



**DUNGANNON
& SOUTH TYRONE**

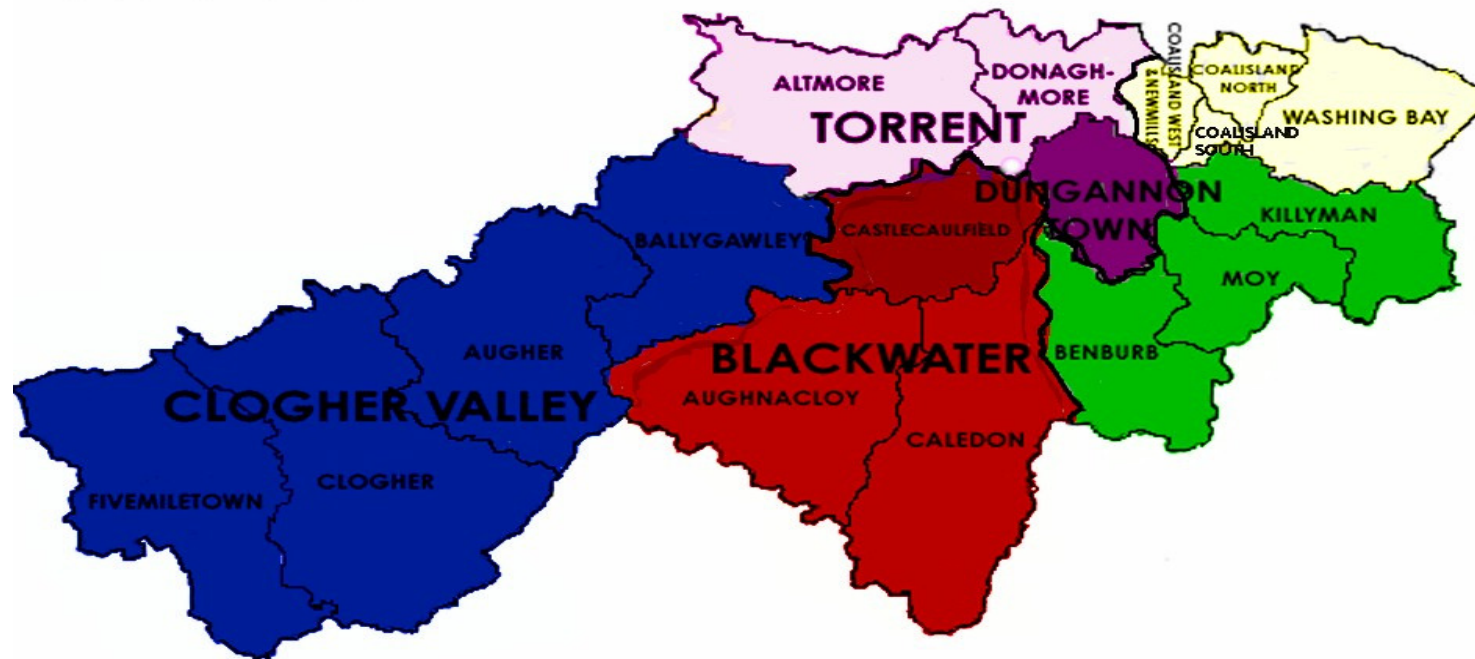
Borough Council

Comhairle Dhúin Geanaim agus Thír Eoghain Theas

Rathgannon Soth Owenslann Burgh Cooncil

Profile & Statistics

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Summary

Dungannon has over the last 10 year period experienced an above average growth rate in the Borough growing annually more than double the Northern Ireland average, it now has a population of 55,386 (NI 1775003). This population growth can mainly be attributed to inward migration and a higher birth rate. Complementary to this rise in population is an increasing working age population which is again above the NI average at 63%. Mid 2008 NISRA population estimates.

Dungannon & South Tyrone Borough has a strong industrial sector led by an entrepreneurial private sector, particularly in agriculture, manufacturing and construction, some of which have been impacted by the recession and particularly construction and manufacturing (Engineering) which have contracted the most. The contraction of the sectors would seem to have steadied, however 2010 will remain a volatile year. DETI Economic Outlook.

The largest claimant increases over the last 2 years 2008 – 2010 have been in Dungannon, Magherafelt, Newry and Mourne and Castlereagh (all over 200%), where the number of claimants was relatively low before the recession. The majority of additional claimants come from lower skilled occupations. The rise in unemployment however has steadied and at mid 2010 Dungannon & STB was average for Northern Ireland.

The housing market has also taken a fall in the last number of years, however again this would seem to be steadying. . The Borough experienced one of the highest falls in house prices (with Omagh and Craigavon) between 2007- 2009 of 42%. The general consensus in the sector is that house prices have bottomed out across the majority of house types but restriction in attaining mortgages is stifling recovery. NIHE District Housing Plan 2010.

From statistical analysis it would suggest that the Borough is getting healthier, the average age of death has increased from 77 years in 2006 to 80 years 2010. However there remain areas where this is not the case and particular areas of deprivation

where the average death rate can fall 10 years to as low as 70 years. The largest inequality gaps in the Southern Trust area occurred in alcohol related mortality, self-harm admissions and smoking during pregnancy. There are also inequalities between men and women with the health of men at a significant lower level, and an increase in cancer of the trachea/bronchus/lung related deaths. NIMDM 2010 & Public Health Agency Brief 2010.

Again Education attainment in the Borough would seem to be rising at 2008 school leavers who achieved 5 or more GCSE's at C level or above was 70.5% compared to 63.2% in 2000, and pupils who achieved the expected levels at Key Stage 2 English and Math's were 81.7% and 84.2% on average 3% above the NI average. The statistics do still show a link between educational attainment and levels of deprivation, as areas of deprivation show lower educational attainment, as low as 39.3% compared to the 70.5% for GCSE's. This is apparent as early as primary school with primary schools in disadvantaged areas in the range of 10% behind in English and Math's at Key Stage Level 2. NIMDM 2010.

In terms of deprivation the Borough as a whole would seem to be overall getting better. In 2010 NIMDM Dungannon & South Tyrone Borough ranked 12th most deprived area in Northern Ireland (11th in terms of income). In previous statistics at 2005 the Borough ranked 9th most deprived. Whilst the deprivation levels in the Borough are falling; 17 out of 22 super output areas have gotten better ratings, 5 areas have fallen: Coalisland South, and Coalisland North in the most deprived regions; Coalisland West & Newmills and Washingbay in the lesser deprived area; and Moygashel and Coolhill in the least deprived areas. Dungannon & South Tyrone Borough remains an area of high child poverty, which is linked to deprivation (income levels and housing spend).

Overall crime within the Borough is below the average level compared to Northern Ireland; however crime is up by 11.7% in the Borough as at 2009/10. The biggest increase is in robbery and burglary. Racist incidents after falling over the last few years, however have now substantially increased again.

1. Population Breakdown

- The population of Dungannon & South Tyrone Borough is approximately 55,386 (Mid 2008 NISRA population estimates). Children represent 23%, working age 63% and older people 14%.
- Dungannon town is the main urban centre, with neighbouring Coalisland the second town in the area. There is a strong rural settlement of 10 villages and 23 rural hamlets, with over 70% of the total population living in rural areas.
- Dungannon & South Tyrone Borough experienced the highest area of growth between 1998 and 2008 the area experienced a 17.5% growth. Population rates across most of NI whilst increasing annually have remained at a constant rate of around 1% per year since 2004, (before which average growth was 0.4%) however Craigavon and Dungannon District areas are more than double at 2.3% & 2% respectively. (NISRA Mid Year Population estimates).
- Dungannon & South Tyrone Borough is expected to continue to grow at twice the rate of the NI average. By 2011 the population estimate is expected to be 60,000, an increase of a further 8.3% and by 2018 to 70,732, an increase of 28%.
- The main reasons for increased population growth are inward migration and a higher birth rate, although net inward migration for 2007-8 has declined from 2006-7 rates.
- Between 2004 – 2007 Dungannon & South Tyrone Borough experienced the highest level of international migration (outside of Belfast City), representing nearly 20% of the migration to NI (18% - NISRA July 2008). It can be estimated that the migrant population of Dungannon & South Tyrone Borough is 10% of the overall population. The largest migrant worker nationalities are Portuguese (including Tetum speakers), Lithuanian and Polish. The number of migrant workers coming to NI has fallen, this is reflected locally at the year ending March 2009 35 work permits were issued locally

compared to 240 in the year ending March 2005 (important to note not all migrant workers register under the WRS scheme). Lithuanian and Polish continue to be higher recipients of work permits.

- The numbers of babies born in 2007-8 is approx. 17% higher than in 2000-1. The birth rate for Dungannon & South Tyrone Borough is showing a steady increase, at 2006 it had 802 births, and at 2008 it had 890 births. The death rate is also increasing, however at a lower rate than that of the birth rate, at 2006 it had 409 deaths and at 2008 it had 423 deaths (Dungannon & STB Council).
- The most recent statistics on the breakdown of the community in Dungannon & South Tyrone Borough remains from the 2001 census. At this time the community background of the Borough was 60% from the Catholic community and 38% from the Protestant community, 2% other.
- In relation to gender breakdown it is very close to an equal 50/50 split, 50.5% Female and 49.5% male at 2001 Census.
- Dungannon & South Tyrone has a slightly higher than NI average of young people and older people. At 2008 mid year estimates 23% of the population is under 16 years of age and 14% is over 60 years of age.
- Dungannon & South Tyrone Borough has one of the highest rates of working age population at 63%, between 1998 and 2008 there was an increase of 4%; higher than the NI average.
- The number of households in the Borough is 16,259 as at 2001 and estimated 20,734 as at 2008 NIMDM. This has increased by 25% and is expected to increase to 29100 by 2021. The average household size is expected to be 2.6 by 2021 and 2.4 for NI average.

2. Health

- The average median age at death in Dungannon & South Tyrone Borough has risen from 77 years in 2006 to 80 years, at 2010 however the average in areas of deprivation would seem to remain low; in Coalisland South it is 70 years as at 2010, similarly in Ballysaggart it is 75 years NINIS.
- In relation to people registered as disabled or with a debilitating illness within the Borough, the main statistics are 2001 census. At this time 21.1% of people had a long illness, or disability, nearly one in four of the population.
- Whilst registering with a dentist is not on its own an indicator of health it does provide a basis to monitor health levels. At 2008 the number of children 0-2 who were registered with a dentist was 26.6% which remains at a steady level from 2006, and in the 3-5 age bracket it is 63.8%, this has fallen slightly since 2006. NIMDM 2010.
- The largest inequality gaps in the Southern Trust area occurred in alcohol related mortality (94%), self-harm admissions (68%) and smoking during pregnancy. Southern Trust PHA July 2010.
- The average travel time to Accident & Emergency for people in Dungannon & South Tyrone Borough is 30 mins compared to 13 mins average for NI, however the inequality gap for ambulance response times is widening, NINIS.
- A key issue for Dungannon Local Government District is male life expectancy – The life expectancy for the Southern Area in males is 76.2years and for Dungannon & South Tyrone Borough it is 74.5, however for females it is 81.5, a difference of 7 years 2005-2007.
- The main cause of male death is ischemic heart disease, which is decreasing slightly, however the second cause of death cancer of the trachea/bronchus/lung which is increasing in Dungannon & South Tyrone Borough; among the highest in the Southern area. HPA 'It's a Man's World'.

3. Education

- Key Stage 4 and GCSE educational attainment have increased in the Borough, at 2008 school leavers who achieved 5 or more GCSE's at C level or above was 70.5% compared to 63.2% in 2000, pupils who achieved the expected levels at Key Stage 2 English and Math's were 81.7% and 84.2% on average 3% above the NI average.
- 13.7% of adults have a degree level of higher qualification, based on 2001 census (no up to date figures available).
- Adults with no qualifications are 61.2%, this is higher than the NI average of 58.9%, based on 2001 census (no up to date figures available).
- Statistics and research do still show a link between educational attainment and levels of deprivation, as areas of deprivation show much lower educational attainment; Coalisland South the number of school leavers at 2008 with 5 or more GCSE's at C level or above was 56.8% and Ballysaggart was 39.3%. Research would show that the level of education attainment contributes to future levels of poverty in terms of access to employment opportunities.
- Post primary year 12 pupils who received no GCSE's in most post primary education in 2007 was 2.8% and in disadvantaged post primary schools it was 7.9 %; compared to 4.8% for Northern Ireland.
- Primary schools who achieved the expected levels in Key Stage 2 are over 10% ahead in Math's at 84.2% compared to 71.4% in disadvantaged primary schools and 9% ahead in English at 81.7% compared to 73%.
- In 2009 16.6% of pupils in post primary schools and Free School Meal Entitlement, similar to the NI average of 16.5%, DE.
- Areas of deprivation remain much higher in terms of school meal entitlement; Coalisland South is 41.6% and Ballysaggart is 30.3%.

4. Economy & Employment

- The number of VAT registered businesses at 2008 was 3380 which shows a slight growth since 2004 of 2695 VAT registered businesses. Of the above VAT registered businesses; 36.7% is in the agricultural sector, 13% construction, 10% production and 9.9% with the property and business sector. The remainder is retail, wholesale, transport & motor.
- The employment sector breakdown is approx. 30% manufacturing (incl. construction), 25% public and the remainder in the service sector. The level of employment in manufacturing is substantially higher than the NI average.
- Since 2008 the manufacturing sector has contracted by 15.1%, within this engineering has contracted the most at one third (food has not contracted). This fall in manufacturing compares to the two years before the recession (Q2 2008) where it had grown by 8.3% and was stable in relation to jobs. The construction has also been most impacted by the recession with a decline of 14.2% since its fall commenced in 2006 to the end of 2009.
- Dungannon and South Tyrone Borough labour market weakened during 2009 with rising unemployment. At the end of March 2010 a total of 1,716 people were claiming unemployment related benefits, representing an increase of 261 (17.9%) over the past year. At 4.9% the unemployment rate is lower than the NI rate of 5.2%. This represents a substantial increase from June 2006 where the claimant count of working age population was 1.5%.
- The largest claimant increases over the last 2 years 2008 – 2010 have been in Dungannon, Magherafelt, Newry and Mourne and Castlereagh (all over 200%), where the number of claimants was relatively low before the recession. The majority of additional claimants come from lower skilled occupations.
- The job losses in the Borough would seem to have steadied; in 2009-10 it had average job loss for the region. The contraction of the sectors would also seem to have steadied, however 2010 will be volatile. DETI Economic Outlook.

5. Housing

- Since 2007 Dungannon & South Tyrone housing market has been dominated by the 'credit crunch' and this is expected to continue for a time NIHE District Plan 2010. The Borough experienced one of the highest falls in house prices with Omagh and Craigavon between 2007- 2009 of 42%. The general consensus in the sector is that house prices have bottomed out across the majority of house types but restriction in attainting mortgages is stifling recovery.
- The private new build sector trend peaked at 756 in the year to December 2005 and fell slightly each year there after to 371 in the year to September 2009, although the rate of decline appears to have slowed in 2009/10.
- Demand for social housing increases each year, the number of applicants has increased from 642 (Housing stress S449) in December 2005 to 868 (Housing stress 515) in December 2009, however there was a drop in 2009 for those in housing stress from 598 to 515 (14%). The number of annual allocations has increased from 186 in 2005 to 230 in 2009. The main social housing need areas remain in Dungannon west and Coalisland NIHE District Plan 2010.
- Schemes planned -2013 (200 units) Beech Valley, Woodland Pk, Sloan St, Old Caulfield Rd, Lisnahull Rd, Killyman Rd, Milltown, Castlehill, Roskeen Rd Moygashel, Barrack St, Brackaville Rd Loughview Rd, Orchard Pk, Granville and Moy Brick Rd. Unmet demand- Ballygawley, Cappagh, Castlecaulfield, Coalisland, Donaghmore, Killyman, Travellers.
- At March 2010 the number receiving private housing benefit in the area was 1,803, an increase of 41% from March 2006. The housing stock in the Borough is 1803 units; therefore the split of stock to private housing benefit is 50/50.
- NIHE state average rental value of £97.50 for a 3 bed house, estate agents would state the average at £120-130 (NIHE BME Study 2010), the benefit level for this property type is £91.63 (NIHE July 2010), with a gap of £28.37 to be found.
- A comparison of unfitness at 2009 of the 11 RPA Council areas shows Mid Ulster as the second highest of unfitness 5.1%.

6. Deprivation

- The NIMDM 2010 shows that the most deprived areas within the Borough are: Coalisland South rank 82 and Ballysaggart rank 169 (rank 1 being the most deprived to 890 the least deprived). In previous analysis the areas ranked 98 and 123 respectively. Coalisland South has fallen into greater deprivation from 2005 to 2010, and Coalisland North in 2010 now ranks 175, previously ranked 287.
- In 2010 NIMDM Dungannon & South Tyrone Borough ranked 12th most deprived area in Northern Ireland (11th in terms of income) compared to statistics of 2005 where the Borough ranked 9th most deprived. Whilst the statistical deprivation levels in the Borough is falling; 17 out of 22 super output areas have gotten better ratings, 5 areas have fallen in terms of ratings; Coalisland South, and Coalisland North in the most deprived regions, and Coalisland West & Newmills and Washingbay in the lesser deprived areas and Moygashel and Coolhill in the least deprived areas.
- Fuel poverty is the need to spend in excess of 10% of household income on all fuel use to achieve warmth. The NI House Condition Survey 2006 report in that there were 39% of households within Dungannon & South Tyrone in fuel poverty, compared to the NI average of 34.2%. These figures are expected to be updated later in 2010.
- Dungannon & South Tyrone Borough (along with Larne) is recorded as most at risk of child poverty related to low income; 67% of children fall into the bottom two quartiles of poverty levels at 2008, this was a similar position at 2005/06. DSD – Households below average income NI report.
- Lack of affordable childcare is an issue for the Borough, particularly in rural areas (Rural Childcare Report IFH 2008).
- CAP (Christians Against Poverty) is currently dealing with approx. £185,000 of debt in the Dungannon & South Tyrone Borough, with an average person/family holding average £12,000 of debt.

7. Social and Good Relations

- Overall crime within the Borough is below the average level compared to Northern Ireland; however crime is up by 11.7% in the Borough, with 3040 offenses recorded in 2009/10. The biggest increase is in robbery and burglary. The level of change from 2008/09 – 2009/10 is second highest across the region, however this statistic is skewed mainly by the dramatic increase in robbery during this period of 215.4% increase. Most other crimes are mainly stable or falling.
- Within offenses against the person racist offenses recorded after falling over a number of recent years have now increased again from 2008/09 to 2009/10 by 51.4% (15 recorded incidents in 2008, 35 in 2009 and 53 in 2010). Whilst recorded sectarian incidents remain low (27 offenses recorded 2009/10) they have more than doubled from 2008-2010.
- Anti social behaviour is increasing in the Borough particular hotspots include; Dungannon, Coalisland, Fivemiletown, Aughnacloy and Moy. PSNI.
- Priority areas identified under Peace III by the Institution for Conflict Research are: Dungannon town, Lisnahull/Annaghshee, Moygashel, Cunningham's Lane/Eastvale/Coolhill, Coalisland, and Castlecaulfield/Donaghmore. These areas were identified for issues including: anti social behaviour, deprivation, flags and emblems and PSNI incidents.
- Overall satisfaction with policing in the area remains an issue with 39% of respondents indicating in a survey in 2006 that they were 'very satisfied or satisfied', however, this reduced to 32% in 2008 (District Policing Partnership).

End Notes:

This document has been compiled for use by Dungannon & South Tyrone Borough Council.

All of the main information in sections 1 – 7 has been gathered using statistics from a range of organisations, mainly NISAR Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency. The summary section at the beginning of the paper is an assessment of the statistics as a whole as analysed by Dungannon & South Tyrone Borough Council.

If there are amendments or updates required to the information provided in this paper please contact Claire Linney, Policy Officer, Dungannon & South Tyrone Borough Council on 028 87720319 or email Claire.linney@dungannon.gov.uk

Council is not responsible for any errors within the paper or use of any statistics within the report.