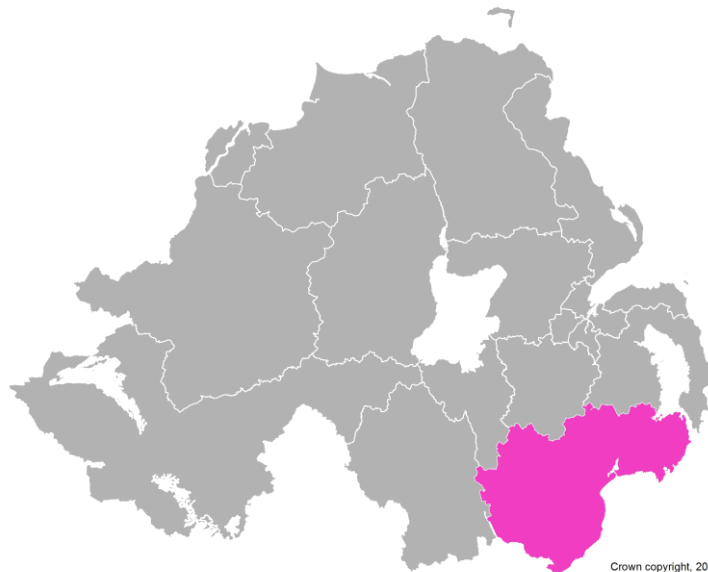




Northern Ireland  
Assembly

# Constituency Profile

South Down – 2017



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## About this Report

Welcome to the 2017 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:

- Recent 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<sup>1</sup> 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/>

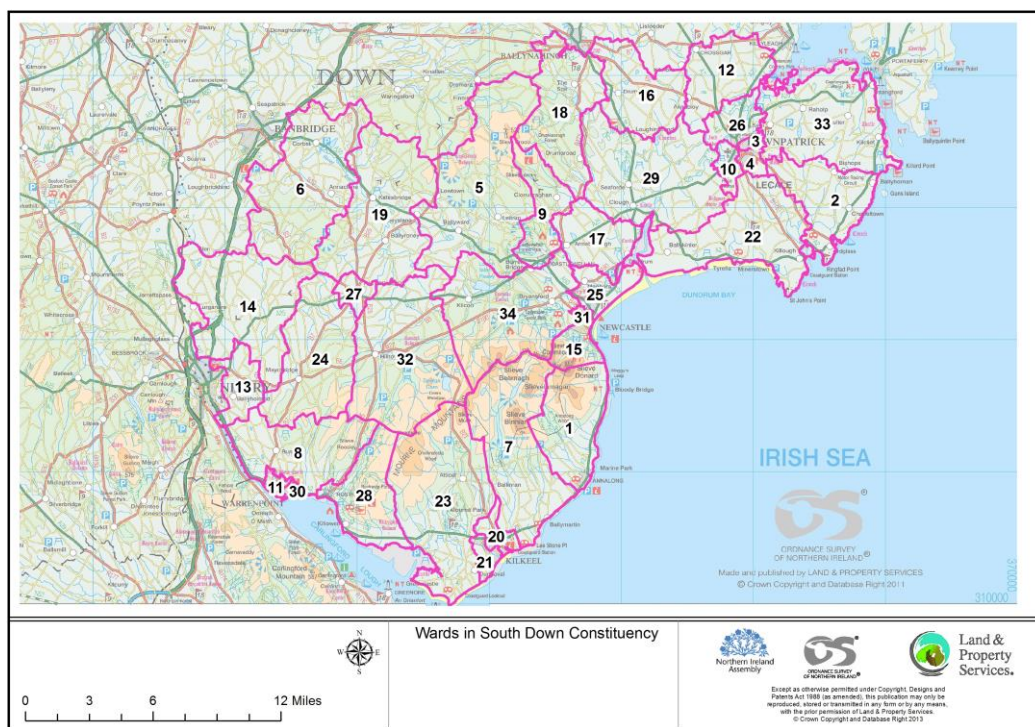
*Please note that the figures contained in this report may not be comparable with those in previous Constituency Profiles as figures are sometimes revised and as more up-to-date mid-year estimates are published. Where appropriate, rates have been calculated using the most up-to-date mid-year estimates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

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

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<sup>1</sup> Ward data is based on the 1993 ward boundaries

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	Maybridge
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	Shinma
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 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. 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. One of the 52 Super Output Areas (SOAs) in South Down (Murlough) is ranked in the 10% most deprived wards in Northern Ireland, based on the Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017<sup>2</sup>.

**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	South Down			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Population Size (no.)	111,089	110,456	0.6%	1,851,621	1,840,498	0.6%

### Health

Indicator	South Down			Northern Ireland		
	2010-14	2009-13	Change	2010-14	2009-13	Change
Circulatory death rate (u-75) per 100,000 pop	71	78	-7	83	88	-5
Respiratory death rate (u-75) per 100,000 pop	26	27	-1	34	35	-1
Indicator	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	1.9	2.2	-0.3	3.1	3.4	-0.3

### Education

	South Down			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	80.6	77.9	2.7	81.1	78.6	2.5

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

	South Down			Northern Ireland		
	2014/15	2013/14	Change	2014/15	2013/14	Change
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Further Education	11.3	11.4	-0.1	9.6	9.7	-0.1
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	4.7	4.8	-0.1	4.4	4.4	0.0

## Employment

Indicator	South Down			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
No. of confirmed redundancies	33	117	-84	1,946	2,136	-190
Unemployment claimant count (%)	3.1	4.0	-0.9	3.7	4.6	-0.9

## Business

Indicator	South Down			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
InvestNI assistance (£m)	3.1	5.6	-2.5	94.0	185.4	-91.4

## Low income

Indicator	South Down			Northern Ireland		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming benefits at February (%)	37.5	37.5	0.0	38.3	38.4	-0.1
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming housing benefit at June (%)	8.7	8.8	-0.1	11.0	11.2	-0.2
Employment and support allowance claimants (%)	9.8	9.4	0.4	10.2	9.9	0.3
Proportion of working age people claiming income support at February (%)	2.8	3.0	-0.2	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 (%)	20.2	18.4	1.8	23.1	21.6	1.5

## Crime

Indicator	South Down			Northern Ireland		
	2015/16	2014/15	Change	2015/16	2014/15	Change
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000 persons	4,063	4,012	51	5,672	5,606	66
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	2,405	2,281	125	3,214	3,313	-99

## Traffic and Travel

Indicator	South Down			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	300	338	-38	332	331	1
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	482	522	-41	526	510	16

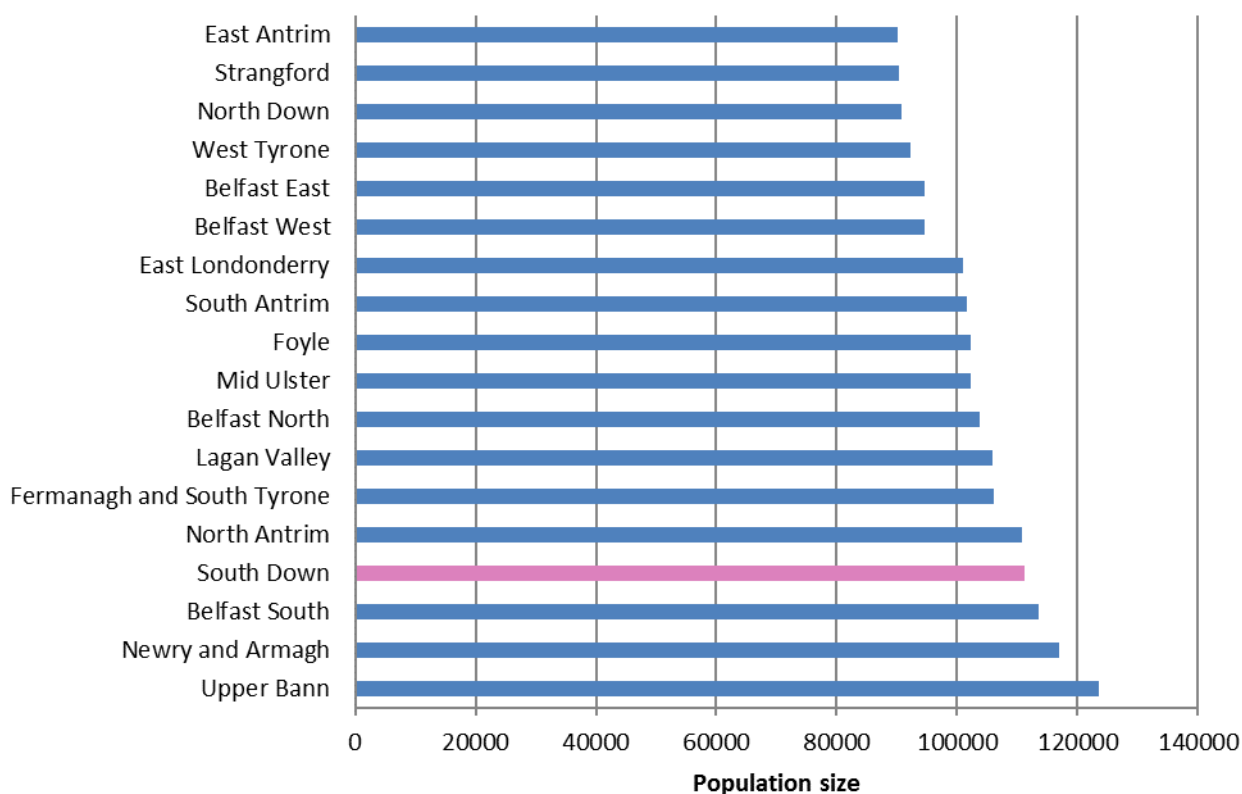


## Demographic profile – age and gender

As at June 2015, there were 111,089 persons living in South Down— 6.0% of the Northern Ireland population. The constituency of South Down had the fourth highest population. The population of South Down increased by 0.6% since June 2014.

Overall, 22.4% of the South Down population were children aged 0-15 years, higher than the Northern Ireland average of 20.8%. Older persons made up 15.0% of the South Down population, lower than the Northern Ireland average of 15.8%.

### Mid-year population estimate by constituency, June 2015



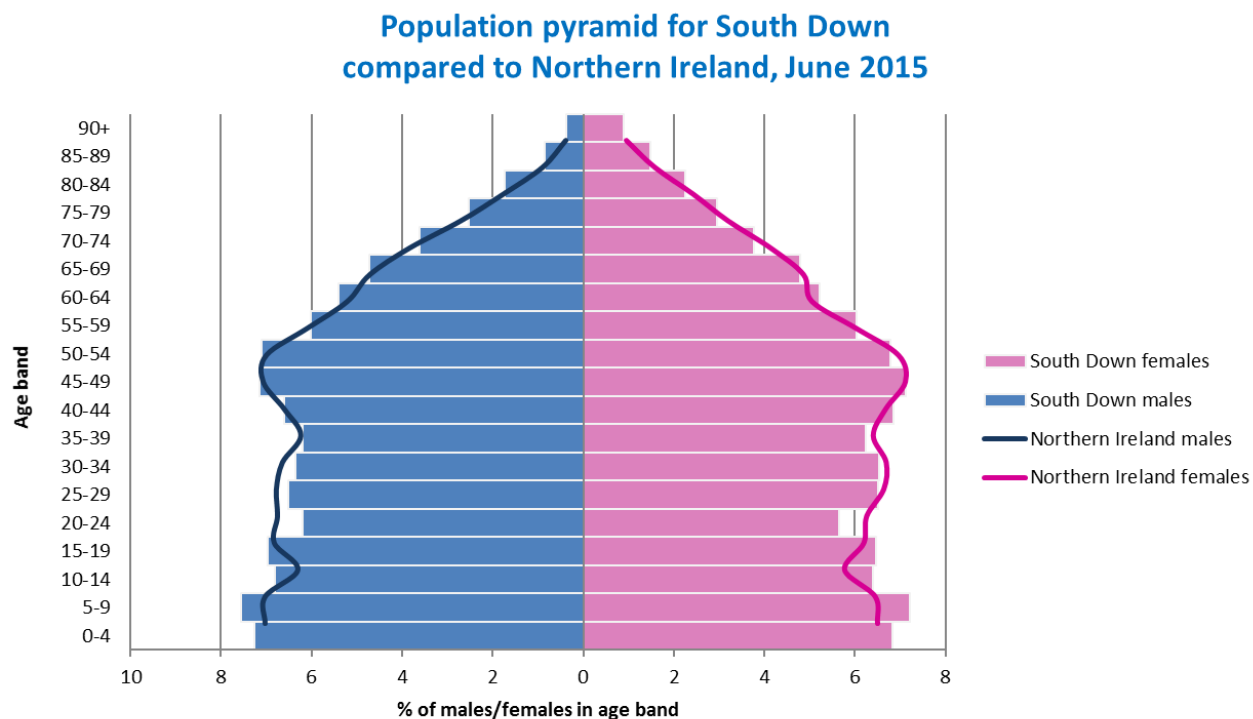
### Mid-year population estimates by age and gender, June 2015

	Aged 0-15 years		Aged 16-64 years		Aged 65+		All ages
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Males	12,704	23.0	34,919	63.2	7,653	13.8	55,276
Females	12,152	21.8	34,658	62.1	9,003	16.1	55,813
Persons	24,856	22.4	69,577	62.6	16,656	15.0	111,089

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

## Demographic profile – population pyramid

The population pyramid below illustrates in detail that South Down has a higher proportion of children and a lower proportion of older people when compared to all of Northern Ireland.



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	7.3	6.8	7.0	6.5	50-54	7.1	6.8	7.0	7.0
5-9	7.6	7.2	7.0	6.5	55-59	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0
10-14	6.8	6.4	6.3	5.8	60-64	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.1
15-19	7.0	6.5	6.8	6.2	65-69	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.9
20-24	6.2	5.7	6.8	6.3	70-74	3.6	3.8	3.8	4.1
25-29	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.6	75-79	2.5	3.0	2.7	3.2
30-34	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.7	80-84	1.7	2.3	1.8	2.4
35-39	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.4	85-89	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.6
40-44	6.6	6.9	6.6	6.7	90+	0.4	0.9	0.4	1.0
45-49	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1					

Source: NISRA, Mid-year population estimates

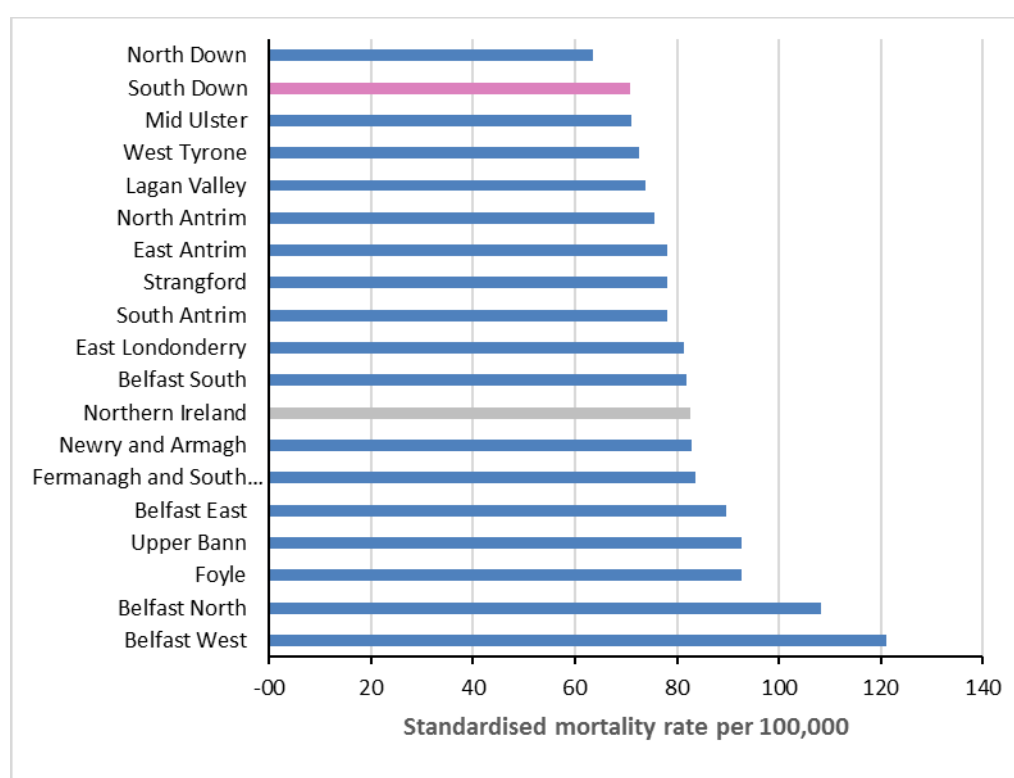
## Health – Standardised mortality rate for circulatory disease (under-75s)

The age standardised mortality rate for the under-75s due to circulatory disease (2010-2014) in South Down was 71 per 100,000 persons – 95 for males and 47 for females.

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

South Down had the second lowest age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease in the under 75s (2010-2014).

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



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

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

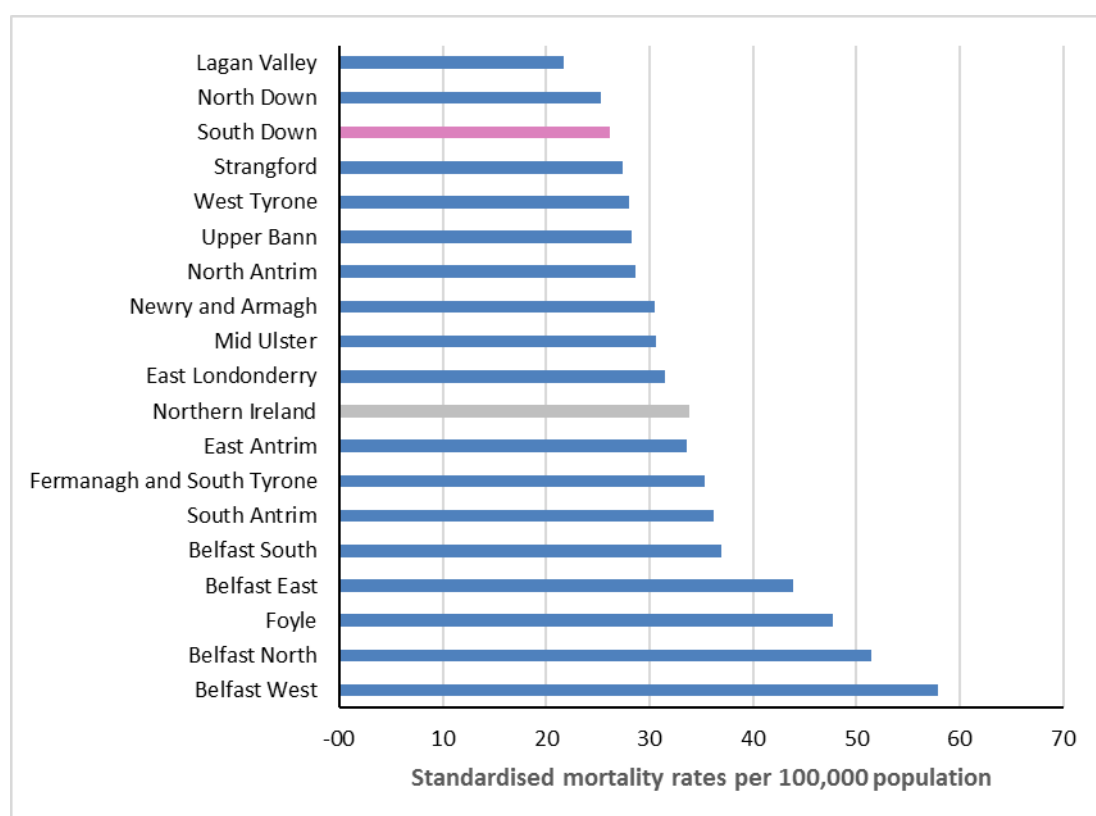
## Health – Standardised mortality rate for respiratory disease (under-75s)

The age standardised mortality rate for the under-75s due to respiratory disease (2010-2014) in South Down was 26 per 100,000 persons – 32 for males and 20 for females.

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

South Down had the third 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)

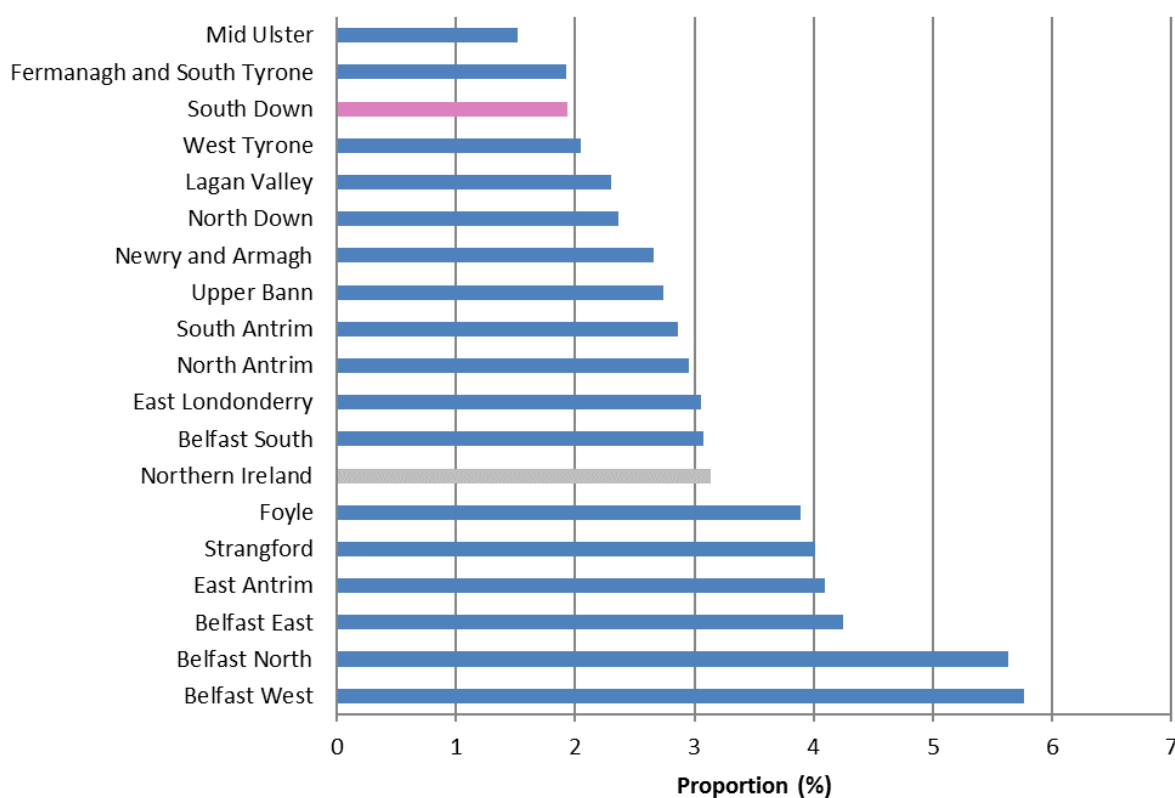
## Health - Births to teenage mothers

In 2015, there were 29 births to teenage mothers in South Down. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 1.9% of all births in the constituency in that year.

A lower proportion of births were to teenage mothers in South Down in 2015 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 3.1%.

The constituency of South Down had the third 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 higher in South Down than the Northern Ireland average, were for hypertension, asthma and heart failure 1.

There was a lower prevalence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease cancer and coronary heart disease amongst patients whose GP practice is located in the South Down area compared to GP practices across all of Northern Ireland.

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

	South Down patients		Northern Ireland patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Patients on the Coronary Heart Disease Register	3,921	37	74,525	38
Patients on the Heart Failure 1 Register	1,011	10	15,702	8
Patients on the Heart Failure 3 Register	355	3	4,237	2
Patients on the Stroke Register	1,892	18	36,020	18
Patients on the Hypertension Register	14,690	139	260,032	133
Patients on the Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Register	1,683	16	38,530	20
Patients on the Cancer Register	2,262	21	42,454	22
Patients on the Mental Health Register	907	9	17,114	9
Patients on the Asthma Register	6,781	64	117,613	60
Patients on the Dementia Register	790	7	13,617	7
Patients on the Atrial Fibrillation Register	1,759	17	32,701	17
Patients on the Diabetes Mellitus Register (prevalence based on those aged 17+)	4,811	58	88,305	57
Patients on the Osteoporosis Register (prevalence based on those aged 50+)	246	7	4,104	6
Patients on the Rheumatoid Arthritis Register (prevalence based on those aged 16+)	673	8	11,899	8

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

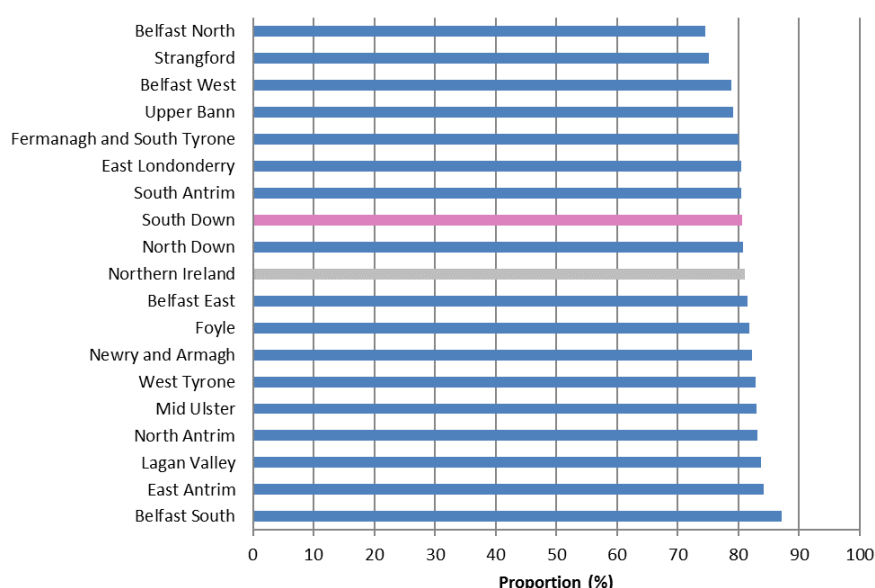
## Education – Qualifications of School Leavers

In 2014/15, a total of 1,560 young people left post primary education in South Down. Of these, 1,257 (80.6%) achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent, 1,111 of which (71.2% of all school leavers) included English and Maths. In total, 865<sup>3</sup> school leavers (57.3%) achieved two or more A-levels or equivalent.

A lower 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 81.1%.

South Down had the joint seventh lowest proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent.

### Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent, 2014/15



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

Source: NISRA, NINIS (General Register Office)

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

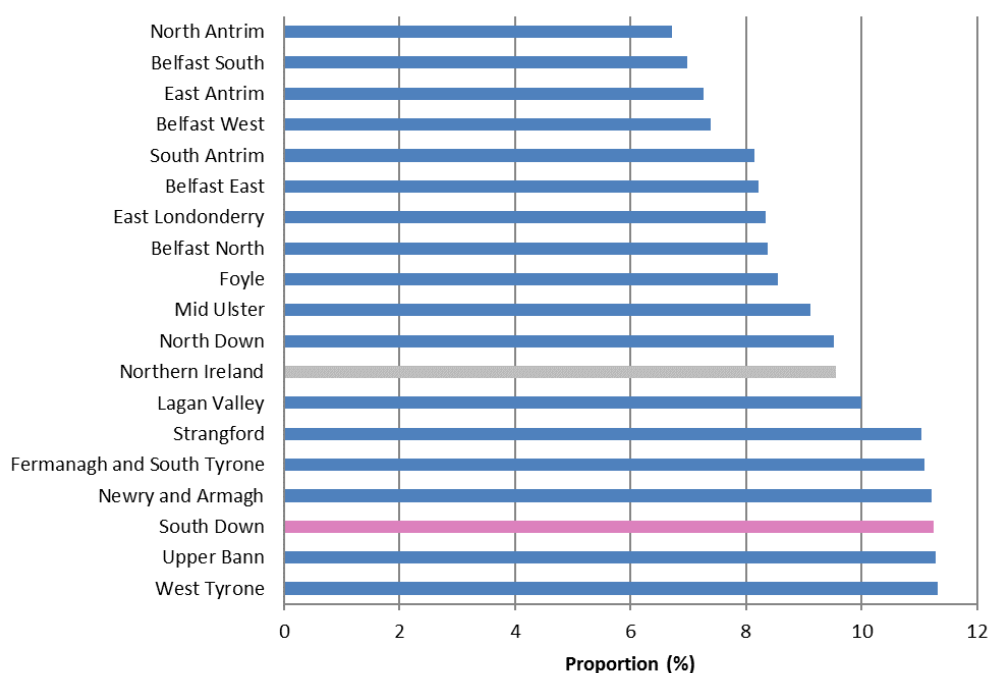
## Education – Participation in Further Education

In 2014/15, there were 9,708 students from South Down enrolled on regulated courses at Northern Ireland further education institutions. This equates to 11.3% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled on regulated courses at Northern Ireland further education institutions.

A higher proportion of South Down 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%.

South Down had the joint 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

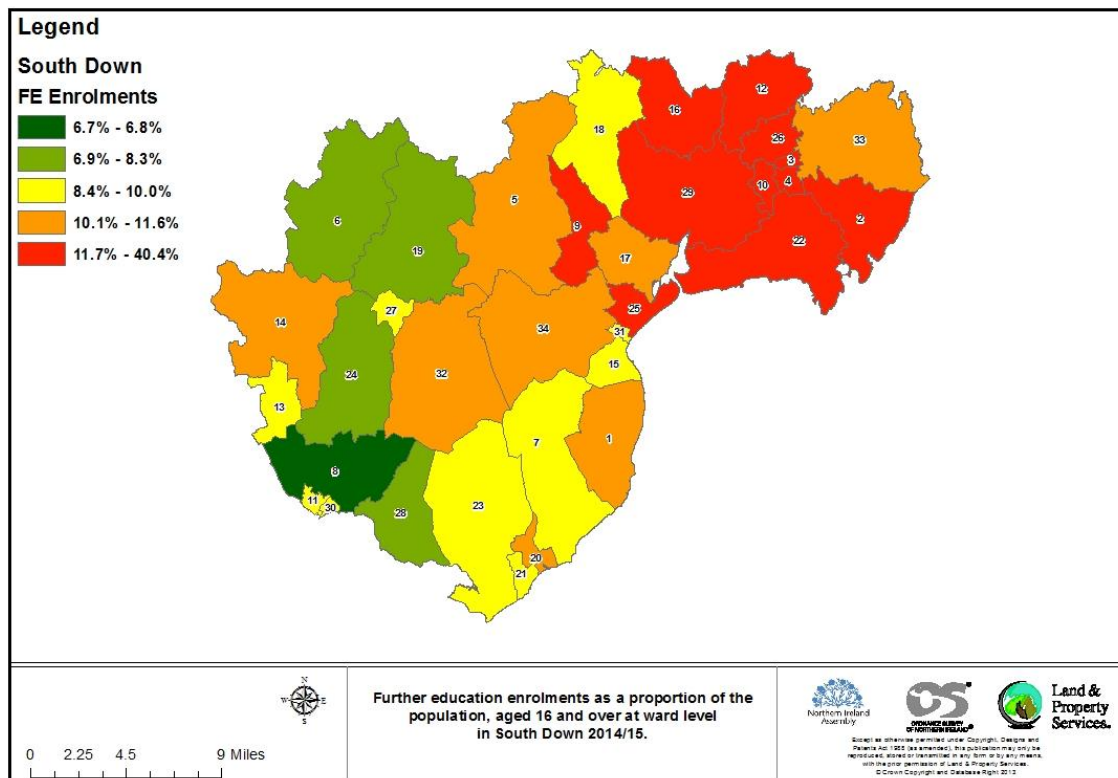
The highest proportion of people enrolled in further education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Ballymote (20.7%, 459 enrolments), Murlough (18.6%, 356 enrolments) and Cathedral (17.6%, 439 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Burren and Kilbroney (6.7%, 230 enrolments), Mayobridge (7.7%, 245 enrolments) and Katesbridge (7.9%, 167 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
Annalong	290	11.2	Dunmore	237	9.6
Ardglass	321	13.0	Katesbridge	167	7.9
Audleys Acre	225	13.0	Kilkeel Central	302	10.2
Ballymote	459	20.7	Kilkeel South	208	9.2
Ballyward	253	11.3	Killough	367	15.3
Bannside	178	8.3	Lisnacree	238	10.0
Binnian	236	9.6	Mayobridge	245	7.7
Burren & Kilbroney	230	6.7	Murlough	356	18.6
Castlewellan	378	14.1	Quoile	311	14.1
Cathedral	439	17.6	Rathfriland	202	9.4
Clonallan	346	9.8	Rostrevor	187	8.1
Crossgar	321	12.0	Seaforde	383	15.6
Derryleckagh	313	8.9	Seaview	223	8.6
Donaghmore	301	11.0	Shimna	222	9.7
Donard	248	9.8	Spelga	284	10.5
Drumaness	442	14.4	Strangford	237	10.7
Dundrum	246	11.0	Tollymore	313	11.1

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	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	Maybridge
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	Shinma
15	Donard	32	Spelga
16	Drumaness	33	Strangford
17	Dundrum	34	Tollymore

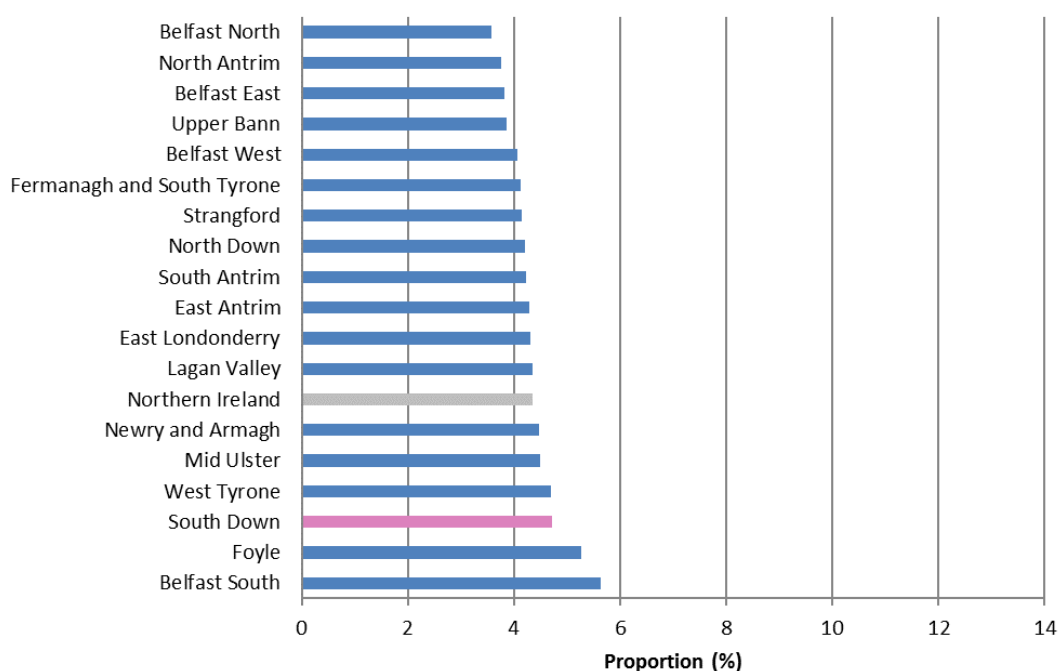
## Education – Participation in Higher Education

In 2014/15, there were 4,065 students from South Down enrolled in higher education institutions in Northern Ireland. This equates to 4.7% 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 2014/15 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.4%.

South Down had the joint third 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

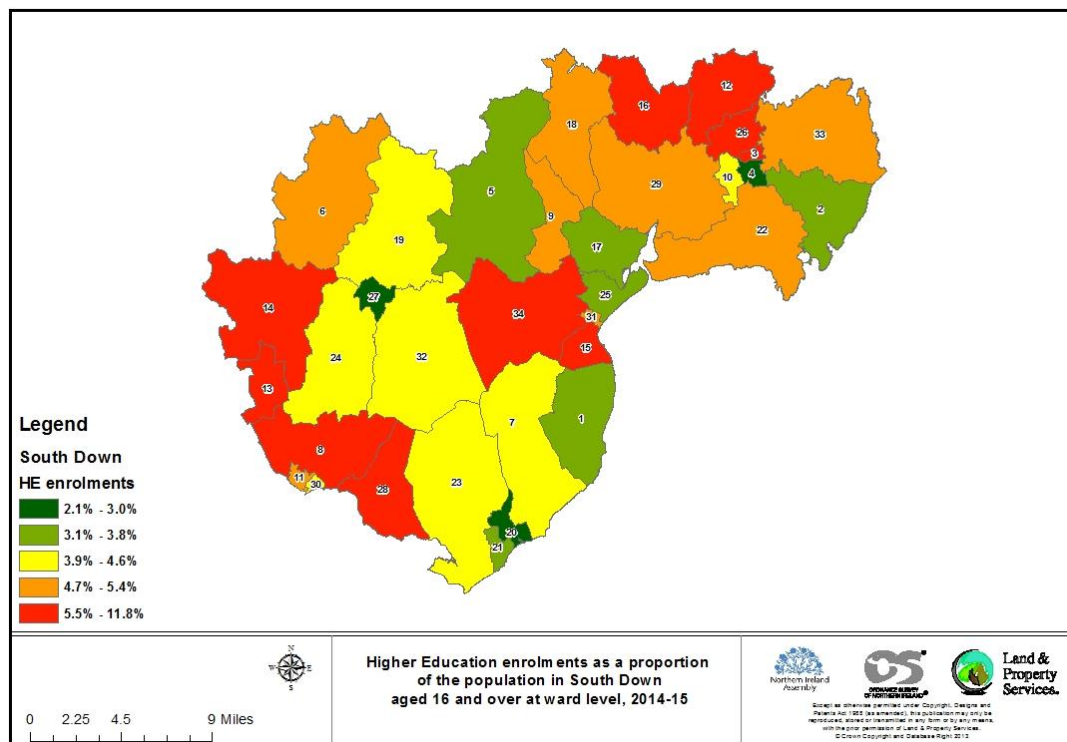
The highest proportion of people enrolled in higher education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Derryleckagh (6.4%, 225 enrolments), Burren and Kilbroney (6.4%, 220 enrolments) and Donard (6.1%, 155 enrolments). The smallest proportions were found in Rathfriland (2.1%, 45 enrolments), Ballymote (2.5%, 55 enrolments) and Kilkeel Central (3.0%, 90 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
Annalong	80	3.1	Dunmore	125	5.0
Ardglass	85	3.4	Katesbridge	85	4.0
Audley's Acre	105	6.0	Kilkeel Central	90	3.0
Ballymote	55	2.5	Kilkeel South	80	3.5
Ballyward	70	3.1	Killough	120	5.0
Bannside	105	4.9	Lisnacree	110	4.6
Binnian	100	4.1	Mayobridge	140	4.4
Burren & Kilbroney	220	6.4	Murlough	60	3.1
Castlewellan	135	5.0	Quoile	130	5.9
Cathedral	105	4.2	Rathfriland	45	2.1
Clonallan	165	4.7	Rostrevor	130	5.6
Crossgar	155	5.8	Seaforde	120	4.9
Derryleckagh	225	6.4	Seaview	120	4.6
Donaghmore	165	6.0	Shimna	115	5.0
Donard	155	6.1	Spelga	120	4.4
Drumaness	175	5.7	Strangford	120	5.4
Dundrum	85	3.8	Tollymore	165	5.8

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	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	Maybridge
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	Shinma
15	Donard	32	Spelga
16	Drumaness	33	Strangford
17	Dundrum	34	Tollymore

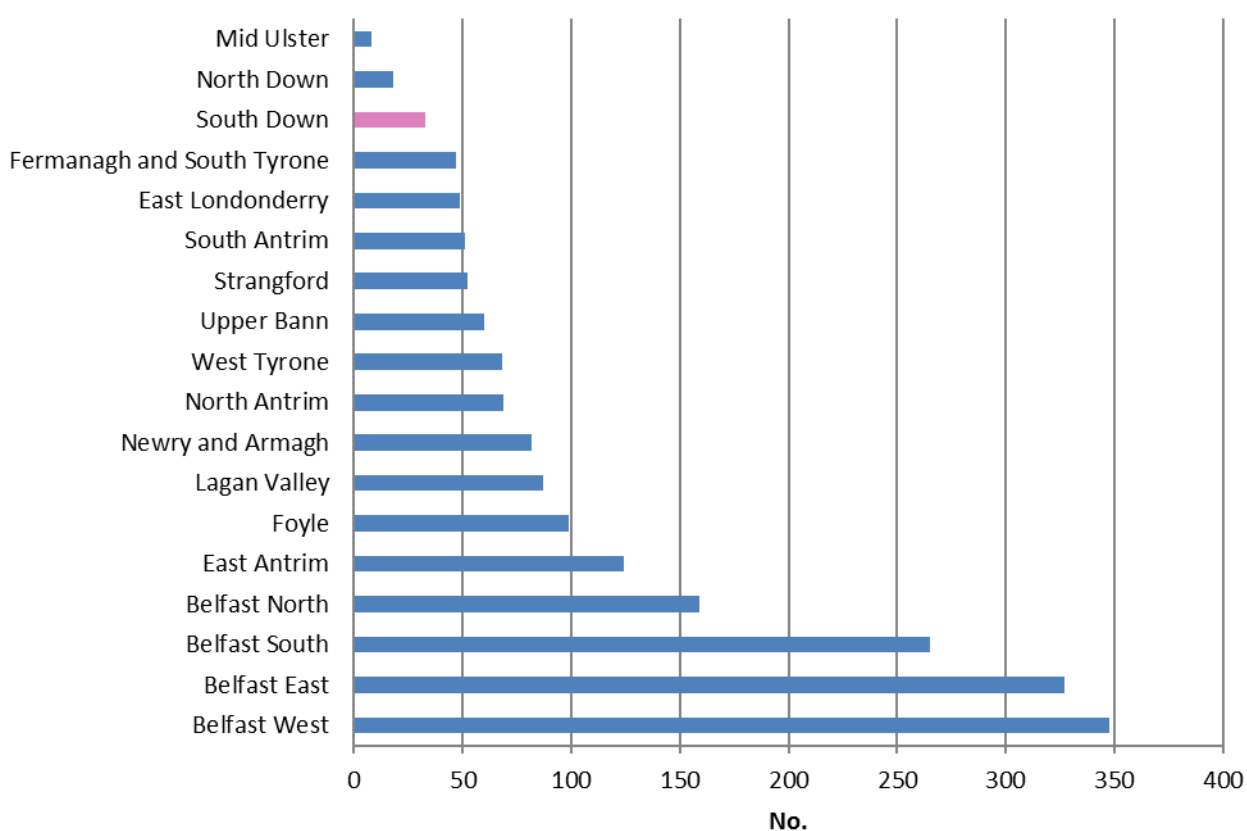
## Labour Market – Confirmed redundancies

In 2015, there were 33 confirmed redundancies in South Down.

This represents 1.7% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2015.

South Down had the third lowest number of redundancies in 2015.

### Number of confirmed redundancies in 2015



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

Source: NISRA, NINIS

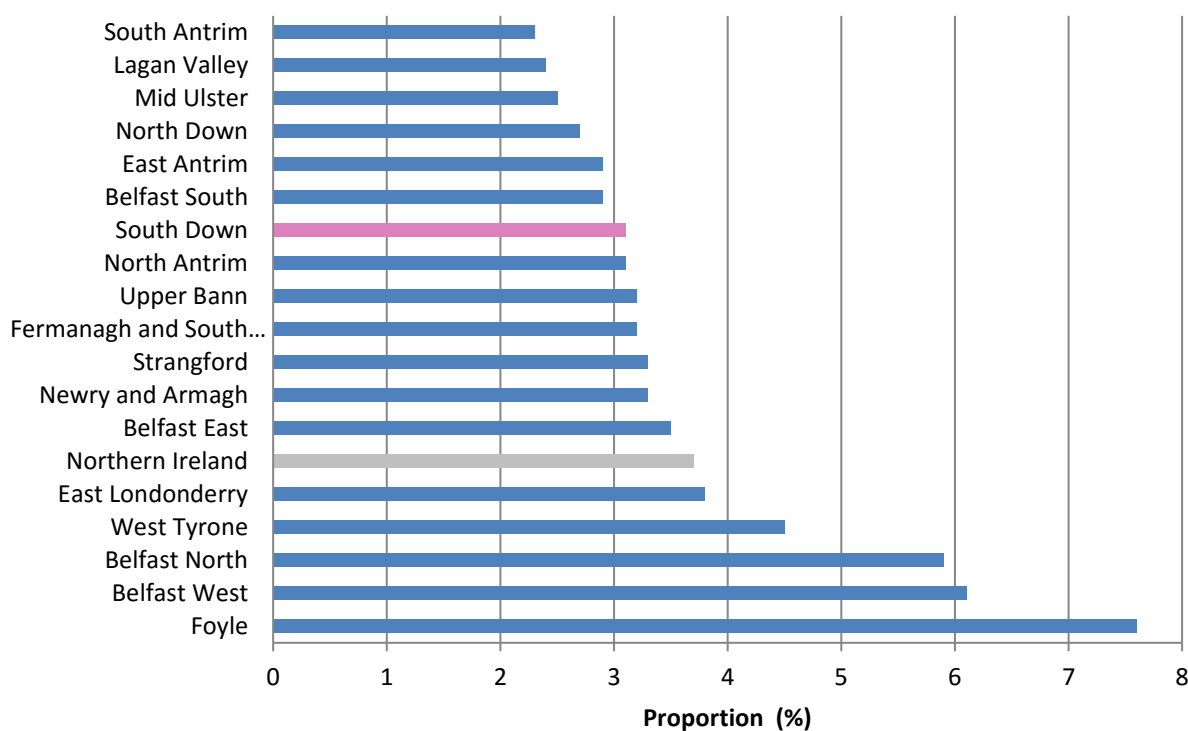
## Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2015, there were 2,771 people claiming unemployment benefits in South Down. This equates to 4.0% 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 3.7%.

South Down was the constituency with the joint seventh lowest 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 Ballymote (7.4%, 141 claimants), Murlough (6.1%, 93 claimants) and Ardglass (5.2%, 99 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Bannside (1.1%, 19 claimants), Dunmore (1.4%, 27 claimants) and Lisnacree (1.6%, 31 claimants).

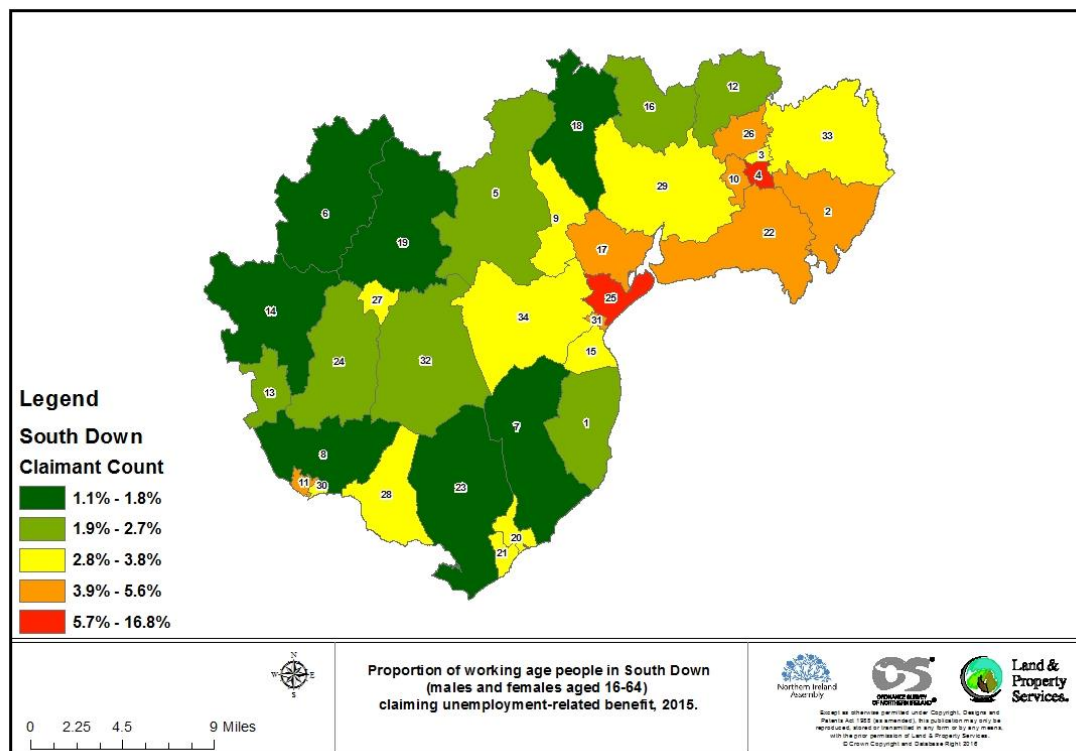
### Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2015

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Annalong	49	2.4	Dunmore	27	1.4
Ardglass	99	5.2	Katesbridge	27	1.6
Audleys Acre	50	3.7	Kilkeel Central	82	3.5
Ballymote	141	7.4	Kilkeel South	58	3.3
Ballyward	36	2.0	Killough	79	4.0
Bannside	19	1.1	Lisnacree	31	1.6
Binnian	31	1.6	Mayobridge	52	1.9
Burren & Kilbroney	46	1.6	Murlough	93	6.1
Castlewellan	83	3.8	Quoile	80	4.7
Cathedral	106	5.1	Rathfriland	53	3.3
Clonallan	113	3.9	Rostrevor	57	3.2
Crossgar	45	2.1	Seaforde	56	2.8
Derryleckagh	72	2.4	Seaview	62	3.1
Donaghmore	36	1.6	Shimna	70	4.1
Donard	59	3.2	Spelga	57	2.5
Drumaness	61	2.4	Strangford	59	3.4
Dundrum	81	4.5	Tollymore	70	3.1

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count)



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



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	Maybridge
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	Shinma
15	Donard	32	Spelga
16	Drumaness	33	Strangford
17	Dundrum	34	Tollymore

## Businesses – InvestNI Investment

In 2015, InvestNI made 175 offers of assistance and investment to companies in South Down. During the period, £3.1m of assistance was provided to companies within the constituency, £3.0m of which was offered to locally owned businesses. A further £18.2m planned investment has been allocated to companies within the constituency, £18.0m 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
South Down	175	3.1	18.2	172	3.0	18.0
Northern Ireland	3,781	94.0	497.7	3,550	72.0	325.9

Source: NISRA, NINIS

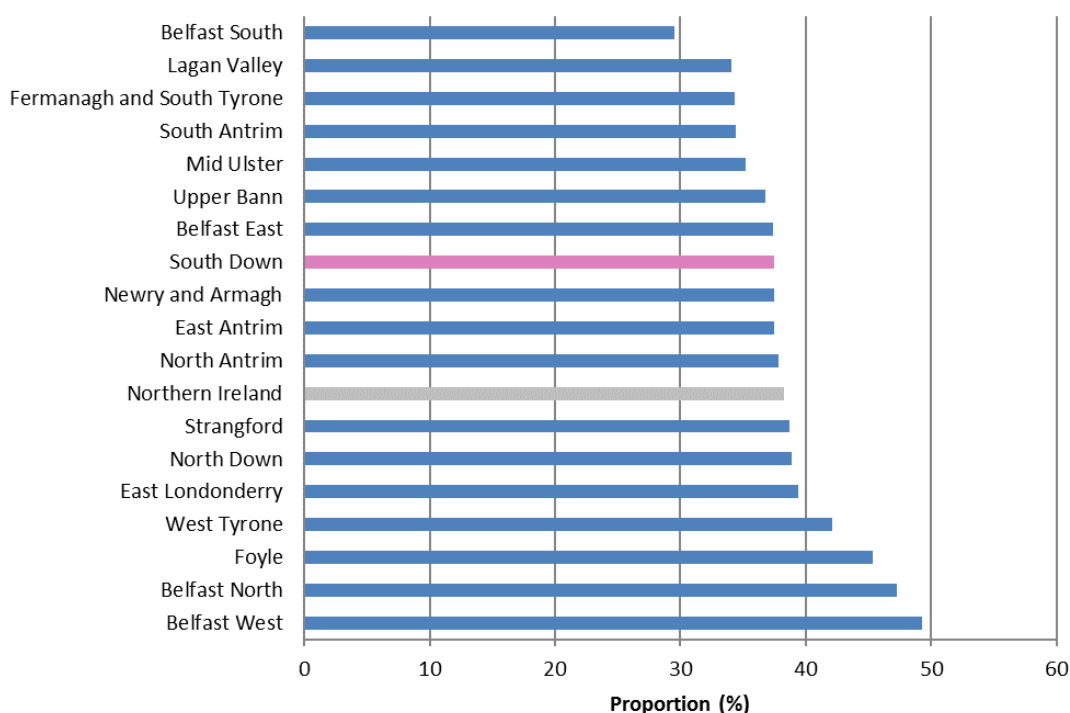
## Low income – People claiming benefits

As at February 2016, 32,320 people in South Down 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 South Down claimed at least one benefit when compared with the Northern Ireland average of 38.3%.

South Down was the constituency with the eighth 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 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 Murlough (67.4%, 1,020 claimants), Shimna (61.8%, 1,060 claimants) and Ardglass (61.7%, 1,170 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Burren and Kilbroney (30.0%, 890 claimants), Mayobridge (32.7%, 900 claimants) and Donaghmore (34.7%, 800 claimants).

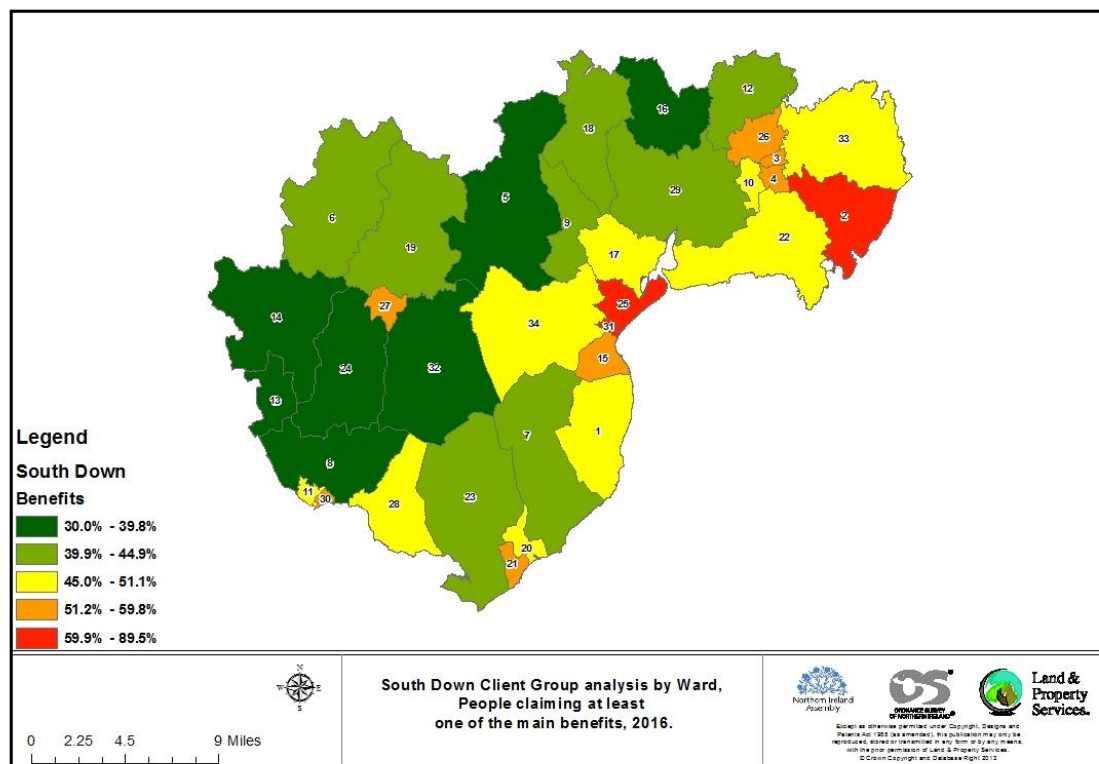
### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at February 2016<sup>4</sup>

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	47.0	Dunmore	840	44.2
Ardglass	1,170	61.7	Katesbridge	690	40.3
Audleys Acre	740	55.2	Kilkeel Central	1,200	51.1
Ballymote	1,110	58.1	Kilkeel South	980	55.2
Ballyward	730	39.6	Killough	980	50.2
Bannside	710	40.5	Lisnacree	820	42.6
Binnian	850	42.8	Mayobridge	900	32.7
Burren & Kilbroney	890	30.0	Murlough	1,020	67.4
Castlewellan	960	43.6	Quoile	950	55.7
Cathedral	1,060	50.7	Rathfriland	900	55.3
Clonallan	1,390	47.8	Rostrevor	910	50.4
Crossgar	890	41.5	Seaforde	870	44.0
Derryleckagh	1,110	37.2	Seaview	1,020	51.8
Donaghmore	800	34.7	Shimna	1,060	61.8
Donard	1,090	59.7	Spelga	890	38.5
Drumaness	980	38.2	Strangford	860	50.2
Dundrum	900	50.3	Tollymore	1,110	48.6

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

<sup>4</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 February 2016



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	Maybridge
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	Shinma
15	Donard	32	Spelga
16	Drumaness	33	Strangford
17	Dundrum	34	Tollymore

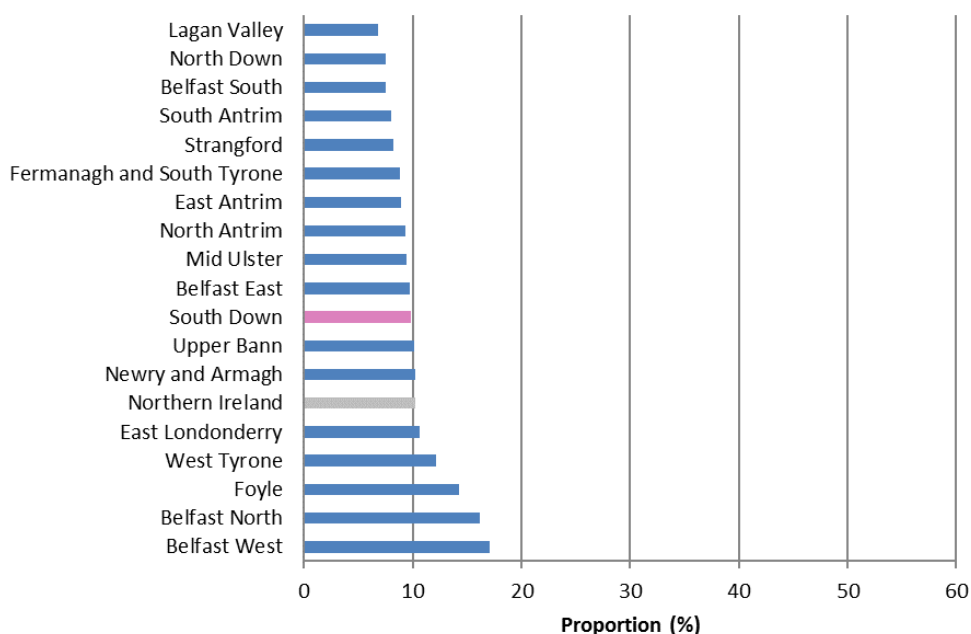
## Low income – People claiming Employment and Support Allowance

As at February 2016, there were 6,790 people in South Down claiming Employment and Support Allowance. This equates to 9.8% of people aged 16-64 years claiming the benefit.

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

South Down was the constituency with the eighth 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)

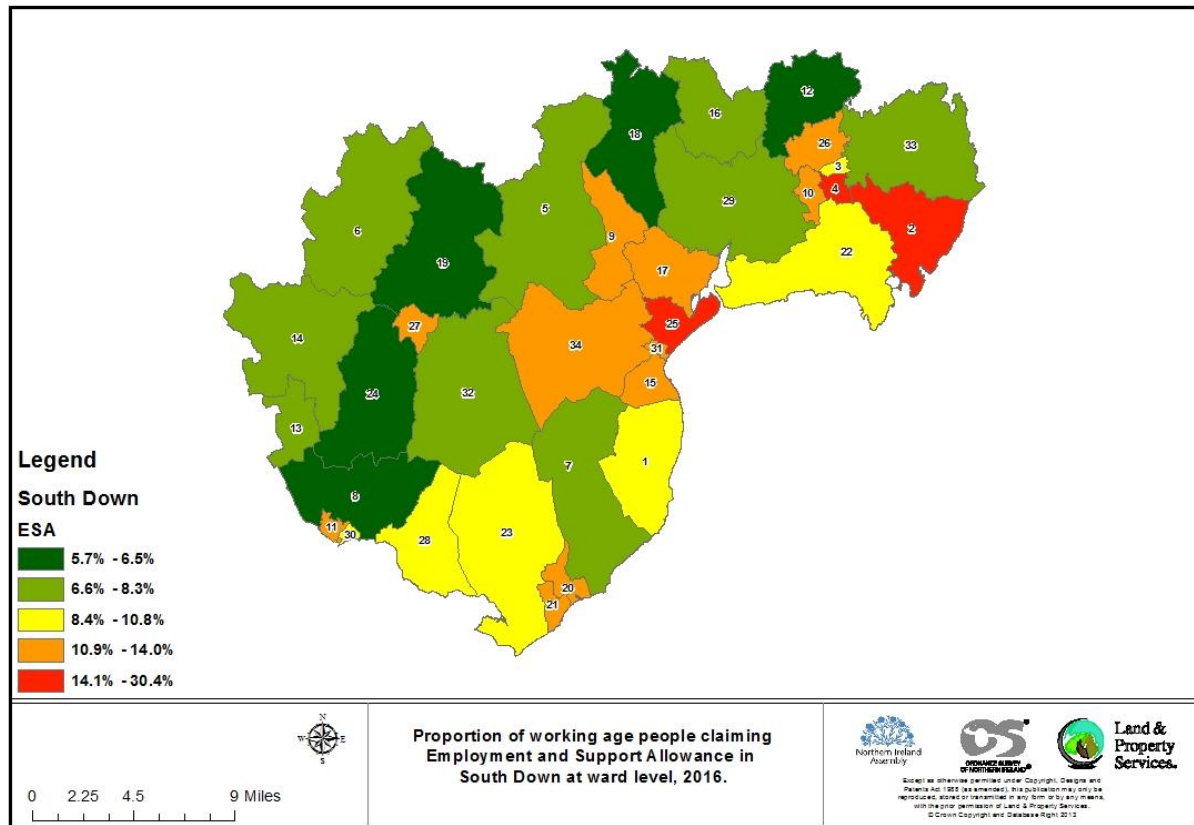
## Low income – People claiming Employment and Support Allowance at ward level

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 Murlough (19.2%, 290 claimants), Ballymote (18.3%, 350 claimants) and Ardglass (14.2%, 270 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Burren and Kilbroney (5.7%, 170 claimants), Dunmore (5.8%, 110 claimants) and Katesbridge (5.8%, 100 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	Per cent of working age people	Ward	No. of working age people claiming ESA	Per cent of working age people
Annalong	200	9.6	Dunmore	110	5.8
Ardglass	270	14.2	Katesbridge	100	5.8
Audleys Acre	130	9.7	Kilkeel Central	280	11.9
Ballymote	350	18.3	Kilkeel South	240	13.5
Ballyward	140	7.6	Killough	210	10.8
Bannside	120	6.8	Lisnacree	170	8.8
Binnian	150	7.6	Mayobridge	170	6.2
Burren & Kilbroney	170	5.7	Murlough	290	19.2
Castlewellan	250	11.4	Quoile	210	12.3
Cathedral	290	13.9	Rathfriland	180	11.1
Clonallan	340	11.7	Rostrevor	170	9.4
Crossgar	140	6.5	Seaforde	150	7.6
Derryleckagh	220	7.4	Seaview	200	10.1
Donaghmore	160	6.9	Shimna	220	12.8
Donard	200	11.0	Spelga	180	7.8
Drumaness	190	7.4	Strangford	120	7.0
Dundrum	210	11.7	Tollymore	250	11.0

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



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	Maybridge
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	Shinma
15	Donard	32	Spelga
16	Drumaness	33	Strangford
17	Dundrum	34	Tollymore



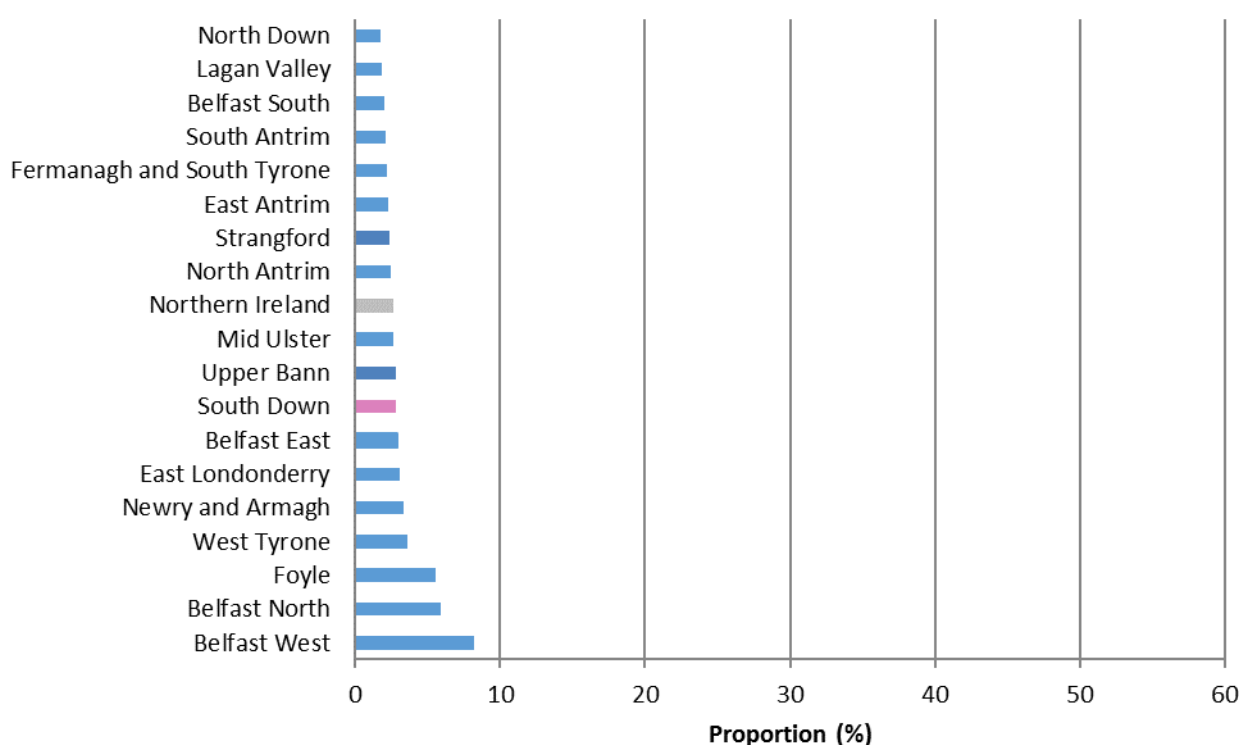
## Low income – People claiming Income Support

As at February 2016, there were 2,020 people in South Down claiming income support, of whom 1,970 were of working age. This equates to 2.8% 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 3.2%.

South Down was the constituency with the joint eighth 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

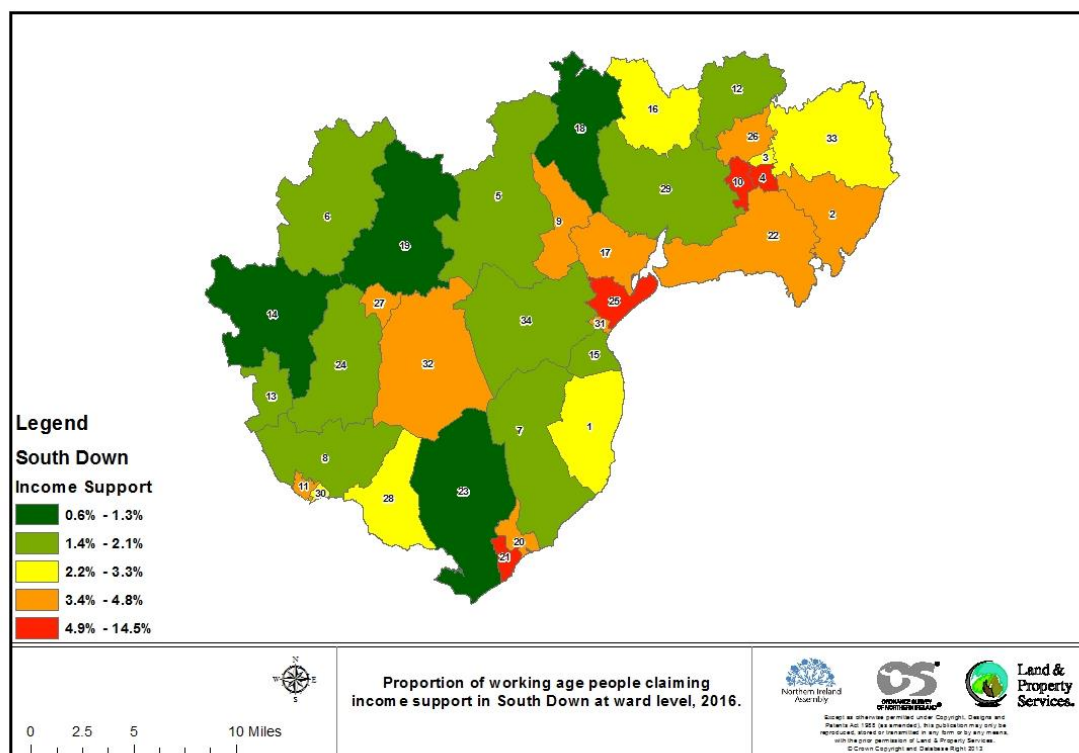
The highest proportion of income support claimants (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Ballymote (9.4%, 180 claimants), Murlough (7.3%, 110 claimants) and Cathedral (5.7%, 120 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Katesbridge (0.6%, 10 claimants), Lisnacree (1.0%, 20 claimants) and Dunmore (1.1%, 20 claimants).

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

Ward	No. of working age people claiming income support	Proportion of working age people claiming income support	Ward	No. of working age people claiming income support	Proportion of working age people claiming income support
Annalong	50	2.4	Dunmore	20	1.1
Ardglass	90	4.7	Katesbridge	10	0.6
Audleys Acre	40	3.0	Kilkeel Central	80	3.4
Ballymote	180	9.4	Kilkeel South	100	5.6
Ballyward	30	1.6	Killough	80	4.1
Bannside	30	1.7	Lisnacree	20	1.0
Binnian	30	1.5	Mayobridge	50	1.8
Burren & Kilbroney	40	1.3	Murlough	110	7.3
Castlewellan	80	3.6	Quoile	60	3.5
Cathedral	120	5.7	Rathfriland	70	4.3
Clonallan	100	3.4	Rostrevor	40	2.2
Crossgar	40	1.9	Seaforde	40	2.0
Derryleckagh	60	2.0	Seaview	50	2.5
Donaghmore	30	1.3	Shimna	70	4.1
Donard	30	1.6	Spelga	80	3.5
Drumaness	60	2.3	Strangford	40	2.3
Dundrum	60	3.4	Tollymore	40	1.8

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

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



1	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	Maybridge
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	Shinma
15	Donard	32	Spelga
16	Drumaness	33	Strangford
17	Dundrum	34	Tollymore

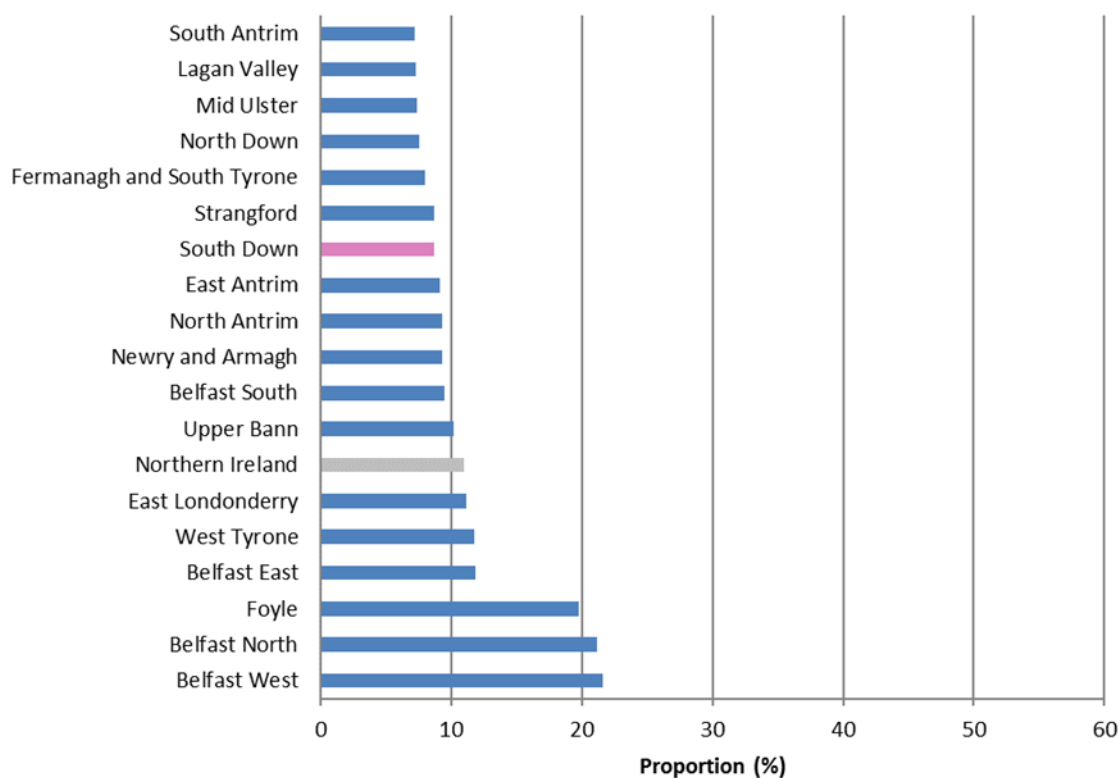
## Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2016, there were 7,470 people in South Down claiming housing benefit. This equates to 8.7% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit.

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

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

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



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

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

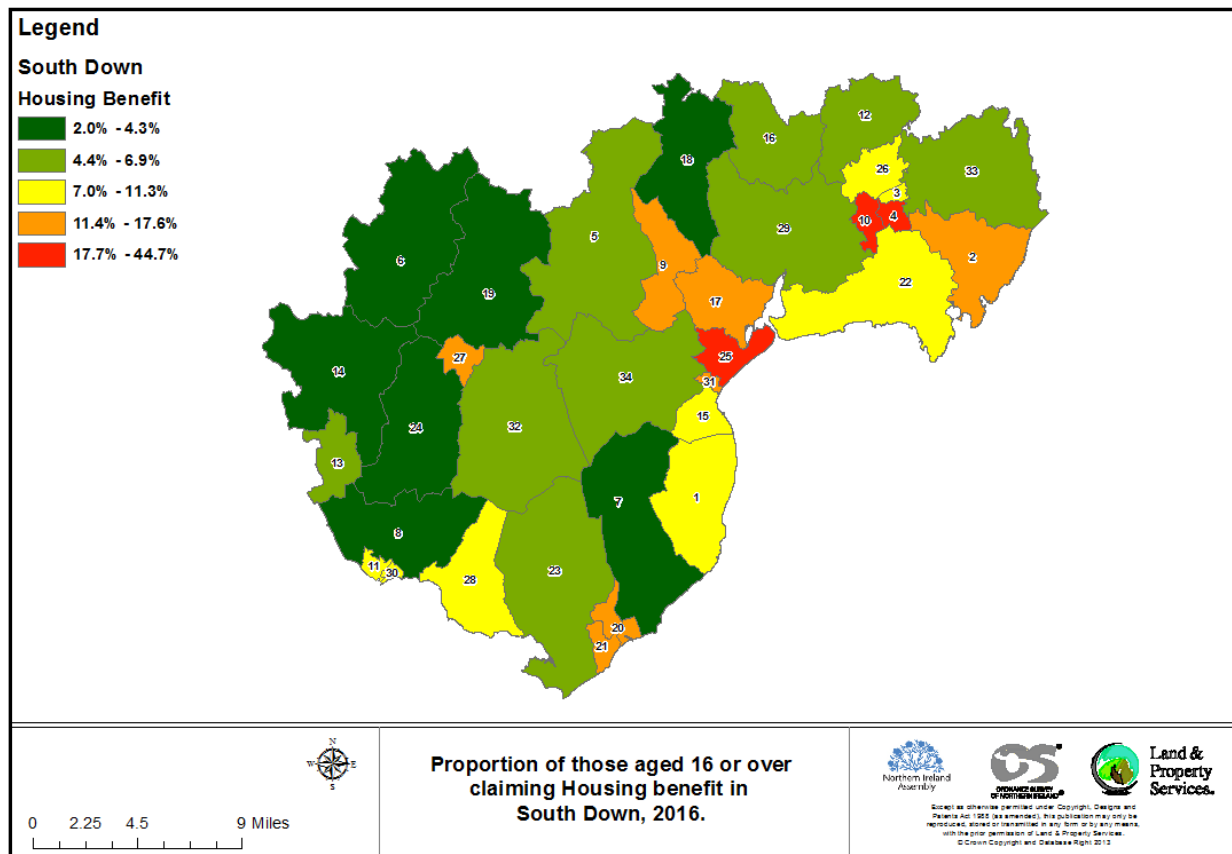
The highest proportion of people claiming housing benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Ballymote (27.1%, 600 claimants), Murlough (21.9%, 420 claimants) and Cathedral (18.0%, 450 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Dunmore (2.0%, 50 claimants), Katesbridge (2.4%, 50 claimants) and Burren and Kilbroney (2.9%, 100 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
Annalong	210	8.1	Dunmore	50	2.0
Ardglass	340	13.7	Katesbridge	50	2.4
Audleys Acre	130	7.5	Kilkeel Central	370	12.4
Ballymote	600	27.1	Kilkeel South	320	14.2
Ballyward	100	4.5	Killough	240	10.0
Bannside	70	3.2	Lisnacree	140	5.9
Binnian	100	4.1	Mayobridge	100	3.1
Burren & Kilbroney	100	2.9	Murlough	420	21.9
Castlewellan	310	11.6	Quoile	250	11.3
Cathedral	450	18.0	Rathfriland	290	13.4
Clonallan	400	11.3	Rostrevor	200	8.6
Crossgar	140	5.2	Seaforde	120	4.9
Derryleckagh	170	4.9	Seaview	280	10.8
Donaghmore	80	2.9	Shimna	280	12.3
Donard	260	10.2	Spelga	170	6.3
Drumaness	180	5.9	Strangford	120	5.4
Dundrum	270	12.0	Tollymore	180	6.4

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	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	Maybridge
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	Shinma
15	Donard	32	Spelga
16	Drumaness	33	Strangford
17	Dundrum	34	Tollymore

## Low income – Children living in low income families

As at August 2014, there were 4,920 children aged 0-15 years living in low income families<sup>5</sup> in South Down. This equates to 20.2% 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 23.1%.

South Down was the constituency with the ninth lowest proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in low income families.

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



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

Source: HMRC

<sup>5</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 Murlough (46.5%), Ballymote (37.6%) and Kilkeel South (34.1%). The lowest proportions were found in Dunmore (8.9%), Bannside (8.9%) and Katesbridge (10.0%). 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

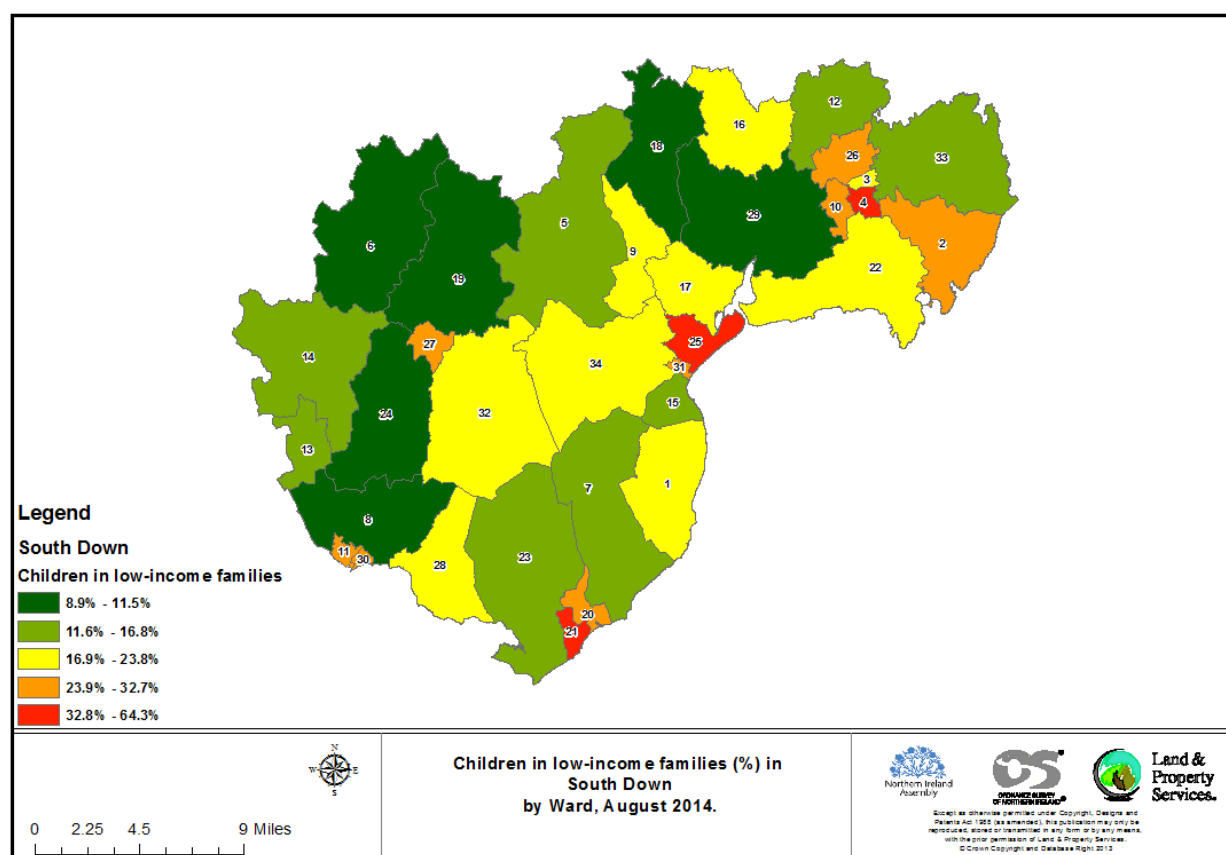
Ward	Children in low income families (%) <sup>6</sup>	Ward	Children in low income families (%)
Annalong	17.6	Dunmore	8.9
Ardglass	28.6	Katesbridge	10.0
Audleys Acre	22.3	Kilkeel Central	28.2
Ballymote	37.6	Kilkeel South	34.1
Ballyward	15.8	Killough	18.1
Bannside	8.9	Lisnacree	13.5
Binnian	14.4	Mayobridge	11.2
Burren & Kilbroney	10.8	Murlough	46.5
Castlewellan	23.8	Quoile	27.2
Cathedral	31.0	Rathfriland	28.0
Clonallan	28.4	Rostrevor	22.7
Crossgar	15.6	Seaforde	10.8
Derryleckagh	13.3	Seaview	27.1
Donaghmore	15.2	Shimna	27.5
Donard	15.0	Spelga	22.1
Drumaness	20.2	Strangford	13.0
Dundrum	18.3	Tollymore	17.7

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

<sup>6</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 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	Maybridge
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	Shinma
15	Donard	32	Spelga
16	Drumaness	33	Strangford
17	Dundrum	34	Tollymore

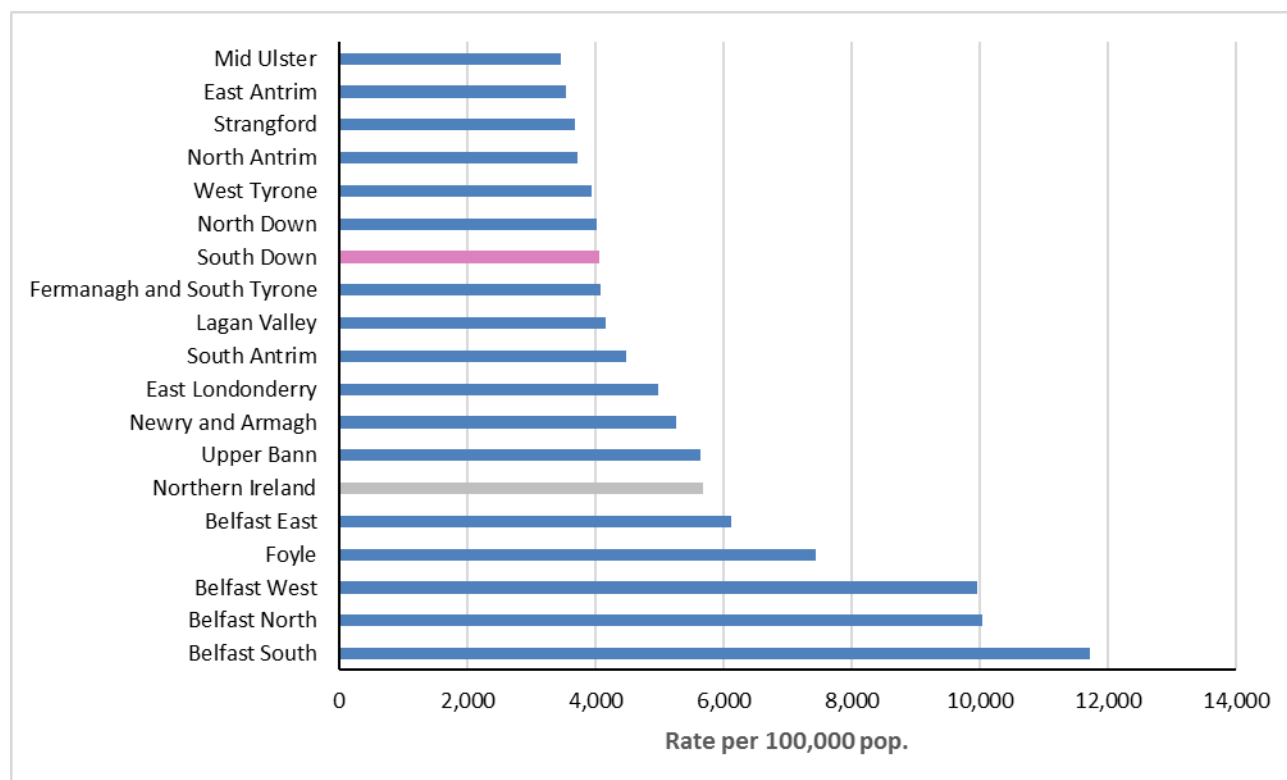
## Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2015/16, a total of 4,514 criminal offences were recorded in the South Down area. This equates to an overall recorded crime rate of 4,063 per 100,000 persons.

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

South Down was the constituency with the seventh lowest recorded crime rate.

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



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

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

## Crime – Rates of specific types of crime

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

Rates for all types of recorded crime were lower in South Down than in Northern Ireland as a whole.

The greatest differences, where rates were lower in South Down than the Northern Ireland average, were for violence, shoplifting and crimes with a domestic abuse motivation.

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

	South Down		Northern Ireland	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Violence with injury (including homicide)	699	629	15,068	814
Violence without injury	878	790	20,666	1,116
Sexual offences	164	148	3,037	164
Robbery	14	13	732	40
Domestic burglary	209	188	5,856	316
Non-domestic burglary	141	127	2,917	158
Vehicle offences	203	183	4,925	266
Theft from the person	9	8	558	30
Bicycle theft	15	14	718	39
Shoplifting	114	103	6,773	366
All other theft offences	509	458	12,410	670
Criminal damage	1,054	949	20,516	1,108
Trafficking of drugs	33	30	876	47
Possession of drugs	230	207	4,701	254
Possession of weapons offences	30	27	923	50
Public order offences	53	48	1,470	79
Miscellaneous crimes against society	159	143	2,877	155
Crimes recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	643	579	14,073	760
Crimes recorded with a Homophobic Motivation	7	6	210	11
Crimes recorded with a Racist Motivation	23	21	853	46
Crimes recorded with a Sectarian Motivation	35	32	1,001	54

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

## Crime – Motivation

In 2015/16, there were 643 offences with a domestic abuse motivation, 14.2% of all crimes recorded in the area. The proportion of crimes with a domestic abuse motivation in South Down was higher than the Northern Ireland average of 13.4%.

### Crimes with a domestic abuse motivation, 2015/16

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

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

In 2014/15, there were 7 offences with a homophobic motivation, 23 offences with a racist motivation and 35 offences with a sectarian motivation recorded in South Down.

### 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
South Down	7	23	35

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

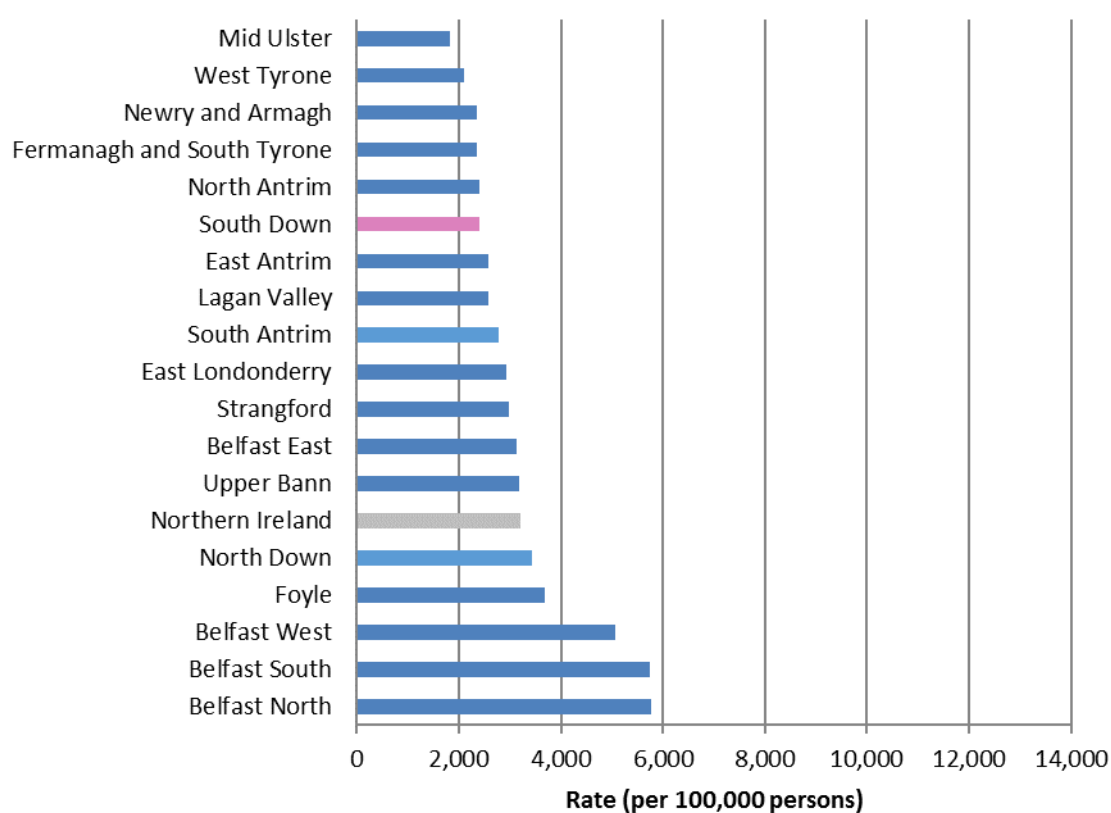
## Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2015/16, there were 2,672 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in South Down. This equates to a rate of 2,405 per 100,000 persons.

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

South Down was the constituency with the sixth 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)

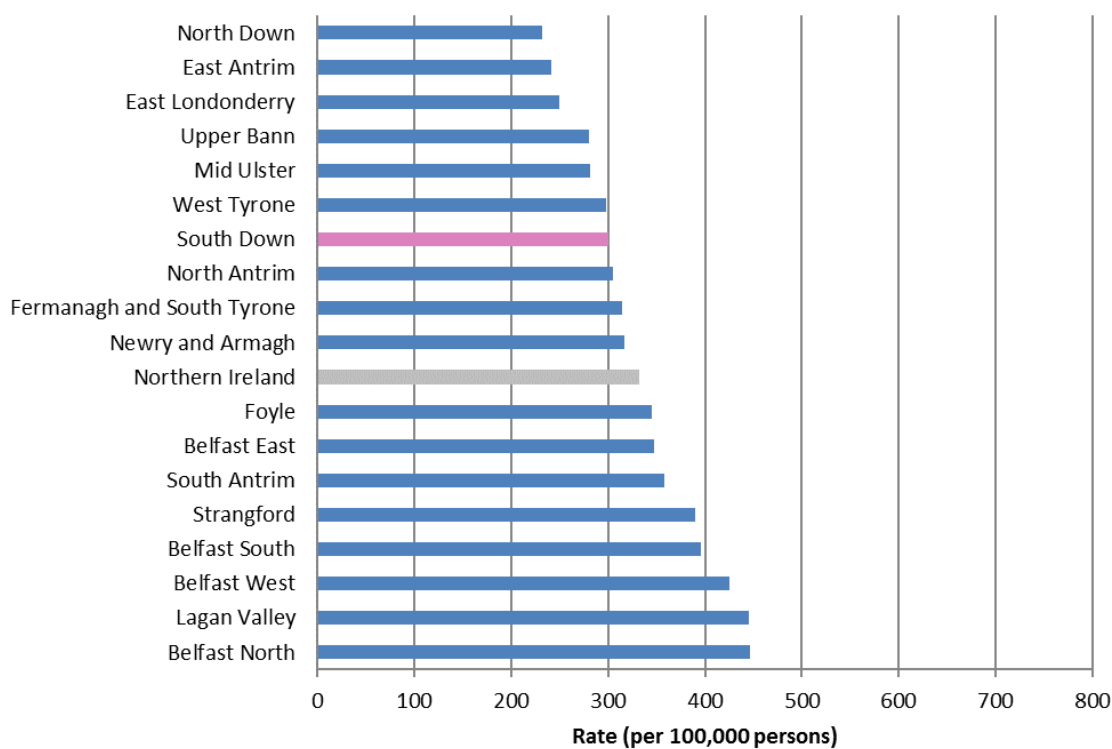
## Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions

In 2015, there were 333 road traffic collisions with injury reported in South Down, a collision rate of 300 per 100,000 persons. Of these, 5 were fatal, 36 were classified as serious and 292 were slight.

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

South Down had the seventh lowest 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)

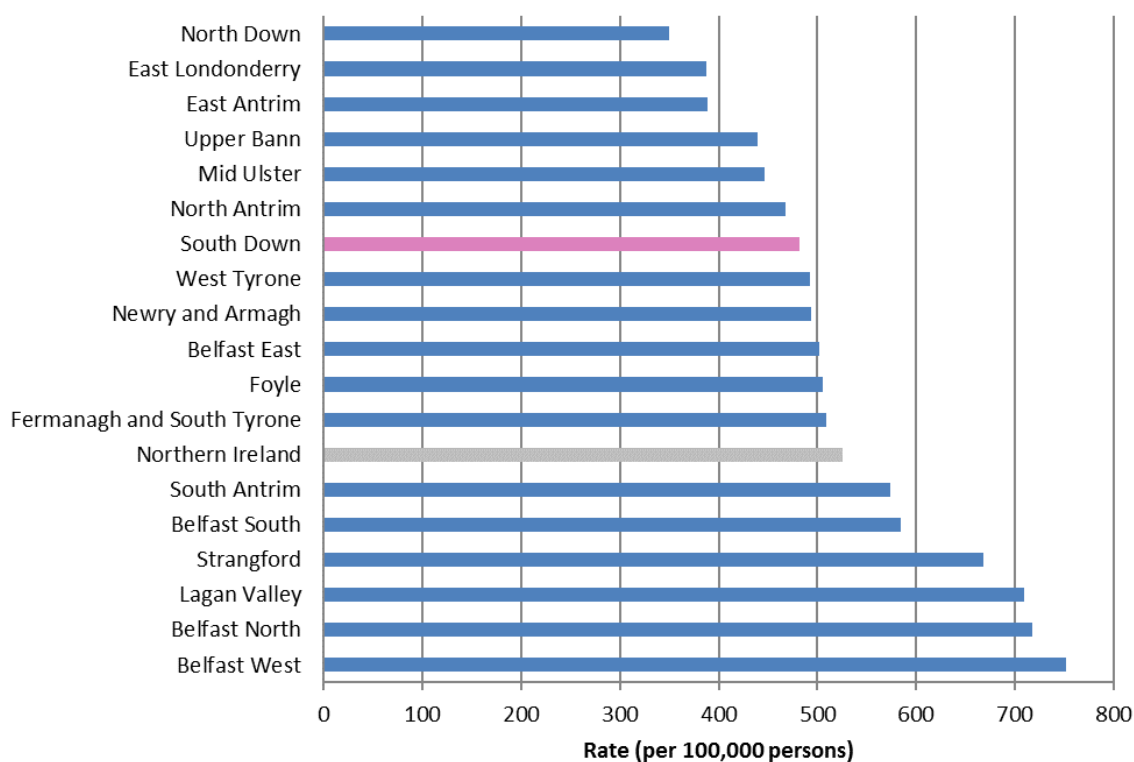
## Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Casualties

In 2015, there were 535 casualties as a result of road traffic collisions in South Down – 6 were killed, 46 people were seriously injured and 483 were slightly injured, a rate of 482 casualties per 100,000 persons.

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

South Down had the seventh 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 Seaforde (618), Quoile (588) and Donaghmore (437). The lowest rates were recorded in Kilkeel South (68), Binnian (124) and Ballyward (135).

The highest road traffic casualty rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Seaford (1,008), Quoile (992) and Donaghmore (902). The lowest rates were recorded in Kilkeel South (103), Strangford (143) and Binnian (155).

### Collisions (involving injury) and Casualties, 2015

Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) <sup>7</sup>	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Annalong	7	8	216	247
Ardglass	5	7	158	221
Audleys Acre	3	7	141	330
Ballymote	13	22	426	721
Ballyward	4	8	135	269
Bannside	10	15	357	535
Binnian	4	5	124	155
Burren & Kilbroney	10	15	214	322
Castlewellan	6	6	169	169
Cathedral	12	19	371	588
Clonallan	11	20	245	446
Crossgar	10	12	299	358
Derryleckagh	10	15	216	324
Donaghmore	16	33	437	902
Donard	6	10	194	323
Drumaness	13	25	324	624
Dundrum	10	15	341	511
Dunmore	7	13	225	418
Katesbridge	6	9	217	326
Kilkeel Central	12	21	324	567
Kilkeel South	2	3	68	103
Killough	9	11	292	357
Lisnacree	9	13	291	420
Mayobridge	8	16	185	370
Murlough	10	14	409	573

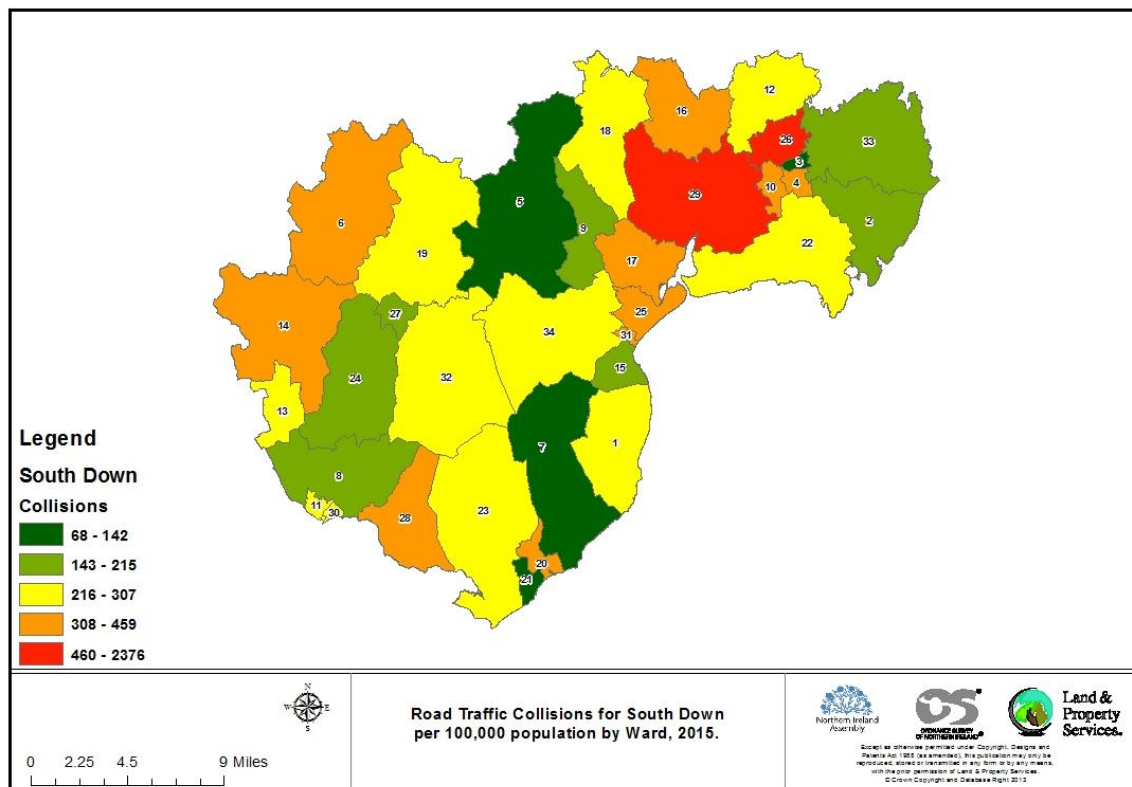
<sup>7</sup> The dataset is compiled from Collision Report Forms (CRFs) submitted by police officers after any road traffic collision involving death or personal injury is reported to them. The data set excludes road collisions resulting in damage only.



Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) <sup>7</sup>	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Quoile	16	27	588	992
Rathfriland	4	9	147	331
Rostrevor	11	15	384	524
Seaforde	19	31	618	1008
Seaview	9	13	284	410
Shimna	9	12	320	427
Spelga	11	16	297	432
Strangford	4	4	143	143
Tollymore	10	15	276	415

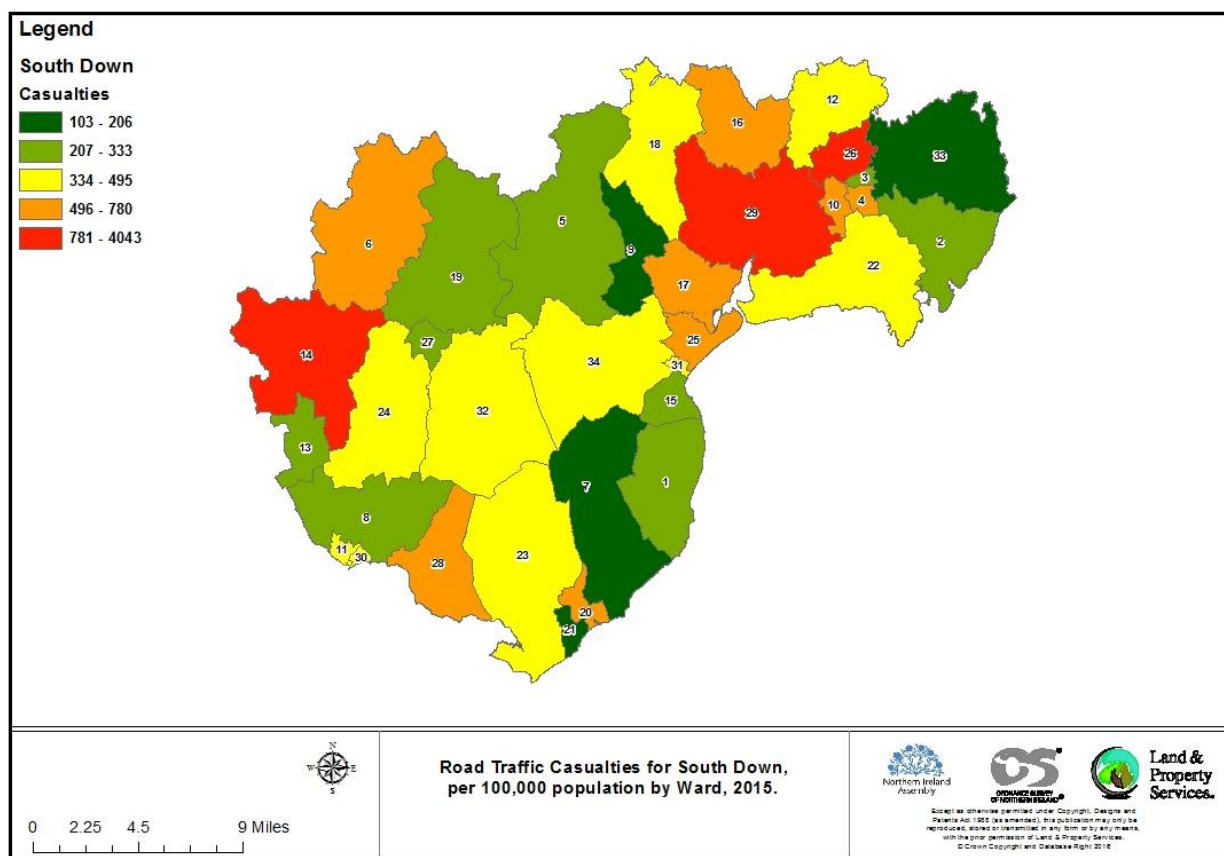
Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

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



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	Maybridge
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	Shinma
15	Donard	32	Spelga
16	Drumaness	33	Strangford
17	Dundrum	34	Tollymore

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



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	Maybridge
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	Shinma
15	Donard	32	Spelga
16	Drumaness	33	Strangford
17	Dundrum	34	Tollymore

## 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.









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

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