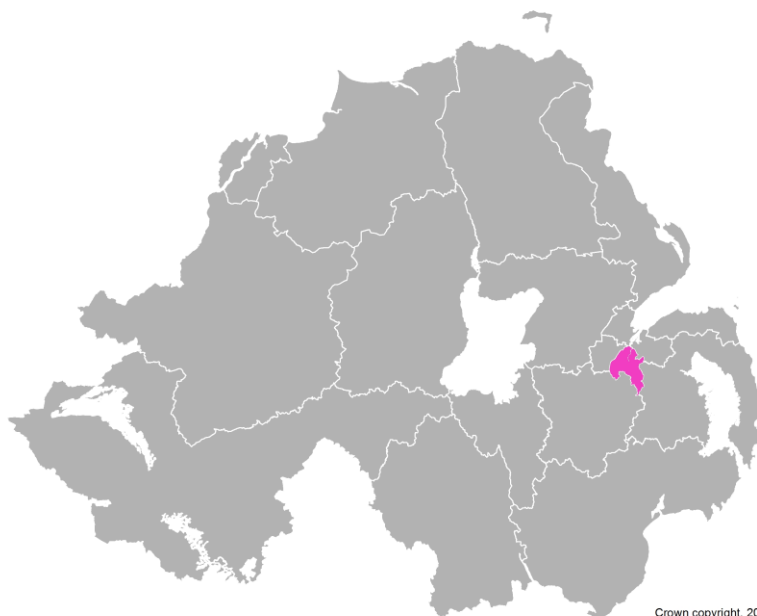![Northern Ireland Assembly logo]

Constituency Profile

Belfast South –2017

About this Report

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

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

For each indicator, this profile presents:

- Recent information 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[1] is provided demonstrating similarities and differences within the constituency.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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[1] *Ward data is based on the 1993 ward boundaries*

This report presents a statistical profile of the constituency of Belfast South which comprises the wards shown below.
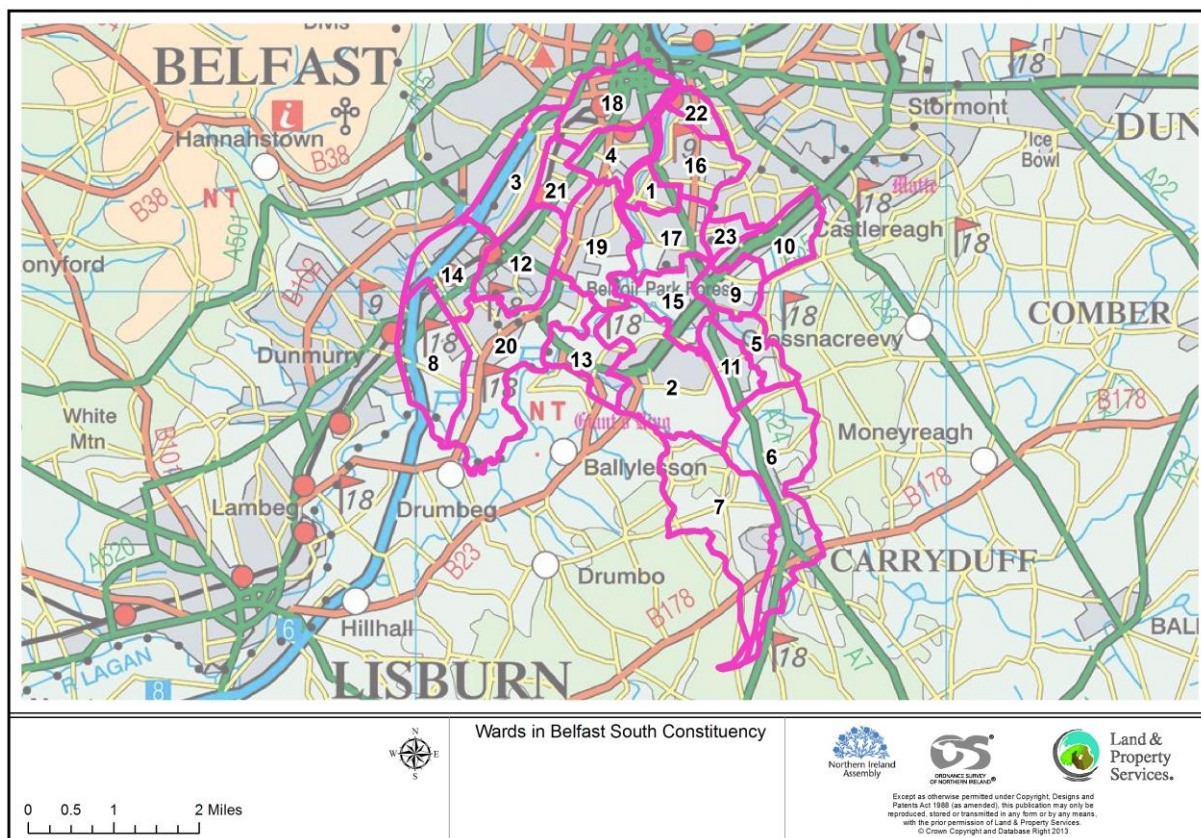
1	Ballynafeigh	13	Minnowburn
2	Beechill	14	Musgrave
3	Blackstaff	15	Newtownbreda
4	Botanic	16	Ravenhill
5	Cairnshill	17	Rosetta
6	Carryduff East	18	Shaftsbury
7	Carryduff West	19	Stranmillis
8	Finaghy	20	Upper Malone
9	Galwally	21	Windsor
10	Hillfoot	22	Woodstock
11	Knockbracken	23	Wynchurch
12	Malone		

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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, recent information has been provided along with figures for the previous year and a calculation of change over time. Northern Ireland data is also included to allow for comparison.

When reading this information, there are two important factors to consider. Firstly, the demographic profile will influence the statistical profile of the area. Belfast 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 58 Super Output Areas (SOAs) in Belfast South (Blackstaff 1, Shaftesbury 3, and Botanic 5) are ranked in the 10% most deprived wards in Northern Ireland, based on the Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017 [2]. 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 1 August 2017.

Demographic Profile

Indicator	Belfast South			Northern Ireland		
	2015	**2014**	**Change**	**2015**	**2014**	**Change**
Population Size (no.)	113,602	112,544	0.9%	1,851,621	1,840,498	0.6%

Health

Indicator	Belfast South			Northern Ireland		
	2010-14	**2009-13**	**Change**	**2010-14**	**2009-13**	**Change**
Circulatory death rate (u-75), per 100,000 pop	82	89	-7	83	88	-5
Respiratory death rate (u-75) per 100,000 pop	37	40	-3	34	35	-1
Indicator	**2015**	**2014**	**Change**	**2015**	**2014**	**Change**
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	3.1	3.3	-0.2	3.1	3.4	-0.3

Education

Indicator	Belfast South			Northern Ireland		
	2014/15	**2013/14**	**Change**	**2014/15**	**2013/14**	**Change**
Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs (A*-C) or equivalent	87.1	84.9	2.2	81.1	78.6	2.5

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[2] NISRA, NIMDM 2017, https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/nimdm17-soa-level-results

Indicator	Belfast South			Northern Ireland		
	2014/15	2013/14	Change	2014/15	2013/14	Change
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Further Education	7.0	7.0	0.0	9.6	9.7	-0.1
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	5.6	5.8	-0.2	4.4	4.4	0.0

Employment

Indicator	Belfast South			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
No. of confirmed redundancies	265	286	-21	1,946	2,136	-190
Unemployment claimant count (%)	2.9	3.7	-0.8	3.7	4.6	-0.7

Business

Indicator	Belfast South			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
InvestNI assistance (£m)	11.3	48.5	-37.2	94.0	185.4	-91.4

Low income

Indicator	Belfast South			Northern Ireland		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming benefits at February (%)	29.5	29.9	-0.4	38.3	38.4	-0.1
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming housing benefit at June (%)	9.5	9.7	-0.2	11.0	11.2	-0.2
Employment and support allowance claimants (%)	7.5	7.2	0.3	10.2	9.9	0.3
Proportion of working age people claiming income support at February (%)	2.1	2.2	-0.1	3.2	3.3	-0.1
Indicator	2014	2013	Change	2014	2013	Change
Proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in low income families at August (%)	20.4	18.9	1.5	23.1	21.6	1.5

Crime

Indicator	Belfast South			Northern Ireland		
	2015/16	2014/15	Change	2015/16	2014/15	Change
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000 persons	11,722	11,712	10	5,672	5,606	66
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	5,736	5,610	126	3,214	3,313	-99

Traffic and Travel

Indicator	Belfast South			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	396	465	-69	332	331	1
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	584	674	-90	526	510	16

Demographic profile – age and gender

As at June 2015, there were 113,602 persons living in Belfast South – 6.1% of the Northern Ireland population. The constituency of Belfast South had the third highest population. The population of Belfast South increased by 0.9% since June 2014.

Overall, 16.4% of the Belfast South population were children aged 0-15 years, lower than the Northern Ireland average of 20.8%.   Older persons made up 13.7% of the Belfast South population, also lower than the Northern Ireland average of 15.8%.

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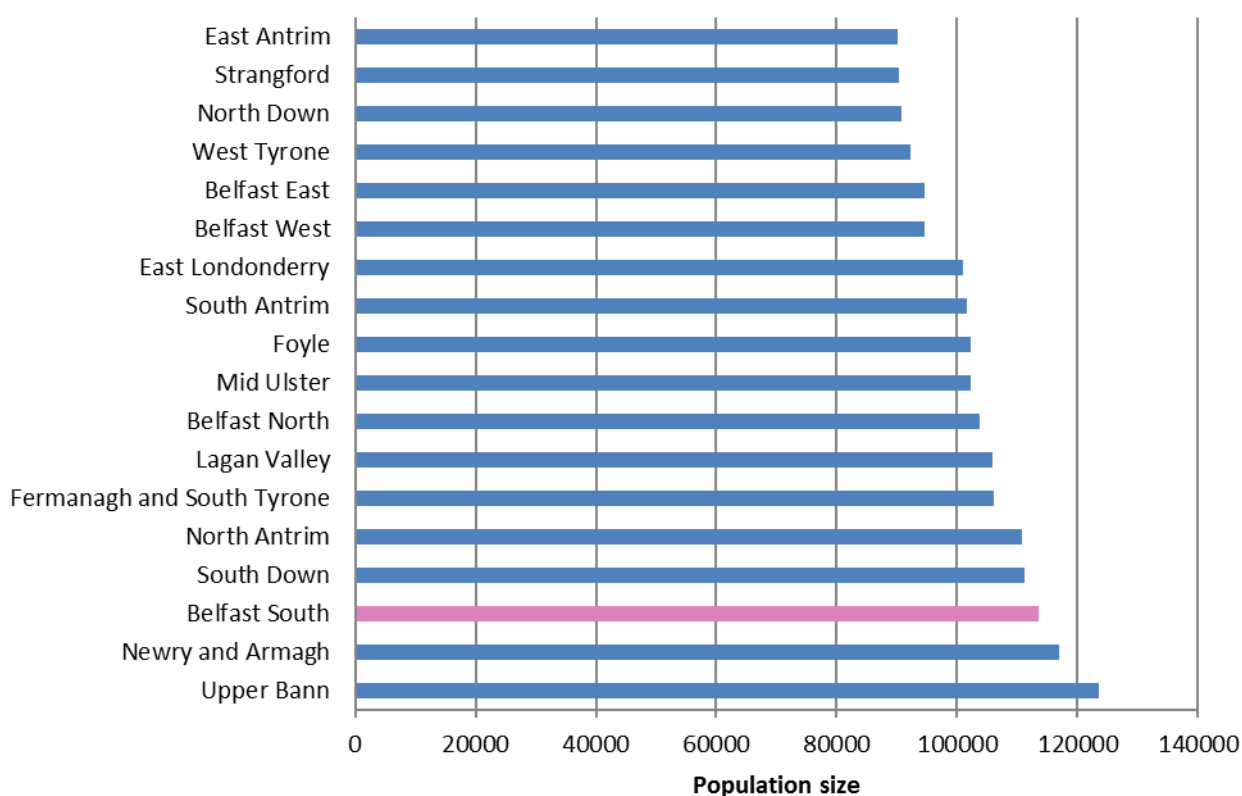
Mid-year population estimates by age and gender, June 2015

	Aged 0-15 years		Aged 16-64 years		Aged 65+		All ages
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Males	9,601	17.2	39,764	71.2	6,515	11.7	55,880
Females	8,986	15.6	39,717	68.8	9,019	15.6	57,722
Persons	18,587	16.4	79,481	70.0	15,534	13.7	113,602

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

Demographic profile – population pyramid

The population pyramid below illustrates in detail that Belfast South has a lower proportion of children and a lower proportion of older people when compared to all of Northern Ireland. Belfast South has a much larger population aged 20 -34 years when compared to all of Northern Ireland.

Population pyramid for Belfast South compared to Northern Ireland, 2015

Population pyramid for Belfast South compared to Northern Ireland, June 2015
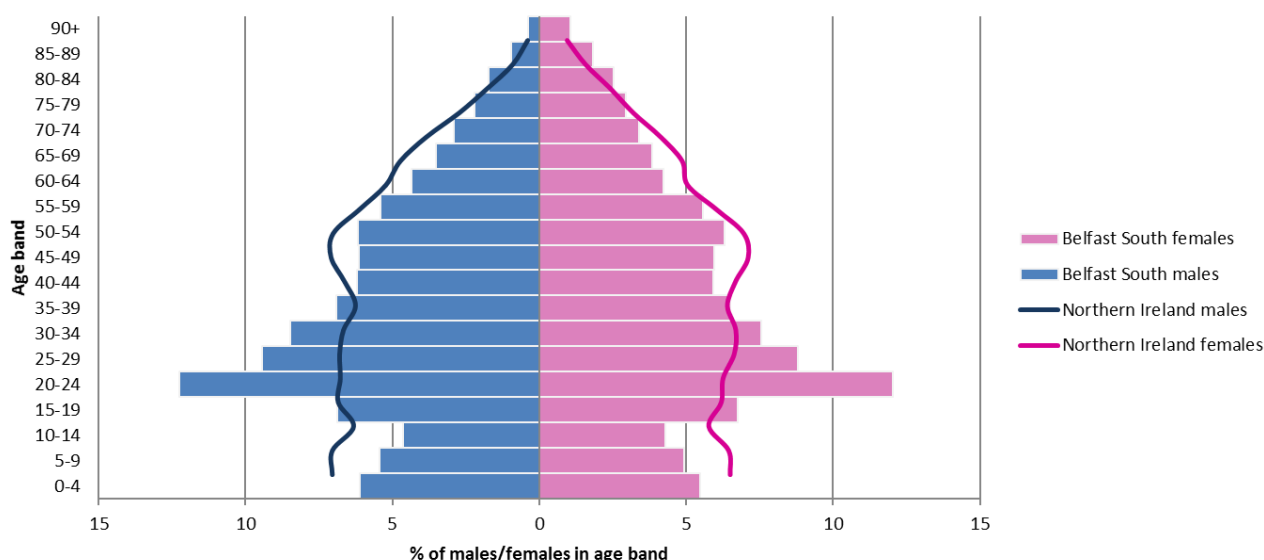
Age Group	Belfast South		Northern Ireland		Age Group	Belfast South		Northern Ireland	
	% of males in age group	% of females in age group	% of males in age group	% of females in age group		% of males in age group	% of females in age group	% of males in age group	% of females in age group
0-4	6.1	5.5	7.0	6.5	50-54	6.2	6.3	7.0	7.0
5-9	5.4	4.9	7.0	6.5	55-59	5.4	5.6	6.1	6.0
10-14	4.6	4.3	6.3	5.8	60-64	4.3	4.2	5.2	5.1
15-19	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.2	65-69	3.5	3.9	4.7	4.9
20-24	12.3	12.0	6.8	6.3	70-74	2.9	3.4	3.8	4.1
25-29	9.4	8.8	6.8	6.6	75-79	2.2	2.9	2.7	3.2
30-34	8.5	7.6	6.7	6.7	80-84	1.7	2.5	1.8	2.4
35-39	6.9	6.5	6.2	6.4	85-89	0.9	1.8	0.9	1.6
40-44	6.2	5.9	6.6	6.7	90+	0.4	1.1	0.4	1.0
45-49	6.1	6.0	7.1	7.1					

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

Health – Standardised mortality rate for circulatory disease (u-75s)

The age standardised mortality rate for the under-75s due to circulatory disease (2010-2014) in Belfast South was 82 per 100,000 persons – 121 for males and 47 for females.

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

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

Age standardised circulatory disease mortality rate (under 75s) per 100,000 population, 2010-2014
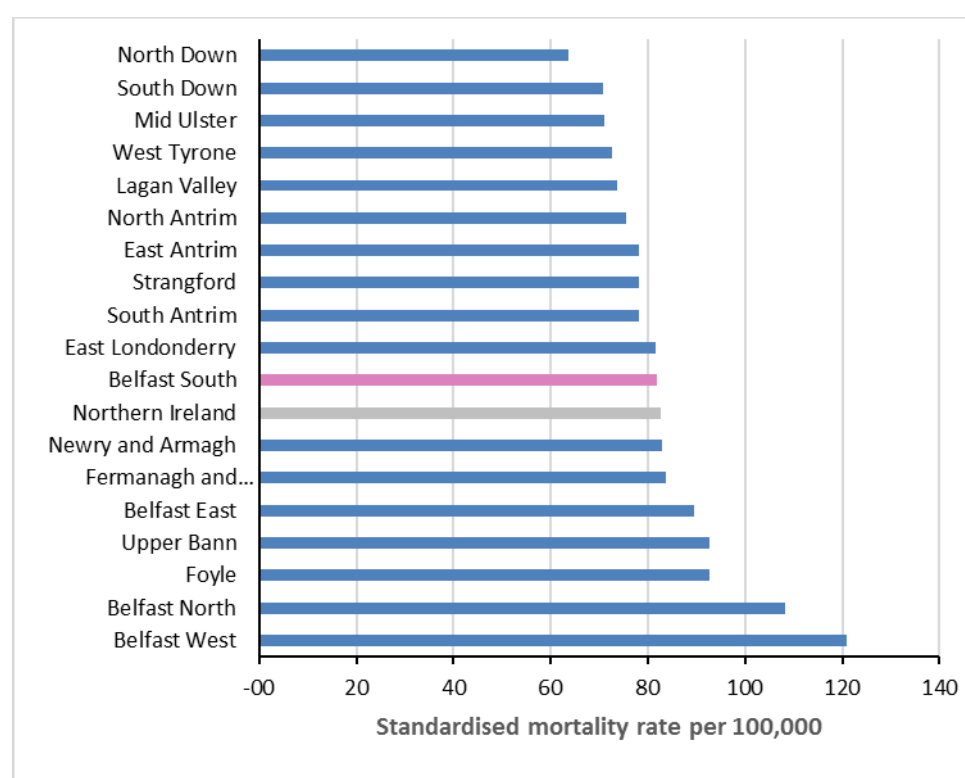
	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	90	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	84	6	North Down	64	18
Belfast North	108	2	Foyle	93	3	South Antrim	78	10
Belfast South	82	8	Lagan Valley	74	14	South Down	71	16
Belfast West	121	1	Mid Ulster	71	16	Strangford	78	10
East Antrim	78	10	Newry and Armagh	83	7	Upper Bann	93	3
East Londonderry	81	9	North Antrim	75	13	West Tyrone	73	15

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

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

The age standardised mortality rate for the under-75s due to respiratory disease (2010-2014) in Belfast South was 37 per 100,000 persons – 39 for males and 36 for females.

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

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

Age standardised respiratory disease mortality rate (under 75s) per 100,000 persons, 2010-2014
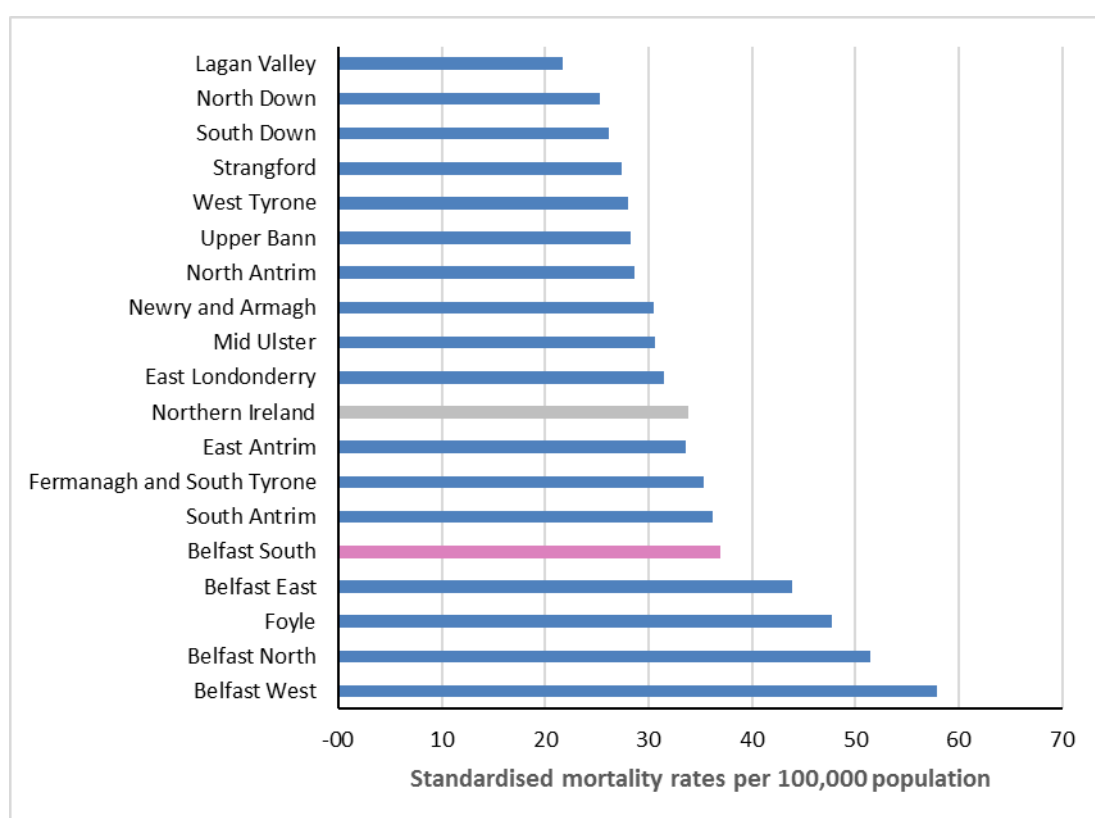
	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	44	4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	35	7	North Down	25	17
Belfast North	51	2	Foyle	48	3	South Antrim	36	6
Belfast South	37	5	Lagan Valley	22	18	South Down	26	16
Belfast West	58	1	Mid Ulster	31	9	Strangford	27	15
East Antrim	34	8	Newry and Armagh	30	11	Upper Bann	28	13
East Londonderry	31	9	North Antrim	29	12	West Tyrone	28	13

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

Health - Births to teenage mothers

In 2015, there were 39 births to teenage mothers in Belfast South. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 3.1% of all births in the constituency in that year.

Belfast South had the same proportion of births to teenage mothers in 2015 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 3.1%.

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

Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers, 2015
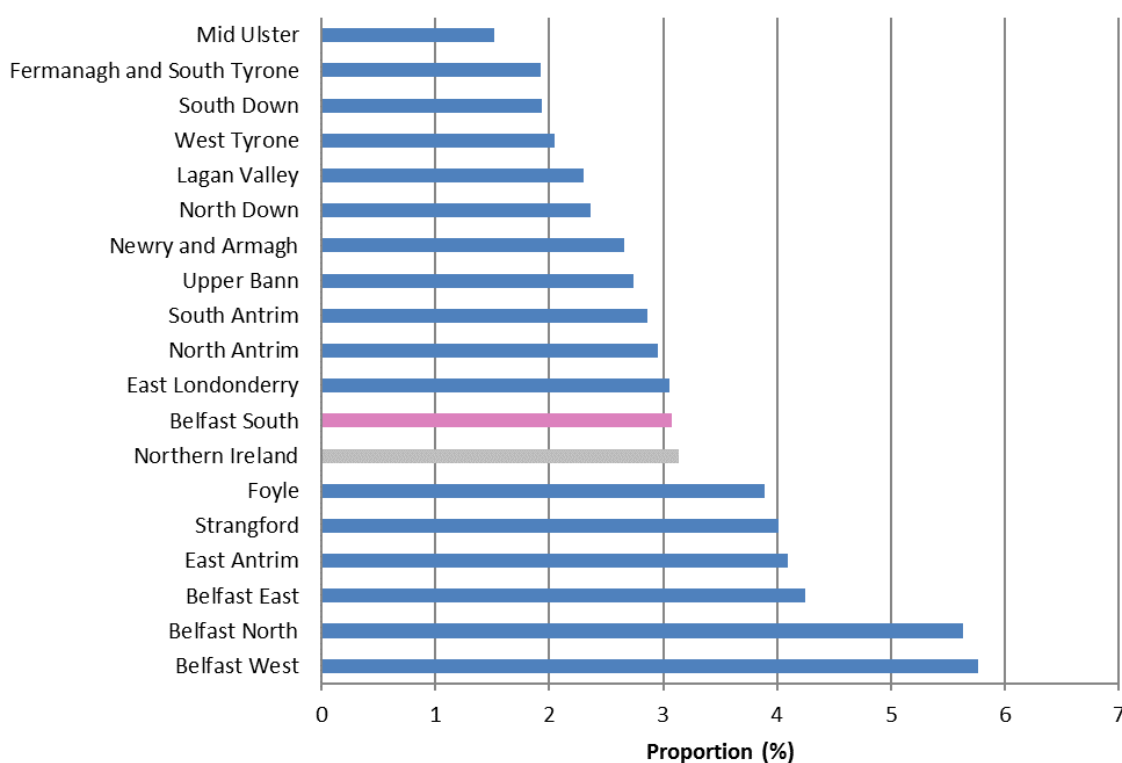
	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	4.2	3	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	1.9	Joint 16	North Down	2.4	13
Belfast North	5.6	2	Foyle	3.9	6	South Antrim	2.9	10
Belfast South	3.1	Joint 7	Lagan Valley	2.3	14	South Down	1.9	Joint 16
Belfast West	5.8	1	Mid Ulster	1.5	18	Strangford	4.0	5
East Antrim	4.1	4	Newry and Armagh	2.7	Joint 11	Upper Bann	2.7	Joint 11
East Londonderry	3.1	Joint 7	North Antrim	3.0	9	West Tyrone	2.0	15

Source: NISRA, NINIS (General Register Office)

Health - Disease prevalence (Quality Outcomes Framework)

As at 31 March 2016, there was a higher prevalence of mental health issues and osteoporosis amongst patients whose GP practice is located in the Belfast South area compared to GP practices across all of Northern Ireland.

The greatest differences, where prevalence rates per 1,000 patients were lower in Belfast South than the Northern Ireland average, were for hypertension, diabetes mellitus, coronary heart disease and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

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

	Belfast South patients		Northern Ireland patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Patients on the Coronary Heart Disease Register	3,882	30	74,525	38
Patients on the Heart Failure 1 Register	1,008	8	15,702	8
Patients on the Heart Failure 3 Register	260	2	4,237	2
Patients on the Stroke Register	2,191	17	36,020	18
Patients on the Hypertension Register	14,856	116	260,032	133
Patients on the Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Register	2,034	16	38,530	20
Patients on the Cancer Register	2,623	21	42,454	22
Patients on the Mental Health Register	1,494	12	17,114	9
Patients on the Asthma Register	7,377	58	117,613	60
Patients on the Dementia Register	901	7	13,617	7
Patients on the Atrial Fibrilation Register	1,956	15	32,701	17
Patients on the Diabetes Mellitus Register (prevalence based on those aged 17+)	4,906	47	88,305	57
Patients on the Osteoporosis Register (prevalence based on those aged 50+)	279	7	4,104	6
Patients on the Rheumatoid Arthritis Register (prevalence based on those aged 16+)	707	7	11,899	8

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

Education – Qualifications of School Leavers

In 2014/15, 964 young people left post primary education in Belfast South. Of these, 840 (87.1%) achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent, 771 of which (80.0% of all school leavers) included English and Maths. In total, 711[3] school leavers (73.8%) 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 81.1%.

Belfast South had the 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, 2014/15
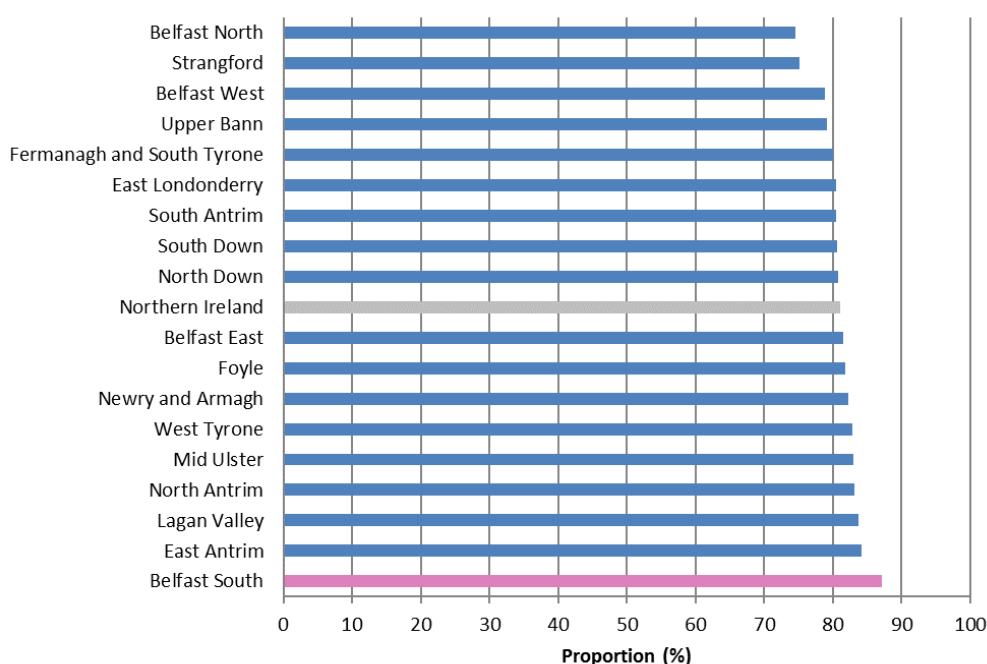
	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	81.6	9	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	80.1	14	North Down	80.7	10
Belfast North	74.6	18	Foyle	81.8	8	South Antrim	80.6	Joint11
Belfast South	87.1	1	Lagan Valley	83.8	3	South Down	80.6	Joint 11
Belfast West	78.9	16	Mid Ulster	83.0	5	Strangford	75.2	17
East Antrim	84.2	2	Newry and Armagh	82.2	7	Upper Bann	79.2	15
East Londonderry	80.5	13	North Antrim	83.1	4	West Tyrone	82.8	6

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department of Education)

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[3] *Please note that these pupils are included in the number achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent*

Education – Participation in Further Education

In 2014/15, there were 6,626 students from Belfast South enrolled on regulated courses at Northern Ireland further education institutions. This equates to 7.0% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled on regulated courses at Northern Ireland further education institutions.

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

Belfast South had the second lowest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled on regulated courses at Northern Ireland further education institutions.

Enrolments in further education institutions as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over, 2014/15
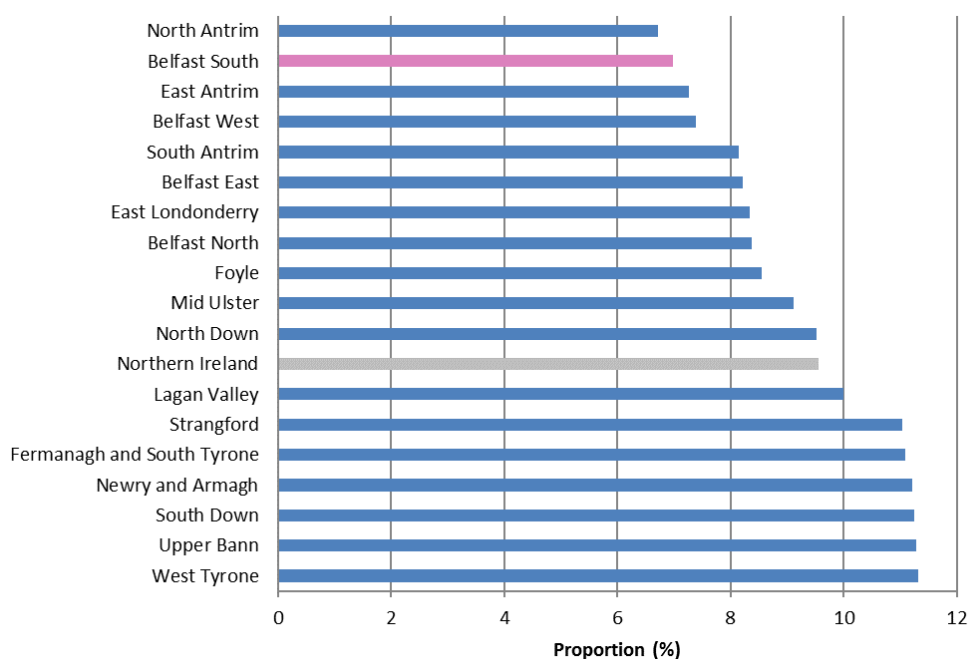
	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	8.2	13	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	11.1	5	North Down	9.5	8
Belfast North	8.4	11	Foyle	8.5	10	South Antrim	8.1	14
Belfast South	7.0	17	Lagan Valley	10.0	7	South Down	11.3	Joint 1
Belfast West	7.4	15	Mid Ulster	9.1	9	Strangford	11.0	6
East Antrim	7.3	16	Newry and Armagh	11.2	4	Upper Bann	11.3	Joint 1
East Londonderry	8.3	12	North Antrim	6.7	18	West Tyrone	11.3	Joint 1

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for the Economy)

# Education – Participation in Further Education at ward level

The highest proportion of people enrolled in further education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Shaftesbury (11.6%, 700 enrolments), Woodstock (11.3%, 516 enrolments) and Ballynafeigh (8.7%, 433 enrolments).   The lowest proportions were found in Stranmillis (2.7%, 200 enrolments), Malone (3.6%, 167 enrolments) and Knockbracken (4.9%, 132 enrolments).

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

Ward	Total further education enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total further education enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Ballynafeigh	433	8.7	Minnowburn	138	7.6
Beechill	316	7.7	Musgrave	298	7.4
Blackstaff	286	8.6	Newtownbreda	160	7.2
Botanic	658	7.5	Ravenhill	337	6.4
Cairnshill	220	7.3	Rosetta	306	5.5
Carryduff East	203	7.2	Shaftesbury	700	11.6
Carryduff West	206	7.6	Stranmillis	200	2.7
Finaghy	257	6.8	Upper Malone	234	5.9
Galwally	115	5.5	Windsor	465	6.3
Hillfoot	131	6.1	Woodstock	516	11.3
Knockbracken	132	4.9	Wynchurch	148	8.0
Malone	167	3.6			

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

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

Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population, aged 16 and over at ward level in Belfast South 2014/15.
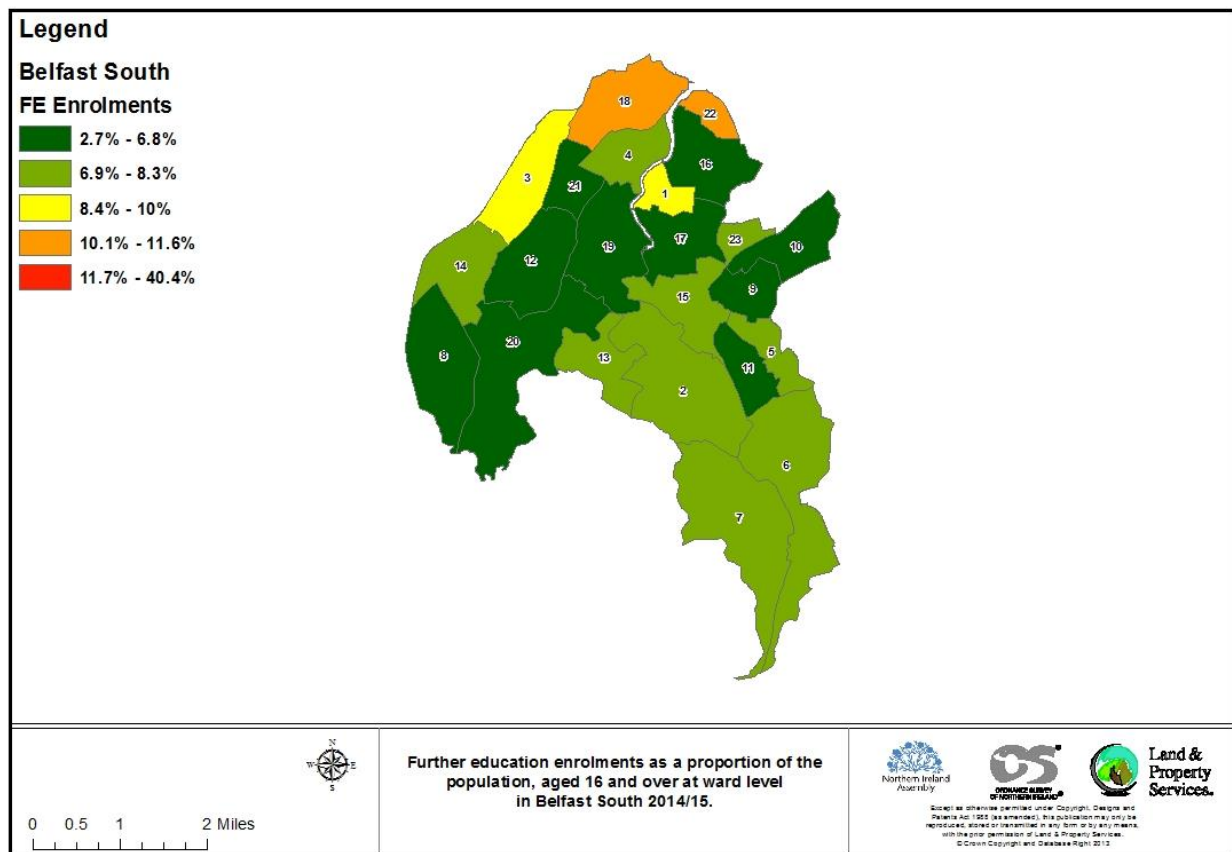
| 1	Ballynafeigh	13	Minnowburn
2	Beechill	14	Musgrave
3	Blackstaff	15	Newtownbreda
4	Botanic	16	Ravenhill
5	Cairnshill	17	Rosetta
6	Carryduff East	18	Shaftsbury
7	Carryduff West	19	Stranmillis
8	Finaghy	20	Upper Malone
9	Galwally	21	Windsor
10	Hillfoot	22	Woodstock
11	Knockbracken	23	Wynchurch
12	Malone		

Education – Participation in Higher Education

In 2014/15, there were 5,350 students from Belfast South enrolled in higher education institutions in Northern Ireland.   This equates to 5.6% 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 2014/15 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.4%.

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, 2014/15
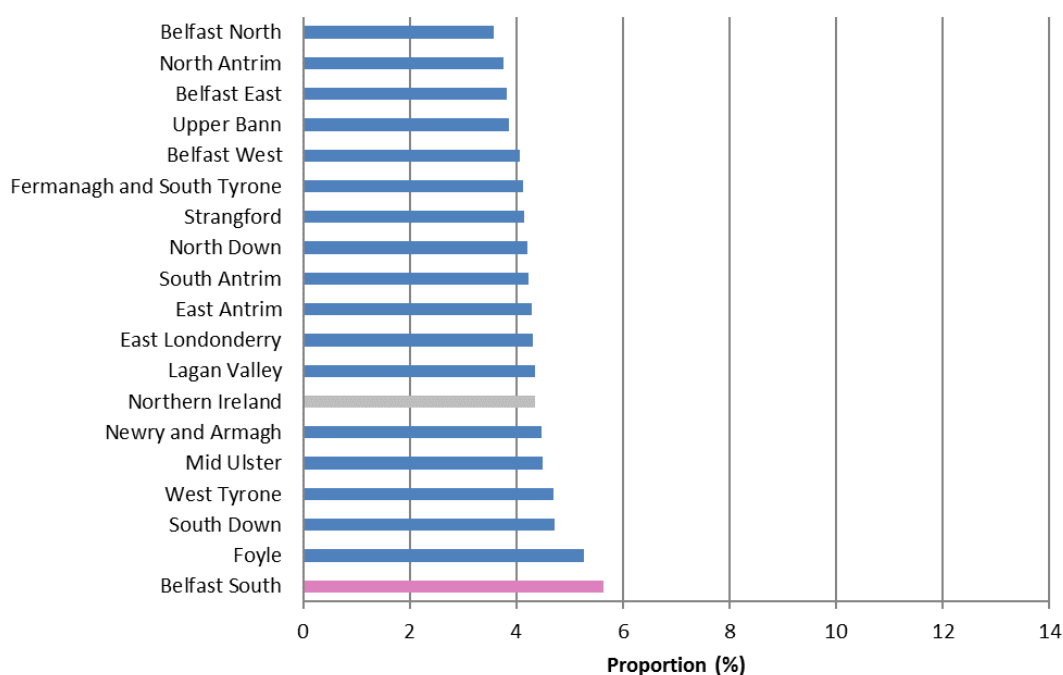
	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	3.8	Joint 16	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.1	Joint 13	North Down	4.2	Joint 10
Belfast North	3.6	18	Foyle	5.3	2	South Antrim	4.2	Joint 10
Belfast South	5.6	1	Lagan Valley	4.4	7	South Down	4.7	Joint 3
Belfast West	4.1	Joint 13	Mid Ulster	4.5	Joint 5	Strangford	4.2	Joint 10
East Antrim	4.3	Joint 8	Newry and Armagh	4.5	Joint 5	Upper Bann	3.9	15
East Londonderry	4.3	Joint 8	North Antrim	3.8	Joint 16	West Tyrone	4.7	Joint 3

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for the Economy)

# Education – Participation in Higher Education at ward level

The highest proportion of people enrolled in higher education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Malone (11.8%, 540 enrolments), Cairnshill (7.8%, 235 enrolments) and Finaghy (7.4%, 280 enrolments).   The smallest proportions were found in Blackstaff (2.1%, 70 enrolments), Woodstock (2.6%, 120 enrolments) and Minnowburn (3.0%, 55 enrolments).

Proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in Higher Education by Ward, 2014/15

Ward	Total higher education enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total higher education enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Ballynafeigh	235	4.7	Minnowburn	55	3.0
Beechill	265	6.5	Musgrave	295	7.4
Blackstaff	70	2.1	Newtownbreda	125	5.7
Botanic	305	3.5	Ravenhill	300	5.7
Cairnshill	235	7.8	Rosetta	395	7.1
Carryduff East	195	6.9	Shaftesbury	185	3.1
Carryduff West	185	6.8	Stranmillis	490	6.7
Finaghy	280	7.4	Upper Malone	205	5.1
Galwally	135	6.5	Windsor	315	4.3
Hillfoot	115	5.4	Woodstock	120	2.6
Knockbracken	190	7.0	Wynchurch	115	6.2
Malone	540	11.8			

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

Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2014/15
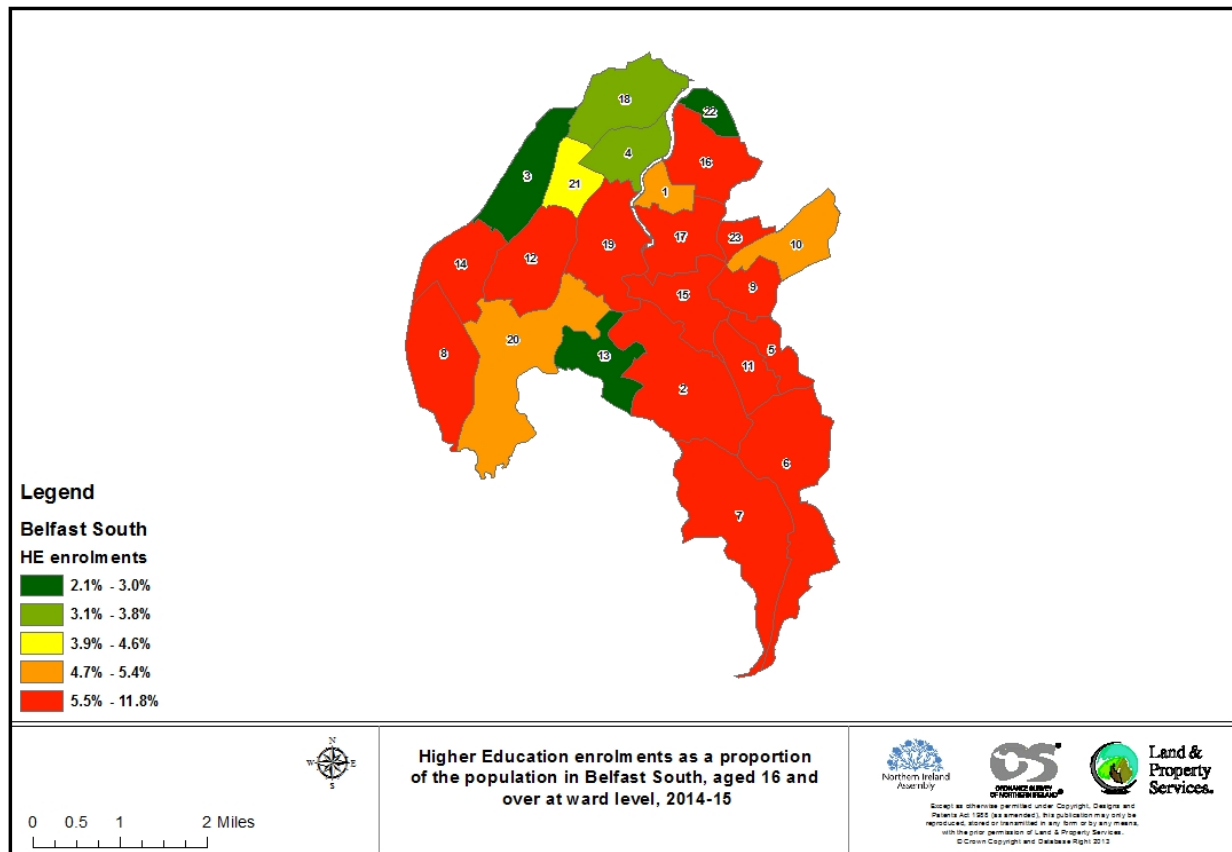
| 1	Ballynafeigh	13	Minnowburn
2	Beechill	14	Musgrave
3	Blackstaff	15	Newtownbreda
4	Botanic	16	Ravenhill
5	Cairnshill	17	Rosetta
6	Carryduff East	18	Shaftsbury
7	Carryduff West	19	Stranmillis
8	Finaghy	20	Upper Malone
9	Galwally	21	Windsor
10	Hillfoot	22	Woodstock
11	Knockbracken	23	Wynchurch
12	Malone		

Labour Market – Confirmed redundancies

In 2015, there were 265 confirmed redundancies in Belfast South.

This represents 13.6% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2015.

Belfast South had the third highest number of redundancies in 2015.

Number of confirmed redundancies in 2015
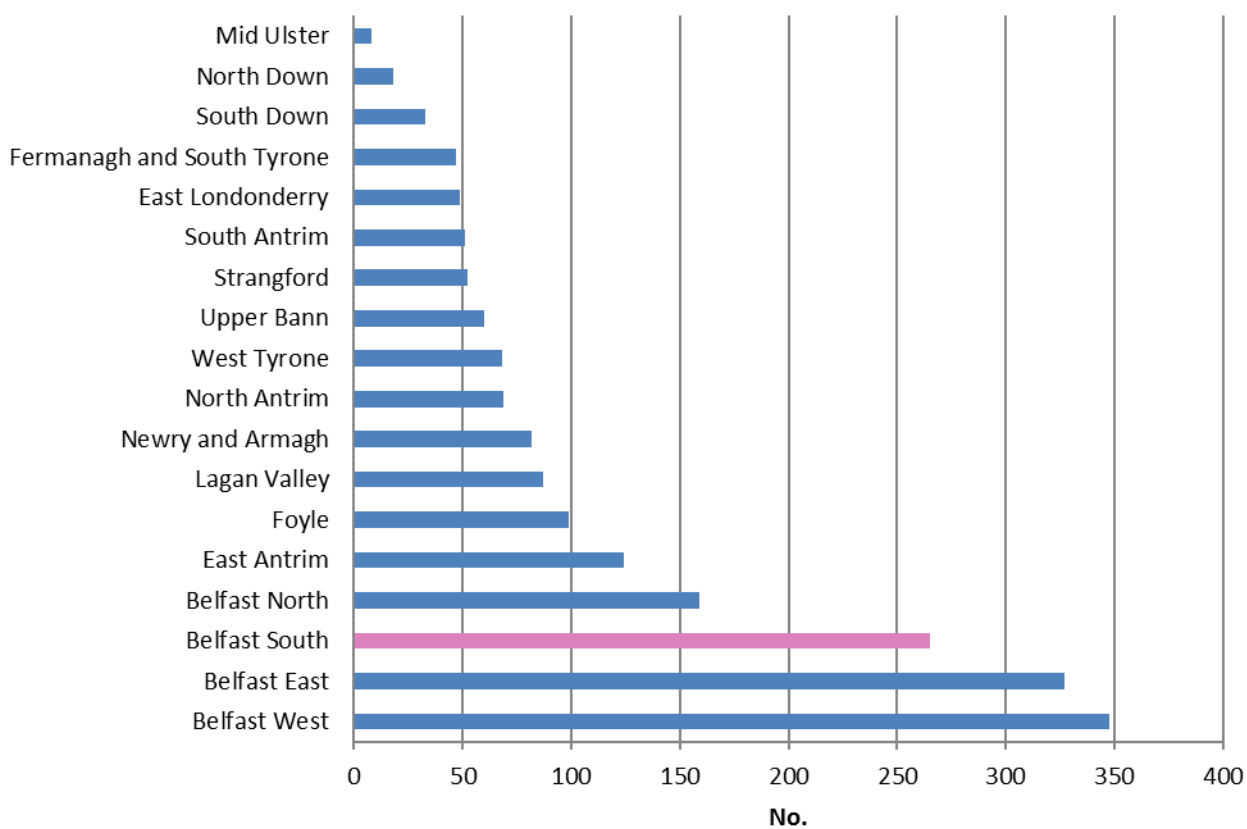
|	No.	Rank		No.	Rank		No.	Rank
Belfast East	327	2	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	47	15	North Down	18	17
Belfast North	159	4	Foyle	99	6	South Antrim	51	13
Belfast South	265	3	Lagan Valley	87	7	South Down	33	16
Belfast West	348	1	Mid Ulster	8	18	Strangford	52	12
East Antrim	124	5	Newry and Armagh	82	8	Upper Bann	60	11
East Londonderry	49	14	North Antrim	69	9	West Tyrone	68	10

Source: NISRA, NINIS

Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2015, there were 2,290 people claiming unemployment benefits in Belfast South. This equates to 2.9% 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 3.7%.

Belfast South was the constituency with the sixth lowest unemployment claimant count.

Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits, 2015
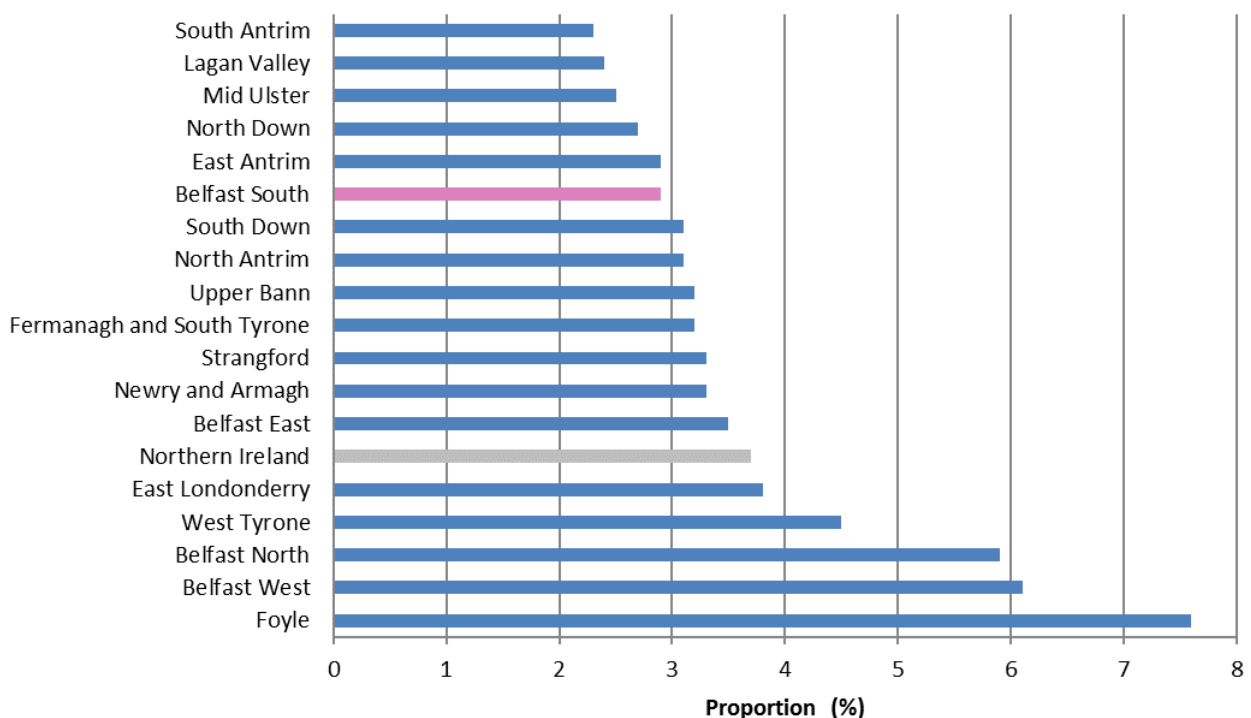
	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	3.5	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	3.2	Joint 9	North Down	2.7	15
Belfast North	5.9	3	Foyle	7.6	1	South Antrim	2.3	18
Belfast South	2.9	Joint 13	Lagan Valley	2.4	17	South Down	3.1	Joint 11
Belfast West	6.1	2	Mid Ulster	2.5	16	Strangford	3.3	Joint 7
East Antrim	2.9	Joint 13	Newry and Armagh	3.3	Joint 7	Upper Bann	3.2	Joint 9
East Londonderry	3.8	5	North Antrim	3.1	Joint 11	West Tyrone	4.5	4

Source: NISRA, NINIS

Labour Market –
Unemployment Claimant Count at ward level

The highest proportion of people claiming unemployment-related benefits (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Blackstaff (6.6%, 224 claimants), Woodstock (6.1%, 239 claimants) and Shaftesbury (5.8%, 300 claimants).   The lowest proportions were found in Stranmillis (0.9%, 56 claimants), Cairnshill (1%, 25 claimants) and Knockbracken (1.2%, 25 claimants).

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

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population[4]	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Ballynafeigh	175	3.9	Minnowburn	59	4.4
Beechill	65	2.0	Musgrave	97	3.1
Blackstaff	224	7.6	Newtownbreda	29	1.7
Botanic	293	3.5	Ravenhill	110	2.5
Cairnshill	25	1.0	Rosetta	110	2.4
Carryduff East	39	1.8	Shaftesbury	300	5.8
Carryduff West	29	1.3	Stranmillis	56	0.9
Finaghy	53	1.9	Upper Malone	68	2.3
Galwally	30	1.9	Windsor	166	2.4
Hillfoot	21	1.4	Woodstock	239	6.1
Knockbracken	25	1.2	Wynchurch	24	1.6
Malone	54	1.5			

Source: NISRA, NINIS

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[4]   *The working age population refers to men and women aged 16 to 64.*

Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2015
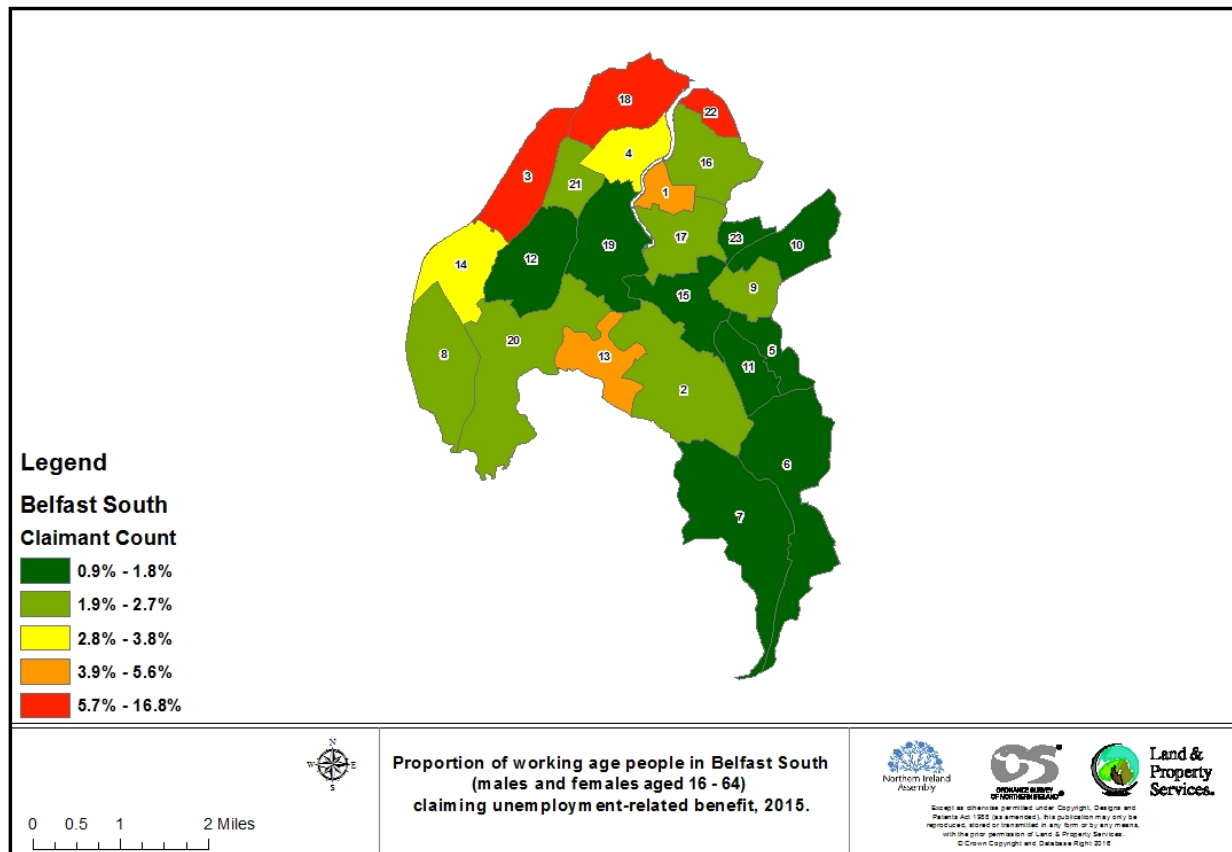
1	Ballynafeigh	13	Minnowburn
2	Beechill	14	Musgrave
3	Blackstaff	15	Newtownbreda
4	Botanic	16	Ravenhill
5	Cairnshill	17	Rosetta
6	Carryduff East	18	Shaftsbury
7	Carryduff West	19	Stranmillis
8	Finaghy	20	Upper Malone
9	Galwally	21	Windsor
10	Hillfoot	22	Woodstock
11	Knockbracken	23	Wynchurch
12	Malone		

Businesses – InvestNI Investment

In 2015, InvestNI made 398 offers of assistance and investment to companies in Belfast South.   During the period, £11.3m of assistance was provided to companies within the constituency, £6.3m of which was offered to locally owned businesses.   A further £68.4m planned investment has been allocated to companies within the constituency, £26.1m of which has been allocated to locally owned businesses.

Amount of InvestNI assistance in £million, 2015

|	Total Offers	Total Assistance Offered (£m)	Total Planned Investment (£m)	Offers to Locally-Owned Businesses	Assistance Offered (£m) to Locally-Owned Businesses	Total Planned Investment (£m) to Locally-Owned Businesses
Belfast South	398	11.3	68.4	356	6.3	26.1
Northern Ireland	3,781	94.0	497.7	3,550	72.1	325.9

Source: NISRA, NINIS

Low income – People claiming benefits

As at February 2016, 28,060 people in Belfast South claimed at least one of the main benefits. This equates to 29.5% 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 with the Northern Ireland average of 38.3%.

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 February 2016
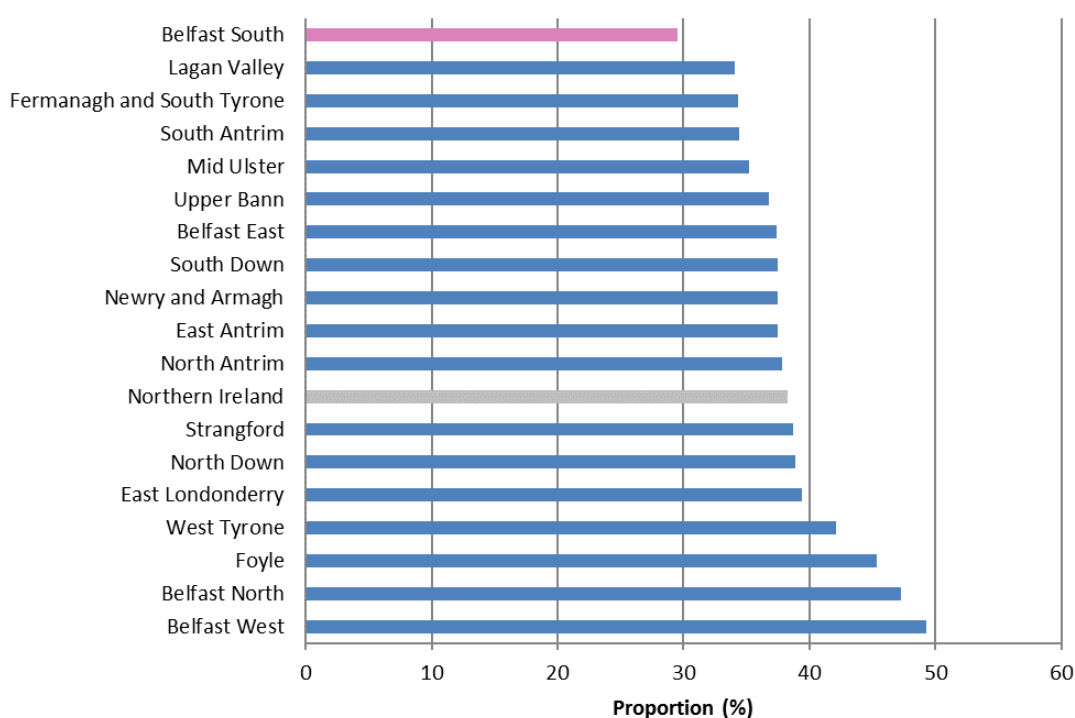
	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	37.4	12	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	34.3	16	North Down	38.9	6
Belfast North	47.3	2	Foyle	45.3	3	South Antrim	34.4	15
Belfast South	29.5	18	Lagan Valley	34.1	17	South Down	37.5	Joint 9
Belfast West	49.3	1	Mid Ulster	35.2	14	Strangford	38.7	7
East Antrim	37.5	Joint 9	Newry and Armagh	37.5	Joint 9	Upper Bann	36.8	13
East Londonderry	39.4	5	North Antrim	37.8	8	West Tyrone	42.1	4

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

Low income – People claiming benefits at ward level

The highest proportion of people claiming at least one benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Minnowburn (67.6%, 900 claimants), Upper Malone (54.3%, 1,620 claimants) and Shaftesbury (51.4%, 2,670 claimants).   The lowest proportions were found in Windsor (16.7%, 1,140 claimants), Botanic (18.3%, 1,530 claimants) and Stranmillis (18.7%, 1,200 claimants).
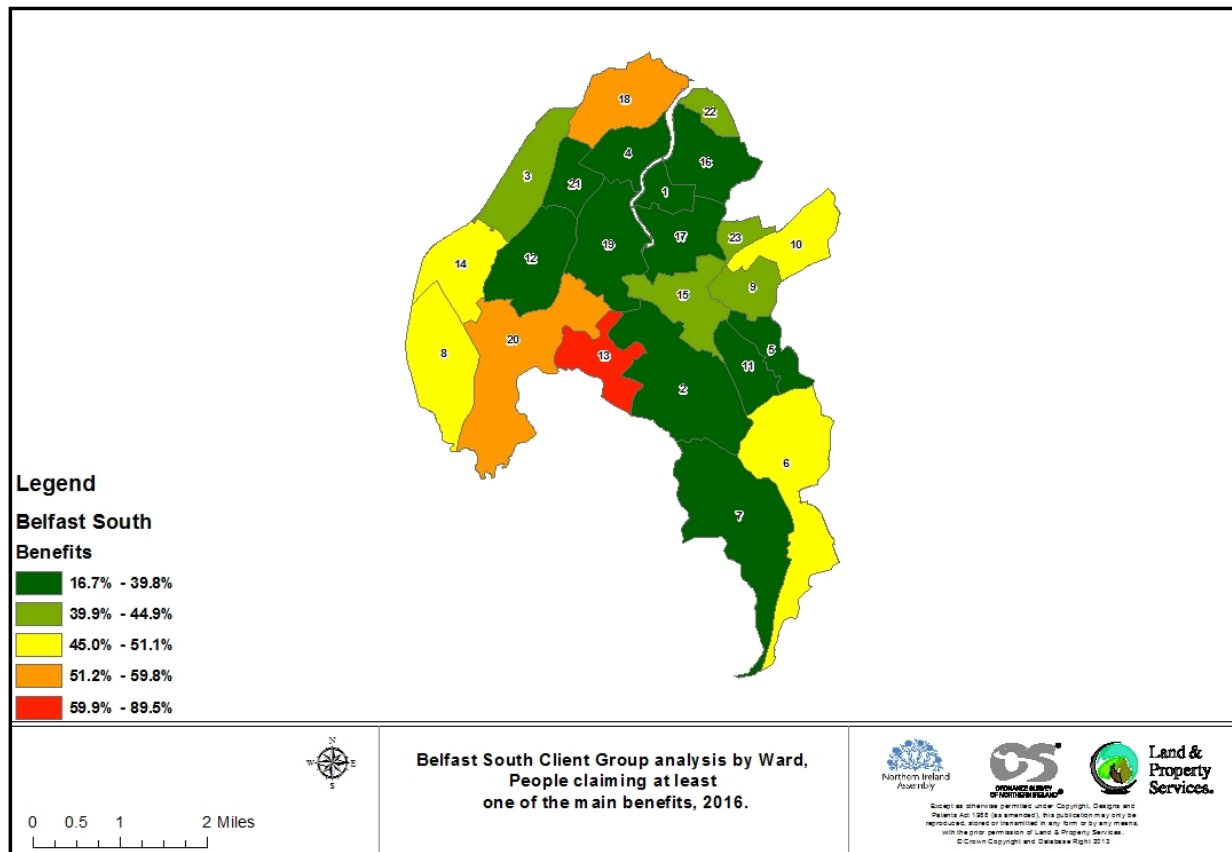
Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at February 2016[5]

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	1,260	28.1	Minnowburn	900	67.6
Beechill	1,280	39.0	Musgrave	1,480	47.0
Blackstaff	1,310	44.7	Newtownbreda	710	41.0
Botanic	1,530	18.3	Ravenhill	1,400	32.0
Cairnshill	720	28.1	Rosetta	1,660	36.8
Carryduff East	1,070	50.3	Shaftesbury	2,670	51.4
Carryduff West	780	35.5	Stranmillis	1,200	18.7
Finaghy	1,380	49.2	Upper Malone	1,620	54.3
Galwally	670	41.8	Windsor	1,140	16.7
Hillfoot	720	47.9	Woodstock	1,750	44.5
Knockbracken	780	37.0	Wynchurch	610	41.6
Malone	1,410	39.5			

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

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

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

| 1	Ballynafeigh	13	Minnowburn
2	Beechill	14	Musgrave
3	Blackstaff	15	Newtownbreda
4	Botanic	16	Ravenhill
5	Cairnshill	17	Rosetta
6	Carryduff East	18	Shaftsbury
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 Employment and Support Allowance

As at February 2016, there were 5,930 people in Belfast South claiming Employment and Support Allowance.   This equates to 7.5% of people aged 16-64 years claiming the benefit.

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

Belfast South was the constituency with the joint second lowest proportion of people aged 16-64 years claiming Employment and Support Allowance.

Proportion of working age people claiming Employment and Support Allowance, as at February 2016
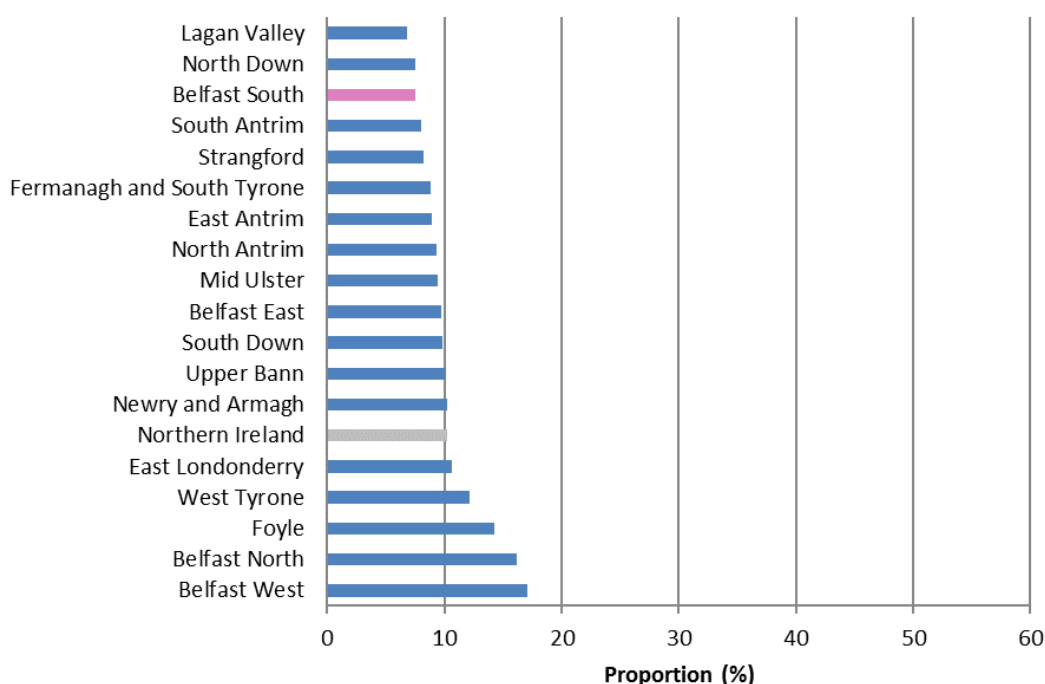
	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	9.7	9	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	8.8	13	North Down	7.5	Joint 16
Belfast North	16.2	2	Foyle	14.3	3	South Antrim	8.0	15
Belfast South	7.5	Joint 16	Lagan Valley	6.8	18	South Down	9.8	8
Belfast West	17.1	1	Mid Ulster	9.4	10	Strangford	8.2	14
East Antrim	8.9	12	Newry and Armagh	10.2	6	Upper Bann	10.1	7
East Londonderry	10.6	5	North Antrim	9.3	11	West Tyrone	12.1	4

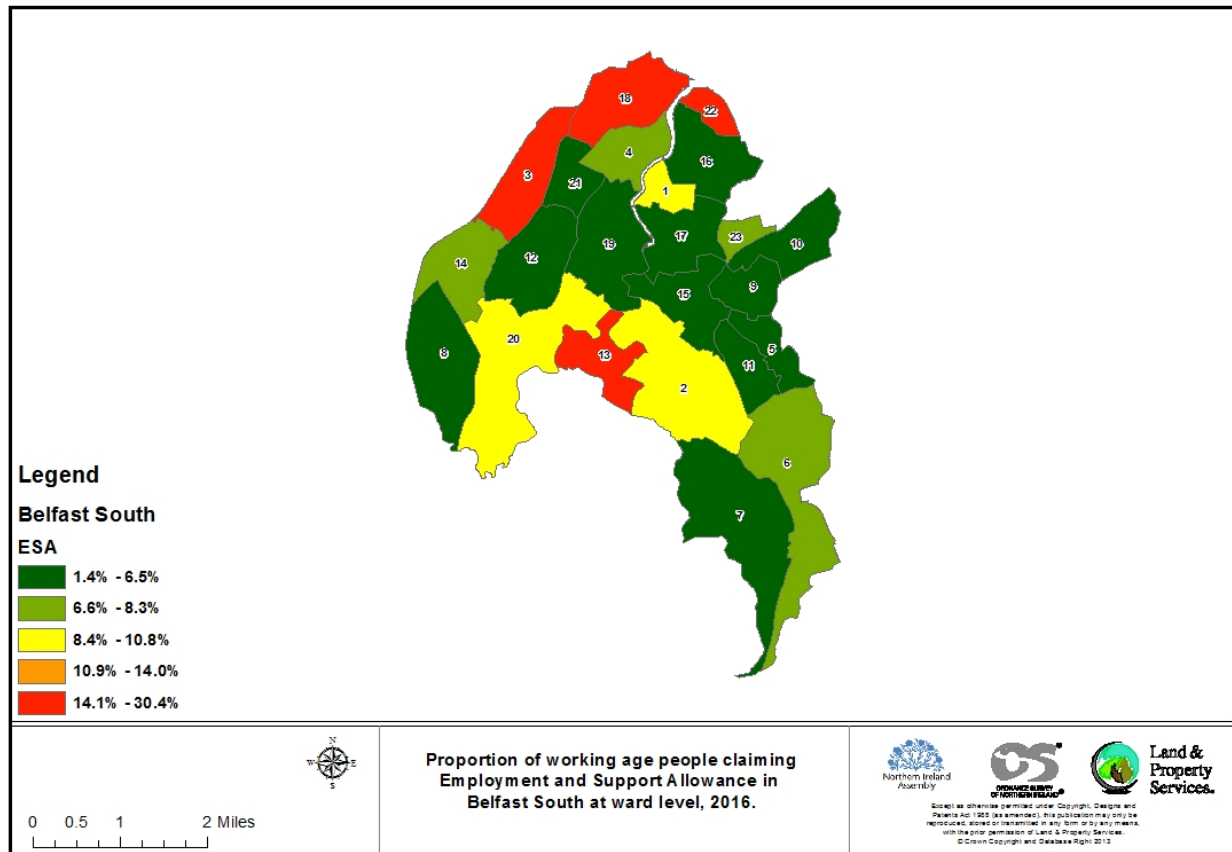*Source: NISRA, NINIS (Social Security Benefits data, DSD)*

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

Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) is a benefit for people who are unable to work due to illness or disability. The highest proportion of Employment and Support Allowance claimants (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Shaftesbury (19.1%, 990 claimants), Minnowburn (15.0%, 200 claimants) and Blackstaff (14.7%, 430 claimants).   The lowest proportions were found in Stranmillis (1.4%, 90 claimants), Knockbracken (2.8%, 60 claimants) and Cairnshill (3.1%, 80 claimants).

Proportion of working age people claiming Employment and Support Allowance in February 2016

Ward	No. of people claiming ESA	Per cent of people of working age	Ward	No. of people claiming ESA	Per cent of people of working age
Ballynafeigh	390	8.7	Minnowburn	200	15.0
Beechill	300	9.1	Musgrave	250	7.9
Blackstaff	430	14.7	Newtownbreda	110	6.4
Botanic	600	7.2	Ravenhill	230	5.3
Cairnshill	80	3.1	Rosetta	290	6.4
Carryduff East	170	8.0	Shaftesbury	990	19.1
Carryduff West	90	4.1	Stranmillis	90	1.4
Finaghy	150	5.3	Upper Malone	310	10.4
Galwally	60	3.7	Windsor	300	4.4
Hillfoot	50	3.3	Woodstock	570	14.5
Knockbracken	60	2.8	Wynchurch	100	6.8
Malone	130	3.6			

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

| 1	Ballynafeigh	13	Minnowburn
2	Beechill	14	Musgrave
3	Blackstaff	15	Newtownbreda
4	Botanic	16	Ravenhill
5	Cairnshill	17	Rosetta
6	Carryduff East	18	Shaftsbury
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 2016, there were 1,660 people in Belfast South claiming income support, of whom 1,630 were of working age. This equates to 2.1% 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 3.2%.

Belfast South was the constituency with the joint third lowest proportion of working age people claiming income support.

Proportion of working age people claiming income support, as at February 2016
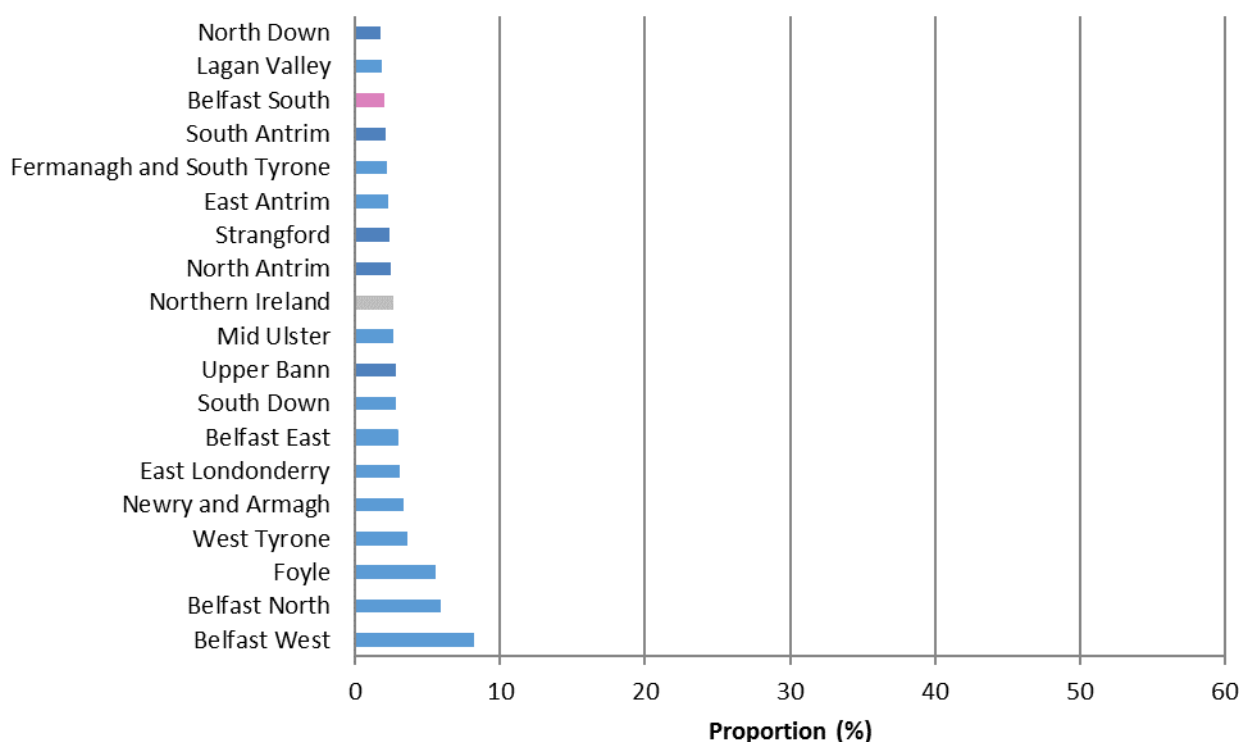
	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	2.9	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2.2	14	North Down	1.8	Joint 17
Belfast North	5.9	2	Foyle	5.5	3	South Antrim	2.1	Joint 15
Belfast South	2.1	Joint 15	Lagan Valley	1.8	Joint 17	South Down	2.8	Joint 8
Belfast West	8.2	1	Mid Ulster	2.7	10	Strangford	2.4	12
East Antrim	2.3	13	Newry and Armagh	3.3	5	Upper Bann	2.8	Joint 8
East Londonderry	3.1	6	North Antrim	2.5	11	West Tyrone	3.6	4

# 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 (6.2%, 320 claimants), Blackstaff (5.8%, 170 claimants) and Woodstock (5.6%, 220 claimants).   The lowest proportions were found in Stranmillis (0.2%, 10 claimants), Malone (0.3%, 10 claimants) and Knockbracken (0.5%, 10 claimants).

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

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	110	2.5	Minnowburn	70	5.3
Beechill	60	1.8	Musgrave	50	1.6
Blackstaff	170	5.8	Newtownbreda	20	1.2
Botanic	180	2.1	Ravenhill	70	1.6
Cairnshill	20	0.8	Rosetta	60	1.3
Carryduff East	20	0.9	Shaftesbury	320	6.2
Carryduff West	20	0.9	Stranmillis	10	0.2
Finaghy	20	0.7	Upper Malone	110	3.7
Galwally	20	1.2	Windsor	60	0.9
Hillfoot	10	0.7	Woodstock	220	5.6
Knockbracken	10	0.5	Wynchurch	30	2.0
Malone	10	0.3			

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

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

Proportion of working age people claiming income support in Belfast South at ward level, 2016.
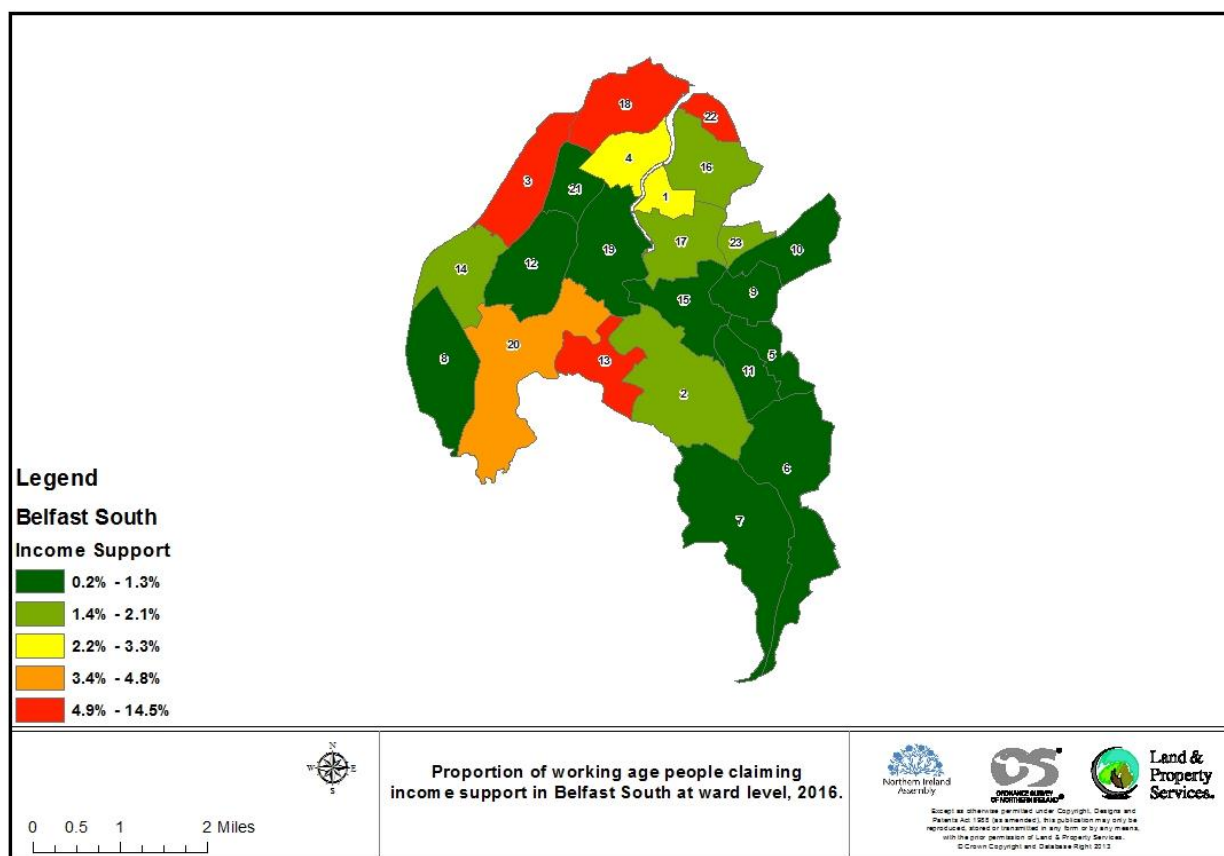
| 1	Ballynafeigh	13	Minnowburn
2	Beechill	14	Musgrave
3	Blackstaff	15	Newtownbreda
4	Botanic	16	Ravenhill
5	Cairnshill	17	Rosetta
6	Carryduff East	18	Shaftsbury
7	Carryduff West	19	Stranmillis
8	Finaghy	20	Upper Malone
9	Galwally	21	Windsor
10	Hillfoot	22	Woodstock
11	Knockbracken	23	Wynchurch
12	Malone		

Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2016, there were 9,070 people in Belfast South claiming housing benefit. This equates to 9.5% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit.

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

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

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit, as at June 2016
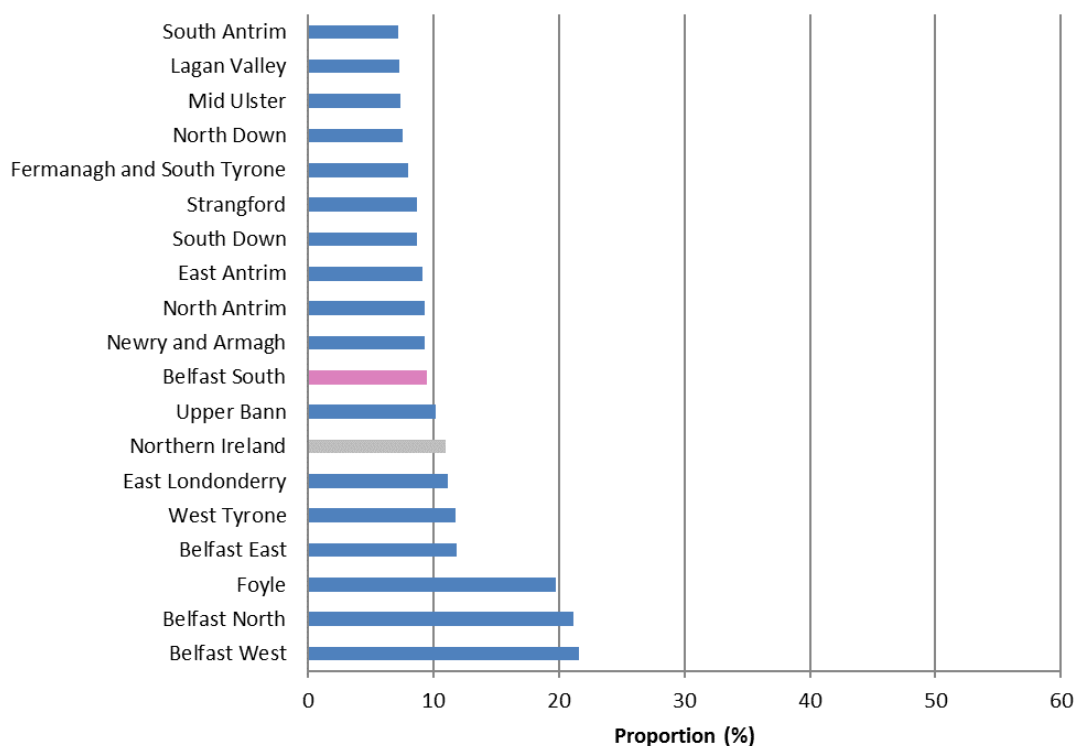
	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	11.9	4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	8.0	14	North Down	7.6	15
Belfast North	21.2	2	Foyle	19.8	3	South Antrim	7.2	18
Belfast South	9.5	8	Lagan Valley	7.3	17	South Down	8.7	Joint 12
Belfast West	21.6	1	Mid Ulster	7.4	16	Strangford	8.7	Joint 12
East Antrim	9.1	11	Newry and Armagh	9.3	Joint 9	Upper Bann	10.2	7
East Londonderry	11.2	6	North Antrim	9.3	Joint 9	West Tyrone	11.8	5

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

# Low income – People claiming housing benefit at ward level

The highest proportion of people claiming housing benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Shaftesbury (29.9%, 1,810 claimants), Blackstaff (23.7%, 790 claimants) and Woodstock (23.5%, 1,070 claimants).   The lowest proportions were found in Hillfoot (0.9%, 20 claimants), Stranmillis (1.0%, 70 claimants) and Knockbracken (1.5%, 40 claimants).

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

Ward	No. of people claiming housing benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	No. of people claiming housing benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Ballynafeigh	650	13.0	Minnowburn	350	19.2
Beechill	340	8.3	Musgrave	240	6.0
Blackstaff	790	23.7	Newtownbreda	130	5.9
Botanic	1060	12.1	Ravenhill	340	6.5
Cairnshill	50	1.7	Rosetta	450	8.1
Carryduff East	190	6.7	Shaftesbury	1810	29.9
Carryduff West	60	2.2	Stranmillis	70	1.0
Finaghy	130	3.4	Upper Malone	470	11.8
Galwally	70	3.3	Windsor	540	7.3
Hillfoot	20	0.9	Woodstock	1070	23.5
Knockbracken	40	1.5	Wynchurch	90	4.8
Malone	120	2.6			

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

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

Proportion of those aged 16 or over claiming Housing benefit in Belfast South, 2016.
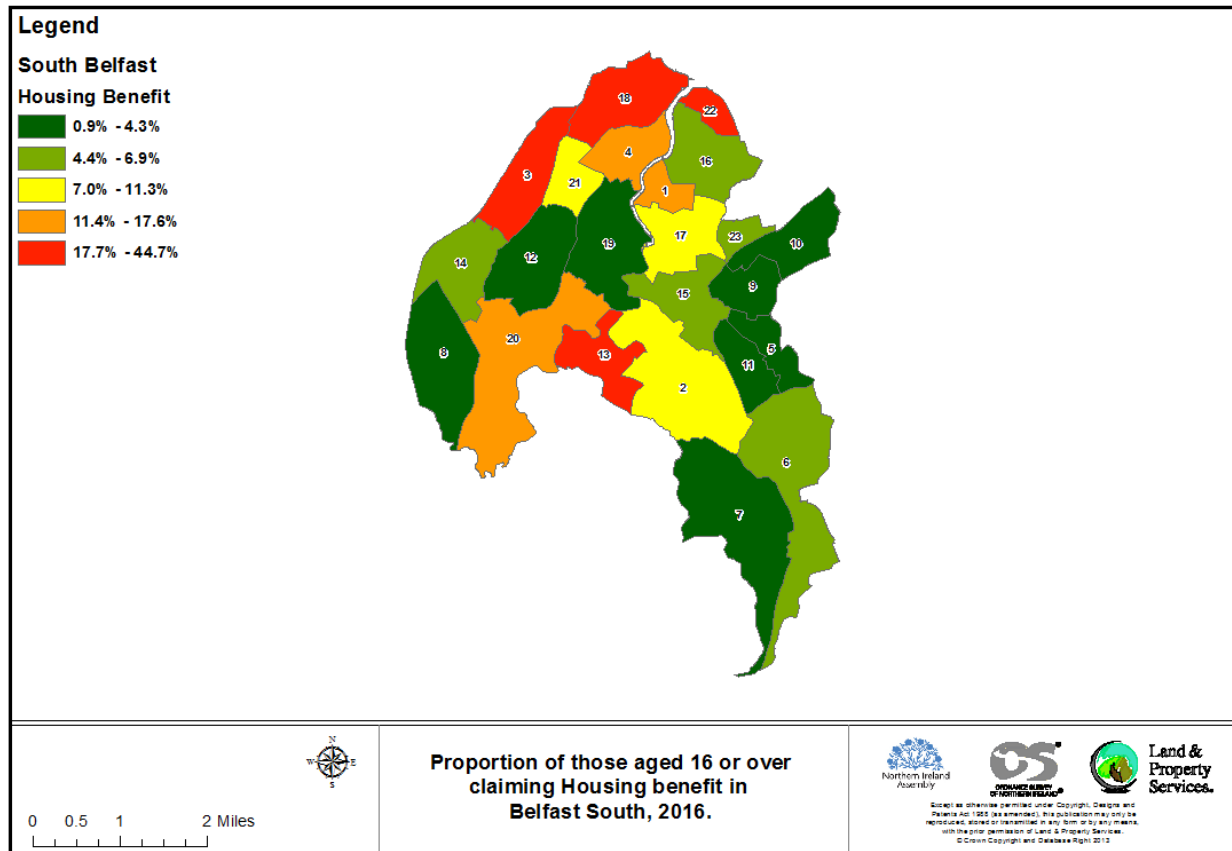
| 1	Ballynafeigh	13	Minnowburn
2	Beechill	14	Musgrave
3	Blackstaff	15	Newtownbreda
4	Botanic	16	Ravenhill
5	Cairnshill	17	Rosetta
6	Carryduff East	18	Shaftsbury
7	Carryduff West	19	Stranmillis
8	Finaghy	20	Upper Malone
9	Galwally	21	Windsor
10	Hillfoot	22	Woodstock
11	Knockbracken	23	Wynchurch
12	Malone		

Low income – Children living in low income families

As at August 2014, there were 3,550 children aged 0-15 years living in low income families[6] in Belfast South. This equates to 20.4% 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 23.1%.

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

Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families, as at August 2014
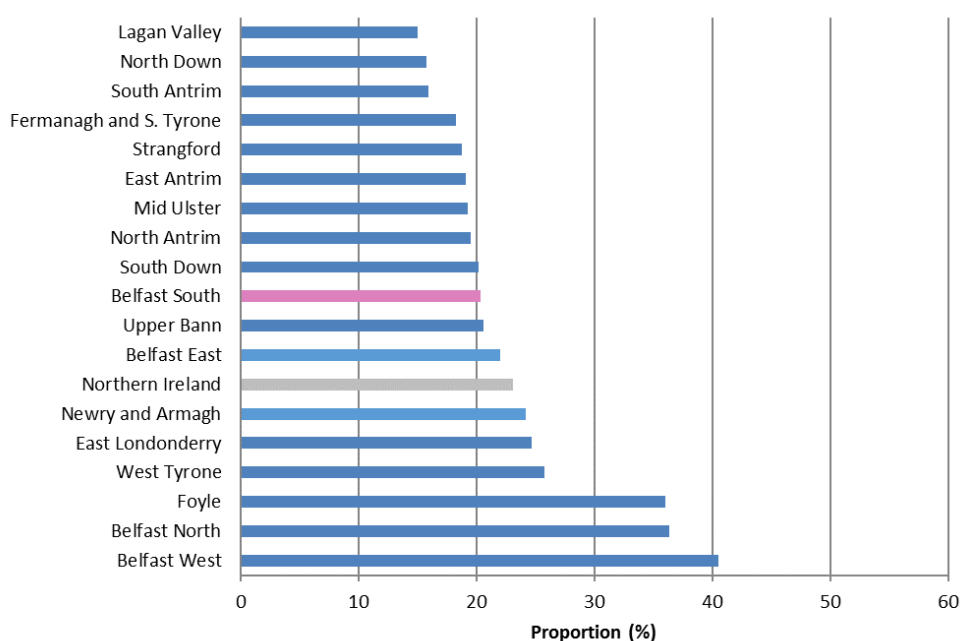
	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	22.0	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	18.3	15	North Down	15.8	17
Belfast North	36.4	2	Foyle	36.0	3	South Antrim	15.9	16
Belfast South	20.4	9	Lagan Valley	15.0	18	South Down	20.2	10
Belfast West	40.5	1	Mid Ulster	19.3	12	Strangford	18.8	14
East Antrim	19.1	13	Newry and Armagh	24.2	6	Upper Bann	20.6	8
East Londonderry	24.7	5	North Antrim	19.5	11	West Tyrone	25.8	4

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

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[6] *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 aged 0-15 years) were concentrated in the wards of Blackstaff (50.7%), Shaftesbury (48.3%) and Botanic (47.6%).   The lowest proportions were found in Malone (4.2%), Stranmillis (4.5%) and Cairnshill (4.5%).

**Proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in low income families at 31 August 2014**

Ward	Children in low income families (%)[7]	Ward	Children in low income families (%)
Ballynafeigh	29.7	Minnowburn	29.6
Beechill	13.6	Musgrave	12.0
Blackstaff	50.7	Newtownbreda	13.7
Botanic	47.6	Ravenhill	19.2
Cairnshill	4.5	Rosetta	12.8
Carryduff East	10.3	Shaftesbury	48.3
Carryduff West	5.3	Stranmillis	4.5
Finaghy	7.5	Upper Malone	25.7
Galwally	11.1	Windsor	22.0
Hillfoot	6.0	Woodstock	42.5
Knockbracken	7.1	Wynchurch	14.0
Malone	4.2		

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

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

Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families at ward level, as at August 2014
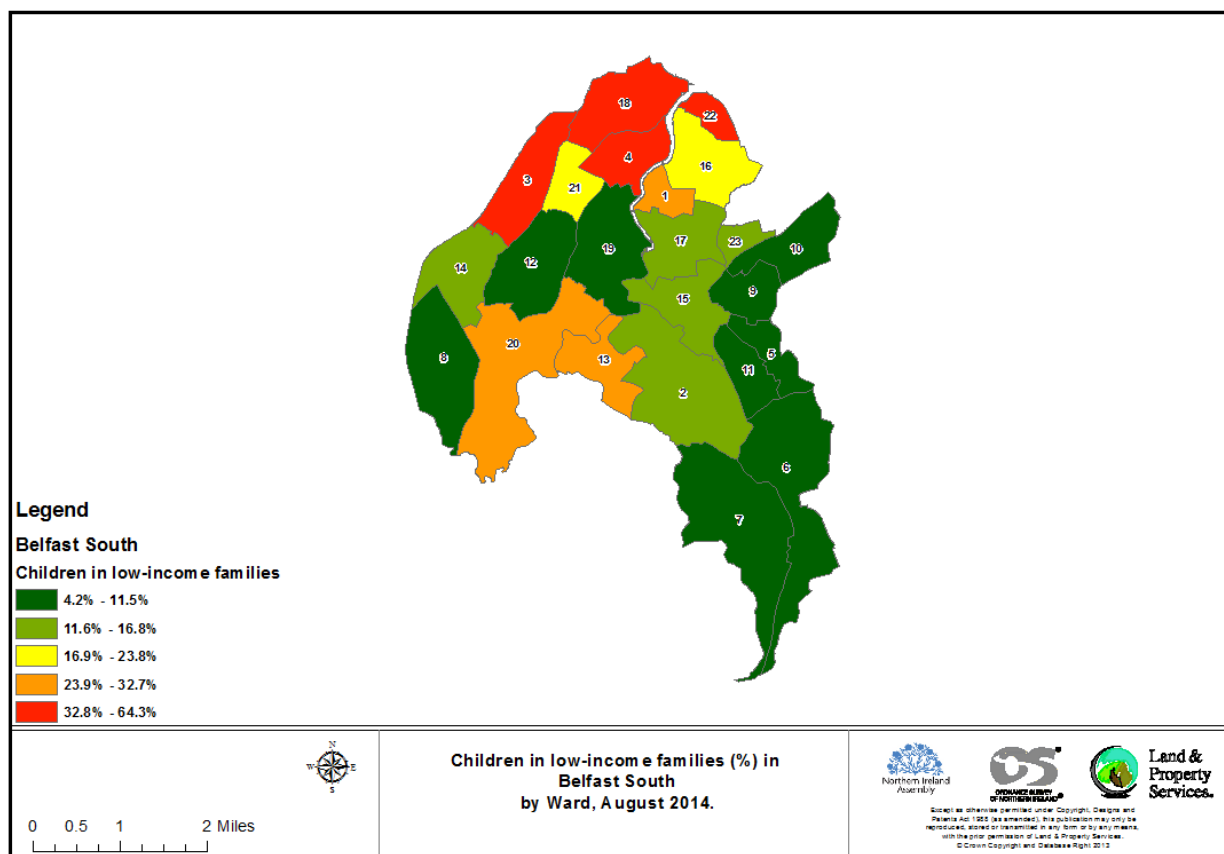
| 1	Ballynafeigh	13	Minnowburn
2	Beechill	14	Musgrave
3	Blackstaff	15	Newtownbreda
4	Botanic	16	Ravenhill
5	Cairnshill	17	Rosetta
6	Carryduff East	18	Shaftsbury
7	Carryduff West	19	Stranmillis
8	Finaghy	20	Upper Malone
9	Galwally	21	Windsor
10	Hillfoot	22	Woodstock
11	Knockbracken	23	Wynchurch
12	Malone		

Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2015/16, a total of 13,316 criminal offences were recorded in the Belfast South area. This equates to an overall recorded crime rate of 11,722 per 100,000 persons.

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

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

Overall crime rate per 100,000 persons, 2015/16
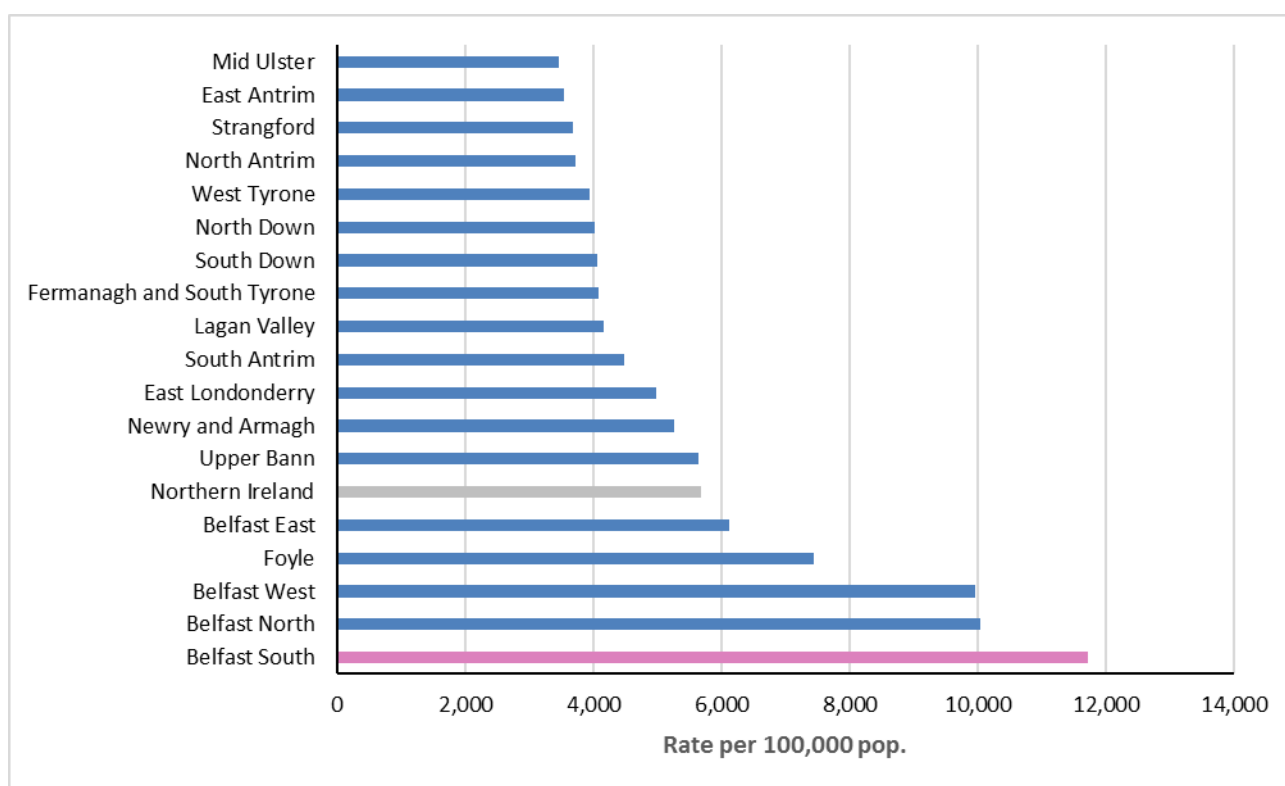
	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	6,128	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4,083	11	North Down	4,027	13
Belfast North	10,046	2	Foyle	7,435	4	South Antrim	4,477	9
Belfast South	11,722	1	Lagan Valley	4,163	10	South Down	4,063	12
Belfast West	9,954	3	Mid Ulster	3,456	18	Strangford	3,678	16
East Antrim	3,531	17	Newry and Armagh	5,249	7	Upper Bann	5,644	6
East Londonderry	4,971	8	North Antrim	3,719	15	West Tyrone	3,931	14

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

Crime – Rates of specific types of crime

In 2015/16, rates of violence and all other theft offences were the highest of all crime types recorded in Belfast South.

Rates for all specific types of crime were higher in Belfast South than for Northern Ireland as a whole.

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

	No.	Rate	Northern Ireland	
			No.	Rate
Violence with injury (including homicide)	1728	1,521	15,068	814
Violence without injury	2242	1,974	20,666	1,116
Sexual offences	285	251	3,037	164
Robbery	148	130	732	40
Domestic burglary	1101	969	5,856	316
Non-domestic burglary	433	381	2,917	158
Vehicle offences	693	610	4,925	266
Theft from the person	175	154	558	30
Bicycle theft	240	211	718	39
Shoplifting	1225	1,078	6,773	366
All other theft offences	2144	1,887	12,410	670
Criminal damage	1867	1,643	20,516	1,108
Trafficking of drugs	78	69	876	47
Possession of drugs	567	499	4,701	254
Possession of weapons offences	78	69	923	50
Public order offences	121	107	1,470	79
Miscellaneous crimes against society	191	168	2,877	155
Crimes recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	930	819	14,073	760
Crimes recorded with a Homophobic Motivation	21	18	210	11
Crimes recorded with a Racist Motivation	194	171	853	46
Crimes recorded with a Sectarian Motivation	116	102	1,001	54

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

Crime – Motivation

In 2015/16, there were 930 offences with a domestic abuse motivation, 7.0% of all crimes recorded in the area.   The proportion of crimes with a domestic abuse motivation in Belfast South was higher than the Northern Ireland average of 13.4%.

Crimes with a domestic abuse motivation, 2015/16

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

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

In 2015/16, there were 21 offences with a homophobic motivation, 194 offences with a racist motivation and 116 offences with a sectarian motivation recorded in Belfast South.

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

	Offences Recorded with a Homophobic Motivation	Offences Recorded with a Racist Motivation	Offences Recorded with a Sectarian Motivation
Belfast South	21	194	116

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

Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2015/16, there were 6,516 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in Belfast South. This equates to a rate of 5,736 per 100,000 persons.

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

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

Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons, 2015/16
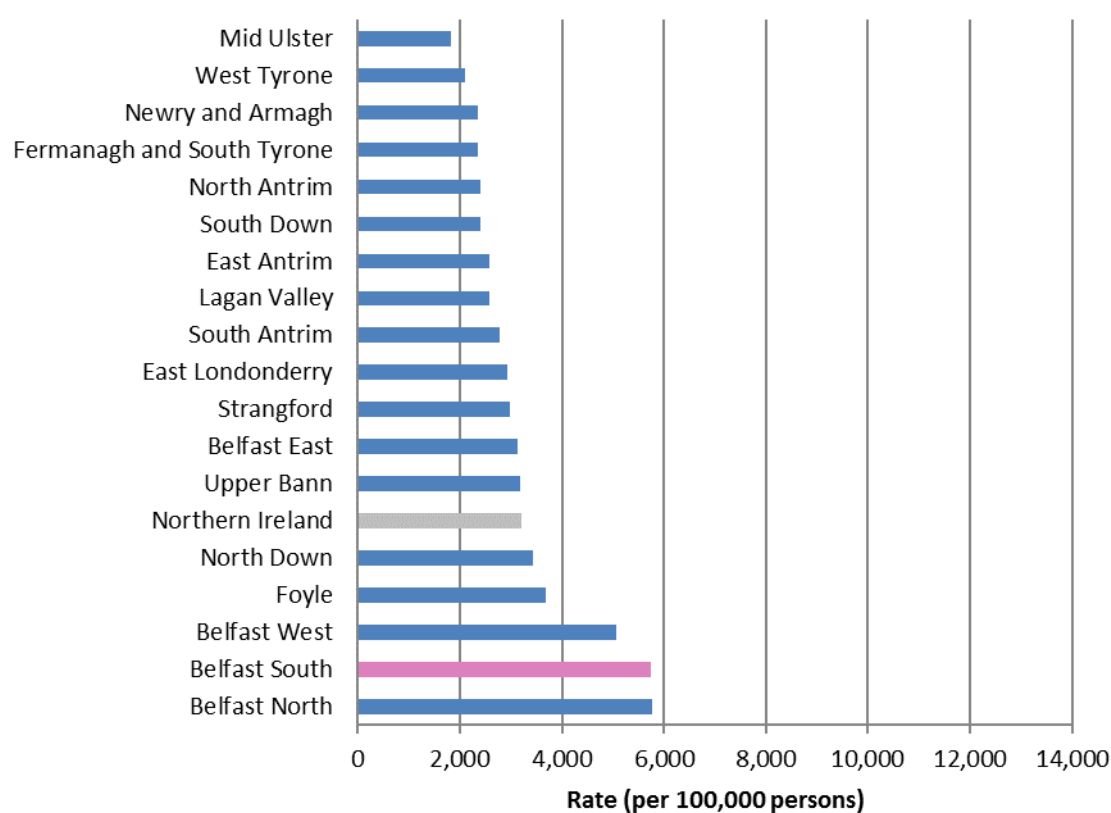
	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	3,134	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,351	15	North Down	3,440	5
Belfast North	5,771	1	Foyle	3,678	4	South Antrim	2,789	10
Belfast South	5,736	2	Lagan Valley	2,581	11	South Down	2,405	13
Belfast West	5,053	3	Mid Ulster	1,817	18	Strangford	2,970	8
East Antrim	2,576	12	Newry and Armagh	2,343	16	Upper Bann	3,175	6
East Londonderry	2,922	9	North Antrim	2,398	14	West Tyrone	2,096	17

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

Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions

In 2015, there were 450 road traffic collisions with injury reported in Belfast South, a collision rate of 396 per 100,000 persons. Of these, 3 were fatal, 25 were classified as serious and 422 were slight.

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

Belfast South had the fourth highest collision rate.

Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons, 2015
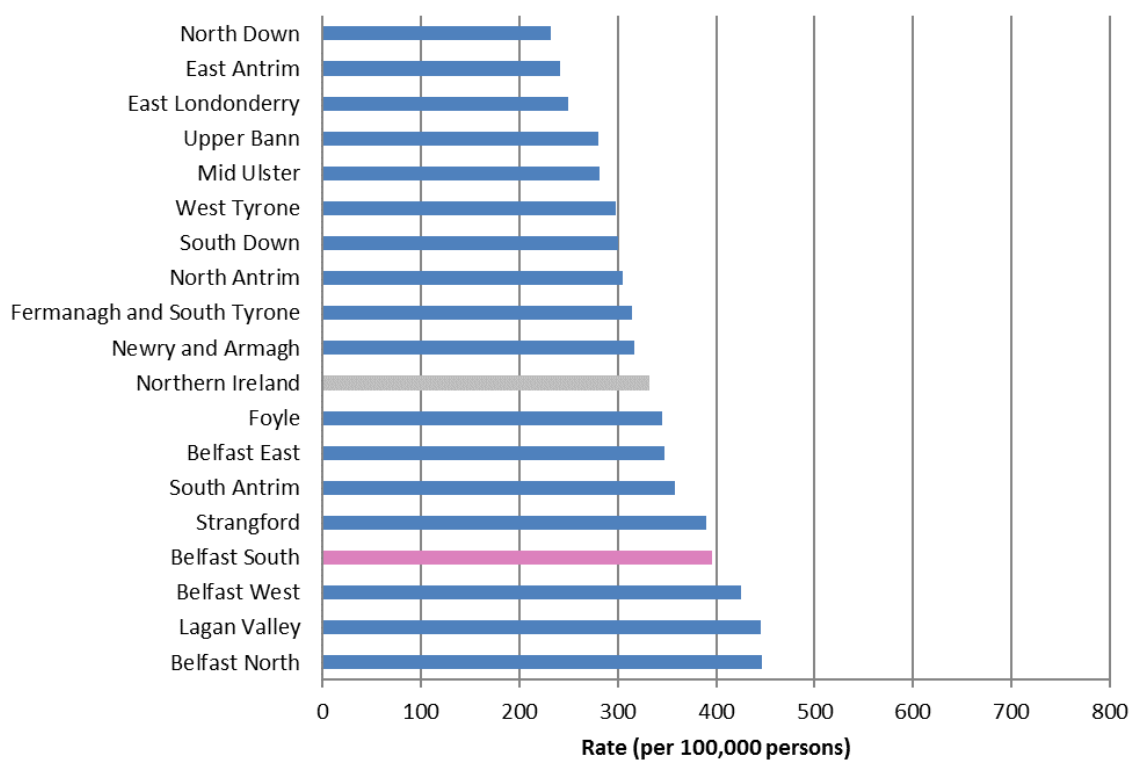
|	Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank
Belfast East	347	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	315	10	North Down	232	18
Belfast North	447	1	Foyle	345	8	South Antrim	358	6
Belfast South	396	4	Lagan Valley	445	2	South Down	300	12
Belfast West	425	3	Mid Ulster	281	14	Strangford	390	5
East Antrim	241	17	Newry and Armagh	317	9	Upper Bann	280	15
East Londonderry	249	16	North Antrim	305	11	West Tyrone	298	13

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Casualties

In 2015, there were 663 casualties as a result of road traffic collisions in Belfast South – 3 people were killed, 33 people were seriously injured and 627 were slightly injured, a rate of 584 casualties per 100,000 persons.

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

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

Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons, 2015
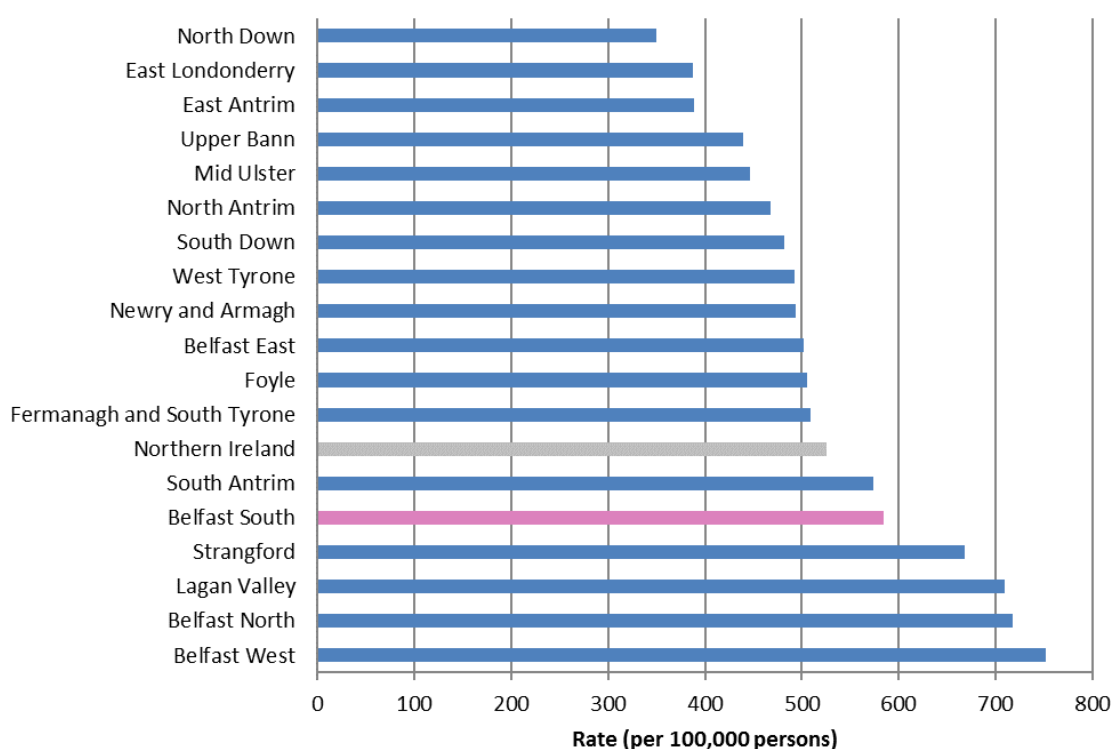
	Casualty rate	Rank		Casualty rate	Rank		Casualty rate	Rank
Belfast East	502	9	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	509	7	North Down	350	18
Belfast North	718	2	Foyle	506	8	South Antrim	574	6
Belfast South	584	5	Lagan Valley	710	3	South Down	482	12
Belfast West	752	1	Mid Ulster	447	14	Strangford	668	4
East Antrim	389	16	Newry and Armagh	494	10	Upper Bann	439	15
East Londonderry	388	17	North Antrim	468	13	West Tyrone	493	11

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

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

The highest road traffic collision rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Shaftesbury (1,798), Blackstaff (804) and Newtownbreda (660).   The lowest rates were recorded in Cairnshill (53), Carryduff West (145) and Beechill (179).   The highest road traffic casualty rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Shaftesbury (2,420), Blackstaff (1,510) and Newtownbreda (990).   The lowest rates were recorded in Cairnshill (79), Stranmillis (2162) and Carryduff West (262).

Road traffic collision (involving injury) and casualty rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2015

Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury)[8]	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Ballynafeigh	19	27	319	454
Beechill	9	16	179	318
Blackstaff	33	62	804	1510
Botanic	44	56	450	573
Cairnshill	2	3	53	79
Carryduff East	18	32	514	914
Carryduff West	5	9	145	262
Finaghy	21	34	457	741
Galwally	9	21	355	828
Hillfoot	6	9	235	353
Knockbracken	7	9	207	266
Malone	24	35	427	622
Minnowburn	8	12	360	540
Musgrave	22	40	455	828
Newtownbreda	18	27	660	990
Ravenhill	21	31	336	495
Rosetta	12	24	182	363
Shaftesbury	130	175	1798	2420
Stranmillis	18	22	214	262
Upper Malone	13	18	263	364
Windsor	21	24	257	294
Woodstock	19	27	338	480
Wynchurch	11	15	481	655

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[8]   The dataset is compiled from Collision Report Forms (CRFs) forms submitted by police officers after any road traffic collision involving death or personal injury is reported to them. The data set excludes road collisions resulting in damage only.
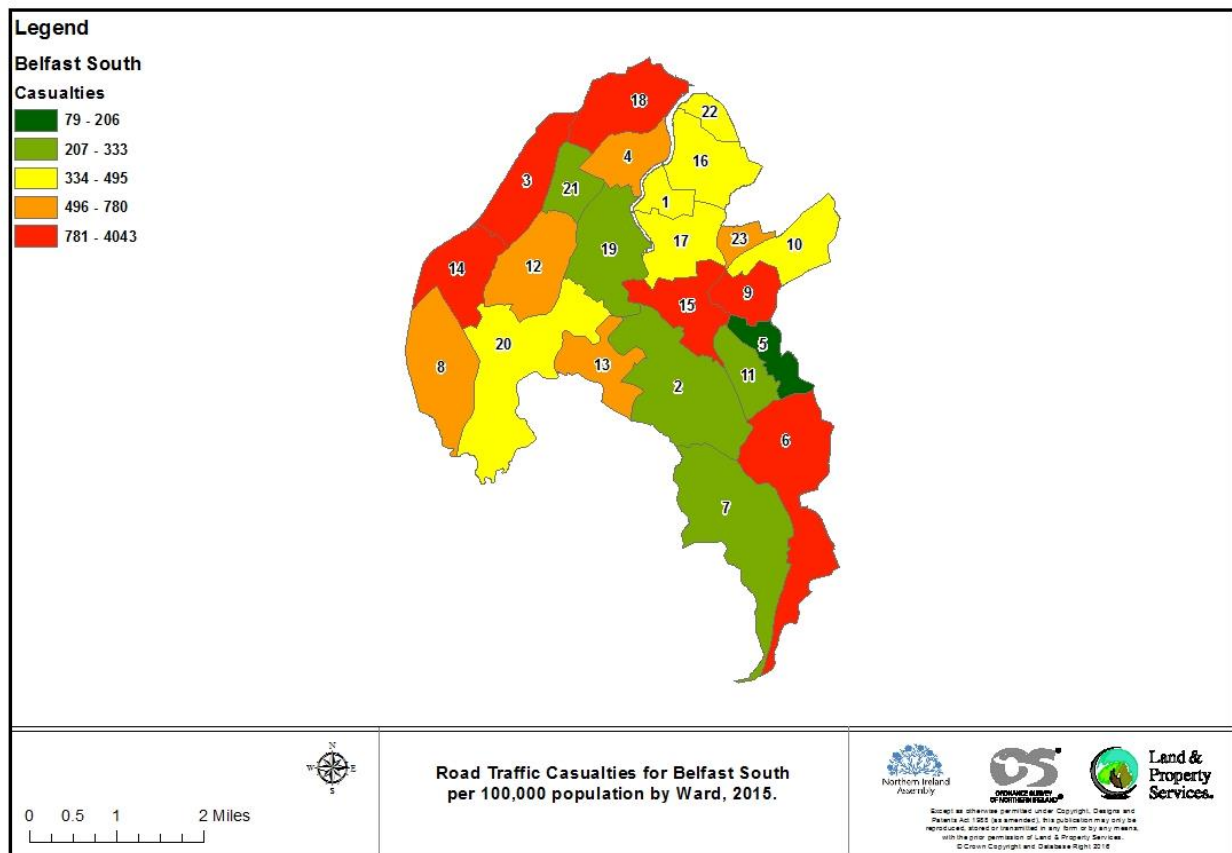
Road traffic collision rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2015
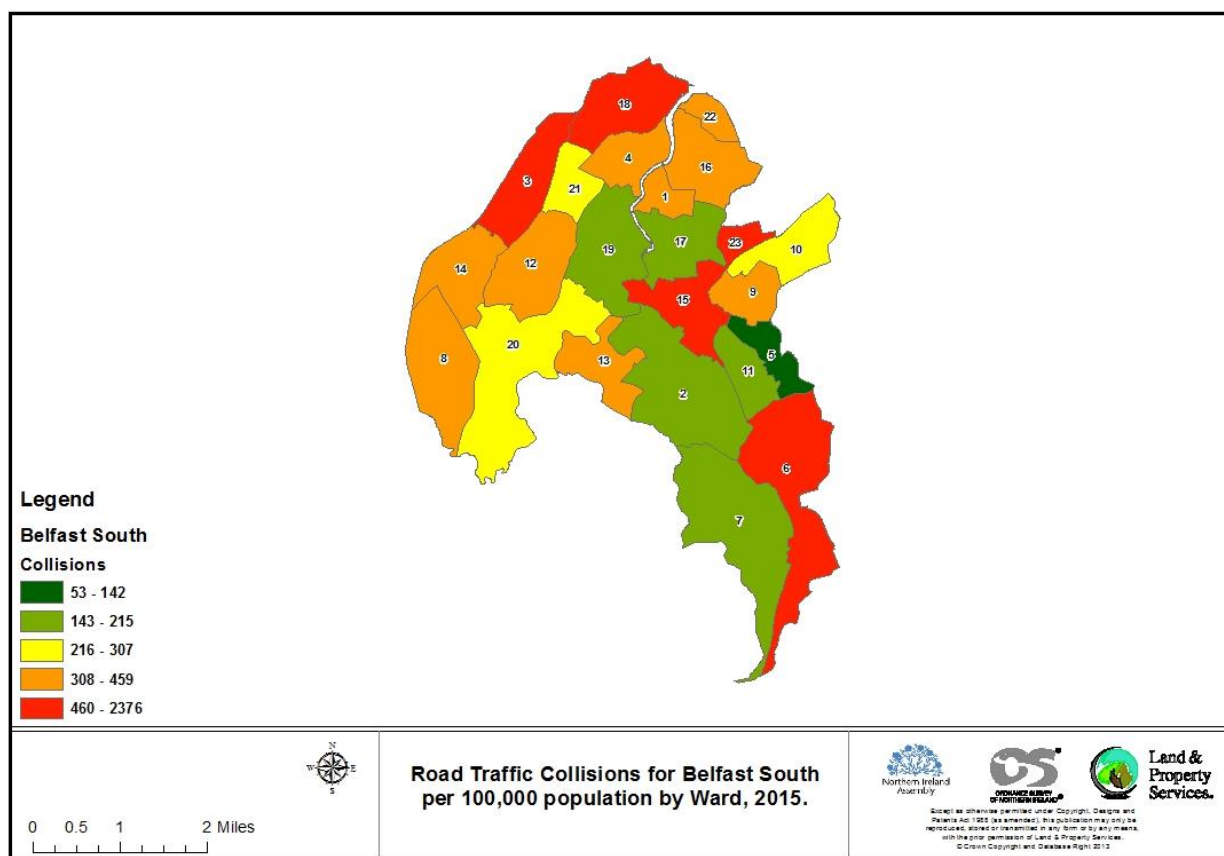
1	Ballynafeigh	13	Minnowburn
2	Beechill	14	Musgrave
3	Blackstaff	15	Newtownbreda
4	Botanic	16	Ravenhill
5	Cairnshill	17	Rosetta
6	Carryduff East	18	Shaftsbury
7	Carryduff West	19	Stranmillis
8	Finaghy	20	Upper Malone
9	Galwally	21	Windsor
10	Hillfoot	22	Woodstock
11	Knockbracken	23	Wynchurch
12	Malone		

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

1	Ballynafeigh	13	Minnowburn
2	Beechill	14	Musgrave
3	Blackstaff	15	Newtownbreda
4	Botanic	16	Ravenhill
5	Cairnshill	17	Rosetta
6	Carryduff East	18	Shaftsbury
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

Mid-year population estimates

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

Standardised mortality rates

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

Births to teenage mothers

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

Disease prevalence

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

Qualifications of school leavers

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

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

Further education enrolments

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

Higher education enrolments

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

Confirmed redundancies

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

Unemployment claimant count

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

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

InvestNI Investment

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

People claiming benefits

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

Employment and Support Allowance

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

Income support

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

Housing benefit

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

Children in low income families

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

Road traffic collisions and casualties

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