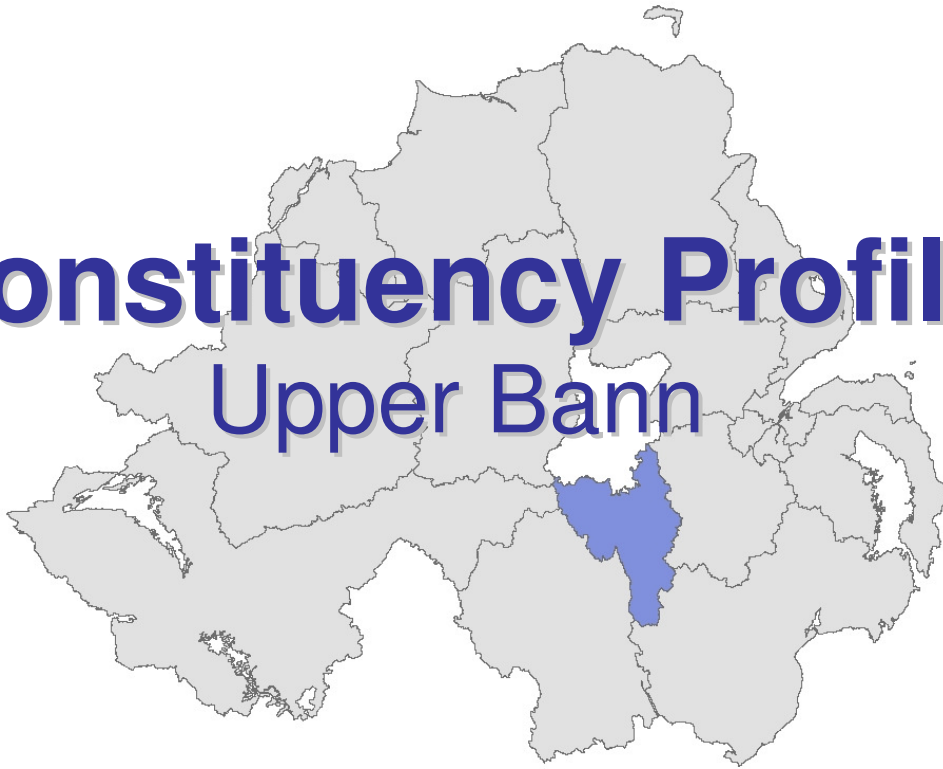




Constituency Profile

Upper Bann

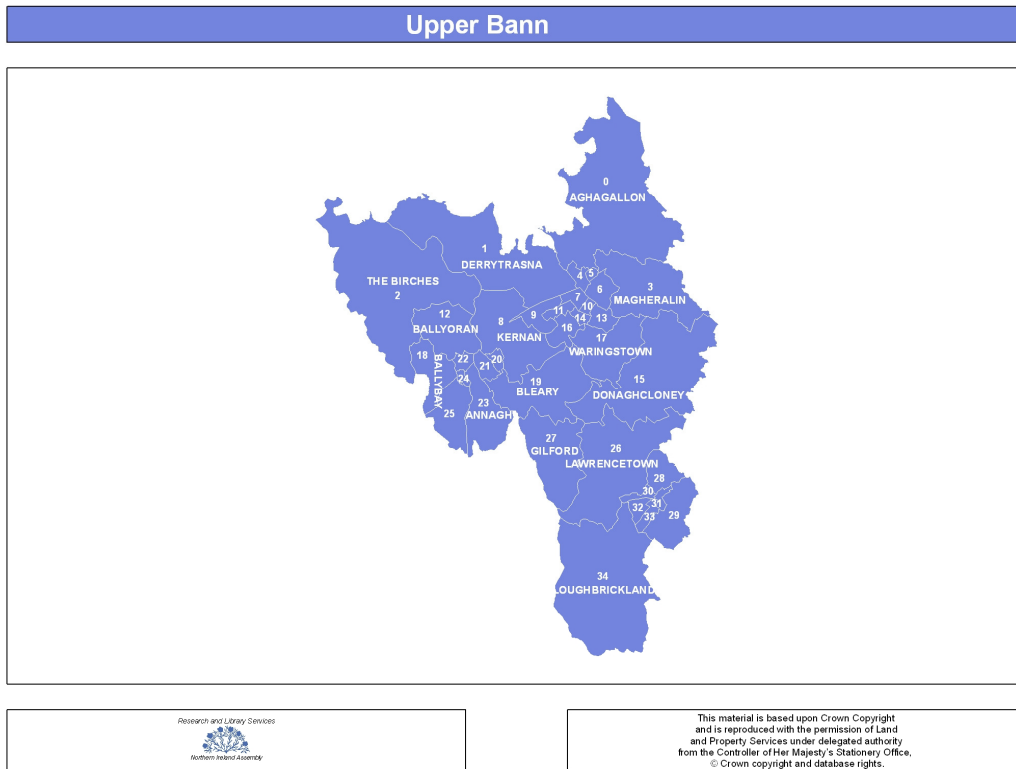


September 2010

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 Upper Bann. It includes information on the demographics of people living in Upper Bann 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 Upper Bann;
- 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 Upper Bann which comprises of the 35 wards shown below.



0	Aghagallon	12	Ballyoran	24	Tavanagh
1	Derrytrasna	13	Knocknashane	25	Brownstown
2	The Birches	14	Mourneview	26	Lawrencetown
3	Magheralin	15	Donaghcloney	27	Gilford
4	Woodvale	16	Drumgask	28	Seapatrick
5	Drumnamoe	17	Waringstown	29	Ballydown
6	Parklane	18	Ballybay	30	Edenderry
7	Court	19	Bleary	31	The Cut
8	Kernan	20	Killycomain	32	Banbridge West
9	Drumgor	21	Edenderry	33	Fort
10	Church	22	Corcrair	34	Loughbrickland
11	Taghnevan	23	Annagh		

UPPER BANN: KEY FACTS

Demographics

- An estimated 115,137 people live in Upper Bann, the Constituency with the 2nd highest population in 2008.
- Over half (54.7%) of people living in Upper Bann are of Protestant community background while a lower proportion (42.9%) are of Catholic community background.

Health

- Life expectancy in Upper Bann is 77.2 years for males and 82.1 years for females.

Compared to Northern Ireland as a whole, Upper Bann has a higher:

- Death rate due to circulatory disease.
- Rate of cancer diagnosis.
- Hospital admission ratio due to self harm, the Constituency with the 4th highest rate.
- Teenage birth rate, the Constituency with the 4th highest rate.

Compared to Northern Ireland as a whole, Upper Bann has a lower:

- Death rate due to cancer, the Constituency with the 3rd lowest rate.
- Death rate due to respiratory disease, the Constituency with the 5th lowest rate.
- Prevalence of hypertension, hypothyroid, asthma and chronic kidney disease amongst those attending GPs in Upper Bann.

Education

- A lower proportion of post-primary pupils have a Statement of Special Educational Need compared to all Northern Ireland pupils, the Constituency with the 4th lowest proportion of pupils with a SEN.
- A lower proportion of Upper Bann school leavers achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C compared to all Northern Ireland school leavers, the Constituency with the 4th lowest proportion.
- A lower proportion of Upper Bann school leavers achieved at least two A-levels compared to all Northern Ireland school leavers, the Constituency with the 2nd lowest proportion.
- Upper Bann was the Constituency with the 4th lowest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in higher education.

The Economy

- Upper Bann was the Constituency that received the 5th highest amount of financial assistance from Invest NI in 2008/09 totalling £9.2 million.

- A lower proportion 'Invest NI Start a Business' participants from Upper Bann were offered financial assistance compared to the Northern Ireland figure.

Employment

- 45,142 employee jobs are located in Upper Bann. A higher proportion of employee jobs are in manufacturing and a lower proportion are in services compared to all employee jobs in Northern Ireland.
- In 2009, there were 207 redundancies in the Upper Bann area.

Housing

- There are 45,744 properties in Upper Bann. Upper Bann has a higher proportion of terraced properties and a lower proportion of apartments compared to Northern Ireland.
- There were 965 new planning applications submitted for the Upper Bann area in 2008/09.

Crime

Compared to the Northern Ireland rates, Upper Bann has:

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

Poverty

- Upper Bann has the 7th highest proportion of people (18%) living in the most deprived Super Output Areas in Northern Ireland.

2010 Westminster Election Results

- 74,732 people eligible to vote, the turnout of 55.4% was comparable to the turnout of 56.7%.
- Democratic Unionist Party candidate David Simpson won the Upper Bann seat.

2007 Assembly Election Results

- 70,716 people were eligible to vote, the turnout of 60.6% was slightly lower than the turnout of 62.3%.
- The DUP and UUP won 2 seats each while Sinn Féin and the SDLP 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 Upper Bann.

Population Size

As at June 2008, an estimated 115,137 people live in Upper Bann, representing 6.5% of the Northern Ireland population (*Source: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, Mid-Year Estimates*).

Upper Bann is the Constituency with the 2nd highest population.

Community Background

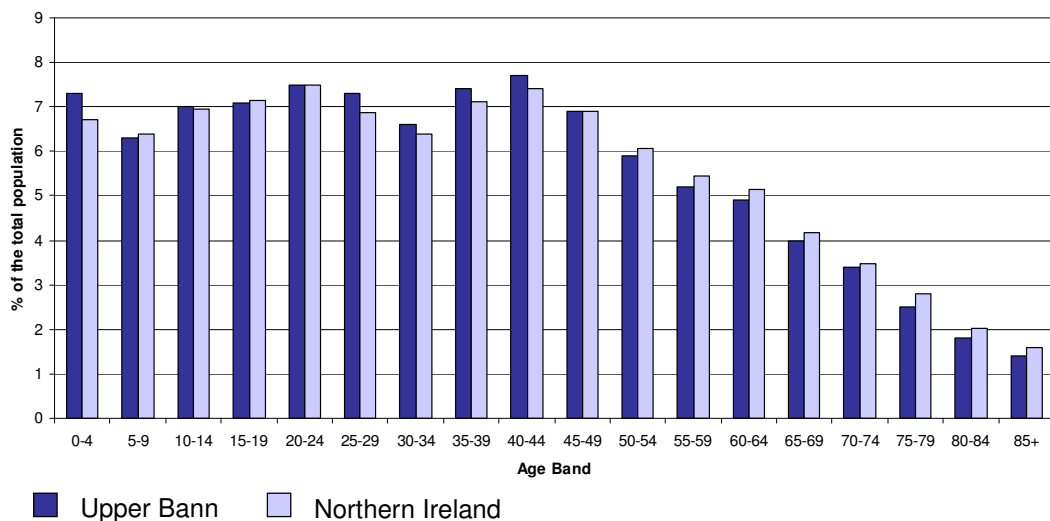
Just over half of people living in Upper Bann are of Protestant community background (54.7%) while just over four in ten (42.9%) are of Catholic community background. The remainder are of other or no community background (*Source: NISRA, Census 2001*).

Age profile of Upper Bann

There is little difference in the age profile of Upper Bann and that of Northern Ireland. Upper Bann has a similar proportion of people aged under 16 (22.0% vs. 21.5%) and a similar proportion aged 60 and over (18.0% vs. 19.2%) as all of Northern Ireland.

Upper Bann is the Constituency with the 7th highest proportion of people aged under 16 and the 7th 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

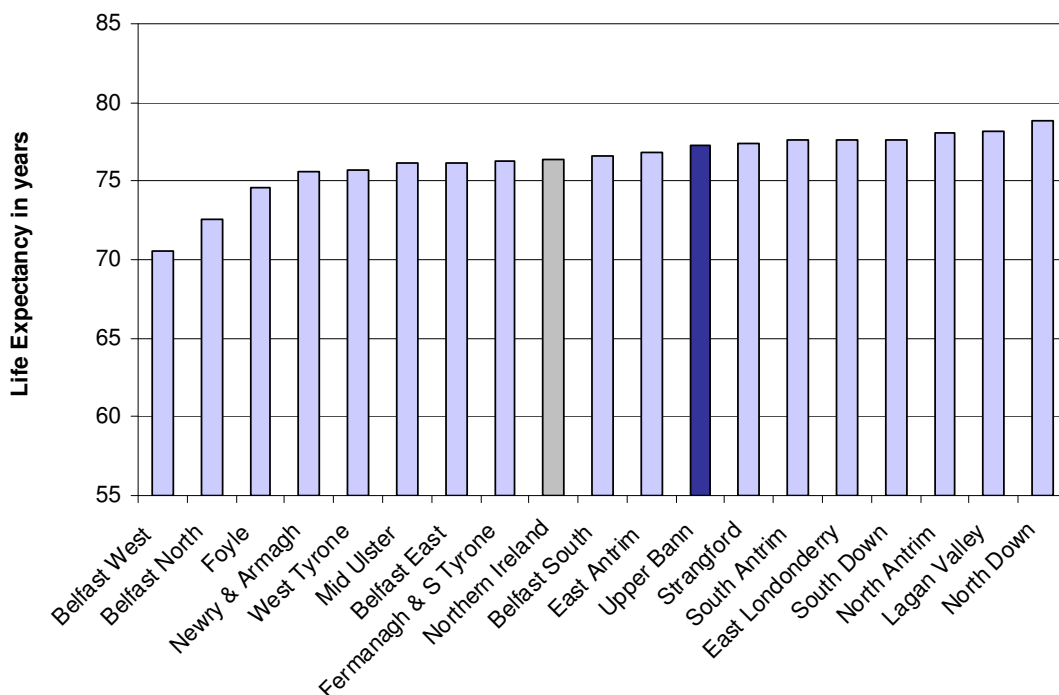
The life expectancy¹ of males (2006-2008) living in Upper Bann is estimated to be 77.2 years.

There is little difference in the life expectancy of males living in Upper Bann and that of all Northern Ireland males of 76.4 years.

Upper Bann is the Constituency with the 8th highest male life expectancy.

The life expectancy of males is lowest in the wards of Lawrencetown, Ballybay, Ballyoran, Corcrair, Court, Drumgask, Kernan, Mourneview, Parklake and Taghnevan where it is less than 75 years. In the wards of Fort, Waringstown and Woodville the life expectancy of males is greater than 75 years but less than the Northern Ireland average. In the remaining 22 wards, the life expectancy of males 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

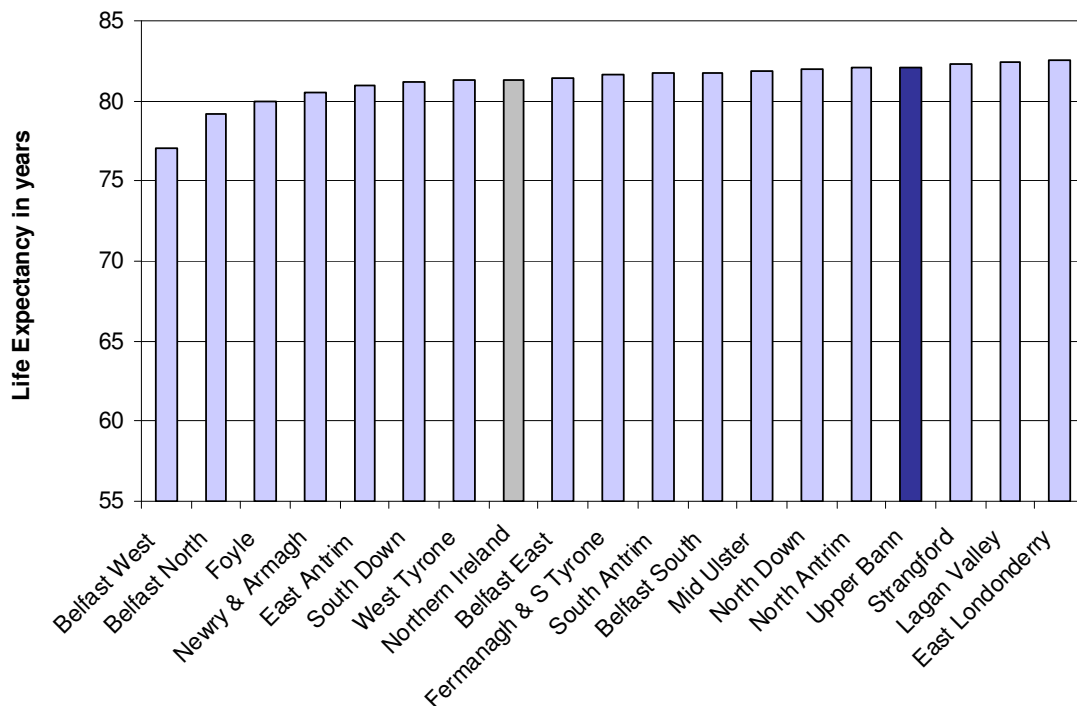
The life expectancy³ of females (2006-2008) living in Upper Bann is estimated to be 82.1 years.

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

Upper Bann is the Constituency with the 4th highest female life expectancy.

The life expectancy of females is lowest in the ward of Drumgask where it is less than 75 years and highest in the wards of Fort, Annagh, Drumgor, Killycomain, Magheralin, The Birches and Ballybay 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

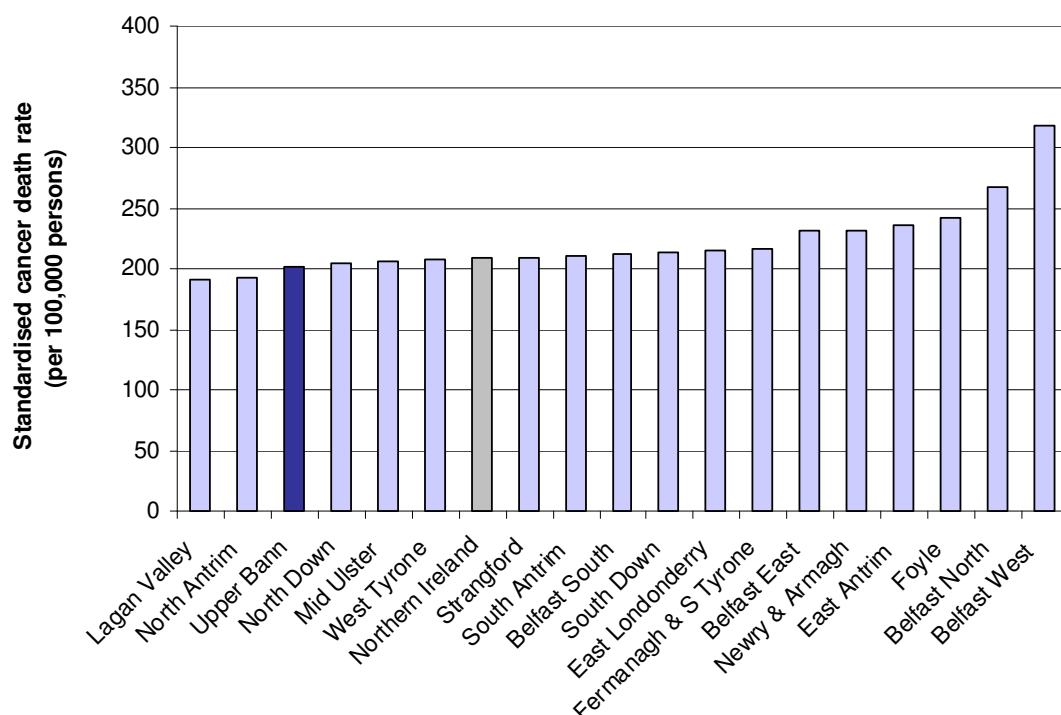
The standardised death rate due to cancer in Upper Bann is 201 per 100,000 persons.

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

Upper Bann is the Constituency with the 3rd lowest death rate due to cancer.

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

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



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

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

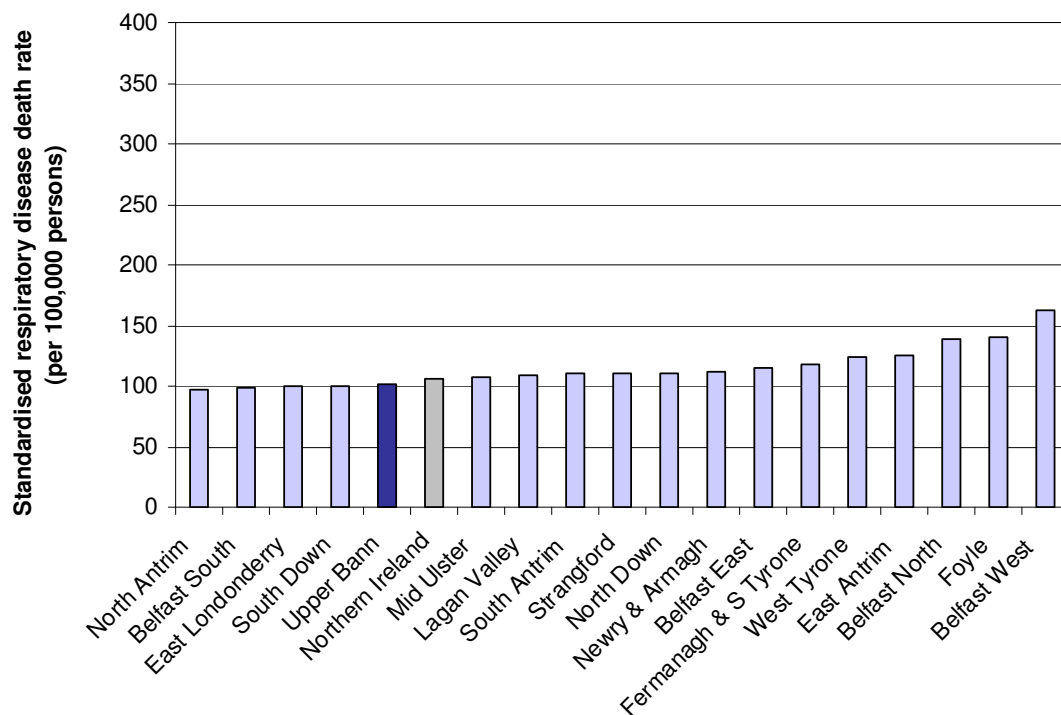
The standardised death rate due to respiratory disease in Upper Bann is 102 per 100,000 persons.

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

Upper Bann is the Constituency with the 5th lowest death rate due to respiratory disease.

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

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



Source: NISRA, NINIS (GRO)

Standardised Death Rates due to Circulatory Disease

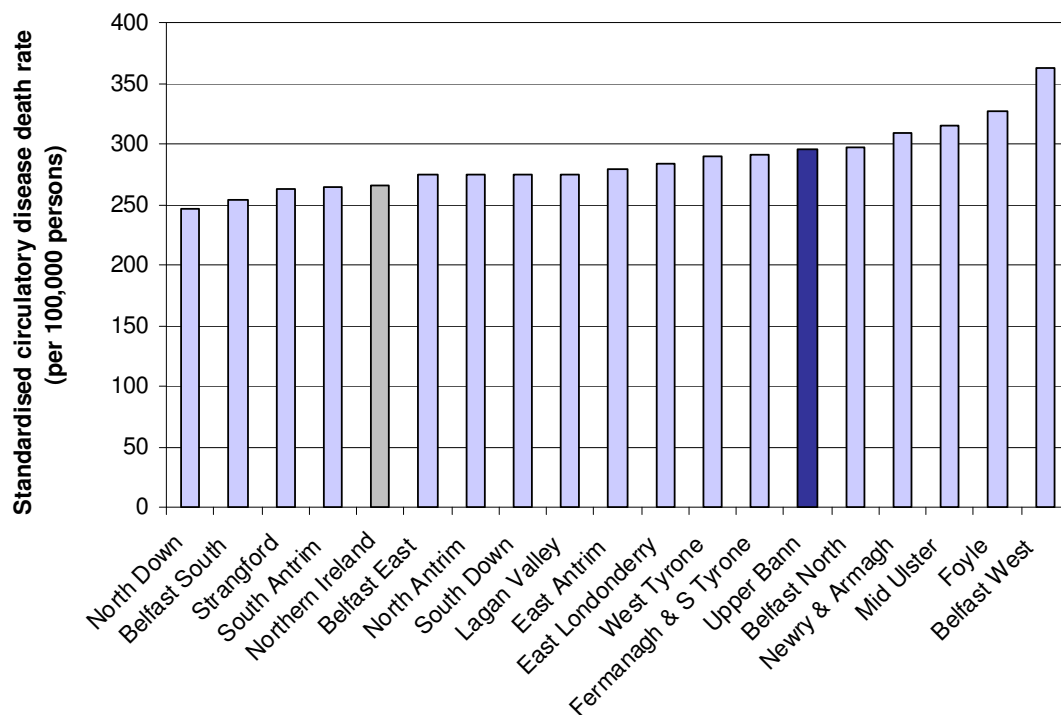
The standardised death rate due to circulatory disease in Upper Bann is 296 per 100,000 persons.

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

Upper Bann is the Constituency with the 6th 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

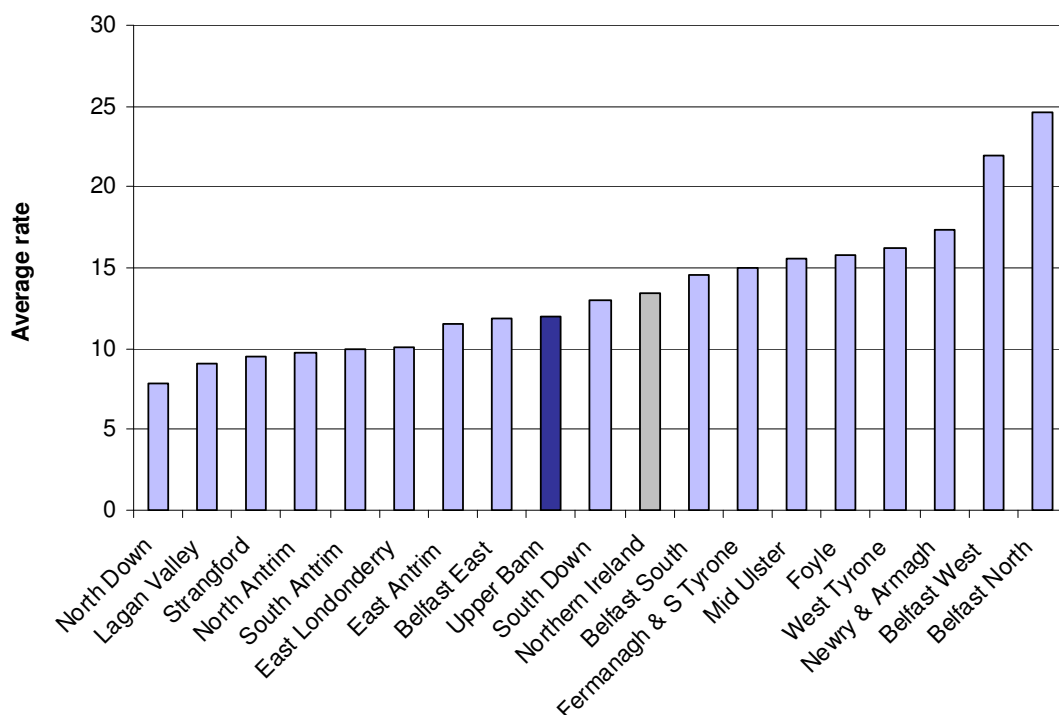
During the period 2004-2008, there were 66 deaths as a result of suicide and undetermined intent⁶⁷ in Upper Bann. This equates to an average rate⁸ of 12 per 100,000 persons per annum.

There is little difference in the average death rate due to suicide and undetermined intent for Upper Bann and the Northern Ireland rate of 13 per 100,000 persons.

Upper Bann is the Constituency with the 9th lowest death rate due to suicide and undetermined intent.

This information is not available at ward level.

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



Source: NISRA, NINIS (GRO)

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

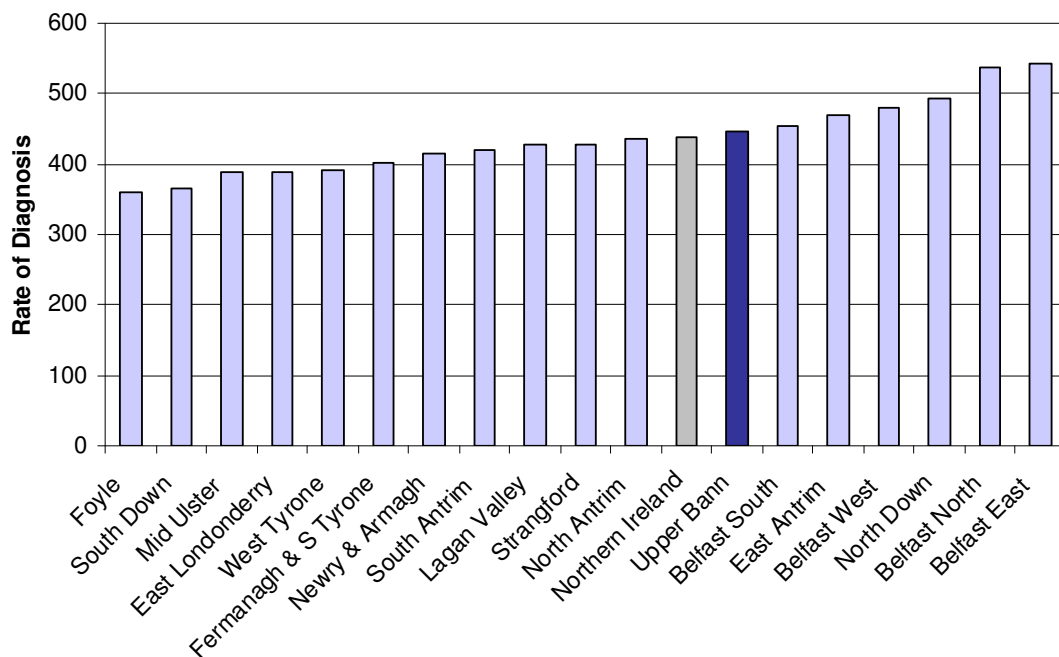
In 2007, there were 503 new incidences of cancer⁹¹⁰ diagnosed for Upper Bann. This equates to a rate of 446 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of cancer diagnosis was higher for Upper Bann than the Northern Ireland rate of 439 per 100,000 persons.

Upper Bann was the Constituency with the 7th highest rate of cancer diagnosis in Northern Ireland.

During the period 2003-2007, cancer diagnosis rates per 100,000 persons were lowest in the wards of Ballydown (262), Loughbrickland (273) and Woodville (298) and highest in the wards of The Cut (650), Church (618) and Parklake (582).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

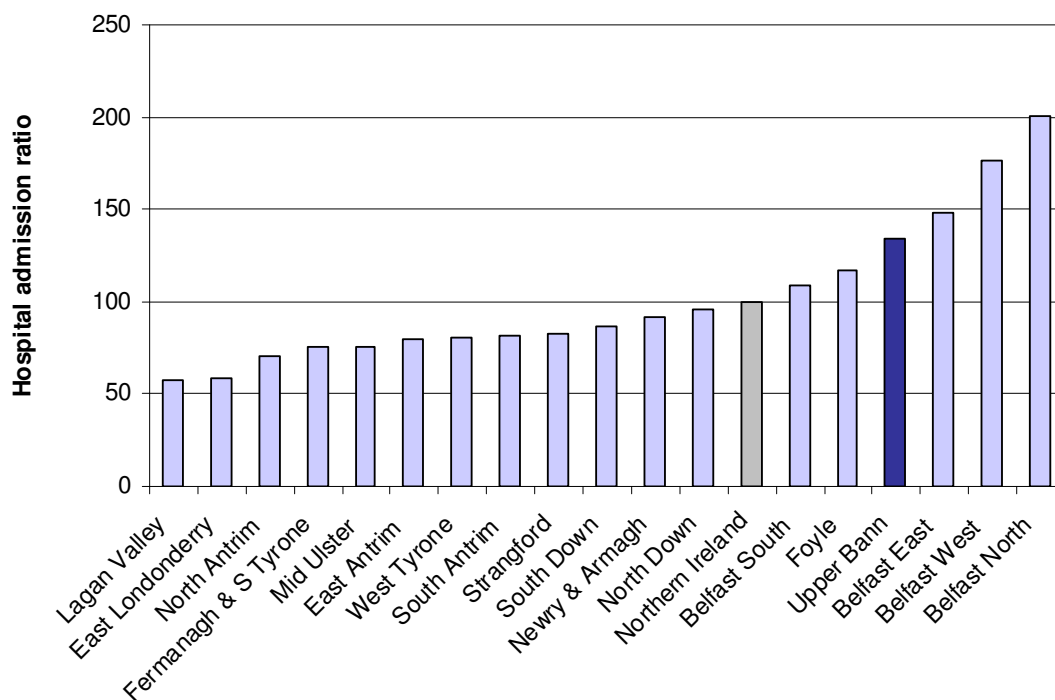
For the period 2005-2009, the standardised hospital admission ratio for self harm¹² in Upper Bann stood at 134. Ratios are calculated to allow comparison of areas or groups to the NI average which is set to 100.

The standardised hospital admission ratio for self harm is higher in Upper Bann than the Northern Ireland ratio of 100. This is true for both males (145 compared to 100) and females (124 compared to 100).

Upper Bann is the Constituency with the 4th 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

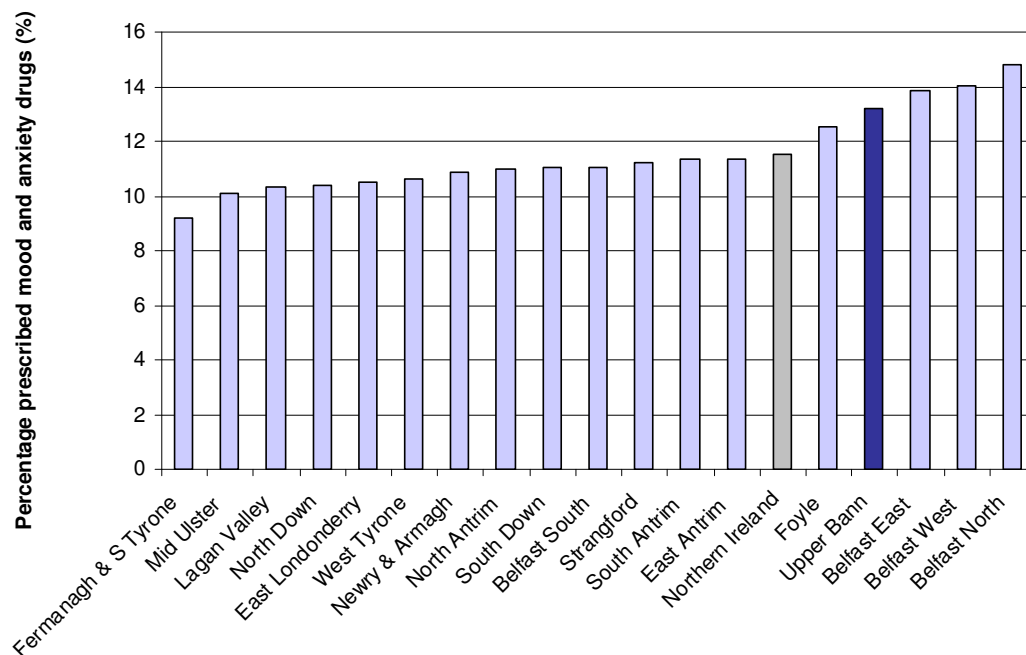
As at April 2008, an estimated 13.2% of people in Upper Bann were on prescribed drugs for mood and anxiety disorders.¹³

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

Upper Bann was the Constituency with the 4th 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

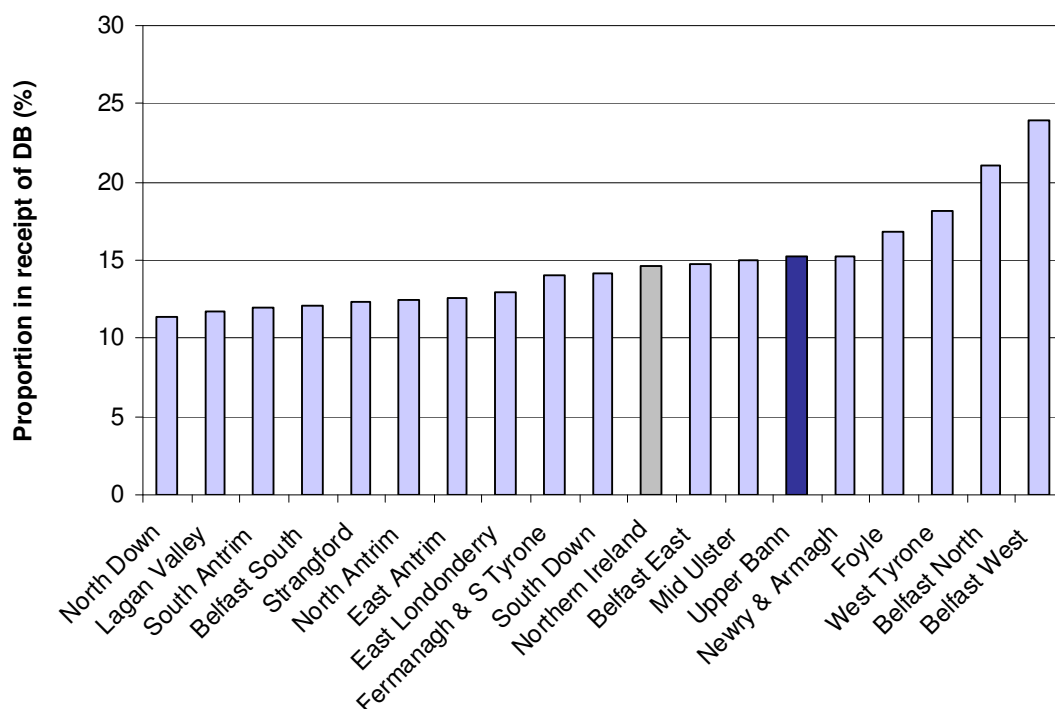
In February 2010, there were 17,538 people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit.¹⁴ This equates to 15.2% of constituents receiving such benefits.

There was little difference in the proportion of people living in Upper Bann who were in receipt of disability-related benefits and the Northern Ireland figure of 14.6%.

Upper Bann was the Constituency with the 6th highest proportion of people in receipt of disability-related benefits.

The lowest proportions of people in receipt of disability-related benefits were concentrated in the wards of Ballydown (9.4%), Waringstown (10.3%) and Donaghcloney (10.4%) and the highest proportions were concentrated in the wards of Drumnacree (25.0%), Court (24.4%) and The Cut (23.0%).¹⁵

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



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

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

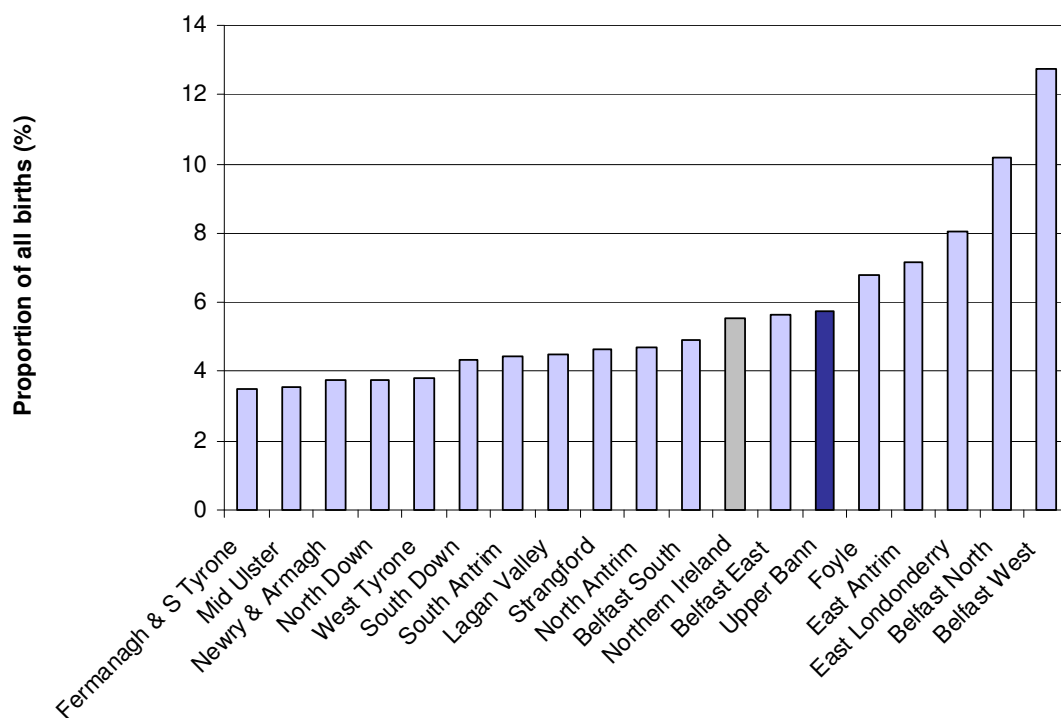
In 2008, there were 105 births to teenage mothers. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 5.8% of all births in Upper Bann, although it is worth noting that this figure is influenced by the number of teenagers in the area and so the teenage birth rate (see over) is more accurate for the purposes of comparison between areas.

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

Upper Bann was the Constituency with the 6th highest Constituency 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

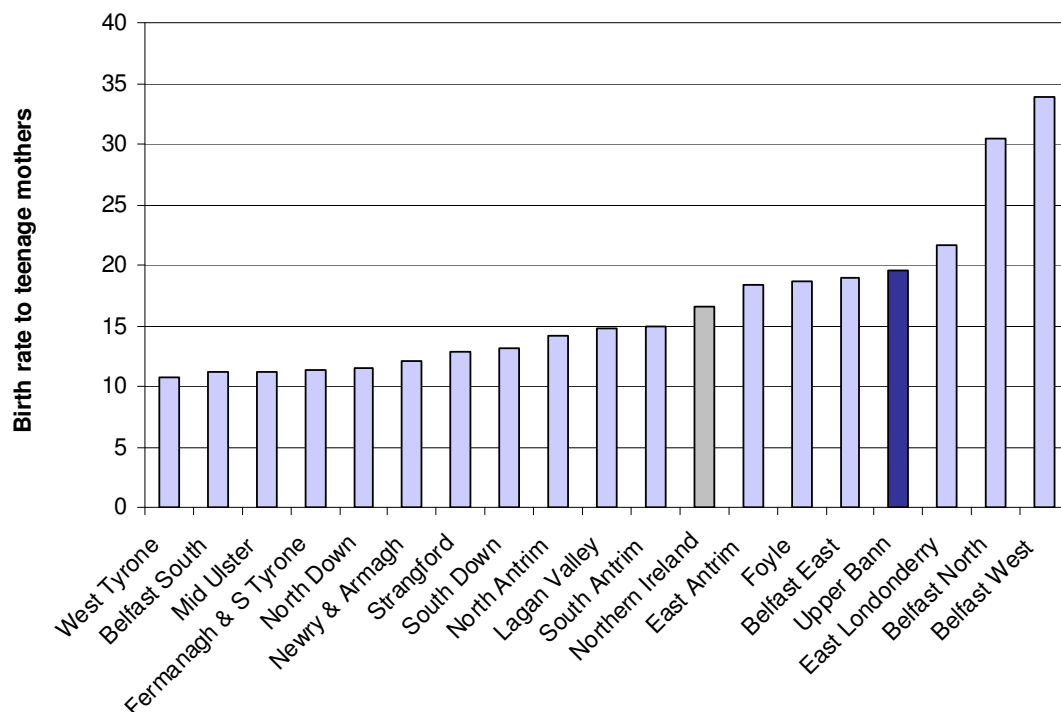
In 2008, the teenage birth rate of Upper Bann stood at 19 per 1,000 female persons aged 13-19 years.

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

Upper Bann was the Constituency with the 4th 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 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 hypertension, hypothyroid, asthma and chronic kidney disease amongst patients whose GP practice is located in the Upper Bann area compared to GP practices across all of Northern Ireland.

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

	Upper Bann Patients		All Northern Ireland Patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Coronary Heart Disease	5,055	40	75,278	41
All Heart Failure Patients	884	7	13,903	8
Stroke	2,020	16	31,063	17
Hypertension	14,906	118	225,093	122
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	1,616	13	29,099	16
Hypothyroid	3,127	25	57,599	31
Cancer	1,511	12	20,741	11
Mental Health	866	7	14,407	8
Asthma	6,380	51	104,527	56
Dementia	636	5	9,971	5
Atrial Fibrillation	1,489	12	23,827	13
Obesity (Patients aged 16+)	11,045	112	165,956	113
Diabetes Mellitus (Patients aged 17+)	4,284	44	65,066	45
Epilepsy (Patients aged 18+)	895	9	13,983	10
Chronic Kidney Disease (patients aged 18+)	3,094	32	55,150	39
Learning Disabilities (Patients aged 18+)	385	4	6,912	5

■ 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

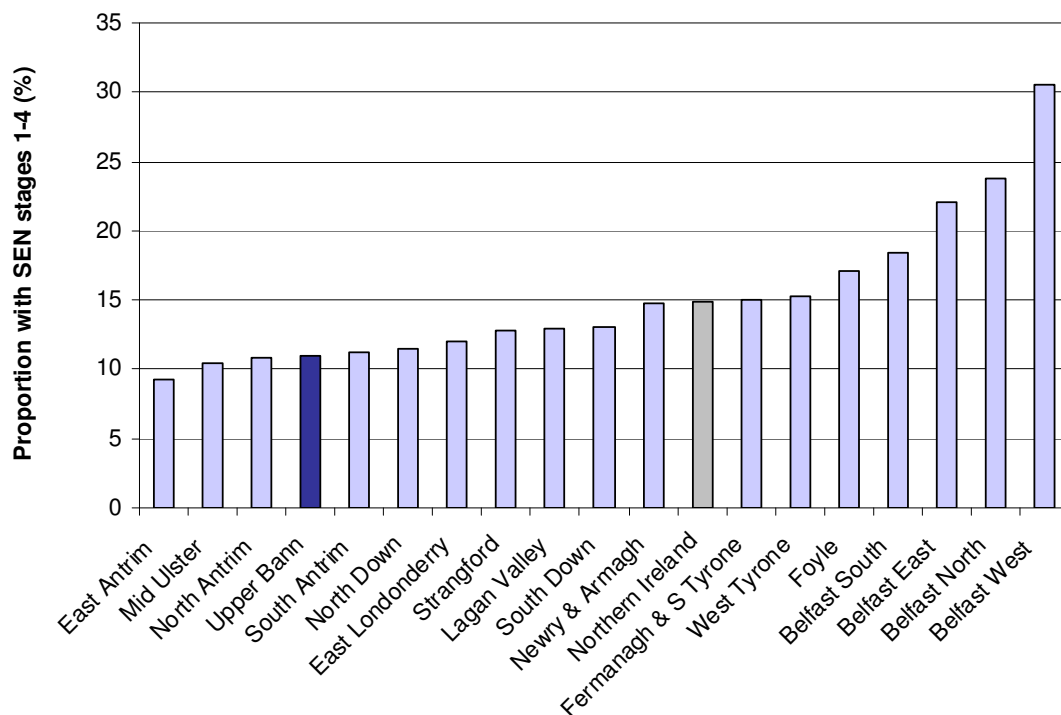
In 2008/09, 11.0% of Upper Bann post-primary pupils had a Statement of Special Educational Need (SEN) at stages 1-4.

The proportion of post-primary pupils with a SEN at stages 1-4 was lower for Upper Bann than the Northern Ireland proportion of 14.9%.

Upper Bann was the Constituency with the 4th lowest Constituency proportion of pupils with a SEN at stages 1-4.

The lowest proportions of pupils with a SEN at stages 1-4 were concentrated in the wards of The Cut (5.5%), Brownstown (5.5%) and Seapatrick (6.3%). The highest proportions of pupils with a SEN were concentrated in the wards of Church (21.8%), Drumgask (20.4%) and Court (18.5%).

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



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

Highest Qualifications of School Leavers

School leavers achieving at least two A-levels

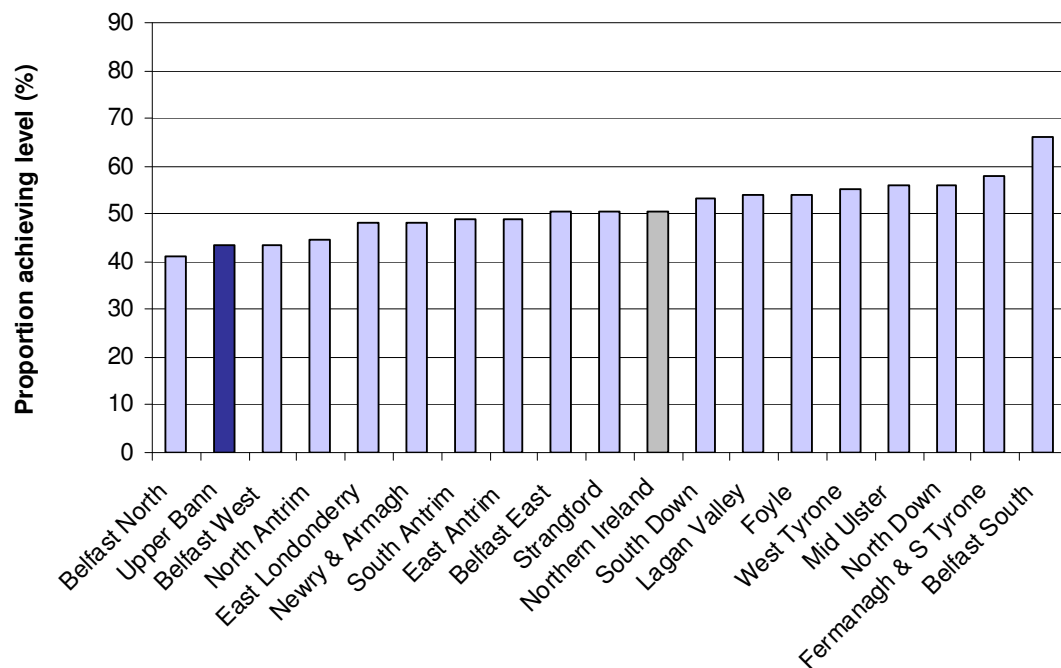
In 2008/09, 43.3% of Upper Bann school leavers achieved at least two A-levels.

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

Upper Bann was the Constituency with the 2nd 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 Corcrain (7.3%, 3 pupils), Drumgor (7.3%, 3 pupils) and Ballybay (8.6%, 3 pupils). The highest proportions of school leavers achieving at least two A-levels were concentrated in the wards of Woodville (60.3%), Loughbrickland (59.4%) and Derrytrasna (58.4%).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*

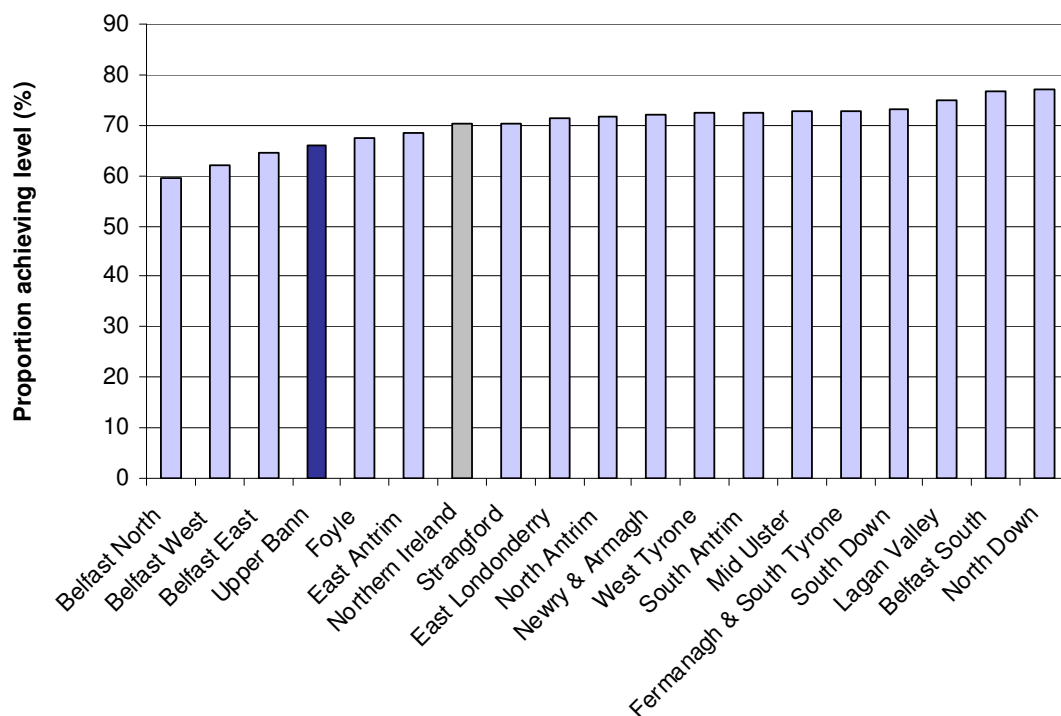
In 2008/09, 66.1% of Upper Bann school leavers achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C.¹⁸

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

Upper Bann was the Constituency ranked 4th lowest in terms of the proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C.

The lowest proportions of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C were concentrated in the wards of Corcrain (24.4%), Edenderry (29.6%) and Drumgor (36.6%). The highest proportions of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C were concentrated in the wards of Magheralin (83.9%), Waringstown (83.1%) and Loughbrickland (81.3%).

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

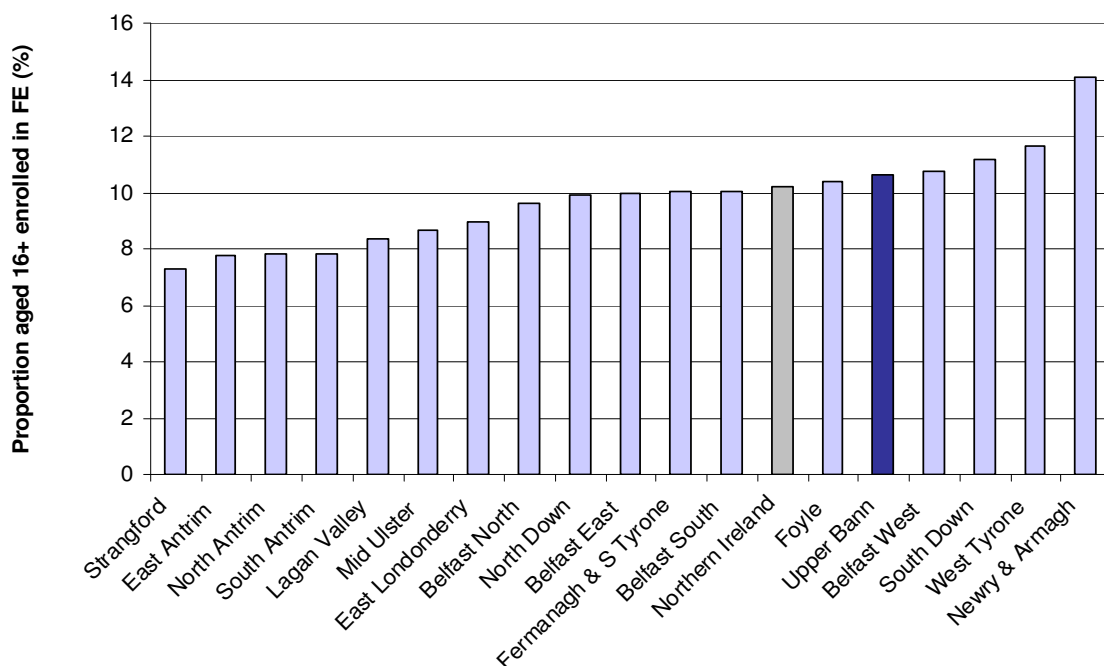
In 2007/08, there were 9,548 students from Upper Bann enrolled in further education.¹⁹ This equates to 10.6% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in further education.

There was little difference in the proportion of people aged 16 and over from Upper Bann who are enrolled in further education is slightly higher to the Northern Ireland figure of 10.2%.

Upper Bann was the Constituency with the 5th highest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in further education.

Further education participation rates were lowest in the wards of Donaghcloney (6.1%), Gilford (6.2%) and The Cut (6.3%) and highest in the wards of Drumgask (13.0%), Corcrain (11.7%) and Kernan (10.8%).

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 Upper Bann students enrolled, 21.1% were full time and 78.9% were part time students, while 51.8% were female and 48.2% were male. In total, 32.1% 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

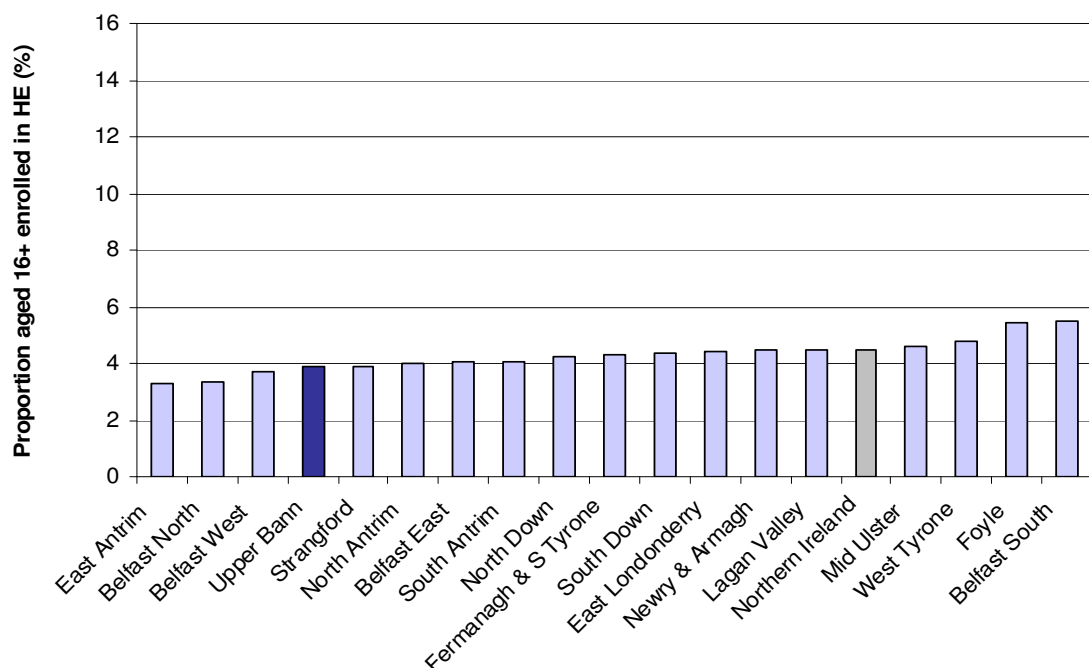
In 2007/08, there were 3,490 students from Upper Bann enrolled in higher education.²⁰ This equates to 3.9% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in higher education.

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

Upper Bann was the Constituency with the 4th lowest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in higher education.

Higher education participation rates were lowest in the wards of Church (1.1%), Tavanagh (1.3%) and Drumgask (1.5%) and highest in the wards of Waringstown (4.5%), Aghagallon (4.4%) and Ballydown (4.2%).

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, 73.2% were full time and 26.8% were part time students, while 58.2% were female and 41.8% were male. In total, 26.4% of those enrolled in higher education were aged 25 and over.

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

4. THE ECONOMY

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

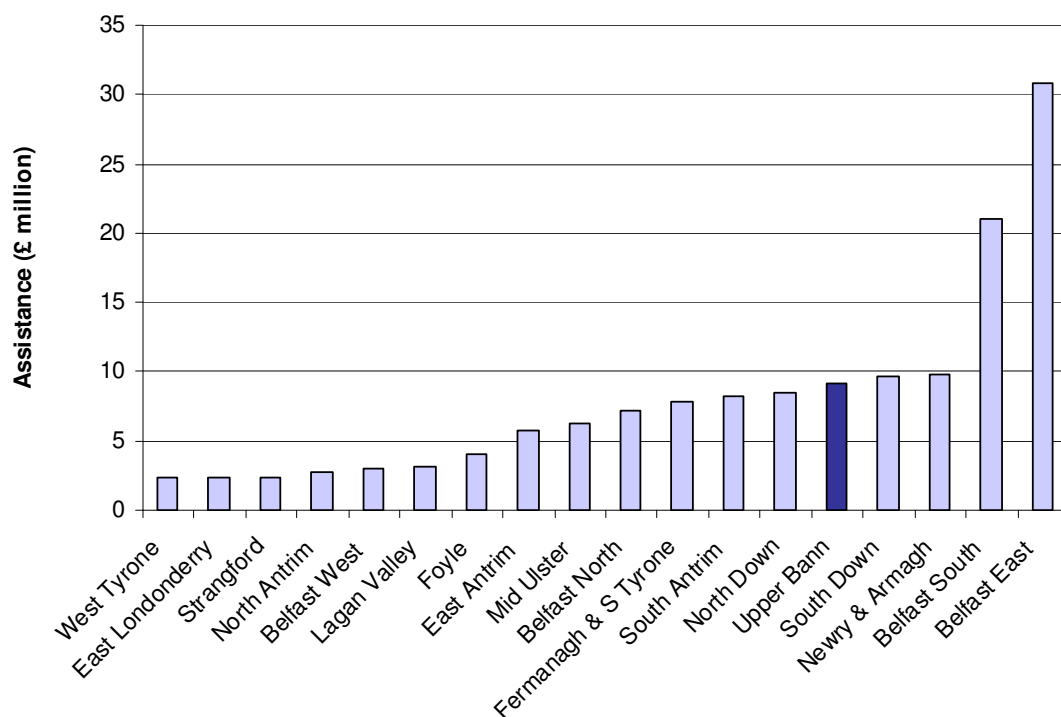
Invest NI Assistance

In 2008/09, Invest NI provided £9.2 million in financial assistance to companies in Upper Bann, accounting for 6.4% of all assistance provided in Northern Ireland during that period.

Upper Bann was the Constituency that received 5th highest 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

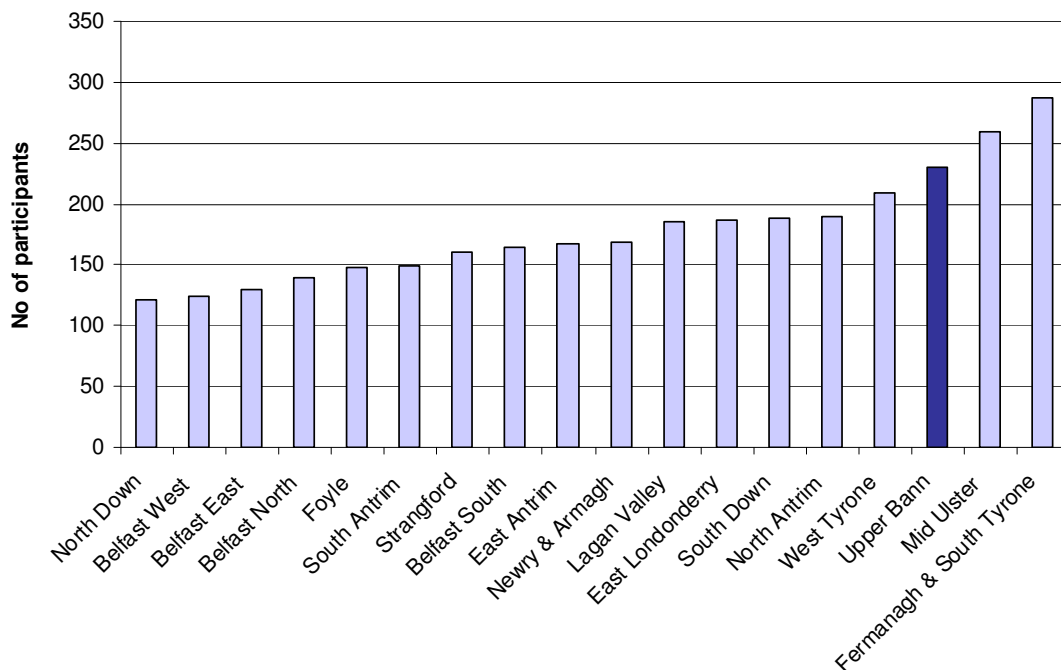
Participation in the Start a Business Programme

In 2008/09, 230 people from Upper Bann completed the Invest NI Start a Business Programme.

Upper Bann was the Constituency ranked 3rd highest in terms of the number of people completing this programme.

The lowest numbers of participants who completed the training were from the wards of Ballybay (1), Church (1) and Drumnacree (1). The highest number was from the wards of Kernan (17), Annagh (14) and Waringstown (13).

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



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Invest NI)

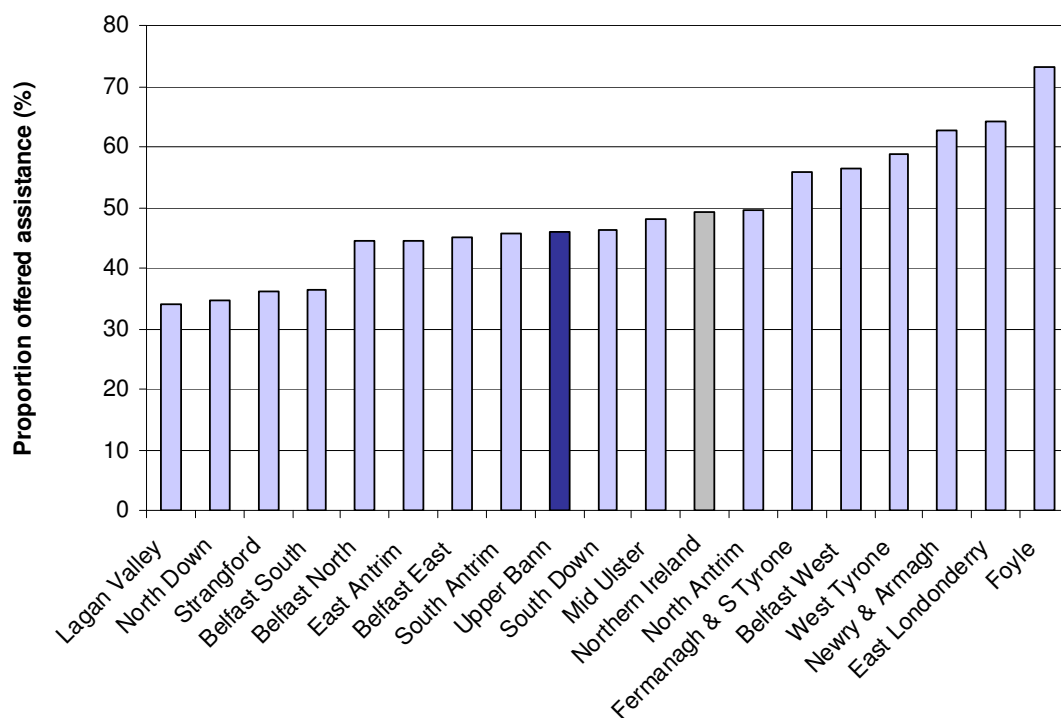
Financial Assistance offered to those who completed the Start a Business programme

Of those who did complete the training, 106 people (46.1% of participants) from Upper Bann were subsequently offered financial assistance.

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

Upper Bann was the Constituency with the 9th lowest proportion of participants who were offered financial assistance.

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



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Invest NI)

5. EMPLOYMENT

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

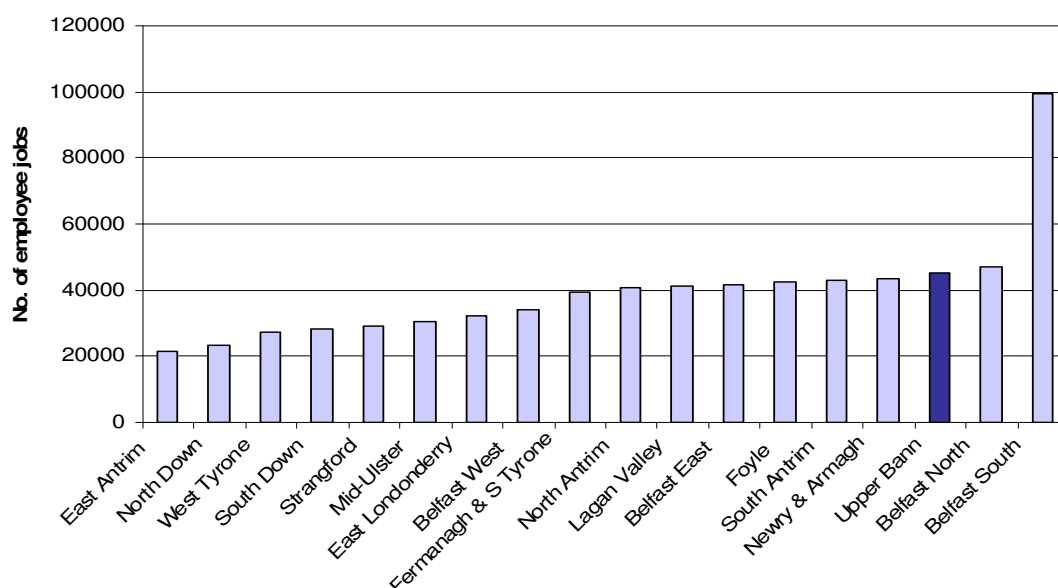
Employee jobs

As at 3 September 2007, there were 45,142 employee jobs²¹ located in Upper Bann, representing 6.4% of all employee jobs in Northern Ireland.

Upper Bann was the Constituency with the 3rd highest number of employee jobs located in the Constituency.

The lowest concentrations of employee jobs were in the wards of Banbridge West (148), Drumnamoe (192) and Mourneview (216) and the highest concentrations were in the wards of Kernan (13,036), Annagh (4,199) and Court (2,602) 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))

²¹ 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, 74.0% of employee jobs in Upper Bann were in the services sector, 19.9% were in manufacturing and 5.3% were in construction.

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

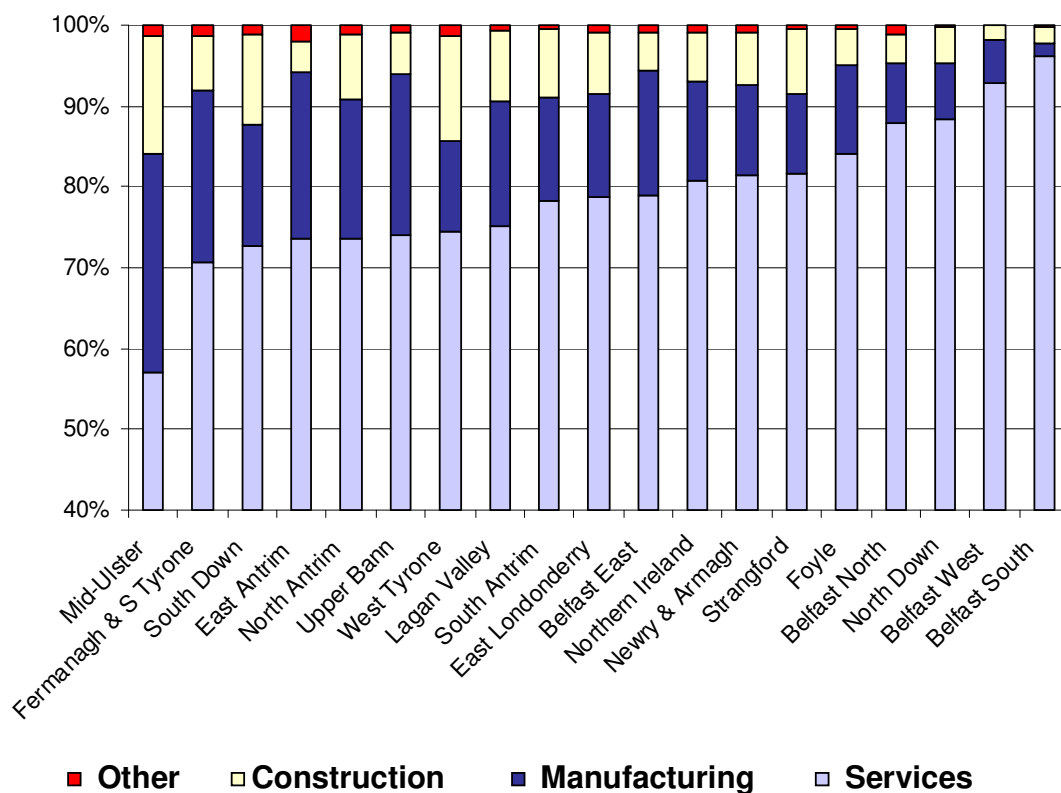
A higher proportion of employee jobs in Upper Bann were in manufacturing compared to the proportion of all Northern Ireland jobs of 12.3%.

There was little difference in the proportion of employee jobs in Upper Bann that were in construction and the Northern Ireland proportion of 6.2%.

Upper Bann was the Constituency with the 6th lowest proportion of services jobs, the 4th highest proportion of manufacturing jobs and the 8th 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)

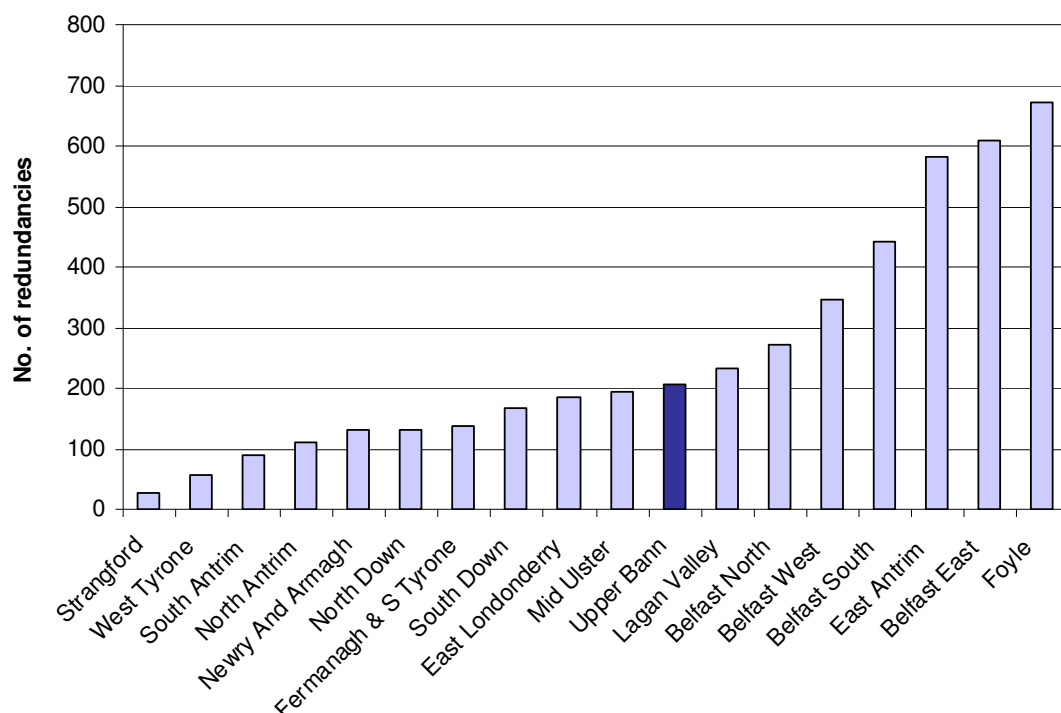
Redundancies

In 2009, there were 207 redundancies²² in Upper Bann, representing 4.5% of all redundancies made in Northern Ireland (please note that this refers to location of business rather than employee home).

The Constituency of Upper Bann had the 8th 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)

²² 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

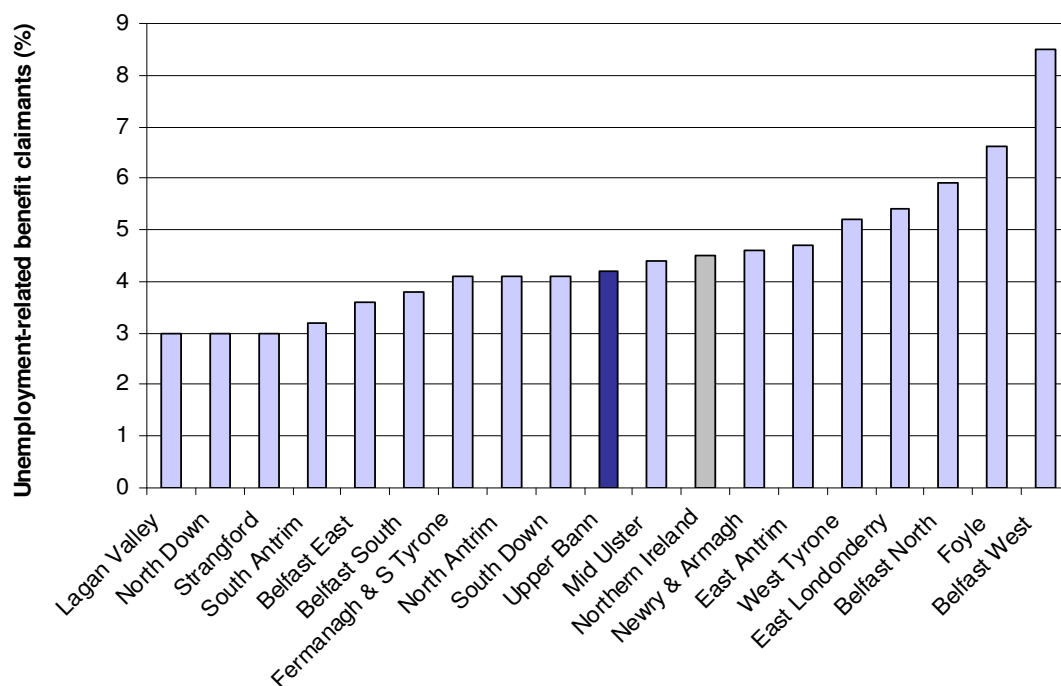
During the period January – December 2009, there were 3,040 people claiming unemployment-related benefits²³ in Upper Bann. This equates to 4.2% of working age constituents claiming such benefits.

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

Upper Bann was the Constituency with the 9th highest proportion of unemployment-related benefit claimants.

The unemployment claimant count rate was lowest in the wards of Bleary (2.5%), Ballydown (2.8%), Knocknashane (2.9%) and Waringstown (2.9%) and highest in the wards of Corcrair (11.1%), Taghnevan (8.5%) and Drumgask (7.5%).

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



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

²³ 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 Upper Bann as well as information on planning applications and decisions in the area.

Housing type

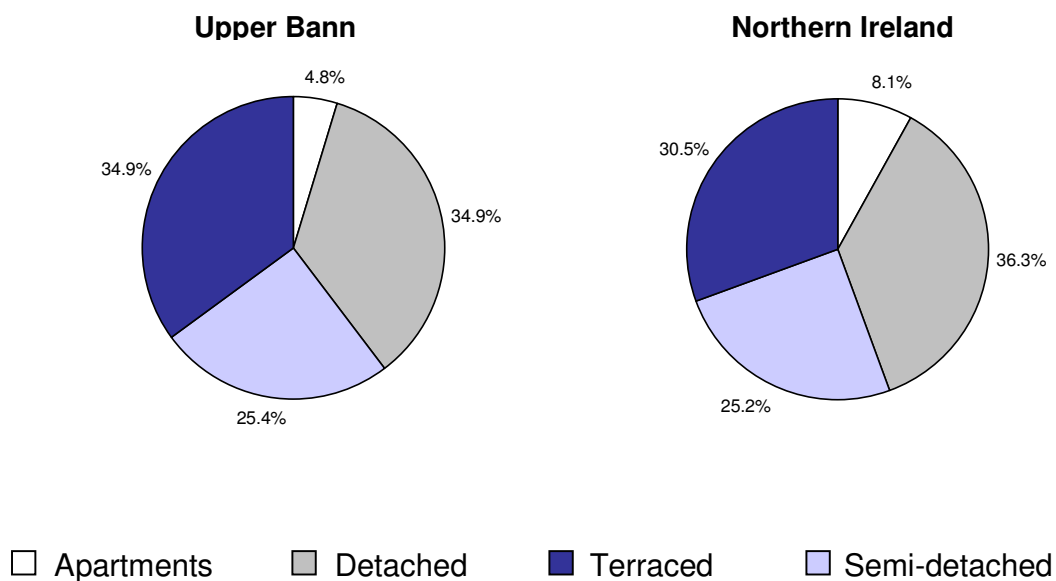
In 2008, there were 45,744 properties in Upper Bann, representing 6.4% of all properties in Northern Ireland.

A higher proportion of properties in Upper Bann were terraced compared to the Northern Ireland figure (34.9% vs. 30.5%), accounting for the highest proportion of properties in the area.

A similar proportion of properties in Upper Bann were detached (34.9% vs. 36.3%) or semi-detached (25.4% vs. 25.2%) compared to the Northern Ireland figure.

A lower proportion of properties in Upper Bann were apartments (4.8% vs. 8.1%) compared to Northern Ireland as a whole.

Charts 26 and 27: Housing type, 2008



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

Planning applications and decisions

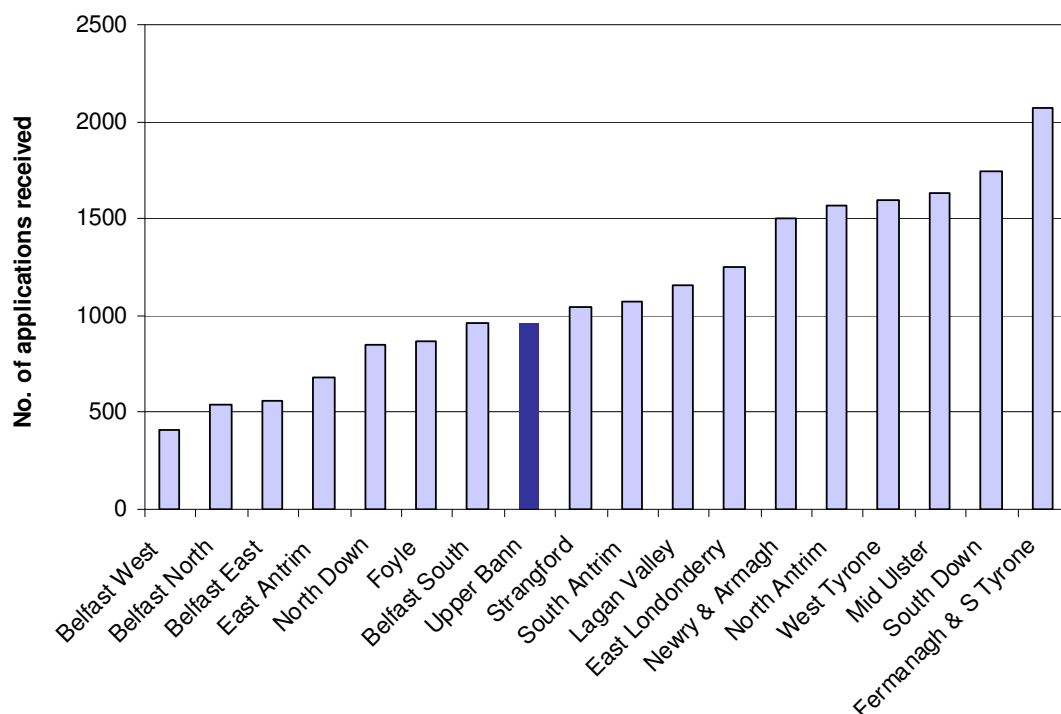
Planning applications

In 2008/09, there were 965 new planning applications received, representing 4.7% of all Northern Ireland applications received.²⁴

Upper Bann was the Constituency with the 8th 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))

²⁴ Applications received also include withdrawn applications.

Planning Decisions

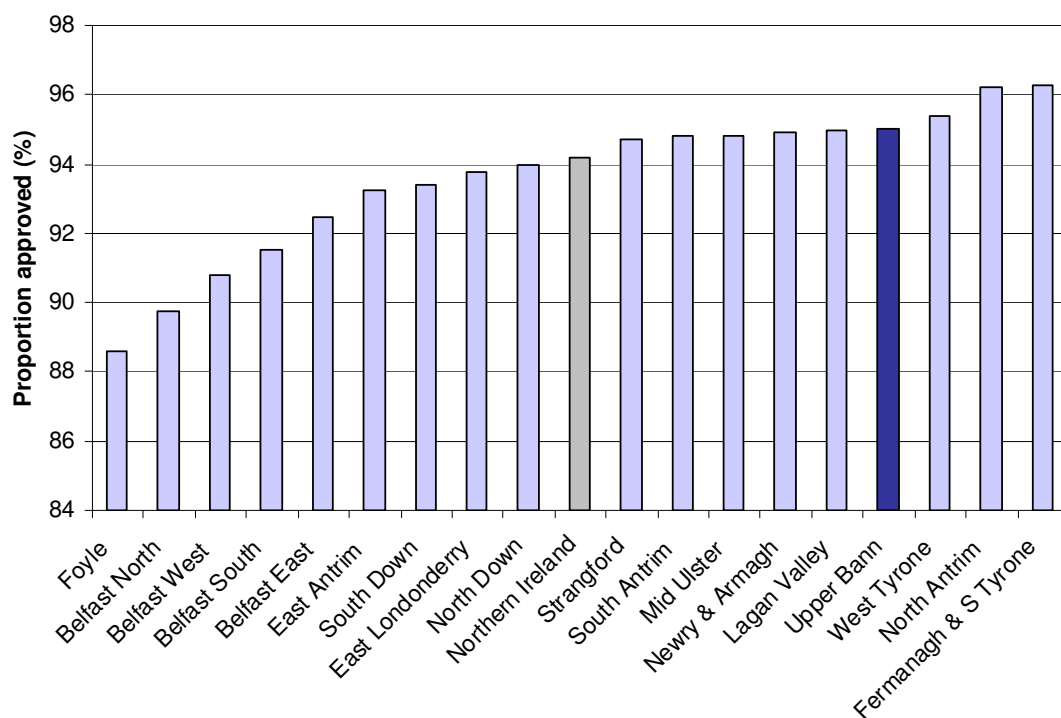
Decisions were made on a total of 1,243²⁵ applications during 2008/09, 95.0% of which were approved.²⁶

There was little difference in the proportion of applications that were approved in Upper Bann and the proportion of Northern Ireland approvals (94.2%).

Upper Bann was the Constituency with the 4th 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)

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

²⁶ 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 Upper Bann 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

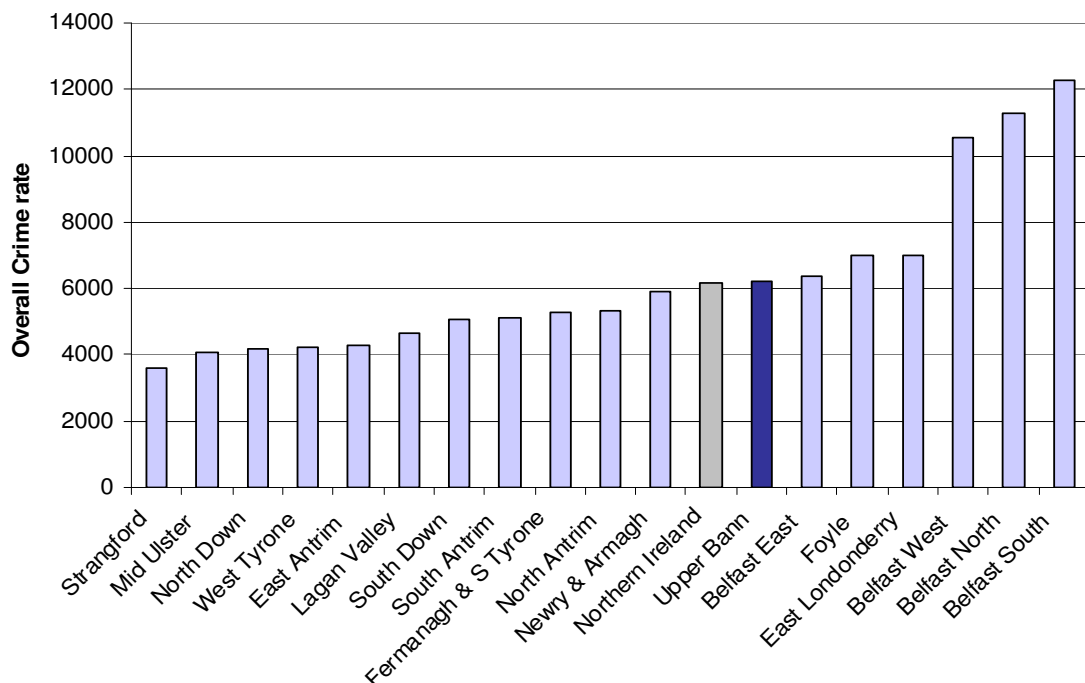
In 2009/10, a total of 7,187 offences were recorded in Upper Bann, representing 6.6% of all offences recorded in Northern Ireland. This equates to an overall crime rate of 6,242 per 100,000 persons.

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

Upper Bann was the Constituency with the 7th highest crime rate.

Overall crime rates were lowest in the wards of Donaghcloney (1,930), Magheralin (2,189) and The Birches (2,214) and highest in the wards of The Cut (24,752), Annagh (19,205) and Drumgor (19,129).

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, theft and criminal damage were lower in Upper Bann while the violent crime rate was higher in Upper Bann than the Northern Ireland rates.

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

	Upper Bann		Northern Ireland
	Rate	Rank*	Rate
Violent Crime	2,038	7	1,865
Burglary	664	8	709
Theft	1,452	5	1,499
Criminal Damage	1,398	8	1,490

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

Source: NISRA, NINIS

Violent Crime

In 2009/10, the violent crime rate for Upper Bann was 2,038 per 100,000 persons and was higher than the Northern Ireland rate. Violent crime rates were lowest in the wards of Ballydown (414), Donaghcloney (468) and Magheralin (522) and highest in the wards of The Cut (11,765), Annagh (7,044) and Court (4,877).

Burglary

In 2009/10, the burglary rate for Upper Bann was 664 per 100,000 persons and was lower than the Northern Ireland rate. Burglary rates were lowest in the wards of Ballydown (283), Drumnacree (312) and Derrytrasna (313) and highest in the wards of Court (1,782), The Cut (1,398) and Drumgor (1,098).

Theft

In 2009/10, the theft rate for Upper Bann was 1,452 per 100,000 persons and was lower than the Northern Ireland rate. Theft rates were lowest in the wards of Seapatrick (251), Banbridge West (353) and Magheralin (402) and highest in the wards of Drumgor (8,289), Annagh (5,810) and The Cut (4,659).

Criminal Damage

In 2009/10, the criminal damage rate for Upper Bann was 1,398 per 100,000 persons and was lower than the Northern Ireland rate. Criminal damage rates were lowest in the wards of Donaghcloney (234), Bleary (365) and Ballydown (479) and highest in the wards of The Cut (4,834), Drumgor (3,436) and Court (3,213).

Anti-social Behaviour

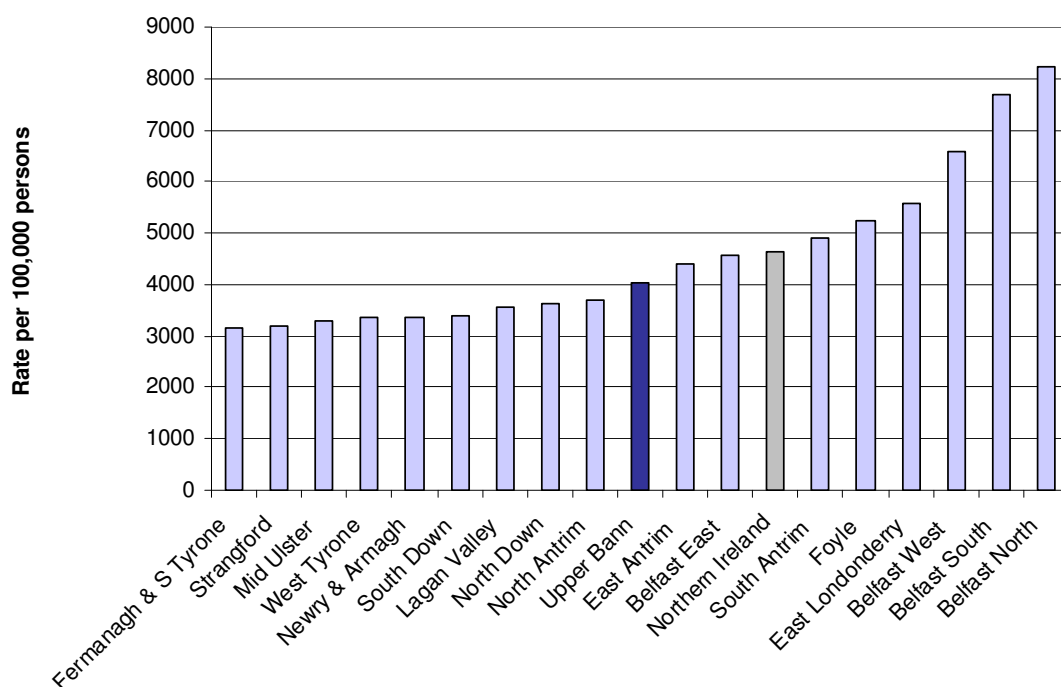
In 2009/10, there were 4,623 incidents of anti-social behaviour in Upper Bann. This equates to a rate of 4,015 per 100,000 persons.

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

Upper Bann was the Constituency with the 9th highest rate of anti-social behaviour incidents.

Anti-social behaviour incident rates per 100,000 persons were lowest in the wards of Magheralin (1,165), Aghagallon (1,220) and The Birches (1,362) and highest in the wards of The Cut (16,308), Edenderry (10,383) and Annagh (9,813).

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 Upper Bann.

Extent

Upper Bann has an Extent of 18%. This means that 18% of people living in Upper Bann live in the most²⁷ deprived Super Output Areas²⁸ in Northern Ireland. Upper Bann is the Constituency ranked 7 out of 18 in terms of Extent.

Income Deprivation Scale

The Income Deprivation Scale shows that there are 27,851 people in Upper Bann experiencing Income Deprivation (*defined as being in receipt of income-related benefits/tax credits*). Upper Bann is the Constituency ranked 5 out of 18 on this measure of deprivation.

Percentage of the total population Income Deprived

24% of those living in Upper Bann are income deprived. Upper Bann is ranked 8 out of 18 on this measure of deprivation.

Employment Deprivation Scale

The Employment Deprivation Scale shows that 9,290 people in Upper Bann are experiencing employment deprivation (*defined as being in receipt of employment-related benefits or on a government training programme*). Upper Bann is ranked 3 out of 18 on this measure of deprivation.

Percentage of working age population Employment Deprived

14% of working age people in Upper Bann are employment deprived. Upper Bann is ranked 6 out of 18 on this measure of deprivation.

²⁷ *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.

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

Table 3: NIMDM 2010 for the Constituency of Upper Bann

Measure	Score	Rank*
Extent (%)	18	7
Income Deprived Scale	27,851	5
% of total population Income Deprived	24	8
Employment Deprived Scale	9,290	3
% of working age population Employment Deprived	14	6

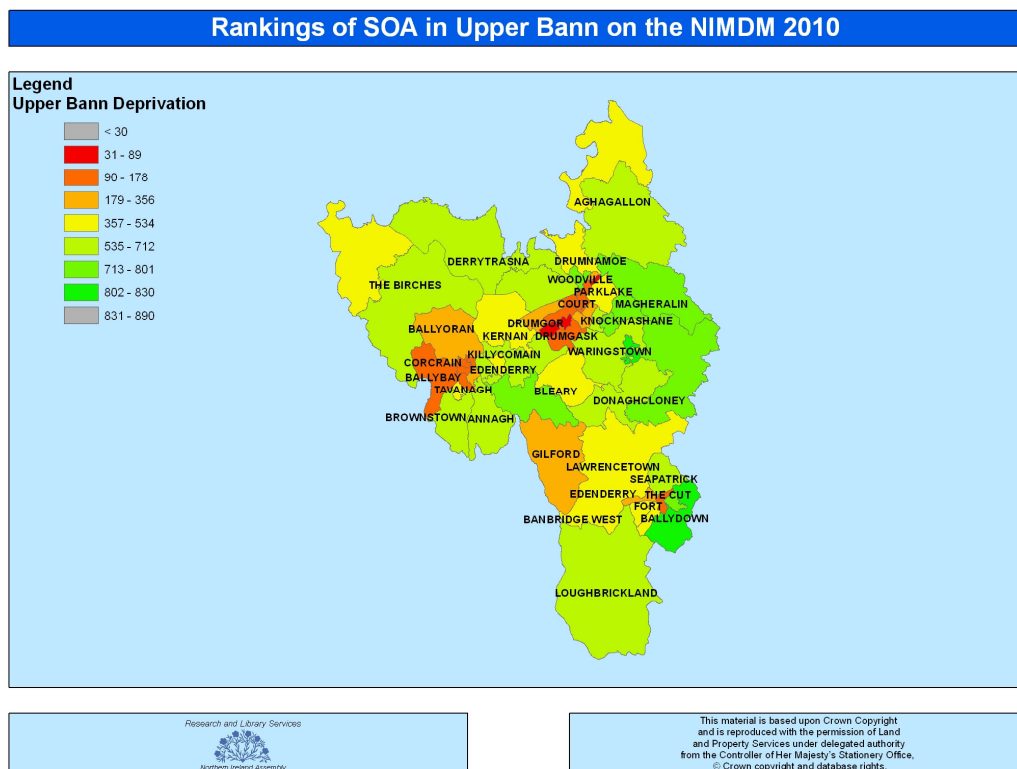
*1=most deprived, 18=least deprived

Source: NISRA, NINIS (NIMDM 2010)

Deprivation within Upper Bann

The most deprived areas in Upper Bann were within the wards of Drumgask, Drumgor and Drumnamore which were ranked in the 10% most deprived areas in Northern Ireland.

The least deprived areas in Upper Bann were within the wards of Ballydown and Waringstown which were ranked in the 10% least deprived areas in Northern Ireland.



Source: NISRA, NINIS (NIMDM 2010)

Benefit Claimants

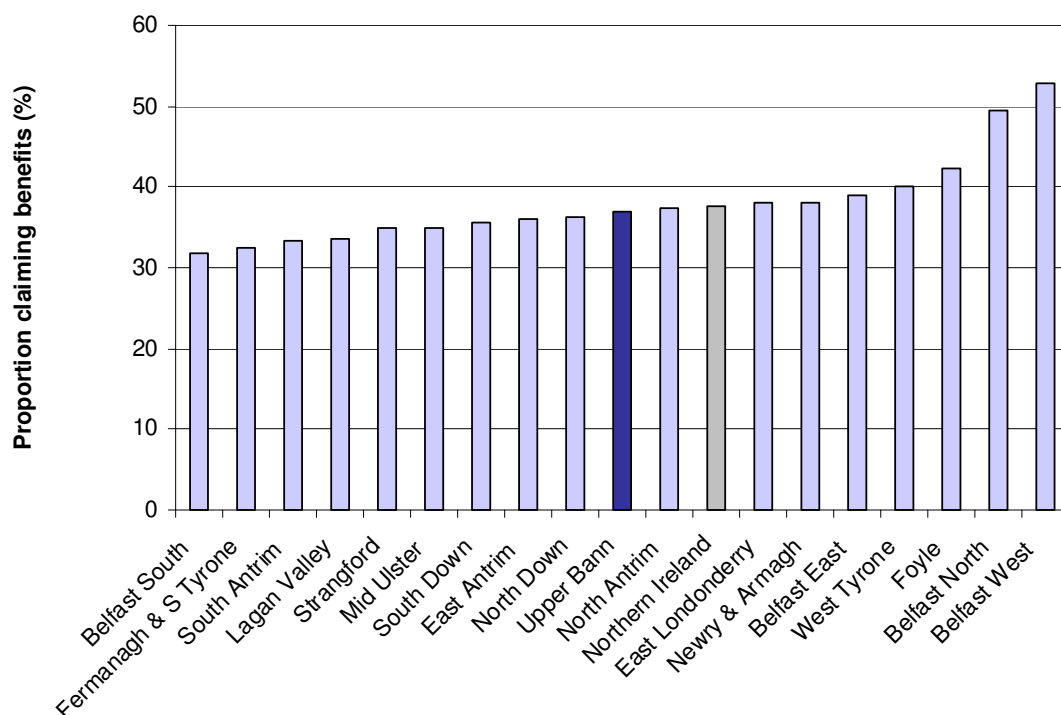
As at April 2010, there were 33,154 people in Upper Bann were claiming at least one benefit. This equates to 36.9% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming benefits.

There was little difference in the proportion of people living in Upper Bann who are claiming benefits and the Northern Ireland figure of 37.6%.

Upper Bann was the Constituency with the 9th highest proportion of people claiming benefits.

The lowest proportions of benefit claimants were concentrated in the wards of Ballydown (20.2%), Derrytrasna (21.0%) and Bleary (22.6%) and the highest proportions were concentrated in the wards of Church (40.9%), The Cut (40.8%) and Court (39.0%).²⁹

Chart 32: Proportion of the 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))

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

Income Support

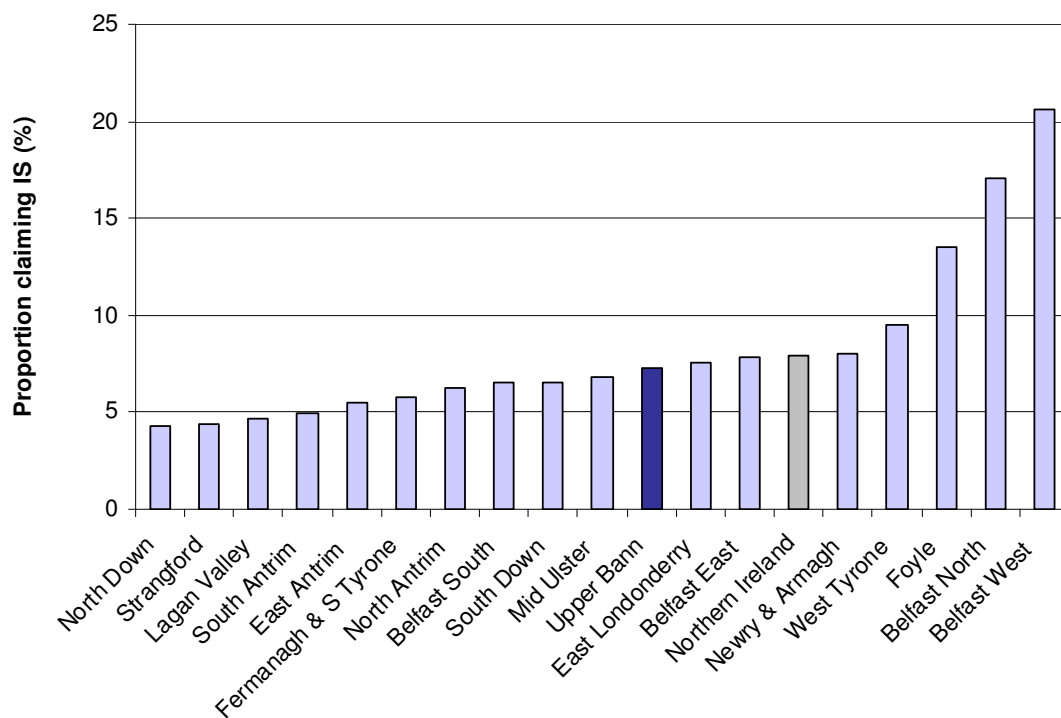
As at February 2010, there were 5,195 people claiming Income Support. This equates to 7.2% of working age constituents claiming this benefit.

There was little difference in the proportion of working age people living in Upper Bann claiming Income Support and the Northern Ireland figure of 8.0%.

Upper Bann was the Constituency with the 8th highest proportion of Income Support claimants.

The lowest proportions of Income Support claimants were concentrated in the wards of Ballydown (1.4%), Waringstown (1.4%) and Donaghcloney (1.7%) and the highest proportions were concentrated in the wards of Drumgask (9.7%), Drumgor (9.5%) and Court (9.5%).³⁰

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



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

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

Housing Benefit

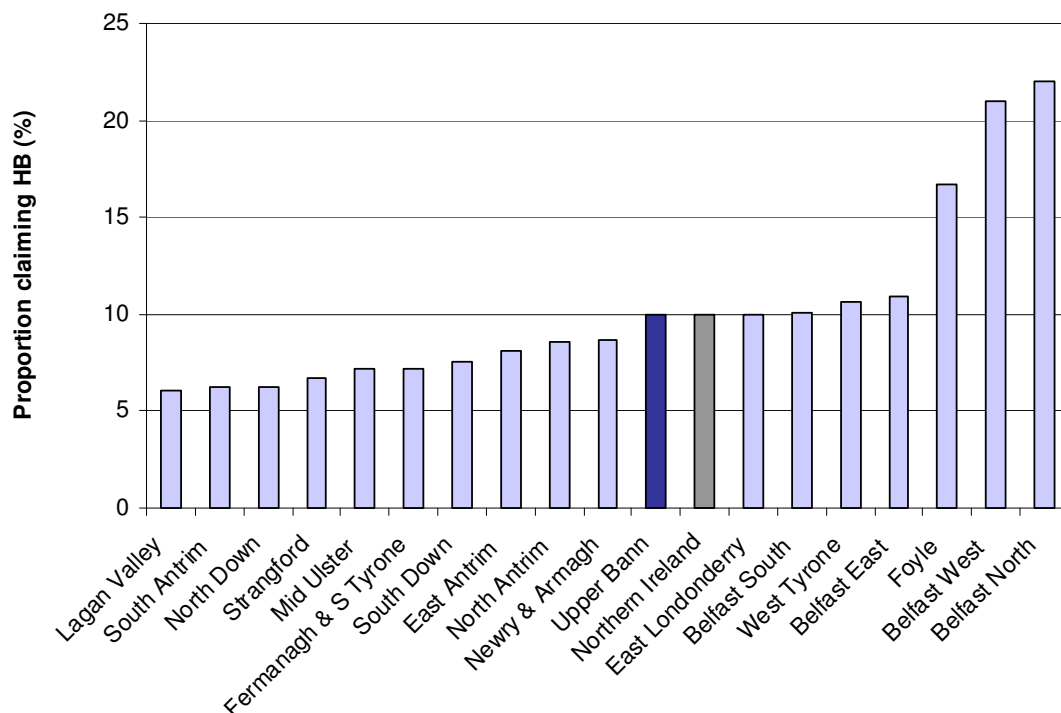
As at May 2009, there were 8,938 people claiming Housing Benefit. This equates to 10.0% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming this benefit.

There was no difference in the proportion of people living in Upper Bann are in receipt of Housing Benefit and the Northern Ireland figure of 10.0%

Upper Bann was ranked 8th highest in terms of the proportion of the population claiming Housing Benefit.

The lowest proportions of Housing Benefit claimants were concentrated in the wards of Ballydown (2.1%), Bleary (2.1%) and Derrytrasna (2.2%) while the highest proportions were concentrated in the wards of Court (17.8%), The Cut (17.0%) and Corcrair (15.7%).³¹

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)

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

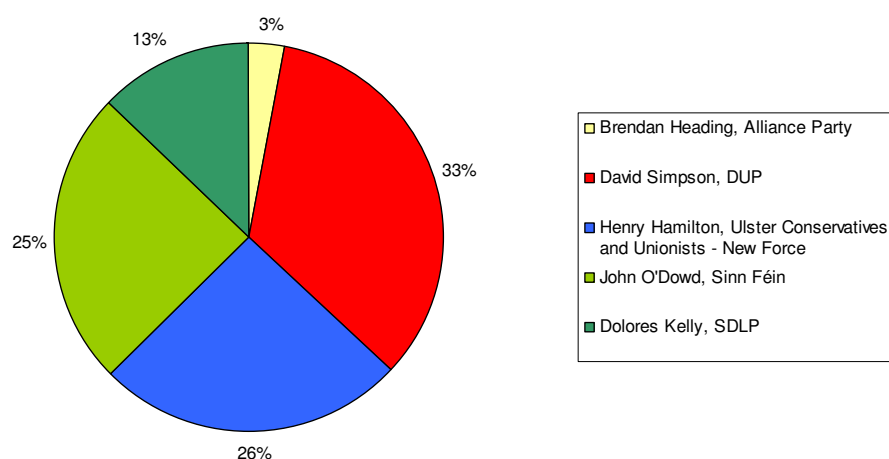
9. ELECTION RESULTS

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

2010 Westminster Election Results

In Upper Bann, 74,732 people were eligible to vote in the 2010 Westminster Elections. 41,383 valid votes were cast, a turnout of 55.4%.³² Turnout for Upper Bann was slightly higher than the Northern Ireland turnout of 56.7%. The Democratic Unionist Party received the majority of votes in the Constituency with 14,000 votes. As a result, David Simpson, was elected to represent Upper Bann.

Chart 35: 2010 Westminster Election Results



Candidate (*elected)	Votes	Party
David Simpson*	14,000	Democratic Unionist Party
Henry Hamilton	10,639	Ulster Conservatives and Unionists - New Force
John O'Dowd	10,237	Sinn Féin
Dolores Kelly	5,276	SDLP (Social Democratic & Labour Party)
Brendan Heading	1,231	Alliance Party

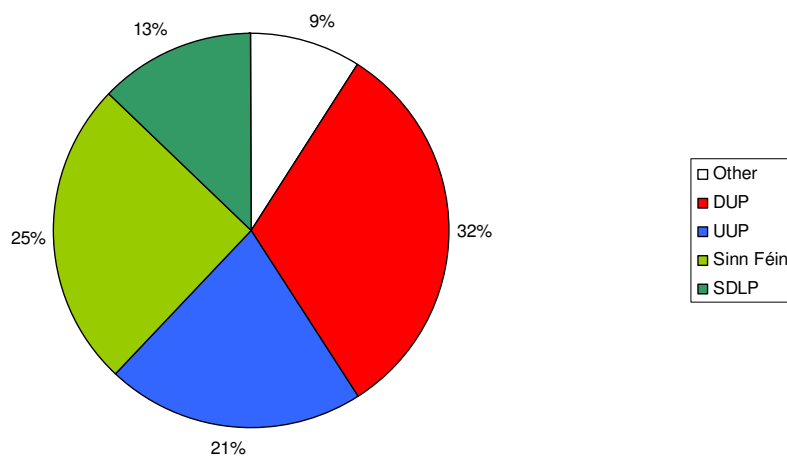
Source: The Electoral Office for Northern Ireland

³² Excludes invalid votes, n = 298.

2007 Assembly Election Results

In Upper Bann, 70,716 people were eligible to vote in the 2007 Assembly Elections. 42,882 valid votes were cast, a turnout of 60.6%.³³ Turnout for Upper Bann was slightly lower than the Northern Ireland turnout of 62.3%. The DUP and UUP won 2 seats each while Sinn Féin and the SDLP won 1 seat each.

Chart 36: 2007 Assembly Election Results



Candidate (*elected)	1 ST pref votes	Party
John O'Dowd*	7,733	Sinn Féin
David Simpson*	6,828	Democratic Unionist Party
Samuel Gardiner*	5,135	UUP
Dolores Kelly*	4,689	SDLP (Social Democratic & Labour Party)
Stephen Moutray*	3,663	DUP
Desmond Ward	3,118	Sinn Féin
Junior McCrum	2,975	DUP
George Savage*	2,167	UUP
George Hatch	1,815	UUP
David Calvert	1,332	Independent Unionist
Helen Corry	1,156	Green
Sheila McQuaid	798	Alliance
Patrick McAleenan	761	SDLP
Barry Toman	386	RSF
David Fry	248	Conservative
Suzanne Peeples	78	Independent Unionist

Source: The Electoral Office for Northern Ireland

³³ Excludes invalid votes, n = 353.



**Northern Ireland
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