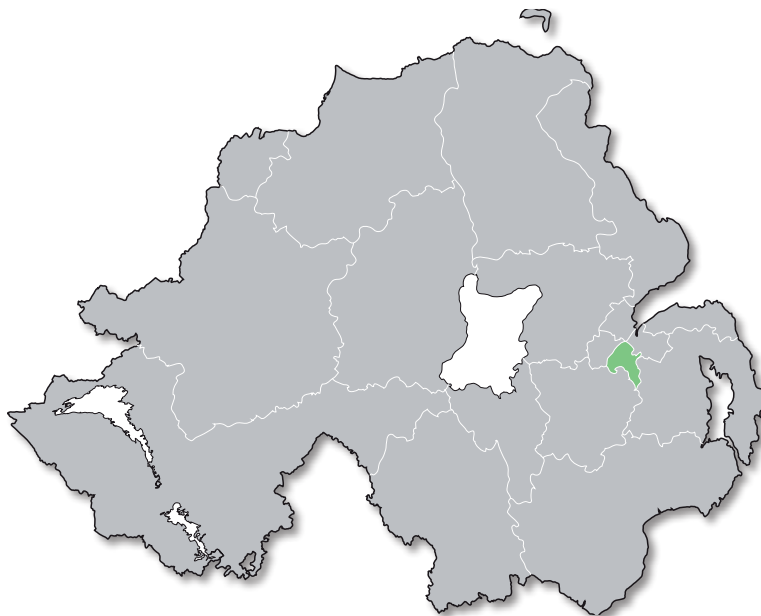




Northern Ireland
Assembly

Constituency Profile

Belfast South - December 2013



About this Report

Welcome to the 2013 statistical profile of the Constituency of Belfast South produced by the Research and Information Service (RalSe) 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 South using 2011 Census data 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 South;
- How Belfast South compares with the Northern Ireland average; and,
- How Belfast South 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 South.

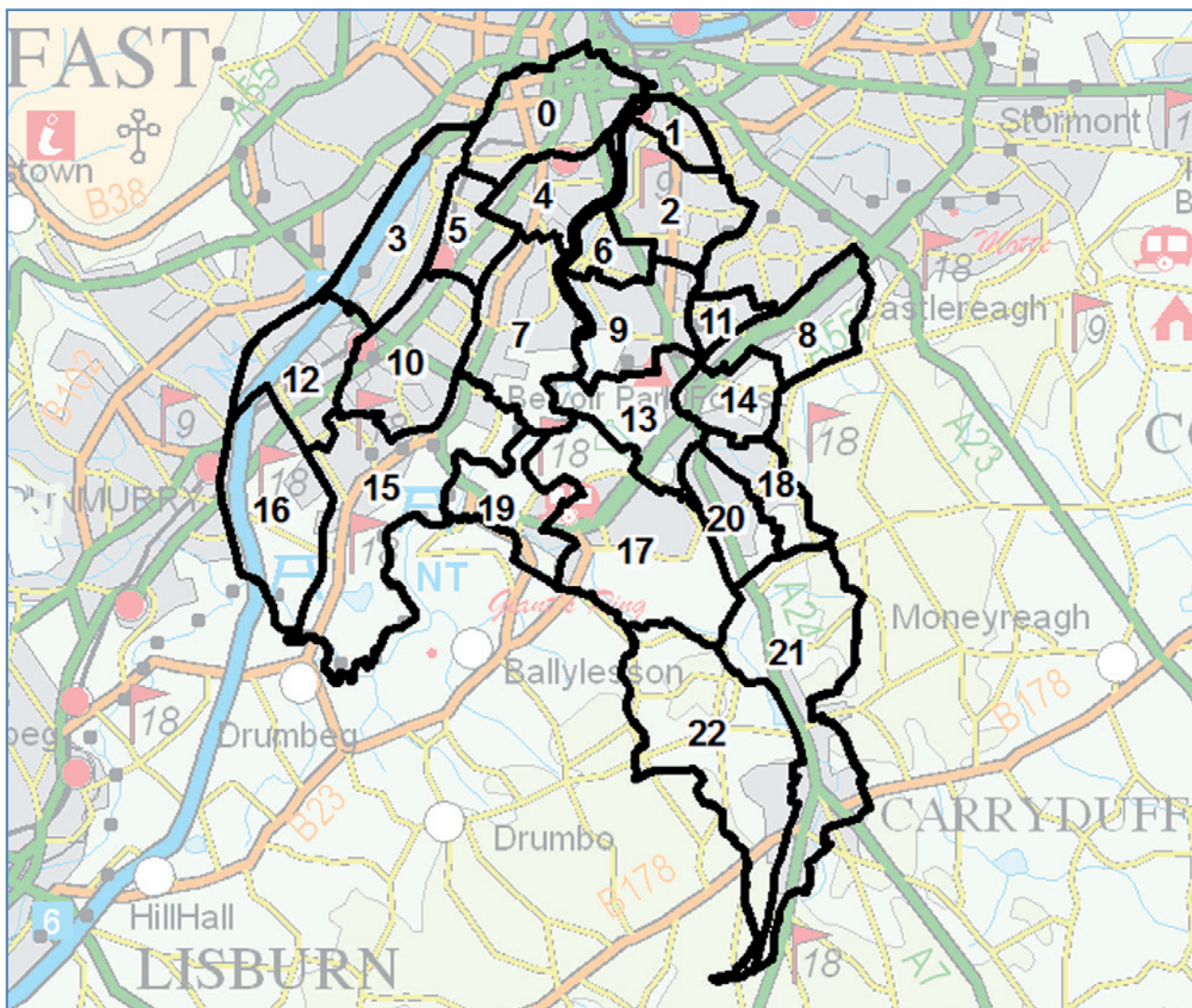
A summary table has been provided showing the latest available data for each indicator, as well as previous data, illustrating change over time.

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 and also rates have been re-calculated using the most up-to-date data available at the time of publishing, primarily the 2011 Census.

Most of 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>

A more detailed analysis of the results of the 2011 Census at Constituency level can be found at: <http://www.niassembly.gov.uk/Documents/RalSe/Publications/2012/general/7013.pdf>

This report presents a statistical profile of the Constituency of Belfast South which comprises of the wards shown overleaf.



0	Shaftesbury	8	Hillfoot	16	Finaghy
1	Woodstock	9	Rosetta	17	Beechill
2	Ravenhill	10	Malone	18	Cairnshill
3	Blackstaff	11	Wynchurch	19	Minnowburn
4	Botanic	12	Musgrave	20	Knockbracken
5	Windsor	13	Newtownbreda	21	Carryduff East
6	Ballynaveigh	14	Galwally	22	Carryduff West
7	Stranmillis	15	Upper Malone		

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Summary Profile of Belfast South

Please note: The figures below may differ slightly from those contained in previous constituency profiles due to updates or revisions. Figures correct as of 02/12/2013.

Demographic Profile

Indicator	2011	2001	Change
Population Size (no.)	111,402	106,534	4.6
% Catholic	44.0	41.0	3.0
% Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)	43.7	52.6	-8.9
% other religions and philosophies	2.8	1.5	1.3
% no religion	9.5	4.9	4.6

Health

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Life expectancy of males (years)	2009-2011	76.6	76.9	-0.3
Life expectancy of females (years)	2009-2011	81.4	81.7	-0.3
Age standardised death due to cancer per 100,000 persons	2007-2011	125	123	2
Age standardised death due to respiratory disease per 100,000 persons	2007-2011	27	24	3
Age standardised death due to circulatory disease per 100,000 persons	2007-2011	77	74	3
New incidences of cancer excluding non-melanoma skin cancer per 100,000 persons	2011	446	446	-
Proportion of population in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit (%)	At Feb 2013	12.0	11.8	0.2
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	2011	4.2	4.7	-0.5

Education

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs (A*-C) or equivalent	2011/12	81.9	79.9	2.0
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Further Education	2011/12	7.9	8.4	-0.5
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	2011/12	6.0	5.2	0.8

Labour Market

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
No. of confirmed redundancies	2012	668	318	350
Unemployment claimant count (%)	2012	4.8	4.6	0.2

Low income

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming benefits (%)	April 2013	30.9	30.8	0.1
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming income support (%)	Feb 2013	3.6	3.9	-0.3
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming housing benefit (%)	June 2013	10.1	10.1	-
Proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in poverty (%)	Aug 2011	18.1	18.5	-0.4

Crime

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000 persons	2012/13	10,683	10,618	65
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	2012/13	6,009	5,706	303

Traffic and Travel

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	2012	454	445	9
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	2012	676	662	14

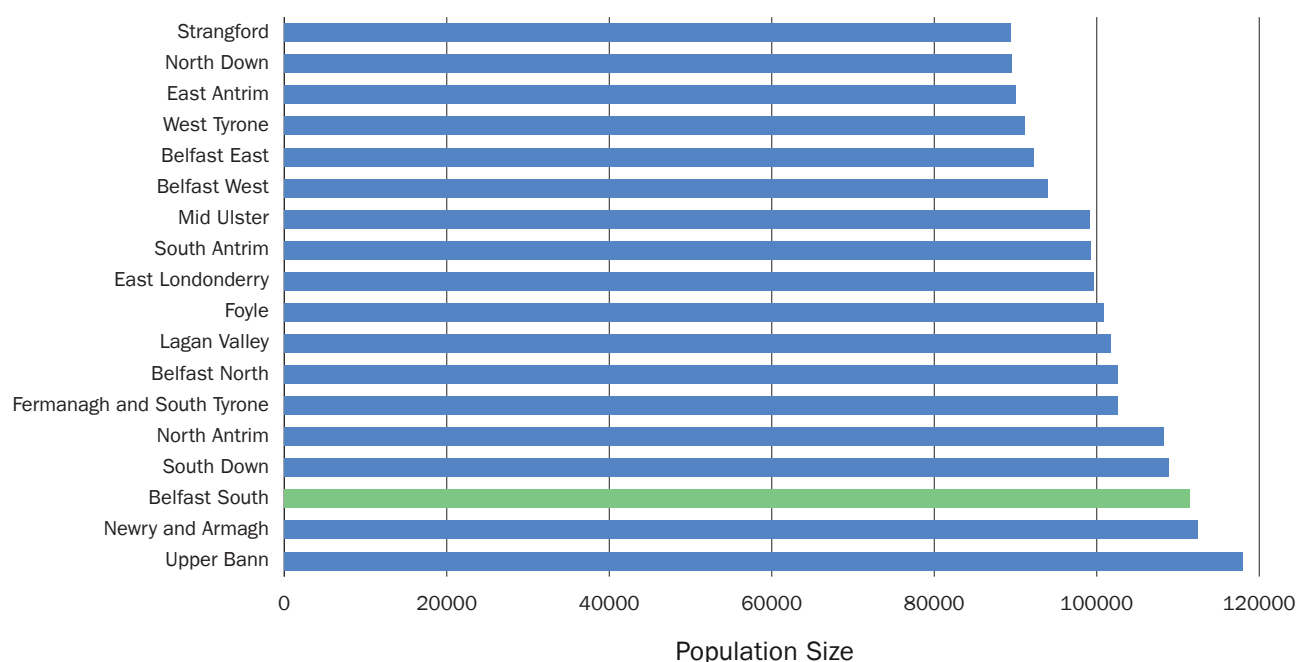
Demographic profile – age and gender

As at Census Day 2011, there were 111,402 persons living in Belfast South – 6.2% of the Northern Ireland population. The constituency of Belfast South had the 3rd highest population. Since the 2001 Census, the population of the area covered by the current Belfast South boundary increased by 4.6% from 106,534 to 111,402 in 2011.

The median age of those living in Belfast South in 2011 was 33 years, lower than the Northern Ireland average of 37 years.

Overall, 15.9% of the Belfast South population were children aged 0-15 years, lower than the Northern Ireland average of 20.9%. Older persons made up 13.5% of the Belfast South population, also lower than the Northern Ireland average of 14.6%.

Total population by Constituency, 2011 Census



Source: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA), Northern Ireland Census 2011

Population of Belfast South by gender and age group, 2011 Census

	Aged 0-15 years		Aged 16-64 years		Aged 65+		All ages
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Males	9,081	16.8	38,976	71.9	6,145	11.3	54,202
Females	8,597	15.0	39,687	69.4	8,916	15.6	57,200
Persons	17,678	15.9	78,663	70.6	15,061	13.5	111,402

Source: NISRA, Northern Ireland Census 2011

Demographic profile – religion

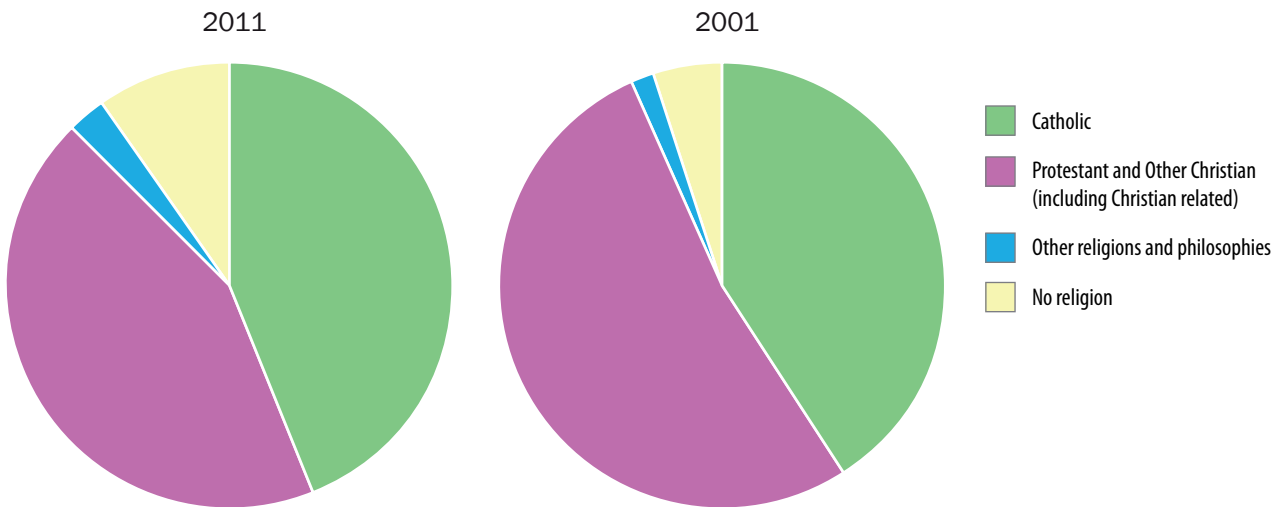
As at Census Day 2011,

- 44.0% of Belfast South residents belong to or were brought up in the Catholic religion;
- 43.7% belong to or were brought up in a 'Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related) religions;
- 2.8% belong to or were brought up in other religions; and,
- 9.5% belong to or were brought up in no religion.

Since the 2001 Census, the proportion of Belfast South residents that belong to or were brought up in:

- The Catholic religion has increased by 3.0 percentage points from 41.0%;
- Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related) religions has decreased by 8.9 percentage points from 52.6%;
- Other religions has increased by 1.3 percentage points from 1.5%;
- No religion has increased by 4.6 percentage points from 4.9%.

Religion or religion brought up in, 2011 and 2001 Census



Religion or religion brought up in, 2011 and 2001 Census

	2011		2001		Change	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	Percentage points
Catholic	49,025	44.0	43,684	41.0	5,341	3.0
Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)	48,630	43.7	56,071	52.6	-7,441	-8.9
Other religions and philosophies	3,124	2.8	1,545	1.5	1,579	1.3
No religion	10,623	9.5	5,234	4.9	5,389	4.6

Source: NISRA, Northern Ireland Census 2011 and 2001

Health – Life expectancy of males

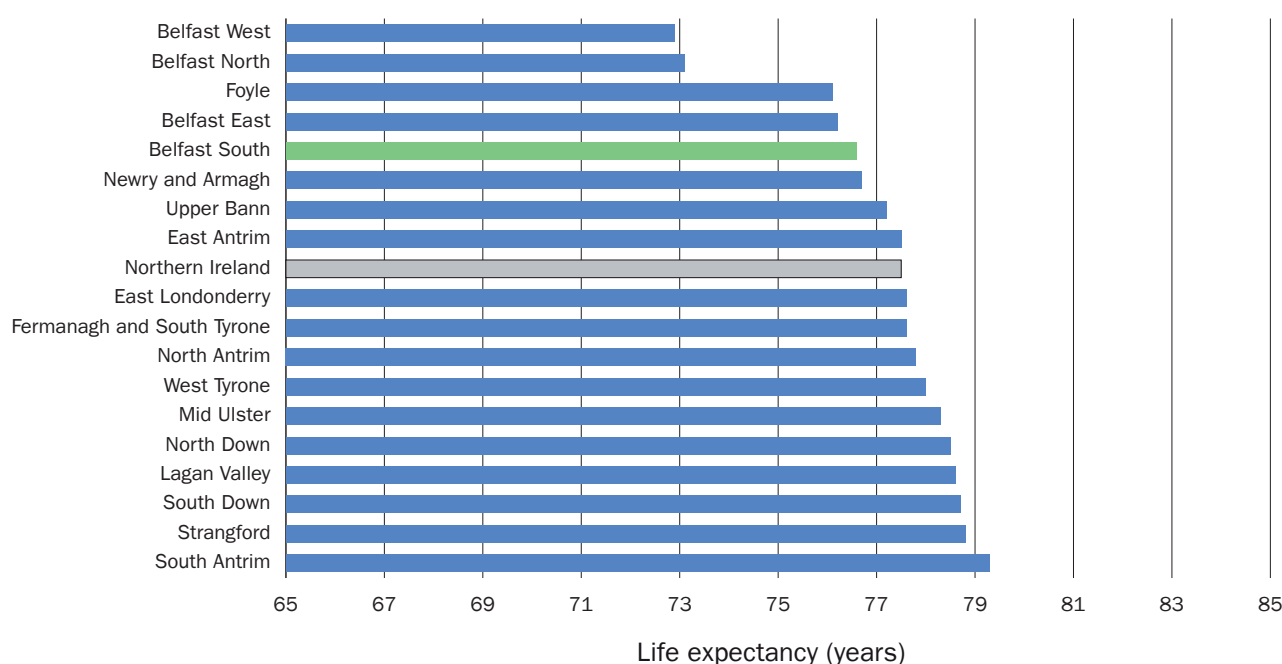
Life expectancy at birth for males born in Belfast South (2009-2011) (p) is estimated to be 76.6 years.

This is lower than the Northern Ireland average of 77.5 years.

The Constituency of Belfast South has the 5th lowest male life expectancy.

Please note these figures are provisional. 2009-11(p) data incorporates the 2011 Census and will remain provisional until the release of the 2011 mid-year estimates in 2013/2014.

Life expectancy of males, 2009-2011 (p)



	Life Exp.	Rank		Life Exp.	Rank		Life Exp.	Rank
Belfast East	76.2	15	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	77.6	Joint 9	North Down	78.5	5
Belfast North	73.1	17	Foyle	76.1	16	South Antrim	79.3	1
Belfast South	76.6	14	Lagan Valley	78.6	4	South Down	78.7	3
Belfast West	72.9	18	Mid Ulster	78.3	6	Strangford	78.8	2
East Antrim	77.5	11	Newry and Armagh	76.7	13	Upper Bann	77.2	12
East Londonderry	77.6	Joint 9	North Antrim	77.8	8	West Tyrone	78.0	7

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

Health – Life expectancy of females

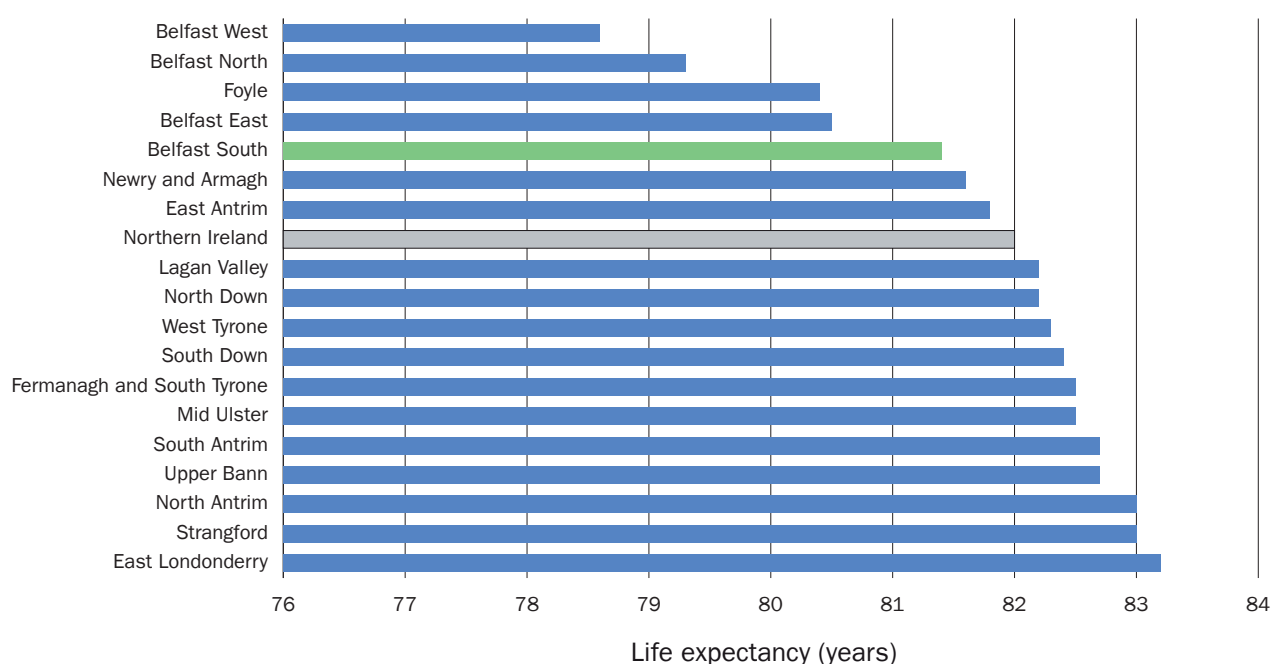
Life expectancy at birth for females born in Belfast South (2009-2011) (p) is estimated to be 81.4 years.

This is lower than the Northern Ireland average of 82.0 years.

The Constituency of Belfast South has the 5th lowest female life expectancy.

Please note these figures are provisional. 2009-11(p) data incorporates the 2011 Census and will remain provisional until the release of the 2011 mid-year estimates in 2013/2014.

Life expectancy of females, 2009-2011 ^(p)



	Life Exp.	Rank		Life Exp.	Rank		Life Exp.	Rank
Belfast East	80.5	15	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	82.5	Joint 6	North Down	82.2	Joint 10
Belfast North	79.3	17	Foyle	80.4	16	South Antrim	82.7	Joint 4
Belfast South	81.4	14	Lagan Valley	82.2	Joint 10	South Down	82.4	8
Belfast West	78.6	18	Mid Ulster	82.5	Joint 6	Strangford	83.0	Joint 2
East Antrim	81.8	12	Newry and Armagh	81.6	13	Upper Bann	82.7	Joint 4
East Londonderry	83.2	1	North Antrim	83.0	Joint 2	West Tyrone	82.3	9

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

Health – Standardised mortality rate for cancer

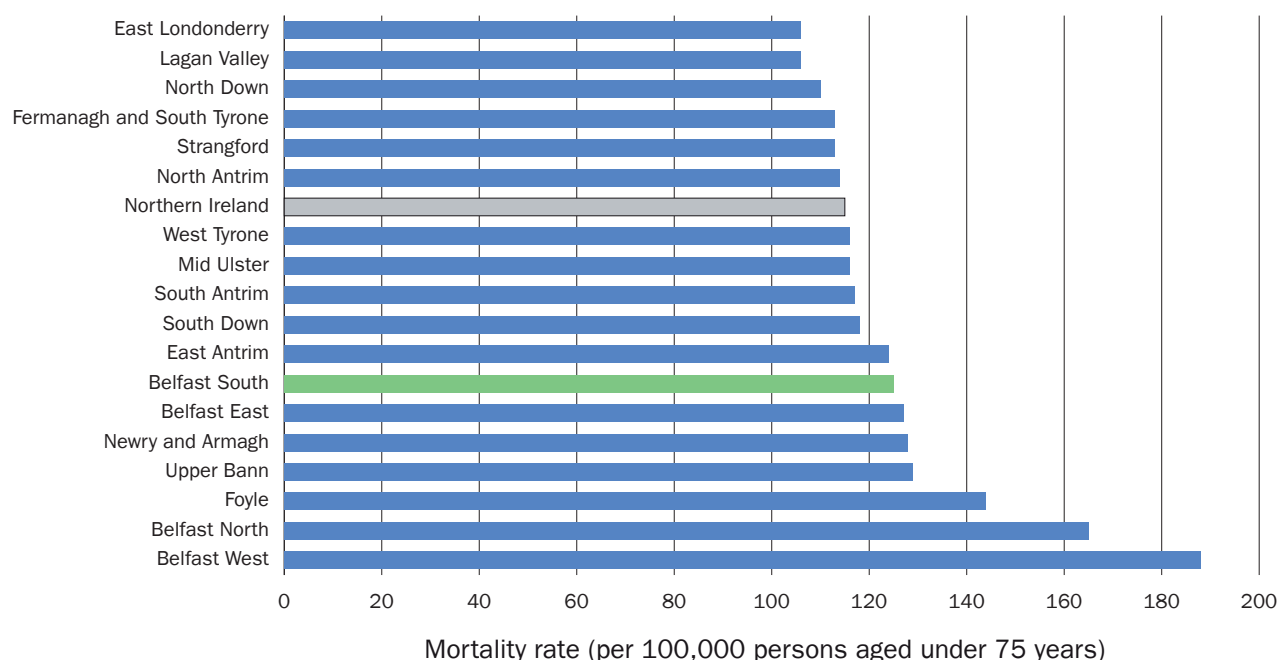
The age standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in Belfast South was 125 per 100,000 persons – 148 for males and 105 for females.

The age standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in Belfast South was higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 115 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast South had the 7th highest age standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years.

Please note these figures are provisional. 2009-11(p) data incorporates the 2011 Census and will remain provisional until the release of the 2011 mid-year estimates in 2013/2014.

Age standardised cancer mortality rate per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years, 2007-2011 ^(p)



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	127	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	113	Joint 14	North Down	110	16
Belfast North	165	2	Foyle	144	3	South Antrim	117	10
Belfast South	125	7	Lagan Valley	106	Joint 17	South Down	118	9
Belfast West	188	1	Mid Ulster	116	Joint 11	Strangford	113	Joint 14
East Antrim	124	8	Newry and Armagh	128	5	Upper Bann	129	4
East Londonderry	106	Joint 17	North Antrim	114	13	West Tyrone	116	Joint 11

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

Health – Standardised mortality rate for respiratory disease

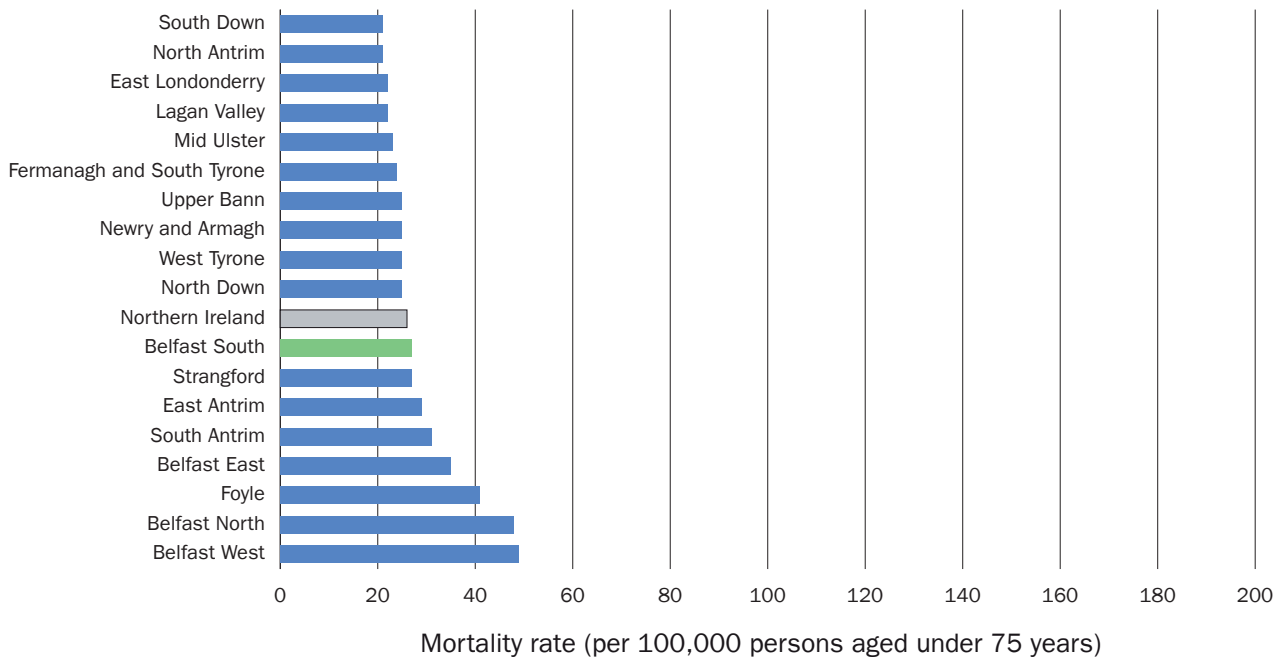
The age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in Belfast South was 27 per 100,000 persons – 30 for males and 24 for females.

The age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in Belfast South was higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 26 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast South had the joint 7th highest age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years.

Please note these figures are provisional. 2009-11(p) data incorporates the 2011 Census and will remain provisional until the release of the 2011 mid-year estimates in 2013/2014.

Age standardised respiratory disease mortality rate per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years, 2007-2011 (p)



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	35	4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	24	13	North Down	25	Joint 9
Belfast North	48	2	Foyle	41	3	South Antrim	31	5
Belfast South	27	Joint 7	Lagan Valley	22	Joint 15	South Down	21	Joint 17
Belfast West	49	1	Mid Ulster	23	14	Strangford	27	Joint 7
East Antrim	29	6	Newry and Armagh	25	Joint 9	Upper Bann	25	Joint 9
East Londonderry	22	Joint 15	North Antrim	21	Joint 17	West Tyrone	25	Joint 9

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

Health – Standardised mortality rate for circulatory disease

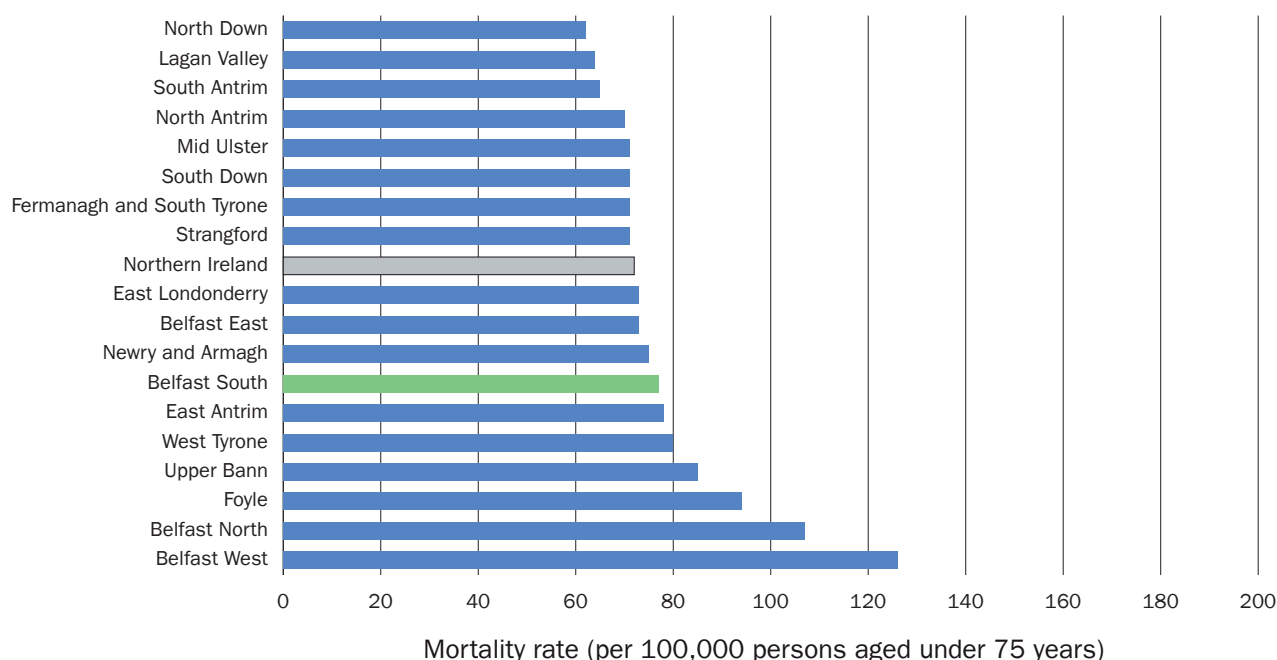
The age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in Belfast South was 77 per 100,000 persons – 101 for males and 55 for females.

The age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in Belfast South was higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 72 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast South had the 7th highest age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years.

Please note these figures are provisional. 2009-11(p) data incorporates the 2011 Census and will remain provisional until the release of the 2011 mid-year estimates in 2013/2014.

Age standardised circulatory disease mortality rate per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years, 2007-2011^(p)



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	73	Joint 9	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	71	Joint 11	North Down	62	18
Belfast North	107	2	Foyle	94	3	South Antrim	65	16
Belfast South	77	7	Lagan Valley	64	17	South Down	71	Joint 11
Belfast West	126	1	Mid Ulster	71	Joint 11	Strangford	71	Joint 11
East Antrim	78	6	Newry and Armagh	75	8	Upper Bann	85	4
East Londonderry	73	Joint 9	North Antrim	70	15	West Tyrone	80	5

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

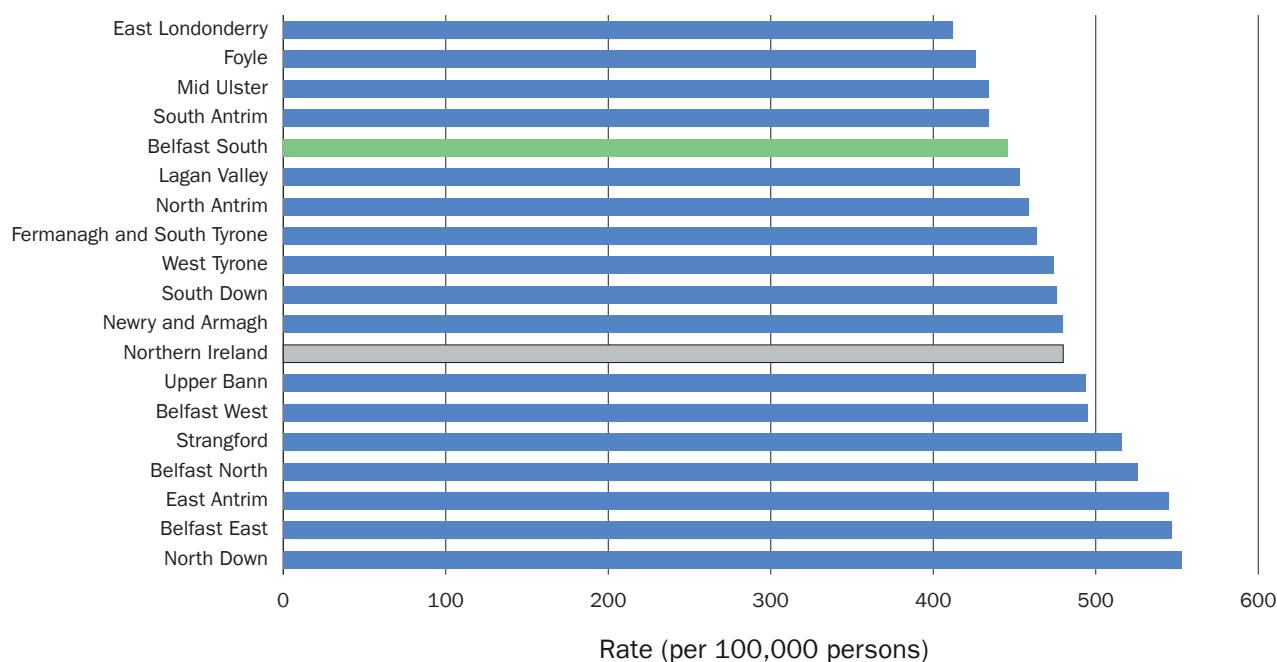
Health – Incidence of new cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer)

In 2011, there were 497 new incidents of cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) diagnosed in Belfast South. This equates to a rate of 446 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of new cancer diagnosis was lower for Belfast South than the Northern Ireland rate of 480 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast South had the 5th lowest new cancer incidence rate per 100,000 persons.

Incidence of new cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) per 100,000 persons, 2011



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	547	2	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	464	11	North Down	553	1
Belfast North	526	4	Foyle	426	17	South Antrim	434	Joint 15
Belfast South	446	14	Lagan Valley	453	13	South Down	476	9
Belfast West	495	6	Mid Ulster	434	Joint 15	Strangford	516	5
East Antrim	545	3	Newry and Armagh	480	8	Upper Bann	494	7
East Londonderry	412	18	North Antrim	459	12	West Tyrone	474	10

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Northern Ireland Cancer Registry)

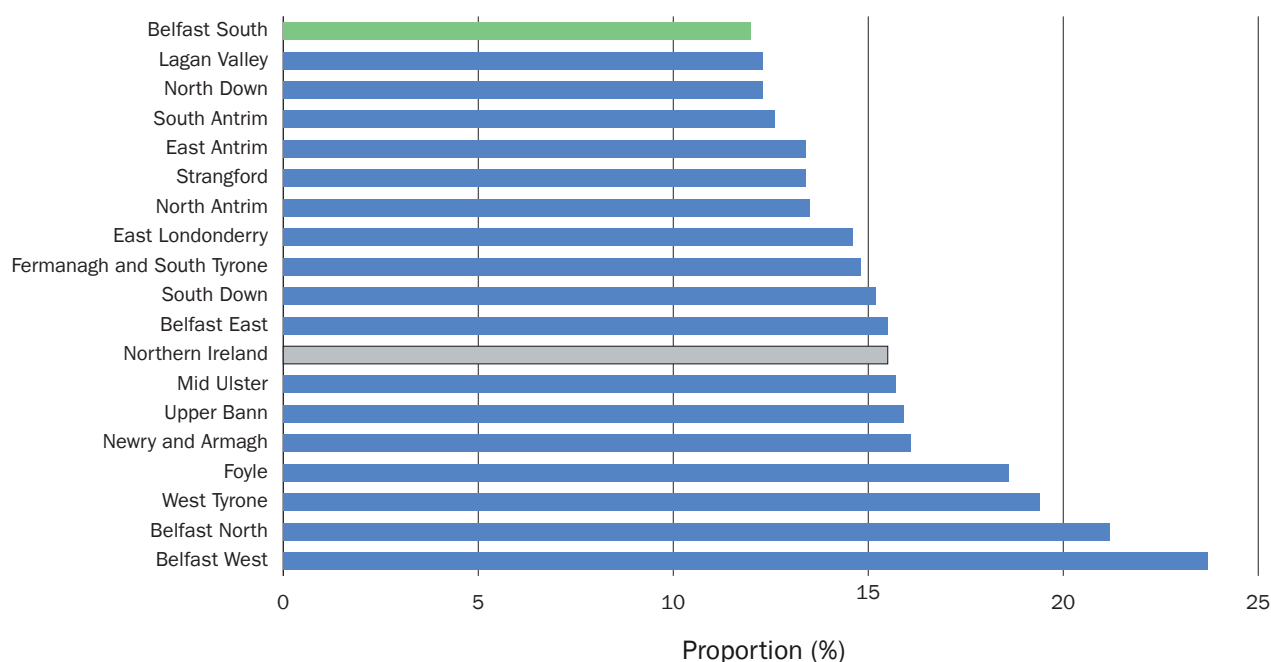
Health – People in receipt of disability-related benefits

As at February 2013, there were 13,410 people, or 12.0% of all constituents, in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit in Belfast South.

A lower proportion of people living in Belfast South were in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 15.5%.

Belfast South had the lowest proportion of disability-related benefit recipients.

Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit, as at February 2013



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	15.5	8	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	14.8	10	North Down	12.3	Joint 16
Belfast North	21.2	2	Foyle	18.6	4	South Antrim	12.6	15
Belfast South	12.0	18	Lagan Valley	12.3	Joint 16	South Down	15.2	9
Belfast West	23.7	1	Mid Ulster	15.7	7	Strangford	13.4	Joint 13
East Antrim	13.4	Joint 13	Newry and Armagh	16.1	5	Upper Bann	15.9	6
East Londonderry	14.6	11	North Antrim	13.5	12	West Tyrone	19.4	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 Minnowburn (23.8%, 530 recipients), Shaftesbury (23.7%, 1,710 recipients) and Woodstock (18.7%, 1,020 recipients). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Stranmillis (4.2%, 340 recipients), Malone (7.6%, 420 recipients) and Windsor (7.6%, 620 recipients).

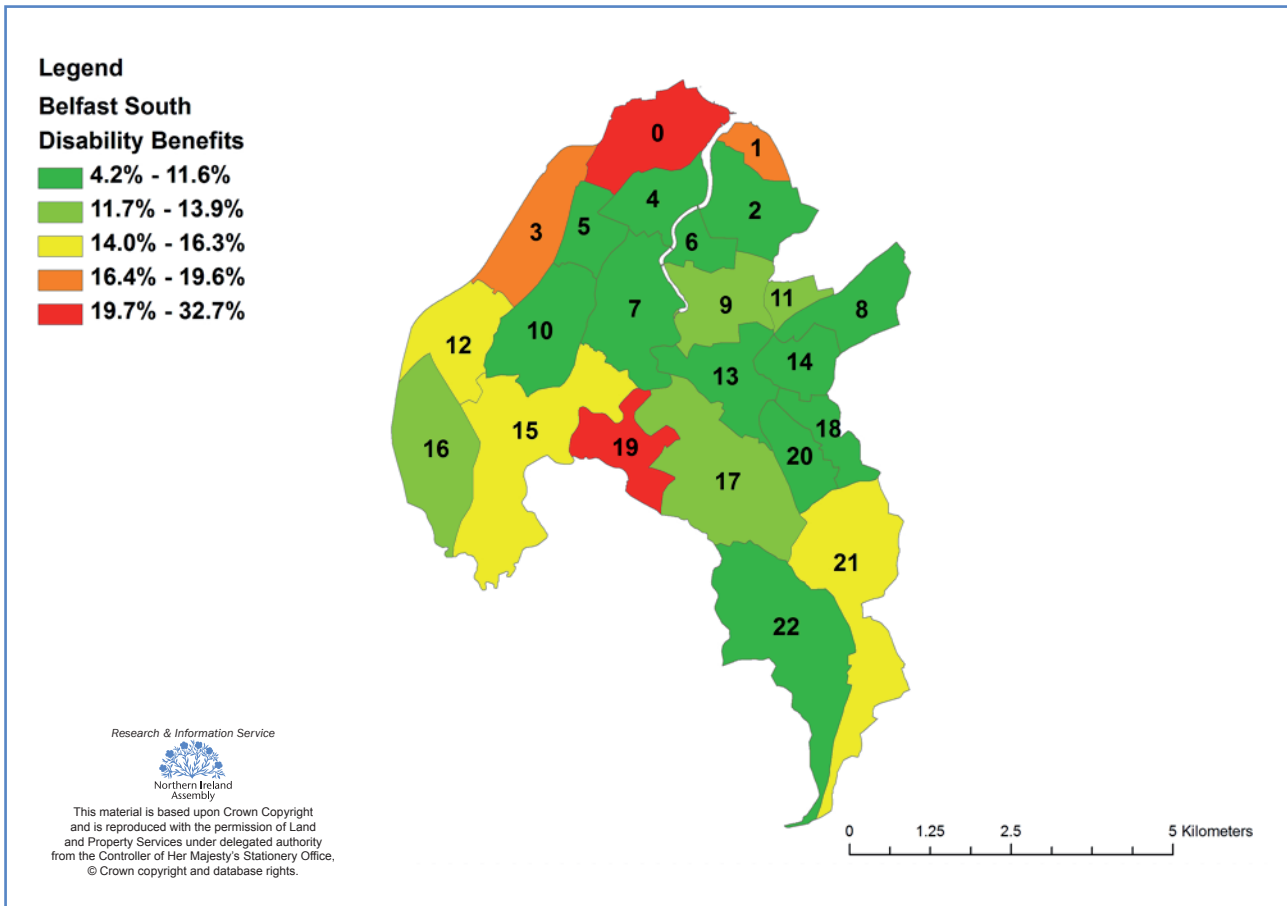
Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit at ward level, as at February 2013

Ward	No. of People in receipt of disability-related benefits ¹	Per cent of Ward Population ²	Ward	No. of People in receipt of disability-related benefits	Per cent of Ward Population
Ballynafeigh	690	11.6	Minnowburn	530	23.8
Beechill	670	13.5	Musgrave	750	15.2
Blackstaff	690	17.3	Newtownbreda	310	11.2
Botanic	820	9.2	Ravenhill	610	10.1
Cairnshill	280	7.9	Rosetta	780	11.9
Carryduff East	510	14.4	Shaftesbury	1,710	23.7
Carryduff West	300	8.8	Stranmillis	340	4.2
Finaghy	550	12.1	Upper Malone	720	14.9
Galwally	280	10.9	Windsor	620	7.6
Hillfoot	260	10.2	Woodstock	1,020	18.7
Knockbracken	260	7.7	Wynchurch	290	13.2
Malone	420	7.6			

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 Census 2011 Estimates.

Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit, 2013



0	Shaftesbury	8	Hillfoot	16	Finaghy
1	Woodstock	9	Rosetta	17	Beechill
2	Ravenhill	10	Malone	18	Cairnshill
3	Blackstaff	11	Wynchurch	19	Minnowburn
4	Botanic	12	Musgrave	20	Knockbracken
5	Windsor	13	Newtownbreda	21	Carryduff East
6	Ballynaveigh	14	Galwally	22	Carryduff West
7	Stranmillis	15	Upper Malone		

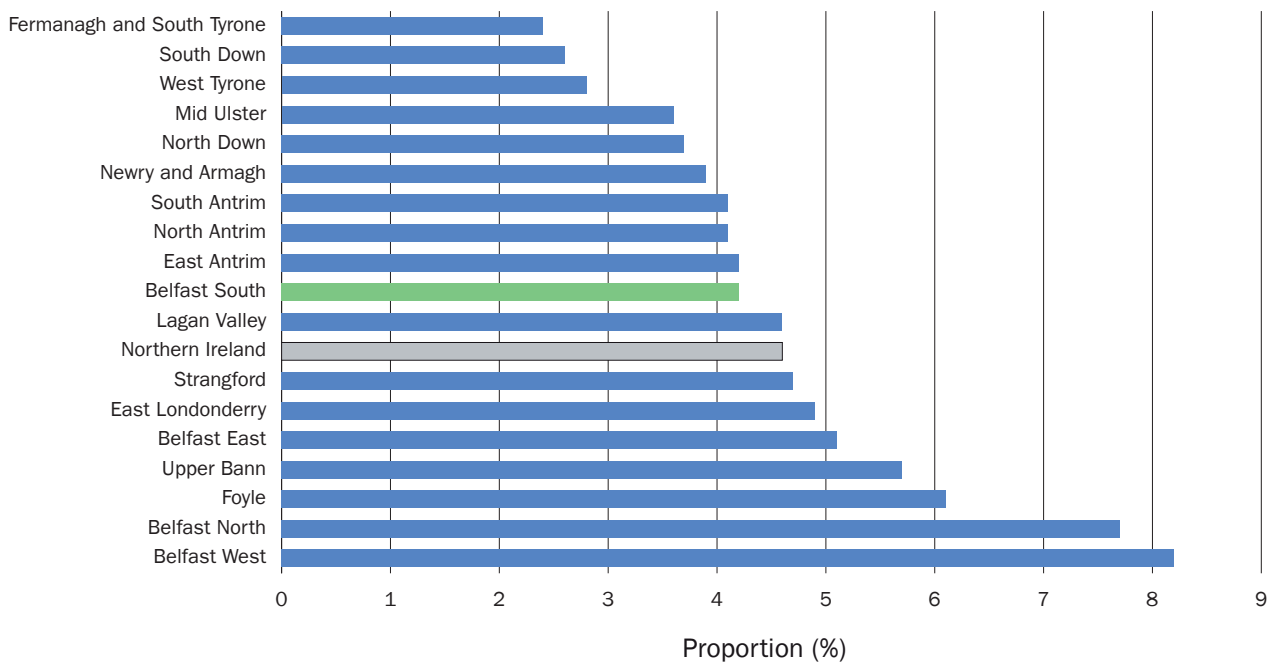
Health – Births to teenage mothers

In 2011, there were 57 births to teenage mothers in Belfast South. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 4.2% of all births in the Constituency in that year.

A lower proportion of births were to teenage mothers in Belfast South in 2011 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.6%.

The Constituency of Belfast South had the joint 9th highest proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers.

Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers, 2011



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	5.1	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2.4	18	North Down	3.7	14
Belfast North	7.7	2	Foyle	6.1	3	South Antrim	4.1	Joint 11
Belfast South	4.2	Joint 9	Lagan Valley	4.6	8	South Down	2.6	17
Belfast West	8.2	1	Mid Ulster	3.6	15	Strangford	4.7	7
East Antrim	4.2	Joint 9	Newry and Armagh	3.9	13	Upper Bann	5.7	4
East Londonderry	4.9	6	North Antrim	4.1	Joint 11	West Tyrone	2.8	16

Source: NISRA, NINIS (General Register Office)

Health – Disease prevalence (Quality Outcomes Framework)

As at 31 March 2013, there was a higher prevalence of mental health registrations amongst patients whose GP practice is located in the Belfast South area compared to GP practices across all of Northern Ireland. There was no difference in the prevalence of dementia amongst patients whose GP practice is located in the Belfast South and Northern Ireland prevalence. The prevalence of all other diseases listed below was lower in Belfast South when compared to Northern Ireland prevalence.

Disease Prevalence per 1,000 patients as reported through Quality Outcome Framework, 2013

	Belfast South Patients		All Northern Ireland Patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Patients on the coronary heart disease register	3,637	31	74,648	39
Patients on the heart failure register	841	7	14,410	8
Patients on the stroke register	1,943	17	33,470	18
Patients on the hypertension register	13,395	115	245,730	129
Patients on the chronic obstructive pulmonary disease register	1,763	15	34,522	18
Patients on the hypothyroid register	3,279	28	68,621	36
Patients on the cancer register	1,916	16	33,781	18
Patients on the mental health register	1,266	11	16,110	8
Patients on the asthma register	6,817	58	115,389	60
Patients on the dementia register	725	6	12,278	6
Patients on the atrial fibrillation register	1,557	13	27,760	15
Patients on the obesity register (Patients aged 16+)	7,804	80	168,976	111
Patients on the diabetes mellitus register (Patients aged 17+)	4,066	42	79,072	53
Patients on the epilepsy register (Patients aged 18+)	834	9	15,115	10
Patients on the chronic kidney disease register (patients aged 18+)	3,603	38	67,259	46
Patients on the learning disabilities register (Patients aged 18+)	418	4	9,852	7

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

Education – Qualifications of School Leavers

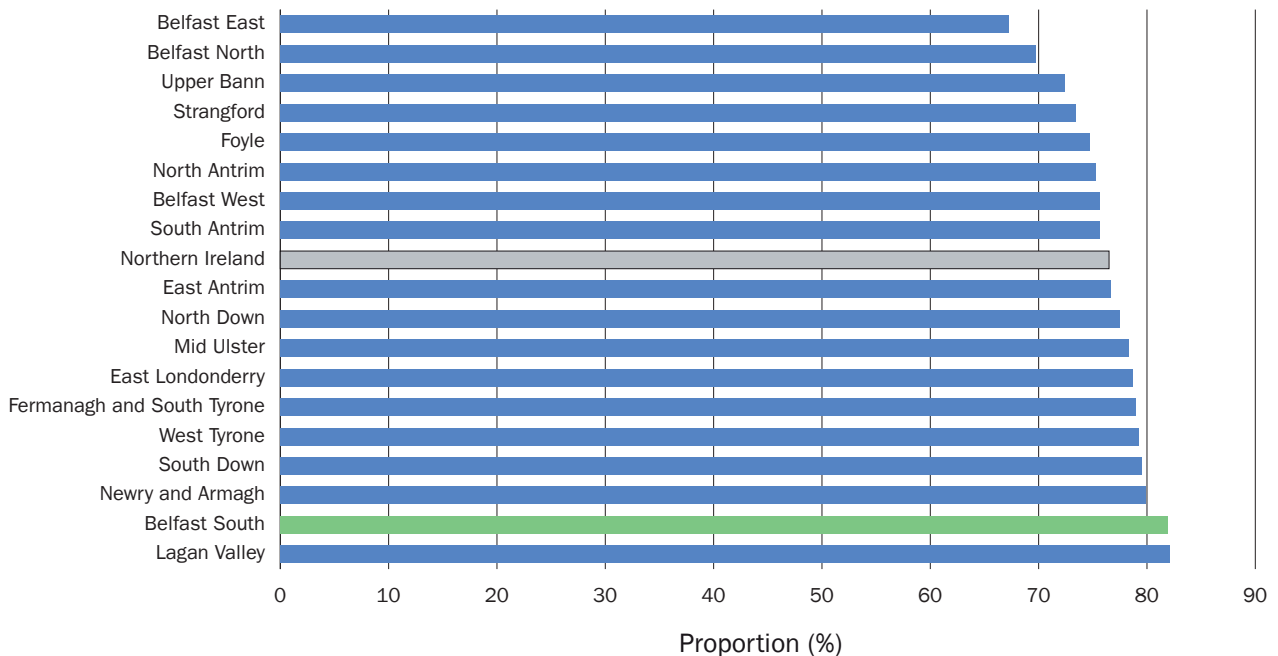
In 2011/12, 991 young people left post primary education in Belfast South. Of these, 812 achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent (729 of which included GCSE English and GCSE Maths) while 10 left school with no GCSEs. In total, 694¹ achieved two or more A-levels or equivalent.

In all, 81.9% of Belfast South school leavers achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent.

A higher proportion of Belfast South pupils left post primary school with at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 76.5%.

Belfast South had the 2nd highest 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, 2011/12



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	67.2	18	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	79.0	6	North Down	77.5	9
Belfast North	69.7	17	Foyle	74.7	14	South Antrim	75.6	Joint 11
Belfast South	81.9	2	Lagan Valley	82.1	1	South Down	79.5	4
Belfast West	75.6	Joint 11	Mid Ulster	78.3	8	Strangford	73.4	15
East Antrim	76.7	10	Newry and Armagh	79.9	3	Upper Bann	72.4	16
East Londonderry	78.7	7	North Antrim	75.3	13	West Tyrone	79.2	5

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department of Education)

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

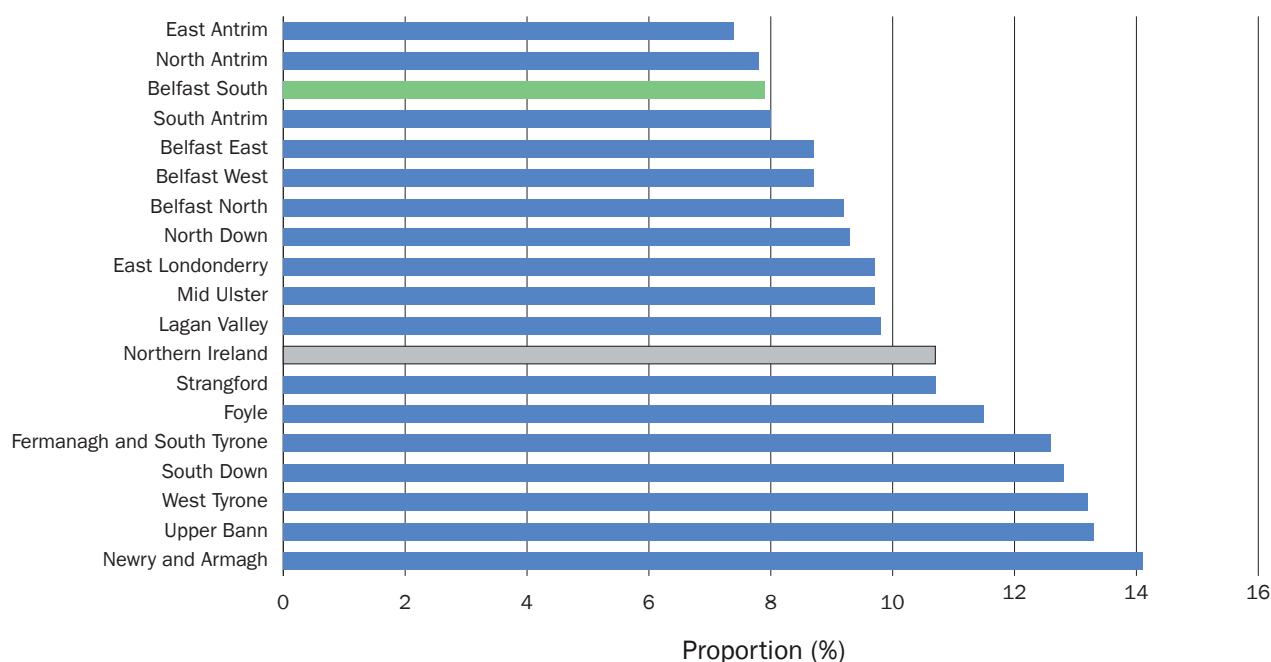
Education – Participation in Further Education

In 2011/12, there were 7,395 students from Belfast South enrolled in further education. This equates to 7.9% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in further education.

A lower proportion of Belfast South constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled in further education in 2011/12 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 10.7%.

Belfast South had the 3rd 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, 2011/12



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	8.7	Joint 13	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	12.6	5	North Down	9.3	11
Belfast North	9.2	12	Foyle	11.5	6	South Antrim	8.0	15
Belfast South	7.9	16	Lagan Valley	9.8	8	South Down	12.8	4
Belfast West	8.7	Joint 13	Mid Ulster	9.7	Joint 9	Strangford	10.7	7
East Antrim	7.4	18	Newry and Armagh	14.1	1	Upper Bann	13.3	2
East Londonderry	9.7	Joint 9	North Antrim	7.8	17	West Tyrone	13.2	3

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

Education – Participation in Further Education at ward level

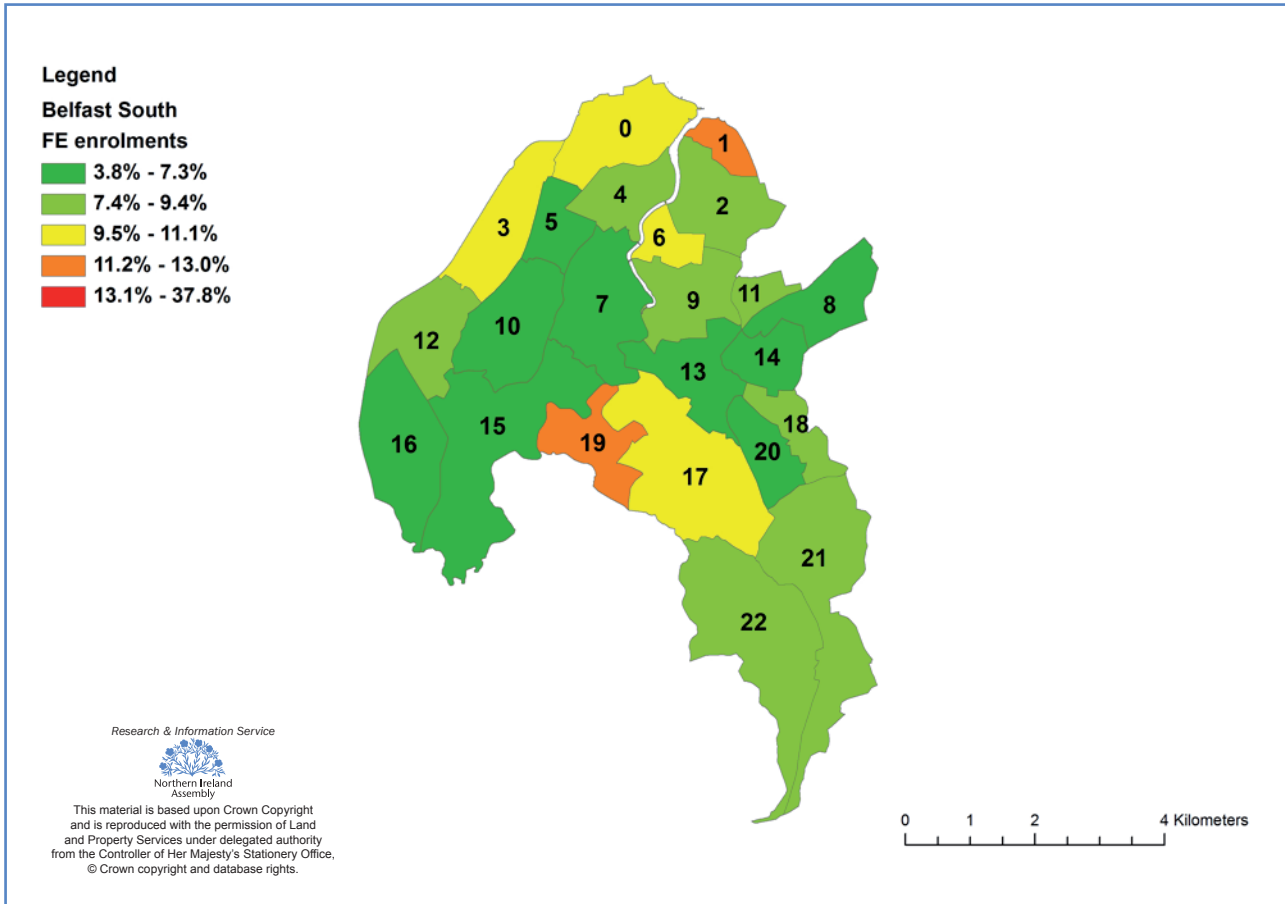
The highest proportion of people enrolled in further education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Minnowburn (11.6%, 215 enrolments), Woodstock (11.4%, 510 enrolments) and Shaftesbury (11.1%, 680 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Stranmillis (3.8%, 270 enrolments), Malone (5.1%, 230 enrolments) and Upper Malone (5.8%, 230 enrolments).

Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2011/12

Ward	Total FE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total FE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Ballynafeigh	540	10.7	Minnowburn	215	11.6
Beechill	405	10.2	Musgrave	355	8.8
Blackstaff	355	10.5	Newtownbreda	155	6.8
Botanic	660	8.2	Ravenhill	410	8.0
Cairnshill	215	7.8	Rosetta	415	7.5
Carryduff East	230	8.1	Shaftesbury	680	11.1
Carryduff West	210	7.9	Stranmillis	270	3.8
Finaghy	240	6.4	Upper Malone	230	5.8
Galwally	140	6.7	Windsor	450	6.0
Hillfoot	130	6.1	Woodstock	510	11.4
Knockbracken	170	6.4	Wynchurch	170	9.4
Malone	230	5.1			

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

Proportion of People aged 16 and over enrolled in Further Education by Ward, 2011/12



0	Shaftesbury	8	Hillfoot	16	Finaghy
1	Woodstock	9	Rosetta	17	Beechill
2	Ravenhill	10	Malone	18	Cairnshill
3	Blackstaff	11	Wynchurch	19	Minnowburn
4	Botanic	12	Musgrave	20	Knockbracken
5	Windsor	13	Newtownbreda	21	Carryduff East
6	Ballynaveigh	14	Galwally	22	Carryduff West
7	Stranmillis	15	Upper Malone		

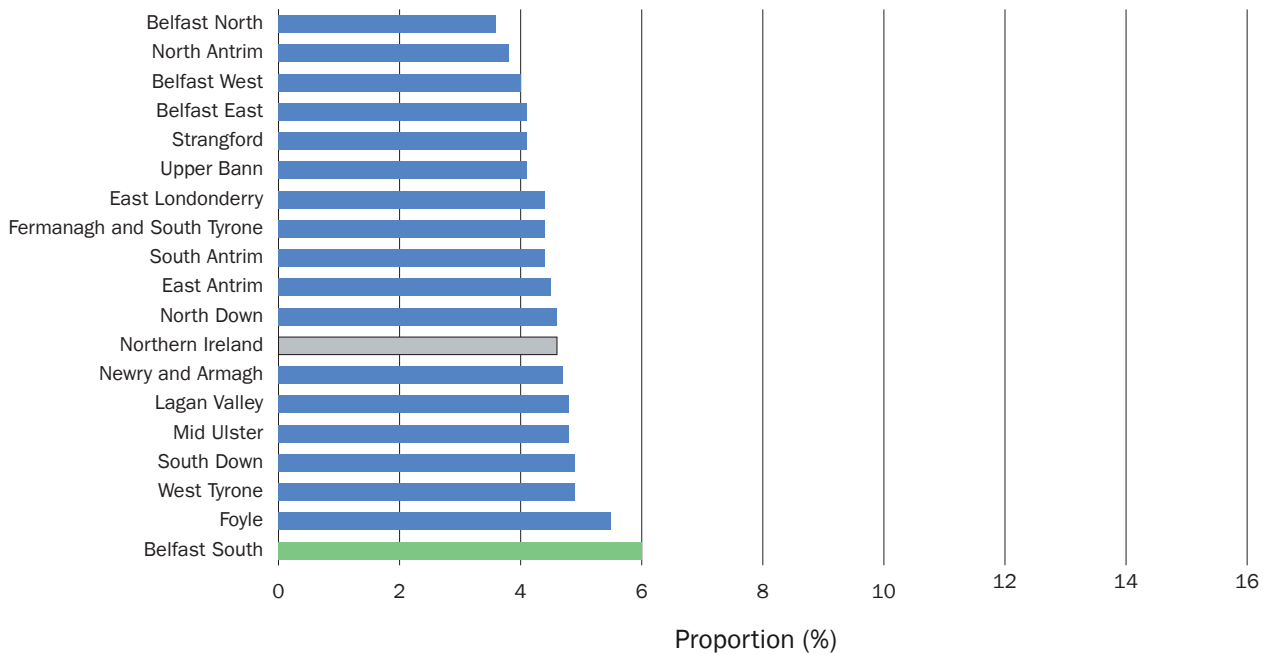
Education – Participation in Higher Education

In 2011/12, there were 5,585 students from Belfast South enrolled in higher education. This equates to 6.0% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in higher education.

A higher proportion of Belfast South constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled in higher education in 2011/12 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.6%.

Belfast South had the highest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in higher education.

Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over, 2011/12



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	4.1	Joint 13	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.4	Joint 10	North Down	4.6	8
Belfast North	3.6	18	Foyle	5.5	2	South Antrim	4.4	Joint 10
Belfast South	6.0	1	Lagan Valley	4.8	Joint 5	South Down	4.9	Joint 3
Belfast West	4.0	16	Mid Ulster	4.8	Joint 5	Strangford	4.1	Joint 13
East Antrim	4.5	9	Newry and Armagh	4.7	7	Upper Bann	4.1	Joint 13
East Londonderry	4.4	Joint 10	North Antrim	3.8	17	West Tyrone	4.9	Joint 3

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

Education – Participation in Higher Education at ward level

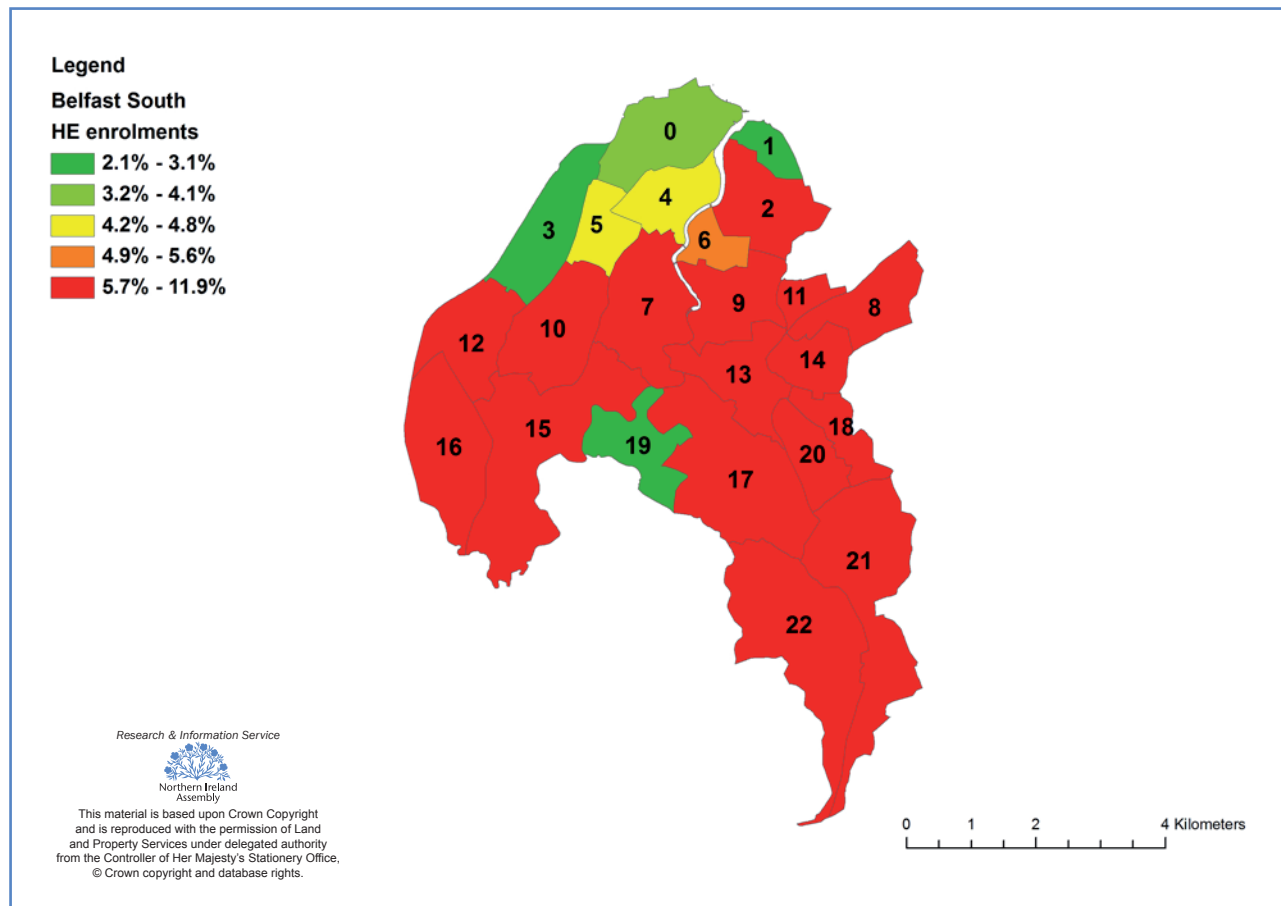
The highest proportion of people enrolled in higher education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Malone (11.9%, 540 enrolments), Finaghy (8.2%, 310 enrolments) and Carryduff East (7.5%, 215 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Minnowburn (2.1%, 40 enrolments), Woodstock (2.5%, 110 enrolments) and Blackstaff (2.7%, 90 enrolments).

Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2011/12

Ward	Total HE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total HE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Ballynafeigh	275	5.5	Minnowburn	40	2.1
Beechill	295	7.4	Musgrave	270	6.7
Blackstaff	90	2.7	Newtownbreda	140	6.1
Botanic	355	4.4	Ravenhill	310	6.1
Cairnshill	205	7.4	Rosetta	405	7.3
Carryduff East	215	7.5	Shaftesbury	200	3.3
Carryduff West	190	7.2	Stranmillis	470	6.6
Finaghy	310	8.2	Upper Malone	260	6.6
Galwally	145	6.9	Windsor	350	4.7
Hillfoot	120	5.7	Woodstock	110	2.5
Knockbracken	185	6.9	Wynchurch	110	6.1
Malone	540	11.9			

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

Proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in HE Education by Ward, 2011/12



0	Shaftesbury	8	Hillfoot	16	Finaghy
1	Woodstock	9	Rosetta	17	Beechill
2	Ravenhill	10	Malone	18	Cairnshill
3	Blackstaff	11	Wynchurch	19	Minnowburn
4	Botanic	12	Musgrave	20	Knockbracken
5	Windsor	13	Newtownbreda	21	Carryduff East
6	Ballynafeigh	14	Galwally	22	Carryduff West
7	Stranmillis	15	Upper Malone		

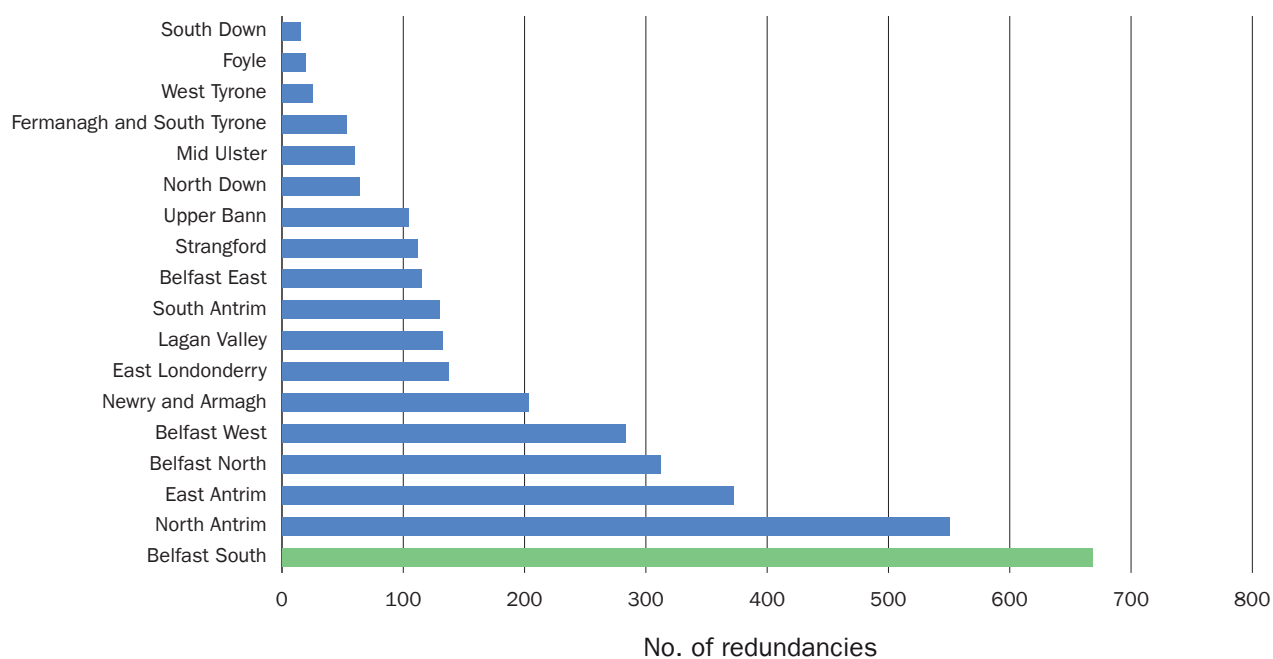
Labour Market – Confirmed redundancies

In 2012, there were 668 confirmed redundancies in Belfast South.

This represents 19.9% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2012.

Belfast South had the highest number of redundancies in 2012.

Number of confirmed redundancies, 2012



	No.	Rank		No.	Rank		No.	Rank
Belfast East	115	10	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	53	15	North Down	64	13
Belfast North	312	4	Foyle	19	17	South Antrim	130	Joint 8
Belfast South	668	1	Lagan Valley	132	Joint 8	South Down	15	18
Belfast West	283	5	Mid Ulster	60	14	Strangford	112	11
East Antrim	372	3	Newry and Armagh	203	6	Upper Bann	104	12
East Londonderry	137	7	North Antrim	550	2	West Tyrone	25	16

Source: NISRA, NINIS

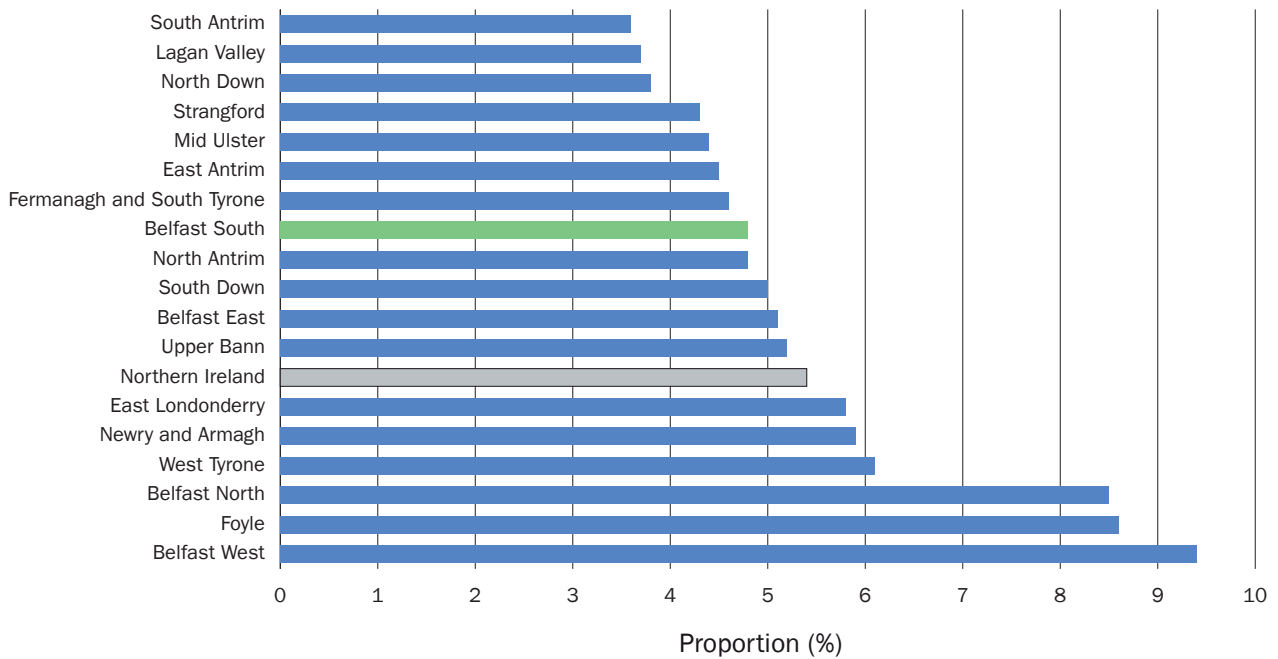
Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2012, there were 3,441 people claiming unemployment-related benefits in Belfast South. This equates to 4.8% of all working age people in the Constituency.

A lower proportion of working age people in Belfast South claimed unemployment-related benefits when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 5.4%.

Belfast South was the Constituency with the joint 8th lowest unemployment claimant count in 2012.

Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits, 2012



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	5.1	8	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.6	12	North Down	3.8	16
Belfast North	8.5	3	Foyle	8.6	2	South Antrim	3.6	18
Belfast South	4.8	Joint 10	Lagan Valley	3.7	17	South Down	5.0	9
Belfast West	9.4	1	Mid Ulster	4.4	14	Strangford	4.3	15
East Antrim	4.5	13	Newry and Armagh	5.9	5	Upper Bann	5.2	7
East Londonderry	5.8	6	North Antrim	4.8	Joint 10	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 Blackstaff (12.3%, 309 claimants), Shaftesbury (9.4%, 409 claimants) and Woodstock (8.9%, 297 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Cairnshill (1.5%, 37 claimants), Knockbracken (1.6%, 34 claimants) and Stranmillis (1.8%, 101 claimants).

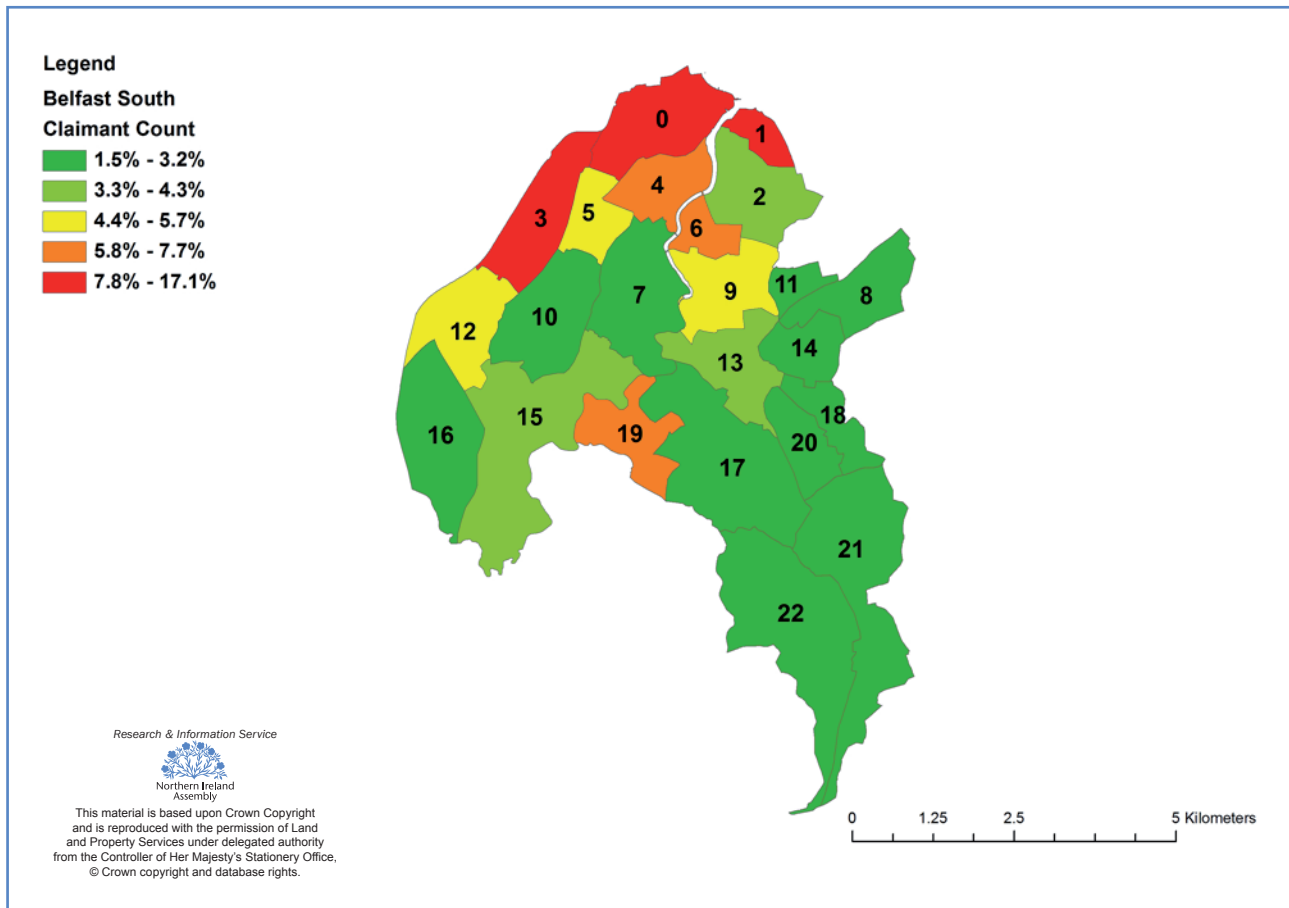
Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2012

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population ¹	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Ballynafeigh	253	6.7	Minnowburn	77	6.4
Beechill	102	3.1	Musgrave	151	4.7
Blackstaff	309	12.3	Newtownbreda	60	3.7
Botanic	490	6.5	Ravenhill	143	3.7
Cairnshill	37	1.5	Rosetta	165	4.7
Carryduff East	62	2.9	Shaftesbury	409	9.4
Carryduff West	49	2.4	Stranmillis	101	1.8
Finaghy	79	2.8	Upper Malone	108	3.9
Galwally	45	3.0	Windsor	313	5.4
Hillfoot	31	2.0	Woodstock	297	8.9
Knockbracken	34	1.6	Wynchurch	41	3.0
Malone	86	2.6			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count)

¹ The working age population refers to men and women aged 16 to 64.

Proportion of working age people (males and females aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefit, 2012



0	Shaftesbury	8	Hillfoot	16	Finaghy
1	Woodstock	9	Rosetta	17	Beechill
2	Ravenhill	10	Malone	18	Cairnshill
3	Blackstaff	11	Wynchurch	19	Minnowburn
4	Botanic	12	Musgrave	20	Knockbracken
5	Windsor	13	Newtownbreda	21	Carryduff East
6	Ballynaveigh	14	Galwally	22	Carryduff West
7	Stranmillis	15	Upper Malone		

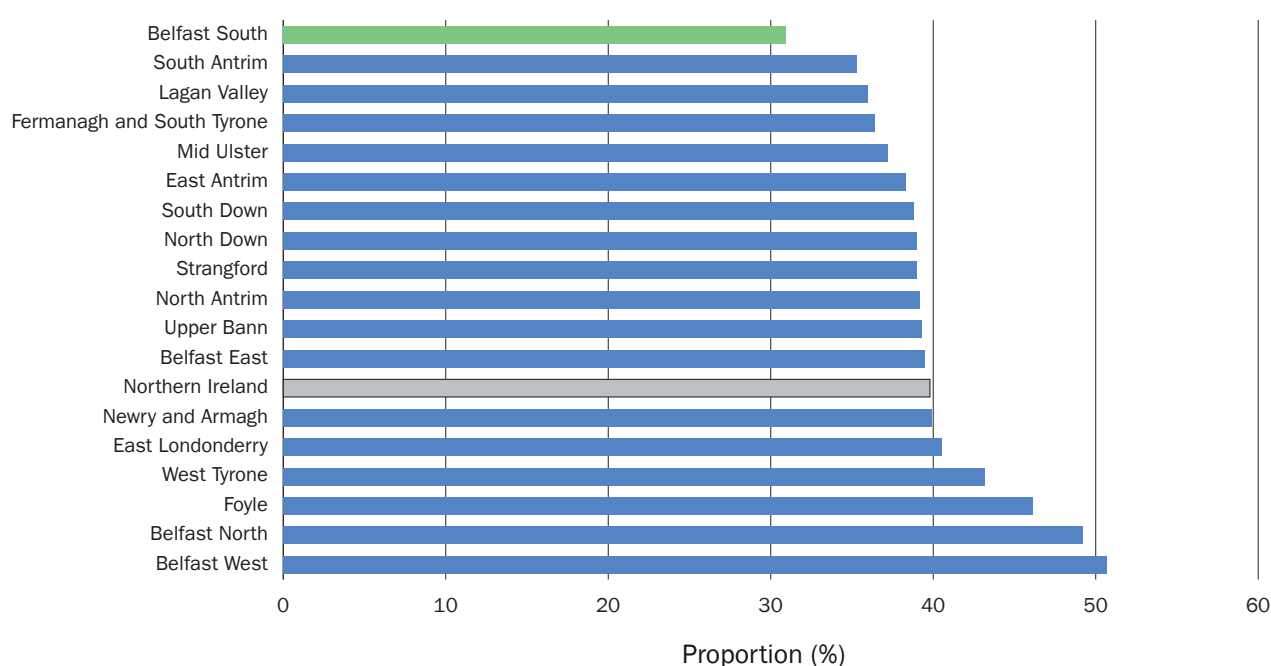
Low income – People claiming benefits

As at April 2013, 28,930 people in Belfast South claimed at least one of the main benefits. This equates to 30.9% of all constituents aged 16 and over.

A lower proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Belfast South claimed at least one benefit when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 39.8%.

Belfast South was the Constituency with the lowest 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 2013



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	39.5	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	36.4	15	North Down	39.0	Joint 10
Belfast North	49.2	2	Foyle	46.1	3	South Antrim	35.3	17
Belfast South	30.9	18	Lagan Valley	36.0	16	South Down	38.8	12
Belfast West	50.7	1	Mid Ulster	37.2	14	Strangford	39.0	Joint 10
East Antrim	38.3	13	Newry and Armagh	39.9	6	Upper Bann	39.3	8
East Londonderry	40.5	5	North Antrim	39.2	9	West Tyrone	43.2	4

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

Low income – People claiming benefits at ward level

The highest proportion of people claiming at least one benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Minnowburn (48.4%, 900 claimants), Shaftesbury (46.0%, 2,820 claimants) and Upper Malone (43.0%, 1,700 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Stranmillis (17.4%, 1,240 claimants), Windsor (18.1%, 1,350 claimants) and Botanic (20.6%, 1,660 claimants).

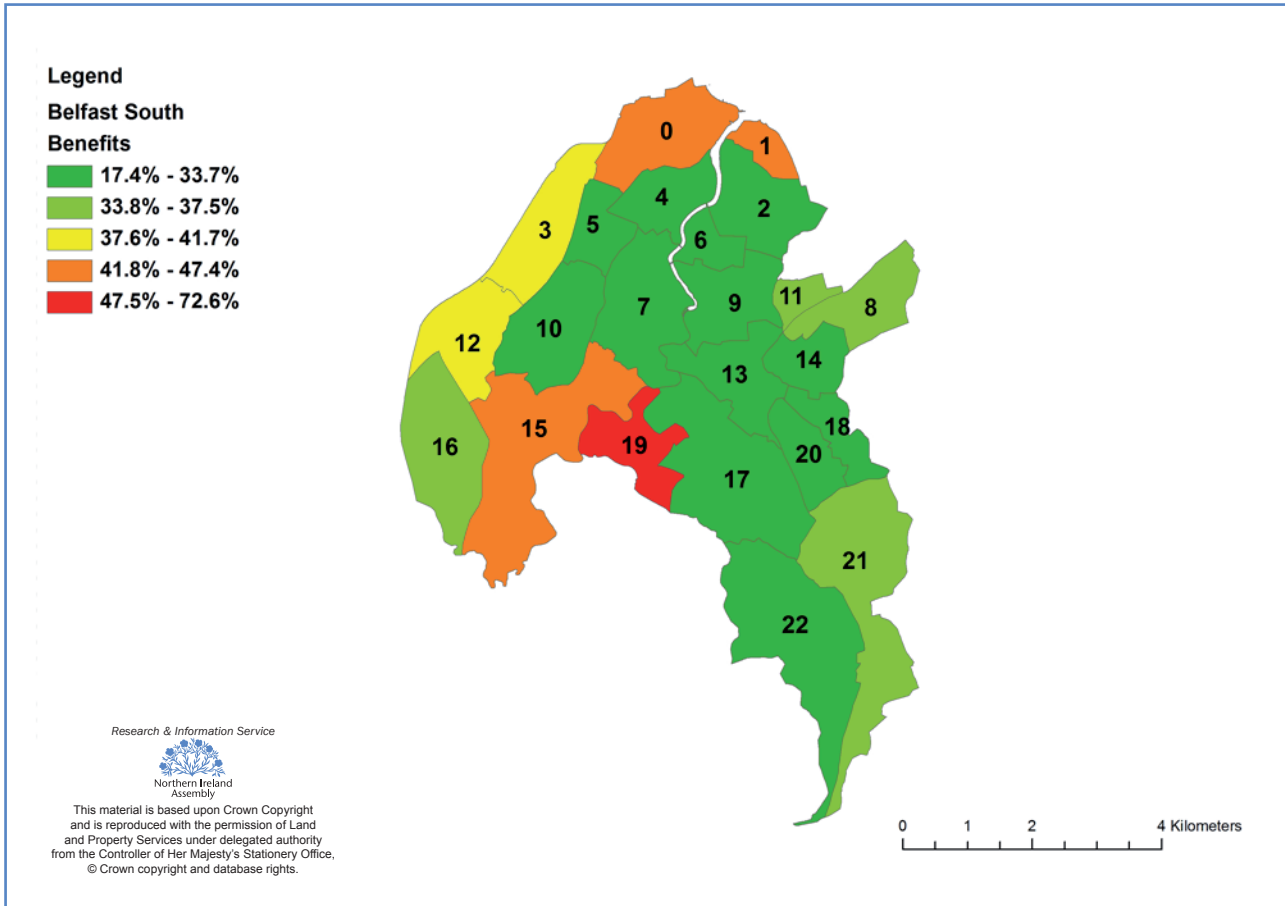
Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at April 2013¹

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
Ballynafeigh	1,330	26.4	Minnowburn	900	48.4
Beechill	1,320	33.2	Musgrave	1,530	37.7
Blackstaff	1,350	39.8	Newtownbreda	750	32.8
Botanic	1,660	20.6	Ravenhill	1,320	25.8
Cairnshill	700	25.4	Rosetta	1,640	29.8
Carryduff East	1,070	37.5	Shaftesbury	2,820	46.0
Carryduff West	750	28.3	Stranmillis	1,240	17.4
Finaghy	1,350	35.8	Upper Malone	1,700	43.0
Galwally	680	32.3	Windsor	1,350	18.1
Hillfoot	780	36.7	Woodstock	1,870	41.8
Knockbracken	770	28.8	Wynchurch	640	35.5
Malone	1,420	31.3			

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

¹ 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 persons aged 16 and over claiming at least one benefit, at April 2013



0	Shaftesbury	8	Hillfoot	16	Finaghy
1	Woodstock	9	Rosetta	17	Beechill
2	Ravenhill	10	Malone	18	Cairnshill
3	Blackstaff	11	Wynchurch	19	Minnowburn
4	Botanic	12	Musgrave	20	Knockbracken
5	Windsor	13	Newtownbreda	21	Carryduff East
6	Ballynafeigh	14	Galwally	22	Carryduff West
7	Stranmillis	15	Upper Malone		

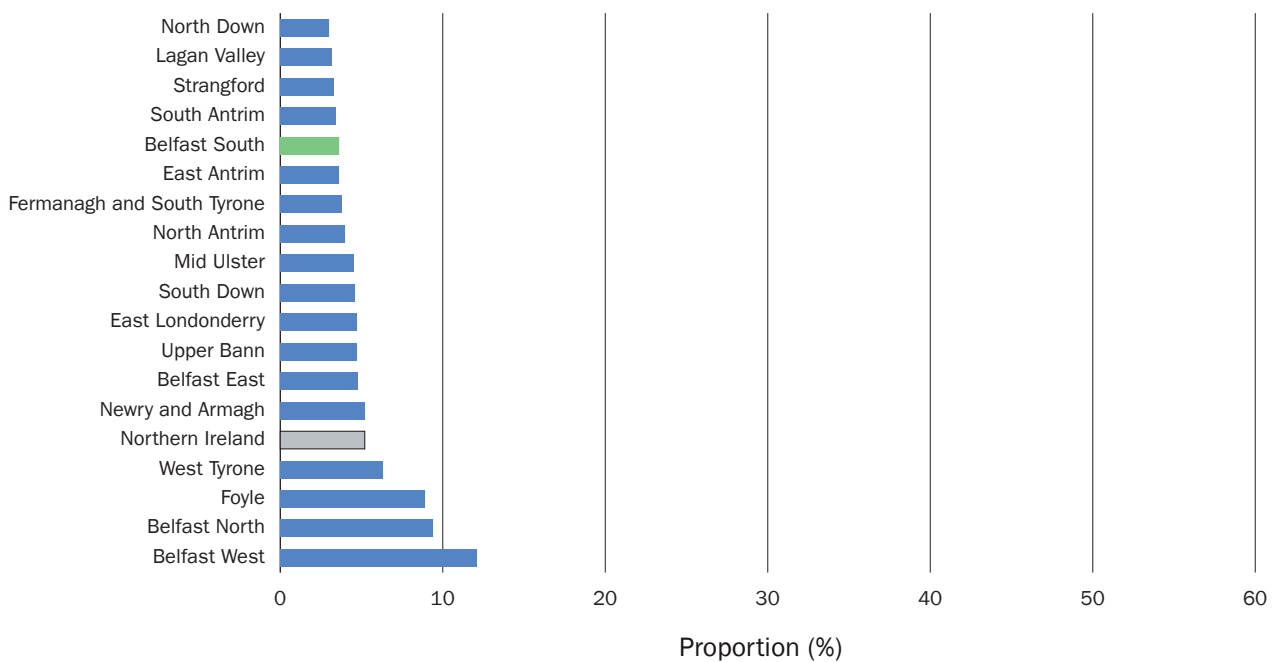
Low income – People claiming income support

As at February 2013, there were 2,890 people in Belfast South claiming income support, of whom 2,800 were of working age. This equates to 3.6% of working age people claiming the benefit.

A lower proportion of working age people living in Belfast South claimed income support when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 5.2%.

Belfast South was the Constituency with the joint 5th lowest proportion of working age people claiming income support.

Proportion of working age people claiming income support, as at February 2013



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	4.8	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	3.8	12	North Down	3.0	18
Belfast North	9.4	2	Foyle	8.9	3	South Antrim	3.4	15
Belfast South	3.6	Joint 13	Lagan Valley	3.2	17	South Down	4.6	9
Belfast West	12.1	1	Mid Ulster	4.5	10	Strangford	3.3	16
East Antrim	3.6	Joint 13	Newry and Armagh	5.2	5	Upper Bann	4.7	Joint 7
East Londonderry	4.7	Joint 7	North Antrim	4.0	11	West Tyrone	6.3	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 Shaftesbury (11.3%, 590 claimants), Woodstock (8.4%, 320 claimants) and Blackstaff (7.6%, 220 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Stranmillis (0.3%, 20 claimants), Hillfoot (0.7%, 10 claimants) and Cairnshill (0.8%, 20 claimants).

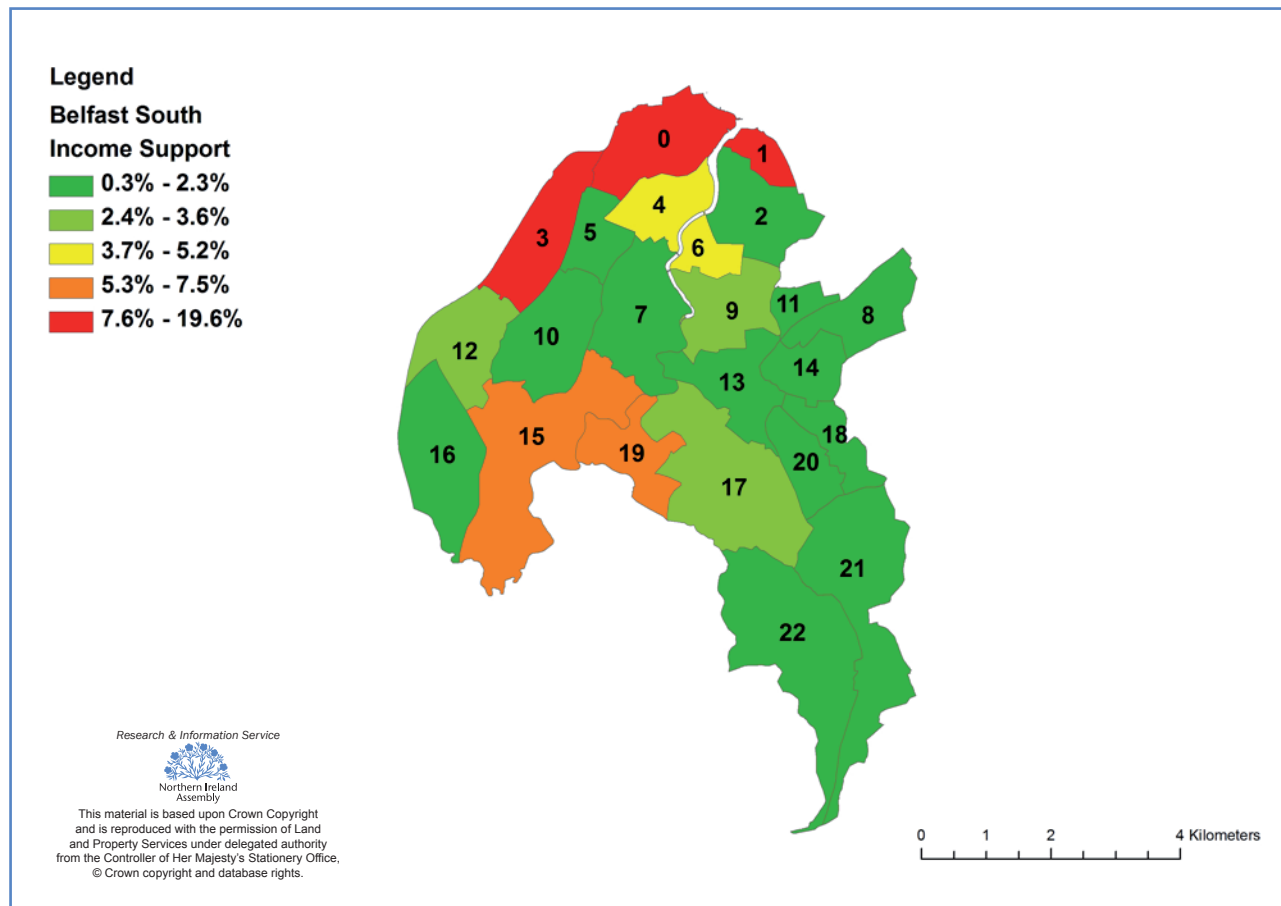
Proportion of working age people claiming income support at ward level, as at February 2013

Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population ¹	Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Ballynafeigh	180	4.0	Minnowburn	90	6.7
Beechill	110	3.5	Musgrave	90	2.8
Blackstaff	220	7.6	Newtownbreda	40	2.2
Botanic	340	4.4	Ravenhill	90	2.1
Cairnshill	20	0.8	Rosetta	110	2.4
Carryduff East	40	1.8	Shaftesbury	590	11.3
Carryduff West	40	1.8	Stranmillis	20	0.3
Finaghy	50	1.8	Upper Malone	170	5.8
Galwally	20	1.2	Windsor	150	2.2
Hillfoot	10	0.7	Woodstock	320	8.4
Knockbracken	30	1.4	Wynchurch	30	2.1
Malone	40	1.1			

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

¹ Working age calculation based on Census 2011 population estimates (aged 16-64)

Proportion of working age population claiming income support by Ward, 2013



0	Shaftesbury	8	Hillfoot	16	Finaghy
1	Woodstock	9	Rosetta	17	Beechill
2	Ravenhill	10	Malone	18	Cairnshill
3	Blackstaff	11	Wynchurch	19	Minnowburn
4	Botanic	12	Musgrave	20	Knockbracken
5	Windsor	13	Newtownbreda	21	Carryduff East
6	Ballynaveigh	14	Galwally	22	Carryduff West
7	Stranmillis	15	Upper Malone		

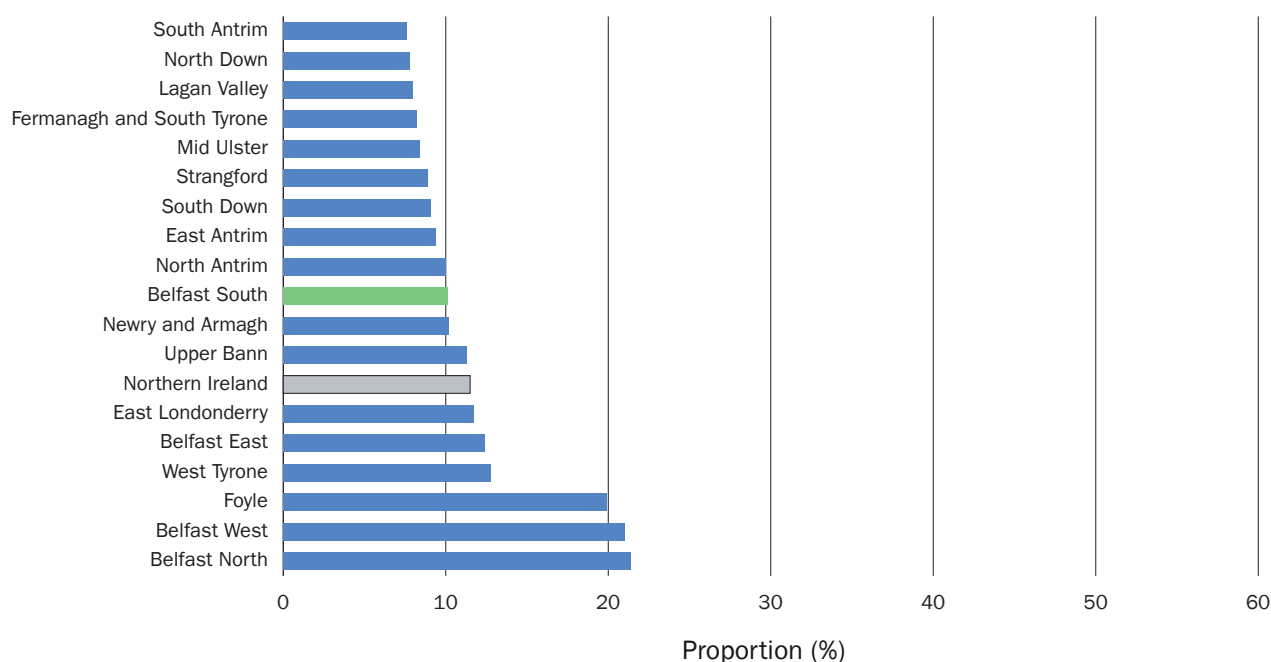
Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2013, there were 9,460 people in Belfast South claiming housing benefit. This equates to 10.1% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming this benefit.

A lower proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Belfast South claimed housing benefit in 2013 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 11.5%.

Belfast South was the constituency with the 9th highest proportion of housing benefit claimants.

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit, as at June 2013



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	12.4	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	8.2	15	North Down	7.8	17
Belfast North	21.4	1	Foyle	19.9	3	South Antrim	7.6	18
Belfast South	10.1	9	Lagan Valley	8.0	16	South Down	9.1	12
Belfast West	21.0	2	Mid Ulster	8.4	14	Strangford	8.9	13
East Antrim	9.4	11	Newry and Armagh	10.2	8	Upper Bann	11.3	7
East Londonderry	11.7	6	North Antrim	10.0	10	West Tyrone	12.8	4

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

Low income – People claiming housing benefit at ward level

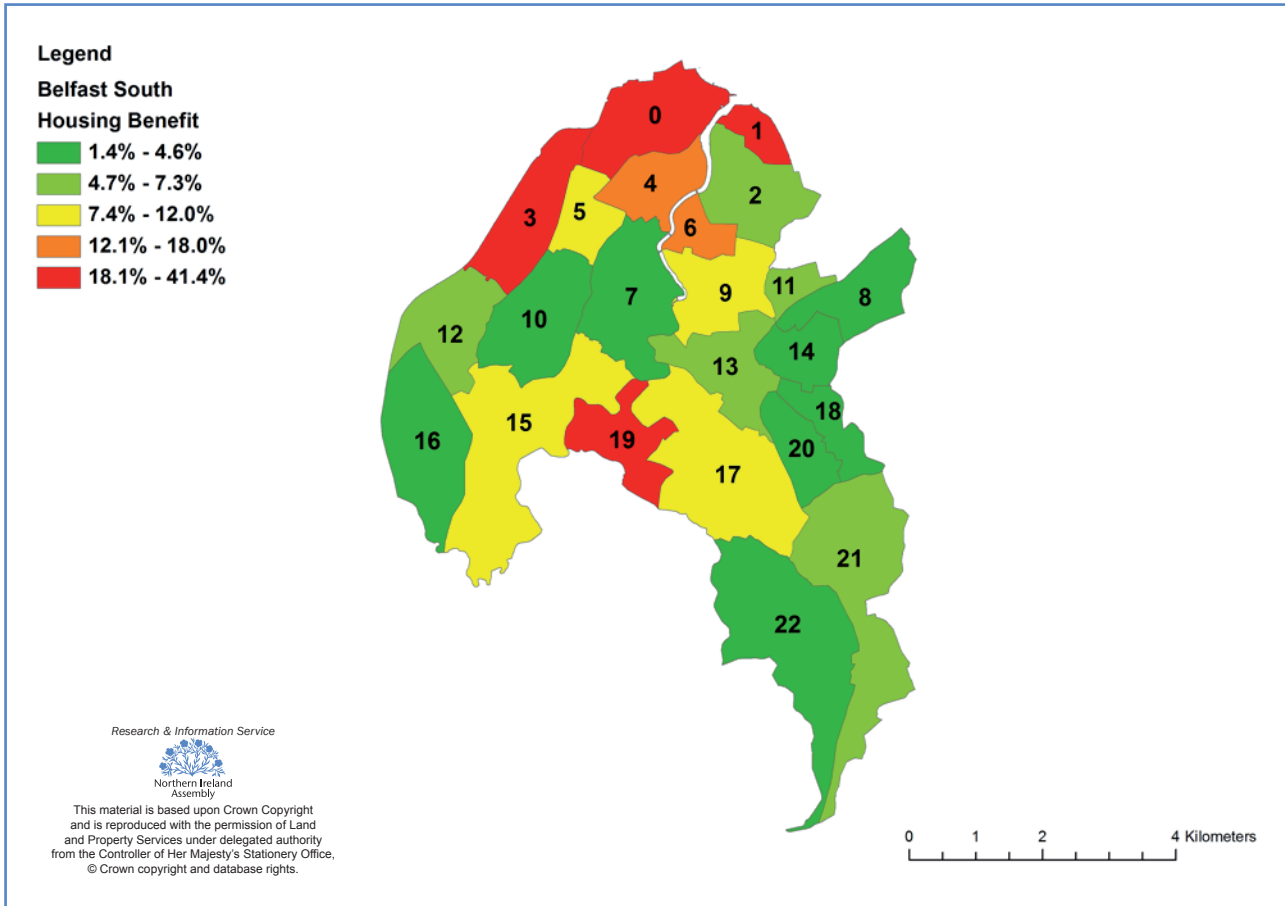
The highest proportion of people claiming Housing Benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Shaftesbury (30.3%, 1,860 claimants), Woodstock (24.6%, 1,100 claimants) and Blackstaff (22.4%, 760 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Stranmillis (1.4%, 100 claimants), Hillfoot (1.4%, 30 claimants) and Knockbracken (1.9%, 50 claimants).

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit at ward level, as at June 2013

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
Ballynafeigh	680	13.5	Minnowburn	340	18.3
Beechill	350	8.8	Musgrave	240	5.9
Blackstaff	760	22.4	Newtownbreda	150	6.6
Botanic	1,160	14.4	Ravenhill	300	5.9
Cairnshill	60	2.2	Rosetta	470	8.5
Carryduff East	150	5.3	Shaftesbury	1,860	30.3
Carryduff West	60	2.3	Stranmillis	100	1.4
Finaghy	130	3.5	Upper Malone	470	11.9
Galwally	70	3.3	Windsor	700	9.4
Hillfoot	30	1.4	Woodstock	1,100	24.6
Knockbracken	50	1.9	Wynchurch	90	5.0
Malone	140	3.1			

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

Proportion of those aged 16 or over claiming Housing Benefit, 2013



0	Shaftesbury	8	Hillfoot	16	Finaghy
1	Woodstock	9	Rosetta	17	Beechill
2	Ravenhill	10	Malone	18	Cairnshill
3	Blackstaff	11	Wynchurch	19	Minnowburn
4	Botanic	12	Musgrave	20	Knockbracken
5	Windsor	13	Newtownbreda	21	Carryduff East
6	Ballynaveigh	14	Galwally	22	Carryduff West
7	Stranmillis	15	Upper Malone		

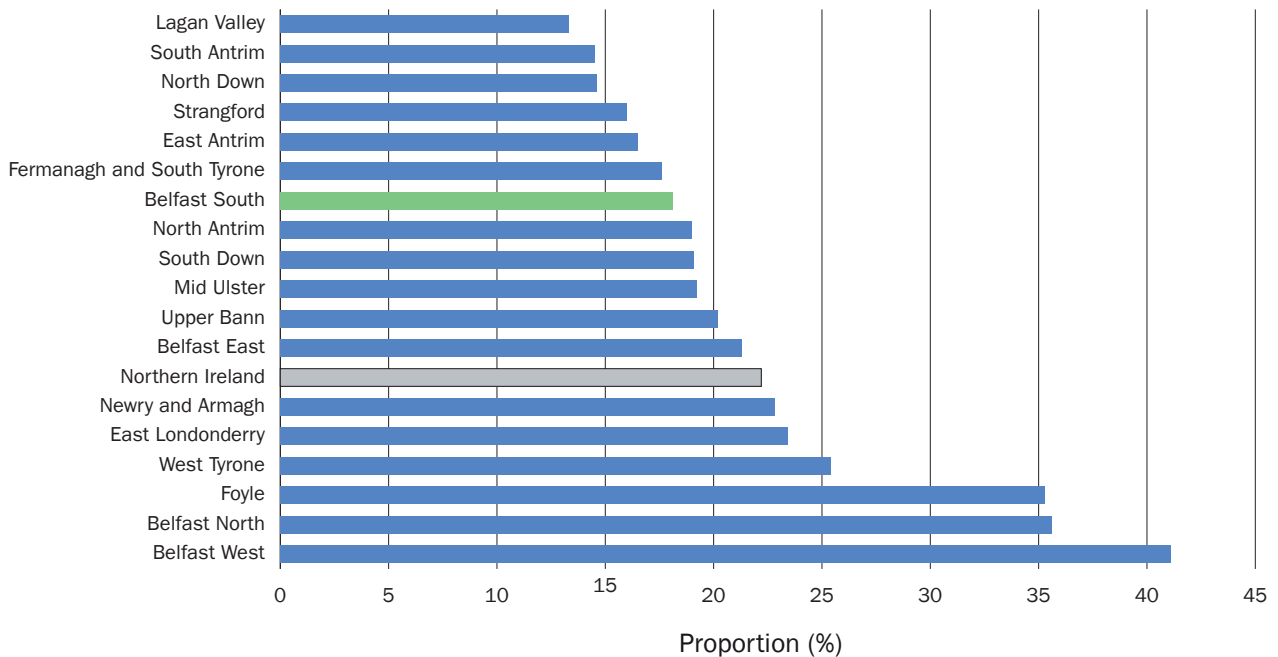
Low income – Children living in Poverty

As at August 2011, there were 3,030 children aged 0-15 years living in poverty¹ in Belfast South. This equates to 18.1% of all children in the Constituency.

A lower proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years were living in poverty in Belfast South when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 22.2%.

Belfast South was the Constituency with the 7th lowest proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in poverty.

Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in poverty, as at August 2011



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	21.3	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	17.6	13	North Down	14.6	16
Belfast North	35.6	2	Foyle	35.3	3	South Antrim	14.5	17
Belfast South	18.1	12	Lagan Valley	13.3	18	South Down	19.1	10
Belfast West	41.1	1	Mid Ulster	19.2	9	Strangford	16.0	15
East Antrim	16.5	14	Newry and Armagh	22.8	6	Upper Bann	20.2	8
East Londonderry	23.4	5	North Antrim	19.0	11	West Tyrone	25.4	4

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

¹ Children in poverty 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 Poverty at ward level

The highest proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in poverty (as a percentage of all children) were concentrated in the wards of Shaftesbury (54.3%), Botanic (44.5%) and Blackstaff (44.3%). The lowest proportions were found in Malone (3.1%), Hillfoot (4.6%) and Finaghy (4.7%).

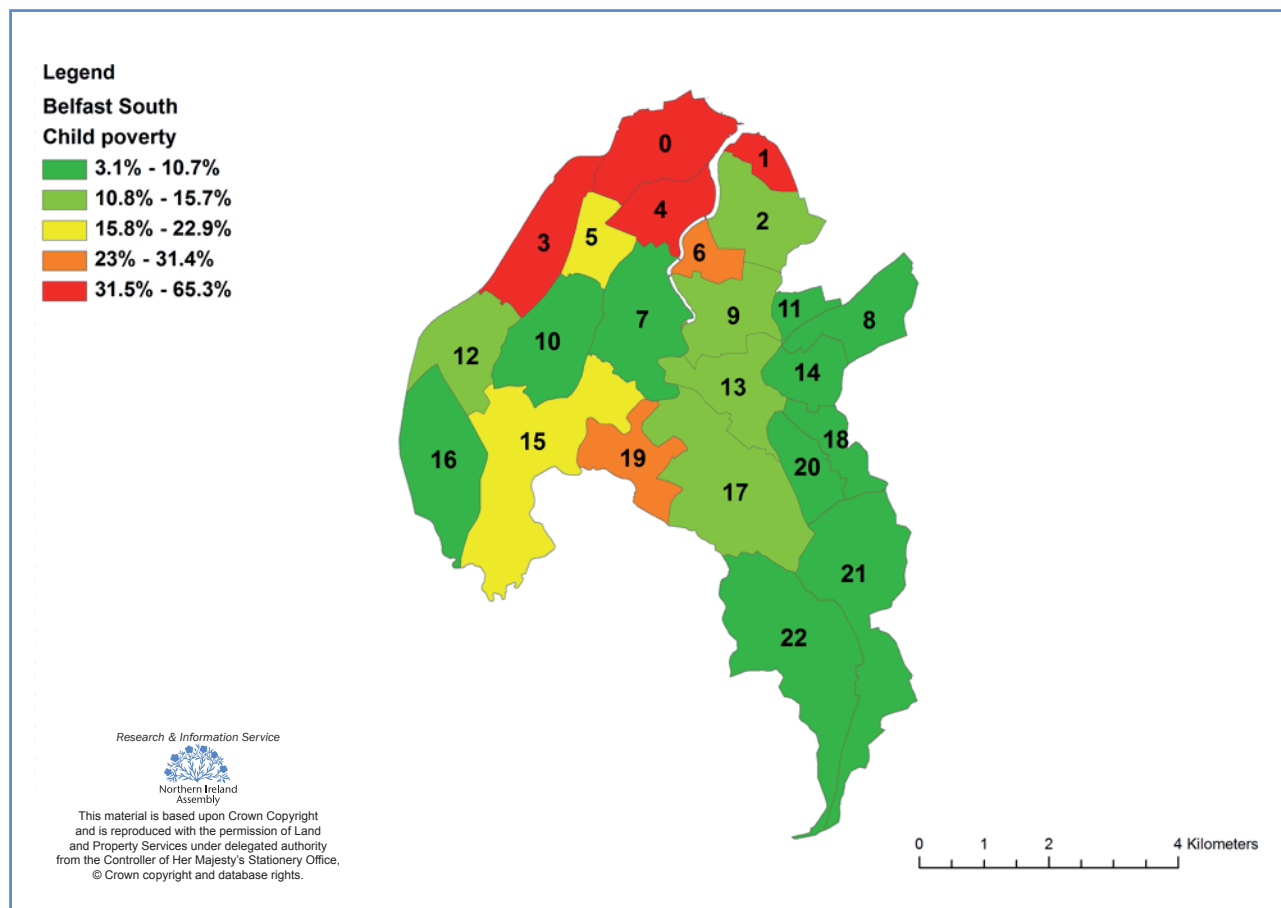
Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in poverty at ward level, as at August 2011

Ward	Children in Poverty (%) ¹	Ward	Children in Poverty (%)
Ballynafeigh	25.3	Minnowburn	29.5
Beechill	12.7	Musgrave	12.5
Blackstaff	44.3	Newtownbreda	15.6
Botanic	44.5	Ravenhill	14.2
Cairnshill	4.7	Rosetta	13.2
Carryduff East	5.8	Shaftesbury	54.3
Carryduff West	7.3	Stranmillis	5.6
Finaghy	4.7	Upper Malone	19.9
Galwally	8.7	Windsor	18.6
Hillfoot	4.6	Woodstock	41.9
Knockbracken	8.3	Wynchurch	10.6
Malone	3.1		

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

¹ Children in poverty 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.

Proportion of children (aged 0-15 years) in poverty by Ward, at 31 August 2011



0	Shaftesbury	8	Hillfoot	16	Finaghy
1	Woodstock	9	Rosetta	17	Beechill
2	Ravenhill	10	Malone	18	Cairnshill
3	Blackstaff	11	Wynchurch	19	Minnowburn
4	Botanic	12	Musgrave	20	Knockbracken
5	Windsor	13	Newtownbreda	21	Carryduff East
6	Ballynaveigh	14	Galwally	22	Carryduff West
7	Stranmillis	15	Upper Malone		

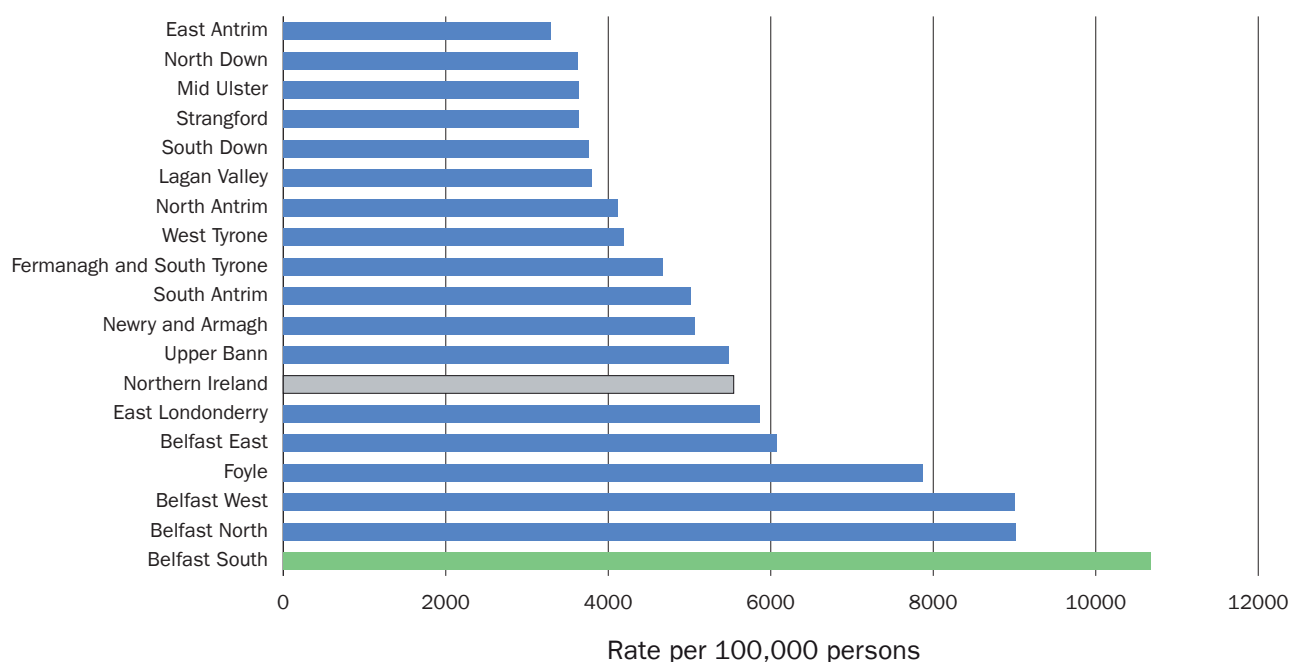
Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2012/13, a total of 11,901 criminal offences were recorded in the Belfast South area. This equates to an overall recorded crime rate of 10,683 per 100,000 persons.

The recorded crime rate for Belfast South was higher than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 5,544 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast South was the Constituency with the highest recorded crime rate.

Overall crime rate per 100,000 persons, 2012/13



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	6,077	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4,671	10	North Down	3,622	17
Belfast North	9,020	2	Foyle	7,866	4	South Antrim	5,018	9
Belfast South	10,683	1	Lagan Valley	3,796	13	South Down	3,763	14
Belfast West	9,006	3	Mid Ulster	3,634	16	Strangford	3,641	15
East Antrim	3,296	18	Newry and Armagh	5,067	8	Upper Bann	5,489	7
East Londonderry	5,870	6	North Antrim	4,112	12	West Tyrone	4,185	11

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

Crime – Rates of specific types of crime

In 2012/13, rates of all crime types listed in the below table were higher in Belfast South when compared to the Northern Ireland average.

Crime rate per 100,000 persons by crime type, 2012/13

	Belfast North		Northern Ireland	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery	3,277	2,942	33,251	1,836
Burglary	1,199	1,076	9,581	529
Vehicle offences	977	877	5,339	295
Theft including from the person, bicycle theft, shoplifting and other theft excluding vehicle offences	3,422	3,072	20,691	1,143
Criminal damage	2,088	1,874	20,959	1,157
Trafficking of drugs	81	73	890	49
Possession of drugs	331	297	3,488	193
Possession of weapons	76	68	651	36
Public order offences	151	136	1,517	84
Miscellaneous crimes against society	155	139	2,191	121
Other fraud	144	129	1,831	101

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 Shaftesbury (60,535), Botanic (25,500) and Blackstaff (17,609). The lowest rates were recorded in Hillfoot (1,406), Cairnshill (1,590) and Knockbracken (1,996).

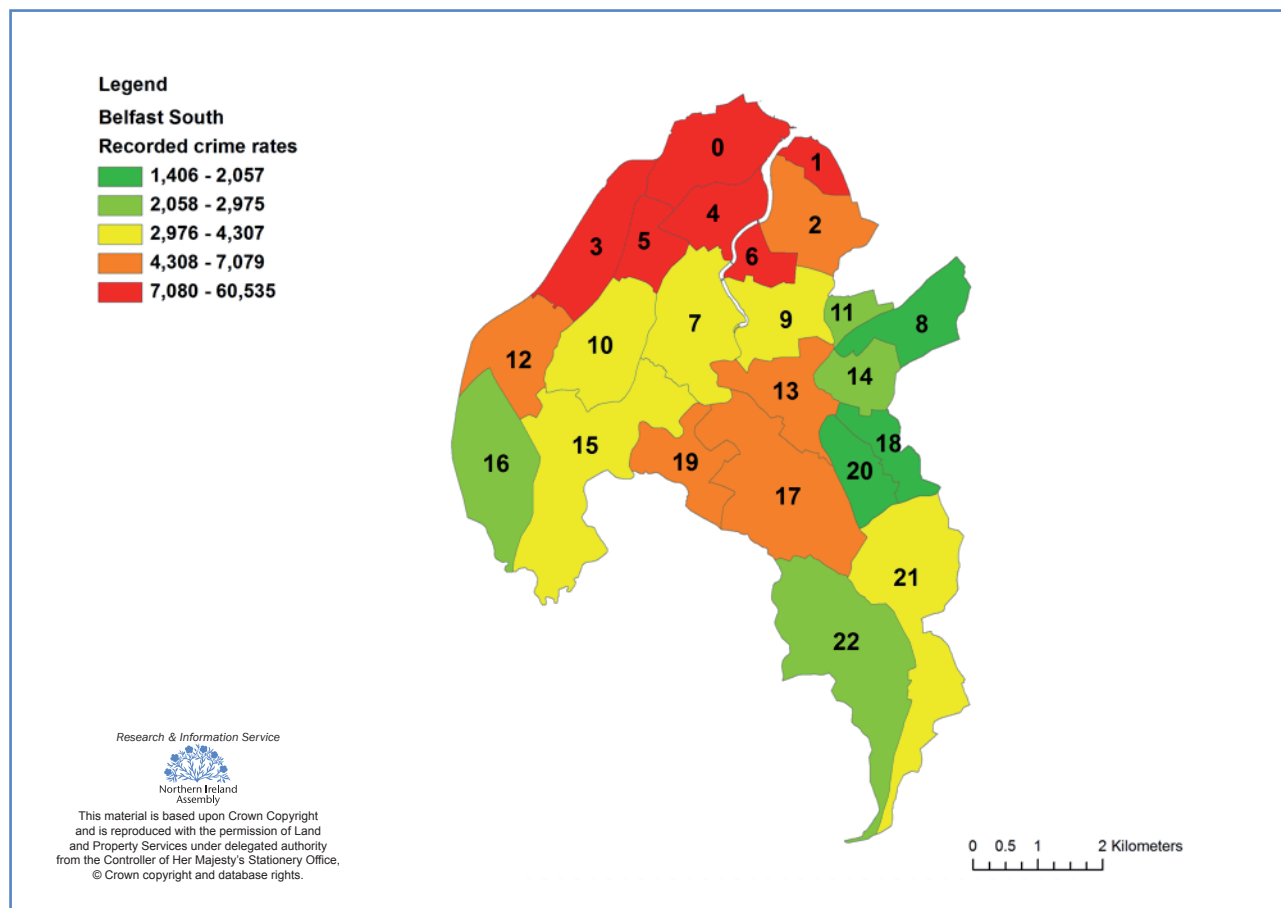
Crime rates per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2012/13

Ward	Recorded Crime Rate ¹	Violence against Person Rate ²	Burglary Rate	Criminal Damage Rate
Ballynafeigh	7,945	1,569	1,198	1,704
Beechill	5,825	2,842	363	665
Blackstaff	17,609	3,927	1,626	3,552
Botanic	25,500	6,942	3,253	5,556
Cairnshill	1,590	483	312	284
Carryduff East	3,299	705	733	536
Carryduff West	2,472	471	471	559
Finaghy	2,942	659	703	637
Galwally	2,493	1,247	156	429
Hillfoot	1,406	195	117	508
Knockbracken	1,996	238	298	715
Malone	4,212	774	846	954
Minnowburn	5,930	1,168	404	1,617
Musgrave	5,581	1,177	629	1,685
Newtownbreda	6,727	755	899	971
Ravenhill	6,092	1,010	761	977
Rosetta	3,991	670	472	1,143
Shaftesbury	60,535	20,613	2,606	7,167
Stranmillis	3,416	504	835	356
Upper Malone	3,698	1,260	537	661
Windsor	9,618	1,769	1,290	1,818
Woodstock	8,669	2,443	1,102	2,167
Wynchurch	2,785	594	731	594

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

- 1 All crime rates were calculated per 100,000 population using the Census 2011 Estimates.
2 Violence against the person includes sex offences and robbery.

Recorded Crime rates per 100,000 population (April 2012 - March 2013)



0	Shaftesbury	8	Hillfoot	16	Finaghy
1	Woodstock	9	Rosetta	17	Beechill
2	Ravenhill	10	Malone	18	Cairnshill
3	Blackstaff	11	Wynchurch	19	Minnowburn
4	Botanic	12	Musgrave	20	Knockbracken
5	Windsor	13	Newtownbreda	21	Carryduff East
6	Ballynaveigh	14	Galwally	22	Carryduff West
7	Stranmillis	15	Upper Malone		

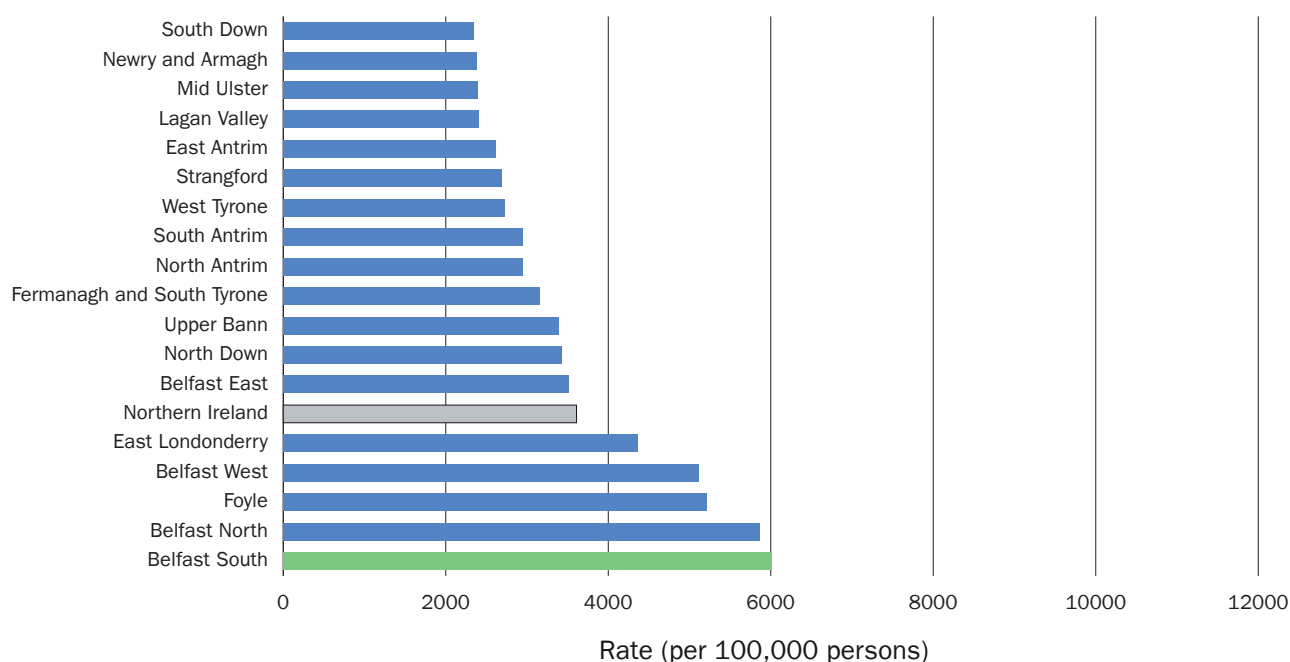
Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2012/13, there were 6,694 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in Belfast South. This equates to a rate of 6,009 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents in Belfast South was higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 3,609 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast South was the Constituency with the highest rate of anti-social behaviour incidents.

Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons, 2012/13



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	3,519	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	3,159	9	North Down	3,428	7
Belfast North	5,867	2	Foyle	5,216	3	South Antrim	2,945	11
Belfast South	6,009	1	Lagan Valley	2,412	15	South Down	2,344	18
Belfast West	5,117	4	Mid Ulster	2,398	16	Strangford	2,688	13
East Antrim	2,621	14	Newry and Armagh	2,384	17	Upper Bann	3,396	8
East Londonderry	4,365	5	North Antrim	2,953	10	West Tyrone	2,723	12

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

Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour at ward level

The highest number of anti-social behaviour incidents (per 100,000 population) were concentrated in the wards of Shaftesbury (30,247), Botanic (16,445) and Blackstaff (6,278). The lowest rates were found in Hillfoot (976), Galwally (1,247) and Beechill (1,351).

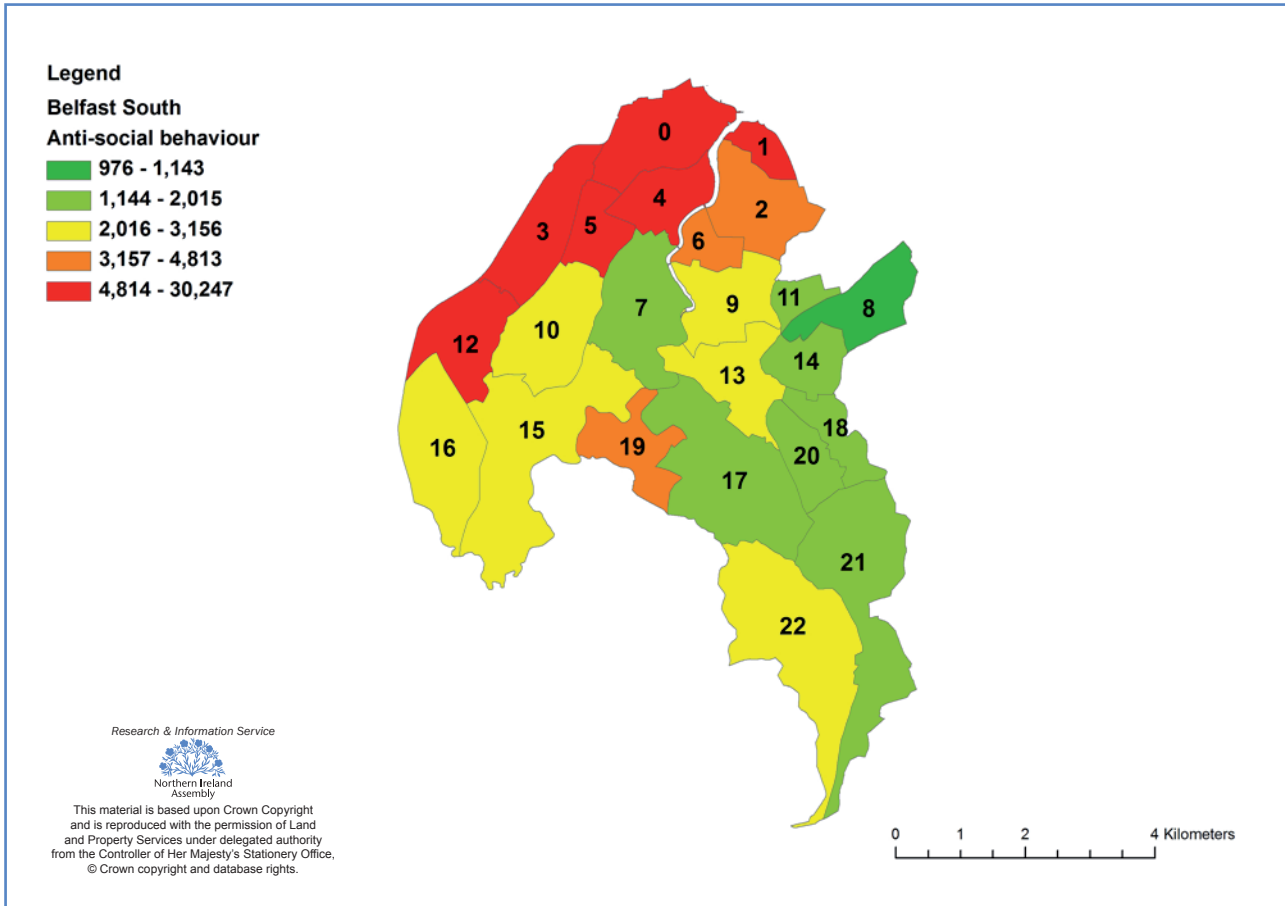
Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2012/13

Ward	ASB Incidents ¹	Per 100,000 Population	Ward	ASB Incidents	Per 100,000 Population
Ballynafeigh	260	4,386	Minnowburn	84	3,774
Beechill	67	1,351	Musgrave	289	5,866
Blackstaff	251	6,278	Newtownbreda	62	2,230
Botanic	1,471	16,445	Ravenhill	234	3,874
Cairnshill	60	1,703	Rosetta	189	2,879
Carryduff East	66	1,861	Shaftesbury	2,182	30,247
Carryduff West	99	2,913	Stranmillis	164	2,015
Finaghy	96	2,108	Upper Malone	102	2,107
Galwally	32	1,247	Windsor	405	4,975
Hillfoot	26	1,015	Woodstock	341	6,263
Knockbracken	52	1,549	Wynchurch	42	1,918
Malone	120	2,160			

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

¹ Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents recorded by the PSNI are compiled from the force Command and Control system, where calls for service from members of the public are logged.

Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents per 100,000 population, 2012/13



0	Shaftesbury	8	Hillfoot	16	Finaghy
1	Woodstock	9	Rosetta	17	Beechill
2	Ravenhill	10	Malone	18	Cairnshill
3	Blackstaff	11	Wynchurch	19	Minnowburn
4	Botanic	12	Musgrave	20	Knockbracken
5	Windsor	13	Newtownbreda	21	Carryduff East
6	Ballynaveigh	14	Galwally	22	Carryduff West
7	Stranmillis	15	Upper Malone		

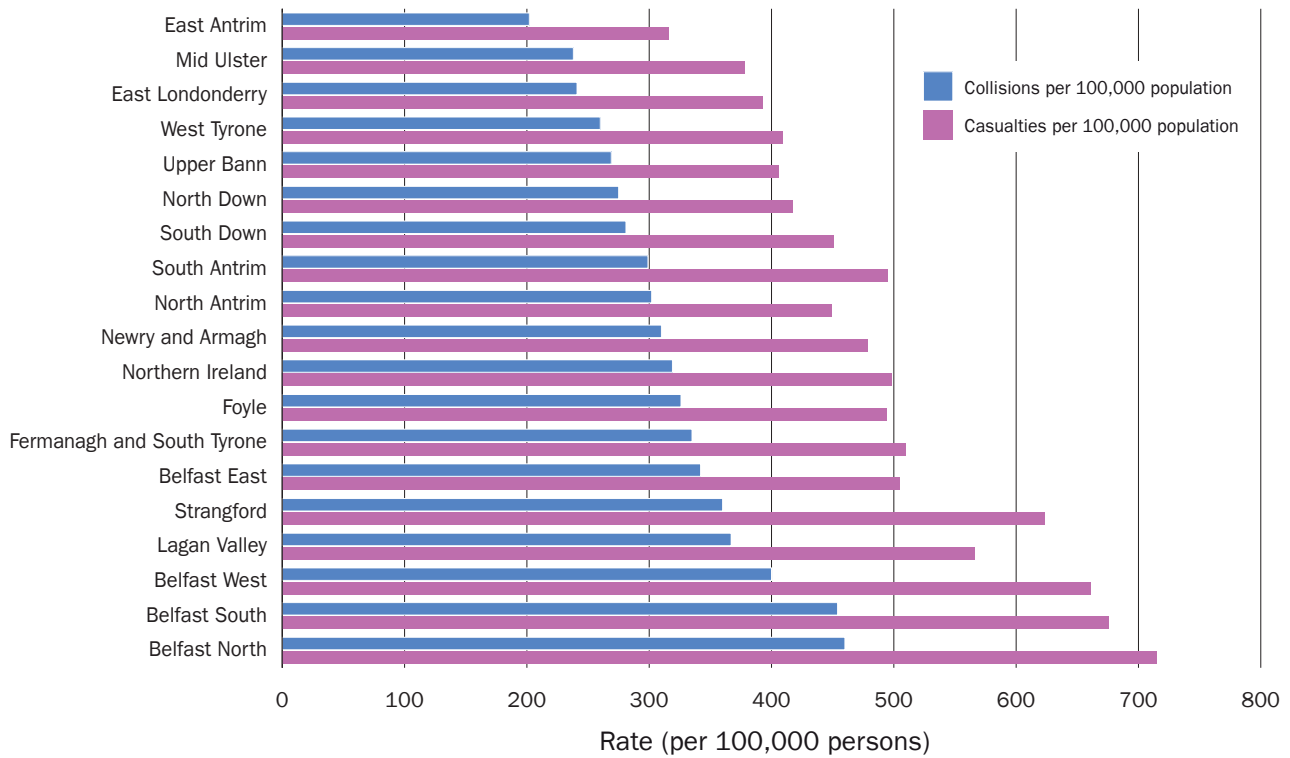
Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties

In 2012, there were 506 road traffic collisions with injury reported in Belfast South, a collision rate of 454 per 100,000 persons. There were 753 casualties – 1 person was killed, 53 were seriously injured and 699 were slightly injured, a rate of 676 casualties per 100,000 persons.

The road traffic collision rate for Belfast South was higher than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 319 per 100,000 persons while the casualty rate was also higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 498 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast South had the 2nd highest collision rate.

Road traffic collision and casualty rate per 100,000 persons, 2012



	Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank
Belfast East	342	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	335	7	North Down	275	13
Belfast North	460	1	Foyle	326	8	South Antrim	299	11
Belfast South	454	2	Lagan Valley	367	4	South Down	281	12
Belfast West	400	3	Mid Ulster	238	17	Strangford	360	5
East Antrim	202	18	Newry and Armagh	310	9	Upper Bann	269	14
East Londonderry	241	16	North Antrim	302	10	West Tyrone	260	15

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 Shaftesbury (1,885), Blackstaff (1,176) and Newtownbreda (647). The lowest rates were recorded in Cairnshill (57), Hillfoot (78) and Upper Malone (103).

The highest road traffic casualty rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in Shaftesbury (2,537), Blackstaff (2,251) and Newtownbreda (1,007). The lowest rates were recorded in Cairnshill (57), Hillfoot (117) and Stranmillis (184).

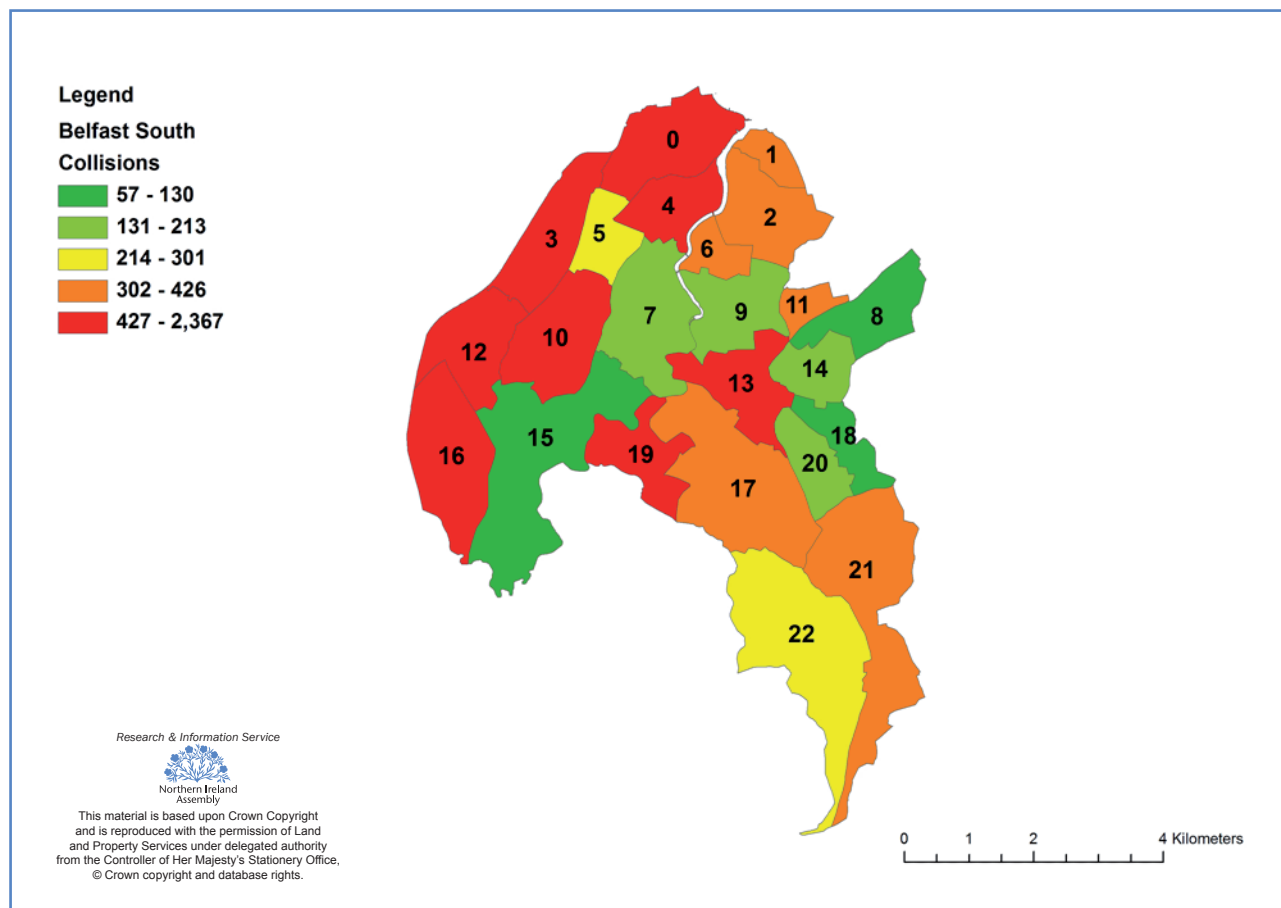
Road traffic collision and casualty rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2012

Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) ¹	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Ballynafeigh	21	27	354	455
Beechill	16	26	323	524
Blackstaff	47	90	1,176	2,251
Botanic	43	65	481	727
Cairnshill	2	2	57	57
Carryduff East	12	17	338	479
Carryduff West	9	13	265	383
Finaghy	23	33	505	724
Galwally	5	7	195	273
Hillfoot	2	3	78	117
Knockbracken	7	14	209	417
Malone	30	43	540	774
Minnowburn	10	13	449	584
Musgrave	23	36	467	731
Newtownbreda	18	28	647	1,007
Ravenhill	25	39	414	646
Rosetta	11	16	168	244
Shaftesbury	136	183	1,885	2,537
Stranmillis	12	15	147	184
Upper Malone	5	10	103	207
Windsor	22	30	270	369
Woodstock	18	29	331	533
Wynchurch	9	14	411	639

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

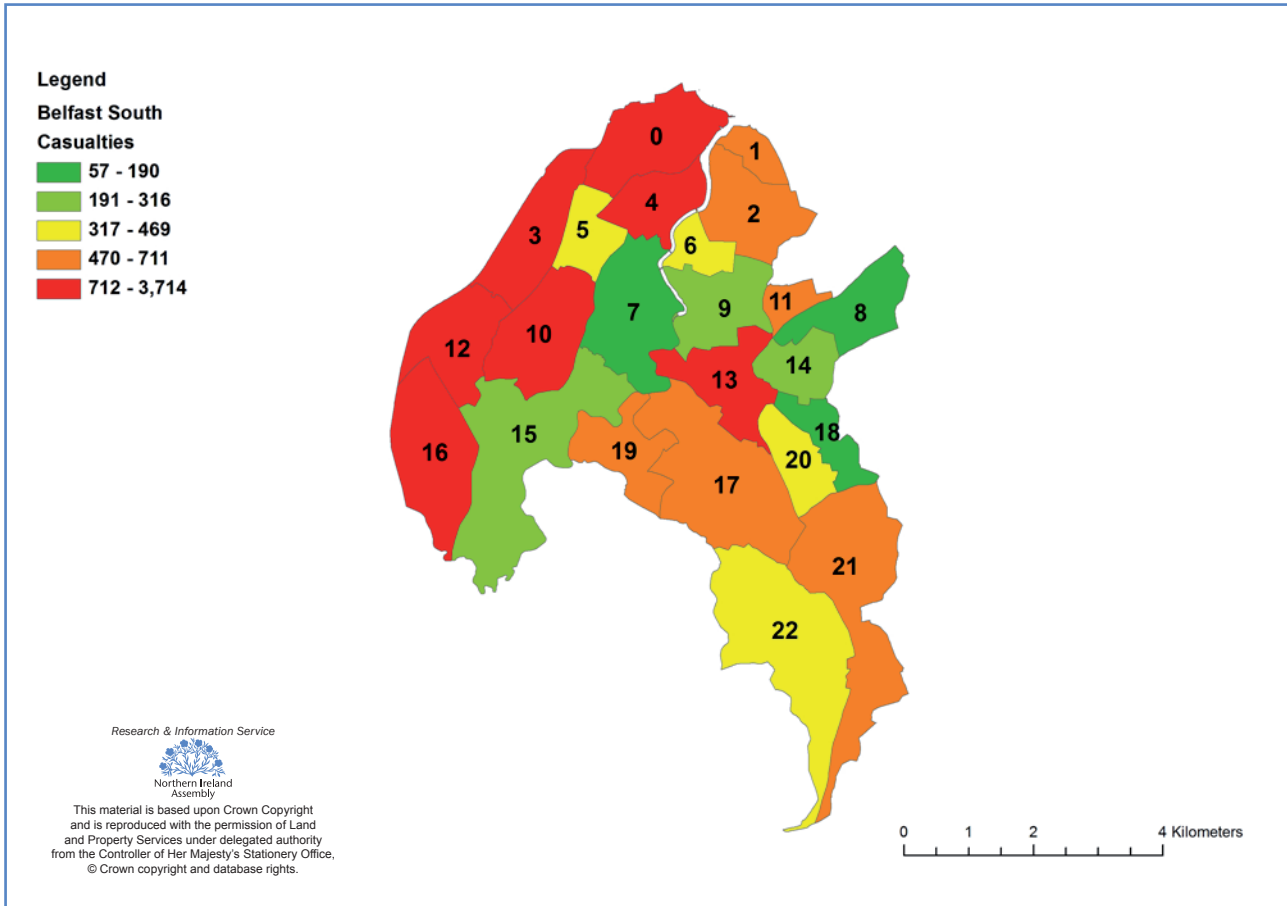
¹ The dataset is compiled from Collision Report Forms (CRFs) forms submitted by police officers after any road traffic collision involving death or personal injury is reported to them. The data set excludes road collisions resulting in damage only.

Road Traffic Collisions (Involving injury) per 100,000 population, 2012



0	Shaftesbury	8	Hillfoot	16	Finaghy
1	Woodstock	9	Rosetta	17	Beechill
2	Ravenhill	10	Malone	18	Cairnshill
3	Blackstaff	11	Wynchurch	19	Minnowburn
4	Botanic	12	Musgrave	20	Knockbracken
5	Windsor	13	Newtownbreda	21	Carryduff East
6	Ballynaveigh	14	Galwally	22	Carryduff West
7	Stranmillis	15	Upper Malone		

Road Traffic Casualties per 100,000 population, 2012



0	Shaftesbury	8	Hillfoot	16	Finaghy
1	Woodstock	9	Rosetta	17	Beechill
2	Ravenhill	10	Malone	18	Cairnshill
3	Blackstaff	11	Wynchurch	19	Minnowburn
4	Botanic	12	Musgrave	20	Knockbracken
5	Windsor	13	Newtownbreda	21	Carryduff East
6	Ballynaveigh	14	Galwally	22	Carryduff West
7	Stranmillis	15	Upper Malone		

Notes

Demographic Profile

The Census collected information on the resident population of Northern Ireland on Census Day (27 March 2011). Questionnaires were delivered to every household and communal establishment and residents asked to complete and return with information as correct on Census Day. Special arrangements were made to enumerate special groups such as the Armed Forces. The Census Coverage Survey (an independent doorstep survey) followed between 9 May and 3 June 2011 and was used to adjust the Census counts for under-enumeration.

Life expectancy of males and females

The expected years of life at birth based on the mortality rates of the period in question. The data is based upon the number of deaths provided by the General Register Office. DHSSPS calculates the sub Northern Ireland level figures. The dataset was derived using the Central Postcode Directory. All figures presented here are period life expectancies. Period expectation of life at a given age for an area in a given time period is an estimate of the average number of years a person of that age would survive if he or she experienced the particular area's age-specific mortality rates for that time period throughout the rest of his or her life. The figure reflects mortality among those living in the area in each time period, rather than mortality among those born in each area. It is not therefore the number of years a person in the area in each time period could actually expect to live, both because the death rates of the area are likely to change in the future and because many of those in the area may live elsewhere for at least some part of their lives.

Standardised mortality rates (cancer, respiratory disease, circulatory disease)

Standardised mortality rates are standardised to the mid-year population estimate for each of the grouped years. Rates will therefore vary from those published elsewhere that may use different standardisation (e.g. the HSC Inequalities Monitoring System publish rates standardised to the NI 2001 Census population). The data is based on the number of deaths for the calendar years grouped. The data is based upon the number of deaths provided by the General Register Office Mid-Year Population Estimates /Small Area Population Estimates provided by NISRA.

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).

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 data 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, 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 (eg 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. 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. Unemployment is only available at Northern Ireland level.

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 2012. 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 2012. 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 2012. Proportions calculated using latest available mid-year estimates.

Children in Poverty

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

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.psnipolice.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics/updates_antisocial_behaviour_statistics.htm

Data are collected on a financial year basis. As such data for 2006 represents the financial year 2006/07.

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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