



Northern Ireland
Assembly

Constituency Profile

Lagan Valley - January 2015



About this Report

Welcome to the 2015 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 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.

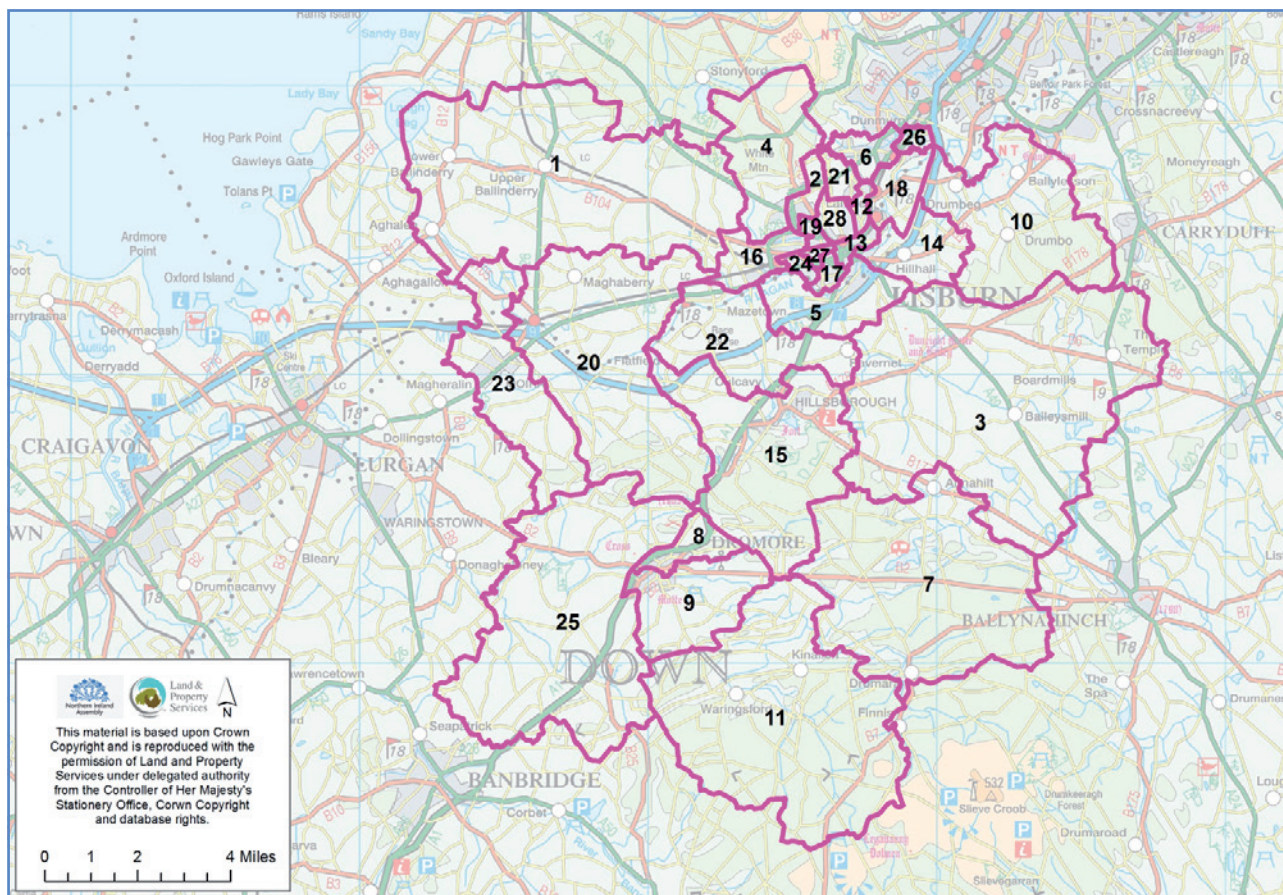
A summary table has been provided showing the latest available data for each indicator, as well as previous data, illustrating change over time.

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. Where appropriate, rates have been re-calculated using the most up-to-date mid-year estimates that correspond with the data.

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>

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



1	Ballinderry	15	Hillsborough
2	Ballymacash	16	Knockmore
3	Ballymacbrennan	17	Lagan Valley
4	Ballymacross	18	Lambeg
5	Blaris	19	Lisnagarvy
6	Derryaghy South	20	Maghaberry
7	Dromara	21	Magheralave
8	Dromore North	22	Maze
9	Dromore South	23	Moirs
10	Drumbo	24	Old Warren
11	Gransha	25	Quilly
12	Harmony Hill	26	Seymour Hill
13	Hilden	27	Tonagh
14	Hillhall	28	Wallace Park

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Summary Profile of Lagan Valley

This section summarises the key statistics presented in this Profile for the Constituency of Lagan Valley. For each indicator, the latest available information has been provided along with figures for the previous year and a calculation of change over time. Northern Ireland data is also included to allow for comparison.

When reading this information, there are two important factors to consider. Firstly, the demographic profile will influence the statistical profile of the area. Lagan Valley has an older population profile when compared to Northern Ireland as a whole. Secondly, levels of deprivation are relatively low in Lagan Valley. Only one of the 27 wards in Lagan Valley is ranked in the 10% most deprived wards in Northern Ireland, based on the Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010.¹

Please note: These figures may differ slightly from those contained in previous Constituency Profiles due to updates or revisions. Figures correct as of 11/12/2014.

Demographic Profile

Indicator	Lagan Valley			Northern Ireland		
	2013	2012	Change	2013	2012	Change
Population Size (no.)	103,140	102,857	0.3%	1,829,725	1,823,634	0.3%

Health

Indicator	Lagan Valley			Northern Ireland		
	Feb 2014	Feb 2013	Change	Feb 2014	Feb 2013	Change
Proportion of population in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit (%)	10.6	12.2	-1.6	13.7	15.4	-1.7
Indicator	2012	2011	Change	2012	2011	Change
New incidences of cancer excluding non-melanoma skin cancer per 100,000 persons	509	466	43	495	489	6
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	3.6	4.6	-1.0	4.4	4.6	-0.2

Education

Indicator	Lagan Valley			Northern Ireland		
	2012/13	2011/12	Change	2012/13	2011/12	Change
Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs (A*-C) or equivalent	81.6	82.1	-0.5	78.5	76.5	2.0
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Further Education	11.2	9.7	1.5	10.9	10.7	0.2
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	4.5	4.8	-0.3	4.5	4.6	-0.1

¹ NISRA, NIMDM 2010, http://www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation/nimdm_2010.htm

Employment

Indicator	Lagan Valley			Northern Ireland		
	2013	2012	Change	2013	2012	Change
No. of confirmed redundancies	203	132	71	2,011	3,354	-1,343
Unemployment claimant count (%)	3.6	3.7	-0.1	5.4	5.4	-

Low income

Indicator	Lagan Valley			Northern Ireland		
	2014	2013	Change	2014	2013	Change
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming benefits at April (%)	34.5	35.4	-0.9	38.8	39.3	-0.5
Proportion of working age people claiming income support at February (%)	2.3	3.2	-0.9	3.9	5.3	-1.4
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming housing benefit at June (%)	7.4	7.8	-0.4	11.2	11.4	-0.2
	2012	2011	Change	2012	2011	Change
Proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in low income families at August (%)	12.7	13.3	-0.6	21.5	22.2	-0.7

Crime

Indicator	Lagan Valley			Northern Ireland		
	2013/14	2012/13	Change	2013/14	2012/13	Change
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000 persons	3,920	3,754	166	5,615	5,505	110
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	2,433	2,385	48	3,318	3,584	-266

Traffic and Travel

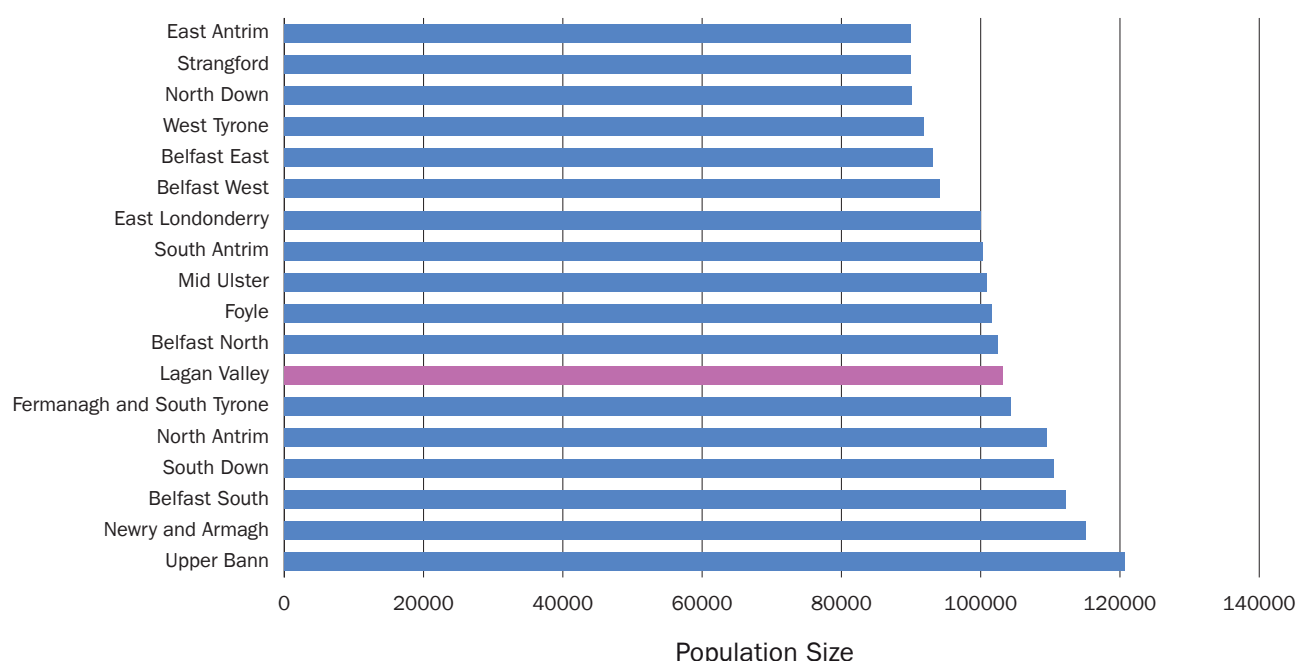
Indicator	Lagan Valley			Northern Ireland		
	2013	2012	Change	2013	2012	Change
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	361	371	-10	318	317	1
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	604	573	31	502	494	8

Demographic profile – age and gender

As at June 2013, there were 103,140 persons living in Lagan Valley – 5.6% of the Northern Ireland population. The Constituency of Lagan Valley had the 7th highest population. The population of Lagan Valley has increased by 0.3% since June 2012.

Overall, 20.3% of the Lagan Valley population were children aged 0-15 years, lower than the Northern Ireland average of 20.9%. Older persons made up 16.6% of the Lagan Valley population, higher than the Northern Ireland average of 15.3%.

Mid-year population estimate by Constituency, June 2013



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

Mid-year population estimates by age and gender, June 2013

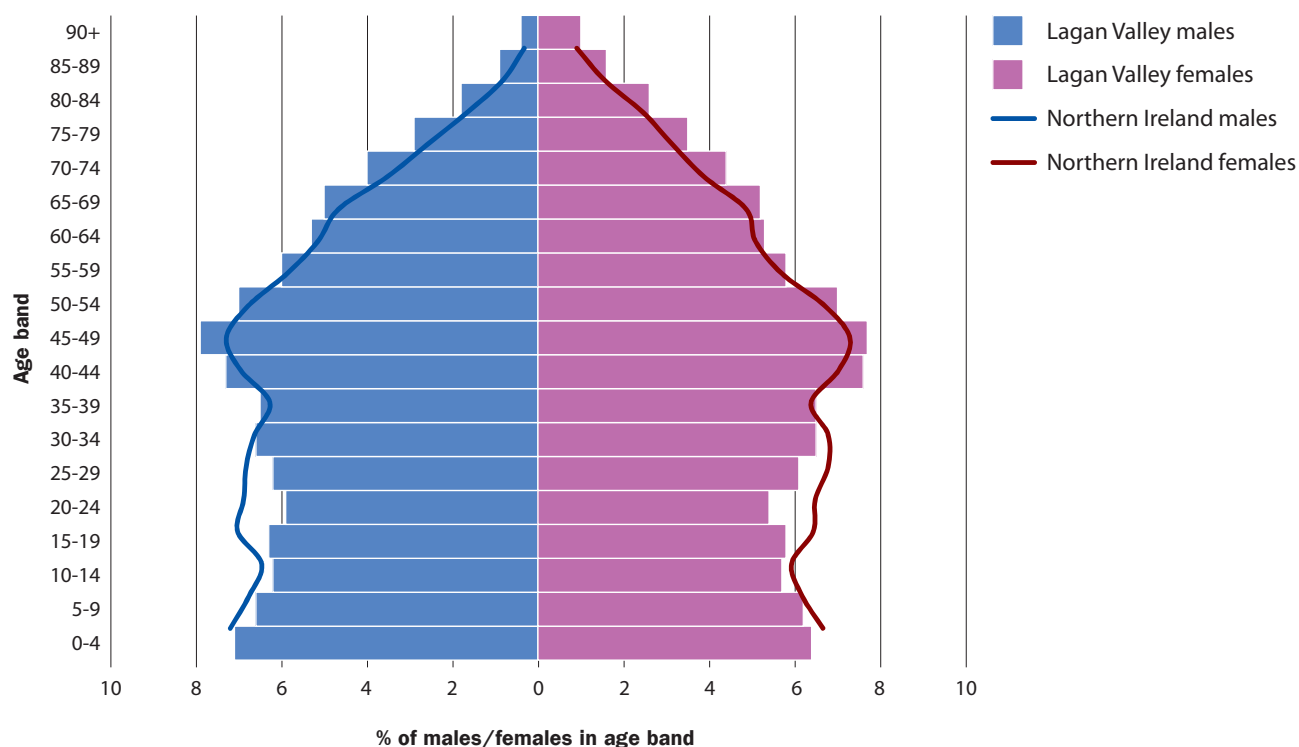
	Aged 0-15 years		Aged 16-64 years		Aged 65+		All ages
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Males	10,777	21.3	32,304	63.8	7,552	14.9	50,633
Females	10,204	19.4	32,741	62.4	9,562	18.2	52,507
Persons	20,981	20.3	65,045	63.1	17,114	16.6	103,140

Source: NISRA, Mid-year population estimates

Demographic profile – population pyramid

The population pyramid below illustrates in detail that Lagan Valley has an older population profile when compared to Northern Ireland as a whole.

Population pyramid for Lagan Valley compared to Northern Ireland, 2013



Age Group	Lagan Valley		Northern Ireland		Age Group	Lagan Valley		Northern Ireland	
	% of males in age group	% of females in age group	% of males in age group	% of females in age group		% of males in age group	% of females in age group	% of males in age group	% of females in age group
0-4	7.1	6.4	7.2	6.6	50-54	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.7
5-9	6.6	6.2	6.8	6.2	55-59	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.7
10-14	6.2	5.7	6.5	5.9	60-64	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1
15-19	6.3	5.8	7.0	6.4	65-69	5.0	5.2	4.7	4.9
20-24	5.9	5.4	6.9	6.5	70-74	4.0	4.4	3.6	3.9
25-29	6.2	6.1	6.8	6.8	75-79	2.9	3.5	2.6	3.1
30-34	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.8	80-84	1.8	2.6	1.7	2.4
35-39	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.4	85-89	0.9	1.6	0.8	1.5
40-44	7.3	7.6	7.0	7.0	90+	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.9
45-49	7.9	7.7	7.3	7.3					

Source: NISRA, Mid-year population estimates

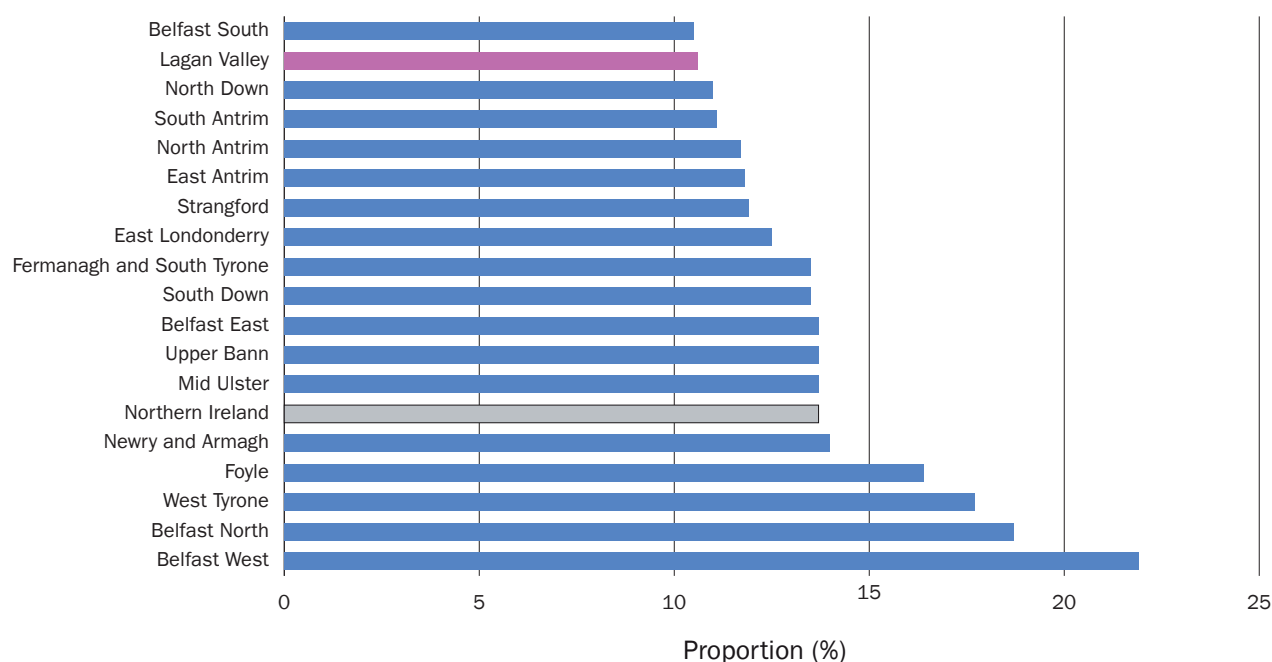
Health – People in receipt of disability-related benefits

As at February 2014, there were 10,980 people, or 10.6% 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 13.7%.

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

Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit, as at February 2014



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	13.7	Joint 6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	13.5	Joint 9	North Down	11.0	16
Belfast North	18.7	2	Foyle	16.4	4	South Antrim	11.1	15
Belfast South	10.5	18	Lagan Valley	10.6	17	South Down	13.5	Joint 9
Belfast West	21.9	1	Mid Ulster	13.7	Joint 6	Strangford	11.9	12
East Antrim	11.8	13	Newry and Armagh	14.0	5	Upper Bann	13.7	Joint 6
East Londonderry	12.5	11	North Antrim	11.7	14	West Tyrone	17.7	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 Lagan Valley (17.5%, 540 recipients), Tonagh (17.4%, 440 recipients) and Old Warren (15.9%, 420 recipients). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Drumbo (6.7%, 230 recipients), Ballymacbrennan (7.3%, 250 recipients) and Ballymacash (7.6%, 330 recipients).

Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit at ward level, as at February 2014

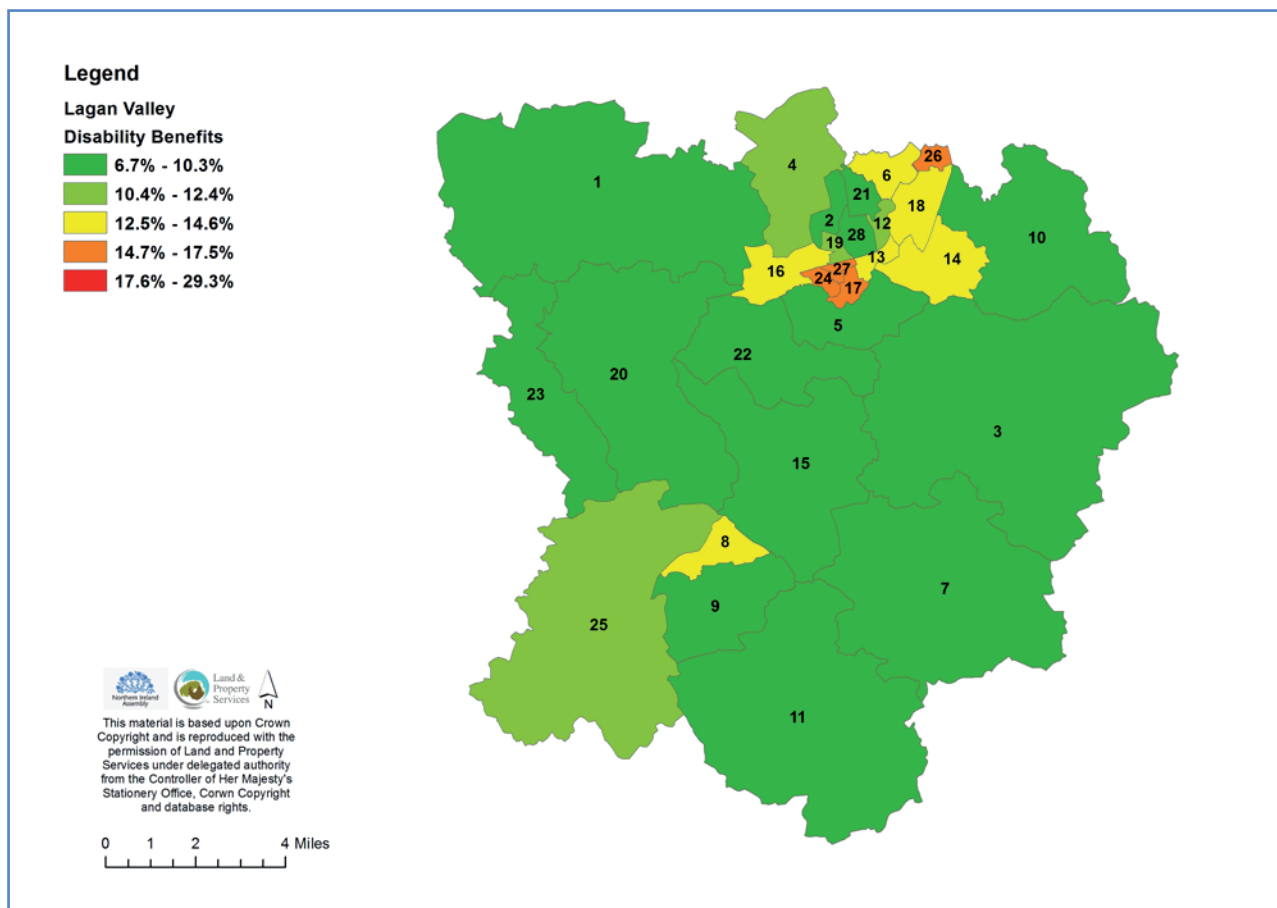
Ward	No. of People in receipt of disability-related benefits ¹	Per cent of Ward Population ²	Ward	No. of People in receipt of disability-related benefits	Per cent of Ward Population
Ballinderry	430	8.3	Hillsborough	310	8.0
Ballymacash	330	7.6	Knockmore	550	12.6
Ballymacbrennan	250	7.3	Lagan Valley	540	17.5
Ballymacoss	900	10.7	Lambeg	360	13.0
Blaris	330	9.8	Lisnagarvy	310	11.9
Derryaghy South	540	13.4	Maghaberry	400	8.1
Dromara	430	9.2	Magheralave	320	10.3
Dromore North	330	13.0	Maze	330	8.5
Dromore South	360	8.7	Moirra	470	9.2
Drumbo	230	6.7	Old Warren	420	15.9
Gransha	320	9.0	Quilly	260	10.4
Harmony Hill	330	10.9	Seymour Hill	390	15.7
Hilden	410	14.1	Tonagh	440	17.4
Hillhall	420	13.9	Wallace Park	280	8.7

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 2013 mid-year population estimates.

Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit at ward level, as at February 2014



1	Ballinderry	15	Hillsborough
2	Ballymacash	16	Knockmore
3	Ballymacbrennan	17	Lagan Valley
4	Ballymacoss	18	Lambeg
5	Blaris	19	Lisnagarvy
6	Derryaghy South	20	Maghaberry
7	Dromara	21	Magheralave
8	Dromore North	22	Maze
9	Dromore South	23	Moir
10	Drumbo	24	Old Warren
11	Gransha	25	Quilly
12	Harmony Hill	26	Seymour Hill
13	Hilden	27	Tonagh
14	Hillhall	28	Wallace Park

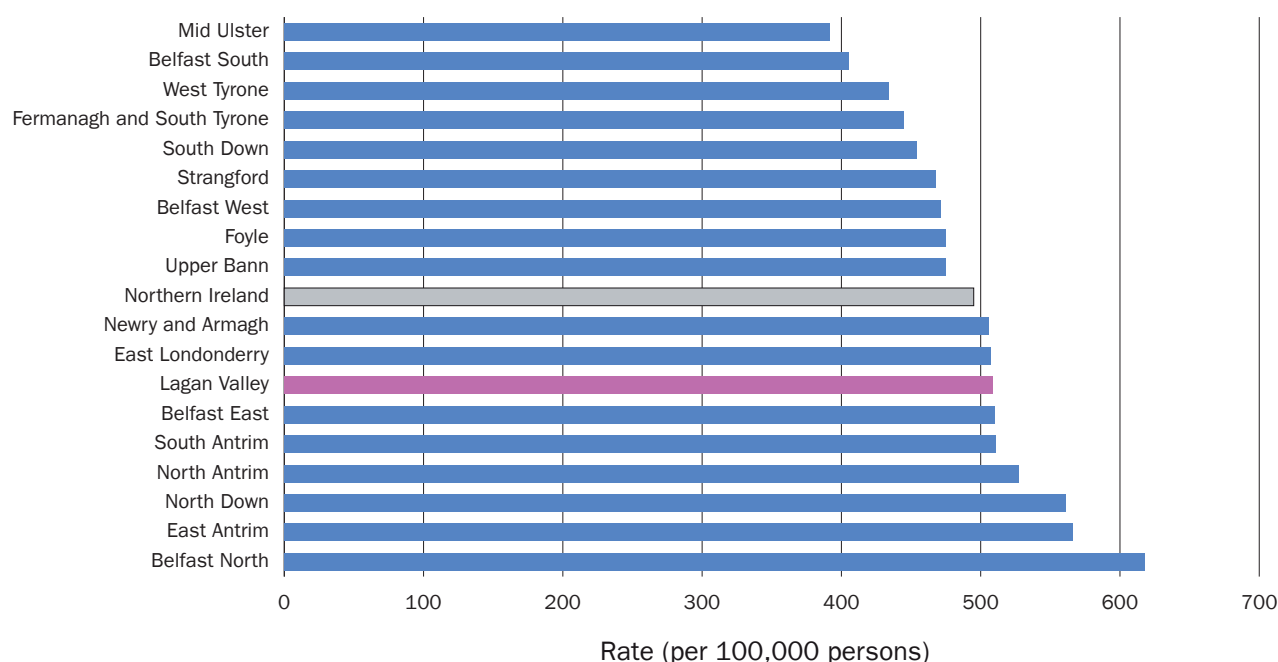
Health – Incidence of new cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer)

In 2012, there were 524 new incidents of cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) diagnosed in Lagan Valley. This equates to a rate of 509 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of new cancer diagnosis was higher for Lagan Valley than the Northern Ireland rate of 495 per 100,000 persons.

Lagan Valley 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, 2012



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	510	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	445	15	North Down	561	3
Belfast North	618	1	Foyle	475	Joint 11	South Antrim	511	5
Belfast South	405	17	Lagan Valley	509	7	South Down	454	14
Belfast West	471	12	Mid Ulster	392	18	Strangford	468	13
East Antrim	566	2	Newry and Armagh	506	9	Upper Bann	475	Joint 11
East Londonderry	507	8	North Antrim	527	4	West Tyrone	434	16

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Northern Ireland Cancer Registry)

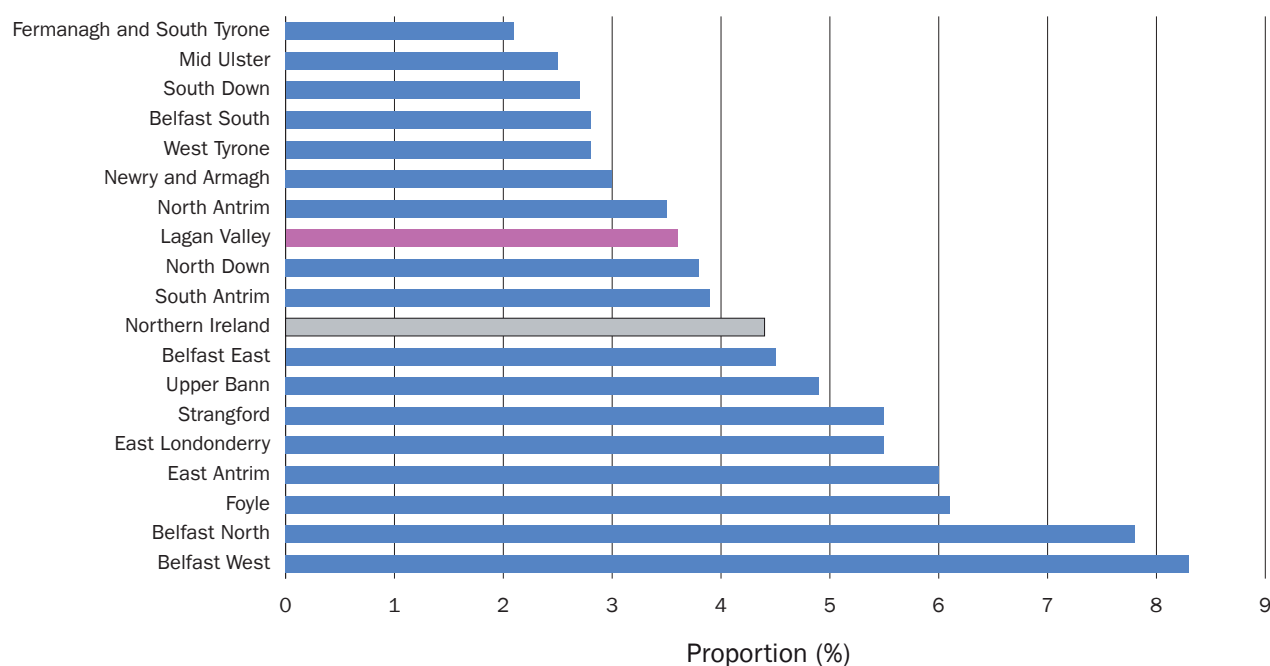
Health – Births to teenage mothers

In 2012, there were 53 births to teenage mothers in Lagan Valley. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 3.6% of all births in the Constituency in that year.

A lower proportion of births were to teenage mothers in Lagan Valley in 2012 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.4%.

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

Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers, 2012



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	4.5	8	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2.1	18	North Down	3.8	10
Belfast North	7.8	2	Foyle	6.1	3	South Antrim	3.9	9
Belfast South	2.8	Joint 14	Lagan Valley	3.6	11	South Down	2.7	16
Belfast West	8.3	1	Mid Ulster	2.5	17	Strangford	5.5	Joint 5
East Antrim	6.0	4	Newry and Armagh	3.0	13	Upper Bann	4.9	7
East Londonderry	5.5	Joint 5	North Antrim	3.5	12	West Tyrone	2.8	Joint 14

Source: NISRA, NINIS (General Register Office)

Health – Disease prevalence (Quality Outcomes Framework)

As at 31 March 2014, the greatest differences, where prevalence rates per 1,000 patients were higher in Lagan Valley than the Northern Ireland average, were for hypertension, chronic kidney disease and asthma.

The greatest differences, where prevalence rates per 1,000 patients were the lower in Lagan Valley than the Northern Ireland average, were for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and mental health.

Disease Prevalence per 1,000 patients as reported through Quality Outcome Framework, 2014

	Lagan Valley Patients		All Northern Ireland Patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Patients on the Coronary Heart Disease Register	3,426	38	74,568	39
Patients on the Heart Failure 1 Register	662	7	14,683	8
Patients on the Stroke Register	1,727	19	34,467	18
Patients on the Hypertension Register	12,200	137	250,718	130
Patients on the Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Register	1,365	15	35,663	19
Patients on the Hypothyroid Register	3,219	36	71,719	37
Patients on the Cancer Register	1,812	20	36,735	19
Patients on the Mental Health Register	608	7	16,401	9
Patients on the Asthma Register	5,631	63	116,204	60
Patients on the Dementia Register	647	7	12,811	7
Patients on the Atrial Fibrillation Register	1,443	16	29,041	15
Patients on the Peripheral Arterial Disease Register	637	7	13,786	7
Patients on the Obesity Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 16+ years)	8,115	114	172,859	112
Patients on the Diabetes Mellitus Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 17+ years)	3,891	56	81,867	54
Patients on the Epilepsy Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 18+ years)	713	10	15,378	10
Patients on the Chronic Kidney Disease Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 18+ years)	3,564	52	72,302	49
Patients on the Learning Disabilities Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 18+ years)	535	8	10,231	7
Patients on the Osteoporosis Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 50+ years)	131	4	3,400	5
Patients on the Rheumatoid Arthritis Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 16+ years)	513	7	11,559	8

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

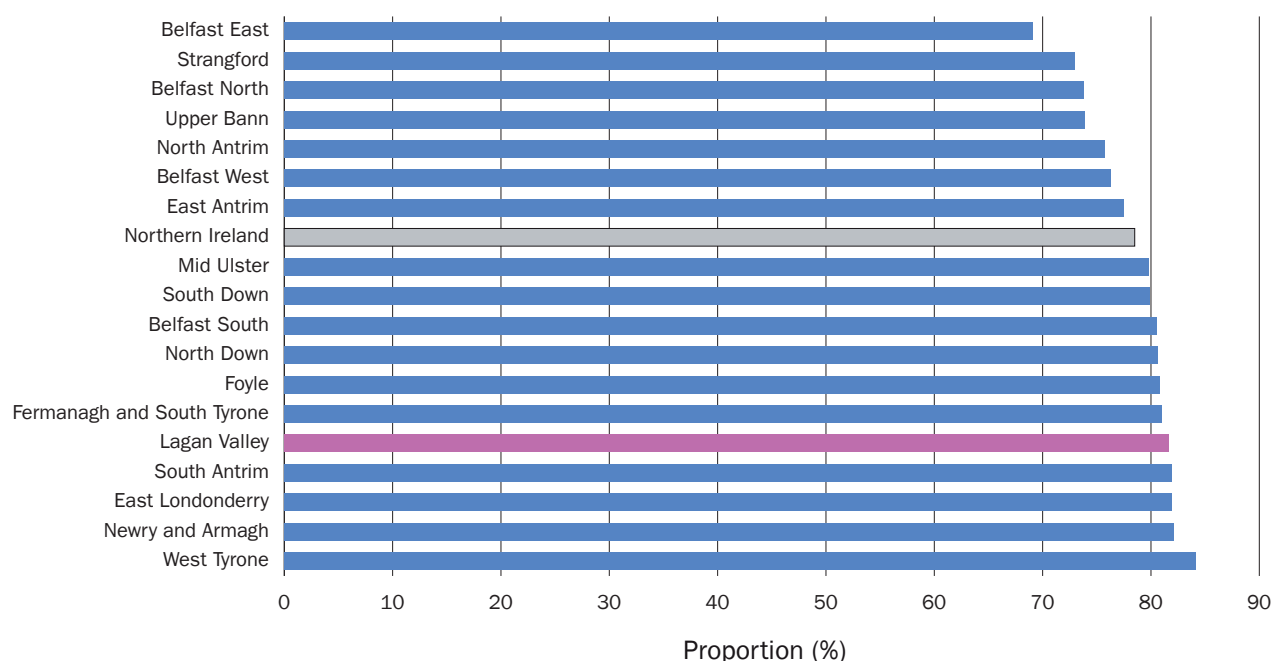
Education – Qualifications of School Leavers

In 2012/13, 1,193 young people left post primary education in Lagan Valley. Of these, 973 (81.6%) achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent, 808 of which included GCSE English and GCSE Maths (or 67.7% of all school leavers) and 16 (1.3%) left school with no GCSEs. In total, 692¹ (58.0%) achieved two or more A-levels 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 78.5%.

Lagan Valley had the 5th 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, 2012/13



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	69.1	18	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	81.0	6	North Down	80.6	8
Belfast North	73.8	16	Foyle	80.8	7	South Antrim	81.9	Joint 3
Belfast South	80.5	9	Lagan Valley	81.6	5	South Down	79.9	10
Belfast West	76.3	13	Mid Ulster	79.8	11	Strangford	73.0	17
East Antrim	77.5	12	Newry and Armagh	82.1	2	Upper Bann	73.9	15
East Londonderry	81.9	Joint 3	North Antrim	75.7	14	West Tyrone	84.1	1

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

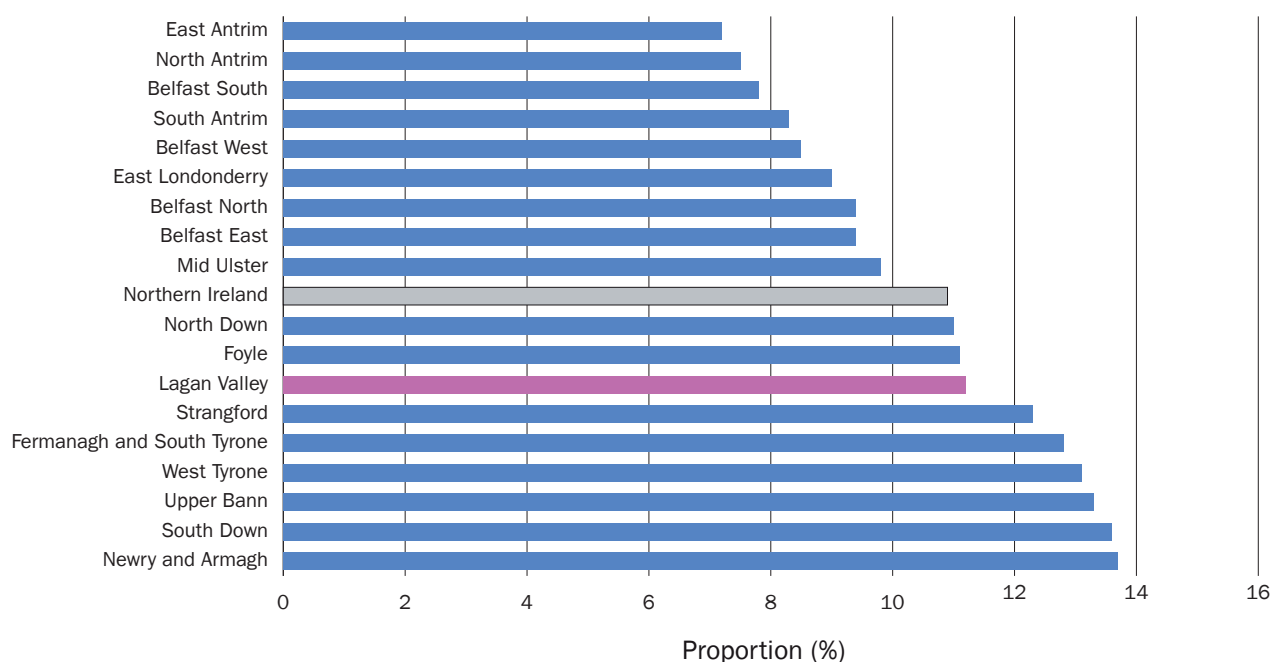
Education – Participation in Further Education

In 2012/13, there were 9,140 students from Lagan Valley enrolled in further education. This equates to 11.2% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in further education.

A higher proportion of Lagan Valley constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled in further education in 2012/13 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 10.9%.

Lagan Valley had the 7th 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, 2012/13



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	9.4	Joint 11	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	12.8	5	North Down	11.0	9
Belfast North	9.4	Joint 11	Foyle	11.1	8	South Antrim	8.3	15
Belfast South	7.8	16	Lagan Valley	11.2	7	South Down	13.6	2
Belfast West	8.5	14	Mid Ulster	9.8	10	Strangford	12.3	6
East Antrim	7.2	18	Newry and Armagh	13.7	1	Upper Bann	13.3	3
East Londonderry	9.0	13	North Antrim	7.5	17	West Tyrone	13.1	4

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

Education – Participation in Further Education at ward level

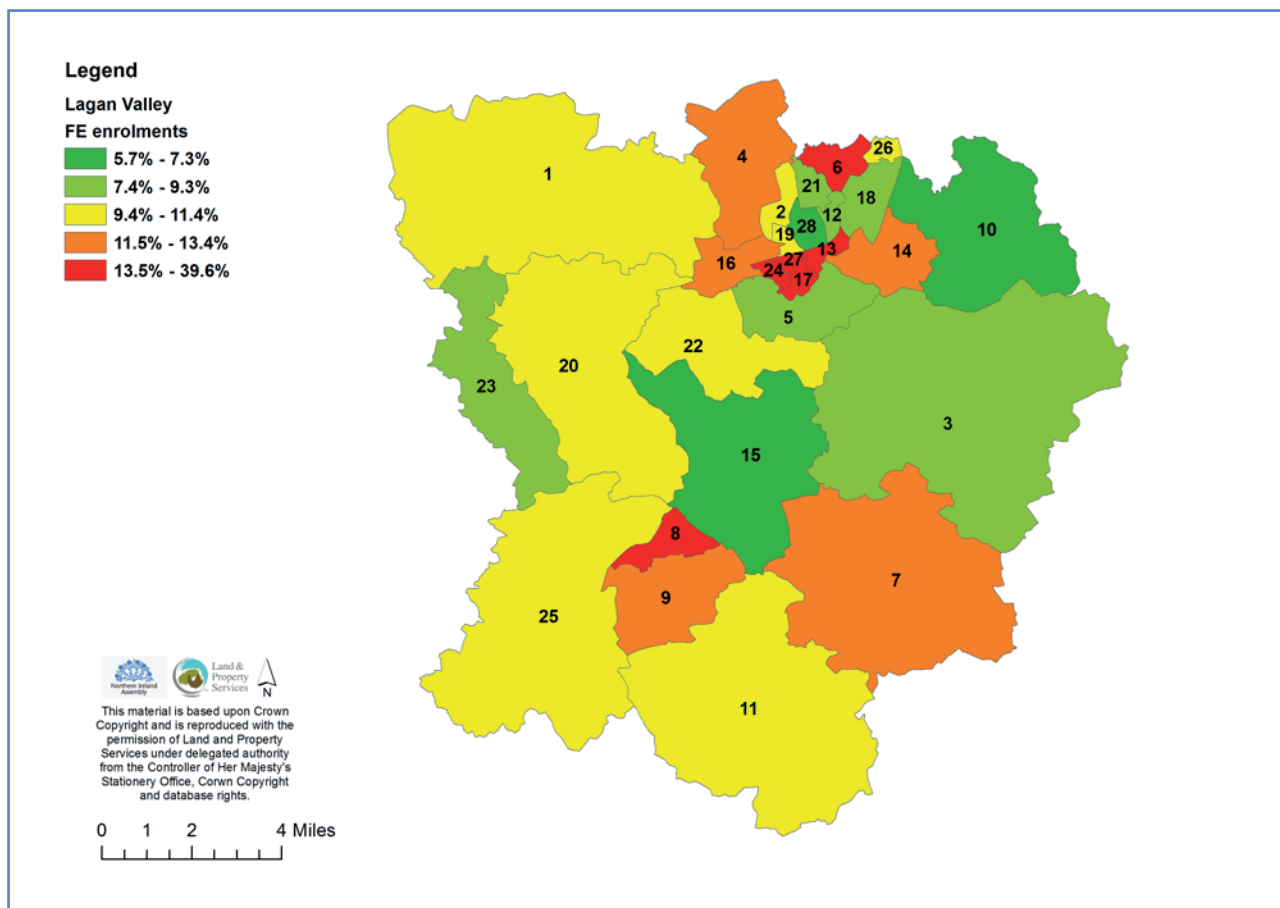
The highest proportion of people enrolled in further education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Old Warren (19.0%, 370 enrolments), Tonagh (19.0%, 385 enrolments) and Derryaghy South (16.2%, 520 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Drumbo (5.7%, 160 enrolments), Wallace Park (6.7%, 180 enrolments) and Hillsborough (6.8%, 215 enrolments).

Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2012/13

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	415	10.0	Hillsborough	215	6.8
Ballymacash	370	10.7	Knockmore	455	13.1
Ballymacbrennan	225	8.0	Lagan Valley	350	14.1
Ballymacoss	820	12.9	Lambeg	200	8.9
Blaris	255	9.0	Lisnagarvy	230	10.3
Derryaghy South	520	16.2	Maghaberry	395	10.4
Dromara	420	11.5	Magheralave	215	8.5
Dromore North	280	13.7	Maze	310	10.0
Dromore South	410	13.1	Moirra	375	9.3
Drumbo	160	5.7	Old Warren	370	19.0
Gransha	295	11.0	Quilly	210	10.5
Harmony Hill	230	9.2	Seymour Hill	220	10.6
Hilden	345	14.6	Tonagh	385	19.0
Hillhall	285	11.9	Wallace Park	180	6.7

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

Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2012/13



1	Ballinderry	15	Hillsborough
2	Ballymacash	16	Knockmore
3	Ballymacbrennan	17	Lagan Valley
4	Ballymacoss	18	Lambeg
5	Blaris	19	Lisnagarvy
6	Derryaghy South	20	Maghaberry
7	Dromara	21	Magheralave
8	Dromore North	22	Maze
9	Dromore South	23	Moir
10	Drumbo	24	Old Warren
11	Gransha	25	Quilly
12	Harmony Hill	26	Seymour Hill
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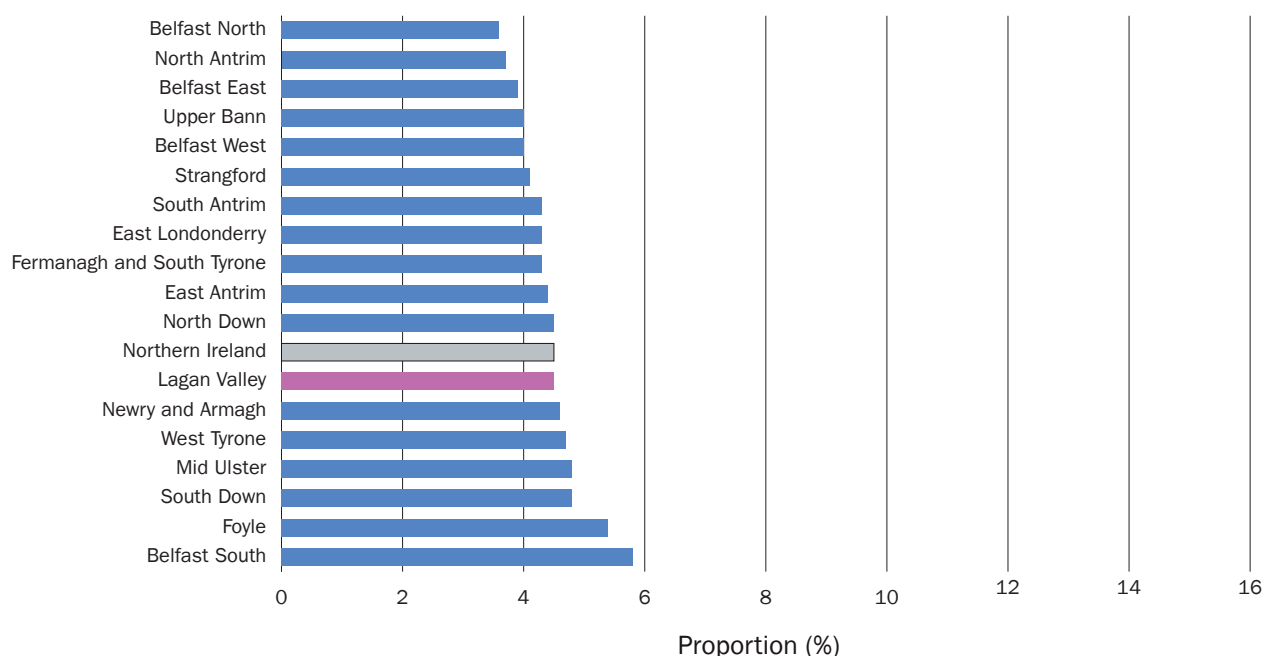
Education – Participation in Higher Education

In 2012/13, there were 3,705 students from Lagan Valley enrolled in higher education institutions in Northern Ireland. This equates to 4.5% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in higher education institutions.

There was no difference in the proportion of Lagan Valley constituents (aged 16 and over) enrolled in higher education institutions in 2012/13 and the Northern Ireland average, 4.5%.

Lagan Valley had the joint 7th highest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in higher education institutions in Northern Ireland.

Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over, 2012/13



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	3.9	16	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.3	Joint 10	North Down	4.5	Joint 7
Belfast North	3.6	18	Foyle	5.4	2	South Antrim	4.3	Joint 10
Belfast South	5.8	1	Lagan Valley	4.5	Joint 7	South Down	4.8	Joint 3
Belfast West	4.0	Joint 14	Mid Ulster	4.8	Joint 3	Strangford	4.1	13
East Antrim	4.4	9	Newry and Armagh	4.6	6	Upper Bann	4.0	Joint 14
East Londonderry	4.3	Joint 10	North Antrim	3.7	17	West Tyrone	4.7	5

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

Education – Participation in Higher Education at ward level

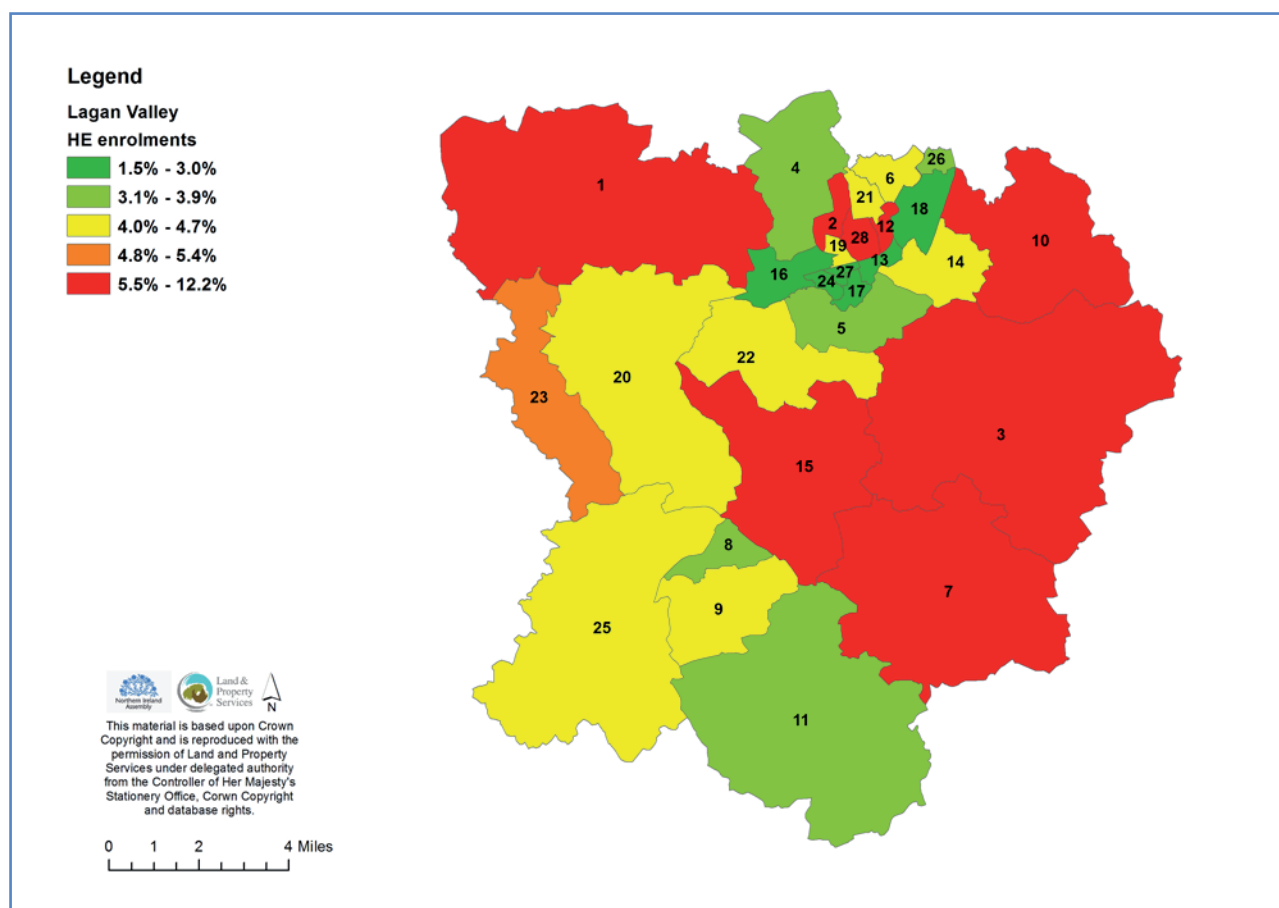
The highest proportion of people enrolled in higher education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Drumbo (7.5%, 210 enrolments), Ballymacbrennan (6.7%, 190 enrolments) and Hillsborough (6.6%, 210 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Old Warren (1.5%, 30 enrolments), Knockmore (2.3%, 80 enrolments) and Hilden (2.5%, 60 enrolments).

Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2012/13

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	235	5.6	Hillsborough	210	6.6
Ballymacash	210	6.1	Knockmore	80	2.3
Ballymacbrennan	190	6.7	Lagan Valley	70	2.8
Ballymacoss	230	3.6	Lambeg	65	2.9
Blaris	100	3.5	Lisnagarvy	95	4.2
Derryaghy South	135	4.2	Maghaberry	165	4.3
Dromara	215	5.9	Magheralave	110	4.4
Dromore North	65	3.2	Maze	135	4.3
Dromore South	145	4.6	Moirra	210	5.2
Drumbo	210	7.5	Old Warren	30	1.5
Gransha	105	3.9	Quilly	85	4.2
Harmony Hill	155	6.2	Seymour Hill	65	3.1
Hilden	60	2.5	Tonagh	60	3.0
Hillhall	95	4.0	Wallace Park	165	6.2

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

Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2012/13



1	Ballinderry	15	Hillsborough
2	Ballymacash	16	Knockmore
3	Ballymacbrennan	17	Lagan Valley
4	Ballymacross	18	Lambeg
5	Blaris	19	Lisnagarvy
6	Derryaghy South	20	Maghaberry
7	Dromara	21	Magheralave
8	Dromore North	22	Maze
9	Dromore South	23	Moir
10	Drumbo	24	Old Warren
11	Gransha	25	Quilly
12	Harmony Hill	26	Seymour Hill
13	Hilden	27	Tonagh
14	Hillhall	28	Wallace Park

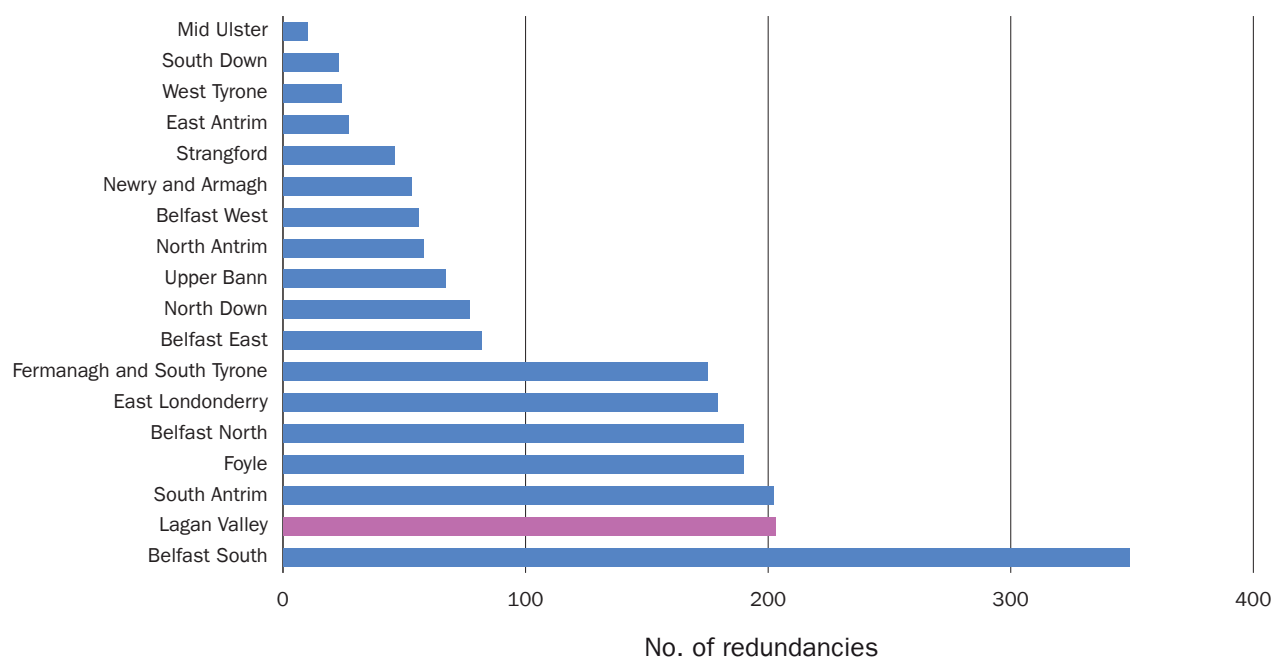
Labour Market – Confirmed redundancies

In 2013, there were 203 confirmed redundancies in Lagan Valley.

This represents 10.1% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2013.

Lagan Valley had the 2nd highest number of redundancies in 2013.

Number of confirmed redundancies, 2013



	No.	Rank		No.	Rank		No.	Rank
Belfast East	82	8	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	175	7	North Down	77	9
Belfast North	190	Joint 4	Foyle	190	Joint 4	South Antrim	202	3
Belfast South	349	1	Lagan Valley	203	2	South Down	23	17
Belfast West	56	12	Mid Ulster	10	18	Strangford	46	14
East Antrim	27	15	Newry and Armagh	53	13	Upper Bann	67	10
East Londonderry	179	6	North Antrim	58	11	West Tyrone	24	16

Source: NISRA, NINIS

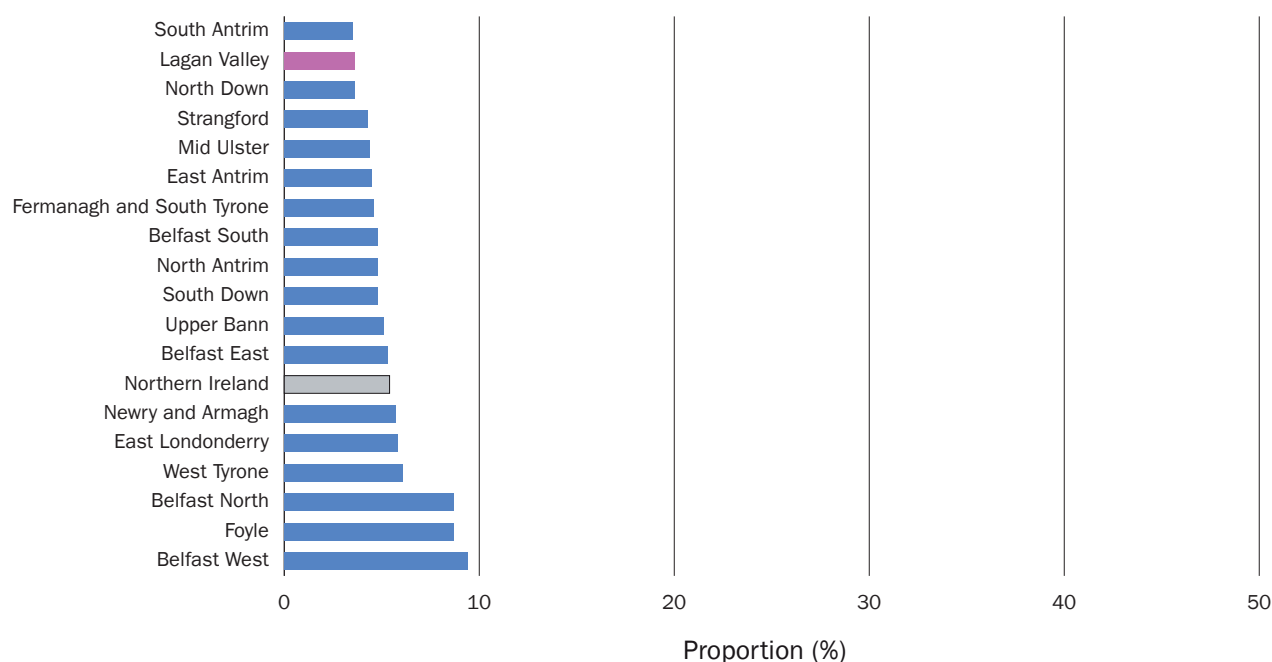
Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2013, there were 2,314 people claiming unemployment-related benefits in Lagan Valley. This equates to 3.6% 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 joint 2nd lowest unemployment claimant count.

Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits, 2013



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	5.3	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.6	12	North Down	3.6	Joint 16
Belfast North	8.7	Joint 2	Foyle	8.7	Joint 2	South Antrim	3.5	18
Belfast South	4.8	Joint 9	Lagan Valley	3.6	Joint 16	South Down	4.8	Joint 9
Belfast West	9.4	1	Mid Ulster	4.4	14	Strangford	4.3	15
East Antrim	4.5	13	Newry and Armagh	5.7	6	Upper Bann	5.1	8
East Londonderry	5.8	5	North Antrim	4.8	Joint 9	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 (10.2%, 153 claimants), Tonagh (8.3%, 121 claimants) and Hilden (7.7%, 144 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Wallace Park (1.2%, 30 claimants), Ballymacbrennan (1.6%, 32 claimants) and Lisnagarvy (1.8%, 29 claimants).

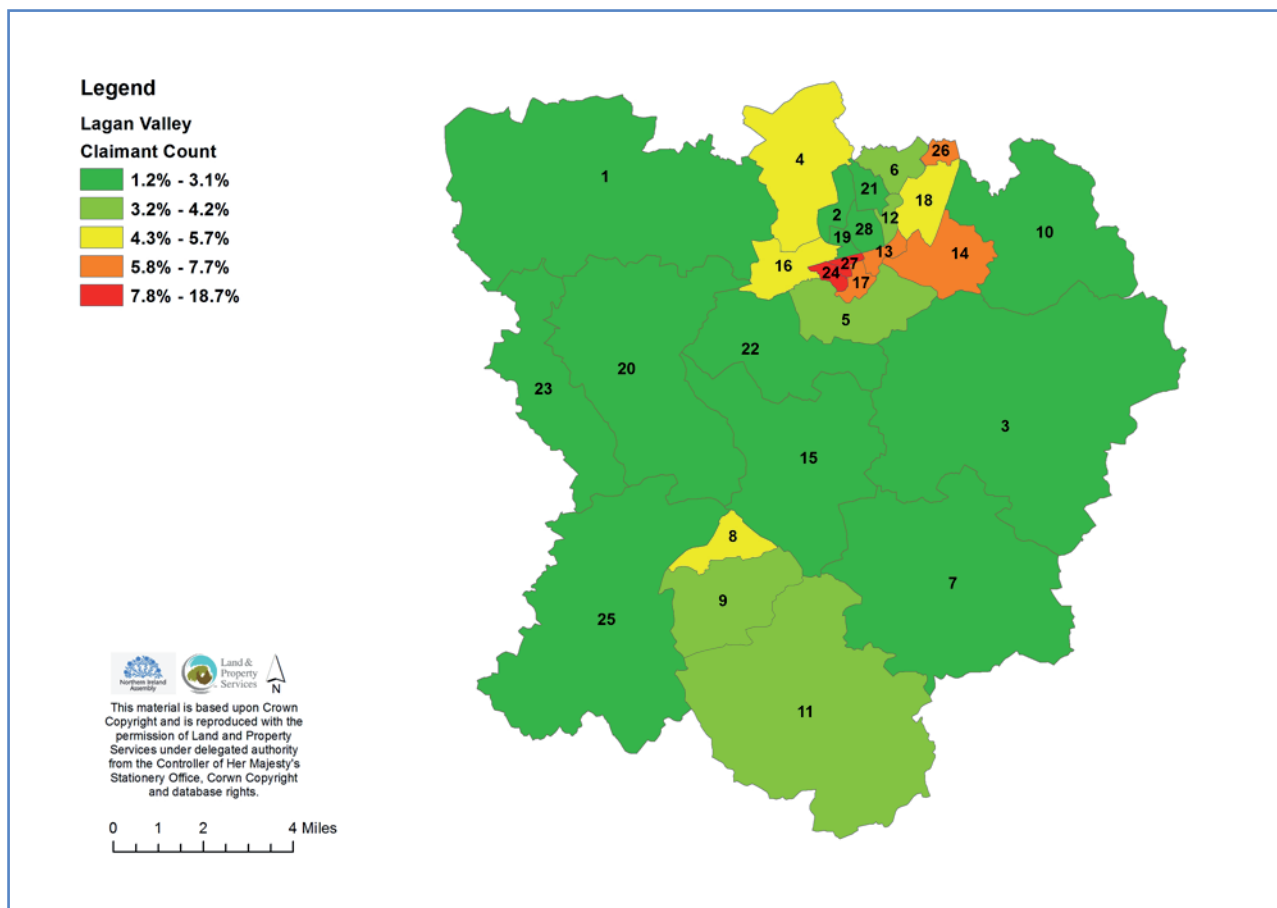
Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2013

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population ¹	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Ballinderry	72	2.4	Hillsborough	37	1.8
Ballymacash	72	2.7	Knockmore	136	5.3
Ballymacbrennan	32	1.6	Lagan Valley	116	6.6
Ballymacoss	186	4.5	Lambeg	99	5.5
Blaris	78	4.0	Lisnagarvy	29	1.8
Derryaghy South	89	3.5	Maghaberry	72	2.4
Dromara	83	3.0	Magheralave	47	2.3
Dromore North	88	5.6	Maze	66	2.7
Dromore South	79	3.2	Moir	62	2.0
Drumbo	45	2.3	Old Warren	153	10.2
Gransha	70	3.4	Quilly	42	2.9
Harmony Hill	56	3.2	Seymour Hill	96	6.3
Hilden	144	7.7	Tonagh	121	8.3
Hillhall	114	6.8	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 (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2013



1	Ballinderry	15	Hillsborough
2	Ballymacash	16	Knockmore
3	Ballymacbrennan	17	Lagan Valley
4	Ballymacoss	18	Lambeg
5	Blaris	19	Lisnagarvy
6	Derryaghy South	20	Maghaberry
7	Dromara	21	Magheralave
8	Dromore North	22	Maze
9	Dromore South	23	Moirra
10	Drumbo	24	Old Warren
11	Gransha	25	Quilly
12	Harmony Hill	26	Seymour Hill
13	Hilden	27	Tonagh
14	Hillhall	28	Wallace Park

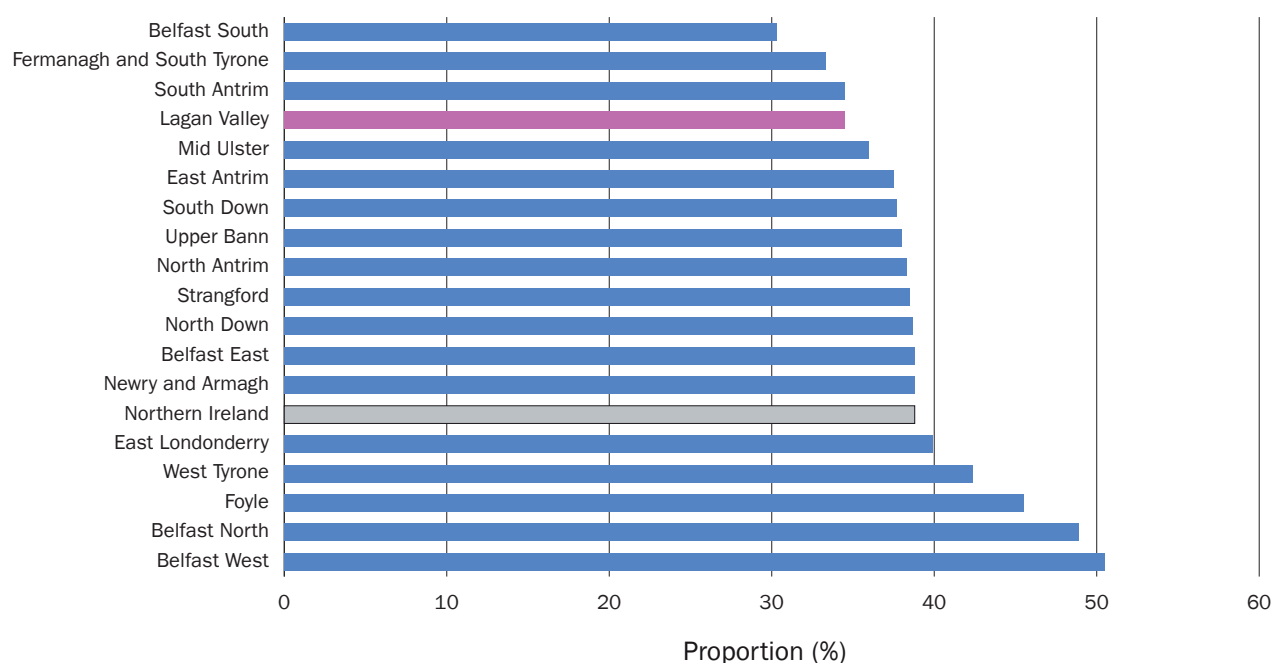
Low income – People claiming benefits

As at April 2014, 28,380 people in Lagan Valley claimed at least one of the main benefits. This equates to 34.5% 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 38.8%.

Lagan Valley was the Constituency with the joint 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 2014



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	38.8	Joint 6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	33.3	17	North Down	38.7	8
Belfast North	48.9	2	Foyle	45.5	3	South Antrim	34.5	Joint 15
Belfast South	30.3	18	Lagan Valley	34.5	Joint 15	South Down	37.7	12
Belfast West	50.5	1	Mid Ulster	36.0	14	Strangford	38.5	9
East Antrim	37.5	13	Newry and Armagh	38.8	Joint 6	Upper Bann	38.0	11
East Londonderry	39.9	5	North Antrim	38.3	10	West Tyrone	42.4	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 Old Warren (48.9%, 950 claimants), Lagan Valley (46.0%, 1,140 claimants) and Tonagh (45.8%, 930 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Ballinderry (26.7%, 1,110 claimants), Ballymacoss (27.3%, 1,730 claimants) and Maghaberry (27.6%, 1,050 claimants).

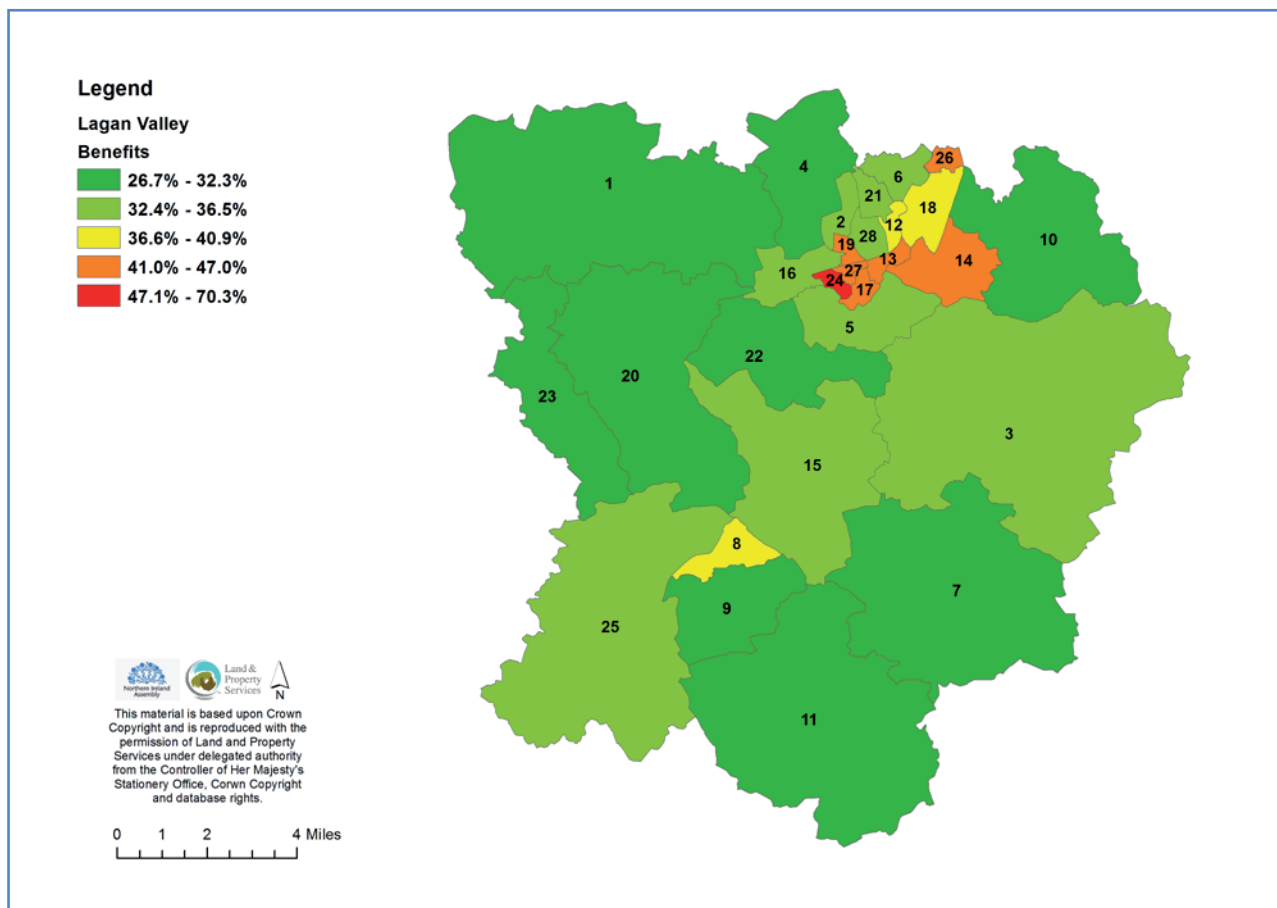
Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at April 2014¹

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	1,110	26.7	Hillsborough	1,120	35.3
Ballymacash	1,120	32.4	Knockmore	1,190	34.1
Ballymacbrennan	970	34.4	Lagan Valley	1,140	46.0
Ballymacoss	1,730	27.3	Lambeg	830	37.0
Blaris	1,030	36.5	Lisnagarvy	1,020	45.5
Derryaghy South	1,170	36.5	Maghaberry	1,050	27.6
Dromara	1,120	30.7	Magheralave	900	35.6
Dromore North	810	39.8	Maze	940	30.3
Dromore South	880	28.1	Moirra	1,170	29.0
Drumbo	890	31.9	Old Warren	950	48.9
Gransha	750	27.9	Quilly	700	35.0
Harmony Hill	1,000	40.0	Seymour Hill	880	42.4
Hilden	980	41.4	Tonagh	930	45.8
Hillhall	1,050	44.0	Wallace Park	950	35.6

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 people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at April 2014



1	Ballinderry	15	Hillsborough
2	Ballymacash	16	Knockmore
3	Ballymacbrennan	17	Lagan Valley
4	Ballymacoss	18	Lambeg
5	Blaris	19	Lisnagarvy
6	Derryaghy South	20	Maghaberry
7	Dromara	21	Magheralave
8	Dromore North	22	Maze
9	Dromore South	23	Moir
10	Drumbo	24	Old Warren
11	Gransha	25	Quilly
12	Harmony Hill	26	Seymour Hill
13	Hilden	27	Tonagh
14	Hillhall	28	Wallace Park

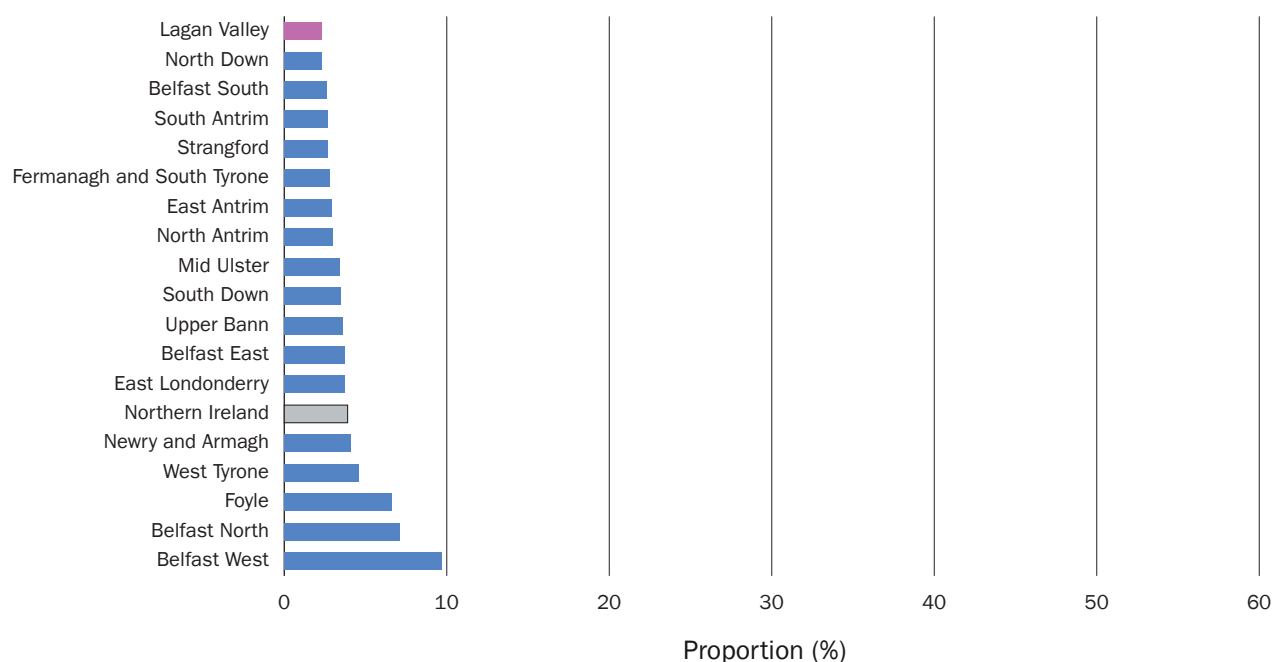
Low income – People claiming income support

As at February 2014, there were 1,570 people in Lagan Valley claiming income support, of whom 1,520 were of working age. This equates to 2.3% 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 3.9%.

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

Proportion of working age people claiming income support, as at February 2014



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	3.7	Joint 6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2.8	13	North Down	2.3	Joint 17
Belfast North	7.1	2	Foyle	6.6	3	South Antrim	2.7	Joint 14
Belfast South	2.6	16	Lagan Valley	2.3	Joint 17	South Down	3.5	9
Belfast West	9.7	1	Mid Ulster	3.4	10	Strangford	2.7	Joint 14
East Antrim	2.9	12	Newry and Armagh	4.1	5	Upper Bann	3.6	8
East Londonderry	3.7	Joint 6	North Antrim	3.0	11	West Tyrone	4.6	4

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

Low income – People claiming income support at ward level

The highest proportion of income support claimants (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Old Warren (8.8%, 140 claimants), Lagan Valley (5.0%, 90 claimants) and Tonagh (5.0%, 80 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Drumbo (0.5%, 10 claimants), Wallace Park (0.5%, 10 claimants), Hillsborough (0.9%, 20 claimants) and Moira (0.9%, 30 claimants).

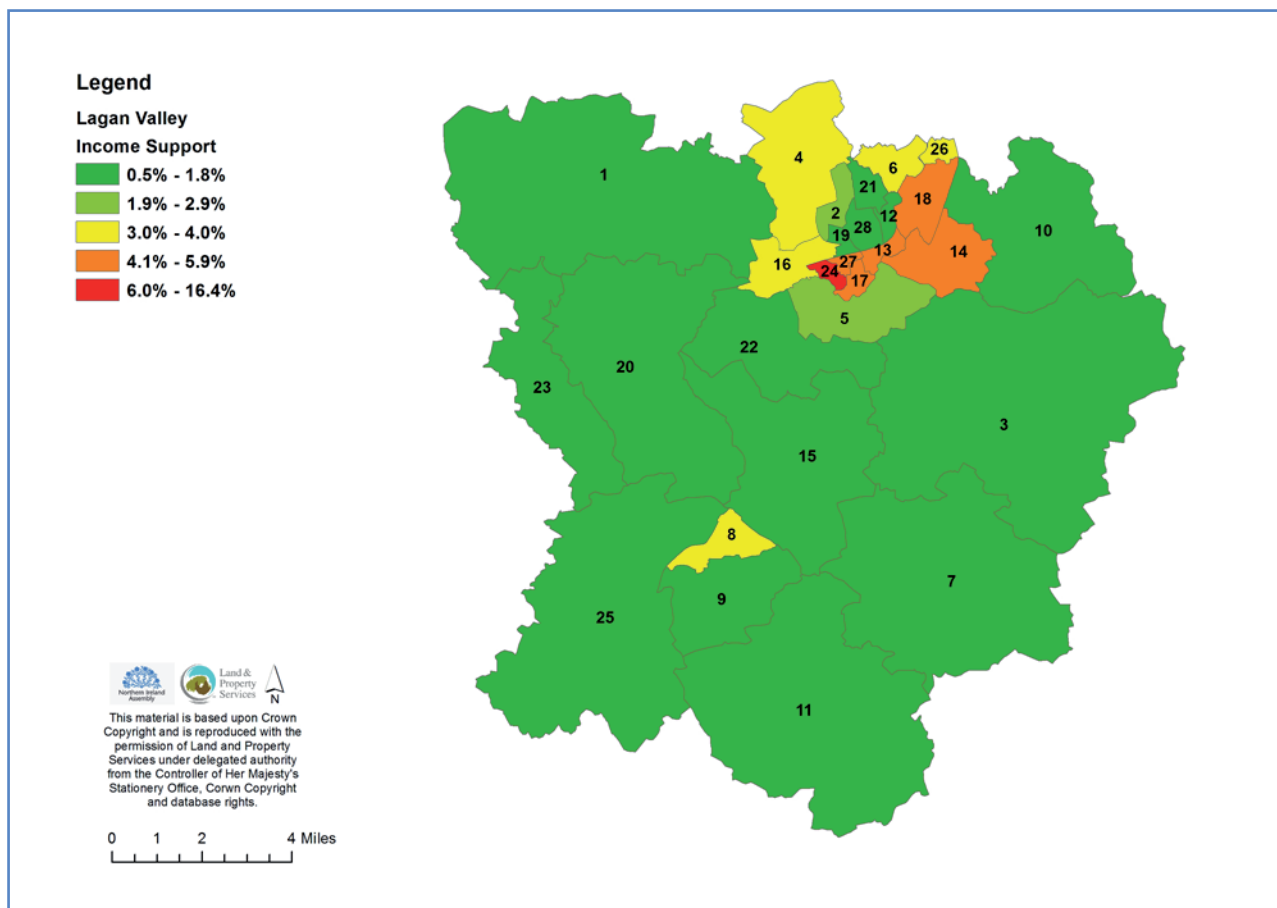
Proportion of working age people claiming income support at ward level, as at February 2014¹

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	70	2.6	Knockmore	90	3.2
Ballymacbrennan	20	1.0	Lagan Valley	90	5.0
Ballymacoss	220	3.9	Lambeg	80	4.4
Blaris	40	1.9	Lisnagarvy	20	1.3
Derryaghy South	80	3.2	Maghaberry	40	1.3
Dromara	50	1.7	Magheralave	20	1.1
Dromore North	50	3.2	Maze	30	1.2
Dromore South	40	1.5	Moira	30	0.9
Drumbo	10	0.5	Old Warren	140	8.8
Gransha	40	1.7	Quilly	20	1.3
Harmony Hill	20	1.1	Seymour Hill	60	3.8
Hilden	80	4.2	Tonagh	80	5.0
Hillhall	80	4.4	Wallace Park	10	0.5

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

¹ Working age calculation based on 2013 mid-year population estimates (aged 16-64)

Proportion of working age people claiming income support at ward level, as at February 2014



1	Ballinderry	15	Hillsborough
2	Ballymacash	16	Knockmore
3	Ballymacbrennan	17	Lagan Valley
4	Ballymacoss	18	Lambeg
5	Blaris	19	Lisnagarvy
6	Derryaghy South	20	Maghaberry
7	Dromara	21	Magheralave
8	Dromore North	22	Maze
9	Dromore South	23	Moir
10	Drumbo	24	Old Warren
11	Gransha	25	Quilly
12	Harmony Hill	26	Seymour Hill
13	Hilden	27	Tonagh
14	Hillhall	28	Wallace Park

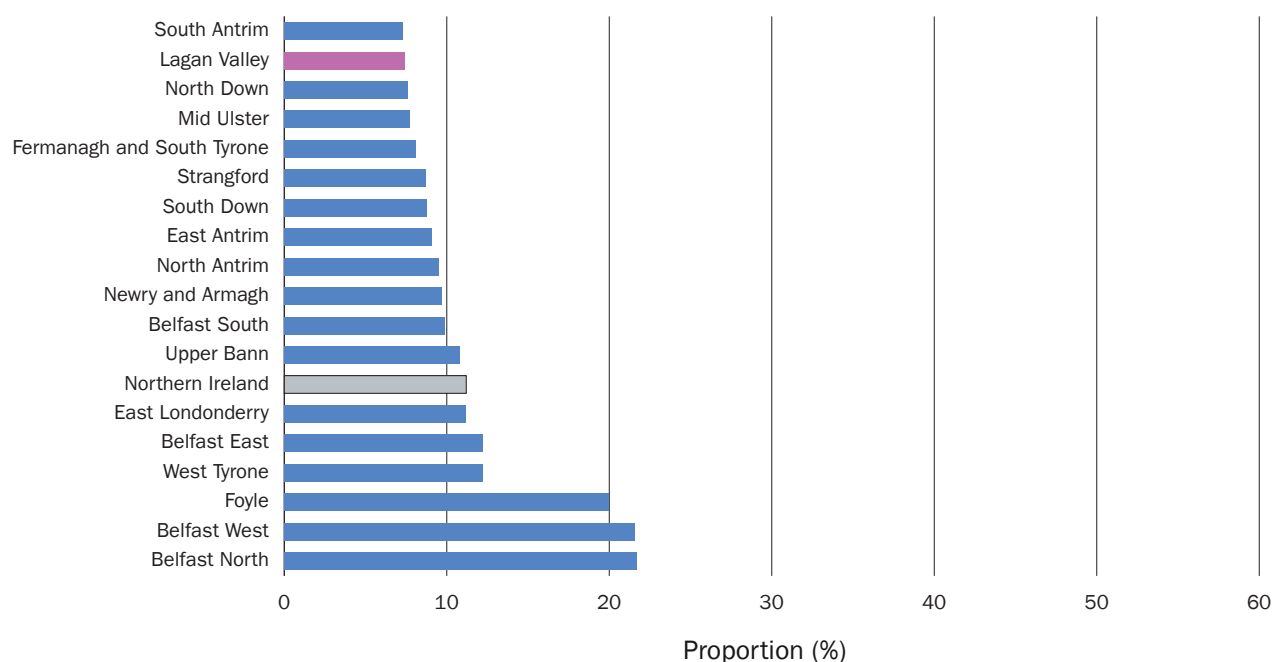
Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2014, there were 6,120 people in Lagan Valley claiming housing benefit. This equates to 7.4% 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 2014 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 11.2%.

Lagan Valley was the Constituency with the 2nd lowest proportion of housing benefit claimants.

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit, as at June 2014



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	12.2	Joint 4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	8.1	14	North Down	7.6	16
Belfast North	21.7	1	Foyle	20.0	3	South Antrim	7.3	18
Belfast South	9.9	8	Lagan Valley	7.4	17	South Down	8.8	12
Belfast West	21.6	2	Mid Ulster	7.7	15	Strangford	8.7	13
East Antrim	9.1	11	Newry and Armagh	9.7	9	Upper Bann	10.8	7
East Londonderry	11.2	6	North Antrim	9.5	10	West Tyrone	12.2	Joint 4

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

Low income – People claiming housing benefit at ward level

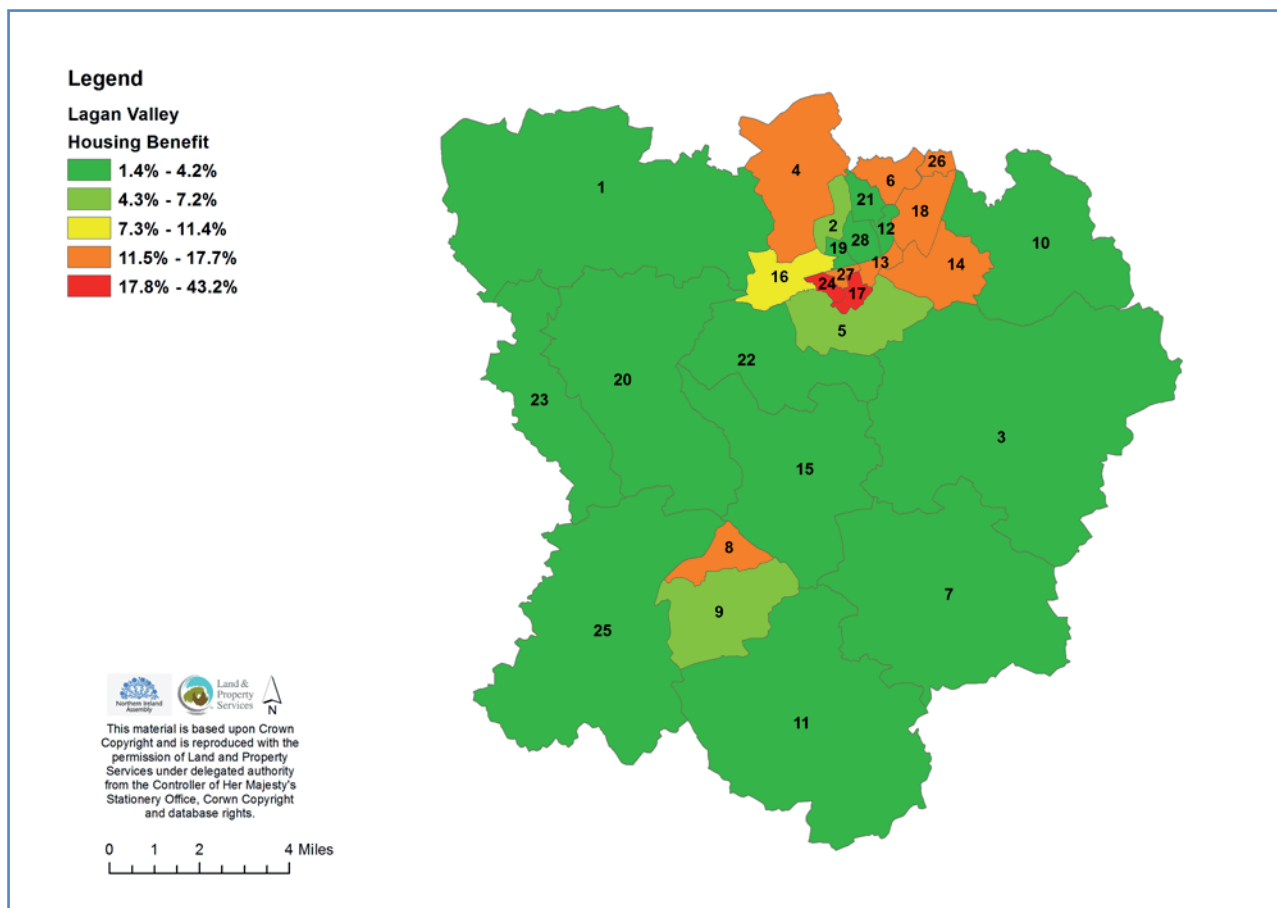
The highest proportion of people claiming housing benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Old Warren (30.9%, 600 claimants), Lagan Valley (17.8%, 440 claimants) and Hilden (15.7%, 370 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Ballymacbrennan (1.4%, 40 claimants), Wallace Park (1.9%, 50 claimants) and Magheralave (2.0%, 50 claimants).

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit at ward level, as at June 2014

Ward	No. of people claiming Housing Benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	No. of people claiming Housing Benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Ballinderry	130	3.1	Hillsborough	90	2.8
Ballymacash	150	4.3	Knockmore	370	10.6
Ballymacbrennan	40	1.4	Lagan Valley	440	17.8
Ballymacoss	760	12.0	Lambeg	310	13.8
Blaris	160	5.7	Lisnagarvy	60	2.7
Derryaghy South	390	12.2	Maghaberry	80	2.1
Dromara	130	3.6	Magheralave	50	2.0
Dromore North	240	11.8	Maze	130	4.2
Dromore South	150	4.8	Moirra	150	3.7
Drumbo	70	2.5	Old Warren	600	30.9
Gransha	90	3.3	Quilly	50	2.5
Harmony Hill	100	4.0	Seymour Hill	320	15.4
Hilden	370	15.7	Tonagh	300	14.8
Hillhall	360	15.1	Wallace Park	50	1.9

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

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit at ward level, as at June 2014



1	Ballinderry	15	Hillsborough
2	Ballymacash	16	Knockmore
3	Ballymacbrennan	17	Lagan Valley
4	Ballymacross	18	Lambeg
5	Blaris	19	Lisnagarvy
6	Derryaghy South	20	Maghaberry
7	Dromara	21	Magheralave
8	Dromore North	22	Maze
9	Dromore South	23	Moir
10	Drumbo	24	Old Warren
11	Gransha	25	Quilly
12	Harmony Hill	26	Seymour Hill
13	Hilden	27	Tonagh
14	Hillhall	28	Wallace Park

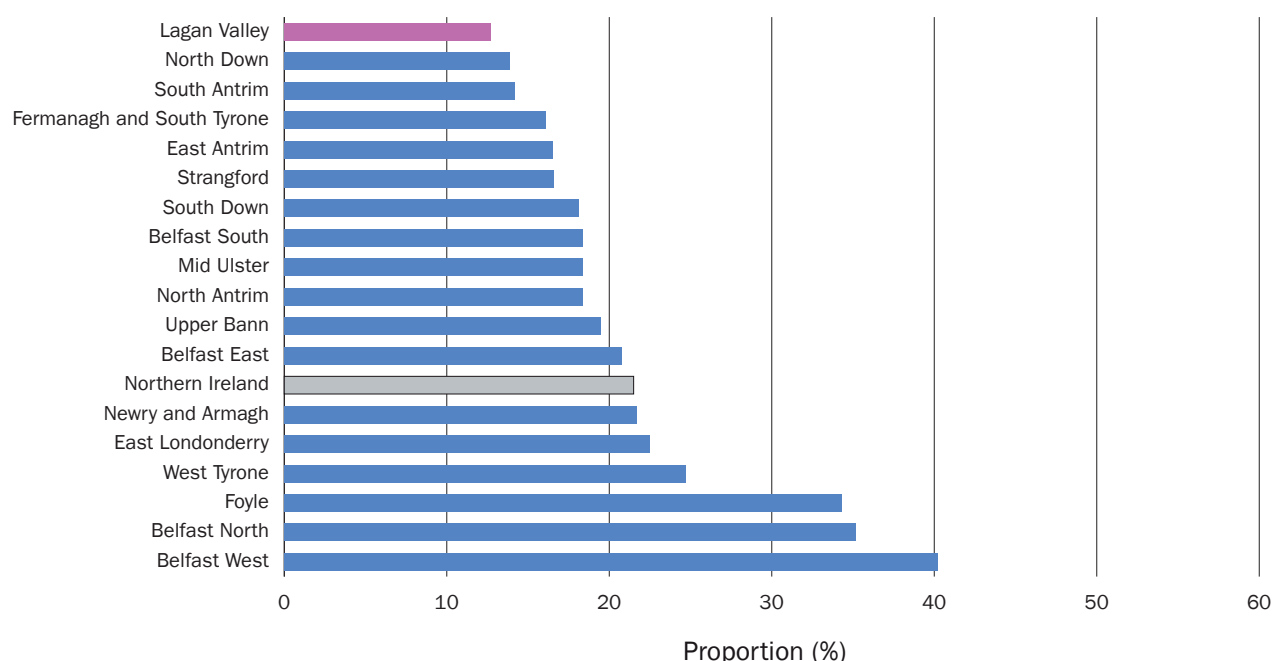
Low income – Children living in low income families

As at August 2012, there were 2,580 children aged 0-15 years living in low income families¹ in Lagan Valley. This equates to 12.7% of all children in the area.

A lower proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years were living in low income families in Lagan Valley when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 21.5%.

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

Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families, as at August 2012



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	20.8	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	16.1	15	North Down	13.9	17
Belfast North	35.2	2	Foyle	34.3	3	South Antrim	14.2	16
Belfast South	18.4	Joint 9	Lagan Valley	12.7	18	South Down	18.1	12
Belfast West	40.2	1	Mid Ulster	18.4	Joint 9	Strangford	16.6	13
East Antrim	16.5	14	Newry and Armagh	21.7	6	Upper Bann	19.5	8
East Londonderry	22.5	5	North Antrim	18.4	Joint 9	West Tyrone	24.7	4

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

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

Low income – Children living in low income families at ward level

The highest proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families (as a percentage of all children) were concentrated in the wards of Old Warren (40.5%), Lagan Valley (27.2%) and Hilden (25.4%). The lowest proportions were found in Magheralave (2.9%), Wallace Park (3.8%) and Quilly (4.6%).

Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families at ward level, as at August 2012

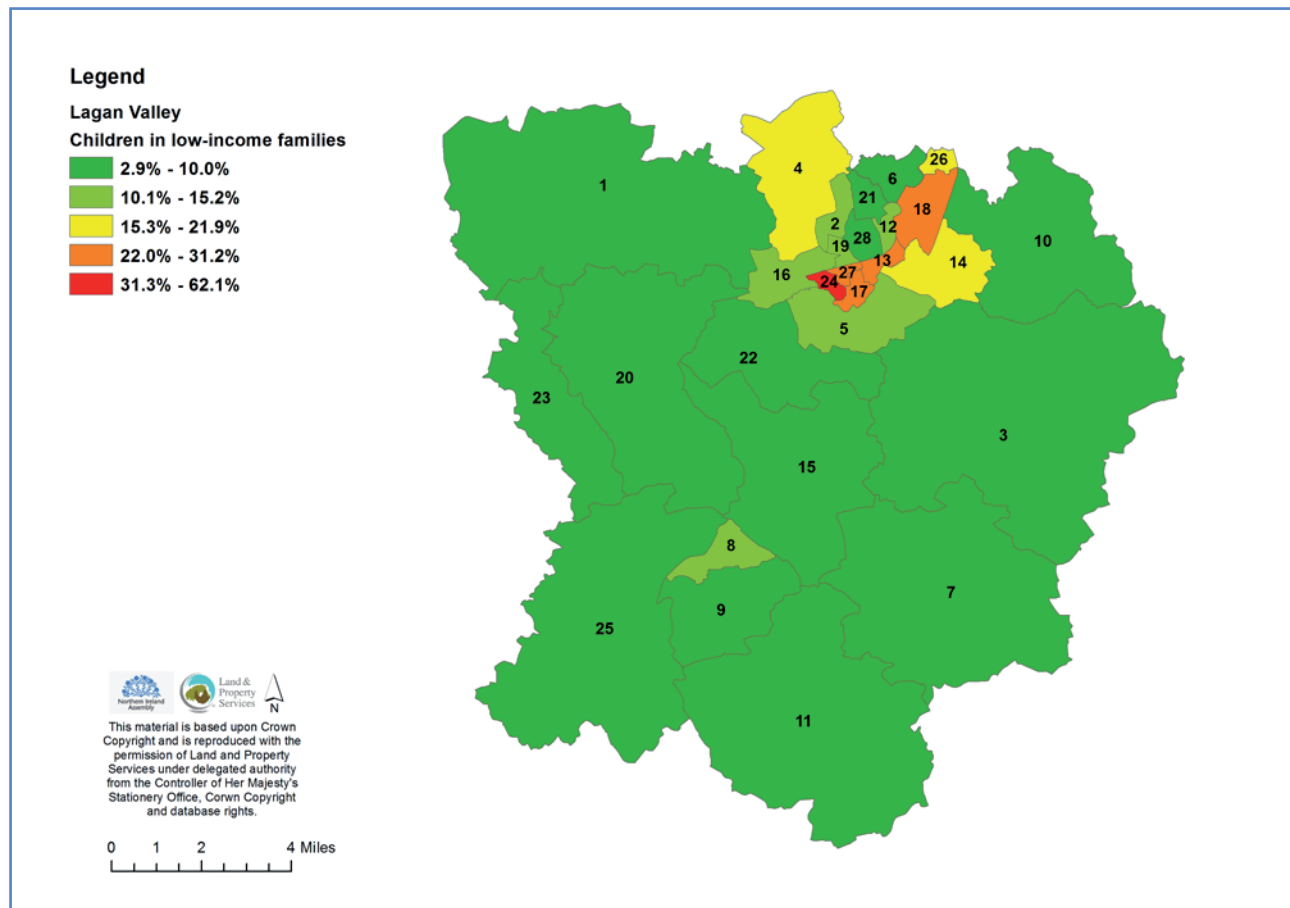
Ward	Children in Poverty (%) ¹	Ward	Children in Poverty (%)
Ballinderry	4.9	Hillsborough	4.6
Ballymacash	15.0	Knockmore	15.0
Ballymacbrennan	5.7	Lagan Valley	27.2
Ballymacoss	15.8	Lambeg	22.7
Blaris	13.9	Lisnagarvy	11.7
Derryaghy ²	9.6	Maghaberry	5.7
Dromara	8.5	Magheralave	2.9
Dromore North	13.8	Maze	9.9
Dromore South	7.8	Moirra	6.1
Drumbo	6.0	Old Warren	40.5
Gransha	7.7	Quilly	4.6
Harmony Hill	12.0	Seymour Hill	20.6
Hilden	25.4	Tonagh	22.8
Hillhall	19.7	Wallace Park	3.8

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

1. Percentage of Children in Low-Income Families: Number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income, or in receipt of Income Support or (Income-Based) JSA, divided by the total number of children in the area (determined by Child Benefit data).

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 living in low income families at ward level, as at August 2012



1	Ballinderry	15	Hillsborough
2	Ballymacash	16	Knockmore
3	Ballymacbrennan	17	Lagan Valley
4	Ballymacoss	18	Lambeg
5	Blaris	19	Lisnagarvy
6	Derryaghy South	20	Maghaberry
7	Dromara	21	Magheralave
8	Dromore North	22	Maze
9	Dromore South	23	Moirá
10	Drumbo	24	Old Warren
11	Gransha	25	Quilly
12	Harmony Hill	26	Seymour Hill
13	Hilden	27	Tonagh
14	Hillhall	28	Wallace Park

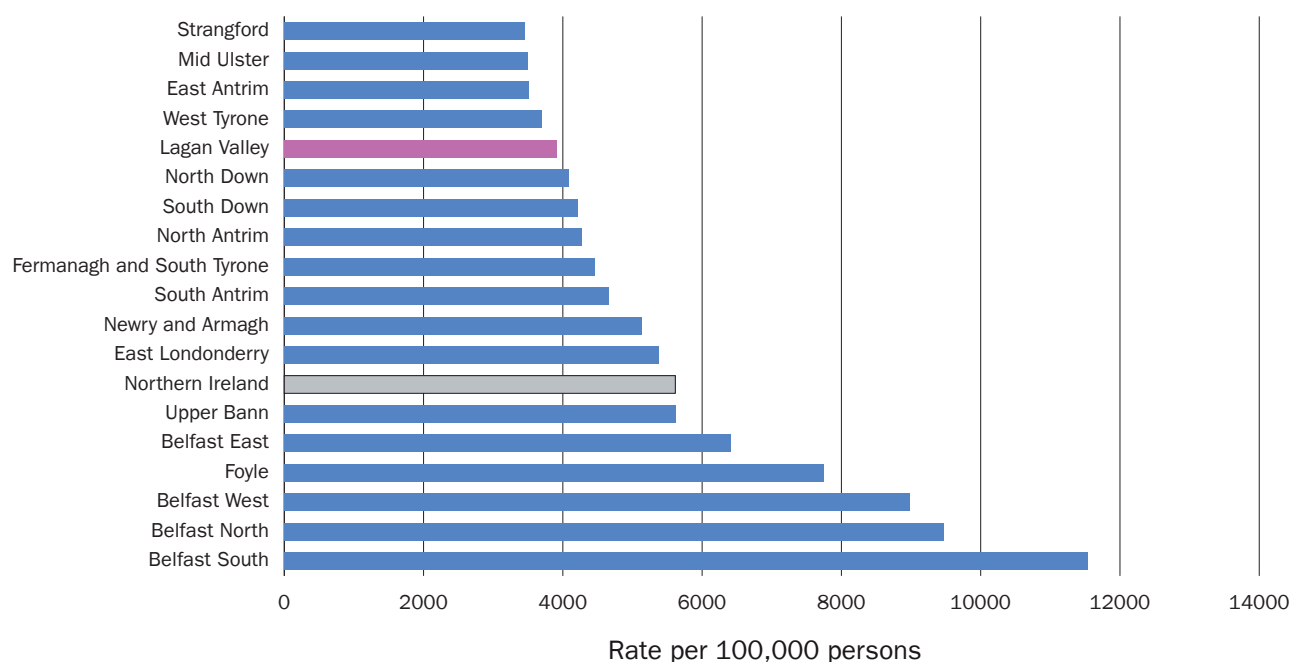
Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2013/14, a total of 4,043 criminal offences were recorded in the Lagan Valley area. This equates to an overall recorded crime rate of 3,920 per 100,000 persons.

The recorded crime rate for Lagan Valley was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 5,615 per 100,000 persons.

Lagan Valley was the Constituency with the 5th lowest recorded crime rate.

Overall crime rate per 100,000 persons, 2013/14



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	6,415	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4,461	10	North Down	4,080	13
Belfast North	9,465	2	Foyle	7,742	4	South Antrim	4,665	9
Belfast South	11,536	1	Lagan Valley	3,920	14	South Down	4,219	12
Belfast West	8,976	3	Mid Ulster	3,492	17	Strangford	3,458	18
East Antrim	3,507	16	Newry and Armagh	5,131	8	Upper Bann	5,624	6
East Londonderry	5,372	7	North Antrim	4,265	11	West Tyrone	3,699	15

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

Crime – Rates of specific types of crime

In 2013/14, rates of all types of crime examined with the exception of trafficking of drugs and possession of drugs were lower in Lagan Valley when compared to the Northern Ireland average. There was little difference in the rates of trafficking of drugs and possession of drugs in Lagan Valley when compared with the Northern Ireland average.

Crime rate per 100,000 persons by crime type, 2013/14

	Lagan Valley		Northern Ireland	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Violence with injury (including homicide)	521	505	14,157	774
Violence without injury	785	761	18,246	997
Sexual offences	111	108	2,234	122
Robbery	39	38	958	52
Domestic burglary	221	214	5,753	314
Non-domestic burglary	170	165	3,314	181
Vehicle offences	204	198	5,609	307
Theft from the person	12	12	576	31
Bicycle theft	46	45	1,097	60
Shoplifting	279	271	6,372	348
All other theft offences	491	476	13,302	727
Criminal damage	647	627	19,889	1,087
Trafficking of drugs	59	57	968	53
Possession of drugs	219	212	3,764	206
Possession of weapons offences	20	19	727	40
Public order offences	55	53	1,536	84
Miscellaneous crimes against society	79	77	2,415	132
Other fraud	85	82	1,829	100
Offences Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	574	557	12,720	695
Offences Recorded with a Homophobic Motivation	5	5	179	10
Offences Recorded with a Racist Motivation	18	17	691	38
Offences Recorded with a Sectarian Motivation	33	32	961	53

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 (18,466), Tonagh (10,418) and Lagan Valley (10,107). The lowest rates were recorded in Magheralave (1,126), Gransha (1,517) and Quilly (1,596).

Crime rates per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013/14

Ward	Recorded Crime Rate ¹	Violence against Person Rate ²	Burglary Rate	Criminal Damage Rate	Hate Crime Rate ³
Ballinderry	6,023	2,529	425	290	19
Ballymacash	2,976	877	300	1,131	46
Ballymacbrennan	2,645	552	668	232	29
Ballymacoss	3,209	1,551	167	632	95
Blaris	6,953	1,538	444	473	59
Derryaghy South	3,875	1,664	273	770	75
Dromara	2,127	559	258	236	21
Dromore North	3,651	1,413	393	864	0
Dromore South	1,983	653	169	290	24
Drumbo	1,840	321	351	321	0
Gransha	1,517	337	449	140	0
Harmony Hill	2,674	924	396	495	66
Hilden	18,466	6,946	653	2,923	172
Hillhall	3,169	990	231	759	165
Hillsborough	2,461	648	363	492	26
Knockmore	4,963	2,206	597	689	69
Lagan Valley	10,107	4,290	715	1,560	97
Lambeg	3,466	1,480	289	542	0
Lisnagarvy	4,621	847	616	732	0
Maghaberry	2,089	588	406	304	0
Magheralave	1,126	257	322	193	32
Maze	1,847	436	385	308	77
Moir	2,044	720	350	448	19
Old Warren	5,755	2,272	568	1,704	189
Quilly	1,596	439	120	279	0
Seymour Hill	2,977	1,126	402	724	121
Tonagh	10,418	4,341	474	1,066	197
Wallace Park	1,961	965	280	218	0

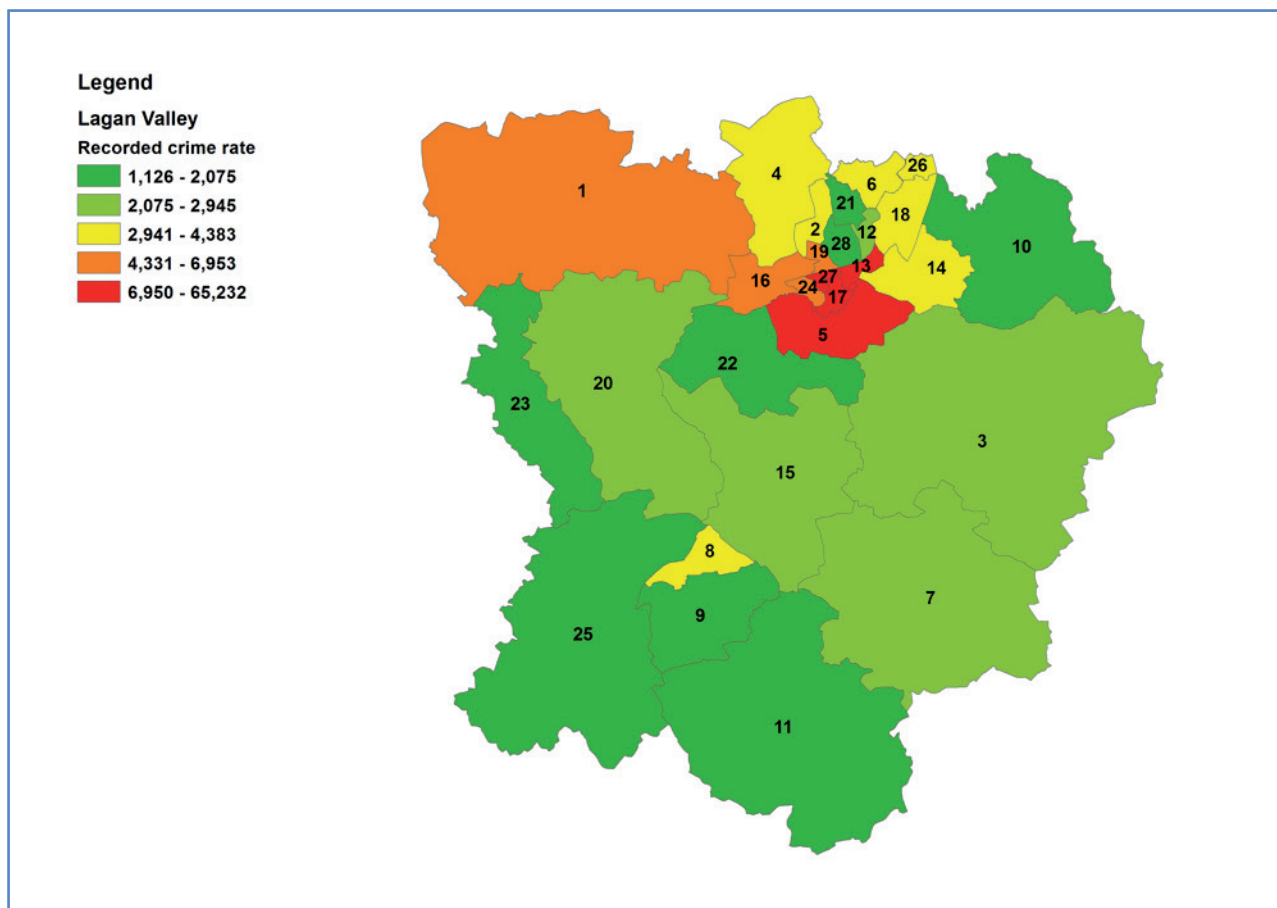
Source: NISRA, NINIS (Notifiable Offences Recorded, Police Service for Northern Ireland)

1 All crime rates were calculated per 100,000 persons using the 2013 Mid-Year Population Estimates.

2 Violence against the person includes sex offences and robbery.

3 Hate Crimes include notifiable offences that have been identified as having a defined hate motivation by the victim or any other person. They fall into three categories, namely: racist, sectarian and homophobic

Overall crime rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013/14



1	Ballinderry	15	Hillsborough
2	Ballymacash	16	Knockmore
3	Ballymacbrennan	17	Lagan Valley
4	Ballymacoss	18	Lambeg
5	Blaris	19	Lisnagarvy
6	Derryaghy South	20	Maghaberry
7	Dromara	21	Magheralave
8	Dromore North	22	Maze
9	Dromore South	23	Moir
10	Drumbo	24	Old Warren
11	Gransha	25	Quilly
12	Harmony Hill	26	Seymour Hill
13	Hilden	27	Tonagh
14	Hillhall	28	Wallace Park

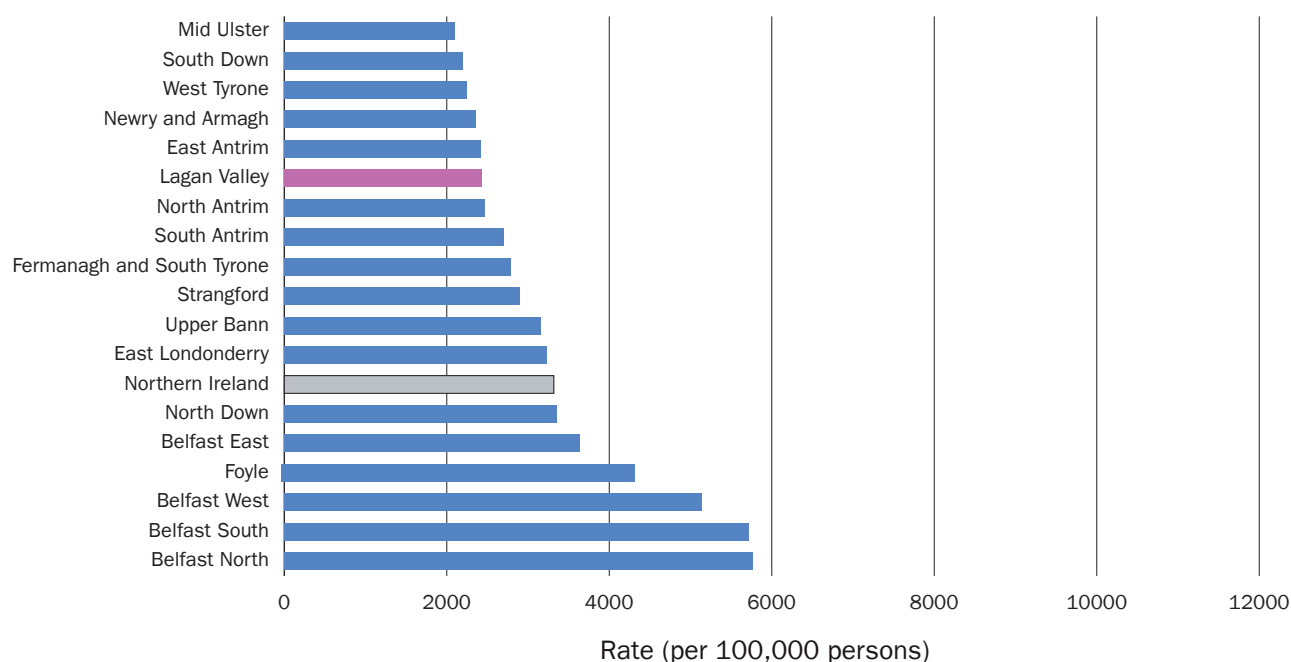
Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2013/14, there were 2,509 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in Lagan Valley. This equates to a rate of 2,433 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents in Lagan Valley was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 3,318 per 100,000 persons.

Lagan Valley was the Constituency with the 6th lowest rate of anti-social behaviour incidents.

Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons, 2013/14



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	3,633	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,791	10	North Down	3,355	6
Belfast North	5,769	1	Foyle	4,357	4	South Antrim	2,699	11
Belfast South	5,721	2	Lagan Valley	2,433	13	South Down	2,201	17
Belfast West	5,141	3	Mid Ulster	2,098	18	Strangford	2,899	9
East Antrim	2,416	14	Newry and Armagh	2,353	15	Upper Bann	3,161	8
East Londonderry	3,230	7	North Antrim	2,467	12	West Tyrone	2,252	16

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

Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour at ward level

The highest numbers of anti-social behaviour incidents (per 100,000 persons) were concentrated in the wards of Hilden (12,448), Lagan Valley (7,117) and Old Warren (5,566). The lowest rates were found in Gransha (393), Ballymacbrennan (494) and Quilly (638).

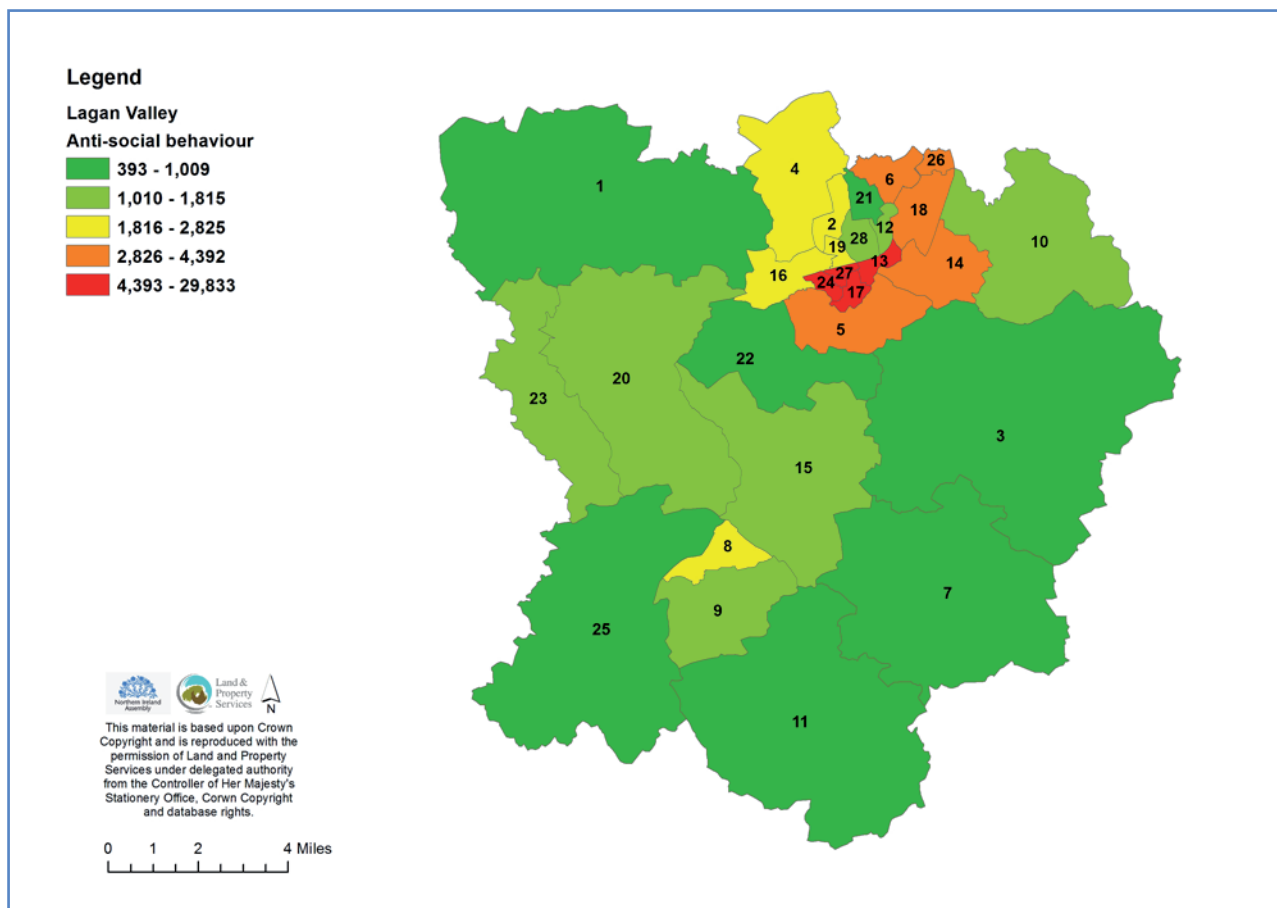
Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013/14

Ward	ASB Incidents ¹	Per 100,000 Population	Ward	ASB Incidents	Per 100,000 Population
Ballinderry	49	946	Hillsborough	46	1,192
Ballymacash	86	1,984	Knockmore	109	2,505
Ballymacbrennan	17	494	Lagan Valley	219	7,117
Ballymacoss	190	2,266	Lambeg	85	3,069
Blaris	122	3,609	Lisnagarvy	52	2,002
Derryaghy South	162	4,024	Maghaberry	70	1,420
Dromara	37	795	Magheralave	25	804
Dromore North	67	2,631	Maze	32	821
Dromore South	46	1,112	Moir	75	1,460
Drumbo	35	1,022	Old Warren	147	5,566
Gransha	14	393	Quilly	16	638
Harmony Hill	53	1,750	Seymour Hill	106	4,264
Hilden	362	12,448	Tonagh	137	5,406
Hillhall	93	3,070	Wallace Park	57	1,774

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

¹ ASB data should be interpreted as 'calls for service' rather than as figures which reflect the true level of victimisation. As these figures only relate to those anti-social behaviour incidents reported to the police (and may exclude incidents reported to other agencies, such as local councils), they only provide an indication of the true extent of reported anti-social behaviour.

Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013/14



1	Ballinderry	15	Hillsborough
2	Ballymacash	16	Knockmore
3	Ballymacbrennan	17	Lagan Valley
4	Ballymacoss	18	Lambeg
5	Blaris	19	Lisnagarvy
6	Derryaghy South	20	Maghaberry
7	Dromara	21	Magheralave
8	Dromore North	22	Maze
9	Dromore South	23	Moir
10	Drumbo	24	Old Warren
11	Gransha	25	Quilly
12	Harmony Hill	26	Seymour Hill
13	Hilden	27	Tonagh
14	Hillhall	28	Wallace Park

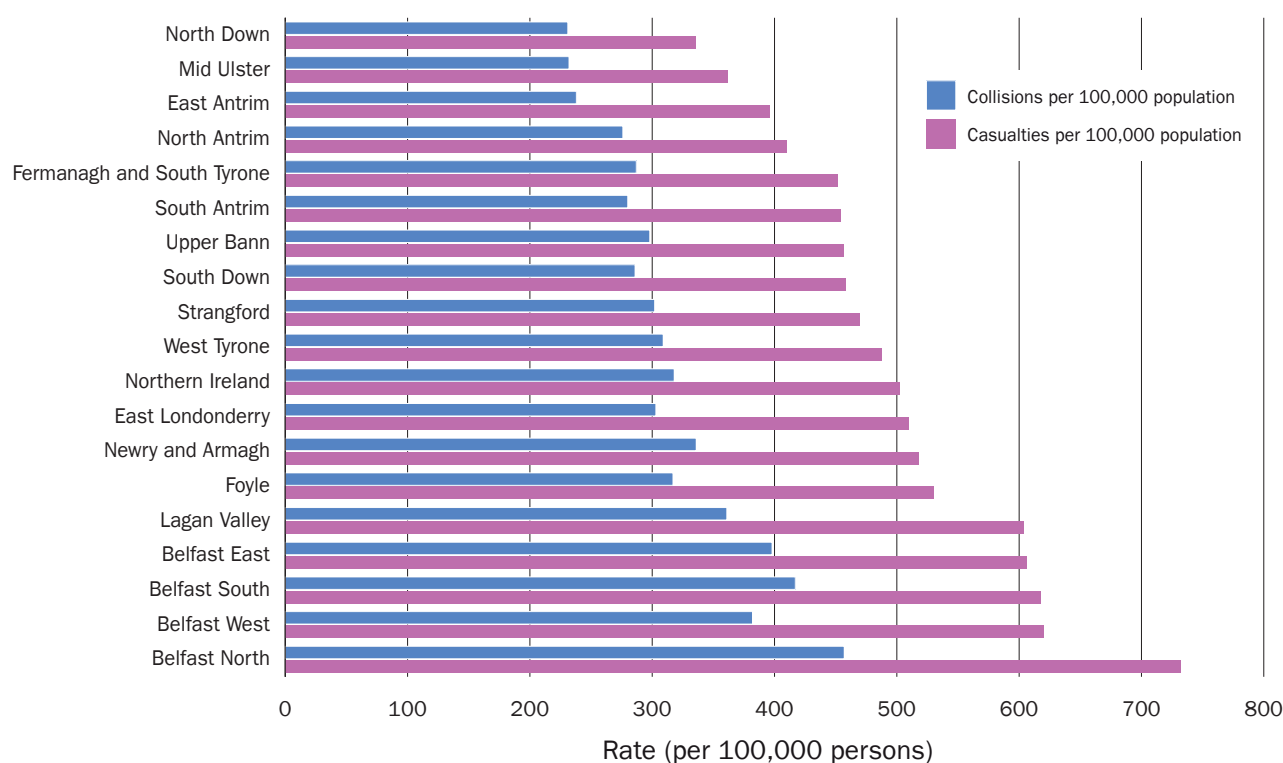
Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties

In 2013, there were 372 road traffic collisions with injury reported in Lagan Valley, a collision rate of 361 per 100,000 persons. There were 623 casualties – 2 persons were killed, 45 were seriously injured and 576 were slightly injured, a rate of 604 casualties per 100,000 persons.

The road traffic collision rate for Lagan Valley was higher than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 318 per 100,000 persons while the casualty rate was also higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 502 per 100,000 persons.

Lagan Valley had the 5th highest collision rate.

Road traffic collision and casualty rate per 100,000 persons, 2013



	Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank
Belfast East	398	3	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	287	12	North Down	231	18
Belfast North	457	1	Foyle	317	7	South Antrim	280	14
Belfast South	417	2	Lagan Valley	361	5	South Down	286	13
Belfast West	382	4	Mid Ulster	232	17	Strangford	302	10
East Antrim	238	16	Newry and Armagh	336	6	Upper Bann	298	11
East Londonderry	303	9	North Antrim	276	15	West Tyrone	309	8

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 Blaris (1,006), Hilden (860) and Maghaberry (710). The lowest rates were recorded in Ballymacash (69), Dromore South (73) and Wallace Park (93).

The highest road traffic casualty rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Ballymacbrennan (2,674), Blaris (1,450) and Hilden (1,169). The lowest rates were recorded in Dromore South (121), Ballymacash (138) and Derryaghy South (185).

Road traffic collision and casualty rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013

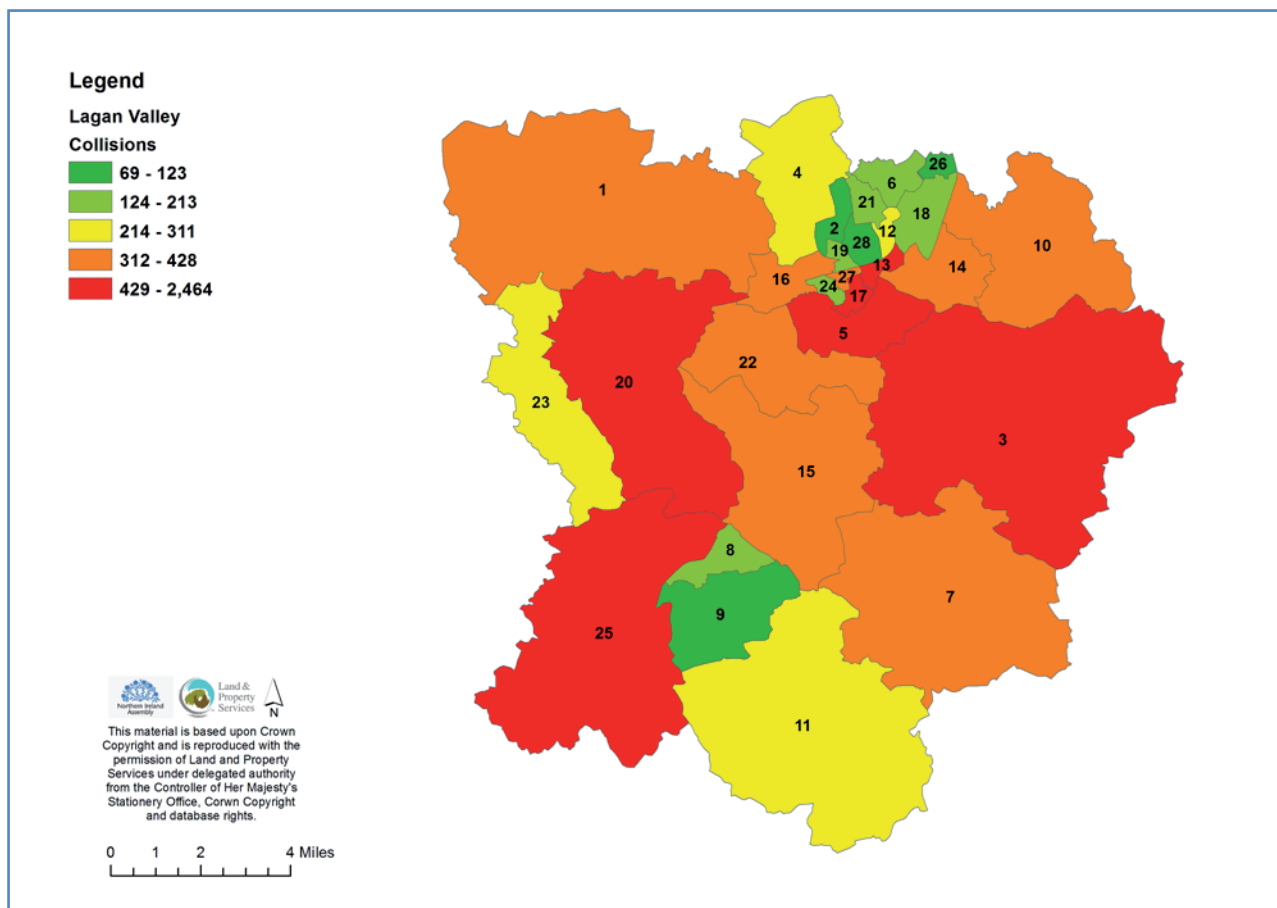
Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) ¹	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Ballinderry	22	33	425	637
Ballymacash	3	6	69	138
Ballymacbrennan	23	92	668	2,674
Ballymacoss	26	38	310	453
Blaris	34	49	1,006	1,450
Derryaghy South	8	11	134	185
Dromara	17	33	365	709
Dromore North	4	7	157	275
Dromore South	3	5	73	121
Drumbo	14	25	409	730
Gransha	9	14	253	393
Harmony Hill	9	18	297	594
Hilden	25	34	860	1,169
Hillhall	10	17	330	561
Hillsborough	16	20	415	518
Knockmore	16	20	368	460
Lagan Valley	20	24	650	780
Lambeg	5	6	181	217
Lisnagarvy	5	5	193	193
Maghaberry	35	57	710	1,156
Magheralave	5	6	161	193
Maze	16	25	410	641

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.

Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) ¹	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Moirá	12	15	234	292
Old Warren	4	8	152	303
Quilly	13	23	519	918
Seymour Hill	3	5	121	201
Tonagh	9	13	355	513
Wallace Park	3	8	93	249

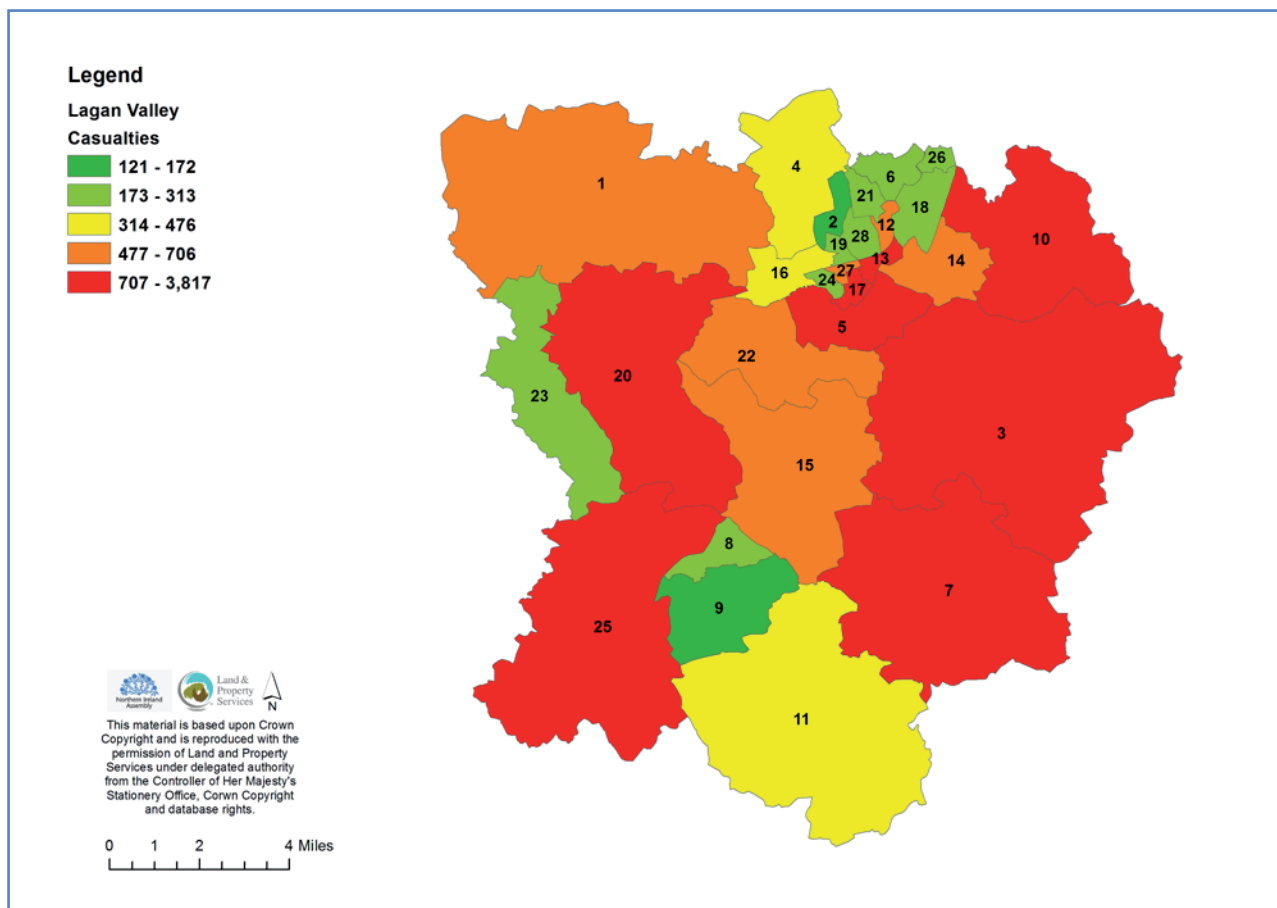
Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

Road traffic collision rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013



1	Ballinderry	15	Hillsborough
2	Ballymacash	16	Knockmore
3	Ballymacbrennan	17	Lagan Valley
4	Ballymacoss	18	Lambeg
5	Blaris	19	Lisnagarvy
6	Derryaghy South	20	Maghaberry
7	Dromara	21	Magheralave
8	Dromore North	22	Maze
9	Dromore South	23	Moir
10	Drumbo	24	Old Warren
11	Gransha	25	Quilly
12	Harmony Hill	26	Seymour Hill
13	Hilden	27	Tonagh
14	Hillhall	28	Wallace Park

Road traffic casualty rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013



1	Ballinderry	15	Hillsborough
2	Ballymacash	16	Knockmore
3	Ballymacbrennan	17	Lagan Valley
4	Ballymacoss	18	Lambeg
5	Blaris	19	Lisnagarvy
6	Derryaghy South	20	Maghaberry
7	Dromara	21	Magheralave
8	Dromore North	22	Maze
9	Dromore South	23	Moir
10	Drumbo	24	Old Warren
11	Gransha	25	Quilly
12	Harmony Hill	26	Seymour Hill
13	Hilden	27	Tonagh
14	Hillhall	28	Wallace Park

Notes

Demographic Profile

The latest 2013 population estimates were published on 26 June 2014. The estimates for the large geographical areas were created from aggregating small area population estimates of their constituent electoral wards and sub-divisions of wards. Mid-year population estimates are created using multiple data sources: Census, births & deaths registrations, and health cards (for migration estimates). The geographical quality of each data source is very good; the vast majority of records can be allocated to the exact location of residence using the POINTER database, the remainder based on the postcode of residence.

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 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, or 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 (e.g. 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.

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 2014. 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 2014. 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 2014. Proportions calculated using latest available mid-year estimates.

Children in Low Income Families

Children in Low Income Families is a snapshot of data on 31st August 2012. Percentage of Children in low income families: Number of children living in families in receipt of CTC whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of IS or (Income-Based) JSA, divided by the total number of children in the area (determined by Child Benefit data).

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 2013 represents the financial year 2013/14.

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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