

Constituency Profile

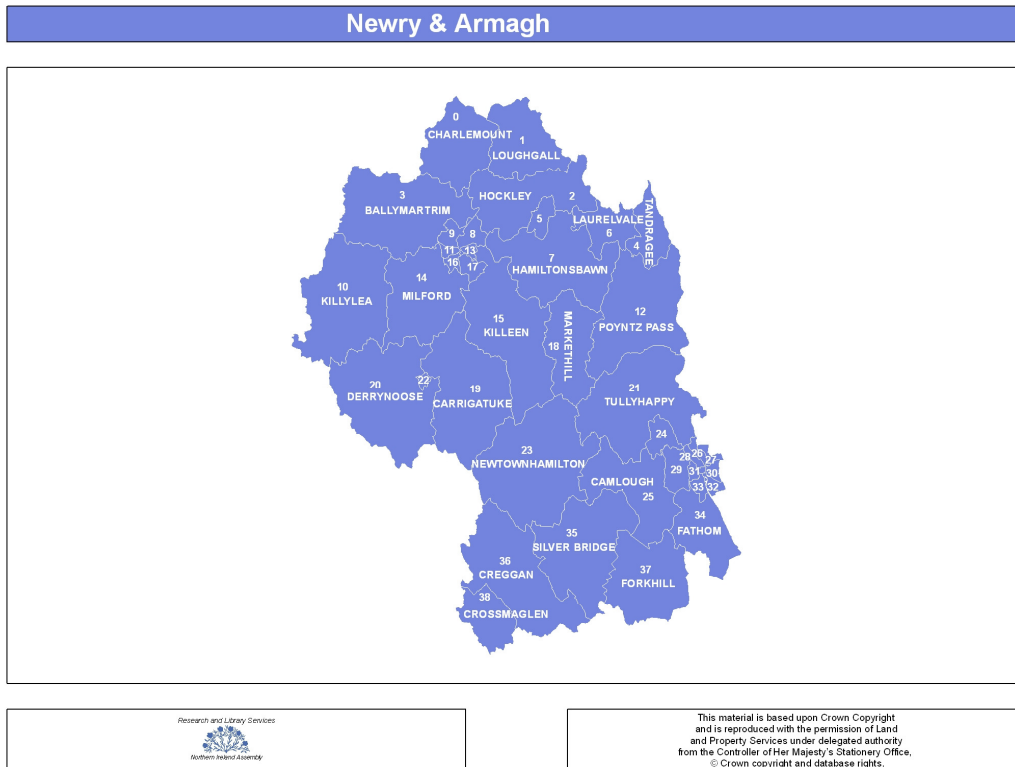
Newry and Armagh

September 2010

Using the latest data available through the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS) www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk, this report provides an up-to-date statistical profile of the Constituency of Newry and Armagh. It includes information on the demographics of people living in Newry and Armagh 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 Newry and Armagh;
- 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 Newry and Armagh which comprises of the 39 wards shown below.



0	Charlemount	13	The Mall	26	Drumgullion
1	Loughgall	14	Milford	27	Windsor Hill
2	Hockley	15	Killeen	28	Ballybot
3	Ballymartrim	16	Downs	29	Derrymore
4	Tandragee	17	Demesne	30	St Patricks'
5	Rich Hill	18	Markethill	31	Daisy Hill
6	Laurelvale	19	Carrigatuke	32	St Marys'
7	Hamiltonsbawn	20	Derrynoose	33	Drumalane
8	Observatory	21	Tullyhappy	34	Fathom
9	Abbey Park	22	Keady	35	Silver Bridge
10	Killylea	23	Newtownhamilton	36	Creggan
11	Callan Bridge	24	Bessbrook	37	Forkhill
12	Poyntz Pass	25	Camlough	38	Crossmaglen

NEWRY AND ARMAGH: KEY FACTS

Demographics

- An estimated 110,033 people live in Newry and Armagh, the Constituency with the 4th highest population in 2008.
- The majority (67.2%) of people living in Newry and Armagh are of Catholic community background.
- Newry and Armagh has a slightly younger age profile than that of Northern Ireland.

Health

- Life expectancy in Newry and Armagh is 75.6 years for males and 80.6 years for females, the Constituency with the 4th lowest life expectancy in both cases.

Compared to Northern Ireland as a whole, Newry and Armagh has a higher:

- Death rate due to cancer, the Constituency with the 5th highest rate.
- Death rate due to respiratory disease.
- Death rate due to circulatory disease, the Constituency with the 4th highest rate.
- Death rate due to suicide and undetermined intent, the Constituency with the 3rd highest rate.

Compared to Northern Ireland as a whole, Newry and Armagh has a lower:

- Rate of cancer diagnosis.
- Teenage birth rate.
- Prevalence of coronary heart disease, hypertension, diabetes mellitus and chronic kidney disease for those attending GPs in Newry and Armagh.

Education

- Newry and Armagh has the highest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in further education.

The Economy

- Newry and Armagh was the Constituency that received the 3rd highest amount of financial assistance from Invest NI in 2008/09 totalling £9.8 million.
- A much higher proportion 'Invest NI Start a Business' participants from Newry and Armagh were offered financial assistance compared to the Northern Ireland figure, the Constituency with the 3rd highest proportion.

Employment

- 43,533 employee jobs are located in Newry and Armagh, the Constituency with the 4th highest number of employee jobs.
- In 2009, Newry and Armagh was the Constituency with the 5th lowest number of redundancies with a total of 130 redundancies in the area.

Housing

- There are 40,786 properties in Newry and Armagh. Newry and Armagh has a higher proportion of detached properties and a lower proportion of apartments and terraced houses compared to Northern Ireland.
- In 2008, 1,499 new planning applications were submitted for the Newry and Armagh area.

Crime

Compared to the Northern Ireland rates, Newry and Armagh has a:

- Lower overall crime, lower rates of violent crime and criminal damage and a lower anti-social behaviour incident rate.
- Higher rates of burglary and theft.

Poverty

- Newry and Armagh has the 8th highest proportion of people (17%) living in the most deprived Super Output Areas in Northern Ireland.

2010 Westminster Election Results

- 74,308 people eligible to vote, the turnout of 60.4% was higher than the Northern Ireland average of 56.7%.
- Sinn Féin candidate Conor Murphy won the Newry and Armagh seat.

2007 Assembly Election Results

- 70,823 people were eligible to vote, the turnout of 70.1% turnout was higher than the Northern Ireland average of 62.3%.
- Sinn Féin won 3 seats. The SDLP, UUP and DUP 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 Newry and Armagh.

Population Size

As at June 2008, an estimated 110,033 people live in Newry and Armagh, representing 6.2% of the Northern Ireland population (*Source: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA), Mid-Year Estimates*).

Newry and Armagh is the Constituency with the 4th highest population.

Community Background

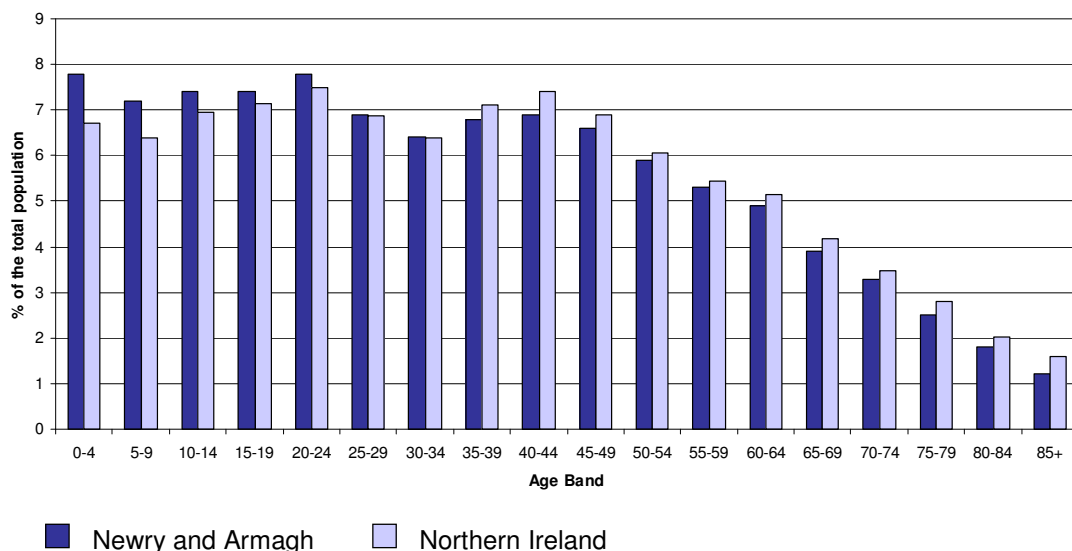
The majority (67.2%) of people living in Newry and Armagh are of Catholic community background. Less than a third (31.8%) of people living in Newry and Armagh are of Protestant community background. The remainder are of other or no community background (*Source: NISRA, Census 2001*).

Age profile of Newry and Armagh

Newry and Armagh has a slightly younger age profile than that of Northern Ireland. Newry and Armagh has a slightly higher proportion of people aged under 16 (23.9% vs. 21.5%) and a slightly lower proportion of people aged 60 and over (17.6% vs. 19.2%) than all of Northern Ireland.

Newry and Armagh is the Constituency with the 2nd highest proportion of people aged under 16 and the 5th lowest proportion aged 60 and over.

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



Source: 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

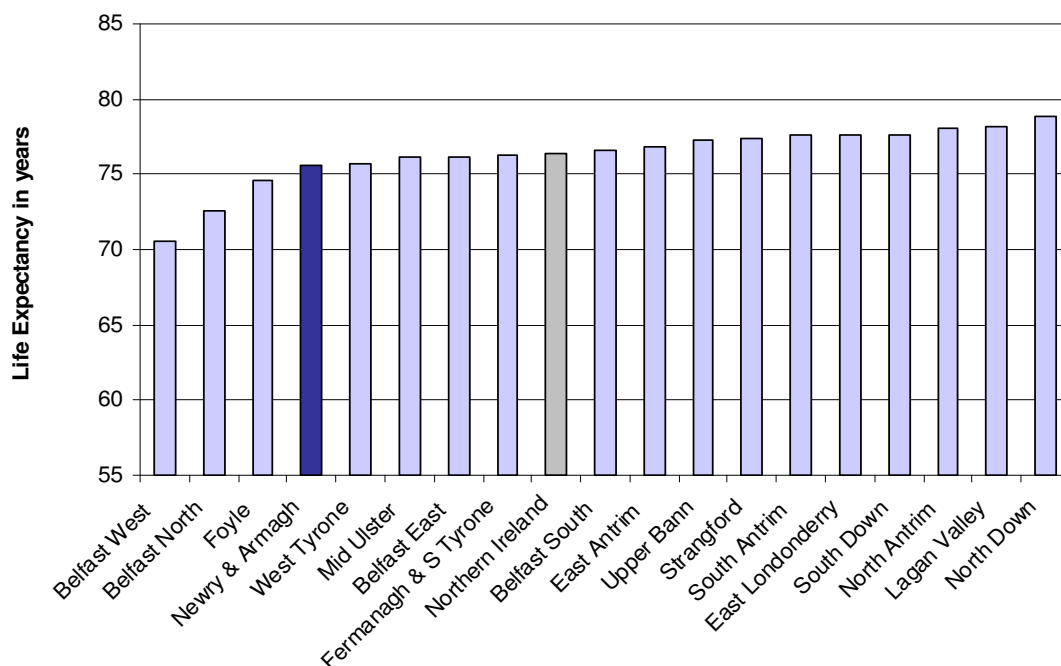
The life expectancy¹ of males (2006-2008) living in Newry and Armagh is estimated to be 75.6 years.

There is little difference in the life expectancy of males living in Newry and Armagh and that of all Northern Ireland males which stands at 76.4 years.

Newry and Armagh is the Constituency with the 4th lowest male life expectancy.

The life expectancy of males is lowest in the wards of Abbey Park, Callan Bridge, Downs, Keady, Killeen, Loughgall, The Mall, Ballybot, Crossmaglen, Daisy hill, Derrymore, Drumalane, Drumgullion, Forkhill, Silver Bridge, St Mary's and St Patrick's where it is less than 75 years and highest in the wards of Carrigatuke, Charlemont, Demesne, Derrynoose, Hamiltonsbawn, Killylea, Laurelvale, Markethill, Milford, Observatory, Poyntz Pass, Rich Hill, Camlough, Fathom, Newtownhamilton, Tullyhappy and Windsor Hill where it is greater than the Northern Ireland average but less than 85 years.²

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))

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

² 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

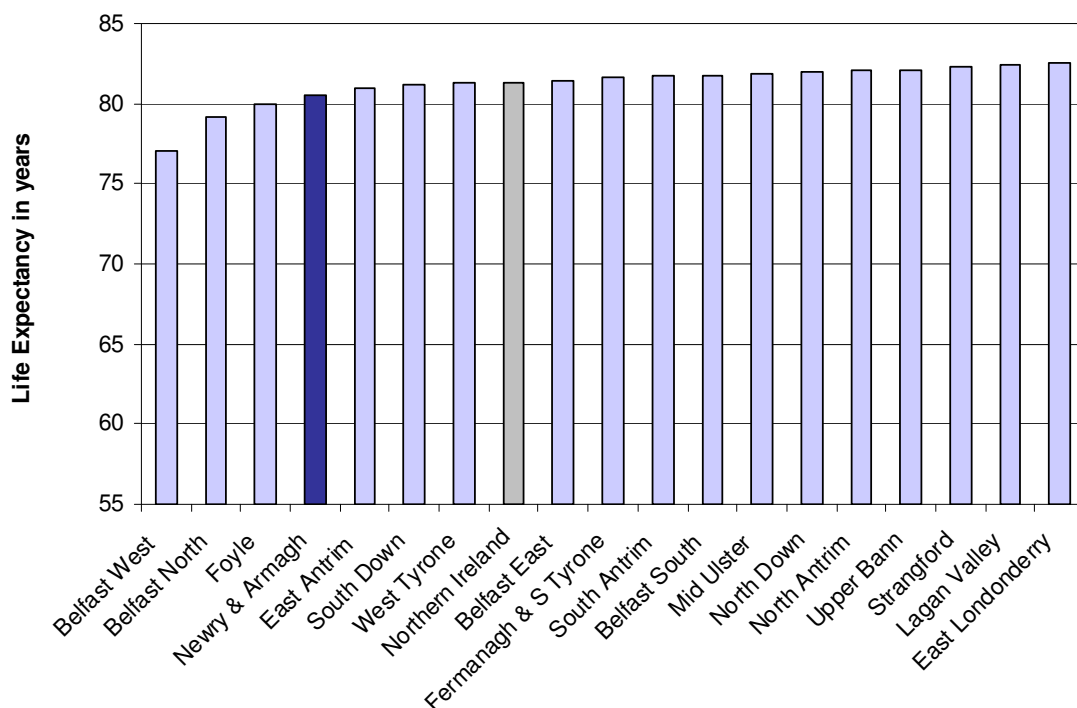
The life expectancy³ of females (2006-2008) living in Newry and Armagh is estimated to be 80.6 years.

As with males, there is little difference in the life expectancy of females living in Newry and Armagh and that of all Northern Ireland females which stands at 81.3 years.

Newry and Armagh is the Constituency with the 4th lowest female life expectancy.

The life expectancy of females is lowest in the wards of Killeen and Crossmaglen where less than 75 years and highest in the wards of Demesne, Loughgall and The Mall where it is greater than 85 years.⁴

Chart 3: Life expectancy of females, 2006-2008



Source: NISRA, NINIS (DHSSPS)

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

⁴ 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 rates⁵ 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

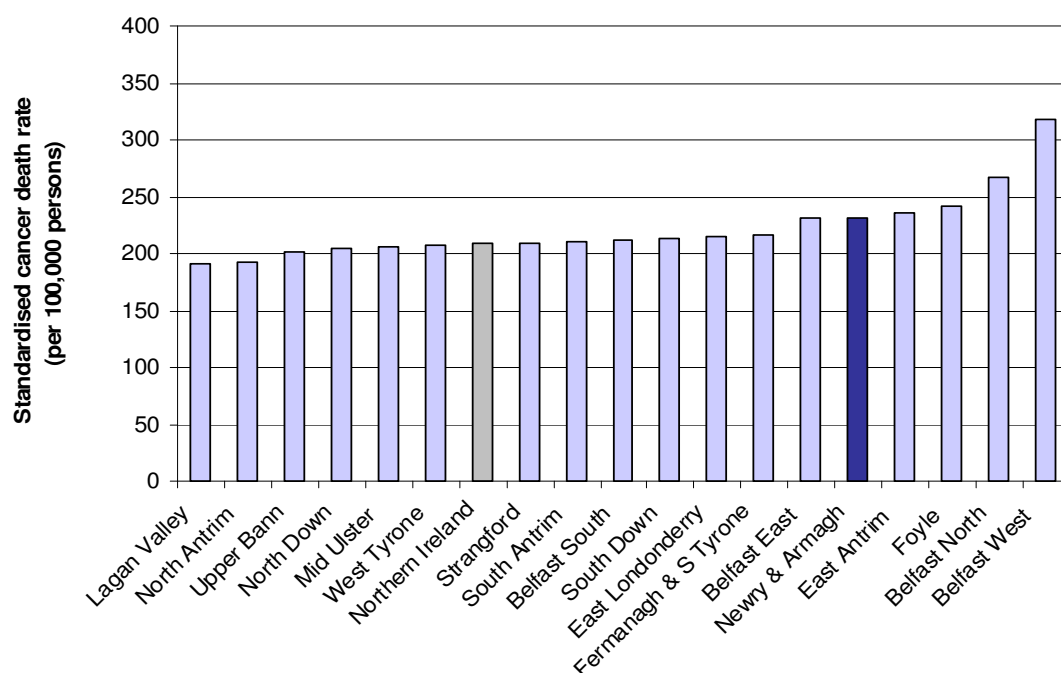
The standardised death rate due to cancer in Newry and Armagh is 232 per 100,000 persons.

The death rate due to cancer in Newry and Armagh is higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 208 per 100,000 persons.

Newry and Armagh is the Constituency with the 5th highest 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))

⁵ 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

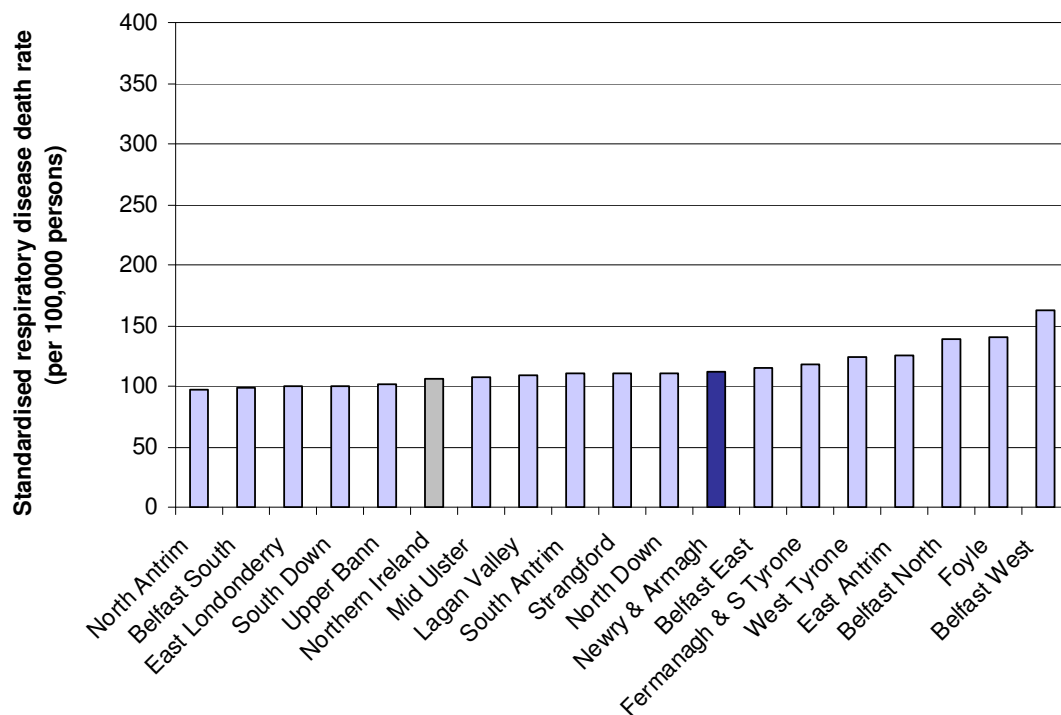
The standardised death rate due to respiratory disease in Newry and Armagh is 112 per 100,000 persons.

The death rate due to respiratory disease in Newry and Armagh is higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 106 per 100,000 persons.

Newry and Armagh is the Constituency with the 8th highest 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

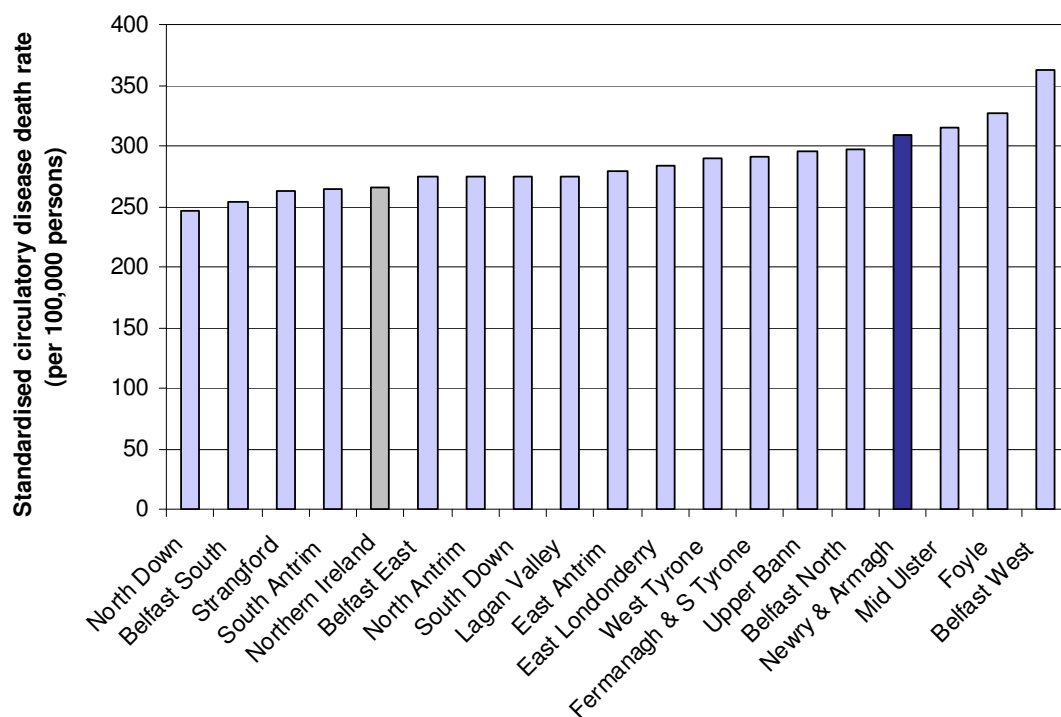
The standardised death rate due to circulatory disease in Newry and Armagh is 309 per 100,000 persons.

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

Newry and Armagh is the Constituency with the 4th highest 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

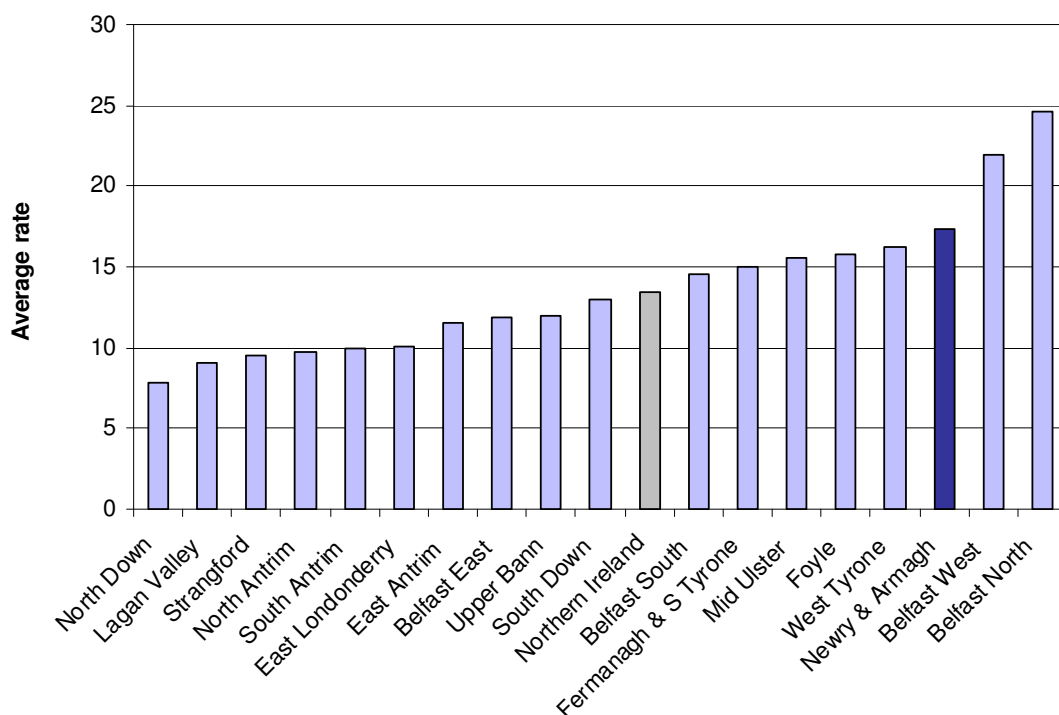
During the period 2004-2008, there were 92 deaths as a result of suicide and undetermined intent⁶⁷ in Newry and Armagh. This equates to an average rate⁸ of 17 per 100,000 persons per annum.

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

Newry and Armagh is the Constituency with the 3rd highest 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)

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

⁷ Death where the intention of the victim is not clear.

⁸ Rate calculated using 2006 mid-year estimates provided by NISRA.

Cancer Diagnoses

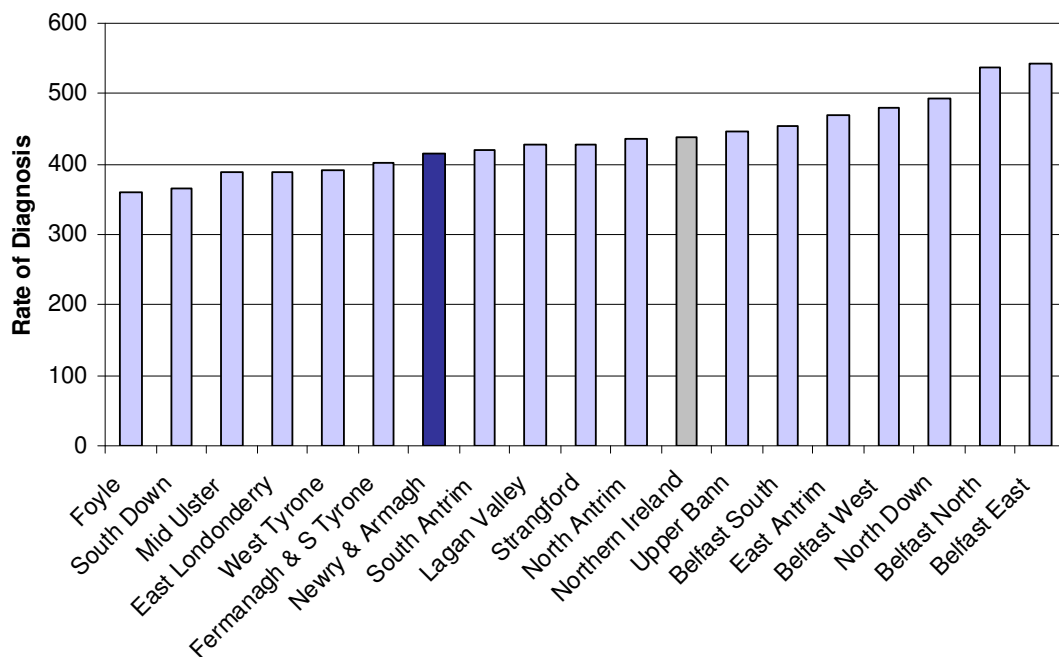
In 2007, there were 450 new incidences of cancer⁹¹⁰ diagnosed for Newry and Armagh. This equates to a rate of 415 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of cancer diagnosis was lower for Newry and Armagh than the Northern Ireland rate of 439 per 100,000 persons.

Newry and Armagh was the Constituency with the 7th 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 Charlemont (278), Camlough (302) and Tullyhappy (307) and highest in the wards of St Mary's (615), Observatory (581) and St Patrick's (572).¹¹

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)

⁹ Excluding non-melanoma skin cancer.

¹⁰ 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).

¹¹ Ward Rates calculated using 2005 mid-year estimates provided by NISRA.

Hospital Admissions due to Self Harm

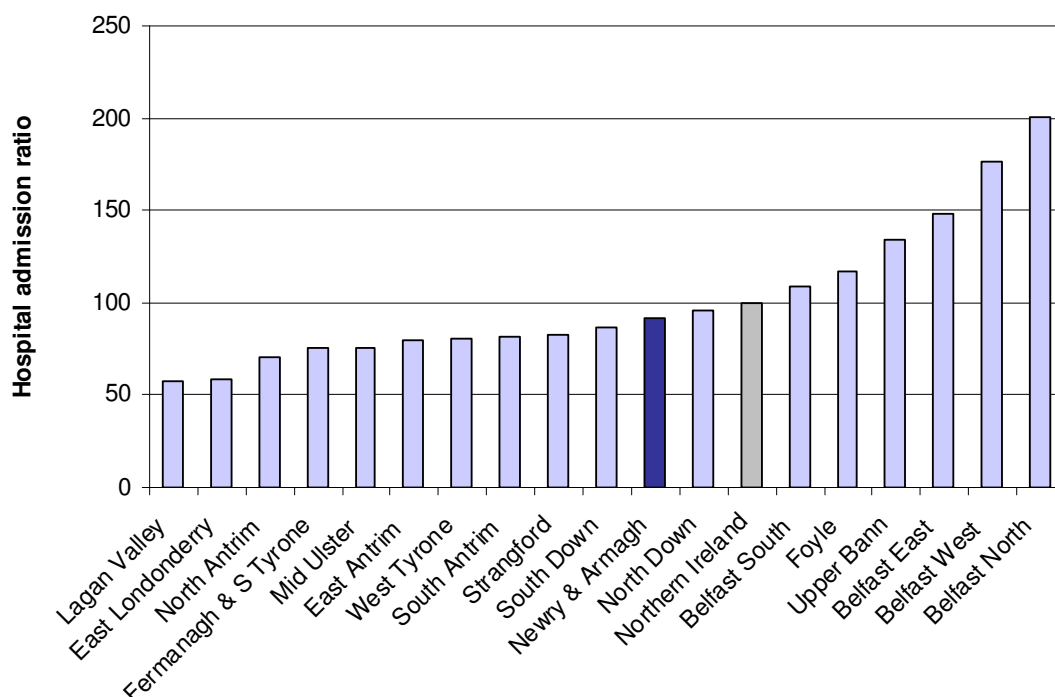
For the period 2005-2009, the standardised hospital admission ratio for self harm¹² in Newry and Armagh stood at 92. Ratios are calculated to allow comparison of areas or groups to the NI average which is set to 100.

The standardised hospital admission ratio for self harm is lower in Newry and Armagh than the Northern Ireland ratio of 100. While the standardised hospital admission ratio for self harm was lower amongst females (88 compared to 100), there was only a slight difference amongst males (98 compared to 100).

Newry and Armagh is the Constituency with the 8th highest 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)

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

Mood and Anxiety Disorder Prescriptions

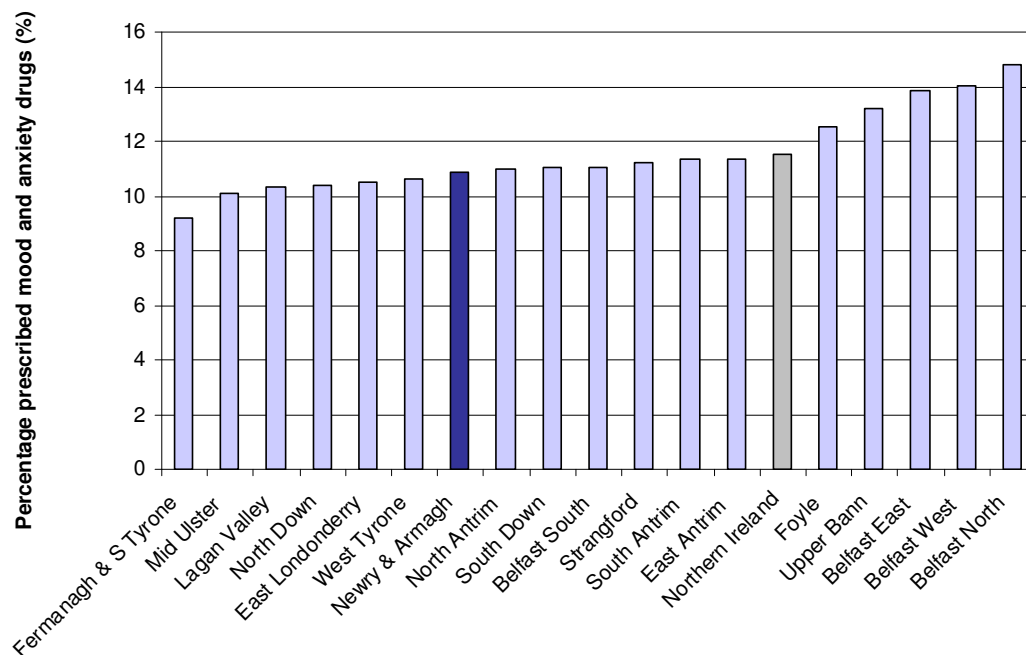
As at April 2008, an estimated 10.9% of people in Newry and Armagh were on prescribed drugs for mood and anxiety disorders.¹³

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

Newry and Armagh was the Constituency with the 7th 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)

¹³ 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

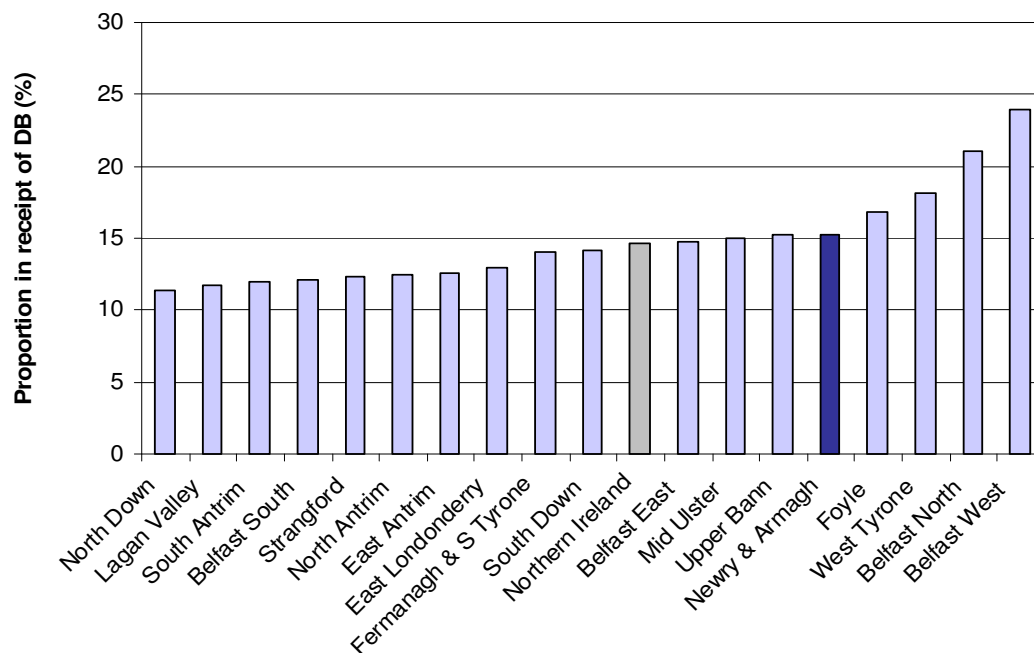
In February 2010, there were 16,855 people in Newry and Armagh in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit.¹⁴ This equates to 15.3% of constituents receiving such benefits.

There was little difference in the proportion of people living in Newry and Armagh who are in receipt of disability-related benefits and the Northern Ireland figure of 14.6%.

Newry and Armagh was the Constituency with the 5th highest proportion of disability-related benefit recipients.

The lowest proportions of people in receipt of disability-related benefits were concentrated in the wards of Hamiltonsbawn (10.5%), Milford (11.3%) and Hockley (11.4%) and the highest proportions were in the wards of Ballybot (25.8%), Bessbrook (21.2%) and Crossmaglen (20.1%).¹⁵

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



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

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ Ward figures calculated from population totals using 2008 mid-year estimates.

Births to Teenage Mothers

Proportion of all births which are to teenage mothers

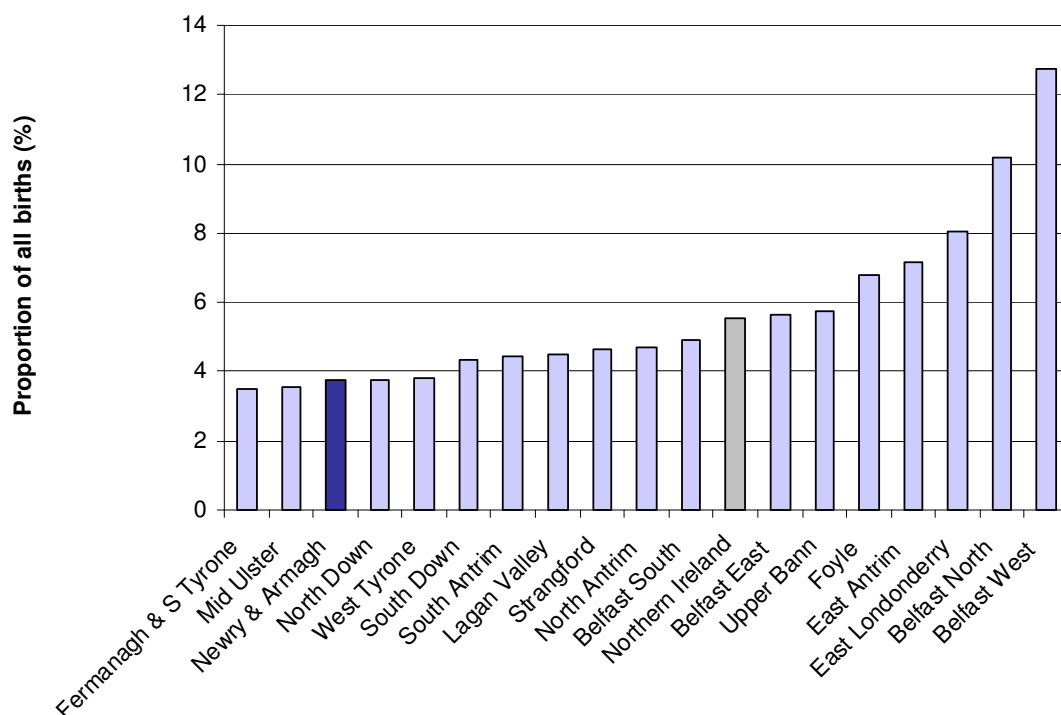
In 2008, there were 66 births to teenage mothers. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 3.8% of all births in Newry and Armagh, although it is worth noting that this figure is influenced by the number of teenagers in the area and so the teenage birth rate (see over) is more accurate for the purposes of comparison between areas.

A slightly lower proportion of births in Newry and Armagh were to teenage mothers compared to the Northern Ireland average of 5.6%.

Newry and Armagh was the Constituency with the 3rd lowest 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

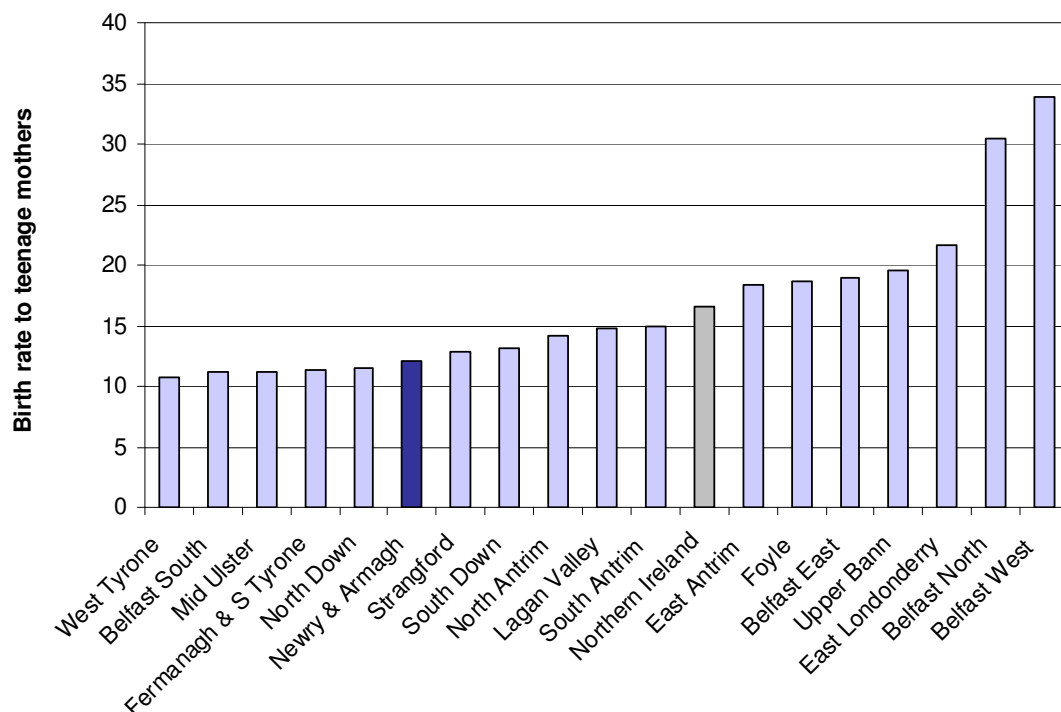
In 2008, the teenage birth rate of Newry and Armagh stood at 12 per 1,000 female persons aged 13-19 years.

The teenage birth rate was lower for Newry and Armagh than the overall Northern Ireland rate which stood at 17 per 1,000 female persons aged 13-19.

Newry and Armagh was the Constituency with the 6th lowest 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.¹⁶

As at 31 March 2009, there was a lower prevalence of coronary heart disease, hypertension, diabetes mellitus and chronic kidney disease amongst patients whose GP practice is located in the Newry and Armagh area compared to GP practices across all of Northern Ireland.

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

	Newry and Armagh Patients		All Northern Ireland Patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Coronary Heart Disease	4,158	34	75,278	41
All Heart Failure Patients	864	7	13,903	8
Stroke	1,863	15	31,063	17
Hypertension	14,287	117	225,093	122
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	1,630	13	29,099	16
Hypothyroid	3,490	29	57,599	31
Cancer	1,237	10	20,741	11
Mental Health	989	8	14,407	8
Asthma	6,582	54	104,527	56
Dementia	638	5	9,971	5
Atrial Fibrillation	1,418	12	23,827	13
Obesity (Patients aged 16+)	10,642	112	165,956	113
Diabetes Mellitus (Patients aged 17+)	3,768	41	65,066	45
Epilepsy (Patients aged 18+)	865	10	13,983	10
Chronic Kidney Disease (patients aged 18+)	2,940	32	55,150	39
Learning Disabilities (Patients aged 18+)	603	7	6,912	5

■ Higher than NI* ■ Lower than NI*

* by more than 3

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

¹⁶ 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.

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

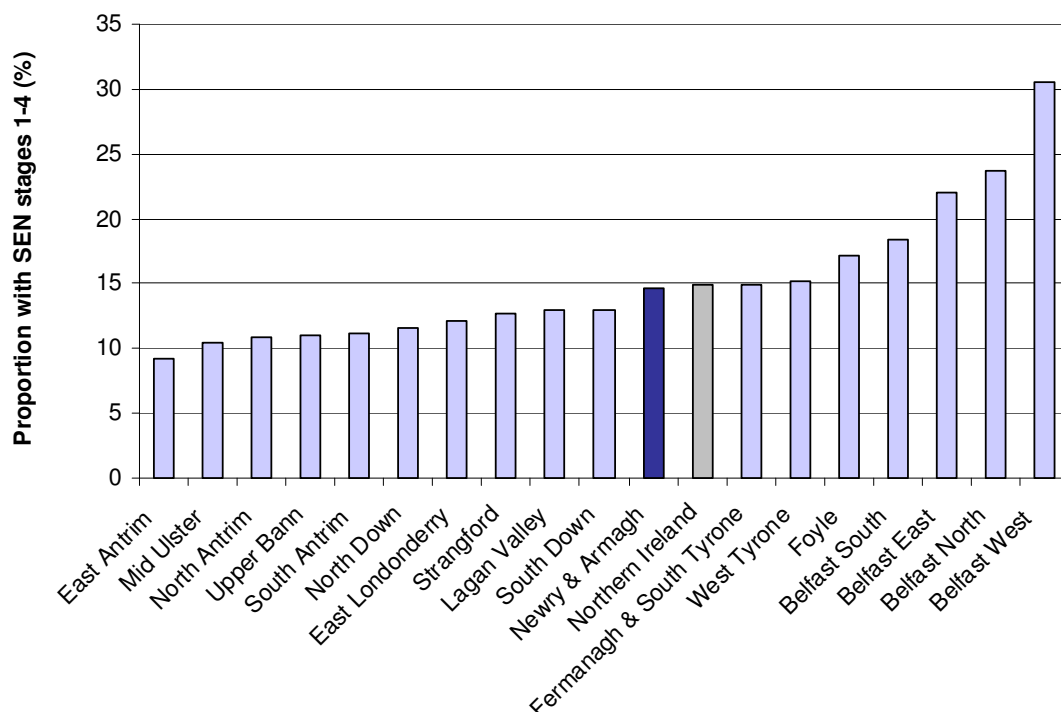
In 2008/09, 14.7% of Newry and Armagh post-primary pupils had a Statement of Special Educational Need (SEN) at stages 1-4.

There was little difference in the proportion of post-primary pupils with a SEN at stages 1-4 in Newry and Armagh and the Northern Ireland figure of 14.9%.

Newry and Armagh was the Constituency with the 8th highest proportion of pupils with a SEN at stages 1-4,

The lowest proportions of pupils with a SEN were found in the wards of Loughgall (4.7%), Rich Hill (5.3%) and Charlemont (5.4%) and the highest proportions were found in Keady (38.6%), Daisy Hill (29.7%) and St Mary's (25.6%).

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

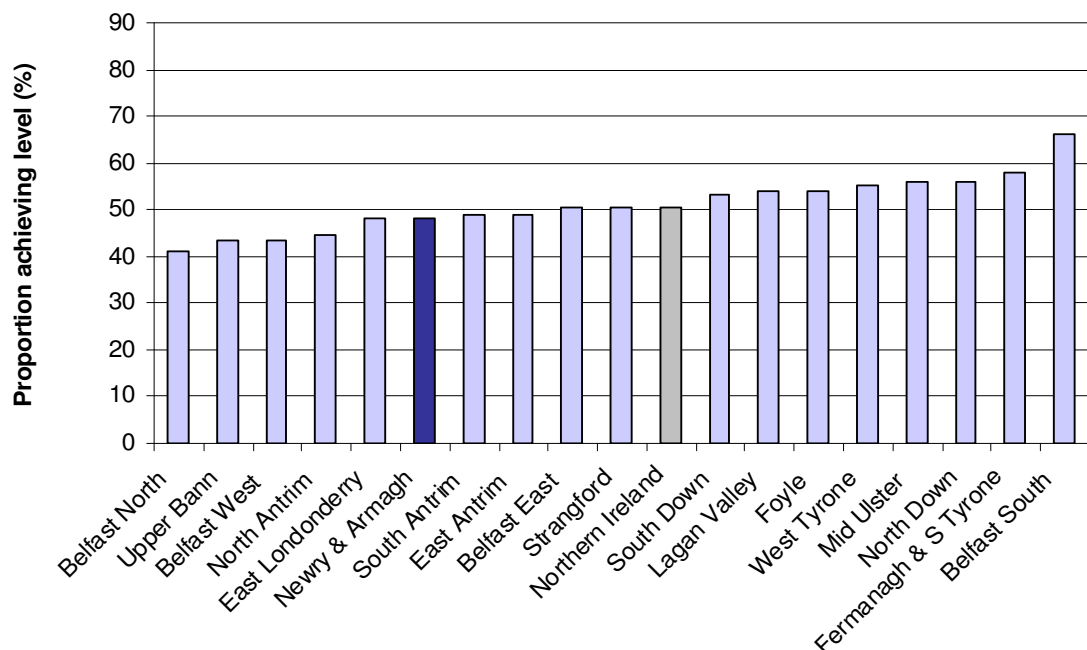
In 2008/09, 48.2% of Newry and Armagh school leavers achieved at least two A-levels.

A slightly lower proportion of pupils from Newry and Armagh left school with at least two A-levels when compared to the overall Northern Ireland figure of 50.6%.

Newry and Armagh was the Constituency with the 6th lowest 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 Markethill (8.1%, 3 pupils), Hockley (9.7%, 3 pupils) and Ballybot (10.3%, 3 pupils). The highest proportions of school leavers achieving at least two A-levels were concentrated in the wards of Milford (79.5%), Demesne (76.7%) and Ballymartin (74.4%).¹⁷

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



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

¹⁷ 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*

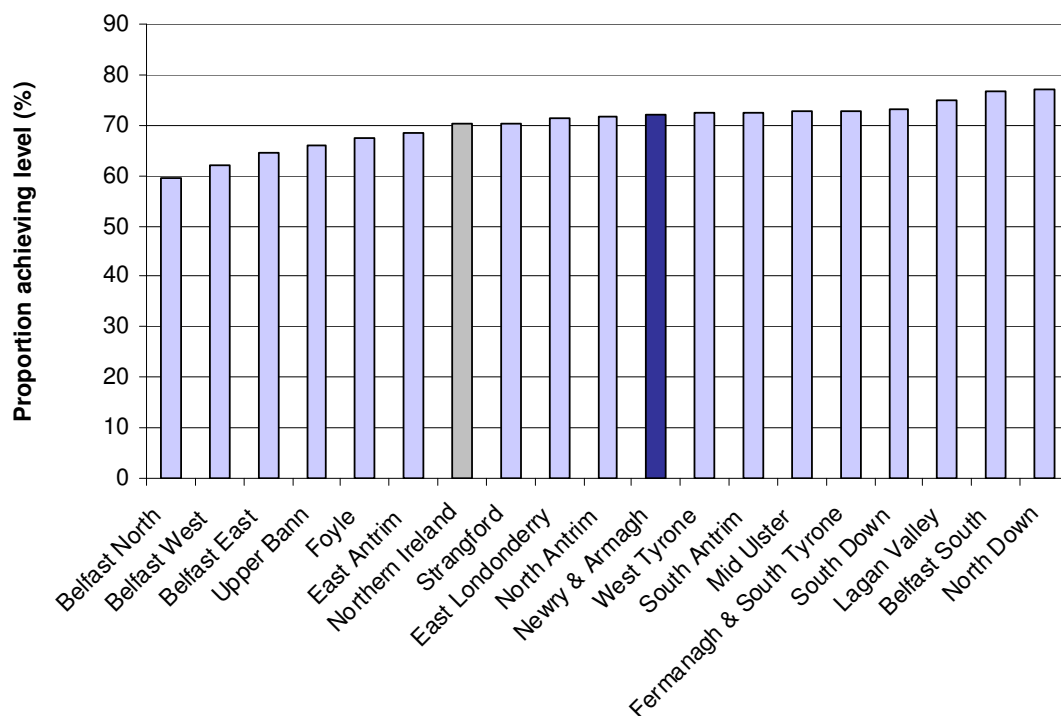
In 2008/09, 72.0% of Newry and Armagh school leavers achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C.¹⁸

The proportion of Newry and Armagh school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C as their highest level of attainment is slightly higher than the Northern Ireland proportion of 70.1%.

Newry and Armagh was the Constituency with the 9th highest 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 The Mall (21.4%, 3 pupils), Ballybot (48.3%) and Bessbrook (48.6%). The highest proportions of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C were concentrated in the wards of Demesne (96.7%), Derrynoose (90.0%) and Milford (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)

¹⁸ Note that this figure includes those who left school with at least two A-levels.

Participation in Further Education

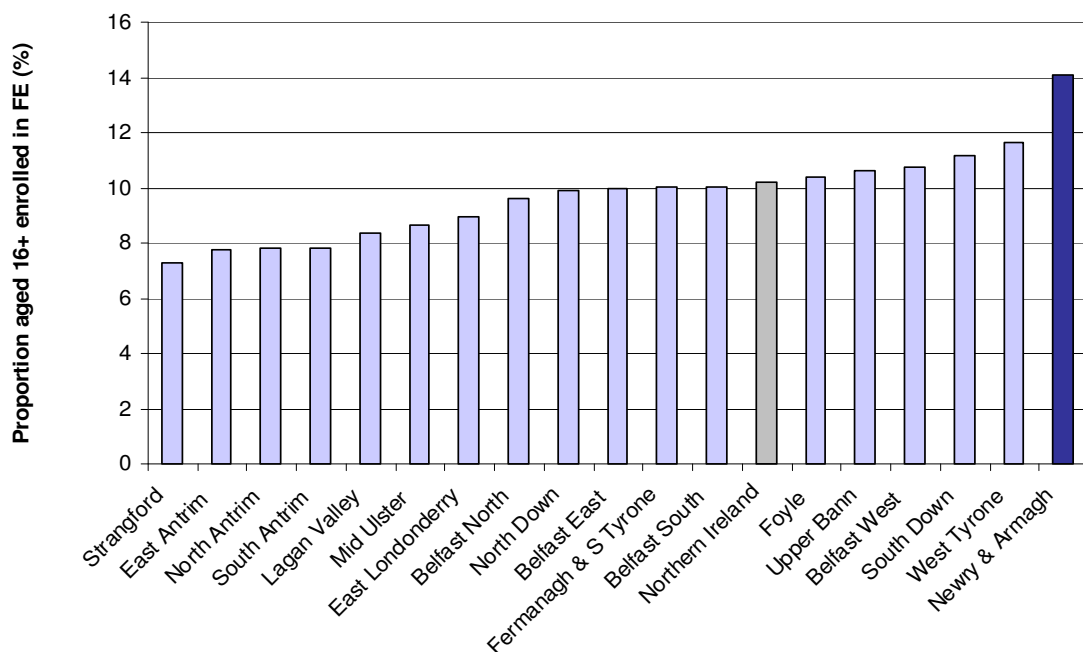
In 2007/08, there were 11,794 students from Newry and Armagh enrolled in further education.¹⁹ This equates to 14.1% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in further education.

A higher proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Newry and Armagh were enrolled in further education when compared to the Northern Ireland figure of 10.2%.

Newry and Armagh was the Constituency with the highest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in further education.

Further education participation rates were lowest in the wards of Loughgall (6.6%), Hockley (7.1%) and Charlemont (7.7%) and highest in the wards of Rich Hill (14.8%), Bessbrook (13.5%) and Markethill (13.5%).

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 Newry and Armagh students enrolled, 18.8% were full time and 81.2% were part time students, while 51.8% were female and 48.2% were male. In total, 30.0% of those enrolled in Further Education were aged 26 and over.

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

Participation in Higher Education

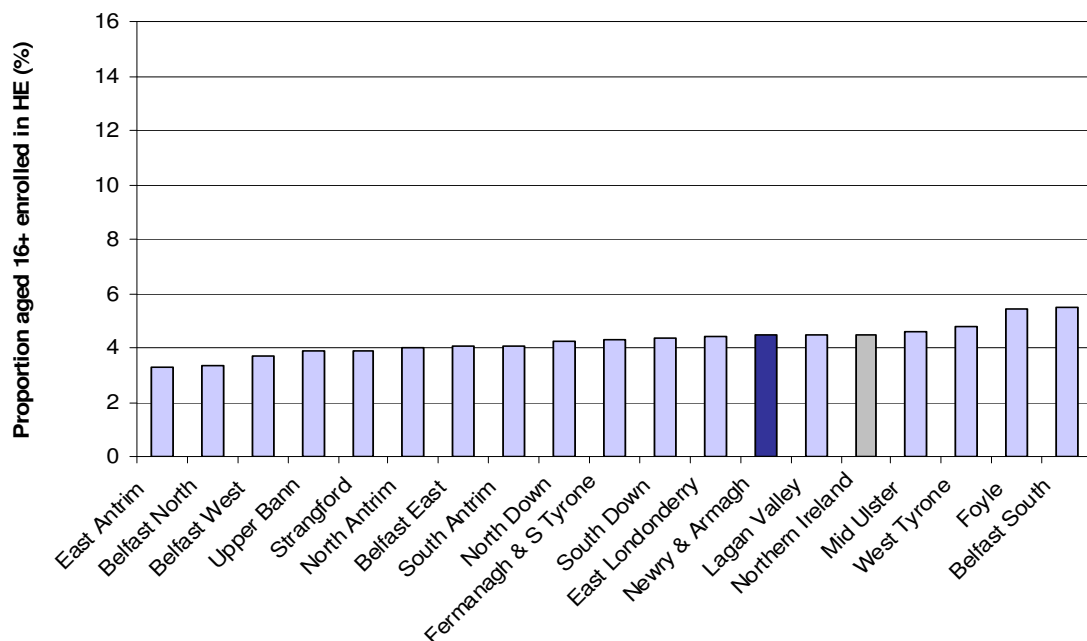
In 2007/08, there were 3,735 students from Newry and Armagh enrolled in higher education.²⁰ This equates to 4.5% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in higher education.

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

Newry and Armagh was the Constituency with the 6th highest proportion of people aged 16 and over in higher education.

Participation rates in higher education were lowest in the wards of Ballybot (1.7%), Daisy Hill (1.9%) and St Mary's (2.1%) and highest in the wards of Observatory (5.4%), Carrigatuke (4.7%) and Forkhill (4.6%).

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



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

Of all students enrolled, 76.7% were full time and 23.3% were part time students, while 62.8% were female and 37.1% were male. In total, 22.4% of those enrolled in Higher Education were mature students.²¹

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

²¹ Mature Student in Higher Education defined as those aged 25 and over.

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.

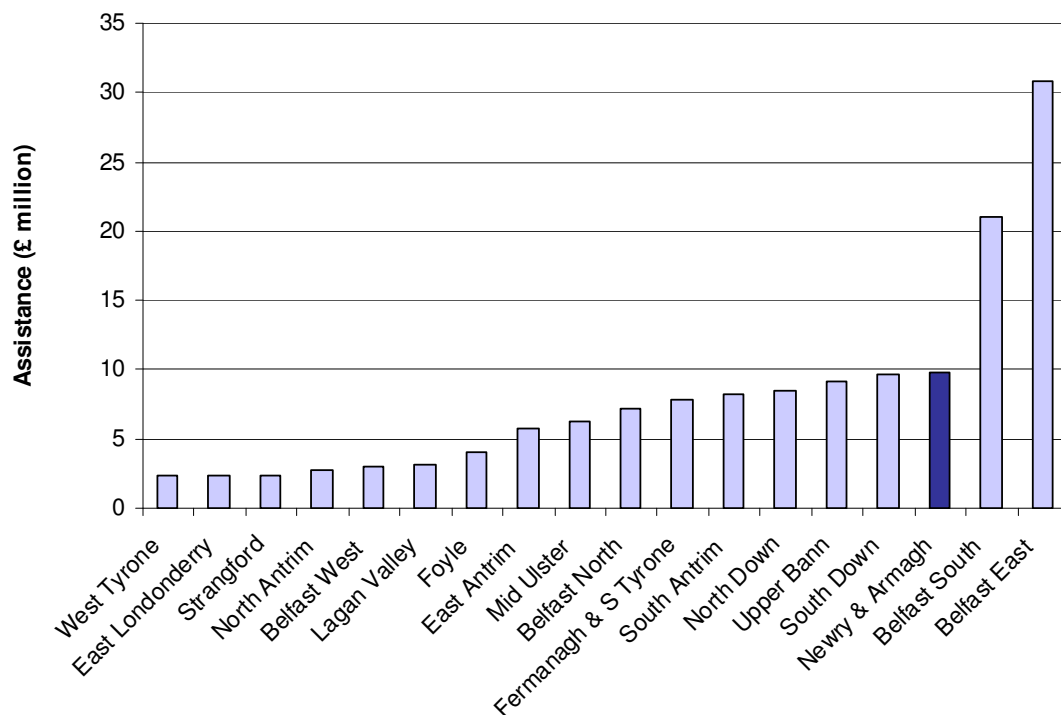
Invest NI Assistance

In 2008/09, Invest NI provided £9.8 million in financial assistance to companies in Newry and Armagh, accounting for 6.8% of all assistance provided in Northern Ireland during that period.

Companies in the Constituency of Newry and Armagh received the 3rd highest amount 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

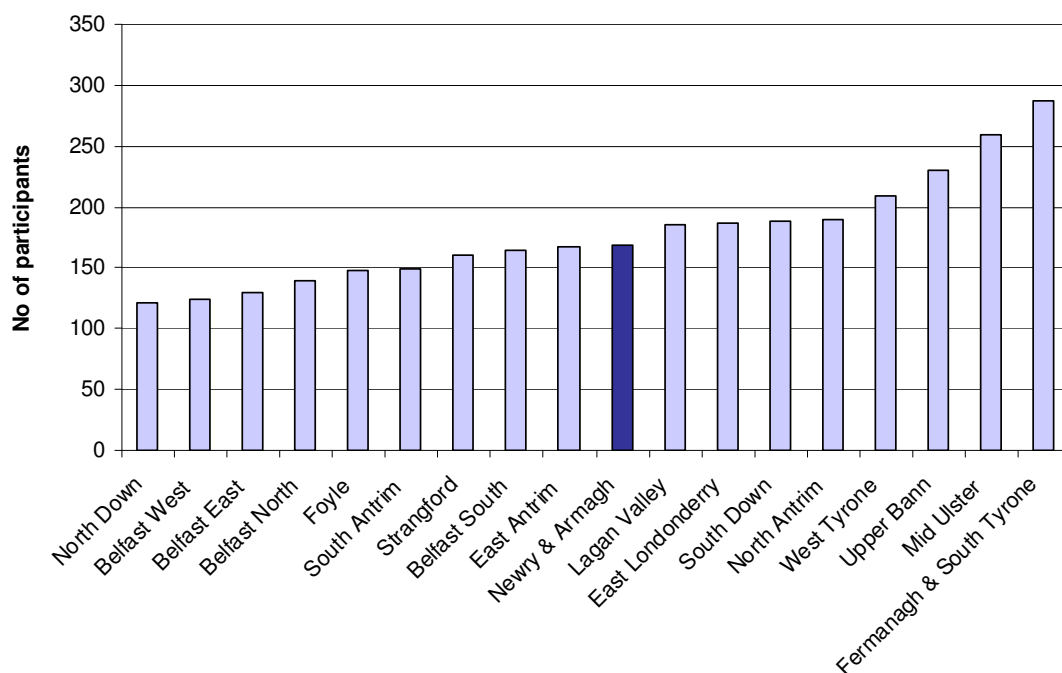
Participation in the Start a Business Programme

In 2008/09, 169 people from Newry and Armagh completed the Invest NI Start a Business Programme.

Newry and Armagh was the Constituency ranked 9th highest in terms of the number of people completing this programme.

No-one from the wards of Bessbrook and Hockley and one person from Ballybot participated in the training. The highest numbers of participants were from the wards of Drumalane (10), Laurelvale (10) and Milford (9).

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



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Invest NI)

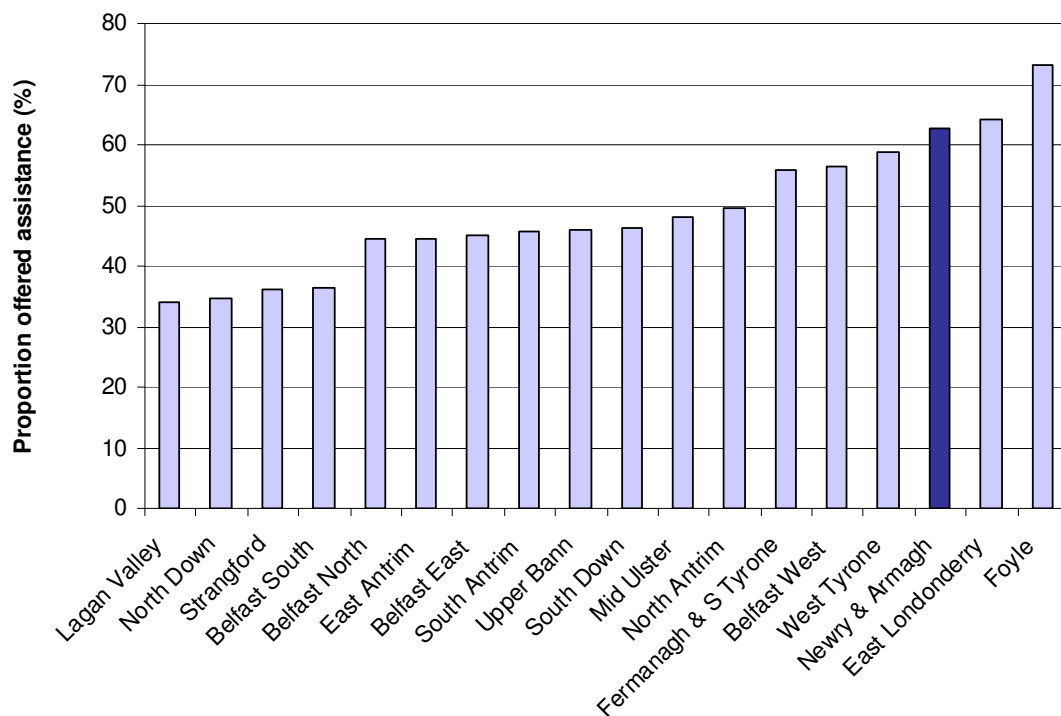
Financial Assistance offered to those who completed the Start a Business programme

Of those who did complete the training, 106 people (62.7% of participants) from Newry and Armagh were subsequently offered financial assistance.

A much higher proportion of Newry and Armagh participants were subsequently offered financial assistance compared to the Northern Ireland figure of 49.3%.

Newry and Armagh was the Constituency with the 3rd highest 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 Newry and Armagh and the unemployment claimant count.

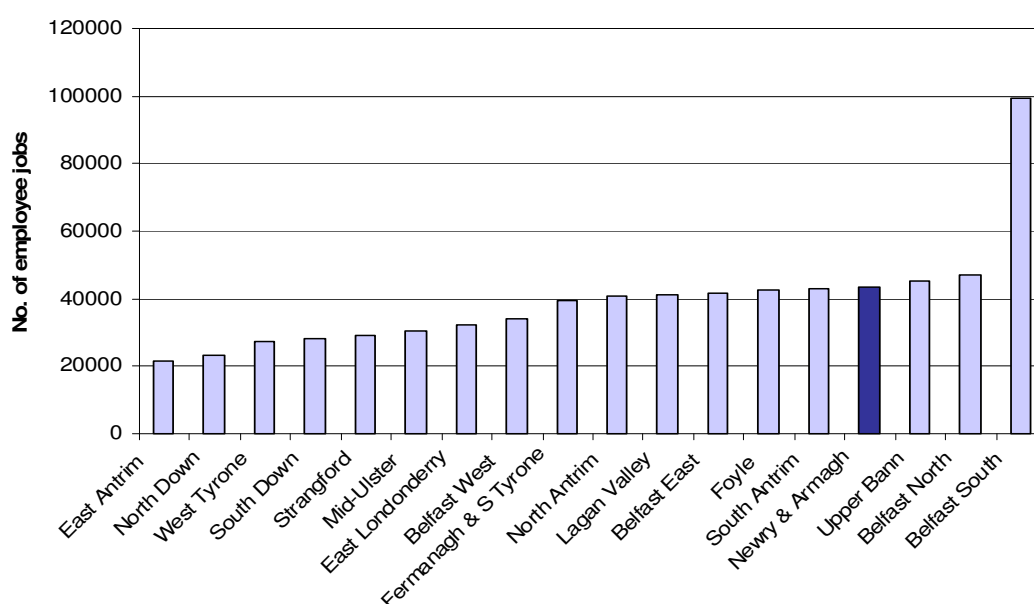
Employee jobs

As at 3 September 2007, there were 43,533 employee jobs²² located in Newry and Armagh, representing 6.1% of all employee jobs in Northern Ireland.

Newry and Armagh was the Constituency with the 4th highest number of employee jobs.

The lowest concentrations of employee jobs were in the wards of Laurelvale (262), Poyntz Pass (262) and Carrigtuke (276) and the highest concentrations were in the wards of Daisy Hill (5,617), St Mary's (3,449) and Drumalane (2,952) 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 or 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))

²² 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, 81.3% of employee jobs in Newry and Armagh were in the services sector, 11.3% were in manufacturing and 6.5% were in construction.

There was little difference proportion of employee jobs in Newry and Armagh that were in services compared to all Northern Ireland jobs (80.6%).

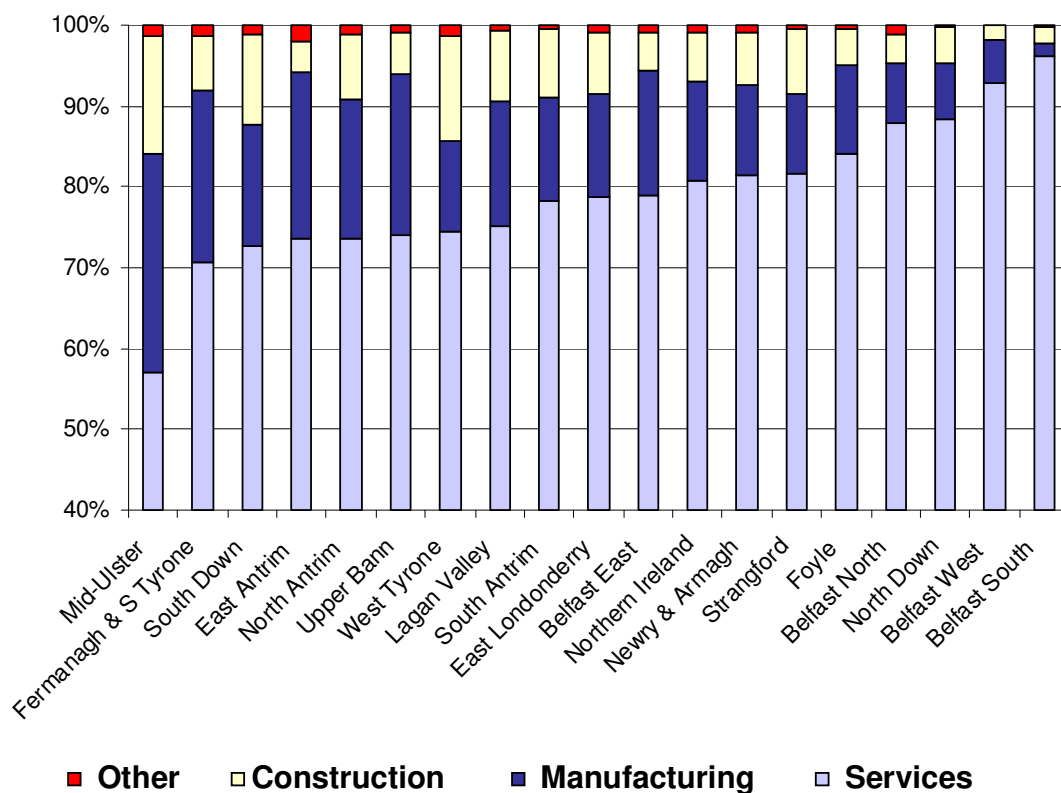
There was little difference proportion of employee jobs in Newry and Armagh that were in manufacturing compared to all Northern Ireland jobs (12.3%).

There was little difference proportion of employee jobs in Newry and Armagh that were in construction compared to all Northern Ireland jobs (6.2%).

Newry and Armagh is the Constituency with the 7th highest proportion of services jobs, the 8th lowest proportion of manufacturing jobs and the 9th lowest 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, DETI)

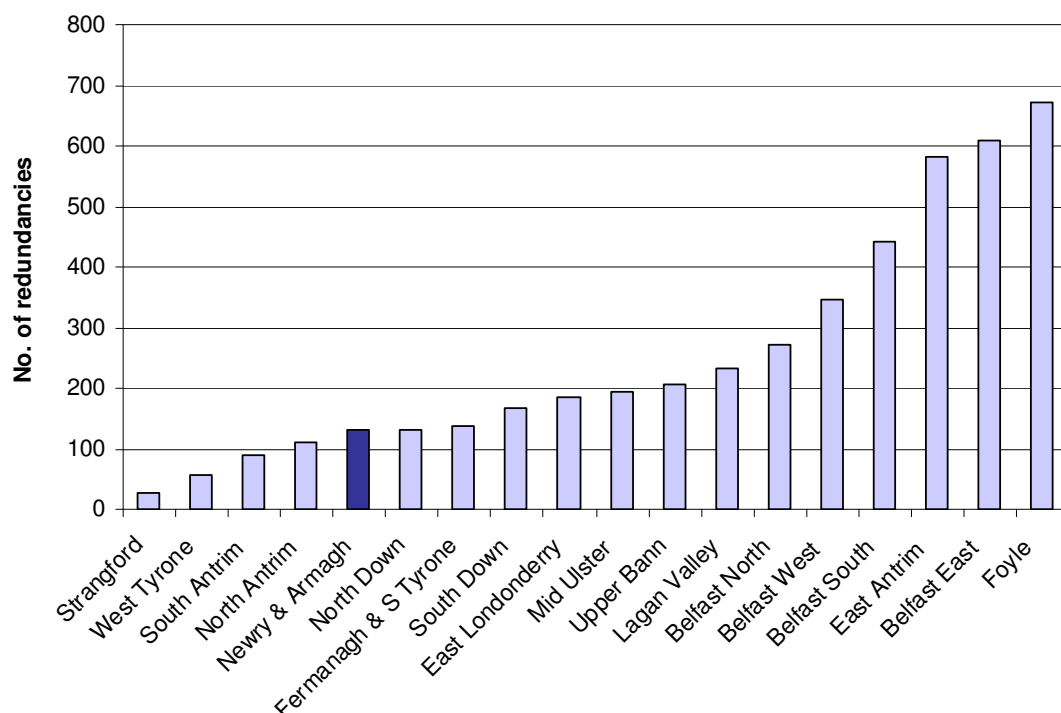
Redundancies

In 2009, there were 130 redundancies²³ in Newry and Armagh, representing 2.8% of all redundancies made in Northern Ireland (please note that this refers to location of business rather than employee home).

The Constituency of Newry and Armagh had the 5th lowest 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)

²³ 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

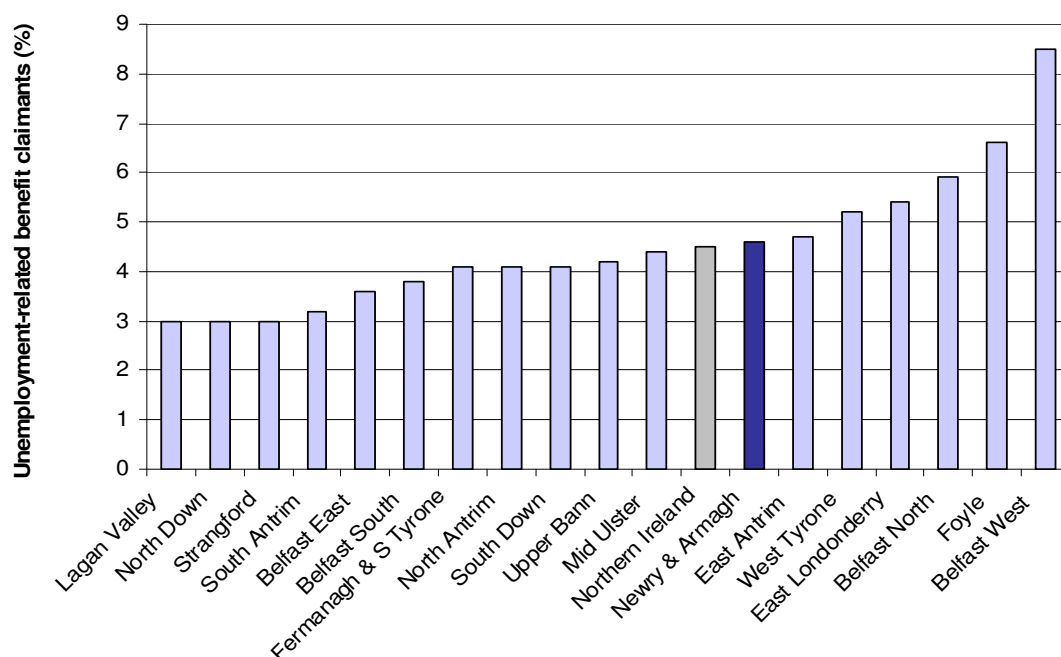
During the period January – December 2009, there were 3,079 people claiming unemployment-related benefits²⁴ in Newry and Armagh. This equates to 4.6% of all working age constituents claiming such benefits.

There was little difference in the proportion of working age people claiming unemployment-related benefits in Newry and Armagh and Northern Ireland figure of 4.5%.

Newry and Armagh was the Constituency with the 7th highest proportion of unemployment-related benefit claimants.

The proportion of working age people claiming unemployment-related benefits was lowest in the wards of Hamiltonsbawn (2.1%), Rich Hill (2.2%) and Hockley (2.5%) and highest in the wards of Callan Bridge (10.9%), Crossmaglen (7.8%) and Creggan (7.8%).

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



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

²⁴ 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 Newry and Armagh as well as information on planning applications and decisions in the area.

Housing type

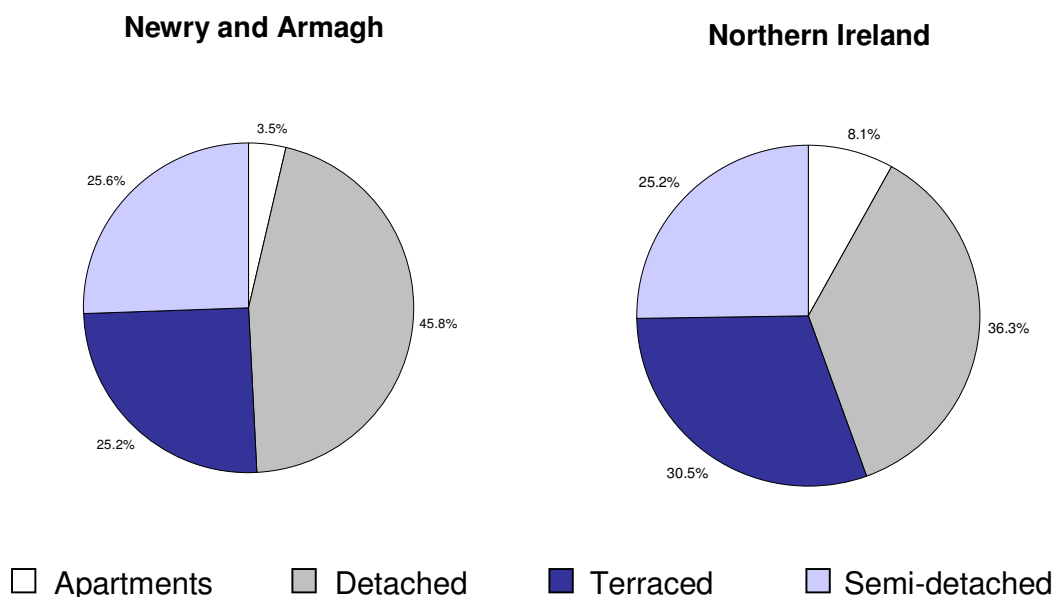
In 2008, there were 40,768 properties in Newry and Armagh, representing 5.7% of all properties in Northern Ireland.

A lower proportion of properties in Newry and Armagh were terraced (25.6% vs. 30.5%) or apartments (3.5% vs. 8.1%) when compared to the Northern Ireland figures.

The same proportion of properties in Newry and Armagh were semi-detached (25.2% vs. 25.2%) compared to Northern Ireland as a whole.

A higher proportion of properties in Newry and Armagh were detached compared to the Northern Ireland figure (45.8% vs. 36.3%), accounting for the highest proportion of properties in the area.

Charts 26 and 27: Housing type, 2008



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

Planning applications and decisions

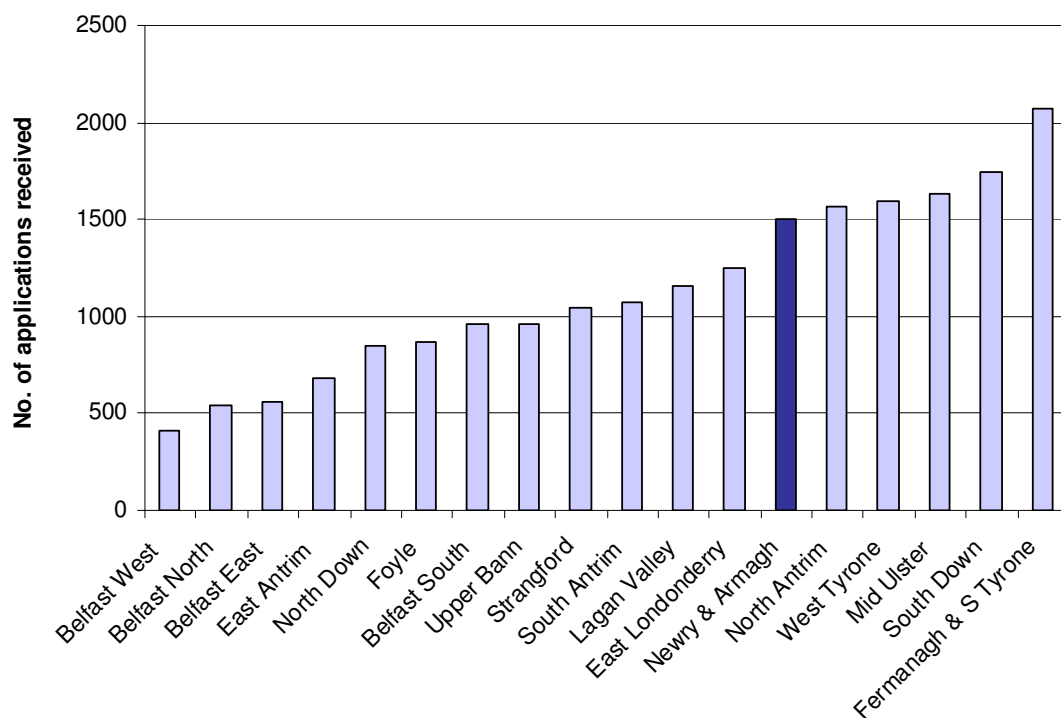
Planning applications

In 2008/09, there were 1,499 new planning applications received for the Newry and Armagh area, representing 7.3% of all applications received in Northern Ireland.²⁵

Newry and Armagh was the Constituency with the 6th highest number of 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))

²⁵ Applications received also include withdrawn applications.

Planning Decisions

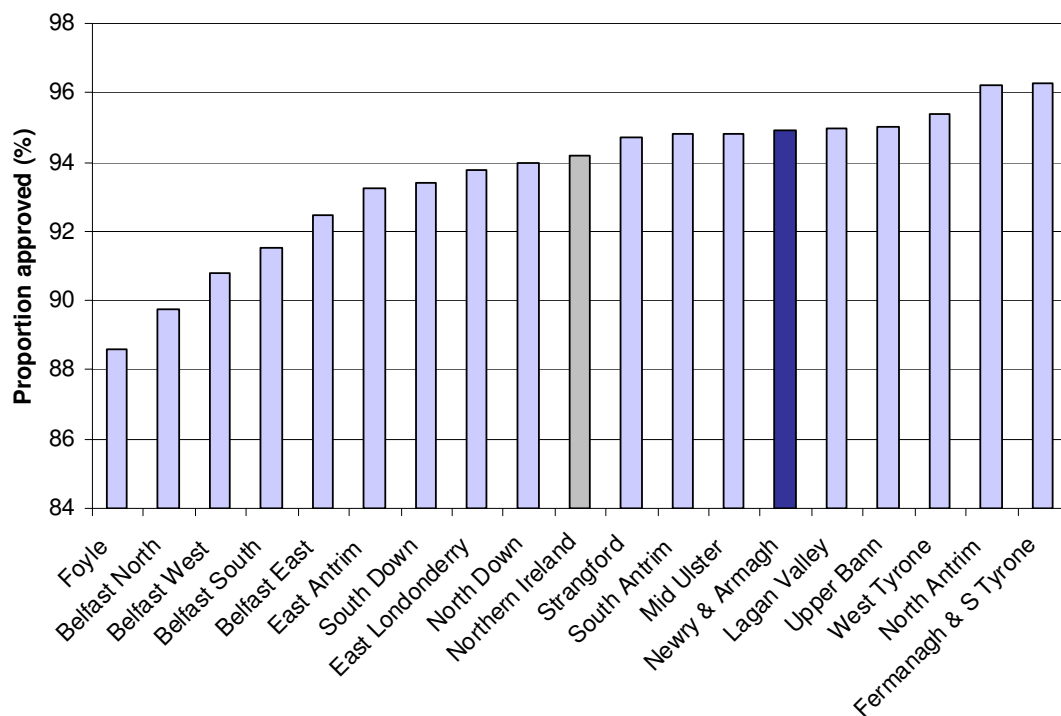
Decisions were made on a total of 1,878²⁶ applications for the Newry and Armagh area during 2008/09, 94.9% of which were approved.²⁷

There was little difference in the proportion of applications were approved in Newry and Armagh and the Northern Ireland total of 94.2%.

Newry and Armagh was the Constituency with the 6th 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)

²⁶ Note that the number of decisions is higher than the number of planning applications received as this includes applications from previous years.

²⁷ 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 Newry and Armagh 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

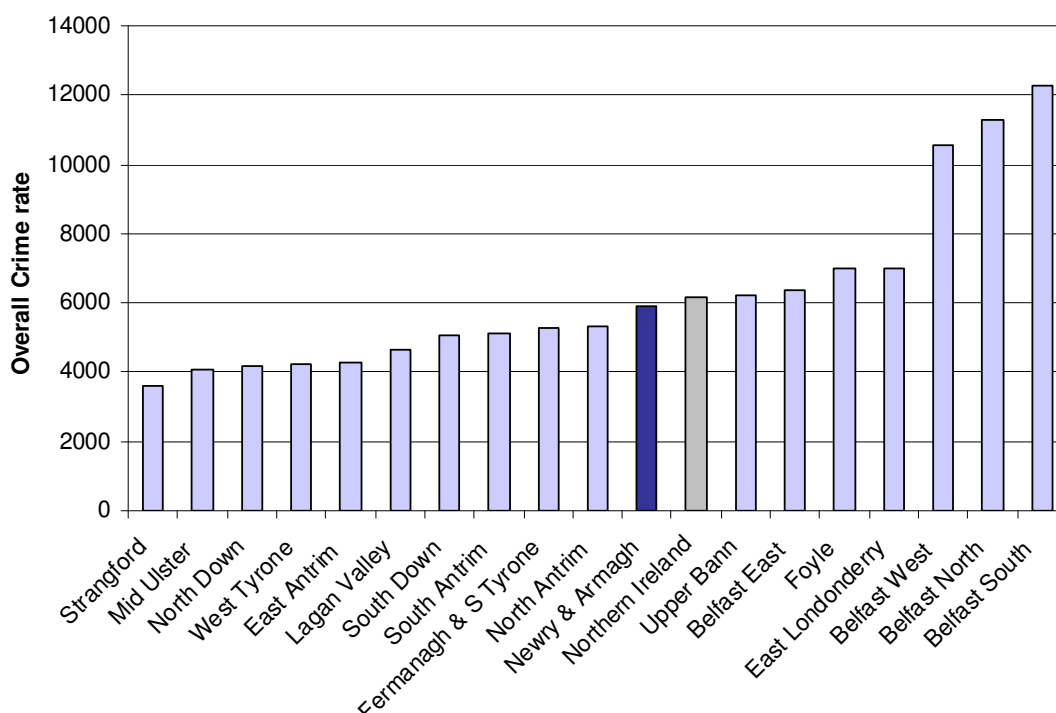
In 2009/10, a total of 6,502 offences were recorded in Newry and Armagh. This equates to an overall crime rate of 5,909 per 100,000 persons.

The crime rate for Newry and Armagh was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate which stood at 6,149 per 100,000 persons.

Newry and Armagh was the Constituency with the 8th highest crime rate.

The overall crime rate was lowest in the wards of Rich Hill (1,684), Creggan (1,727) and Laurelvale (1,734) and highest in the wards of Daisy Hill (24,764), Drumalane (18,686) and Callan Bridge (17,513).

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 and criminal damage were lower in Newry and Armagh while rates of burglary and theft were higher in Newry and Armagh than the Northern Ireland rates.

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

	Newry and Armagh		Northern Ireland
	Rate	Rank*	Rate
Violent Crime	1,705	8	1,865
Burglary	782	5	709
Theft	1,634	4	1,499
Criminal Damage	1,239	12	1,490

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

Source: NISRA, NINIS

Violent Crime

In 2009/10, the violent crime rate for Newry and Armagh was 1,705 per 100,000 persons and was lower than the Northern Ireland rate. Violent crime rates were lowest in the wards of Derrynoose (334), Charlemont (352) and Loughgall (387) and highest in the wards of Daisy Hill (10,183), Ballybot (5,223) and Callan Bridge (4,854).

Burglary

In 2009/10, the burglary rate for Newry and Armagh was 782 per 100,000 persons and was higher than the Northern Ireland rate. Burglary rates were lowest in the wards of Rich Hill (215), Creggan (261) and Laurelvale (277) and highest in the wards of St Mary's (2,166), Daisy Hill (2,096) and Callan Bridge (1,643).

Theft

In 2009/10, the theft rate for Newry and Armagh was 1,634 per 100,000 persons and was higher than the Northern Ireland rate. Theft rates were lowest in the wards of Rich Hill (287), The Mall (351) and Loughgall (387) and highest in the wards of Drumalane (10,838), Daisy Hill (6,700) and Callan Bridge (5,414).

Criminal Damage

In 2009/10, the criminal damage rate for Newry and Armagh was 1,239 per 100,000 persons and was lower than the Northern Ireland rate. Criminal damage rates were lowest in the wards of Creggan (130), Derrynoose (139) and Silver Bridge (140) and highest in the wards of Callan Bridge (4,033), Daisy Hill (3,955) and Ballybot (3,181).

Anti-social Behaviour

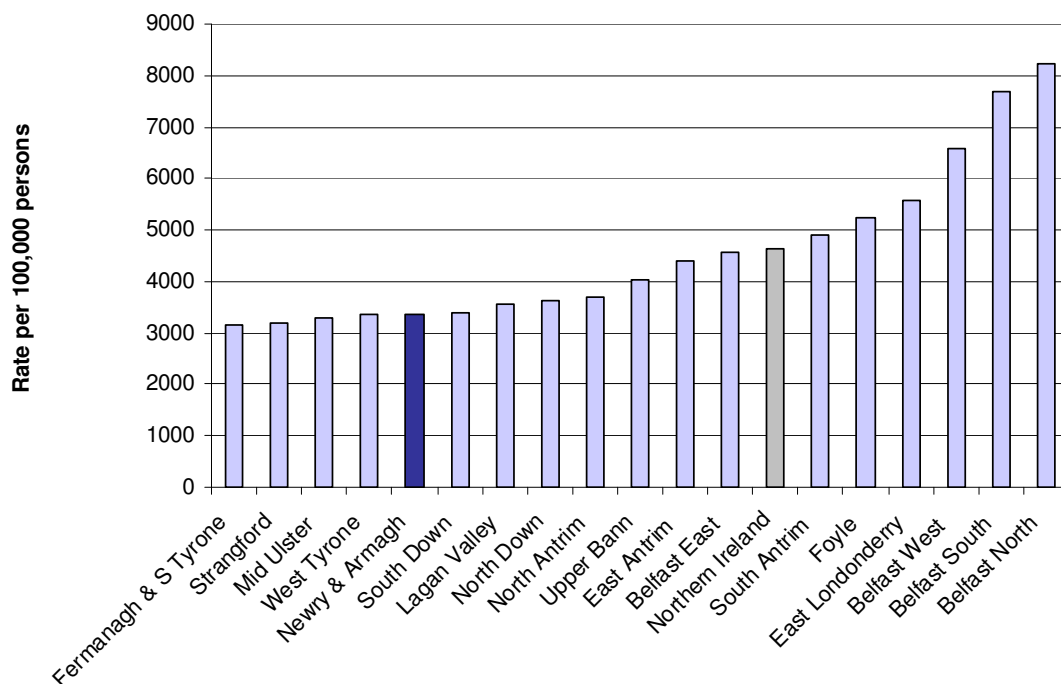
In 2009/10, there were 3,709 incidents of anti-social behaviour in Newry and Armagh. This equates to an anti-social behaviour incident rate of 3,371 per 100,000 persons.

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

Newry and Armagh was the Constituency with the 5th lowest rate of anti-social behaviour incidents.

Anti-social behaviour incident rates per 100,000 persons were lowest in the wards of Silver Bridge (617), Derrynoose (947) and Forkhill (1,003) and highest in the wards of Daisy Hill (11,098), Callan Bridge (8,701) and Ballybot (6,410).

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 Newry and Armagh.

Extent

Newry and Armagh has an Extent of 17%. This means that 17% of people living in Newry and Armagh live in the most²⁸ deprived Super Output Areas²⁹ in Northern Ireland. Newry and Armagh is the Constituency ranked 8 out of 18 in terms of Extent.

Income Deprivation Scale

The Income Deprivation Scale shows that there are 30,654 people in Newry and Armagh experiencing Income Deprivation (*defined as being in receipt of income-related benefits/tax credits*). Newry and Armagh is the Constituency ranked 4 out of 18 on this measure of deprivation.

Percentage of the total population Income Deprived

28% of those living in Newry and Armagh are income deprived. Newry and Armagh is ranked 5 out of 18 on this measure of deprivation.

Employment Deprivation Scale

The Employment Deprivation Scale shows that 8,783 people in Newry and Armagh are experiencing employment deprivation (*defined as being in receipt of employment-related benefits or on a government training programme*). Newry and Armagh is ranked 6 out of 18 on this measure of deprivation.

Percentage of working age population Employment Deprived

14% of working age people in Newry and Armagh are employment deprived. Newry and Armagh is ranked 5 out of 18 on this measure of deprivation.

²⁸ *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.

²⁹ A geography designed for the collection of small area statistics with similar population sizes.

Table 3: NIMDM 2010 for the Constituency of Newry and Armagh

Measure	Score	Rank*
Extent (%)	17	8
Income Deprived Scale	30,654	4
% of total population Income Deprived	28	5
Employment Deprived Scale	8,783	6
% of working age population Employment Deprived	14	5

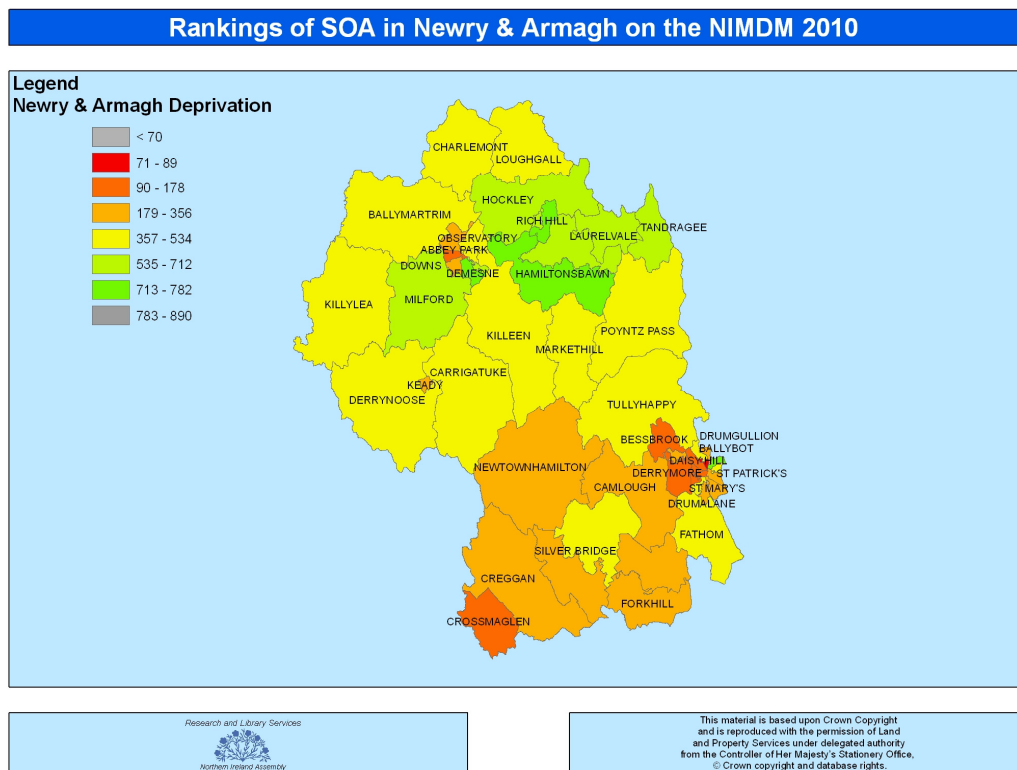
*1=most deprived, 18=least deprived

Source: NISRA, NINIS (NIMDM 2010)

Deprivation within Newry and Armagh

The most deprived area in Newry and Armagh was within the ward of Drumgask, Drumgullion which ranked in the 10% most deprived areas in Northern Ireland.

No area in Newry and Armagh ranked in the 10% least deprived areas in Northern Ireland.



Source: NISRA, NINIS (NIMDM 2010)

Benefit Claimants

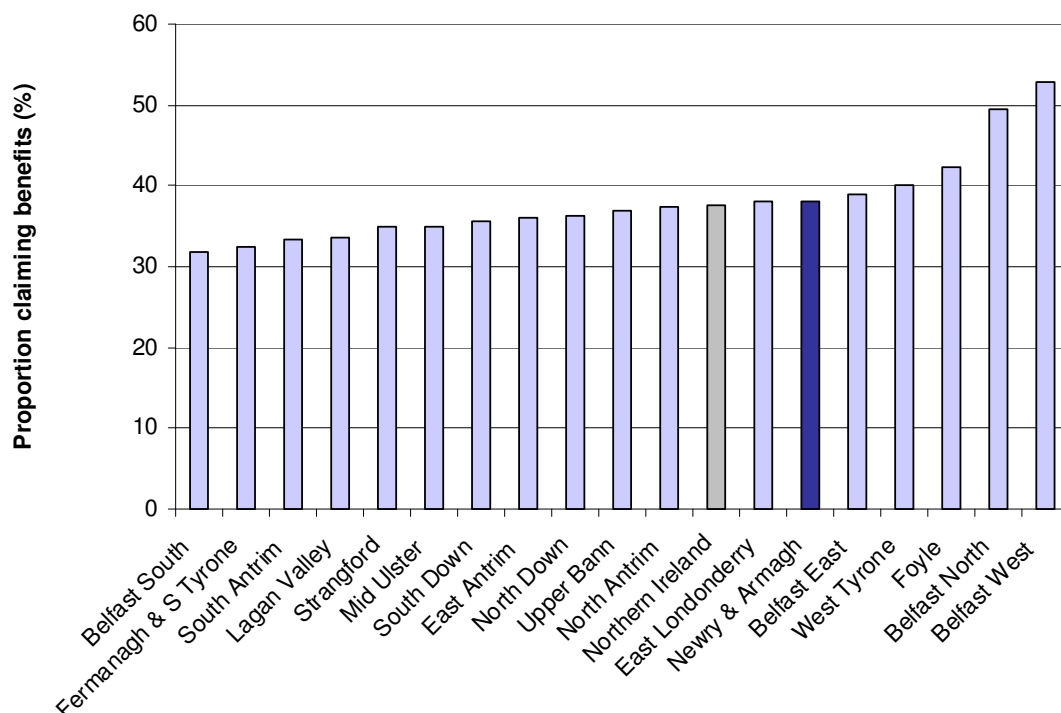
As at April 2010, there were 31,906 people in Newry and Armagh claiming at least one benefit. This equates to 38.1% of constituents aged 16 and over claiming at least one benefit.

There was little difference in the proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Newry and Armagh claiming at least one benefit and the Northern Ireland figure of 37.6%.

Newry and Armagh was the Constituency with the 6th highest proportion of the people aged 16 and over claiming at least one benefit.

The lowest proportions of benefit claimants were concentrated in the wards of Derrynoose (21.7%), Hamiltonsbawn (22.5%), Milford (23.0%) and the highest proportions were concentrated in the wards of Ballybot (43.2%), Bessbrook (39.1%) and The Mall (38.7%).³⁰

Chart 32: Proportion of the population aged 16+ claiming at least one benefit, April 2010



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

³⁰ Ward figures calculated as a proportion of total population using 2008 mid-year estimates.

Income Support

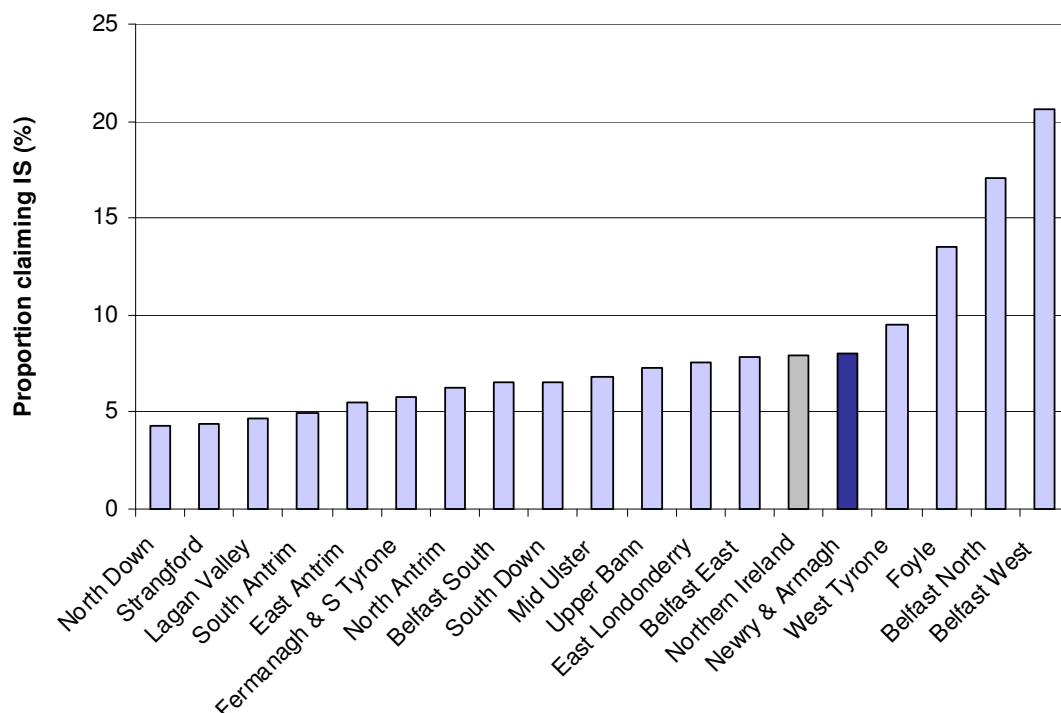
As at February 2010, there were 5,399 people in Newry and Armagh claiming Income Support. This equates to 8.0% of all working age constituents claiming this benefit.

There was no difference in the proportion of working age people living in Newry and Armagh who are claiming Income Support and the Northern Ireland figure of 8.0%.

Newry and Armagh was the Constituency with the 5th highest proportion of Income Support claimants.

The lowest proportions of Income Support claimants were concentrated in the wards of Hockley (1.3%), Hamiltonsbawn (1.4%) and Laurelvale (2.1%) and the highest proportions were concentrated in the wards of Crossmaglen (10.8%), Ballybot (10.1%) and Daisy Hill (9.5%).³¹

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



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

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

Housing Benefit

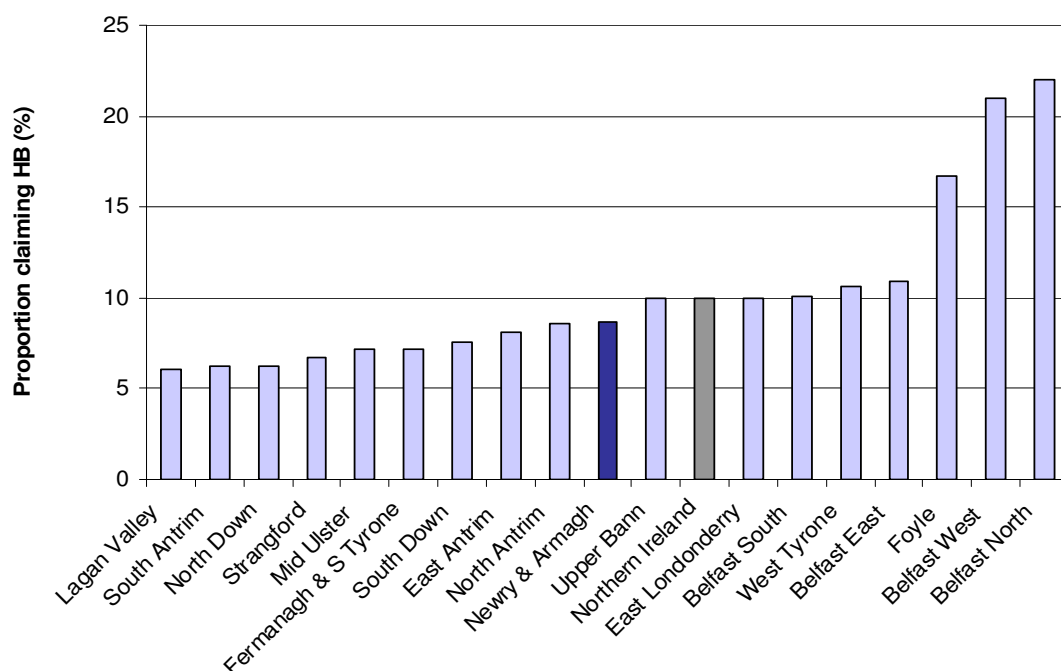
As at May 2009, there were 7,251 people in Newry and Armagh claiming Housing Benefit. This equates to 8.7% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming this benefit.

There was little difference in the proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Newry and Armagh claiming Housing Benefit and the Northern Ireland figure of 10.0%.

Newry and Armagh was the Constituency with the 9th highest proportion of Housing Benefit claimants.

The lowest proportions of Housing Benefit claimants were concentrated in the wards of Hamiltonsbawn (1.7%), Killeen (2.0%) and Hockley (2.3%) and Ballymartrim (2.3%) and the highest proportions were concentrated in the wards of Ballybot (18.0%), Callan Bridge (17.0%) and Keady (13.0%).³²

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



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

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

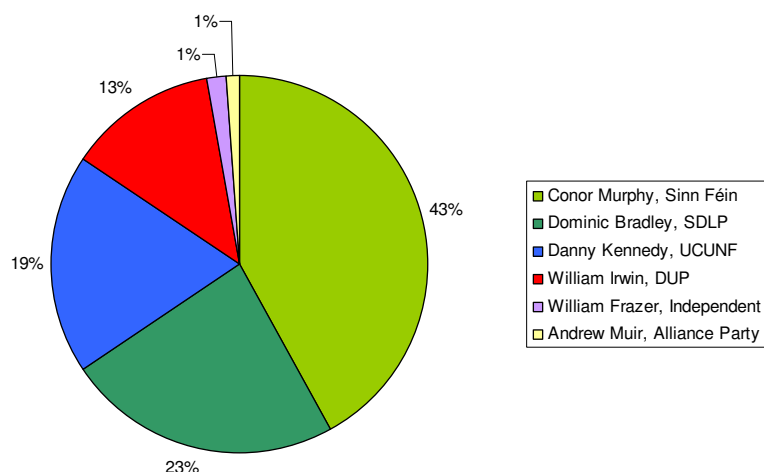
9. ELECTION RESULTS

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

2010 Westminster Election Results

In Newry and Armagh, 74,308 people were eligible to vote in the 2010 Westminster Elections. 44,906 valid votes were cast, a turnout of 60.4%.³³ Turnout for Newry and Armagh was higher than the Northern Ireland turnout of 56.7%. Sinn Féin received the majority of votes in the Constituency with 18,857 votes. As a result, Conor Murphy, was elected to represent Newry and Armagh.

Chart 35: 2010 Westminster Election Results



Candidate (*elected)	Votes	Party
Conor Murphy*	18,857	Sinn Féin
Dominic Bradley	10,526	Social Democratic & Labour Party
Danny Kennedy	8,558	Ulster Conservatives and Unionists - New Force
William Irwin	5,764	Democratic Unionist Party
William Frazer	656	Independent
Andrew Muir	545	Alliance

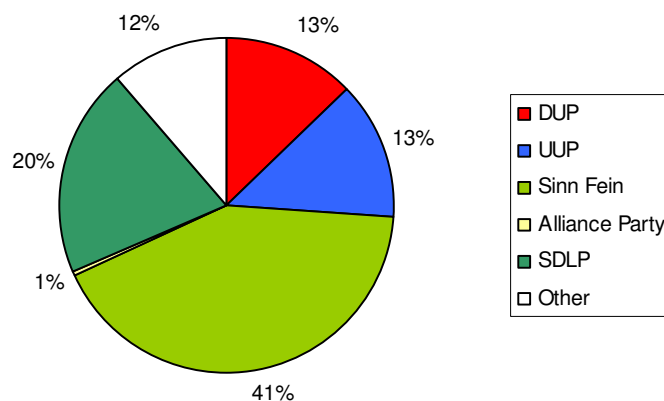
Source: The Electoral Office for Northern Ireland

³³ Excludes invalid votes, n = 343.

2007 Assembly Election Results

In Newry and Armagh, 70,823 people were eligible to vote in the 2007 Assembly Elections. 49,619 valid votes were cast, a turnout of 70.1%.³⁴ Turnout for Newry and Armagh was higher than the Northern Ireland turnout of 62.3%. Sinn Féin won 3 seats while the SDLP, UUP and DUP won 1 seat each.

Chart 36: 2007 Assembly Election Results



Candidate (*elected)	1 st pref votes	Party
Conor Murphy*	7,437	Sinn Féin
Cathal Boylan*	7,105	Sinn Féin
Danny Kennedy*	6,517	Ulster Unionist Party
William Irwin*	6,418	Democratic Unionist Party
Mickey Brady*	6,337	Sinn Féin
Dominic Bradley*	5,318	Social Democratic & Labour Party (SDLP)
Sharon Haughey	4,500	SDLP
Paul Berry	2,317	Independent Unionist
Davy Hyland	2,188	Independent
William Frazer	605	Independent Unionist
Arthur Morgan	599	Green
Máire Hendron	278	Alliance

Source: The Electoral Office for Northern Ireland

³⁴ Excludes invalid votes, n = 546.



**Northern Ireland
Assembly**

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