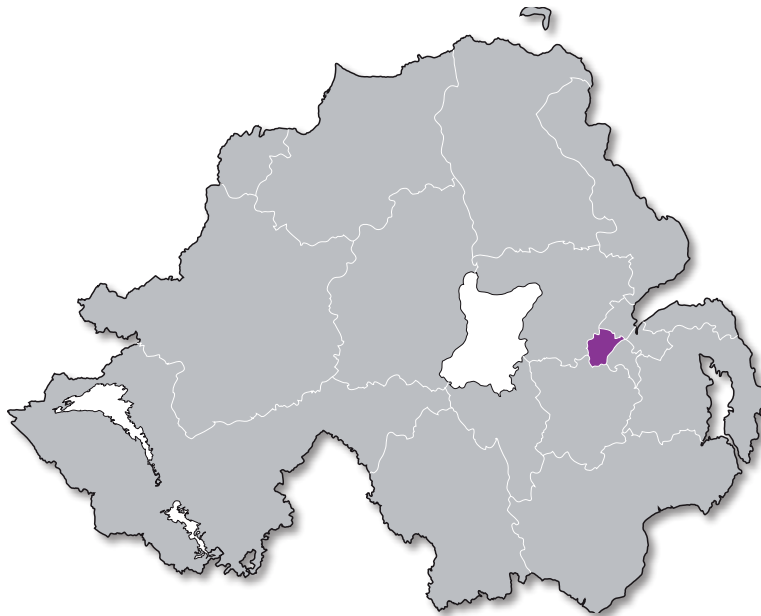




Northern Ireland  
Assembly

# Constituency Profile

## Belfast West - January 2015





## About this Report

Welcome to the 2015 statistical profile of the Constituency of Belfast West produced by the Research and Information Service (RaISe) of the Northern Ireland Assembly. The profile is based on the new Constituency boundary which came into force following the May 2011 Assembly elections.

This report includes a demographic profile of Belfast West and indicators of Health, Education, the Labour Market, Low Income, Crime and Traffic and Travel. For each indicator, this profile presents:

- The most up-to-date 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 is provided demonstrating similarities and differences within the Constituency of Belfast West.

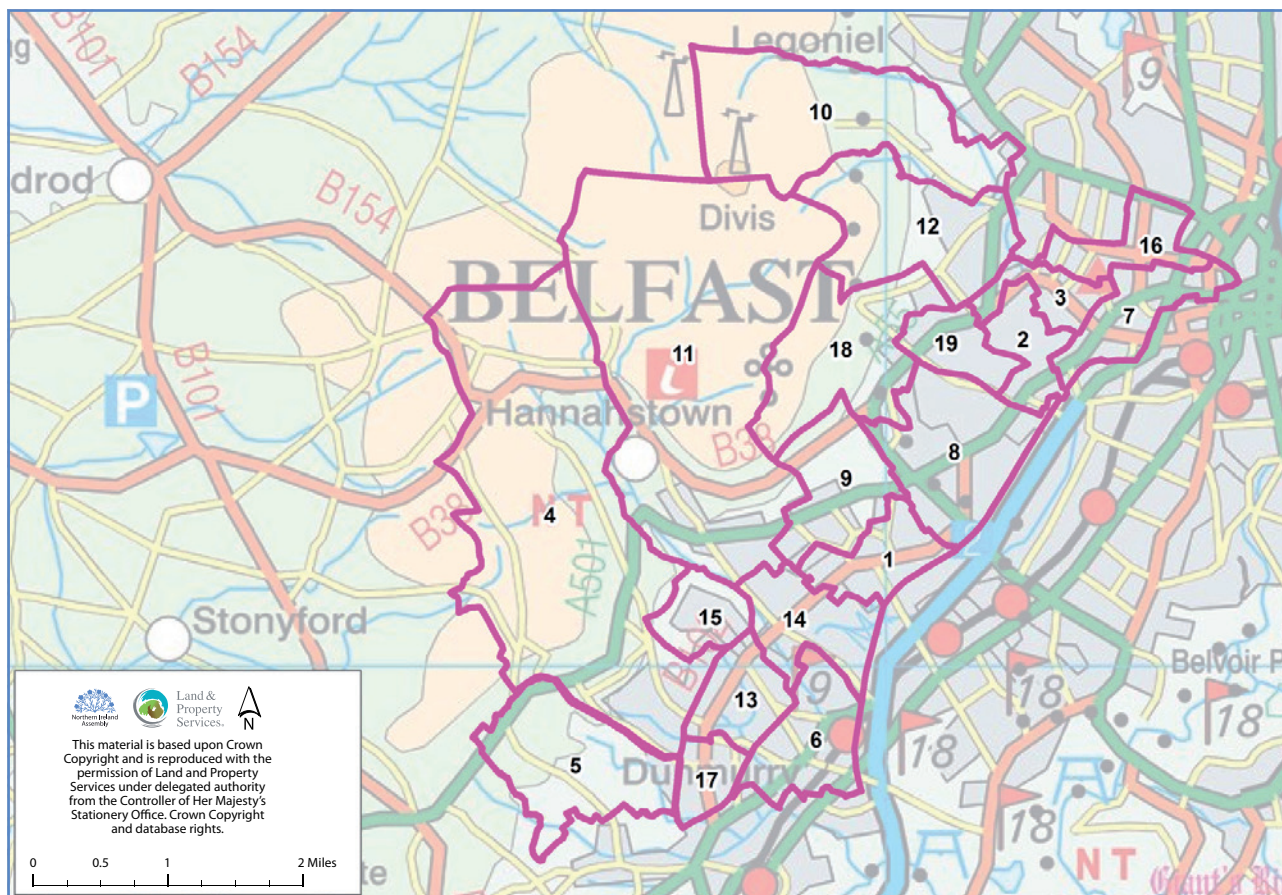
A summary table has been provided showing the latest available data for each indicator, as well as previous data, illustrating change over time.

Please note that the figures contained in this report may not be comparable with those in previous Constituency Profiles as government Departments sometimes revise figures. Where appropriate, rates have been re-calculated using the most up-to-date mid-year estimates that correspond with the data.

The data used in this report has been obtained from NISRAs Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS). To access the full range of information available on NINIS, please visit:

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

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, the latest available 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. Eleven of the 19 wards<sup>1</sup> in Belfast West are ranked in the 10% most deprived wards in Northern Ireland, based on the Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010.<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 11/12/2014.

### Demographic Profile

Indicator	Belfast West			Northern Ireland		
	2013	2012	Change	2013	2012	Change
Population Size (no.)	94,176	93,972	0.2%	1,829,725	1,823,634	0.3%

### Health

Indicator	Belfast West			Northern Ireland		
	Feb 2014	Feb 2013	Change	Feb 2014	Feb 2013	Change
Proportion of population in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit (%)	21.9	23.6	-1.7	13.7	15.4	-1.7
Indicator	2012	2011	Change	2012	2011	Change
New incidences of cancer excluding non-melanoma skin cancer per 100,000 persons	471	497	-26	495	489	6
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	8.3	8.2	0.1	4.4	4.6	-0.2

### Education

Indicator	Belfast West			Northern Ireland		
	2012/13	2011/12	Change	2012/13	2011/12	Change
Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs (A*-C) or equivalent	76.3	75.6	0.7	78.5	76.5	2.0
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Further Education	8.5	8.7	-0.2	10.9	10.7	0.2
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	4.0	4.0	-	4.5	4.6	-0.1

1 18 wards plus part of Derryaghly

2 NISRA, NIMDM 2010, [http://www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation/nimdm\\_2010.htm](http://www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation/nimdm_2010.htm)

## Employment

Indicator	Belfast West			Northern Ireland		
	2013	2012	Change	2013	2012	Change
No. of confirmed redundancies	56	283	-227	2,011	3,354	-1,343
Unemployment claimant count (%)	9.4	9.4	-	5.4	5.4	-

## Low income

Indicator	Belfast West			Northern Ireland		
	2014	2013	Change	2014	2013	Change
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming benefits at April (%)	50.5	50.7	-0.2	38.8	39.3	-0.5
Proportion of working age people claiming income support at February (%)	9.7	12.2	-2.5	3.9	5.3	-1.4
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming housing benefit at June (%)	21.6	21.0	0.6	11.2	11.4	-0.2
	2012	2011	Change	2012	2011	Change
Proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in low income families at August (%)	40.2	41.1	-0.9	21.5	22.2	-0.7

## Crime

Indicator	Belfast West			Northern Ireland		
	2013/14	2012/13	Change	2013/14	2012/13	Change
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000 persons	8,976	9,007	-31	5,615	5,505	110
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	5,141	5,117	24	3,318	3,584	-266

## Traffic and Travel

Indicator	Belfast West			Northern Ireland		
	2013	2012	Change	2013	2012	Change
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	382	414	-32	318	317	1
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	620	684	-64	502	494	8

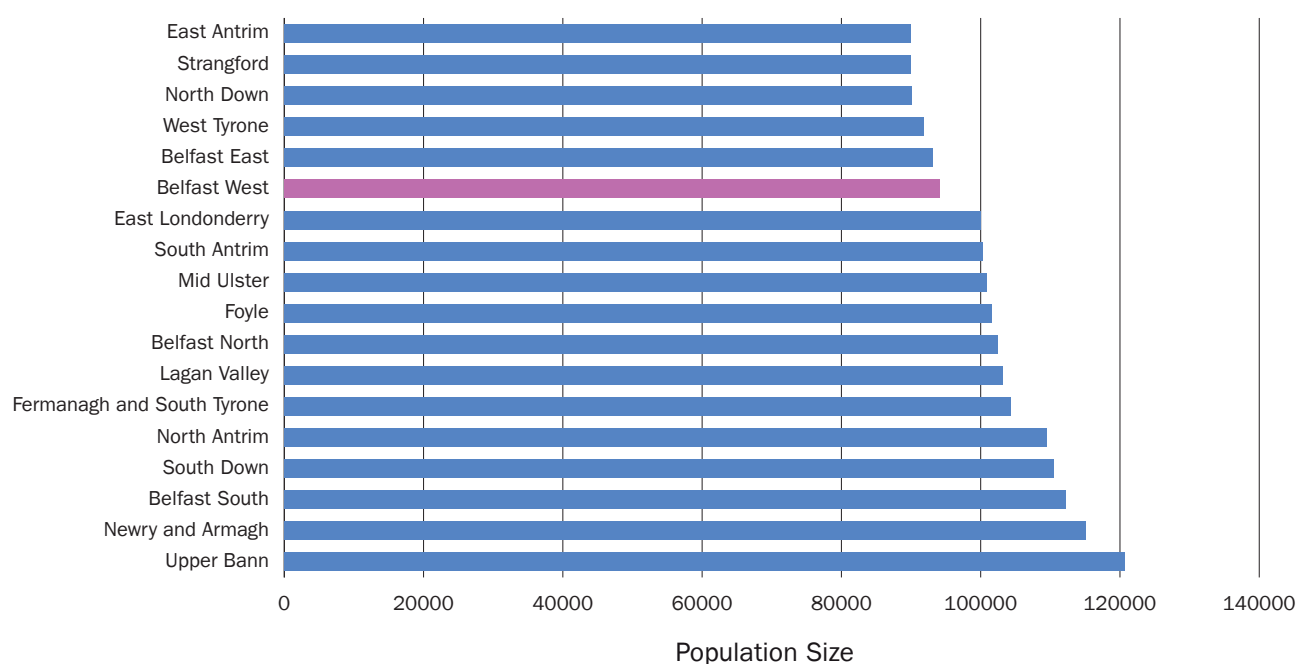


## Demographic profile – age and gender

As at June 2013, there were 94,176 persons living in Belfast West – 5.1% of the Northern Ireland population. The Constituency of Belfast West had the 6th lowest population. The population of Belfast West has increased by 0.2% since June 2012.

Overall, 23.1% of the Belfast West population were children aged 0-15 years, higher than the Northern Ireland average of 20.9%. Older persons made up 12.9% of the Belfast West population, lower than the Northern Ireland average of 15.3%.

### Mid-year population estimate by Constituency, June 2013



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

### Mid-year population estimates by age and gender, June 2013

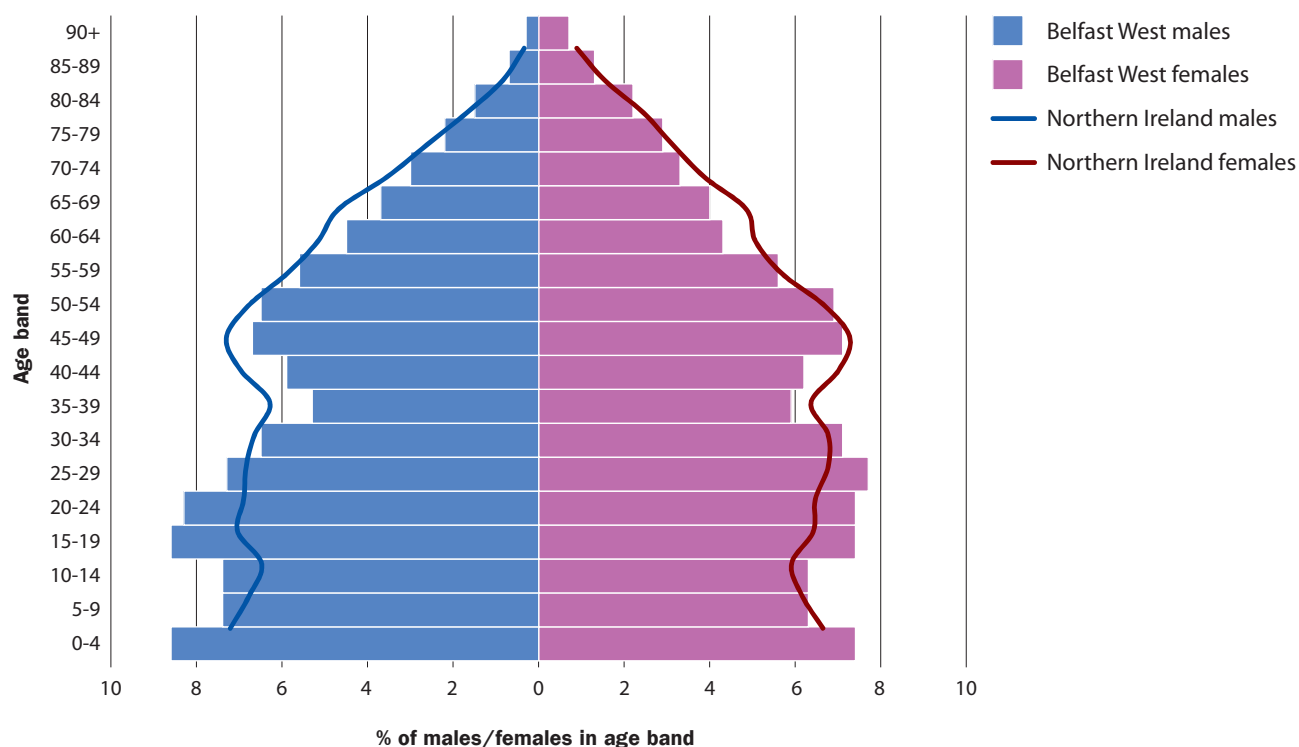
	Aged 0-15 years		Aged 16-64 years		Aged 65+		All ages
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Males	11,175	25.1	28,324	63.6	5,067	11.4	44,566
Females	10,618	21.4	31,865	64.2	7,127	14.4	49,610
Persons	21,793	23.1	60,189	63.9	12,194	12.9	94,176

Source: NISRA, Mid-year population estimates

## Demographic profile – population pyramid

The population pyramid below illustrates in detail that Belfast West has a higher proportion of people aged under 30 years when compared to Northern Ireland as a whole.

Population pyramid for Belfast West compared to Northern Ireland, 2013



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	8.6	7.4	7.2	6.6	50-54	6.5	6.9	6.8	6.7
5-9	7.4	6.3	6.8	6.2	55-59	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.7
10-14	7.4	6.3	6.5	5.9	60-64	4.5	4.3	5.2	5.1
15-19	8.6	7.4	7.0	6.4	65-69	3.7	4	4.7	4.9
20-24	8.3	7.4	6.9	6.5	70-74	3	3.3	3.6	3.9
25-29	7.3	7.7	6.8	6.8	75-79	2.2	2.9	2.6	3.1
30-34	6.5	7.1	6.6	6.8	80-84	1.5	2.2	1.7	2.4
35-39	5.3	5.9	6.3	6.4	85-89	0.7	1.3	0.8	1.5
40-44	5.9	6.2	7.0	7.0	90+	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.9
45-49	6.7	7.1	7.3	7.3					

Source: NISRA, Mid-year population estimates

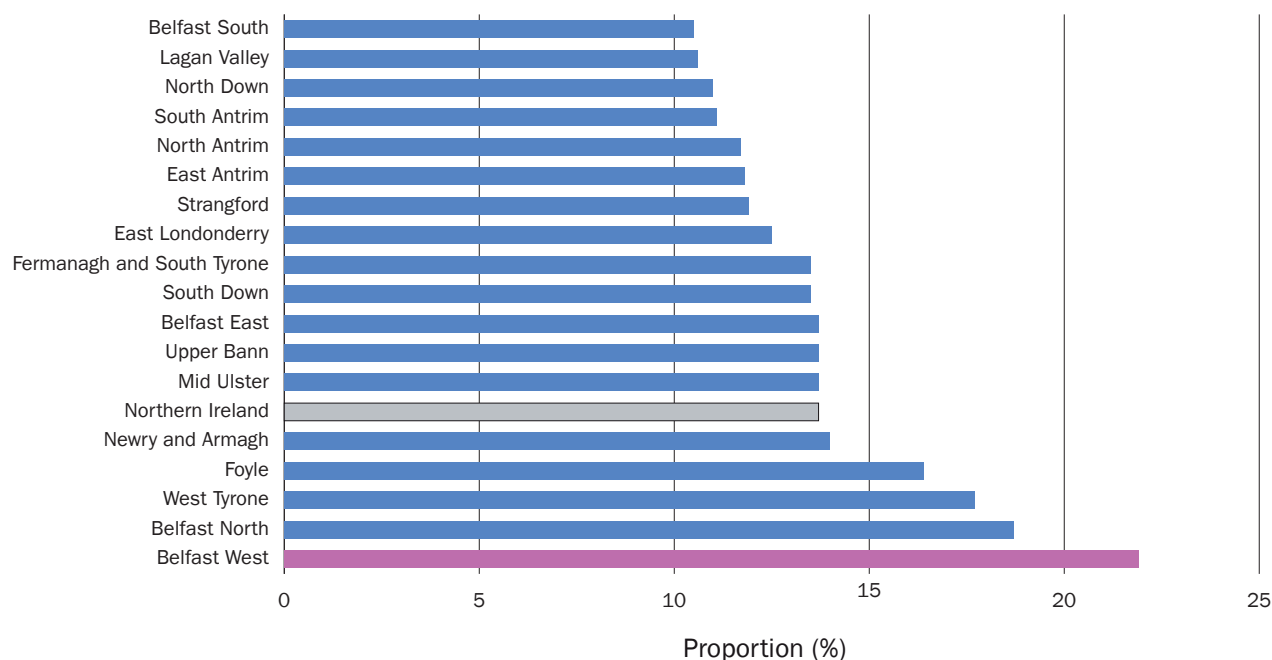
## Health – People in receipt of disability-related benefits

As at February 2014, there were 20,670 people, or 21.9% of all constituents, in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit in Belfast West.

A higher proportion of people living in Belfast West were in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 13.7%.

Belfast West had the highest proportion of disability-related benefit recipients.

### Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit, as at February 2014



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	13.7	Joint 6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	13.5	Joint 9	North Down	11.0	16
Belfast North	18.7	2	Foyle	16.4	4	South Antrim	11.1	15
Belfast South	10.5	18	Lagan Valley	10.6	17	South Down	13.5	Joint 9
Belfast West	21.9	1	Mid Ulster	13.7	Joint 6	Strangford	11.9	12
East Antrim	11.8	13	Newry and Armagh	14.0	5	Upper Bann	13.7	Joint 6
East Londonderry	12.5	11	North Antrim	11.7	14	West Tyrone	17.7	3

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for Social Development)

## Health – People in receipt of disability-related benefits at ward level

The highest proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit (as a percentage of the population) were concentrated in the wards of Upper Springfield (28.8%, 1,490 recipients), Whiterock (28.4%, 1,600 recipients) and Falls (26.8%, 1,380 recipients). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Derryaghy North (10.2%, 610 recipients), Dunmurry (10.9%, 490 recipients) and Highfield (17.8%, 1,010 recipients).

### Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit at ward level, as at February 2014

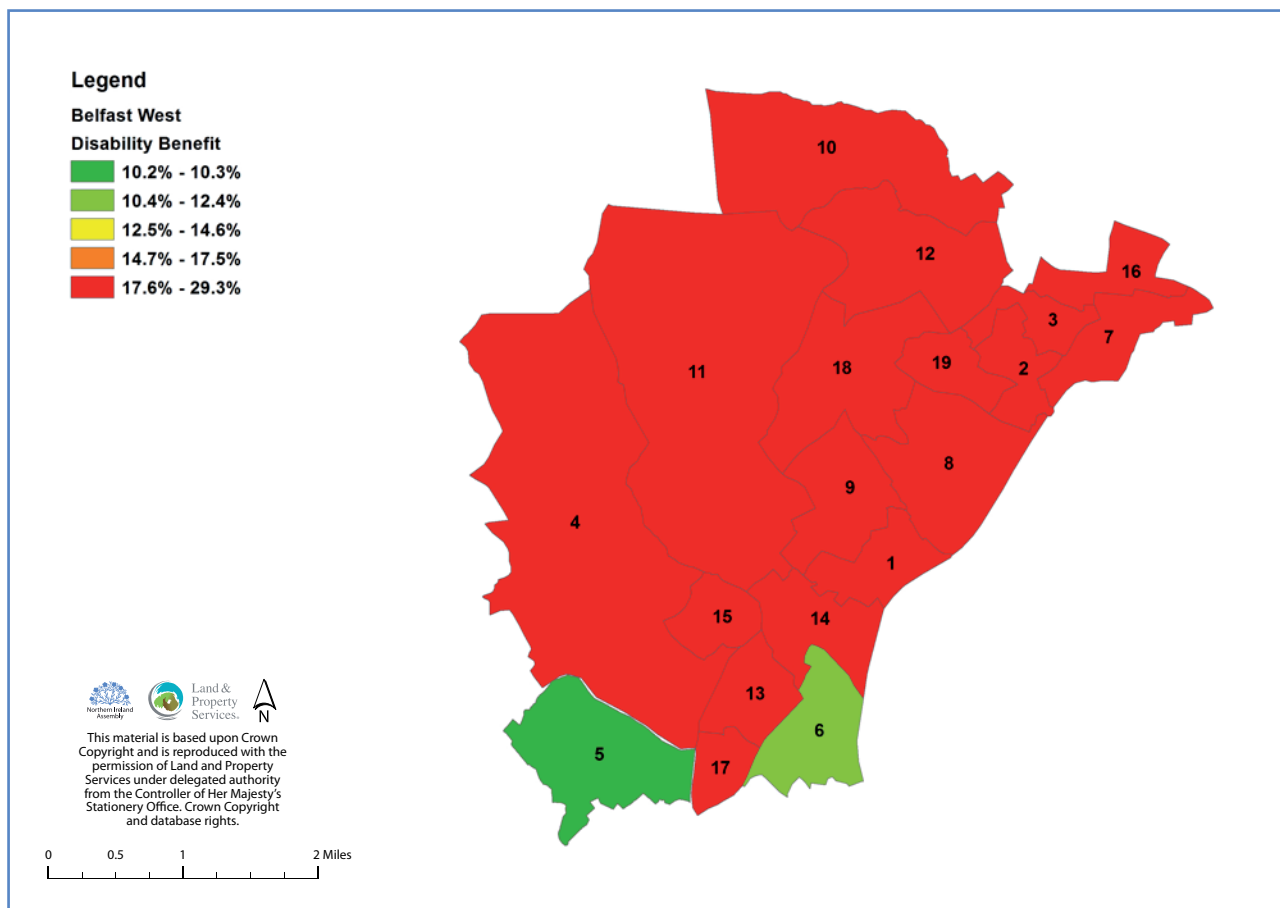
Ward	No. of People in receipt of disability-related benefits <sup>1</sup>	Per cent of Ward Population <sup>2</sup>	Ward	No. of People in receipt of disability-related benefits	Per cent of Ward Population
Andersonstown	1,230	25.7	Glencolin	1,430	22.1
Beechmount	1,250	23.0	Highfield	1,010	17.8
Clonard	1,260	25.7	Kilwee	700	22.0
Collin Glen	1,230	21.2	Ladybrook	1,220	18.8
Derryaghy North	610	10.2	Poleglass	690	18.9
Dunmurry	490	10.9	Shankill	1,010	25.3
Falls	1,380	26.8	Twinbrook	670	25.8
Falls Park	1,210	23.0	Upper Springfield	1,490	28.8
Glen Road	1,390	24.0	Whiterock	1,600	28.4
Glencairn	800	21.5			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Analytical Services Unit, DSD)

1 Disability benefits include Attendance Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance.

2 Percentage of ward population calculated using 2013 mid-year population estimates.

Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit at ward level, as at February 2014



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		

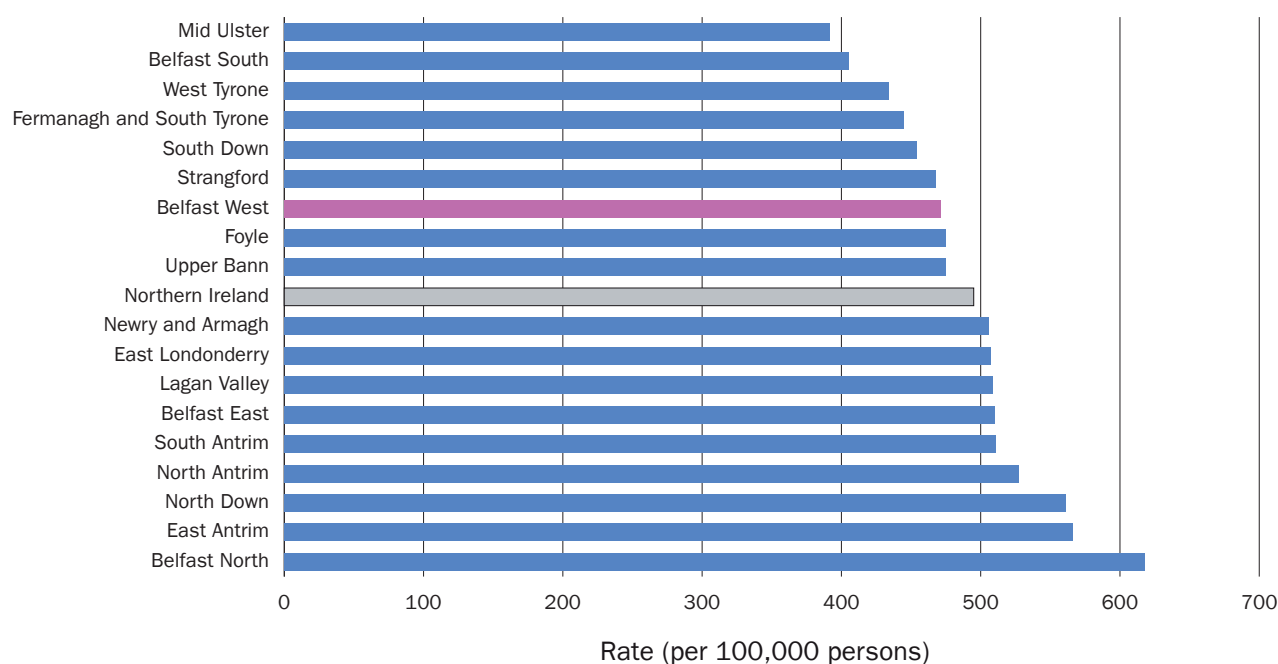
## Health – Incidence of new cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer)

In 2012, there were 443 new incidents of cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) diagnosed in Belfast West. This equates to a rate of 471 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of new cancer diagnosis was lower for Belfast West than the Northern Ireland rate of 495 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast West had the 7th lowest new cancer incidence rate per 100,000 persons.

### Incidence of new cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) per 100,000 persons, 2012



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	510	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	445	15	North Down	561	3
Belfast North	618	1	Foyle	475	Joint 11	South Antrim	511	5
Belfast South	405	17	Lagan Valley	509	7	South Down	454	14
Belfast West	471	12	Mid Ulster	392	18	Strangford	468	13
East Antrim	566	2	Newry and Armagh	506	9	Upper Bann	475	Joint 11
East Londonderry	507	8	North Antrim	527	4	West Tyrone	434	16

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Northern Ireland Cancer Registry)

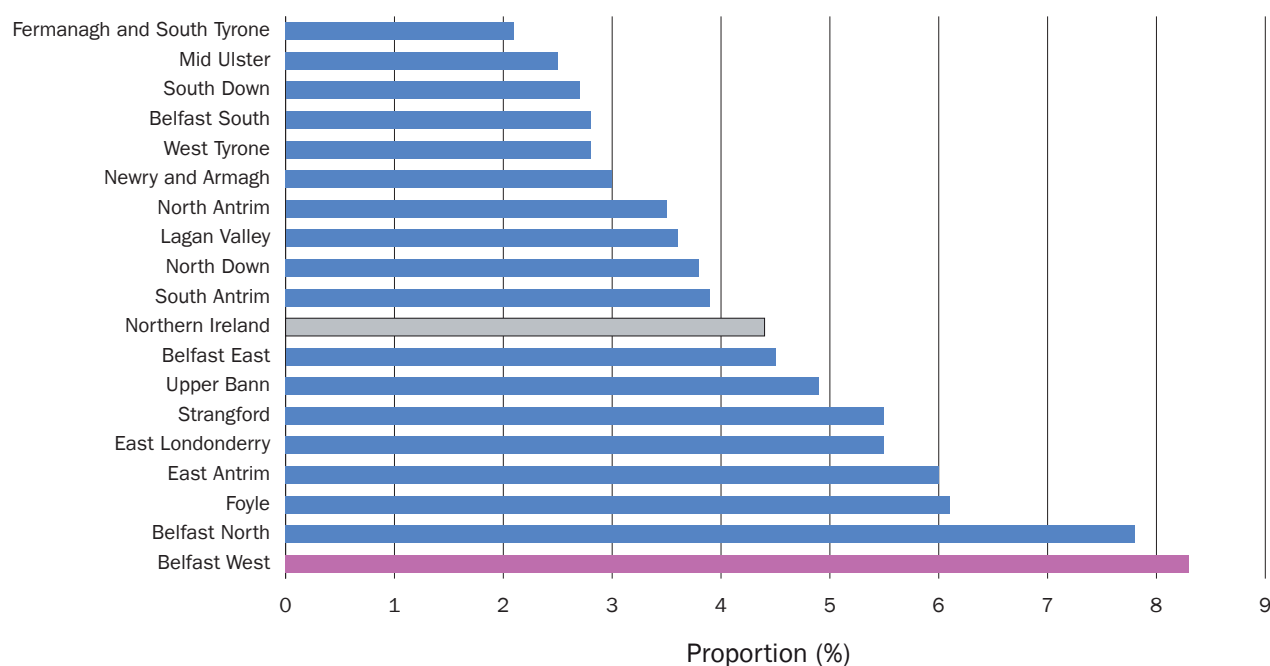
## Health – Births to teenage mothers

In 2012, there were 120 births to teenage mothers in Belfast West. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 8.3% of all births in the Constituency in that year.

A higher proportion of births were to teenage mothers in Belfast West in 2012 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.4%.

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, 2012



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	4.5	8	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2.1	18	North Down	3.8	10
Belfast North	7.8	2	Foyle	6.1	3	South Antrim	3.9	9
Belfast South	2.8	Joint 14	Lagan Valley	3.6	11	South Down	2.7	16
Belfast West	8.3	1	Mid Ulster	2.5	17	Strangford	5.5	Joint 5
East Antrim	6.0	4	Newry and Armagh	3.0	13	Upper Bann	4.9	7
East Londonderry	5.5	Joint 5	North Antrim	3.5	12	West Tyrone	2.8	Joint 14

Source: NISRA, NINIS (General Register Office)

## Health – Disease prevalence (Quality Outcomes Framework)

As at 31 March 2014, 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 epilepsy.

The greatest differences, where prevalence rates per 1,000 patients were the lower in Belfast West than the Northern Ireland average, were for chronic kidney disease, hypothyroid, cancer and hypertension.

### Disease Prevalence per 1,000 patients as reported through Quality Outcome Framework, 2014

	Belfast West Patients		All Northern Ireland Patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Patients on the Coronary Heart Disease Register	4,954	41	74,568	39
Patients on the Heart Failure 1 Register	901	7	14,683	8
Patients on the Stroke Register	2,265	19	34,467	18
Patients on the Hypertension Register	15,500	127	250,718	130
Patients on the Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Register	3,111	25	35,663	19
Patients on the Hypothyroid Register	3,589	29	71,719	37
Patients on the Cancer Register	1,861	15	36,735	19
Patients on the Mental Health Register	1,194	10	16,401	9
Patients on the Asthma Register	8,006	66	116,204	60
Patients on the Dementia Register	716	6	12,811	7
Patients on the Atrial Fibrillation Register	1,679	14	29,041	15
Patients on the Peripheral Arterial Disease Register	980	8	13,786	7
Patients on the Obesity Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 16+ years)	10,756	111	172,859	112
Patients on the Diabetes Mellitus Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 17+ years)	5,149	54	81,867	54
Patients on the Epilepsy Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 18+ years)	1,273	14	15,378	10
Patients on the Chronic Kidney Disease Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 18+ years)	2,928	31	72,302	49
Patients on the Learning Disabilities Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 18+ years)	615	7	10,231	7
Patients on the Osteoporosis Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 50+ years)	170	5	3,400	5
Patients on the Rheumatoid Arthritis Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 16+ years)	710	7	11,559	8

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



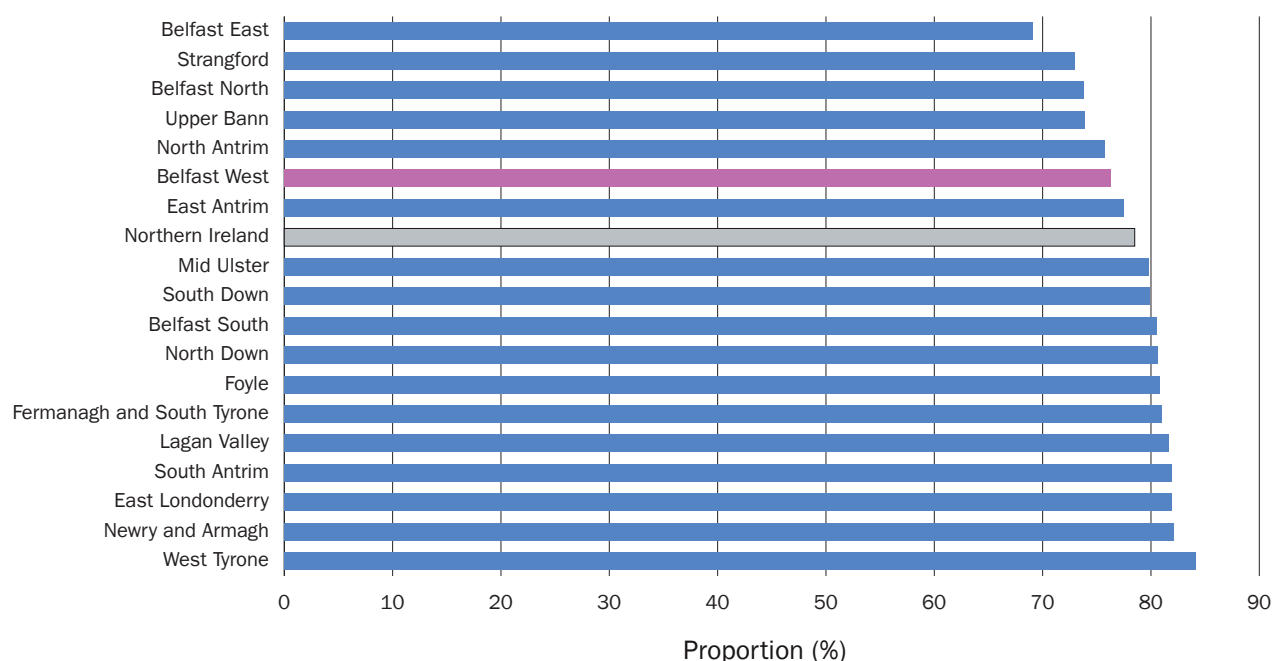
## Education – Qualifications of School Leavers

In 2012/13, 1,276 young people left post primary education in Belfast West. Of these, 974 (76.3%) achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent, 661 of which included GCSE English and GCSE Maths (or 51.8% of all school leavers) and 35 (2.74%) left school with no GCSEs. In total, 716<sup>1</sup> (56.1%) 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 78.5%.

Belfast West had the 6th 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, 2012/13



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	69.1	18	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	81.0	6	North Down	80.6	8
Belfast North	73.8	16	Foyle	80.8	7	South Antrim	81.9	Joint 3
Belfast South	80.5	9	Lagan Valley	81.6	5	South Down	79.9	10
Belfast West	76.3	13	Mid Ulster	79.8	11	Strangford	73.0	17
East Antrim	77.5	12	Newry and Armagh	82.1	2	Upper Bann	73.9	15
East Londonderry	81.9	Joint 3	North Antrim	75.7	14	West Tyrone	84.1	1

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department of Education)

<sup>1</sup> Please note that these pupils may also be included in the number achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent

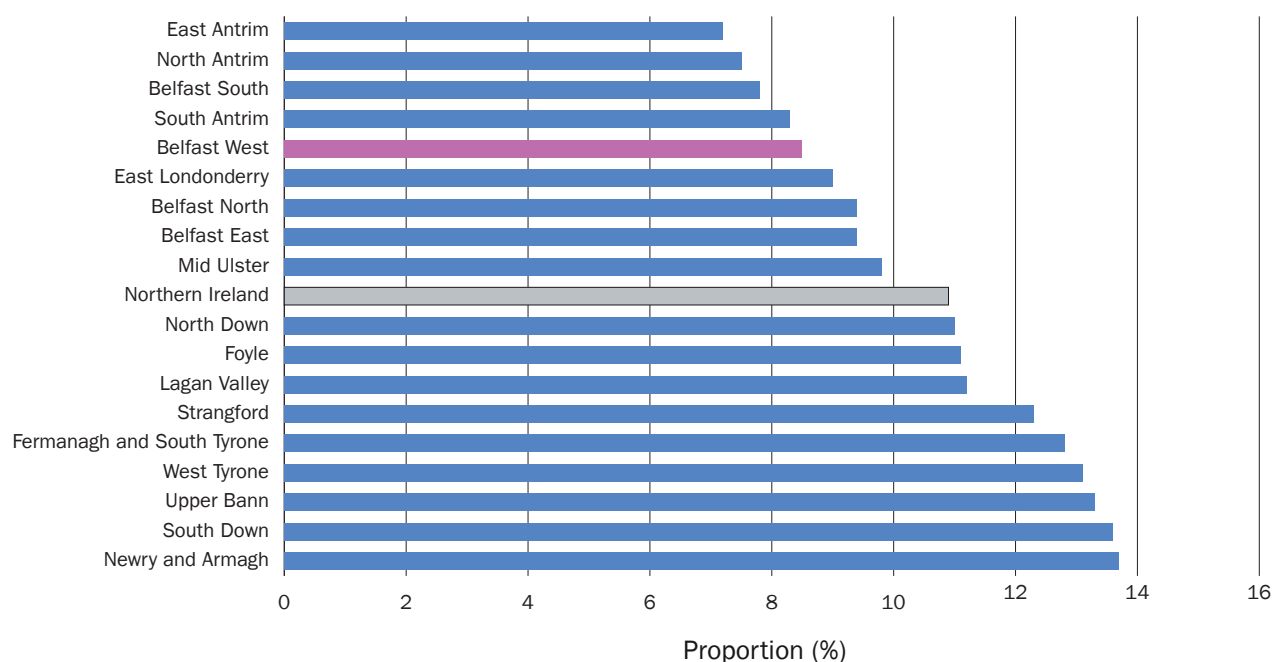
## Education – Participation in Further Education

In 2012/13, there were 6,130 students from Belfast West enrolled in further education. This equates to 8.5% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in further education.

A lower proportion of Belfast West constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled in further education in 2012/13 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 10.9%.

Belfast West had the 5th lowest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in further education.

### Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over, 2012/13



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	9.4	Joint 11	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	12.8	5	North Down	11.0	9
Belfast North	9.4	Joint 11	Foyle	11.1	8	South Antrim	8.3	15
Belfast South	7.8	16	Lagan Valley	11.2	7	South Down	13.6	2
Belfast West	8.5	14	Mid Ulster	9.8	10	Strangford	12.3	6
East Antrim	7.2	18	Newry and Armagh	13.7	1	Upper Bann	13.3	3
East Londonderry	9.0	13	North Antrim	7.5	17	West Tyrone	13.1	4

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for Employment and Learning)

## Education – Participation in Further Education at ward level

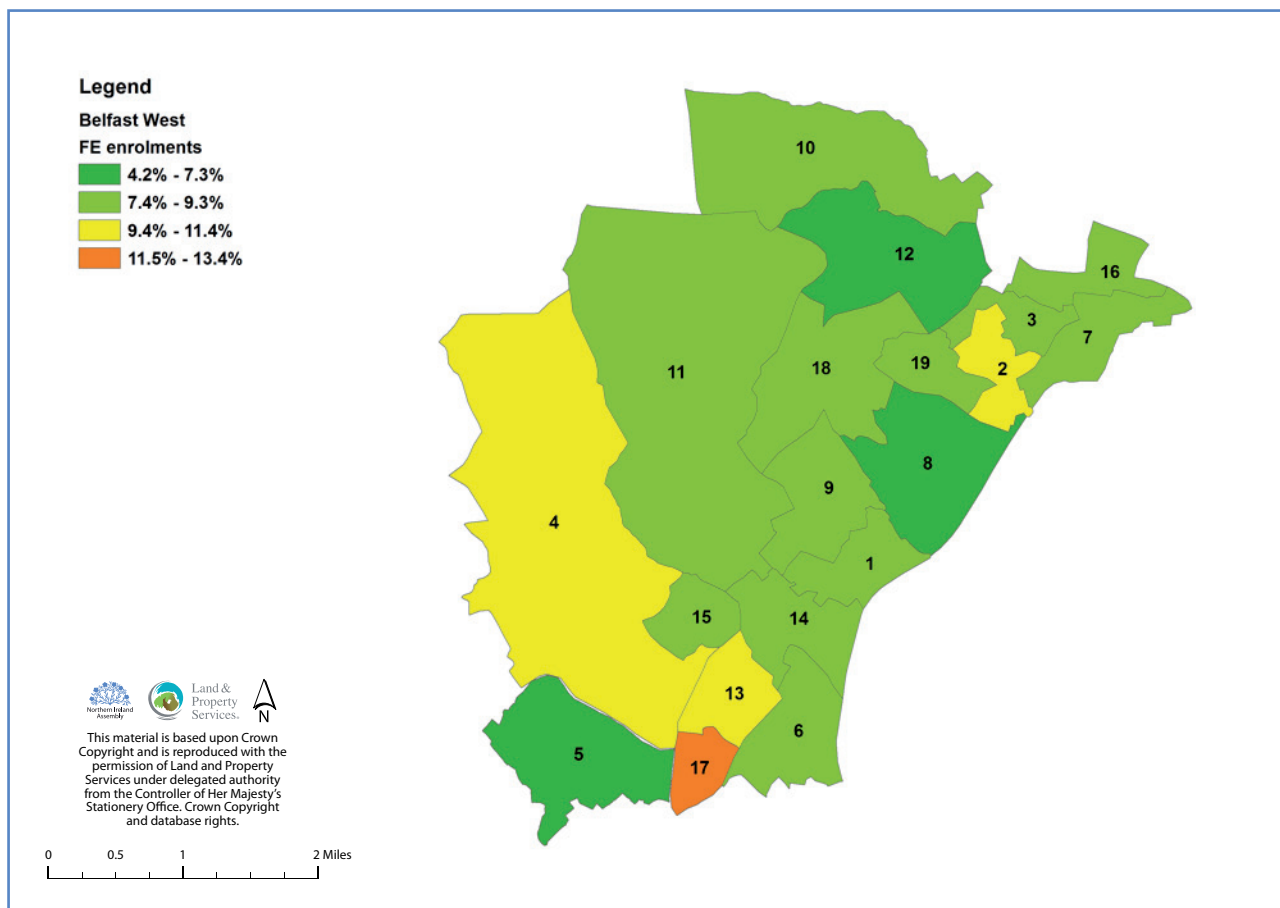
The highest proportion of people enrolled in further education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Twinbrook (12.7%, 245 enrolments), Collin Glen (10.7%, 425 enrolments) and Beechmount (10.2%, 430 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Derryaghy North (4.2%, 165 enrolments), Falls Park (6.8%, 295 enrolments) and Highfield (7.3%, 325 enrolments).

### Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2012/13

Ward	Total FE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total FE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Andersonstown	300	7.4	Glencolin	455	9.1
Beechmount	430	10.2	Highfield	325	7.3
Clonard	325	8.7	Kilwee	260	10.2
Collin Glen	425	10.7	Ladybrook	440	8.6
Derryaghy North	165	4.2	Poleglass	215	8.0
Dunmurry	320	8.8	Shankill	240	7.7
Falls	355	8.8	Twinbrook	245	12.7
Falls Park	295	6.8	Upper Springfield	325	8.1
Glen Road	400	8.8	Whiterock	360	8.7
Glencairn	260	8.9			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for Employment and Learning)

Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2012/13



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		

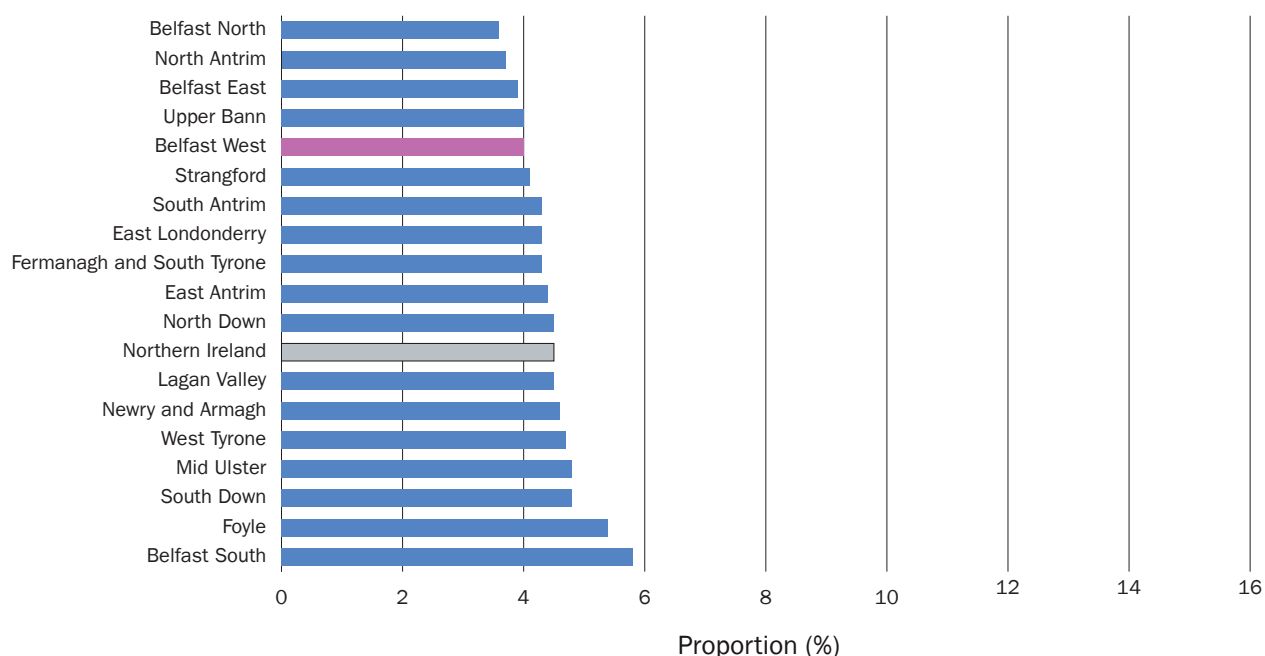
## Education – Participation in Higher Education

In 2012/13, there were 2,885 students from Belfast West enrolled in higher education institutions in Northern Ireland. This equates to 4.0% 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 2012/13 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.5%.

Belfast West had the joint 4th 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, 2012/13



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	3.9	16	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.3	Joint 10	North Down	4.5	Joint 7
Belfast North	3.6	18	Foyle	5.4	2	South Antrim	4.3	Joint 10
Belfast South	5.8	1	Lagan Valley	4.5	Joint 7	South Down	4.8	Joint 3
Belfast West	4.0	Joint 14	Mid Ulster	4.8	Joint 3	Strangford	4.1	13
East Antrim	4.4	9	Newry and Armagh	4.6	6	Upper Bann	4.0	Joint 14
East Londonderry	4.3	Joint 10	North Antrim	3.7	17	West Tyrone	4.7	5

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for Employment and Learning)

## Education – Participation in Higher Education at ward level

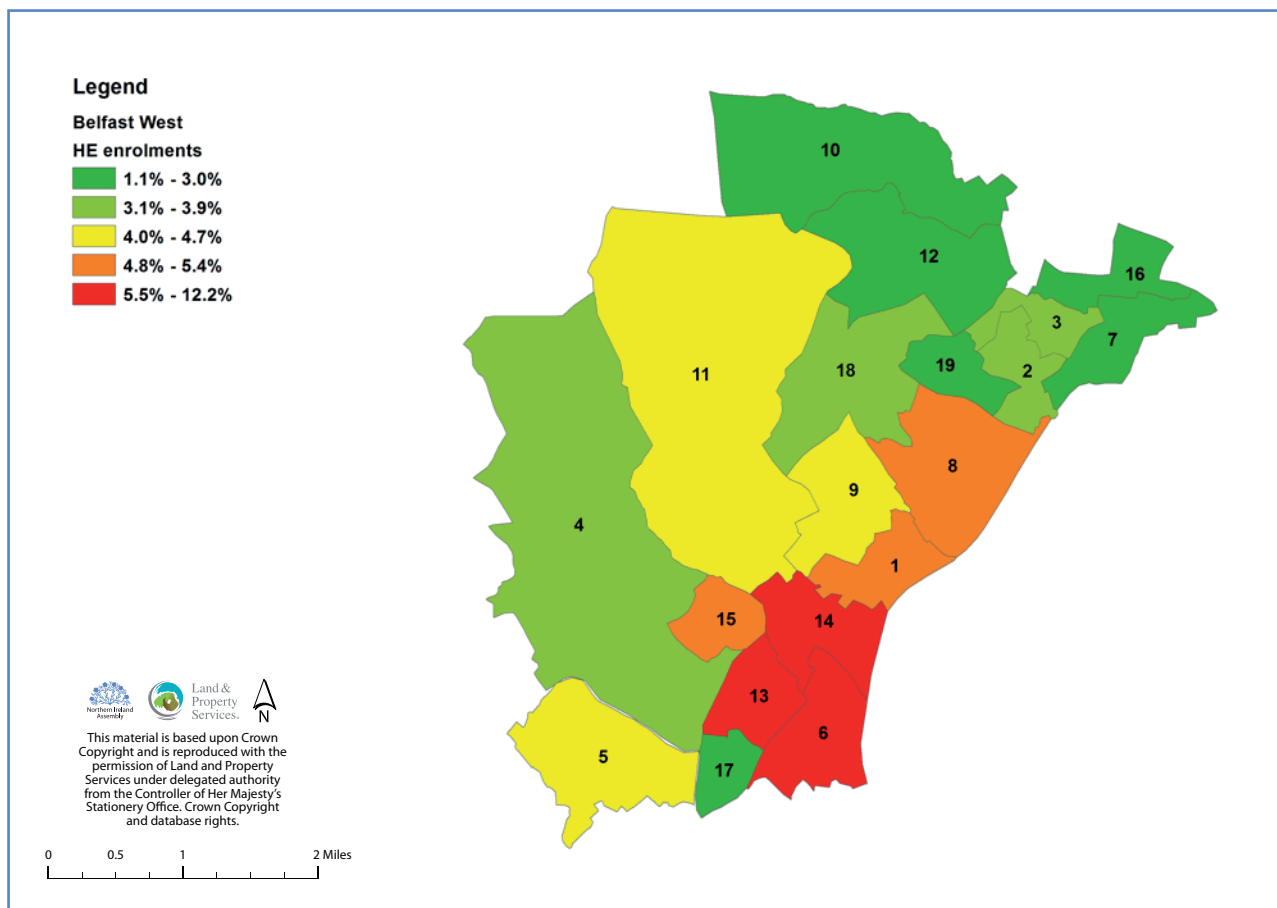
The highest proportion of people enrolled in higher education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Dunmurry (8.7%, 315 enrolments), Kilwee (6.1%, 155 enrolments) and Ladybrook (6.0%, 305 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Shankill (1.1%, 35 enrolments), Glencairn (1.4 %, 40 enrolments) and Falls (2.1%, 85 enrolments).

### Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2012/13

Ward	Total HE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total HE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Andersonstown	205	5.1	Glencolin	210	4.2
Beechmount	130	3.1	Highfield	110	2.5
Clonard	125	3.3	Kilwee	155	6.1
Collin Glen	125	3.1	Ladybrook	305	6.0
Derryaghy North	185	4.7	Poleglass	135	5.0
Dunmurry	315	8.7	Shankill	35	1.1
Falls	85	2.1	Twinbrook	45	2.3
Falls Park	220	5.1	Upper Springfield	145	3.6
Glen Road	200	4.4	Whiterock	105	2.5
Glencairn	40	1.4			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for Employment and Learning)

## Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2012/13



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		

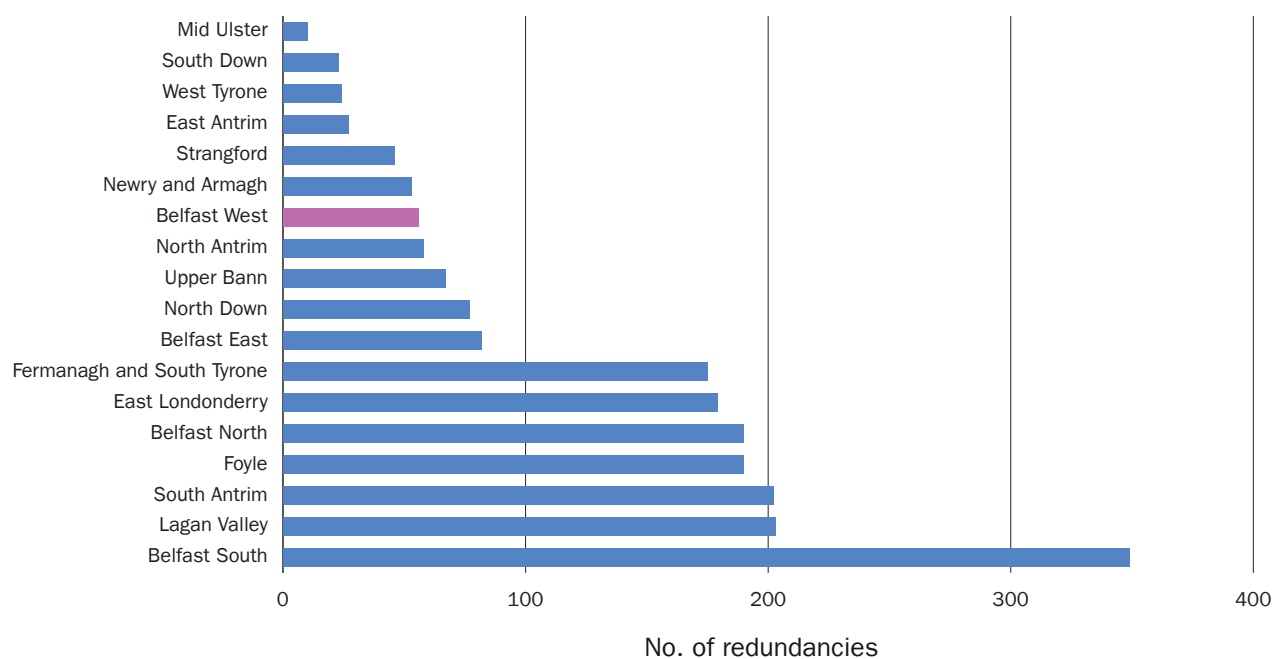
## Labour Market – Confirmed redundancies

In 2013, there were 56 confirmed redundancies in Belfast West.

This represents 2.8% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2013.

Belfast West had the 7th lowest number of redundancies in 2013.

### Number of confirmed redundancies, 2013



	No.	Rank		No.	Rank		No.	Rank
Belfast East	82	8	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	175	7	North Down	77	9
Belfast North	190	Joint 4	Foyle	190	Joint 4	South Antrim	202	3
Belfast South	349	1	Lagan Valley	203	2	South Down	23	17
Belfast West	56	12	Mid Ulster	10	18	Strangford	46	14
East Antrim	27	15	Newry and Armagh	53	13	Upper Bann	67	10
East Londonderry	179	6	North Antrim	58	11	West Tyrone	24	16

Source: NISRA, NINIS



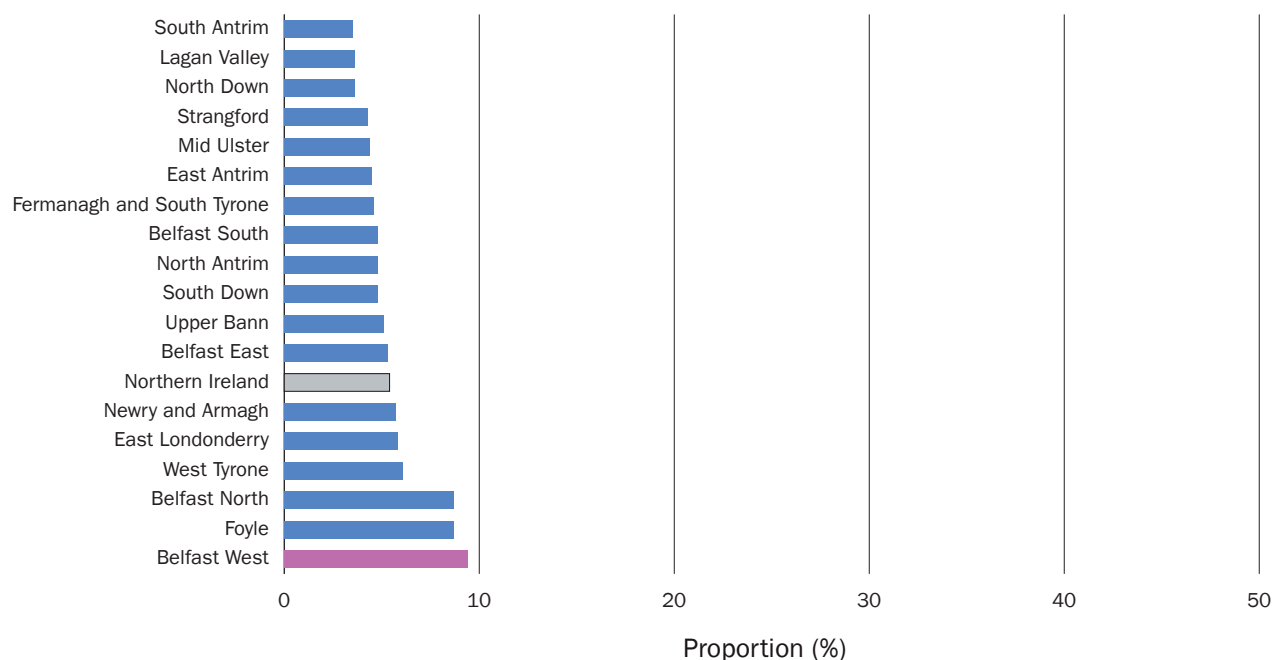
## Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2013, there were 5,429 people claiming unemployment-related benefits in Belfast West. This equates to 9.4% 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 5.4%.

Belfast West was the Constituency with the highest unemployment claimant count.

### Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits, 2013



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	5.3	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.6	12	North Down	3.6	Joint 16
Belfast North	8.7	Joint 2	Foyle	8.7	Joint 2	South Antrim	3.5	18
Belfast South	4.8	Joint 9	Lagan Valley	3.6	Joint 16	South Down	4.8	Joint 9
Belfast West	9.4	1	Mid Ulster	4.4	14	Strangford	4.3	15
East Antrim	4.5	13	Newry and Armagh	5.7	6	Upper Bann	5.1	8
East Londonderry	5.8	5	North Antrim	4.8	Joint 9	West Tyrone	6.1	4

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count)

## 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 (13.8%, 304 claimants), Clonard (13.6%, 366 claimants) and Falls (13.0%, 408 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Dunmurry (4.4%, 132 claimants), Derryaghy North (6.3%, 241 claimants) and Andersonstown (6.4%, 208 claimants).

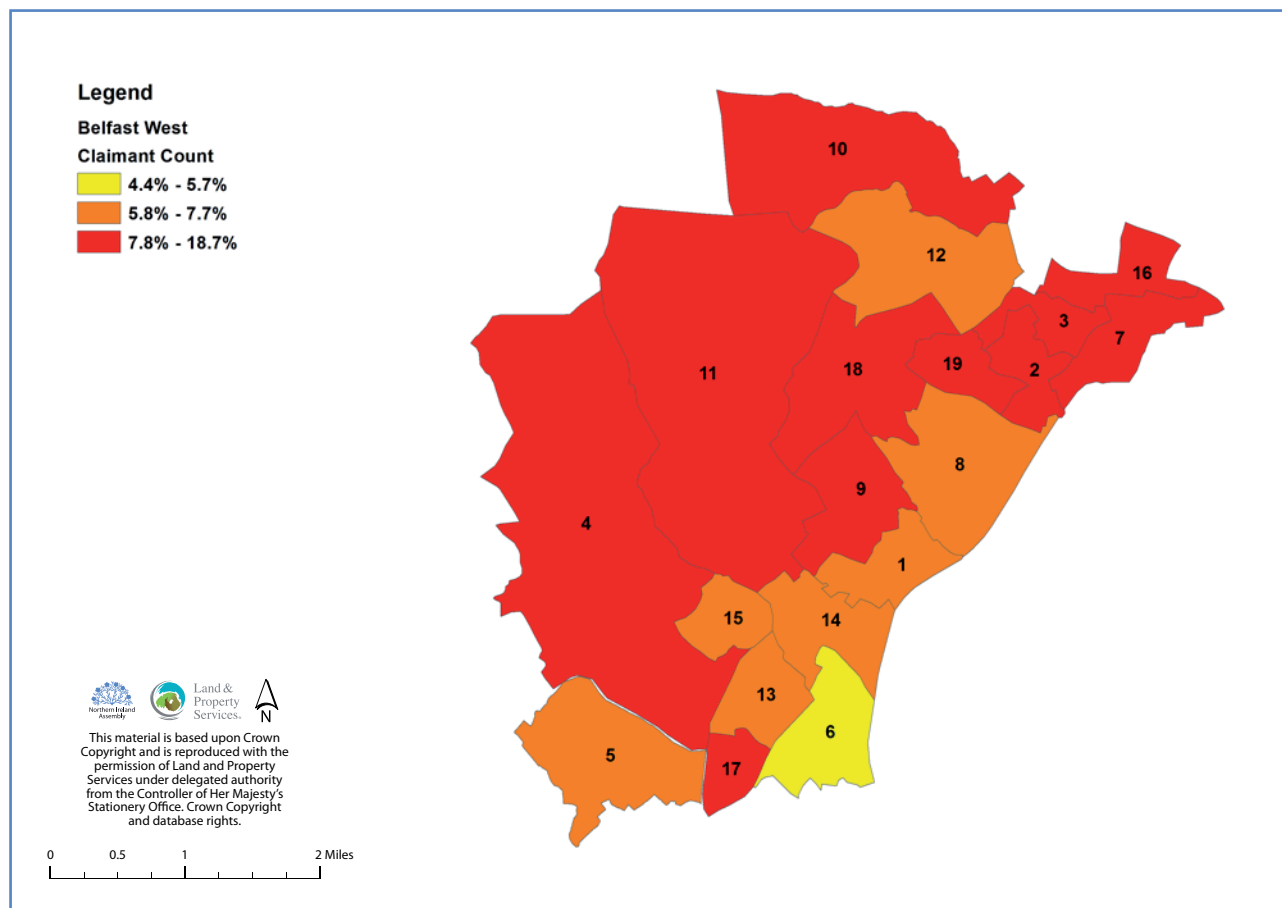
### Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2013

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population <sup>1</sup>	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Andersonstown	208	6.4	Glencolin	389	8.7
Beechmount	326	8.7	Highfield	271	7.6
Clonard	366	13.6	Kilwee	160	7.0
Collin Glen	414	10.1	Ladybrook	316	7.7
Derryaghy North	241	6.3	Poleglass	210	7.4
Dunmurry	132	4.4	Shankill	304	13.8
Falls	408	13.0	Twinbrook	196	11.7
Falls Park	250	7.4	Upper Springfield	375	10.9
Glen Road	291	8.4	Whiterock	356	10.8
Glencairn	217	10.3			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count)

<sup>1</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, 2013



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		

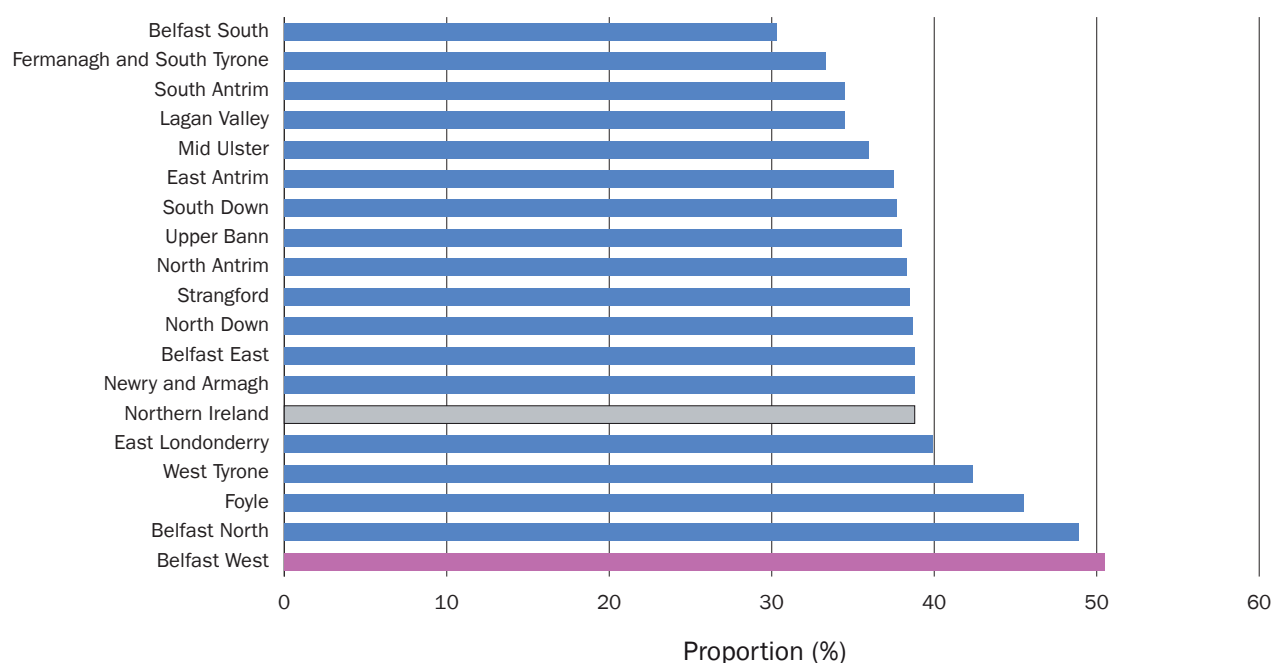
## Low income – People claiming benefits

As at April 2014, 36,580 people in Belfast West claimed at least one of the main benefits<sup>1</sup>. This equates to 50.5% 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 to the Northern Ireland average of 38.8%.

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 April 2014



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	38.8	Joint 6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	33.3	17	North Down	38.7	8
Belfast North	48.9	2	Foyle	45.5	3	South Antrim	34.5	Joint 15
Belfast South	30.3	18	Lagan Valley	34.5	Joint 15	South Down	37.7	12
Belfast West	50.5	1	Mid Ulster	36.0	14	Strangford	38.5	9
East Antrim	37.5	13	Newry and Armagh	38.8	Joint 6	Upper Bann	38.0	11
East Londonderry	39.9	5	North Antrim	38.3	10	West Tyrone	42.4	4

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

<sup>1</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.

## 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 Whiterock (62.2%, 2,560 claimants), Shankill (61.9%, 1,920 claimants) and Clonard (60.3%, 2,260 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Derryagh North (25.7%, 1,020 claimants), Dunmurry (29.7%, 1,080 claimants) and Ladybrook (44.3%, 2,270 claimants).

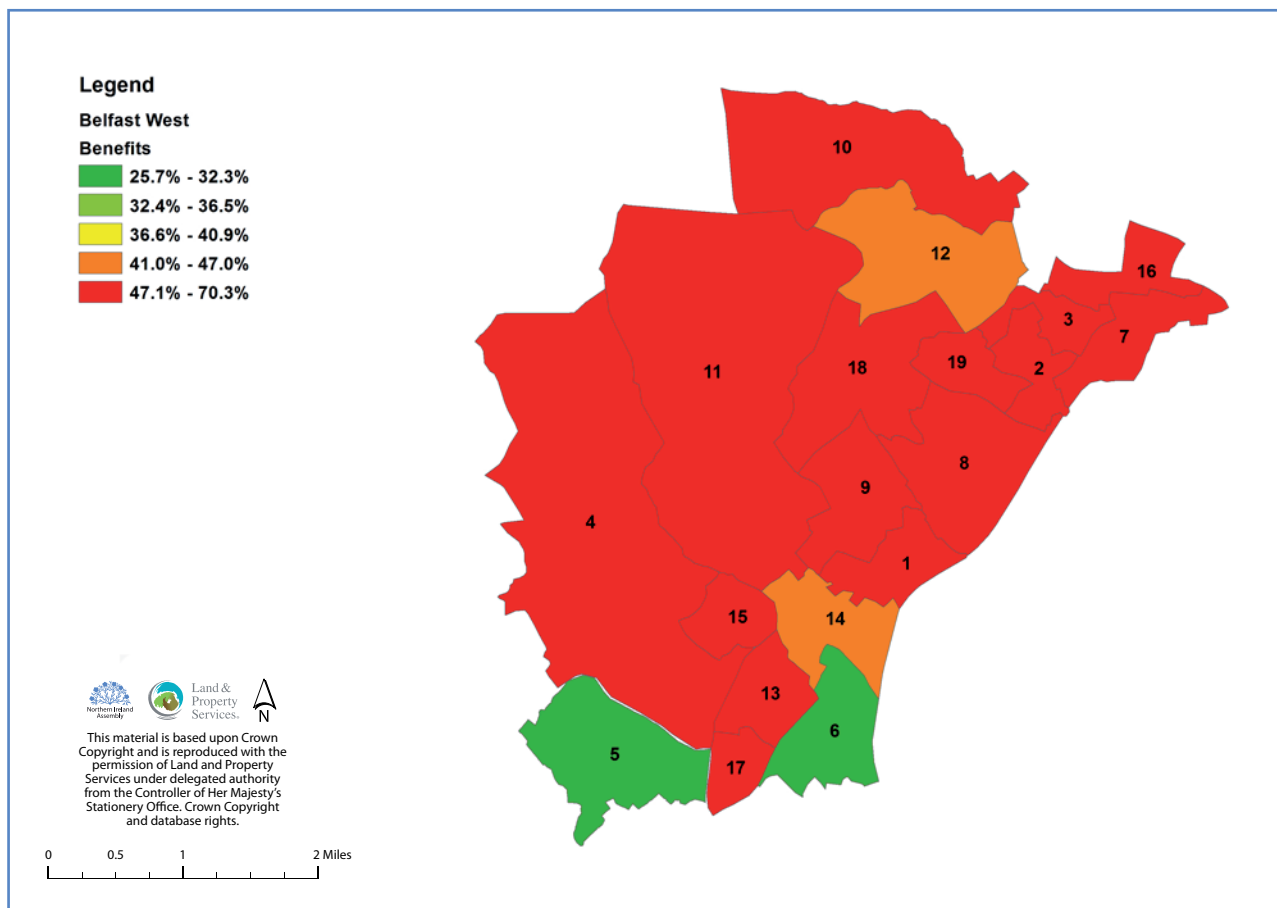
### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at April 2014<sup>1</sup>

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	2,090	51.8	Glencolin	2,450	48.8
Beechmount	2,210	52.6	Highfield	2,050	46.3
Clonard	2,260	60.3	Kilwee	1,230	48.4
Collin Glen	2,220	55.8	Ladybrook	2,270	44.3
Derryagh North	1,020	25.7	Poleglass	1,300	48.3
Dunmurry	1,080	29.7	Shankill	1,920	61.9
Falls	2,420	59.7	Twinbrook	1,150	59.5
Falls Park	2,080	48.2	Upper Springfield	2,370	59.4
Glen Road	2,320	50.9	Whiterock	2,560	62.2
Glencairn	1,610	54.9			

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

<sup>1</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 April 2014**



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		

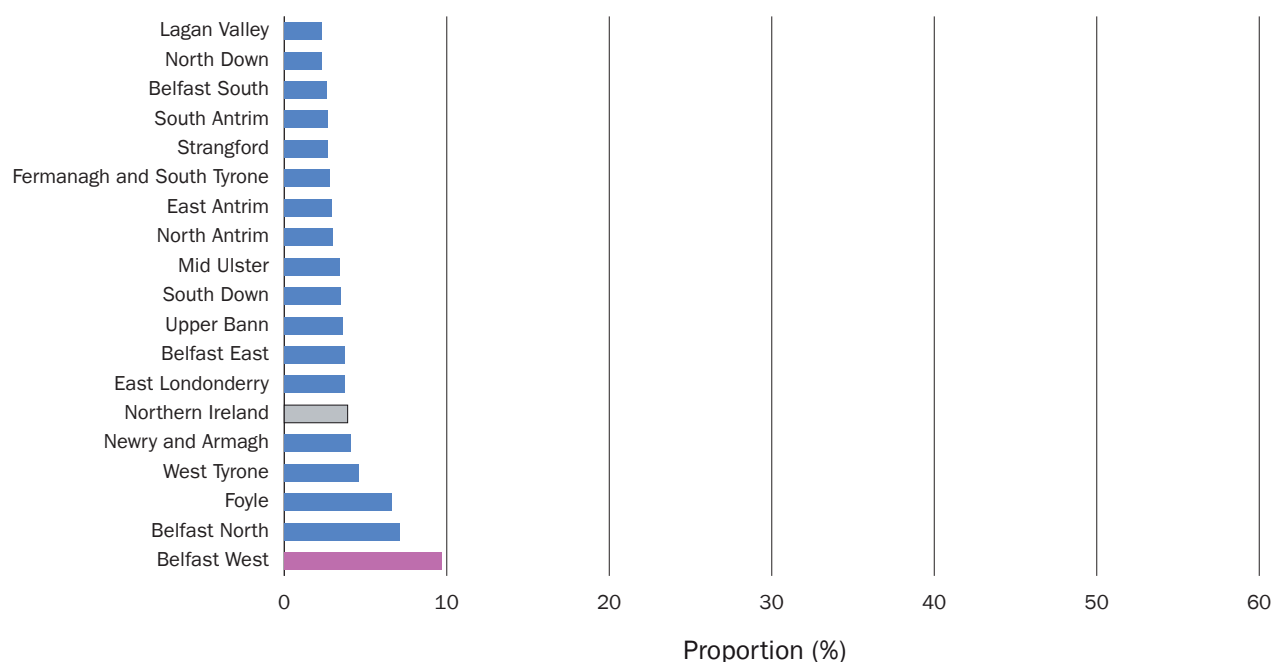
## Low income – People claiming income support

As at February 2014, there were 5,950 people in Belfast West claiming income support, of whom 5,820 were of working age. This equates to 9.7% 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 3.9%.

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 2014



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	3.7	Joint 6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2.8	13	North Down	2.3	Joint 17
Belfast North	7.1	2	Foyle	6.6	3	South Antrim	2.7	Joint 14
Belfast South	2.6	16	Lagan Valley	2.3	Joint 17	South Down	3.5	9
Belfast West	9.7	1	Mid Ulster	3.4	10	Strangford	2.7	Joint 14
East Antrim	2.9	12	Newry and Armagh	4.1	5	Upper Bann	3.6	8
East Londonderry	3.7	Joint 6	North Antrim	3	11	West Tyrone	4.6	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 (16.4%, 610 claimants), Whiterock (16.4%, 580 claimants) and Clonard (15.4%, 490 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Dunmurry (2.6%, 80 claimants), Falls Park (5.5%, 180 claimants) and Highfield (5.5%, 200 claimants).

### Proportion of working age people claiming income support at ward level, as at February 2014<sup>1</sup>

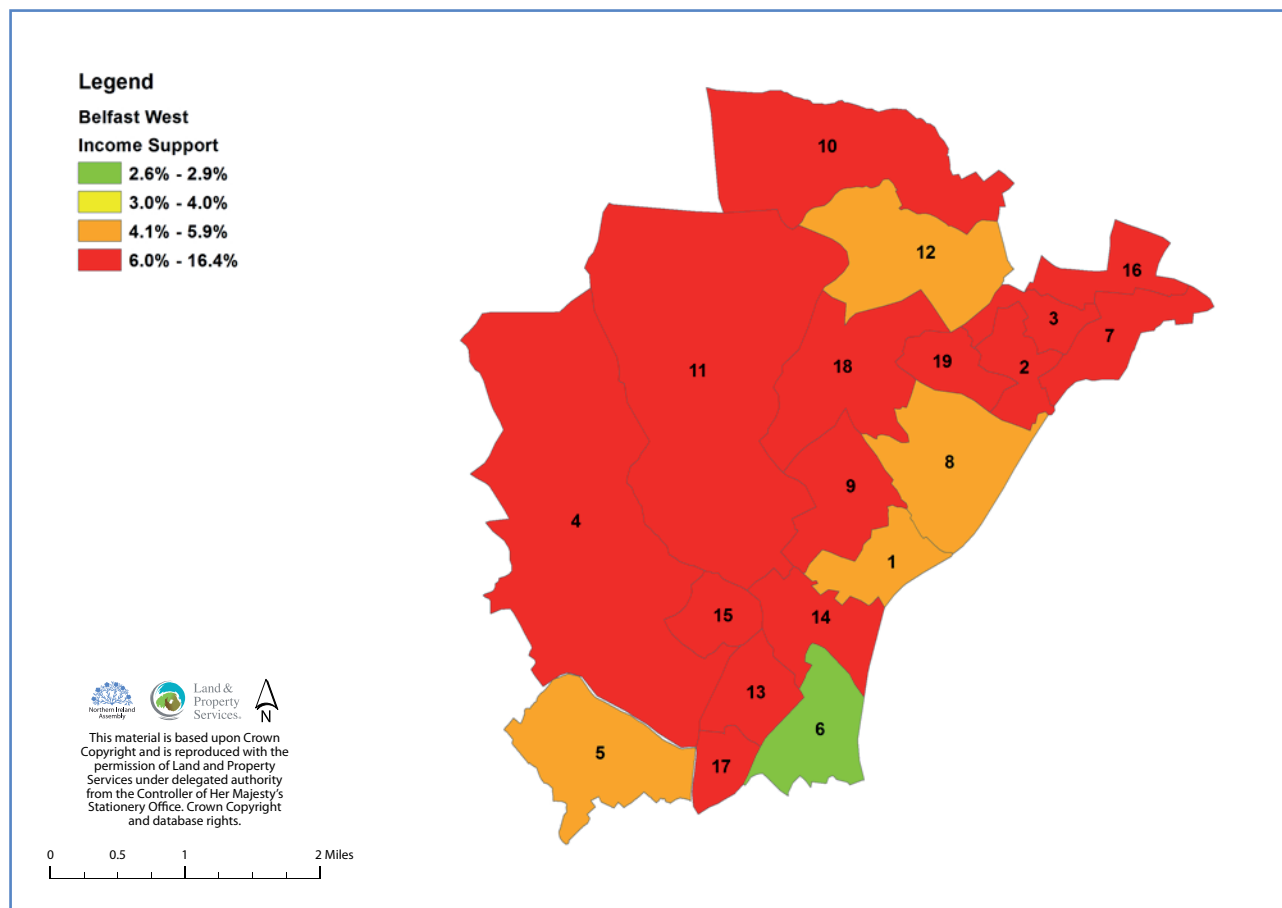
Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population <sup>1</sup>	Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Andersonstown	170	5.8	Glencolin	340	8.1
Beechmount	400	11.3	Highfield	200	5.5
Clonard	490	15.4	Kilwee	160	7.5
Collin Glen	610	16.4	Ladybrook	280	6.7
Derryagh North	220	5.7	Poleglass	230	9.7
Dunmurry	80	2.6	Shankill	310	13.0
Falls	470	13.9	Twinbrook	220	13.9
Falls Park	180	5.5	Upper Springfield	440	13.3
Glen Road	350	9.3	Whiterock	580	16.4
Glencairn	230	10.5			

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

<sup>1</sup> Working age calculation based on 2013 mid-year population estimates (aged 16-64)



## Proportion of working age people claiming income support at ward level, as at February 2014



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		

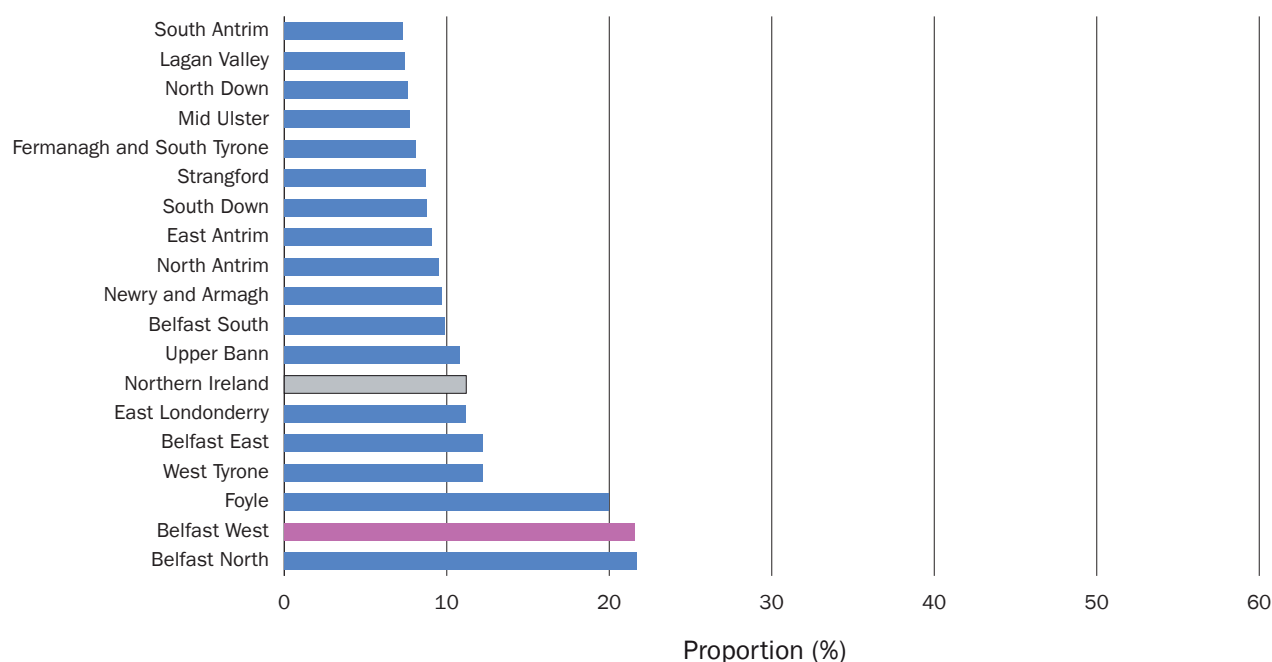
## Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2014, there were 15,660 people in Belfast West claiming housing benefit. This equates to 21.6% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming this benefit.

A higher proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Belfast West claimed housing benefit in 2014 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 11.2%.

Belfast West was the Constituency with the 2nd highest proportion of housing benefit claimants.

### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit, as at June 2014



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	12.2	Joint 4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	8.1	14	North Down	7.6	16
Belfast North	21.7	1	Foyle	20.0	3	South Antrim	7.3	18
Belfast South	9.9	8	Lagan Valley	7.4	17	South Down	8.8	12
Belfast West	21.6	2	Mid Ulster	7.7	15	Strangford	8.7	13
East Antrim	9.1	11	Newry and Armagh	9.7	9	Upper Bann	10.8	7
East Londonderry	11.2	6	North Antrim	9.5	10	West Tyrone	12.2	Joint 4

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

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

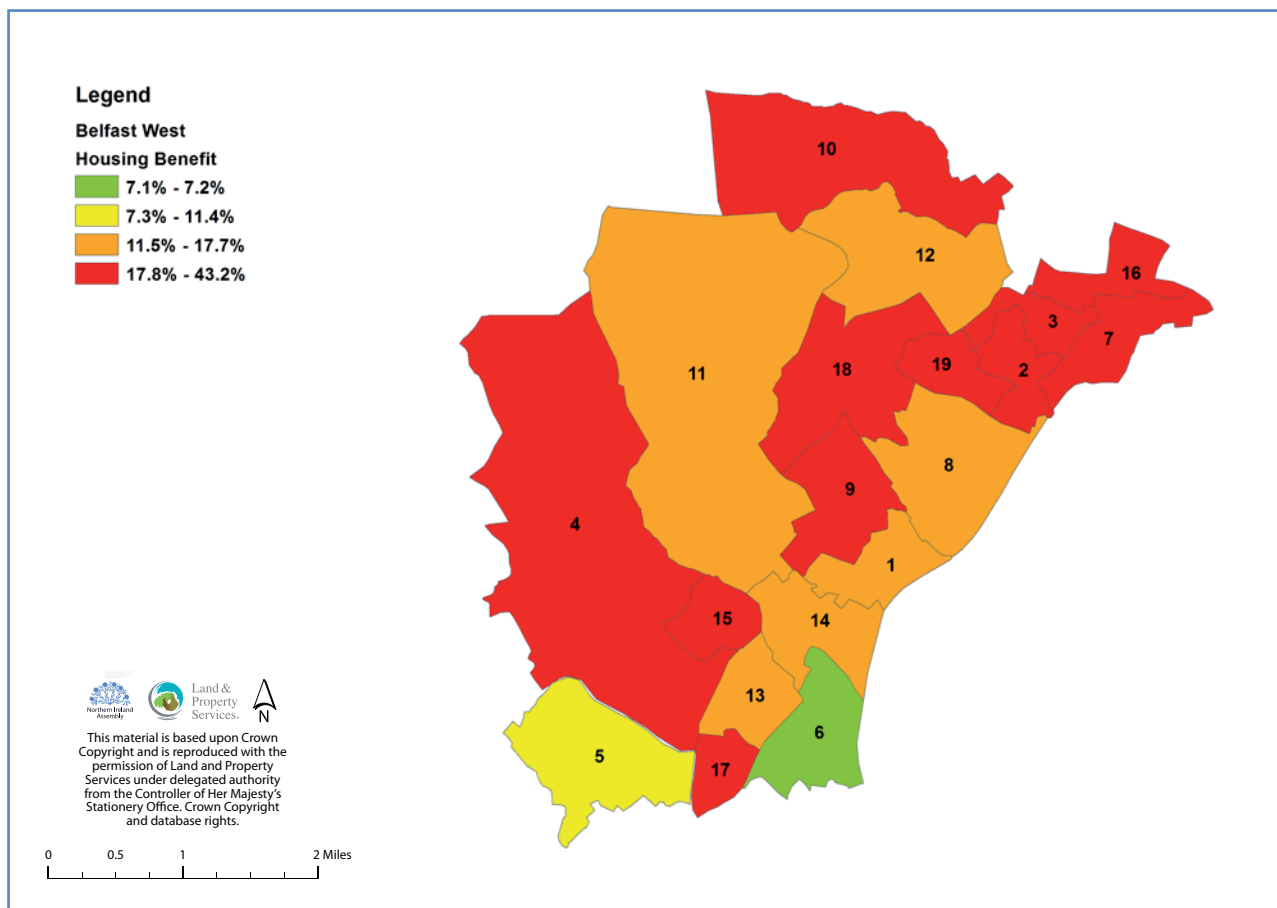
The highest proportion of people claiming housing benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Shankill (43.2%, 1,340 claimants), Falls (36.5%, 1,480 claimants) and Clonard (34.2%, 1,280 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Dunmurry (7.1%, 260 claimants), Derryagh North (11.1%, 440 claimants) and Ladybrook (12.9%, 660 claimants).

### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit at ward level, as at June 2014

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	13.1	Glencolin	870	17.3
Beechmount	1,020	24.3	Highfield	710	16.0
Clonard	1,280	34.2	Kilwee	450	17.7
Collin Glen	1,260	31.7	Ladybrook	660	12.9
Derryagh North	440	11.1	Poleglass	500	18.6
Dunmurry	260	7.1	Shankill	1,340	43.2
Falls	1,480	36.5	Twinbrook	530	27.4
Falls Park	570	13.2	Upper Springfield	970	24.3
Glen Road	850	18.6	Whiterock	1,270	30.8
Glencairn	690	23.5			

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

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit at ward level, as at June 2014



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		

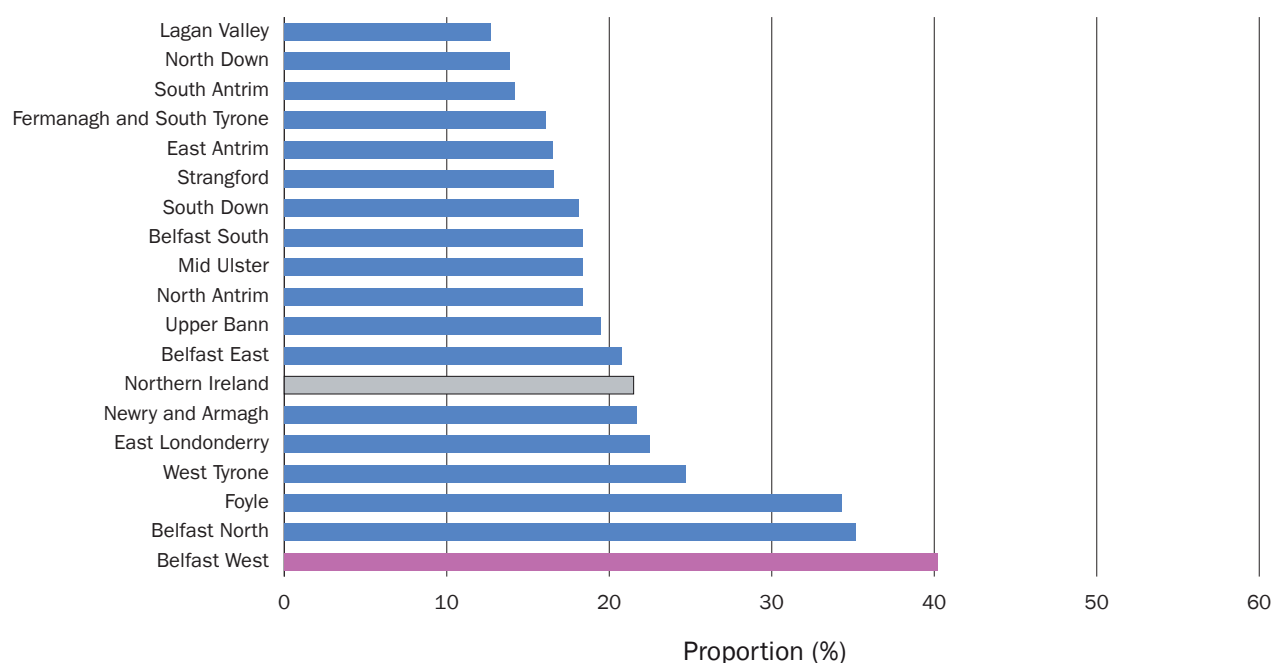
## Low income – Children living in low income families

As at August 2012, there were 8,840 children aged 0-15 years living in low income families<sup>1</sup> in Belfast West. This equates to 40.2% 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 21.5%.

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 2012



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	20.8	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	16.1	15	North Down	13.9	17
Belfast North	35.2	2	Foyle	34.3	3	South Antrim	14.2	16
Belfast South	18.4	Joint 9	Lagan Valley	12.7	18	South Down	18.1	12
Belfast West	40.2	1	Mid Ulster	18.4	Joint 9	Strangford	16.6	13
East Antrim	16.5	14	Newry and Armagh	21.7	6	Upper Bann	19.5	8
East Londonderry	22.5	5	North Antrim	18.4	Joint 9	West Tyrone	24.7	4

Source: NINIS (Child Poverty Unit, Department for Work and Pension)

<sup>1</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 (60.3%), Shankill (57.0%) and Whiterock (54.7%). The lowest proportions were found in Dunmurry (13.6%), Derryaghy (19.7%) and Andersonstown (21.9%).

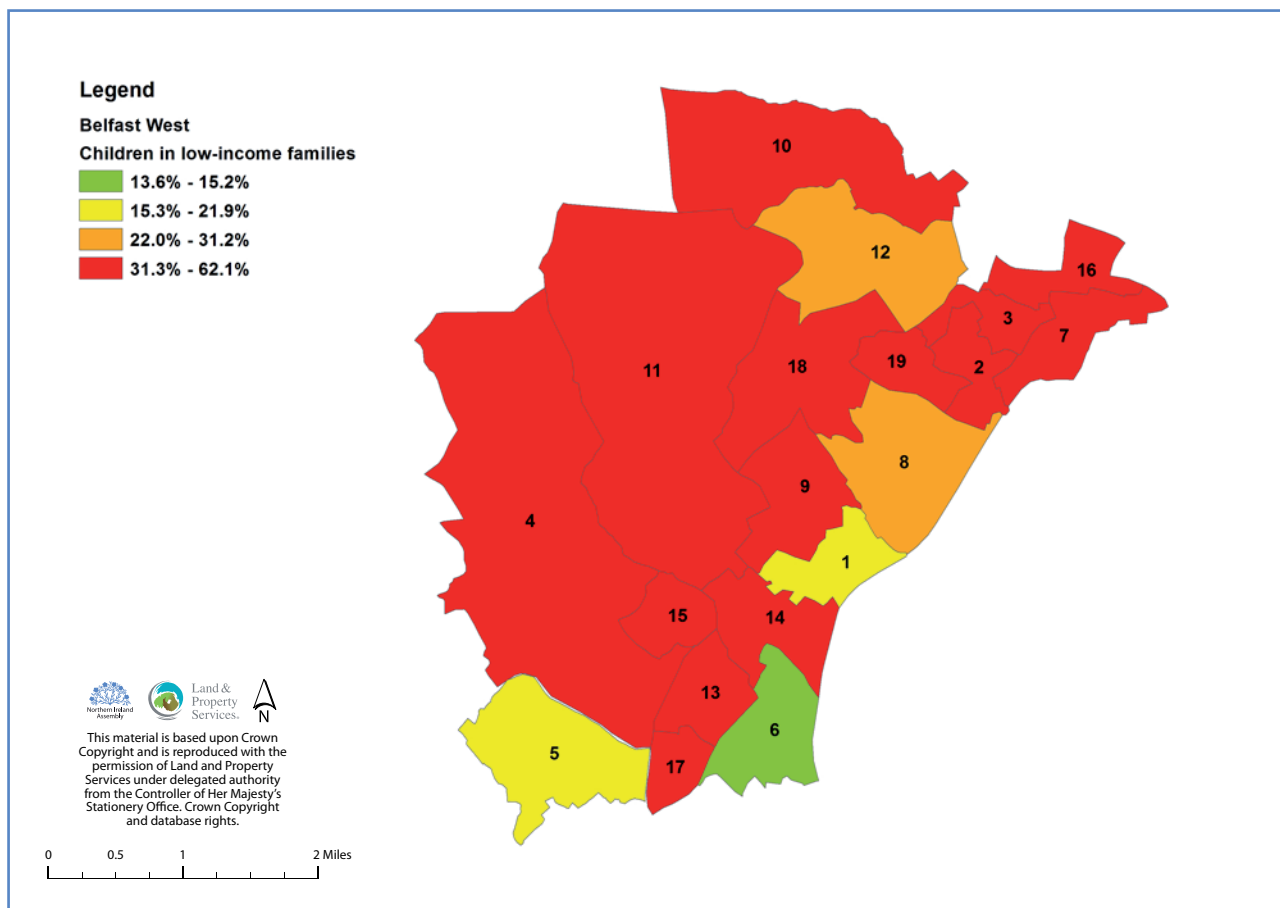
### Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families at ward level, as at August 2012

Ward	Children in Poverty (%) <sup>1</sup>	Ward	Children in Poverty (%)
Andersonstown	21.9	Glencolin	40.2
Beechmount	41.5	Highfield	26.0
Clonard	53.0	Kilwee	34.5
Collin Glen	60.3	Ladybrook	32.5
Derryaghy <sup>2</sup>	19.7	Poleglass	42.5
Dunmurry	13.6	Shankill	57.0
Falls	53.8	Twinbrook	50.0
Falls Park	25.0	Upper Springfield	54.3
Glen Road	32.1	Whiterock	54.7
Glencairn	42.9		

Source: NINIS (Child Poverty Unit, Department for Work and Pension)

1. 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).
2. Part of Derryaghy ward is located in Belfast West Constituency while the remainder forms part of Lagan Valley. The data shown in the table above covers all of the ward.

## Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families at ward level, as at August 2012



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		

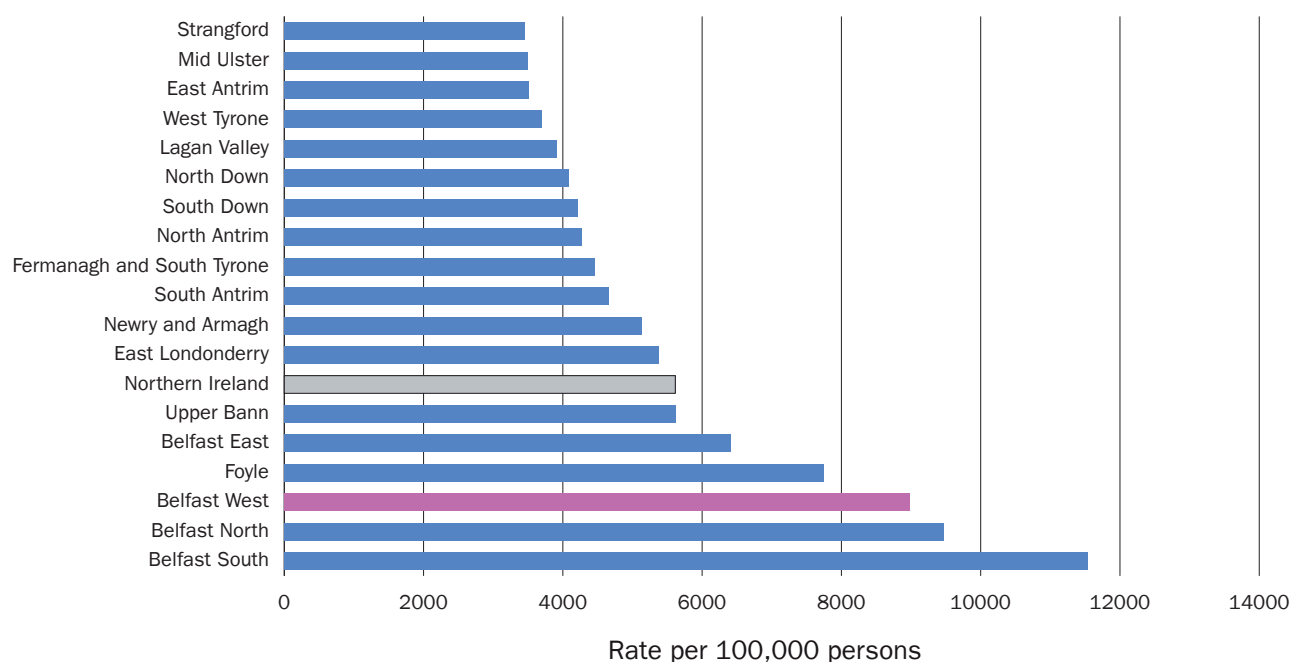
## Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2013/14, a total of 8,453 criminal offences were recorded in the Belfast West area. This equates to an overall recorded crime rate of 8,976 per 100,000 persons.

The recorded crime rate for Belfast West was higher than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 5,615 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast West was the Constituency with the 3rd highest recorded crime rate.

### Overall crime rate per 100,000 persons, 2013/14



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	6,415	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4,461	10	North Down	4,080	13
Belfast North	9,465	2	Foyle	7,742	4	South Antrim	4,665	9
Belfast South	11,536	1	Lagan Valley	3,920	14	South Down	4,219	12
Belfast West	8,976	3	Mid Ulster	3,492	17	Strangford	3,458	18
East Antrim	3,507	16	Newry and Armagh	5,131	8	Upper Bann	5,624	6
East Londonderry	5,372	7	North Antrim	4,265	11	West Tyrone	3,699	15

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



## Crime – Rates of specific types of crime

In 2013/14, rates of all types of crime examined, most notably criminal damage, violence, vehicle offences, shoplifting and possession of drugs were higher in Belfast West when compared to the Northern Ireland average.

### Crime rate per 100,000 persons by crime type, 2013/14

	Belfast West		Northern Ireland	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Violence with injury (including homicide)	1,172	1,244	14,157	774
Violence without injury	1,415	1,503	18,246	997
Sexual offences	153	162	2,234	122
Robbery	149	158	958	52
Domestic burglary	354	376	5,753	314
Non-domestic burglary	178	189	3,314	181
Vehicle offences	629	668	5,609	307
Theft from the person	71	75	576	31
Bicycle theft	124	132	1,097	60
Shoplifting	632	671	6,372	348
All other theft offences	1,001	1,063	13,302	727
Criminal damage	1,740	1,848	19,889	1,087
Trafficking of drugs	60	64	968	53
Possession of drugs	327	347	3,764	206
Possession of weapons offences	70	74	727	40
Public order offences	103	109	1,536	84
Miscellaneous crimes against society	178	189	2,415	132
Other fraud	97	103	1,829	100
Offences Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	1,038	1,102	12,720	695
Offences Recorded with a Homophobic Motivation	11	12	179	10
Offences Recorded with a Racist Motivation	39	41	691	38
Offences Recorded with a Sectarian Motivation	94	100	961	53

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

## Crime – Crime rate at ward level

The highest recorded crime rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Falls (41,121), Shankill (12,613) and Falls Park (11,736). The lowest rates were recorded in Derryaghy North (2,047), Poleglass (4,328) and Twinbrook (4,577).

### Crime rates per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013/14

Ward	Recorded Crime Rate <sup>1</sup>	Violence against Person Rate <sup>2</sup>	Burglary Rate	Criminal Damage Rate	Hate Crime Rate <sup>3</sup>
Andersonstown	5,898	2,154	586	1,046	84
Beechmount	11,350	4,581	791	2,024	184
Clonard	11,474	3,573	715	2,940	265
Collin Glen	6,949	3,173	431	1,311	138
Derryaghy North	2,047	1,141	101	352	0
Dunmurry	6,404	1,883	953	1,263	222
Falls	41,121	9,946	1,551	7,115	252
Falls Park	11,736	3,361	817	1,690	57
Glen Road	7,541	3,494	467	1,470	17
Glencairn	5,333	1,966	350	1,804	296
Glencolin	6,142	2,754	387	1,098	31
Highfield	4,995	1,460	440	1,512	369
Kilwee	6,012	2,801	378	1,228	63
Ladybrook	5,197	1,820	216	1,558	370
Poleglass	4,328	1,808	383	1,178	82
Shankill	12,613	3,879	1,001	2,828	375
Twinbrook	4,577	2,000	692	1,000	77
Upper Springfield	7,010	2,762	348	1,642	19
Whiterock	8,020	3,123	408	1,952	18

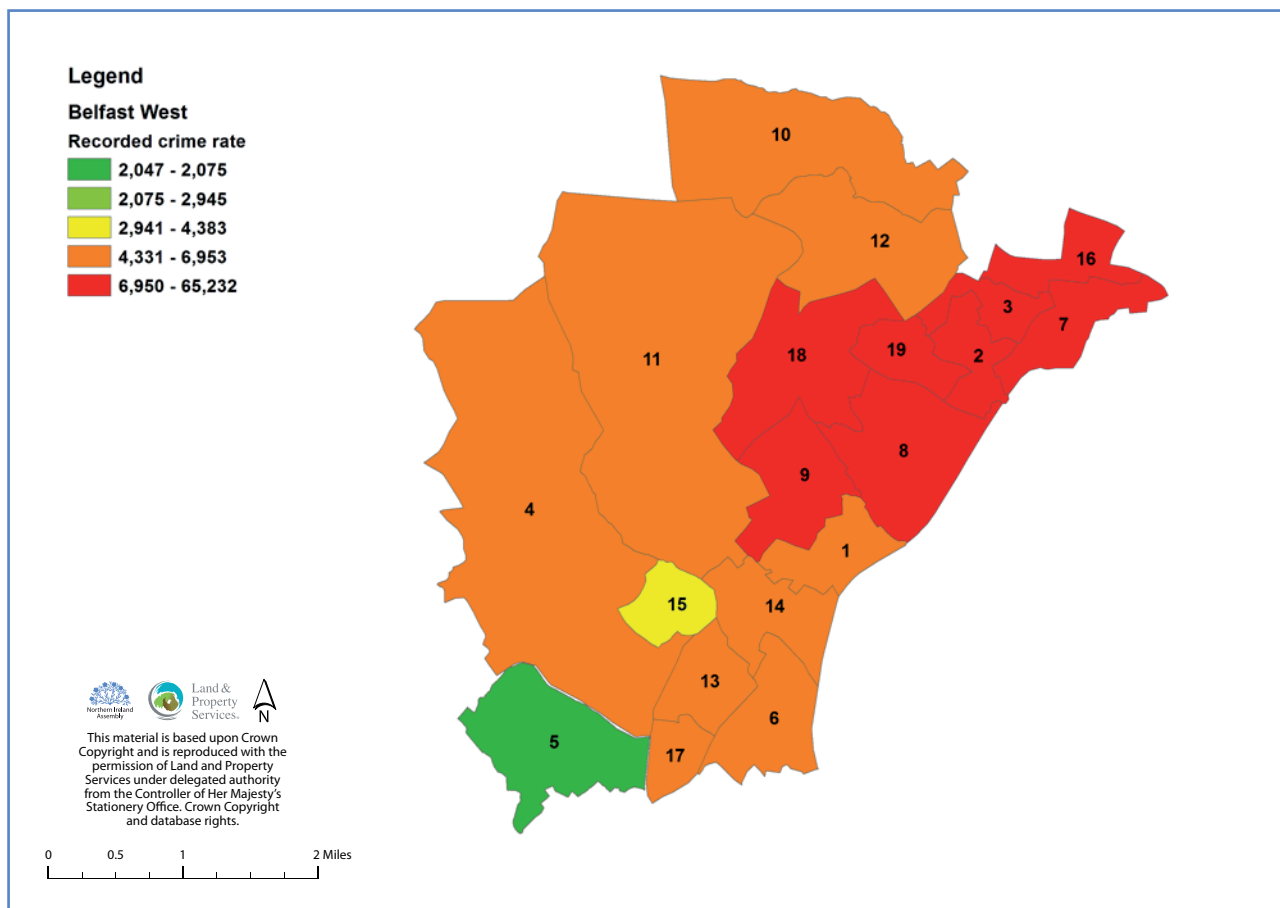
Source: NISRA, NINIS (Notifiable Offences Recorded, Police Service for Northern Ireland)

<sup>1</sup> All crime rates were calculated per 100,000 persons using the 2013 Mid-Year Population Estimates.

<sup>2</sup> Violence against the person includes sex offences and robbery.

<sup>3</sup> Hate Crimes include notifiable offences that have been identified as having a defined hate motivation by the victim or any other person. They fall into three categories, namely: racist, sectarian and homophobic

## Overall crime rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013/14



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		

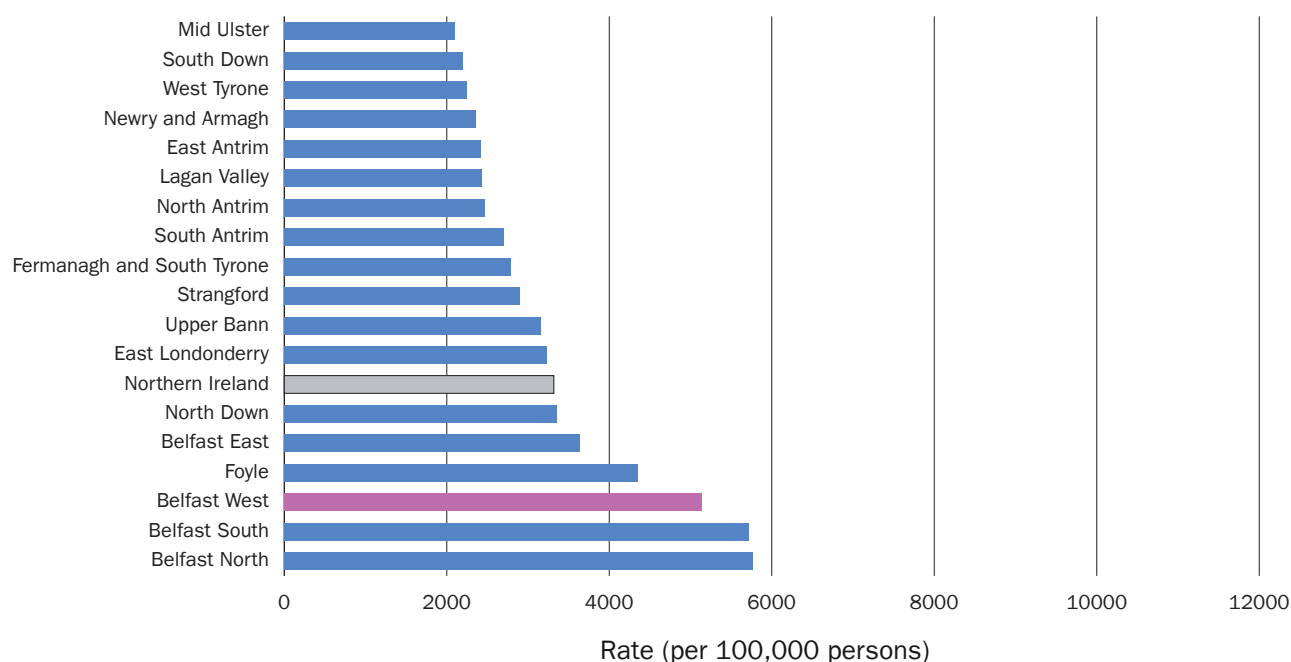
## Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2013/14, there were 4,842 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in Belfast West. This equates to a rate of 5,141 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents in Belfast West was higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 3,318 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast West was the Constituency with the 3rd highest rate of anti-social behaviour incidents.

### Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons, 2013/14



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	3,633	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,791	10	North Down	3,355	6
Belfast North	5,769	1	Foyle	4,357	4	South Antrim	2,699	11
Belfast South	5,721	2	Lagan Valley	2,433	13	South Down	2,201	17
Belfast West	5,141	3	Mid Ulster	2,098	18	Strangford	2,899	9
East Antrim	2,416	14	Newry and Armagh	2,353	15	Upper Bann	3,161	8
East Londonderry	3,230	7	North Antrim	2,467	12	West Tyrone	2,252	16

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

## Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour at ward level

The highest numbers of anti-social behaviour incidents (per 100,000 persons) were concentrated in the wards of Falls (20,047), Clonard (6,595) and Shankill (6,406). The lowest rates were found in Derryaghy North (2,047), Poleglass (2,465) and Twinbrook (2,692).

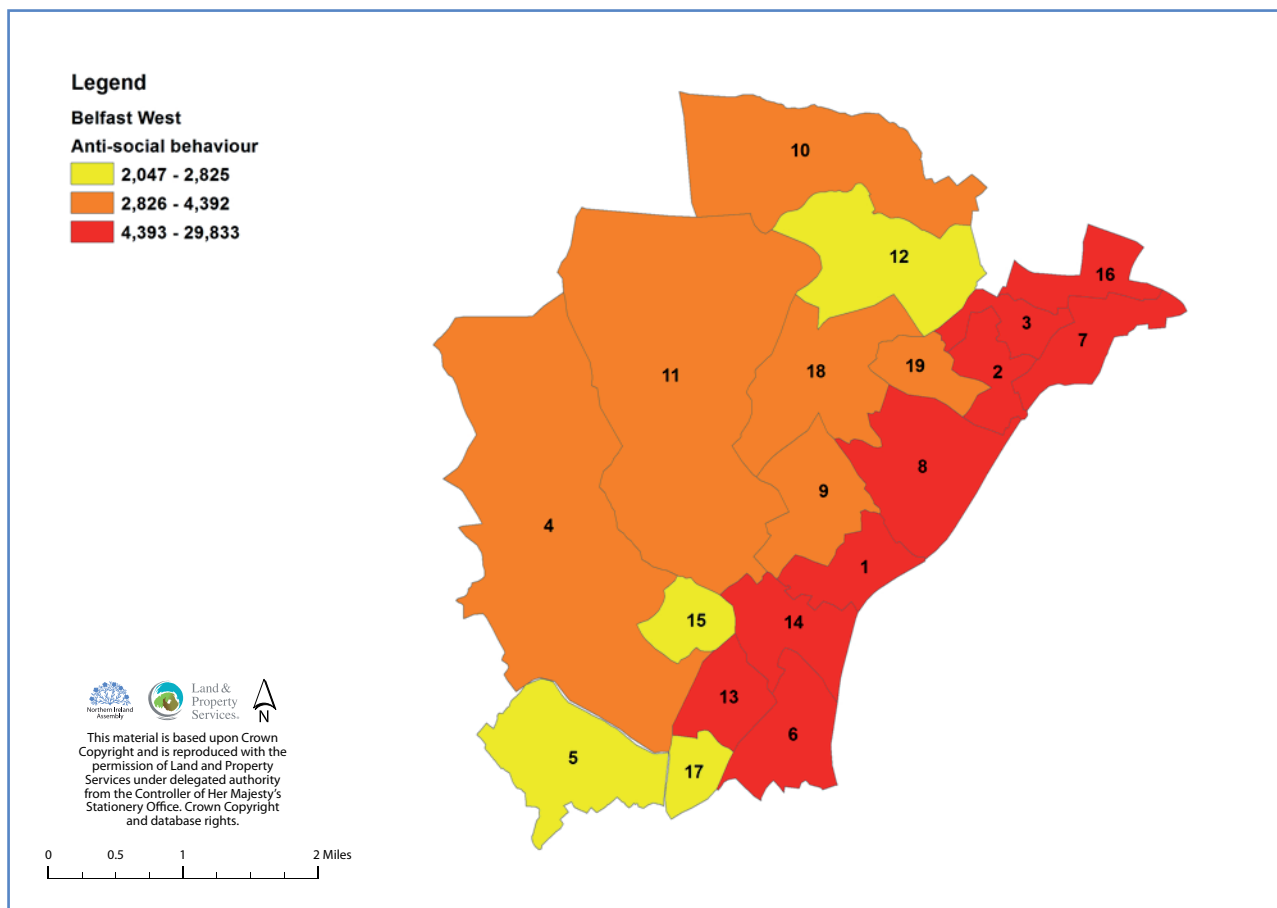
### Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013/14

Ward	ASB Incidents <sup>1</sup>	Per 100,000 Population	Ward	ASB Incidents	Per 100,000 Population
Andersonstown	279	5,836	Glencolin	243	3,759
Beechmount	313	5,758	Highfield	155	2,726
Clonard	323	6,595	Kilwee	155	4,879
Collin Glen	254	4,380	Ladybrook	285	4,395
Derryaghy North	122	2,047	Poleglass	90	2,465
Dunmurry	222	4,919	Shankill	256	6,406
Falls	1,034	20,047	Twinbrook	70	2,692
Falls Park	286	5,431	Upper Springfield	174	3,360
Glen Road	232	4,012	Whiterock	224	3,974
Glencairn	125	3,367			

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

<sup>1</sup> ASB data 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 incidents reported to other agencies, such as local councils), they only provide an indication of the true extent of reported anti-social behaviour.

### Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013/14



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		

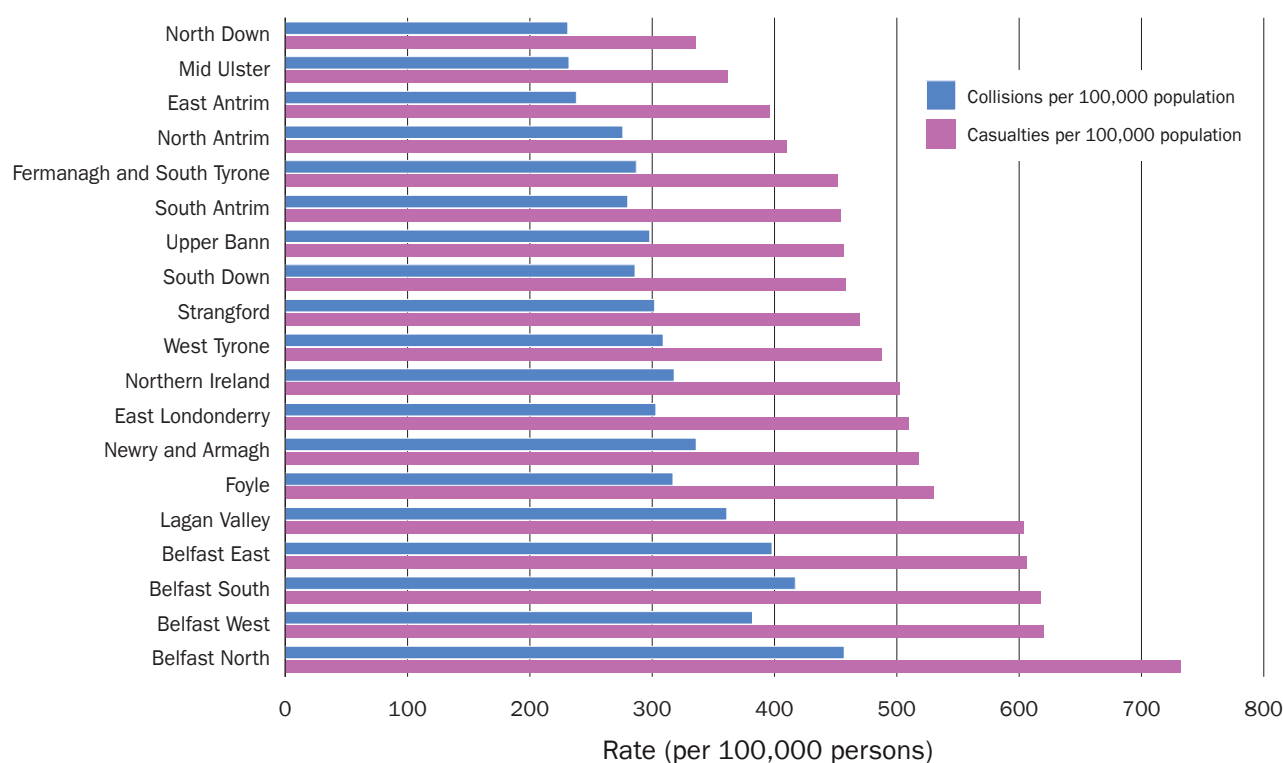
## Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties

In 2013, there were 360 road traffic collisions with injury reported in Belfast West, a collision rate of 382 per 100,000 persons. There were 584 casualties – 1 person was killed, 46 were seriously injured and 537 were slightly injured, a rate of 620 casualties per 100,000 persons.

The road traffic collision rate for Belfast West was higher than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 318 per 100,000 persons while the casualty rate was also higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 502 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast West had the 4th highest collision rate.

### Road traffic collision and casualty rate per 100,000 persons, 2013



	Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank
Belfast East	398	3	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	287	12	North Down	231	18
Belfast North	457	1	Foyle	317	7	South Antrim	280	14
Belfast South	417	2	Lagan Valley	361	5	South Down	286	13
Belfast West	382	4	Mid Ulster	232	17	Strangford	302	10
East Antrim	238	16	Newry and Armagh	336	6	Upper Bann	298	11
East Londonderry	303	9	North Antrim	276	15	West Tyrone	309	8

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 Shankill (1,051), Falls Park (1,025) and Falls (931). The lowest rates were recorded in Poleglass (82), Highfield (88) and Derryaghy North (174).

The highest road traffic casualty rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Falls Park (1,614), Shankill (1,552) and Falls (1,532). The lowest rates were recorded in Poleglass (110), Highfield (158) and Glencolin (294).

### Road traffic collision and casualty rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013

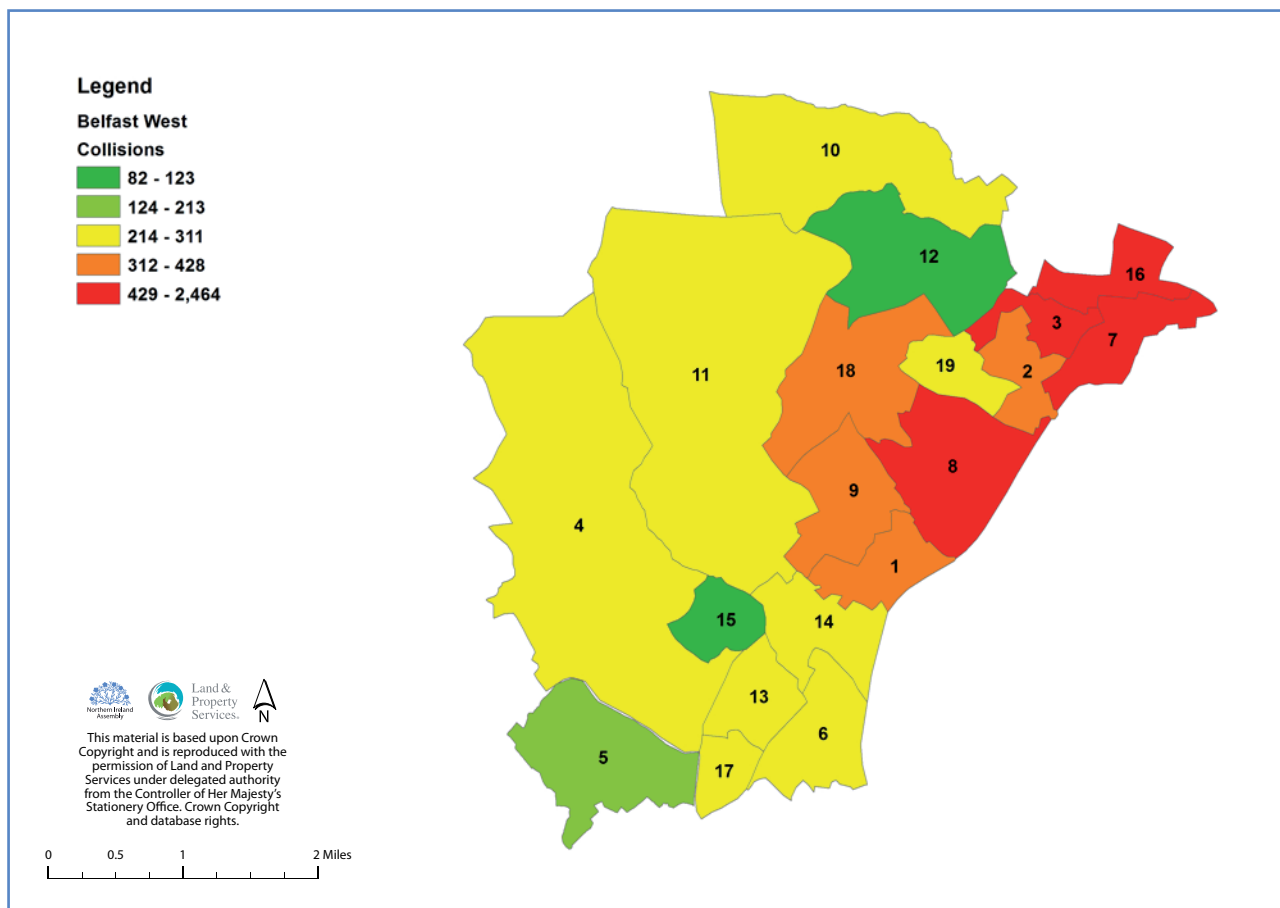
Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) <sup>1</sup>	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Andersonstown	19	29	397	607
Beechmount	22	41	405	754
Clonard	28	50	572	1,021
Collin Glen	13	20	224	345
Derryaghy North	7	17	174	422
Dunmurry	11	14	244	310
Falls	48	79	931	1,532
Falls Park	54	85	1,025	1,614
Glen Road	18	26	311	450
Glencairn	8	11	216	296
Glencolin	14	19	217	294
Highfield	5	9	88	158
Kilwee	9	17	283	535
Ladybrook	19	30	293	463
Poleglass	3	4	82	110
Shankill	42	62	1,051	1,552
Twinbrook	8	12	308	462
Upper Springfield	18	26	348	502
Whiterock	17	39	302	692

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

<sup>1</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.

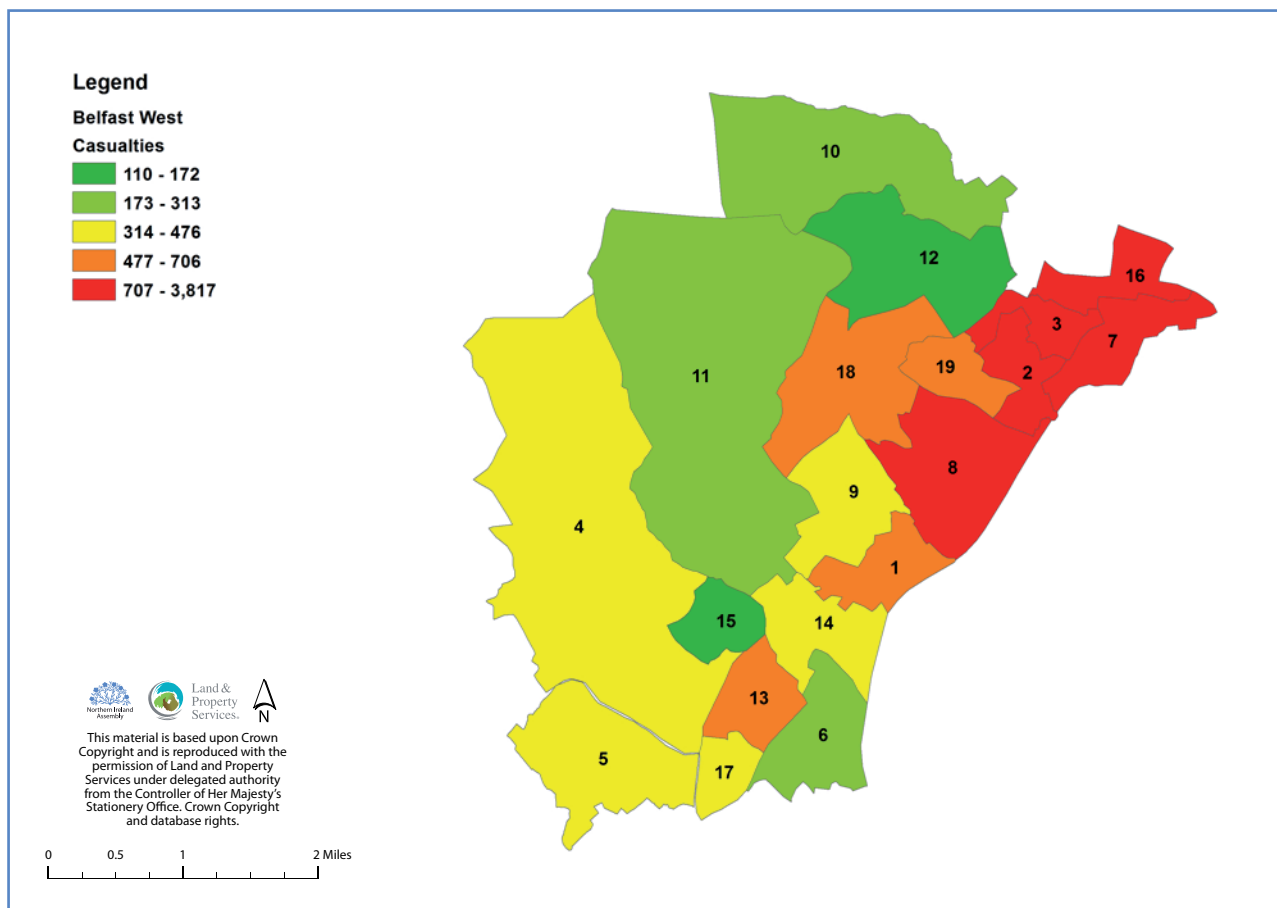


## Road traffic collision rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013



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		

### Road traffic casualty rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013



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		

## Notes

### Demographic Profile

The latest 2013 population estimates were published on 26 June 2014. 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.

### Diagnosis of new incidences of cancer

All newly diagnosed malignant cancers (C00-C97) occurring between 1993 and 2010 excluding nonmelanoma skin cancer (NMSC) (C44). Data on cancer incidence are available from multiple sources, primarily pathological records, hospital discharges and death registrations from the General Registrar Office (GRO). This data is captured electronically, collated and quality assured on a regular basis to provide a population based registry of cancer incidence for Northern Ireland. Tumour details are collected on cancer diagnoses according to the International Classification of Diseases, tenth revision (ICD10). Further information is available from the Northern Ireland Cancer Registry web site ([www.qub.ac.uk/nicr](http://www.qub.ac.uk/nicr)).

### People in receipt of disability-related benefits

The information is aggregated data from IAD 100% scans of Attendance Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance data, and a 100% scan of MIDAS data for Employment and Support Allowance at 1992 ward level. Data has been rounded to the nearest ten.

### 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 dataset is gathered annually in December.

### Disease prevalence – Quality Outcomes Framework

The Quality and Outcomes Framework data has been obtained from the Payment Calculation and Analysis System (PCAS). PCAS is a Northern Ireland IT system, which supports the Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) payment process.

### School leavers achieving at least five GCSEs (A\*-C)

The dataset is collected from schools via their C2k administration system. The dataset is gathered annually in November. Data are shown by financial year. For 2008/09 and 2010/11 the qualifications of school leavers have been revised from the figures originally released to correct A-Level or equivalent figures that did not remove AS-qualifications that were taken in the same subject as an A2 qualification.

### Further Education Enrolments

The information is derived from the Further Education Statistical Record, a computerised return consisting of an individual record for each enrolment on a vocational 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.

### 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. Figures for NI domiciled enrolments at England HEIs include enrolments at the Open University (OU), as the administrative centre of the OU is located in England, so it is treated as an English institution, even though the majority remain in NI and study via distance learning.

### Redundancies

Redundancy Statistics: 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. Proposed redundancies are notified to the Department using the Advance Notification - HR1 Form. Redundancies do not necessarily equate to job losses, for example, employees who do not qualify for a redundancy package, or those on temporary contracts, will not be incorporated into the redundancy figures.

### Unemployment Claimant Count

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. The Claimant Count annual averages are not seasonally adjusted. Seasonally adjusted data is only available at government region level (e.g. Northern Ireland). Claimant count rates: Claimant Count Unemployment rates are expressed as a percentage of the working age population and are calculated by expressing the numbers of claimants at that time as a percentage of the resident working age population (16-64). The 'working age' definition, used in the calculation of claimant count rates, was changed in August 2010 to include those aged from 16 to 64 for both men and women. Please see link for further details [http://www.detini.gov.uk/introduction\\_of\\_new\\_working\\_age\\_definition.pdf](http://www.detini.gov.uk/introduction_of_new_working_age_definition.pdf). Relationship between claimant count and unemployment: There is a large degree of overlap between the claimant count and unemployment although the latter figures are generally higher. People who are not claimants can appear among the unemployed if they are not entitled to unemployment related benefits. For example: (i) people who are only looking for part-time work (ii) young people under 18 who are looking for work but do not take up the offer of a Youth Training place (iii) students looking for vacation work (iv) people who have left their job voluntarily. Some people recorded in the claimant count would not be counted as unemployed. For example, in certain circumstances people can claim Jobseeker's Allowance while they have relatively low earnings from part-time work. These people would not be unemployed.

### People claiming benefits (at least one of the main 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 a snapshot of the benefit at April 2014. Proportions calculated using latest available mid-year estimates.

### People claiming 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 a snapshot of the benefit at February 2014. Proportions based on working age population (16-59/64) and calculated using latest available mid-year estimates.

### People claiming housing benefit

The information is aggregated data from Housing Executive scans of Housing Benefit data at 1992 ward level. The dataset is a snapshot of the benefit at June 2014. Proportions calculated using latest available mid-year estimates.

### Children in Low Income Families

Children in Low Income Families is a snapshot of data on 31st August 2012. 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. The figures for Violence against the person with injury and Violence against the person without injury are subsets of the overall Violence against the person figures. Similarly, figures for Burglary in a dwelling and Burglary in a building other than a dwelling are subsets of the overall Burglary figures. Further information on this update and a user guide providing a background into police recorded crime can be found on the PSNI website via the following web address.  
[http://www.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates\\_statistics/update\\_crime\\_statistics.htm](http://www.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics/update_crime_statistics.htm)

### Anti-social Behaviour

Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents Recorded by the Police. The dataset is compiled from the force Command and Control system, where calls for service from members of the public are logged. ASB incidents (i.e. those calls for service which do not result in a recordable crime) are recorded according to agreed definitions and associated closing codes. Incident figures are based on operational Police information and consequently are subject to change. Incidents 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.

Further information and further figures on Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents can be found on the PSNI website  
[http://www.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates\\_statistics/updates\\_antisocial\\_behaviour\\_statistics.htm](http://www.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics/updates_antisocial_behaviour_statistics.htm)


Data are collected on a financial year basis. As such data for 2013 represents the financial year 2013/14.

### 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.







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

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