



Northern Ireland
Assembly

Constituency Profile

Belfast South - January 2015



About this Report

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

This report includes a demographic profile of Belfast South 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.

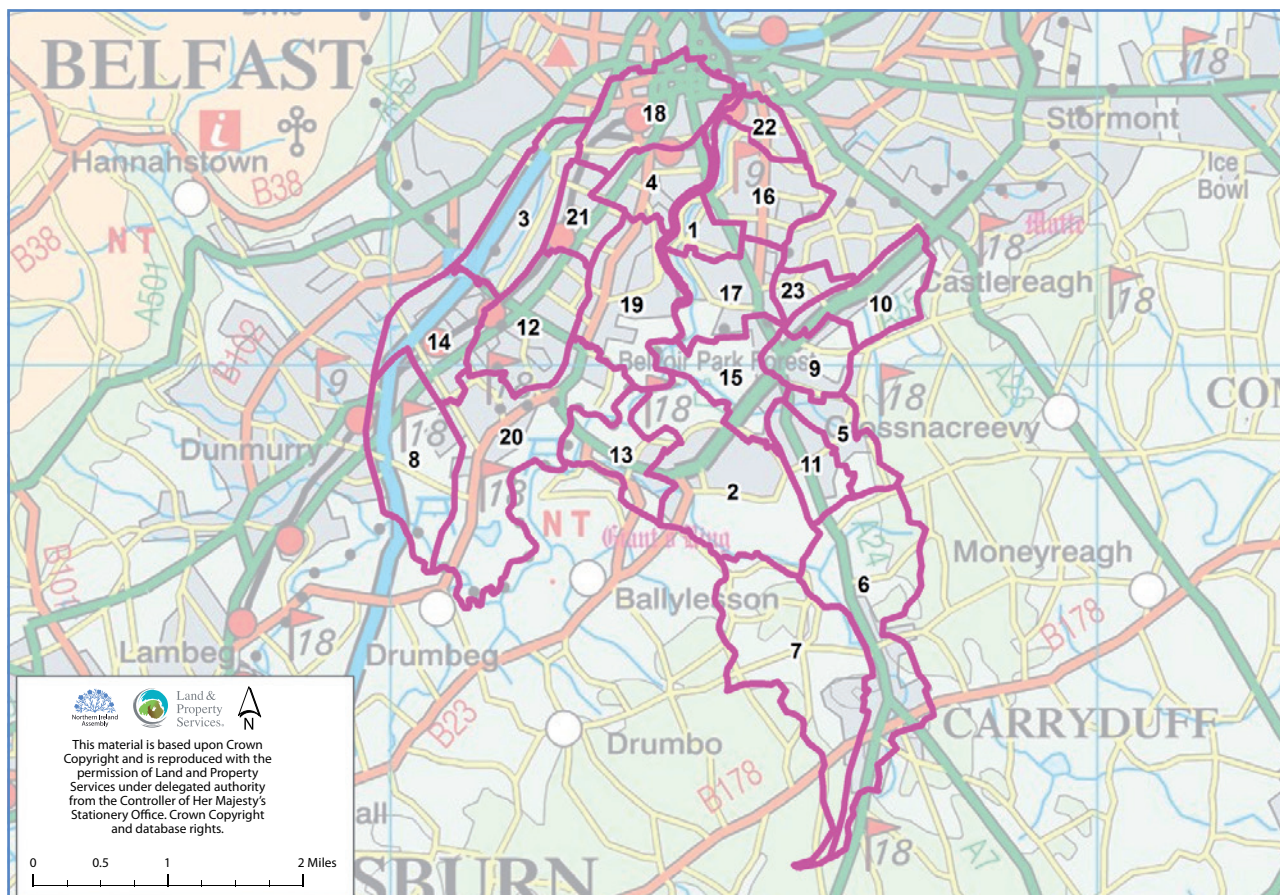
A summary table has been provided showing the latest available data for each indicator, as well as previous data, illustrating change over time.

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. Where appropriate, rates have been re-calculated using the most up-to-date mid-year estimates that correspond with the data.

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

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

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



1	Ballynaveigh	13	Minnowburn
2	Beechill	14	Musgrave
3	Blackstaff	15	Newtownbreda
4	Botanic	16	Ravenhill
5	Cairnshill	17	Rosetta
6	Carryduff East	18	Shaftesbury
7	Carryduff West	19	Stranmillis
8	Finaghy	20	Upper Malone
9	Galwally	21	Windsor
10	Hillfoot	22	Woodstock
11	Knockbracken	23	Wynchurch
12	Malone		

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Summary Profile of Belfast South

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

When reading this information, there are two important factors to consider. Firstly, the demographic profile will influence the statistical profile of the area. Belfast South has a higher proportion of people aged 20-24 years when compared to Northern Ireland as a whole. This will have an impact on indicators such as higher education enrolments. Secondly, many of the indicators, such as those around low income, reflect levels of deprivation in the Constituency. Three of the 23 wards in Belfast South (Shaftesbury, Woodstock and Blackstaff) are ranked in the 10% most deprived wards in Northern Ireland, based on the Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010.¹ Belfast South also takes in parts of the city centre with a vibrant night life which influences, for example, anti-social behaviour figures.

Please note: These figures may differ slightly from those contained in previous Constituency Profiles due to updates or revisions. Figures correct as of 11/12/2014.

Demographic Profile

Indicator	Belfast South			Northern Ireland		
	2013	2012	Change	2013	2012	Change
Population Size (no.)	112,190	111,514	0.6%	1,829,725	1,823,634	0.3%

Health

Indicator	Belfast South			Northern Ireland		
	Feb 2014	Feb 2013	Change	Feb 2014	Feb 2013	Change
Proportion of population in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit (%)	10.5	12.0	-1.5	13.7	15.4	-1.7
	2012	2011	Change	2012	2011	Change
New incidences of cancer excluding non-melanoma skin cancer per 100,000 persons	405	449	-44	495	489	6
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	2.8	4.2	-1.4	4.4	4.6	-0.2

Education

Indicator	Belfast South			Northern Ireland		
	2012/13	2011/12	Change	2012/13	2011/12	Change
Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs (A*-C) or equivalent	80.5	81.9	-1.4	78.5	76.5	2.0
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Further Education	7.8	7.9	-0.1	10.9	10.7	0.2
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	5.8	6.0	-0.2	4.5	4.6	-0.1

¹ NISRA, NIMDM 2010, http://www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation/nimdm_2010.htm

Employment

Indicator	Belfast South			Northern Ireland		
	2013	2012	Change	2013	2012	Change
No. of confirmed redundancies	349	664	-315	2,011	3,354	-1,343
Unemployment claimant count (%)	4.8	4.8	-	5.4	5.4	-

Low income

Indicator	Belfast South			Northern Ireland		
	2014	2013	Change	2014	2013	Change
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming benefits at April (%)	30.3	30.8	-0.5	38.8	39.3	-0.5
Proportion of working age people claiming income support at February (%)	2.6	3.6	-1.0	3.9	5.3	-1.4
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming housing benefit at June (%)	9.9	10.1	-0.2	11.2	11.4	-0.2
	2012	2011	Change	2012	2011	Change
Proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in low income families at August (%)	18.4	18.1	0.3	21.5	22.2	-0.7

Crime

Indicator	Belfast South			Northern Ireland		
	2013/14	2012/13	Change	2013/14	2012/13	Change
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000 persons	11,536	10,672	864	5,615	5,505	110
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	5,721	6,003	-282	3,318	3,584	-266

Traffic and Travel

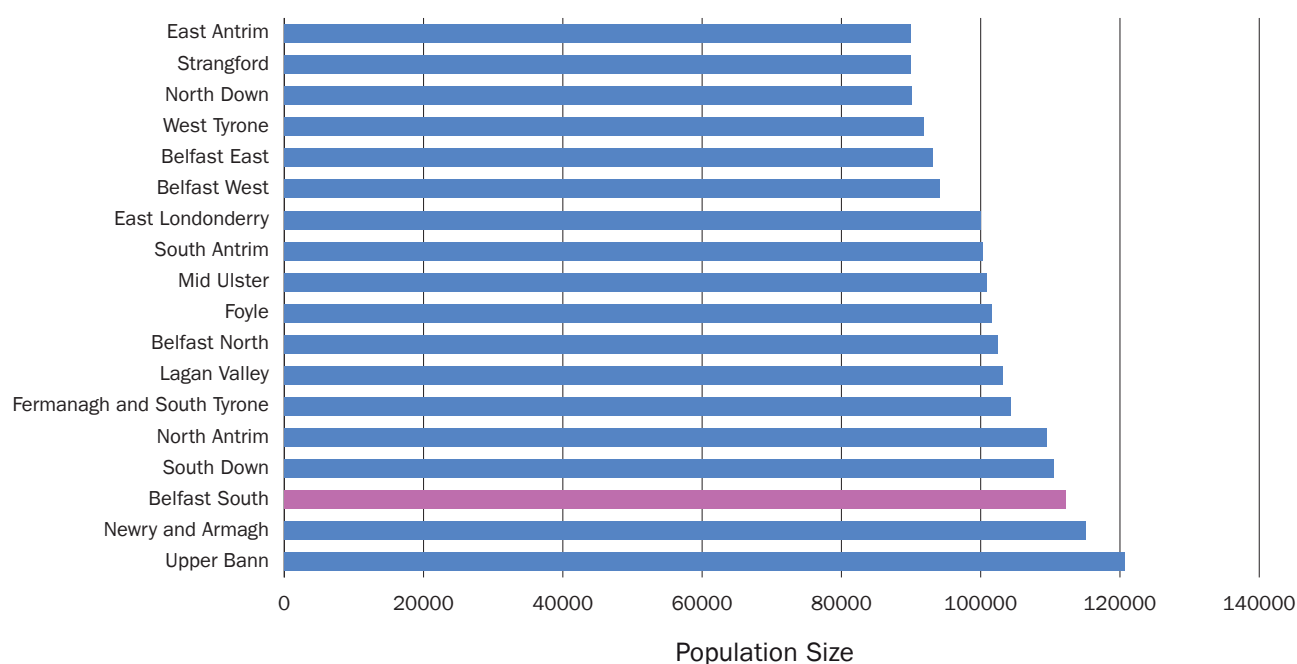
Indicator	Belfast South			Northern Ireland		
	2013	2012	Change	2013	2012	Change
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	417	488	-71	318	317	1
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	618	726	-108	502	494	8

Demographic profile – age and gender

As at June 2013, there were 112,190 persons living in Belfast South – 6.1% of the Northern Ireland population. The Constituency of Belfast South had the 3rd highest population. The population of Belfast South has increased by 0.6% since June 2012.

Overall, 16.3% of the Belfast South population were children aged 0-15 years, lower than the Northern Ireland average of 20.9%. Older persons made up 13.7% of the Belfast South population, also lower than the Northern Ireland average of 15.3%.

Mid-year population estimate by Constituency, June 2013



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

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

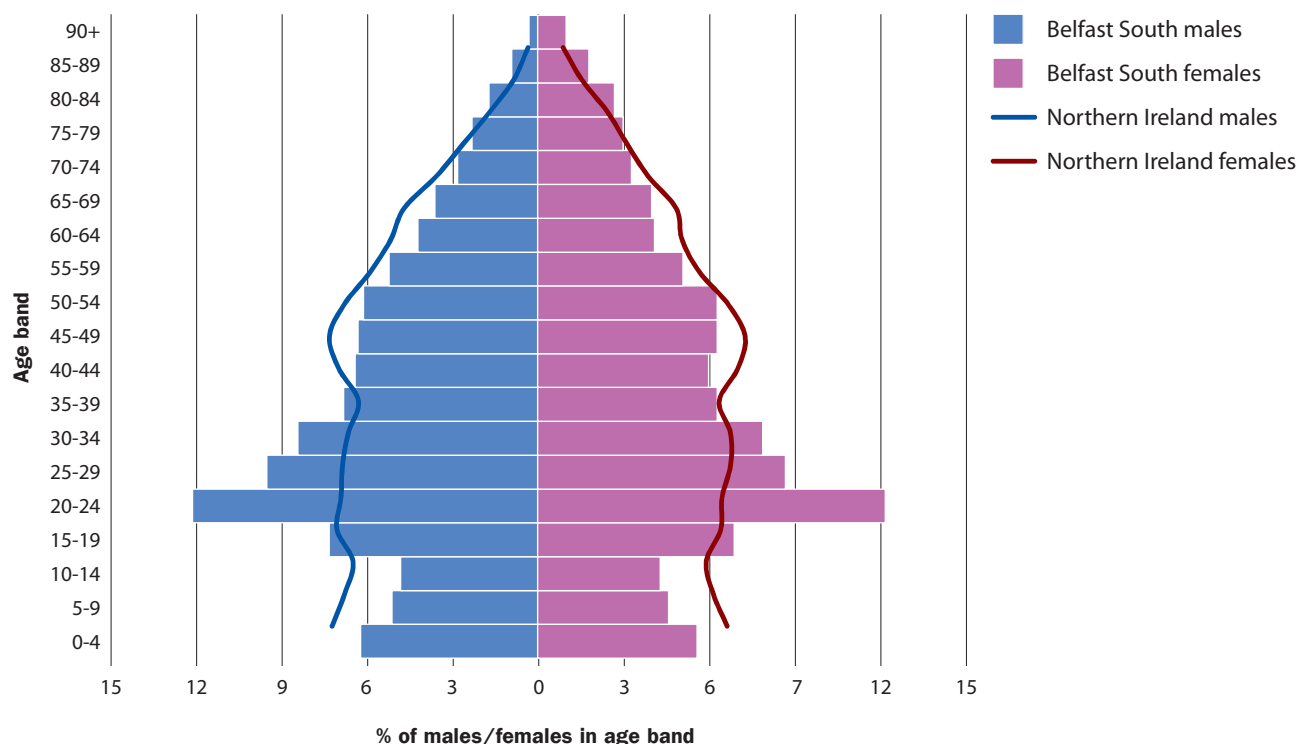
	Aged 0-15 years		Aged 16-64 years		Aged 65+		All ages
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Males	9,408	17.1	39,316	71.4	6,367	11.6	55,091
Females	8,843	15.5	39,284	68.8	8,972	15.7	57,099
Persons	18,251	16.3	78,600	70.1	15,339	13.7	112,190

Source: NISRA, Mid-year population estimates

Demographic profile – population pyramid

The population pyramid below illustrates in detail that Belfast South has a lower proportion of children and people aged 40-74 years old and a higher proportion of people aged 20-24 years when compared to Northern Ireland as a whole.

Population pyramid for Belfast South compared to Northern Ireland, 2013



Age Group	Belfast South		Northern Ireland		Age Group	Belfast South		Northern Ireland	
	% of males in age group	% of females in age group	% of males in age group	% of females in age group		% of males in age group	% of females in age group	% of males in age group	% of females in age group
0-4	6.2	5.6	7.2	6.6	50-54	6.1	6.3	6.8	6.7
5-9	5.1	4.6	6.8	6.2	55-59	5.2	5.1	5.9	5.7
10-14	4.8	4.3	6.5	5.9	60-64	4.2	4.1	5.2	5.1
15-19	7.3	6.9	7.0	6.4	65-69	3.6	4	4.7	4.9
20-24	12.1	12.2	6.9	6.5	70-74	2.8	3.3	3.6	3.9
25-29	9.5	8.7	6.8	6.8	75-79	2.3	3	2.6	3.1
30-34	8.4	7.9	6.6	6.8	80-84	1.7	2.7	1.7	2.4
35-39	6.8	6.3	6.3	6.4	85-89	0.9	1.8	0.8	1.5
40-44	6.4	6.0	7.0	7.0	90+	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.9
45-49	6.3	6.3	7.3	7.3					

Source: NISRA, Mid-year population estimates

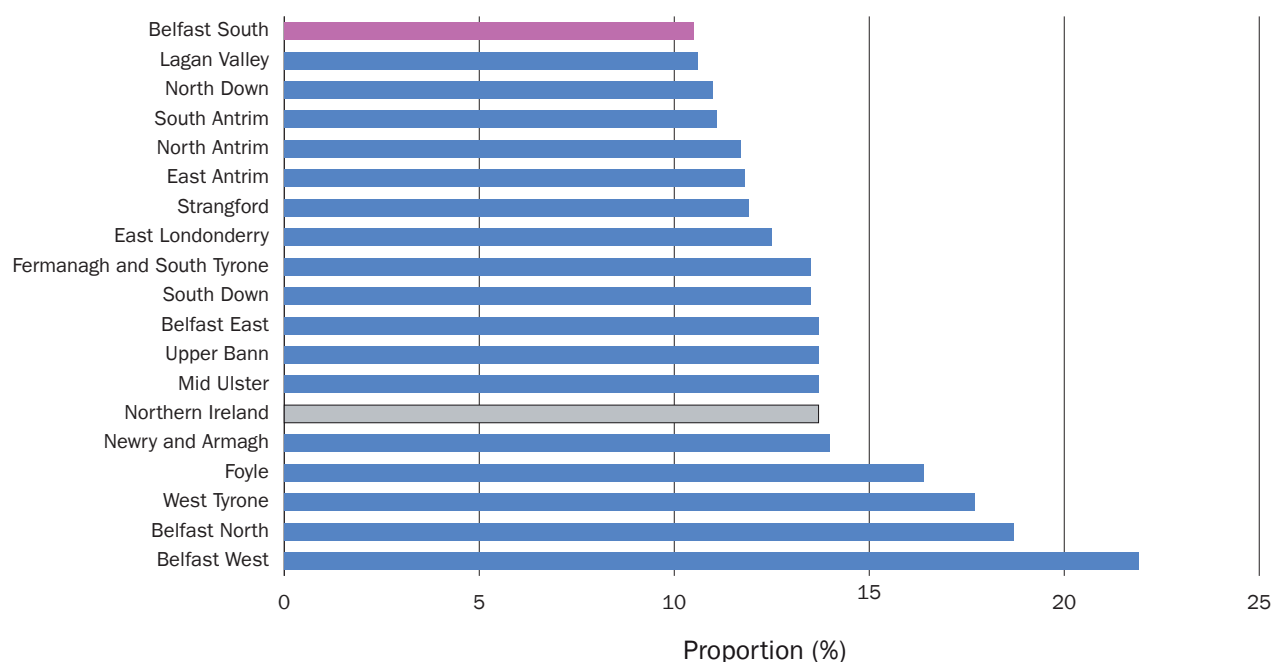
Health – People in receipt of disability-related benefits

As at February 2014, there were 11,790 people, or 10.5% 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 13.7%.

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 2014



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

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for Social Development)

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

The highest proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit (as a percentage of the population) were concentrated in the wards of Minnowburn (21.7%, 480 recipients), Shaftesbury (20.0%, 1,460 recipients) and Woodstock (15.5%, 860 recipients). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Stranmillis (3.6%, 300 recipients), Windsor (6.4%, 520 recipients), Cairnshill (6.8%, 250 recipients) and Malone (6.8%, 380 recipients).

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

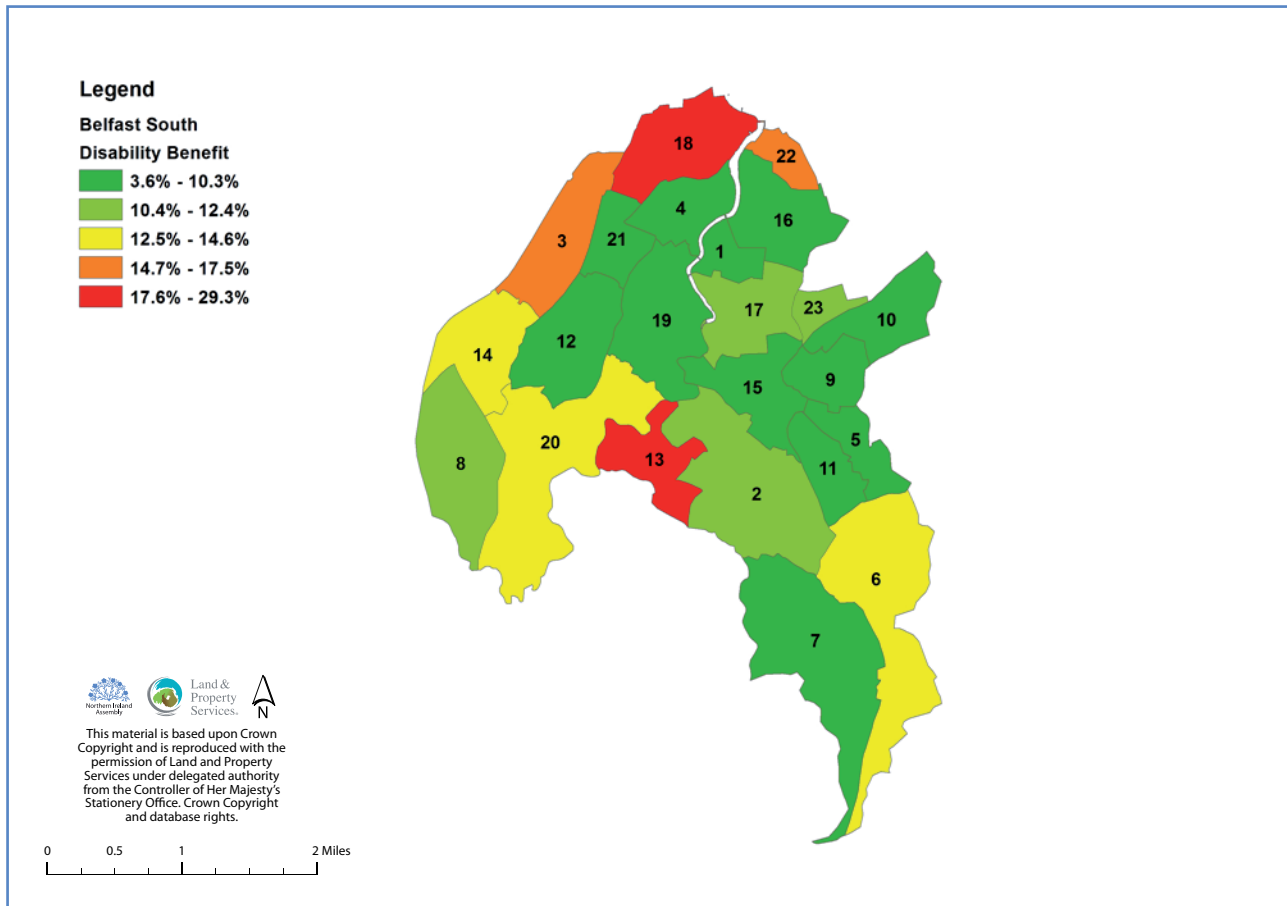
Ward	No. of People in receipt of disability-related benefits ¹	Per cent of Ward Population ²	Ward	No. of People in receipt of disability-related benefits	Per cent of Ward Population
Ballynafeigh	600	10.2	Minnowburn	480	21.7
Beechill	580	11.7	Musgrave	660	13.6
Blackstaff	600	15.1	Newtownbreda	280	10.2
Botanic	670	7.4	Ravenhill	580	9.5
Cairnshill	250	6.8	Rosetta	690	10.4
Carryduff East	480	13.8	Shaftesbury	1,460	20.0
Carryduff West	280	8.1	Stranmillis	300	3.6
Finaghy	510	11.1	Upper Malone	640	13.1
Galwally	250	9.8	Windsor	520	6.4
Hillfoot	230	9.1	Woodstock	860	15.5
Knockbracken	240	7.0	Wynchurch	260	11.2
Malone	380	6.8			

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

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

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

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



1	Ballynafeigh	13	Minnowburn
2	Beechill	14	Musgrave
3	Blackstaff	15	Newtownbreda
4	Botanic	16	Ravenhill
5	Cairnshill	17	Rosetta
6	Carryduff East	18	Shaftesbury
7	Carryduff West	19	Stranmillis
8	Finaghy	20	Upper Malone
9	Galwally	21	Windsor
10	Hillfoot	22	Woodstock
11	Knockbracken	23	Wynchurch
12	Malone		

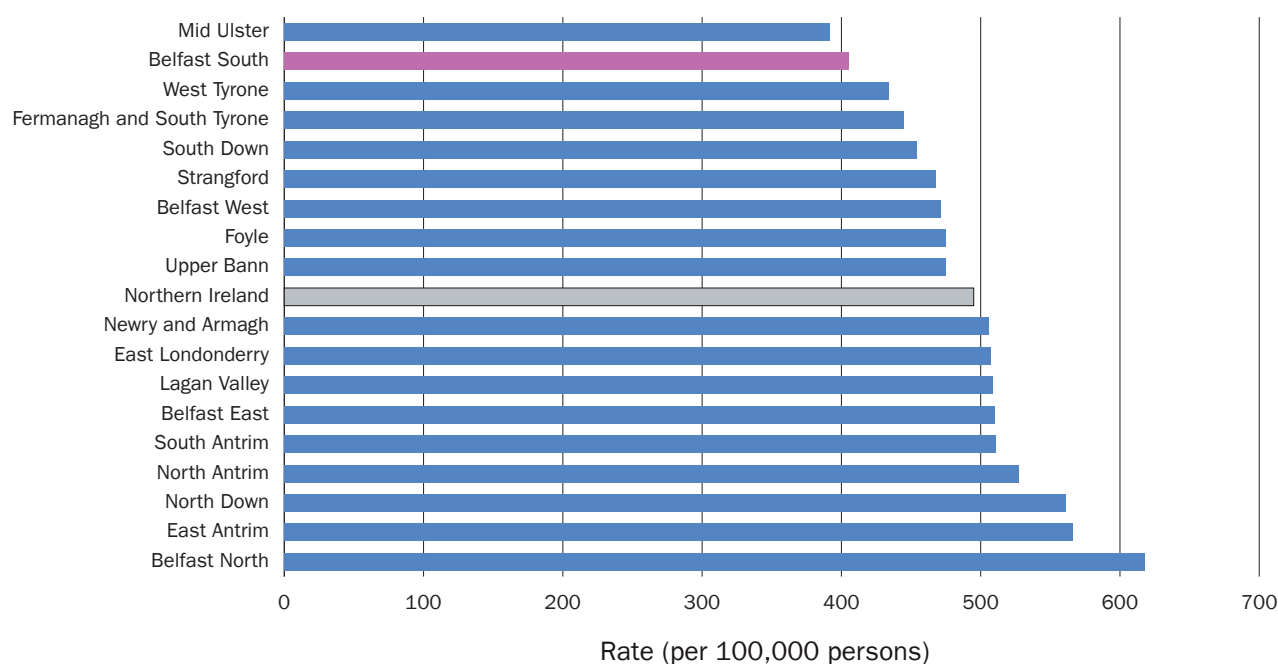
Health – Incidence of new cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer)

In 2012, there were 452 new incidents of cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) diagnosed in Belfast South. This equates to a rate of 405 per 100,000 persons.

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

Belfast South had the 2nd lowest new cancer incidence rate per 100,000 persons.

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



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

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Northern Ireland Cancer Registry)

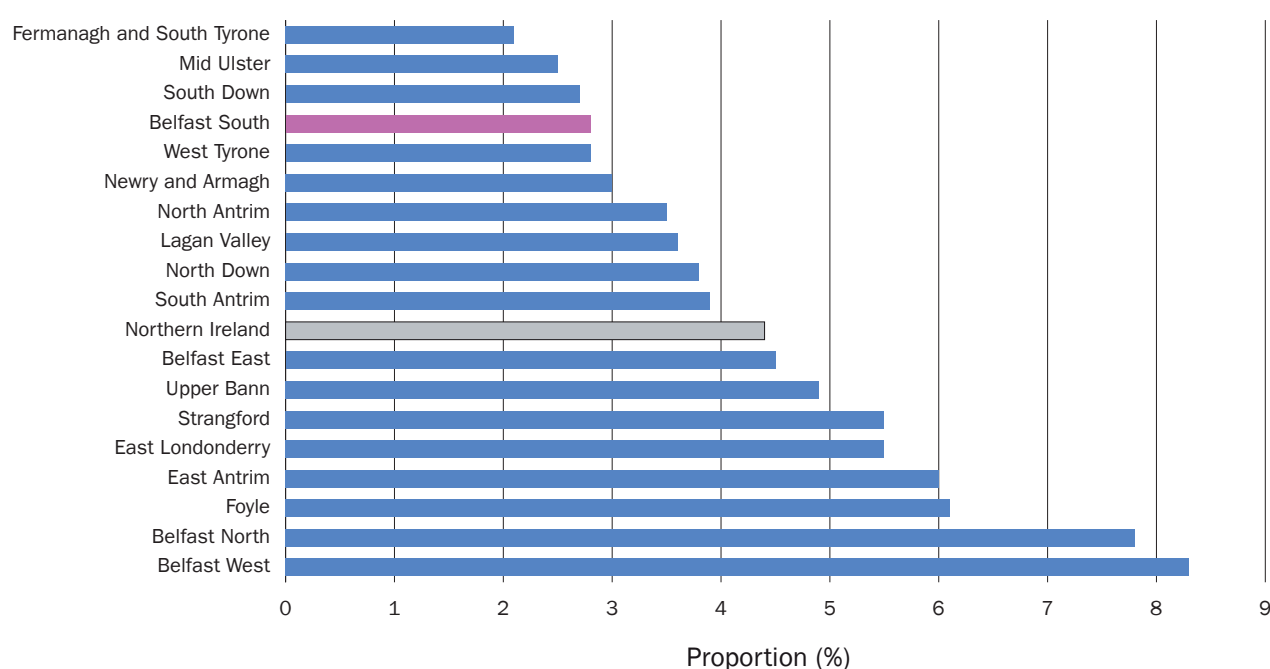
Health – Births to teenage mothers

In 2012, there were 39 births to teenage mothers in Belfast South. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 2.8% of all births in the Constituency in that year.

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

The Constituency of Belfast South had the joint 4th lowest proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers.

Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers, 2012



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

Source: NISRA, NINIS (General Register Office)

Health – Disease prevalence (Quality Outcomes Framework)

As at 31 March 2014, Belfast South had a higher prevalence per 1,000 patients on the mental health register than the Northern Ireland average.

The greatest differences, where prevalence rates per 1,000 patients were the lower in Belfast South than the Northern Ireland average, were for obesity, hypertension and diabetes mellitus.

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

	Belfast South Patients		All Northern Ireland Patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Patients on the Coronary Heart Disease Register	3,608	31	74,568	39
Patients on the Heart Failure 1 Register	837	7	14,683	8
Patients on the Stroke Register	1,999	17	34,467	18
Patients on the Hypertension Register	13,471	114	250,718	130
Patients on the Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Register	1,759	15	35,663	19
Patients on the Hypothyroid Register	3,435	29	71,719	37
Patients on the Cancer Register	2,129	18	36,735	19
Patients on the Mental Health Register	1,323	11	16,401	9
Patients on the Asthma Register	6,703	57	116,204	60
Patients on the Dementia Register	760	6	12,811	7
Patients on the Atrial Fibrillation Register	1,633	14	29,041	15
Patients on the Peripheral Arterial Disease Register	784	7	13,786	7
Patients on the Obesity Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 16+ years)	7,477	76	172,859	112
Patients on the Diabetes Mellitus Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 17+ years)	4,150	43	81,867	54
Patients on the Epilepsy Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 18+ years)	859	9	15,378	10
Patients on the Chronic Kidney Disease Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 18+ years)	3,706	39	72,302	49
Patients on the Learning Disabilities Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 18+ years)	433	5	10,231	7
Patients on the Osteoporosis Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 50+ years)	191	5	3,400	5
Patients on the Rheumatoid Arthritis Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 16+ years)	591	6	11,559	8

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

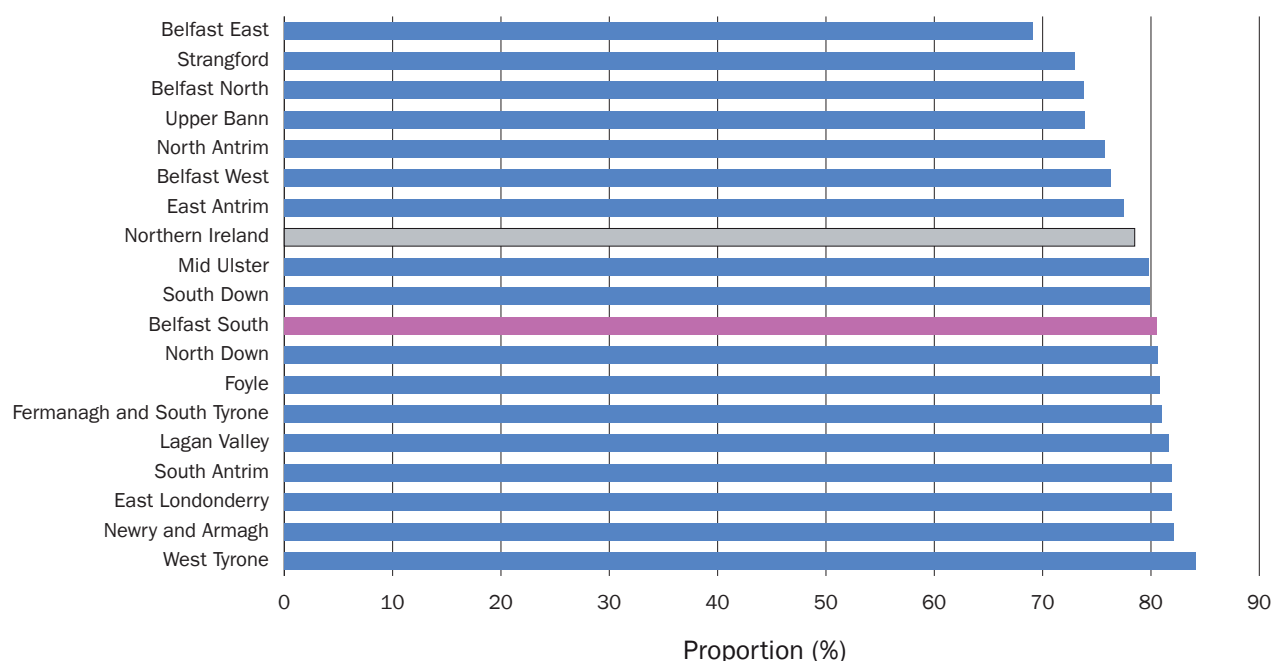
Education – Qualifications of School Leavers

In 2012/13, 1,100 young people left post primary education in Belfast South. Of these, 885 (80.5%) achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent, 767 of which included GCSE English and GCSE Maths (or 69.7% of all school leavers) and 33 (3.0%) left school with no GCSEs. In total, 729¹ school leavers (66.3%) achieved two or more A-levels 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 78.5%.

Belfast South had the 9th 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, 2012/13



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

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department of Education)

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

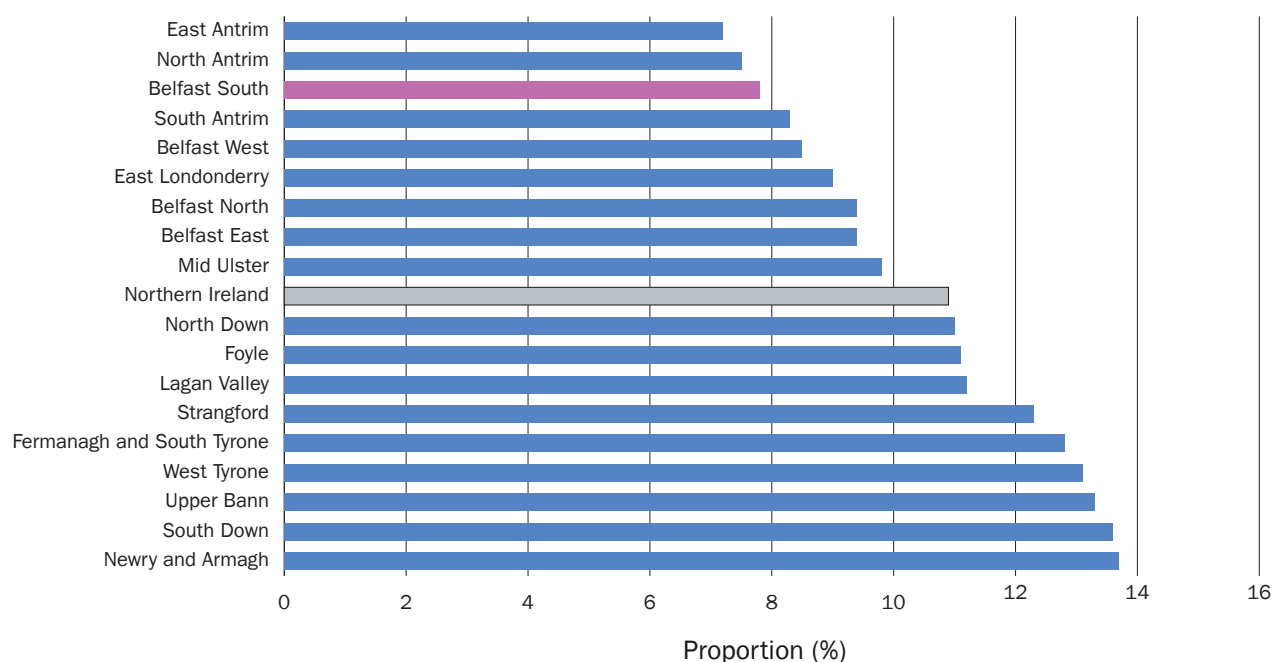
Education – Participation in Further Education

In 2012/13, there were 7,285 students from Belfast South enrolled in further education. This equates to 7.8% 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 2012/13 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 10.9%.

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, 2012/13



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

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

Education – Participation in Further Education at ward level

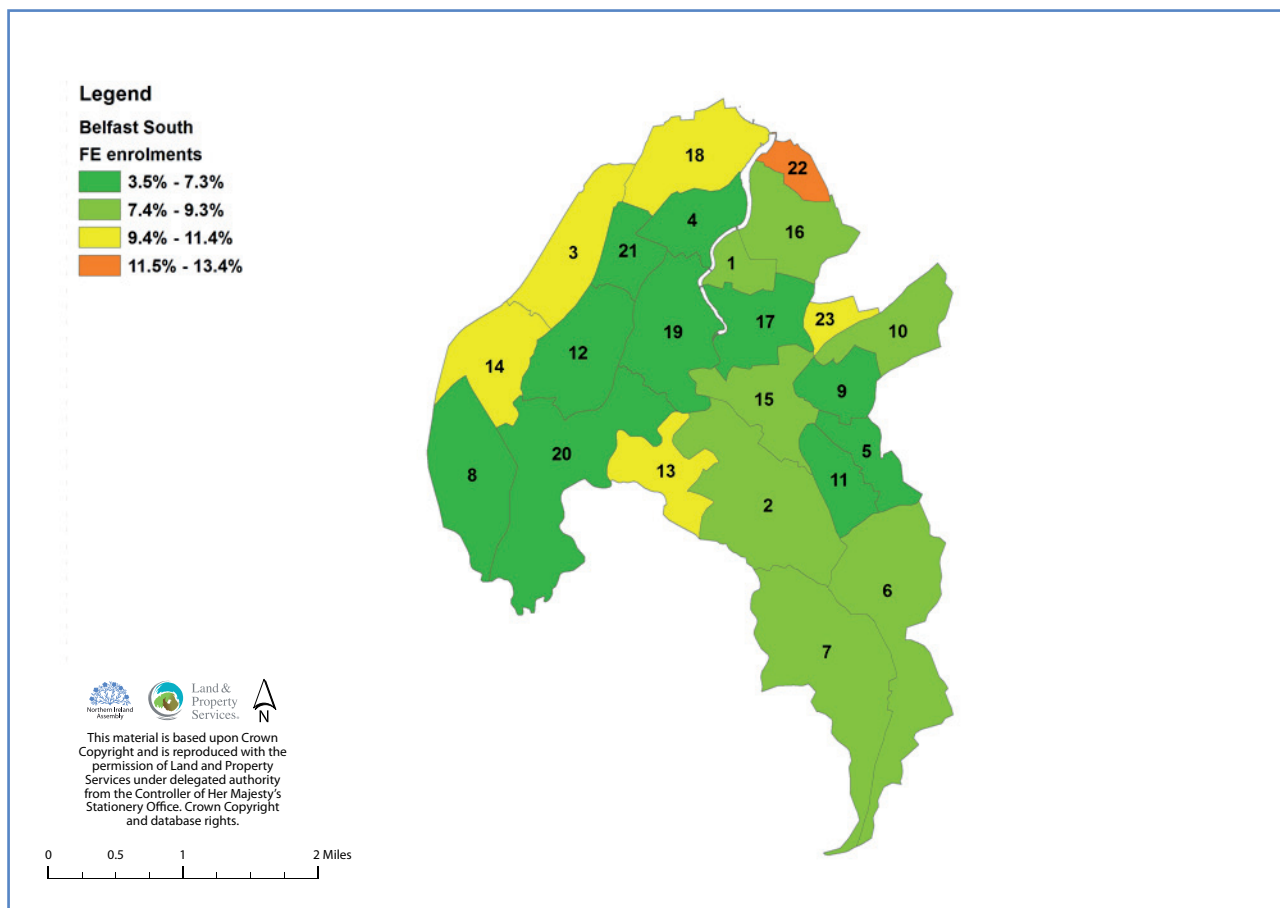
The highest proportion of people enrolled in further education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Woodstock (11.5%, 520 enrolments), Shaftesbury (11.4%, 700 enrolments) and Wynchurch (10.7%, 200 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Stranmillis (3.5%, 260 enrolments), Malone (4.7%, 215 enrolments) and Knockbracken (5.7%, 155 enrolments).

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

Ward	Total FE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total FE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Ballynafeigh	455	9.2	Minnowburn	185	10.1
Beechill	375	9.3	Musgrave	425	10.6
Blackstaff	315	9.7	Newtownbreda	170	7.6
Botanic	570	7.0	Ravenhill	460	8.9
Cairnshill	215	7.3	Rosetta	385	6.9
Carryduff East	215	7.7	Shaftesbury	700	11.4
Carryduff West	235	8.7	Stranmillis	260	3.5
Finaghy	230	6.1	Upper Malone	255	6.4
Galwally	135	6.4	Windsor	450	6.2
Hillfoot	160	7.6	Woodstock	520	11.5
Knockbracken	155	5.7	Wynchurch	200	10.7
Malone	215	4.7			

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

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



1	Ballynafeigh	13	Minnowburn
2	Beechill	14	Musgrave
3	Blackstaff	15	Newtownbreda
4	Botanic	16	Ravenhill
5	Cairnshill	17	Rosetta
6	Carryduff East	18	Shaftesbury
7	Carryduff West	19	Stranmillis
8	Finaghy	20	Upper Malone
9	Galwally	21	Windsor
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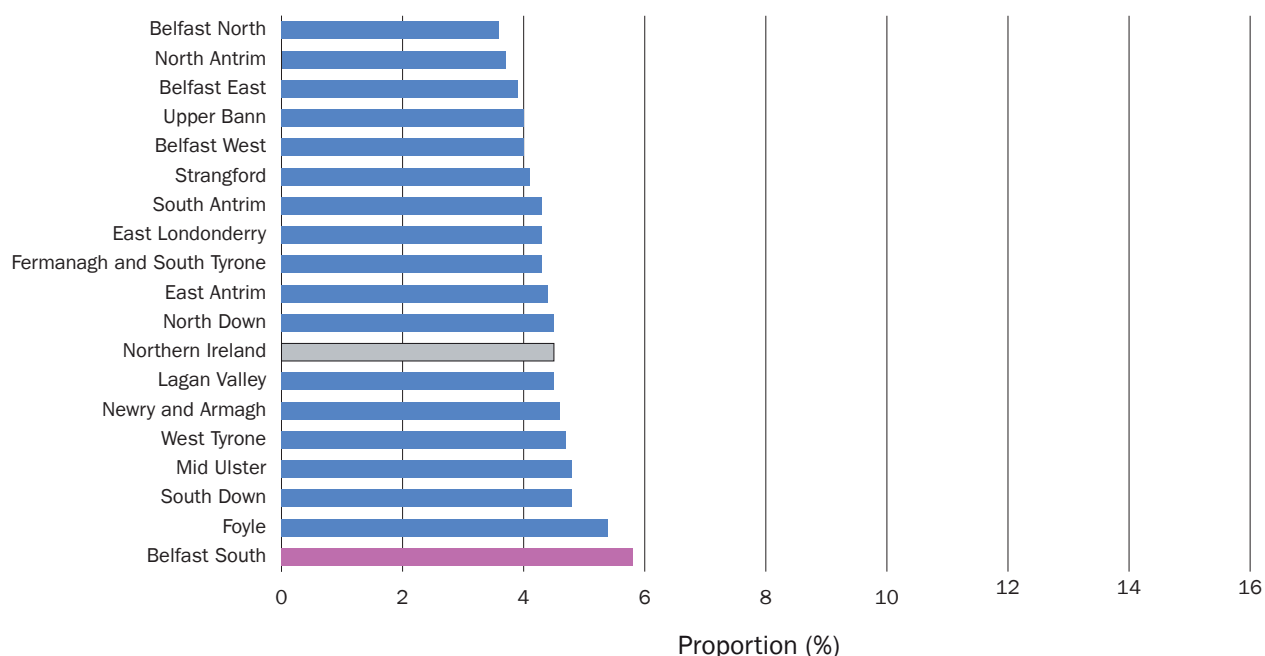
Education – Participation in Higher Education

In 2012/13, there were 5,430 students from Belfast South enrolled in higher education institutions in Northern Ireland. This equates to 5.8% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in higher education institutions.

A higher proportion of Belfast South constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled in higher education institutions in 2012/13 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.5%.

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

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



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

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

Education – Participation in Higher Education at ward level

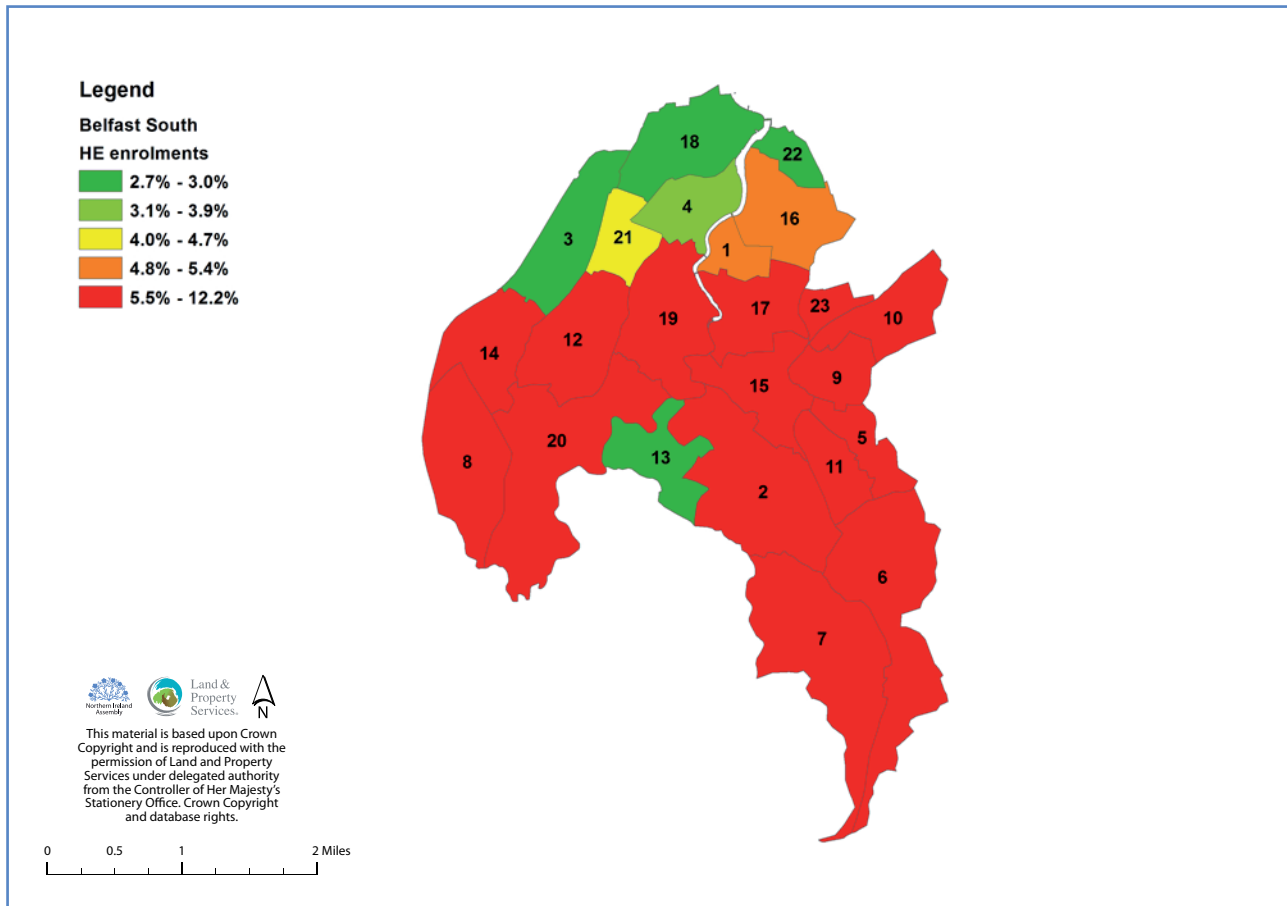
The highest proportion of people enrolled in higher education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Malone (12.2%, 555 enrolments), Rosetta (7.9%, 440 enrolments) and Carryduff East (7.5%, 210 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Minnowburn (2.7%, 50 enrolments), Woodstock (2.8%, 125 enrolments) and Shaftesbury (2.8%, 170 enrolments).

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

Ward	Total HE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total HE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Ballynafeigh	245	5.0	Minnowburn	50	2.7
Beechill	290	7.2	Musgrave	275	6.9
Blackstaff	95	2.9	Newtownbreda	130	5.8
Botanic	305	3.7	Ravenhill	280	5.4
Cairnshill	200	6.8	Rosetta	440	7.9
Carryduff East	210	7.5	Shaftesbury	170	2.8
Carryduff West	175	6.5	Stranmillis	480	6.5
Finaghy	280	7.4	Upper Malone	245	6.2
Galwally	145	6.9	Windsor	325	4.5
Hillfoot	115	5.5	Woodstock	125	2.8
Knockbracken	185	6.8	Wynchurch	115	6.1
Malone	555	12.2			

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

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



1	Ballynaveigh	13	Minnowburn
2	Beechill	14	Musgrave
3	Blackstaff	15	Newtownbreda
4	Botanic	16	Ravenhill
5	Cairnshill	17	Rosetta
6	Carryduff East	18	Shaftesbury
7	Carryduff West	19	Stranmillis
8	Finaghy	20	Upper Malone
9	Galwally	21	Windsor
10	Hillfoot	22	Woodstock
11	Knockbracken	23	Wynchurch
12	Malone		

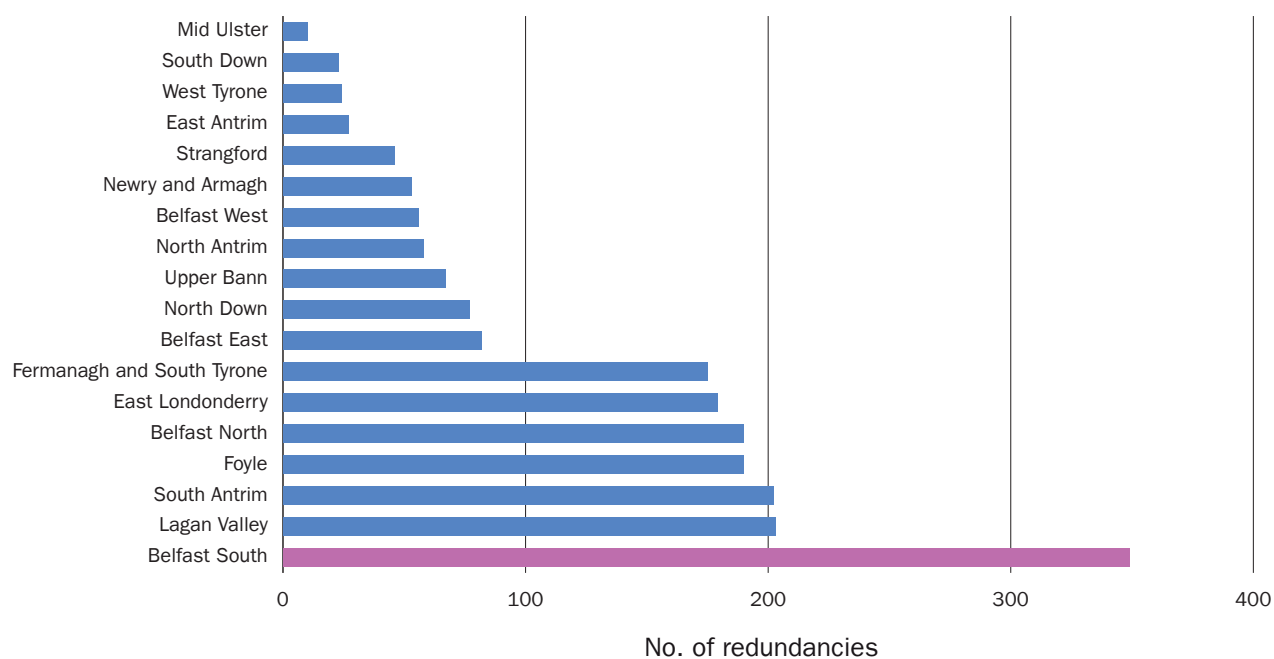
Labour Market – Confirmed redundancies

In 2013, there were 349 confirmed redundancies in Belfast South.

This represents 17.4% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2013.

Belfast South had the highest number of redundancies in 2013.

Number of confirmed redundancies, 2013



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

Source: NISRA, NINIS

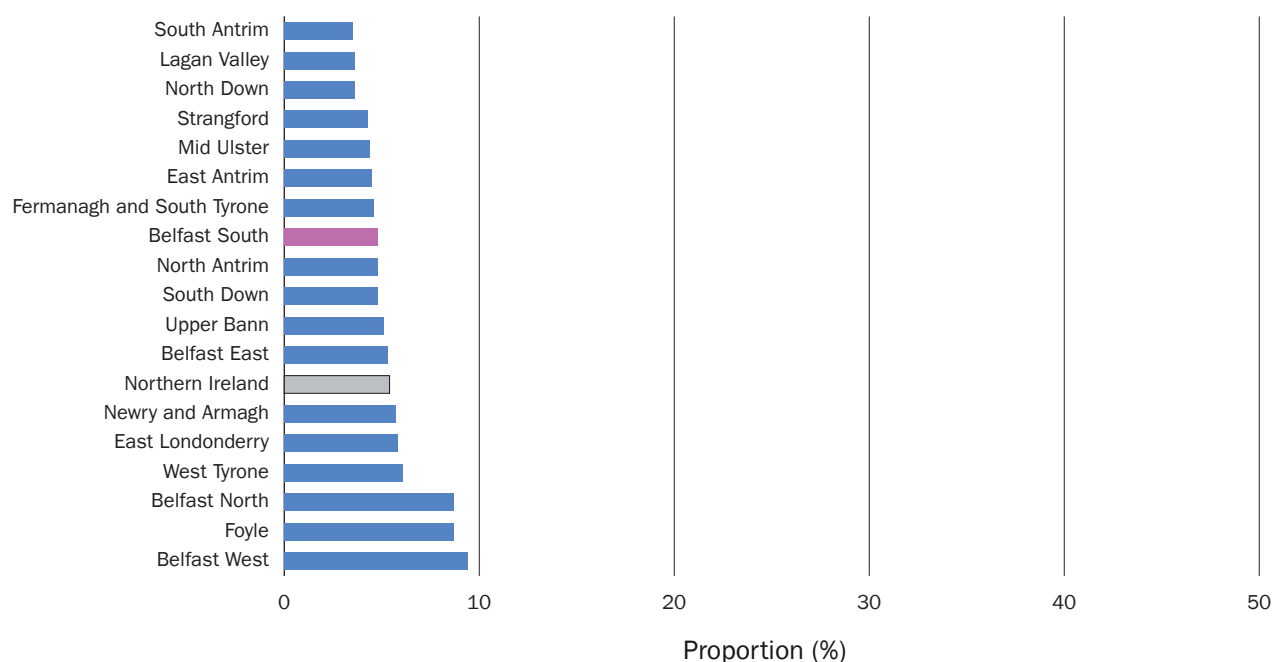
Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2013, there were 3,409 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 9th highest unemployment claimant count.

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



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

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count)

Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count at ward level

The highest proportion of people claiming unemployment-related benefits (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Blackstaff (12.6%, 316 claimants), Shaftesbury (10.2%, 440 claimants) and Woodstock (9.7%, 322 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Knockbracken (1.5%, 31 claimants), Hillfoot (1.6%, 25 claimants) and Stranmillis (1.8%, 105 claimants).

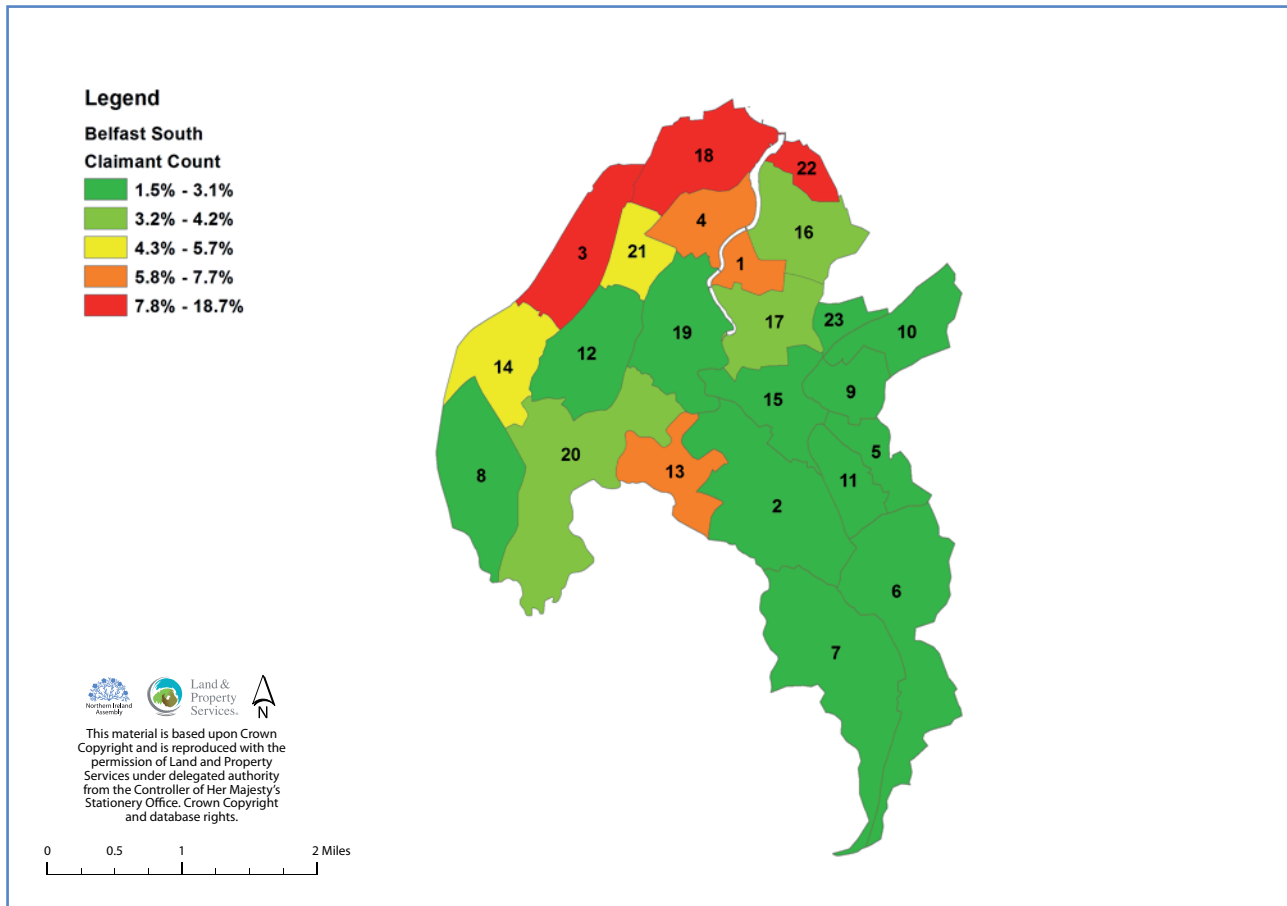
Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2013

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population ¹	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Ballynafeigh	250	6.6	Minnowburn	69	5.8
Beechill	99	3.1	Musgrave	156	4.9
Blackstaff	316	12.6	Newtownbreda	48	3.0
Botanic	489	6.5	Ravenhill	142	3.7
Cairnshill	43	1.8	Rosetta	145	4.1
Carryduff East	59	2.7	Shaftesbury	440	10.2
Carryduff West	39	1.9	Stranmillis	105	1.8
Finaghy	75	2.6	Upper Malone	106	3.8
Galwally	31	2.1	Windsor	296	5.1
Hillfoot	25	1.6	Woodstock	322	9.7
Knockbracken	31	1.5	Wynchurch	37	2.7
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 (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2013



1	Ballynafeigh	13	Minnowburn
2	Beechill	14	Musgrave
3	Blackstaff	15	Newtownbreda
4	Botanic	16	Ravenhill
5	Cairnshill	17	Rosetta
6	Carryduff East	18	Shaftesbury
7	Carryduff West	19	Stranmillis
8	Finaghy	20	Upper Malone
9	Galwally	21	Windsor
10	Hillfoot	22	Woodstock
11	Knockbracken	23	Wynchurch
12	Malone		

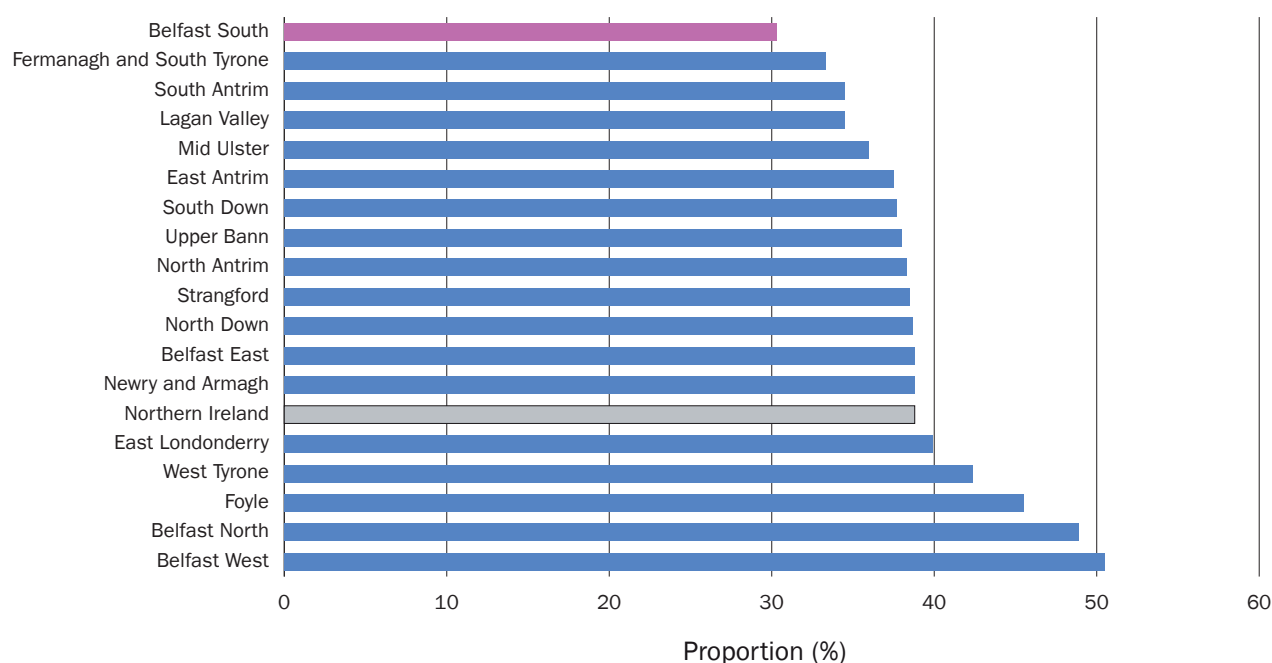
Low income – People claiming benefits

As at April 2014, 28,460 people in Belfast South claimed at least one of the main benefits¹. This equates to 30.3% 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 38.8%.

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 2014



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

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

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.

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 (48.6%, 890 claimants), Shaftesbury (44.0%, 2,700 claimants) and Upper Malone (42.0%, 1,660 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Stranmillis (16.2%, 1,190 claimants), Windsor (17.7%, 1,290 claimants) and Botanic (19.8%, 1,610 claimants).

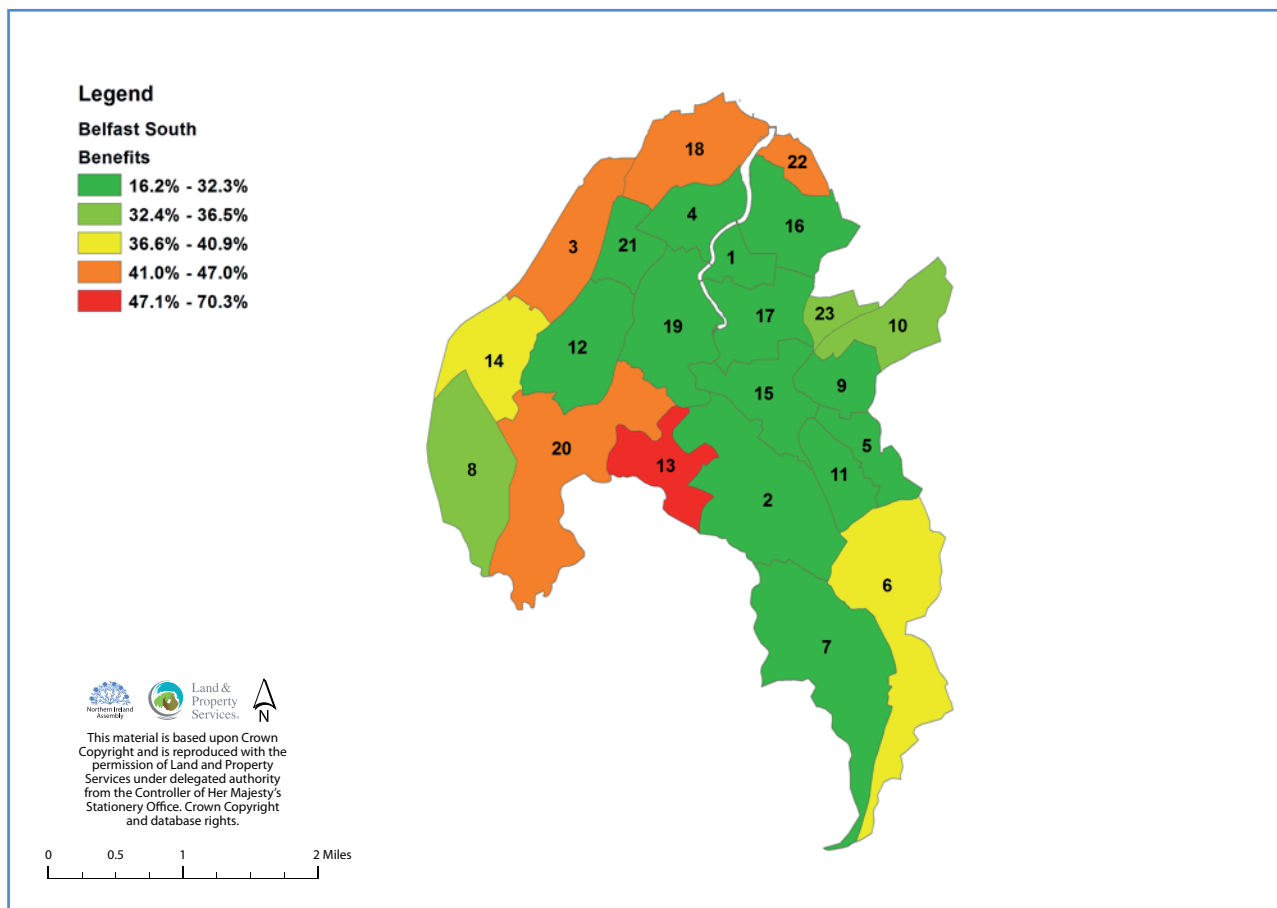
Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at April 2014¹

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	1,300	26.4	Minnowburn	890	48.6
Beechill	1,290	32.1	Musgrave	1,520	37.9
Blackstaff	1,360	41.8	Newtownbreda	720	32.1
Botanic	1,610	19.8	Ravenhill	1,350	26.2
Cairnshill	700	23.9	Rosetta	1,630	29.3
Carryduff East	1,050	37.4	Shaftesbury	2,700	44.0
Carryduff West	750	27.9	Stranmillis	1,190	16.2
Finaghy	1,370	36.2	Upper Malone	1,660	42.0
Galwally	660	31.3	Windsor	1,290	17.7
Hillfoot	760	36.0	Woodstock	1,850	41.0
Knockbracken	770	28.3	Wynchurch	610	32.5
Malone	1,420	31.2			

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 people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level,
as at April 2014**



1	Ballynafeigh	13	Minnowburn
2	Beechill	14	Musgrave
3	Blackstaff	15	Newtownbreda
4	Botanic	16	Ravenhill
5	Cairnshill	17	Rosetta
6	Carryduff East	18	Shaftesbury
7	Carryduff West	19	Stranmillis
8	Finaghy	20	Upper Malone
9	Galwally	21	Windsor
10	Hillfoot	22	Woodstock
11	Knockbracken	23	Wynchurch
12	Malone		

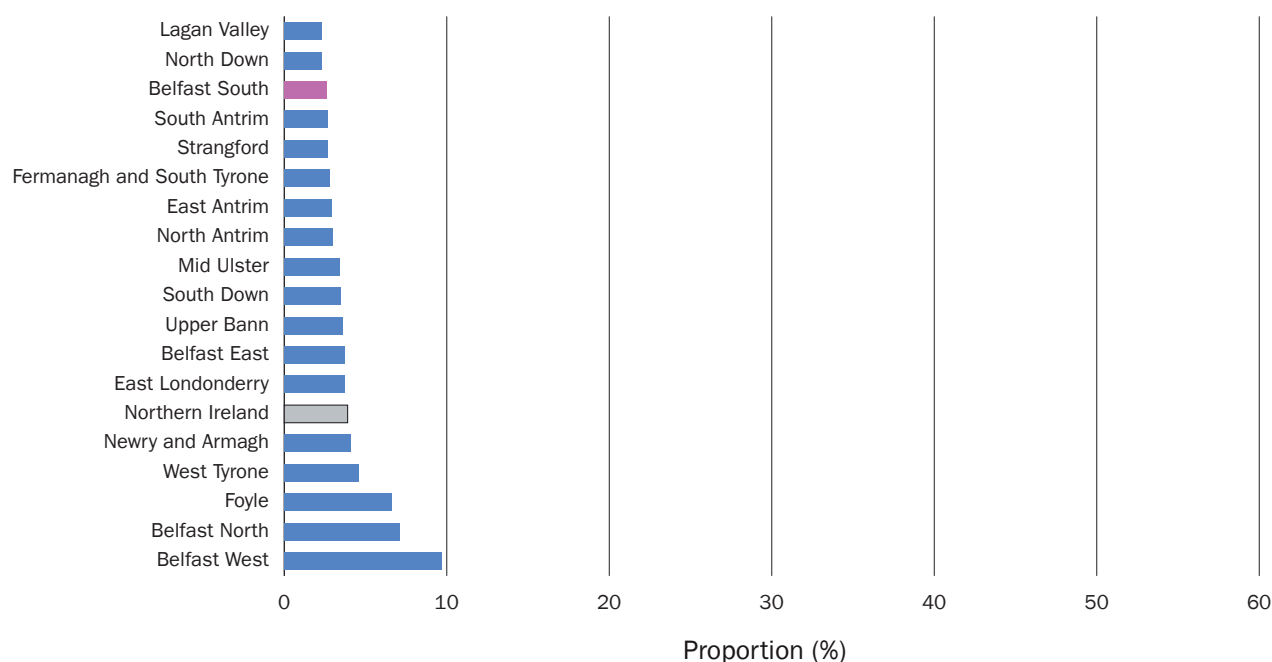
Low income – People claiming income support

As at February 2014, there were 2,070 people in Belfast South claiming income support, of whom 2,030 were of working age. This equates to 2.6% 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 3.9%.

Belfast South was the Constituency with the 3rd lowest proportion of working age people claiming income support.

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



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	3.7	Joint 6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2.8	13	North Down	2.3	Joint 17
Belfast North	7.1	2	Foyle	6.6	3	South Antrim	2.7	Joint 14
Belfast South	2.6	16	Lagan Valley	2.3	Joint 17	South Down	3.5	9
Belfast West	9.7	1	Mid Ulster	3.4	10	Strangford	2.7	Joint 14
East Antrim	2.9	12	Newry and Armagh	4.1	5	Upper Bann	3.6	8
East Londonderry	3.7	Joint 6	North Antrim	3	11	West Tyrone	4.6	4

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

Low income – People claiming income support at ward level

The highest proportion of income support claimants (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Shaftesbury (7.6%, 400 claimants), Blackstaff (6.7%, 190 claimants) and Woodstock (6.2%, 240 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Stranmillis (0.2%, 10 claimants), Malone (0.6%, 20 claimants) and Hillfoot (0.7%, 10 claimants).

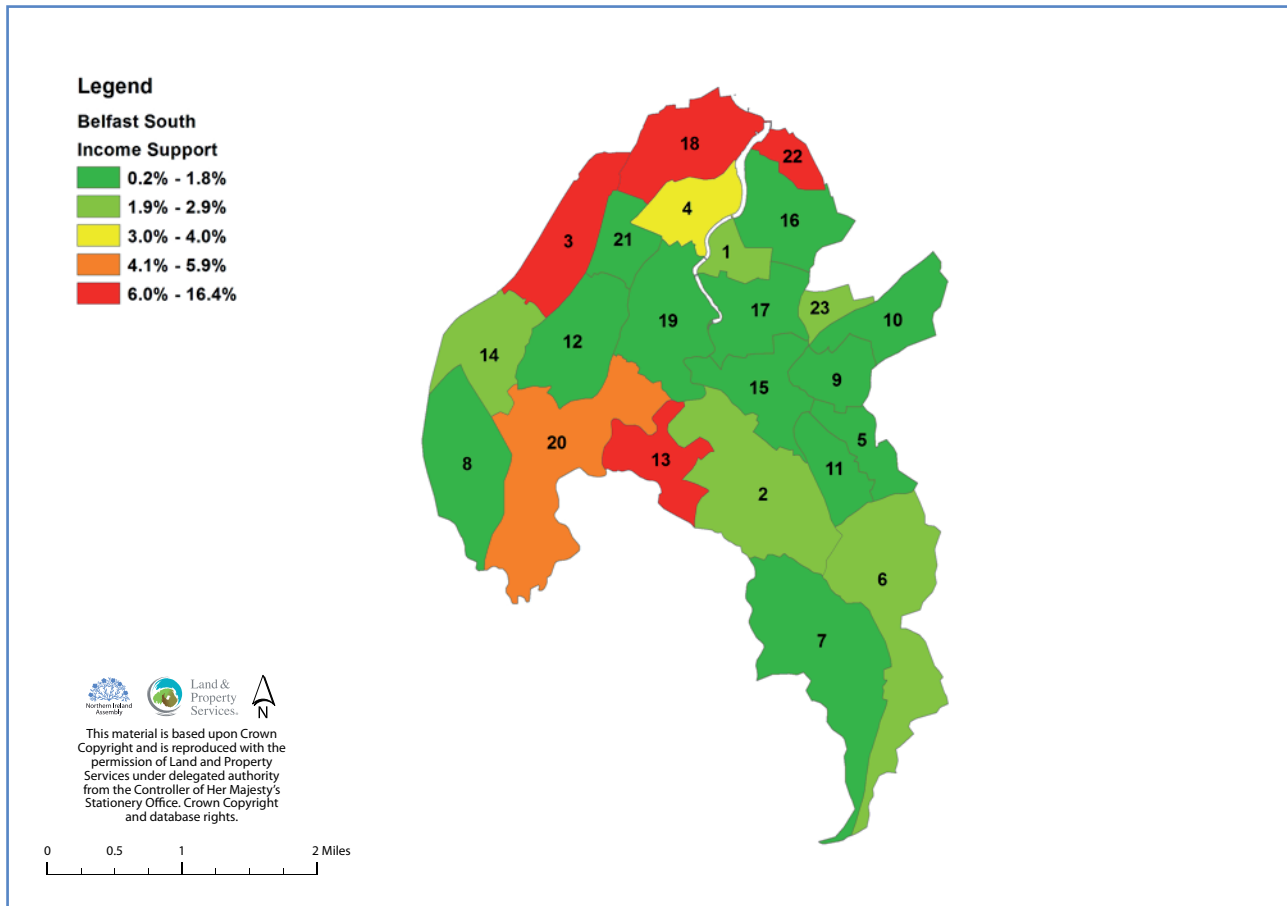
Proportion of working age people claiming income support at ward level, as at February 2014¹

Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population ¹	Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Ballynafeigh	130	2.9	Minnowburn	80	6.1
Beechill	80	2.5	Musgrave	80	2.5
Blackstaff	190	6.7	Newtownbreda	30	1.7
Botanic	230	3.0	Ravenhill	70	1.6
Cairnshill	20	0.8	Rosetta	80	1.8
Carryduff East	40	1.9	Shaftesbury	400	7.6
Carryduff West	30	1.4	Stranmillis	10	0.2
Finaghy	30	1.1	Upper Malone	130	4.4
Galwally	20	1.2	Windsor	100	1.5
Hillfoot	10	0.7	Woodstock	240	6.2
Knockbracken	20	0.9	Wynchurch	30	2.0
Malone	20	0.6			

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

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

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



1	Ballynafeigh	13	Minnowburn
2	Beechill	14	Musgrave
3	Blackstaff	15	Newtownbreda
4	Botanic	16	Ravenhill
5	Cairnshill	17	Rosetta
6	Carryduff East	18	Shaftesbury
7	Carryduff West	19	Stranmillis
8	Finaghy	20	Upper Malone
9	Galwally	21	Windsor
10	Hillfoot	22	Woodstock
11	Knockbracken	23	Wynchurch
12	Malone		

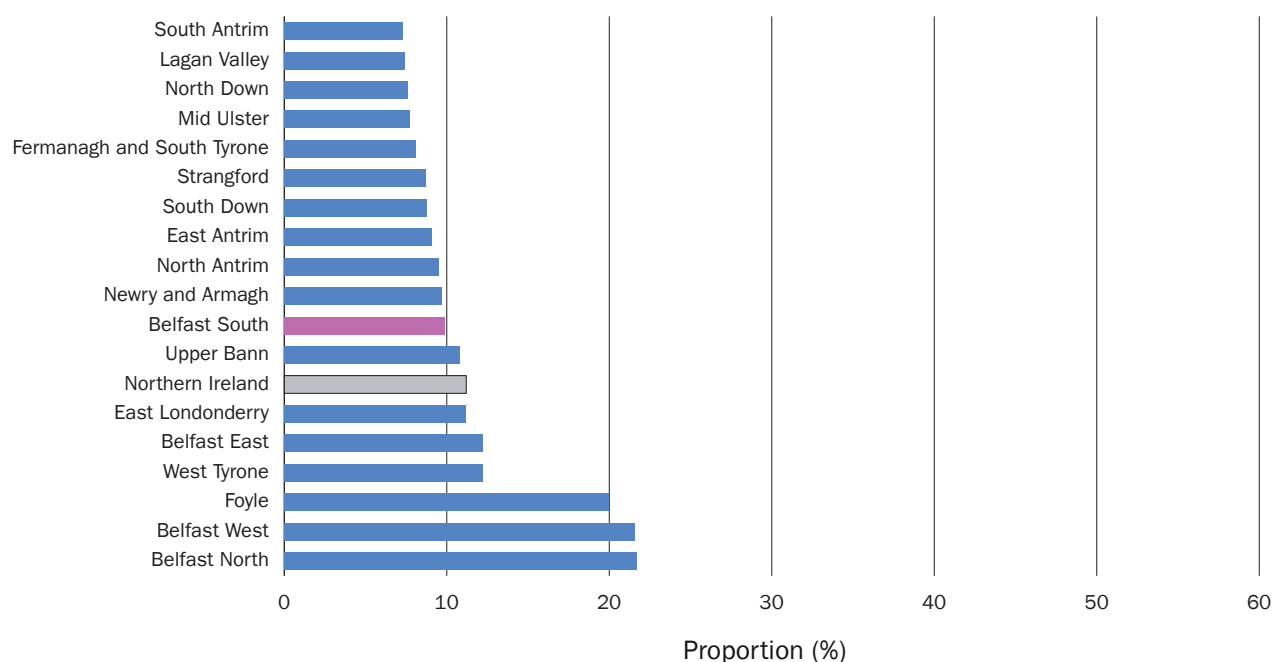
Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2014, there were 9,290 people in Belfast South claiming housing benefit. This equates to 9.9% 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 2014 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 11.2%.

Belfast South was the Constituency with the 8th highest proportion of housing benefit claimants.

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



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

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

Low income – People claiming housing benefit at ward level

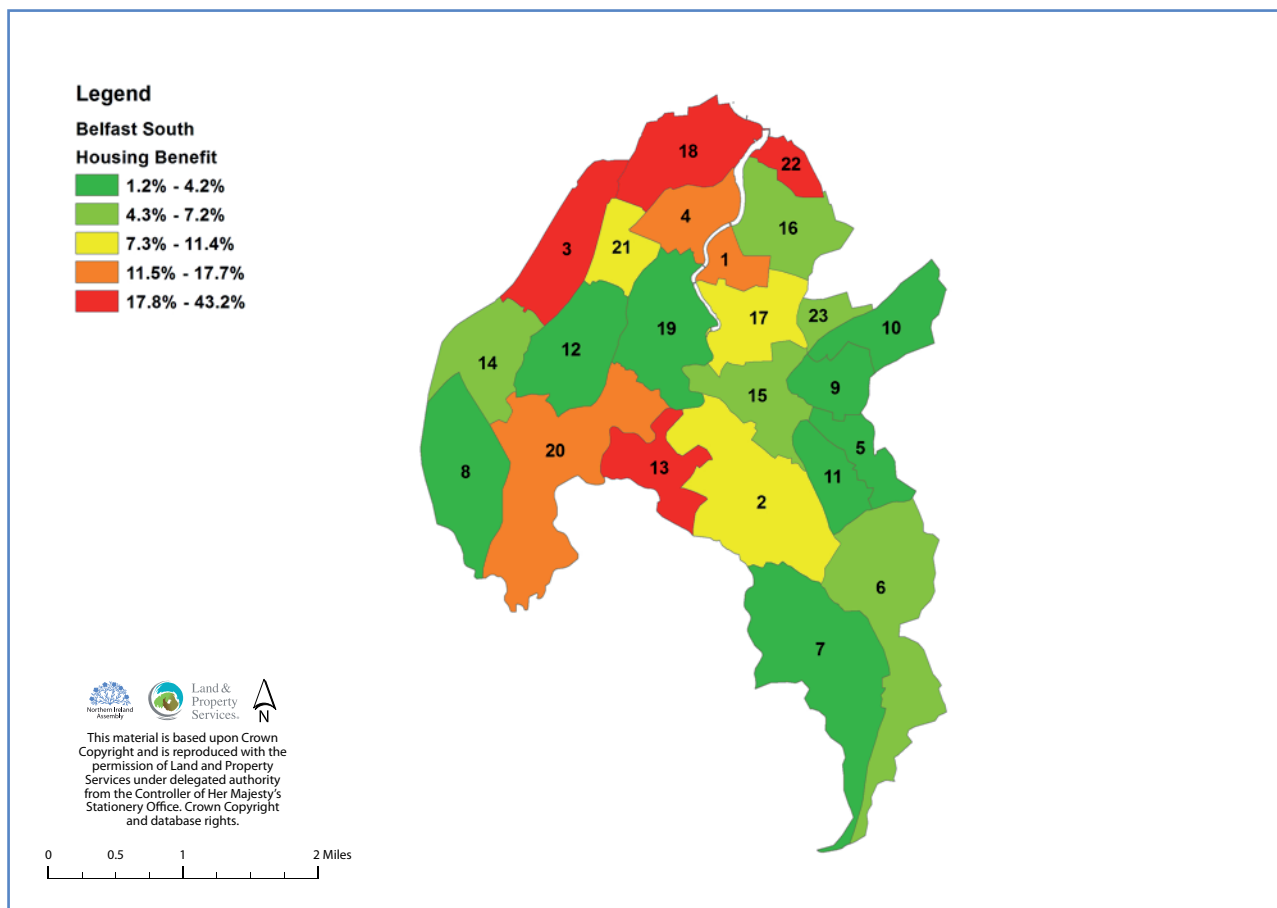
The highest proportion of people claiming housing benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Shaftesbury (29.8%, 1,830 claimants), Blackstaff (24.9%, 810 claimants) and Woodstock (24.4%, 1,100 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Stranmillis (1.2%, 90 claimants), Hillfoot (1.4%, 30 claimants) and Knockbracken (1.5%, 40 claimants).

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

Ward	No. of people claiming Housing Benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	No. of people claiming Housing Benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Ballynaveigh	680	13.8	Minnowburn	340	18.6
Beechill	340	8.5	Musgrave	250	6.2
Blackstaff	810	24.9	Newtownbreda	140	6.3
Botanic	1,130	13.9	Ravenhill	310	6.0
Cairnshill	60	2.0	Rosetta	440	7.9
Carryduff East	150	5.3	Shaftesbury	1,830	29.8
Carryduff West	60	2.2	Stranmillis	90	1.2
Finaghy	130	3.4	Upper Malone	460	11.6
Galwally	70	3.3	Windsor	640	8.8
Hillfoot	30	1.4	Woodstock	1,100	24.4
Knockbracken	40	1.5	Wynchurch	80	4.3
Malone	120	2.6			

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

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



1	Ballynaveigh	13	Minnowburn
2	Beechill	14	Musgrave
3	Blackstaff	15	Newtownbreda
4	Botanic	16	Ravenhill
5	Cairnshill	17	Rosetta
6	Carryduff East	18	Shaftesbury
7	Carryduff West	19	Stranmillis
8	Finaghy	20	Upper Malone
9	Galwally	21	Windsor
10	Hillfoot	22	Woodstock
11	Knockbracken	23	Wynchurch
12	Malone		

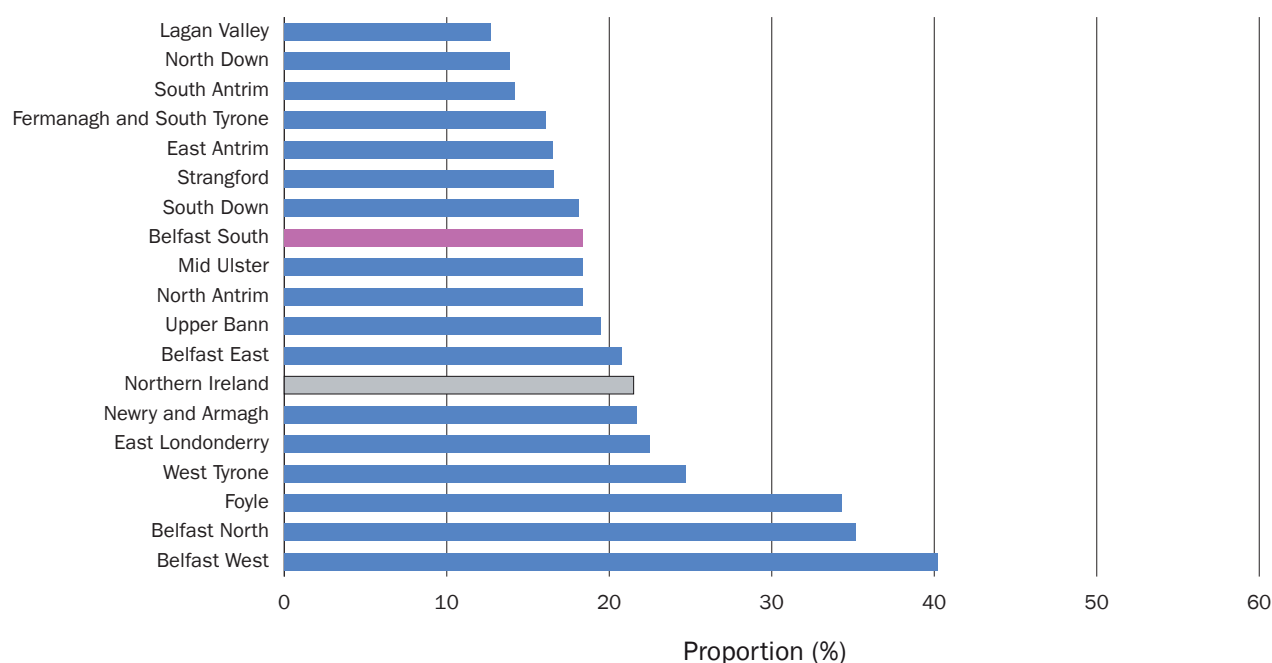
Low income – Children living in low income families

As at August 2012, there were 3,155 children aged 0-15 years living in low income families¹ in Belfast South. This equates to 18.4% of all children in the area.

A lower proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years were living in low income families in Belfast South when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 21.5%.

Belfast South was the Constituency with the joint 9th highest proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in low income families.

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



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

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

¹ Children in low income families refers to the number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of IS or (Income-Based) JSA.

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

The highest proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families (as a percentage of all children) were concentrated in the wards of Shaftesbury (53.1%), Blackstaff (47.6%) and Botanic (46.8%). The lowest proportions were found in Malone (1.9%), Hillfoot (3.0%) and Stranmillis (4.8%).

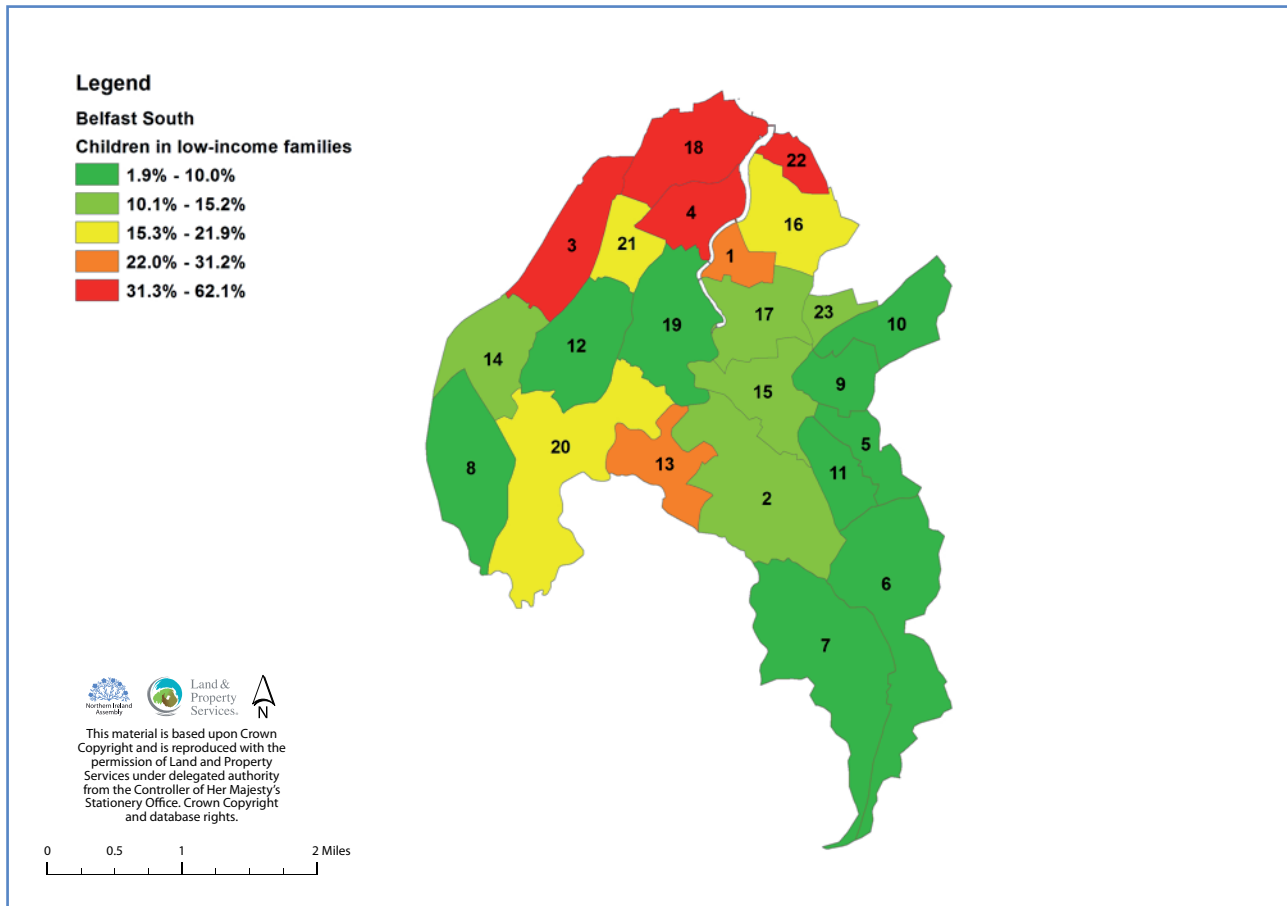
Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families at ward level, as at August 2012

Ward	Children in Poverty (%) ¹	Ward	Children in Poverty (%)
Ballynafeigh	29.0	Minnowburn	27.4
Beechill	12.2	Musgrave	11.7
Blackstaff	47.6	Newtownbreda	11.0
Botanic	46.8	Ravenhill	17.4
Cairnshill	4.9	Rosetta	11.9
Carryduff East	7.8	Shaftesbury	53.1
Carryduff West	5.1	Stranmillis	4.8
Finaghy	6.3	Upper Malone	21.5
Galwally	10.0	Windsor	18.6
Hillfoot	3.0	Woodstock	37.5
Knockbracken	7.2	Wynchurch	12.0
Malone	1.9		

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

¹ Percentage of Children in Low-Income Families: Number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income, or in receipt of Income Support or (Income-Based) JSA, divided by the total number of children in the area (determined by Child Benefit data).

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



1	Ballynafeigh	13	Minnowburn
2	Beechill	14	Musgrave
3	Blackstaff	15	Newtownbreda
4	Botanic	16	Ravenhill
5	Cairnshill	17	Rosetta
6	Carryduff East	18	Shaftesbury
7	Carryduff West	19	Stranmillis
8	Finaghy	20	Upper Malone
9	Galwally	21	Windsor
10	Hillfoot	22	Woodstock
11	Knockbracken	23	Wynchurch
12	Malone		

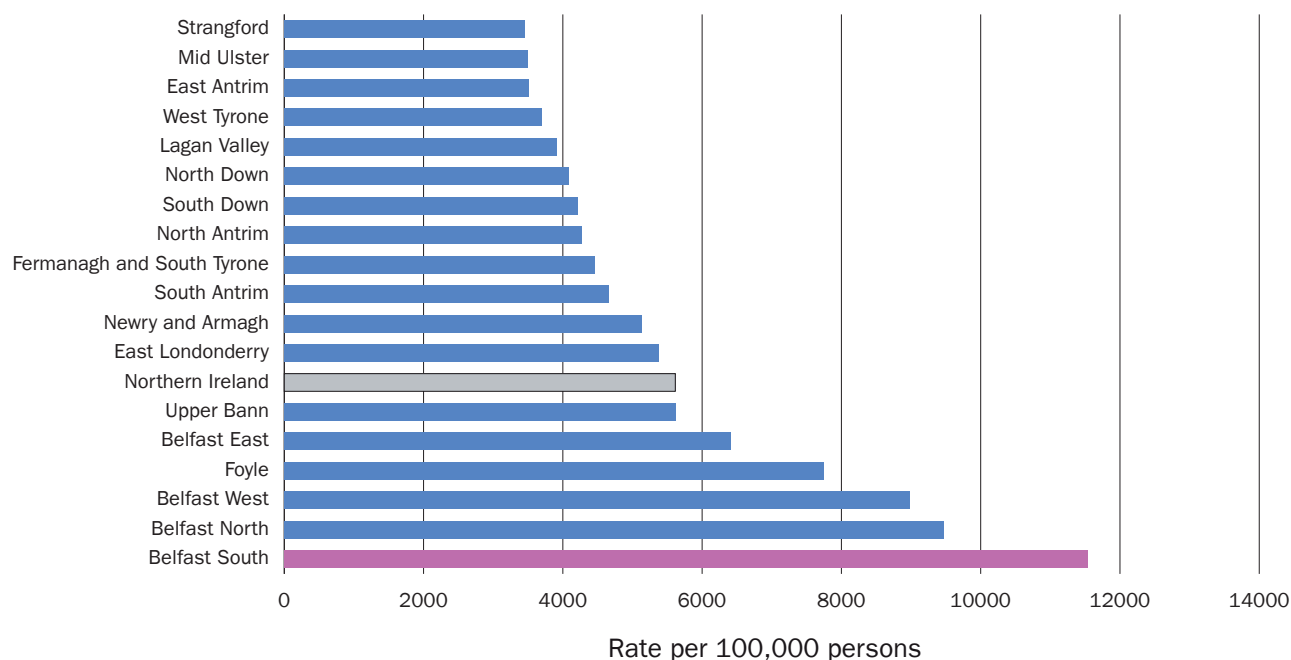
Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2013/14, a total of 12,942 criminal offences were recorded in the Belfast South area. This equates to an overall recorded crime rate of 11,536 per 100,000 persons.

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

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

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



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

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

Crime – Rates of specific types of crime

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

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

	Belfast South		Northern Ireland	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Violence with injury (including homicide)	1,607	1,432	14,157	774
Violence without injury	1,700	1,515	18,246	997
Sexual offences	175	156	2,234	122
Robbery	253	226	958	52
Domestic burglary	989	882	5,753	314
Non-domestic burglary	424	378	3,314	181
Vehicle offences	930	829	5,609	307
Theft from the person	200	178	576	31
Bicycle theft	370	330	1,097	60
Shoplifting	978	872	6,372	348
All other theft offences	2,274	2,027	13,302	727
Criminal damage	2,019	1,800	19,889	1,087
Trafficking of drugs	81	72	968	53
Possession of drugs	352	314	3,764	206
Possession of weapons offences	70	62	727	40
Public order offences	120	107	1,536	84
Miscellaneous crimes against society	187	167	2,415	132
Other fraud	213	190	1,829	100
Offences Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	744	663	12,720	695
Offences Recorded with a Homophobic Motivation	36	32	179	10
Offences Recorded with a Racist Motivation	134	119	691	38
Offences Recorded with a Sectarian Motivation	87	78	961	53

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

Crime – Crime rate at ward level

The highest recorded crime rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Shaftesbury (65,232), Botanic (27,409) and Blackstaff (19,061). The lowest rates were recorded in Hillfoot (950), Galwally (1,570) and Knockbracken (1,637).

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

Ward	Recorded Crime Rate ¹	Violence against Person Rate ²	Burglary Rate	Criminal Damage Rate	Hate Crime Rate ³
Ballynafeigh	8,234	1,999	1,196	1,503	256
Beechill	5,263	2,319	101	1,028	60
Blackstaff	19,061	4,140	1,868	2,348	808
Botanic	27,409	7,380	4,432	5,411	396
Cairnshill	1,707	461	244	488	0
Carryduff East	2,524	775	229	229	0
Carryduff West	1,712	522	319	406	0
Finaghy	2,870	500	652	391	43
Galwally	1,570	785	235	39	0
Hillfoot	950	119	79	198	0
Knockbracken	1,637	322	409	468	0
Malone	5,875	973	1,298	991	72
Minnowburn	5,435	1,630	272	951	91
Musgrave	5,753	1,196	1,052	907	124
Newtownbreda	8,802	1,644	840	877	37
Ravenhill	6,401	1,424	639	1,097	82
Rosetta	5,073	1,529	591	969	288
Shaftesbury	65,232	23,663	2,536	7,390	1,193
Stranmillis	3,796	440	881	797	24
Upper Malone	4,171	1,452	511	695	102
Windsor	11,325	2,003	2,275	2,003	185
Woodstock	9,658	2,770	1,349	2,248	360
Wynchurch	2,765	778	346	562	130

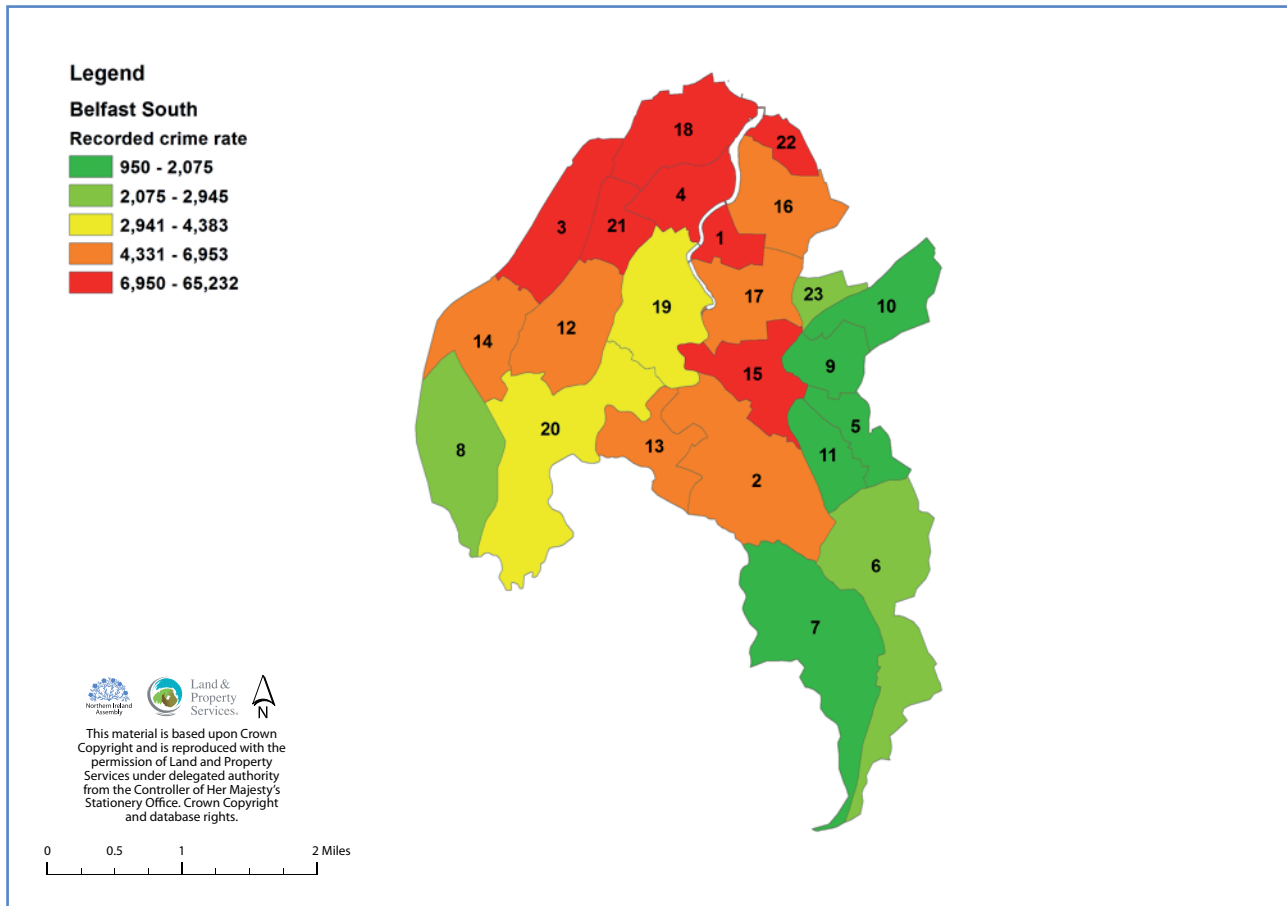
Source: NISRA, NINIS (Notifiable Offences Recorded, Police Service for Northern Ireland)

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

2 Violence against the person includes sex offences and robbery.

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

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



1	Ballynafeigh	13	Minnowburn
2	Beechill	14	Musgrave
3	Blackstaff	15	Newtownbreda
4	Botanic	16	Ravenhill
5	Cairnshill	17	Rosetta
6	Carryduff East	18	Shaftesbury
7	Carryduff West	19	Stranmillis
8	Finaghy	20	Upper Malone
9	Galwally	21	Windsor
10	Hillfoot	22	Woodstock
11	Knockbracken	23	Wynchurch
12	Malone		

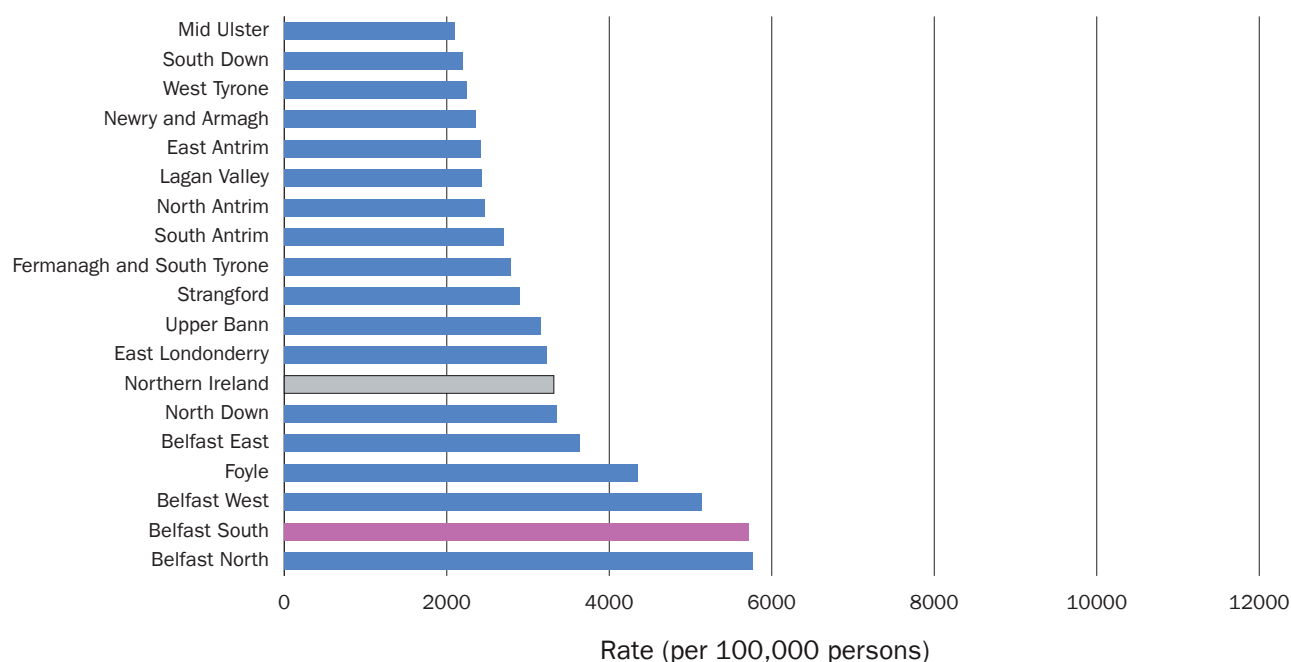
Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2013/14, there were 6,418 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in Belfast South. This equates to a rate of 5,721 per 100,000 persons.

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

Belfast South was the Constituency with the 2nd highest rate of anti-social behaviour incidents.

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



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

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

Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour at ward level

The highest numbers of anti-social behaviour incidents (per 100,000 persons) were concentrated in the wards of Shaftesbury (29,833), Botanic (16,157) and Blackstaff (6,892). The lowest rates were found in Hillfoot (713), Carryduff East (918) and Cairnshill (1,165).

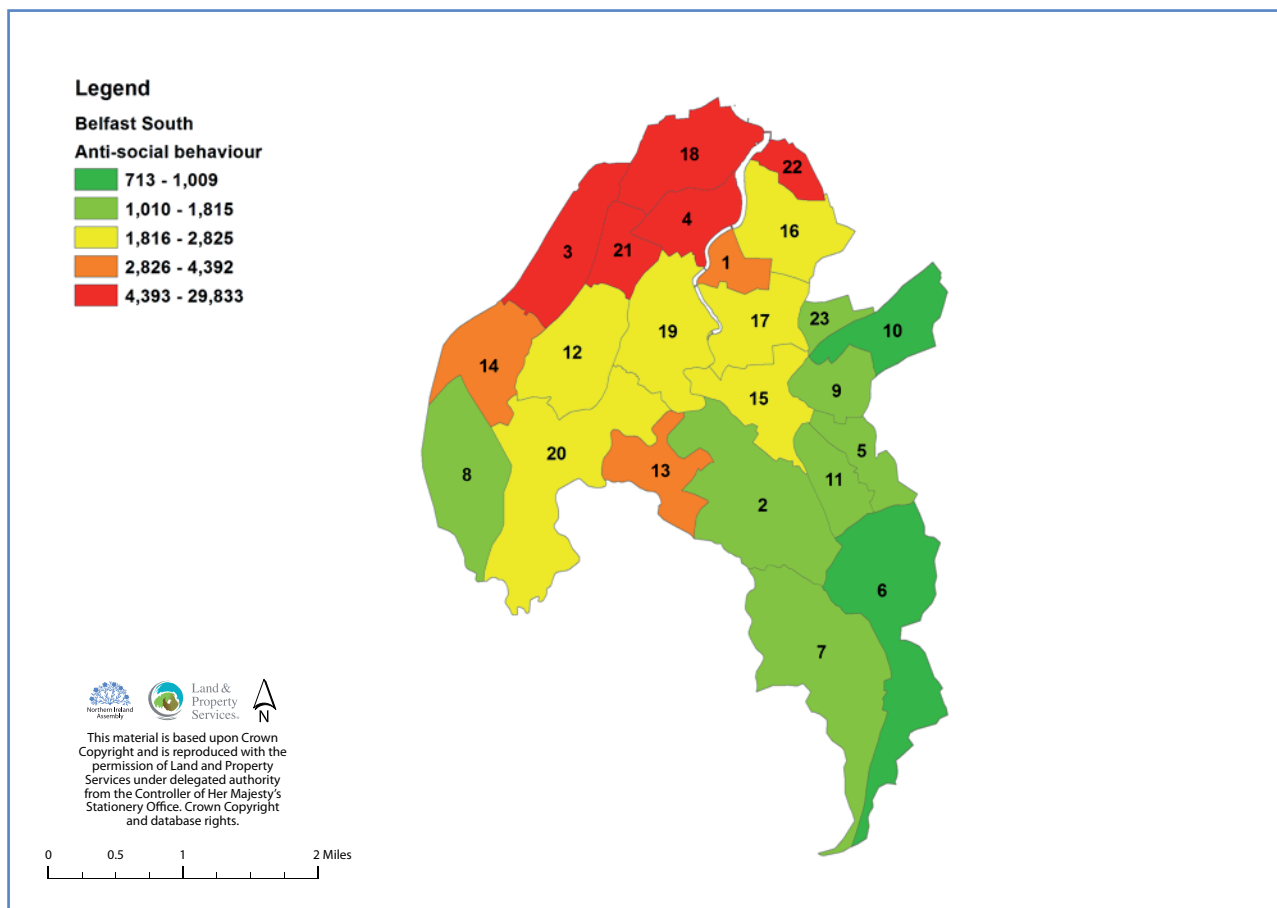
Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013/14

Ward	ASB Incidents ¹	Per 100,000 Population	Ward	ASB Incidents	Per 100,000 Population
Ballynafeigh	192	3,280	Minnowburn	89	4,031
Beechill	90	1,815	Musgrave	207	4,268
Blackstaff	273	6,892	Newtownbreda	71	2,593
Botanic	1,469	16,157	Ravenhill	165	2,701
Cairnshill	43	1,165	Rosetta	166	2,514
Carryduff East	32	918	Shaftesbury	2,176	29,833
Carryduff West	43	1,247	Stranmillis	226	2,689
Finaghy	80	1,740	Upper Malone	111	2,269
Galwally	31	1,217	Windsor	390	4,822
Hillfoot	18	713	Woodstock	348	6,259
Knockbracken	44	1,287	Wynchurch	42	1,814
Malone	102	1,838			

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

¹ ASB data should be interpreted as 'calls for service' rather than as figures which reflect the true level of victimisation. As these figures only relate to those anti-social behaviour incidents reported to the police (and may exclude incidents reported to other agencies, such as local councils), they only provide an indication of the true extent of reported anti-social behaviour.

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



1	Ballynafeigh	13	Minnowburn
2	Beechill	14	Musgrave
3	Blackstaff	15	Newtownbreda
4	Botanic	16	Ravenhill
5	Cairnshill	17	Rosetta
6	Carryduff East	18	Shaftesbury
7	Carryduff West	19	Stranmillis
8	Finaghy	20	Upper Malone
9	Galwally	21	Windsor
10	Hillfoot	22	Woodstock
11	Knockbracken	23	Wynchurch
12	Malone		

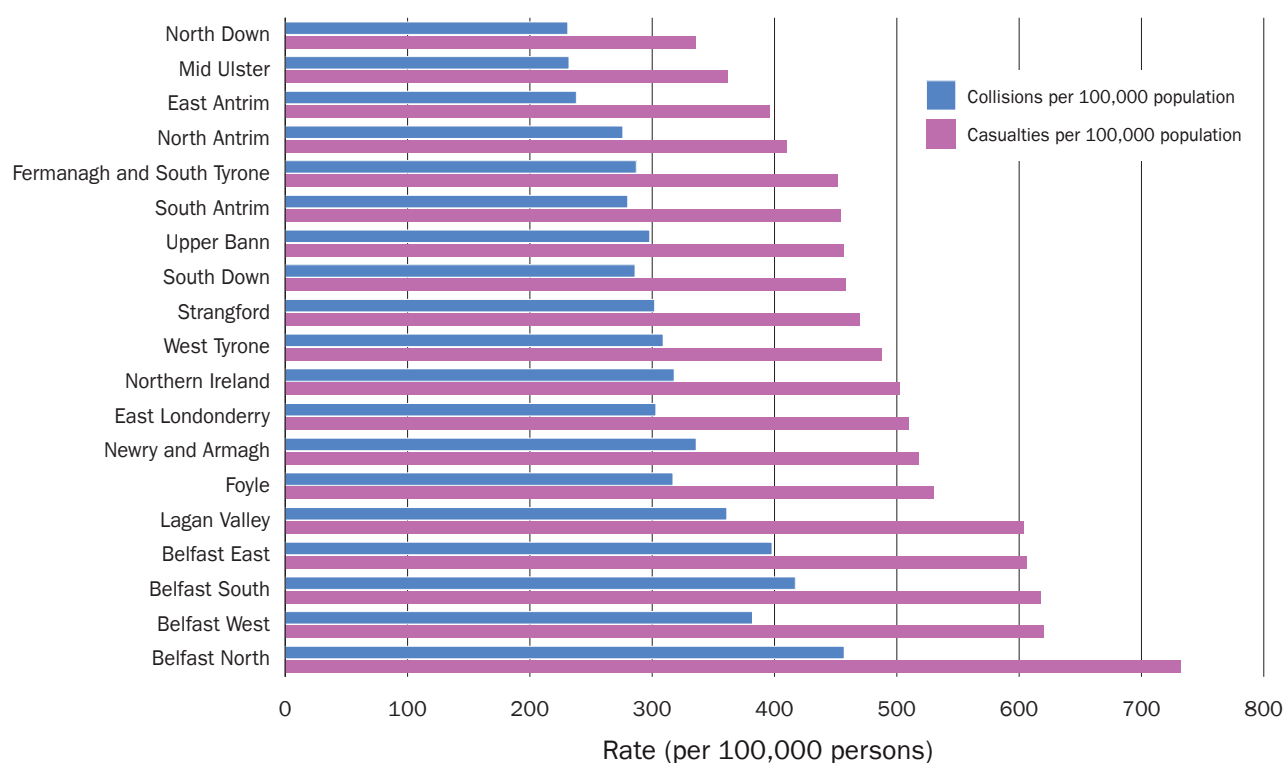
Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties

In 2013, there were 468 road traffic collisions with injury reported in Belfast South, a collision rate of 417 per 100,000 persons. There were 693 casualties – no-one was killed, 34 persons were seriously injured and 659 were slightly injured, a rate of 618 casualties per 100,000 persons.

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

Belfast South had the 2nd highest collision rate.

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



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

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

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

The highest road traffic collision rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Shaftesbury (1,933), Blackstaff (783) and Newtownbreda (621). The lowest rates were recorded in Cairnshill (54), Stranmillis (107) and Rosetta (121).

The highest road traffic casualty rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Shaftesbury (2,838), Blackstaff (1,187) and Carryduff East (1,033). The lowest rates were recorded in Cairnshill (108), Rosetta (136) and Stranmillis (143).

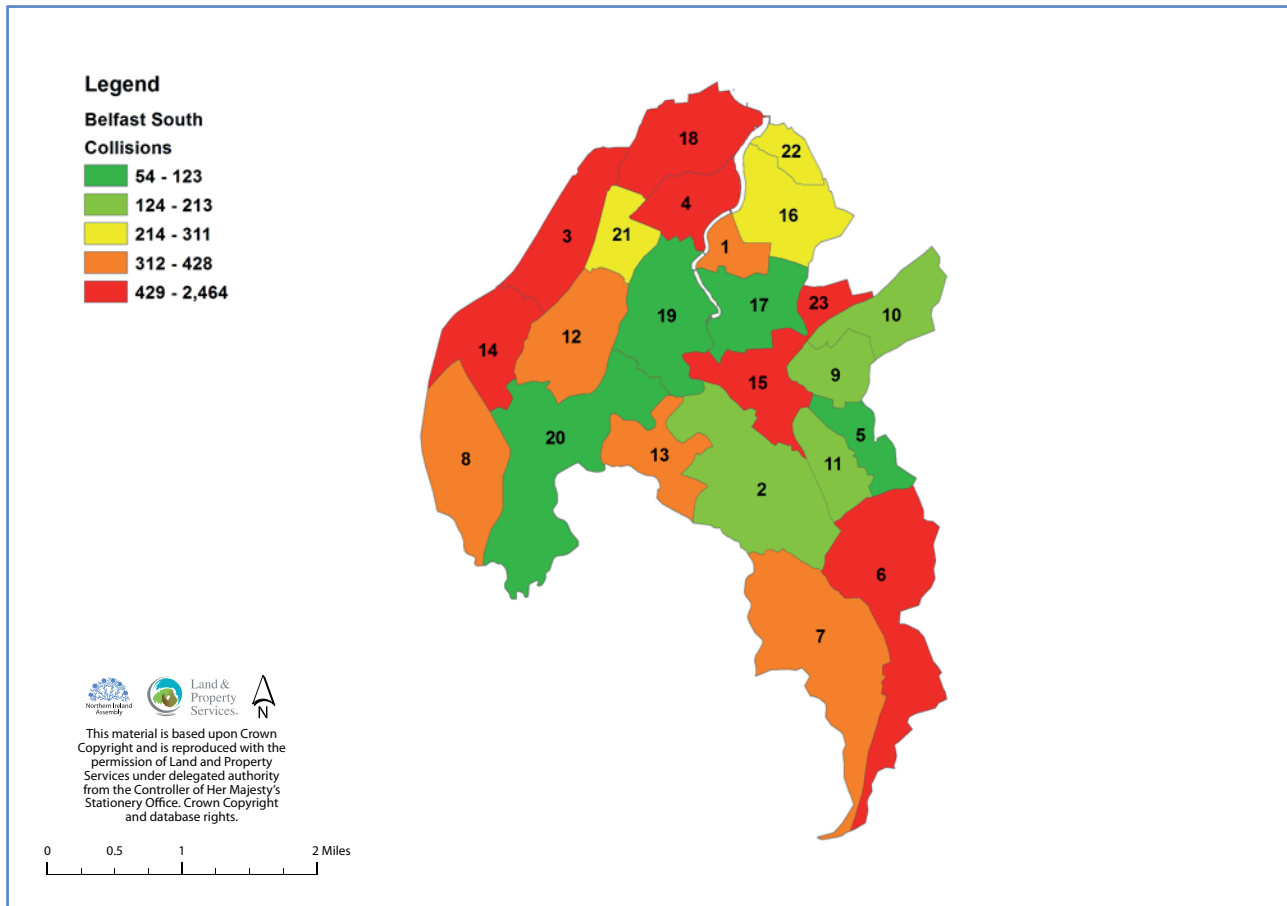
Road traffic collision and casualty rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013

Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) ¹	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Ballynafeigh	24	31	410	530
Beechill	9	18	182	363
Blackstaff	31	47	783	1,187
Botanic	46	70	506	770
Cairnshill	2	4	54	108
Carryduff East	17	36	488	1,033
Carryduff West	12	15	348	435
Finaghy	17	32	370	696
Galwally	5	8	196	314
Hillfoot	4	7	158	277
Knockbracken	5	7	146	205
Malone	21	25	378	451
Minnowburn	9	15	408	679
Musgrave	24	37	495	763
Newtownbreda	17	28	621	1,023
Ravenhill	16	19	262	311
Rosetta	8	9	121	136
Shaftesbury	141	207	1,933	2,838
Stranmillis	9	12	107	143
Upper Malone	6	8	123	164
Windsor	18	21	223	260
Woodstock	15	16	270	288
Wynchurch	12	21	518	907

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

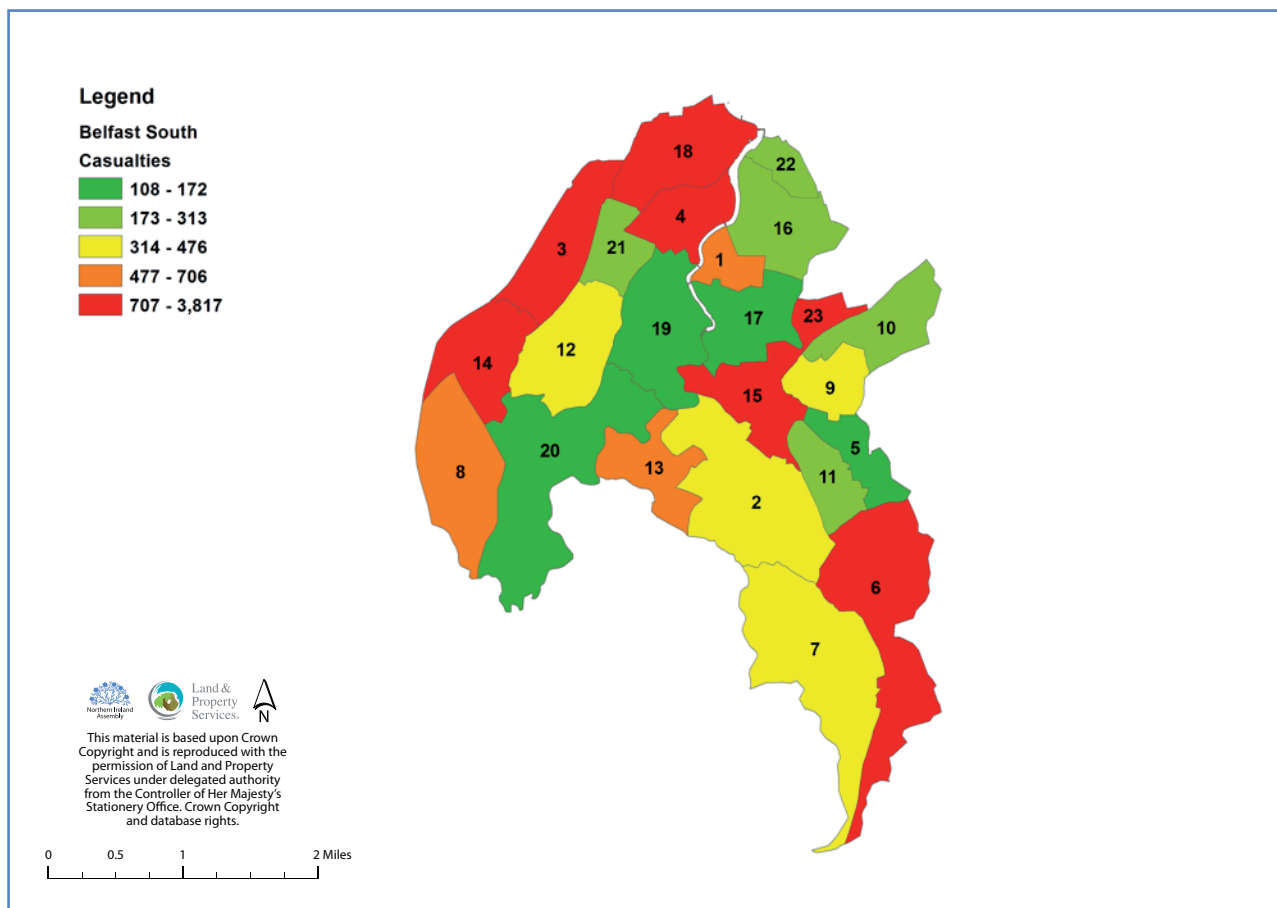
¹ The dataset is compiled from Collision Report Forms (CRFs) forms submitted by police officers after any road traffic collision involving death or personal injury is reported to them. The data set excludes road collisions resulting in damage only.

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



1	Ballynaveigh	13	Minnowburn
2	Beechill	14	Musgrave
3	Blackstaff	15	Newtownbreda
4	Botanic	16	Ravenhill
5	Cairnshill	17	Rosetta
6	Carryduff East	18	Shaftesbury
7	Carryduff West	19	Stranmillis
8	Finaghy	20	Upper Malone
9	Galwally	21	Windsor
10	Hillfoot	22	Woodstock
11	Knockbracken	23	Wynchurch
12	Malone		

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



1	Ballynaveigh	13	Minnowburn
2	Beechill	14	Musgrave
3	Blackstaff	15	Newtownbreda
4	Botanic	16	Ravenhill
5	Cairnshill	17	Rosetta
6	Carryduff East	18	Shaftesbury
7	Carryduff West	19	Stranmillis
8	Finaghy	20	Upper Malone
9	Galwally	21	Windsor
10	Hillfoot	22	Woodstock
11	Knockbracken	23	Wynchurch
12	Malone		

Notes

Demographic Profile

The latest 2013 population estimates were published on 26 June 2014. The estimates for the large geographical areas were created from aggregating small area population estimates of their constituent electoral wards and sub-divisions of wards. Mid-year population estimates are created using multiple data sources: Census, births & deaths registrations, and health cards (for migration estimates). The geographical quality of each data source is very good; the vast majority of records can be allocated to the exact location of residence using the POINTER database, the remainder based on the postcode of residence.

Diagnosis of new incidences of cancer

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

People in receipt of disability-related benefits

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

Births to teenage mothers

The information is aggregated data from the GRO birth files, which are gathered when children are registered at the Registrar's Office. The dataset is updated as registrations take place, however the complete year's file is finalised in November. The dataset is gathered annually in December.

Disease prevalence – Quality Outcomes Framework

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

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

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

Further Education Enrolments

The information is derived from the Further Education Statistical Record, a computerised return consisting of an individual record for each enrolment on a vocational course in Northern Ireland Further Education Institutions. The dataset is gathered annually at the 1st November and is a full year count of the previous academic year. Colleges collect the information on Enrolment forms. This information is entered onto the Colleges Management Information System. The Department extracts and validates this information from the colleges.

Higher Education Enrolments

The information refers to NI domiciled students enrolled at higher education institutions in the UK. The dataset is collected annually and is based on enrolments in higher education institutions in the UK on 1st December each year. The dataset is collected by the Higher Education Statistics Agency from higher education institutions throughout the UK and provided to the Department for Employment and Learning, Northern Ireland, for analysis. Figures for NI domiciled enrolments at England HEIs include enrolments at the Open University (OU), as the administrative centre of the OU is located in England, so it is treated as an English institution, even though the majority remain in NI and study via distance learning.

Redundancies

Redundancy Statistics: While the figures provided are likely to be an underestimate of total job losses, it is not possible to quantify the extent of the shortfall. Subject to the criteria mentioned above, employers must notify the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment of (a) redundancies proposed and (b) redundancies confirmed. Since all proposed redundancies do not actually take place, the confirmed total provides a better indication of real job losses. Proposed redundancies are notified to the Department using the Advance Notification - HR1 Form. Redundancies do not necessarily equate to job losses, for example, employees who do not qualify for a redundancy package, or those on temporary contracts, will not be incorporated into the redundancy figures.

Unemployment Claimant Count

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

People claiming benefits (at least one of the main benefits)

The information is aggregated data from a database created by merging all the MIDAS 100% scans of the main Social Security Benefits. The dataset is a snapshot of the benefit at April 2014. Proportions calculated using latest available mid-year estimates.

People claiming income support

The information is aggregated data from unvalidated 100% MIDAS scans of Income Support data at postcode level. The figures may differ from forthcoming National Statistics which are based on validated ASD/IFD data. The dataset is a snapshot of the benefit at February 2014. Proportions based on working age population (16-59/64) and calculated using latest available mid-year estimates.

People claiming housing benefit

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

Children in Low Income Families

Children in Low Income Families is a snapshot of data on 31st August 2012. Percentage of Children in low income families: Number of children living in families in receipt of CTC whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of IS or (Income-Based) JSA, divided by the total number of children in the area (determined by Child Benefit data).

Crime

Recorded Crime (Notifiable Offences Recorded) data are compiled from offence information that is submitted by police officers and entered onto a PSNI crime recording system. The data are presented on a financial year basis. The figures for Violence against the person with injury and Violence against the person without injury are subsets of the overall Violence against the person figures. Similarly, figures for Burglary in a dwelling and Burglary in a building other than a dwelling are subsets of the overall Burglary figures. Further information on this update and a user guide providing a background into police recorded crime can be found on the PSNI website via the following web address.
http://www.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics/update_crime_statistics.htm

Anti-social Behaviour


Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents Recorded by the Police. The dataset is compiled from the force Command and Control system, where calls for service from members of the public are logged. ASB incidents (i.e. those calls for service which do not result in a recordable crime) are recorded according to agreed definitions and associated closing codes. Incident figures are based on operational Police information and consequently are subject to change. Incidents are attributed to PSNI Command Areas at the time of recording and are therefore not dependent on postcode availability or quality and have not been matched with the CPD.

Further information and further figures on Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents can be found on the PSNI website
http://www.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics/updates_antisocial_behaviour_statistics.htm

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

Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties

The dataset is compiled from Collision Report Forms (CRFs) forms that are submitted by police officers and entered onto a database. These forms are completed by the officer when any collision involving death or personal injury occurring on a road or other public place is reported to them. Datasets are produced on a calendar year basis. Note: The data set excludes the following a) collisions resulting in damage only b) collisions in car parks and picnic areas c) collisions reported to the police 30 days or more after their occurrence d) collisions on a road closed to the public by order of the Department of the Environment, during the holding of motor car, motor cycle, pedal cycle races etc.



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

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