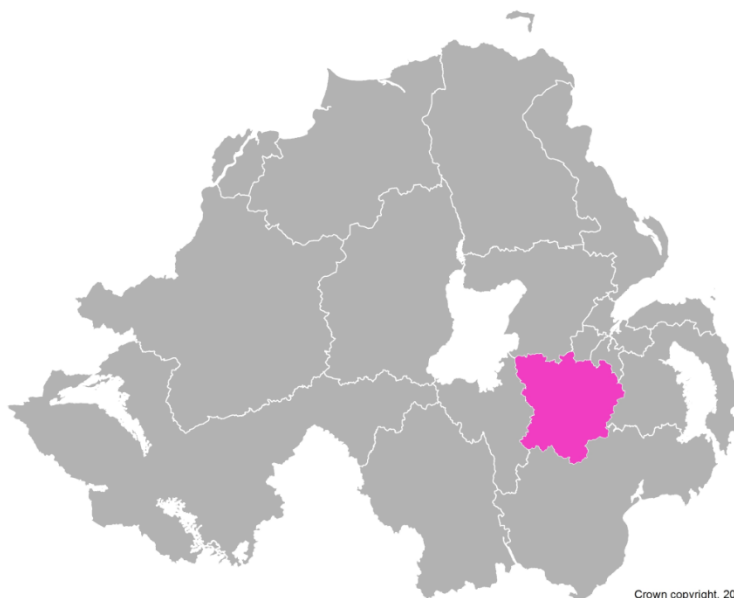




Northern Ireland
Assembly

Constituency Profile

Lagan Valley – 2017



About this Report

Welcome to the 2017 Constituency Profile for Lagan Valley. This profile has been produced by the Northern Ireland Assembly's Research and Information Service (RaISe) to support the work of Members.

The report includes a demographic profile of Lagan Valley and indicators of Health, Education, Employment, Business, Low Income, Crime and Traffic and Travel.

For each indicator, this profile presents:

- Recent statistics 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 data¹ is provided demonstrating similarities and differences within the constituency.

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

Constituency Profiles are also available for each of the other 17 Constituencies in Northern Ireland and can be accessed via the Northern Ireland Assembly website.

<http://www.niassembly.gov.uk/assembly-business/research-and-information-service-raise/>

The data used to produce this report has been obtained from the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency's Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS). To access the full range of information available on NINIS, please visit:

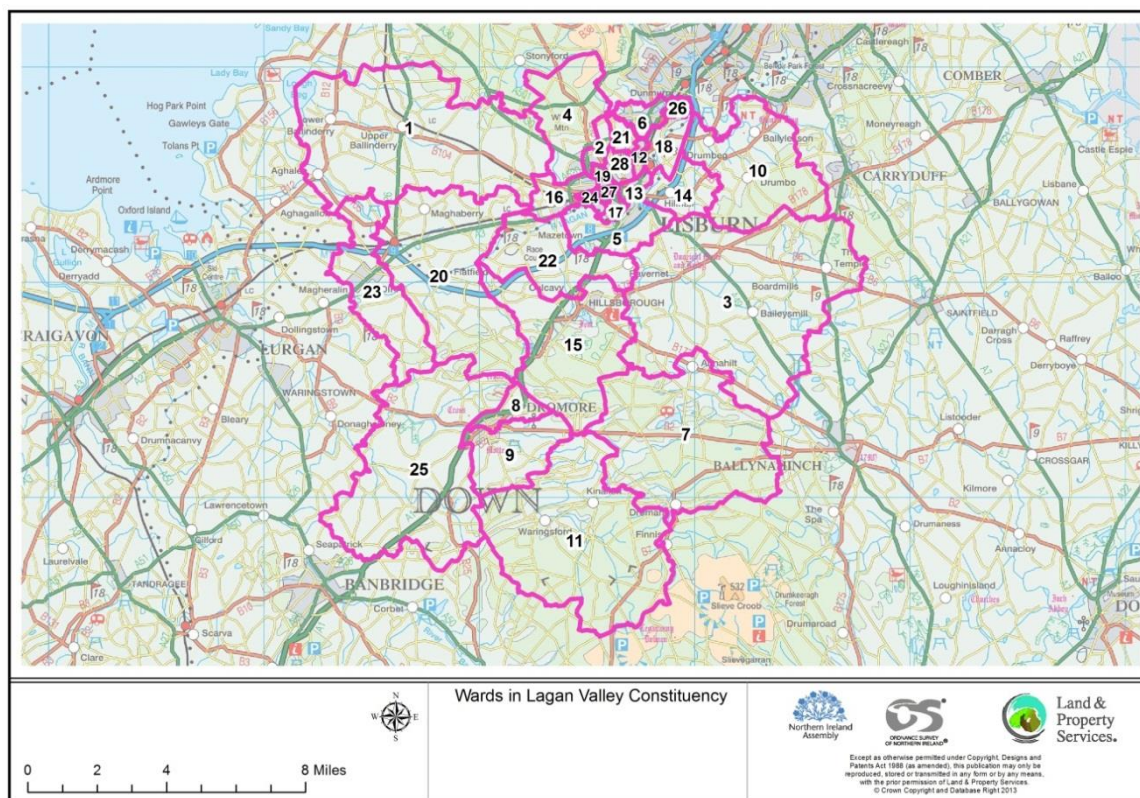
<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/>

Please note that the figures contained in this report may not be comparable with those in previous Constituency Profiles as figures are sometimes revised and as more up-to-date mid-year estimates are published. Where appropriate, rates have been calculated using the most up-to-date mid-year estimates that correspond with the data.

This report uses the names of the former Departments which were in place at the time.

¹ Ward data is based on the 1993 ward boundaries

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



1	Ballinderry	15	Hillsbrough
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	Hildren	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 Lagan Valley. For each indicator, recent information has been provided along with figures for the previous year and a calculation of change over time. Northern Ireland data is also included 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 multiple deprivation are relatively low in Lagan Valley. None of the 48 Super Output Areas (SOAs) in Lagan Valley are ranked in the 10% most deprived wards in Northern Ireland, based on the Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017.²

Please note: These figures may differ slightly from those contained in previous Constituency Profiles due to updates or revisions. Figures correct as of 1 August 2017.

Demographic Profile

Indicator	Lagan Valley			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Population Size (no.)	105,957	104,621	1.3%	1,851,621	1,840,498	0.6%

Health

Indicator	Lagan Valley			Northern Ireland		
	2010-14	2009-13	Change	2010-14	2009-13	Change
Circulatory death rate (u-75) per 100,000 pop	74	78	-4	83	88	-5
Respiratory death rate (u-75) per 100,000 pop	22	24	-2	34	35	-1
Indicator	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	2.3	2.1	0.2	3.1	3.4	-0.3

Education

Indicator	Lagan Valley			Northern Ireland		
	2014/15	2013/14	Change	2014/15	2013/14	Change
Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs (A*-C) or equivalent	83.8	81.2	2.6	81.1	78.6	2.5
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Further Education	10.0	9.9	0.1	9.6	9.7	-0.1

² NISRA, NIMDM 2017, <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/nimdm17-soa-level-results>

Indicator	Lagan Valley			Northern Ireland		
	2014/15	2013/14	Change	2014/15	2013/14	Change
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	4.4	4.4	0.0	4.4	4.4	0.0

Employment

Indicator	Lagan Valley			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
No. of confirmed redundancies	87	41	46	1,946	2,136	-190
Unemployment claimant count (%)	2.4	2.9	-0.5	3.7	4.6	-0.9

Business

Indicator	Lagan Valley			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
InvestNI assistance (£m)	12.0	5.8	6.2	94.0	185.4	-91.4

Low income

Indicator	Lagan Valley			Northern Ireland		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming benefits at February (%)	34.1	34.2	-0.1	38.3	38.4	-0.1
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming housing benefit at June (%)	7.3	7.5	-0.2	11.0	11.2	-0.2
Employment and support allowance claimants (%)	6.8	6.6	0.2	10.2	9.9	0.3
Proportion of working age people claiming income support at February (%)	1.8	2.0	-0.2	3.2	3.3	-0.1
Indicator	2014	2013	Change	2014	2013	Change
Proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in low income families at August (%)	15.0	13.5	1.5	23.1	21.6	1.5

Crime

Indicator	Lagan Valley			Northern Ireland		
	2015/16	2014/15	Change	2015/16	2014/15	Change
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000 persons	4,163	3,907	256	5,672	5,606	66
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	2,581	2,462	119	3,214	3,313	-99

Traffic and Travel

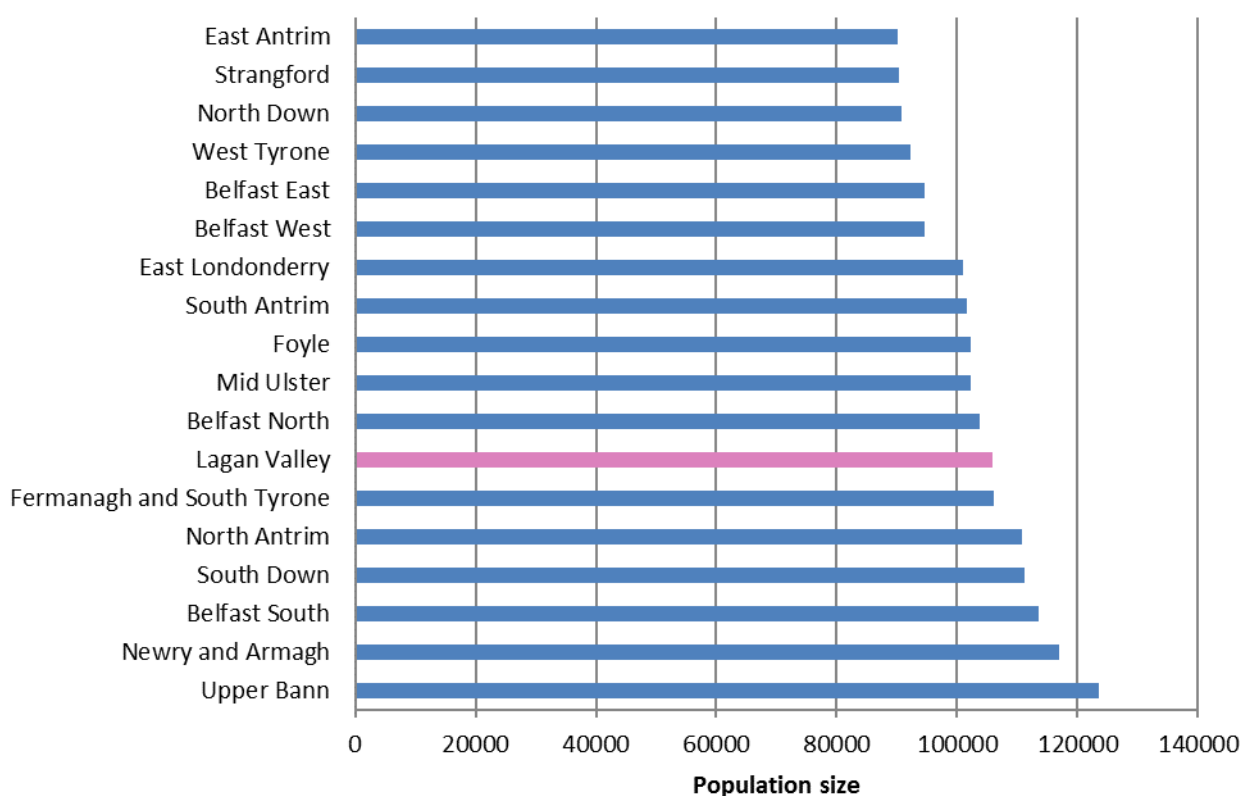
Indicator	Lagan Valley			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	445	404	40	332	331	1
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	710	606	104	526	510	16

Demographic profile – age and gender

As at June 2015, there were 105,957 persons living in Lagan Valley – 5.7% of the Northern Ireland population. The constituency of Lagan Valley had the seventh highest population. The population of Lagan Valley increased by 1.3% since June 2014.

Overall, 20.3% of the Lagan Valley population were children aged 0-15 years, lower than the Northern Ireland average of 20.8%. Older persons made up 17.1% of the Lagan Valley population, higher than the Northern Ireland average of 15.8%.

Mid-year population estimate by constituency, June 2015



Mid-year population estimates by age and gender, June 2015

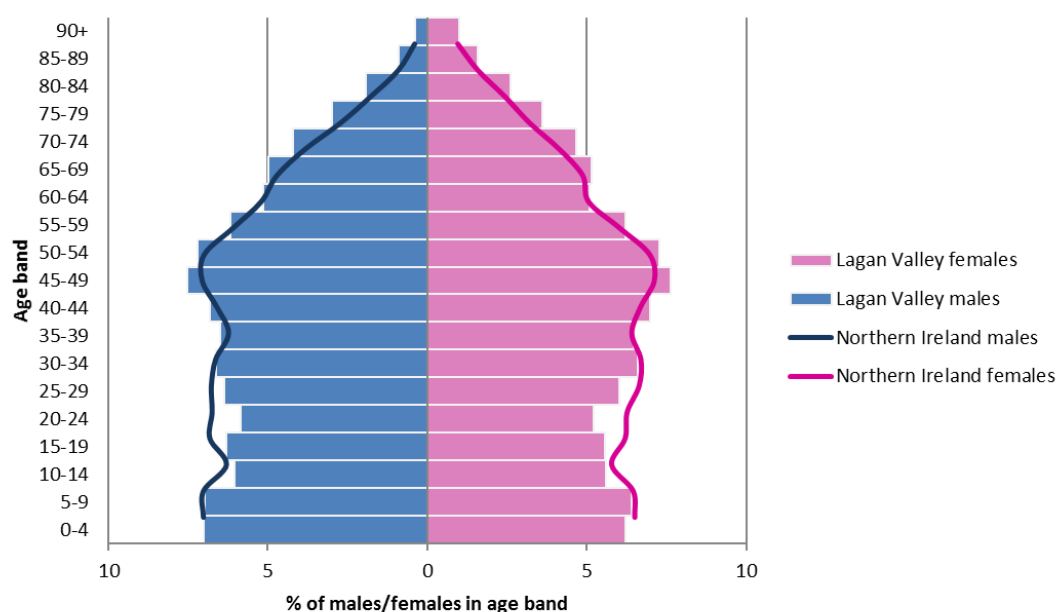
	Aged 0-15 years		Aged 16-64 years		Aged 65+		All ages
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Males	11,142	21.3	33,038	63.2	8,057	15.4	52,237
Females	10,395	19.4	33,303	62.0	10,022	18.7	53,720
Persons	21,537	20.3	66,341	62.6	18,079	17.1	105,957

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

Demographic profile – population pyramid

The population pyramid below illustrates in detail that Lagan Valley has a lower proportion of children and a higher proportion of older people when compared to all of Northern Ireland. Most notably, Lagan Valley had a lower proportion of people aged 10-29 years old.

Population pyramid for Lagan Valley compared to Northern Ireland, June 2015



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	7.0	6.2	7.0	6.5	50-54	7.2	7.3	7.0	7.0
5-9	7.0	6.4	7.0	6.5	55-59	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.0
10-14	6.0	5.6	6.3	5.8	60-64	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1
15-19	6.3	5.6	6.8	6.2	65-69	5.0	5.2	4.7	4.9
20-24	5.9	5.2	6.8	6.3	70-74	4.2	4.7	3.8	4.1
25-29	6.4	6.0	6.8	6.6	75-79	3.0	3.6	2.7	3.2
30-34	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	80-84	1.9	2.6	1.8	2.4
35-39	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.4	85-89	0.9	1.6	0.9	1.6
40-44	6.8	7.0	6.6	6.7	90+	0.4	1.0	0.4	1.0
45-49	7.5	7.6	7.1	7.1					

Source: NISRA, Mid-year population estimates

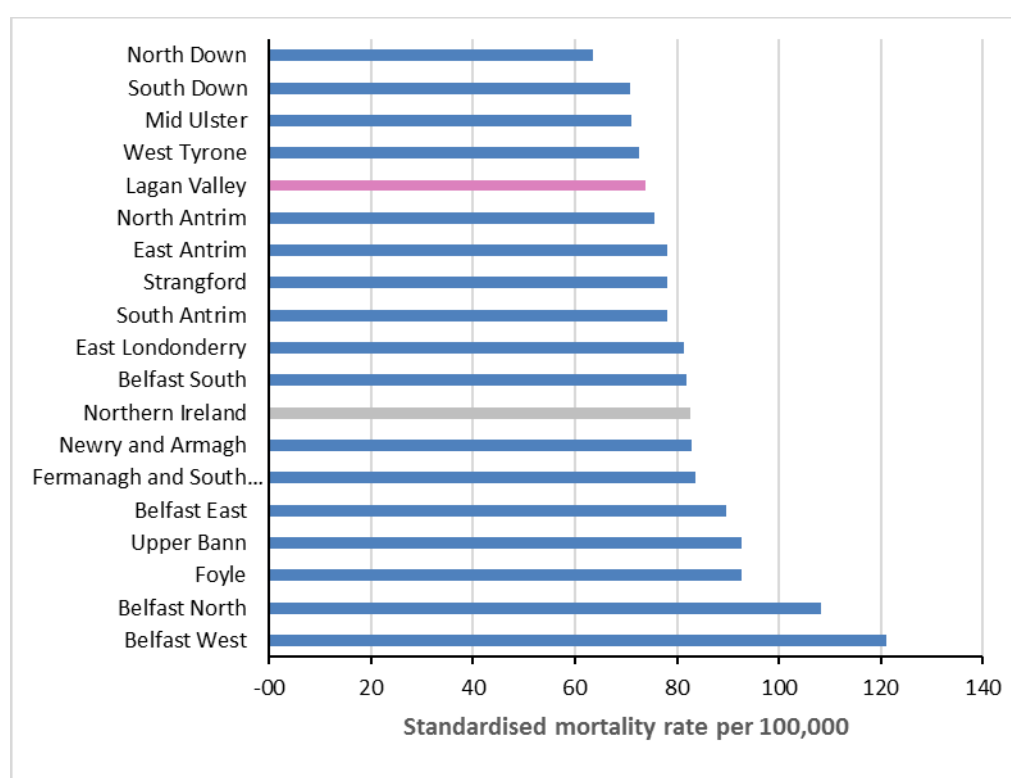
Health – Standardised mortality rate for circulatory disease (under-75s)

The age standardised mortality rate for the under-75s due to circulatory disease (2010-2014) in Lagan Valley was 74 per 100,000 persons – 103 for males and 47 for females.

The age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2010-2014) in Lagan Valley was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 83 per 100,000 persons.

Lagan Valley had the fifth lowest age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease in the under 75s (2010-2014).

Age standardised circulatory disease mortality rate (under 75s) per 100,000 population, 2010-2014



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	90	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	84	6	North Down	64	18
Belfast North	108	2	Foyle	93	3	South Antrim	78	10
Belfast South	82	8	Lagan Valley	74	14	South Down	71	16
Belfast West	121	1	Mid Ulster	71	16	Strangford	78	10
East Antrim	78	10	Newry and Armagh	83	7	Upper Bann	93	3
East Londonderry	81	9	North Antrim	75	13	West Tyrone	73	15

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

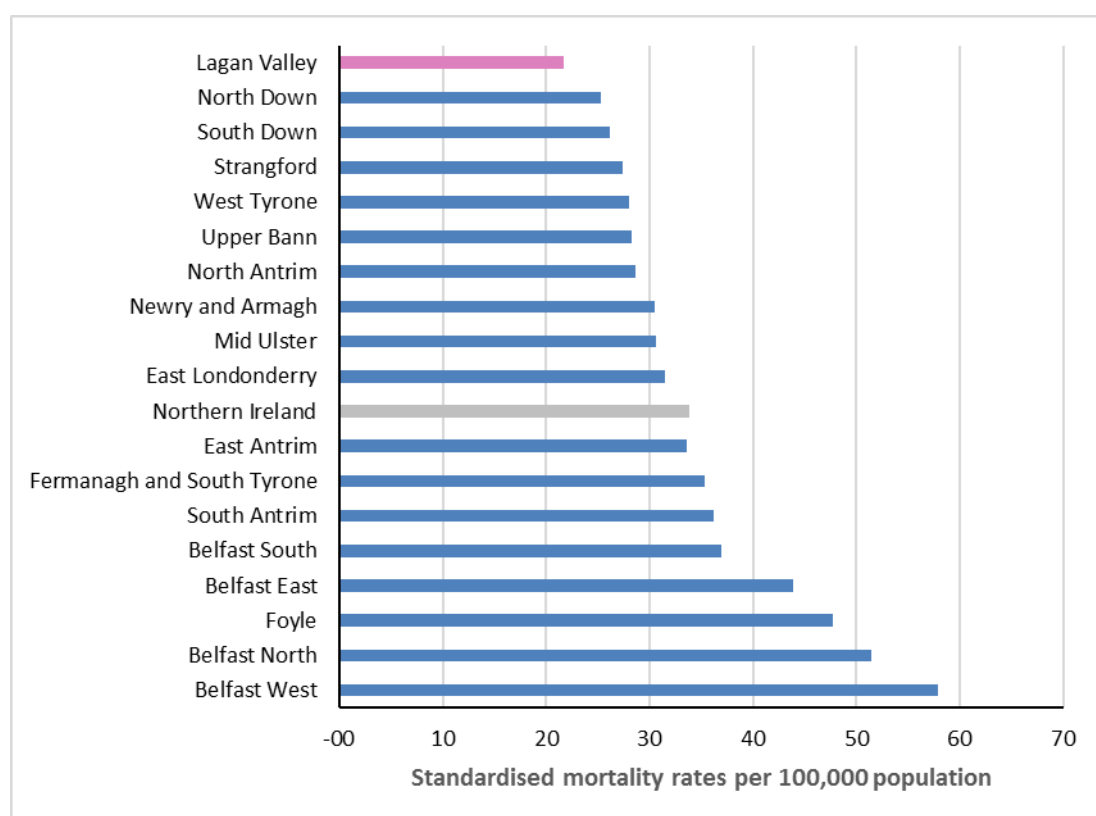
Health – Standardised mortality rate for respiratory disease (under-75s)

The age standardised mortality rate for the under-75s due to respiratory disease (2010-2014) in Lagan Valley was 22 per 100,000 persons – 26 for males and 18 for females.

The age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2010-2014) in Lagan Valley was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 34 per 100,000 persons.

Lagan Valley had the lowest age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease in the under 75s (2010-2014).

Age standardised respiratory disease mortality rate (under 75s) per 100,000 persons, 2010-2014



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	44	4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	35	7	North Down	25	17
Belfast North	51	2	Foyle	48	3	South Antrim	36	6
Belfast South	37	5	Lagan Valley	22	18	South Down	26	16
Belfast West	58	1	Mid Ulster	31	9	Strangford	27	15
East Antrim	34	8	Newry and Armagh	30	11	Upper Bann	28	13
East Londonderry	31	9	North Antrim	29	12	West Tyrone	28	13

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

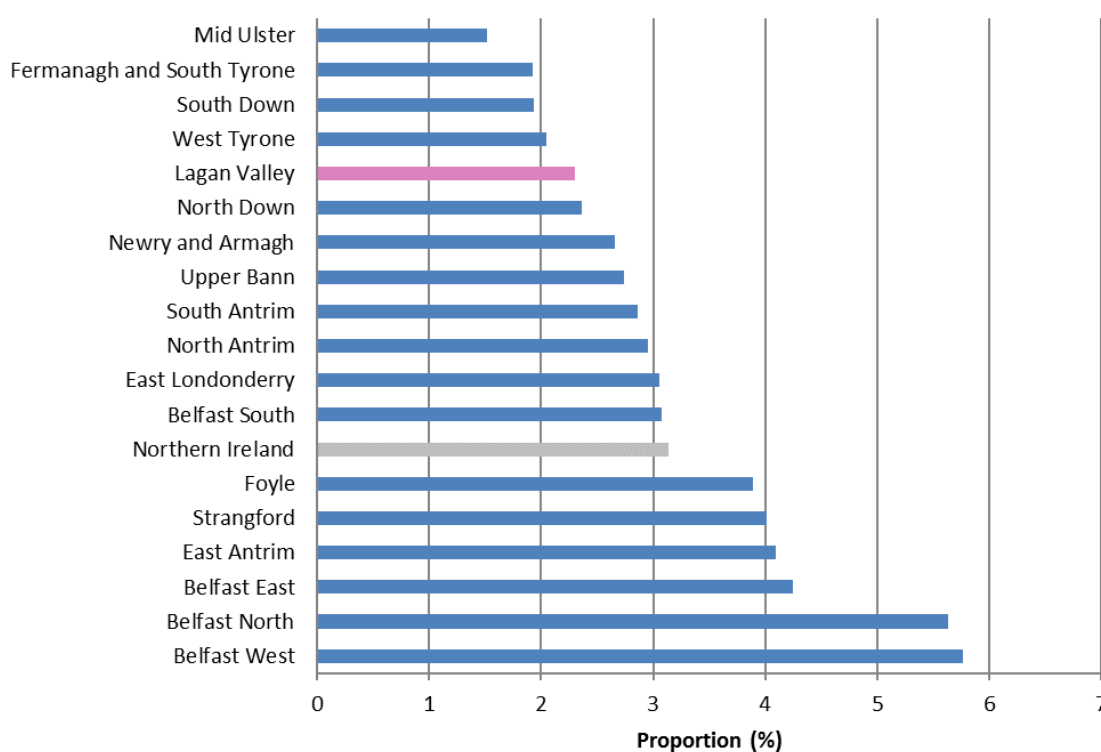
Health - Births to teenage mothers

In 2015, there were 31 births to teenage mothers in Lagan Valley. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 2.3% of all births in the constituency in that year.

A lower proportion of births were to teenage mothers in Lagan Valley in 2015 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 3.1%.

The constituency of Lagan Valley had the fifth lowest proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers.

Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers, 2015



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	4.2	3	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	1.9	Joint 16	North Down	2.4	13
Belfast North	5.6	2	Foyle	3.9	6	South Antrim	2.9	10
Belfast South	3.1	Joint 7	Lagan Valley	2.3	14	South Down	1.9	Joint 16
Belfast West	5.8	1	Mid Ulster	1.5	18	Strangford	4.0	5
East Antrim	4.1	4	Newry and Armagh	2.7	Joint 11	Upper Bann	2.7	Joint 11
East Londonderry	3.1	Joint 7	North Antrim	3.0	9	West Tyrone	2.0	15

Source: NISRA, NINIS (General Register Office)

Health - Disease prevalence (Quality Outcomes Framework)

As at 31 March 2016, the greatest differences, where prevalence rates per 1,000 patients were higher in Lagan Valley than the Northern Ireland average, were for hypertension, stroke, asthma, diabetes mellitus and osteoporosis.

There was a lower prevalence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, mental health issues and rheumatoid arthritis amongst patients whose GP practice is located in the Lagan Valley area compared to GP practices across all of Northern Ireland.

Disease Prevalence per 1,000 patients as reported through Quality Outcome Framework, 2016

	Lagan Valley patients		Northern Ireland patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Patients on the Coronary Heart Disease Register	3,479	38	74,525	38
Patients on the Heart Failure 1 Register	749	8	15,702	8
Patients on the Heart Failure 3 Register	223	2	4,237	2
Patients on the Stroke Register	1,881	21	36,020	18
Patients on the Hypertension Register	12,750	140	260,032	133
Patients on the Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Register	1,486	16	38,530	20
Patients on the Cancer Register	2,096	23	42,454	22
Patients on the Mental Health Register	599	7	17,114	9
Patients on the Asthma Register	5,693	62	117,613	60
Patients on the Dementia Register	631	7	13,617	7
Patients on the Atrial Fibrillation Register	1,637	18	32,701	17
Patients on the Diabetes Mellitus Register (prevalence based on those aged 17+)	4,234	59	88,305	57
Patients on the Osteoporosis Register (prevalence based on those aged 50+)	258	8	4,104	6
Patients on the Rheumatoid Arthritis Register (prevalence based on those aged 16+)	525	7	11,899	8

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

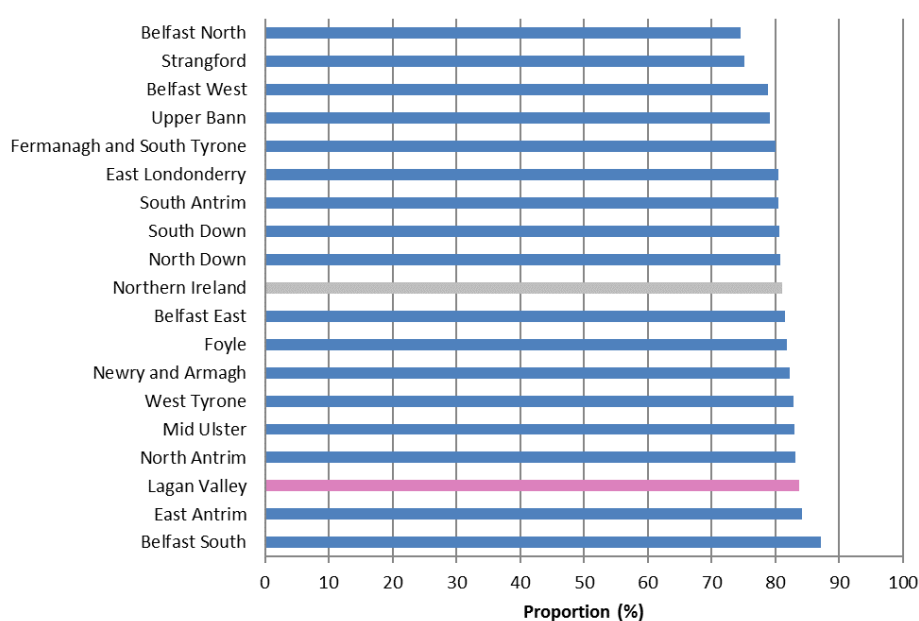
Education – Qualifications of School Leavers

In 2014/15, a total of 1,156 young people left post primary education in Lagan Valley. Of these, 969 (83.8%) achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent, 805 of which (69.6% of all school leavers) included English and Maths. In total, 693³ school leavers (59.9%) 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 81.1%.

Lagan Valley had the third 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, 2014/15



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	81.6	9	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	80.1	14	North Down	80.7	10
Belfast North	74.6	18	Foyle	81.8	8	South Antrim	80.6	Joint11
Belfast South	87.1	1	Lagan Valley	83.8	3	South Down	80.6	Joint 11
Belfast West	78.9	16	Mid Ulster	83.0	5	Strangford	75.2	17
East Antrim	84.2	2	Newry and Armagh	82.2	7	Upper Bann	79.2	15
East Londonderry	80.5	13	North Antrim	83.1	4	West Tyrone	82.8	6

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department of Education)

³ Please note that these pupils are included in the number achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent

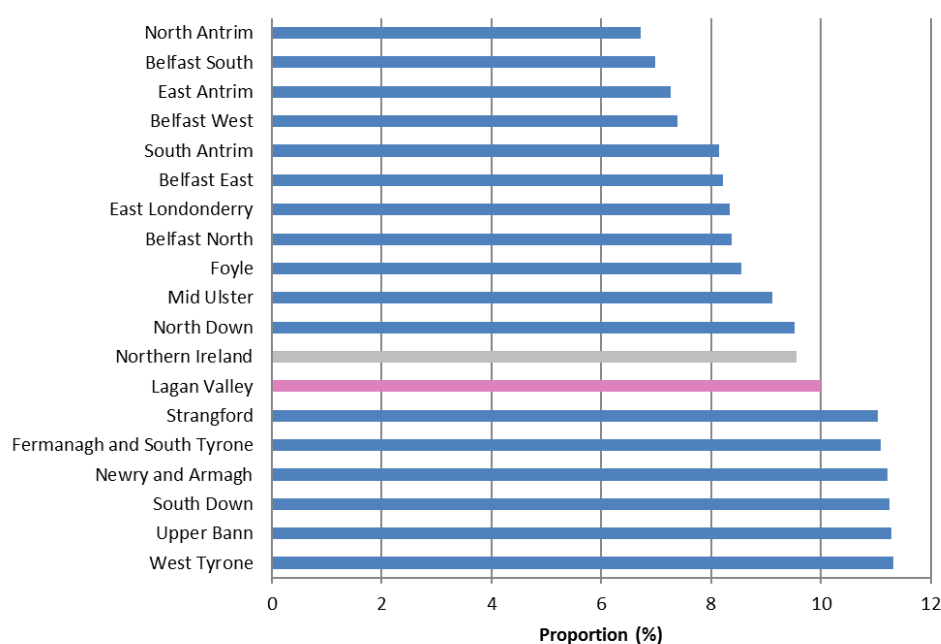
Education – Participation in Further Education

In 2014/15, there were 8,444 students from Lagan Valley enrolled on regulated courses at Northern Ireland further education institutions. This equates to 10.0% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled on regulated courses at Northern Ireland further education institutions.

A higher proportion of Lagan Valley constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled on further education courses in 2014/15 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 9.6%.

Lagan Valley had the seventh highest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled on regulated courses at Northern Ireland further education institutions.

Enrolments in further education institutions as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over, 2014/15



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	8.2	13	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	11.1	5	North Down	9.5	8
Belfast North	8.4	11	Foyle	8.5	10	South Antrim	8.1	14
Belfast South	7.0	17	Lagan Valley	10.0	7	South Down	11.3	Joint 1
Belfast West	7.4	15	Mid Ulster	9.1	9	Strangford	11.0	6
East Antrim	7.3	16	Newry and Armagh	11.2	4	Upper Bann	11.3	Joint 1
East Londonderry	8.3	12	North Antrim	6.7	18	West Tyrone	11.3	Joint 1

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for the Economy)

Education – Participation in Further Education at ward level

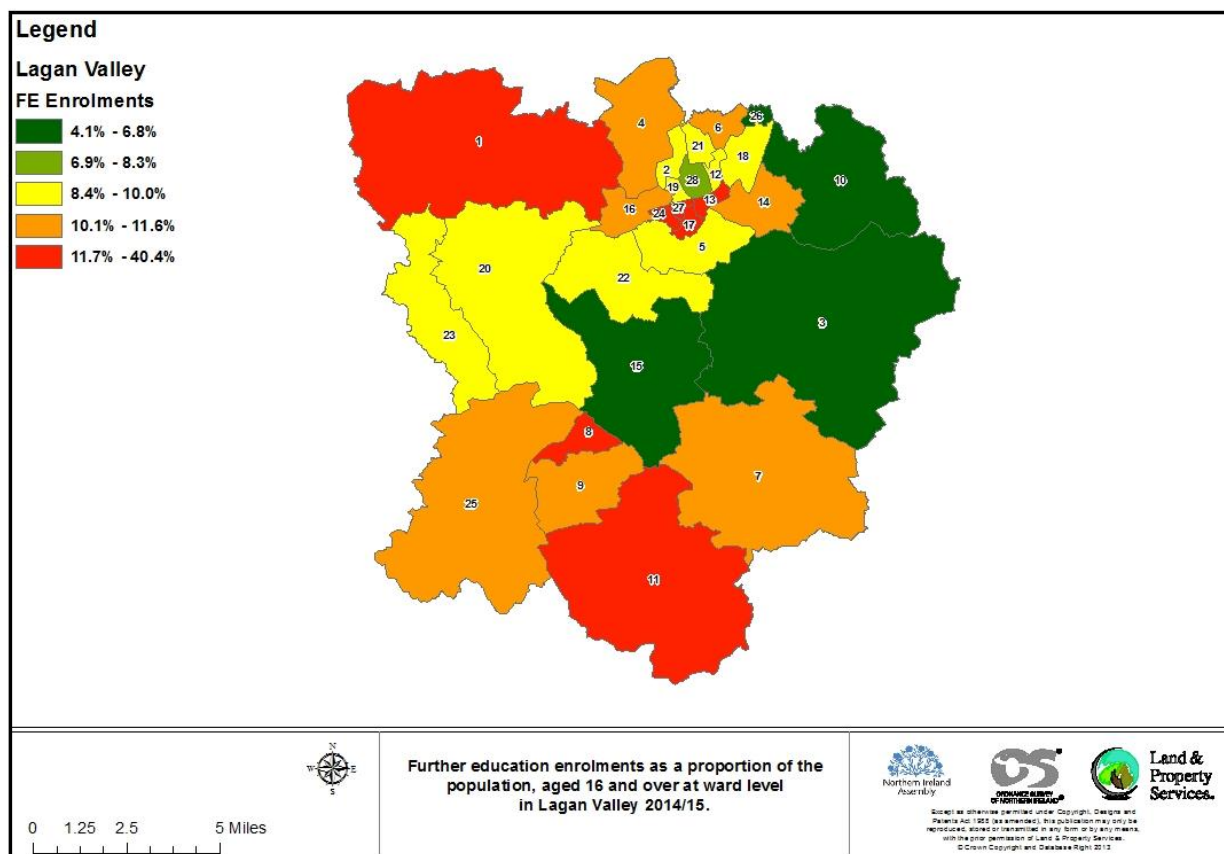
The highest proportion of people enrolled in further education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Tonagh (17.4%, 359 enrolments), Old Warren (16.6%, 331 enrolments) and Hilden (13.6%, 327 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Drumbo (4.1%, 115 enrolments), Hillsborough (5.2%, 167 enrolments) and Ballymacbrennan (5.5%, 158 enrolments).

Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2014/15

Ward	Total further education enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total further education enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Ballinderry	504	11.9	Hillsborough	167	5.2
Ballymacash	316	9.0	Knockmore	399	11.0
Ballymacbrennan	158	5.5	Lagan Valley	330	13.2
Ballymacoss	793	11.6	Lambeg	208	9.2
Blaris	257	9.1	Lisnagarvy	194	8.8
Derryaghy South	352	10.5	Maghaberry	400	10.0
Dromara	383	10.3	Magheralave	237	8.7
Dromore North	246	12.1	Maze	284	9.1
Dromore South	359	11.3	Moirra	345	8.5
Drumbo	115	4.1	Old Warren	331	16.6
Gransha	322	11.7	Quilly	216	10.7
Harmony Hill	221	8.9	Seymour Hill	145	6.8
Hilden	327	13.6	Tonagh	359	17.4
Hillhall	267	10.7	Wallace Park	209	6.9

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

Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2014/15



1	Ballinderry	15	Hillsbrough
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	Moira
10	Drumbo	24	Old Warren
11	Gransha	25	Quilly
12	Harmony Hill	26	Seymour Hill
13	Hildren	27	Tonagh
14	Hillhall	28	Wallace Park

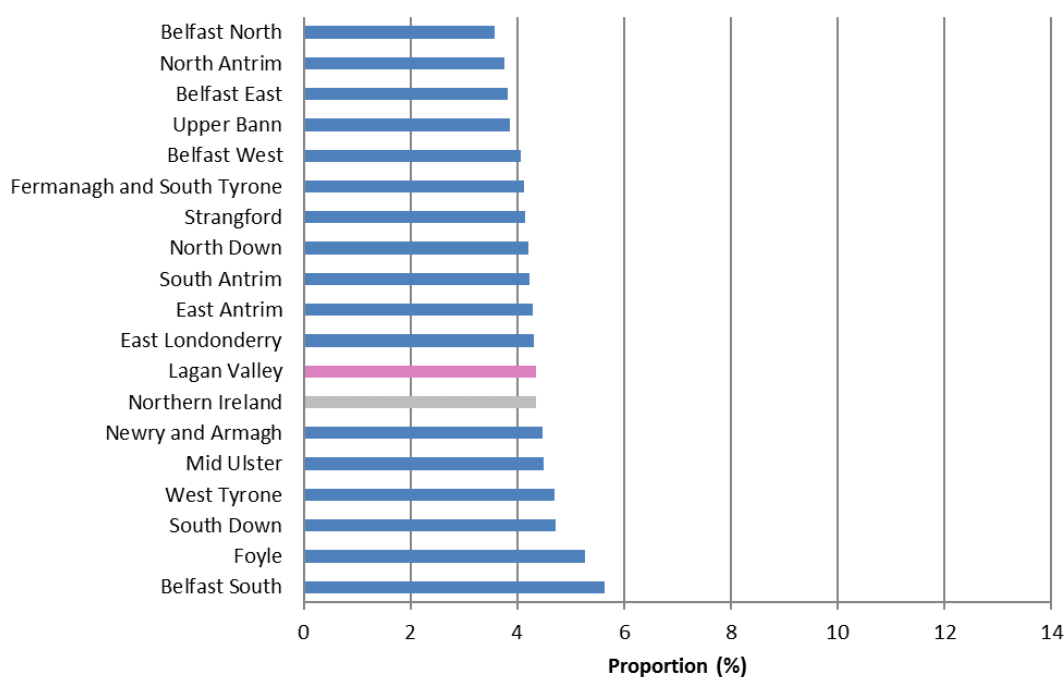
Education – Participation in Higher Education

In 2014/15, there were 3,675 students from Lagan Valley enrolled in higher education institutions in Northern Ireland. This equates to 4.4% 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 2014/15 and the Northern Ireland average of 4.4%.

Lagan Valley had the seventh 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, 2014/15



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	3.8	Joint 16	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.1	Joint 13	North Down	4.2	Joint 10
Belfast North	3.6	18	Foyle	5.3	2	South Antrim	4.2	Joint 10
Belfast South	5.6	1	Lagan Valley	4.4	7	South Down	4.7	Joint 3
Belfast West	4.1	Joint 13	Mid Ulster	4.5	Joint 5	Strangford	4.2	Joint 10
East Antrim	4.3	Joint 8	Newry and Armagh	4.5	Joint 5	Upper Bann	3.9	15
East Londonderry	4.3	Joint 8	North Antrim	3.8	Joint 16	West Tyrone	4.7	Joint 3

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for the Economy)

Education – Participation in Higher Education at ward level

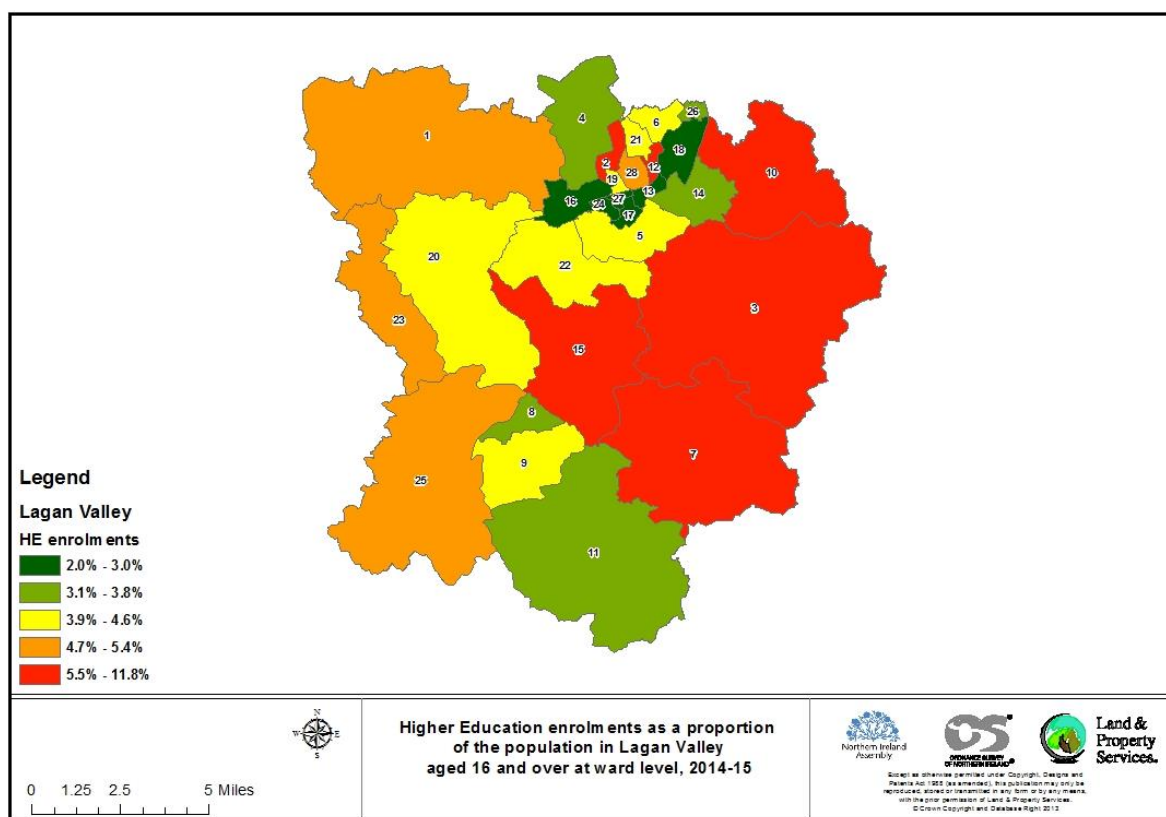
The highest proportion of people enrolled in higher education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Dromara (6.6%, 245 enrolments), Ballymacbrennan (6.4%, 185 enrolments) and Drumbo (6.2%, 175 enrolments). The smallest proportions were found in Old Warren (2.0%, 40 enrolments), Hilden (2.1%, 50 enrolments) and Tonagh (2.2%, 45 enrolments).

Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2014/15

Ward	Total higher education enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total higher education enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Ballinderry	225	5.3	Hillsborough	195	6.1
Ballymacash	200	5.7	Knockmore	90	2.5
Ballymacbrennan	185	6.4	Lagan Valley	60	2.4
Ballymacoss	260	3.8	Lambeg	65	2.9
Blaris	115	4.1	Lisnagarvy	85	3.9
Derryaghy South	140	4.2	Maghaberry	170	4.2
Dromara	245	6.6	Magheralave	120	4.4
Dromore North	70	3.5	Maze	125	4.0
Dromore South	145	4.6	Moir	215	5.3
Drumbo	175	6.2	Old Warren	40	2.0
Gransha	105	3.8	Quilly	100	4.9
Harmony Hill	145	5.8	Seymour Hill	75	3.5
Hilden	50	2.1	Tonagh	45	2.2
Hillhall	80	3.2	Wallace Park	145	4.8

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

Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2014/15



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	Hildren	27	Tonagh
14	Hillhall	28	Wallace Park

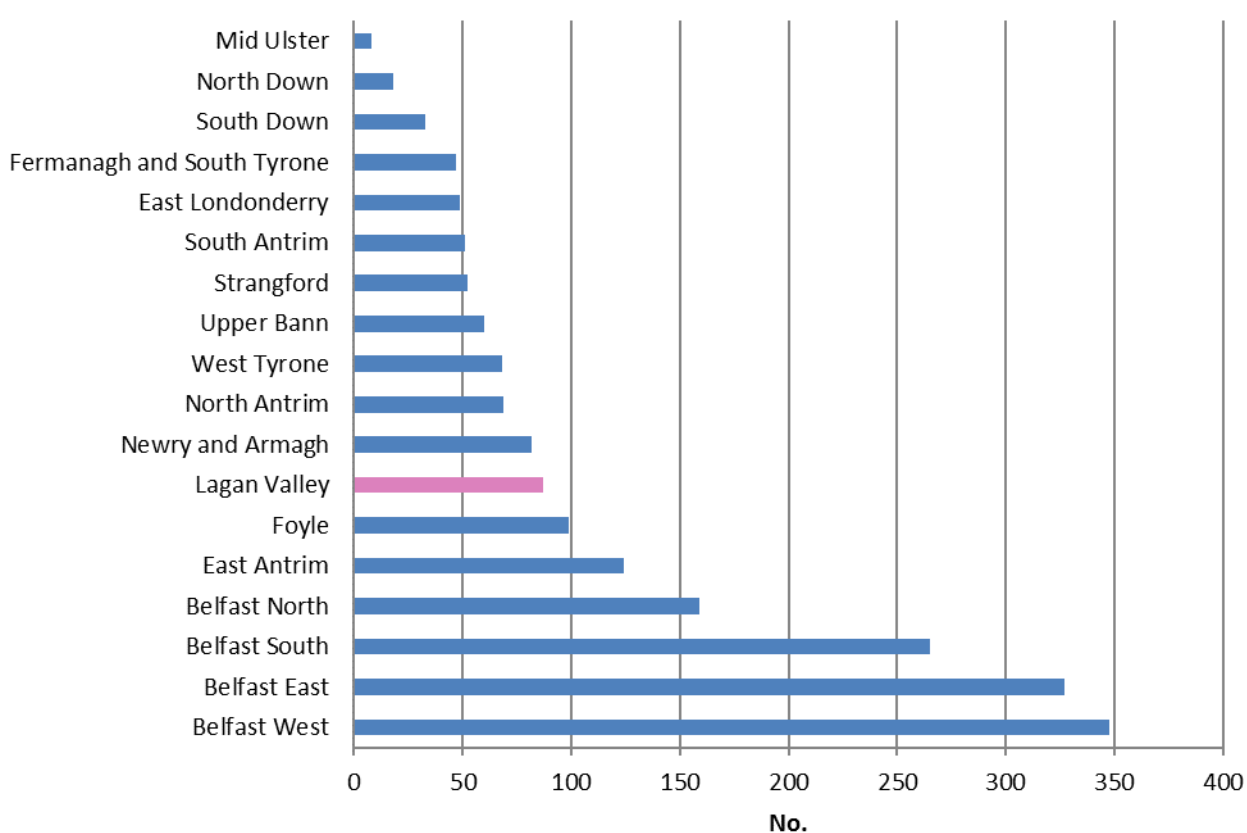
Labour Market – Confirmed redundancies

In 2015, there were 87 confirmed redundancies in Lagan Valley.

This represents 4.5% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2015.

Lagan Valley had the seventh highest number of redundancies in 2015.

Number of confirmed redundancies in 2015



	No.	Rank		No.	Rank		No.	Rank
Belfast East	327	2	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	47	15	North Down	18	17
Belfast North	159	4	Foyle	99	6	South Antrim	51	13
Belfast South	265	3	Lagan Valley	87	7	South Down	33	16
Belfast West	348	1	Mid Ulster	8	18	Strangford	52	12
East Antrim	124	5	Newry and Armagh	82	8	Upper Bann	60	11
East Londonderry	49	14	North Antrim	69	9	West Tyrone	68	10

Source: NISRA, NINIS

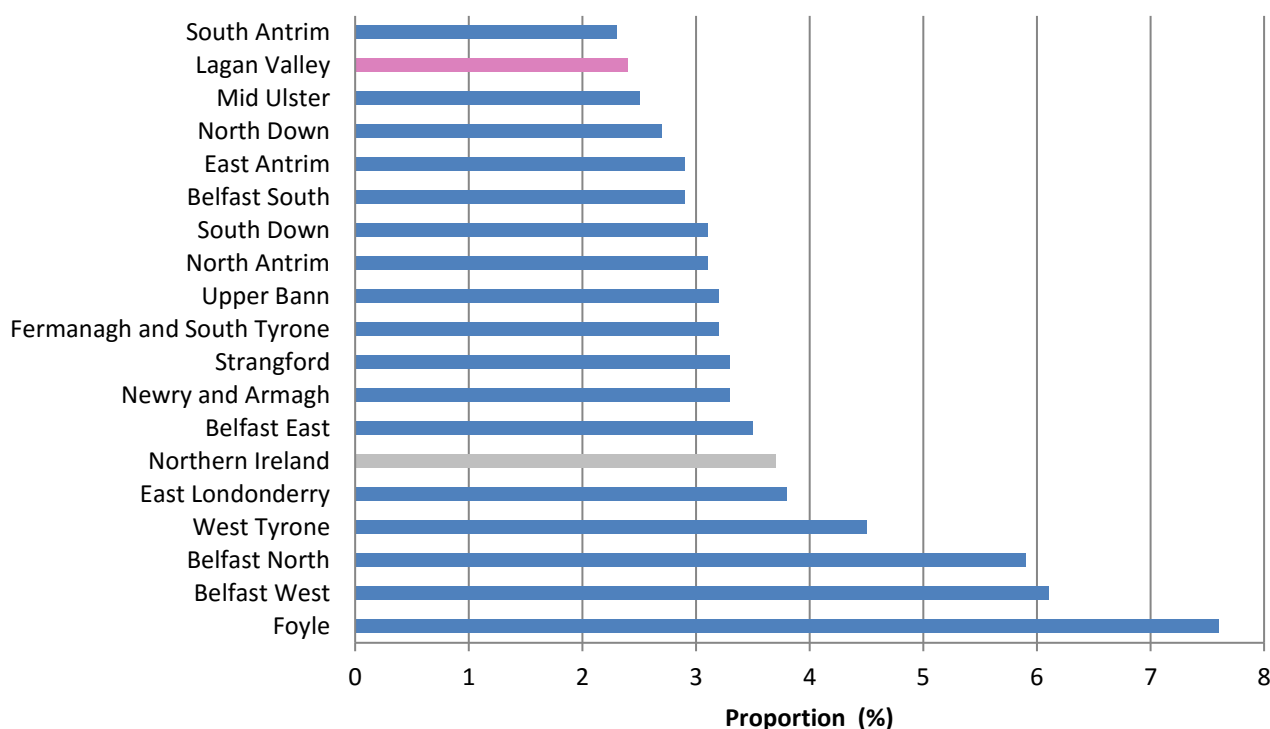
Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2015, there were 1,604 people claiming unemployment benefits in Lagan Valley. This equates to 2.4% 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 3.7%.

Lagan Valley was the constituency with the second lowest unemployment claimant count.

Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits, 2015



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	3.5	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	3.2	Joint 9	North Down	2.7	15
Belfast North	5.9	3	Foyle	7.6	1	South Antrim	2.3	18
Belfast South	2.9	Joint 13	Lagan Valley	2.4	17	South Down	3.1	Joint 11
Belfast West	6.1	2	Mid Ulster	2.5	16	Strangford	3.3	Joint 7
East Antrim	2.9	Joint 13	Newry and Armagh	3.3	Joint 7	Upper Bann	3.2	Joint 9
East Londonderry	3.8	5	North Antrim	3.1	Joint 11	West Tyrone	4.5	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 (6.0%, 99 claimants), Hilden (5.6%, 107 claimants) and Tonagh (5.6%, 91 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Ballymacbrennan (0.9%, 19 claimants), Hillsborough (1.1%, 25 claimants) and Ballinderry (1.1%, 39 claimants).

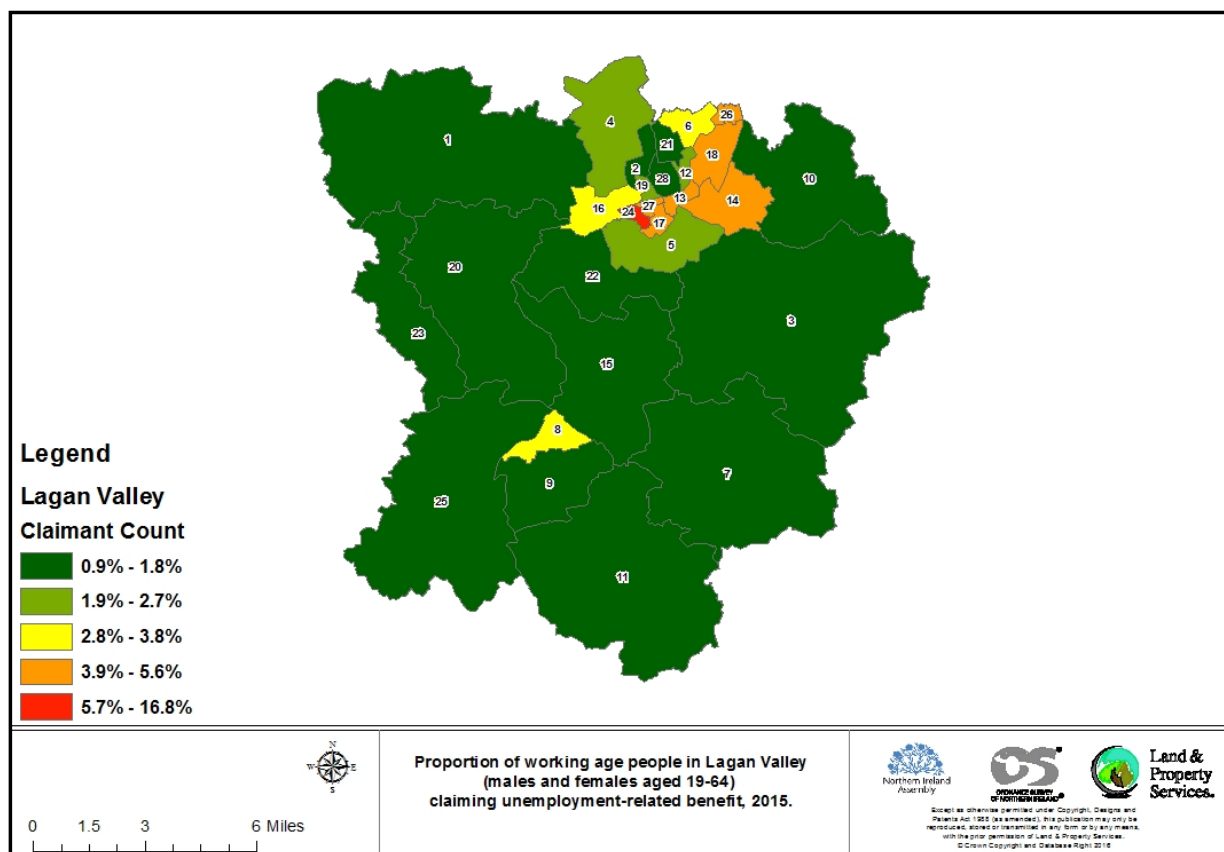
Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2015

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population ⁴	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Ballinderry	39	1.1	Hillsborough	25	1.1
Ballymacash	36	1.3	Knockmore	82	2.8
Ballymacbrennan	19	0.9	Lagan Valley	91	5.1
Ballymacoss	140	2.3	Lambeg	80	4.4
Blaris	51	2.4	Lisnagarvy	28	2.0
Derryaghy South	100	3.0	Maghaberry	50	1.5
Dromara	43	1.5	Magheralave	26	1.3
Dromore North	52	3.4	Maze	44	1.8
Dromore South	45	1.7	Moirra	37	1.2
Drumbo	27	1.3	Old Warren	99	6.0
Gransha	32	1.4	Quilly	25	1.6
Harmony Hill	42	2.4	Seymour Hill	71	4.5
Hilden	107	5.6	Tonagh	91	5.6
Hillhall	95	5.0	Wallace Park	26	1.2

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count)

⁴ 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, 2015



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	Hildren	27	Tonagh
14	Hillhall	28	Wallace Park

Businesses – InvestNI Investment

In 2015, InvestNI made 258 offers of assistance and investment to companies in Lagan Valley. During the period, £12.0m of assistance was provided to companies within the constituency, £11.6m of which was offered to locally owned businesses. A further £57.2m planned investment has been allocated to companies within the constituency, £55.2m of which has been allocated to locally owned businesses.

Amount of InvestNI assistance in £million, 2015

	Total Offers	Total Assistance Offered (£m)	Total Planned Investment (£m)	Offers to Locally-Owned Businesses	Assistance Offered (£m) to Locally-Owned Businesses	Total Planned Investment (£m) to Locally-Owned Businesses
Lagan Valley	258	12.0	57.2	246	11.6	55.2
Northern Ireland	3,781	94.0	497.7	3,550	72.1	325.9

Source: NISRA, NINIS

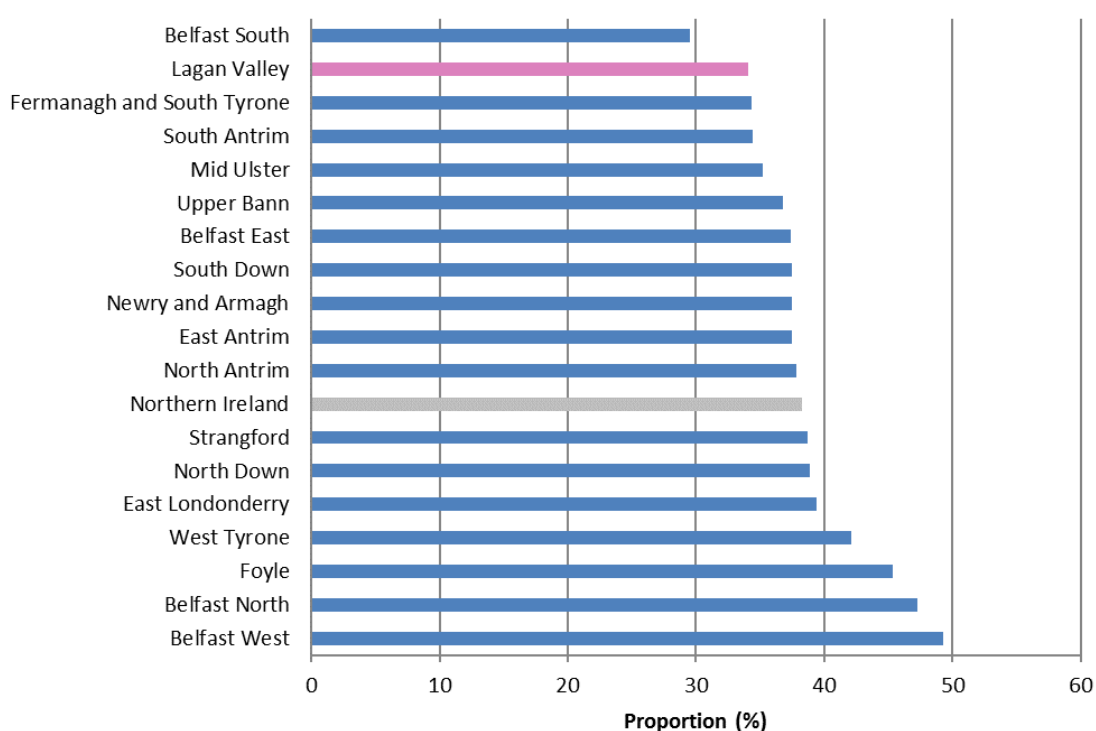
Low income – People claiming benefits

As at February 2016, 28,800 people in Lagan Valley claimed at least one of the main benefits. This equates to 34.1% 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 with the Northern Ireland average of 38.3%.

Lagan Valley was the constituency with the second 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 February 2016



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	37.4	12	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	34.3	16	North Down	38.9	6
Belfast North	47.3	2	Foyle	45.3	3	South Antrim	34.4	15
Belfast South	29.5	18	Lagan Valley	34.1	17	South Down	37.5	Joint 9
Belfast West	49.3	1	Mid Ulster	35.2	14	Strangford	38.7	7
East Antrim	37.5	Joint 9	Newry and Armagh	37.5	Joint 9	Upper Bann	36.8	13
East Londonderry	39.4	5	North Antrim	37.8	8	West Tyrone	42.1	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 Lisnagarvey (72.2%, 1,020 claimants), Lagan Valley (63.9%, 1,150 claimants) and Seymour Hill (59.0%, 940 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Ballymacoss (30.1%, 1,830 claimants), Maghaberry (31.9%, 1,070 claimants) and Ballinderry (33.1%, 1,170 claimants).

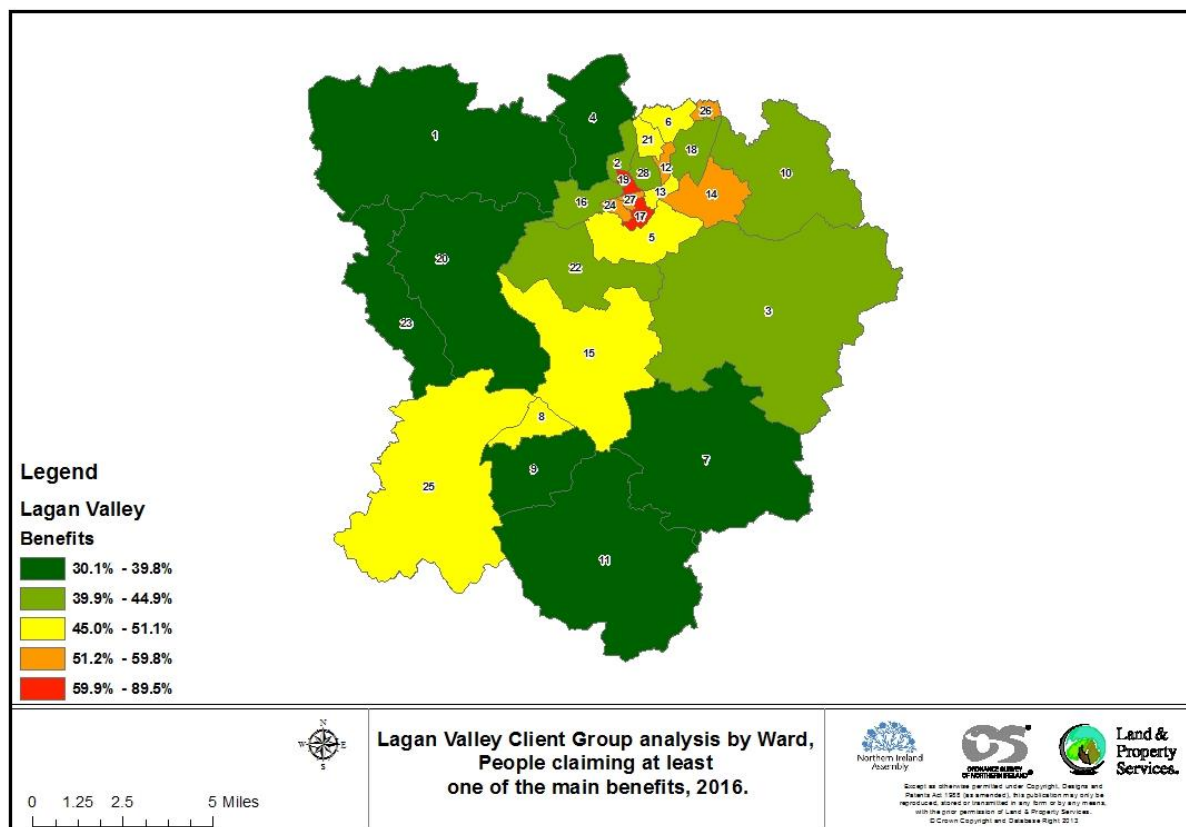
Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at February 2016⁵

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	1,170	33.1	Hillsborough	1,140	50.2
Ballymacash	1,130	41.4	Knockmore	1,230	41.9
Ballymacbrennan	950	44.8	Lagan Valley	1,150	63.9
Ballymacoss	1,830	30.1	Lambeg	820	44.8
Blaris	1,020	48.8	Lisnagarvey	1,020	72.2
Derryaghy South	1,190	45.2	Maghaberry	1,070	31.9
Dromara	1,150	39.1	Magheralave	930	45.3
Dromore North	780	50.8	Maze	980	40.2
Dromore South	870	33.1	Moirra	1,230	38.4
Drumbo	910	42.5	Old Warren	940	57.2
Gransha	780	33.3	Quilly	710	45.7
Harmony Hill	1,000	56.7	Seymour Hill	940	59.0
Hilden	960	49.8	Tonagh	890	54.3
Hillhall	1,060	55.3	Wallace Park	950	42.1

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

⁵ 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 February 2016



1	Ballinderry	15	Hillsbrough
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	Hildren	27	Tonagh
14	Hillhall	28	Wallace Park

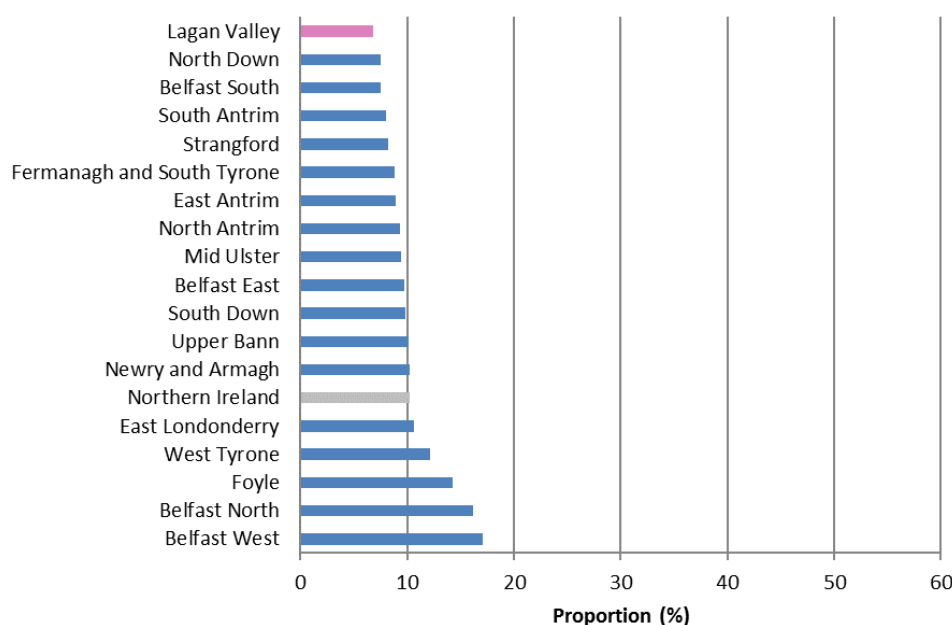
Low income – People claiming Employment and Support Allowance

As at February 2016, there were 4,520 people in Lagan Valley claiming Employment and Support Allowance. This equates to 6.8% of people aged 16-64 years claiming the benefit.

A lower proportion of people aged 16-64 years living in Lagan Valley claimed Employment and Support Allowance when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 10.2%.

Lagan Valley was the constituency with the lowest proportion of people aged 16-64 years claiming Employment and Support Allowance.

Proportion of working age people claiming Employment and Support Allowance, as at February 2016



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	9.7	9	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	8.8	13	North Down	7.5	Joint 16
Belfast North	16.2	2	Foyle	14.3	3	South Antrim	8.0	15
Belfast South	7.5	Joint 16	Lagan Valley	6.8	18	South Down	9.8	8
Belfast West	17.1	1	Mid Ulster	9.4	10	Strangford	8.2	14
East Antrim	8.9	12	Newry and Armagh	10.2	6	Upper Bann	10.1	7
East Londonderry	10.6	5	North Antrim	9.3	11	West Tyrone	12.1	4

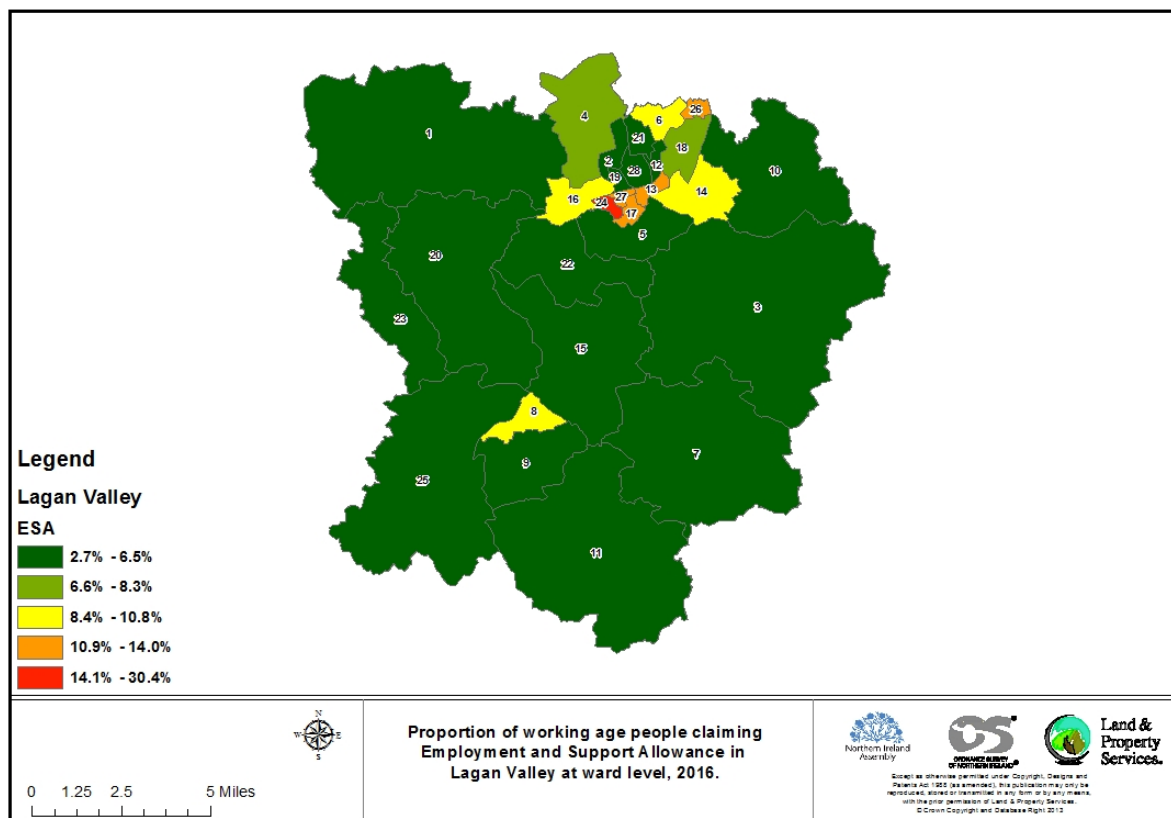
Source: NISRA, NINIS (Social Security Benefits data, DSD)

Low income – People claiming Employment and Support Allowance by ward

Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) is a benefit for people who are unable to work due to illness or disability. The highest proportion of Employment and Support Allowance claimants (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Old Warren (15.2%, 250 claimants), Lagan Valley (13.3%, 240 claimants) and Seymour Hill (13.2%, 210 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Wallace Park (2.7%, 60 claimants), Drumbo (3.3%, 70 claimants) and Ballymacbrennan (3.3%, 70 claimants).

Ward	No. of people claiming ESA	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	No. of people claiming ESA	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Ballinderry	190	5.4	Hillsborough	80	3.5
Ballymacash	120	4.4	Knockmore	250	8.5
Ballymacbrennan	70	3.3	Lagan Valley	240	13.3
Ballymacoss	490	8.1	Lambeg	150	8.2
Blaris	120	5.7	Lisnagarvy	90	6.4
Derryaghy South	250	9.5	Maghaberry	150	4.5
Dromara	150	5.1	Magheralave	110	5.4
Dromore North	150	9.8	Maze	130	5.3
Dromore South	140	5.3	Moirra	150	4.7
Drumbo	70	3.3	Old Warren	250	15.2
Gransha	150	6.4	Quilly	90	5.8
Harmony Hill	100	5.7	Seymour Hill	210	13.2
Hilden	220	11.4	Tonagh	200	12.2
Hillhall	170	8.9	Wallace Park	60	2.7

Proportion of working age people claiming Employment and Support Allowance at ward level, as at February 2016



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	Hildren	27	Tonagh
14	Hillhall	28	Wallace Park

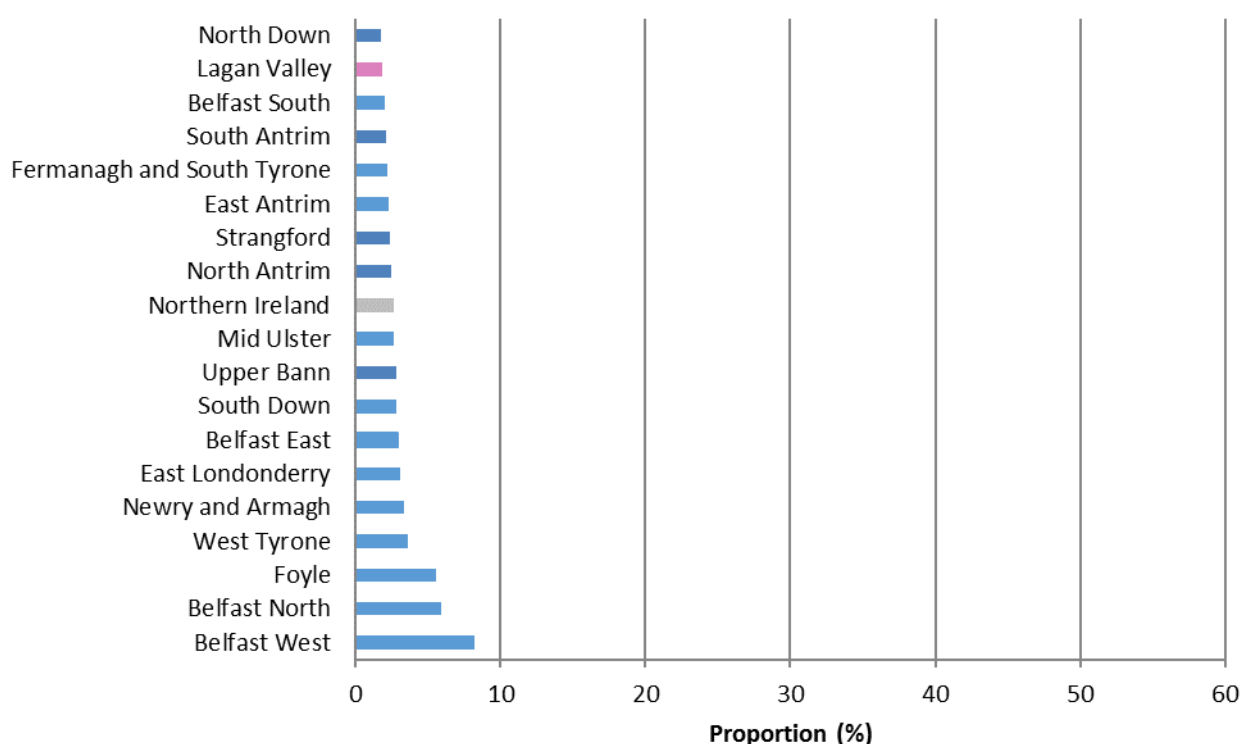
Low income – People claiming Income Support

As at February 2016, there were 1,230 people in Lagan Valley claiming income support, of whom 1,210 were of working age. This equates to 1.8% 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 3.2%.

Lagan Valley was the constituency with the second lowest proportion of working age people claiming income support.

Proportion of working age people claiming income support, as at February 2016



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	2.9	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2.2	14	North Down	1.8	Joint 17
Belfast North	5.9	2	Foyle	5.5	3	South Antrim	2.1	Joint 15
Belfast South	2.1	Joint 15	Lagan Valley	1.8	Joint 17	South Down	2.8	Joint 8
Belfast West	8.2	1	Mid Ulster	2.7	10	Strangford	2.4	12
East Antrim	2.3	13	Newry and Armagh	3.3	5	Upper Bann	2.8	Joint 8
East Londonderry	3.1	6	North Antrim	2.5	11	West Tyrone	3.6	4

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

Low income – People claiming Income Support at ward level

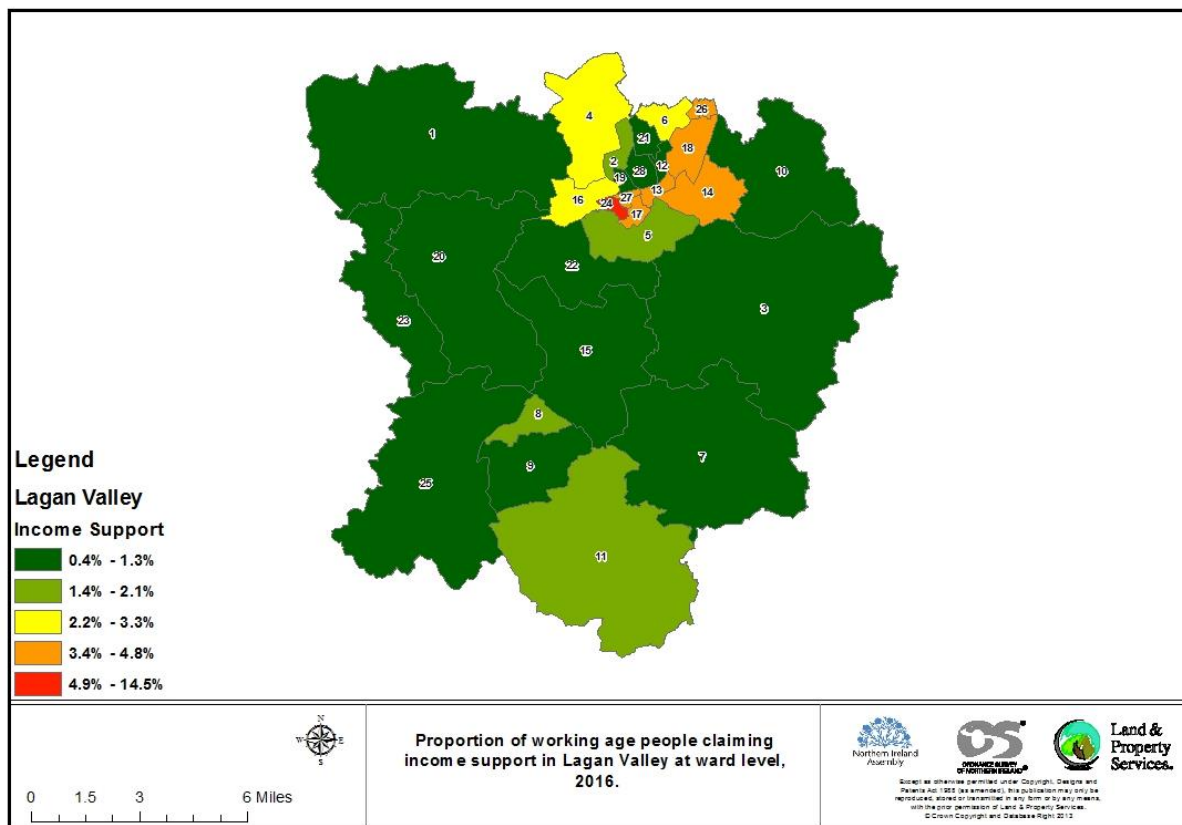
The highest proportion of income support claimants (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Old Warren (7.9%, 130 claimants), Lagan Valley (4.4%, 80 claimants) and Hillhall (4.2%, 80 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Hillsborough (0.4%, 10 claimants), Wallace Park (0.4%, 10 claimants) and Drumbo (0.5%, 10 claimants).

Proportion of working age people claiming income support at ward level, as at February 2016

Ward	No. of working age people claiming income support	Proportion of working age people claiming income support	Ward	No. of working age people claiming income support	Proportion of working age people claiming income support
Ballinderry	20	0.6	Hillsborough	10	0.4
Ballymacash	50	1.8	Knockmore	70	2.4
Ballymacbrennan	10	0.5	Lagan Valley	80	4.4
Ballymacoss	150	2.5	Lambeg	70	3.8
Blaris	30	1.4	Lisnagarvy	10	0.7
Derryaghy South	70	2.7	Maghaberry	20	0.6
Dromara	30	1.0	Magheralave	10	0.5
Dromore North	30	2.0	Maze	20	0.8
Dromore South	30	1.1	Moirá	30	0.9
Drumbo	10	0.5	Old Warren	130	7.9
Gransha	40	1.7	Quilly	10	0.6
Harmony Hill	10	0.6	Seymour Hill	60	3.8
Hilden	70	3.6	Tonagh	60	3.7
Hillhall	80	4.2	Wallace Park	10	0.4

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

Proportion of working age people claiming income support at ward level, as at February 2016



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	Hildren	27	Tonagh
14	Hillhall	28	Wallace Park

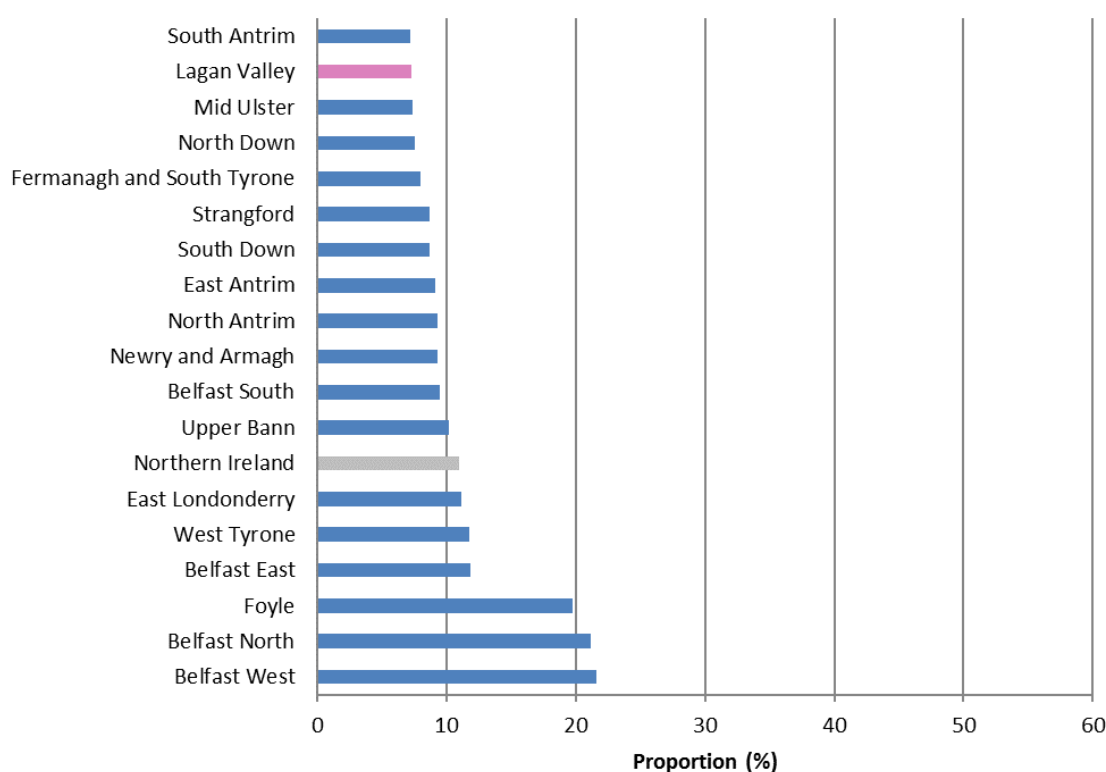
Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2016, there were 6,140 people in Lagan Valley claiming housing benefit. This equates to 7.3% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit.

A lower proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Lagan Valley claimed housing benefit in 2016 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 11.0%.

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

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit, as at June 2016



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	11.9	4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	8.0	14	North Down	7.6	15
Belfast North	21.2	2	Foyle	19.8	3	South Antrim	7.2	18
Belfast South	9.5	8	Lagan Valley	7.3	17	South Down	8.7	Joint 12
Belfast West	21.6	1	Mid Ulster	7.4	16	Strangford	8.7	Joint 12
East Antrim	9.1	11	Newry and Armagh	9.3	Joint 9	Upper Bann	10.2	7
East Londonderry	11.2	6	North Antrim	9.3	Joint 9	West Tyrone	11.8	5

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

Low income – People claiming housing benefit at ward level

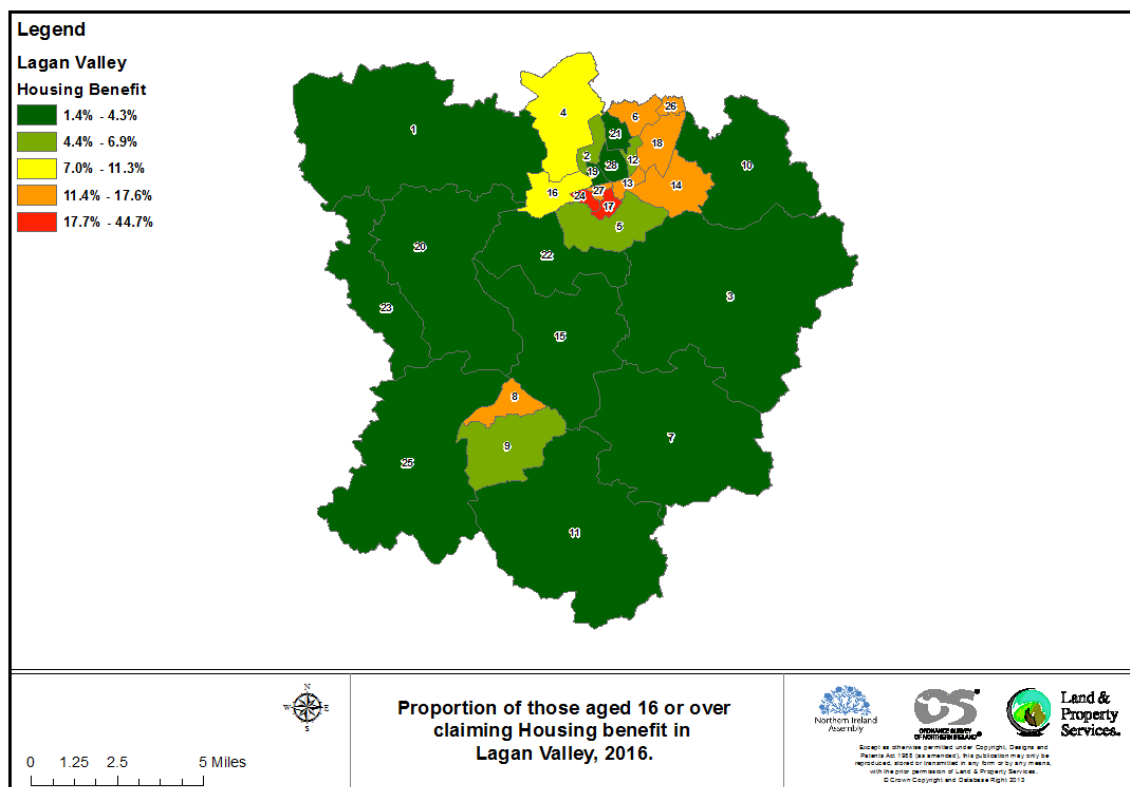
The highest proportion of people claiming housing benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Old Warren (30.0%, 600 claimants), Lagan Valley (18.8%, 470 claimants) and Seymour Hill (16.5%, 350 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Ballymacbrennan (1.4%, 40 claimants), Wallace Park (1.7%, 50 claimants) and Maghaberry (1.7%, 70 claimants).

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit at ward level, as at June 2016

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	120	2.8	Hillsborough	90	2.8
Ballymacash	160	4.5	Knockmore	360	9.9
Ballymacbrennan	40	1.4	Lagan Valley	470	18.8
Ballymacoss	750	11.0	Lambeg	290	12.9
Blaris	170	6.1	Lisnagarvy	60	2.7
Derryaghy South	430	12.8	Maghaberry	70	1.7
Dromara	110	3.0	Magheralave	60	2.2
Dromore North	240	11.8	Maze	130	4.2
Dromore South	140	4.4	Moir	150	3.7
Drumbo	70	2.5	Old Warren	600	30.0
Gransha	90	3.3	Quilly	40	2.0
Harmony Hill	110	4.4	Seymour Hill	350	16.5
Hilden	370	15.4	Tonagh	320	15.5
Hillhall	360	14.4	Wallace Park	50	1.7

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 2016



1	Ballinderry	15	Hillsbrough
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	Moira
10	Drumbo	24	Old Warren
11	Gransha	25	Quilly
12	Harmony Hill	26	Seymour Hill
13	Hildren	27	Tonagh
14	Hillhall	28	Wallace Park

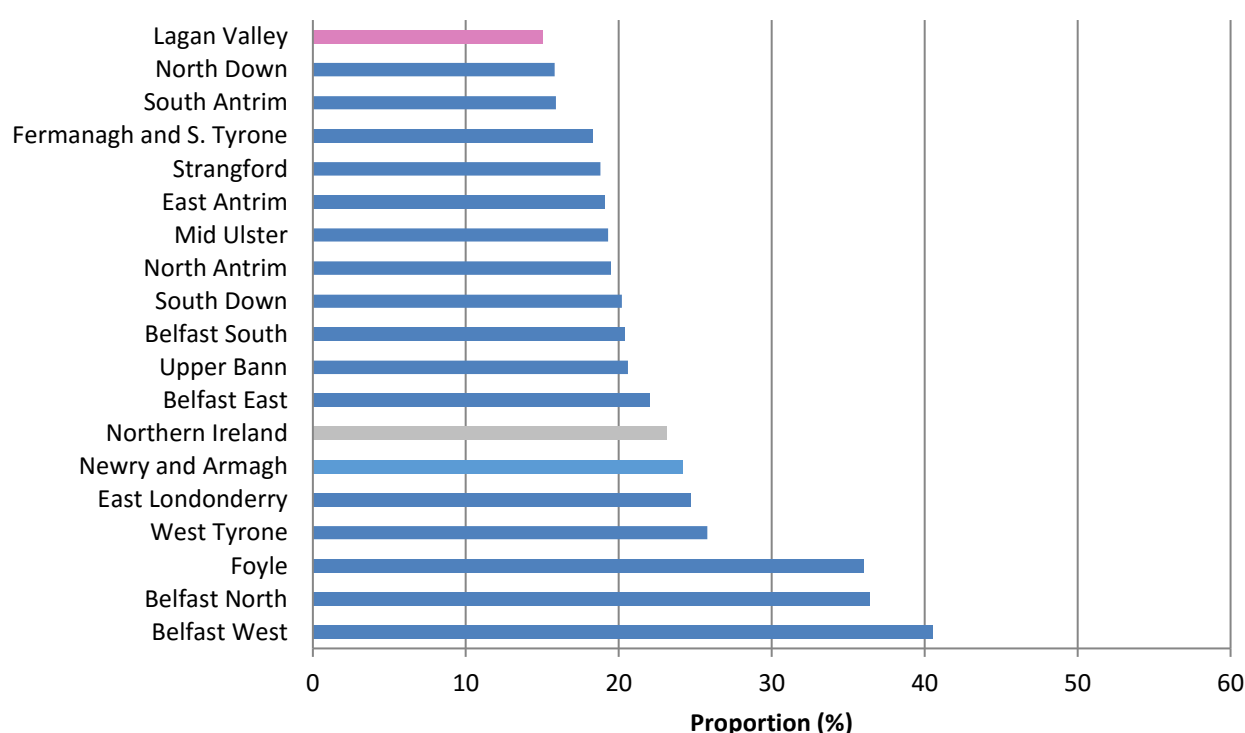
Low income – Children living in low income families

As at August 2014, there were 3,080 children aged 0-15 years living in low income families⁶ in Lagan Valley. This equates to 15.0% 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 23.1%.

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 2014



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	22.0	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	18.3	15	North Down	15.8	17
Belfast North	36.4	2	Foyle	36.0	3	South Antrim	15.9	16
Belfast South	20.4	9	Lagan Valley	15.0	18	South Down	20.2	10
Belfast West	40.5	1	Mid Ulster	19.3	12	Strangford	18.8	14
East Antrim	19.1	13	Newry and Armagh	24.2	6	Upper Bann	20.6	8
East Londonderry	24.7	5	North Antrim	19.5	11	West Tyrone	25.8	4

Source: HMRC

⁶ 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 (41.5%), Tonagh (32.5%) and Hilden (29.4%). The lowest proportions were found in Moira (5.2%), Maghaberry (5.7%) and Quilly (5.8%).

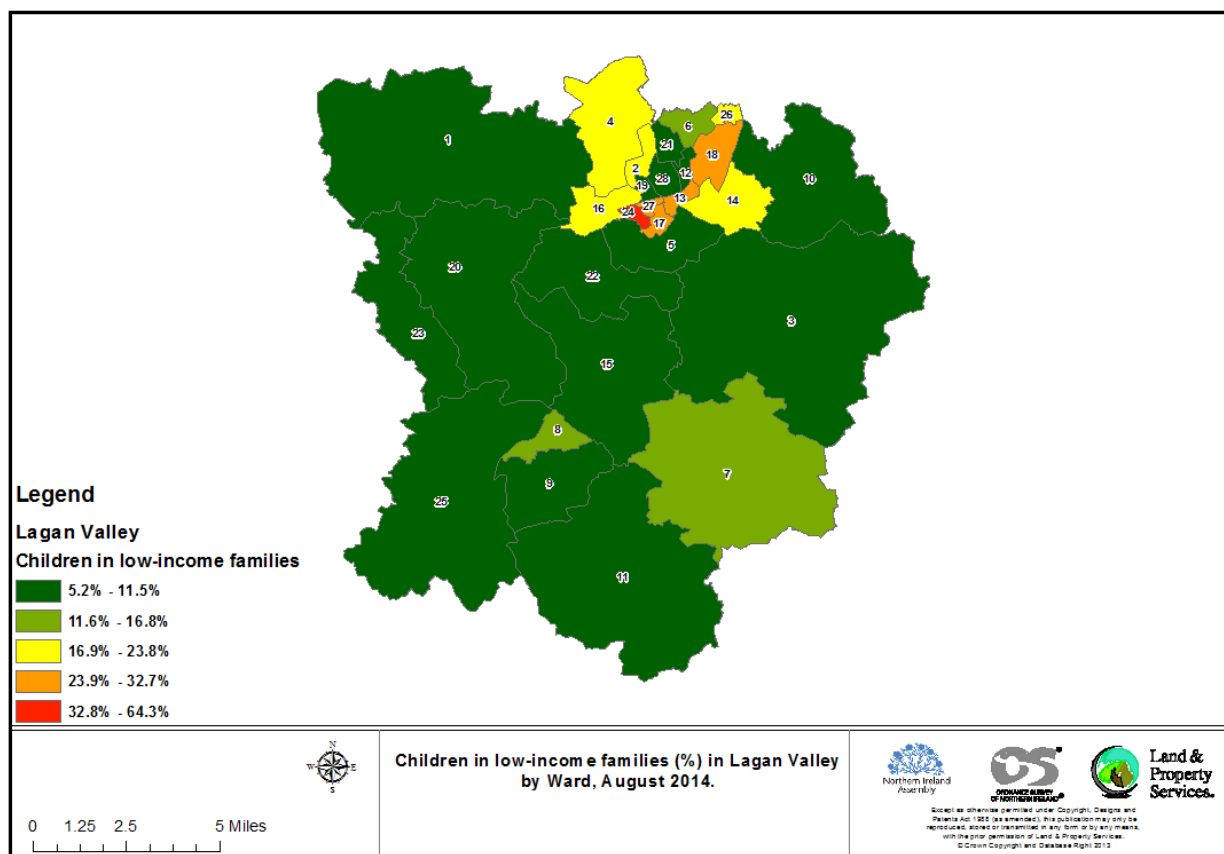
Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families at ward level, as at August 2014

Ward	Children in low income families (%) ⁷	Ward	Children in low income families (%)
Ballinderry	7.4	Hillsborough	8.0
Ballymacash	17.6	Knockmore	17.8
Ballymacbrennan	8.5	Lagan Valley	28.6
Ballymacoss	20.8	Lambeg	25.9
Blaris	11.3	Lisnagarvy	11.1
Derryaghy	21.4	Maghaberry	5.7
Dromara	11.7	Magheralave	6.3
Dromore North	16.8	Maze	7.1
Dromore South	9.5	Moira	5.2
Drumbo	7.0	Old Warren	41.5
Gransha	10.6	Quilly	5.8
Harmony Hill	9.8	Seymour Hill	20.3
Hilden	29.8	Tonagh	32.5
Hillhall	23.8	Wallace Park	7.2

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

⁷ **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 2014



1	Ballinderry	15	Hillsbrough
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
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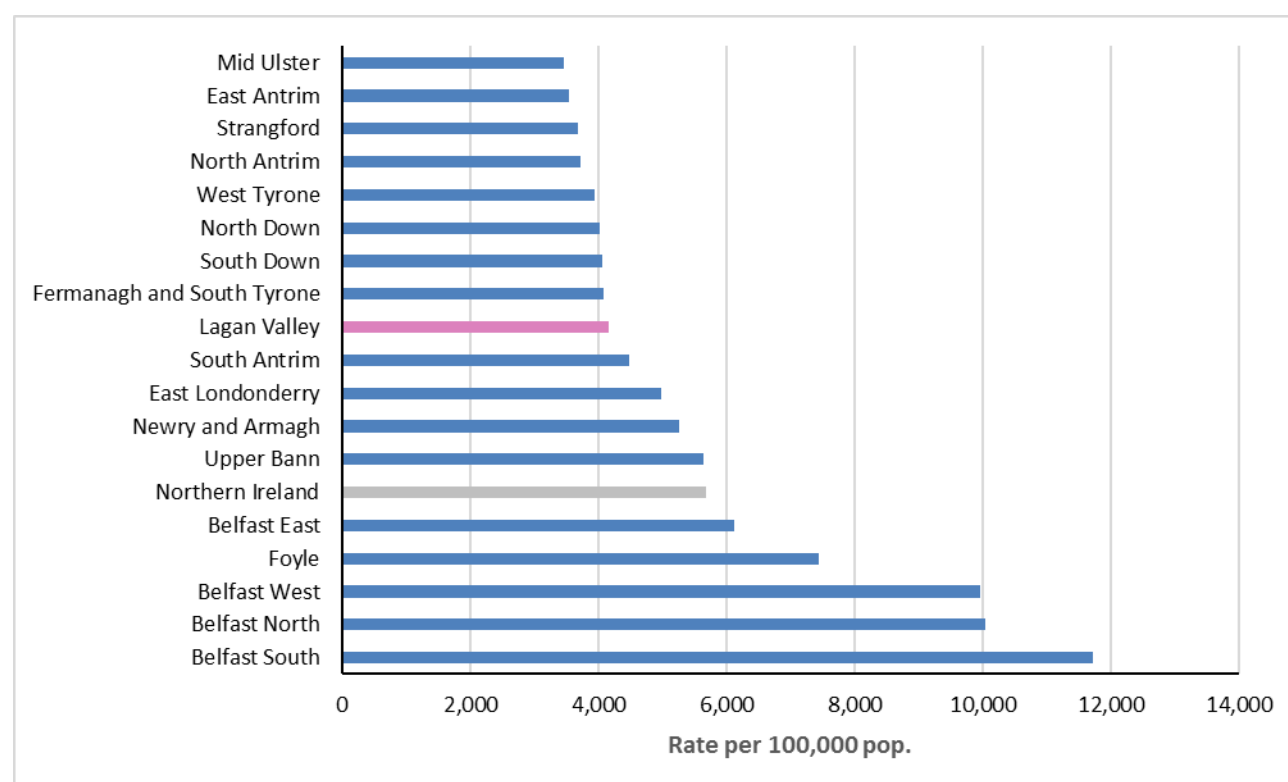
Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2015/16, a total of 4,411 criminal offences were recorded in the Lagan Valley area. This equates to an overall recorded crime rate of 4,163 per 100,000 persons.

The recorded crime rate for Lagan Valley was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 5,672 per 100,000 persons.

Lagan Valley was the constituency with the ninth lowest recorded crime rate.

Overall crime rate per 100,000 persons, 2015/16



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	6,128	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4,083	11	North Down	4,027	13
Belfast North	10,046	2	Foyle	7,435	4	South Antrim	4,477	9
Belfast South	11,722	1	Lagan Valley	4,163	10	South Down	4,063	12
Belfast West	9,954	3	Mid Ulster	3,456	18	Strangford	3,678	16
East Antrim	3,531	17	Newry and Armagh	5,249	7	Upper Bann	5,644	6
East Londonderry	4,971	8	North Antrim	3,719	15	West Tyrone	3,931	14

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

Crime – Rates of specific types of crime

In 2015/16, rates of violence and criminal damage were the highest of all crime types recorded in Lagan Valley.

The rates of drug trafficking / possession of drugs and public order offences were higher in Lagan Valley than in Northern Ireland as a whole.

For all other specific types of crime, the rates in Lagan Valley were lower than the Northern Ireland average.

Crime rate per 100,000 persons by crime type, 2015/16

	Lagan Valley		Northern Ireland	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Violence with injury (including homicide)	576	544	15,068	814
Violence without injury	931	879	20,666	1,116
Sexual offences	149	141	3,037	164
Robbery	15	14	732	40
Domestic burglary	311	294	5,856	316
Non-domestic burglary	139	131	2,917	158
Vehicle offences	199	188	4,925	266
Theft from the person	15	14	558	30
Bicycle theft	16	15	718	39
Shoplifting	289	273	6,773	366
All other theft offences	446	421	12,410	670
Criminal damage	702	663	20,516	1,108
Trafficking of drugs	57	54	876	47
Possession of drugs	327	309	4,701	254
Possession of weapons offences	32	30	923	50
Public order offences	86	81	1,470	79
Miscellaneous crimes against society	121	114	2,877	155
Crimes recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	603	569	14,073	760
Crimes recorded with a Homophobic Motivation	11	10	210	11
Crimes recorded with a Racist Motivation	25	24	853	46
Crimes recorded with a Sectarian Motivation	27	25	1,001	54

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

Crime – Motivation

In 2015/16, there were 603 offences with a domestic abuse motivation, 13.7% of all crimes recorded in the area. The proportion of crimes with a domestic abuse motivation in Lagan Valley was lower than the Northern Ireland average of 13.4%.

Crimes with a domestic abuse motivation, 2015/16

	Offences Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	Proportion of all recorded crimes (%)
Belfast East	868	15.0
Belfast North	1,367	13.1
Belfast South	930	7.0
Belfast West	1,158	12.3
East Antrim	565	17.8
East Londonderry	796	15.9
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	595	13.7
Foyle	1,147	15.1
Lagan Valley	603	13.7
Mid Ulster	563	15.9
Newry and Armagh	737	12.0
North Antrim	640	15.5
North Down	532	14.5
South Antrim	632	13.9
South Down	643	14.2
Strangford	534	16.1
Upper Bann	1,123	16.1
West Tyrone	605	16.7

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

In 2015/16, there were 11 offences with a homophobic motivation, 25 offences with a racist motivation and 27 offences with a sectarian motivation recorded in Lagan Valley.

Crimes with a homophobic, racist or sectarian motivation, 2015/16

	Offences Recorded with a Homophobic Motivation	Offences Recorded with a Racist Motivation	Offences Recorded with a Sectarian Motivation
Lagan Valley	11	25	27

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

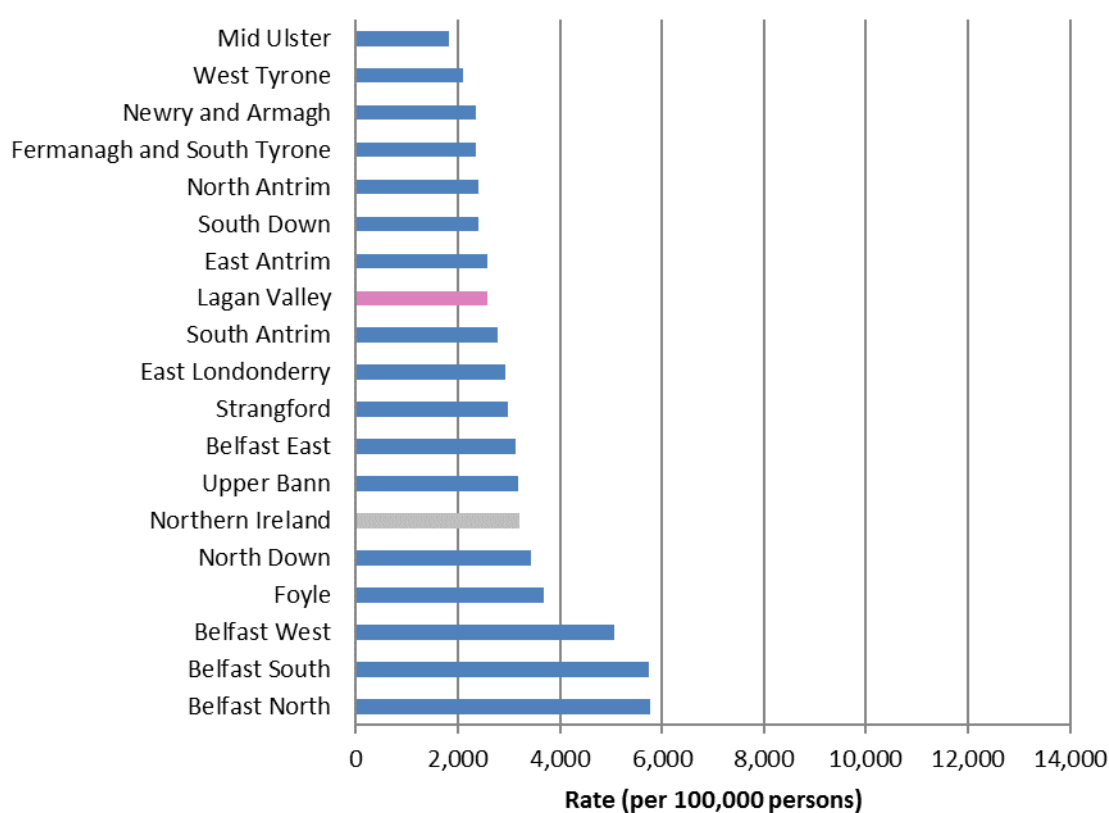
Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2015/16, there were 2,735 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in Lagan Valley. This equates to a rate of 2,581 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents in Lagan Valley was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 3,214 per 100,000 persons.

Lagan Valley was the constituency with the eight lowest rate of anti-social behaviour incidents.

Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons, 2015/16



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	3,134	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,351	15	North Down	3,440	5
Belfast North	5,771	1	Foyle	3,678	4	South Antrim	2,789	10
Belfast South	5,736	2	Lagan Valley	2,581	11	South Down	2,405	13
Belfast West	5,053	3	Mid Ulster	1,817	18	Strangford	2,970	8
East Antrim	2,576	12	Newry and Armagh	2,343	16	Upper Bann	3,175	6
East Londonderry	2,922	9	North Antrim	2,398	14	West Tyrone	2,096	17

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

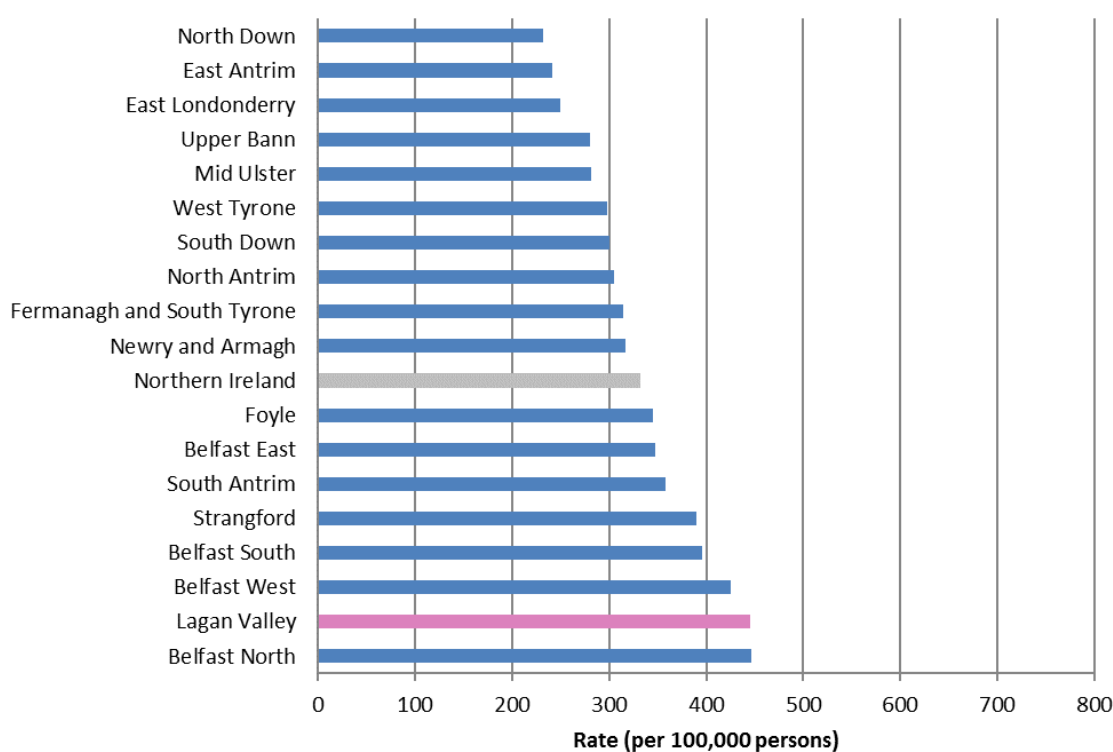
Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions

In 2015, there were 471 road traffic collisions with injury reported in Lagan Valley, a collision rate of 445 per 100,000 persons. Of these, 7 were fatal, 41 were classified as serious and 423 were slight.

The road traffic collision rate for Lagan Valley was higher than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 332 per 100,000 persons.

Lagan Valley had the second highest collision rate.

Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons, 2015



	Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank
Belfast East	347	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	315	10	North Down	232	18
Belfast North	447	1	Foyle	345	8	South Antrim	358	6
Belfast South	396	4	Lagan Valley	445	2	South Down	300	12
Belfast West	425	3	Mid Ulster	281	14	Strangford	390	5
East Antrim	241	17	Newry and Armagh	317	9	Upper Bann	280	15
East Londonderry	249	16	North Antrim	305	11	West Tyrone	298	13

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

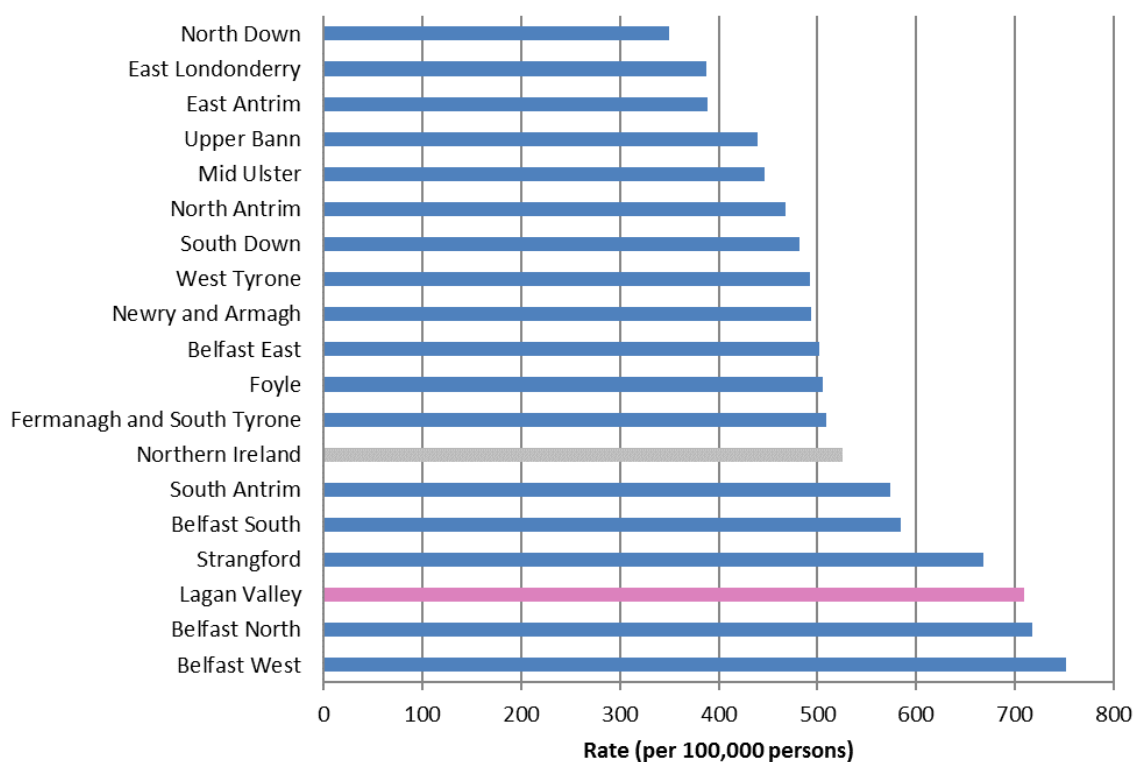
Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Casualties

In 2015, there were 752 casualties as a result of road traffic collisions in Lagan Valley – 9 people were killed, 50 people were seriously injured and 693 were slightly injured, a rate of 710 casualties per 100,000 persons.

The road traffic casualty rate for Lagan Valley was higher than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 526 per 100,000 persons.

Lagan Valley had the third highest casualty rate.

Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons, 2015



	Casualty rate	Rank		Casualty rate	Rank		Casualty rate	Rank
Belfast East	502	9	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	509	7	North Down	350	18
Belfast North	718	2	Foyle	506	8	South Antrim	574	6
Belfast South	584	5	Lagan Valley	710	3	South Down	482	12
Belfast West	752	1	Mid Ulster	447	14	Strangford	668	4
East Antrim	389	16	Newry and Armagh	494	10	Upper Bann	439	15
East Londonderry	388	17	North Antrim	468	13	West Tyrone	493	11

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

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

The highest road traffic collision rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Ballymacbrennan (1,029), Blaris (984) and Hilden (816). The lowest rates were recorded in Magheralave (88), Wallace Park (138) and Seymour Hill (155). The highest road traffic casualty rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Ballymacbrennan (1,973), Blaris (1,283) and Hilden (1,258). The lowest rates were recorded in Magheralave (88), Wallace Park (221) and Seymour Hill (233).

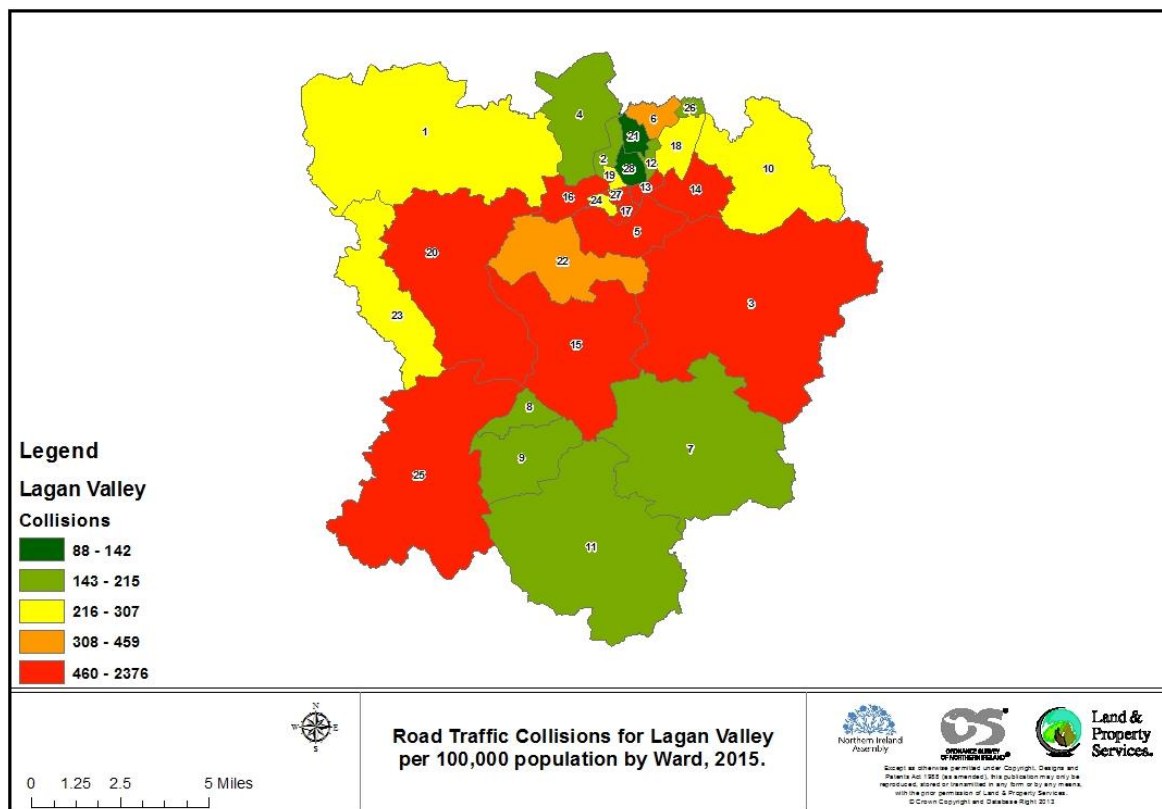
Collisions (involving injury) and Casualties, 2015

Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) ⁸	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Ballinderry	15	19	285	361
Ballymacash	9	16	204	363
Ballymacbrennan	36	69	1029	1973
Ballymacoss	18	35	200	389
Blaris	33	43	984	1283
Derryaghy South	13	17	308	402
Dromara	10	21	212	444
Dromore North	5	9	194	349
Dromore South	8	10	192	241
Drumbo	9	21	258	602
Gransha	7	9	193	248
Harmony Hill	6	8	200	267
Hilden	24	37	816	1258
Hillhall	24	33	754	1037
Hillsborough	22	32	569	828
Knockmore	23	36	505	790
Lagan Valley	15	30	484	968
Lambeg	7	10	251	358
Lisnagarvy	7	10	275	393
Maghaberry	36	52	698	1008
Magheralave	3	3	88	88
Maze	17	34	433	867
Moir	14	21	274	411
Old Warren	8	12	290	434
Quilly	13	20	516	795
Seymour Hill	4	6	155	233
Tonagh	15	23	580	889
Wallace Park	5	8	138	221

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

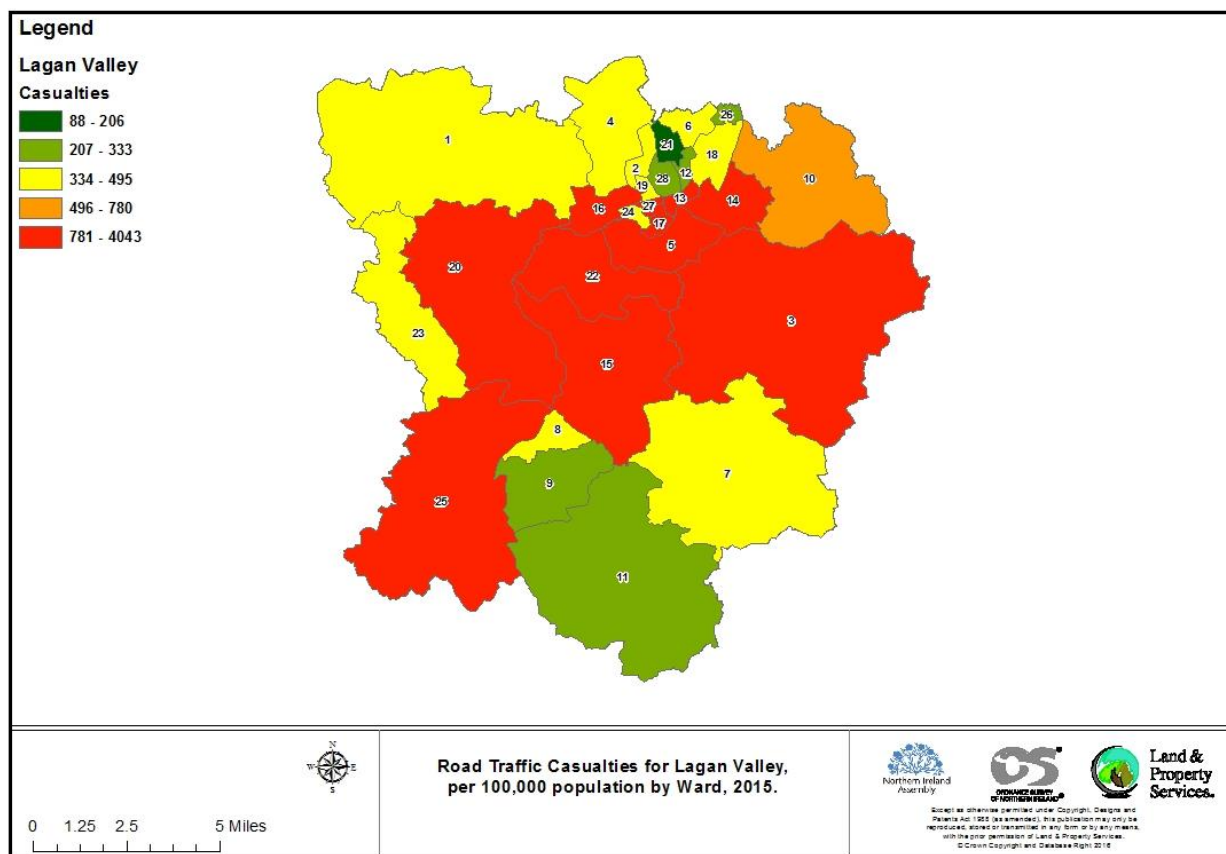
⁸ The dataset is compiled from Collision Report Forms (CRFs) submitted by police officers after any road traffic collision involving death or personal injury is reported to them. The data set excludes road collisions resulting in damage only.

Road traffic collision rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2015



1	Ballinderry	15	Hillsbrough
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	Hildren	27	Tonagh
14	Hillhall	28	Wallace Park

Road traffic casualty rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2015



1	Ballinderry	15	Hillsbrough
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	Hildren	27	Tonagh
14	Hillhall	28	Wallace Park

Notes

Mid-year population estimates

The 2015 population estimates were published in June 2016. 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.

Standardised mortality rates

All deaths occurring from specific diseases/causes over a five-year period. Deaths data is supplied by the Demography and Methodology Branch. Death rates in each geographical area were directly standardised by age and sex with respect to the European Standard Population 2010. Data shown relates to the number of deaths per 100,000 populations. The quality of the data is very good; however, caution should be used in drawing conclusions about the age standardised death rate at a sub-NI level as the rates are subject to a degree of statistical error.

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 data is then analysed and merged with the Pointer Address database and published in the Registrar General Report as well as being forwarded onto NINIS. The dataset is gathered annually in December. The datasets were created using the Pointer Address database to allocate a unique property reference number (UPRN) and geo-spatial co-ordinates to each home address.

Disease prevalence

The Quality and Outcomes Framework is a system to remunerate general practices for providing good quality care to patients. It is a fundamental part of the General Medical Services contract introduced on 1st April 2004. The QOF measures achievement against a range of evidence-based indicators, with points and payments awarded according to the level of achievement. Disease prevalence data is used within the QOF to calculate points and payments within the clinical and public health domain areas. The aim of the prevalence adjustments is to deliver a more equitable distribution of payments in the light of different workloads that practices face in achieving the same number of quality points.

Qualifications of school leavers

The dataset is gathered annually in November. The dataset is collected from schools via their C2k administration system. The data goes through thorough validation checks before it is released. It is then

merged with the CPD. The quality of the data is very good as thorough validation checks were applied. It should be noted that approximately 3% of pupils have incomplete or missing postcode information.

Further education enrolments

Enrolments on Regulated courses at Northern Ireland Further Education (FE) Institutions. From 2013/14 the information is data derived from the Consolidated Data Return (CDR), a computerised return consisting of an individual record for each enrolment on a 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. The data is then merged with the CPD and checked. The quality of the data is good although the Department is still in the process of developing it and it is expected to improve year on year. The most common issue affecting quality is non-response in fields that are non-mandatory.

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. For 2013/14, NI Domiciled enrolments and qualifications at Open University are available. In previous years, these figures were included in NI students studying in England, as the administrative centre of the Open University is located in England. All small area data has been adjusted using a rounding method to avoid the disclosure of any personal information.

Confirmed redundancies

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.

Unemployment claimant count

The Claimant Count records the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits - since October 1996 people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA). The series has been used as a main indicator of labour market activity since the 1970's and figures are derived from records of claimants held at Job Benefit Offices. 'Claimants' include the severely disabled claimants, but exclude students seeking vacation work and the temporarily stopped. The claimant count consists of all people claiming JSA at Jobcentre Plus local offices. They must declare that they are out of work, capable of, available for and actively seeking work during the

week in which their claim is made. Non-Seasonally Adjusted Series: The Claimant Count annual averages are not seasonally adjusted.

InvestNI Investment

The information is aggregated data sourced from Invest NI administrative datasets. It represents the total amount of assistance offered to companies by Invest NI over the time period and the total planned investment related to these projects. The assistance/investment datasets are updated by letter of offer reports. Total offer locations exceed total number of offers, as some projects are located in more than one area. Data are shown by financial year. Invest NI revises performance data on a regular basis to ensure that it reflects implemented projects; therefore, the data may differ to previously published information. Figures per 10,000 and per head are based on Adult Population Estimates for 2014.

People claiming 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 merged with the current CPD, with the necessary variables also extracted using SAS. Number of working age claimants claiming at least one of the main benefits (Income Support, Jobseekers Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disability Allowance. Pension Credit for males aged 60 - 64) and number of pensionable age claimants claiming at least one of the main benefits (Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disability Allowance, Attendance Allowance, Retirement Pension, Carer's Allowance, Widow's Benefit and Pension Credit. Pension Credit replaced Income Support in October 2003). The dataset was created using the most recent CPD. In producing this analysis, individual records were attributed to Local Government District on the basis of their postcode. Not all records can be correctly allocated to a Local Government District using this method, and some cannot be allocated at all.

Employment and Support Allowance

The information is aggregated data from unvalidated 100% MIDAS scans of Employment and Support Allowance data at postcode level. The dataset is merged with the current CPD, with the necessary variables also extracted using SAS. The aggregated information is then checked and forwarded onto NINIS. From October 2008 Employment and Support Allowance replaced Incapacity Benefit and Income Support paid on incapacity grounds for new customers.

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 merged with the current CPD, with the necessary variables also extracted using SAS.

Housing benefit

The information is aggregated data from Housing Executive scans of Housing Benefit data at 1992 ward level. Not all claimants are shown as in some cases gender was missing/unknown. The dataset is merged with the current CPD, with the necessary variables also extracted using SAS. The data has been cross-referenced with previous analysis to safeguard its quality.

Children in low income families

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

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. The data covers only those injury road traffic collisions reported to police, any unreported collisions will not be included in this dataset. In some circumstances LGD statistics will differ slightly to published statistics by PSNI Policing Area. This is due to a discrepancy between the Policing Area recorded on the CRF and the geocode given to the collision.

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

For further information please contact:

Raymond Russell, Research Officer
Research and Information Service (RaISe)
Northern Ireland Assembly
Ballymiscaw
Stormont
Belfast BT4 3XX

Email: raymond.russell@niassembly.gov.uk
Phone: (028) 9052 1996