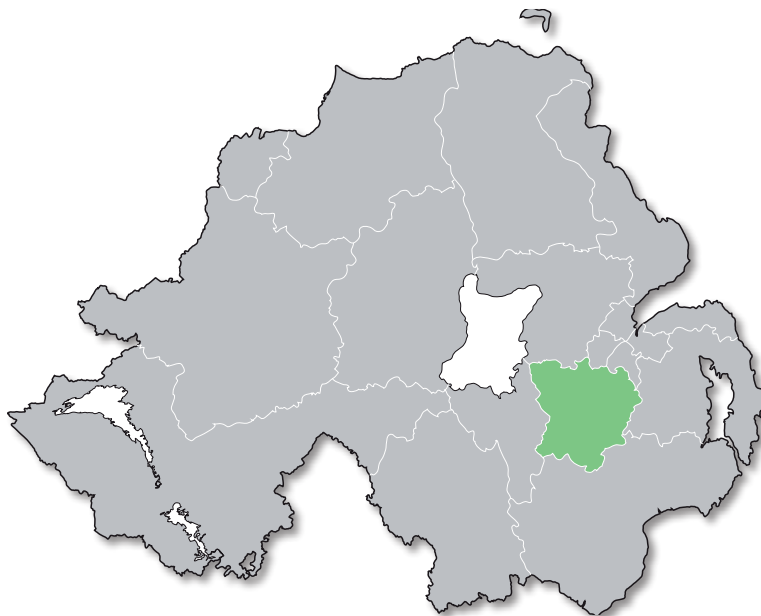




Northern Ireland
Assembly

Constituency Profile

Lagan Valley - December 2013



About this Report

Welcome to the 2013 statistical profile of the Constituency of Lagan Valley produced by the Research and Information Service (RaISe) of the Northern Ireland Assembly. The profile is based on the new Constituency boundary which came into force following the May 2011 Assembly elections.

This report includes a demographic profile of Lagan Valley using 2011 Census data and indicators of Health, Education, the Labour Market, Low Income, Crime and Traffic and Travel. For each indicator, this profile presents:

- The most up-to-date information available for Lagan Valley;
- How Lagan Valley compares with the Northern Ireland average; and,
- How Lagan Valley compares with the other 17 Constituencies in Northern Ireland.

For a number of indicators, ward level data is provided demonstrating similarities and differences within the Constituency of Lagan Valley.

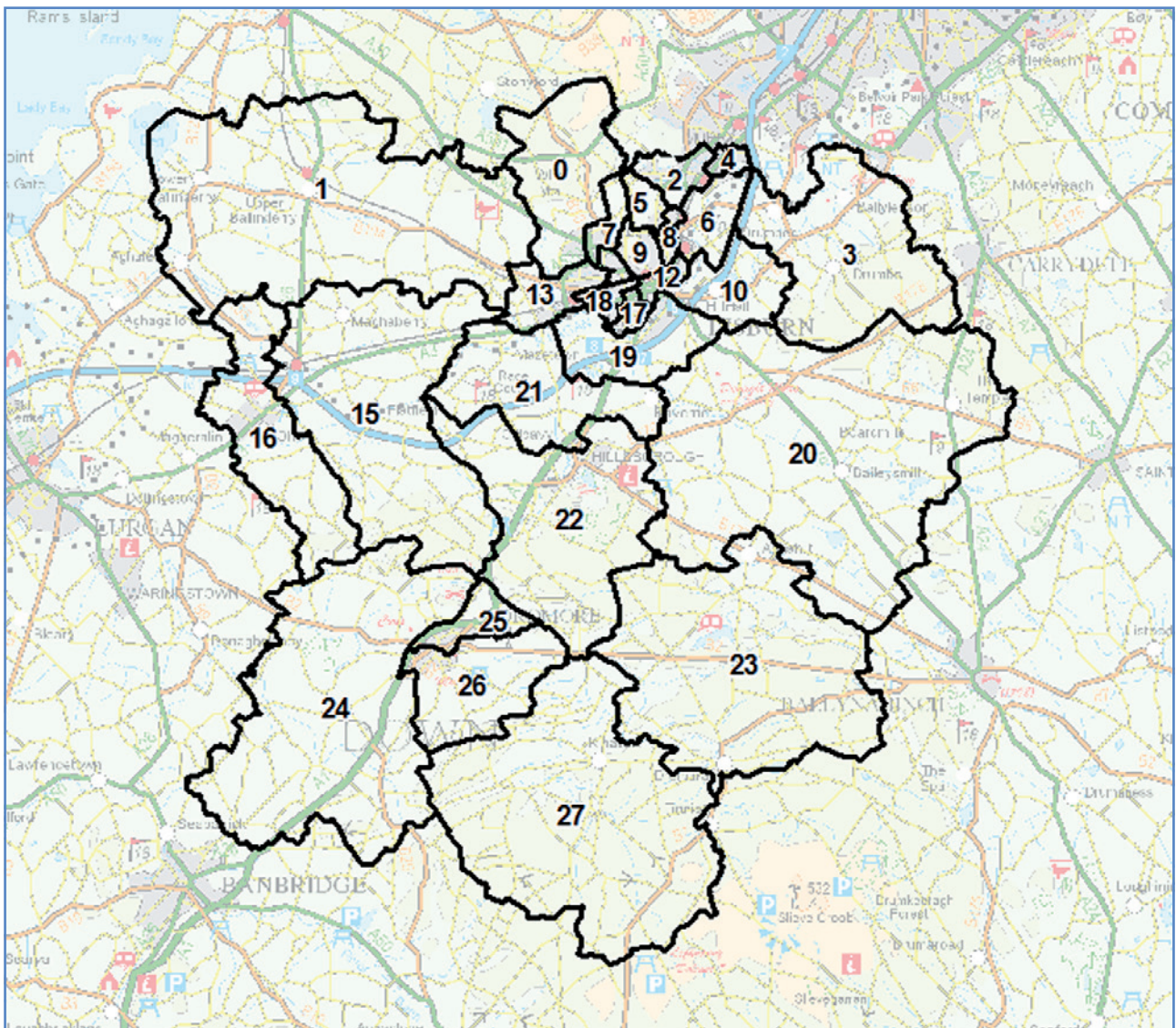
A summary table has been provided showing the latest available data for each indicator, as well as previous data, illustrating change over time.

Please note that the figures contained in this report may not be comparable with those in previous Constituency Profiles as government Departments sometimes revise figures and also rates have been re-calculated using the most up-to-date data available at the time of publishing, primarily the 2011 Census.

Most of the data used in this report has been obtained from NISRAs Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS). To access the full range of information available on NINIS, please visit: <http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk>

A more detailed analysis of the results of the 2011 Census at Constituency level can be found at: <http://www.niassembly.gov.uk/Documents/RaISe/Publications/2012/general/7013.pdf>

This report presents a statistical profile of the Constituency of Lagan Valley which comprises of the wards shown overleaf.



0	Ballymacoss	10	Hillhall	20	Ballymacbrennan
1	Ballinderry	11	Lisnagarvy	21	Maze
2	Derryaghy	12	Hilden	22	Hillsborough
3	Drumbo	13	Knockmore	23	Dromara
4	SeymourHill	14	Tonagh	24	Quilly
5	Magheralave	15	Maghaberry	25	Dromore North
6	Lambeg	16	Moira	26	Dromore South
7	Ballymacash	17	Lagan Valley	27	Gransha
8	Harmony Hill	18	Old Warren		
9	Wallace Park	19	Blaris		

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Summary Profile of Lagan Valley

Please note: The figures below may differ slightly from those contained in previous constituency profiles due to updates or revisions. Figures correct as of 02/12/2013.

Demographic Profile

Indicator	2011	2001	Change
Population Size (no.)	101,710	90,570	12.3
% Catholic	19.0	14.2	4.8
% Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)	71.9	81.2	-9.3
% other religions and philosophies	1.0	0.4	0.6
% no religion	8.1	4.3	3.8

Health

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Life expectancy of males (years)	2009-2011	78.6	78.9	-0.3
Life expectancy of females (years)	2009-2011	82.2	82.1	0.1
Age standardised death due to cancer per 100,000 persons	2007-2011	106	107	-1
Age standardised death due to respiratory disease per 100,000 persons	2007-2011	22	22	0
Age standardised death due to circulatory disease per 100,000 persons	2007-2011	64	62	2
New incidences of cancer excluding non-melanoma skin cancer per 100,000 persons	2011	453	428	25
Proportion of population in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit (%)	At Feb 2013	12.3	12.1	0.2
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	2011	4.6	3.9	0.7

Education

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs (A*-C) or equivalent	2011/12	82.1	73.9	8.2
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Further Education	2011/12	9.8	9.3	0.5
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	2011/12	4.8	4.4	0.4

Labour Market

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
No. of confirmed redundancies	2012	132	32	100
Unemployment claimant count (%)	2012	3.7	3.3	0.4

Low income

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming benefits (%)	April 2013	36.0	35.6	0.4
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming income support (%)	Feb 2013	3.2	3.2	0
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming housing benefit (%)	June 2013	8.0	7.7	0.3
Proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in poverty (%)	Aug 2011	13.3	13.1	0.2

Crime

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000 persons	2012/13	3,796	3,947	-151
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	2012/13	2,412	2,741	-329

Traffic and Travel

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	2012	367	334	33
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	2012	566	518	48

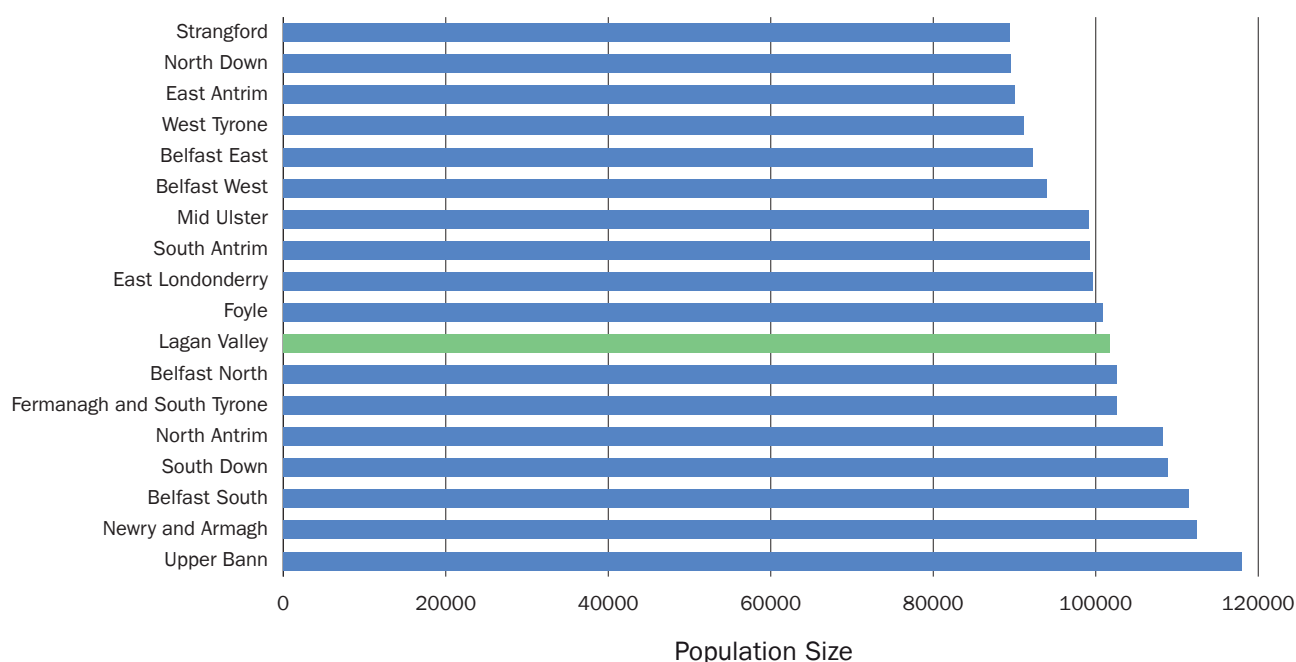
Demographic profile – age and gender

As at Census Day 2011, there were 101,710 persons living in Lagan Valley – 5.6% of the Northern Ireland population. The constituency of Lagan Valley had the 8th highest population. Since the 2001 Census, the population of the area covered by the current Lagan Valley boundary increased by 12.3% from 90,570 to 101,710 in 2011.

The median age of those living in Lagan Valley in 2011 was 39 years, higher than the Northern Ireland average of 37 years.

Overall, 20.6% of the Lagan Valley population were children aged 0-15 years, similar to the Northern Ireland average of 20.9%. Older persons made up 15.8% of the Lagan Valley population, higher than the Northern Ireland average of 14.6%.

Total population by Constituency, 2011 Census



Source: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA), Northern Ireland Census 2011

Population of Lagan Valley by gender and age group, 2011 Census

	Aged 0-15 years		Aged 16-64 years		Aged 65+		All ages
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Males	10,768	21.5	32,269	64.5	6,988	14.0	50,025
Females	10,147	19.6	32,471	62.8	9,067	17.5	51,685
Persons	20,915	20.6	64,740	63.7	16,055	15.8	101,710

Source: NISRA, Northern Ireland Census 2011

Demographic profile – religion

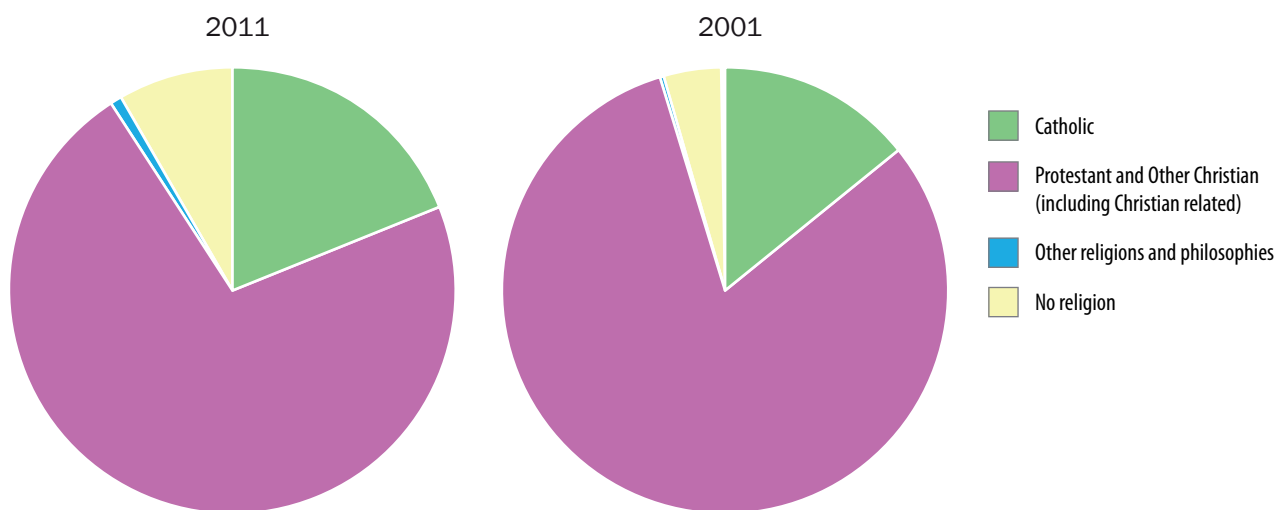
As at Census Day 2011,

- 19.0% of Lagan Valley residents belong to or were brought up in the Catholic religion;
- 71.9% belong to or were brought up in a 'Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related) religions;
- 1.0% belong to or were brought up in other religions; and,
- 8.1% belong to or were brought up in no religion.

Since the 2001 Census, the proportion of Lagan Valley residents that belong to or were brought up in:

- The Catholic religion has increased by 4.8 percentage points from 14.2%;
- Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related) religions has decreased by 9.3 percentage points from 81.2%;
- Other religions has increased by 0.6 percentage points from 0.4%;
- No religion has increased by 3.8 percentage points from 4.3%.

Religion or religion brought up in, 2011 and 2001 Census



Religion or religion brought up in, 2011 and 2001 Census

	2011		2001		Change	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	Percentage points
Catholic	19,346	19.0	12823	14.2	6,523	4.8
Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)	73,158	71.9	73517	81.2	-359	-9.3
Other religions and philosophies	1,006	1.0	353	0.4	653	0.6
No religion	8,200	8.1	3877	4.3	4,323	3.8

Source: NISRA, Northern Ireland Census 2011 and 2001

Health – Life expectancy of males

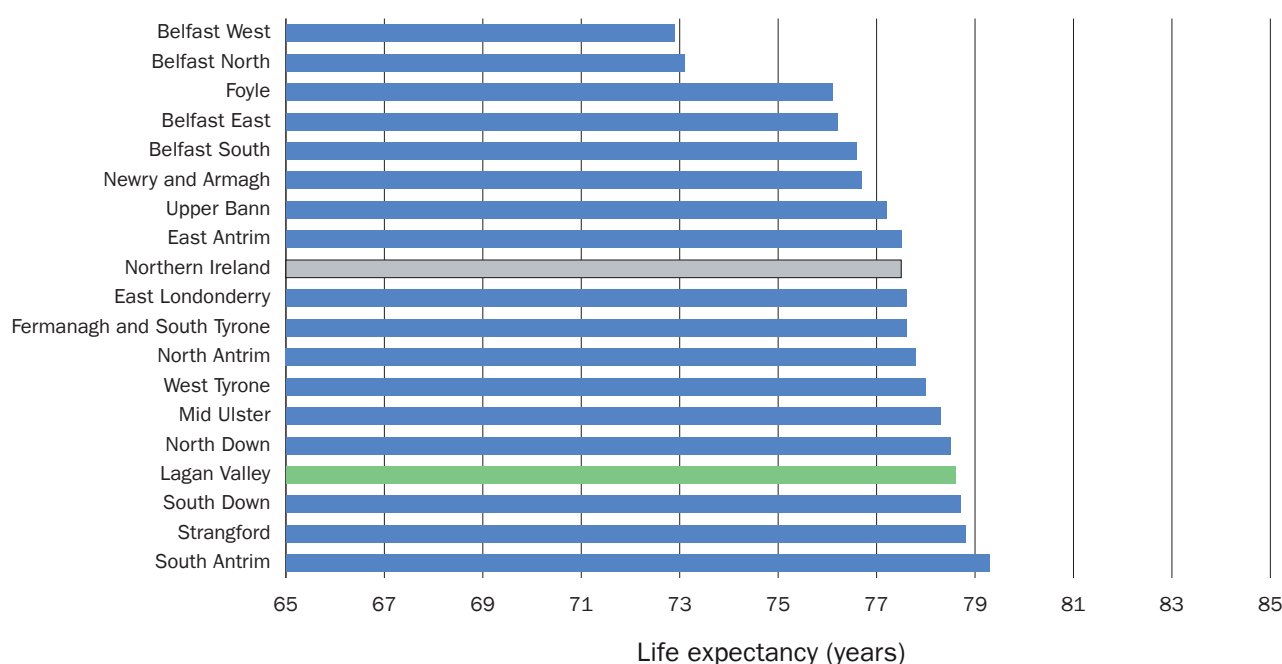
Life expectancy at birth for males born in Lagan Valley (2009-2011) (p) is estimated to be 78.6 years.

This is higher than the Northern Ireland average of 77.5 years.

The Constituency of Lagan Valley has the 4th highest male life expectancy.

Please note these figures are provisional. 2009-11(p) data incorporates the 2011 Census and will remain provisional until the release of the 2011 mid-year estimates in 2013/2014.

Life expectancy of males, 2009-2011 (p)



	Life Exp.	Rank		Life Exp.	Rank		Life Exp.	Rank
Belfast East	76.2	15	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	77.6	Joint 9	North Down	78.5	5
Belfast North	73.1	17	Foyle	76.1	16	South Antrim	79.3	1
Belfast South	76.6	14	Lagan Valley	78.6	4	South Down	78.7	3
Belfast West	72.9	18	Mid Ulster	78.3	6	Strangford	78.8	2
East Antrim	77.5	11	Newry and Armagh	76.7	13	Upper Bann	77.2	12
East Londonderry	77.6	Joint 9	North Antrim	77.8	8	West Tyrone	78.0	7

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

Health – Life expectancy of females

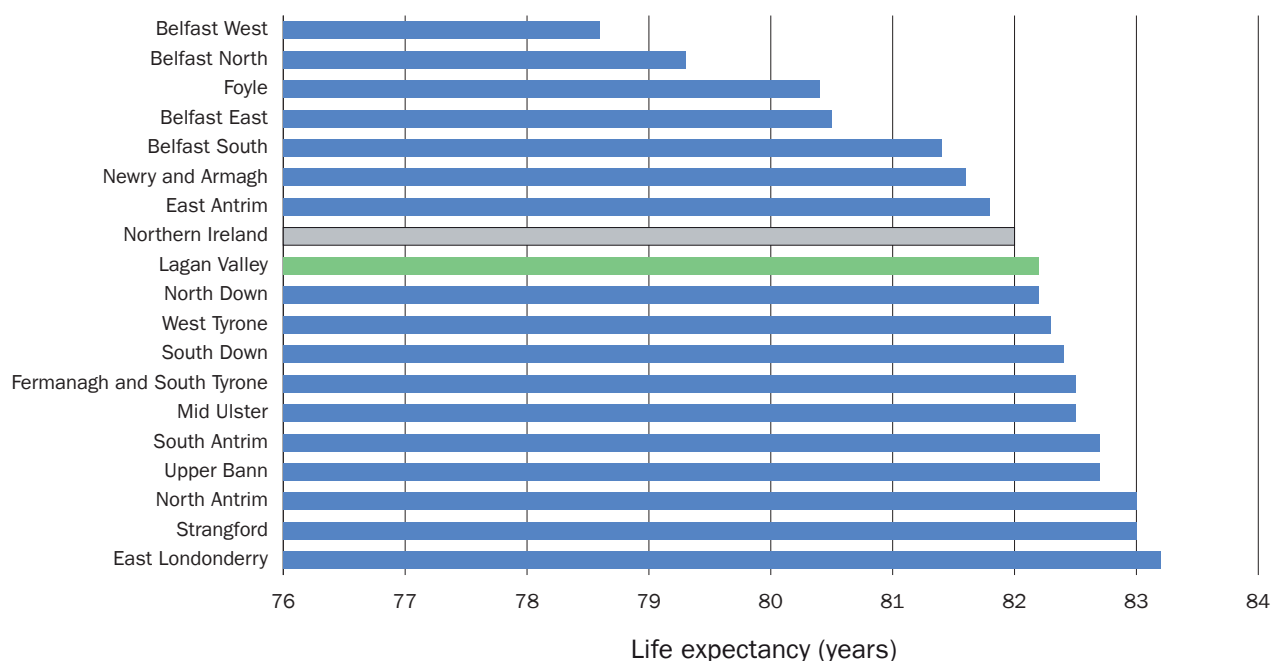
Life expectancy at birth for females born in Lagan Valley (2009-2011) (p) is estimated to be 82.2 years.

This is higher than the Northern Ireland average of 82.0 years.

The Constituency of Lagan Valley has the joint 8th lowest female life expectancy.

Please note these figures are provisional. 2009-11(p) data incorporates the 2011 Census and will remain provisional until the release of the 2011 mid-year estimates in 2013/2014.

Life expectancy of females, 2009-2011 ^(p)



	Life Exp.	Rank		Life Exp.	Rank		Life Exp.	Rank
Belfast East	80.5	15	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	82.5	Joint 6	North Down	82.2	Joint 10
Belfast North	79.3	17	Foyle	80.4	16	South Antrim	82.7	Joint 4
Belfast South	81.4	14	Lagan Valley	82.2	Joint 10	South Down	82.4	8
Belfast West	78.6	18	Mid Ulster	82.5	Joint 6	Strangford	83.0	Joint 2
East Antrim	81.8	12	Newry and Armagh	81.6	13	Upper Bann	82.7	Joint 4
East Londonderry	83.2	1	North Antrim	83.0	Joint 2	West Tyrone	82.3	9

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

Health – Standardised mortality rate for cancer

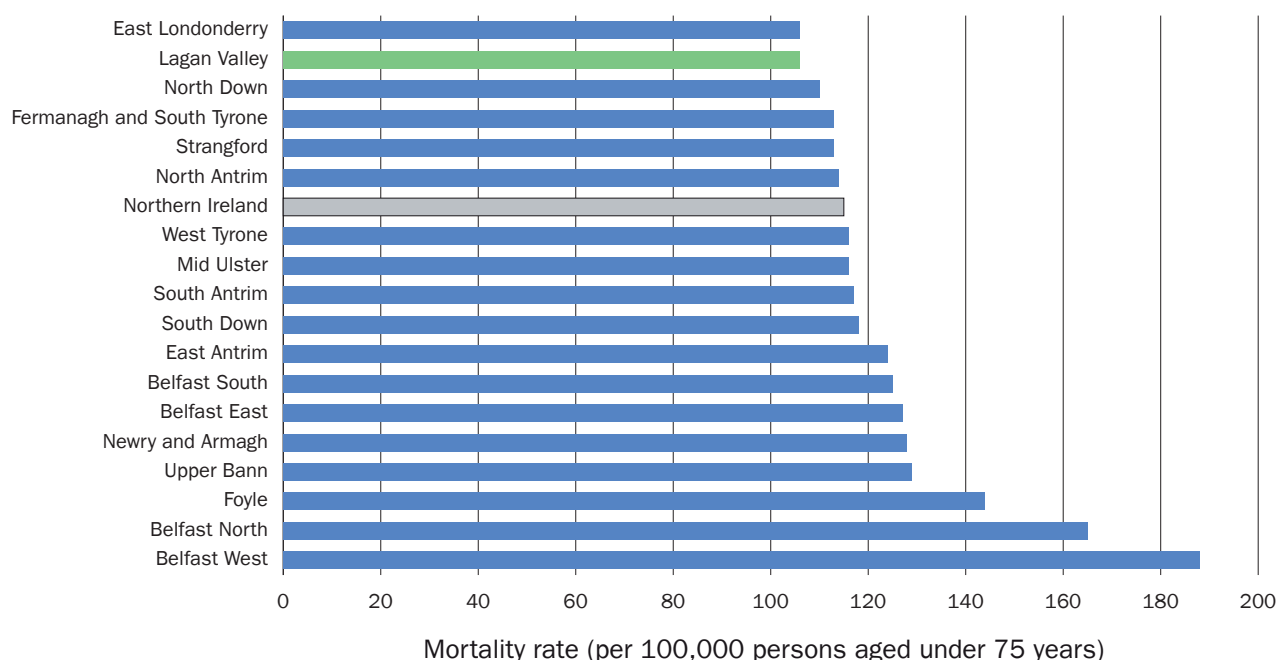
The age standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in Lagan Valley was 106 per 100,000 persons – 113 for males and 100 for females.

The age standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in Lagan Valley was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 115 per 100,000 persons.

Lagan Valley had the joint lowest age standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years.

Please note these figures are provisional. 2009-11(p) data incorporates the 2011 Census and will remain provisional until the release of the 2011 mid-year estimates in 2013/2014.

Age standardised cancer mortality rate per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years, 2007-2011 ^(p)



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	127	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	113	Joint 14	North Down	110	16
Belfast North	165	2	Foyle	144	3	South Antrim	117	10
Belfast South	125	7	Lagan Valley	106	Joint 17	South Down	118	9
Belfast West	188	1	Mid Ulster	116	Joint 11	Strangford	113	Joint 14
East Antrim	124	8	Newry and Armagh	128	5	Upper Bann	129	4
East Londonderry	106	Joint 17	North Antrim	114	13	West Tyrone	116	Joint 11

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

Health – Standardised mortality rate for respiratory disease

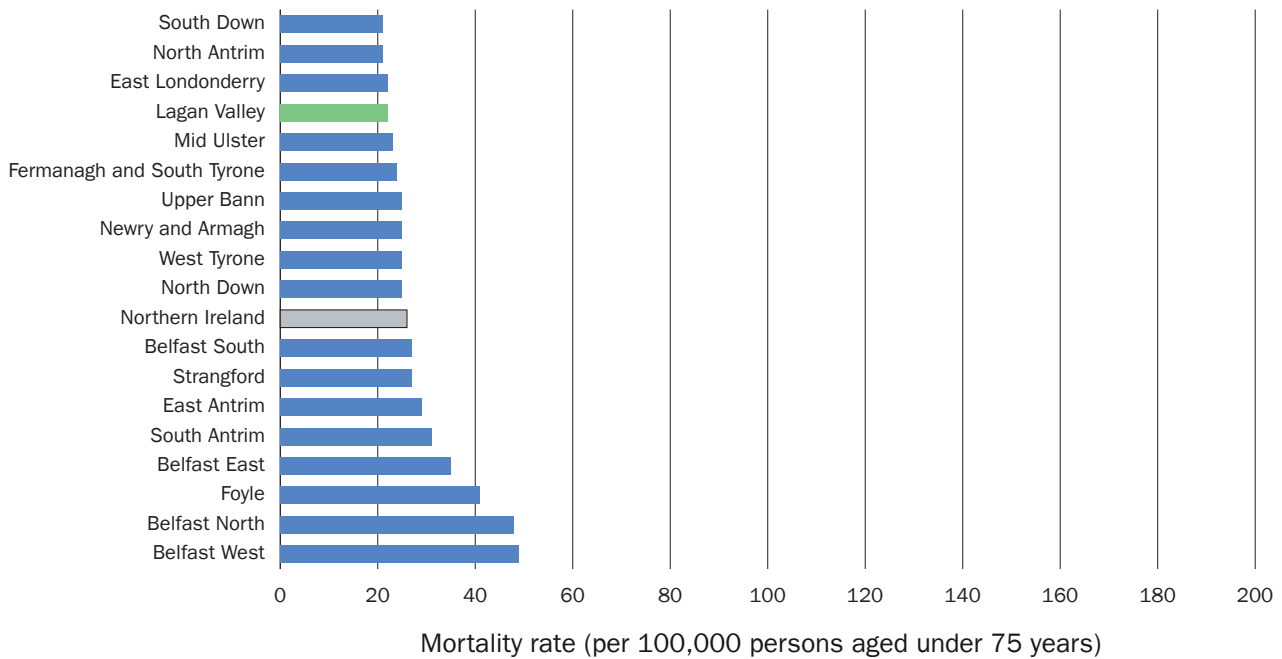
The age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in Lagan Valley was 22 per 100,000 persons – 24 for males and 21 for females.

The age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in Lagan Valley was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 26 per 100,000 persons.

Lagan Valley had the joint 3rd lowest age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years.

Please note these figures are provisional. 2009-11(p) data incorporates the 2011 Census and will remain provisional until the release of the 2011 mid-year estimates in 2013/2014.

Age standardised respiratory disease mortality rate per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years, 2007-2011 (p)



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	35	4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	24	13	North Down	25	Joint 9
Belfast North	48	2	Foyle	41	3	South Antrim	31	5
Belfast South	27	Joint 7	Lagan Valley	22	Joint 15	South Down	21	Joint 17
Belfast West	49	1	Mid Ulster	23	14	Strangford	27	Joint 7
East Antrim	29	6	Newry and Armagh	25	Joint 9	Upper Bann	25	Joint 9
East Londonderry	22	Joint 15	North Antrim	21	Joint 17	West Tyrone	25	Joint 9

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

Health – Standardised mortality rate for circulatory disease

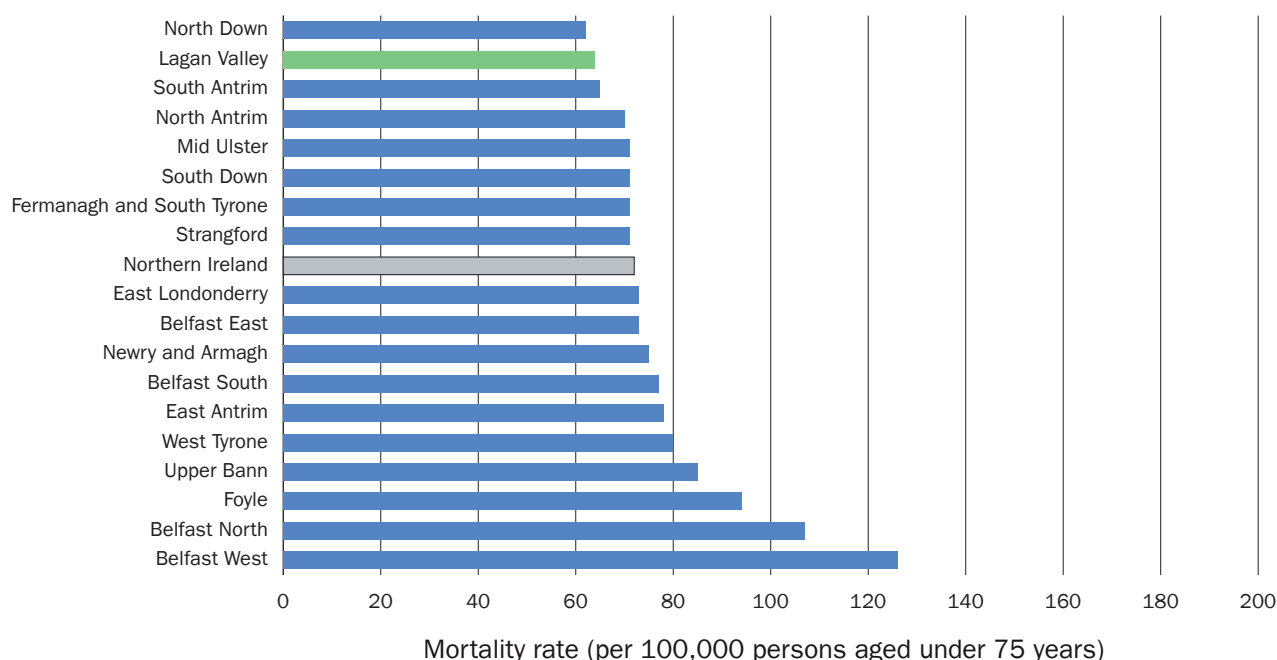
The age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in Lagan Valley was 64 per 100,000 persons – 82 for males and 45 for females.

The age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in Lagan Valley was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 72 per 100,000 persons.

Lagan Valley had the 2nd lowest age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years.

Please note these figures are provisional. 2009-11(p) data incorporates the 2011 Census and will remain provisional until the release of the 2011 mid-year estimates in 2013/2014.

Age standardised circulatory disease mortality rate per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years, 2007-2011^(p)



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	73	Joint 9	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	71	Joint 11	North Down	62	18
Belfast North	107	2	Foyle	94	3	South Antrim	65	16
Belfast South	77	7	Lagan Valley	64	17	South Down	71	Joint 11
Belfast West	126	1	Mid Ulster	71	Joint 11	Strangford	71	Joint 11
East Antrim	78	6	Newry and Armagh	75	8	Upper Bann	85	4
East Londonderry	73	Joint 9	North Antrim	70	15	West Tyrone	80	5

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

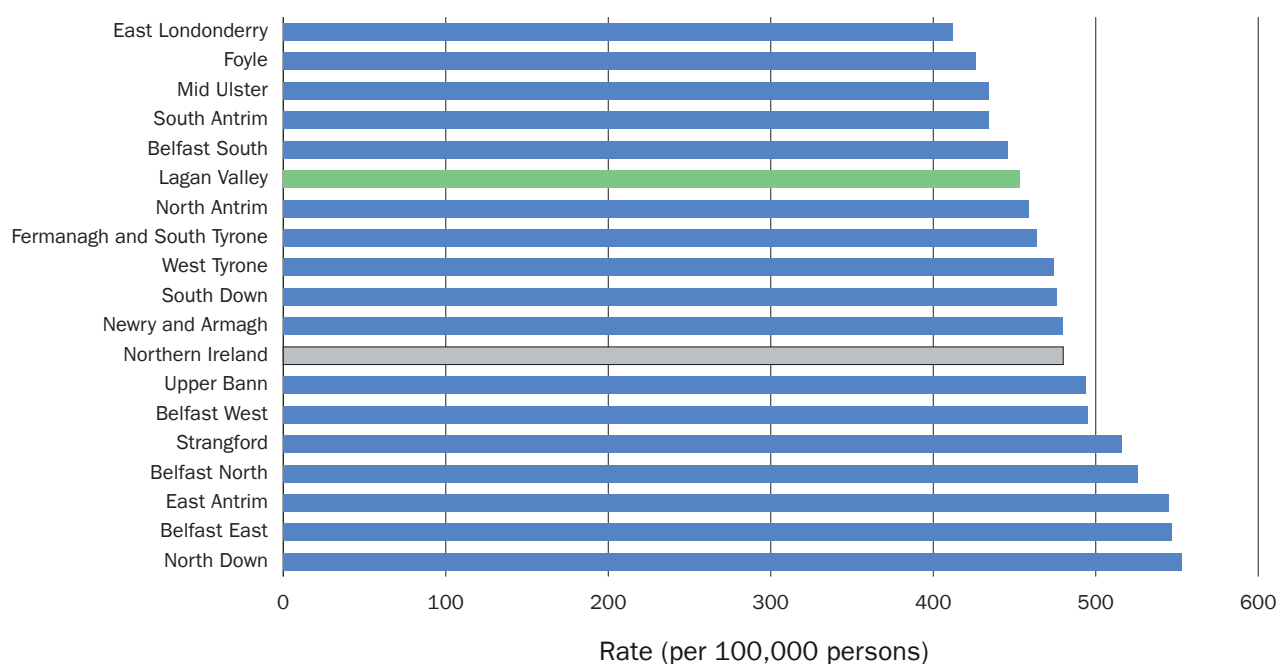
Health – Incidence of new cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer)

In 2011, there were 461 new incidents of cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) diagnosed in Lagan Valley. This equates to a rate of 453 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of new cancer diagnosis was lower for Lagan Valley than the Northern Ireland rate of 480 per 100,000 persons.

Lagan Valley had the 6th lowest new cancer incidence rate per 100,000 persons.

Incidence of new cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) per 100,000 persons, 2011



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	547	2	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	464	11	North Down	553	1
Belfast North	526	4	Foyle	426	17	South Antrim	434	Joint 15
Belfast South	446	14	Lagan Valley	453	13	South Down	476	9
Belfast West	495	6	Mid Ulster	434	Joint 15	Strangford	516	5
East Antrim	545	3	Newry and Armagh	480	8	Upper Bann	494	7
East Londonderry	412	18	North Antrim	459	12	West Tyrone	474	10

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Northern Ireland Cancer Registry)

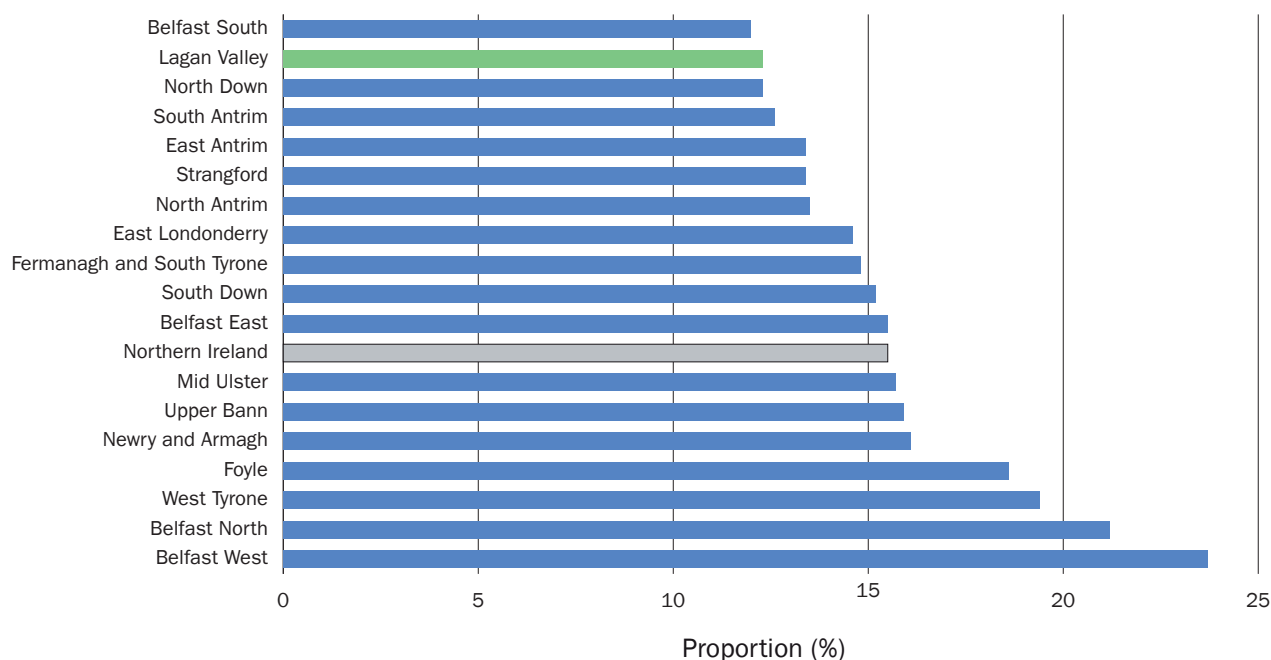
Health – People in receipt of disability-related benefits

As at February 2013, there were 12,550 people, or 12.3% of all constituents, in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit in Lagan Valley.

A lower proportion of people living in Lagan Valley were in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 15.5%.

Lagan Valley had the joint 2nd lowest proportion of disability-related benefit recipients.

Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit, as at February 2013



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	15.5	8	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	14.8	10	North Down	12.3	Joint 16
Belfast North	21.2	2	Foyle	18.6	4	South Antrim	12.6	15
Belfast South	12.0	18	Lagan Valley	12.3	Joint 16	South Down	15.2	9
Belfast West	23.7	1	Mid Ulster	15.7	7	Strangford	13.4	Joint 13
East Antrim	13.4	Joint 13	Newry and Armagh	16.1	5	Upper Bann	15.9	6
East Londonderry	14.6	11	North Antrim	13.5	12	West Tyrone	19.4	3

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for Social Development)

Health – People in receipt of disability-related benefits at ward level

The highest proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit (as a percentage of the population) were concentrated in the wards of Derryaghy South (24.0%, 960 recipients), Lagan Valley (19.7%, 600 recipients) and Old Warren (18.5%, 480 recipients). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Drumbo (7.7%, 260 recipients), Ballymacbrennan (8.0%, 270 recipients) and Ballymacash (8.4%, 360 recipients).

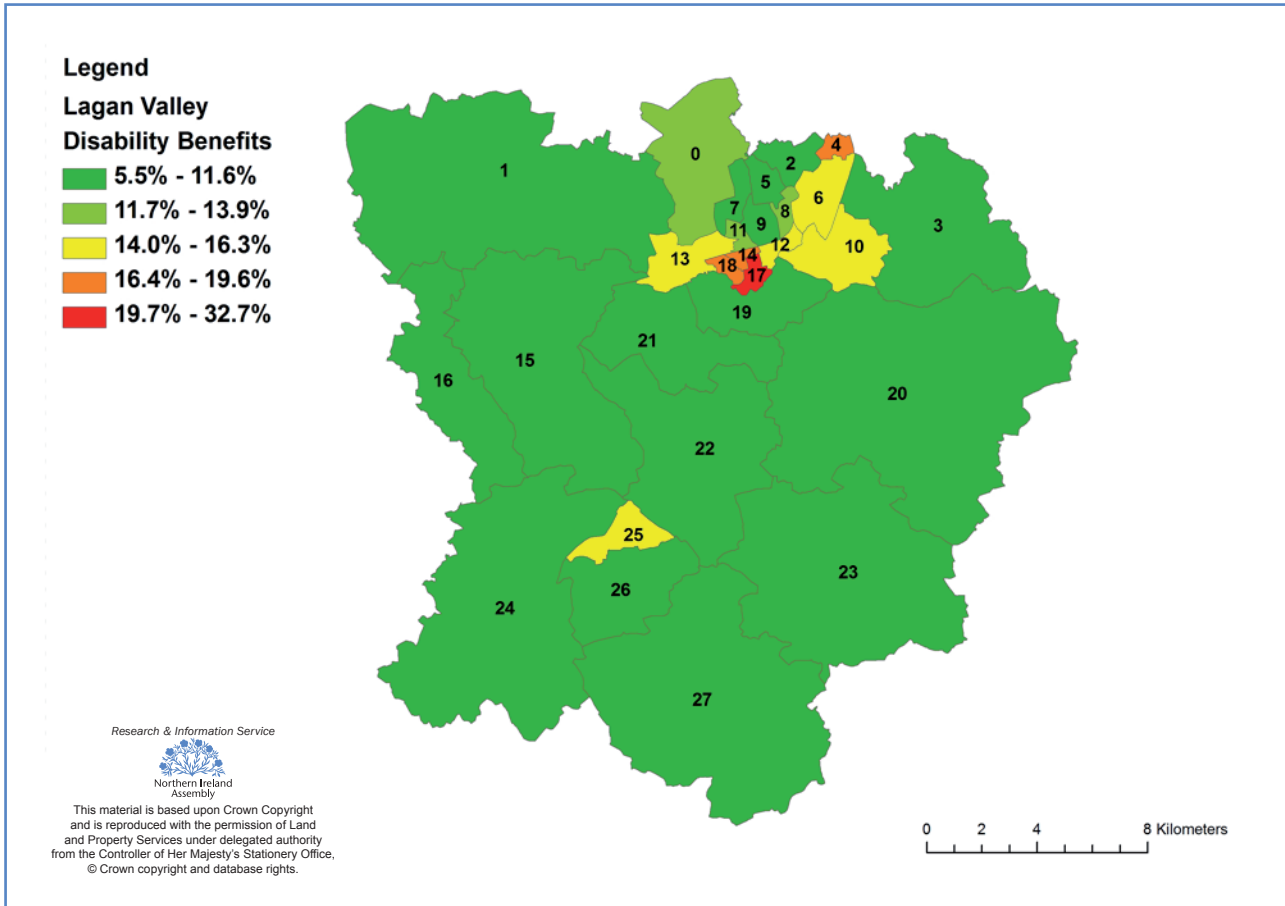
Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit at ward level, as at February 2013

Ward	No. of People in receipt of disability-related benefits ¹	Per cent of Ward Population ²	Ward	No. of People in receipt of disability-related benefits	Per cent of Ward Population
Ballinderry	480	9.4	Hillsborough	350	9.3
Ballymacash	360	8.4	Knockmore	620	14.4
Ballymacbrennan	270	8.0	Lagan Valley	600	19.7
Ballymacoss	960	12.7	Lambeg	420	15.3
Blaris	350	10.4	Lisnagarvy	340	13.1
Derryaghy South	960	24.0	Maghaberry	450	9.5
Dromara	490	10.4	Magheralave	340	10.3
Dromore North	370	14.4	Maze	380	10.0
Dromore South	410	10.0	Moira	510	9.9
Drumbo	260	7.7	Old Warren	480	18.5
Gransha	380	10.9	Quilly	270	11.1
Harmony Hill	360	11.8	Seymour Hill	430	17.2
Hilden	470	16.2	Tonagh	480	18.5
Hillhall	470	16.2	Wallace Park	290	8.6

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

1. Disability benefits include Attendance Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance.
2. Percentage of ward population calculated using Census 2011 Estimates.

Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit, 2013



0	Ballymacoss	10	Hillhall	20	Ballymacbrennan
1	Ballinderry	11	Lisnagarvy	21	Maze
2	Derryaghy	12	Hilden	22	Hillsborough
3	Drumbo	13	Knockmore	23	Dromara
4	SeymourHill	14	Tonagh	24	Quilly
5	Magheralave	15	Maghaberry	25	Dromore North
6	Lambeg	16	Moira	26	Dromore South
7	Ballymacash	17	Lagan Valley	27	Gransha
8	Harmony Hill	18	Old Warren		
9	Wallace Park	19	Blaris		

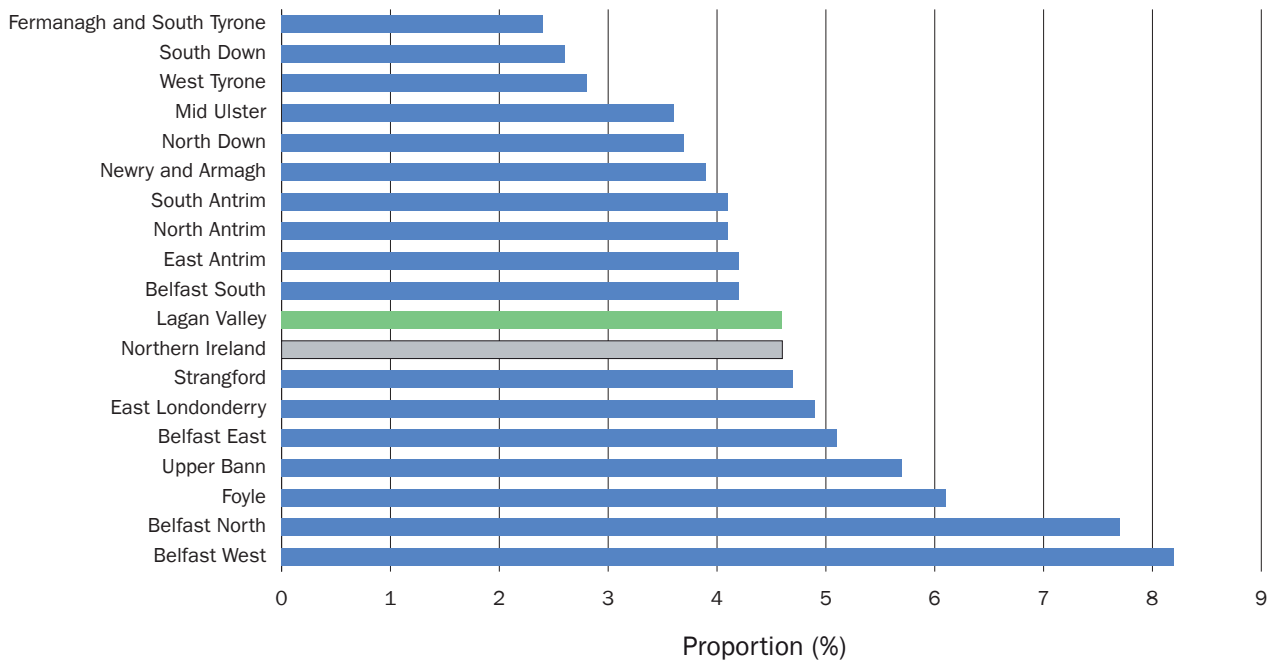
Health – Births to teenage mothers

In 2011, there were 69 births to teenage mothers in Lagan Valley. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 4.6% of all births in the Constituency in that year.

The proportion of births to which were to teenage mothers in Lagan Valley in 2011 was the same as the Northern Ireland average, also 4.6%.

The Constituency of Lagan Valley had the 8th highest proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers.

Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers, 2011



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	5.1	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2.4	18	North Down	3.7	14
Belfast North	7.7	2	Foyle	6.1	3	South Antrim	4.1	Joint 11
Belfast South	4.2	Joint 9	Lagan Valley	4.6	8	South Down	2.6	17
Belfast West	8.2	1	Mid Ulster	3.6	15	Strangford	4.7	7
East Antrim	4.2	Joint 9	Newry and Armagh	3.9	13	Upper Bann	5.7	4
East Londonderry	4.9	6	North Antrim	4.1	Joint 11	West Tyrone	2.8	16

Source: NISRA, NINIS (General Register Office)

Health - Disease prevalence (Quality Outcomes Framework)

As at 31 March 2013, there was a higher prevalence of stroke, hypertension, cancer, asthma, dementia, obesity, diabetes mellitus and chronic kidney disease and a lower prevalence of coronary heart disease, heart failure, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, hypothyroid and mental health amongst patients whose GP practice is located in the Lagan Valley area compared to GP practices across all of Northern Ireland. The prevalence of atrial fibrillation, epilepsy and learning disabilities amongst Lagan Valley patients was the same as that for all Northern Ireland patients.

Disease Prevalence per 1,000 patients as reported through Quality Outcome Framework, 2013

	Lagan Valley Patients		All Northern Ireland Patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Patients on the coronary heart disease register	3,413	38	74,648	39
Patients on the heart failure register	611	7	14,410	8
Patients on the stroke register	1,668	19	33,470	18
Patients on the hypertension register	11,972	135	245,730	129
Patients on the chronic obstructive pulmonary disease register	1,316	15	34,522	18
Patients on the hypothyroid register	3,128	35	68,621	36
Patients on the cancer register	1,658	19	33,781	18
Patients on the mental health register	595	7	16,110	8
Patients on the asthma register	5,507	62	115,389	60
Patients on the dementia register	626	7	12,278	6
Patients on the atrial fibrillation register	1,374	15	27,760	15
Patients on the obesity register (Patients aged 16+)	7,977	113	168,976	111
Patients on the diabetes mellitus register (Patients aged 17+)	3,772	54	79,072	53
Patients on the epilepsy register (Patients aged 18+)	684	10	15,115	10
Patients on the chronic kidney disease register (patients aged 18+)	3,278	48	67,259	46
Patients on the learning disabilities register (Patients aged 18+)	494	7	9,852	7

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

Education – Qualifications of School Leavers

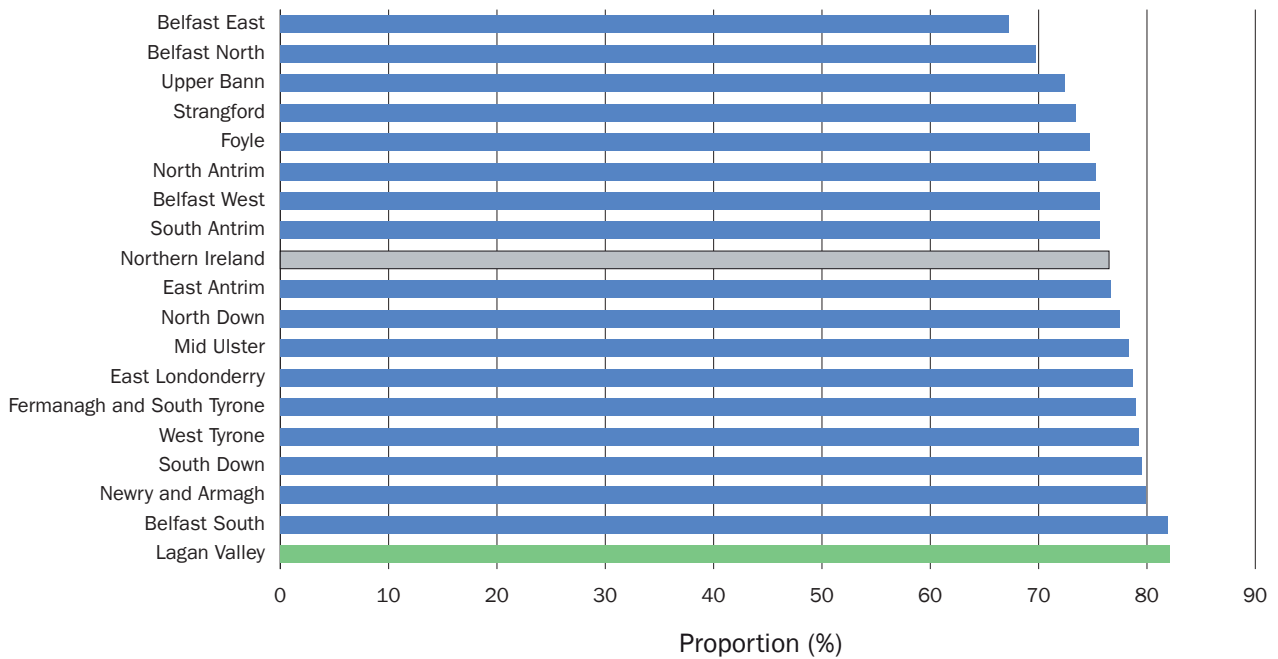
In 2011/12, 1,137 young people left post primary education in Lagan Valley. Of these, 933 achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent (784 of which included GCSE English and GCSE Maths) while 6 left school with no GCSEs. In total, 679¹ achieved two or more A-levels or equivalent.

In all, 82.1% of Lagan Valley school leavers achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent.

A higher proportion of Lagan Valley pupils left post primary school with at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 76.5%.

Lagan Valley had the highest proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent.

Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent, 2011/12



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	67.2	18	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	79.0	6	North Down	77.5	9
Belfast North	69.7	17	Foyle	74.7	14	South Antrim	75.6	Joint 11
Belfast South	81.9	2	Lagan Valley	82.1	1	South Down	79.5	4
Belfast West	75.6	Joint 11	Mid Ulster	78.3	8	Strangford	73.4	15
East Antrim	76.7	10	Newry and Armagh	79.9	3	Upper Bann	72.4	16
East Londonderry	78.7	7	North Antrim	75.3	13	West Tyrone	79.2	5

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department of Education)

¹ Please note that these pupils may also be included in the number achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent.

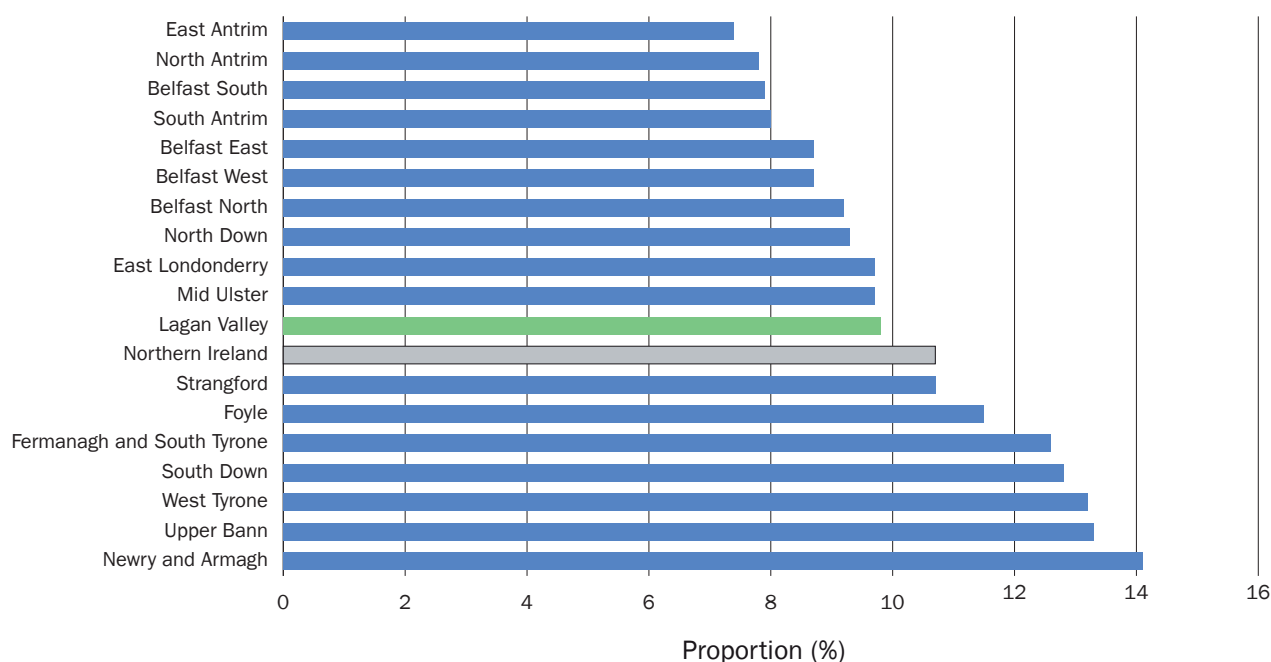
Education – Participation in Further Education

In 2011/12, there were 7,880 students from Lagan Valley enrolled in further education. This equates to 9.8% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in further education.

A lower proportion of Lagan Valley constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled in further education in 2011/12 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 10.7%.

Lagan Valley had the 8th highest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in further education.

Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over, 2011/12



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	8.7	Joint 13	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	12.6	5	North Down	9.3	11
Belfast North	9.2	12	Foyle	11.5	6	South Antrim	8.0	15
Belfast South	7.9	16	Lagan Valley	9.8	8	South Down	12.8	4
Belfast West	8.7	Joint 13	Mid Ulster	9.7	Joint 9	Strangford	10.7	7
East Antrim	7.4	18	Newry and Armagh	14.1	1	Upper Bann	13.3	2
East Londonderry	9.7	Joint 9	North Antrim	7.8	17	West Tyrone	13.2	3

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

Education – Participation in Further Education at ward level

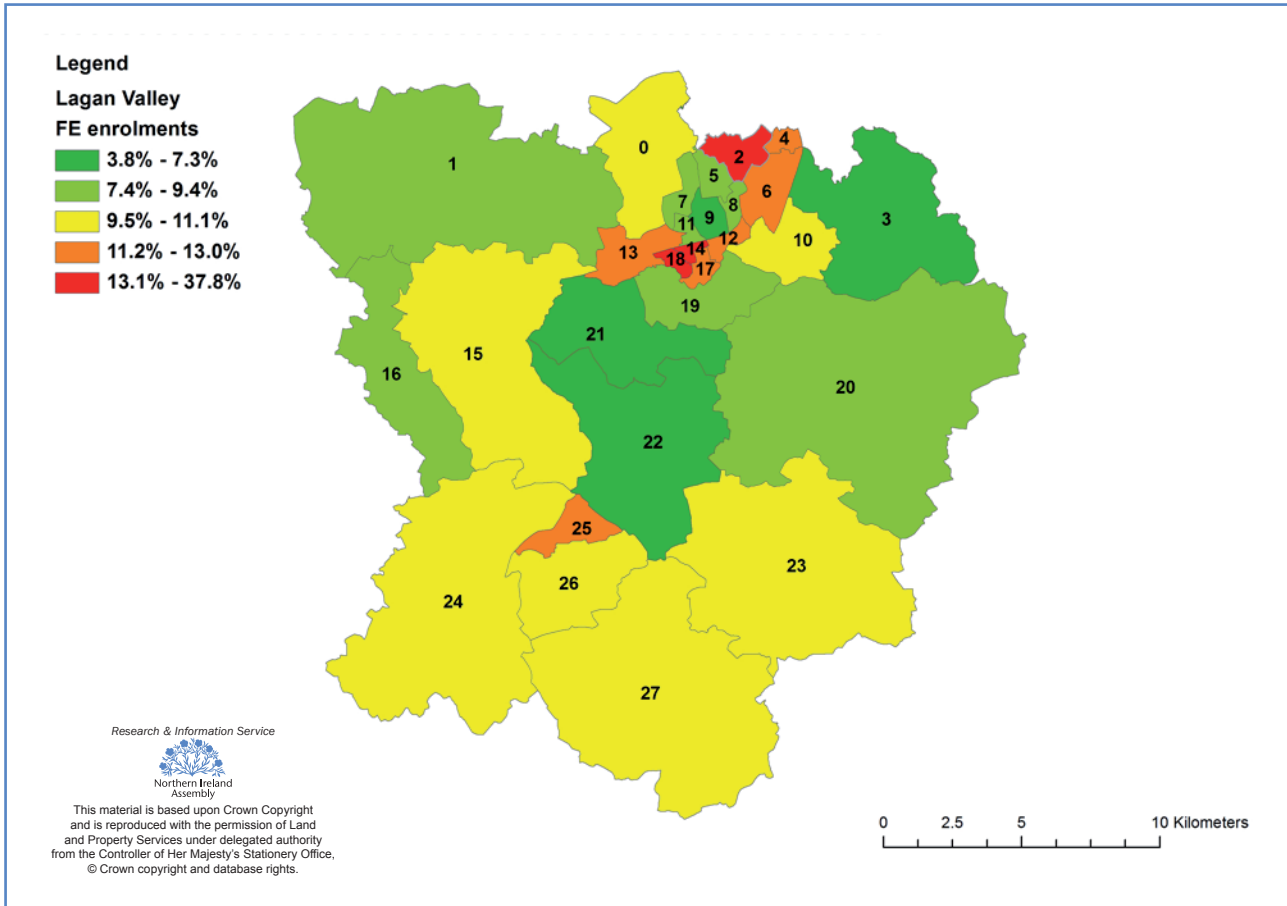
The highest proportion of people enrolled in further education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Old Warren (15.5%, 295 enrolments), Derryaghy South (15.1%, 480 enrolments) and Tonagh (13.1%, 270 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Drumbo (4.8%, 130 enrolments), Wallace Park (6.5%, 185 enrolments) and Hillsborough (6.6%, 205 enrolments).

Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2011/12

Ward	Total FE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total FE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Ballinderry	310	7.6	Hillsborough	205	6.6
Ballymacash	290	8.7	Knockmore	385	11.2
Ballymacbrennan	220	8.0	Lagan Valley	285	11.6
Ballymacoss	640	11.1	Lambeg	255	11.5
Blaris	225	8.0	Lisnagarvy	175	7.8
Derryaghy South	480	15.1	Maghaberry	360	9.9
Dromara	385	10.5	Magheralave	195	7.5
Dromore North	230	11.2	Maze	220	7.2
Dromore South	330	10.7	Moira	340	8.6
Drumbo	130	4.8	Old Warren	295	15.5
Gransha	280	10.7	Quilly	195	10.2
Harmony Hill	210	8.3	Seymour Hill	235	11.2
Hilden	310	13.0	Tonagh	270	13.1
Hillhall	240	10.4	Wallace Park	185	6.5

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

Proportion of People aged 16 and over enrolled in Further Education by Ward, 2011/12



0	Ballymacoss	10	Hillhall	20	Ballymacbrennan
1	Ballinderry	11	Lisnagarvy	21	Maze
2	Derryaghy	12	Hilden	22	Hillsborough
3	Drumbo	13	Knockmore	23	Dromara
4	SeymourHill	14	Tonagh	24	Quilly
5	Magheralave	15	Maghaberry	25	Dromore North
6	Lambeg	16	Moira	26	Dromore South
7	Ballymacash	17	Lagan Valley	27	Gransha
8	Harmony Hill	18	Old Warren		
9	Wallace Park	19	Blaris		

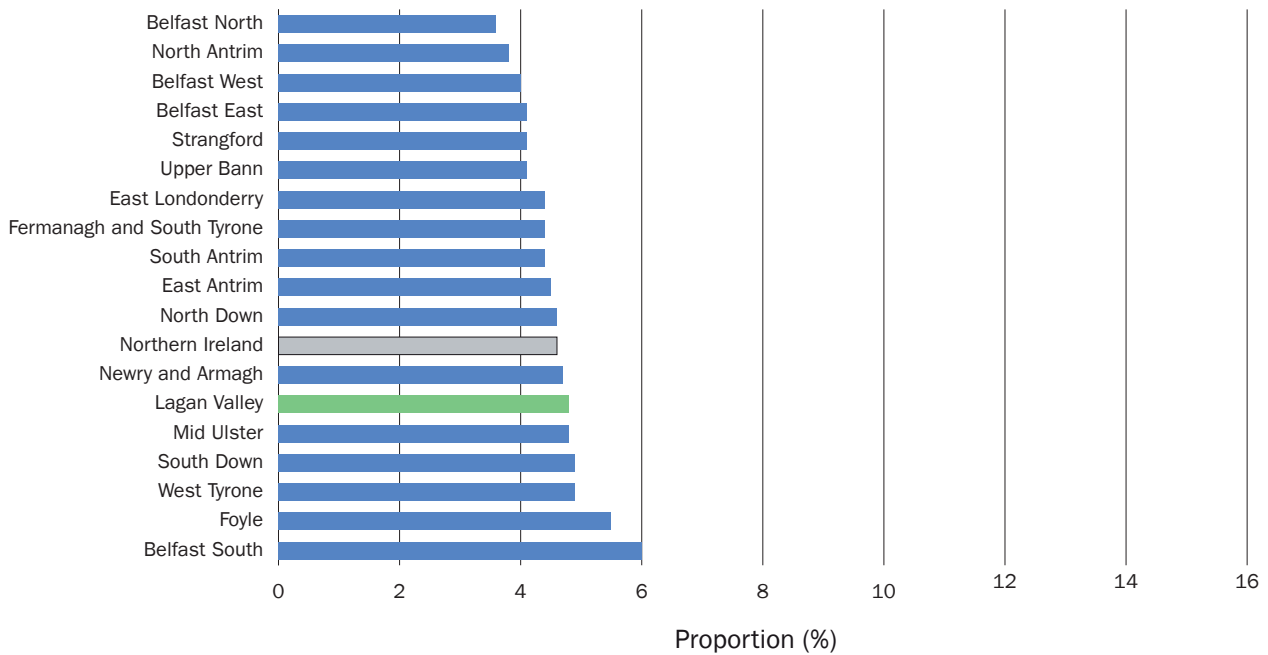
Education – Participation in Higher Education

In 2011/12, there were 3,885 students from Lagan Valley enrolled in higher education. This equates to 4.8% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in higher education.

A higher proportion of Lagan Valley constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled in higher education in 2011/12 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.6%.

Lagan Valley had the joint 5th highest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in higher education.

Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over, 2011/12



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	4.1	Joint 13	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.4	Joint 10	North Down	4.6	8
Belfast North	3.6	18	Foyle	5.5	2	South Antrim	4.4	Joint 10
Belfast South	6.0	1	Lagan Valley	4.8	Joint 5	South Down	4.9	Joint 3
Belfast West	4.0	16	Mid Ulster	4.8	Joint 5	Strangford	4.1	Joint 13
East Antrim	4.5	9	Newry and Armagh	4.7	7	Upper Bann	4.1	Joint 13
East Londonderry	4.4	Joint 10	North Antrim	3.8	17	West Tyrone	4.9	Joint 3

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

Education – Participation in Higher Education at ward level

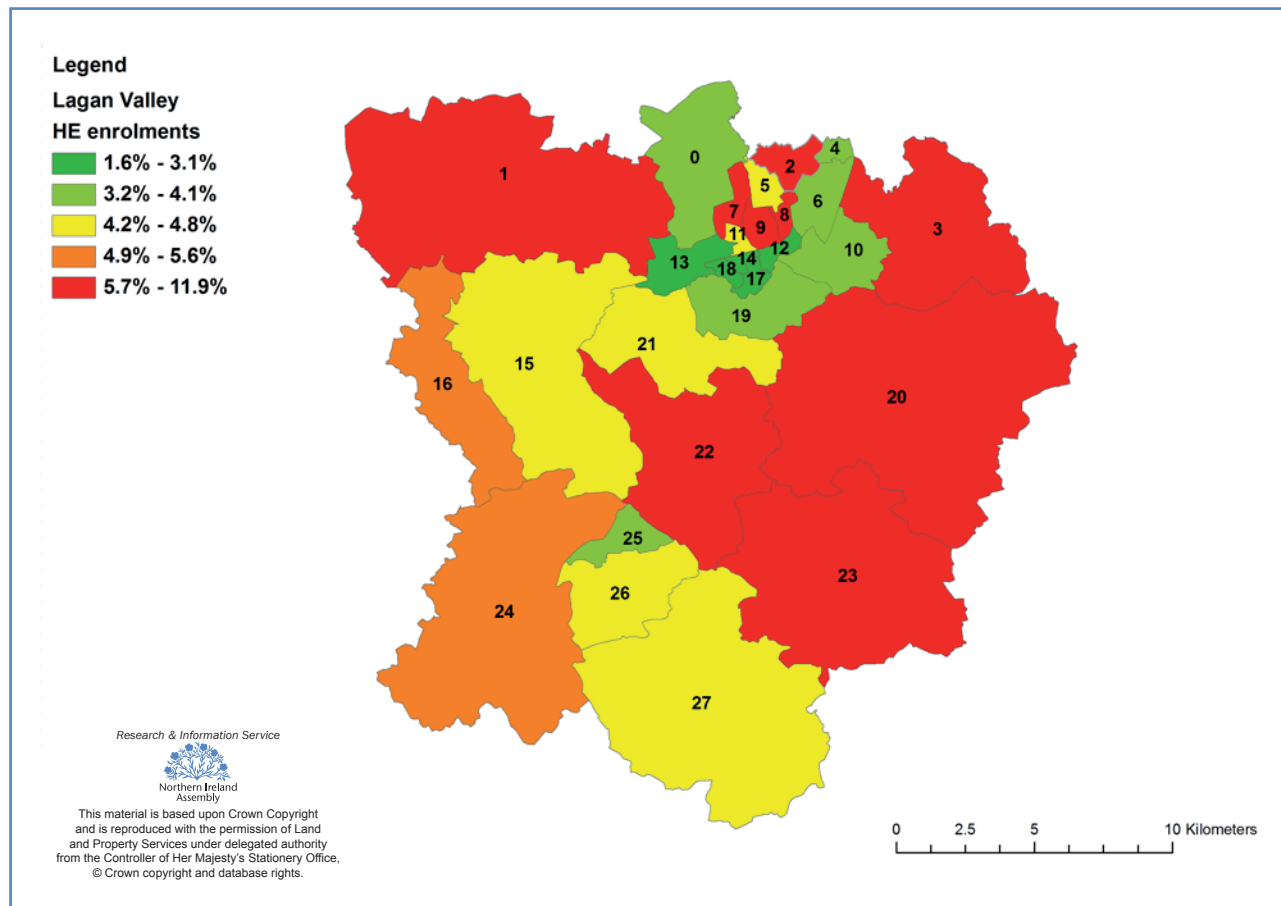
The highest proportion of people enrolled in higher education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Drumbo (7.7%, 210 enrolments), Derryaghy South (7.1%, 225 enrolments) and Ballymacash (6.7%, 225 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Old Warren (1.6%, 30 enrolments), Tonagh (2.2%, 45 enrolments) and Hilden (2.5%, 60 enrolments).

Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2011/12

Ward	Total HE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total HE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Ballinderry	240	5.9	Hillsborough	200	6.4
Ballymacash	225	6.7	Knockmore	95	2.8
Ballymacbrennan	175	6.4	Lagan Valley	70	2.8
Ballymacoss	215	3.7	Lambeg	75	3.4
Blaris	110	3.9	Lisnagarvy	100	4.5
Derryaghy South	225	7.1	Maghaberry	155	4.3
Dromara	230	6.3	Magheralave	120	4.6
Dromore North	75	3.7	Maze	145	4.8
Dromore South	140	4.5	Moirra	220	5.5
Drumbo	210	7.7	Old Warren	30	1.6
Gransha	120	4.6	Quilly	100	5.2
Harmony Hill	165	6.6	Seymour Hill	70	3.3
Hilden	60	2.5	Tonagh	45	2.2
Hillhall	90	3.9	Wallace Park	180	6.4

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

Proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in HE Education by Ward, 2011/12



0	Ballymacoss	10	Hillhall	20	Ballymacbrennan
1	Ballinderry	11	Lisnagarvy	21	Maze
2	Derryaghy	12	Hilden	22	Hillsborough
3	Drumbo	13	Knockmore	23	Dromara
4	SeymourHill	14	Tonagh	24	Quilly
5	Magheralave	15	Maghaberry	25	Dromore North
6	Lambeg	16	Moira	26	Dromore South
7	Ballymacash	17	Lagan Valley	27	Gransha
8	Harmony Hill	18	Old Warren		
9	Wallace Park	19	Blaris		

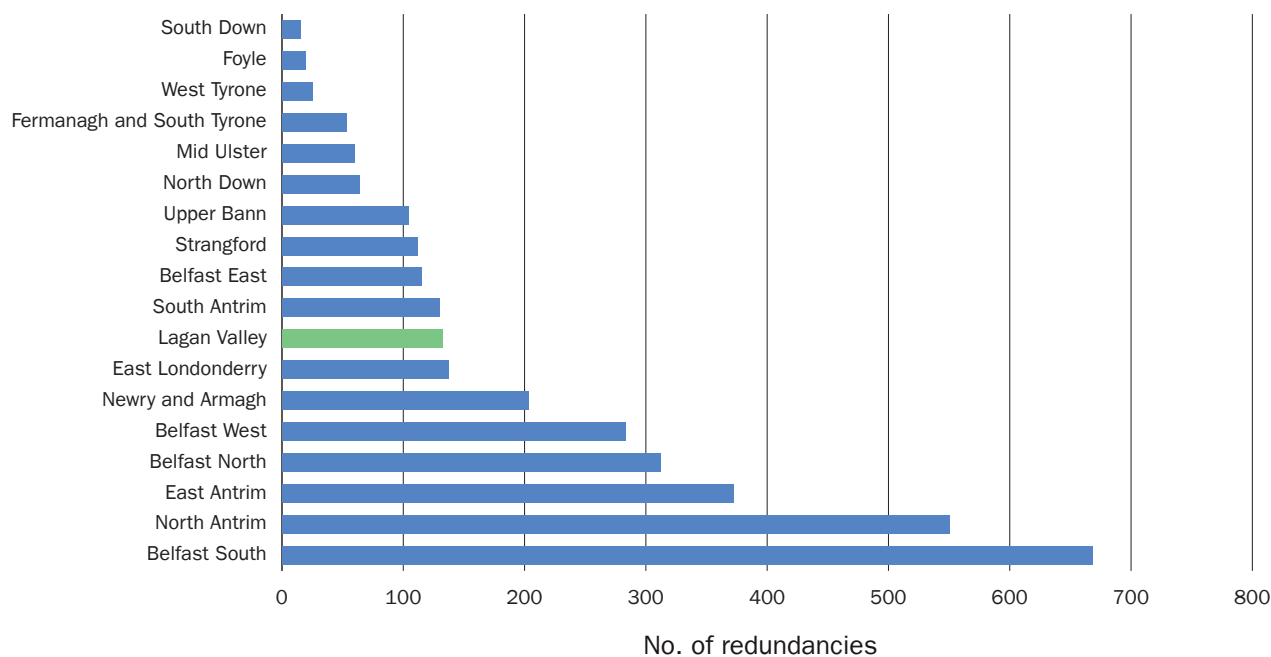
Labour Market – Confirmed redundancies

In 2012, there were 132 confirmed redundancies in Lagan Valley.

This represents 3.9% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2012.

Lagan Valley had the joint 8th highest number of redundancies in 2012.

Number of confirmed redundancies, 2012



	No.	Rank		No.	Rank		No.	Rank
Belfast East	115	10	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	53	15	North Down	64	13
Belfast North	312	4	Foyle	19	17	South Antrim	130	Joint 8
Belfast South	668	1	Lagan Valley	132	Joint 8	South Down	15	18
Belfast West	283	5	Mid Ulster	60	14	Strangford	112	11
East Antrim	372	3	Newry and Armagh	203	6	Upper Bann	104	12
East Londonderry	137	7	North Antrim	550	2	West Tyrone	25	16

Source: NISRA, NINIS

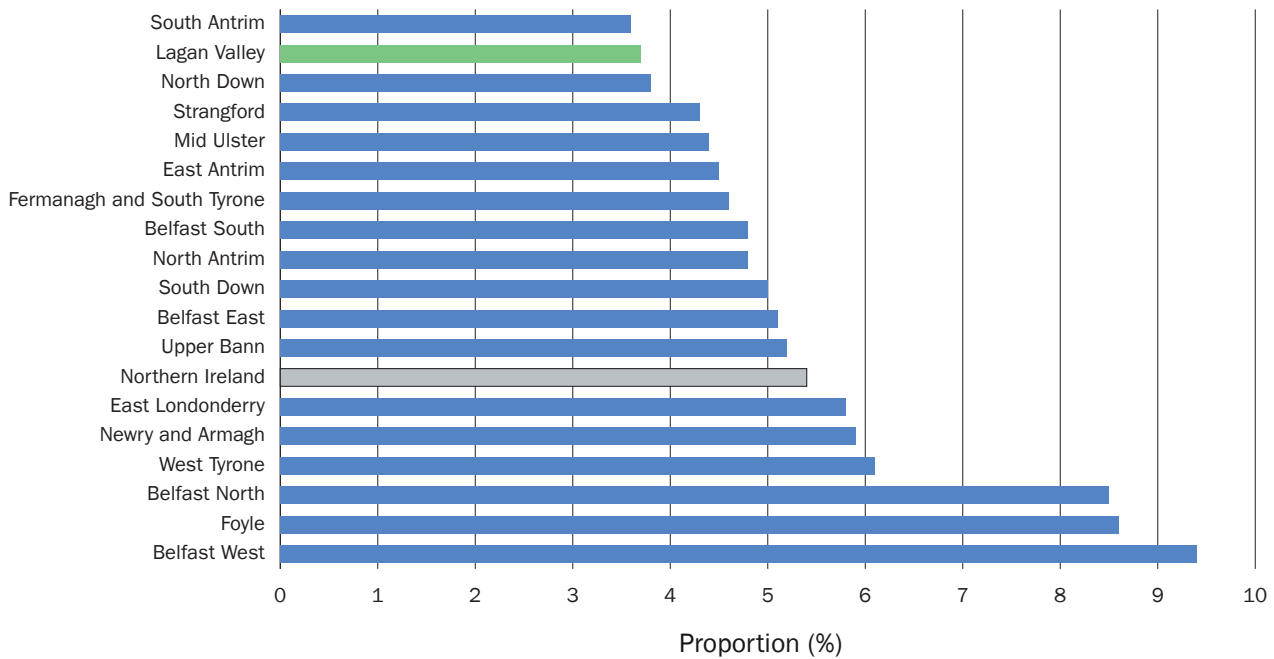
Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2012, there were 2,345 people claiming unemployment-related benefits in Lagan Valley. This equates to 3.7% of all working age people in the Constituency.

A lower proportion of working age people in Lagan Valley claimed unemployment-related benefits when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 5.4%.

Lagan Valley was the Constituency with the 2nd lowest unemployment claimant count in 2012.

Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits, 2012



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	5.1	8	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.6	12	North Down	3.8	16
Belfast North	8.5	3	Foyle	8.6	2	South Antrim	3.6	18
Belfast South	4.8	Joint 10	Lagan Valley	3.7	17	South Down	5.0	9
Belfast West	9.4	1	Mid Ulster	4.4	14	Strangford	4.3	15
East Antrim	4.5	13	Newry and Armagh	5.9	5	Upper Bann	5.2	7
East Londonderry	5.8	6	North Antrim	4.8	Joint 10	West Tyrone	6.1	4

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count)

Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count at ward level

The highest proportion of people claiming unemployment-related benefits (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Old Warren (10.1%, 151 claimants), Tonagh (8.4%, 124 claimants) and Hilden (8.1%, 152 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Wallace Park (1.2%, 30 claimants), Drumbo (1.9%, 37 claimants) and Ballymacbrennan (1.9%, 36 claimants).

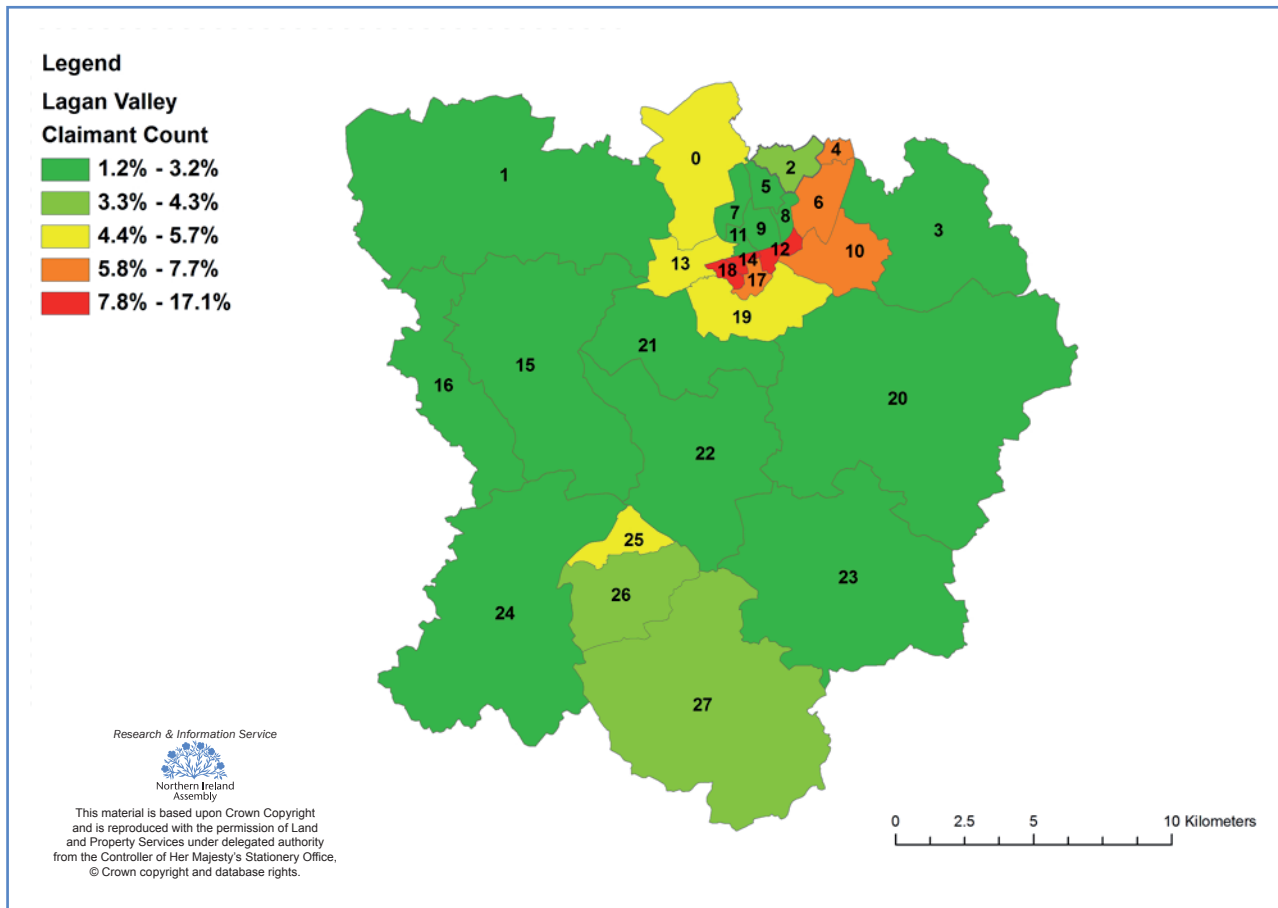
Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2012

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population ¹	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Ballinderry	61	2.1	Hillsborough	43	2.1
Ballymacash	66	2.5	Knockmore	133	5.2
Ballymacbrennan	36	1.9	Lagan Valley	118	6.8
Ballymacoss	183	4.4	Lambeg	103	5.8
Blaris	87	4.5	Lisnagarvy	35	2.1
Derryaghy South	87	3.5	Maghaberry	77	2.5
Dromara	83	3.0	Magheralave	48	2.3
Dromore North	86	5.5	Maze	73	3.0
Dromore South	83	3.4	Moira	63	2.1
Drumbo	37	1.9	Old Warren	151	10.1
Gransha	77	3.7	Quilly	37	2.6
Harmony Hill	52	2.9	Seymour Hill	99	6.6
Hilden	152	8.1	Tonagh	124	8.4
Hillhall	121	7.2	Wallace Park	30	1.2

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count)

¹ The working age population refers to men and women aged 16 to 64.

Proportion of working age people (males and females aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefit, 2012



0	Ballymacoss	10	Hillhall	20	Ballymacbrennan
1	Ballinderry	11	Lisnagarvy	21	Maze
2	Derryaghy	12	Hilden	22	Hillsborough
3	Drumbo	13	Knockmore	23	Dromara
4	SeymourHill	14	Tonagh	24	Quilly
5	Magheralave	15	Maghaberry	25	Dromore North
6	Lambeg	16	Moira	26	Dromore South
7	Ballymacash	17	Lagan Valley	27	Gransha
8	Harmony Hill	18	Old Warren		
9	Wallace Park	19	Blaris		

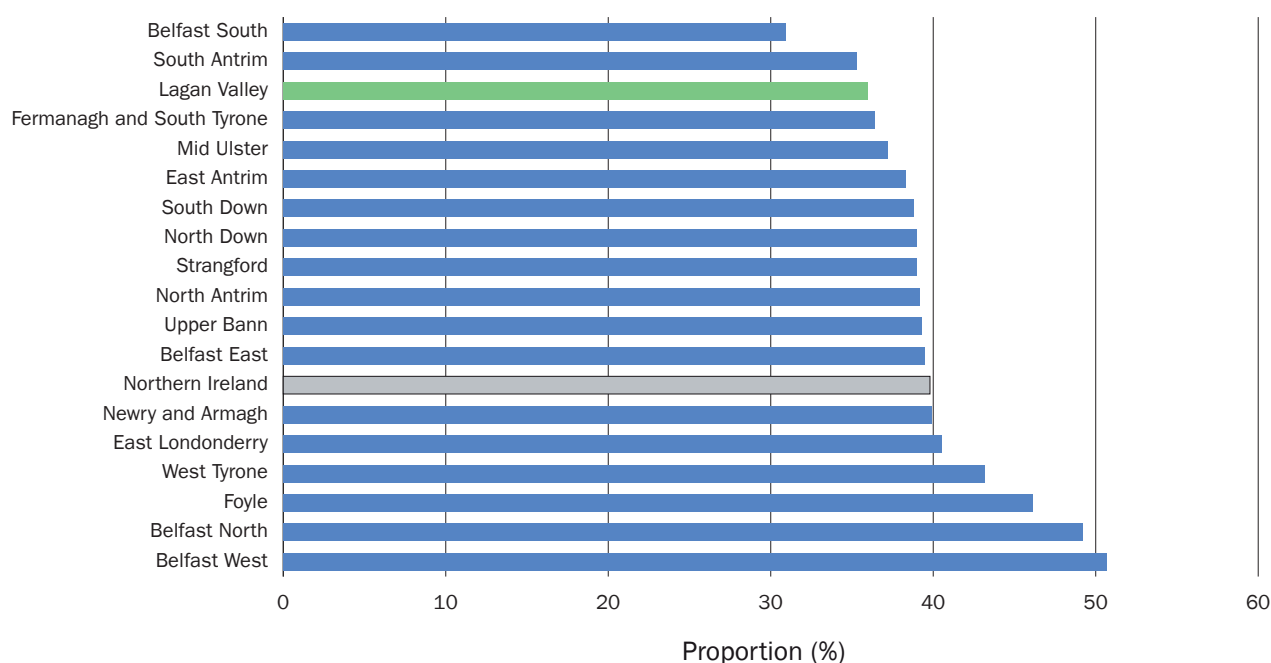
Low income – People claiming benefits

As at April 2013, 29,090 people in Lagan Valley claimed at least one of the main benefits. This equates to 36.0% of all constituents aged 16 and over.

A lower proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Lagan Valley claimed at least one benefit when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 39.8%.

Lagan Valley was the Constituency with the 3rd lowest proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one benefit.

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits, as at April 2013



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	39.5	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	36.4	15	North Down	39.0	Joint 10
Belfast North	49.2	2	Foyle	46.1	3	South Antrim	35.3	17
Belfast South	30.9	18	Lagan Valley	36.0	16	South Down	38.8	12
Belfast West	50.7	1	Mid Ulster	37.2	14	Strangford	39.0	Joint 10
East Antrim	38.3	13	Newry and Armagh	39.9	6	Upper Bann	39.3	8
East Londonderry	40.5	5	North Antrim	39.2	9	West Tyrone	43.2	4

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

Low income – People claiming benefits at ward level

The highest proportion of people claiming at least one benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Derryaghy South (56.2%, 1,780 claimants), Old Warren (49.8%, 950 claimants) and Lagan Valley (46.3%, 1,140 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Ballinderry (26.8%, 1,090 claimants), Maghaberry (29.0%, 1,050 claimants) and Dromore South (29.1%, 900 claimants).

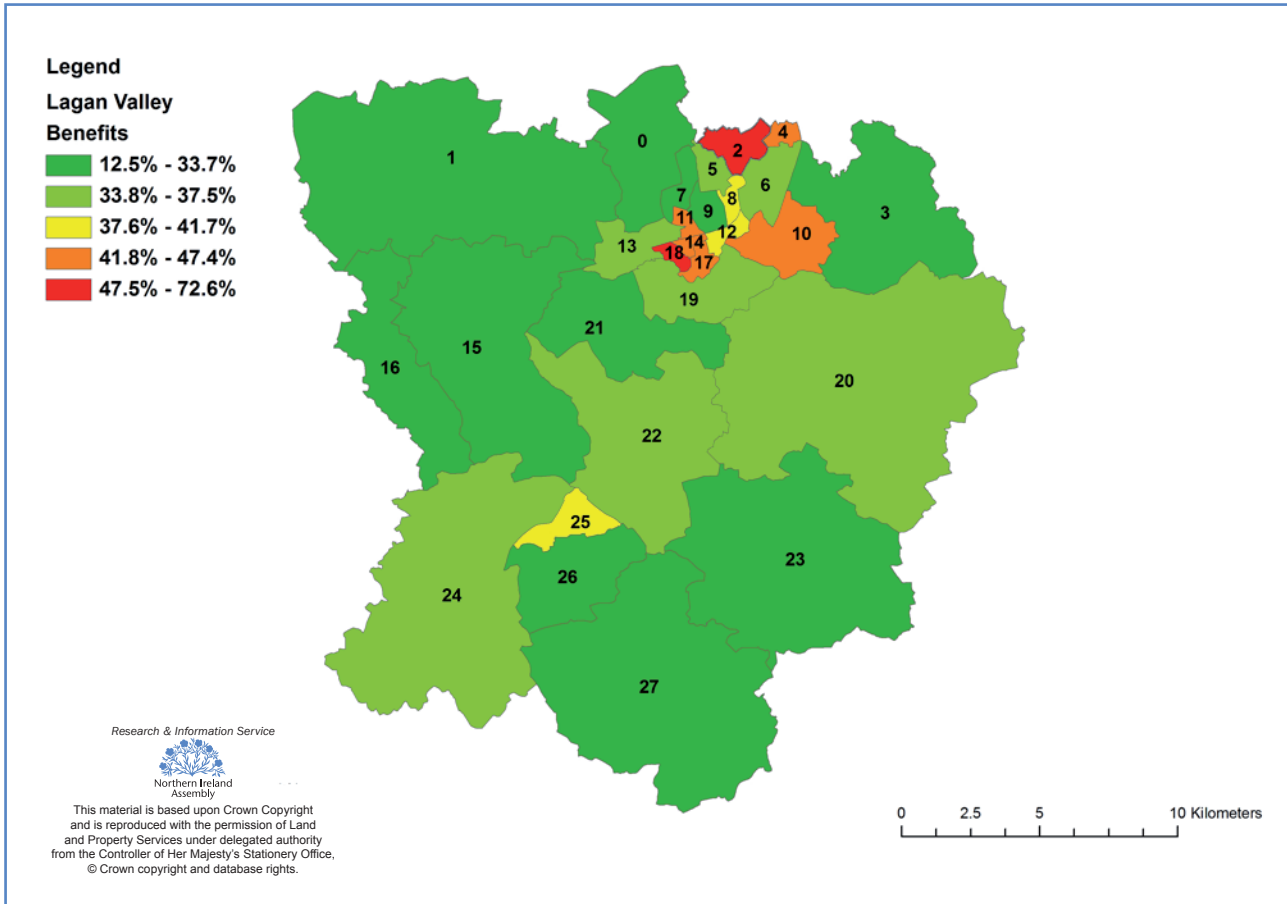
Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at April 2013¹

Ward	No. of people claiming at least one benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	No. of people claiming at least one benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Ballinderry	1,090	26.8	Hillsborough	1,140	36.7
Ballymacash	1,120	33.5	Knockmore	1,210	35.3
Ballymacbrennan	980	35.7	Lagan Valley	1,140	46.3
Ballymacoss	1,700	29.5	Lambeg	830	37.4
Blaris	1,020	36.0	Lisnagarvy	1,010	45.2
Derryaghy South	1,780	56.2	Maghaberry	1,050	29.0
Dromara	1,130	30.9	Magheralave	890	34.2
Dromore North	840	41.1	Maze	970	31.8
Dromore South	900	29.1	Moirra	1,170	29.5
Drumbo	900	32.9	Old Warren	950	49.8
Gransha	780	29.7	Quilly	700	36.5
Harmony Hill	1,030	41.0	Seymour Hill	900	42.7
Hilden	980	41.1	Tonagh	920	44.5
Hillhall	1,030	44.5	Wallace Park	930	32.9

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

¹ Main benefits for **working age** claimants are Income Support, Jobseekers Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disability Allowance. Pension Credit for males aged 60 - 64. The main benefits for **pensionable age** claimants are Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disability Allowance, Attendance Allowance, Retirement Pension, Carer's Allowance, Widow's Benefit and Pension Credit.

Proportion of persons aged 16 and over claiming at least one benefit, at April 2013



0	Ballymacoss	10	Hillhall	20	Ballymacbrennan
1	Ballinderry	11	Lisnagarvy	21	Maze
2	Derryaghy	12	Hilden	22	Hillsborough
3	Drumbo	13	Knockmore	23	Dromara
4	SeymourHill	14	Tonagh	24	Quilly
5	Magheralave	15	Maghaberry	25	Dromore North
6	Lambeg	16	Moira	26	Dromore South
7	Ballymacash	17	Lagan Valley	27	Gransha
8	Harmony Hill	18	Old Warren		
9	Wallace Park	19	Blaris		

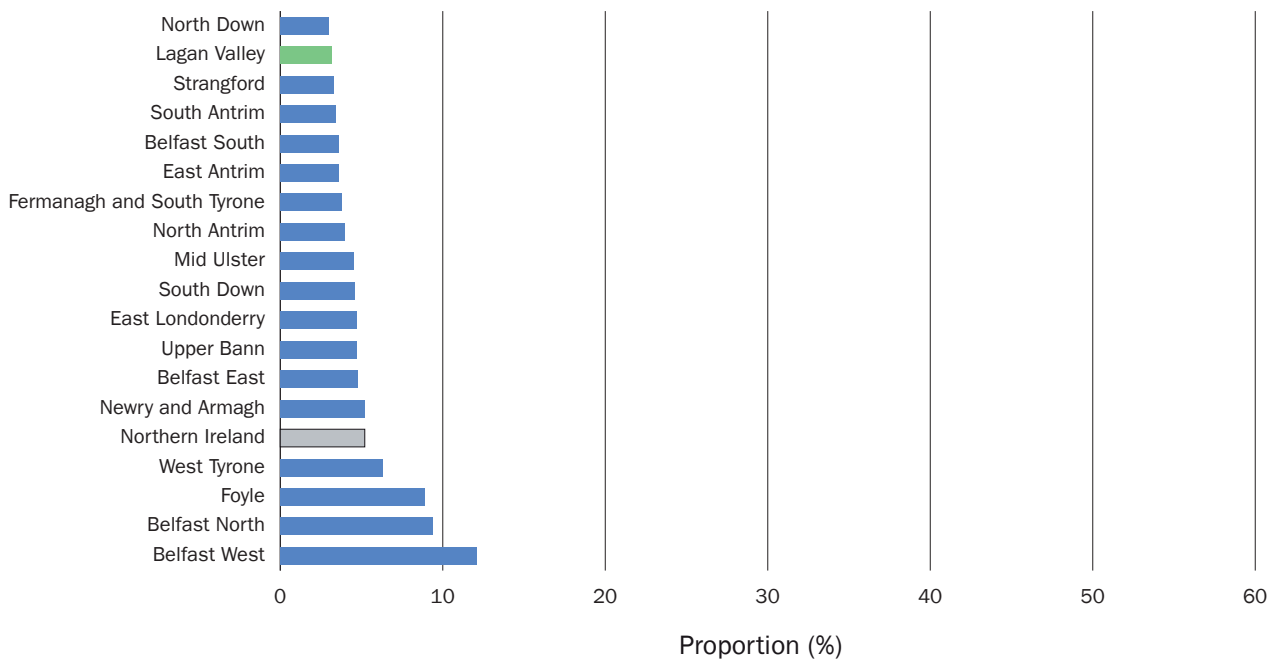
Low income – People claiming income support

As at February 2013, there were 2,130 people in Lagan Valley claiming income support, of whom 2,060 were of working age. This equates to 3.2% of working age people claiming the benefit.

A lower proportion of working age people living in Lagan Valley claimed income support when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 5.2%.

Lagan Valley was the Constituency with the 2nd lowest proportion of working age people claiming income support.

Proportion of working age people claiming income support, as at February 2013



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	4.8	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	3.8	12	North Down	3.0	18
Belfast North	9.4	2	Foyle	8.9	3	South Antrim	3.4	15
Belfast South	3.6	Joint 13	Lagan Valley	3.2	17	South Down	4.6	9
Belfast West	12.1	1	Mid Ulster	4.5	10	Strangford	3.3	16
East Antrim	3.6	Joint 13	Newry and Armagh	5.2	5	Upper Bann	4.7	Joint 7
East Londonderry	4.7	Joint 7	North Antrim	4.0	11	West Tyrone	6.3	4

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

Low income – People claiming income support at ward level

The highest proportion of Income Support claimants (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Derryagh South (11.3%, 280 claimants), Old Warren (10.9%, 170 claimants) and Lagan Valley (6.2%, 110 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Wallace Park (0.5%, 10 claimants), Drumbo (0.5%, 10 claimants) and Hillsborough (0.9%, 20 claimants).

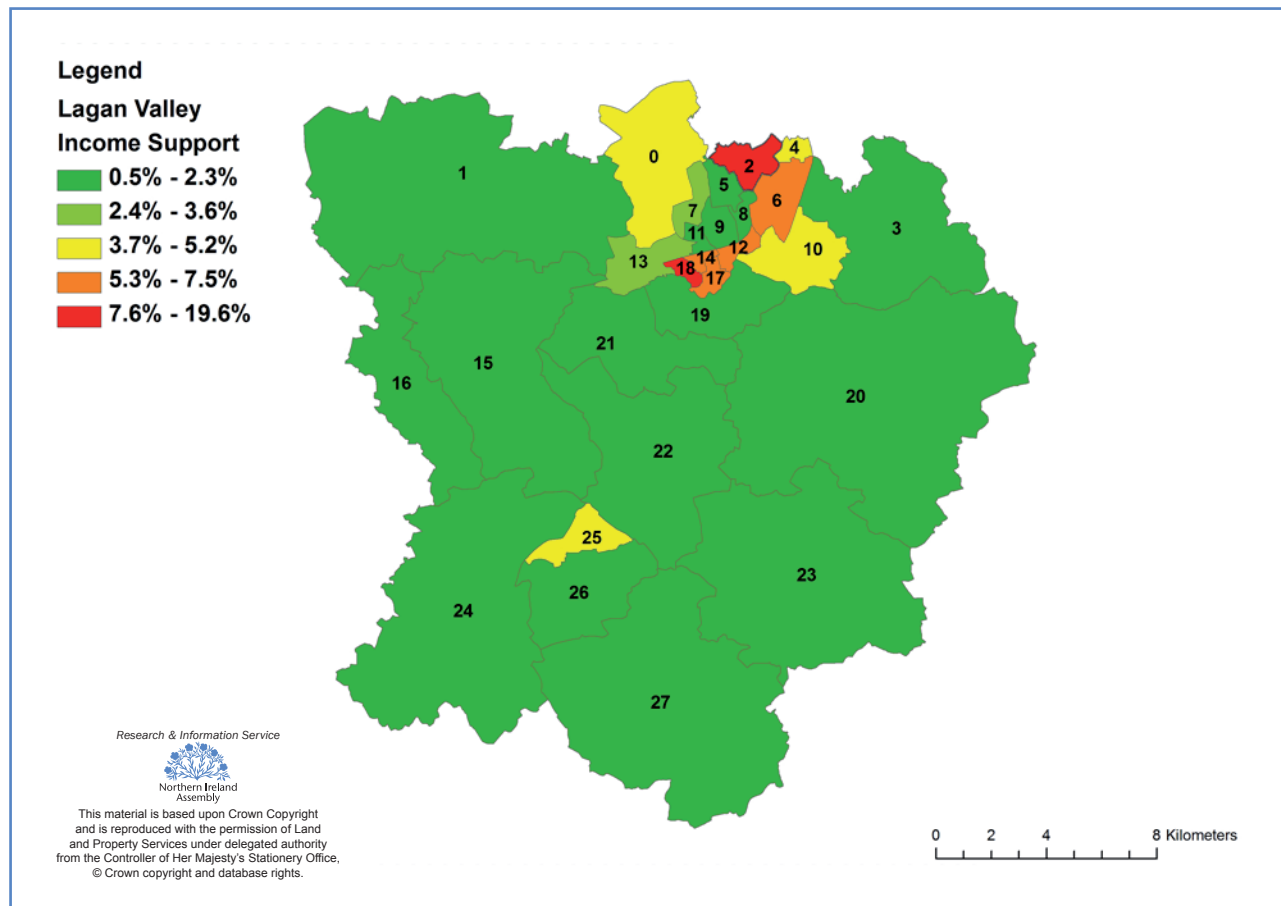
Proportion of working age people claiming income support at ward level, as at February 2013

Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population ¹	Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Ballinderry	40	1.1	Hillsborough	20	0.9
Ballymacash	90	3.4	Knockmore	100	3.5
Ballymacbrennan	20	1.0	Lagan Valley	110	6.2
Ballymacoss	240	4.6	Lambeg	100	5.5
Blaris	50	2.3	Lisnagarvy	20	1.3
Derryagh South	280	11.3	Maghaberry	40	1.3
Dromara	50	1.7	Magheralave	20	1.0
Dromore North	70	4.4	Maze	40	1.6
Dromore South	50	1.9	Moirra	50	1.5
Drumbo	10	0.5	Old Warren	170	10.9
Gransha	40	1.8	Quilly	30	2.0
Harmony Hill	40	2.1	Seymour Hill	80	5.0
Hilden	110	5.7	Tonagh	90	5.6
Hillhall	90	5.0	Wallace Park	10	0.5

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

¹ Working age calculation based on Census 2011 population estimates (aged 16-64)

Proportion of working age population claiming income support by Ward, 2013



0	Ballymacoss	10	Hillhall	20	Ballymacbrennan
1	Ballinderry	11	Lisnagarvy	21	Maze
2	Derryaghy	12	Hilden	22	Hillsborough
3	Drumbo	13	Knockmore	23	Dromara
4	SeymourHill	14	Tonagh	24	Quilly
5	Magheralave	15	Maghaberry	25	Dromore North
6	Lambeg	16	Moira	26	Dromore South
7	Ballymacash	17	Lagan Valley	27	Gransha
8	Harmony Hill	18	Old Warren		
9	Wallace Park	19	Blaris		

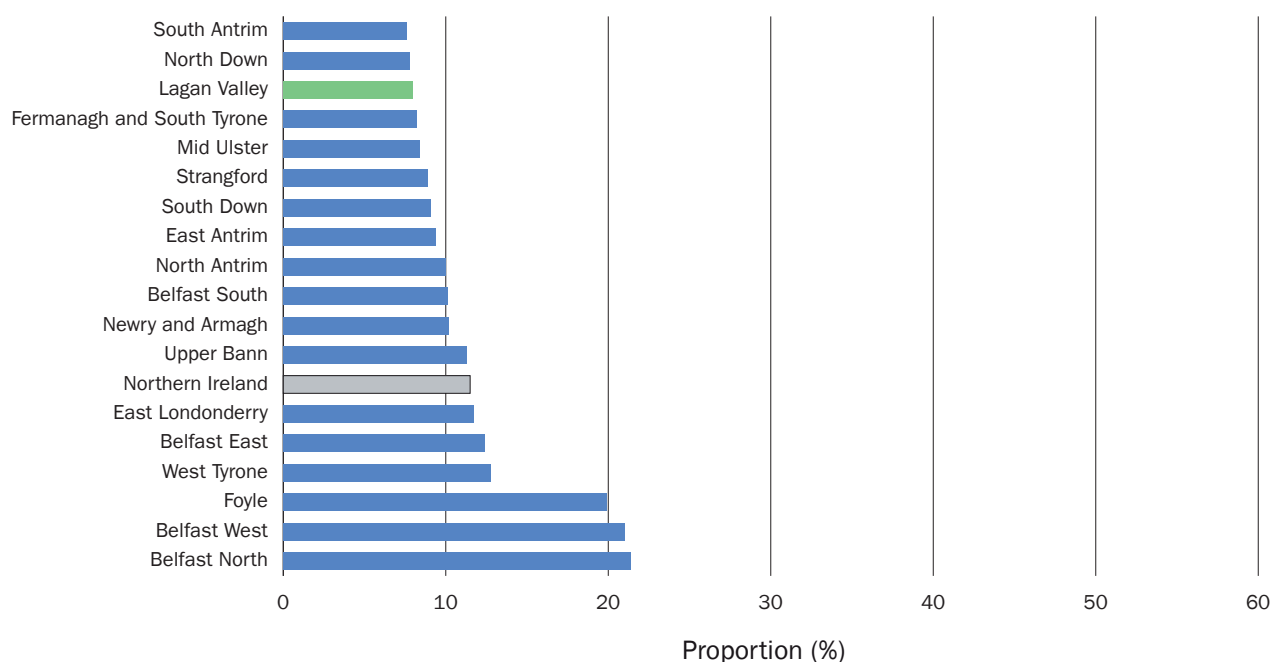
Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2013, there were 6,430 people in Lagan Valley claiming housing benefit. This equates to 8.0% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming this benefit.

A lower proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Lagan Valley claimed housing benefit in 2013 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 11.5%.

Lagan Valley was the constituency with the 3rd lowest proportion of housing benefit claimants.

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit, as at June 2013



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	12.4	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	8.2	15	North Down	7.8	17
Belfast North	21.4	1	Foyle	19.9	3	South Antrim	7.6	18
Belfast South	10.1	9	Lagan Valley	8.0	16	South Down	9.1	12
Belfast West	21.0	2	Mid Ulster	8.4	14	Strangford	8.9	13
East Antrim	9.4	11	Newry and Armagh	10.2	8	Upper Bann	11.3	7
East Londonderry	11.7	6	North Antrim	10.0	10	West Tyrone	12.8	4

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

Low income – People claiming housing benefit at ward level

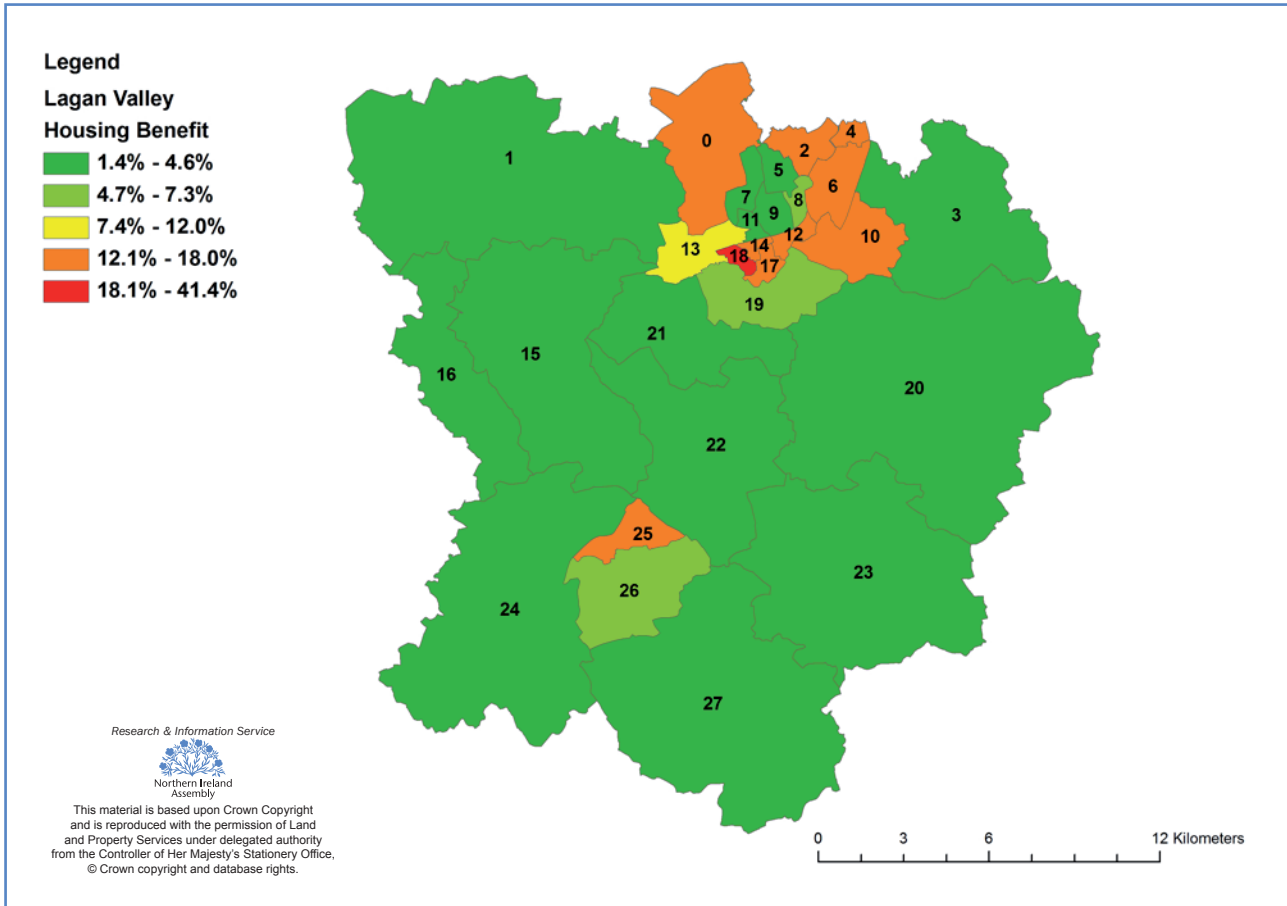
The highest proportion of people claiming Housing Benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Old Warren (30.9%, 590 claimants), Lagan Valley (17.5%, 430 claimants) and Derryaghy South (16.8%, 670 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Wallace Park (1.4%, 40 claimants), Ballymacbrennan (1.8%, 50 claimants) and Magheralave (1.9%, 50 claimants).

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit at ward level, as at June 2013

Ward	No. of people claiming at least one benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	No. of people claiming at least one benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Ballinderry	110	2.7	Hillsborough	90	2.9
Ballymacash	130	3.9	Knockmore	380	11.1
Ballymacbrennan	50	1.8	Lagan Valley	430	17.5
Ballymacoss	740	12.9	Lambeg	300	13.5
Blaris	160	5.7	Lisnagarvy	60	2.7
Derryaghy South	670	16.8	Maghaberry	80	2.2
Dromara	130	3.6	Magheralave	50	1.9
Dromore North	270	13.2	Maze	140	4.6
Dromore South	160	5.2	Moira	160	4.0
Drumbo	80	2.9	Old Warren	590	30.9
Gransha	100	3.8	Quilly	50	2.6
Harmony Hill	120	4.8	Seymour Hill	320	15.2
Hilden	380	15.9	Tonagh	300	14.5
Hillhall	340	14.7	Wallace Park	40	1.4

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

Proportion of those aged 16 or over claiming Housing Benefit, 2013



0	Ballymacoss	10	Hillhall	20	Ballymacbrennan
1	Ballinderry	11	Lisnagarvy	21	Maze
2	Derryaghy	12	Hilden	22	Hillsborough
3	Drumbo	13	Knockmore	23	Dromara
4	SeymourHill	14	Tonagh	24	Quilly
5	Magheralave	15	Maghaberry	25	Dromore North
6	Lambeg	16	Moira	26	Dromore South
7	Ballymacash	17	Lagan Valley	27	Gransha
8	Harmony Hill	18	Old Warren		
9	Wallace Park	19	Blaris		

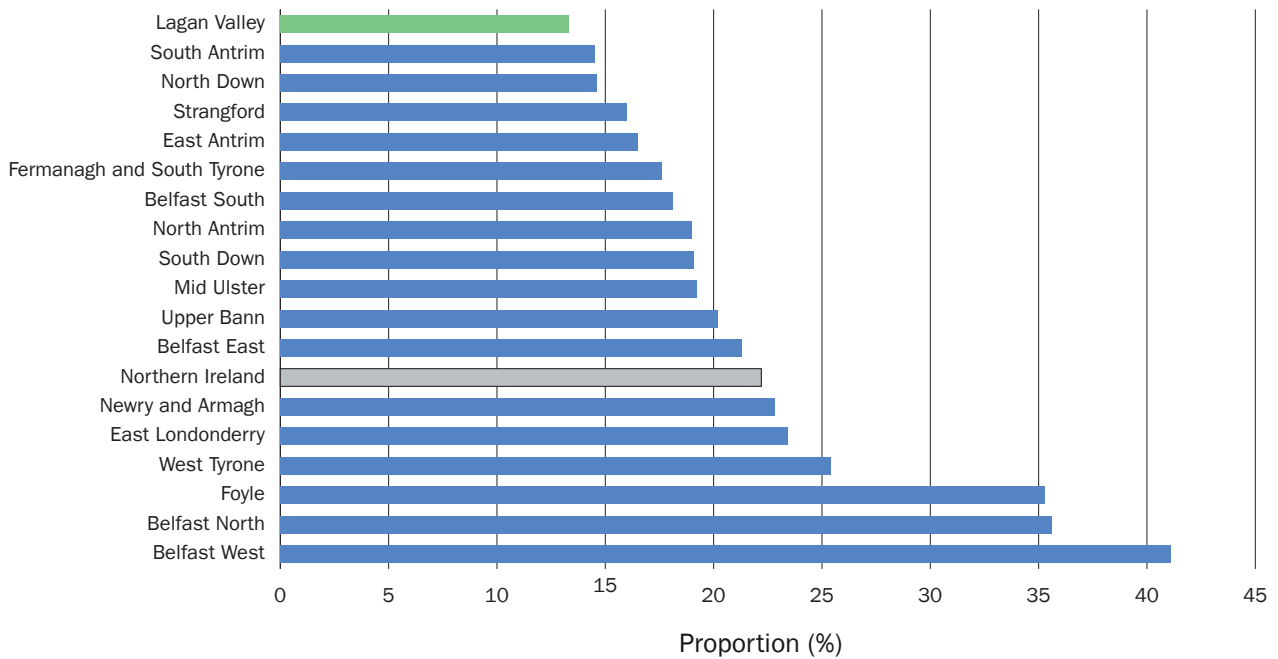
Low income – Children living in Poverty

As at August 2011, there were 2,675 children aged 0-15 years living in poverty¹ in Lagan Valley. This equates to 13.3% of all children in the Constituency.

A lower proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years were living in poverty in Lagan Valley when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 22.2%.

Lagan Valley was the Constituency with the lowest proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in poverty.

Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in poverty, as at August 2011



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	21.3	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	17.6	13	North Down	14.6	16
Belfast North	35.6	2	Foyle	35.3	3	South Antrim	14.5	17
Belfast South	18.1	12	Lagan Valley	13.3	18	South Down	19.1	10
Belfast West	41.1	1	Mid Ulster	19.2	9	Strangford	16.0	15
East Antrim	16.5	14	Newry and Armagh	22.8	6	Upper Bann	20.2	8
East Londonderry	23.4	5	North Antrim	19.0	11	West Tyrone	25.4	4

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

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

Low income – Children living in Poverty at ward level

The highest proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in poverty (as a percentage of all children) were concentrated in the wards of Old Warren (41.2%), Tonagh (32.3%) and Lagan Valley (30.7%). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Quilly (4.5%), Maghaberry (4.8%) and Magheralave (5.2%).

Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in poverty at ward level, as at August 2011

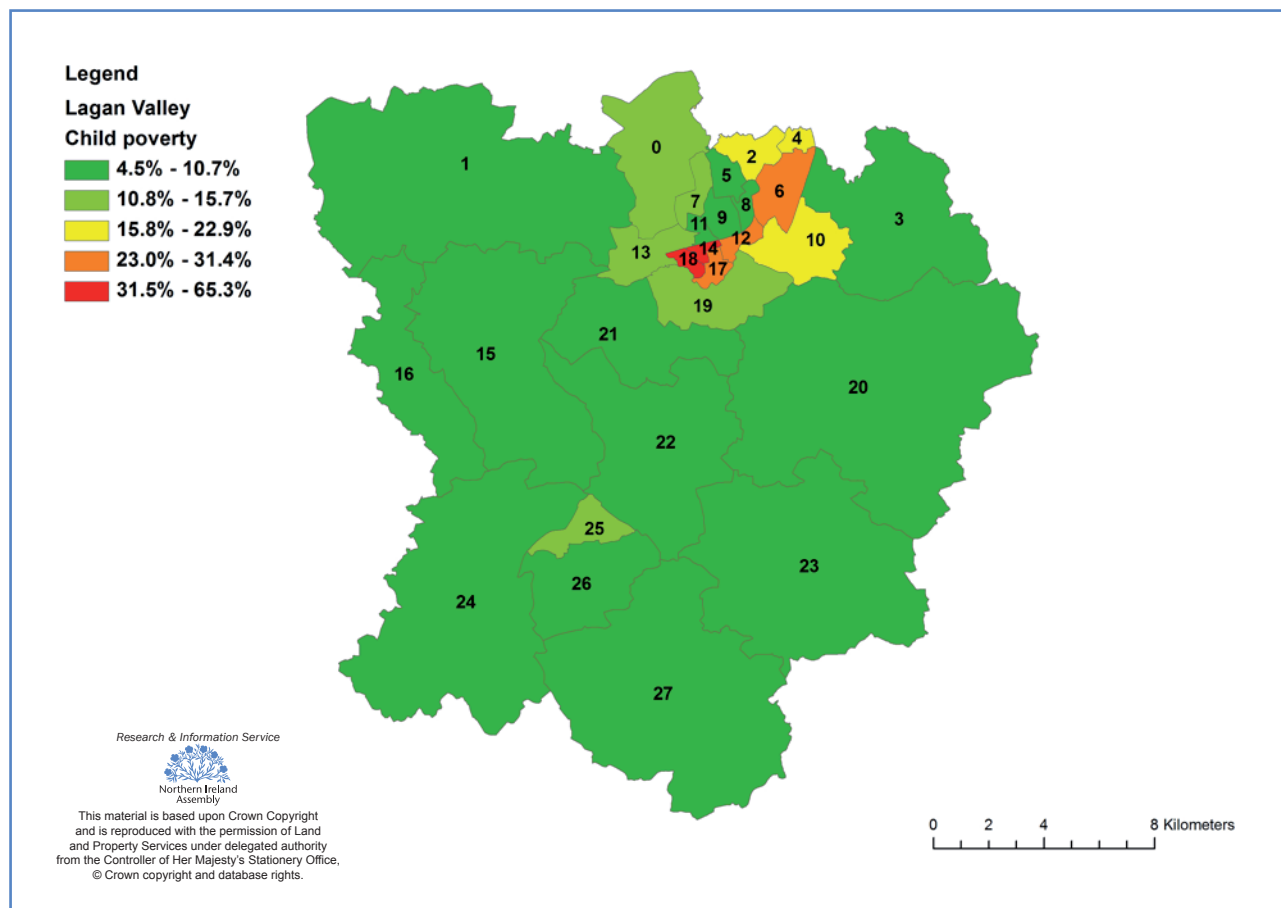
Ward	Children in Poverty (%) ¹	Ward	Children in Poverty (%)
Ballinderry	7.1	Hillsborough	5.4
Ballymacash	15.5	Knockmore	15.5
Ballymacbrennan	5.4	Lagan Valley	30.7
Ballymacoss	15.7	Lambeg	27.0
Blaris	15.0	Lisnagarvy	9.2
Derryaghy ²	21.9	Maghaberry	4.8
Dromara	8.5	Magheralave	5.2
Dromore North	14.3	Maze	7.8
Dromore South	7.5	Moira	7.0
Drumbo	5.6	Old Warren	41.2
Gransha	9.0	Quilly	4.5
Harmony Hill	6.6	Seymour Hill	22.1
Hilden	28.5	Tonagh	32.3
Hillhall	20.1	Wallace Park	5.3

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

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

² Part of Derryaghy ward is located in Belfast West constituency while the remainder forms part of Lagan Valley. The data shown in the table above covers all of the ward.

Proportion of children (aged 0-15 years) in poverty by Ward, at 31 August 2011



0	Ballymacoss	10	Hillhall	20	Ballymacbrennan
1	Ballinderry	11	Lisnagarvy	21	Maze
2	Derryaghy	12	Hilden	22	Hillsborough
3	Drumbo	13	Knockmore	23	Dromara
4	SeymourHill	14	Tonagh	24	Quilly
5	Magheralave	15	Maghaberry	25	Dromore North
6	Lambeg	16	Moira	26	Dromore South
7	Ballymacash	17	Lagan Valley	27	Gransha
8	Harmony Hill	18	Old Warren		
9	Wallace Park	19	Blaris		

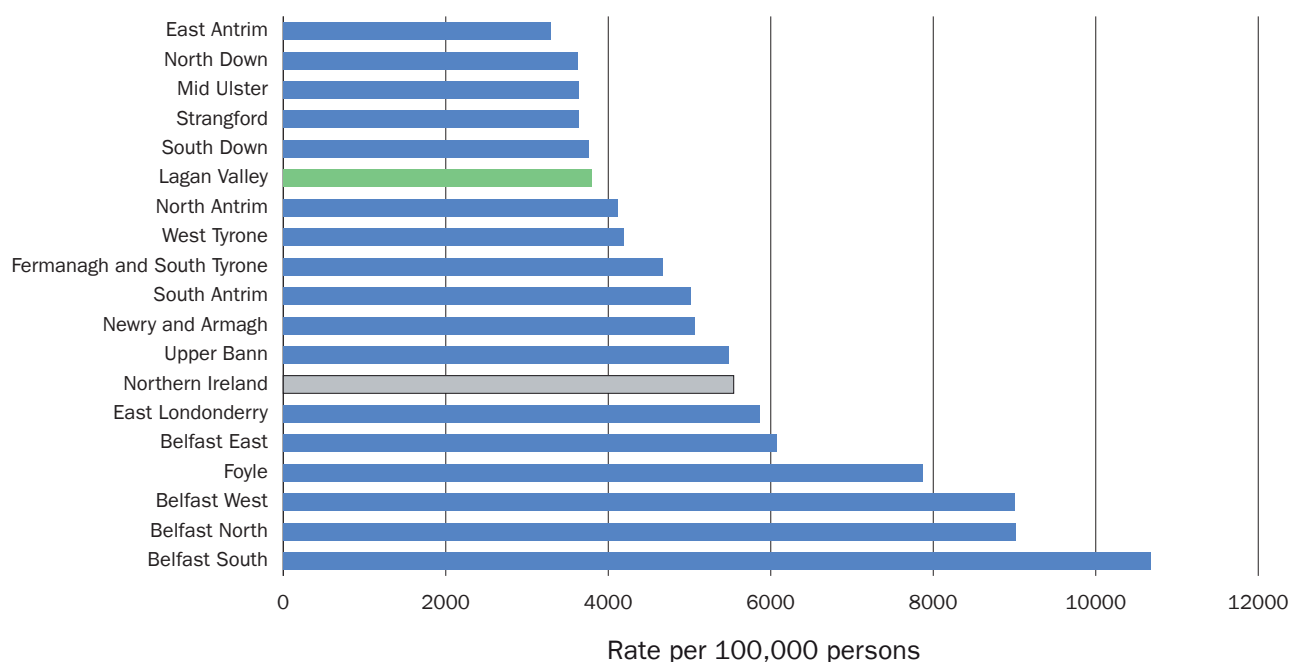
Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2012/13, a total of 3,861 criminal offences were recorded in the Lagan Valley area. This equates to an overall recorded crime rate of 3,796 per 100,000 persons.

The recorded crime rate for Lagan Valley was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 5,544 per 100,000 persons.

Lagan Valley was the Constituency with the 6th lowest recorded crime rate.

Overall crime rate per 100,000 persons, 2012/13



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	6,077	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4,671	10	North Down	3,622	17
Belfast North	9,020	2	Foyle	7,866	4	South Antrim	5,018	9
Belfast South	10,683	1	Lagan Valley	3,796	13	South Down	3,763	14
Belfast West	9,006	3	Mid Ulster	3,634	16	Strangford	3,641	15
East Antrim	3,296	18	Newry and Armagh	5,067	8	Upper Bann	5,489	7
East Londonderry	5,870	6	North Antrim	4,112	12	West Tyrone	4,185	11

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

Crime – Rates of specific types of crime

In 2012/13, rates of all crime types listed in the below table were lower in Lagan Valley when compared to the Northern Ireland average.

Crime rate per 100,000 persons by crime type, 2012/13

	Lagan Valley		Northern Ireland	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery	1,184	1,164	33,251	1,836
Burglary	470	462	9,581	529
Vehicle offences	174	171	5,339	295
Theft including from the person, bicycle theft, shoplifting and other theft excluding vehicle offences	904	889	20,691	1,143
Criminal damage	685	673	20,959	1,157
Trafficking of drugs	44	43	890	49
Possession of drugs	139	137	3,488	193
Possession of weapons	30	29	651	36
Public order offences	58	57	1,517	84
Miscellaneous crimes against society	79	78	2,191	121
Other fraud	94	92	1,831	101

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

Crime – Crime rate at ward level

The highest recorded crime rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Hilden (17,045), Tonagh (10,601) and Lagan Valley (9,728). The lowest rates were recorded in Wallace Park (1,569), Gransha (1,584) and Magheralave (1,611).

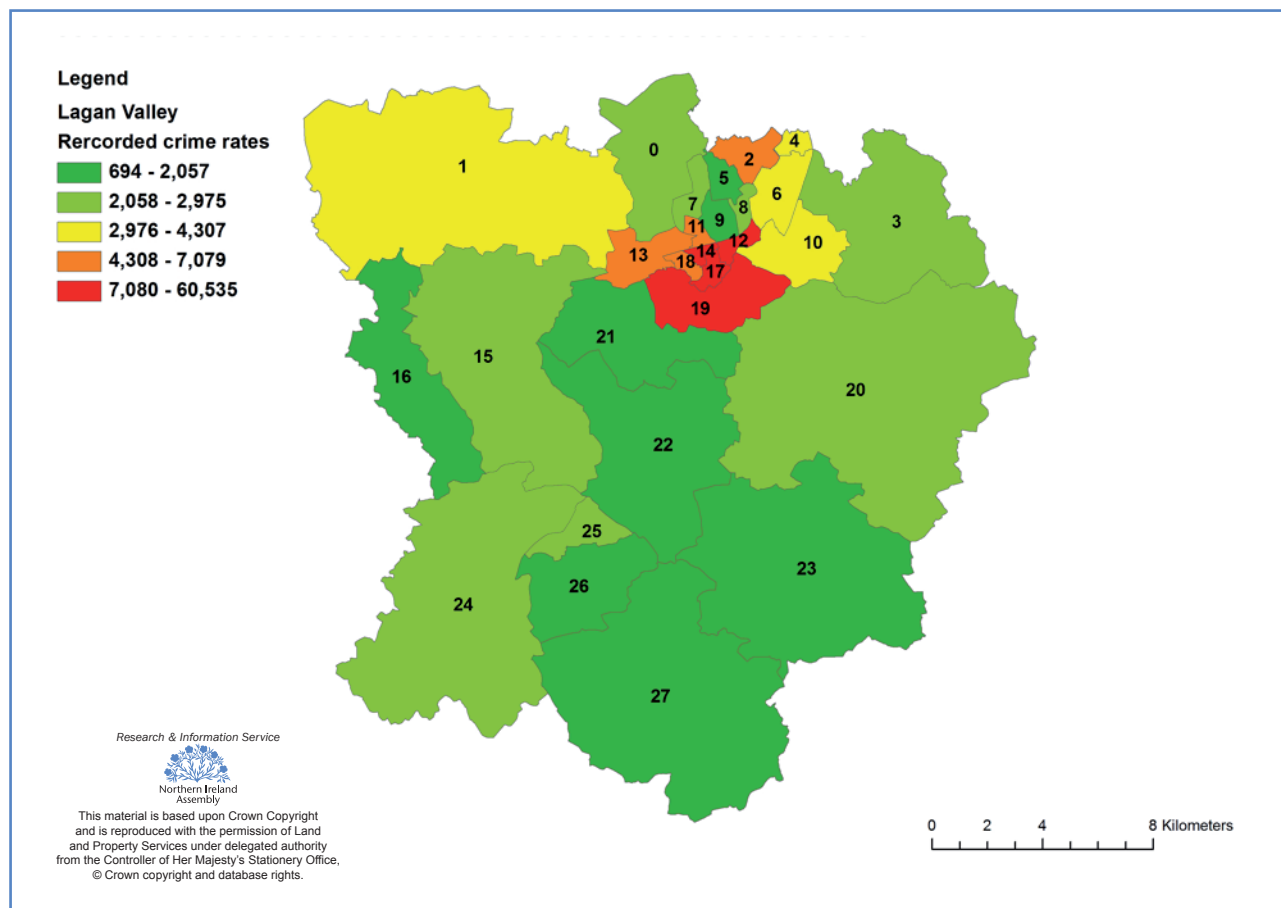
Crime rates per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2012/13

Ward	Recorded Crime Rate ¹	Violence against Person Rate ²	Burglary Rate	Criminal Damage Rate
Ballinderry	3,744	1,209	683	468
Ballymacash	2,426	676	280	537
Ballymacbrennan	2,372	148	1,097	119
Ballymacoss	2,628	911	264	594
Blaris	7,200	1,481	504	889
Derryaghy South	6,563	1,904	1,027	1,152
Dromara	1,745	490	383	234
Dromore North	2,263	975	195	429
Dromore South	1,968	729	243	340
Drumbo	2,140	238	505	505
Gransha	1,584	432	374	58
Harmony Hill	2,849	655	557	655
Hilden	17,045	5,923	895	3,030
Hillhall	3,546	792	379	310
Hillsborough	1,730	399	452	293
Knockmore	4,467	1,792	396	838
Lagan Valley	9,728	3,734	590	2,195
Lambeg	3,800	1,717	402	658
Lisnagarvy	4,338	998	691	499
Maghaberry	2,502	573	636	360
Magheralave	1,611	426	182	547
Maze	1,677	550	131	314
Moira	1,985	506	195	545
Old Warren	5,716	2,588	232	1,545
Quilly	2,549	452	905	206
Seymour Hill	4,077	1,319	480	839
Tonagh	10,601	3,431	501	1,658
Wallace Park	1,569	296	178	355

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

- 1 All crime rates were calculated per 100,000 population using the Census 2011 Estimates.
2 Violence against the person includes sex offences and robbery.

Recorded Crime rates per 100,000 population (April 2012 - March 2013)



0	Ballymacoss	10	Hillhall	20	Ballymacbrennan
1	Ballinderry	11	Lisnagarvy	21	Maze
2	Derryaghy	12	Hilden	22	Hillsborough
3	Drumbo	13	Knockmore	23	Dromara
4	SeymourHill	14	Tonagh	24	Quilly
5	Magheralave	15	Maghaberry	25	Dromore North
6	Lambeg	16	Moira	26	Dromore South
7	Ballymacash	17	Lagan Valley	27	Gransha
8	Harmony Hill	18	Old Warren		
9	Wallace Park	19	Blaris		

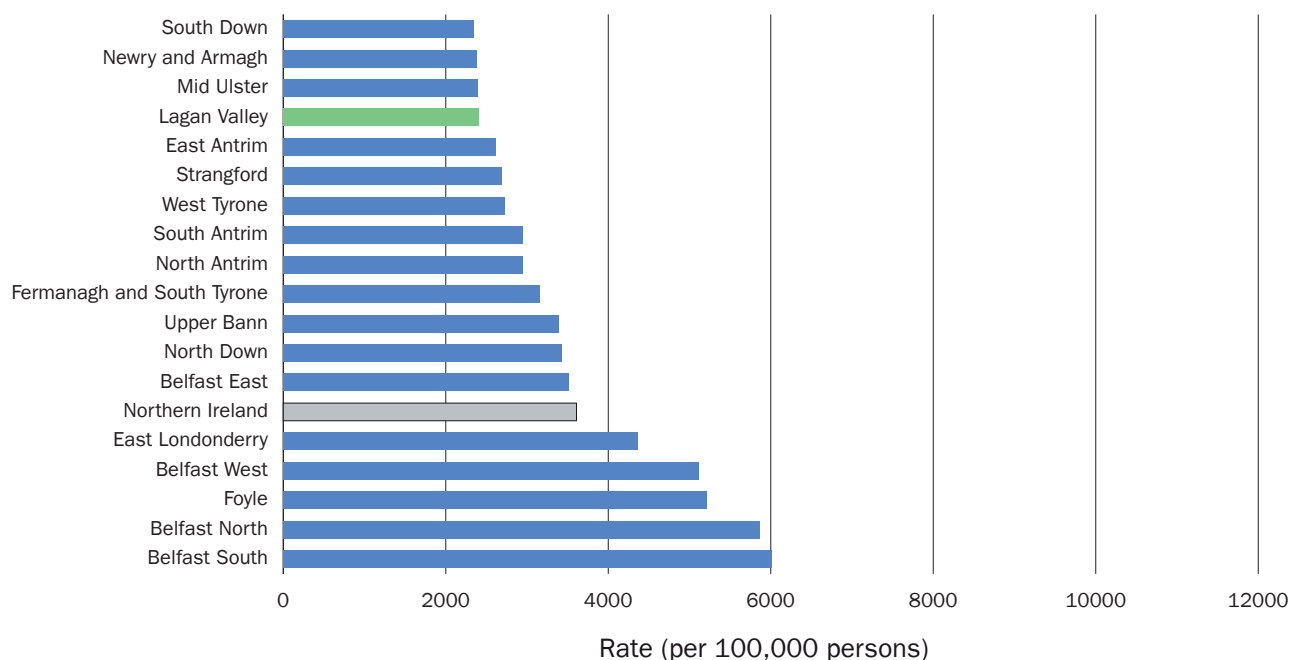
Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2012/13, there were 2,453 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in Lagan Valley. This equates to a rate of 2,412 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents in Lagan Valley was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 3,609 per 100,000 persons.

Lagan Valley was the Constituency with the 4th lowest rate of anti-social behaviour incidents.

Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons, 2012/13



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	3,519	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	3,159	9	North Down	3,428	7
Belfast North	5,867	2	Foyle	5,216	3	South Antrim	2,945	11
Belfast South	6,009	1	Lagan Valley	2,412	15	South Down	2,344	18
Belfast West	5,117	4	Mid Ulster	2,398	16	Strangford	2,688	13
East Antrim	2,621	14	Newry and Armagh	2,384	17	Upper Bann	3,396	8
East Londonderry	4,365	5	North Antrim	2,953	10	West Tyrone	2,723	12

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

Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour at ward level

The highest number of anti-social behaviour incidents (per 100,000 population) were concentrated in the wards of Hilden (9,848), Derryaghy South (6,789) and Lagan Valley (5,961). The lowest rates were found in Quilly (329), Drumbo (446) and Ballymacbrennan (593).

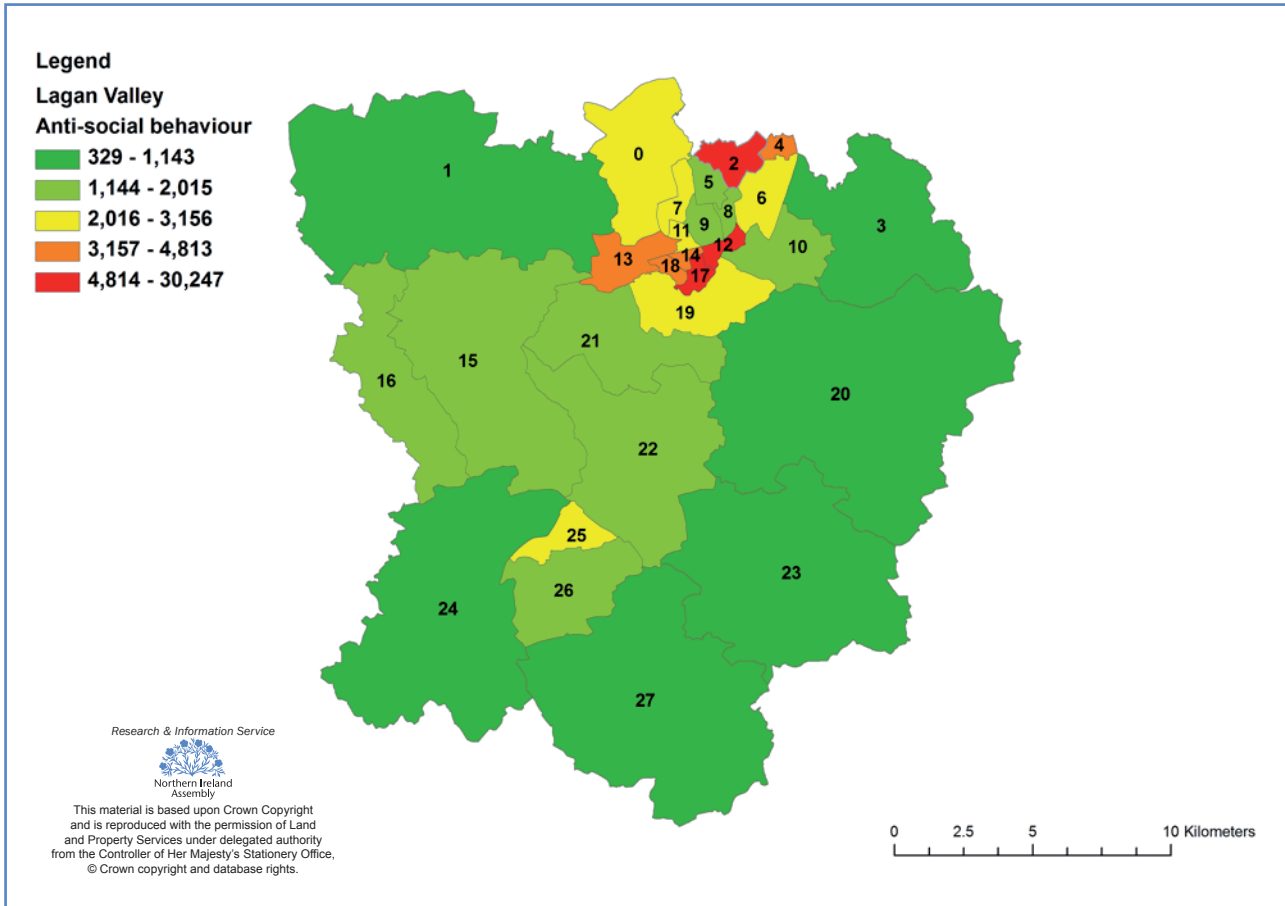
Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2012/13

Ward	ASB Incidents ¹	Per 100,000 Population	Ward	ASB Incidents	Per 100,000 Population
Ballinderry	57	1,112	Hillsborough	51	1,357
Ballymacash	110	2,566	Knockmore	139	3,234
Ballymacbrennan	20	593	Lagan Valley	182	5,961
Ballymacoss	207	2,734	Lambeg	86	3,142
Blaris	89	2,637	Lisnagarvy	56	2,150
Derryaghy South	271	6,789	Maghaberry	70	1,484
Dromara	37	788	Magheralave	38	1,155
Dromore North	59	2,302	Maze	47	1,232
Dromore South	59	1,433	Moirra	80	1,557
Drumbo	15	446	Old Warren	120	4,635
Gransha	20	576	Quilly	8	329
Harmony Hill	42	1,375	Seymour Hill	92	3,677
Hilden	286	9,848	Tonagh	121	4,665
Hillhall	51	1,756	Wallace Park	40	1,184

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

¹ Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents recorded by the PSNI are compiled from the force Command and Control system, where calls for service from members of the public are logged.

Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents per 100,000 population, 2012/13



0	Ballymacoss	10	Hillhall	20	Ballymacbrennan
1	Ballinderry	11	Lisnagarvy	21	Maze
2	Derryaghy	12	Hilden	22	Hillsborough
3	Drumbo	13	Knockmore	23	Dromara
4	SeymourHill	14	Tonagh	24	Quilly
5	Magheralave	15	Maghaberry	25	Dromore North
6	Lambeg	16	Moira	26	Dromore South
7	Ballymacash	17	Lagan Valley	27	Gransha
8	Harmony Hill	18	Old Warren		
9	Wallace Park	19	Blaris		

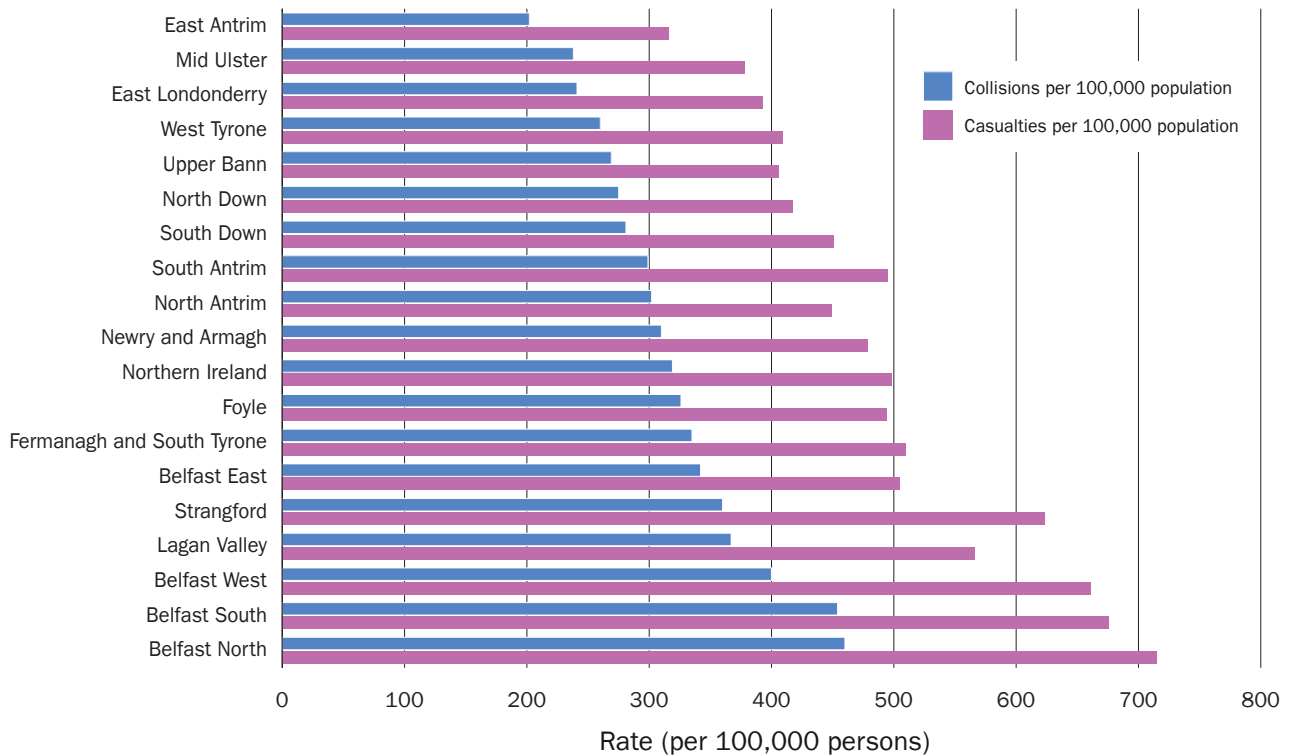
Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties

In 2012, there were 373 road traffic collisions with injury reported in Lagan Valley, a collision rate of 367 per 100,000 persons. There were 576 casualties – 4 people were killed, 50 were seriously injured and 522 were slightly injured, a rate of 566 casualties per 100,000 persons.

The road traffic collision rate for Lagan Valley was higher than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 319 per 100,000 persons while the casualty rate was also higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 498 per 100,000 persons.

Lagan Valley had the 4th highest collision rate.

Road traffic collision and casualty rate per 100,000 persons, 2012



	Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank
Belfast East	342	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	335	7	North Down	275	13
Belfast North	460	1	Foyle	326	8	South Antrim	299	11
Belfast South	454	2	Lagan Valley	367	4	South Down	281	12
Belfast West	400	3	Mid Ulster	238	17	Strangford	360	5
East Antrim	202	18	Newry and Armagh	310	9	Upper Bann	269	14
East Londonderry	241	16	North Antrim	302	10	West Tyrone	260	15

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

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

The highest road traffic collision rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Ballymacbrennan (949), Blaris (889) and Quilly (822). The lowest rates were recorded in Wallace Park (0), Seymour Hill (40) and Dromore South (49).

The highest road traffic casualty rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Quilly (1,521), Blaris (1,511) and Ballymacbrennan (1,364). The lowest rates were recorded in Wallace Park (0), Seymour Hill (80) and Dromore South (97).

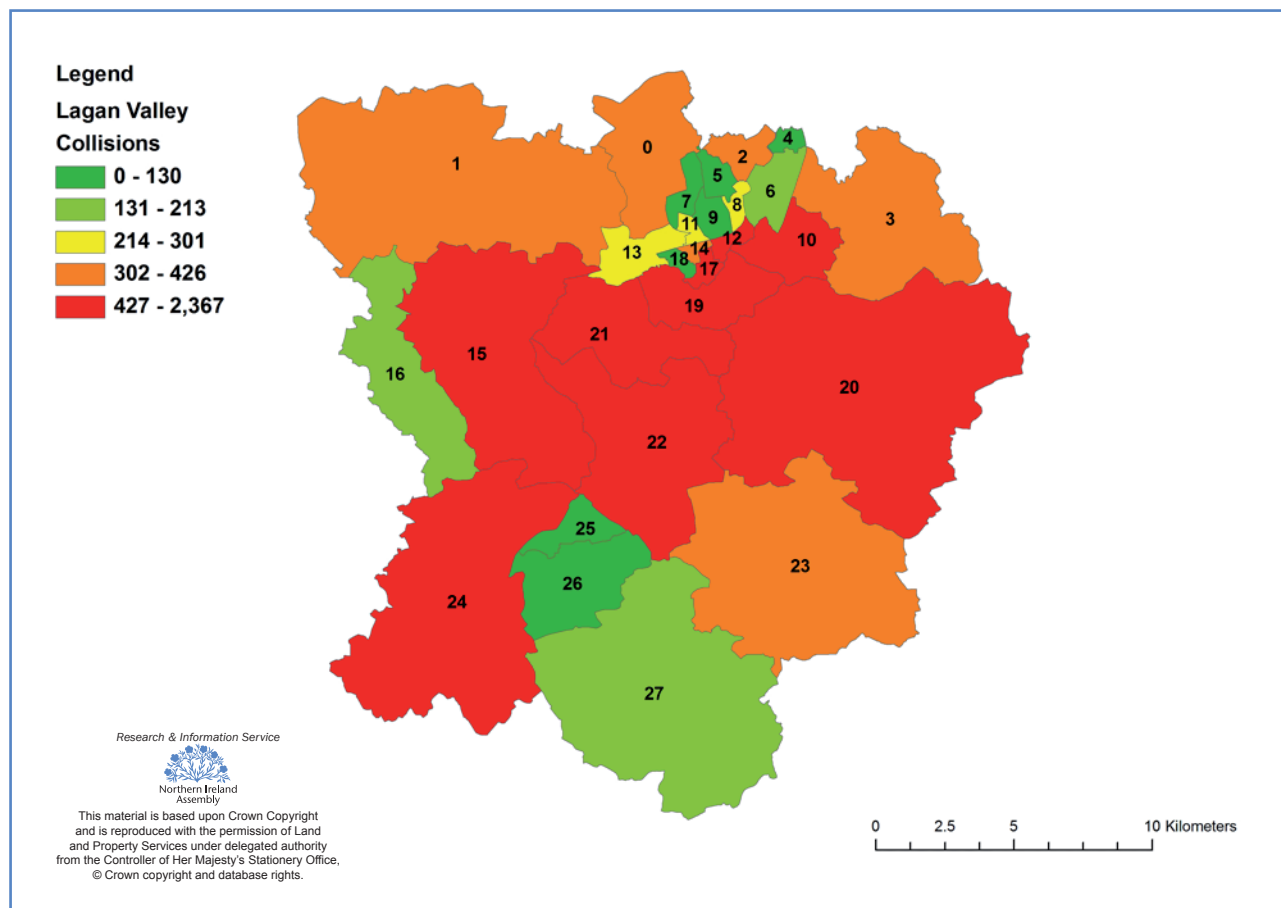
Road traffic collision and casualty rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2012

Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) ¹	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Ballinderry	20	32	390	624
Ballymacash	5	8	117	187
Ballymacbrennan	32	46	949	1,364
Ballymacoss	32	50	423	660
Blaris	30	51	889	1,511
Derryaghy South	15	24	376	601
Dromara	18	30	383	639
Dromore North	3	3	117	117
Dromore South	2	4	49	97
Drumbo	11	17	327	505
Gransha	7	9	202	259
Harmony Hill	7	10	229	327
Hilden	21	27	723	930
Hillhall	20	27	688	929
Hillsborough	19	29	506	772
Knockmore	11	13	256	302
Lagan Valley	18	34	590	1,114
Lambeg	4	8	146	292
Lisnagarvy	6	6	230	230
Maghaberry	27	43	573	912
Magheralave	4	8	122	243
Maze	18	29	472	760
Moira	8	11	156	214
Old Warren	3	3	116	116
Quilly	20	37	822	1,521
Seymour Hill	1	2	40	80
Tonagh	11	15	424	578
Wallace Park	0	0	0	0

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

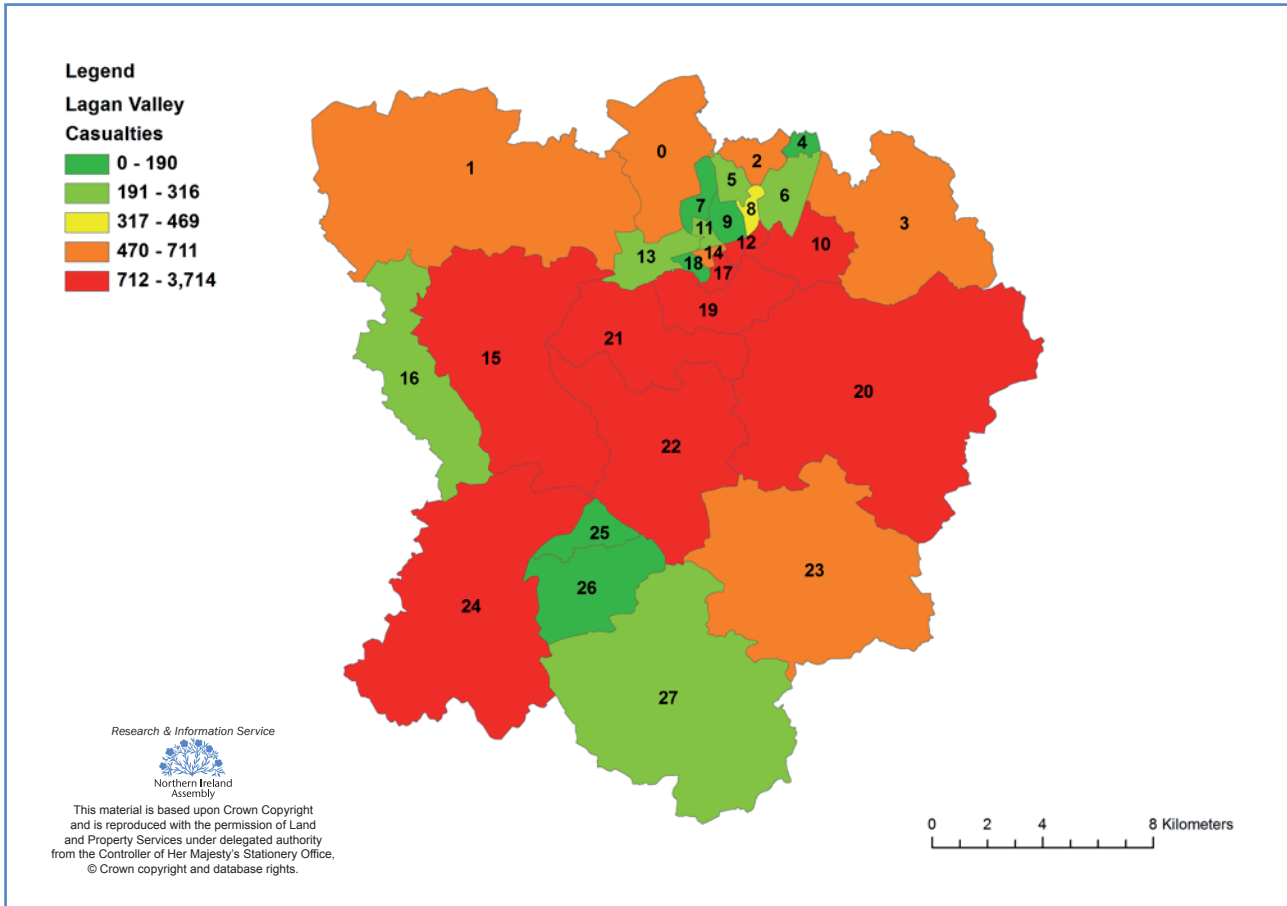
¹ The dataset is compiled from Collision Report Forms (CRFs) forms submitted by police officers after any road traffic collision involving death or personal injury is reported to them. The data set excludes road collisions resulting in damage only.

Road Traffic Collisions (Involving injury) per 100,000 population, 2012



0	Ballymacoss	10	Hillhall	20	Ballymacbrennan
1	Ballinderry	11	Lisnagarvy	21	Maze
2	Derryaghy	12	Hilden	22	Hillsborough
3	Drumbo	13	Knockmore	23	Dromara
4	SeymourHill	14	Tonagh	24	Quilly
5	Magheralave	15	Maghaberry	25	Dromore North
6	Lambeg	16	Moira	26	Dromore South
7	Ballymacash	17	Lagan Valley	27	Gransha
8	Harmony Hill	18	Old Warren		
9	Wallace Park	19	Blaris		

Road Traffic Casualties per 100,000 population, 2012



0	Ballymacoss	10	Hillhall	20	Ballymacbrennan
1	Ballinderry	11	Lisnagarvy	21	Maze
2	Derryaghy	12	Hilden	22	Hillsborough
3	Drumbo	13	Knockmore	23	Dromara
4	SeymourHill	14	Tonagh	24	Quilly
5	Magheralave	15	Maghaberry	25	Dromore North
6	Lambeg	16	Moira	26	Dromore South
7	Ballymacash	17	Lagan Valley	27	Gransha
8	Harmony Hill	18	Old Warren		
9	Wallace Park	19	Blaris		

Notes

Demographic Profile

The Census collected information on the resident population of Northern Ireland on Census Day (27 March 2011). Questionnaires were delivered to every household and communal establishment and residents asked to complete and return with information as correct on Census Day. Special arrangements were made to enumerate special groups such as the Armed Forces. The Census Coverage Survey (an independent doorstep survey) followed between 9 May and 3 June 2011 and was used to adjust the Census counts for under-enumeration.

Life expectancy of males and females

The expected years of life at birth based on the mortality rates of the period in question. The data is based upon the number of deaths provided by the General Register Office. DHSSPS calculates the sub Northern Ireland level figures. The dataset was derived using the Central Postcode Directory. All figures presented here are period life expectancies. Period expectation of life at a given age for an area in a given time period is an estimate of the average number of years a person of that age would survive if he or she experienced the particular area's age-specific mortality rates for that time period throughout the rest of his or her life. The figure reflects mortality among those living in the area in each time period, rather than mortality among those born in each area. It is not therefore the number of years a person in the area in each time period could actually expect to live, both because the death rates of the area are likely to change in the future and because many of those in the area may live elsewhere for at least some part of their lives.

Standardised mortality rates (cancer, respiratory disease, circulatory disease)

Standardised mortality rates are standardised to the mid-year population estimate for each of the grouped years. Rates will therefore vary from those published elsewhere that may use different standardisation (e.g. the HSC Inequalities Monitoring System publish rates standardised to the NI 2001 Census population). The data is based on the number of deaths for the calendar years grouped. The data is based upon the number of deaths provided by the General Register Office Mid-Year Population Estimates /Small Area Population Estimates provided by NISRA.

Diagnosis of new incidences of cancer

All newly diagnosed malignant cancers (C00-C97) occurring between 1993 and 2010 excluding nonmelanoma skin cancer (NMSC) (C44). Data on cancer incidence are available from multiple sources, primarily pathological records, hospital discharges and death registrations from the General Registrar Office (GRO). This data is captured electronically, collated and quality assured on a regular basis to provide a population based registry of cancer incidence for Northern Ireland. Tumour details are collected on cancer diagnoses according to the International Classification of Diseases, tenth revision (ICD10). Further information is available from the Northern Ireland Cancer Registry web site (www.qub.ac.uk/nicr).

People in receipt of disability-related benefits

The information is aggregated data from IAD 100% scans of Attendance Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance data, and a 100% scan of MIDAS data for Employment and Support Allowance at 1992 ward level. Data has been rounded to the nearest ten.

Births to teenage mothers

The information is aggregated data from the GRO birth files, which are gathered when children are registered at the Registrar's Office. The dataset is updated as registrations take place, however the complete year's file is finalised in November. The dataset is gathered annually in December.

Disease prevalence – Quality Outcomes Framework

The Quality and Outcomes Framework data has been obtained from the Payment Calculation and Analysis System (PCAS). PCAS is a Northern Ireland IT system, which supports the Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) payment process.

School leavers achieving at least five GCSEs (A*-C)

The dataset is collected from schools via their C2k administration system. The dataset is gathered annually in November. Data are shown by financial year. For 2008/09 and 2010/11 the qualifications of school leavers have been revised from the figures originally released to correct A-Level or equivalent figures that did not remove AS-qualifications that were taken in the same subject as an A2 qualification.

Further Education Enrolments

The information is data derived from the Further Education Statistical Record, a computerised return consisting of an individual record for each enrolment on a vocational course in Northern Ireland Further Education Institutions. The dataset is gathered annually at the 1st November and is a full year count of the previous academic year. Colleges collect the information on Enrolment forms. This information is entered onto the Colleges Management Information System. The Department extracts and validates this information from the colleges.

Higher Education Enrolments

The information refers to NI domiciled students enrolled at higher education institutions in the UK. The dataset is collected annually and is based on enrolments in higher education institutions in the UK on 1st December each year. The dataset is collected by the Higher Education Statistics Agency from higher education institutions throughout the UK and provided to the Department for Employment and Learning, Northern Ireland, for analysis. Figures for NI domiciled enrolments at England HEIs include enrolments at the Open University (OU), as the administrative centre of the OU is located in England, so it is treated as an English institution, even though the majority remain in NI and study via distance learning.

Redundancies

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

Unemployment Claimant Count

The claimant count consists of all people claiming JSA at Jobcentre Plus local offices. They must declare that they are out of work, capable of, available for and actively seeking work during the week in which their claim is made. The Claimant Count annual averages are not seasonally adjusted. Seasonally adjusted data is only available at government region level (eg Northern Ireland). Claimant count rates: Claimant Count Unemployment rates are expressed as a percentage of the working age population and are calculated by expressing the numbers of claimants at that time as a percentage of the resident working age population (16-64). The 'working age' definition, used in the calculation of claimant count rates, was changed in August 2010 to include those aged from 16 to 64 for both men and women. Please see link for further details http://www.detini.gov.uk/introduction_of_new_working_age_definition.pdf. Relationship between claimant count and unemployment: There is a large degree of overlap between the claimant count and unemployment although the latter figures are generally higher. People who are not claimants can appear among the

unemployed if they are not entitled to unemployment related benefits. For example: (i) people who are only looking for part-time work (ii) young people under 18 who are looking for work but do not take up the offer of a Youth Training place (iii) students looking for vacation work (iv) people who have left their job voluntarily. Some people recorded in the claimant count would not be counted as unemployed. For example, in certain circumstances people can claim Jobseeker's Allowance while they have relatively low earnings from part-time work. These people would not be unemployed. Unemployment is only available at Northern Ireland level.

People claiming benefits (at least one of the main benefits)

The information is aggregated data from a database created by merging all the MIDAS 100% scans of the main Social Security Benefits. The dataset is a snapshot of the benefit at April 2012. Proportions calculated using latest available mid-year estimates.

People claiming income support

The information is aggregated data from unvalidated 100% MIDAS scans of Income Support data at postcode level. The figures may differ from forthcoming National Statistics which are based on validated ASD/IFD data. The dataset is a snapshot of the benefit at February 2012. Proportions based on working age population (16-59/64) and calculated using latest available mid-year estimates.

People claiming housing benefit

The information is aggregated data from Housing Executive scans of Housing Benefit data at 1992 ward level. The dataset is a snapshot of the benefit at June 2012. Proportions calculated using latest available mid-year estimates.

Children in Poverty

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

Crime

Recorded Crime (Notifiable Offences Recorded) data are compiled from offence information that is submitted by police officers and entered onto a PSNI crime recording system. The data are presented on a financial year basis. The figures for Violence against the person with injury and Violence against the person without injury are subsets of the overall Violence against the person figures. Similarly, figures for Burglary in a dwelling and Burglary in a building other than a dwelling are subsets of the overall Burglary figures. Further information on this update and a user guide providing a background into police recorded crime can be found on the PSNI website via the following web address.
http://www.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics/update_crime_statistics.htm

Anti-social Behaviour


Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents Recorded by the Police. The dataset is compiled from the force Command and Control system, where calls for service from members of the public are logged. ASB incidents (i.e. those calls for service which do not result in a recordable crime) are recorded according to agreed definitions and associated closing codes. Incident figures are based on operational Police information and consequently are subject to change. Incidents are attributed to PSNI Command Areas at the time of recording and are therefore not dependent on postcode availability or quality and have not been matched with the CPD.

Further information and further figures on Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents can be found on the PSNI website http://www.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics/updates_antisocial_behaviour_statistics.htm

Data are collected on a financial year basis. As such data for 2006 represents the financial year 2006/07.

Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties

The dataset is compiled from Collision Report Forms (CRFs) forms that are submitted by police officers and entered onto a database. These forms are completed by the officer when any collision involving death or personal injury occurring on a road or other public place is reported to them. Datasets are produced on a calendar year basis. Note: The data set excludes the following a) collisions resulting in damage only b) collisions in car parks and picnic areas c) collisions reported to the police 30 days or more after their occurrence d) collisions on a road closed to the public by order of the Department of the Environment, during the holding of motor car, motor cycle, pedal cycle races etc.



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

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