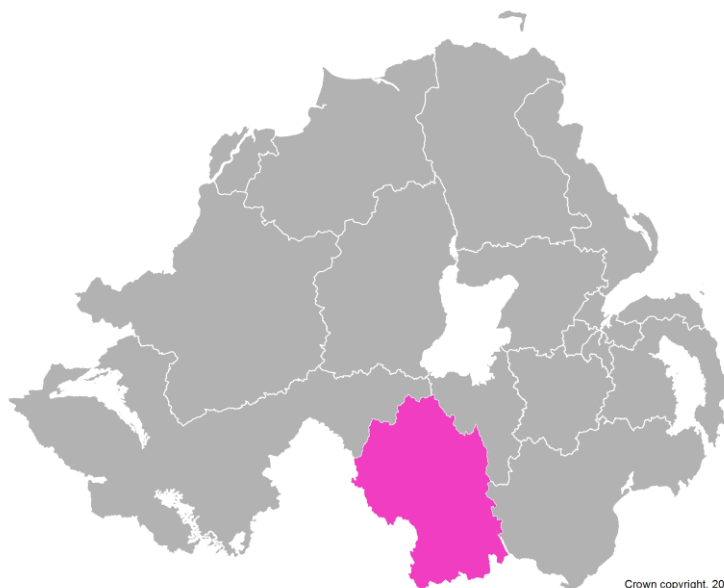




Northern Ireland
Assembly

Constituency Profile

Newry and Armagh – 2017



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About this Report

Welcome to the 2017 Constituency Profile for Newry and Armagh. This profile has been produced by the Northern Ireland Assembly's Research and Information Service (RaISe) to support the work of Members.

The report includes a demographic profile of Newry and Armagh and indicators of Health, Education, Employment, Business, Low Income, Crime and Traffic and Travel.

For each indicator, this profile presents:

- The recent information for Newry and Armagh;
- How Newry and Armagh compares with the Northern Ireland average; and
- How Newry and Armagh compares with the other 17 Constituencies in Northern Ireland.

For a number of indicators, ward level data¹ is provided demonstrating similarities and differences within the constituency.

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

Constituency Profiles are also available for each of the other 17 Constituencies in Northern Ireland and can be accessed via the Northern Ireland Assembly website.

<http://www.niassembly.gov.uk/assembly-business/research-and-information-service-raise/>

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

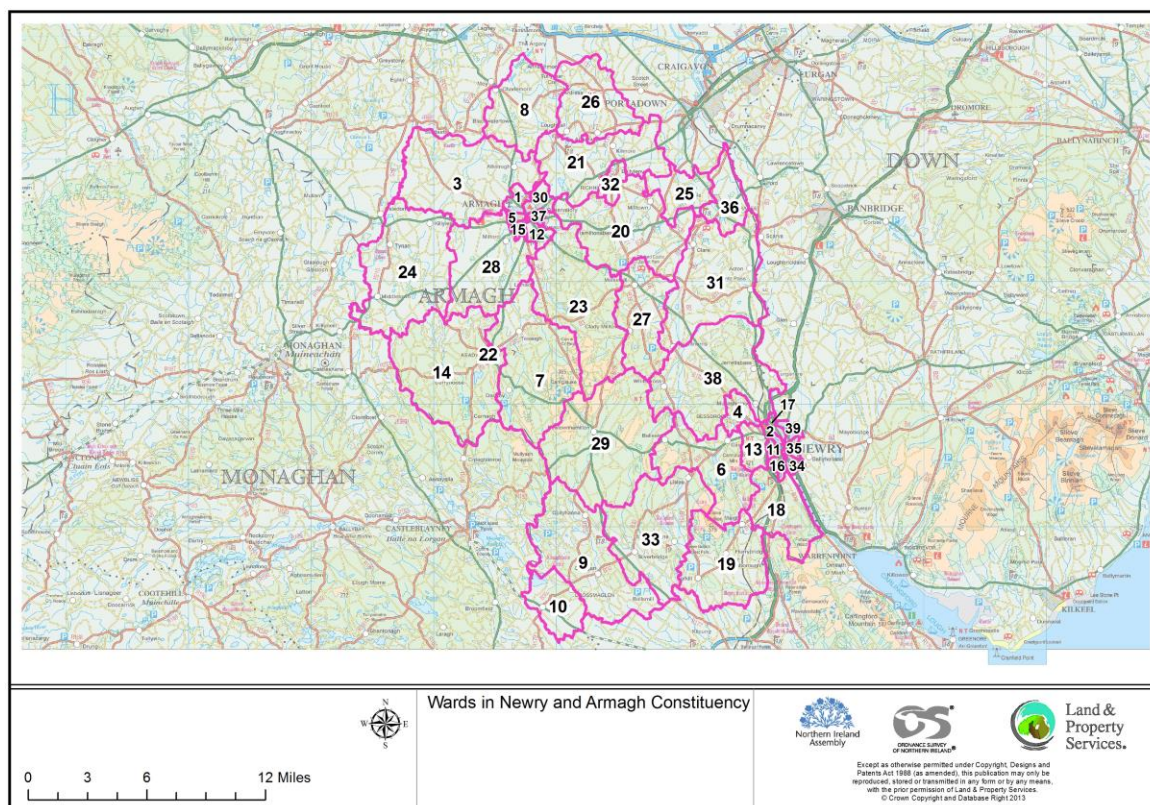
<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/>

Please note that the figures contained in this report may not be comparable with those in previous Constituency Profiles as figures are sometimes revised and as more up-to-date mid-year estimates are published. Where appropriate, rates have been calculated using the most up-to-date mid-year estimates that correspond with the data.

This report uses the names of the former Departments which were in place at the time.

¹ Ward data is based on the 1993 ward boundaries

This report presents a statistical profile of the constituency of Newry and Armagh which comprises the wards shown below.



1	Abbey Park	14	Derrynoose	27	Markethill
2	Ballybot	15	Downs	28	Milford
3	Ballymartrim	16	Drumalane	29	Newtownhamilton
4	Bessbrook	17	Drumgullion	30	Observatory
5	Callan Bridge	18	Fathom	31	Poyntz Pass
6	Camlough	19	Forkhill	32	Rich Hill
7	Carrigatuke	20	Hamiltonsbawn	33	Silver Bridge
8	Charlemont	21	Hockley	34	St Mary's
9	Creggan	22	Keady	35	St Patrick's
10	Crossmaglen	23	Killeen	36	Tandragee
11	Daisy Hill	24	Killylea	37	The Mall
12	Demesne	25	Laurelvale	38	Tullyhappy
13	Derrymore	26	Loughgall	39	Windsor Hill

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Summary Profile of Newry and Armagh

This section summarises the key statistics presented in this profile for the constituency of Newry and Armagh. For each indicator, recent information has been provided along with figures for the previous year and a calculation of change over time. Northern Ireland data is also included for comparison.

When reading this information, there are two important factors to consider. Firstly, the demographic profile will influence the statistical profile of the area. Newry and Armagh has younger population profile when compared to Northern Ireland as a whole. Secondly, many of the indicators, such as those around low income, reflect levels of deprivation in the constituency. Five of the 50 Super Output Areas (SOAs) in Newry and Armagh (including Crossmaglen, Callan Bridge, and Drumgullion 1) are ranked in the 10% most deprived wards in Northern Ireland, based on the Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017².

Please note: These figures may differ slightly from those contained in previous Constituency Profiles due to updates or revisions. Figures correct as of 1 August 2017.

Demographic Profile

Indicator	Newry and Armagh			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Population Size (no.)	116,890	115,999	0.8%	1,851,621	1,840,498	0.6%

Health

Indicator	Newry and Armagh			Northern Ireland		
	2010-14	2009-13	Change	2010-14	2009-13	Change
Circulatory death rate (u-75) per 100,000 pop	83	86	-3	83	88	-5
Respiratory death rate (u-75) per 100,000 pop	30	30	0	34	35	-1
Indicator	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	2.3	2.0	0.3	3.1	3.4	-0.3

Education

	Newry and Armagh			Northern Ireland		
	2014/15	2013/14	Change	2014/15	2013/14	Change
Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs (A*-C) or equivalent	82.2	77.3	4.9	81.1	78.6	2.5
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Further Education	11.2	12.3	-1.1	9.6	9.7	-0.1

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

	Newry and Armagh			Northern Ireland		
	2014/15	2013/14	Change	2014/15	2013/14	Change
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	4.5	4.6	-0.1	4.4	4.4	0.0

Employment

Indicator	Newry and Armagh			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
No. of confirmed redundancies	82	21	61	1,946	2,136	-190
Unemployment claimant count (%)	3.3	4.7	-1.4	3.7	4.6	-0.9

Business

Indicator	Newry and Armagh			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Invest NI assistance (£m)	4.3	9.3	-5.0	94.0	185.4	-91.4

Low income

Indicator	Newry and Armagh			Northern Ireland		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming benefits at February (%)	37.5	37.9	-0.4	38.3	38.4	-0.1
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming housing benefit at June (%)	9.3	9.5	-0.2	11.0	11.2	-0.2
Employment and support allowance claimants (%)	10.2	10.0	0.2	10.2	9.9	0.3
Proportion of working age people claiming income support at February (%)	3.3	3.4	-0.1	3.2	3.3	-0.1
Indicator	2014	2013	Change	2014	2013	Change
Proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in low income families at August (%)	24.2	22.5	1.7	23.1	21.6	1.5

Crime

Indicator	Newry and Armagh			Northern Ireland		
	2015/16	2014/15	Change	2015/16	2014/15	Change
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000	5,249	5,035	214	5,672	5,606	66

Indicator	Newry and Armagh			Northern Ireland		
	2015/16	2014/15	Change	2015/16	2014/15	Change
persons						
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	2,343	2,547	-203	3,214	3,313	-99

Traffic and Travel

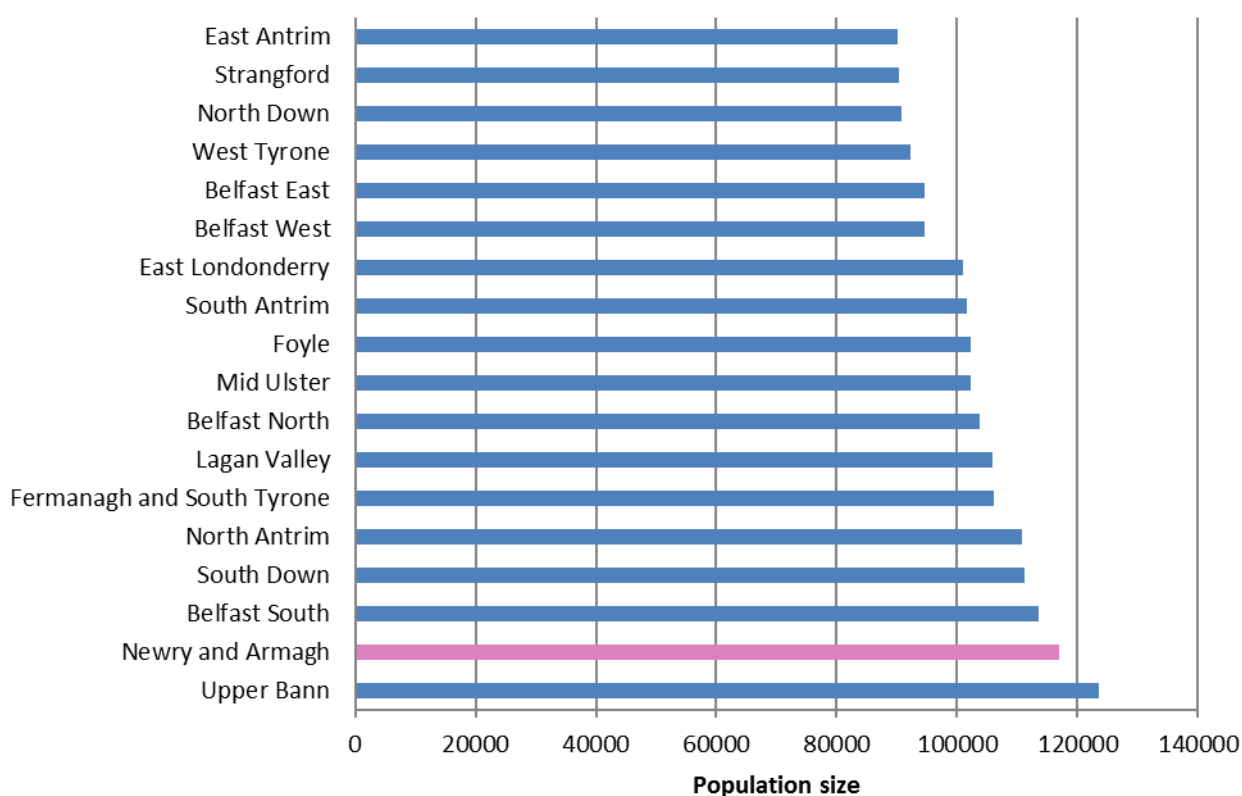
Indicator	Newry and Armagh			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	317	321	-4	332	331	1
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	494	458	37	526	510	16

Demographic profile – age and gender

As at June 2015, there were 116,890 persons living in Newry and Armagh– 6.3% of the Northern Ireland population. The constituency of Newry and Armagh had the second highest population. The population of Newry and Armagh increased by 0.8% since June 2014.

Overall, 23.1% of the Newry and Armagh population were children aged 0-15 years, higher than the Northern Ireland average of 20.8%. Older persons made up 14.2% of the Newry and Armagh population, lower than the Northern Ireland average of 15.8%.

Mid-year population estimate by constituency, June 2015



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

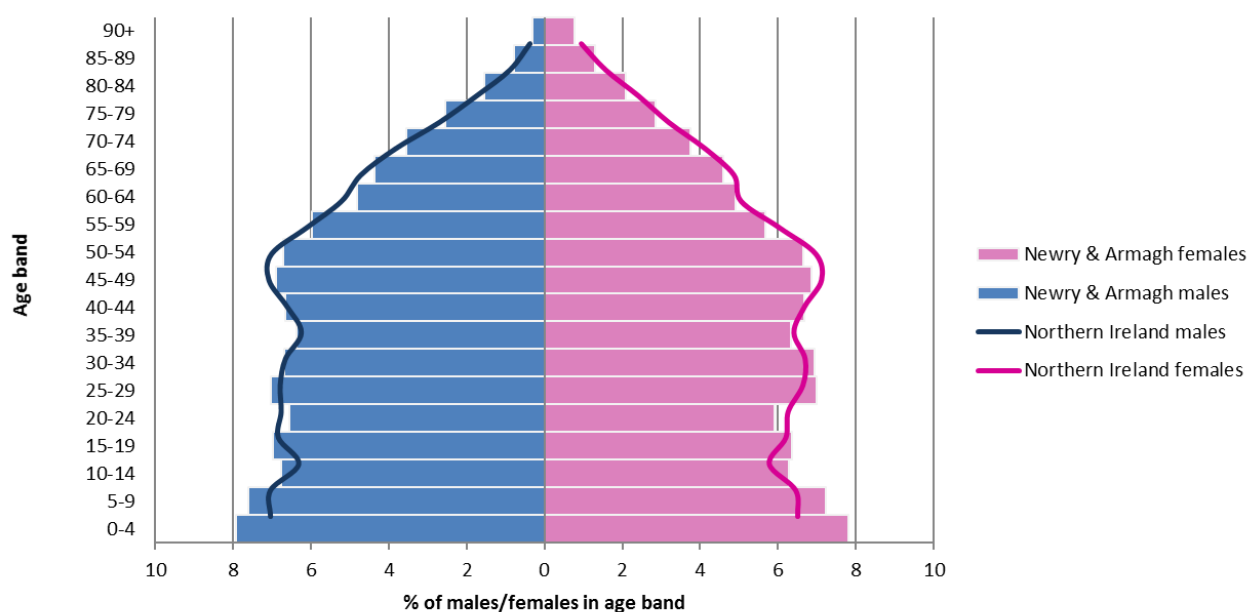
	Aged 0-15 years		Aged 16-64 years		Aged 65+		All ages
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Males	13,774	23.7	36,709	63.2	7,613	13.1	58,096
Females	13,262	22.6	36,496	62.1	9,036	15.4	58,794
Persons	27,036	23.1	73,205	62.6	16,649	14.2	116,890

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

Demographic profile – population pyramid

The population pyramid below shows that Newry and Armagh has a higher proportion of children (aged 0 – 19 years) and a lower proportion of older people when compared with Northern Ireland as a whole.

Population pyramid for Newry & Armagh compared to Northern Ireland, June 2015



Age Group	Newry & Armagh		Northern Ireland		Age Group	Newry & Armagh		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	7.9	7.8	7.0	6.5	50-54	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.0
5-9	7.6	7.2	7.0	6.5	55-59	6.0	5.7	6.1	6.0
10-14	6.8	6.3	6.3	5.8	60-64	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.1
15-19	7.0	6.4	6.8	6.2	65-69	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.9
20-24	6.5	5.9	6.8	6.3	70-74	3.5	3.8	3.8	4.1
25-29	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.6	75-79	2.6	2.9	2.7	3.2
30-34	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.7	80-84	1.5	2.1	1.8	2.4
35-39	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.4	85-89	0.8	1.3	0.9	1.6
40-44	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.7	90+	0.3	0.8	0.4	1.0
45-49	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.1					

Source: NISRA, Mid-year population estimates

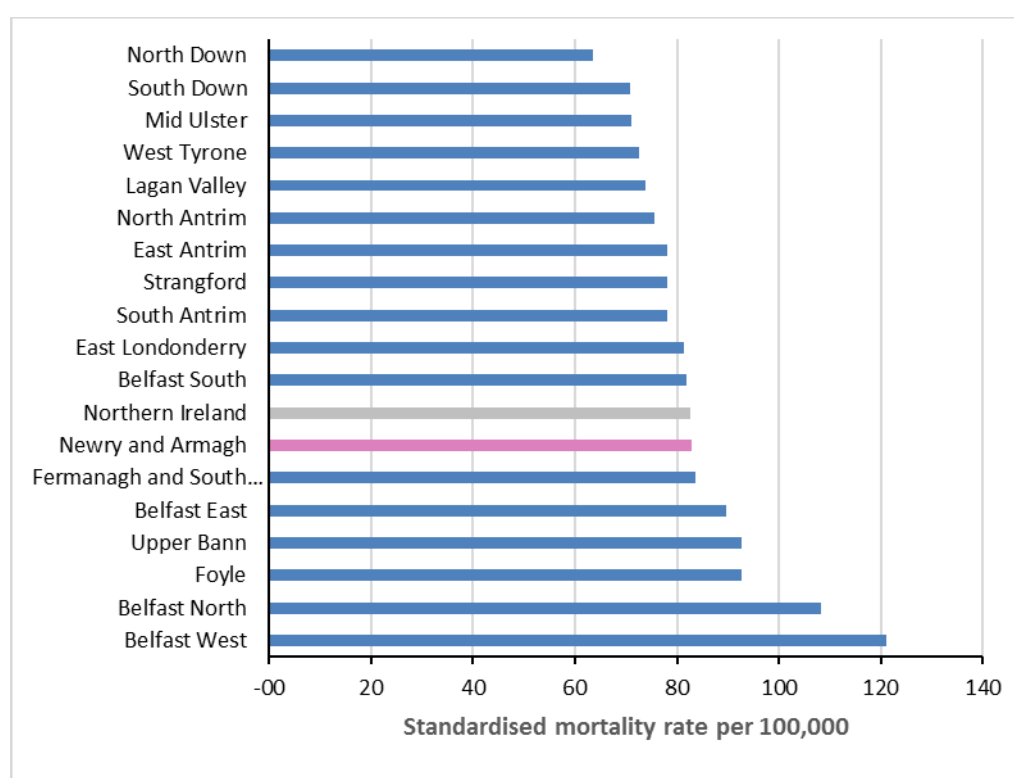
Health – Standardised mortality rate for circulatory disease (under-75s)

The age standardised mortality rate for the under-75s due to circulatory disease (2010-2014) in Newry and Armagh was 83 per 100,000 persons – 113 for males and 53 for females.

The age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2010-2014) in Newry and Armagh was the same as the Northern Ireland rate of 83 per 100,000 persons.

Newry and Armagh had the seventh highest age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease in the under 75s (2010-2014).

Age standardised circulatory disease mortality rate (under 75s) per 100,000 population, 2010-2014



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	90	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	84	6	North Down	64	18
Belfast North	108	2	Foyle	93	3	South Antrim	78	10
Belfast South	82	8	Lagan Valley	74	14	South Down	71	16
Belfast West	121	1	Mid Ulster	71	16	Strangford	78	10
East Antrim	78	10	Newry and Armagh	83	7	Upper Bann	93	3
East Londonderry	81	9	North Antrim	75	13	West Tyrone	73	15

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

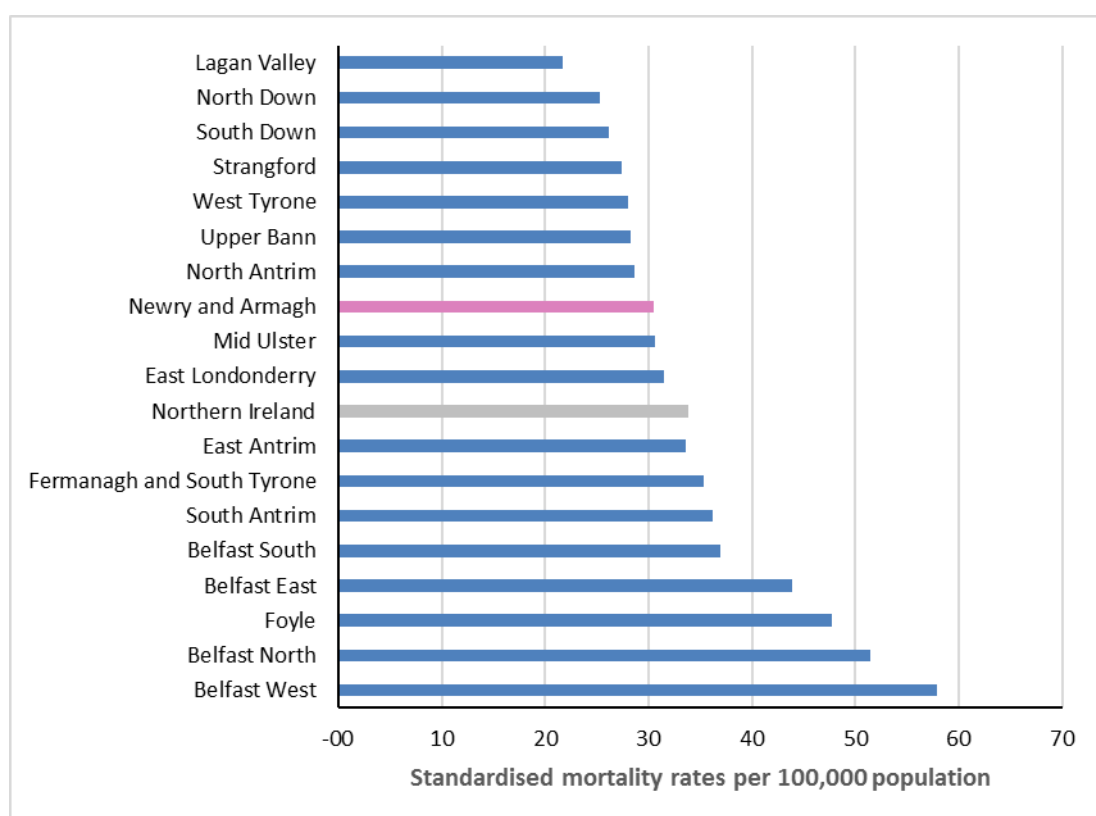
Health – Standardised mortality rate for respiratory disease (under-75s)

The age standardised mortality rate for the under-75s due to respiratory disease (2010-2014) in Newry and Armagh was 30 per 100,000 persons – 35 for males and 26 for females.

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

Newry and Armagh had the eighth lowest age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease in the under 75s (2010-2014).

Age standardised respiratory disease mortality rate (under 75s) per 100,000 persons, 2010-2014



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	44	4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	35	7	North Down	25	17
Belfast North	51	2	Foyle	48	3	South Antrim	36	6
Belfast South	37	5	Lagan Valley	22	18	South Down	26	16
Belfast West	58	1	Mid Ulster	31	9	Strangford	27	15
East Antrim	34	8	Newry and Armagh	30	11	Upper Bann	28	13
East Londonderry	31	9	North Antrim	29	12	West Tyrone	28	13

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

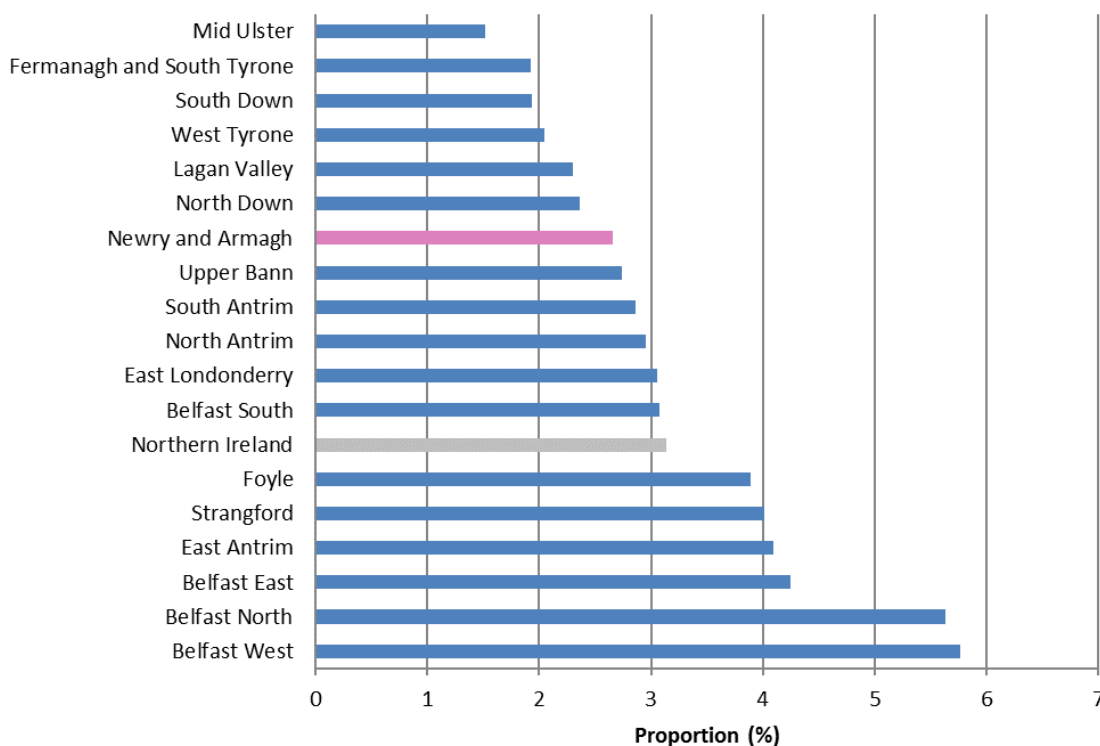
Health - Births to teenage mothers

In 2015, there were 50 births to teenage mothers in Newry and Armagh. 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 Newry and Armagh in 2015 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 3.1%.

The constituency of Newry and Armagh had the joint seventh lowest proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers.

Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers, 2015



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	4.2	3	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	1.9	Joint 16	North Down	2.4	13
Belfast North	5.6	2	Foyle	3.9	6	South Antrim	2.9	10
Belfast South	3.1	Joint 7	Lagan Valley	2.3	14	South Down	1.9	Joint 16
Belfast West	5.8	1	Mid Ulster	1.5	18	Strangford	4.0	5
East Antrim	4.1	4	Newry and Armagh	2.7	Joint 11	Upper Bann	2.7	Joint 11
East Londonderry	3.1	Joint 7	North Antrim	3.0	9	West Tyrone	2.0	15

Source: NISRA, NINIS (General Register Office)

Health - Disease prevalence (Quality Outcomes Framework)

As at 31 March 2016, the greatest differences, where prevalence rates per 1,000 patients were lower in Newry and Armagh than the Northern Ireland average, were for hypertension, diabetes mellitus, coronary heart disease and asthma.

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

	Newry and Armagh patients		Northern Ireland patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Patients on the Coronary Heart Disease Register	4,287	32	74,525	38
Patients on the Heart Failure 1 Register	1,076	8	15,702	8
Patients on the Heart Failure 3 Register	258	2	4,237	2
Patients on the Stroke Register	2,087	16	36,020	18
Patients on the Hypertension Register	16,457	125	260,032	133
Patients on the Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Register	2,219	17	38,530	20
Patients on the Cancer Register	2,561	19	42,454	22
Patients on the Mental Health Register	1,193	9	17,114	9
Patients on the Asthma Register	7,316	55	117,613	60
Patients on the Dementia Register	681	5	13,617	7
Patients on the Atrial Fibrillation Register	1,915	14	32,701	17
Patients on the Diabetes Mellitus Register (prevalence based on those aged 17+)	5,087	50	88,305	57
Patients on the Osteoporosis Register (prevalence based on those aged 50+)	154	4	4,104	6
Patients on the Rheumatoid Arthritis Register (prevalence based on those aged 16+)	670	6	11,899	8

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

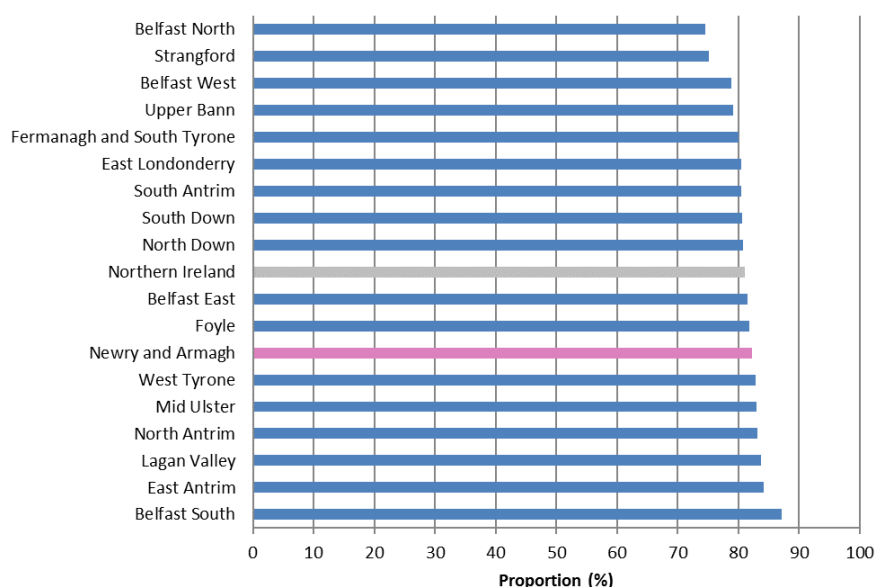
Education – Qualifications of School Leavers

In 2014/15, a total of 1,542 young people left post primary education in Newry and Armagh. Of these, 1,268 (82.2%) achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent, 1,070 of which (69.4% of all school leavers) included English and Maths. In total, 892³ school leavers (57.8%) achieved two or more A-levels or equivalent.

A higher proportion of Newry and Armagh pupils left post primary school with at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 81.1%.

Newry and Armagh had the seventh 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, 2014/15



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	81.6	9	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	80.1	14	North Down	80.7	10
Belfast North	74.6	18	Foyle	81.8	8	South Antrim	80.6	Joint11
Belfast South	87.1	1	Lagan Valley	83.8	3	South Down	80.6	Joint 11
Belfast West	78.9	16	Mid Ulster	83.0	5	Strangford	75.2	17
East Antrim	84.2	2	Newry and Armagh	82.2	7	Upper Bann	79.2	15
East Londonderry	80.5	13	North Antrim	83.1	4	West Tyrone	82.8	6

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department of Education)

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

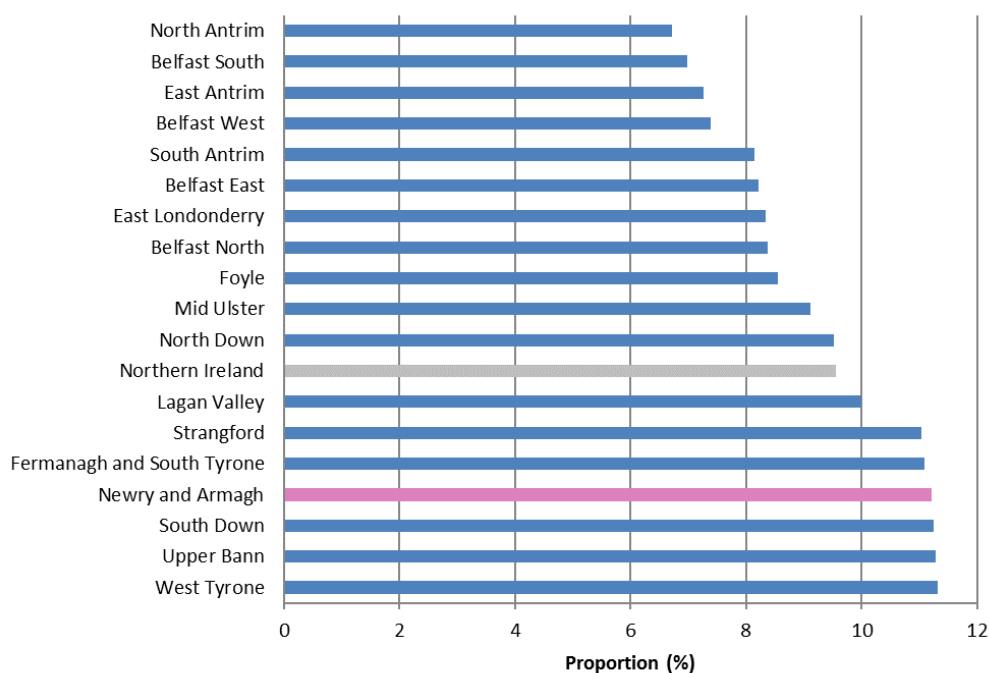
Education – Participation in Further Education

In 2014/15, there were 10,084 students from Newry and Armagh enrolled on regulated courses at Northern Ireland further education institutions. This equates to 11.2% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled on regulated courses at Northern Ireland further education institutions.

A higher proportion of Newry and Armagh constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled on regulated further education courses in 2014/15 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 9.6%.

Newry and Armagh had the fourth highest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled on regulated courses at Northern Ireland further education institutions.

Enrolments in further education institutions as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over, 2014/15



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	8.2	13	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	11.1	5	North Down	9.5	8
Belfast North	8.4	11	Foyle	8.5	10	South Antrim	8.1	14
Belfast South	7.0	17	Lagan Valley	10.0	7	South Down	11.3	Joint 1
Belfast West	7.4	15	Mid Ulster	9.1	9	Strangford	11.0	6
East Antrim	7.3	16	Newry and Armagh	11.2	4	Upper Bann	11.3	Joint 1
East Londonderry	8.3	12	North Antrim	6.7	18	West Tyrone	11.3	Joint 1

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for the Economy)

Education – Participation in Further Education at ward level

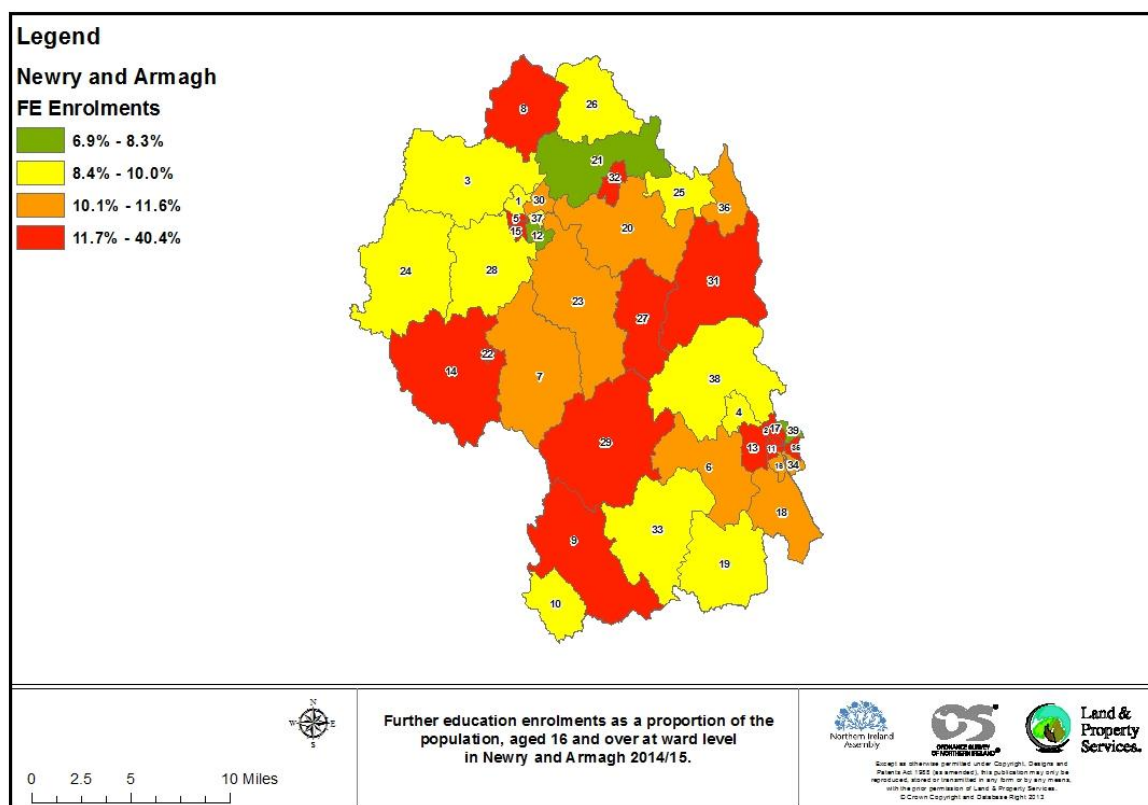
The highest proportion of people enrolled in further education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Callan Bridge (18.5%, 395 enrolments), Daisy Hill (15.6%, 396 enrolments) and Drumgullion (15.3%, 383 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Hockley (6.9%, 150 enrolments), Demesne (7.5%, 171 enrolments) and Windsor Hill (8.3%, 209 enrolments).

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

Ward	Total further education enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total further education enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Abbey Park	197	9.4	Hockley	150	6.9
Ballybot	264	14.9	Keady	186	12.3
Ballymartrim	212	9.4	Killeen	226	10.4
Bessbrook	213	10.0	Killylea	185	9.4
Callan Bridge	395	18.5	Laurelvale	211	8.8
Camlough	283	10.7	Loughgall	225	9.7
Carrigatuke	217	10.9	Markethill	309	13.8
Charlemount	256	11.7	Milford	191	8.9
Creggan	317	12.9	Newtownhamilton	265	11.8
Crossmaglen	203	9.5	Observatory	221	11.6
Daisy Hill	396	15.6	Poyntz Pass	261	12.0
Demesne	171	7.5	Rich Hill	275	11.9
Derrymore	330	13.3	Silver Bridge	266	9.1
Derrynoose	339	12.6	St Marys'	216	11.0
Downs	283	14.4	St Patricks'	389	13.6
Drumalane	293	10.7	Tandragee	266	11.6
Drumgullion	383	15.3	The Mall	149	10.0
Fathom	265	10.3	Tullyhappy	234	9.3
Forkhill	334	9.9	Windsor Hill	209	8.3
Hamiltonsbawn	299	10.8			

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

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



1	Abbey Park	14	Derrynoose	27	Markethill
2	Ballybot	15	Downs	28	Milford
3	Ballymartrim	16	Drumalane	29	Newtownhamilton
4	Bessbrook	17	Drumgullion	30	Observatory
5	Callan Bridge	18	Fathom	31	Poyntz Pass
6	Camlough	19	Forkhill	32	Rich Hill
7	Carrigatuke	20	Hamiltonsbawn	33	Silver Bridge
8	Charlemont	21	Hockley	34	St Mary's
9	Creggan	22	Keady	35	St Patrick's
10	Crossmaglen	23	Killeen	36	Tandragee
11	Daisy Hill	24	Killylea	37	The Mall
12	Demesne	25	Laurelvale	38	Tullyhappy
13	Derrymore	26	Loughgall	39	Windsor Hill

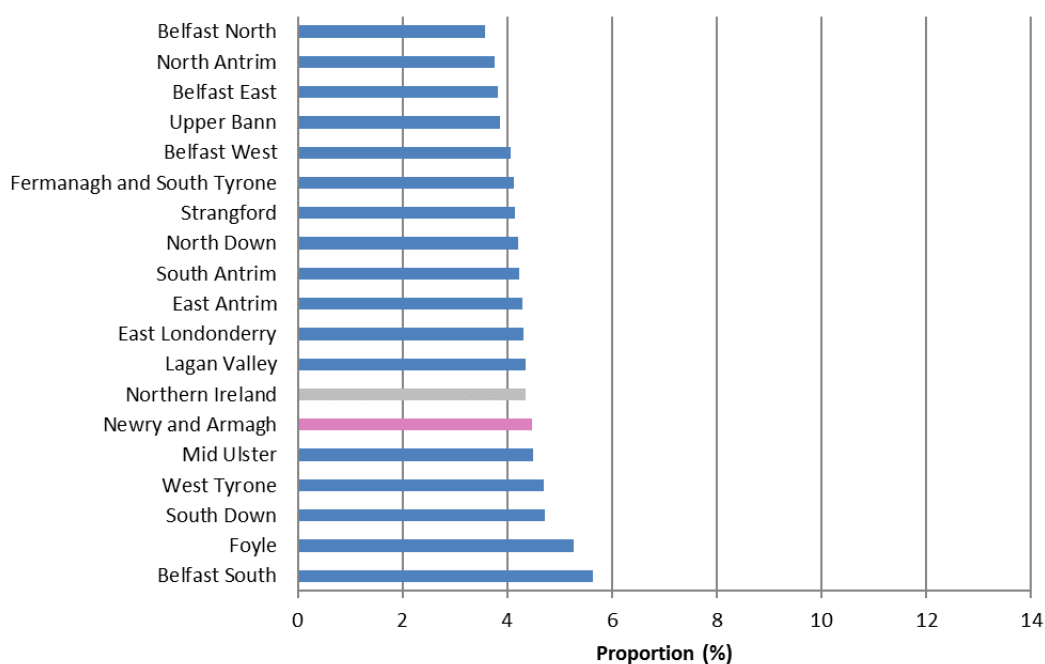
Education – Participation in Higher Education

In 2014/15, there were 4,020 students from Newry and Armagh enrolled in higher education institutions in Northern Ireland. This equates to 4.5% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in higher education institutions.

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

Newry and Armagh had the joint fifth 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, 2014/15



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	3.8	Joint 16	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.1	Joint 13	North Down	4.2	Joint 10
Belfast North	3.6	18	Foyle	5.3	2	South Antrim	4.2	Joint 10
Belfast South	5.6	1	Lagan Valley	4.4	7	South Down	4.7	Joint 3
Belfast West	4.1	Joint 13	Mid Ulster	4.5	Joint 5	Strangford	4.2	Joint 10
East Antrim	4.3	Joint 8	Newry and Armagh	4.5	Joint 5	Upper Bann	3.9	15
East Londonderry	4.3	Joint 8	North Antrim	3.8	Joint 16	West Tyrone	4.7	Joint 3

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for the Economy)

Education – Participation in Higher Education at ward level

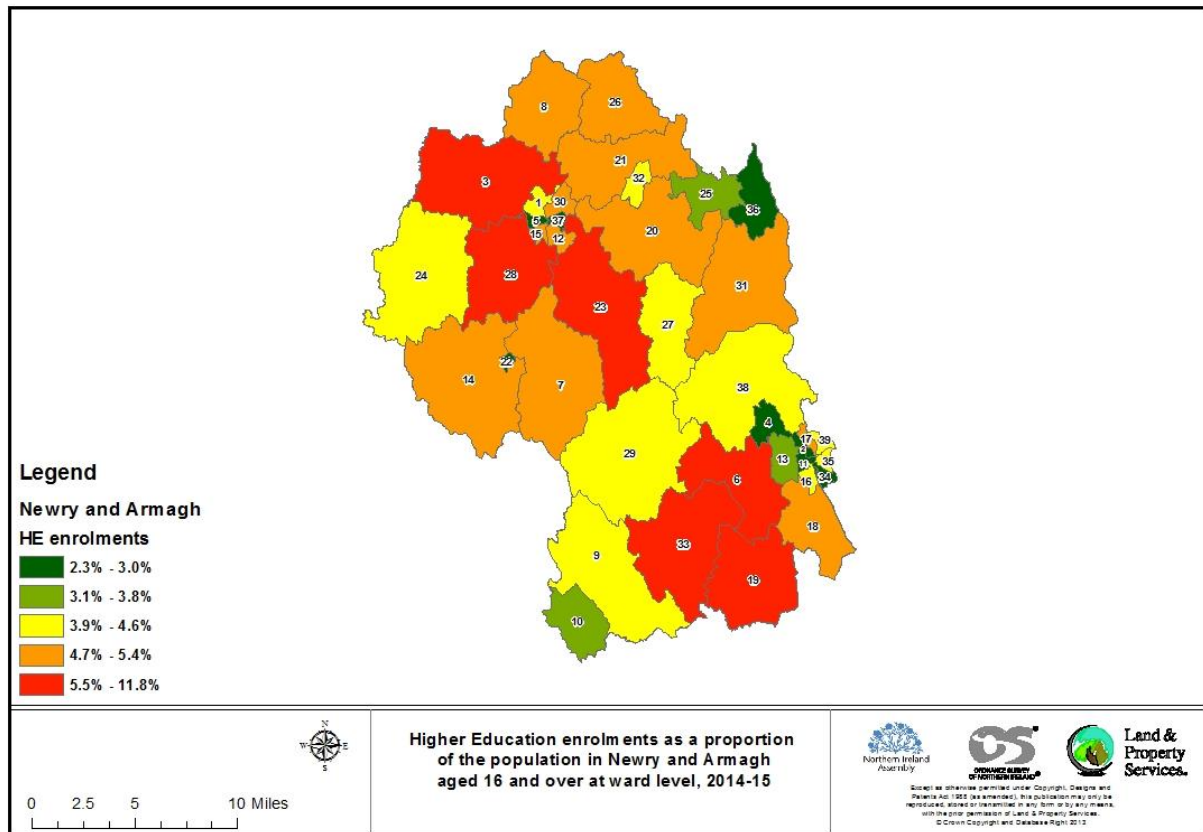
The highest proportion of people enrolled in higher education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Camlough (6.2%, 165 enrolments), Milford (6.0%, 130 enrolments) and Silver Bridge (5.8%, 170 enrolments). The smallest proportions were found in St Marys (2.3%, 45 enrolments), Ballybot (2.8%, 50 enrolments) and Bessbrook (2.8%, 60 enrolments).

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

Ward	Total higher education enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total higher education enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Abbey Park	90	4.3	Hockley	110	5.1
Ballybot	50	2.8	Keady	45	3.0
Ballymartrim	125	5.6	Killeen	125	5.7
Bessbrook	60	2.8	Killylea	85	4.3
Callan Bridge	65	3.0	Laurelvale	75	3.1
Camlough	165	6.2	Loughgall	110	4.8
Carrigatuke	105	5.3	Markethill	100	4.5
Charlemount	105	4.8	Milford	130	6.0
Creggan	105	4.3	Newtownhamilton	90	4.0
Crossmaglen	70	3.3	Observatory	100	5.2
Daisy Hill	75	3.0	Poyntz Pass	105	4.8
Demesne	115	5.0	Rich Hill	95	4.1
Derrymore	90	3.6	Silver Bridge	170	5.8
Derrynoose	145	5.4	St Marys'	45	2.3
Downs	95	4.8	St Patricks'	125	4.4
Drumalane	120	4.4	Tandragee	65	2.8
Drumgullion	120	4.8	The Mall	45	3.0
Fathom	135	5.2	Tullyhappy	110	4.4
Forkhill	195	5.8	Windsor Hill	115	4.6
Hamiltonsbawn	135	4.9			

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

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



1	Abbey Park	14	Derrynoose	27	Markethill
2	Ballybot	15	Downs	28	Milford
3	Ballymartrim	16	Drumalane	29	Newtownhamilton
4	Bessbrook	17	Drumgullion	30	Observatory
5	Callan Bridge	18	Fathom	31	Poyntz Pass
6	Camlough	19	Forkhill	32	Rich Hill
7	Carrigatuke	20	Hamiltonsbawn	33	Silver Bridge
8	Charlemont	21	Hockley	34	St Mary's
9	Creggan	22	Keady	35	St Patrick's
10	Crossmaglen	23	Killeen	36	Tandragee
11	Daisy Hill	24	Killylea	37	The Mall
12	Demesne	25	Laurelvale	38	Tullyhappy
13	Derrymore	26	Loughgall	39	Windsor Hill

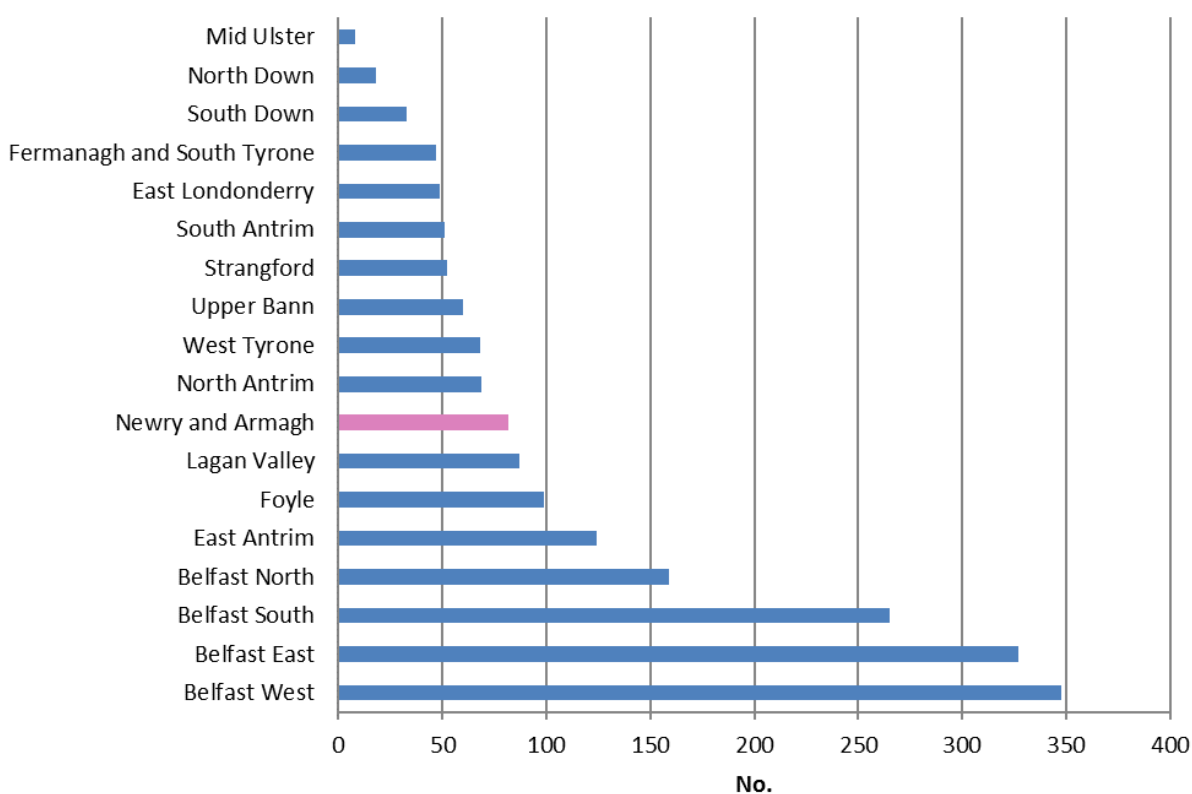
Labour Market – Confirmed redundancies

In 2015, there were 82 confirmed redundancies in Newry and Armagh.

This represents 4.2% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2015.

Newry and Armagh had the eighth highest number of redundancies in 2015.

Number of confirmed redundancies in 2015



	No.	Rank		No.	Rank		No.	Rank
Belfast East	327	2	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	47	15	North Down	18	17
Belfast North	159	4	Foyle	99	6	South Antrim	51	13
Belfast South	265	3	Lagan Valley	87	7	South Down	33	16
Belfast West	348	1	Mid Ulster	8	18	Strangford	52	12
East Antrim	124	5	Newry and Armagh	82	8	Upper Bann	60	11
East Londonderry	49	14	North Antrim	69	9	West Tyrone	68	10

Source: NISRA, NINIS

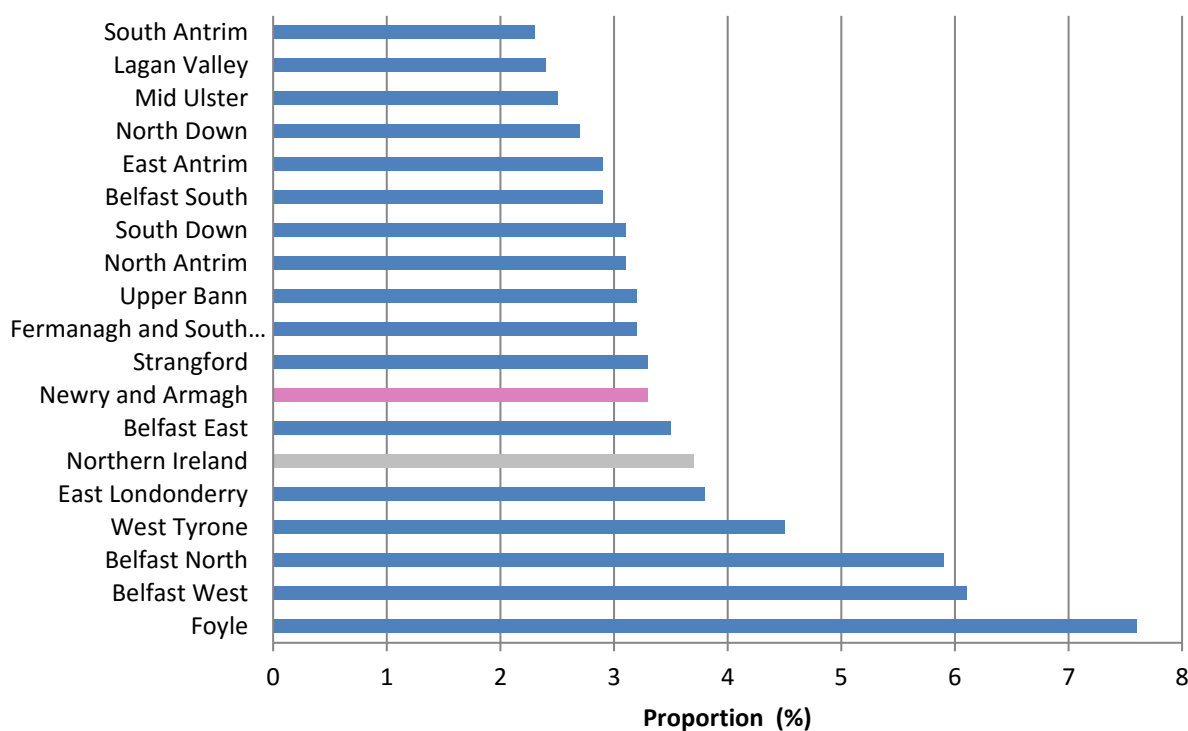
Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2015, there were 2,414 people claiming unemployment benefits in Newry and Armagh. This equates to 3.3% of all working age people in the constituency.

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

Newry and Armagh was the constituency with the joint seventh highest unemployment claimant count.

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



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	3.5	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	3.2	Joint 9	North Down	2.7	15
Belfast North	5.9	3	Foyle	7.6	1	South Antrim	2.3	18
Belfast South	2.9	Joint 13	Lagan Valley	2.4	17	South Down	3.1	Joint 11
Belfast West	6.1	2	Mid Ulster	2.5	16	Strangford	3.3	Joint 7
East Antrim	2.9	Joint 13	Newry and Armagh	3.3	Joint 7	Upper Bann	3.2	Joint 9
East Londonderry	3.8	5	North Antrim	3.1	Joint 11	West Tyrone	4.5	4

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count)

Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count at ward level

The highest proportion of people claiming unemployment-related benefits (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Callan Bridge (6.9%, 123 claimants), Ballybot (6.5%, 91 claimants) and Daisy Hill (5.8%, 128 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Hamiltonsbawn (1.1%, 24 claimants), Hockley (1.4%, 22 claimants) and Rich Hill (1.6%, 31 claimants).

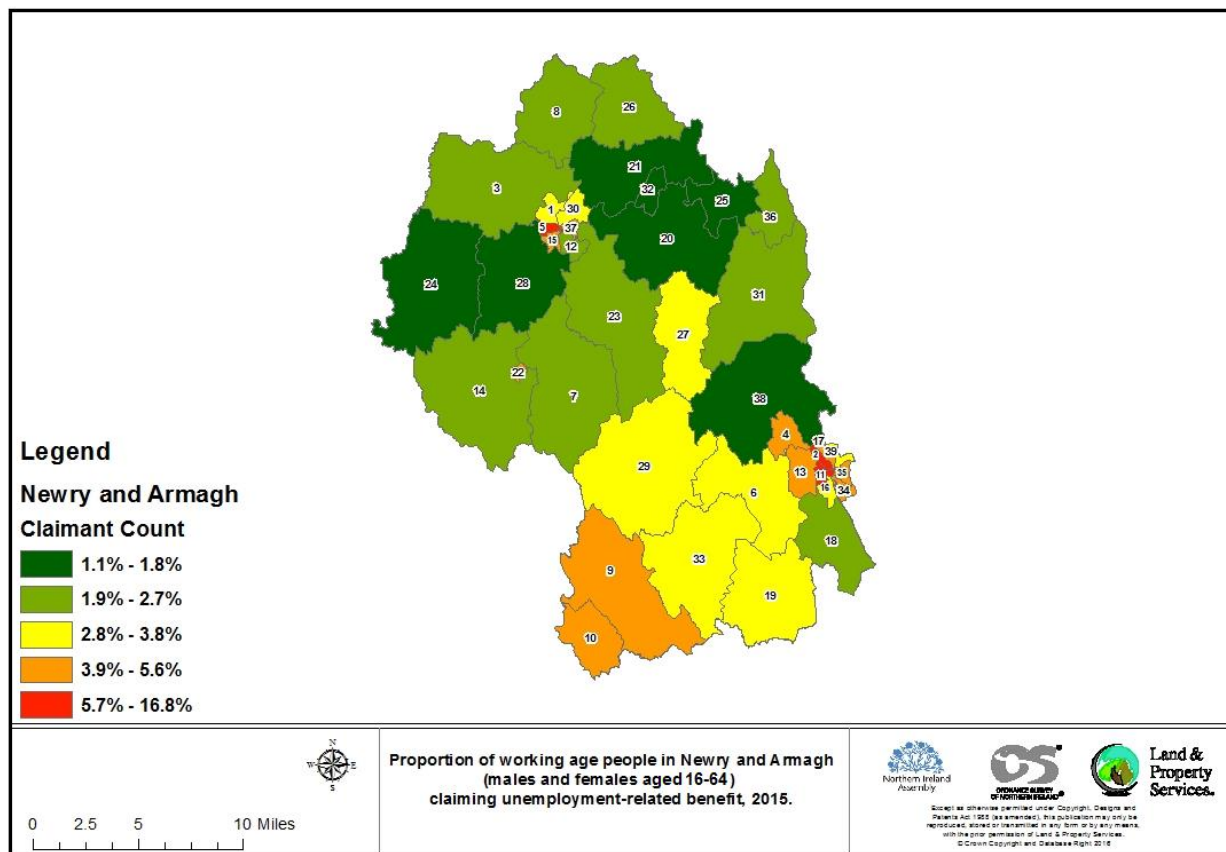
Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2015

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population ⁴	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Abbey Park	58	3.5	Hockley	22	1.4
Ballybot	91	6.5	Keady	53	4.6
Ballymartrim	48	2.7	Killeen	40	2.3
Bessbrook	81	4.8	Killylea	25	1.6
Callan Bridge	123	6.9	Laurelvale	32	1.7
Camlough	77	3.4	Loughgall	45	2.4
Carrigatuke	42	2.6	Markethill	56	3.2
Charlemount	38	2.2	Milford	28	1.6
Creggan	89	4.3	Newtownhamilton	60	3.2
Crossmaglen	101	5.6	Observatory	51	3.6
Daisy Hill	128	5.8	Poyntz Pass	37	2.1
Demesne	45	2.5	Rich Hill	31	1.6
Derrymore	87	4.2	Silver Bridge	89	3.6
Derrynoose	56	2.4	St Marys'	76	5.0
Downs	67	4.3	St Patricks'	96	4.1
Drumalane	79	3.5	Tandragee	49	2.7
Drumgullion	92	4.3	The Mall	49	4.3
Fathom	50	2.3	Tullyhappy	37	1.8
Forkhill	107	3.7	Windsor Hill	55	2.8
Hamiltonsbawn	24	1.1			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count)

⁴ The working age population refers to men and women aged 16 to 64.

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



1	Abbey Park	14	Derrynoose	27	Markethill
2	Ballybot	15	Downs	28	Milford
3	Ballymartrim	16	Drumalane	29	Newtownhamilton
4	Bessbrook	17	Drumgullion	30	Observatory
5	Callan Bridge	18	Fathom	31	Poyntz Pass
6	Camlough	19	Forkhill	32	Rich Hill
7	Carrigatuke	20	Hamiltonsbawn	33	Silver Bridge
8	Charlemont	21	Hockley	34	St Mary's
9	Creggan	22	Keady	35	St Patrick's
10	Crossmaglen	23	Killeen	36	Tandragee
11	Daisy Hill	24	Killylea	37	The Mall
12	Demesne	25	Laurelvale	38	Tullyhappy
13	Derrymore	26	Loughgall	39	Windsor Hill

Businesses – InvestNI Investment

In 2015, InvestNI made 229 offers of assistance and investment to companies in Newry and Armagh. During the period, £4.3m of assistance was provided to companies within the constituency, all of which was offered to locally owned businesses. A further £19.2m planned investment has been allocated to companies within the constituency, £19.0m of which has been allocated to locally owned businesses.

Amount of InvestNI assistance in £million, 2015

	Total Offers	Total Assistance Offered (£m)	Total Planned Investment (£m)	Offers to Locally-Owned Businesses	Assistance Offered (£m) to Locally-Owned Businesses	Total Planned Investment (£m) to Locally-Owned Businesses
Newry and Armagh	229	4.3	19.2	226	4.3	19.0
Northern Ireland	3,781	94.0	497.7	3,550	72.0	325.9

Source: NISRA, NINIS

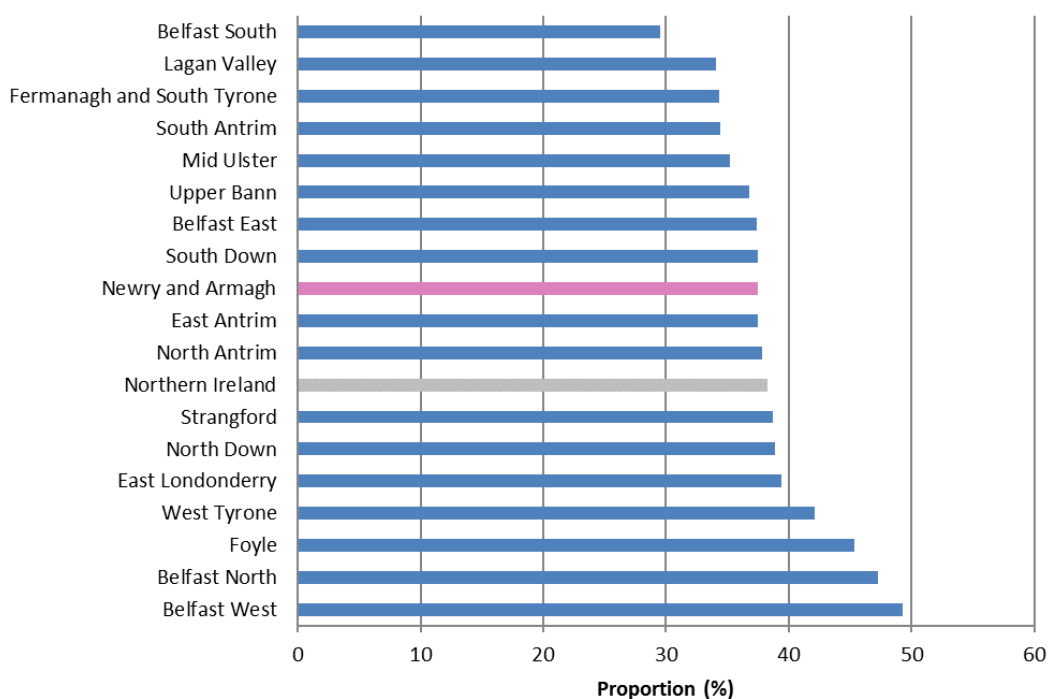
Low income – People claiming benefits

As at February 2016, 33,710 people in Newry and Armagh claimed at least one of the main benefits. This equates to 37.5% of all constituents aged 16 and over.

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

Newry and Armagh was the constituency with the joint ninth highest proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one benefit.

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits, as at February 2016



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	37.4	12	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	34.3	16	North Down	38.9	6
Belfast North	47.3	2	Foyle	45.3	3	South Antrim	34.4	15
Belfast South	29.5	18	Lagan Valley	34.1	17	South Down	37.5	Joint 9
Belfast West	49.3	1	Mid Ulster	35.2	14	Strangford	38.7	7
East Antrim	37.5	Joint 9	Newry and Armagh	37.5	Joint 9	Upper Bann	36.8	13
East Londonderry	39.4	5	North Antrim	37.8	8	West Tyrone	42.1	4

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

Low income – People claiming benefits at ward level

The highest proportion of people claiming at least one benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Ballybot (66.6%, 930 claimants), Bessbrook (59.0%, 1,000) and Keady (57.5%, 660 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Milford (36.7%, 650 claimants), Tullyhappy (37.4%, 790 claimants) and Hamiltonsbawn (37.5%, 850 claimants).

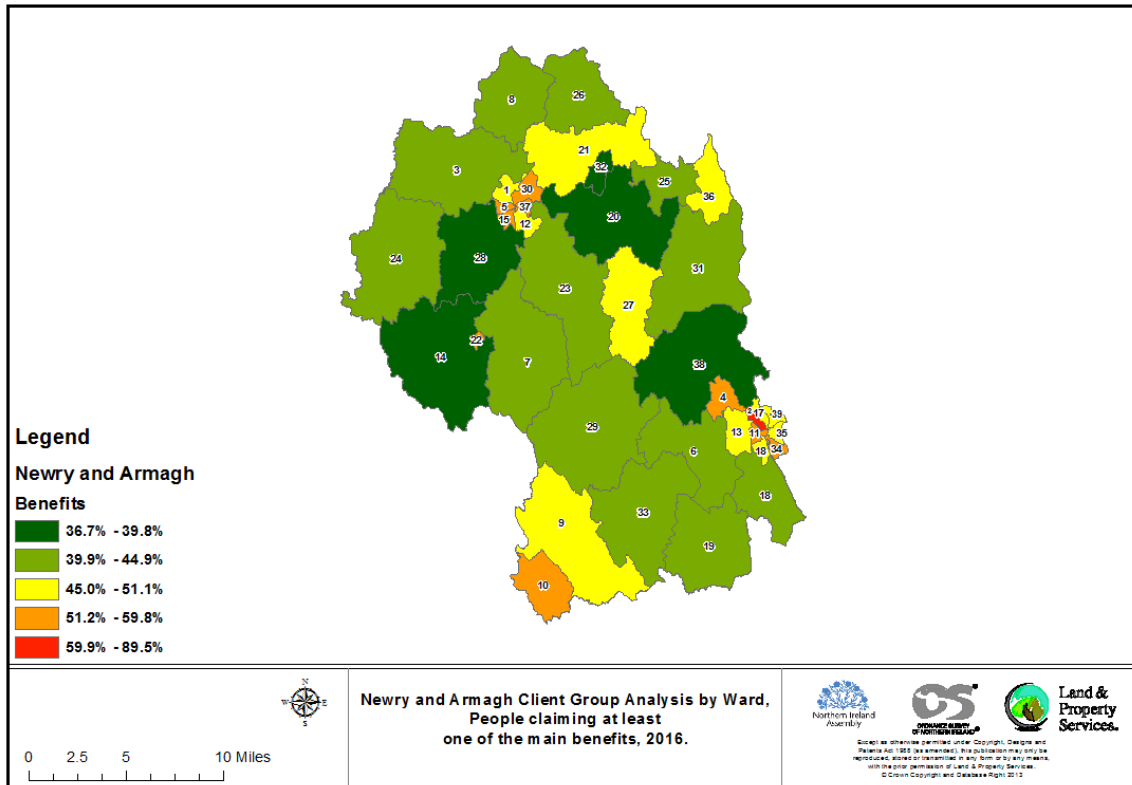
Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at February 2016⁵

Ward	No. of people claiming at least one benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	No. of people claiming at least one benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Abbey Park	820	48.8	Hockley	800	50.3
Ballybot	930	66.6	Keady	660	57.5
Ballymartrim	760	42.2	Killeen	760	44.2
Bessbrook	1,000	59.0	Killylea	680	42.2
Callan Bridge	980	54.8	Laurelvale	800	41.3
Camlough	990	43.8	Loughgall	760	40.3
Carrigatuke	680	41.7	Markethill	860	48.8
Charlemount	720	41.4	Milford	650	36.7
Creggan	970	47.4	Newtownhamilton	780	41.1
Crossmaglen	920	51.2	Observatory	780	54.6
Daisy Hill	1,190	54.4	Poyntz Pass	780	44.5
Demesne	820	45.2	Rich Hill	730	38.4
Derrymore	1,000	48.7	Silver Bridge	980	40.2
Derrynoose	880	38.0	St Marys'	840	55.0
Downs	830	53.4	St Patricks'	1,170	50.2
Drumalane	1,030	45.4	Tandragee	860	47.6
Drumgullion	1,000	46.4	The Mall	650	57.4
Fathom	880	40.7	Tullyhappy	790	37.4
Forkhill	1,220	42.2	Windsor Hill	940	48.1
Hamiltonsbawn	850	37.5			

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

⁵ Main benefits for **working age** claimants are Income Support, Jobseekers Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disability Allowance. Pension Credit for males aged 60 - 64. The main benefits for **pensionable age** claimants are Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disability Allowance, Attendance Allowance, Retirement Pension, Carer's Allowance, Widow's Benefit and Pension Credit.

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at February 2016



1	Abbey Park	14	Derrynoose	27	Markethill
2	Ballybot	15	Downs	28	Milford
3	Ballymartrim	16	Drumalane	29	Newtownhamilton
4	Bessbrook	17	Drumgullion	30	Observatory
5	Callan Bridge	18	Fathom	31	Poyntz Pass
6	Camlough	19	Forkhill	32	Rich Hill
7	Carrigatuke	20	Hamiltonsbawn	33	Silver Bridge
8	Charlemont	21	Hockley	34	St Mary's
9	Creggan	22	Keady	35	St Patrick's
10	Crossmaglen	23	Killeen	36	Tandragee
11	Daisy Hill	24	Killylea	37	The Mall
12	Demesne	25	Laurelvale	38	Tullyhappy
13	Derrymore	26	Loughgall	39	Windsor Hill

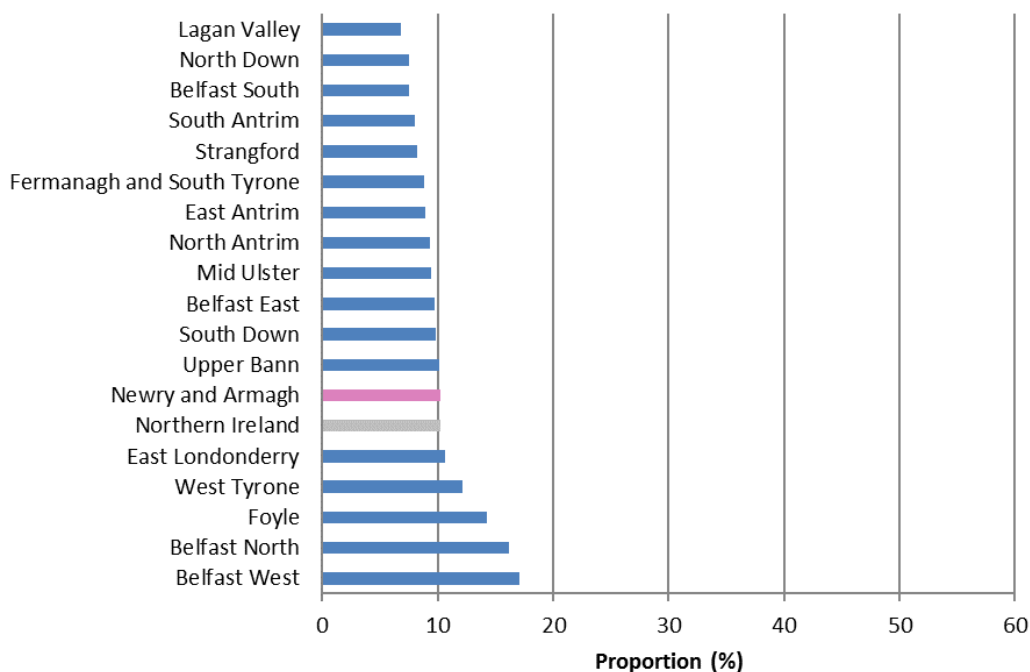
Low income – People claiming Employment and Support Allowance

As at February 2016, there were 7,500 people in Newry and Armagh claiming Employment and Support Allowance. This equates to 10.2% of people aged 16-64 years claiming the benefit.

There was no difference in the proportion of people aged 16-64 years living in Newry and Armagh claiming Employment and Support Allowance and the Northern Ireland average, also 10.2%.

Newry and Armagh was the constituency with the sixth highest proportion of people aged 16-64 years claiming Employment and Support Allowance.

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



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	9.7	9	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	8.8	13	North Down	7.5	Joint 16
Belfast North	16.2	2	Foyle	14.3	3	South Antrim	8.0	15
Belfast South	7.5	Joint 16	Lagan Valley	6.8	18	South Down	9.8	8
Belfast West	17.1	1	Mid Ulster	9.4	10	Strangford	8.2	14
East Antrim	8.9	12	Newry and Armagh	10.2	6	Upper Bann	10.1	7
East Londonderry	10.6	5	North Antrim	9.3	11	West Tyrone	12.1	4

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

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

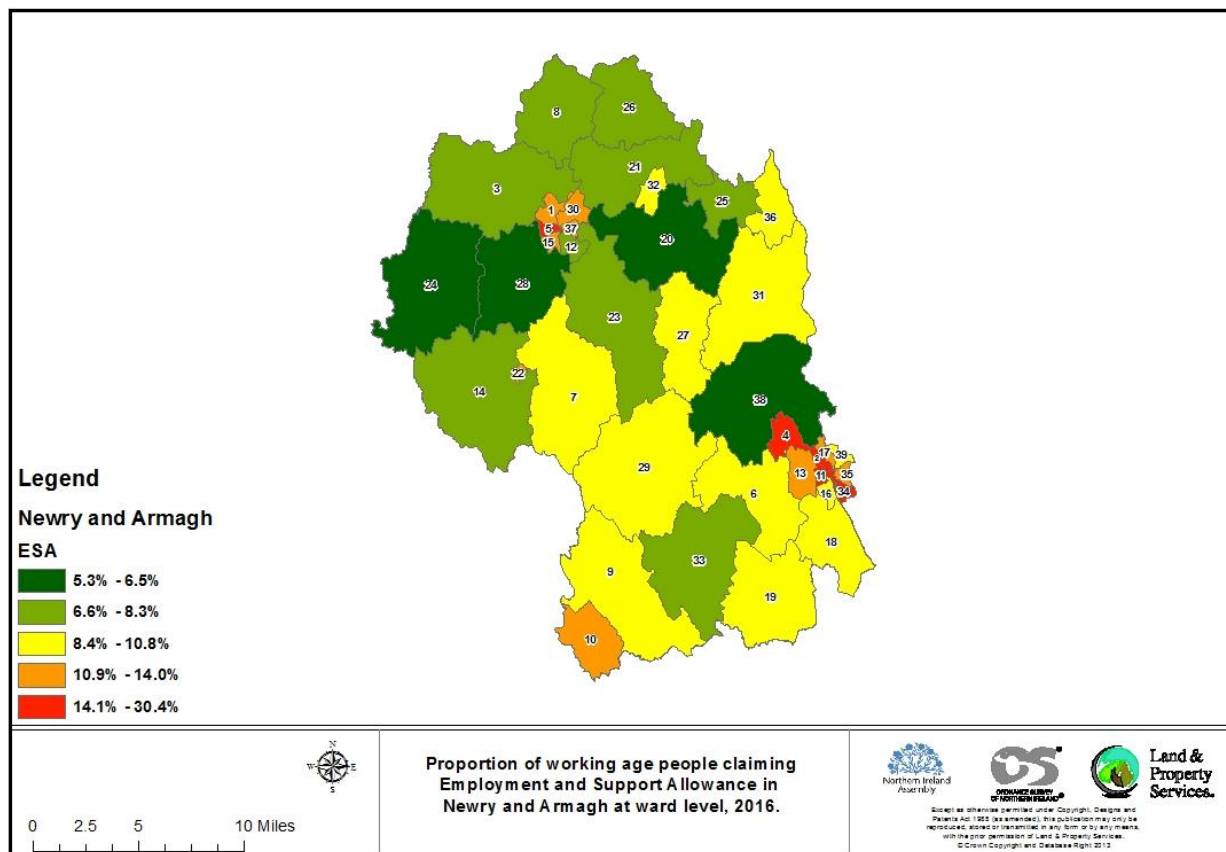
Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) is a benefit for people who are unable to work due to illness or disability. The highest proportion of Employment and Support Allowance claimants (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Ballybot (20.8%, 290 claimants), Callan Bridge (17.9%, 320 claimants) and Daisy Hill (17.8%, 390 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Hamiltonsbawn (5.3%, 120 claimants), Tullyhappy (6.2%, 130 claimants) and Milford (6.2%, 110 claimants).

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

Ward	No. of working age people claiming ESA	Proportion of working age people claiming ESA	Ward	No. of working age people claiming ESA	Proportion of working age people claiming ESA
Abbey Park	190	11.3	Hockley	110	6.9
Ballybot	290	20.8	Keady	160	13.9
Ballymartrim	130	7.2	Killeen	130	7.6
Bessbrook	290	17.1	Killylea	100	6.2
Callan Bridge	320	17.9	Laurelvale	150	7.7
Camlough	230	10.2	Loughgall	140	7.4
Carrigatuke	150	9.2	Markethill	160	9.1
Charlemount	130	7.5	Milford	110	6.2
Creggan	220	10.8	Newtownhamilton	160	8.4
Crossmaglen	250	13.9	Observatory	170	11.9
Daisy Hill	390	17.8	Poyntz Pass	150	8.6
Demesne	140	7.7	Rich Hill	160	8.4
Derrymore	250	12.2	Silver Bridge	200	8.2
Derrynoose	180	7.8	St Marys'	220	14.4
Downs	210	13.5	St Patricks'	300	12.9
Drumalane	240	10.6	Tandragee	180	10.0
Drumgullion	300	13.9	The Mall	150	13.2
Fathom	190	8.8	Tullyhappy	130	6.2
Forkhill	250	8.6	Windsor Hill	170	8.7
Hamiltonsbawn	120	5.3			

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

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



1	Abbey Park	14	Derrynoose	27	Markethill
2	Ballybot	15	Downs	28	Milford
3	Ballymartrim	16	Drumalane	29	Newtownhamilton
4	Bessbrook	17	Drumgullion	30	Observatory
5	Callan Bridge	18	Fathom	31	Poyntz Pass
6	Camlough	19	Forkhill	32	Rich Hill
7	Carrigatuke	20	Hamiltonsbawn	33	Silver Bridge
8	Charlemont	21	Hockley	34	St Mary's
9	Creggan	22	Keady	35	St Patrick's
10	Crossmaglen	23	Killeen	36	Tandragee
11	Daisy Hill	24	Killylea	37	The Mall
12	Demesne	25	Laurelvale	38	Tullyhappy
13	Derrymore	26	Loughgall	39	Windsor Hill

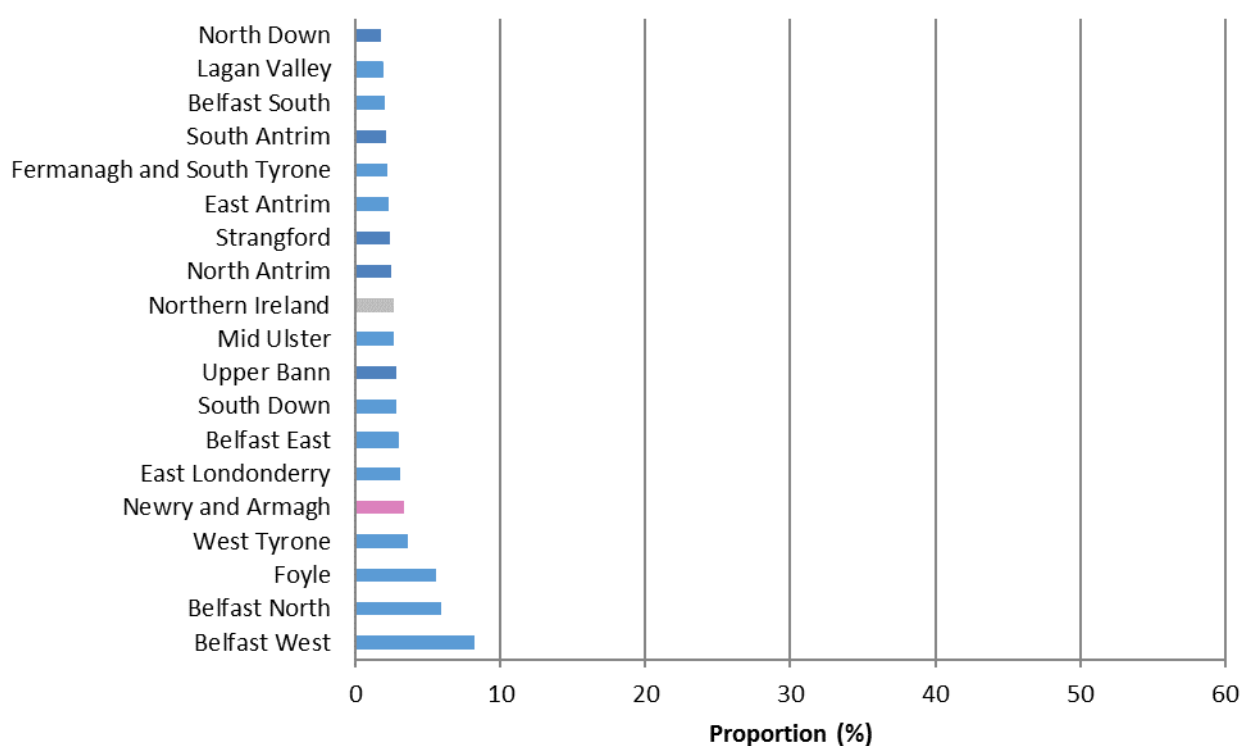
Low income – People claiming Income Support

As at February 2016, there were 2,510 people in Newry and Armagh claiming income support, of whom 2,420 were of working age. This equates to 3.3% of working age people claiming the benefit.

The proportion of working age people living in Newry and Armagh claiming income support was higher than the Northern Ireland average 3.2%.

Newry and Armagh was the constituency with the fifth highest proportion of working age people claiming income support.

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



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	2.9	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2.2	14	North Down	1.8	Joint 17
Belfast North	5.9	2	Foyle	5.5	3	South Antrim	2.1	Joint 15
Belfast South	2.1	Joint 15	Lagan Valley	1.8	Joint 17	South Down	2.8	Joint 8
Belfast West	8.2	1	Mid Ulster	2.7	10	Strangford	2.4	12
East Antrim	2.3	13	Newry and Armagh	3.3	5	Upper Bann	2.8	Joint 8
East Londonderry	3.1	6	North Antrim	2.5	11	West Tyrone	3.6	4

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

Low income – People claiming Income Support at ward level

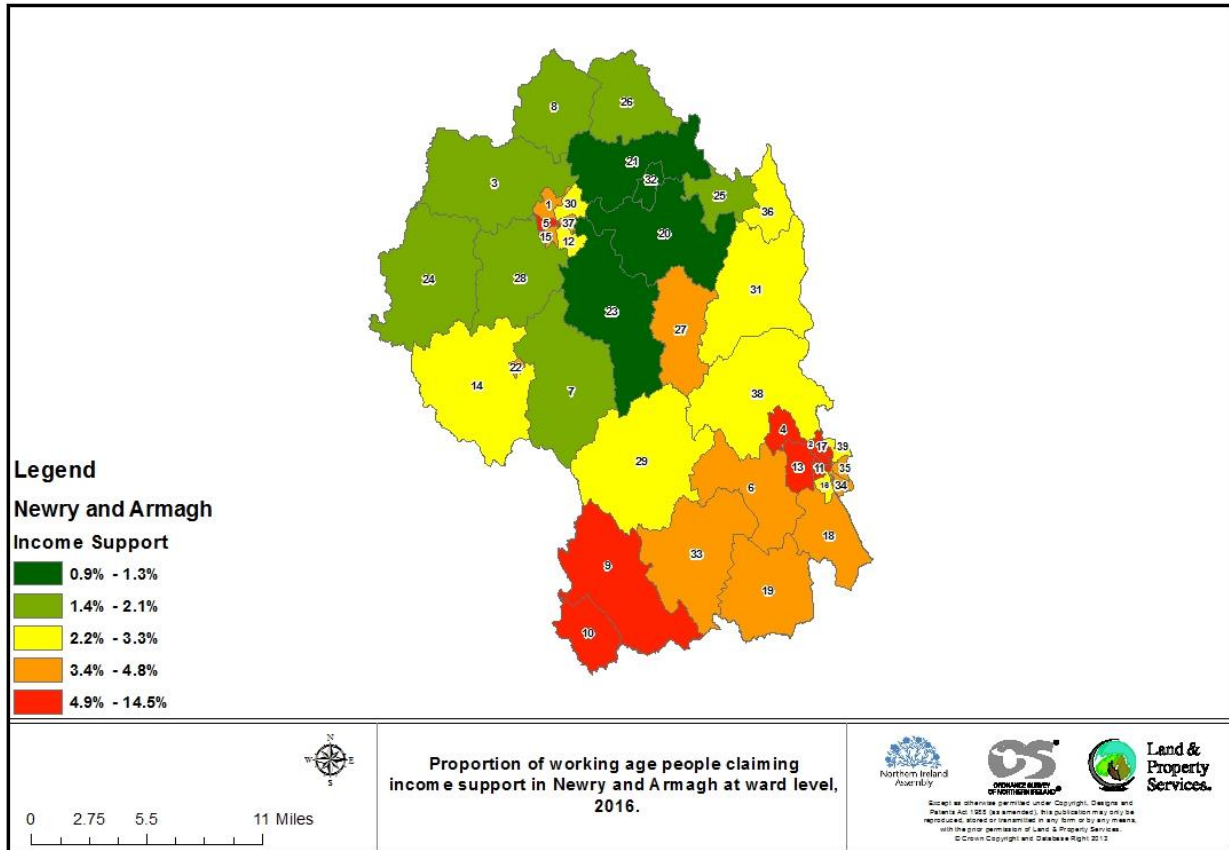
The highest proportion of income support claimants (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Ballybot (7.9%, 110 claimants), Daisy Hill (7.8%, 170 claimants) and Crossmaglen (7.2%, 130 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Hamiltonsbawn (0.9%, 20 claimants), Rich Hill (1.1%, 20 claimants) and Killeen (1.2%, 20 claimants).

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

Ward	No. of working age people claiming income support	Proportion of working age people claiming income support	Ward	No. of working age people claiming income support	Proportion of working age people claiming income support
Abbey Park	60	3.6	Hockley	20	1.3
Ballybot	110	7.9	Keady	50	4.4
Ballymartrim	30	1.7	Killeen	20	1.2
Bessbrook	100	5.9	Killylea	30	1.9
Callan Bridge	110	6.2	Laurelvale	40	2.1
Camlough	90	4.0	Loughgall	30	1.6
Carrigatuke	30	1.8	Markethill	70	4.0
Charlemount	30	1.7	Milford	30	1.7
Creggan	110	5.4	Newtownhamilton	60	3.2
Crossmaglen	130	7.2	Observatory	40	2.8
Daisy Hill	170	7.8	Poyntz Pass	50	2.9
Demesne	40	2.2	Rich Hill	20	1.1
Derrymore	100	4.9	Silver Bridge	90	3.7
Derrynoose	70	3.0	St Marys'	60	3.9
Downs	70	4.5	St Patricks'	80	3.4
Drumalane	70	3.1	Tandragee	40	2.2
Drumgullion	120	5.6	The Mall	40	3.5
Fathom	80	3.7	Tullyhappy	50	2.4
Forkhill	130	4.5	Windsor Hill	60	3.1
Hamiltonsbawn	20	0.9			

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

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



1	Abbey Park	14	Derrynoose	27	Markethill
2	Ballybot	15	Downs	28	Milford
3	Ballymartrim	16	Drumalane	29	Newtownhamilton
4	Bessbrook	17	Drumgullion	30	Observatory
5	Callan Bridge	18	Fathom	31	Poyntz Pass
6	Camlough	19	Forkhill	32	Rich Hill
7	Carrigatuke	20	Hamiltonsbawn	33	Silver Bridge
8	Charlemont	21	Hockley	34	St Mary's
9	Creggan	22	Keady	35	St Patrick's
10	Crossmaglen	23	Killeen	36	Tandragee
11	Daisy Hill	24	Killylea	37	The Mall
12	Demesne	25	Laurelvale	38	Tullyhappy
13	Derrymore	26	Loughgall	39	Windsor Hill

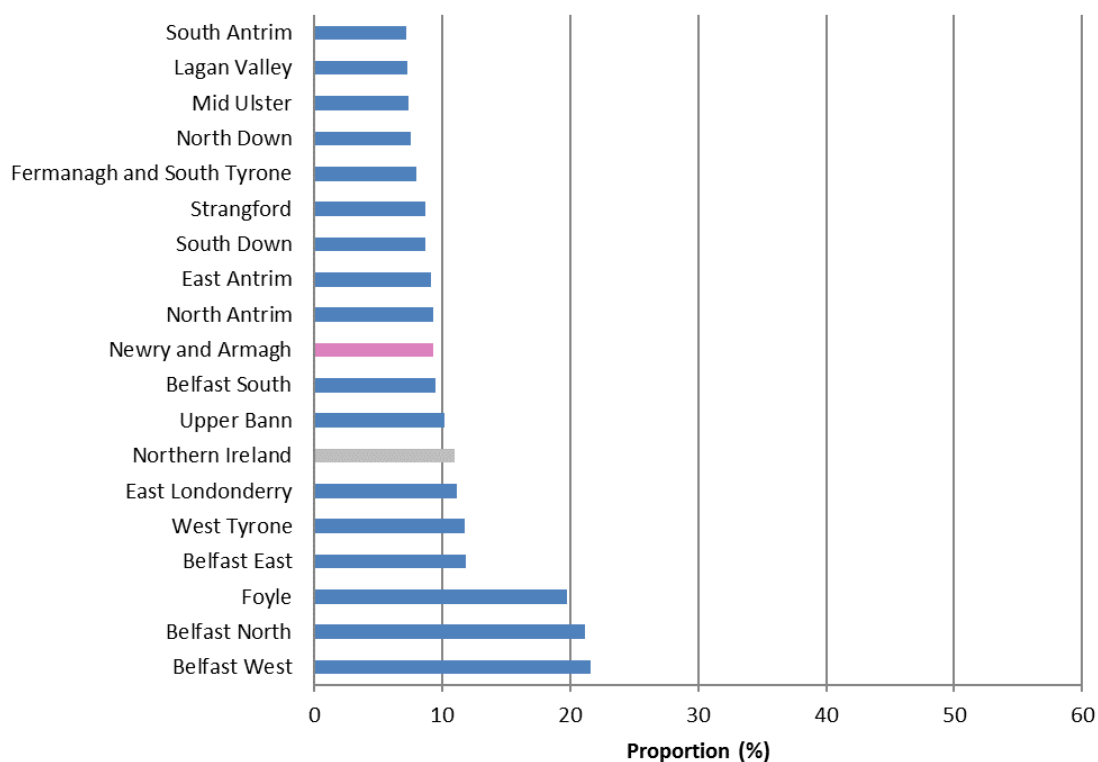
Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2016, there were 8,340 people in Newry and Armagh claiming housing benefit. This equates to 9.3% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit.

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

Newry and Armagh was the constituency with the joint ninth highest proportion of housing benefit claimants.

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



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	11.9	4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	8.0	14	North Down	7.6	15
Belfast North	21.2	2	Foyle	19.8	3	South Antrim	7.2	18
Belfast South	9.5	8	Lagan Valley	7.3	17	South Down	8.7	Joint 12
Belfast West	21.6	1	Mid Ulster	7.4	16	Strangford	8.7	Joint 12
East Antrim	9.1	11	Newry and Armagh	9.3	Joint 9	Upper Bann	10.2	7
East Londonderry	11.2	6	North Antrim	9.3	Joint 9	West Tyrone	11.8	5

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

Low income – People claiming housing benefit at ward level

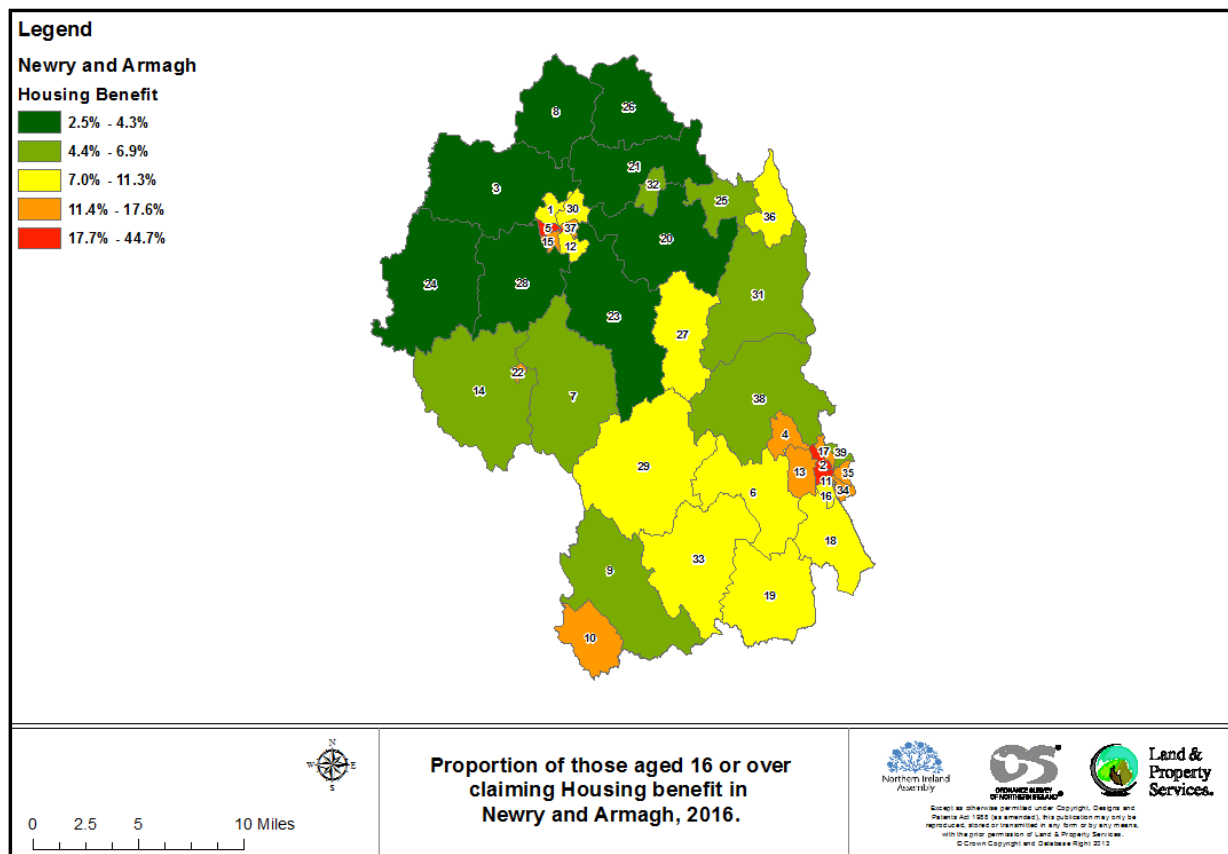
The highest proportion of people claiming housing benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Callan Bridge (25.2%, 540 claimants), Ballybot (24.3%, 430 claimants) and Daisy Hill (21.6%, 550 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Hamiltonsbawn (2.5%, 70 claimants), Ballymartrim (2.7%, 60 claimants) and Hockley (2.8%, 60 claimants).

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

Ward	No. of people claiming Housing Benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	No. of people claiming Housing Benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Abbey Park	200	9.6	Hockley	60	2.8
Ballybot	430	24.3	Keady	240	15.9
Ballymartrim	60	2.7	Killeen	70	3.2
Bessbrook	370	17.4	Killylea	80	4.0
Callan Bridge	540	25.2	Laurelvale	110	4.6
Camlough	240	9.0	Loughgall	100	4.3
Carrigatuke	100	5.0	Markethill	240	10.7
Charlemount	90	4.1	Milford	70	3.2
Creggan	170	6.9	Newtownhamilton	160	7.1
Crossmaglen	310	14.4	Observatory	200	10.5
Daisy Hill	550	21.6	Poyntz Pass	140	6.5
Demesne	160	7.0	Rich Hill	110	4.7
Derrymore	350	14.1	Silver Bridge	210	7.2
Derrynoose	170	6.3	St Marys'	270	13.8
Downs	310	15.8	St Patricks'	360	12.6
Drumalane	280	10.3	Tandragee	200	8.7
Drumgullion	340	13.6	The Mall	230	15.4
Fathom	180	7.0	Tullyhappy	110	4.4
Forkhill	310	9.2	Windsor Hill	160	6.4
Hamiltonsbawn	70	2.5			

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

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



1	Abbey Park	14	Derrynoose	27	Markethill
2	Ballybot	15	Downs	28	Milford
3	Ballymartrim	16	Drumalane	29	Newtownhamilton
4	Bessbrook	17	Drumgullion	30	Observatory
5	Callan Bridge	18	Fathom	31	Poyntz Pass
6	Camlough	19	Forkhill	32	Rich Hill
7	Carrigatuke	20	Hamiltonsbawn	33	Silver Bridge
8	Charlemont	21	Hockley	34	St Mary's
9	Creggan	22	Keady	35	St Patrick's
10	Crossmaglen	23	Killeen	36	Tandragee
11	Daisy Hill	24	Killylea	37	The Mall
12	Demesne	25	Laurelvale	38	Tullyhappy
13	Derrymore	26	Loughgall	39	Windsor Hill

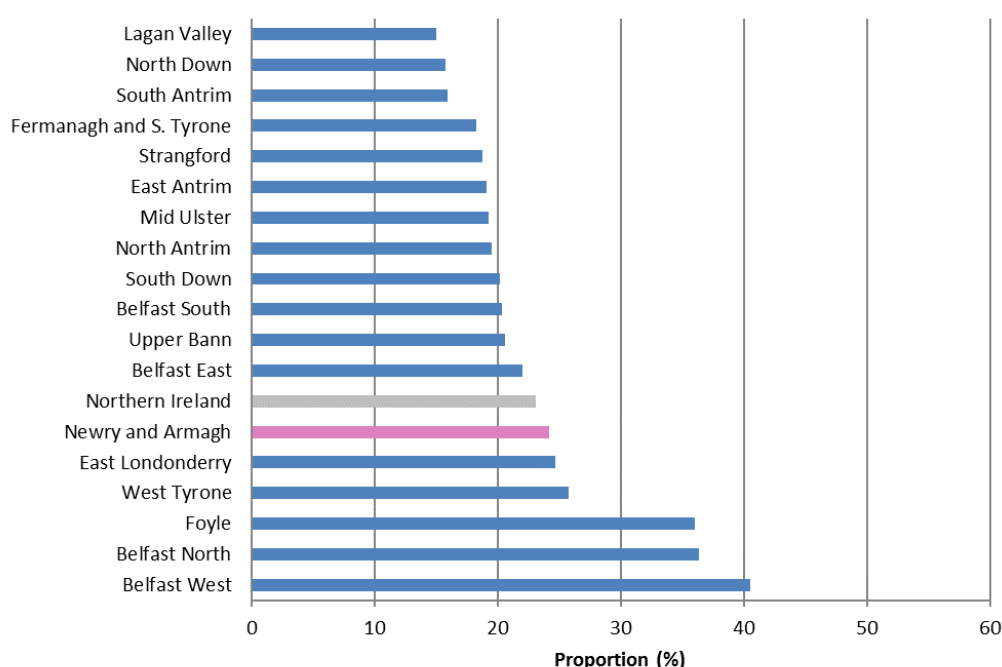
Low income – Children living in low income families

As at August 2014, there were 6,185 children aged 0-15 years living in low income families in Newry and Armagh. This equates to 24.2% of all children in the area.

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

Newry and Armagh was the constituency with the sixth highest proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in low income families.

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



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	22.0	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	18.3	15	North Down	15.8	17
Belfast North	36.4	2	Foyle	36.0	3	South Antrim	15.9	16
Belfast South	20.4	9	Lagan Valley	15.0	18	South Down	20.2	10
Belfast West	40.5	1	Mid Ulster	19.3	12	Strangford	18.8	14
East Antrim	19.1	13	Newry and Armagh	24.2	6	Upper Bann	20.6	8
East Londonderry	24.7	5	North Antrim	19.5	11	West Tyrone	25.8	4

Source: HMRC

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

The highest proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families (as a percentage of all children) were concentrated in the wards of Ballybot (51.3%), Daisy Hill (51.1%) and Callan Bridge (45.1%). The lowest proportions were found in Hamiltonsbawn (7.5%), Rich Hill (9.1%) and Hockley (9.9%). This measure is an indicator of child poverty.

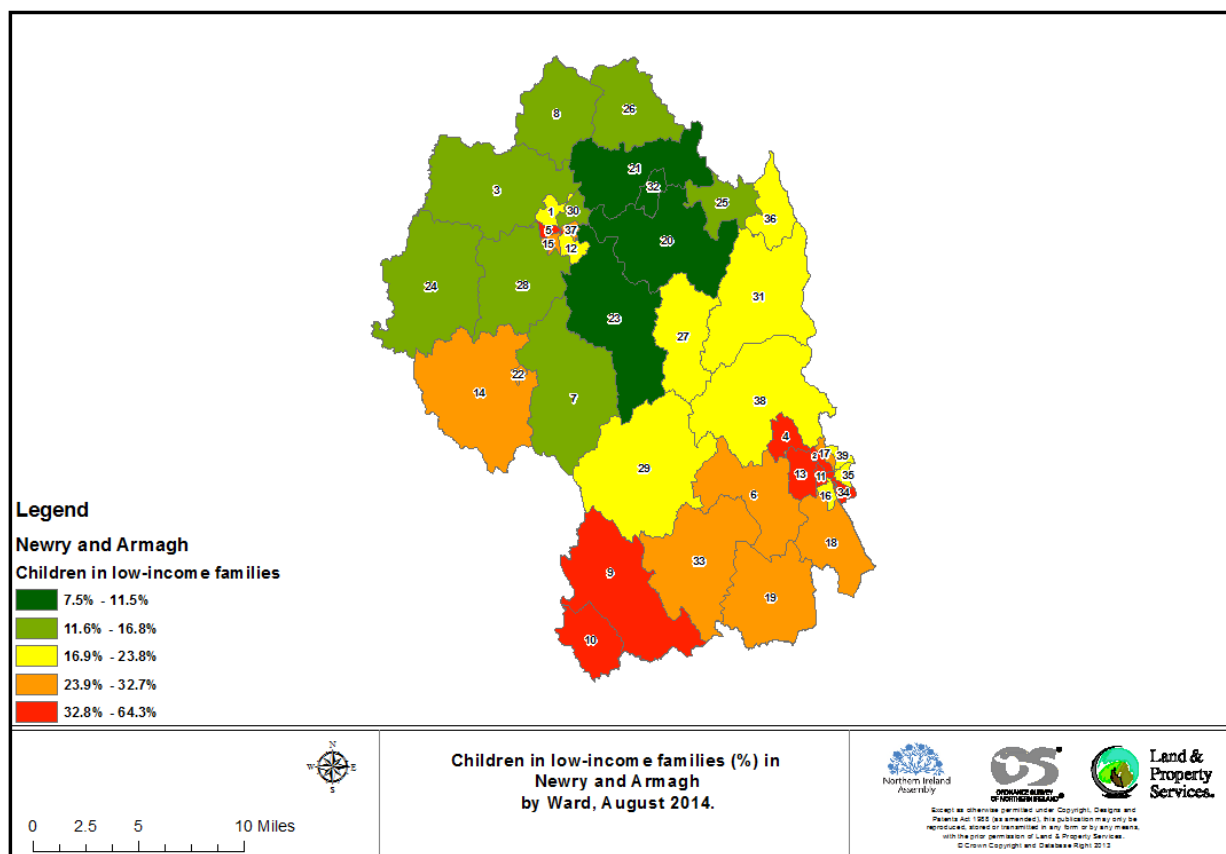
Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families at ward level, as at August 2014

Ward	Children in low income families (%) ⁶	Ward	Children in low income families (%)
Abbey Park	23.5	Hockley	9.9
Ballybot	51.3	Keady	31.0
Ballymartrim	14.4	Killeen	11.2
Bessbrook	33.8	Killylea	12.7
Callan Bridge	45.1	Laurelvale	14.1
Camlough	29.5	Loughgall	12.8
Carrigatuke	15.2	Markethill	22.8
Charlemount	13.4	Milford	13.4
Creggan	35.4	Newtownhamilton	22.7
Crossmaglen	43.3	Observatory	15.0
Daisy Hill	51.1	Poyntz Pass	17.8
Demesne	23.8	Rich Hill	9.1
Derrymore	32.8	Silver Bridge	26.4
Derrynoose	25.1	St Marys'	33.3
Downs	27.1	St Patricks'	17.6
Drumalane	20.2	Tandragee	20.5
Drumgullion	30.9	The Mall	27.2
Fathom	26.4	Tullyhappy	16.9
Forkhill	32.1	Windsor Hill	20.0
Hamiltonsbawn	7.5		

Source: HMRC

⁶ **Percentage of Children in Low-Income Families:** Number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income, or in receipt of Income Support or (Income-Based) JSA, divided by the total number of children in the area (determined by Child Benefit data).

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



1	Abbey Park	14	Derrynoose	27	Markethill
2	Ballybot	15	Downs	28	Milford
3	Ballymartrim	16	Drumalane	29	Newtownhamilton
4	Bessbrook	17	Drumgullion	30	Observatory
5	Callan Bridge	18	Fathom	31	Poyntz Pass
6	Camlough	19	Forkhill	32	Rich Hill
7	Carrigatuke	20	Hamiltonsbawn	33	Silver Bridge
8	Charlemont	21	Hockley	34	St Mary's
9	Creggan	22	Keady	35	St Patrick's
10	Crossmaglen	23	Killeen	36	Tandragee
11	Daisy Hill	24	Killylea	37	The Mall
12	Demesne	25	Laurelvale	38	Tullyhappy
13	Derrymore	26	Loughgall	39	Windsor Hill

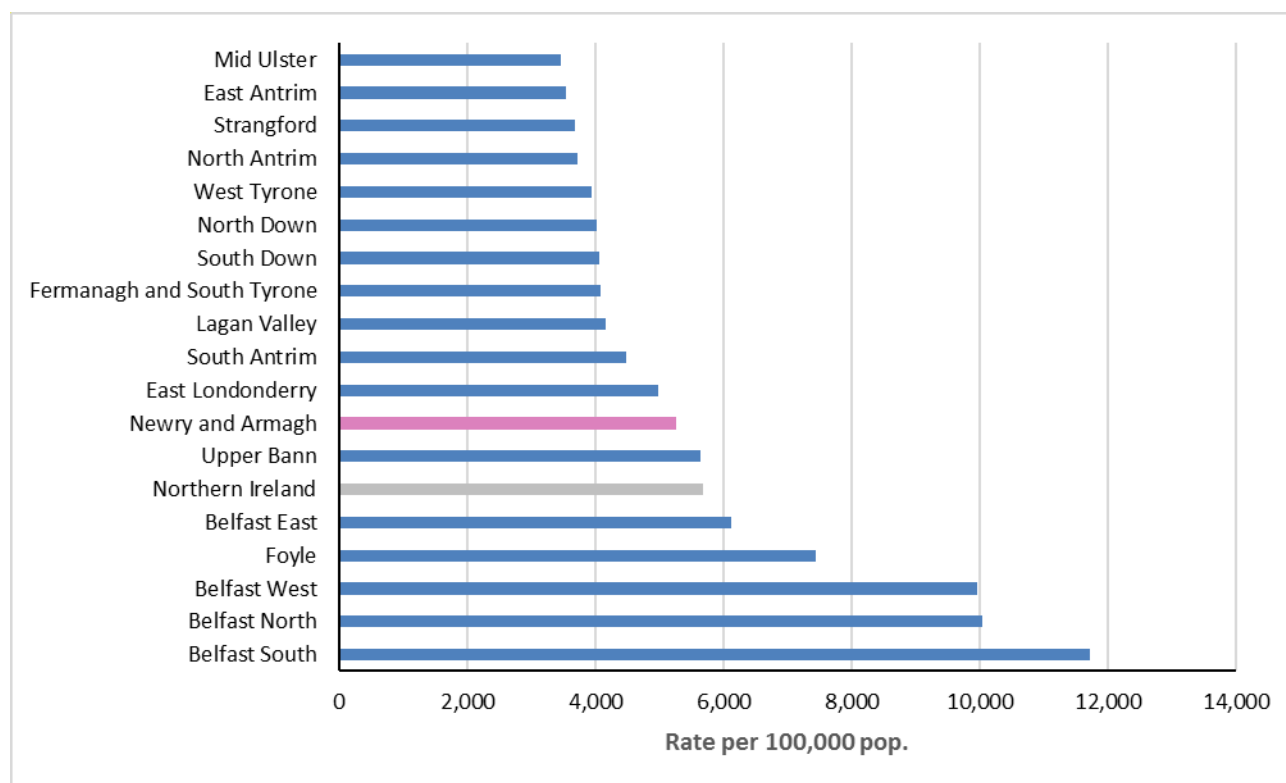
Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2015/16, a total of 6,135 criminal offences were recorded in the Newry and Armagh area. This equates to an overall recorded crime rate of 5,249 per 100,000 persons.

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

Newry and Armagh was the constituency with the seventh highest recorded crime rate.

Overall crime rate per 100,000 persons, 2015/16



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	6,128	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4,083	11	North Down	4,027	13
Belfast North	10,046	2	Foyle	7,435	4	South Antrim	4,477	9
Belfast South	11,722	1	Lagan Valley	4,163	10	South Down	4,063	12
Belfast West	9,954	3	Mid Ulster	3,456	18	Strangford	3,678	16
East Antrim	3,531	17	Newry and Armagh	5,249	7	Upper Bann	5,644	6
East Londonderry	4,971	8	North Antrim	3,719	15	West Tyrone	3,931	14

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

Crime – Rates of specific types of crime

In 2015/16, rates of violence and criminal damage were the highest of all crime types recorded in Newry and Armagh.

The rates of shoplifting and miscellaneous crimes against society were higher in Newry and Armagh than for Northern Ireland as a whole.

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

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

	Newry & Armagh		Northern Ireland	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Violence with injury (including homicide)	774	662	15,068	814
Violence without injury	1,233	1,055	20,666	1,116
Sexual offences	172	147	3,037	164
Robbery	11	9	732	40
Domestic burglary	404	346	5,856	316
Non-domestic burglary	234	200	2,917	158
Vehicle offences	305	261	4,925	266
Theft from the person	25	21	558	30
Bicycle theft	12	10	718	39
Shoplifting	530	453	6,773	366
All other theft offences	598	512	12,410	670
Criminal damage	1,106	946	20,516	1,108
Trafficking of drugs	57	49	876	47
Possession of drugs	278	238	4,701	254
Possession of weapons offences	75	64	923	50
Public order offences	70	60	1,470	79
Miscellaneous crimes against society	251	215	2,877	155
Crimes recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	737	631	14,073	760
Crimes recorded with a Homophobic Motivation	9	8	210	11
Crimes recorded with a Racist Motivation	44	38	853	46
Crimes recorded with a Sectarian Motivation	22	19	1,001	54

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

Crime – Motivation

In 2015/16, there were 737 offences with a domestic abuse motivation, 12.0% of all crimes recorded in the area. The proportion of crimes with a domestic abuse motivation in Newry and Armagh was lower than the Northern Ireland average of 13.4%.

Crimes with a domestic abuse motivation, 2015/16

	Offences Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	Proportion of all recorded crimes (%)
Belfast East	868	15.0
Belfast North	1,367	13.1
Belfast South	930	7.0
Belfast West	1,158	12.3
East Antrim	565	17.8
East Londonderry	796	15.9
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	595	13.7
Foyle	1,147	15.1
Lagan Valley	603	13.7
Mid Ulster	563	15.9
Newry and Armagh	737	12.0
North Antrim	640	15.5
North Down	532	14.5
South Antrim	632	13.9
South Down	643	14.2
Strangford	534	16.1
Upper Bann	1,123	16.1
West Tyrone	605	16.7

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

In 2015/16, there were 9 offences with a homophobic motivation, 44 offences with a racist motivation and 22 offences with a sectarian motivation recorded in Newry and Armagh.

Crimes with a homophobic, racist or sectarian motivation, 2015/16

	Offences Recorded with a Homophobic Motivation	Offences Recorded with a Racist Motivation	Offences Recorded with a Sectarian Motivation
Newry and Armagh	9	44	22

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

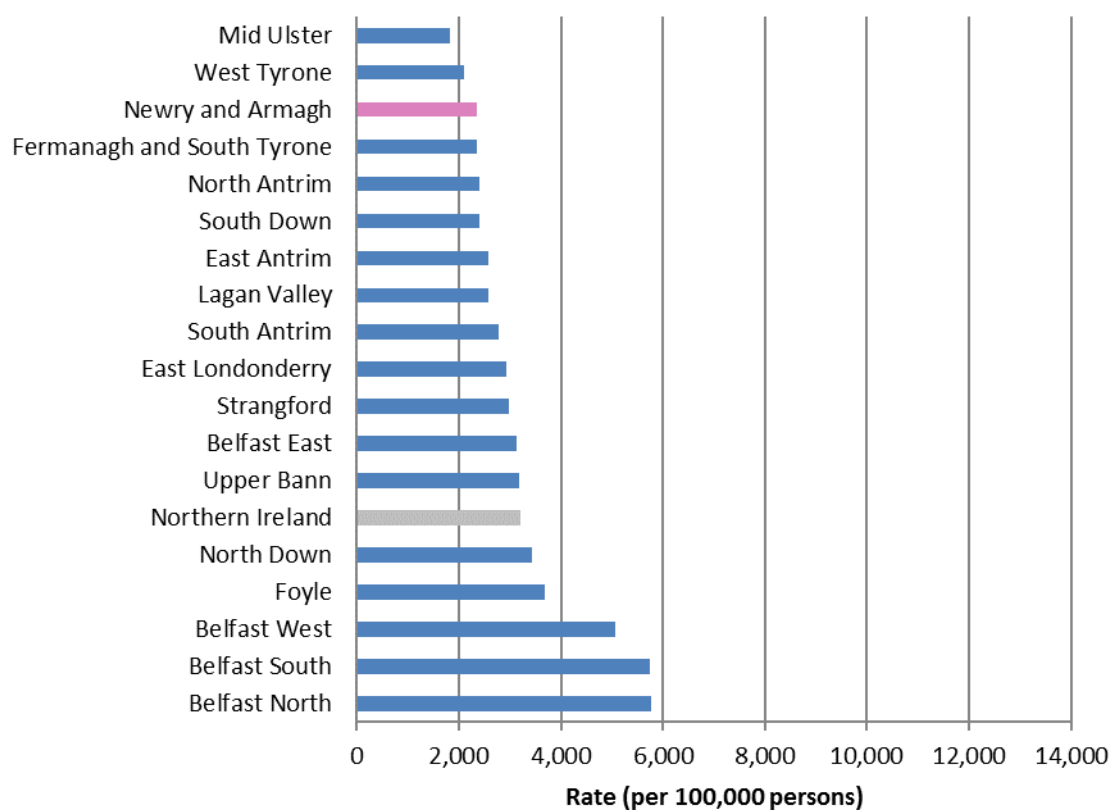
Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2015/16, there were 2,739 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in Newry and Armagh. This equates to a rate of 2,343 per 100,000 persons.

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

Newry and Armagh was the constituency with the third lowest rate of anti-social behaviour incidents.

Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons, 2015/16



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	3,134	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,351	15	North Down	3,440	5
Belfast North	5,771	1	Foyle	3,678	4	South Antrim	2,789	10
Belfast South	5,736	2	Lagan Valley	2,581	11	South Down	2,405	13
Belfast West	5,053	3	Mid Ulster	1,817	18	Strangford	2,970	8
East Antrim	2,576	12	Newry and Armagh	2,343	16	Upper Bann	3,175	6
East Londonderry	2,922	9	North Antrim	2,398	14	West Tyrone	2,096	17

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

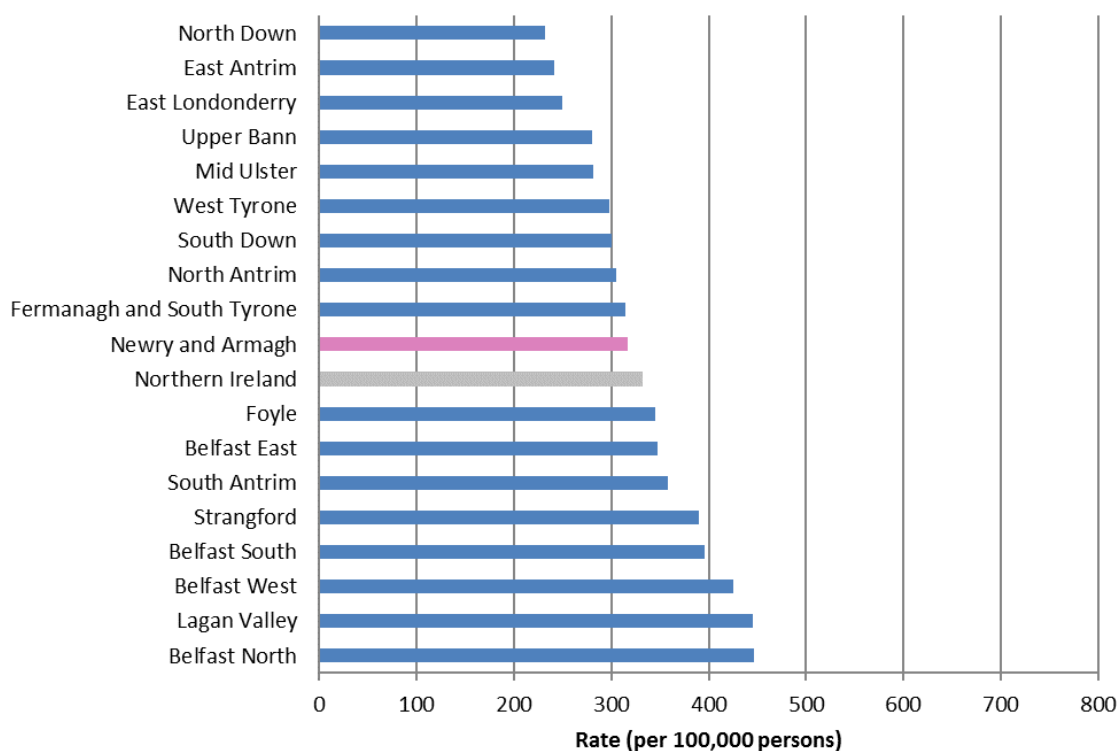
Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions

In 2015, there were 370 road traffic collisions with injury reported in Newry and Armagh, a collision rate of 317 per 100,000 persons. Of these, three were fatal, 59 were classified as serious and 308 were slight.

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

Newry and Armagh had the ninth highest collision rate.

Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons, 2015



	Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank
Belfast East	347	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	315	10	North Down	232	18
Belfast North	447	1	Foyle	345	8	South Antrim	358	6
Belfast South	396	4	Lagan Valley	445	2	South Down	300	12
Belfast West	425	3	Mid Ulster	281	14	Strangford	390	5
East Antrim	241	17	Newry and Armagh	317	9	Upper Bann	280	15
East Londonderry	249	16	North Antrim	305	11	West Tyrone	298	13

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

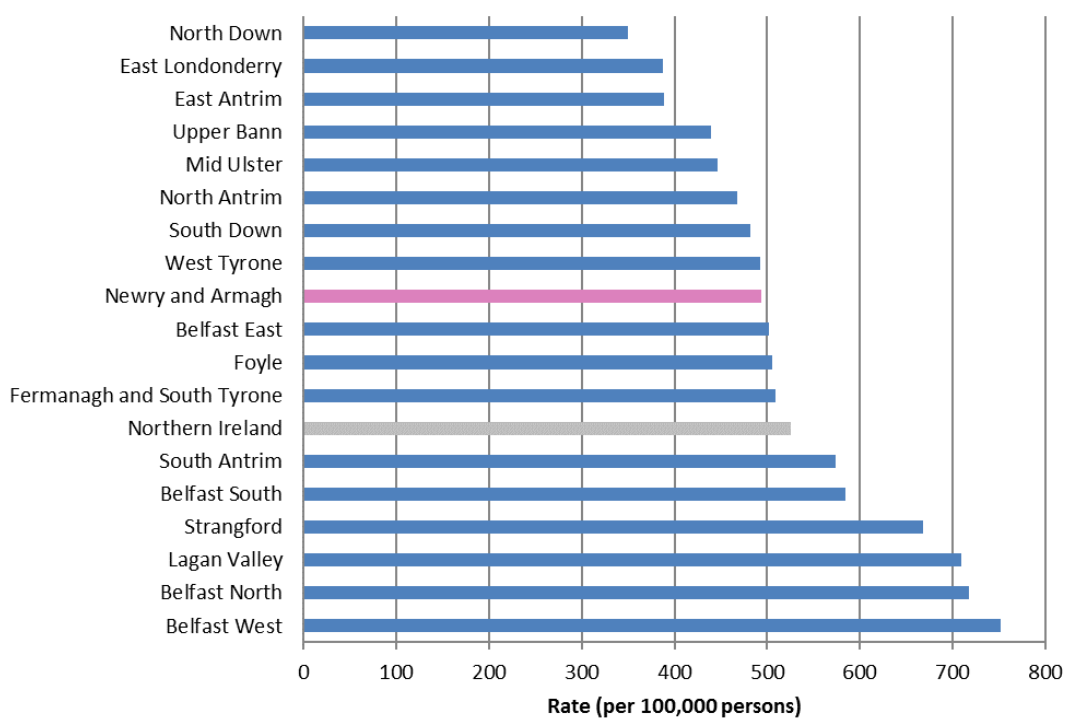
Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Casualties

In 2015, there were 578 casualties as a result of road traffic collisions in Newry and Armagh – three people were killed, 71 people were seriously injured and 504 were slightly injured, a rate of 494 casualties per 100,000 persons.

The road traffic casualty rate for Newry and Armagh was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 526 per 100,000 persons.

Newry and Armagh had the ninth lowest casualty rate.

Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons, 2015



	Casualty rate	Rank		Casualty rate	Rank		Casualty rate	Rank
Belfast East	502	9	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	509	7	North Down	350	18
Belfast North	718	2	Foyle	506	8	South Antrim	574	6
Belfast South	584	5	Lagan Valley	710	3	South Down	482	12
Belfast West	752	1	Mid Ulster	447	14	Strangford	668	4
East Antrim	389	16	Newry and Armagh	494	10	Upper Bann	439	15
East Londonderry	388	17	North Antrim	468	13	West Tyrone	493	11

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties at ward level

The highest road traffic collision rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of St Marys (754), Observatory (675) and Ballybot (661). The lowest rates were recorded in Abbey Park (38), Laurelvale (129) and Rich Hill (137).

The highest road traffic casualty rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Ballybot (1,102), St Mary's (1,047) and Derrymore (996). The lowest rates were recorded in Abbey Park (38), Laurelvale (129) and Keady (160).

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

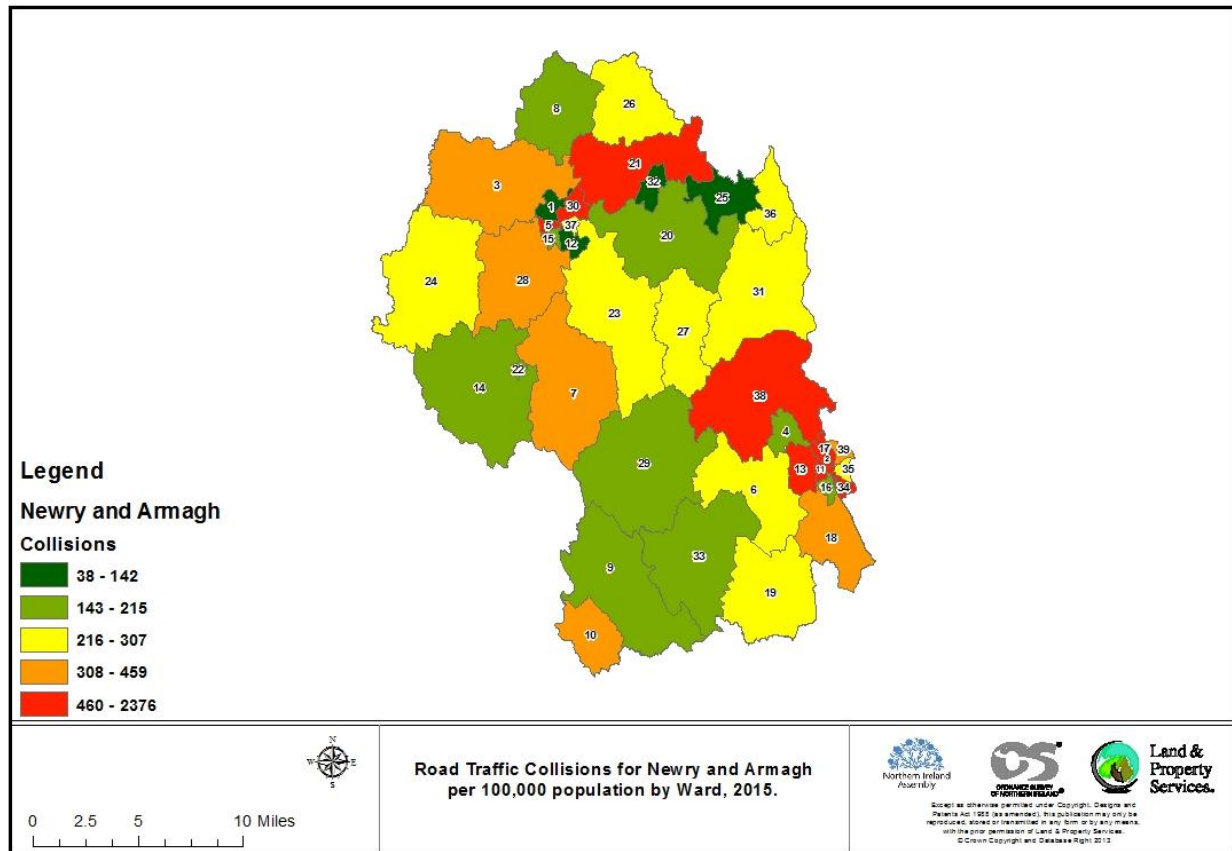
Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) ⁷	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Abbey Park	1	1	38	38
Ballybot	15	25	661	1102
Ballymartrim	11	22	388	777
Bessbrook	4	6	145	218
Callan Bridge	15	20	529	705
Camlough	11	16	304	443
Carrigatuke	11	20	422	767
Charlemount	6	14	209	488
Creggan	7	11	204	321
Crossmaglen	9	21	315	735
Daisy Hill	18	27	536	804
Demesne	4	5	137	171
Derrymore	20	33	604	996
Derrynoose	7	12	189	324
Downs	5	15	195	586
Drumalane	6	9	172	258
Drumgullion	15	21	478	669
Fathom	12	21	365	638
Forkhill	10	17	216	368
Hamiltonsbawn	6	12	169	339
Hockley	17	22	651	843
Keady	3	3	160	160
Killeen	7	7	248	248
Killylea	7	11	273	429
Laurelvale	4	4	129	129
Loughgall	9	15	299	499
Markethill	8	14	272	477
Milford	12	18	422	634
Newtownhamilton	5	5	164	164

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

Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) ⁷	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Observatory	16	22	675	927
Poyntz Pass	8	9	283	318
Rich Hill	4	5	137	171
Silver Bridge	8	15	201	377
St Marys'	18	25	754	1047
St Patricks'	11	15	304	414
Tandragee	7	8	239	273
The Mall	5	8	271	434
Tullyhappy	18	32	518	920
Windsor Hill	10	12	324	388

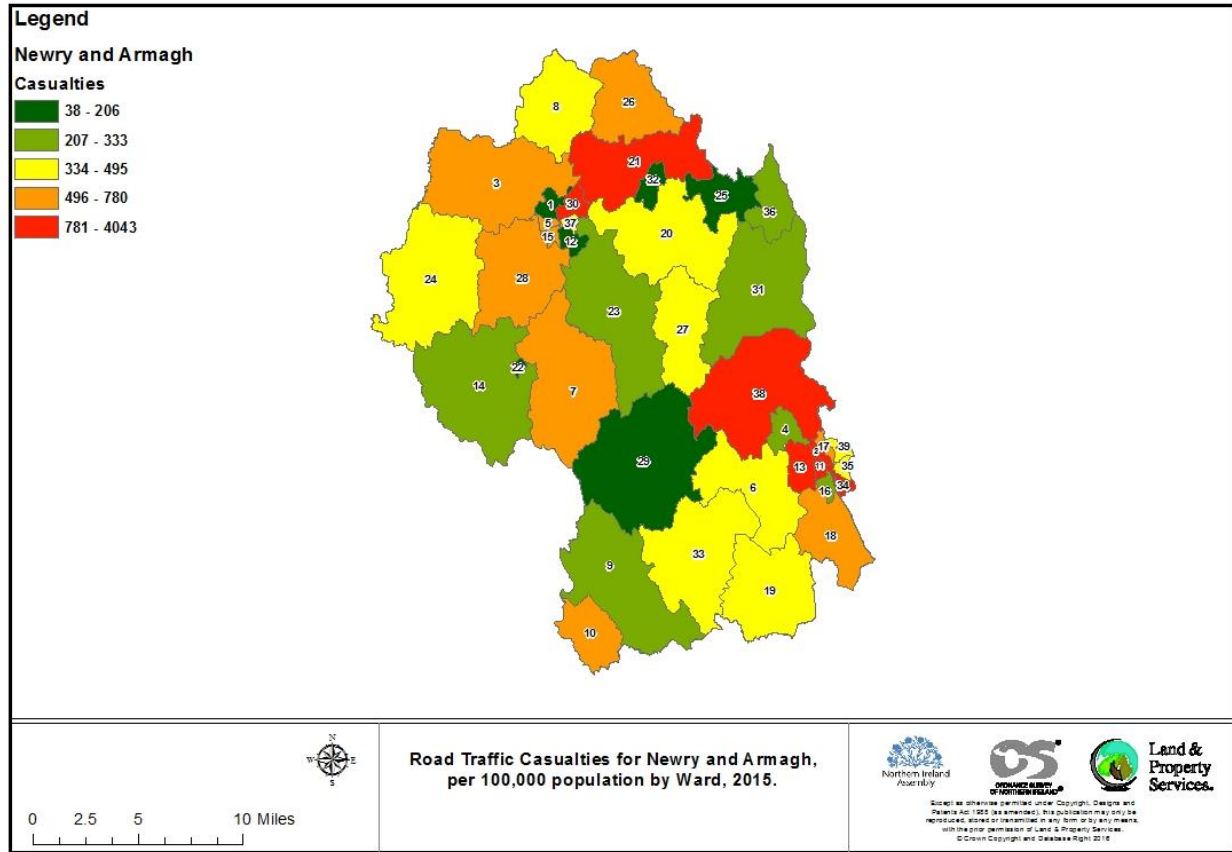
Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

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



1	Abbey Park	14	Derrynoose	27	Markethill
2	Ballybot	15	Downs	28	Milford
3	Ballymartrim	16	Drumalane	29	Newtownhamilton
4	Bessbrook	17	Drumgullion	30	Observatory
5	Callan Bridge	18	Fathom	31	Poyntz Pass
6	Camlough	19	Forkhill	32	Rich Hill
7	Carrigatuke	20	Hamiltonsbawn	33	Silver Bridge
8	Charlemont	21	Hockley	34	St Mary's
9	Creggan	22	Keady	35	St Patrick's
10	Crossmaglen	23	Killeen	36	Tandragee
11	Daisy Hill	24	Killylea	37	The Mall
12	Demesne	25	Laurelvale	38	Tullyhappy
13	Derrymore	26	Loughgall	39	Windsor Hill

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



1	Abbey Park	14	Derrynoose	27	Markethill
2	Ballybot	15	Downs	28	Milford
3	Ballymartrim	16	Drumalane	29	Newtownhamilton
4	Bessbrook	17	Drumgullion	30	Observatory
5	Callan Bridge	18	Fathom	31	Poyntz Pass
6	Camlough	19	Forkhill	32	Rich Hill
7	Carrigatuke	20	Hamiltonsbawn	33	Silver Bridge
8	Charlemont	21	Hockley	34	St Mary's
9	Creggan	22	Keady	35	St Patrick's
10	Crossmaglen	23	Killeen	36	Tandragee
11	Daisy Hill	24	Killylea	37	The Mall
12	Demesne	25	Laurelvale	38	Tullyhappy
13	Derrymore	26	Loughgall	39	Windsor Hill

Notes

Mid-year population estimates

The 2015 population estimates were published in June 2016. The estimates for the large geographical areas were created from aggregating small area population estimates of their constituent electoral wards and sub-divisions of wards. Mid-year population estimates are created using multiple data sources: Census, births & deaths registrations, and health cards (for migration estimates). The geographical quality of each data source is very good; the vast majority of records can be allocated to the exact location of residence using the POINTER database, the remainder based on the postcode of residence.

Standardised mortality rates

All deaths occurring from specific diseases/causes over a five year period. Deaths data is supplied by the Demography and Methodology Branch. Death rates in each geographical area were directly standardised by age and sex with respect to the European Standard Population 2010. Data shown relates to the number of deaths per 100,000 population. The quality of the data is very good, however caution should be used in drawing conclusions about the age standardised death rate at a sub-NI level as the rates are subject to a degree of statistical error.

Births to teenage mothers

The information is aggregated data from the GRO birth files, which are gathered when children are registered at the Registrar's Office. The dataset is updated as registrations take place, however the complete year's file is finalised in November. The data is then analysed and merged with the Pointer Address database and published in the Registrar General Report as well as being forwarded onto NINIS. The dataset is gathered annually in December. The datasets were created using the Pointer Address database to allocate a unique property reference number (UPRN) and geo-spatial co-ordinates to each home address.

Disease prevalence

The Quality and Outcomes Framework is a system to remunerate general practices for providing good quality care to patients. It is a fundamental part of the General Medical Services contract introduced on 1st April 2004. The QOF measures achievement against a range of evidence-based indicators, with points and payments awarded according to the level of achievement. Disease prevalence data is used within the QOF to calculate points and payments within the clinical and public health domain areas. The aim of the prevalence adjustments is to deliver a more equitable distribution of payments in the light of different workloads that practices face in achieving the same number of quality points.

Qualifications of school leavers

The dataset is gathered annually in November. The dataset is collected from schools via their C2k administration system. The data goes through thorough validation checks before it is released. It is then

merged with the CPD. The quality of the data is very good as thorough validation checks were applied. It should be noted that approximately 3% of pupils have incomplete or missing postcode information.

Further education enrolments

Enrolments on Regulated courses at Northern Ireland Further Education (FE) Institutions. From 2013/14 the information is data derived from the Consolidated Data Return (CDR), a computerised return consisting of an individual record for each enrolment on a course in Northern Ireland Further Education Institutions. The dataset is gathered annually at the 1st November and is a full year count of the previous academic year. Colleges collect the information on Enrolment forms. This information is entered onto the Colleges Management Information System. The Department extracts and validates this information from the colleges. The data is then merged with the CPD and checked. The quality of the data is good although the Department is still in the process of developing it and it is expected to improve year on year. The most common issue affecting quality is non-response in fields that are non-mandatory.

Higher education enrolments

The information refers to NI domiciled students enrolled at higher education institutions in the UK. The dataset is collected annually and is based on enrolments in higher education institutions in the UK on 1st December each year. The dataset is collected by the Higher Education Statistics Agency from higher education institutions throughout the UK and provided to the Department for Employment and Learning, Northern Ireland, for analysis. For 2013/14, NI Domiciled enrolments and qualifications at Open University are available. In previous years, these figures were included in NI students studying in England, as the administrative centre of the Open University is located in England. All small area data has been adjusted using a rounding method to avoid the disclosure of any personal information.

Confirmed redundancies

While the figures provided are likely to be an underestimate of total job losses, it is not possible to quantify the extent of the shortfall. Subject to the criteria mentioned above, employers must notify the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment of (a) redundancies proposed and (b) redundancies confirmed. Since all proposed redundancies do not actually take place, the confirmed total provides a better indication of real job losses.

Unemployment claimant count

The Claimant Count records the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits - since October 1996 people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA). The series has been used as a main indicator of labour market activity since the 1970's and figures are derived from records of claimants held at Job Benefit Offices. 'Claimants' include the severely disabled claimants, but exclude students seeking vacation work and the temporarily stopped. The claimant count consists of all people claiming JSA at Jobcentre Plus local offices. They must declare that they are out of work, capable of, available for and actively seeking work during the

week in which their claim is made. Non-Seasonally Adjusted Series: The Claimant Count annual averages are not seasonally adjusted.

InvestNI Investment

The information is aggregated data sourced from Invest NI administrative datasets. It represents the total amount of assistance offered to companies by Invest NI over the time period and the total planned investment related to these projects. The assistance/investment datasets are updated by letter of offer reports. Total offer locations exceed total number of offers, as some projects are located in more than one area. Data are shown by financial year. Invest NI revises performance data on a regular basis to ensure that it reflects implemented projects; therefore, the data may differ to previously published information. Figures per 10,000 and per head are based on Adult Population Estimates for 2014.

People claiming benefits

The information is aggregated data from a database created by merging all the MIDAS 100% scans of the main Social Security Benefits. The dataset is merged with the current CPD, with the necessary variables also extracted using SAS. Number of working age claimants claiming at least one of the main benefits (Income Support, Jobseekers Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disability Allowance. Pension Credit for males aged 60 - 64) and number of pensionable age claimants claiming at least one of the main benefits (Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disability Allowance, Attendance Allowance, Retirement Pension, Carer's Allowance, Widow's Benefit and Pension Credit. Pension Credit replaced Income Support in October 2003). The dataset was created using the most recent CPD. In producing this analysis, individual records were attributed to Local Government District on the basis of their postcode. Not all records can be correctly allocated to a Local Government District using this method, and some cannot be allocated at all.

Employment and Support Allowance

The information is aggregated data from unvalidated 100% MIDAS scans of Employment and Support Allowance data at postcode level. The dataset is merged with the current CPD, with the necessary variables also extracted using SAS. The aggregated information is then checked and forwarded onto NINIS. From October 2008 Employment and Support Allowance replaced Incapacity Benefit and Income Support paid on incapacity grounds for new customers.

Income support

The information is aggregated data from unvalidated 100% MIDAS scans of Income Support data at postcode level. The figures may differ from forthcoming National Statistics which are based on validated ASD/IFD data. The dataset is merged with the current CPD, with the necessary variables also extracted using SAS.

Housing benefit


The information is aggregated data from Housing Executive scans of Housing Benefit data at 1992 ward level. Not all claimants are shown as in some cases gender was missing/unknown. The dataset is merged with the current CPD, with the necessary variables also extracted using SAS. The data has been cross-referenced with previous analysis to safeguard its quality.

Children in low income families

Children in Low-Income Families - This is a snapshot of data on 31st August of each year. Children in IS/JSA families: Number of children living in families in receipt of Income Support or Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance. Children in families receiving WTC and CTC, and income <60% median income: Number of children living in families in receipt of both Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of median income. Children in families receiving CTC only, and income <60% median income: Number of children living in families receiving Child Tax Credit only whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of median income. Children in families in receipt of CTC (<60% median income) or IS/JSA: Number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of Income Support or Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance. Percentage of Children in Low-Income Families: Number of children living in families in receipt of CTC whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of IS or (Income-Based) JSA, divided by the total number of children in the area (determined by Child Benefit data).

Road traffic collisions and casualties

The dataset is compiled from Collision Report Forms (CRFs) forms that are submitted by police officers and entered onto a database. These forms are completed by the officer when any collision involving death or personal injury occurring on a road or other public place is reported to them. Datasets are produced on a calendar year basis. Note: The data set excludes the following a) collisions resulting in damage only b) collisions in car parks and picnic areas c) collisions reported to the police 30 days or more after their occurrence d) collisions on a road closed to the public by order of the Department of the Environment, during the holding of motor car, motor cycle, pedal cycle races etc. The data covers only those injury road traffic collisions reported to police, any unreported collisions will not be included in this dataset. In some circumstances LGD statistics will differ slightly to published statistics by PSNI Policing Area. This is due to a discrepancy between the Policing Area recorded on the CRF and the geocode given to the collision.



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For further information please contact:

Raymond Russell, Research Officer
Research and Information Service (RaISe)
Northern Ireland Assembly
Ballymiscaw
Stormont
Belfast BT4 3XX

Email: raymond.russell@niassembly.gov.uk
Phone: (028) 9052 1996