

Neighbourhood Renewal Measurement of Outcomes Report

2015



**South West Belfast
Neighbourhood Renewal Area**

Introduction

Regardless of where a deprived area is located it will inherently have similar problems. For example, higher than average rates of unemployment, physical and mental ill health, lower levels of educational attainment, higher rates of crime and problems with quality and maintenance of the environment.

The main aim of the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy is to close the gap in the quality of life between the most deprived neighbourhoods and the rest of the society.

Production of the Measurement of Outcomes Report is now in its third year.

The report uses a range of statistical indicators to provide evidence on the absolute change that is being recorded across the key Neighbourhood Renewal outcomes, and whether there have been positive or negative movements over time in statistical data in relation to:

- a. Worklessness;
- b. Education;
- c. Health, and
- d. Crime and anti-social behaviour.

Where possible the data presented has been updated to reflect the publication of data for additional years. In some cases however, such as life expectancy, this has not been possible as the latest published data has already been used.

Purpose

The Neighbourhood Renewal Code of Practice and Guiding Principles states that one of the responsibilities of the Neighbourhood Renewal Partnership is to develop and agree an Area Action Plan which seeks to improve the social, economic and environmental conditions by amongst others:

- identifying evidence based needs, and
- prioritising the needs of the area that are to be met.

The purpose of this report is to provide an evidence base for the area to enable staff and members of the partnerships to identify and prioritise need. The report highlights, across a number of key economic and social outcomes, if the gap is closing.

The findings from this Report along with the Area's Annual Report should be reflected upon when taking forward the annual review of the Action Plan as well as considering the effectiveness of the projects/interventions being supported in contributing to closing the gap.

[Belfast NRA Annual Reports 2013-14](#)

User Notes

- i. The Report is broadly split into two parts:
 - Gap Analysis Table and
 - Measuring of impact across each Key Outcome Indicator.

The Gap Analysis table provides a summary across the key indicators on whether South West Belfast Neighbourhood Renewal Area (NRA) has experienced a positive or negative outcome or if there has been relatively little change. The table allows the user to compare the NRA and Non NRAs baseline position and the most current year available.

The measuring of the individual key outcome indicators provides data on a year by year basis across a given period. This information allows the user to examine the trend and variances and consider if there has been any outside influences, for example, economic downturn.

- ii. Care should be taken when interpreting a positive or negative outcome as the Area may still be experiencing significant problems – improving but still significantly behind Non NRAs.
- iii. Given the changes in the provision of welfare, some key indicators are reporting a closing of the gap. This may be due to changes in the rules for claiming particular benefits and the migration to new benefits, for example, some claimants might be transferred to Employment and Support Allowance if they have been claiming other benefits like Income Support or Incapacity Benefit.
- iv. Caution is advised when interpreting change over time where numbers are small. This is particularly evident when examining our smaller NRAs. The demography section of this report provides information relating to the population size and breakdown.
- v. Annex 1 at the end of this report provides the data tables for all charts contained within.
- vi. Statistics for Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2 are provided by school attended rather than by home postcode of pupil. As a result, Key Stage 1 and 2 statistics for NRAs show the results of schools serving the area, whether based within the boundaries of the NRA, or in the case of schools located outside the NRA where more than 51% of pupils come from the NRA. There may be some NRAs with no statistics for Key Stage 1 and 2.

- vii. A change from previous reports has been made due to the commencement of the new councils which came in to power on 1st April 2015. As a result, the available statistics within the report which refer to LGD are referring to the new LGDs and not the old LGDs.
- viii. Key Stage 2 data covering 2012/13 onwards are based on the new Levels of Progression; these results are not directly comparable with Key Stage Assessment outcomes from previous years. The Department recognises that these new arrangements will need time to embed and has recommended caution in analysing data and benchmarking performance from the first years' implementation. Equivalent data for 2013/14 were strongly affected by non-response due to Industrial Action taken by schools.

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Summary of South West Belfast NRA

The South West Belfast Neighbourhood Renewal Area (NRA), shown on the map on the next page, comprises of a total population of 6,352, of which approximately 71% are of working age. There were 72% of residents who identified themselves as having a 'Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related) community background', while approximately 15% identify themselves as having a Catholic community background.

Benefit uptake within South West Belfast NRA remains higher than Non NRAs with a negative change to the Gap to Non NRAs for JobSeekers Allowance and State Pension Credit.

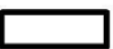
The percentage achieving Key Stage 2 Level 4 has substantially increased within South West Belfast NRA since 2004 / 05, causing the gap to Non NRAs to show a large positive change. Performance at GCSE level is mixed, with improvements in the percentage achieving 5 or more GCSE but when this includes Maths and English, the percentage has halved since 2007 / 08. South West Belfast NRA has one of the lowest percentages of GCSE achievement compared to other NRAs. When leaving school, there is a higher percentage going onto training than any other NRA.

The increase in the percentage of deaths to under 75's within South West Belfast NRA together with the reduction in the same percentage for Non NRAs has caused the gap to show a negative change since 2005.

Crime levels overall within South West Belfast NRA have reduced considerably since 2003 but still remain among the highest levels per 1,000 population compared to all other NRAs. This also applies to the level of anti social behaviour incidents which although reducing, are still one of the highest compared to other NRAs.

Map of South West Belfast NRA



NRA  South West Belfast
Belfast Regeneration Office

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Gap Analysis

	Baseline Year	South West Belfast Baseline	Non-NRA Baseline	Baseline GAP ¹	Current Year	South West Belfast Latest Year	Non-NRA Latest Year	Current Gap ¹	Gap variance	Positive or Negative change
Economic Renewal										
Job Seekers Allowance (% of eligible population)	2003	5.5	2.5	-3.0	2014	11.6	3.9	-7.7	4.7	✗
Income Support (% of eligible population)	2004	19.8	6.4	-13.4	2014	8.7	3.0	-5.7	7.7	✓
Incapacity Benefit (% of eligible population)	2005	9.7	5.7	-3.9	2014	0.4	0.3	-0.2	3.7	✓
Employment Support Allowance (% of eligible population)	2011	3.0	1.9	-1.1	2014	14.2	6.9	-7.3	6.2	✗
Disability Living Allowance (% of eligible population)	2003	16.4	7.3	-9.1	2014	16.8	9.3	-7.5	1.6	✓
State Pension Credit (% of eligible population)	2005	58.1	33.8	-24.3	2014	59.2	27.4	-31.8	7.6	✗
Social Renewal										
Education										
Maths Percentage achieving Key Stage 1 Level 2 %	2005 / 06	95.1	96.1	-0.9	2011 / 12	85.2	95.8	-10.6	9.7	✗
English Percentage achieving Key Stage 1 Level 2 %	2005 / 06	92.7	95.3	-2.7	2011 / 12	85.2	94.8	-9.6	7.0	✗
Maths Percentage achieving Key Stage 2 Level 4 %	2004 / 05	31.1	81.9	-50.7	2012 / 13	64.0	80.7	-16.7	34.1	✓
English Percentage achieving Key Stage 2 Level 4 %	2004 / 05	35.6	79.7	-44.2	2012 / 13	62.0	79.3	-17.3	26.8	✓
Percentage achieving 5+ GCSE A* - C %	2004 / 05	22.1	66.9	-44.9	2012 / 13	41.7	80.7	-39.0	5.8	✓
Percentage achieving 5+ GCSE A* - C % inc English and Maths	2007 / 08	37.8	60.6	-22.9	2012 / 13	20.0	65.9	-45.9	23.0	✗
School leavers with no GCSEs %	2004 / 05	25.0	3.7	-21.3	2011 / 12	3.9	1.4	-2.4	18.9	✓

¹ A positive value for the Gap indicates the NRA is in a more desirable position than the Non-NRA's. Conversely, a negative value for the Gap indicates the NRA is in a less desirable position than the Non-NRA's.

Health	Baseline Year	South West Belfast Baseline	Non-NRA Baseline	Baseline GAP ²	Current Year	South West Belfast Latest Year	Non-NRA Latest Year	Current Gap ²	Gap variance	Positive or Negative change
Deaths Under 75 (% total deaths)	2005	45.5	47.3	+1.8	2013	48.3	33.4	-14.9	16.7	✗
Alcohol Related Deaths (% total deaths)	2005-2009	3.4	1.4	-2.0	2009-2013	2.2	1.4	-0.8	1.2	✓
Drug Related Deaths (% total deaths)	2005-2009	2.6	0.5	-2.1	2009-2013	2.2	0.5	-1.7	0.4	✓
Deaths from Suicide and Undetermined Intent (% total deaths)	2005-2009	3.1	1.6	-1.6	2009-2013	3.3	1.7	-1.6	0.0	✗
Teenage Births (% total births)	2005	16.1	4.6	-11.5	2013	10.9	3.1	-7.7	3.8	✓
Crime/Anti-social behaviour										
Recorded Crime - Offences (per 1,000 population)	2003	401.7	61.7	-340.0	2013	310.9	42.2	-268.7	71.3	✓
Violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery (per 1,000 population)	2003	113.1	14.8	-98.3	2013	108.3	14.2	-94.0	4.2	✓
Burglary (per 1,000 population)	2003	34.7	9.0	-25.7	2013	20.1	4.3	-15.8	9.9	✓
Theft (per 1,000 population)	2003	155.5	18.0	-137.5	2013	116.6	10.9	-105.8	31.7	✓
Criminal damage (per 1,000 population)	2003	68.9	15.5	-53.5	2013	37.6	8.0	-29.6	23.9	✓
Drug offences (per 1,000 population)	2003	5.5	1.3	-4.2	2013	10.1	1.9	-8.2	4.0	✗
Anti-Social Behaviour (per 1,000 population)	2006	173.8	48.9	-124.8	2013	132.8	25.5	-107.2	17.6	✓
Offences Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation (per 1,000 population)	2004	13.2	3.9	-9.3	2013	16.6	5.4	-11.2	1.9	✗

² A positive value for the Gap indicates the NRA is in a more desirable position than the Non-NRA's. Conversely, a negative value for the Gap indicates the NRA is in a less desirable position than the Non-NRA's.

Demography

According to the 2011 Census of Population, South West Belfast NRA comprises a total population of 6,352. The NRA demographic breakdown along with population change since 2001 is shown in Table 1 below. A comparison of population and demography with Non-NRAs and Local Government District (LGD) in 2011 is shown thereafter in Table 2.

Table 1: NRA Population Change 2001 – 2011

Gender Age Band	Male					Female					Total Population
	0-15	16-39	40-64	65+	Total	0-15	16-39	40-64	65+	Total	
Census 2001	530	1,185	747	428	2,890	590	1,268	778	634	3,270	6,160
Census 2011	539	1,478	840	351	3,208	487	1,414	751	492	3,144	6,352
Population Change (%)	1.7	24.7	12.4	-18.0	11.0	-17.5	11.5	-3.5	-22.4	-3.9	3.1

- According to the 2011 Census, approximately 72% of residents of South West Belfast NRA identified themselves as having a 'Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian Related)' community background, with 15% identifying themselves as having a Catholic community background.
- The gender breakdown for the area in 2011 was 51% male and 49% female.

Table 2: Population Comparison with Non-NRAs and LGD, 2011

Gender Age Band	Male					Female					Total Population
	0-15	16-39	40-64	65+	Total	0-15	16-39	40-64	65+	Total	
South West Belfast NRA	539	1,478	840	351	3,208	487	1,414	751	492	3,144	6,352
Non NRAs	162,698	243,602	243,732	100,188	750,220	154,359	244,514	248,885	128,736	776,493	1,526,714
Belfast LGD	33,332	60,044	47,371	19,744	160,491	31,548	62,863	42,647	36,346	173,404	333,895

- 71% of South West Belfast NRA is of working age compared to 64% in Non NRAs and 64% in the Belfast LGD.
- 16% of the population are aged 15 and under compared to 21% in Non NRAs and 19% in the Belfast LGD.
- 16% of the female population are 65 or over compared to 17% in Non NRAs and 21% in the Belfast LGD.
- 11% of the male population are 65 or over compared to 13% in Non NRAs and 12% in the Belfast LGD.

Economic Renewal - To develop economic activity in the most deprived neighbourhoods and connect them to the wider urban economy.

Worklessness

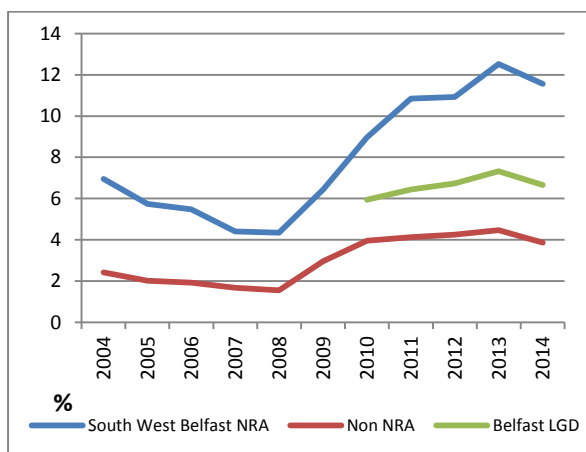
When we talk about worklessness the following benefits are taken into account:

- Jobseekers Allowance
- Income Support
- Incapacity Benefit
- Employment and Support Allowance

Jobseekers Allowance

Why is it important? Work is considered the most important route out of poverty for working-age people. Measuring the percentage rate and the breakdown of the claimant count of JSA can establish whether there is a need for interventions that tackle the barriers to employment. Claimants under age 25 who are not in education, employment or training are of particular interest and are commonly referred to as NEETS.

Jobseekers Allowance Claimants as a % of Eligible Population



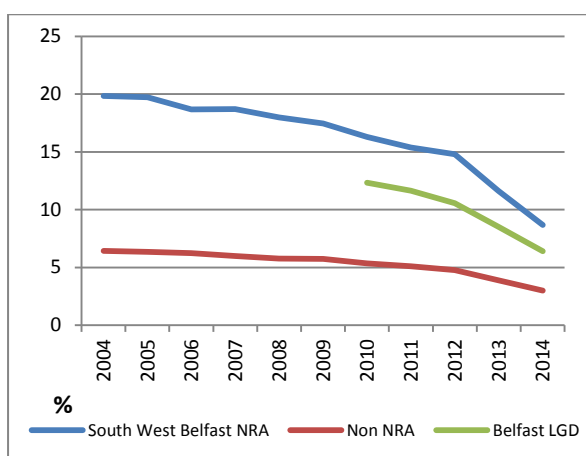
Of those claiming JSA in 2014 in South West Belfast NRA:

- 27% of Claimants are under 25 (NEETS), compared to 25% in Non NRA's
- 41% of those claiming JSA are deemed long-term unemployed (12 months +). This compares to 41% in Non NRA's.

Income Support

Why is it important? Work is considered the most important route out of poverty for working-age people. Measuring the percentage rate and the breakdown of the claimant count of IS can establish whether there is a need for interventions that tackle the barriers to employment.

Income Support³ Claimants as a % of Eligible Population



Of those claiming Income support in 2014 in South West Belfast NRA:

- 35% are claiming as Lone Parents.
- 31% are also in receipt of Carer's Allowance.

Comparable figures for Non Neighbourhood Renewal Areas are:

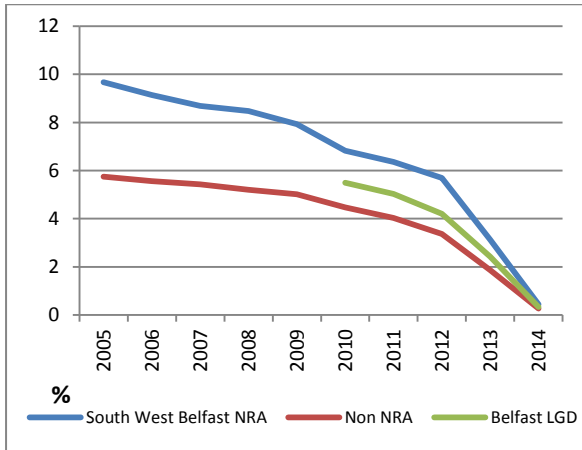
- 34% are claiming as Lone Parents.
- 33% are also in receipt of Carer's Allowance.

³ Income Support is available to those aged 16-59. Due to limited availability of population figures at NRA level, the population used to calculate these figures were for those aged 16-64.

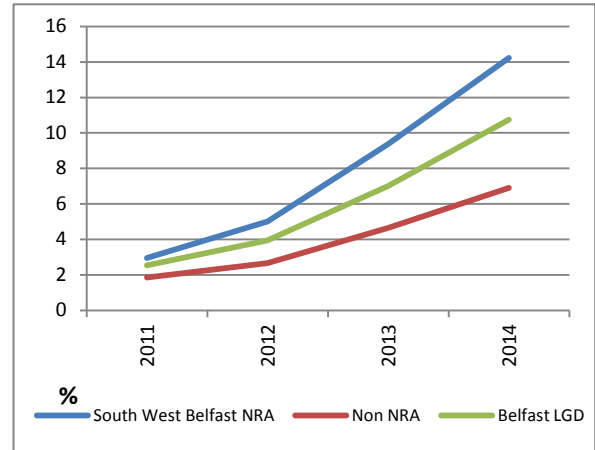
Incapacity Benefit and Employment and Support Allowance

Why is it important? Ill health can affect people’s capacity to do paid work and is a contributing factor to living in poverty. Measuring the numbers claiming ill health benefits and understanding the primary causes of ill health can better inform decisions when considering the need for interventions.

Incapacity Benefit Claimants as a % of Eligible Population



Employment and Support Allowance Claimants as a % of Eligible Population



- Incapacity benefit is being wound down and discontinued. It is being replaced by ESA. There are only a handful of cases remaining at 2014.

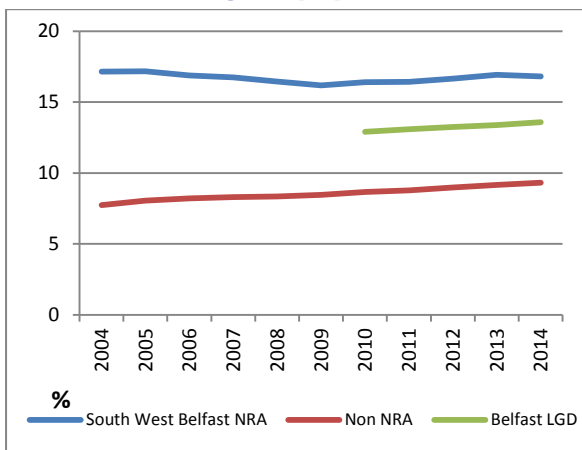
The main reasons for claiming Employment and Support Allowance in 2014 for South West Belfast NRA are:

- 55% Psychiatric Disorders
- 12% Musculoskeletal Disease
- 10% Abnormal Clinical Findings

Disability Living Allowance

Why is it important? Ill health and disability can affect people’s capacity to do paid work and are contributing factors to living in poverty. Measuring the numbers claiming ill health and disability benefits and understanding the primary causes can better inform decisions when considering the need for interventions.

Disability Living Allowance Claimants as a % of the eligible population



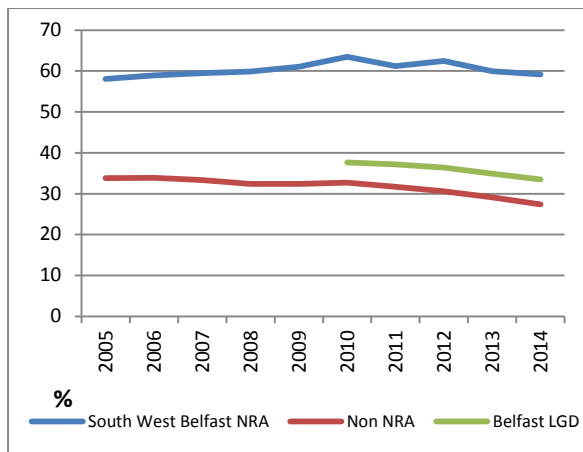
The main reasons for claiming Disability Living Allowance in 2014 for South West Belfast NRA are:

- 31% Other mental health causes
- 13% Arthritis
- 7% Back ailments

State Pension Credit

Why is it important? State Pension Credit is a means tested benefit. For most older people the level and source of their income in retirement is determined by their opportunities in working life. State Pension Credit tops up a weekly income to a guaranteed level. Measuring the numbers claiming State Pension Credit can better inform decisions when considering the need for interventions.

State Pension Credit Claimants as a % of Eligible Population



The percentage of eligible population receiving Pension Credit in 2014 in South West Belfast NRA is considerably higher (59.2% in 2014) than the Non NRAs rate for the same period (27.4 %).

Social Renewal – To improve social conditions for the people who live in the most deprived neighbourhoods through better co-ordinated public services and the creation of safer environments.

Education

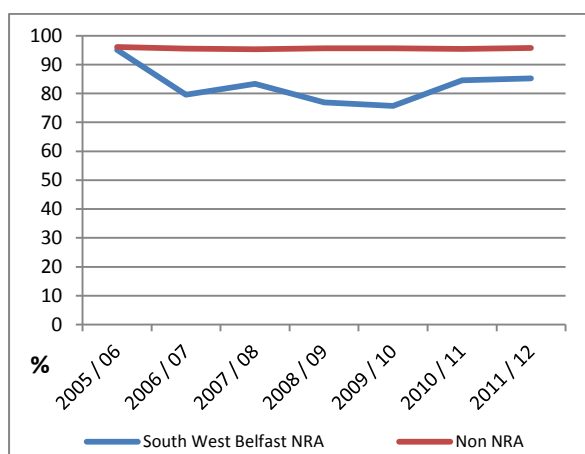
Qualifications

Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2

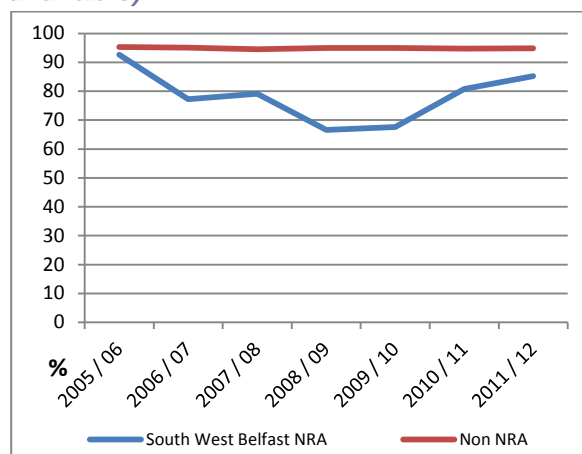
Please refer to User Note viii regarding Key Stage 2 data

Why are they important? Key Stage 1 and 2 at English and Maths allows schools to establish the level at which children are working and build a comprehensive picture of the progress and learning needs of each child. Measuring achievement at these stages can better inform decisions when considering the need for interventions.

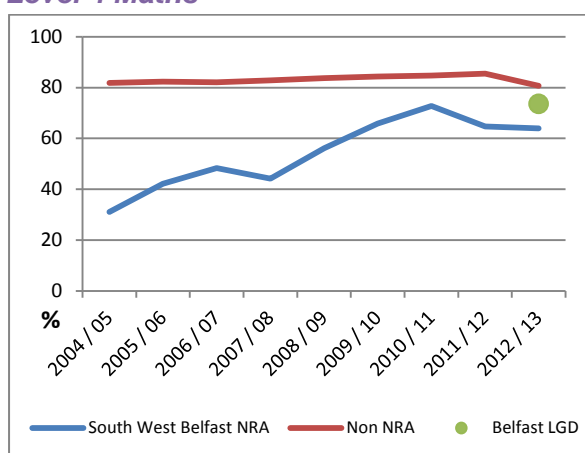
Percentage Achieving Key Stage 1 Level 2 Maths (LGD data not available)



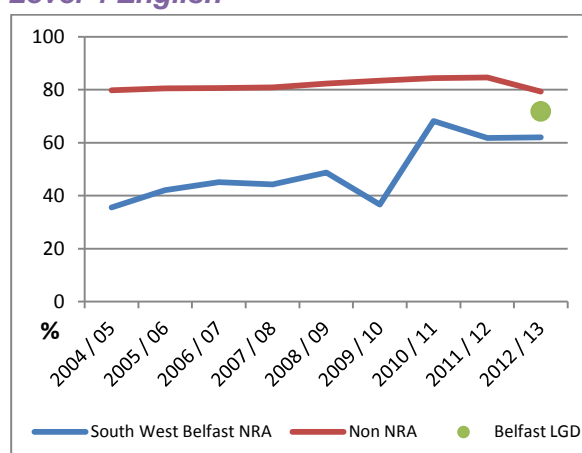
Percentage Achieving Key Stage 1 Level 2 in English (LGD data not available)



Percentage Achieving Key Stage 2 Level 4 Maths



Percentage Achieving Key Stage 2 Level 4 English

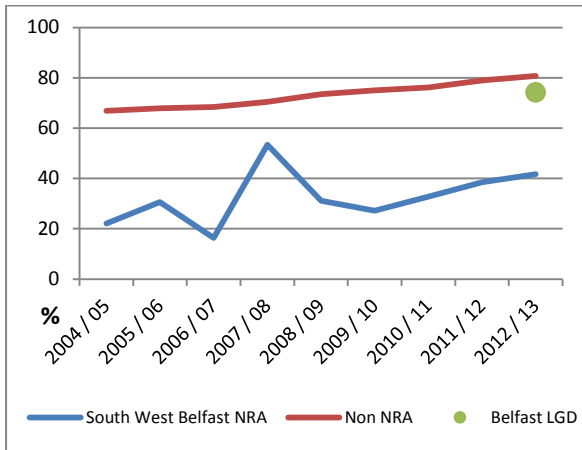


The Department of Education’s Key Stage Two Literacy and Numeracy targets by 2014/15 are that 86% of children reach Key Stage Two Level 4 Maths and English before leaving Year 7. South West Belfast NRA is currently underperforming against this target in both Maths and English although there have been significant improvements since 2004 / 05.

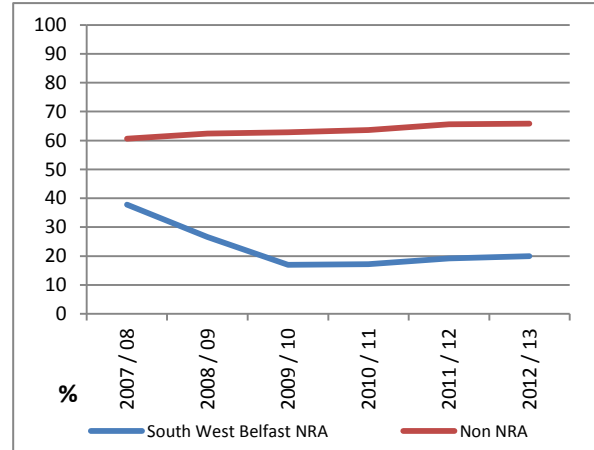
GCSE's

Why are they important? GCSEs are highly valued by schools, colleges and employers. Obtaining GCSEs lead to a number of routes, mainly work, further study or an Apprenticeship. Most Universities will ask for 5 GCSEs grades A*-C, including English and Maths (as well as A Levels or equivalent qualifications)

Percentage achieving at least 5+ GCSE A-C including equivalent*

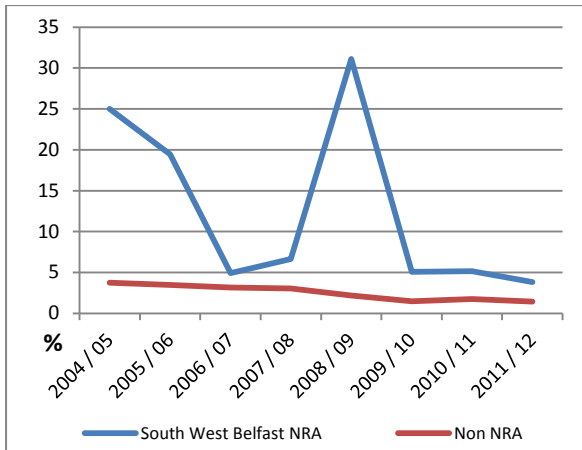


Percentage achieving at least 5+ GCSE A-C including English and Maths (LGD data not available)*



The Department of Education's target by 2014/15 is that 66% of school leavers achieve 5+ GCSEs A* - C. In South West Belfast 41.7% are achieving 5+ GCSEs, with 20.0% achieving 5+ GCSE A*-C including English and Maths.

Percentage of School Leavers with No GCSEs



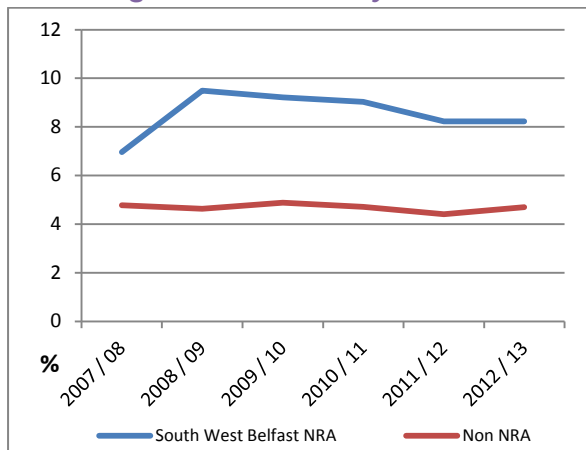
In 2011/12, 3.9% of pupils left school in South West Belfast NRA with no GCSEs, in comparison to 1.4% of pupils within Non NRAs

Attendance

Why is it important? Regular school attendance and educational attainment are inextricably linked. Measuring the level of absence can assist in considering needs for interventions that encourage school attendance.

Primary

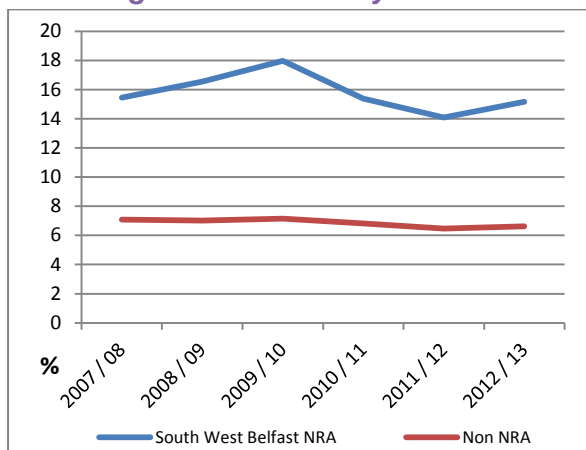
Percentage of total half days not attended



The absence rate of primary pupils residing in South West Belfast NRA has remained consistently higher than those pupils from Non NRAs between 2007 / 08 and 2012 / 13, with the rate rising by 1.2 percentage points (pp) over the same period.

Post Primary

Percentage of total half days not attended

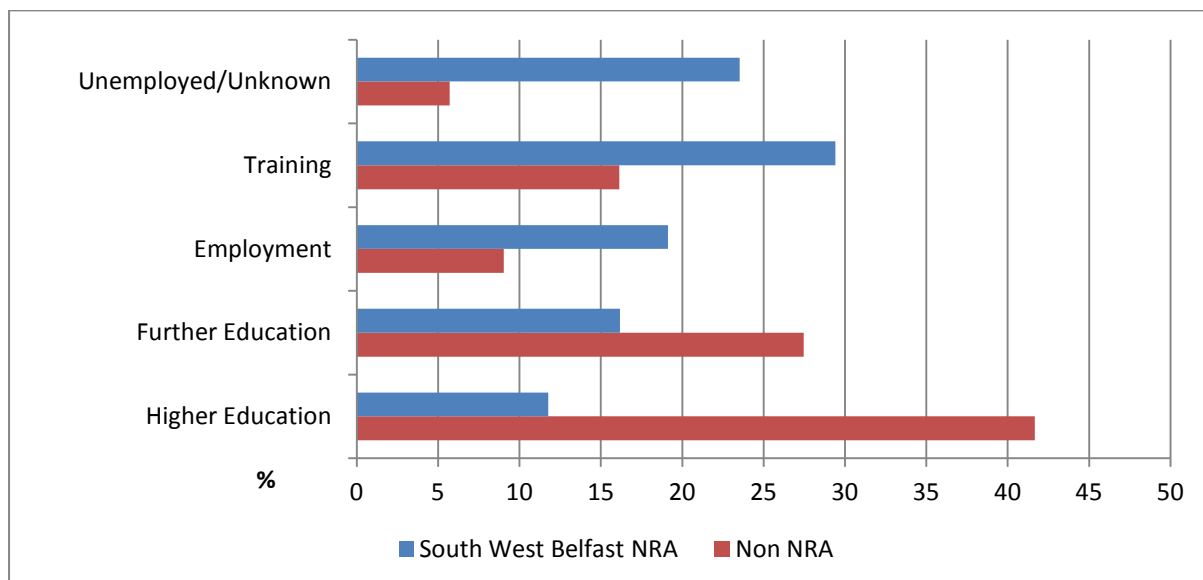


The absence rate of post primary pupils residing in South West Belfast NRA was higher than those pupils from Non NRAs in 2012 / 13. There has been large gap, between South West Belfast NRA and Non NRAs since 2007 / 08.

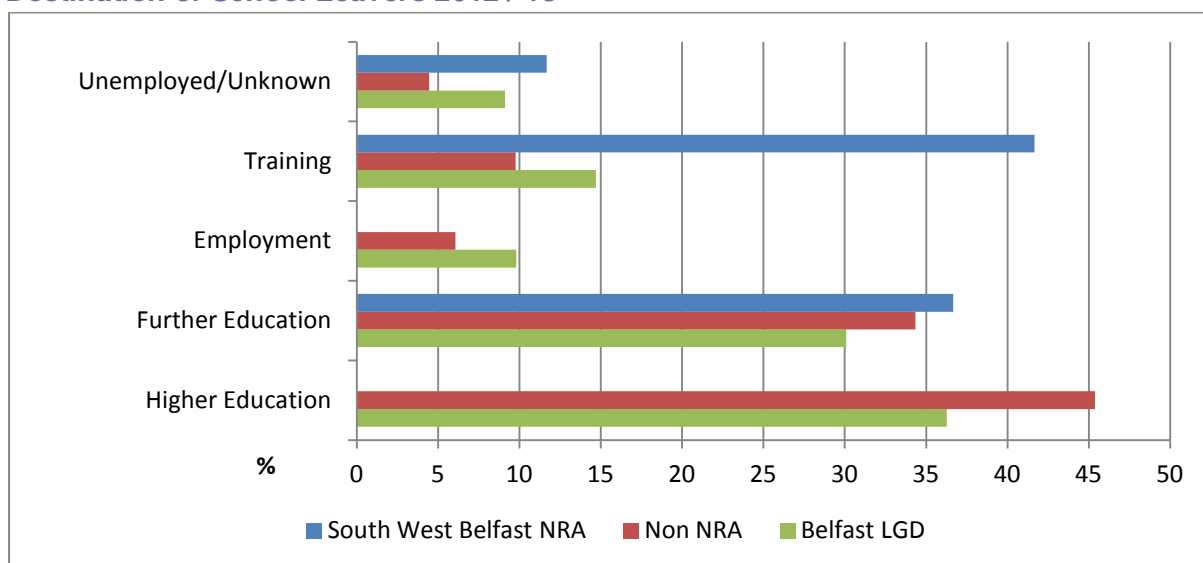
Destination

Why is it important? The Destinations of School Leavers, provides details on the pupils destination on leaving school. This information can assist in considering the need for interventions for young people.

Destination of School Leavers 2004 / 05



Destination of School Leavers 2012 / 13



In 2012 / 13, the proportion of school leavers who did not enter employment, education or training was higher in the South West Belfast NRA (11.7%) than in Non NRAs (4.4%).

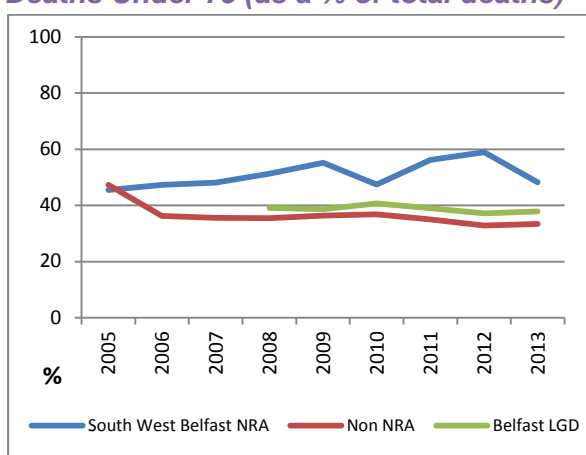
Health

Why is it important? Information on the Health of those living within NRAs can assist in considering the need for health-related interventions

The life expectancy of those living in aggregated NRAs remains lower than that of the population living outside of NRA's. Statistical data on life expectancy is not available for each individual area. In 2008-2010 the life expectancy for those living in the:

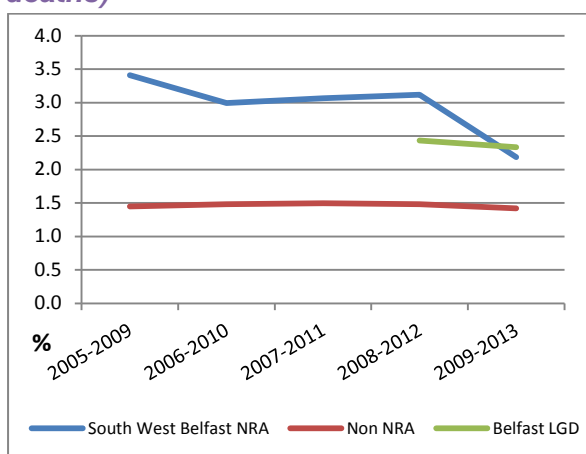
- Belfast NRAs was 70.9 for males and for 77.9 females,
- North West NRAs was 73.8 for males and 79.2 for females,
- Regional NRAs was 73.1 for males and 78.2 for females, and
- Non NRA's was 78.0 for males and 82.1 for females.

Deaths Under 75 (as a % of total deaths)

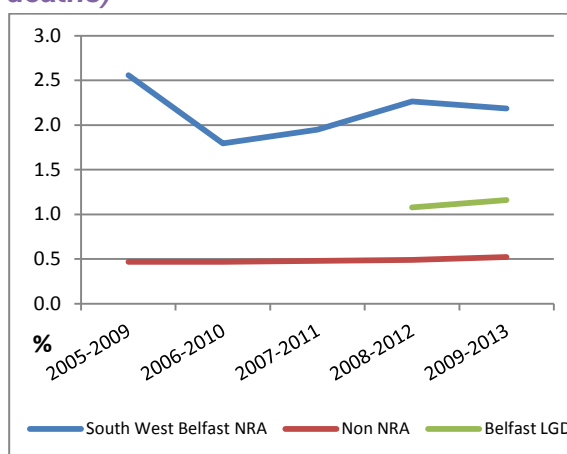


South West Belfast NRA had 48.3% of deaths under the age of 75 compared to 33.4% in Non NRAs and 37.8% in Belfast LGD in 2013.

Alcohol Related Deaths (as a % of total deaths)

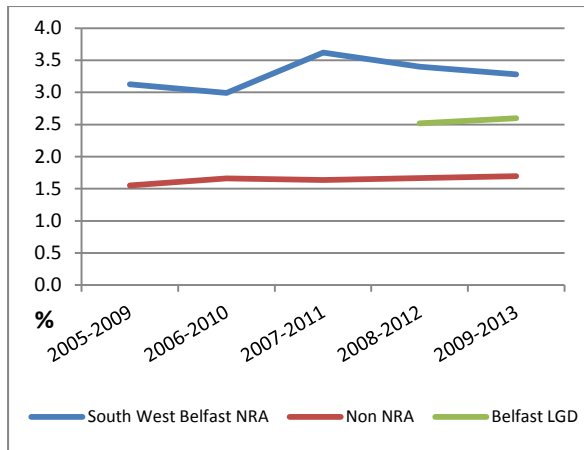


Drug Related Deaths (as a % of total deaths)



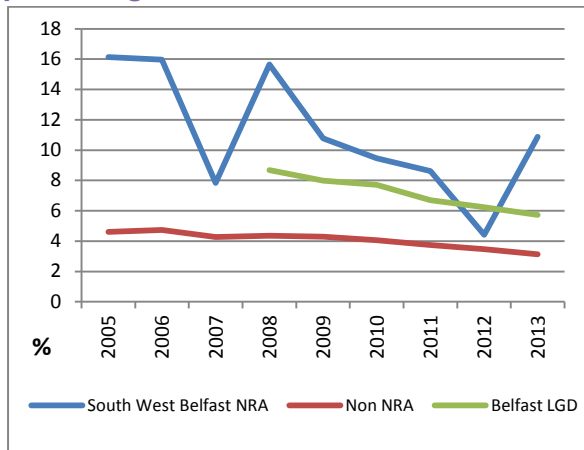
Although the figures for alcohol and drug related deaths are small, the percentage of deaths in South West Belfast NRA have dropped slightly although both indicators still remain higher than the Non NRA rates. It also has to be taken into account that these figures are for the primary cause of death only.

Deaths from Suicide and Undetermined Intent as a % of Total Deaths



The percentage of deaths from suicide and undetermined intent in South West Belfast NRA in the period 2005-2013 is higher than the Non NRA and LGD rates. The percentage across the NRA is more than double that of the Non NRAs.

Births to teenage Mothers as a percentage of total births



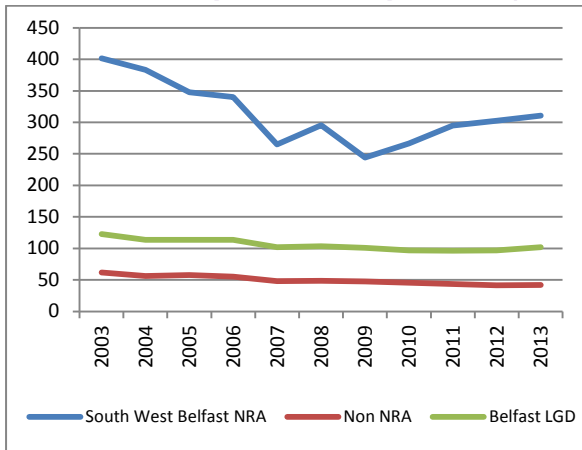
Births to teenage mothers, although subject to a high level of fluctuation, have decreased overall from 16.1% in 2005 to 10.9% in 2013.

Crime

Why is it important? Information on the Crime position within NRAs can assist in considering the need for crime-related interventions

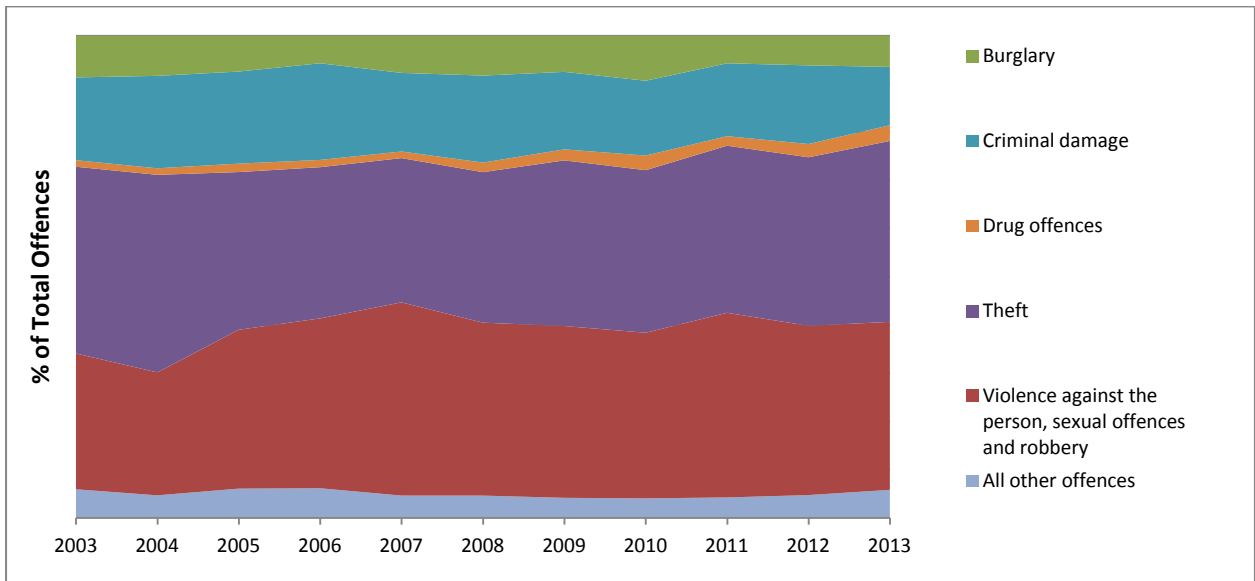
A number of indicators have been used to chart the levels of crime and anti-social behaviour in NRAs.

Total Offences per 1,000 Population (Recorded)



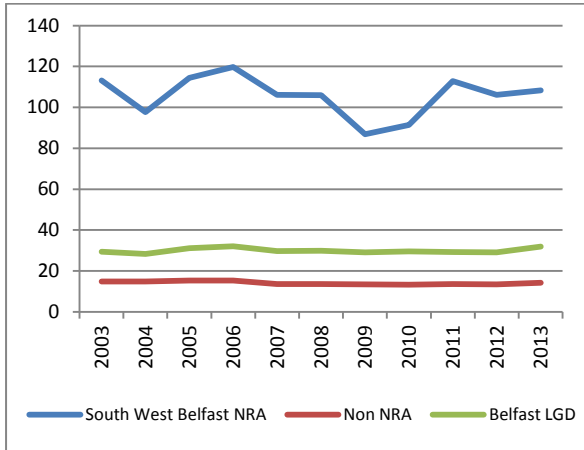
In 2013, there were 310.9 offences recorded per 1,000 population in South West Belfast NRA. This represents a decrease of 23% from a high of 401.7 offences per 1,000 population in 2003. The largest number of offences recorded in 2013 were 'Theft', representing 39% of all offences committed in South West Belfast NRA.

Offences as % of Total Offences

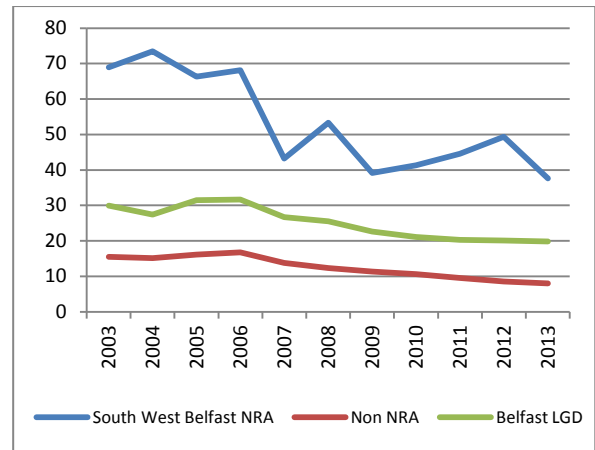


The chart above shows that 'Violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery', 'Criminal Damage' and 'Theft' are consistently the highest category of offence reported in South West Belfast NRA between 2003 to 2013.

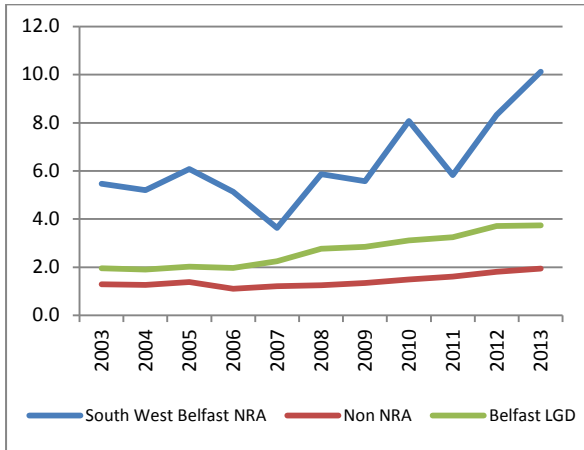
Violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery per 1,000 population



Criminal Damage Offences per 1,000 population



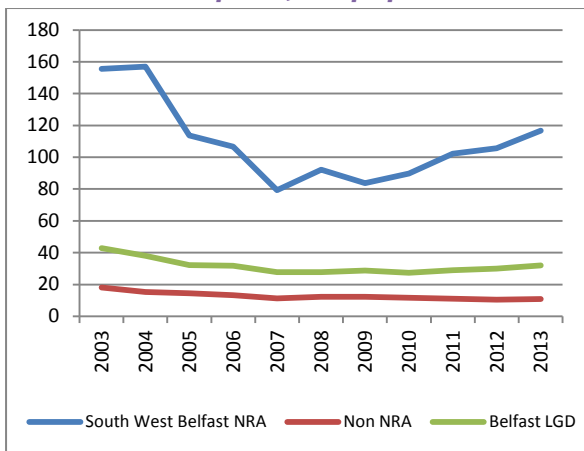
Drug Offences per 1,000 population



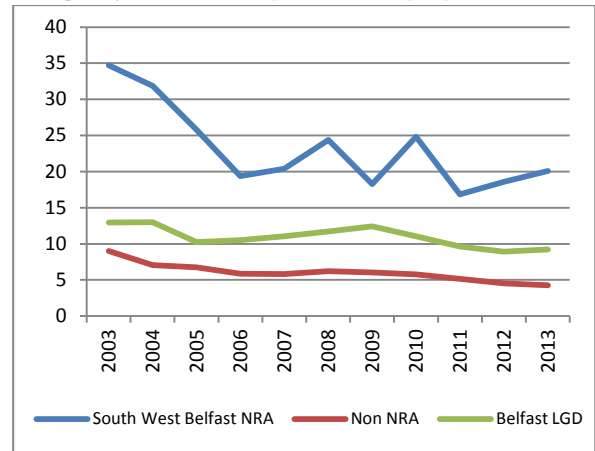
The number of offences recorded per 1,000 population has been volatile for most category of offence through the period 2003 – 2013.

The largest notable change since 2003 has occurred in the Criminal Damages category, which has reduced from 68.9 per 1,000 population in 2003 to 37.6 in 2013.

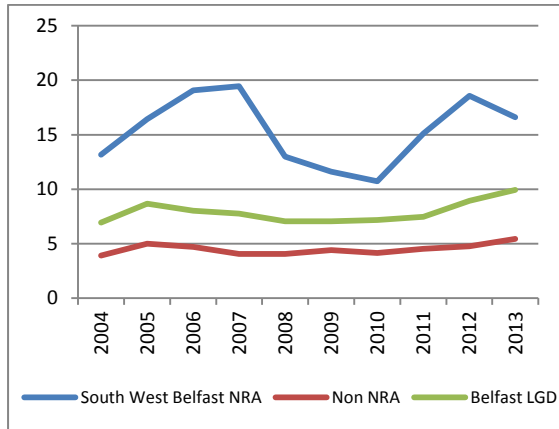
Theft Offences per 1,000 population



Burglary Offences per 1,000 population

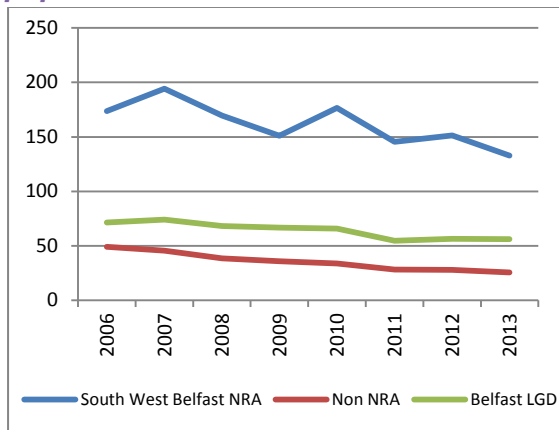


Offences Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation per 1,000 population



Compared to Non NRAs there have been a higher number of offences recorded with a Domestic Abuse motivation per 1000 population in recent years. In 2013, South West Belfast NRA recorded 16.6 offences per 1,000 population compared to 5.4 in Non NRAs and 9.9 in the Belfast LGD.

Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents (recorded by police) per 1,000 population



The number of reported incidents of anti-social behaviour in South West Belfast NRA has reduced by 24% from 173.8 per 1,000 population in 2006 to 132.8 in 2013. Anti social behaviour is recorded as an incident and not an offence and is therefore not included in the total number of offences.

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Economic Renewal

Table 1 – Jobseekers Allowance Claimants (% of working age population)

Jobseekers Allowance Claimants	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
South West Belfast NRA	5.5	7.0	5.7	5.5	4.4	4.4	6.4	9.0	10.8	10.9	12.5	11.6
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	2.5	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.6	3.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.5	3.9
Belfast LGD								6.0	6.4	6.7	7.3	6.7

Table 2 – Income Support Claimants (% of working age population)

Income Support Claimants	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
South West Belfast NRA	31.5	19.8	19.7	18.7	18.7	18.0	17.5	16.3	15.4	14.8	11.6	8.7
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	12.5	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.4	5.1	4.8	3.9	3.0
Belfast LGD								12.3	11.6	10.6	8.5	6.4

Table 3 – Incapacity Benefit Recipients (% of working age population)

Incapacity Benefit Recipients	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
South West Belfast NRA	9.7	9.1	8.7	8.5	7.9	6.8	6.4	5.7	3.1	0.4
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.5	4.0	3.4	1.9	0.3
Belfast LGD						5.5	5.0	4.2	2.4	0.3

Table 4 – Employment and Support Allowance Claimants (% of working age population)

Employment and Support Allowance Claimants	2011	2012	2013	2014
South West Belfast NRA	3.0	5.0	9.4	14.2
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	1.9	2.7	4.6	6.9
Belfast LGD	2.5	4.0	7.0	10.7

Table 5 – Disability Living Allowance Recipients (% of total population)

Disability Living Allowance Recipients	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
South West Belfast NRA	16.4	17.1	17.2	16.9	16.7	16.5	16.2	16.4	16.4	16.7	16.9	16.8
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	7.3	7.7	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.5	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.3
Belfast LGD								12.9	13.1	13.2	13.4	13.6

Table 6 – State Pension Credit (% of eligible population)

Pension Credit Claimants	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
South West Belfast NRA	58.1	58.9	59.5	59.9	61.1	63.5	61.2	62.4	59.9	59.2
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	33.8	33.9	33.3	32.4	32.4	32.7	31.7	30.6	29.1	27.4
Belfast LGD						37.6	37.2	36.4	34.9	33.5

Social Renewal

Education

Table 7 – Achieving Key Stage 1 Level 2 or above Maths (% of pupils assessed)

Achieving KS1 level 2 or above Maths (%)	2005 / 06	2006 / 07	2007 / 08	2008 / 09	2009 / 10	2010 / 11	2011 / 12
South West Belfast NRA	95.1	79.6	83.3	76.9	75.7	84.6	85.2
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	96.1	95.6	95.3	95.7	95.7	95.5	95.8

Table 8 – Achieving Key Stage 1 Level 2 or above English (% of pupils assessed)

Achieving KS1 level 2 or above English (%)	2005 / 06	2006 / 07	2007 / 08	2008 / 09	2009 / 10	2010 / 11	2011 / 12
South West Belfast NRA	92.7	77.3	79.2	66.7	67.6	80.8	85.2
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	95.3	95.1	94.6	95.0	95.0	94.7	94.8

Table 9 – Achieving Key Stage 2 Level 4 or above Maths (% of pupils assessed)

Achieving KS2 level 4 or above Maths (%)	2004 / 05	2005 / 06	2006 / 07	2007 / 08	2008 / 09	2009 / 10	2010 / 11	2011 / 12	2012 / 13
South West Belfast NRA	31.1	42.1	48.4	44.2	56.1	65.9	72.7	64.7	64.0
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	81.9	82.3	82.1	82.9	83.7	84.4	84.7	85.4	80.7
Belfast LGD									73.6

Table 10 – Achieving Key Stage 2 Level 4 or above English (% of pupils assessed)

Achieving KS2 level 4 or above in English (%)	2004 / 05	2005 / 06	2006 / 07	2007 / 08	2008 / 09	2009 / 10	2010 / 11	2011 / 12	2012 / 13
South West Belfast NRA	35.6	42.1	45.2	44.2	48.8	36.6	68.2	61.8	62.0
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	79.7	80.5	80.6	80.9	82.3	83.4	84.4	84.7	79.3
Belfast LGD									71.8

Table 11 – Achieved At Least 5 GCSE's grades A*-C (or equiv) (% of School Leavers)

Achieved At Least 5 GCSE's grades A*-C (or equiv) (%)	2004 / 05	2005 / 06	2006 / 07	2007 / 08	2008 / 09	2009 / 10	2010 / 11	2011 / 12	2012 / 13
South West Belfast NRA	22.1	30.6	16.4	53.3	31.1	27.1	32.8	38.5	41.7
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	66.9	67.9	68.4	70.5	73.6	75.1	76.2	79.0	80.7
Belfast LGD									74.2

Table 12 – Achieved At Least 5 GCSE's grades A*-C (Inc. Eng & Maths) (% of School Leavers)

Achieved At Least 5 GCSE's grades A*-C (Inc. Eng & Maths) (%)	2007 / 08	2008 / 09	2009 / 10	2010 / 11	2011 / 12	2012 / 13
South West Belfast NRA	37.8	26.7	17.0	17.2	19.2	20.0
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	60.6	62.4	62.8	63.6	65.6	65.9

Table 13 – Highest Qualification: No GCSEs (% of School Leavers)

Highest Qualification: No GCSEs (%)	2004 / 05	2005 / 06	2006 / 07	2007 / 08	2008 / 09	2009 / 10	2010 / 11	2011 / 12
South West Belfast NRA	25.0	19.4	4.9	6.7	31.1	5.1	5.2	3.9
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.2	1.5	1.8	1.4
Belfast LGD								

Table 14 – Percentage of Total Half Days not Attended (Primary)

Primary Absence Rates	2007 / 08	2008 / 09	2009 / 10	2010 / 11	2011 / 12	2012 / 13
South West Belfast NRA	7.0	9.5	9.2	9.0	8.2	8.2
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	4.8	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.7

Table 15 – Percentage of Total Half Days not Attended (Post Primary)

Post Primary Absence Rates	2007 / 08	2008 / 09	2009 / 10	2010 / 11	2011 / 12	2012 / 13
South West Belfast NRA	15.4	16.5	18.0	15.4	14.1	15.2
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	7.1	7.0	7.1	6.8	6.5	6.6

Table 16 – Destination of School Leavers (% of School Leavers)

	South West Belfast NRA	Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	South West Belfast NRA	Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	Belfast LGD
Destination:	2004 / 05	2004 / 05	2011 / 12	2011 / 12	2011 / 12
Higher Education	11.8	41.7	NA	45.4	36.3
Further Education	16.2	27.5	36.7	34.3	30.1
Employment	19.1	9.0	NA	6.1	9.8
Training	29.4	16.1	41.7	9.8	14.7
Unemployed/Unknown	23.5	5.7	11.7	4.4	9.1

Health

Table 17 – Deaths to Under 75's (% of Total Deaths)

Deaths to under 75s (%)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
South West Belfast NRA	45.5	47.3	48.1	51.4	55.2	47.5	56.3	58.9	48.3
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	47.3	36.3	35.6	35.5	36.4	36.9	35.0	32.8	33.4
Belfast LGD				39.1	38.6	40.7	39.0	37.2	37.8

Table 18 – Alcohol Related Deaths (% of Total Deaths)

Alcohol related deaths	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012	2009-2013
South West Belfast NRA	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.2
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Belfast LGD				2.4	2.3

Table 19 – Drug Related Deaths (% of Total Deaths)

Drug related deaths	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012	2009-2013
South West Belfast NRA	2.6	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.2
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Belfast LGD				1.1	1.2

Table 20 – Deaths from Suicide and Undetermined Intent (% of Total Deaths)

Deaths from suicide and undetermined intent	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012	2009-2013
South West Belfast NRA	3.1	3.0	3.6	3.4	3.3
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
Belfast LGD				2.5	2.6

Table 21 – Births to Teenage Mothers (% of Total Births)

Births to Teenage Mothers (13-19 years) (%)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
South West Belfast NRA	16.1	16.0	7.8	15.7	10.8	9.5	8.6	4.4	10.9
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	4.6	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.1
Belfast LGD				8.7	8.0	7.7	6.7	6.2	5.7

Crime

Table 22 – Recorded Crime – offences (per 1,000 population)

Recorded crime - offences	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
South West Belfast NRA	401.7	383.4	347.5	340.0	264.9	295.5	243.9	266.2	294.9	302.5	310.9
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	61.7	56.2	57.6	55.4	47.9	48.3	47.3	45.5	43.6	41.7	42.2
Belfast LGD	122.7	113.6	113.5	113.8	102.1	103.4	101.0	97.1	96.6	96.6	101.9

Table 23 – Violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery offences(per 1,000 population)

Violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
South West Belfast NRA	113.1	97.7	114.5	119.7	106.1	106.0	86.9	91.4	112.9	106.2	108.3
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	14.8	14.8	15.3	15.3	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.3	13.6	13.5	14.2
Belfast LGD	29.4	28.3	31.1	32.1	29.8	29.8	29.1	29.6	29.3	29.1	31.9

Table 24 – Criminal Damage Offences(per 1,000 population)

Criminal damage	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
South West Belfast NRA	68.9	73.5	66.3	68.1	43.2	53.3	39.2	41.3	44.6	49.3	37.6
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	15.5	15.1	16.1	16.8	13.8	12.3	11.3	10.6	9.5	8.6	8.0
Belfast LGD	29.9	27.4	31.5	31.7	26.7	25.5	22.6	21.1	20.3	20.1	19.8

Table 25 – Drug Offences (per 1,000 population)

Drug offences	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
South West Belfast NRA	5.5	5.2	6.1	5.1	3.6	5.9	5.6	8.1	5.8	8.3	10.1
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9
Belfast LGD	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.7	3.7

Table 26 – Theft Offences (per 1,000 population)

Theft	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
South West Belfast NRA	155.5	157.1	113.6	106.6	79.2	92.2	83.8	89.7	102.2	105.7	116.6
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	18.0	15.3	14.5	13.2	11.3	12.2	12.2	11.6	11.1	10.5	10.9
Belfast LGD	42.8	38.1	32.1	31.8	27.8	27.7	28.7	27.3	29.0	30.0	31.9

Table 27 – Burglary Offences (per 1,000 population)

Burglary	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
South West Belfast NRA	34.7	31.9	25.8	19.4	20.4	24.4	18.3	24.8	16.8	18.6	20.1
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	9.0	7.1	6.8	5.9	5.8	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.1	4.5	4.3
Belfast LGD	13.0	13.0	10.2	10.5	11.0	11.7	12.4	11.0	9.6	8.9	9.2

Table 28 – Offences Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation (per 1,000 population)

Offences Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
South West Belfast NRA	13.2	16.4	19.1	19.5	13.0	11.6	10.7	15.1	18.6	16.6
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	3.9	5.0	4.7	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.8	5.4
Belfast LGD	6.9	8.7	8.0	7.7	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.5	8.9	9.9

Table 29 – Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents (per 1,000 population)

Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
South West Belfast NRA	173.8	194.4	169.4	151.0	176.7	145.5	151.3	132.8
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	48.9	45.6	38.4	35.9	33.8	28.1	28.0	25.5
Belfast LGD	71.4	74.0	68.0	66.6	65.7	54.5	56.3	56.1



**Neighbourhood Renewal Unit
Urban Regeneration Strategy Directorate
Department for Social Development
4th Floor
Lighthouse Building
1 Cromac Place
Belfast
BT7 2JB**