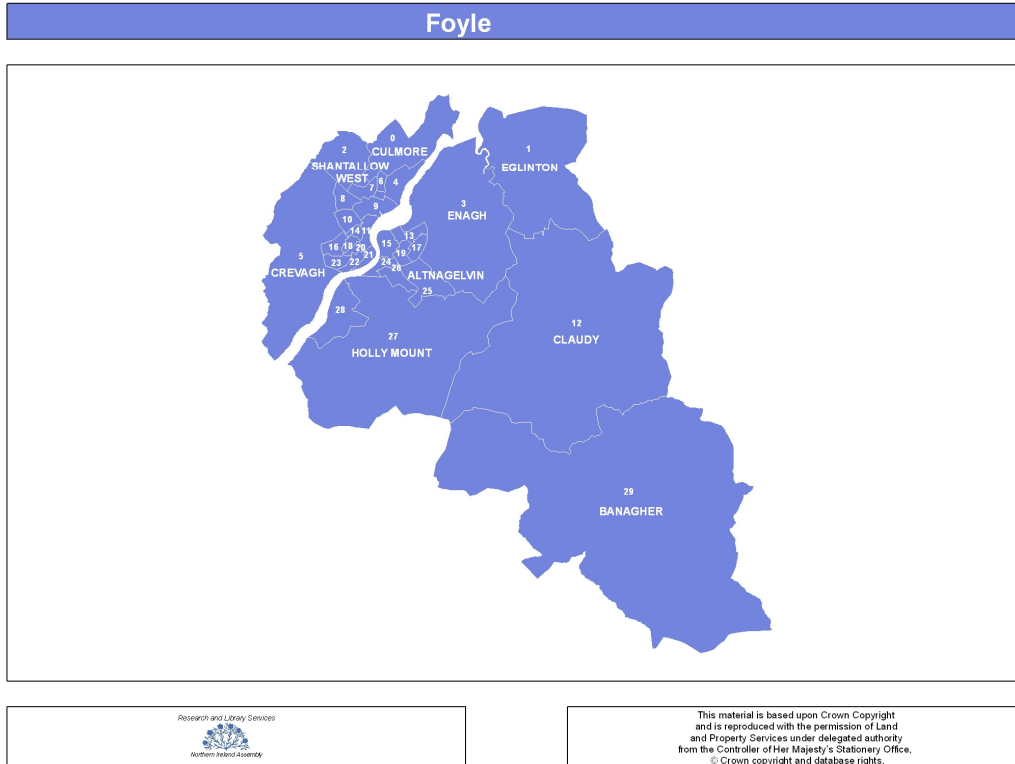


September 2010

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 Foyle. It includes information on the demographics of people living in Foyle 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 Foyle;
- 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 Foyle which comprises of the 30 wards shown below.



0	Culmore	10	Foyle Springs	20	Westland
1	Eglinton	11	Strand	21	The Diamond
2	Shantallow West	12	Claudy	22	Brandywell
3	Enagh	13	Caw	23	Creggan South
4	Ballynashallog	14	Rosemount	24	Victoria
5	Crevagh	15	Ebrington	25	Altnagelvin
6	Shantallow East	16	Creggan Central	26	Clondermot
7	Carn Hill	17	Kilfennan	27	Holly Mount
8	Springtown	18	Beechwood	28	New Buildings
9	Pennyburn	19	Lisnagelvin	29	Banagher

FOYLE: KEY FACTS

Demographics

- An estimated 109,097 people live in Foyle, the Constituency with the 6th highest population in 2008.
- The majority of people, 75.4%, living in Foyle are of a Catholic community background.
- Foyle has a slightly younger age profile than that of Northern Ireland with 23.6% of the population under the age of 16, compared to 21.5% in NI as a whole.

Health

- Life expectancy in Foyle is 74.6 years for males and 80.0 years for females.

Compared to Northern Ireland as a whole, Foyle has a higher:

- Death rate due to cancer, the Constituency with the 3rd highest rate.
- Death rate due to respiratory disease, the Constituency with the 2nd highest rate.
- Death rate due to circulatory disease, the Constituency with the 2nd highest rate.
- Death rate due to suicide and undetermined intent, the Constituency with the 5th highest rate.
- Hospital admission ratio for self harm, the Constituency with the 5th highest rate.
- Teenage birth rate.
- Prevalence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and asthma in patients attending GPs in Foyle.

Compared to Northern Ireland as a whole, Foyle has a lower:

- Rate of diagnosis of new incidences of cancer, the Constituency with the lowest rate.
- Prevalence of coronary heart disease, stroke, hypertension, diabetes mellitus and chronic kidney disease asthma in patients attending GPs in Foyle.

Education

- A higher proportion of Foyle school leavers achieve at least two A-levels compared to all Northern Ireland school leavers.
- A lower proportion of Foyle school leavers achieve at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C compared to all Northern Ireland school leavers.

The Economy

- Companies in Foyle received almost £4.0 million in financial assistance from Invest NI IN 2008/09.
- A much higher proportion 'Invest NI Start a Business' participants from Foyle were offered financial assistance compared to the Northern Ireland figure, the Constituency with the highest proportion.

Employment

- 42,710 employee jobs are located in Foyle.
- In 2009, Foyle was the Constituency with the highest number of redundancies with a total of 672 redundancies in the area.
- The proportion people claiming unemployment-related benefits is slightly higher for Foyle than the overall Northern Ireland figure, the Constituency with the 2nd highest proportion.

Housing

- There are 41,125 properties in Foyle. Foyle has a lower proportion of detached properties and a higher proportion of terraced properties compared to Northern Ireland.
- In 2008/09, there were 865 new planning applications submitted for the Foyle area. A lower proportion of planning applications were approved in Foyle when compared to the proportion of Northern Ireland approvals.

Crime

Compared to the Northern Ireland rates, Foyle has:

- A higher overall crime rate and higher rates of violent crime and criminal damage and anti-social behaviour incidents.
- Lower rates of burglary and theft.

Poverty

- Foyle has the 3rd highest proportion of people (43%) living in the most deprived Super Output Areas in Northern Ireland.

Compared to all of Northern Ireland, a higher proportion of people living in Foyle are claiming:

- At least one benefit, the Constituency with the 3rd highest proportion.
- Housing benefit, the Constituency with the 3rd highest proportion.
- Income support compared to Northern Ireland as a whole, the Constituency with the 3rd highest proportion.

2010 Westminster Election Results

- 65,843 people eligible to vote, 57.5% turnout of 57.5% was comparable to the Northern Ireland turnout of 56.7%
- SDLP candidate Mark Durkan won the Foyle seat.

2007 Assembly Election Results

- 64,889 people were eligible to vote, the turnout at 63.2% turnout was higher than the Northern Ireland turnout of 62.3%
- The SDLP won 3 seats. Sinn Féin won 2 seats and the DUP won 1 seat.

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1. DEMOGRAPHICS

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

Population Size

As at June 2008, an estimated 109,097 people live in Foyle, representing 6.1% of the Northern Ireland population (*Source: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA), Mid-Year Estimates*).

Foyle is the Constituency with the 6th highest population.

Community Background

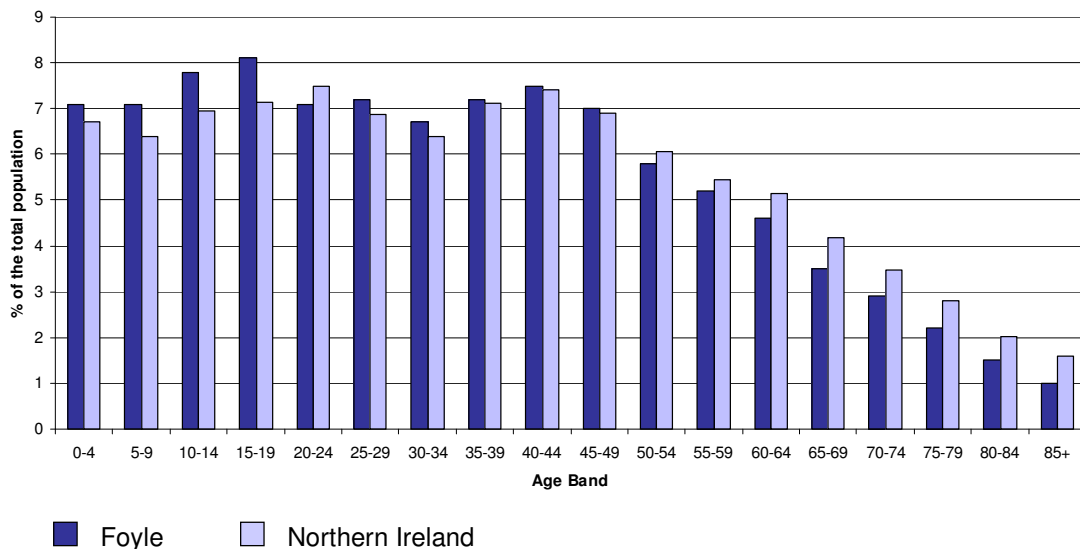
The majority (75.4%) of people living in Foyle are of Catholic community background. Less than a quarter (23.2%) people living in Foyle are of Protestant community background. The remainder are of other or no community background (*Source: NISRA, Census 2001*).

Age profile of Foyle

Foyle has a slightly younger age profile than that of Northern Ireland. Foyle has a slightly higher proportion of people aged under 16 (23.6% vs. 21.5%) and a lower proportion aged 60 and over (15.6% vs. 19.2%) than all of Northern Ireland.

Foyle is the Constituency with the 3rd highest proportion of people aged under 16 and the lowest proportion of people 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

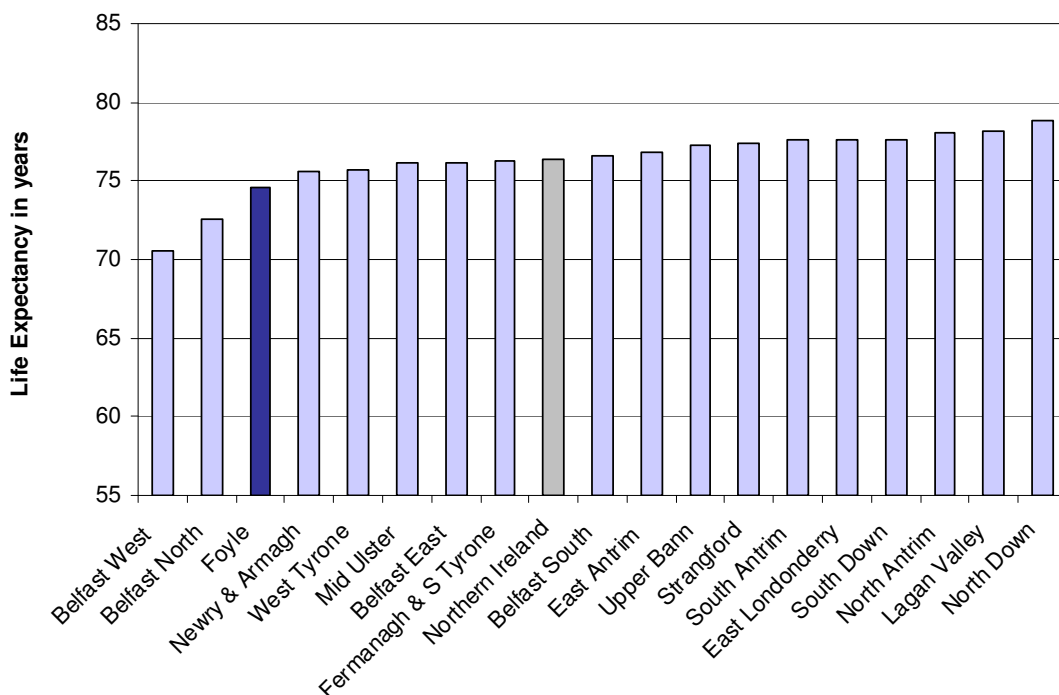
The life expectancy of males (2006-2008) living in Foyle is estimated to be 74.6 years.

The life expectancy¹ of males living in Foyle is slightly lower than that of all Northern Ireland males of 76.4 years.

Foyle is the Constituency with the 3rd lowest male life expectancy.

The life expectancy of males is lowest in the wards of Altnagelvin, Beechwood, Brandywell, Carn Hill, Clondermot, Creggan Central, Creggan South, Crevagh, Ebrington, Enagh, Foyle Springs, Kilfennan, Shantallow West, Strand, The Diamond, Victoria and Westland where it is less than 75 years. It is highest in the wards of Ballynashallog, Banagher, Caw, Claudy, Eglinton, Holly Mount, Lisnagelvin, New Buildings, Pennyburn and Shantallow East 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

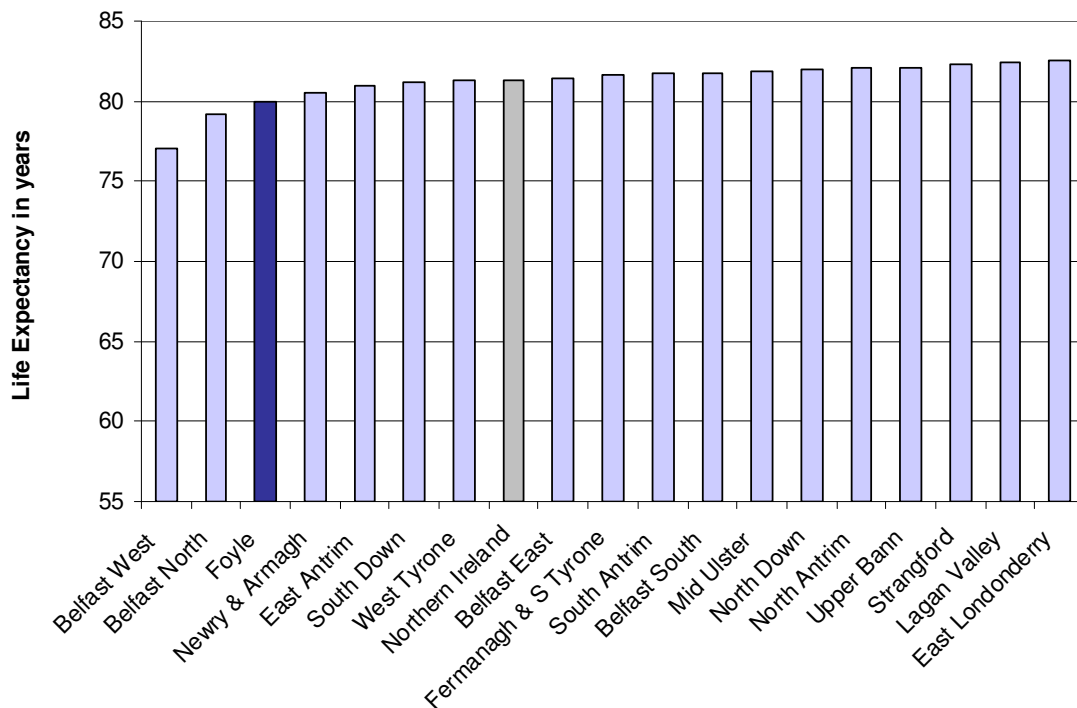
The life expectancy³ of females (2006-2008) living in Foyle is estimated to be 80.0 years.

There is little difference in the life expectancy of females living in Foyle and that of all Northern Ireland females of 81.3 years.

Foyle is the Constituency with the 3rd lowest female life expectancy.

The life expectancy of females is lowest in the wards of Shantallow East, Brandywell and Creggan Central where it is less than 75 years and highest in the wards of Culmore, New Buildings and Victoria 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

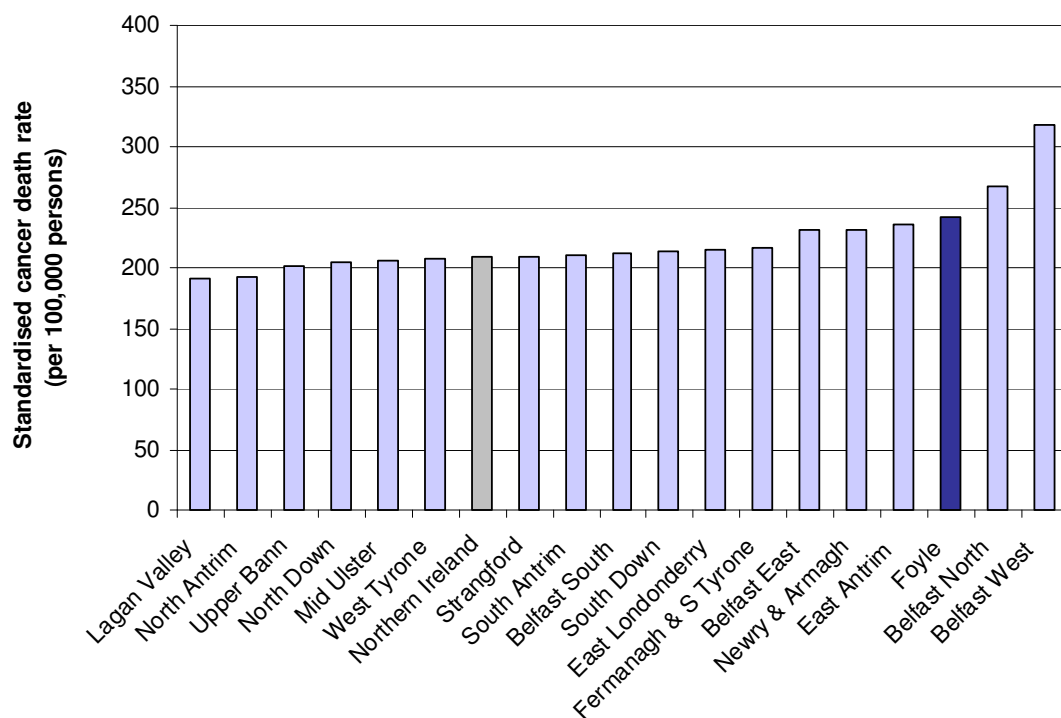
The standardised death rate due to cancer in Foyle is 241 per 100,000 persons.

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

Foyle is the Constituency with the 3rd 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

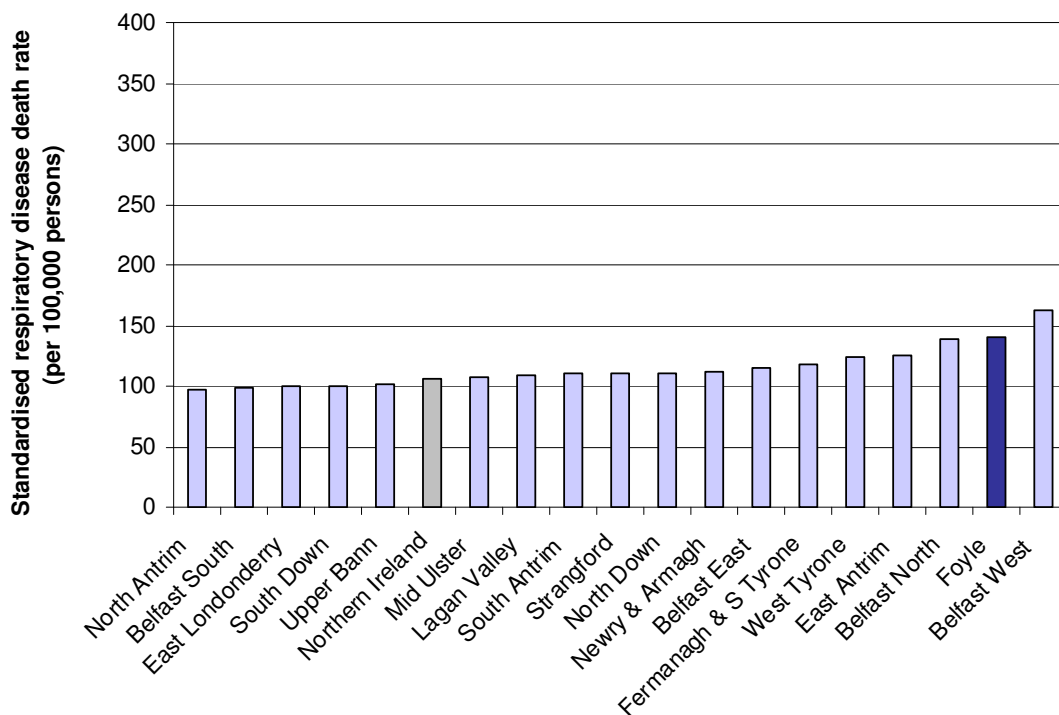
The standardised death rate due to respiratory disease in Foyle is 140 per 100,000 persons.

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

Foyle is the Constituency with the 2nd 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

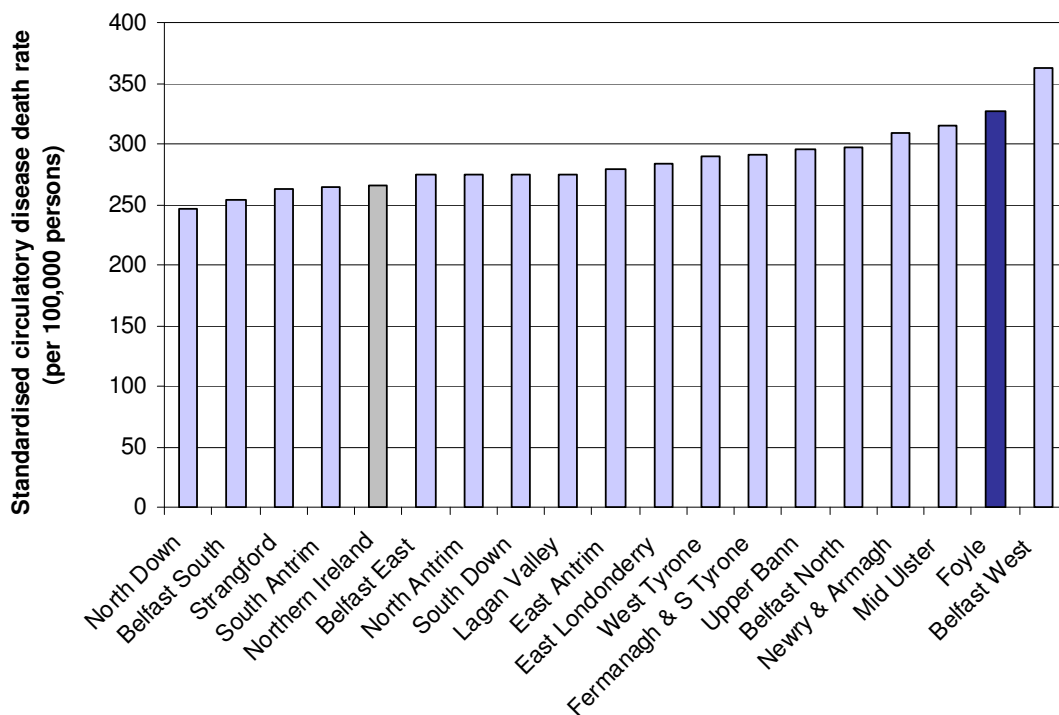
The standardised death rate due to circulatory disease in Foyle is 328 per 100,000 persons.

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

Foyle is the Constituency with the 2nd 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

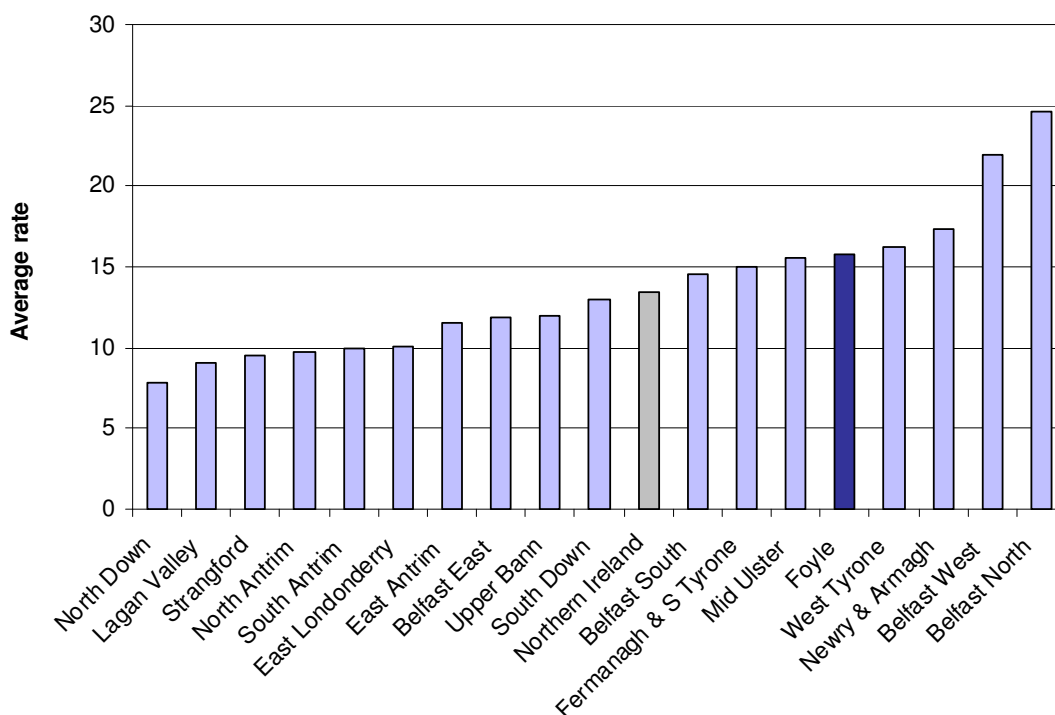
During the period 2004-2008, there were 85 deaths as a result of suicide and undetermined intent⁶⁷ in Foyle. This equates to an average rate⁸ of 16 per 100,000 persons per annum.

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

Foyle is the Constituency with the 5th 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

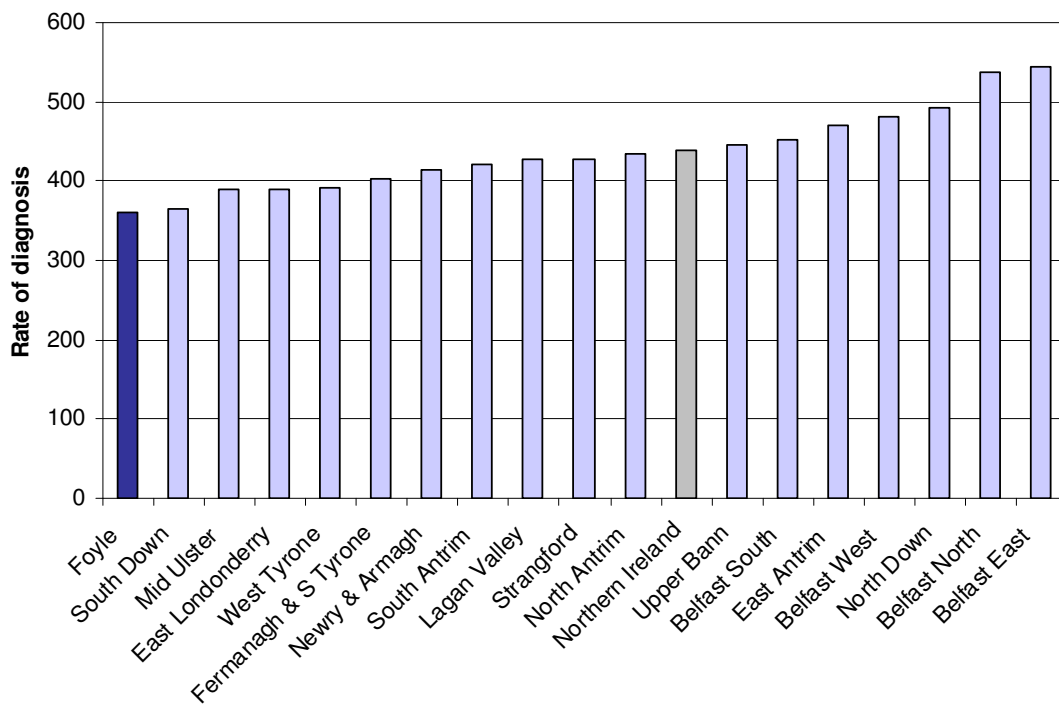
In 2007, there were 391 new incidences of cancer^{9,10} diagnosed for Foyle. This equates to a rate of 360 per 100,000 persons.

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

Foyle was the Constituency with the lowest rate of cancer diagnosis.

During the period 2003-2007, cancer diagnosis rates per 100,000 patients were lowest in the wards of Shantallow West (170), Culmore (185) and Crevagh (198) and highest in the wards of Lisnagelvin (630), Pennyburn (598) and Clondermot (552).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

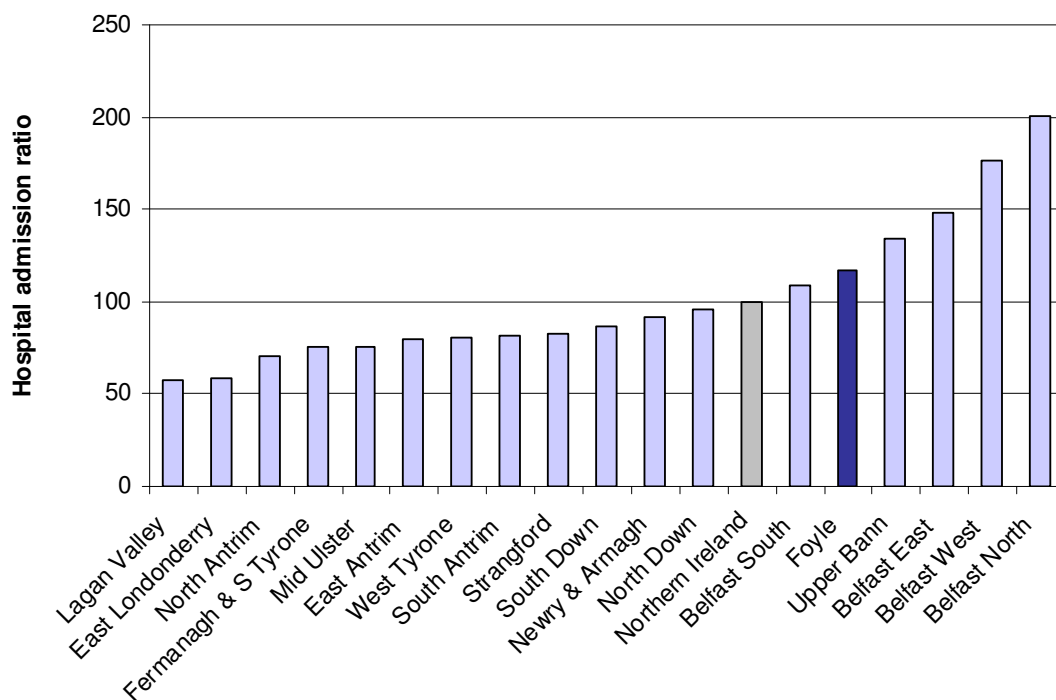
For the period 2005-2009, the standardised hospital admission ratio for self harm¹² in Foyle stood at 117. Ratios are calculated to allow comparison of areas or groups to the NI average which is set to 100.

The standardised hospital admission ratio for self harm is higher in Foyle than the Northern Ireland ratio of 100. This is true for both males (126 compared to 100) and females (110 compared to 100).

Foyle is the Constituency with the 5th 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, 2003-2007



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

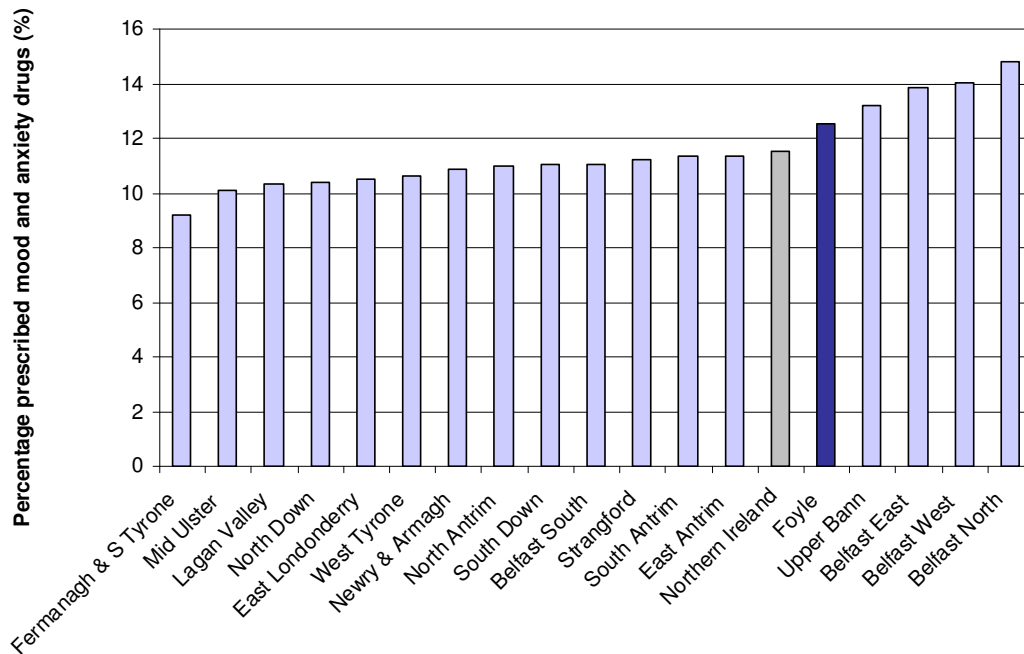
As at April 2008, an estimated 12.5% of people in Foyle were on prescribed drugs for mood and anxiety disorders.¹³

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

Foyle was the Constituency with the 5th highest 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

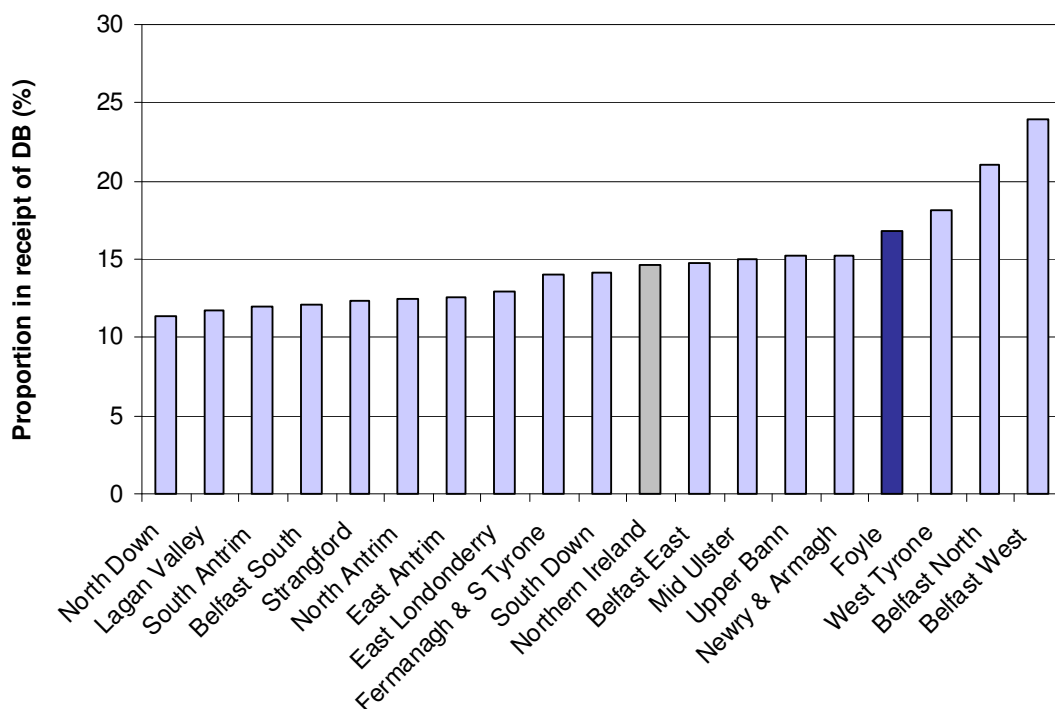
In February 2010, there were 18,361 people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit.¹⁴ This equates to 16.8% of constituents receiving such benefits.

A slightly higher proportion of people living in Foyle were in receipt of disability related-benefits compared with the Northern Ireland figure of 14.6%.

Foyle was the Constituency with the 4th highest proportion of people in receipt of disability-related benefits.

The lowest proportions of people in receipt of disability-related benefits were in the wards of Eglinton (11.6%), Holly Mount (12.9%) and Kilfennan (12.9%) and the highest proportions were in the wards of Westland (26.5%), Brandywell (25.9%) and Beechwood (24.9%).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 rates are calculated from total population using 2008 mid-year estimates.

Births to Teenage Mothers

Proportion of all births which are to teenage mothers

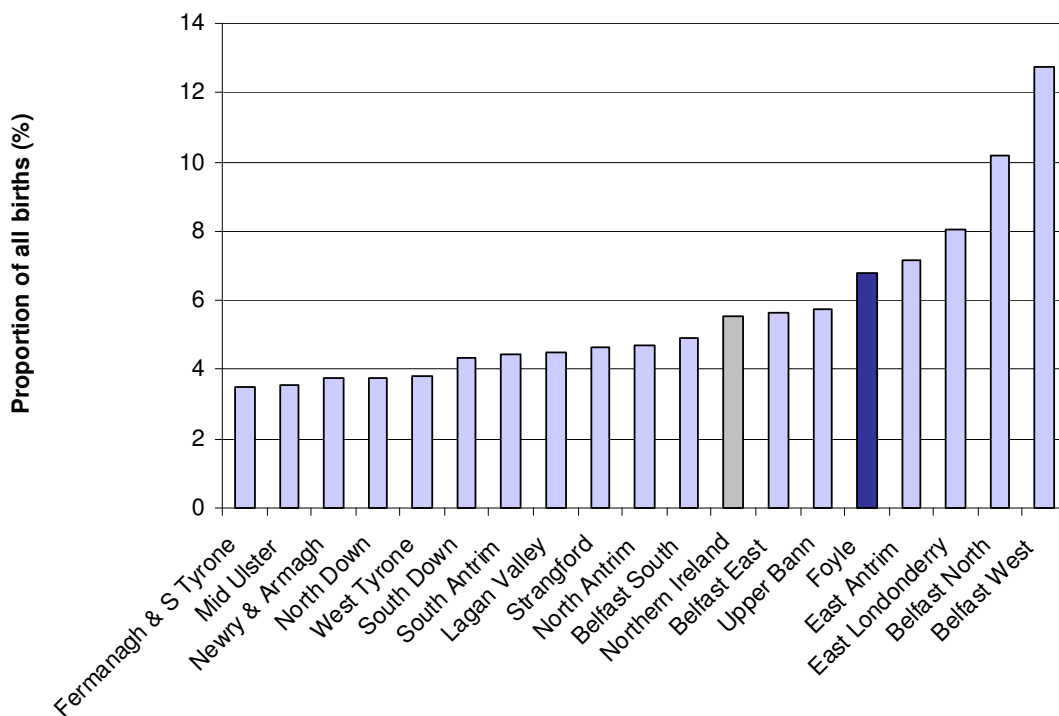
In 2008, there were 112 births to teenage mothers. Births to teenage mothers account for 6.8% of all births in Foyle, although it is worth noting that this figure is influenced by the number of teenagers in the area and so the teenage birth rate (see over) is more accurate for the purposes of comparison between areas.

There was little difference in the proportion of births in Foyle which were to teenage mothers and the Northern Ireland figure which of 5.6%

Foyle was the Constituency with the 5th highest Constituency proportion of all births which are to teenage mothers.

This information is not available at ward level.

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



Source: NISRA, NINIS (GRO)

Teenage Birth rate

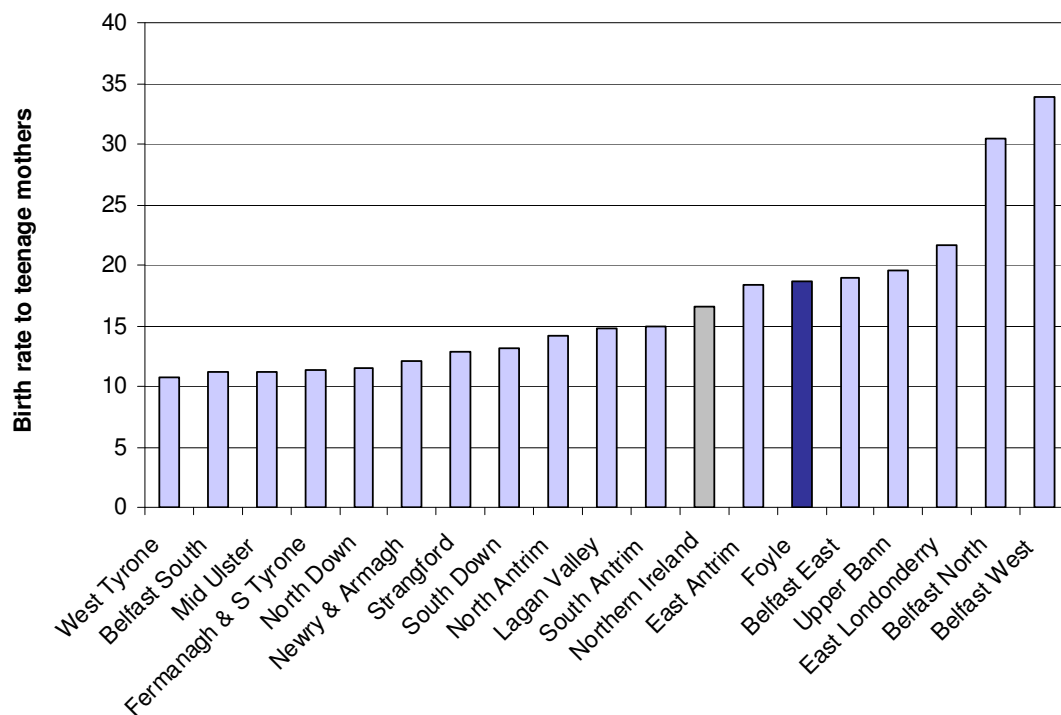
In 2008, the teenage birth rate of Foyle stood at 19 per 1,000 female persons aged 13-19 years.

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

Foyle was the Constituency with the 6th highest teenage birth rate.

This information is not available at ward level.

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



Source: NISRA, NINIS (GRO)

Quality Outcomes Framework – Disease Prevalence

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

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

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

	Foyle Patients		All Northern Ireland Patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Coronary Heart Disease	4,046	34	75,278	41
All Heart Failure Patients	783	6	13,903	8
Stroke	1,636	14	31,063	17
Hypertension	12,360	102	225,093	122
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	2,304	19	29,099	16
Hypothyroid	3,565	30	57,599	31
Cancer	1,092	9	20,741	11
Mental Health	1,087	9	14,407	8
Asthma	7,119	59	104,527	56
Dementia	498	4	9,971	5
Atrial Fibrillation	1,290	11	23,827	13
Obesity (Patients aged 16+)	10,841	115	165,956	113
Diabetes Mellitus (Patients aged 17+)	3,658	40	65,066	45
Epilepsy (Patients aged 18+)	942	10	13,983	10
Chronic Kidney Disease (patients aged 18+)	2,827	31	55,150	39
Learning Disabilities (Patients aged 18+)	428	5	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

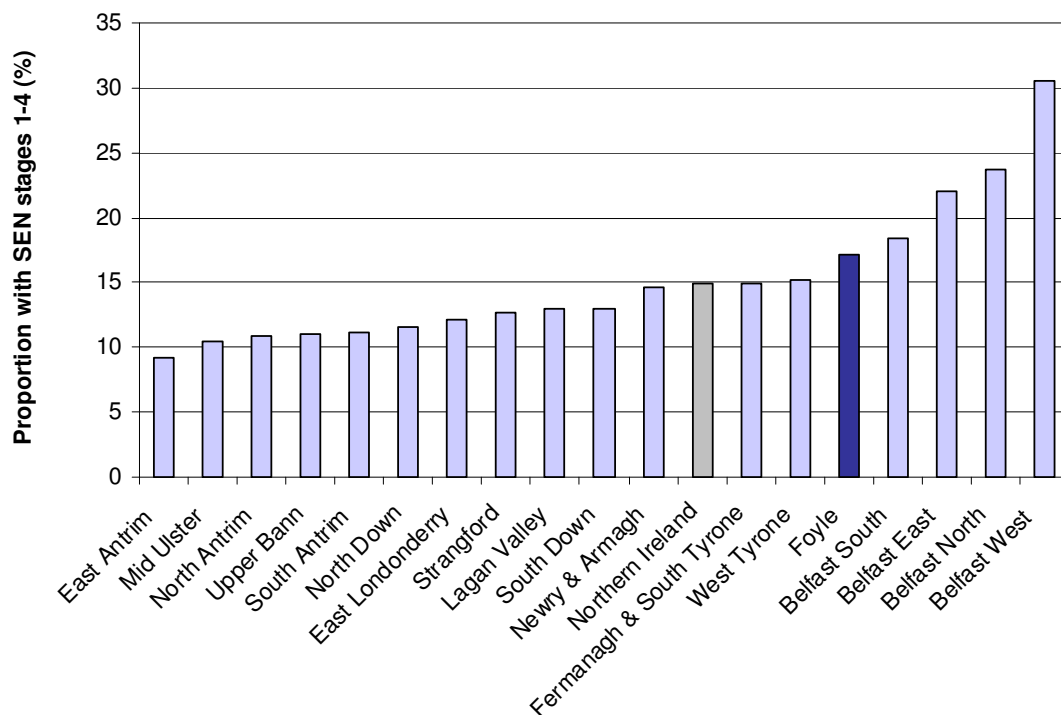
In 2008/09, 17.2% of Foyle post-primary pupils had a Statement of Special Educational Need (SEN) at stages 1-4.

The proportion of post-primary pupils with a SEN at stages 1-4 was slightly higher for Foyle than the Northern Ireland proportion of 14.9%.

Foyle was the Constituency with the 5th highest proportion of pupils with a SEN at stages 1-4.

The lowest proportions of pupils with a SEN were concentrated in the wards of Ebrington (10.8%), The Diamond (12.1%) and Beechwood (12.8%) and the highest proportions were in the wards of Shantallow East (23.0%), Westland (22.5%) and Victoria (22.2%).

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

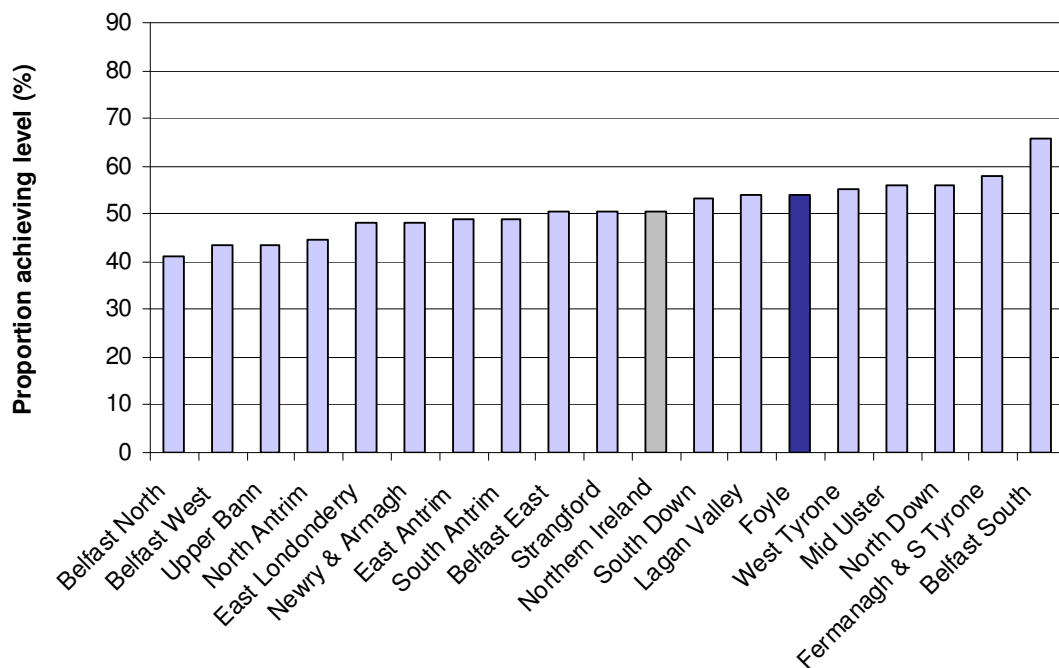
In 2008/09, 54.1% of Foyle school leavers achieved at least two A-levels.

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

Foyle was the Constituency with the 6th highest proportion of school leavers achieving at least two A-levels.

The lowest proportions of school leavers achieving at least two A-levels were from the wards Ebrington (15.0%, 3 pupils), Victoria (26.7%) and Creggan Central (36.9%). The highest proportion of school leavers achieving at least two A-levels were from the wards of Ballynashallog (87.1%), Pennyburn (74.4%) and Foyle Springs (73.1%).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*

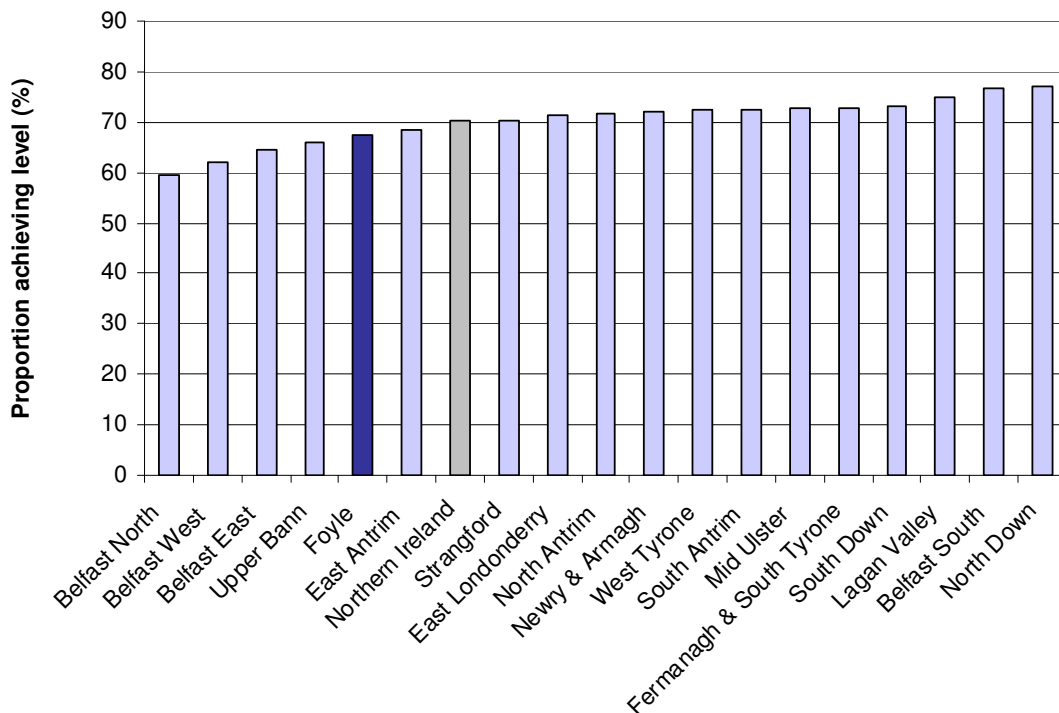
In 2008/09, 67.4% of Foyle school leavers achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C.¹⁸

A slightly lower proportion of Foyle school leavers achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C as their highest level of attainment compared to the Northern Ireland figure of 70.1%.

Foyle was the Constituency with the 5th lowest 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 Victoria (44.4%), Ebrington (45.0%) and Shantallow East (46.4%). The highest proportions of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C were concentrated in the wards of Ballynashallog (97.1%), Banagher (83.7%) and Beechwood (82.4%).

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

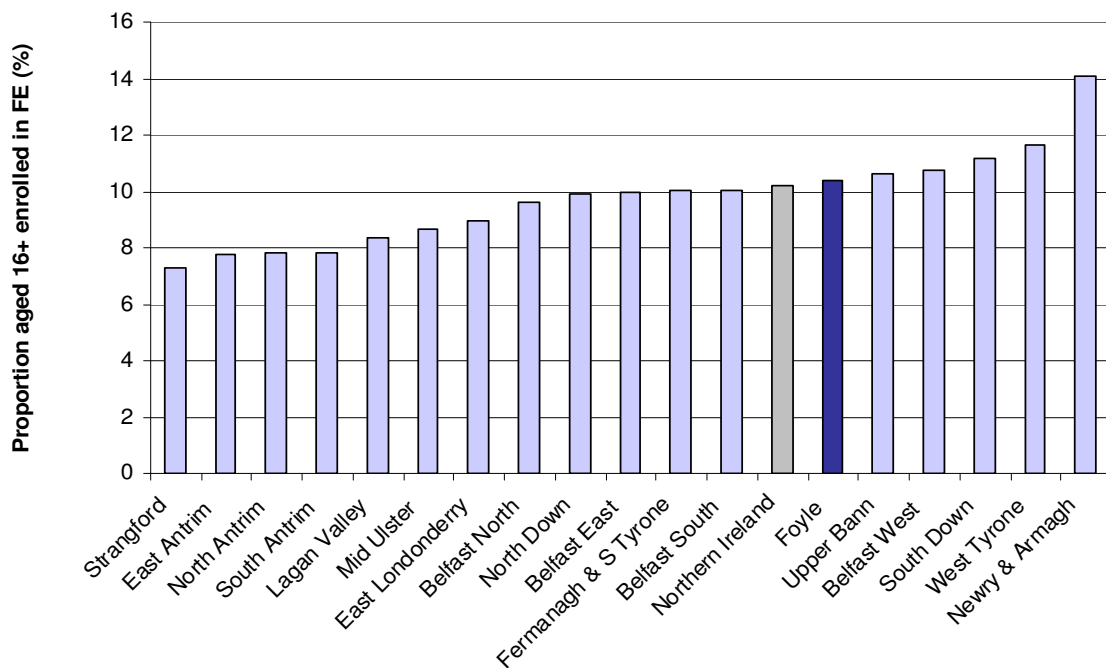
In 2007/08, there were 8,659 students from Foyle enrolled in further education.¹⁹ This equates to 10.4% of constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in further education.

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

Foyle was the Constituency with the 6th highest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in further education.

Further education participation rates were lowest in the wards of Banagher (6.0%), Ebrington (6.1%) and Caw (6.2%) and highest in the wards of Shantallow (10.6%), Crevagh (10.3%) and Westland (10.2%).

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 Foyle students enrolled, 26.6% were full time and 73.4% were part time students, while 50.8% were female and 49.2% were male. In total, 36.8% of those enrolled in further education were mature students.²⁰

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

²⁰ Mature Student in Further Education defined as those aged 26 and over.

Participation in Higher Education

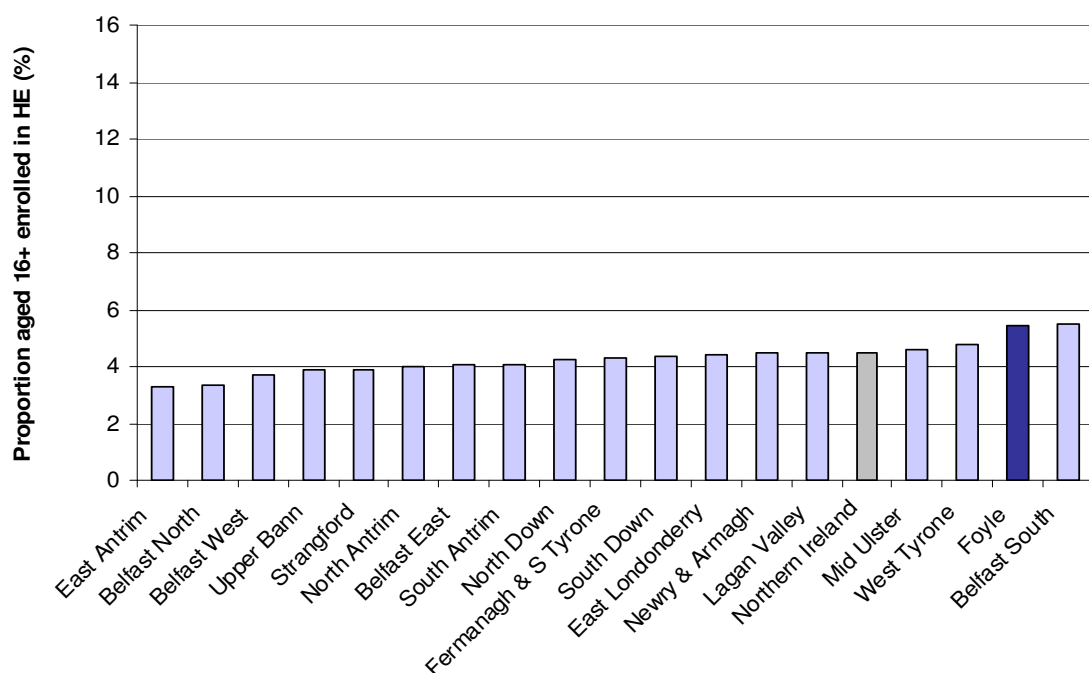
In 2007/08, there were 4,550 students from Foyle enrolled in higher education.²¹ This equates to 5.5% of constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in higher education.

There was little difference in the proportion of people aged 16 and over from Foyle enrolled in higher education and the Northern Ireland figure of 4.5%.

Foyle was the Constituency with the 2nd highest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in higher education.

Higher education participation rates were lowest in the wards of Ebrington (2.2%), Caw (2.7%) and Lisnagelvin (3.1%) and highest in the wards of Ballynashallog (7.8%), Pennyburn (7.1%) and Springtown (5.9%).

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



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

Of all Foyle students enrolled, 75.3% were full time and 24.7% were part time students, while 58.1% were female and 41.9% were male. In total, 29.5% of those enrolled in Higher Education were mature students.²²

²¹ Higher Education can be defined as education at a higher level than secondary school, usually provided in universities.

²² 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.

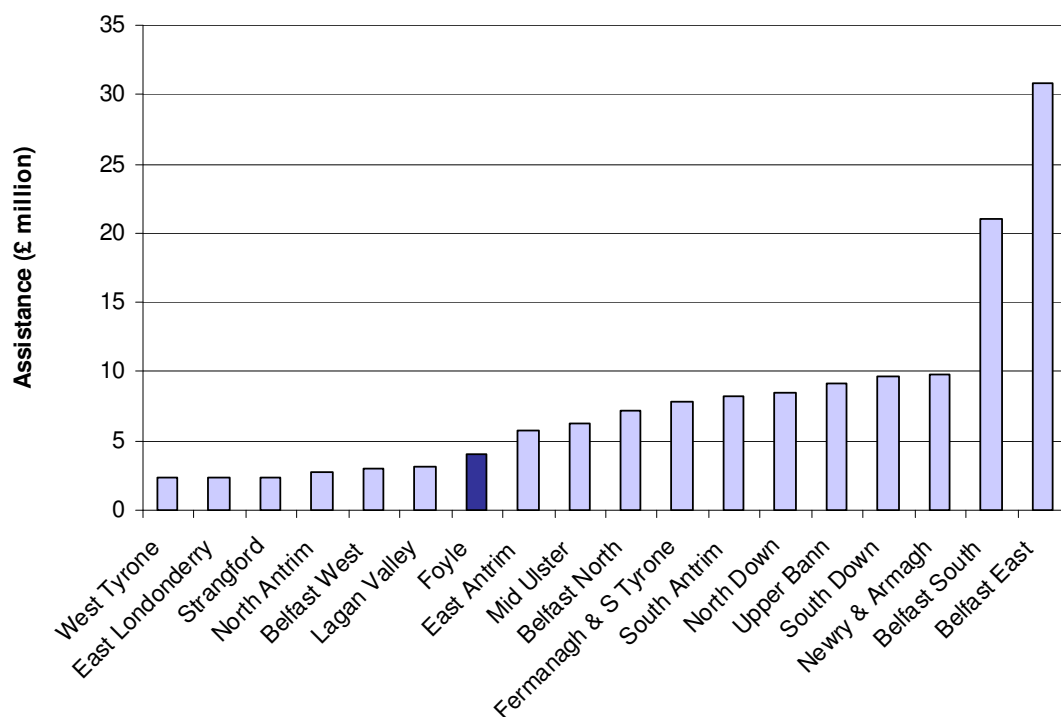
Invest NI Assistance

In 2008/09, Invest NI provided almost £4.0 million in financial assistance to companies in Foyle, accounting for 2.8% of all financial assistance provided in Northern Ireland during that period.

Companies in the Constituency of Foyle received the 7th lowest amount of financial assistance in 2008/09.

This information is not available at ward level.

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



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Invest NI)

Start a Business Programme

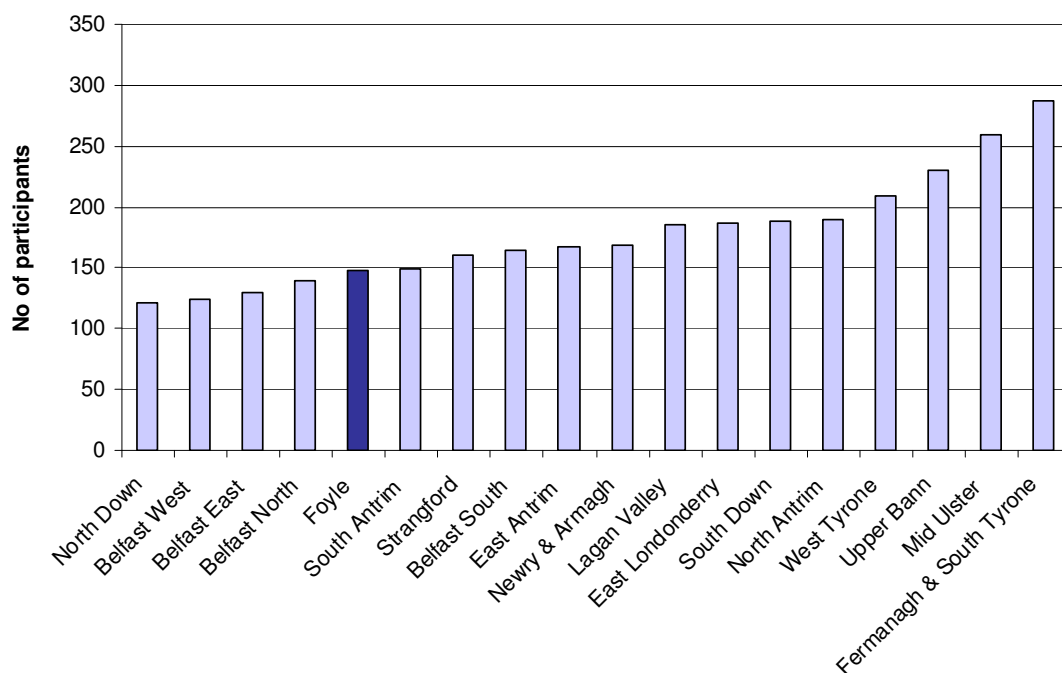
Participation in the Start a Business Programme

In 2008/09, 148 people from Foyle completed the Invest NI Start a Business Programme.

Foyle was the Constituency with the 5th lowest number of people completing this programme.

No-one from the wards of Brandywell and Beechwood participated in the training. The lowest numbers of participants who completed the training were from Ebrington (1) and Westland (1). The highest number was from Culmore (16).

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



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Invest NI)

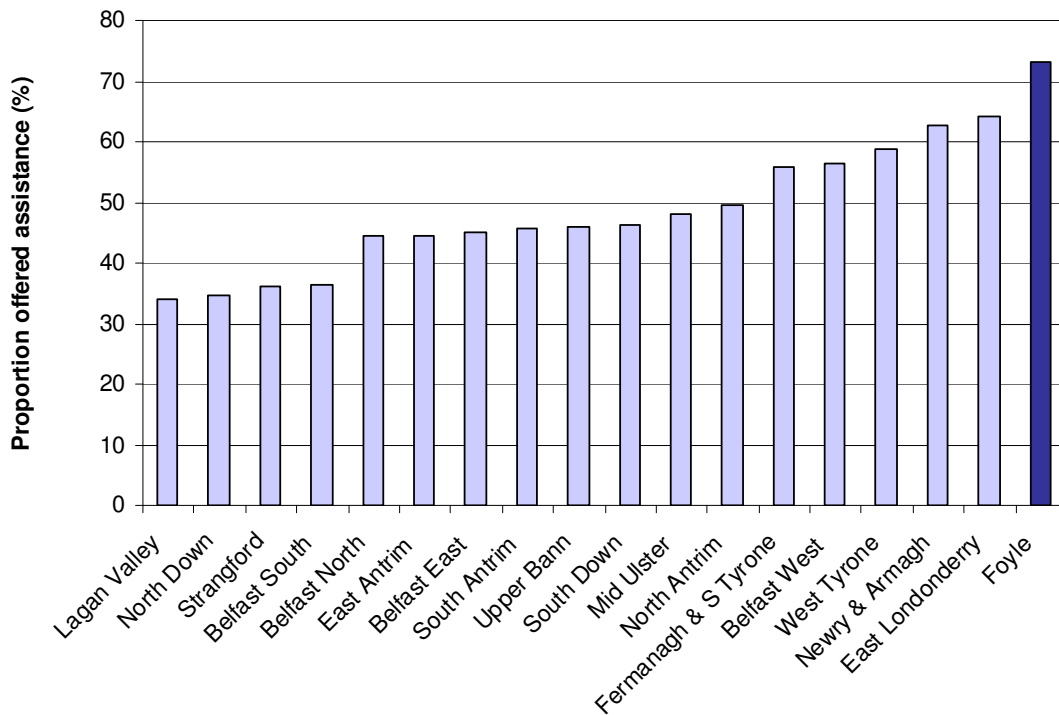
Financial Assistance offered to people who completed the Start a Business programme

Of those that completed the Start a Business Programme, 108 people (73.0% of participants) from Foyle were subsequently offered financial assistance.

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

Foyle was the Constituency with the highest proportion of participants who were offered financial assistance.

Chart 21: Proportion of Invest NI Start a Business Programme participants who were offered financial 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 Foyle and the unemployment claimant count.

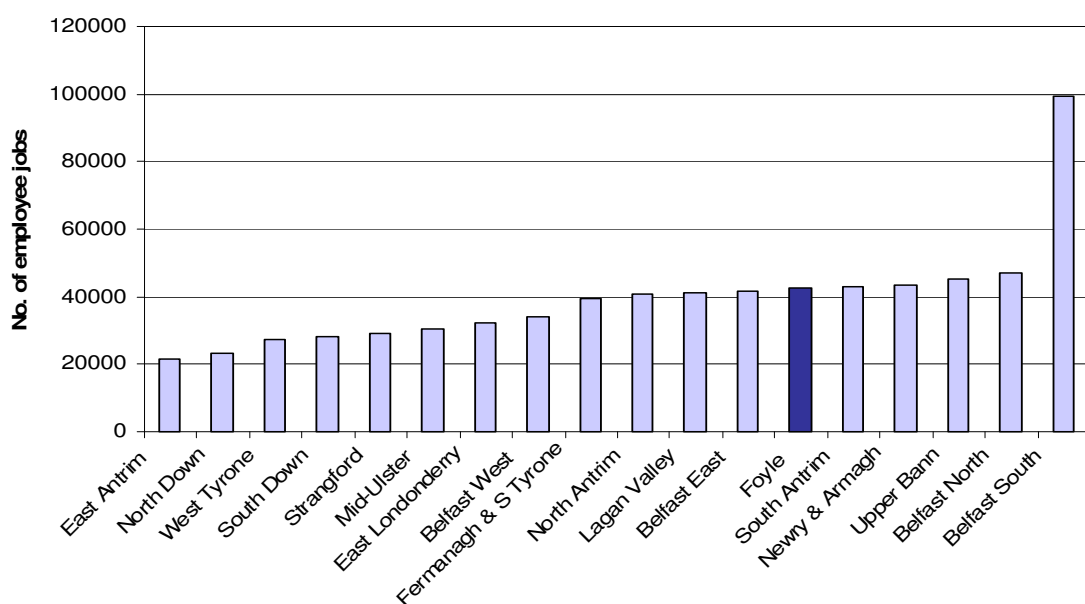
Employee jobs

As at 3 September 2007, there were 42,710 employee jobs²³ located in Foyle, representing 6.0% of all employee jobs in Northern Ireland.

Foyle was the Constituency with the 6th highest number of employee jobs located in the Constituency.

The lowest concentrations of employee jobs were in the wards of Creggan South (38), Shantallow East (233) and Kilfennan (235) and the highest concentration were in the wards of Strand Derry (7,212), The Diamond (5,492) and Enagh (4,534) although it is worth noting that these figures are based on job location not home address and so variations between wards will depend on the nature of the ward - rural, residential or industrial.

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



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

²³ 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, 84.1% of employee jobs in Foyle were in the services sector, 10.9% were in manufacturing and 4.5% were in construction.

A higher proportion of employee jobs in Foyle were in services compared to the proportion of all Northern Ireland jobs of 80.6%.

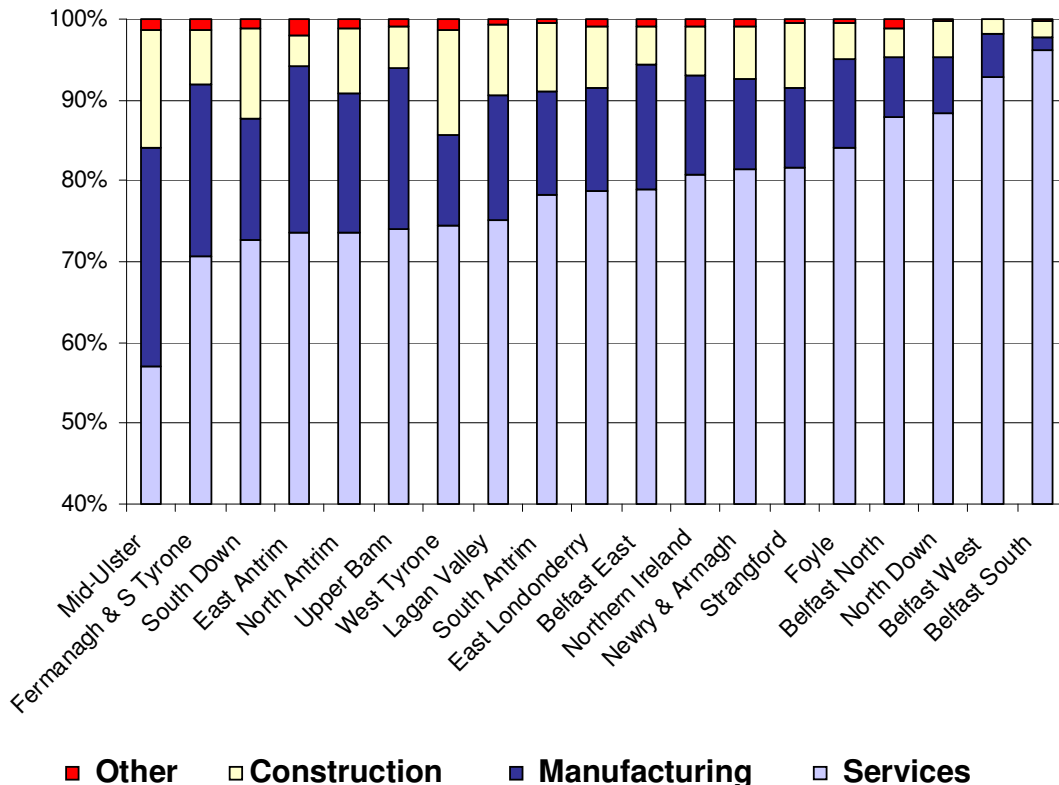
There was little difference in the proportion of employee jobs in Foyle that were in manufacturing and the proportion of all Northern Ireland jobs of 12.3%.

A slightly lower proportion of employee jobs in Foyle were in construction compared to the proportion of all Northern Ireland jobs of 6.2%.

Foyle was the Constituency with the 5th highest in services, the 6th lowest proportion of jobs in manufacturing and the 6th lowest in construction.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 23: Employee jobs by sector and Constituency, 2007



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

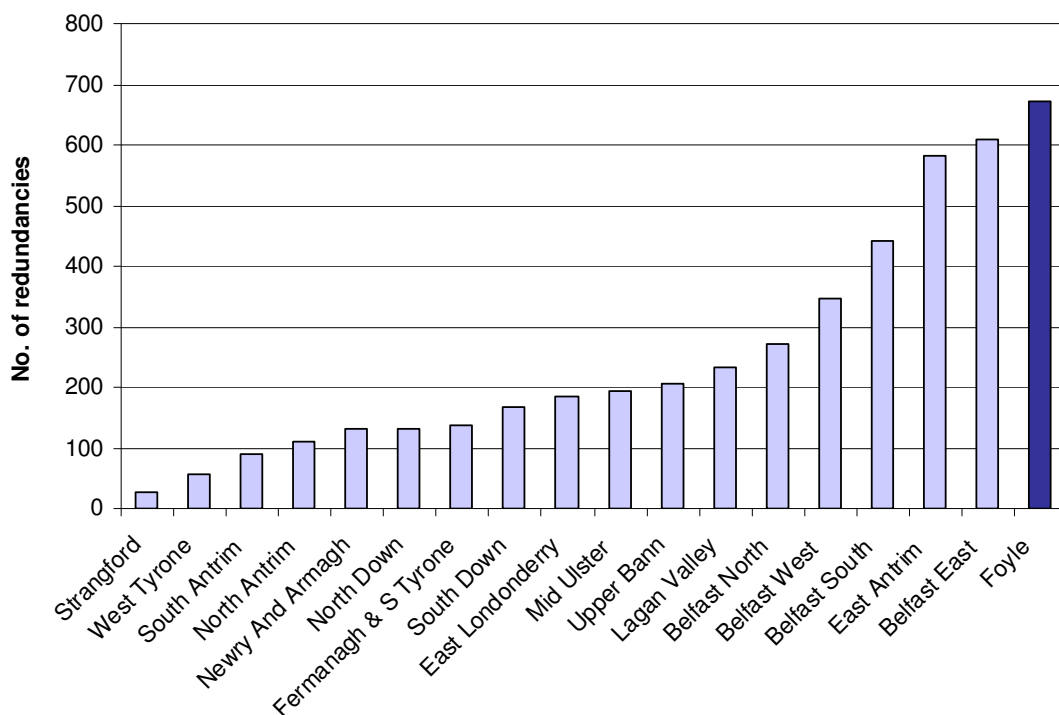
Redundancies

In 2009, there were 672 redundancies²⁴ in Foyle, representing 14.6% of all redundancies made in Northern Ireland (please note that this refers to location of business rather than employee home).

The Constituency of Foyle had the highest number of redundancies in 2009.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 24: No. of redundancies by Constituency, 2009



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

²⁴ 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

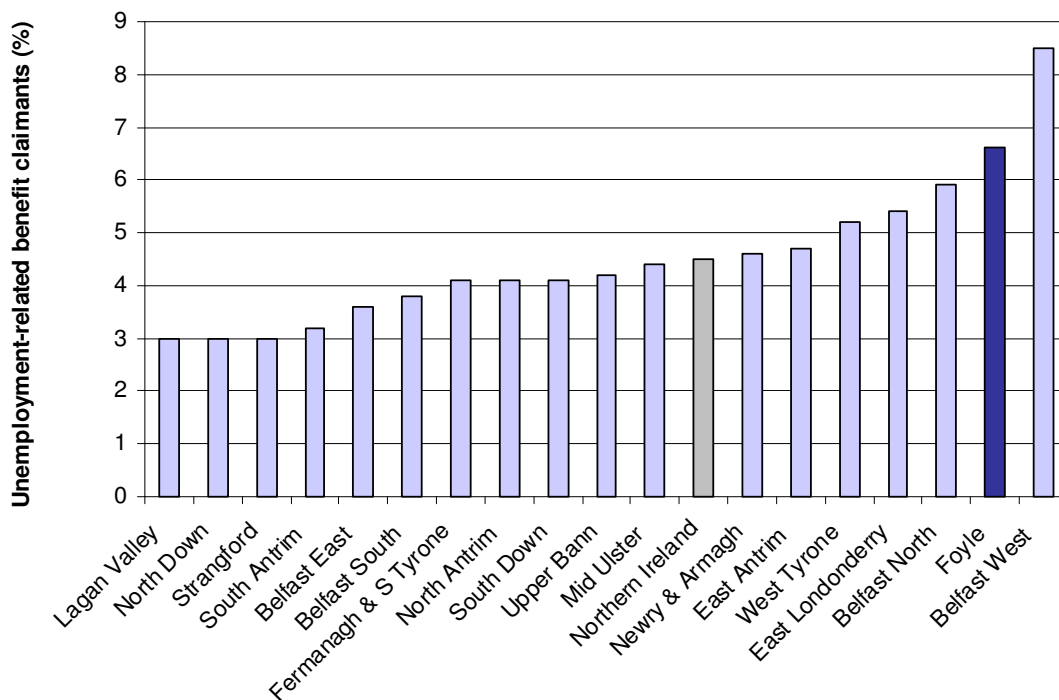
During the period January – December 2009, there were 4,517 people claiming unemployment-related benefits²⁵ in Foyle. This equates to 6.6% of all working age constituents claiming such benefits.

The proportion of working age people claiming unemployment-related benefits was slightly higher in Foyle than the Northern Ireland figure of 4.7%.

Foyle was the Constituency with the 2nd highest proportion of unemployment-related benefit claimants.

The claimant count was lowest in the wards of Ballynashallog (3.4%), Kilfennan (3.9%) and Pennyburn (3.9%) and highest in the wards of Strand Derry (13.2%), The Diamond (12.9%) and Rosemount (12.7%).

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



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

²⁵ 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 Foyle as well as information on planning applications and decisions in the area.

Housing type

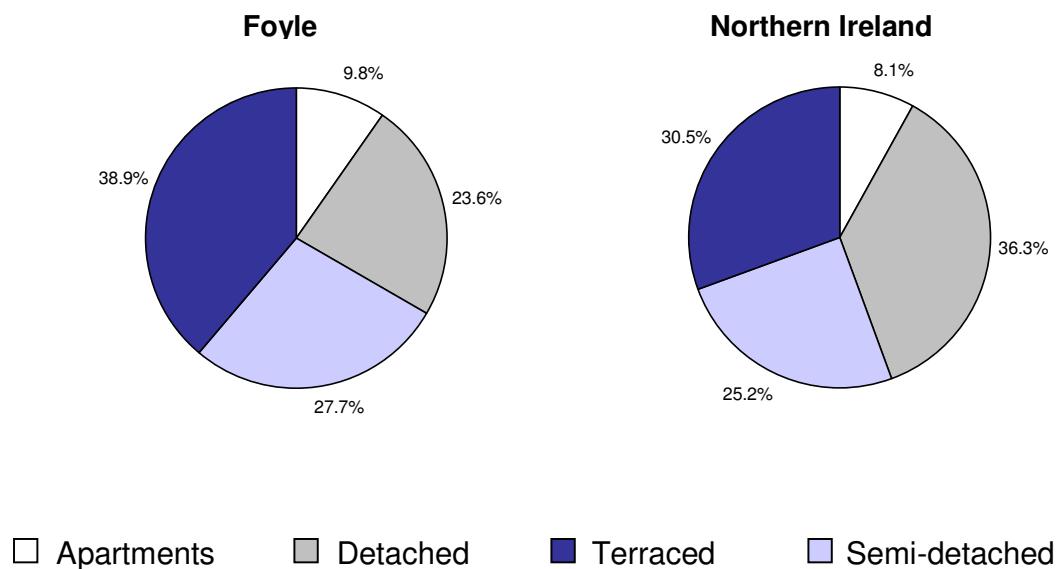
In 2008, there were 41,125 properties in Foyle, representing 5.7% of all properties in Northern Ireland.

A higher proportion of properties in Foyle were terraced compared to the Northern Ireland figure (38.9% vs. 30.5%), accounting for the highest proportion of properties in the area.

A slightly higher proportion of properties in Foyle were apartments (9.8% vs. 8.1%) or semi-detached (27.7% vs. 25.2%) compared to Northern Ireland as a whole.

A lower proportion of properties in Foyle were detached compared to the Northern Ireland figure (23.6% vs. 36.3%), accounting for the lowest 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

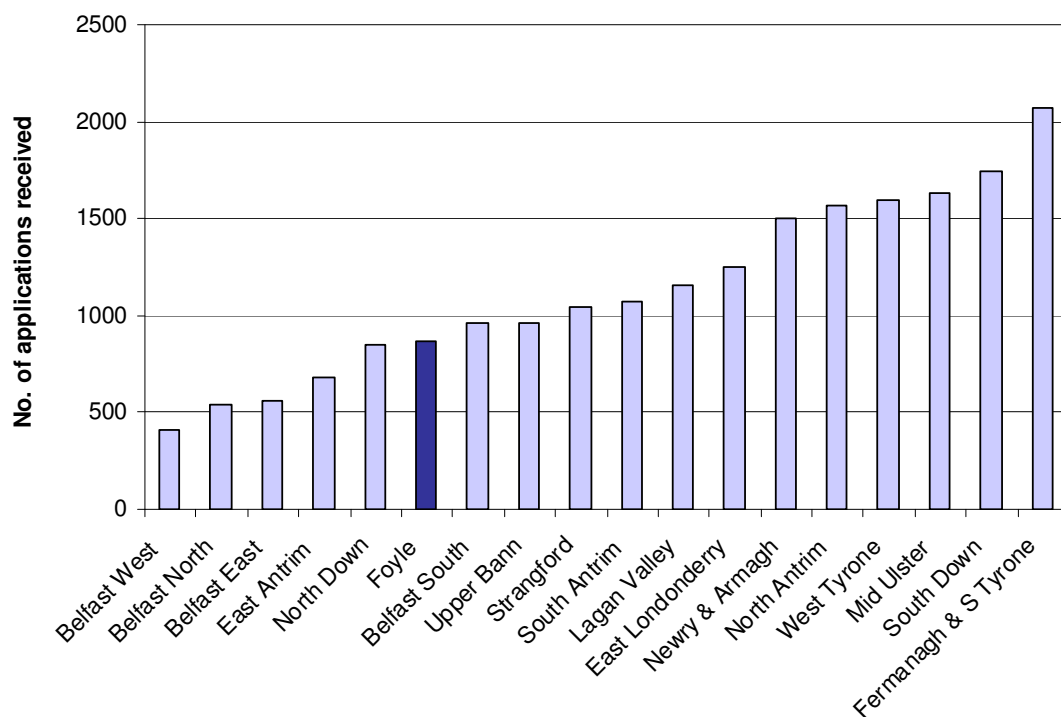
Planning applications

In 2008/09, there were 865 new planning applications received for the Foyle area, representing 4.2% of all Northern Ireland applications received.²⁶

Foyle was the Constituency with the 6th lowest 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))

²⁶ Applications received also include withdrawn applications.

Planning Decisions

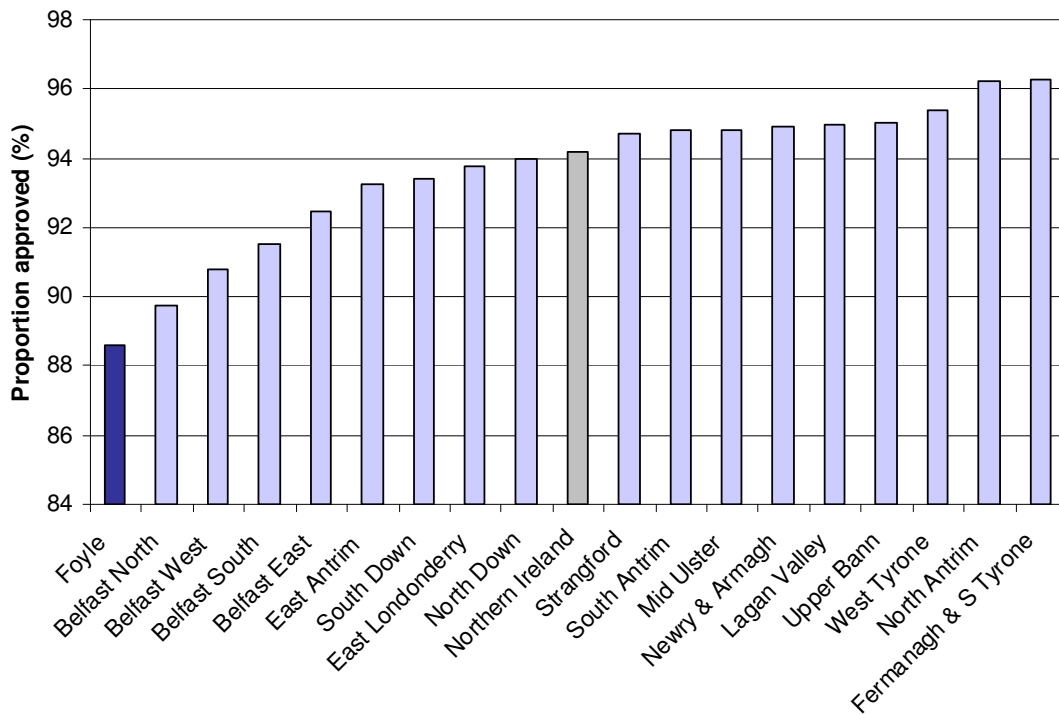
Decisions were made on a total of 876²⁷ applications during 2008/09, representing 3.6% of all decisions made in Northern Ireland.²⁸

A lower proportion of applications were approved in Foyle compared to the Northern Ireland total (88.6% vs. 94.2%).

Foyle was the Constituency with the lowest 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)

²⁷ Note that the number of decisions is higher than the number of planning applications received as this includes applications from previous years.

²⁸ 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 Foyle 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

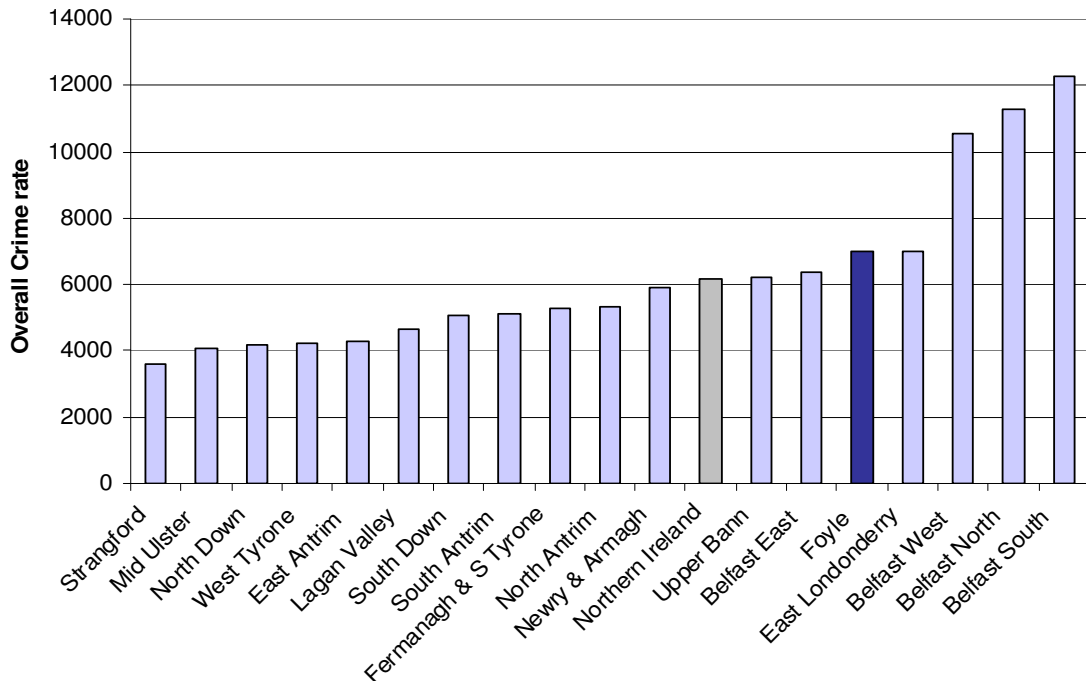
In 2009/10, a total of 7,637 offences were recorded in Foyle, representing 7.0% of all offences recorded in Northern Ireland. This equates to an overall crime rate of 7,000 per 100,000 persons.

The crime rate for Foyle was higher than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 6,149 per 100,000 persons.

Foyle was the Constituency with the 5th highest crime rate.

Overall crime rates were lowest in the wards of Banagher (2,116), Ballynashallog (2,192) and New Buildings (2,894) and highest in the wards of The Diamond (49,809), Strand (23,607) and Victoria (13,538).

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 burglary and theft were lower in Foyle while violent crime and criminal damage rates were higher in Foyle than the Northern Ireland rates.

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

	Foyle		Northern Ireland
	Rate	Rank*	Rate
Violent Crime	2,639	4	1,865
Burglary	507	14	709
Theft	1,406	8	1,499
Criminal Damage	1,905	4	1,490

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

Source: NISRA, NINIS

Violent Crime

In 2009/10, the violent crime rate for Foyle was 2,639 per 100,000 persons and was higher than the Northern Ireland rate. Violent crime rates were lowest in the wards of Banagher (404), Ballynashallog (797) and Foyle Springs (856) and highest in the wards of The Diamond (19,966), Strand (10,099) and Victoria (6,063).

Burglary

In 2009/10, the burglary rate for Foyle was 507 per 100,000 persons and was lower than the Northern Ireland rate. Burglary rates were lowest in the wards of Ballynashallog (142), New Buildings (143) and Lisnagelvin (233) and highest in the wards of The Diamond (1,484), Strand (1,432) and Victoria (1,102).²⁹

Theft

In 2009/10, the theft rate for Foyle was 1,406 per 100,000 persons and was lower than the Northern Ireland rate. Theft rates were lowest in the wards of Kilfennan (340), Holly Mount (400) and Creggan South (524) and highest in the wards of The Diamond (11,869), Strand (5,284) and Pennyburn (2,643).

Criminal Damage

In 2009/10, the criminal damage rate for Foyle was 1,905 per 100,000 persons and was higher than the Northern Ireland rate. Criminal damage rates were lowest in the wards of Banagher (249), Ballynashallog (541) and Claudy (845) and highest in the wards of The Diamond (11,869), Strand (5,023) and Victoria (3,789).

²⁹ Figures for Brandywell not available.

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 Foyle.

Extent

Foyle has an Extent of 43%. This means that 43% of people living in Foyle live in the most³⁰ deprived Super Output Areas³¹ in Northern Ireland. Foyle is the Constituency ranked 3 out of 18 in terms of Extent.

Income Deprivation Scale

The Income Deprivation Scale shows that there are 41,487 people in Foyle experiencing Income Deprivation (*defined as being in receipt of income-related benefits/tax credits*). Foyle is the Constituency ranked 2 out of 18 on this measure of deprivation.

Percentage of the total population Income Deprived

38% of those living in Foyle are income deprived. Foyle is ranked 3 out of 18 on this measure of deprivation.

Employment Deprivation Scale

The Employment Deprivation Scale shows that 11,884 people in Foyle are experiencing employment deprivation (*defined as being in receipt of employment-related benefits or on a government training programme*). Foyle is ranked 1 out of 18 on this measure of deprivation.

Percentage of working age population Employment Deprived

18% of working age people in Foyle are employment deprived. Foyle is ranked 3 out of 18 on this measure of deprivation.

³⁰ *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.

³¹ A geography designed for the collection of small area statistics with similar population sizes.

Table 3: NIMDM 2010 for the Constituency of Foyle

Measure	Score	Rank*
Extent (%)	43	3
Income Deprived Scale	41,487	2
% of total population Income Deprived	38	3
Employment Deprived Scale	11,884	1
% of working age population Employment Deprived	18	3

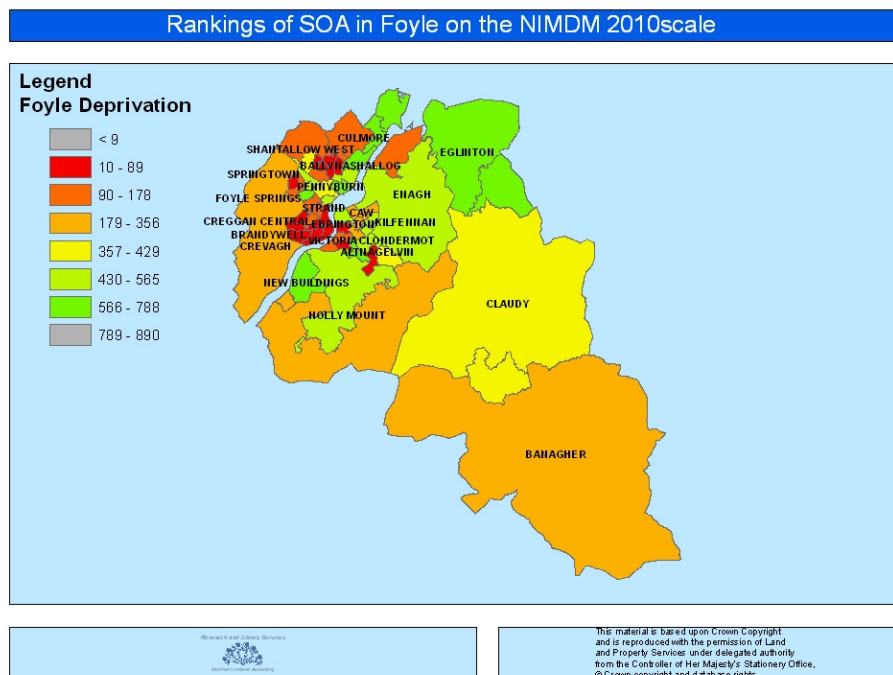
*1=most deprived, 18=least deprived

Source: NISRA, NINIS (NIMDM 2010)

Deprivation within Foyle

The most deprived areas in Foyle covered the wards of Brandywell, Creggan Central, Creggan South, Shantallow East, The Diamond and Westland as well as parts of Altnagelvin, Carnhill, Clondermot, Crevagh, Culmore, Ebrington, Shantallow West and Strand which ranked in the 10% most deprived areas in Northern Ireland.

No area in Foyle ranked in the 10% least deprived areas in Northern Ireland.



Source: NISRA, NINIS (NIMDM 2010)

Benefit Claimants

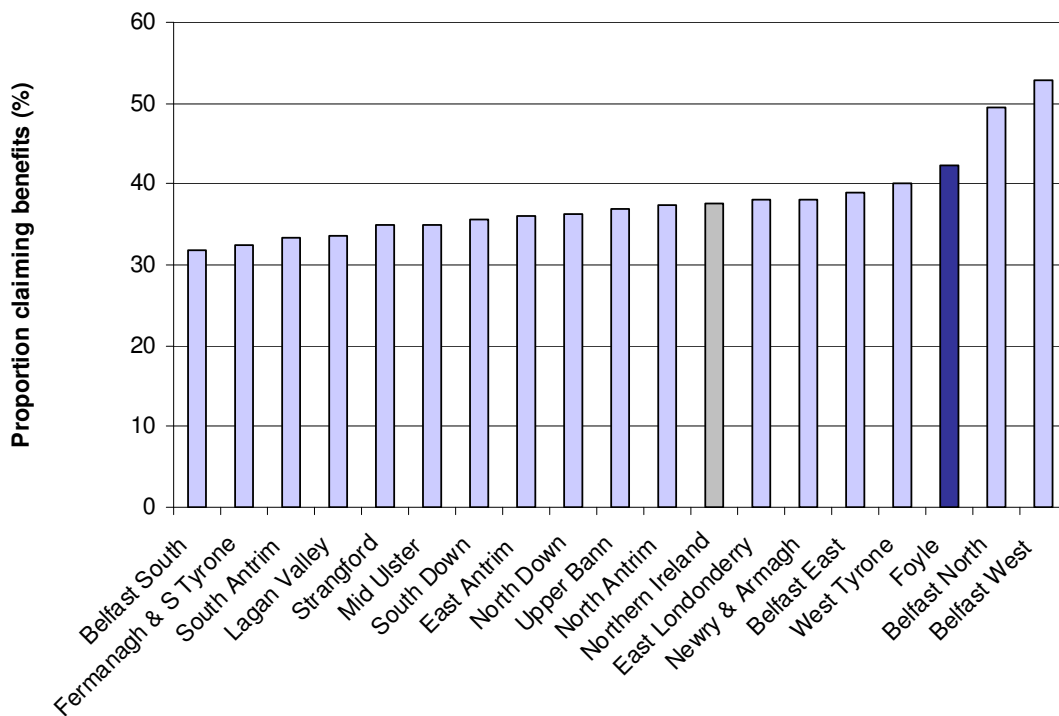
As at April 2010, there were 35,326 people in Foyle were claiming at least one benefit. This equates to 42.4% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming at least one benefit.

A higher proportion of people aged 16 and over from Foyle were claiming at least one benefit compared to the Northern Ireland figure of 37.6%.

Foyle was the Constituency with the 3rd highest proportion of benefit claimants.

The lowest proportions of benefit claimants were concentrated in the wards of Eglinton (22.5%), Culmore (24.6%) and Holly Mount (24.7%) and the highest proportions were concentrated in the wards of The Diamond (51.6%), Westland (47.0%) and Brandywell (44.5%).³²

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



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

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

Income Support

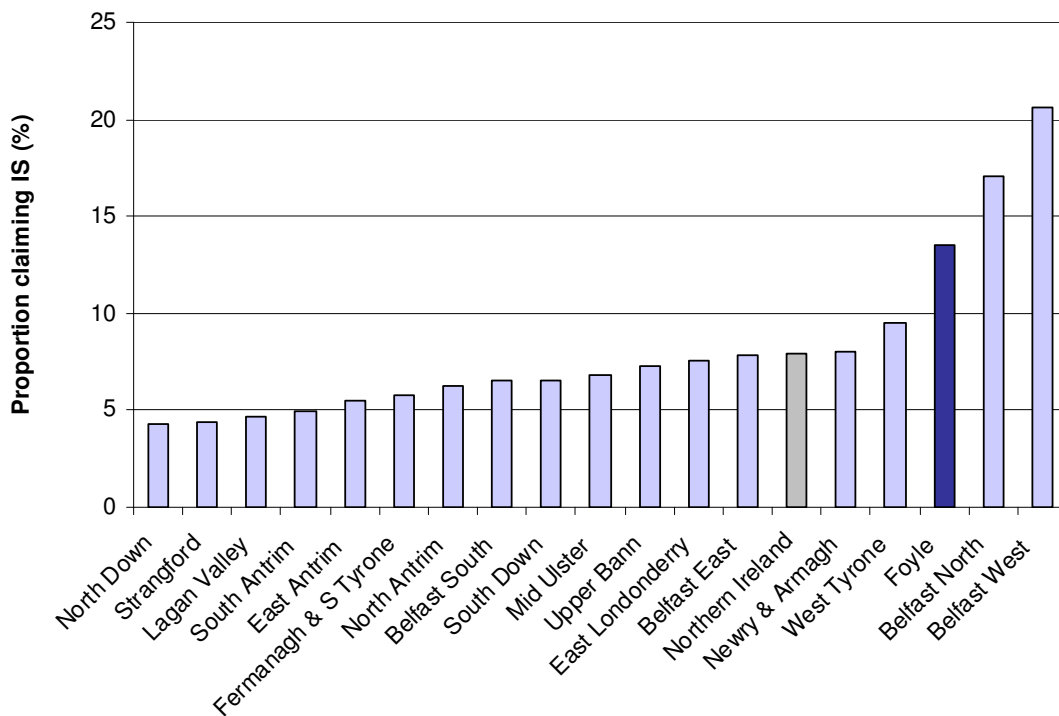
As at February 2010, there were 9,278 people in Foyle claiming Income Support. This equates to 13.5% of all working age constituents claiming this benefit.

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

Foyle was the Constituency with the 3rd highest proportion of working age Income Support claimants.

The lowest proportions of Income Support claimants were concentrated in the wards of Ballynashallog (2.8%), Eglinton (2.9%) and Pennyburn (3.3%) while the highest proportions were concentrated in the wards of Creggan Central (17.3%), The Diamond (16.5%) and Brandywell (16.5%).³³

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



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

³³ Ward figures calculated as a proportion of total population using 2008 mid-year estimates.

Housing Benefit

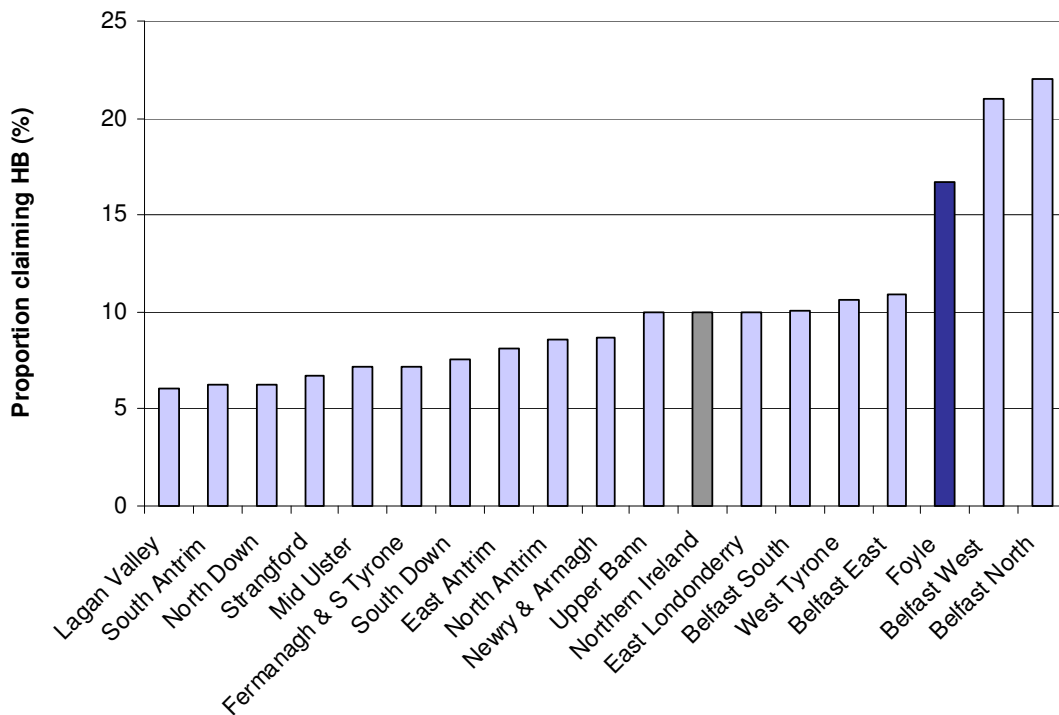
As at May 2009, there were 13,893 people claiming Housing Benefit in Foyle. This equates to 16.7% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming this benefit.

A higher proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Foyle were claiming Housing Benefit compared to the Northern Ireland figure of 10.0%.

Foyle was the Constituency with the 3rd highest proportion of the people aged 16 and over claiming Housing Benefit.

The lowest proportions of Housing Benefit claimants were concentrated in the wards of Ballynashallog (3.2%), Banagher (3.9%) and Eglinton (4.9%) and the highest proportions were concentrated in the wards of The Diamond (28.1%), Strand (24.7%) and Brandywell (24.1%).³⁴

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)

³⁴ Ward figures calculated as a proportion of total population using 2008 mid-year estimates.

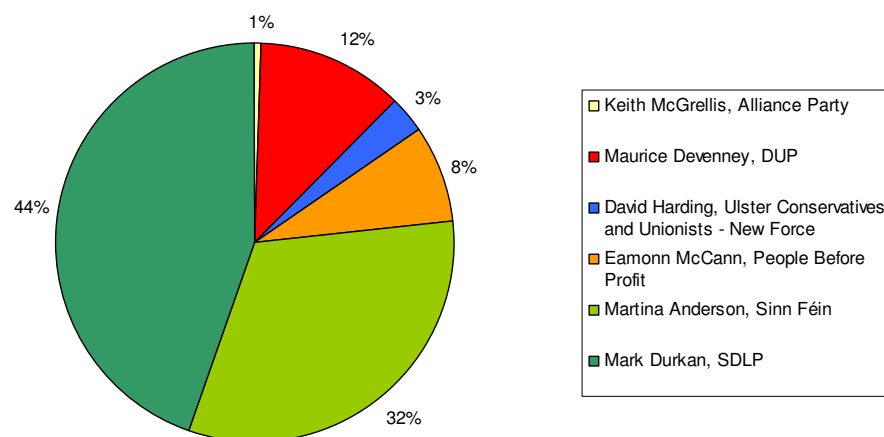
9. ELECTION RESULTS

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

2010 Westminster Election Results

In Foyle, 65,843 people were eligible to vote in the 2010 Westminster Elections. 37,889 valid votes were cast, a turnout of 57.5%.³⁵ There was little difference in the turnout for Foyle and the Northern Ireland turnout of 56.7%. The SDLP received the majority of votes in the Constituency with 16,922 votes. As a result Mark Durkan was elected to represent Foyle.

Chart 35: 2010 Westminster Election Results



Candidate (*elected)	Votes	Party
Mark Durkan*	16,922	Social Democratic & Labour Party (SDLP)
Martina Anderson	12,098	Sinn Féin
Maurice Devenney	4,489	DUP
Eamonn McCann	2,936	People Before Profit
David Harding	1,221	Ulster Conservatives and Unionists – New Force
Keith McGrellis	223	Alliance

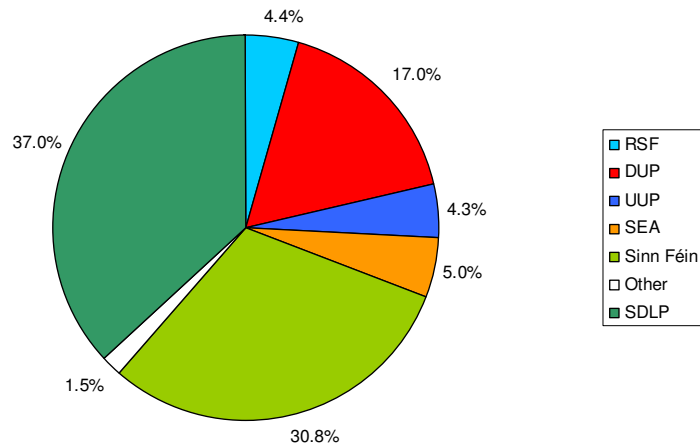
Source: *The Electoral Office for Northern Ireland*

³⁵ Excludes invalid votes, n = 301.

2007 Assembly Election Results

In Foyle, 64,889 people were eligible to vote in the 2007 Assembly Elections. 41,036 valid votes were cast, a turnout of 63.2%.³⁶ There was little difference in the turnout for Foyle and the Northern Ireland turnout of 62.3%. The SDLP won 3 seats while Sinn Féin won 2 seats and the DUP won 1 seat.

Chart 36: 2007 Assembly Election Results



Candidate (*elected)	1 st pref Votes	Party
William Hay*	6,960	Democratic Unionist Party
Mark Durkan*	6,401	Social Democratic & Labour Party (SDLP)
Martina Anderson*	5,414	Sinn Féin
Raymond McCartney*	4,321	Sinn Féin
Pat Ramsey*	3,242	SDLP
Lynn Fleming	2,914	Sinn Féin
Mary Bradley*	2,891	SDLP
Helen Quigley	2,648	SDLP
Eamonn McCann	2,045	Socialist Environmental Alliance
Peggy O'Hara	1,789	Republican Sinn Féin
Peter Munce	1,755	Ulster Unionist Party
Adele Corry	359	Green
Yvonne Boyle	224	Alliance
William Frazer	73	Independent Unionist

Source: *The Electoral Office for Northern Ireland*

³⁶ Excludes invalid votes, n = 419.



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