



Northern Ireland  
Assembly

# Constituency Profile

## Upper Bann - January 2015





## About this Report

Welcome to the 2015 statistical profile of the Constituency of Upper Bann produced by the Research and Information Service (RaIS) 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 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.

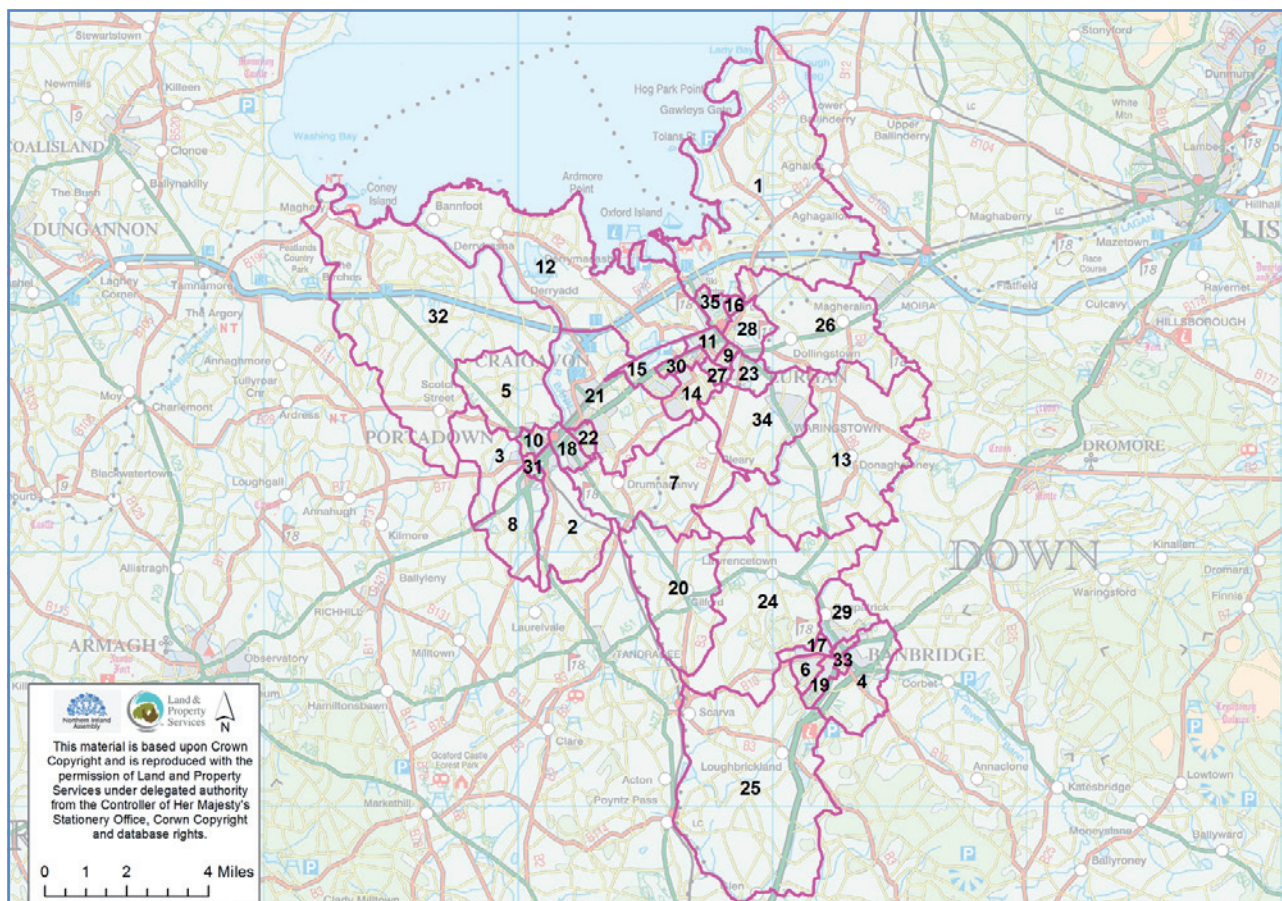
A summary table has been provided showing the latest available data for each indicator, as well as previous data, illustrating change over time.

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. 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 NISRA's 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 Upper Bann which comprises the wards shown below.



1	Aghagallon	13	Donaghcloney	25	Loughbrickland
2	Annagh	14	Drumgask	26	Magheralin
3	Ballybay	15	Drumgor	27	Mourneview
4	Ballydown	16	Drumnamoe	28	Parklake
5	Ballyoran	17	Edenderry (Banbridge LGD)	29	Seapatrick
6	Banbridge West	18	Edenderry (Craigavon LGD)	30	Taghnevan
7	Bleary	19	Fort	31	Tavanagh
8	Brownstown	20	Gilford	32	The Birches
9	Church	21	Kernan	33	The Cut
10	Corcra	22	Killycomain	34	Waringstown
11	Court	23	Knocknashane	35	Woodville
12	Derrytrasna	24	Lawrencetown		

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## Summary Profile of Upper Bann

This section summarises the key statistics presented in this Profile for the Constituency of Upper Bann. 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. Upper Bann has a younger population profile when compared to Northern Ireland as a whole. Secondly, many of the indicators, such as those around low income, reflect levels of deprivation in the Constituency. Three of the 35 wards in Upper Bann are ranked in the 10% most deprived wards in Northern Ireland, based on the Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010.<sup>1</sup>

**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	Upper Bann			Northern Ireland		
	2013	2012	Change	2013	2012	Change
Population Size (no.)	120,635	119,689	0.8%	1,829,725	1,823,634	0.3%

### Health

Indicator	Upper Bann			Northern Ireland		
	Feb 2014	Feb 2013	Change	Feb 2014	Feb 2013	Change
Proportion of population in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit (%)	13.7	15.5	-1.8	13.7	15.4	-1.7
	2012	2011	Change	2012	2011	Change
New incidences of cancer excluding non-melanoma skin cancer per 100,000 persons	475	508	-33	495	489	6
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	4.9	5.7	-0.8	4.4	4.6	-0.2

### Education

Indicator	Upper Bann			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	73.9	72.4	1.5	78.5	76.5	2.0
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Further Education	13.3	13.2	0.1	10.9	10.7	0.2
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	4.0	4.1	-0.1	4.5	4.6	-0.1

1 NISRA, NIMDM 2010, [http://www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation/nimdm\\_2010.htm](http://www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation/nimdm_2010.htm)

## Employment

Indicator	Upper Bann			Northern Ireland		
	2013	2012	Change	2013	2012	Change
No. of confirmed redundancies	67	104	-37	2,011	3,354	-1,343
Unemployment claimant count (%)	5.1	5.2	-0.1	5.4	5.4	-

## Low income

Indicator	Upper Bann			Northern Ireland		
	2014	2013	Change	2014	2013	Change
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming benefits at April (%)	38.0	38.4	-0.4	38.8	39.3	-0.5
Proportion of working age people claiming income support at February (%)	3.6	4.7	-1.1	3.9	5.3	-1.4
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming housing benefit at June (%)	10.8	11.1	-0.3	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 (%)	19.5	20.2	-0.7	21.5	22.2	-0.7

## Crime

Indicator	Upper Bann			Northern Ireland		
	2013/14	2012/13	Change	2013/14	2012/13	Change
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000 persons	5,624	5,412	212	5,615	5,505	110
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	3,161	3,349	-188	3,318	3,584	-266

## Traffic and Travel

Indicator	Upper Bann			Northern Ireland		
	2013	2012	Change	2013	2012	Change
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	298	269	29	318	317	1
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	457	405	52	502	494	8

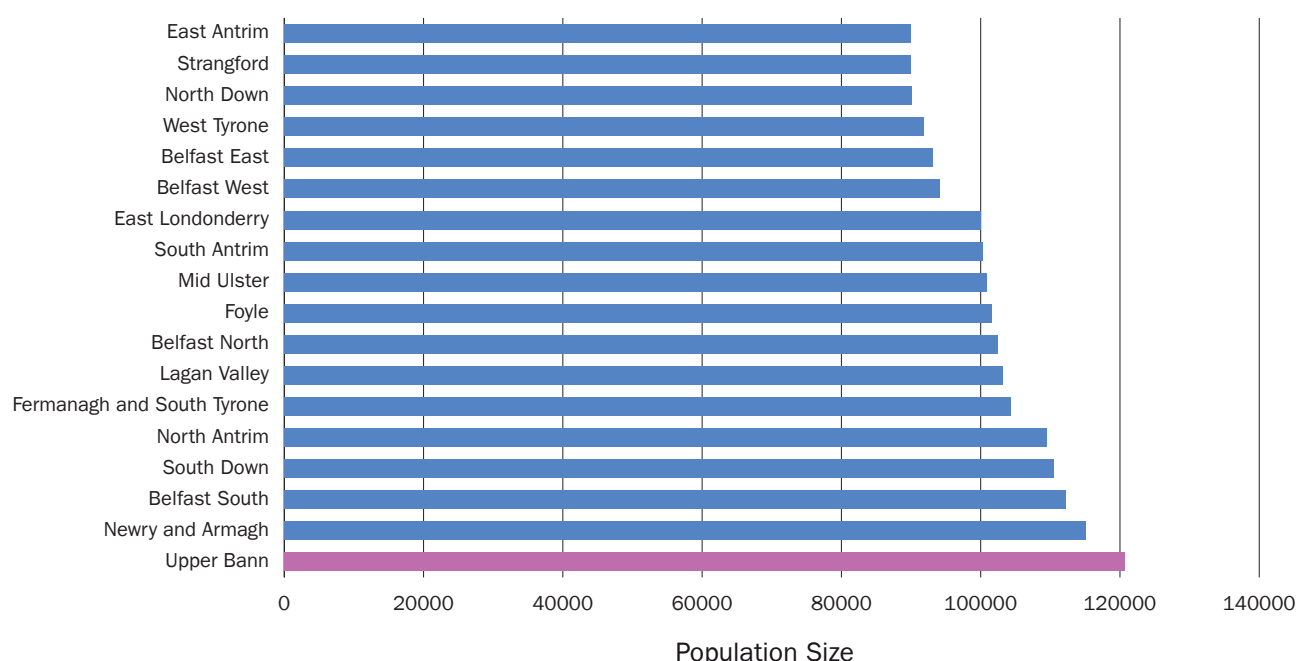


## Demographic profile – age and gender

As at June 2013, there were 120,635 persons living in Upper Bann – 6.6% of the Northern Ireland population. The Constituency of Upper Bann had the highest population. The population of Upper Bann has increased by 0.8% since June 2012.

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 14.2% of the Upper Bann population, lower 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

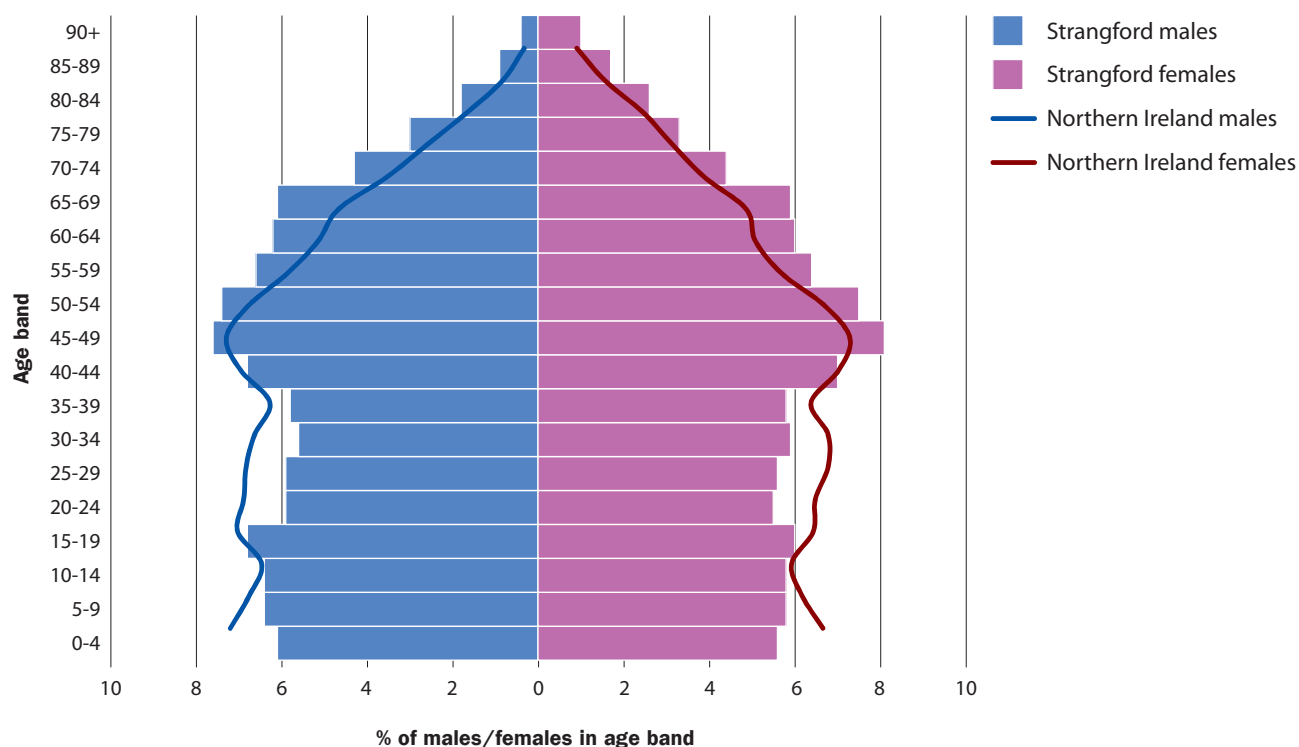
	Aged 0-15 years		Aged 16-64 years		Aged 65+		All ages
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Males	13,669	23.0	38,310	64.5	7,416	12.5	59,395
Females	12,887	21.0	38,615	63.1	9,738	15.9	61,240
Persons	26,556	22.0	76,925	63.8	17,154	14.2	120,635

Source: NISRA, Mid-year population estimates

## Demographic profile – population pyramid

The population pyramid below illustrates in detail that Upper Bann has a younger population profile when compared to Northern Ireland as a whole.

Population pyramid for Upper Bann compared to Northern Ireland, 2013



Age Group	Upper Bann		Northern Ireland		Age Group	Upper Bann		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	8.1	7.3	7.2	6.6	50-54	6.6	6.4	6.8	6.7
5-9	7.2	6.7	6.8	6.2	55-59	5.6	5.5	5.9	5.7
10-14	6.4	5.8	6.5	5.9	60-64	4.9	4.7	5.2	5.1
15-19	6.7	6.1	7.0	6.4	65-69	4.2	4.7	4.7	4.9
20-24	6.6	6	6.9	6.5	70-74	3.3	3.8	3.6	3.9
25-29	7	7.2	6.8	6.8	75-79	2.4	3.1	2.6	3.1
30-34	7.3	7.4	6.6	6.8	80-84	1.5	2.2	1.7	2.4
35-39	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.4	85-89	0.8	1.3	0.8	1.5
40-44	7.2	7	7.0	7.0	90+	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.9
45-49	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3					

Source: NISRA, Mid-year population estimates

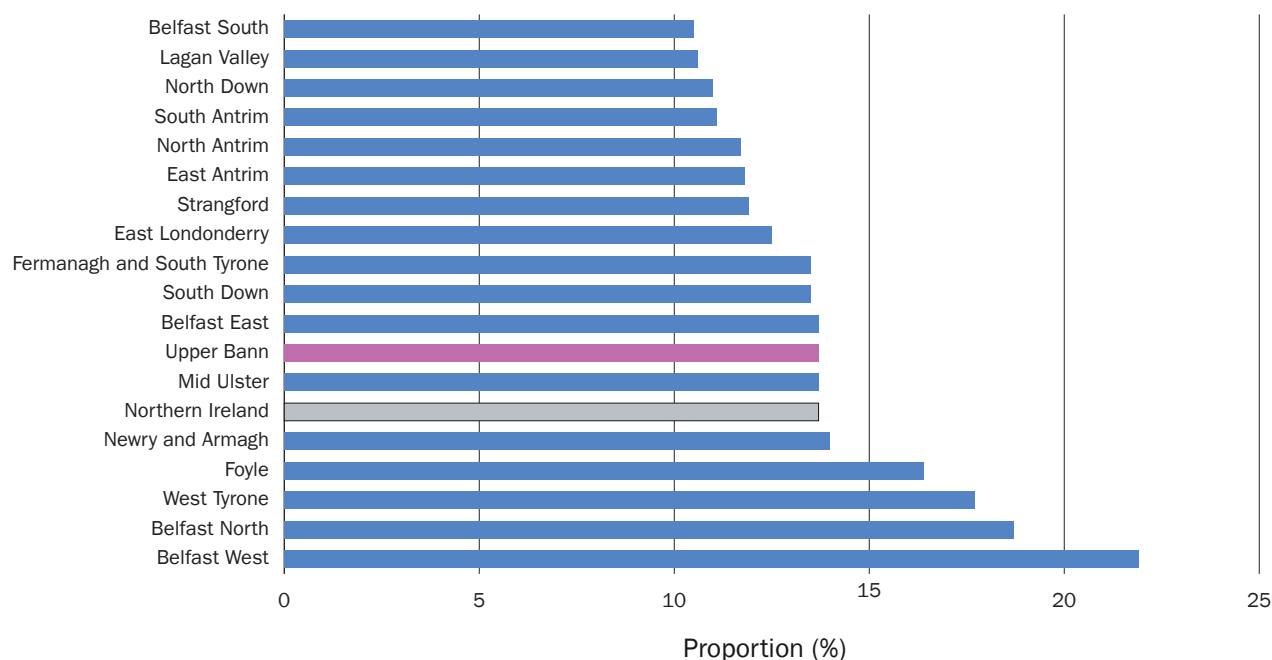
## Health – People in receipt of disability-related benefits

As at February 2014, there were 16,580 people, or 13.7% of all constituents, in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit in Upper Bann.

There was no difference in the proportion of people living in Upper Bann who were in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit and the Northern Ireland average, also 13.7%.

Upper Bann had the joint 6th highest 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 Court (25.2%, 810 recipients), Drumnamoe (24.5%, 640 recipients) and The Cut (22.5%, 380 recipients). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Waringstown (8.4%, 390 recipients), Donaghcloney (8.5%, 350 recipients) and Kernan (9.3%, 600 recipients).

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

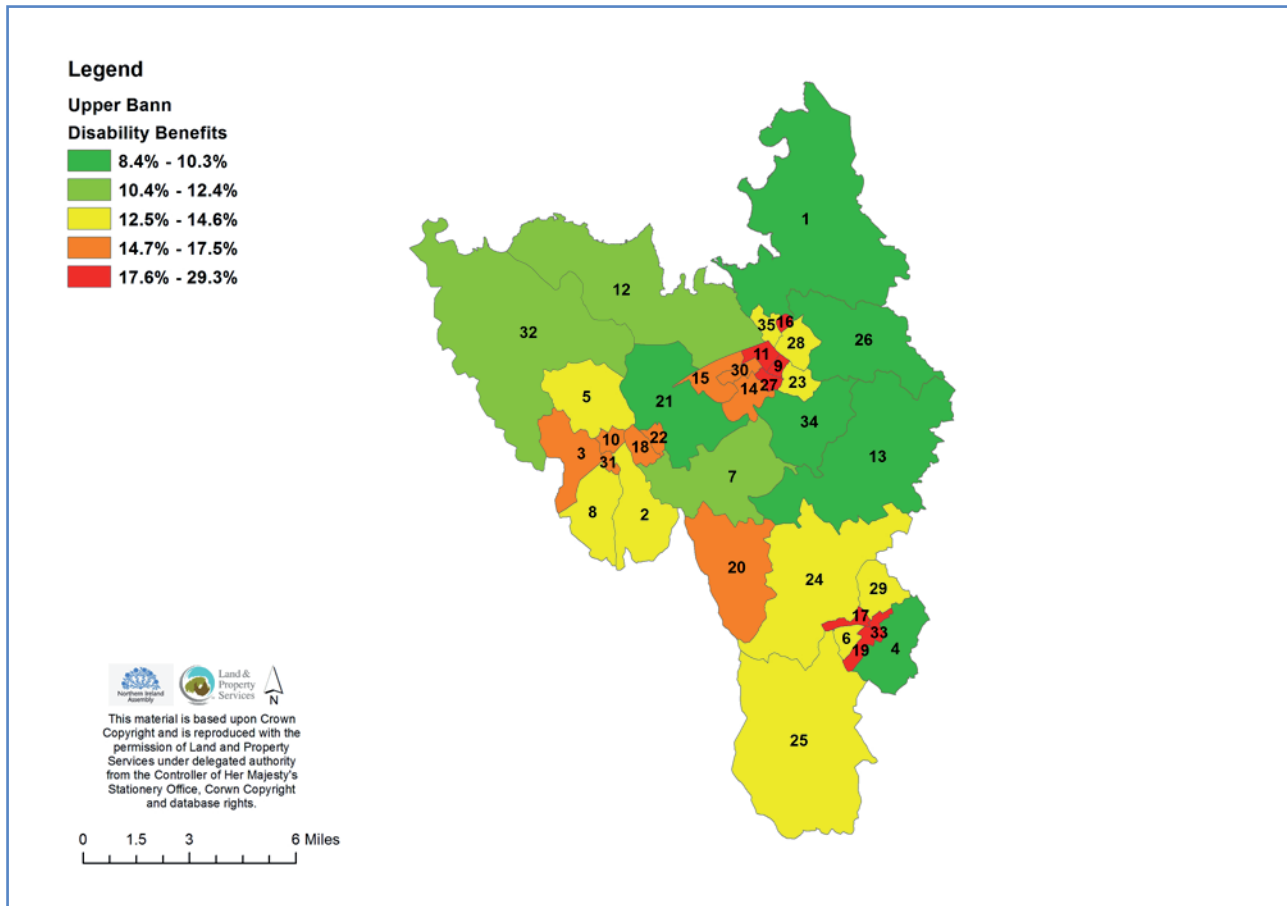
Ward	No. of People in receipt of disability-related benefits <sup>1</sup>	Per cent of Ward Population <sup>2</sup>	Ward	No. of People in receipt of disability-related benefits	Per cent of Ward Population
Aghagallon	510	10.1	Fort	420	17.8
Annagh	400	12.5	Gilford	380	14.9
Ballybay	390	15.0	Kernan	600	9.3
Ballydown	470	9.6	Killycomain	410	16.2
Ballyoran	440	14.6	Knocknashane	430	12.7
Banbridge West	410	13.7	Lawrencetown	380	13.8
Bleary	440	10.5	Loughbrickland	370	13.2
Brownstown	490	14.0	Magheralin	510	9.6
Church	420	19.0	Mourneview	420	17.6
Corcrain	520	15.1	Parklake	590	14.1
Court	810	25.2	Seapatrick	320	13.4
Derrytrasna	610	11.0	Taghnevan	570	14.9
Donaghcloney	350	8.5	Tavanagh	380	16.7
Drumgask	700	16.4	The Birches	410	10.6
Drumgor	490	17.5	The Cut	380	22.5
Drumnamoe	640	24.5	Waringstown	390	8.4
Edenderry (Banbridge)	510	18.6	Woodville	510	13.9
Edenderry (Craigavon)	510	16.3			

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	Aghagallon	13	Donaghcloney	25	Loughbrickland
2	Annagh	14	Drumgask	26	Magheralin
3	Ballybay	15	Drumgor	27	Mourneview
4	Ballydown	16	Drumnamoe	28	Parklake
5	Ballyoran	17	Edenderry (Banbridge LGD)	29	Seapatrick
6	Banbridge West	18	Edenderry (Craigavon LGD)	30	Taghnevan
7	Bleary	19	Fort	31	Tavanagh
8	Brownstown	20	Gilford	32	The Birches
9	Church	21	Kernan	33	The Cut
10	Corcrair	22	Killycomain	34	Waringstown
11	Court	23	Knocknashane	35	Woodville
12	Derrytrasna	24	Lawrencetown		

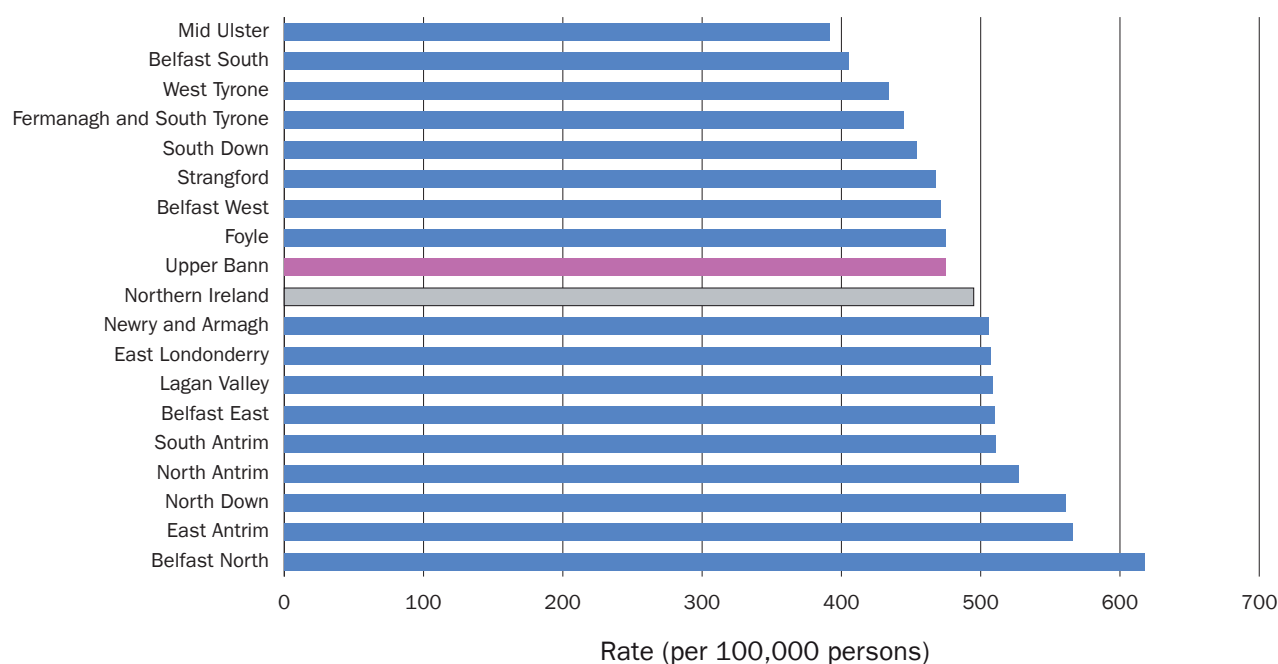
## Health – Incidence of new cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer)

In 2012, there were 569 new incidents of cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) diagnosed in Upper Bann. This equates to a rate of 475 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of new cancer diagnosis was lower for Upper Bann than the Northern Ireland rate of 495 per 100,000 persons.

Upper Bann had the joint 8th lowest 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)

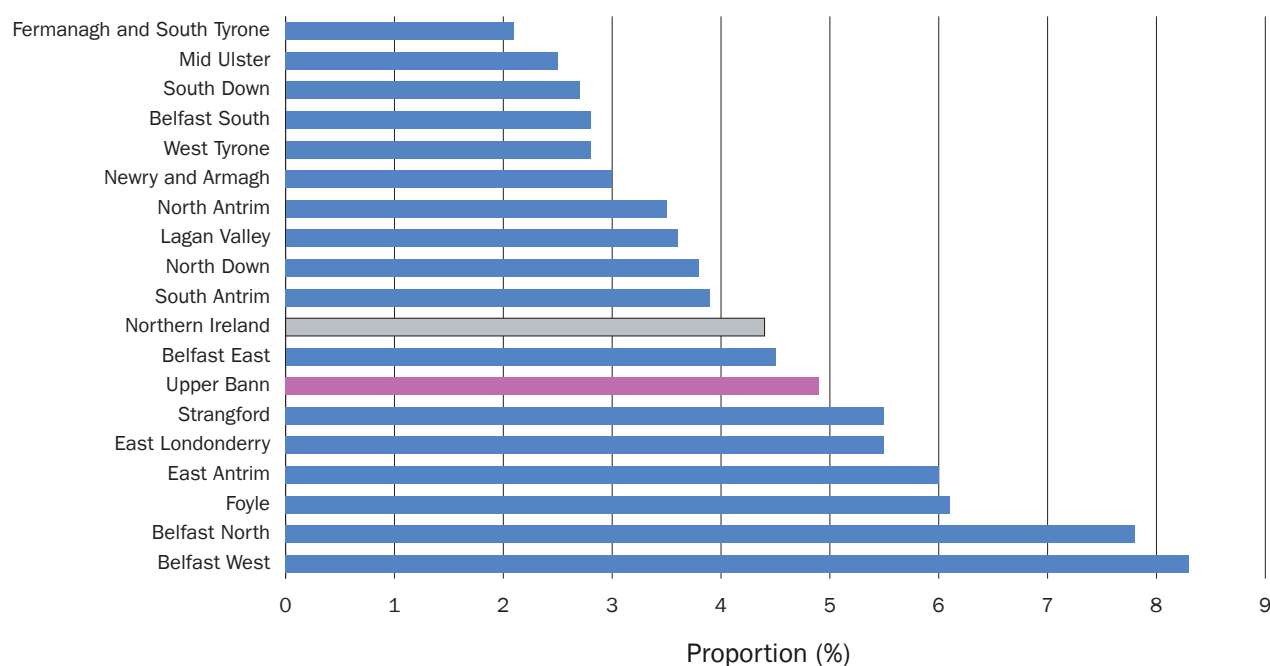
## Health – Births to teenage mothers

In 2012, there were 92 births to teenage mothers in Upper Bann. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 4.9% of all births in the Constituency in that year.

A higher proportion of births were to teenage mothers in Upper Bann in 2012 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.4%.

The Constituency of Upper Bann had the 7th highest 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, there was a higher prevalence rate per 1,000 patients on the cancer and osteoporosis registers in Newry and Armagh when compared to all of Northern Ireland.

The greatest differences, where prevalence rates per 1,000 patients were the lower in Upper Bann than the Northern Ireland average, were for obesity and hypothyroid.

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

	Upper Bann Patients		All Northern Ireland Patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Patients on the Coronary Heart Disease Register	5,193	39	74,568	39
Patients on the Heart Failure 1 Register	1,051	8	14,683	8
Patients on the Stroke Register	2,240	17	34,467	18
Patients on the Hypertension Register	17,202	128	250,718	130
Patients on the Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Register	2,299	17	35,663	19
Patients on the Hypothyroid Register	4,059	30	71,719	37
Patients on the Cancer Register	2,777	21	36,735	19
Patients on the Mental Health Register	986	7	16,401	9
Patients on the Asthma Register	7,753	58	116,204	60
Patients on the Dementia Register	826	6	12,811	7
Patients on the Atrial Fibrillation Register	1,876	14	29,041	15
Patients on the Peripheral Arterial Disease Register	750	6	13,786	7
Patients on the Obesity Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 16+ years)	11,102	105	172,859	112
Patients on the Diabetes Mellitus Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 17+ years)	5,574	53	81,867	54
Patients on the Epilepsy Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 18+ years)	994	10	15,378	10
Patients on the Chronic Kidney Disease Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 18+ years)	5,037	49	72,302	49
Patients on the Learning Disabilities Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 18+ years)	580	6	10,231	7
Patients on the Osteoporosis Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 50+ years)	287	7	3,400	5
Patients on the Rheumatoid Arthritis Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 16+ years)	567	5	11,559	8

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



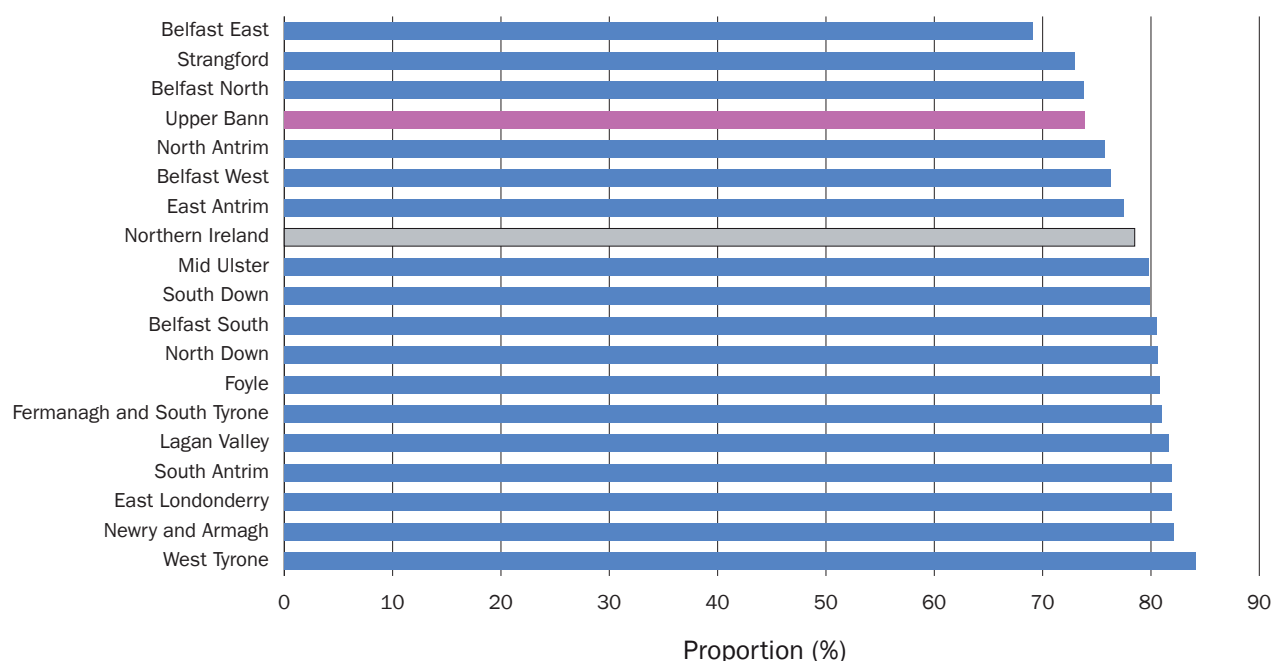
## Education – Qualifications of School Leavers

In 2012/13, 1,528 young people left post primary education in Upper Bann. Of these, 1,129 (73.9%) achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent, 896 of which included GCSE English and GCSE Maths (or 58.6% of all school leavers) and 12 (0.8%) left school with no GCSEs. In total, 708<sup>1</sup> (46.3%) achieved two or more A-levels 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 78.5%.

Upper Bann had the 4th 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, 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)

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

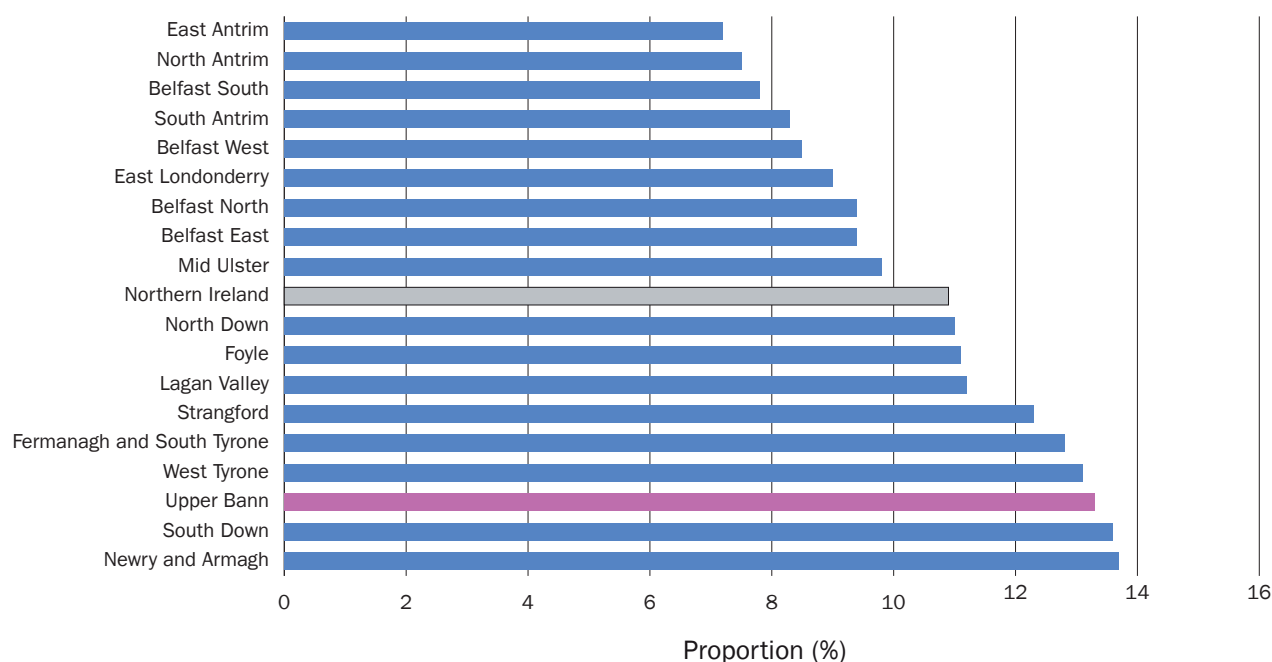
## Education – Participation in Further Education

In 2012/13, there were 12,405 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 2012/13 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 10.9%.

Upper Bann had the 3rd 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

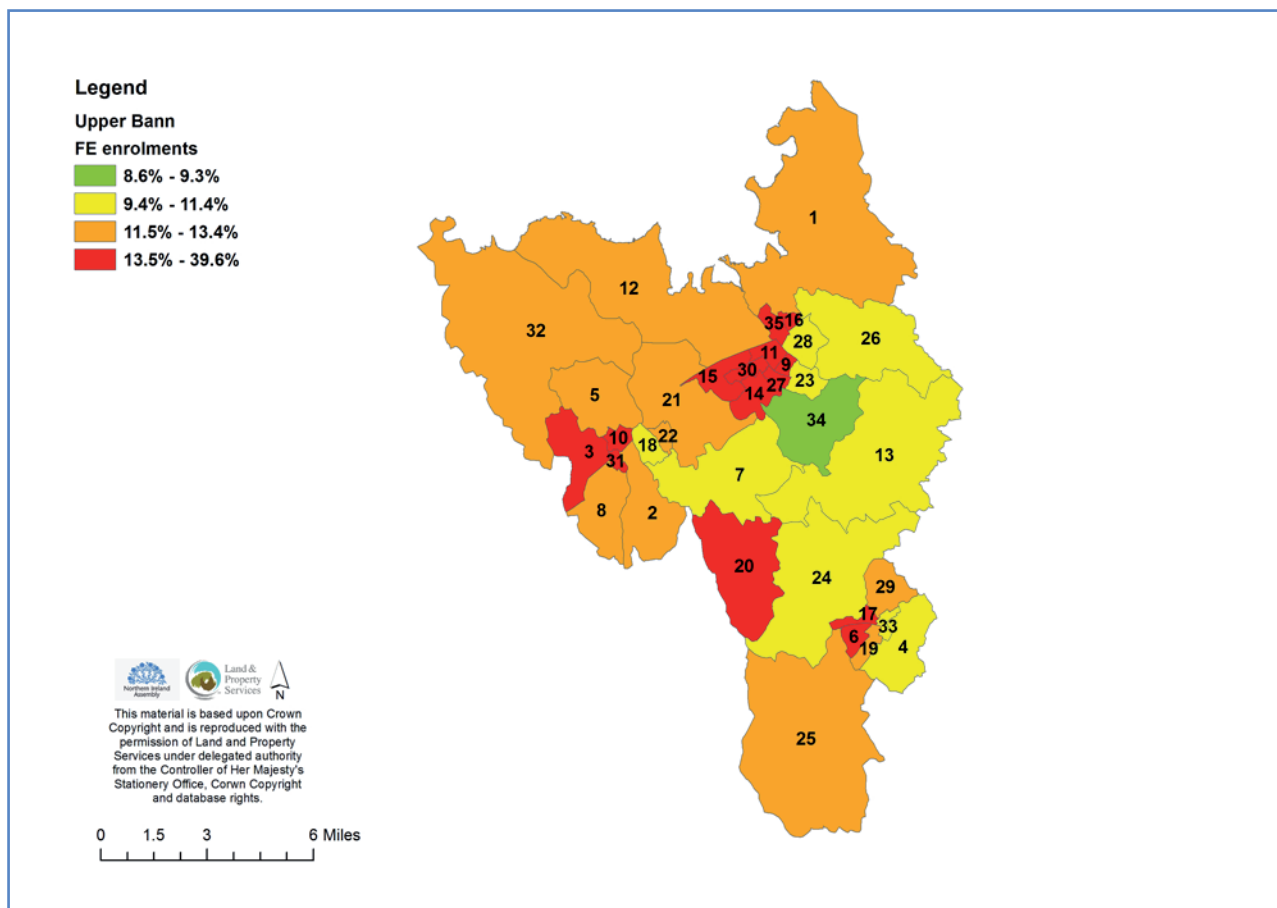
The highest proportion of people enrolled in further education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Drumgask (22.4%, 685 enrolments), Drumgor (20.3%, 425 enrolments) and Corcrain (17.7%, 465 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Waringstown (8.6%, 315 enrolments), Bleary (9.4%, 310 enrolments) and Edenderry, Craigavon (9.7%, 255 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
Aghagallon	440	11.6	Fort	225	11.5
Annagh	330	12.9	Gilford	285	14.4
Ballybay	305	15.4	Kernan	660	13.4
Ballydown	405	10.7	Killycomain	255	12.3
Ballyoran	290	12.5	Knocknashane	280	10.2
Banbridge West	325	14.1	Lawrencetown	245	11.1
Bleary	310	9.4	Loughbrickland	265	12.3
Brownstown	360	12.8	Magheralin	465	11.4
Church	275	15.5	Mourneview	340	17.7
Corcrain	465	17.7	Parklake	360	11.2
Court	405	15.8	Seapatrick	250	12.8
Derrytrasna	515	12.1	Taghnevan	455	15.7
Donaghcloney	340	10.7	Tavanagh	255	14.2
Drumgask	685	22.4	The Birches	365	12.3
Drumgor	425	20.3	The Cut	155	11.2
Drumnamoe	370	17.6	Waringstown	315	8.6
Edenderry (Banbridge)	310	14.8	Woodville	420	14.2
Edenderry (Craigavon)	255	9.7			

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	Aghagallon	13	Donaghcloney	25	Loughbrickland
2	Annagh	14	Drumgask	26	Magheralin
3	Ballybay	15	Drumgor	27	Mourneview
4	Ballydown	16	Drumnamoe	28	Parklake
5	Ballyoran	17	Edenderry (Banbridge LGD)	29	Seapatrick
6	Banbridge West	18	Edenderry (Craigavon LGD)	30	Taghnevan
7	Bleary	19	Fort	31	Tavanagh
8	Brownstown	20	Gilford	32	The Birches
9	Church	21	Kernan	33	The Cut
10	Corcrair	22	Killycomain	34	Waringstown
11	Court	23	Knocknashane	35	Woodville
12	Derrytrasna	24	Lawrencetown		

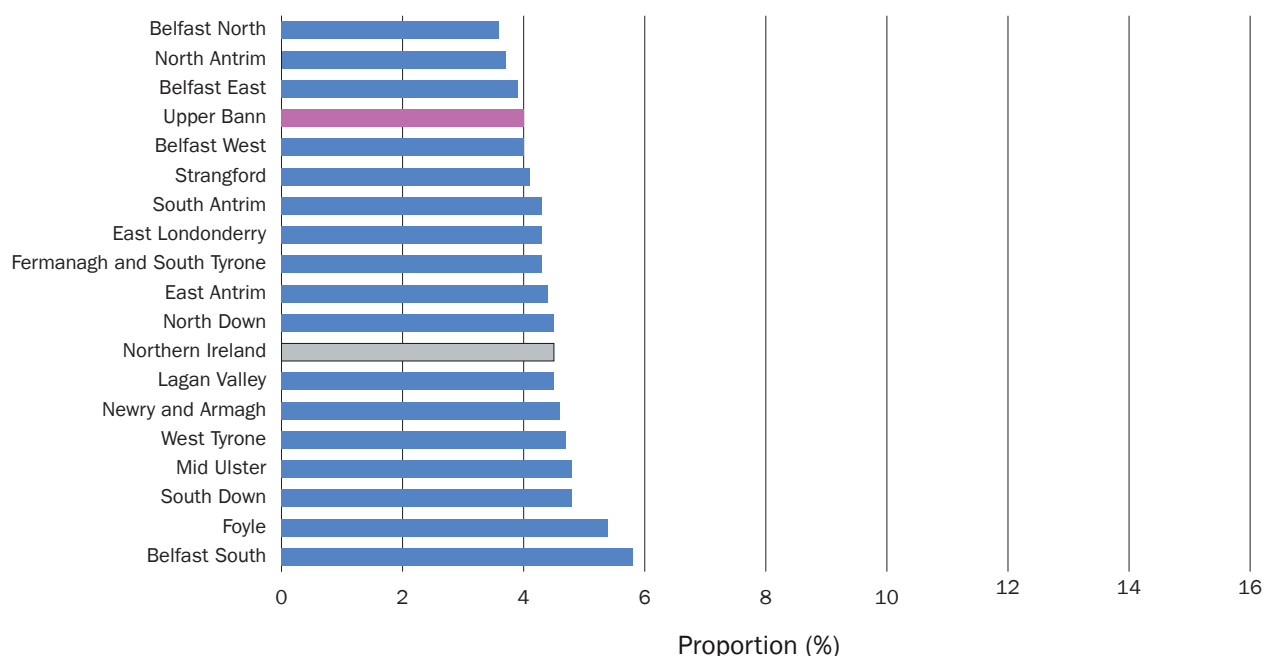
## Education – Participation in Higher Education

In 2012/13, there were 3,715 students from Upper Bann enrolled in higher education institutions in Northern Ireland. This equates to 4.0% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in higher education institutions.

A lower proportion of Upper Bann constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled in higher education institutions in 2012/13 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.5%.

Upper Bann had the joint 4th lowest 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

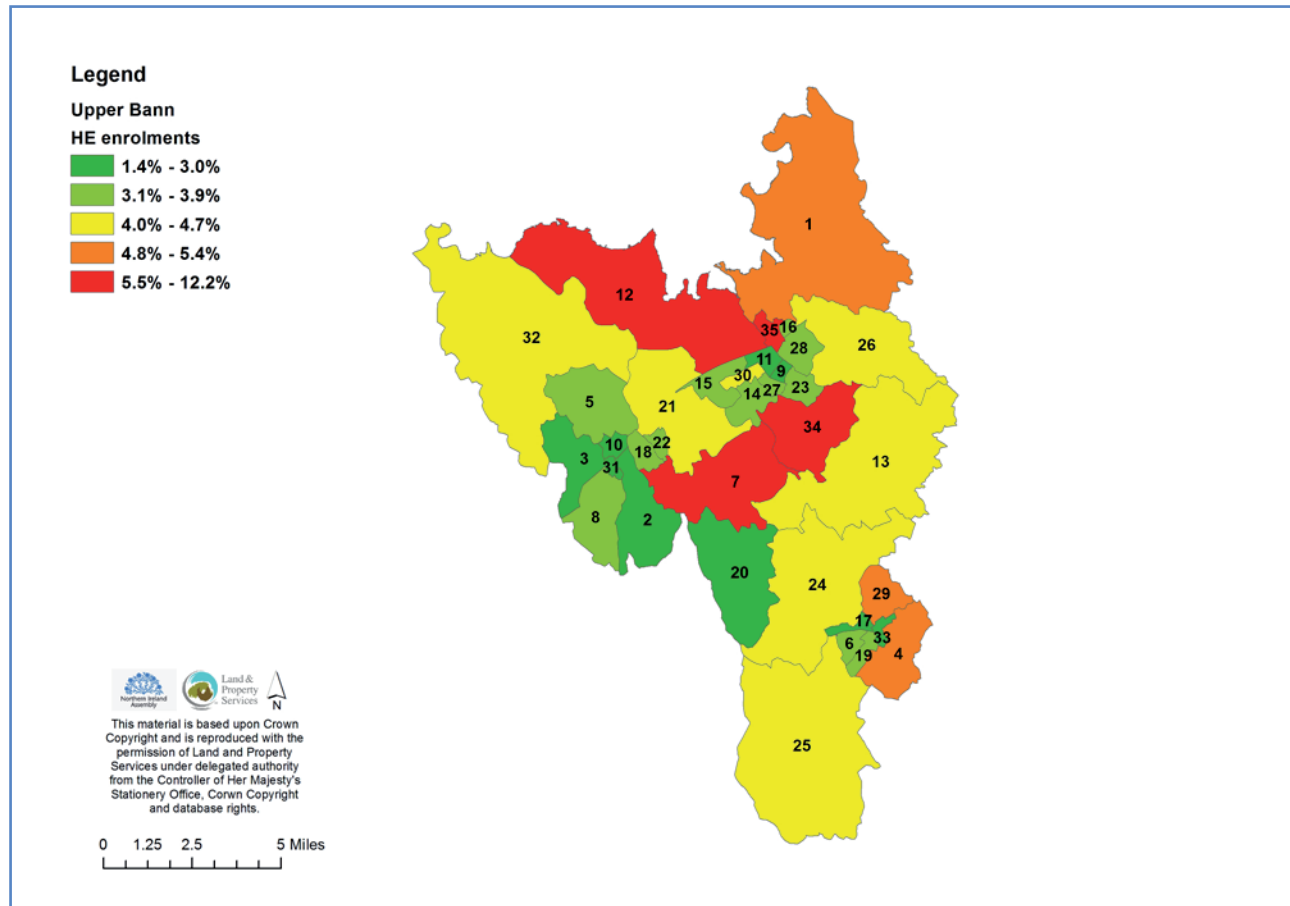
The highest proportion of people enrolled in higher education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Bleary (5.8%, 190 enrolments), Derrytrasna (5.8%, 245 enrolments) and Woodville (5.7%, 170 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Church (1.4%, 25 enrolments), Tavanagh (1.9%, 35 enrolments) and Annagh (2.0%, 50 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
Aghagallon	190	5.0	Fort	65	3.3
Annagh	50	2.0	Gilford	50	2.5
Ballybay	45	2.3	Kernan	215	4.4
Ballydown	195	5.1	Killycomain	65	3.1
Ballyoran	90	3.9	Knocknashane	95	3.4
Banbridge West	90	3.9	Lawrencetown	95	4.3
Bleary	190	5.8	Loughbrickland	100	4.6
Brownstown	90	3.2	Magheralin	190	4.7
Church	25	1.4	Mourneview	65	3.4
Corcrain	75	2.9	Parklake	105	3.3
Court	75	2.9	Seapatrick	95	4.9
Derrytrasna	245	5.8	Taghnevan	115	4.0
Donaghcloney	140	4.4	Tavanagh	35	1.9
Drumgask	100	3.3	The Birches	135	4.6
Drumgor	65	3.1	The Cut	30	2.2
Drumnamoe	80	3.8	Waringstown	200	5.5
Edenderry (Banbridge)	50	2.4	Woodville	170	5.7
Edenderry (Craigavon)	100	3.8			

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	Aghagallon	13	Donaghcloney	25	Loughbrickland
2	Annagh	14	Drumgask	26	Magheralin
3	Ballybay	15	Drumgor	27	Mourneview
4	Ballydown	16	Drumnamoe	28	Parklake
5	Ballyoran	17	Edenderry (Banbridge LGD)	29	Seapatrick
6	Banbridge West	18	Edenderry (Craigavon LGD)	30	Taghnevan
7	Bleary	19	Fort	31	Tavanagh
8	Brownstown	20	Gilford	32	The Birches
9	Church	21	Kernan	33	The Cut
10	Corcrain	22	Killycomain	34	Waringstown
11	Court	23	Knocknashane	35	Woodville
12	Derrytrasna	24	Lawrencetown		

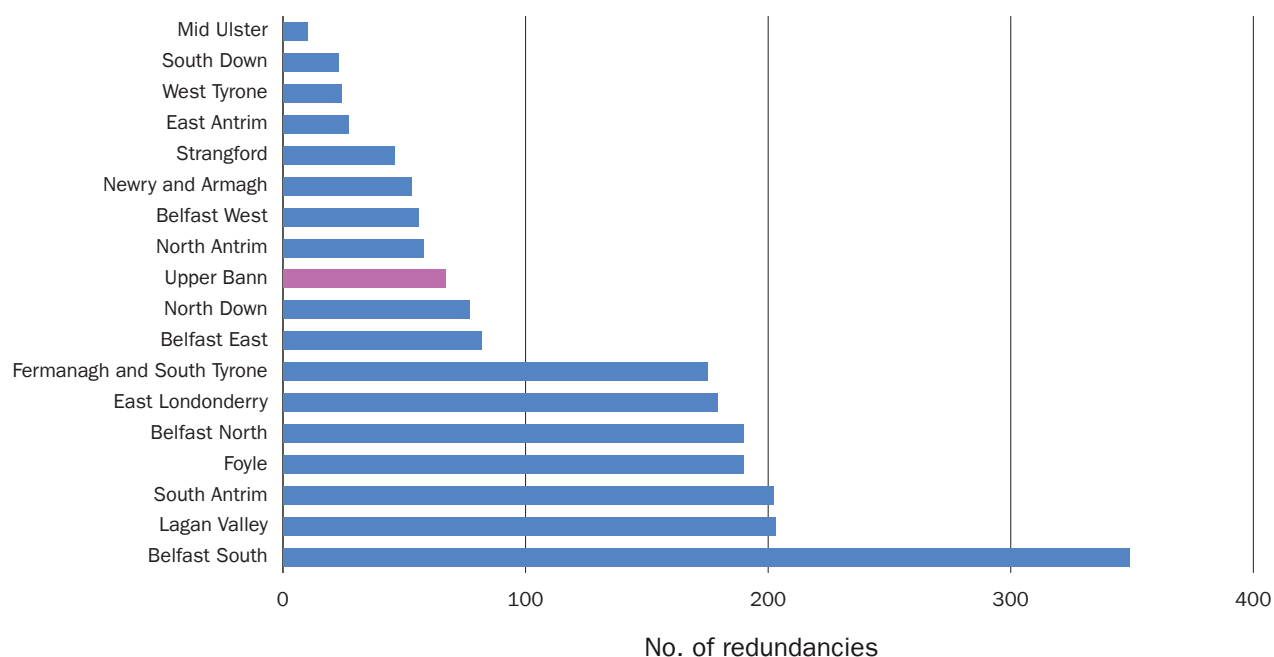
## Labour Market – Confirmed redundancies

In 2013, there were 67 confirmed redundancies in Upper Bann.

This represents 3.3% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2013.

Upper Bann had the 9th lowest 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



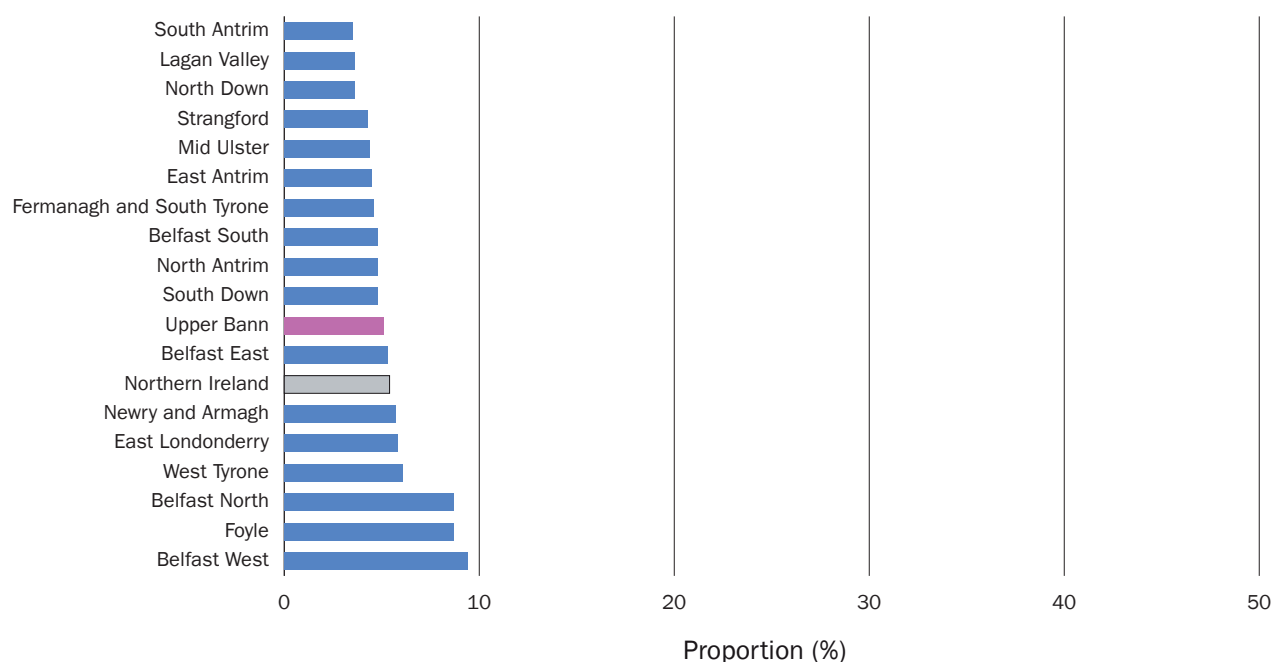
## Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2013, there were 3,879 people claiming unemployment-related benefits in Upper Bann. This equates to 5.1% 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 8th highest 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 Church (10.2%, 134 claimants), Corcrain (9.5%, 234 claimants) and Ballybay (8.5%, and 120 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Bleary (2.1%, 56 claimants), Ballydown (2.9%, 87 claimants) and Seapatrick (3.2%, 50 claimants).

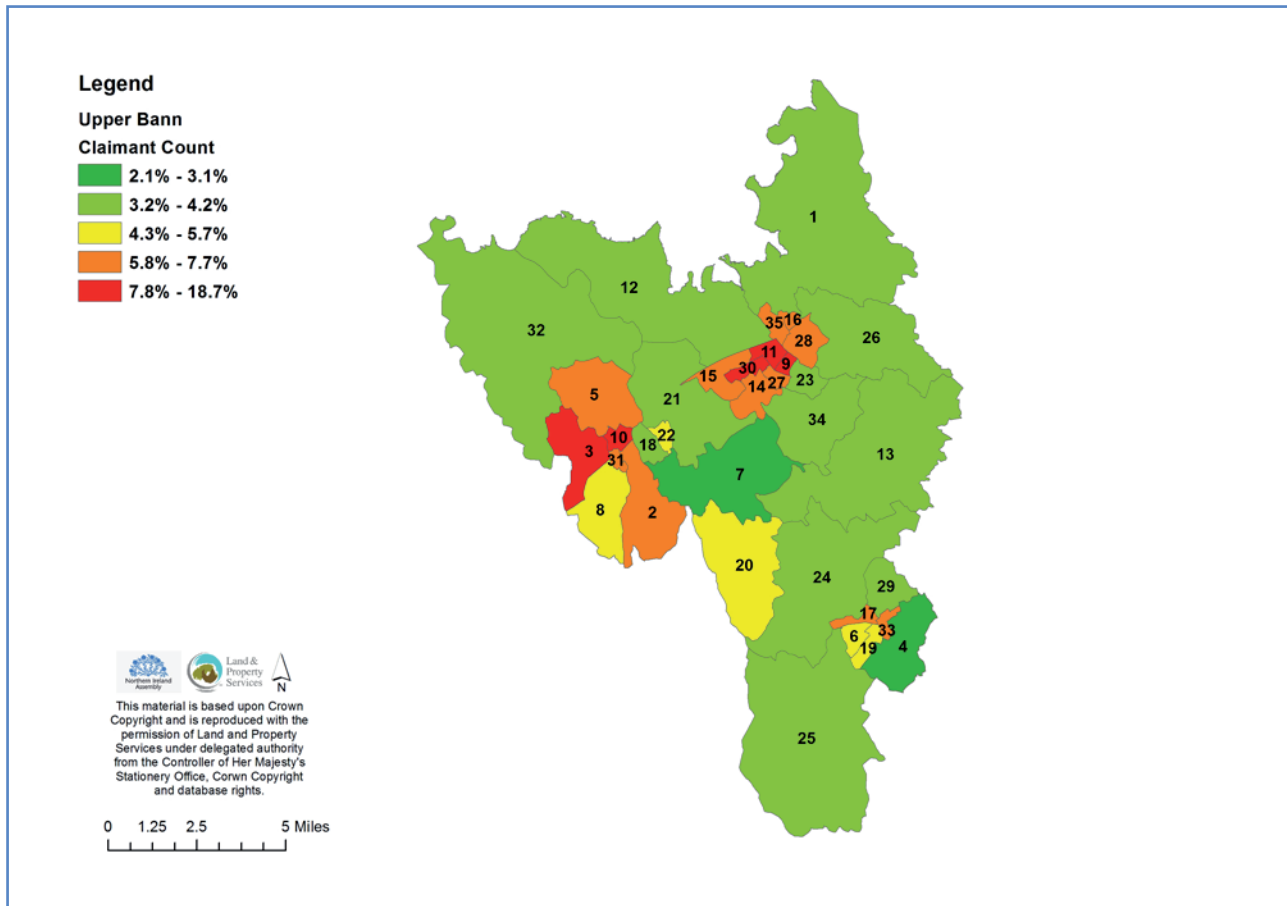
### Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2013

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population <sup>1</sup>	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Aghagallon	117	4.2	Fort	87	5.6
Annagh	171	7.7	Gilford	88	5.4
Ballybay	120	8.5	Kernan	122	3.7
Ballydown	87	2.9	Killycomain	76	4.8
Ballyoran	117	6.4	Knocknashane	68	3.3
Banbridge West	92	4.9	Lawrencetown	62	3.9
Bleary	56	2.1	Loughbrickland	59	3.4
Brownstown	94	4.3	Magheralin	107	3.4
Church	134	10.2	Mourneview	93	5.8
Corcrain	234	9.5	Parklake	129	6.5
Court	168	7.9	Seapatrick	50	3.2
Derrytrasna	116	3.2	Taghnevan	172	8.0
Donaghcloney	88	4.1	Tavanagh	114	7.6
Drumgask	191	7.6	The Birches	81	3.7
Drumgor	123	6.8	The Cut	71	6.3
Drumnamoe	122	6.3	Waringstown	87	3.4
Edenderry (Banbridge)	119	7.0	Woodville	193	7.0
Edenderry (Craigavon)	73	3.6			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count)

<sup>1</sup> 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	Aghagallon	13	Donaghcloney	25	Loughbrickland
2	Annagh	14	Drumgask	26	Magheralin
3	Ballybay	15	Drumgor	27	Mourneview
4	Ballydown	16	Drumnamoe	28	Parklake
5	Ballyoran	17	Edenderry (Banbridge LGD)	29	Seapatrick
6	Banbridge West	18	Edenderry (Craigavon LGD)	30	Taghnevan
7	Bleary	19	Fort	31	Tavanagh
8	Brownstown	20	Gilford	32	The Birches
9	Church	21	Kernan	33	The Cut
10	Corcrain	22	Killycomain	34	Waringstown
11	Court	23	Knocknashane	35	Woodville
12	Derrytrasna	24	Lawrencetown		

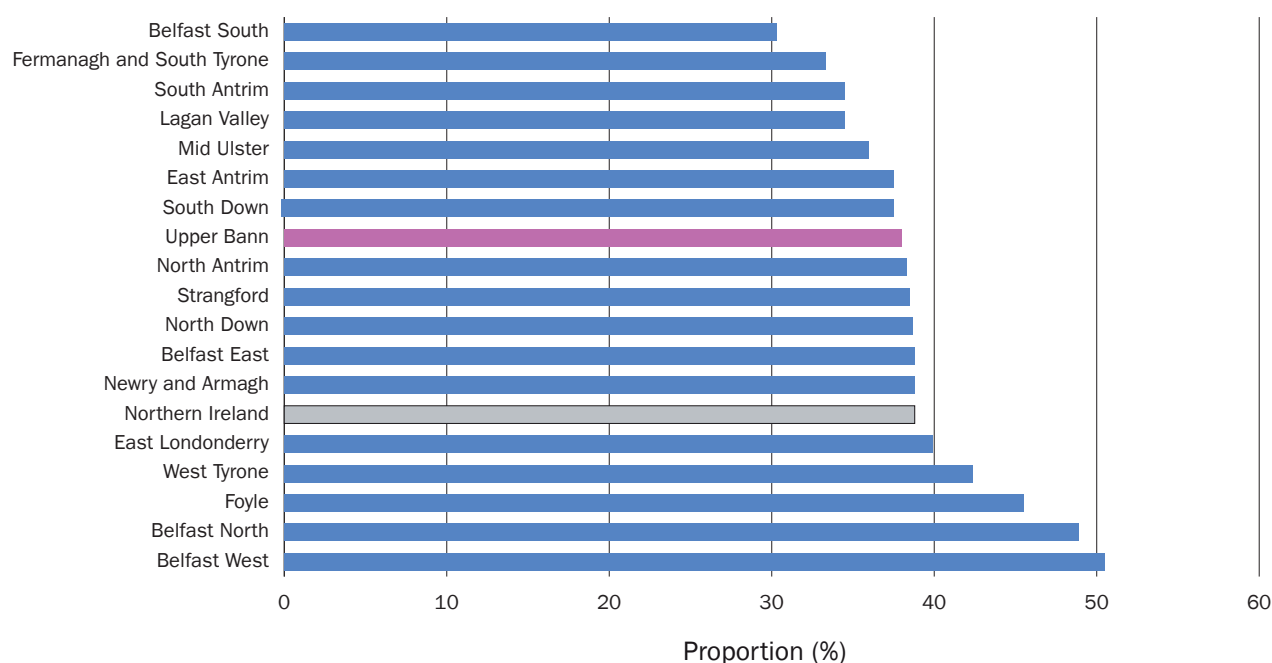
## Low income – People claiming benefits

As at April 2014, 35,770 people in Upper Bann claimed at least one of the main benefits. This equates to 38.0% 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 38.8%.

Upper Bann was the Constituency with the 8th 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 Court (55.0%, 1,410 claimants), Drumnamoe (54.7%, 1,150 claimants) and The Cut (51.5%, 710 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Kernan (28.2%, 1,390 claimants), Derrytrasna (28.7%, 1,220 claimants) and Ballydown (28.8%, 1,090 claimants).

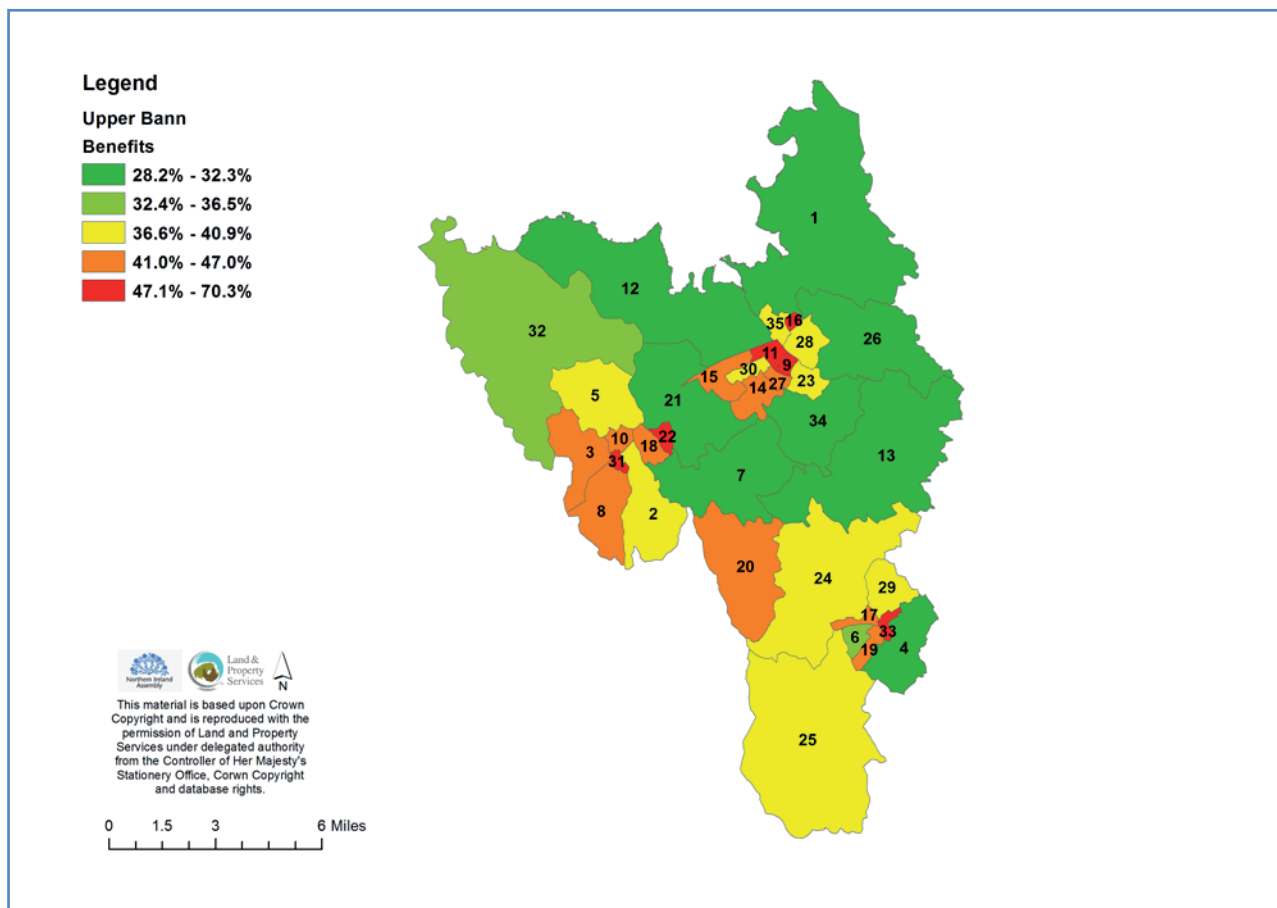
### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at April 2014<sup>1</sup>

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	1,130	29.7	Fort	870	44.4
Annagh	990	38.7	Gilford	840	42.4
Ballybay	830	42.0	Kernan	1,390	28.2
Ballydown	1,090	28.8	Killycomain	980	47.3
Ballyoran	930	40.0	Knocknashane	1,080	39.2
Banbridge West	780	33.9	Lawrencetown	820	37.3
Bleary	1,000	30.5	Loughbrickland	790	36.6
Brownstown	1,150	41.0	Magheralin	1,250	30.6
Church	910	51.4	Mourneview	870	45.2
Corcrair	1,140	43.5	Parklake	1,220	38.0
Court	1,410	55.0	Seapatrick	780	40.0
Derrytrasna	1,220	28.7	Taghnevan	1,150	39.8
Donaghcloney	940	29.5	Tavanagh	850	47.2
Drumgask	1,280	41.9	The Birches	1,000	33.8
Drumgor	950	45.3	The Cut	710	51.5
Drumnamoe	1,150	54.7	Waringstown	1,120	30.6
Edenderry (Banbridge)	910	43.4	Woodville	1,150	38.8
Edenderry (Craigavon)	1,100	42.0			

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

<sup>1</sup> 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	Aghagallon	13	Donaghcloney	25	Loughbrickland
2	Annagh	14	Drumgask	26	Magheralin
3	Ballybay	15	Drumgor	27	Mourneview
4	Ballydown	16	Drumnamoe	28	Parklake
5	Ballyoran	17	Edenderry (Banbridge LGD)	29	Seapatrick
6	Banbridge West	18	Edenderry (Craigavon LGD)	30	Taghnevan
7	Bleary	19	Fort	31	Tavanagh
8	Brownstown	20	Gilford	32	The Birches
9	Church	21	Kernan	33	The Cut
10	Corcrain	22	Killycomain	34	Waringstown
11	Court	23	Knocknashane	35	Woodville
12	Derrytrasna	24	Lawrencetown		

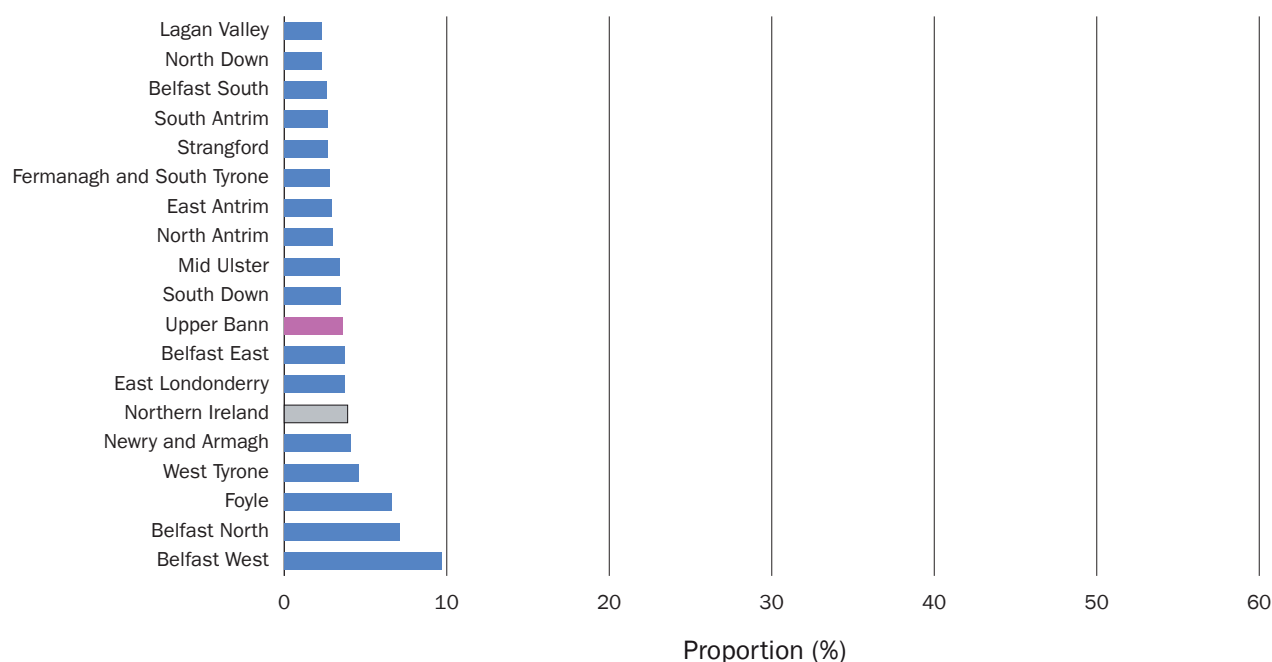
## Low income – People claiming income support

As at February 2014, there were 2,840 people in Upper Bann claiming income support, of whom 2,750 were of working age. This equates to 3.6% 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 3.9%.

Upper Bann was the Constituency with the 8th highest 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	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 Court (8.4%, 160 claimants), Drumnamoe (8.3%, 140 claimants) and Drumgask (8.1%, 220 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Waringstown (1.0%, 30 claimants), Magheralin (1.8%, 60 claimants) and Bleary (1.8%, 50 claimants).

### Proportion of working age people claiming income support at ward level, as at February 2014<sup>1</sup>

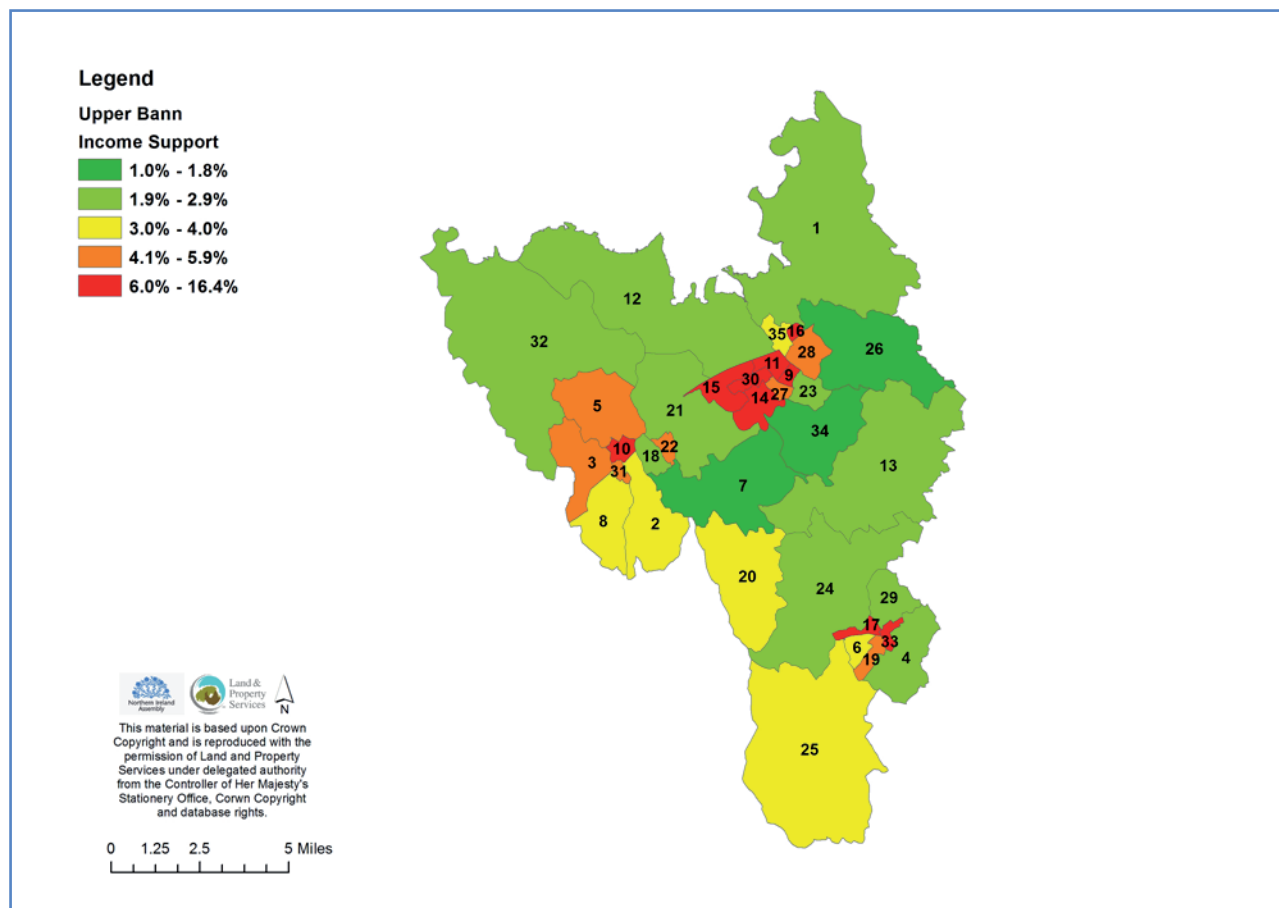
Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population <sup>1</sup>	Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Aghagallon	70	2.2	Fort	60	4.1
Annagh	70	3.3	Gilford	60	3.7
Ballybay	80	5.0	Kernan	90	2.1
Ballydown	60	1.9	Killycomain	70	4.6
Ballyoran	80	4.3	Knocknashane	40	1.9
Banbridge West	70	3.5	Lawrencetown	50	2.8
Bleary	50	1.8	Loughbrickland	60	3.4
Brownstown	70	3.3	Magheralin	60	1.8
Church	90	6.8	Mourneview	70	4.5
Corcrair	160	7.0	Parklake	110	4.3
Court	160	8.4	Seapatrick	40	2.7
Derrytrasna	70	1.9	Taghnevan	150	6.0
Donaghcloney	50	1.9	Tavanagh	70	5.0
Drumgask	220	8.1	The Birches	70	2.9
Drumgor	110	6.2	The Cut	70	6.7
Drumnamoe	140	8.3	Waringstown	30	1.0
Edenderry (Banbridge)	110	6.2	Woodville	100	3.9
Edenderry (Craigavon)	50	2.6			

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

<sup>1</sup> 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	Aghagallon	13	Donaghcloney	25	Loughbrickland
2	Annagh	14	Drumgask	26	Magheralin
3	Ballybay	15	Drumgor	27	Mourneview
4	Ballydown	16	Drumnamoe	28	Parklake
5	Ballyoran	17	Edenderry (Banbridge LGD)	29	Seapatrick
6	Banbridge West	18	Edenderry (Craigavon LGD)	30	Taghnevan
7	Bleary	19	Fort	31	Tavanagh
8	Brownstown	20	Gilford	32	The Birches
9	Church	21	Kernan	33	The Cut
10	Corcraín	22	Killycomain	34	Waringstown
11	Court	23	Knocknashane	35	Woodville
12	Derrytrasna	24	Lawrencetown		

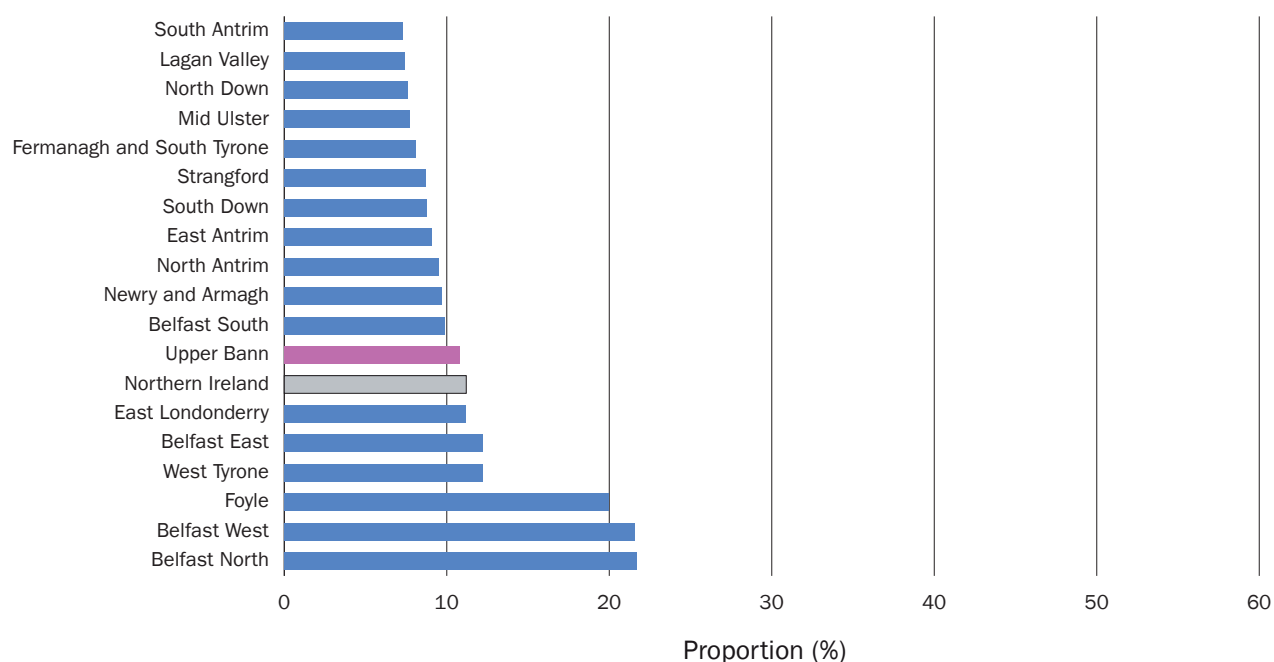
## Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2014, there were 10,150 people in Upper Bann claiming housing benefit. This equates to 10.8% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming this benefit.

A lower proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Upper Bann claimed housing benefit in 2014 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 11.2%.

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 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

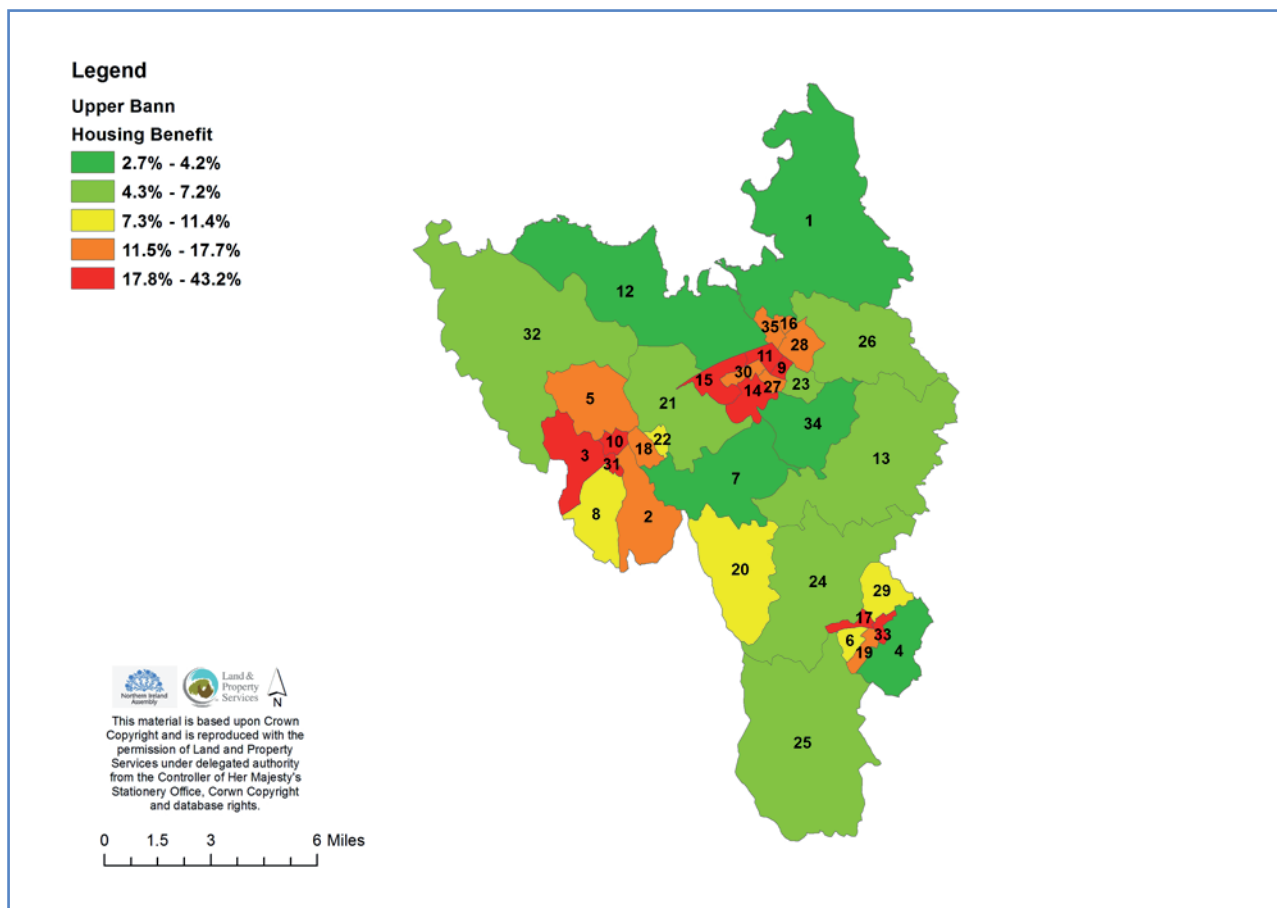
The highest proportion of people claiming housing benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Court (26.5%, 680 claimants), The Cut (23.2%, 320 claimants) and Corcrain (22.5%, 590 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Bleary (2.7%, 90 claimants), Ballydown (2.9%, 110 claimants) and Derrytrasna (3.1%, 130 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
Aghagallon	130	3.4	Fort	250	12.7
Annagh	430	16.8	Gilford	220	11.1
Ballybay	400	20.3	Kernan	280	5.7
Ballydown	110	2.9	Killycomain	230	11.1
Ballyoran	270	11.6	Knocknashane	120	4.4
Banbridge West	240	10.4	Lawrencetown	140	6.4
Bleary	90	2.7	Loughbrickland	130	6.0
Brownstown	320	11.4	Magheralin	200	4.9
Church	390	22.0	Mourneview	240	12.5
Corcrain	590	22.5	Parklake	440	13.7
Court	680	26.5	Seapatrick	150	7.7
Derrytrasna	130	3.1	Taghnevan	420	14.5
Donaghcloney	140	4.4	Tavanagh	330	18.3
Drumgask	590	19.3	The Birches	160	5.4
Drumgor	380	18.1	The Cut	320	23.2
Drumnamoe	350	16.6	Waringstown	150	4.1
Edenderry (Banbridge)	400	19.1	Woodville	420	14.2
Edenderry (Craigavon)	300	11.5			

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	Aghagallon	13	Donaghcloney	25	Loughbrickland
2	Annagh	14	Drumgask	26	Magheralin
3	Ballybay	15	Drumgor	27	Mourneview
4	Ballydown	16	Drumnamoe	28	Parklake
5	Ballyoran	17	Edenderry (Banbridge LGD)	29	Seapatrick
6	Banbridge West	18	Edenderry (Craigavon LGD)	30	Taghnevan
7	Bleary	19	Fort	31	Tavanagh
8	Brownstown	20	Gilford	32	The Birches
9	Church	21	Kernan	33	The Cut
10	Corcrain	22	Killycomain	34	Waringstown
11	Court	23	Knocknashane	35	Woodville
12	Derrytrasna	24	Lawrencetown		

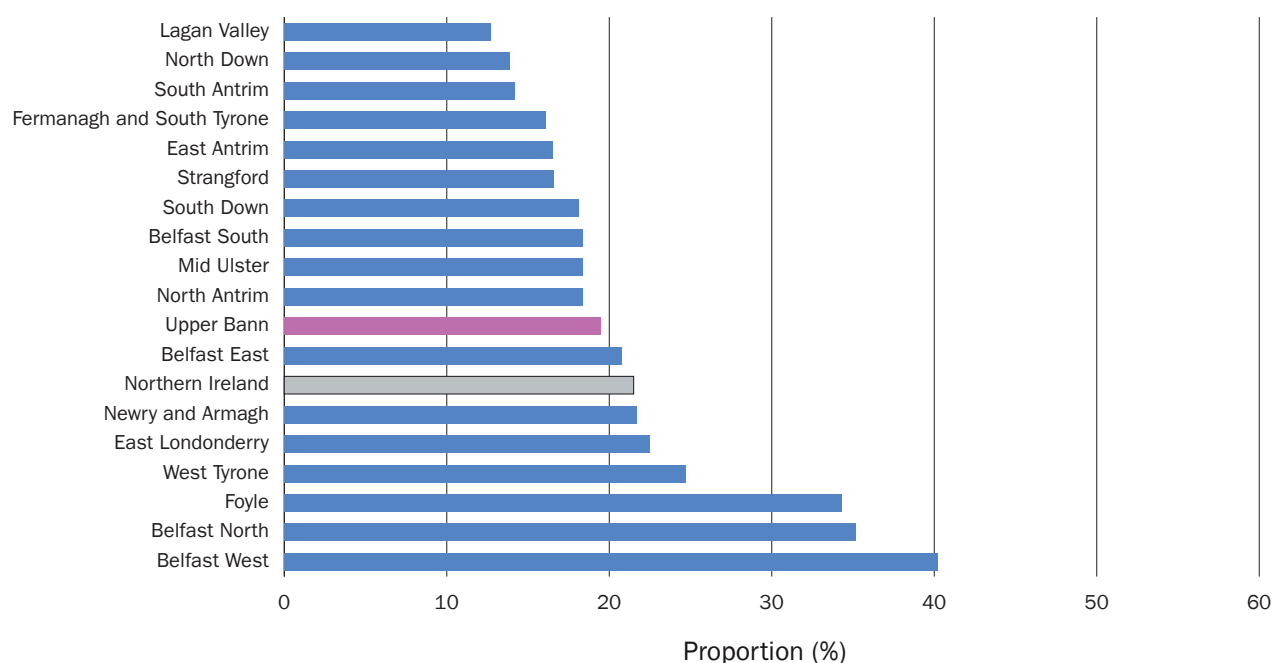
## Low income – Children living in low income families

As at August 2012, there were 5,125 children aged 0-15 years living in low income families in Upper Bann. This equates to 19.5% of all children in the area.

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

Upper Bann was the Constituency with the 8th highest 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)

## 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 Drumnacree (43.5%), Drumgask (35.8%) and Church (35.3%). The lowest proportions were found in Waringstown (6.5%), Donaghcloney (8.0%) and Bleary (8.8%).

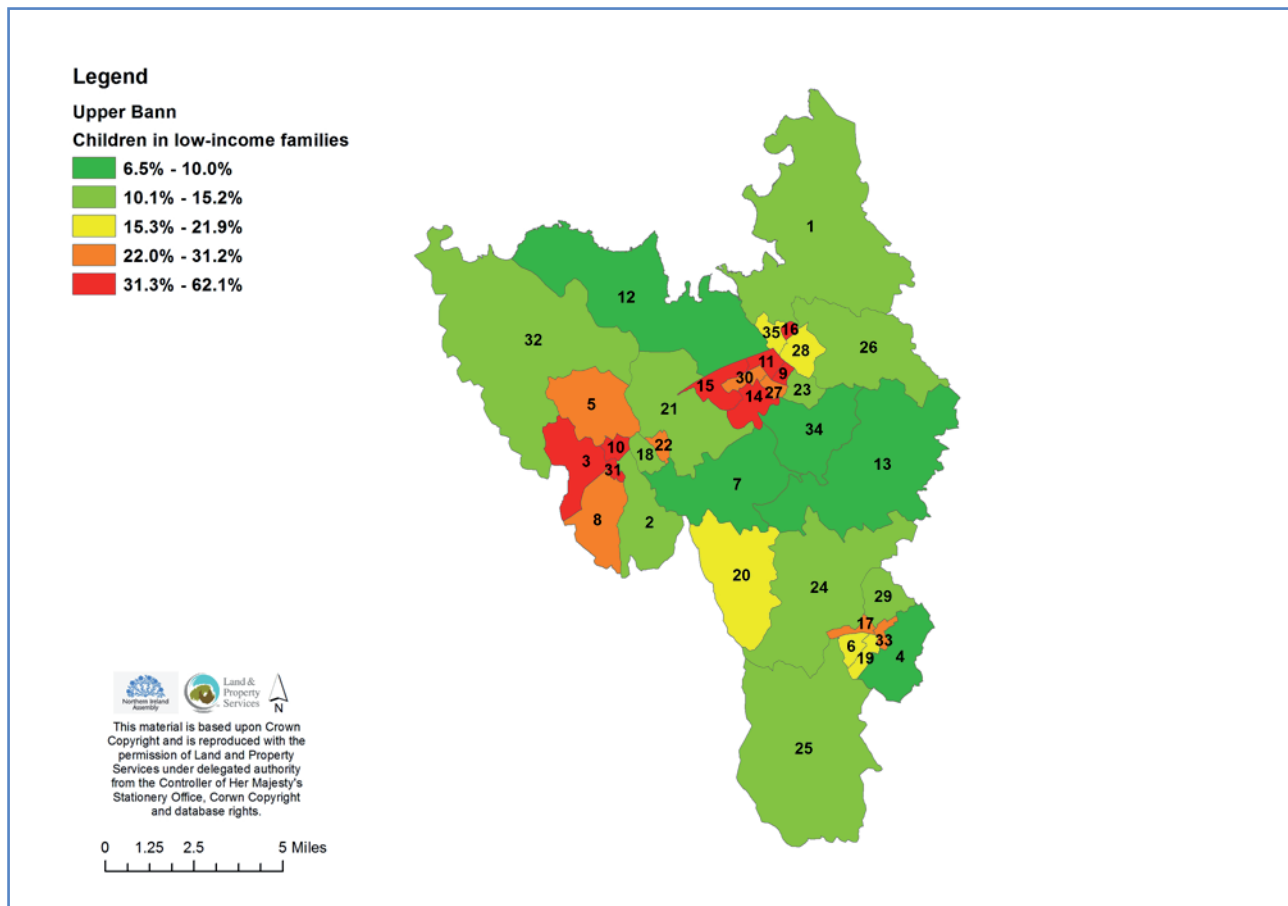
### Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families at ward level, as at August 2012

Ward	Children in Poverty (%) <sup>1</sup>	Ward	Children in Poverty (%)
Aghagallon	10.4	Fort	20.9
Annagh	14.6	Gilford	20.4
Ballybay	31.6	Kernan	11.3
Ballydown	9.6	Killycomain	24.1
Ballyoran	24.2	Knocknashane	14.6
Banbridge West	19.7	Lawrencetown	12.6
Bleary	8.8	Loughbrickland	14.5
Brownstown	23.5	Magheralin	10.4
Church	35.3	Mourneview	28.1
Corcrain	33.9	Parklake	18.6
Court	34.9	Seapatrick	14.0
Derrytrasna	9.0	Taghnevan	30.7
Donaghcloney	8.0	Tavanagh	31.5
Drumgask	35.8	The Birches	13.6
Drumgor	31.5	The Cut	22.9
Drumnacree	43.5	Waringstown	6.5
Edenderry (Banbridge)	30.5	Woodville	21.0
Edenderry (Craigavon)	10.2		

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

<sup>1</sup> 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).

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



1	Aghagallon	13	Donaghcloney	25	Loughbrickland
2	Annagh	14	Drumgask	26	Magheralin
3	Ballybay	15	Drumgor	27	Mourneview
4	Ballydown	16	Drumnamoe	28	Parklake
5	Ballyoran	17	Edenderry (Banbridge LGD)	29	Seapatrick
6	Banbridge West	18	Edenderry (Craigavon LGD)	30	Taghnevan
7	Bleary	19	Fort	31	Tavanagh
8	Brownstown	20	Gilford	32	The Birches
9	Church	21	Kernan	33	The Cut
10	Corcrain	22	Killycomain	34	Waringstown
11	Court	23	Knocknashane	35	Woodville
12	Derrytrasna	24	Lawrencetown		

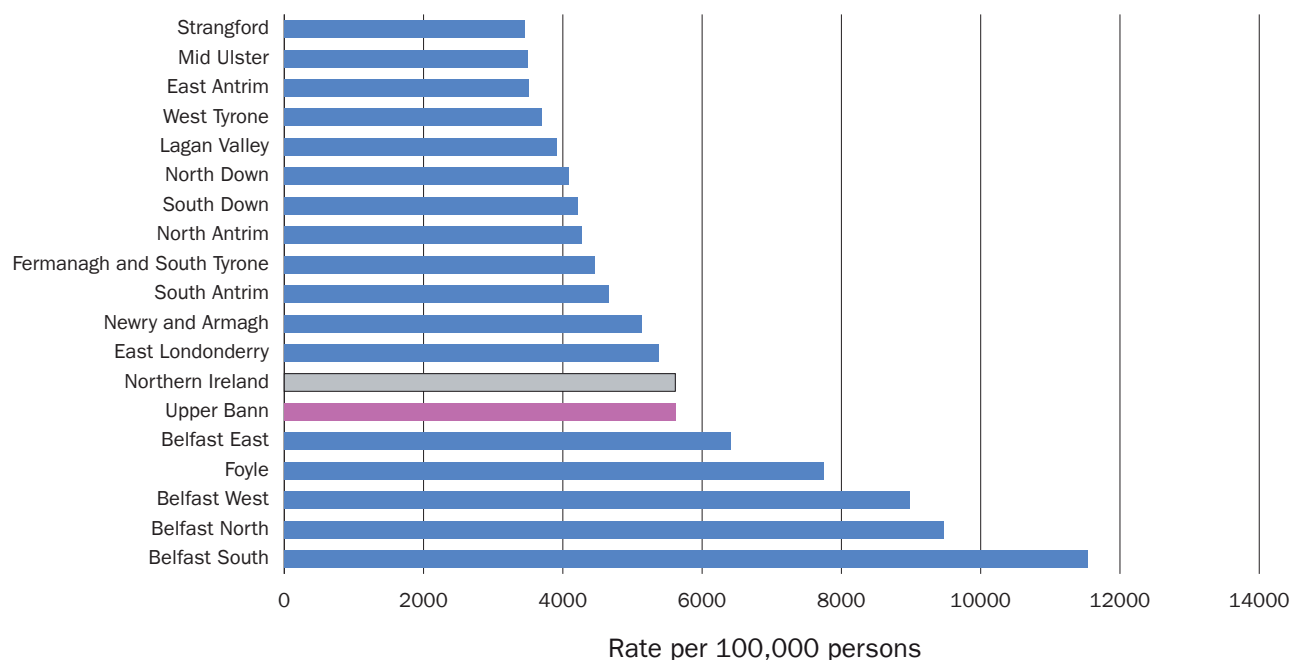
## Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2013/14, a total of 6,785 criminal offences were recorded in the Upper Bann area. This equates to an overall recorded crime rate of 5,624 per 100,000 persons.

The recorded crime rate for Upper Bann was higher than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 5,615 per 100,000 persons.

Upper Bann was the Constituency with the 6th highest 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, the greatest differences, where crime rates were higher in Upper Bann than the Northern Ireland average, violence with injury, possession of drugs and criminal damage.

The greatest differences, where crime rates were the lower in Upper Bann than the Northern Ireland average, were for all other theft offences (excluding those listed separately below), vehicle offences and shoplifting.

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

	Upper Bann		Northern Ireland	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Violence with injury (including homicide)	1,024	849	14,157	774
Violence without injury	1,248	1,035	18,246	997
Sexual offences	168	139	2,234	122
Robbery	31	26	958	52
Domestic burglary	425	352	5,753	314
Non-domestic burglary	249	206	3,314	181
Vehicle offences	310	257	5,609	307
Theft from the person	20	17	576	31
Bicycle theft	57	47	1,097	60
Shoplifting	379	314	6,372	348
All other theft offences	633	525	13,302	727
Criminal damage	1,364	1,131	19,889	1,087
Trafficking of drugs	79	65	968	53
Possession of drugs	330	274	3,764	206
Possession of weapons offences	47	39	727	40
Public order offences	106	88	1,536	84
Miscellaneous crimes against society	168	139	2,415	132
Other fraud	147	122	1,829	100
Offences Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	1,021	846	12,720	695
Offences Recorded with a Homophobic Motivation	15	12	179	10
Offences Recorded with a Racist Motivation	48	40	691	38
Offences Recorded with a Sectarian Motivation	51	42	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 The Cut (28,173), Annagh (17,977) and Drumgor (15,541). The lowest rates were recorded in Donaghcloney (1,742), The Birches (1,945) and Waringstown (1,970).

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

Ward	Recorded Crime Rate <sup>1</sup>	Violence against Person Rate <sup>2</sup>	Burglary Rate	Criminal Damage Rate	Hate Crime Rate <sup>3</sup>
Aghagallon	2,141	733	396	178	0
Annagh	17,977	7,610	1,378	2,130	313
Ballybay	3,849	1,694	770	770	38
Ballydown	2,907	553	205	532	0
Ballyoran	3,392	1,197	499	831	0
Banbridge West	2,540	836	201	635	0
Bleary	2,181	455	503	288	0
Brownstown	3,998	1,542	343	514	29
Church	10,362	3,529	498	1,810	271
Corcrain	6,453	2,994	494	1,134	233
Court	13,877	6,534	1,089	2,925	498
Derrytrasna	2,842	1,061	342	450	18
Donaghcloney	1,742	605	339	242	24
Drumgask	6,565	2,640	654	1,565	70
Drumgor	15,541	3,466	1,965	3,251	71
Drumnamoe	3,363	764	382	1,032	0
Edenderry (Banbridge)	7,681	2,111	582	2,876	146
Edenderry (Craigavon)	4,505	1,118	351	927	160
Fort	9,126	2,377	764	2,589	0
Gilford	6,444	2,122	982	1,336	0
Kernan	5,153	1,728	586	895	31
Killycomain	3,831	1,935	237	908	39
Knocknashane	2,540	1,211	148	591	118
Lawrencetown	3,764	832	724	615	72

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

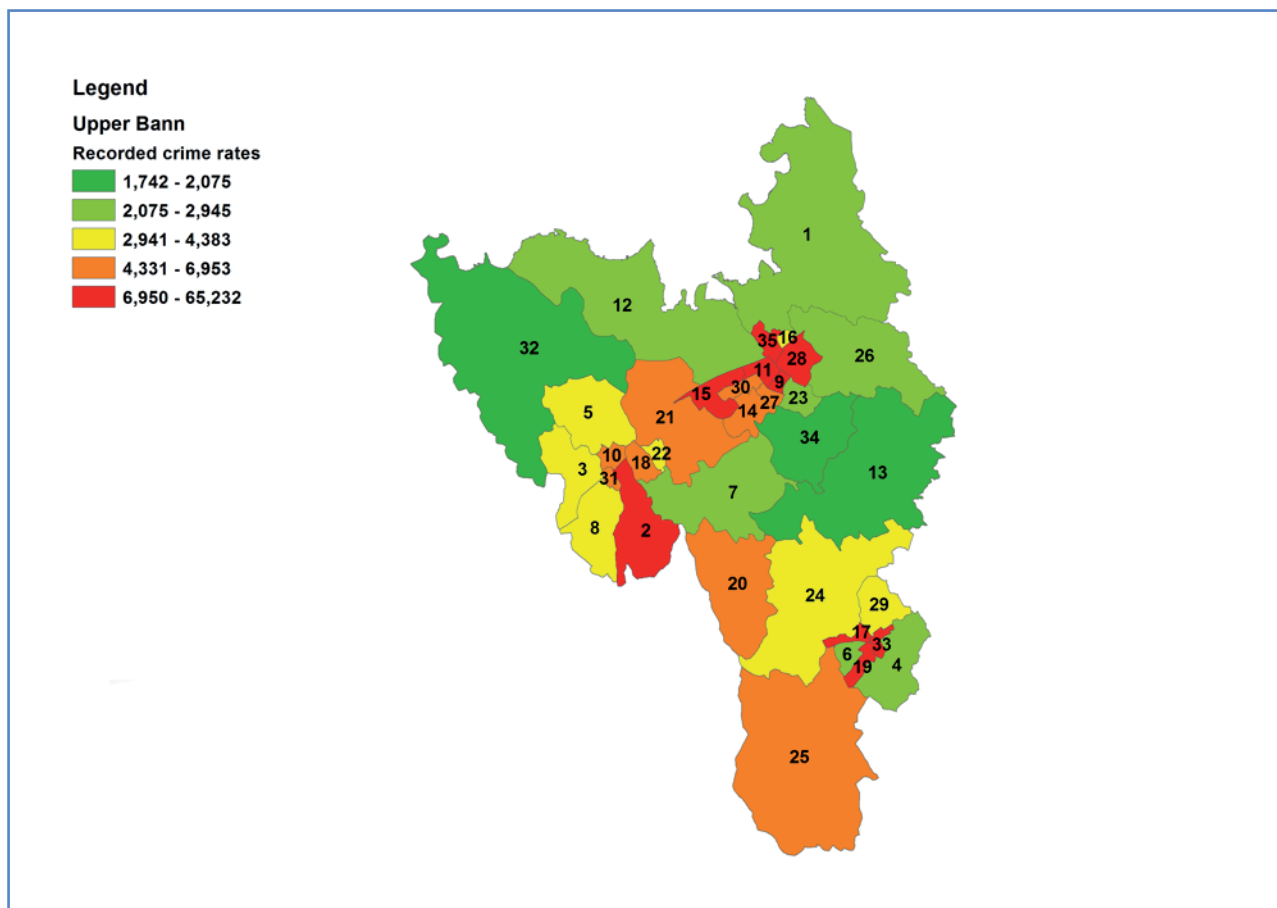
2 Violence against the person includes sex offences and robbery.

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

Ward	Recorded Crime Rate <sup>1</sup>	Violence against Person Rate <sup>2</sup>	Burglary Rate	Criminal Damage Rate	Hate Crime Rate <sup>3</sup>
Loughbrickland	5,453	1,247	748	535	36
Magheralin	2,271	776	530	284	38
Mourneview	4,941	2,219	1,047	963	0
Parklake	7,938	3,099	644	1,478	167
Seapatrick	3,819	1,175	168	1,637	210
Taghnevan	5,698	2,039	732	1,385	105
Tavanagh	5,009	1,933	395	1,494	483
The Birches	1,945	830	207	415	26
The Cut	28,173	11,447	949	6,999	237
Waringstown	1,970	750	129	407	21
Woodville	10,329	5,001	707	1,604	299

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

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



1	Aghagallon	13	Donaghcloney	25	Loughbrickland
2	Annagh	14	Drumgask	26	Magheralin
3	Ballybay	15	Drumgor	27	Mourneview
4	Ballydown	16	Drumnamoe	28	Parklake
5	Ballyoran	17	Edenderry (Banbridge LGD)	29	Seapatrick
6	Banbridge West	18	Edenderry (Craigavon LGD)	30	Taghnevan
7	Bleary	19	Fort	31	Tavanagh
8	Brownstown	20	Gilford	32	The Birches
9	Church	21	Kernan	33	The Cut
10	Corcrain	22	Killycomain	34	Waringstown
11	Court	23	Knocknashane	35	Woodville
12	Derrytrasna	24	Lawrencetown		

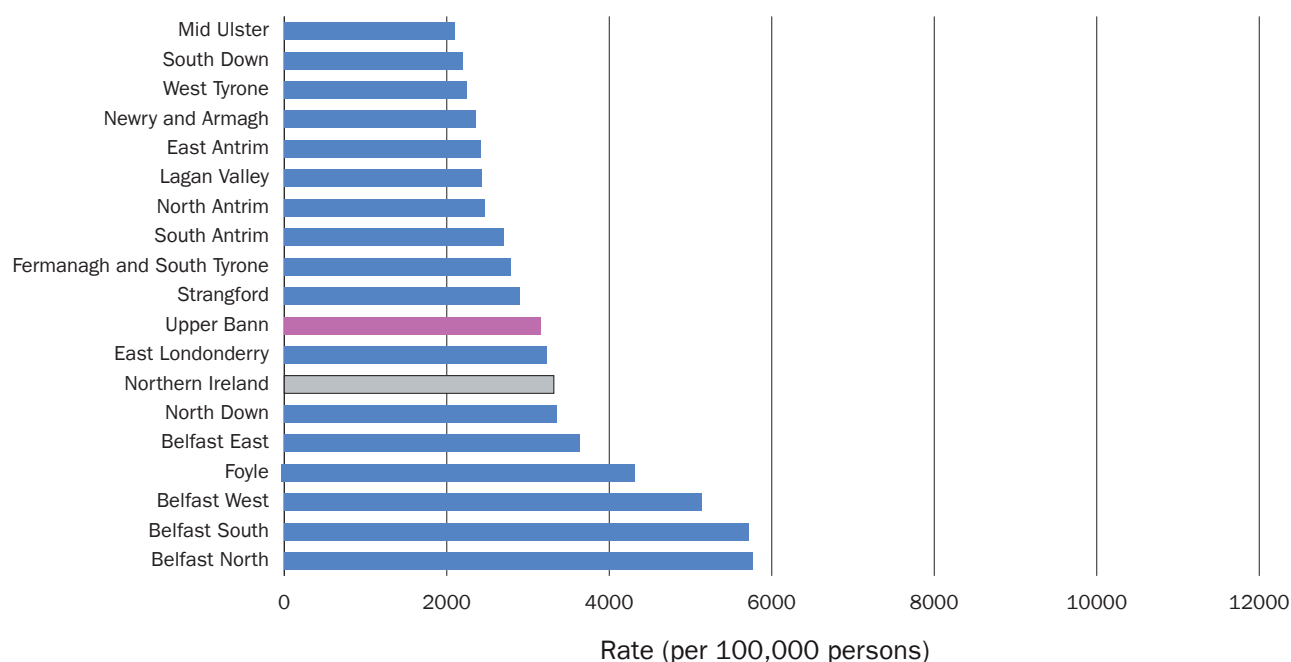
## Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2013/14, there were 3,813 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in Upper Bann. This equates to a rate of 3,161 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents in Upper Bann was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 3,318 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, 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 The Cut (17,556), Court (9,023) and Drumgor (8,253). The lowest rates were found in Magheralin (889), The Birches (907) and Aghagallon (932).

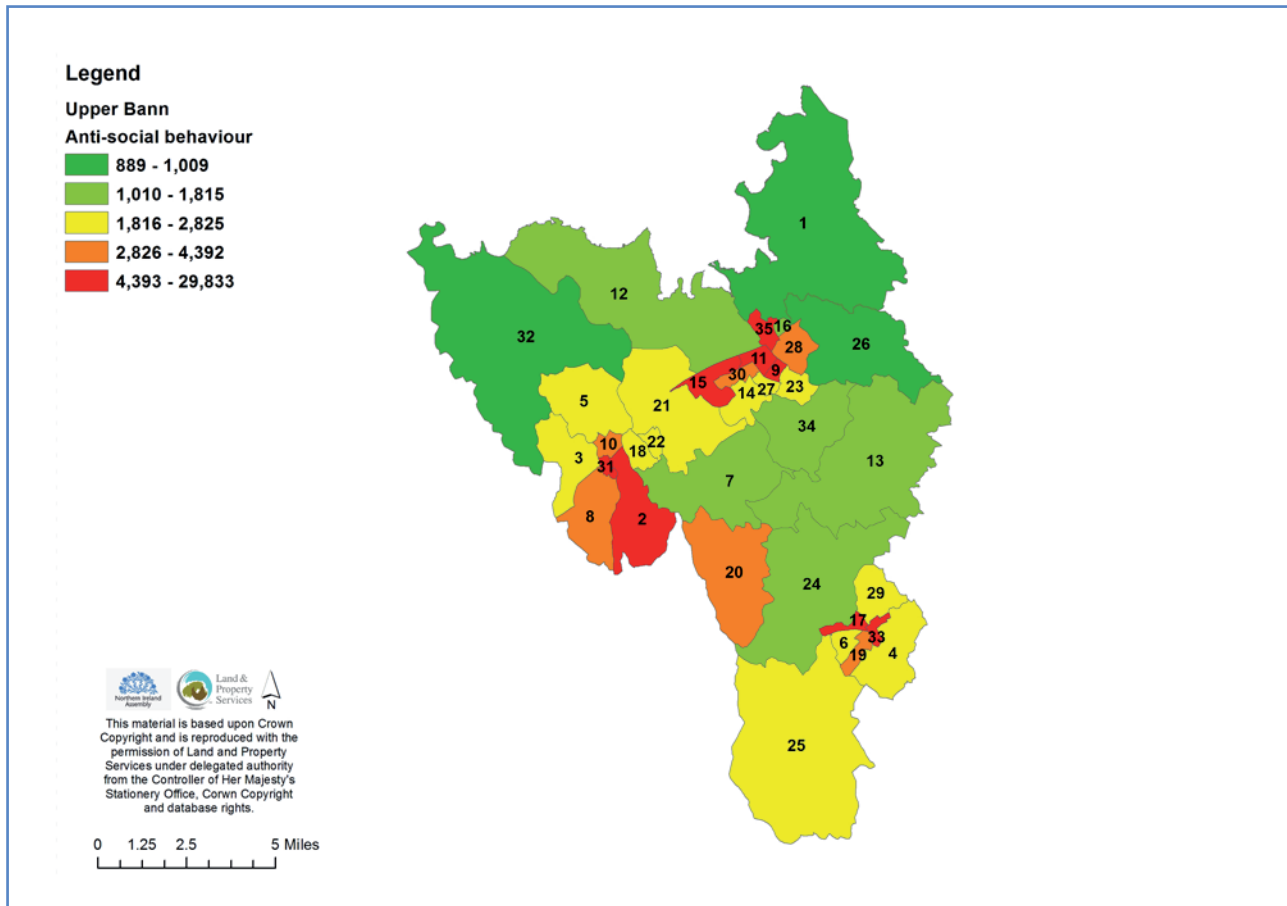
### Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013/14

Ward	ASB Incidents <sup>1</sup>	Per 100,000 Population	Ward	ASB Incidents	Per 100,000 Population
Aghagallon	47	932	Fort	99	4,202
Annagh	259	8,111	Gilford	87	3,418
Ballybay	66	2,540	Kernan	178	2,746
Ballydown	94	1,925	Killycomain	59	2,330
Ballyoran	80	2,660	Knocknashane	67	1,979
Banbridge West	71	2,373	Lawrencetown	42	1,520
Bleary	46	1,103	Loughbrickland	69	2,459
Brownstown	104	2,970	Magheralin	47	889
Church	140	6,335	Mourneview	44	1,843
Corcrain	126	3,663	Parklake	164	3,909
Court	290	9,023	Seapatrick	65	2,728
Derrytrasna	91	1,637	Taghnevan	115	3,006
Donaghcloney	42	1,016	Tavanagh	115	5,053
Drumgask	98	2,290	The Birches	35	907
Drumgor	231	8,253	The Cut	296	17,556
Drumnamoe	33	1,261	Waringstown	81	1,735
Edenderry (Banbridge)	193	7,026	Woodville	169	4,594
Edenderry (Craigavon)	70	2,236			

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

<sup>1</sup> 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	Aghagallon	13	Donaghcloney	25	Loughbrickland
2	Annagh	14	Drumgask	26	Magheralin
3	Ballybay	15	Drumgor	27	Mourneview
4	Ballydown	16	Drumnamoe	28	Parklake
5	Ballyoran	17	Edenderry (Banbridge LGD)	29	Seapatrick
6	Banbridge West	18	Edenderry (Craigavon LGD)	30	Taghnevan
7	Bleary	19	Fort	31	Tavanagh
8	Brownstown	20	Gilford	32	The Birches
9	Church	21	Kernan	33	The Cut
10	Corcrain	22	Killycomain	34	Waringstown
11	Court	23	Knocknashane	35	Woodville
12	Derrytrasna	24	Lawrencetown		

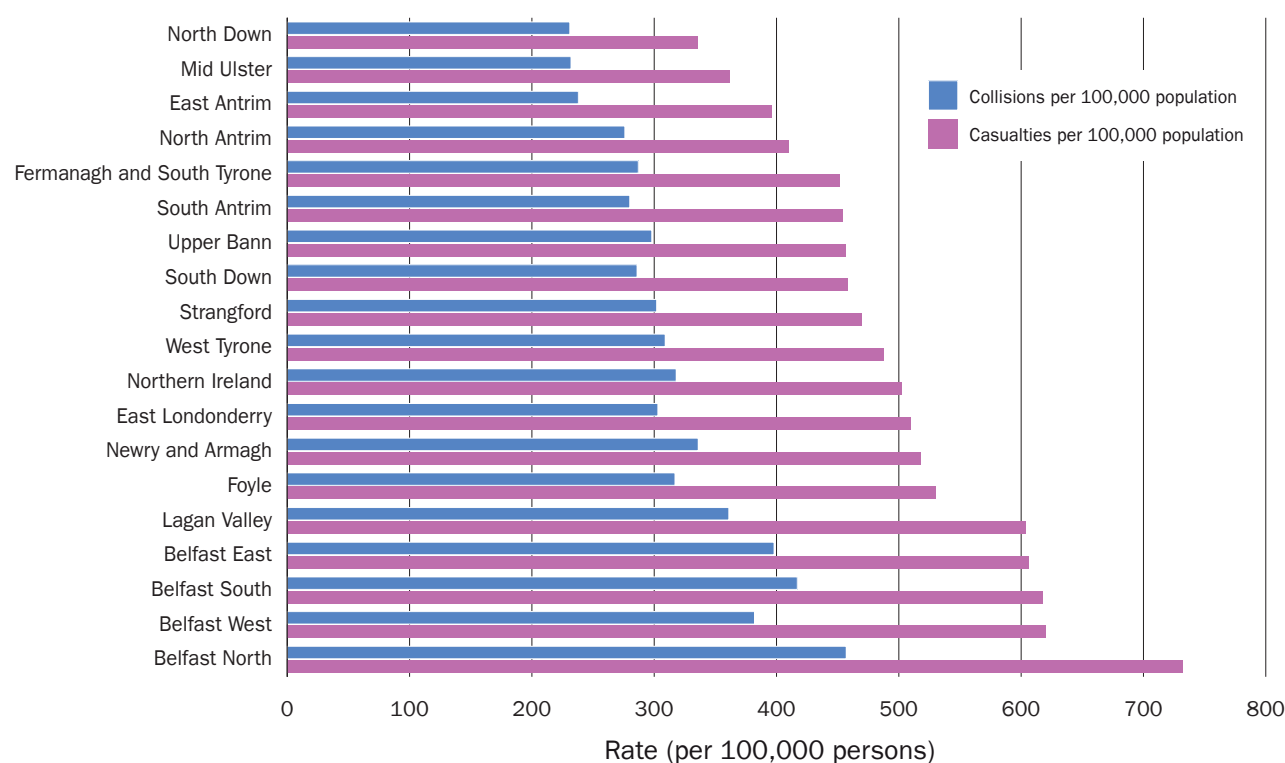
## Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties

In 2013, there were 359 road traffic collisions with injury reported in Upper Bann, a collision rate of 298 per 100,000 persons. There were 551 casualties – 2 persons were killed, 40 were seriously injured and 509 were slightly injured, a rate of 457 casualties per 100,000 persons.

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

Upper Bann had the 8th lowest 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 Annagh (846), Court (809) and Lawrencetown (796). The lowest rates were recorded in Edenderry (0), Banbridge West (0) and Knocknashane (59).

The highest road traffic casualty rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Annagh (1,315), Lawrencetown (1,303) and Drumgor (1,286). The lowest rates were recorded in Edenderry (0), Banbridge West (0) and Knocknashane (59).

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

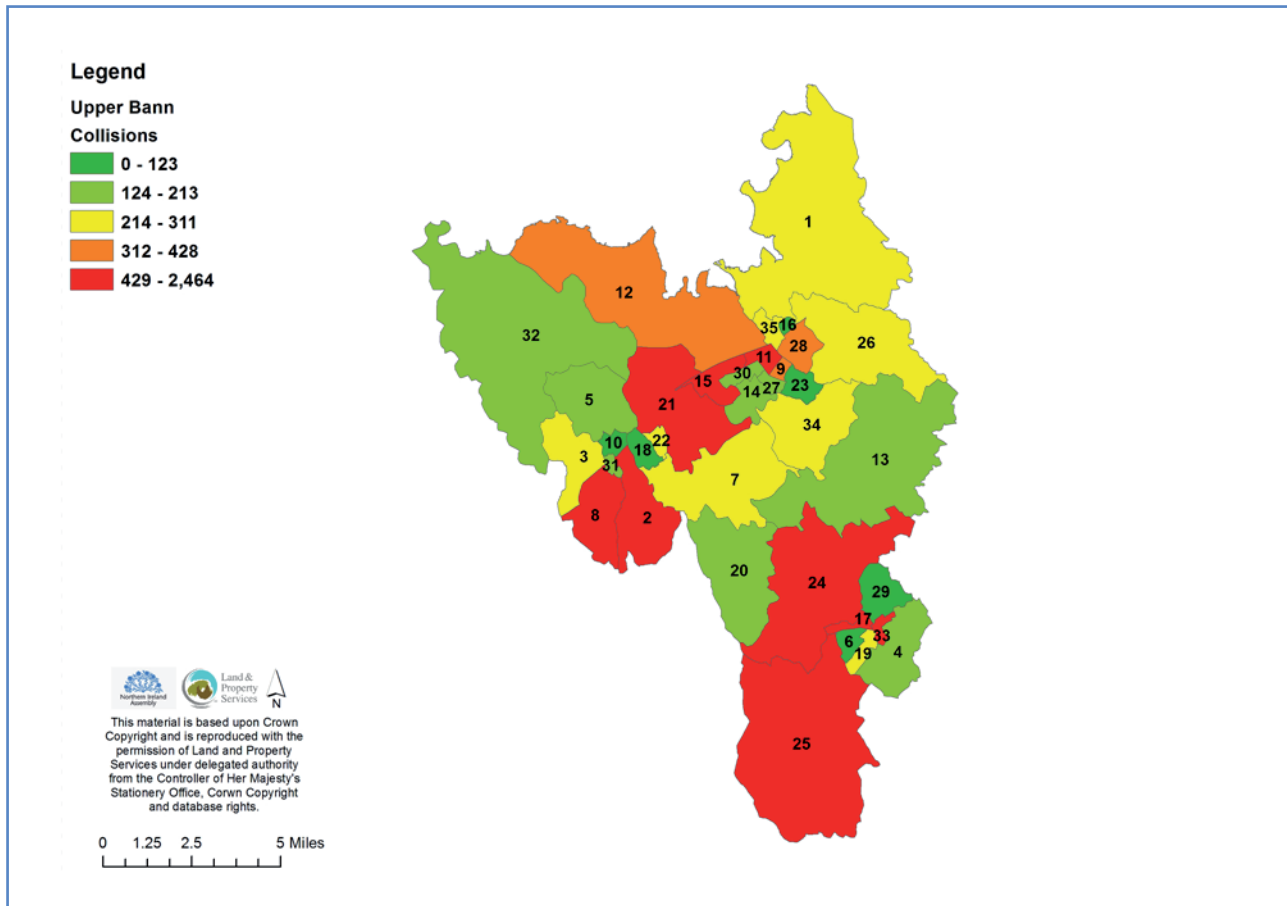
Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) <sup>1</sup>	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Aghagallon	15	24	297	476
Annagh	27	42	846	1,315
Ballybay	6	7	231	269
Ballydown	7	12	143	246
Ballyoran	5	8	166	266
Banbridge West	0	0	0	0
Bleary	11	16	264	384
Brownstown	16	23	457	657
Church	7	11	317	498
Corcrair	3	5	87	145
Court	26	39	809	1,213
Derrytrasna	21	28	378	504
Donaghcloney	7	7	169	169
Drumgask	8	12	187	280
Drumgor	20	36	715	1,286
Drumnamoe	3	3	115	115
Edenderry (Banbridge)	12	17	437	619
Edenderry (Craigavon)	0	0	0	0
Fort	7	8	297	340
Gilford	5	9	197	354
Kernan	29	41	447	633
Killycomain	6	11	237	434
Knocknashane	2	2	59	59

<sup>1</sup> 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) <sup>1</sup>	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Lawrencetown	22	36	796	1,303
Loughbrickland	14	21	499	748
Magheralin	12	18	227	341
Mourneview	3	3	126	126
Parklake	14	19	334	453
Seapatrick	2	2	84	84
Taghnevan	6	15	157	392
Tavanagh	3	8	132	352
The Birches	6	8	156	207
The Cut	12	18	712	1,068
Waringstown	11	21	236	450
Woodville	11	21	299	571

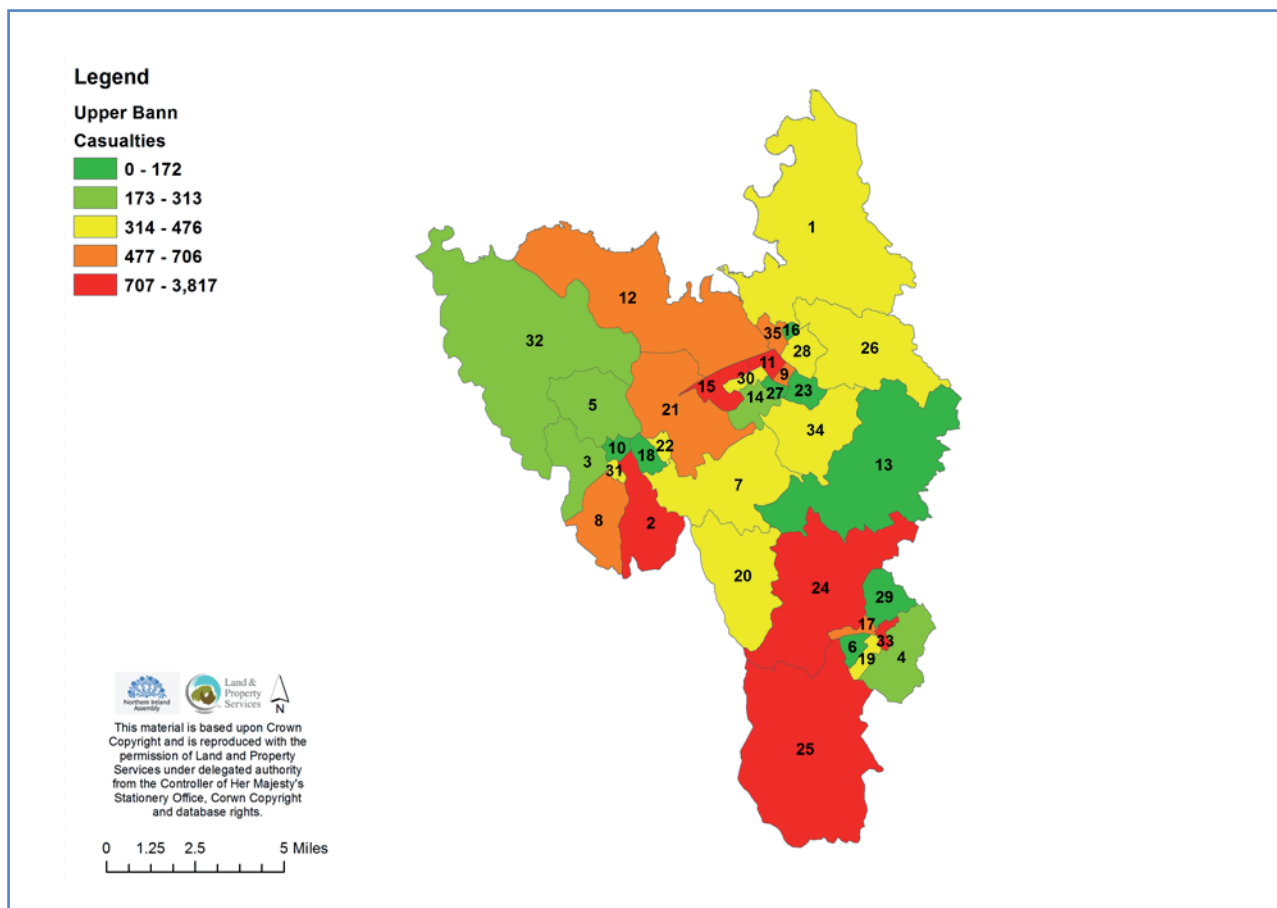
Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

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



1	Aghagallon	13	Donaghcloney	25	Loughbrickland
2	Annagh	14	Drumgask	26	Magheralin
3	Ballybay	15	Drumgor	27	Mourneview
4	Ballydown	16	Drumnamoe	28	Parklake
5	Ballyoran	17	Edenderry (Banbridge LGD)	29	Seapatrick
6	Banbridge West	18	Edenderry (Craigavon LGD)	30	Taghnevan
7	Bleary	19	Fort	31	Tavanagh
8	Brownstown	20	Gilford	32	The Birches
9	Church	21	Kernan	33	The Cut
10	Corcrain	22	Killycomain	34	Waringstown
11	Court	23	Knocknashane	35	Woodville
12	Derrytrasna	24	Lawrencetown		

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



1	Aghagallon	13	Donaghcloney	25	Loughbrickland
2	Annagh	14	Drumgask	26	Magheralin
3	Ballybay	15	Drumgor	27	Mourneview
4	Ballydown	16	Drumnamoe	28	Parklake
5	Ballyoran	17	Edenderry (Banbridge LGD)	29	Seapatrick
6	Banbridge West	18	Edenderry (Craigavon LGD)	30	Taghnevan
7	Bleary	19	Fort	31	Tavanagh
8	Brownstown	20	Gilford	32	The Birches
9	Church	21	Kernan	33	The Cut
10	Corcrair	22	Killycomain	34	Waringstown
11	Court	23	Knocknashane	35	Woodville
12	Derrytrasna	24	Lawrencetown		

## 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](http://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](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](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](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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