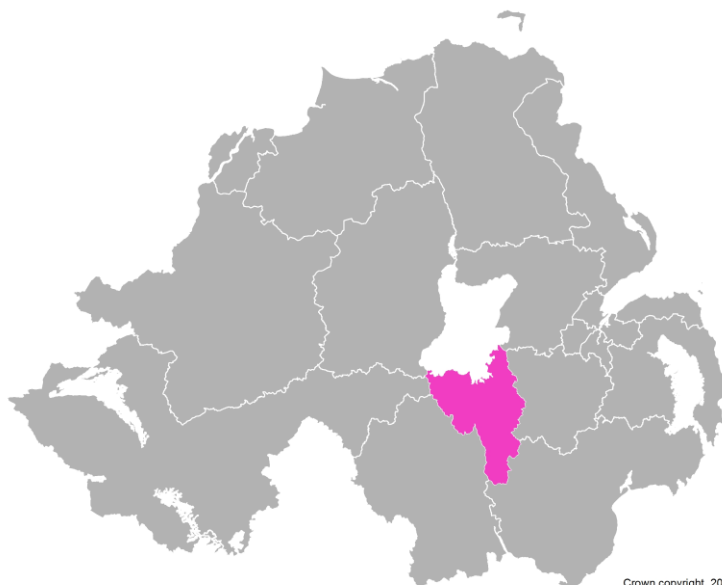




Northern Ireland
Assembly

Constituency Profile

Upper Bann – 2017



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About this Report

Welcome to the 2017 Constituency Profile for Upper Bann. 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 Upper Bann and indicators of Health, Education, Employment, Business, Low Income, Crime and Traffic and Travel.

For each indicator, this profile presents:

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

A summary table has been provided showing the recent 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:

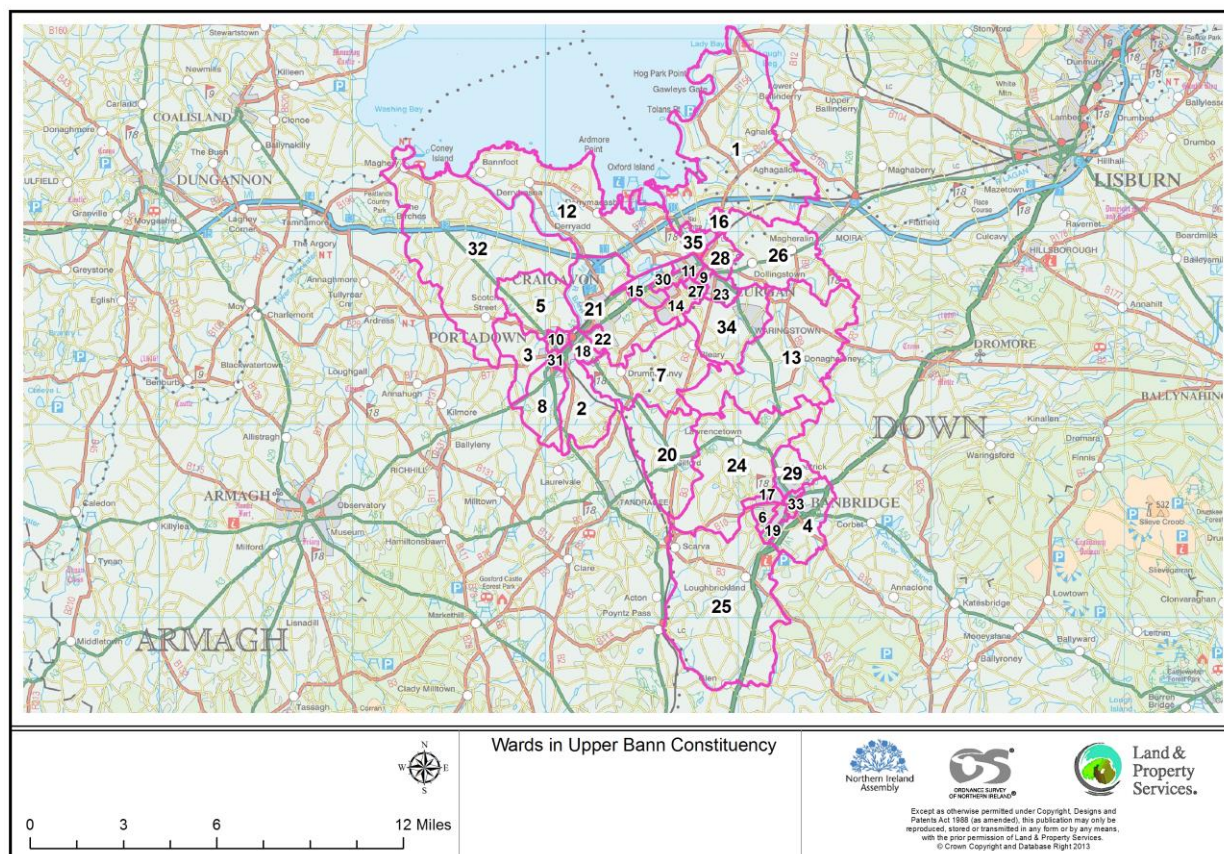
<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/>

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 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	Corcrair	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, 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. Upper Bann has a higher proportion of children aged 0-9 years, a higher proportion of adults aged 25-39 years and a lower proportion of older people when compared to all of Northern Ireland. Secondly, many of the indicators, such as those around low income, reflect levels of deprivation in the constituency. Seven of the 54 Super Output Areas (SOAs) in Upper Bann (including Woodville, Drumgask 2 and Court 1, 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				Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Population Size (no.)	123,591	122,099	1.2%	1,851,621	1,840,498	0.6%

Health

Indicator	Upper Bann			Northern Ireland		
	2010-14	2009-13	Change	2010-14	2009-13	Change
Circulatory death rate (u-75) per 100,000 pop	93	93	0	83	88	-5
Respiratory death rate (u-75) per 100,000 pop	28	32	-4	34	35	-1
Indicator	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	2.7	3.8	-1.1	3.1	3.4	-0.3

Education

	Upper Bann			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	79.2	74.7	4.5	81.1	78.6	2.5

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

	Upper Bann			Northern Ireland		
	2014/15	2013/14	Change	2014/15	2013/14	Change
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Further Education	11.3	12.2	-0.9	9.6	9.7	-0.1
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	3.9	3.9	0.0	4.4	4.4	0.0

Employment

Indicator	Upper Bann			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
No. of confirmed redundancies	60	80	-20	1,946	2,136	-190
Unemployment claimant count (%)	3.2	4.3	-1.1	3.7	4.6	-0.9

Business

Indicator	Upper Bann			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
InvestNI assistance (£m)	6.4	23.7	-17.4	94.0	185.4	-91.4

Low income

Indicator	Upper Bann			Northern Ireland		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming benefits at February (%)	36.8	37.3	-0.5	38.3	38.4	-0.1
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming housing benefit at June (%)	10.2	10.5	-0.3	11.0	11.2	-0.2
Employment and support allowance claimants (%)	10.1	9.9	0.2	10.2	9.9	0.3
Proportion of working age people claiming income support at February (%)	2.8	3.0	-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 (%)	20.6	19.1	1.5	23.1	21.6	1.5

Crime

Indicator	Upper Bann			Northern Ireland		
	2015/16	2014/15	Change	2015/16	2014/15	Change
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000 persons	5,644	5,769	-125	5,672	5,606	66
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	3,175	3,378	-203	3,214	3,313	-99

Traffic and Travel

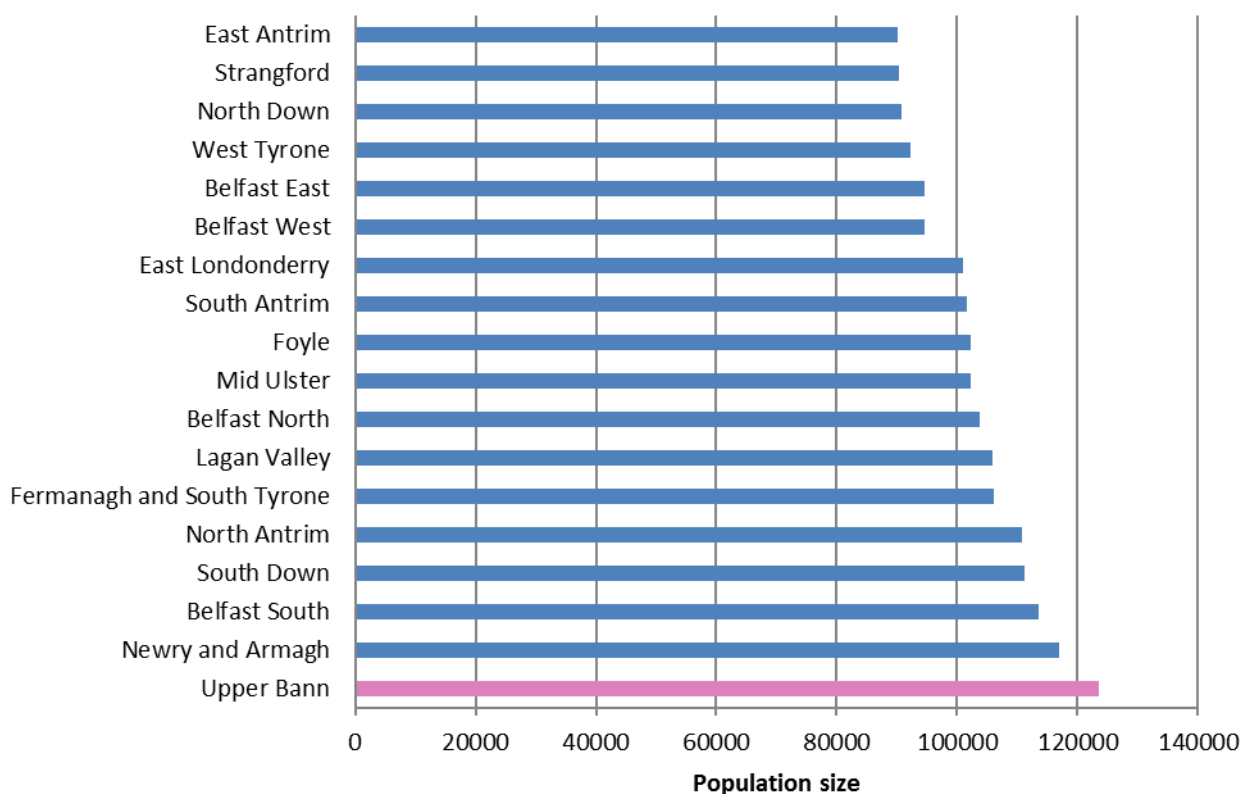
Indicator	Upper Bann			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	280	312	-32	332	331	1
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	439	464	-25	526	510	16

Demographic profile – age and gender

As at June 2015, there were 123,591 persons living in Upper Bann – 6.7% of the Northern Ireland population. The constituency of Upper Bann had the highest population. The population of Upper Bann increased by 1.2% since June 2014.

Overall, 22.0% of the Upper Bann population were children aged 0-15 years, higher than the Northern Ireland average of 20.8%. Older persons made up 14.6% of the Upper Bann population, lower than the Northern Ireland average of 15.8%.

Mid-year population estimate by constituency, June 2015



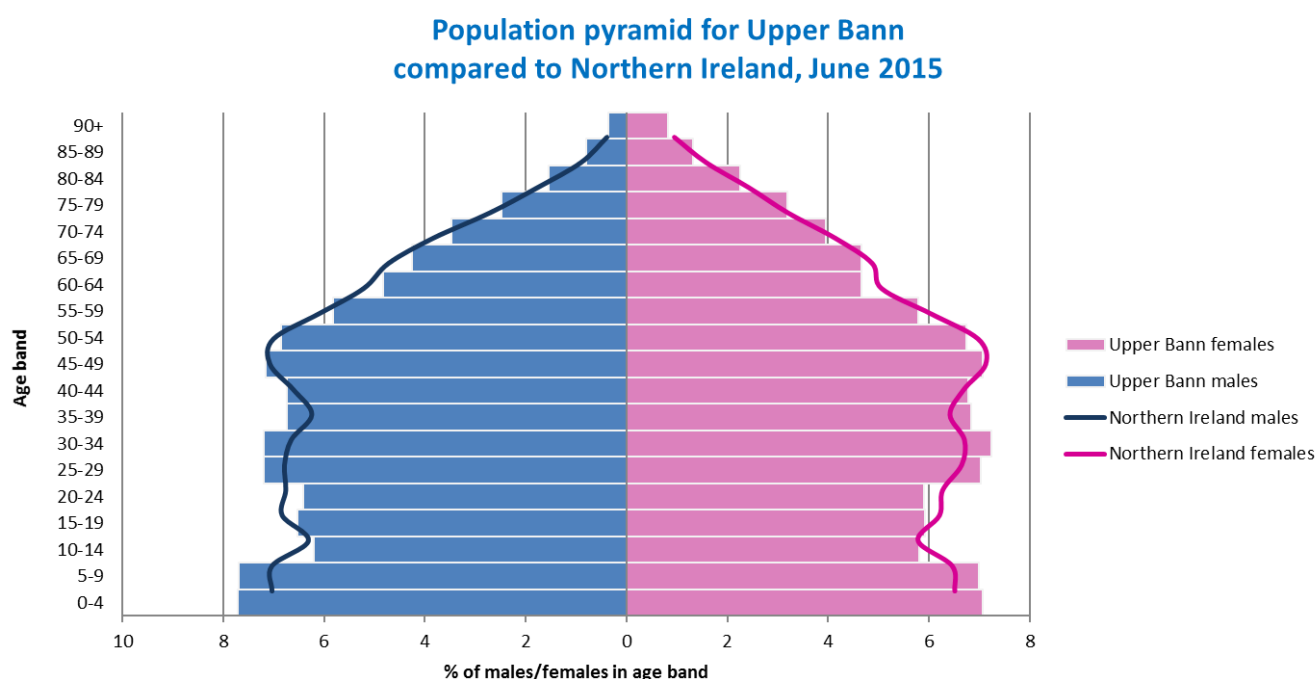
Mid-year population estimates by age and gender, June 2015

	Aged 0-15 years		Aged 16-64 years		Aged 65+		All ages
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Males	13,968	22.9	39,165	64.2	7,887	12.9	61,020
Females	13,168	21.0	39,276	62.8	10,127	16.2	62,571
Persons	27,136	22.0	78,441	63.5	18,014	14.6	123,591

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

Demographic profile – population pyramid

The population pyramid below illustrates in detail that Upper Bann has a higher proportion of children aged 0-9 years, a higher proportion of adults aged 25-49 years and a lower proportion of older people when compared to Northern Ireland as a whole.



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	7.7	7.1	7.0	6.5	50-54	6.9	6.7	7.0	7.0
5-9	7.7	7.0	7.0	6.5	55-59	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.0
10-14	6.2	5.8	6.3	5.8	60-64	4.8	4.7	5.2	5.1
15-19	6.5	5.9	6.8	6.2	65-69	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.9
20-24	6.4	5.9	6.8	6.3	70-74	3.5	4.0	3.8	4.1
25-29	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.6	75-79	2.5	3.2	2.7	3.2
30-34	7.2	7.2	6.7	6.7	80-84	1.6	2.3	1.8	2.4
35-39	6.7	6.8	6.2	6.4	85-89	0.8	1.3	0.9	1.6
40-44	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.7	90+	0.4	0.8	0.4	1.0
45-49	7.2	7.1	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 Upper Bann was 93 per 100,000 persons – 133 for males and 55 for females.

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

Upper Bann had the joint third highest 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	Joint 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	Joint 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)

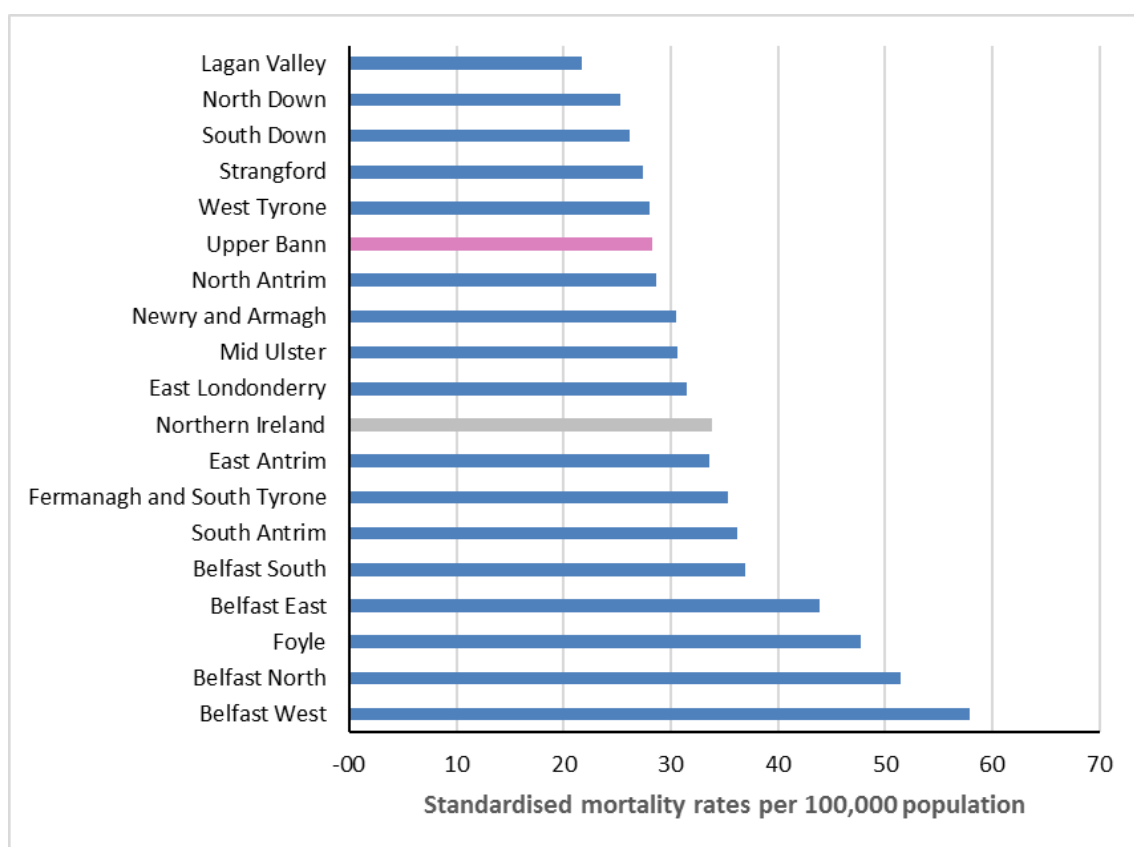
Health – Standardised mortality rate for respiratory disease (under-75s)

The age standardised mortality rate for the under-75s due to respiratory disease (2010-2014) in Upper Bann was 28 per 100,000 persons – 34 for males and 23 for females.

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

Upper Bann had the joint sixth 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)

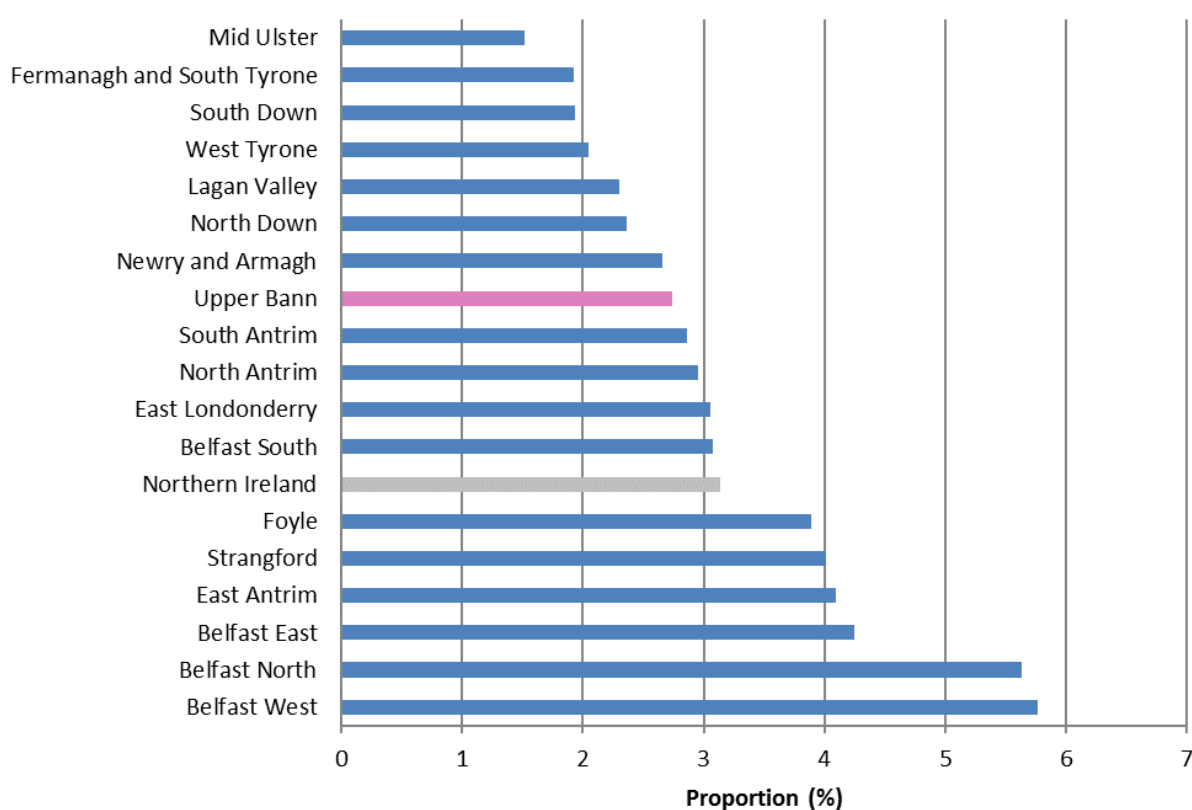
Health - Births to teenage mothers

In 2015, there were 47 births to teenage mothers in Upper Bann. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 2.7% of all births in the constituency in that year.

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

The constituency of Upper Bann had the joint seventh 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, there was a higher prevalence of heart failure 3, cancer and osteoporosis amongst patients whose GP practice is located in the Upper Bann area compared to GP practices across all of Northern Ireland.

The greatest differences, where prevalence was lower in Upper Bann than the Northern Ireland rate, were for asthma, hypertension and rheumatoid arthritis.

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

	Upper Bann patients		Northern Ireland patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Patients on the Coronary Heart Disease Register	5,181	37	74,525	38
Patients on the Heart Failure 1 Register	1,123	8	15,702	8
Patients on the Heart Failure 3 Register	374	3	4,237	2
Patients on the Stroke Register	2,322	17	36,020	18
Patients on the Hypertension Register	17,943	129	260,032	133
Patients on the Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Register	2,526	18	38,530	20
Patients on the Cancer Register	3,202	23	42,454	22
Patients on the Mental Health Register	1,024	7	17,114	9
Patients on the Asthma Register	7,727	56	117,613	60
Patients on the Dementia Register	831	6	13,617	7
Patients on the Atrial Fibrillation Register	2,094	15	32,701	17
Patients on the Diabetes Mellitus Register (prevalence based on those aged 17+)	6,161	57	88,305	57
Patients on the Osteoporosis Register (prevalence based on those aged 50+)	327	7	4,104	6
Patients on the Rheumatoid Arthritis Register (prevalence based on those aged 16+)	597	5	11,899	8

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

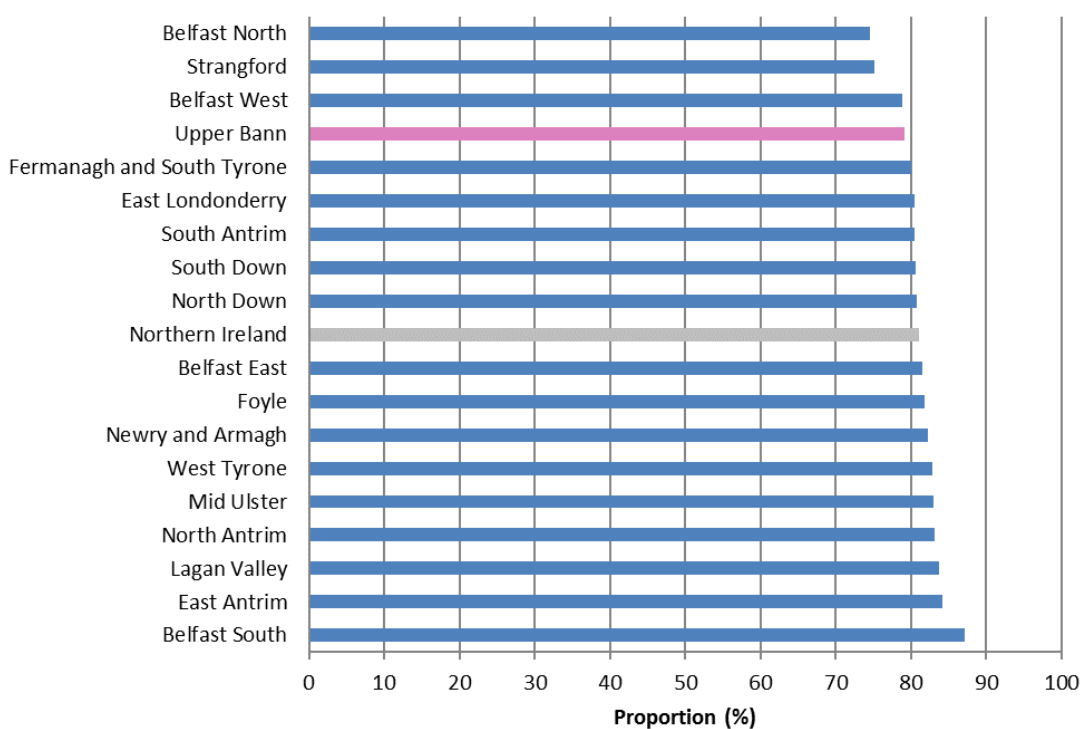
Education – Qualifications of School Leavers

In 2014/15, a total of 1,317 young people left post primary education in Upper Bann. Of these, 1,043 (79.2%) achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent, 854 of which (64.8% of all school leavers) included English and Maths. In total, 653³ school leavers (49.6%) 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 81.1%.

Upper Bann had the fourth 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, 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

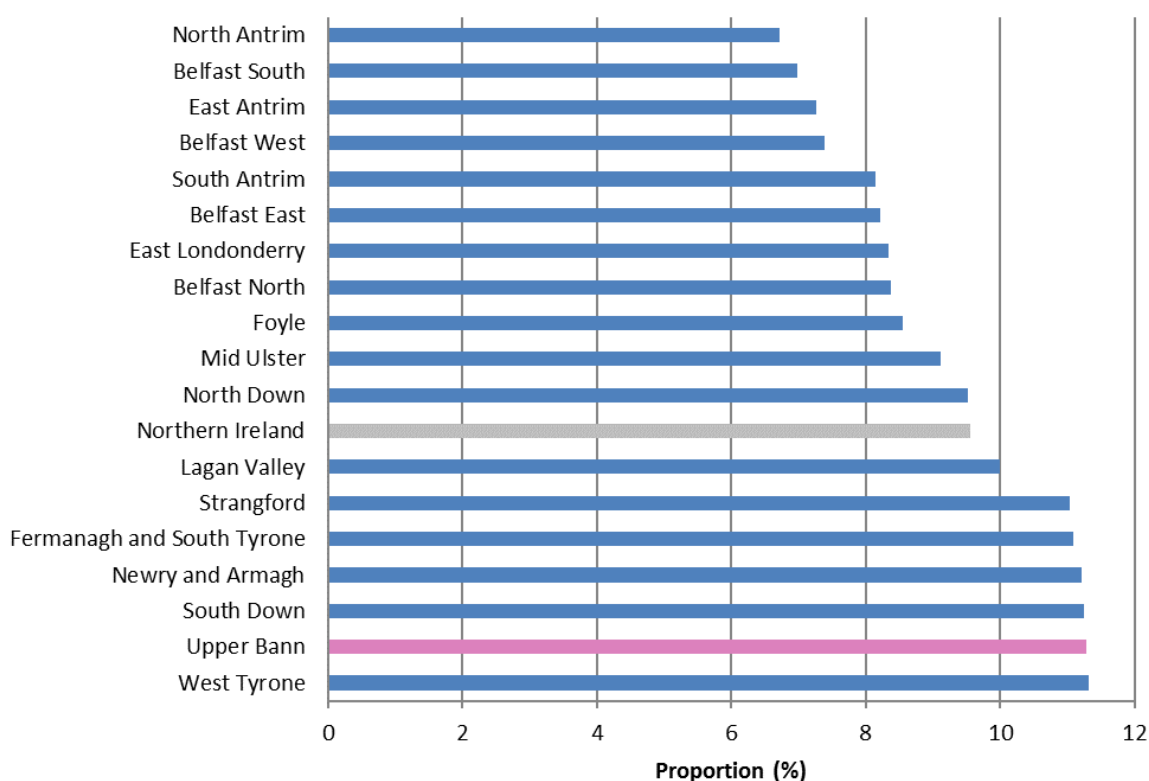
Education – Participation in Further Education

In 2014/15, there were 10,877 students from Upper Bann enrolled on regulated courses at Northern Ireland further education institutions. This equates to 11.3% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled on regulated courses at Northern Ireland further education institutions.

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

Upper Bann had the joint 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

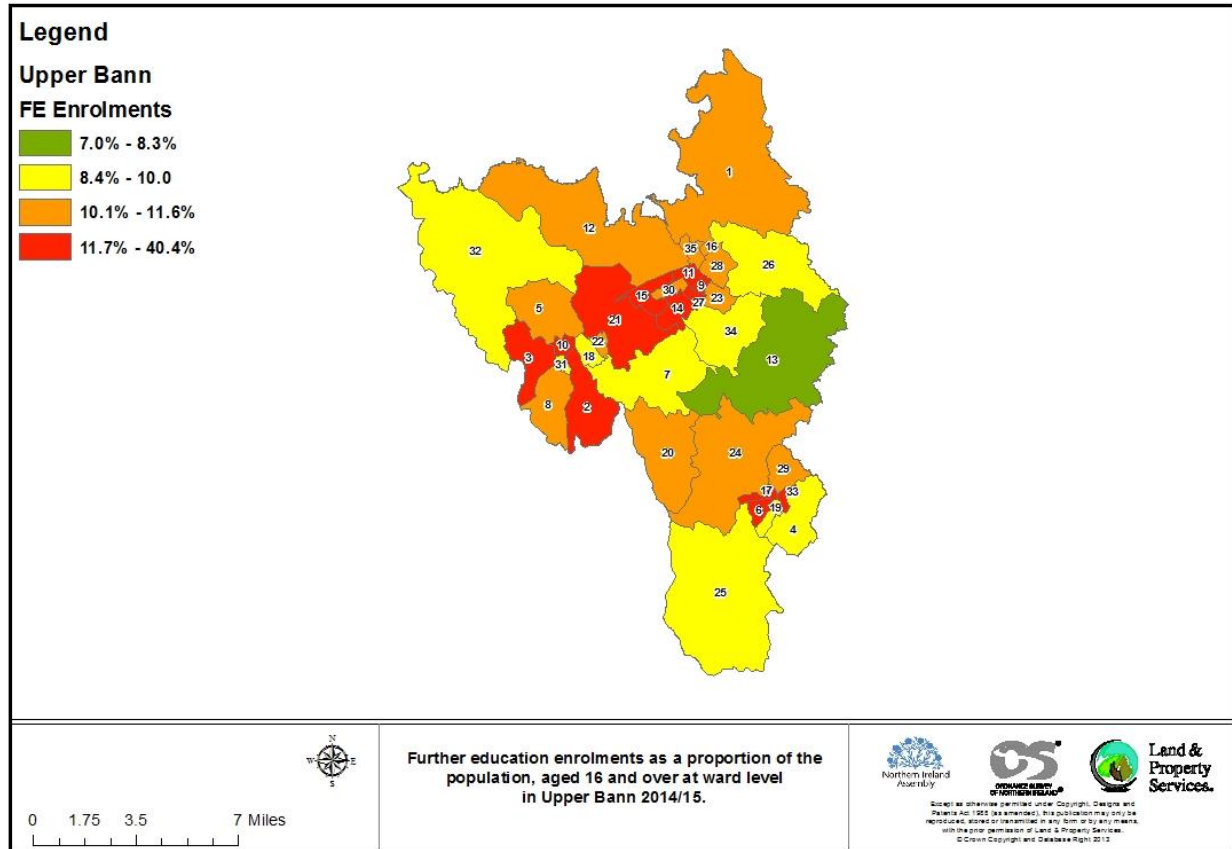
The highest proportion of people enrolled in further education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Drumgor (20.2%, 435 enrolments), Corcrain (16.3%, 457 enrolments) and Drumgask (16.1%, 496 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Donaghcloney (7.0%, 228 enrolments), Magheralin (8.4%, 358 enrolments) and Waringstown (8.4%, 315 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
Aghagallon	391	10.1	Fort	180	9.3
Annagh	389	14.0	Gilford	218	11.0
Ballybay	318	15.1	Kernan	616	11.8
Ballydown	363	9.4	Killycomain	239	11.4
Ballyoran	263	11.2	Knocknashane	318	11.3
Banbridge West	302	12.8	Lawrencetown	225	10.2
Bleary	318	9.5	Loughbrickland	209	9.3
Brownstown	311	10.8	Magheralin	358	8.4
Church	292	15.8	Mourneview	252	13.1
Corcrain	457	16.3	Parklake	354	10.7
Court	384	14.7	Seapatrick	213	10.8
Derrytrasna	437	10.1	Taghnevan	308	10.5
Donaghcloney	228	7.0	Tavanagh	159	8.7
Drumgask	496	16.1	The Birches	288	9.4
Drumgor	435	20.2	The Cut	174	12.7
Drumnamoe	241	11.6	Waringstown	315	8.4
Edenderry (Banbridge)	267	12.5	Woodville	318	10.5
Edenderry (Craigavon)	241	9.0			

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	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		

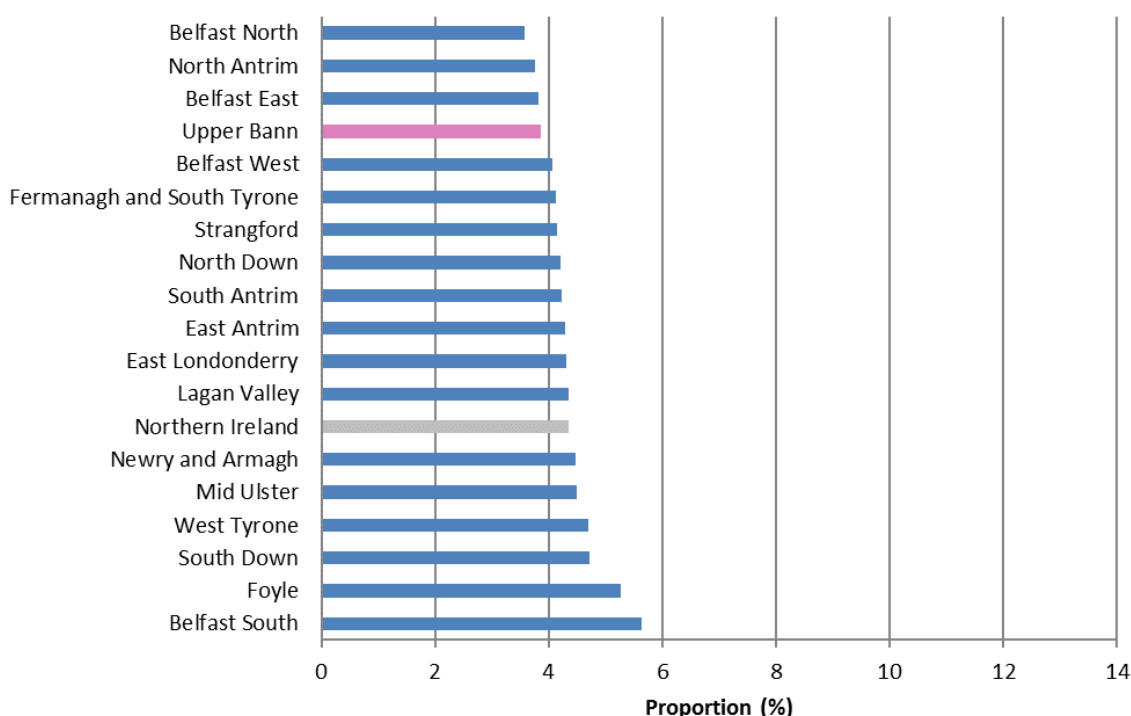
Education – Participation in Higher Education

In 2014/15, there were 3,725 students from Upper Bann enrolled in higher education institutions in Northern Ireland. This equates to 3.9% 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 2014/15 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.4%.

Upper Bann had the fourth 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, 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

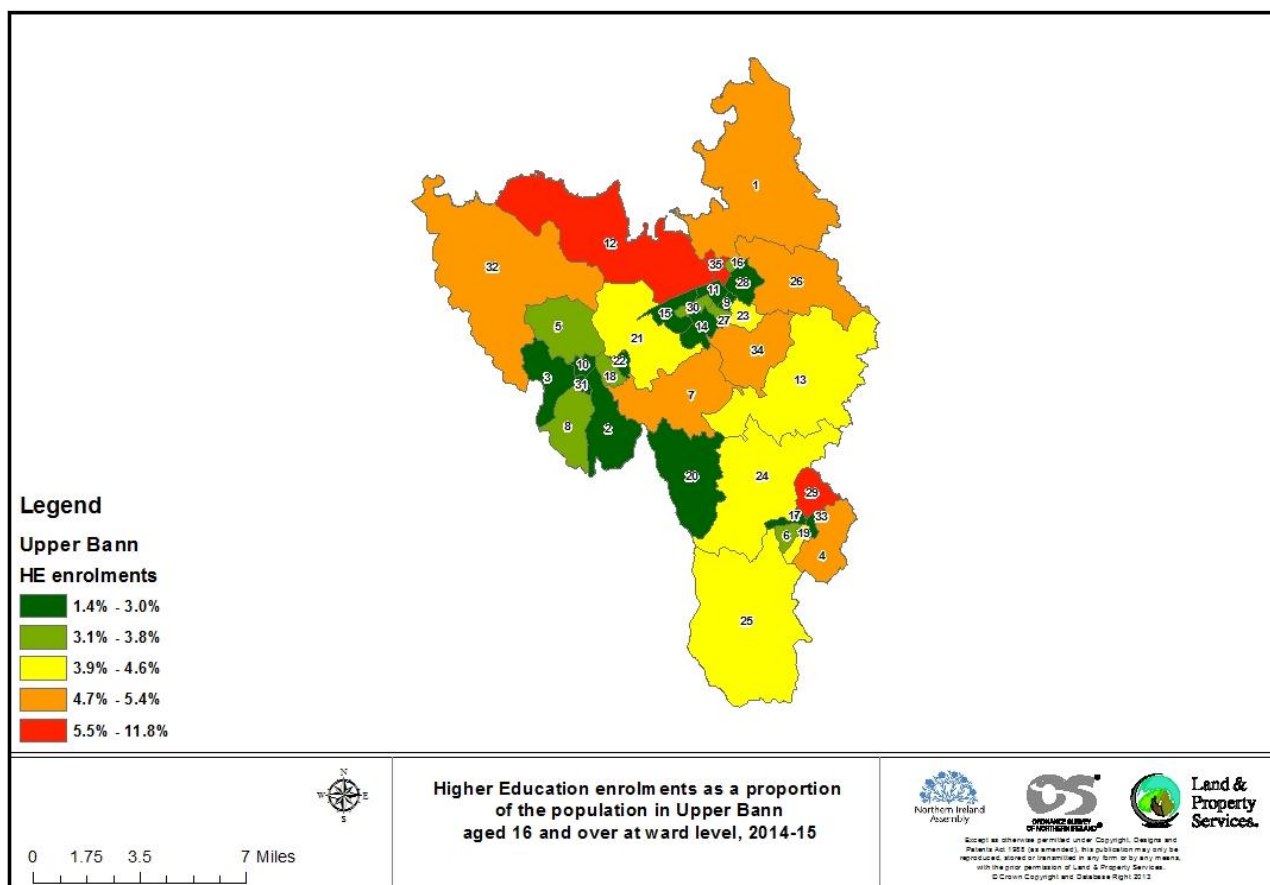
The highest proportion of people enrolled in higher education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Seapatrick (5.8%, 115 enrolments), Woodville (5.6%, 170 enrolments) and Derrytrasna (5.6%, 240 enrolments). The smallest proportions were found in Church (1.4%, 25 enrolments), Ballybay (1.7%, 35 enrolments) and The Cut (1.8%, 35 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
Aghagallon	210	5.4	Fort	85	4.4
Annagh	65	2.3	Gilford	50	2.5
Ballybay	35	1.7	Kernan	235	4.5
Ballydown	205	5.3	Killycomain	60	2.9
Ballyoran	90	3.8	Knocknashane	110	3.9
Banbridge West	80	3.4	Lawrencetown	100	4.5
Bleary	160	4.8	Loughbrickland	90	4.0
Brownstown	90	3.1	Magheralin	205	4.8
Church	25	1.4	Mourneview	60	3.1
Corcrain	55	2.0	Parklake	100	3.0
Court	65	2.5	Seapatrick	115	5.8
Derrytrasna	240	5.6	Taghnevan	105	3.6
Donaghcloney	140	4.3	Tavanagh	40	2.2
Drumgask	90	2.9	The Birches	145	4.7
Drumgor	65	3.0	The Cut	25	1.8
Drumnamoe	75	3.6	Waringstown	190	5.1
Edenderry (Banbridge)	50	2.3	Woodville	170	5.6
Edenderry (Craigavon)	95	3.6			

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	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		

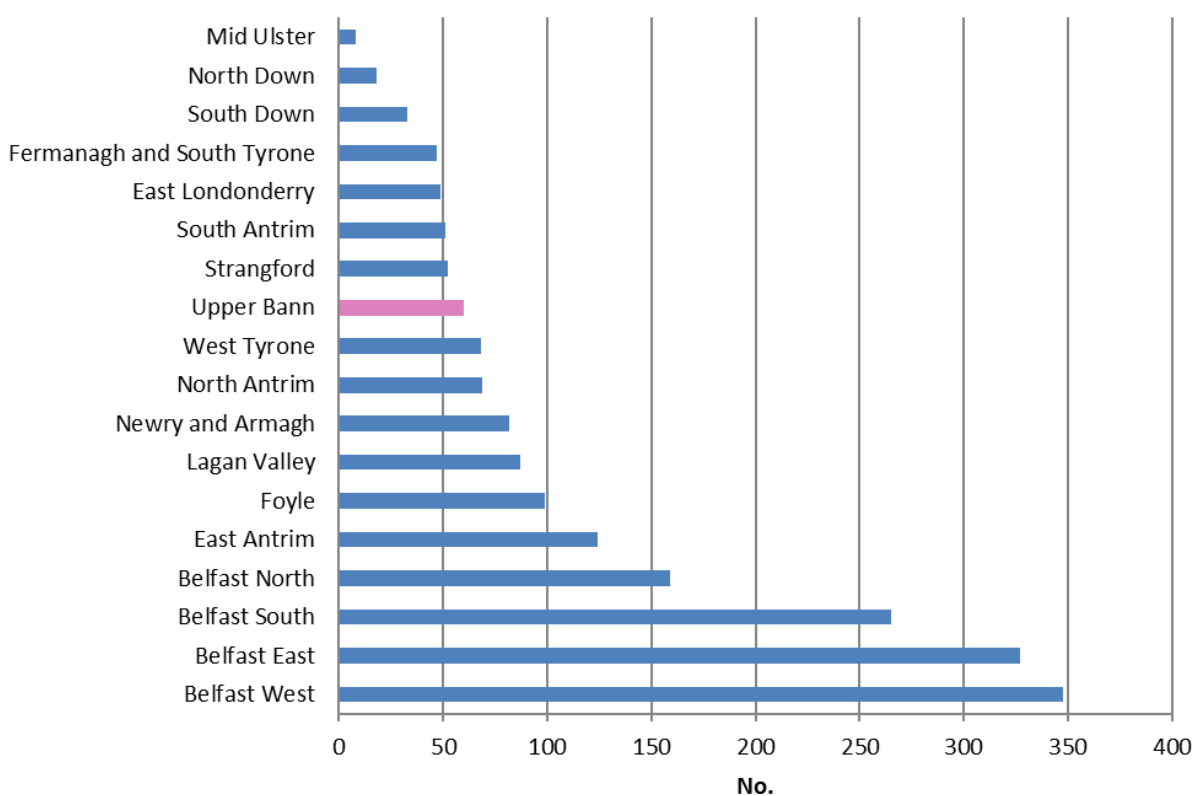
Labour Market – Confirmed redundancies

In 2015, there were 60 confirmed redundancies in Upper Bann.

This represents 3.1% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2015.

Upper Bann had the eighth lowest 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

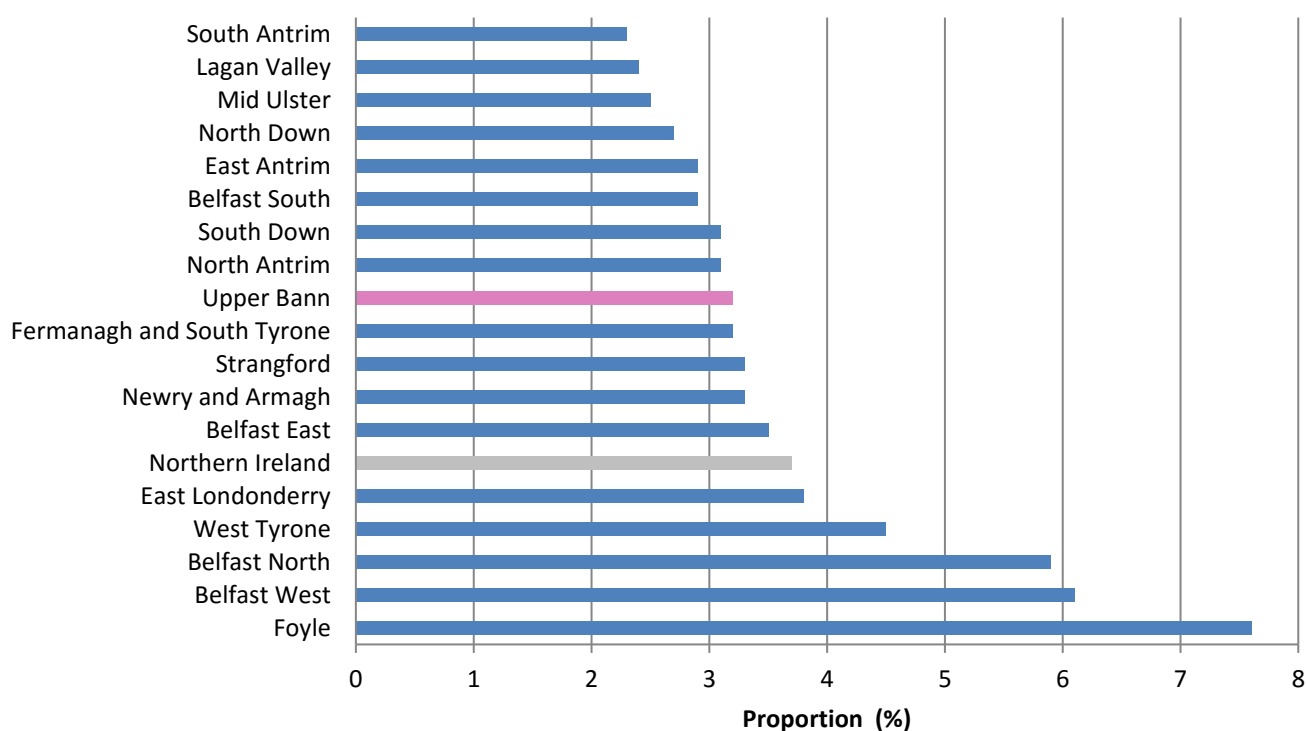
Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2015, there were 2,531 people claiming unemployment benefits in Upper Bann. This equates to 3.2% of all working age people in the Constituency.

A lower proportion of working age people in Upper Bann claimed unemployment-related benefits when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 3.7%.

Upper Bann was the constituency with the joint ninth highest 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 Church (7.3%, 104 claimants), Corcrain (6.3%, 152 claimants) and Court (6.3%, 125 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Bleary (1.1%, 30 claimants), Ballydown (1.2%, 39 claimants) and Derrytrasna (1.6%, 60 claimants).

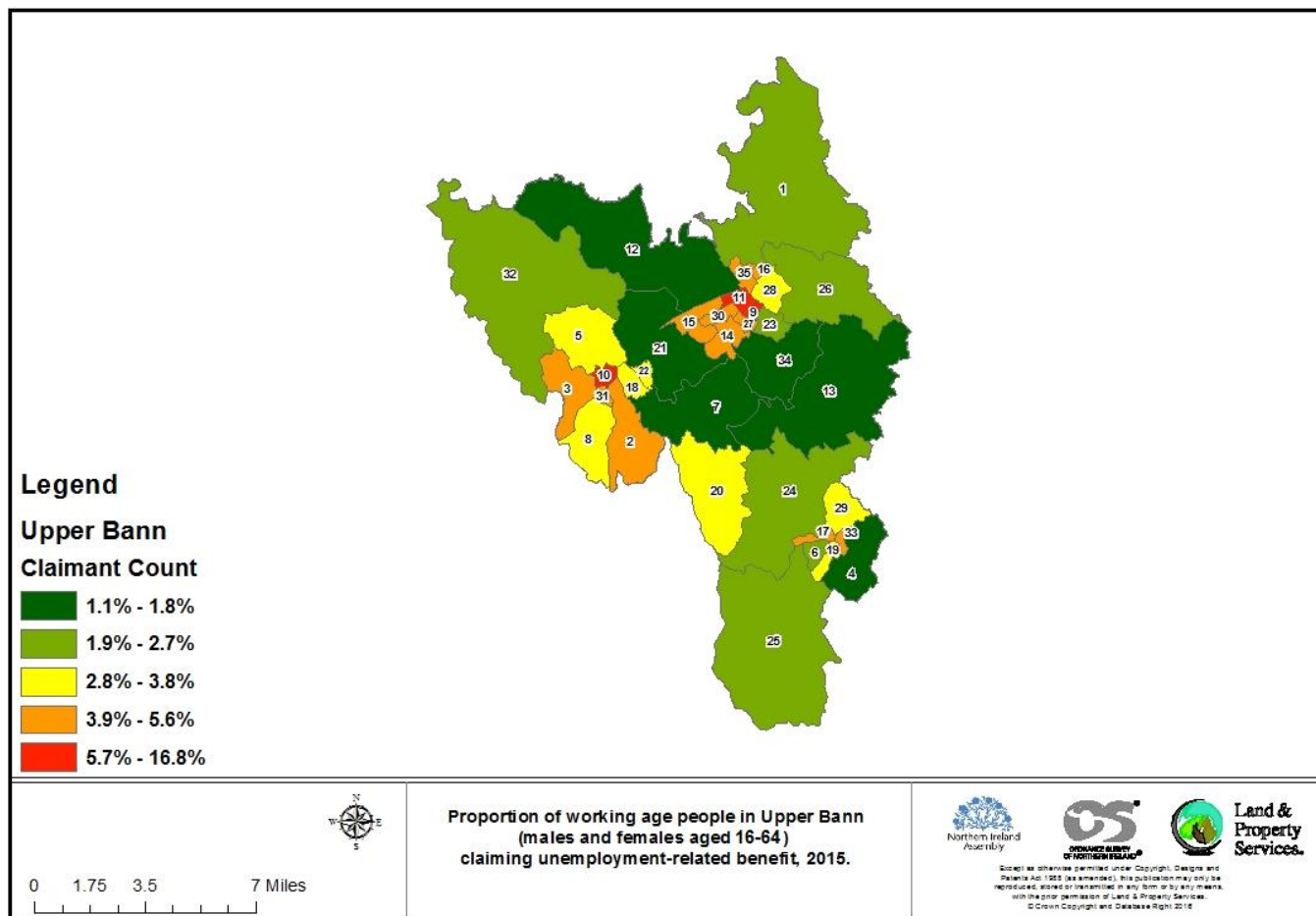
Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2015

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population ⁴	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Aghagallon	65	2.0	Fort	47	3.3
Annagh	121	5.2	Gilford	58	3.6
Ballybay	97	5.6	Kernan	75	1.7
Ballydown	39	1.2	Killycomain	54	3.5
Ballyoran	59	3.1	Knocknashane	44	2.1
Banbridge West	55	2.7	Lawrencetown	34	1.9
Bleary	30	1.1	Loughbrickland	35	1.9
Brownstown	80	3.7	Magheralin	68	1.9
Church	104	7.3	Mourneview	68	4.5
Corcrain	152	6.3	Parklake	83	3.1
Court	125	6.3	Seapatrick	41	2.8
Derrytrasna	60	1.6	Taghnevan	101	4.0
Donaghcloney	46	1.7	Tavanagh	72	5.0
Drumgask	126	4.6	The Birches	47	1.9
Drumgor	86	4.8	The Cut	52	5.1
Drumnamoe	78	4.7	Waringstown	52	1.7
Edenderry (Banbridge)	73	4.1	Woodville	145	5.6
Edenderry (Craigavon)	59	3.1			

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	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		

Businesses – InvestNI Investment

In 2015, InvestNI made 209 offers of assistance and investment to companies in Upper Bann. During the period, £4.9m of assistance was provided to companies within the constituency, £2.1m of which was offered to locally owned businesses. A further £31.0m planned investment has been allocated to companies within the constituency, £9.5m 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
Upper Bann	209	4.9	31.0	180	2.05	9.48
Northern Ireland	3,781	94.0	497.7	3,550	72.0	325.9

Source: NISRA, NINIS

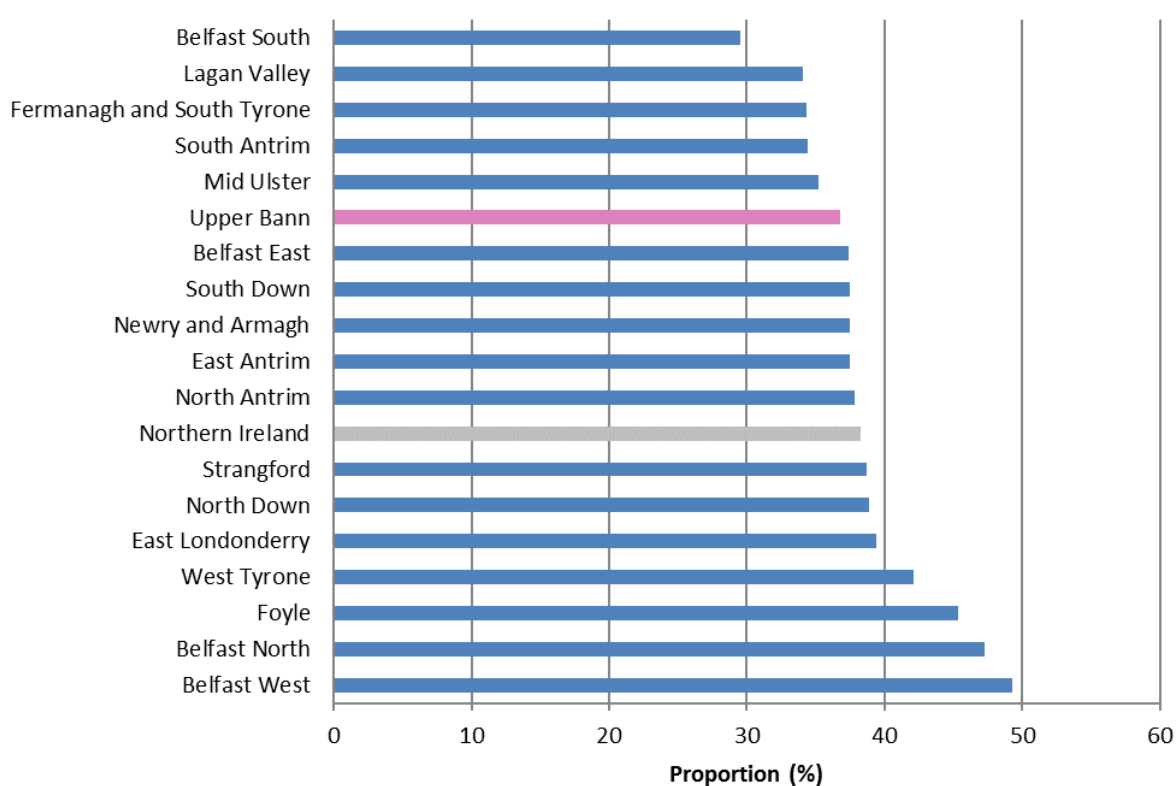
Low income – People claiming benefits

As at February 2016, 35,460 people in Upper Bann claimed at least one of the main benefits. This equates to 36.8% of all constituents aged 16 and over.

A lower proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Upper Bann who claimed at least one benefit when compared with the Northern Ireland average of 38.3%.

Upper Bann was the constituency with the sixth 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 The Cut (71.6%, 730 claimants), Court (70.1%, 1,380 claimants) and Drumnamoe (66.6%, 1,100 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Derrytrasna (32.7%, 1,220 claimants), Kernan (33.2%, 1,460 claimants) and Donaghcloney (33.6%, 910 claimants).

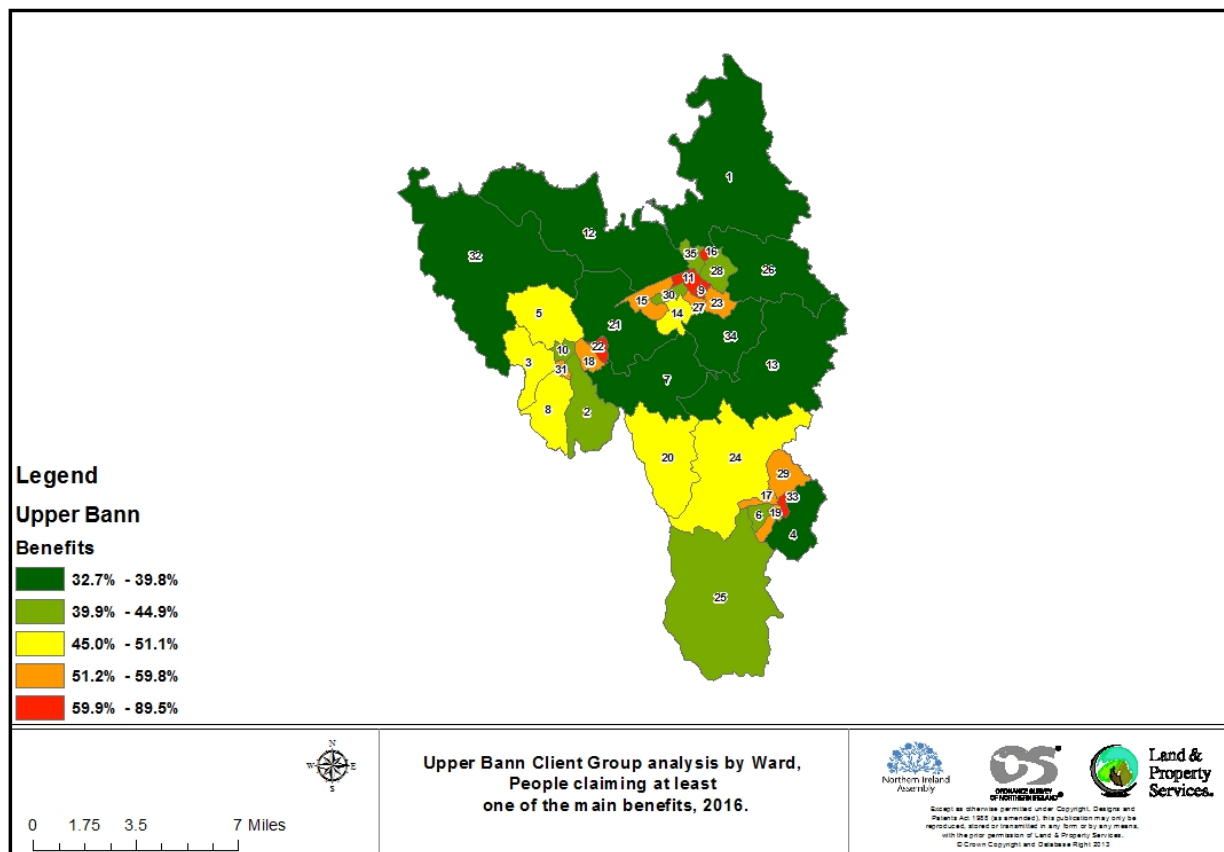
Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at February 2016⁵

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
Aghagallon	1,110	33.9	Fort	850	59.3
Annagh	960	41.3	Gilford	800	49.8
Ballybay	860	49.5	Kernan	1,460	33.2
Ballydown	1,100	34.3	Killycomain	970	63.0
Ballyoran	930	49.3	Knocknashane	1,080	52.0
Banbridge West	840	41.5	Lawrencetown	820	46.0
Bleary	1,000	36.6	Loughbrickland	780	42.3
Brownstown	1,100	50.7	Magheralin	1,270	36.1
Church	870	61.4	Mourneview	850	56.0
Corcrain	1,070	44.1	Parklake	1,200	44.9
Court	1,380	70.1	Seapatrick	820	55.1
Derrytrasna	1,220	32.7	Taghnevan	1,090	43.3
Donaghcloney	910	33.6	Tavanagh	810	56.5
Drumgask	1,290	47.3	The Birches	970	38.5
Drumgor	950	53.1	The Cut	730	71.6
Drumnamoe	1,100	66.6	Waringstown	1,130	37.2
Edenderry (Banbridge)	930	51.8	Woodville	1,110	43.3
Edenderry (Craigavon)	1,130	58.7			

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	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		

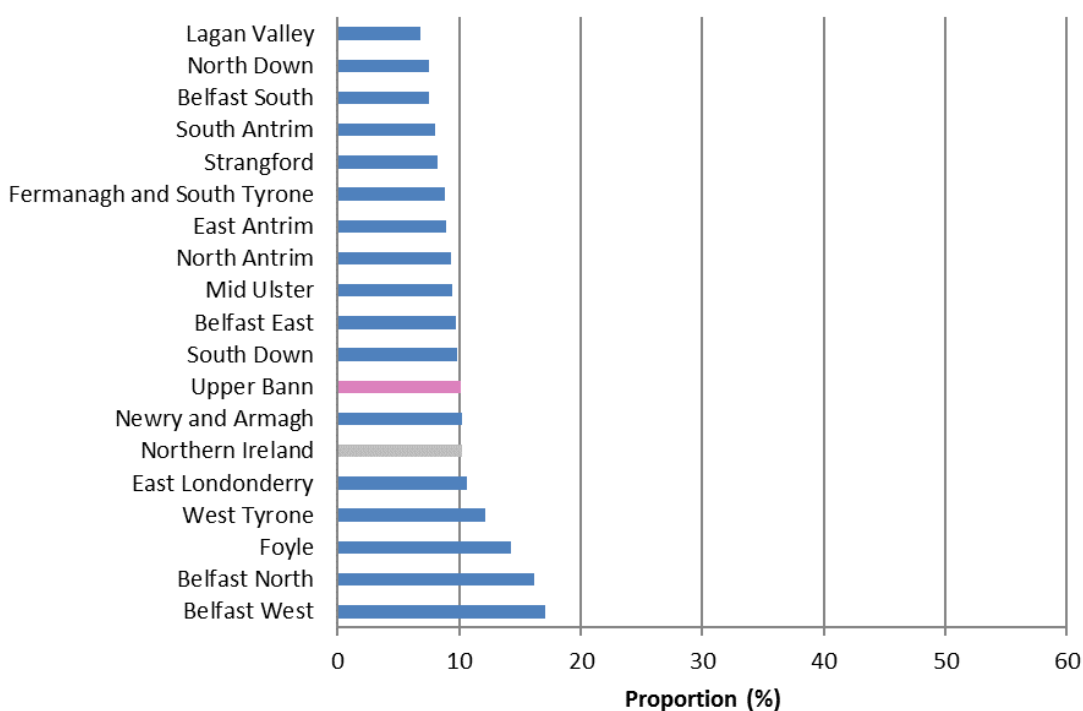
Low income – People claiming Employment and Support Allowance

As at February 2016, there were 7,950 people in Upper Bann claiming Employment and Support Allowance. This equates to 10.1% of people aged 16-64 years claiming the benefit.

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

Upper Bann was the constituency with the seventh highest 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)

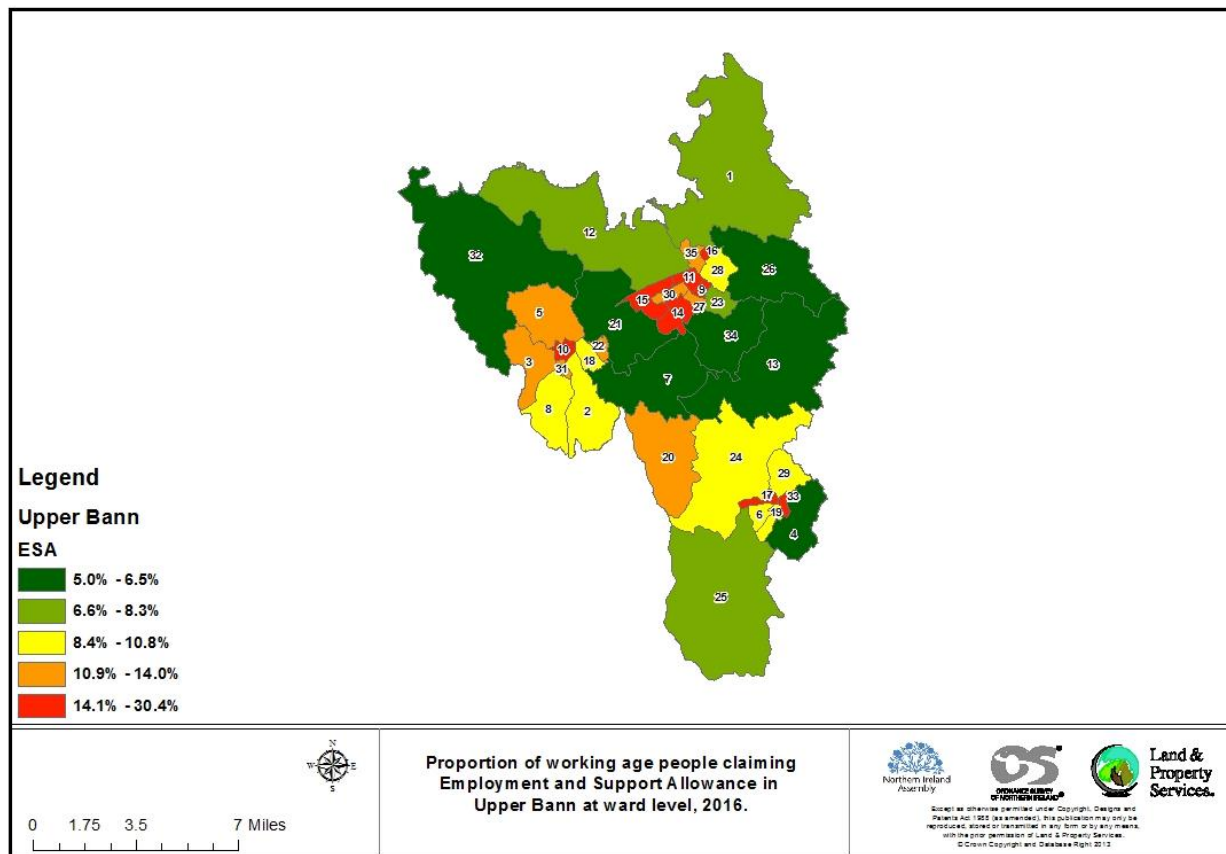
Low income – People claiming Employment and Support Allowance by ward

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 Court (21.8%, 430 claimants), The Cut (19.6%, 200 claimants) and Drumnamoe (18.2%, 300 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Ballydown (5.0%, 160 claimants), Waringstown (5.3%, 160 claimants) and Bleary (5.9%, 160 claimants).

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

Ward	No. of working age people claiming ESA	Proportion of working age people claiming ESA	Ward	No. of working age people claiming ESA	Proportion of working age people claiming ESA
Aghagallon	240	7.3	Fort	140	9.8
Annagh	240	10.3	Gilford	200	12.5
Ballybay	220	12.7	Kernan	270	6.1
Ballydown	160	5.0	Killycomain	180	11.7
Ballyoran	230	12.2	Knocknashane	150	7.2
Banbridge West	190	9.4	Lawrencetown	170	9.5
Bleary	160	5.9	Loughbrickland	150	8.1
Brownstown	190	8.8	Magheralin	230	6.5
Church	200	14.1	Mourneview	200	13.2
Corcrain	350	14.4	Parklake	270	10.1
Court	430	21.8	Seapatrick	150	10.1
Derrytrasna	270	7.2	Taghnevan	310	12.3
Donaghcloney	160	5.9	Tavanagh	200	14.0
Drumgask	390	14.3	The Birches	160	6.4
Drumgor	260	14.5	The Cut	200	19.6
Drumnamoe	300	18.2	Waringstown	160	5.3
Edenderry (Banbridge)	310	17.3	Woodville	330	12.9
Edenderry (Craigavon)	190	9.9			

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



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		

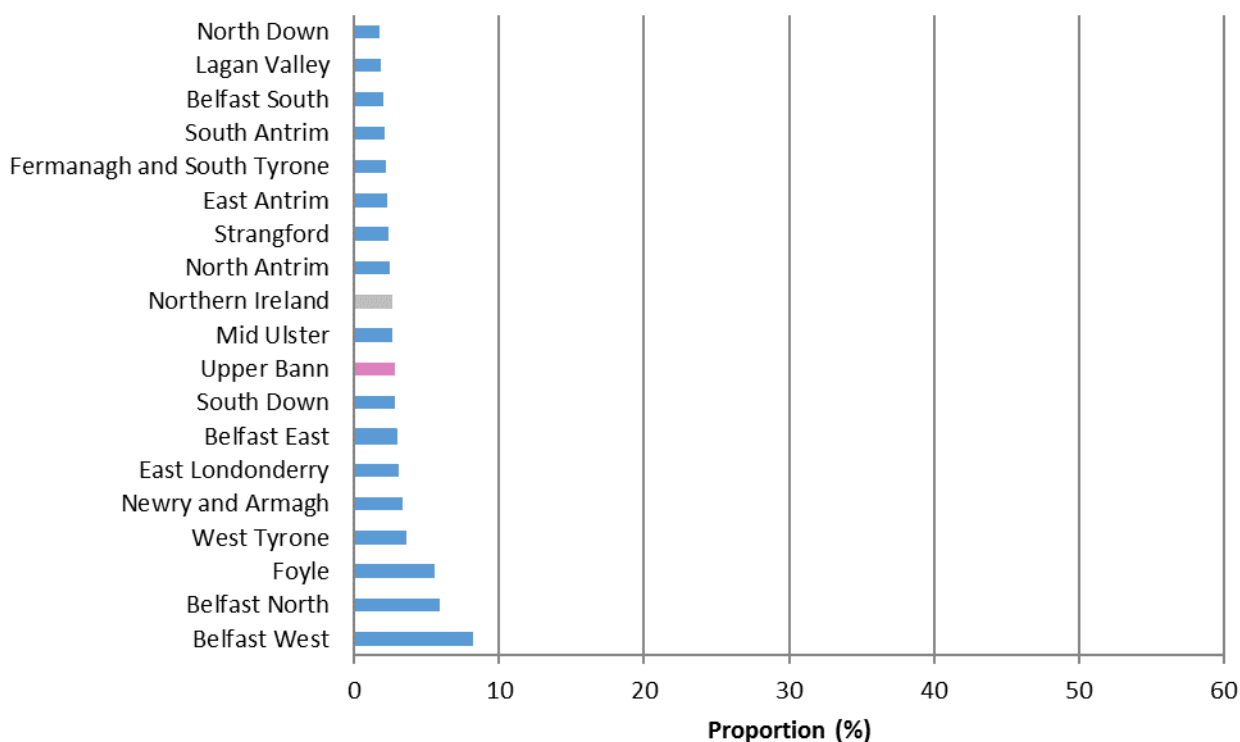
Low income – People claiming Income Support

As at February 2016, there were 2,270 people in Upper Bann claiming income support, of whom 2,200 were of working age. This equates to 2.8% 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 3.2%.

Upper Bann was the constituency with the joint eighth highest 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

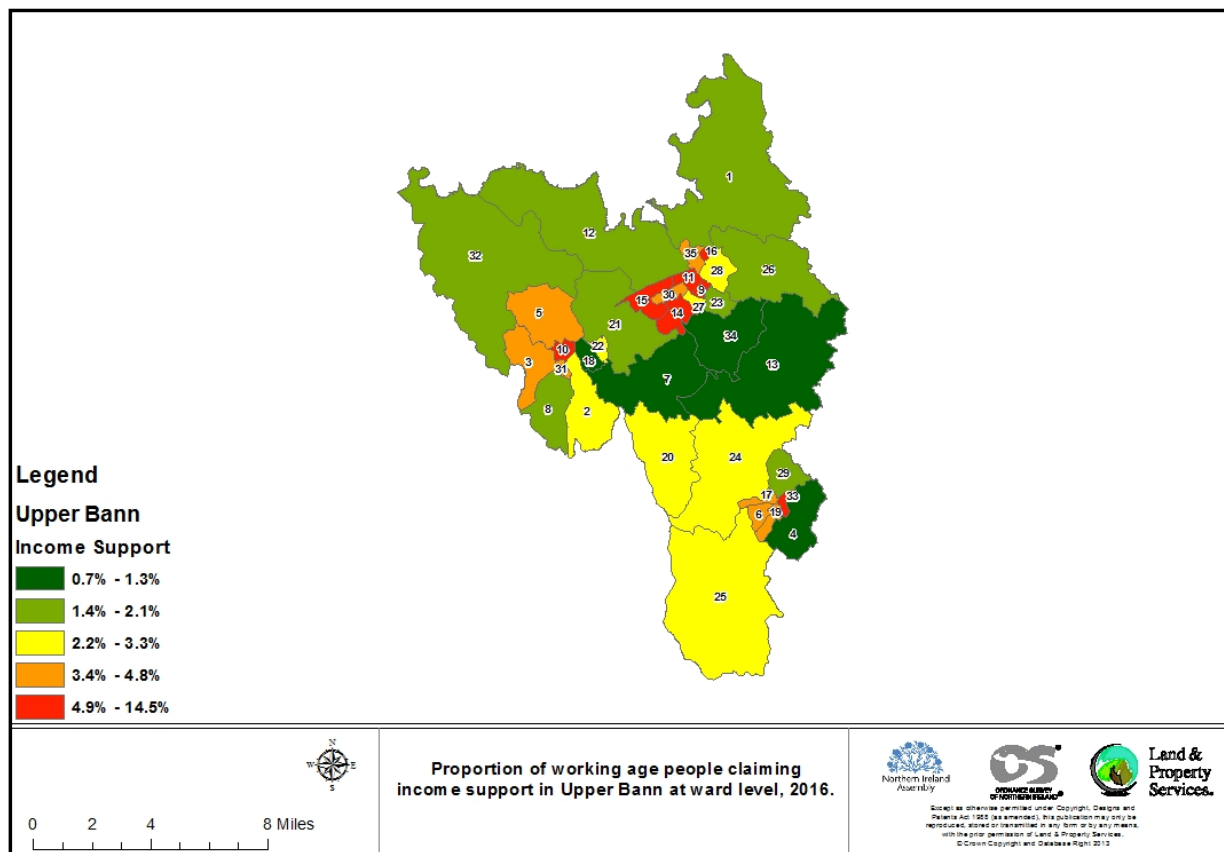
The highest proportion of income support claimants (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Drumgask (7.3%, 200 claimants), Drumgor (7.3%, 130 claimants) and Drumnamoe (6.7%, 110 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Waringstown (0.7%, 20 claimants), Edenderry (1.0%, 20 claimants) and Bleary (1.1%, 30 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
Aghagallon	60	1.8	Fort	50	3.5
Annagh	50	2.2	Gilford	40	2.5
Ballybay	80	4.6	Kernan	80	1.8
Ballydown	40	1.2	Killycomain	50	3.2
Ballyoran	70	3.7	Knocknashane	30	1.4
Banbridge West	70	3.5	Lawrencetown	40	2.2
Bleary	30	1.1	Loughbrickland	50	2.7
Brownstown	40	1.8	Magheralin	60	1.7
Church	90	6.3	Mourneview	50	3.3
Corcrain	130	5.4	Parklake	70	2.6
Court	110	5.6	Seapatrick	20	1.3
Derrytrasna	50	1.3	Taghnevan	110	4.4
Donaghcloney	30	1.1	Tavanagh	50	3.5
Drumgask	200	7.3	The Birches	40	1.6
Drumgor	130	7.3	The Cut	60	5.9
Drumnamoe	110	6.7	Waringstown	20	0.7
Edenderry (Banbridge)	80	4.5	Woodville	90	3.5
Edenderry (Craigavon)	20	1.0			

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

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



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		

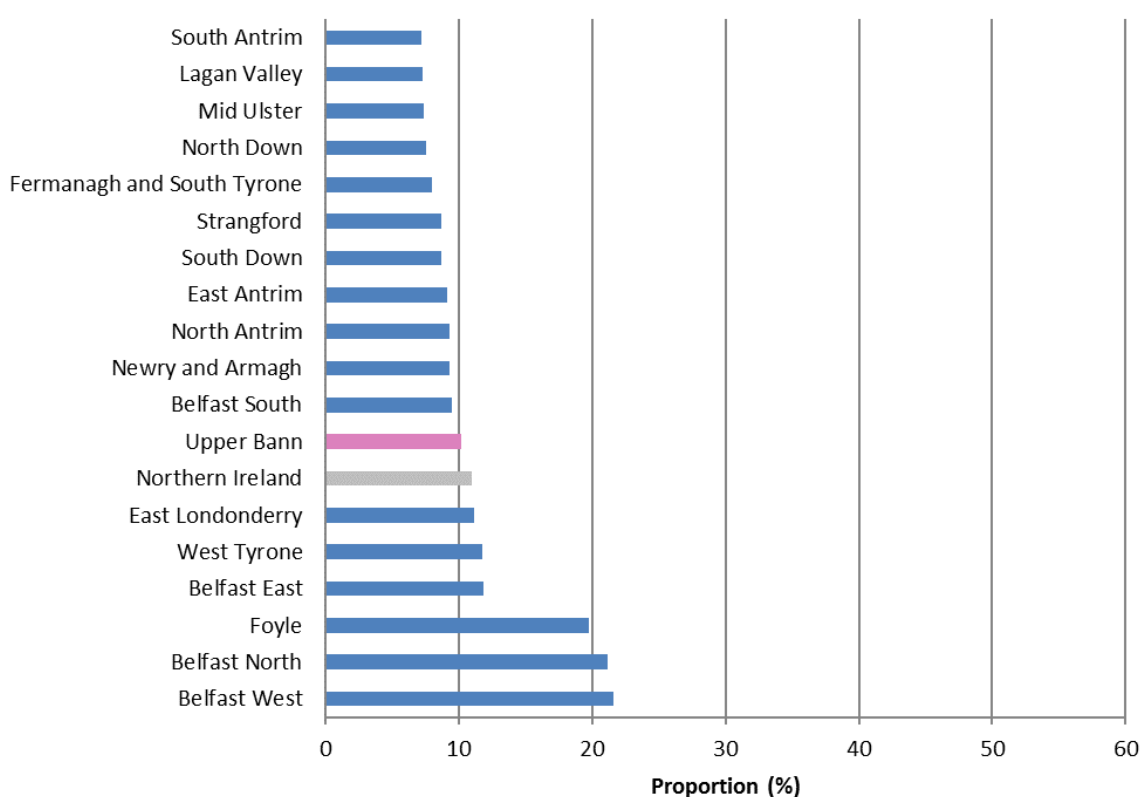
Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2016, there were 9,880 people in Upper Bann claiming housing benefit. This equates to 10.2% 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 2016 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 11.0%.

Upper Bann was the constituency with the seventh highest 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

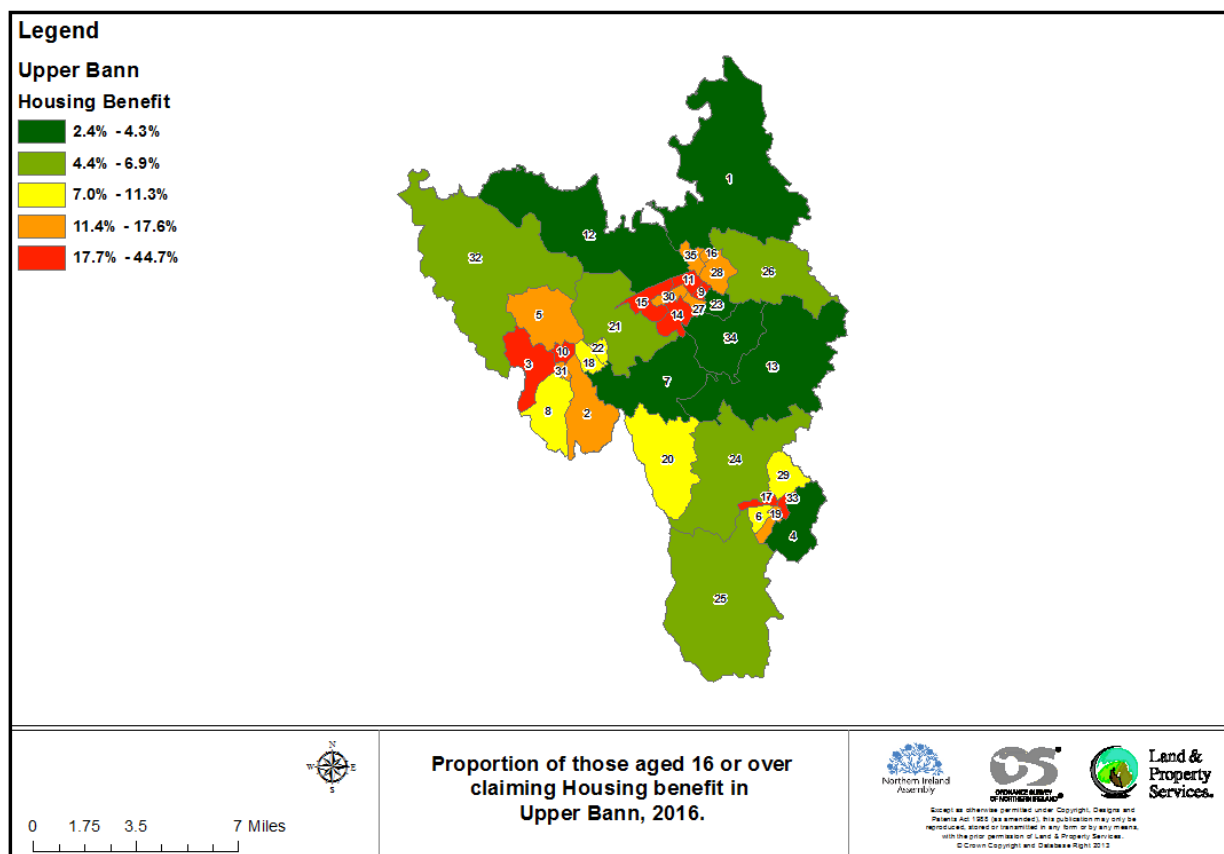
The highest proportion of people claiming housing benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Court (24.8%, 650 claimants), The Cut (24.1%, 330- claimants) and Corcrain (20.7%, 580 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Bleary (2.4%, 80 claimants), Derrytrasna (2.8%, 120 claimants) and Ballydown (2.8%, 110 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
Aghagallon	130	3.4	Fort	250	12.9
Annagh	390	14.1	Gilford	220	11.1
Ballybay	380	18.0	Kernan	290	5.6
Ballydown	110	2.8	Killycomain	230	11.0
Ballyoran	270	11.5	Knocknashane	120	4.3
Banbridge West	240	10.2	Lawrencetown	130	5.9
Bleary	80	2.4	Loughbrickland	140	6.2
Brownstown	310	10.8	Magheralin	200	4.7
Church	370	20.0	Mourneview	230	11.9
Corcrain	580	20.7	Parklake	450	13.6
Court	650	24.8	Seapatrick	140	7.1
Derrytrasna	120	2.8	Taghnevan	390	13.3
Donaghcloney	130	4.0	Tavanagh	320	17.5
Drumgask	600	19.4	The Birches	140	4.6
Drumgor	390	18.1	The Cut	330	24.1
Drumnamoe	340	16.3	Waringstown	150	4.0
Edenderry (Banbridge)	410	19.3	Woodville	400	13.2
Edenderry (Craigavon)	270	10.1			

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	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		

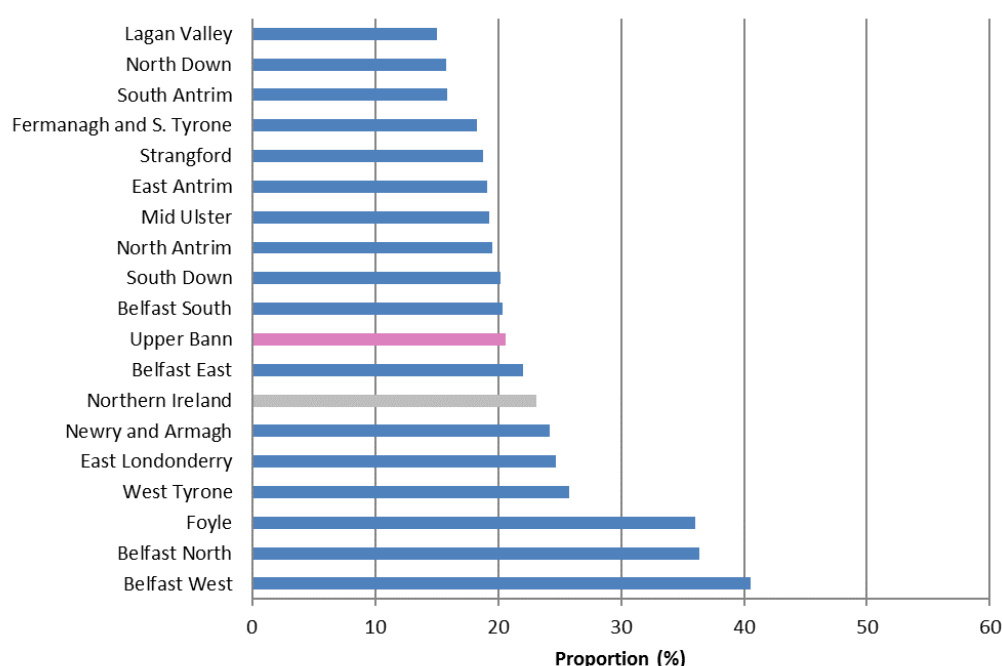
Low income – Children living in low income families

As at August 2014, there were 5,505 children aged 0-15 years living in low income families⁶ in Upper Bann. This equates to 20.6% 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 23.1%.

Upper Bann was the constituency with the eighth 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 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: NINIS (Child Poverty Unit, Department for Work and Pension)

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 Drumnamoe (42.9%), Court (37.9%) and Church (37.3%). The lowest proportions were found in Waringstown (7.0%), Ballydown (8.9%) and Aghagallon (9.6%).

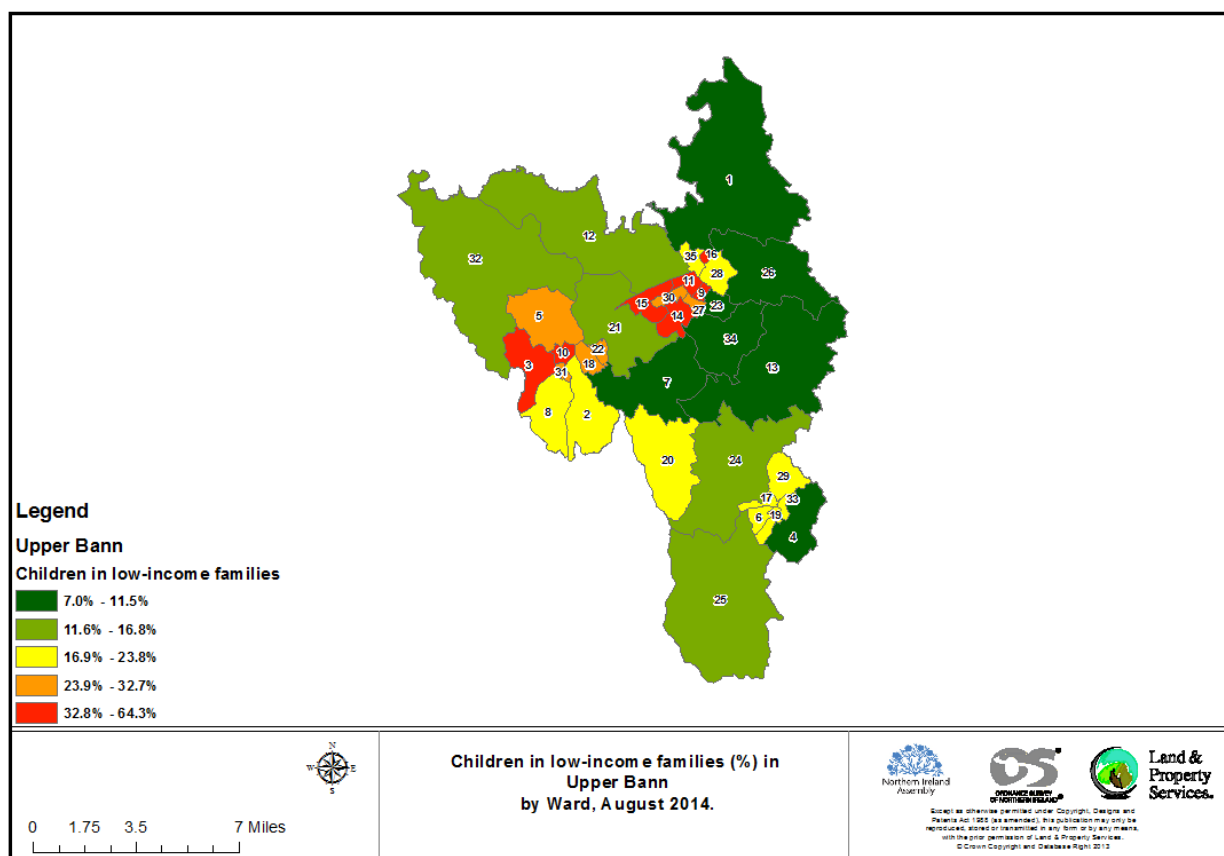
Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families at ward level, as at August 2014

Ward	Children in low income families (%) ⁷	Ward	Children in low income families (%)
Aghagallon	9.6	Fort	23.1
Annagh	17.2	Gilford	22.9
Ballybay	34.5	Kernan	12.4
Ballydown	8.9	Killycomain	24.1
Ballyoran	25.2	Knocknashane	10.3
Banbridge West	23.8	Lawrencetown	13.1
Bleary	10.4	Loughbrickland	16.0
Brownstown	23.4	Magheralin	9.8
Church	37.3	Mourneview	27.4
Corcrain	36.9	Parklake	19.5
Court	37.9	Seapatrick	17.0
Derrytrasna	11.9	Taghnevan	26.5
Donaghcloney	11.1	Tavanagh	30.8
Drumgask	35.7	The Birches	16.2
Drumgor	35.0	The Cut	23.4
Drumnamoe	42.9	Waringstown	7.0
Edenderry (Banbridge)	17.5	Woodville	22.4
Edenderry (Craigavon)	31.6		

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	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		

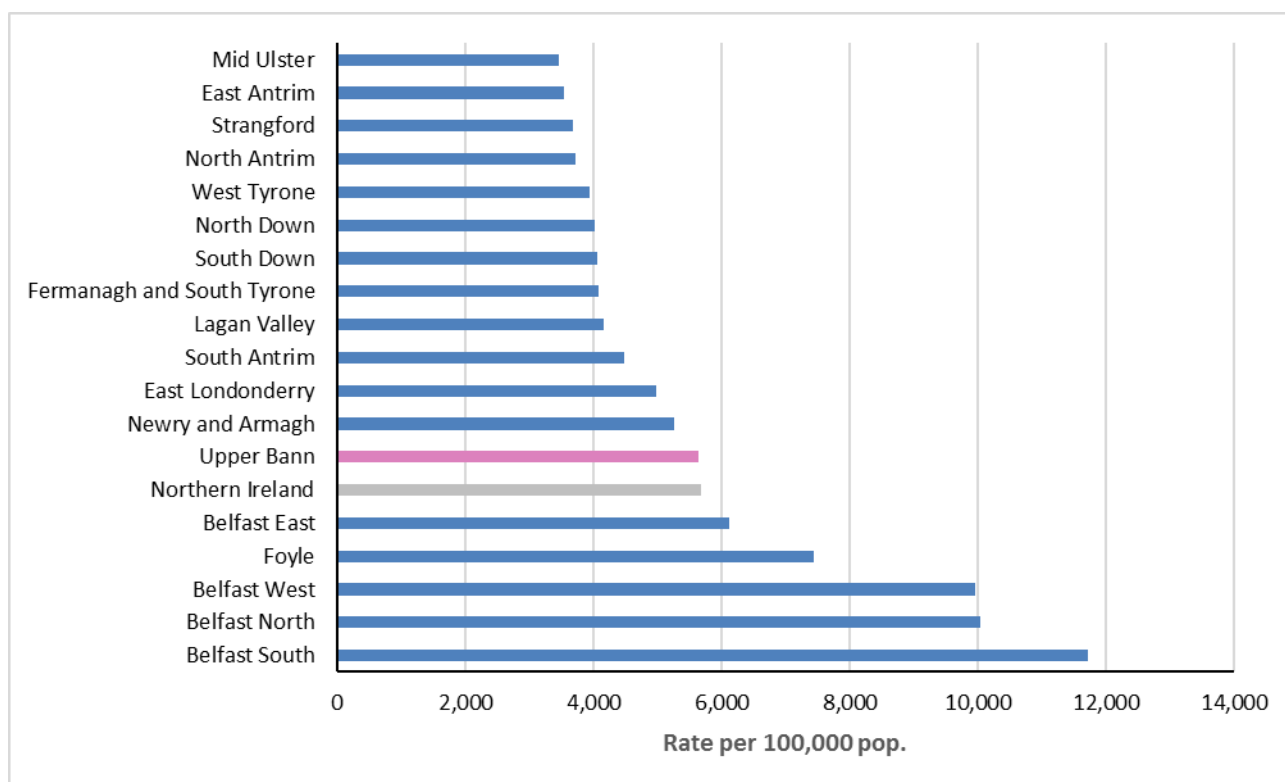
Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2015/16, a total of 6,975 criminal offences were recorded in the Upper Bann area. This equates to an overall recorded crime rate of 5,644 per 100,000 persons.

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

Upper Bann was the constituency with the sixth highest 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 Upper Bann

The rate of crimes with a domestic abuse motivation were higher in Upper Bann than for Northern Ireland as a whole.

The greatest differences, where rates were higher in Upper Bann than the Northern Ireland average, were for violence, crimes with a domestic abuse motivation, and drug trafficking.

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

	Upper Bann		Northern Ireland	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Violence with injury (including homicide)	1,158	937	15,068	814
Violence without injury	1,445	1,169	20,666	1,116
Sexual offences	228	184	3,037	164
Robbery	38	31	732	40
Domestic burglary	379	307	5,856	316
Non-domestic burglary	186	150	2,917	158
Vehicle offences	237	192	4,925	266
Theft from the person	28	23	558	30
Bicycle theft	62	50	718	39
Shoplifting	572	463	6,773	366
All other theft offences	574	464	12,410	670
Criminal damage	1,307	1,058	20,516	1,108
Trafficking of drugs	85	69	876	47
Possession of drugs	306	248	4,701	254
Possession of weapons offences	65	53	923	50
Public order offences	107	87	1,470	79
Miscellaneous crimes against society	198	160	2,877	155
Crimes recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	1,123	909	14,073	760
Crimes recorded with a Homophobic Motivation	18	15	210	11
Crimes recorded with a Racist Motivation	69	56	853	46
Crimes recorded with a Sectarian Motivation	62	50	1,001	54

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

Crime – Motivation

In 2015/16, there were 1,166 offences with a domestic abuse motivation, 16.2% of all crimes recorded in the area. The proportion of crimes with a domestic abuse motivation in Upper Bann was higher 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 18 offences with a homophobic motivation, 69 offences with a racist motivation and 62 offences with a sectarian motivation recorded in Upper Bann.

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
Upper Bann	18	69	62

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

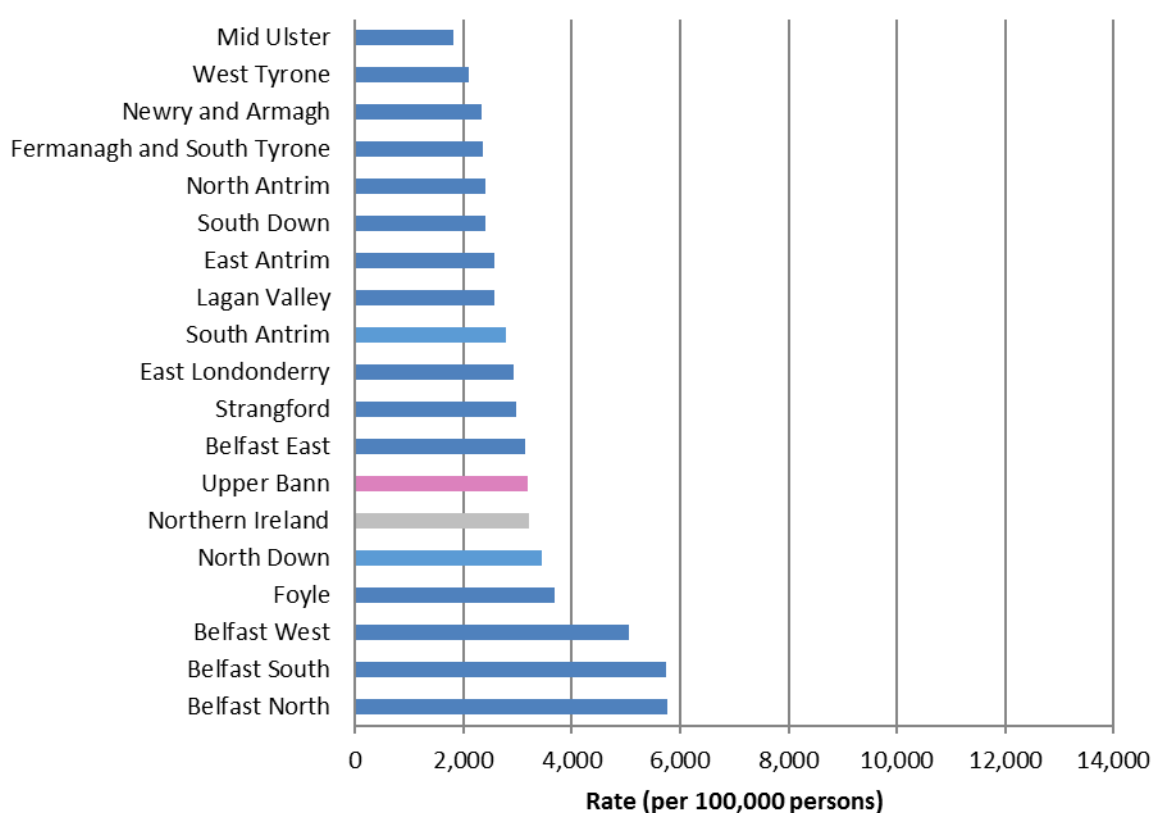
Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2015/16, there were 3,924 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in Upper Bann. This equates to a rate of 3,175 per 100,000 persons.

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

Upper Bann was the constituency with the sixth highest 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)

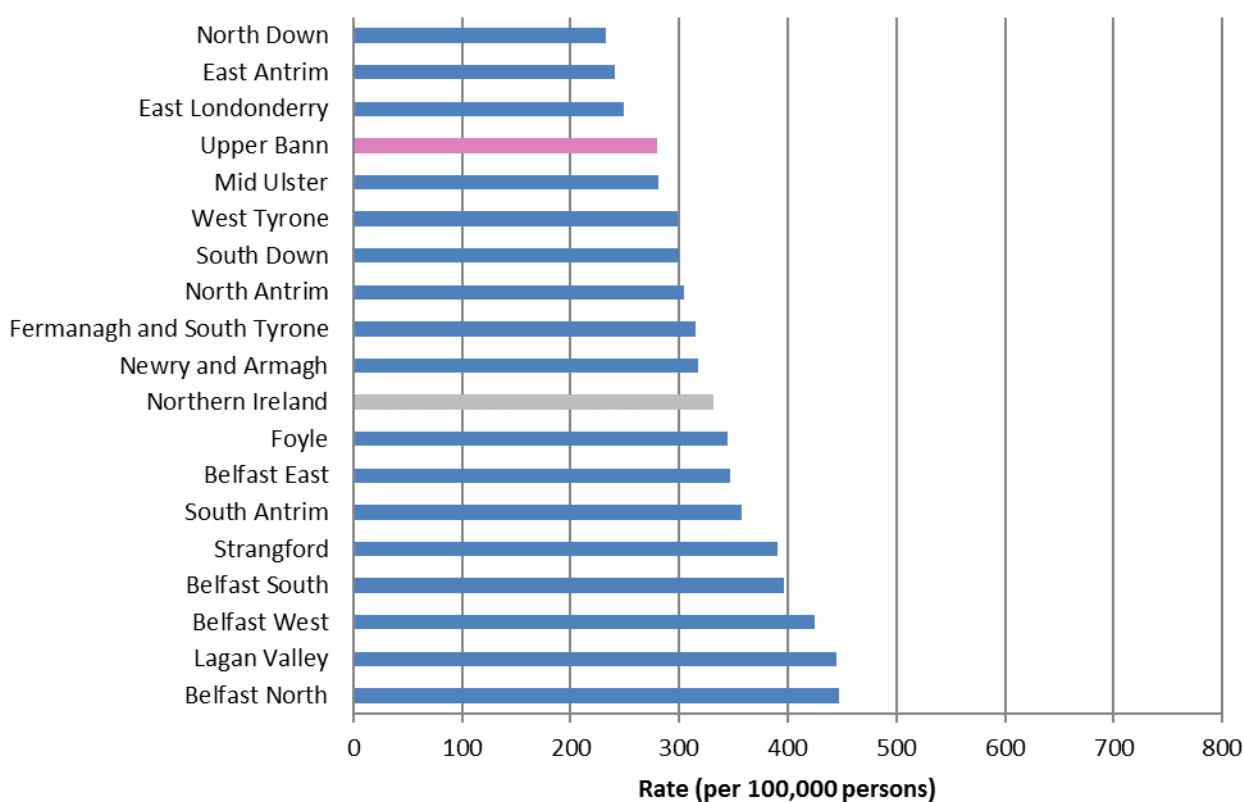
Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions

In 2015, there were 346 road traffic collisions with injury reported in Upper Bann, a collision rate of 280 per 100,000 persons. Of these, 3 were fatal, 38 were classified as serious and 305 were slight.

The road traffic collision rate for Upper Bann was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 332 per 100,000 persons.

Upper Bann had the fourth lowest 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)

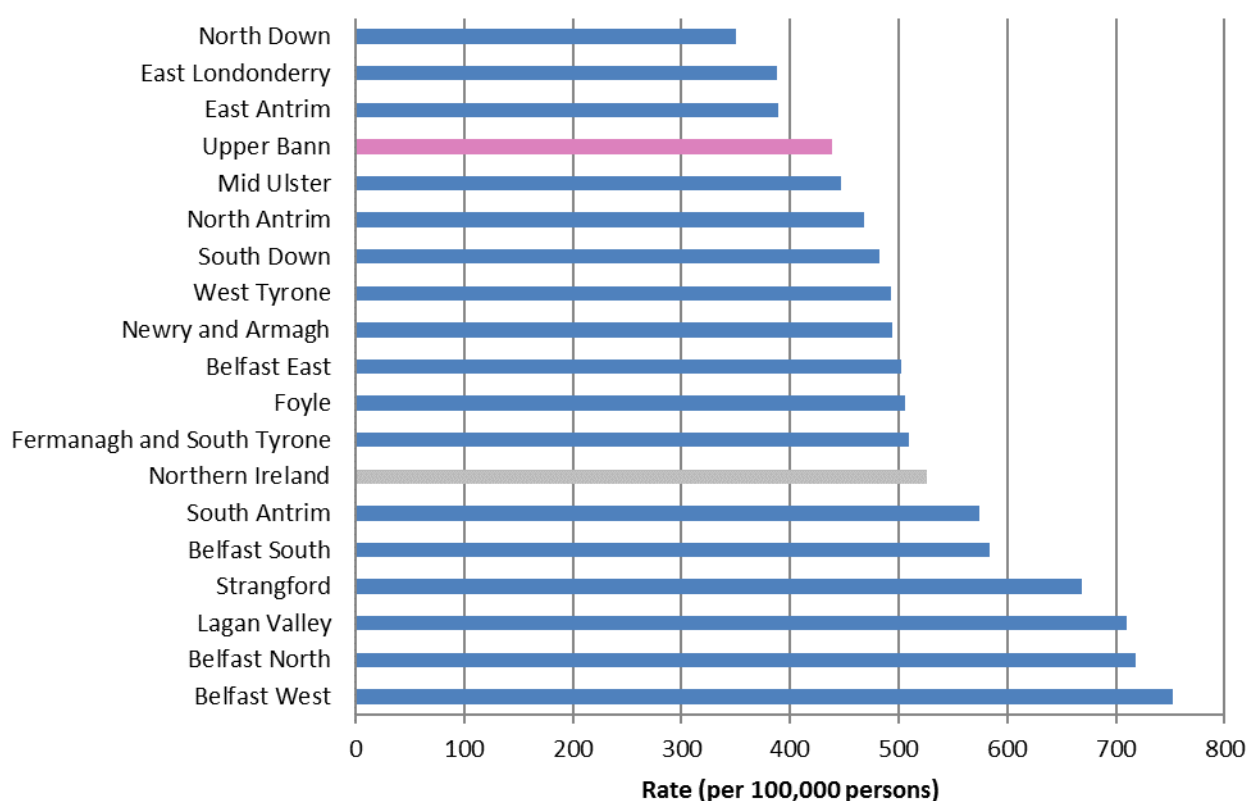
Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Casualties

In 2015, there were 543 casualties as a result of road traffic collisions in Upper Bann – 3 were killed, 47 people were seriously injured and 493 were slightly injured, a rate of 439 casualties per 100,000 persons.

The road traffic casualty rate for Upper Bann was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 526 per 100,000 persons.

Upper Bann had the fourth lowest 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 The Cut (959), Court (914) and Annagh (604). The lowest rates were recorded in Ballyoran (0), Banbridge West (32), Mourneview (84).

The highest road traffic casualty rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of The Cut (1,977), Court (1,371) and Lawrencetown (1,337). The lowest rates were recorded in Ballyoran (0), Banbridge West (32), Mourneview (84).

Road traffic collision (involving injury) and casualty rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2015

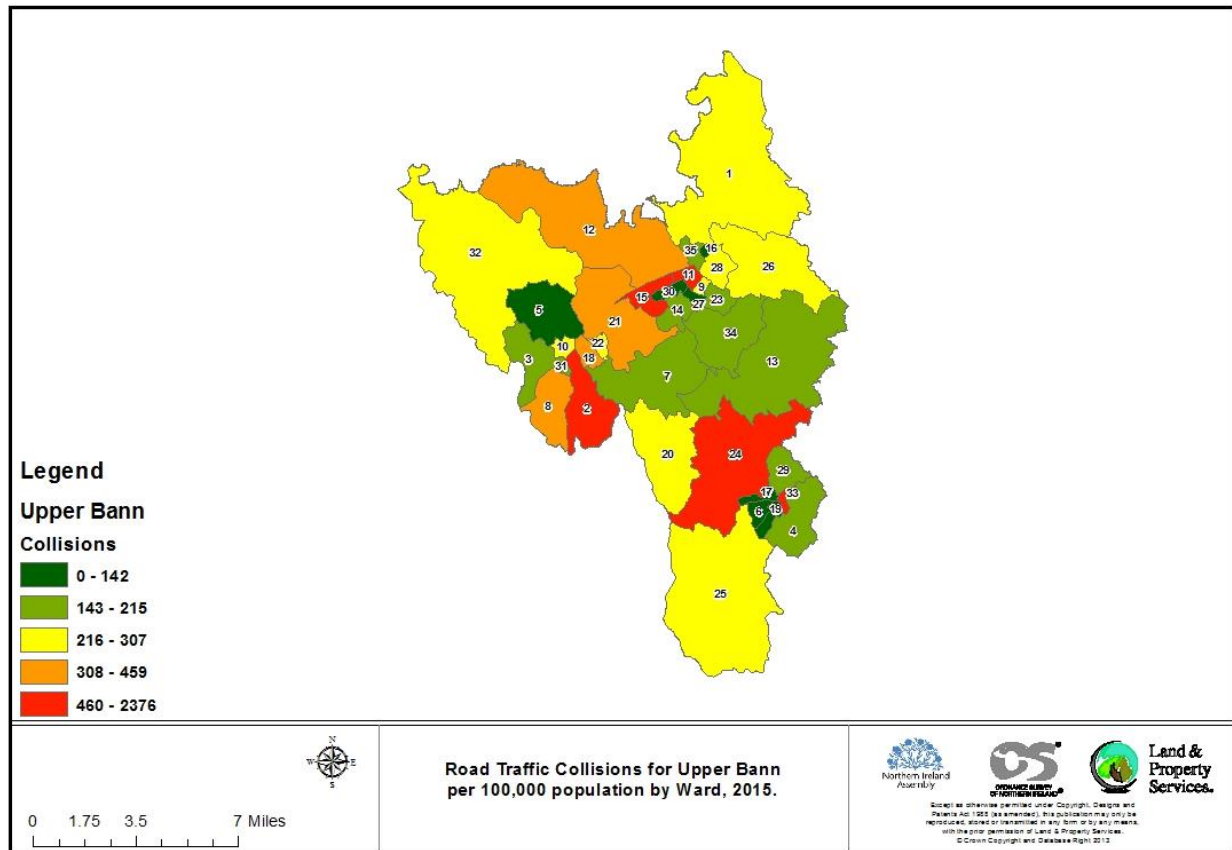
Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) ⁸	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Aghagallon	14	20	274	392
Annagh	21	29	604	834
Ballybay	6	7	215	250
Ballydown	8	15	161	301
Ballyoran	0	0	0	0
Banbridge West	1	1	32	32
Bleary	9	14	212	330
Brownstown	13	20	364	559
Church	7	10	301	430
Corcrair	10	16	275	440
Court	30	45	914	1371
Derrytrasna	20	30	357	535
Donaghcloney	9	18	215	430
Drumgask	8	11	184	253
Drumgor	16	32	556	1112
Drumnamoe	3	3	116	116
Edenderry (Banbridge)	3	4	108	145
Edenderry (Craigavon)	14	20	439	627
Fort	3	5	129	216
Gilford	7	11	276	433
Kernan	29	42	422	611
Killycomain	6	7	233	272
Knocknashane	6	9	173	259
Lawrencetown	15	37	542	1337
Loughbrickland	8	13	276	448
Magheralin	15	21	273	383
Mourneview	2	2	84	84
Parklake	13	20	301	462
Seapatrick	4	5	166	207

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.

Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) ⁸	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Taghnevan	4	6	102	153
Tavanagh	4	5	171	213
The Birches	9	15	224	374
The Cut	16	33	959	1977
Waringstown	7	10	147	209
Woodville	6	7	162	189

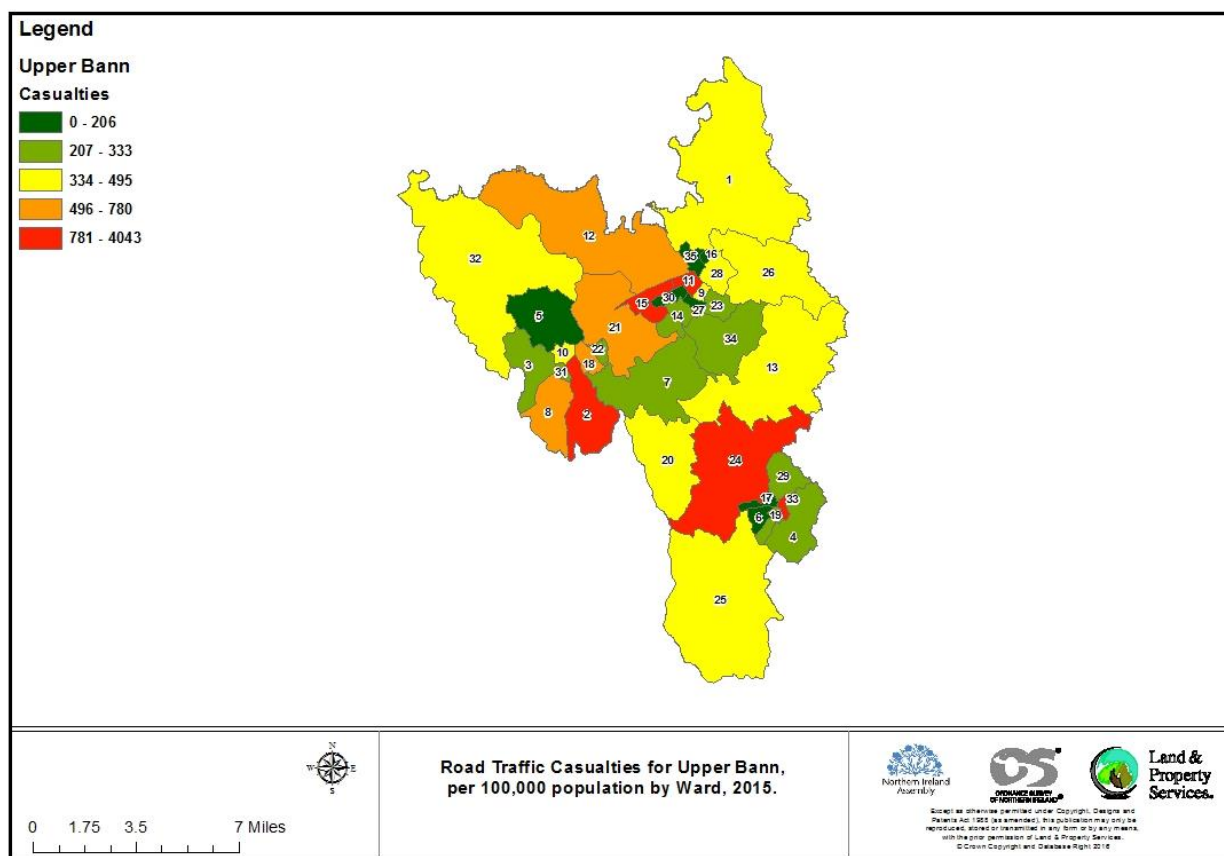
Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

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



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		

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



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		

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 population. 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. Notes: Children in IS/JSA families: Number of children living in families in receipt of Income Support or Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance. Children in families receiving WTC and CTC, and income <60% median income: Number of children living in families in receipt of both Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of median income. Children in families receiving CTC only, and income <60% median income: Number of children living in families receiving Child Tax Credit only whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of median income. Children in families in receipt of CTC (<60% median income) or IS/JSA: Number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of Income Support or Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance. Percentage of Children in 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.

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