students - KS501NI \(administrative geographies\)](#), NISRA Census Office

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Labour Market

On Census Day 27th March 2011, considering the population aged 16 to 74 years old:

- **67.64%** were economically active, **32.36%** were economically inactive;
- **59.78%** were in paid employment; and
- **4.37%** were unemployed, of these **43.85%** were long-term unemployed*.

**Long-term unemployed are those who stated that they have not worked since 2009 or earlier*

Datasets used: [Economic Activity - KS601NI \(administrative geographies\)](#), NISRA Census Office

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Further Information:

This profile will continue to be updated as more 2011 Census Statistics are released. Please see the 2011 Census Output Prospectus (hyperlink: <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/Census/2011CensusProposedOutputs.html>) for more information on future releases.

Further information on the terms used in this profile can be found in the Census 2011 Definitions and Output Classifications document (hyperlink: http://www.nisra.gov.uk/Census/pop_def_2011.pdf)

Profile last updated December 2012

Investing for Health Profile for the Northern Health and Social Care Trust

This page provides information on the health and wellbeing of residents in the **Northern** Health and Social Care Trust (HSCT). Click on the blue tabs at the top to see results for other geographical levels. Health and wellbeing indicators have been grouped according to the Investing for Health strategy's Goals and Objectives, with **Headline Indicators in Green**.



Click on theme titles below to obtain an area profile for that subject. The datasets used are shown below each section.

- [**Goal 1 - Longer Healthier Lives**](#)
- [**Goal 2 - Reducing Inequalities**](#)
- [**Objective 1 - Poverty**](#)
- [**Objective 2 - Education & Skills**](#)
- [**Objective 3 - Mental Health & Emotional Well Being**](#)
- [**Objective 4 - Healthy Environments**](#)
- [**Objective 5 - Neighbourhood Renewal**](#)
- [**Objective 6 - Accidental Injury**](#)
- [**Objective 7 - Healthier Choices**](#)



Goal 1 - Longer Healthier Lives

'To improve the health of our people by increasing the length of their lives and increasing the number of years they spend free from disease, illness and disability.'

Average life expectancy measures the expected years of life at birth based on the mortality rates of the period in question. The Northern Ireland average life expectancy for 2008-2010 is **77.1** years for males and **81.5** years for females. Life expectancy for males in the **Northern** HSCT for 2008-2010 is **77.9** years, and for females is **82.0** years.

Comparisons	HSCT Northern	Northern Ireland
Life Expectancy - Males (2008-2010)	77.9	77.1
Life Expectancy - Females (2008-2010)	82.0	81.5

Datasets used: [Life Expectancy \(administrative geographies\)](#), Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety

In total **3,717** people died in 2010 in the **Northern** HSCT, of these **1,387 (37.3%)** were under 75 years old. Of all deaths, **1,047 (28.2%)** were to malignant neoplasms, **519 (14.0%)** were to respiratory disease and **1,147 (30.9%)** were to circulatory disease.

The median age at death was **79** in 2010 in the **Northern** HSCT.

Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL) is a measure of premature death, measured as the number of years of life 'lost' from a death when a person dies before the age of 75. A death at age 25, for example, has lost 50 potential years of life. In the **Northern** HSCT the PYLL per year per 100 population for 2006 to 2008 was **6.7** years for males and **4.0** years for females. The table below shows PYLL for different age groups for 2006-2008.

The Standardised Mortality Ratio is a method of comparing mortality in different populations, while allowing for differences in the age structure of these populations. The Northern Ireland rate is set equal to 100 and a value greater than 100 indicates above average mortality. In the **Northern** HSCT the Standardised Mortality Ratio from 2008-2010 for all ages was **94.9**.

Comparisons	HSCT Northern	Northern Ireland
Deaths (2010)	3,717	14,457
Deaths to under 75s (%) (2010)	37.3%	39.1%
Deaths due to malignant neoplasms (%) (2010)	28.2%	27.8%
Deaths due to respiratory disease (%) (2010)	14.0%	13.0%
Deaths due to circulatory disease (%) (2010)	30.9%	31.0%
Median age at death (2010)	79	79
Potential Years of Life Lost (per 100 population): Males (2006-2008)	6.7	7.3
Potential Years of Life Lost (per 100 population): Females (2006-2008)	4.0	4.3
Potential Years of Life Lost (per 100 population): Aged 0-14 years (2006-2008)	3.3	3.7
Potential Years of Life Lost (per 100 population): Aged 15-24 years (2006-2008)	2.9	3.4
Potential Years of Life Lost (per 100 population): Aged 25-64 years (2006-2008)	6.2	6.8
Potential Years of Life Lost (per 100 population): Aged 65-74 years (2006-2008)	9.2	9.7
Standardised Mortality Rate (2008-2010)	94.9	100.0

Datasets used: [Deaths \(administrative geographies\)](#), [Deaths by Cause \(administrative geographies\)](#), [Median Age at Death \(administrative geographies\)](#), [Potential Years of Life Lost \(administrative geographies\)](#), [Standardised Mortality Ratio \(administrative geographies\)](#), NISRA Demography

Average death rates are available from 2004-2008 standardised for age to the 2004-2008 Mid Year Population Estimates. In the **Northern** HSCT the standardised death rate (per 100,000 population) for the population under 75 years of age was **382.2** for males and **250.0** for females. The table below shows average death rates by cause for the population under 75 years of age.

Comparisons	HSCT Northern	Northern Ireland
Standardised death rate (per 100,000 population) for males aged under 75 (2004-2008)	382.2	415.5
Standardised death rate (per 100,000 population) due to cancer for males aged under 75 (2006-2010)	131.0	137.0
Standardised death rate (per 100,000 population) due to respiratory disease for males aged under 75 (2006-2010)	27.0	31.0
Standardised death rate (per 100,000 population) due to circulatory disease for males aged under 75 (2006-2010)	98.0	108.0
Standardised death rate (per 100,000 population) for females aged under 75 (2004-2008)	250.0	269.2
Standardised death rate (per 100,000 population) due to cancer for females aged under 75 (2006-2010)	106.0	114.0
Standardised death rate (per 100,000 population) due to respiratory disease for females aged under 75 (2006-2010)	23.0	25.0
Standardised death rate (per 100,000 population) due to circulatory disease for females aged under 75 (2006-2010)	50.0	55.0

Datasets used: [Standardised Death Rate \(administrative geographies\)](#), [Standardised Death Rate due to Cancer \(administrative geographies\)](#), [Standardised Death Rate due to Respiratory Disease \(administrative geographies\)](#), [Standardised Death Rate due to Circulatory Disease \(administrative geographies\)](#), Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety

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Goal 2 - Reducing Inequalities

'To reduce inequalities in health between geographic areas, socio-economic and minority groups.'

Theme - Limiting Long-term Illness/Disability

There were **10,197** incidence of all cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in the **Northern** HSCT in the 5 year period 2006-2010.

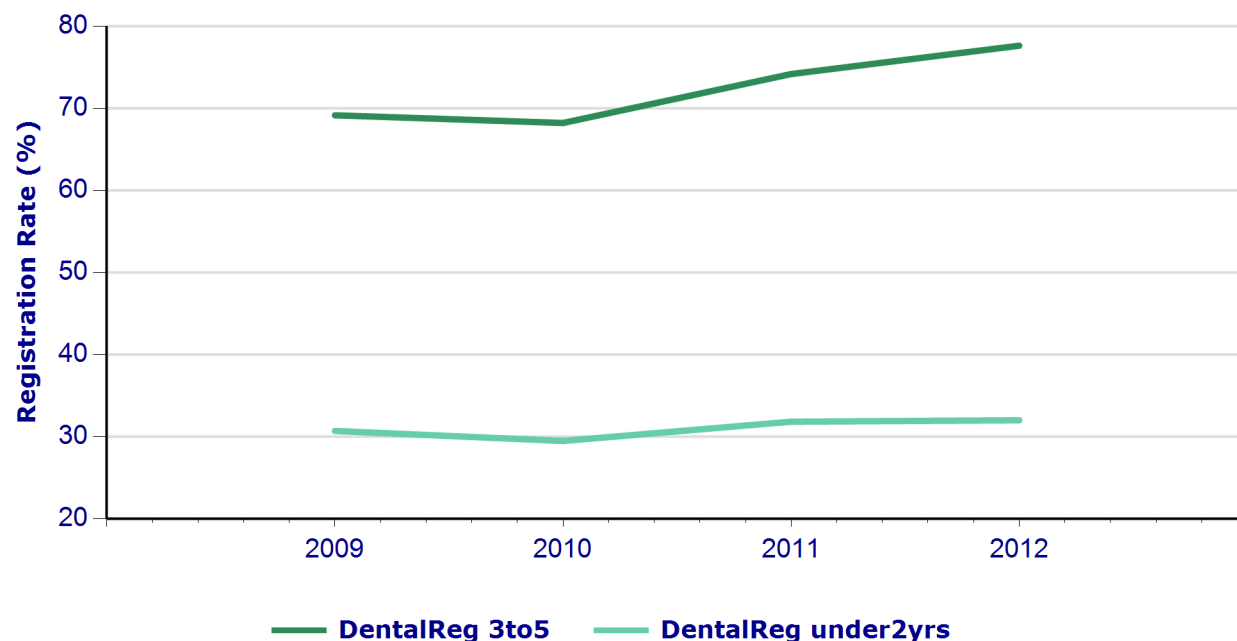
The Northern Ireland Cancer Registry provide a five year standardised cancer incidence ratio. The Northern Ireland rate is set equal to 100 and a value greater than 100 indicates above average incidence of cancer. See [link to dataset](#) for associated confidence intervals. The latest dataset available is for 2005-2009 and the standardised cancer incidence rate for all persons in the **Northern** HSCT was **98.0**.

Theme - Access to Healthcare

In 2012 in the **Northern** HSCT **32.0%** of children aged 0-2 years and **77.6%** of children aged 3-5 years were registered with a dentist. The chart below shows trend data from 2009.

Dental registrations in the **Northern** HSCT for children aged 0-2 years increased by **1.3** percentage points, and for children aged 3-5 years have increased by **8.5** percentage points, over the period 2009 to 2012. In Northern Ireland there was an increase of **2.3** percentage points for children aged 0-2 years and an increase of **11.4** percentage points for children aged 3-5 years over the same period (based on unrounded calculations).

Comparisons	HSCT Northern	Northern Ireland
Newly diagnosed cancer cases (2006-2010)	10,197	40,375
Standardised Cancer Incidence Rate (2005-2009)	98.0	100.0
Children aged 0-2 years registered with a dentist (%) (2012)	32.0%	30.6%
Children aged 3-5 years registered with a dentist (%) (2012)	77.6%	74.7%

Dental Registrations 2009 - 2012 (non-zero axis)

Datasets used: [Cancer Incidence \(administrative geographies\)](#), [Standardised Cancer Incidence Rate \(administrative geographies\)](#), [Dental and GP Registrations \(administrative geographies\)](#), [Childhood Immunisation Rates \(administrative geographies\)](#), Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety

For the **Northern** HSCT the median ambulance response time for incidents in 2011 was **7.00** in minutes and seconds.

Standardised admission rates to hospitals are available for all hospital admissions by type and by cause. The Northern Ireland rate is set equal to 100 and a value greater than 100 indicates an above average standardised admission rate. In 2010/11, in the **Northern** HSCT:

- The standardised admission rate for all admissions was **101.6**;
- The standardised admission rate for elective admissions was **112.4**;
- The standardised admission rate for emergency admissions was **96.1**;
- The standardised admission rate for respiratory admissions (2008/09-2010/11) was **102.7** and
- The standardised admission rate for circulatory admissions (2008/09-2010/11) was **106.3**.

Comparisons	HSCT Northern	Northern Ireland
Ambulance median response time in minutes and seconds (2011)	7.00	5.50
Standardised admission rate for all hospital admissions (2010/11)	101.6	100.0
Standardised admission rate for elective admissions (2010/11)	112.4	100.0
Standardised admission rate for emergency admissions (2010/11)	96.1	100.0
Standardised admission rate for admissions due to respiratory disease (2008/09-2010/11)	102.7	100.0
Standardised admission rate for admissions due to circulatory disease (2008/09-2010/11)	106.3	100.0

Datasets used: [Ambulance Response Times \(administrative geographies\)](#), [Standardised Admission Rate for All Hospital Admissions \(administrative geographies\)](#), [Standardised Admission Rate for Elective Hospital Admissions \(administrative geographies\)](#), [Standardised Admission Rate for Emergency Hospital Admissions \(administrative geographies\)](#), [Standardised Admission Rate due to Respiratory Disease \(administrative geographies\)](#), [Standardised Admission Rate due to Circulatory Disease \(administrative geographies\)](#), Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety

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Objective 1 - Poverty

'To reduce poverty and social exclusion especially in families with children.'

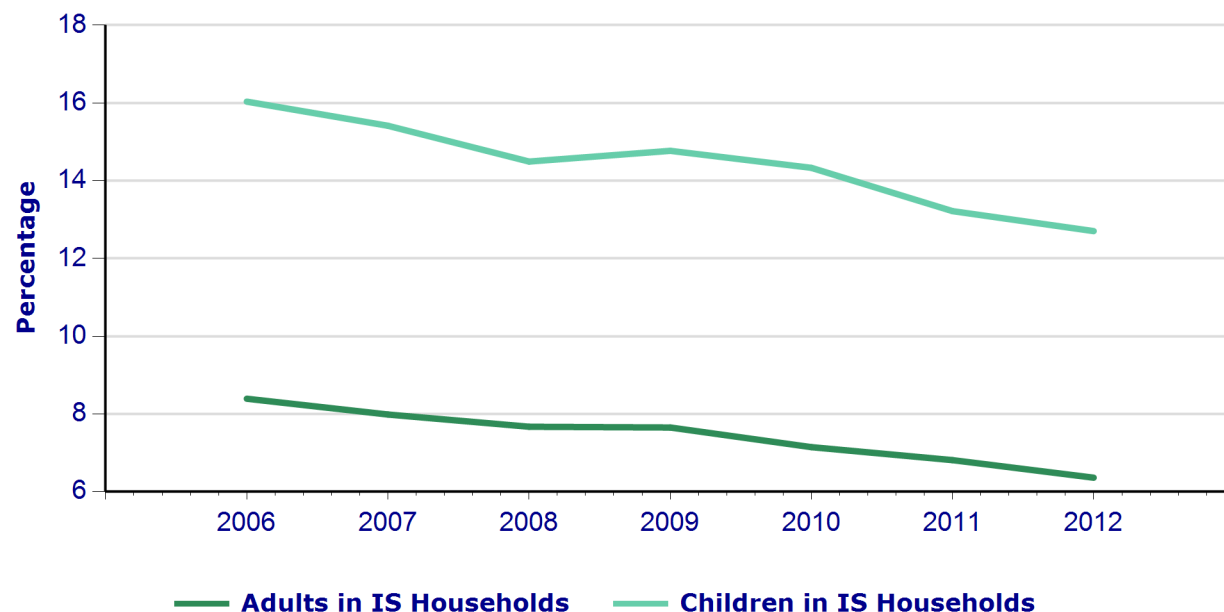
In 2012 in the **Northern** HSCT **6.4%** of adults and **12.7%** of children aged under 16 were living in Income Support households. The chart below shows trend data from 2006.

The percentage of adults living in Income Support households has decreased by **2.0** points, and the percentage of children living in Income Support households has decreased by **3.3** percentage points, over the period 2006 to 2012 in the **Northern** HSCT. In Northern Ireland there was a decrease of **2.9** percentage points for adults and a decrease of **5.6** percentage points for children living in Income Support households over the same period.

In 2011/12 **14.0%** of pupils in post-primary schools had Free School Meal Entitlement (based on pupil residence data).

In 2010 **49.8%** of resident births in the **Northern** HSCT were recorded to parents with medium/low or unknown social class as defined by the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC) which is principally based on an individual's occupation and employment status.

Adults and Children living in Income Support Households 2006 - 2012 (non-zero axis)



Datasets used: [Income Support Claimants \(administrative geographies\)](#), Department of Social Development; [Post Primary Pupils \(administrative geographies\)](#), Department of Education; [Births by Parents Social Class \(administrative geographies\)](#), NISRA Demography

Further social security benefit information in 2012 for the **Northern** HSCT is as follows:

- **15,030** persons aged 16 and over were claiming Income Support;
- **23,030** persons aged 60 and over were claiming Pension Credit;
- **10,070** persons aged 16-64 were receiving Incapacity Benefit; and
- **34,240** persons aged 16+ were claiming Housing Benefit.

Note: From 2012 onwards all social security benefit data has been rounded to the nearest ten, and totals may not sum due to rounding.

Comparisons	HSCT Northern	Northern Ireland
Income Support claimants 16 years and over (2012)	15,030	77,060
Pension Credit claimants 60 years and over (2012)	23,030	95,540
Incapacity Benefit recipients 16-64 years (2012)	10,070	43,430
Housing Benefit claimants 16 years and over (2012)	34,240	162,240

Datasets used: [Income Support Claimants \(administrative geographies\)](#), [Pension Credit Claimants \(administrative geographies\)](#), [Incapacity Benefit Recipients \(administrative geographies\)](#), [Housing Benefit Claimants \(administrative geographies\)](#), Department of Social Development

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Objective 2 - Education & Skills

'To enable all people and young people in particular to develop the skills and attitudes that will give them the capacity to reach their full potential and make healthy choices.'

Qualifications and Students

In 2010/11 **74.6%** of pupils achieved the expected level in Maths and **70.7%** of pupils achieved the expected level in English (Level 4 or above) in Key Stage 2 Assessments in the most disadvantaged primary schools (25% of schools with highest Free School Meals Entitlement) in the **Northern** HSCT. The graph below shows trend data from 2005/06. This compares to **82.3%** of pupils who achieved the expected level in Maths and **81.6%** of pupils who achieved the expected level in English (Level 4 or above) in Key Stage 2 Assessments in *all schools* in the **Northern** HSCT in 2010/11.

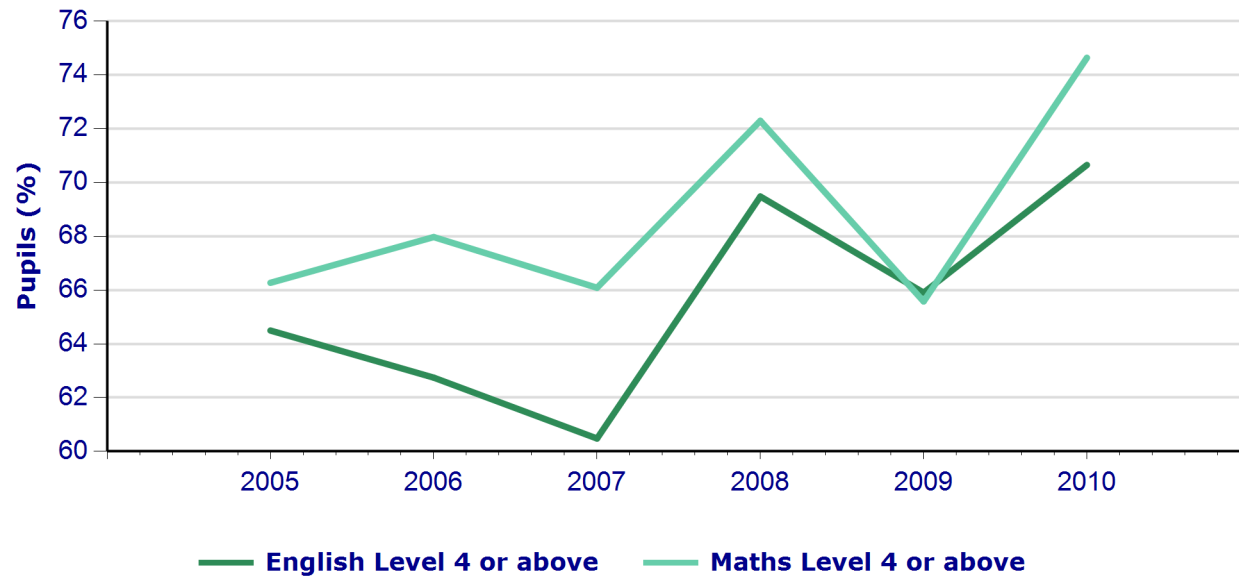
In the **Northern** HSCT of those who left school in 2010/11, **74.6%** gained 5 or more GCSEs at grade C and above. The graph below shows trend data from 1998/99.

The percentage of school-leavers who gained 5 or more GCSEs at grade C and above has increased by **15.8** points in the **Northern** HSCT over the period 1998/99 to 2010/11. In Northern Ireland there was an increase of **16.1** percentage points for school-leavers who gained 5 or more GCSEs at grade C and above over the same period (based on unrounded calculations).

Comparisons	HSCT Northern	Northern Ireland
Pupils who achieved Level 4 or above in Key Stage 2 Assessments in Maths in the most disadvantaged primary schools (%) (2010/11)	74.6%	74.6%
Pupils who achieved Level 4 or above in Key Stage 2 Assessments in English in the most disadvantaged primary schools (%) (2010/11)	70.7%	73.1%
Pupils who achieved Level 4 or above in Key Stage 2 Assessments in Maths in <i>all primary schools</i> (%) (2010/11)	82.3%	82.9%
Pupils who achieved Level 4 or above in Key Stage 2 Assessments in English in <i>all primary schools</i> (%) (2010/11)	81.6%	82.3%
School Leavers who gained 5 or more GCSE's at grade C and above (%) (2010/11)	74.6%	73.2%

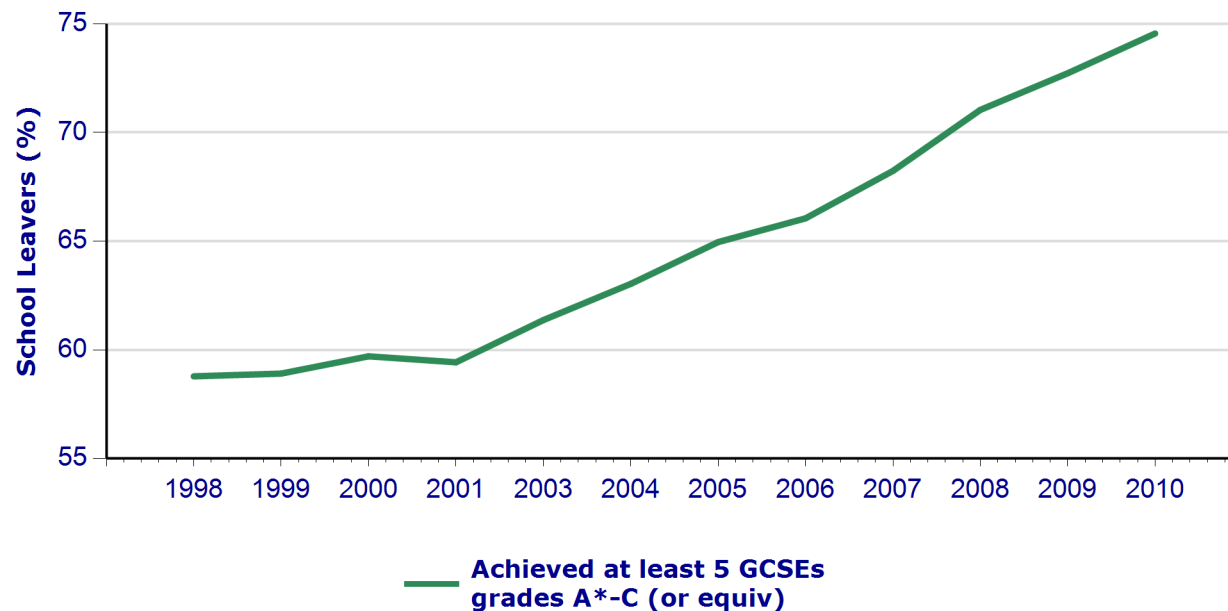
Datasets used: [Key Stage 2 Results including Free School Meals Entitlement \(administrative geographies\)](#), Department of Education, [School Leavers \(administrative geographies\)](#), Department of Education

**Pupils achieving Level 4 or above in Key Stage 2 in English and Maths in the most disadvantaged primary schools
2005/06 - 2010/11 (non-zero axis)**



Datasets used: [Key Stage 2 Results including Free School Meals Entitlement \(administrative geographies\)](#), Department of Education

**School leavers who gained 5 or more GCSEs at Grade C and above
1998/99 - 2010/11 (non-zero axis)**



Datasets used: [School Leavers \(administrative geographies\)](#), Department of Education

In the **Northern** HSCT there were **28,965** Students enrolled at a Further Education college in 2010/11. Of these, **20.0%** were full time and **80.0%** were part time students, while **45.0%** were female and **55.0%** were male. Further Education can be defined as post-secondary education (in addition to that received at secondary school), that is distinct from the education offered in universities.

In the **Northern** HSCT there were **15,265** students enrolled at a Higher Education college in 2010/11. Of these, **74.6%** were full time and **25.4%** were part time students, while **58.3%** were female and **41.7%** were male. Higher education can be defined as education at a higher level than secondary school, usually provided in distinct institutions such as universities. *Note: Percentages for gender may not sum to 100 due to rounding of data.*

School Census data for 2010/11 (by pupil residence) in the **Northern** HSCT shows that **14.5%** of pupils in post-primary schools are categorised as Statemented or with Special Educational Needs (SEN) Stage 1 to 4. Statemented pupils are those pupils with a statement of special educational needs, i.e. pupils at stage 5 on the Special Educational Needs (SEN) Code of Practice.

The Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) measures general practice achievement against a range of evidence-based indicators and provides raw disease prevalence data by a total of 17 clinical areas. In 2012, the raw prevalence of patients aged 18 plus (per 1,000 patients) on the Learning Disabilities Register was **6.2** for the **Northern** HSCT.

Comparisons	HSCT Northern	Northern Ireland
Further Education Enrolments (2010/11)	28,965	155,425
Higher Education Enrolments (2010/11)	15,265	65,555
Post-primary school population (pupil residence) categorised as Statemented or with Special Education Needs (SEN) stage 1 to 4 (2010/11)	14.5%	18.2%
Raw prevalence of patients (per 1,000) on the Learning Disabilities Register aged 18 plus (2012)	6.2	6.4

Datasets used: [Further Education Enrolments \(administrative geographies\)](#), [Higher Education Enrolments \(administrative geographies\)](#), [Post Primary Pupils \(administrative geographies\)](#), Department of Education; [Disease Prevalence \(administrative geographies\)](#), Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety

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Objective 3 - Mental Health & Emotional Well Being

'To promote mental health and emotional well-being at individual and community level.'

The Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) measures general practice achievement against a range of evidence-based indicators and provides raw disease prevalence data by a total of 17 clinical areas. In 2012, the raw prevalence of patients (per 1,000 patients) on the Mental Health Register was **7.7** and on the Dementia Register was **5.8** for the **Northern** HSCT.

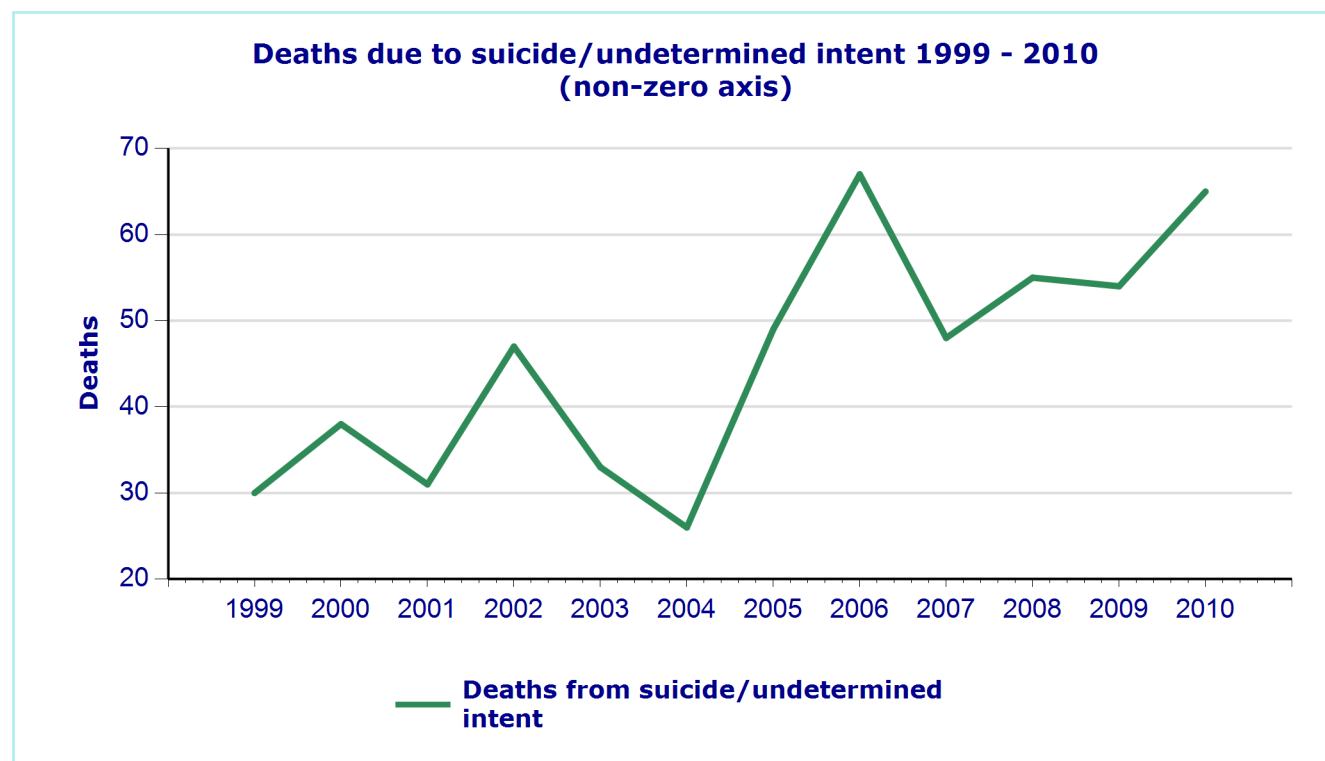
In the **Northern** HSCT there were **103** admissions to hospital as a result of mood or anxiety disorder in 2009/10. The data is extracted from the Northern Ireland Hospital Inpatients System (HIS), but excludes mental health specialities as not all mental health information is recorded on the Patient Administration System. Trend data from 2004/05 is shown in the graph below.

Aggregated hospital admissions data is also available for the age standardised rate of admissions due to self-harm. The Northern Ireland rate is set equal to 100 and a value greater than 100 indicates an above average admission rate. From 2005/06-2009/10 the admission rate was **71.5** in the **Northern** HSCT.

Data is recorded on the number of deaths due to suicide and undetermined intent from 1999 to 2010. In the **Northern** HSCT there were **65** such deaths in 2010. Trend data from 1999 is shown in the graph below.

Comparisons	HSCT Northern	Northern Ireland
Raw prevalence of patients (per 1,000) on the Mental Health Register (2012)	7.7	8.3
Raw prevalence of patients (per 1,000) on the Dementia Register (2012)	5.8	6.3

Datasets used: [Disease Prevalence \(administrative geographies\)](#), [Hospital Admissions due to Mood or Anxiety Disorder \(administrative geographies\)](#), [Hospital Admissions due to Self Harm \(administrative geographies\)](#), Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety; [Deaths by Cause \(administrative geographies\)](#), NISRA Demography



Datasets used: [Deaths by Cause \(administrative geographies\)](#), NISRA Demography

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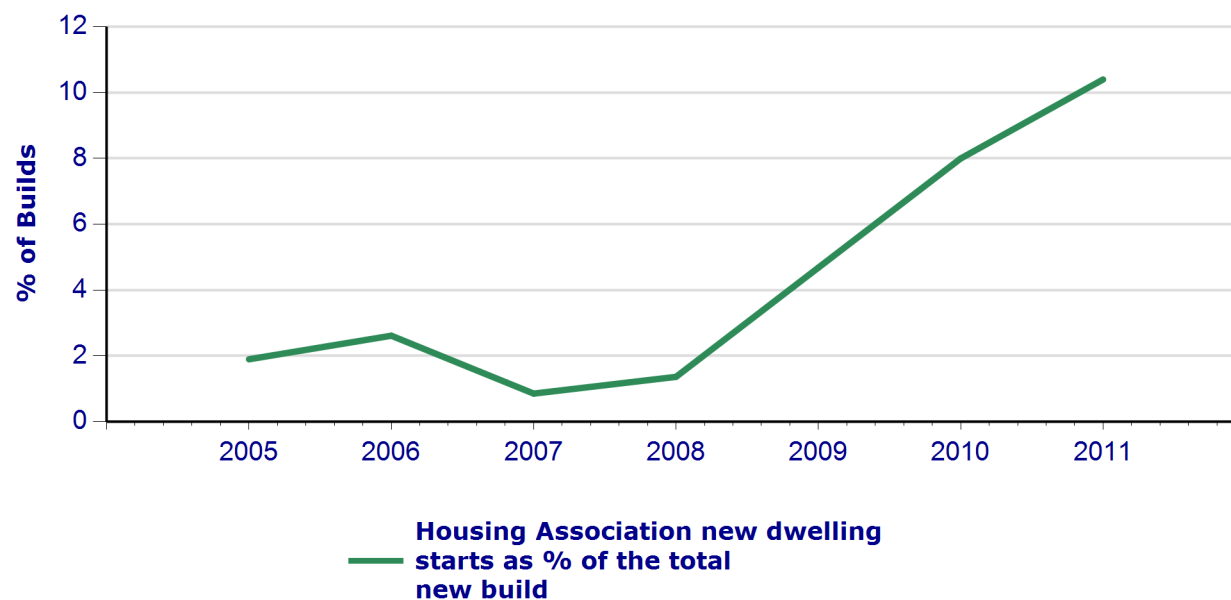
Objective 4 - Healthy Environments

'To offer everyone the opportunity to live and work in a healthy environment and to live in a decent affordable home.'

In 2011/12 there were **2,096** new dwelling starts in **Northern** LGD, **218** of these were for Housing Associations, representing **10.4%** of the total new build. The graph below shows trend data from 2005/06.

Comparisons	HSCT Northern	Northern Ireland
New dwelling starts (2011/12)	2,096	8,017
Housing Association new dwelling starts (2011/12)	218	2,104
Housing Association new dwelling starts as % of the total new build (2011/12)	10.4%	26.2%

**Housing Association New Dwelling Starts
2005/06 - 2011/12 (non-zero axis)**



Datasets used: [New Dwelling Starts \(administrative geographies\)](#), Department of Social Development

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Objective 5 - Neighbourhood Renewal

'To improve our neighbourhoods and wider environment.'

In the **Northern** HSCT **6.7%** of cars were registered to a disabled driver or for transporting disabled people in 2010.

There were **15,055** incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded by the Police Service Northern Ireland in the **Northern** HSCT in 2011/12.

Hate incidents are defined as any incident which is perceived by the victim, or any other person, as being motivated by prejudice or hate. The hate motivation definitions used are racist (a group of persons defined by reference to race, colour, nationality or ethnic or national origins and includes the Irish Traveller community), homophobic (fear or dislike directed towards lesbian, gay or bisexual people, or a fear or dislike directed towards their perceived lifestyle, culture or characteristics) and sectarian (a term almost exclusively used in Northern Ireland to describe incidents of bigoted dislike or hatred of members of a different religious or political group). In the **Northern** HSCT in 2011/12, there were **87** racist, **19** homophobic and **242** sectarian offences.

There were a total of **22,448** offences recorded in the **Northern** HSCT in 2011/12. The rates per 10,000 population by type of crime are shown below:

- Violent crimes (offences against the person, sexual offences and robbery) - **151.0**;
- Criminal damage - **116.8**;
- Burglary - **53.1**; and
- Theft - **86.8**

There were **1,850** noise complaints made in the **Northern** HSCT in 2010/11, which is equal to a rate of **4.0 per 1,000 population**.

In the **Northern** HSCT in 2011/12, **44.2%** of household waste was recycled and composted and **44.5%** of local authority collected municipal waste was recycled and composted.

In the **Northern** HSCT there were **1,329** people who completed the Enterprise Development Programme provided by Invest NI in 2010/11. Of these, **55.2%** subsequently started a business.

Comparisons	HSCT Northern	Northern Ireland
Cars registered to a disabled driver or for transporting disabled people (%) (2010)	6.7%	8.4%
Number of anti-social behaviour incidents recorded (2011/12)	15,055	64,184
Number of hate incidents (racist motivated) recorded (2011/12)	87	458
Number of hate incidents (homophobic motivated) recorded (2011/12)	19	120
Number of hate incidents (sectarian motivated) recorded (2011/12)	242	885
Total number of offences recorded (2011/12)	22,448	103,389
Violent crimes rate (per 10,000 population) (2011/12)	151.0	170.8
Criminal damage rate (per 10,000 population) (2011/12)	116.8	128.4
Burglary rate (per 10,000 population) (2011/12)	53.1	58.4
Theft rate (per 10,000 population) (2011/12)	86.8	109.4
Noise complaint rate (per 10,000 population) (2010/11)	4.0	6.4
Household waste recycled and composted (%) (2011/12)	44.2%	39.7%
Local authority collected municipal waste recycled and composted (%) (2011/12)	44.5%	38.4%
People who completed Enterprise Development Programme provided by InvestNI (2010/11)	1,329	5,366

Datasets used: [Car Registrations \(administrative geographies\)](#), The Driver and Vehicle Agency; [Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents Recorded by the Police \(administrative geographies\)](#), [Hate Crimes \(administrative geographies\)](#), [Recorded Crime \(administrative geographies\)](#), Police Service of Northern Ireland; [Noise Complaints \(administrative geographies\)](#), [Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste Recycling \(administrative geographies\)](#), Department of Environment; [InvestNI Enterprise Development Programme \(administrative geographies\)](#), [InvestNI Investment \(administrative geographies\)](#), InvestNI

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Objective 6 - Accidental Injury

'To reduce accidental injuries and deaths in the home, workplace and from collisions on the road.'

In the **Northern** HSCT in 2009/10 there were **3,654** hospital admissions due to accidents. Of these:

There were **419** admissions as a result of injuries due to road traffic collisions in 2009/10. This represents **11.5%** of all hospital admissions due to accidents. These can be broken down by age:

- 0-4 years - **5.3%**
- 5-15 years - **14.8%**
- 16-64 years - **68.5%**
- 65 years and over - **11.5%**

There were **724** admissions as a result of injuries in the home in 2009/10. This represents **19.8%** of all hospital admissions due to accidents. These can be broken down by age:

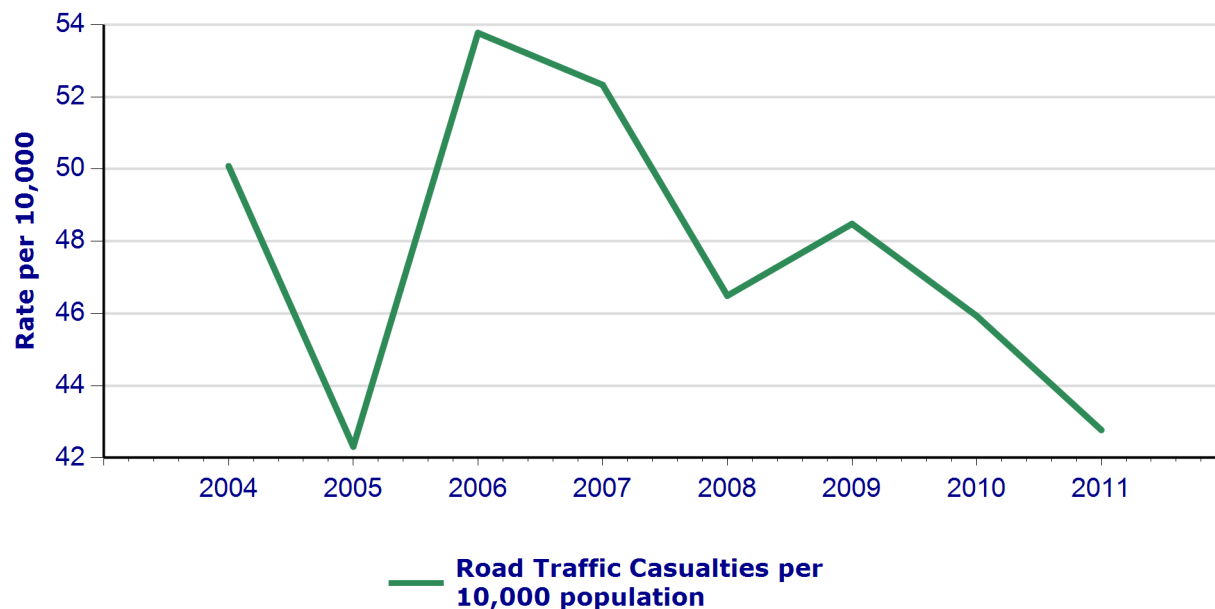
- 0-4 years - **10.8%**
- 5-15 years - **4.3%**
- 16-64 years - **26.9%**
- 65 years and over - **58.0%**

There were **108** admissions to hospital due to accidental injuries occurring at school. This represents **3.0%** of all hospital admissions due to accidents in 2010.

There were **1,275** road traffic collisions in the **Northern** HSCT in 2011 which resulted in **18** people being killed. In total there was a rate of **43** road traffic casualties per 10,000 population in 2011 (this includes all persons slightly injured, seriously injured and killed). The graph below shows trend data from 2004/05.

Comparisons	HSCT Northern	Northern Ireland
Admissions to hospital due to injuries from road traffic collisions (%) (2009/10)	11.5%	10.6%
Admissions to hospital due to accidental injuries in the home (%) (2009/10)	19.8%	22.9%
Admissions to hospital due to accidental injuries occurring at school (2009/10)	3.0%	3.2%
Road traffic collisions (2011)	1,275	5,594
Number of people killed as a result of road traffic collisions (2011)	18	59
Road traffic casualties rate per 10,000 (2011)	43	49

**Road Traffic Casualties per 10,000 population
2004/05 - 2011/12 (non-zero axis)**



Datasets used: [Hospital Admissions due to Accidents \(administrative geographies\)](#), Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety, [Reported Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties \(administrative geographies\)](#), Police Service of Northern Ireland

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Objective 7 - Healthier Choices

'To enable people to make healthier choices.'

There were **53** alcohol-related deaths in the **Northern** HSCT in 2010. The definition of alcohol-related deaths includes deaths with a clear causal relationship to alcohol consumption.

There were **21** drugs-related deaths in the **Northern** HSCT in 2010. The definition of drugs-related deaths is when the underlying cause of death recorded on the death certificate is drug poisoning, drug abuse or drug dependence.

There were **12** obesity-related deaths in the **Northern** HSCT from 2006 to 2010. The definition of obesity-related deaths is any death where the underlying cause of death is recorded as obesity.

The Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) measures general practice achievement against a range of evidence-based indicators and provides raw disease prevalence data by a total of 17 clinical areas. In 2012, the raw prevalence of patients aged 16 plus (per 1,000 patients) on the Obesity Register was **118.3** for the **Northern** HSCT.

Data on individuals availing of specialist smoking cessation services shows that in the **Northern** HSCT in 2010/11, **51.7%** of people who set a quit date had successfully quit (self-report) at 4 weeks. Trend data from 2007/08 is available in the graph below.

Births data for 2010 shows that the teenage birth rate per 1,000 of the female population aged 13-19 was **13.5%** in the **Northern** HSCT. Trend data from 2001 is available in the graph below.

The teenage birth rate per 1,000 of the female population aged 13-19 in the **Northern** HSCT decreased by **2.5** between 2001 to 2010 from **16.0** to **13.5**. The Northern Ireland teenage birth rate per 1,000 of the female population aged 13-19 decreased by **1.9** for the same period, from **16.9** to **15.0**.

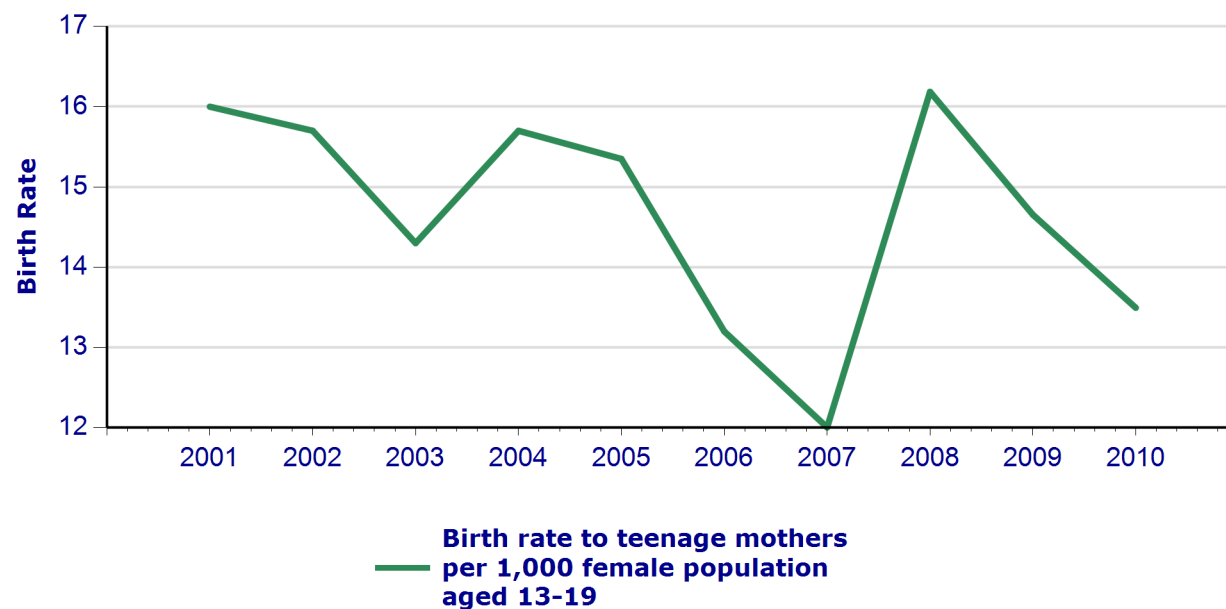
Comparisons	HSCT Northern	Northern Ireland
Alcohol-related deaths (2010)	53	284
Drug-related deaths (2010)	21	92
Obesity-related deaths (2006-2010)	12	39
Raw prevalence of patients (per 1,000) on the Obesity register aged 16 and over (2012)	118.3	110.3
Percentage of people who had self-reported they had successfully quit smoking at 4 weeks (2010/11)	51.7%	52.2%
Teenage birth rate (per 1,000 of the female population aged 13-19) (2010)	13.5	15.0

**Self-reported successfully quit smoking after 4 weeks
2007/08 - 2010/11 (non-zero axis)**



Datasets used: [Smoking Cessation Services \(administrative geographies\)](#), Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety

Teenage birth rate per 1,000 of the female population 2001 - 2010 (non-zero axis)



Datasets used: [Alcohol Related Deaths \(administrative geographies\)](#), [Drug Related Deaths \(administrative geographies\)](#), [Deaths due to Obesity \(administrative geographies\)](#), NISRA Demography; [Disease Prevalence \(administrative geographies\)](#), [Smoking Cessation Services \(administrative geographies\)](#), Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety; [Births \(administrative geographies\)](#), NISRA Demography

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