



Constituency Profile

Belfast South

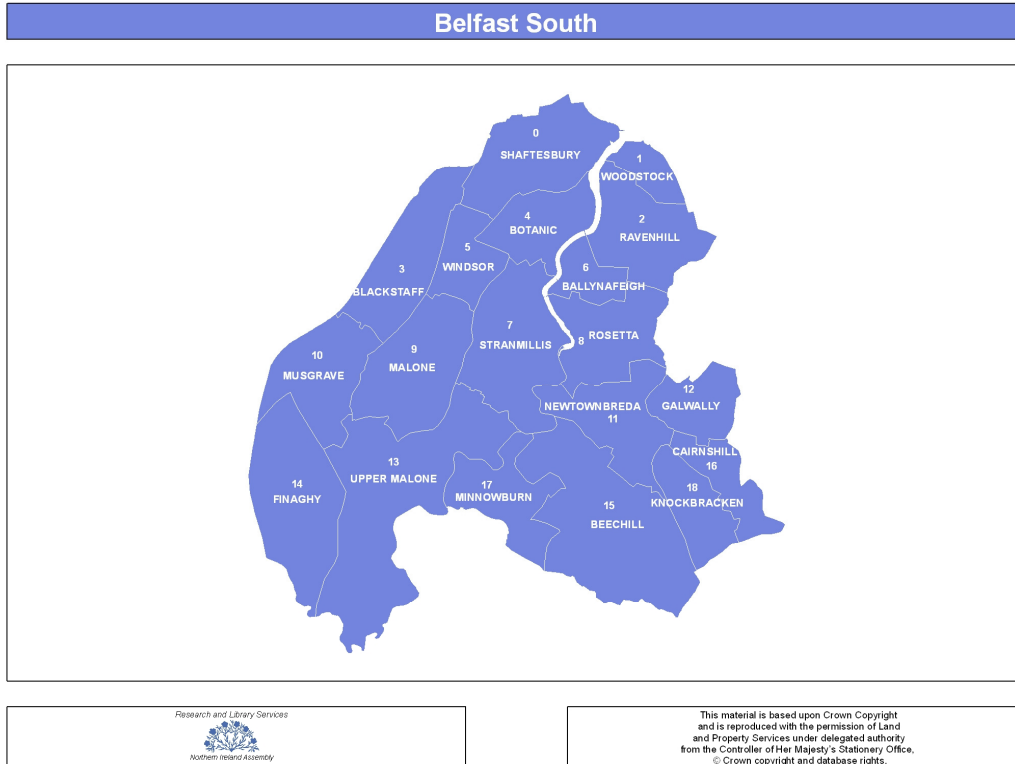


September 2010

Using the latest data available through the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS) www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk, this report provides an up-to-date statistical profile of the Constituency of Belfast South. It includes information on the demographics of people living in Belfast South as well as key indicators of Health, Education, the Economy, Employment, Housing, Crime and Poverty. For each indicator, this profile presents:

- The most up-to-date information available for Belfast South;
- How this compares with Northern Ireland as a whole;
- The ranking of the Constituency; and
- Information on the lowest and highest ranking wards where available.

This report presents a statistical profile of the Constituency of Belfast South which comprises of the 19 wards shown below.



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

BELFAST SOUTH: KEY FACTS

Demographics

- An estimated 91,500 people live in Belfast South, the Constituency with the 7th lowest population in 2008.
- The greatest proportion (52.0%) of people living in Belfast South are of Protestant community background (41.4% were of Catholic, 6.6% other).
- Belfast South has higher proportion of people in the 15 – 34 year age band compared to Northern Ireland as a whole.

Health

- Life expectancy in Belfast South is 76.6 years for males and 81.8 years for females.

Compared to Northern Ireland as a whole, Belfast South has a higher:

- Death rate due to cancer.
- Rate of cancer diagnosis.
- Hospital admission ratio due to self harm.

Compared to Northern Ireland as a whole, Belfast South has a lower:

- Death rate due to respiratory and circulatory disease.
- Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit.
- Teenage birth rate.
- Prevalence of coronary heart disease, hypertension, hyperthyroid, obesity, diabetes mellitus and chronic kidney disease for those attending GPs in Belfast South.

Education

- A higher proportion of post-primary pupils have a Statement of Special Educational Need compared to all Northern Ireland pupils (18.4% vs. 14.9%), the Constituency with the 4th highest proportion of pupils with a SEN.
- A much higher proportion of Belfast South school leavers achieve at least two A-Levels compared to all Northern Ireland school leavers – the Constituency with the highest proportion of school leavers achieving this level.
- A higher proportion of Belfast South school leavers achieve at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C compared to all Northern Ireland school leavers – the Constituency with the 2nd highest proportion of school leavers achieving this level.

The Economy

- Belfast South was the Constituency that received the 2nd highest amount of financial assistance from Invest NI in 2008/09 totalling £21.0 million.

- A lower proportion 'Invest NI Start a Business' participants from Belfast South were offered financial assistance compared to the Northern Ireland figure, the Constituency with the 4th lowest proportion.

Employment

- 99,360 employee jobs are located in Belfast South. Belfast South has a lower proportion of jobs in manufacturing and construction and a higher proportion of jobs in services compared to all employee jobs in Northern Ireland.
- In 2009, Belfast South was the Constituency with the 4th highest number of redundancies with a total of 443 redundancies in the area.

Housing

- There are 42,180 properties in Belfast South. Belfast South has a higher proportion of terraced properties and apartments and a lower proportion of detached properties compared to Northern Ireland.
- In 2008, 959 new planning applications were received for Belfast South.
- A slightly lower proportion of planning applications were approved in Belfast South when compared to the proportion of Northern Ireland approvals.

Crime

Compared to the Northern Ireland rates, Belfast South has:

- A much higher overall crime rate – the Constituency with the highest rate.
- Higher rates of violent crime (highest rate) burglary (highest rate), theft (highest rate) and criminal damage (3rd highest rate).
- A higher rate of anti-social behaviour incidents (2nd highest rate).

Poverty

- Belfast South has the 5th highest proportion of people (20%) living in the most deprived Super Output Areas in Northern Ireland.
- A lower proportion of people in Belfast South are claiming at least one benefit.

2010 Westminster Election Results

- 59,524 people eligible to vote, 57.4% turnout – slightly higher than Northern Ireland turnout of 56.7%.
- SDLP candidate Alasdair McDonnell won the Belfast South seat.

2007 Assembly Election Results

- 48,923 people were eligible to vote, the turnout at 62.0% turnout was similar to the Northern Ireland figure of 62.3%.
- The SDLP won 2 seats. The DUP, UUP, Sinn Féin and Alliance won 1 seat each.

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1. DEMOGRAPHICS

This section presents information on the population size, community background and age profile of those living in Belfast South.

Population Size

As at June 2008, an estimated 91,500 people live in Belfast South, representing 5.2% of the Northern Ireland population (*Source: NISRA, Mid-Year Estimates*).

Belfast South is the Constituency with the 7th lowest population.

Community Background

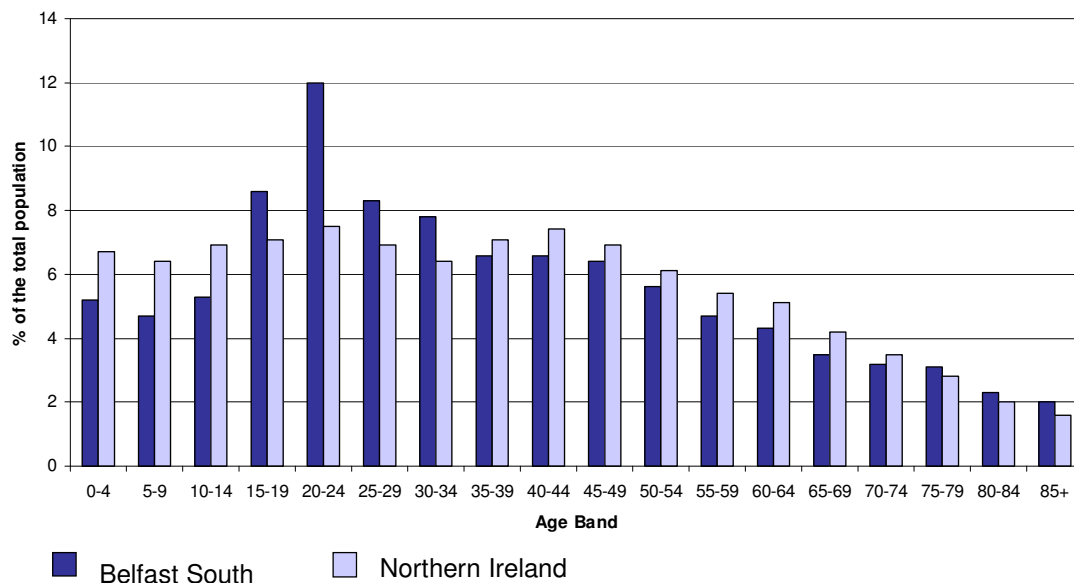
Just over half (52.0%) of people living in Belfast South are of Protestant community background, 41.4% are of Catholic community background while the remainder are of other or no community background (*Source: Census 2001*).

Age profile of Belfast South

Belfast South has a lower proportion of people aged under 16 compared to all of Northern Ireland (16.2% vs. 21.5%) and a higher proportion of people in the 15 – 34 year band. There is little difference in the proportion of people aged 60 and over living in Belfast South and the Northern Ireland figure (18.4% vs. 19.2%).

Belfast South is the Constituency with the lowest proportion of people aged under 16 years and the 8th lowest proportion of people aged 60 and over.

Chart 1: Age Profile of the population in 5 year age bands, June 2008



Source: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA), Mid-Year Estimates

2. HEALTH

This section presents information on a wide range of key indicators of health. These are:

- Life Expectancy of males and females (page 8);
- Standardised Death Rates due to Cancer, Respiratory Disease, Circulatory Disease (page 10);
- Deaths due to Suicide and Undetermined Intent (page 13);
- Cancer Diagnoses (page 14);
- Hospital Admissions due to Self Harm (page 15);
- Mood and Anxiety Disorder Prescriptions (page 16);
- Disability-related Benefit Recipients (page 17);
- Births to teenage mothers (page 18) and
- The prevalence of disease as reported through the Quality Outcomes Framework (page 20):
 - Coronary Heart Disease
 - Heart Failure
 - Stroke
 - Hypertension
 - Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
 - Hypothyroid
 - Cancer
 - Mental Health
 - Asthma
 - Dementia
 - Atrial Fibrillation
 - Obesity
 - Diabetes Mellitus
 - Epilepsy
 - Chronic Kidney Disease
 - Learning Disabilities

Life Expectancy of Males

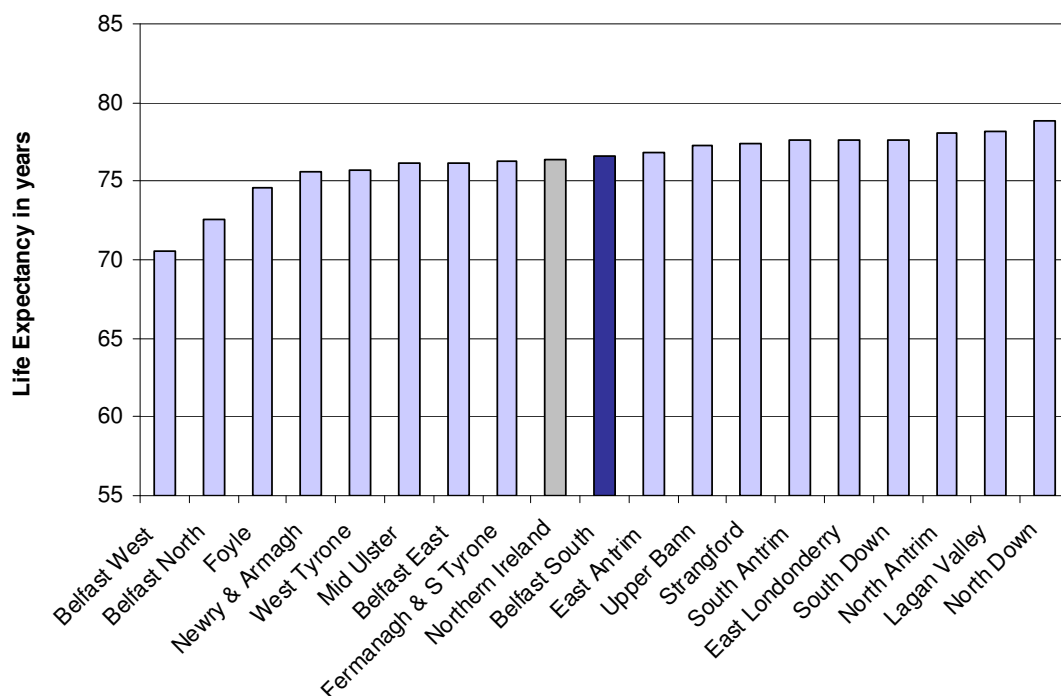
The life expectancy¹ of males (2006-2008) living in Belfast South is estimated to be 76.6 years.

There is little difference in the life expectancy of males living in Belfast South and that of all Northern Ireland males which stands at 76.4 years.

Belfast South is the Constituency with the 9th lowest male life expectancy.

The life expectancy of males is lowest in the ward of Ballynafeigh, Blackstaff, Botanic, Shaftesbury, Windsor, Woodstock, Beechill and Minnowburn where it is less than 75 years.² In the remaining 11 wards the life expectancy of males is greater than the Northern Ireland average but less than 85 years.

Chart 2: Life expectancy of males, 2006-2008



Source: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NISRA, NINIS), (Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (DHSSPS))

¹ Calculated using the no. of deaths (General Register Office) and mid-year estimates (NISRA).

² Ward level data is presented using ranges as the small number of deaths at various age groups does not support robust calculation of an exact life expectancy value at this geographic level.

Life Expectancy of Females

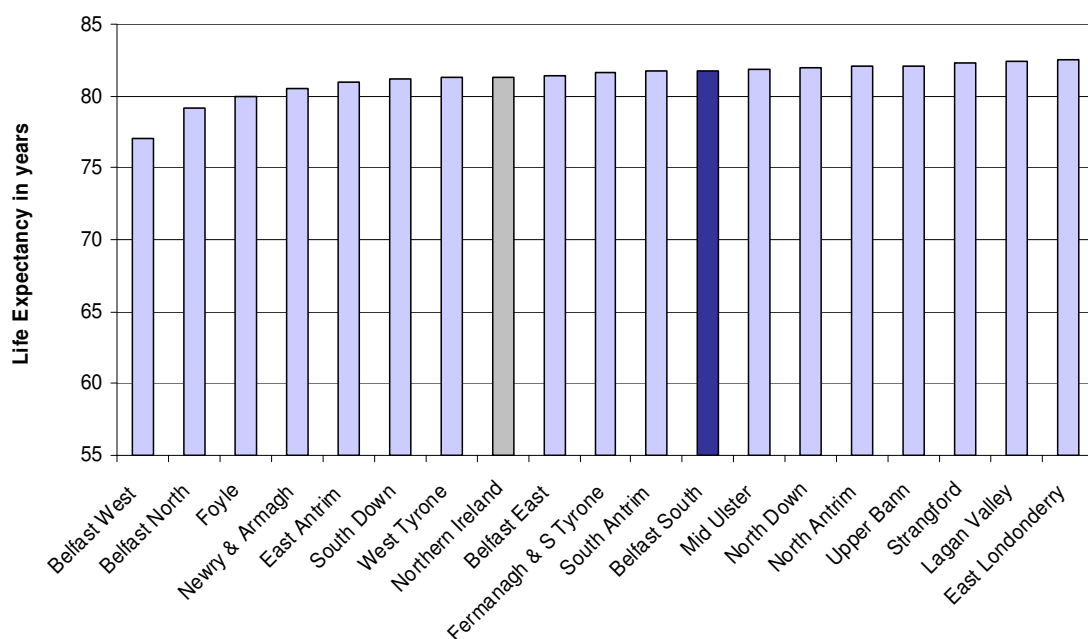
The life expectancy³ of females (2006-2008) living in Belfast South is estimated to be 81.8 years.

As with males, there is little difference in the life expectancy of females living in Belfast South and that of all Northern Ireland females which stands at 81.3 years.

Belfast South is the Constituency with the 8th highest female life expectancy.

The life expectancy of females is lowest in the wards of Rosetta, Cairnshill, Knockbracken, Botanic, Shaftesbury, Windsor, Woodstock and Beechill where it is greater than 75 but less than the NI average.⁴ Life expectancy of females is highest in the wards of Musgrave, Stranmillis and Galwally. In the remaining 8 wards the life expectancy of females is greater than the Northern Ireland average but less than 85 years.

Chart 3: Life expectancy of females, 2006-2008



Source: NISRA, NINIS (DHSSPS)

³ Calculated using the no. of deaths (General Register Office) and mid-year estimates (NISRA).

⁴ Ward level data is presented using ranges as the small number of deaths at various age groups does not support robust calculation of an exact life expectancy value at this geographic level.

Standardised Death Rates

The standardised death rates⁵ due to cancer, respiratory disease and circulatory disease presented here. Standardisation allows for comparison between Constituencies having taken the characteristics of the populations into account i.e. age and sex profiles.

Standardised Death Rates due to Cancer

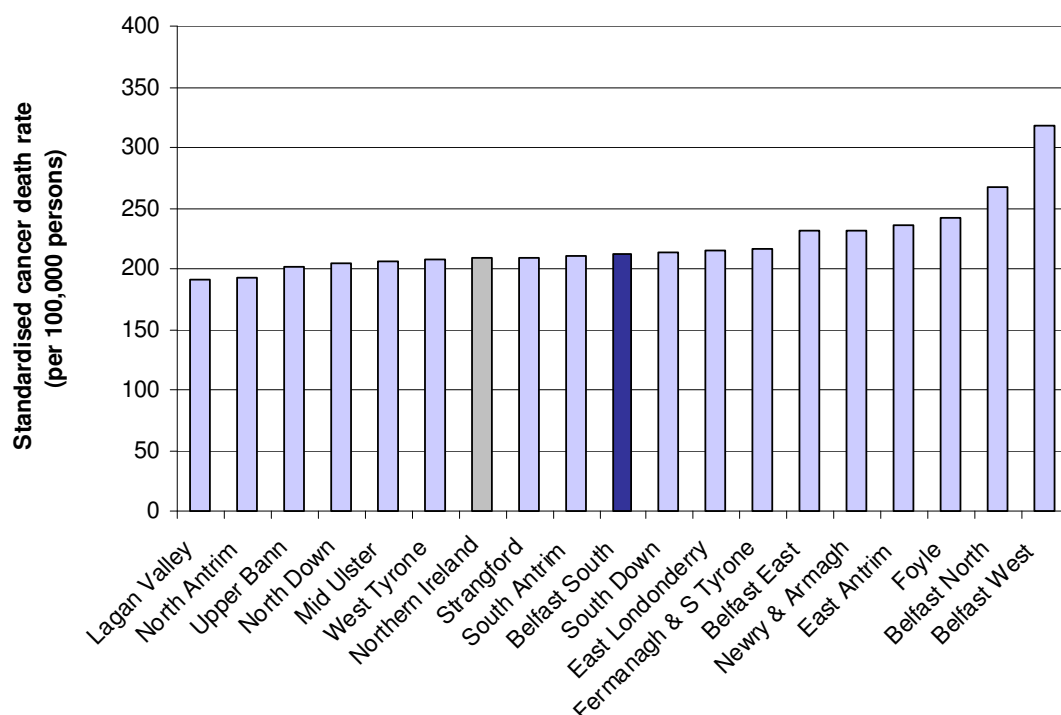
The standardised death rate due to cancer in Belfast South is 212 per 100,000 persons.

The death rate due to cancer in Belfast South is higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 208 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast South is the Constituency with the 9th lowest death rate due to cancer.

Information on death rates due to cancer is not available at ward level.

Chart 4: Standardised death rates due to Cancer per 100,000 persons by Constituency, 2004-2008



Source: NISRA, NINIS (General Register Office (GRO))

⁵ Rates are based on the number of deaths provided by the General Register Office and 2004 - 2008 Mid-Year Estimates provided by NISRA.

Standardised Death Rates due to Respiratory Disease

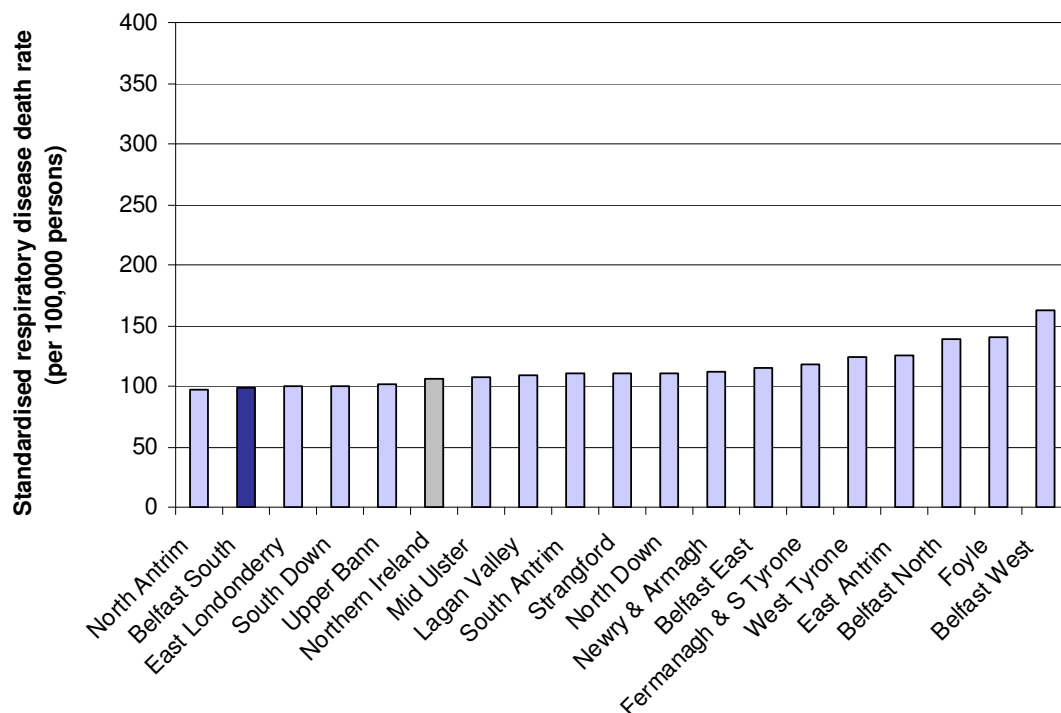
The standardised death rate due to respiratory disease in Belfast South is 98 per 100,000 persons.

The death rate due to respiratory disease in Belfast South is lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 106 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast South is the Constituency with the 2nd lowest death rate due to respiratory disease.

Information on death rates due to respiratory disease is not available at ward level.

Chart 5: Standardised Death rates due to Respiratory Disease per 100,000 persons by Constituency, 2004-2008



Source: NISRA, NINIS (GRO)

Standardised Death Rates due to Circulatory Disease

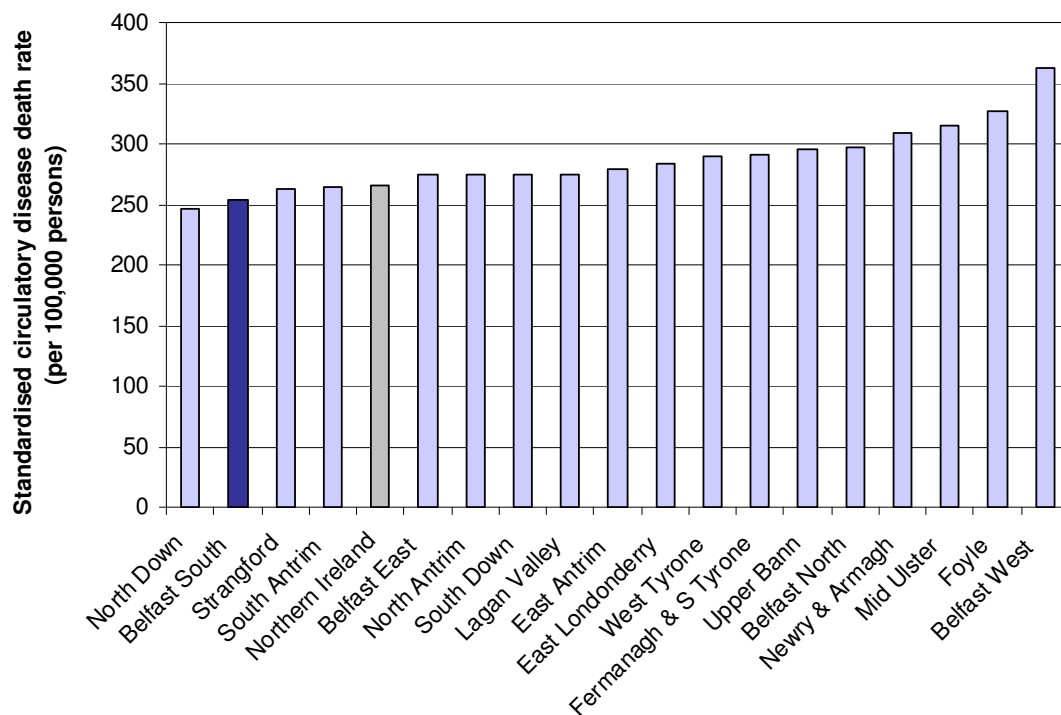
The standardised death rate due to circulatory disease in Belfast South is 253 per 100,000 persons.

The death rate due to circulatory disease is lower in Belfast South than the Northern Ireland rate of 266 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast South is the Constituency with the 2nd lowest death rate due to circulatory disease.

Information on death rates due to circulatory disease is not available at ward level.

Chart 6: Standardised death rates due to Circulatory Disease per 100,000 persons by Constituency, 2004-2008



Source: NISRA, NINIS (GRO)

Deaths due to Suicide and Undetermined Intent

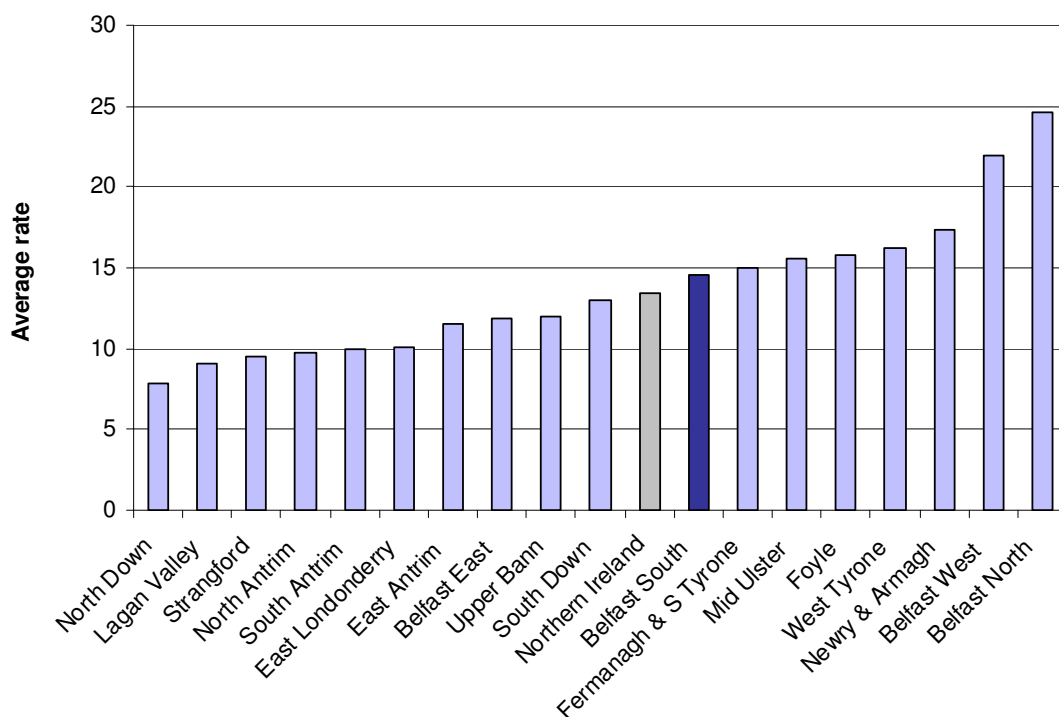
During the period 2004-2008, there were 67 deaths as a result of suicide and undetermined intent⁶⁷ in Belfast South. This equates to an average rate of 15 per 100,000 persons per annum.

There is little difference in the average death rate due to suicide and undetermined intent for Belfast South and the Northern Ireland rate of 13 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast South is the Constituency with the 8th highest death rate due to suicide and undetermined intent.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 7: Average death rate due to suicide and undetermined intent per 100,000 persons by Constituency, 2004-2008



Source: NISRA, NINIS (GRO)

⁶ The information is aggregated data from the GRO death files, which are gathered when deaths are registered at the Registrar's Office.

⁷ Death where the intention of the victim is not clear.

Cancer Diagnoses

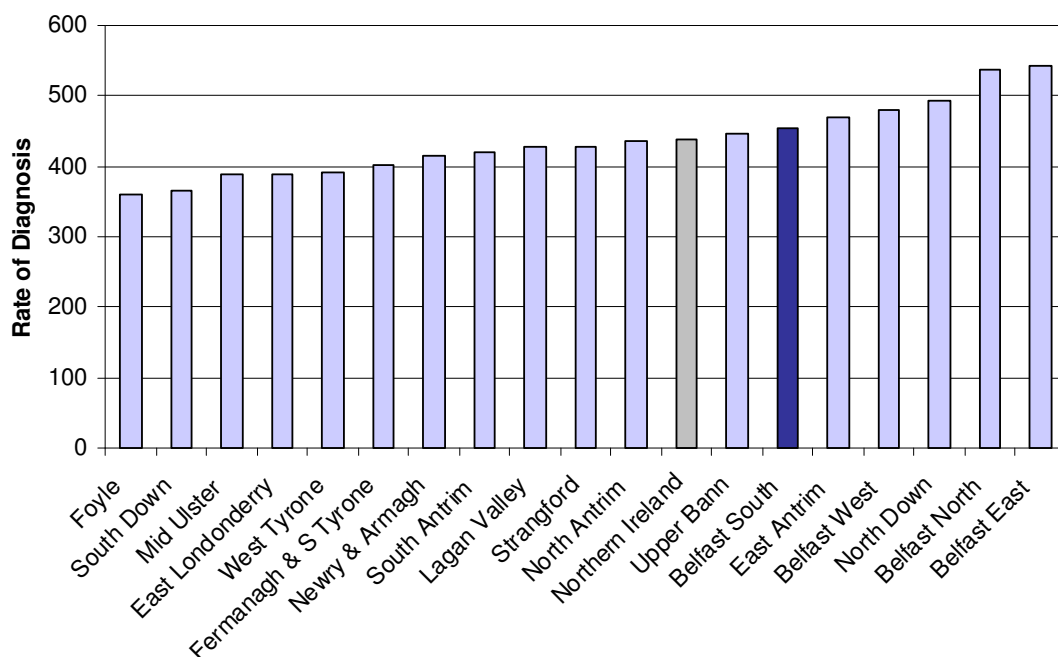
In 2007, there were 416 new incidences of cancer⁸⁹ diagnosed for Belfast South. This equates to a rate of 453 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of cancer diagnosis was higher for Belfast South than the Northern Ireland rate of 439 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast South was the Constituency with the 6th highest rate of cancer diagnosis.

During the period 2003-2007, the average rate of diagnosis per 100,000 persons was lowest in the wards of Botanic (148), Cairnshill (218), and Stranmillis (246) and highest in Minnowburn (688), Shaftesbury (604) and Upper Malone (603).¹⁰

Chart 8: Rate of diagnosis of all cancers per 100,000 persons by Constituency (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer), 2007



Source: NISRA, NINIS, Northern Ireland Cancer Registry (calculated by DHSSPS)

⁸ Excluding non-melanoma skin cancer

⁹ 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).

¹⁰ Ward rates calculated using 2005 mid-year estimates provided by NISRA.

Hospital Admissions due to Self Harm

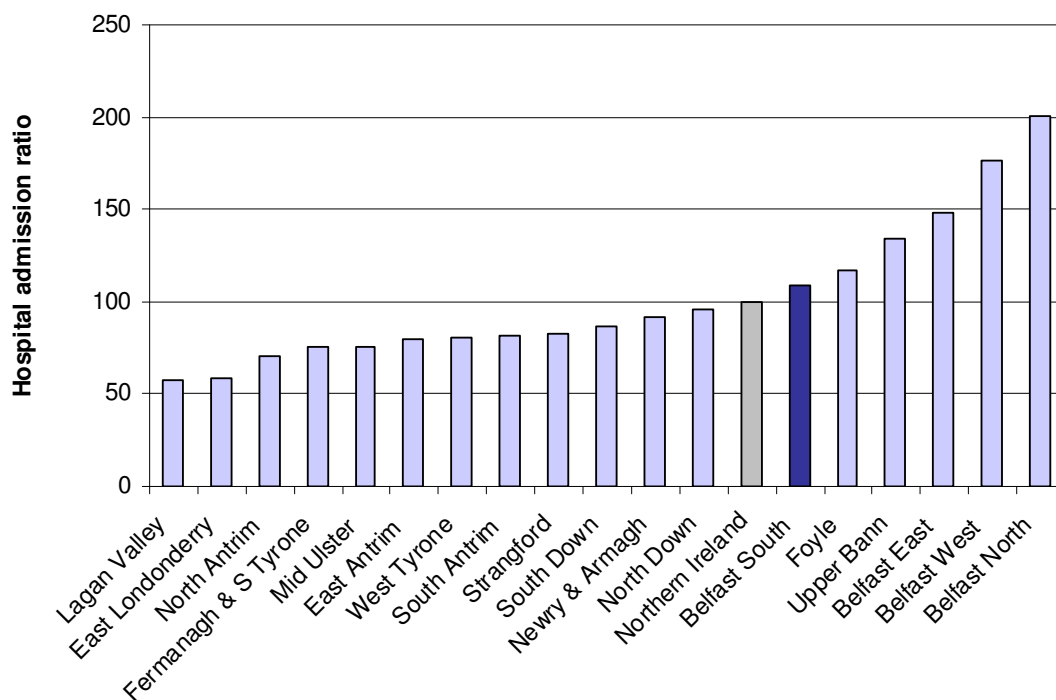
For the period 2005-2009, the standardised hospital admission ratio for self harm¹¹ in Belfast South stood at 108. Ratios are calculated to allow comparison of areas or groups to the NI average which is set to 100.

The standardised hospital admission ratio for self harm is higher in Belfast South than the Northern Ireland ratio of 100. This is true for both males (109 compared to 100) and females (108 compared to 100).

Belfast South is the Constituency with the 6th highest standardised hospital admission ratio for self harm.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 9: Standardised hospital admission ratio for self harm by Constituency, 2005-2009



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Northern Ireland Hospitals Patients Administration System, DHSSPS)

¹¹ The data is based upon the number of admissions due to self-harm provided by the Hospital Information Branch.

Mood and Anxiety Disorder Prescriptions

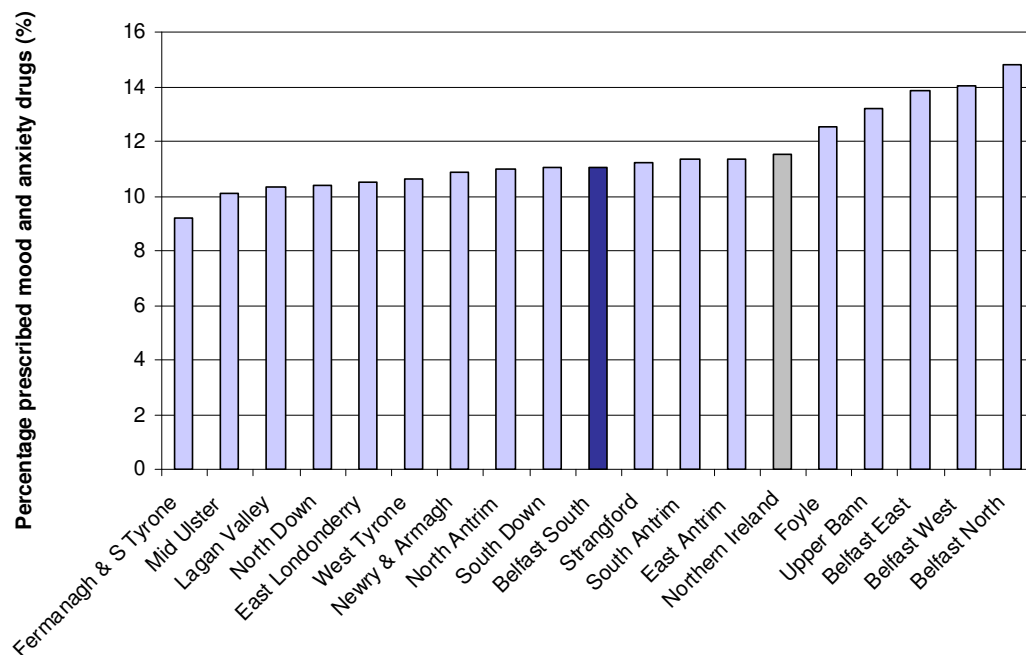
As at April 2008, an estimated 11.1% of people in Belfast South were on prescribed drugs for mood and anxiety disorders.¹²

There was little difference in the proportion of people in Belfast South estimated to be on prescribed drugs for mood and anxiety disorders and the Northern Ireland estimate of 11.5%.

Belfast South was the Constituency with the 9th highest proportion of people estimated to be on prescribed drugs for mood and anxiety disorders.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 10: Estimated proportion of people on prescribed drugs for Mood and Anxiety Disorders by Constituency, April 2008



Source: NISRA, NINIS (GP practice prescription data for anxiolytic and anti-depressant drugs, DHSSPS)

¹² The number of individuals suffering from mood or anxiety disorders is estimated using prescription data by GP practice for anxiolytic and anti-depressant drugs. This data is then attributed to geographical area using the GP practice list.

Disability-Related Benefit Recipients

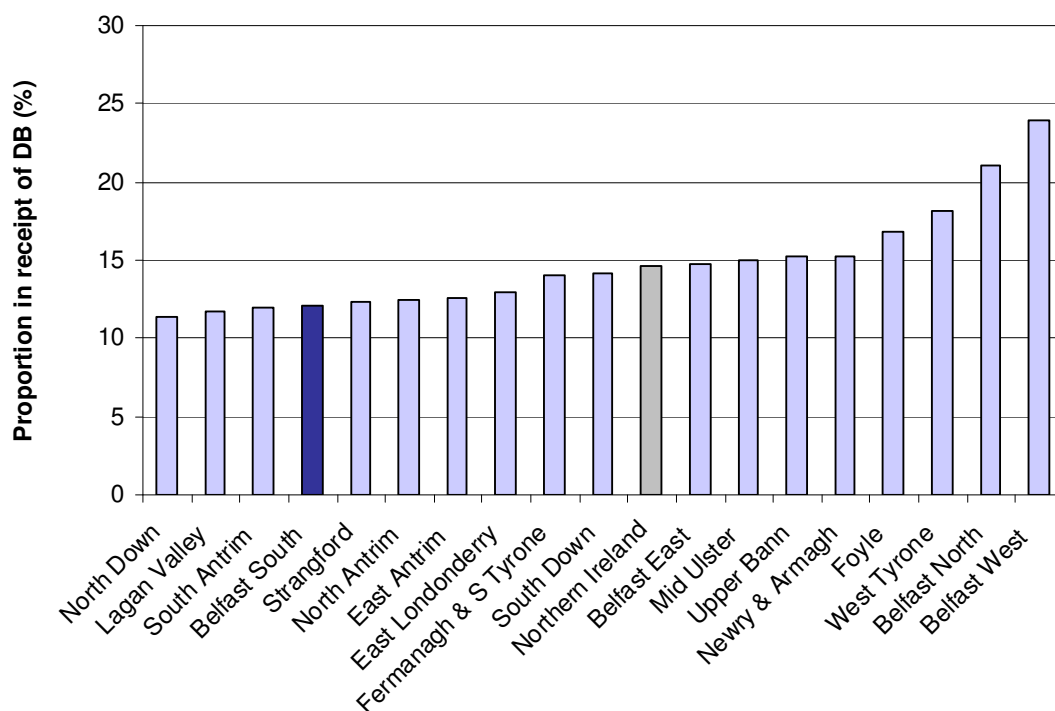
In February 2010, there were 11,061 people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit in Belfast South.¹³ This equates to 12.1% of all constituents being in receipt of such benefits.

A slightly lower proportion of people living in Belfast South were in receipt of disability-related benefits compared to the Northern Ireland figure of 14.6%.

Belfast South was the Constituency with the 4th lowest proportion of disability-related benefit recipients.

The lowest proportions of disability-related benefit recipients were concentrated in the wards¹⁴ of Stranmillis (4.4%), Cairnshill (6.8%) and Malone (7.0%) and the highest proportions were concentrated in the wards of Shaftesbury (25.1%), Minnowburn (24.2%) and Blackstaff (19.3%).

Chart 11: Proportion of people in receipt of Disability-related Benefits by Constituency, 2010



Source: NISRA, NINIS, (Analytical Services Unit, Department for Social Development (DSD))

¹³ The information is aggregated data from IAD 100% scans of Attendance Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance data at 1992 ward level.

¹⁴ Ward rates are calculated from total population using 2008 mid-year estimates.

Births to Teenage Mothers

Proportion of all births which are to teenage mothers

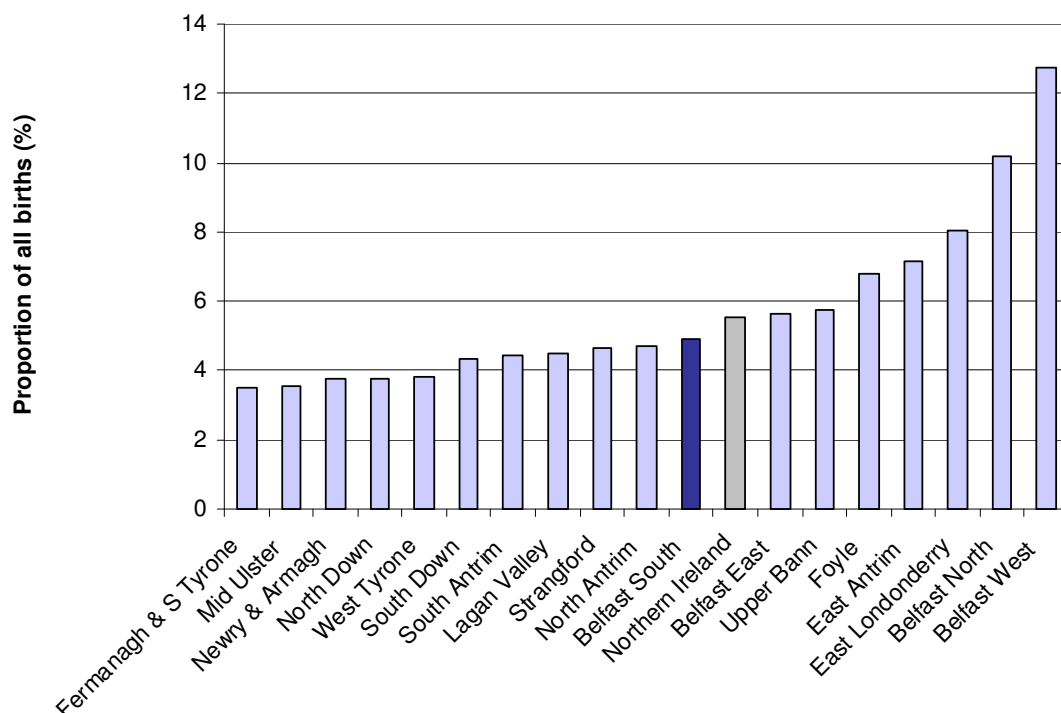
In 2008, there were 57 births to teenage mothers from Belfast South. Births to teenage mothers account for 4.9% of all births in the Constituency, although it is worth noting that this figure is influenced by the number of teenagers in the area and so the teenage birth rate (see over) is more accurate for the purposes of comparison between areas.

A lower proportion of Belfast South births were to teenage mothers compared to the Northern Ireland figure which of 5.6%.

Belfast South was the Constituency with the 8th highest proportion of all births being to teenage mothers.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 12: Proportion of all births which are to teenage mothers by Constituency, 2008



Source: NISRA, NINIS (GRO)

Teenage Birth rate

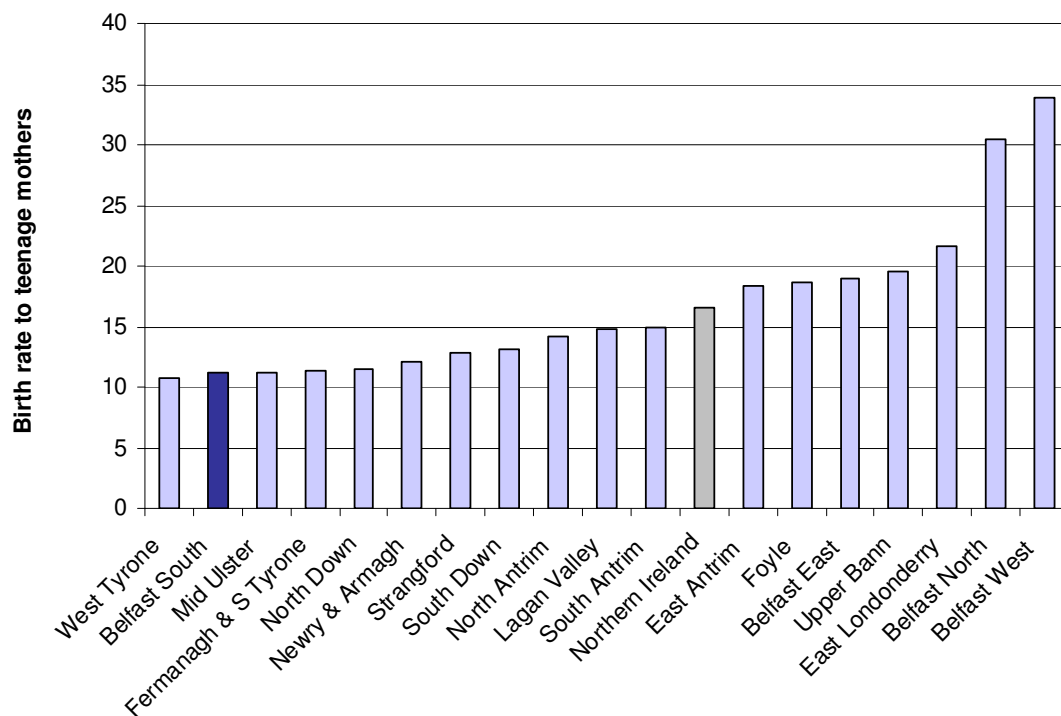
In 2008, the teenage birth rate of Belfast South stood at 11 per 1,000 female persons aged 13-19 years.

The teenage birth rate was lower for Belfast South than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 17 per 1,000 female persons aged 13-19 years.

Belfast South was the Constituency with the 2nd lowest teenage birth rate.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 13: Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 females aged 13-19 years by Constituency, 2008



Source: NISRA, NINIS (GRO)

Quality Outcomes Framework – Disease Prevalence

The Quality Outcome Framework (QOF) is a system used to remunerate general practices; disease prevalence data per 1,000 patients is collected and then used within the QOF to deliver a more equitable distribution of payments in the light of different workloads that practices face.¹⁵

As at 31 March 2009, there was a lower prevalence of coronary heart disease, hypertension, hypothyroid, obesity, diabetes mellitus and chronic kidney disease amongst patients whose GP practice is located in the Belfast South area compared to GP practices across all of Northern Ireland.

Table 1: Disease Prevalence per 1,000 patients as reported through QOF, 2009

	Belfast South Patients		All Northern Ireland Patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Coronary Heart Disease	3,543	34	75,278	41
All Heart Failure Patients	779	8	13,903	8
Stroke	1,656	16	31,063	17
Hypertension	11,383	110	225,093	122
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	1,419	14	29,099	16
Hypothyroid	2,465	24	57,599	31
Cancer	1,159	11	20,741	11
Mental Health	1,056	10	14,407	8
Asthma	5,498	53	104,527	56
Dementia	500	5	9,971	5
Atrial Fibrillation	1,293	12	23,827	13
Obesity (Patients aged 16+)	7,455	85	165,956	113
Diabetes Mellitus (Patients aged 17+)	3,210	37	65,066	45
Epilepsy (Patients aged 18+)	709	8	13,983	10
Chronic Kidney Disease (patients aged 18+)	2,317	27	55,150	39
Learning Disabilities (Patients aged 18+)	300	4	6,912	5

■ Lower than NI*

* by more than 3

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

¹⁵ A full set of QOF data tables and explanation of the QOF can be found at http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/hss/gp_contracts/gp_contract_qof.htm.

3. EDUCATION

This section presents information on:

- Post-primary pupils with a Statement of Special Educational Need
- The highest qualifications of school leavers and
- Participation in Further and Higher Education.

Statement of Special Educational Needs

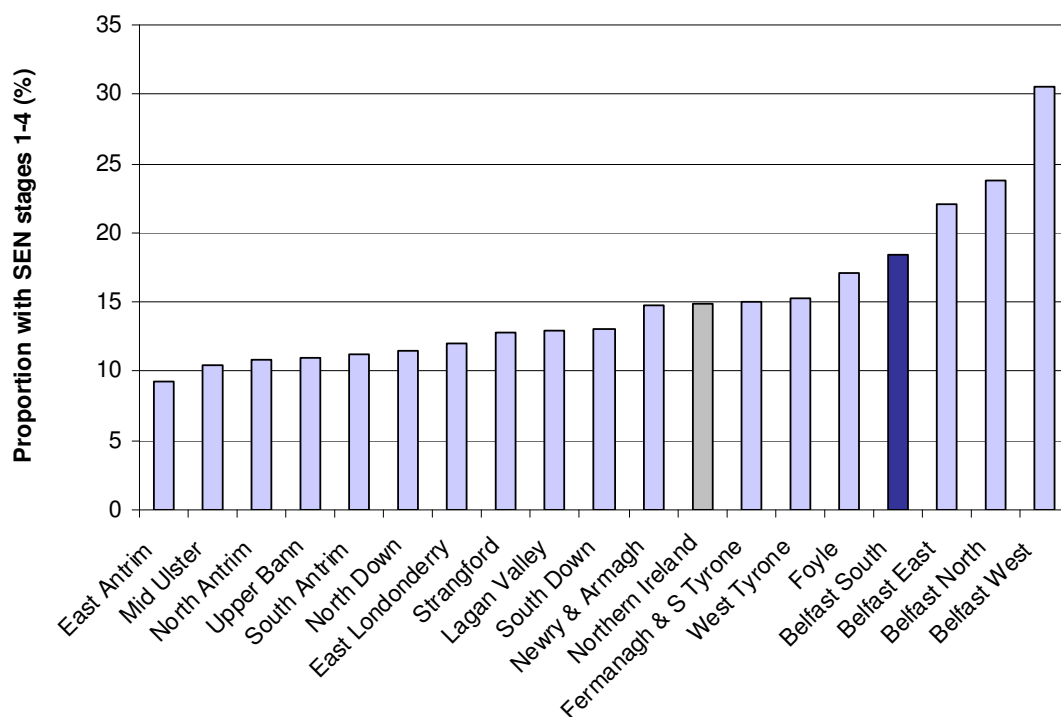
In 2008/09, 18.4% of Belfast South post-primary pupils had a Statement of Special Educational Need (SEN) at stages 1-4.

A higher proportion of Belfast South post-primary pupils had a SEN at stages 1-4 compared to the Northern Ireland proportion of 14.9%.

Belfast South was the Constituency with the 4th highest proportion of pupils with a SEN at stages 1-4.

The lowest proportions of pupils with a SEN at stages 1-4 were concentrated in the wards of Stranmillis (10.0%), Galwally (11.5%) and Finaghy (12.2%). The highest proportions of pupils with a SEN at stages 1-4 were concentrated in Minnowburn (41.0%), Shaftesbury (34.4%), Blackstaff (31.3%).

Chart 14: Proportion of post-primary pupils with a SEN by Constituency, 2008/09



Source: NISRA, NINIS (School Census, Department of Education (DE))

Highest Qualifications of School Leavers

School leavers achieving at least two A-levels

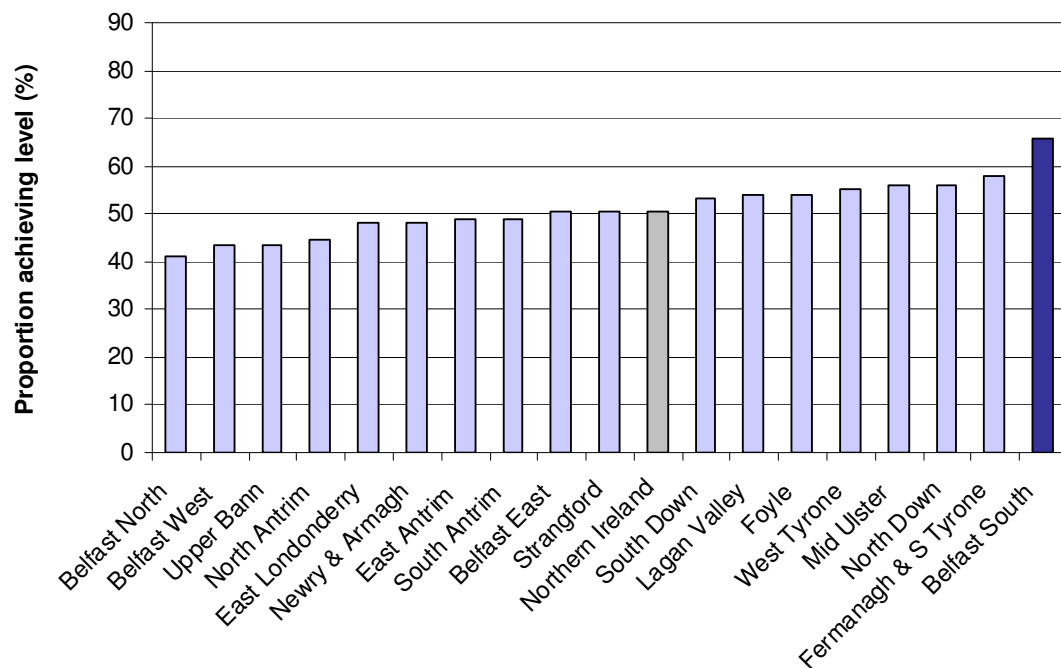
In 2008/09, 65.9% of Belfast South school leavers achieved at least two A-levels.

A much higher proportion of pupils from Belfast South left school with at least two A-levels when compared to the overall Northern Ireland average of 50.6%.

Belfast South was the Constituency with the highest proportion of school leavers achieving at least two A-levels.

The lowest proportions of school leavers achieving at least two A-levels were concentrated in the wards of Shaftesbury (5.6%, 3 pupils), Woodstock (9.7%, 3 pupils) and Blackstaff (15.0%, 3 pupils). The highest proportions of school leavers achieving at least two A-levels were concentrated in Stranmillis (92.6%), Malone (92.1%) and Finaghy (87.9%).¹⁶

Chart 15: Proportion of school leavers achieving at least two A-levels by Constituency, 2008/09



Source: NISRA, NINIS (School Leavers Survey, DE)

¹⁶ Note care should be taken in drawing conclusions from these figures due to the low numbers involved

At least five GCSEs at grades A-C*

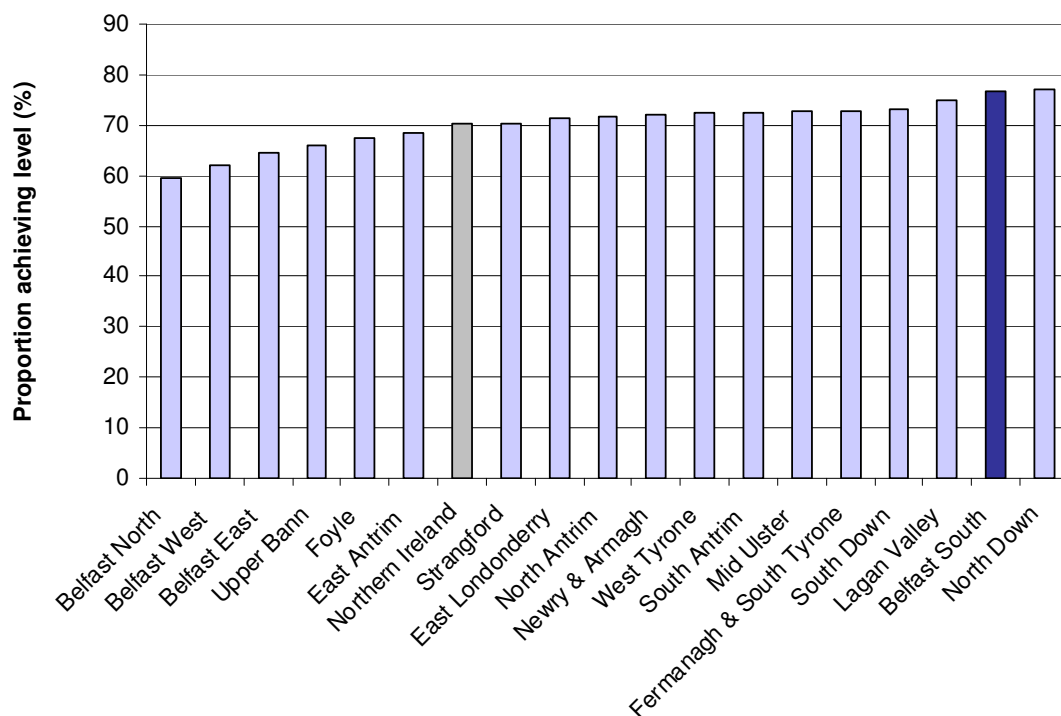
In 2008/09, 76.8% of Belfast South school leavers achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C.¹⁷

A higher proportion of Belfast South school leavers achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C as their highest level of attainment compared to the Northern Ireland average of 70.1%.

Belfast South was the Constituency with the 2nd highest proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C.

The lowest proportions of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C were concentrated in the wards of Blackstaff (15.0%, 3 pupils), Woodstock (25.8%) and Shaftesbury (29.6%). The highest proportions of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C were concentrated in the wards of Stranmillis (98.1%), Cairnshill (96.1%) and Malone (95.5%).

Chart 16: Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C by Constituency, 2008/09



Source: NISRA, NINIS (School Leavers Survey, DE)

¹⁷ Note that this figure includes those who left school with at least two A-levels

Participation in Further Education

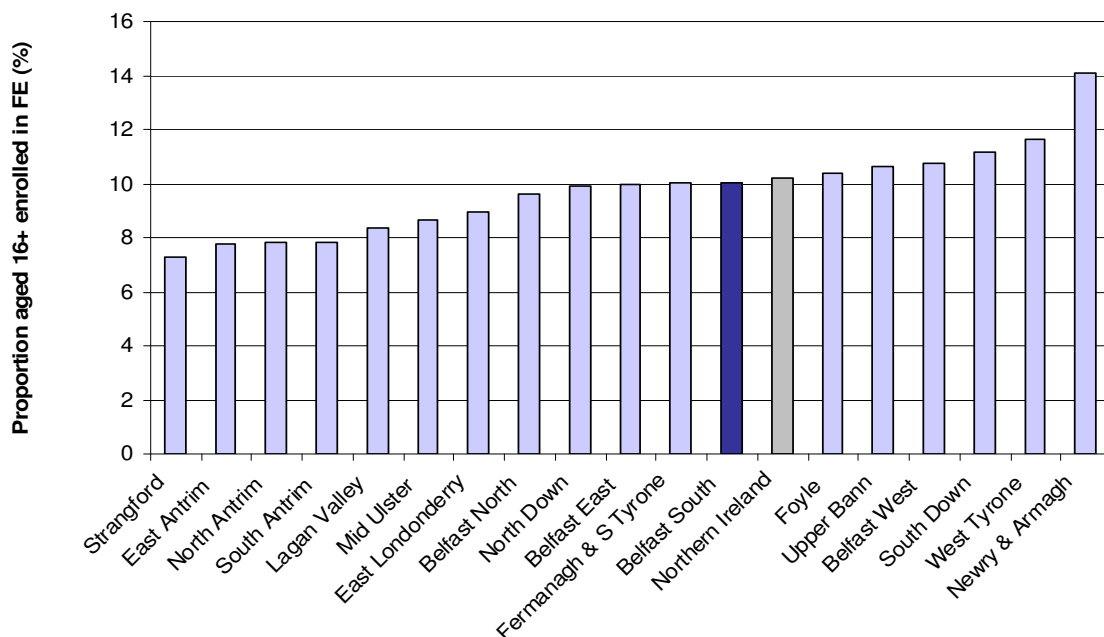
In 2007/08, there were 7,703 students from Belfast South enrolled in further education.¹⁸ This equates to 10.0% of constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in further education.

There was little difference in the proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Belfast South who are enrolled in further education and the Northern Ireland figure of 10.2%.

Belfast South was the Constituency with the 8th highest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in further education.

Further education participation rates were lowest in the wards of Stranmillis (5.3%), Knockbracken (5.8%) and Galwally (5.9%) and highest in the wards of Ballynafeigh (12.6%), Blackstaff (11.7%) and Woodstock (11.5%).

Chart 17: Proportion of those aged 16+ enrolled in FE by Constituency, 2007/08



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

Of all Belfast South students enrolled, 13.6% were full time and 86.4% were part time students, while 54.4% were female and 45.6% were male. In total, 48.7% of those enrolled in further education were mature students.¹⁹

¹⁸ Further Education can be defined as post-secondary education that is distinct from the education offered in universities.

¹⁹ Mature Student in further education defined as those aged 26 and over.

Participation in Higher Education

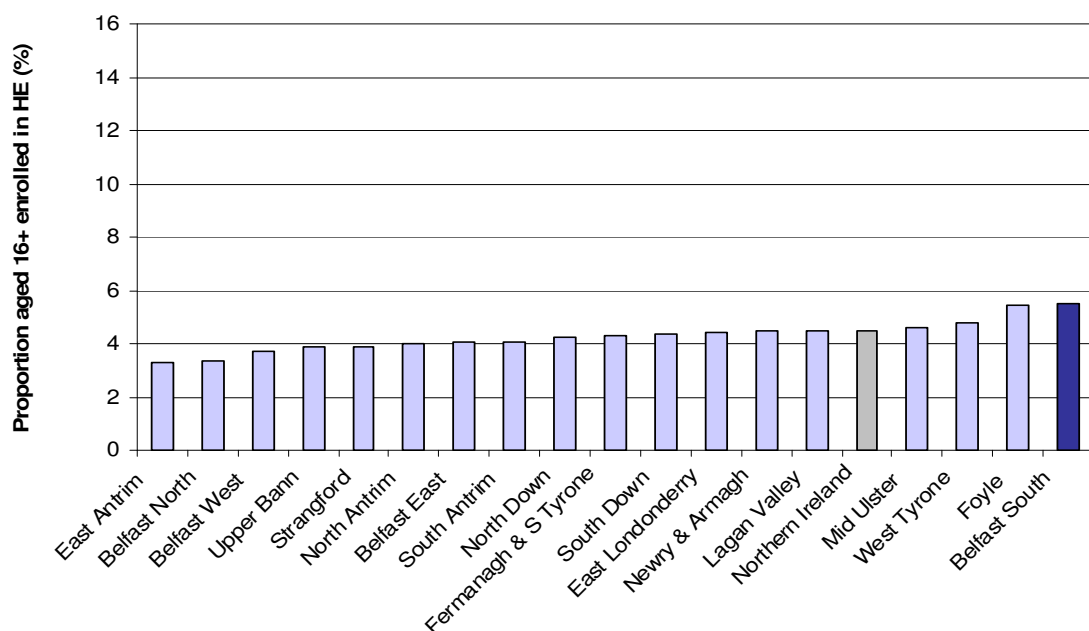
In 2007/08, there were 4,215 students from Belfast South enrolled in higher education.²⁰ This equate to 5.5% of constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in higher education.

There was little difference in the proportion of Belfast South people aged 16 and over who are enrolled in higher education and the Northern Ireland figure of 4.5%.

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

Higher education participation rates were lowest in the wards of Woodstock (1.9%), Blackstaff (2.0%) and Minnowburn (2.2%) and highest in the wards of Malone (9.2%), Musgrave (6.7%), Rosetta (6.4%) and Finaghy (6.4%).

Chart 18: Proportion of those aged 16+ enrolled in HE by Constituency, 2007/08



Source: NISRA, NINIS (HE Enrolment data, DEL)

Of all Belfast South students enrolled, 58.5% were full time and 41.5% were part time students, while 56.6% were female and 43.4% were male. In total, 45.8% of those enrolled in higher education were mature students.²¹

²⁰ Higher Education can be defined as education at a higher level than secondary school, usually provided in universities.

²¹ Mature Student in Higher Education defined as those aged 25 and over.

4. THE ECONOMY

This section presents information on financial assistance provided by Invest NI as well as information on those completing and subsequently being offered financial assistance through its Start a Business Programme.

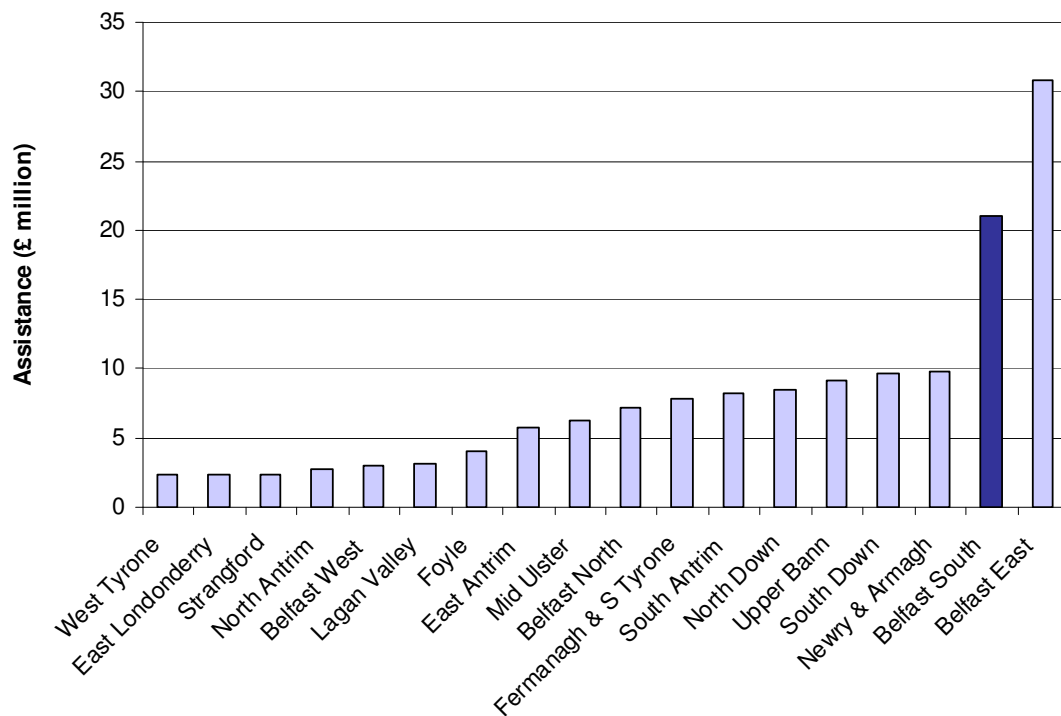
Invest NI Assistance

In 2008/09, Invest NI provided £21.0 million in financial assistance to companies in Belfast South, accounting for 14.6% of all assistance provided in Northern Ireland during that period.

Companies in Belfast South received the 2nd highest amount of financial assistance in 2008/09.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 19: Invest NI assistance in £m provided to companies by Constituency, 2008/09



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Invest NI)

Start a Business Programme

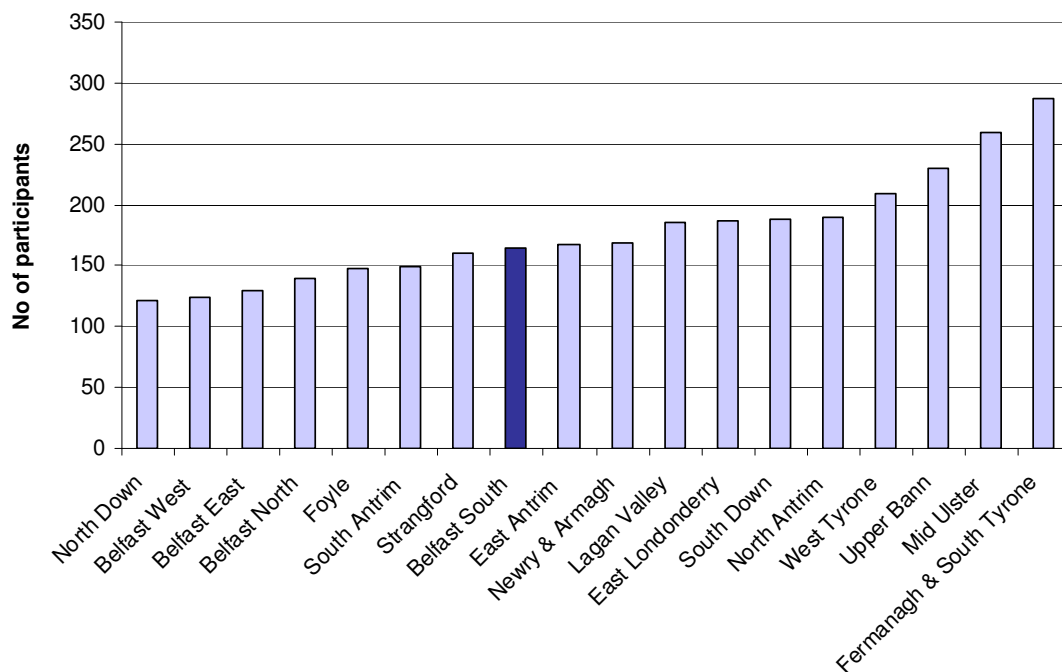
Participation in the Start a Business Programme

In 2008/09, 165 people from Belfast South completed the Invest NI Start a Business Programme.

Belfast South was the Constituency with the 8th lowest number of people completing this programme.

The lowest numbers of participants who completed the training were from Upper Malone (1). Minnowburn (3), Newtownbreda (4), and Finaghy (4). The highest numbers were from Windsor (18), Ravenhill (15), Stranmillis (14) and Malone (14).

Chart 20: Number of Invest NI Start a Business Programme participants by Constituency, 2008/09



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Invest NI)

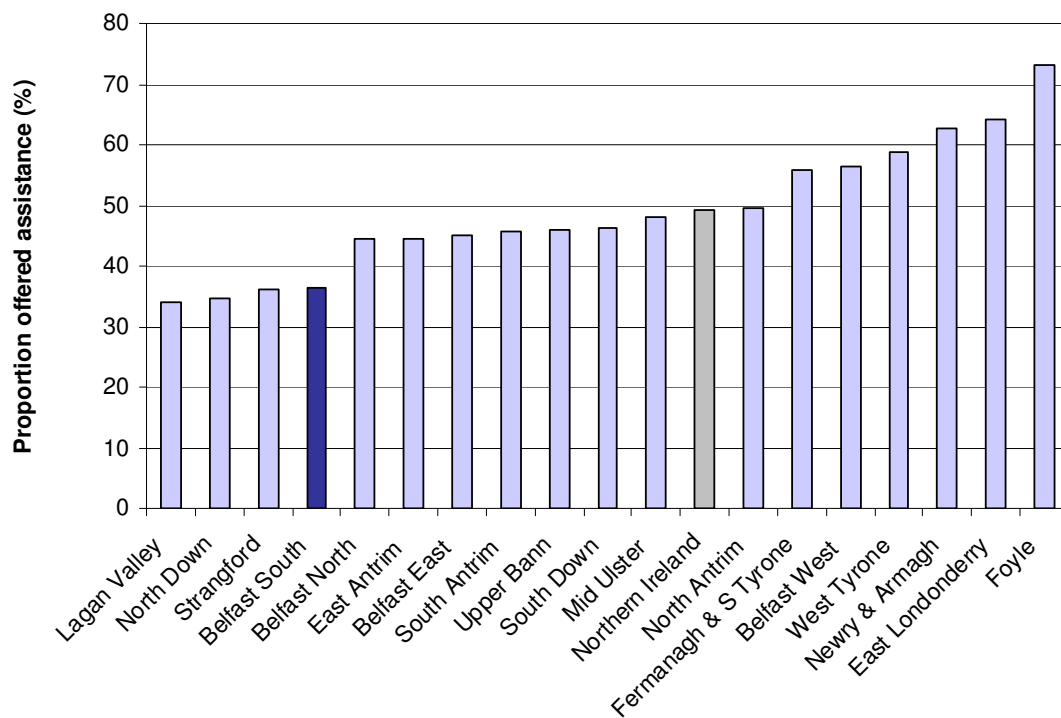
Financial Assistance offered to those who completed the Start a Business programme

Of those who completed the Start a Business Programme, 36.4% Belfast South participants (60 people) were subsequently offered financial assistance.

A lower proportion of Belfast South participants were subsequently offered financial assistance compared to the Northern Ireland figure of 49.3%.

Belfast South was the Constituency with the 4th lowest proportion of participants who were offered financial assistance.

Chart 21: Proportion of Invest NI Start a Business Programme participants who were offered financial assistance by Constituency, 2008/09



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Invest NI)

5. EMPLOYMENT

This section presents information on the number of employee jobs and employee jobs by sector; the number of redundancies in Belfast South and the unemployment claimant count.

Employee jobs

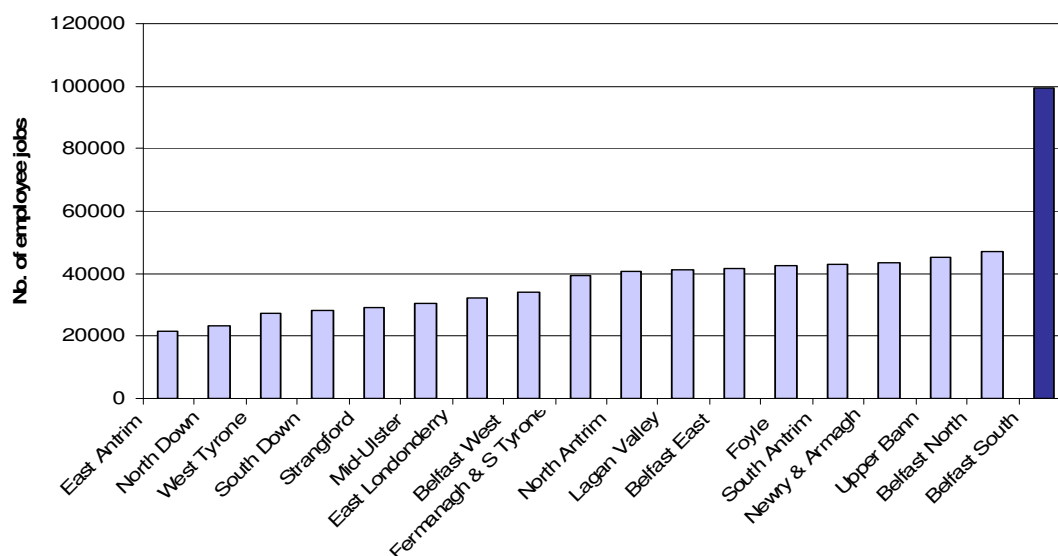
As at 3 September 2007, there were 99,360 employee jobs²² located in Belfast South, representing 14.0% of all employee jobs in Northern Ireland.

Belfast South was the Constituency with the highest the number of employee jobs located in the area.

The lowest concentrations of employee jobs were in the wards of Cairnshill (71), Minnowburn (302) and Knockbracken (308) and the highest in the wards of Shaftesbury (53,903), Botanic (11,921) and Blackstaff (8,649) although these figures are based on job location not home address and so variations between wards will depend on the nature of the ward - rural, residential or industrial.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 22: No. of employee jobs by Constituency, September 2007



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Census of Employment, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment (DETI))

²² The Census of Employment is conducted every two years by means of a postal enquiry of all NI employers and a full response is sought in order to obtain an accurate count of the number of employee jobs at the Census date. It collects information on employees only (the self-employed are excluded) and counts the number of jobs rather than the number of people in these jobs.

Employee jobs by Sector

In 2007, 96.3% of employee jobs in Belfast South were in the services sector, 1.9% were in construction and 1.5% were in manufacturing.

A higher proportion of employee jobs in Belfast South were in services compared to the proportion of all Northern Ireland jobs which stood at 80.6%.

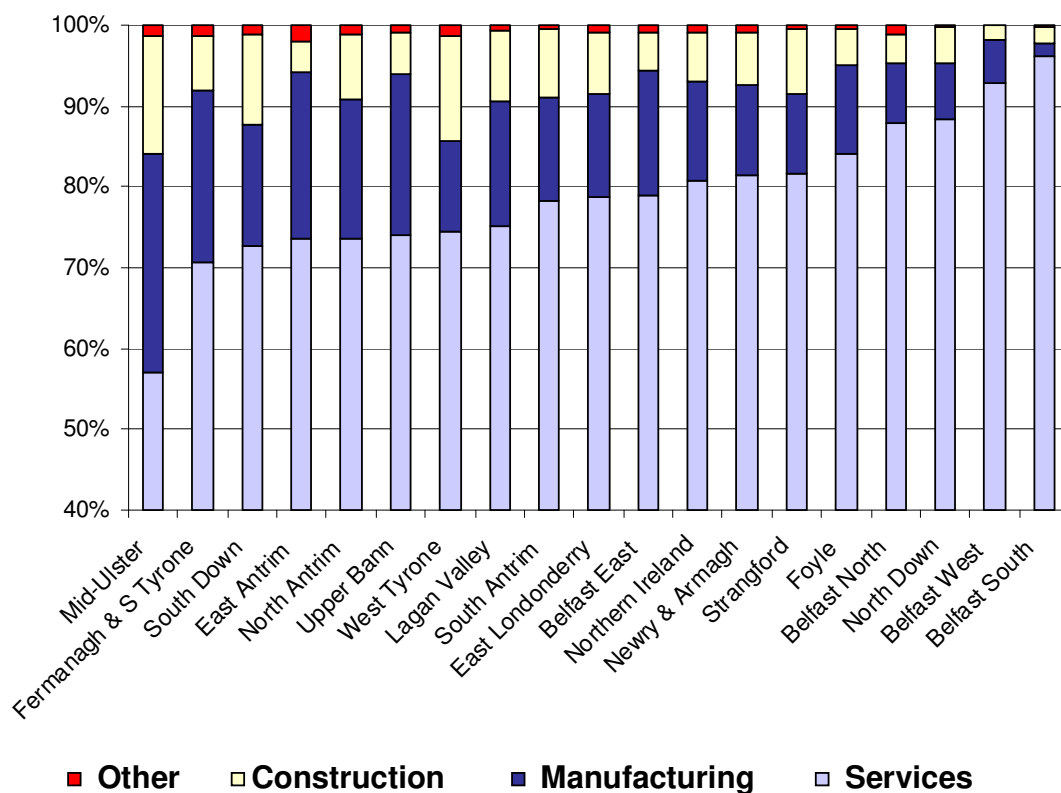
A lower proportion of employee jobs in Belfast South were in manufacturing compared to the proportion of all Northern Ireland jobs which stood at 12.3%.

A lower proportion of employee jobs in Belfast South were in construction compared to the proportion of all Northern Ireland jobs which stood at 6.2%.

Belfast South was the Constituency with the highest proportion of jobs in the services sector, the 2nd lowest in construction and the lowest in manufacturing.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 23: Employee jobs by sector and Constituency, 2007



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Census of Employment, DETI)

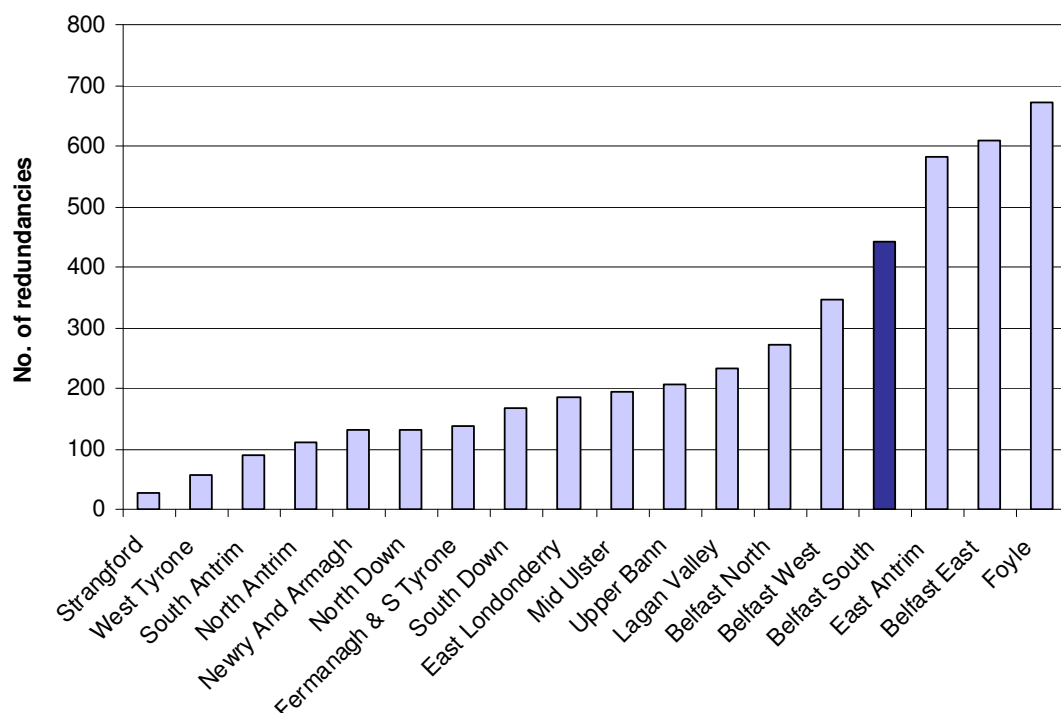
Redundancies

In 2009, there were 443 redundancies²³ in Belfast South, representing 9.6% of all redundancies made in Northern Ireland (please note that this refers to location of business rather than employee home).

The Constituency of Belfast South had the 4th highest number of redundancies in 2009.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 24: No. of redundancies by Constituency, 2009



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count Section, DETI)

²³ While the figures provided are likely to be an underestimate of total job losses, it is not possible to quantify the extent of the shortfall. Subject to the criteria mentioned above, employers must notify the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment of (a) redundancies proposed and (b) redundancies confirmed. Since all proposed redundancies do not actually take place, the confirmed total provides a better indication of real job losses. Proposed redundancies are notified to the Department using the Advance Notification - HR1 Form. Redundancies do not necessarily equate to job losses, for example, employees who do not qualify for a redundancy package, those on temporary contracts, will not be incorporated into the redundancy figures.

Unemployment Claimant Count

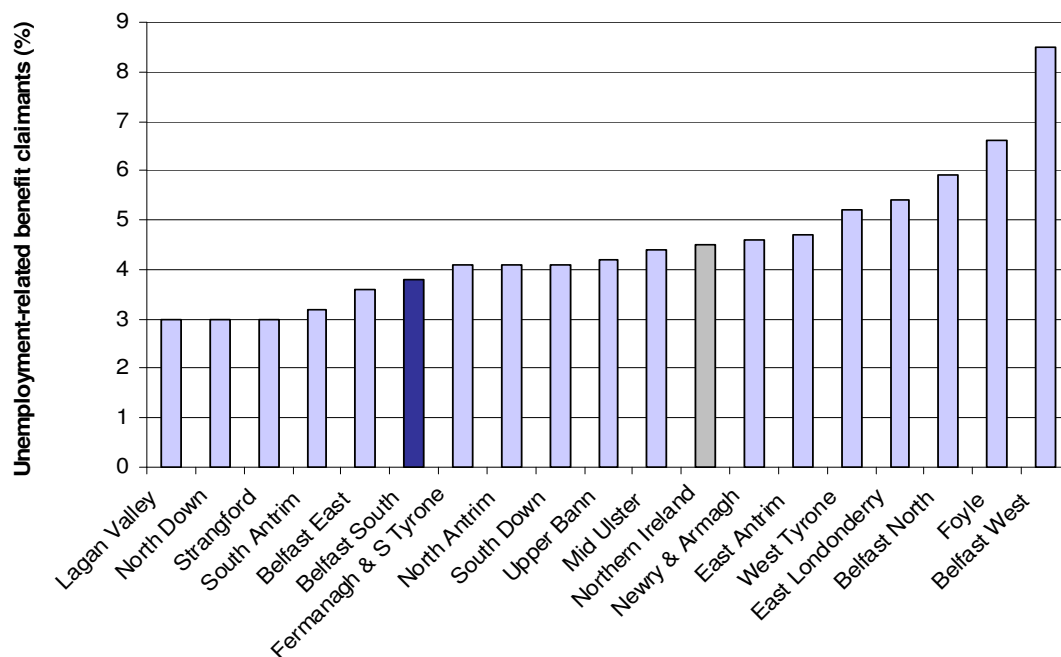
During the period January – December 2009, there were 2,371 people claiming unemployment-related benefits²⁴ in Belfast South. This equates to 3.8% of all working age constituents claiming such benefits.

There was little difference in the proportion of working age people claiming unemployment-related benefits in Belfast South and the Northern Ireland figure of 4.5%.

Belfast South was the Constituency with the 6th lowest proportion of unemployment-related benefit claimants.

The proportion of working age people claiming unemployment-related benefits was lowest in the wards of Stranmillis (1.4%), Knockbracken (1.5%) and Cairnshill (1.6%) and highest in the wards of Blackstaff (8.8%), Shaftesbury (8.6%) and Woodstock (6.7%).

Chart 25: Proportion of working age people claiming unemployment- related benefits by Constituency, 2009



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count, DETI)

²⁴ The Claimant Count records the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits. '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.

6. HOUSING

This section presents information on housing type within Belfast South as well as information on planning applications and decisions in the area.

Housing type

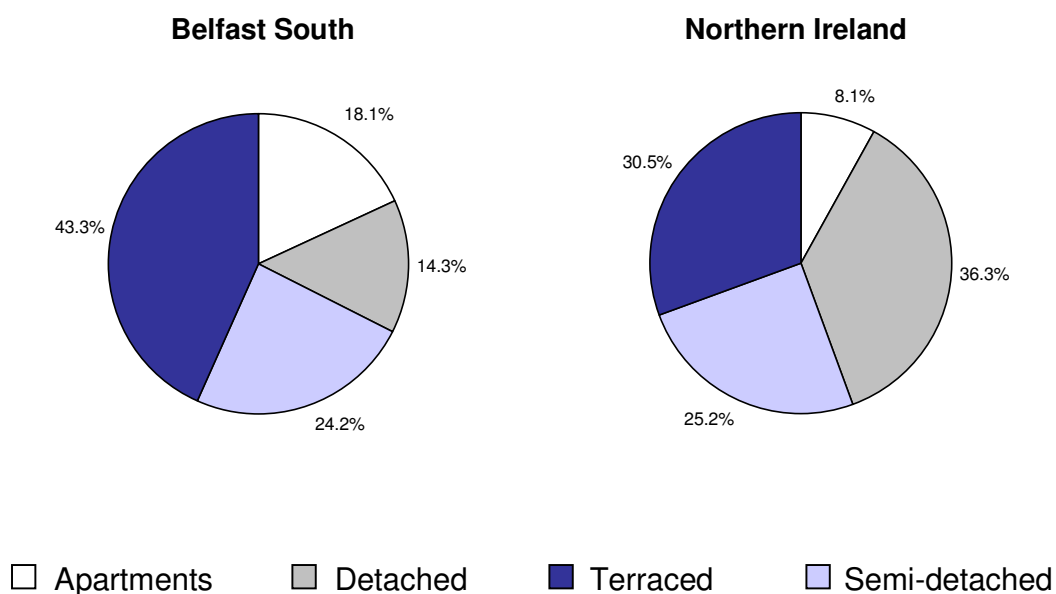
In 2008, there were 42,180 properties in Belfast South, representing 5.9% of all properties in Northern Ireland.

A higher proportion of properties in Belfast South were terraced compared to the Northern Ireland figure (43.3% compared to 30.5%), accounting for the highest proportion of properties in the area. A higher proportion of properties in Belfast South were apartments compared to Northern Ireland as a whole (18.1% vs. 8.1%).

There was little difference in the proportions of semi-detached properties in Belfast South and the Northern Ireland figure (24.2% vs. 25.2%).

A lower proportion of properties in Belfast South were detached compared to the Northern Ireland figure (14.3% compared to 36.3%), accounting for the lowest proportion of properties in the area.

Charts 26 and 27: Housing type, 2008



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Valuation List, Land and Property Services)

Planning applications and decisions

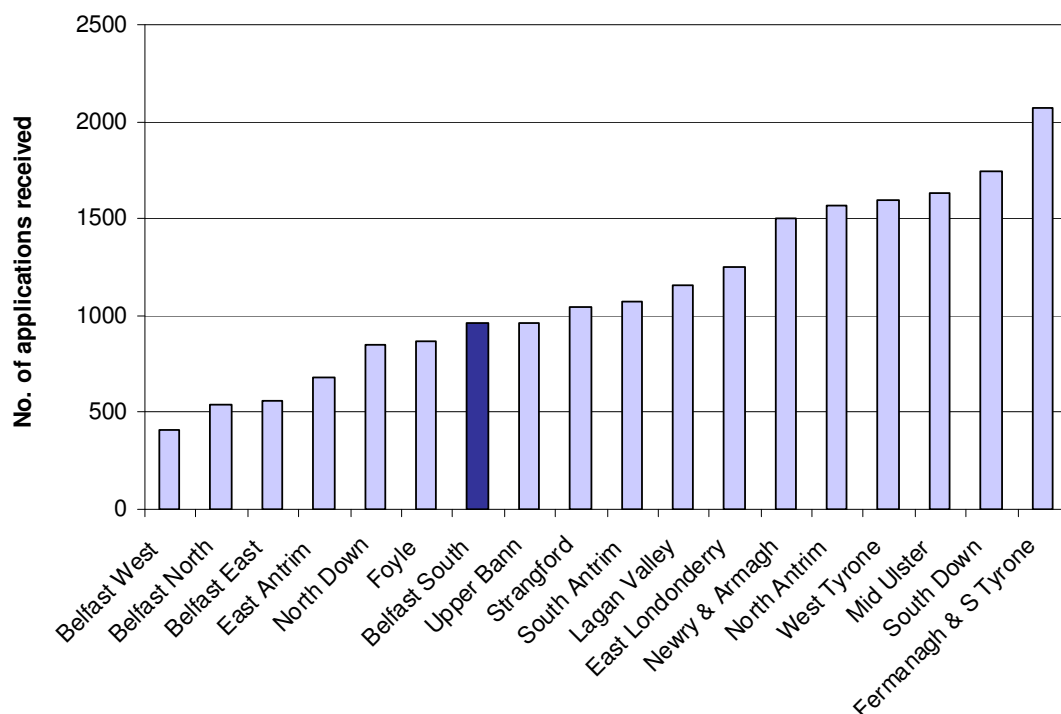
Planning applications

In 2008/09, there were 959 new planning applications received, representing 4.7% of all Northern Ireland applications received.²⁵

Belfast South was the Constituency with the 7th lowest number of planning applications in 2008/09.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 28: Number of planning applications by Constituency, 2008/09



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Planning Service, Department of Environment (DoE))

²⁵ Applications received also include withdrawn applications.

Planning Decisions

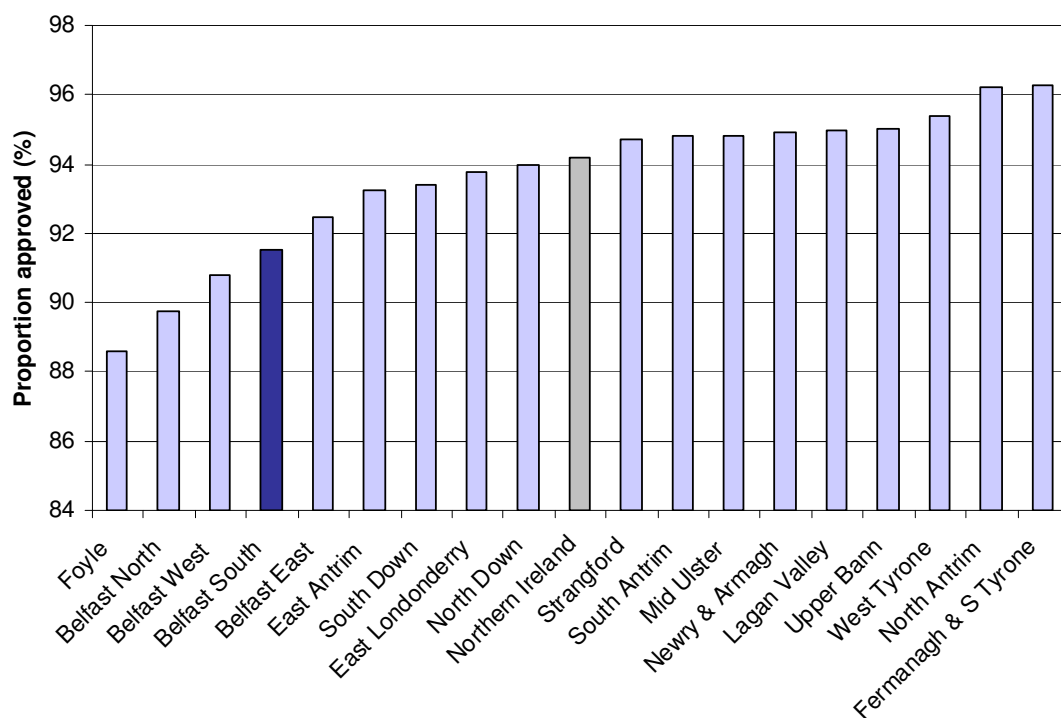
Decisions were made on a total of 1,214²⁶ planning applications for the Belfast South area during 2008/09, 91.5% of which were approved.²⁷

A slightly lower proportion of applications were approved for Belfast South compared to the Northern Ireland total of 94.2% all decided applications.

Belfast South was the Constituency with the 4th lowest proportion of approvals in 2008/09.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 29: Proportion of planning applications approved by Constituency, 2008/09



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Planning Service, DoE)

²⁶ Note that the number of decisions is higher than the number of planning applications received as this includes applications from previous years.

²⁷ Excludes withdrawn applications. The number and per cent of applications approved is based on the number of decisions issued in the same year.

CRIME

This section presents information on the overall recorded crime rate in Belfast South and breaks this down further into violent crime, burglary, theft and criminal damage. Information on anti-social behaviour rates is also presented in this section. These figures relate to where the offence occurred rather than where the offender was from.

Overall Crime rate

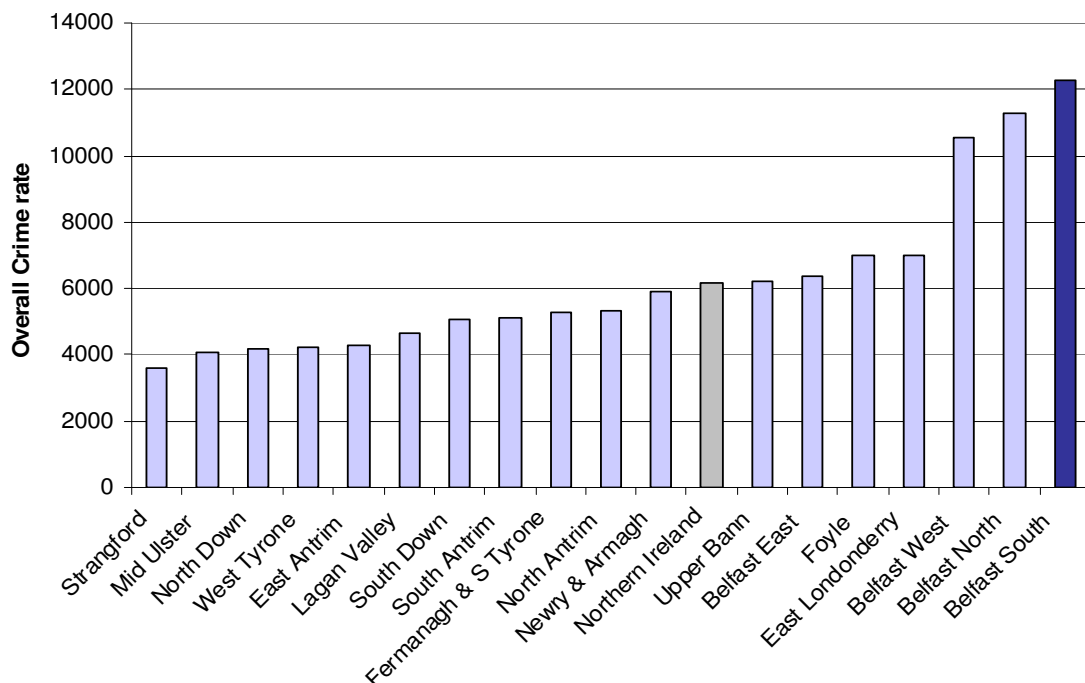
In 2009/10, a total of 11,226 offences were recorded in Belfast South, representing 10.3% of all offences recorded in Northern Ireland. This equates to an overall crime rate of 12,269 per 100,000 persons.

The overall crime rate for Belfast South was much higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 6,149 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast South was the Constituency with the highest crime rate.

Overall crime rates were lowest in the wards of Cairnshill (1,538), Galwally (1,786) and Knockbracken (2,345) and highest in the wards of Shaftesbury (62,705), Botanic (27,874) and Blackstaff (16,009).

Chart 30: Crime rate per 100,000 persons by Constituency, 2009/10



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

Crime Rates by type - violent crime, burglary, theft and criminal damage

Rates of violent crime, burglary, theft and criminal damage were higher in Belfast South than the Northern Ireland rates.

Table 2: Crime Rates by type of crime, 2009/10

	Belfast South		Northern Ireland
	Rate	Rank*	Rate
Violent Crime	3,480	1	1,865
Burglary	1,572	1	709
Theft	4,031	1	1,499
Criminal Damage	2,233	3	1,490

*1=highest crime rate, 18=lowest crime rate

Source: NISRA, NINIS

Violent Crime

In 2009/10, the violent crime rate for Belfast South was 3,480 per 100,000 persons and was higher than the Northern Ireland rate. Violent crime rates were lowest in the wards of Galwally (249), Cairnshill (399) and Knockbracken (451) and highest in the wards of Shaftesbury (21,516), Botanic (7,955) and Blackstaff (4,084).

Burglary

In 2009/10, the burglary rate for Belfast South was 1,572 per 100,000 persons and was higher than the Northern Ireland rate. Burglary rates were lowest in the wards of Knockbracken (301), Cairnshill (342) and Beechill (480) and highest in the wards of Botanic (4,944), Shaftesbury (3,353) and Ravenhill (1,818).

Theft

In 2009/10, the theft rate for Belfast South was 4,031 per 100,000 persons and was higher than the Northern Ireland rate. Theft rates were lowest in the wards of Cairnshill (285), Galwally (374) and Upper Malone (679) and highest in the wards of Shaftesbury (25,171), Botanic (6,959) and Blackstaff (5,935).

Criminal Damage

In 2009/10, the criminal damage rate for Belfast South was 2,233 per 100,000 persons and was higher than the Northern Ireland rate. Criminal damage rates were lowest in the wards of Cairnshill (370), Knockbracken (451) and Galwally (540) and highest in the wards of Shaftesbury (8,533), Botanic (6,156) and Blackstaff (3,185).

Anti-social Behaviour

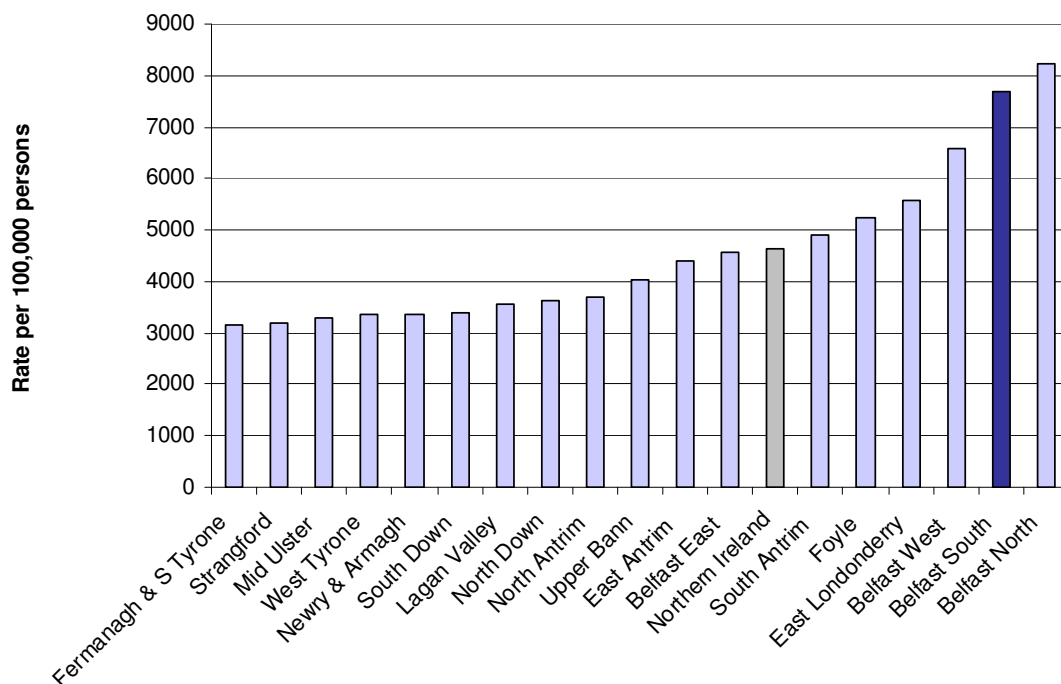
In 2009/10, there were 7,052 incidents of anti-social behaviour in Belfast South. This equates to a rate of 7,707 anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons.

The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents is much higher in Belfast South than the Northern Ireland rate of 4,625 per 100,000 persons.

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

Anti-social behaviour incident rates were lowest in the wards of Galwally (1,329), Cairnshill (1,481) and Knockbracken (1,563) and highest in the wards of Shaftesbury (32,608), Botanic (17,591) and Woodstock (8,753).

Chart 31: Rates of Anti-social Behaviour Incidents per 100,000 persons by Constituency, 2009/10



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

7. DEPRIVATION AND POVERTY

This section presents information from the Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010 and on the number of people claiming benefits.

Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure

The Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure (NIMDM) 2010 identifies small concentrations of multiple deprivation across Northern Ireland. Summaries at Constituency level consisting of five measures are also produced. The following contains the summary information for Belfast South.

Extent

Belfast South has an Extent of 20%. This means that 20% of people living in Belfast South live in the most²⁸ deprived Super Output Areas²⁹ in Northern Ireland. Belfast South is the Constituency ranked 5th most deprived in terms of Extent.

Income Deprivation Scale

The Income Deprivation Scale shows that there are 17,502 people in Belfast South experiencing Income Deprivation (*defined as being in receipt of income-related benefits/tax credits*). Belfast South is the Constituency ranked 15 out of 18 on this measure of deprivation.

Percentage of the total population Income Deprived

19% of those living in Belfast South are income deprived. Belfast South is ranked 13 out of 18 on this measure of deprivation.

Employment Deprivation Scale

The Employment Deprivation Scale shows that 5,473 people in Belfast South are experiencing employment deprivation (*defined as being in receipt of employment-related benefits or on a government training programme*). Belfast South is ranked 16 out of 18 on this measure of deprivation.

Percentage of working age population Employment Deprived

9% of working age people in Belfast South are employment deprived. Belfast South is ranked 17 out of 18 on this measure of deprivation.

²⁸ *Most deprived* is defined as within the first 30% most deprived areas, including all of the population in the 10% most deprived SOAs, and a proportion of the population from the next two deciles (i.e. the next 20%) on a sliding scale.

²⁹ A geography designed for the collection of small area statistics with similar population sizes.

Table 3: NIMDM 2010 for the Constituency of Belfast South

Measure	Score	Rank*
Extent (%)	20	5
Income Deprived Scale	17,502	15
% of total population Income Deprived	19	13
Employment Deprived Scale	5,473	16
% of working age population Employment Deprived	9	17

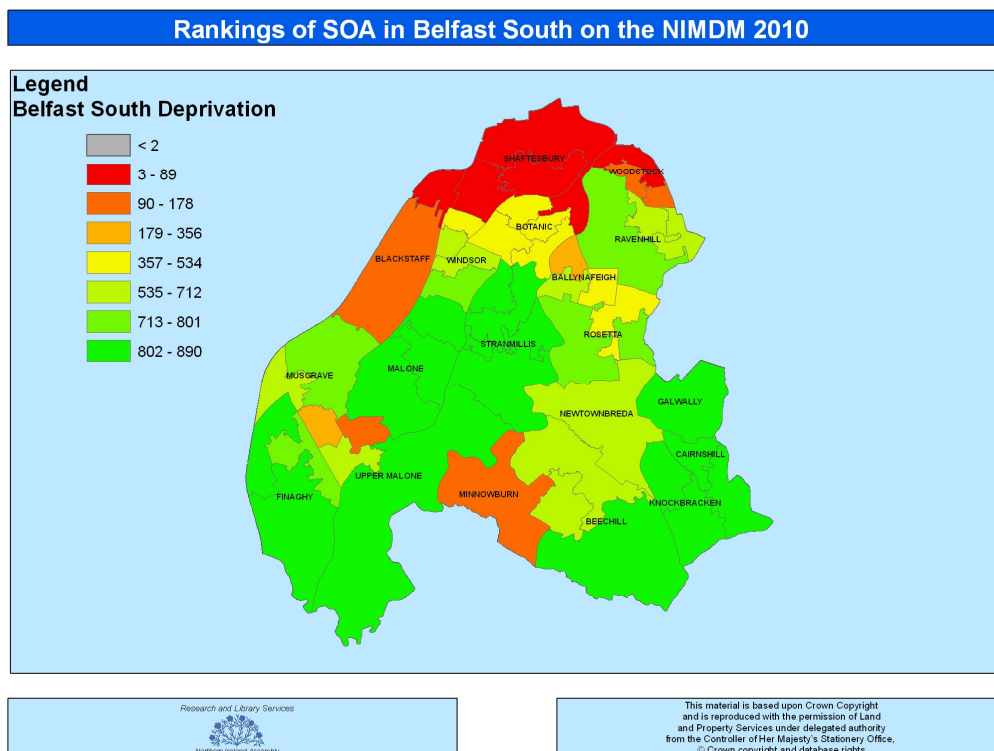
*1=most deprived, 18=least deprived

Source: NISRA, NINIS (NIMDM 2010)

Deprivation within Belfast South

The most deprived areas in Belfast South were covered the wards of Shaftesbury and parts of Blackstaff, Botanic, Woodstock which were ranked in the 10% most deprived areas in Northern Ireland.

The least deprived areas in Belfast South covered the wards of Galwally, Knockbracken, Malone, Stranmillis and parts of Beechill, Cairnshill, Finaghy and Upper Malone which were which are ranked in the 10% least deprived areas in Northern Ireland.



Benefit Claimants

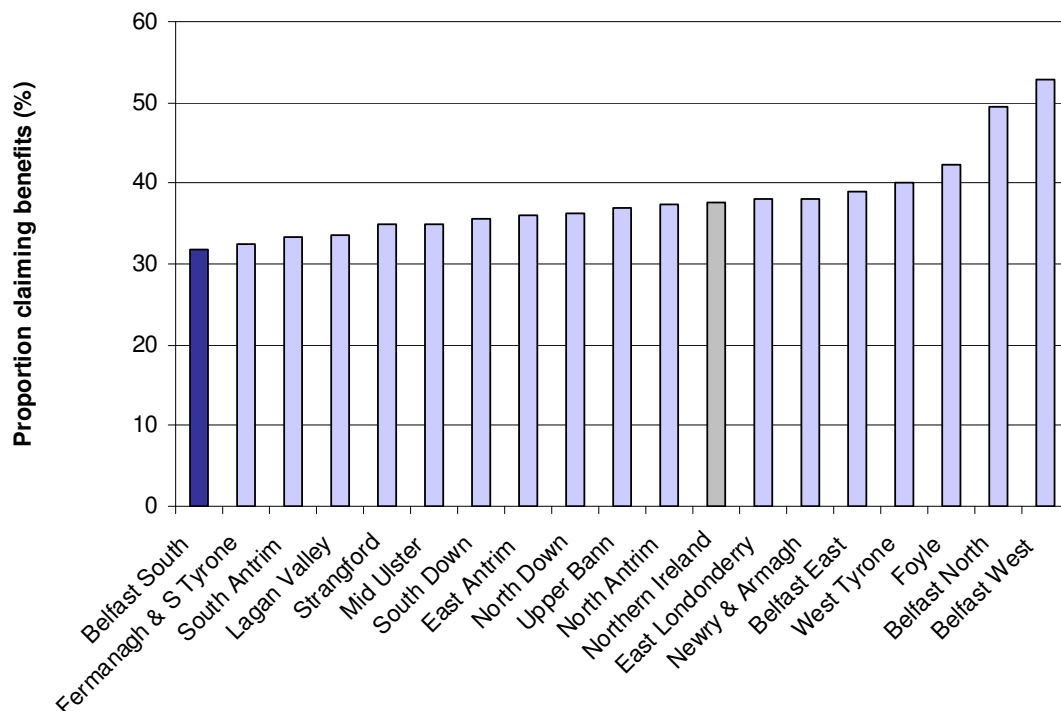
As at April 2010, there were 24,398 people in Belfast South were claiming at least one benefit. This equates to 31.8% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming at least one benefit.

A lower proportion of people aged 16 and over from Belfast South were claiming at least one benefit compared to the Northern Ireland proportion of 37.6%.

Belfast South was the Constituency with the lowest proportion of benefit claimants.

The lowest proportions of benefit claimants were concentrated in the wards of Stranmillis (16.4%), Botanic (16.7%) and Cairnshill (17.5%) and the highest proportions were concentrated in the wards of Minnowburn (44.5%), Shaftesbury (41.9%) and Blackstaff (37.8%).³⁰

Chart 32: Proportion of the people aged 16+ claiming at least one benefit by Constituency, February 2010



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

³⁰ Ward figures calculated as a proportion of total population using 2008 mid-year estimates.

Income support

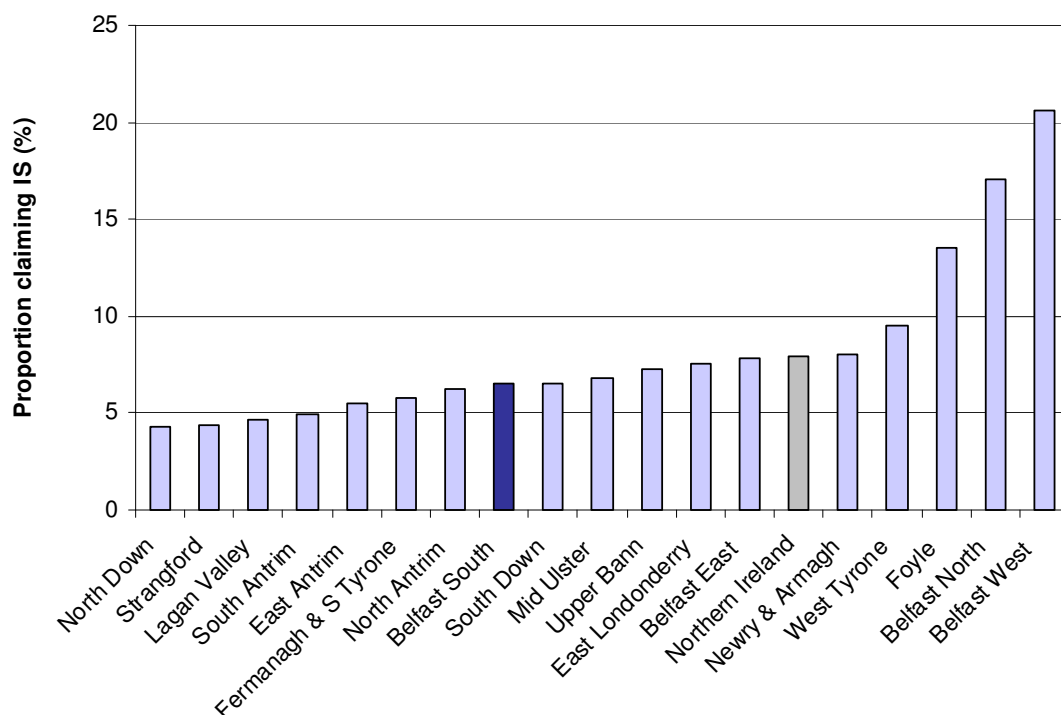
As at February 2010, there were 3,999 people claiming Income Support in Belfast South. This equates to 6.5% of all working age constituents claiming this benefit.

A slightly lower proportion of working age people were claiming Income Support in Belfast South compared to the Northern Ireland figure of 8.0%.

Belfast South was the Constituency with the 8th lowest proportion of the working age people claiming Income Support.

The lowest proportions of Income Support claimants were concentrated in the wards³¹ of Knockbracken (0.5%), Stranmillis (0.6%) and Cairnshill (0.9%). The highest proportions were concentrated in the wards of Shaftesbury (14.6%), Woodstock (10.1%) and Blackstaff (9.0%).

Chart 33: Proportion of working age population claiming Income Support by Constituency, February 2010



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

³¹ Ward figures calculated as a proportion of total population using 2008 mid-year estimates.

Housing Benefit

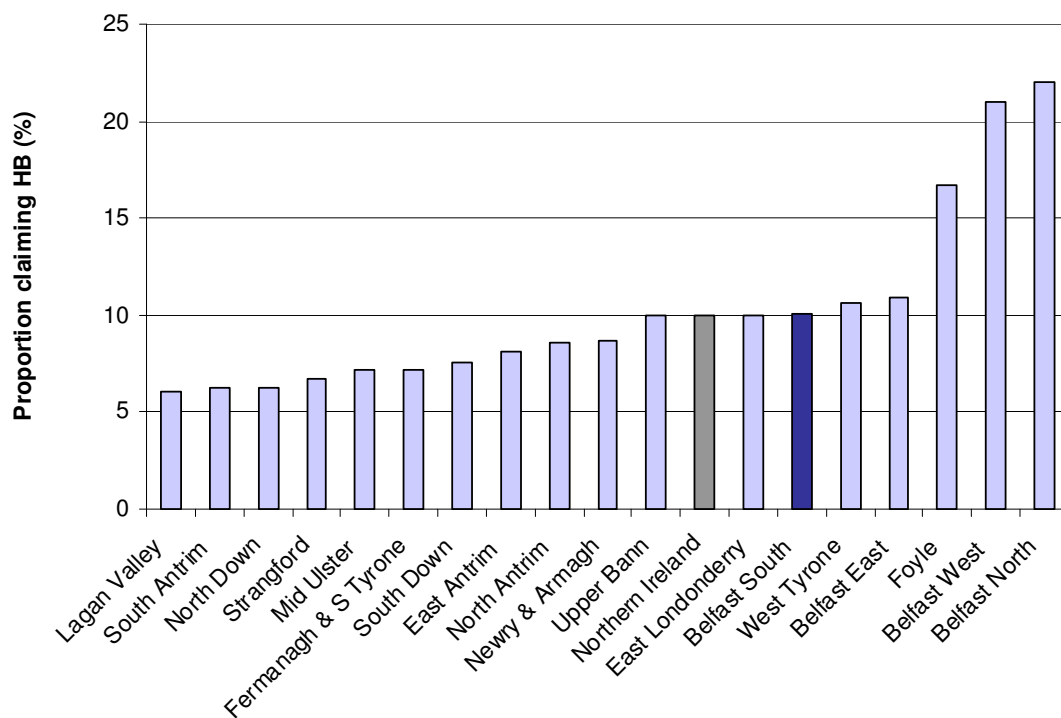
As at May 2009, there were 7,705 people claiming Housing Benefit in Belfast South. This equates to 10.1% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming this benefit.

There was little difference in the proportion of people living in Belfast South claiming Housing Benefit and Northern Ireland figure of 10.0%.

Belfast South was the Constituency with the 6th highest proportion of Housing Benefit claimants.

The lowest proportions of Housing Benefit claimants were concentrated in the wards of Cairnshill (1.0%), Stranmillis (1.1%) and Knockbracken (1.4%) while the highest proportions were concentrated in Shaftesbury (26.3%), Woodstock (20.7%) and Blackstaff (17.9%).³²

Chart 34: Proportion of those aged 16 and over claiming Housing Benefit by Constituency, May 2009



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

³² Ward figures calculated as a proportion of total population using 2008 mid-year estimates.

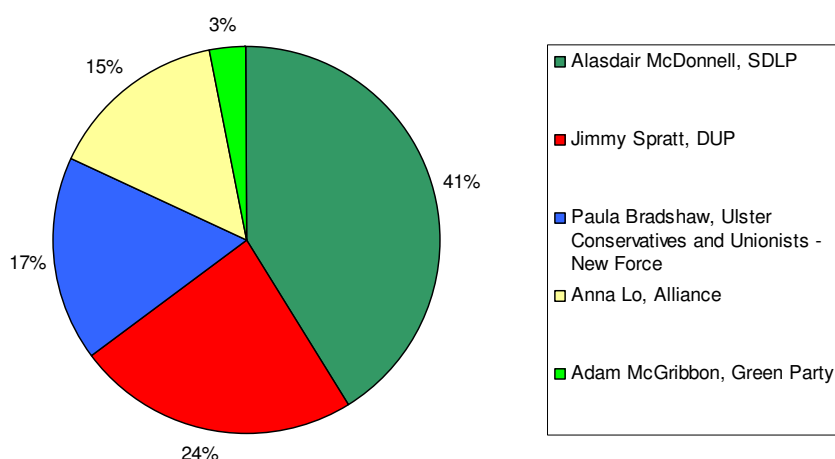
9. ELECTION RESULTS

This section presents information on the 2010 Westminster Election Results and the 2007 Assembly Election Results.

2010 Westminster Election Results

In Belfast South, 59,524 people were eligible to vote in the 2010 Westminster Elections. 34,186 valid votes were cast, a turnout of 57.4%.³³ Turnout for Belfast South was slightly higher than the Northern Ireland turnout of 56.7%. The SDLP received the majority of votes in the Constituency with 14,026 votes. As a result, Alasdair McDonnell, was elected to represent Belfast South.

Chart 35: 2010 Westminster Election Results



Candidate (*elected)	1 st pref votes	Party
Alasdair McDonnell*	14,026	Social Democratic & Labour Party
Jimmy Spratt	8,100	Democratic Unionist Party
Paula Bradshaw	5,910	Ulster Conservatives and Unionists - New Force
Anna Lo	5,114	Alliance
Adam McGribbon	1,036	Green

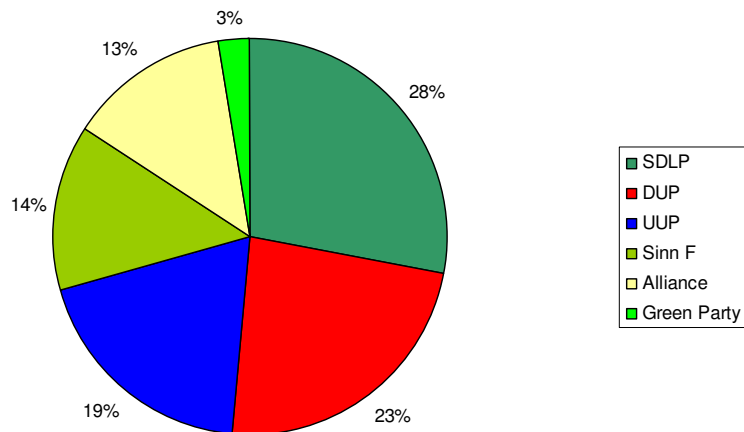
Source: The Electoral Office for Northern Ireland

³³ Excludes invalid votes, n = 173

2007 Assembly Election Results

In Belfast South, 48,923 people were eligible to vote in the 2007 Assembly Elections. 30,344 valid votes were cast, a turnout of 62.0%. Turnout for Belfast South was similar to the Northern Ireland turnout of 62.3%. The SDLP won 2 seats while the DUP, UUP, Sinn Féin and the Alliance Party won 1 seat each.

Chart 36: 2007 Assembly Election Results



Candidate (*elected)	1 st pref Votes	Party
Jimmy Spratt*	4,762	Democratic Unionist Party (DUP).
Alasdair McDonnell*	4,379	SDLP (Social Democratic & Labour Party)
Alex Maskey*	3,996	Sinn Féin
Anna Lo*	3,829	Alliance
Carmel Hanna*	3,748	Social Democratic & Labour Party (SDLP)
Michael McGimpsey*	2,647	Ulster Unionist Party (UUP)
Christopher Stalford	2,035	DUP
Esmond Birnie	1,804	UUP
Bobby Stoker	1,122	UUP
Brenda Cooke	737	Green
Andrew Park	410	Progressive Unionist Party (PUP)
David Hoey	298	UK Unionist Party
James Barbour	248	Socialist Party
Patrick Joseph Lynn	123	Workers Party
Roger Lomas	108	Conservative
Rainbow George	66	Make Politicians History
Charles Smyth	22	Procapitalism
Geoffrey Wilson	10	Independent

Source: The Electoral Office for Northern Ireland



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