

# Constituency Profile

## South Down

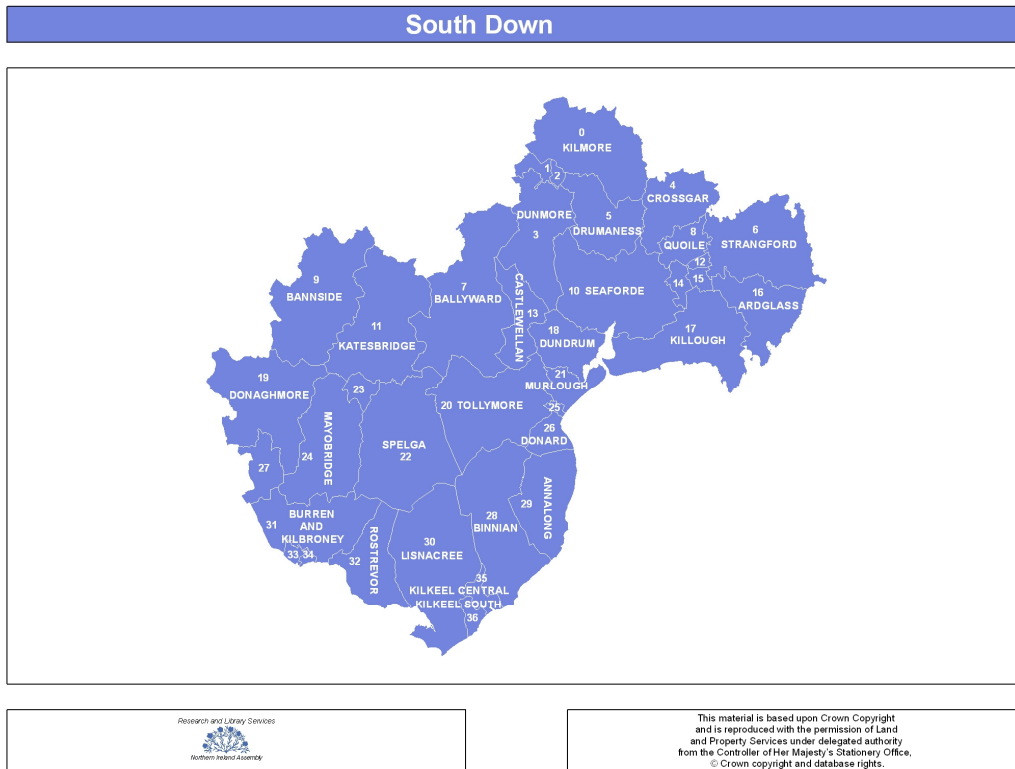
## September 2010

Using the latest data available through the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS) [www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk](http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk), this report provides an up-to-date statistical profile of the Constituency of South Down. It includes information on the demographics of people living in South Down 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 South Down;
- 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 South Down which comprises of the 37 wards shown below.



0	Kilmore	13	Castlewellan	26	Donard
1	Ballymaglave	14	Cathedral	27	Derryleckagh
2	Ballynahinch East	15	Ballymote	28	Binnian
3	Dunmore	16	Ardglass	29	Annalong
4	Crossgar	17	Killough	30	Lisnacree
5	Drumaness	18	Dundrum	31	Burren and Kilbroney
6	Strangford	19	Donaghmore	32	Rostrevor
7	Ballyward	20	Tollymore	33	Clonallan
8	Quoile	21	Murlough	34	Seaview
9	Bannside	22	Spelga	35	Kilkeel Central
10	Seaforde	23	Rathfriland	36	Kilkeel South
11	Katesbridge	24	Mayobridge		
12	Audley's Acre	25	Shimna		

## **SOUTH DOWN: KEY FACTS**

### **Demographics**

- An estimated 116,172 people live in South Down, the Constituency with the highest population in 2008.
- The majority (66.3%) of people living in South Down are of Catholic community background.
- South Down has a slightly younger age profile than that of Northern Ireland with 22.9% of the population over the aged under sixteen, compared to 21.5% in NI as a whole.

### **Health**

- Life expectancy in South Down is 77.6 years for males and 82.1 years for females.

Compared to Northern Ireland as a whole, South Down has a higher:

- Death rate due to cancer.
- Death rate due to circulatory disease.
- Prevalence of asthma for those attending GPs in South Down.

Compared to Northern Ireland as a whole, South Down has a lower:

- Death rate due to respiratory disease, the Constituency with the 4<sup>th</sup> lowest rate.
- Rate of cancer diagnosis, the Constituency with the 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest rate.
- Hospital admission ratio due to self harm.
- Teenage birth rate.
- Prevalence of obesity and chronic kidney disease for those attending GPs in South Down.

### **Education**

- A higher proportion of South Down school leavers achieve at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C compared to all Northern Ireland school leavers, the Constituency with the 4<sup>th</sup> highest proportion.
- South Down is the Constituency with the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in further education.

### **The Economy**

- South Down was the Constituency that received the 4<sup>th</sup> highest amount of financial assistance from Invest NI in 2008/09 totalling £9.6 million.
- A lower proportion of South Down participants were subsequently offered financial assistance compared to the Northern Ireland average.

**Employment**

- 28,258 employee jobs are located in South Down, the Constituency with the 4<sup>th</sup> lowest number. A higher proportion of employee jobs are in construction and a lower proportion are in service compared to all of Northern Ireland.
- In 2009, there were 168 redundancies in the South Down area.

**Housing**

- There are 42,366 properties in South Down. South Down has a much higher proportion of detached properties and a much lower proportion of terraced properties compared to Northern Ireland as a whole.
- In 2008, there were 1,745 planning applications submitted for the South Down area, the Constituency with the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest proportion.

**Crime**

- Compared to the Northern Ireland rates, South Down has a lower overall crime rate and lower rates of violent crime, burglary, theft, criminal damage and anti-social behaviour incidents.

**Poverty**

- South Down has the 6<sup>th</sup> lowest proportion of people (7%) living in the most deprived Super Output Areas in Northern Ireland.
- A lower proportion of people living in South Down are claiming at least one benefit compared to Northern Ireland as a whole.

**2010 Westminster Election Results**

- 70,784 people were eligible to vote, the turnout of 60.2% was higher than the turnout of 56.7%.
- Social Democratic and Labour Party candidate Margaret Ritchie won the South Down seat.

**2007 Assembly Election Results**

- 71,704 people were eligible to vote, the turnout of 64.3% was slightly lower than the turnout of 62.3%.
- The SDLP and Sinn Féin won two seats each while the UUP and DUP won one 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 South Down.

### Population Size

As at June 2008, an estimated 116,172 people live in South Down, representing 6.5% of the Northern Ireland population (*Source: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA), Mid-Year Estimates*).

South Down is the Constituency with the highest population.

### Community Background

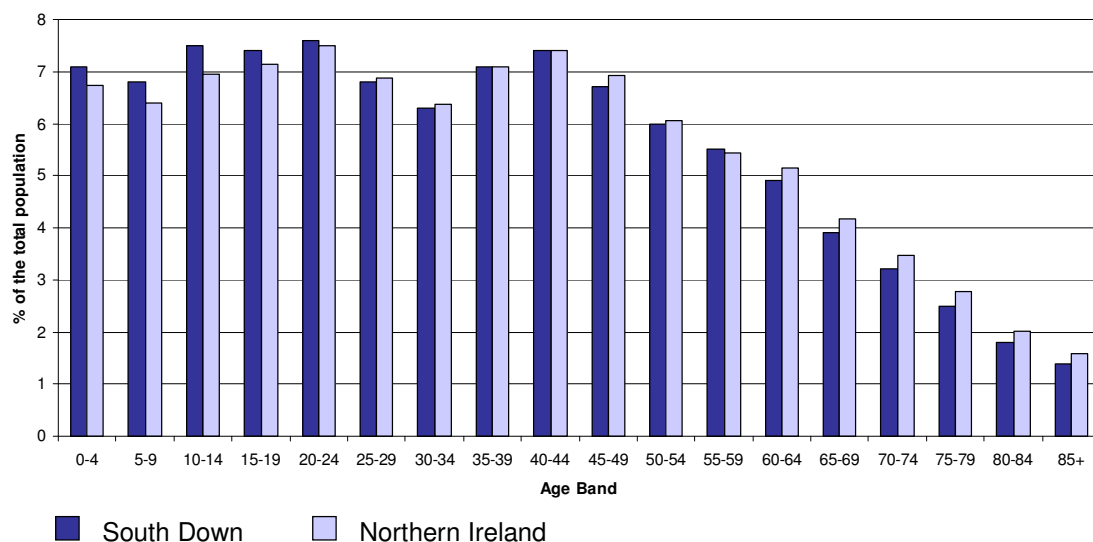
The majority (66.3%) of people living in South Down are of Catholic community background. Just under a third (31.8%) people living in South Down are of Protestant community background. The remainder are of other or no community background (*Source: NISRA, Census 2001*).

### Age profile of South Down

South Down has a slightly younger age profile than that of Northern Ireland. South Down has a slightly higher proportion of people aged under 16 (22.9% vs. 21.5%) and a slightly lower proportion of people aged 60 and over (17.7% vs. 19.2%) than all of Northern Ireland.

South Down is the Constituency with the 6<sup>th</sup> highest proportion of people aged under 16 and the 6<sup>th</sup> lowest 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

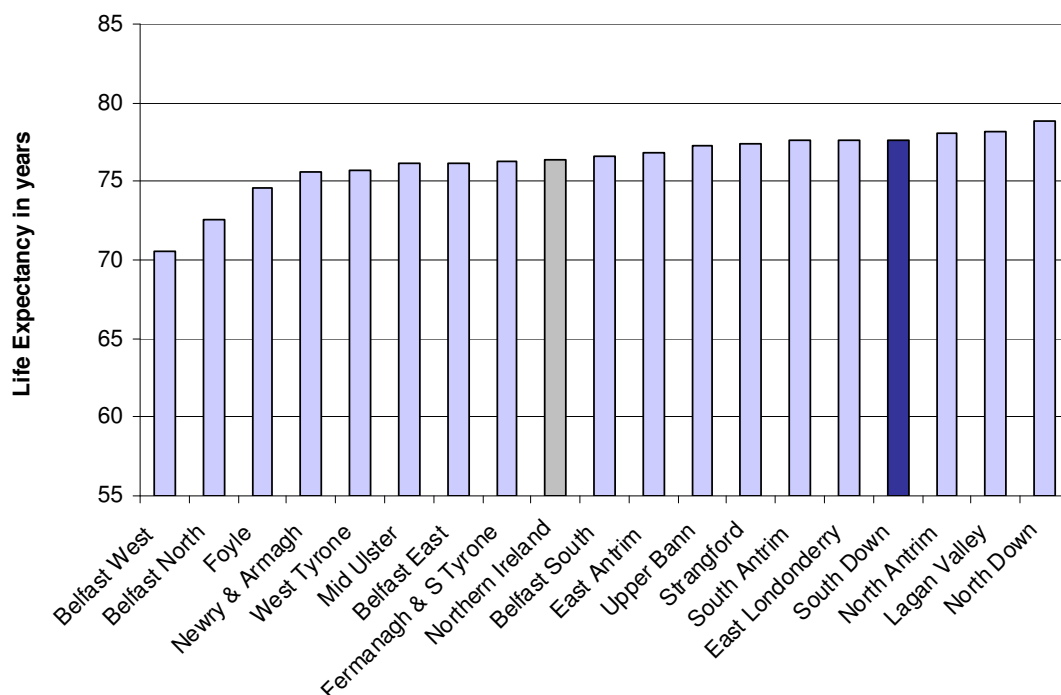
The life expectancy<sup>1</sup> of males (2006-2008) living in South Down is estimated to be 77.6 years.

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

South Down is the Constituency with the 4<sup>th</sup> highest male life expectancy.

The life expectancy of males is lowest in the wards of Ballyward, Rathfriland, Ballymaglave, Ballymote, Killough, Kilkeel South and Ballygowan where it is less than 75 years and highest in the ward of Bannside where it is greater than 85 years.<sup>2</sup>

**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))

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

<sup>2</sup> 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*

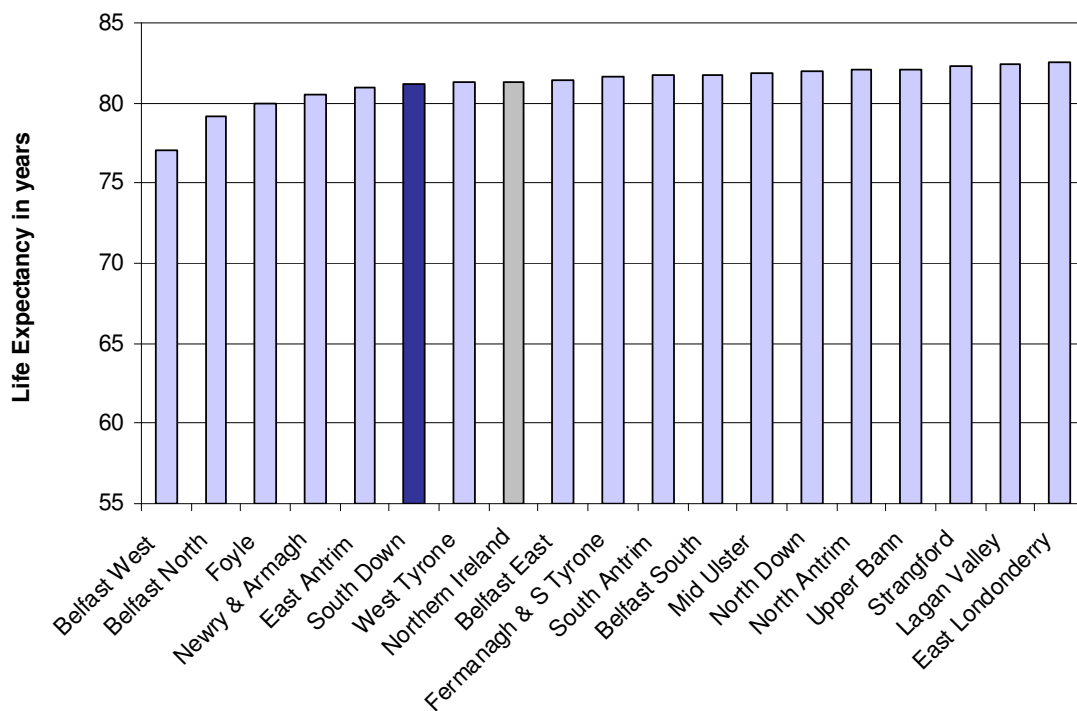
The life expectancy<sup>3</sup> of females (2006-2008) living in South Down is estimated to be 81.2 years.

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

South Down is the Constituency with the 6<sup>th</sup> lowest female life expectancy.

The life expectancy of females is lowest in the wards of Ballymaglave, Ballymote, Ballynahinch East, Castlewellan, Cathedral, Dundrum, Quoile, Seaforde, Tollymore, Burren and Kilbroney, Donaghmore, Kilkeel Central, Kilkeel South, Lisnacre, Mayobridge, Seaview and Spelga where it is greater than 75 but less than the Northern Ireland average and highest in the wards of Ballyward, Bannside, Katesbridge, Murlough, Shimna and Clonallan where it is greater than 85 years.<sup>4</sup>

**Chart 3: Life expectancy of females, 2006-2008**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (DHSSPS)

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

<sup>4</sup> 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 rates<sup>5</sup> 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*

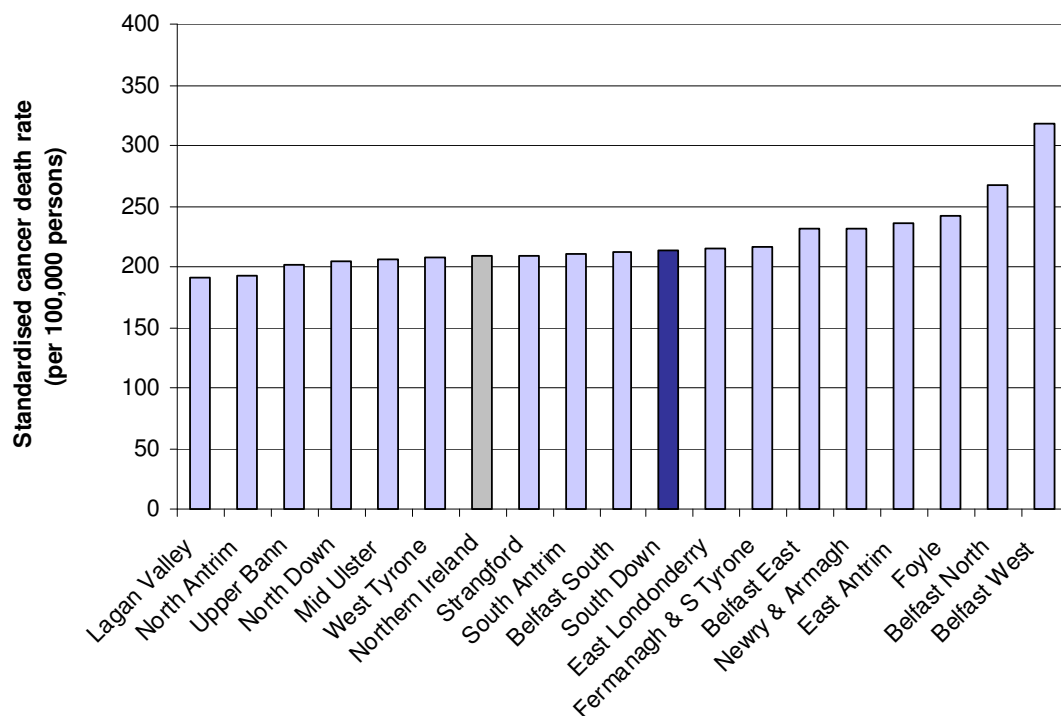
The standardised death rate due to cancer in South Down is 213 per 100,000 persons.

The death rate due to cancer in South Down is higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 208 per 100,000 persons.

South Down is the Constituency with the 9<sup>th</sup> highest 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))

<sup>5</sup> 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*

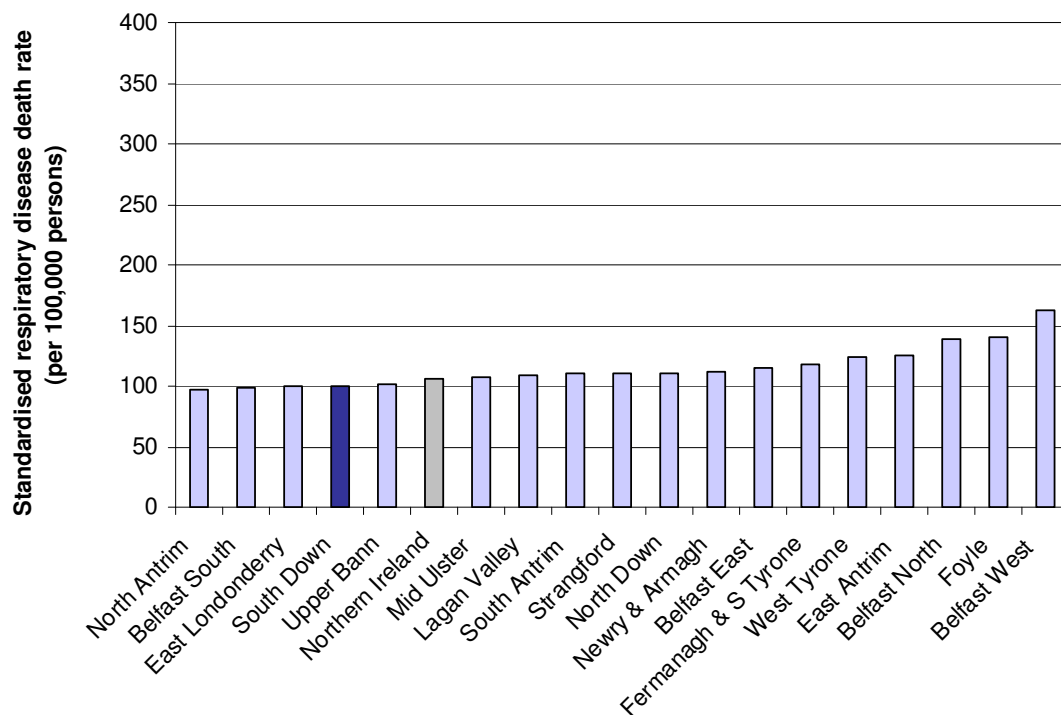
The standardised death rate due to respiratory disease in South Down is 101 per 100,000 persons.

The death rate due to respiratory disease in South Down is lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 106 per 100,000 persons.

South Down is the Constituency with the 4<sup>th</sup> 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*

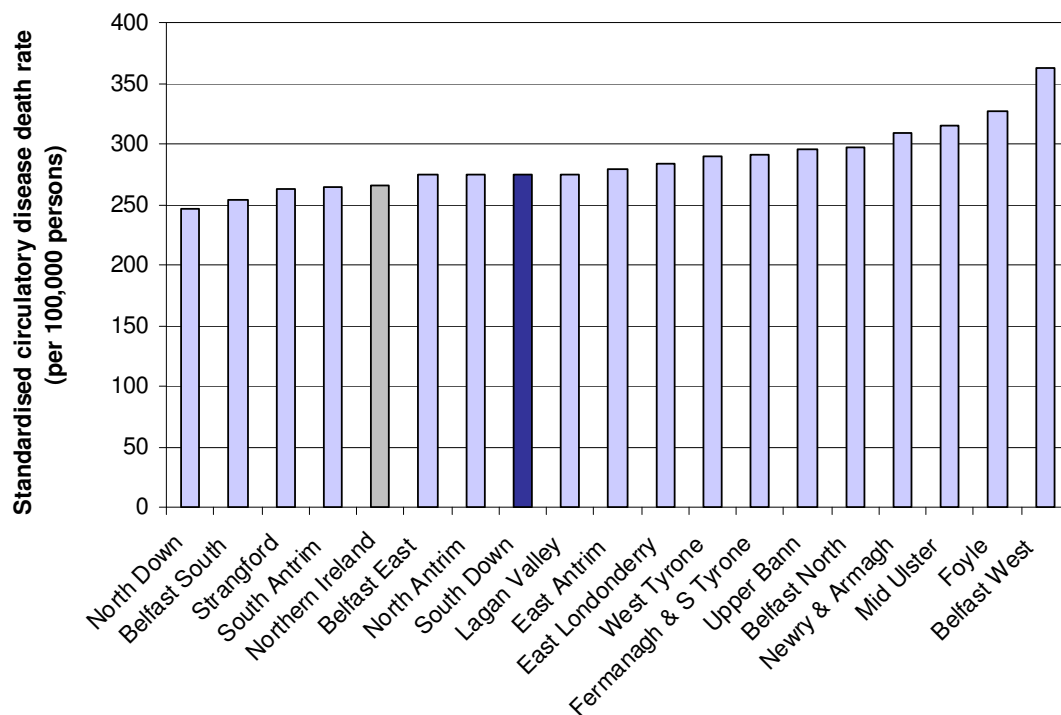
The standardised death rate due to circulatory disease in South Down is 274 per 100,000 persons.

The death rate due to circulatory disease is higher in South Down than the Northern Ireland rate of 266 per 100,000 persons.

South Down is the Constituency with the 7<sup>th</sup> 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

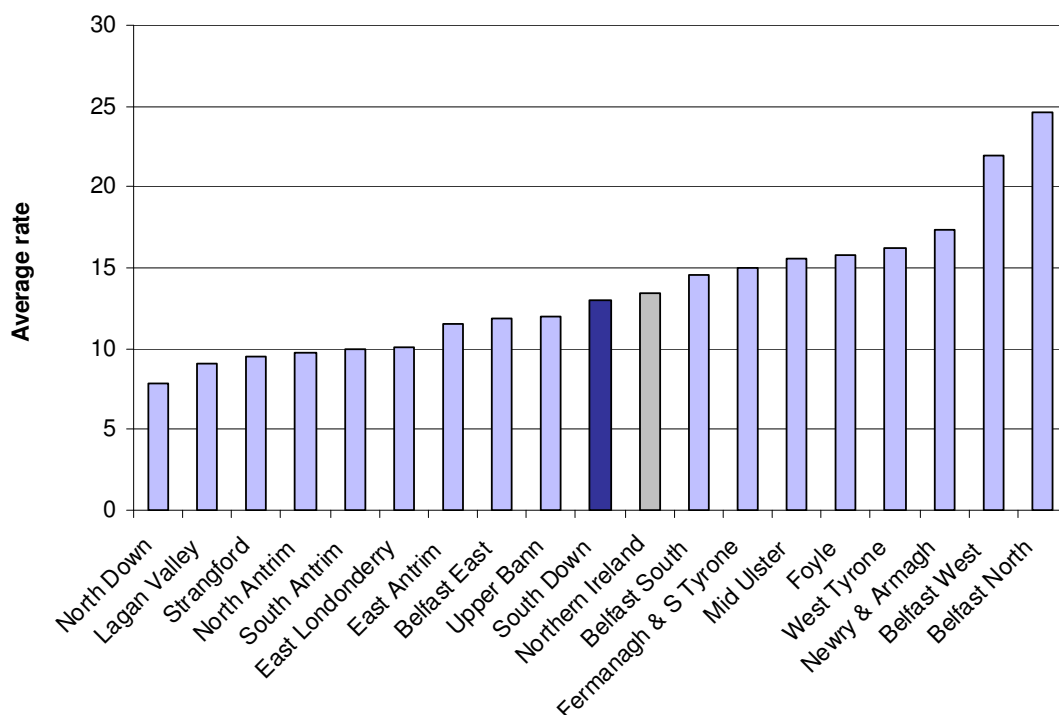
During the period 2004-2008, there were 73 deaths as a result of suicide and undetermined intent<sup>67</sup> in South Down. This equates to an average rate of 13 per 100,000 persons per annum.<sup>8</sup>

There was no difference in the average death rate due to suicide and undetermined intent for South Down and the Northern Ireland rate of 13 per 100,000 persons.

South Down is the Constituency with the 9<sup>th</sup> highest 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)

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

<sup>7</sup> Death where the intention of the victim is not clear.

<sup>8</sup> Rate calculated using 2006 mid-year estimates provided by NISRA.

## Cancer Diagnoses

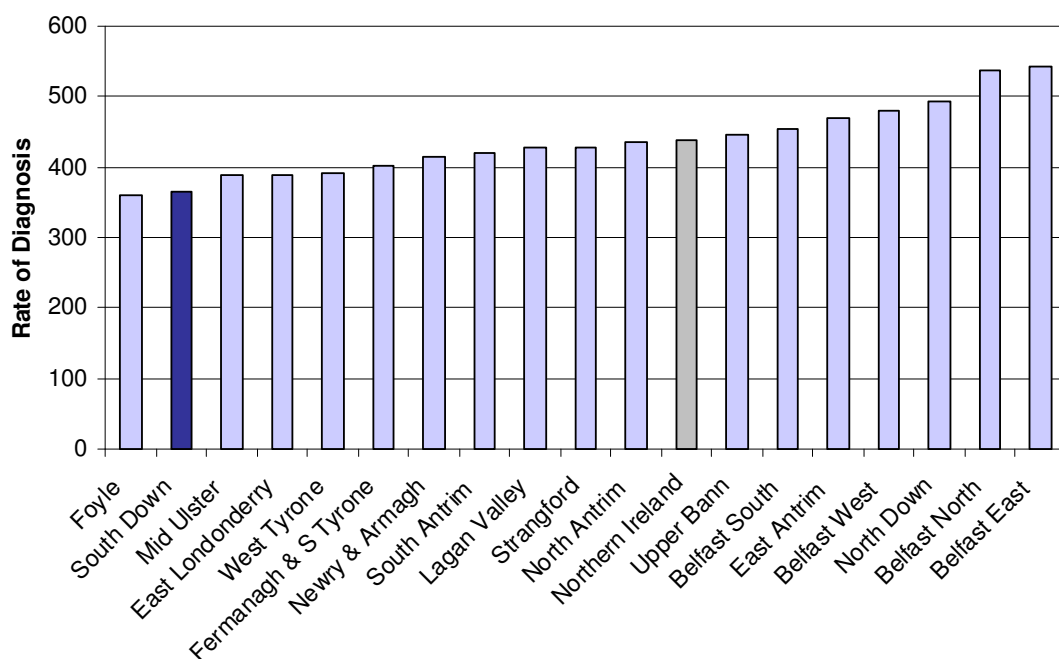
In 2007, there were 418 new incidences of cancer<sup>910</sup> diagnosed for South Down. This equates to a rate of 364 per 100,000 persons.

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

South Down was the Constituency with the 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest rate of cancer diagnosis in Northern Ireland.

During the period 2003-2007, cancer diagnosis rates per 100,000 persons were lowest in the wards of Ballyward (228), Clonallan (269) and Killough (273) and highest in the wards of Ballymote (546), Rathfriland (535) and Seaview (535).<sup>11</sup>

**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)

<sup>9</sup> Excluding non-melanoma skin cancer.

<sup>10</sup> 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).

<sup>11</sup> Ward Rates calculated using 2005 mid-year estimates provided by NISRA.

### Hospital Admissions due to Self Harm

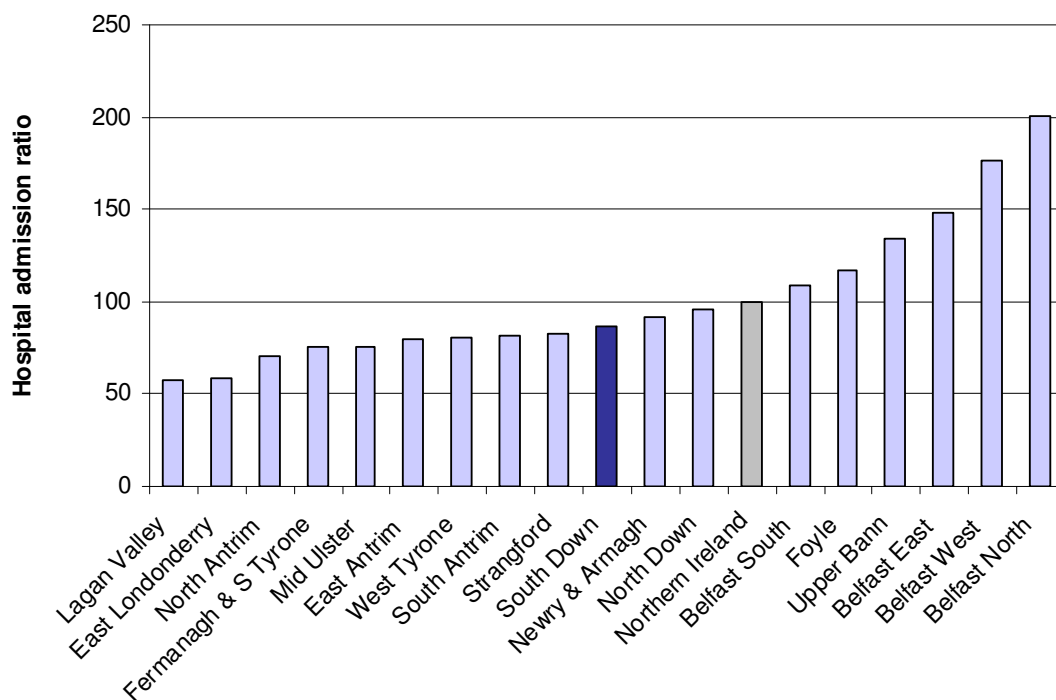
For the period 2005-2009, the standardised hospital admission ratio for self harm<sup>12</sup> in South Down stood at 87. Ratios are calculated to allow comparison of areas or groups to the NI average which is set to 100.

The standardised hospital admission ratio for self harm is lower in South Down than the Northern Ireland ratio of 100. This is true for both males (87 compared to 100) and females (87 compared to 100).

South Down is the Constituency with the 9<sup>th</sup> highest 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)

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



## Mood and Anxiety Disorder Prescriptions

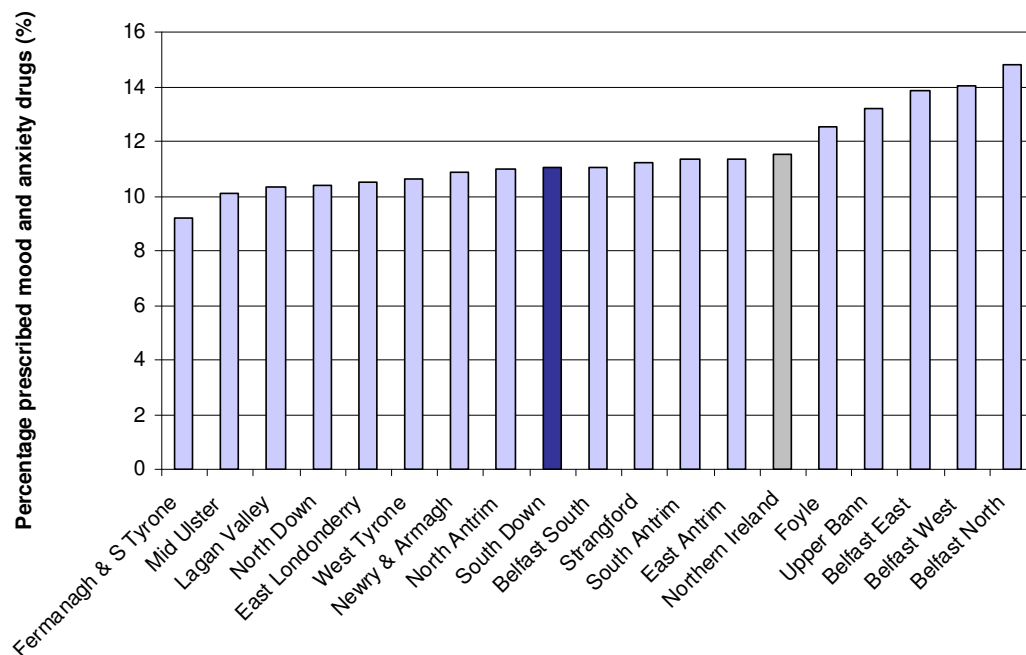
As at April 2008, an estimated 11.0% of people in South Down were on prescribed drugs for mood and anxiety disorders.<sup>13</sup>

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

South Down was the Constituency with the 9<sup>th</sup> lowest 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)

<sup>13</sup> 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

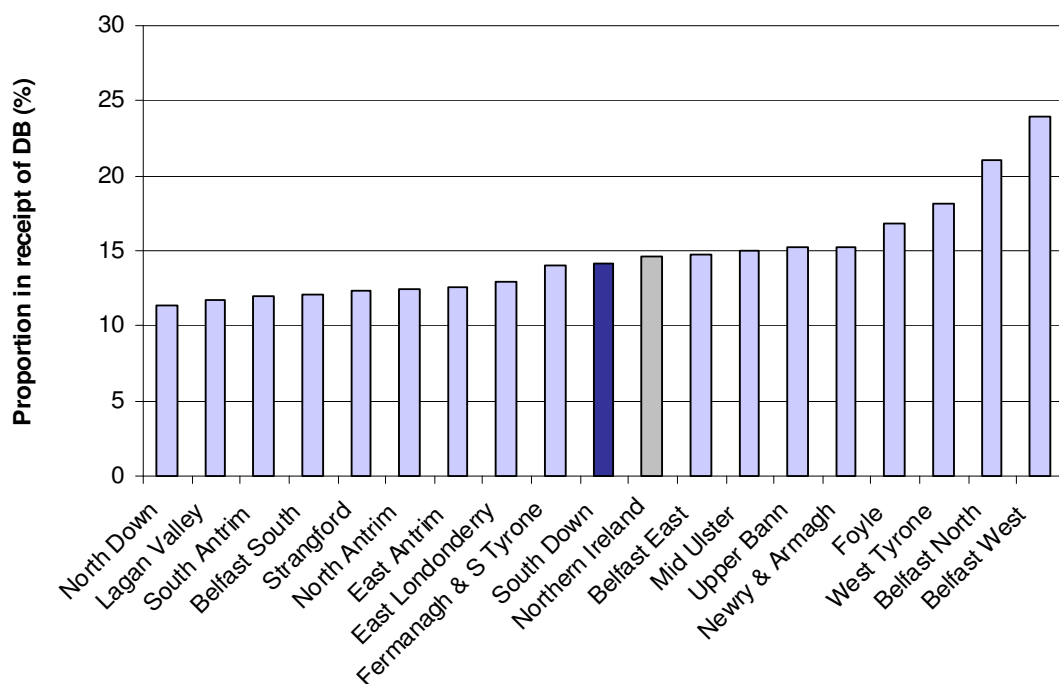
In February 2010, there were 16,334 people in South Down in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit.<sup>14</sup> This equates to 14.1% of all constituents receiving such benefits.

There was little difference in the proportion of people living in South Down in receipt of disability-related benefits and the Northern Ireland figure of 14.6%.

South Down was the Constituency with the 9<sup>th</sup> highest proportion disability-related benefit recipients.

The lowest proportions of disability-related benefit recipients were concentrated in the wards of Burren and Kilbroney (8.9%), Kilmore (10.0%) and Crossgar (10.5%) and the highest proportions were concentrated in the wards of Ballymote (24.1%), Murlough (19.3%) and Shimna (18.5%).<sup>15</sup>

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



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

<sup>14</sup> 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.

<sup>15</sup> 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*

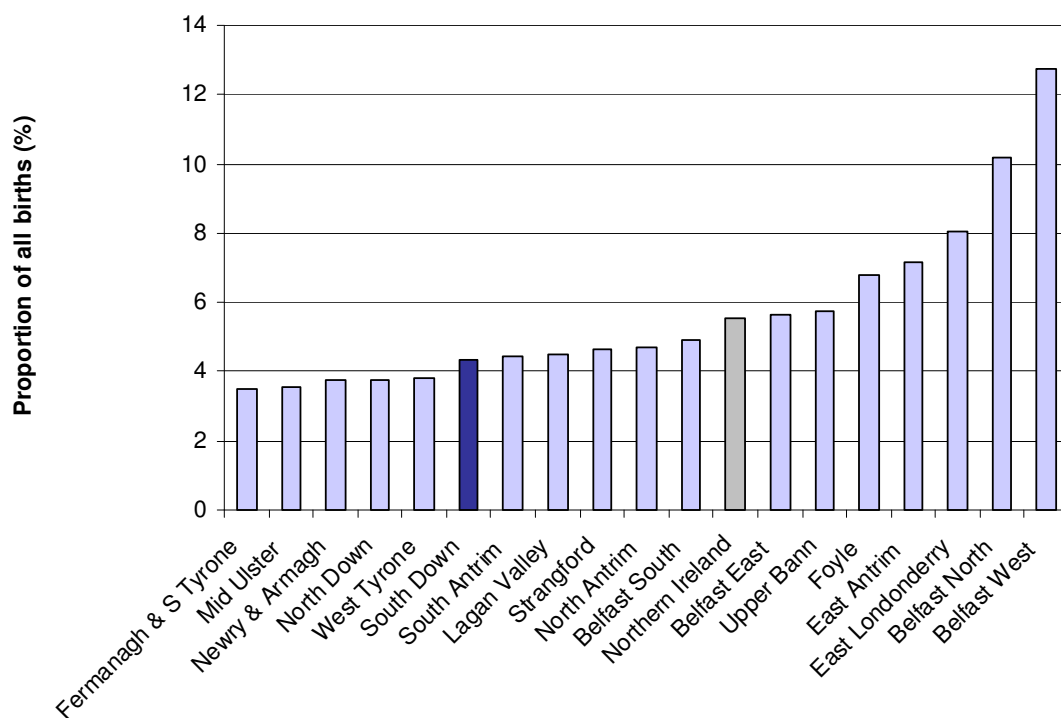
In 2008, there were 77 births to teenage mothers. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 4.3% of all births in South Down, although it is worth noting that this figure is influenced by the number of teenagers in the area and so the teenage birth rate (see over) is more accurate for the purposes of comparison between areas.

There was little difference in the proportion of births in South Down that were to teenage mothers and the Northern Ireland average of 5.6%.

South Down was the Constituency with the 6<sup>th</sup> 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*

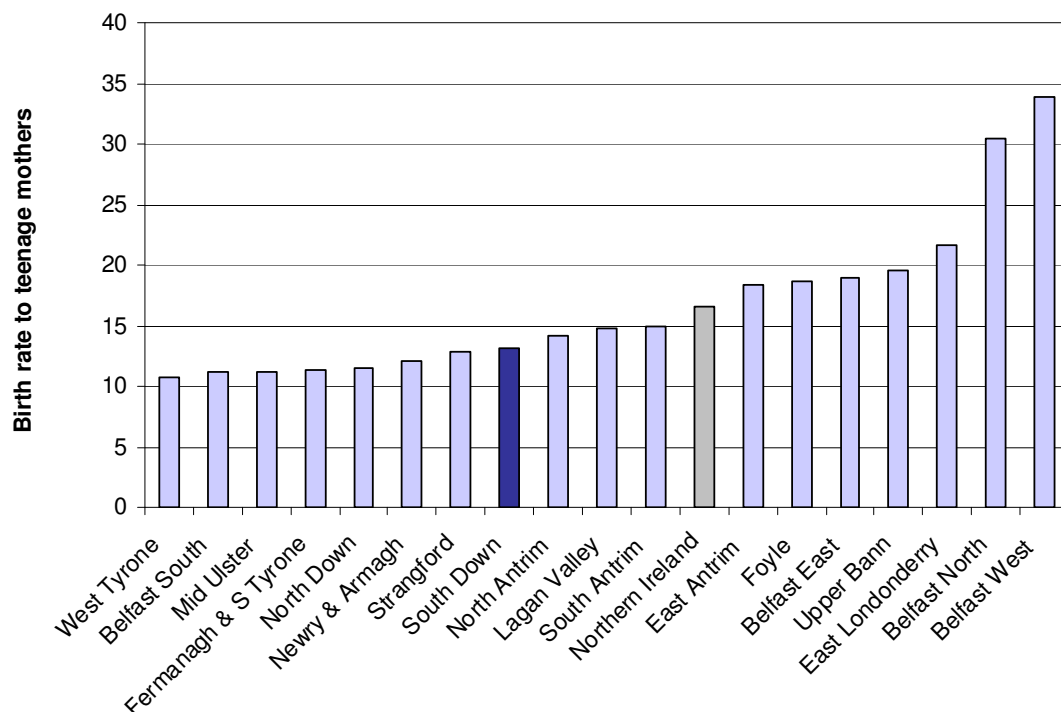
In 2008, the teenage birth rate of South Down stood at 13 per 1,000 female persons aged 13-19 years.

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

South Down was the Constituency with the 8<sup>th</sup> 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.<sup>16</sup>

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

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

	South Down Patients		All Northern Ireland Patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
<b>Coronary Heart Disease</b>	3,830	38	75,278	41
<b>All Heart Failure Patients</b>	788	8	13,903	8
<b>Stroke</b>	1,600	16	31,063	17
<b>Hypertension</b>	12,454	124	225,093	122
<b>Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease</b>	1,282	13	29,099	16
<b>Hypothyroid</b>	2,978	30	57,599	31
<b>Cancer</b>	1,134	11	20,741	11
<b>Mental Health</b>	798	8	14,407	8
<b>Asthma</b>	6,130	61	104,527	56
<b>Dementia</b>	530	5	9,971	5
<b>Atrial Fibrillation</b>	1,319	13	23,827	13
<b>Obesity (Patients aged 16+)</b>	8,127	103	165,956	113
<b>Diabetes Mellitus (Patients aged 17+)</b>	3,500	45	65,066	45
<b>Epilepsy (Patients aged 18+)</b>	714	9	13,983	10
<b>Chronic Kidney Disease (patients aged 18+)</b>	2,272	30	55,150	39
<b>Learning Disabilities (Patients aged 18+)</b>	458	6	6,912	5

■ Higher than NI\*

■ Lower than NI\*

\* by more than 3

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

<sup>16</sup> 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](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

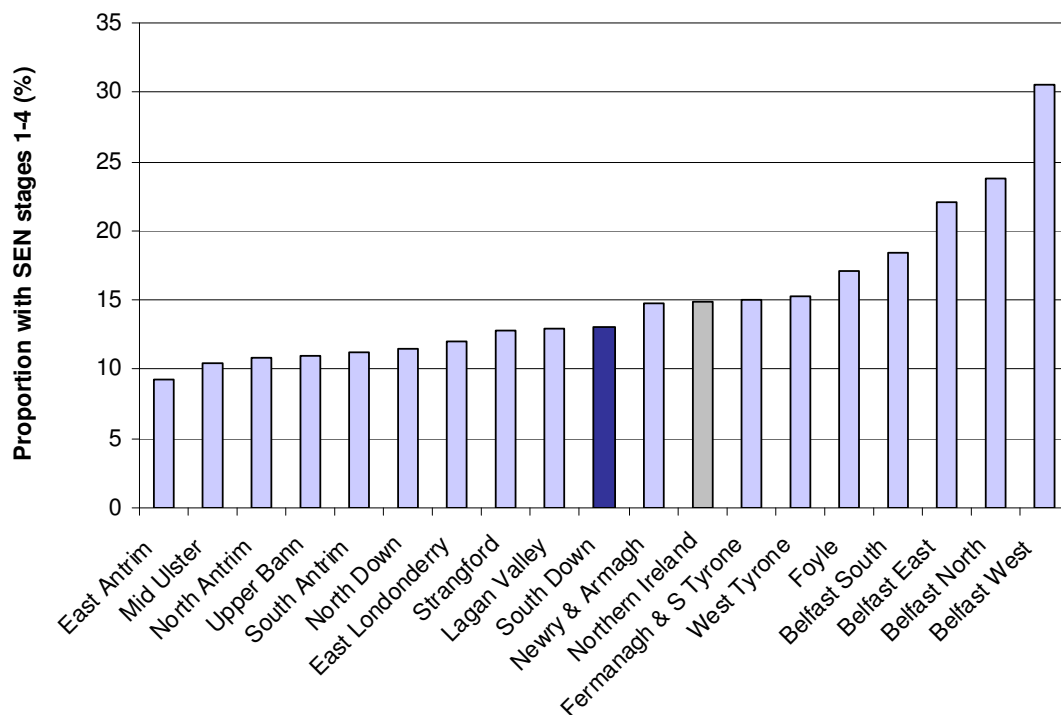
In 2008/09, 13.0% of South Down post-primary pupils had a Statement of Special Educational Need (SEN) at stages 1-4.

A slightly lower proportion of South Down post-primary pupils had a SEN at stages 1-4 compared to the Northern Ireland proportion of 14.9%.

South Down was the Constituency with the 9<sup>th</sup> highest proportion of pupils with a SEN at stages 1-4.

The lowest proportions of pupils with a SEN were concentrated in Katesbridge (7.0%), Bannside (7.8%) and Donaghmore (7.8%). The highest proportions of pupils with a SEN were concentrated in Ballymote (22.7%), Ballynahinch East (19.5%) and Ballymaglave (17.9%).

**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*

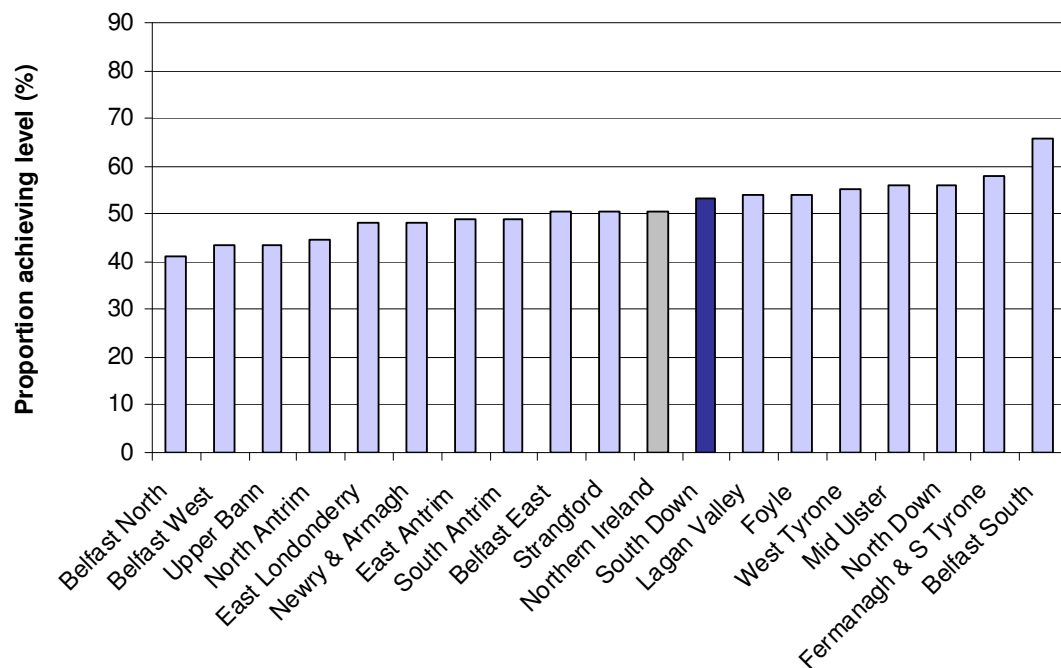
In 2008/09, 53.3% of South Down school leavers achieved at least two A-levels.

A slightly higher proportion of pupils from South Down left school with at least two A-levels when compared to the overall Northern Ireland figure of 50.6%.

South Down was the Constituency with the 8<sup>th</sup> 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 Ballymote (10.7%, 3 pupils), Kilkeel Central (25.9%) and Crossgar (38.6%). The highest proportions of school leavers achieving at least two A-levels were concentrated in Burren and Kilbroney (77.1%), Audley's Acre (70.7%) and Seaforde (69.4%).<sup>17</sup>

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



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

<sup>17</sup> 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*

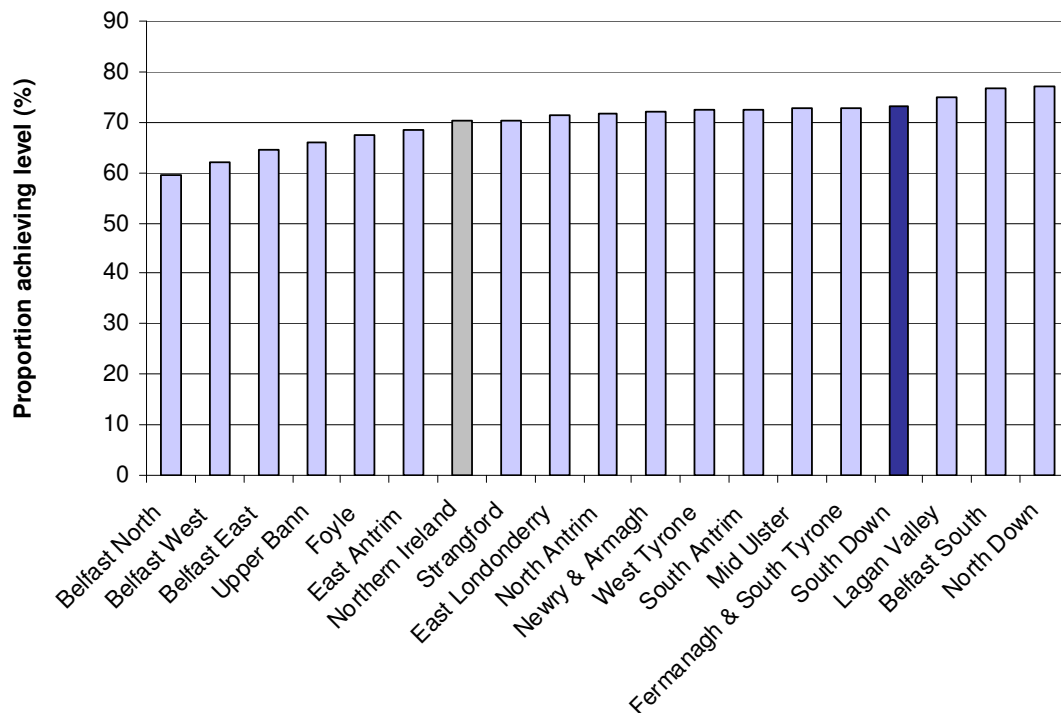
In 2008/09, 73.0% of South Down school leavers achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C.<sup>18</sup>

A higher proportion of South Down school leavers achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C as their highest level of attainment compared to the Northern Ireland school figure of 70.1%.

South Down was the Constituency with the 4<sup>th</sup> highest 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 Ballymote (46.4%), Kilkeel Central (48.1%) and Castlewellan (58.3%). The highest proportions of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C were concentrated in Seaview (89.2%), Burren and Kilbroney (87.5%) and Kilmore (86.5%).

**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)

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



## Participation in Further Education

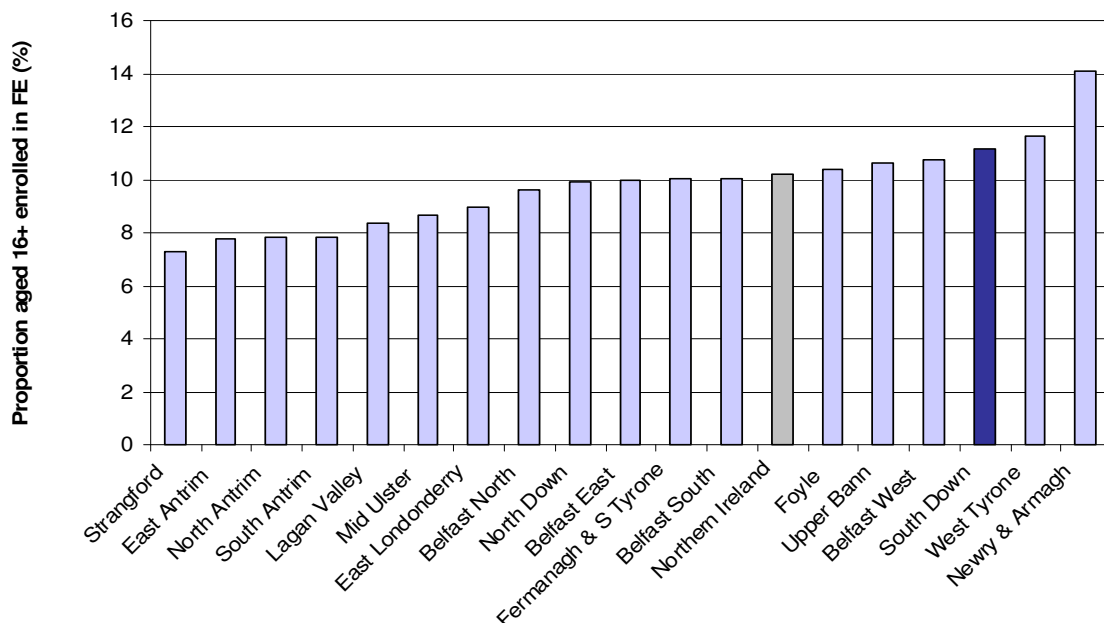
In 2007/08, there were 10,008 students from South Down enrolled in further education.<sup>19</sup> This equates to 11.2% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in further education.

There was little difference in the proportion of people aged 16 and over from South Down who are enrolled in further education and the Northern Ireland figure of 10.2%.

South Down was the Constituency with the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in further education.

Further education participation rates were lowest in the wards of Bannside (6.4%), Ballyward (6.5%) and Seaview (6.8%) and highest in the wards of Ballymote (12.0%), Murlough (10.9%) and Cathedral (10.9%).

**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 South Down students enrolled, 21.0% were full time and 79.0% were part time students, while 51.7% were female and 48.3% were male. In total, 34.2% of those enrolled in further education were mature students.<sup>20</sup>

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

<sup>20</sup> Mature Student in Further Education defined as those aged 26 and over.

## Participation in Higher Education

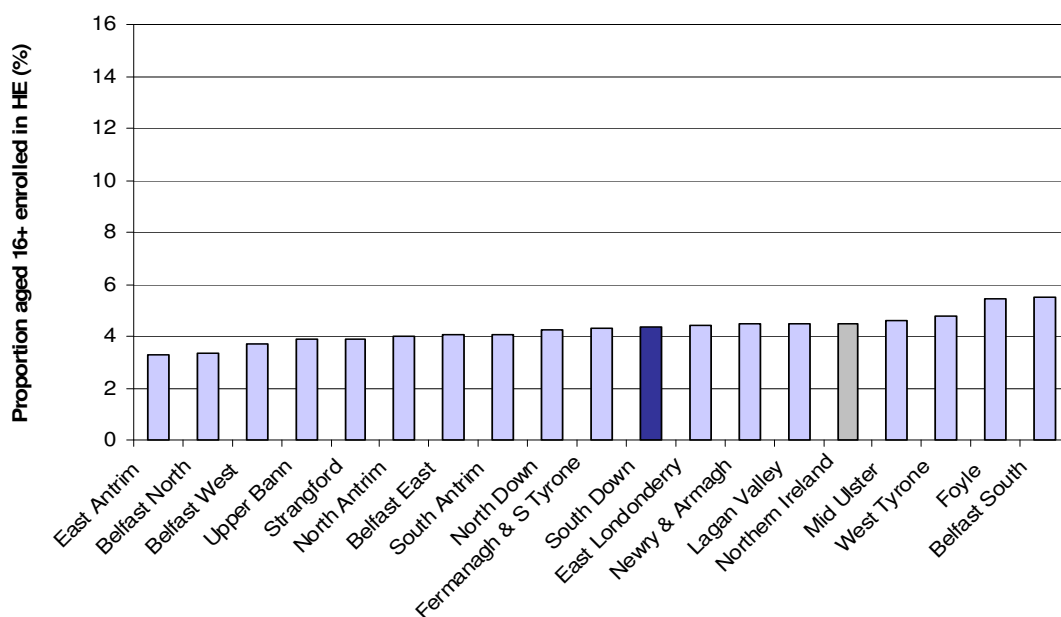
In 2007/08, there were 3,885 students from South Down enrolled in higher education.<sup>21</sup> This equates to 4.3% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in higher education.

There was little difference in the proportion of people aged 16 and over from South Down who are enrolled in higher education and the Northern Ireland figure of 4.5%.

South Down was the Constituency with the 8<sup>th</sup> highest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in higher education.

Higher education participation rates were lowest in the wards of Rathfriland (1.6%), Ballymaglave (1.8%) and Ballymote (2.0%) and highest in the wards of Audley's Acre (5.7%), Rostrevor (4.6%), Bannside (4.5%), Donard (4.5%) and Kilmore (4.5%).

**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, 76.6% were full time and 23.4% were part time students, while 59.8% were female and 40.2% were male. In total, 24.6% of those enrolled in higher education were aged 25 and over.

<sup>21</sup> 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.

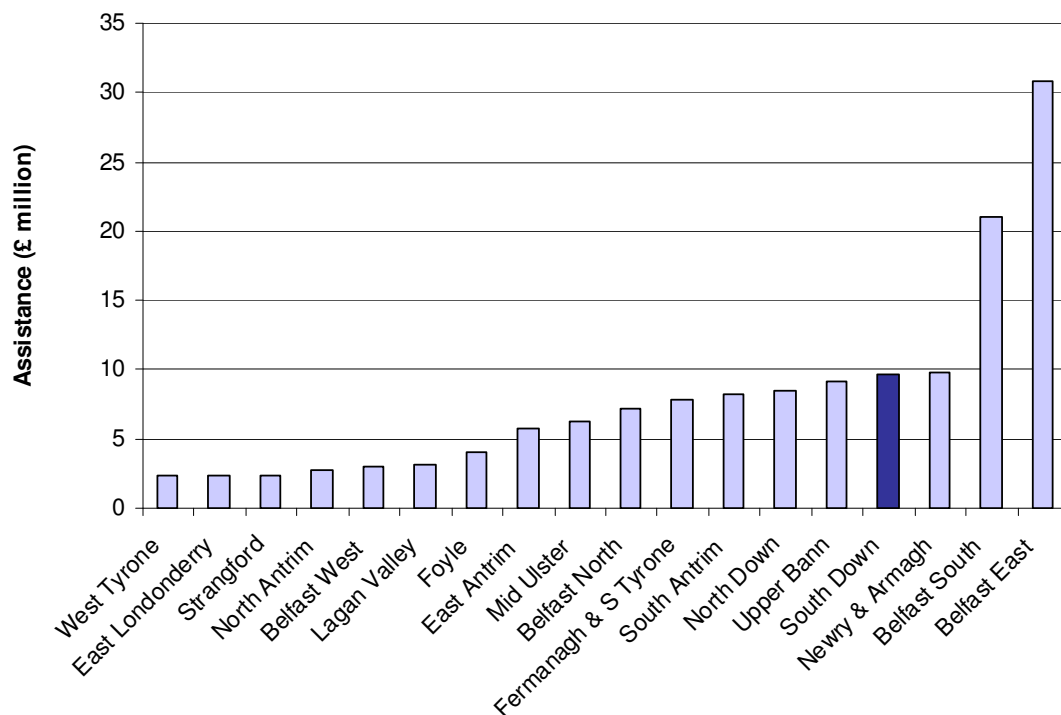
##### Invest NI Assistance

In 2008/09, Invest NI provided £9.6 million in financial assistance to companies in South Down, accounting for 6.7% of all assistance provided in Northern Ireland during that period.

South Down was the Constituency that received the 4<sup>th</sup> highest 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

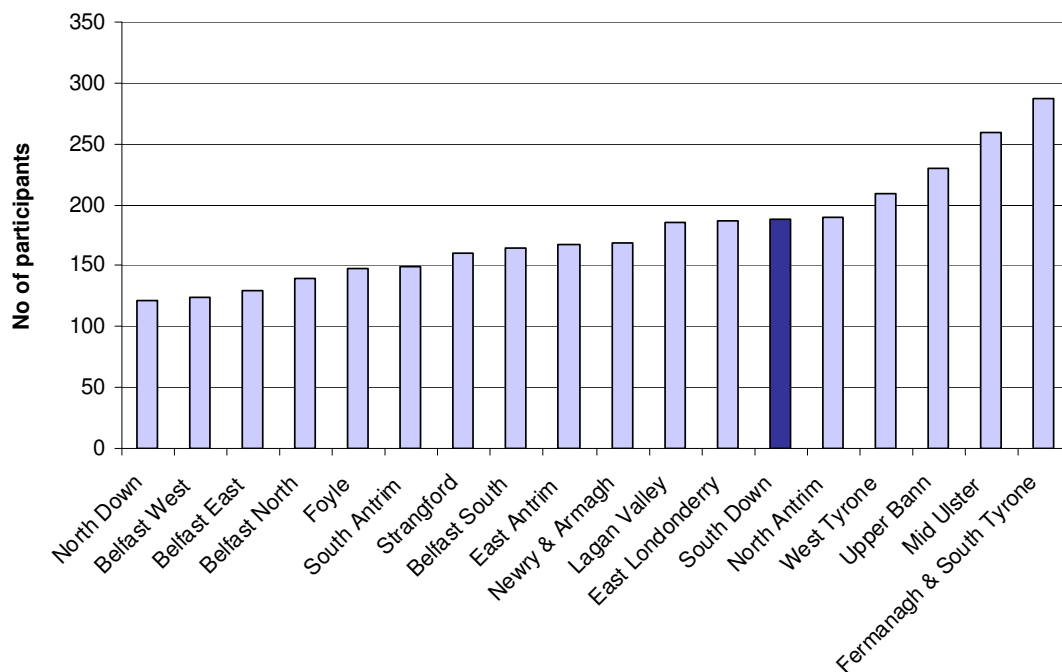
### *Participation in the Start a Business Programme*

In 2008/09, 188 people from South Down completed the Invest NI Start a Business Programme.

South Down was the Constituency with the 6<sup>th</sup> highest number of people completing this programme.

No-one from the ward of Binnian participated in the training. The lowest numbers of participants who completed the training were from the wards of Ballynahinch East (1), Kilkeel South (1), Bannside (2) and Annalong (2). The highest number was from the wards of Tollymore (12), Castlewellan (12) and Drumaness (10).

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



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Invest NI)

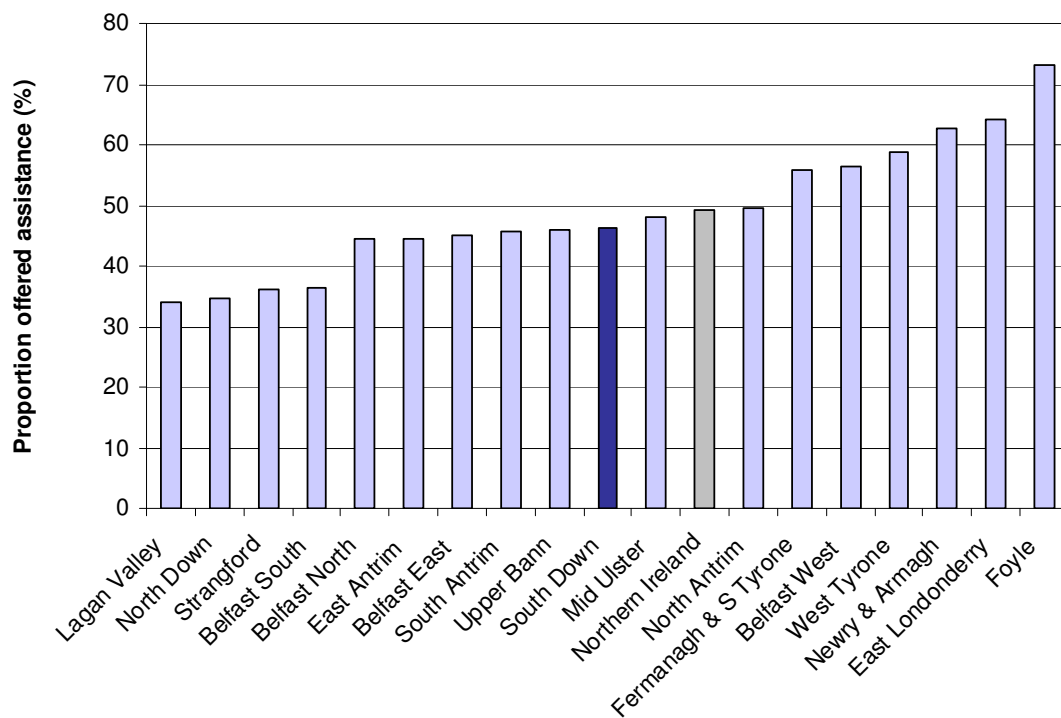
*Financial Assistance offered to those who completed the Start a Business programme*

Of those who did complete the training, 87 people (46.3% of participants) from South Down were subsequently offered financial assistance.

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

South Down was the Constituency with the 9<sup>th</sup> highest proportion of participants who were offered financial assistance.

**Chart 21: Proportion of Invest NI Start a Business Programme participants who were offered financial 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 South Down and the unemployment claimant count.

### Employee jobs

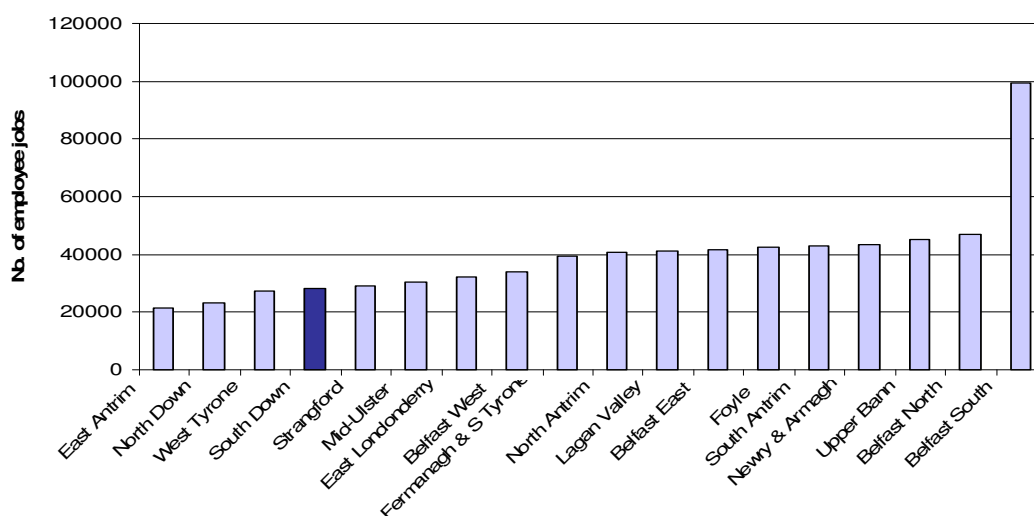
As at 3 September 2007, there were 28,258 employee jobs<sup>22</sup> located in South Down, representing 4.0% of all employee jobs in Northern Ireland.

South Down was the Constituency with the 4<sup>th</sup> lowest number of employee jobs.

The lowest concentrations of employee jobs were in the wards of Katesbridge (141), Ballyward (238) and Tollymore (261) and the highest concentrations were in the wards of Kilkeel Central (3,239), Cathedral (2,852) and Clonallan (1,599) 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))

<sup>22</sup> 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, 72.6% of employee jobs in South Down were in the services sector, 15.1% were in manufacturing and 11.2% were in construction.

A lower proportion of employee jobs in South Down were in services compared to the proportion of all Northern Ireland jobs of 80.6%.

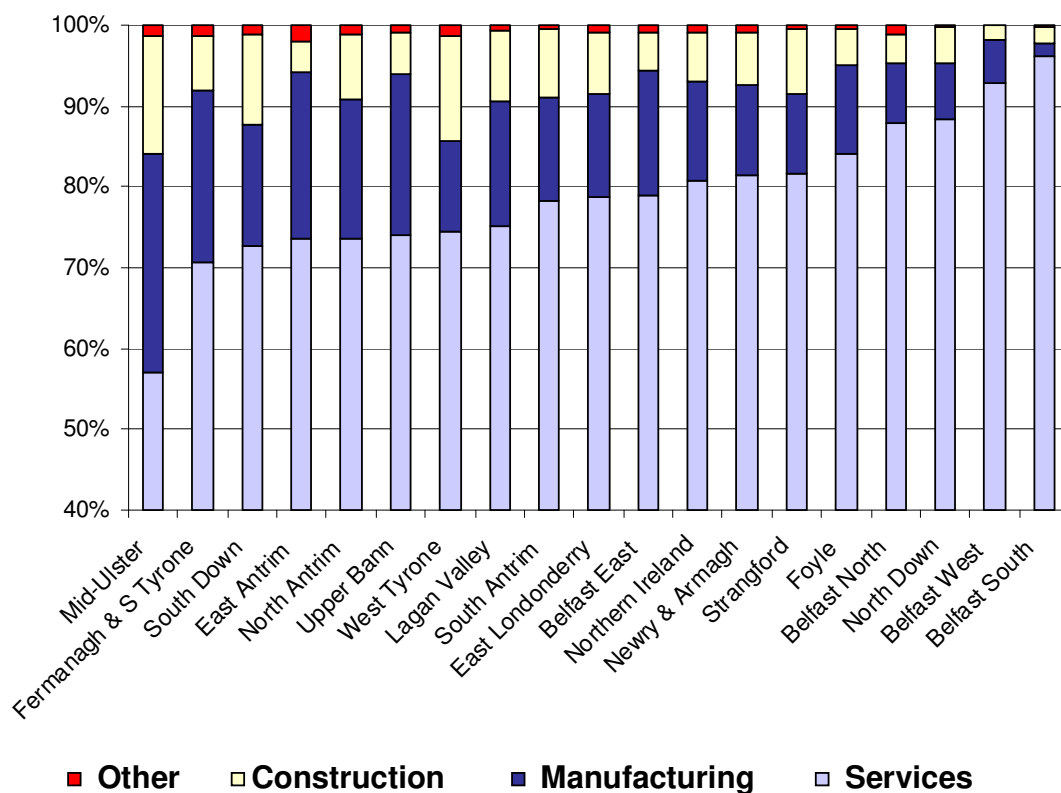
A slightly higher proportion of employee jobs in South Down were in manufacturing compared to the proportion of all Northern Ireland jobs of 12.3%.

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

South Down is the Constituency with the 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest proportion of services jobs, the 8<sup>th</sup> highest proportion of manufacturing jobs and the 3<sup>rd</sup> 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)

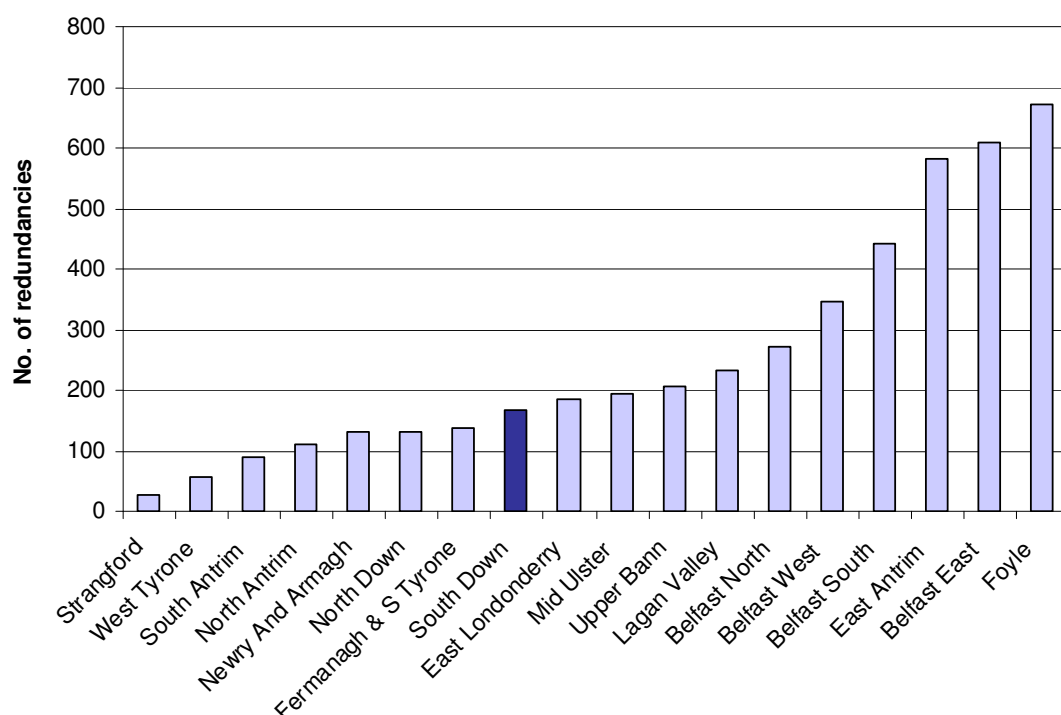
## Redundancies

In 2009, there were 168 redundancies<sup>23</sup> in South Down, representing 3.7% of all redundancies made in Northern Ireland (please note that this refers to location of business rather than employee home).

The Constituency of South Down had the 8<sup>th</sup> 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)

<sup>23</sup> 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

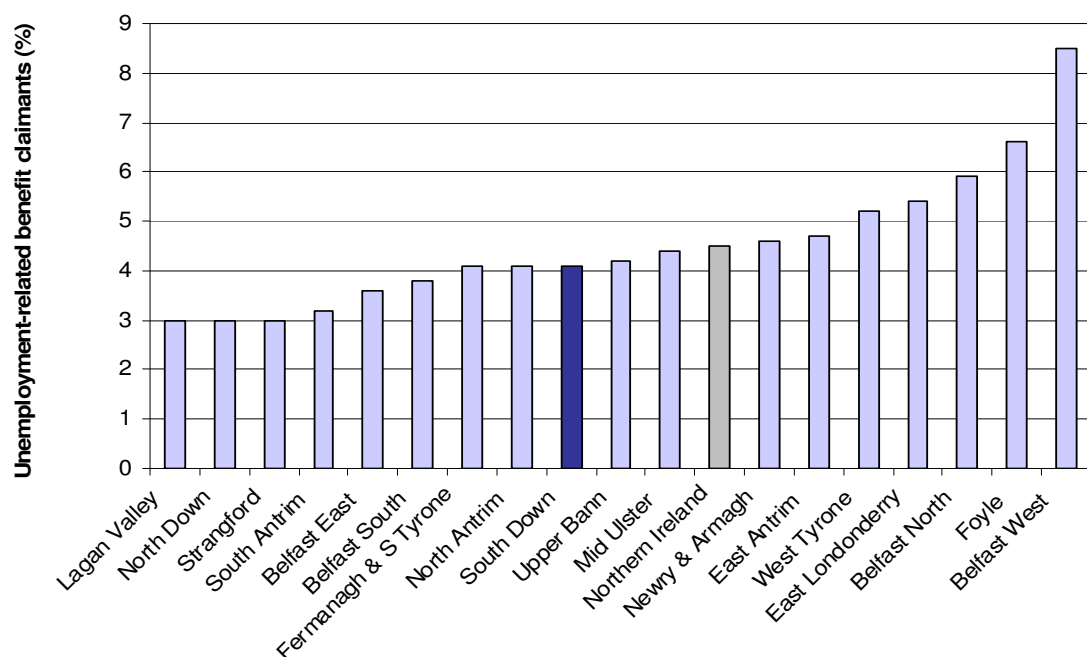
During the period January – December 2009, there were 2,940 people claiming unemployment-related benefits<sup>24</sup> in South Down. This equates to 4.1% of all working age constituents claiming such benefits.

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

South Down was the Constituency with the 9<sup>th</sup> lowest proportion of benefit claimants.

The proportion of unemployment-related benefit claimants was lowest in the wards of Kilmore (1.8%), Crossgar (2.8%) and Dunmore (2.8%) and highest in the wards of Ballymote (10.4%), Ardglass (6.7%) and Clonallan (6.5%).

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



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

<sup>24</sup> 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 South Down as well as information on planning applications and decisions in the area.

### Housing type

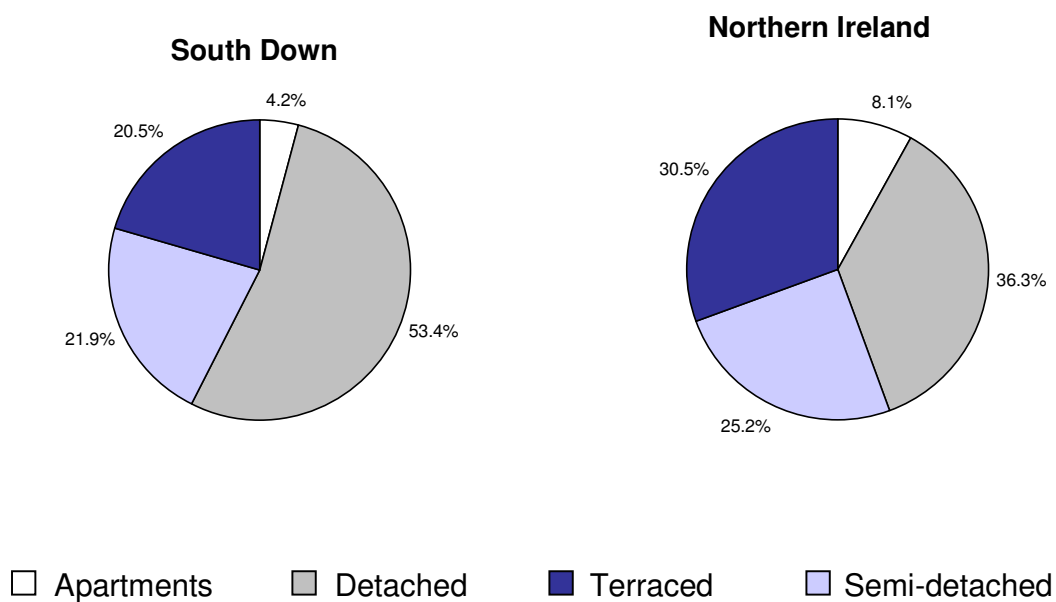
In 2008, there were 42,336 properties in South Down, representing 5.9% of all properties in Northern Ireland.

A much higher proportion of properties in South Down were detached compared to the Northern Ireland figure (53.4% vs. 36.3%), accounting for the highest proportion of properties in the area.

A lower proportion of properties in South Down were semi-detached (21.9% vs. 25.2%) or apartments (4.2% vs. 8.1%).

A much lower proportion of properties in South Down were terraced compared to the Northern Ireland figure (20.5% vs. 30.5%).

**Charts 26 and 27: Housing type, 2008**



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

## Planning applications and decisions

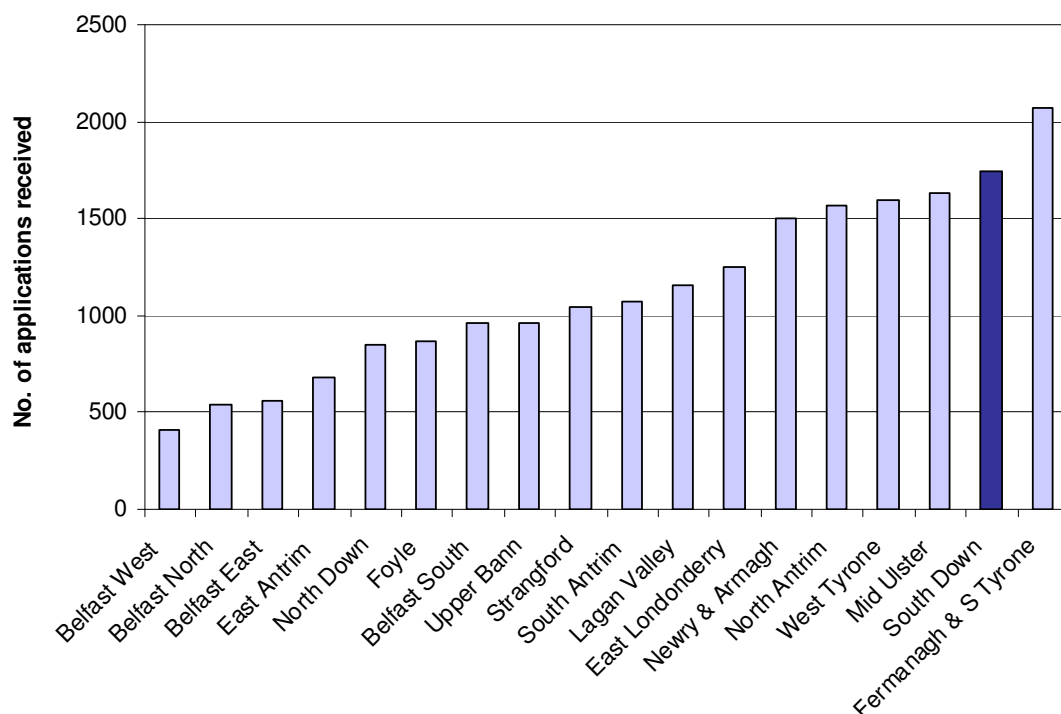
### *Planning applications*

In 2008/09, there were 1,745 new planning applications received for the South Down area, representing 8.5% of all Northern Ireland applications received.<sup>25</sup>

South Down was the Constituency with the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest 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))

<sup>25</sup> Applications received also include withdrawn applications.

### *Planning Decisions*

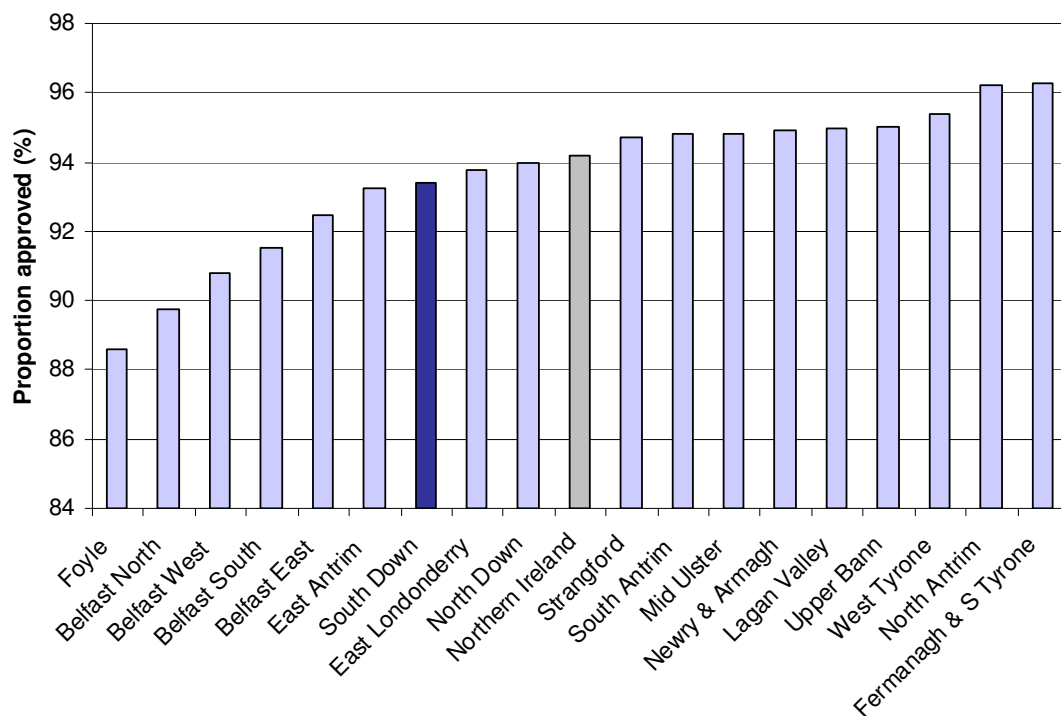
Decisions were made on a total of 2,246<sup>26</sup> planning applications for the South Down area during 2008/09, 93.4% of which were approved.<sup>27</sup>

There was little difference in the proportion of applications approved in South Down and the Northern Ireland average of 94.2%.

South Down was the Constituency with the 7<sup>th</sup> lowest 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)

<sup>26</sup> Note that the number of decisions is higher than the number of planning applications received as this includes applications from previous years.

<sup>27</sup> 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 South Down 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

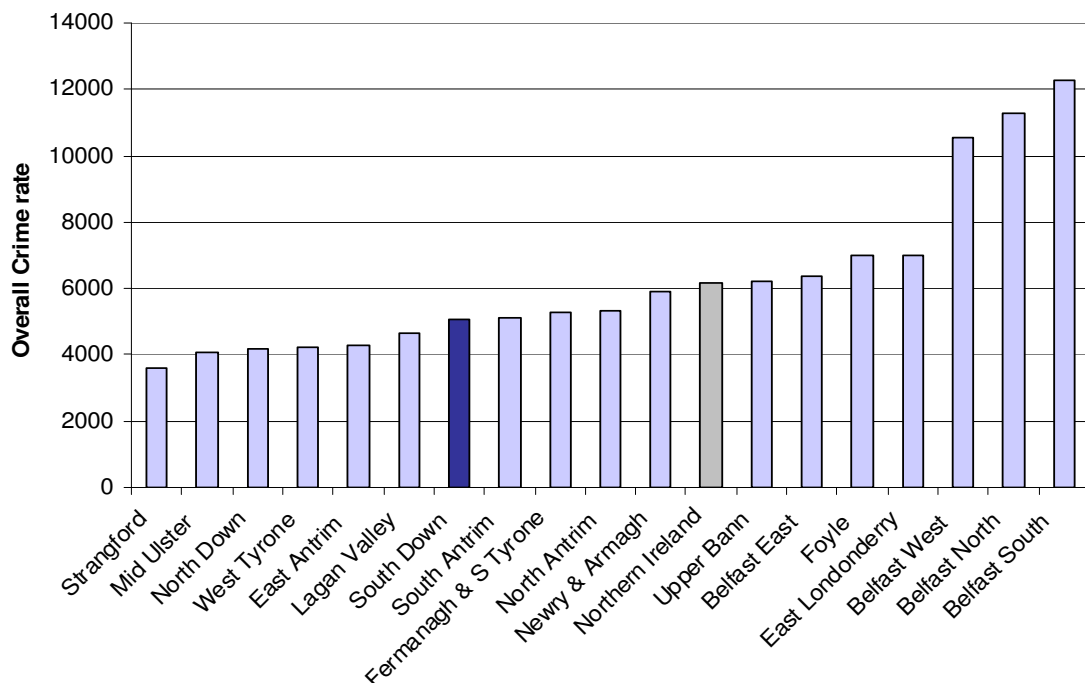
In 2009/10, a total of 5,861 offences were recorded in South Down, representing 5.4% of all offences recorded in Northern Ireland. This equates to an overall crime rate of 5,045 per 100,000 persons.

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

South Down was the Constituency with the 7<sup>th</sup> lowest crime rate.

Overall crime rates were lowest in the wards of Katesbridge (1,509), Ballyward (1,719) and Burren and Kilbroney (2,062) and highest in the wards of Cathedral (19,081), Ballymote (17,950) and Murlough (11,044).

**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 South Down than the Northern Ireland rates.

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

	South Down		Northern Ireland
	Rate	Rank*	Rate
<b>Violent Crime</b>	1,621	9	1,865
<b>Burglary</b>	697	7	709
<b>Theft</b>	1,100	12	1,499
<b>Criminal Damage</b>	1,108	14	1,490

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

Source: NISRA, NINIS

### *Violent Crime*

In 2009/10, the violent crime rate for South Down was 1,621 per 100,000 persons and was lower than the Northern Ireland rate. Violent crime rates were lowest in the wards of Katesbridge (189), Ballyward (344) and Tollymore (444) and highest in the wards of Ballymote (6,603), Cathedral (4,597) and Shimna (4,408).

### *Burglary*

In 2009/10, the burglary rate for South Down was 697 per 100,000 persons and was lower than the Northern Ireland rate. Burglary rates were lowest in the wards of Ballyward (206), Lisnacree (209) and Strangford (240) and highest in the wards of Ballymote (2,627), Quoile (1,982) and Cathedral (1,764).

### *Theft*

In 2009/10, the theft rate for South Down was 1,100 per 100,000 persons and was lower than the Northern Ireland rate. Theft rates were lowest in the wards of Binnian (283), Drumaness (376) and Kilkeel South (419) and highest in the wards of Cathedral (4,683), Ballymote (3,356) and Murlough (3,279).

### *Criminal Damage*

In 2009/10, the criminal damage rate for South Down was 1,108 per 100,000 persons and was lower than the Northern Ireland rate. Criminal damage rates were lowest in the wards of Bannside (218), Dunmore (243) and Katesbridge (264) and highest in the wards of Ballymote (4,487), Cathedral (3,787) and Quoile (2,386).

### Anti-social Behaviour

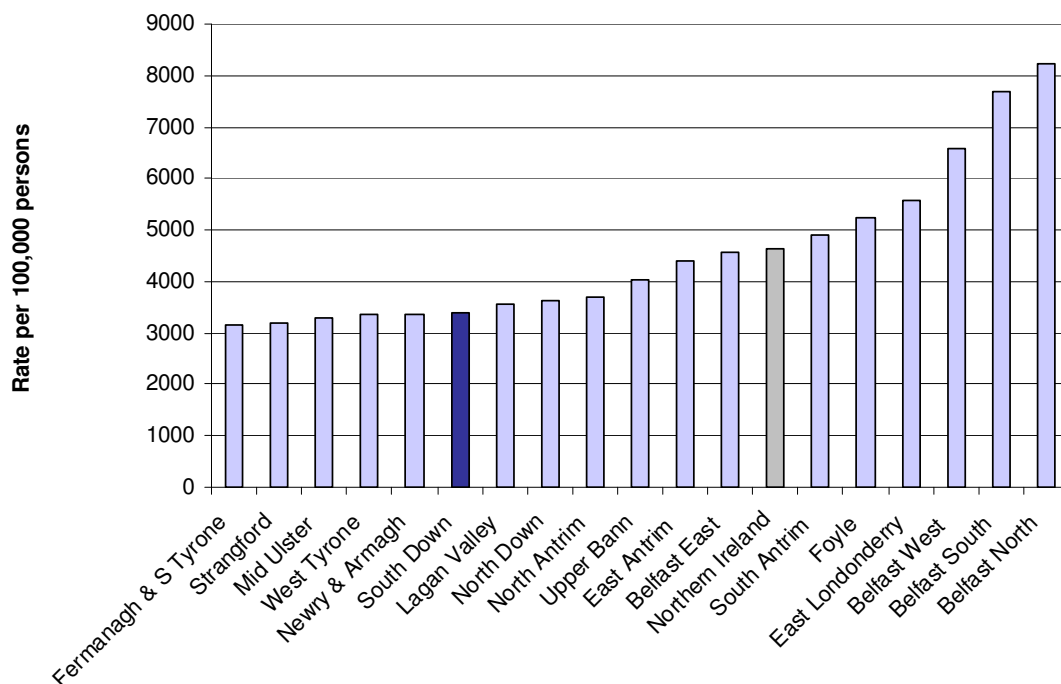
In 2009/10, there were 3,959 incidents of anti-social behaviour in South Down. This equates to an anti-social behaviour incident rate of 3,408 per 100,000 persons.

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

South Down was the Constituency with the 6<sup>th</sup> lowest rate of anti-social behaviour incidents.

Anti-social behaviour incident rates per 100,000 persons were lowest in the wards of Dunmore (522), Ballyward (928) and Katesbridge (1,018) and highest in the wards of Shimna (12,104), Cathedral (10,812) and Ballymote (10,398).

**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 South Down.

#### *Extent*

South Down has an Extent of 7%. This means that 7% of people living in South Down live in the most<sup>28</sup> deprived Super Output Areas<sup>29</sup> in Northern Ireland. South Down is the Constituency ranked 13 out of 18 in terms of Extent.

#### *Income Deprivation Scale*

The Income Deprivation Scale shows that there are 25,911 people in South Down experiencing Income Deprivation (*defined as being in receipt of income-related benefits/tax credits*). South Down is the Constituency ranked 7 out of 18 on this measure of deprivation.

#### *Percentage of the total population Income Deprived*

22% of those living in South Down are income deprived. South Down is ranked 11 out of 18 on this measure of deprivation.

#### *Employment Deprivation Scale*

The Employment Deprivation Scale shows that 8,428 people in South Down are experiencing employment deprivation (*defined as being in receipt of employment-related benefits or on a government training programme*). South Down is ranked 7 out of 18 on this measure of deprivation.

#### *Percentage of working age population Employment Deprived*

12% of working age people in South Down are employment deprived. South Down is ranked 9 out of 18 on this measure of deprivation.

---

<sup>28</sup> *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.

<sup>29</sup> A geography designed for the collection of small area statistics with similar population sizes.



**Table 3: NIMDM 2010 for the Constituency of South Down**

Measure	Score	Rank*
Extent (%)	7	13
Income Deprived Scale	25,911	7
% of total population Income Deprived	22	11
Employment Deprived Scale	8,428	7
% of working age population Employment Deprived	12	9

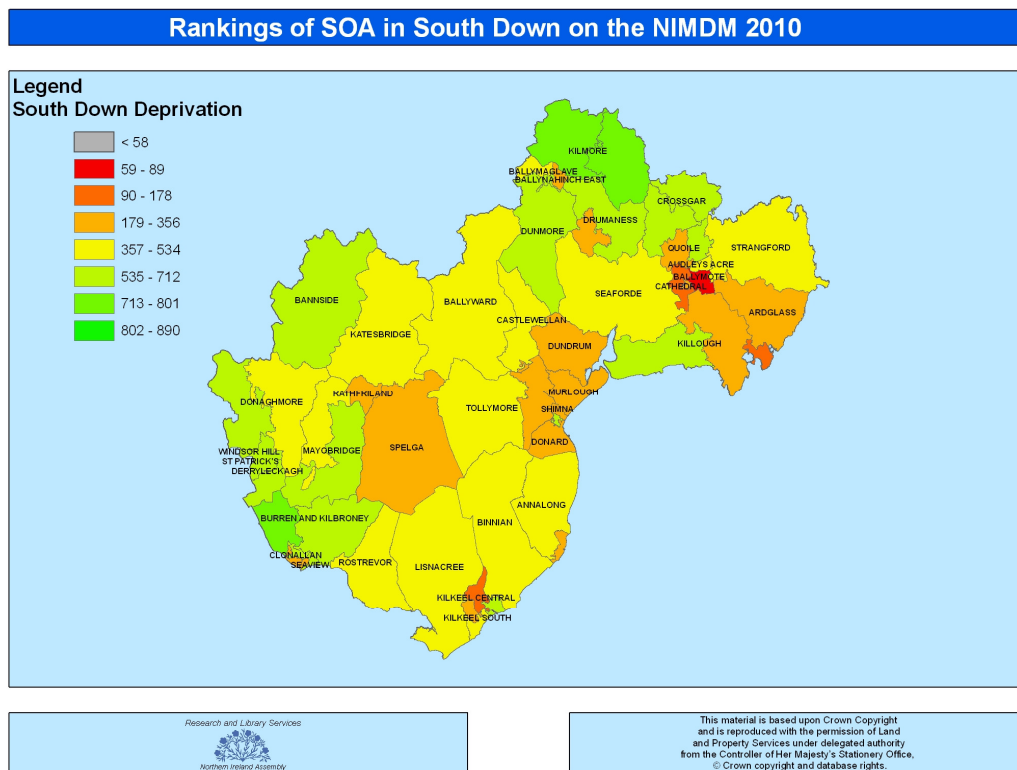
\*1=most deprived, 18=least deprived

Source: NISRA, NINIS (NIMDM 2010)

### Deprivation within South Down

The most deprived area in South Down was within the ward of Ballymote which ranked in the 10% most deprived areas in Northern Ireland.

No area in South Down ranked in the 10% least deprived areas in Northern Ireland.



Source: NISRA, NINIS (NIMDM 2010)

### Benefit Claimants

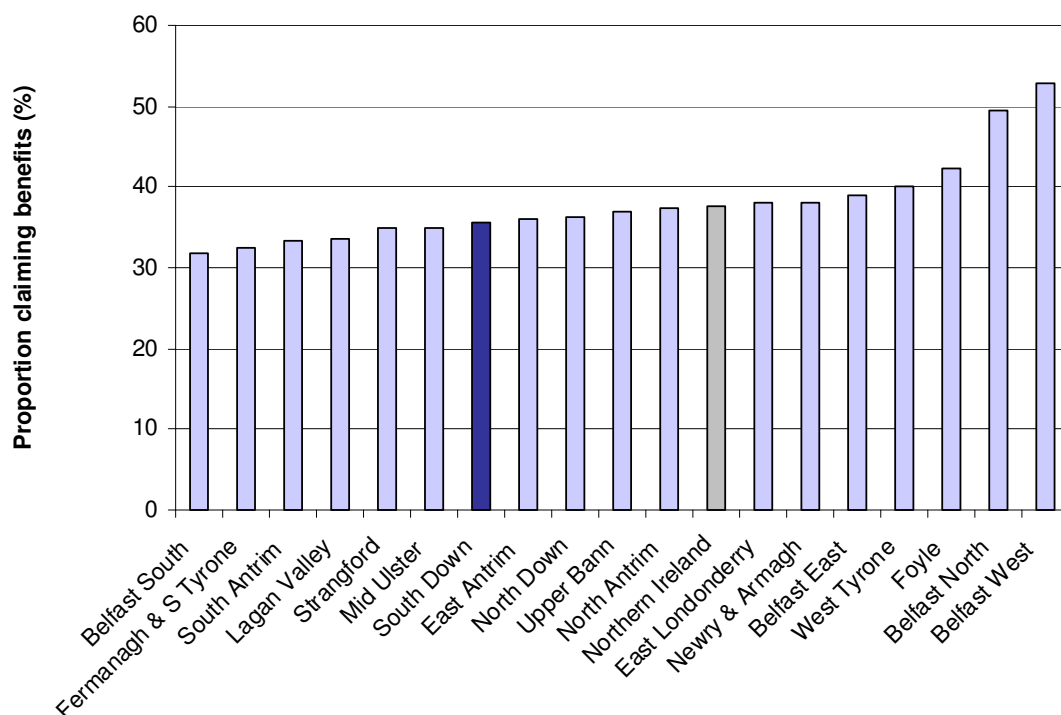
As at April 2010, there were 31,860 people in South Down were claiming at least one benefit. This equates to 35.6% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming at least one benefit.

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

South Down was the Constituency with the 7<sup>th</sup> lowest proportion of benefit claimants.

The lowest proportions of benefit claimants were concentrated in the wards of Burren and Kilbroney (19.1%), Mayobridge (21.6%) and Killough (21.6%) and the highest proportions were concentrated in the wards of Ballymote (40.1%), Shimna (36.7%) and Murlough (36.2%).<sup>30</sup>

**Chart 32: Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming at least one benefit by Constituency, April 2010**



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

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

### *Income Support*

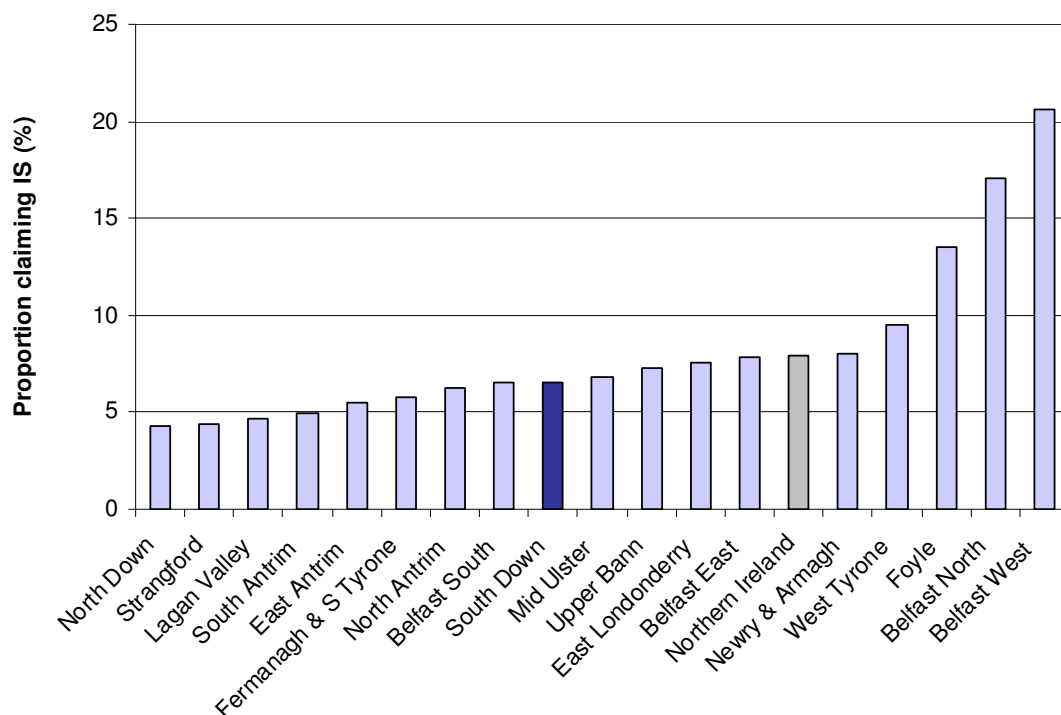
As at February 2010, there were 4,685 people claiming Income Support in South Down. This equates to 6.5% of all working age constituents claiming this benefit.

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

South Down was the Constituency with the 9<sup>th</sup> lowest proportion of Income Support claimants.

The lowest proportions of Income Support claimants were concentrated in the wards of Kilmore (1.2%), Bannside (1.4%) and Dunmore (1.6%) while the highest proportions were concentrated in the wards of Ballymote (12.1%), Murlough (8.2%) and Cathedral (7.5%).<sup>31</sup>

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



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

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

### *Housing Benefit*

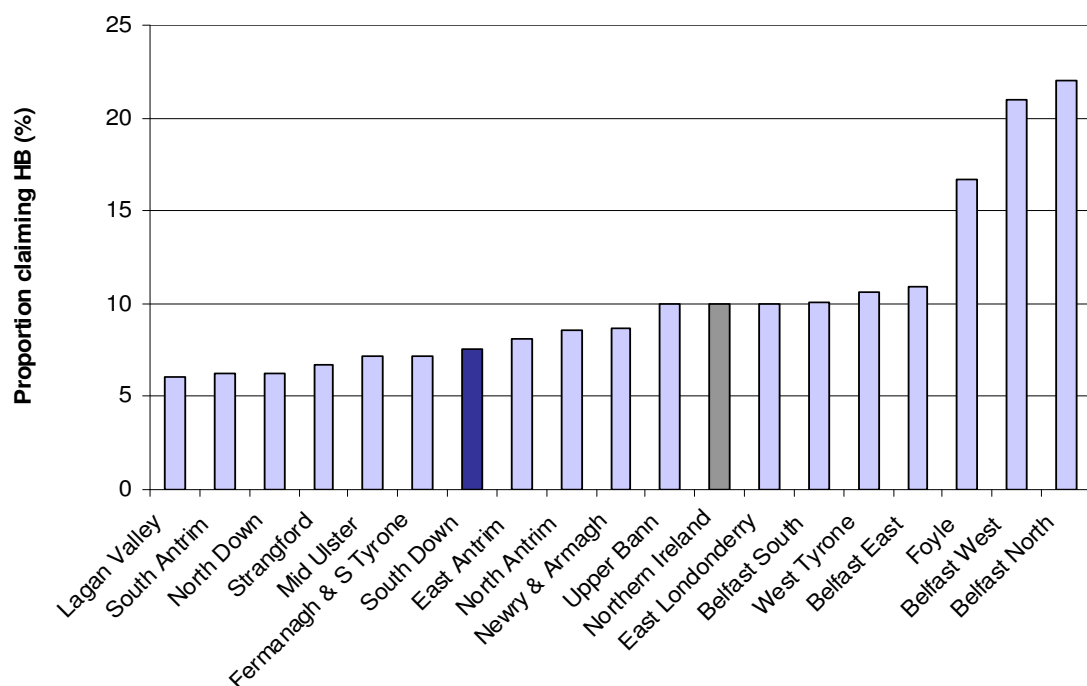
As at May 2009, there were 6,792 people claiming Housing Benefit in South Down. This equates to 7.6% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming this benefit.

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

South Down was the Constituency with the 7<sup>th</sup> lowest proportion of Housing Benefit claimants.

The lowest proportions of Housing Benefit claimants were concentrated in the wards of Bannside (1.7%), Donaghmore (1.8%) and Dunmore (1.8%) while the highest proportions were concentrated in the wards of Ballymote (18.9%), Murlough (11.7%) and Cathedral (10.6%).<sup>32</sup>

**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)

<sup>32</sup> Ward figures calculated as a proportion of total population using 2008 mid-year estimates.

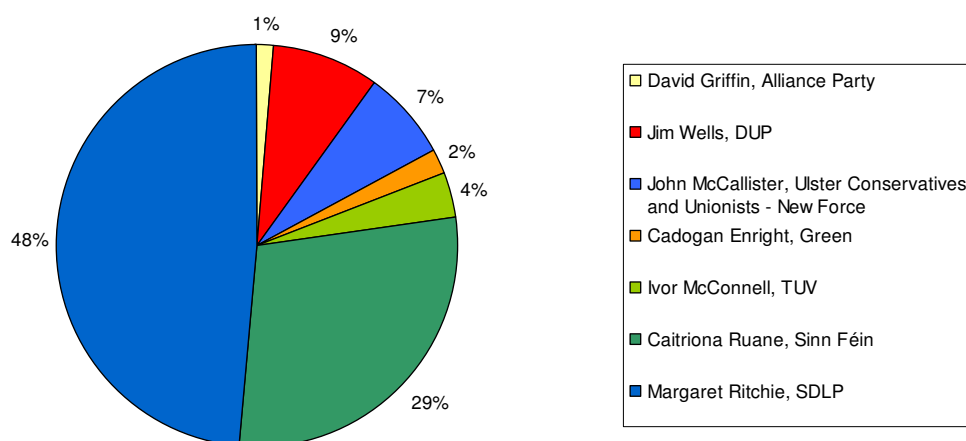
## 9. ELECTION RESULTS

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

### 2010 Westminster Election Results

In South Down, 70,784 people were eligible to vote in the 2010 Westminster Elections. 42,589 valid votes were cast, a turnout of 60.2%.<sup>33</sup> Turnout for South Down was higher than the Northern Ireland turnout of 56.7%. The SDLP received the majority of votes in the Constituency with 20,648 votes. As a result, Margaret Ritchie, was elected to represent South Down.

**Chart 35: 2010 Westminster Election Results**



Candidate (*elected)	Votes	Party
Margaret Ritchie*	20,648	Social Democratic & Labour Party
Caitriona Ruane	12,236	Sinn Féin
Jim Wells	3,645	Democratic Unionist Party
John McCallister	3,093	Ulster Conservatives and Unionists - New Force
Ivor McConnell	1,506	Traditional Unionist Voice
Cadogan Enright	901	Green
David Griffin	560	Alliance Party

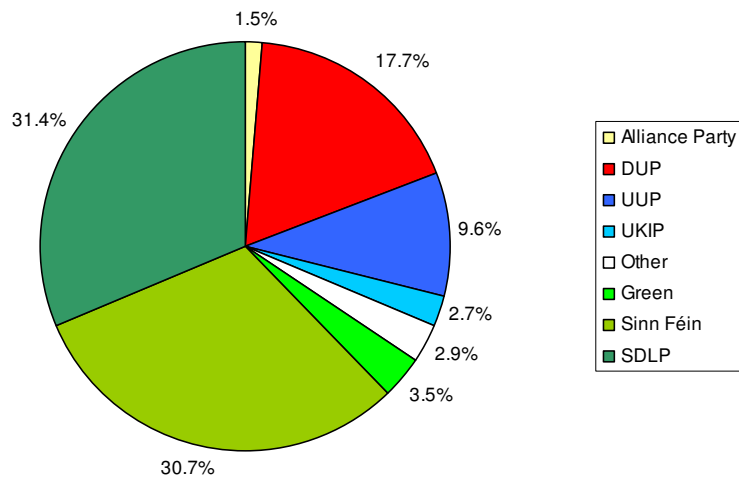
Source: The Electoral Office for Northern Ireland

<sup>33</sup> Excludes invalid votes, n = 251.

## 2007 Assembly Election Results

In South Down, 71,704 people were eligible to vote in the 2007 Assembly Elections. 46,110 valid votes were cast, a turnout of 64.3%.<sup>34</sup> Turnout for South Down was slightly higher than the Northern Ireland turnout of 62.3%. The SDLP and Sinn Féin won 2 seats each while the UUP and the DUP won 1 seat each.

**Chart 36: 2007 Assembly Election Results**



Candidate (*elected)	1 <sup>st</sup> pref votes	Party
Caitriona Ruane*	6334	Sinn Féin
Margaret Ritchie*	5838	SDLP (Social Democratic & Labour Party)
P.J. Bradley*	5652	SDLP
Jim Wells*	5542	Democratic Unionist Party - D.U.P.
Willie Clarke*	5138	Sinn Féin
John McCallister*	4447	UUP
Michael Carr	2972	SDLP
Eamonn McConvey	2662	Sinn Féin
William Burns	2611	DUP
Ciaran Mussen	1622	Green
Henry Reilly	1229	UK Independence Party
David Griffin	691	Alliance Party
Martin Cunningham	434	Independent
Frederick Wharton	424	UKUP
Peter Bowles	391	Conservative
Malachi Curran	123	Workers Party

Source: *The Electoral Office for Northern Ireland*

<sup>34</sup> Excludes invalid votes, n = 513.



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