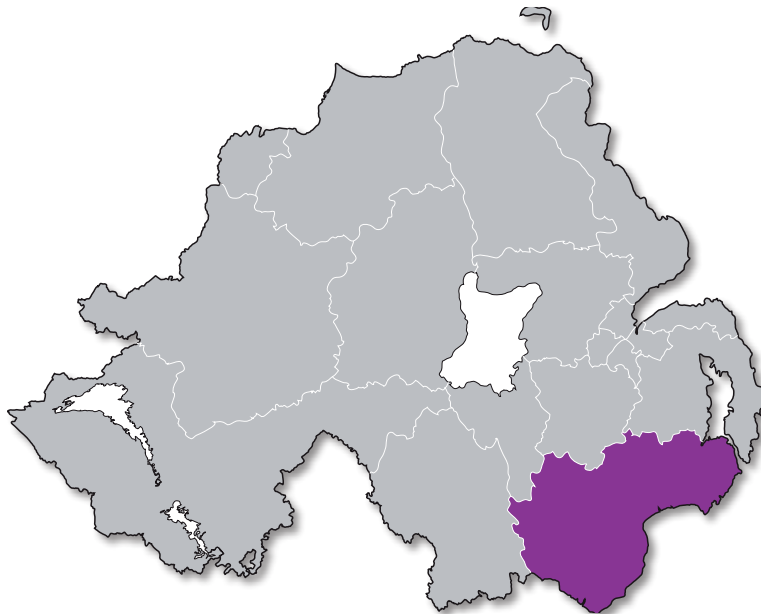




Northern Ireland  
Assembly

# Constituency Profile

## South Down - January 2015





## About this Report

Welcome to the 2015 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 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.

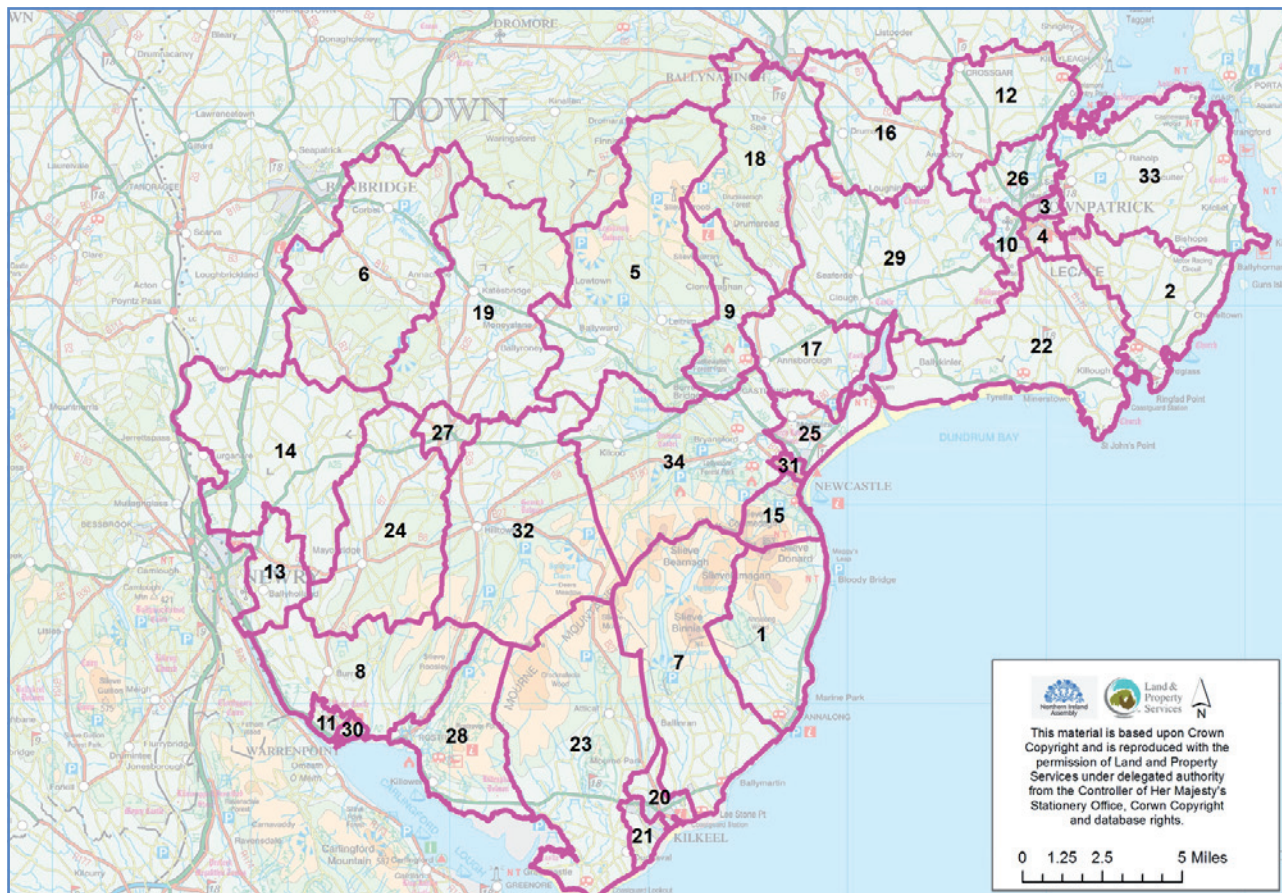
A summary table has been provided showing the latest available data for each indicator, as well as previous data, illustrating change over time.

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. Where appropriate, rates have been re-calculated using the most up-to-date mid-year estimates that correspond with the data.

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>

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



1	Annalong	18	Dunmore
2	Ardglass	19	Katesbridge
3	Audley's Acre	20	Kilkeel Central
4	Ballymote	21	Kilkeel South
5	Ballyward	22	Killough
6	Bannside	23	Lisnacree
7	Binnian	24	Mayobridge
8	Burren and Kilbroney	25	Murlough
9	Castlewellan	26	Quoile
10	Cathedral	27	Rathfriland
11	Clonallan	28	Rostrevor
12	Crossgar	29	Seaforde
13	Derryleckagh	30	Seaview
14	Donaghmore (Newry and Mourne LGD)	31	Shimna
15	Donard	32	Spelga
16	Drumaness	33	Strangford
17	Dundrum	34	Tollymore

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## Summary Profile of South Down

This section summarises the key statistics presented in this Profile for the Constituency of South Down. For each indicator, the latest available information has been provided along with figures for the previous year and a calculation of change over time. Northern Ireland data is also included to allow for comparison.

When reading this information, there are two important factors to consider. Firstly, the demographic profile will influence the statistical profile of the area. South Down has a younger 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. Only one of the 34 wards in South Down is ranked in the 10% most deprived wards in Northern Ireland, based on the Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010.<sup>1</sup>

**Please note:** These figures may differ slightly from those contained in previous Constituency Profiles due to updates or revisions. Figures correct as of 11/12/2014.

### Demographic Profile

Indicator	South Down			Northern Ireland		
	2013	2012	Change	2013	2012	Change
Population Size (no.)	110,438	109,798	0.6%	1,829,725	1,823,634	0.3%

### Health

Indicator	South Down			Northern Ireland		
	Feb 2014	Feb 2013	Change	Feb 2014	Feb 2013	Change
Proportion of population in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit (%)	13.5	15.0	-1.5	13.7	15.4	-1.7
	2012	2011	Change	2012	2011	Change
New incidences of cancer excluding non-melanoma skin cancer per 100,000 persons	454	484	-30	495	489	6
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	2.7	2.6	0.1	4.4	4.6	-0.2

### Education

Indicator	South Down			Northern Ireland		
	2012/13	2011/12	Change	2012/13	2011/12	Change
Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs (A*-C) or equivalent	79.9	79.5	0.4	78.5	76.5	2.0
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Further Education	13.6	12.7	0.9	10.9	10.7	0.2
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	4.8	4.9	-0.1	4.5	4.6	-0.1

<sup>1</sup> NISRA, NIMDM 2010, [http://www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation/nimdm\\_2010.htm](http://www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation/nimdm_2010.htm)

## Employment

Indicator	South Down			Northern Ireland		
	2013	2012	Change	2013	2012	Change
No. of confirmed redundancies	23	15	8	2,011	3,354	-1,343
Unemployment claimant count (%)	4.8	5.0	-0.2	5.4	5.4	-

## Low income

Indicator	South Down			Northern Ireland		
	2014	2013	Change	2014	2013	Change
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming benefits at April (%)	37.7	38.1	-0.4	38.8	39.3	-0.5
Proportion of working age people claiming income support at February (%)	3.5	4.6	-1.1	3.9	5.3	-1.4
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming housing benefit at June (%)	8.8	9.0	-0.2	11.2	11.4	-0.2
	2012	2011	Change	2012	2011	Change
Proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in low income families at August (%)	18.1	19.1	-1.0	21.5	22.2	-0.7

## Crime

Indicator	South Down			Northern Ireland		
	2013/14	2012/13	Change	2013/14	2012/13	Change
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000 persons	4,219	3,730	489	5,615	5,505	110
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	2,201	2,323	-122	3,318	3,584	-266

## Traffic and Travel

Indicator	South Down			Northern Ireland		
	2013	2012	Change	2013	2012	Change
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	286	279	7	318	317	1
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	458	448	10	502	494	8

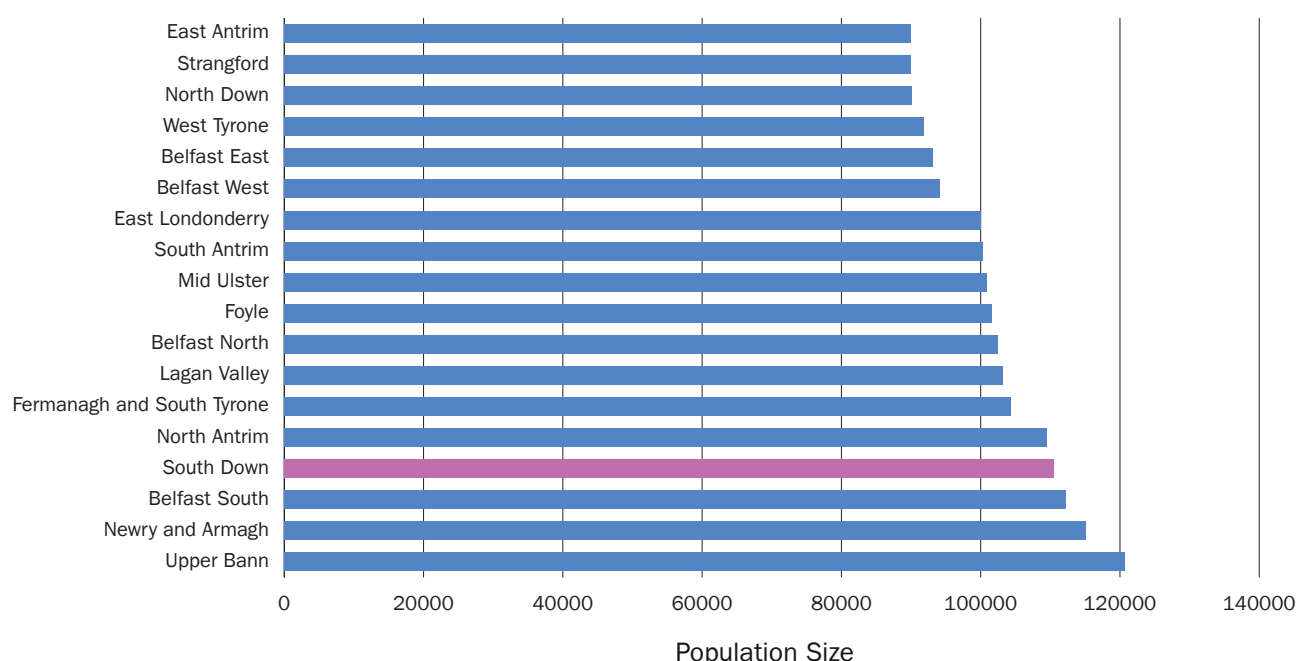


## Demographic profile – age and gender

As at June 2013, there were 110,438 persons living in South Down – 6.0% of the Northern Ireland population. The Constituency of South Down had the 4th highest population. The population of South Down has increased by 0.6% since June 2012.

Overall, 22.5% of the South Down population were children aged 0-15 years, higher than the Northern Ireland average of 20.9%. Older persons made up 14.3% of the South Down population, lower than the Northern Ireland average of 15.3%.

### Mid-year population estimate by Constituency, June 2013



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

### Mid-year population estimates by age and gender, June 2013

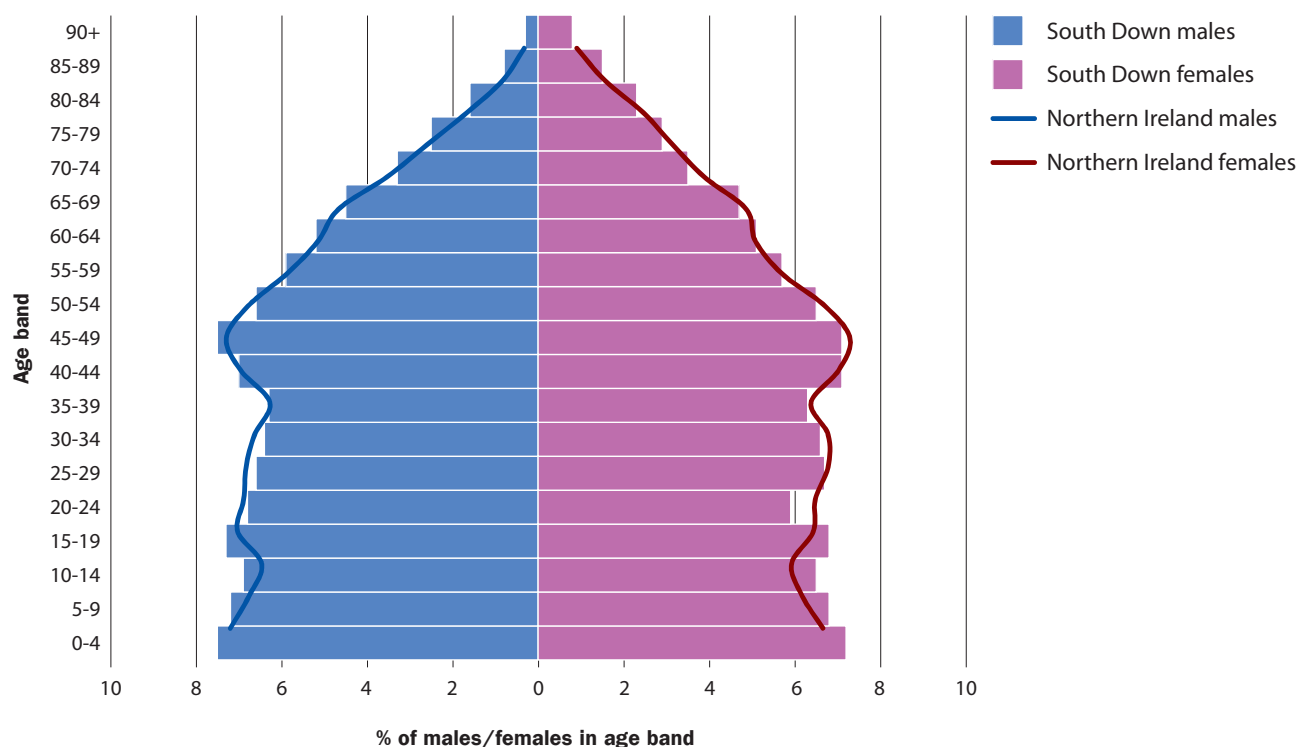
	Aged 0-15 years		Aged 16-64 years		Aged 65+		All ages
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Males	12,671	23.0	35,234	64.0	7,143	13.0	55,048
Females	12,155	21.9	34,597	62.5	8,638	15.6	55,390
Persons	24,826	22.5	69,831	63.2	15,781	14.3	110,438

Source: NISRA, Mid-year population estimates

## Demographic profile – population pyramid

The population pyramid below illustrates in detail that South Down has a younger population profile when compared to Northern Ireland as a whole.

**Population pyramid for South Down compared to Northern Ireland, 2013**



Age Group	South Down		Northern Ireland		Age Group	South Down		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	7.5	7.2	7.2	6.6	50-54	6.6	6.5	6.8	6.7
5-9	7.2	6.8	6.8	6.2	55-59	5.9	5.7	5.9	5.7
10-14	6.9	6.5	6.5	5.9	60-64	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1
15-19	7.3	6.8	7.0	6.4	65-69	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.9
20-24	6.8	5.9	6.9	6.5	70-74	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.9
25-29	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	75-79	2.5	2.9	2.6	3.1
30-34	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.8	80-84	1.6	2.3	1.7	2.4
35-39	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	85-89	0.8	1.5	0.8	1.5
40-44	7	7.1	7.0	7.0	90+	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.9
45-49	7.5	7.1	7.3	7.3					

Source: NISRA, Mid-year population estimates

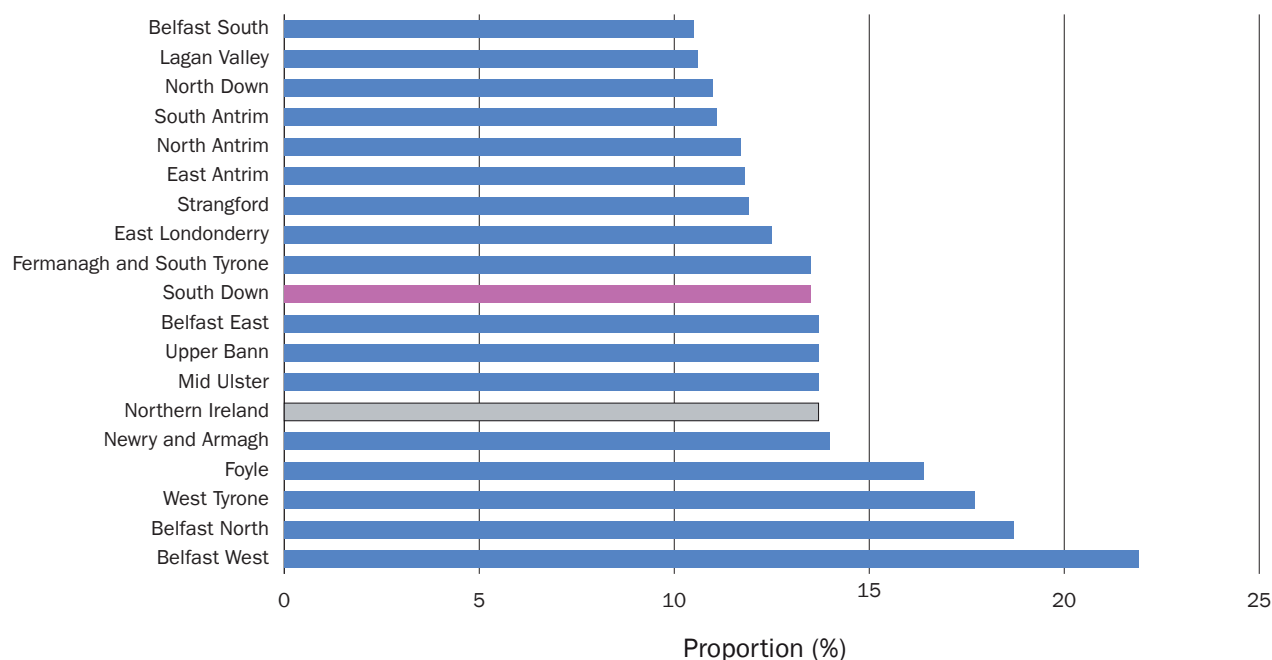
## Health – People in receipt of disability-related benefits

As at February 2014, there were 14,960 people, or 13.5% of all constituents, in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit in South Down.

A 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 13.7%.

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

### Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit, as at February 2014



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	13.7	Joint 6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	13.5	Joint 9	North Down	11.0	16
Belfast North	18.7	2	Foyle	16.4	4	South Antrim	11.1	15
Belfast South	10.5	18	Lagan Valley	10.6	17	South Down	13.5	Joint 9
Belfast West	21.9	1	Mid Ulster	13.7	Joint 6	Strangford	11.9	12
East Antrim	11.8	13	Newry and Armagh	14.0	5	Upper Bann	13.7	Joint 6
East Londonderry	12.5	11	North Antrim	11.7	14	West Tyrone	17.7	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 Murlough (21.9%, 500 recipients), Ballymote (20.7%, 620 recipients) and Cathedral (18.2%, 590 recipients). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Burren and Kilbroney (8.0%, 370 recipients), Mayobridge (9.8%, 410 recipients) and Crossgar (10.2%, 340 recipients).

### Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit at ward level, as at February 2014

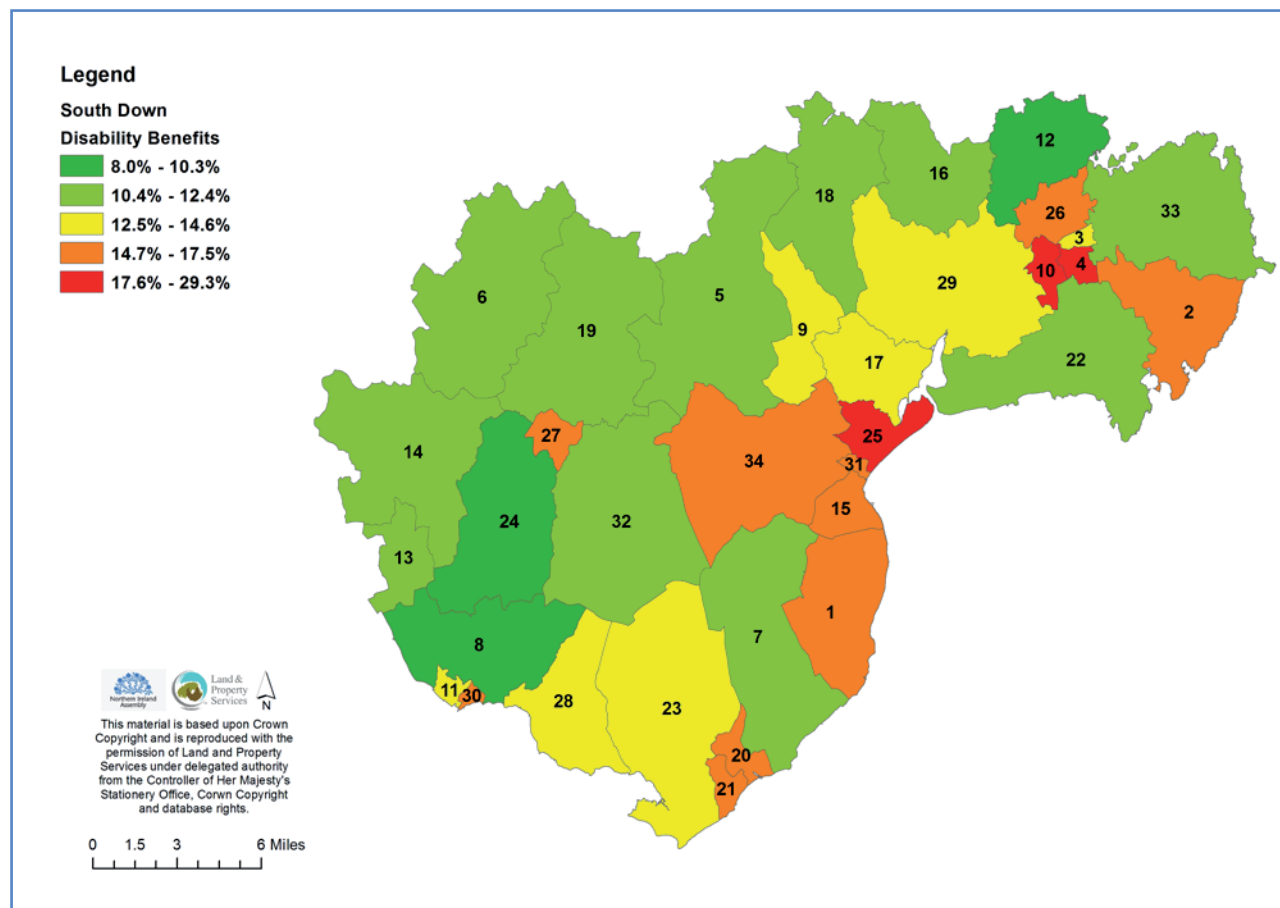
Ward	No. of People in receipt of disability-related benefits <sup>1</sup>	Per cent of Ward Population <sup>2</sup>	Ward	No. of People in receipt of disability-related benefits	Per cent of Ward Population
Annalong	490	15.3	Dunmore	330	10.6
Ardglass	520	16.3	Katesbridge	280	10.4
Audley's Acre	310	14.5	Kilkeel Central	580	15.8
Ballymote	620	20.7	Kilkeel South	500	17.3
Ballyward	310	10.7	Killough	450	12.3
Bannside	330	12.1	Lisnacree	430	14.0
Binnian	370	11.7	Mayobridge	410	9.8
Burren & Kilbroney	370	8.0	Murlough	500	21.9
Castlewellan	490	13.7	Quoile	430	15.9
Cathedral	590	18.2	Rathfriland	430	16.1
Clonallan	650	14.6	Rostrevor	370	13.0
Crossgar	340	10.2	Seaforde	400	13.1
Derryleckagh	500	11.1	Seaview	490	15.8
Donaghmore	390	10.7	Shimna	450	15.5
Donard	480	15.3	Spelga	450	12.4
Drumaness	480	12.0	Strangford	330	12.1
Dundrum	390	13.4	Tollymore	520	14.8

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 2013 mid-year population estimates.

Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit at ward level, as at February 2014



1	Annalong	18	Dunmore
2	Ardglass	19	Katesbridge
3	Audley's Acre	20	Kilkeel Central
4	Ballymote	21	Kilkeel South
5	Ballyward	22	Killough
6	Bannside	23	Lisnacree
7	Binnian	24	Mayobridge
8	Burren and Kilbroney	25	Murlough
9	Castlewellan	26	Quoile
10	Cathedral	27	Rathfriland
11	Clonallan	28	Rostrevor
12	Crossgar	29	Seaforde
13	Derryleckagh	30	Seaview
14	Donaghmore (Newry and Mourne LGD)	31	Shimna
15	Donard	32	Spelga
16	Drumaness	33	Strangford
17	Dundrum	34	Tollymore

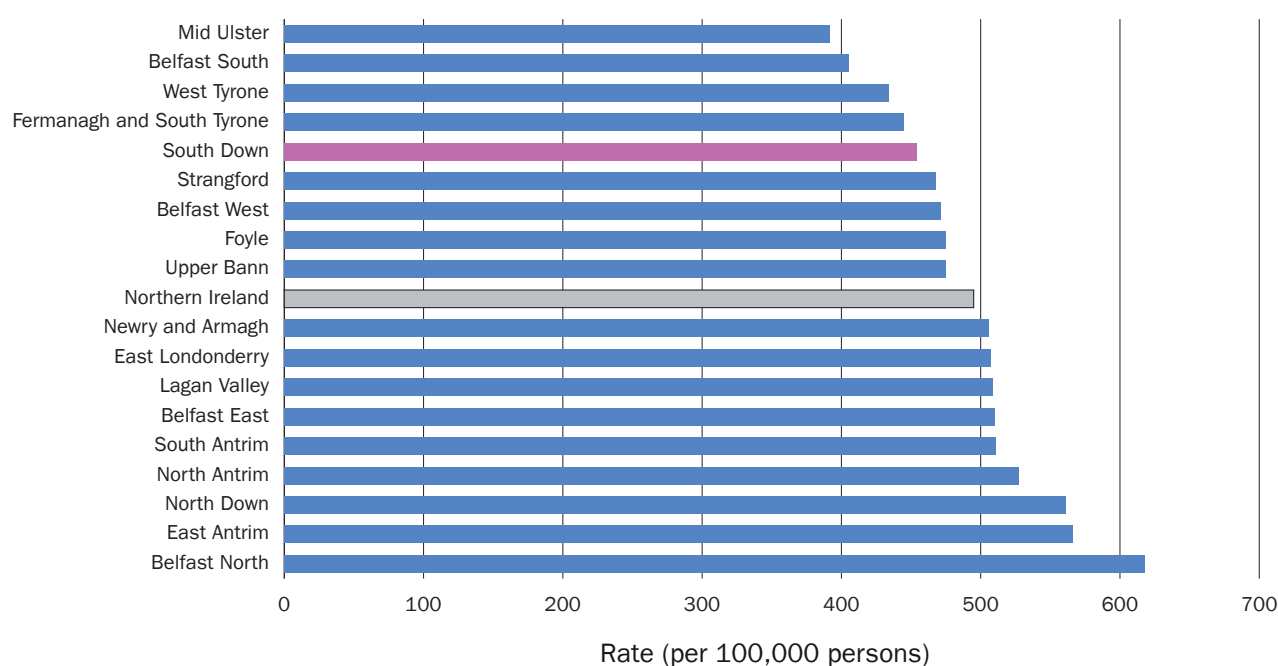
## Health – Incidence of new cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer)

In 2012, there were 499 new incidents of cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) diagnosed in South Down. This equates to a rate of 454 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of new cancer diagnosis was lower for South Down than the Northern Ireland rate of 495 per 100,000 persons.

South Down had the 5th lowest new cancer incidence rate per 100,000 persons.

### Incidence of new cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) per 100,000 persons, 2012



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	510	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	445	15	North Down	561	3
Belfast North	618	1	Foyle	475	Joint 11	South Antrim	511	5
Belfast South	405	17	Lagan Valley	509	7	South Down	454	14
Belfast West	471	12	Mid Ulster	392	18	Strangford	468	13
East Antrim	566	2	Newry and Armagh	506	9	Upper Bann	475	Joint 11
East Londonderry	507	8	North Antrim	527	4	West Tyrone	434	16

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Northern Ireland Cancer Registry)

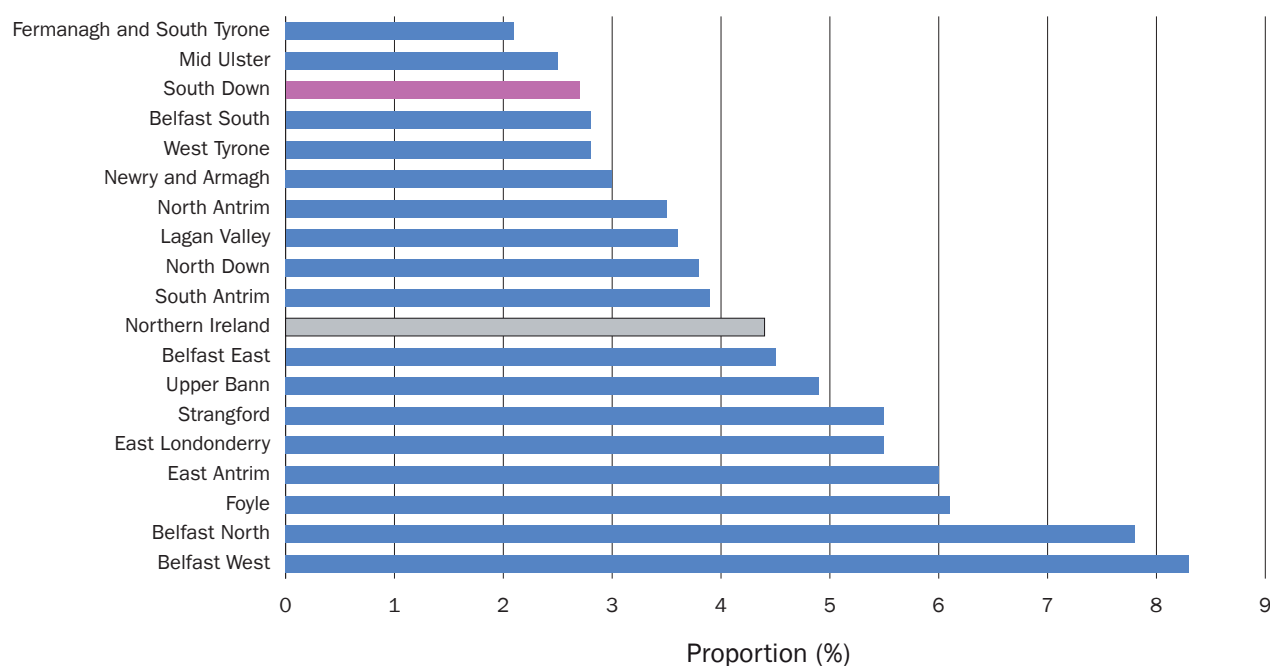
## Health – Births to teenage mothers

In 2012, there were 43 births to teenage mothers in South Down. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 2.7% of all births in the Constituency in that year.

A lower proportion of births were to teenage mothers in South Down in 2012 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.4%.

The Constituency of South Down had the 3rd lowest proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers.

### Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers, 2012



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	4.5	8	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2.1	18	North Down	3.8	10
Belfast North	7.8	2	Foyle	6.1	3	South Antrim	3.9	9
Belfast South	2.8	Joint 14	Lagan Valley	3.6	11	South Down	2.7	16
Belfast West	8.3	1	Mid Ulster	2.5	17	Strangford	5.5	Joint 5
East Antrim	6.0	4	Newry and Armagh	3.0	13	Upper Bann	4.9	7
East Londonderry	5.5	Joint 5	North Antrim	3.5	12	West Tyrone	2.8	Joint 14

Source: NISRA, NINIS (General Register Office)

## Health – Disease prevalence (Quality Outcomes Framework)

As at 31 March 2014, the greatest differences, where prevalence rates per 1,000 patients were higher in South Down than the Northern Ireland average, were for asthma, learning disabilities, hypertension and obesity.

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

### Disease Prevalence per 1,000 patients as reported through Quality Outcome Framework, 2014

	South Down Patients		All Northern Ireland Patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Patients on the Coronary Heart Disease Register	3,897	37	74,568	39
Patients on the Heart Failure 1 Register	926	9	14,683	8
Patients on the Stroke Register	1,787	17	34,467	18
Patients on the Hypertension Register	13,867	133	250,718	130
Patients on the Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Register	1,567	15	35,663	19
Patients on the Hypothyroid Register	3,573	34	71,719	37
Patients on the Cancer Register	2,018	19	36,735	19
Patients on the Mental Health Register	871	8	16,401	9
Patients on the Asthma Register	6,629	63	116,204	60
Patients on the Dementia Register	756	7	12,811	7
Patients on the Atrial Fibrillation Register	1,566	15	29,041	15
Patients on the Peripheral Arterial Disease Register	835	8	13,786	7
Patients on the Obesity Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 16+ years)	9,411	114	172,859	112
Patients on the Diabetes Mellitus Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 17+ years)	4,422	55	81,867	54
Patients on the Epilepsy Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 18+ years)	770	10	15,378	10
Patients on the Chronic Kidney Disease Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 18+ years)	3,427	43	72,302	49
Patients on the Learning Disabilities Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 18+ years)	749	9	10,231	7
Patients on the Osteoporosis Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 50+ years)	224	7	3,400	5
Patients on the Rheumatoid Arthritis Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 16+ years)	655	8	11,559	8

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



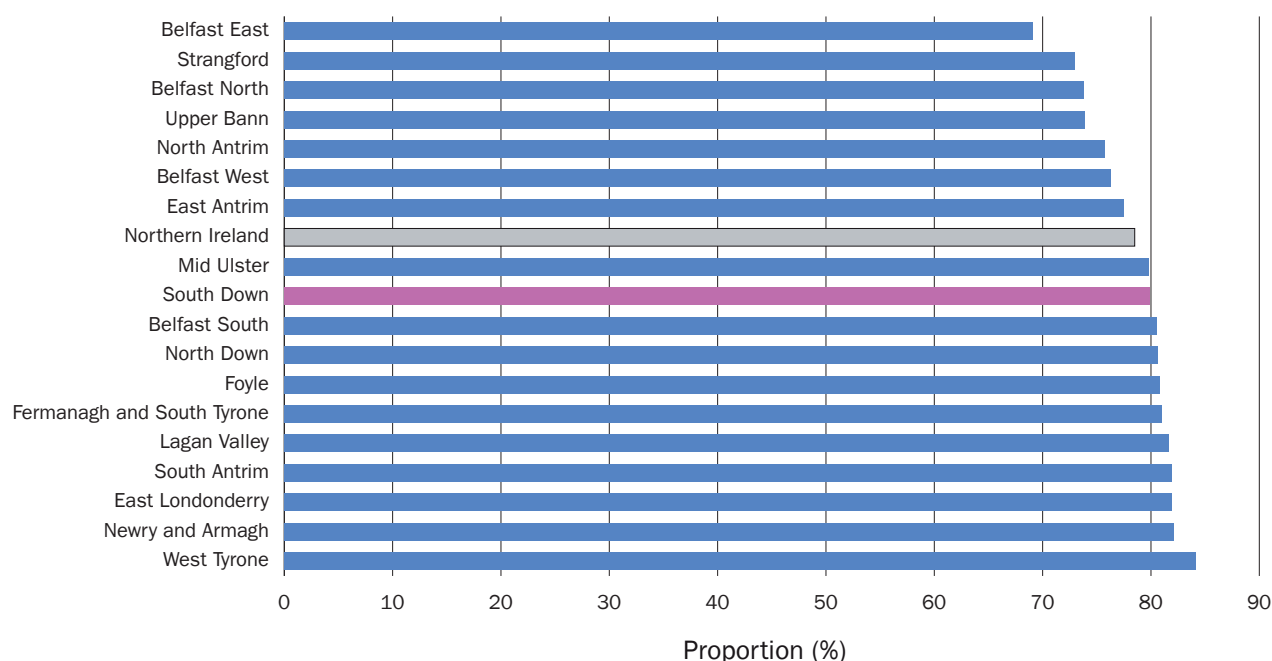
## Education – Qualifications of School Leavers

In 2012/13, 1,525 young people left post primary education in South Down. Of these, 1,218 (79.9%) achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent, 1,015 of which included GCSE English and GCSE Maths (or 66.6% of all school leavers) and 18 (1.2%) left school with no GCSEs. In total, 883<sup>1</sup> of school leavers (57.9%) achieved two or more A-levels or equivalent.

A higher proportion of South Down pupils left post primary school with at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 78.5%.

South Down had the 9th 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, 2012/13



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	69.1	18	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	81.0	6	North Down	80.6	8
Belfast North	73.8	16	Foyle	80.8	7	South Antrim	81.9	Joint 3
Belfast South	80.5	9	Lagan Valley	81.6	5	South Down	79.9	10
Belfast West	76.3	13	Mid Ulster	79.8	11	Strangford	73.0	17
East Antrim	77.5	12	Newry and Armagh	82.1	2	Upper Bann	73.9	15
East Londonderry	81.9	Joint 3	North Antrim	75.7	14	West Tyrone	84.1	1

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

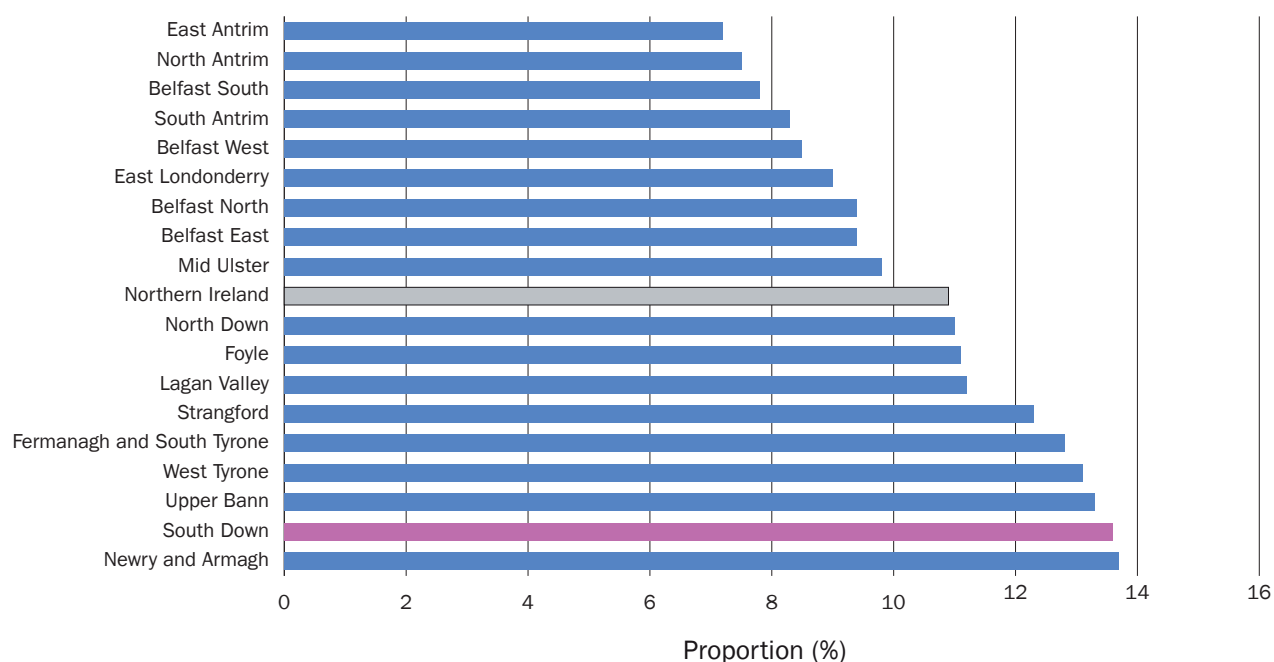
## Education – Participation in Further Education

In 2012/13, there were 11,545 students from South Down enrolled in further education. This equates to 13.6% 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 2012/13 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 10.9%.

South Down had the 2nd 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, 2012/13



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	9.4	Joint 11	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	12.8	5	North Down	11.0	9
Belfast North	9.4	Joint 11	Foyle	11.1	8	South Antrim	8.3	15
Belfast South	7.8	16	Lagan Valley	11.2	7	South Down	13.6	2
Belfast West	8.5	14	Mid Ulster	9.8	10	Strangford	12.3	6
East Antrim	7.2	18	Newry and Armagh	13.7	1	Upper Bann	13.3	3
East Londonderry	9.0	13	North Antrim	7.5	17	West Tyrone	13.1	4

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

## Education – Participation in Further Education at ward level

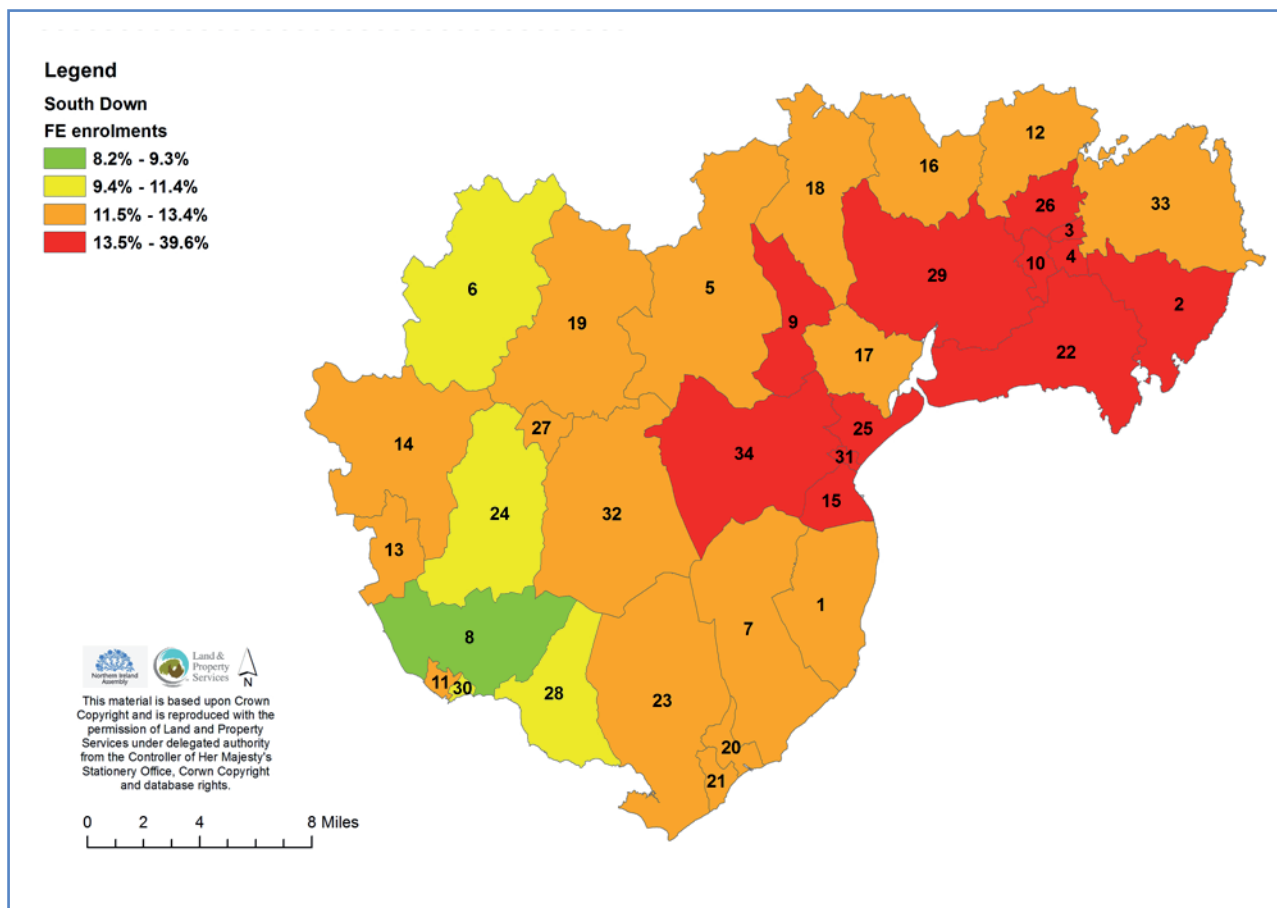
The highest proportion of people enrolled in further education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Murlough (21.2%, 385 enrolments), Ballymote (21.2%, 465 enrolments) and Cathedral (19.3%, 480 enrolments) . The lowest proportions were found in Burren and Kilbroney (8.2%, 280 enrolments), Rostrevor (9.4%, 215 enrolments) and Seaview (11.0%, 280 enrolments).

### Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2012/13

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	305	12.0	Dunmore	290	11.8
Ardglass	365	14.5	Katesbridge	265	12.9
Audley's Acre	305	17.3	Kilkeel Central	395	13.3
Ballymote	465	21.2	Kilkeel South	295	13.1
Ballyward	285	13.1	Killough	395	14.0
Bannside	235	11.1	Lisnacree	285	12.1
Binnian	305	12.7	Mayobridge	345	11.3
Burren & Kilbroney	280	8.2	Murlough	385	21.2
Castlewellan	465	17.2	Quoile	330	15.0
Cathedral	480	19.3	Rathfriland	260	12.3
Clonallan	420	12.1	Rostrevor	215	9.4
Crossgar	340	12.8	Seaforde	405	16.8
Derryleckagh	415	12.1	Seaview	280	11.0
Donaghmore	310	11.6	Shimna	350	15.0
Donard	365	14.4	Spelga	325	12.1
Drumaness	400	13.1	Strangford	275	12.7
Dundrum	285	12.8	Tollymore	425	15.3

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

### Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2012/13



1	Annalong	18	Dunmore
2	Ardglass	19	Katesbridge
3	Audley's Acre	20	Kilkeel Central
4	Ballymote	21	Kilkeel South
5	Ballyward	22	Killough
6	Bannside	23	Lisnacree
7	Binnian	24	Mayobridge
8	Burren and Kilbroney	25	Murlough
9	Castlewellan	26	Quoile
10	Cathedral	27	Rathfriland
11	Clonallan	28	Rostrevor
12	Crossgar	29	Seaforde
13	Derryleckagh	30	Seaview
14	Donaghmore (Newry and Mourne LGD)	31	Shimna
15	Donard	32	Spelga
16	Drumaness	33	Strangford
17	Dundrum	34	Tollymore

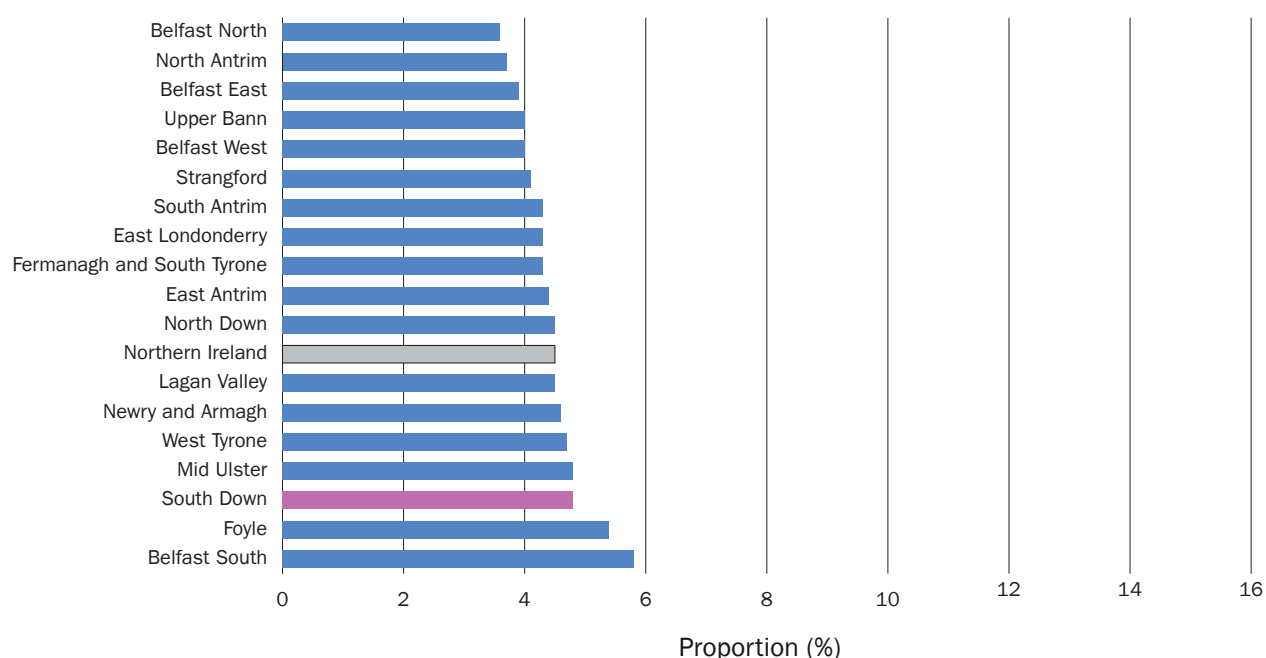
## Education – Participation in Higher Education

In 2012/13, there were 4,085 students from South Down enrolled in higher education institutions in Northern Ireland. This equates to 4.8% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in higher education institutions.

A higher proportion of South Down constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled in higher education institutions in 2012/13 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.5%.

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

### Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over, 2012/13



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	3.9	16	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.3	Joint 10	North Down	4.5	Joint 7
Belfast North	3.6	18	Foyle	5.4	2	South Antrim	4.3	Joint 10
Belfast South	5.8	1	Lagan Valley	4.5	Joint 7	South Down	4.8	Joint 3
Belfast West	4.0	Joint 14	Mid Ulster	4.8	Joint 3	Strangford	4.1	13
East Antrim	4.4	9	Newry and Armagh	4.6	6	Upper Bann	4.0	Joint 14
East Londonderry	4.3	Joint 10	North Antrim	3.7	17	West Tyrone	4.7	5

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

## Education – Participation in Higher Education at ward level

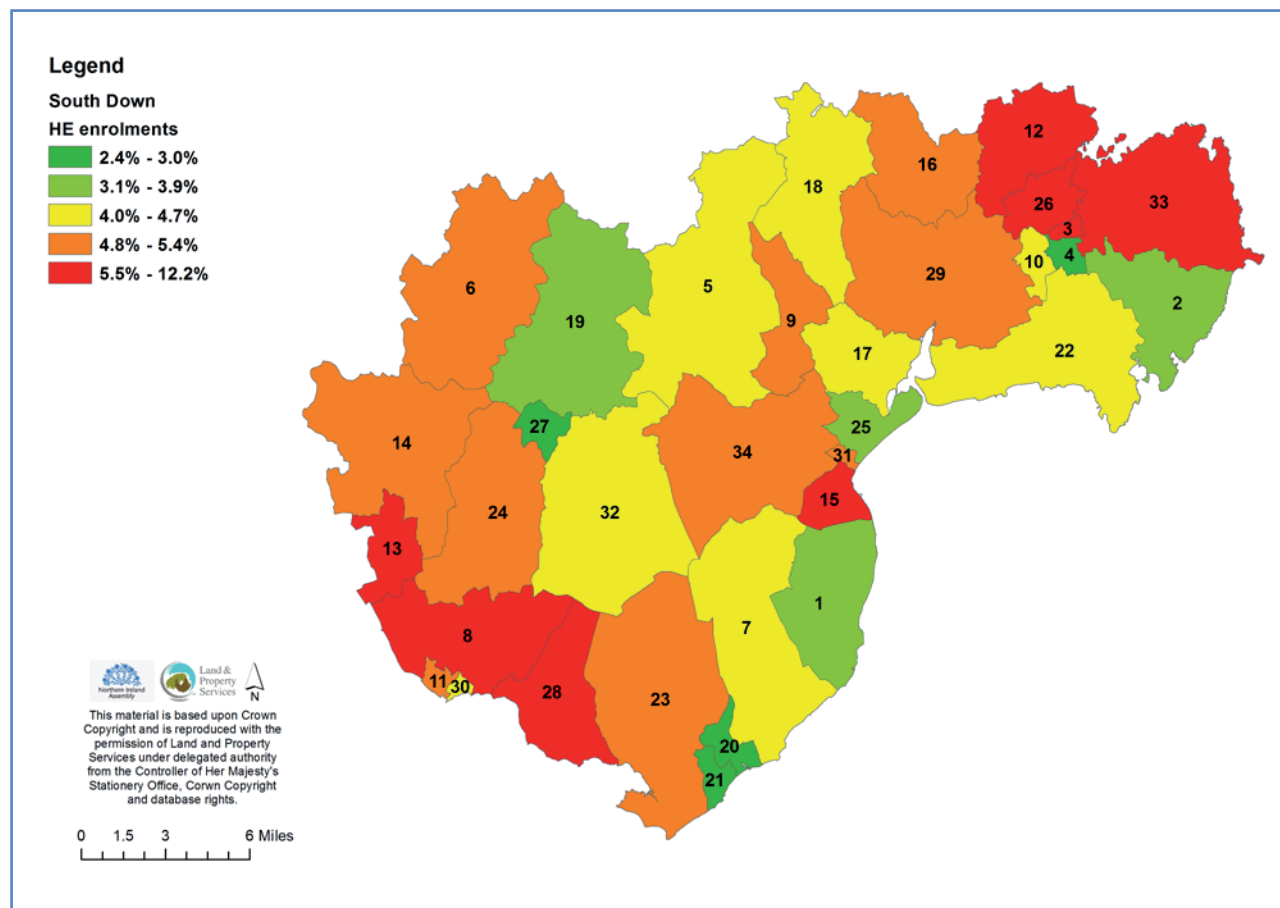
The highest proportion of people enrolled in higher education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Derryleckagh (6.7%, 230 enrolments), Audley's Acre (6.5%, 115 enrolments) and Donard (6.5%, 165 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Rathfriland (2.4%, 50 enrolments), Kilkeel South (2.4%, 55 enrolments) and Kilkeel Central (2.5%, 75 enrolments).

### Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2012/13

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	90	3.5	Dunmore	115	4.7
Ardglass	80	3.2	Katesbridge	80	3.9
Audley's Acre	115	6.5	Kilkeel Central	75	2.5
Ballymote	60	2.7	Kilkeel South	55	2.4
Ballyward	95	4.4	Killough	125	4.4
Bannside	115	5.4	Lisnacree	115	4.9
Binnian	105	4.4	Mayobridge	150	4.9
Burren & Kilbroney	220	6.5	Murlough	65	3.6
Castlewellan	130	4.8	Quoile	120	5.5
Cathedral	110	4.4	Rathfriland	50	2.4
Clonallan	185	5.3	Rostrevor	135	5.9
Crossgar	150	5.6	Seaforde	125	5.2
Derryleckagh	230	6.7	Seaview	110	4.3
Donaghmore	135	5.0	Shimna	120	5.1
Donard	165	6.5	Spelga	125	4.7
Drumaness	160	5.2	Strangford	130	6.0
Dundrum	95	4.3	Tollymore	150	5.4

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

## Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2012/13



1	Annalong	18	Dunmore
2	Ardglass	19	Katesbridge
3	Audley's Acre	20	Kilkeel Central
4	Ballymote	21	Kilkeel South
5	Ballyward	22	Killough
6	Bannside	23	Lisnacree
7	Binnian	24	Mayobridge
8	Burren and Kilbroney	25	Murlough
9	Castlewellan	26	Quoile
10	Cathedral	27	Rathfriland
11	Clonallan	28	Rostrevor
12	Crossgar	29	Seaforde
13	Derryleckagh	30	Seaview
14	Donaghmore (Newry and Mourne LGD)	31	Shimna
15	Donard	32	Spelga
16	Drumaness	33	Strangford
17	Dundrum	34	Tollymore

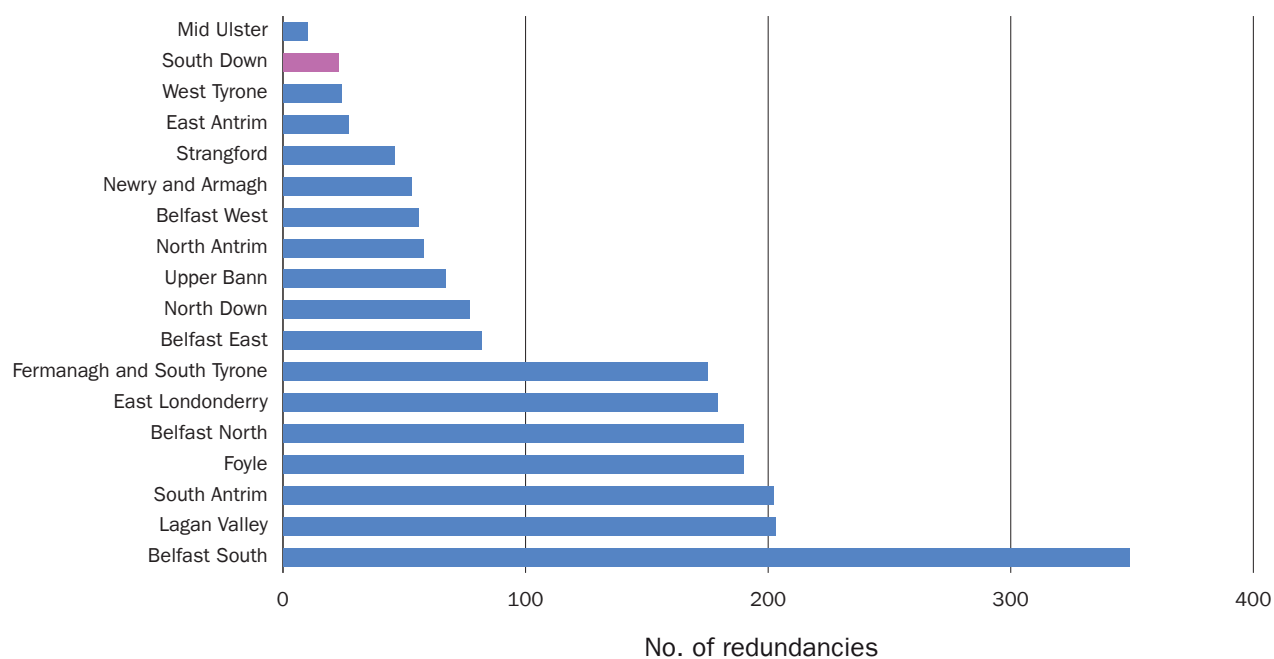
## Labour Market – Confirmed redundancies

In 2013, there were 23 confirmed redundancies in South Down.

This represents 1.1% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2013.

South Down had the 2nd lowest number of redundancies in 2013.

### Number of confirmed redundancies, 2013



	No.	Rank		No.	Rank		No.	Rank
Belfast East	82	8	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	175	7	North Down	77	9
Belfast North	190	Joint 4	Foyle	190	Joint 4	South Antrim	202	3
Belfast South	349	1	Lagan Valley	203	2	South Down	23	17
Belfast West	56	12	Mid Ulster	10	18	Strangford	46	14
East Antrim	27	15	Newry and Armagh	53	13	Upper Bann	67	10
East Londonderry	179	6	North Antrim	58	11	West Tyrone	24	16

Source: NISRA, NINIS



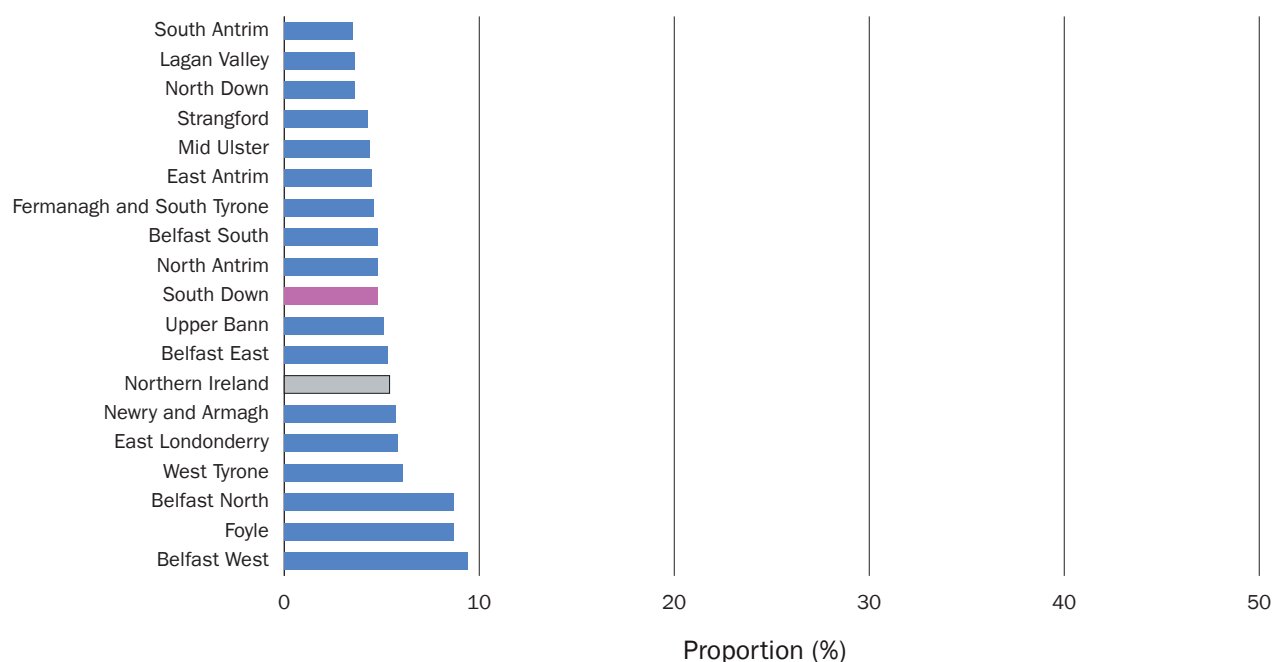
## Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2013, there were 3,371 people claiming unemployment-related benefits in South Down. This equates to 4.8% of all working age people in the Constituency.

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 joint 9th highest unemployment claimant count.

### Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits, 2013



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	5.3	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.6	12	North Down	3.6	Joint 16
Belfast North	8.7	Joint 2	Foyle	8.7	Joint 2	South Antrim	3.5	18
Belfast South	4.8	Joint 9	Lagan Valley	3.6	Joint 16	South Down	4.8	Joint 9
Belfast West	9.4	1	Mid Ulster	4.4	14	Strangford	4.3	15
East Antrim	4.5	13	Newry and Armagh	5.7	6	Upper Bann	5.1	8
East Londonderry	5.8	5	North Antrim	4.8	Joint 9	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 (11.9%, 200 claimants), Ardglass (8.1%, 159 claimants) and Murlough (7.0%, 108 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Bannside (2.1%, 37 claimants), Dunmore (2.4%, 44 claimants) and Lisnacree (2.7%, 49 claimants).

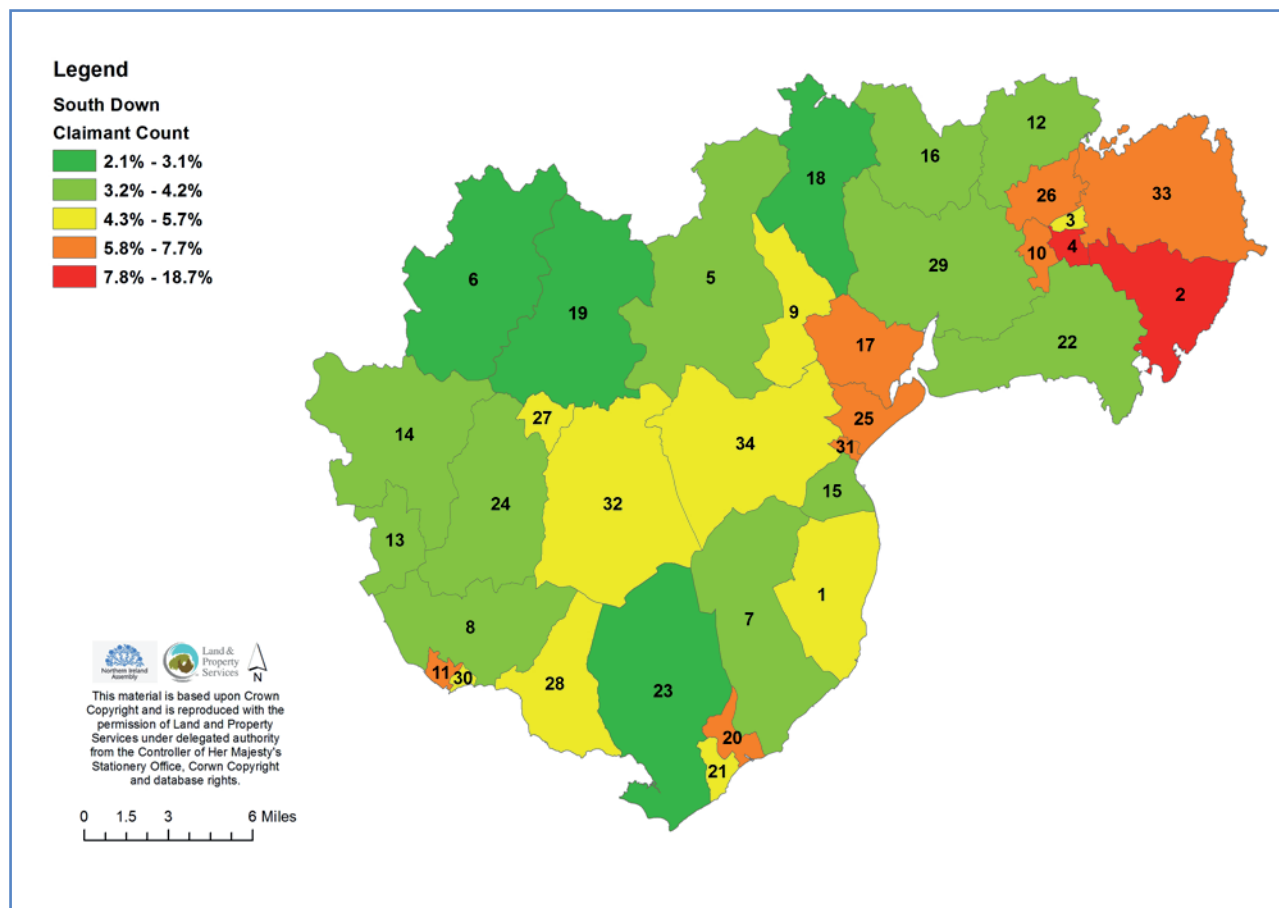
### Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2013

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population <sup>1</sup>	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Annalong	93	4.5	Dunmore	44	2.4
Ardglass	159	8.1	Katesbridge	51	3.1
Audley's Acre	68	4.5	Kilkeel Central	135	5.8
Ballymote	200	11.9	Kilkeel South	103	5.6
Ballyward	77	4.2	Killough	114	4.1
Bannside	37	2.1	Lisnacree	49	2.7
Binnian	66	3.3	Mayobridge	84	3.5
Burren & Kilbroney	93	3.6	Murlough	108	7.0
Castlewellan	116	5.2	Quoile	114	6.7
Cathedral	153	6.7	Rathfriland	89	5.0
Clonallan	179	6.2	Rostrevor	94	5.4
Crossgar	77	3.8	Seaforde	72	3.8
Derryleckagh	121	4.1	Seaview	100	5.1
Donaghmore	66	3.2	Shimna	95	5.9
Donard	77	3.9	Spelga	109	5.7
Drumaness	100	4.1	Strangford	95	5.8
Dundrum	117	6.8	Tollymore	115	5.3

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 (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2013



1	Annalong	18	Dunmore
2	Ardglass	19	Katesbridge
3	Audley's Acre	20	Kilkeel Central
4	Ballymote	21	Kilkeel South
5	Ballyward	22	Killough
6	Bannside	23	Lisnacree
7	Binnian	24	Mayobridge
8	Burren and Kilbroney	25	Murlough
9	Castlewellan	26	Quoile
10	Cathedral	27	Rathfriland
11	Clonallan	28	Rostrevor
12	Crossgar	29	Seaforde
13	Derryleckagh	30	Seaview
14	Donaghmore (Newry and Mourne LGD)	31	Shimna
15	Donard	32	Spelga
16	Drumaness	33	Strangford
17	Dundrum	34	Tollymore

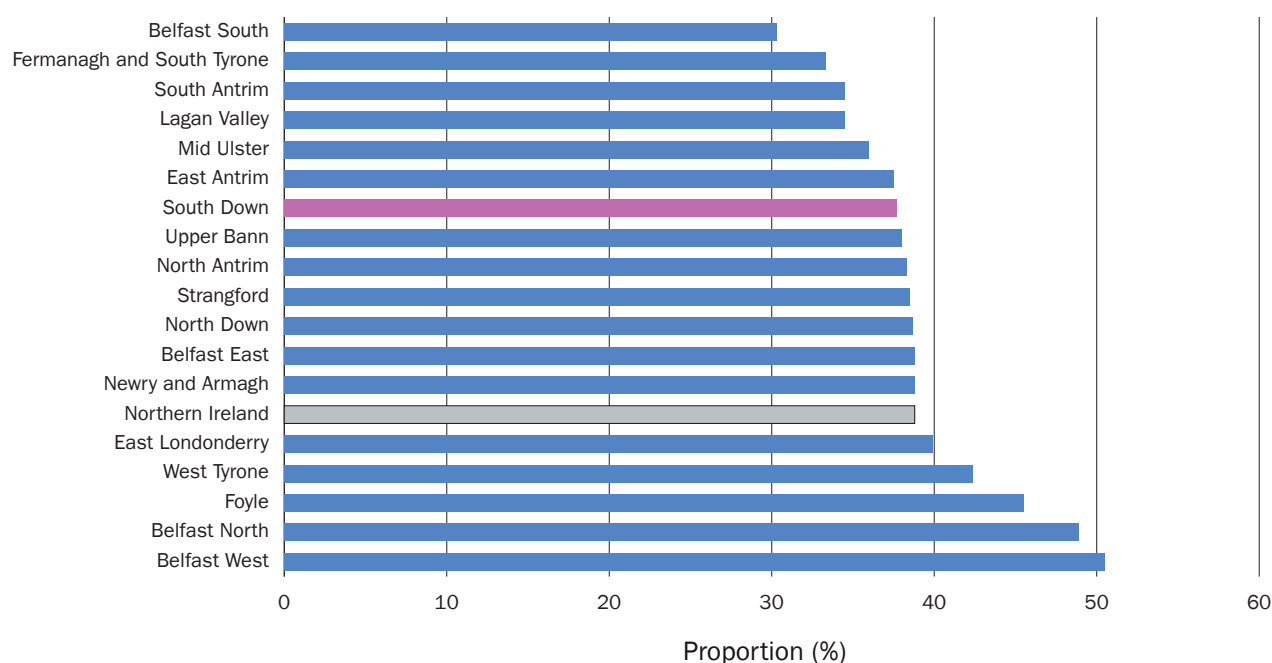
## Low income – People claiming benefits

As at April 2014, 32,240 people in South Down claimed at least one of the main benefits. This equates to 37.7% 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 38.8%.

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 2014



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	38.8	Joint 6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	33.3	17	North Down	38.7	8
Belfast North	48.9	2	Foyle	45.5	3	South Antrim	34.5	Joint 15
Belfast South	30.3	18	Lagan Valley	34.5	Joint 15	South Down	37.7	12
Belfast West	50.5	1	Mid Ulster	36.0	14	Strangford	38.5	9
East Antrim	37.5	13	Newry and Armagh	38.8	Joint 6	Upper Bann	38.0	11
East Londonderry	39.9	5	North Antrim	38.3	10	West Tyrone	42.4	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 (57.3%, 1,040 claimants), Ballymote (50.1%, 1,100 claimants) and Ardglass (45.8%, 1,150 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Burren and Kilbroney (26.2%, 890 claimants), Mayobridge (29.2%, 890 claimants) and Donaghmore (29.9%, 800 claimants).

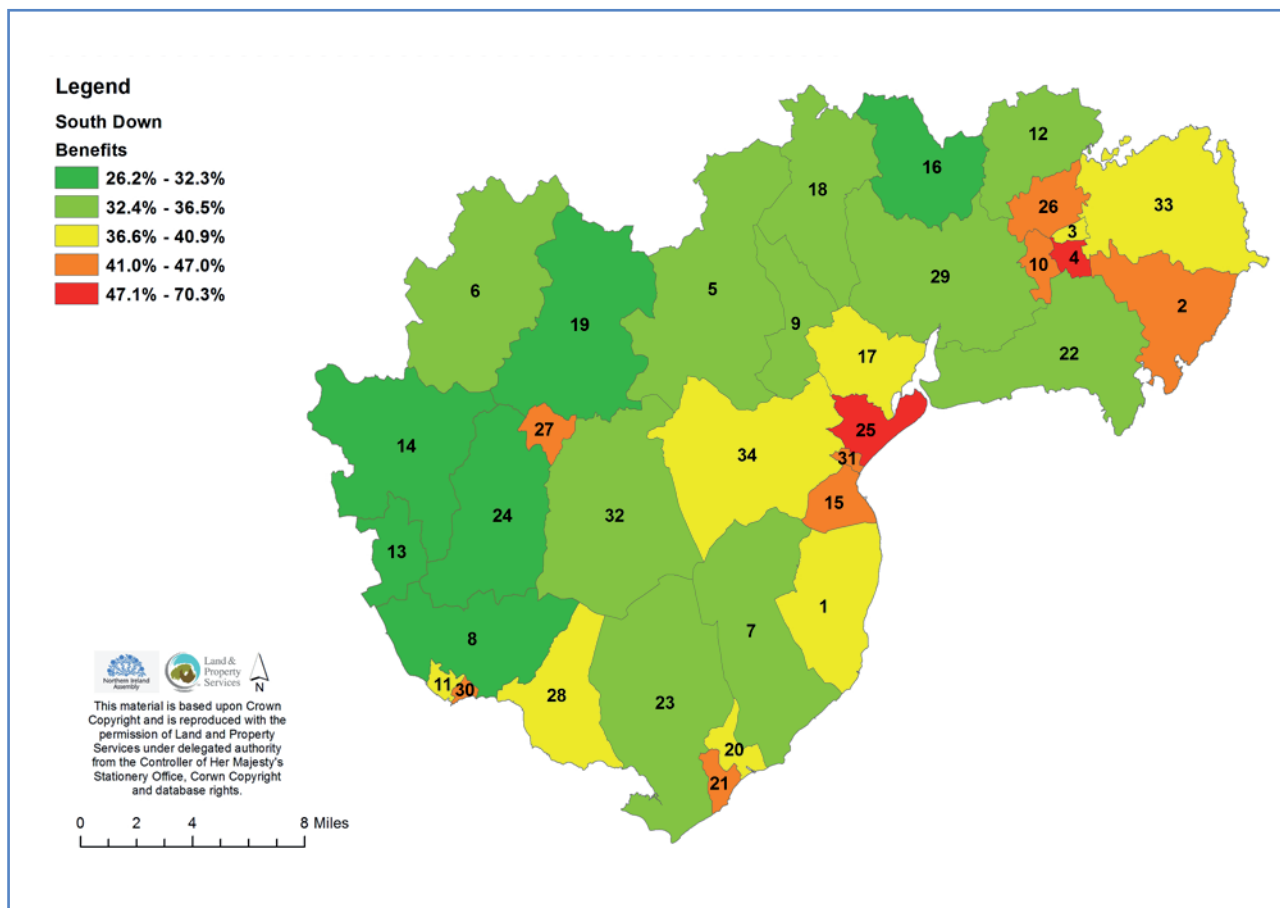
### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at April 2014<sup>1</sup>

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	38.6	Dunmore	830	33.9
Ardglass	1,150	45.8	Katesbridge	660	32.1
Audley's Acre	720	40.9	Kilkeel Central	1,200	40.5
Ballymote	1,100	50.1	Kilkeel South	1,020	45.3
Ballyward	720	33.2	Killough	990	35.2
Bannside	700	33.1	Lisnacree	830	35.1
Binnian	830	34.5	Mayobridge	890	29.2
Burren & Kilbroney	890	26.2	Murlough	1,040	57.3
Castlewellan	960	35.5	Quoile	930	42.4
Cathedral	1,100	44.2	Rathfriland	910	43.0
Clonallan	1,380	39.8	Rostrevor	890	38.7
Crossgar	870	32.6	Seaforde	870	36.1
Derryleckagh	1,070	31.2	Seaview	1,050	41.4
Donaghmore	800	29.9	Shimna	1,040	44.5
Donard	1,090	42.9	Spelga	940	35.1
Drumaness	980	32.1	Strangford	830	38.4
Dundrum	900	40.4	Tollymore	1,100	39.7

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 people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at April 2014**



1	Annalong	18	Dunmore
2	Ardglass	19	Katesbridge
3	Audley's Acre	20	Kilkeel Central
4	Ballymote	21	Kilkeel South
5	Ballyward	22	Killough
6	Bannside	23	Lisnacree
7	Binnian	24	Mayobridge
8	Burren and Kilbroney	25	Murlough
9	Castlewellan	26	Quoile
10	Cathedral	27	Rathfriland
11	Clonallan	28	Rostrevor
12	Crossgar	29	Seaforde
13	Derryleckagh	30	Seaview
14	Donaghmore (Newry and Mourne LGD)	31	Shimna
15	Donard	32	Spelga
16	Drumaness	33	Strangford
17	Dundrum	34	Tollymore

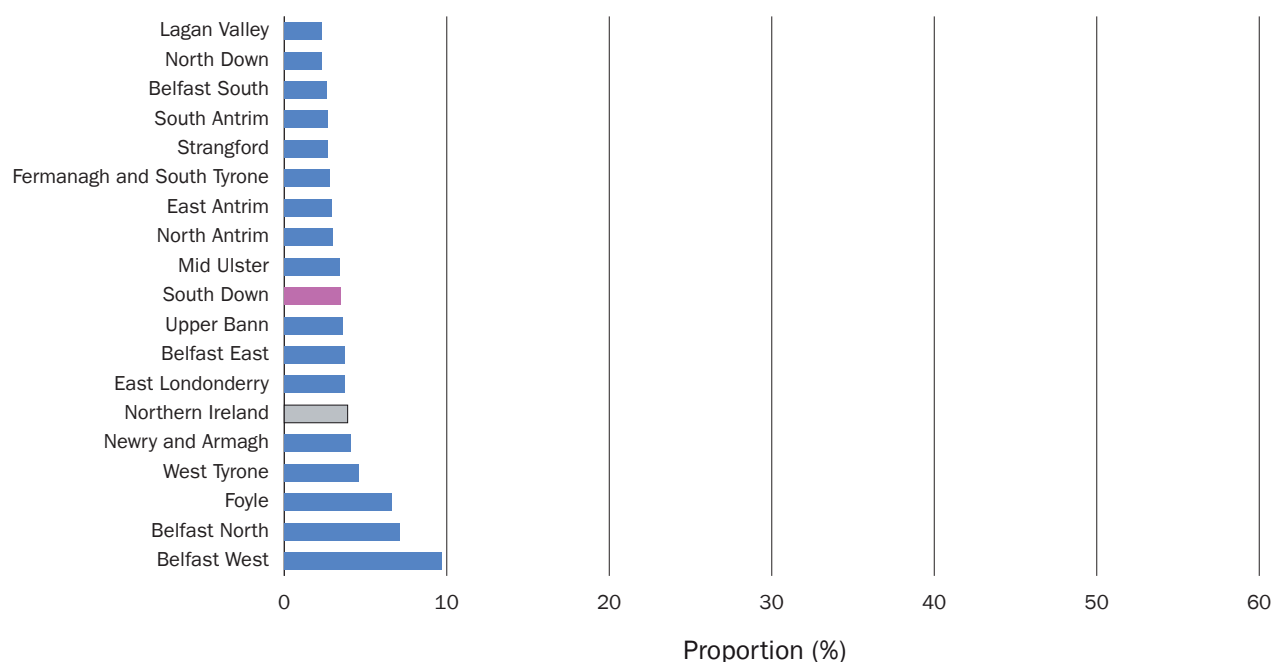
## Low income – People claiming income support

As at February 2014, there were 2,480 people in South Down claiming income support, of whom 2,410 were of working age. This equates to 3.5% 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 3.9%.

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 2014



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	3.7	Joint 6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2.8	13	North Down	2.3	Joint 17
Belfast North	7.1	2	Foyle	6.6	3	South Antrim	2.7	Joint 14
Belfast South	2.6	16	Lagan Valley	2.3	Joint 17	South Down	3.5	9
Belfast West	9.7	1	Mid Ulster	3.4	10	Strangford	2.7	Joint 14
East Antrim	2.9	12	Newry and Armagh	4.1	5	Upper Bann	3.6	8
East Londonderry	3.7	Joint 6	North Antrim	3	11	West Tyrone	4.6	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 Ballymote (10.6%, 200 claimants), Murlough (8.4%, 120 claimants) and Cathedral (7.6%, 160 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Dunmore (1.1%, 20 claimants), Katesbridge (1.2%, 20 claimants), Bannside (1.7%, 30 claimants) and Burren and Kilbroney (1.7%, 50 claimants).

### Proportion of working age people claiming income support at ward level, as at February 2014<sup>1</sup>

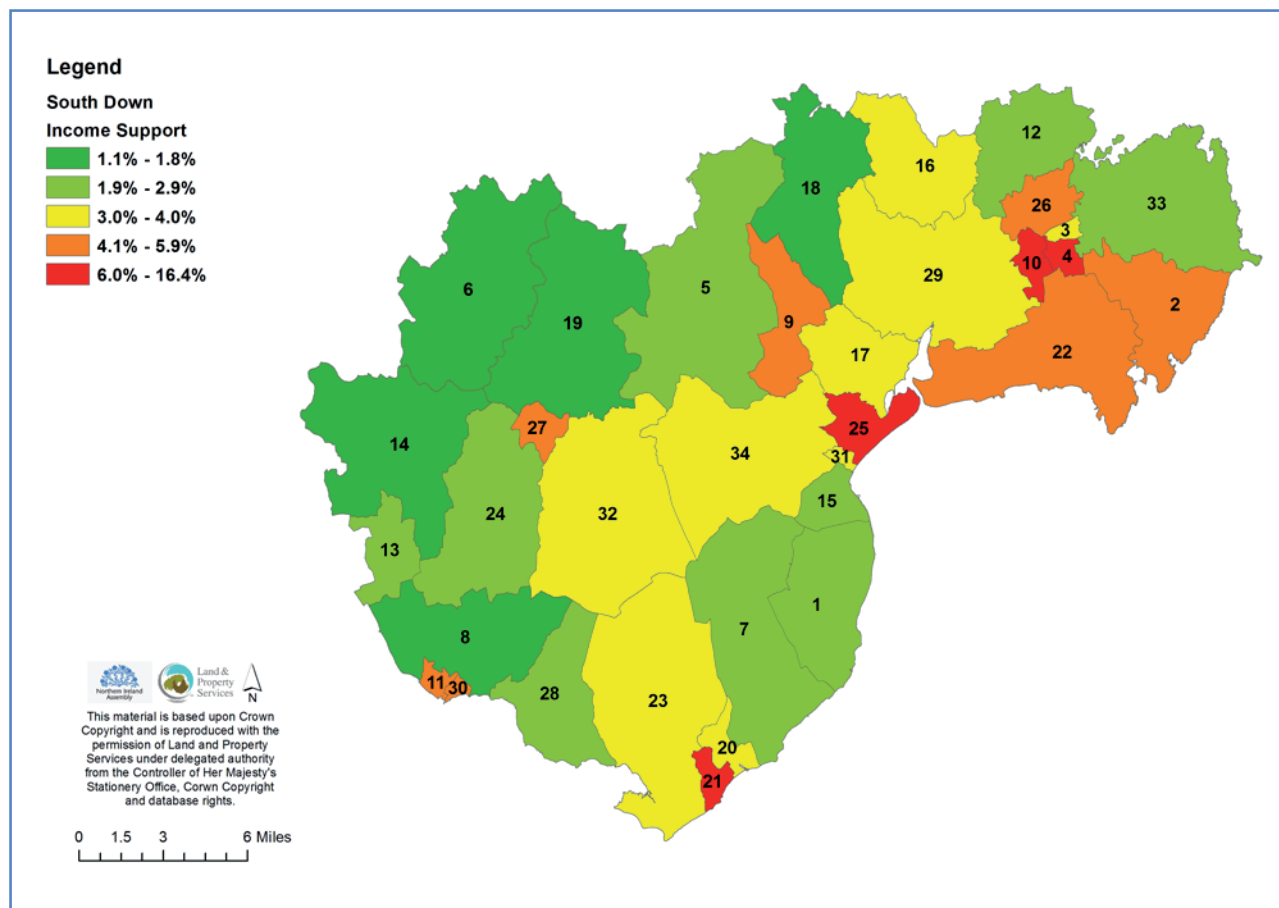
Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population <sup>1</sup>	Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Annalong	60	2.9	Dunmore	20	1.1
Ardglass	100	5.1	Katesbridge	20	1.2
Audley's Acre	50	3.6	Kilkeel Central	90	3.8
Ballymote	200	10.6	Kilkeel South	110	6.2
Ballyward	40	2.2	Killlough	100	4.2
Bannside	30	1.7	Lisnacree	70	3.6
Binnian	40	2.0	Mayobridge	70	2.6
Burren & Kilbroney	50	1.7	Murlough	120	8.4
Castlewellan	100	4.5	Quoile	80	4.7
Cathedral	160	7.6	Rathfriland	70	4.4
Clonallan	120	4.1	Rostrevor	50	2.8
Crossgar	50	2.3	Seaforde	60	3.1
Derryleckagh	60	2.0	Seaview	80	4.1
Donaghmore	40	1.8	Shimna	70	4.0
Donard	50	2.7	Spelga	90	3.9
Drumaness	80	3.1	Strangford	40	2.4
Dundrum	70	3.9	Tollymore	70	3.1

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

<sup>1</sup> Working age calculation based on 2013 mid-year population estimates (aged 16-64)



## Proportion of working age people claiming income support at ward level, as at February 2014



1	Annalong	18	Dunmore
2	Ardglass	19	Katesbridge
3	Audley's Acre	20	Kilkeel Central
4	Ballymote	21	Kilkeel South
5	Ballyward	22	Killough
6	Bannside	23	Lisnacree
7	Binnian	24	Mayobridge
8	Burren and Kilbroney	25	Murlough
9	Castlewellan	26	Quoile
10	Cathedral	27	Rathfriland
11	Clonallan	28	Rostrevor
12	Crossgar	29	Seaforde
13	Derryleckagh	30	Seaview
14	Donaghmore (Newry and Mourne LGD)	31	Shimna
15	Donard	32	Spelga
16	Drumaness	33	Strangford
17	Dundrum	34	Tollymore

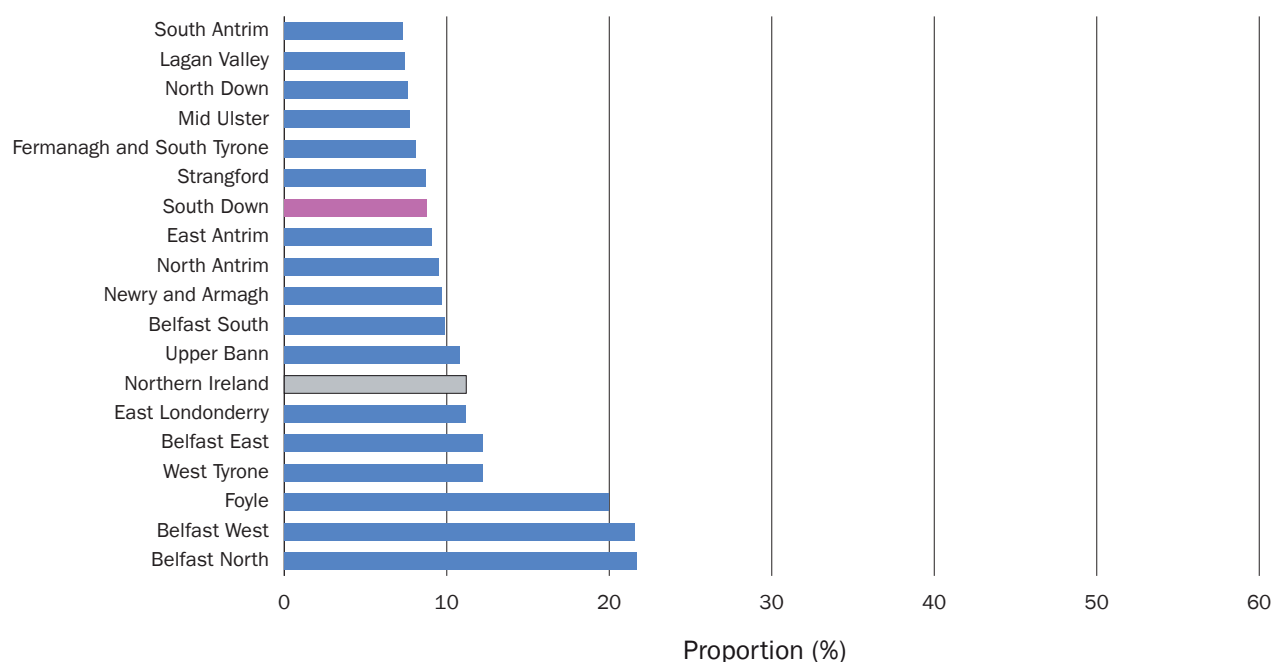
## Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2014, there were 7,500 people in South Down claiming housing benefit. This equates to 8.8% 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 2014 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 11.2%.

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 2014



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	12.2	Joint 4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	8.1	14	North Down	7.6	16
Belfast North	21.7	1	Foyle	20.0	3	South Antrim	7.3	18
Belfast South	9.9	8	Lagan Valley	7.4	17	South Down	8.8	12
Belfast West	21.6	2	Mid Ulster	7.7	15	Strangford	8.7	13
East Antrim	9.1	11	Newry and Armagh	9.7	9	Upper Bann	10.8	7
East Londonderry	11.2	6	North Antrim	9.5	10	West Tyrone	12.2	Joint 4

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

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

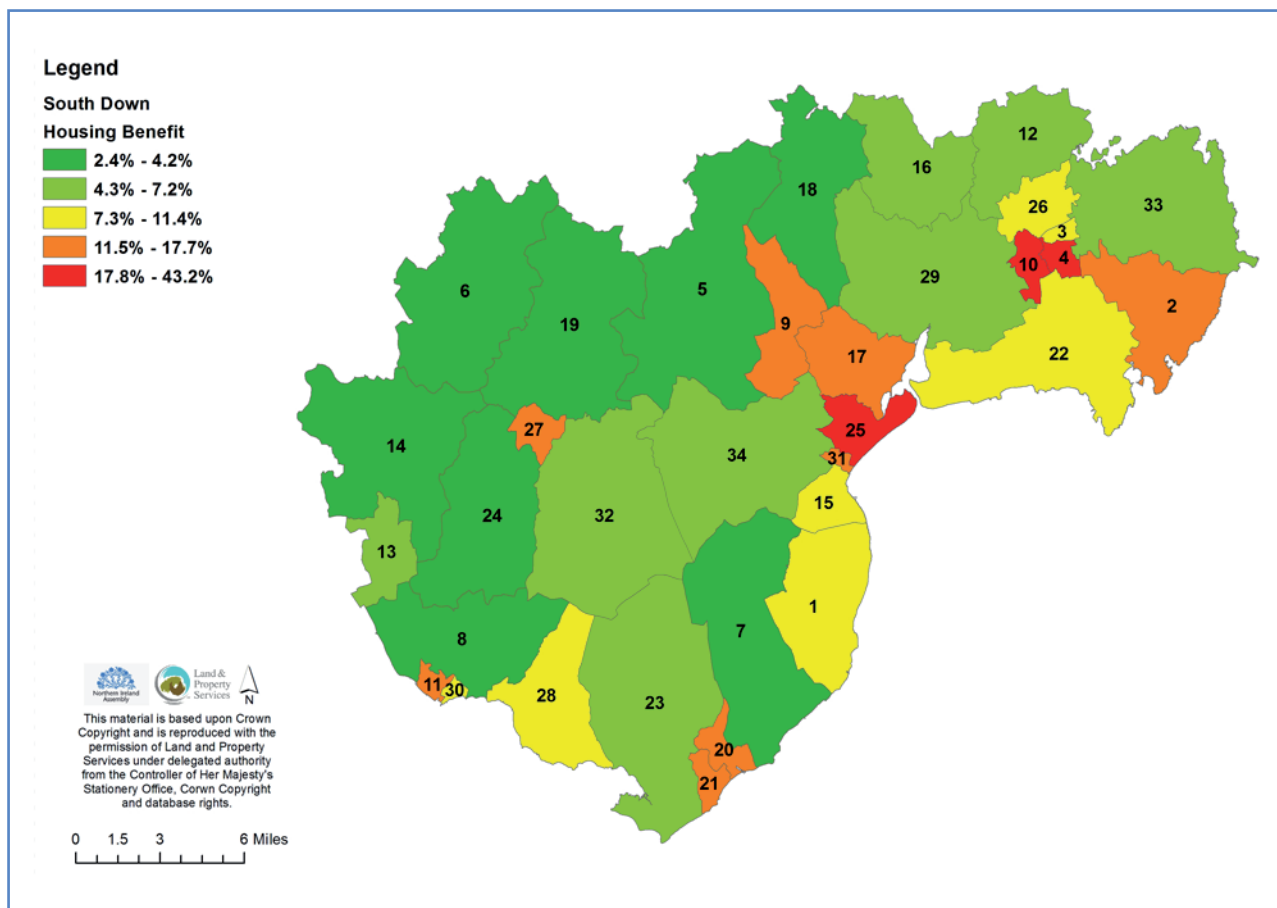
The highest proportion of people claiming housing benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Ballymote (26.4%, 580 claimants), Murlough (24.2%, 440 claimants) and Cathedral (18.1%, 450 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Katesbridge (2.4%, 50 claimants), Dunmore (2.4%, 60 claimants) and Donaghmore (2.6 %, 70 claimants).

### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit at ward level, as at June 2014

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
Annalong	200	7.9	Dunmore	60	2.4
Ardglass	340	13.5	Katesbridge	50	2.4
Audley's Acre	130	7.4	Kilkeel Central	350	11.8
Ballymote	580	26.4	Kilkeel South	310	13.8
Ballyward	90	4.1	Killough	240	8.5
Bannside	60	2.8	Lisnacree	140	5.9
Binnian	100	4.2	Mayobridge	110	3.6
Burren & Kilbroney	90	2.7	Murlough	440	24.2
Castlewellan	310	11.5	Quoile	250	11.4
Cathedral	450	18.1	Rathfriland	290	13.7
Clonallan	420	12.1	Rostrevor	190	8.3
Crossgar	140	5.3	Seaforde	120	5.0
Derryleckagh	190	5.5	Seaview	290	11.4
Donaghmore	70	2.6	Shimna	270	11.5
Donard	250	9.8	Spelga	180	6.7
Drumaness	170	5.6	Strangford	120	5.5
Dundrum	280	12.6	Tollymore	190	6.9

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 2014



1	Annalong	18	Dunmore
2	Ardglass	19	Katesbridge
3	Audley's Acre	20	Kilkeel Central
4	Ballymote	21	Kilkeel South
5	Ballyward	22	Killough
6	Bannside	23	Lisnacree
7	Binnian	24	Mayobridge
8	Burren and Kilbroney	25	Murlough
9	Castlewellan	26	Quoile
10	Cathedral	27	Rathfriland
11	Clonallan	28	Rostrevor
12	Crossgar	29	Seaforde
13	Derryleckagh	30	Seaview
14	Donaghmore (Newry and Mourne LGD)	31	Shimna
15	Donard	32	Spelga
16	Drumaness	33	Strangford
17	Dundrum	34	Tollymore

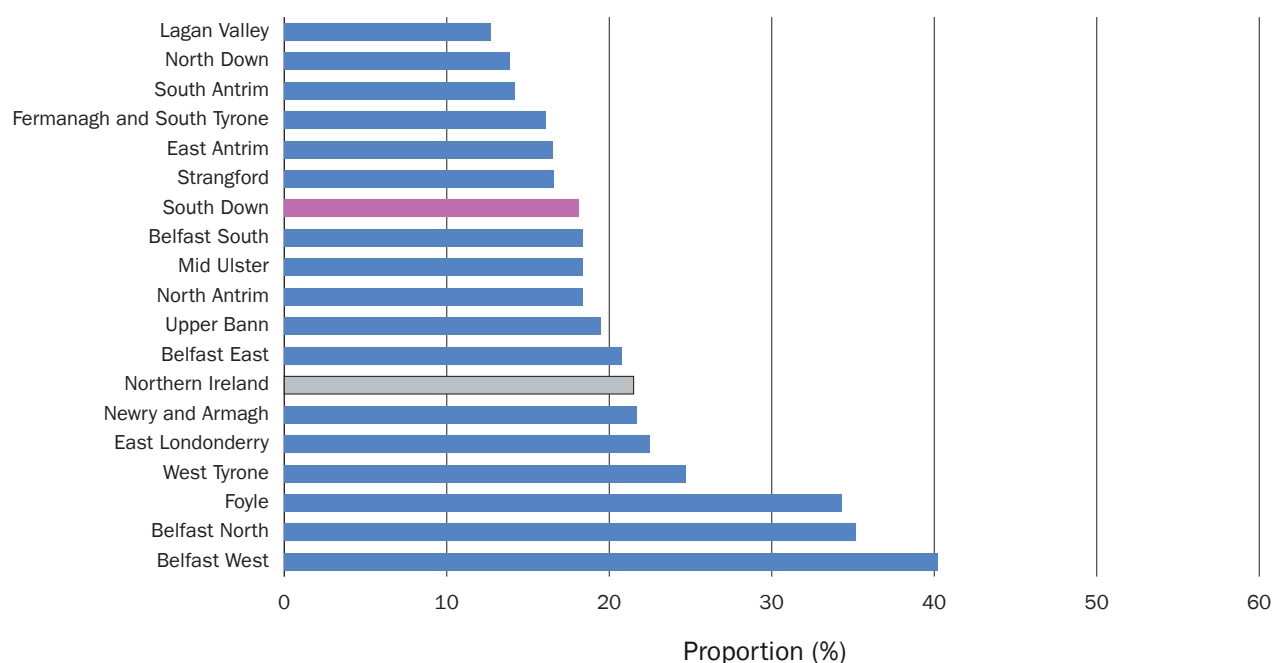
## Low income – Children living in low income families

As at August 2012, there were 4,430 children aged 0-15 years living in low income families<sup>1</sup> in South Down. This equates to 18.1% of all children in the area.

A lower proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years were living in low income families in South Down when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 21.5%.

South Down was the Constituency with the 7th 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 2012



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	20.8	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	16.1	15	North Down	13.9	17
Belfast North	35.2	2	Foyle	34.3	3	South Antrim	14.2	16
Belfast South	18.4	Joint 9	Lagan Valley	12.7	18	South Down	18.1	12
Belfast West	40.2	1	Mid Ulster	18.4	Joint 9	Strangford	16.6	13
East Antrim	16.5	14	Newry and Armagh	21.7	6	Upper Bann	19.5	8
East Londonderry	22.5	5	North Antrim	18.4	Joint 9	West Tyrone	24.7	4

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

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

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

The highest proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families (as a percentage of all children) were concentrated in the wards of Ballymote (35.0%), Kilkeel South (33.6%) and Murlough (32.5%). The lowest proportions were found in Dunmore (7.5%), Bannside (8.8%) and Katesbridge (9.5%).

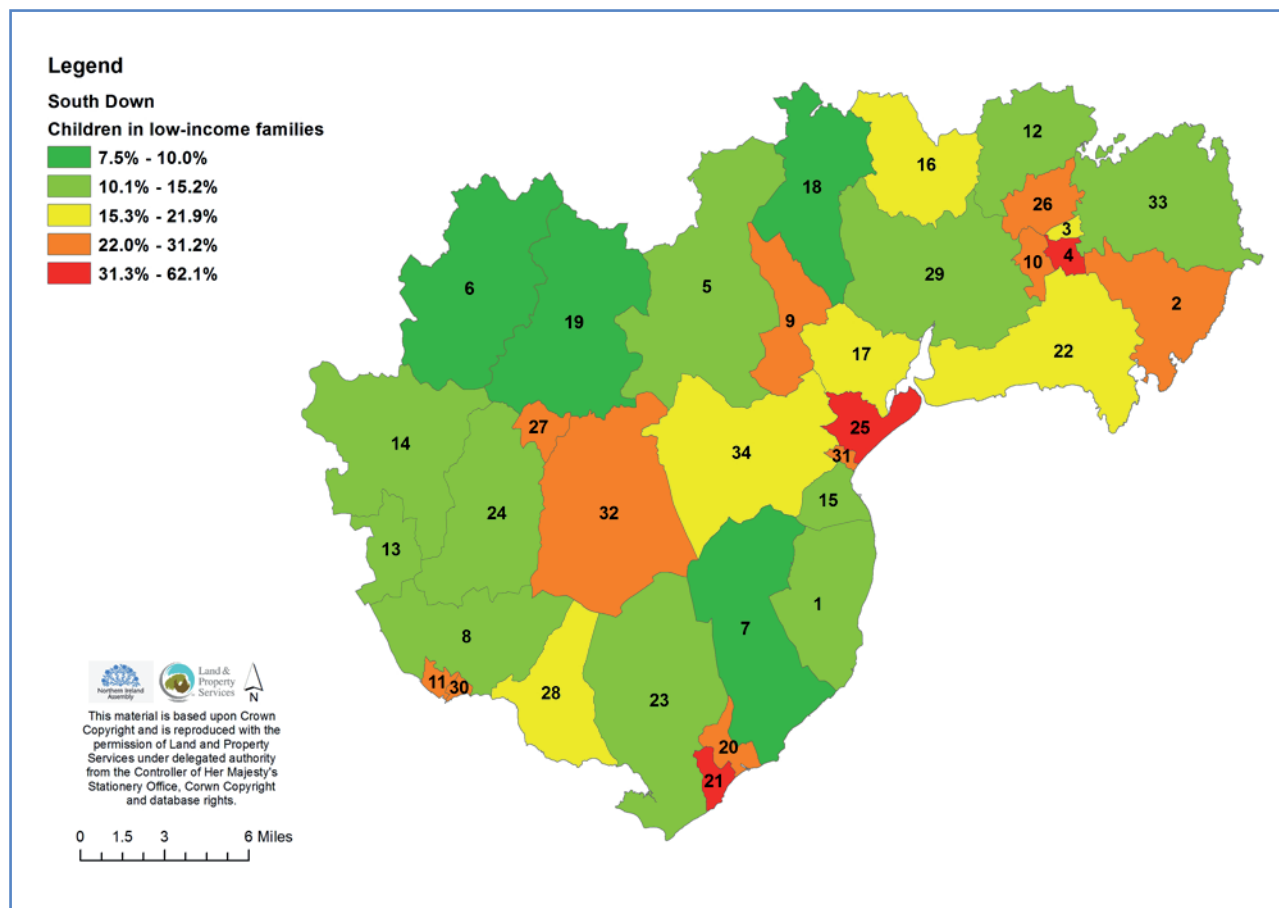
### Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families at ward level, as at August 2012

Ward	Children in Poverty (%) <sup>1</sup>	Ward	Children in Poverty (%)
Annalong	13.5	Dunmore	7.5
Ardglass	25.4	Katesbridge	9.5
Audley's Acre	19.8	Kilkeel Central	22.9
Ballymote	35.0	Kilkeel South	33.6
Ballyward	13.5	Killlough	15.9
Bannside	8.8	Lisnacree	13.1
Binnian	9.8	Mayobridge	12.7
Burren & Kilbroney	10.6	Murlough	32.5
Castlewellan	23.9	Quoile	29.8
Cathedral	28.4	Rathfriland	24.3
Clonallan	26.0	Rostrevor	21.0
Crossgar	13.6	Seaforde	10.5
Derryleckagh	10.6	Seaview	26.1
Donaghmore	12.3	Shimna	23.0
Donard	13.6	Spelga	22.0
Drumaness	17.2	Strangford	12.1
Dundrum	16.5	Tollymore	15.6

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

<sup>1</sup> 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 2012



1	Annalong	18	Dunmore
2	Ardglass	19	Katesbridge
3	Audley's Acre	20	Kilkeel Central
4	Ballymote	21	Kilkeel South
5	Ballyward	22	Killough
6	Bannside	23	Lisnacree
7	Binnian	24	Mayobridge
8	Burren and Kilbroney	25	Murlough
9	Castlewellan	26	Quoile
10	Cathedral	27	Rathfriland
11	Clonallan	28	Rostrevor
12	Crossgar	29	Seaforde
13	Derryleckagh	30	Seaview
14	Donaghmore (Newry and Mourne LGD)	31	Shimna
15	Donard	32	Spelga
16	Drumaness	33	Strangford
17	Dundrum	34	Tollymore

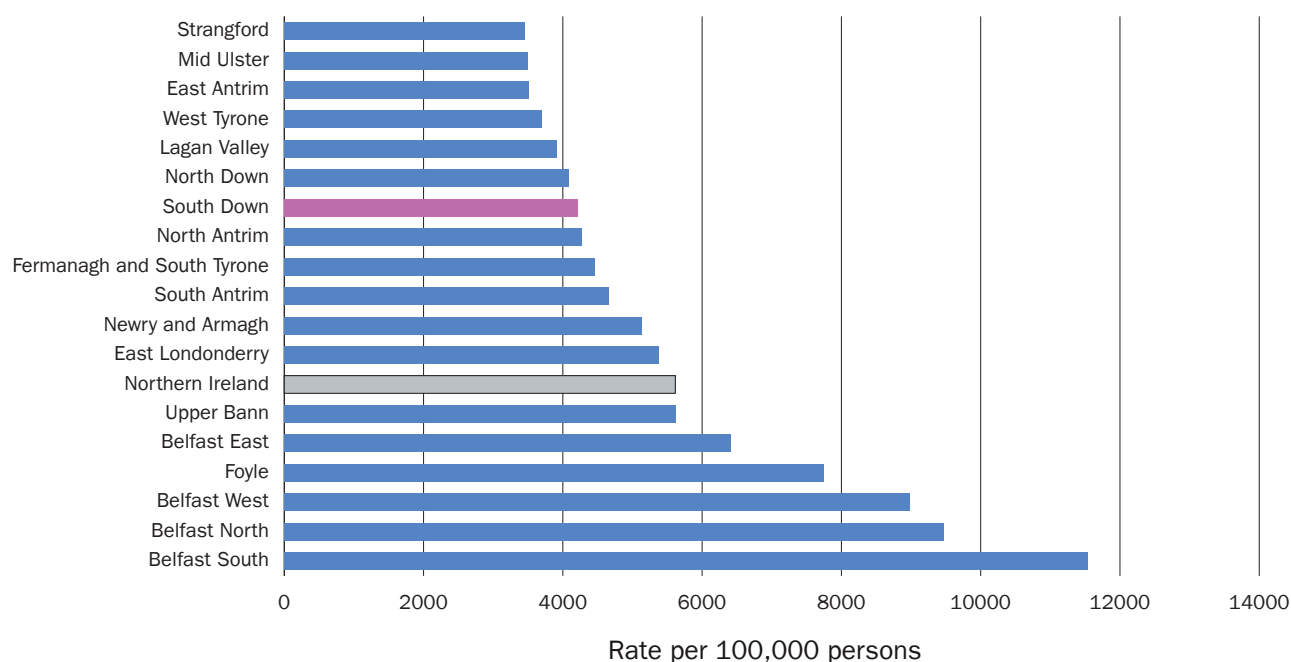
## Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2013/14, a total of 4,659 criminal offences were recorded in the South Down area. This equates to an overall recorded crime rate of 4,219 per 100,000 persons.

The recorded crime rate for South Down was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 5,615 per 100,000 persons.

South Down was the Constituency with the 7th lowest recorded crime rate.

### Overall crime rate per 100,000 persons, 2013/14



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	6,415	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4,461	10	North Down	4,080	13
Belfast North	9,465	2	Foyle	7,742	4	South Antrim	4,665	9
Belfast South	11,536	1	Lagan Valley	3,920	14	South Down	4,219	12
Belfast West	8,976	3	Mid Ulster	3,492	17	Strangford	3,458	18
East Antrim	3,507	16	Newry and Armagh	5,131	8	Upper Bann	5,624	6
East Londonderry	5,372	7	North Antrim	4,265	11	West Tyrone	3,699	15

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



## Crime – Rates of specific types of crime

In 2013/14, rates of all types of crime examined were lower in South Down, with the exception of possession of drugs, public order offences and trafficking of drugs, when compared to the Northern Ireland average.

### Crime rate per 100,000 persons by crime type, 2013/14

	South Down		Northern Ireland	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Violence with injury (including homicide)	623	564	14,157	774
Violence without injury	812	735	18,246	997
Sexual offences	130	118	2,234	122
Robbery	22	20	958	52
Domestic burglary	266	241	5,753	314
Non-domestic burglary	161	146	3,314	181
Vehicle offences	279	253	5,609	307
Theft from the person	6	5	576	31
Bicycle theft	32	29	1,097	60
Shoplifting	128	116	6,372	348
All other theft offences	587	532	13,302	727
Criminal damage	919	832	19,889	1,087
Trafficking of drugs	64	58	968	53
Possession of drugs	283	256	3,764	206
Possession of weapons offences	26	24	727	40
Public order offences	103	93	1,536	84
Miscellaneous crimes against society	133	120	2,415	132
Other fraud	85	77	1,829	100
Offences Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	591	535	12,720	695
Offences Recorded with a Homophobic Motivation	8	7	179	10
Offences Recorded with a Racist Motivation	11	10	691	38
Offences Recorded with a Sectarian Motivation	13	12	961	53

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 Murlough (14,794), Ballymote (13,365) and Cathedral (12,975). The lowest rates were recorded in Katesbridge (1,489), Burren and Kilbroney (1,505) and Mayobridge (1,626).

### Crime rates per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013/14

Ward	Recorded Crime Rate <sup>1</sup>	Violence against Person Rate <sup>2</sup>	Burglary Rate	Criminal Damage Rate	Hate Crime Rate <sup>3</sup>
Annalong	2,998	812	187	968	94
Ardglass	4,038	1,471	501	689	0
Audley's Acre	4,028	1,452	328	890	94
Ballymote	13,365	5,680	568	3,241	0
Ballyward	1,828	724	310	414	0
Bannside	2,011	512	293	439	0
Binnian	2,158	666	95	508	32
Burren & Kilbroney	1,505	387	215	194	22
Castlewellan	4,615	1,818	476	643	0
Cathedral	12,975	4,881	865	2,008	154
Clonallan	5,338	1,892	248	1,014	45
Crossgar	3,064	991	180	601	0
Derryleckagh	2,280	686	376	376	0
Donaghmore	2,452	634	193	331	0
Donard	4,841	1,433	637	732	0
Drumaness	2,649	1,199	200	325	0
Dundrum	4,330	1,478	447	447	0
Dunmore	1,736	739	161	354	0
Katesbridge	1,489	447	261	74	0
Kilkeel Central	6,743	2,184	601	1,775	27
Kilkeel South	5,507	2,355	312	1,420	35
Killough	3,142	1,066	355	738	0
Lisnacree	2,449	718	229	523	65
Mayobridge	1,626	383	191	335	0
Murlough	14,794	5,048	1,624	2,766	88
Quoile	6,805	2,182	629	1,220	111
Rathfriland	3,665	1,346	486	823	112
Rostrevor	3,408	1,054	211	738	70
Seaforde	3,040	654	425	327	0
Seaview	2,900	1,031	97	902	32
Shimna	8,712	2,858	654	2,273	69
Spelga	2,040	689	303	441	0
Strangford	4,400	880	697	623	0
Tollymore	2,780	709	426	511	28

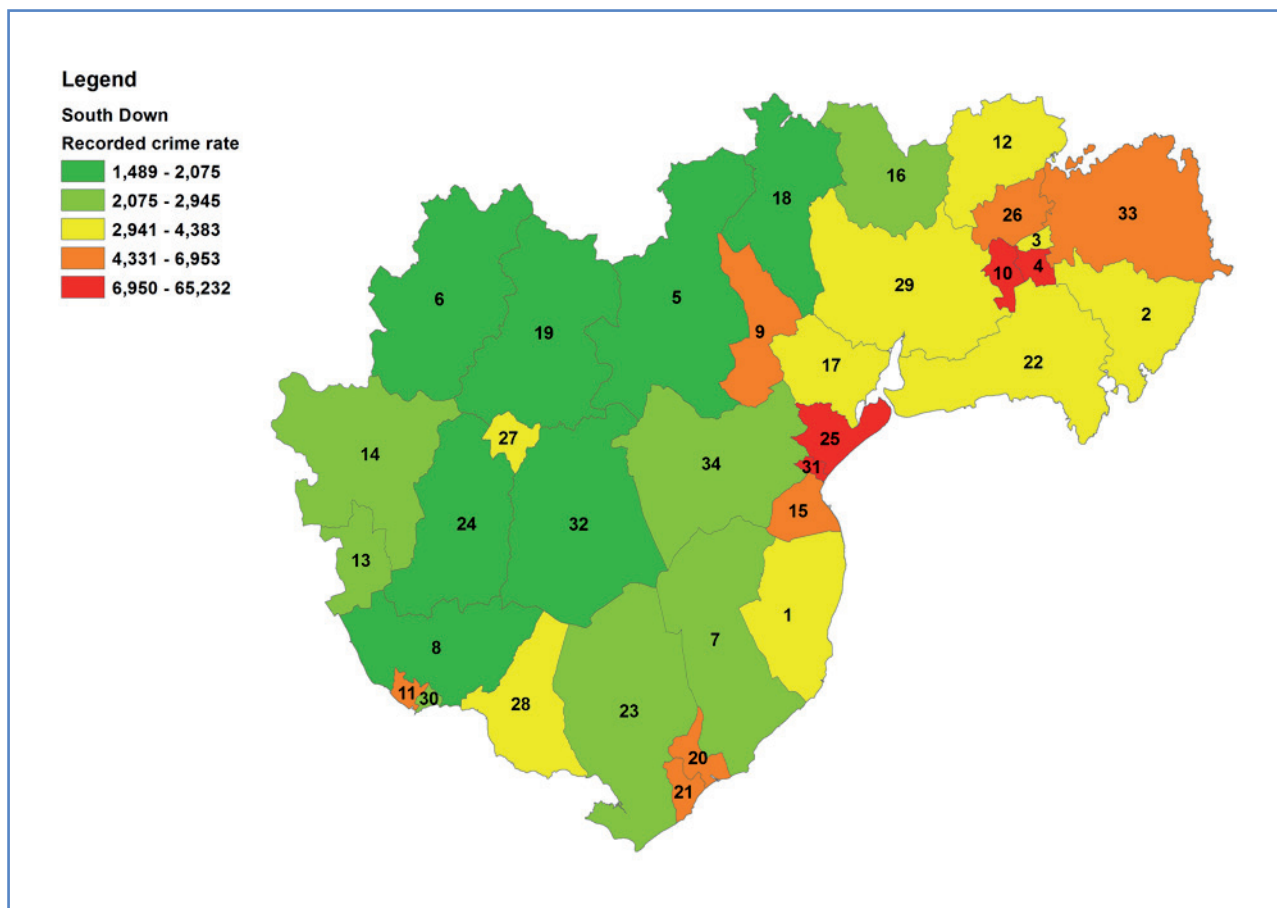
Source: NISRA, NINIS (Notifiable Offences Recorded, Police Service for Northern Ireland)

1 All crime rates were calculated per 100,000 persons using the 2013 Mid-Year Population Estimates.

2 Violence against the person includes sex offences and robbery.

3 Hate Crimes include notifiable offences that have been identified as having a defined hate motivation by the victim or any other person. They fall into three categories, namely: racist, sectarian and homophobic

### Overall crime rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013/14



1	Annalong	18	Dunmore
2	Ardglass	19	Katesbridge
3	Audley's Acre	20	Kilkeel Central
4	Ballymote	21	Kilkeel South
5	Ballyward	22	Killough
6	Bannside	23	Lisnacree
7	Binnian	24	Mayobridge
8	Burren and Kilbroney	25	Murlough
9	Castlewellan	26	Quoile
10	Cathedral	27	Rathfriland
11	Clonallan	28	Rostrevor
12	Crossgar	29	Seaforde
13	Derryleckagh	30	Seaview
14	Donaghmore (Newry and Mourne LGD)	31	Shimna
15	Donard	32	Spelga
16	Drumaness	33	Strangford
17	Dundrum	34	Tollymore

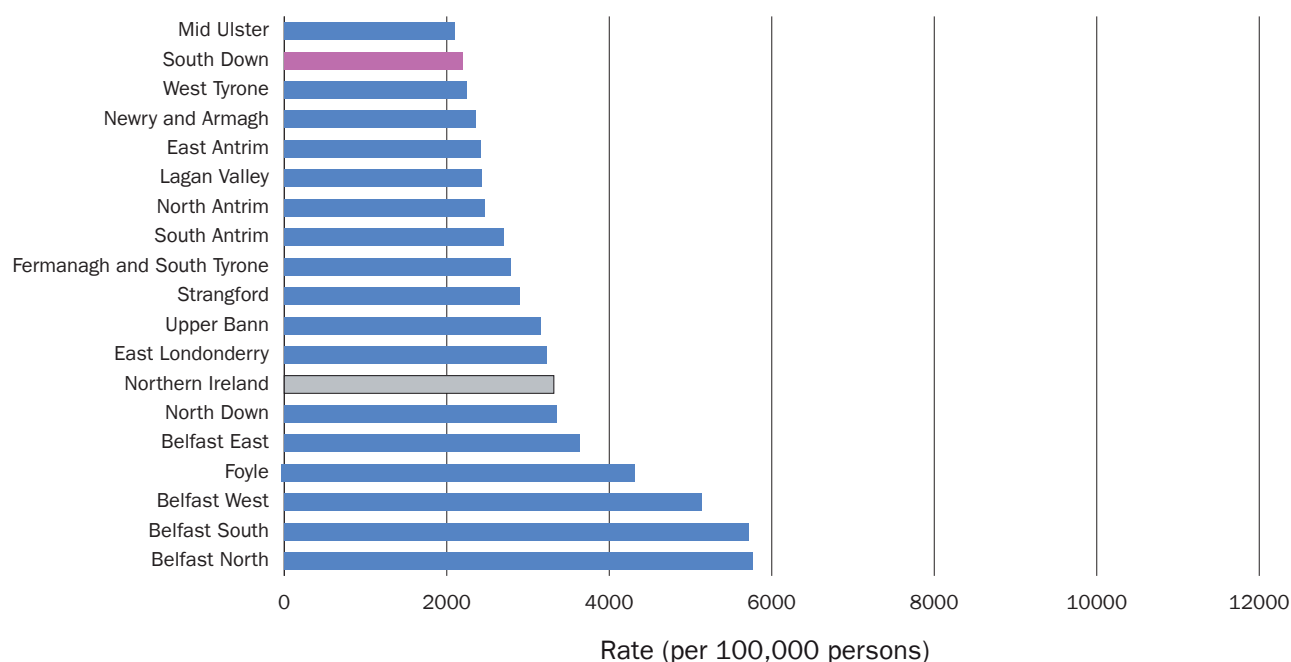
## Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2013/14, there were 2,431 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in South Down. This equates to a rate of 2,201 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents in South Down was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 3,318 per 100,000 persons.

South Down was the Constituency with the 2nd lowest rate of anti-social behaviour incidents.

### Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons, 2013/14



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	3,633	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,791	10	North Down	3,355	6
Belfast North	5,769	1	Foyle	4,357	4	South Antrim	2,699	11
Belfast South	5,721	2	Lagan Valley	2,433	13	South Down	2,201	17
Belfast West	5,141	3	Mid Ulster	2,098	18	Strangford	2,899	9
East Antrim	2,416	14	Newry and Armagh	2,353	15	Upper Bann	3,161	8
East Londonderry	3,230	7	North Antrim	2,467	12	West Tyrone	2,252	16

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

## Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour at ward level

The highest numbers of anti-social behaviour incidents (per 100,000 persons) were concentrated in the wards of Shimna (8,402), Cathedral (7,569) and Murlough (7,068). The lowest rates were found in Mayobridge (407), Katesbridge (409) and Burren and Kilbroney (516).

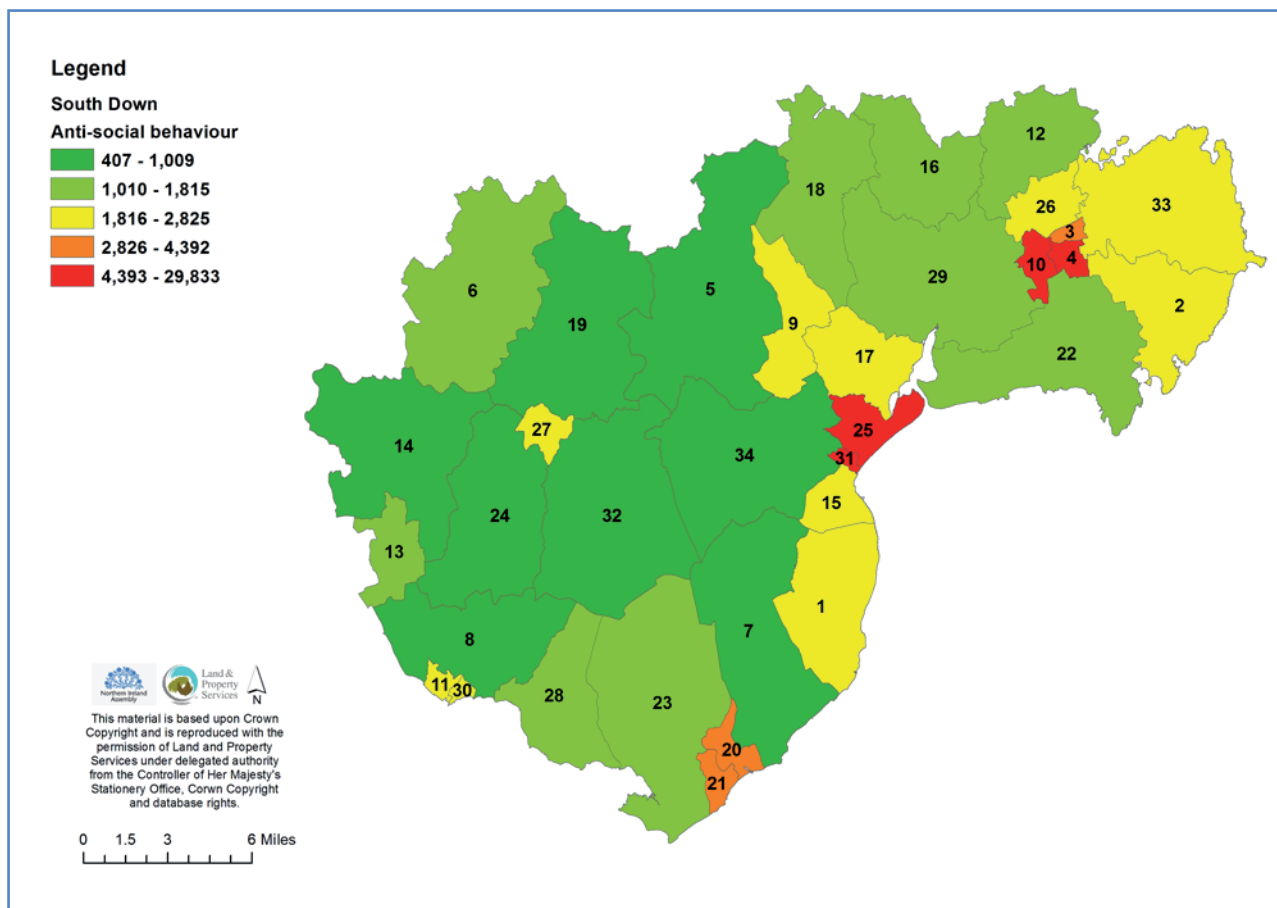
### Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013/14

Ward	ASB Incidents <sup>1</sup>	Per 100,000 Population	Ward	ASB Incidents	Per 100,000 Population
Annalong	74	2,311	Dunmore	41	1,318
Ardglass	88	2,754	Katesbridge	11	409
Audley's Acre	69	3,232	Kilkeel Central	113	3,085
Ballymote	180	6,014	Kilkeel South	93	3,221
Ballyward	18	621	Killough	46	1,257
Bannside	28	1,024	Lisnacree	33	1,078
Binnian	24	762	Mayobridge	17	407
Burren & Kilbroney	24	516	Murlough	161	7,068
Castlewellan	100	2,797	Quoile	65	2,404
Cathedral	245	7,569	Rathfriland	71	2,655
Clonallan	103	2,320	Rostrevor	33	1,160
Crossgar	42	1,262	Seaforde	32	1,046
Derryleckagh	51	1,129	Seaview	78	2,514
Donaghmore	31	854	Shimna	244	8,402
Donard	84	2,675	Spelga	29	799
Drumaness	47	1,174	Strangford	58	2,127
Dundrum	75	2,577	Tollymore	25	709

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

<sup>1</sup> ASB data 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 incidents reported to other agencies, such as local councils), they only provide an indication of the true extent of reported anti-social behaviour.

### Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013/14



1	Annalong	18	Dunmore
2	Ardglass	19	Katesbridge
3	Audley's Acre	20	Kilkeel Central
4	Ballymote	21	Kilkeel South
5	Ballyward	22	Killough
6	Bannside	23	Lisnacree
7	Binnian	24	Mayobridge
8	Burren and Kilbroney	25	Murlough
9	Castlewellan	26	Quoile
10	Cathedral	27	Rathfriland
11	Clonallan	28	Rostrevor
12	Crossgar	29	Seaforde
13	Derryleckagh	30	Seaview
14	Donaghmore (Newry and Mourne LGD)	31	Shimna
15	Donard	32	Spelga
16	Drumaness	33	Strangford
17	Dundrum	34	Tollymore

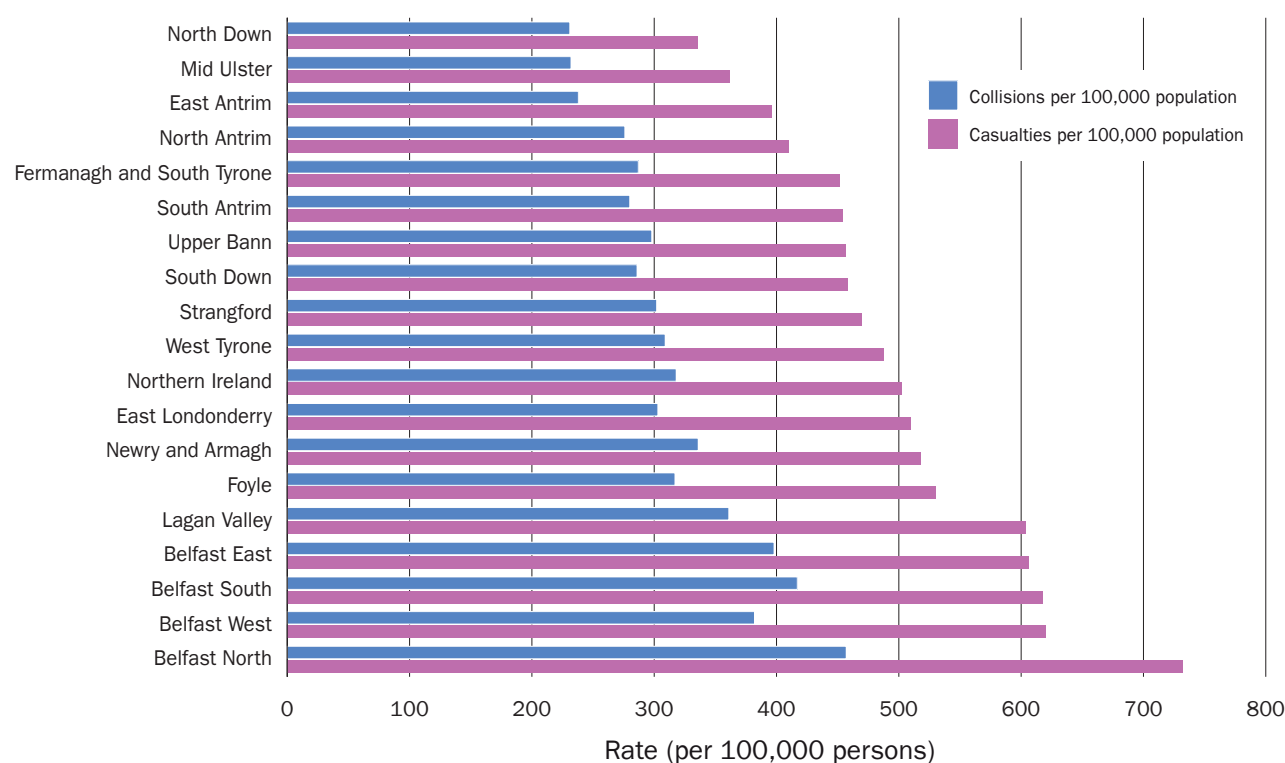
## Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties

In 2013, there were 316 road traffic collisions with injury reported in South Down, a collision rate of 286 per 100,000 persons. There were 506 casualties – 3 persons were killed, 37 were seriously injured and 466 were slightly injured, a rate of 458 casualties per 100,000 persons.

The road traffic collision rate for South Down was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 318 per 100,000 persons while the casualty rate was also lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 502 per 100,000 persons.

South Down had the 6th lowest collision rate.

### Road traffic collision and casualty rate per 100,000 persons, 2013



	Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank
Belfast East	398	3	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	287	12	North Down	231	18
Belfast North	457	1	Foyle	317	7	South Antrim	280	14
Belfast South	417	2	Lagan Valley	361	5	South Down	286	13
Belfast West	382	4	Mid Ulster	232	17	Strangford	302	10
East Antrim	238	16	Newry and Armagh	336	6	Upper Bann	298	11
East Londonderry	303	9	North Antrim	276	15	West Tyrone	309	8

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 (1,112), Lisnacree (523) and Crossgar (511). The lowest rates were recorded in Donaghmore (0), Donard (32) and Audley's Acre (47).

The highest road traffic casualty rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Seaforde (2,354), Annalong (1,031) and Lisnacree (980). The lowest rates were recorded in Donaghmore (0), Donard (32) and Audley's Acre (47).

### Road traffic collision and casualty rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013

Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) <sup>1</sup>	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Annalong	9	33	281	1,031
Ardglass	5	8	157	250
Audley's Acre	1	1	47	47
Ballymote	9	13	301	434
Ballyward	9	17	311	586
Bannside	12	21	439	768
Binnian	10	19	317	603
Burren & Kilbroney	12	19	258	409
Castlewellan	5	6	140	168
Cathedral	16	28	494	865
Clonallan	8	11	180	248
Crossgar	17	24	511	721
Derryleckagh	5	7	111	155
Donaghmore	0	0	0	0
Donard	1	1	32	32
Drumaness	13	16	325	400
Dundrum	10	17	344	584
Dunmore	3	8	96	257
Katesbridge	8	10	298	372
Kilkeel Central	4	4	109	109
Kilkeel South	6	6	208	208
Killough	8	10	219	273

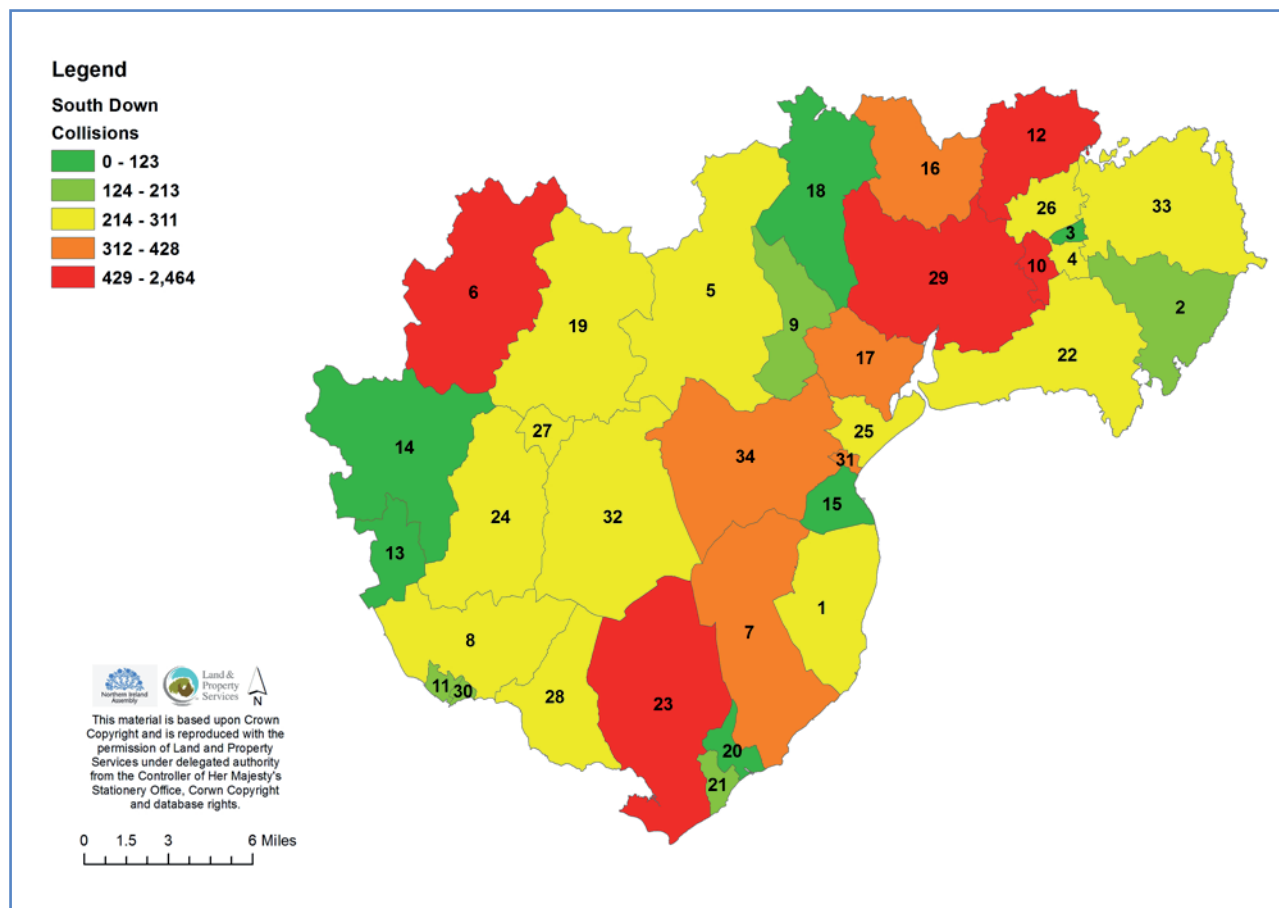
<sup>1</sup> The dataset is compiled from Collision Report Forms (CRFs) forms submitted by police officers after any road traffic collision involving death or personal injury is reported to them. The data set excludes road collisions resulting in damage only.



Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) <sup>1</sup>	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Lisnacree	16	30	523	980
Mayobridge	12	14	287	335
Murlough	5	8	220	351
Quoile	8	9	296	333
Rathfriland	6	7	224	262
Rostrevor	7	8	246	281
Seaforde	34	72	1,112	2,354
Seaview	6	7	193	226
Shimna	12	17	413	585
Spelga	8	16	221	441
Strangford	6	7	220	257
Tollymore	12	13	340	369

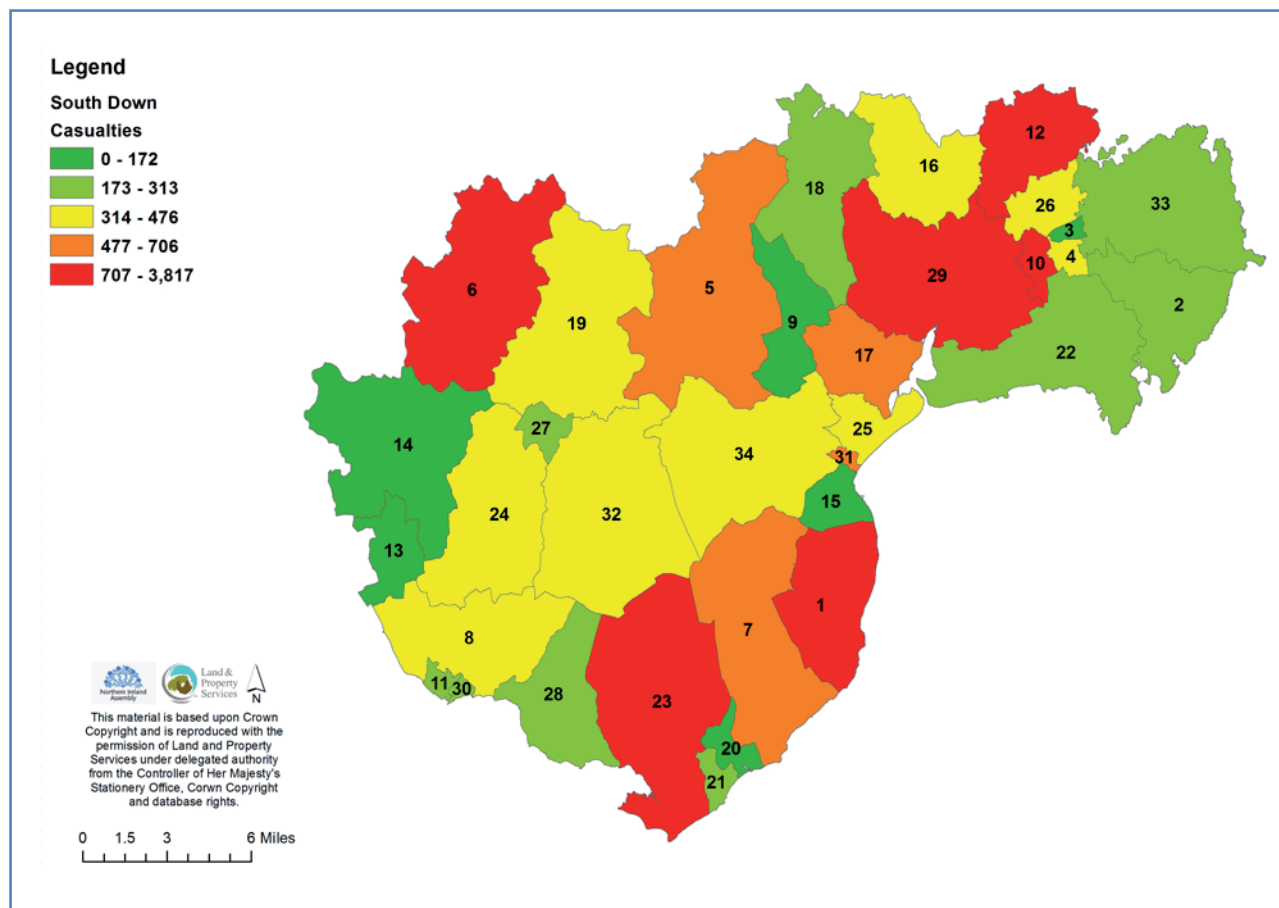
Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

### Road traffic collision rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013



1	Annalong	18	Dunmore
2	Ardglass	19	Katesbridge
3	Audley's Acre	20	Kilkeel Central
4	Ballymote	21	Kilkeel South
5	Ballyward	22	Killough
6	Bannside	23	Lisnacree
7	Binnian	24	Mayobridge
8	Burren and Kilbroney	25	Murlough
9	Castlewellan	26	Quoile
10	Cathedral	27	Rathfriland
11	Clonallan	28	Rostrevor
12	Crossgar	29	Seaforde
13	Derryleckagh	30	Seaview
14	Donaghmore (Newry and Mourne LGD)	31	Shimna
15	Donard	32	Spelga
16	Drumaness	33	Strangford
17	Dundrum	34	Tollymore

## Road traffic casualty rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013



1	Annalong	18	Dunmore
2	Ardglass	19	Katesbridge
3	Audley's Acre	20	Kilkeel Central
4	Ballymote	21	Kilkeel South
5	Ballyward	22	Killough
6	Bannside	23	Lisnacree
7	Binnian	24	Mayobridge
8	Burren and Kilbroney	25	Murlough
9	Castlewellan	26	Quoile
10	Cathedral	27	Rathfriland
11	Clonallan	28	Rostrevor
12	Crossgar	29	Seaforde
13	Derryleckagh	30	Seaview
14	Donaghmore (Newry and Mourne LGD)	31	Shimna
15	Donard	32	Spelga
16	Drumaness	33	Strangford
17	Dundrum	34	Tollymore

## Notes

### Demographic Profile

The latest 2013 population estimates were published on 26 June 2014. 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.

### 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 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, or 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 (e.g. 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.

### 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 2014. 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 2014. 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 2014. Proportions calculated using latest available mid-year estimates.

### Children in Low Income Families

Children in Low Income Families is a snapshot of data on 31st August 2012. 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. 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 2013 represents the financial year 2013/14.

### 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.





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