

Constituency Profile

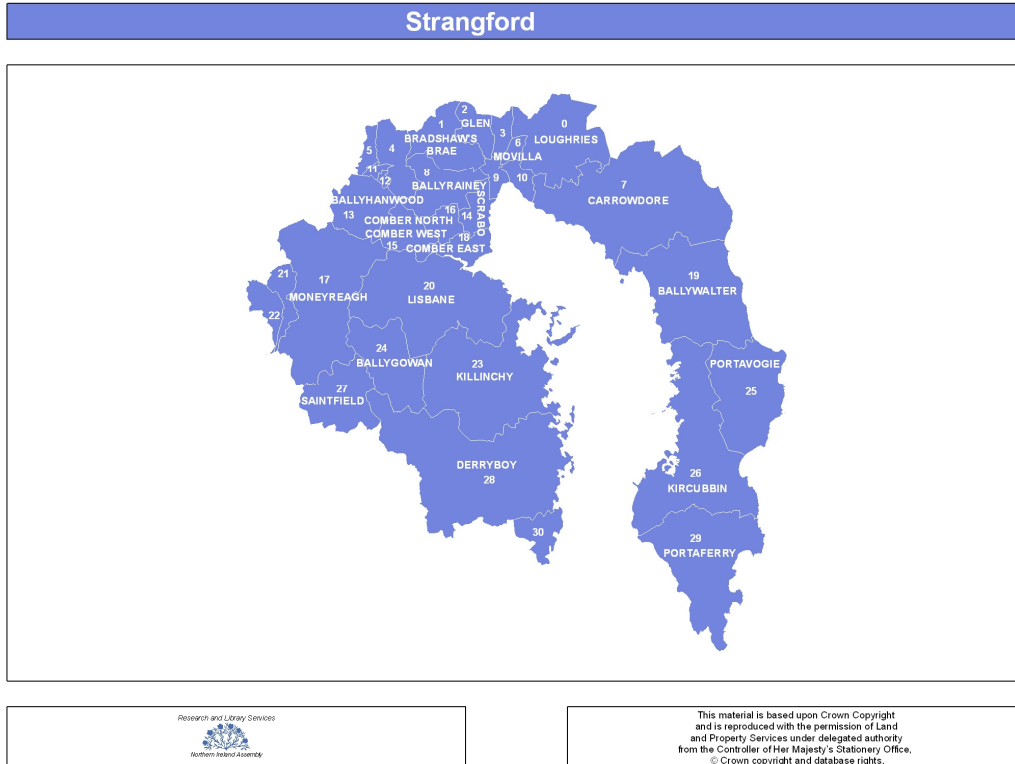
Strangford

September 2010

Using the latest data available through the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS) www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk, this report provides an up-to-date statistical profile of the Constituency of Strangford. It includes information on the demographics of people living in Strangford as well as key indicators of Health, Education, the Economy, Employment, Housing, Crime and Poverty. For each indicator, this profile presents:

- The most up-to-date information available for Strangford;
- How this compares with Northern Ireland as a whole;
- The ranking of the Constituency; and
- Information on the lowest and highest ranking wards where available.

This report presents a statistical profile of the Constituency of Strangford which comprises of the 31 wards shown below.



0	Loughries	11	Graham's Bridge	22	Carryduff West
1	Bradshaw's Brae	12	Enler	23	Killinchy
2	Glen	13	Ballyhanwood	24	Ballygowan
3	Whitespots	14	Scrabo	25	Portavogie
4	Carrowreagh	15	Comber West	26	Kircubbin
5	Dundonald	16	Comber North	27	Saintfield
6	Movilla	17	Moneyreagh	28	Derryboy
7	Carrowdore	18	Comber East	29	Portaferry
8	Ballyrainey	19	Ballywalter	30	Killyleagh
9	Central	20	Lisbane		
10	Gregstown	21	Carryduff East		

STRANGFORD: KEY FACTS

Demographics

- An estimated 102,629 people live in Strangford, the Constituency with the 8th highest population in 2008.
- The majority (80.0%) of people living in Strangford are of Protestant community background.
- Strangford has a slightly higher proportion of people over aged 60 years and over (21.4%) compared to Northern Ireland as a whole (19.2%).

Health

- Life expectancy in Strangford is 77.4 years for males and 82.3 years for females.

Compared to Northern Ireland as a whole, Strangford has a higher:

- Death rate due to respiratory disease.
- Prevalence of hypertension, asthma, diabetes mellitus and chronic kidney disease for those attending GPs in Strangford.

Compared to Northern Ireland as a whole, Strangford has a lower:

- Death rate due to circulatory disease, the Constituency with the 3rd lowest rate.
- Death rate due to suicide and undetermined intent, the Constituency with the 3rd lowest rate.
- Rate of cancer diagnosis.
- Hospital admission ratio due to self harm.
- Teenage birth rate.
- Prevalence of obesity for those attending GPs in Strangford.

Education

- A slightly lower proportion of people aged 16 and over are enrolled in further education compared to the Northern Ireland average, the Constituency with the lowest proportion.
- Strangford was the Constituency with the 5th lowest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in higher education.

The Economy

- Strangford was the Constituency that received the 3rd lowest amount of financial assistance from Invest NI in 2008/09 totalling £2.4 million.
- A much lower proportion 'Invest NI Start a Business' participants from Strangford were offered financial assistance compared to the Northern Ireland figure, the Constituency with the 3rd lowest proportion.

Employment

- 29,045 employee jobs are located in Strangford.

- In 2009, Strangford was the Constituency with the lowest number of redundancies with a total of 28 redundancies in the area.

Housing

- There are 42,388 properties in Strangford. Strangford has a slightly higher proportion of detached properties and a slightly lower proportion of terraced properties compared to all of Northern Ireland.
- In 2008/09 there were 1,045 new planning applications submitted for the Strangford area.

Crime

Compared to the Northern Ireland rates, Strangford has a lower:

- Overall crime rate, the Constituency with the lowest rate.
- Violent crime rate, the Constituency with the lowest rate.
- Burglary, the Constituency with the 4th lowest rate.
- Theft, the Constituency with the lowest rate.
- Criminal damage rate, the Constituency with the lowest rate.
- Anti-social behaviour incident rate, the Constituency with the 2nd lowest rate.

Poverty

- Strangford has the 3rd lowest proportion of people (5%) living in the most deprived Super Output Areas in Northern Ireland.
- A lower proportion of people living in Strangford are claiming Income Support compared to Northern Ireland as a whole, the Constituency with the 2nd lowest proportion.
- A lower proportion of people living in Strangford are claiming Housing Benefit compared to Northern Ireland as a whole, the Constituency with the 4th lowest proportion.

2010 Westminster Election Results

- 60,539 people eligible to vote, the turnout of 53.7% was slightly lower than the turnout of 56.7%.
- Democratic Unionist Party candidate Jim Shannon won the Strangford seat.

2007 Assembly Election Results

- 66,648 people were eligible to vote, the turnout of 54.0% was lower than the turnout of 62.3%.
- The DUP won 4 seats while the UUP and Alliance Party won 1 seat each.

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1. DEMOGRAPHICS

This section presents information on the population size, community background and age profile of those living in Strangford.

Population Size

As at June 2008, an estimated 102,629 people live in Strangford, representing 5.8% of the Northern Ireland population (*Source: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA, Mid-Year Estimates)*).

Strangford is the Constituency with the 8th highest population.

Community Background

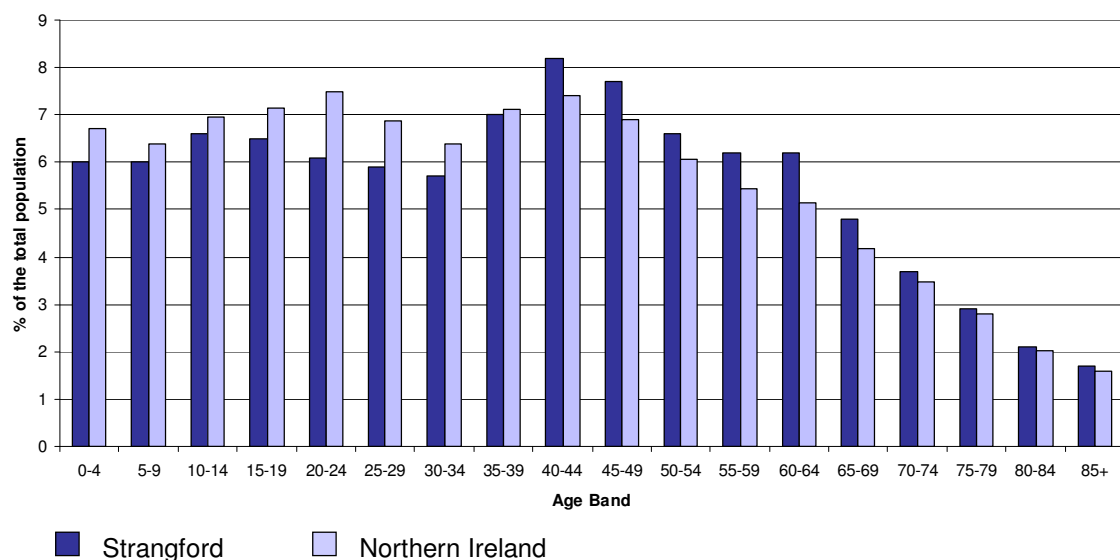
The majority (80.0%) of people living in Strangford are of Protestant community background. One in six (15.4%) people living in Strangford are of Catholic community background. The remainder are of other or no community background (*Source: NISRA, Census 2001*).

Age profile of Strangford

Strangford has a similar proportion of people aged under 16 (20.0% vs. 21.5%) and a slightly higher proportion aged 60 and over (21.4% vs. 19.2%) than all of Northern Ireland.

Strangford is the Constituency with the 4th lowest proportion of people aged under 16 and the 4th highest proportion of people aged 60 and over.

Chart 1: Age Profile of the population in 5 year age bands, June 2008



Source: NISRA (Mid-Year Estimates)

2. HEALTH

This section presents information on a wide range of key indicators of health. These are:

- Life Expectancy of males and females (page 8);
- Standardised Death Rates due to Cancer, Respiratory Disease, Circulatory Disease (page 10);
- Deaths due to Suicide and Undetermined Intent (page 13);
- Cancer Diagnoses (page 14);
- Hospital Admissions due to Self Harm (page 15);
- Mood and Anxiety Disorder Prescriptions (page 16);
- Disability-related Benefit Recipients (page 17);
- Births to teenage mothers (page 18) and
- The prevalence of disease as reported through the Quality Outcomes Framework (page 20):
 - Coronary Heart Disease
 - Heart Failure
 - Stroke
 - Hypertension
 - Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
 - Hypothyroid
 - Cancer
 - Mental Health
 - Asthma
 - Dementia
 - Atrial Fibrillation
 - Obesity
 - Diabetes Mellitus
 - Epilepsy
 - Chronic Kidney Disease
 - Learning Disabilities

Life Expectancy of males

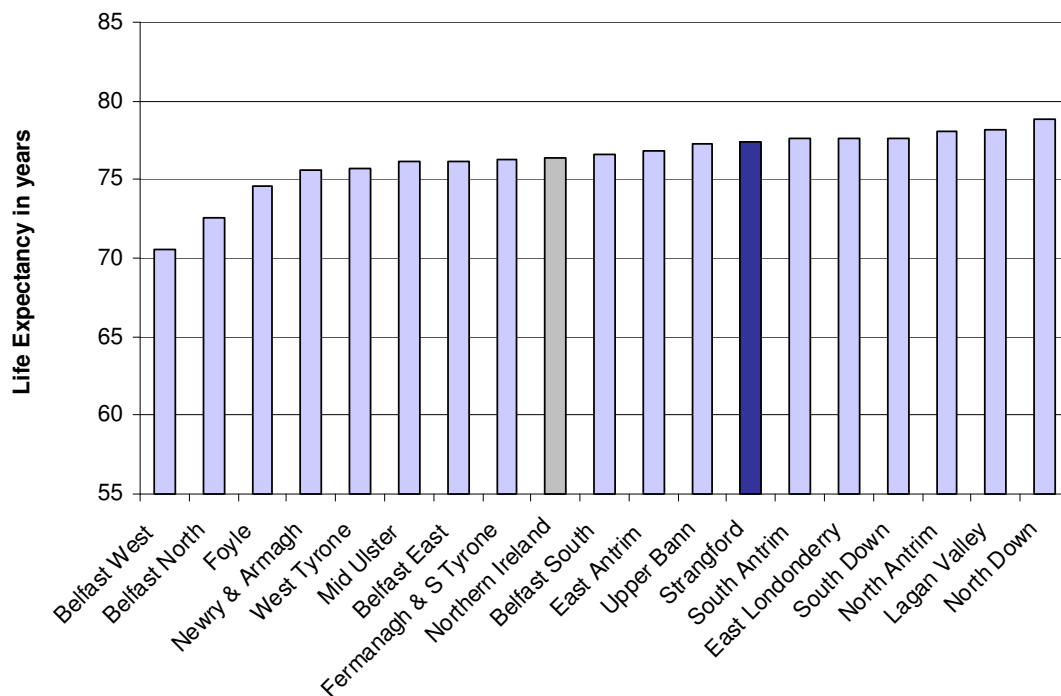
The life expectancy¹ of males (2006-2008) living in Strangford is estimated to be 77.4 years.

There is little difference in the life expectancy of males living in Strangford and that of all Northern Ireland males of 76.4 years.

Strangford is the Constituency with the 7th highest male life expectancy.

The life expectancy of males is lowest in the wards of Ballygowan, Central, Comber East, Portavogie and Carrowreagh where it is less than 75 years and highest in the ward of Glen where it is greater than 85 years.²

Chart 2: Life expectancy of males, 2006-2008



Source: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NISRA, NINIS), (Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (DHSSPS))

¹ Calculated using the no. of deaths (General Register Office) and mid-year estimates (NISRA).

² Ward level data is presented using ranges as the small number of deaths at various age groups does not support robust calculation of an exact life expectancy value at this geographic level.

Life Expectancy of Females

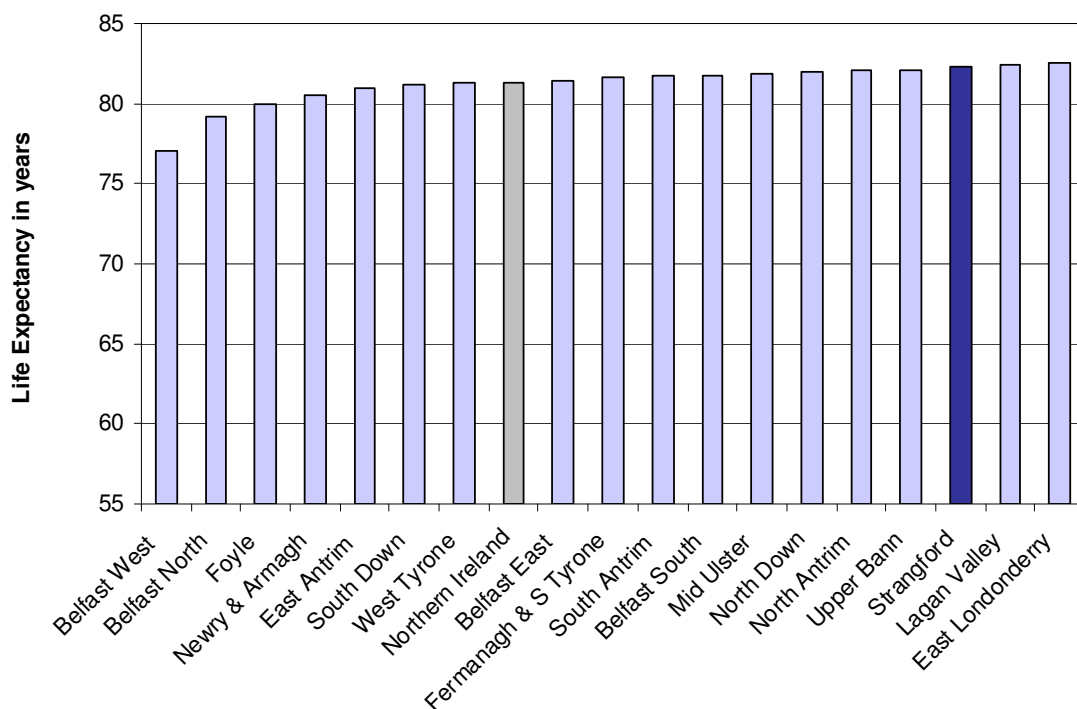
The life expectancy³ of females (2006-2008) living in Strangford is estimated to be 82.3 years.

As with males, there is little difference in the life expectancy of females living in Strangford and that of all Northern Ireland females of 81.3 years.

Strangford is the Constituency with the 3rd highest female life expectancy.

The life expectancy of females is lowest in the wards of Loughries, Movilla, Ballyrainey, Carrowdore, Comber North, Comber West, Gregstown, Killyleagh, Comber East, Carrowreagh where it was greater than 75 years but less than the Northern Ireland average. The life expectancy of females is highest in the wards of Scrabo, Dundonald and Moneyreagh where it is greater than 85 years.⁴

Chart 3: Life expectancy of females, 2006-2008



Source: NISRA, NINIS (DHSSPS)

³ Calculated using the no. of deaths (General Register Office) and mid-year estimates (NISRA).

⁴ Ward level data is presented using ranges as the small number of deaths at various age groups does not support robust calculation of an exact life expectancy value at this geographic level.

Standardised Death Rates

The standardised death rates⁵ due to cancer, respiratory disease and circulatory disease are presented here. Standardisation allows for comparison between Constituencies having taken characteristics of the populations into account i.e. age and sex profiles.

Standardised Death Rates due to Cancer

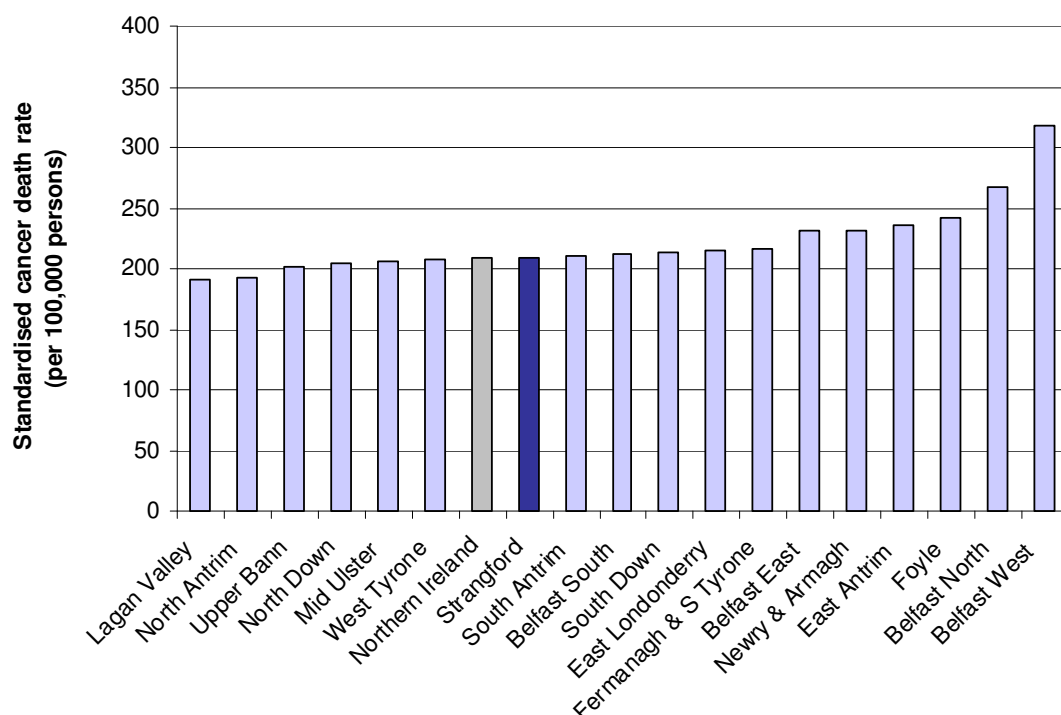
The standardised death rate due to cancer in Strangford is 209 per 100,000 persons.

There is little difference in the death rate due to cancer in Strangford and the Northern Ireland rate of 208 per 100,000 persons.

Strangford is the Constituency with the 7th lowest death rate due to cancer.

Information on death rates due to cancer is not available at ward level.

Chart 4: Standardised death rates due to Cancer per 100,000 persons by Constituency, 2004-2008



Source: NISRA, NINIS (General Register Office (GRO))

⁵ Rates are based on the number of deaths provided by the General Register Office and 2004 - 2008 Mid-Year Estimates provided by NISRA.

Standardised Death Rates due to Respiratory Disease

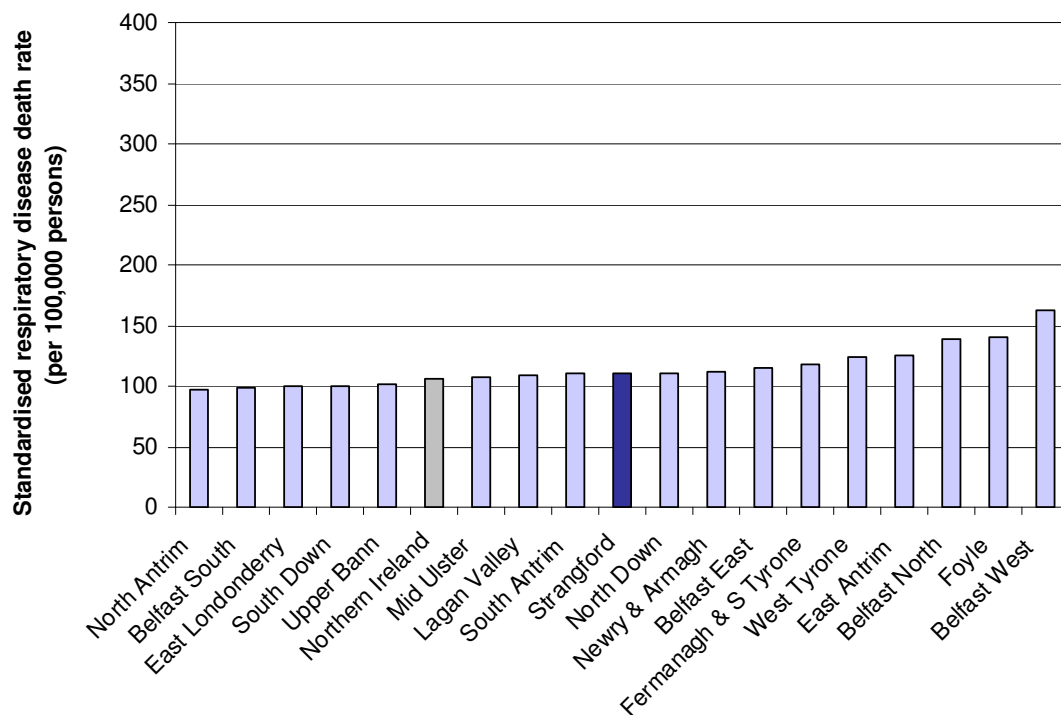
The standardised death rate due to respiratory disease in Strangford is 111 per 100,000 persons.

The death rate due to respiratory disease in Strangford is higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 106 per 100,000 persons.

Strangford is the Constituency with the 9th lowest death rate due to respiratory disease.

Information on death rates due to respiratory disease is not available at ward level.

Chart 5: Standardised Death rates due to Respiratory Disease per 100,000 persons by Constituency, 2004-2008



Source: NISRA, NINIS (GRO)

Standardised Death Rates due to Circulatory Disease

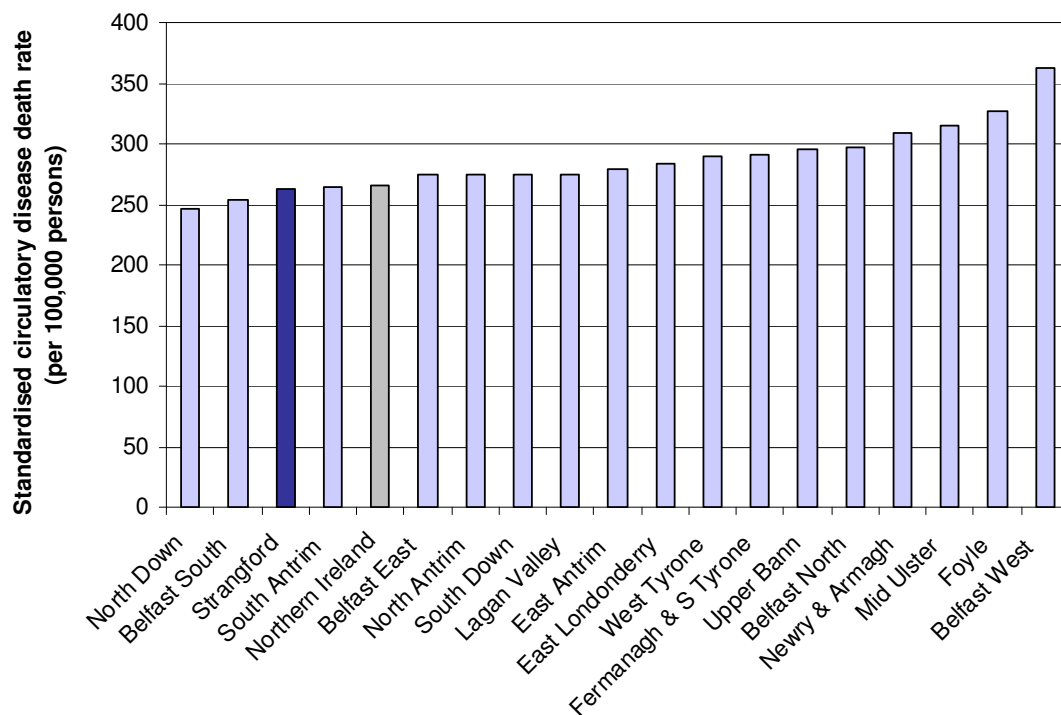
The standardised death rate due to circulatory disease in Strangford is 263 per 100,000 persons.

The death rate due to circulatory disease is slightly lower in Strangford than the Northern Ireland rate of 266 per 100,000 persons.

Strangford is the Constituency with the 3rd lowest death rate due to circulatory disease.

Information on death rates due to circulatory disease is not available at ward level.

Chart 6: Standardised death rates due to Circulatory Disease per 100,000 persons by Constituency, 2004-2008



Source: NISRA, NINIS (GRO)

Deaths due to Suicide and Undetermined Intent

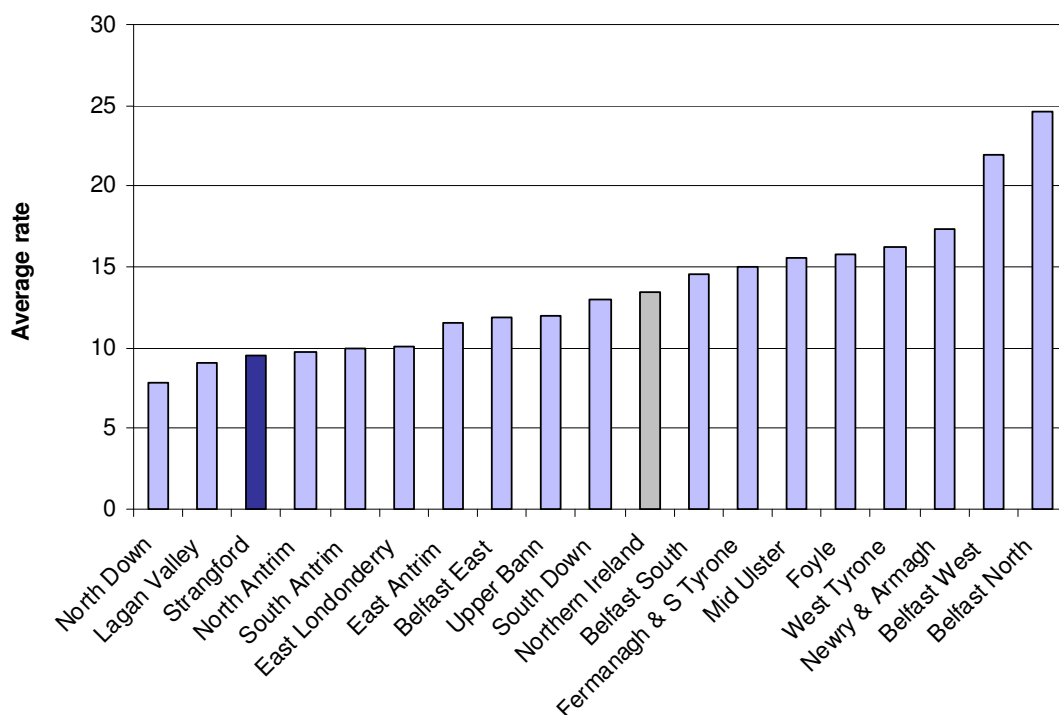
During the period 2004-2008, there were 48 deaths as a result of suicide and undetermined intent⁶⁷ in Strangford. This equates to an average rate⁸ of 9 per 100,000 persons per annum.

The average death rate due to suicide and undetermined intent is lower for Strangford than the Northern Ireland rate of 13 per 100,000 persons.

Strangford is the Constituency with the 3rd lowest death rate due to suicide and undetermined intent.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 7: Average death rate due to suicide and undetermined intent per 100,000 persons by Constituency, 2004-2008



Source: NISRA, NINIS (GRO)

⁶ The information is aggregated data from the GRO death files, which are gathered when deaths are registered at the Registrar's Office.

⁷ Death where the intention of the victim is not clear.

⁸ Rate calculated using 2006 mid-year estimates provided by NISRA.

Cancer Diagnoses

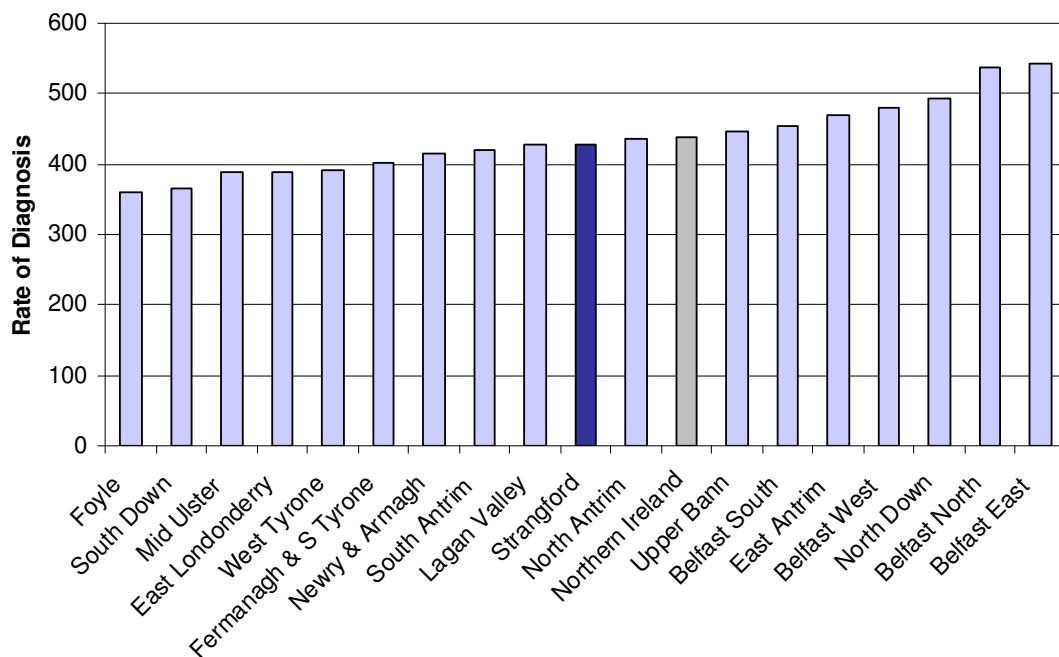
In 2007, there were 435 new incidences of cancer^{9,10} diagnosed for Strangford. This equates to a rate of 427 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of cancer diagnosis was lower for Strangford than the Northern Ireland rate of 439 per 100,000 persons.

Strangford was the Constituency with the 9th highest rate of cancer diagnosis in Northern Ireland.

During the period 2003-2007, the rate of cancer diagnosis per 100,000 persons was lowest in the wards of Loughries (210), Carryduff West (240) and Ballygowan (290) and highest in the wards of Grahams Bridge (754), Ballhanwood (610) and Ballyrainey (603).¹¹

Chart 8: Rate of diagnosis of all cancers per 100,000 persons by Constituency (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer), 2007



Source: NISRA, NINIS, Northern Ireland Cancer Registry (calculated by DHSSPS)

⁹ Excluding non-melanoma skin cancer.

¹⁰ Data on cancer incidence are available from multiple sources, primarily pathological records, hospital discharges and death registrations from the General Registrar Office (GRO). This data is captured electronically, collated and quality assured on a regular basis to provide a population-based registry of cancer incidence for Northern Ireland. Tumour details are collected on cancer diagnoses according to the International Classification of Diseases, tenth revision (ICD10).

¹¹ Ward Rates calculated using 2005 mid-year estimates provided by NISRA.

Hospital Admissions due to Self Harm

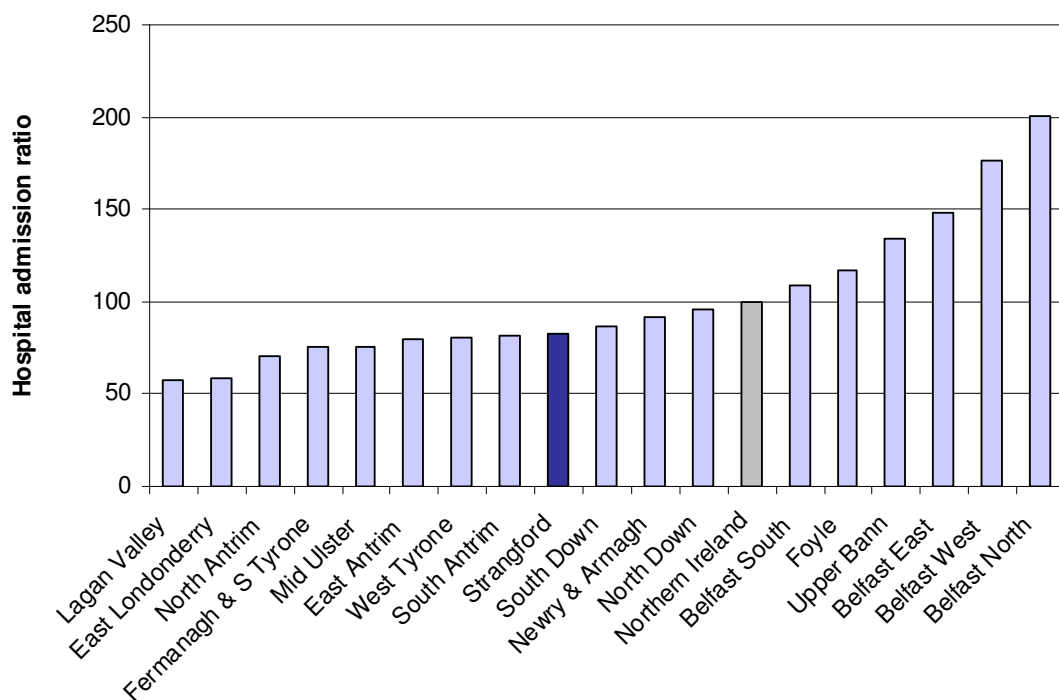
For the period 2005-2009, the standardised hospital admission ratio for self harm¹² in Strangford stood at 83. Ratios are calculated to allow comparison of areas or groups to the NI average which is set to 100.

The standardised hospital admission ratio for self harm is lower in Strangford than the Northern Ireland ratio of 100. This is true for both males (72 compared to 100) and females (93 compared to 100).

Strangford is the Constituency with the 9th lowest standardised hospital admission ratio for self harm.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 9: Standardised hospital admission ratio for self harm by Constituency, 2005-2009



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Northern Ireland Hospitals Patients Administration System, DHSSPS)

¹² The data is based upon the number of admissions due to self-harm provided by the Hospital Information Branch.

Mood and Anxiety Disorder Prescriptions

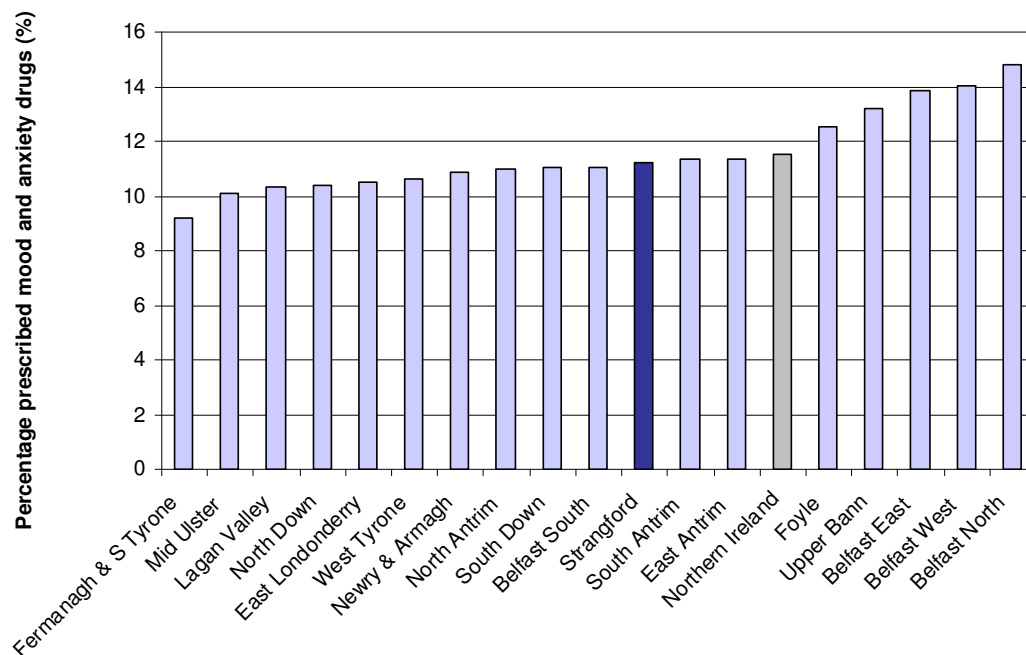
As at April 2008, an estimated 11.2% of people in Strangford were on prescribed drugs for mood and anxiety disorders.¹³

There was little difference in the proportion of people in Strangford estimated to be on prescribed drugs for mood and anxiety disorders and the Northern Ireland estimate of 11.5%.

Strangford was the Constituency with the 8th highest proportion of people estimated to be on prescribed drugs for mood and anxiety disorders.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 10: Estimated proportion of people on prescribed drugs for Mood and Anxiety Disorders by Constituency, April 2008



Source: NISRA, NINIS (GP practice prescription data for anxiolytic and anti-depressant drugs, DHSSPS)

¹³ The number of individuals suffering from mood or anxiety disorders is estimated using prescription data by GP practice for anxiolytic and anti-depressant drugs. This data is then attributed to geographical area using the GP practice list.

Disability-related Benefit Recipients

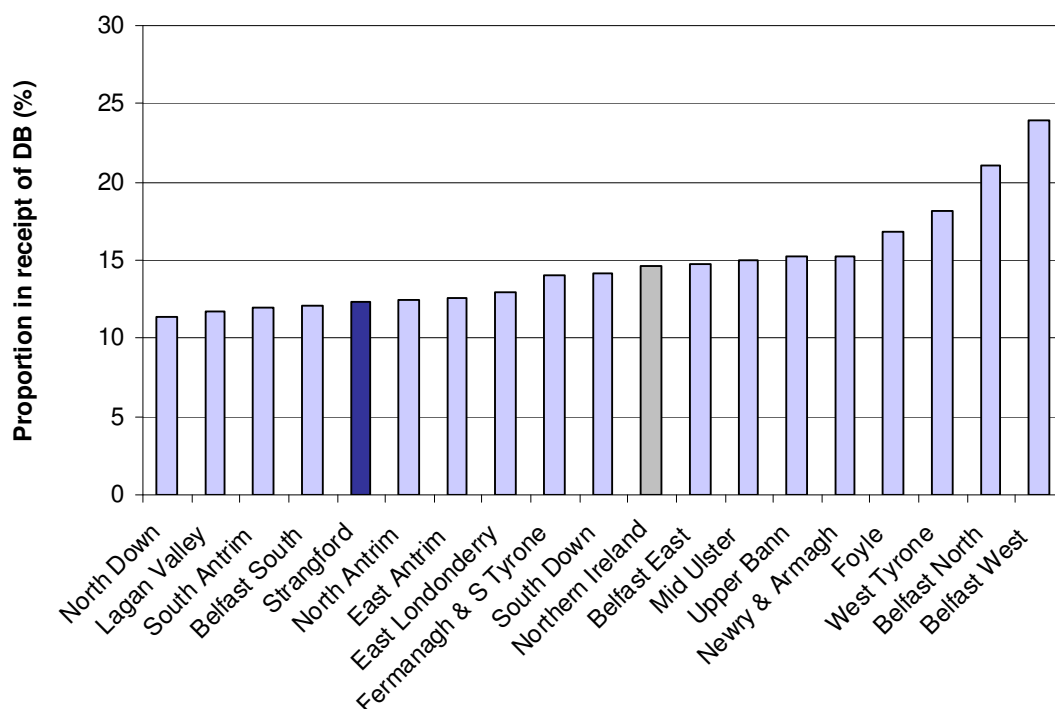
In February 2010, there were 12,633 people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit.¹⁴ This equates to 12.5% of constituents receiving disability-related benefits.

A slightly lower proportion of people living in Strangford were in receipt of disability-related benefits compared to the Northern Ireland figure of 14.6%.

Strangford was the Constituency ranked 5th lowest in terms of the proportion of people in receipt of disability-related benefits.

The lowest proportions of people in receipt of disability-related benefits were concentrated in the wards of Lisbane (7.9%), Killinchy (8.0%) and Whitespots (8.6%) and the highest proportions were concentrated in the wards of Central (22.8%), Grahams Bridge (21.2%) and Enler (19.0%).¹⁵

Chart 11: Proportion of people in receipt of Disability-related Benefits by Constituency, February 2010



Source: NISRA, NINIS, Analytical Services Unit (Department for Social Development (DSD))

¹⁴ The information is aggregated data from IAD 100% scans of Attendance Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance data at 1992 ward level.

¹⁵ Ward rates are calculated from total population using 2008 mid-year estimates.

Births to Teenage Mothers

Proportion of all births which are to teenage mothers

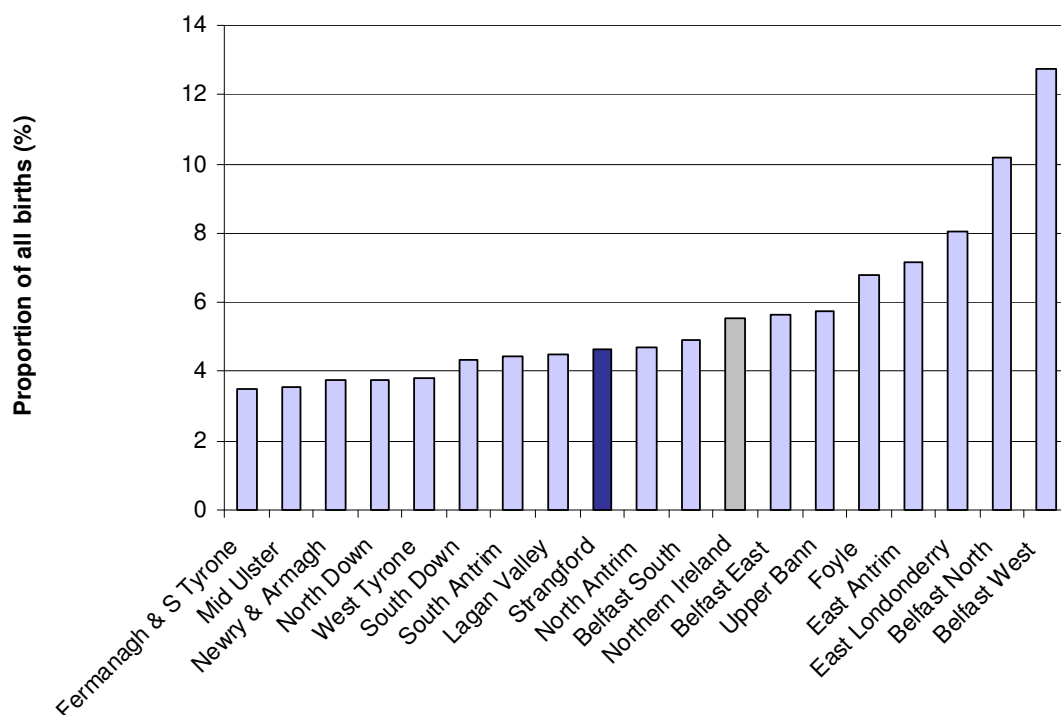
In 2008, there were 59 births to teenage mothers. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 4.6% of all births in Strangford, although it is worth noting that this figure is influenced by the number of teenagers in the area and so the teenage birth rate (see over) is more accurate for the purposes of comparison between areas.

There was little difference in the proportion of births in Strangford were to teenage mothers and the Northern Ireland average (5.6%).

Strangford was the Constituency with the 9th lowest proportion of all births which are to teenage mothers.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 12: Proportion of births which are to teenage mothers by Constituency, 2008



Source: NISRA, NINIS (GRO)

Teenage Birth rate

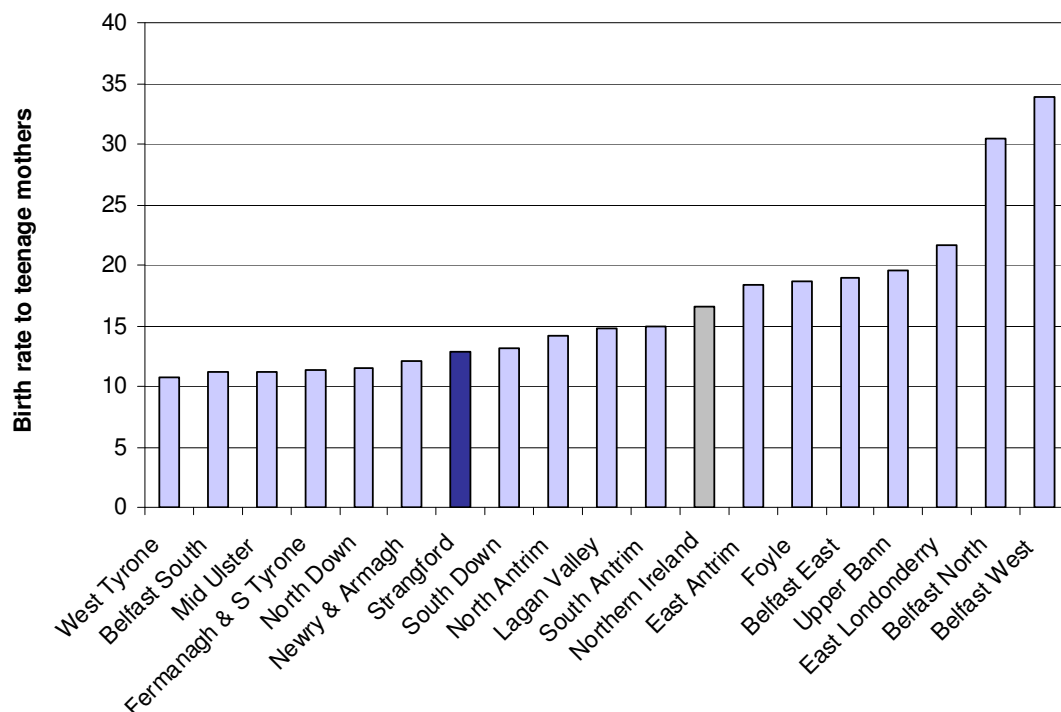
In 2008, the teenage birth rate of Strangford stood at 13 per 1,000 female persons aged 13-19 years.

The teenage birth rate was lower for Strangford than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 17 per 1,000 female persons aged 13-19.

Strangford was the Constituency with the 7th lowest teenage birth rate.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 13: Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 females aged 13-19 by Constituency, 2008



Source: NISRA, NINIS (GRO)

Quality Outcomes Framework – Disease Prevalence

The Quality Outcome Framework (QOF) is a system used to remunerate general practices; disease prevalence data per 1,000 patients is collected and then used within the QOF to deliver a more equitable distribution of payments in the light of different workloads that practices face.¹⁶

As at 31 March 2009, there was a higher prevalence of hypertension, asthma, diabetes mellitus and chronic kidney disease and a lower prevalence of obesity amongst patients whose GP practice is located in the Strangford area compared to GP practices across all of Northern Ireland.

Table 1: Disease Prevalence per 1,000 patients as reported through QOF, 2009

	Strangford Patients		All Northern Ireland Patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Coronary Heart Disease	4,120	44	75,278	41
All Heart Failure Patients	702	8	13,903	8
Stroke	1691	18	31,063	17
Hypertension	12,210	130	225,093	122
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	1,212	13	29,099	16
Hypothyroid	2,973	32	57,599	31
Cancer	1,138	12	20,741	11
Mental Health	539	6	14,407	8
Asthma	5,849	63	104,527	56
Dementia	530	6	9,971	5
Atrial Fibrillation	1,198	13	23,827	13
Obesity (Patients aged 16+)	8,067	108	165,956	113
Diabetes Mellitus (Patients aged 17+)	3,599	49	65,066	45
Epilepsy (Patients aged 18+)	657	9	13,983	10
Chronic Kidney Disease (patients aged 18+)	3,154	44	55,150	39
Learning Disabilities (Patients aged 18+)	222	3	6,912	5

■ Higher than NI* ■ Lower than NI*

* by more than 3

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

¹⁶ A full set of QOF data tables and explanation of the QOF can be found at http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/hss/gp_contracts/gp_contract_qof.htm.

3. EDUCATION

This section presents information on:

- Post-primary pupils with a Statement of Special Educational Need
- The highest qualifications of school leavers and
- Participation in Further and Higher Education.

Statement of Special Educational Needs

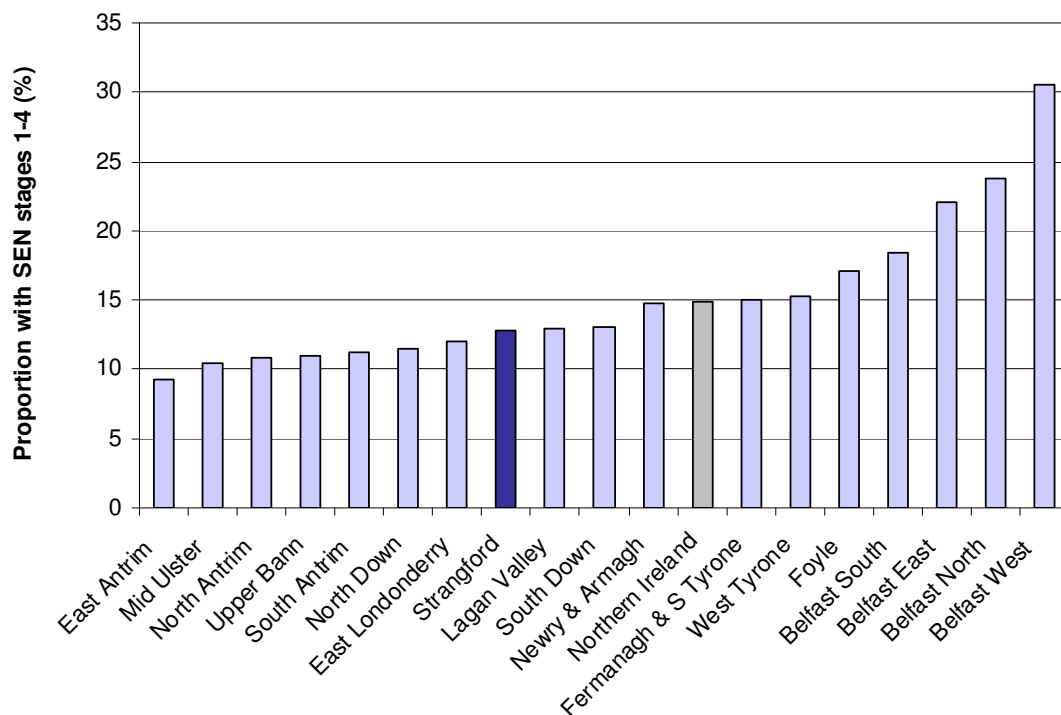
In 2008/09, 12.7% of Strangford post-primary pupils had a Statement of Special Educational Need (SEN) at stages 1-4.

The proportion of post-primary pupils with a SEN at stages 1-4 was slightly lower for Strangford than the Northern Ireland proportion of 14.9%.

Strangford was the Constituency with the 8th lowest proportion of pupils with a SEN at stages 1-4.

The lowest proportions of pupils with a SEN at stages 1-4 were concentrated in the wards of Lisbane (7.7%), Derryboy (8.2%) and Bradshaw's Brae (8.3%). The highest proportions of pupils with a SEN at stages 1-4 were concentrated in the wards of Enler (21.2%), Dundonald (19.2%) and Ballywalter (17.7%).

Chart 14: Proportion of post-primary pupils with a SEN by Constituency, 2008/09



Source: NISRA, NINIS (School Census, Department of Education (DE))

Highest Qualifications of School Leavers

School leavers achieving at least two A-levels

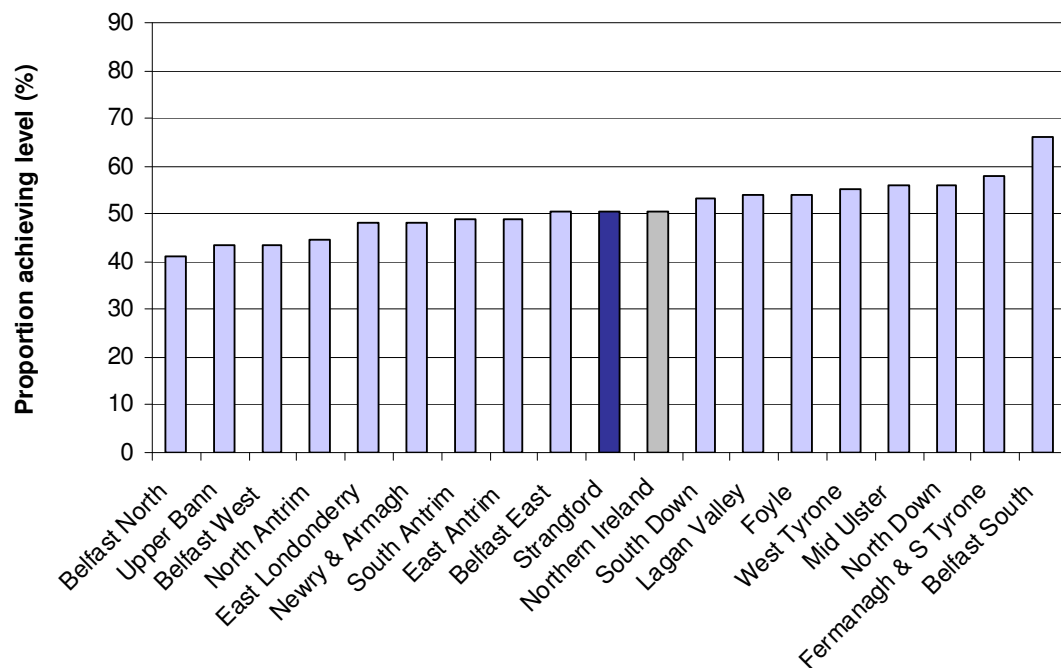
In 2008/09, 50.4% of Strangford school leavers achieved at least two A-levels.

There was little difference in the proportions of pupils from Strangford who left school with at least two A-levels and the overall Northern Ireland figure of 50.6%.

Strangford was the Constituency with the 9th highest proportion of school leavers achieving at least two A-levels.

The lowest proportions of school leavers achieving at least two A-levels were concentrated in the wards of Scrabo (8.6%, 3 pupils), Killyleagh (9.1%, 3 pupils) and Central (13.6%, 3 pupils). The highest proportions of school leavers achieving at least two A-levels were concentrated in the wards of Ballyhanwood (77.3%), Moneyreagh (75.6%) and Bradshaw's Brae (73.9%).¹⁷

Chart 15: Proportion of school leavers achieving at least two A-levels by Constituency, 2008/09



Source: NISRA, NINIS (School Leavers Survey, DE)

¹⁷ Note care should be taken in drawing conclusions from these figures due to the low numbers involved.

At least five GCSEs at grades A-C*

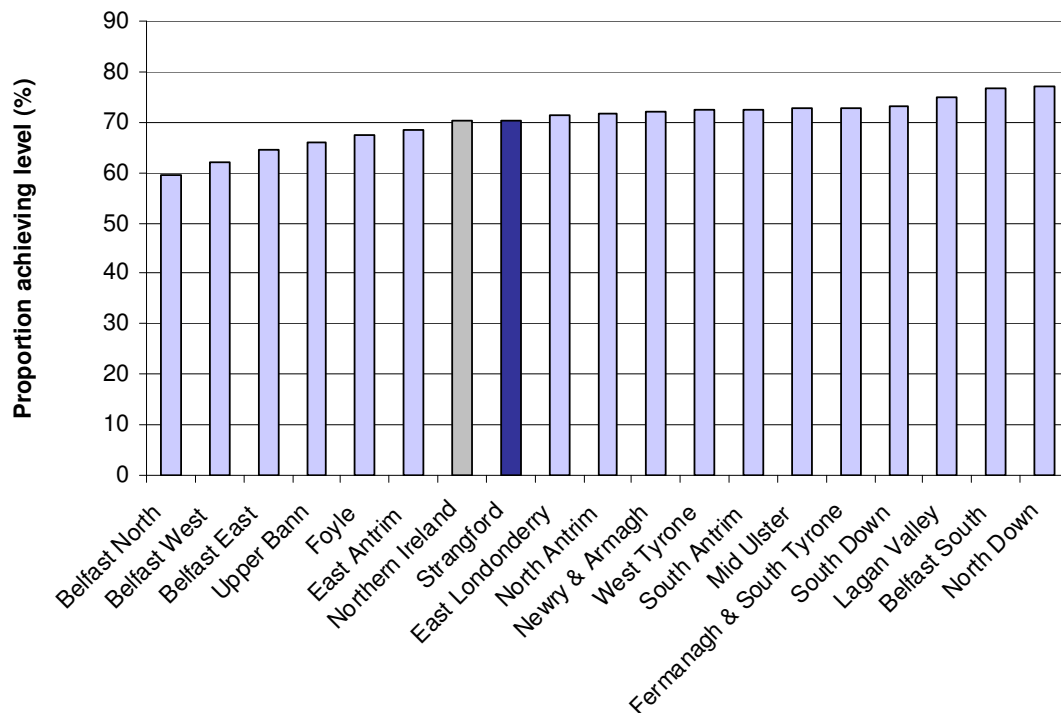
In 2008/09, 70.3% of Strangford school leavers achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C.¹⁸

There was little difference in the proportion of Strangford school leavers that achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C as their highest level of attainment and the Northern Ireland figure of 70.1%.

Strangford was the Constituency with the 7th lowest proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C.

The lowest proportions of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C were concentrated in the wards of Scrabo (34.3%), Graham's Bridge (50.0%) and Loughries (51.4%). The highest proportions of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C were concentrated in the wards of Comber West (91.7%), Killinchy (90.2%) and Carryduff West (87.8%).

Chart 16: Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C by Constituency, 2008/09



Source: NISRA, NINIS (School Leavers Survey, DE)

¹⁸ Note that this figure includes those who left school with at least two A-levels.

Participation in Further Education

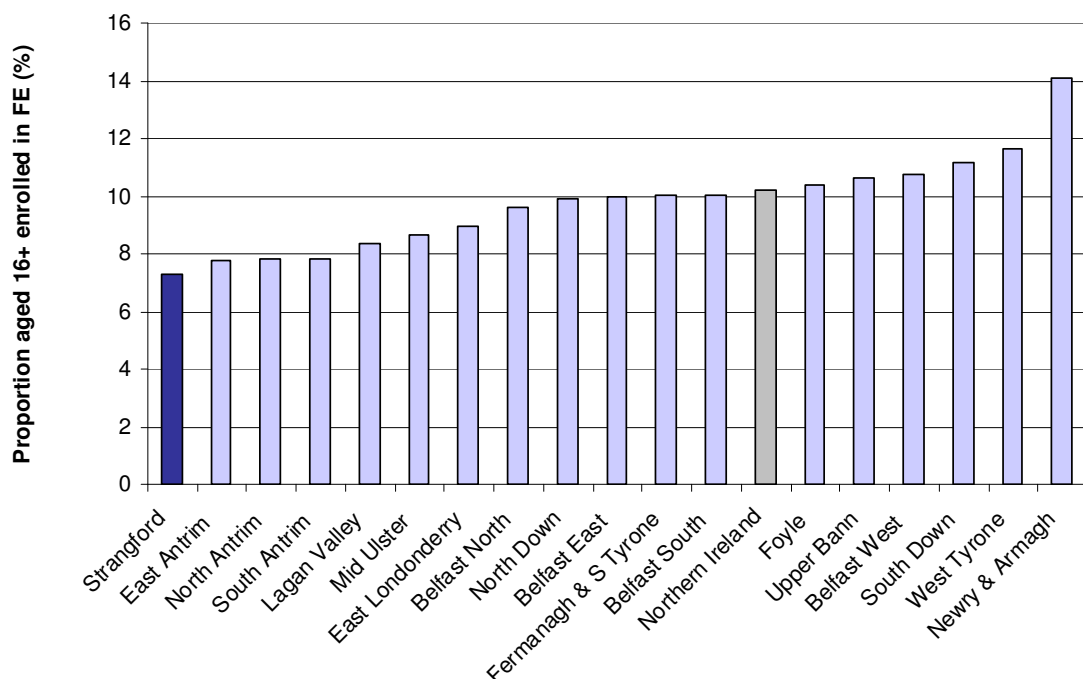
In 2007/08, there were 7,437 students from Strangford enrolled in further education.¹⁹ This equates to 7.3% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in further education.

The proportion of people aged 16 and over from Strangford who were enrolled in further education is slightly lower than the Northern Ireland figure of 10.2%.

Strangford was the Constituency with the lowest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in further education.

Further education participation rates were lowest in the wards of Kircubbin (5.4%), Saintfield (5.9%) and Comber North (6.1%) and highest in the wards of Enler (9.1%), Whitespots (9.0%), Movilla (9.0%).

Chart 17: Proportion of those aged 16+ enrolled in FE by Constituency, 2007/08



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

Of all Strangford students enrolled, 23.1% were full time and 76.9% were part time students, while 51.5% were female and 48.5% were male. In total, 36.2% of those enrolled in further education were aged 26 and over.

¹⁹ Further Education can be defined as post-secondary education that is distinct from the education offered in universities.

Participation in Higher Education

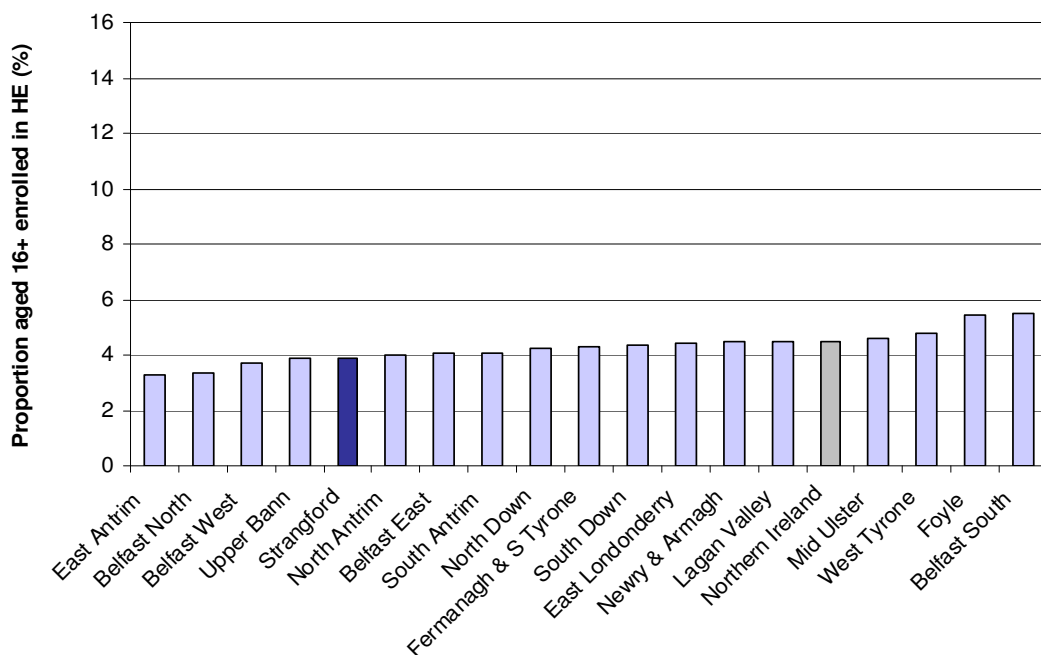
In 2007/08, there were 3,205 students from Strangford enrolled in Higher Education.²⁰ This equates to 3.9% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in higher education.

There was little difference in the proportion of people aged 16 and over from Strangford who are enrolled in Higher Education and the Northern Ireland figure of 4.5%.

Strangford was the Constituency with the 5th lowest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in higher education.

Higher education participation rates were lowest in the wards of Scrabo (1.3%), Central Ards (1.3%) and Killyleagh (1.4%) and highest in the wards of Carryduff East (5.3%), Ballyhanwood (5.2%) and Carryduff West (5.1%).

Chart 18: Proportion of those aged 16+ enrolled in HE by Constituency, 2007/08



Source: NISRA, NINIS (HE Enrolment data, DEL)

Of all students enrolled, 72.1% were full time and 27.9% were part time students, while 57.6% were female and 42.4% were male. In total, 31.2% of those enrolled in Higher Education were aged 25 and over.

²⁰ Higher Education can be defined as education at a higher level than secondary school, usually provided in universities.

4. THE ECONOMY

This section presents information on financial assistance provided by Invest NI as well as information on those completing and subsequently being offered financial assistance through its Start a Business Programme.

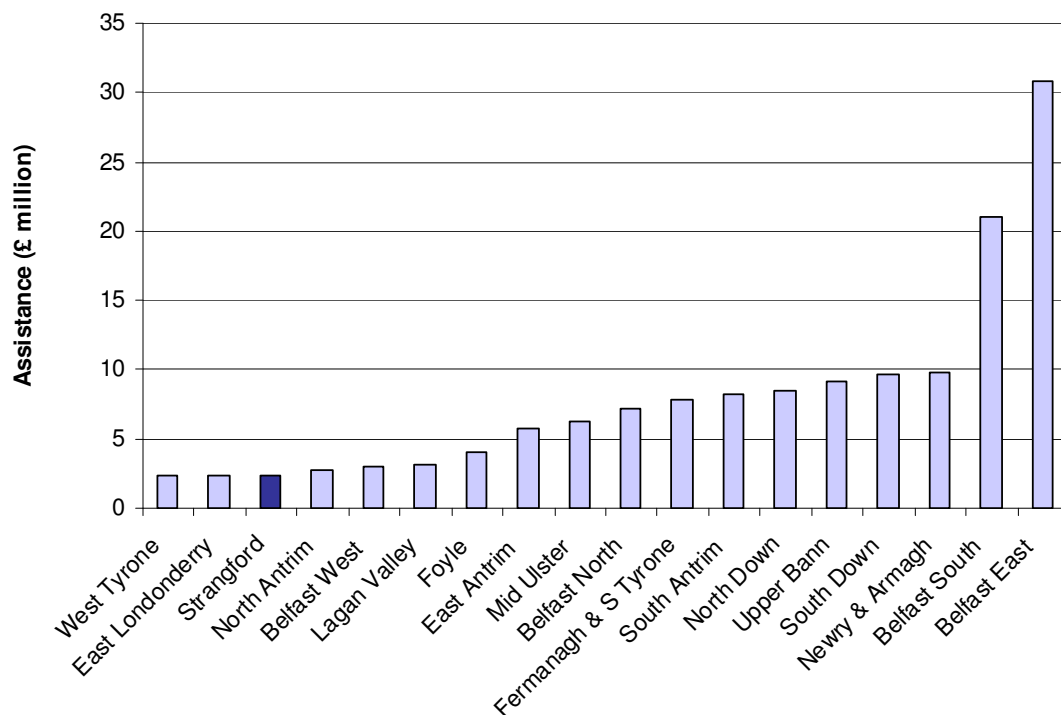
Invest NI Assistance

In 2008/09, Invest NI provided £2.4 million in financial assistance to companies in Strangford, accounting for 1.6% of all assistance provided in Northern Ireland during that period.

Strangford was the Constituency that received the 3rd lowest amount of financial assistance in 2008/09.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 19: Invest NI assistance provided in £m by Constituency, 2008/09



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Invest NI)

Start a Business Programme

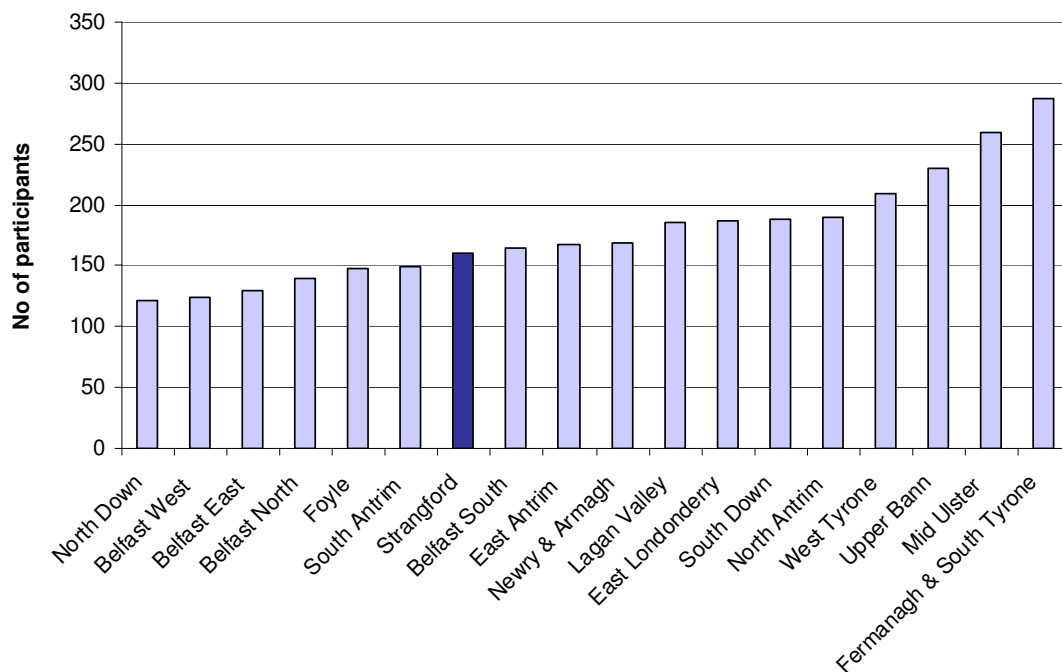
Participation in the Start a Business Programme

In 2008/09, 161 people from Strangford completed the Invest NI Start a Business Programme.

Strangford was the Constituency ranked 7th lowest in terms of the number of people completing this programme.

The lowest numbers of participants who completed the training were from the wards of Grahams Bridge (1), Comber East (2), Portaferry (2) and Carrowreagh (2). The highest number was from the wards of Carryduff East (10), Ballyrainey (10), Saintfield (8), Movilla (8), Gregstown (8) and Central (8).

Chart 20: Number of Invest NI Start a Business Programme participants by Constituency, 2008/09



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Invest NI)

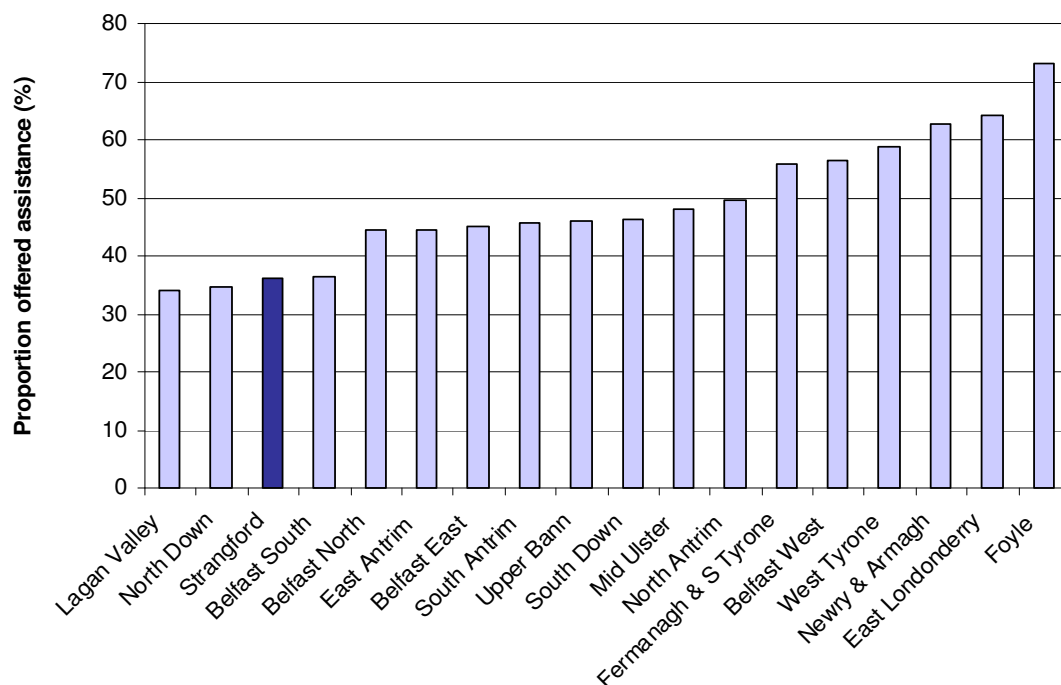
Financial Assistance offered to those who completed the Start a Business programme

Of those who did complete the training, 58 people (36.0% of participants) from Strangford were subsequently offered financial assistance.

A much lower proportion of Strangford participants were subsequently offered financial assistance compared to the Northern Ireland figure of 49.3%.

Strangford was the Constituency with the 3rd lowest proportion of participants who were offered assistance.

Chart 21: Proportion of Invest NI Start a Business Programme participants who were offered assistance by Constituency, 2008/09



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Invest NI)

5. EMPLOYMENT

This section presents information on the number of employee jobs and employee jobs by sector; the number of redundancies in Strangford and the unemployment claimant count.

Employee jobs

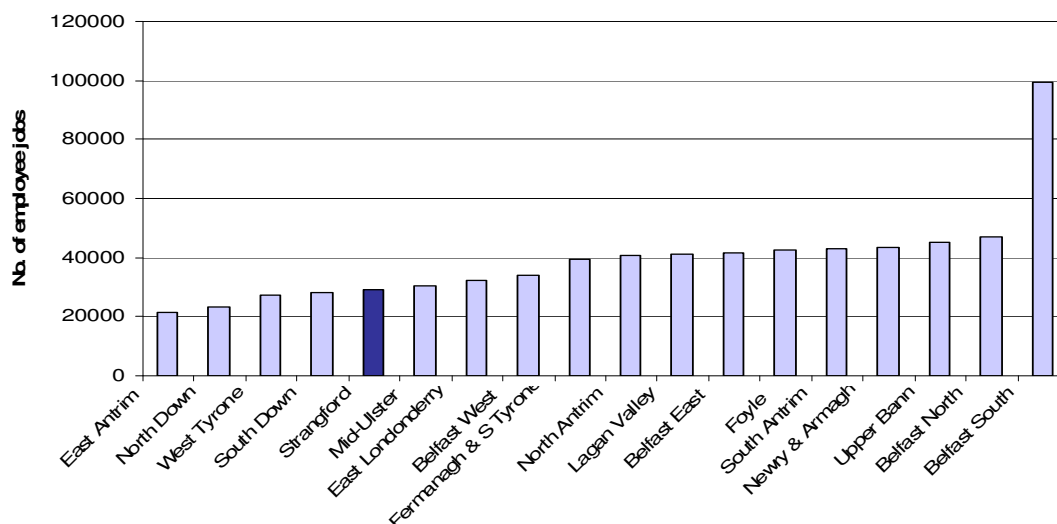
As at 3 September 2007, there were 29,045 employee jobs²¹ located in Strangford, representing 4.1% of all employee jobs in Northern Ireland.

Strangford was the Constituency with the 5th lowest number of employee jobs located in the area.

The lowest concentrations of employee jobs were in the wards of Gregstown (103), Comber North (125) and Enler (152) and the highest concentrations were in the wards of Dundonald (4,441), Bradshaw's Brae (4,131) and Central Ards (4,001) although it is worth noting that these figures are based on job location not home address and so variations between wards will depend on the nature of the ward - rural, residential or industrial.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 22: No. of employee jobs by Constituency, September 2007



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Census of Employment, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment (DETI))

²¹ The Census of Employment is conducted every two years by means of a postal enquiry of all NI employers and a full response is sought in order to obtain an accurate count of the number of employee jobs at the Census date. It collects information on employees only (the self-employed are excluded) and counts the number of jobs rather than the number of people in these jobs.

Employee jobs by Sector

In 2007, 81.7% of employee jobs in Strangford were in the services sector, 9.8% were in manufacturing and 8.0% were in construction.

There was little difference in the proportion of employee jobs in Strangford that were in services and the Northern Ireland proportion of 80.6%.

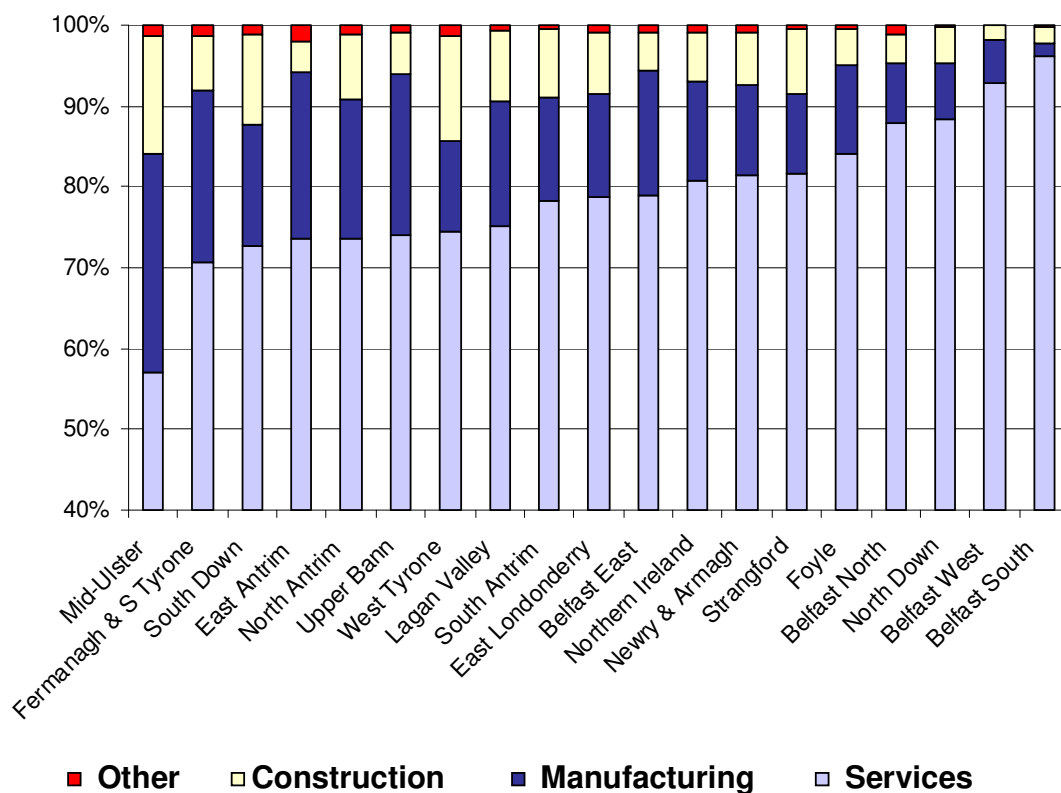
A slightly lower proportion of employee jobs in Strangford were in manufacturing compared to the proportion of all Northern Ireland jobs of 12.3%.

A slightly higher proportion of employee jobs in Strangford were in construction compared to the proportion of all Northern Ireland jobs of 6.2%.

Strangford was the Constituency with the 6th highest proportion of services jobs, the 5th lowest proportion of manufacturing jobs and the 7th highest proportion of construction jobs.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 23: Employee jobs by sector and Constituency, 2007



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Census of Employment, DETI)

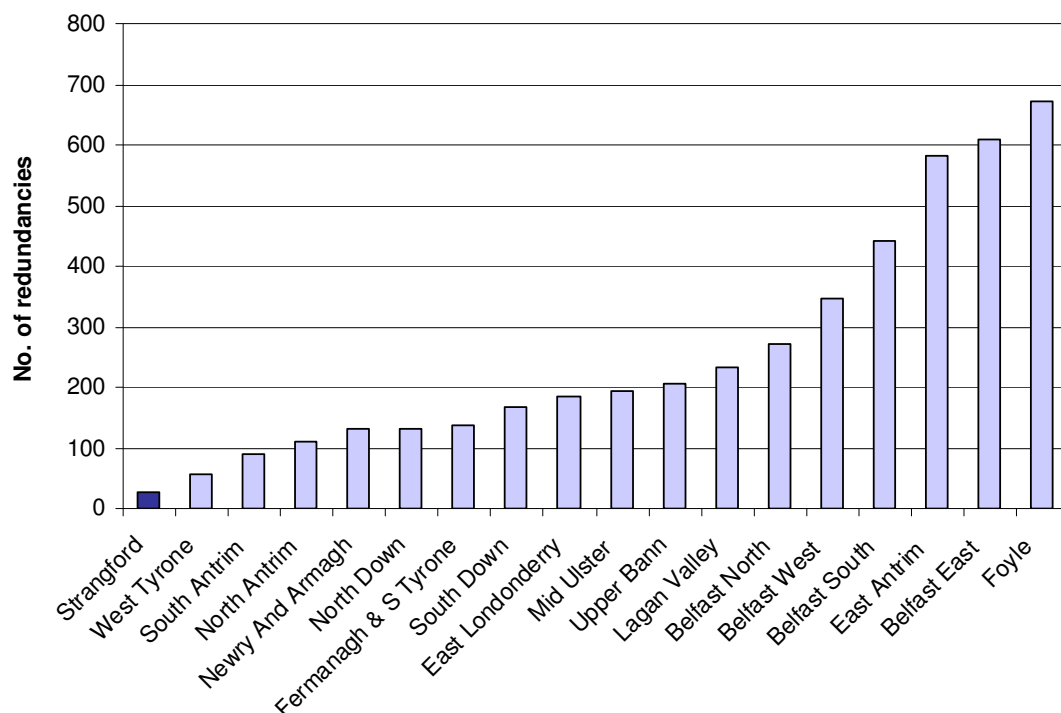
Redundancies

In 2009, there were 28 redundancies²² in Strangford, representing 0.6% of all redundancies made in Northern Ireland (please note that this refers to location of business rather than employee home).

The Constituency of Strangford had the lowest number of redundancies in 2009.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 24: No. of redundancies by Constituency, 2009



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count Section, DETI)

²² While the figures provided are likely to be an underestimate of total job losses, it is not possible to quantify the extent of the shortfall. Subject to the criteria mentioned above, employers must notify the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment of (a) redundancies proposed and (b) redundancies confirmed. Since all proposed redundancies do not actually take place, the confirmed total provides a better indication of real job losses. Proposed redundancies are notified to the Department using the Advance Notification - HR1 Form. Redundancies do not necessarily equate to job losses, for example, employees who do not qualify for a redundancy package, those on temporary contracts, will not be incorporated into the redundancy figures.

Unemployment Claimant Count

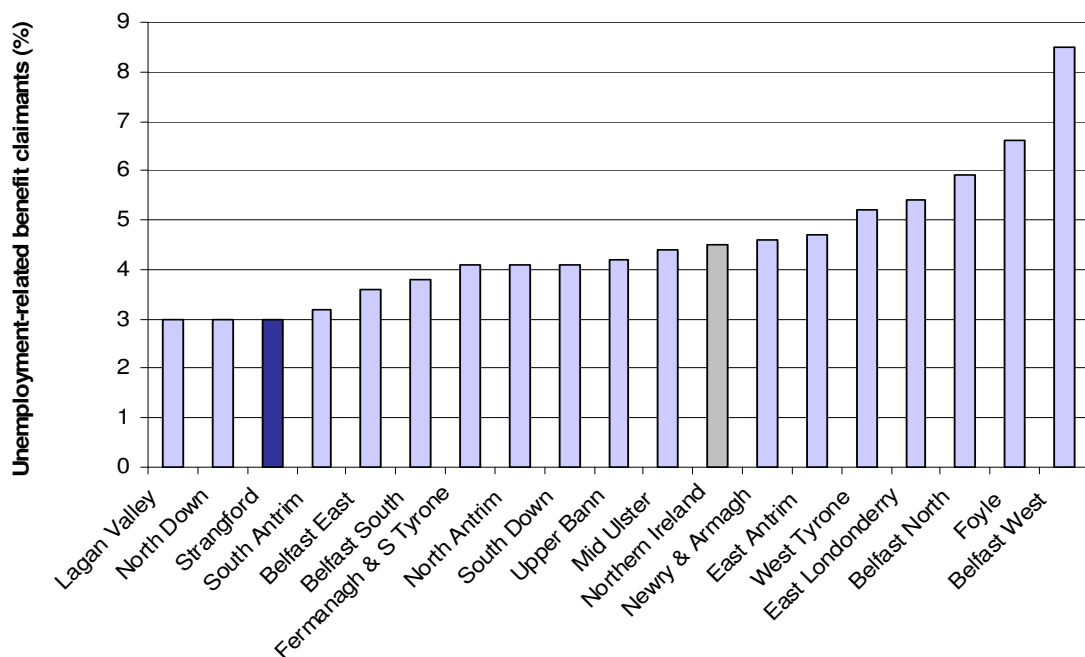
During the period January – December 2009, there were 1,925 people claiming unemployment-related benefits²³ in Strangford. This equates to 3.0% of all working age constituents claiming these benefits.

There was little difference in the proportion of working age people claiming unemployment-related benefits in Strangford and the Northern Ireland figure of 4.5%.

Strangford was the Constituency with the joint lowest proportion of unemployment-related benefit claimants along with Lagan Valley and North Down.

Claimant count unemployment rates were lowest in the wards of Lisbane (1.1%), Ballyhanwood (1.4%) and Moneyreagh (1.5%) and highest in the wards of Killyleagh (7.6%), Scrabo (6.4%) and Portaferry (6.1%).

Chart 25: Proportion of working age people claiming unemployment-related benefits by Constituency, 2009



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count Section, DETI)

²³ The Claimant Count records the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits. '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.

6. HOUSING

This section presents information on housing type within Strangford as well as information on planning applications and decisions in the area.

Housing type

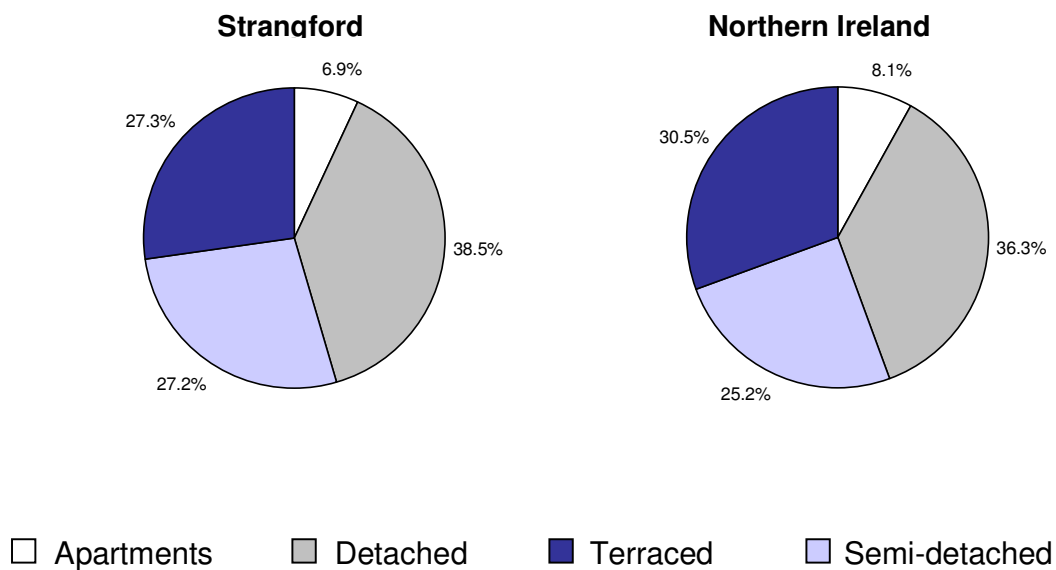
In 2008, there were 42,388 properties in Strangford, representing 5.9% of all properties in Northern Ireland.

A slightly higher proportion of properties in Strangford were detached compared to the Northern Ireland figure (38.5% vs. 36.3%), accounting for the lowest proportion of properties in the area.

A similar proportion of properties in Strangford were apartments (6.9% vs. 8.1%) or semi-detached (27.2% vs. 25.2%) compared to Northern Ireland as a whole.

A slightly lower proportion of properties in Strangford were terraced compared to the Northern Ireland figure (27.3% vs. 30.5%), accounting for the highest proportion of properties in the area.

Charts 26 and 27: Housing type, 2008



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Valuation List, Land and Property Services)

Planning applications and decisions

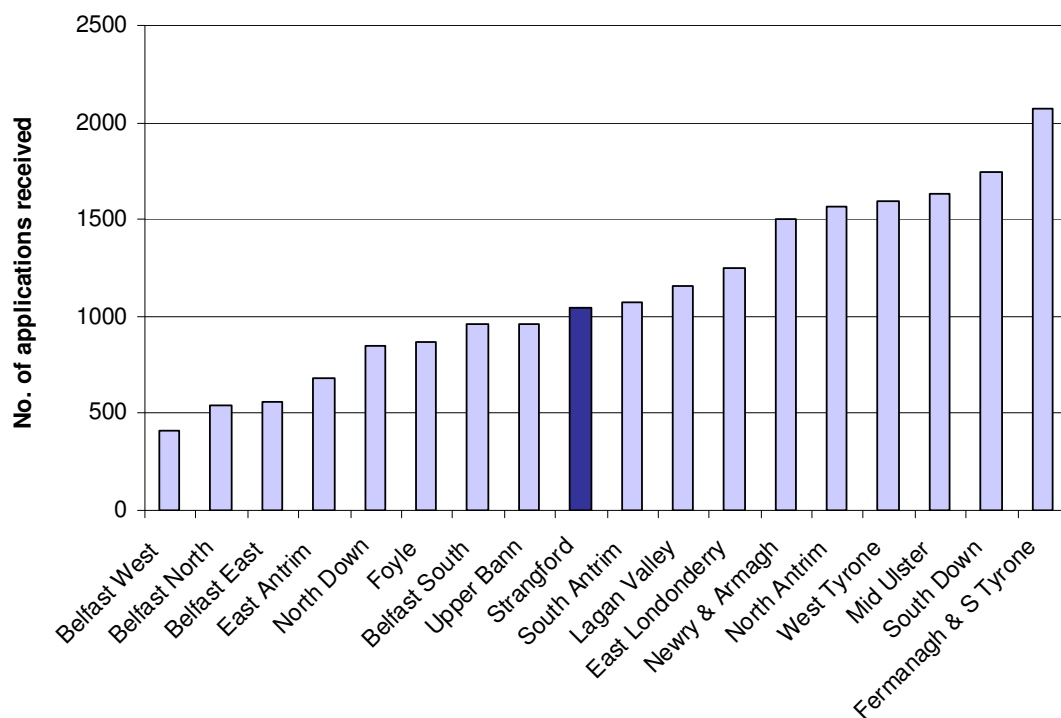
Planning applications

In 2008/09, there were 1,045 new planning applications received for the Strangford area, representing 5.1% of all Northern Ireland applications received.²⁴

Strangford was the Constituency with the 9th lowest number of planning applications in 2008/09.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 28: Number of planning applications by Constituency, 2008/09



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Planning Service, Department of Environment (DoE))

²⁴ Applications received also include withdrawn applications.

Planning Decisions

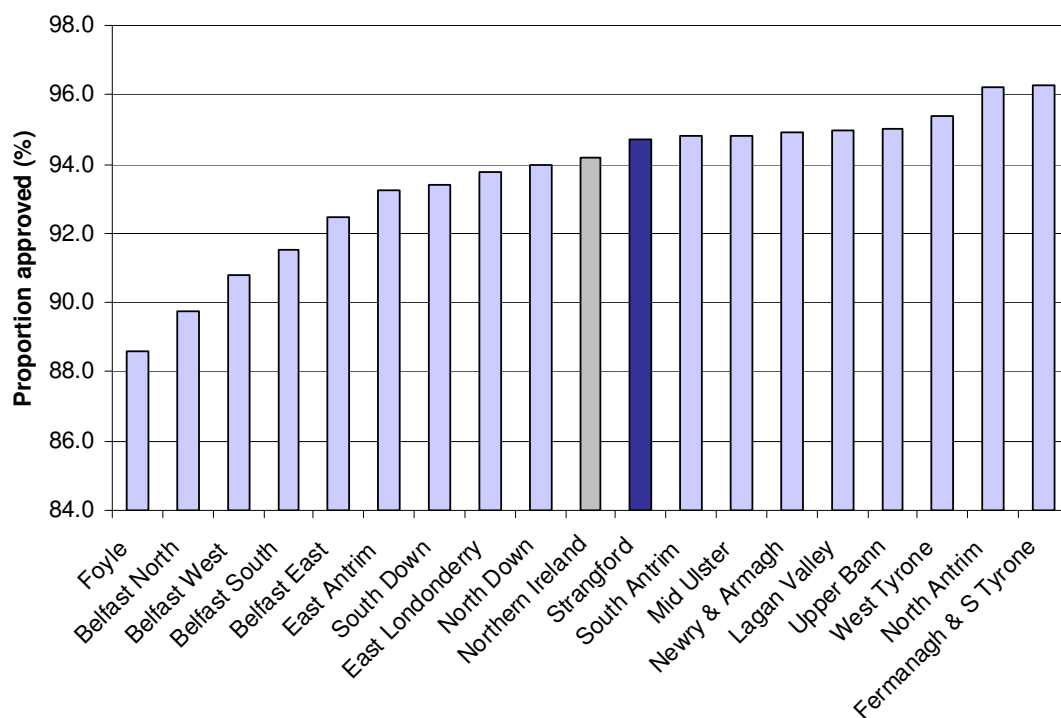
Decisions were made on a total of 1,137²⁵ applications for the Strangford area during 2008/09, 94.7% of which were approved.²⁶

There was little difference in the proportion of applications approved in Strangford and the proportion of Northern Ireland approvals of 94.2%.

Strangford was the Constituency with the 9th highest proportion of approvals in 2008/09.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 29: Proportion of planning applications approved by Constituency, 2008/09



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Planning Service, DoE)

²⁵ Note that the number of decisions is higher than the number of planning applications received as this includes applications from previous years.

²⁶ Excludes withdrawn applications. The number and per cent of applications approved is based on the number of decisions issued in the same year.

7. CRIME

This section presents information on the overall recorded crime rate in Strangford and breaks this down further into violent crime, burglary, theft and criminal damage. Information on anti-social behaviour rates is also presented in this section. These figures relate to where the offence occurred rather than where the offender was from.

Overall Crime rate

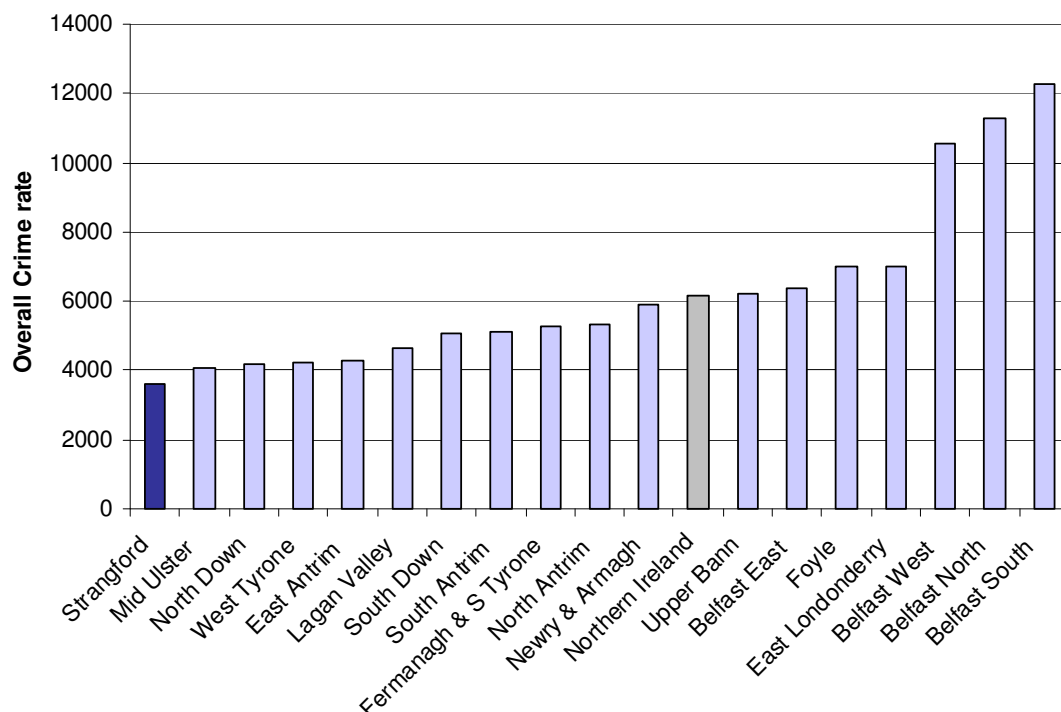
In 2009/10, a total of 3,711 offences were recorded in Strangford. This equates to an overall crime rate of 3,616 per 100,000 persons.

The crime rate for Strangford was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 6,149 per 100,000 persons.

Strangford was the Constituency with the lowest crime rate.

Overall crime rates were lowest in the wards of Whitespots (1,357), Comber North (1,636) and Comber West (1,705) and highest in the wards of Central (17,944), Bradshaw's Brae (13,211) and Comber East (5,169).

Chart 30: Crime rate per 100,000 persons by Constituency, 2009/10



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

Crime Rates by type - violent crime, burglary, theft and criminal damage

Rates of violent crime, burglary, theft and criminal damage were lower in Strangford than the Northern Ireland rates.

Table 2: Crime Rates by type of crime, 2009/10

	Strangford		Northern Ireland
	Rate	Rank*	Rate
Violent Crime	1,022	18	1,865
Burglary	494	15	709
Theft	795	18	1,499
Criminal Damage	967	18	1,490

*1=highest crime rate, 18=lowest crime rate

Source: NISRA, NINIS

Violent Crime

In 2009/10, the violent crime rate for Strangford was 1,022 per 100,000 persons and was lower than the Northern Ireland rate. Violent crime rates were lowest in the wards of Comber West (273), Lisbane (324) and Whitespots (355) and highest in the wards of Central (5,869), Bradshaw's Brae (3,098) and Portaferry (1,800).

Burglary

In 2009/10, the burglary rate for Strangford was 494 per 100,000 persons and was lower than the Northern Ireland rate. Burglary rates were lowest in the wards of Comber North (190), Ballywalter (204) and Portavogie (233) and highest in the wards of Central (1,084), Saintfield (855) and Ballyrainey (855).

Theft

In 2009/10, the theft rate for Strangford was 795 per 100,000 persons and was lower than the Northern Ireland rate. Theft rates were lowest in the wards of Whitespots (129), Loughries (215) and Movilla (247) and highest in the wards of Bradshaw's Brae (5,890), Central (4,636) and Graham's Bridge (1,252).

Criminal Damage

In 2009/10, the criminal damage rate for Strangford was 967 per 100,000 persons and was lower than the Northern Ireland rate. Criminal damage rates were lowest in the wards of Whitespots (129), Comber North (342) and Lisbane (357) and highest in the wards of Central (4,785), Bradshaw's Brae (2,520) and Scrabo (1,669).

Anti-social Behaviour

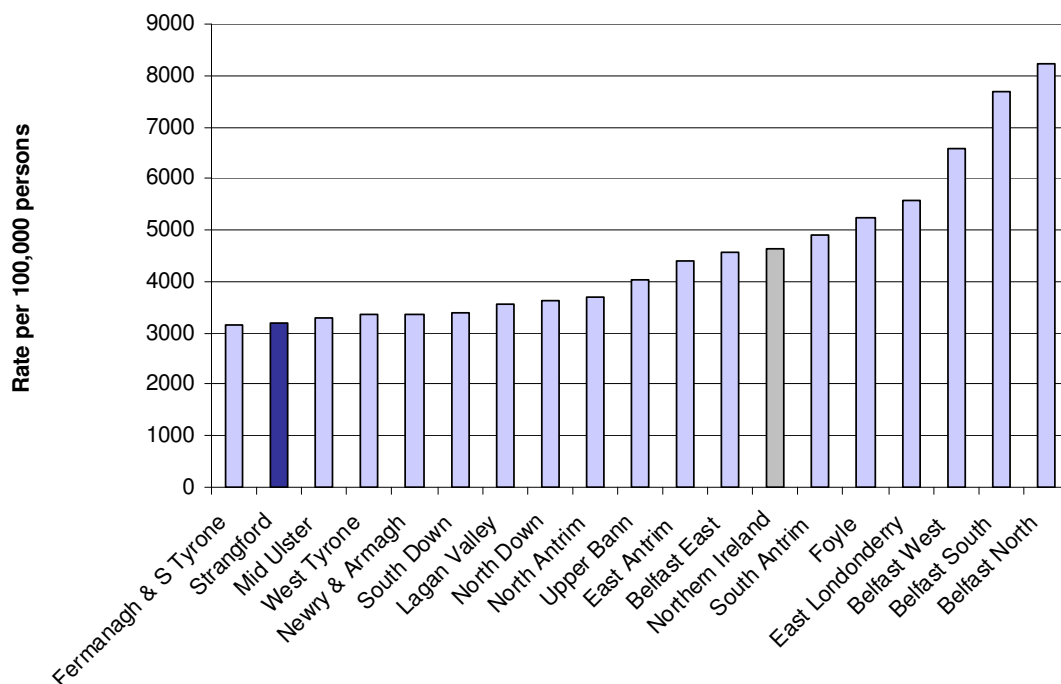
In 2009/10, there were 3,287 incidents of anti-social behaviour in Strangford. This equates to an anti-social behaviour incident rate of 3,203 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents in Strangford was much lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 4,625 per 100,000 persons.

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

Anti-social behaviour incident rates per 100,000 persons were lowest in the wards of Derryboy (884), Killinchy (1,256) and Carrowdore (1,339) and highest in the wards of Central (16,710), Comber East (6,470) and Enler (5,560).

Chart 31: Rates of Anti-social Behaviour per 100,000 persons by Constituency, 2009/10



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

8. DEPRIVATION & POVERTY

This section presents information from the Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010 and on the number of people claiming benefits.

Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure

The Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure (NIMDM) 2010 identifies small concentrations of multiple deprivation across Northern Ireland. Summaries at Constituency level consisting of five measures are also produced. The following contains the summary information for Strangford.

Extent

Strangford has an Extent of 5%. This means that 5% of people living in Strangford live in the most²⁷ deprived Super Output Areas²⁸ in Northern Ireland. Strangford is the Constituency ranked 16 out of 18 in terms of Extent.

Income Deprivation Scale

The Income Deprivation Scale shows that there are 17,278 people in Strangford experiencing Income Deprivation (*defined as being in receipt of income-related benefits/tax credits*). Strangford is the Constituency ranked 16 out of 18 on this measure of deprivation.

Percentage of the total population Income Deprived

17% of those living in Strangford are income deprived. Strangford is ranked 15 out of 18 on this measure of deprivation.

Employment Deprivation Scale

The Employment Deprivation Scale shows that 6,143 people in Strangford are experiencing employment deprivation (*defined as being in receipt of employment-related benefits or on a government training programme*). Strangford is ranked 13 out of 18 on this measure of deprivation.

Percentage of working age population Employment Deprived

10% of working age people in Strangford are employment deprived. Strangford is ranked 14 out of 18 on this measure of deprivation.

²⁷ *Most deprived* is defined as within the first 30% most deprived areas, including all of the population in the 10% most deprived SOAs, and a proportion of the population from the next two deciles (i.e. the next 20%) on a sliding scale.

²⁸ A geography designed for the collection of small area statistics with similar population sizes.

Table 3: NIMDM 2010 for the Constituency of Strangford

Measure	Score	Rank*
Extent (%)	5	16
Income Deprived Scale	17,278	16
% of total population Income Deprived	17	15
Employment Deprived Scale	6,143	13
% of working age population Employment Deprived	10	14

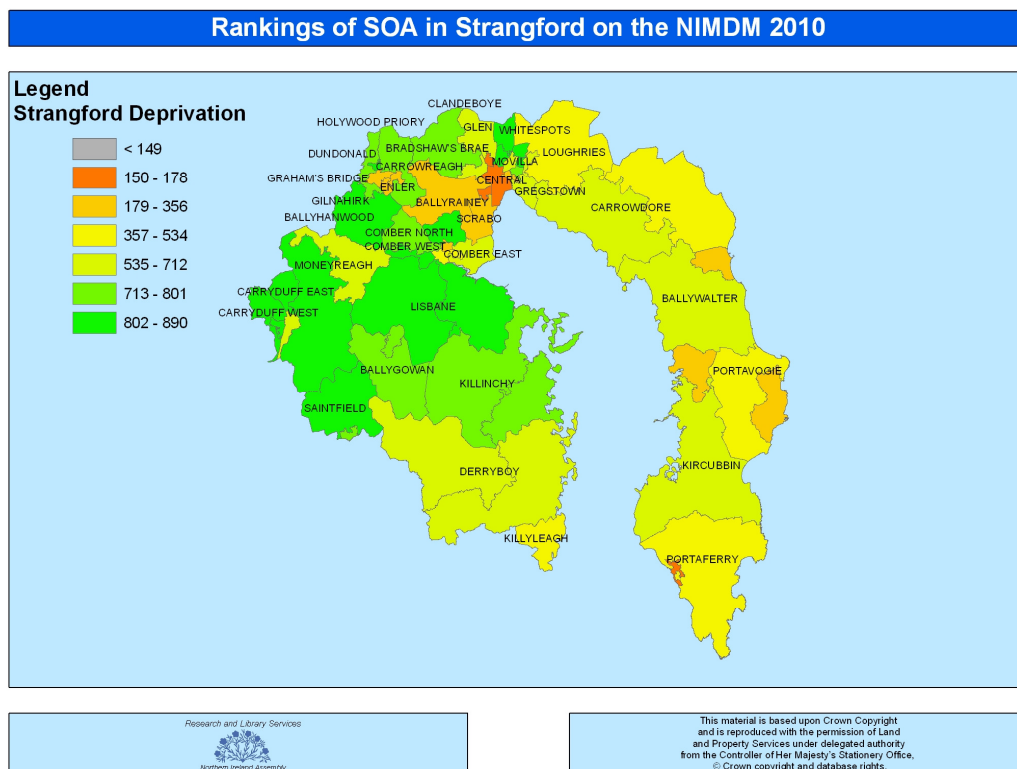
*1=most deprived, 18=least deprived

Source: NISRA, NINIS (NIMDM 2010)

Deprivation within Strangford

No area in Strangford ranked in the 10% most deprived areas in Northern Ireland.

The least deprived areas in Strangford covered the wards of Carryduff East, Carryduff West, Lisbane, Gilnahirk and Whitespots as well as parts of Ballyhanwood, Bradshaw's Brae, Comber North, Comber West, Dundonald, Moneyreagh, Movilla and Saintfield which were ranked in the 10% least deprived areas in Northern Ireland.



Source: NISRA, NINIS (NIMDM 2010)

Benefit Claimants

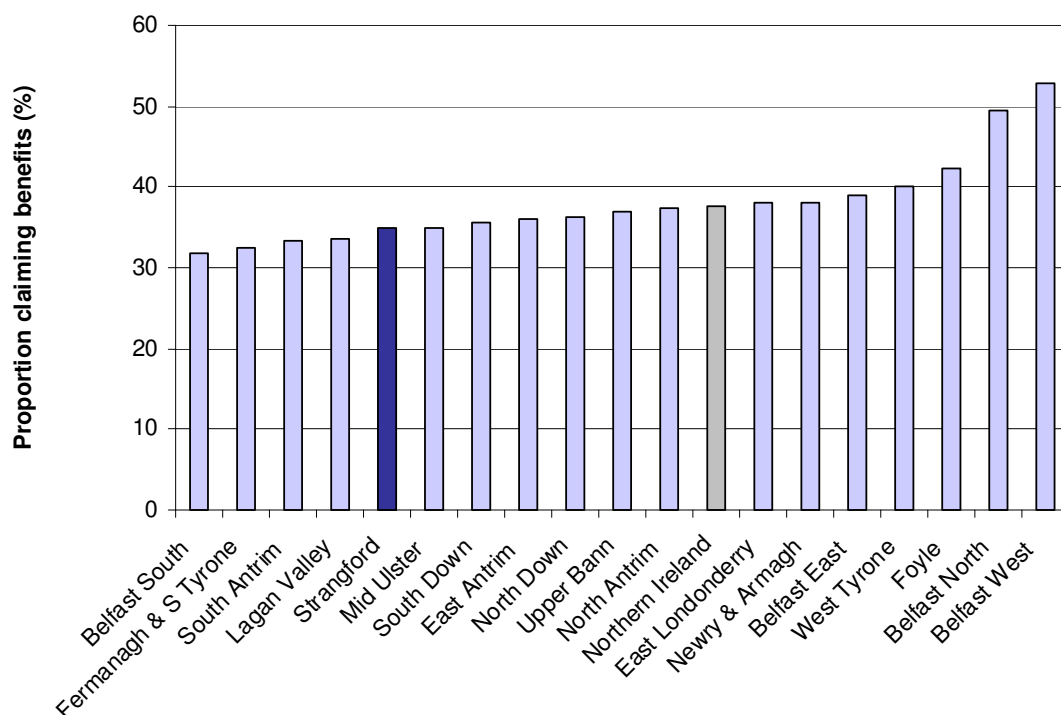
As at April 2010, there were 28,682 people in Strangford were claiming at least one benefit. This equates to 34.9% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming at least one benefit.

A slightly lower proportion of people living in Strangford were claiming at least one benefit compared to the Northern Ireland figure of 37.6%.

Strangford was the Constituency with the 5th lowest proportion of benefit claimants.

The lowest proportions of benefit claimants were concentrated in the wards of Movilla (17.5%), Ballygowan (20.7%) and Loughries (22.1%) and the highest proportions were concentrated in the wards of Central (43.2%), Grahams Bridge (40.2%) and Bradshaws Brae (37.9%).²⁹

Chart 32: Proportion of the people aged 16 and over claiming at least one benefit by Constituency, April 2010



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

²⁹ Ward figures calculated as a proportion of total population using 2008 mid-year estimates.

Income Support

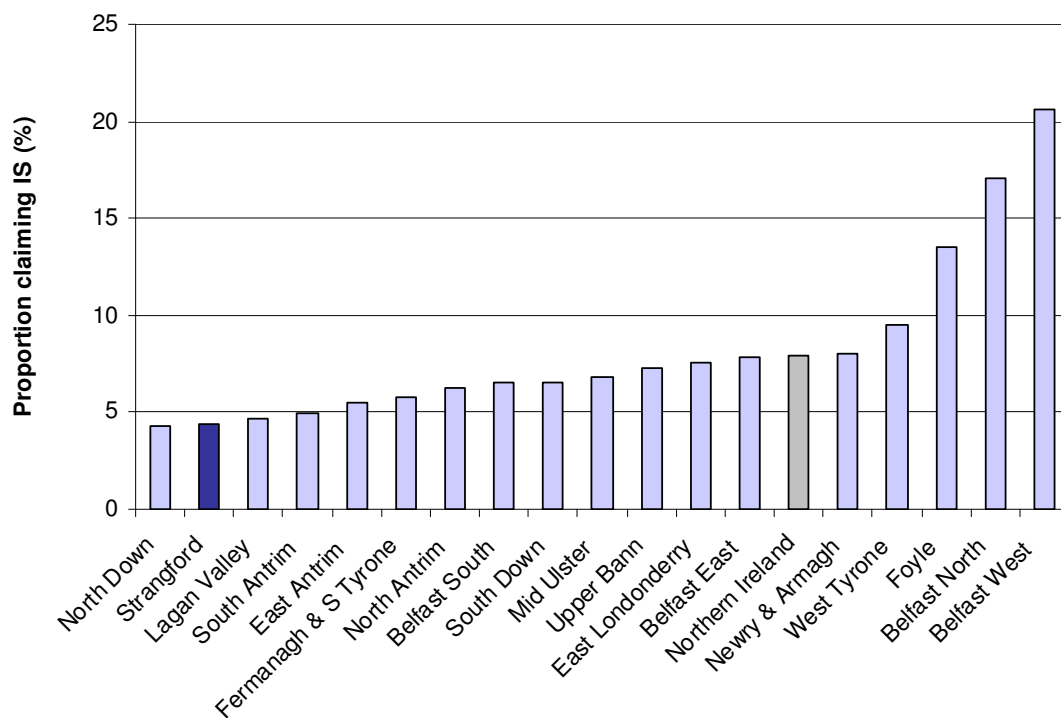
As at February 2010, there were 2,771 people claiming Income Support. This equates to 4.4% of all working age constituents claiming this benefit.³⁰

A lower proportion of working age people living in Strangford were claiming Income Support compared to the Northern Ireland figure of 8.0%.

Strangford was the Constituency with the 2nd lowest proportion Income Support claimants.

The lowest proportions of Income Support claimants were concentrated in the wards of Whitespots (0.8%), Killinchy (0.8%) and Lisbane (0.9%) and the highest proportions were concentrated in the wards of Scrabo (6.6%), Central (6.4%) and Graham's Bridge (5.1%).

Chart 33: Proportion of working age people claiming Income Support by Constituency, February 2010



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

³⁰ Ward figures calculated as a proportion of total population using 2008 mid-year estimates.

Housing Benefit

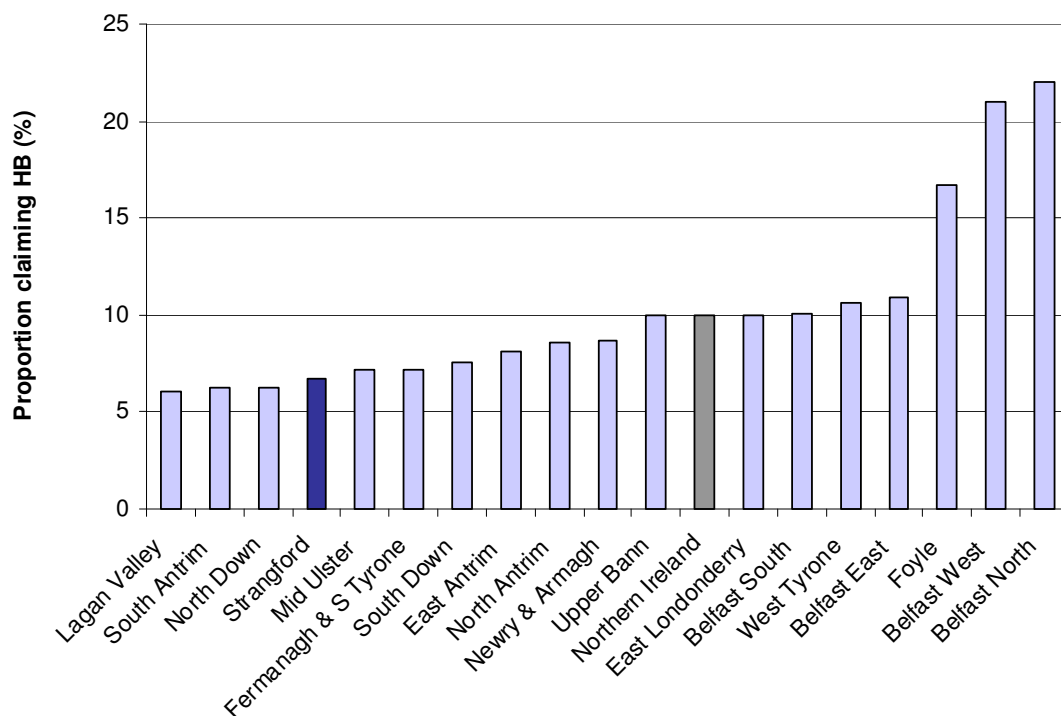
As at May 2009, there were 5,535 people claiming Housing Benefit. This equates to 6.7% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming this benefit.

A lower proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Strangford were claiming Housing Benefit compared to the Northern Ireland figure of 10.0%.

Strangford was the Constituency with the 4th lowest proportion of Housing Benefit claimants.

The lowest proportions of Housing Benefit claimants were concentrated in the wards of Whitespots (0.7%), Carryduff West (1.2%) and Lisbane (1.2%) while the highest proportions were concentrated in the wards of Central (18.4%), Ballyrainey (14.2%) and Enler (11.9%).³¹

Chart 34: Proportion of those aged 16+ claiming Housing Benefit by Constituency, May 2009



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

³¹ Ward figures calculated as a proportion of total population using 2008 mid-year estimates.

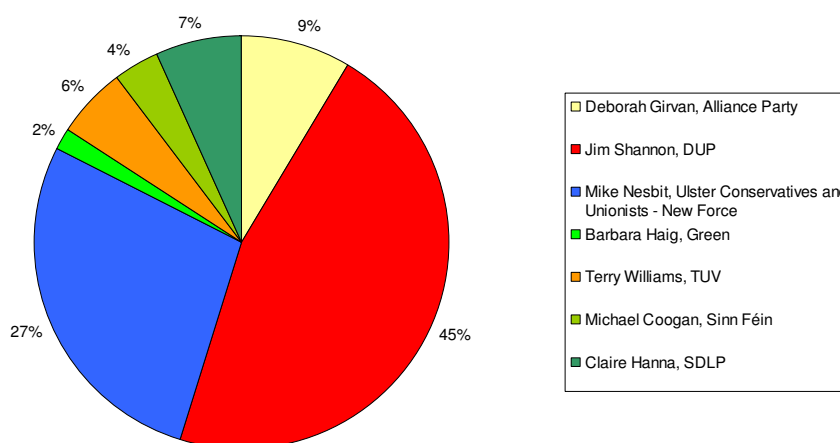
9. ELECTION RESULTS

This section presents information on the 2010 Westminster Election Results and the 2007 Assembly Election Results.

2010 Westminster Election Results

In Strangford, 60,539 people were eligible to vote in the 2010 Westminster Elections. 32,505 valid votes were cast, a turnout of 53.7%.³² Turnout for Strangford was slightly lower than the Northern Ireland turnout of 56.7%. The Democratic Unionist Party received the majority of votes in the Constituency with 14,926 votes. As a result, Jim Shannon, was elected to represent Strangford.

Chart 35: 2010 Westminster Election Results



Candidate (*elected)	Votes	Party
Jim Shannon*	14,926	Democratic Unionist Party (DUP)
Mike Nesbitt	9,050	Ulster Conservatives and Unionists - New Force
Deborah Girvan	2,828	Alliance Party
Claire Hanna	2,164	Social Democratic & Labour Party (SDLP)
Terry Williams	1,814	Traditional Unionist Voice - TUV
Michael Coogan	1,161	Sinn Féin
Barbara Haig	562	Green

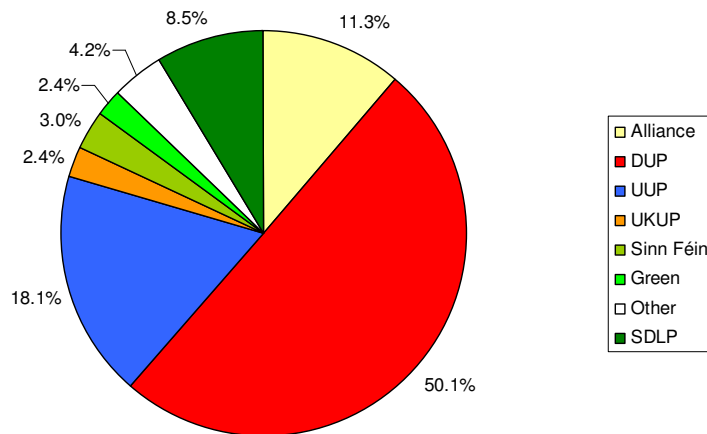
Source: The Electoral Office for Northern Ireland

³² Excludes invalid votes, n = 95.

2007 Assembly Election Results

In Strangford, 66,648 people were eligible to vote in the 2007 Assembly Elections. 36,019 valid votes were cast, a turnout of 54.0%.³³ Turnout for Strangford was lower than the Northern Ireland turnout of 62.3%. The Democratic Unionist Party won 4 seats while the UUP and Alliance won 1 seat each.

Chart 36: 2007 Assembly Election Results



Candidate (*elected)	1 st pref votes	Party
Iris Robinson*	5,917	Democratic Unionist Party (DUP)
Jim Shannon*	4,788	DUP
Kieran McCarthy*	4,085	Alliance Party
Simon Hamilton*	3,889	DUP
David McNarry*	3,709	UUP
Michelle McIlveen*	3,468	DUP
Joe Boyle	3,068	SDLP (Social Democratic & Labour Party)
Angus Carson	2,128	UUP
Dermot Kennedy	1,089	Sinn Féin
George Ennis	872	UKUP
Stephanie Sim	868	Green
Michael Henderson	675	UUP
Martin Gregg	650	Independent
Robert Little	508	Conservative
Cedric Wilson	305	Independent Unionist

Source: The Electoral Office for Northern Ireland

³³ Excludes invalid votes, n = 321.



**Northern Ireland
Assembly**

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