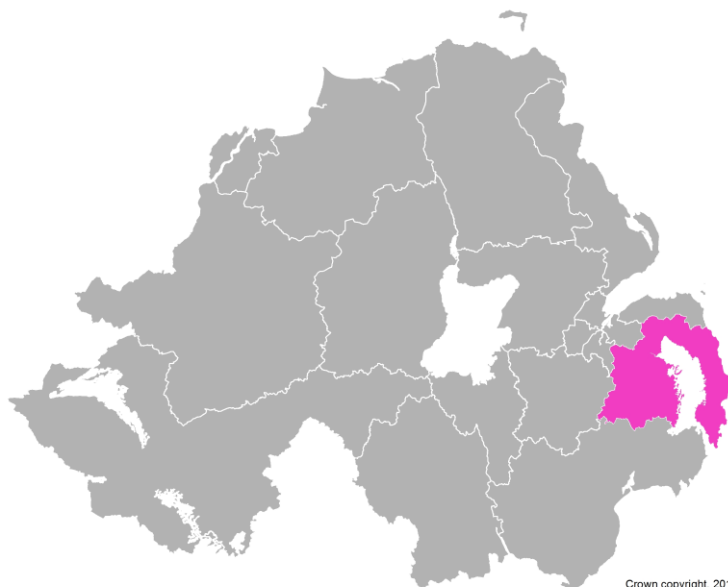




Northern Ireland
Assembly

Constituency Profile

Strangford – 2017



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About this Report

Welcome to the 2017 Constituency Profile for Strangford. 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 Strangford and indicators of Health, Education, Employment, Business, Low Income, Crime and Traffic and Travel.

For each indicator, this profile presents:

- Recent information available for Strangford;
- How Strangford compares with the Northern Ireland average; and
- How Strangford compares with the other 17 Constituencies in Northern Ireland.

For a number of indicators, ward level data¹ 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/>

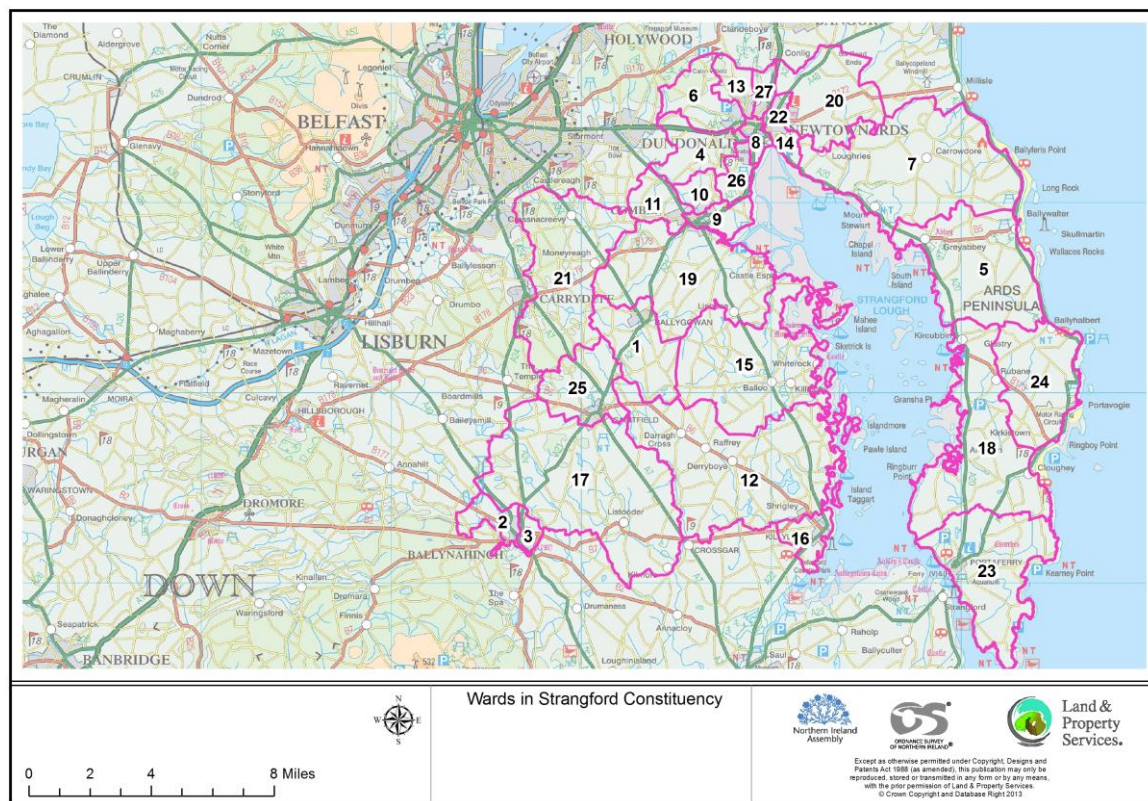
The data used to produce this report has been obtained from the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency's Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS). To access the full range of information available on NINIS, please visit: <http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/>

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.

¹ Ward data is based on the 1993 ward boundaries

This report presents a statistical profile of the constituency of Strangford which comprises the wards shown below.



1	Ballygowan	15	Killinchy
2	Ballymaglave	16	Killyleagh
3	Ballynahinch East	17	Kilmore
4	Ballyrainey	18	Kircubbin
5	Ballywalter	19	Lisbane
6	Bradshaw's Brae	20	Loughries
7	Carrowdore	21	Moneyreagh
8	Central (Ards LGD)	22	Movilla
9	Comber East	23	Portaferry
10	Comber North	24	Portavogie
11	Comber West	25	Saintfield
12	Derryboy	26	Scrabo
13	Glen	27	Whitespots
14	Gregstown		

Table of Contents

Summary Profile of Strangford	4
Demographic profile – age and gender	7
Demographic profile – population pyramid	8
Health – Standardised mortality rate for circulatory disease (under-75s)	9
Health – Standardised mortality rate for respiratory disease (under-75s).....	10
Health - Births to teenage mothers	11
Health - Disease prevalence (Quality Outcomes Framework)	12
Education – Qualifications of School Leavers	13
Education – Participation in Further Education	14
Education – Participation in Further Education at ward level	15
Education – Participation in Higher Education	17
Education – Participation in Higher Education at ward level	18
Labour Market – Confirmed redundancies	20
Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count	21
Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count at ward level.....	22
Businesses – InvestNI Investment	24
Low income – People claiming benefits	25
Low income – People claiming benefits at ward level	26
Low income – People claiming Employment and Support Allowance.....	28
Low income – People claiming Employment and Support Allowance at ward level	29
Low income – People claiming Income Support	31
Low income – People claiming Income Support at ward level	32
Low income – People claiming housing benefit	34
Low income – People claiming housing benefit at ward level	35
Low income – Children living in low income families.....	37
Low income – Children living in low income families at ward level	38
Crime – Overall crime rate.....	40
Crime – Rates of specific types of crime	41
Crime – Motivation.....	42
Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour.....	43
Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions.....	44
Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Casualties	45
Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties at ward level	46
Notes.....	49

Summary Profile of Strangford

This section summarises the key statistics presented in this profile for the constituency of Strangford. 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 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. Strangford has an older population profile when compared to Northern Ireland as a whole. This will have an impact on indicators such as health outcomes. Secondly, many of the indicators, such as those around low income, reflect levels of deprivation in the constituency. One of the 52 Super Output Areas (SOAs) in Strangford (Murlough) is ranked in the 10% most deprived wards in Northern Ireland, based on the Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017 ².

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	Strangford			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Population Size (no.)	90,432	90,285	0.2%	1,851,621	1,840,498	0.6%

Health

Indicator	Strangford			Northern Ireland		
	2010-14	2009-13	Change	2010-14	2009-13	Change
Circulatory death rate (u-75) per 100,000 pop	78	82	-4	83	88	-5
Respiratory death rate (u-75) per 100,000 pop	27	30	-3	34	35	-1
Indicator	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	4.0	5.0	-1.0	3.1	3.4	-0.3

Education

	Strangford			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	75.2	74.4	0.8	81.1	78.6	2.5

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

	Strangford			Northern Ireland		
	2014/15	2013/14	Change	2014/15	2013/14	Change
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Further Education	11.0	11.0	0.0	9.6	9.7	-0.1
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	4.2	4.1	0.1	4.4	4.4	0.0

Employment

Indicator	Strangford			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
No. of confirmed redundancies	52	63	-11	1,946	2,136	-190
Unemployment claimant count (%)	3.3	3.9	-0.6	3.87	4.6	-0.9

Business

Indicator	Strangford			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
InvestNI assistance (£m)	1.8	2.7	-0.9	94.0	185.4	-91.4

Low income

Indicator	Strangford			Northern Ireland		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming benefits at February (%)	38.7	38.4	0.3	38.3	38.4	-0.1
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming housing benefit at June (%)	8.7	8.8	-0.1	11.0	11.2	-0.2
Employment and support allowance claimants (%)	8.2	7.9	0.3	10.2	9.9	0.3
Proportion of working age people claiming income support at February (%)	2.4	2.4	0.0	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 (%)	18.8	17.1	1.7	23.1	21.6	1.5

Crime

Indicator	Strangford			Northern Ireland		
	2015/16	2014/15	Change	2015/16	2014/15	Change
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000 persons	3,678	3,658	19	5,672	5,606	66
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	2,970	2,971	-1	3,214	3,313	-99

Traffic and Travel

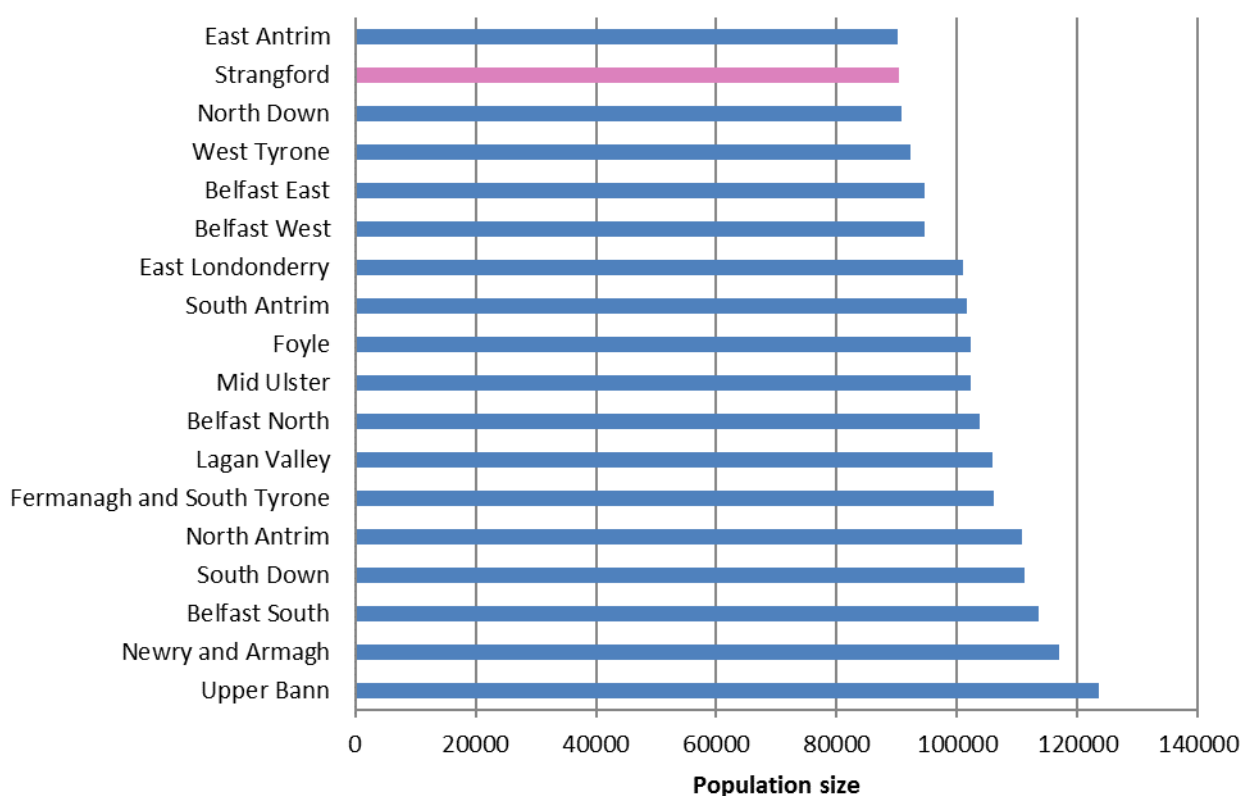
Indicator	Strangford			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	390	325	65	332	331	1
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	668	514	154	526	510	16

Demographic profile – age and gender

As at June 2015, there were 90,432 persons living in Strangford– 4.9% of the Northern Ireland population. The constituency of Strangford had the second lowest population. The population of Strangford increased by 0.2% since June 2014.

Overall, 19.0% of the Strangford population were children aged 0-15 years, lower than the Northern Ireland average of 20.8%. Older persons made up 18.8% of the Strangford population, higher than the Northern Ireland average of 15.8%.

Mid-year population estimate by constituency, June 2015



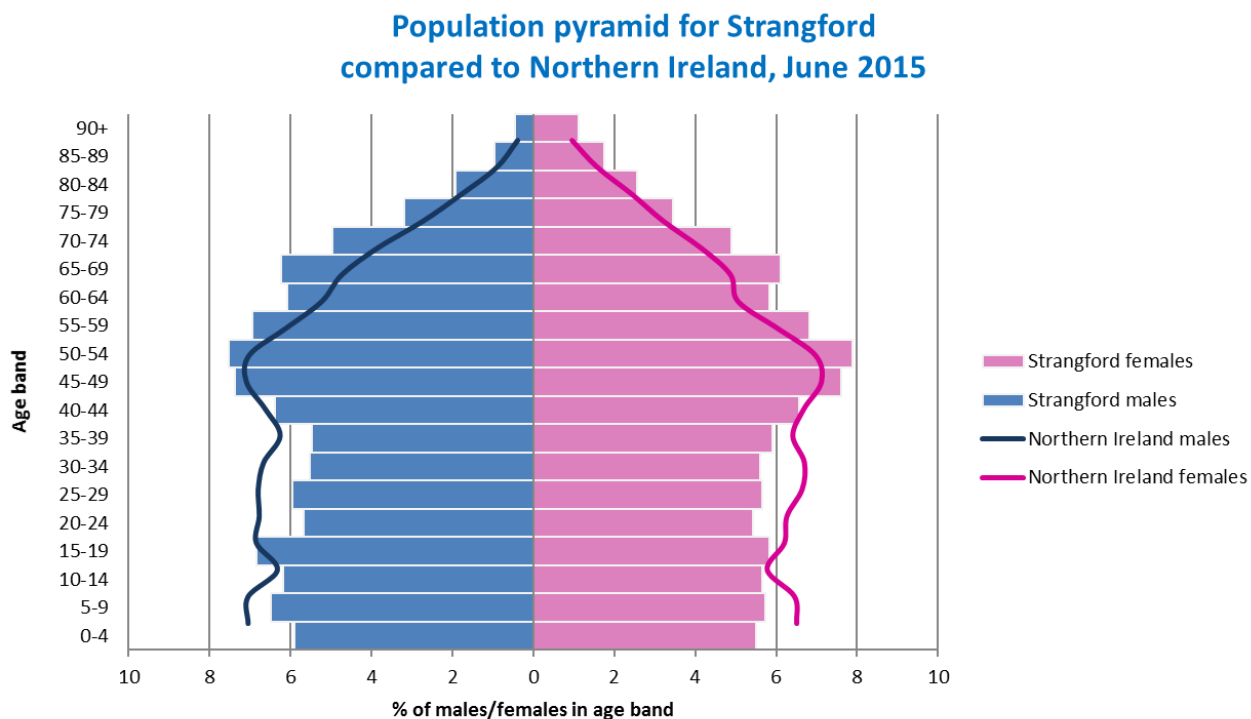
Mid-year population estimates by age and gender, June 2015

	Aged 0-15 years		Aged 16-64 years		Aged 65+		All ages
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Males	8,753	19.8	27,542	62.5	7,807	17.7	44,102
Females	8,392	18.1	28,716	62.0	9,222	19.9	46,330
Persons	17,145	19.0	56,258	62.2	17,029	18.8	90,432

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

Demographic profile – population pyramid

The population pyramid below illustrates that Strangford has a lower proportion of people aged under 45 years and a higher proportion of people aged 45 years and over when compared to all of Northern Ireland.



Age Group	Strangford		Northern Ireland		Age Group	Strangford		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	5.9	5.5	7.0	6.5	50-54	7.5	7.9	7.0	7.0
5-9	6.5	5.7	7.0	6.5	55-59	6.9	6.8	6.1	6.0
10-14	6.2	5.7	6.3	5.8	60-64	6.1	5.8	5.2	5.1
15-19	6.8	5.8	6.8	6.2	65-69	6.2	6.1	4.7	4.9
20-24	5.7	5.4	6.8	6.3	70-74	5.0	4.9	3.8	4.1
25-29	6.0	5.7	6.8	6.6	75-79	3.2	3.4	2.7	3.2
30-34	5.5	5.6	6.7	6.7	80-84	1.9	2.6	1.8	2.4
35-39	5.5	5.9	6.2	6.4	85-89	1.0	1.8	0.9	1.6
40-44	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.7	90+	0.4	1.1	0.4	1.0
45-49	7.4	7.6	7.1	7.1					

Source: NISRA, Mid-year population estimates

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

The age standardised mortality rate for the under-75s due to circulatory disease (2010-2014) in Strangford was 78 per 100,000 persons – 100 for males and 58 for females.

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

Strangford had the eighth lowest 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)

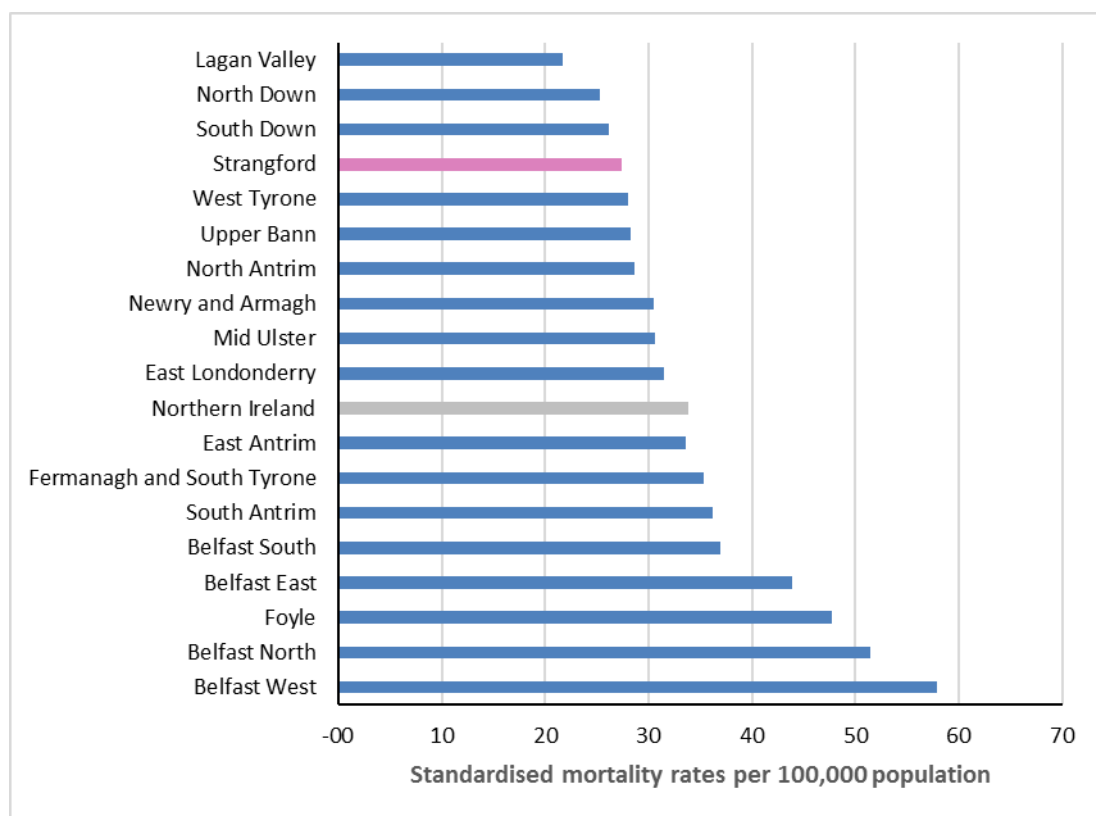
Health – Standardised mortality rate for respiratory disease (under-75s)

The age standardised mortality rate for the under-75s due to respiratory disease (2010-2014) in Strangford was 27 per 100,000 persons – 31 for males and 24 for females.

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

Strangford had the fourth lowest 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)

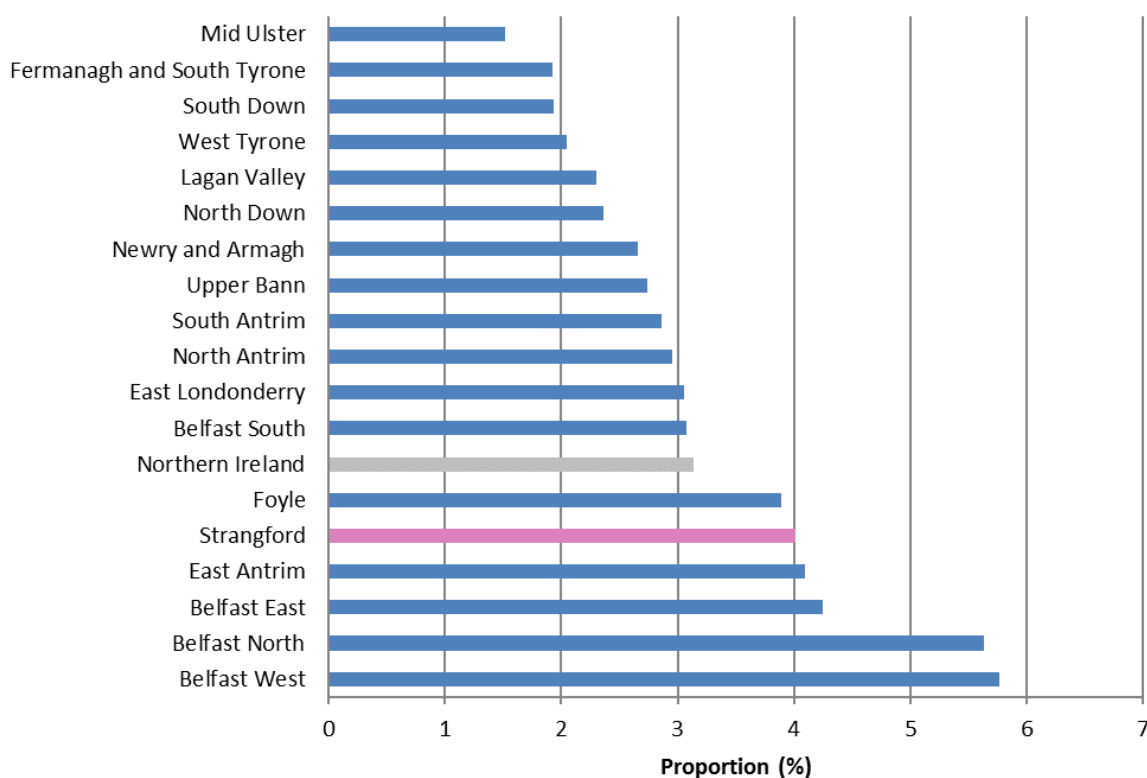
Health - Births to teenage mothers

In 2015, there were 41 births to teenage mothers in Strangford. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 4.0% of all births in the constituency in that year.

A higher proportion of births were to teenage mothers in Strangford in 2015 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 3.1%.

The constituency of Strangford had the fifth 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, the greatest differences, where prevalence rates per 1,000 patients were higher in Strangford than the Northern Ireland average, were for hypertension, coronary heart disease, asthma, diabetes mellitus, stroke and cancer.

There was a lower prevalence of mental health issues and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease amongst patients whose GP practice is located in the Strangford area compared to GP practices across all of Northern Ireland.

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

	Strangford patients		Northern Ireland patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Patients on the Coronary Heart Disease Register	3,693	46	74,525	38
Patients on the Heart Failure 1 Register	658	8	15,702	8
Patients on the Heart Failure 3 Register	174	2	4,237	2
Patients on the Stroke Register	1,710	21	36,020	18
Patients on the Hypertension Register	12,022	148	260,032	133
Patients on the Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Register	1,478	18	38,530	20
Patients on the Cancer Register	1,999	25	42,454	22
Patients on the Mental Health Register	525	6	17,114	9
Patients on the Asthma Register	5,460	67	117,613	60
Patients on the Dementia Register	681	8	13,617	7
Patients on the Atrial Fibrillation Register	1,473	18	32,701	17
Patients on the Diabetes Mellitus Register (prevalence based on those aged 17+)	4,105	63	88,305	57
Patients on the Osteoporosis Register (prevalence based on those aged 50+)	176	6	4,104	6
Patients on the Rheumatoid Arthritis Register (prevalence based on those aged 16+)	573	9	11,899	8

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

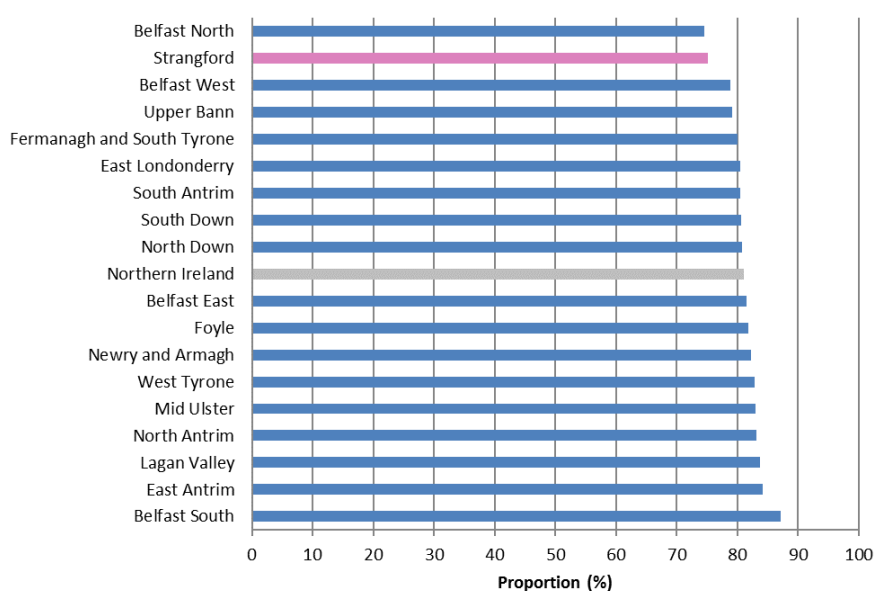
Education – Qualifications of School Leavers

In 2014/15, a total of 1,115 young people left post primary education in Strangford. Of these, 838 (75.2%) achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent, 719 of which (64.5% of all school leavers) included English and Maths. In total, 596³ school leavers (53.5%) achieved two or more A-levels or equivalent.

A lower proportion of Strangford 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%.

Strangford had the second lowest 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)

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

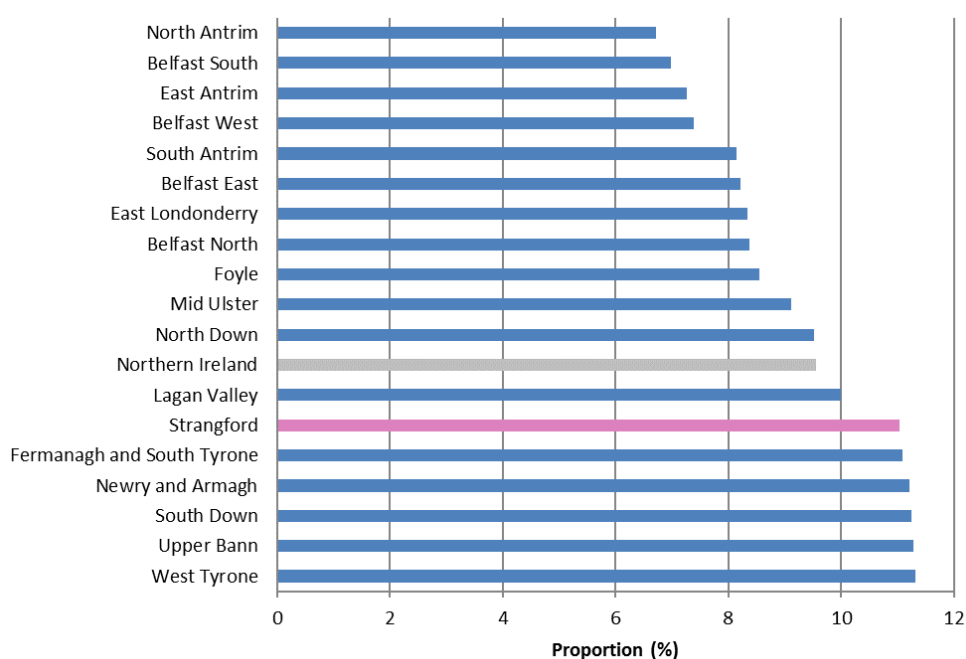
Education – Participation in Further Education

In 2014/15, there were 8,096 students from Strangford enrolled on regulated courses at Northern Ireland further education institutions. This equates to 11.0% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled on regulated courses at Northern Ireland further education institutions.

A higher proportion of Strangford 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%.

Strangford had the sixth highest 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

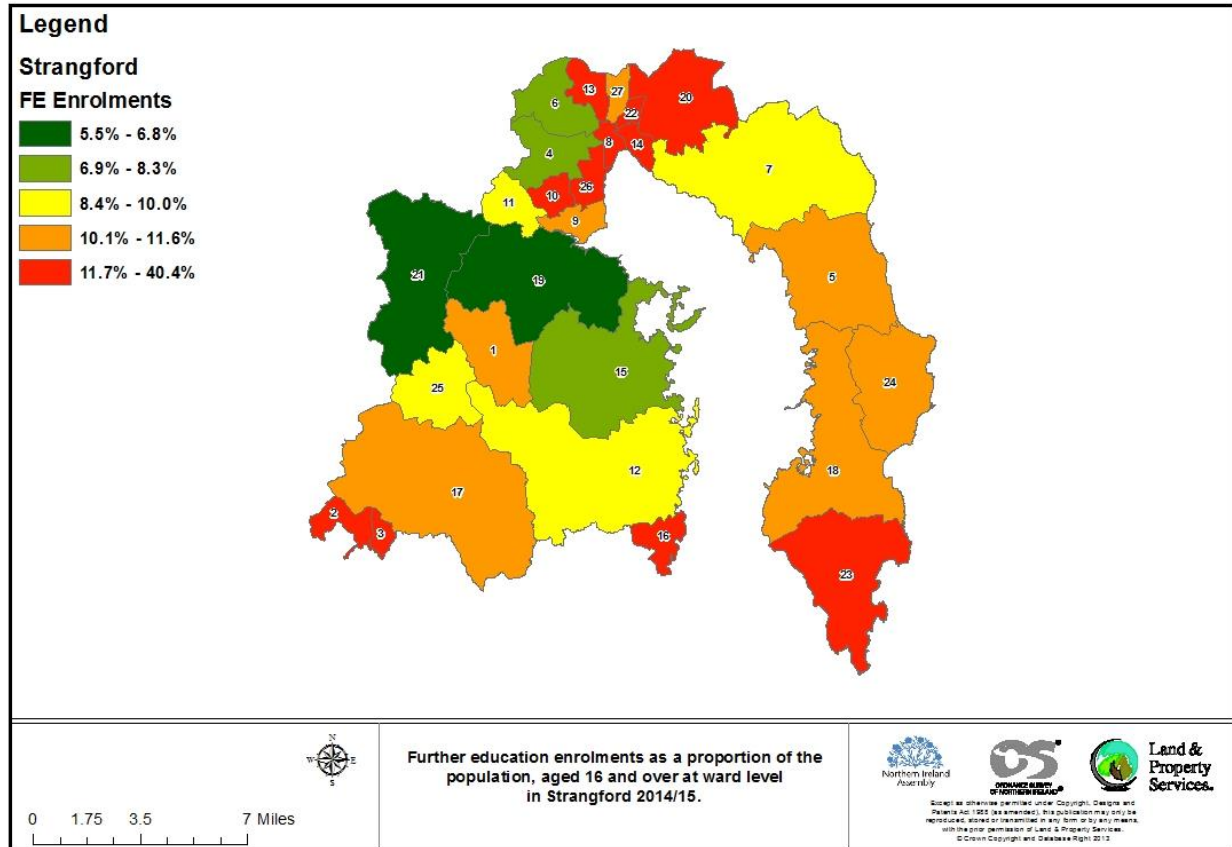
The highest proportion of people enrolled in further education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Scrabo (19.4%, 469 enrolments), Ballymaglave (16.0%, 368 enrolments) and Portaferry (15.2%, 410 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Moneyreagh (5.5%, 172 enrolments), Lisbane (5.8%, 157 enrolments) and Ballyrainey (7.3%, 146 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
Ballygowan	314	10.5	Killinchy	206	7.9
Ballymaglave	368	16.0	Killyleagh	357	14.4
Ballynahinch East	225	11.7	Kilmore	285	10.7
Ballyrainey	146	7.3	Kircubbin	293	10.8
Ballywalter	389	11.2	Lisbane	157	5.8
Bradshaw's Brae	219	8.0	Loughries	325	11.8
Carrowdore	237	8.5	Moneyreagh	172	5.5
Central	307	12.1	Movilla	494	13.0
Comber East	271	10.9	Portaferry	410	15.2
Comber North	268	12.7	Portavogie	375	10.1
Comber West	222	8.8	Saintfield	293	10.0
Derryboy	232	9.0	Scrabo	469	19.4
Glen	328	14.3	Whitespots	275	10.9
Gregstown	459	13.2			

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



1	Ballygowan	15	Killinchy
2	Ballymaglave	16	Killyleagh
3	Ballynahinch East	17	Kilmore
4	Ballyraíney	18	Kircubbin
5	Ballywalter	19	Lisbane
6	Bradshaw's Brae	20	Loughries
7	Carrowdore	21	Moneyreagh
8	Central (Ards LGD)	22	Movilla
9	Comber East	23	Portaferry
10	Comber North	24	Portavogie
11	Comber West	25	Saintfield
12	Derryboy	26	Scrabo
13	Glen	27	Whitespots
14	Gregstown		

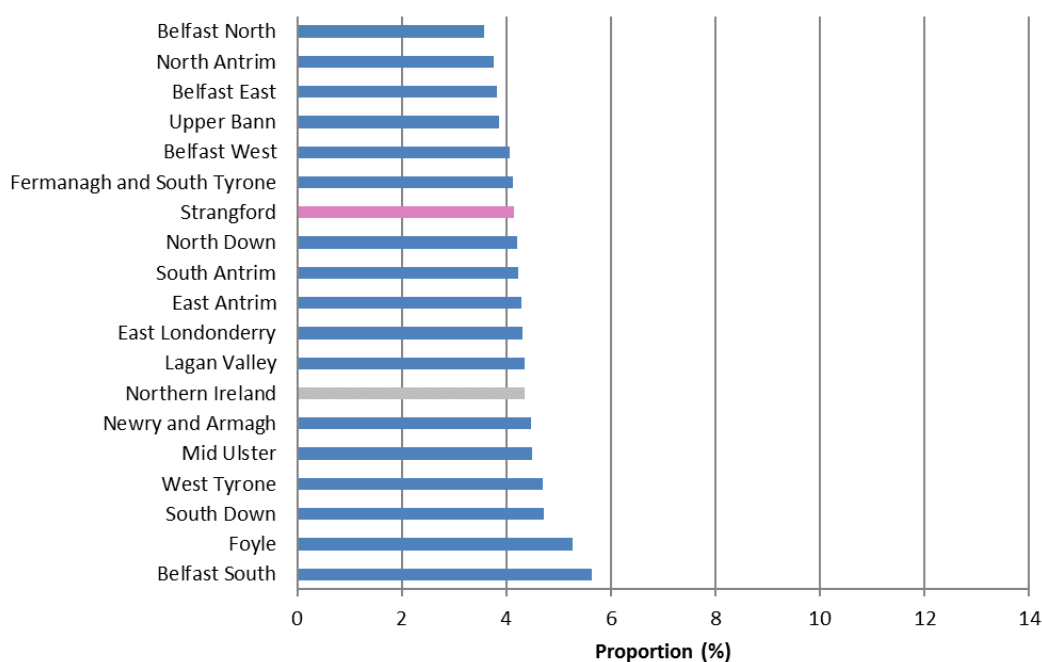
Education – Participation in Higher Education

In 2014/15, there were 3,045 students from Strangford enrolled in higher education institutions in Northern Ireland. This equates to 4.2% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in higher education institutions.

A lower proportion of Strangford constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled in higher education institutions in 2014/15 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.4%.

Strangford had the joint seventh lowest 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

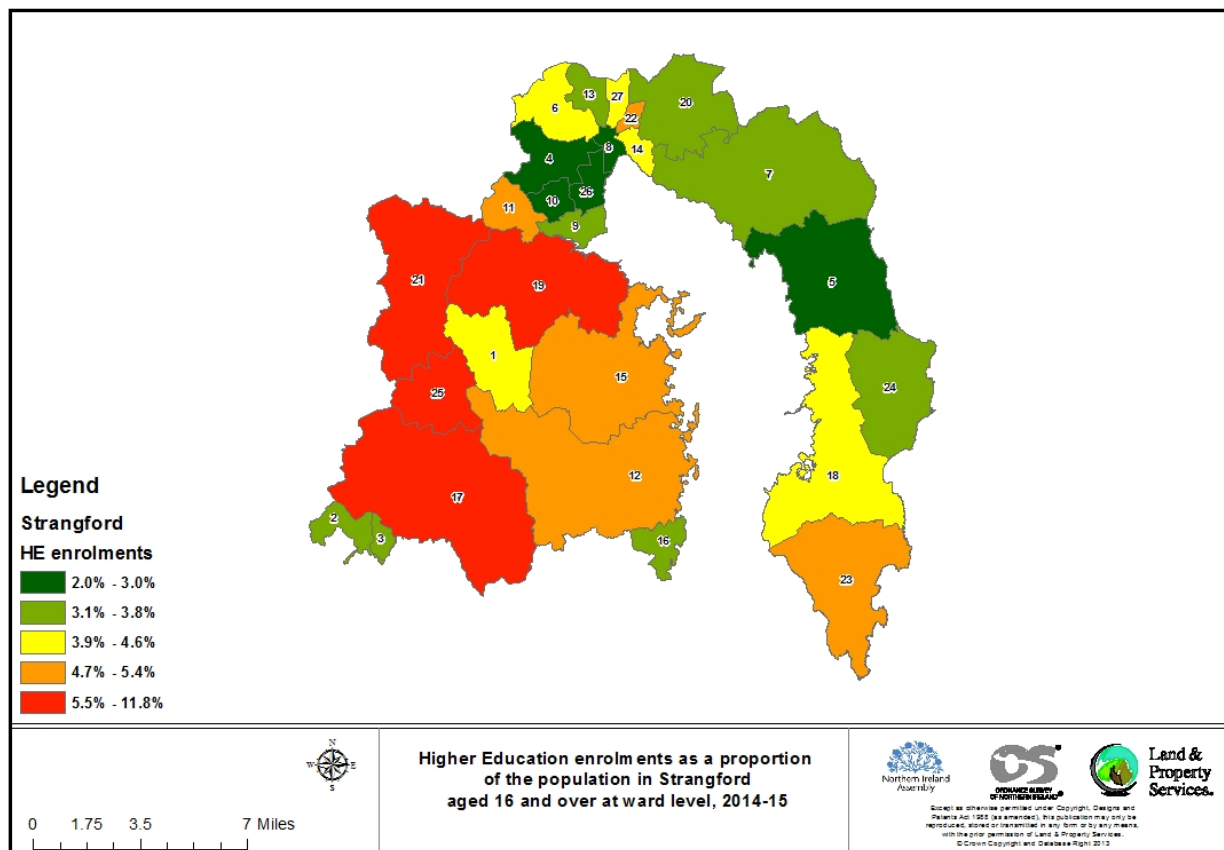
The highest proportion of people enrolled in higher education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Moneyreagh (7.2%, 225 enrolments), Saintfield (6.2%, 180 enrolments) and Lisbane (5.8%, 155 enrolments). The smallest proportions were found in Central (2.0%, 50 enrolments), Scrabo (2.1%, 50 enrolments) and Ballyrainey (2.3%, 45 enrolments).

Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 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
Ballygowan	130	4.4	Killinchy	140	5.4
Ballymaglave	75	3.3	Killyleagh	90	3.6
Ballynahinch East	65	3.4	Kilmore	150	5.6
Ballyrainey	45	2.3	Kircubbin	110	4.0
Ballywalter	90	2.6	Lisbane	155	5.8
Bradshaw's Brae	125	4.6	Loughries	90	3.3
Carrowdore	95	3.4	Moneyreagh	225	7.2
Central, Ards	50	2.0	Movilla	180	4.7
Comber East	90	3.6	Portaferry	135	5.0
Comber North	55	2.6	Portavogie	115	3.1
Comber West	135	5.4	Saintfield	180	6.2
Derryboy	135	5.2	Scrabo	50	2.1
Glen	75	3.3	Whitespots	100	3.9
Gregstown	145	4.2			

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

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



1	Ballygowan	15	Killinchy
2	Ballymaglave	16	Killyleagh
3	Ballynahinch East	17	Kilmore
4	Ballyrainey	18	Kircubbin
5	Ballywalter	19	Lisbane
6	Bradshaw's Brae	20	Loughries
7	Carrowdore	21	Moneyreagh
8	Central (Ards LGD)	22	Movilla
9	Comber East	23	Portaferry
10	Comber North	24	Portavogie
11	Comber West	25	Saintfield
12	Derryboy	26	Scrabo
13	Glen	27	Whitespots
14	Gregstown		

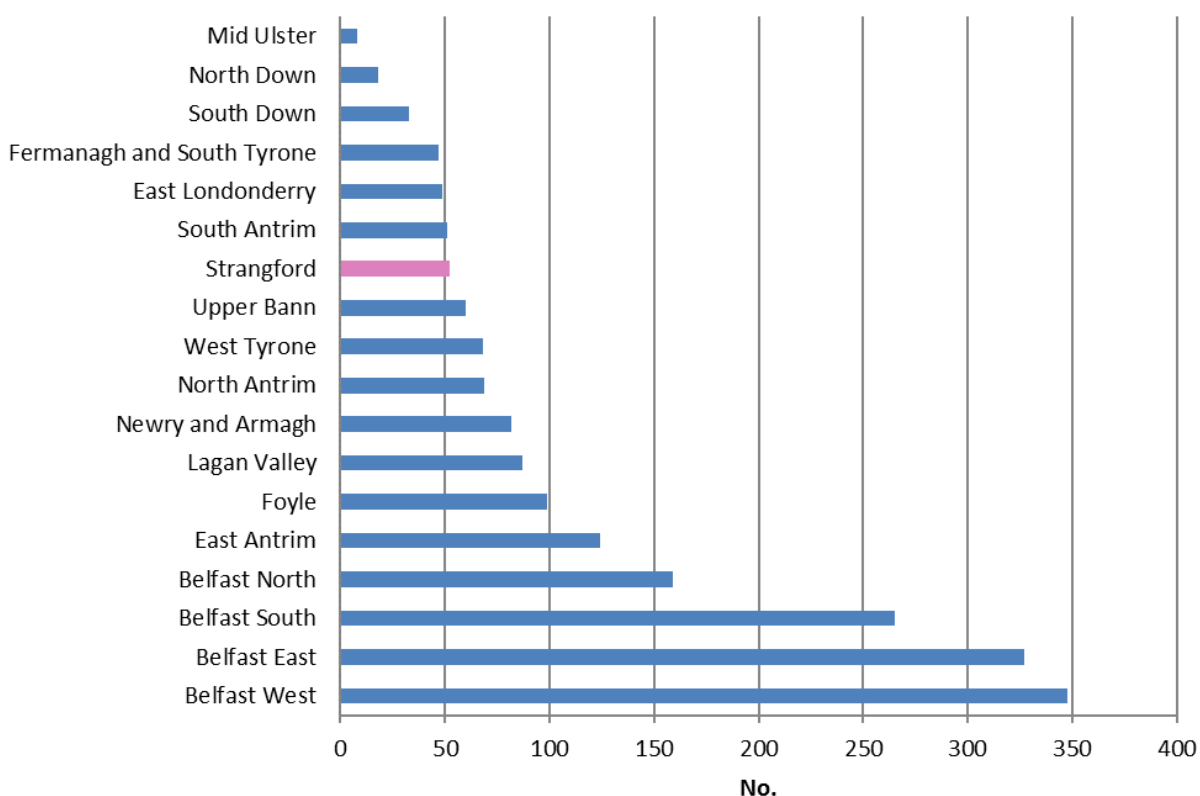
Labour Market – Confirmed redundancies

In 2015, there were 52 confirmed redundancies in Strangford.

This represents 2.7% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2015.

Strangford had the seventh lowest 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

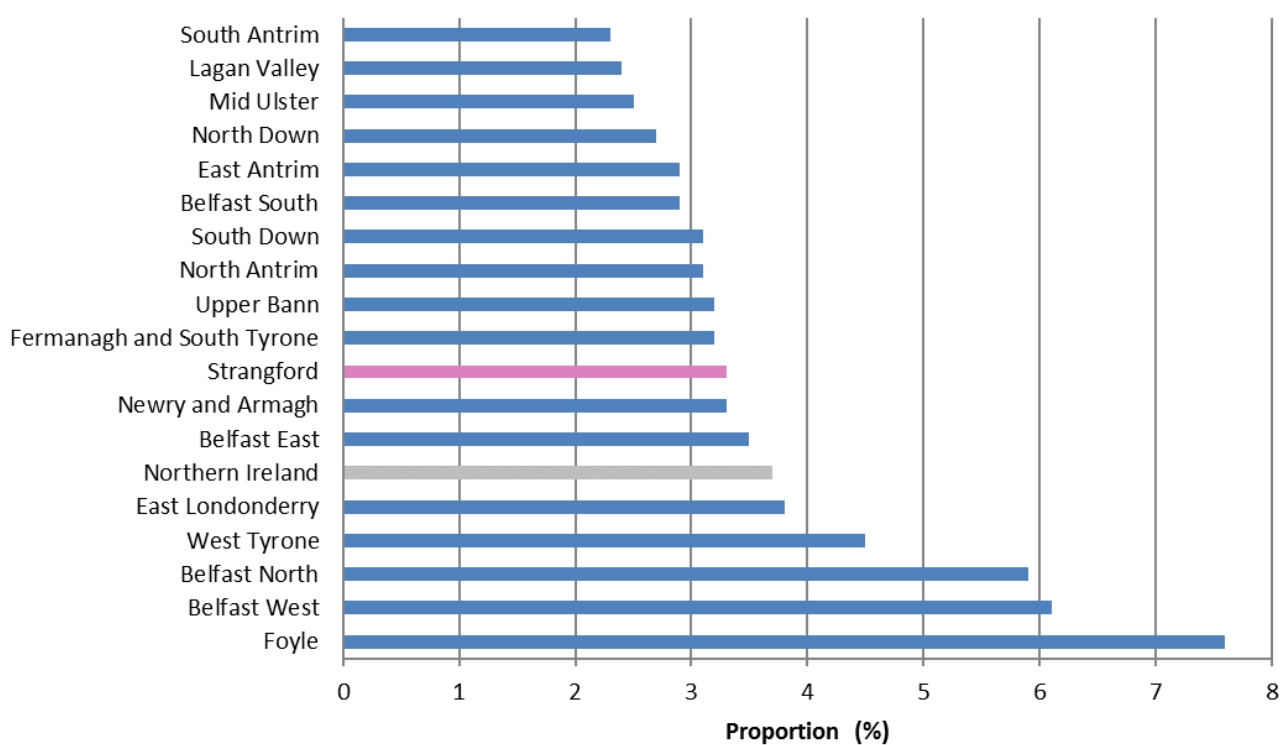
Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2015, there were 1,831 people claiming unemployment benefits in Strangford. This equates to 3.3% of all working age people in the constituency.

A lower proportion of working age people in Strangford claimed unemployment-related benefits when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 3.7%.

Strangford was the constituency with the joint seventh highest 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 (Claimant Count)

Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count at ward level

The highest proportion of people claiming unemployment-related benefits (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Scrabo (7.6%, 152 claimants), Central (6.9%, 132 claimants) and Ballyrainey (6.5%, 92 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Lisbane (1.1%, 21 claimants), Kilmore (1.4%, 27 claimants) and Killinchy (1.4%, 28 claimants).

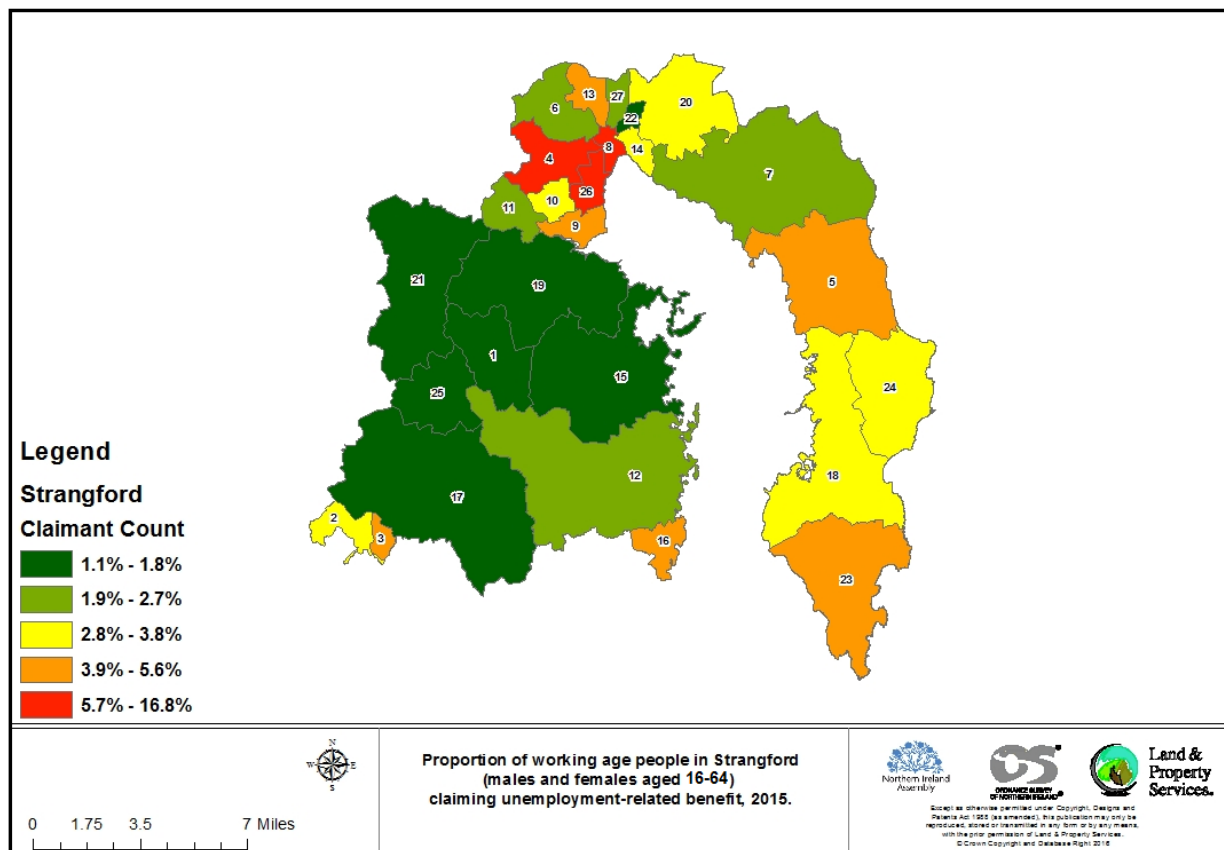
Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2015

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population ⁴	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Ballygowan	40	1.6	Killinchy	28	1.4
Ballymaglave	62	3.6	Killyleagh	110	5.6
Ballynahinch East	67	4.5	Kilmore	27	1.4
Ballyrainey	92	6.5	Kircubbin	67	3.1
Ballywalter	107	4.2	Lisbane	21	1.1
Bradshaw's Brae	50	2.7	Loughries	71	3.1
Carrowdore	47	2.3	Moneyreagh	38	1.6
Central	132	6.9	Movilla	56	1.8
Comber East	70	3.9	Portaferry	101	4.9
Comber North	62	3.8	Portavogie	86	3.0
Comber West	38	2.1	Saintfield	37	1.6
Derryboy	41	2.1	Scrabo	152	7.6
Glen	97	5.6	Whitespots	37	2.0
Gregstown	97	3.4			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count)

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	Ballygowan	15	Killinchy
2	Ballymaglave	16	Killyleagh
3	Ballynahinch East	17	Kilmore
4	Ballyraíney	18	Kircubbin
5	Ballywalter	19	Lisbane
6	Bradshaw's Brae	20	Loughries
7	Carrowdore	21	Moneyreagh
8	Central (Ards LGD)	22	Movilla
9	Comber East	23	Portaferry
10	Comber North	24	Portavogie
11	Comber West	25	Saintfield
12	Derryboy	26	Scrabo
13	Glen	27	Whitespots
14	Gregstown		

Businesses – InvestNI Investment

In 2015, InvestNI made 120 offers of assistance and investment to companies in Strangford. During the period, £1.8m of assistance was provided to companies within the constituency, £1.7m of which was offered to locally owned businesses. A further £5.7m planned investment has been allocated to companies within the constituency, £5.5m 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
Strangford	120	1.8	5.7	116	1.7	5.5
Northern Ireland	3,781	94.0	497.7	3,550	72.0	325.9

Source: NISRA, NINIS

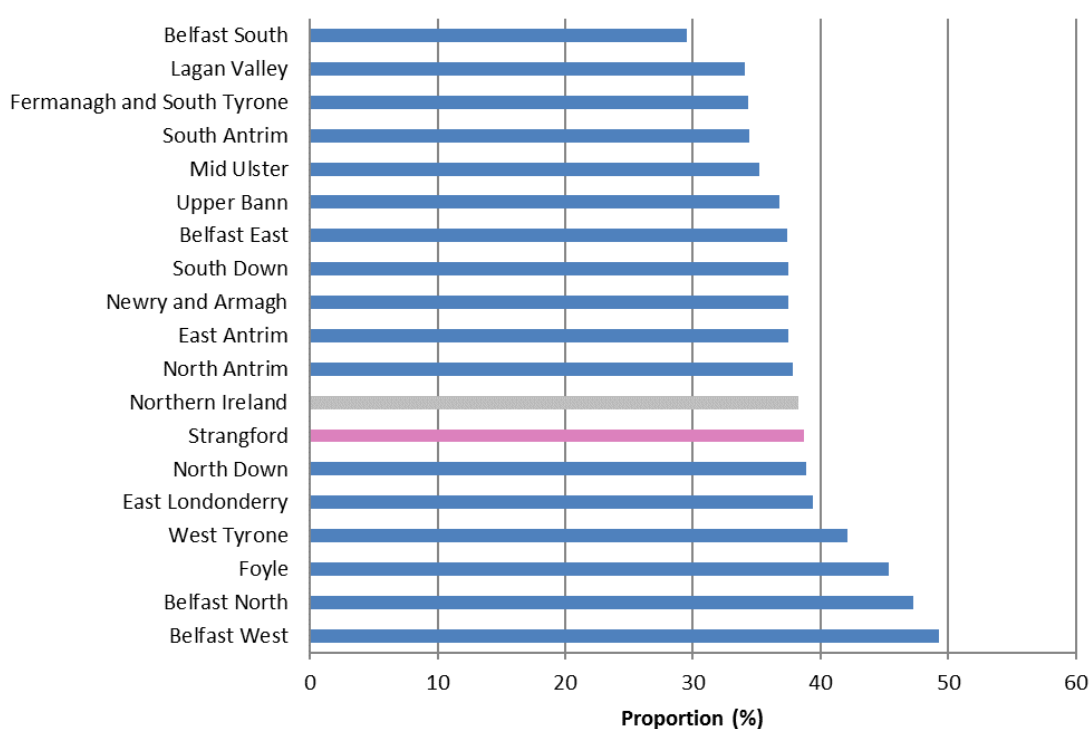
Low income – People claiming benefits

As at February 2016, 28,370 people in Strangford claimed at least one of the main benefits. This equates to 38.7% of all constituents aged 16 and over.

A higher proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Strangford claimed at least one benefit when compared with the Northern Ireland average of 38.3%.

Strangford was the constituency with the seventh highest 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 Central, Ards (68.4%, 1,300 claimants), Bradshaw's Brae (68.4%, 1,270 claimants) and Ballyrainey (68.1%, 970 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Ballygowan (34.6%, 860 claimants), Movilla (36.5%, 1,150 claimants) and Moneyreagh (39.6%, 970 claimants).

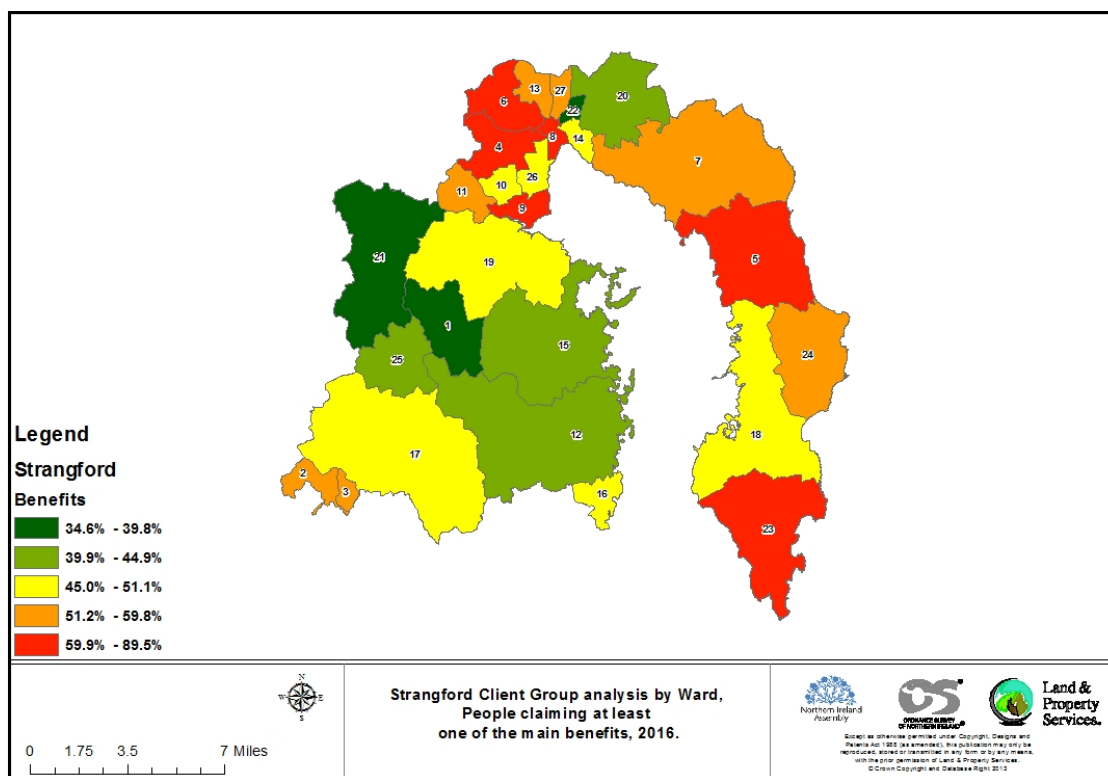
Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at February 2016⁵

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
Ballygowan	860	34.6	Killinchy	860	44.2
Ballymaglave	940	54.6	Killyleagh	950	48.6
Ballynahinch East	820	54.6	Kilmore	960	48.3
Ballyrainey	970	68.1	Kircubbin	1,060	49.5
Ballywalter	1,530	60.4	Lisbane	900	45.1
Bradshaw's Brae	1,270	68.4	Loughries	980	43.5
Carrowdore	1,120	54.2	Moneyreagh	970	39.6
Central	1,300	68.4	Movilla	1,150	36.5
Comber East	1,100	61.8	Portaferry	1,240	60.3
Comber North	820	49.7	Portavogie	1,600	55.5
Comber West	960	52.2	Saintfield	930	40.5
Derryboy	880	44.5	Scrabo	1,010	50.5
Glen	950	54.4	Whitespots	940	51.2
Gregstown	1,290	45.5			

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

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	Ballygowan	15	Killinchy
2	Ballymaglave	16	Killyleagh
3	Ballynahinch East	17	Kilmore
4	Ballyrainey	18	Kircubbin
5	Ballywalter	19	Lisbane
6	Bradshaw's Brae	20	Loughries
7	Carrowdore	21	Moneyreagh
8	Central (Ards LGD)	22	Movilla
9	Comber East	23	Portaferry
10	Comber North	24	Portavogie
11	Comber West	25	Saintfield
12	Derryboy	26	Scrabo
13	Glen	27	Whitespots
14	Gregstown		

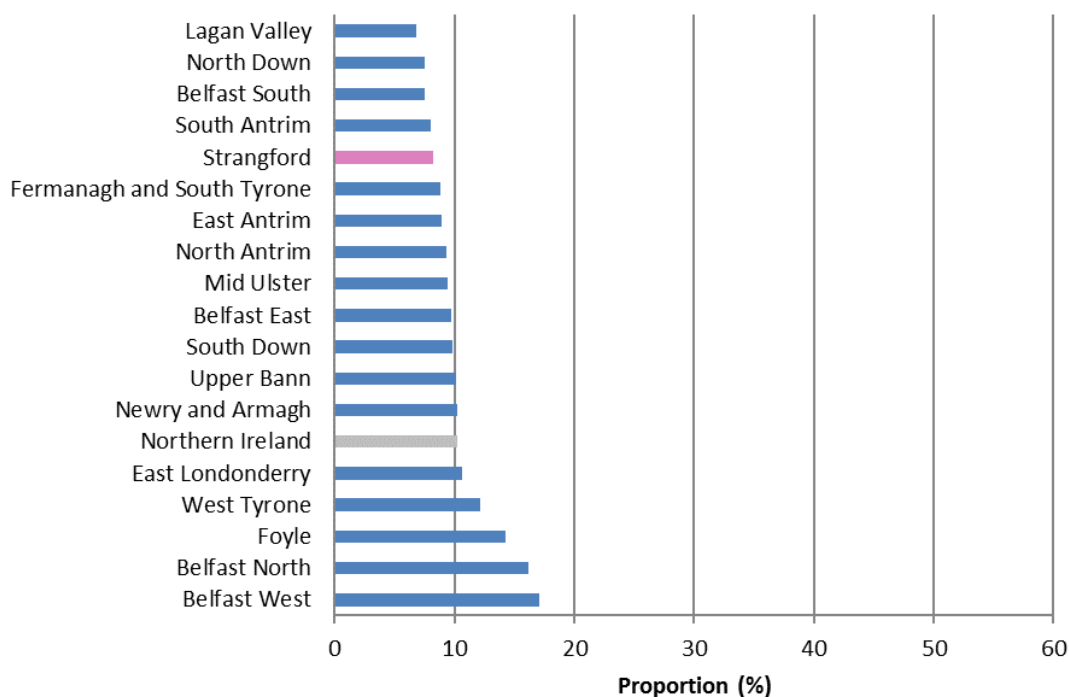
Low income – People claiming Employment and Support Allowance

As at February 2016, there were 4,620 people in Strangford claiming Employment and Support Allowance. This equates to 8.2% of people aged 16-64 years claiming the benefit.

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

Strangford was the constituency with the fifth 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)

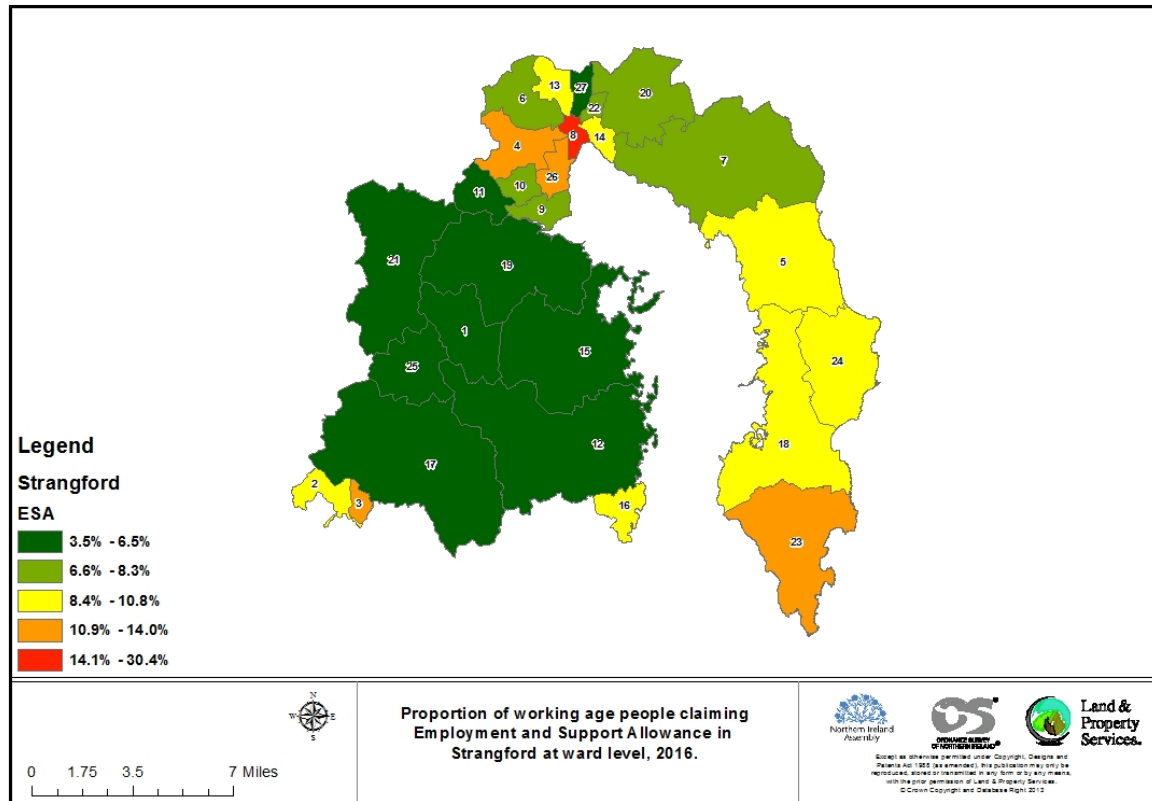
Low income – People claiming Employment and Support Allowance at ward level

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 Farranshane (15.6%, 160 claimants), Fountain Hill (14.6%, 190 claimants) and Greystone (14.0%, 160 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Parkgate (3.8%, 70 claimants), Mallusk (4.2%, 260 claimants) and Doagh (4.6%, 110 claimants).

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

Ward	No. of working age people claiming ESA	Proportion of working age people claiming ESA	Ward	No. of working age people claiming ESA	Proportion of working age people claiming ESA
Ballygowan	140	5.6	Killinchy	80	4.1
Ballymaglave	180	10.4	Killyleagh	190	9.7
Ballynahinch East	210	14.0	Kilmore	100	5.0
Ballyrainey	200	14.0	Kircubbin	180	8.4
Ballywalter	260	10.3	Lisbane	70	3.5
Bradshaw's Brae	140	7.5	Loughries	180	8.0
Carrowdore	160	7.7	Moneyreagh	130	5.3
Central	290	15.3	Movilla	210	6.7
Comber East	140	7.9	Portaferry	260	12.6
Comber North	130	7.9	Portavogie	300	10.4
Comber West	90	4.9	Saintfield	130	5.7
Derryboy	120	6.1	Scrabo	240	12.0
Glen	160	9.2	Whitespots	90	4.9
Gregstown	250	8.8			

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



1	Ballygowan	15	Killinchy
2	Ballymaglave	16	Killyleagh
3	Ballynahinch East	17	Kilmore
4	Ballyrainey	18	Kircubbin
5	Ballywalter	19	Lisbane
6	Bradshaw's Brae	20	Loughries
7	Carrowdore	21	Moneyreagh
8	Central (Ards LGD)	22	Movilla
9	Comber East	23	Portaferry
10	Comber North	24	Portavogie
11	Comber West	25	Saintfield
12	Derryboy	26	Scrabo
13	Glen	27	Whitespots
14	Gregstown		

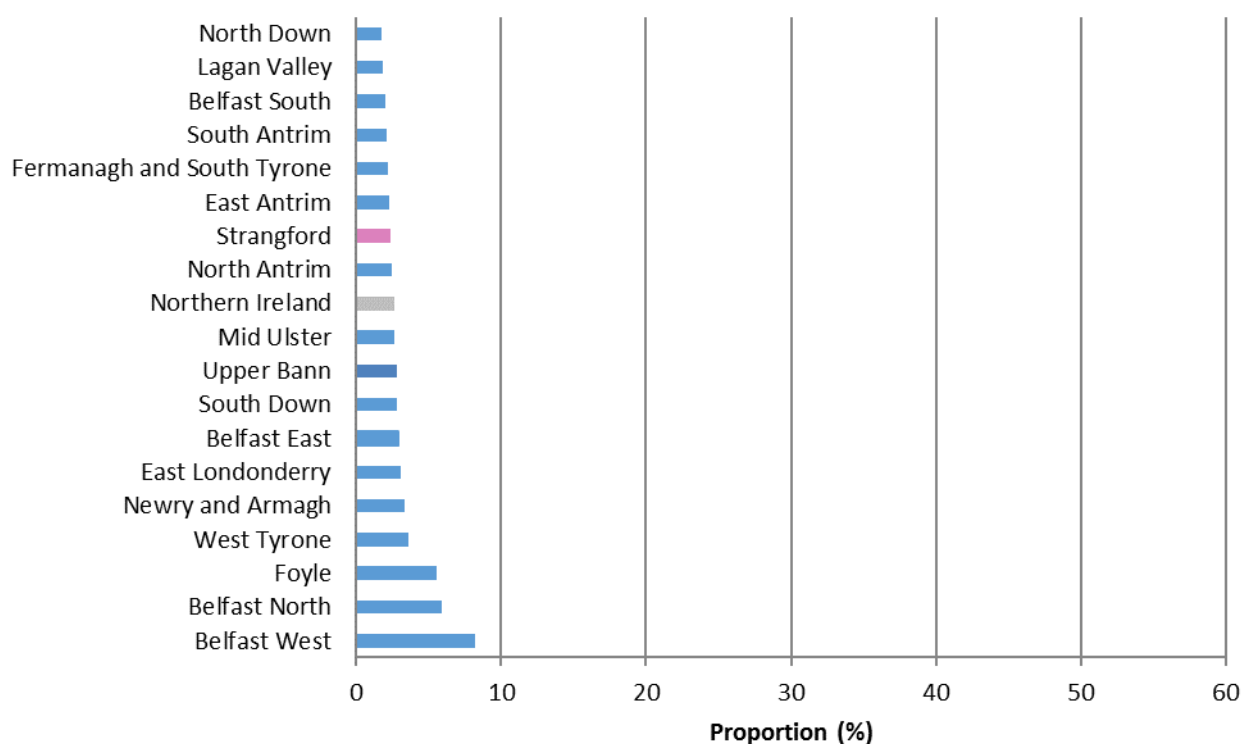
Low income – People claiming Income Support

As at February 2016, there were 1,370 people in Strangford claiming income support, of whom 1,340 were of working age. This equates to 2.4% of working age people claiming the benefit.

A lower proportion of working age people living in Strangford claimed income support when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 3.2%.

Strangford was the constituency with the seventh 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

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

Low income – People claiming Income Support at ward level

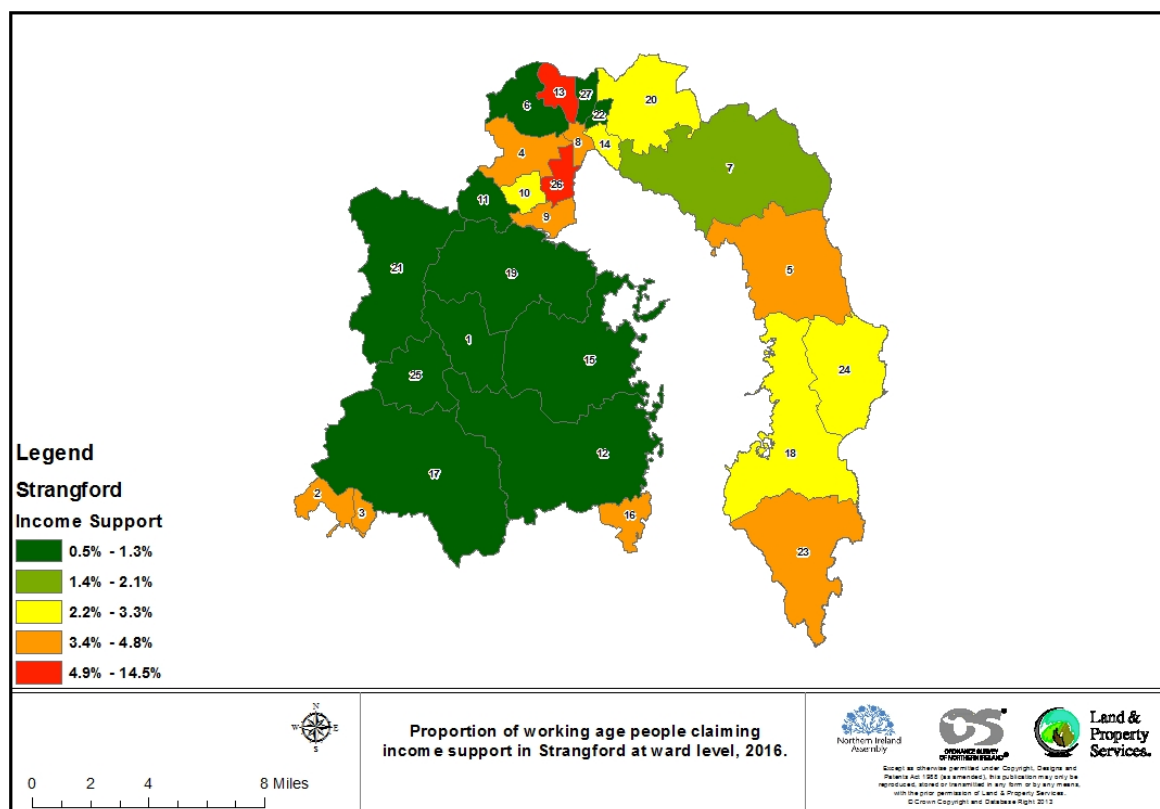
The highest proportion of Income Support claimants (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Scrabo (6.0%, 120 claimants), Glen (5.2%, 90 claimants) and Killyleagh (4.6%, 90 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Lisbane (0.5%, 10 claimants), Killinchy (0.5%, 10 claimants) and Comber West (0.5%, 10 claimants).

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

Ward	No. of working age people claiming income support	Proportion of working age people claiming income support	Ward	No. of working age people claiming income support	Proportion of working age people claiming income support
Ballygowan	20	0.8	Killinchy	10	0.5
Ballymaglave	70	4.1	Killyleagh	90	4.6
Ballynahinch East	60	4.0	Kilmore	20	1.0
Ballyrainey	60	4.2	Kircubbin	50	2.3
Ballywalter	90	3.6	Lisbane	10	0.5
Bradshaw's Brae	20	1.1	Loughries	60	2.7
Carrowdore	40	1.9	Moneyreagh	20	0.8
Central	80	4.2	Movilla	40	1.3
Comber East	70	3.9	Portaferry	70	3.4
Comber North	40	2.4	Portavogie	80	2.8
Comber West	10	0.5	Saintfield	30	1.3
Derryboy	20	1.0	Scrabo	120	6.0
Glen	90	5.2	Whitespots	20	1.1
Gregstown	80	2.8			

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

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



1	Ballygowan	15	Killinchy
2	Ballymaglave	16	Killyleagh
3	Ballynahinch East	17	Kilmore
4	Ballyrainey	18	Kircubbin
5	Ballywalter	19	Lisbane
6	Bradshaw's Brae	20	Loughries
7	Carrowdore	21	Moneyreagh
8	Central (Ards LGD)	22	Movilla
9	Comber East	23	Portaferry
10	Comber North	24	Portavogie
11	Comber West	25	Saintfield
12	Derryboy	26	Scrabo
13	Glen	27	Whitespots
14	Gregstown		

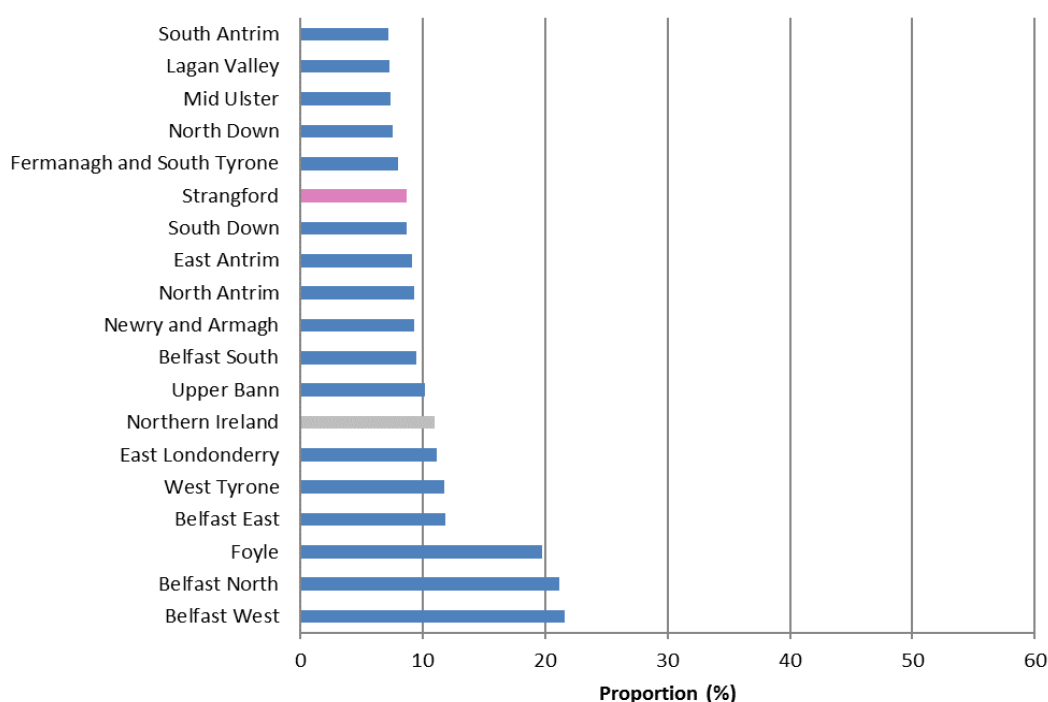
Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2016, there were 6,370 people in Strangford claiming housing benefit. This equates to 8.7% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit.

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

Strangford was the constituency with the joint sixth lowest 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

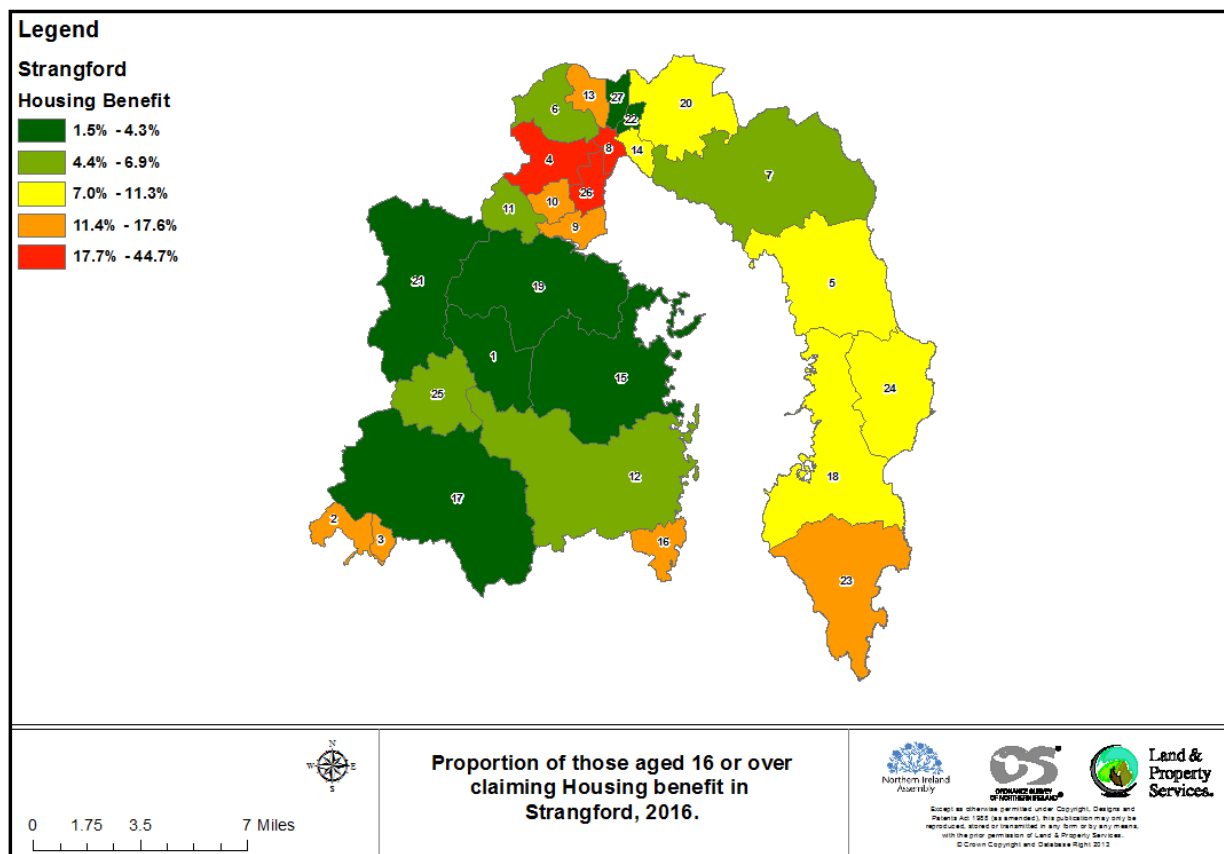
The highest proportion of people claiming housing benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Central, Ards (25.3%, 640 claimants), Scrabo (20.2%, 490 claimants) and Ballyrainey (20.1%, 400 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Lisbane (1.5%, 40 claimants), Whitespots (1.6%, 40 claimants) and Killinchy (1.9%, 50 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
Ballygowan	110	3.7	Killinchy	50	1.9
Ballymaglave	270	11.8	Killyleagh	330	13.3
Ballynahinch East	280	14.6	Kilmore	70	2.6
Ballyrainey	400	20.1	Kircubbin	240	8.8
Ballywalter	360	10.3	Lisbane	40	1.5
Bradshaw's Brae	180	6.6	Loughries	240	8.7
Carrowdore	170	6.1	Moneyreagh	90	2.9
Central, Ards	640	25.3	Movilla	160	4.2
Comber East	310	12.4	Portaferry	330	12.3
Comber North	250	11.9	Portavogie	280	7.6
Comber West	110	4.4	Saintfield	140	4.8
Derryboy	120	4.7	Scrabo	490	20.2
Glen	330	14.4	Whitespots	40	1.6
Gregstown	330	9.5			

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

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



1	Ballygowan	15	Killinchy
2	Ballymaglave	16	Killyleagh
3	Ballynahinch East	17	Kilmore
4	Ballyrainey	18	Kircubbin
5	Ballywalter	19	Lisbane
6	Bradshaw's Brae	20	Loughries
7	Carrowdore	21	Moneyreagh
8	Central (Ards LGD)	22	Movilla
9	Comber East	23	Portaferry
10	Comber North	24	Portavogie
11	Comber West	25	Saintfield
12	Derryboy	26	Scrabo
13	Glen	27	Whitespots
14	Gregstown		

Low income – Children living in low income families

As at August 2014, there were 3,155 children aged 0-15 years living in low income families in Strangford. This equates to 18.8% of all children in the area.

A lower proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years were living in low income families in Strangford when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 23.1%.

Strangford was the constituency with the fifth lowest 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: HMRC

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

The highest proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families (as a percentage of all children) were concentrated in the wards of Central, Ards (37.0%), Scrabo (35.8%) and Ballyrainey (32.2%). The lowest proportions were found in Killinchy (4.6%), Lisbane (5.1%) and Comber West (5.8%).

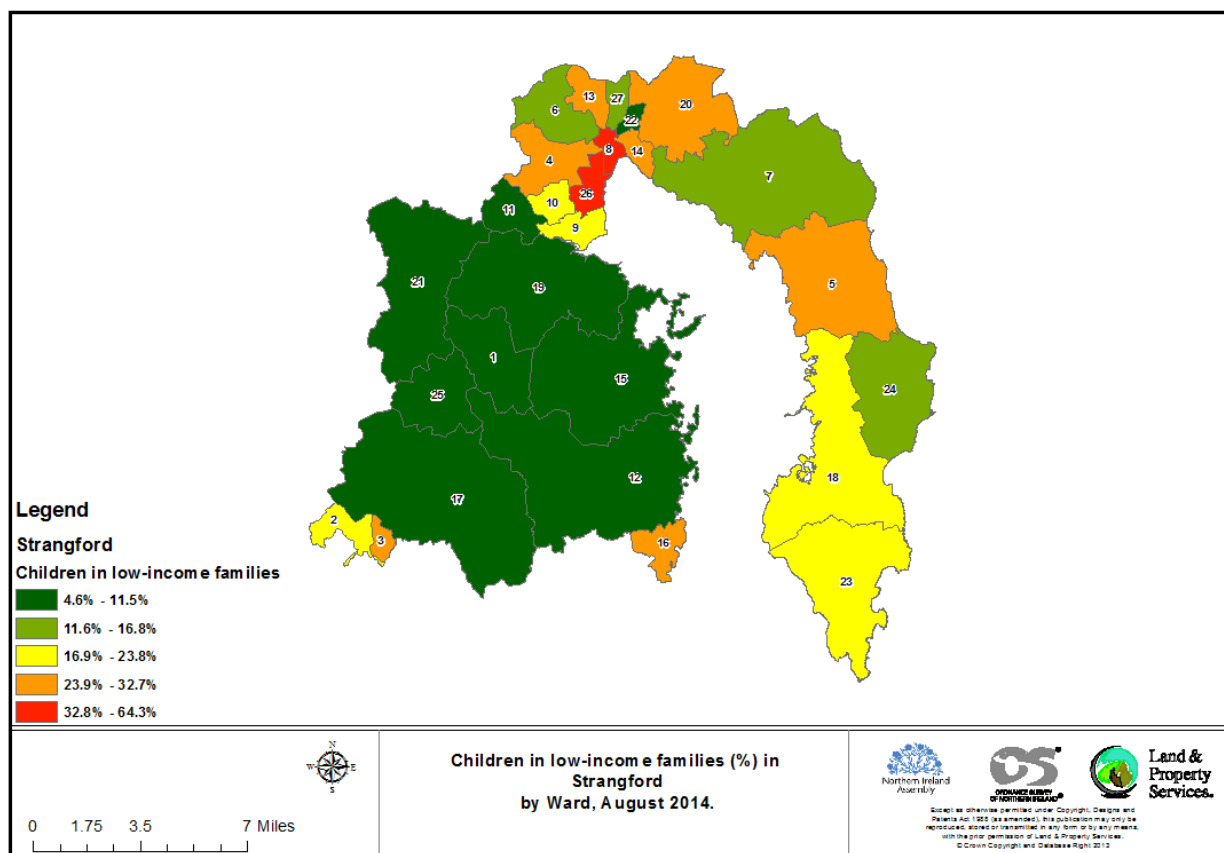
Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families at ward level, as at August 2014

Ward	Children in low income families (%) ⁶	Ward	Children in low income families (%)
Ballygowan	10.7	Killinchy	4.6
Ballymaglave	23.7	Killyleagh	27.0
Ballynahinch East	25.5	Kilmore	9.0
Ballyrainey	32.2	Kircubbin	20.8
Ballywalter	26.6	Lisbane	5.1
Bradshaw's Brae	14.0	Loughries	25.4
Carrowdore	13.6	Moneyreagh	10.8
Central	37.0	Movilla	10.1
Comber East	19.6	Portaferry	20.8
Comber North	21.2	Portavogie	16.5
Comber West	5.8	Saintfield	9.6
Derryboy	10.2	Scrabo	35.8
Glen	31.1	Whitespots	12.4
Gregstown	24.5		

Source: NINIS, Child Poverty Unit, Department for Work and Pensions

⁶ **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	Ballygowan	15	Killinchy
2	Ballymaglave	16	Killyleagh
3	Ballynahinch East	17	Kilmore
4	Ballyrainey	18	Kircubbin
5	Ballywalter	19	Lisbane
6	Bradshaw's Brae	20	Loughries
7	Carrowdore	21	Moneyreagh
8	Central (Ards LGD)	22	Movilla
9	Comber East	23	Portaferry
10	Comber North	24	Portavogie
11	Comber West	25	Saintfield
12	Derryboy	26	Scrabo
13	Glen	27	Whitespots
14	Gregstown		

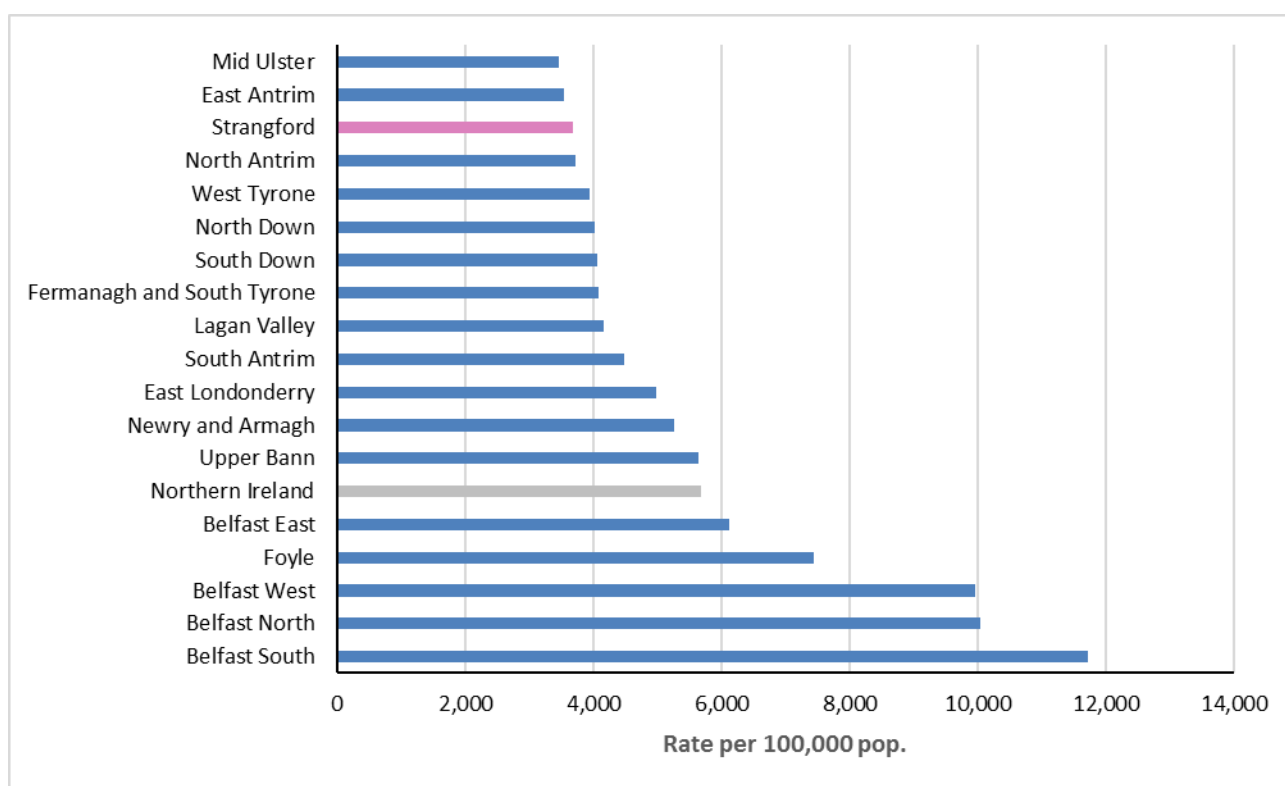
Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2015/16, a total of 3,326 criminal offences were recorded in the Strangford area. This equates to an overall recorded crime rate of 3,678 per 100,000 persons.

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

Strangford was the constituency with the third lowest 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 criminal damage were the highest of all crime types recorded in Strangford.

With the exception of crimes with a homophobic motivation, Strangford had lower rates for all other types of crime than the Northern Ireland average.

The greatest differences, where rates were lower in Strangford than the Northern Ireland average, were for criminal damage, all other theft offences and violence.

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

	Strangford		Northern Ireland	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Violence with injury (including homicide)	425	470	15,068	814
Violence without injury	713	788	20,666	1,116
Sexual offences	123	136	3,037	164
Robbery	6	7	732	40
Domestic burglary	161	178	5,856	316
Non-domestic burglary	108	119	2,917	158
Vehicle offences	122	135	4,925	266
Theft from the person	7	8	558	30
Bicycle theft	9	10	718	39
Shoplifting	141	156	6,773	366
All other theft offences	387	428	12,410	670
Criminal damage	754	834	20,516	1,108
Trafficking of drugs	25	28	876	47
Possession of drugs	158	175	4,701	254
Possession of weapons offences	27	30	923	50
Public order offences	65	72	1,470	79
Miscellaneous crimes against society	95	105	2,877	155
Crimes recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	534	590	14,073	760
Crimes recorded with a Homophobic Motivation	14	15	210	11
Crimes recorded with a Racist Motivation	14	15	853	46
Crimes recorded with a Sectarian Motivation	13	14	1,001	54

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

Crime – Motivation

In 2015/16, there were 534 offences with a domestic abuse motivation, 16.1% of all crimes recorded in the area. The proportion of crimes with a domestic abuse motivation in Strangford 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 14 offences with a homophobic motivation, 14 offences with a racist motivation and 13 offences with a sectarian motivation recorded in Strangford.

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
Strangford	14	14	13

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

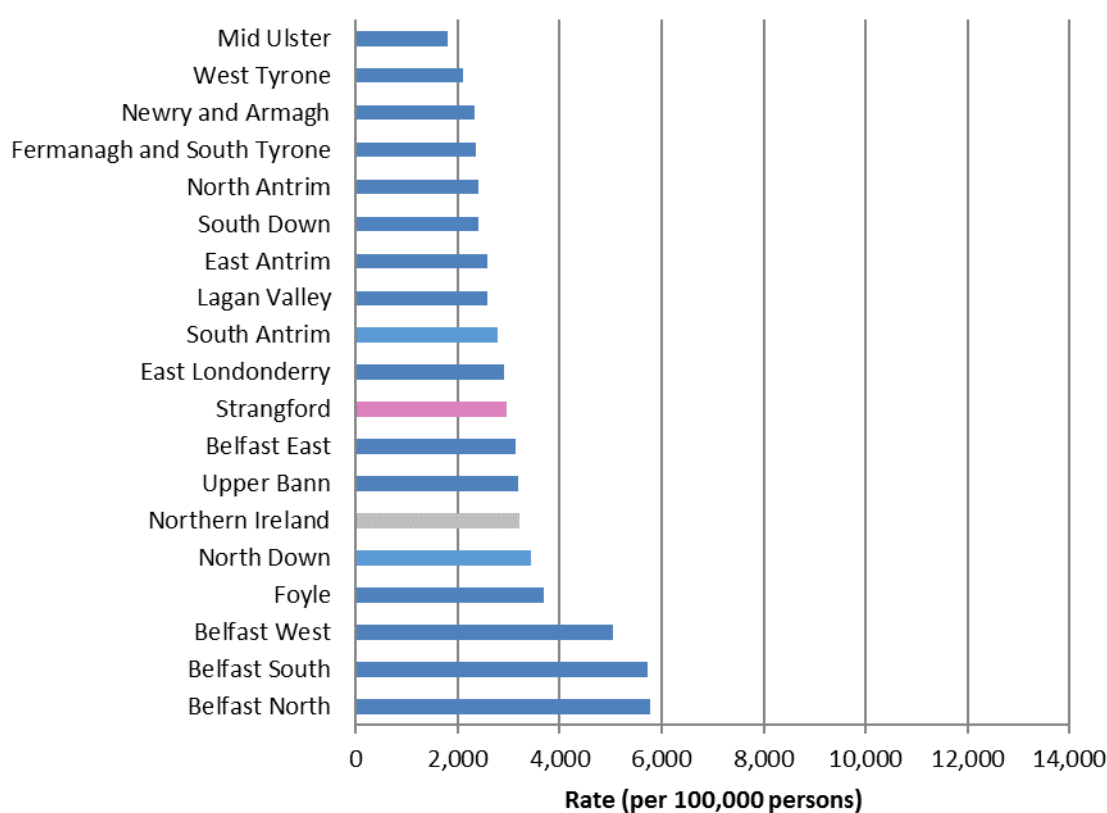
Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2015/16, there were 2,686 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in Strangford. This equates to a rate of 2,970 per 100,000 persons.

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

Strangford was the constituency with the eighth 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)

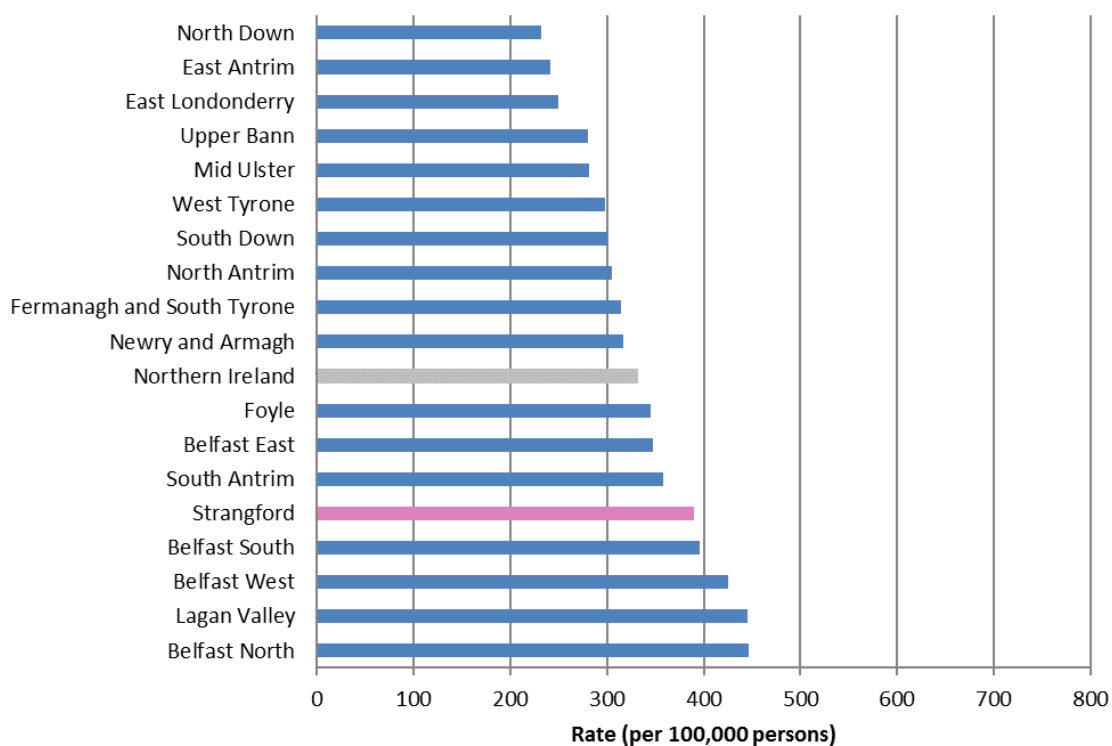
Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions

In 2015, there were 353 road traffic collisions with injury reported in Strangford, a collision rate of 390 per 100,000 persons. Of these, 5 were fatal, 31 were classified as serious and 317 were slight.

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

Strangford had the fifth 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)

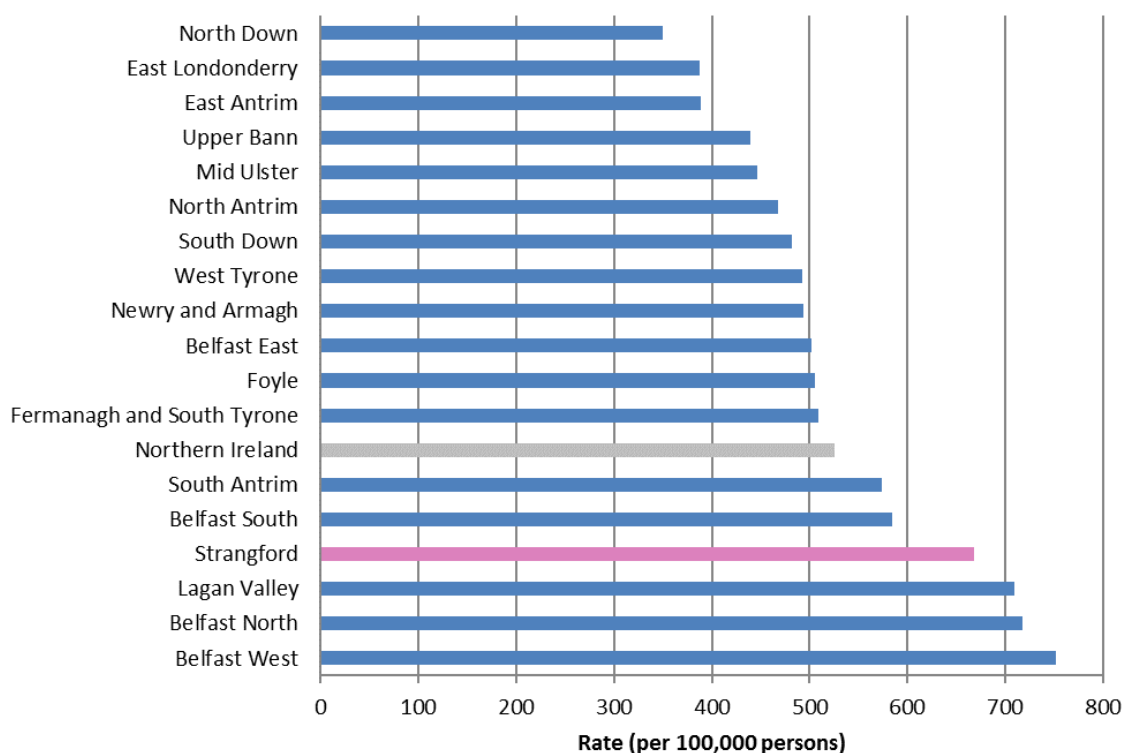
Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Casualties

In 2015, there were 604 casualties as a result of road traffic collisions in Strangford – 5 people were killed, 37 people were seriously injured and 562 were slightly injured, a rate of 668 casualties per 100,000 persons.

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

Strangford had the fourth highest casualty rate.

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 Central, Ards (958), Bradshaw's Brae (819) and Carrowdore (672). The lowest rates were recorded in Comber North (37), Gregstown (91) and Comber West (136). The highest road traffic casualty rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Central, Ards (1,472), Carrowdore (1,285) and Bradshaw's Brae (1,071). The lowest rates were recorded in Comber North (37), Gregstown (91) and Glen (206).

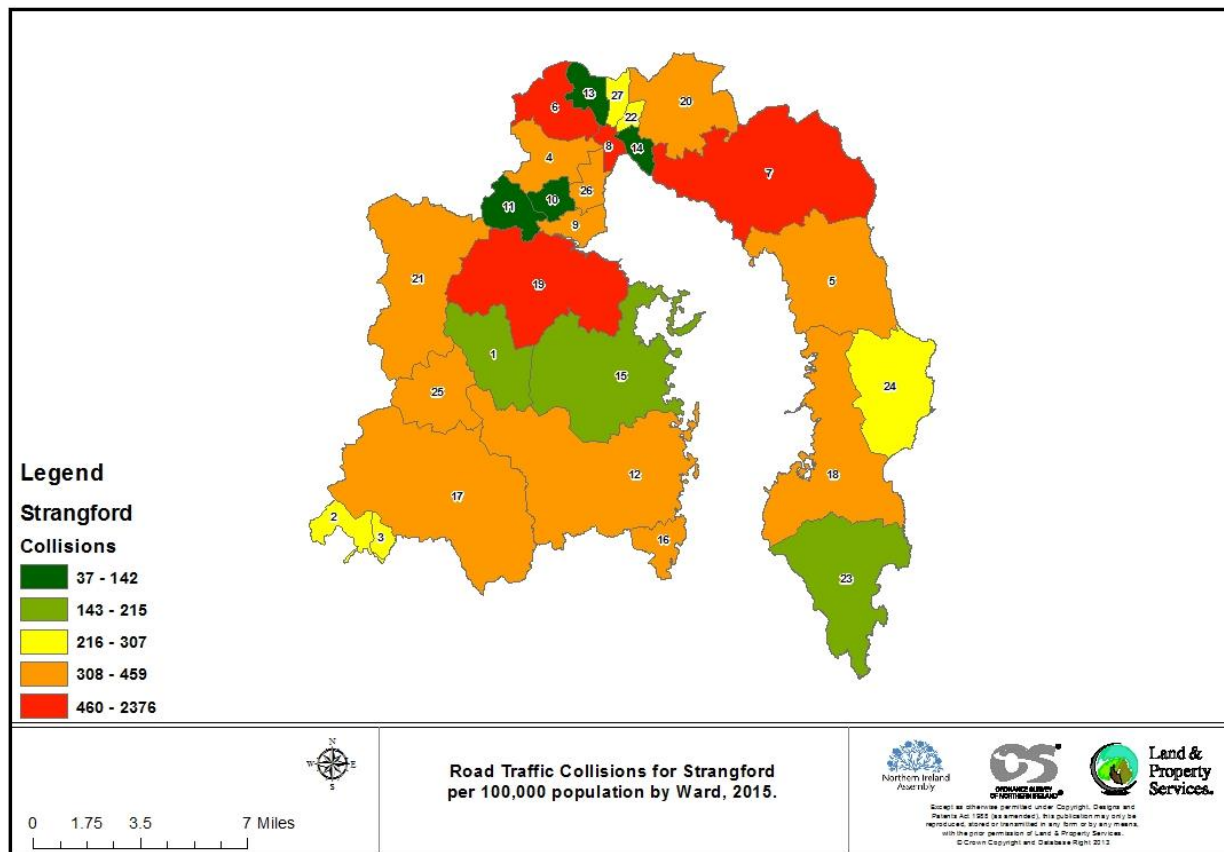
Road traffic collision (involving injury) and casualty rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2015

Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) ⁷	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Ballygowan	6	12	161	321
Ballymaglave	8	9	282	317
Ballynahinch East	6	11	245	449
Ballyrainey	10	20	417	834
Ballywalter	16	42	371	974
Bradshaw's Brae	26	34	819	1071
Carrowdore	23	44	672	1285
Central (Ards)	28	43	958	1472
Comber East	11	16	368	535
Comber North	1	1	37	37
Comber West	4	9	136	306
Derryboy	10	12	317	380
Glen	4	6	138	206
Gregstown	4	4	91	91
Killinchy	5	7	160	224
Killyleagh	13	18	425	588
Kilmore	13	31	397	947
Kircubbin	12	31	344	890
Lisbane	17	27	526	836
Loughries	16	25	450	704
Moneyreagh	16	30	427	801
Movilla	11	12	228	249
Portaferry	6	9	181	271
Portavogie	12	20	254	423
Saintfield	12	19	333	528
Scrabo	10	17	311	528
Whitespots	9	11	303	370

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

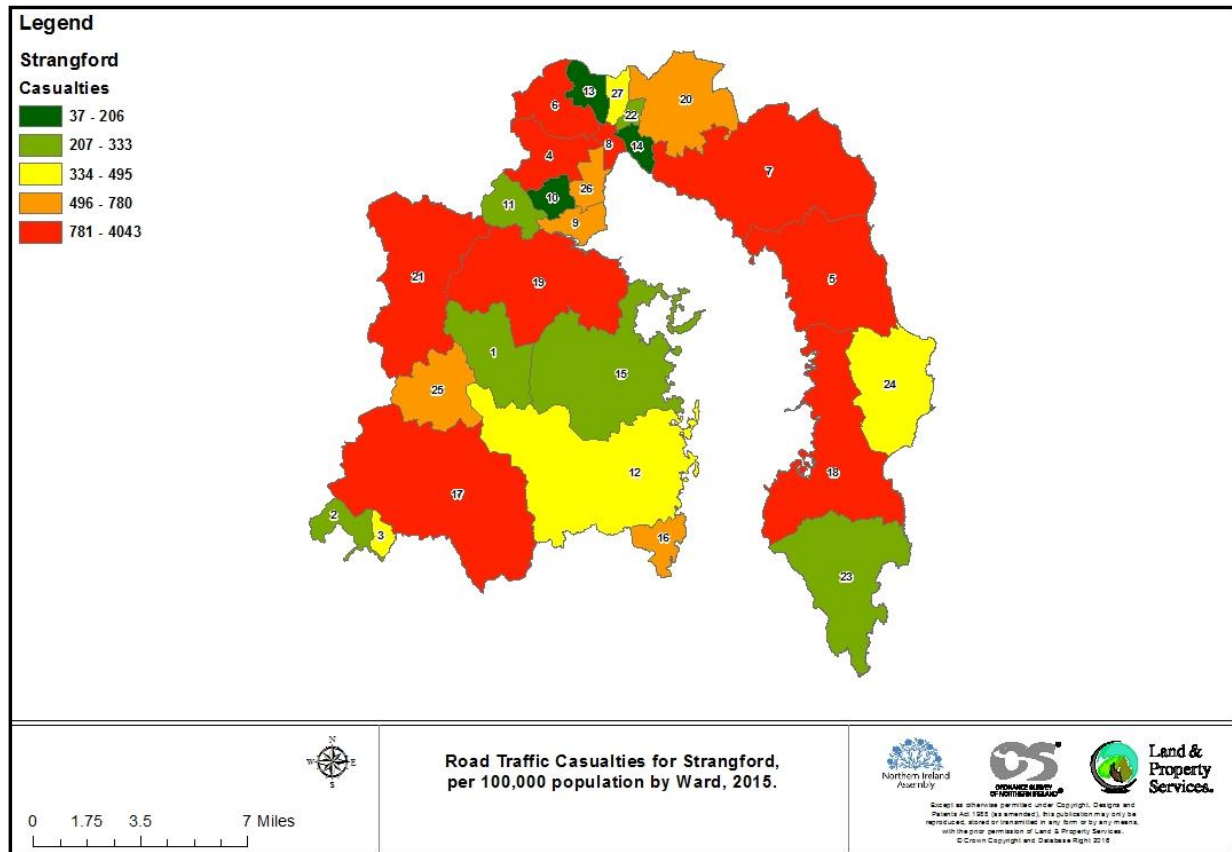
⁷ The dataset is compiled from Collision Report Forms (CRFs) submitted by police officers after any road traffic collision involving death or personal injury is reported to them. The data set excludes road collisions resulting in damage only.

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



1	Ballygowan	15	Killinchy
2	Ballymaglave	16	Killyleagh
3	Ballynahinch East	17	Kilmore
4	Ballyrainey	18	Kircubbin
5	Ballywalter	19	Lisbane
6	Bradshaw's Brae	20	Loughries
7	Carrowdore	21	Moneyreagh
8	Central (Ards LGD)	22	Movilla
9	Comber East	23	Portaferry
10	Comber North	24	Portavogie
11	Comber West	25	Saintfield
12	Derryboy	26	Scrabo
13	Glen	27	Whitespots
14	Gregstown		

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



1	Ballygowan	15	Killinchy
2	Ballymaglave	16	Killyleagh
3	Ballynahinch East	17	Kilmore
4	Ballyrainey	18	Kircubbin
5	Ballywalter	19	Lisbane
6	Bradshaw's Brae	20	Loughries
7	Carrowdore	21	Moneyreagh
8	Central (Ards LGD)	22	Movilla
9	Comber East	23	Portaferry
10	Comber North	24	Portavogie
11	Comber West	25	Saintfield
12	Derryboy	26	Scrabo
13	Glen	27	Whitespots
14	Gregstown		

Notes

Mid-year population estimates

The 2015 population estimates were published in June 2015. 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 population. 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).

Crime


Recorded Crime (Notifiable Offences Recorded) data are compiled from offence information that is submitted by police officers and entered onto a PSNI crime recording system. The data are presented on a financial year basis (e.g. 2001 data refers to the 2001/02 financial year). On 6th August 2015 PSNI published a bulletin providing a comprehensive series of police recorded crime data for each financial year from 1998/99 to 2014/15, allowing the user to monitor long term crime trends. The Home Office introduced a new classification in April 2015 (Modern Slavery) which can be found within Violence without injury; these offences were previously classified to Sexual offences and Miscellaneous crimes against society. For this reason, these classifications will differ slightly from the figures published in the annual trends bulletin. The dataset was created using the CPD for distribution to Assembly Areas, Education & Library Boards and Health & Social Care Trusts. Crimes are attributed to PSNI Command Areas at the time of recording and are therefore not dependent on postcode availability or quality and have not been matched with the CPD.

Anti-social behaviour

Anti-social behaviour incident data (i.e. those calls for service which do not result in a crime being recorded) are output from a command and control system which is used to respond to calls for service from members of the public by prioritising the call and tasking the appropriate police response. Each incident is closed off using codes and definitions set out in the National Standard for Incident Recording, designed to provide a common approach to be followed by police forces in England, Wales and Northern Ireland in classifying the broad range of calls for service received. These figures should be interpreted as 'calls for service' rather than as figures which reflect the true level of victimisation. As these figures only relate to those anti-social behaviour incidents reported to the police (and may exclude those incidents reported to other agencies, such as local councils), they only provide an indication of the true extent of reported anti-social behaviour. As anti-social behaviour incidents are extracted from an operational system whose primary function is to prioritise and respond to calls for service from members of the public, the data will always be subject to change and may not match previously published figures. Incidents of anti-social behaviour are not individually checked for compliance with the National Standard for Incident Recording by the PSNI's Statistics Branch. However, Statistics Branch conduct audits of anti-social behaviour incidents and common types of errors in the application of incident closure codes identified through the audit process are fed back to relevant staff.

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.



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