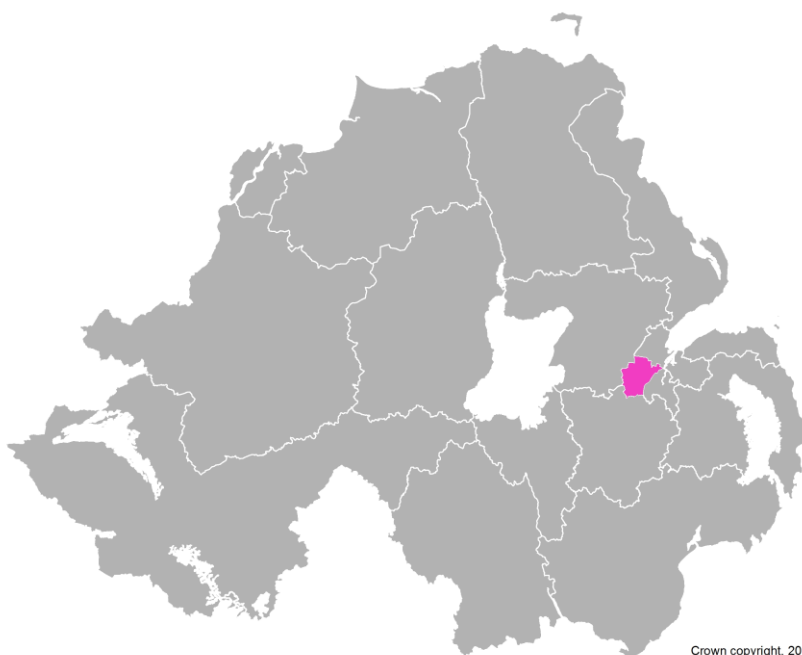




Northern Ireland  
Assembly

# Constituency Profile

Belfast West – 2017





## About this Report

Welcome to the 2017 Constituency Profile for Belfast West. This profile has been produced by the Northern Ireland Assembly's Research and Information Service (RaISe) to support the work of Members.

The report includes a demographic profile of Belfast West and indicators of Health, Education, Employment, Business, Low Income, Crime and Traffic and Travel.

For each indicator, this profile presents:

- Recent information available for Belfast West;
- How Belfast West compares with the Northern Ireland average; and
- How Belfast West compares with the other 17 Constituencies in Northern Ireland.

For a number of indicators, ward level data<sup>1</sup> is provided demonstrating similarities and differences within the constituency.

A summary table has been provided showing recent data for each indicator, as well as previous data, illustrating change over time.

Constituency Profiles are also available for each of the other 17 Constituencies in Northern Ireland and can be accessed via the Northern Ireland Assembly website.

<http://www.niassembly.gov.uk/assembly-business/research-and-information-service-raise/>

The data used to produce this report has been obtained from the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency's Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS). To access the full range of information available on NINIS, please visit:

<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/>

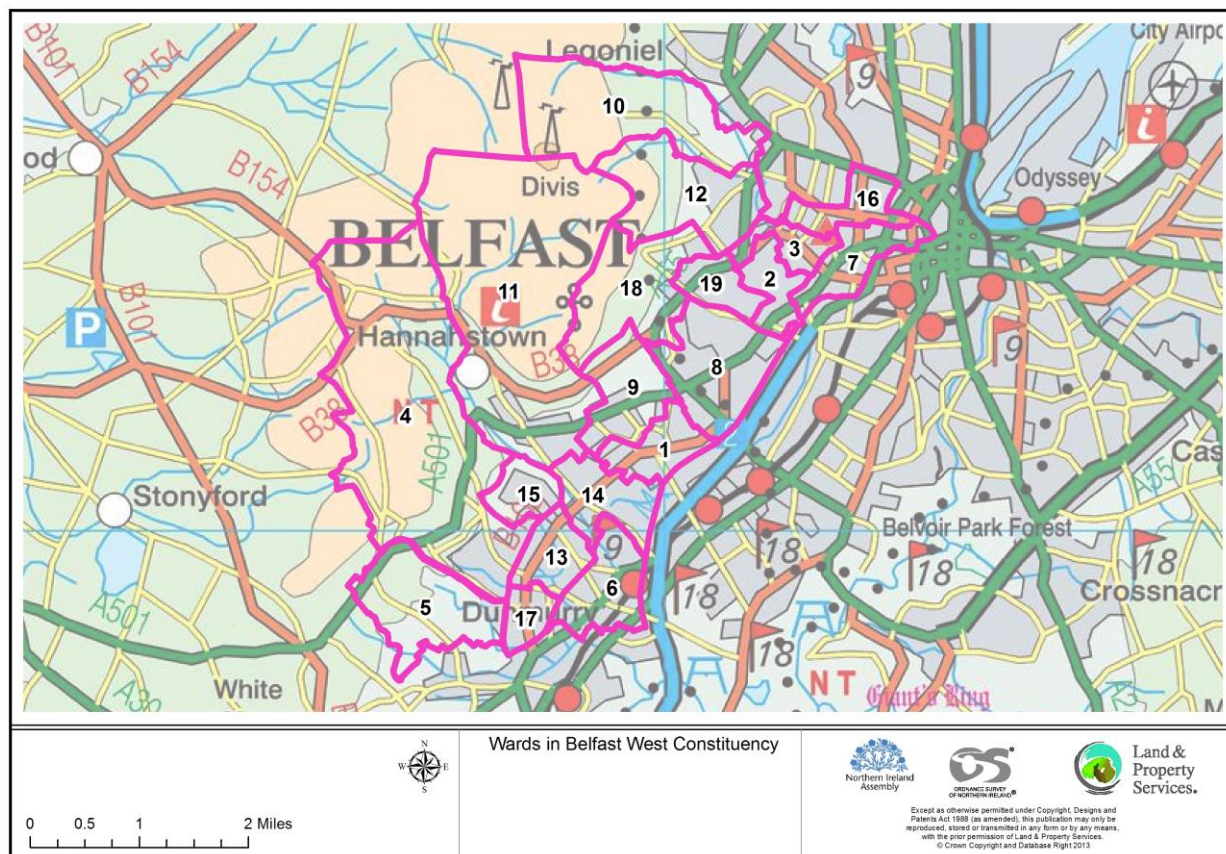
*Please note that the figures contained in this report may not be comparable with those in previous Constituency Profiles as figures are sometimes revised and as more up-to-date mid-year estimates are published. Where appropriate, rates have been calculated using the most up-to-date mid-year estimates that correspond with the data.*

*This report uses the names of the former Departments which were in place at the time.*

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<sup>1</sup> Ward data is based on the 1993 ward boundaries

This report presents a statistical profile of the constituency of Belfast West which comprises the wards shown below.



1	Andersonstown	11	Glencolin
2	Beechmount	12	Highfield
3	Clonard	13	Kilwee
4	Collin Glen	14	Ladybrook
5	Derryaghy North	15	Poleglass
6	Dunmurry	16	Shankill
7	Falls	17	Twinbrook
8	Falls Park	18	Upper Springfield
9	Glen Road	19	Whiterock
10	Glencairn		

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## Summary Profile of Belfast West

This section summarises the key statistics presented in this profile for the constituency of Belfast West. For each indicator, recent information has been provided along with figures for the previous year and a calculation of change over time. Northern Ireland data is also included to allow for comparison.

When reading this information, there are two important factors to consider. Firstly, the demographic profile will influence the statistical profile of the area. Belfast West has a higher proportion of people aged under 30 years when compared to Northern Ireland as a whole. Secondly, many of the indicators, such as those around low income, reflect levels of deprivation in the constituency. Belfast West is the most deprived constituency in Northern Ireland. Twenty-three of the 50 Super Output Areas (SOAs) in Belfast West are ranked in the 10% most deprived wards in Northern Ireland, based on the Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017 <sup>2</sup>.

**Please note:** These figures may differ slightly from those contained in previous Constituency Profiles due to updates or revisions. Figures correct as of 1 August 2017.

### Demographic Profile

Indicator	Belfast West			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Population Size (no.)	94,585	94,639	-0.1%	1,851,621	1,840,498	0.6%

### Health

Indicator				Northern Ireland		
	2010-14	2009-13	Change	2010-14	2009-13	Change
Circulatory death rate (u-75), per 100,000 pop	121	130	-9	83	88	-5
Respiratory death rate (u-75) per 100,000 pop	58	61	-3	34	35	-1
Indicator	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	5.8	5.8	0.0	3.1	3.4	-0.3

### Education

Indicator	Belfast West			Northern Ireland		
	2014/15	2013/14	Change	2014/15	2013/14	Change
Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs (A*-C) or equivalent	78.9	75.7	3.2	81.1	78.6	2.5

<sup>2</sup> NISRA, NIMDM 2017, <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/nimdm17-soa-level-results>

Indicator	Belfast West			Northern Ireland		
	2014/15	2013/14	Change	2014/15	2013/14	Change
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Further Education	7.4	8.2	-0.8	9.6	9.7	-0.1
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	4.1	4.0	0.1	4.4	4.4	0.0

## Employment

Indicator	Belfast West			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
No. of confirmed redundancies	348	105	243	1,946	2,136	-190
Unemployment claimant count (%)	6.1	7.7	-1.6	3.7	4.6	-0.9

## Business

Indicator	Belfast West			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
InvestNI assistance (£m)	1.2	2.5	-1.3	94.0	185.4	-91.4

## Low income

Indicator	Belfast West			Northern Ireland		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming benefits at February (%)	49.3	49.9	-0.6	38.3	38.4	-0.1
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming housing benefit at June (%)	21.6	21.5	0	11.0	11.2	-0.2
Employment and support allowance claimants (%)	17.1	13.7	2.8	10.2	9.9	0.3
Proportion of working age people claiming income support at February (%)	8.2	8.6	-0.4	3.2	3.3	-0.1

Indicator	Belfast West			Northern Ireland		
	2014	2013	Change	2014	2013	Change
Proportion of children aged 0-15 years living	40.5	40.2	0.3	23.1	21.6	1.5

Indicator	Belfast West			Northern Ireland		
	2014	2013	Change	2014	2013	Change
in low income families at August (%)						

## Crime

Indicator	Belfast West			Northern Ireland		
	2015/16	2014/15	Change	2015/16	2014/15	Change
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000 persons	9,954	9,252	702	5,672	5,606	66
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	5,053	4,910	142	3,214	3,313	-99

## Traffic and Travel

Indicator	Belfast West			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	425	428	-3	332	331	1
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	752	714	37	526	510	16

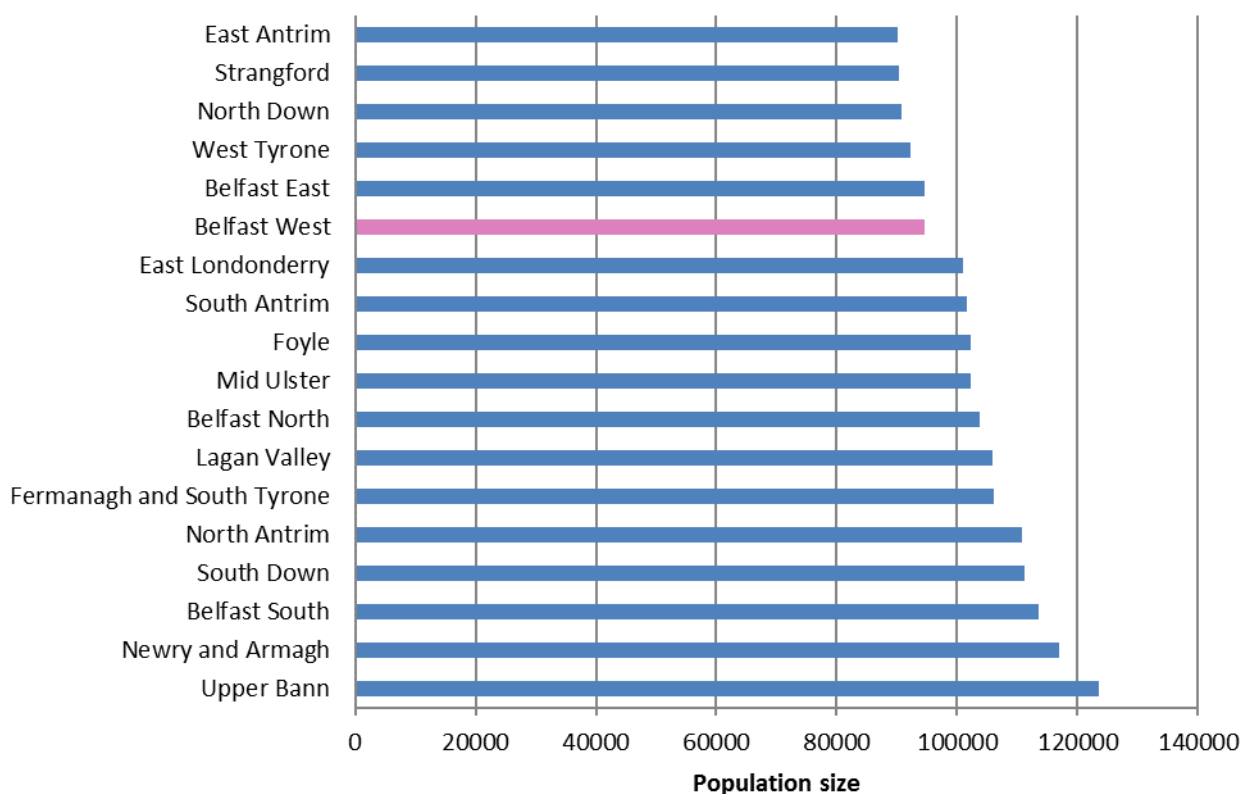


## Demographic profile – age and gender

As at June 2015, there were 94,585 persons living in Belfast West – 5.1% of the Northern Ireland population. The constituency of Belfast West had the sixth lowest population. The population of Belfast West decreased by -0.06% since June 2014.

Overall, 22.9% of the Belfast West population were children aged 0-15 years, higher than the Northern Ireland average of 20.8%. Older persons made up 13.3% of the Belfast West population, lower than the Northern Ireland average of 15.8%.

### Mid-year population estimate by constituency, June 2015



### Mid-year population estimates by age and gender, June 2015

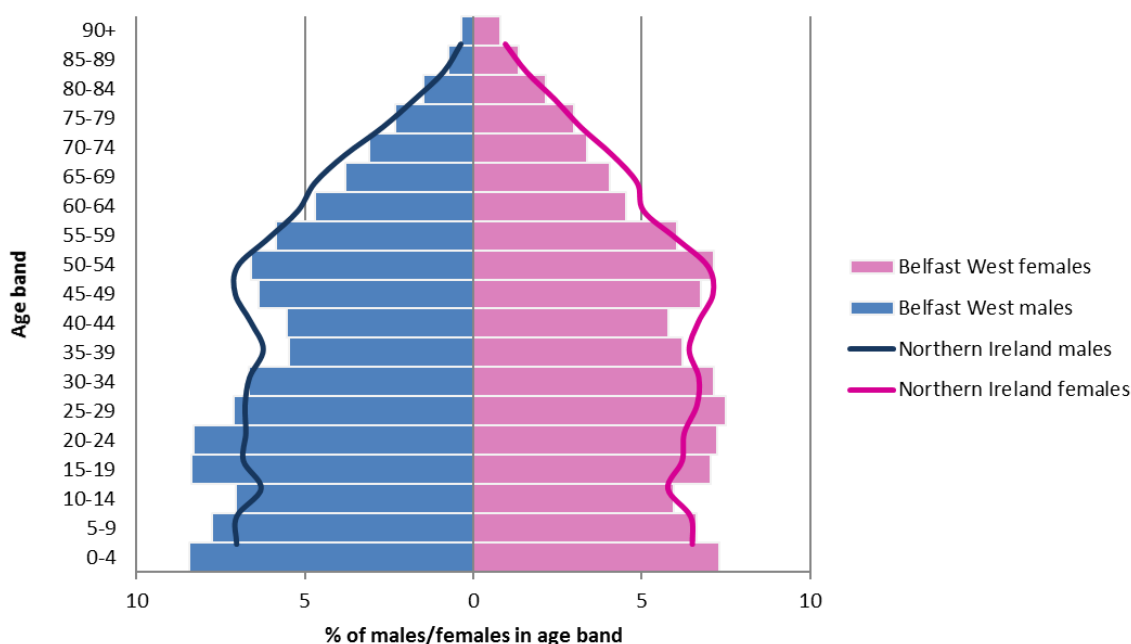
	Aged 0-15 years		Aged 16-64 years		Aged 65+		All ages
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
<b>Males</b>	11,086	24.7	28,427	63.5	5,281	11.8	44,794
<b>Females</b>	10,556	21.2	31,901	64.1	7,334	14.7	49,791
<b>Persons</b>	21,642	22.9	60,328	63.8	12,615	13.3	94,585

Source: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA), Mid-year population estimates

## Demographic profile – population pyramid

The population pyramid below illustrates in detail that Belfast West has a higher proportion of children and young people and a lower proportion of older people when compared to all of Northern Ireland.

**Population pyramid for Belfast West compared to Northern Ireland, June 2015**



Age Group	Belfast West		Northern Ireland		Age Group	Belfast West		Northern Ireland	
	% of males in age group	% of females in age group	% of males in age group	% of females in age group		% of males in age group	% of females in age group	% of males in age group	% of females in age group
0-4	8.4	7.3	7.0	6.5	50-54	6.6	7.1	7.0	7.0
5-9	7.8	6.6	7.0	6.5	55-59	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.0
10-14	7.0	6.0	6.3	5.8	60-64	4.7	4.5	5.2	5.1
15-19	8.4	7.0	6.8	6.2	65-69	3.8	4.1	4.7	4.9
20-24	8.3	7.2	6.8	6.3	70-74	3.1	3.4	3.8	4.1
25-29	7.1	7.5	6.8	6.6	75-79	2.3	3.0	2.7	3.2
30-34	6.7	7.1	6.7	6.7	80-84	1.5	2.1	1.8	2.4
35-39	5.5	6.2	6.2	6.4	85-89	0.7	1.4	0.9	1.6
40-44	5.5	5.8	6.6	6.7	90+	0.3	0.8	0.4	1.0
45-49	6.4	6.8	7.1	7.1					

Source: NISRA, Mid-year population estimates

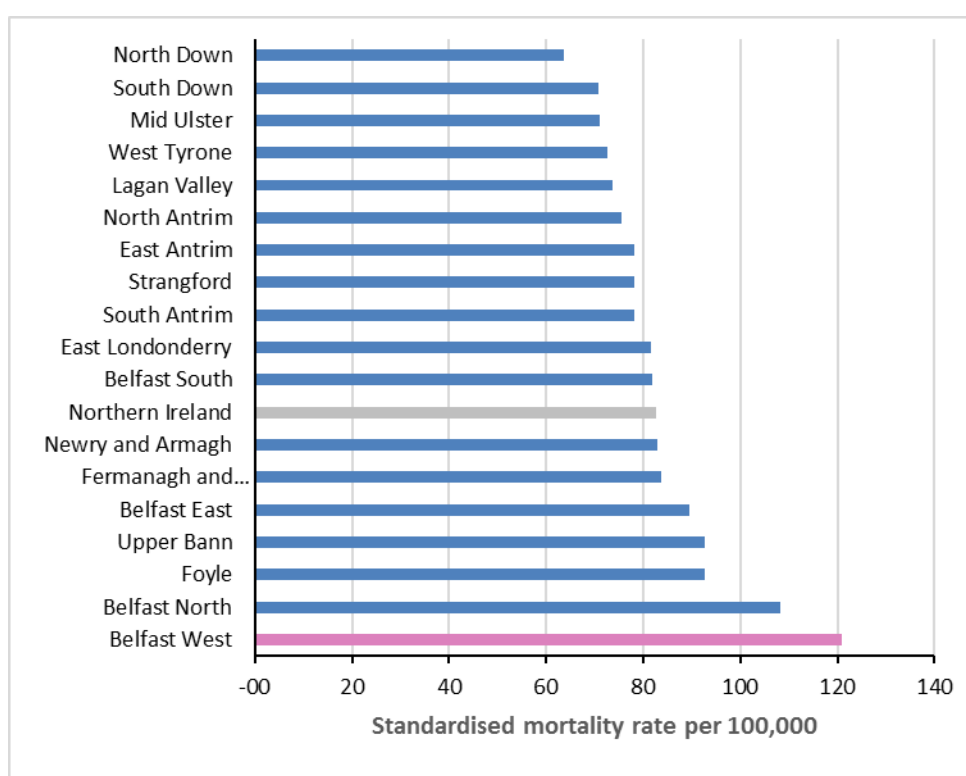
## Health—Standardised mortality rate for circulatory disease (under-75s)

The age standardised mortality rate for the under-75s due to circulatory disease (2010-2014) in Belfast West was 121 per 100,000 persons – 172 for males and 77 for females.

The age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2010-2014) in Belfast West was higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 83 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast West had the highest age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease in the under-75s (2010-2014).

### Age standardised circulatory disease mortality rate (under 75s) per 100,000 population, 2010-2014



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	90	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	84	6	North Down	64	18
Belfast North	108	2	Foyle	93	3	South Antrim	78	10
Belfast South	82	8	Lagan Valley	74	14	South Down	71	16
Belfast West	121	1	Mid Ulster	71	16	Strangford	78	10
East Antrim	78	10	Newry and Armagh	83	7	Upper Bann	93	3
East Londonderry	81	9	North Antrim	75	13	West Tyrone	73	15

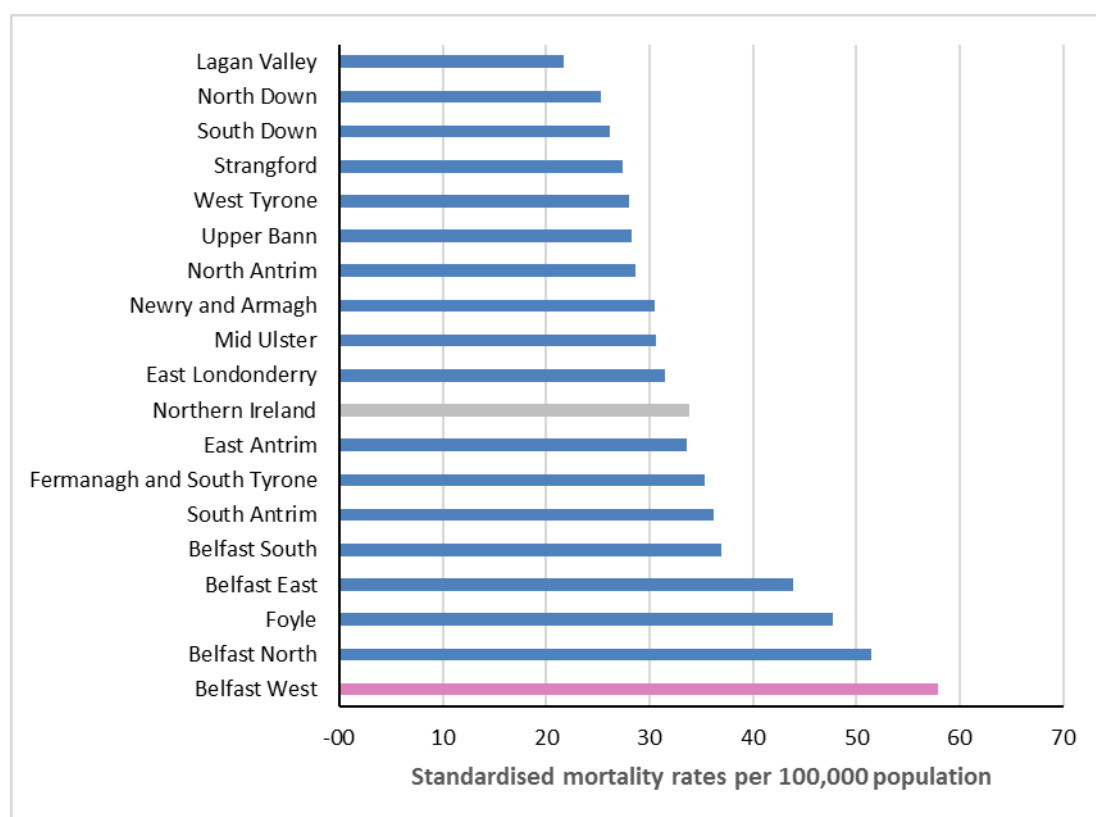
Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (Health Inequalities, PHIRB, IAD)

## Health – Standardised mortality rate for respiratory disease (Under-75s)

The age standardised mortality rate for the under-75s due to respiratory disease (2010-2014) in Belfast West was 58 per 100,000 persons – 62 for males and 54 for females.

The age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2010-2014) in Belfast West was higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 34 per 100,000 persons. Belfast West had the highest age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease in the under-75s (2010-2014).

### Age standardised respiratory disease mortality rate (under 75s) per 100,000 persons, 2010-2014



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	44	4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	35	7	North Down	25	17
Belfast North	51	2	Foyle	48	3	South Antrim	36	6
Belfast South	37	5	Lagan Valley	22	18	South Down	26	16
Belfast West	58	1	Mid Ulster	31	9	Strangford	27	15
East Antrim	34	8	Newry and Armagh	30	11	Upper Bann	28	13
East Londonderry	31	9	North Antrim	29	12	West Tyrone	28	13

Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (Health Inequalities, PHIRB, IAD)

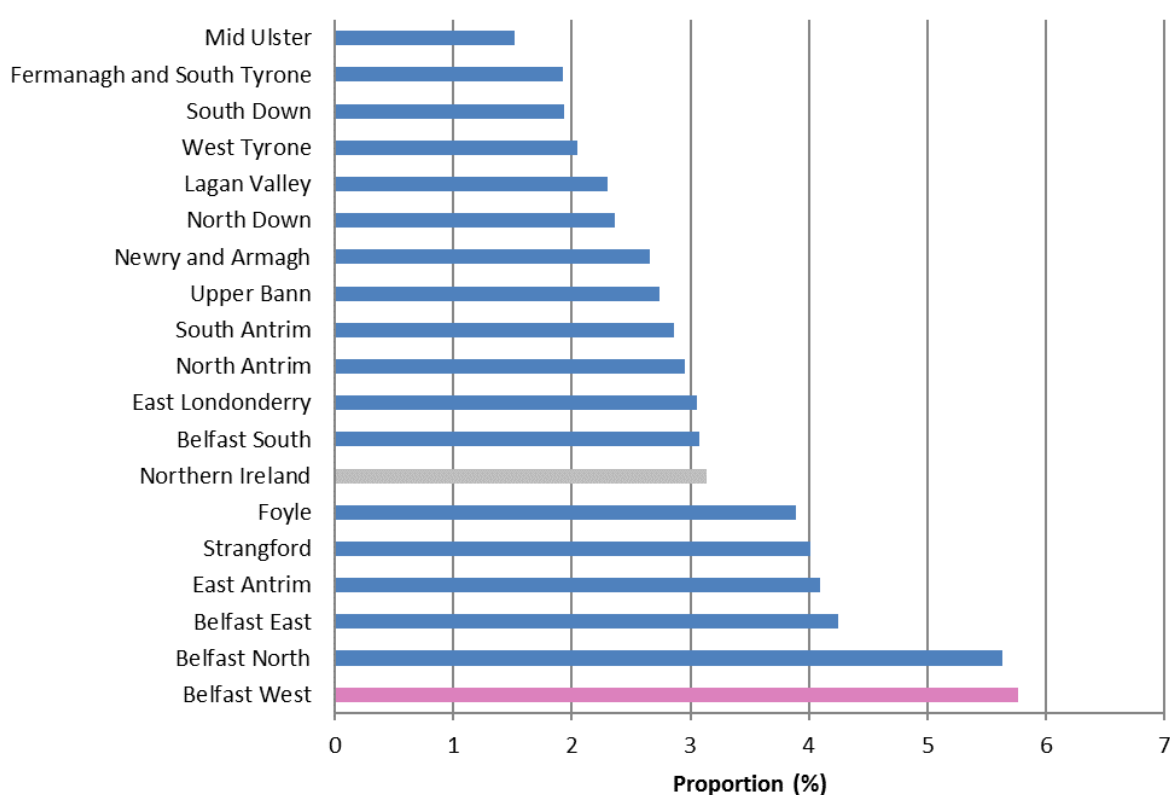
## Health - Births to teenage mothers

In 2015, there were 83 births to teenage mothers in Belfast West. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 5.8% of all births in the constituency in that year.

A higher proportion of births were to teenage mothers in Belfast West in 2015 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 3.1%.

The constituency of Belfast West had the highest proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers.

### Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers, 2015



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	4.2	3	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	1.9	Joint 16	North Down	2.4	13
Belfast North	5.6	2	Foyle	3.9	6	South Antrim	2.9	10
Belfast South	3.1	Joint 7	Lagan Valley	2.3	14	South Down	1.9	Joint 16
Belfast West	5.8	1	Mid Ulster	1.5	18	Strangford	4.0	5
East Antrim	4.1	4	Newry and Armagh	2.7	Joint 11	Upper Bann	2.7	Joint 11
East Londonderry	3.1	Joint 7	North Antrim	3.0	9	West Tyrone	2.0	15

Source: NISRA, NINIS (General Register Office)

## Health - Disease prevalence (Quality Outcomes Framework)

As at 31 March 2016, the greatest differences, where prevalence rates per 1,000 patients were higher in Belfast West than the Northern Ireland average, were for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, and coronary heart disease.

The greatest differences, where prevalence rates per 1,000 patients were lower in Belfast West than the Northern Ireland average, were for hypertension, cancer, osteoporosis and atrial fibrillation.

### Disease Prevalence per 1,000 patients as reported through Quality Outcome Framework, 2016

	Belfast West patients		Northern Ireland patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Patients on the Coronary Heart Disease Register	4,850	40	74,525	38
Patients on the Heart Failure 1 Register	948	8	15,702	8
Patients on the Heart Failure 3 Register	234	2	4,237	2
Patients on the Stroke Register	2,367	19	36,020	18
Patients on the Hypertension Register	15,700	128	260,032	133
Patients on the Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Register	3,232	26	38,530	20
Patients on the Cancer Register	2,147	18	42,454	22
Patients on the Mental Health Register	1,254	10	17,114	9
Patients on the Asthma Register	8,039	66	117,613	60
Patients on the Dementia Register	750	6	13,617	7
Patients on the Atrial Fibrillation Register	1,865	15	32,701	17
Patients on the Diabetes Mellitus Register (prevalence based on those aged 17+)	5,479	57	88,305	57
Patients on the Osteoporosis Register (prevalence based on those aged 50+)	149	4	4,104	6
Patients on the Rheumatoid Arthritis Register (prevalence based on those aged 16+)	718	7	11,899	8

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Payment Calculation and Analysis System, DHSSPS)

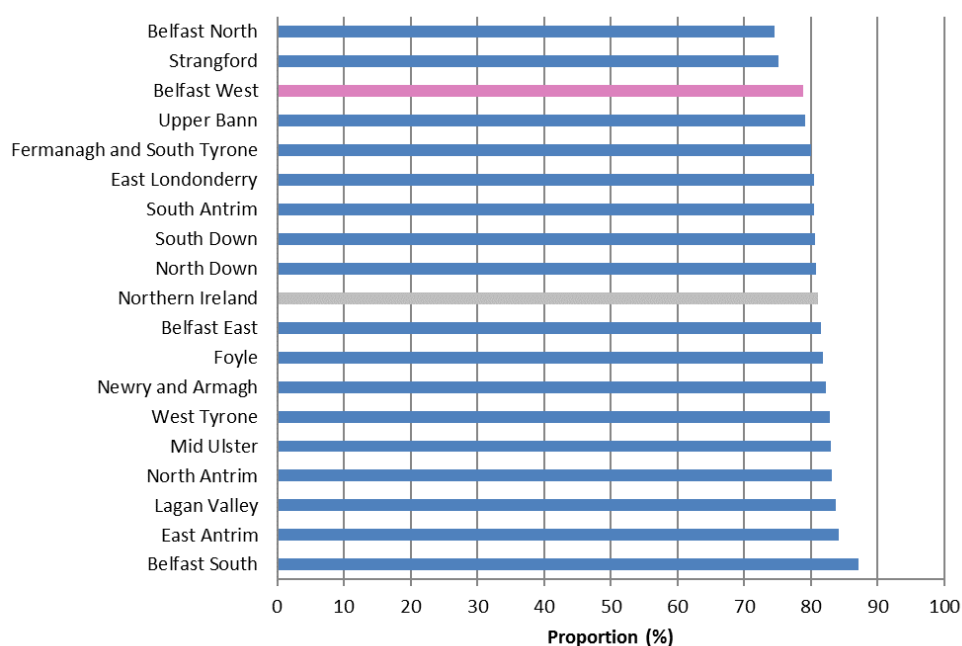
## Education – Qualifications of School Leavers

In 2014/15, a total of 1,365 young people left post primary education in Belfast West. Of these, 1,077 (78.9%) achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent, 714 of which (52.3% of all school leavers) included English and Maths. In total, 775<sup>3</sup> school leavers (56.8%) achieved two or more A-levels or equivalent.

A lower proportion of Belfast West pupils left post primary school with at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 81.1%.

Belfast West had the third lowest proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent.

### Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent, 2014/15



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	81.6	9	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	80.1	14	North Down	80.7	10
Belfast North	74.6	18	Foyle	81.8	8	South Antrim	80.6	Joint11
Belfast South	87.1	1	Lagan Valley	83.8	3	South Down	80.6	Joint 11
Belfast West	78.9	16	Mid Ulster	83.0	5	Strangford	75.2	17
East Antrim	84.2	2	Newry and Armagh	82.2	7	Upper Bann	79.2	15
East Londonderry	80.5	13	North Antrim	83.1	4	West Tyrone	82.8	6

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department of Education)

<sup>3</sup> Please note that these pupils are included in the number achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent

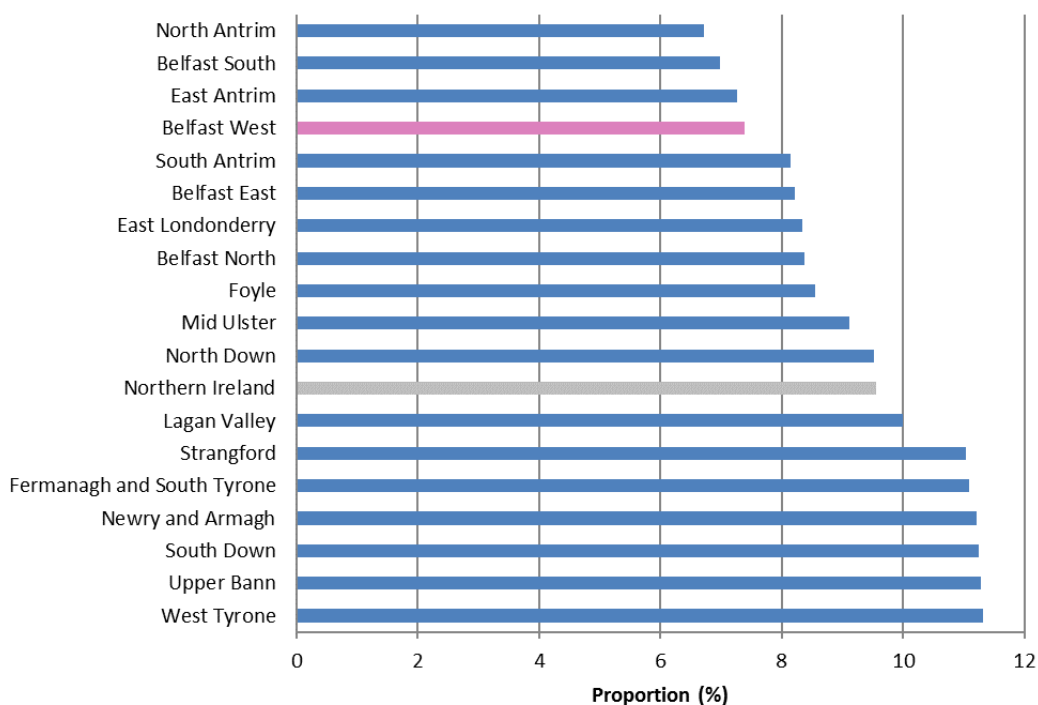
## Education – Participation in Further Education

In 2014/15, there were 5,388 students from Belfast West enrolled in further education institutions. This equates to 7.4% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in further education institutions.

A lower proportion of Belfast West constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled in further education institutions in 2014/15 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 9.6%.

Belfast West had the fourth lowest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in further education institutions.

### Enrolments in further education institutions as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over, 2014/15



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	8.2	13	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	11.1	5	North Down	9.5	8
Belfast North	8.4	11	Foyle	8.5	10	South Antrim	8.1	14
Belfast South	7.0	17	Lagan Valley	10.0	7	South Down	11.3	Joint 1
Belfast West	7.4	15	Mid Ulster	9.1	9	Strangford	11.0	6
East Antrim	7.3	16	Newry and Armagh	11.2	4	Upper Bann	11.3	Joint 1
East Londonderry	8.3	12	North Antrim	6.7	18	West Tyrone	11.3	Joint 1

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for the Economy)



## Education – Participation in Further Education at ward level

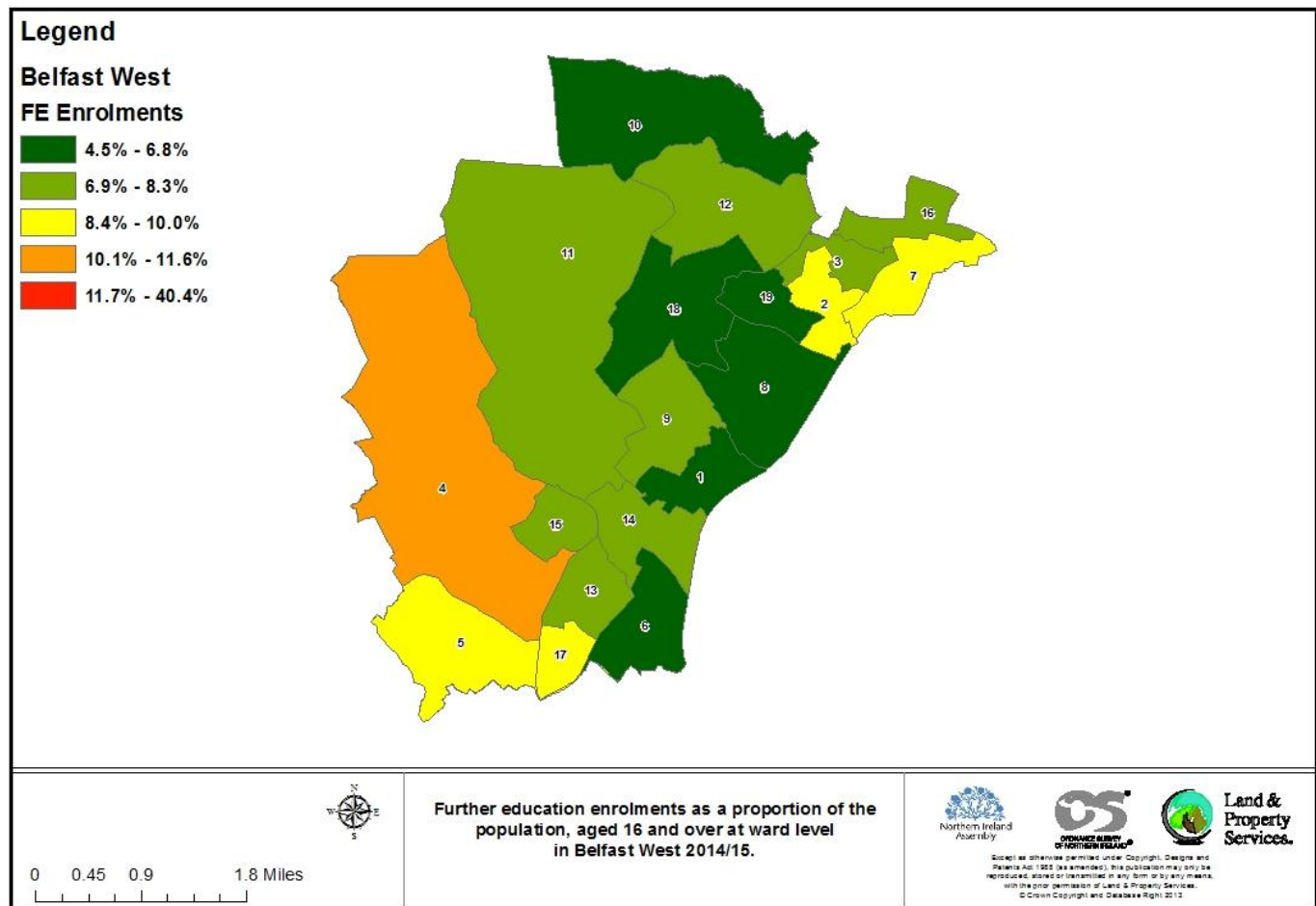
The highest proportion of people enrolled in further education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Collin Glen (10.6%, 425 enrolments), Beechmount (9.0%, 376 enrolments) and Twinbrook (8.9%, 174 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Falls Park (4.5%, 196 enrolments), Upper Springfield (5.3%, 210 enrolments) and Glencairn (5.6%, 165 enrolments).

### Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2014/15

Ward	Total further education enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total further education enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Andersonstown	227	5.7	Glencolin	363	7.2
Beechmount	376	9.0	Highfield	312	7.0
Clonard	306	8.1	Kilwee	195	7.6
Collin Glen	425	10.6	Ladybrook	424	8.2
Derryaghy North	369	8.7	Poleglass	201	7.4
Dunmurry	250	6.8	Shankill	253	8.0
Falls	341	8.4	Twinbrook	174	8.9
Falls Park	196	4.5	Upper Springfield	210	5.3
Glen Road	331	7.2	Whiterock	270	6.6
Glencairn	165	5.6			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for the Economy)

Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level,  
2014/15



1	Andersonstown	11	Glencolin
2	Beechmount	12	Highfield
3	Clonard	13	Kilwee
4	Collin Glen	14	Ladybrook
5	Derryaghy North	15	Poleglass
6	Dunmurry	16	Shankill
7	Falls	17	Twinbrook
8	Falls Park	18	Upper Springfield
9	Glen Road	19	Whiterock
10	Glencairn		

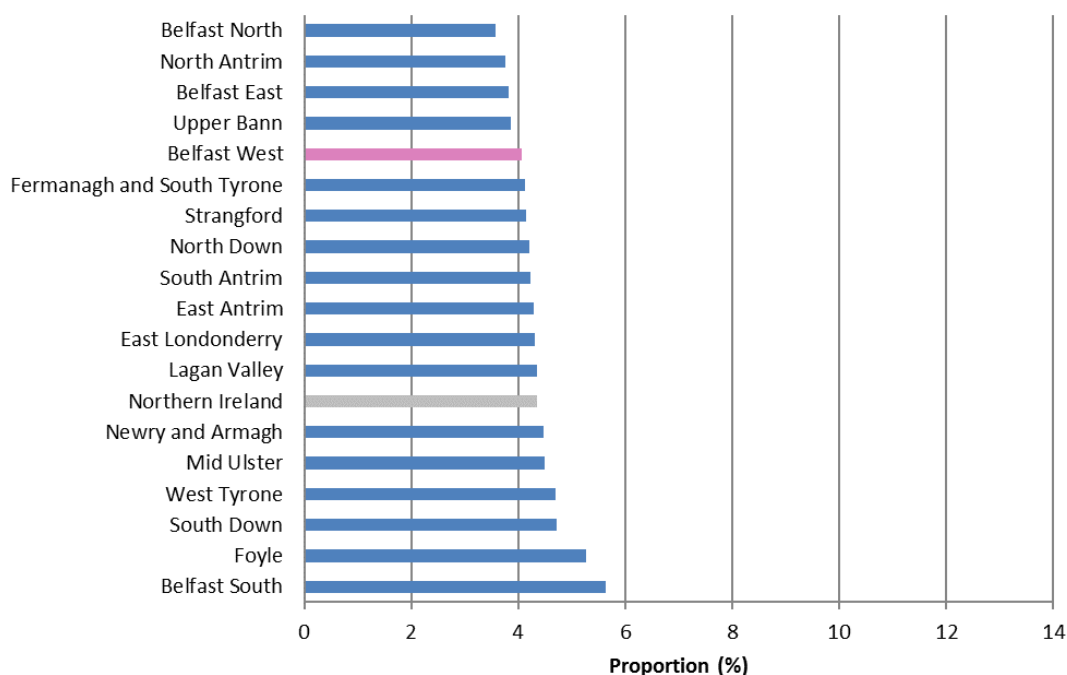
## Education – Participation in Higher Education

In 2014/15, there were 2,960 students from Belfast West enrolled in higher education institutions in Northern Ireland. This equates to 4.1% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in higher education institutions.

A lower proportion of Belfast West constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled in higher education institutions in 2014/15 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.4%.

Belfast West had the joint fifth lowest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in higher education institutions in Northern Ireland.

### Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over, 2014/15



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	3.8	Joint 16	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.1	Joint 13	North Down	4.2	Joint 10
Belfast North	3.6	18	Foyle	5.3	2	South Antrim	4.2	Joint 10
Belfast South	5.6	1	Lagan Valley	4.4	7	South Down	4.7	Joint 3
Belfast West	4.1	Joint 13	Mid Ulster	4.5	Joint 5	Strangford	4.2	Joint 10
East Antrim	4.3	Joint 8	Newry and Armagh	4.5	Joint 5	Upper Bann	3.9	15
East Londonderry	4.3	Joint 8	North Antrim	3.8	Joint 16	West Tyrone	4.7	Joint 3

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for the Economy)

## Education – Participation in Higher Education at ward level

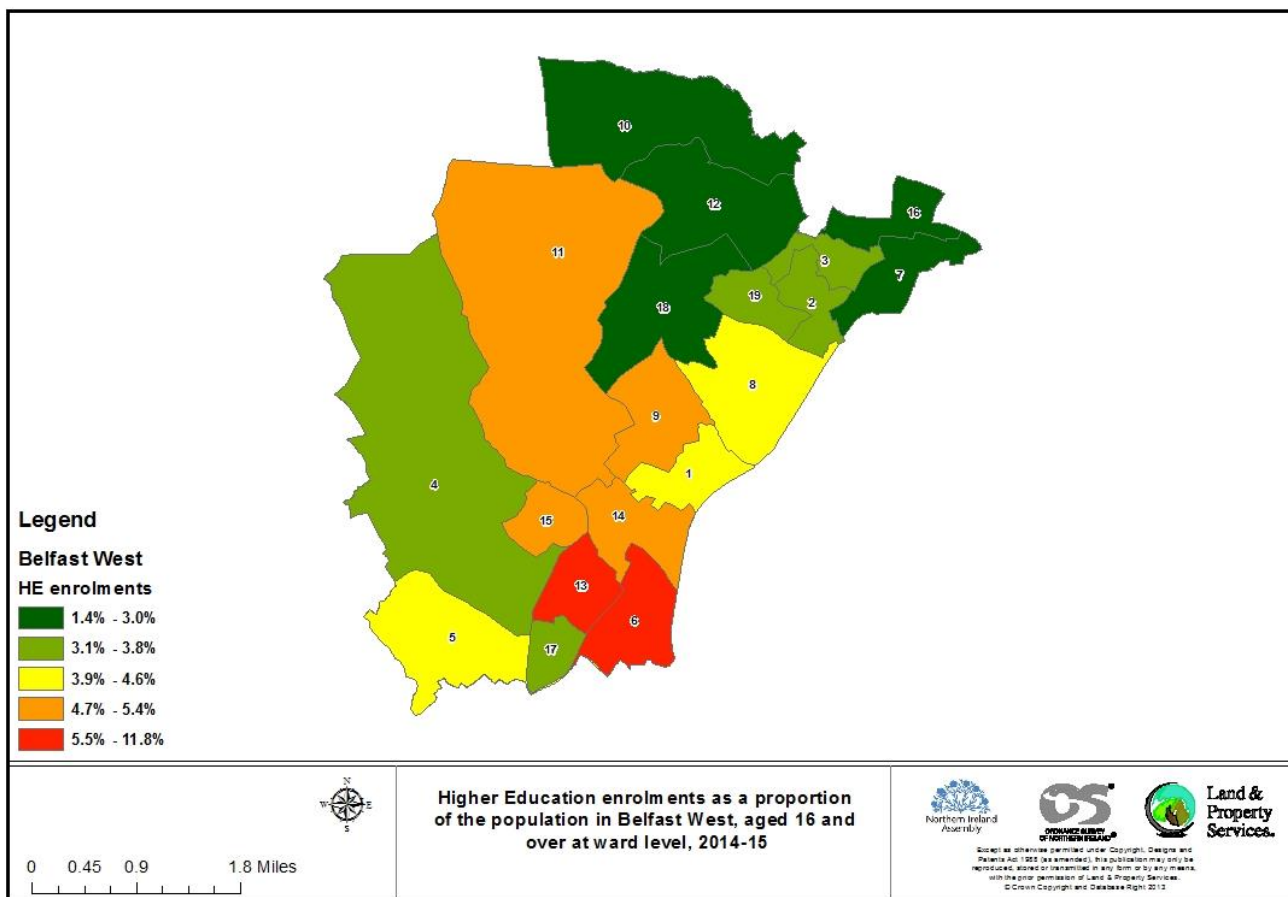
The largest proportion of people enrolled in higher education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Dunmurry (8.3%, 305 enrolments), Kilwee (6.0%, 155 enrolments) and Ladybrook (5.1%, 265 enrolments). The smallest proportions were found in Glencairn (1.4%, 40 enrolments), Shankill (2.1%, 65 enrolments) and Falls (2.1%, 85 enrolments).

### Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2014/15

Ward	Total higher education enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total higher education enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Andersonstown	185	4.6	Glencolin	245	4.8
Beechmount	145	3.5	Highfield	130	2.9
Clonard	130	3.4	Kilwee	155	6.0
Collin Glen	140	3.5	Ladybrook	265	5.1
Derryaghy North	185	4.3	Poleglass	130	4.8
Dunmurry	305	8.3	Shankill	65	2.1
Falls	85	2.1	Twinbrook	65	3.3
Falls Park	190	4.4	Upper Springfield	120	3.0
Glen Road	235	5.1	Whiterock	145	3.5
Glencairn	40	1.4			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for the Economy)

## Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2014/15



1	Andersonstown	11	Glencolin
2	Beechmount	12	Highfield
3	Clonard	13	Kilwee
4	Collin Glen	14	Ladybrook
5	Derryaghy North	15	Poleglass
6	Dunmurry	16	Shankill
7	Falls	17	Twinbrook
8	Falls Park	18	Upper Springfield
9	Glen Road	19	Whiterock
10	Glencairn		

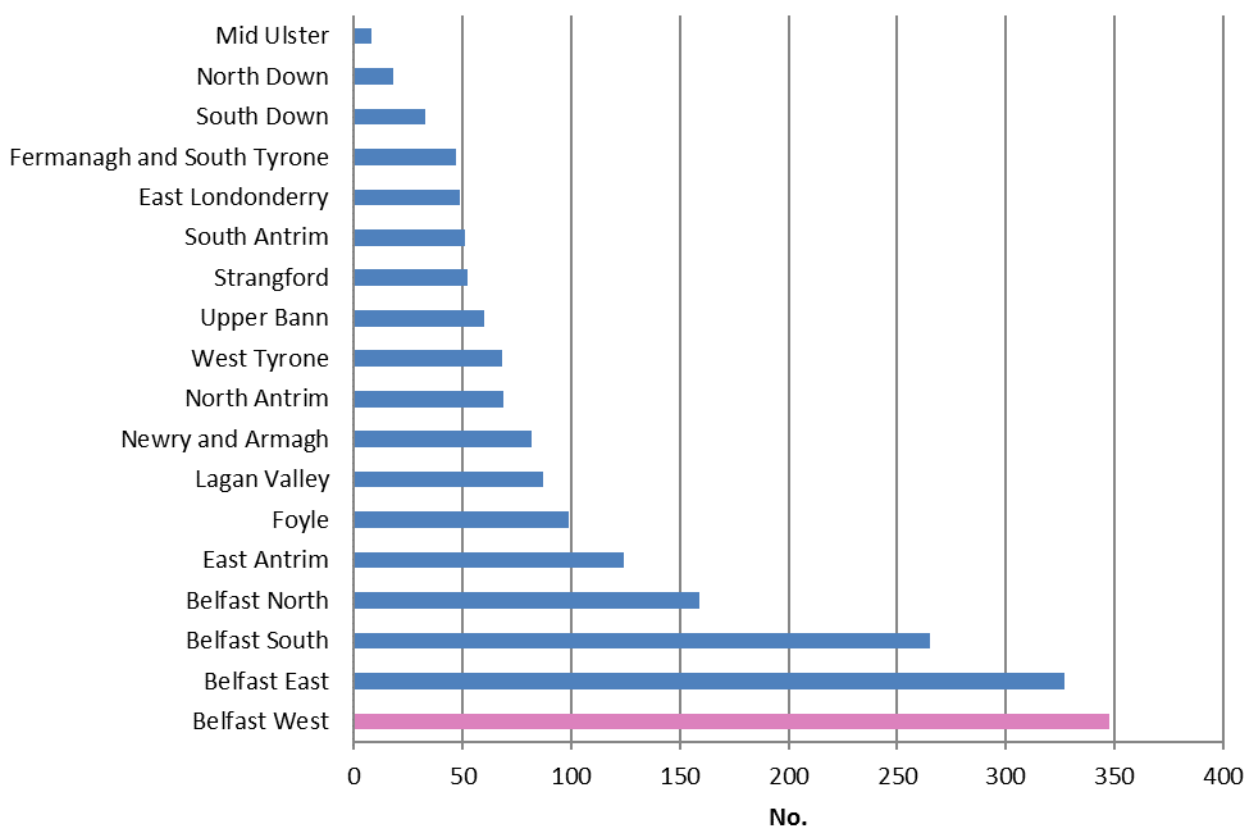
## Labour Market – Confirmed redundancies

In 2015, there were 348 confirmed redundancies in Belfast West.

This represents 17.9% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2015.

Belfast West had the highest number of redundancies in 2015.

### Number of confirmed redundancies in 2015



	No.	Rank		No.	Rank		No.	Rank
Belfast East	327	2	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	47	15	North Down	18	17
Belfast North	159	4	Foyle	99	6	South Antrim	51	13
Belfast South	265	3	Lagan Valley	87	7	South Down	33	16
Belfast West	348	1	Mid Ulster	8	18	Strangford	52	12
East Antrim	124	5	Newry and Armagh	82	8	Upper Bann	60	11
East Londonderry	49	14	North Antrim	69	9	West Tyrone	68	10

Source: NISRA, NINIS

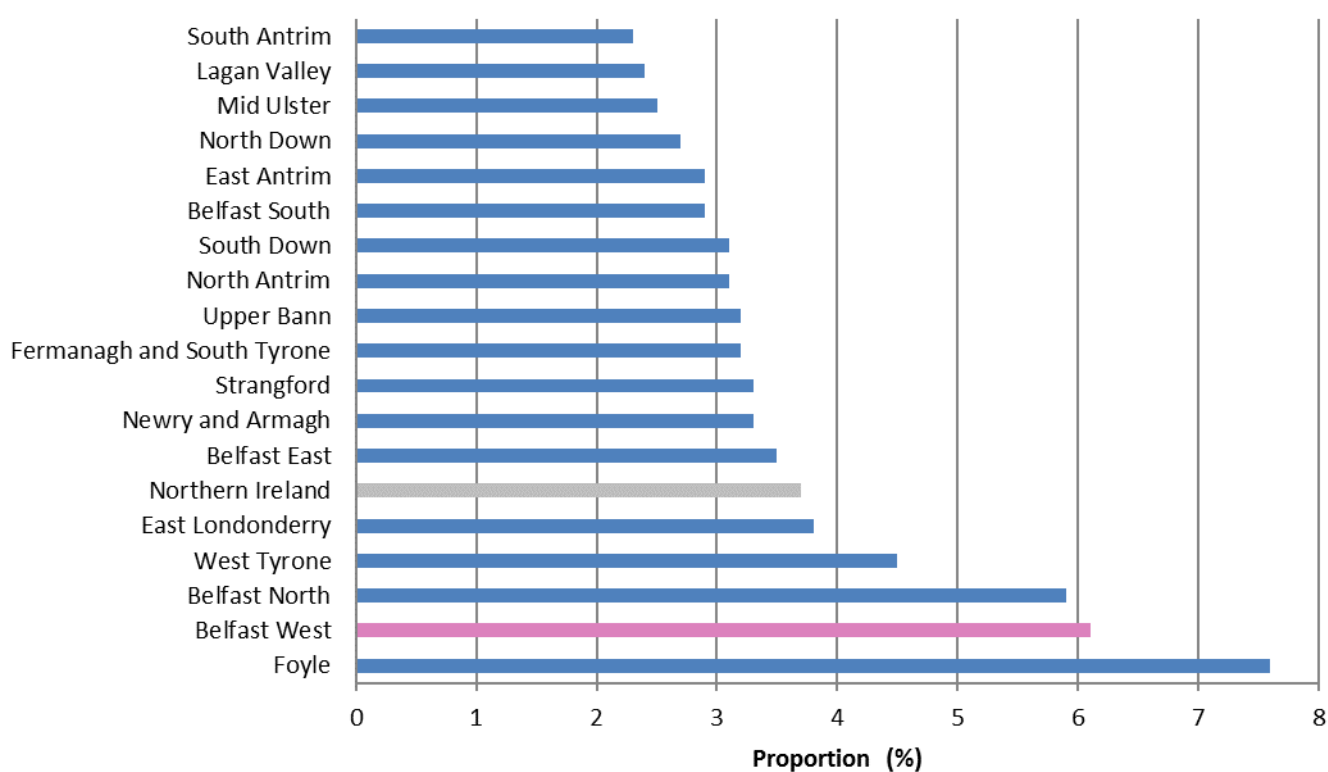
## Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2015, there were 3,704 people claiming unemployment benefits in Belfast West. This equates to 6.1% of all working age people in the Constituency.

A higher proportion of working age people in Belfast West claimed unemployment-related benefits when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 3.7%.

Belfast West was the constituency with the second highest unemployment claimant count.

### Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits, 2015



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	3.5	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	3.2	Joint 9	North Down	2.7	15
Belfast North	5.9	3	Foyle	7.6	1	South Antrim	2.3	18
Belfast South	2.9	Joint 13	Lagan Valley	2.4	17	South Down	3.1	Joint 11
Belfast West	6.1	2	Mid Ulster	2.5	16	Strangford	3.3	Joint 7
East Antrim	2.9	Joint 13	Newry and Armagh	3.3	Joint 7	Upper Bann	3.2	Joint 9
East Londonderry	3.8	5	North Antrim	3.1	Joint 11	West Tyrone	4.5	4

Source: NISRA, NINIS

## Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count at ward level

The highest proportion of people claiming unemployment-related benefits (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Shankill (9.2%, 221 claimants), Collin Glen (8.7%, 324 claimants) and Falls (7.9%, 267 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Dunmurry (2.7%, 84 claimants), Derryaghy North (3.3%, 141 claimants) and Ladybrook (5.0%, 208 claimants).

### Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2015

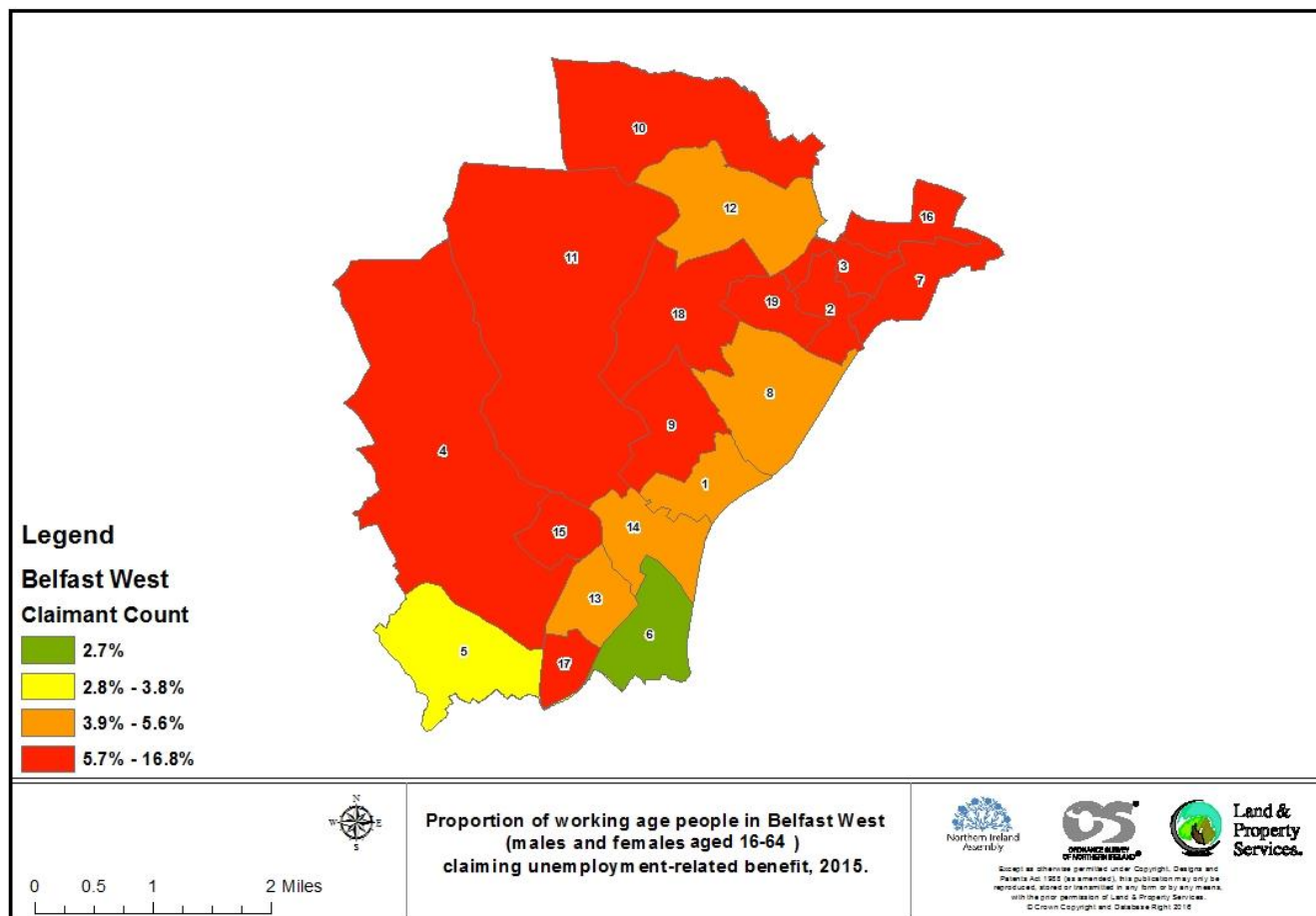
Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population <sup>4</sup>	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Andersonstown	154	5.3	Glencolin	290	7.0
Beechmount	232	6.6	Highfield	186	5.1
Clonard	252	7.8	Kilwee	107	5.1
Collin Glen	324	8.7	Ladybrook	208	5.0
Derryaghy North	141	3.3	Poleglass	156	6.6
Dunmurry	84	2.7	Shankill	221	9.2
Falls	267	7.9	Twinbrook	123	7.8
Falls Park	165	5.0	Upper Springfield	213	6.5
Glen Road	220	5.8	Whiterock	207	5.9
Glencairn	154	7.1			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count)

<sup>4</sup> The working age population refers to men and women aged 16 to 64.



## Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2015



1	Andersonstown	11	Glencolin
2	Beechmount	12	Highfield
3	Clonard	13	Kilwee
4	Collin Glen	14	Ladybrook
5	Derryaghy North	15	Poleglass
6	Dunmurry	16	Shankill
7	Falls	17	Twinbrook
8	Falls Park	18	Upper Springfield
9	Glen Road	19	Whiterock
10	Glencairn		

## Businesses – InvestNI Investment

In 2015, InvestNI made 163 offers of assistance and investment to companies in Belfast West. During the period, £1.2m of assistance was provided to companies within the constituency, £1.0m of which was offered to locally owned businesses. A further £5.1m planned investment has been allocated to companies within the constituency, £4.2m of which has been allocated to locally owned businesses.

### Amount of InvestNI assistance in £million, 2015

	Total Offers	Total Assistance Offered (£m)	Total Planned Investment (£m)	Offers to Locally-Owned Businesses	Assistance Offered (£m) to Locally-Owned Businesses	Total Planned Investment (£m) to Locally-Owned Businesses
Belfast West	163	1.2	5.1	152	1.0	4.2
Northern Ireland	3,781	94.0	497.7	3,550	72.1	325.9

Source: NISRA, NINIS

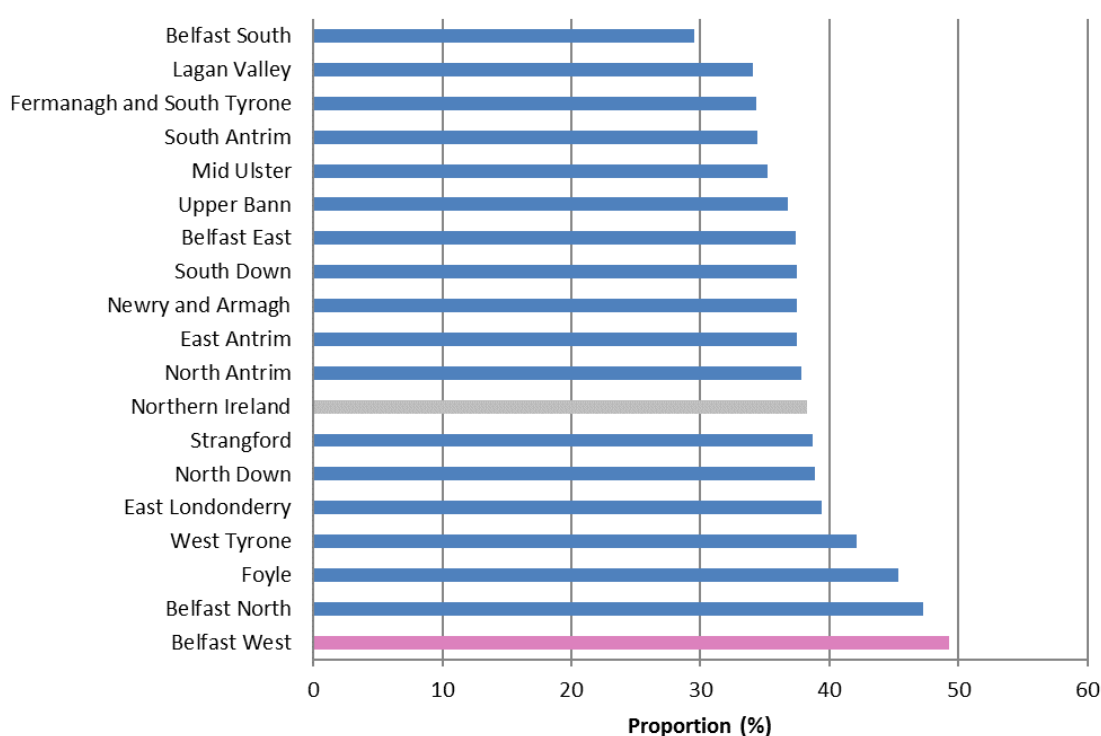
## Low income – People claiming benefits

As at February 2016, 35,980 people in Belfast West claimed at least one of the main benefits. This equates to 49.3% of all constituents aged 16 and over.

A higher proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Belfast West claimed at least one benefit when compared with the Northern Ireland average of 38.3%.

Belfast West was the constituency with the highest proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one benefit.

### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits, as at February 2016



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	37.4	12	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	34.3	16	North Down	38.9	6
Belfast North	47.3	2	Foyle	45.3	3	South Antrim	34.4	15
Belfast South	29.5	18	Lagan Valley	34.1	17	South Down	37.5	Joint 9
Belfast West	49.3	1	Mid Ulster	35.2	14	Strangford	38.7	7
East Antrim	37.5	Joint 9	Newry and Armagh	37.5	Joint 9	Upper Bann	36.8	13
East Londonderry	39.4	5	North Antrim	37.8	8	West Tyrone	42.1	4

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Social Security Benefits data, DSD)

## Low income – People claiming benefits at ward level

The highest proportion of people claiming at least one benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Shankill (82.8%, 1,990 claimants), Glencairn (71.8%, 1,560 claimants) and Whiterock (71.8%, 2,510 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Derryagh North (24.6%, 1,010 claimants), Dunmurry (37.3%, 1,160 claimants) and Highfield (54.2%, 1,970 claimants).

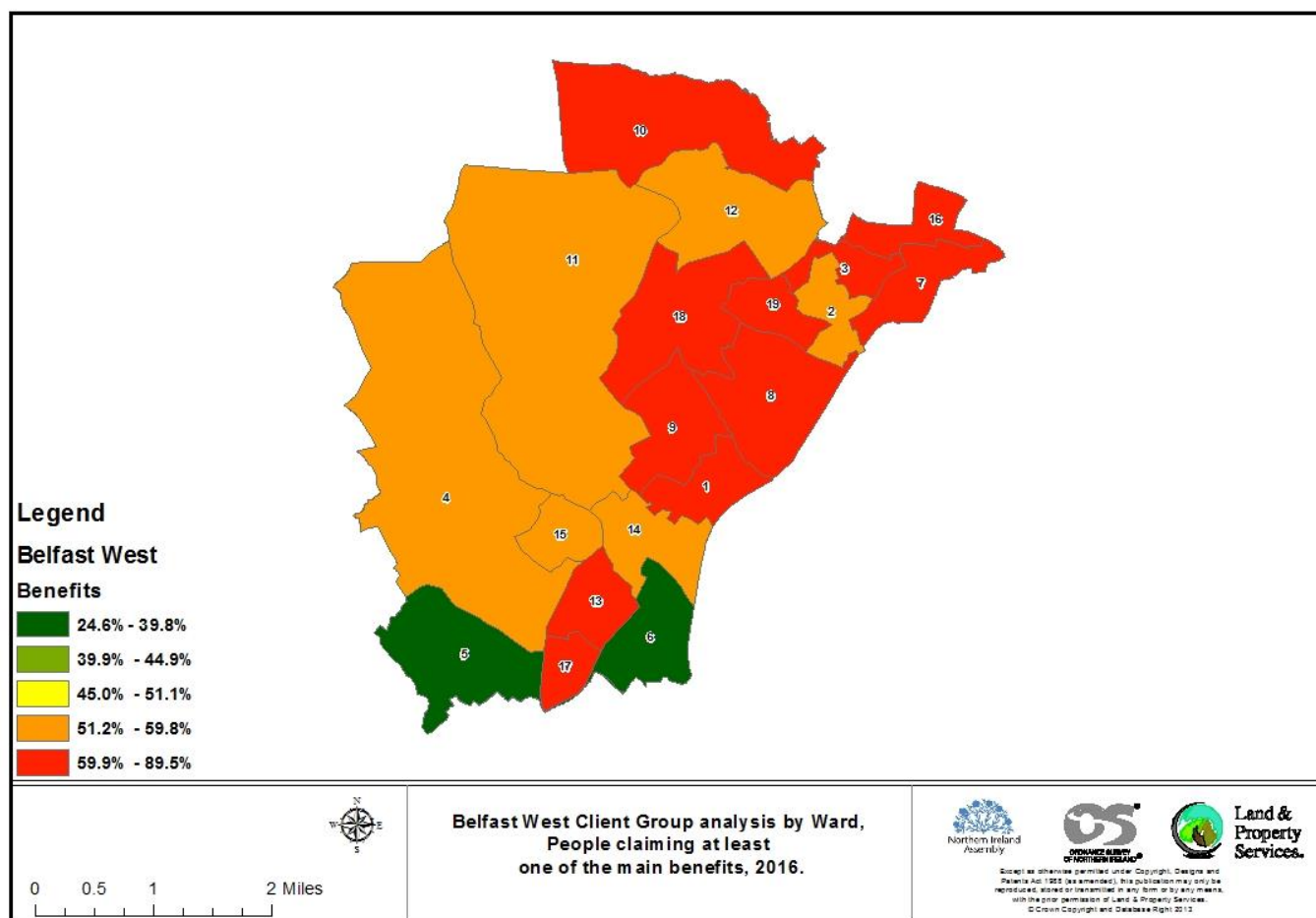
### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at February 2016<sup>5</sup>

Ward	No. of people claiming at least one benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	No. of people claiming at least one benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Andersonstown	2,020	70.1	Glencolin	2,380	57.1
Beechmount	2,060	58.7	Highfield	1,970	54.2
Clonard	2,120	65.8	Kilwee	1,260	60.3
Collin Glen	2,220	59.7	Ladybrook	2,280	54.7
Derryagh North	1,010	24.6	Poleglass	1,290	55.0
Dunmurry	1,160	37.3	Shankill	1,990	82.8
Falls	2,370	70.2	Twinbrook	1,120	71.2
Falls Park	2,120	64.5	Upper Springfield	2,250	69.0
Glen Road	2,300	60.7	Whiterock	2,510	71.8
Glencairn	1,560	71.8			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Social Security Benefits data, DSD)

<sup>5</sup> Main benefits for working age claimants are Income Support, Jobseekers Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disability Allowance. Pension Credit for males aged 60 - 64. The main benefits for pensionable age claimants are Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disability Allowance, Attendance Allowance, Retirement Pension, Carer's Allowance, Widow's Benefit and Pension Credit.

# Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at February 2016



1	Andersonstown	11	Glencolin
2	Beechmount	12	Highfield
3	Clonard	13	Kilwee
4	Collin Glen	14	Ladybrook
5	Derryaghy North	15	Poleglass
6	Dunmurry	16	Shankill
7	Falls	17	Twinbrook
8	Falls Park	18	Upper Springfield
9	Glen Road	19	Whiterock
10	Glencairn		

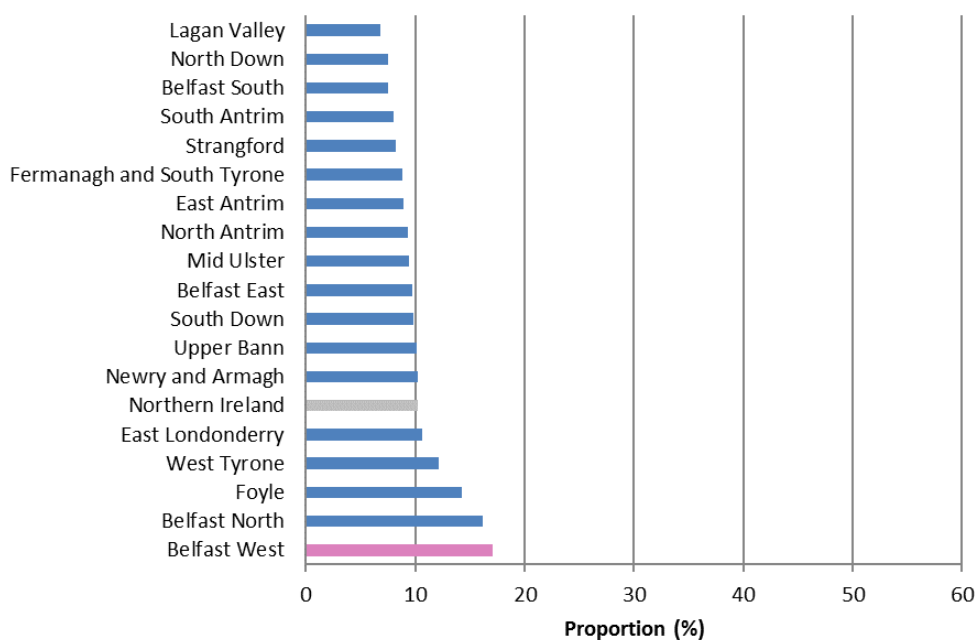
## Low income – People claiming Employment and Support Allowance

As at February 2016, there were 10,340 people in Belfast West claiming Employment and Support Allowance. This equates to 17.1% of people aged 16-64 years claiming the benefit.

A higher proportion of people aged 16-64 years living in Belfast West claimed Employment and Support Allowance when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 10.2%.

Belfast West was the constituency with the highest proportion of people aged 16-64 years claiming Employment and Support Allowance.

### Proportion of working age people claiming Employment and Support Allowance, as at February 2016



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	9.7	9	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	8.8	13	North Down	7.5	Joint 16
Belfast North	16.2	2	Foyle	14.3	3	South Antrim	8.0	15
Belfast South	7.5	Joint 16	Lagan Valley	6.8	18	South Down	9.8	8
Belfast West	17.1	1	Mid Ulster	9.4	10	Strangford	8.2	14
East Antrim	8.9	12	Newry and Armagh	10.2	6	Upper Bann	10.1	7
East Londonderry	10.6	5	North Antrim	9.3	11	West Tyrone	12.1	4

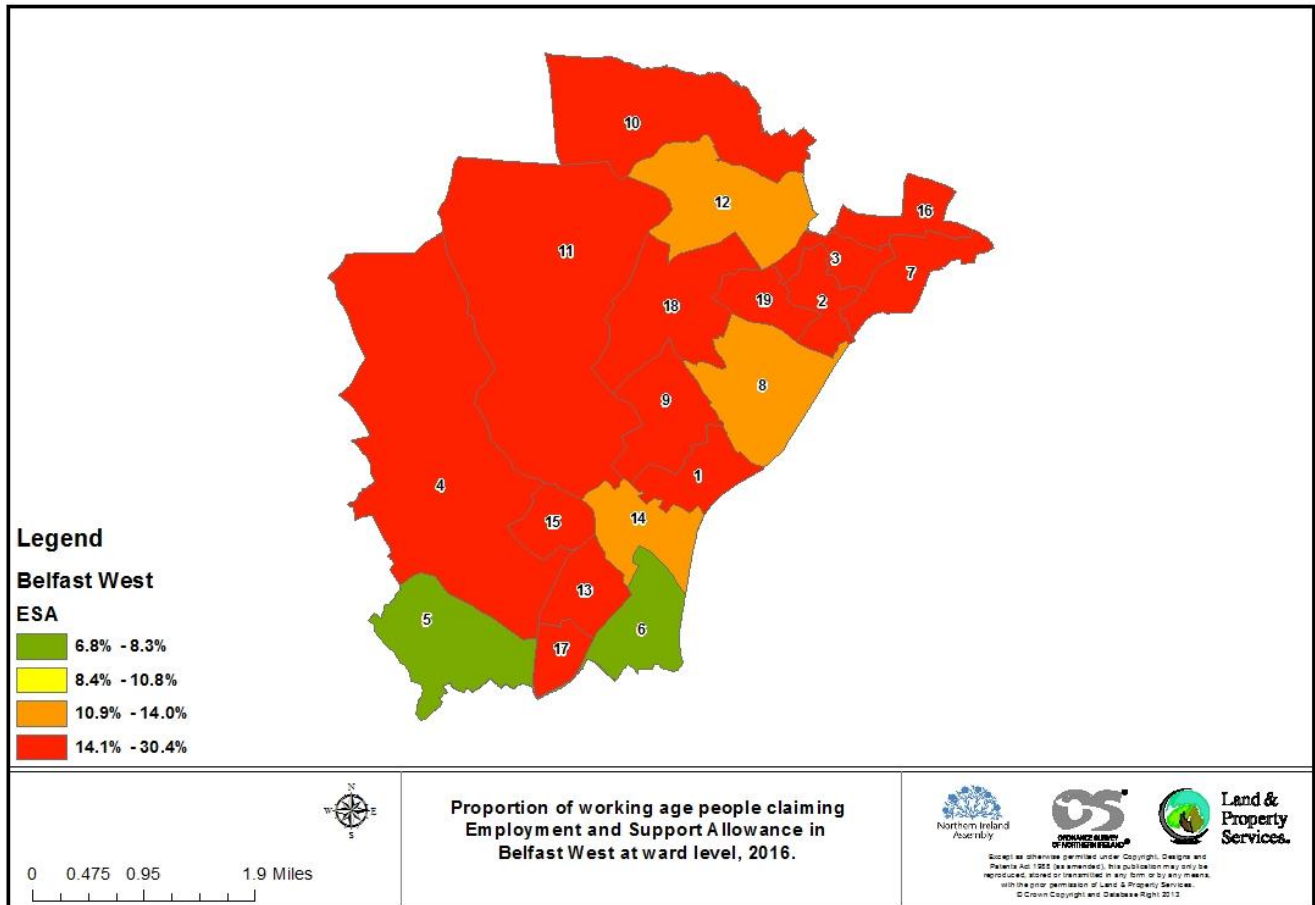
## Low income – People claiming Employment and Support Allowance at ward level

Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) is a benefit for people who are unable to work due to illness or disability. The highest proportion of Employment and Support Allowance claimants (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Falls (26.1%, 880 claimants), Shankill (25.4%, 610 claimants) and Whiterock (24.6%, 880 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Derryaghy North (6.8%, 280 claimants), Dunmurry (7.4%, 230 claimants) and Ladybrook (12.0%, 500 claimants).

### Proportion of working age people claiming Employment and Support Allowance at ward level, as at February 2016

Ward	No. of working age people claiming ESA	Per cent of working age people claiming ESA	Ward	No. of working age people claiming ESA	Per cent of working age people claiming ESA
Andersonstown	430	14.9	Glencolin	710	17.0
Beechmount	650	18.5	Highfield	510	14.0
Clonard	720	22.3	Kilwee	350	16.7
Collin Glen	750	20.2	Ladybrook	500	12.0
Derryaghy North	280	6.8	Poleglass	350	14.9
Dunmurry	230	7.4	Shankill	610	25.4
Falls	880	26.1	Twinbrook	340	21.6
Falls Park	440	13.4	Upper Springfield	750	23.0
Glen Road	620	16.4	Whiterock	860	24.6
Glencairn	370	17.0			

## Proportion of working age claiming Employment and Support Allowance at ward level, as at February 2016



1	Andersonstown	11	Glencolin
2	Beechmount	12	Highfield
3	Clonard	13	Kilwee
4	Collin Glen	14	Ladybrook
5	Derryagh North	15	Poleglass
6	Dunmurry	16	Shankill
7	Falls	17	Twinbrook
8	Falls Park	18	Upper Springfield
9	Glen Road	19	Whiterock
10	Glencairn		



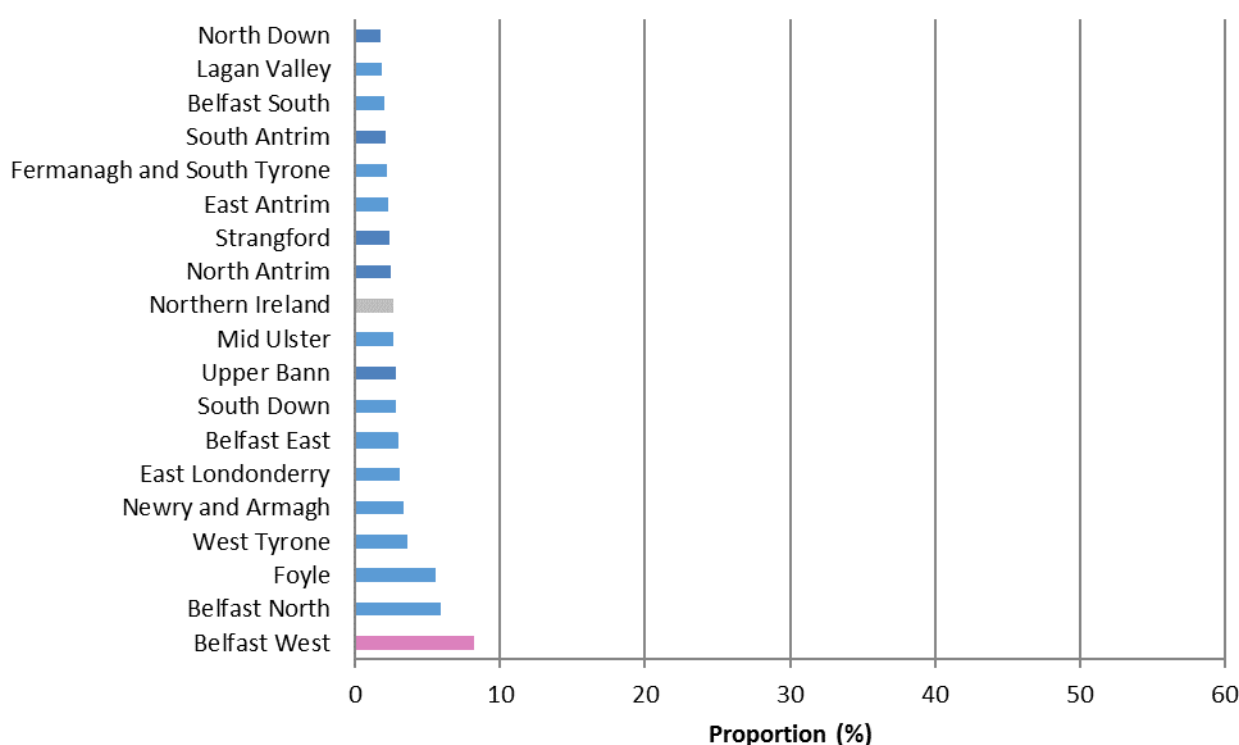
## Low income – People claiming Income Support

As at February 2016, there were 5,110 people in Belfast West claiming income support, of whom 4,950 were of working age. This equates to 8.2% of working age people claiming the benefit.

A higher proportion of working age people living in Belfast West claimed income support when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 3.2%.

Belfast West was the constituency with the highest proportion of working age people claiming income support.

### Proportion of working age people claiming income support, as at February 2016



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	2.9	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2.2	14	North Down	1.8	Joint 17
Belfast North	5.9	2	Foyle	5.5	3	South Antrim	2.1	Joint 15
Belfast South	2.1	Joint 15	Lagan Valley	1.8	Joint 17	South Down	2.8	Joint 8
Belfast West	8.2	1	Mid Ulster	2.7	10	Strangford	2.4	12
East Antrim	2.3	13	Newry and Armagh	3.3	5	Upper Bann	2.8	Joint 8
East Londonderry	3.1	6	North Antrim	2.5	11	West Tyrone	3.6	4

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Social Security Benefits data, DSD)

## Low income – People claiming Income Support at ward level

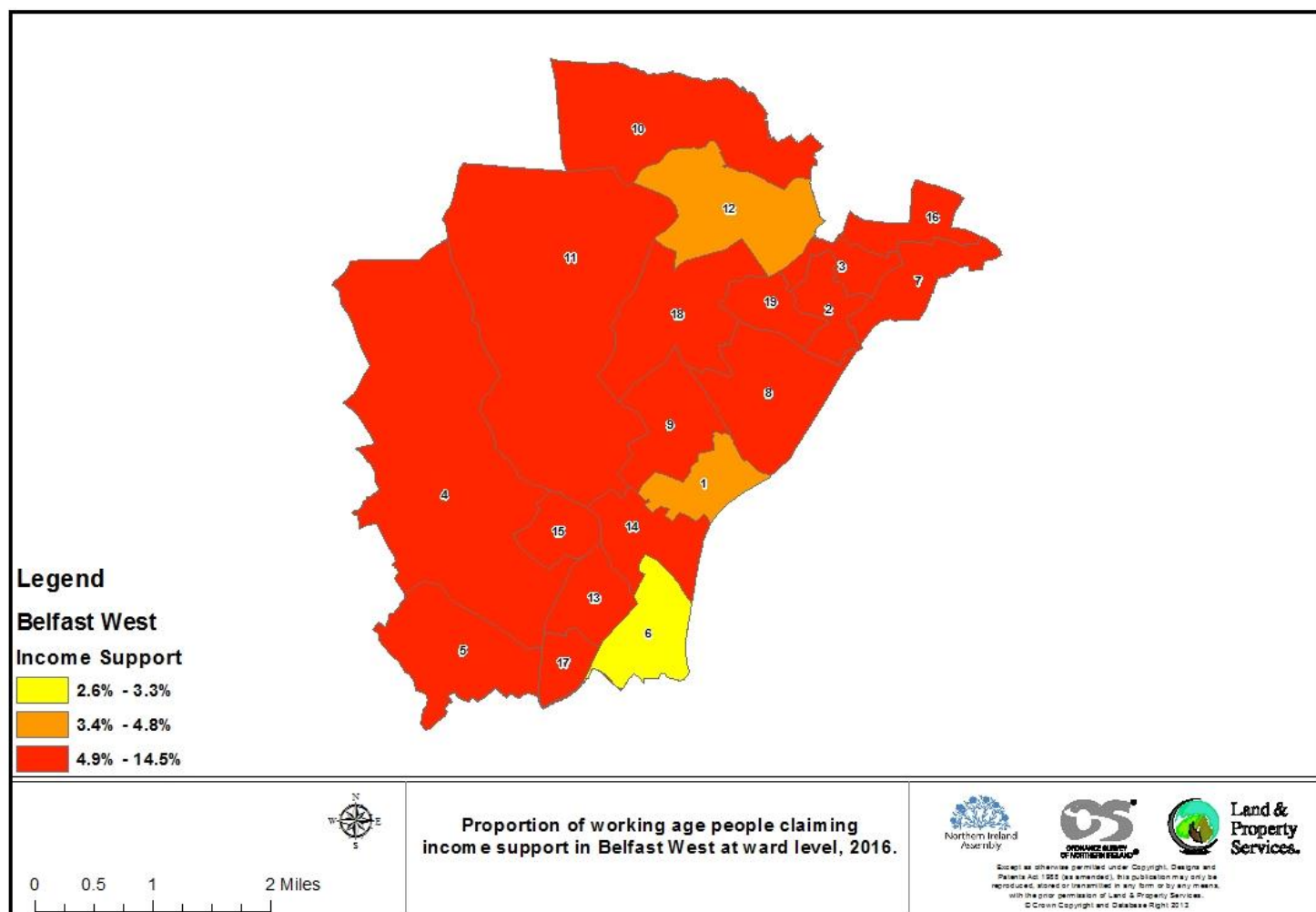
The highest proportion of Income Support claimants (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Collin Glen (14.5%, 540 claimants), Whiterock (13.2%, 460 claimants) and Upper Springfield (12.6%, 410 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Dunmurry (2.6%, 80 claimants), Highfield (4.4%, 160 claimants) and Andersonstown (4.5%, 130 claimants).

### Proportion of working age people claiming income support, as at February 2016

Ward	No. of working age people claiming income support	Per cent of working age people claiming income support	Ward	No. of working age people claiming income support	Per cent of working age people claiming income support
Andersonstown	130	4.5	Glencolin	290	7.0
Beechmount	320	9.1	Highfield	160	4.4
Clonard	390	12.1	Kilwee	130	6.2
Collin Glen	540	14.5	Ladybrook	240	5.8
Derryaghy North	200	4.9	Poleglass	210	9.0
Dunmurry	80	2.6	Shankill	290	12.1
Falls	420	12.4	Twinbrook	180	11.4
Falls Park	180	5.5	Upper Springfield	410	12.6
Glen Road	280	7.4	Whiterock	460	13.2
Glencairn	200	9.2			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Social Security Benefits data, DSD)

## Proportion of working age people claiming income support, as at February 2016



1	Andersonstown	11	Glencolin
2	Beechmount	12	Highfield
3	Clonard	13	Kilwee
4	Collin Glen	14	Ladybrook
5	Derryaghy North	15	Poleglass
6	Dunmurry	16	Shankill
7	Falls	17	Twinbrook
8	Falls Park	18	Upper Springfield
9	Glen Road	19	Whiterock
10	Glencairn		

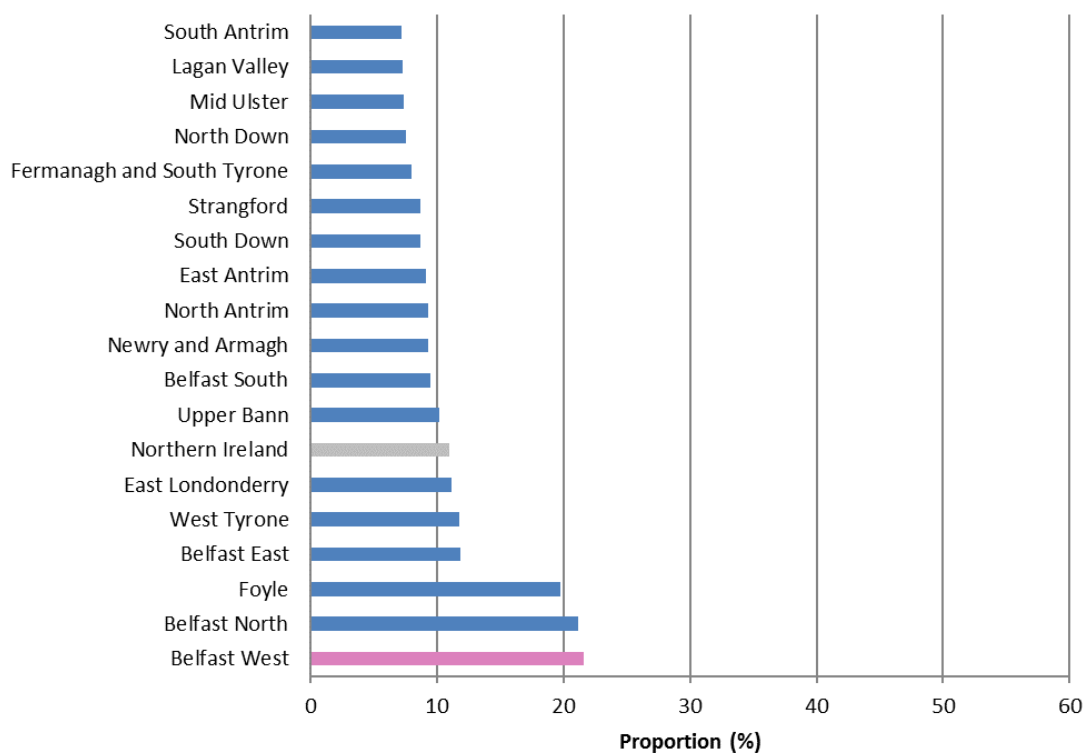
## Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2016, there were 15,720 people in Belfast West claiming housing benefit. This equates to 21.6% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit.

A higher proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Belfast West claimed housing benefit in 2016 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 11.0%.

Belfast West was the constituency with the highest proportion of housing benefit claimants.

### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit, as at June 2016



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	11.9	4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	8.0	14	North Down	7.6	15
Belfast North	21.2	2	Foyle	19.8	3	South Antrim	7.2	18
Belfast South	9.5	8	Lagan Valley	7.3	17	South Down	8.7	Joint 12
Belfast West	21.6	1	Mid Ulster	7.4	16	Strangford	8.7	Joint 12
East Antrim	9.1	11	Newry and Armagh	9.3	Joint 9	Upper Bann	10.2	7
East Londonderry	11.2	6	North Antrim	9.3	Joint 9	West Tyrone	11.8	5

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Housing Benefit data, Northern Ireland Housing Executive, aggregated by DSD)

## Low income – People claiming housing benefit at ward level

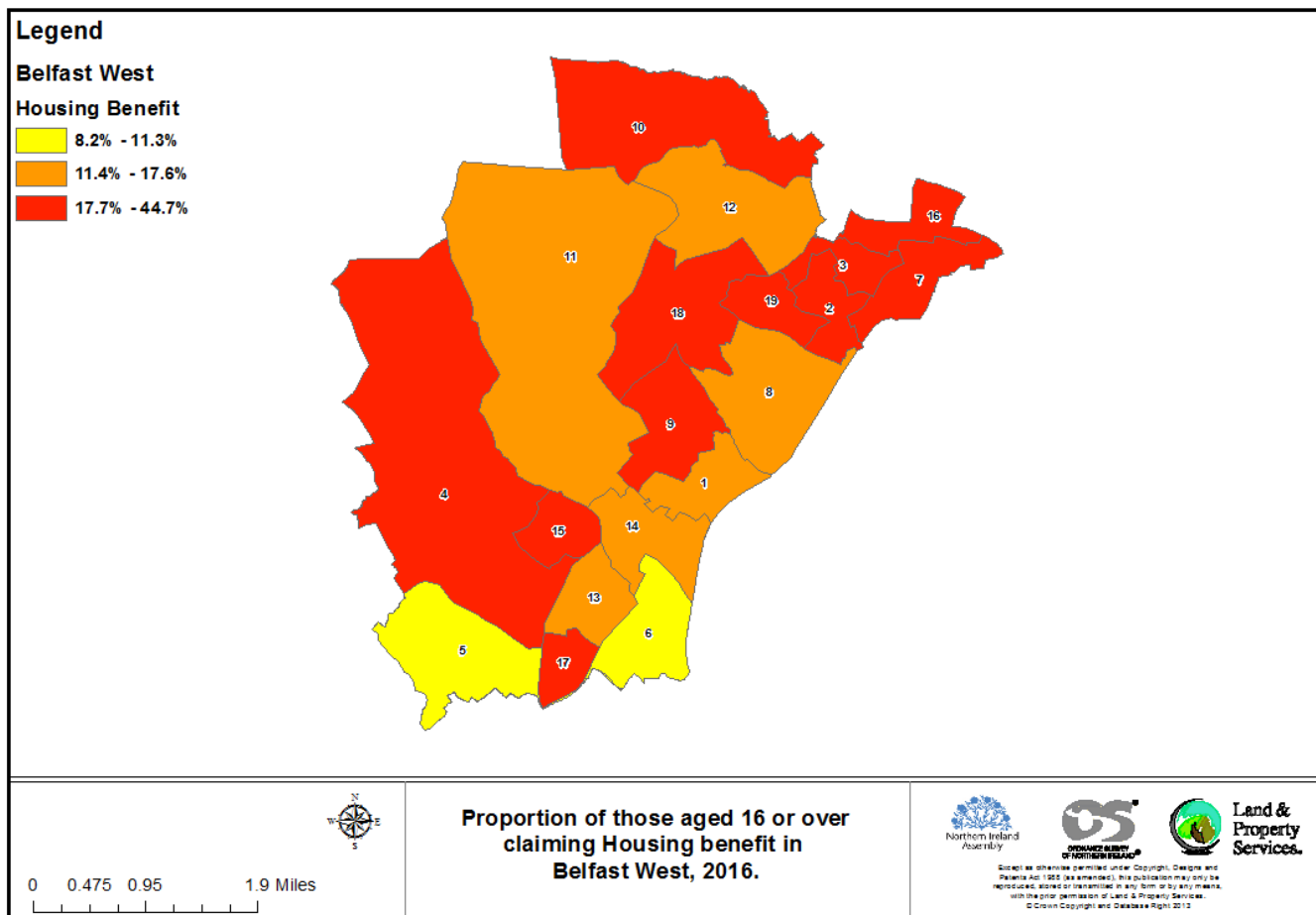
The highest proportion of people claiming Housing Benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Shankill (44.7%, 1,410 claimants), Falls (36.0%, 1,460 claimants) and Collin Glen (33.0%, 1,320 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Dunmurry (8.2%, 300 claimants), Derryaghy North (10.1%, 430 claimants) and Andersonstown (13.3%, 530 claimants).

### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit at ward level, as at June 2016

Ward	No. of people claiming Housing Benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	No. of people claiming Housing Benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Andersonstown	530	13.3	Glencolin	850	16.8
Beechmount	990	23.8	Highfield	680	15.2
Clonard	1,220	32.2	Kilwee	450	17.5
Collin Glen	1,320	33.0	Ladybrook	700	13.6
Derryaghy North	430	10.1	Poleglass	520	19.2
Dunmurry	300	8.2	Shankill	1,410	44.7
Falls	1,460	36.0	Twinbrook	530	27.1
Falls Park	580	13.3	Upper Springfield	950	23.9
Glen Road	850	18.5	Whiterock	1,260	30.6
Glencairn	690	23.6			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Housing Benefit data, Northern Ireland Housing Executive, aggregated by DfC)

## Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit at ward level, as at June 2016



1	Andersontown	11	Glencolin
2	Beechmount	12	Highfield
3	Clonard	13	Kilwee
4	Collin Glen	14	Ladybrook
5	Derryaghy North	15	Poleglass
6	Dunmurry	16	Shankill
7	Falls	17	Twinbrook
8	Falls Park	18	Upper Springfield
9	Glen Road	19	Whiterock
10	Glencairn		

## Low income – Children living in low income families

As at August 2014 there were 8,845 children aged 0-15 years living in low income families<sup>6</sup> in Belfast West. This equates to 40.5% of all children in the area.

A higher proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years were living in low income families in Belfast West when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 23.1%.

Belfast West was the constituency with the highest proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in low income families.

### Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families, as at August 2014



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	22.0	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	18.3	15	North Down	15.8	17
Belfast North	36.4	2	Foyle	36.0	3	South Antrim	15.9	16
Belfast South	20.4	9	Lagan Valley	15.0	18	South Down	20.2	10
Belfast West	40.5	1	Mid Ulster	19.3	12	Strangford	18.8	14
East Antrim	19.1	13	Newry and Armagh	24.2	6	Upper Bann	20.6	8
East Londonderry	24.7	5	North Antrim	19.5	11	West Tyrone	25.8	4

Source: HMRC

<sup>6</sup> Children in low income families refers to the number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of IS or (Income-Based) JSA.

## Low income – Children living in low income families at ward level

The highest proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families (as a percentage of all children) were concentrated in the wards of Collin Glen (64.0%), Shankill (56.6%) and Falls (55.4%). The lowest proportions were found in Dunmurry (13.7%), Derryaghy (21.4%) and Highfield (25.0%).

### Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families at ward level, as at August 2014

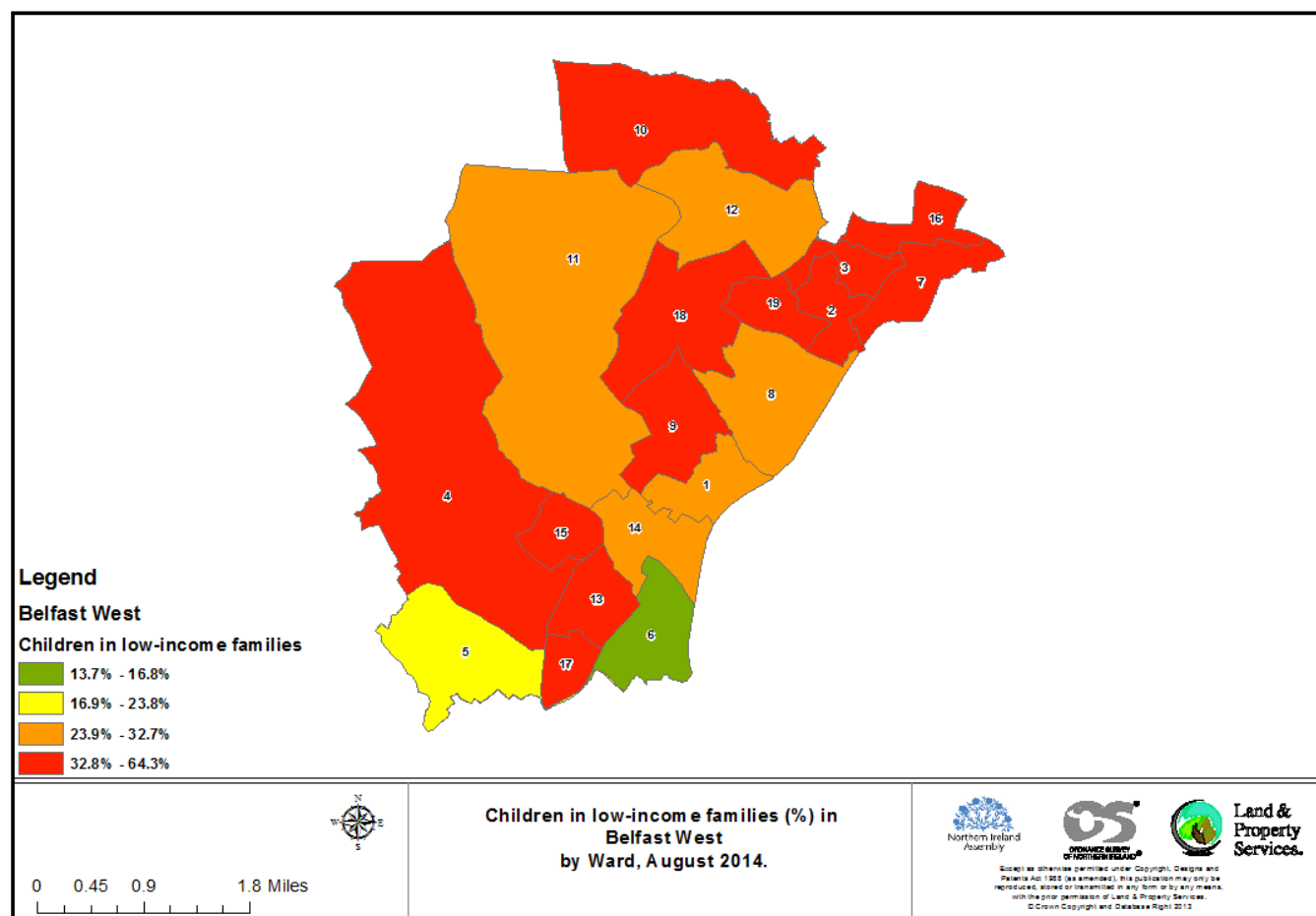
Ward	Children in low income families (%) <sup>7</sup>	Ward	Children in low income families (%)
Andersonstown	25.1	Glencolin	30.6
Beechmount	42.3	Highfield	25.0
Clonard	49.1	Kilwee	35.6
Collin Glen	64.0	Ladybrook	32.7
Derryaghy	21.4	Poleglass	39.3
Dunmurry	13.7	Shankill	56.6
Falls	55.4	Twinbrook	46.7
Falls Park	25.5	Upper Springfield	51.7
Glen Road	40.3	Whiterock	54.1
Glencairn	49.4		

Source: HMRC

<sup>7</sup> **Percentage of Children in Low-Income Families:** Number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income, or in receipt of Income Support or (Income-Based) JSA, divided by the total number of children in the area (determined by Child Benefit data).



# Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families at ward level, as at August 2014



1	Andersontown	11	Glencolin
2	Beechmount	12	Highfield
3	Clonard	13	Kilwee
4	Collin Glen	14	Ladybrook
5	Derryaghy North	15	Poleglass
6	Dunmurry	16	Shankill
7	Falls	17	Twinbrook
8	Falls Park	18	Upper Springfield
9	Glen Road	19	Whiterock
10	Glencairn		

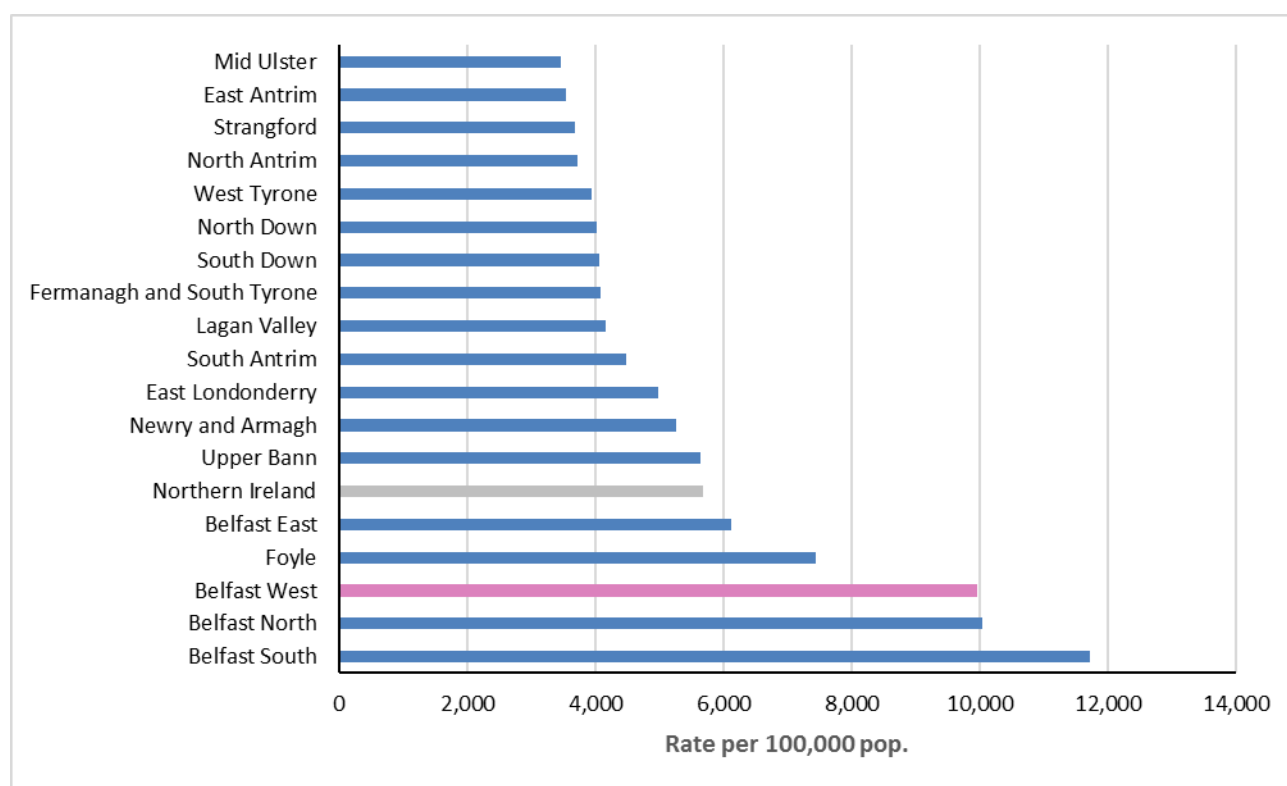
## Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2015/16, a total of 9,415 criminal offences were recorded in the Belfast West area. This equates to an overall recorded crime rate of 9,954 per 100,000 persons.

The recorded crime rate for Belfast West was higher than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 5,672 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast West was the constituency with the third highest recorded crime rate.

### Overall crime rate per 100,000 persons, 2015/16



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	6,128	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4,083	11	North Down	4,027	13
Belfast North	10,046	2	Foyle	7,435	4	South Antrim	4,477	9
Belfast South	11,722	1	Lagan Valley	4,163	10	South Down	4,063	12
Belfast West	9,954	3	Mid Ulster	3,456	18	Strangford	3,678	16
East Antrim	3,531	17	Newry and Armagh	5,249	7	Upper Bann	5,644	6
East Londonderry	4,971	8	North Antrim	3,719	15	West Tyrone	3,931	14

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Notifiable Offences Recorded, Police Service for Northern Ireland)

## Crime – Rates of specific types of crime

In 2015/16, rates of criminal damage and violence were the highest of all crime types recorded in Belfast West.

The rate of non-domestic burglary was lower in Belfast West than the Northern Ireland average.

For all other specific types of crime, the rates were higher in Belfast West than the Northern Ireland average.

### Crime rate per 100,000 persons by crime type, 2015/16

	Belfast West		Northern Ireland	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Violence with injury (including homicide)	1,275	1,348	15,068	814
Violence without injury	1,792	1,895	20,666	1,116
Sexual offences	206	218	3,037	164
Robbery	120	127	732	40
Domestic burglary	455	481	5,856	316
Non-domestic burglary	146	154	2,917	158
Vehicle offences	780	825	4,925	266
Theft from the person	84	89	558	30
Bicycle theft	66	70	718	39
Shoplifting	541	572	6,773	366
All other theft offences	1,225	1,295	12,410	670
Criminal damage	1,920	2,030	20,516	1,108
Trafficking of drugs	55	58	876	47
Possession of drugs	331	350	4,701	254
Possession of weapons offences	62	66	923	50
Public order offences	174	184	1,470	79
Miscellaneous crimes against society	183	193	2,877	155
Crimes recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	1,158	1,224	14,073	760
Crimes recorded with a Homophobic Motivation	12	13	210	11
Crimes recorded with a Racist Motivation	45	48	853	46
Crimes recorded with a Sectarian Motivation	86	91	1,001	54

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Notifiable Offences Recorded, PSNI)

## Crime – Motivation

In 2015/16, there were 1,158 offences with a domestic abuse motivation, 12.3% of all crimes recorded in the area. The proportion of crimes with a domestic abuse motivation in Belfast West was lower than the Northern Ireland average of 13.4%.

### Crimes with a domestic abuse motivation, 2015/16

Assembly Area	Offences Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	Proportion of all recorded crimes (%)
Belfast East	868	15.0
Belfast North	1,367	13.1
Belfast South	930	7.0
Belfast West	1,158	12.3
East Antrim	565	17.8
East Londonderry	796	15.9
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	595	13.7
Foyle	1,147	15.1
Lagan Valley	603	13.7
Mid Ulster	563	15.9
Newry and Armagh	737	12.0
North Antrim	640	15.5
North Down	532	14.5
South Antrim	632	13.9
South Down	643	14.2
Strangford	534	16.1
Upper Bann	1,123	16.1
West Tyrone	605	16.7

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Notifiable Offences Recorded, PSNI)

In 2015/16, there were 12 offences with a homophobic motivation, 45 offences with a racist motivation and 86 offences with a sectarian motivation recorded in Belfast West.

### Crimes with a homophobic, racist or sectarian motivation, 2015/16

	Offences Recorded with a Homophobic Motivation	Offences Recorded with a Racist Motivation	Offences Recorded with a Sectarian Motivation
	12	45	86

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Notifiable Offences Recorded, PSNI)

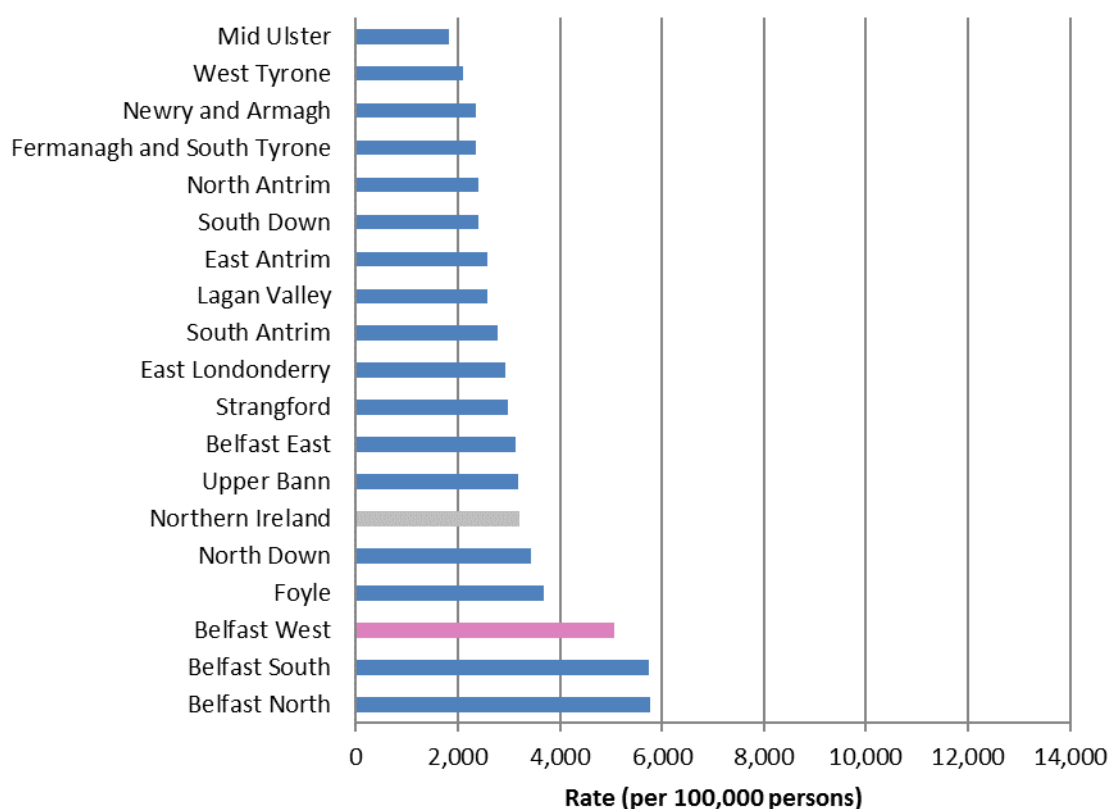
## Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2015/16, there were 4,779 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in Belfast West. This equates to a rate of 5,053 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents in Belfast West was higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 3,214 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast West was the constituency with the third highest rate of anti-social behaviour incidents.

### Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons, 2015/16



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	3,134	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,351	15	North Down	3,440	5
Belfast North	5,771	1	Foyle	3,678	4	South Antrim	2,789	10
Belfast South	5,736	2	Lagan Valley	2,581	11	South Down	2,405	13
Belfast West	5,053	3	Mid Ulster	1,817	18	Strangford	2,970	8
East Antrim	2,576	12	Newry and Armagh	2,343	16	Upper Bann	3,175	6
East Londonderry	2,922	9	North Antrim	2,398	14	West Tyrone	2,096	17

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Anti-social behaviour incidents, PSNI)

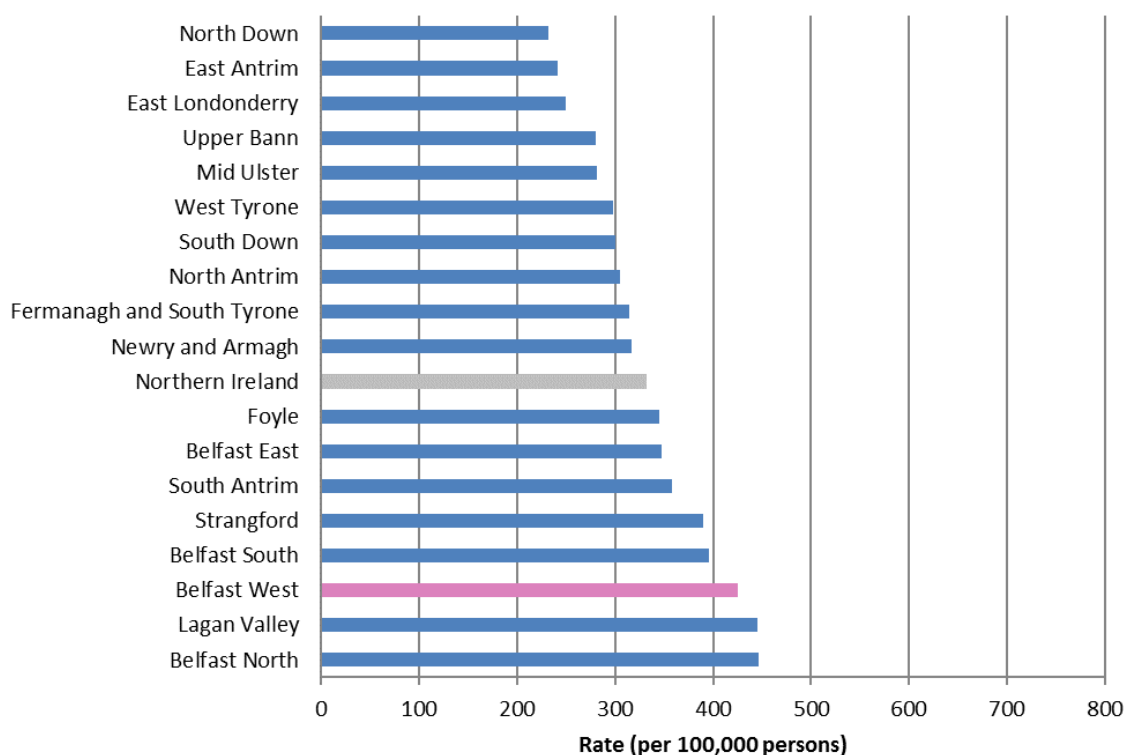
## Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions

In 2015, there were 450 road traffic collisions with injury reported in Belfast West, a collision rate of 425 per 100,000 persons. Of these, 1 was fatal, 25 were classified as serious and 376 were slight.

The road traffic collision rate for Belfast West was higher than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 332 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast West had the third highest collision rate.

### Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons, 2015



	Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank
Belfast East	347	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	315	10	North Down	232	18
Belfast North	447	1	Foyle	345	8	South Antrim	358	6
Belfast South	396	4	Lagan Valley	445	2	South Down	300	12
Belfast West	425	3	Mid Ulster	281	14	Strangford	390	5
East Antrim	241	17	Newry and Armagh	317	9	Upper Bann	280	15
East Londonderry	249	16	North Antrim	305	11	West Tyrone	298	13

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

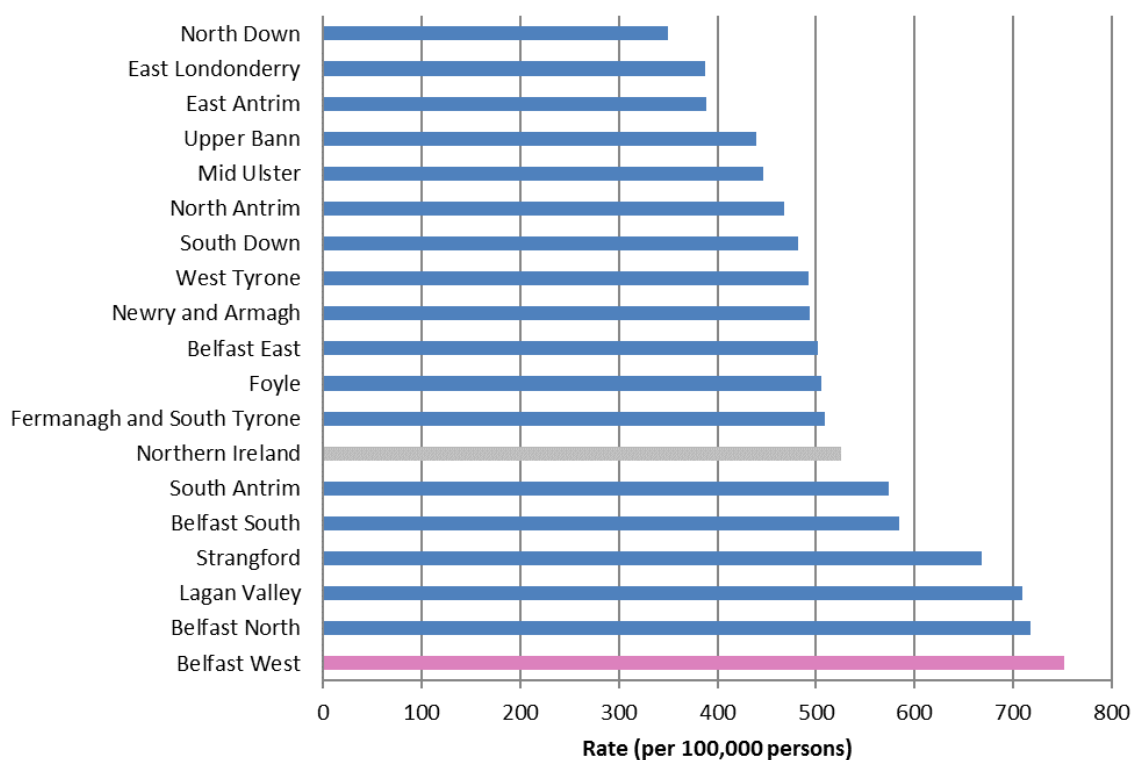
## Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Casualties

In 2015, there were 663 casualties as a result of road traffic collisions in Belfast West – 3 people were killed, 33 people were seriously injured and 627 were slightly injured, a rate of 752 casualties per 100,000 persons.

The road traffic casualty rate for Belfast West was higher than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 526 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast West had the highest casualty rate as a result of road traffic collisions.

### Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons, 2015



	Casualty rate	Rank		Casualty rate	Rank		Casualty rate	Rank
Belfast East	502	9	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	509	7	North Down	350	18
Belfast North	718	2	Foyle	506	8	South Antrim	574	6
Belfast South	584	5	Lagan Valley	710	3	South Down	482	12
Belfast West	752	1	Mid Ulster	447	14	Strangford	668	4
East Antrim	389	16	Newry and Armagh	494	10	Upper Bann	439	15
East Londonderry	388	17	North Antrim	468	13	West Tyrone	493	11

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

## Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties at ward level

The highest road traffic collision rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Falls (1,338), Falls Park (1,078) and Shankill (854). The lowest rates were recorded in Derryaghy North (80), Poleglass (82) and Twinbrook (153).

The highest road traffic casualty rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Falls (2,161), Falls Park (1,834) and Andersonstown (1,219). The lowest rates were recorded in Derryaghy North (113), Twinbrook (153) and Poleglass (275).

### Road traffic collision and casualty rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2015

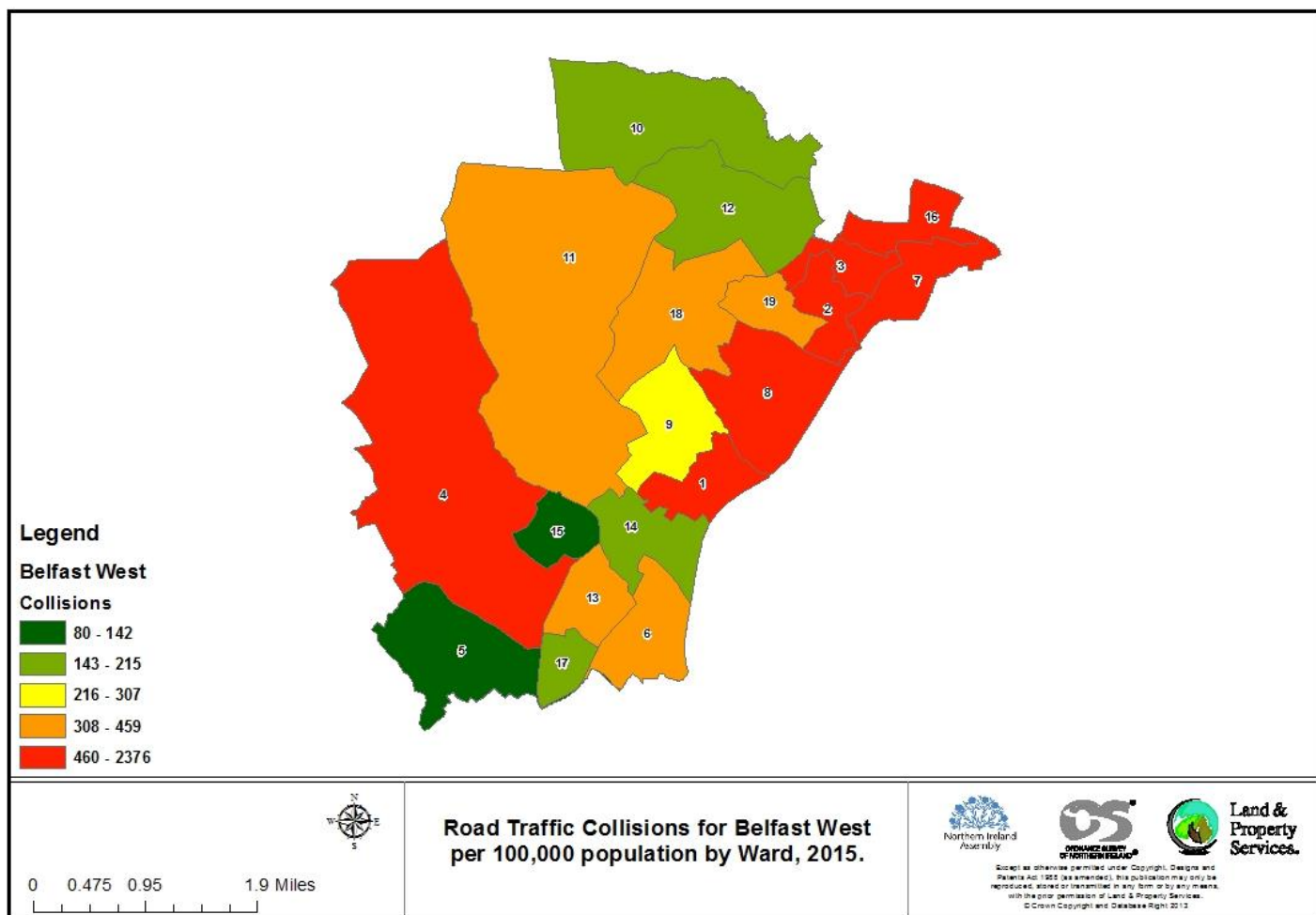
Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) <sup>8</sup>	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Andersonstown	29	58	610	1219
Beechmount	25	39	466	726
Clonard	26	53	528	1,077
Collin Glen	32	70	552	1,209
Derryaghy North	5	7	80	113
Dunmurry	14	18	313	403
Falls	70	113	1,338	2,161
Falls Park	57	97	1,078	1,834
Glen Road	16	22	275	378
Glencairn	6	15	162	404
Glencolin	23	41	353	629
Highfield	9	17	158	298
Kilwee	14	24	438	751
Ladybrook	11	18	169	277
Poleglass	3	10	82	275
Shankill	35	47	854	1,147
Twinbrook	4	4	153	153
Upper Springfield	20	43	387	833
Whiterock	22	40	395	718

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

<sup>8</sup> The dataset is compiled from Collision Report Forms (CRFs) forms submitted by police officers after any road traffic collision involving death or personal injury is reported to them. The data set excludes road collisions resulting in damage only.

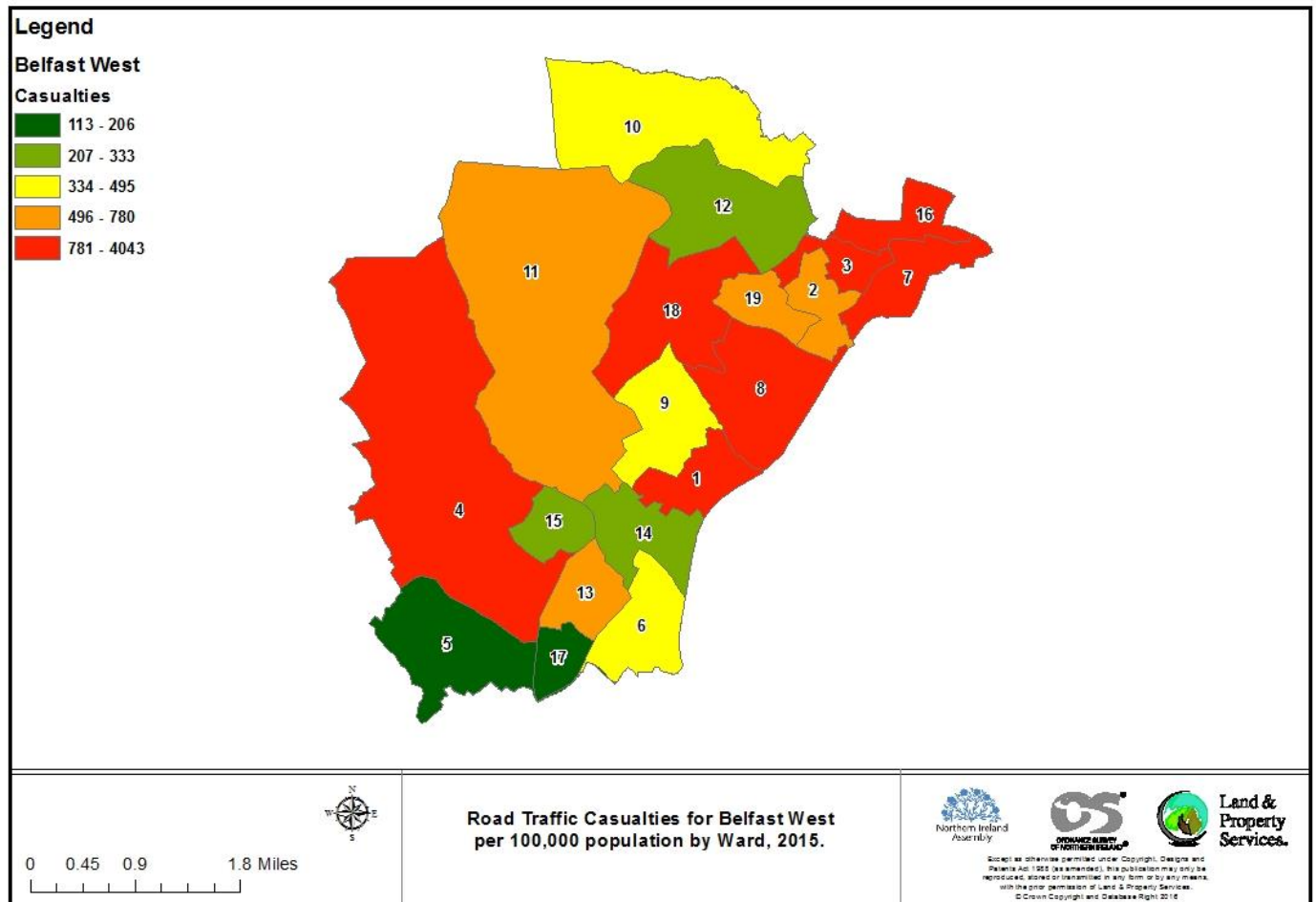


## Road traffic collision rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2015



1	Andersontown	11	Glencolin
2	Beechmount	12	Highfield
3	Clonard	13	Kilwee
4	Collin Glen	14	Ladybrook
5	Derryaghy North	15	Poleglass
6	Dunmurry	16	Shankill
7	Falls	17	Twinbrook
8	Falls Park	18	Upper Springfield
9	Glen Road	19	Whiterock
10	Glencairn		

## Road traffic casualty rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2015



1	Andersontown	11	Glencolin
2	Beechmount	12	Highfield
3	Clonard	13	Kilwee
4	Collin Glen	14	Ladybrook
5	Derryaghy North	15	Poleglass
6	Dunmurry	16	Shankill
7	Falls	17	Twinbrook
8	Falls Park	18	Upper Springfield
9	Glen Road	19	Whiterock
10	Glencairn		

## Notes

### Mid-year population estimates

The 2015 population estimates were published in June 2016. The estimates for the large geographical areas were created from aggregating small area population estimates of their constituent electoral wards and sub-divisions of wards. Mid-year population estimates are created using multiple data sources: Census, births & deaths registrations, and health cards (for migration estimates). The geographical quality of each data source is very good; the vast majority of records can be allocated to the exact location of residence using the POINTER database, the remainder based on the postcode of residence.

### Standardised mortality rates

All deaths occurring from specific diseases/causes over a five-year period. Deaths data is supplied by the Demography and Methodology Branch. Death rates in each geographical area were directly standardised by age and sex with respect to the European Standard Population 2010. Data shown relates to the number of deaths per 100,000 populations. The quality of the data is very good; however, caution should be used in drawing conclusions about the age standardised death rate at a sub-NI level as the rates are subject to a degree of statistical error.

### Births to teenage mothers

The information is aggregated data from the GRO birth files, which are gathered when children are registered at the Registrar's Office. The dataset is updated as registrations take place, however the complete year's file is finalised in November. The data is then analysed and merged with the Pointer Address database and published in the Registrar General Report as well as being forwarded onto NINIS. The dataset is gathered annually in December. The datasets were created using the Pointer Address database to allocate a unique property reference number (UPRN) and geo-spatial co-ordinates to each home address.

### Disease prevalence

The Quality and Outcomes Framework is a system to remunerate general practices for providing good quality care to patients. It is a fundamental part of the General Medical Services contract introduced on 1st April 2004. The QOF measures achievement against a range of evidence-based indicators, with points and payments awarded according to the level of achievement. Disease prevalence data is used within the QOF to calculate points and payments within the clinical and public health domain areas. The aim of the prevalence adjustments is to deliver a more equitable distribution of payments in the light of different workloads that practices face in achieving the same number of quality points.

### Qualifications of school leavers

The dataset is gathered annually in November. The dataset is collected from schools via their C2k administration system. The data goes through thorough validation checks before it is released. It is then

merged with the CPD. The quality of the data is very good as thorough validation checks were applied. It should be noted that approximately 3% of pupils have incomplete or missing postcode information.

### Further education enrolments

Enrolments on Regulated courses at Northern Ireland Further Education (FE) Institutions. From 2013/14 the information is data derived from the Consolidated Data Return (CDR), a computerised return consisting of an individual record for each enrolment on a course in Northern Ireland Further Education Institutions. The dataset is gathered annually at the 1st November and is a full year count of the previous academic year. Colleges collect the information on Enrolment forms. This information is entered onto the Colleges Management Information System. The Department extracts and validates this information from the colleges. The data is then merged with the CPD and checked. The quality of the data is good although the Department is still in the process of developing it and it is expected to improve year on year. The most common issue affecting quality is non-response in fields that are non-mandatory.

### Higher education enrolments

The information refers to NI domiciled students enrolled at higher education institutions in the UK. The dataset is collected annually and is based on enrolments in higher education institutions in the UK on 1st December each year. The dataset is collected by the Higher Education Statistics Agency from higher education institutions throughout the UK and provided to the Department for Employment and Learning, Northern Ireland, for analysis. For 2013/14, NI Domiciled enrolments and qualifications at Open University are available. In previous years, these figures were included in NI students studying in England, as the administrative centre of the Open University is located in England. All small area data has been adjusted using a rounding method to avoid the disclosure of any personal information.

### Confirmed redundancies

While the figures provided are likely to be an underestimate of total job losses, it is not possible to quantify the extent of the shortfall. Subject to the criteria mentioned above, employers must notify the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment of (a) redundancies proposed and (b) redundancies confirmed. Since all proposed redundancies do not actually take place, the confirmed total provides a better indication of real job losses.

### Unemployment claimant count

The Claimant Count records the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits - since October 1996 people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA). The series has been used as a main indicator of labour market activity since the 1970's and figures are derived from records of claimants held at Job Benefit Offices. 'Claimants' include the severely disabled claimants, but exclude students seeking vacation work and the temporarily stopped. The claimant count consists of all people claiming JSA at Jobcentre Plus local offices. They must declare that they are out of work, capable of, available for and actively seeking work during the

week in which their claim is made. Non-Seasonally Adjusted Series: The Claimant Count annual averages are not seasonally adjusted.

### **InvestNI Investment**

The information is aggregated data sourced from Invest NI administrative datasets. It represents the total amount of assistance offered to companies by Invest NI over the time period and the total planned investment related to these projects. The assistance/investment datasets are updated by letter of offer reports. Total offer locations exceed total number of offers, as some projects are located in more than one area. Data are shown by financial year. Invest NI revises performance data on a regular basis to ensure that it reflects implemented projects; therefore, the data may differ to previously published information. Figures per 10,000 and per head are based on Adult Population Estimates for 2014.

### **People claiming benefits**

The information is aggregated data from a database created by merging all the MIDAS 100% scans of the main Social Security Benefits. The dataset is merged with the current CPD, with the necessary variables also extracted using SAS. Number of working age claimants claiming at least one of the main benefits (Income Support, Jobseekers Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disability Allowance. Pension Credit for males aged 60 - 64) and number of pensionable age claimants claiming at least one of the main benefits (Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disability Allowance, Attendance Allowance, Retirement Pension, Carer's Allowance, Widow's Benefit and Pension Credit. Pension Credit replaced Income Support in October 2003). The dataset was created using the most recent CPD. In producing this analysis, individual records were attributed to Local Government District on the basis of their postcode. Not all records can be correctly allocated to a Local Government District using this method, and some cannot be allocated at all.

### **Employment and Support Allowance**

The information is aggregated data from unvalidated 100% MIDAS scans of Employment and Support Allowance data at postcode level. The dataset is merged with the current CPD, with the necessary variables also extracted using SAS. The aggregated information is then checked and forwarded onto NINIS. From October 2008 Employment and Support Allowance replaced Incapacity Benefit and Income Support paid on incapacity grounds for new customers.

### **Income support**

The information is aggregated data from unvalidated 100% MIDAS scans of Income Support data at postcode level. The figures may differ from forthcoming National Statistics which are based on validated ASD/IFD data. The dataset is merged with the current CPD, with the necessary variables also extracted using SAS.

### Housing benefit

The information is aggregated data from Housing Executive scans of Housing Benefit data at 1992 ward level. Not all claimants are shown as in some cases gender was missing/unknown. The dataset is merged with the current CPD, with the necessary variables also extracted using SAS. The data has been cross-referenced with previous analysis to safeguard its quality.

### Children in low income families

Children in Low-Income Families - This is a snapshot of data on 31st August of each year. Children in IS/JSA families: Number of children living in families in receipt of Income Support or Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance. Children in families receiving WTC and CTC, and income <60% median income: Number of children living in families in receipt of both Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of median income. Children in families receiving CTC only, and income <60% median income: Number of children living in families receiving Child Tax Credit only whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of median income. Children in families in receipt of CTC (<60% median income) or IS/JSA: Number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of Income Support or Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance. Percentage of Children in Low-Income Families: Number of children living in families in receipt of CTC whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of IS or (Income-Based) JSA, divided by the total number of children in the area (determined by Child Benefit data).

### Crime

Recorded Crime (Notifiable Offences Recorded) data are compiled from offence information that is submitted by police officers and entered onto a PSNI crime recording system. The data are presented on a financial year basis (e.g. 2001 data refers to the 2001/02 financial year). On 6th August 2015 PSNI published a bulletin providing a comprehensive series of police recorded crime data for each financial year from 1998/99 to 2014/15, allowing the user to monitor long term crime trends. The Home Office introduced a new classification in April 2015 (Modern Slavery) which can be found within Violence without injury; these offences were previously classified to Sexual offences and Miscellaneous crimes against society. For this reason these classifications will differ slightly from the figures published in the annual trends bulletin. The dataset was created using the CPD for distribution to Assembly Areas, Education & Library Boards and Health & Social Care Trusts. Crimes are attributed to PSNI Command Areas at the time of recording and are therefore not dependent on postcode availability or quality and have not been matched with the CPD.

## Anti-social behaviour

Anti-social behaviour incident data (i.e. those calls for service which do not result in a crime being recorded) are output from a command and control system which is used to respond to calls for service from members of the public by prioritising the call and tasking the appropriate police response. Each incident is closed off using codes and definitions set out in the National Standard for Incident Recording, designed to provide a common approach to be followed by police forces in England, Wales and Northern Ireland in classifying the broad range of calls for service received. These figures should be interpreted as 'calls for service' rather than as figures which reflect the true level of victimisation. As these figures only relate to those anti-social behaviour incidents reported to the police (and may exclude those incidents reported to other agencies, such as local councils), they only provide an indication of the true extent of reported anti-social behaviour. As anti-social behaviour incidents are extracted from an operational system whose primary function is to prioritise and respond to calls for service from members of the public, the data will always be subject to change and may not match previously published figures. Incidents of anti-social behaviour are not individually checked for compliance with the National Standard for Incident Recording by the PSNI's Statistics Branch. However, Statistics Branch conduct audits of anti-social behaviour incidents and common types of errors in the application of incident closure codes identified through the audit process are fed back to relevant staff.


## Road traffic collisions and casualties

The dataset is compiled from Collision Report Forms (CRFs) forms that are submitted by police officers and entered onto a database. These forms are completed by the officer when any collision involving death or personal injury occurring on a road or other public place is reported to them. Datasets are produced on a calendar year basis. Note: The data set excludes the following a) collisions resulting in damage only b) collisions in car parks and picnic areas c) collisions reported to the police 30 days or more after their occurrence d) collisions on a road closed to the public by order of the Department of the Environment, during the holding of motor car, motor cycle, pedal cycle races etc. The data covers only those injury road traffic collisions reported to police, any unreported collisions will not be included in this dataset. In some circumstances LGD statistics will differ slightly to published statistics by PSNI Policing Area. This is due to a discrepancy between the Policing Area recorded on the CRF and the geocode given to the collision.









This document has been produced by Research and Information Service (RaISe) for the benefit of Assembly members and their staff.

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