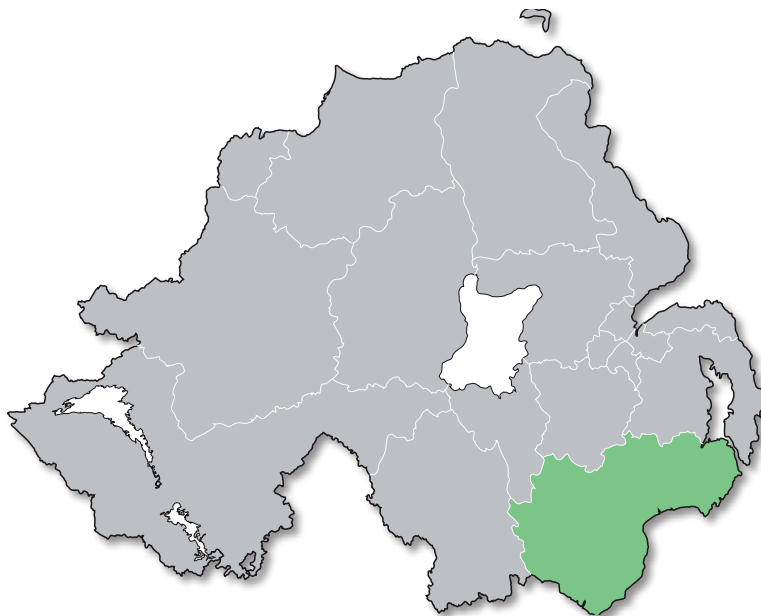




Northern Ireland  
Assembly

# Constituency Profile

## South Down - December 2013





## About this Report

Welcome to the 2013 statistical profile of the Constituency of South Down produced by the Research and Information Service (RaISe) of the Northern Ireland Assembly. The profile is based on the new Constituency boundary which came into force following the May 2011 Assembly elections.

This report includes a demographic profile of South Down using 2011 Census data and indicators of Health, Education, the Labour Market, Low Income, Crime and Traffic and Travel. For each indicator, this profile presents:

- The most up-to-date information available for South Down;
- How South Down compares with the Northern Ireland average; and,
- How South Down compares with the other 17 Constituencies in Northern Ireland.

For a number of indicators, ward level data is provided demonstrating similarities and differences within the Constituency of South Down.

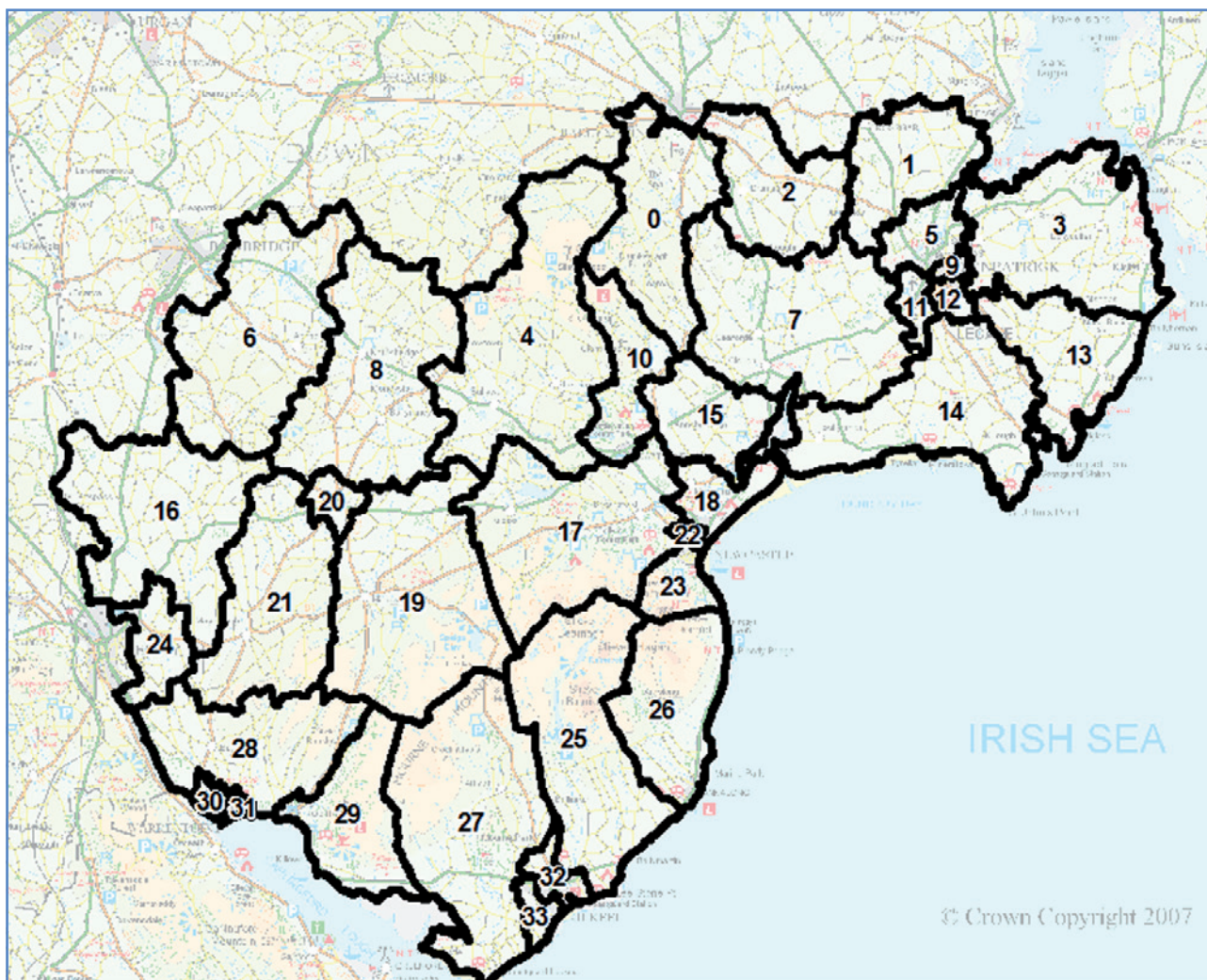
A summary table has been provided showing the latest available data for each indicator, as well as previous data, illustrating change over time.

Please note that the figures contained in this report may not be comparable with those in previous Constituency Profiles as government Departments sometimes revise figures and also rates have been re-calculated using the most up-to-date data available at the time of publishing, primarily the 2011 Census.

Most of the data used in this report has been obtained from NISRAs Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS). To access the full range of information available on NINIS, please visit: <http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk>

A more detailed analysis of the results of the 2011 Census at Constituency level can be found at: <http://www.niassembly.gov.uk/Documents/RaISe/Publications/2012/general/7013.pdf>

This report presents a statistical profile of the Constituency of South Down which comprises of the wards shown overleaf.



0	Dunmore	12	Ballymote	24	Derryleckagh
1	Crossgar	13	Ardglass	25	Binnian
2	Drumaness	14	Killough	26	Annalong
3	Strangford	15	Dundrum	27	Lisnacree
4	Ballyward	16	Donaghmore	28	Burren and Kilbroney
5	Quoile	17	Tollymore	29	Rostrevor
6	Bannside	18	Murlough	30	Clonallan
7	Seaforde	19	Spelga	31	Seaview
8	Katesbridge	20	Rathfriland	32	Kilkeel Central
9	Audleys Acre	21	Mayobridge	33	Kilkeel South
10	Castlewellan	22	Shimna		
11	Cathedral	23	Donard		

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## Summary Profile of South Down

**Please note:** The figures below may differ slightly from those contained in previous constituency profiles due to updates or revisions. Figures correct as of 02/12/2013.

### Demographic Profile

Indicator	2011	2001	Change
Population Size (no.)	108,835	96,427	12.9%
% Catholic	69.3	69.6	-0.3
% Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)	26.9	28.7	-1.8
% other religions and philosophies	0.5	0.2	0.3
% no religion	3.4	1.6	1.8

### Health

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Life expectancy of males (years)	2009-2011	78.7	78.5	0.2
Life expectancy of females (years)	2009-2011	82.4	82.0	0.4
Age standardised death due to cancer per 100,000 persons	2007-2011	118	118	0
Age standardised death due to respiratory disease per 100,000 persons	2007-2011	21	22	-1
Age standardised death due to circulatory disease per 100,000 persons	2007-2011	71	76	-5
New incidences of cancer excluding non-melanoma skin cancer per 100,000 persons	2011	476	415	61
Proportion of population in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit (%)	At Feb 2013	15.2	14.9	0.3
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	2011	2.6	3.9	-1.3

### Education

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs (A*-C) or equivalent	2011/12	79.5	78.0	1.5
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Further Education	2011/12	12.8	12.4	0.4
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	2011/12	4.9	4.7	0.2

### Labour Market

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
No. of confirmed redundancies	2012	15	55	-40
Unemployment claimant count (%)	2012	5.0	4.9	0.1

### Low income

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming benefits (%)	April 2013	38.8	38.3	0.5
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming income support (%)	Feb 2013	4.6	4.6	0
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming housing benefit (%)	June 2013	9.1	8.9	0.2
Proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in poverty (%)	Aug 2011	19.1	19.5	-0.4

### Crime

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000 persons	2012/13	3,763	4,074	-311
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	2012/13	2,344	2,353	-9

### Traffic and Travel

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	2012	281	266	15
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	2012	451	432	19

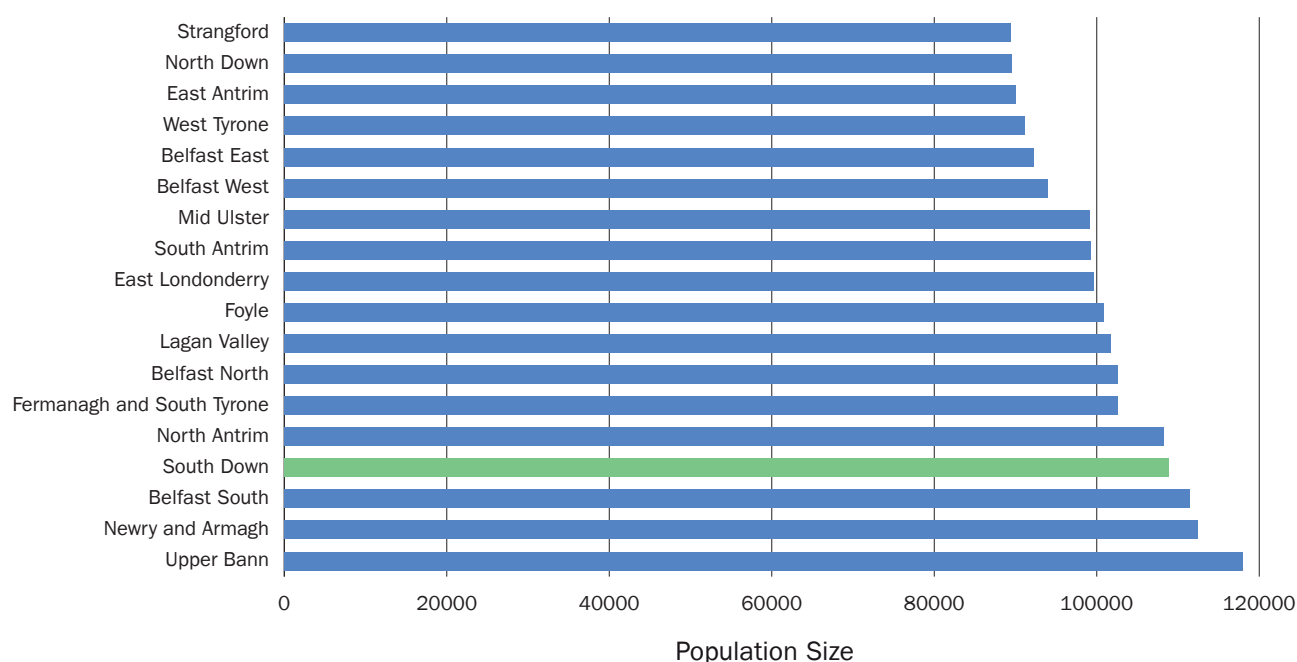
## Demographic profile – age and gender

As at Census Day 2011, there were 108,835 persons living in South Down – 6.0% of the Northern Ireland population. The constituency of South Down had the 4th highest population. Since the 2001 Census, the population of the area covered by the current South Down boundary increased by 12.9% from 96,427 to 108,835 in 2011.

The median age of those living in South Down in 2011 was 36 years, lower than the Northern Ireland average of 37.

Overall, 22.9% of the South Down population were children aged 0-15 years, higher than the Northern Ireland average of 20.9%. Older persons made up 13.5% of the South Down population, lower than the Northern Ireland average of 14.6%.

### Total population by Constituency, 2011 Census



Source: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA), Northern Ireland Census 2011

### Population of South Down by gender and age group, 2011 Census

	Aged 0-15 years		Aged 16-64 years		Aged 65+		All ages
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Males	12,716	23.5	34,888	64.4	6,557	12.1	54,161
Females	12,168	22.3	34,347	62.8	8,159	14.9	54,674
Persons	24,884	22.9	69,235	63.6	14,716	13.5	108,835

Source: NISRA, Northern Ireland Census 2011

## Demographic profile – religion

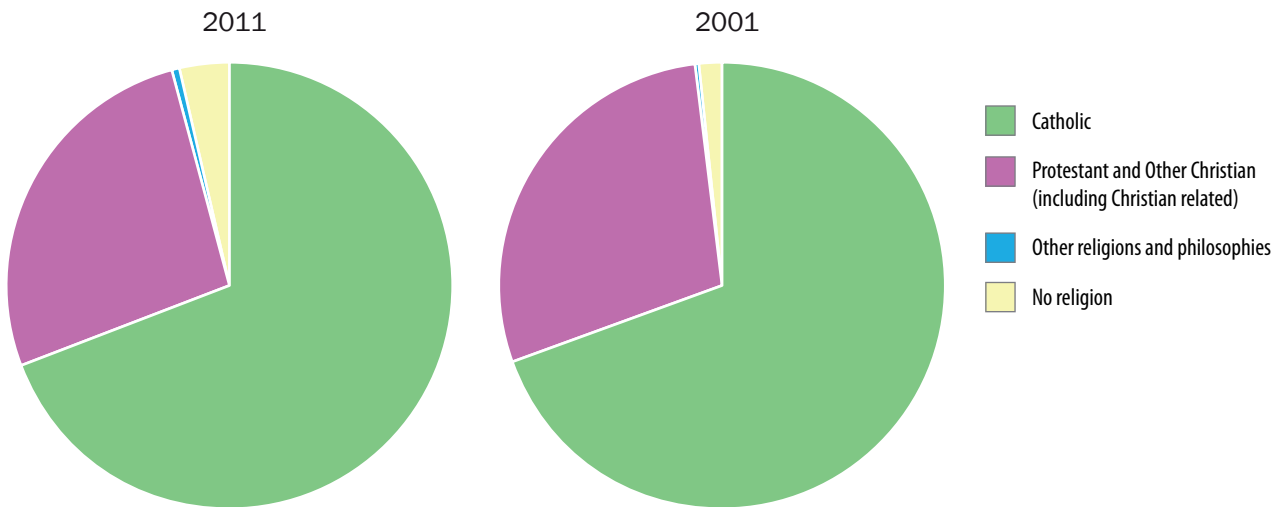
As at Census Day 2011,

- 69.3% of South Down residents belong to or were brought up in the Catholic religion;
- 26.9% belong to or were brought up in a 'Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related) religions;
- 0.5% belong to or were brought up in other religions; and,
- 3.4% belong to or were brought up in no religion.

Since the 2001 Census, the proportion of South Down residents that belong to or were brought up in:

- The Catholic religion has decreased by 0.3 percentage points from 69.6%;
- Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related) religions has decreased by 1.8 percentage points from 28.7%;
- Other religions has increased by 0.3 percentage points from 0.2%;
- No religion has increased by 1.8 percentage points from 1.6%.

### Religion or religion brought up in, 2011 and 2001 Census



### Religion or religion brought up in, 2011 and 2001 Census

	2011		2001		Change	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	Percentage points
Catholic	75,384	69.3	67,121	69.6	8,263	-0.3
Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)	29,224	26.9	27,645	28.7	1,579	-1.8
Other religions and philosophies	570	0.5	145	0.2	425	0.3
No religion	3,657	3.4	1,516	1.6	2,141	1.8

Source: NISRA, Northern Ireland Census 2011 and 2001

## Health – Life expectancy of males

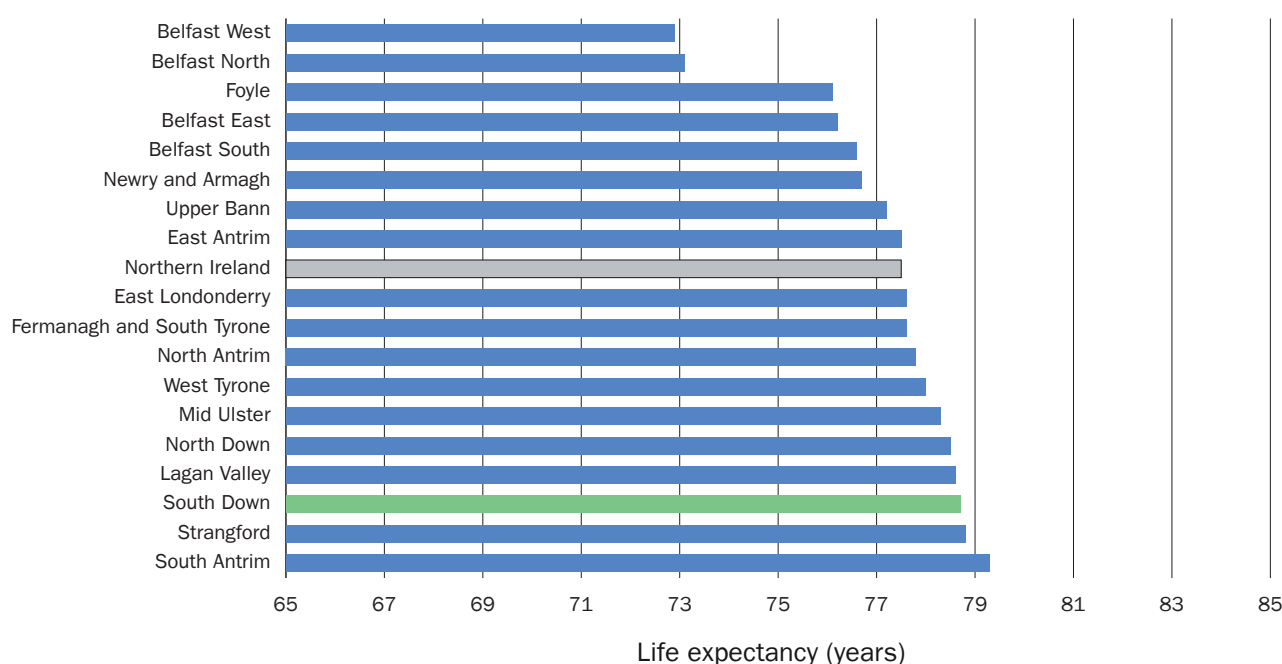
Life expectancy at birth for males born in South Down (2009-2011) (p) is estimated to be 78.7 years.

This is higher than the Northern Ireland average of 77.5 years.

The Constituency of South Down has the 3rd highest male life expectancy.

*Please note these figures are provisional. 2009-11(p) data incorporates the 2011 Census and will remain provisional until the release of the 2011 mid-year estimates in 2013/2014.*

### Life expectancy of males, 2009-2011 <sup>(p)</sup>



	Life Exp.	Rank		Life Exp.	Rank		Life Exp.	Rank
Belfast East	76.2	15	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	77.6	Joint 9	North Down	78.5	5
Belfast North	73.1	17	Foyle	76.1	16	South Antrim	79.3	1
Belfast South	76.6	14	Lagan Valley	78.6	4	South Down	78.7	3
Belfast West	72.9	18	Mid Ulster	78.3	6	Strangford	78.8	2
East Antrim	77.5	11	Newry and Armagh	76.7	13	Upper Bann	77.2	12
East Londonderry	77.6	Joint 9	North Antrim	77.8	8	West Tyrone	78.0	7

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

## Health – Life expectancy of females

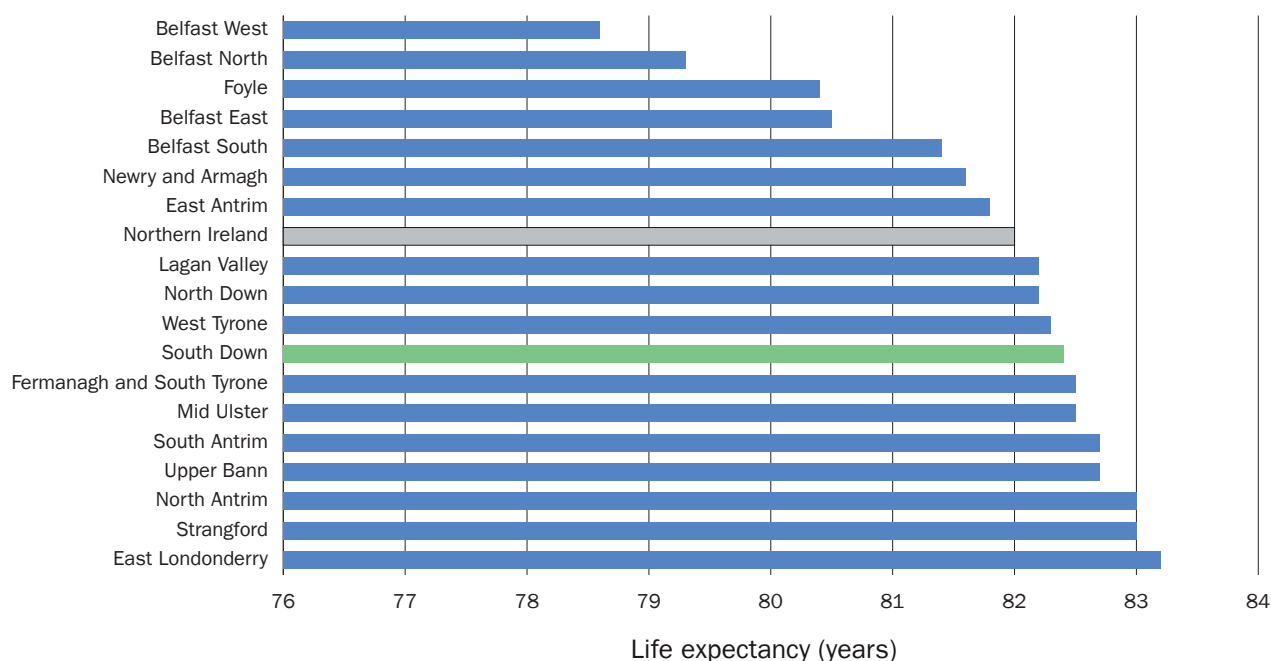
Life expectancy at birth for females born in South Down (2009-2011) (p) is estimated to be 82.4 years.

This is higher than the Northern Ireland average of 82.0 years.

The Constituency of South Down has the 8th highest female life expectancy.

*Please note these figures are provisional. 2009-11(p) data incorporates the 2011 Census and will remain provisional until the release of the 2011 mid-year estimates in 2013/2014.*

### Life expectancy of females, 2009-2011 <sup>(p)</sup>



	Life Exp.	Rank		Life Exp.	Rank		Life Exp.	Rank
Belfast East	80.5	15	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	82.5	Joint 6	North Down	82.2	Joint 10
Belfast North	79.3	17	Foyle	80.4	16	South Antrim	82.7	Joint 4
Belfast South	81.4	14	Lagan Valley	82.2	Joint 10	South Down	82.4	8
Belfast West	78.6	18	Mid Ulster	82.5	Joint 6	Strangford	83.0	Joint 2
East Antrim	81.8	12	Newry and Armagh	81.6	13	Upper Bann	82.7	Joint 4
East Londonderry	83.2	1	North Antrim	83.0	Joint 2	West Tyrone	82.3	9

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

## Health – Standardised mortality rate for cancer

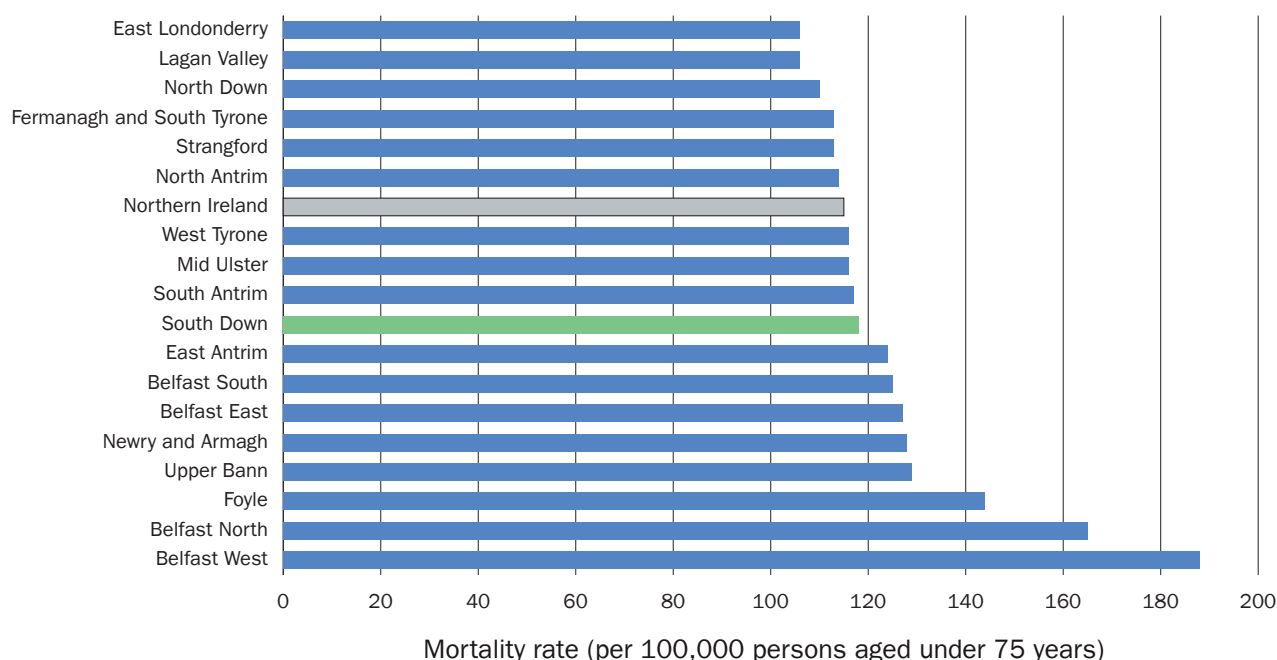
The age standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in South Down was 118 per 100,000 persons – 120 for males and 115 for females.

The age standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in South Down was higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 115 per 100,000 persons.

South Down had the 9th highest age standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years.

Please note these figures are provisional. 2009-11(p) data incorporates the 2011 Census and will remain provisional until the release of the 2011 mid-year estimates in 2013/2014.

### Age standardised cancer mortality rate per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years, 2007-2011 <sup>(p)</sup>



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	127	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	113	Joint 14	North Down	110	16
Belfast North	165	2	Foyle	144	3	South Antrim	117	10
Belfast South	125	7	Lagan Valley	106	Joint 17	South Down	118	9
Belfast West	188	1	Mid Ulster	116	Joint 11	Strangford	113	Joint 14
East Antrim	124	8	Newry and Armagh	128	5	Upper Bann	129	4
East Londonderry	106	Joint 17	North Antrim	114	13	West Tyrone	116	Joint 11

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

## Health – Standardised mortality rate for respiratory disease

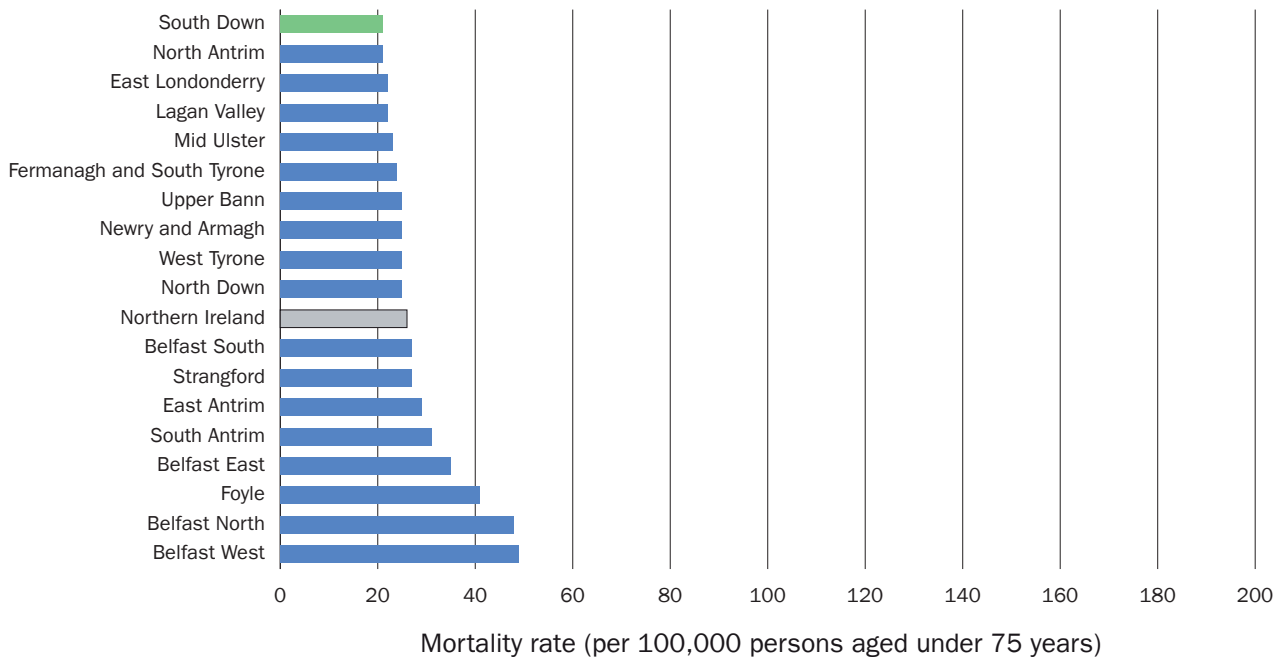
The age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in South Down was 21 per 100,000 persons – 23 for males and 18 for females.

The age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in South Down was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 26 per 100,000 persons.

South Down had the joint lowest age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years.

Please note these figures are provisional. 2009-11(p) data incorporates the 2011 Census and will remain provisional until the release of the 2011 mid-year estimates in 2013/2014.

### Age standardised respiratory disease mortality rate per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years, 2007-2011 (p)



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	35	4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	24	13	North Down	25	Joint 9
Belfast North	48	2	Foyle	41	3	South Antrim	31	5
Belfast South	27	Joint 7	Lagan Valley	22	Joint 15	South Down	21	Joint 17
Belfast West	49	1	Mid Ulster	23	14	Strangford	27	Joint 7
East Antrim	29	6	Newry and Armagh	25	Joint 9	Upper Bann	25	Joint 9
East Londonderry	22	Joint 15	North Antrim	21	Joint 17	West Tyrone	25	Joint 9

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

## Health – Standardised mortality rate for circulatory disease

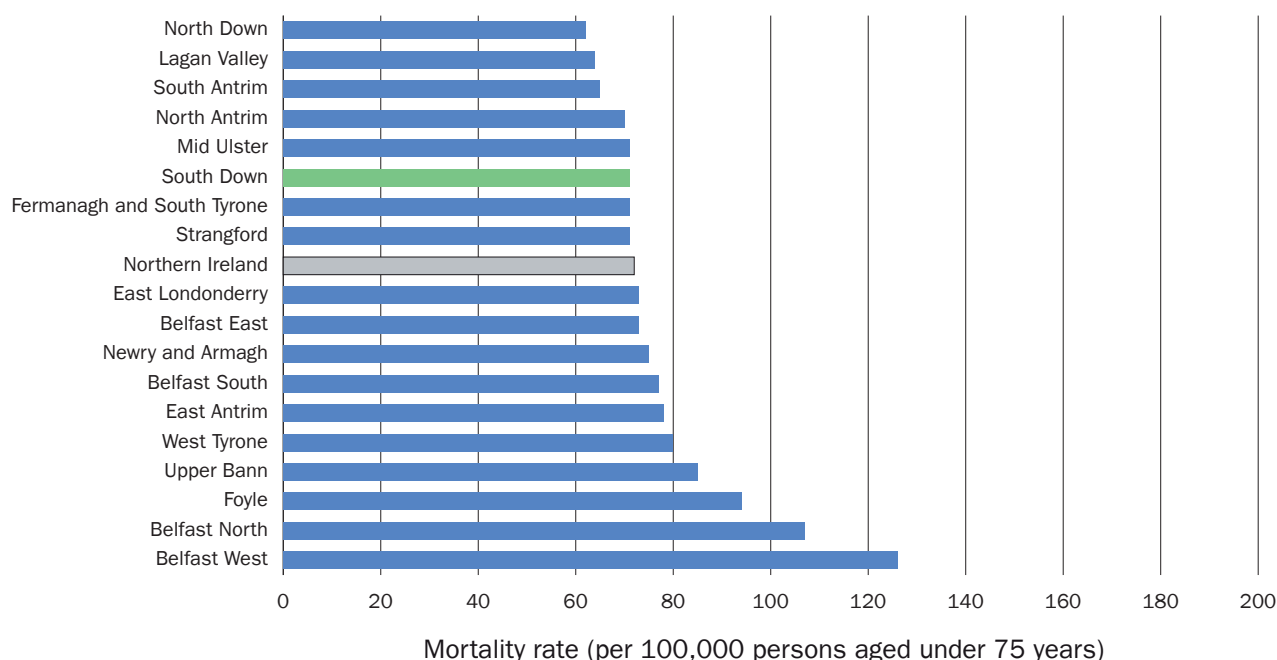
The age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in South Down was 71 per 100,000 persons – 90 for males and 51 for females.

The age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in South Down was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 72 per 100,000 persons.

South Down had the joint 5th lowest age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years.

Please note these figures are provisional. 2009-11(p) data incorporates the 2011 Census and will remain provisional until the release of the 2011 mid-year estimates in 2013/2014.

### Age standardised circulatory disease mortality rate per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years, 2007-2011<sup>(p)</sup>



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	73	Joint 9	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	71	Joint 11	North Down	62	18
Belfast North	107	2	Foyle	94	3	South Antrim	65	16
Belfast South	77	7	Lagan Valley	64	17	South Down	71	Joint 11
Belfast West	126	1	Mid Ulster	71	Joint 11	Strangford	71	Joint 11
East Antrim	78	6	Newry and Armagh	75	8	Upper Bann	85	4
East Londonderry	73	Joint 9	North Antrim	70	15	West Tyrone	80	5

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

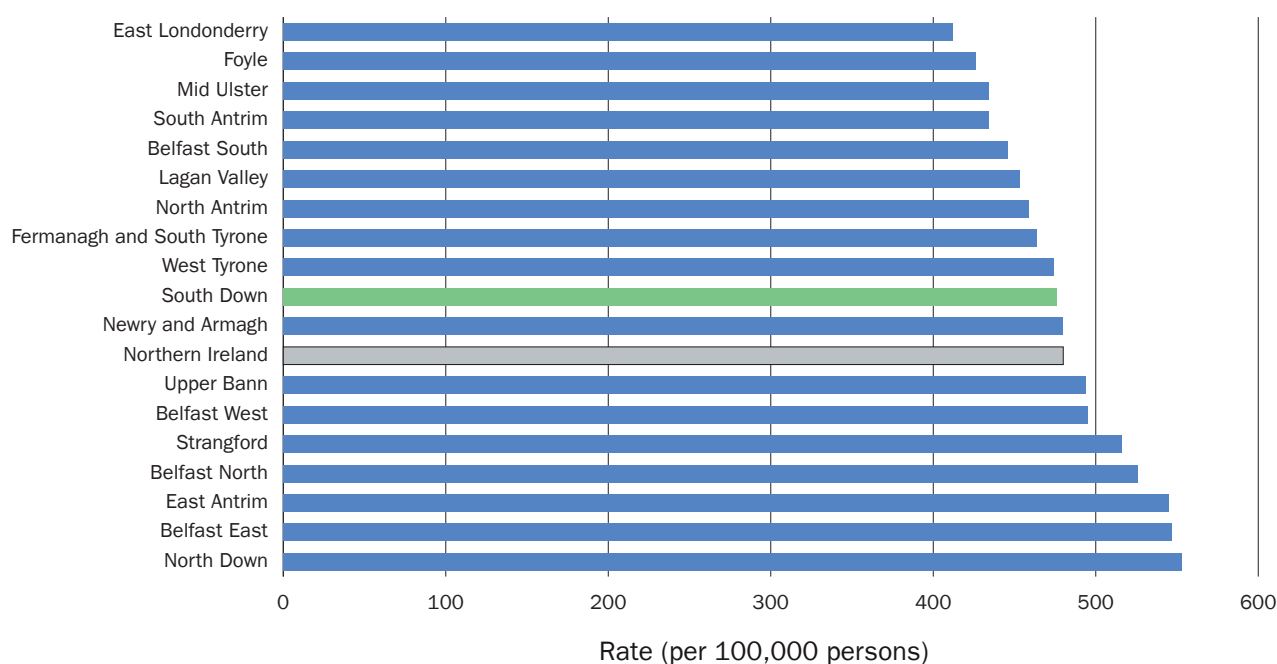
## Health – Incidence of new cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer)

In 2011, there were 518 new incidents of cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) diagnosed in South Down. This equates to a rate of 476 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of new cancer diagnosis was lower for South Down than the Northern Ireland rate of 480 per 100,000 persons.

South Down had the 9th highest new cancer incidence rate per 100,000 persons.

### Incidence of new cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) per 100,000 persons, 2011



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	547	2	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	464	11	North Down	553	1
Belfast North	526	4	Foyle	426	17	South Antrim	434	Joint 15
Belfast South	446	14	Lagan Valley	453	13	South Down	476	9
Belfast West	495	6	Mid Ulster	434	Joint 15	Strangford	516	5
East Antrim	545	3	Newry and Armagh	480	8	Upper Bann	494	7
East Londonderry	412	18	North Antrim	459	12	West Tyrone	474	10

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Northern Ireland Cancer Registry)

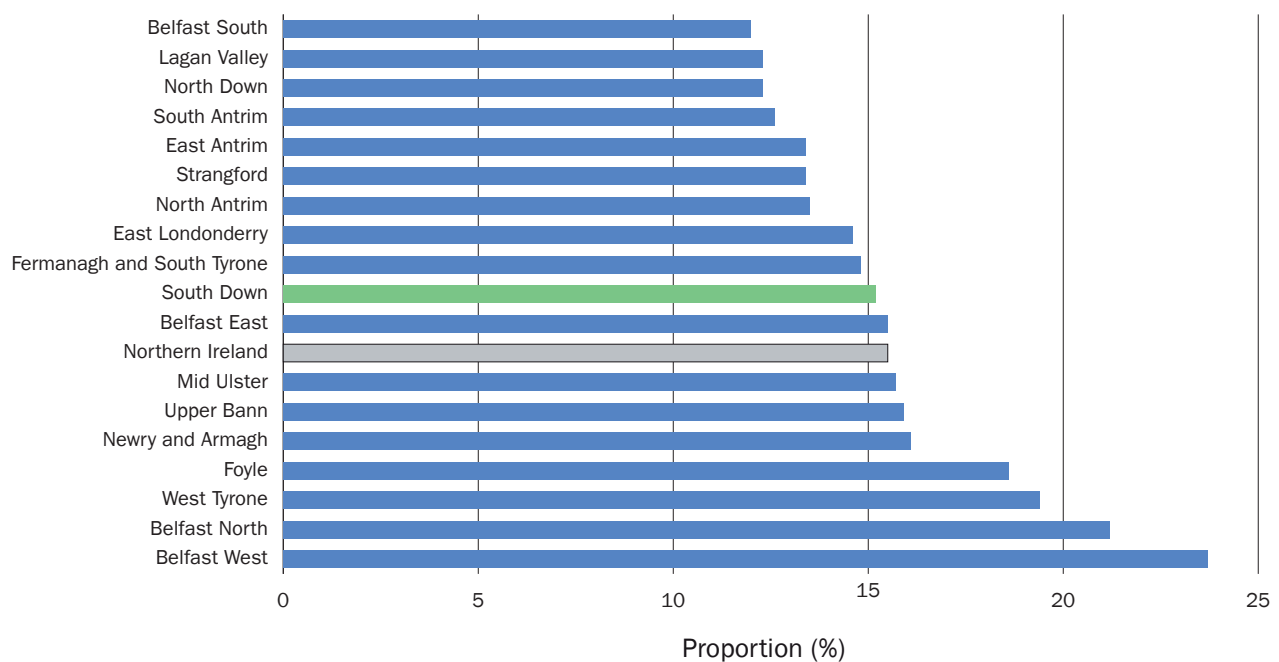
## Health – People in receipt of disability-related benefits

As at February 2013, there were 16,560 people, or 15.2% of all constituents, in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit in South Down.

A slightly lower proportion of people living in South Down were in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 15.5%.

South Down had the 9th highest proportion of disability-related benefit recipients.

### Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit, as at February 2013



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	15.5	8	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	14.8	10	North Down	12.3	Joint 16
Belfast North	21.2	2	Foyle	18.6	4	South Antrim	12.6	15
Belfast South	12.0	18	Lagan Valley	12.3	Joint 16	South Down	15.2	9
Belfast West	23.7	1	Mid Ulster	15.7	7	Strangford	13.4	Joint 13
East Antrim	13.4	Joint 13	Newry and Armagh	16.1	5	Upper Bann	15.9	6
East Londonderry	14.6	11	North Antrim	13.5	12	West Tyrone	19.4	3

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for Social Development)

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

The highest proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit (as a percentage of the population) were concentrated in the wards of Ballymote (23.5%, 690 recipients), Murlough (21.7%, 490 recipients) and Cathedral (19.6%, 640 recipients). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Burren and Kilbroney (9.3%, 420 recipients), Crossgar (11.3%, 370 recipients) and Mayobridge (11.9%, 480 recipients).

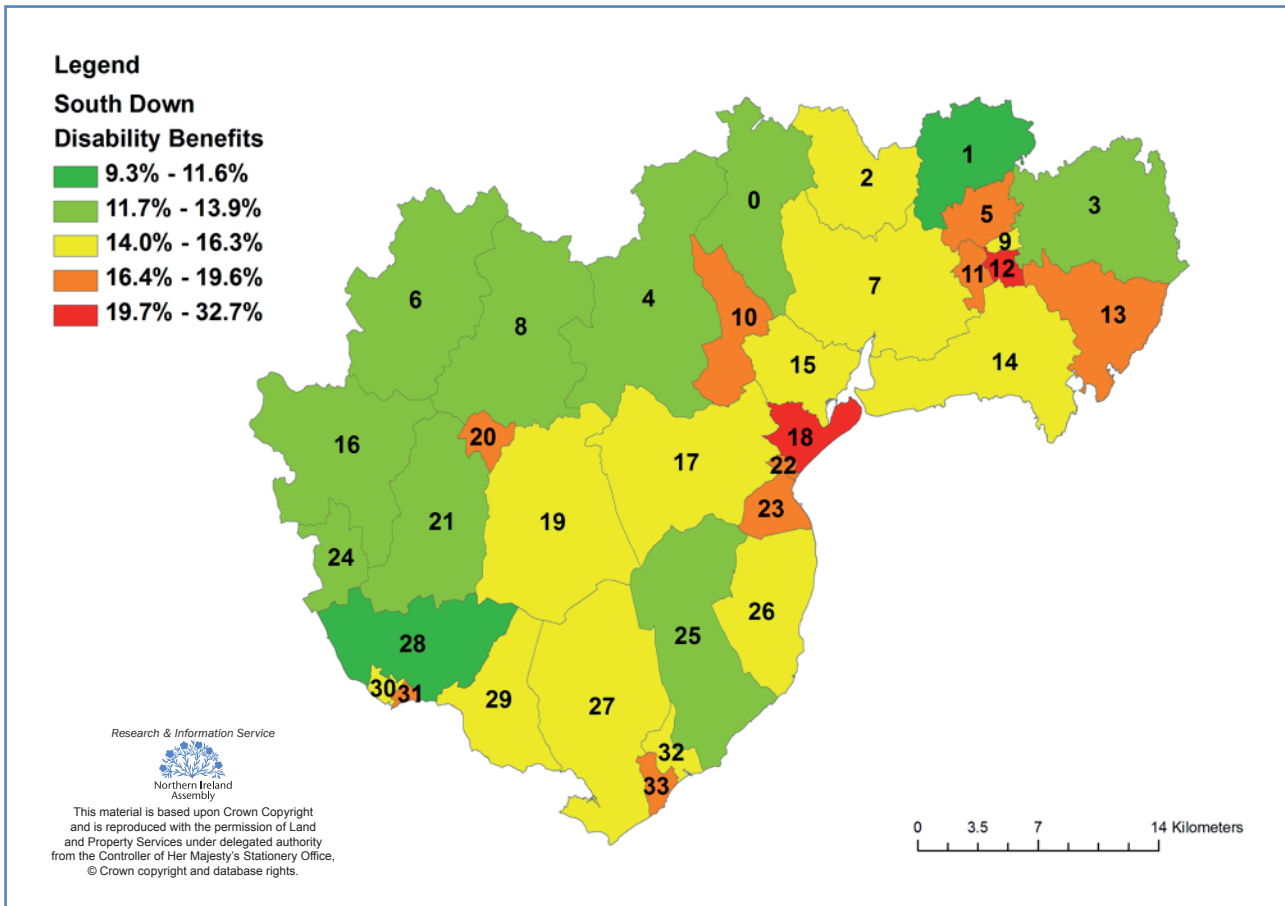
### Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit at ward level, as at February 2013

Ward	No. of People in receipt of disability-related benefits <sup>1</sup>	Per cent of Ward Population <sup>2</sup>	Ward	No. of People in receipt of disability-related benefits	Per cent of Ward Population
Annalong	510	15.9	Dunmore	370	12.1
Ardglass	580	18.3	Katesbridge	310	12.0
Audleys Acre	350	15.8	Kilkeel Central	600	16.3
Ballymote	690	23.5	Kilkeel South	560	18.8
Ballyward	360	12.8	Killough	510	14.3
Bannside	360	13.7	Lisnacree	470	15.7
Binnian	420	13.4	Mayobridge	480	11.9
Burren & Kilbroney	420	9.3	Murlough	490	21.7
Castlewellan	580	16.4	Quoile	470	17.4
Cathedral	640	19.6	Rathfriland	470	17.2
Clonallan	700	15.9	Rostrevor	420	14.5
Crossgar	370	11.3	Seaforde	440	14.7
Derryleckagh	580	13.0	Seaview	550	17.9
Donaghmore	440	12.7	Shimna	500	18.6
Donard	540	16.9	Spelga	500	14.0
Drumaness	550	14.2	Strangford	370	13.8
Dundrum	440	15.4	Tollymore	550	16.2

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

1. Disability benefits include Attendance Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance.
2. Percentage of ward population calculated using Census 2011 Estimates.

Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit, 2013



0	Dunmore	12	Ballymote	24	Derryleckagh
1	Crossgar	13	Ardglass	25	Binnian
2	Drumaness	14	Killough	26	Annalong
3	Strangford	15	Dundrum	27	Lisnacree
4	Ballyward	16	Donaghmore	28	Burren and Kilbroney
5	Quoile	17	Tollymore	29	Rostrevor
6	Bannside	18	Murlough	30	Clonallan
7	Seaforde	19	Spelga	31	Seaview
8	Katesbridge	20	Rathfriland	32	Kilkeel Central
9	Audleys Acre	21	Mayobridge	33	Kilkeel South
10	Castlewellan	22	Shimna		
11	Cathedral	23	Donard		

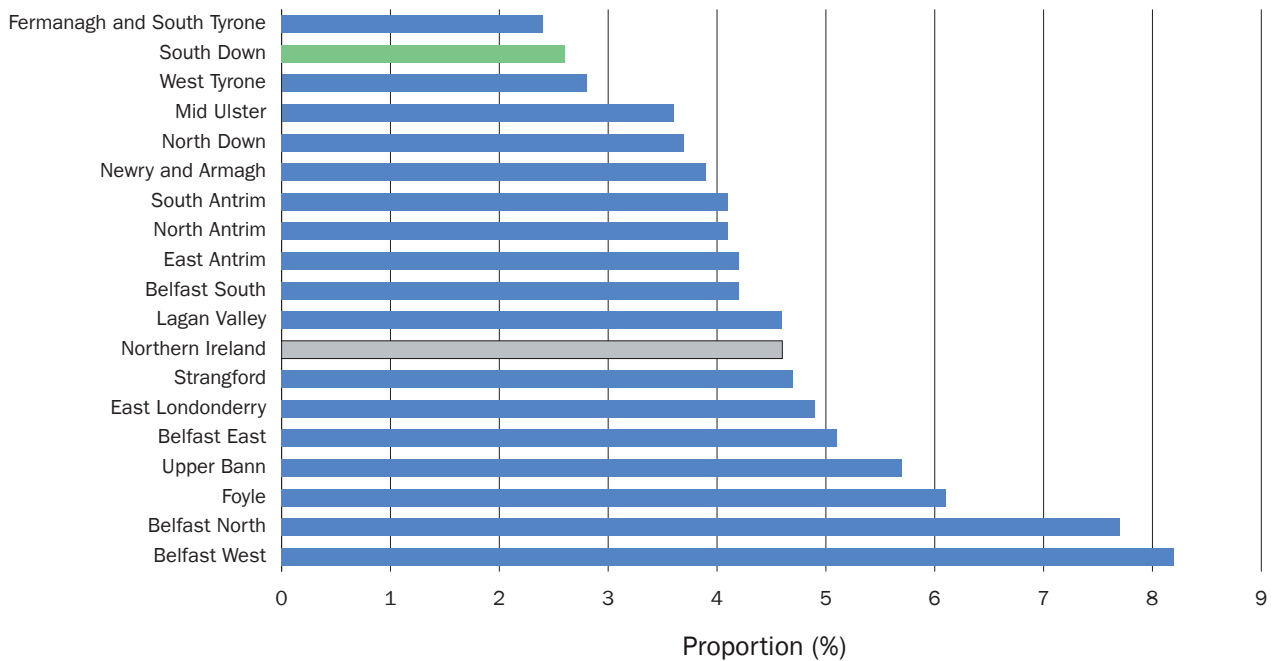
## Health – Births to teenage mothers

In 2011, there were 40 births to teenage mothers in South Down. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 2.6% of all births in the Constituency in that year.

A lower proportion of births were to teenage mothers in South Down in 2011 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.6%.

The Constituency of South Down had the 2nd lowest proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers.

### Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers, 2011



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	5.1	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2.4	18	North Down	3.7	14
Belfast North	7.7	2	Foyle	6.1	3	South Antrim	4.1	Joint 11
Belfast South	4.2	Joint 9	Lagan Valley	4.6	8	South Down	2.6	17
Belfast West	8.2	1	Mid Ulster	3.6	15	Strangford	4.7	7
East Antrim	4.2	Joint 9	Newry and Armagh	3.9	13	Upper Bann	5.7	4
East Londonderry	4.9	6	North Antrim	4.1	Joint 11	West Tyrone	2.8	16

Source: NISRA, NINIS (General Register Office)

## Health – Disease prevalence (Quality Outcomes Framework)

As at 31 March 2013, there was a higher prevalence of heart failure, hypertension, asthma, dementia, obesity and learning disabilities and a lower prevalence of coronary heart disease, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, hypothyroid and chronic kidney disease amongst patients whose GP practice is located in the South Down area compared to GP practices across all of Northern Ireland. The prevalence of cancer, mental health, atrial fibrillation, diabetes mellitus and epilepsy for South Down was the same as that for all of Northern Ireland.

### Disease Prevalence per 1,000 patients as reported through Quality Outcome Framework, 2013

	South Down Patients		All Northern Ireland Patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Patients on the coronary heart disease register	3,875	37	74,648	39
Patients on the heart failure register	918	9	14,410	8
Patients on the stroke register	1,730	17	33,470	18
Patients on the hypertension register	13,496	130	245,730	129
Patients on the chronic obstructive pulmonary disease register	1,555	15	34,522	18
Patients on the hypothyroid register	3,495	34	68,621	36
Patients on the cancer register	1,867	18	33,781	18
Patients on the mental health register	881	8	16,110	8
Patients on the asthma register	6,590	64	115,389	60
Patients on the dementia register	695	7	12,278	6
Patients on the atrial fibrillation register	1,522	15	27,760	15
Patients on the obesity register (Patients aged 16+)	9,175	112	168,976	111
Patients on the diabetes mellitus register (Patients aged 17+)	4,264	53	79,072	53
Patients on the epilepsy register (Patients aged 18+)	765	10	15,115	10
Patients on the chronic kidney disease register (patients aged 18+)	3,150	40	67,259	46
Patients on the learning disabilities register (Patients aged 18+)	722	9	9,852	7

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

## Education – Qualifications of School Leavers

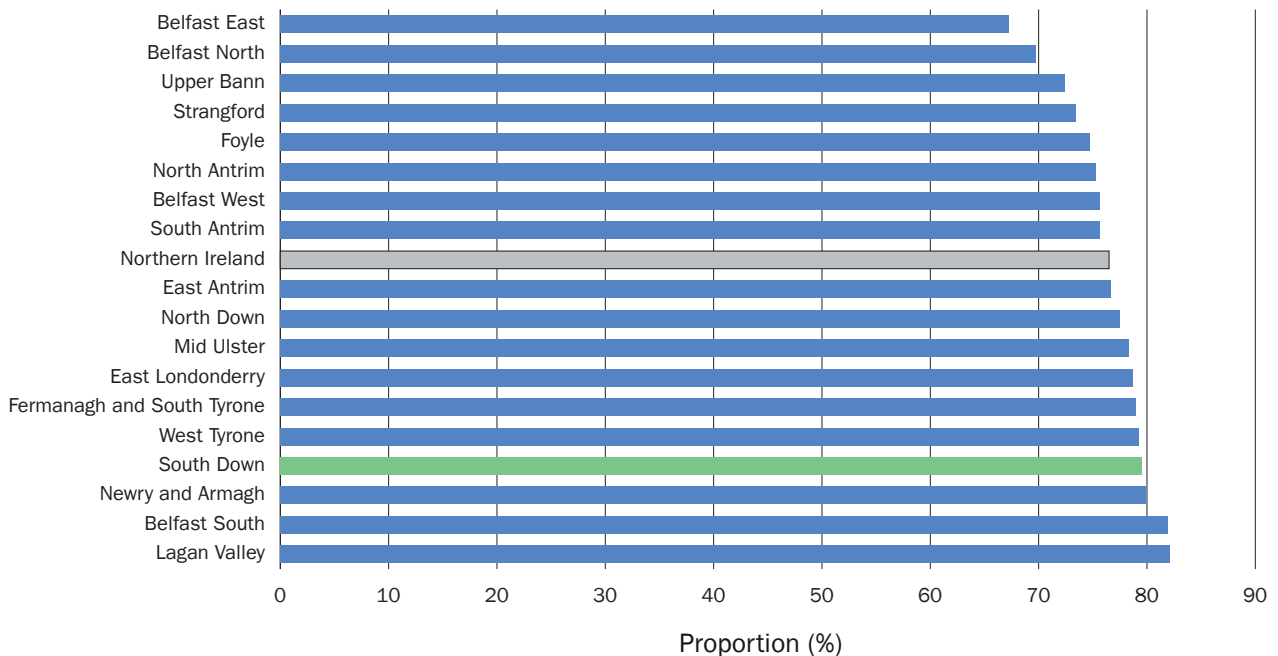
In 2011/12, 1,471 young people left post primary education in South Down. Of these, 1,170 achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent (992 of which included GCSE English and GCSE Maths) while 11 left school with no GCSEs. In total, 852<sup>1</sup> achieved two or more A-levels or equivalent.

In all, 79.5% of South Down school leavers achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent.

A higher proportion of South Down pupils left post primary school with at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent in 2011/12 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 76.5%.

South Down had the 4th highest proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent.

### Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent, 2011/12



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	67.2	18	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	79.0	6	North Down	77.5	9
Belfast North	69.7	17	Foyle	74.7	14	South Antrim	75.6	Joint 11
Belfast South	81.9	2	Lagan Valley	82.1	1	South Down	79.5	4
Belfast West	75.6	Joint 11	Mid Ulster	78.3	8	Strangford	73.4	15
East Antrim	76.7	10	Newry and Armagh	79.9	3	Upper Bann	72.4	16
East Londonderry	78.7	7	North Antrim	75.3	13	West Tyrone	79.2	5

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department of Education)

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

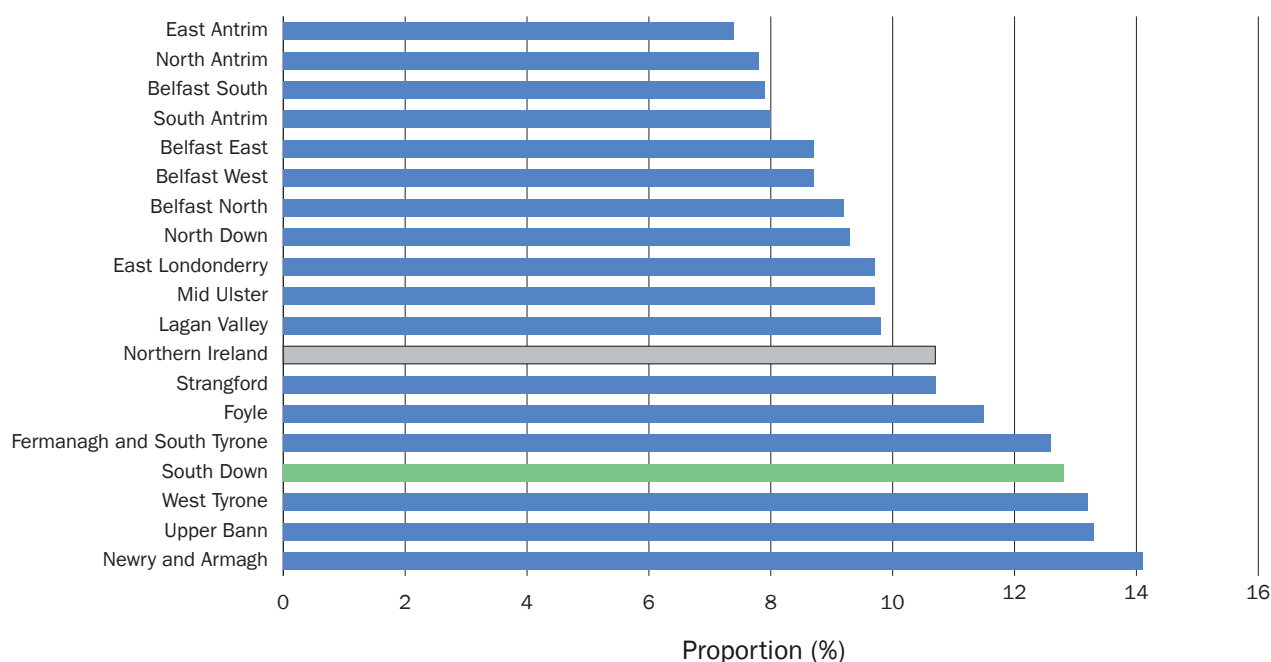
## Education – Participation in Further Education

In 2011/12, there were 10,725 students from South Down enrolled in further education. This equates to 12.8% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in further education.

A higher proportion of South Down constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled in further education in 2011/12 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 10.7%.

South Down had the 4th highest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in further education.

### Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over, 2011/12



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	8.7	Joint 13	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	12.6	5	North Down	9.3	11
Belfast North	9.2	12	Foyle	11.5	6	South Antrim	8.0	15
Belfast South	7.9	16	Lagan Valley	9.8	8	South Down	12.8	4
Belfast West	8.7	Joint 13	Mid Ulster	9.7	Joint 9	Strangford	10.7	7
East Antrim	7.4	18	Newry and Armagh	14.1	1	Upper Bann	13.3	2
East Londonderry	9.7	Joint 9	North Antrim	7.8	17	West Tyrone	13.2	3

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

## Education – Participation in Further Education at ward level

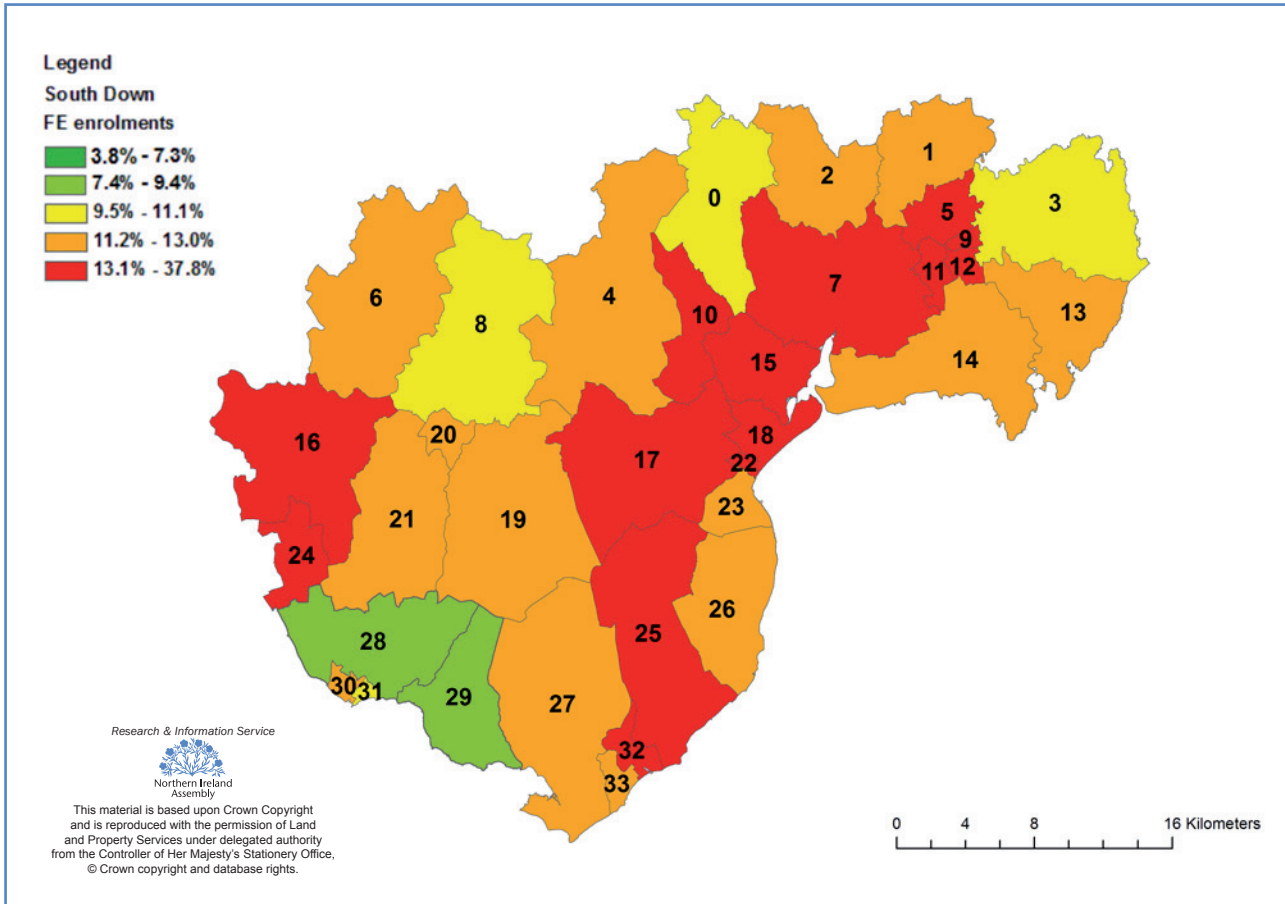
The highest proportion of people enrolled in further education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Ballymote (20.8%, 455 enrolments), Murlough (17.4%, 310 enrolments) and Tollymore (16.8%, 445 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Rostrevor (7.8%, 180 enrolments), Burren and Kilbroney (8.9%, 285 enrolments) and Strangford (10.0%, 215 enrolments).

### Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2011/12

Ward	Total FE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total FE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Annalong	285	11.3	Dunmore	265	11.1
Ardglass	280	11.2	Katesbridge	215	10.7
Audleys Acre	240	13.5	Kilkeel Central	440	15.0
Ballymote	455	20.8	Kilkeel South	280	12.1
Ballyward	245	11.6	Killough	335	12.4
Bannside	230	11.3	Lisnacree	290	12.7
Binnian	315	13.3	Mayobridge	345	11.8
Burren & Kilbroney	285	8.9	Murlough	310	17.4
Castlewellan	370	13.9	Quoile	330	15.1
Cathedral	405	16.2	Rathfriland	275	12.8
Clonallan	415	12.3	Rostrevor	180	7.8
Crossgar	325	12.4	Seaforde	325	13.7
Derryleckagh	440	13.1	Seaview	255	10.2
Donaghmore	335	13.1	Shimna	310	14.2
Donard	335	13.0	Spelga	295	11.2
Drumaness	340	11.5	Strangford	215	10.0
Dundrum	315	14.3	Tollymore	445	16.8

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

Proportion of People aged 16 and over enrolled in Further Education by Ward, 2011/12



0	Dunmore	12	Ballymote	24	Derryleckagh
1	Crossgar	13	Ardglass	25	Binnian
2	Drumaness	14	Killough	26	Annalong
3	Strangford	15	Dundrum	27	Lisnacree
4	Ballyward	16	Donaghmore	28	Burren and Kilbroney
5	Quoile	17	Tollymore	29	Rostrevor
6	Bannside	18	Murlough	30	Clonallan
7	Seaforde	19	Spelga	31	Seaview
8	Katesbridge	20	Rathfriland	32	Kilkeel Central
9	Audleys Acre	21	Mayobridge	33	Kilkeel South
10	Castlewellan	22	Shimna		
11	Cathedral	23	Donard		

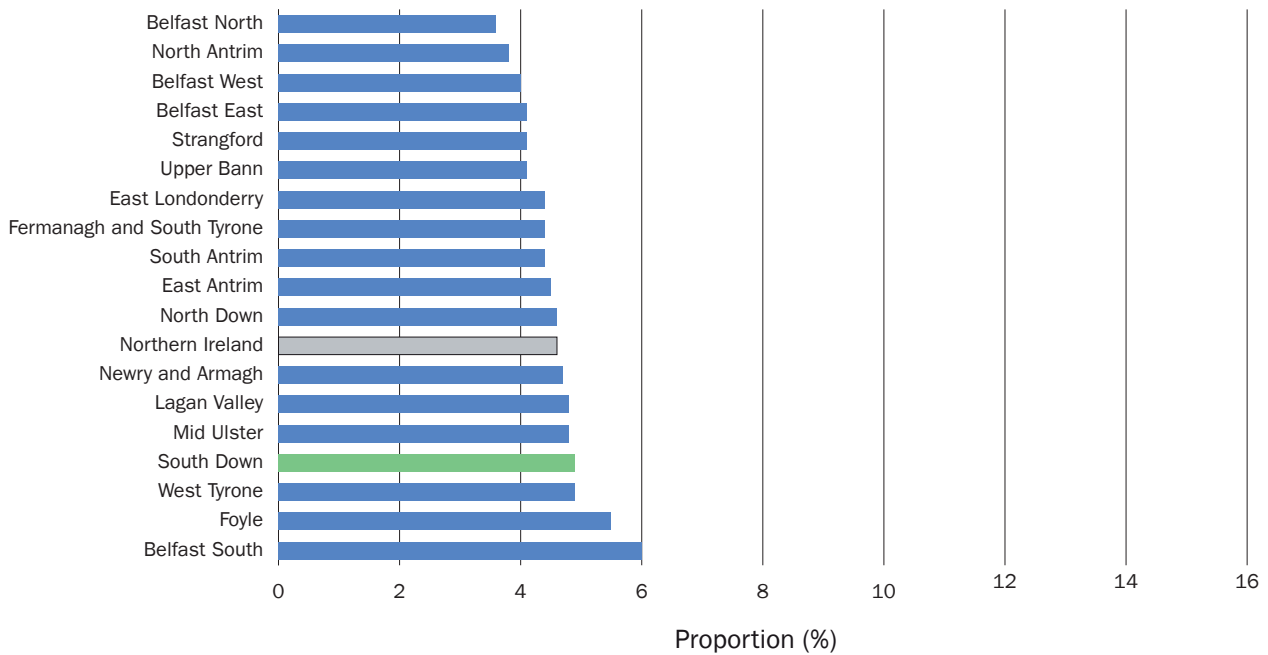
## Education – Participation in Higher Education

In 2011/12, there were 4,130 students from South Down enrolled in higher education. This equates to 4.9% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in higher education.

A higher proportion of South Down constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled in higher education in 2011/12 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.6%.

South Down had the joint 3rd highest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in higher education.

### Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over, 2011/12



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	4.1	Joint 13	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.4	Joint 10	North Down	4.6	8
Belfast North	3.6	18	Foyle	5.5	2	South Antrim	4.4	Joint 10
Belfast South	6.0	1	Lagan Valley	4.8	Joint 5	South Down	4.9	Joint 3
Belfast West	4.0	16	Mid Ulster	4.8	Joint 5	Strangford	4.1	Joint 13
East Antrim	4.5	9	Newry and Armagh	4.7	7	Upper Bann	4.1	Joint 13
East Londonderry	4.4	Joint 10	North Antrim	3.8	17	West Tyrone	4.9	Joint 3

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

## Education – Participation in Higher Education at ward level

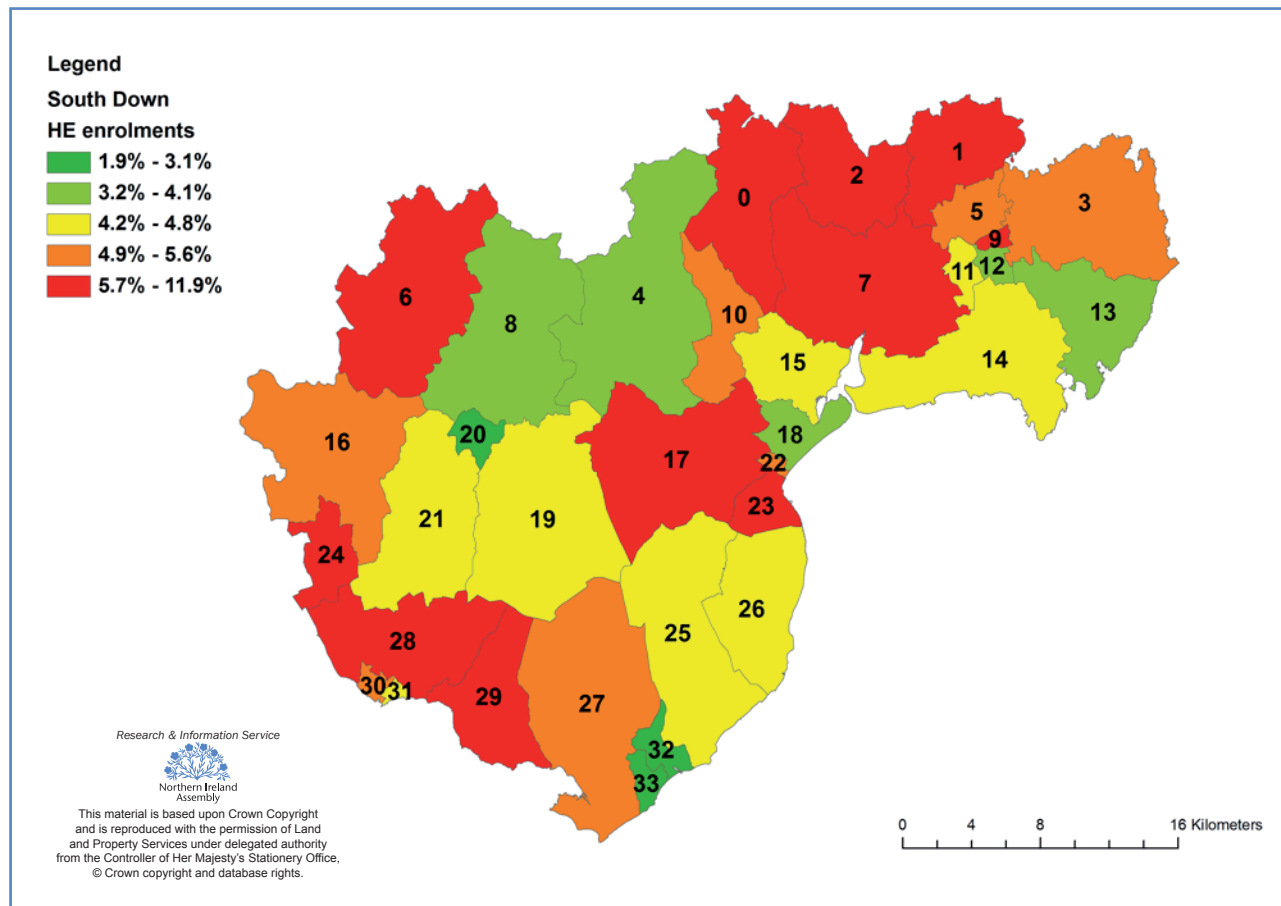
The highest proportion of people enrolled in higher education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Audley's Acre (7.3%, 130 enrolments), Derryleckagh (7.3%, 245 enrolments) and Rostrevor (6.5%, 150 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Rathfriland (1.9%, 40 enrolments), Kilkeel Central (2.6%, 75 enrolments) and Kilkeel South (2.8%, 65 enrolments).

### Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2011/12

Ward	Total HE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total HE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Annalong	105	4.2	Dunmore	140	5.9
Ardglass	85	3.4	Katesbridge	80	4.0
Audley's Acre	130	7.3	Kilkeel Central	75	2.6
Ballymote	70	3.2	Kilkeel South	65	2.8
Ballyward	85	4.0	Killough	125	4.6
Bannside	120	5.9	Lisnacree	115	5.1
Binnian	105	4.4	Mayobridge	140	4.8
Burren & Kilbroney	200	6.2	Murlough	70	3.9
Castlewellan	130	4.9	Quoile	120	5.5
Cathedral	105	4.2	Rathfriland	40	1.9
Clonallan	180	5.4	Rostrevor	150	6.5
Crossgar	155	5.9	Seaforde	150	6.3
Derryleckagh	245	7.3	Seaview	105	4.2
Donaghmore	140	5.5	Shimna	115	5.3
Donard	150	5.8	Spelga	110	4.2
Drumaness	180	6.1	Strangford	105	4.9
Dundrum	95	4.3	Tollymore	150	5.7

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

Proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in HE Education by Ward, 2011/12



0	Dunmore	12	Ballymote	24	Derryleckagh
1	Crossgar	13	Ardglass	25	Binnian
2	Drumaness	14	Killough	26	Annalong
3	Strangford	15	Dundrum	27	Lisnacree
4	Ballyward	16	Donaghmore	28	Burren and Kilbroney
5	Quoile	17	Tollymore	29	Rostrevor
6	Bannside	18	Murlough	30	Clonallan
7	Seaforde	19	Spelga	31	Seaview
8	Katesbridge	20	Rathfriland	32	Kilkeel Central
9	Audleys Acre	21	Mayobridge	33	Kilkeel South
10	Castlewellan	22	Shimna		
11	Cathedral	23	Donard		

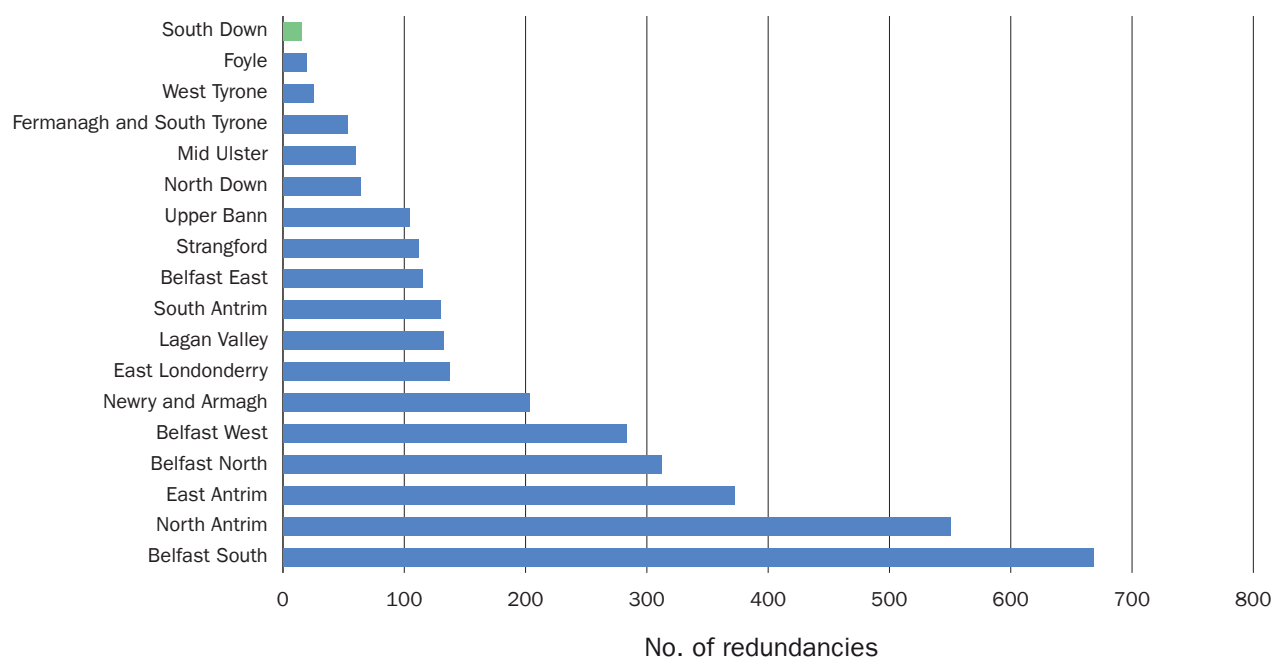
## Labour Market – Confirmed redundancies

In 2012, there were 15 confirmed redundancies in South Down.

This represents 0.4% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2012.

South Down had the lowest number of redundancies in 2012.

### Number of confirmed redundancies, 2012



	No.	Rank		No.	Rank		No.	Rank
Belfast East	115	10	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	53	15	North Down	64	13
Belfast North	312	4	Foyle	19	17	South Antrim	130	Joint 8
Belfast South	668	1	Lagan Valley	132	Joint 8	South Down	15	18
Belfast West	283	5	Mid Ulster	60	14	Strangford	112	11
East Antrim	372	3	Newry and Armagh	203	6	Upper Bann	104	12
East Londonderry	137	7	North Antrim	550	2	West Tyrone	25	16

Source: NISRA, NINIS

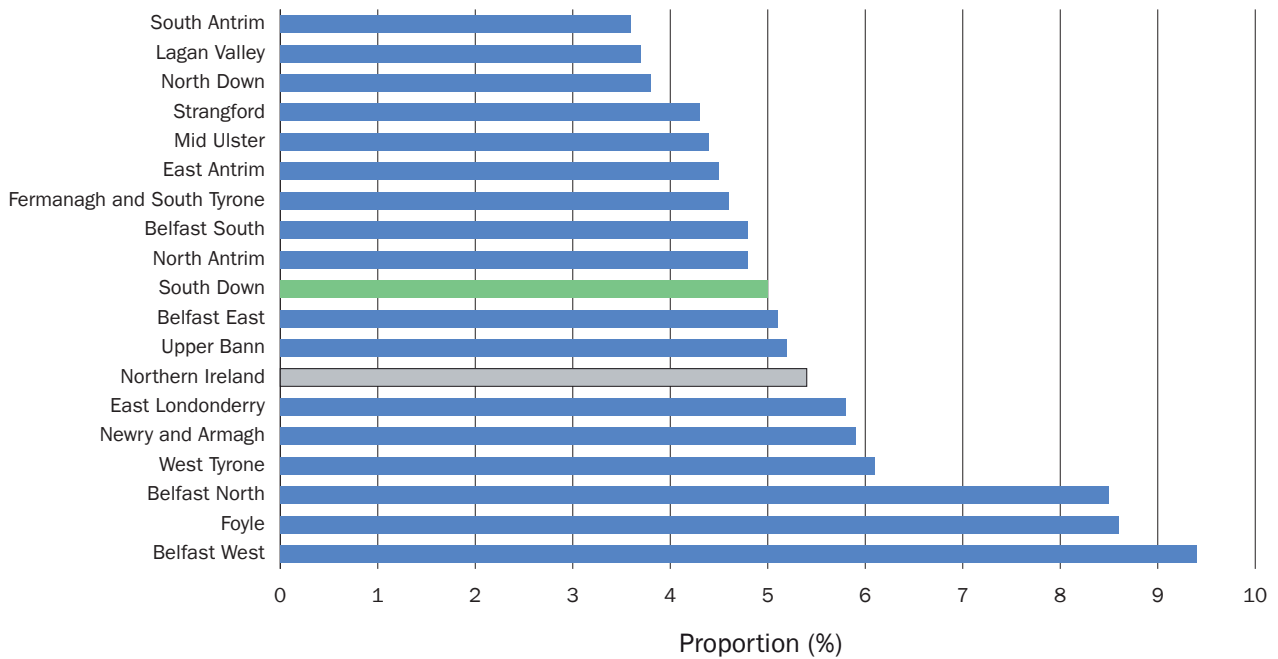
## Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2012, there were 3,504 people claiming unemployment-related benefits in South Down. This equates to 5.0% of all working age people in the area.

A lower proportion of working age people in South Down claimed unemployment-related benefits when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 5.4%.

South Down was the Constituency with the 9th highest unemployment claimant count in 2012.

### Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits, 2012



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	5.1	8	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.6	12	North Down	3.8	16
Belfast North	8.5	3	Foyle	8.6	2	South Antrim	3.6	18
Belfast South	4.8	Joint 10	Lagan Valley	3.7	17	South Down	5.0	9
Belfast West	9.4	1	Mid Ulster	4.4	14	Strangford	4.3	15
East Antrim	4.5	13	Newry and Armagh	5.9	5	Upper Bann	5.2	7
East Londonderry	5.8	6	North Antrim	4.8	Joint 10	West Tyrone	6.1	4

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count)

## Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count at ward level

The highest proportion of people claiming unemployment-related benefits (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Ballymote (11.0%, 185 claimants), Ardglass (7.8%, 153 claimants), and Cathedral (7.4%, 167 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Bannside (2.5%, 44 claimants), Dunmore (2.7%, 49 claimants) and Katesbridge (3.0%, 51 claimants).

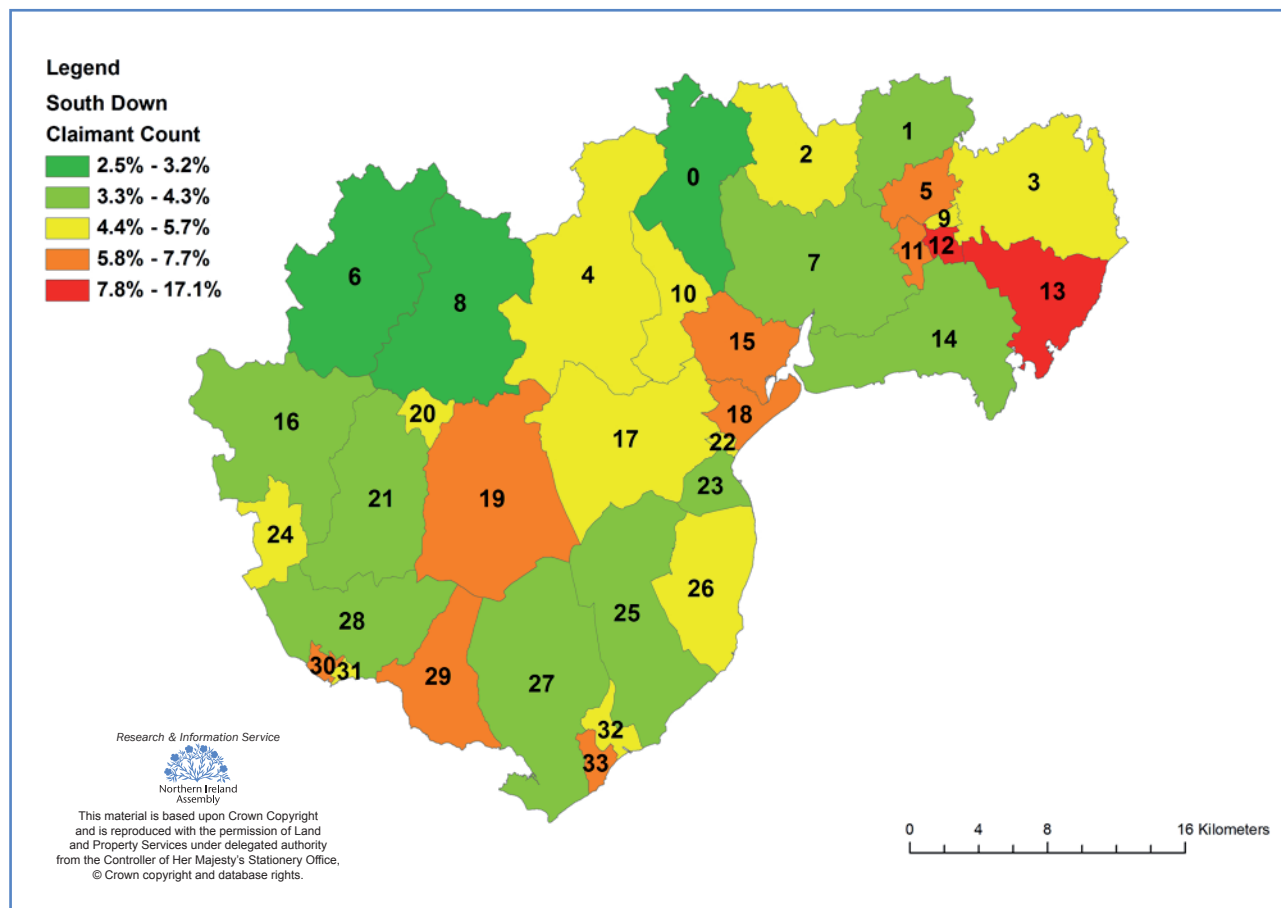
### Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2012

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population <sup>1</sup>	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Annalong	97	4.7	Dunmore	49	2.7
Ardglass	153	7.8	Katesbridge	51	3.0
Audleys Acre	73	4.8	Kilkeel Central	123	5.3
Ballymote	185	11.0	Kilkeel South	107	5.8
Ballyward	84	4.6	Killough	113	4.1
Bannside	44	2.5	Lisnacree	63	3.5
Binnian	72	3.6	Mayobridge	100	4.2
Burren & Kilbroney	105	4.0	Murlough	113	7.4
Castlewellan	115	5.1	Quoile	119	7.0
Cathedral	167	7.4	Rathfriland	91	5.1
Clonallan	193	6.7	Rostrevor	108	6.3
Crossgar	69	3.4	Seaforde	72	3.8
Derryleckagh	130	4.4	Seaview	107	5.4
Donaghmore	70	3.4	Shimna	93	5.7
Donard	82	4.1	Spelga	116	6.0
Drumaness	108	4.5	Strangford	93	5.7
Dundrum	127	7.3	Tollymore	114	5.2

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count)

<sup>1</sup> The working age population refers to men and women aged 16 to 64.

Proportion of working age people (males and females aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefit, 2012



0	Dunmore	12	Ballymote	24	Derryleckagh
1	Crossgar	13	Ardglass	25	Binnian
2	Drumaness	14	Killough	26	Annalong
3	Strangford	15	Dundrum	27	Lishacree
4	Ballyward	16	Donaghmore	28	Burren and Kilbroney
5	Quoile	17	Tollymore	29	Rostrevor
6	Bannside	18	Murlough	30	Clonallan
7	Seaforde	19	Spelga	31	Seaview
8	Katesbridge	20	Rathfriland	32	Kilkeel Central
9	Audleys Acre	21	Mayobridge	33	Kilkeel South
10	Castlewellan	22	Shimna		
11	Cathedral	23	Donard		

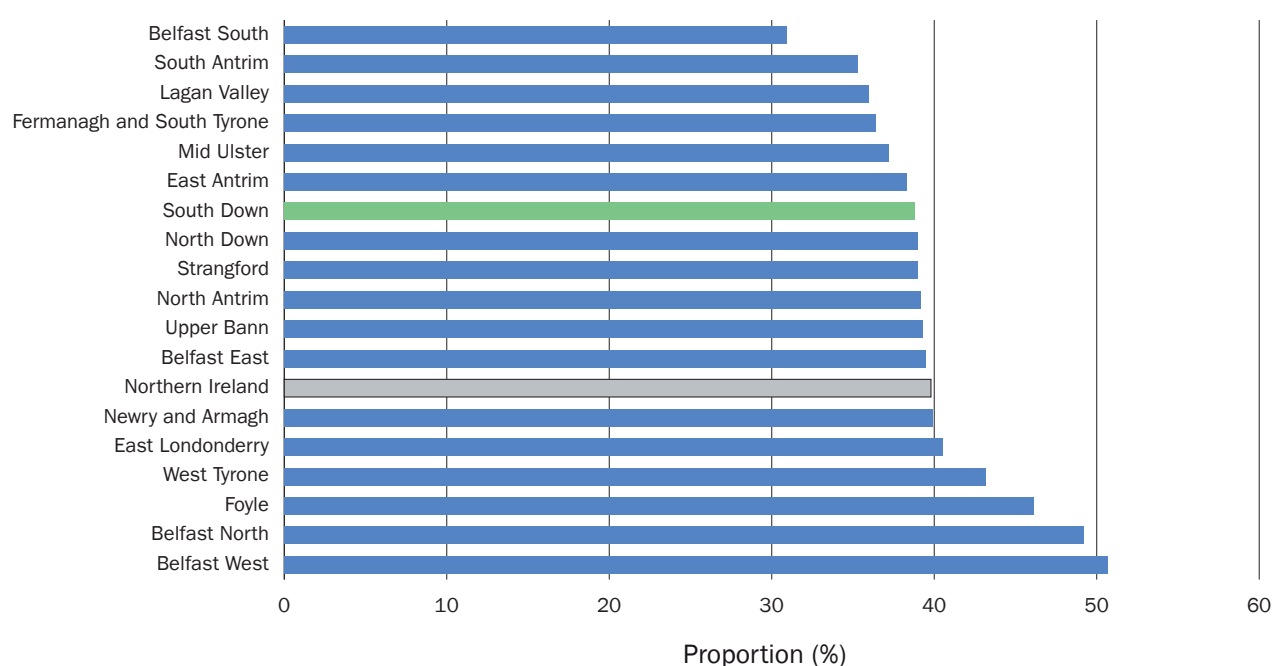
## Low income – People claiming benefits

As at April 2013, 32,610 people in South Down claimed at least one of the main benefits. This equates to 38.8% of all constituents aged 16 and over.

A lower proportion of people aged 16 and over living in South Down claimed at least one benefit when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 39.8%.

South Down was the Constituency with the 7th lowest proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one benefit.

### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits, as at April 2013



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	39.5	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	36.4	15	North Down	39.0	Joint 10
Belfast North	49.2	2	Foyle	46.1	3	South Antrim	35.3	17
Belfast South	30.9	18	Lagan Valley	36.0	16	South Down	38.8	12
Belfast West	50.7	1	Mid Ulster	37.2	14	Strangford	39.0	Joint 10
East Antrim	38.3	13	Newry and Armagh	39.9	6	Upper Bann	39.3	8
East Londonderry	40.5	5	North Antrim	39.2	9	West Tyrone	43.2	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 Murlough (51.6%, 920 claimants), Ballymote (51.3%, 1,120 claimants) and Shimna (49.1%, 1,070 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Burren and Kilbroney (28.0%, 900 claimants), Mayobridge (31.2%, 910 claimants) and Donaghmore (31.7%, 810 claimants).

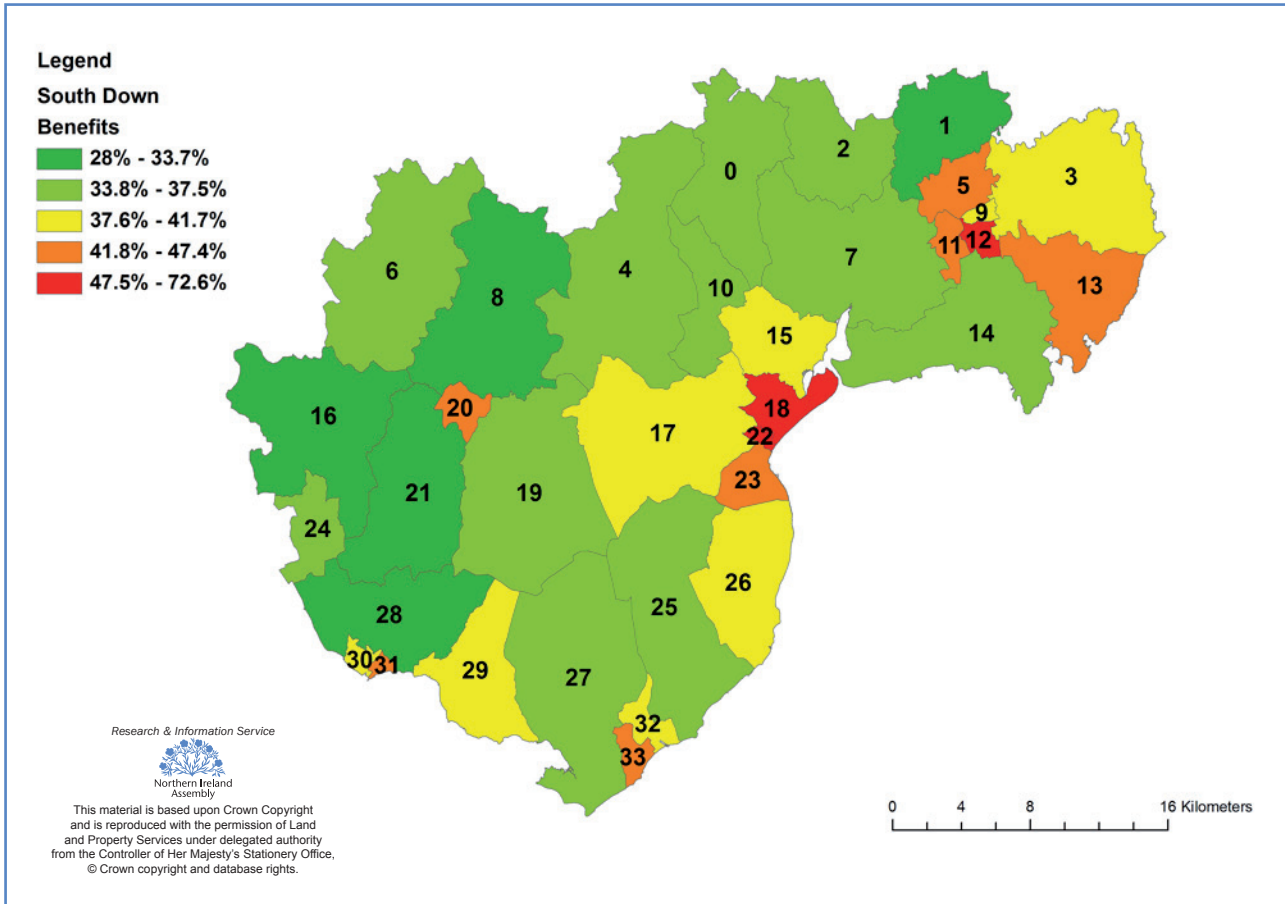
### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at April 2013<sup>1</sup>

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
Annalong	980	38.9	Dunmore	860	36.0
Ardglass	1,160	46.3	Katesbridge	670	33.3
Audleys Acre	740	41.5	Kilkeel Central	1,200	40.9
Ballymote	1,120	51.3	Kilkeel South	1,070	46.2
Ballyward	740	35.2	Killough	1,010	37.2
Bannside	700	34.3	Lisnacree	830	36.5
Binnian	850	35.9	Mayobridge	910	31.2
Burren & Kilbroney	900	28.0	Murlough	920	51.6
Castlewellan	980	36.9	Quoile	950	43.6
Cathedral	1,100	44.0	Rathfriland	920	42.9
Clonallan	1,390	41.3	Rostrevor	900	38.9
Crossgar	850	32.5	Seaforde	880	37.2
Derryleckagh	1,140	33.9	Seaview	1,060	42.3
Donaghmore	810	31.7	Shimna	1,070	49.1
Donard	1,110	43.1	Spelga	930	35.4
Drumaness	1,000	33.9	Strangford	870	40.6
Dundrum	920	41.7	Tollymore	1,080	40.8

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

<sup>1</sup> 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 persons aged 16 and over claiming at least one benefit, at April 2013



0	Dunmore	12	Ballymote	24	Derryleckagh
1	Crossgar	13	Ardglass	25	Binnian
2	Drumaness	14	Killough	26	Annalong
3	Strangford	15	Dundrum	27	Lisnacree
4	Ballyward	16	Donaghmore	28	Burren and Kilbroney
5	Quoile	17	Tollymore	29	Rostrevor
6	Bannside	18	Murlough	30	Clonallan
7	Seaforde	19	Spelga	31	Seaview
8	Katesbridge	20	Rathfriland	32	Kilkeel Central
9	Audleys Acre	21	Mayobridge	33	Kilkeel South
10	Castlewellan	22	Shimna		
11	Cathedral	23	Donard		

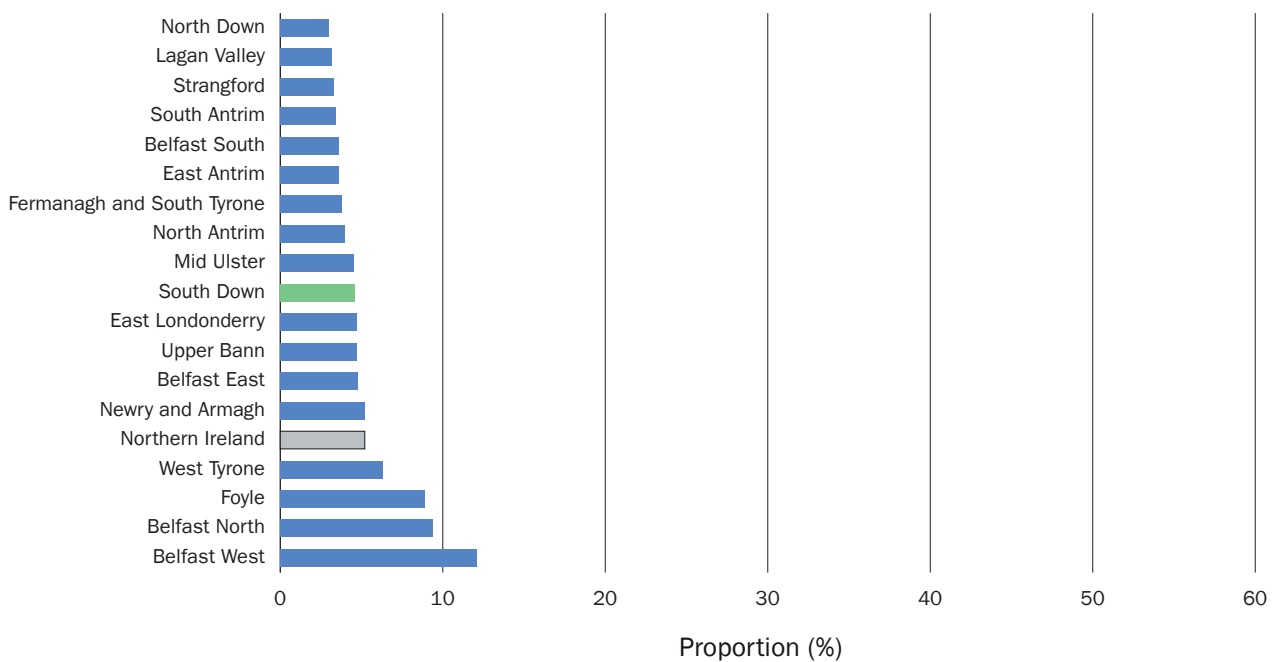
## Low income – People claiming income support

As at February 2013, there were 3,290 people in South Down claiming income support, of whom 3,200 were of working age. This equates to 4.6% of working age people claiming the benefit.

A lower proportion of working age people living in South Down claimed income support when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 5.2%.

South Down was the Constituency with the 9th highest proportion of working age people claiming income support.

### Proportion of working age people claiming income support, as at February 2013



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	4.8	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	3.8	12	North Down	3.0	18
Belfast North	9.4	2	Foyle	8.9	3	South Antrim	3.4	15
Belfast South	3.6	Joint 13	Lagan Valley	3.2	17	South Down	4.6	9
Belfast West	12.1	1	Mid Ulster	4.5	10	Strangford	3.3	16
East Antrim	3.6	Joint 13	Newry and Armagh	5.2	5	Upper Bann	4.7	Joint 7
East Londonderry	4.7	Joint 7	North Antrim	4.0	11	West Tyrone	6.3	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 Ballymote (11.9%, 220 claimants), Cathedral (8.8%, 190 claimants) and Murlough (8.4%, 120 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Dunmore (1.6%, 30 claimants), Bannside (1.8%, 30 claimants) and Katesbridge (1.8%, 30 claimants).

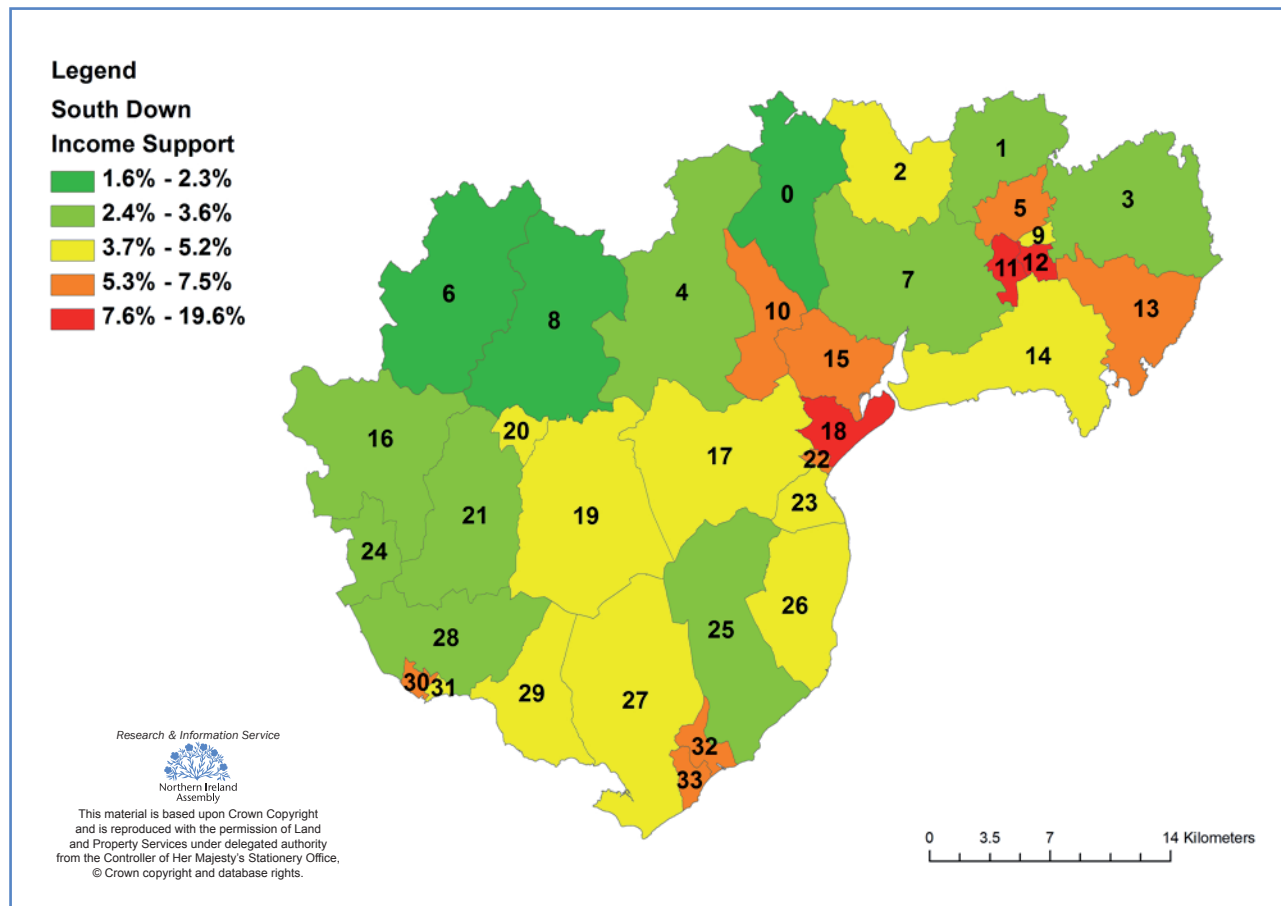
### Proportion of working age people claiming income support at ward level, as at February 2013

Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population <sup>1</sup>	Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Annalong	90	4.4	Dunmore	30	1.6
Ardglass	130	6.4	Katesbridge	30	1.8
Audleys Acre	70	5.0	Kilkeel Central	130	5.5
Ballymote	220	11.9	Kilkeel South	140	7.5
Ballyward	50	2.8	Killough	110	4.7
Bannside	30	1.8	Lisnacree	80	4.2
Binnian	60	3.1	Mayobridge	80	3.1
Burren & Kilbroney	70	2.5	Murlough	120	8.4
Castlewellan	150	6.8	Quoile	120	6.9
Cathedral	190	8.8	Rathfriland	80	4.8
Clonallan	160	5.6	Rostrevor	70	3.8
Crossgar	60	2.8	Seaforde	60	3.1
Derryleckagh	90	3.1	Seaview	100	5.2
Donaghmore	60	2.8	Shimna	90	5.5
Donard	90	4.6	Spelga	110	4.8
Drumaness	100	4.0	Strangford	50	2.9
Dundrum	100	5.5	Tollymore	90	4.1

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

<sup>1</sup> Working age calculation based on Census 2011 population estimates (aged 16-64)

Proportion of working age population claiming income support by Ward, 2013



0	Dunmore	12	Ballymote	24	Derryleckagh
1	Crossgar	13	Ardglass	25	Binnian
2	Drumaness	14	Killough	26	Annalong
3	Strangford	15	Dundrum	27	Lisnacree
4	Ballyward	16	Donaghmore	28	Burren and Kilbroney
5	Quoile	17	Tollymore	29	Rostrevor
6	Bannside	18	Murlough	30	Clonallan
7	Seaforde	19	Spelga	31	Seaview
8	Katesbridge	20	Rathfriland	32	Kilkeel Central
9	Audleys Acre	21	Mayobridge	33	Kilkeel South
10	Castlewellan	22	Shimna		
11	Cathedral	23	Donard		

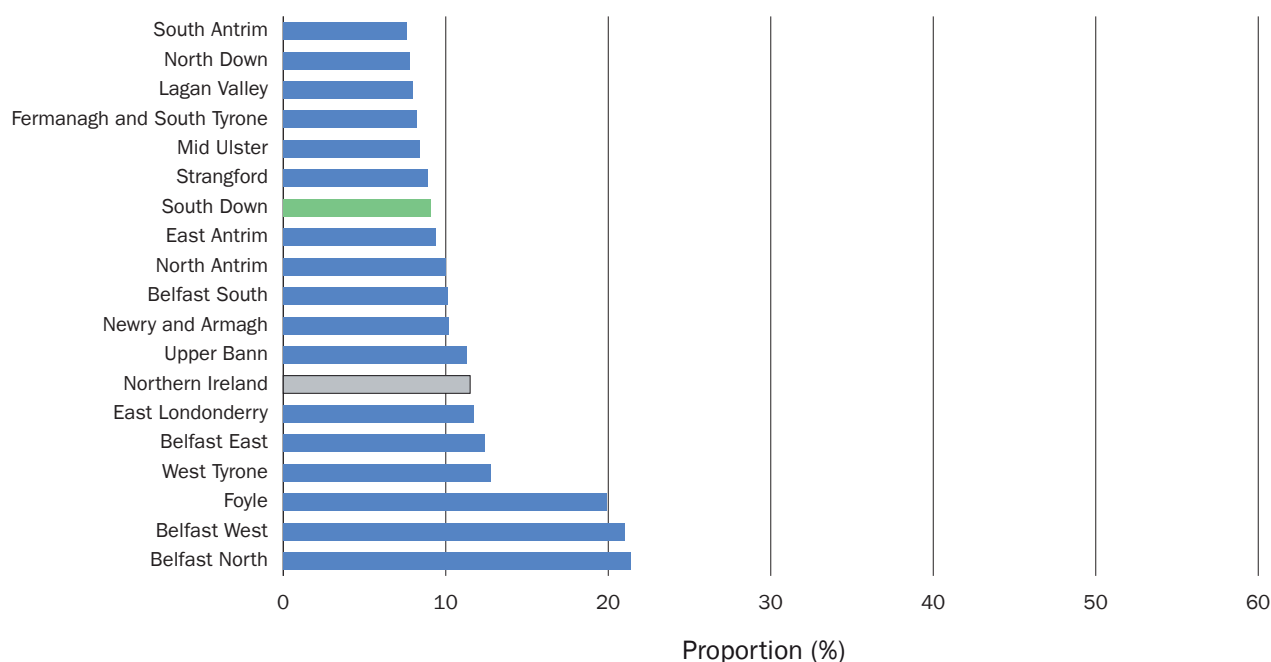
## Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2013, there were 7,680 people in South Down claiming housing benefit. This equates to 9.1% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming this benefit.

A lower proportion of people aged 16 and over living in South Down claimed housing benefit in 2013 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 11.5%.

South Down was the constituency with the 7th lowest proportion of housing benefit claimants.

### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit, as at June 2013



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	12.4	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	8.2	15	North Down	7.8	17
Belfast North	21.4	1	Foyle	19.9	3	South Antrim	7.6	18
Belfast South	10.1	9	Lagan Valley	8.0	16	South Down	9.1	12
Belfast West	21.0	2	Mid Ulster	8.4	14	Strangford	8.9	13
East Antrim	9.4	11	Newry and Armagh	10.2	8	Upper Bann	11.3	7
East Londonderry	11.7	6	North Antrim	10.0	10	West Tyrone	12.8	4

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

## Low income – People claiming housing benefit at ward level

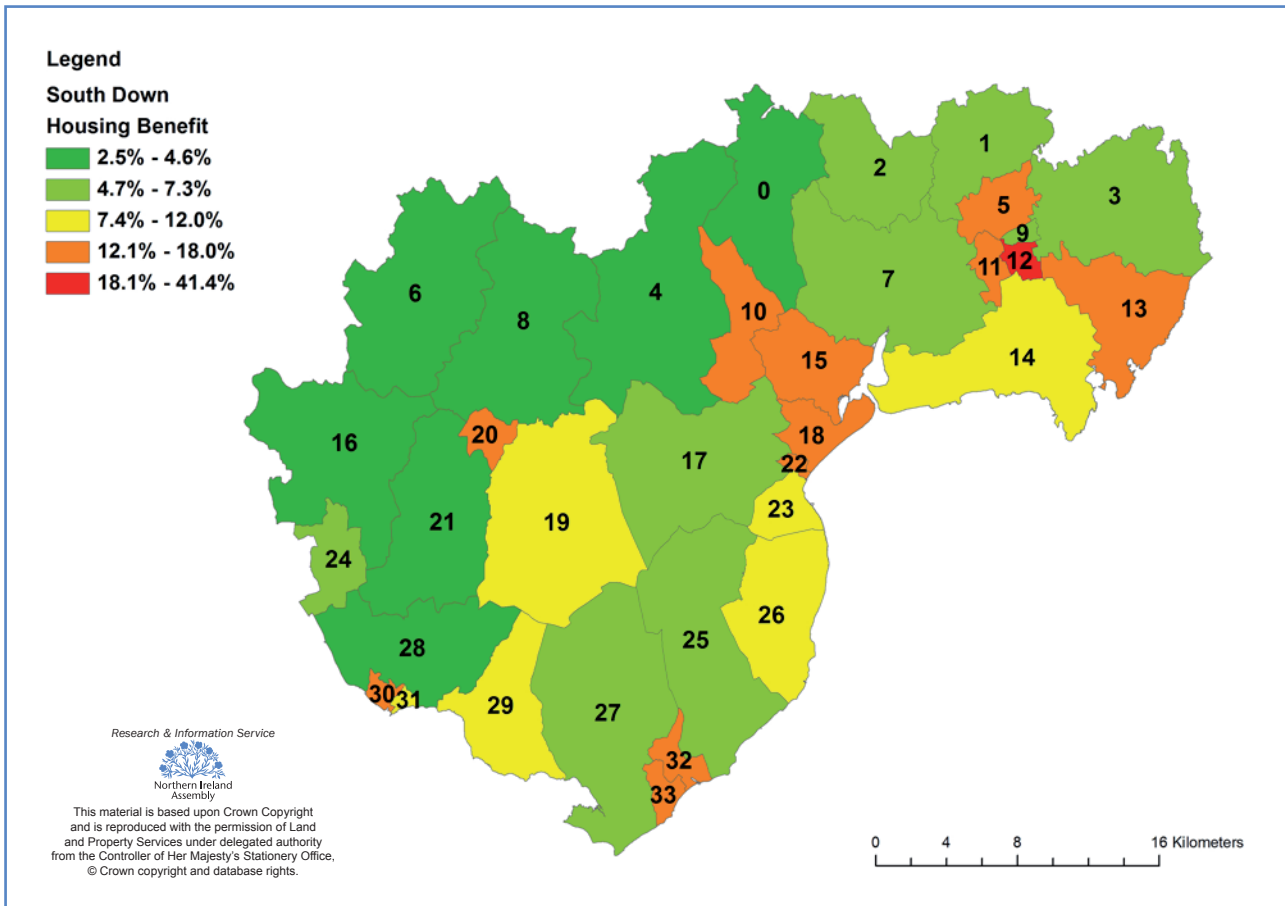
The highest proportion of people claiming Housing Benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Ballymote (26.6%, 580 claimants), Murlough (18.0%, 320 claimants) and Cathedral (17.6%, 440 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Dunmore (2.5%, 60 claimants), Bannside (2.9%, 60 claimants) and Katesbridge (3.0%, 60 claimants).

### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit at ward level, as at June 2013

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
Annalong	200	7.9	Dunmore	60	2.5
Ardglass	350	14.0	Katesbridge	60	3.0
Audleys Acre	130	7.3	Kilkeel Central	380	12.9
Ballymote	580	26.6	Kilkeel South	330	14.3
Ballyward	90	4.3	Killough	250	9.2
Bannside	60	2.9	Lisnacree	150	6.6
Binnian	120	5.1	Mayobridge	130	4.5
Burren & Kilbroney	100	3.1	Murlough	320	18.0
Castlewellan	340	12.8	Quoile	280	12.8
Cathedral	440	17.6	Rathfriland	300	14.0
Clonallan	440	13.1	Rostrevor	210	9.1
Crossgar	150	5.7	Seaforde	140	5.9
Derryleckagh	200	5.9	Seaview	300	12.0
Donaghmore	80	3.1	Shimna	280	12.8
Donard	250	9.7	Spelga	200	7.6
Drumaness	180	6.1	Strangford	120	5.6
Dundrum	280	12.7	Tollymore	190	7.2

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

Proportion of those aged 16 or over claiming Housing Benefit, 2013



0	Dunmore	12	Ballymote	24	Derryleckagh
1	Crossgar	13	Ardglass	25	Binnian
2	Drumaness	14	Killough	26	Annalong
3	Strangford	15	Dundrum	27	Lisnacree
4	Ballyward	16	Donaghmore	28	Burren and Kilbroney
5	Quoile	17	Tollymore	29	Rostrevor
6	Bannside	18	Murlough	30	Clonallan
7	Seaforde	19	Spelga	31	Seaview
8	Katesbridge	20	Rathfriland	32	Kilkeel Central
9	Audleys Acre	21	Mayobridge	33	Kilkeel South
10	Castlewellan	22	Shimna		
11	Cathedral	23	Donard		

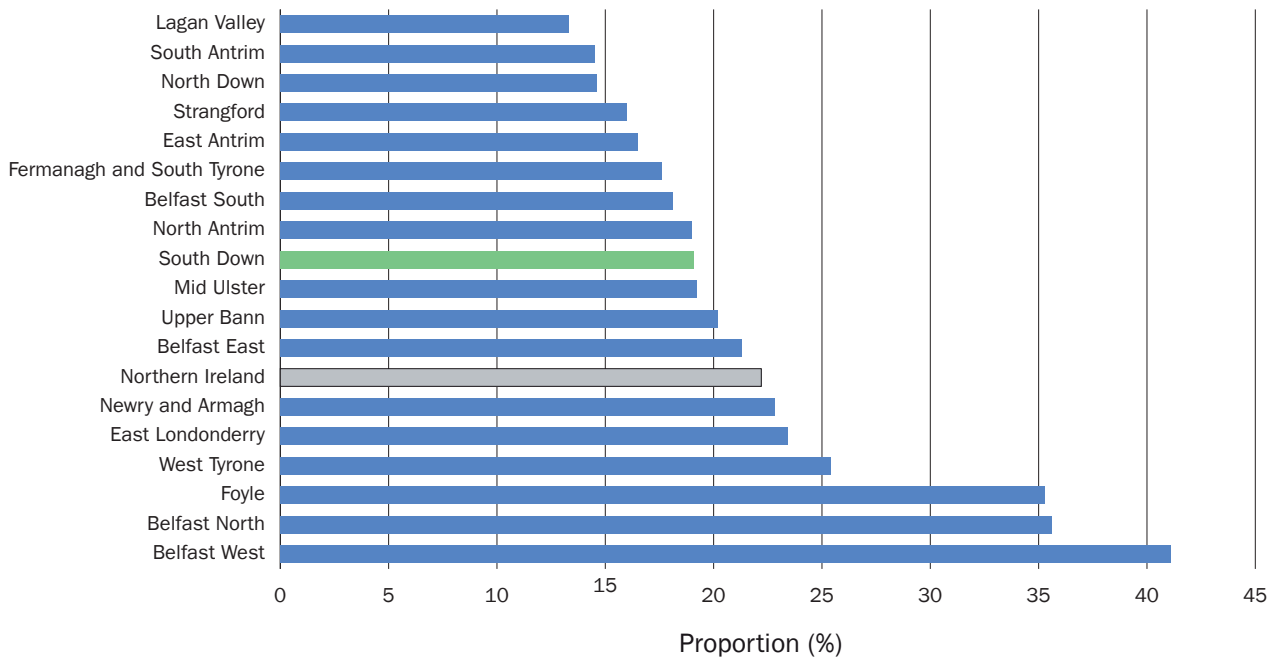
## Low income – Children living in Poverty

As at August 2011, there were 4,660 children aged 0-15 years living in poverty<sup>1</sup> in South Down. This equates to 19.1% of all children in the Constituency.

A lower proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years were living in poverty in South Down when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 22.2%.

South Down was the Constituency with the 9th lowest proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in poverty.

### Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in poverty, as at August 2011



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	21.3	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	17.6	13	North Down	14.6	16
Belfast North	35.6	2	Foyle	35.3	3	South Antrim	14.5	17
Belfast South	18.1	12	Lagan Valley	13.3	18	South Down	19.1	10
Belfast West	41.1	1	Mid Ulster	19.2	9	Strangford	16.0	15
East Antrim	16.5	14	Newry and Armagh	22.8	6	Upper Bann	20.2	8
East Londonderry	23.4	5	North Antrim	19.0	11	West Tyrone	25.4	4

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

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

## Low income – Children living in Poverty at ward level

The highest proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in poverty (as a percentage of all children) were concentrated in the wards of Ballymote (40.5%), Murlough (36.9%) and Kilkeel South (31.6%). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Seaforde (7.2%), Katesbridge (7.9%) and Bannside (8.3%).

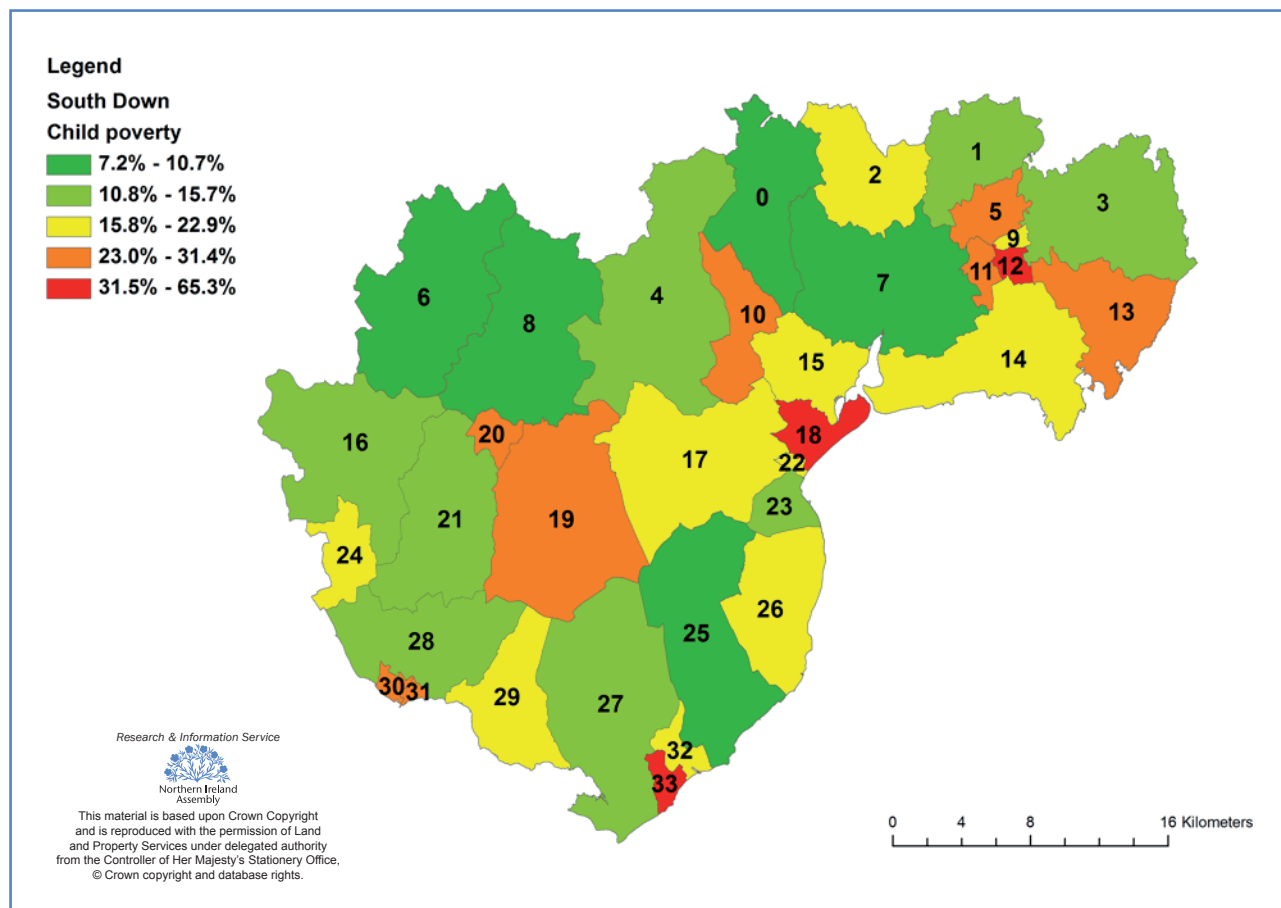
### Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in poverty at ward level, as at August 2011

Ward	Children in Poverty (%) <sup>1</sup>	Ward	Children in Poverty (%)
Annalong	18.0	Dunmore	9.3
Ardglass	24.8	Katesbridge	7.9
Audleys Acre	20.8	Kilkeel Central	22.2
Ballymote	40.5	Kilkeel South	31.6
Ballyward	13.6	Killough	17.0
Bannside	8.3	Lisnacree	13.7
Binnian	10.5	Mayobridge	14.5
Burren & Kilbroney	11.2	Murlough	36.9
Castlewellan	27.1	Quoile	23.8
Cathedral	28.5	Rathfriland	25.6
Clonallan	24.4	Rostrevor	20.2
Crossgar	11.3	Seaforde	7.2
Derryleckagh	16.1	Seaview	30.1
Donaghmore	15.6	Shimna	21.6
Donard	15.5	Spelga	23.3
Drumaness	16.4	Strangford	12.6
Dundrum	20.5	Tollymore	17.2

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

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

Proportion of children (aged 0-15 years) in poverty by Ward, at 31 August 2011



0	Dunmore	12	Ballymote	24	Derryleckagh
1	Crossgar	13	Ardglass	25	Binnian
2	Drumaness	14	Killough	26	Annalong
3	Strangford	15	Dundrum	27	Lisnacree
4	Ballyward	16	Donaghmore	28	Burren and Kilbroney
5	Quoile	17	Tollymore	29	Rostrevor
6	Bannside	18	Murlough	30	Clonallan
7	Seaforde	19	Spelga	31	Seaview
8	Katesbridge	20	Rathfriland	32	Kilkeel Central
9	Audleys Acre	21	Mayobridge	33	Kilkeel South
10	Castlewellan	22	Shimna		
11	Cathedral	23	Donard		

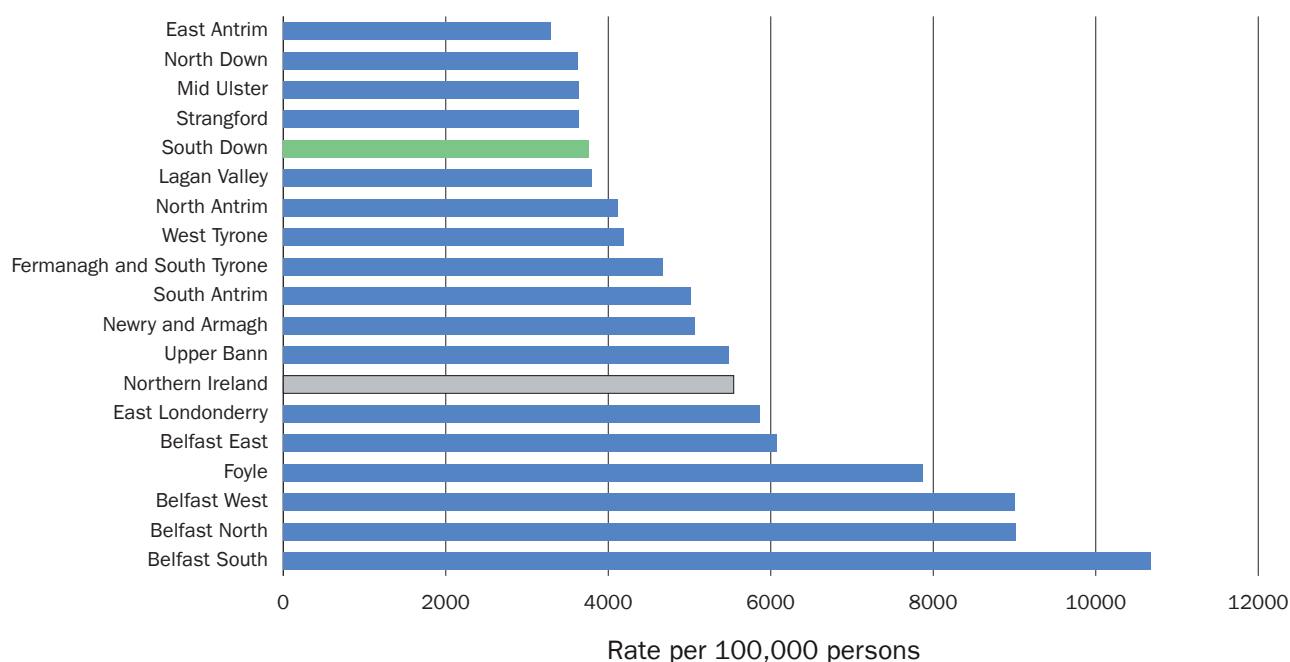
## Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2012/13, a total of 4,096 criminal offences were recorded in the South Down area. This equates to an overall recorded crime rate of 3,763 per 100,000 persons.

The recorded crime rate for South Down was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 5,544 per 100,000 persons.

South Down was the Constituency with the 5th lowest recorded crime rate.

### Overall crime rate per 100,000 persons, 2012/13



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	6,077	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4,671	10	North Down	3,622	17
Belfast North	9,020	2	Foyle	7,866	4	South Antrim	5,018	9
Belfast South	10,683	1	Lagan Valley	3,796	13	South Down	3,763	14
Belfast West	9,006	3	Mid Ulster	3,634	16	Strangford	3,641	15
East Antrim	3,296	18	Newry and Armagh	5,067	8	Upper Bann	5,489	7
East Londonderry	5,870	6	North Antrim	4,112	12	West Tyrone	4,185	11

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

## Crime – Rates of specific types of crime

In 2012/13, rates of all crime types listed in the below table, with the exception of possession of drugs, were lower in South Down when compared to the Northern Ireland average.

### Crime rate per 100,000 persons by crime type, 2012/13

	South Down		Northern Ireland	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery	1,249	1,148	33,251	1,836
Burglary	565	519	9,581	529
Vehicle offences	257	236	5,339	295
Theft including from the person, bicycle theft, shoplifting and other theft excluding vehicle offences	673	618	20,691	1,143
Criminal damage	825	758	20,959	1,157
Trafficking of drugs	48	44	890	49
Possession of drugs	229	210	3,488	193
Possession of weapons	21	19	651	36
Public order offences	54	50	1,517	84
Miscellaneous crimes against society	86	79	2,191	121
Other fraud	89	82	1,831	101

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

## Crime – Crime rate at ward level

The highest recorded crime rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Cathedral (11,572), Ballymote (9,373), and Murlough (8,821). The lowest rates were recorded in Katesbridge (1,162), Burren and Kilbroney (1,420) and Mayobridge (1,536).

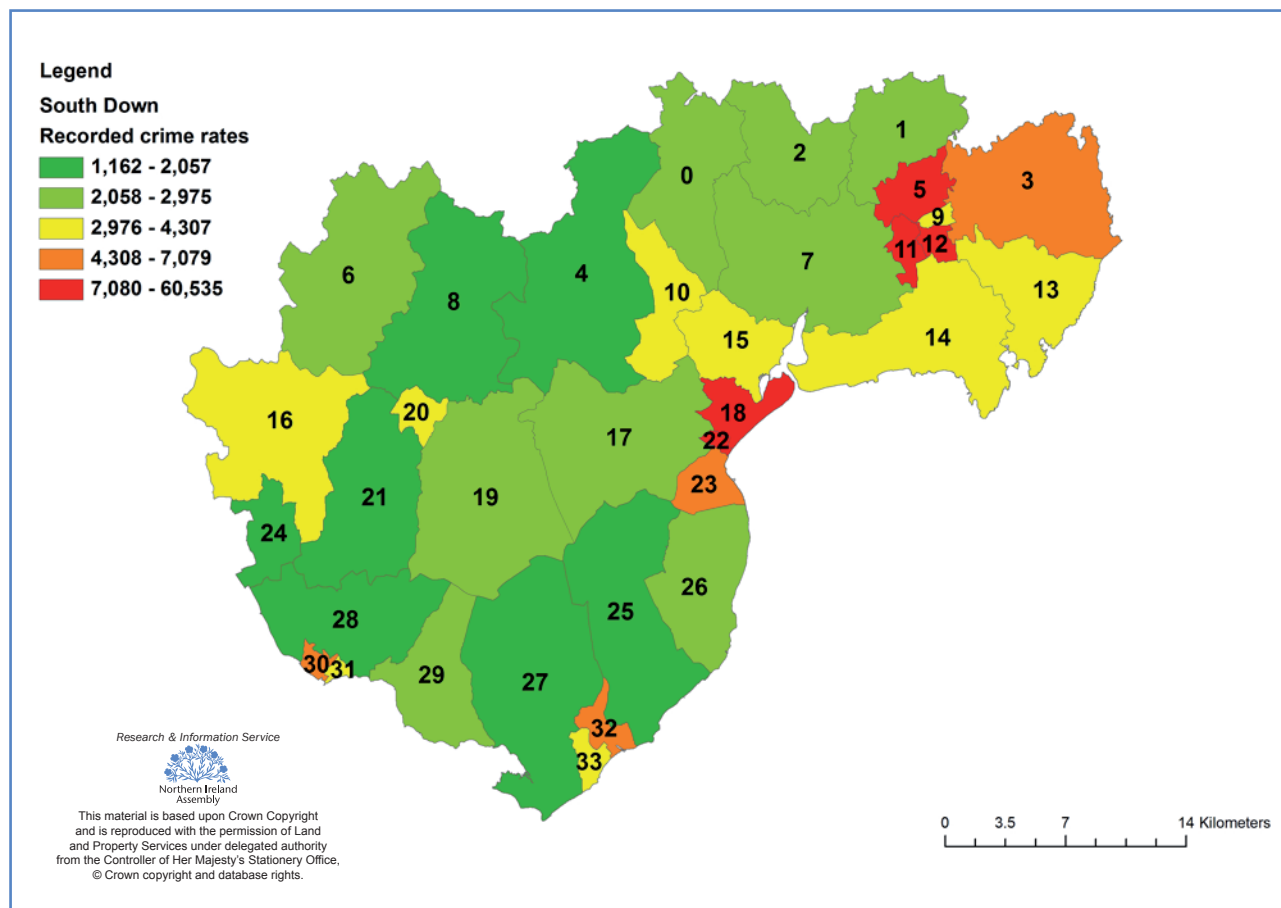
### Crime rates per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2012/13

Ward	Recorded Crime Rate <sup>1</sup>	Violence against Person Rate <sup>2</sup>	Burglary Rate	Criminal Damage Rate
Annalong	2,118	716	218	623
Ardglass	3,744	1,070	661	724
Audleys Acre	3,030	814	181	859
Ballymote	9,373	2,727	1,193	2,488
Ballyward	1,739	177	426	390
Bannside	2,510	609	913	228
Binnian	1,562	351	96	574
Burren & Kilbroney	1,420	244	399	200
Castlewellan	3,586	1,525	565	423
Cathedral	11,572	3,223	1,074	1,872
Clonallan	5,418	1,935	341	1,571
Crossgar	2,478	704	367	489
Derryleckagh	1,929	651	314	381
Donaghmore	3,110	835	461	374
Donard	4,510	1,284	720	814
Drumaness	2,503	439	516	361
Dundrum	3,648	1,193	316	526
Dunmore	2,158	458	425	392
Katesbridge	1,162	77	194	194
Kilkeel Central	6,048	1,465	407	2,061
Kilkeel South	3,486	1,173	469	670
Killough	3,737	1,068	562	731
Lisnacree	2,007	736	334	502
Mayobridge	1,536	347	297	223
Murlough	8,821	2,881	1,906	1,374
Quoile	7,180	2,813	1,369	703
Rathfriland	3,540	1,131	730	839
Rostrevor	2,765	864	346	657
Seaforde	2,966	833	433	200
Seaview	3,717	1,304	196	1,239
Shimna	8,262	3,610	670	1,489
Spelga	2,344	921	195	474
Strangford	4,877	1,564	707	931
Tollymore	2,628	620	443	561

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

- 1 All crime rates were calculated per 100,000 population using the Census 2011 Estimates.
- 2 Violence against the person includes sex offences and robbery.

Recorded Crime rates per 100,000 population (April 2012 - March 2013)



0	Dunmore	12	Ballymote	24	Derryleckagh
1	Crossgar	13	Ardglass	25	Binnian
2	Drumaness	14	Killough	26	Annalong
3	Strangford	15	Dundrum	27	Lisnacree
4	Ballyward	16	Donaghmore	28	Burren and Kilbroney
5	Quoile	17	Tollymore	29	Rostrevor
6	Bannside	18	Murlough	30	Clonallan
7	Seaforde	19	Spelga	31	Seaview
8	Katesbridge	20	Rathfriland	32	Kilkeel Central
9	Audleys Acre	21	Mayobridge	33	Kilkeel South
10	Castlewellan	22	Shimna		
11	Cathedral	23	Donard		

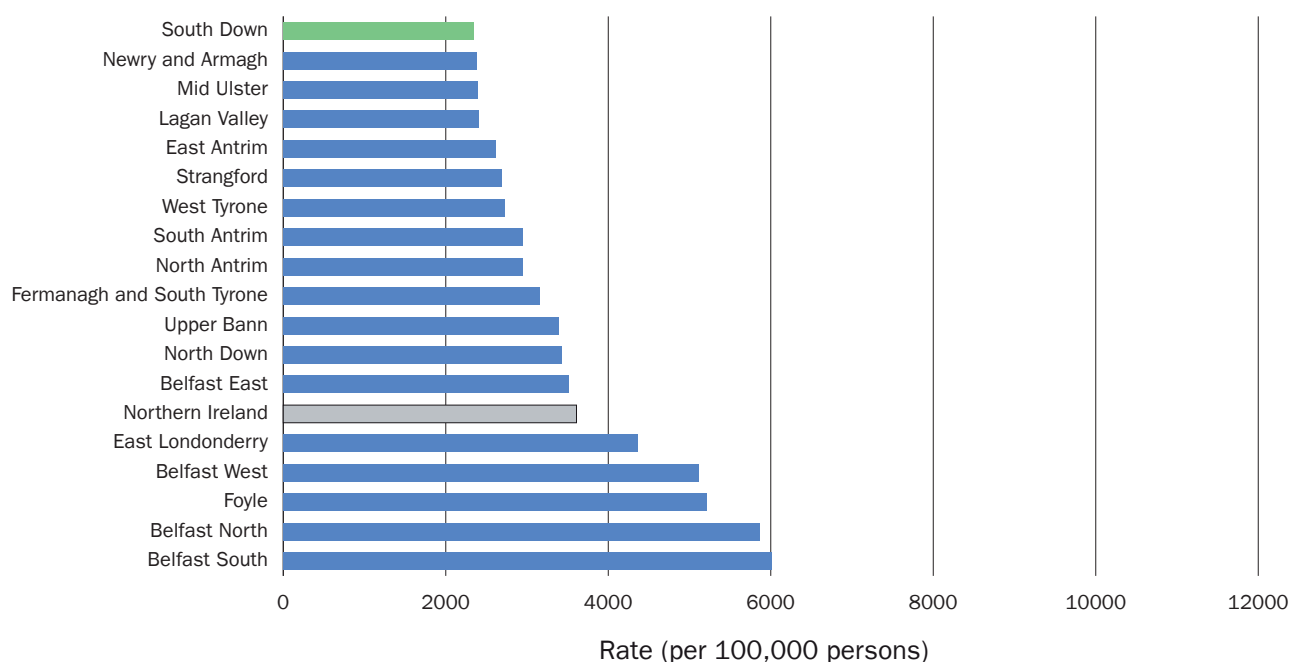
## Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2012/13, there were 2,551 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in South Down. This equates to a rate of 2,344 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents in South Down was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 3,609 per 100,000 persons.

South Down was the Constituency with the lowest rate of anti-social behaviour incidents.

### Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons, 2012/13



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	3,519	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	3,159	9	North Down	3,428	7
Belfast North	5,867	2	Foyle	5,216	3	South Antrim	2,945	11
Belfast South	6,009	1	Lagan Valley	2,412	15	South Down	2,344	18
Belfast West	5,117	4	Mid Ulster	2,398	16	Strangford	2,688	13
East Antrim	2,621	14	Newry and Armagh	2,384	17	Upper Bann	3,396	8
East Londonderry	4,365	5	North Antrim	2,953	10	West Tyrone	2,723	12

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

## Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour at ward level

The highest number of anti-social behaviour incidents (per 100,000 population) were concentrated in the wards of Shimna (7,667), Cathedral (6,323) and Ballymote (5,828). The lowest rates were found in Katesbridge (465), Seaforde (566), and Burren and Kilbroney (599).

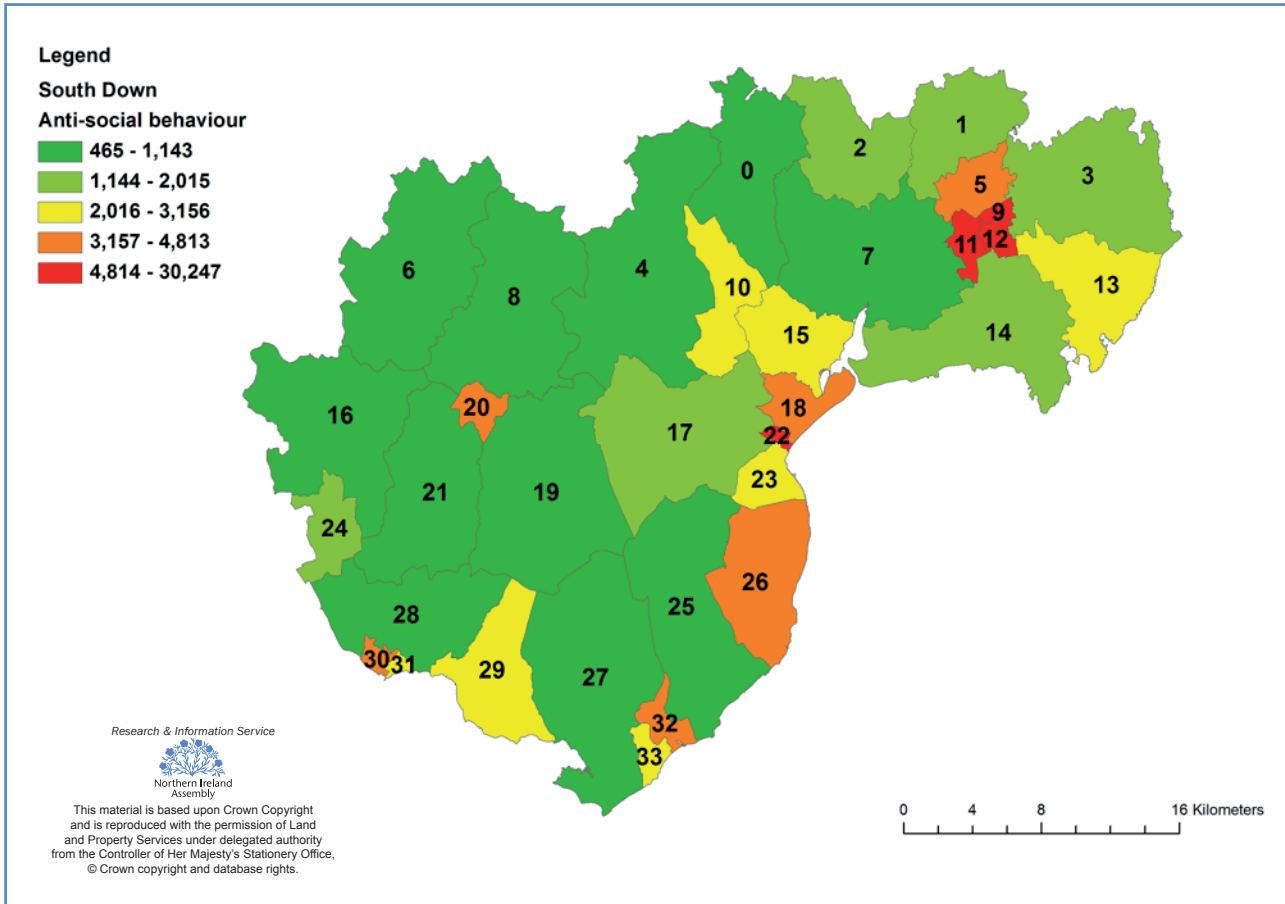
### Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2012/13

Ward	ASB Incidents <sup>1</sup>	Per 100,000 Population	Ward	ASB Incidents	Per 100,000 Population
Annalong	103	3,208	Dunmore	33	1,079
Ardglass	86	2,706	Katesbridge	12	465
Audley's Acre	122	5,518	Kilkeel Central	137	3,716
Ballymote	171	5,828	Kilkeel South	76	2,548
Ballyward	17	603	Killough	48	1,349
Bannside	26	989	Lisnacree	23	769
Binnian	22	701	Mayobridge	34	842
Burren & Kilbroney	27	599	Murlough	103	4,566
Castlewellan	82	2,315	Quoile	86	3,183
Cathedral	207	6,354	Rathfriland	119	4,343
Clonallan	166	3,779	Rostrevor	73	2,523
Crossgar	65	1,988	Seaforde	17	566
Derryleckagh	55	1,234	Seaview	82	2,674
Donaghmore	27	777	Shimna	206	7,667
Donard	91	2,850	Spelga	29	809
Drumaness	46	1,187	Strangford	40	1,489
Dundrum	80	2,806	Tollymore	40	1,181

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

<sup>1</sup> Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents recorded by the PSNI are compiled from the force Command and Control system, where calls for service from members of the public are logged.

Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents per 100,000 population, 2012/13



0	Dunmore	12	Ballymote	24	Derryleckagh
1	Crossgar	13	Ardglass	25	Binnian
2	Drumaness	14	Killough	26	Annalong
3	Strangford	15	Dundrum	27	Lisnacree
4	Ballyward	16	Donaghmore	28	Burren and Kilbroney
5	Quoile	17	Tollymore	29	Rostrevor
6	Bannside	18	Murlough	30	Clonallan
7	Seaforde	19	Spelga	31	Seaview
8	Katesbridge	20	Rathfriland	32	Kilkeel Central
9	Audleys Acre	21	Mayobridge	33	Kilkeel South
10	Castlewellan	22	Shimna		
11	Cathedral	23	Donard		

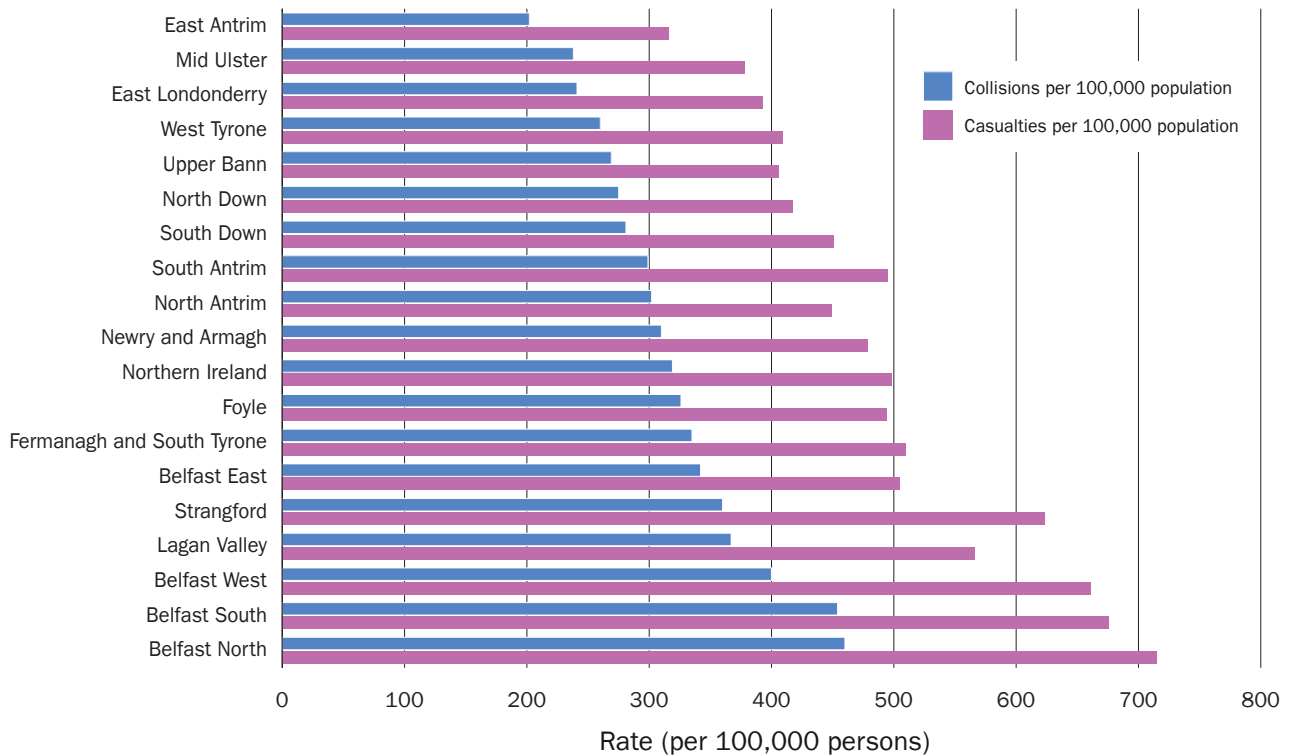
## Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties

In 2012, there were 306 road traffic collisions with injury reported in South Down, a collision rate of 281 per 100,000 persons. There were 491 casualties – 1 person was killed, 42 were seriously injured and 448 were slightly injured, a rate of 451 casualties per 100,000 persons.

The road traffic collision rate for South Down was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 319 per 100,000 persons while the casualty rate was also lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 498 per 100,000 persons.

South Down had the 7th lowest collision rate.

### Road traffic collision and casualty rate per 100,000 persons, 2012



	Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank
Belfast East	342	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	335	7	North Down	275	13
Belfast North	460	1	Foyle	326	8	South Antrim	299	11
Belfast South	454	2	Lagan Valley	367	4	South Down	281	12
Belfast West	400	3	Mid Ulster	238	17	Strangford	360	5
East Antrim	202	18	Newry and Armagh	310	9	Upper Bann	269	14
East Londonderry	241	16	North Antrim	302	10	West Tyrone	260	15

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 Seaforde (1,066), Murlough (665) and Bannside (571). The lowest rates were recorded in Seaview (0), Audley's Acre (45) and Dundrum (105).

The highest road traffic casualty rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Seaforde (1,633), Murlough (1,374) and Bannside (875). The lowest rates were recorded in Seaview (0), Audley's Acre (45) and Dundrum (105).

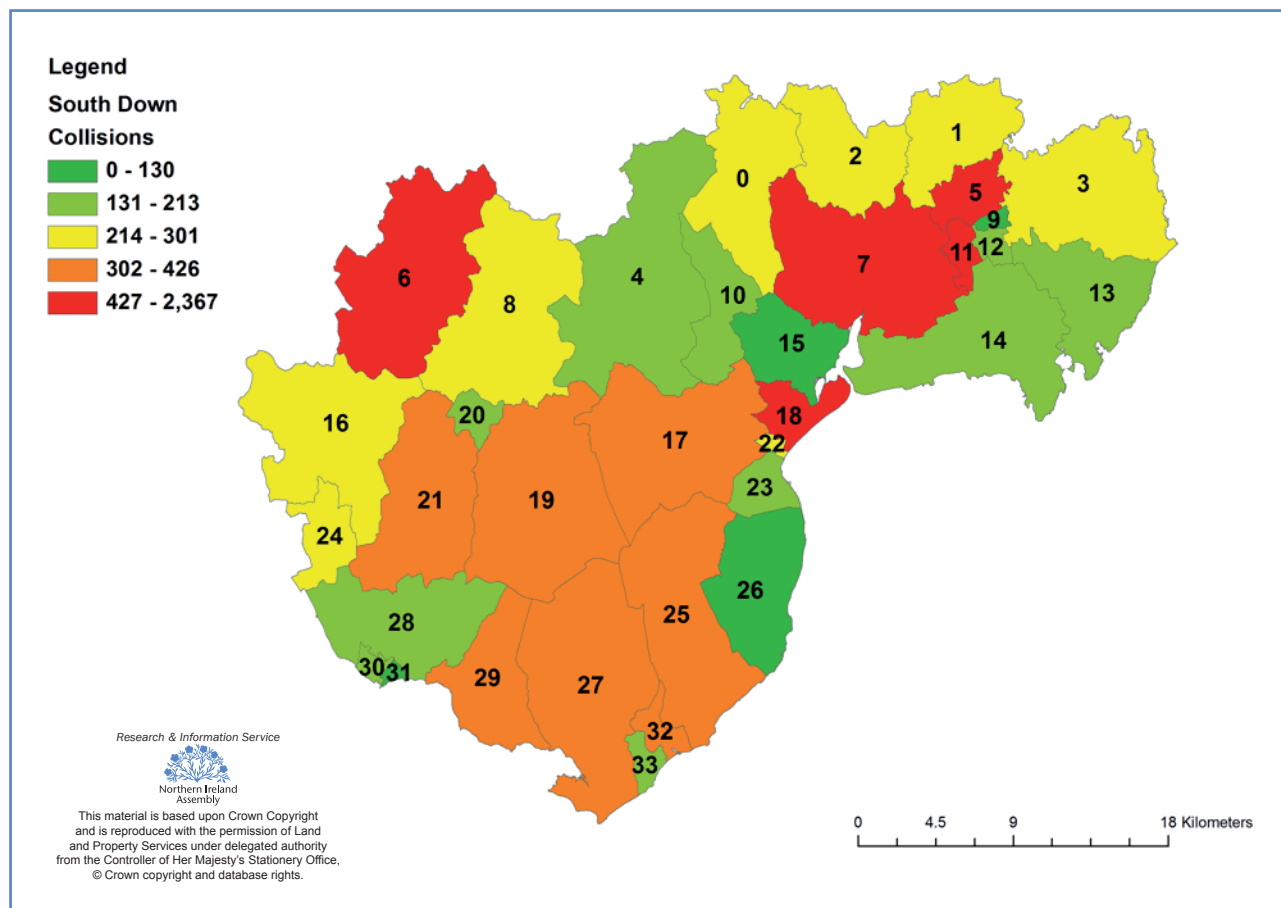
### Road traffic collision and casualty rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2012

Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) <sup>1</sup>	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Annalong	4	4	125	125
Ardglass	5	9	157	283
Audleys Acre	1	1	45	45
Ballymote	5	7	170	239
Ballyward	6	7	213	248
Bannside	15	23	571	875
Binnian	10	12	319	382
Burren & Kilbroney	7	17	155	377
Castlewellan	5	6	141	169
Cathedral	14	27	430	829
Clonallan	7	9	159	205
Crossgar	9	20	275	612
Derryleckagh	11	14	247	314
Donaghmore	9	13	259	374
Donard	6	14	188	438
Drumaness	10	19	258	490
Dundrum	3	4	105	140
Dunmore	8	15	262	491
Katesbridge	6	9	232	349
Kilkeel Central	13	17	353	461
Kilkeel South	5	9	168	302
Killough	6	10	169	281
Lisnacree	11	17	368	569
Mayobridge	16	24	396	595
Murlough	15	31	665	1,374
Quoile	13	20	481	740
Rathfriland	4	8	146	292
Rostrevor	10	11	346	380
Seaforde	32	49	1,066	1,633
Seaview	0	0	0	0
Shimna	7	11	261	409
Spelga	11	20	307	558
Strangford	8	15	298	558
Tollymore	14	19	413	561

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

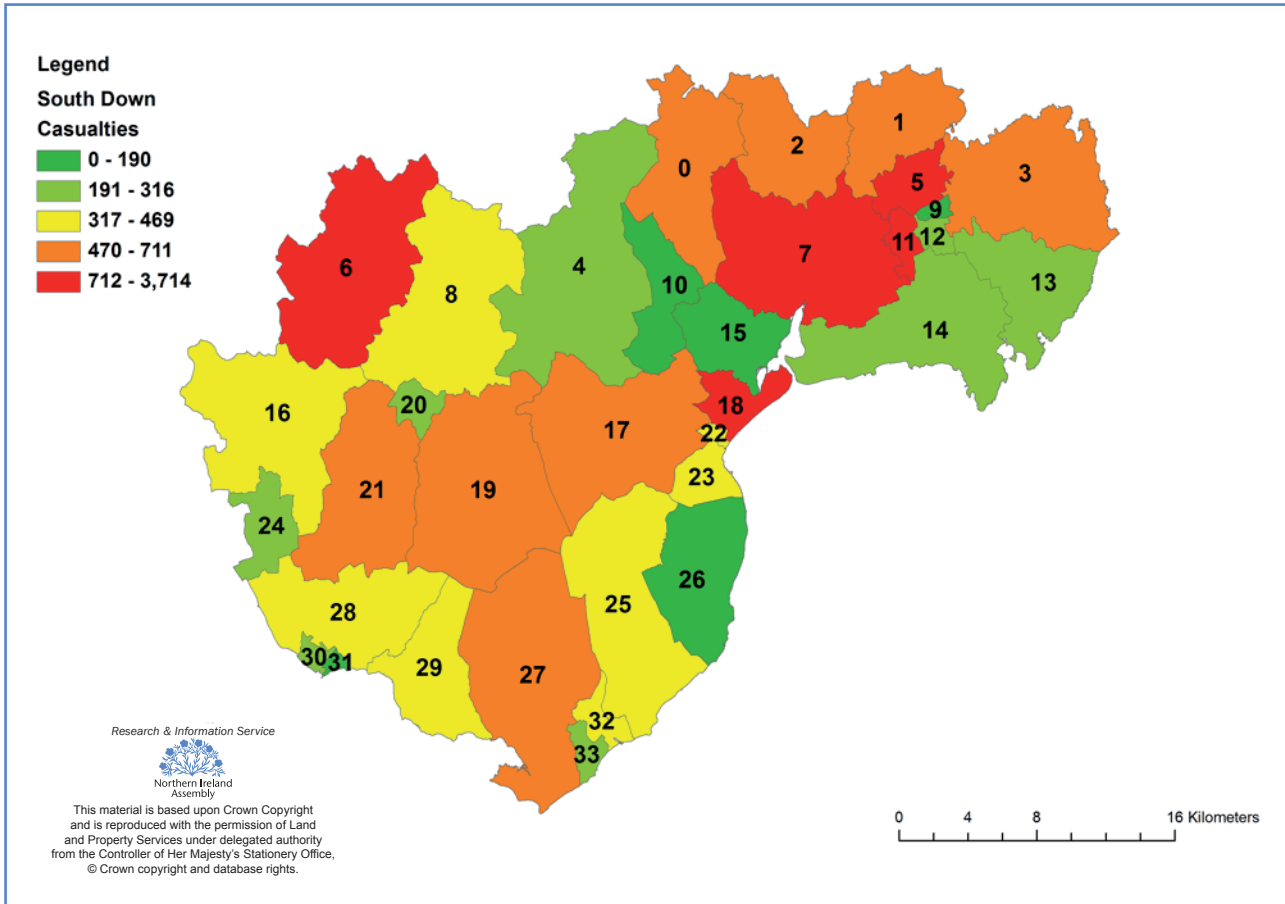
<sup>1</sup> The dataset is compiled from Collision Report Forms (CRFs) forms submitted by police officers after any road traffic collision involving death or personal injury is reported to them. The data set excludes road collisions resulting in damage only.

### Road Traffic Collisions (Involving injury) per 100,000 population, 2012



0	Dunmore	12	Ballymote	24	Derryleckagh
1	Crossgar	13	Ardglass	25	Binnian
2	Drumaness	14	Killough	26	Annalong
3	Strangford	15	Dundrum	27	Lisnacree
4	Ballyward	16	Donaghmore	28	Burren and Kilbroney
5	Quoile	17	Tollymore	29	Rostrevor
6	Bannside	18	Murlough	30	Clonallan
7	Seaforde	19	Spelga	31	Seaview
8	Katesbridge	20	Rathfriland	32	Kilkeel Central
9	Audleys Acre	21	Mayobridge	33	Kilkeel South
10	Castlewellan	22	Shimna		
11	Cathedral	23	Donard		

Road Traffic Casualties per 100,000 population, 2012



0	Dunmore	12	Ballymote	24	Derryleckagh
1	Crossgar	13	Ardglass	25	Binnian
2	Drumaness	14	Killough	26	Annalong
3	Strangford	15	Dundrum	27	Lisnacree
4	Ballyward	16	Donaghmore	28	Burren and Kilbroney
5	Quoile	17	Tollymore	29	Rostrevor
6	Bannside	18	Murlough	30	Clonallan
7	Seaforde	19	Spelga	31	Seaview
8	Katesbridge	20	Rathfriland	32	Kilkeel Central
9	Audleys Acre	21	Mayobridge	33	Kilkeel South
10	Castlewellan	22	Shimna		
11	Cathedral	23	Donard		

## Notes

### Demographic Profile

The Census collected information on the resident population of Northern Ireland on Census Day (27 March 2011). Questionnaires were delivered to every household and communal establishment and residents asked to complete and return with information as correct on Census Day. Special arrangements were made to enumerate special groups such as the Armed Forces. The Census Coverage Survey (an independent doorstep survey) followed between 9 May and 3 June 2011 and was used to adjust the Census counts for under-enumeration.

### Life expectancy of males and females

The expected years of life at birth based on the mortality rates of the period in question. The data is based upon the number of deaths provided by the General Register Office. DHSSPS calculates the sub Northern Ireland level figures. The dataset was derived using the Central Postcode Directory. All figures presented here are period life expectancies. Period expectation of life at a given age for an area in a given time period is an estimate of the average number of years a person of that age would survive if he or she experienced the particular area's age-specific mortality rates for that time period throughout the rest of his or her life. The figure reflects mortality among those living in the area in each time period, rather than mortality among those born in each area. It is not therefore the number of years a person in the area in each time period could actually expect to live, both because the death rates of the area are likely to change in the future and because many of those in the area may live elsewhere for at least some part of their lives.

### Standardised mortality rates (cancer, respiratory disease, circulatory disease)

Standardised mortality rates are standardised to the mid-year population estimate for each of the grouped years. Rates will therefore vary from those published elsewhere that may use different standardisation (e.g. the HSC Inequalities Monitoring System publish rates standardised to the NI 2001 Census population). The data is based on the number of deaths for the calendar years grouped. The data is based upon the number of deaths provided by the General Register Office Mid-Year Population Estimates /Small Area Population Estimates provided by NISRA.

### Diagnosis of new incidences of cancer

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

### People in receipt of disability-related benefits

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

### Births to teenage mothers

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

### **Disease prevalence – Quality Outcomes Framework**

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

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

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

### **Further Education Enrolments**

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

### **Higher Education Enrolments**

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

### **Redundancies**

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

### **Unemployment Claimant Count**

The claimant count consists of all people claiming JSA at Jobcentre Plus local offices. They must declare that they are out of work, capable of, available for and actively seeking work during the week in which their claim is made. The Claimant Count annual averages are not seasonally adjusted. Seasonally adjusted data is only available at government region level (eg Northern Ireland). Claimant count rates: Claimant Count Unemployment rates are expressed as a percentage of the working age population and are calculated by expressing the numbers of claimants at that time as a percentage of the resident working age population (16-64). The 'working age' definition, used in the calculation of claimant count rates, was changed in August 2010 to include those aged from 16 to 64 for both men and women. Please see link for further details [http://www.detini.gov.uk/introduction\\_of\\_new\\_working\\_age\\_definition.pdf](http://www.detini.gov.uk/introduction_of_new_working_age_definition.pdf). Relationship between claimant count and unemployment: There is a large degree of overlap between the claimant count and unemployment although the latter figures are generally higher. People who are not claimants can appear among the

unemployed if they are not entitled to unemployment related benefits. For example: (i) people who are only looking for part-time work (ii) young people under 18 who are looking for work but do not take up the offer of a Youth Training place (iii) students looking for vacation work (iv) people who have left their job voluntarily. Some people recorded in the claimant count would not be counted as unemployed. For example, in certain circumstances people can claim Jobseeker's Allowance while they have relatively low earnings from part-time work. These people would not be unemployed. Unemployment is only available at Northern Ireland level.

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

The information is aggregated data from a database created by merging all the MIDAS 100% scans of the main Social Security Benefits. The dataset is a snapshot of the benefit at April 2012. Proportions calculated using latest available mid-year estimates.

#### **People claiming income support**

The information is aggregated data from unvalidated 100% MIDAS scans of Income Support data at postcode level. The figures may differ from forthcoming National Statistics which are based on validated ASD/IFD data. The dataset is a snapshot of the benefit at February 2012. Proportions based on working age population (16-59/64) and calculated using latest available mid-year estimates.

#### **People claiming housing benefit**

The information is aggregated data from Housing Executive scans of Housing Benefit data at 1992 ward level. The dataset is a snapshot of the benefit at June 2012. Proportions calculated using latest available mid-year estimates.

#### **Children in Poverty**

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

#### **Crime**

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

### **Anti-social Behaviour**

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

Further information and further figures on Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents can be found on the PSNI website [http://www.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates\\_statistics/updates\\_antisocial\\_behaviour\\_statistics.htm](http://www.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics/updates_antisocial_behaviour_statistics.htm)


Data are collected on a financial year basis. As such data for 2006 represents the financial year 2006/07.

### **Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties**

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







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

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