

NINIS Area Profile

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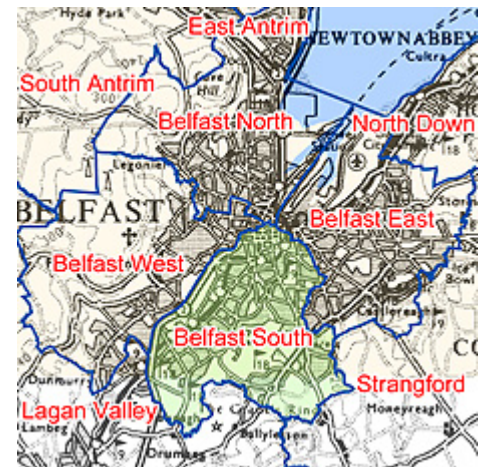
Parliamentary Constituency Information for **Belfast South** PC (9503)

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Profile last updated February 2010.

This page provides information on residents in **Belfast South** PC. Click on these titles below to obtain an area profile for that subject. The datasets used are shown below in each section and are actively linked to the Data Catalogue spreadsheets. Click on the blue tabs at the top to see results for other geographical levels.

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Geography

Click on the map to the right to see a more detailed map of **Belfast South** PC.

The [Inter-Departmental Urban-Rural Definition Group](#) have classified each settlement in Northern Ireland into one of eight bands (A-H). Bands A-E can be defined as urban and Bands F-H as rural and Census 2001 key statistics were produced for those settlements with over 500 people. In **Belfast South** PC 100.0% of the Usually Resident population in 2001 lived in urban areas, 0.0% lived in rural areas and 0.0% in mixed urban/rural areas.¹

¹ *Small Area Population Estimates (Rounded) 2003 data used to create rate.*

Datasets used: [Statistical Classification and Delineation of Settlements Report 2005](#); [KS01 Usually Resident Statistics for Settlements \(NISRA Census\)](#); [Small Area Population Estimates 2003 \(NISRA Geography\)](#).

Demography

On Census Day 29th April 2001 the resident population of **Belfast South** PC was 94994. Of this population:

- 17.5% were under 16 years old and 17.9% were aged 60 and over;
- 46.7% of the population were male and 53.3% were female;
- 41.4% were from a Catholic community background and 52.0% were from a 'Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)' community background;
- 48.1% of persons aged 16 and over were single (never married);
- 36.2 years was the average age of the population; and
- the population density was 27.53 persons per hectare.

The estimated population of **Belfast South** PC at 30 June 2008 was 91500, a decrease of 272 (0.3%) on the 2007 population of 91772.

Comparisons	PC	N.IRELAND
	Belfast South	N.I
Census 2001		
Resident population	94994	1685267
Persons under 16 years old (%)	17.5	23.6
Persons aged 60 and over (%)	17.9	17.6
Males (%)	46.7	48.7
Females (%)	53.3	51.3
Catholic community background (%)	41.4	43.8
Protestant and other Christian community background (%)	52.0	53.1
Persons aged 16 and over single (never married) (%)	48.1	33.1

Average age of population	36.2	35.8
Population density (persons per hectare)	27.53	1.2
Population Estimates / Migration Data Sources		
Mid Year Population Estimate 2008	91500	1775003

Datasets used: KS01 Usually Resident Population, KS02 Age Structure, KS04 Marital Status, KS07b Community Background (NISRA Census), Mid Year Population Estimate 2008 (NISRA Demography).

In **Belfast South** there were 1166 resident births registered in 2008. Of these, 610 were male births and 556 were female births and 447 (38.3%) births were to unmarried mothers. The median age of mothers of new-born babies in 2008 was 31.0 and of fathers was 33.0. The teenage birth rate per 1,000 of females aged 13 to 19 was 11.3.

In total 781 deaths were registered in 2008 in **Belfast South** PC, of these 277 (35.5%) were under 75 years old. The median age at death was 80.0 in 2008.

Comparisons	PC	N.IRELAND
	Belfast South	N.I
Administrative Data		
Total births (2008)	1166	25631
Male births (2008)	610	13204
Female births (2008)	556	12427
Births to unmarried mothers (%) (2008)	38.3	38.9
Teenage birth rate (per 1,000 of the female population aged 13-19) (2008)	11.3	16.6
Median age of mothers of new-born babies (2008)	31.0	29.0
Median age of fathers of new-born babies (2008)	33.0	32.0
Deaths (2008)	781	14907
Deaths to those aged under 75 (%) (2008)	35.5	37.7
Median age at death (2008)	80.0	79.0

Datasets used: Births 2008, Median Age of Parents 2008, Deaths 2008, Median Age at Death 2008, (NISRA Demography).

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Crime and Justice

There were a total of 12186 offences recorded in **Belfast South** PC in 2008/09. The rates per 10,000 population by type of crime are shown below:

- burglary - 1597 offences recorded, rate of 174.5 per 10,000 population;
- theft - 3670 offences recorded, rate of 401.1 per 10,000 population;
- criminal damage - 2616 offences recorded, rate of 285.9 per 10,000 population; and
- violent crimes (offences against the person, sexual offences and robbery) - 3327 offences recorded, rate of 363.6 per 10,000 population.

Comparisons	PC	N.IRELAND
	Belfast South	N.I
Administrative Data		
Total number of offences recorded (2008)	12186	110094
Burglary rate per 10,000 population (2008)	174.5	70.3
Theft rate per 10,000 population (2008)	401.1	147.8
Criminal damage rate per 10,000 population (2008)	285.9	160.1
Violent crimes rate per 10,000 population (2008)	363.6	184.2

Datasets used: Notifiable Offences Recorded 2008 (Police Service Northern Ireland).

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Education and Training

On Census Day, in **Belfast South** PC looking at the population aged 16-74:

- 33.4% had degree level or higher qualifications; and
- 37.0% had no or low levels of qualifications. ¹

¹Low levels of qualifications are those categorised as Level 1 which include: GCSE (grades D-G), CSE (grades 2-5), 1-4 CSEs (grade 1), 1-4 GCSEs (grades A-C), 1-4 'O' level passes, NVQ level 1, GNVQ Foundation or equivalents.

For school leavers aged 16 and over in 2008, 75.1% achieved at least 5 or more GCSEs at grade C and above, 56.8% went on into Higher Education and 21.5% went into Further Education in **Belfast South** PC.

In **Belfast South** PC there were 4215 students enrolled at a Higher Education college in 2008. Higher Education can be defined as education at a higher level than secondary school, usually provided in universities. Of all 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, 30.4% were aged 20 and under, 23.7% were aged 21-24 and 45.8% were aged 25 and over.

In **Belfast South** PC there were 7703 students enrolled at a Further Education college in 2008. Further Education can be defined as post-secondary education that is distinct from the education offered in universities. Of all 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, 31.4% were aged 19 and under, 19.9% were aged 20-25 and 48.7% were aged 26 and over.

School Census data for 2009 (by pupil residence) in **Belfast South** PC shows that 18.4% of pupils in post-primary schools are categorised as Statemented or with Special Education Needs (SEN) Stage 1 to 4. Statemented pupils are those pupils with a statement of special educational needs, i.e. pupils at stage 5 on the Special Educational Needs (SEN) Code of Practice.

The Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) measures general practice achievement against a range of evidence-based indicators and provides raw disease prevalence data by a total of 17 clinical areas. In 2009, the raw prevalence of patients aged 18 plus (per 1,000 patients) on the Learning Disabilities Register was 3.52 for **Belfast South** PC.

In 2009 in **Belfast South** PC, 13.2% of pupils in post-primary schools had Free School Meal Entitlement (based on pupil residence data).

Comparisons	PC	N.IRELAND
	Belfast South	N.I
Census 2001		
Adults aged 16 to 74 years with degree level or higher qualifications (%)	33.4	15.8
Adults aged 16 to 74 years with no/low levels of qualifications (%)	37.0	58.9
Administrative Data		
School leavers who achieved at least 5 or more GCSEs at grade C and above (%) (2008)	75.1	66.9
Higher Education enrolments (2008)	4215	62300
Further Education enrolments (2008)	7703	142100
Post-primary school population (pupil residence) categorised as Statemented or with Special Education Needs (SEN) stage 1 to 4 (%) (2009)	18.4	14.9
Raw prevalence of patients (per 1,000) on the Learning Disabilities Register aged 18 plus (2009)	3.52	4.87
Post-primary school population (pupil residence) with Free School Meals Entitlement (%) (2009)	13.2	16.5

Datasets used: KS13 Qualifications and Students (NISRA Census), School Leavers Survey 2008, School Census Post Primary (Pupil Residence) 2009 (Department of Education), School Census Post Primary Free School Meals 2009 (Department of Education), Higher Education Enrolments 2008, Further Education Enrolments 2008 (Department of Employment and Learning), Quality Outcomes Framework 2009 (Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety).

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Employment, Economic Activity and Social Welfare

On Census Day 29th April 2001, in **Belfast South** PC looking at the population aged 16-74:

- 63.3% were economically active, 36.7% were economically inactive; and
- 3.4% were unemployed, of these 35.4% were long-term unemployed.¹

¹Long-term unemployed is defined as those who have been unemployed since 1999 or earlier on Census Day.

The Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment were notified of a total of 194 confirmed redundancies in **Belfast South** PC in 2008.

For **Belfast South** in 2008 7.8% of adults and 18.9% children under 16 were living in Income Support households.

Other sources of social security benefit information in 2008 are as follows:

- 4358 (7.3)% persons aged 16-59 were claiming Income Support¹;
- 2653 (4.3)% persons aged 16-59/64 were receiving Incapacity Benefit¹; and
- 7059 (9.2)% persons aged 16 and over were claiming Housing Benefit.

¹Mid Year Population Estimates 2008 data used to create rate.

Comparisons	PC	N.IRELAND
	Belfast South	N.I

Census 2001		
Adults aged 16 to 74 years economically active (%)	63.3	62.3
Adults aged 16 to 74 years economically inactive (%)	36.7	37.7
Adults aged 16 to 74 years unemployed (%)	3.4	4.1
Unemployed adults aged 16 to 74 years - long term unemployed (% of total unemployed)	35.4	40.4
Administrative Data		
Total confirmed redundancies (2008)	194	2777
Incapacity Benefit recipients 16-59/64 (%) (2008)	4.3	6.0
Housing Benefit claimants 16 and over (%) (2008)	9.2	9.2
Income Support claimants 16-59 (%) (2008)	7.3	9.0
Adults in Income Support households (%) (2008)	7.8	10.1
Children in Income Support households (%) (2008)	18.9	20.0

Datasets used: KS09a Economic Activity (NISRA Census), Total Confirmed Redundancies 2008 (Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment), Income Support 2008, Incapacity Benefit 2008, Housing Benefit 2008 (Department of Social Development).

The Census of Employment is a statutory survey that is conducted every two years in Northern Ireland. It provides information on the nature and characteristics of non-agricultural businesses. In 2007 there were 99360 employee jobs in businesses located in **Belfast South** PC.

Of these:

- 39% jobs were male full-time;
- 32% jobs were female full-time;
- 8% jobs were male part-time; and
- 20% jobs were female part-time.

The Farm Census 2008 recorded 8 farms registered to addresses in **Belfast South** PC and the total agricultural labour force was 9 persons.

In **Belfast South** there were 198 people who completed Start a Business training provided by Invest NI in 2008. Of these, 52.0% were subsequently offered assistance by the Start A Business Programme. Invest NI also offered assistance of £ 13.87 million and investment of £ 64.11 million to companies in **Belfast South** PC in 2008.

The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) provides a wide range of information on hourly, weekly and annual earnings of employees in Northern Ireland. The median wage measures the amount earned by the average individual i.e. the level of earnings above which half the population fall. The median gross weekly earnings for all employees in **Belfast South** in 2008 was £375.5. For males the median wage was £440.8 and for females it was £318.5 (some numbers are too small to provide a reliable estimate and therefore there is no median wage available).

Comparisons	PC	N.IRELAND
	Belfast South	N.I
Administrative Data		
Employee jobs (2007)	99360	710638
Number of farms (2008)	8	25952
Total agricultural labour force (2008)	9	48964
People who completed Start a Business training provided by InvestNI (2008)	198	4510
Amount of assistance offered to companies by InvestNI (£m) (2008)	13.87	110.51
Median gross weekly earnings male employees (£) (2008)	440.8	404.3
Median gross weekly earnings female employees (£) (2008)	318.5	287.5

Datasets used: Census of Employment 2007, Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2008 (Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment), Start a Business Training 2008, Start a Business Assistance 2008 (Invest NI), Farm Census 2008 (DARD).

Small Area Income Estimates are available for the years 2003/05 - outputs include estimates of the incidence of income poverty (as measured by the proportion of households whose income is below 60% of the UK median household income). Data on households in relative poverty (%) available for 2004/05 is based on unequivalised gross income before housing costs and data available for 2003/05 is based on net income before housing costs, equivalised for household size/composition.

Comparisons	PC	N.IRELAND
	Belfast South	N.I
Survey Modelled Estimates Data		
Households in Relative Poverty - Unequivalised (%) (2004-2005)	32.9	30.2
Households in Relative Poverty - Equivalised (%) (2003-2005)	15.8	17.0

Datasets used: Small Area Income Estimates 2003-2005 (NISRA Demography).

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The Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2005 (NIMDM 2005) was published in May 2005. The report identifies small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across Northern Ireland. The results for **Belfast South** PC are shown below.

Belfast South PC has an Extent of 19%, this means that 19% of the **Belfast South** population live in the most deprived Super Output Areas in Northern Ireland.

The Income Scale shows that there are 14959 people in **Belfast South** PC experiencing Income Deprivation, while the Employment scale shows that a total of 6478 people in **Belfast South** PC experience employment deprivation.

On the Average SOA Rank measure **Belfast South** PC has a rank of 13 out of 18 PCs. On the Income Scale measure **Belfast South** PC has a rank of 13 out of 18 PCs.

Within **Belfast South** PC the most deprived Super Output Area is Shaftesbury 1 (ranked 40 in NI) and the least deprived Super Output Area is Knockbracken 1 (ranked 888 in NI).

PC Scores and Ranks (NIMDM 2005)	PC Score	PC Rank
Local Concentration	834.60	5
Extent (%)	19	7
Income Scale	14959	13
Employment Scale	6478	14
Average of SOA ranks	352.74	13
Average of SOA scores	17.85	12

[Ranks range from 1 (most deprived PC) to 18 (least deprived PC)]

Datasets used: Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2005 (NISRA).

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Health and Care

On Census Day 29th April 2001, in **Belfast South** PC:

- 18.4% of people had a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability;
- 72.1% of people stated that their general health was good; and
- 10.7% of the population stated that they provided unpaid care to family, friends, neighbours or others.

Average life expectancy measures the expected years of life at birth based on the mortality rates of the period in question. Life expectancy for males in **Belfast South** PC for 2005-2007 is 76.8 years and for females is 81.4 years.

In total 781 people died in 2008 in **Belfast South**, of all deaths, 192 (24.6%) were to malignant neoplasms, 247 (31.6%) were to circulatory disease and 97 (12.4%) were to respiratory disease.

Average death rates are available from 2003 to 2007 standardised for age to the 2005 Mid Year Population Estimates. In **Belfast South** PC the age standardised death rate (per 100,000 persons) for the population under 75 years of age was 403.1 for males and 270.7 for females. The table below shows average death rates by cause for the population under 75 years of age.

Data is recorded on the number of deaths due to suicide and undetermined intent. In **Belfast South** PC there were 14 such deaths registered in 2008.

In **Belfast South** PC there were:

- 21 alcohol-related deaths (underlying cause of death is recorded as deaths with a clear causal relationship to alcohol consumption) in 2008; and
- 1 obesity-related deaths (underlying cause of death is recorded as obesity) during 2004-2008.

The Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) measures general practice achievement against a range of evidence-based indicators and provides raw disease prevalence data by a total of 17 clinical areas. In 2009, the raw prevalence of patients aged 16 plus (per 1,000 patients) on the Obesity Register was 85.09 for **Belfast South** PC.

There were 416 newly diagnosed cases of cancer diagnosed in **Belfast South** PC (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in 2007.

In **Belfast South** PC in 2007, 94.8% of children received immunisation for Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR) before reaching their second birthday.

In 2008 20.8% of children aged 0-2 and 56.2% of children aged 3-5 were registered with a dentist in **Belfast South**.

Comparisons	PC	N.IRELAND
	Belfast South	N.I
Census 2001		
People with limiting long-term illness (%)	18.4	20.4
People stated their health was good (%)	72.1	70.0
People provided unpaid care to family, friends, neighbours or others (%)	10.7	11.0

Administrative Data		
Life expectancy males (2005-2007)	76.8	76.2
Life expectancy females (2005-2007)	81.4	81.2
Deaths due to malignant neoplasms (%) (2008)	24.6	26.6
Deaths due to circulatory disease (%) (2008)	31.6	31.9
Deaths due to respiratory disease (%) (2008)	12.4	14.1
Standardised death rate for males under 75 (2003-2007)	403.1	418.3
Standardised death rate due to cancer for males under 75 (2003-2007)	132.8	138.7
Standardised death rate due to respiratory disease for males under 75 (2003-2007)	29.1	34.4
Standardised death rate due to circulatory disease for males under 75 (2003-2007)	111.5	126.5
Standardised death rate for females under 75 (2003-2007)	270.7	271.7
Standardised death rate due to cancer for females under 75 (2003-2007)	110.6	116.1
Standardised death rate due to respiratory disease for females under 75 (2003-2007)	27.2	25.2
Standardised death rate due to circulatory disease for females under 75 (2003-2007)	61.1	63.8
Deaths due to suicide/undetermined intent (2008)	14	282
Alcohol-related deaths (2008)	21	276
Obesity-related deaths (2004-2008)	1	23
Raw prevalence of patients (per 1,000) on the Obesity Register aged 16 plus (2009)	85.09	112.66
Newly diagnosed cancer cases (2007)	416	7725
Childhood immunisation uptake for MMR (%) (2007)	94.8	94.6
Children aged 0-2 registered with a dentist (%) (2008)	20.8	26.3
Children aged 3-5 registered with a dentist (%) (2008)	56.2	61.2

Datasets used:

Census 2001: KS08 Health and Unpaid Care (NISRA Census), Life Expectancy 2005-2007 (Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety), Deaths by Cause 2008 (NISRA Demography), Standardised Death Rate All 2003-2007, Standardised Death Rate due to Cancer 2003-2007, Standardised Death Rate due to Respiratory Disease 2003-2007, Standardised Death Rate due to Circulatory Disease 2003-2007 (Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety), Deaths by Suicide/Undetermined Intent 2008, Alcohol Related Deaths 2008, Obesity Related Deaths 2004-2008 (NISRA Demography), Quality Outcomes Framework 2009 (Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety), Cancer Incidence 2007 (Northern Ireland Cancer Registry), Childhood Immunisation Uptake Rates 2007 (Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety), Dental Registrations 2008 (Central Services Agency).

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Housing, Environment and Transport

On Census Day 29th April 2001 there were 39715 households in **Belfast South** PC. Of these households:

- 60.4% were owner occupied and 39.6% were rented;
- 26.1% were owned outright;
- 14.0% were lone pensioner households;
- 6.2% were lone parents households with dependent children;
- 4.7% of households were without central heating or without sole use of bath/shower/toilet or without both;
- 7.1% of households had an occupancy rating of -1 or less (i.e. classed as overcrowded);¹ and
- 2.29 persons per household was the average household size.

¹ The occupancy rating provides a measure of under-occupancy and overcrowding. For example, a value of -1 implies there is one room too few and that there is overcrowding in the household. The occupancy rating assumes that every household, including one person households, requires a minimum of two common rooms (excluding bathrooms).

In 2008 there were 42180 domestic properties in **Belfast South** PC, which were sub-classified as follows:

- Apartments - 7642
- Terraced - 18284
- Semi-Detached - 10210
- Detached - 6044

In 2008 there were 1214 planning applications decided on of which 91.5% were approved.

Comparisons	PC	N.IRELAND
	Belfast South	N.I
Census 2001		
Number of households	39715	626718
Average household size	2.29	2.65
Households owner occupied (%)	60.4	69.6
Households rented (%)	39.6	30.4
Households owned outright (%)	26.1	29.4

Lone pensioner households (%)	14.0	12.8
Lone parent households with dependent children households (%)	6.2	8.1
Households without central heating or without sole use of bath/shower/toilet or without both (%)	4.7	5.3
Housing occupancy rating -1 or less (%)	7.1	7.3
Administrative Data		
Number of domestic properties (2008)	42180	716699
Planning applications decided (2008)	1214	24637
Planning applications approved (%) (2008)	91.5	94.2

Datasets used: KS18 Tenure, KS19 Rooms, Amenities, Central Heating and Lowest Floor Level, KS20 Household Composition, KS22 Lone Parent Households with Dependent Children (NISRA Census), Domestic Properties 2008 (Land and Property Services), Planning Applications 2008 (Department of the Environment).

On Census Day 29th April 2001 in **Belfast South** PC 65.9% of households had access to a car or van and 61.8% of persons aged 16-74 in employment usually travelled to work by car or van.

In 2006, 42135 cars were licensed to addresses in **Belfast South** PC, 4.9% of which were cars registered to a disabled driver or for transporting disabled people.

Comparisons	PC	N.IRELAND
	Belfast South	N.I
Census 2001		
Persons aged 16-74 in employment usually travelled to work by car or van (%)	61.8	70.6
Households with access to a car or van (%)	65.9	73.7
Administrative Data		
Cars registered to a disabled driver or for transporting disabled people (2006) (%)	4.9	8.3

Datasets used: KS15 Travel to Work, KS17 Cars or Vans (Census 2001), Car Registrations 2006 (Department of Regional Development).

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