



# Constituency Profile

## Lagan Valley



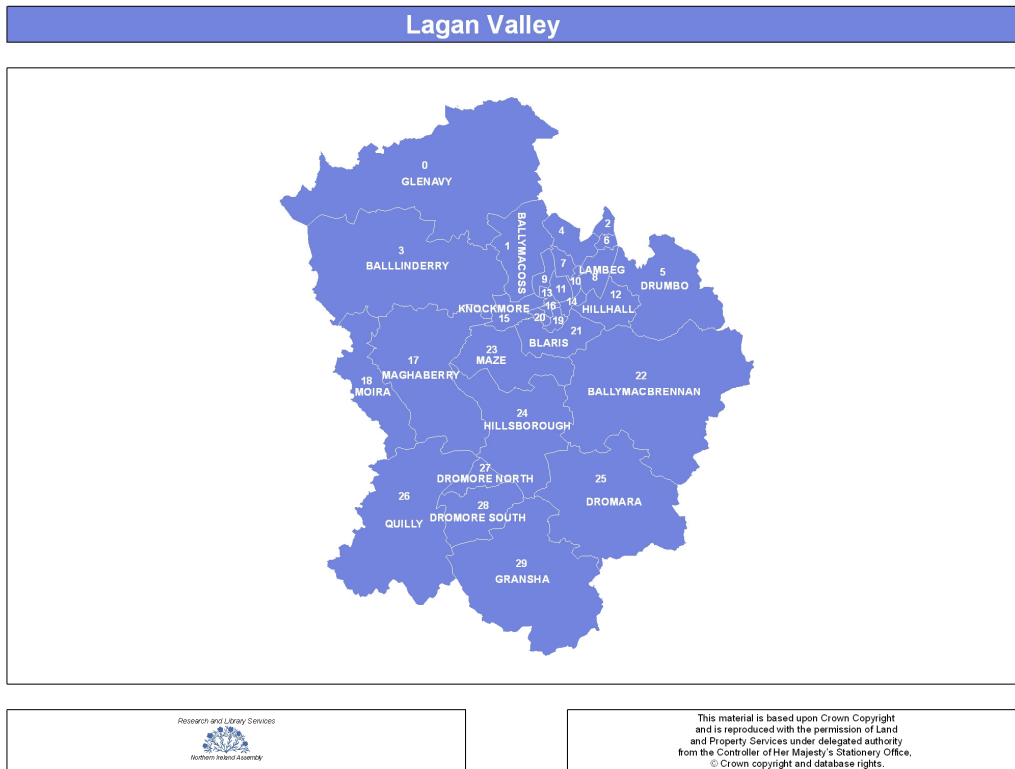
## September 2010

Using the latest data available through the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS) [www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk](http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk), this report provides an up-to-date statistical profile of the Constituency of Lagan Valley. It includes information on the demographics of people living in Lagan Valley as well as key indicators of Health, Education, the Economy, Employment, Housing, Crime and Poverty. For each indicator, this profile presents:

- The most up-to-date information available for Lagan Valley;
- How this compares with Northern Ireland as a whole;
- The ranking of the Constituency; and
- Information on the lowest and highest ranking wards where available.



This report presents a statistical profile of the Constituency of Lagan Valley which comprises of the 30 wards shown below.



0	Glenavy	10	Harmony Hill	20	Old Warren
1	Ballymacoss	11	Wallace Park	21	Blaris
2	Dunmurry	12	Hillhall	22	Ballymacbrennan
3	Ballinderry	13	Lisnagarvy	23	Maze
4	Derryaghy	14	Hilden	24	Hillsborough
5	Drumbo	15	Knockmore	25	Dromara
6	Seymour Hill	16	Tonagh	26	Quilly
7	Magheralave	17	Maghaberry	27	Dromore North
8	Lambeg	18	Moira	28	Dromore South
9	Ballymacash	19	Lagan Valley	29	Gransha

## **LAGAN VALLEY: KEY FACTS**

### **Demographics**

- An estimated 110,054 people live in Lagan Valley, the Constituency with the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest population in 2008.
- The majority (75.0%) of people living in Lagan Valley are of Protestant community background.

### **Health**

- Life expectancy in Lagan Valley is 78.2 years for males and 82.4 years for females.

Compared to Northern Ireland as a whole, Lagan Valley has a higher:

- Death rate due to circulatory disease and a slightly higher death rate due to respiratory disease.

Compared to Northern Ireland as a whole, Lagan Valley has a lower:

- Death rate due to cancer, the Constituency with the 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest rate.
- Death rate due to suicide and undetermined intent, the Constituency with the 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest rate.
- Rate of cancer diagnosis.
- Hospital admission ratio due to self harm, the Constituency with the lowest rate.
- Prevalence of chronic kidney disease for those attending GPs in Lagan Valley.
- Prevalence of chronic kidney disease for those attending GPs in Lagan Valley.

### **Education**

- A higher proportion of Lagan Valley school leavers achieve at least two A-Levels compared to all Northern Ireland school leavers.
- A higher proportion of Lagan Valley school leavers achieve at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C compared to all Northern Ireland school leavers, the Constituency with the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest proportion.

### **The Economy**

- Companies in Lagan Valley received financial assistance totalling £3.1 million from Invest NI in 2008/09.
- A lower proportion 'Invest NI Start a Business' participants from Lagan Valley were offered financial assistance compared to the Northern Ireland figure, the Constituency with the lowest proportion.

### **Employment**

- 41,137 employee jobs are located in Lagan Valley. A higher proportion of employee jobs were in manufacturing and a lower proportion were in services compared to the Northern Ireland proportions.
- In 2009, there were 234 redundancies in the Constituency of Lagan Valley.
- Lagan Valley was the constituency with the lowest proportion people claiming unemployment-related benefits.

### **Housing**

- There are 44,414 properties in Lagan Valley. Lagan Valley has a higher proportion of detached properties and a lower proportion of terraced properties compared to Northern Ireland.
- In 2008/09, there were 1,158 new planning applications submitted for the Lagan Valley area.

### **Crime**

Compared to the Northern Ireland rates, Lagan Valley has:

- A lower overall crime rate, the Constituency with the 5<sup>th</sup> lowest crime rate.
- Lower rates of violent crime, burglary, theft and criminal damage and of anti-social behaviour.

### **Poverty**

- Lagan Valley has the 5<sup>th</sup> lowest proportion of people (7%) living in the most deprived Super Output Areas in Northern Ireland.
- The proportion of people from Lagan Valley receiving benefits is lower than Northern Ireland average, the Constituency with the 4<sup>th</sup> lowest proportion.

### **2010 Westminster Election Results**

- 65,257 people eligible to vote, the turnout of 56.0% turnout was comparable to the Northern Ireland turnout of 56.7%.
- DUP candidate Jeffery Donaldson won the Lagan Valley seat.

### **2007 Assembly Election Results**

- 70,101 people were eligible to vote, the turnout at 59.7% turnout was slightly lower than Northern Ireland turnout of 62.3%.
- The DUP won 3 seats. The UUP, Sinn Féin and Alliance won 1 seat each.

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## 1. DEMOGRAPHICS

This section presents information on the population size, community background and age profile of those living in Lagan Valley.

### Population Size

As at June 2008, an estimated 110,054 people live in Lagan Valley, representing 6.2% of the Northern Ireland population (*Source: NISRA, Mid-Year Estimates*).

Lagan Valley is the Constituency with the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest population.

### Community Background

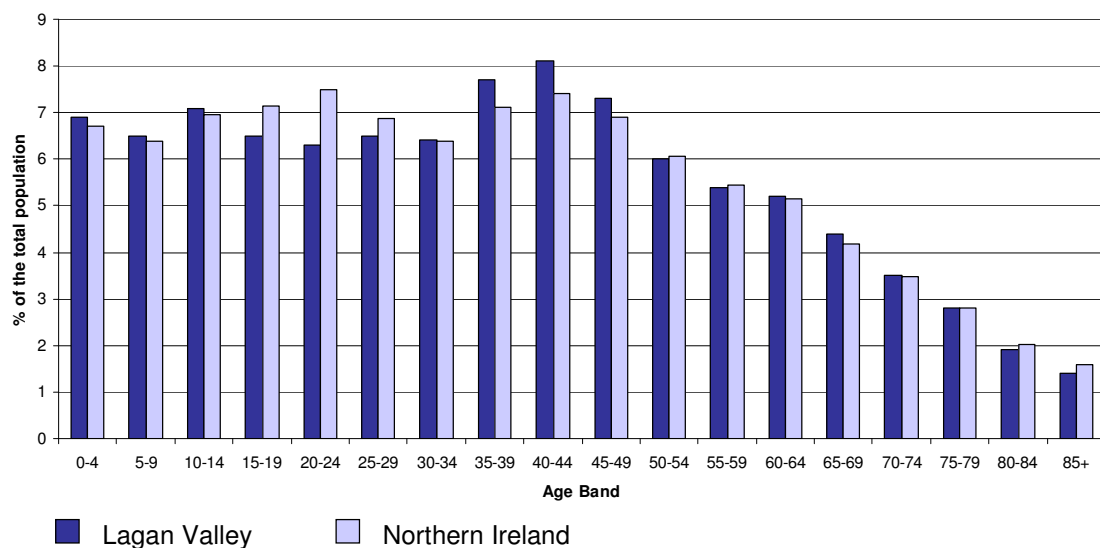
The majority (75.0%) of people living in Lagan Valley are of Protestant community background. One in five (20.6%) people living in Lagan Valley are of Catholic community background. The remainder are of other or no community background (*Source: NISRA, Census 2001*).

### Age profile of Lagan Valley

Lagan Valley has a similar age profile to Northern Ireland. Lagan Valley has a similar proportion of people aged under 16 (21.9% vs. 21.5%) and the same proportion of people aged 60 and over (19.2% in both cases) when compared to all of Northern Ireland.

Lagan Valley is the Constituency with the 8<sup>th</sup> highest proportion of people aged under 16 and the 8<sup>th</sup> highest proportion of people aged 60 and over.

**Chart 1: Age Profile of the population in 5 year age bands, June 2008**



*Source: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA, Mid-Year Estimates)*

## 2. HEALTH

This section presents information on a wide range of key indicators of health. These are:

- Life Expectancy of males and females (page 8);
- Standardised Death Rates due to Cancer, Respiratory Disease, Circulatory Disease (page 10);
- Deaths due to Suicide and Undetermined Intent (page 13);
- Cancer Diagnoses (page 14);
- Hospital Admissions due to Self Harm (page 15);
- Mood and Anxiety Disorder Prescriptions (page 16);
- Disability-related Benefit Recipients (page 17);
- Births to teenage mothers (page 18) and
- The prevalence of disease as reported through the Quality Outcomes Framework (page 20):
  - Coronary Heart Disease
  - Heart Failure
  - Stroke
  - Hypertension
  - Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
  - Hypothyroid
  - Cancer
  - Mental Health
  - Asthma
  - Dementia
  - Atrial Fibrillation
  - Obesity
  - Diabetes Mellitus
  - Epilepsy
  - Chronic Kidney Disease
  - Learning Disabilities

### Life Expectancy of males

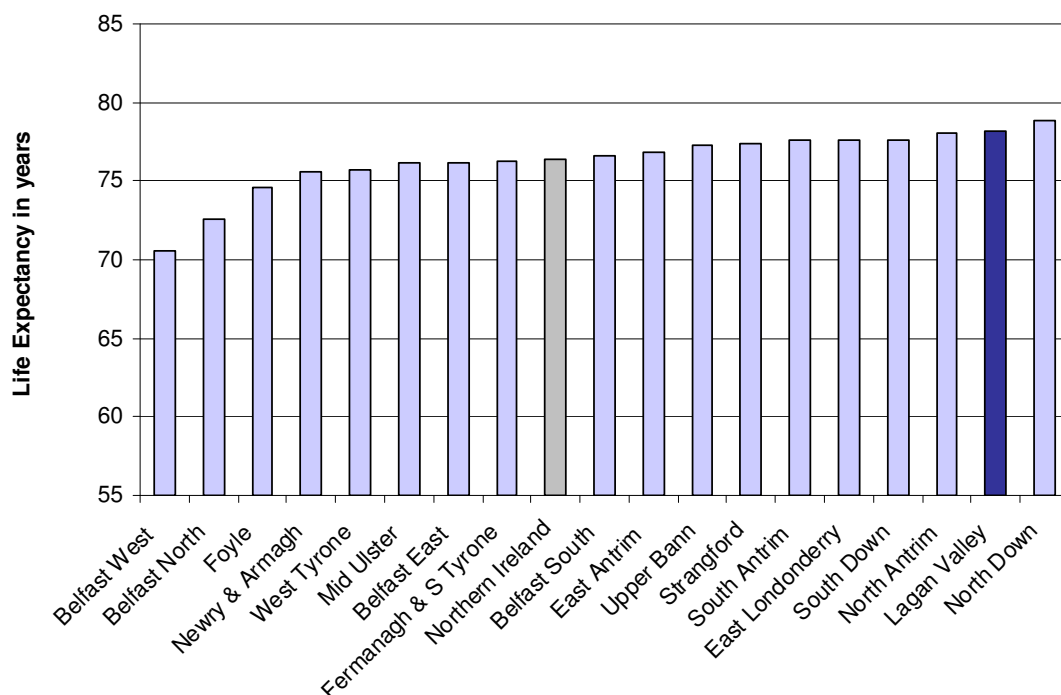
The life expectancy<sup>1</sup> of males (2006-2008) living in Lagan Valley is estimated to be 78.2 years.

The life expectancy of males living in Lagan Valley is slightly higher than that of all Northern Ireland males of 76.4 years.

Lagan Valley is the Constituency with the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest male life expectancy.

The life expectancy of males is lowest in the wards of Derryaghy, Glenavy, Hillhall and Old Warren where it is less than 75 years. The life expectancy of males in Hillsborough and Tonagh is greater than 75 years but less than the Northern Ireland average. In the remaining 26 wards the life expectancy of males is greater than the Northern Ireland average but less than 85 years.<sup>2</sup>

**Chart 2: Life expectancy of males, 2006-2008**



Source: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NISRA, NINIS), (Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (DHSSPS))

<sup>1</sup> Calculated using the no. of deaths (General Register Office) and mid-year estimates (NISRA).

<sup>2</sup> Ward level data is presented using ranges as the small number of deaths at various age groups does not support robust calculation of an exact life expectancy value at this geographic level.

### Life Expectancy of Females

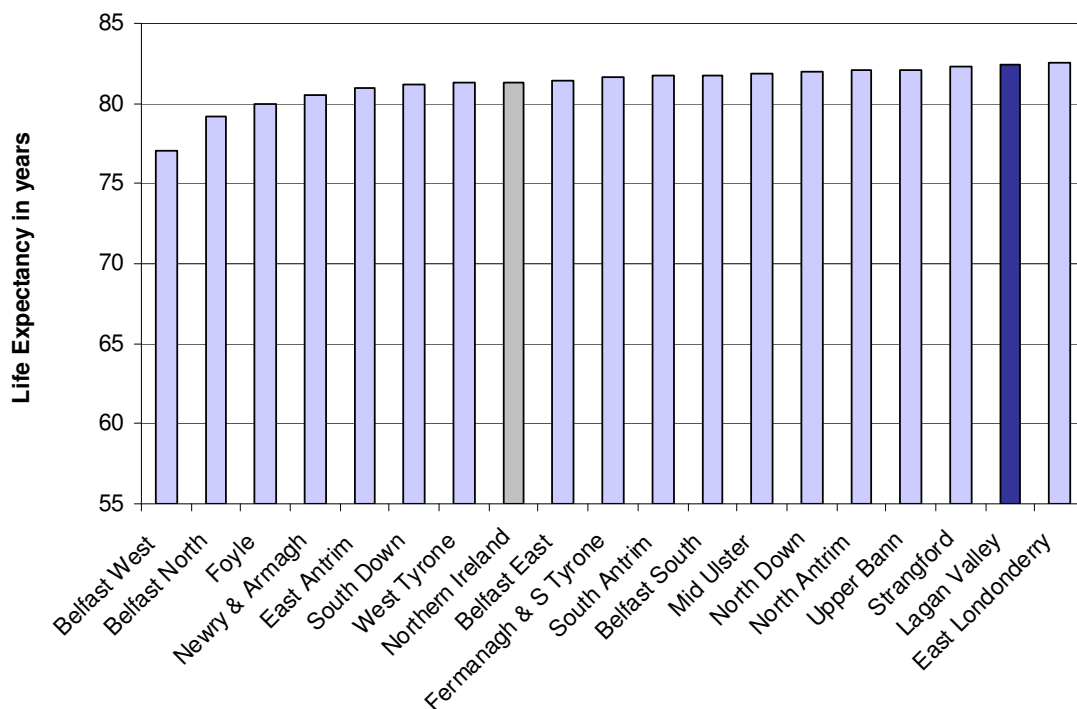
The life expectancy<sup>3</sup> of females (2006-2008) living in Lagan Valley is estimated to be 82.4 years.

As with males, there is little difference in the life expectancy of females living in Lagan Valley and that of all Northern Ireland females of 81.3 years.

Lagan Valley is the Constituency with the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest female life expectancy.

The life expectancy of females is lowest in the wards of Hillsborough, Tonagh, Dromore South, Quilly, Ballymacash, Ballymacoss, Dromara, Knockmore, Lagan Valley, Derryaghy and Old Warren where it is greater than 75 years but less than the Northern Ireland average and highest in the wards of Dromore North, Ballymacbrennan, Drumbo, Hilden, Lambeg, Lisnagarvey and Glenavy where it is greater than 85 years.<sup>4</sup>

**Chart 3: Life expectancy of females, 2006-2008**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (DHSSPS)

<sup>3</sup> Calculated using the no. of deaths (General Register Office) and mid-year estimates (NISRA).

<sup>4</sup> Ward level data is presented using ranges as the small number of deaths at various age groups does not support robust calculation of an exact life expectancy value at this geographic level.

## Standardised Death Rates

The standardised death rates<sup>5</sup> due to cancer, respiratory disease and circulatory disease are presented here. Standardisation allows for comparison between Constituencies having taken characteristics of the populations into account i.e. age and sex profiles.

### *Standardised Death Rates due to Cancer*

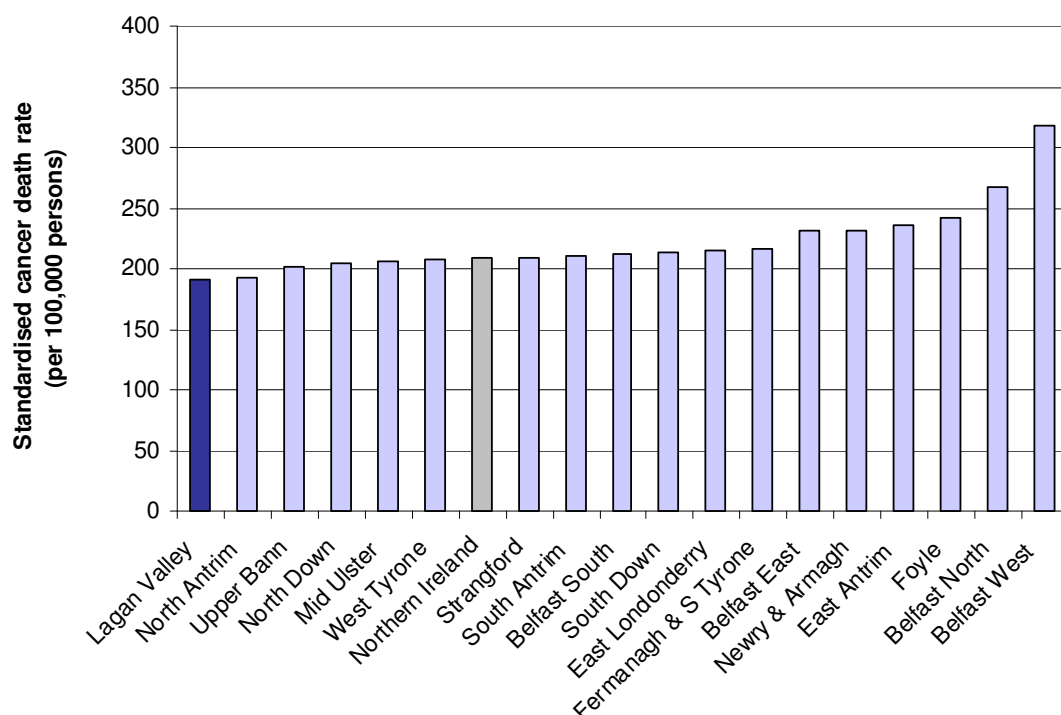
The standardised death rate due to cancer in Lagan Valley is 191 per 100,000 persons.

The death rate due to cancer in Lagan Valley is lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 208 per 100,000 persons.

Lagan Valley is the Constituency with the lowest death rate due to cancer.

Information on death rates due to cancer is not available at ward level.

**Chart 4: Standardised death rates due to Cancer per 100,000 persons by Constituency, 2004-2008**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (General Register Office (GRO))

<sup>5</sup> Rates are based on the number of deaths provided by the General Register Office and 2004 - 2008 Mid-Year Estimates provided by NISRA.

### *Standardised Death Rates due to Respiratory Disease*

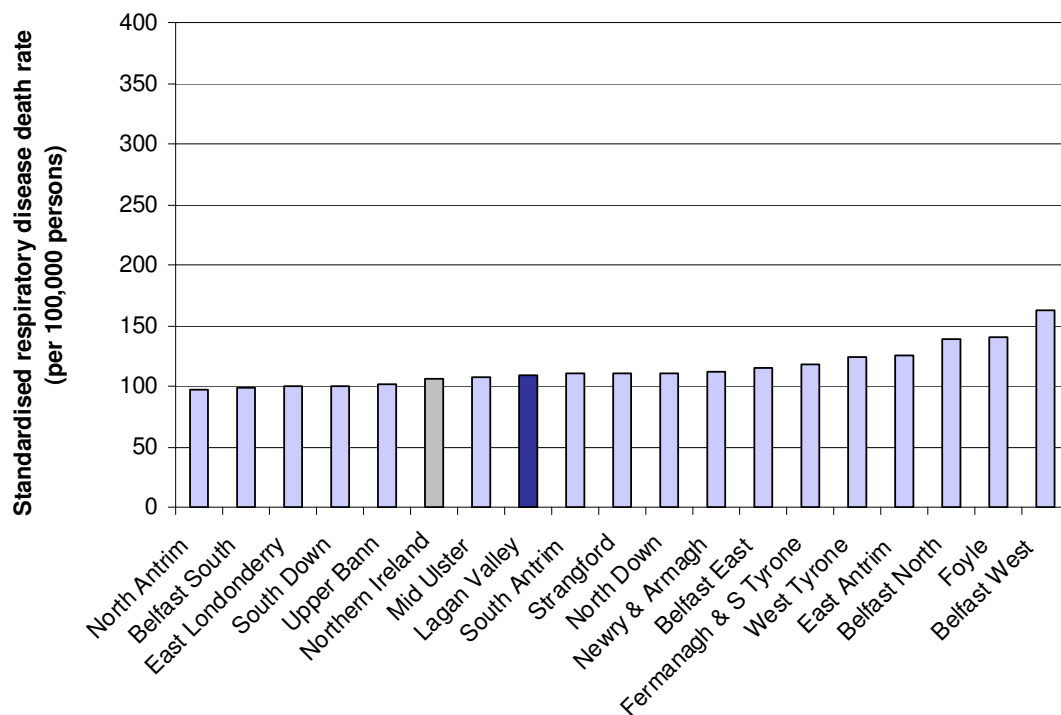
The standardised death rate due to respiratory disease in Lagan Valley is 109 per 100,000 persons.

The death rate due to respiratory disease in Lagan Valley is slightly higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 106 per 100,000 persons.

Lagan Valley is the Constituency with the 7<sup>th</sup> lowest death rate due to respiratory disease.

Information on death rates due to respiratory disease is not available at ward level.

**Chart 5: Standardised Death rates due to Respiratory Disease per 100,000 persons by Constituency, 2004-2008**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (GRO)

### *Standardised Death Rates due to Circulatory Disease*

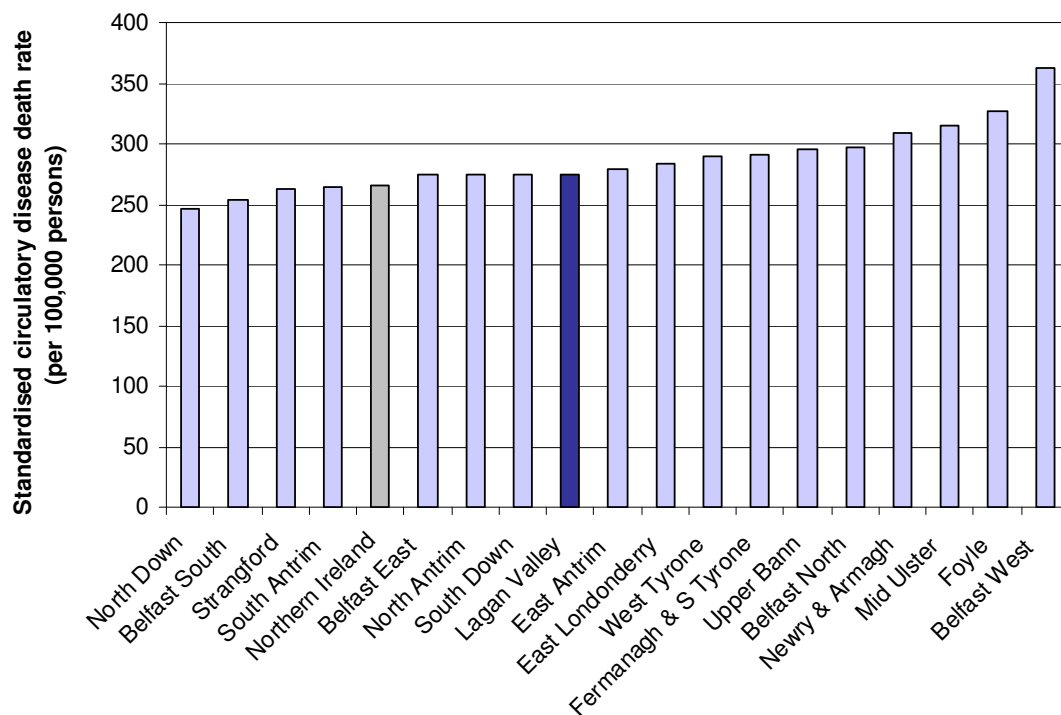
The standardised death rate due to circulatory disease in Lagan Valley is 274 per 100,000 persons.

The death rate due to circulatory disease is higher in Lagan Valley than the Northern Ireland rate of 266 per 100,000 persons.

Lagan Valley is the Constituency with the 8<sup>th</sup> lowest death rate due to circulatory disease.

Information on death rates due to circulatory disease is not available at ward level.

**Chart 6: Standardised death rates due to Circulatory Disease per 100,000 persons by Constituency, 2004-2008**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (GRO)

### Deaths due to Suicide and Undetermined Intent

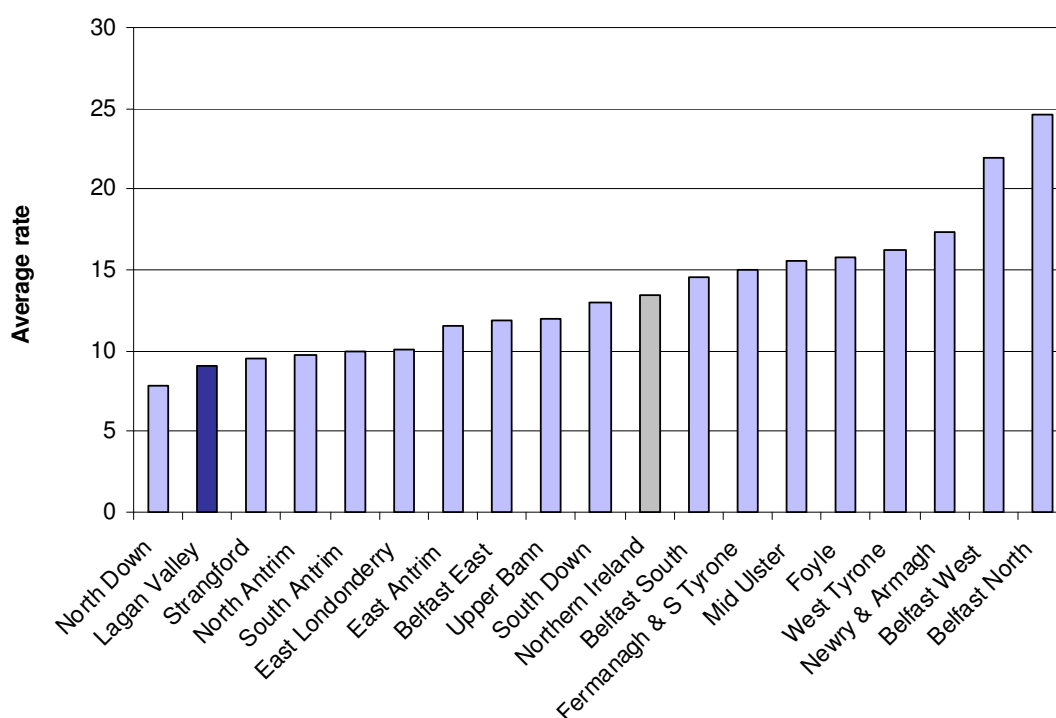
During the period 2004-2008, there were 49 deaths as a result of suicide and undetermined intent<sup>67</sup> in Lagan Valley. This equates to an average rate<sup>8</sup> of 9 per 100,000 persons per annum.

The average death rate due to suicide and undetermined intent is lower for Lagan Valley than the Northern Ireland rate of 13 per 100,000 persons.

Lagan Valley is the Constituency with the 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest death rate due to suicide and undetermined intent.

This information is not available at ward level.

**Chart 7: Average death rate due to suicide and undetermined intent per 100,000 persons by Constituency, 2004-2008**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (GRO)

<sup>6</sup> The information is aggregated data from the GRO death files, which are gathered when deaths are registered at the Registrar's Office.

<sup>7</sup> Death where the intention of the victim is not clear.

<sup>8</sup> Rate calculated using 2006 mid-year estimates provided by NISRA.

## Cancer Diagnoses

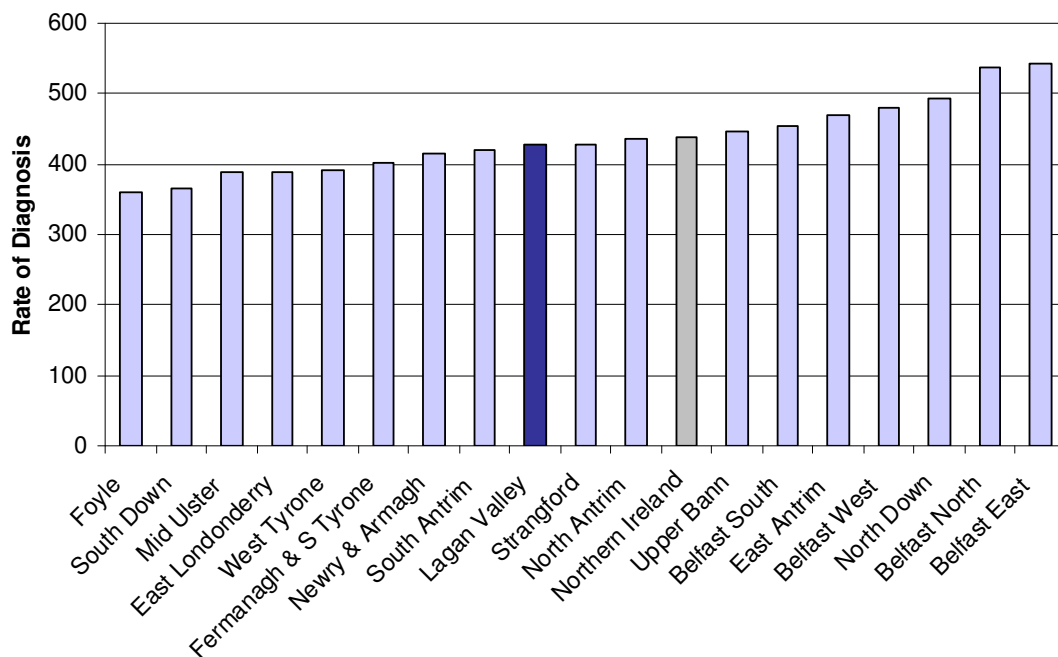
In 2007, there were 464 new incidences of cancer<sup>910</sup> diagnosed for Lagan Valley. This equates to a rate of 427 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of cancer diagnosis was lower for Lagan Valley than the Northern Ireland rate of 439 per 100,000 persons.

Lagan Valley was the Constituency with the 9<sup>th</sup> lowest rate of cancer diagnosis in Northern Ireland.

During the period 2003-2007, the average rate of cancer diagnosis per 100,000 persons was lowest in the wards of Gransha (210), Ballymacoss (237) and Dromore South (273) and highest in the wards of Lisnagarvey (585), Harmony Hill (564) and Tonagh (555).<sup>11</sup>

**Chart 8: Rate of diagnosis of all cancers per 100,000 persons by Constituency (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer), 2007**



Source: NISRA, NINIS, Northern Ireland Cancer Registry (calculated by DHSSPS)

<sup>9</sup> Excluding non-melanoma skin cancer.

<sup>10</sup> Data on cancer incidence are available from multiple sources, primarily pathological records, hospital discharges and death registrations from the General Registrar Office (GRO). This data is captured electronically, collated and quality assured on a regular basis to provide a population-based registry of cancer incidence for Northern Ireland. Tumour details are collected on cancer diagnoses according to the International Classification of Diseases, tenth revision (ICD10).

<sup>11</sup> Ward Rates calculated using 2005 mid-year estimates provided by NISRA.

### Hospital Admissions due to Self Harm

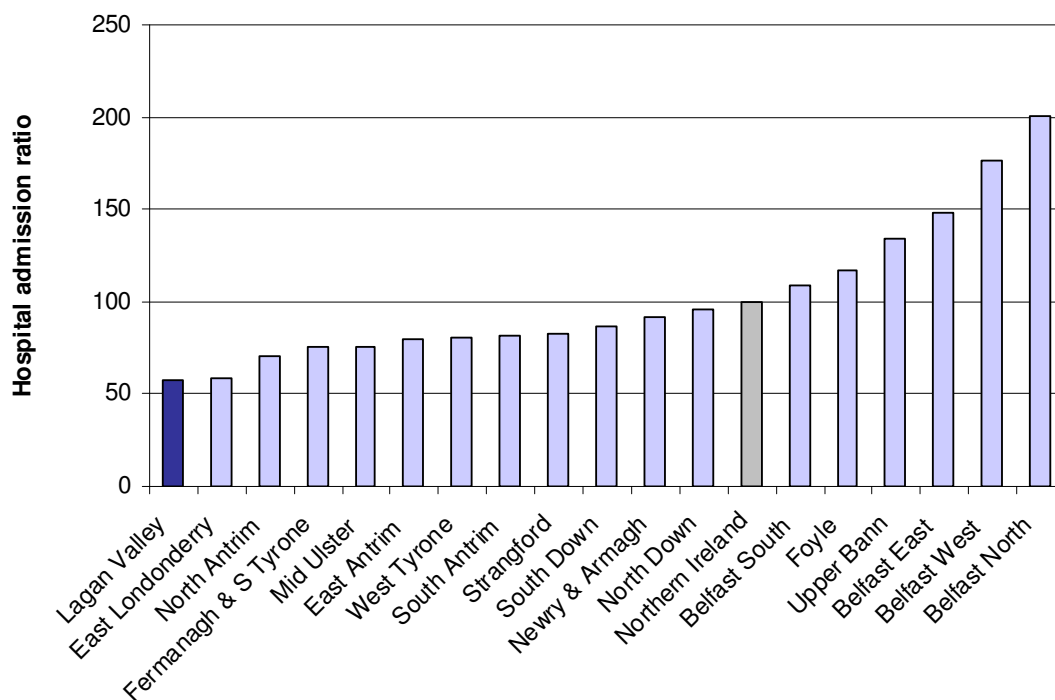
For the period 2005-2009, the standardised hospital admission ratio for self harm<sup>12</sup> in Lagan Valley stood at 57. Ratios are calculated to allow comparison of areas or groups to the NI average which is set to 100.

The standardised hospital admission ratio for self harm is much lower in Lagan Valley than the Northern Ireland ratio of 100. This is true for both males (55 compared to 100) and females (60 compared to 100).

Lagan Valley is the Constituency with the lowest standardised hospital admission ratio for self harm.

This information is not available at ward level.

**Chart 9: Standardised hospital admission ratio for self harm by Constituency, 2005-2009**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Northern Ireland Hospitals Patients Administration System, DHSSPS)

<sup>12</sup> The data is based upon the number of admissions due to self-harm provided by the Hospital Information Branch.

## Mood and Anxiety Disorder Prescriptions

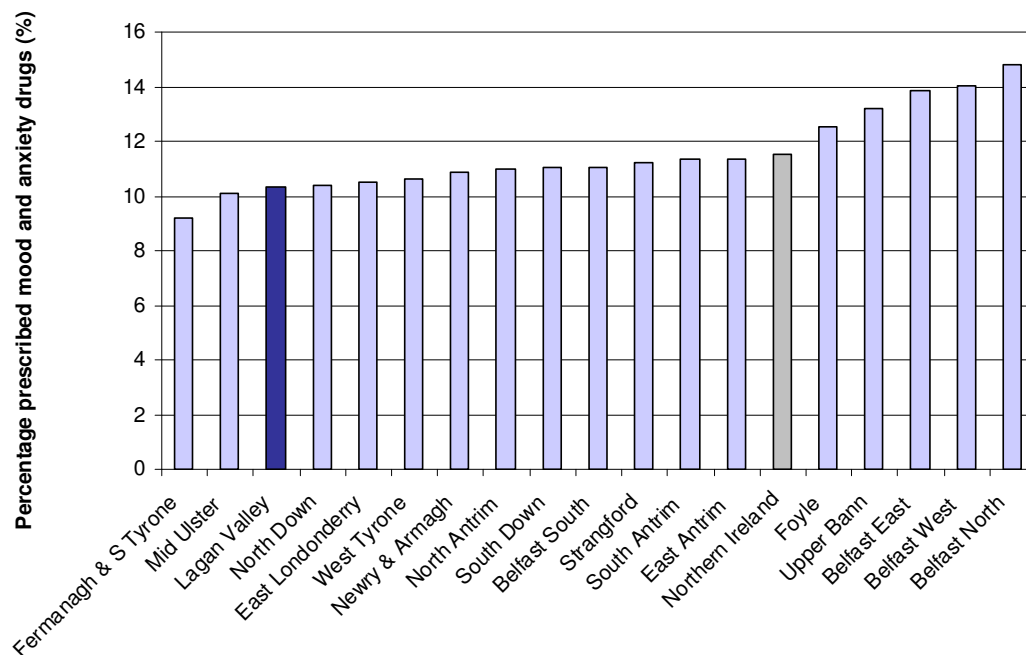
As at April 2008, an estimated 10.3% of people in Lagan Valley were on prescribed drugs for mood and anxiety disorders.<sup>13</sup>

There was little difference in the proportion of people in Lagan Valley who are estimated to be on prescribed drugs for mood and anxiety disorders and the Northern Ireland estimate of 11.5%.

Lagan Valley was the Constituency with the 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest proportion of people estimated to be on prescribed drugs for mood and anxiety disorders.

This information is not available at ward level.

**Chart 10: Estimated Proportion of people on prescribed drugs for Mood and Anxiety Disorders by Constituency, April 2008**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (GP practice prescription data for anxiolytic and anti-depressant drugs, DHSSPS)

<sup>13</sup> The number of individuals suffering from mood or anxiety disorders is estimated using prescription data by GP practice for anxiolytic and anti-depressant drugs. This data is then attributed to geographical area using the GP practice list.

### Disability-related Benefit Recipients

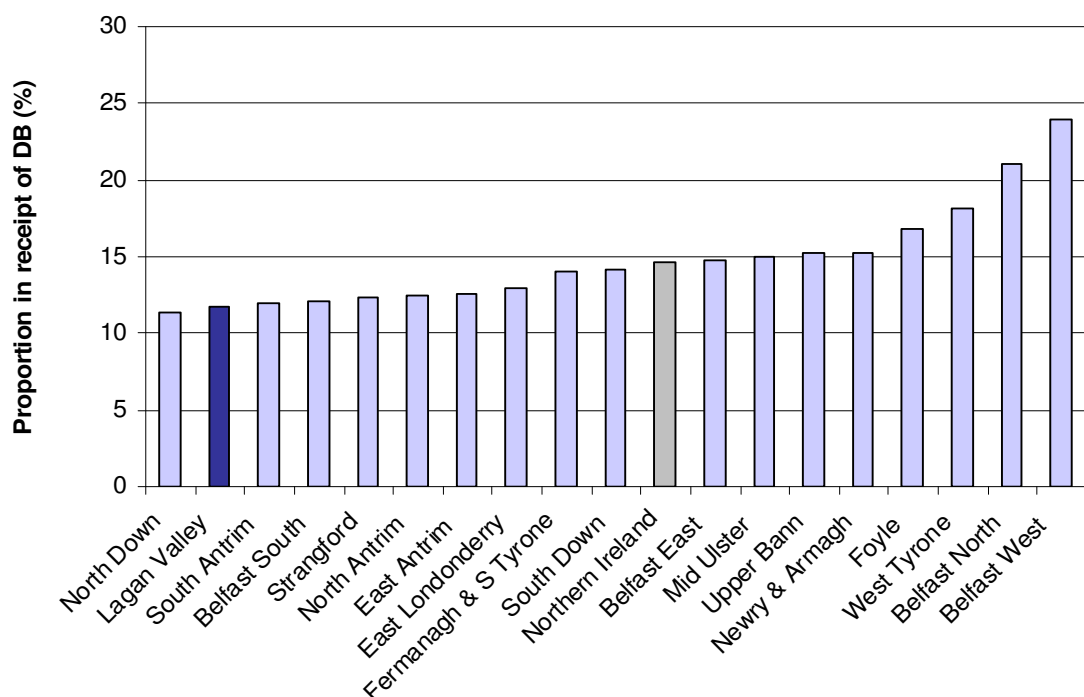
In February 2010, there were 12,865 people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit.<sup>14</sup> This equates to 11.7% of constituents being in receipt of such benefits.

A slightly lower proportion of people living in Lagan Valley were in receipt of disability-related benefits when compared to the Northern Ireland figure of 14.6%.

Lagan Valley was the Constituency with the 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest proportion of people in receipt of disability-related benefits.

The lowest proportions of people in receipt of disability-related benefits are concentrated in the wards of Wallace Park (6.8%), Drumbo (7.7%) and Ballymacash (8.4%) and the highest proportions are in the wards of Tonagh (19.3%), Lagan Valley (19.1%) and Old Warren (18.7%).<sup>15</sup>

**Chart 11: Proportion of people in receipt of Disability-related Benefits by Constituency, February 2010**



Source: NISRA, NINIS, Analytical Services Unit (Department for Social Development (DSD))

<sup>14</sup> The information is aggregated data from IAD 100% scans of Attendance Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance data at 1992 ward level.

<sup>15</sup> Ward rates are calculated from total population using 2008 mid-year estimates.

## Births to Teenage Mothers

### *Proportion of all births which are to teenage mothers*

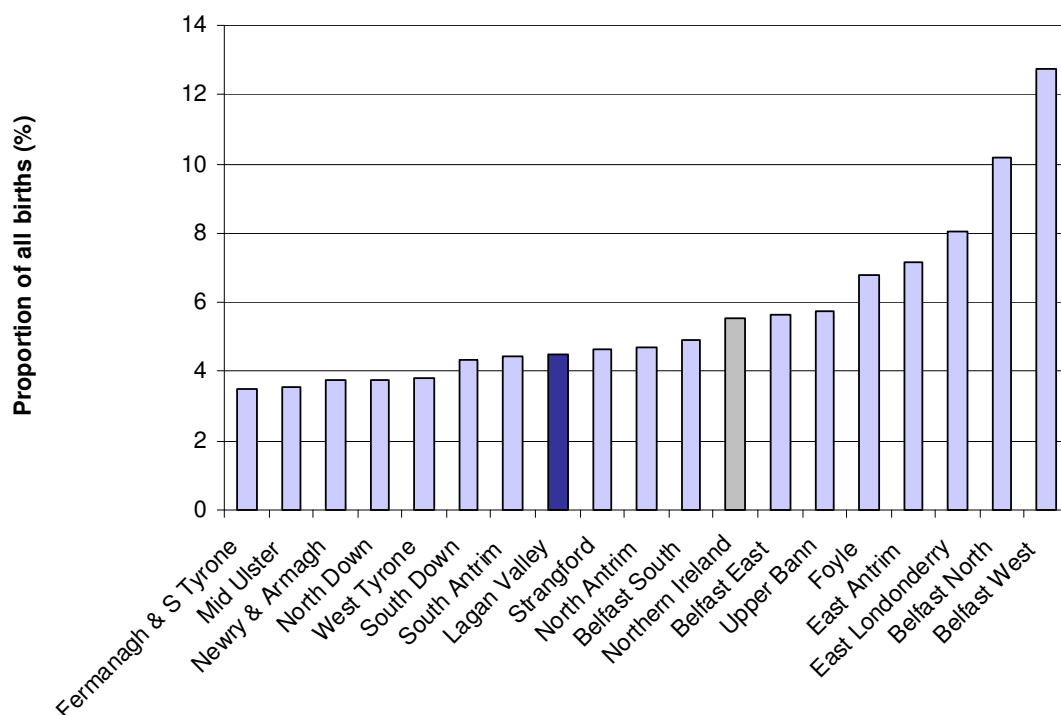
In 2008, there were 74 births to teenage mothers. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 4.5% of all births in Lagan Valley, although it is worth noting that this figure is influenced by the number of teenagers in the area and so the teenage birth rate (see over) is more accurate for the purposes of comparison between areas.

There was little difference in the proportion of births in Lagan Valley that were to teenage mothers and the Northern Ireland average of 5.6%.

Lagan Valley was ranked the 8<sup>th</sup> lowest Constituency in terms of the proportion of all births which are to teenage mothers.

This information is not available at ward level.

**Chart 12: Proportion of births which are to teenage mothers by Constituency, 2008**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (GRO)

### *Teenage Birth rate*

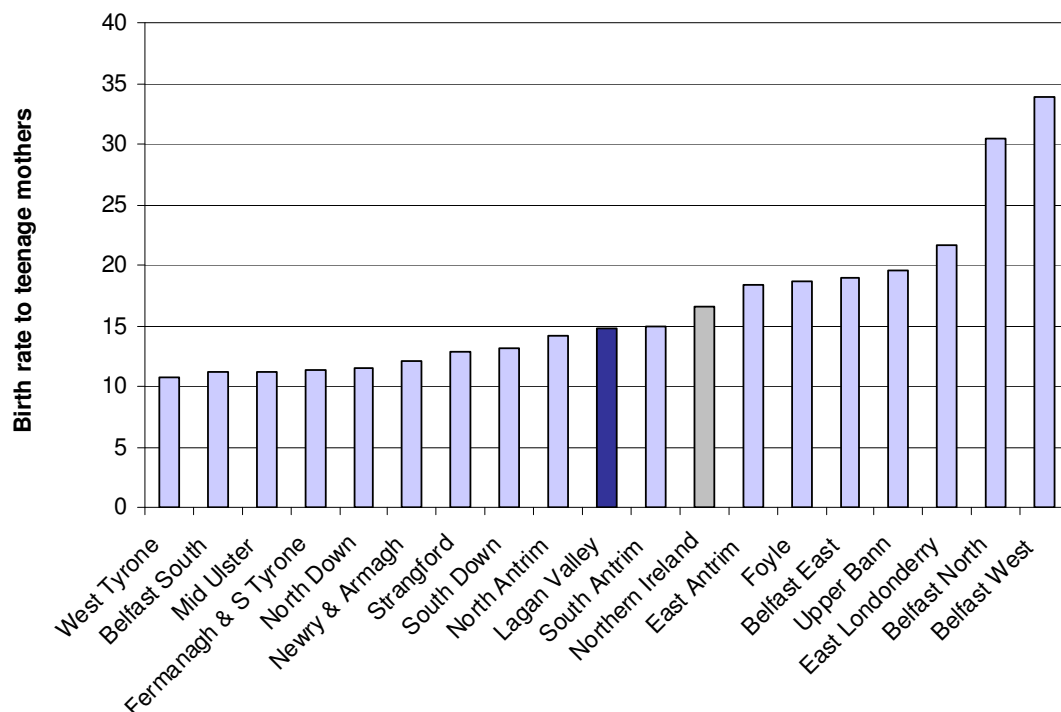
In 2008, the teenage birth rate of Lagan Valley stood at 15 per 1,000 female persons aged 13-19 years.

The teenage birth rate was slightly lower for Lagan Valley than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 17 per 1,000 female persons aged 13-19.

Lagan Valley was the Constituency with the 9<sup>th</sup> highest teenage birth rate.

This information is not available at ward level.

**Chart 13: Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 females aged 13-19 by Constituency, 2008**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (GRO)

## Quality Outcomes Framework – Disease Prevalence

The Quality Outcome Framework (QOF) is a system used to remunerate general practices; disease prevalence data per 1,000 patients is collected and then used within the QOF to deliver a more equitable distribution of payments in the light of different workloads that practices face.<sup>16</sup>

As at 31 March 2009, there was a lower prevalence of chronic kidney disease amongst patients whose GP practice is located in the Lagan Valley area compared to GP practices across all of Northern Ireland.

**Table 1: Disease Prevalence per 1,000 patients as reported through QOF, 2009**

	Lagan Valley Patients		All Northern Ireland Patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
<b>Coronary Heart Disease</b>	3,873	40	75,278	41
<b>All Heart Failure Patients</b>	624	6	13,903	8
<b>Stroke</b>	1,755	18	31,063	17
<b>Hypertension</b>	12,044	125	225,093	122
<b>Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease</b>	1,239	13	29,099	16
<b>Hypothyroid</b>	2,865	30	57,599	31
<b>Cancer</b>	1,245	13	20,741	11
<b>Mental Health</b>	586	6	14,407	8
<b>Asthma</b>	5,516	57	104,527	56
<b>Dementia</b>	524	5	9,971	5
<b>Atrial Fibrillation</b>	1,221	13	23,827	13
<b>Obesity (Patients aged 16+)</b>	8,597	112	165,956	113
<b>Diabetes Mellitus (Patients aged 17+)</b>	3,466	46	65,066	45
<b>Epilepsy (Patients aged 18+)</b>	668	9	13,983	10
<b>Chronic Kidney Disease (patients aged 18+)</b>	2,585	35	55,150	39
<b>Learning Disabilities (Patients aged 18+)</b>	396	5	6,912	5

■ Higher than NI\*      ■ Lower than NI\*

\* by more than 3

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

<sup>16</sup> A full set of QOF data tables and explanation of the QOF can be found at [http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/hss/gp\\_contracts/gp\\_contract\\_qof.htm](http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/hss/gp_contracts/gp_contract_qof.htm).

### 3. EDUCATION

This section presents information on:

- Post-primary pupils with a Statement of Special Educational Need
- The highest qualifications of school leavers and
- Participation in Further and Higher Education.

#### Statement of Special Educational Needs

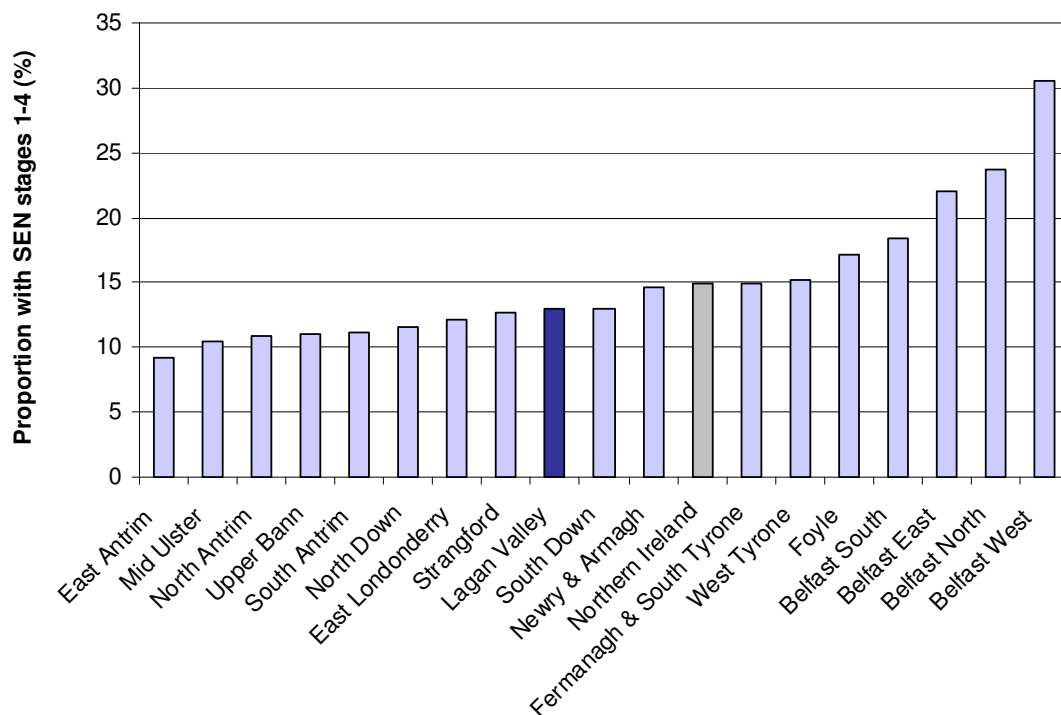
In 2008/09, 12.9% of Lagan Valley post-primary pupils had a Statement of Special Educational Need (SEN) at stages 1-4.

The proportion of Lagan Valley post-primary pupils with a SEN at stages 1-4 is slightly lower than the Northern Ireland proportion of 14.9%.

Lagan Valley was the Constituency with the 9<sup>th</sup> lowest proportion of pupils with a SEN at stages 1-4.

The lowest proportions of pupils with a SEN were concentrated in the wards of Hillsborough (7.0%), Harmony Hill (7.4%), Maze (7.7%) and Gransha (7.7%). The highest proportions of pupils with a SEN were concentrated in Derryagh (25.1%), Hilden (18.6%) and Old Warren (18.5%).

**Chart 14: Proportion of post-primary pupils with a SEN by Constituency, 2008/09**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (School Census, Department of Education (DE))

## Highest Qualifications of School Leavers

### *School leavers achieving at least two A-levels*

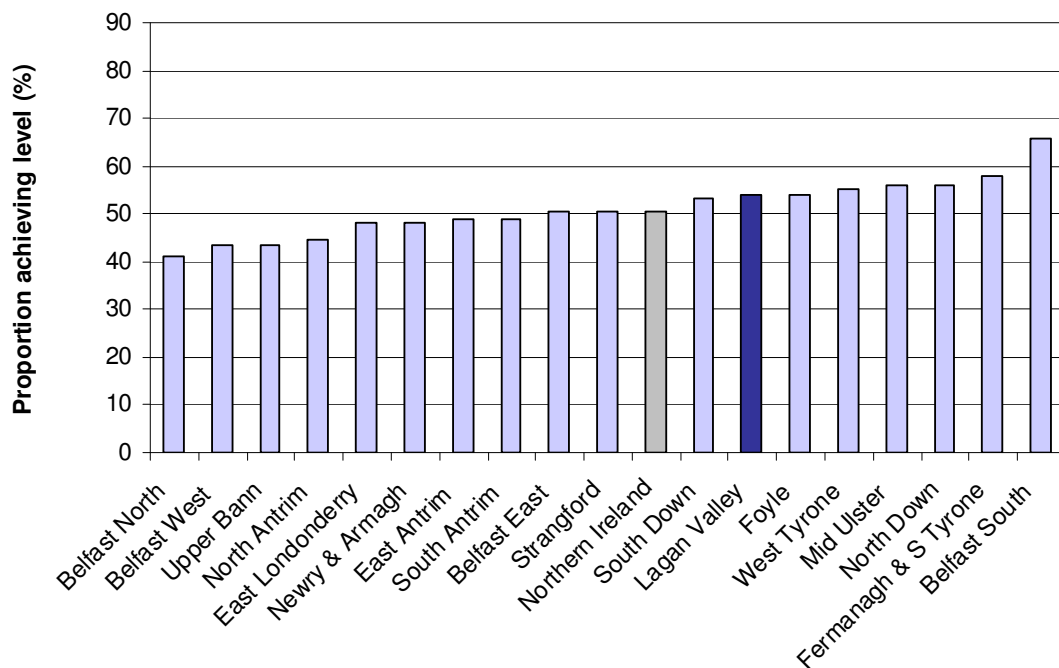
In 2008/09, 53.9% of Lagan Valley school leavers achieved at least two A-levels.

A higher proportion of pupils from Lagan Valley left school with at least two A-levels compared to the overall Northern Ireland figure of 50.6%.

Lagan Valley was the Constituency with the 7<sup>th</sup> highest proportion of school leavers achieving at least two A-levels.

The lowest proportions of school leavers achieving at least two A-levels were concentrated in the wards of Lambeg (11.1%, 3 pupils), Old Warren (11.5%, 3 pupils) and Dromore North (13.0%, 3 pupils) and the highest proportions were concentrated in the wards of Dunmurry (83.6%), Drumbo (79.3%) and Hillsborough (77.1%).<sup>17</sup>

**Chart 15: Proportion of school leavers achieving at least two A-levels by Constituency, 2008/09**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (School Leavers Survey, DE)

<sup>17</sup> Note care should be taken in drawing conclusions from these figures due to the low numbers involved

### *At least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C*

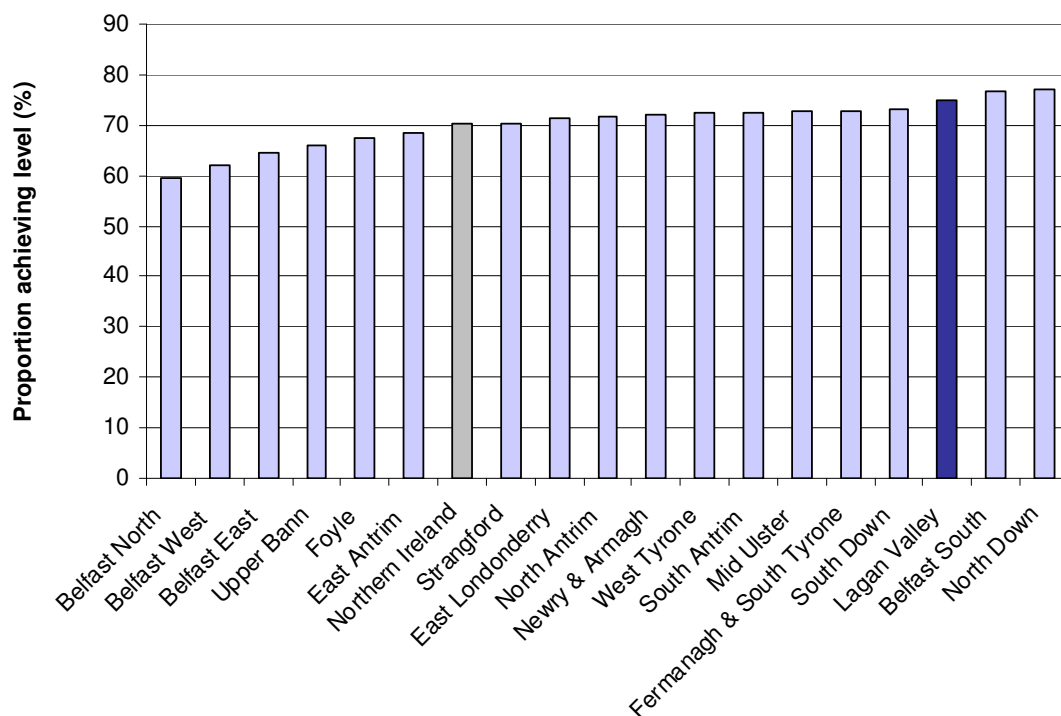
In 2008/09, 74.8% of Lagan Valley school leavers achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C.<sup>18</sup>

A higher proportion of Lagan Valley school leavers achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C as their highest level of attainment compared to all Northern Ireland school leavers (70.1%).

Lagan Valley was the Constituency ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> highest in terms of the proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C.

The lowest proportions of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C were concentrated in the wards of Old Warren (42.3%), Dromore North (47.8%) and Lagan Valley (51.6%) and the highest proportions were concentrated in the wards of Hillsborough (97.1%), Dunmurry (91.8%) and Ballymacbrennan (88.6%).

**Chart 16: Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C by Constituency, 2008/09**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (School Leavers Survey, DE)

<sup>18</sup> Note that this figure includes those who left school with at least two A-levels

## Participation in Further Education

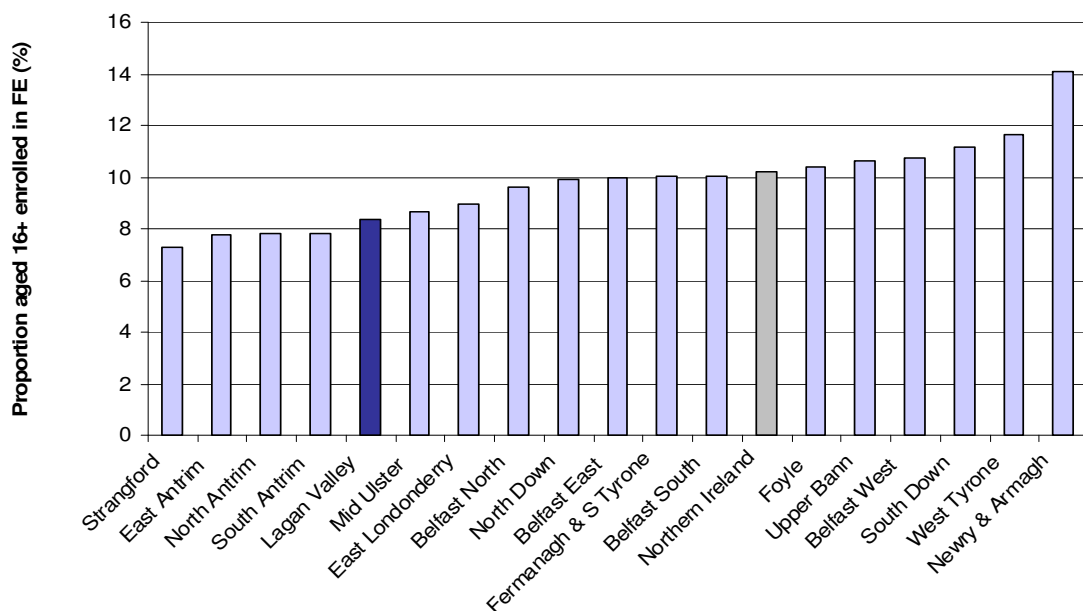
In 2007/08, there were 7,157 students from Lagan Valley enrolled in further education.<sup>19</sup> This equates to 8.3% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in further education.

There was little difference in the proportion of people aged 16 and over from Lagan Valley who are enrolled in further education and the Northern Ireland figure of 10.2%.

Lagan Valley was the Constituency with the 5<sup>th</sup> lowest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in further education.

Further education participation rates were lowest in the wards of Wallace Park (4.1%), Hillsborough (4.5%) and Magheralave (4.9%) and highest in the wards of Lambeg (9.2%), Glenavy (9.2%), Seymour Hill (8.9%) and Hilden (8.9%).

**Chart 17: Proportion of those aged 16+ enrolled in FE by Constituency, 2007/08**



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

Of all Lagan Valley students enrolled, 20.8% were full time and 79.2% were part time students, while 51.8% were female and 48.2% were male. In total, 35.6% of those enrolled in Further Education were aged 26 and over.

<sup>19</sup> Further Education can be defined as post-secondary education that is distinct from the education offered in universities.

### Participation in Higher Education

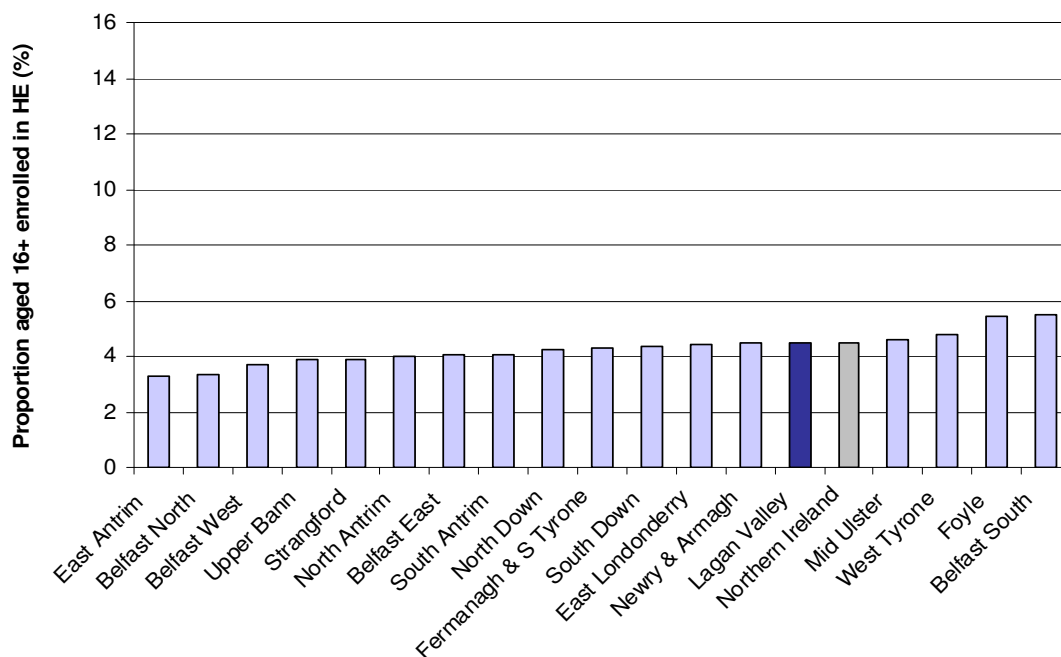
In 2007/08, there were 3,845 students from Lagan Valley enrolled in Higher Education.<sup>20</sup> This equates to 4.5% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in higher education.

There was no difference in the proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Lagan Valley who are enrolled in higher education and the Northern Ireland figure of 4.5%.

Lagan Valley was the Constituency with the 5<sup>th</sup> highest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in higher education.

Higher education participation rates were lowest in the wards of Old Warren (1.4%), Lagan Valley (1.9%) and Hilden (1.9%) and highest in the wards of Dunmurry (6.2%), Drumbo (5.9%) and Hillsborough (5.0%).

**Chart 18: Proportion of those aged 16+ enrolled in HE by Constituency, 2007/08**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (HE Enrolment data, DEL)

Of all Lagan Valley students enrolled, 69.8% were full time and 30.2% were part time students, while 58.4% were female and 41.7% were male. In total, 32.8% of those enrolled in Higher Education were aged 25 and over.

<sup>20</sup> Higher Education can be defined as education at a higher level than secondary school, usually provided in universities.

#### 4. THE ECONOMY

This section presents information on financial assistance provided by Invest NI as well as information on those completing and subsequently being offered financial assistance through its Start a Business Programme.

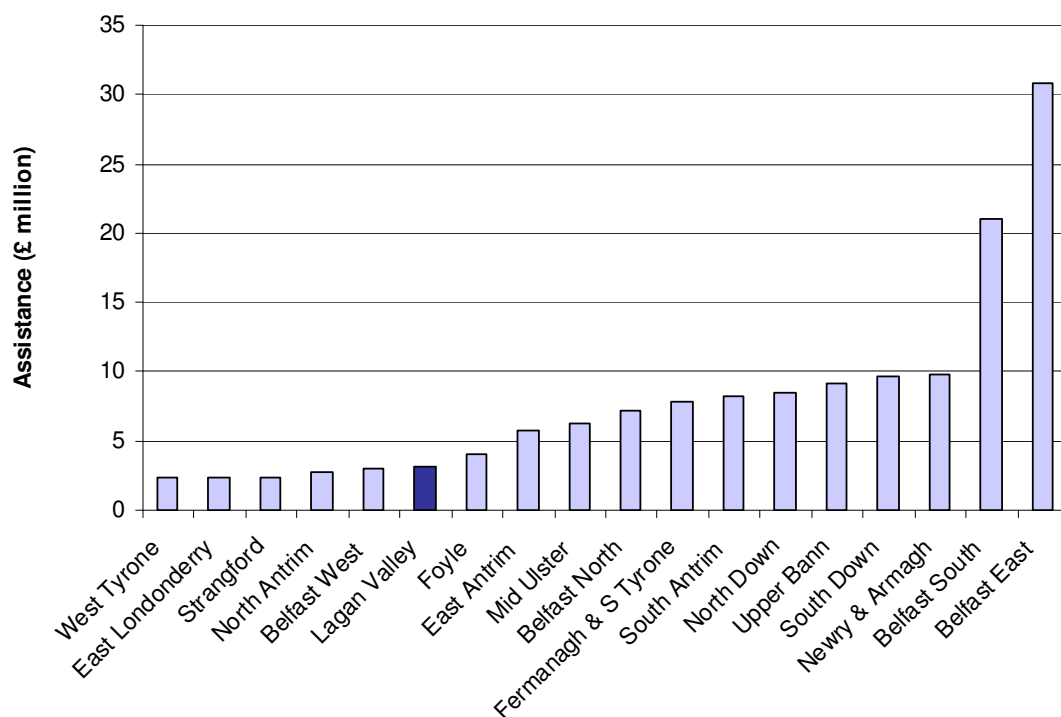
##### Invest NI Assistance

In 2008/09, Invest NI provided £3.1 million in financial assistance to companies in Lagan Valley, accounting for 2.1% of all assistance provided in Northern Ireland during that period.

Companies in the Constituency of Lagan Valley received the 6<sup>th</sup> lowest amount of financial assistance in 2008/09.

This information is not available at ward level.

**Chart 19: Invest NI assistance provided in £m by Constituency, 2008/09**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Invest NI)

## Start a Business Programme

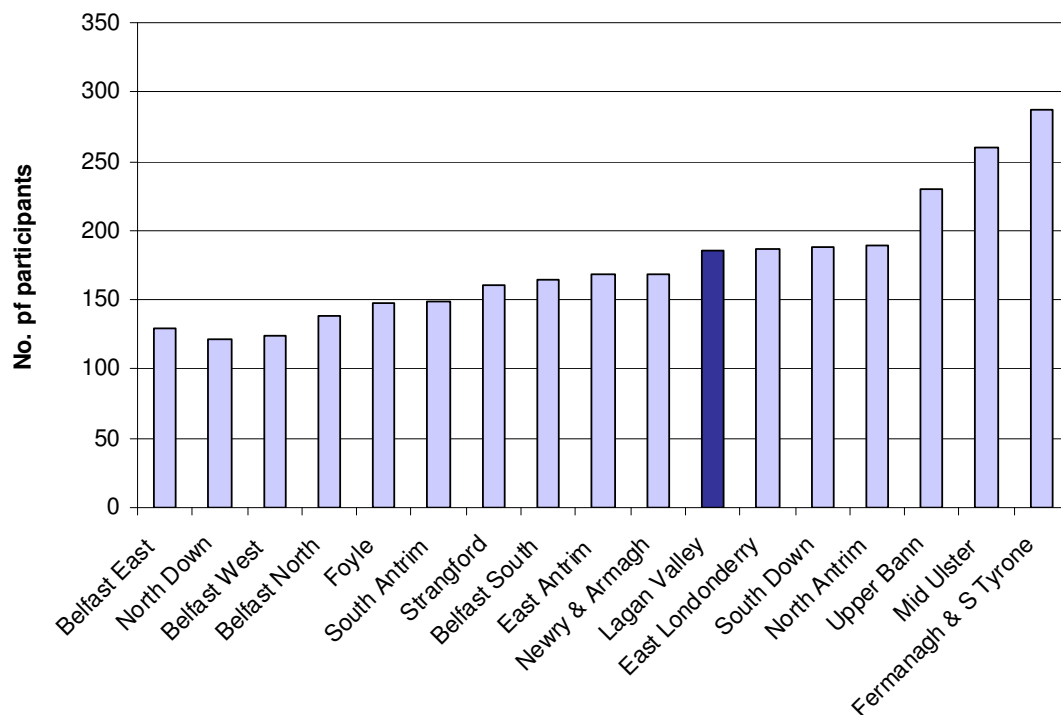
### *Participation in the Start a Business Programme*

In 2008/09, 185 people from Lagan Valley completed the Invest NI Start a Business Programme.

Lagan Valley was the Constituency with the 7<sup>th</sup> highest number of people completing this programme.

No-one from the ward of Hillhall participated in the training. One person from Seymour Hill and 2 people from the wards of Dromore North, Ballymacash, Hilden, Lisnagarvy, Maze, Tonagh and Wallace Park participated in the training. The highest numbers of participants were from the wards of Knockmore (14), Moira (12) and Ballymacoss (12).

**Chart 20: Number of Invest NI Start a Business Programme participants by Constituency, 2008/09**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Invest NI)

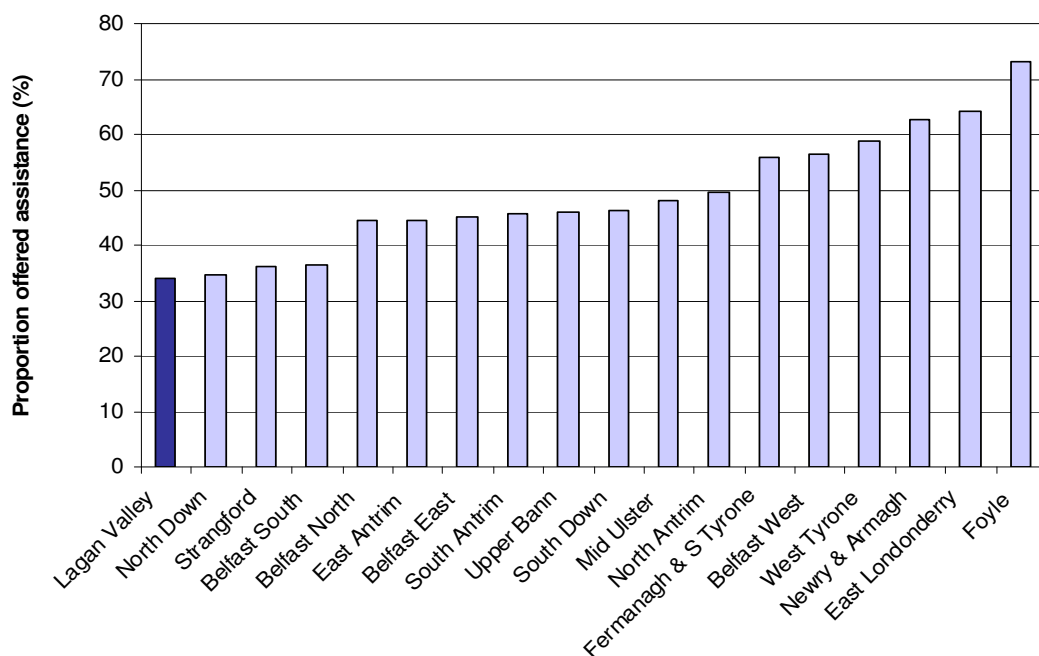
*Financial Assistance offered to those who completed the Start a Business programme*

Of those who did complete the training, 63 people (34.1% of participants) from Lagan Valley were subsequently offered financial assistance.

A lower proportion of Lagan Valley participants were subsequently offered financial assistance compared to the Northern Ireland figure of 49.3%.

Lagan Valley was the Constituency with the lowest proportion of participants who were offered financial assistance.

**Chart 21: Proportion of Invest NI Start a Business Programme participants who were offered assistance by Constituency, 2008/09**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Invest NI)

## 5. EMPLOYMENT

This section presents information on the number of employee jobs and employee jobs by sector; the number of redundancies in Lagan Valley and the unemployment claimant count.

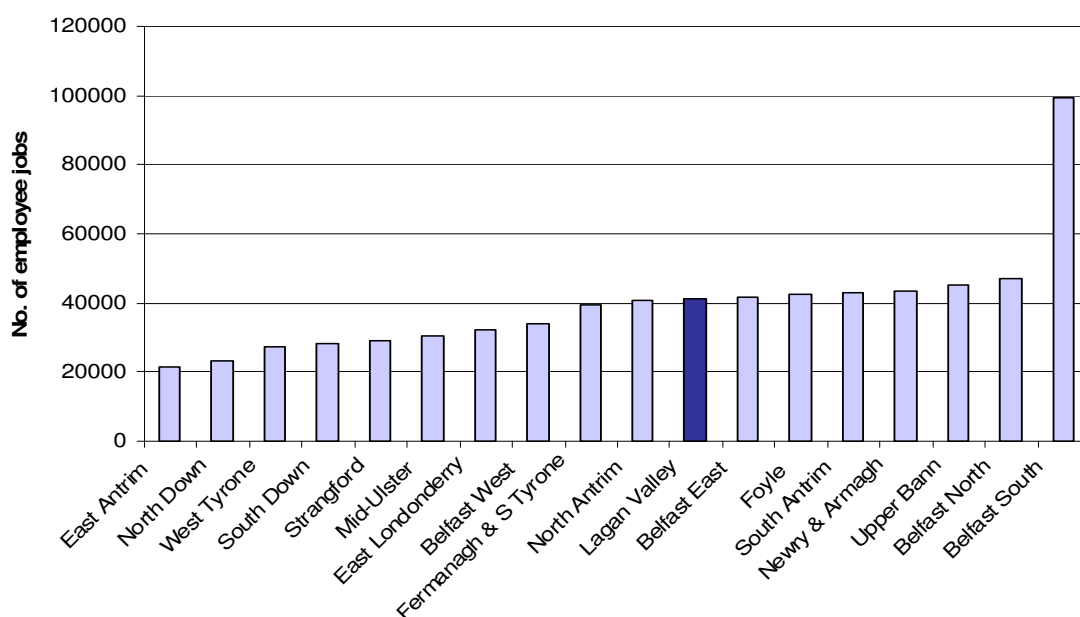
### Employee jobs

As at 3 September 2007, there were 41,137 employee jobs<sup>21</sup> located in Lagan Valley, representing 5.8% of all employee jobs in Northern Ireland.

Lagan Valley was the Constituency with the 8<sup>th</sup> highest number of employee jobs.

The lowest concentrations of employee jobs were in the wards of Magheralave (150), Old Warren (217) and Ballymacash (262) and the highest concentrations were in the wards of Hilden (6,882), Knockmore (4,204) and Blaris (3,084) although it is worth noting that these figures are based on job location not home address and so variations between wards will depend on the nature of the ward - rural, residential industrial.

**Chart 22: No. of employee jobs by Constituency, September 2007**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Census of Employment, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment (DETI))

<sup>21</sup> The Census of Employment is conducted every two years by means of a postal enquiry of all NI employers and a full response is sought in order to obtain an accurate count of the number of employee jobs at the Census date. It collects information on employees only (the self-employed are excluded) and counts the number of jobs rather than the number of people in these jobs.

### Employee jobs by Sector

In 2007, 75.1% of employee jobs in Lagan Valley were in the services sector, 15.6% were in manufacturing and 8.7% were in construction.

A lower proportion of employee jobs in Lagan Valley were in services compared to the proportion of all Northern Ireland jobs of 80.6%.

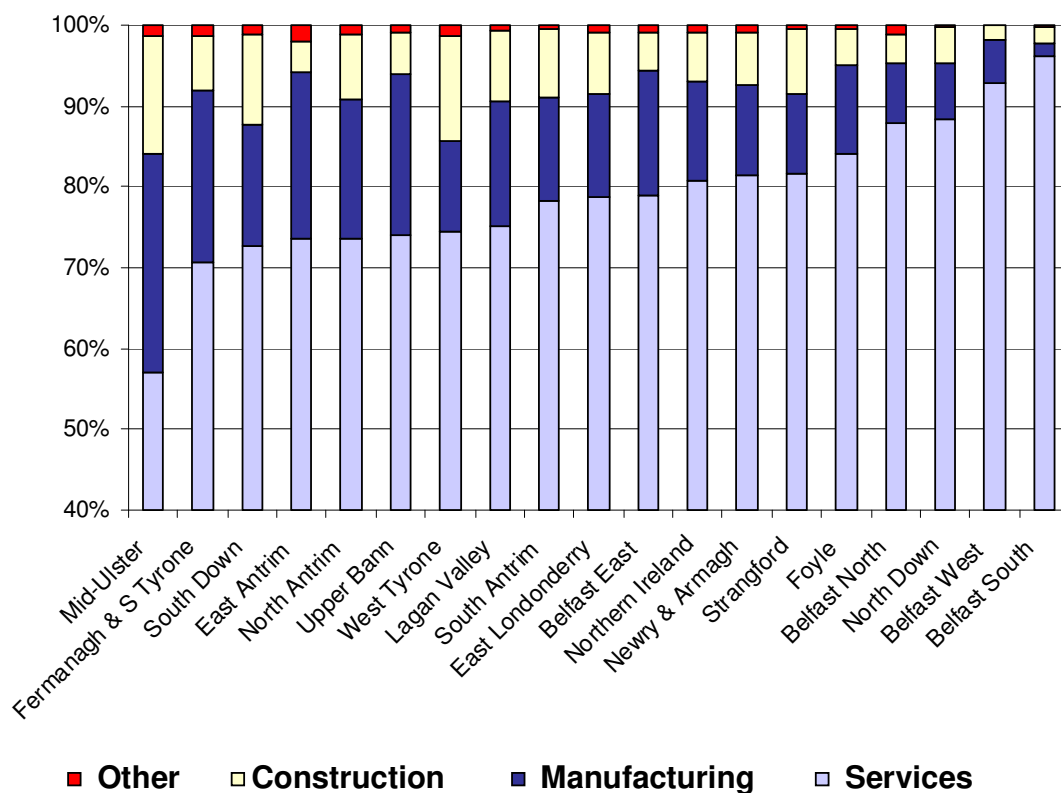
A higher proportion of employee jobs in Lagan Valley were in manufacturing compared to the proportion of all Northern Ireland jobs of 12.3%.

A slightly higher proportion of employee jobs in Lagan Valley were in construction compared to the proportion of all Northern Ireland jobs of 6.2%.

Lagan Valley was the Constituency with the 8<sup>th</sup> lowest proportion of services jobs, the 6<sup>th</sup> highest proportion of manufacturing jobs and the 4<sup>th</sup> highest proportion of construction jobs.

This information is not available at ward level.

**Chart 23: Employee jobs by sector and Constituency, 2007**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Census of Employment, DETINI)

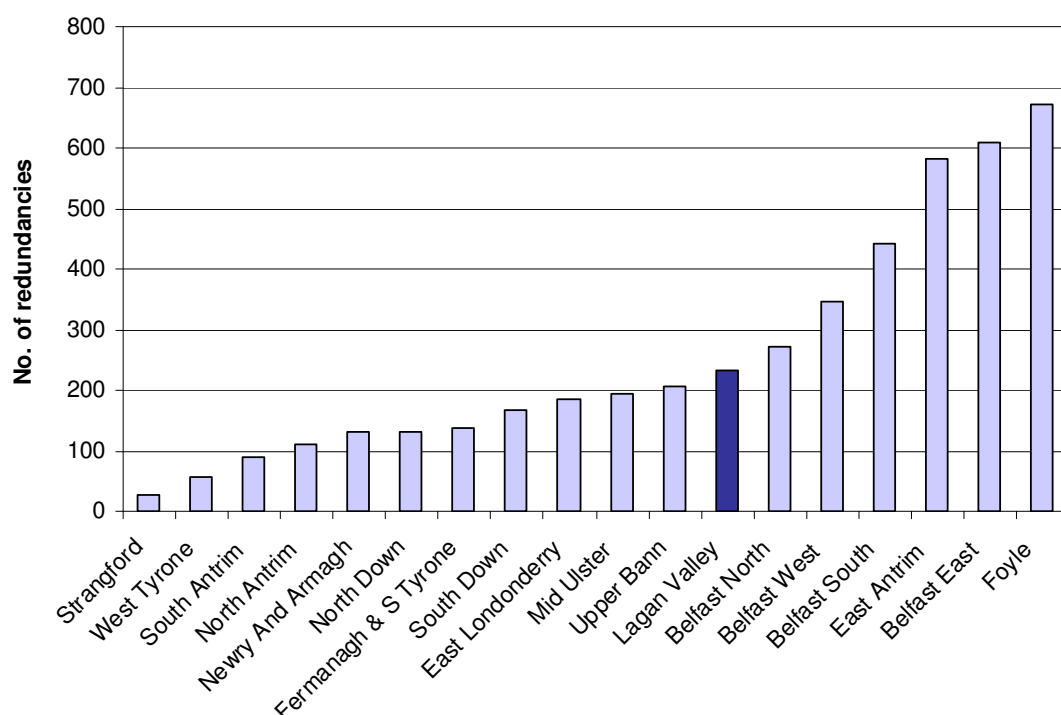
## Redundancies

In 2009, there were 234 redundancies<sup>22</sup> in Lagan Valley, representing 5.1% of all redundancies made in Northern Ireland (please note that this refers to location of business rather than employee home).

Lagan Valley was the Constituency with the 7<sup>th</sup> highest number of redundancies in 2009.

This information is not available at ward level.

**Chart 24: No. of redundancies by Constituency, 2009**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count Section, DETI)

<sup>22</sup> While the figures provided are likely to be an underestimate of total job losses, it is not possible to quantify the extent of the shortfall. Subject to the criteria mentioned above, employers must notify the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment of (a) redundancies proposed and (b) redundancies confirmed. Since all proposed redundancies do not actually take place, the confirmed total provides a better indication of real job losses. Proposed redundancies are notified to the Department using the Advance Notification - HR1 Form. Redundancies do not necessarily equate to job losses, for example, employees who do not qualify for a redundancy package, those on temporary contracts, will not be incorporated into the redundancy figures.

### Unemployment Claimant Count

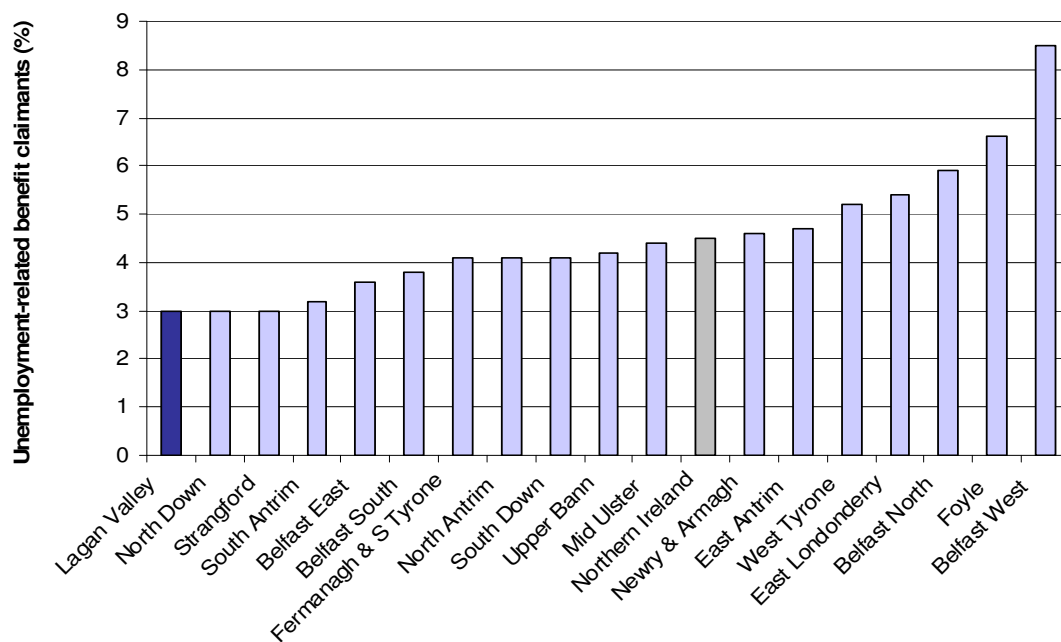
During the period January – December 2009, there were 2,047 people claiming unemployment-related benefits<sup>23</sup> in Lagan Valley. This equates to 3.0% of working age constituents claiming such benefits.

There was little difference in the proportion of working age people claiming unemployment-related benefits in Lagan Valley and the Northern Ireland figure of 4.7%.

Lagan Valley was the Constituency with the lowest proportion of working age people claiming such benefits.

The proportion of working age people claiming unemployment-related benefits was lowest in the wards of Wallace Park (0.8%), Ballymacbrennan (1.2%), Ballymacash (1.4%) and Hillsborough (1.4%) and highest in the wards of Derryaghy (7.4%), Old Warren (6.8%) and Hilden (5.6%).

**Chart 25: Proportion of working age people claiming unemployment-related benefits by Constituency, 2009**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count Section, DETI)

<sup>23</sup> The Claimant Count records the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits. '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.

## 6. HOUSING

This section presents information on housing type within Lagan Valley as well as information on planning applications and decisions in the area.

### Housing type

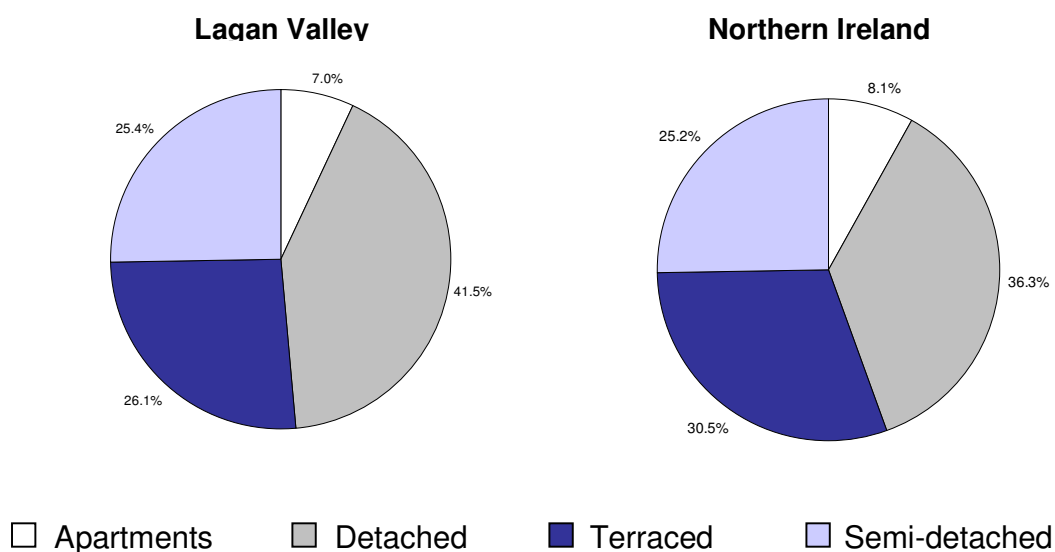
In 2008, there were 44,414 properties in Lagan Valley, representing 6.2% of all properties in Northern Ireland.

A higher proportion of properties in Lagan Valley were detached compared to the Northern Ireland figure (41.5% vs. 36.3%), accounting for the highest proportion of properties in the area.

A similar proportion of properties in Lagan Valley were apartments (7.0% vs. 8.1%) or semi-detached (26.1% vs. 25.2%) compared to Northern Ireland as a whole.

A lower proportion of properties in Lagan Valley were terraced compared to the Northern Ireland figure (25.4% vs. 30.5%).

**Charts 26 and 27: Housing type, 2008**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Valuation List, Land and Property Services)

## Planning applications and decisions

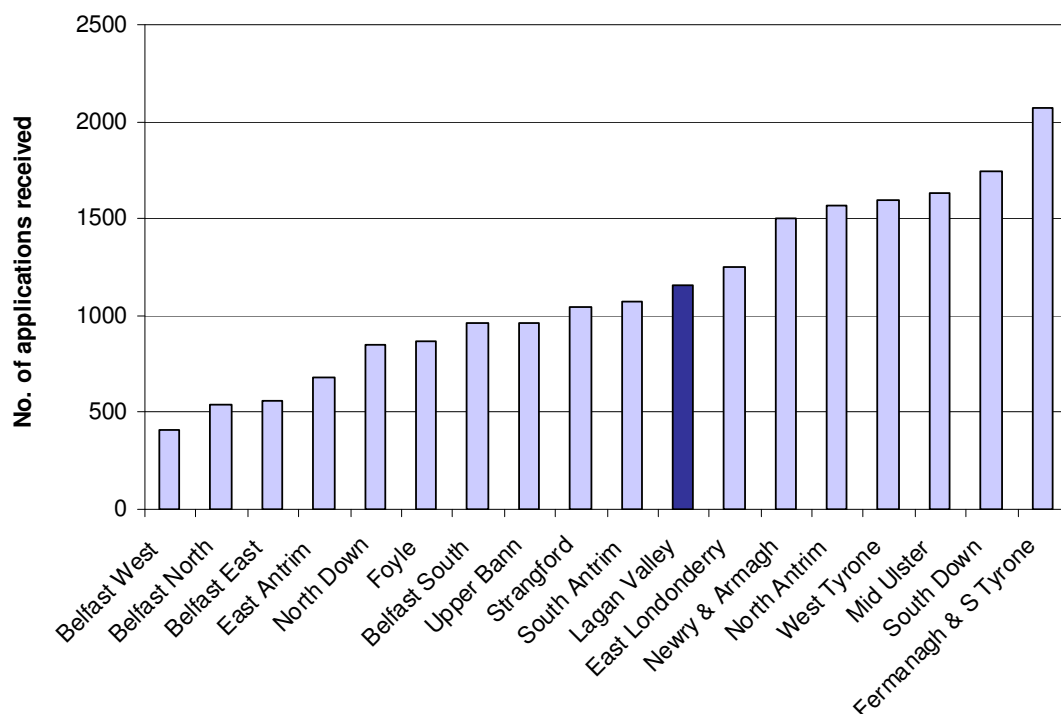
### *Planning applications*

In 2008/09, there were 1,158 new planning applications received for the Lagan Valley area, representing 5.7% of all applications received for Northern Ireland.<sup>24</sup>

Lagan Valley was the Constituency with the 8<sup>th</sup> highest number of new planning applications in 2008/09.

This information is not available at ward level.

**Chart 28: Number of planning applications by Constituency, 2008/09**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Planning Service, Department of Environment (DoE))

<sup>24</sup> Applications received also include withdrawn applications.

### *Planning Decisions*

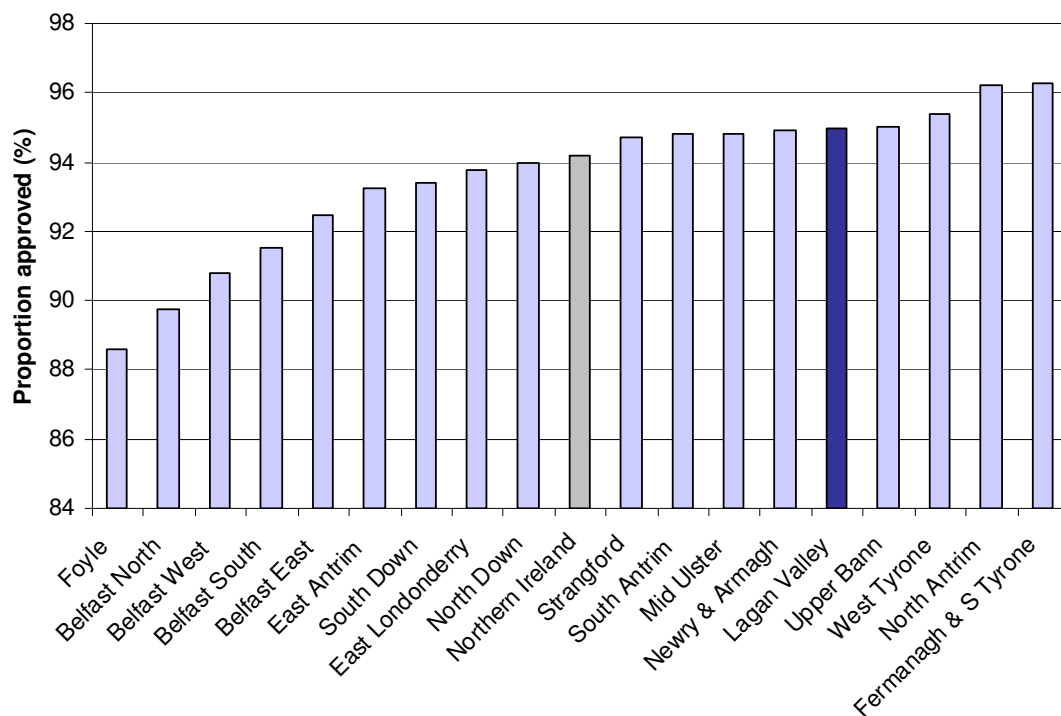
Decisions were made on a total of 1,451<sup>25</sup> applications during 2008/09, with 95.0% of Lagan Valley planning applications approved.<sup>26</sup>

There was little difference in the proportion of applications that were approved in Lagan Valley and the Northern Ireland figure of 94.2%.

Lagan Valley was the Constituency with the 5<sup>th</sup> highest proportion of approvals in 2008/09.

This information is not available at ward level.

**Chart 29: Proportion of planning applications approved by Constituency, 2008/09**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Planning Service, DoE)

<sup>25</sup> Note that the number of decisions is higher than the number of planning applications received as this includes applications from previous years.

<sup>26</sup> Excludes withdrawn applications. The number and per cent of applications approved is based on the number of decisions issued in the same year.

## 7. CRIME

This section presents information on the overall recorded crime rate in Lagan Valley and breaks this down further into violent crime, burglary, theft and criminal damage. Information on anti-social behaviour rates is also presented in this section. These figures relate to where the offence occurred rather than where the offender was from.

### Overall Crime rate

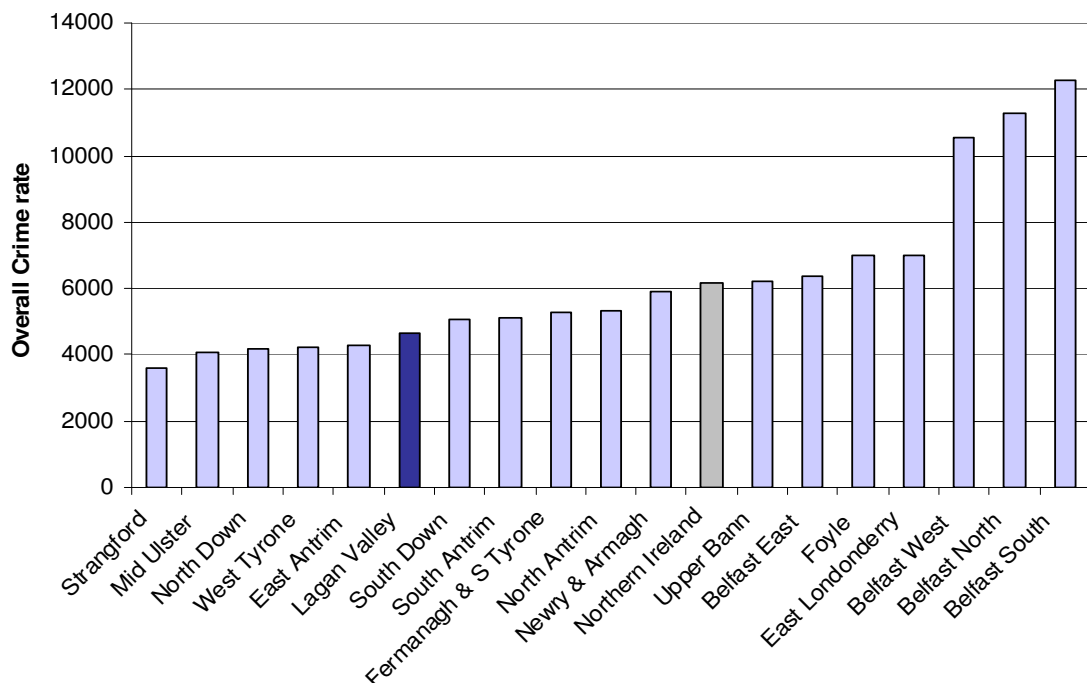
In 2009/10, a total of 5,138 offences were recorded in Lagan Valley, representing 4.7% of all offences recorded in Northern Ireland. This equates to an overall crime rate of 4,669 per 100,000 persons.

The crime rate for Lagan Valley was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 6,149 per 100,000 persons.

Lagan Valley was the Constituency with the 6<sup>th</sup> lowest crime rate.

Overall crime rates were lowest in the wards of Dromara (1,533), Gransha (1,634) and Magheralave (1,692) and highest in the wards of Hilden (20,000), Tonagh (14,627) and Lagan Valley (10,809).

**Chart 30: Crime rate per 100,000 persons by Constituency, 2009/10**



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

## Crime Rates by type - violent crime, burglary, theft and criminal damage

Rates of violent crime, burglary, theft and criminal damage were lower in Lagan Valley than the Northern Ireland rates.

**Table 2: Crime Rates by type of crime, 2009/10**

	Lagan Valley		Northern Ireland
	Rate	Rank*	Rate
<b>Violent Crime</b>	1,334	14	1,865
<b>Burglary</b>	630	10	709
<b>Theft</b>	1,178	11	1,499
<b>Criminal Damage</b>	998	17	1,490

\*1=highest crime rate, 18=lowest crime rate

Source: NISRA, NINIS

### *Violent Crime*

In 2009/10, the violent crime rate for Lagan Valley was 1,334 per 100,000 persons and was lower than the Northern Ireland rate. Violent crime rates were lowest in the wards of Ballymacbrennan (223), Dromara (225) and Quilly (264) and highest in the wards of Hilden (7,235), Tonagh (4,697) and Lagan Valley (3,807).

### *Burglary*

In 2009/10, the burglary rate for Lagan Valley was 630 per 100,000 persons and was lower than the Northern Ireland rate. Burglary rates were lowest in the wards of Dromore South (208), Gransha (229) and Dromara (293) and highest in the wards of Hilden (2,017), Dunmurry (1,308) and Hillhall (1,027).

### *Theft*

In 2009/10, the theft rate for Lagan Valley was 1,178 per 100,000 persons and was lower than the Northern Ireland rate. Theft rates were lowest in the wards of Magheralave (292), Dromara (361) and Wallace Park (452) and highest in the wards of Hilden (5,148), Tonagh (4,780) and Blaris (4,445).

### *Criminal Damage*

In 2009/10, the criminal damage rate for Lagan Valley was 998 per 100,000 persons and was lower than the Northern Ireland rate. Criminal damage rates were lowest in the wards of Ballymacbrennan (350), Quilly (352) and Maze (355) and highest in the wards of Hilden (3,757), Tonagh (3,214) and Old Warren (2,292).

### Anti-social Behaviour

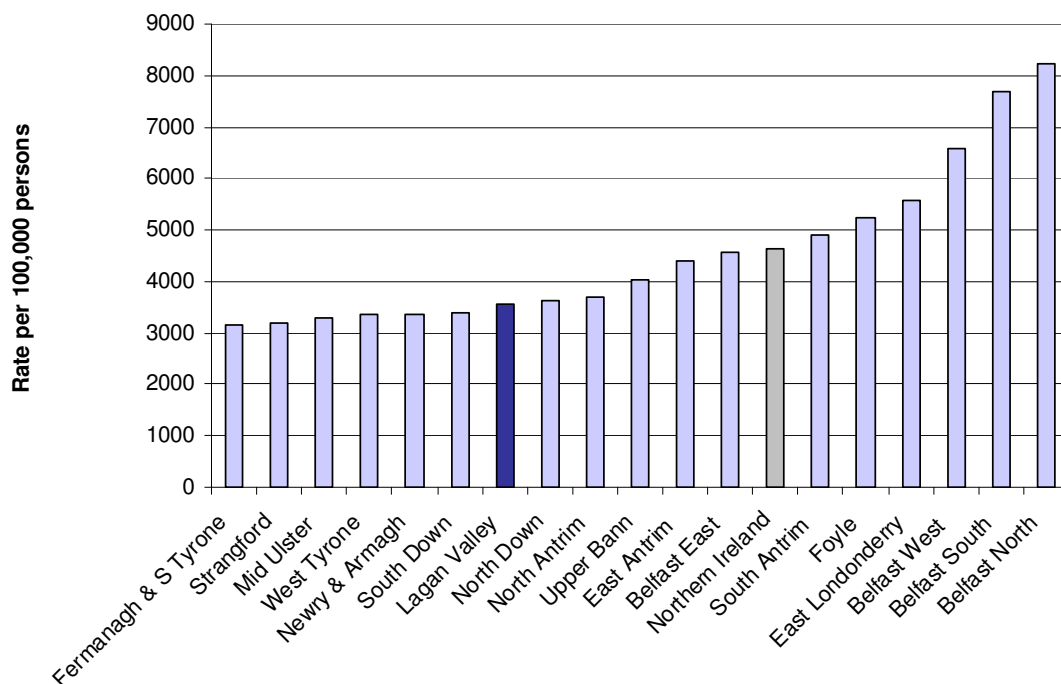
In 2009/10, there were 3,920 incidents of anti-social behaviour in Lagan Valley. This equates to an anti-social behaviour incident rate of 3,562 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents in Lagan Valley was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 4,625 per 100,000 persons.

Lagan Valley was the Constituency with the 7<sup>th</sup> lowest rate of anti-social behaviour incidents.

Anti-social behaviour incident rates per 100,000 persons were lowest in the wards of Gransha (784), Quilly (1,013) and Ballymacbrennan (1,274) and highest in the wards of Tonagh (13,638) Hilden (11,478), and Lagan Valley (10,741).

**Chart 31: Rates of Anti-social Behaviour per 100,000 persons by Constituency, 2009/10**



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

## 8. DEPRIVATION & POVERTY

This section presents information from the Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010 and on the number of people claiming benefits.

### **Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure**

The Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure (NIMDM) 2010 identifies small concentrations of multiple deprivation across Northern Ireland. Summaries at Constituency level consisting of five measures are also produced. The following contains the summary information for Lagan Valley.

#### *Extent*

Lagan Valley has an Extent of 7%. This means that 7% of people living in Lagan Valley live in the most<sup>27</sup> deprived Super Output Areas<sup>28</sup> in Northern Ireland. Lagan Valley is the Constituency ranked 5<sup>th</sup> lowest in terms of Extent.

#### *Income Deprivation Scale*

The Income Deprivation Scale shows that there are 17,572 people in Lagan Valley experiencing Income Deprivation (*defined as being in receipt of income related-benefits/tax credits*). Lagan Valley is the Constituency ranked 14 out of 18 on this measure of deprivation.

#### *Percentage of the total population Income Deprived*

16% of those living in Lagan Valley are income deprived. Lagan Valley is ranked 17 out of 18 on this measure of deprivation.

#### *Employment Deprivation Scale*

The Employment Deprivation Scale shows that 6,069 people in Lagan Valley are experiencing employment deprivation (*defined as being in receipt of employment-related benefits or on a government training programme*). Lagan Valley is ranked 14 out of 18 on this measure of deprivation.

#### *Percentage of working age population Employment Deprived*

9% of working age people in Lagan Valley are employment deprived. Lagan Valley is ranked 16 out of 18 on this measure of deprivation.

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<sup>27</sup> *Most deprived* is defined as within the first 30% most deprived areas, including all of the population in the 10% most deprived SOAs, and a proportion of the population from the next two deciles (i.e. the next 20%) on a sliding scale.

<sup>28</sup> A geography designed for the collection of small area statistics with similar population sizes.

**Table 3: NIMDM 2010 for the Constituency of Lagan Valley**

Measure	Score	Rank*
Extent (%)	7	14
Income Deprived Scale	17,572	14
% of total population Income Deprived	16	17
Employment Deprived Scale	6,069	14
% of working age population Employment Deprived	9	16

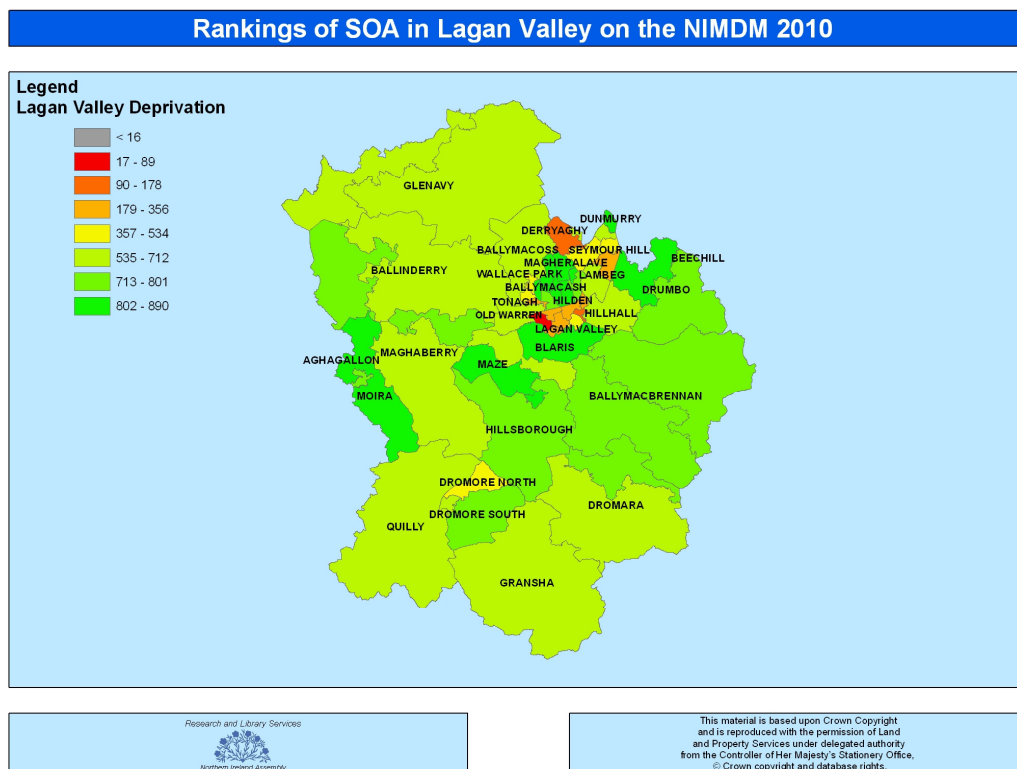
\*1=most deprived, 18=least deprived

Source: NISRA, NINIS (NIMDM 2010)

### *Deprivation within Lagan Valley*

The most deprived areas in Lagan Valley covered the ward of Old Warren which ranked in the 10% most deprived areas in Northern Ireland.

The least deprived areas in Lagan Valley covered the wards of Ballymacash, Magheralave and Wallace Park as well as parts of Beechill, Blaris, Drumbo, Dunmurry, Hillsborough, Maze and Moira which were ranked in the 10% least deprived areas in Northern Ireland.



Source: NISRA, NINIS (NIMDM 2010)

### Benefit Claimants

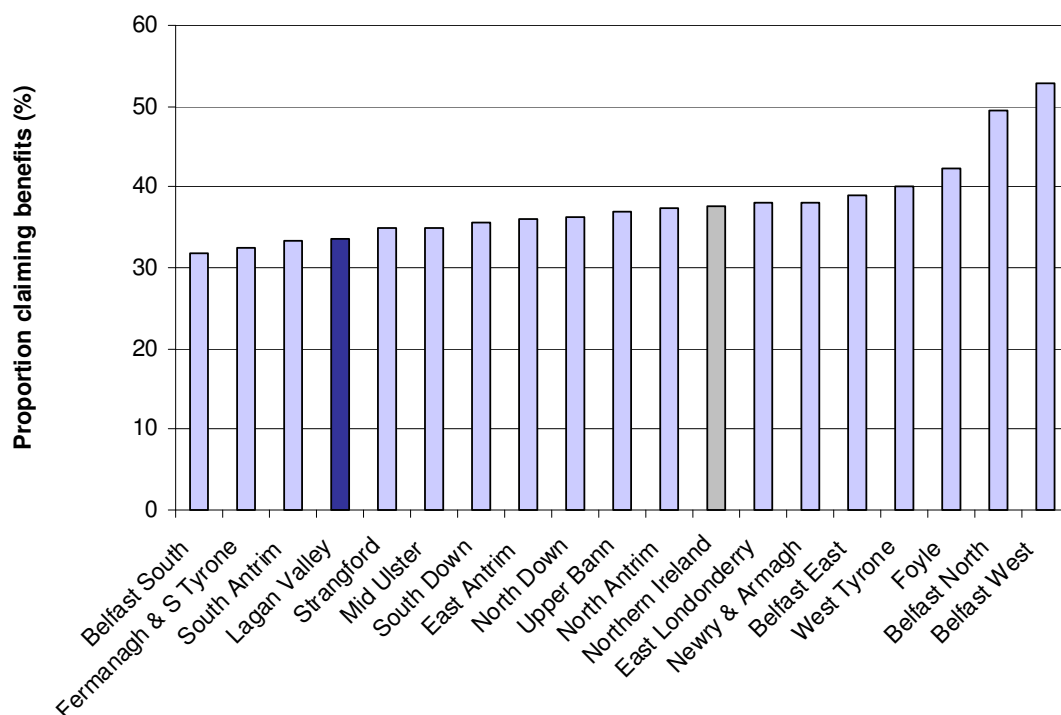
As at April 2010, there were 28,942 people in Lagan Valley were claiming at least one benefit. This equates to 33.7% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming at least one benefit.

A lower proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Lagan Valley were claiming at least one benefit compared to the Northern Ireland figure of 37.6%.

Lagan Valley was the Constituency with the 4<sup>th</sup> lowest proportion benefit claimants.

The lowest proportions of benefit claimants were concentrated in the wards of Maghaberry (20.1%), Glenavy (20.9%) and Dunmurry (20.9%) and the highest proportions were concentrated in the wards of Lagan Valley (37.0%), Hillhall (36.9%) and Tonagh (36.8%).<sup>29</sup>

**Chart 32: Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one benefit by Constituency, April 2010**



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

<sup>29</sup> Ward figures calculated as a proportion of total population using 2008 mid-year estimates.

### *Income Support*

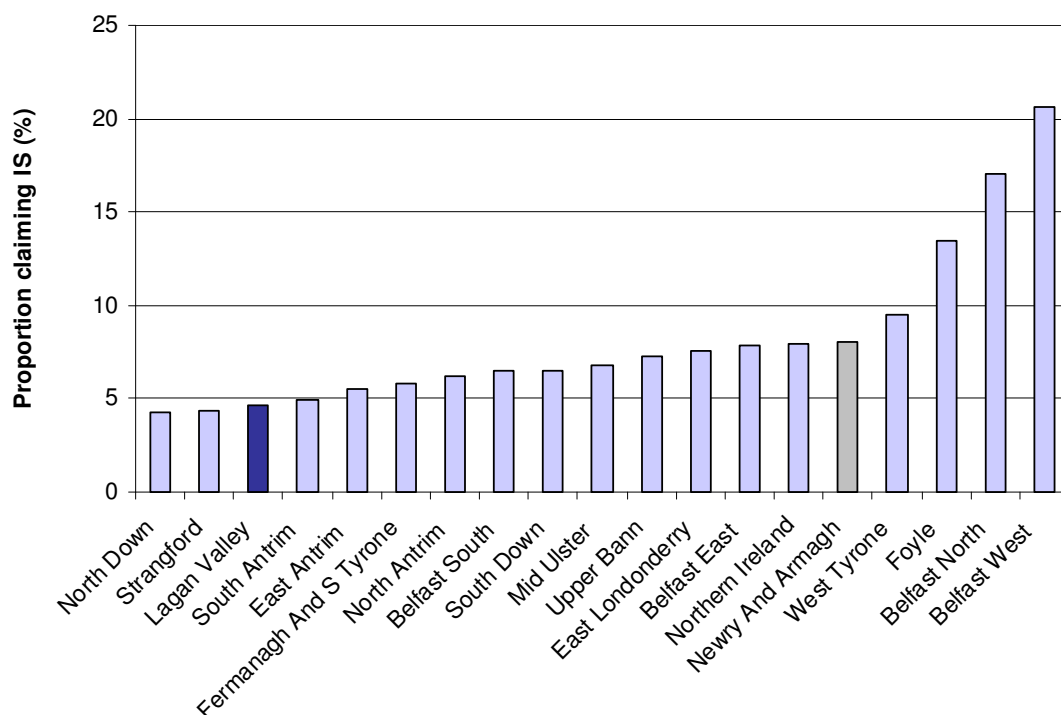
As at February 2010, there were 3,147 people in Lagan Valley claiming Income Support. This equates to 4.7% of all working age constituents claiming this benefit.

A lower proportion of working age people living in Lagan Valley were claiming Income Support compared to the Northern Ireland figure of 8.0%.

Lagan Valley was the Constituency with the 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest proportion of Income Support claimants.

The lowest proportions of Income Support claimants were concentrated in the wards<sup>30</sup> of Wallace Park (0.6%), Ballymacbrennan (0.7%) and Drumbo (0.7%) and the highest proportions were concentrated in the wards of Old Warren (10.5%), Derryaghy (6.3%) and Lagan Valley (6.1%).<sup>31</sup>

**Chart 33: Proportion of working age population claiming Income Support, April 2010**



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

<sup>30</sup> Ward figures calculated as a proportion of total population

<sup>31</sup> Ward figures calculated as a proportion of total population using 2008 mid-year estimates.

### *Housing Benefit*

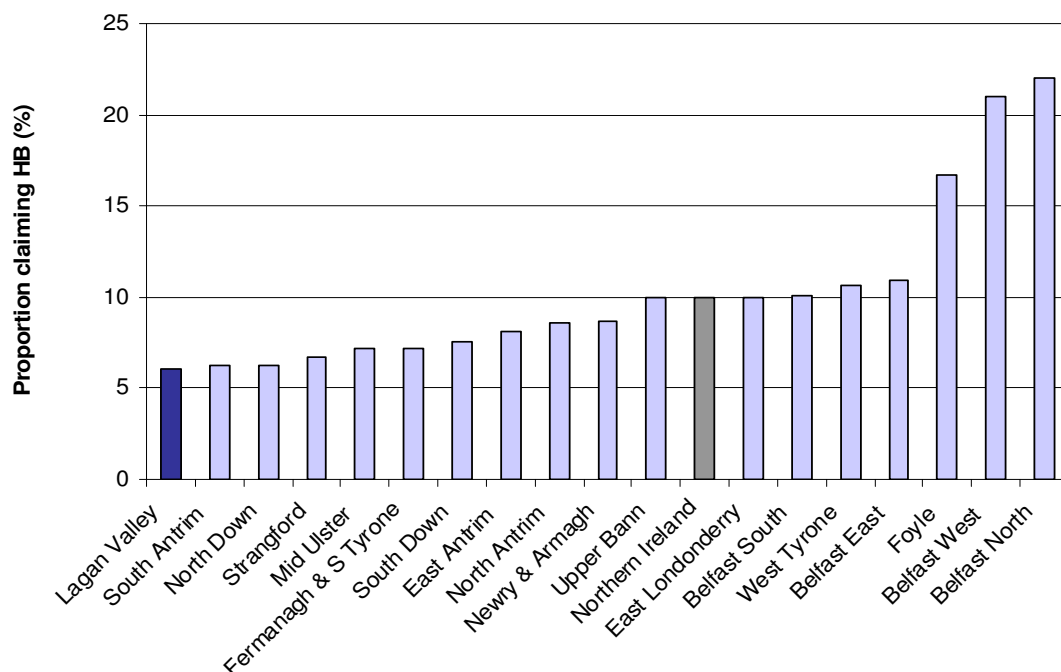
As at May 2009, there were 5,207 people in Lagan Valley claiming Housing Benefit. This equates to 6.1% of all working age constituents claiming this benefit.

A lower proportion of working age people living in Lagan Valley were claiming Housing Benefit than the Northern Ireland figure of 10.0%

Lagan Valley was the Constituency with the lowest proportion of Housing Benefit claimants.

The lowest proportions of Housing Benefit claimants were concentrated in the wards of Wallace Park (0.5%), Ballymacbrennan (0.7%) and Ballymacash (0.9%) and the highest proportions were concentrated in the wards of Old Warren (19.7%), Lagan Valley (12.4%) and Hill Hall (11.0%).<sup>32</sup>

**Chart 34: Proportion of those aged 16 and over claiming Housing Benefit by Constituency, May 2009**



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

<sup>32</sup> Ward figures calculated as a proportion of total population using 2008 mid-year estimates.

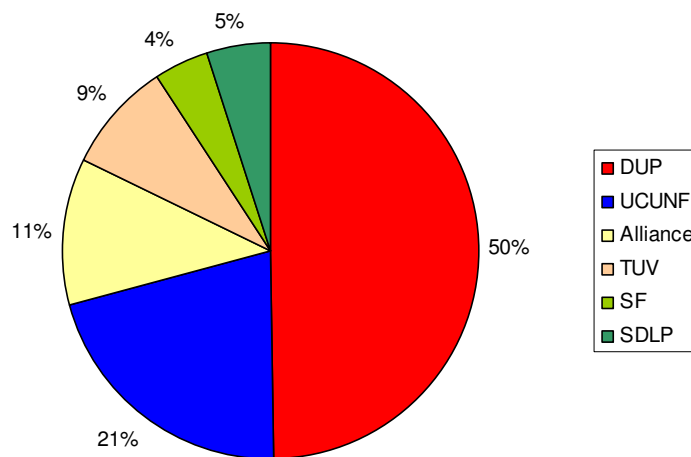
## 9. ELECTION RESULTS

This section presents information on the 2010 Westminster Election Results and the 2007 Assembly Election Results.

### 2010 Westminster Election Results

In Lagan Valley, 65,257 people were eligible to vote in the 2010 Westminster Elections. 36,540 valid votes were cast, a turnout of 56.0%.<sup>33</sup> There was little difference in the turnout for Lagan Valley and the Northern Ireland turnout of 56.7%. The Democratic Unionist Party received the majority of votes in the Constituency with 18,199 votes. As a result, Jeffrey Donaldson, was elected to represent Lagan Valley.

**Chart 35: 2010 Westminster Election Results**



Candidate (*elected)	Votes	Party
Jeffrey Donaldson*	18,199	Democratic Unionist Party
Daphne Trimble	7,713	Ulster Conservatives and Unionists - New Force
Trevor Lunn	4,174	Alliance
Keith Harbinson	3,154	Traditional Unionist Voice
Brian Heading	1,835	Social Democratic & Labour Party
Paul Butler	1,465	Sinn Féin

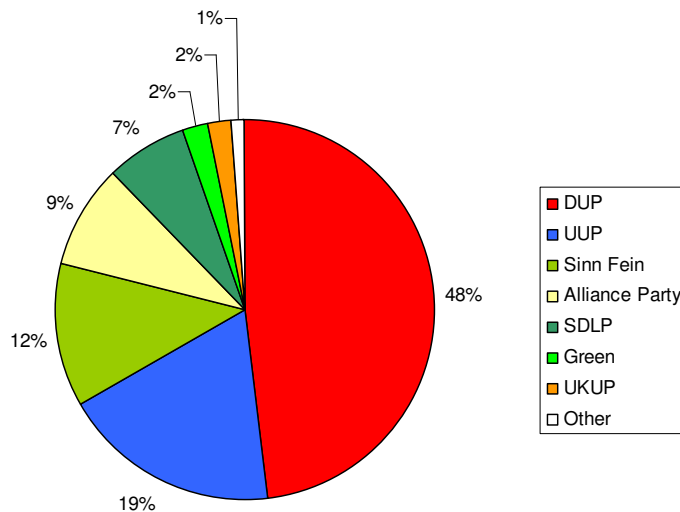
Source: The Electoral Office for Northern Ireland

<sup>33</sup> Excludes invalid votes, n = 138

### 2007 Assembly Election Results

In Lagan Valley, 70,101 people were eligible to vote in the 2007 Assembly Elections. 41,822 valid votes were cast, a turnout of 59.7%.<sup>34</sup> Turnout for Lagan Valley was slightly lower than the Northern Ireland turnout of 62.3%. The DUP won 3 seats while the UUP, Sinn Féin and the Alliance Party won 1 seat each.

**Chart 36: 2007 Assembly Election Results**



Candidate (*elected)	1 <sup>st</sup> pref votes	Party
Jeffrey Donaldson*	9,793	Democratic Unionist Party (DUP)
Paul Butler*	5,098	Sinn Féin
Basil McCrea*	4,031	Ulster Unionist Party (UUP)
Trevor Lunn*	3,765	Alliance
Jonathan Craig*	3,471	DUP
Edwin Poots*	3,457	DUP
Paul Givan	3,377	DUP
Marietta Farrell	2,839	Social Democratic & Labour Party
Billy Bell	2,599	UUP
Ronnie Crawford	1,147	UUP
Michael Rogan	922	Green
Robert McCartney	853	UKUP
Neil Johnston	387	Conservative
John Magee	83	Workers Party

*Source: The Electoral Office for Northern Ireland*

<sup>34</sup> Excludes invalid votes, n = 236





**Northern Ireland  
Assembly**

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