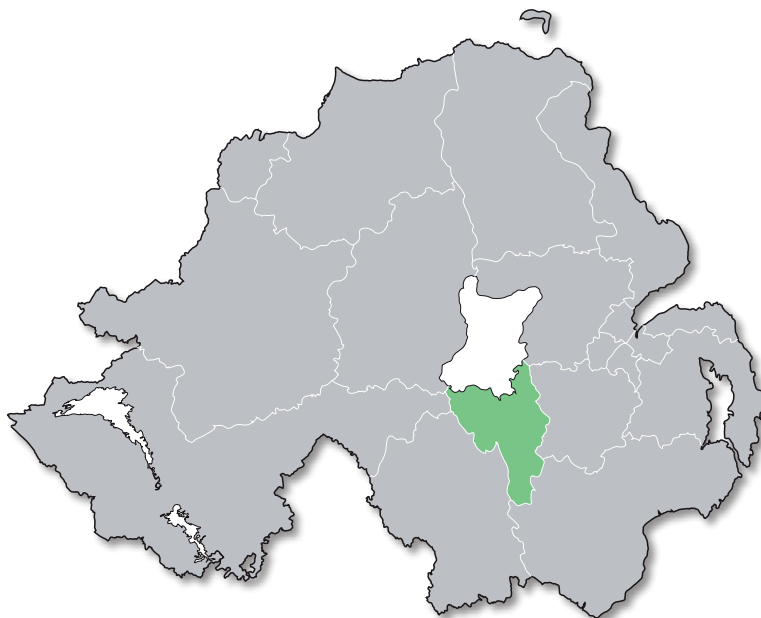




Northern Ireland
Assembly

Constituency Profile

Upper Bann - December 2013



About this Report

Welcome to the 2013 statistical profile of the Constituency of Upper Bann produced by the Research and Information Service (RalSe) 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 Upper Bann 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 Upper Bann;
- How Upper Bann compares with the Northern Ireland average; and,
- How Upper Bann 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 Upper Bann.

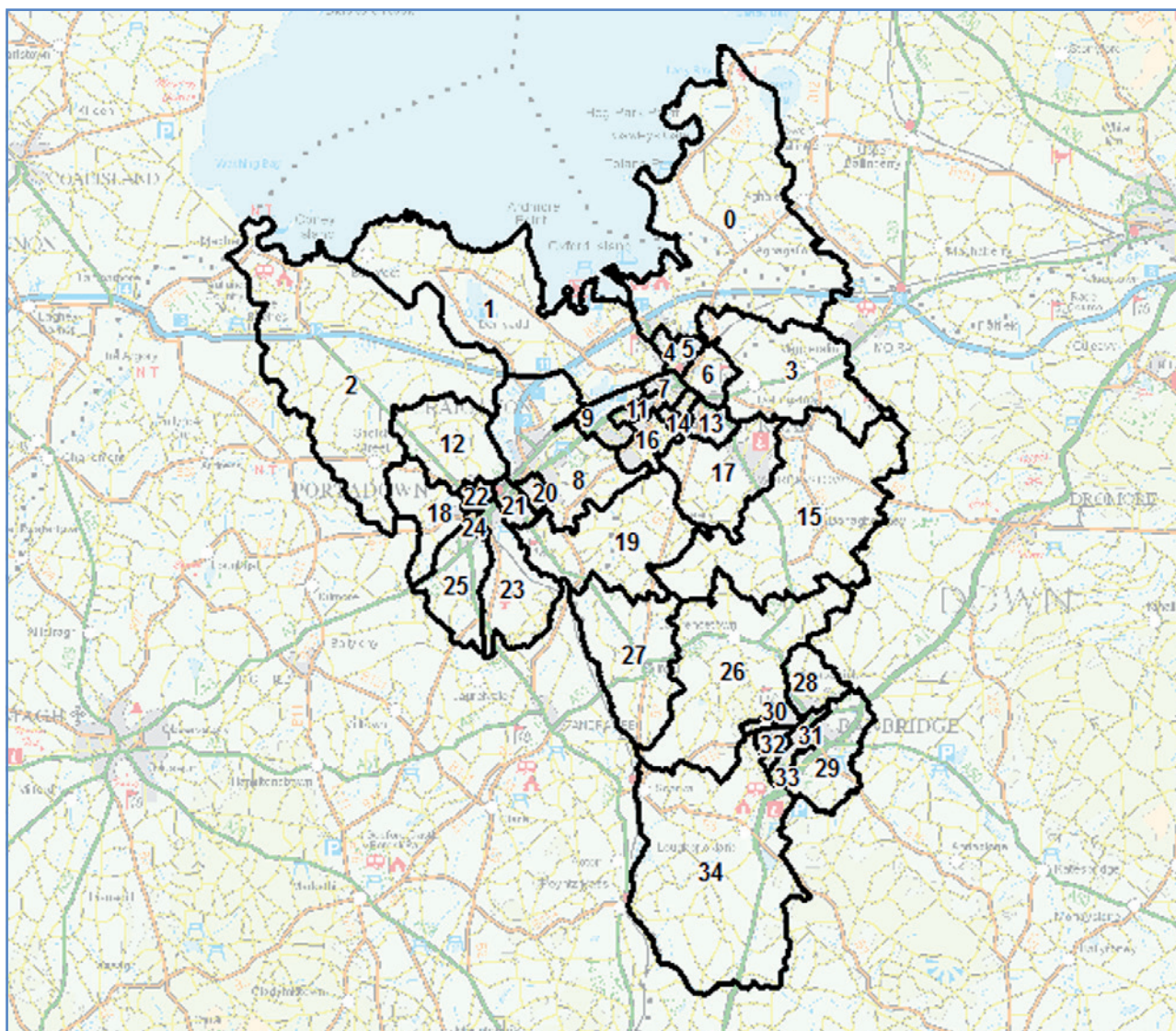
A summary table has been provided showing the latest available data for each indicator, as well as previous data, illustrating change over time.

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/RalSe/Publications/2012/general/7013.pdf>

This report presents a statistical profile of the Constituency of Upper Bann which comprises of the wards shown overleaf.



0	Aghagallon	9	Drumgor	18	Ballybay	27	Gilford
1	Derrytrasna	10	Church	19	Bleary	28	Seapatrick
2	The Birches	11	Taghnevan	20	Killycomain	29	Ballydown
3	Magheralin	12	Ballyoran	21	Edenderry	30	Edenderry
4	Woodville	13	Knocknashane	22	Corcrair	31	The Cut
5	Drumnamoe	14	Mourneview	23	Annagh	32	Banbridge West
6	Parklake	15	Donaghcloney	24	Tavanagh	33	Fort
7	Court	16	Drumgask	25	Brownstown	34	Loughbrickland
8	Kernan	17	Waringstown	26	Lawrencetown		

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Summary Profile of Upper Bann

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.)	118,010	102,947	14.6%
% Catholic	44.0	42.9	1.1
% Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)	50.0	54.7	-4.7
% other religions and philosophies	0.9	0.4	0.5
% no religion	5.1	2.0	3.1

Health

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Life expectancy of males (years)	2009-2011	77.2	77.0	0.2
Life expectancy of females (years)	2009-2011	82.7	82.4	0.3
Age standardised death due to cancer per 100,000 persons	2007-2011	129	131	-2
Age standardised death due to respiratory disease per 100,000 persons	2007-2011	25	26	-1
Age standardised death due to circulatory disease per 100,000 persons	2007-2011	85	86	-1
New incidences of cancer excluding non-melanoma skin cancer per 100,000 persons	2011	494		494
Proportion of population in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit (%)	At Feb 2013	15.9	15.9	-
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	2011	5.7	5.3	0.4

Education

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs (A*-C) or equivalent	2011/12	72.4	69.3	3.1
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Further Education	2011/12	13.3	13.6	-0.3
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	2011/12	4.1	4.1	-

Labour Market

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
No. of confirmed redundancies	2012	104	70	34
Unemployment claimant count (%)	2012	5.2	4.9	0.3

Low income

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming benefits (%)	April 2013	39.3	39.1	0.2
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming income support (%)	Feb 2013	4.7	5.0	-0.3
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming housing benefit (%)	June 2013	11.3	11.2	0.1
Proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in poverty (%)	Aug 2011	20.2	20.1	0.1

Crime

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000 persons	2012/13	5,489	5,842	-353
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	2012/13	3,396	3,239	157

Traffic and Travel

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	2012	269	283	-14
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	2012	406	430	-24

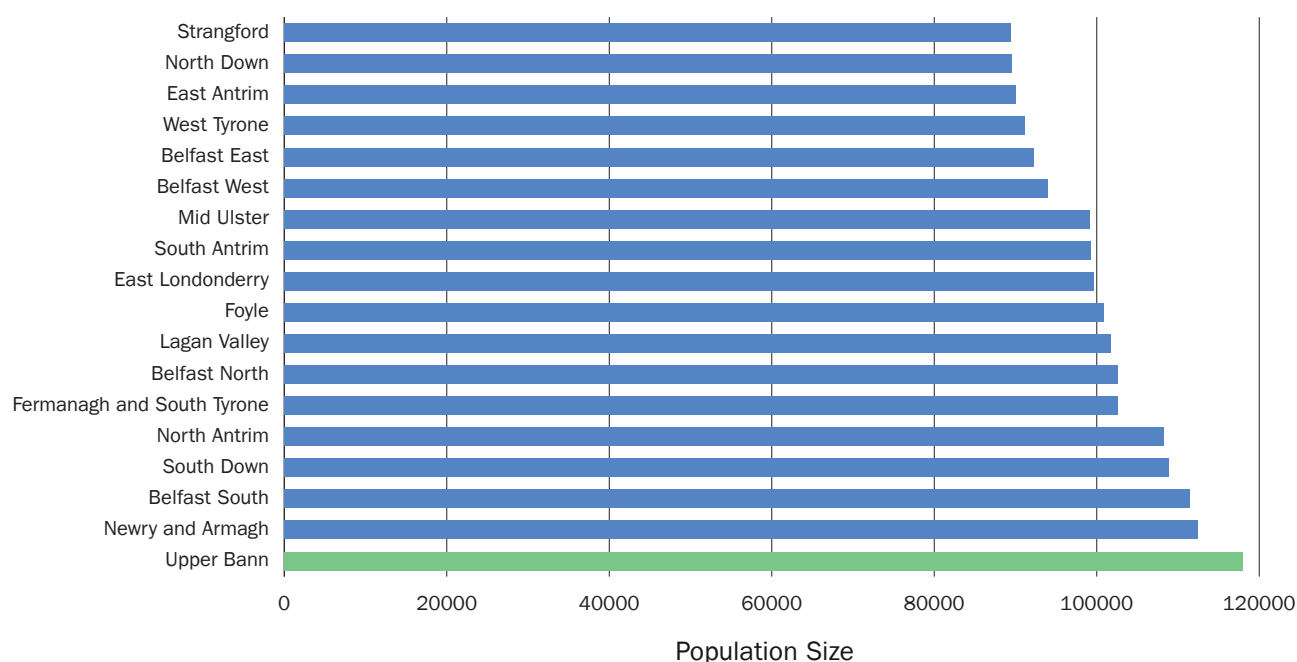
Demographic profile – age and gender

As at Census Day 2011, there were 118,010 persons living in Upper Bann – 6.5% of the Northern Ireland population. The constituency of Upper Bann had the highest population. Since the 2001 Census, the population of the area covered by the current Upper Bann boundary increased by 14.6% from 102,947 to 118,010 in 2011.

The median age of those living in Upper Bann in 2011 was 36 years, lower than the Northern Ireland average of 37.

Overall, 22.0% of the Upper Bann population were children aged 0-15 years, higher than the Northern Ireland average of 20.9%. Older persons made up 13.6% of the Upper Bann population, lower 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 Upper Bann by gender and age group, 2011 Census

	Aged 0-15 years		Aged 16-64 years		Aged 65+		All ages
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Males	13,362	23.0	37,801	65.1	6,917	11.9	58,080
Females	12,599	21.0	38,181	63.7	9,150	15.3	59,930
Persons	25,961	22.0	75,982	64.4	16,067	13.6	118,010

Source: NISRA, Northern Ireland Census 2011

Demographic profile – religion

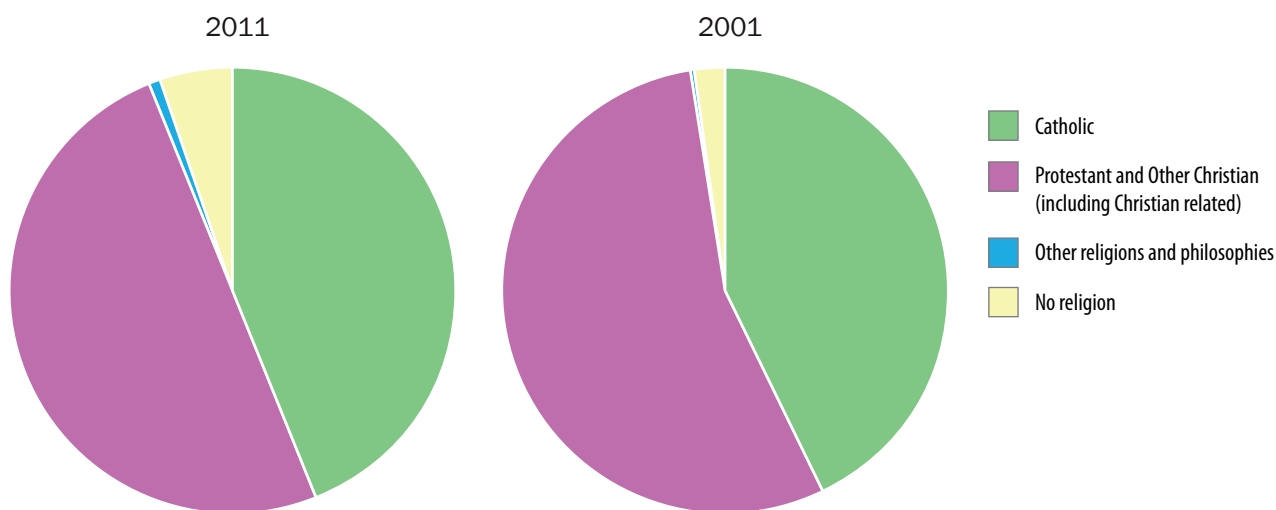
As at Census Day 2011,

- 44.0% of Upper Bann residents belong to or were brought up in the Catholic religion;
- 50.0% belong to or were brought up in a 'Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related) religions;
- 0.9% belong to or were brought up in other religions; and,
- 5.1% belong to or were brought up in no religion.

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

- The Catholic religion has increased by 1.1 percentage points from 42.9%;
- Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related) religions has decreased by 4.7 percentage points from 54.7%;
- Other religions has increased by 0.5 percentage points from 0.4%;
- No religion has increased by 3.1 percentage points from 2.0%.

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	51,919	44.0	44,136	42.9	7,783	1.1
Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)	58,998	50.0	56,285	54.7	2,713	-4.7
Other religions and philosophies	1,033	0.9	443	0.4	590	0.5
No religion	6,060	5.1	2,083	2.0	3,977	3.1

Source: NISRA, Northern Ireland Census 2011 and 2001

Health – Life expectancy of males

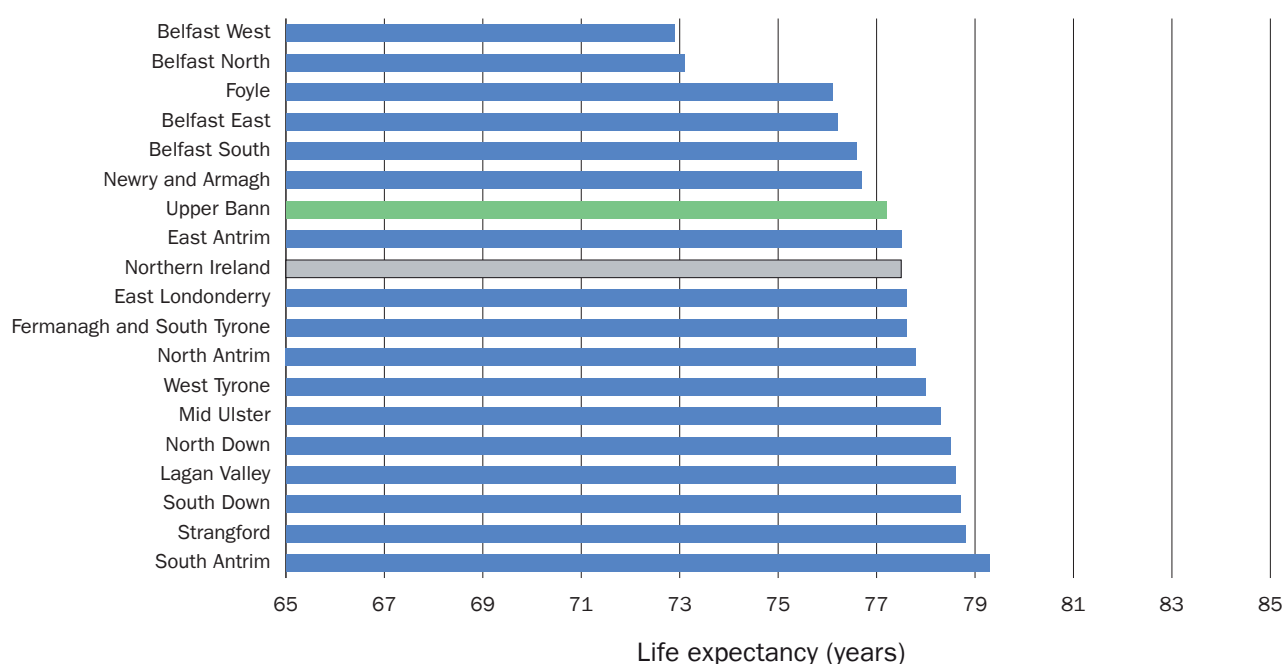
Life expectancy at birth for males born in Upper Bann (2009-2011) (p) is estimated to be 77.2 years.

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

The Constituency of Upper Bann has the 7th lowest 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

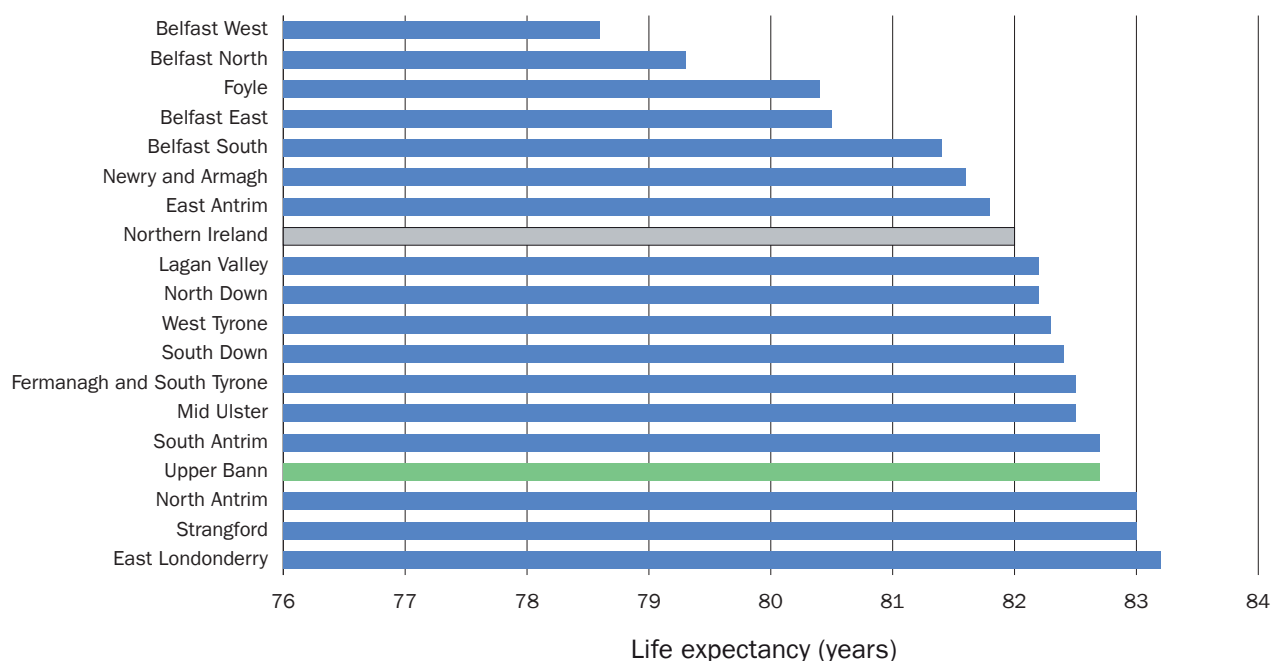
Life expectancy at birth for females born in Upper Bann (2009-2011) (p) is estimated to be 82.7 years.

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

The Constituency of Upper Bann has the joint 4th highest 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

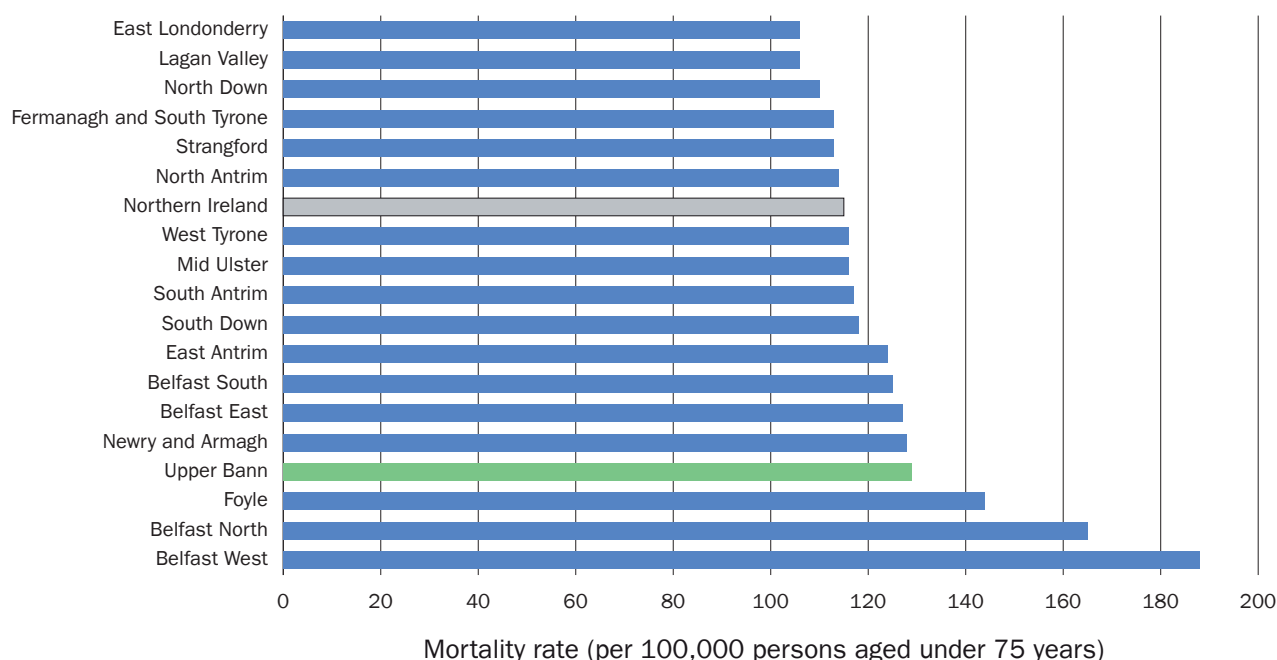
The age standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in Upper Bann was 129 per 100,000 persons – 139 for males and 119 for females.

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

Upper Bann had the 4th highest 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

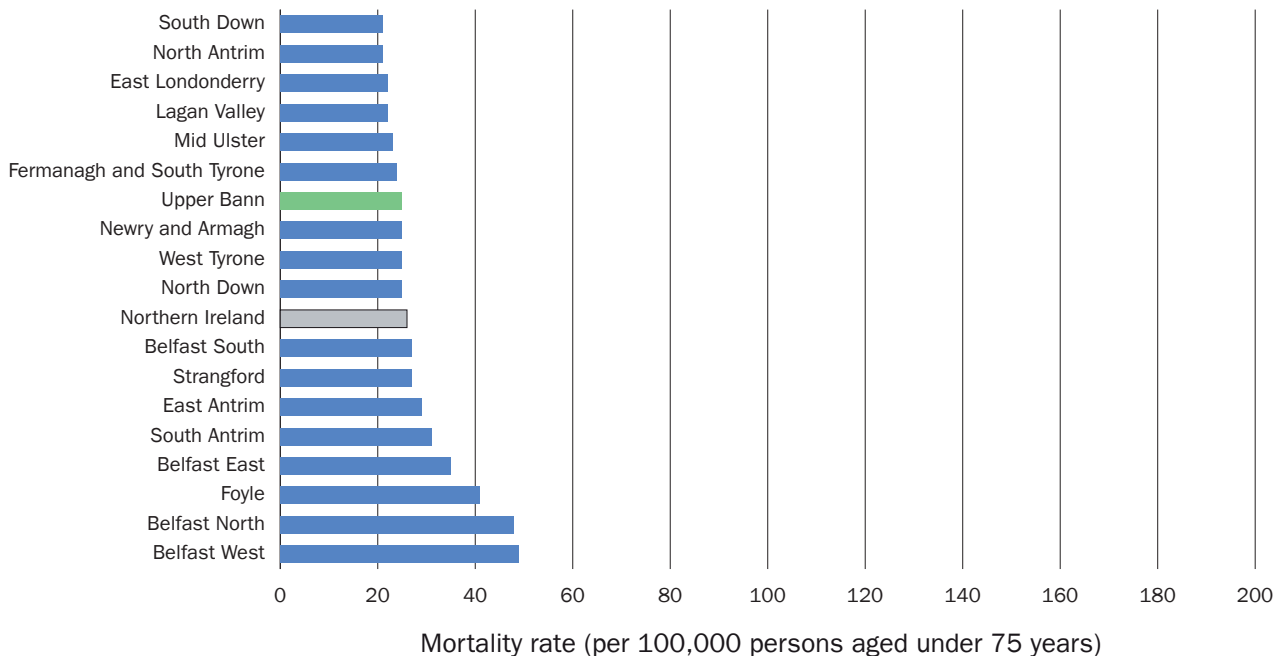
The age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in Upper Bann was 25 per 100,000 persons – 31 for males and 19 for females.

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

Upper Bann had the joint 9th highest 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

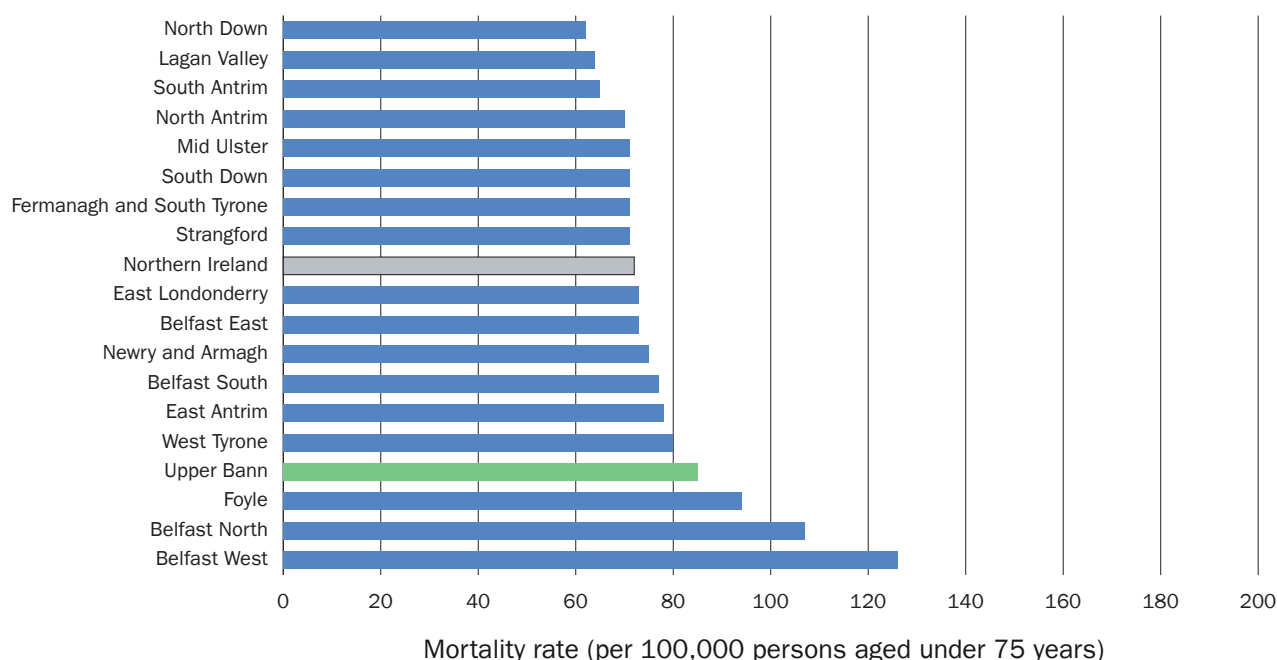
The age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in Upper Bann was 85 per 100,000 persons – 116 for males and 54 for females.

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

Upper Bann had the 4th highest 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)

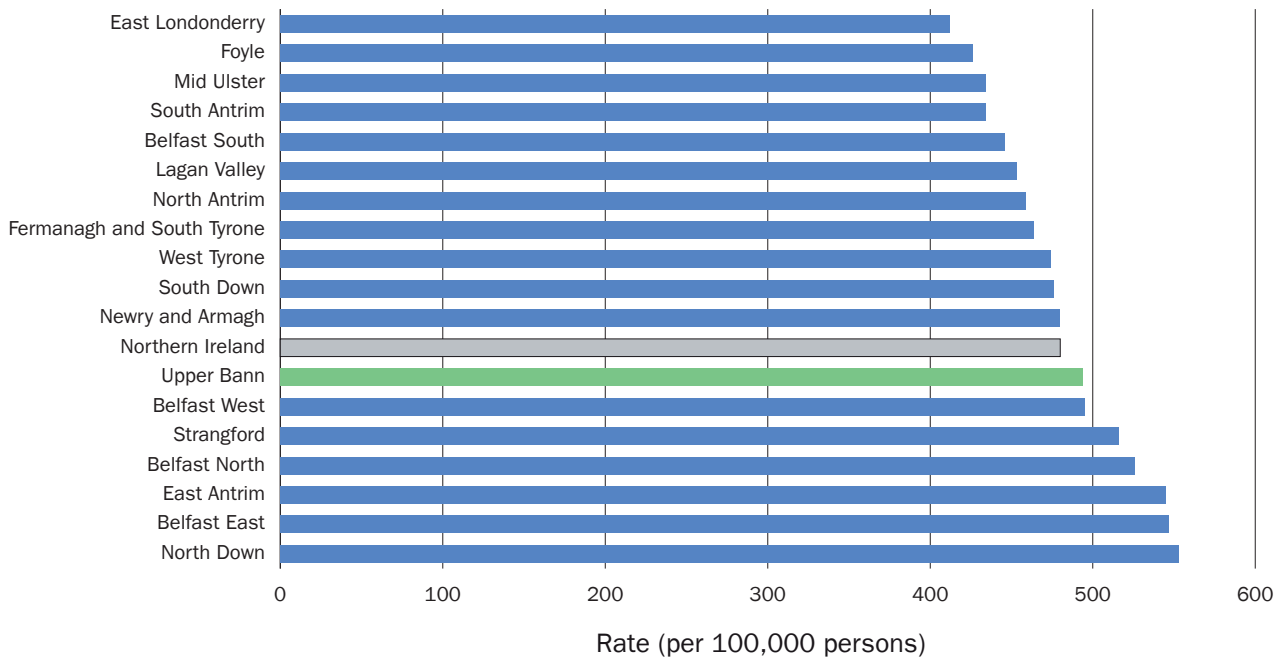
Health – Incidence of new cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer)

In 2011, there were 583 new incidents of cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) diagnosed in Upper Bann. This equates to a rate of 494 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of new cancer diagnosis was higher for Upper Bann than the Northern Ireland rate of 480 per 100,000 persons.

Upper Bann had the 7th highest 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)

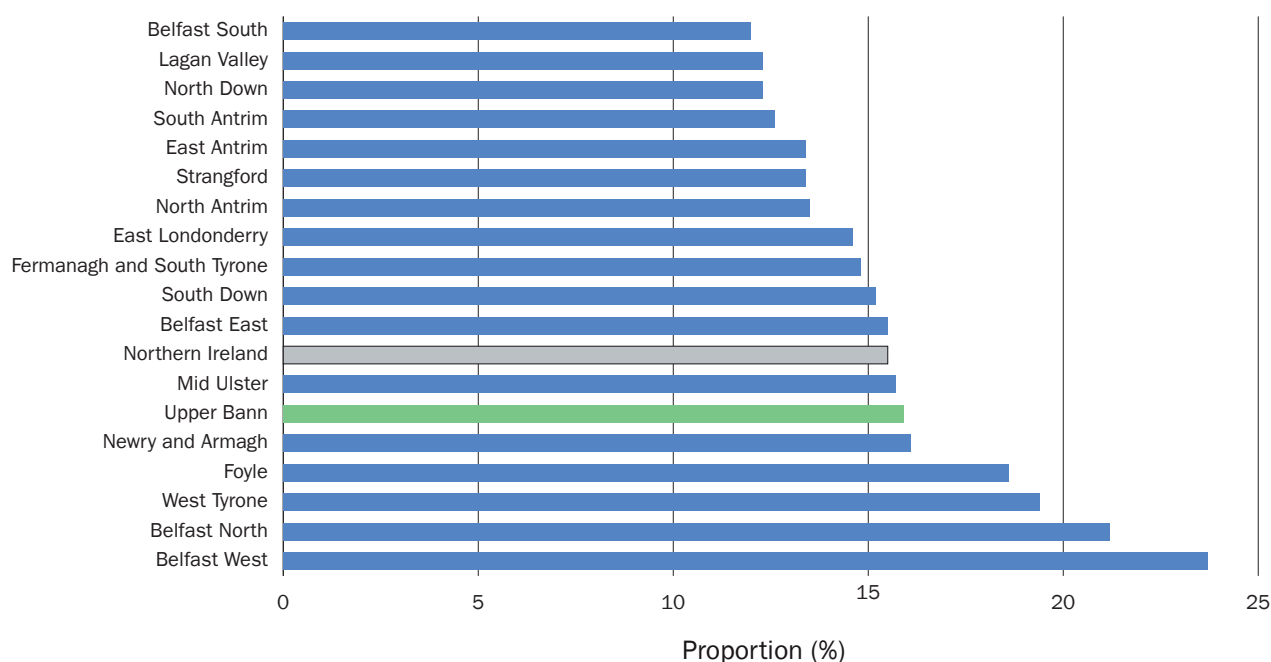
Health – People in receipt of disability-related benefits

As at February 2013, there were 18,730 people, or 15.9% of all constituents, in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit in Upper Bann.

A slightly higher proportion of people living in Upper Bann were in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 15.5%.

Upper Bann had the 6th highest 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 Court (28.6%, 900 recipients), Drumnamoe (27.2%, 720 recipients) and The Cut (24.9%, 430 recipients). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Waringstown (9.7%, 440 recipients), Donaghcloney (9.8%, 390 recipients) and Ballydown (10.4%, 500 recipients).

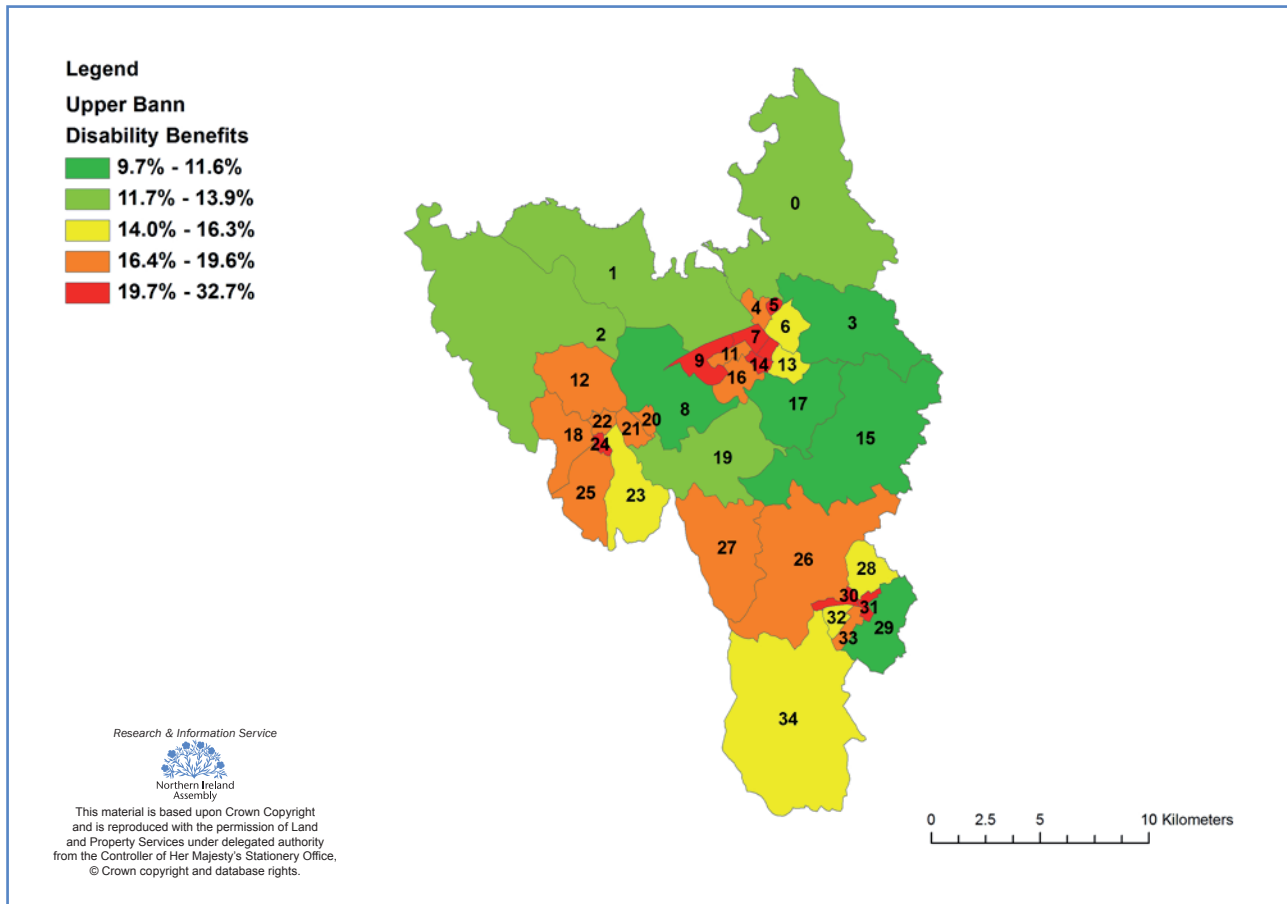
Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit at ward level, as at February 2013

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
Aghagallon	600	12.2	Fort	440	18.6
Annagh	490	16.1	Gilford	440	17.4
Ballybay	460	18.9	Kernan	680	11.1
Ballydown	500	10.4	Killycomain	460	18.1
Ballyoran	490	16.4	Knocknashane	470	14.0
Banbridge West	460	15.3	Lawrencetown	450	16.5
Bleary	480	11.7	Loughbrickland	420	15.5
Brownstown	570	16.9	Magheralin	590	11.5
Church	470	22.1	Mourneview	490	20.4
Corcrain	600	18.1	Parklake	650	16.3
Court	900	28.6	Seapatrick	350	14.7
Derrytrasna	710	13.0	Taghnevan	640	17.2
Donaghcloney	390	9.8	Tavanagh	440	20.4
Drumgask	790	18.8	The Birches	460	12.2
Drumgor	560	20.4	The Cut	430	24.9
Drumnamoe	720	27.2	Waringstown	440	9.7
Edenderry (Banbridge)	560	20.2	Woodville	620	16.8
Edenderry (Craigavon)	530	17.4			

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	Aghagallon	9	Drumgor	18	Ballybay	27	Gilford
1	Derrytrasna	10	Church	19	Bleary	28	Seapatrick
2	The Birches	11	Taghnevan	20	Killycomain	29	Ballydown
3	Magheralin	12	Ballyoran	21	Edenderry	30	Edenderry
4	Woodville	13	Knocknashane	22	Corcrain	31	The Cut
5	Drumnamoe	14	Mourneview	23	Annagh	32	Banbridge West
6	Parklake	15	Donaghcloney	24	Tavanagh	33	Fort
7	Court	16	Drumgask	25	Brownstown	34	Loughbrickland
8	Kernan	17	Waringstown	26	Lawrencetown		

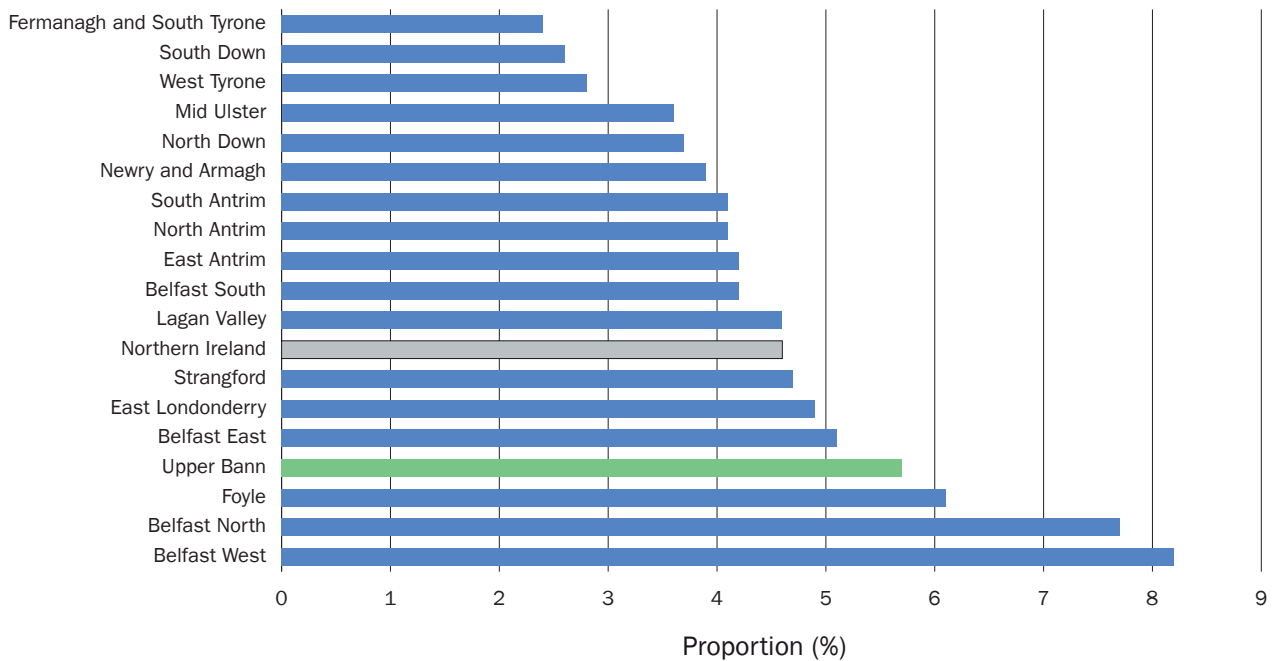
Health – Births to teenage mothers

In 2011, there were 101 births to teenage mothers in Upper Bann. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 5.7% of all births in the Constituency in that year.

A higher proportion of births were to teenage mothers in Upper Bann in 2011 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.6%.

The Constituency of Upper Bann had the 4th 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 cancer and a lower prevalence of stroke, hypertension, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, hypothyroid, mental health, asthma, atrial fibrillation, obesity, diabetes mellitus, chronic kidney disease and learning disabilities amongst patients whose GP practice is located in the Upper Bann area compared to GP practices across all of Northern Ireland. The prevalence of coronary heart disease, heart failure, dementia and epilepsy in Upper Bann was the same as that for all of Northern Ireland.

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

	Upper Bann Patients		All Northern Ireland Patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Patients on the coronary heart disease register	5,170	39	74,648	39
Patients on the heart failure register	1,042	8	14,410	8
Patients on the stroke register	2,187	16	33,470	18
Patients on the hypertension register	16,739	126	245,730	129
Patients on the chronic obstructive pulmonary disease register	2,170	16	34,522	18
Patients on the hypothyroid register	3,881	29	68,621	36
Patients on the cancer register	2,548	19	33,781	18
Patients on the mental health register	961	7	16,110	8
Patients on the asthma register	7,658	57	115,389	60
Patients on the dementia register	821	6	12,278	6
Patients on the atrial fibrillation register	1,803	14	27,760	15
Patients on the obesity register (Patients aged 16+)	11,072	106	168,976	111
Patients on the diabetes mellitus register (Patients aged 17+)	5,312	51	79,072	53
Patients on the epilepsy register (Patients aged 18+)	991	10	15,115	10
Patients on the chronic kidney disease register (patients aged 18+)	4,580	45	67,259	46
Patients on the learning disabilities register (Patients aged 18+)	568	6	9,852	7

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

Education – Qualifications of School Leavers

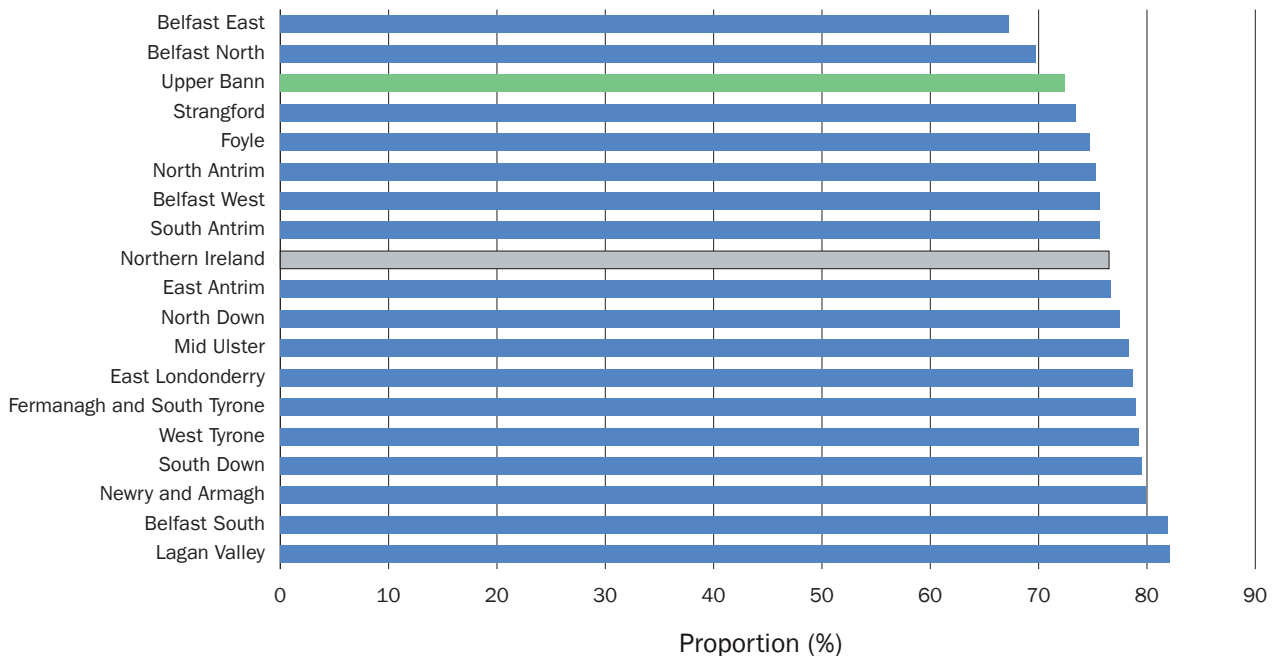
In 2011/12, 1,499 young people left post primary education in Upper Bann. Of these, 1,085 achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent (836 of which included GCSE English and GCSE Maths) while 21 left school with no GCSEs. In total, 734¹ achieved two or more A-levels or equivalent.

In all, 72.4% of Upper Bann school leavers achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent.

A lower proportion of Upper Bann 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%.

Upper Bann had the 3rd lowest proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent.

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

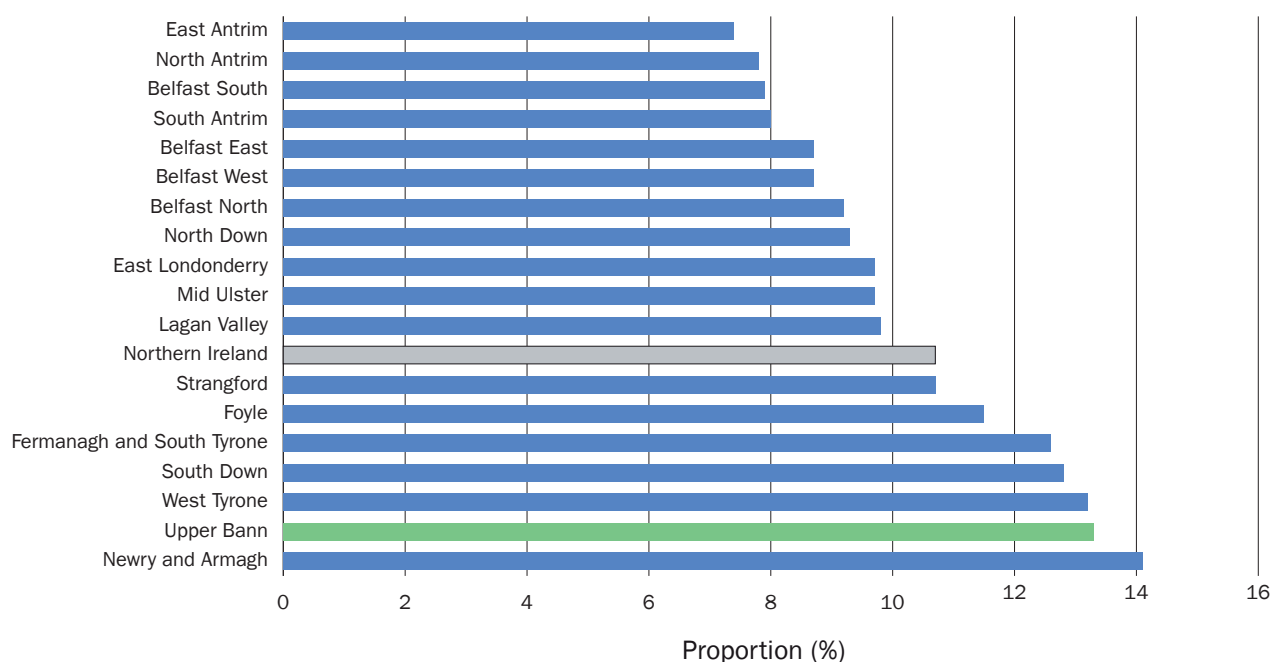
Education – Participation in Further Education

In 2011/12, there were 12,220 students from Upper Bann enrolled in further education. This equates to 13.3% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in further education.

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

Upper Bann had the 2nd 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

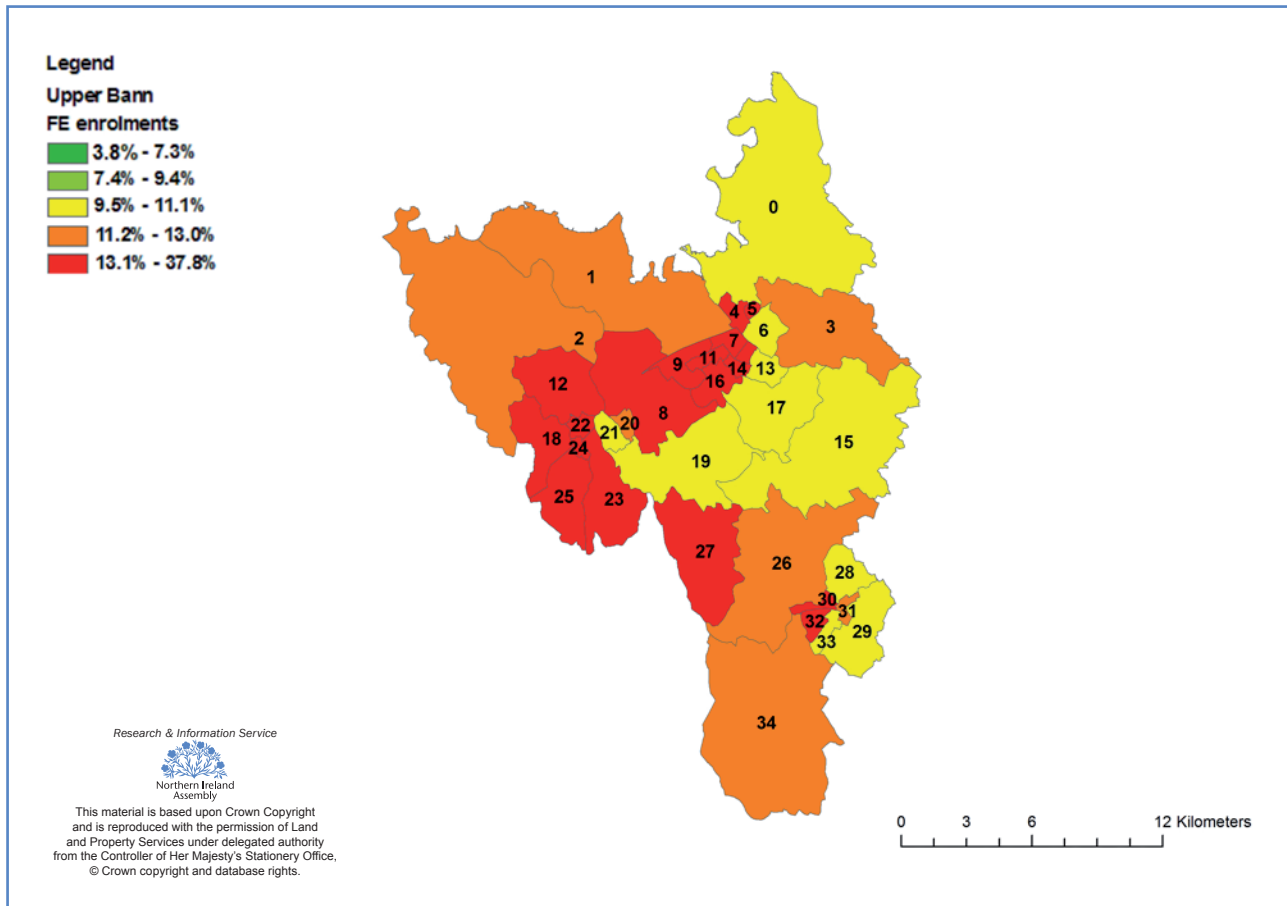
The highest proportion of people enrolled in further education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Drumgor (22.4%, 470 enrolments), Drumgask (21.7%, 650 enrolments) and Drumnamoe (19.6%, 420 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Waringstown (9.6%, 340 enrolments), Parklake (9.6%, 295 enrolments) and Edenderry, Craigavon (9.7%, 245 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
Aghagallon	405	11.0	Fort	200	10.3
Annagh	325	13.3	Gilford	305	15.8
Ballybay	300	15.9	Kernan	650	13.8
Ballydown	400	10.9	Killycomain	270	12.8
Ballyoran	330	14.1	Knocknashane	285	10.5
Banbridge West	325	14.1	Lawrencetown	275	12.6
Bleary	310	9.7	Loughbrickland	255	12.2
Brownstown	370	13.5	Magheralin	450	11.3
Church	255	14.8	Mourneview	315	16.6
Corcrain	440	17.2	Parklake	295	9.6
Court	405	15.8	Seapatrick	195	10.2
Derrytrasna	500	12.1	Taghnevan	450	15.9
Donaghcloney	300	9.8	Tavanagh	255	14.7
Drumgask	650	21.7	The Birches	340	11.8
Drumgor	470	22.4	The Cut	170	11.9
Drumnamoe	420	19.6	Waringstown	340	9.6
Edenderry (Banbridge)	310	14.8	Woodville	410	13.8
Edenderry (Craigavon)	245	9.7			

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

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



0	Aghagallon	9	Drumgor	18	Ballybay	27	Gilford
1	Derrytrasna	10	Church	19	Bleary	28	Seapatrick
2	The Birches	11	Taghnevan	20	Killycomain	29	Ballydown
3	Magheralin	12	Ballyoran	21	Edenderry	30	Edenderry
4	Woodville	13	Knocknashane	22	Corcrain	31	The Cut
5	Drumnamoe	14	Mourneview	23	Annagh	32	Banbridge West
6	Parklake	15	Donaghcloney	24	Tavanagh	33	Fort
7	Court	16	Drumgask	25	Brownstown	34	Loughbrickland
8	Kernan	17	Waringstown	26	Lawrencetown		

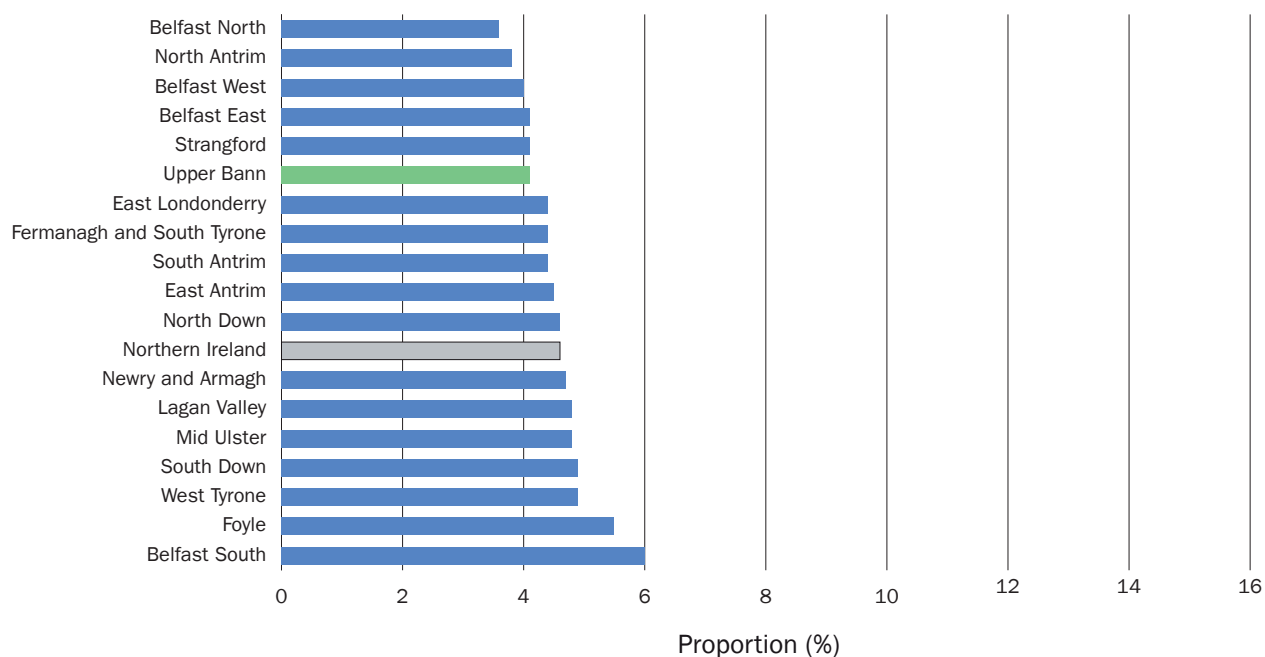
Education – Participation in Higher Education

In 2011/12, there were 3,820 students from Upper Bann enrolled in higher education. This equates to 4.1% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in higher education.

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

Upper Bann had the joint 4th lowest 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

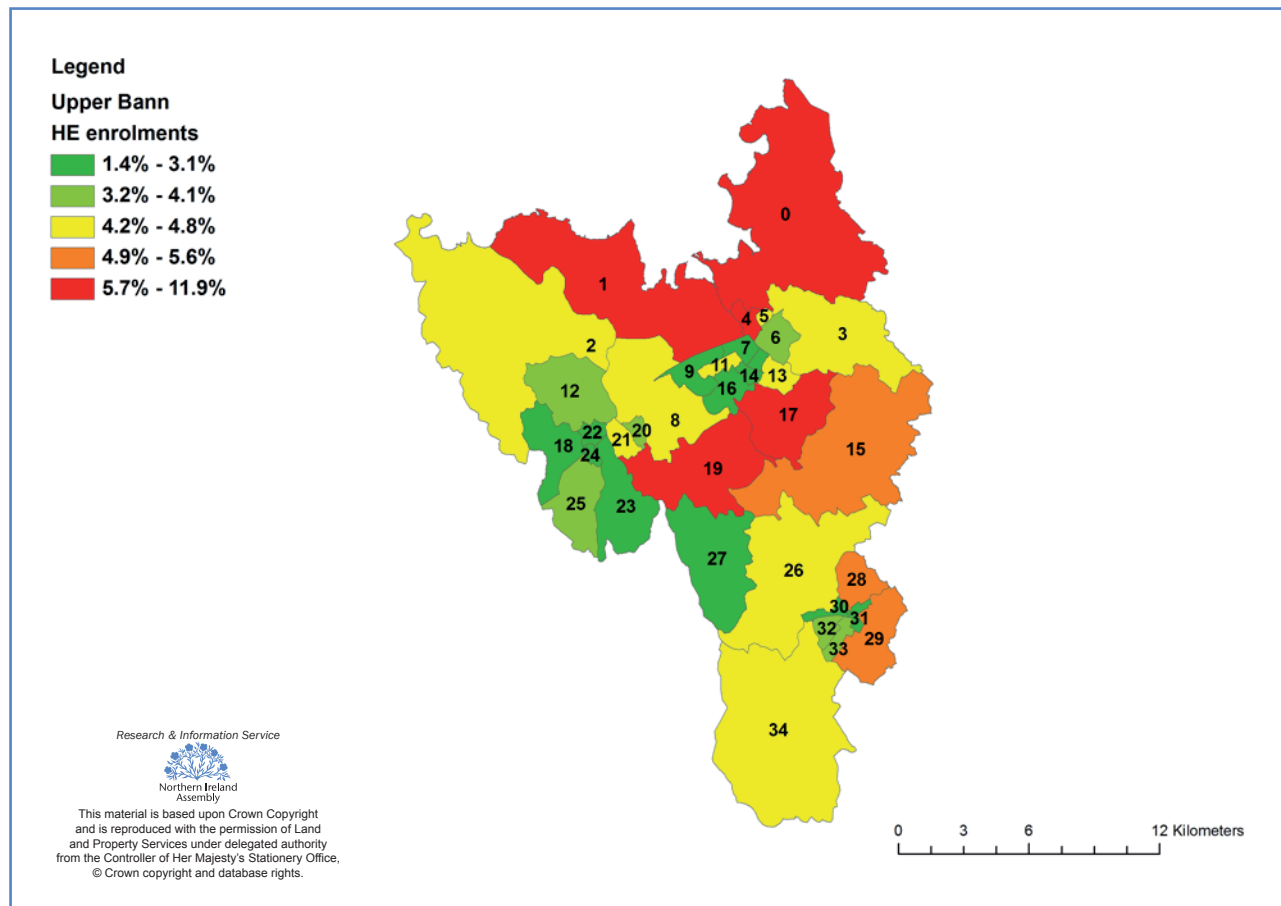
The highest proportion of people enrolled in higher education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Woodville (5.9%, 175 enrolments), Derrytrasna (5.8%, 240 enrolments) and Waringstown (5.8%, 205 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Church (1.4%, 25 enrolments), Annagh (2.0%, 50 enrolments) and Ballybay (2.1%, 40 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
Aghagallon	210	5.7	Fort	75	3.9
Annagh	50	2.0	Gilford	50	2.6
Ballybay	40	2.1	Kernan	210	4.5
Ballydown	205	5.6	Killycomain	75	3.6
Ballyoran	90	3.9	Knocknashane	120	4.4
Banbridge West	85	3.7	Lawrencetown	95	4.3
Bleary	180	5.7	Loughbrickland	95	4.6
Brownstown	90	3.3	Magheralin	190	4.8
Church	25	1.4	Mourneview	50	2.6
Corcrair	65	2.5	Parklake	110	3.6
Court	75	2.9	Seapatrick	100	5.2
Derrytrasna	240	5.8	Taghnevan	120	4.2
Donaghcloney	165	5.4	Tavanagh	40	2.3
Drumgask	90	3.0	The Birches	140	4.8
Drumgor	65	3.1	The Cut	40	2.8
Drumnamoe	90	4.2	Waringstown	205	5.8
Edenderry (Banbridge)	55	2.6	Woodville	175	5.9
Edenderry (Craigavon)	110	4.3			

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

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



0	Loughries	9	Scrabo	18	Portavogie
1	Bradshaw's Brae	10	Comber West	19	Kircubbin
2	Glen	11	Comber North	20	Saintfield
3	Whitespots	12	Moneyreagh	21	Derryboy
4	Movilla	13	Comber East	22	Kilmore
5	Carrowdore	14	Ballywalter	23	Ballymaglave
6	Ballyrainey	15	Lisbane	24	Portaferry
7	Central	16	Killinchy	25	Ballynahinch East
8	Gregstown	17	Ballygowan	26	Killyleagh

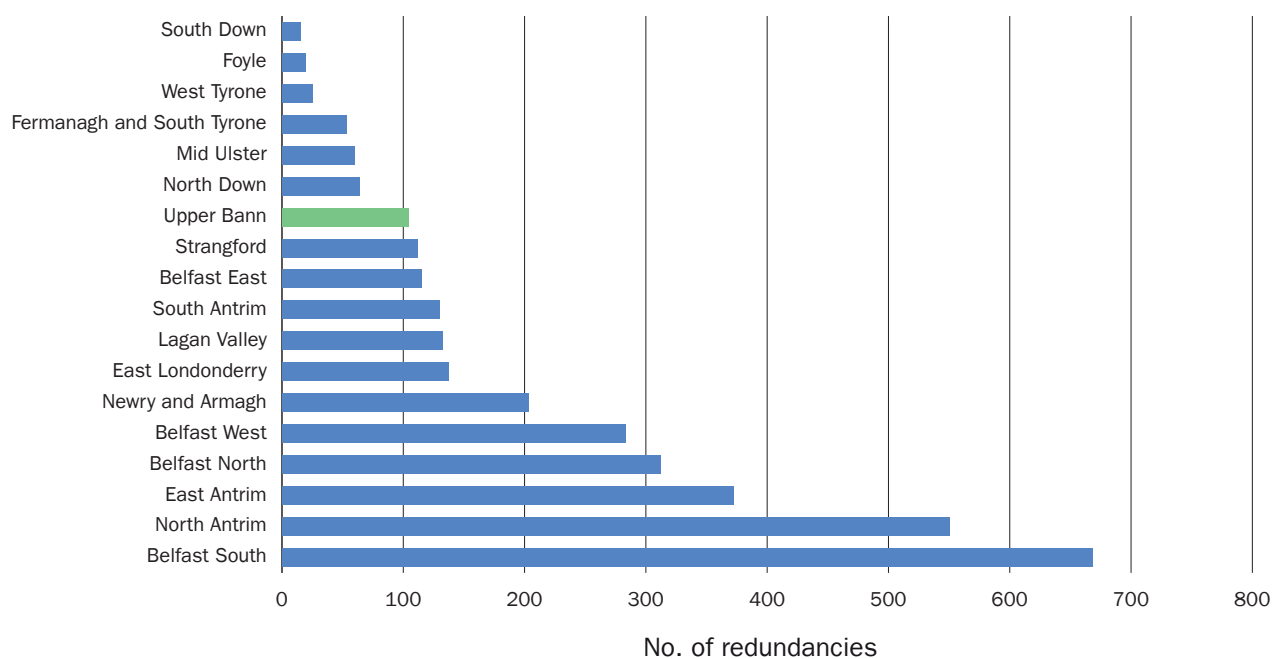
Labour Market – Confirmed redundancies

In 2012, there were 104 confirmed redundancies in Upper Bann.

This represents 3.1% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2012.

Upper Bann had the 7th lowest 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

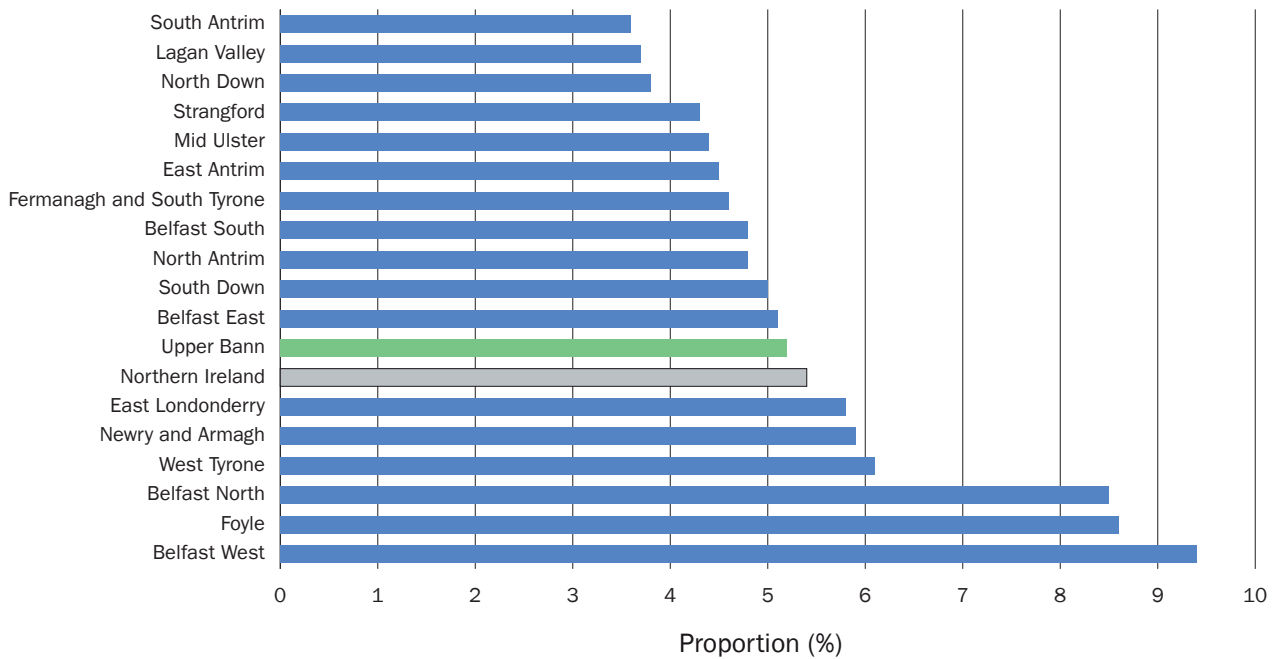
Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2012, there were 4,004 people claiming unemployment-related benefits in Upper Bann. This equates to 5.2% of all working age people in the Constituency.

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

Upper Bann was the Constituency with the 7th highest 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 Church (9.7%, 127 claimants), Corcrain (9.7%, 240 claimants) and Ballybay (8.6%, 122 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Bleary (1.9%, 52 claimants), Ballydown (3.0%, 90 claimants) and Loughbrickland (3.1%, 54 claimants).

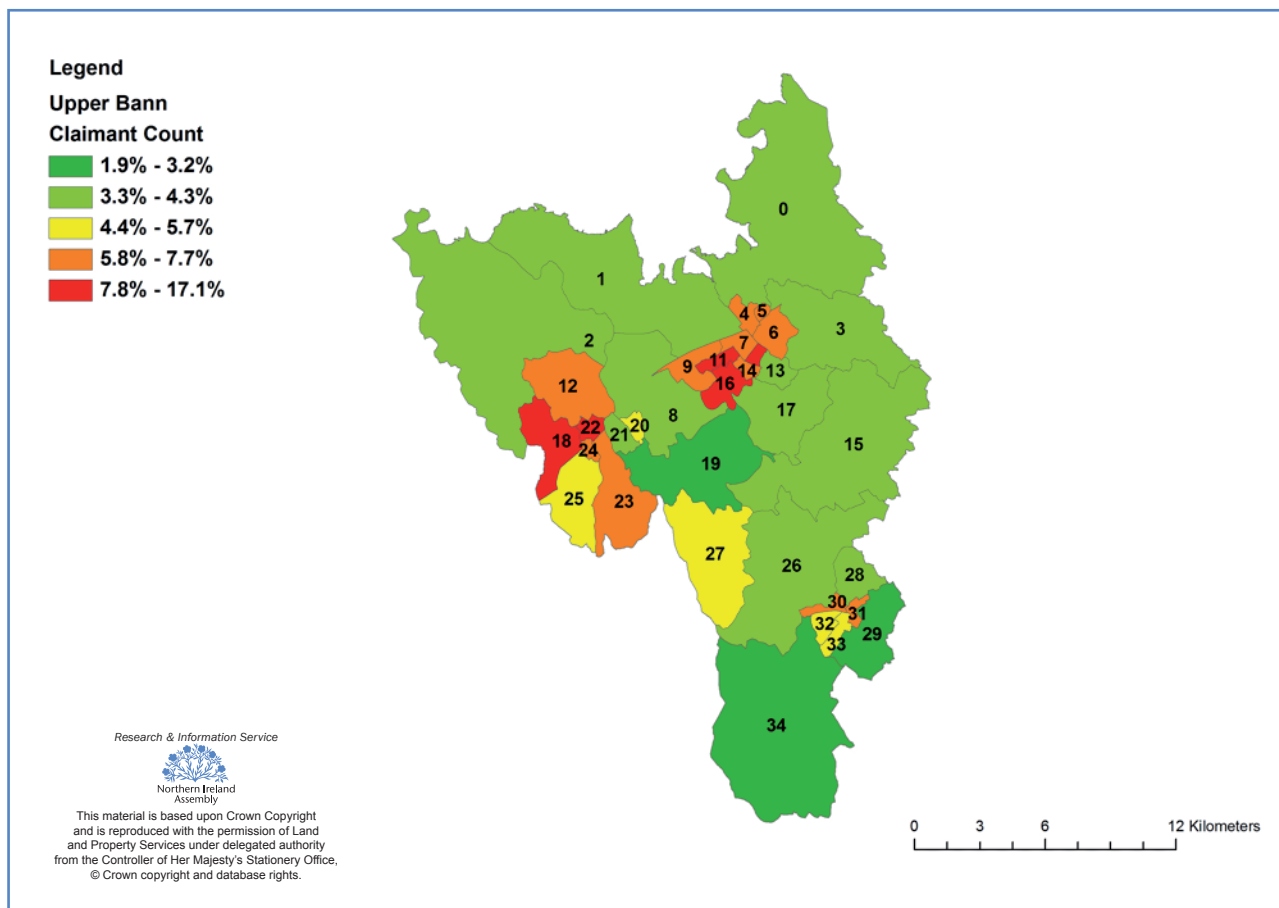
Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2012

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population ¹	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Aghagallon	115	4.1	Fort	83	5.3
Annagh	169	7.7	Gilford	91	5.6
Ballybay	122	8.6	Kernan	131	4.0
Ballydown	90	3.0	Killycomain	75	4.8
Ballyoran	110	6.0	Knocknashane	86	4.2
Banbridge West	100	5.4	Lawrencetown	58	3.7
Bleary	52	1.9	Loughbrickland	54	3.1
Brownstown	110	5.0	Magheralin	113	3.6
Church	127	9.7	Mourneview	104	6.6
Corcrain	240	9.7	Parklake	142	7.2
Court	161	7.6	Seapatrick	51	3.4
Derrytrasna	128	3.6	Taghnevan	182	8.5
Donaghcloney	84	3.9	Tavanagh	106	7.0
Drumgask	206	8.2	The Birches	85	3.9
Drumgor	128	7.1	The Cut	74	6.5
Drumnamoe	131	6.8	Waringstown	89	3.5
Edenderry (Banbridge)	127	7.4	Woodville	196	7.1
Edenderry (Craigavon)	80	3.9			

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	Loughries	9	Scrabo	18	Portavogie
1	Bradshaw's Brae	10	Comber West	19	Kircubbin
2	Glen	11	Comber North	20	Saintfield
3	Whitespots	12	Moneyreagh	21	Derryboy
4	Movilla	13	Comber East	22	Kilmore
5	Carrowdore	14	Ballywalter	23	Ballymaglave
6	Ballyrainey	15	Lisbane	24	Portaferry
7	Central	16	Killinchy	25	Ballynahinch East
8	Gregstown	17	Ballygowan	26	Killyleagh

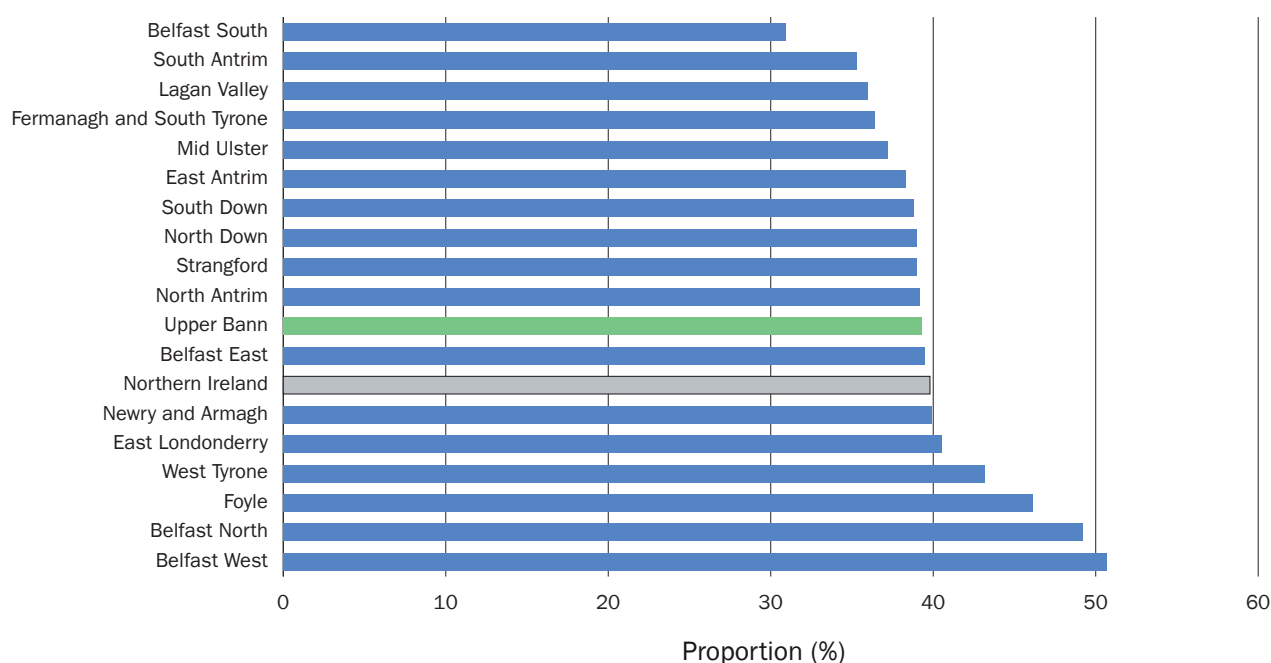
Low income – People claiming benefits

As at April 2013, 36,130 people in Upper Bann claimed at least one of the main benefits. This equates to 39.3% of all constituents aged 16 and over.

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

Upper Bann was the Constituency with the 8th highest proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one benefit.

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits, as at 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 Court (55.5%, 1,420 claimants), Drumnamoe (54.7%, 1,170 claimants) and Church (53.3%, 920 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Ballydown (29.5%, 1,080 claimants), Derrytrasna (29.7%, 1,230 claimants) and Kernan (29.7%, 1,400 claimants).

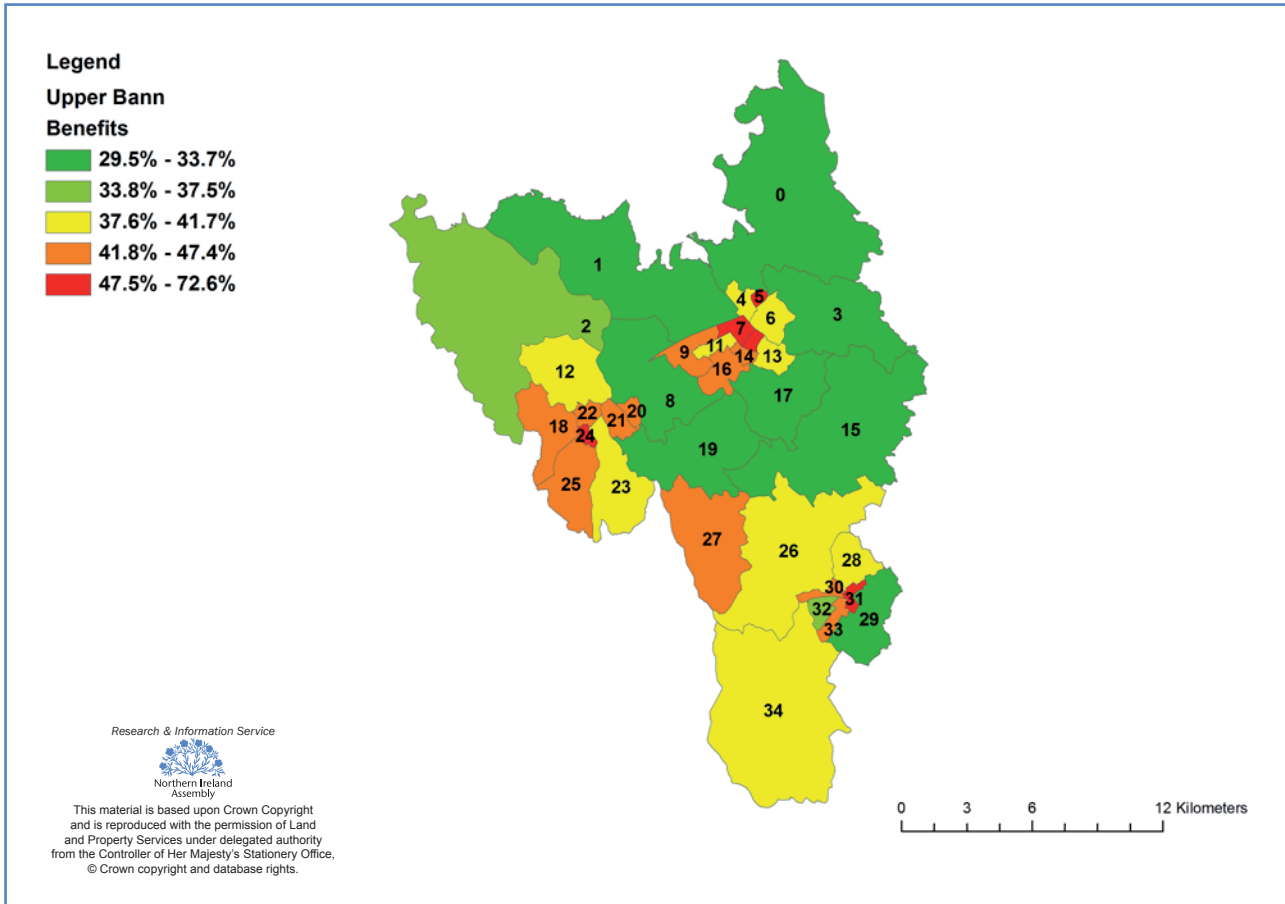
Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at April 2013¹

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
Aghagallon	1,160	31.4	Fort	880	45.3
Annagh	1,010	41.2	Gilford	820	42.4
Ballybay	840	44.6	Kernan	1,400	29.7
Ballydown	1,080	29.5	Killycomain	980	46.5
Ballyoran	970	41.5	Knocknashane	1,090	40.1
Banbridge West	800	34.7	Lawrencetown	830	38.0
Bleary	980	30.8	Loughbrickland	810	38.8
Brownstown	1,180	43.2	Magheralin	1,280	32.2
Church	920	53.3	Mourneview	880	46.4
Corcrain	1,150	45.0	Parklake	1,220	39.9
Court	1,420	55.5	Seapatrick	760	39.8
Derrytrasna	1,230	29.7	Taghnevan	1,160	41.0
Donaghcloney	930	30.5	Tavanagh	880	50.8
Drumgask	1,290	43.1	The Birches	990	34.2
Drumgor	960	45.8	The Cut	720	50.2
Drumnamoe	1,170	54.7	Waringstown	1,120	31.5
Edenderry (Banbridge)	930	44.5	Woodville	1,190	40.0
Edenderry (Craigavon)	1,110	43.9			

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	Aghagallon	9	Drumgor	18	Ballybay	27	Gilford
1	Derrytrasna	10	Church	19	Bleary	28	Seapatrick
2	The Birches	11	Taghnevan	20	Killycomain	29	Ballydown
3	Magheralin	12	Ballyoran	21	Edenderry	30	Edenderry
4	Woodville	13	Knocknashane	22	Corcrain	31	The Cut
5	Drumnamoe	14	Mourneview	23	Annagh	32	Banbridge West
6	Parklake	15	Donaghcloney	24	Tavanagh	33	Fort
7	Court	16	Drumgask	25	Brownstown	34	Loughbrickland
8	Kernan	17	Waringstown	26	Lawrencetown		

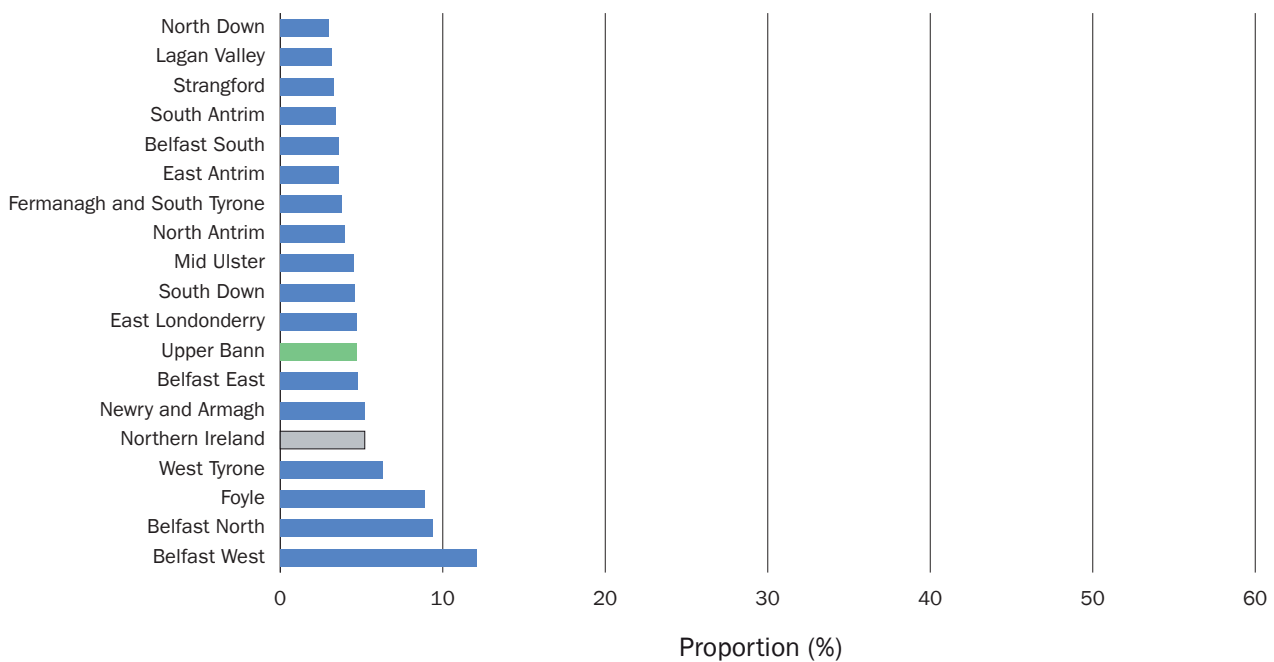
Low income – People claiming income support

As at February 2013, there were 3,720 people in Upper Bann claiming income support, of whom 3,590 were of working age. This equates to 4.7% of working age people claiming the benefit.

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

Upper Bann was the Constituency with the joint 7th highest 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 Court (11.9%, 230 claimants), Drumnamoe (10.9%, 190 claimants) and Drumgask (10.3%, 280 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Waringstown (1.4%, 40 claimants), Bleary (1.9%, 50 claimants), Ballydown (1.9%, 60 claimants) and Donaghcloney (1.9%, 50 claimants).

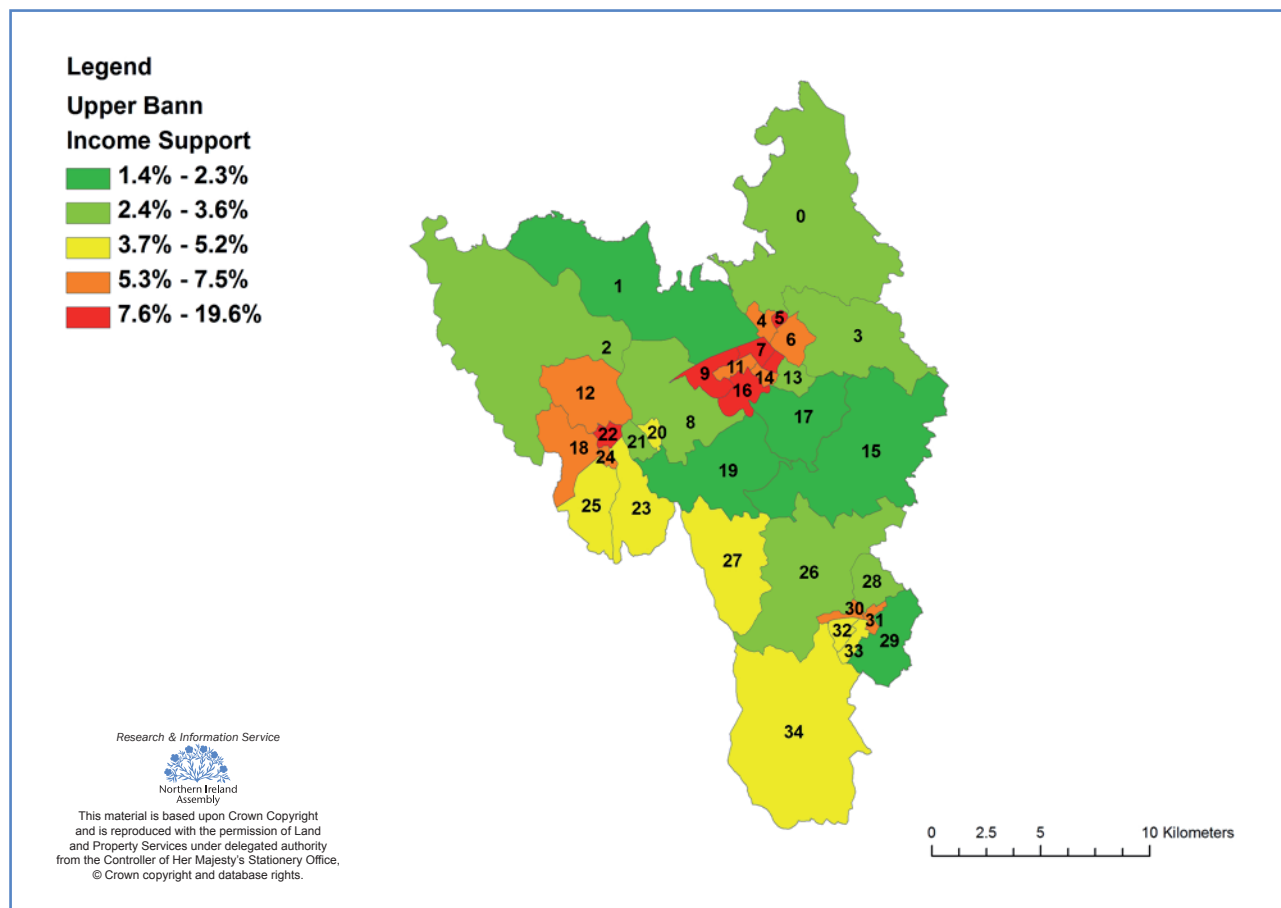
Proportion of working age people claiming income support at ward level, as at February 2013

Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population ¹	Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Aghagallon	90	2.8	Fort	70	4.8
Annagh	90	4.4	Gilford	60	3.8
Ballybay	100	6.6	Kernan	100	2.5
Ballydown	60	1.9	Killycomain	80	5.1
Ballyoran	100	5.3	Knocknashane	60	2.9
Banbridge West	90	4.5	Lawrencetown	60	3.3
Bleary	50	1.9	Loughbrickland	70	4.1
Brownstown	90	4.3	Magheralin	80	2.4
Church	110	8.8	Mourneview	100	6.4
Corcrain	200	8.9	Parklake	150	6.2
Court	230	11.9	Seapatrick	50	3.4
Derrytrasna	80	2.2	Taghnevan	180	7.3
Donaghcloney	50	1.9	Tavanagh	90	6.7
Drumgask	280	10.3	The Birches	70	2.9
Drumgor	150	8.4	The Cut	80	7.2
Drumnamoe	190	10.9	Waringstown	40	1.4
Edenderry (Banbridge)	130	7.3	Woodville	150	5.8
Edenderry (Craigavon)	60	3.2			

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	Aghagallon	9	Drumgor	18	Ballybay	27	Gilford
1	Derrytrasna	10	Church	19	Bleary	28	Seapatrick
2	The Birches	11	Taghnevan	20	Killycomain	29	Ballydown
3	Magheralin	12	Ballyoran	21	Edenderry	30	Edenderry
4	Woodville	13	Knocknashane	22	Corcrain	31	The Cut
5	Drumnamoe	14	Mourneview	23	Annagh	32	Banbridge West
6	Parklake	15	Donaghcloney	24	Tavanagh	33	Fort
7	Court	16	Drumgask	25	Brownstown	34	Loughbrickland
8	Kernan	17	Waringstown	26	Lawrencetown		

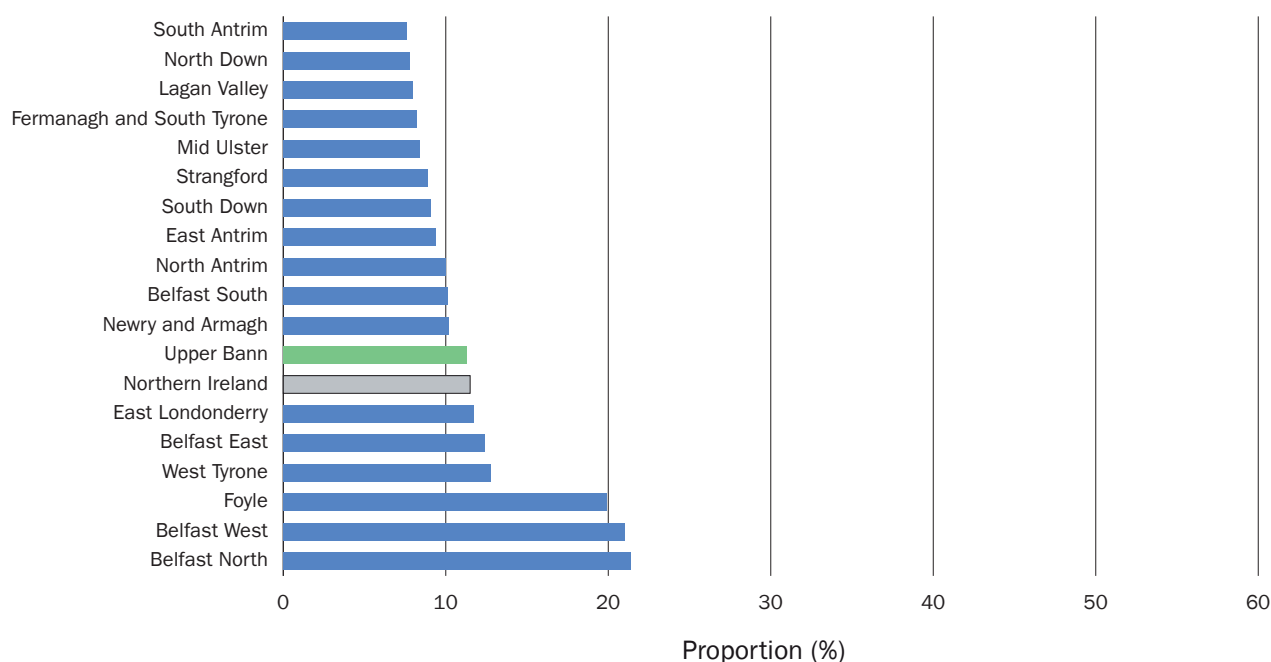
Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2013, there were 10,420 people in Upper Bann claiming housing benefit. This equates to 11.3% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming this benefit.

There was little difference in the proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Upper Bann claiming housing benefit in 2013 and the Northern Ireland average of 11.5%.

Upper Bann was the constituency with the 7th highest 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

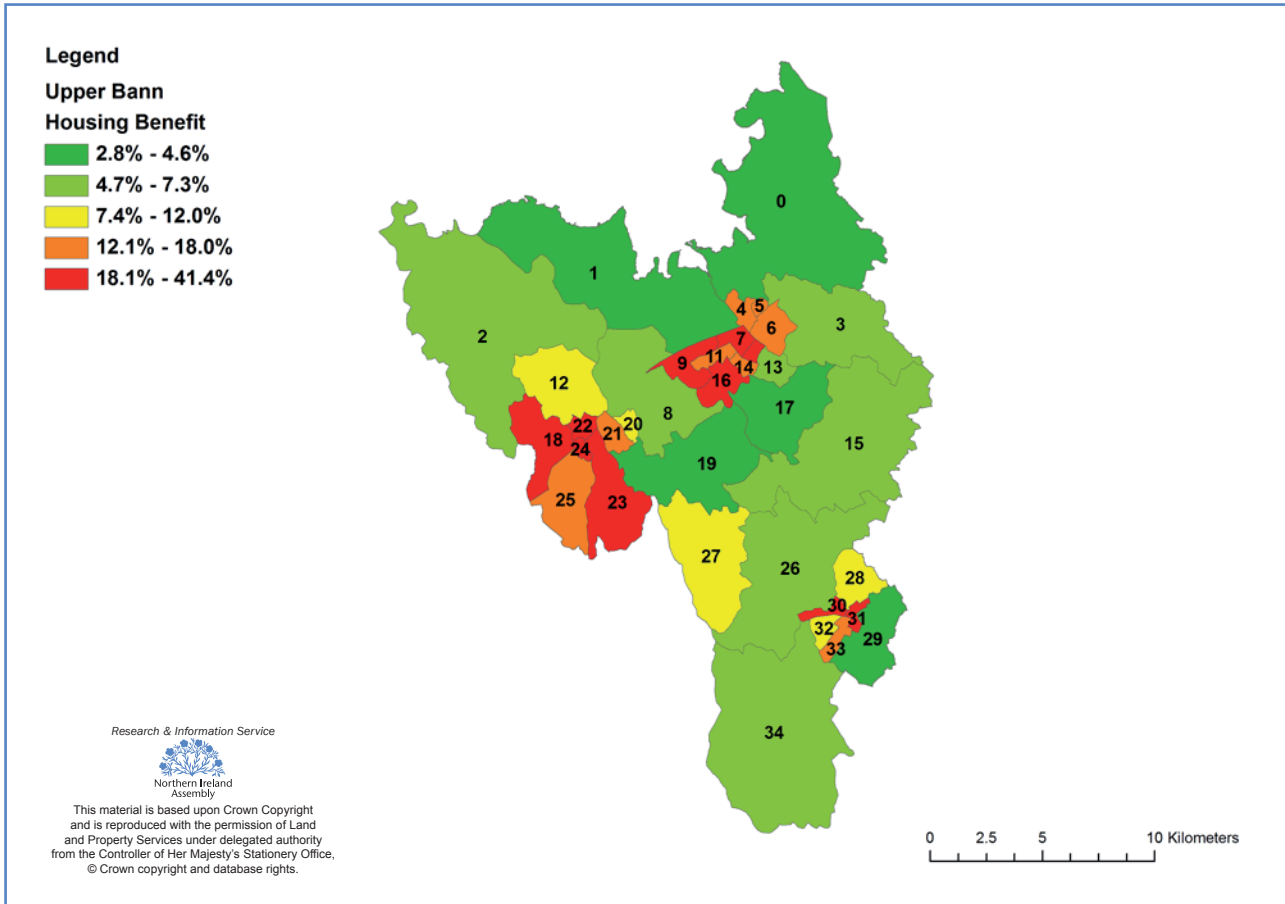
The highest proportion of people claiming Housing Benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Court (27.4%, 700 claimants), Corcrain (24.3%, 620 claimants) and The Cut (23.0%, 330 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Bleary (2.8%, 90 claimants), Ballydown (3.3%, 120 claimants) and Derrytrasna (3.6%, 150 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
Aghagallon	150	4.1	Fort	250	12.9
Annagh	450	18.4	Gilford	230	11.9
Ballybay	400	21.2	Kernan	280	5.9
Ballydown	120	3.3	Killycomain	250	11.9
Ballyoran	280	12.0	Knocknashane	140	5.2
Banbridge West	240	10.4	Lawrencetown	150	6.9
Bleary	90	2.8	Loughbrickland	140	6.7
Brownstown	330	12.1	Magheralin	210	5.3
Church	380	22.0	Mourneview	250	13.2
Corcrain	620	24.3	Parklake	450	14.7
Court	700	27.4	Seapatrick	150	7.9
Derrytrasna	150	3.6	Taghnevan	410	14.5
Donaghcloney	150	4.9	Tavanagh	330	19.0
Drumgask	590	19.7	The Birches	160	5.5
Drumgor	390	18.6	The Cut	330	23.0
Drumnamoe	350	16.4	Waringstown	140	3.9
Edenderry (Banbridge)	420	20.1	Woodville	430	14.5
Edenderry (Craigavon)	310	12.2			

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	Aghagallon	9	Drumgor	18	Ballybay	27	Gilford
1	Derrytrasna	10	Church	19	Bleary	28	Seapatrick
2	The Birches	11	Taghnevan	20	Killycomain	29	Ballydown
3	Magheralin	12	Ballyoran	21	Edenderry	30	Edenderry
4	Woodville	13	Knocknashane	22	Corcrain	31	The Cut
5	Drumnamoe	14	Mourneview	23	Annagh	32	Banbridge West
6	Parklake	15	Donaghcloney	24	Tavanagh	33	Fort
7	Court	16	Drumgask	25	Brownstown	34	Loughbrickland
8	Kernan	17	Waringstown	26	Lawrencetown		

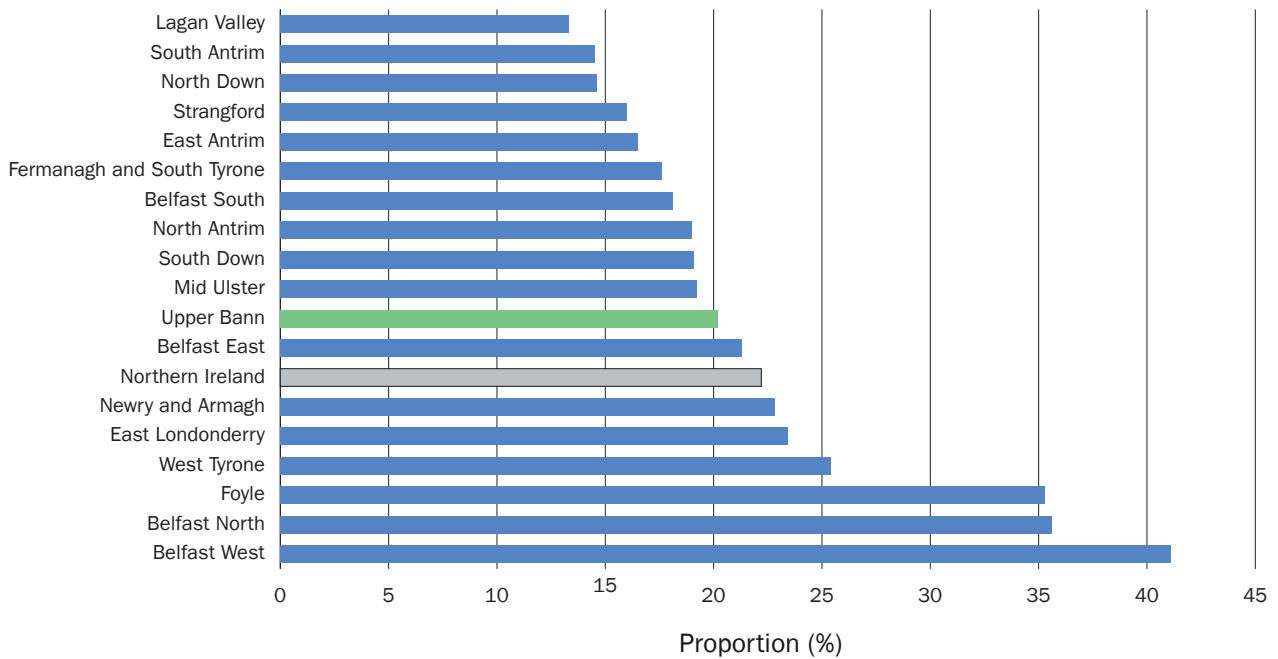
Low income – Children living in Poverty

As at August 2011, there were 5,225 children aged 0-15 years living in poverty¹ in Upper Bann. This equates to 20.2% of all children in the Constituency.

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

Upper Bann was the Constituency with the 8th highest 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 Drumnamoe (41.4%), Drumgask (41.2%) and Court (37.1%). The lowest proportions were found in Waringstown (6.8%), Ballydown (8.0%) and Donaghcloney (8.9%).

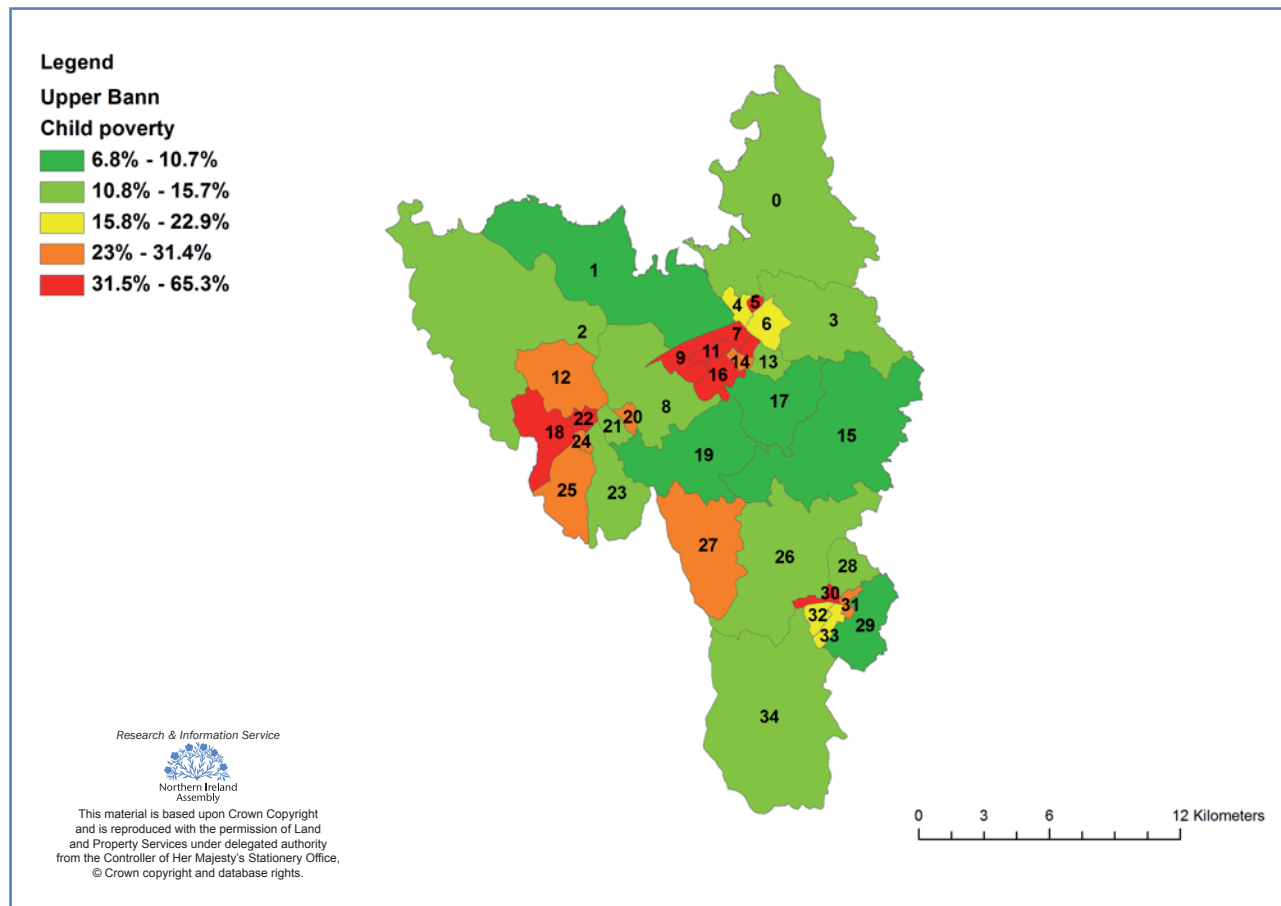
Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in poverty at ward level, as at August 2011

Ward	Children in Poverty (%) ¹	Ward	Children in Poverty (%)
Aghagallon	11.0	Fort	18.1
Annagh	13.1	Gilford	23.9
Ballybay	35.0	Kernan	10.8
Ballydown	8.0	Killycomain	23.7
Ballyoran	25.9	Knocknashane	14.5
Banbridge West	21.2	Lawrencetown	13.2
Bleary	10.5	Loughbrickland	14.4
Brownstown	25.2	Magheralin	10.9
Church	35.5	Mourneview	25.1
Corcrain	34.0	Parklake	18.5
Court	37.1	Seapatrick	11.4
Derrytrasna	10.3	Taghnevan	31.6
Donaghcloney	8.9	Tavanagh	29.8
Drumgask	41.2	The Birches	13.4
Drumgor	35.1	The Cut	28.6
Drumnamoe	41.4	Waringstown	6.8
Edenderry (Banbridge)	31.5	Woodville	19.0
Edenderry (Craigavon)	14.3		

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.

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



0	Aghagallon	9	Drumgor	18	Ballybay	27	Gilford
1	Derrytrasna	10	Church	19	Bleary	28	Seapatrick
2	The Birches	11	Taghnevan	20	Killycomain	29	Ballydown
3	Magheralin	12	Ballyoran	21	Edenderry	30	Edenderry
4	Woodville	13	Knocknashane	22	Corcrain	31	The Cut
5	Drumnamoe	14	Mourneview	23	Annagh	32	Banbridge West
6	Parklake	15	Donaghcloney	24	Tavanagh	33	Fort
7	Court	16	Drumgask	25	Brownstown	34	Loughbrickland
8	Kernan	17	Waringstown	26	Lawrencetown		

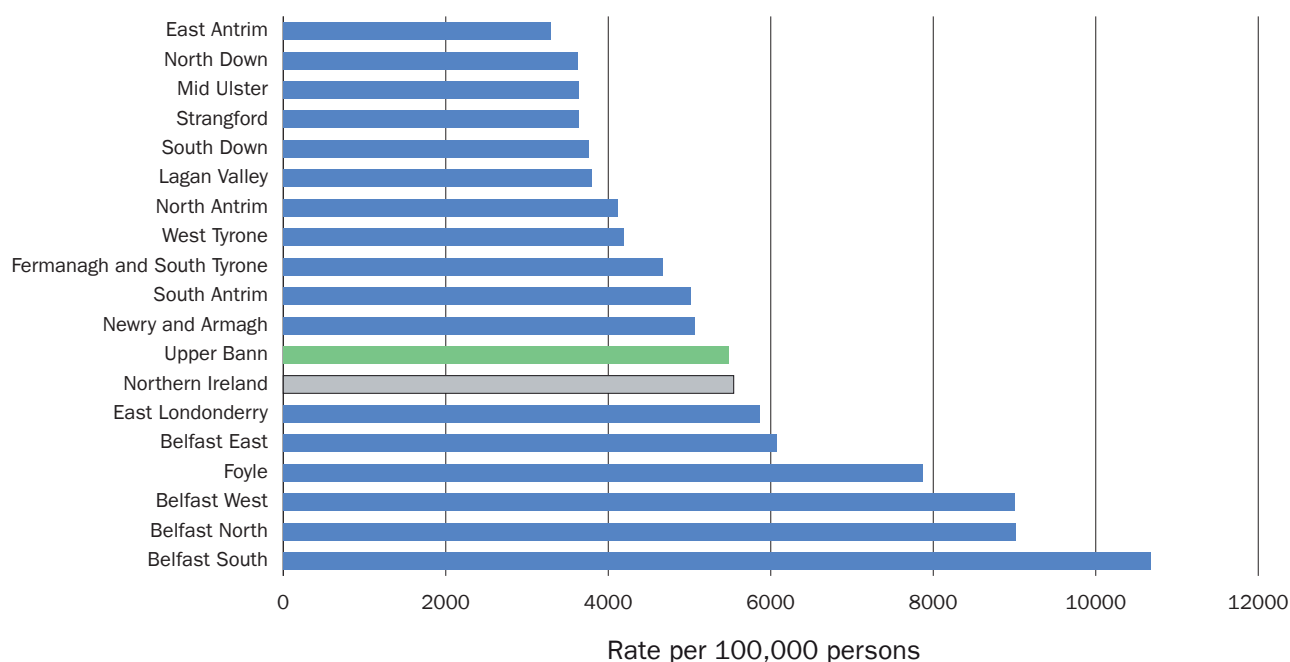
Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2012/13, a total of 6,478 criminal offences were recorded in the Upper Bann area. This equates to an overall recorded crime rate of 5,489 per 100,000 persons.

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

Upper Bann was the Constituency with the 7th highest 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 violence, burglary, trafficking of drugs, possession of drugs, possession of weapons, public order offences, miscellaneous crimes against society and other fraud were higher in Upper Bann when compared to the Northern Ireland average.

Rates of vehicle offences, theft and criminal damage were lower in Upper Bann when compared to the Northern Ireland average.

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

	Upper Bann		Northern Ireland	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery	2,236	1,895	33,251	1,836
Burglary	722	612	9,581	529
Vehicle offences	233	197	5,339	295
Theft including from the person, bicycle theft, shoplifting and other theft excluding vehicle offences	1121	950	20,691	1,143
Criminal damage	1271	1,077	20,959	1,157
Trafficking of drugs	87	74	890	49
Possession of drugs	287	243	3,488	193
Possession of weapons	63	53	651	36
Public order offences	128	108	1,517	84
Miscellaneous crimes against society	165	140	2,191	121
Other fraud	165	140	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 The Cut (23,318), Annagh (18,146) and Drumgor (15,483). The lowest rates were recorded in The Birches (1,592), Bleary (2,136) and Donaghcloney (2,206).

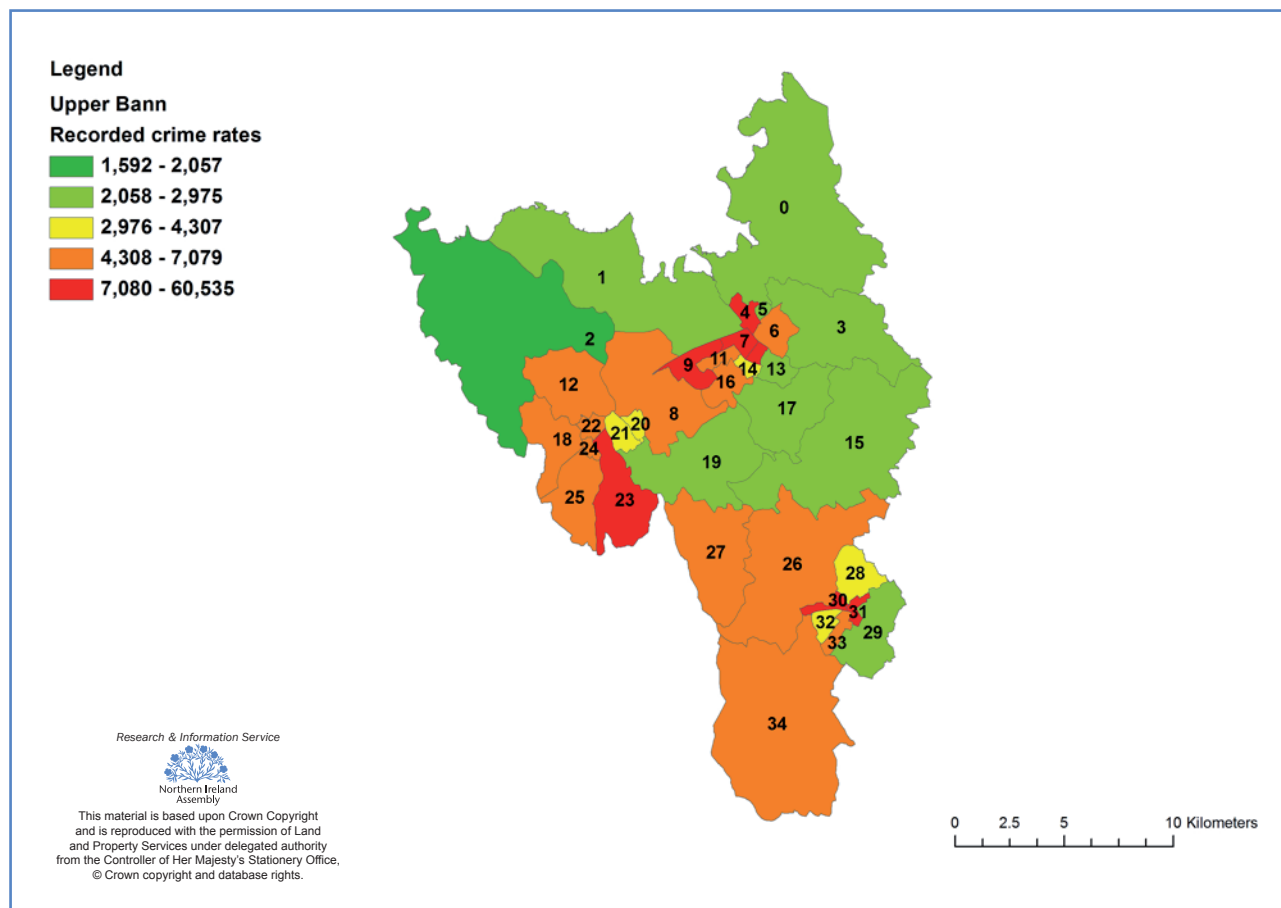
Crime rates per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2012/13

Ward	Recorded Crime Rate ¹	Violence against Person Rate ²	Burglary Rate	Criminal Damage Rate
Aghagallon	2,312	750	527	304
Annagh	18,146	7,627	1,183	2,498
Ballybay	5,583	2,094	328	1,642
Ballydown	2,460	730	167	375
Ballyoran	5,561	1,575	938	1,206
Banbridge West	3,061	1,098	266	599
Bleary	2,136	243	753	170
Brownstown	4,389	1,512	267	1,008
Church	9,151	3,238	563	2,159
Corcrain	5,843	2,199	572	1,054
Court	12,444	5,492	1,048	2,476
Derrytrasna	2,247	840	438	237
Donaghcloney	2,206	577	652	351
Drumgask	5,389	1,757	902	926
Drumgor	15,483	3,060	1,494	2,659
Drumnamoe	2,565	830	264	792
Edenderry (Banbridge)	7,692	2,347	722	2,781
Edenderry (Craigavon)	4,298	1,181	230	787
Fort	6,599	2,030	592	1,438
Gilford	5,908	1,903	793	952
Kernan	6,779	2,276	557	1,048
Killycomain	3,308	1,103	236	906
Knocknashane	2,775	925	507	448
Lawrencetown	4,772	1,065	1,101	881
Loughbrickland	5,133	1,292	1,034	849
Magheralin	2,312	777	486	369
Mourneview	3,915	1,749	375	958
Parklake	6,955	2,636	477	1,582
Seapatrick	3,201	800	674	1,011
Taghnevan	5,204	1,770	697	1,475
Tavanagh	6,305	2,457	371	1,715
The Birches	1,592	398	318	265
The Cut	23,318	9,571	1,160	5,046
Waringstown	2,954	1,190	441	463
Woodville	9,492	4,273	1,001	1,650

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	Aghagallon	9	Drumgor	18	Ballybay	27	Gilford
1	Derrytrasna	10	Church	19	Bleary	28	Seapatrick
2	The Birches	11	Taghnevan	20	Killycomain	29	Ballydown
3	Magheralin	12	Ballyoran	21	Edenderry	30	Edenderry
4	Woodville	13	Knocknashane	22	Corcrair	31	The Cut
5	Drumnamoe	14	Mourneview	23	Annagh	32	Banbridge West
6	Parklake	15	Donaghcloney	24	Tavanagh	33	Fort
7	Court	16	Drumgask	25	Brownstown	34	Loughbrickland
8	Kernan	17	Waringstown	26	Lawrencetown		

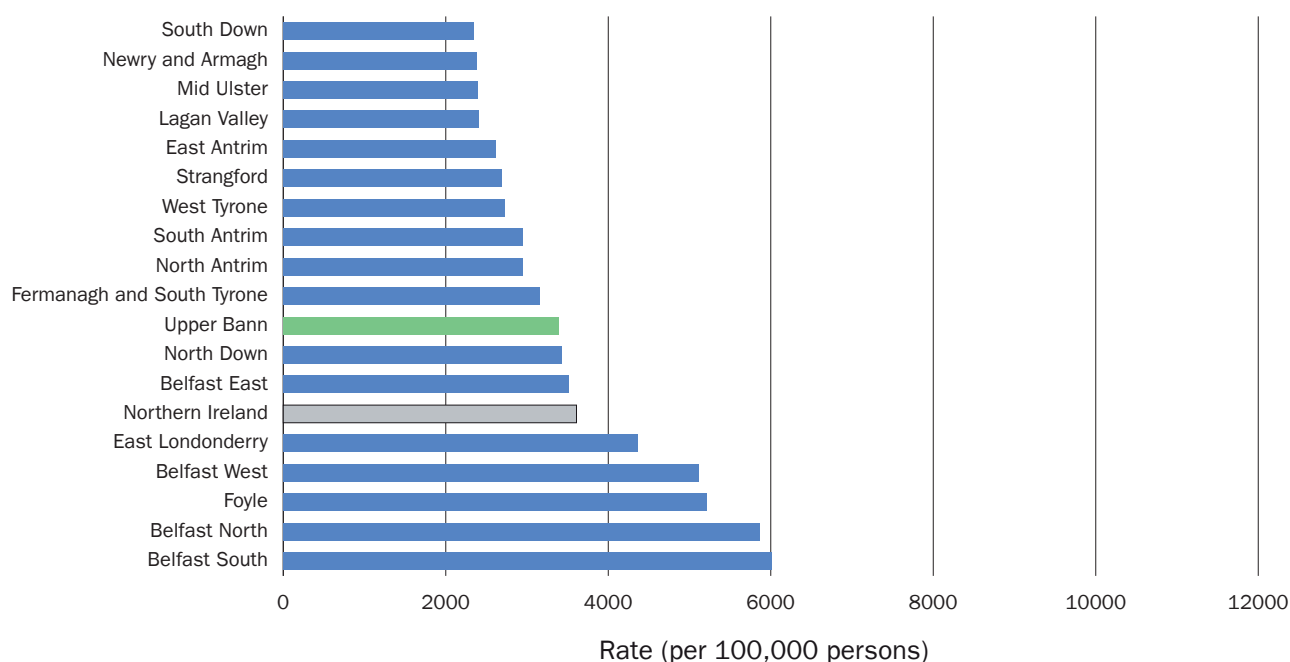
Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2012/13, there were 4,008 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in Upper Bann. This equates to a rate of 3,396 per 100,000 persons.

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

Upper Bann was the Constituency with the 8th highest 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 The Cut (15,951), Annagh (10,815) and Court (8,952). The lowest rates were found in Aghagallon (771), The Birches (876) and Bleary (947).

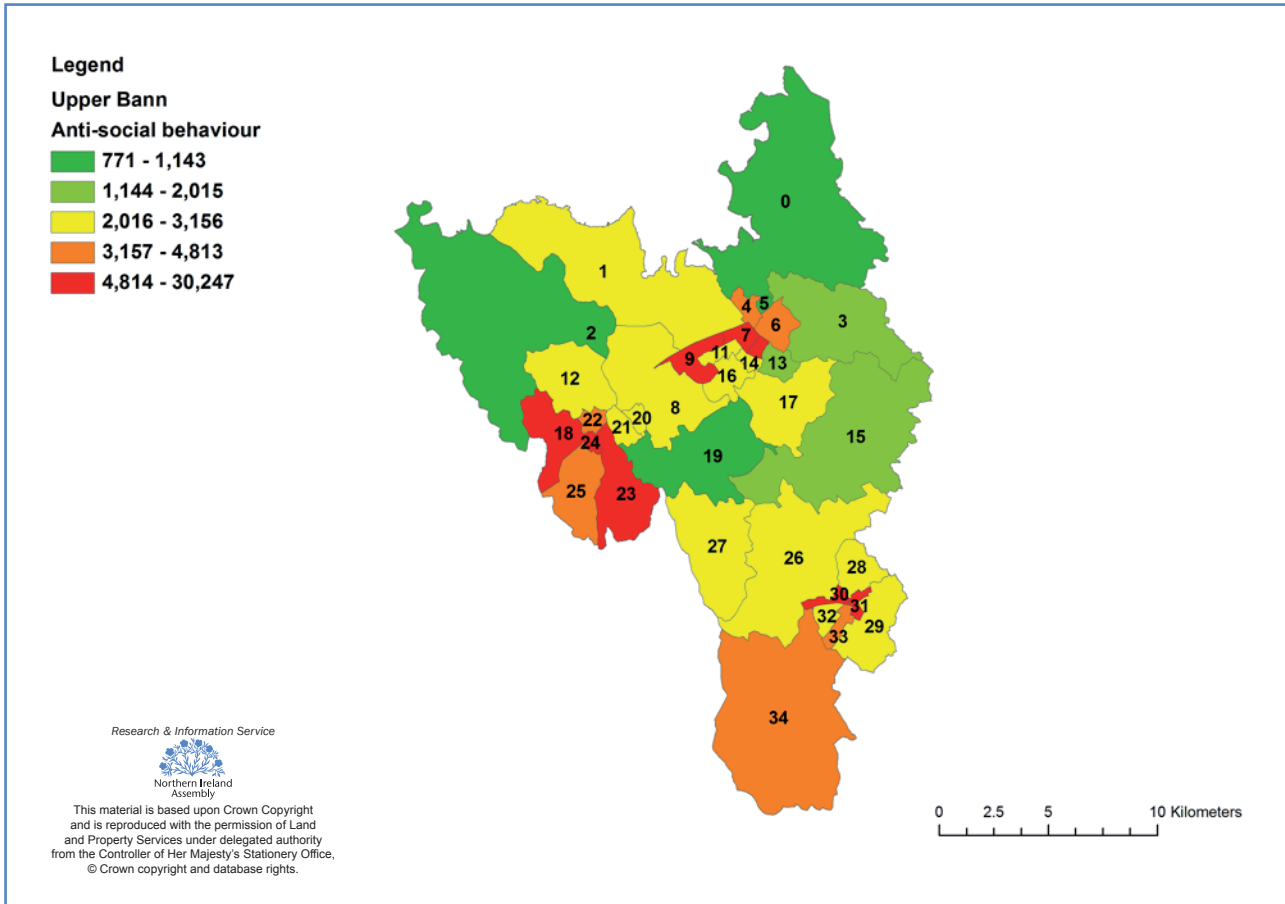
Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2012/13

Ward	ASB Incidents ¹	Per 100,000 Population	Ward	ASB Incidents	Per 100,000 Population
Aghagallon	38	771	Fort	93	3,934
Annagh	329	10,815	Gilford	57	2,260
Ballybay	134	5,501	Kernan	166	2,718
Ballydown	137	2,857	Killycomain	66	2,599
Ballyoran	76	2,546	Knocknashane	55	1,641
Banbridge West	69	2,295	Lawrencetown	58	2,129
Bleary	39	947	Loughbrickland	88	3,250
Brownstown	109	3,233	Magheralin	65	1,263
Church	122	5,725	Mourneview	54	2,249
Corcrain	146	4,398	Parklake	138	3,465
Court	282	8,952	Seapatrick	66	2,780
Derrytrasna	121	2,210	Taghnevan	101	2,709
Donaghcloney	63	1,579	Tavanagh	126	5,841
Drumgask	109	2,588	The Birches	33	876
Drumgor	170	6,193	The Cut	275	15,951
Drumnamoe	28	1,056	Waringstown	130	2,866
Edenderry (Banbridge)	201	7,259	Woodville	168	4,543
Edenderry (Craigavon)	96	3,150			

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	Aghagallon	9	Drumgor	18	Ballybay	27	Gilford
1	Derrytrasna	10	Church	19	Bleary	28	Seapatrick
2	The Birches	11	Taghnevan	20	Killycomain	29	Ballydown
3	Magheralin	12	Ballyoran	21	Edenderry	30	Edenderry
4	Woodville	13	Knocknashane	22	Corcrain	31	The Cut
5	Drumnamoe	14	Mourneview	23	Annagh	32	Banbridge West
6	Parklake	15	Donaghcloney	24	Tavanagh	33	Fort
7	Court	16	Drumgask	25	Brownstown	34	Loughbrickland
8	Kernan	17	Waringstown	26	Lawrencetown		

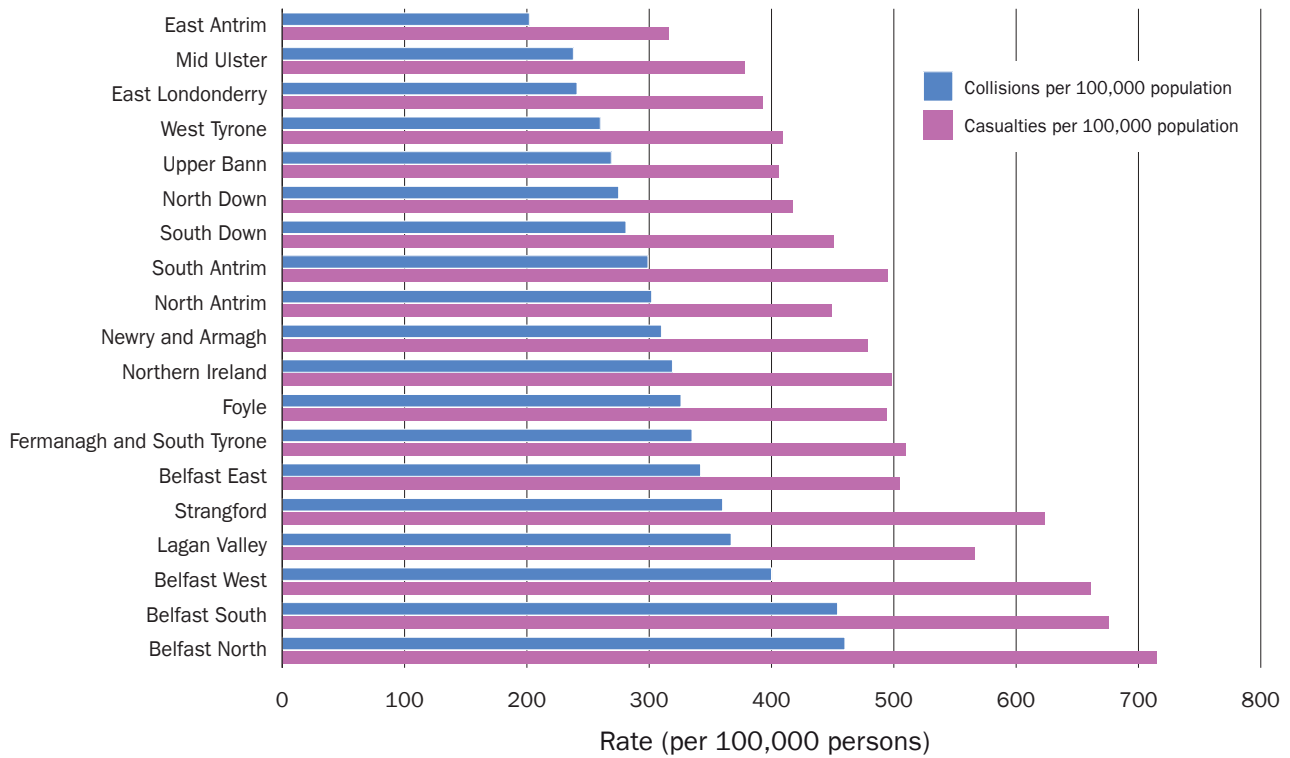
Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties

In 2012, there were 318 road traffic collisions with injury reported in Upper Bann, a collision rate of 269 per 100,000 persons. There were 479 casualties – 4 people were killed, 57 were seriously injured and 418 were slightly injured, a rate of 406 casualties per 100,000 persons.

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

Upper Bann had the 5th lowest 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 Drumgor (765), Court (762) and Annagh (625). The lowest rates were recorded in Banbridge West (0), Mourneview (42) and Seapatrick (84).

The highest road traffic casualty rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Court (1,302), Drumgor (911) and Annagh (855). The lowest rates were recorded in Banbridge West (0), Mourneview (42) and Seapatrick (84).

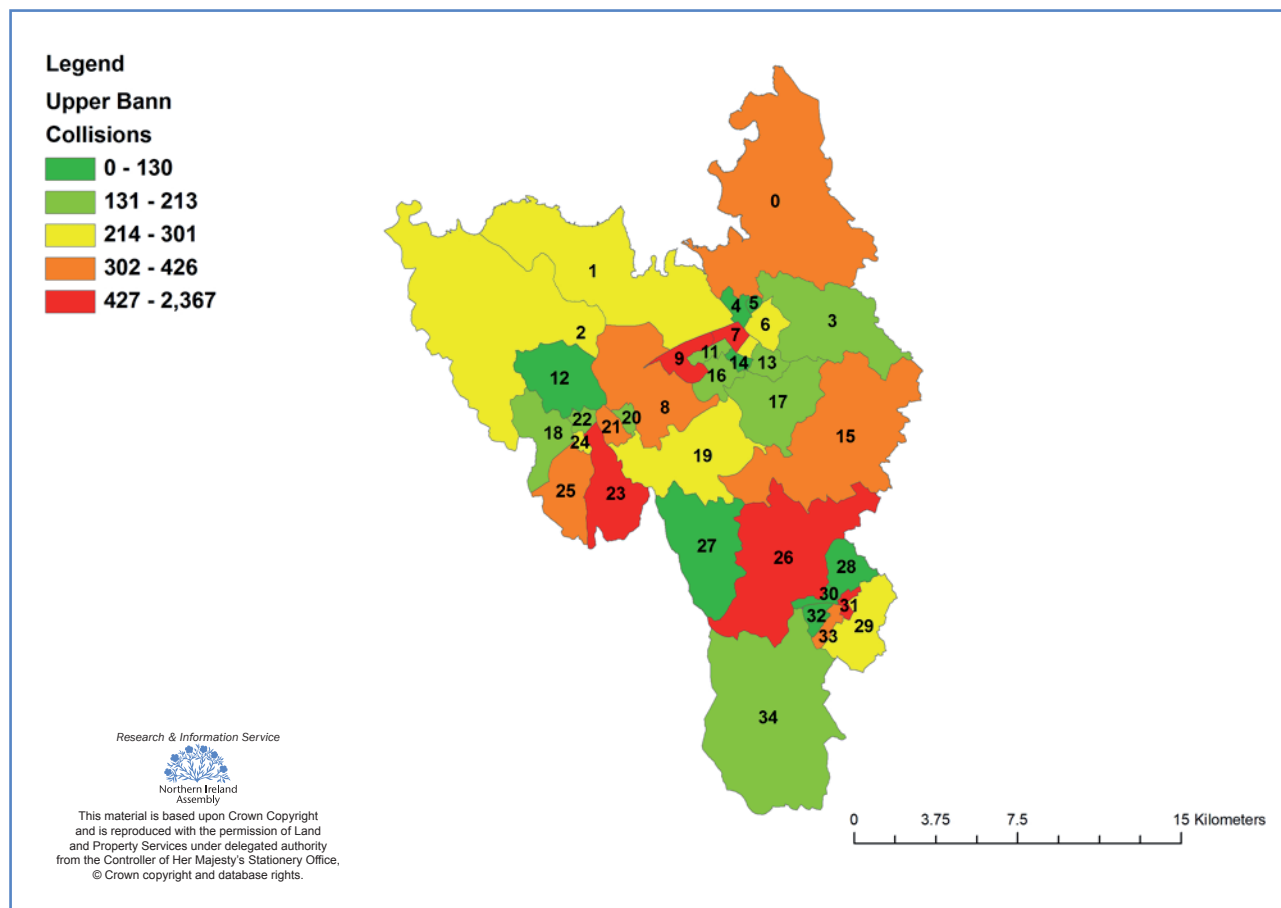
Road traffic collision and casualty rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2012

Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) ¹	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Aghagallon	20	30	406	608
Annagh	19	26	625	855
Ballybay	4	5	164	205
Ballydown	11	18	229	375
Ballyoran	3	6	101	201
Banbridge West	0	0	0	0
Bleary	10	18	243	437
Brownstown	11	23	326	682
Church	5	6	235	282
Corcrair	6	7	181	211
Court	24	41	762	1,302
Derrytrasna	12	20	219	365
Donaghcloney	15	22	376	552
Drumgask	6	8	142	190
Drumgor	21	25	765	911
Drumnamoe	3	3	113	113
Edenderry (Banbridge)	3	3	108	108
Edenderry (Craigavon)	12	23	394	755
Fort	9	9	381	381
Gilford	3	5	119	198
Kernan	26	45	426	737
Killycomain	5	11	197	433
Knocknashane	6	13	179	388
Lawrencetown	15	20	551	734
Loughbrickland	5	5	185	185
Magheralin	10	21	194	408
Mourneview	1	1	42	42
Parklake	9	9	226	226
Seapatrick	2	2	84	84
Taghnevan	7	12	188	322
Tavanagh	5	5	232	232
The Birches	10	14	265	371
The Cut	10	13	580	754
Waringstown	6	6	132	132
Woodville	4	4	108	108

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

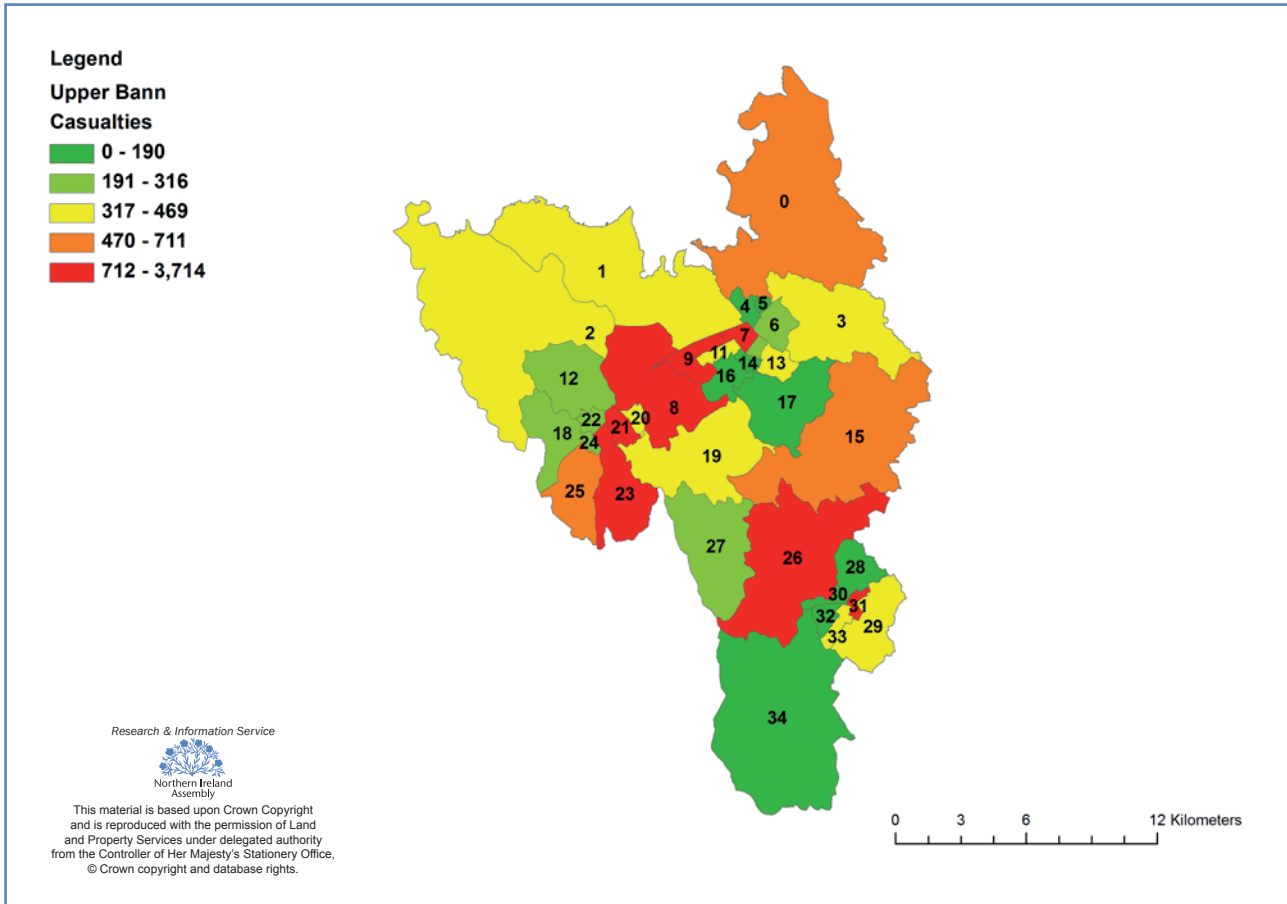
¹ The dataset is compiled from Collision Report Forms (CRFs) forms submitted by police officers after any road traffic collision involving death or personal injury is reported to them. The data set excludes road collisions resulting in damage only.

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



0	Aghagallon	9	Drumgor	18	Ballybay	27	Gilford
1	Derrytrasna	10	Church	19	Bleary	28	Seapatrick
2	The Birches	11	Taghnevan	20	Killycomain	29	Ballydown
3	Magheralin	12	Ballyoran	21	Edenderry	30	Edenderry
4	Woodville	13	Knocknashane	22	Corcrain	31	The Cut
5	Drumnamoe	14	Mourneview	23	Annagh	32	Banbridge West
6	Parklake	15	Donaghcloney	24	Tavanagh	33	Fort
7	Court	16	Drumgask	25	Brownstown	34	Loughbrickland
8	Kernan	17	Waringstown	26	Lawrencetown		

Road Traffic Casualties per 100,000 population, 2012



0	Aghagallon	9	Drumgor	18	Ballybay	27	Gilford
1	Derrytrasna	10	Church	19	Bleary	28	Seapatrick
2	The Birches	11	Taghnevan	20	Killycomain	29	Ballydown
3	Magheralin	12	Ballyoran	21	Edenderry	30	Edenderry
4	Woodville	13	Knocknashane	22	Corcrain	31	The Cut
5	Drumnamoe	14	Mourneview	23	Annagh	32	Banbridge West
6	Parklake	15	Donaghcloney	24	Tavanagh	33	Fort
7	Court	16	Drumgask	25	Brownstown	34	Loughbrickland
8	Kernan	17	Waringstown	26	Lawrencetown		

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.



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