



**Lisburn &  
Castlereagh  
City Council**

# **Baseline Report**

**June 2016**



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## Acronyms

<b>CHS</b>	Continuous Household Survey
<b>DEA</b>	District Electoral Area
<b>DEL</b>	Department for Employment and Learning
<b>DENI</b>	Department of Education Northern Ireland
<b>DHSSPSNI</b>	Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety NI
<b>FE</b>	Further Education
<b>HE</b>	Higher Education
<b>LCCC</b>	Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council
<b>JJC</b>	Juvenile Justice Centre
<b>LGD</b>	Local Government District
<b>NIHE</b>	Northern Ireland Housing Executive
<b>NINIS</b>	Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service
<b>NISRA</b>	Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency
<b>NM&amp;D</b>	Newry, Mourne & Down
<b>ONS</b>	Office for National Statistics
<b>PSNI</b>	The Police Service of Northern Ireland
<b>SOA</b>	Super Output Area
<b>YJS</b>	Youth Justice Service

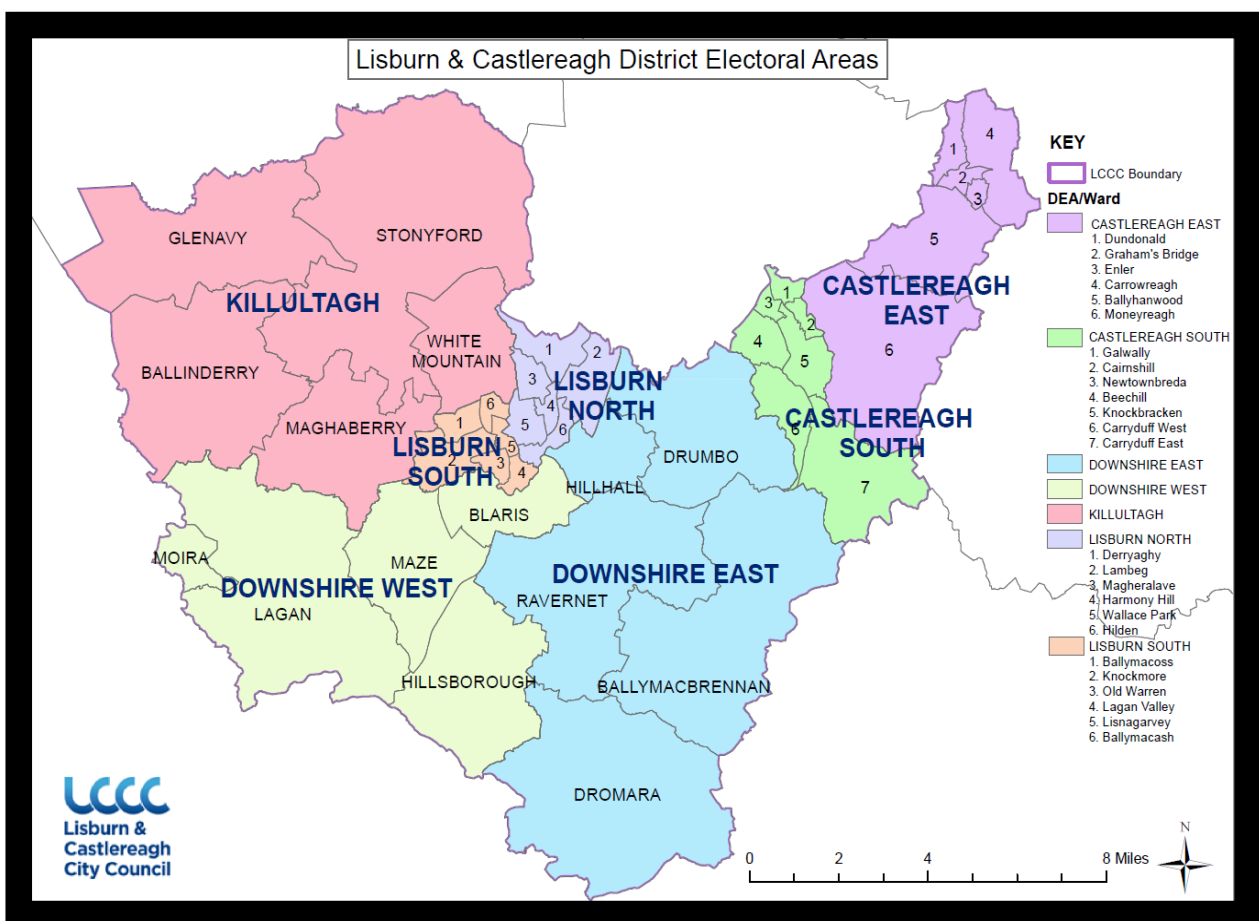
## Geography

Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council lies in the South East of Northern Ireland and covers an area of almost 200 square miles. It borders Belfast City Council, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council, Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council, Ards and North Down Council and Newry, Mourne and Down.

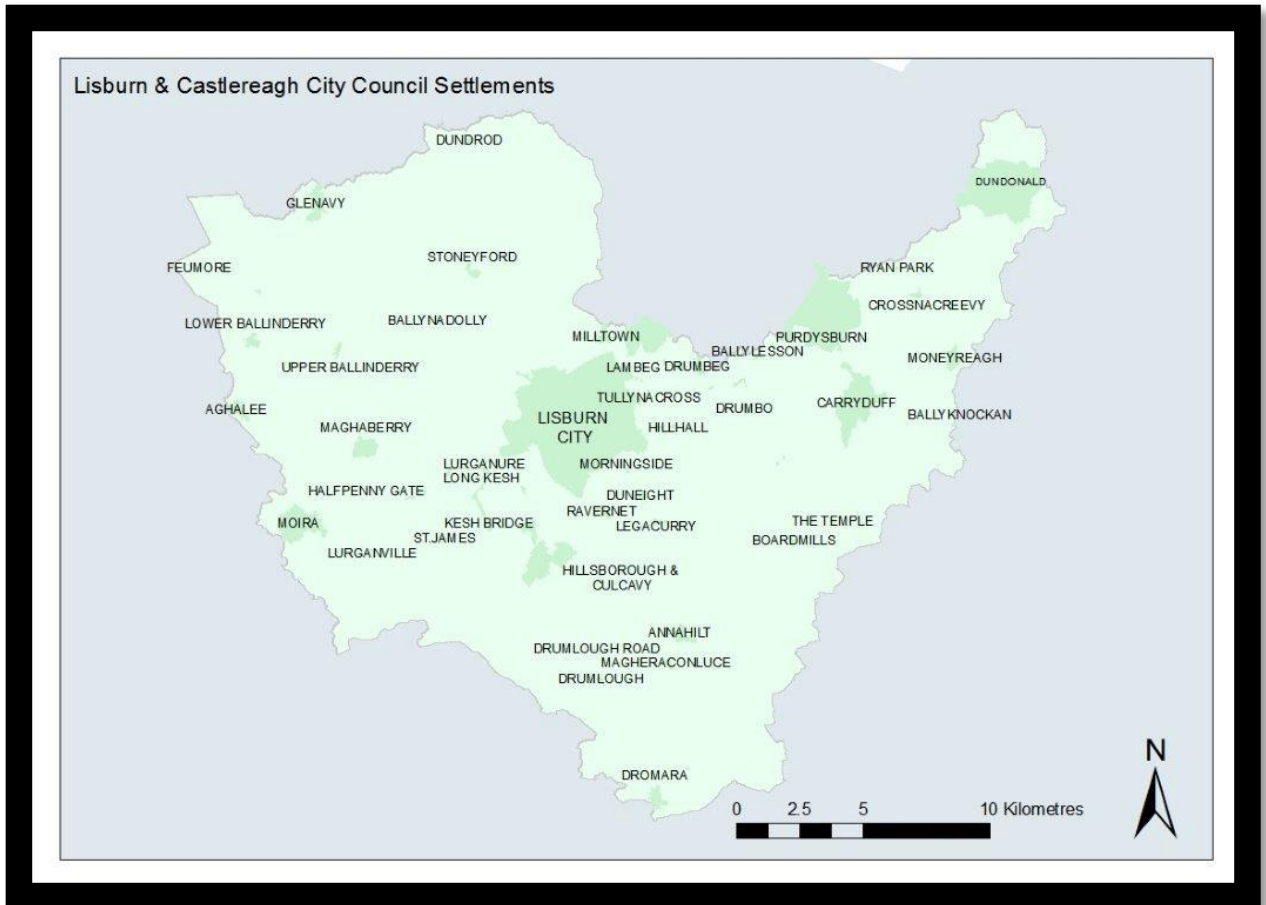
### District Electoral Areas, Wards and Settlements within LCCC

The Council area is made of 7 District Electoral Areas, and 40 Wards.

**Figure 1**



Source: LCCC



Source: LCCC

In March 2015, NISRA published a Review of the Statistical Classification and Delineation of Settlements. The work, which was commissioned by the Statistics Co-ordinating Group (SCG) of the Northern Ireland Civil Service (NICS), was undertaken by a representative cross-Departmental sub-group. Settlements can be grouped with other settlements of similar characteristics. The report used 8 Bands (A-H) based on the 2011 Census population only.

- Band A: Belfast City
- Band B: Derry City
- Band C: Large Town, population greater than 18,000 people
- Band D: Medium Town, population between 10,000 and 18,000 people
- Band E: Small Town, population between 5,000 and 9,999 people
- Band F: Intermediate Settlements, population between 2,500 and 4,999 people
- Band G: Village, population between 1,000 and 2,499 people
- Band H: Open Countryside and small villages with population less than 1,000 people

Carryduff is classed as a small town with Hillsborough and Culcavy and Moira classed as Intermediate Settlements. Annahilt, Dromara, Glenavy, Maghaberry, Milltown and Moneyreagh have been classed as villages.

## Key Summary

### Social Well-Being

Within LCCC	Evidence
<b>The population is getting older</b>	17% of the current population are 65 or over. This is projected to rise to 20% by 2025, and 22% by 2030.
<b>The average household size is falling</b>	34% of all households are two person. This is projected to rise to 36% in 2030. The household size is projected to be 2.48 persons per household in 2025, and 2.46 in 2030
<b>People live longer</b>	Male life expectancy is 79.4 and female life expectancy is 83.2 which are higher than the Northern Ireland averages.
<b>The percentage of pupils leaving school with at least two A Levels (and equivalent) is the highest across all councils</b>	65% of school leavers leave with at least two A levels (2014/15)
<b>The skill levels of the working age population is highest across all councils</b>	42% of the working age population have NVQ Level 4 and above (2014)
<b>There are more people with osteoporosis than any other Council</b>	Of people aged 50+, LCCC has the highest prevalence rate of osteoporosis in Northern Ireland (8.8 per 1,000 people aged 50+) (2015)
<b>High blood pressure, obesity and diabetes are the most common conditions<sup>1</sup></b>	137 per 1000 patients have high blood pressure; 100 per 1000 patients are on the obesity register; 56 per 1000 patients have diabetes (2015)

<sup>1</sup> These figures are based on General Practices that are located within LCCC.

## Economic Well-Being

Within LCCC	Evidence
<b>The economic activity is higher than the Northern Ireland average</b>	75% of the working age population are economically active. The Northern Ireland average is 72%.
<b>There was a high number of redundancies in 2015</b>	193 people were made redundant in 2015 which was the second highest across all the Councils
<b>One third of employee jobs are in the public sector</b>	33% of employee jobs in this Council area are in the public sector (2013)
<b>The businesses operate on a micro scale</b>	73% of businesses employ fewer than five people and 41% have a turnover of less than £100 000 (2015)
<b>There is an active business community</b>	There are 4,315 VAT and or PAYE registered businesses in this council area: 615 construction, 325 production, 695 wholesale and retail and 390 professional, scientific and technical (2015)
<b>Employee jobs are diverse</b>	22% of employee jobs are in Health and Social Work activities, 21% in retail, wholesale and motor trade, 9% in manufacturing and 5% in construction (2013)
<b>Tourism is important to the economy</b>	£22.5m was spent on tourism the council area in 2014
<b>Highest Weekly Gross Earnings in 2015 across all the councils.</b>	The Weekly Median Gross Earnings was £408.10, highest across all the councils.

## Environmental Well-Being

<b>Within LCCC</b>	<b>Evidence</b>
<b>The area is well served by transport networks</b>	There are 37.5km of motorway and dual carriageway in Lisburn and Castlereagh
<b>There is a wide range of services</b>	Three hospitals; 40 primary schools; nine post primary schools; five special schools; three prisons
<b>Residents expressed concern for the environment</b>	75% of people in Lisburn and Castlereagh expressed concern about the environmental issues that impact on them (2014/15)
<b>Development is continuing</b>	1011 planning applications were received in 2014/15, with 92.7% approved
<b>Less than half of all household waste is recycled</b>	In first 3 quarters of 2015/16: 44% of household waste was reused, recycled or composted
<b>There is a diverse natural environment</b>	There are 113 Sites of Local Nature Conservation Importance (SLNCI), 6 Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSIs) and 1 Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
<b>There is a unique built heritage quality</b>	Within Lisburn and Castlereagh there are approximately 745 archaeological sites/ monuments, 5 of these are under State Care and 72 are Scheduled Monuments. There are also approximately 611 Listed Buildings/Structures

## Population Demographics

In the 2011 Census, LCCC had a population of 134,841, 7% of the total population in NI, ranking it second lowest out of the eleven councils.

Population statistics are available for District Electoral Areas within the council from the 2011 Census. The population ranges from 22,987 in Castlereagh South to 15,750 in Downshire West.

**Table 1 Population by District Electoral Area (2011)**

District Electoral Area (DEA)	Population
Castlereagh East	18,477
Castlereagh South	22,987
Downshire East	15,889
Downshire West	15,750
Killultagh	19,049
Lisburn North	21,174
Lisburn South	21,515

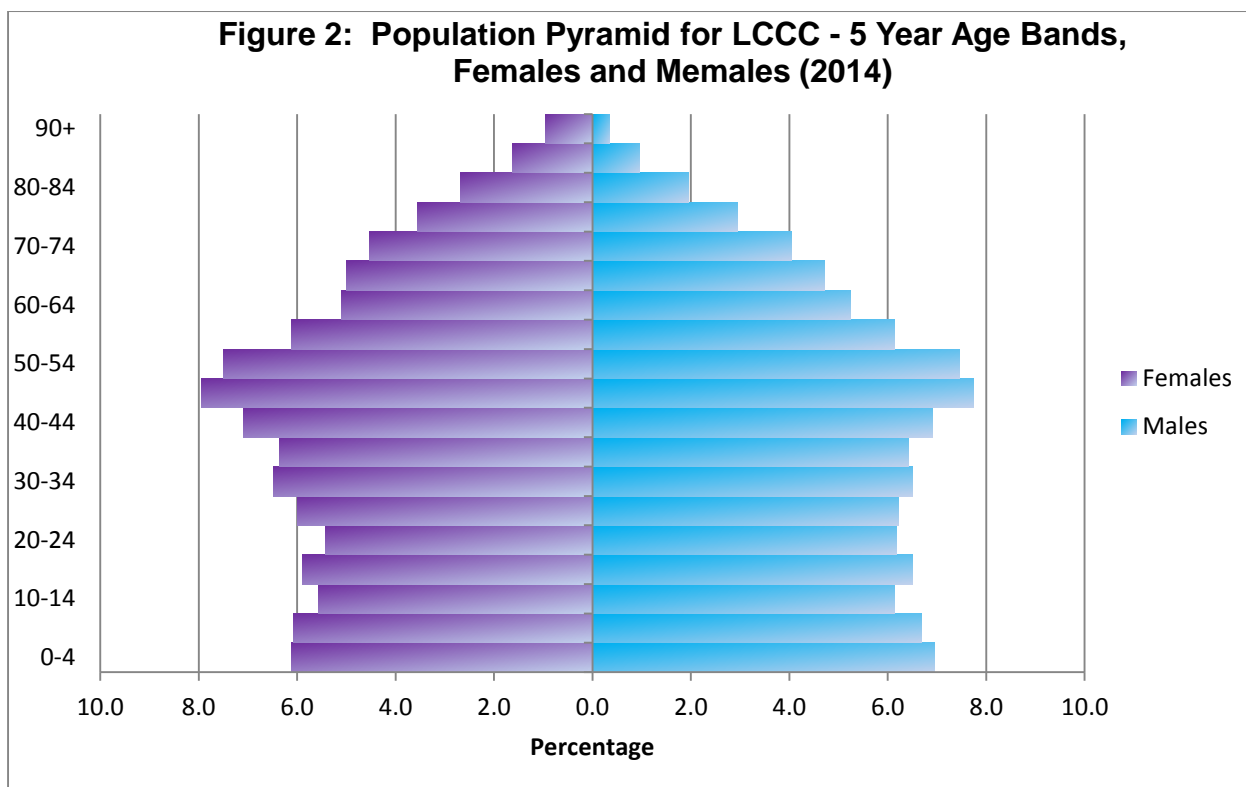
Source: Census 2011

### Population Estimates<sup>2</sup>

In 2014 the population of LCCC was estimated at 138,627, which is 7.5% of the Northern Ireland total. Currently 20% are aged 0-15, 63% are working age (16-64), and 17% are 65+. Those aged 85+ make up 2% of the population in LCCC. Between 2004 and 2014 the population of LCCC increased by 10.2% (12,863 people) ranking it fourth highest out of the eleven councils.

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<sup>2</sup> Mid-2014 Population Estimates published 30<sup>th</sup> June 2015 for Northern Ireland.



Source: NISRA 2014 Mid-Year Population Estimates

In 2014, the highest proportion of males and females are within the 45-49 age groups 7.74% and 7.94% respectively.

**Table 2** Population Estimates (2014) by Super Output Area (SOA)<sup>34</sup> in LCCC

Age Group	SOA with Lowest Percentage	SOA with Highest Percentage
0-15	Wallace Park 1 (11%)	Old Warren (27%)
16-39	Hillsborough 2 (22%)	Wallace Park 1 (54%)
40-64	Wallace Park 1 (20%)	Dromara 1 (41%)
65+	Cairnshill 1 (6%)	Lagan Valley 2 (29%)

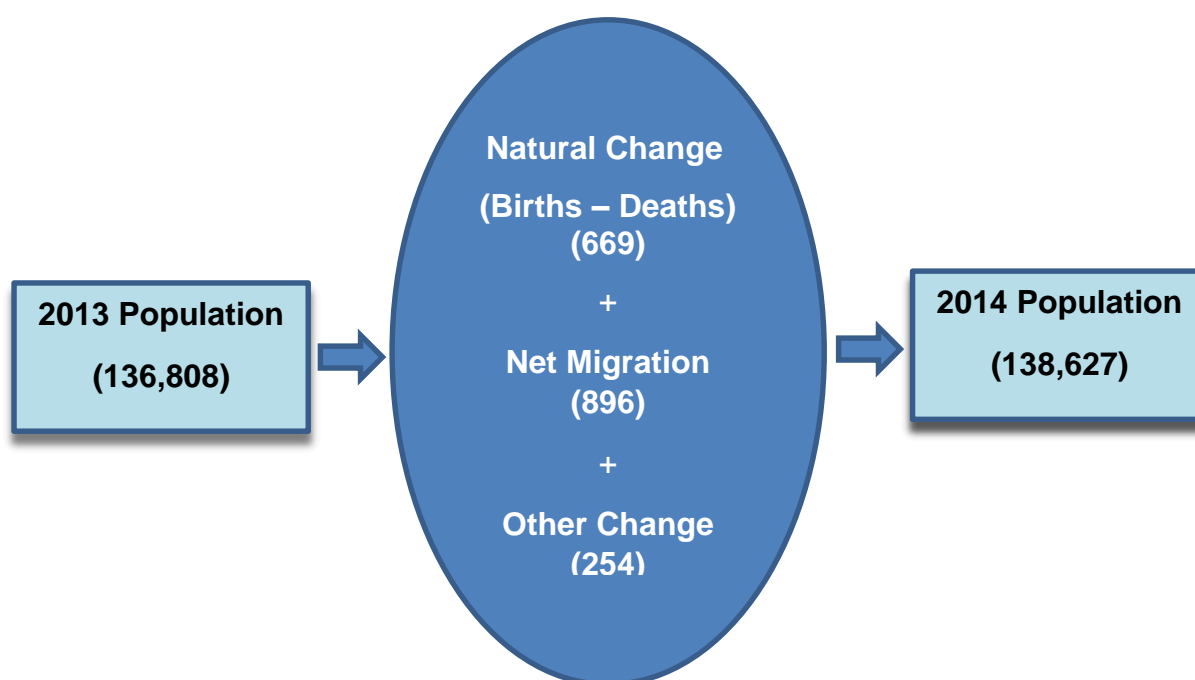
Source: NISRA (Census Branch)

Wallace Park 1 is the least deprived SOA in NI. Just over half of the residents are aged 16-39 (54%). It also has the lowest proportion of 0-15 (11%) and 40-64 (20%) when compared to the remaining SOAs within LCCC.

<sup>3</sup> There are 890 Super Output Areas (SOA) in Northern Ireland. <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/geography/SOA.htm>

<sup>4</sup> Seymour Hill, Beechill2, Newtownbreda, Drumbo1, Ballyhanwood2 and Galwally also fall within Belfast LGD however the majority lies within LCCC.

## Components of Change<sup>5</sup>



From Mid 2003 onwards, the total Net Migration for LCCC has remained positive, with more people coming into the area than leaving.

**Table 3 Birth Rates for LCCC and NI (2014)**

	Total Births	Birth rate per 1,000 female population aged 15-44 years	Birth rate to teenage mothers per 1,000 female population aged 13-19 years	Births to Unmarried Mothers (%)	Births to Mothers from Outside NI (%)
<b>LCCC</b>	1,752	63.80	6.41	33.85	17.12
<b>NI</b>	24,394	66.09	10.32	43.21	17.48

Source: NISRA Demography and Methodology (2014)

In LCCC, in 2014, the number of births per 1,000 female population aged 15-44 in 2014 was 63.80. Mid Ulster LGD had the highest rate (97.1) and Fermanagh and Omagh had the lowest (20.2).

In 2014, Belfast had the highest birth rate to teenage mothers (per 1,000 female population aged 13-19) 15.71, with LCCC ranking second lowest out of the eleven

<sup>5</sup> Components of Change from 2001 to 2014 by age and gender available <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp111.htm>

councils. Belfast also had the highest percentage births to unmarried mothers (58.56%).

In LCCC, 17.12% of births were to Mothers from Outside NI, Mid Ulster having the highest percentage (20.37) and Derry City and Strabane had the lowest (12.4%).

From 2009, the birth rate per 1,000 female population (aged 15-44) in LCCC has been gradually decreasing, from 67.88 in 2009 to 63.80 in 2014.

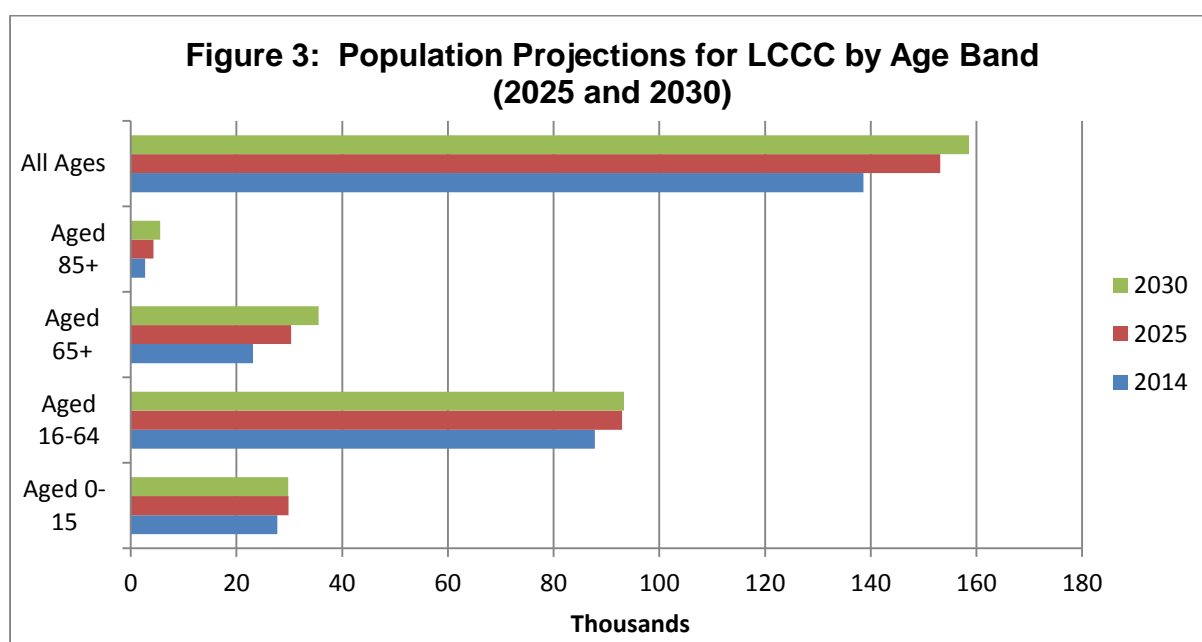
**Table 4 Standardised Mortality Ratio<sup>6</sup> for LCCC and NI (2008-10) – (2012-14)**

	2008-10	2009-11	2010-12	2011-13	2012-14
<b>LCCC</b>	94.33	95.05	93.92	93.91	91.98

Source: NISRA Demography and Methodology

The average mortality ratio for Northern Ireland is 100, therefore, LCCC has been below average from 2008-10 onwards.

In comparison to the other ten council areas, LCCC had the lowest standardised mortality ratio in 2012/14 with Belfast having the highest (113.78).

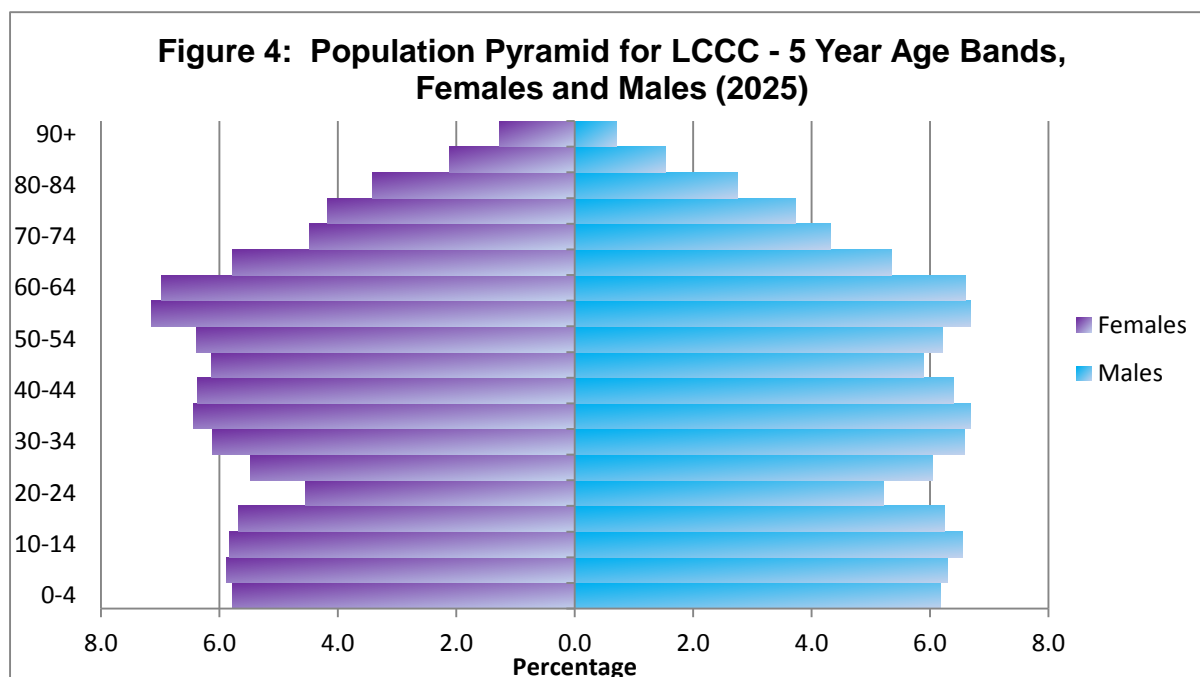


Source: Northern Ireland Population Projections (2014 Based) (NISRA)

Using 2014 based population projections, the population in LCCC is projected to increase by 10% by 2025 and 14% by 2030, from 2014 estimates. Those aged 65+ are projected to increase by 31% by 2025 and 53% by 2030. Large percentage

<sup>6</sup> The Standardised Mortality Ratio is a method of comparing mortality in different populations, while allowing for differences in the age structure of these populations.

increases in the 85+ age bracket are predicted, 59% growth by 2025 and 106% by 2030, albeit from a low base.



Source: 2014 Based NI Population Projections (NISRA)

By 2025, it is projected that the highest proportion of females within LCCC will be within the 55-59 (7.15%) age category and for males, those aged 35-39 (6.69%).

### Household Projections<sup>7</sup>

At the 2011 Census, there were 52,648 households in the council area. The majority were either 1 or 2 person households (26% and 33% respectively).

**Table 5 Household projections for LCCC (2025 and 2030)**

Households	2011	2012	2025	% change 2012 to 2025	2030	% change 2012 to 2030
1 person	13,676	13,785	15,876	15.2	16,743	21.5
2 people	17,147	17,518	21,058	20.2	22,553	28.7
3 people	8,933	9,007	9,452	4.9	9,501	5.5
4 people	8,266	8,329	9,015	8.2	9,157	9.9
5 people or more	4,626	4,636	4,994	7.7	5,013	8.1
<b>Households</b>	<b>52,648</b>	<b>53,275</b>	<b>60,395</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>62,967</b>	<b>18.2</b>
<b>Average Size</b>	<b>2.52</b>	<b>2.52</b>	<b>2.48</b>		<b>2.46</b>	

Source: Census 2011 Population Statistics & Household Projections (2012 based)

<sup>7</sup> 2012 Based NISRA Household Projections (2012-2037)  
<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp21.htm>

The total number of households is predicted to rise by 13% by 2025 and 18% by 2030. The largest percentage increases are predicted in 2 person households (20% and 29% by 2025 and 2030 respectively). The smallest percentage increase is expected in 3 people households (around 5%).

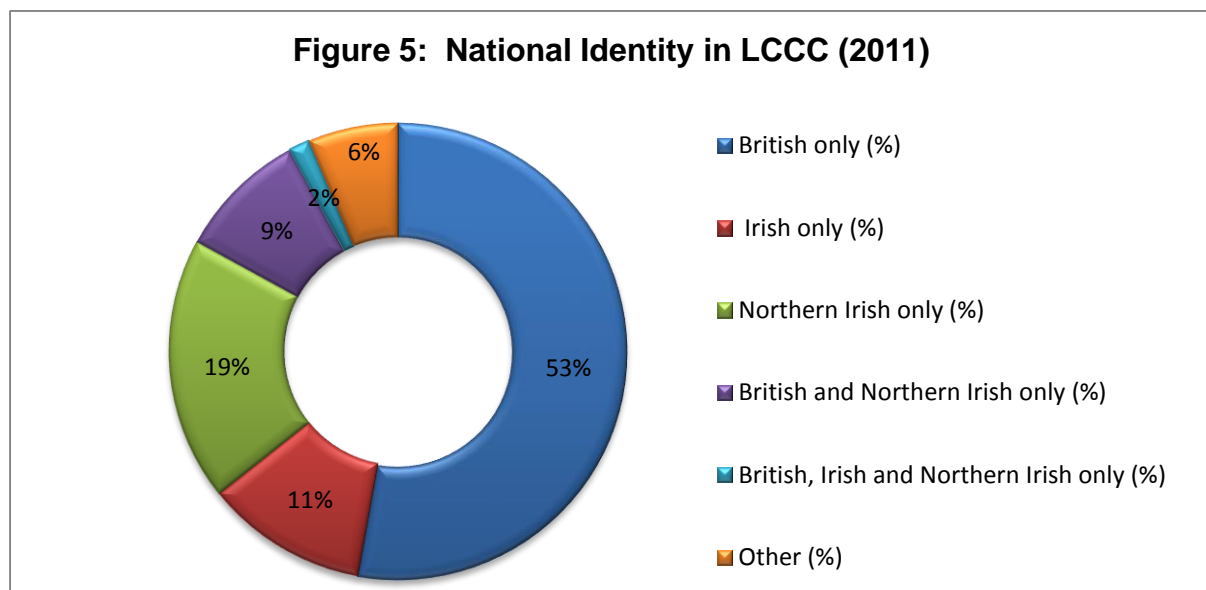
**Table 6** Number of Households by DEA

Districts Electoral Area (DEA)	Number of Households
Castlereagh East	7,657
Castlereagh South	8,685
Downshire East	5,973
Downshire West	6,219
Killultagh	6,543
Lisburn North	8,810
Lisburn South	8,761

Source: 2011 Census (*Household Size*)

The highest number of household in LCCC by DEA was in Lisburn North (8,810), while the fewest were in Downshire East (5,973). Household projections are not available at this level.

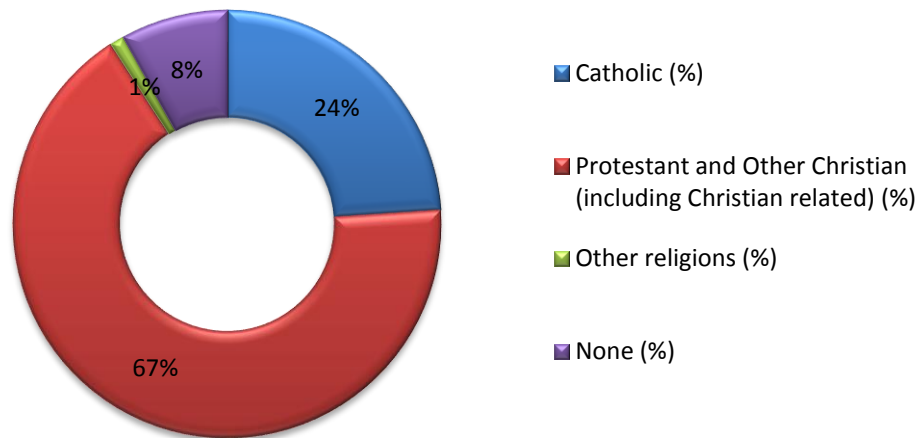
### National Identity



Source: 2011 Census (*National Identity (Classification 1)*)

## Religion

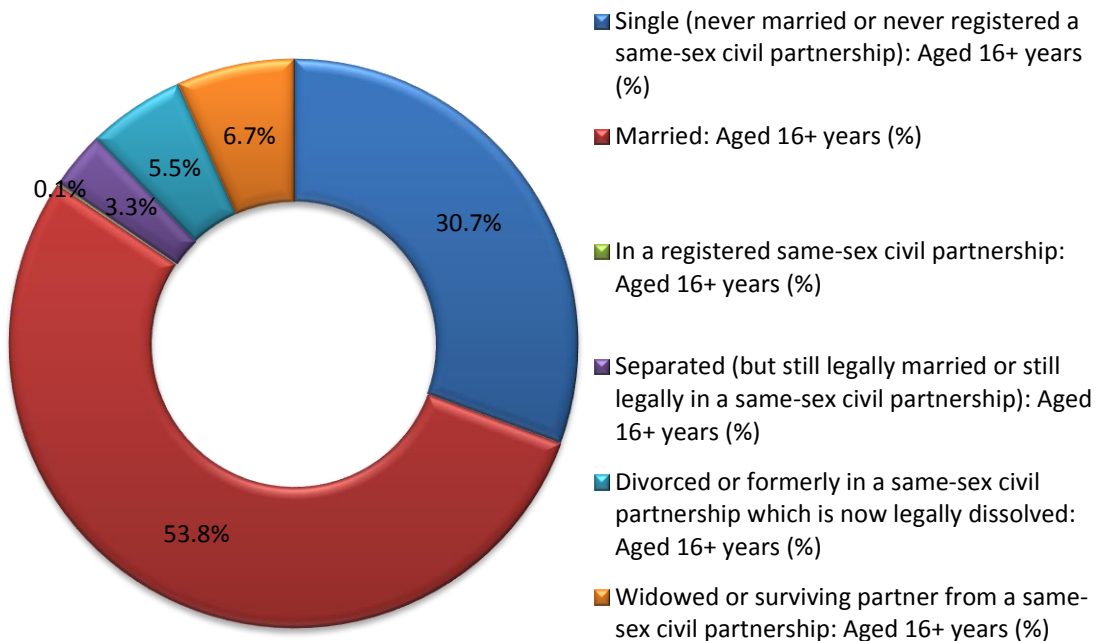
**Figure 6: Religion or Religion Brought Up In (LCCC) (2011)**



Source: 2011 Census (Religion or Religion Brought Up In)

## Marital and Civil Partnership Status

**Figure 7: Marital and Civil Partnership Status in LCCC (2011)**



Source: 2011 Census (Marital and Civil Partnership Status)

## Deprivation

There are 67 SOAs within LCCC, although there are some SOAs which cross one or more LGD. In these cases the SOA has been assigned to the LGD where the greatest number of properties nest.

Of the 67 Super Output Areas (SOAs) in Lisburn and Castlereagh Council, one, Old Warren, lies within the 100 most deprived SOAs in Northern Ireland. Two wards lie within the top 20% most deprived SOAs in Northern Ireland.

The Old Warren is the most deprived SOA in LCCC ranked 85, while LCCC has the least deprived SOA in Northern Ireland, Wallace Park. Just under a fifth of SOAs in this area were in the most deprived half of SOAs in Northern Ireland.

Looking at the percentage of people income deprived and working age population employment deprived, Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council are the least deprived council for each. 4% of the population living in the LGD live within the 30% most deprived Super Output Areas, which is the lowest percentage of all the LGDs, again meaning LCCC is the least deprived.

- 4% of the population in the borough live within the 30% most deprived SOAs in Northern Ireland (LCCC 11<sup>th</sup> of all council areas)
- 14% of the population in LCCC are income deprived, compared with an NI value of 25%
- 9% of the working age population is employment deprived, while 13% across Northern Ireland are considered employment deprived.
- This council area was ranked 11<sup>th</sup> of all the council areas on these 2 measures.

**Table 7 Top 10 Most and Least Deprived SOAs<sup>8</sup> in LCCC**

SOA	Multiple Deprivation Measure Rank (Most Deprived)	SOA	Multiple Deprivation Measure Rank (Least Deprived)
Old Warren	85	Wallace Park 1	890
Hillhall 1	145	Knockbracken 1	886
Tonagh	192	Cairnshill 1	883
Hilden 2	227	Ballymacash 2	880
Lagan Valley 1	231	Cairnshill 2	875
Enler	246	Wallace Park 2	874
Hilden 1	299	Carryduff West 1	868
Lagan Valley 2	300	Knockbracken 2	866
Lambeg 2	304	Galwally *	861
Knockmore 2	310	Beechill 1	845

Source: NISRA Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measures (2010)

\* This SOA also falls within Belfast LGD though majority is within LCCC LGD.

*See Appendix 1 for more information on deprivation by SOAs within LCCC*

## Social connectivity

### Volunteering

16% of residents aged 16+ in the council area volunteered without pay, while 15% of men volunteered, and 17% of women. The age group with the highest rate of volunteering levels was 18-24 (21%), followed by 45-54 (18%). (Census 2011)

### Internet and Broadband Access

87% of households have internet access at home, while 84% have home broadband access, higher than the NI average (CHS 2014/15).

### Culture, Arts and Leisure

#### Sports

Data from the Sport NI 2010 Sport and Physical Activity Survey showed that 36% of respondents in LCCC participated in 30 minutes of exercise 5 times a week (NI average 35%). In terms of minutes, on average participants participated in 428

<sup>8</sup> Rank 1 (out of 890) is the most deprived Super Output Area in Northern Ireland.

minutes of moderate intensity physical activity per week, split between sport (26%), work (33%), home (27%) and getting about (14%). The Northern Ireland average was 473 minutes, with a similar percentage accounted for by work and getting about, but 18% of this time was spent doing sport, and 37% at home. 36% have participated in any sport of at least moderate intensity in the last seven days, compared with an NI average of 37%.

The top sports in LCCC were jogging (10.2%), golf, pitch and putt (7.9%) and walking (7.7%).

27% of the residents in LCCC were members of a club which offers opportunities to participate in sport or physical activities (NI average 23%). 21% have participated in an organised sporting competition in the last 12 months (NI 22%). 10% have received tuition from an instructor or coach in the last 12 months (NI 17%). 28% have attended live sporting events in Northern Ireland as a spectator (NI 37%).

54% of residents expressed satisfaction with sport provision in the local area, while the NI average was 62%.

According to research published by DCAL using a 3 year sample from the Continuous Household Survey (2011/12 - 2013/14), within the previous year, in LCCC:

- 62% had participated in sport (NI: 53%)
- 58% had visited a museum or science centre (NI: 47%)
- 38% had participated in arts activities (NI: 32%)
- 86% had attended an arts event (NI: 78%)
- 60% had visited an inland waterway (NI: 31%)

All of the above were significantly higher than the NI average, while the percentage visiting an inland waterway was significantly higher than any other council area.

Also within the previous year, residents in LCCC participated in the following, which were not significantly different from the NI average:

- 32% had used the library service (NI: 30%)
- 6% had fished (NI: 5%)
- 3% visited the Public Records Office for Northern Ireland (NI: 3%).

## Culture and Heritage Expenditure

**Table 8 Culture and Heritage Expenditure in LCCC (2011 – 2013)**

	2013	Rank	2012	Rank	2011	Rank
<b>Culture and Heritage Expenditure</b>	£2,302,875	6	£3,601,495	4	£3,815,772	4
<b>Culture and Heritage Expenditure per capita</b>	£12.13	8	£18.97	6	£20.10	6

Source: Northern Ireland Assembly

In 2013, LCCC ranked sixth out of the eleven councils for Culture and Heritage Expenditure and eighth for Culture and Heritage Expenditure per capita.

## Wellbeing

Measured from 0-10, where 10 is the most positive for Life Satisfaction, Worthwhile, Happiness, and 0 is most positive for Anxiety. Respondents in LCCC were significantly higher than the Northern Ireland average on the anxiety measure.

**Table 9 ONS Personal Wellbeing Measures (2014/15)**

Personal Wellbeing Measures	LCCC	NI
<b>Life Satisfaction</b>	7.65	7.9
<b>Worthwhile</b>	7.83	8.1
<b>Happiness</b>	7.69	7.75
<b>Anxiety</b>	3.52	2.78

Source: ONS

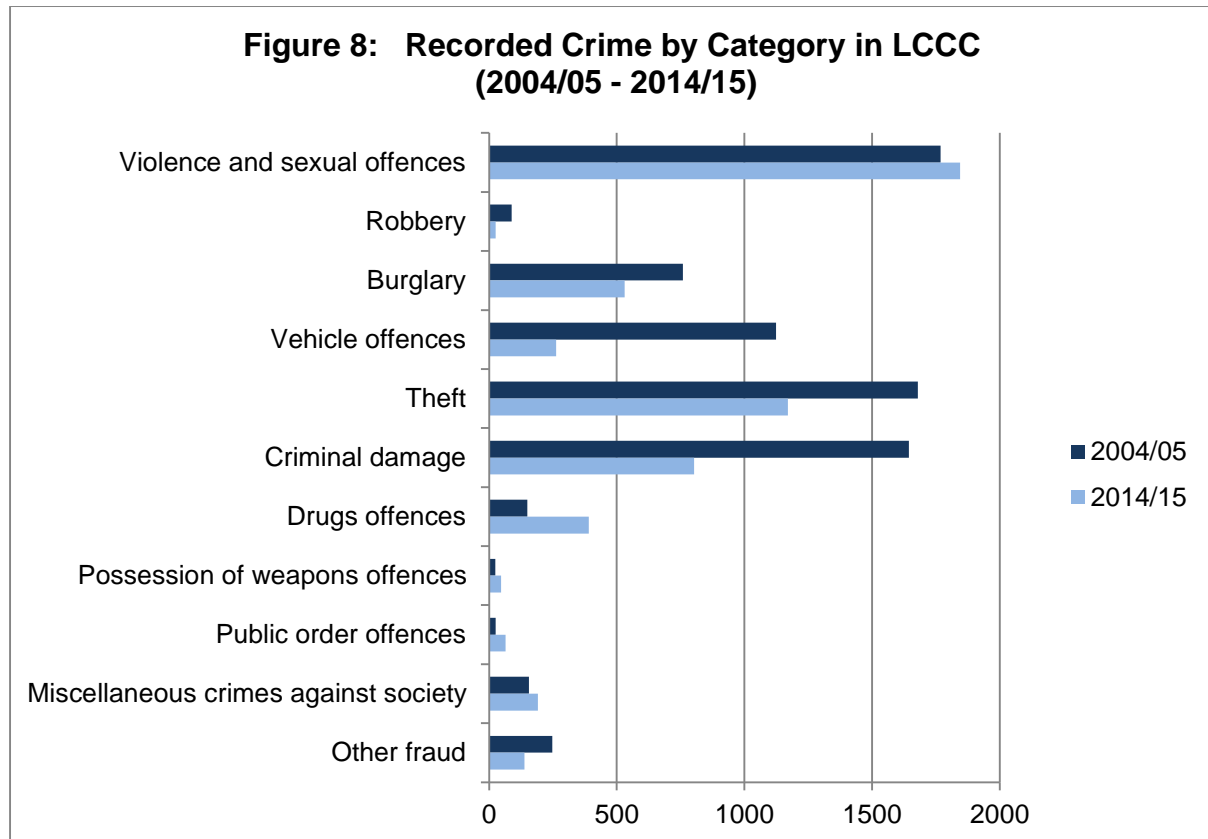
Measured on a scale from 1-10 (Very dissatisfied to Very satisfied) the average score for respondents within LCCC when asked about their satisfaction with their family life was 8.9. This ranked second behind Derry City & Strabane (8.93) and higher than the NI average (8.6). When asked about satisfaction with their social life the average score for respondents within LCCC was 7.4. This was marginally higher than the NI average (7.3).

Source: NISRA Continuous Household Survey: 2014/15

## Access to Cars

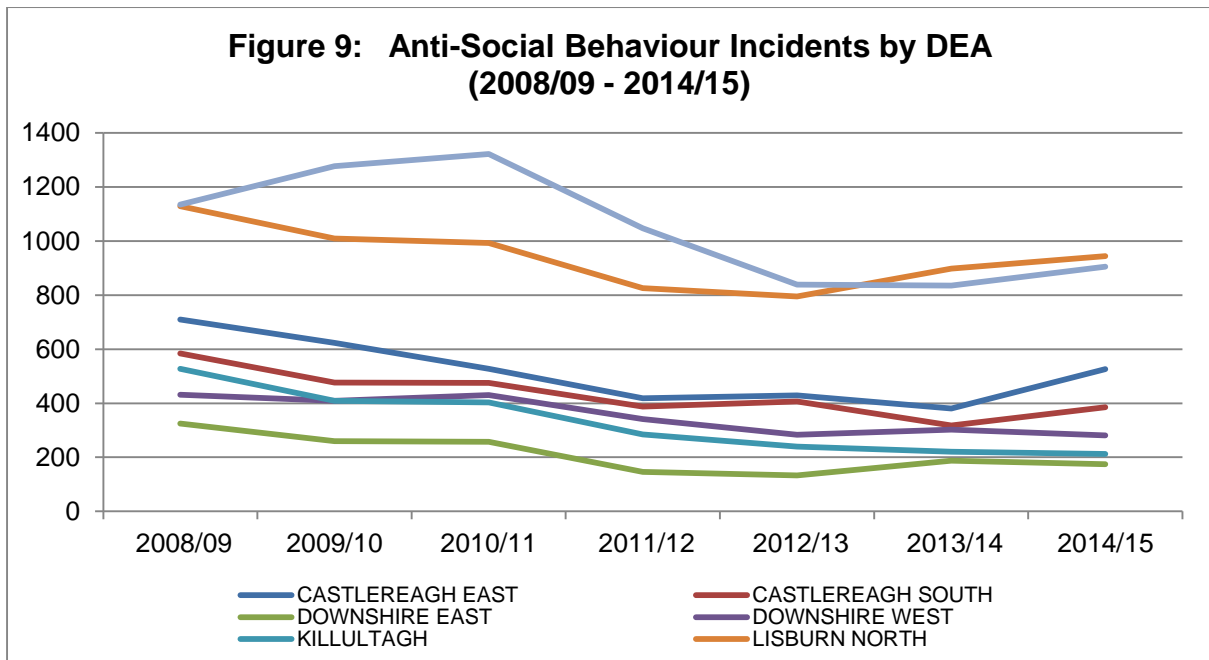
85% have access to at least one car or van. (2014/15 CHS)

## Crime



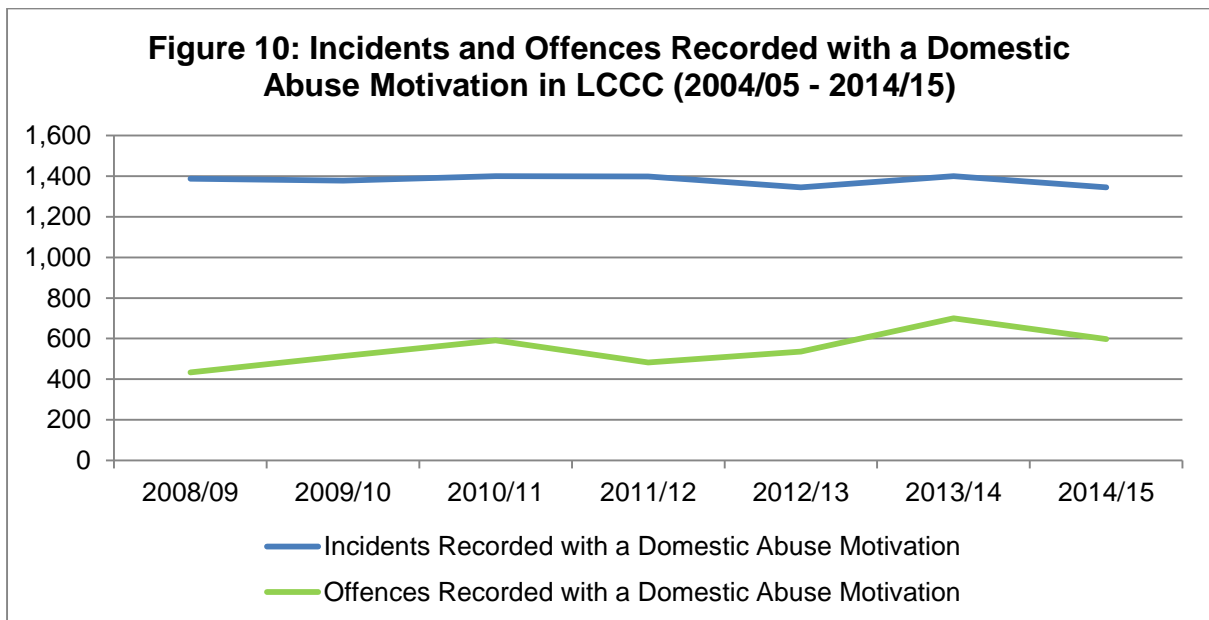
Source: PSNI

In 2014/15, 5,469 crimes were recorded in LCCC, which was a 29% decrease on 2004/05 figures. In both 2004/05 and 2014/15 violence and sexual offences accounted for the highest number of crimes, with a 4% increase over the period. Of the 11 categories in the chart above, 6 experienced a decrease, the largest being vehicle offences (77%). The largest increases were in drugs offences and public order offences (both 160%) albeit from smaller baseline numbers.



Source: PSNI

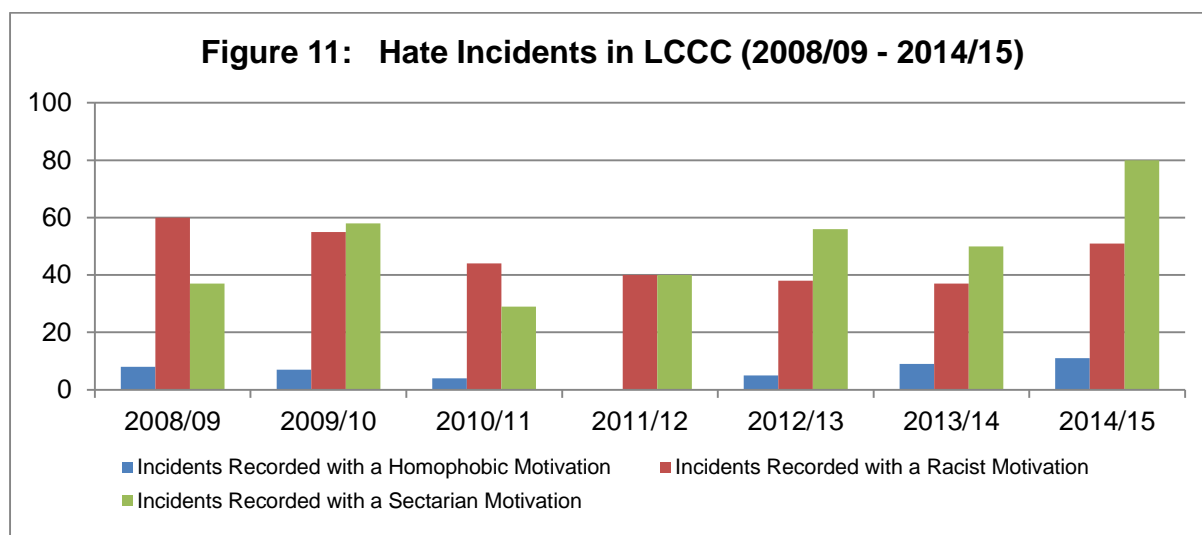
There was a 29% reduction in anti-social behaviour incidents between 2008/09 and 2014/15. Lisburn North and Lisburn South had the highest number of ASB incidents over this period, while Downshire East had the lowest.



Source: PSNI<sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Any incident of threatening behaviour, violence, or abuse (psychological, physical, verbal, sexual, financial or emotional) inflicted on one person by another where they are or have been intimate partners or family members, irrespective of gender or sexual orientation and whether a crime has occurred or not, will be recorded as domestic abuse. Domestic abuse motivated incidents cover all such occurrences, whether a crime has been committed or not.

Between 2008/09 and 2014/15, there was a 3% reduction in *incidents* recorded with a domestic abuse motivation, while a 38% increase was recorded in *offences* with a domestic abuse motivation.



Source: PSNI

In 2014/15 80 incidents with a sectarian motivation were recorded, which was the highest number recorded since 2008/09. A gradual reduction in incidents with a racist motivation occurred between 2008/09 and 2013/14, followed by an increase in 2014/15.

### Youth Justice<sup>10</sup>

**Table 10 Transactions<sup>11</sup> within Juvenile Justice Centre (JJC) for LCCC and NI (2008/09 - 2014/15)**

	Financial Year						
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
<b>LCCC</b>	3	12	15	11	8	20	22
<b>NI</b>	353	473	551	545	551	741	645

Source: Youth Justice Agency

The number of transactions within the Juvenile Justice Agency have increased in the council area from 3 in 2008/09 to 22 in 2014/15. Compared with other council areas, LCCC was in the bottom three until 2014/15 when it was ranked seventh.

<sup>10</sup> Youth re-offending data is not available on a postcode basis, but on a court division basis.

<sup>11</sup> Number of transactions (admissions and status changes) within Woodlands Juvenile Justice Centre

**Table 11 Young People in Custody by Area of Residence (2008/09 - 2014/15)**

Area	Financial Year													
	2008/09		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>
<b>LCCC</b>	3	0.2	7	0.5	7	0.5	3	0.2	3	0.2	4	0.3	7	0.5
<b>NI</b>	153	0.8	172	0.9	214	1.1	207	1.1	211	1.1	196	1.0	199	1.1
<b>RANK</b>	10	10	9	8	9	9	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	10

Source: Youth Justice Agency 1: Rate per 1,000 population aged 10-17

Regarding young people in custody in 2008/09 to 2014/15, there were between 3 and 7 in custody, which equated to a rate of 0.5 per 1,000 population aged 10-17 or lower. LCCC was ranked in the bottom two apart from 2009/10 and 2010/11 when the rate was ranked eighth and ninth.

**Table 12 Number of Referrals to Youth Justice Services (YJS) by Area (2008/09 - 2014/15)**

Area	Financial Year						
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
<b>LCCC</b>	103	113	88	67	82	57	50
<b>NI</b>	1,636	1,927	2,111	1,843	1,675	1,846	1,563
<b>RANK</b>	7	8	11	11	9	10	11

Source: Youth Justice Agency

Looking at referrals, the number of referrals between 2008/09 and 2014/15 have reduced from 103 to 50, with this council area ranked in the bottom three from 2010/11 onwards.

**Table 13 Young People Involved with YJS by Area of Residence  
(2008/09 -2014/15)**

Area	Financial Year													
	2008/09		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>
<b>LCCC</b>	71	5.0	79	5.6	48	3.4	47	3.4	45	3.3	30	2.2	36	2.7
<b>NI</b>	1,143	5.7	1,229	6.2	1,332	6.8	1,120	5.8	1,039	5.5	977	5.2	873	4.7
<b>RANK</b>	9	7	8	7	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	10

Source: Youth Justice Agency 1. Rate per 1,000 population

The number of young people involved with the Youth Justice Service in LCCC had decreased from 71 in 2008/09 to 36 in 2014/15. In the last 5 years, LCCC has either had the lowest or second lowest rate. The rate per 1,000 has also decreased from 5.0 to 2.7 per 1,000 aged 10-17.

## Health

### General Health

Results from the 2011 Census show that in LCCC:

- 18.29% of people had a long-term health problem or disability that limited their day-to-day activities;
- 82.13% of people stated their general health was either good or very good; and
- 12.51% of people stated that they provided unpaid care to family, friends, neighbours or others. This unpaid care only relates to long-term physical or mental ill-health/disability or problems related to old age.

## Life Expectancy

**Table 14** Life Expectancy for LCCC and NI (if born between 2011-2013)

	Life expectancy at birth if born between 2011-2013	Life expectancy at birth if born between 2011-2013
	Males	Females
LCCC	79.4	83.2
NI	78.1	82.4

Source: NISRA (Public Health and Information Branch, DHSSPSNI)

Life expectancy for both males and females was higher in LCCC than Northern Ireland as a whole. Males in LCCC had the highest life expectancy out of the eleven councils, 3.7 years longer than those born in Belfast.

## Infant Related Health

- The under 17 teenage birth rate has decreased from 3.6 per 1,000 females in 2008 to 0.3 in 2012. In the most recent year, LCCC had the lowest rate of any council.
- Regarding breastfeeding on discharge, in 2013 57% of mothers were breastfeeding on discharge in LCCC which was the highest proportion of any council.
- In 2013, 10% of mothers smoked during pregnancy, the least proportion of any council. (This is self-reported at time of first appointment and does not necessarily reflect prevalence at later stages of pregnancy.)
- Looking at infant deaths in LCCC, in 2014:
  - 5 stillbirths, rate of 2.8 per 1,000 live births
  - 10 perinatal deaths, 5.7 per 1,000 live births
  - 6 neonatal deaths, 3.4 per 1,000 live births
  - 10 infant deaths, 5.7 per 1,000 live births, which was the third highest across the councils.

### Illnesses Experienced

Information from the Quality Outcomes Framework provides some indication of disease prevalence within the council area. This information is based on GP surgery data, and not on patient postcodes.

In 2014/15, in LCCC, there were 110,655 patients on the registered list, which was the lowest number of any council area.

**Table 15** The Most Commonly Recorded Conditions in LCCC (2014/15)

Condition	Number of Patients on Register	% of total registered patients
Hypertension	15,175	13.71
Obesity	8,798	7.95
Asthma	6,952	6.28
Diabetes	4,804	4.34
Coronary Heart Disease	4,107	3.71

Source: DHSSPSNI

These conditions were also the most common in each of the district councils and Northern Ireland overall.

Information is also available on prevalence rates per 1,000 patients, which is comparable with other councils taking into account varying list sizes.

The conditions which have the high prevalence rates when compared with other council areas in 2014/15 include:

- Osteoporosis – 8.8 per 1,000 patients aged 50+ (336 patients in total on register)
- Asthma – 62.8 per 1,000 patients (6,952 patients)
- Learning disabilities – 9.7 per 1,000 aged 18+ (882 patients)

### Cancer Incidence

Looking at cancer incidence by cancer site, there were 4,591 cases (of cancers combined) between 2009-2013 in Lisburn and Castlereagh, ranking eighth highest out of the eleven councils. This figure refers to the number of newly diagnosed malignant cancers.

Excluding Non Melanoma Skin Cancer, the number of cases was 3,199.

There were 1,393 cases of non-melanoma skin cancer, a standardised incidence ratio of 104.6, which was the second highest across the councils. Other types of cancer which had higher standardised incidence ratios were leukaemia (120.2) and non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma (114.4), although the actual numbers of cases were quite low (92 and 147 respectively).

In terms of actual number of cases, the most common forms of cancer between 2009 and 2013 were 496 cases of breast cancer, 448 colorectal cancer cases, 352 prostate cancers and 351 lung cancer incidences.

### Hospital Admissions

- Between 2010/11 and 2012/13 there were 435 alcohol related admissions per 100,000 population.
- There were 63 repeat admissions for self-harm in 2013/14, which was a slight reduction on previous years.
- In 2013/14, there were 890 hospital admissions due to accidents, 42% were individuals aged 65+. In the same period there were 58 admissions due to road traffic collisions, 40 were people aged 16-64. 253 admissions due to accidents at home occurred in 2013/14 in LCCC, almost two thirds were aged 65+. There were 54 admissions due to accidents at school, 26 of these were aged 65+.

### GP List Size<sup>12</sup>

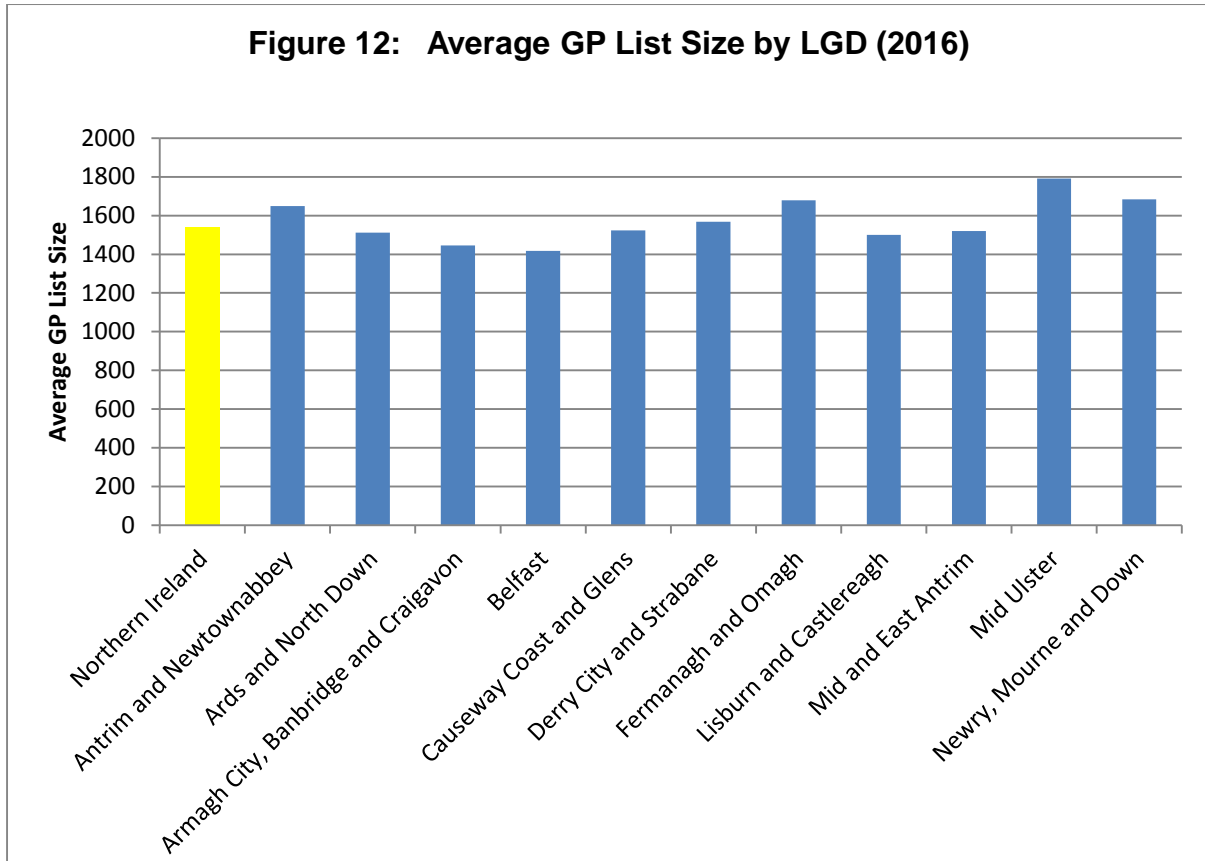
At 1<sup>st</sup> April 2016 there were 1,270 General Practitioners working within 345 General Practices in Northern Ireland. LCCC had a slightly lower average GP list size (1,500) than NI as a whole (1,538).

LCCC ranked third lowest out of the eleven councils, Mid Ulster having the highest (1,791) and Belfast the lowest (1,417).

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<sup>12</sup> The average GP list size is based on the number of people that are registered with a General Practice. The location of the General Practice is used to produce the analysis by LGD.

**Figure 12: Average GP List Size by LGD (2016)**



Source: Business Services Organisation

### Health Card Registrations from Abroad

There were 422 health card registrations from non-UK nationals in 2015, which equated to 3.0 per 1,000 resident population, the 3rd lowest of all councils. This was similar to previous years.

In 2015, the top 3 origin countries were Poland, Romania and Republic of Ireland. For non-UK nationals, 43% came for work while 40% came for family reasons.

In 2015, 288 health card de-registrations from non-UK nationals were recorded, again similar to previous years; 2.1 per 1,000 resident population.

### Ambulance Response Times

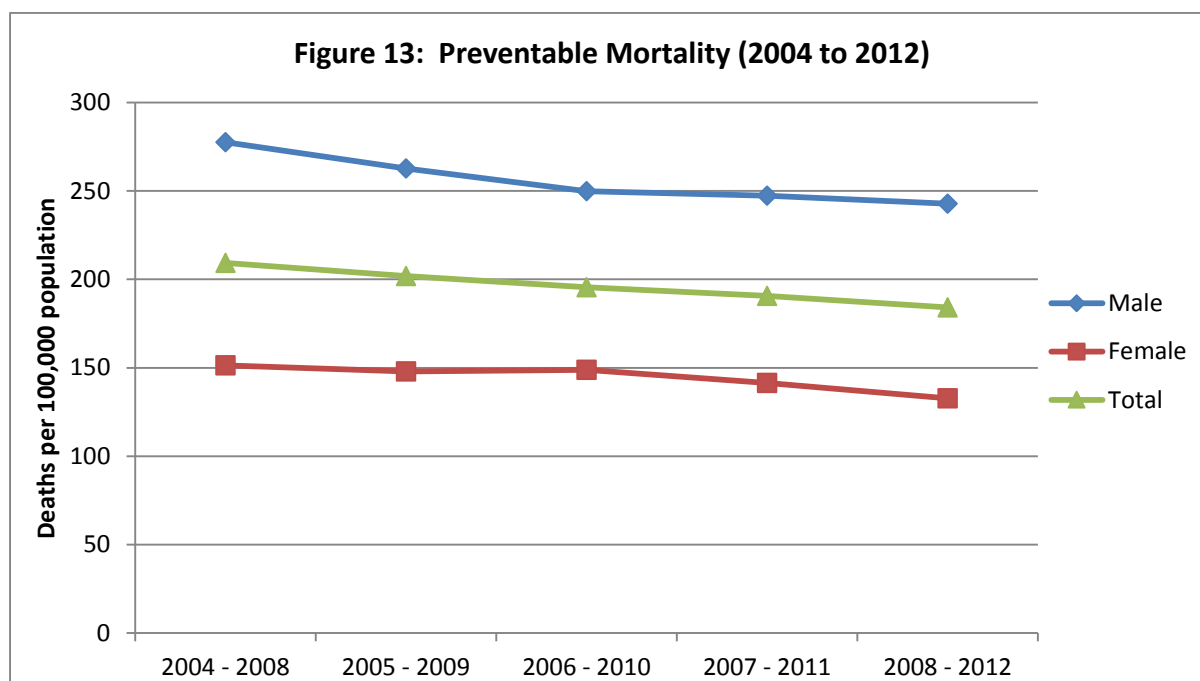
The median ambulance response time for LCCC in 2013 was 6.33 minutes/seconds, the 4<sup>th</sup> fastest of all council areas.

### Death Rates by Cause

In the 2010-2012 period, the crude suicide rate per 100,000 population was 14.6, which was the highest in any period since 2006-2008.

LCCC ranked the fifth highest out of the eleven councils. Ranging from 10.8 (per 100,000 population) in Mid Ulster to 24.9 (per 100,000 population) in Belfast.

## Preventable Mortality<sup>13</sup>



Source: Public Health Information and Research Branch, DHSSPSNI

Over the five year period, the standardised preventable death rate has decreased within LCCC from 209 deaths per 100,000 population in 2004-08 to 184 in 2008-2012. LCCC had the lowest standardised preventable death rate out of the eleven councils, with Belfast having the highest (301) and lower than NI overall (222 deaths per 100,000 population).

<sup>13</sup> Causes of death have been categorised as preventable in line with the Office for National Statistics (ONS) definition - A death is preventable if, in the light of understanding of the determinants of health at the time of death, all or most deaths from that cause (subject to age limits if appropriate) could be avoided by public health interventions in the broadest sense.

The cause of death, identified through the relevant International Statistical Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) code is used to categorise deaths as preventable.

## Excess Winter Deaths

**Table 16 Excess Winter Deaths in LCCC (2008 – 2014)**

	<b>Excess Winter Deaths</b>	<b>Excess Winter Deaths Index</b>	<b>Index Rank</b>
<b>2014</b>	73	20	5
<b>2013</b>	79	24	1
<b>2012</b>	94	27	2
<b>2011</b>	27	8	8
<b>2010</b>	70	21	2
<b>2009</b>	110	35	1
<b>2008</b>	73	21	6

Source: NISRA (Demography and Methodology Branch)

The method defines the winter period as December to March, and compares the number of deaths that occurred in this winter period with the average number of non-winter deaths occurring in the preceding August to November and the following April to July:

$$\text{Excess Winter Mortality} = \text{December to March deaths} - ((\text{August to November deaths} + \text{April to July deaths})/2)$$

The Excess Winter Mortality index is calculated as the number of excess winter deaths divided by the average non-winter deaths expressed as a percentage:

$$\text{EWM Index} = (\text{EWM} / \text{average non-winter deaths}) \times 100$$

In 2014/15 in LCCC there were 73 excess winter deaths, equating to an Excess Winter Mortality index of 20. LCCC ranked fifth highest on the Excess Winter Deaths Index out of the eleven councils.

### Sub-Regional Health Inequalities<sup>14</sup>

The DHSSPS have published sub-regional health inequalities (2015), which looks at 26 health outcomes, and compares the SOAs in the council area which are the most deprived 20% of Northern Ireland, with the council area as a whole and Northern Ireland. The health outcomes were all better in LCCC than NI as a whole, but the most deprived 20% had worse outcomes than LCCC for each of the 26 outcomes.

Looking at those outcomes which have a larger disparity between the 20% most deprived SOAs in LCCC and the council area as a whole, the following are the most stark:

<sup>14</sup> <https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/publications/sub-regional-inequalities-by-local-government-district-lgd-2015>

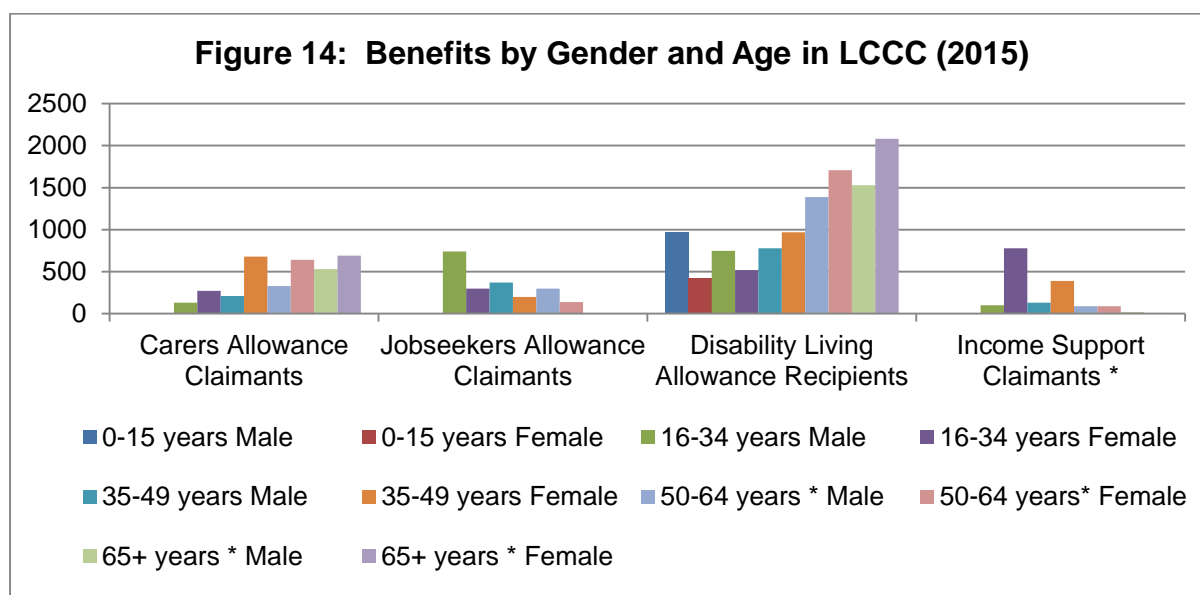
- Teenage birth rate: 2010-12 - There was a 169% gap between the most deprived SOAs in LCCC and the council area as a whole, with 29.2 births per 1,000 females in the most deprived areas which was more than two and a half times that seen in the Lisburn & Castlereagh as a whole (10.9 births per 1,000 females).
- Crude suicide rate in 2008-2012: there were 24.4 deaths per 100,000 population in the most deprived areas, compared with 12.3 in LCCC overall.
- Looking at standardised admission rates:
  - Drugs related mental health and behavioural disorders: 2010/11-2012/13 – 447 admissions per 100,000 population in the most deprived areas compared with 226 admissions per 100,000 for LCCC as a whole.
  - Self-harm: 2008/09-2012/13 – again the rate per 100,000 population was almost twice as high in the most deprived areas (383) than LCCC (196)
  - Alcohol: 2010/11-2012/13 – there were 799 admissions per 100,000 in the most deprived areas, compared with 435 admissions in the council area as a whole.
- Standardised death rates – 2008-2012:
  - Preventable deaths: 298 per 100,000 in the most deprived areas compared with 184 in LCCC as a whole
  - Amenable deaths<sup>15</sup>: in the most deprived areas 181 per 100,000, while in LCCC 114 per 100,000
  - Avoidable deaths<sup>16</sup>: 359 per 100,000 in the most deprived areas, compared with 229 per 100,000 in the council area as whole
  - Smoking: over one and a half times as many deaths per 100,000 in the most deprived areas as the council as a whole – 216 compared with 139
- Potential years of Life lost (2010-2012): 11.3 years were lost per 100 population in the most deprived areas, compared with 7.7 in the council area as a whole.

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<sup>15</sup> A death is amenable if, in the light of medical knowledge and technology at the time of death, all or most deaths from that cause (subject to age limits if appropriate) could be avoided through good quality healthcare.

<sup>16</sup> Avoidable deaths are all those defined as preventable, amenable or both, where each death is counted only once; where a cause of death is both preventable and amenable, all deaths from that cause are counted in both categories when they are presented separately.

## Benefits/ Social Support



Source: Department for Social Development

\* Income support: age bands were 50-59 and 60+

- In 2015, there were 3,480 carers allowance claimants in Lisburn and Castlereagh Council, two thirds of which were female and 63% were 50+
- There were 11,110 DLA claimants in 2015 in this council area, almost evenly split between male (49%) and female (51%). A third were aged 65+ while 60% were aged 50+
- In 2015, there were 1,610 Income Support Claimants, 79% were female. 55% were aged 16-34
- There were 4,390 pension credit claimants in 2015, 1,580 males and 2,810 females. 79% were single.

### Family and Household Income<sup>17</sup>

Family and household income data in this section is based on estimates from a 3-year combined sample of the Family Resource Survey.

- It is estimated that 66% of the income in Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council between 2011/12 and 2013/14 came from wages and salaries (NI average 61%), 7% from State pensions, 9% from other pensions (7% NI average), 9% from Self-employed income (NI:8%) and 5% from other benefits (NI:8%).

<sup>17</sup> Family Resource Survey 2013/13 Report <https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/publications/family-resources-survey-report-2013-2014>

- 39% of families in LCCC between 2011/12 and 2013/14 were not in receipt of any State Support; the NI average was 35%. 61% were in receipt of benefits, 58% being in receipt of non-income related benefits, and 14% received income related benefits.
- 25% of families (here defined as a single adult or couple living as married and any dependent children) are in receipt of Child Benefit, while 23% were in receipt of Retirement Pension. 10% receive Child Tax Credits. 9% receive the Disability Living Allowance (mobility component) and 8% receive the care component of DLA benefit.
- While 100% of households with at least one pensioner and 95% of working age households with children were in receipt of benefits, 38% of working age households with no children received benefits, in LCCC between 2011/12 and 2013/14.
- Over half of families in LCCC have savings (57%), compared with 42% of all families in Northern Ireland having savings.
- Four fifths of households in LCCC between 2011/12 and 2013/14 received less than £200 per week in household benefits, which was the same as Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon District council.
- A quarter of households in LCCC between 2011/12 and 2013/14 had a gross weekly household income of £1,000 or more.

The figures above cannot be used to measure poverty against the standard measure of poverty due to the methodology used, as the income statistics are not adjusted for household size and composition.

### Children in Low Income Families<sup>18</sup>

In 2013, Ballymacash 2 (SOA) within LCCC had 0.8% of children (aged 0-15) in low-income families. At the SOA level, this is the lowest within LCCC and the highest being Old Warren with 39.7%.

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<sup>18</sup> This is a snapshot of data on 31st August of each year.

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).

## Housing

### Housing Need<sup>19</sup>

**Table 17** Housing Need in LCCC (2015/16) March 2016

	Applicants on waiting list	Applicants in housing stress	Homeless presenters	Homeless acceptances
<b>LCCC</b>	2,247	1,183	1,711	942

Source: Northern Ireland Housing Executive

Housing need in LCCC has remained at a consistently high level between 2010 and 2015 and the projected housing need for the district for 2015-2020 is for 800 units.

At 31 March 2016, there were 2,247 applicants on the waiting list for housing, with 1,183 in housing stress. There were 1,711 homeless presenters, and 942 homeless acceptances at end March 2016. Single, elderly and small adult households comprise approximately 67.4% of the LCCC waiting list in housing stress.

The landlord registration scheme had 5,192 tenancies registered for LCCC in March 2016 and 27 houses of multiple occupancy.

In 2016 the Housing Executive recorded 98 properties in the LCCC area as empty. Commercial property consultants Lisney stated that in 2013, 25% of retail units were vacant in the Lisburn City area.

At March 2016, 3,179 private tenants were in receipt of housing benefit.

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<sup>19</sup> Housing Stress refers to those applicants who have 30 or more points under the Common Selection Scheme. The 'Number of applicants in Housing Stress' published in the NI Housing Statistics report covers new applicants only to the Common Waiting List i.e. those with no existing Northern Ireland Housing Executive/Housing Association tenancy.

### Housing Growth Indicators<sup>20</sup>

Housing Growth Indicators (HGIs) provide an estimate of future housing need in Northern Ireland. The figures use household projections produced by NISRA as their basis and also use data on vacant housing stock, second homes and net conversions/closures/demolitions (net stock loss) to produce the final figure.

**Table 18: Estimate of Housing Need for LCCC and NI (2012-2025)**

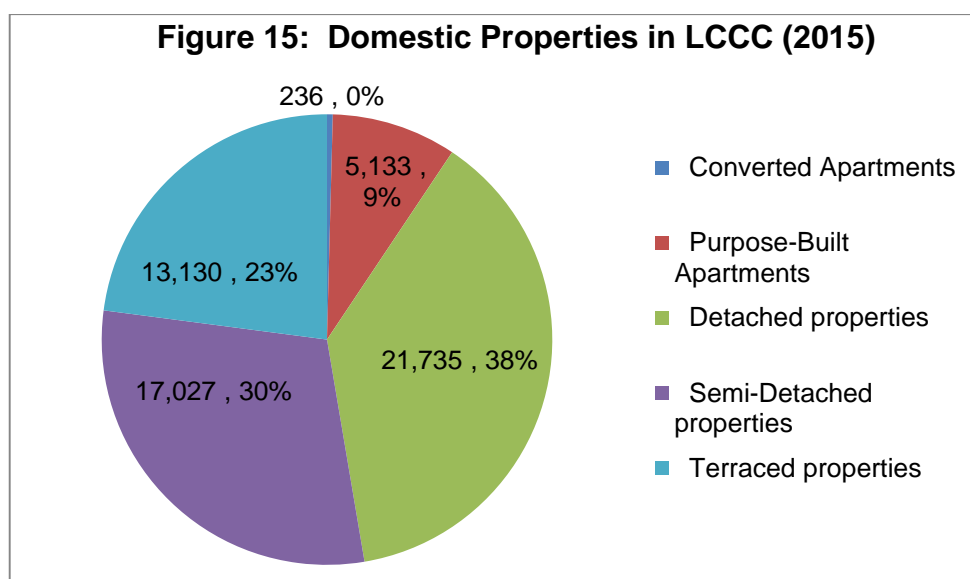
	<b>LCCC</b>	<b>NI</b>
<b>Number of Households (2025)</b>	60,400	768,300
<b>Second Homes (2025)</b>	500	10,800
<b>Vacant Stock (2025)</b>	3,500	60,400
<b>Net Conversions, Closures and Demolitions (2012-2025)</b>	700	13,000
<b>New Stock Estimate (2025)</b>	65,000	852,500
<b>Housing Stock (2012)</b>	55,400	758,500
<b>Projected New Dwelling Requirement (2012-2025)</b>	9,600	94,000

Source: Department for Infrastructure

Cells are rounded to the nearest 100. Therefore summing individual figures in the table above may not add to total.

The projected new dwelling requirement (2012 to 2025) for LCCC is 10.3% of the total requirement within NI

### Domestic Properties



Source: Land and Property Services

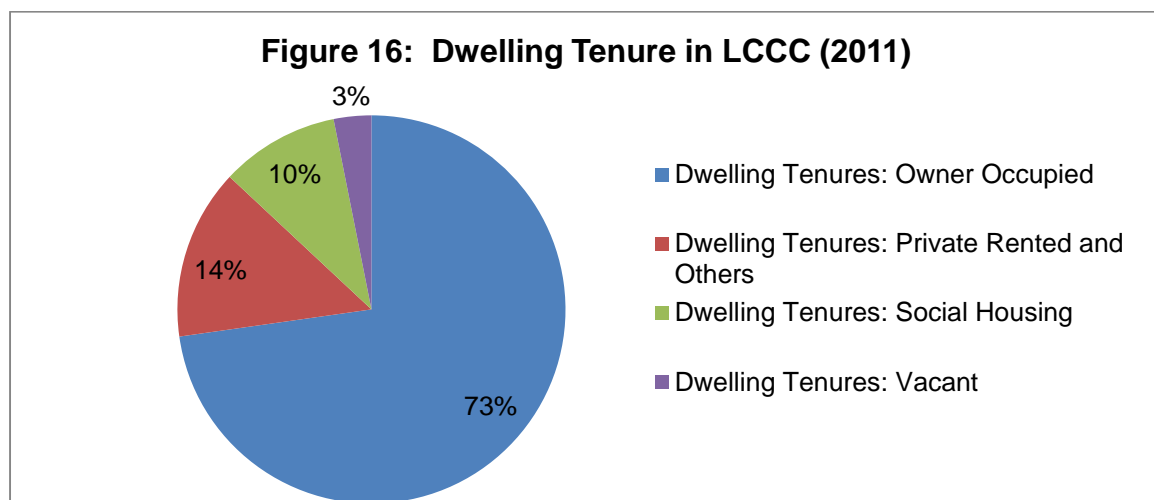
<sup>20</sup> The revised HGI figures for each Council area take effect from 29 April 2016

The majority of properties within the council area are detached, followed by semi-detached. 2.8% of properties in LCCC are rural.

### Fitness of Dwelling

The 2009 NIHE Housing Condition Survey<sup>21</sup> reported that 11.8% of dwellings in LCCC were failing to meet the required standards of fitness, structure, energy efficiency and facilities. In the same year, 0.3% of dwellings were considered unfit<sup>22</sup>, while 3.3% were described as defective dwellings.

### Dwelling Tenure



Source: Northern Ireland Housing Executive

Almost three quarters of tenures in the area were owner occupied.

### House Prices

The Northern Ireland House Price Index reported that, in 2016, the average annual house price in LCCC was £182,750 based on 679 sales.

<sup>21</sup> The survey examines the condition and energy efficiency of homes in the owner occupied, private rented and social sectors and the results are used to guide priorities for housing expenditure.

<sup>22</sup> A house shall be deemed to be unfit if it is defective in one or more of the nine criteria ([http://www.nihe.gov.uk/index/advice/renting\\_privately/advice\\_landlords/standards\\_of\\_fitness.htm](http://www.nihe.gov.uk/index/advice/renting_privately/advice_landlords/standards_of_fitness.htm)), that it is not reasonably suitable for occupation in that condition.

## Dwelling Starts/Completions

**Table 19** New Dwelling Starts/Completions (2015)

	2015		
	Apr - Jun	Jul - Sep	*NIHE Total
<b>New dwelling starts</b>	190	254	
<b>Private/speculative new dwelling starts Q2 - Q3 2015</b>	159	183	
<b>Social housing new dwelling starts</b>	31	71	200
<b>New dwelling completions</b>	184	151	
<b>Private/speculative new dwelling completions</b>	184	151	
<b>Social housing new dwelling completions</b>	N/A	N/A	98

Source: District Council Building Control and \* Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE)

## Planning Applications<sup>23</sup>

In 2014, 1,011 planning applications were received within LCCC. From the 905 being decided, 92.7% (839) were approved.

## Fuel Poverty<sup>24</sup>

In 2009, 38.2% of the households in Lisburn and Castlereagh were experiencing fuel poverty. (Source: 2009 NI House Condition Survey, NIHE)

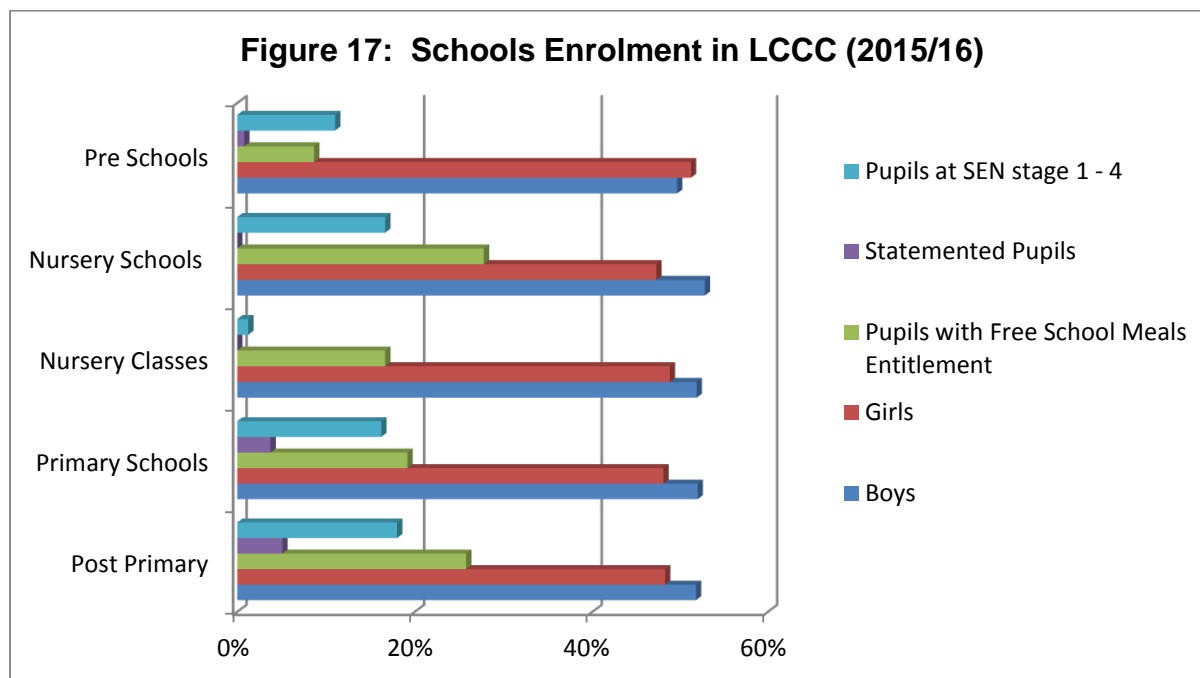
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<sup>23</sup> All applications received in the year may not have had a decision issued within the same time period and applications decided in the year may not have been received in the same time period. Therefore direct comparisons between the figures cannot be made. Applications received also include withdrawn applications. Applications decided do not include withdrawn applications. The number and per cent of applications approved is based on the number of decisions issued in the same year.

<sup>24</sup> The definition of a fuel poor household is one needing to spend in excess of 10 per cent of its household income on all fuel use to achieve a satisfactory standard of warmth (21oC in the main living area and 18oC in other occupied rooms; World Health Organisation). Fuel Poverty assesses the ability to meet all domestic energy costs including space and water heating, cooking, lights and appliances

## Education

### Enrolments by School Location<sup>25</sup>



Source: DENI

There were 635 pupils enrolled in pre-schools in LCCC in 2015/16. In the same year, there were 810 pupils enrolled in nursery classes in primary schools, and 180 in nursery schools in the council area.

In 2015/16 in LCCC, there were 11,740 pupils in primary schools, and 7,080 pupils in post-primary schools.

There were 1,862 unfilled places<sup>26</sup> in primary schools (reception to Year 7) and 1,047 in post-primary schools.

<sup>25</sup> Stated pupils are those pupils with a statement of special educational needs. Pupils at SEN stage 1 – 4 are those children assessed as being at stages 1 – 4 of the Special Educational Needs Code of Practice.

<sup>26</sup> The figures have been derived from the approved enrolment number of each school for the 2015/16 school year against the actual enrolment at the 2015/16 school census date (10 October 2015).

## Enrolments by Pupil Residence

**Table 20** Location of School Attended for Primary and Post Primary Pupils Resident in LCCC (2015/16)

		%	Go to school in:
<b>Primary Pupils<sup>27</sup></b>	13,081	85%	LCCC
		11%	Belfast
		1%	A&ND
		1%	N,M&D
		1%	ANBC
<b>Post Primary</b>	10,184	45%	LCCC
		43%	Belfast
		5%	ABC
		4%	N,M&D
		2%	A&ND

Source: DENI

The large majority of primary pupils living in Lisburn and Castlereagh went to school within the council area, while under half of post-primary pupils living in LCCC went to school in the council area, while almost the same proportion went to school in Belfast City Council area.

**Table 21** Location of School Attended for Secondary and Grammar Primary Pupils Resident in LCCC (2015/16)

		%	Go to school in:
<b>Secondary</b>	4,025	68%	LCCC
		13%	Belfast
		10%	ABC
		5%	N,M&D
		3%	A&ND
<b>Grammar</b>	6,159	62%	Belfast
		30%	LCCC
		4%	N,M&D
		2%	ABC
		0.3%	ANBC

Source: DENI

In 2015/16, LCCC had a larger number of grammar school pupils than pupils attending secondary schools, one of only 2 councils with this characteristic (other being Ards and North Down). There is, however, less than half the number of grammar school places than secondary school places in LCCC. Around two thirds of

<sup>27</sup> Primary includes nursery units, reception and year 1 - 7 classes.

pupils attending secondary school go to school within the LCCC area, while for grammar school pupils, 62% go to school in Belfast.

**Table 22 Location of School Attended by Type of School for Primary and Post Primary Pupils Resident in LCCC (2015/16)**

	Antrim and Newtownabbey	Ards and North Down	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	Belfast	Lisburn and Castlereagh	Newry, Mourne and Down	Total
<b>Primary</b>							
<b>Controlled Sector</b>	0.1%		1.4%	5.9%	91.0%	0.9%	8,452
<b>Catholic Maintained</b>	3.6%		1.8%	15.3%	78.5%	0.6%	3,148
<b>Controlled Integrated</b>			0.0%	16.7%	76.0%	0.0%	300
<b>Grant Maintained Integrated</b>	0.0%	0.0%		27.6%	68.0%		674
<b>Voluntary</b>	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	46.2%	52.5%	0.0%	442
<b>Other</b>	46.2%	0.0%	0.0%	53.8%	0.0%	0.0%	65
<b>Post Primary</b>							
<b>Controlled Sector</b>		4.3%	16.9%	26.0%	47.0%	5.1%	2,959
<b>Catholic Maintained</b>	0.0%			43.9%	43.3%	10.9%	5,301
<b>Controlled Integrated</b>	2.8%			0.0%	97.2%	0.0%	734
<b>Grant Maintained Integrated</b>	0.0%	1.2%			81.0%	5.8%	654
<b>Voluntary</b>	0.0%			60.0%	35.3%	3.4%	484

Source: DENI

The largest differences are to be found in the post-primary sector, with 47% of pupils living in Lisburn and Castlereagh who go to a controlled post-primary school going to school within the area. In the voluntary sector this is 35%, while 43% of pupils going to a Catholic Maintained post primary school go to school in LCCC. The majority of pupils living in LCCC, who attended either a controlled integrated school or grant maintained integrated post primary school went to school in Lisburn and Castlereagh.

Looking at the data by DEA, Lisburn South had the highest proportion of post primary pupils studying in LCCC. Less than a quarter of those living in Castlereagh East and Castlereagh South study in LCCC.

## Class Size

**Table 23** Average Primary School Class Size in LCCC (2013/14 - 2015/16)

	Average Primary School Class Size		
	2015/16	2014/15	2013/14
<b>LCCC</b>	26.3	26.2	25.3

Source: DENI

**Table 24** Primary School Attendance Rates for Pupils Resident in LCCC (2012/13 - 2013/14)

LCCC	2014/15	2013/14	2012/13
<b>Present (% of half days)</b>	95.9	96.1	95.6
<b>Absence (% of half days)</b>	4.1	3.9	4.4
<b>Authorised absence (% of half days)</b>	3.1	2.7	3.3
<b>Unauthorised absence (% of half days)</b>	1.0	1.2	1.1

Source: DENI

In 2014/15, at DEA level, Castlereagh South has the highest primary school attendance rate (96.8%) and the lowest level of Unauthorised Absence (0.6%). Lisburn South had the lowest attendance rate (94.4%) and the highest level of Unauthorised Absence (1.5%).

**Table 25** Post Primary School Attendance Rates for Pupils Resident in LCCC (2012/13 - 2013/14)

LCCC	2014/15	2013/14	2012/13
<b>Present (% of half days)</b>	94.4	94.6	94.1
<b>Absence (% of half days)</b>	5.6	5.4	5.9
<b>Authorised absence (% of half days)</b>	4.1	3.7	4.1
<b>Unauthorised absence (% of half days)</b>	1.5	1.7	1.8

Source: DENI

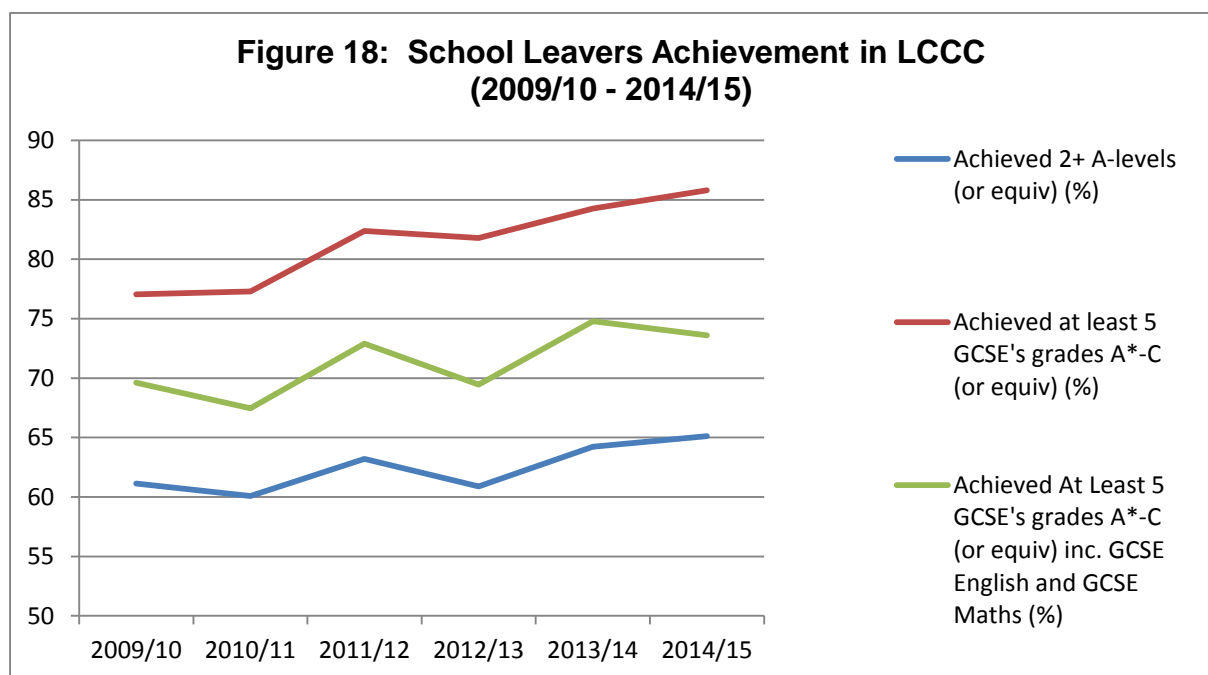
In 2014/15, at DEA level, Castlereagh South has the highest post primary school attendance rate (95.7%) and the lowest level of Unauthorised Absence (0.6%) in

Castlereagh South. Lisburn South had the lowest attendance rate (92.2%) and the highest level of Unauthorised Absence (3%).

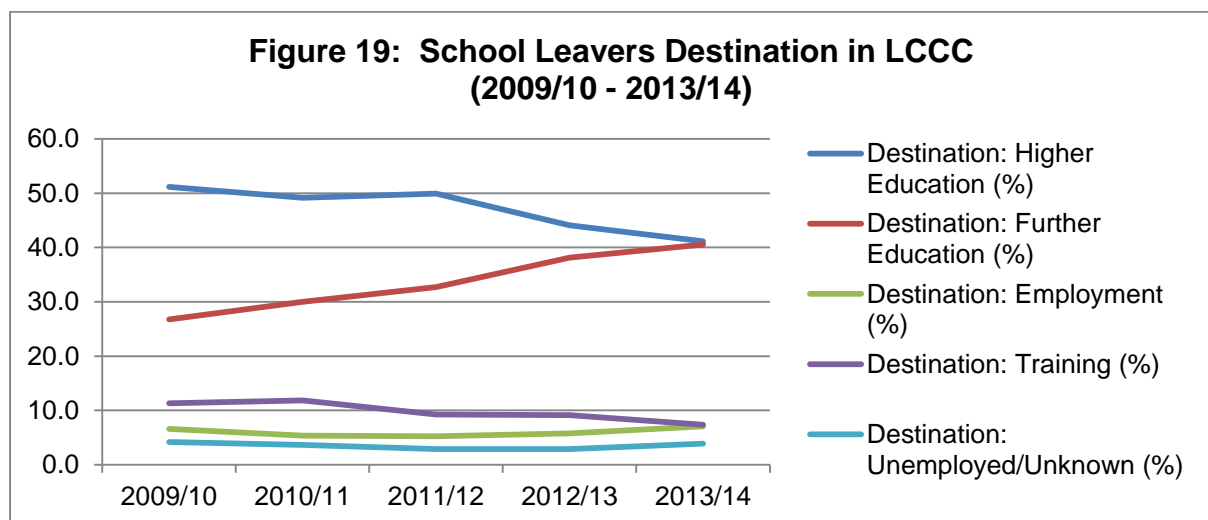
### Achievement at Key Stage 2

In 2012/13, 78.5% of pupils had achieved level 4 or above in communication in English compared to an NI average of 77.1%, while 78.7% of pupils achieved level 4 or above in using Maths while the NI average was 78.5%.

### School Leavers

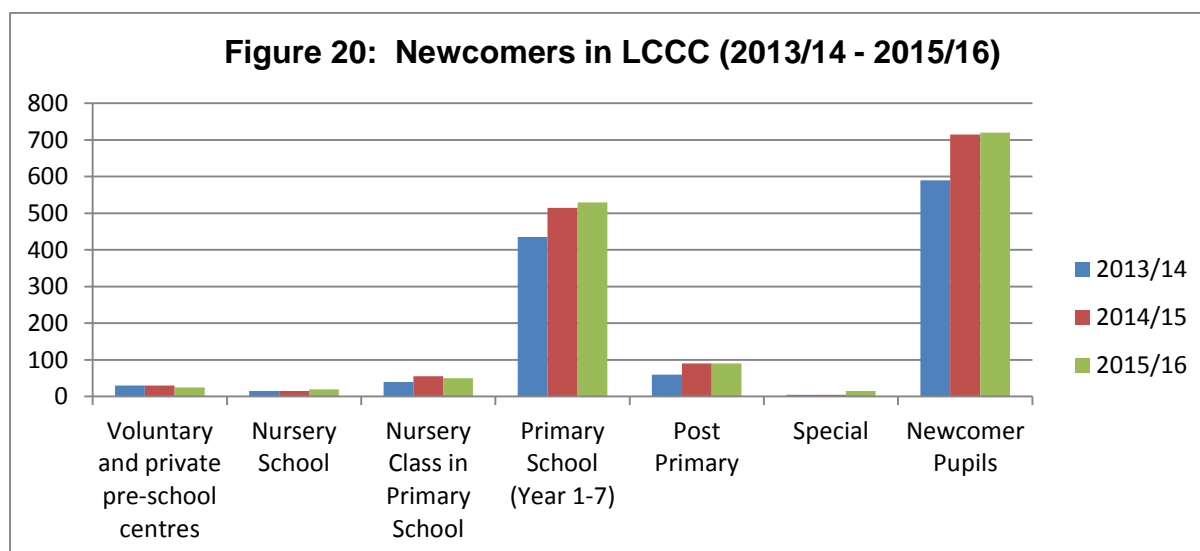


Source: DENI



Source: DENI

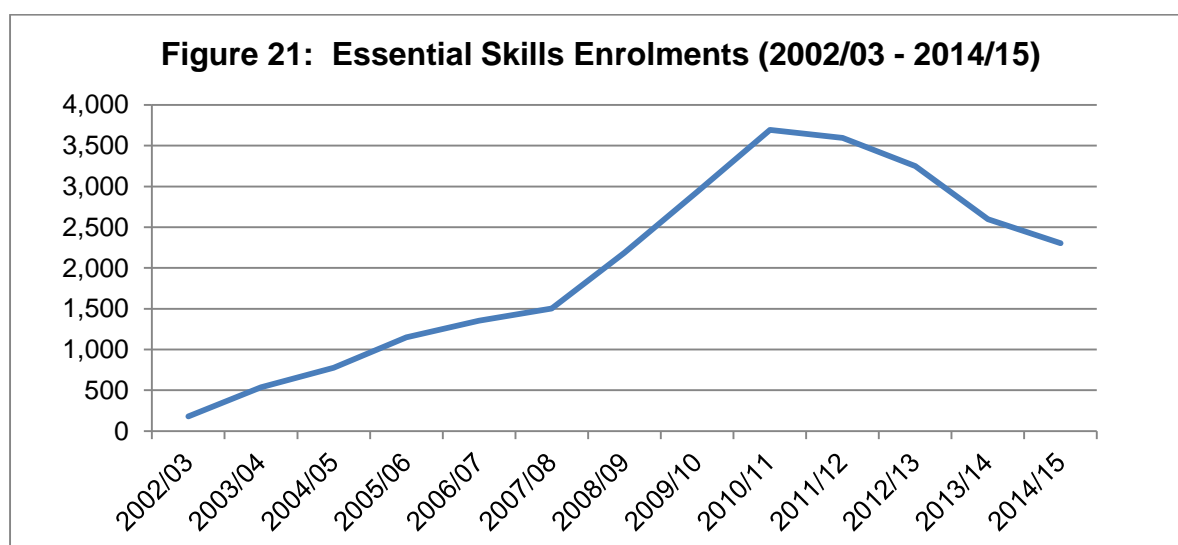
## Newcomers<sup>28</sup>



Source: DENI

There were 590 newcomers in LCCC in 2013/14, rising to 715 in 2015/16.

## Essential Skills<sup>29</sup>



Source: DEL

There were 2,304 enrolments in essential skills in 2014/15.

<sup>28</sup>A newcomer pupil is one who has enrolled in a school but who does not have the satisfactory language skills to participate fully in the school curriculum, and the wider environment, and does not have a language in common with the teacher, whether that is English or Irish. This has previously been referred to as English an Additional Language.

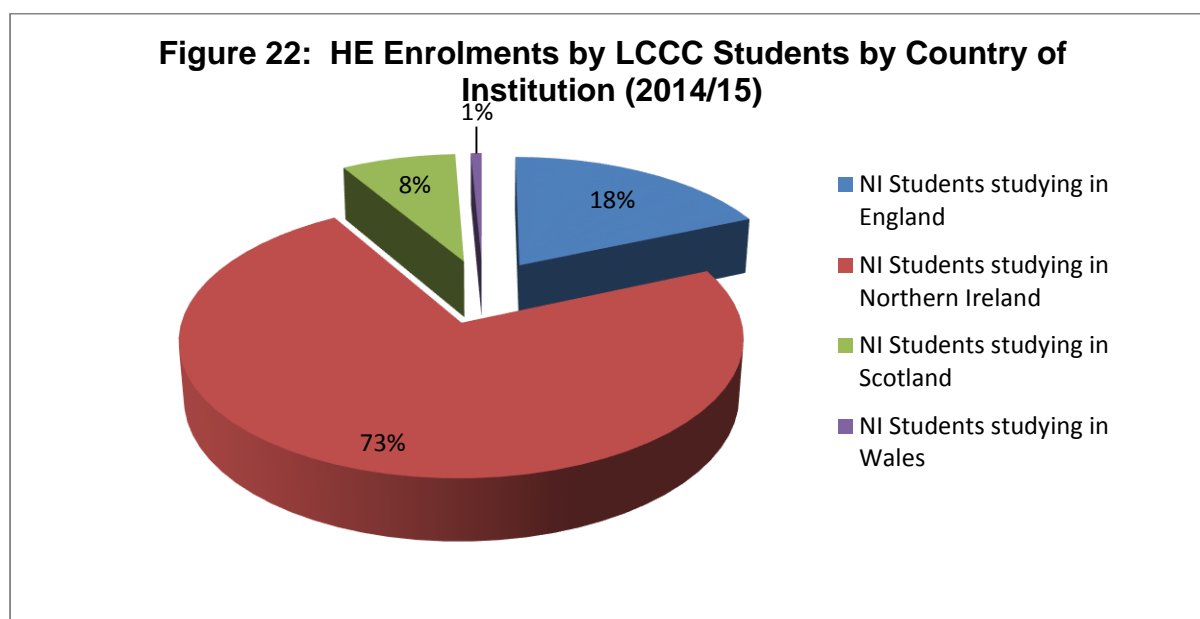
<sup>29</sup> Essential Skills are nationally accredited adult qualifications available throughout Northern Ireland in: Entry Level Literacy, Entry Level Numeracy, Level 1 & 2 Communication and Level 1 & 2 Application of Number.

### Further Education Enrolments

In 2014/15, there were 10,406 enrolments in Further Education (FE) from students resident in LCCC. 52% were male, and 48% female. 16% were full-time enrolments.

### Higher Education Enrolments<sup>30</sup> and Qualifications

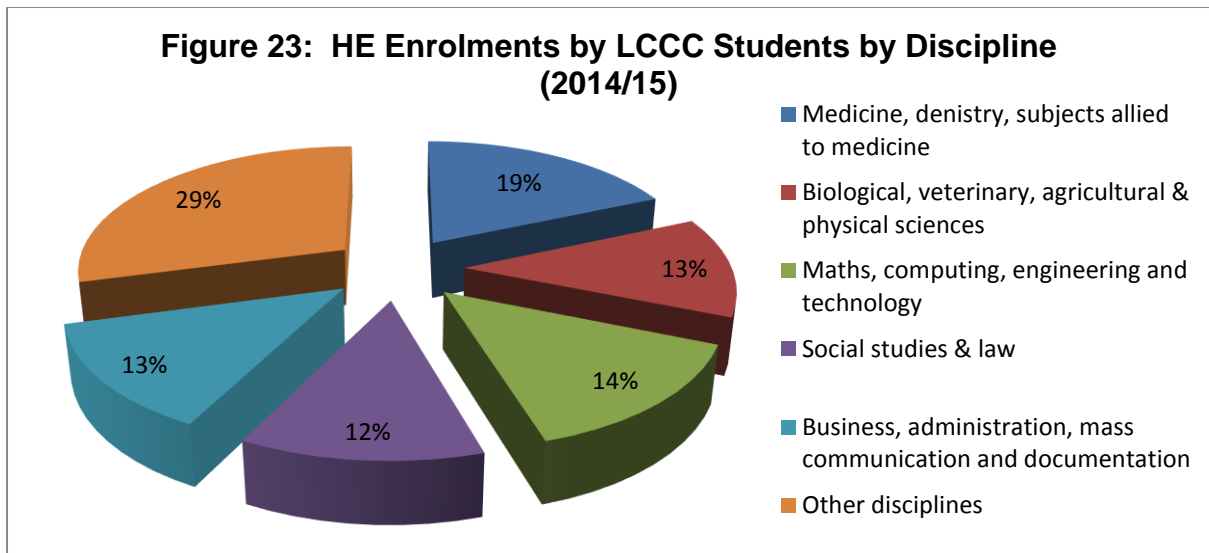
There were 5,445 enrolments in Higher Education (HE) Institutions by students from LCCC in 2014/15. 46% were male, and 54% female. 70% were studying full-time.



Source: DEL

Almost three quarters (73%) of LCCC students enrolled within HE Institutions within NI. Mid Ulster having the highest proportion (83%) and Ards & North Down the lowest (67%).

<sup>30</sup> Figures provided for the 2014/15 academic year are not directly comparable to figures provided for past academic years. Previously, figures for NI domiciled enrolments at England HEIs included enrolments at the Open University (OU), as the administrative centre of the OU is located in England; however from the 2014/15 academic year DfE have split the Open University enrolments between England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales depending on the location of the national centre, where figures are provided by country of institution.



Source: DEL

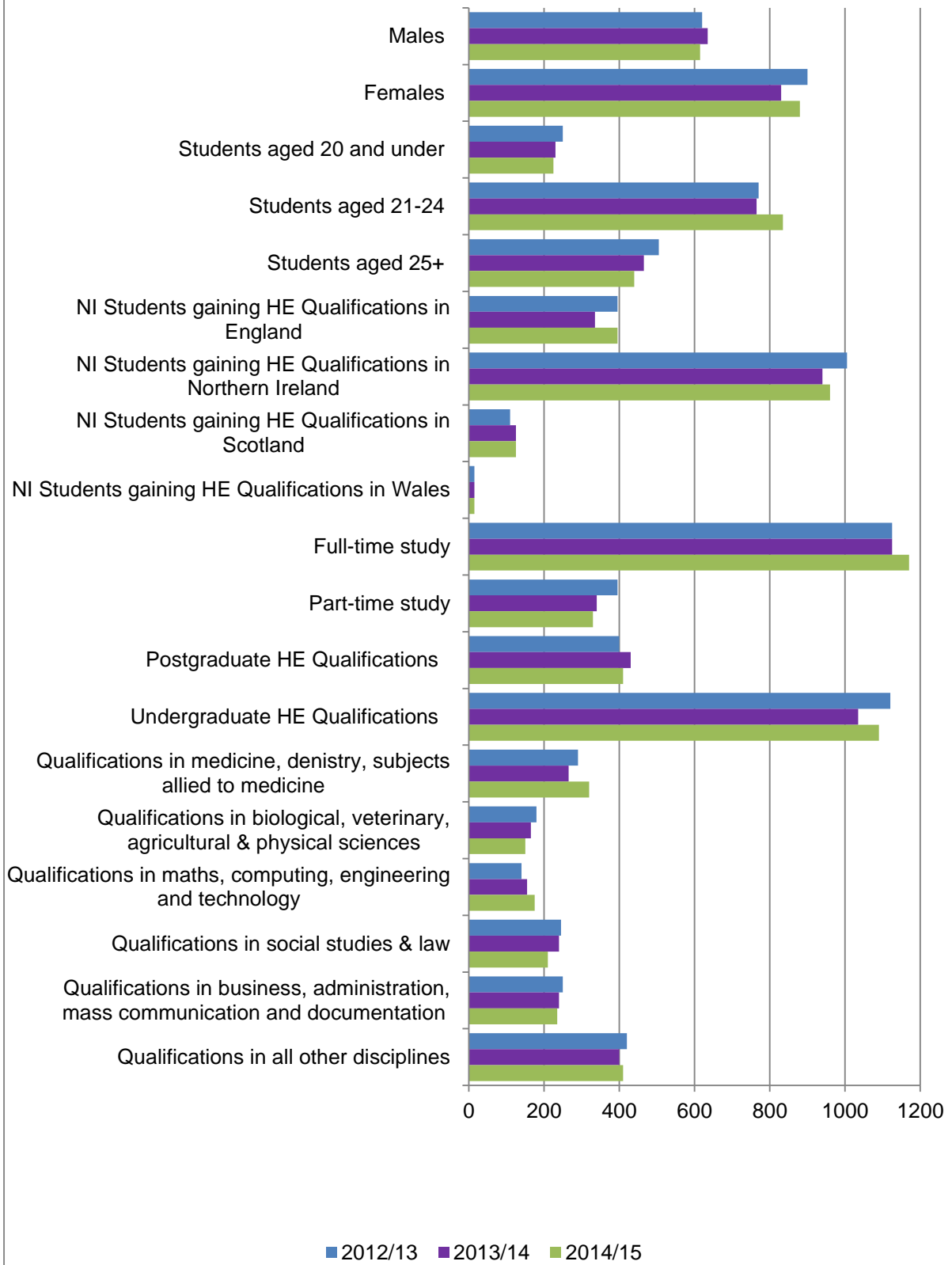
Around one in five students studied medicine, dentistry and subjects allied to medicine.

In 2014/15, students living within Belfast council area had the highest proportion gaining HE qualifications through part-time study (33%). It also had the highest proportion of its students gaining a Postgraduate qualification (30%) when compared within the remaining ten council areas.

Over three quarters (77%) of students within Mid-Ulster gained their HE qualification within NI compared to 61% in Ards and North Down.

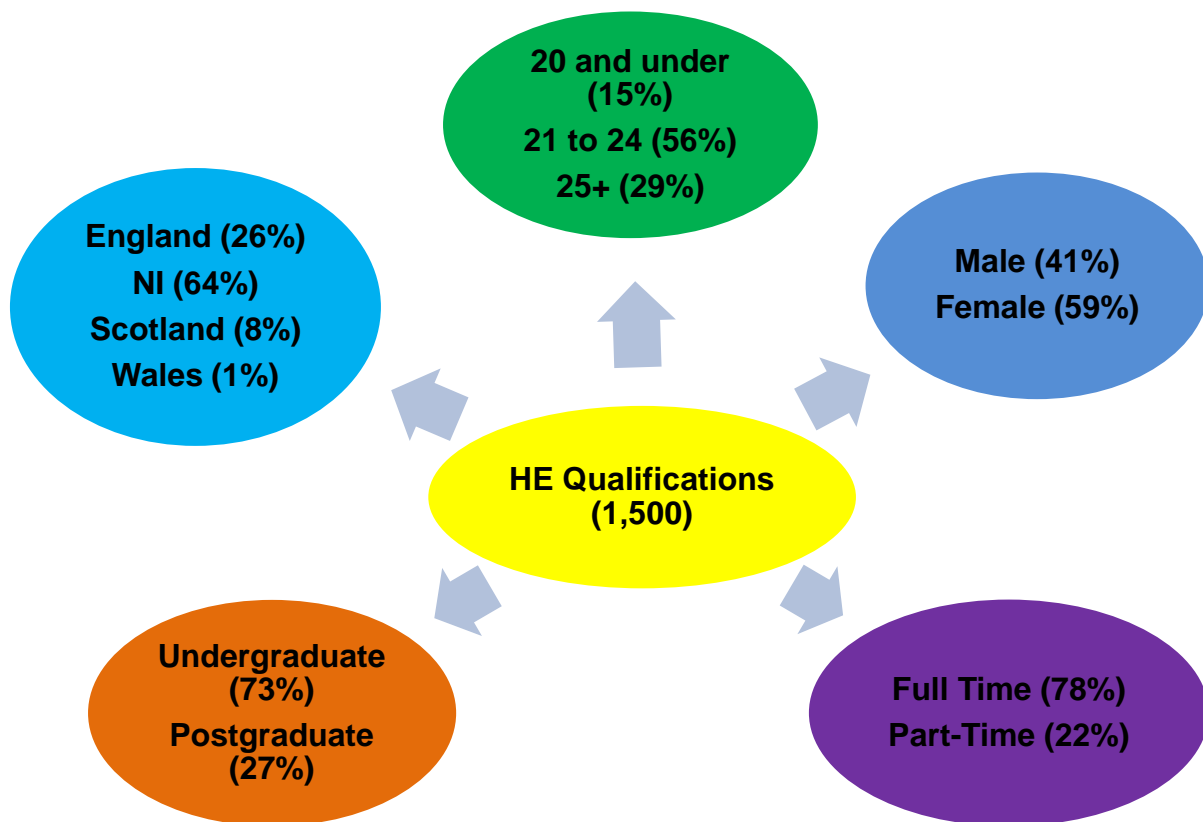
The majority of students within ten of the council areas gained their qualification in 'Subjects allied to medicine' whereas students resident within Belfast council area gained theirs within 'Social Studies'.

**Figure 24: HE Qualifications for LCCC Students  
(2012/13 - 2014/15)**



Source: DEL

In 2014/15, 1,500 students from LCCC attained a Higher Education qualification, 64% gaining a qualification from an NI institution. Over three quarters (78%) studied full-time.



### Training and Employment

In 2015 in LCCC there were 247 participants on the Training for Success<sup>31</sup> programme, 502 on ApprenticeshipsNI<sup>32</sup> and 1,268 Steps 2 Success<sup>33</sup> referrals.

<sup>31</sup> Training for Success is designed for young people aged 16 - 17 (up to 24 years for those requiring additional support). <https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/articles/training-success>

<sup>32</sup> The Apprenticeships programme offers training, across a wide range of apprenticeships, to people aged 16 and over. Terms and conditions apply if you are 25 years and over. <https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/articles/apprenticeships-explained>

<sup>33</sup> Steps 2 Success is an employment programme to help you build the skills and experience needed to find and keep a job <https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/articles/steps-2-success>

## Economic

### Labour Market

**Table 26 Economic Activity in LCCC (2014)<sup>34</sup>**

	<b>LCCC</b>	<b>Rate</b>
<b>Total 16+ population</b>	112,000	7
<b>Total 16 - 64 population</b>	89,000	7
<b>Economically active (16+)</b>	69,000	6
<b>In employment* (16+)</b>	65,000	6
<b>In full-time employment* (16+)</b>	51,000	5
<b>In part-time employment* (16+)</b>	14,000	8
<b>Economically inactive (16+)</b>	43,000	8
<b>Economic activity rate (16+)</b>	61.8%	3
<b>Economic activity rate (16-64)</b>	75.2%	2
<b>Employment rate (16+)</b>	58.1%	3
<b>Employment rate (16-64)</b>	70.5%	5
<b>Achieved NVQ level 4 and above 2 (16-64)</b>	42.2%	1
<b>Achieved below NVQ level 4 (16-64)</b>	48.0%	10
<b>No qualifications (16-64)</b>	9.9%	11

Source: Department of Enterprise, Trade and Industry (2014)

*\*Includes those on Government training and employment schemes and unpaid family workers, and some who did not state if working full or part-time.*

In 2014, the economic activity rate in LCCC for 16-64 was 75.2%, while the employment rate was 70.5%. Regarding qualifications, 42.2% are educated to degree level and above, while 9.9% have no qualifications.

In comparison to the remaining ten council areas, LCCC had the fifth highest employment rate (working age 16-64). Ards and North Down had the highest (73.8%) and Derry City and Strabane the lowest (56.6%).

LCCC had the lowest proportion of their working age population with no qualifications (9.9%), Mid Ulster having the highest with over a fifth (22.2%).

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<sup>34</sup>This data is from the Labour Force Survey Local Area Database. The annual database is created by taking waves one and five from each of the Labour Force Survey's four consecutive quarters to give an annually representative sample. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is the largest regular household survey carried out in Northern Ireland, with responses obtained from approximately 2,000 households and 5,700 individuals each quarter. While these quarterly datasets permit quite detailed analysis of the labour market at Northern Ireland level, sub-Northern Ireland analysis is often hindered by the relatively small sample numbers. In order to enhance the utility of the survey data collected, a series of LFS annual databases have been developed which contain 60% more records than are found in each quarterly database. These permit more extensive sub-regional analysis and a series of tables are published in the Local Area Database (LADB).

### Median Weekly Gross Pay<sup>35</sup>

In 2015, the Median Weekly Gross Pay for those people that worked within LCCC was £369.80 this was lower than the NI overall figure £485.

LCCC has the highest Median Weekly Gross Pay (£408.10) for those people that live within the area in comparison to the remaining ten councils. However, females within LCCC ranked second highest (£309.70), behind Belfast City Council (£315.50).

### Claimant Count

In February 2016, there were 1,905 claimants of job-seekers allowance benefits, 68% of whom were male. Overall 2.2% of the working age population in LCCC were claimants; 3.0% of the male population and 1.4% of the female population. Over the year, there was a reduction of 212 (10%), while over the month there was a reduction of 17, 0.9%.

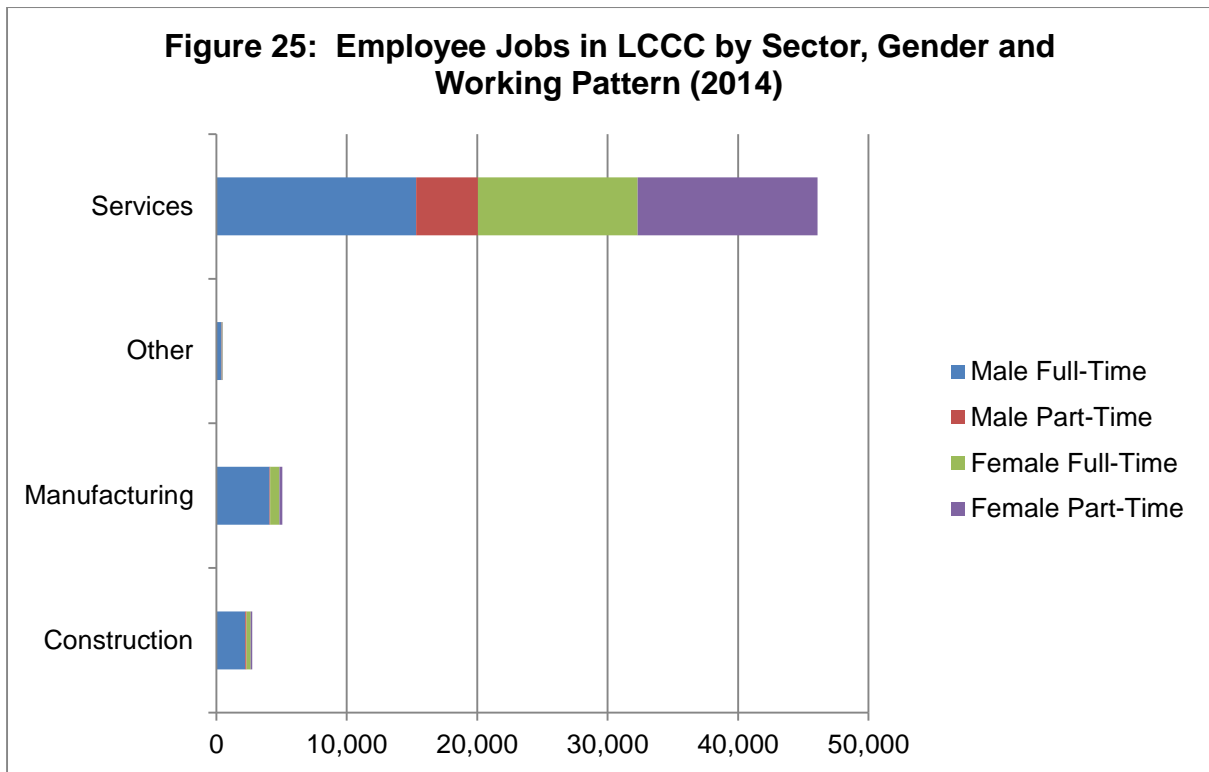
### Employee Jobs<sup>36</sup>

In 2014, 33% of Employee Jobs in this Council area were in the Public Sector, behind Derry and Strabane and Belfast (36% and 34% respectively). This has remained stable over the last 4 years.

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<sup>35</sup> Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) Gross Weekly Pay of employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence. The survey information is related to the pay-week (or other pay-period if the employee was paid less frequently) which was in April, and to employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence. The results are therefore not necessarily representative of pay over a longer period. They do not take account of subsequent changes in rates of pay, which have become effective since April or changes that have been introduced with retrospective effect since the survey returns were completed. The median measures the amount earned by the average individual i.e. the level of earnings above which half the population fall. ASHE is a sample survey and uses Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC) PAYE system as the main sampling frame.

<sup>36</sup> Business Register and Employment Survey (2014) <https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/publications/bres-publications-and-tables-2014>



**Source: Economic and Labour Market Statistics Branch (DFP) - Business Register and Employment Survey**

5.3% of jobs in LCCC in 2014 were in the construction sector, while 9% were in the manufacturing sector. 85% were in services. Four fifths of males worked full-time, while 49% of females worked full-time.

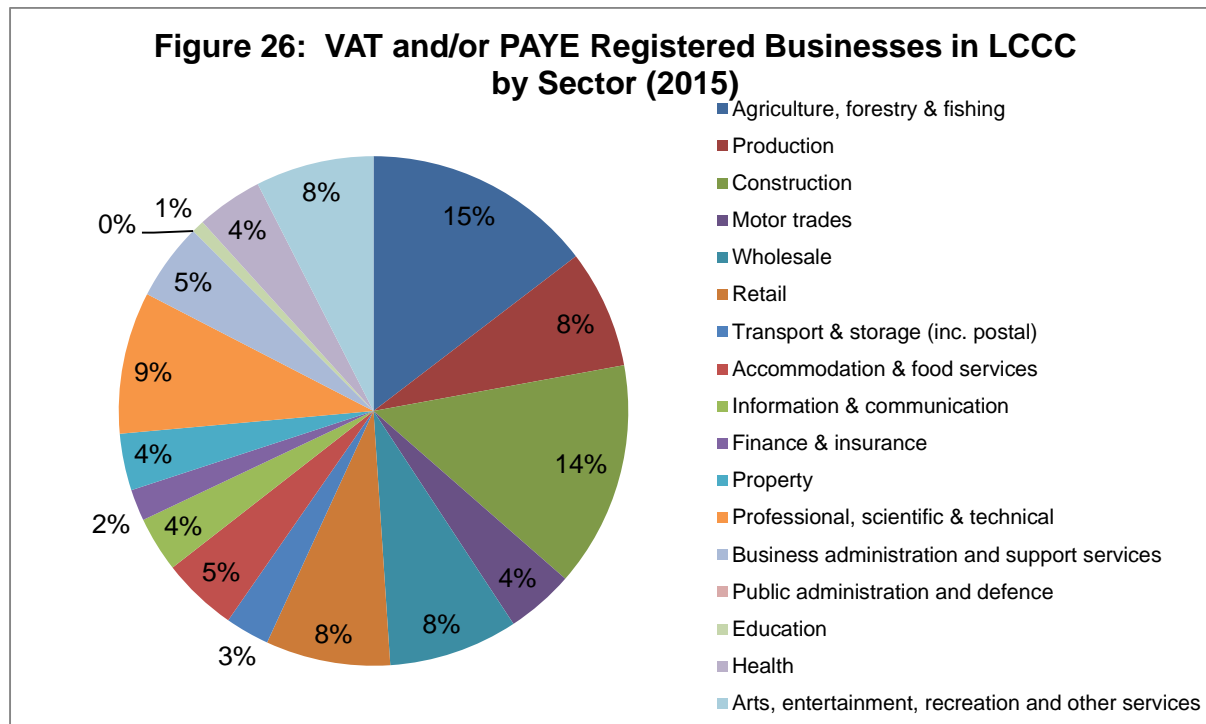
### Redundancies<sup>37</sup>

There were 193 redundancies in LCCC in 2015, which was the second highest number across the District Councils. Redundancies in this area were the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest in 2013 but 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest in 2014.

<sup>37</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. 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. The Northern Ireland Redundancy data by Northern Ireland sub-region and job sector are available.

## The Economy

### Businesses<sup>38</sup>



Source: Economic and Labour Market Statistics Branch (DFP)

The biggest sectors in 2015 were agriculture, forestry and fishing, construction, and professional, scientific and technical sectors.

### Size Breakdown

73.3% of businesses in 2015 in LCCC employed fewer than 5 employees, while 87.4% employed fewer than 10 employees.

41.5% of LCCC businesses had a turnover of less than £100k, while 67.1% had a turnover less than £250k.

<sup>38</sup> The Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) is a UK register and contains information on businesses which are registered for VAT or operating a PAYE scheme. The data is at March of each year. The IDBR covers most of the economy including the Agriculture, Production and Service sectors in Northern Ireland. It does not however include very small businesses which are not VAT registered unless they operate a PAYE scheme. This means that many self-employed workers will not be included in these counts. The Northern Ireland figures include all VAT and/or PAYE registered businesses operating in Northern Ireland (even if the business' main or registered UK address is elsewhere in the UK). Businesses are assigned to geographies within Northern Ireland based on the address of the site which reports Northern Ireland activity. This is usually the main operating site or 'head office' within Northern Ireland.

### Invest NI support

Indications of the level of Entrepreneurship and Productivity within LCCC would provide useful baseline information and a focus for further development. This info was provided in the Regional Briefing document previously provided.

Invest NI has 125 account managed businesses (as at 2014) based in LCCC which accounts for 8.3% of all clients.

Invest NI support to businesses based in LCCC from 2010-11 to 2014-15

**Table 27 Local and External Business Support in LCCC (2010/11 – 2014/15)**

	<b>No. of Offers</b>	<b>New Jobs</b>	<b>Assistance offered £m</b>	<b>Planned Investment £m</b>
<b>Local Business Support</b>	1,752	1,713	22.8	90.8
<b>External Business Support</b>	88	175	4.9	30

Source: Invest NI

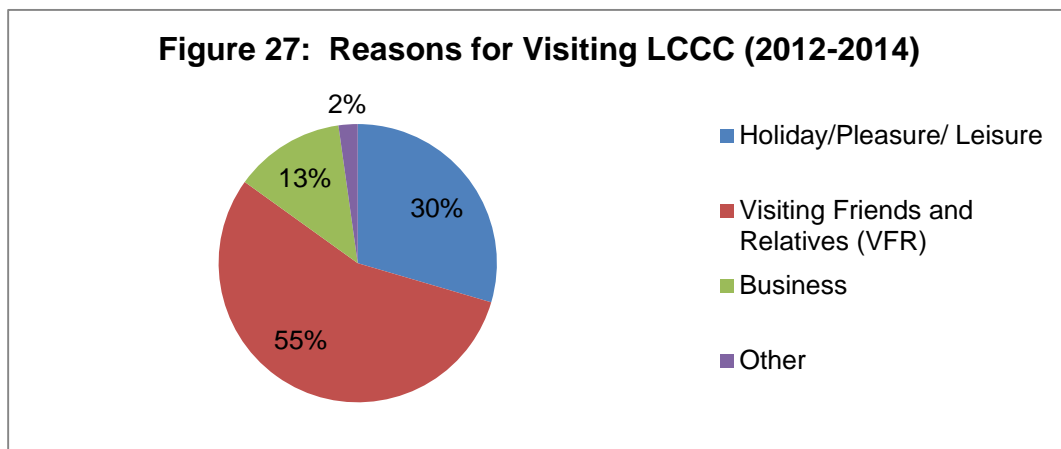
88 offers were made to externally owned companies in LCCC between 2010/11 and 2014/15, which was the fifth lowest number of all the councils. LCCC also had the fourth lowest number of new jobs. The amount of assistance offered and planned investment was also lower than most other councils, fourth and third lowest of the eleven councils respectively.

## **Tourism**

### Number of Facilities

- In 2014 there were 117,625 overnight trips made to LCCC, which was a 19% decrease on the 2011 figure.
- In 2014, 471,200 nights were spent in the area, a 7% reduction on the 2011 number.

- £22.5 was spent on overnight trips in LCCC in 2014, which represented a 10% increase on what was spent in 2011.



Source: DETI

- 22% of visitors to LCCC came from within Northern Ireland, while 50% were from GB. Other European countries and North America accounted for 11% and 9% respectively.
- In 2013, there were 3,824 tourism related jobs in the council area.
- 190,306 visits to visitor attractions in LCCC in 2013.
- Popular visitor attractions in LCCC are Dundonald Ice Bowl, Island Arts Centre and Hillsborough Courthouse.

## Environment

### Natural Heritage

One Ramsar site is located within LCCC (Lough Neagh and Lough Beg).

**Table 28 Areas of Special Scientific Interest in LCCC**

There are **8** Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI's) within the council area.

<b>ASSI</b>	<b>DEA</b>
Leathemstown	Killultagh
Slievenacloy	Killultagh
Portmore Lough	Killultagh
Maghaberry	Killultagh
Ballynanaghten	Downshire West
Craigantlet Wood	Castlereagh East
Lough Neagh	Killultagh
Clarehill	Downshire West

Within the council area there is one nature reserve, Belshaw's Quarry and within the council area **Lagan Valley AONB** is noted as an important designation. There are no Local Nature Reserves within the council area. Within the council area 57 Tree Preservation Orders are noted.

There is approx. 193.4 ha of Forest Service controlled woodland within the council area (49.4ha of broadleaf, 110.5ha of coniferous, 19.4ha of mixed woodland and 12.8 Open Ground). In addition, there is a total of 1483 ha of non Forest Service Managed woodland across the Council area.

Lagan Valley Regional Park is Northern Ireland's first and only Regional Park. The Lagan Valley Regional Park was established in 1967 as one of three unique semi-urban designations in the UK at that time. The Lagan Valley Regional Park is located between Stranmillis, Belfast and Union locks, Lisburn and covers some 4,200 acres of countryside and eleven miles of riverbank. Lagan Valley Regional Park lies within the two local authority areas of Belfast City Council and Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council.

**Table 29 Areas of High Scenic Value in LCCC**

Six Areas of High Scenic Value are located within the LCCC area. There are **113** Sites of Local Nature Conservation Interest (SLNCl's) within the council area.

<b>Areas of High Scenic Value (AOHSV)</b>
Portmore Lough
Magheraknock Loughs
Belfast Basalt Escarpment (Majority within Belfast City Council Area)
Craigantlet Escarpment
Castlereagh Slopes
Castlereagh Escarpment

**Table 30 Total Natural Heritage Designations within LCCC Area**

	<b>Total</b>
Ramsar Site	1
Special Protection Area	1
Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSIs)	6
National Nature Reserves (NNRs)	1
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	1
Sites of Local Nature Conservation	113
Local Landscape Policy Areas (LLPA)	118
Landscape Wedge (Rural & Urban)	6
Area of High Scenic Value	6
Lagan Valley Regional Park	1
Lagan Valley Regional Park Nodes	9

**Table 31** Percentage of respondents accessing the Natural Environment (at least once a week) by LGD (2014/15)

How often, on average, have you spent your leisure time out of doors, away from your home? By out of doors we mean open spaces in and around town and cities, the coast and the countryside.	%
Antrim & Newtownabbey	82.7%
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	59.7%
Ards & North Down	74.0%
Belfast	65.7%
Causeway Coast & Glens	65.7%
Derry & Strabane	47.0%
Fermanagh & Omagh	61.4%
Lisburn & Castlereagh	72.3%
Mid & East Antrim	73.5%
Mid Ulster	62.8%
Newry, Mourne & Down	60.5%
NI	66.1%

Source: NISRA Continuous Household Survey (2014/15)

72.3% of respondents in LCCC accessed the natural environment at least once a week, ranking fourth out of the eleven councils.

## Built Heritage

**Table 32** State Care Sites within LCCC by DEA

Site	DEA
1-Rath & Burnt Mounds, Lissue, Lisburn.	Lisburn South
2-Rough Fort. Bivallate Rath, Moira.	Downshire West
3-Richhill Gates, Hillsborough	Downshire West
4-Hillsborough Market/Court House, Hillsborough	Downshire West
5-Moira Station House, Magheramesk.	Downshire West

Within the council area there are approximately 745 archaeological sites/monuments, 5 of these are under State Care and 72 are Scheduled Monuments

Within the LCCC Area the following six Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes are noted:

**Table 33 Historic Parks, Gardens & Demesnes within LCCC Area by DEA**

Site	DEA
Wallace Park	Lisburn North
Hillsborough Castle	Downshire West
Moira Castle	Downshire West
Kilwarlin Moravian Church	Downshire West
Larchfield	Downshire East
Lisburn Castle Gardens	Lisburn North

**Table 34 Historic Parks, Gardens & Demesne's (Supplementary Sites) within LCCC area by DEA**

Site	DEA
Belevedere	Downshire East
Brookhill	Killultagh
Castle Street, Lisburn	Lisburn North
Conway	Lisburn North
Portmore Lough	Killultagh
Seymour Hill	Lisburn North
Springfield	Killultagh
Purdysburn House	Castlereagh South

Within the council area there are approx. **611** Listed Buildings/Structures. It is noted that with time this list changes, as a result of de-listing and demolition etc. Of these there are 16 Grade A Buildings/Structures, 8 Grade B, 57 B+, 220 B1 and 310 B2 Buildings/Structures.

**Table 35 Conservation Areas within LCCC area by DEA**

Conservation Area	DEA
Lisburn	Lisburn North
Moira	Downshire West
Hillsborough	Downshire West

Within the Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council Area **7 Areas of Townscape Character** and **7 Areas of Village Character** are noted. These are outlined within the following table;

**Table 36** Areas of Townscape and Village Character within LCCC area

Areas of Townscape Character	Areas of Village Character.
Bachelors Walk	Drumbeg
Hilden	Glenavy
Seymour Street	Lower Ballinderry
Wallace Park	Upper Ballinderry
Warren Park	Lambeg
Dundonald	Purdysburn
Newtownbreda	Moneyreagh

### Greenways/ Blueways

The following have been identified as Community Greenways in LCCC:

- Castlereagh Escarpment / Lagan Valley Regional Park (LVRP)
- Castlereagh Escarpment / Lagan Valley Regional Park (LVRP) at Belvoir
- Enler Greenway
- Comber Greenway
- Friends' School / Belfast Hills
- Friends' School / River Lagan
- Friends' School / Wallace Park / Millbrook / Lagan Valley Regional Park
- Friends' School / Lagan Valley Regional Park (LVRP)
- Lagan Valley Regional Park (LVRP) / Colin Valley Golf Course
- The Lagan Corridor is a valuable resource within the council area with potential for leisure and tourism.

### Environmental Attitudes

75% of respondents in LCCC were concerned for the environment, not statistically significantly different from the Northern Ireland average of 70%.

**Table 37 Positive Actions to Help the Environment in LCCC**

	2014-15
	%
Cut down the amount of electricity/gas household uses	59
Cut down on use of water	20
Deliberately used public transport/walked/cycled	29
Cut down on the use of a car for short journeys	23
Took action to encourage wildlife in your garden	39
Bought items made from recycled paper	29
Not bought something because of packaging	13
Bought organic food	26
Used energy saving light bulbs	82
Avoided food waste	56
Reduced the amount of junk mail received	18
Avoided buying products which are thrown away	26
Ensure clothes/furniture are reused	72
Reused plastic bags or used a reusable bag	86
Bought bottled water	-
Used rechargeable batteries	33
Used the kerbside collection service, local amenity sites etc.	74
Bought clothes and items in charity shops	35
Used online services to give away, buy or sell used items	36
Composted or used a wormery for garden and food waste	14
Used real nappies	0
Reduced waste by giving a gift experience/certificate instead of product	15
Hired tools or borrow from friends or family for odd jobs rather than buy own	24
Usually buy eco-friendly products and brands	10
Member of an environmental or conservation organisation	4
Volunteer to help care for the environment	1
Signed a conservation petition or participated in an online/other conservation	4
<b>All Households</b>	<b>208</b>

Source: NISRA CHS (Continuous Household Survey)

Caution is recommended with the figures above as they are based on a small sample size, but can be used to give an indication of actions taken by respondents within LCCC.

### Walking/ Cycling to Work/ School

Of the 166 respondents who travel to work\*, 2% said that they normally cycle to work and from work. This is similar to the proportion of respondents in Northern Ireland who cycle to work and from work (2%).

Of the 164 respondents who travel to work, 7% said that they normally walk to work and from work. This is similar to the proportion of respondents in Northern Ireland who walk to work and from work (10%).

Of the 104 primary and post primary pupils who travel to school, 24% normally walk to school and none (0%) cycle to school. These figures are similar to Northern Ireland overall, 25% and 1% respectively.

\*The questions on cycling and walking to/ from work were asked only of those persons aged 16 and over who were classified as being in employment.

Source: CHI Survey 2014/15

### E-car Buying

Of the 241 respondents who owned/had access to at least one car/van or had a driving licence but no access to a car/van, 6% indicated that they were 'quite likely' to purchase an electric vehicle while 1% answered 'very likely'. These figures are similar to Northern Ireland overall, 6% and 1% respectively.

Source: CHI Survey 2014/15

### Municipal Waste – Recycling

Provisional information is currently available for the first three quarters of 2015/16, which may be revised.

- In this time period, 44% of household waste arisings was reused, recycled or composted, while 49% was sent to landfill.
- 1.17 tonnes of waste per household was collected in the first three quarters of 2015/16.
- 45% of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste arisings sent for preparing for reuse & recycling (inc. composting), while 48% was sent to landfill.

## Transport

### Roads

**Table 38 Road by Type and Length in LCCC (2015)**

	<b>LCCC</b>
<b>Road Length (km)</b>	1,352.2
<b>Motorway Road Length (km)</b>	25.6
<b>A Roads: Dual Carriageway Road Length (km)</b>	11.9
<b>A Roads: Single Carriageway Road Length (km)</b>	112.8
<b>B Roads: Road Length (km)</b>	142.3
<b>C Roads : Road Length (km)</b>	227.6
<b>Unclassified Road Length (km)</b>	831.9

Source: Department of Regional Development (DRD) Transport NI

LCCC has the third highest length of Motorway roads by council, otherwise, in the bottom three or four for each of the others.

### Road Traffic Collisions

**Table 39 Road Traffic Collisions (2013 and 2014) LCCC**

	<b>2014</b>	<b>Rank<sup>39</sup></b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>Rank</b>
<b>Fatal Collision</b>	11	2	2	10
<b>Serious Collision</b>	34	11	56	5
<b>Slight Collision</b>	285	11	422	4
<b>Collisions</b>	330	11	480	4
<b>Killed</b>	11	2	2	10
<b>Seriously injured</b>	46	9	62	7
<b>Slightly injured</b>	499	11	744	4
<b>Casualties</b>	556	11	808	4
<b>Population Estimate</b>	138,627		136,808	
<b>Collisions per 10,000 population</b>	23.8	8	35.1	2
<b>Casualties per 10,000 population</b>	40.1	8	59.1	2

Source: Statistics Branch, Police Service of Northern Ireland

<sup>39</sup> Ranked out of the eleven councils – 1 Highest and 11 Lowest

## Appendix 1 – Deprivation Rank by SOAs within LCCC

SOA	Multiple Deprivation Measure Rank	Income Domain Rank	Employment Domain Rank (18-59/64 years)	Health Deprivation and Disability Domain Rank	Education, Skills and Training Domain Rank	Proximity to Services Domain Rank	Living Environment Domain Rank	Crime and Disorder Domain Rank
Ballinderry 1	674	818	780	784	738	108	223	370
Ballinderry 2	716	793	670	699	772	161	848	563
Ballyhanwood 1	756	783	741	498	814	495	612	549
Ballyhanwood 2	829	854	830	785	831	318	732	560
Ballymacash 1	831	807	749	826	731	576	640	585
Ballymacash 2	880	877	868	859	857	488	887	678
Ballymacbrennan 1	730	796	736	843	865	126	389	852
Ballymacbrennan 2	755	871	847	875	841	137	325	631
Ballymacoss 1	463	430	403	400	382	499	554	561
Ballymacoss 2	495	480	540	514	281	419	306	571
Ballymacoss 3	661	704	667	552	529	281	671	492
Beechill 1	845	859	773	794	878	417	535	753
Beechill 2	571	497	418	423	773	521	510	469
Blaris 1	528	530	433	412	572	703	236	246
Blaris 2	805	804	801	781	719	380	818	473
Cairnshill 1	883	874	878	873	877	411	888	860
Cairnshill 2	875	864	866	840	845	503	800	640
Carrowreagh 1	772	763	695	588	736	547	765	718
Carrowreagh 2	323	311	295	247	221	621	286	637
Carryduff East 1	815	814	809	715	872	354	868	444
Carryduff East 2	672	534	744	473	661	568	736	280
Carryduff West 1	868	853	824	817	873	421	886	642
Carryduff West 2	834	768	814	806	806	522	759	424
Derryaghy 3	465	456	486	263	664	378	305	391
Dromara 1	789	828	859	796	851	138	846	832
Dromara 2	653	715	640	589	708	122	696	687
Drumbo 1	813	868	884	887	879	220	498	455
Drumbo 2	758	805	813	835	827	169	561	685
Dundonald 1	786	755	753	669	669	782	434	553
Dundonald 2	811	790	785	737	537	780	493	825
Enler	246	254	289	159	166	625	270	448
Galwally	861	769	822	787	871	536	764	632
Glenavy 1	673	685	710	714	695	176	807	234
Glenavy 2	604	782	630	680	703	52	741	301
Graham's Bridge	350	331	380	243	217	769	292	406
Harmony Hill	742	733	680	675	777	550	487	331
Hilden 1	299	344	500	249	128	751	105	75

SOA	Multiple Deprivation Measure Rank	Income Domain Rank	Employment Domain Rank (18-59/64 years)	Health Deprivation and Disability Domain Rank	Education, Skills and Training Domain Rank	Proximity to Services Domain Rank	Living Environment Domain Rank	Crime and Disorder Domain Rank
Hilden 2	227	265	282	238	95	661	80	392
Hillhall 1	145	120	167	154	109	691	175	277
Hillhall 2	612	514	568	620	512	406	594	459
Hillsborough 1	840	800	796	761	862	402	872	681
Hillsborough 2	799	848	858	852	852	217	457	554
Knockbracken 1	886	882	882	869	853	466	863	809
Knockbracken 2	866	843	782	847	861	581	820	432
Knockmore 1	550	581	529	519	393	479	255	372
Knockmore 2	310	357	313	253	181	575	304	298
Lagan Valley 1	231	224	246	260	173	529	148	315
Lagan Valley 2	300	273	378	285	329	718	58	77
Lambeg 1	637	596	689	648	491	430	243	441
Lambeg 2	304	284	409	283	165	443	125	599
Lisnagarvey	771	746	661	744	657	652	693	544
Maghaberry 1	795	841	842	848	623	241	873	669
Maghaberry 2	679	759	637	564	730	189	692	577
Magheralave 1	814	849	795	837	569	493	622	633
Magheralave 2	807	776	734	757	782	433	828	646
Maze 1	823	822	828	849	835	262	811	612
Maze 2	644	657	652	645	509	213	627	626
Moira 1	808	816	803	701	838	325	864	595
Moira 2	800	711	781	657	792	471	810	727
Moneyreagh 1	839	870	848	857	858	240	802	689
Moneyreagh 2	681	706	608	650	797	197	614	568
Newtownbreda	706	622	754	630	644	633	318	350
Old Warren	85	76	162	68	59	638	54	95
Seymour Hill	386	380	368	328	316	673	113	493
Tonagh	192	238	203	205	134	793	72	148
Wallace Park 1	890	888	886	883	839	571	643	888
Wallace Park 2	874	866	819	828	842	569	816	532

The Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010 is made up from 52 indicators mostly relating to the period 2007-2009. The indicators are grouped into seven types or 'domains' of deprivation weighted as follows:

- Income Deprivation 25%
- Employment Deprivation 25%
- Health Deprivation and Disability 15%
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation 15%
- Proximity to Services 10%

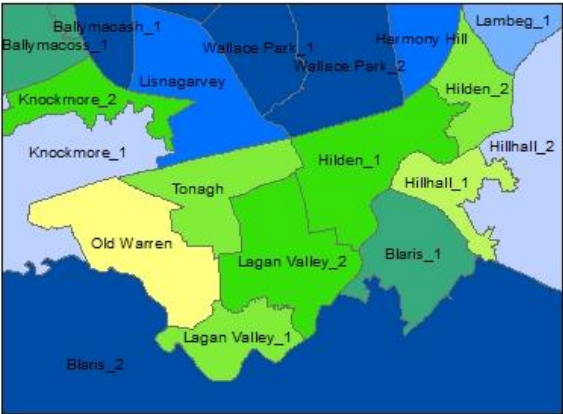
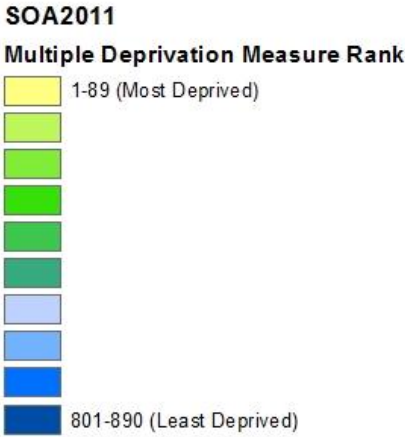
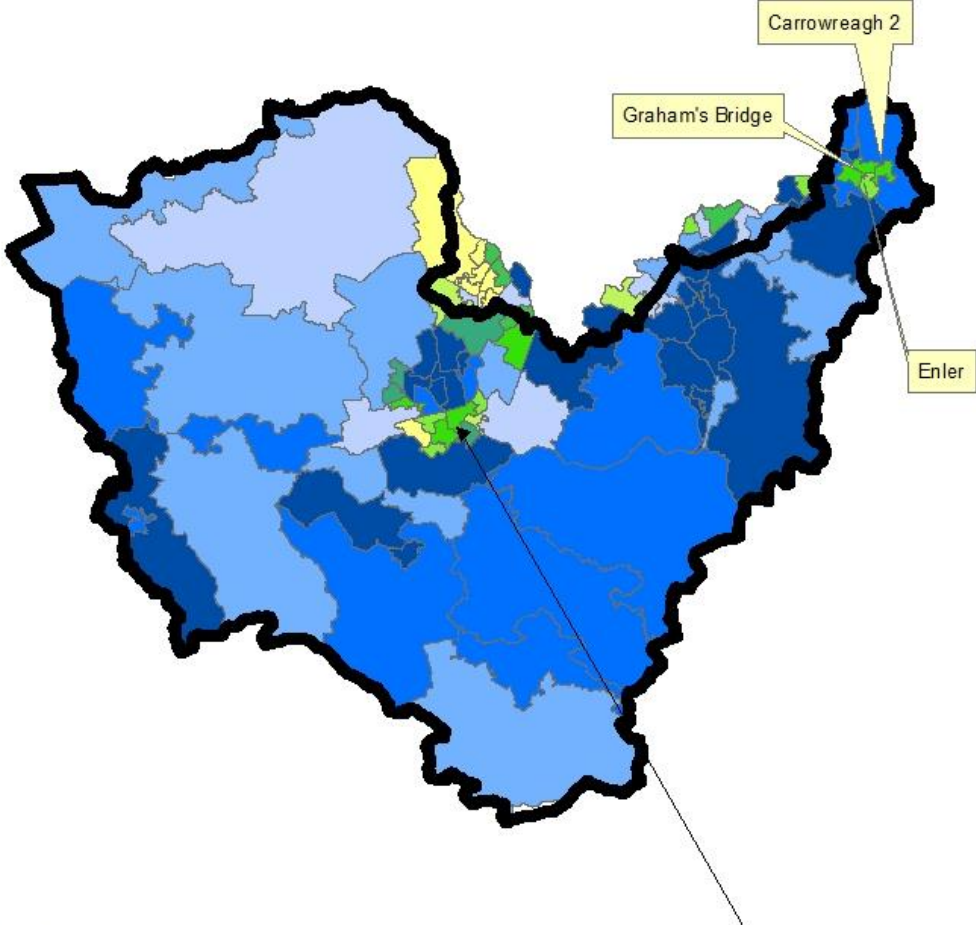
- Living Environment 5%
- Crime and Disorder 5%

Within each domain, the **top ten most deprived SOAs** within LCCC are highlighted in green and the **top ten least deprived SOAs** are highlighted in blue. Where an SOA crosses more than one LGD, the SOA has been assigned to the LGD where the greatest number of properties nest.

For more information please see the link below

[http://www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation/nimdm\\_2010.htm](http://www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation/nimdm_2010.htm)

# Multiple Deprivation by SOA - LCCC



## Useful Information

### New Government Departments

From 9th May 2016 the twelve Government Departments have been reduced to nine. The references in this report refer to the old Government Departments but the new structure is detailed below for information.

The Executive Office

<https://www.executiveoffice-ni.gov.uk/articles/ofmdfm-statistics-and-research>

Department of Agriculture, Environment & Rural Affairs (DAERA)

<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/topics/statistics>

Department of Communities

<https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/topics/dsd-statistics-and-research>

Department for the Economy (DfE)

<https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/topics/statistics-and-economic-research>

Department of Education (DE)

<https://www.education-ni.gov.uk/topics/statistics-and-research-1>

Department of Finance (DoF)

<https://www.finance-ni.gov.uk/topics/statistics-and-research-0>

Department of Health (DoH)

<https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/topics/doh-statistics-and-research>

Department for Infrastructure (DfI)

<https://www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk/topics/drd-statistics-and-research>

Department of Justice (DOJ)

<https://www.justice-ni.gov.uk/topics/doj-statistics-and-research>

### NISRA

NISRA is an Agency of the Department of Finance. NISRA is the principal source of official statistics and social research on Northern Ireland.

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

### **Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS)**

NINIS provides free access to statistical and locational information relating to small areas across Northern Ireland. Information is available across a range of themes including Population, Health & Social Care, Education & Skills and Crime.

<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/Home.aspx>