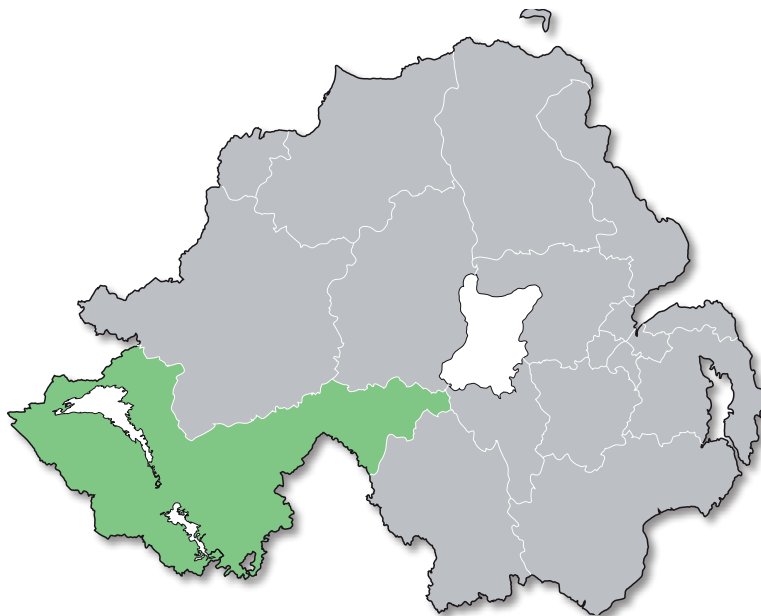




Northern Ireland  
Assembly

# Constituency Profile

Fermanagh and South Tyrone - December 2013





## About this Report

Welcome to the 2013 statistical profile of the Constituency of Fermanagh and South Tyrone produced by the Research and Information Service (RaISe) of the Northern Ireland Assembly. The profile is based on the new Constituency boundary which came into force following the May 2011 Assembly elections.

This report includes a demographic profile of Fermanagh and South Tyrone using 2011 Census data and indicators of Health, Education, the Labour Market, Low Income, Crime and Traffic and Travel. For each indicator, this profile presents:

- The most up-to-date information available for Fermanagh and South Tyrone;
- How Fermanagh and South Tyrone compares with the Northern Ireland average; and,
- How Fermanagh and South Tyrone compares with the other 17 Constituencies in Northern Ireland.

For a number of indicators, ward level data is provided demonstrating similarities and differences within the Constituency of Fermanagh and South Tyrone.

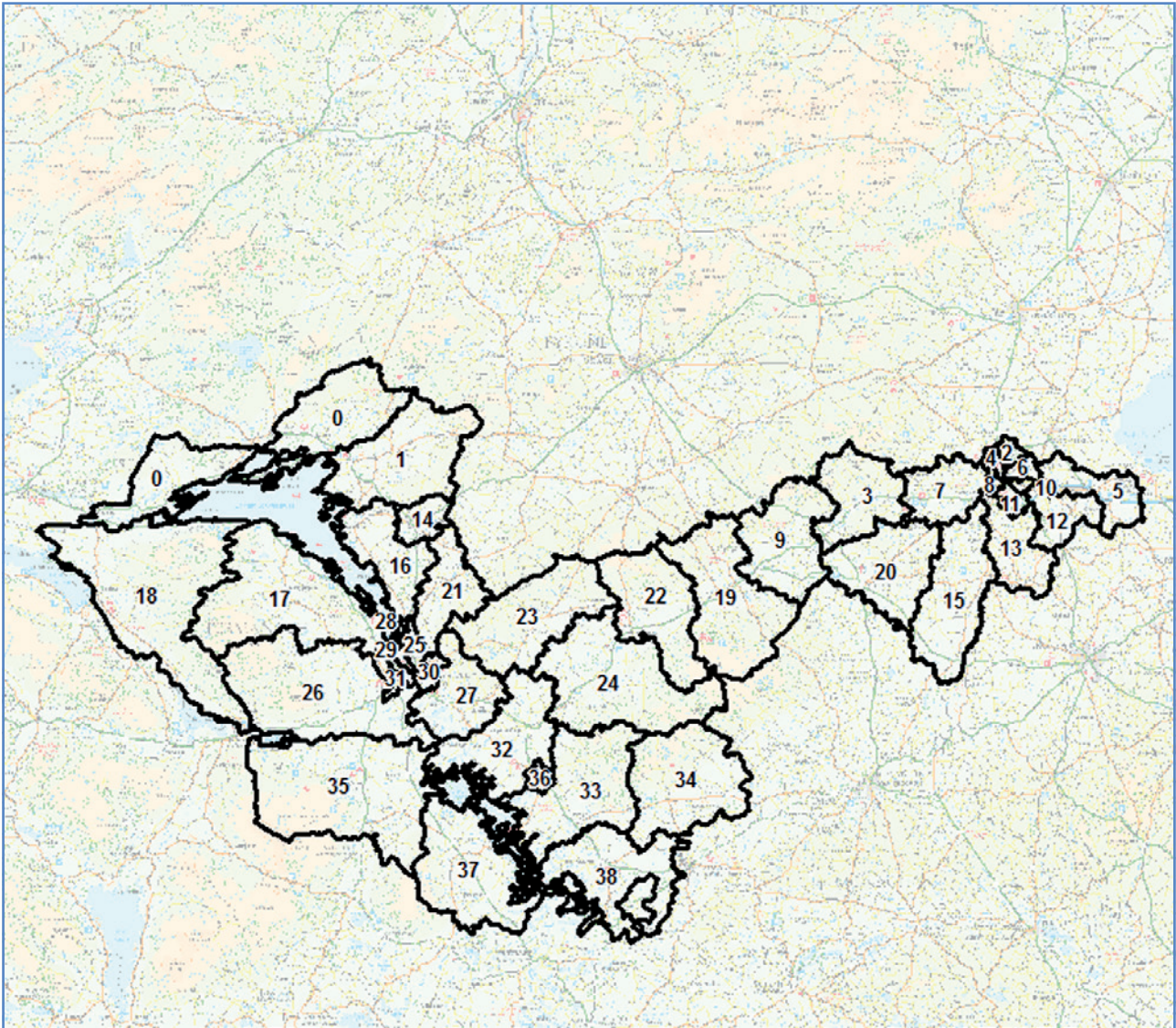
A summary table has been provided showing the latest available data for each indicator, as well as previous data, illustrating change over time.

Please note that the figures contained in this report may not be comparable with those in previous Constituency Profiles as government Departments sometimes revise figures and also rates have been re-calculated using the most up-to-date data available at the time of publishing, primarily the 2011 Census.

Most of the data used in this report has been obtained from NISRAs Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS). To access the full range of information available on NINIS, please visit: <http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk>

A more detailed analysis of the results of the 2011 Census at Constituency level can be found at: <http://www.niassembly.gov.uk/Documents/RaISe/Publications/2012/general/7013.pdf>

This report presents a statistical profile of the Constituency of Fermanagh and South Tyrone which comprises of the wards shown overleaf.



0	Belleek and Boa	10	Coolhill	20	Aughnacloy	30	Castlecoole
1	Kesh, Ederney and Lack	11	Moygashel	21	Ballinamallard	31	Rossorry
2	Drumglass	12	Moy	22	Fivemiletown	32	Maguires Bridge
3	Ballygawley	13	Benburb	23	Tempo	33	Donagh
4	Mullaghmore	14	Irvinestown	24	Brookeborough	34	Rosslea
5	Killyman	15	Caledon	25	Erne	35	Florence Court and Kinawley
6	Killymeal	16	Lisnarrick	26	Boho, Cleenish and Letterbreen	36	Lisnaskea
7	Castlecaulfield	17	Derrygonnelly,	27	Lisbellaw	37	Derrylin
8	Ballysaggart	18	Belcoo and Garrison	28	Devenish	38	Newtownbutler
9	Augher	19	Clogher	29	Portora		

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## Summary Profile of Fermanagh and South Tyrone

**Please note:** The figures below may differ slightly from those contained in previous constituency profiles due to updates or revisions. Figures correct as of 02/12/2013.

### Demographic Profile

Indicator	2011	2001	Change
Population Size (no.)	102,553	97,127	12.5
% Catholic	57.7	55.6	2.1
% Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)	39.1	43.1	-4.0
% other religions and philosophies	0.6	0.3	0.3
% no religion	2.6	1.1	1.5

### Health

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Life expectancy of males (years)	2009-2011	77.6	77.6	-
Life expectancy of females (years)	2009-2011	82.5	82.2	0.3
Age standardised death due to cancer per 100,000 persons	2007-2011	113	118	-5
Age standardised death due to respiratory disease per 100,000 persons	2007-2011	24	24	-
Age standardised death due to circulatory disease per 100,000 persons	2007-2011	71	75	-4
New incidences of cancer excluding non-melanoma skin cancer per 100,000 persons	2011	464	450	14
Proportion of population in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit (%)	At Feb 2013	14.8	14.7	0.1
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	2011	2.4	2.9	-0.5

### Education

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs (A*-C) or equivalent	2011/12	79.0	76.5	2.5
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Further Education	2011/12	12.6	12.6	0
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	2011/12	4.4	4.3	0.1

### Labour Market

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
No. of confirmed redundancies	2012	53	59	-6
Unemployment claimant count (%)	2012	4.6	4.5	0.1

### Low income

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming benefits (%)	April 2013	36.4	36.2	0.2
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming income support (%)	Feb 2013	3.8	4.1	-0.3
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming housing benefit (%)	June 2013	8.2	8.4	-0.2
Proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in poverty (%)	Aug 2011	17.6	17.6	-

### Crime

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000 persons	2012/13	4,671	4,999	-328
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	2012/13	3,159	2,845	314

### Traffic and Travel

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	2012	335	295	40
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	2012	498	449	49

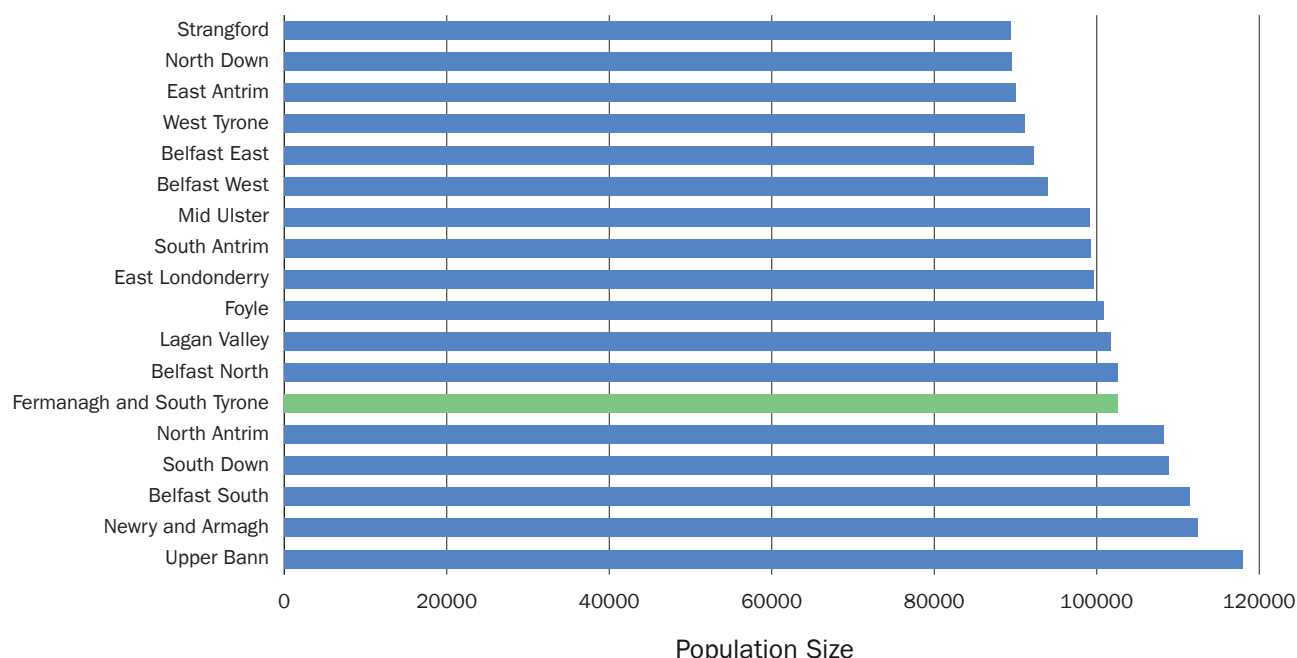
## Demographic profile – age and gender

As at Census Day 2011, there were 102,553 persons living in Fermanagh and South Tyrone – 5.7% of the Northern Ireland population. The constituency of Fermanagh and South Tyrone had the 6th highest population. Since the 2001 Census, the population of the area covered by the current Fermanagh and South Tyrone boundary increased by 12.5% from 91,127 to 102,553 in 2011.

The median age of those living in Fermanagh and South Tyrone in 2011 was 36 years, lower than the Northern Ireland average of 37 years.

Overall, 21.8% of the Fermanagh and South Tyrone population were children aged 0-15 years, higher than the Northern Ireland average of 20.9%. Older persons made up 14.1% of the Fermanagh and South Tyrone population, lower than the Northern Ireland average of 14.6%.

### Total population by Constituency, 2011 Census



Source: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA), Northern Ireland Census 2011

### Population of Fermanagh and South Tyrone by gender and age group, 2011 Census

	Aged 0-15 years		Aged 16-64 years		Aged 65+		All ages
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Males	11,445	22.3	33,467	65.1	6,495	12.6	51,407
Females	10,871	21.3	32,273	63.1	8,002	15.6	51,146
Persons	22,316	21.8	65,740	64.1	14,497	14.1	102,553

Source: NISRA, Northern Ireland Census 2011

## Demographic profile – religion

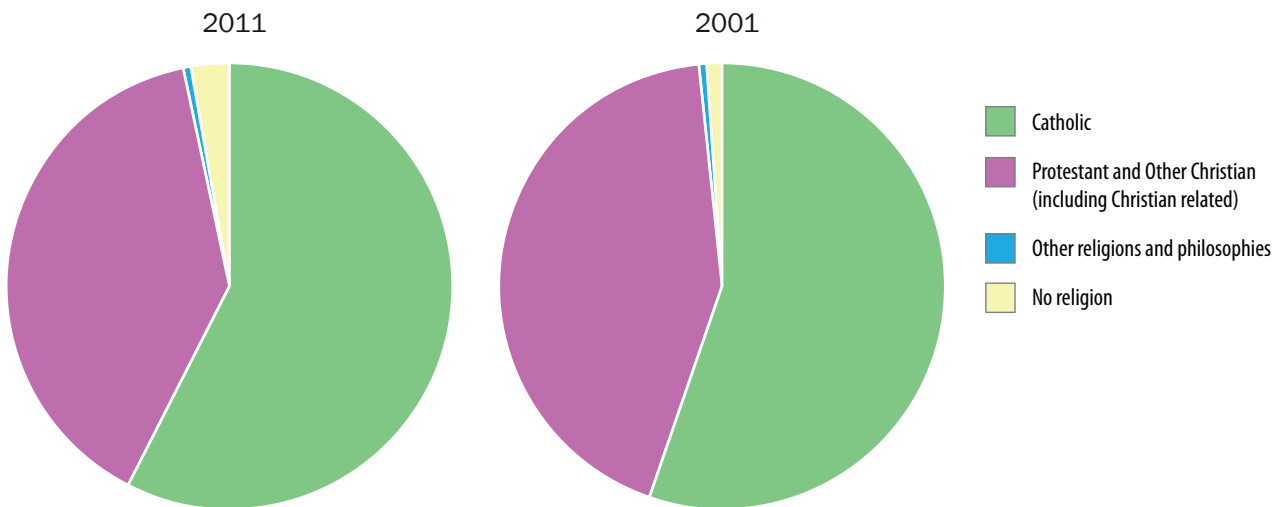
As at Census Day 2011,

- 57.7% of Fermanagh and South Tyrone residents belong to or were brought up in the Catholic religion;
- 39.1% belong to or were brought up in a 'Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related) religions;
- 0.6% belong to or were brought up in other religions; and,
- 2.6% belong to or were brought up in no religion.

Since the 2001 Census, the proportion of Fermanagh and South Tyrone residents that belong to or were brought up in:

- The Catholic religion has increased by 2.1 percentage points from 55.6%;
- Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related) religions has decreased by 4.0 percentage points from 43.1%;
- Other religions has increased by 0.3 percentage points from 0.3%;
- No religion has increased by 1.5 percentage points from 1.1%.

### Religion or religion brought up in, 2011 and 2001 Census



### Religion or religion brought up in, 2011 and 2001 Census

	2011		2001		Change	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	Percentage points
Catholic	59,159	57.7	50,647	55.6	8,512	2.1
Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)	40,100	39.1	39,229	43.1	871	-4.0
Other religions and philosophies	628	0.6	235	0.3	393	0.3
No religion	2,666	2.6	1,016	1.1	1,650	1.5

Source: NISRA, Northern Ireland Census 2011 and 2001

## Health – Life expectancy of males

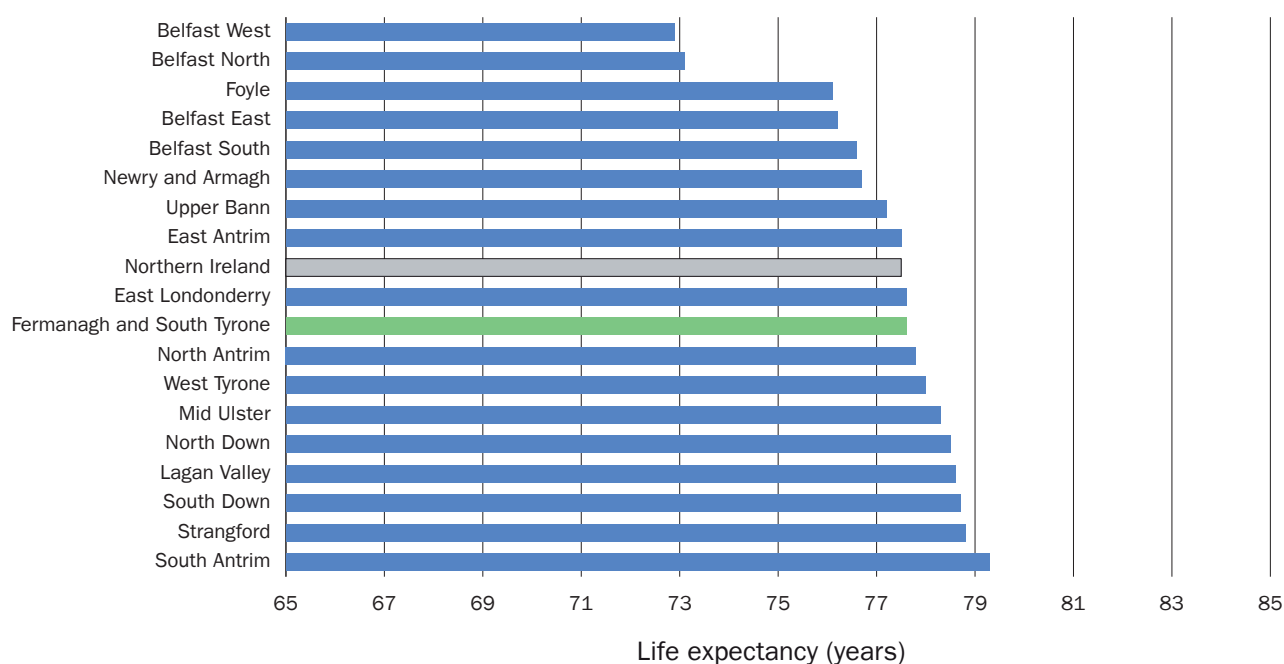
Life expectancy at birth for males born in Fermanagh and South Tyrone (2009-2011) (p) is estimated to be 77.6 years.

This is higher than the Northern Ireland average of 77.5 years.

The Constituency of Fermanagh and South Tyrone has the joint 9th highest male life expectancy.

*Please note these figures are provisional. 2009-11(p) data incorporates the 2011 Census and will remain provisional until the release of the 2011 mid-year estimates in 2013/2014.*

### Life expectancy of males, 2009-2011 (p)



	Life Exp.	Rank		Life Exp.	Rank		Life Exp.	Rank
Belfast East	76.2	15	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	77.6	Joint 9	North Down	78.5	5
Belfast North	73.1	17	Foyle	76.1	16	South Antrim	79.3	1
Belfast South	76.6	14	Lagan Valley	78.6	4	South Down	78.7	3
Belfast West	72.9	18	Mid Ulster	78.3	6	Strangford	78.8	2
East Antrim	77.5	11	Newry and Armagh	76.7	13	Upper Bann	77.2	12
East Londonderry	77.6	Joint 9	North Antrim	77.8	8	West Tyrone	78.0	7

Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (Health Inequalities, PHIRB, IAD)

## Health – Life expectancy of females

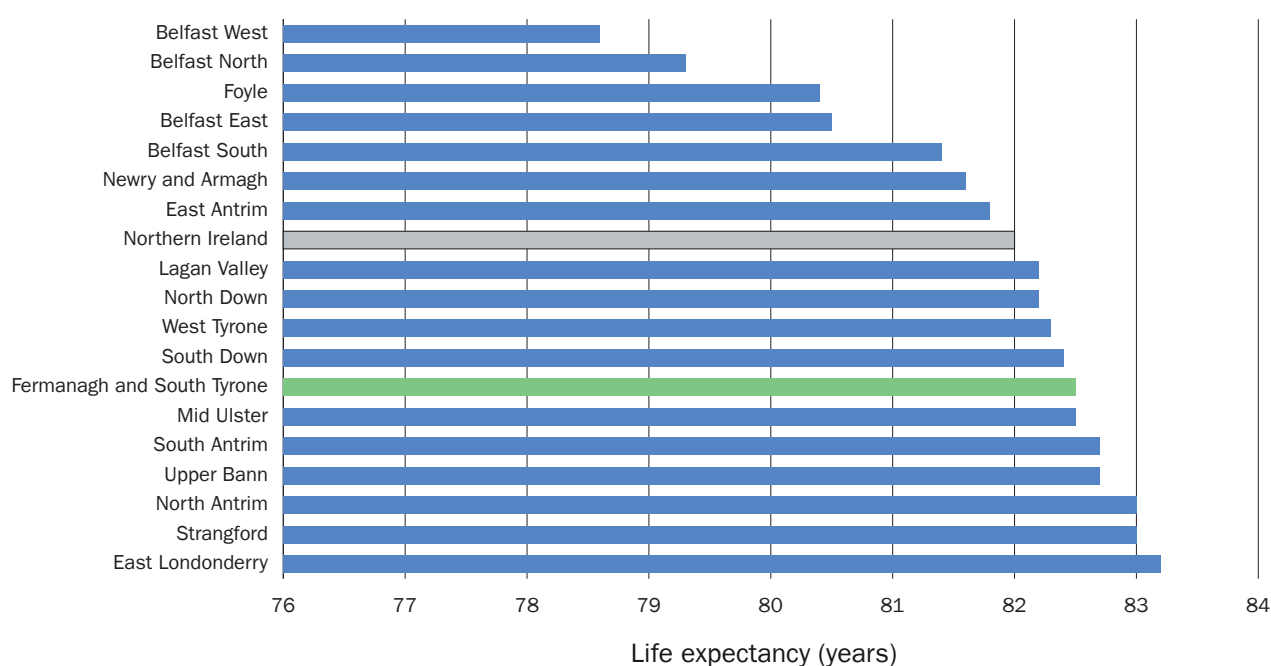
Life expectancy at birth for females born in Fermanagh and South Tyrone (2009-2011) (p) is estimated to be 82.5 years.

This is higher than the Northern Ireland average of 82.0 years.

The Constituency of Fermanagh and South Tyrone has the joint 6th highest female life expectancy.

*Please note these figures are provisional. 2009-11(p) data incorporates the 2011 Census and will remain provisional until the release of the 2011 mid-year estimates in 2013/2014.*

### Life expectancy of females, 2009-2011 <sup>(p)</sup>



	Life Exp.	Rank		Life Exp.	Rank		Life Exp.	Rank
Belfast East	80.5	15	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	82.5	Joint 6	North Down	82.2	Joint 10
Belfast North	79.3	17	Foyle	80.4	16	South Antrim	82.7	Joint 4
Belfast South	81.4	14	Lagan Valley	82.2	Joint 10	South Down	82.4	8
Belfast West	78.6	18	Mid Ulster	82.5	Joint 6	Strangford	83.0	Joint 2
East Antrim	81.8	12	Newry and Armagh	81.6	13	Upper Bann	82.7	Joint 4
East Londonderry	83.2	1	North Antrim	83.0	Joint 2	West Tyrone	82.3	9

Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (Health Inequalities, PHIRB, IAD)

## Health – Standardised mortality rate for cancer

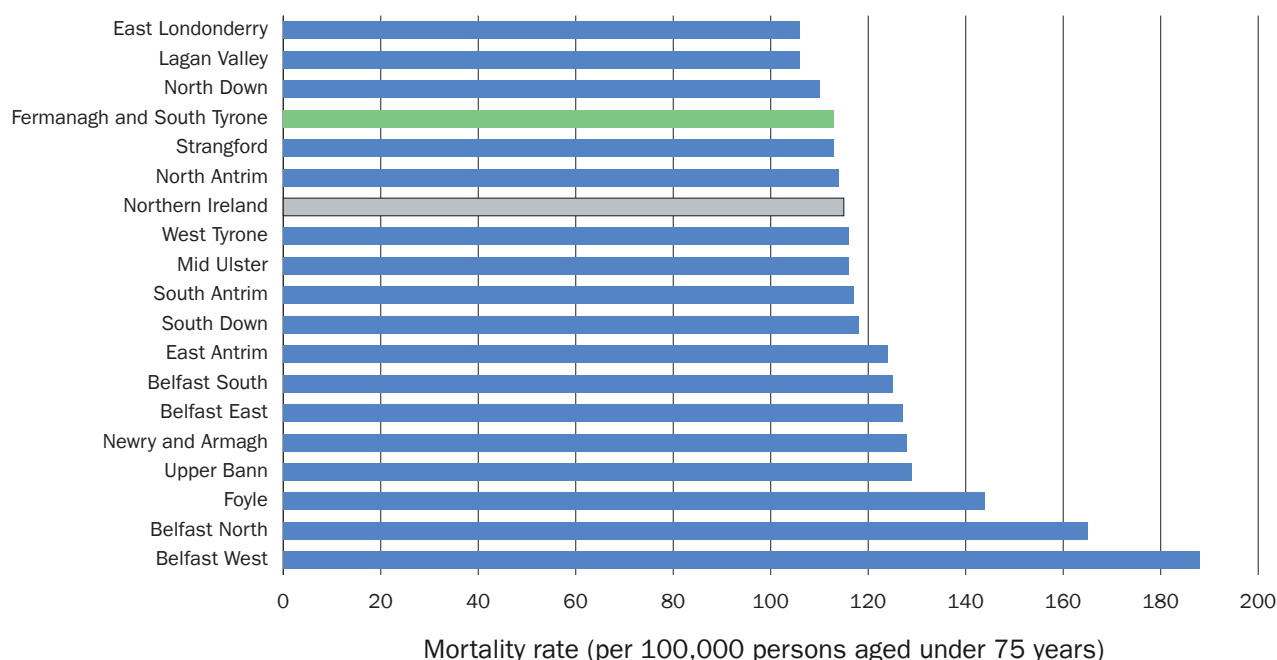
The age standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in Fermanagh and South Tyrone was 113 per 100,000 persons – 125 for males and 100 for females.

The age standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in Fermanagh and South Tyrone was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 115 per 100,000 persons.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone had the joint 4th lowest age standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years.

Please note these figures are provisional. 2009-11(p) data incorporates the 2011 Census and will remain provisional until the release of the 2011 mid-year estimates in 2013/2014.

### Age standardised cancer mortality rate per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years, 2007-2011 <sup>(p)</sup>



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	127	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	113	Joint 14	North Down	110	16
Belfast North	165	2	Foyle	144	3	South Antrim	117	10
Belfast South	125	7	Lagan Valley	106	Joint 17	South Down	118	9
Belfast West	188	1	Mid Ulster	116	Joint 11	Strangford	113	Joint 14
East Antrim	124	8	Newry and Armagh	128	5	Upper Bann	129	4
East Londonderry	106	Joint 17	North Antrim	114	13	West Tyrone	116	Joint 11

Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (Health Inequalities, PHIRB, IAD)

## Health – Standardised mortality rate for respiratory disease

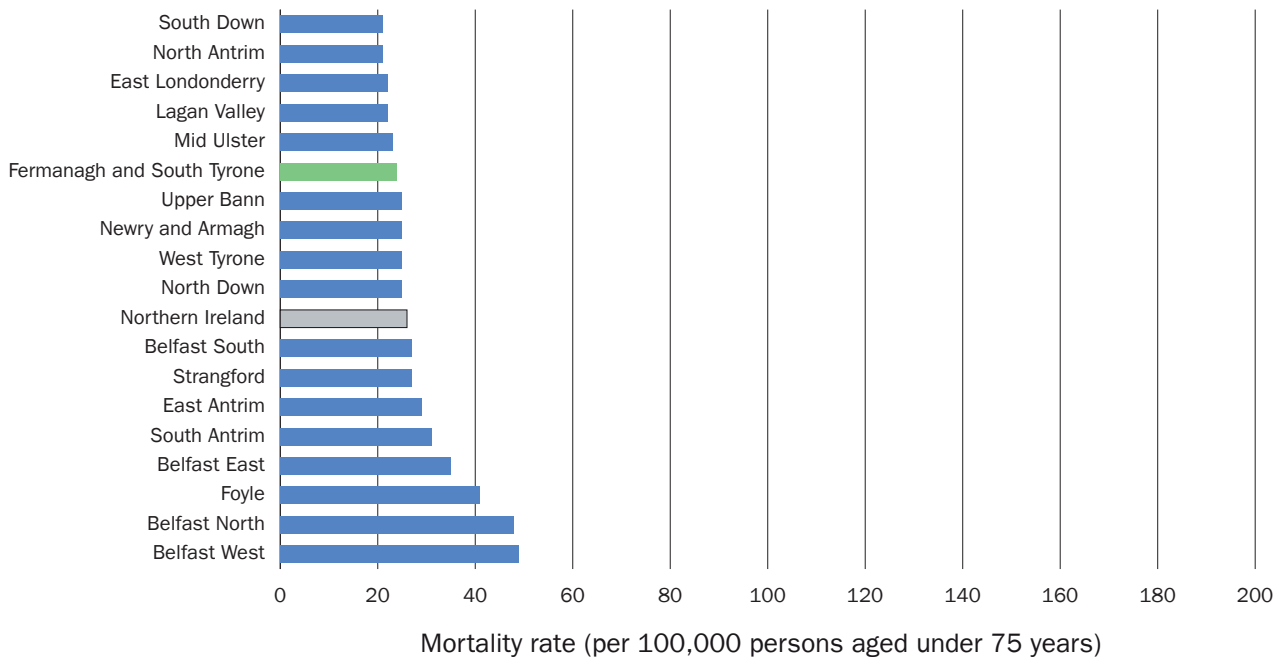
The age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in Fermanagh and South Tyrone was 24 per 100,000 persons – 26 for males and 23 for females.

The age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in Fermanagh and South Tyrone was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 26 per 100,000 persons.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone had the 6th lowest age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years.

Please note these figures are provisional. 2009-11(p) data incorporates the 2011 Census and will remain provisional until the release of the 2011 mid-year estimates in 2013/2014.

### Age standardised respiratory disease mortality rate per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years, 2007-2011 (p)



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	35	4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	24	13	North Down	25	Joint 9
Belfast North	48	2	Foyle	41	3	South Antrim	31	5
Belfast South	27	Joint 7	Lagan Valley	22	Joint 15	South Down	21	Joint 17
Belfast West	49	1	Mid Ulster	23	14	Strangford	27	Joint 7
East Antrim	29	6	Newry and Armagh	25	Joint 9	Upper Bann	25	Joint 9
East Londonderry	22	Joint 15	North Antrim	21	Joint 17	West Tyrone	25	Joint 9

Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (Health Inequalities, PHIRB, IAD)

## Health – Standardised mortality rate for circulatory disease

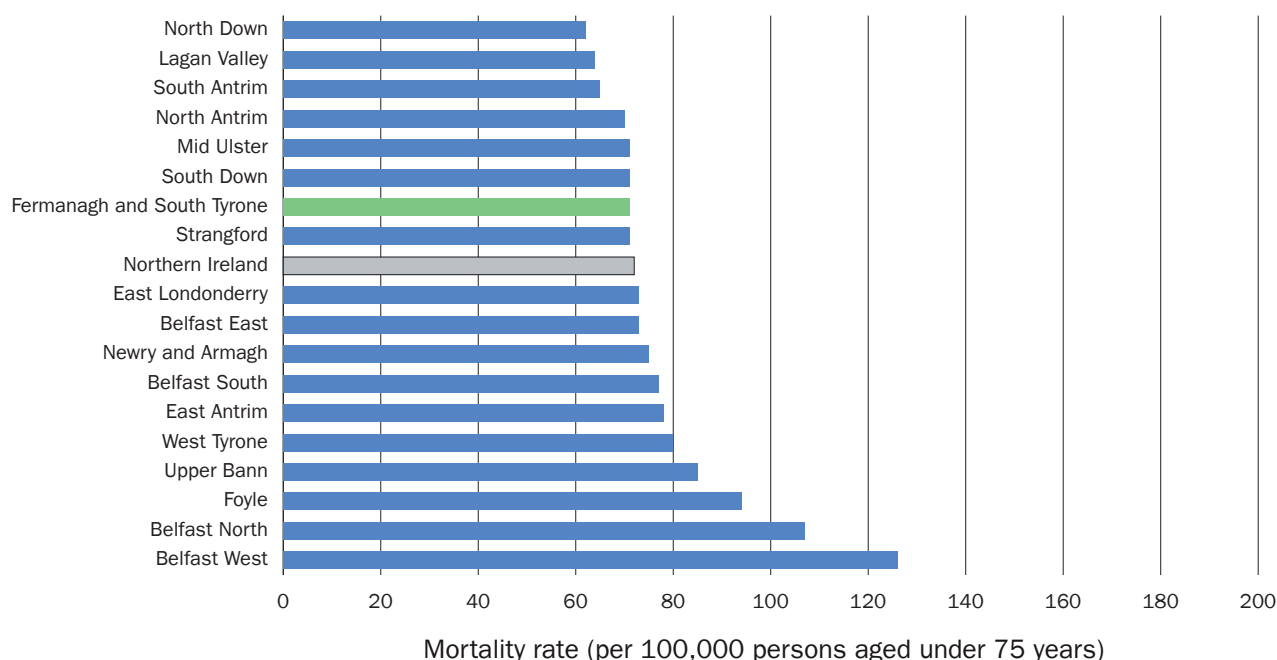
The age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in Fermanagh and South Tyrone was 71 per 100,000 persons – 99 for males and 41 for females.

The age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in Fermanagh and South Tyrone was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 72 per 100,000 persons.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone had the joint 5th lowest age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years.

Please note these figures are provisional. 2009-11(p) data incorporates the 2011 Census and will remain provisional until the release of the 2011 mid-year estimates in 2013/2014.

### Age standardised circulatory disease mortality rate per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years, 2007-2011<sup>(p)</sup>



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	73	Joint 9	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	71	Joint 11	North Down	62	18
Belfast North	107	2	Foyle	94	3	South Antrim	65	16
Belfast South	77	7	Lagan Valley	64	17	South Down	71	Joint 11
Belfast West	126	1	Mid Ulster	71	Joint 11	Strangford	71	Joint 11
East Antrim	78	6	Newry and Armagh	75	8	Upper Bann	85	4
East Londonderry	73	Joint 9	North Antrim	70	15	West Tyrone	80	5

Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (Health Inequalities, PHIRB, IAD)

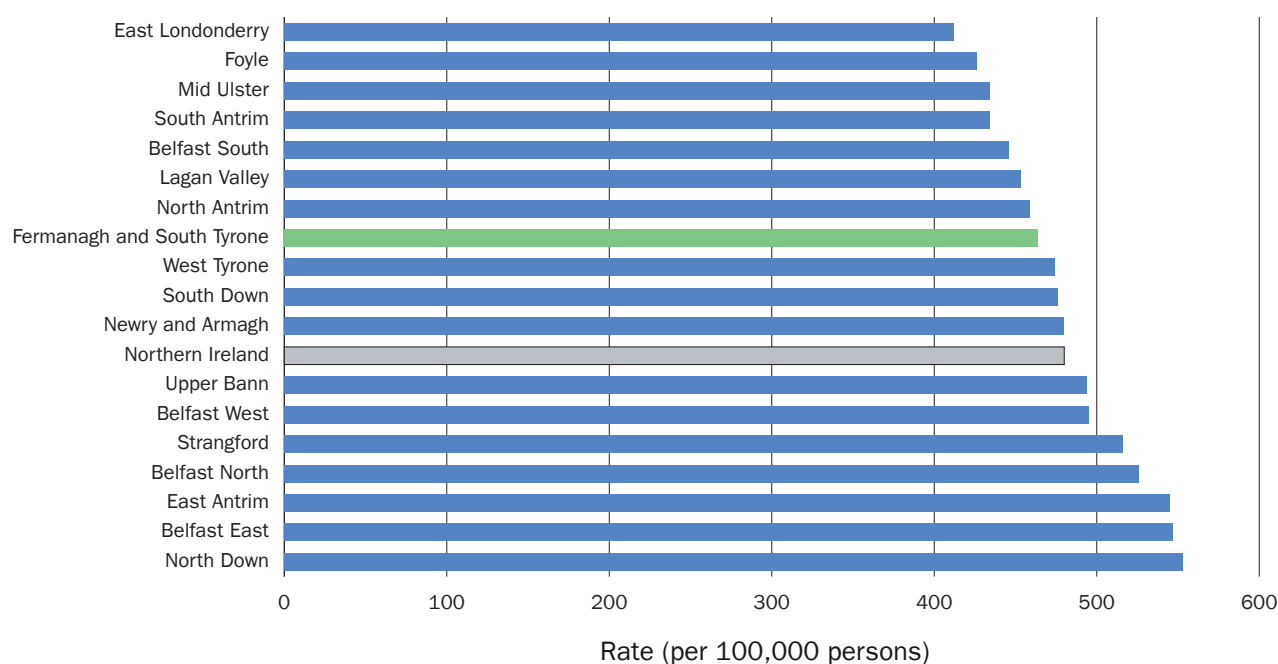
## Health – Incidence of new cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer)

In 2011, there were 476 new incidents of cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) diagnosed in Fermanagh and South Tyrone. This equates to a rate of 464 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of new cancer diagnosis was lower for Fermanagh and South Tyrone than the Northern Ireland rate of 480 per 100,000 persons.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone had the 8th lowest new cancer incidence rate per 100,000 persons.

### Incidence of new cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) per 100,000 persons, 2011



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	547	2	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	464	11	North Down	553	1
Belfast North	526	4	Foyle	426	17	South Antrim	434	Joint 15
Belfast South	446	14	Lagan Valley	453	13	South Down	476	9
Belfast West	495	6	Mid Ulster	434	Joint 15	Strangford	516	5
East Antrim	545	3	Newry and Armagh	480	8	Upper Bann	494	7
East Londonderry	412	18	North Antrim	459	12	West Tyrone	474	10

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Northern Ireland Cancer Registry)

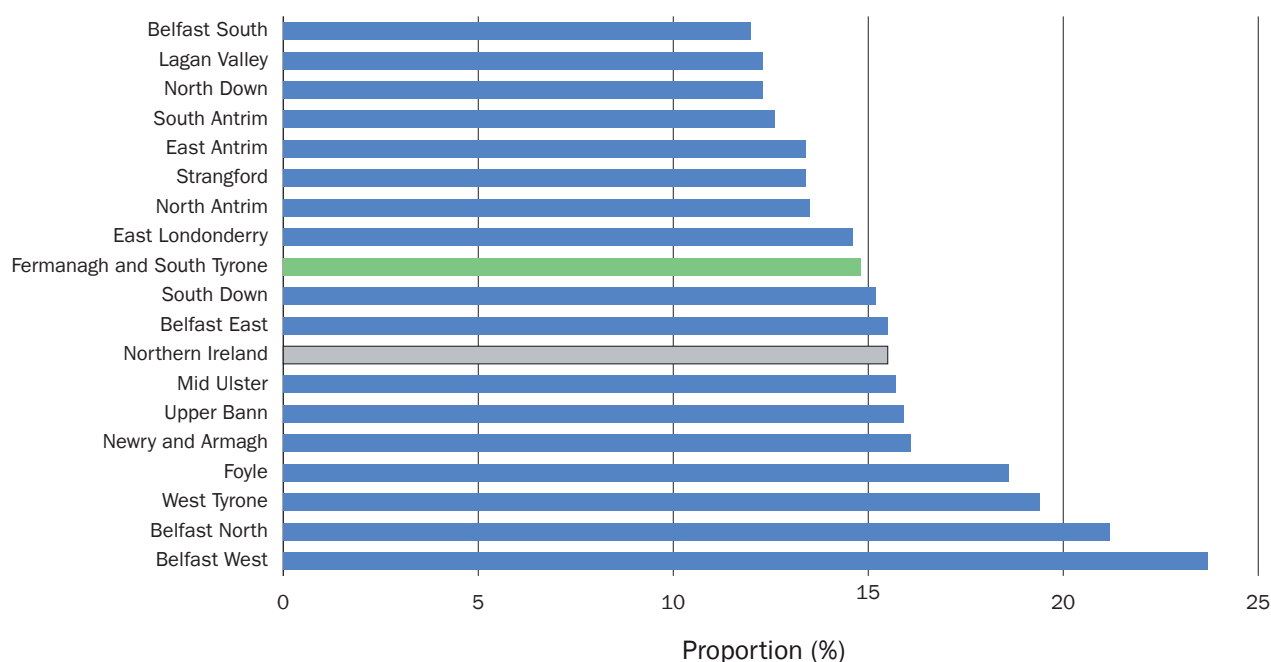
## Health – People in receipt of disability-related benefits

As at February 2013, there were 15,210 people, or 14.8% of all constituents, in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit in Fermanagh and South Tyrone.

A lower proportion of people living in Fermanagh and South Tyrone were in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 15.5%.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone had the 9th lowest proportion of disability-related benefit recipients.

### Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit, as at February 2013



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	15.5	8	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	14.8	10	North Down	12.3	Joint 16
Belfast North	21.2	2	Foyle	18.6	4	South Antrim	12.6	15
Belfast South	12.0	18	Lagan Valley	12.3	Joint 16	South Down	15.2	9
Belfast West	23.7	1	Mid Ulster	15.7	7	Strangford	13.4	Joint 13
East Antrim	13.4	Joint 13	Newry and Armagh	16.1	5	Upper Bann	15.9	6
East Londonderry	14.6	11	North Antrim	13.5	12	West Tyrone	19.4	3

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for Social Development)

## Health – People in receipt of disability-related benefits at ward level

The highest proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit (as a percentage of the population) were concentrated in the wards of Devenish (28.7%, 490 recipients), Lisnaskea (20.5%, 530 recipients) and Erne (19.4%, 510 recipients). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Derrylin (10.5%, 280 recipients), Coolhill (11.0%, 300 recipients) and Lisbellaw (11.3%, 360 recipients).

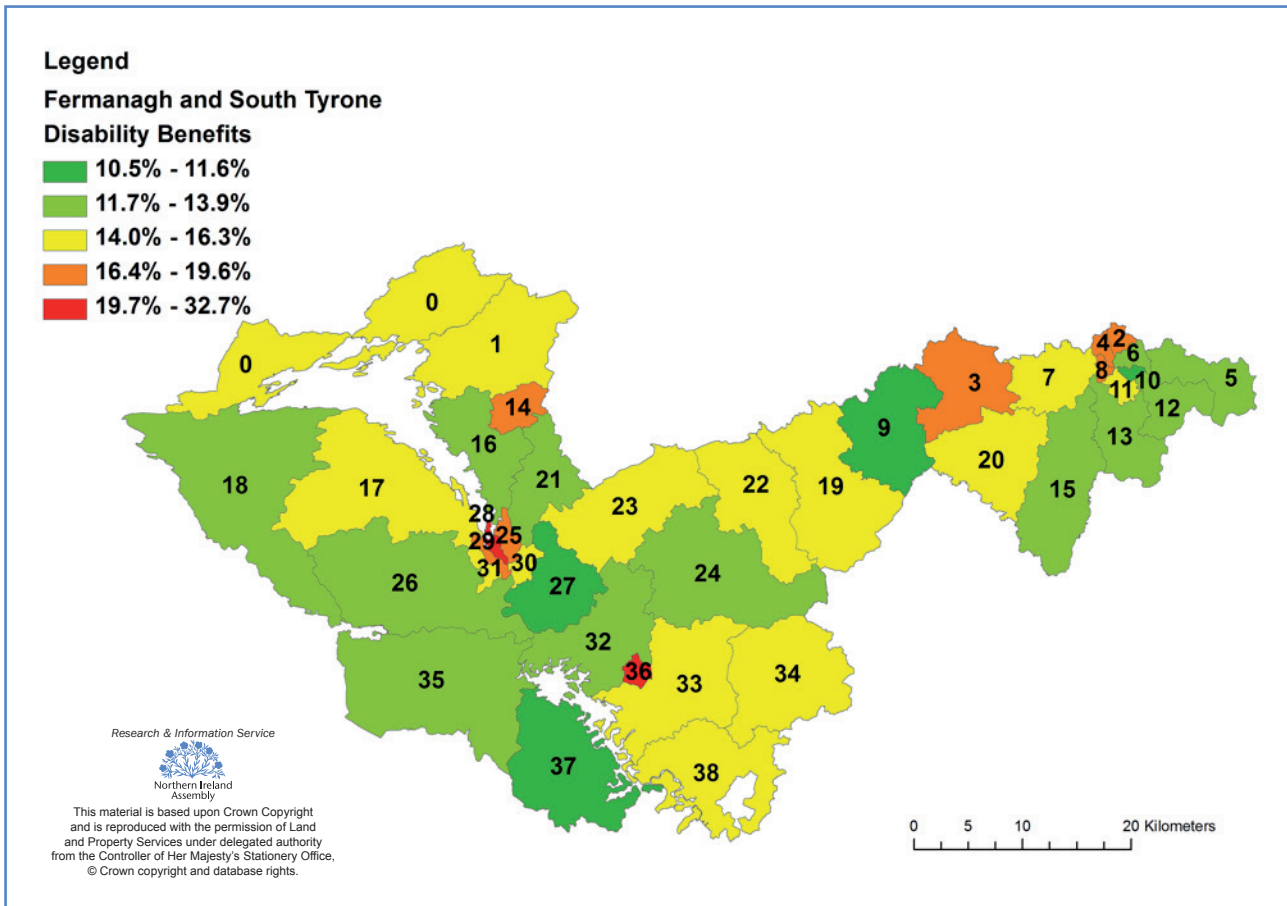
### Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit at ward level, as at February 2013

Ward	No. of People in receipt of disability-related benefits <sup>1</sup>	Per cent of Ward Population <sup>2</sup>	Ward	No. of People in receipt of disability-related benefits	Per cent of Ward Population
Augher	250	11.5	Erne	510	19.4
Aughnacloy	400	15.1	Fivemiletown	310	14.7
Ballinamallard	360	13.9	Florence Court & K'awley	330	12.5
Ballygawley	430	17.1	Irvinestown	490	18.9
Ballysaggart	480	17.6	Kesh,Ed & Lack	540	14.8
Belcoo & Garr	350	13.8	Killyman	360	13.2
Belleek & Boa	390	15.4	Killymeal	370	12.8
Benburb	350	12.2	Lisbellaw	360	11.3
Boho,Cleen & LB	380	11.9	Lisnarrick	260	13.6
Brookeborough	320	13.5	Lisnaskea	530	20.5
Caledon	340	13.5	Maguires Bridge	390	12.5
Castlecaulfield	400	14.7	Moy	360	12.0
Castlecoole	560	14.4	Moygashel	330	15.1
Clogher	350	15.5	Mullaghmore	440	18.7
Coolhill	300	11.0	Newtownbutler	400	16.0
Derrygonnelly	400	14.2	Portora	530	17.0
Derrylin	280	10.5	Rosslea	320	14.8
Devenish	490	28.7	Rossorry	390	16.0
Donagh	340	14.2	Tempo	370	14.3
Drumglass	440	18.7			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Analytical Services Unit, DSD)

1. Disability benefits include Attendance Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance.
2. Percentage of ward population calculated using Census 2011 Estimates.

Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit, 2013



0	Belleek and Boa	10	Coolhill	20	Aughnacloy	30	Castlecoole
1	Kesh, Ederney and Lack	11	Moygashel	21	Ballinamallard	31	Rossorry
2	Drumglass	12	Moy	22	Fivemiletown	32	Maguires Bridge
3	Ballygawley	13	Benburb	23	Tempo	33	Donagh
4	Mullaghmore	14	Irvinestown	24	Brookeborough	34	Rosslea
5	Killyman	15	Caledon	25	Erne	35	Florence Court and Kinawley
6	Killymeal	16	Lisnarrick	26	Boho, Cleenish and Letterbreen	36	Lisnaskea
7	Castlecaulfield	17	Derrygonnelly,	27	Lisbellaw	37	Derrylin
8	Ballysaggart	18	Belcoo and Garrison	28	Devenish	38	Newtownbutler
9	Augher	19	Clogher	29	Portora		

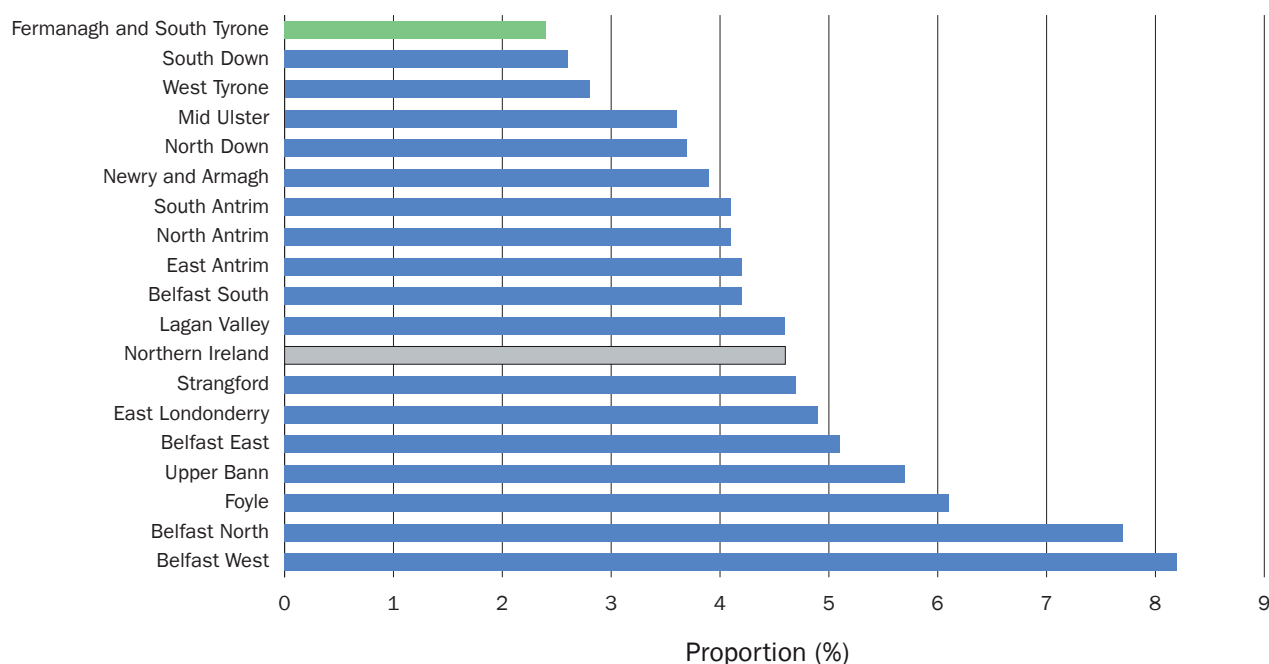
## Health – Births to teenage mothers

In 2011, there were 34 births to teenage mothers in Fermanagh and South Tyrone. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 2.4% of all births in the Constituency in that year.

A lower proportion of births were to teenage mothers in Fermanagh and South Tyrone in 2011 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.6%.

The Constituency of Fermanagh and South Tyrone had the lowest proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers.

### Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers, 2011



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	5.1	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2.4	18	North Down	3.7	14
Belfast North	7.7	2	Foyle	6.1	3	South Antrim	4.1	Joint 11
Belfast South	4.2	Joint 9	Lagan Valley	4.6	8	South Down	2.6	17
Belfast West	8.2	1	Mid Ulster	3.6	15	Strangford	4.7	7
East Antrim	4.2	Joint 9	Newry and Armagh	3.9	13	Upper Bann	5.7	4
East Londonderry	4.9	6	North Antrim	4.1	Joint 11	West Tyrone	2.8	16

Source: NISRA, NINIS (General Register Office)

## Health – Disease prevalence (Quality Outcomes Framework)

As at 31 March 2013, there was a higher prevalence of obesity and chronic kidney disease amongst patients whose GP practice is located in the Fermanagh and South Tyrone area compared to GP practices across all of Northern Ireland.

### Disease Prevalence per 1,000 patients as reported through Quality Outcome Framework, 2013

	Fermanagh and South Tyrone Patients		All Northern Ireland Patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Patients on the coronary heart disease register	4,555	37	74,648	39
Patients on the heart failure register	963	8	14,410	8
Patients on the stroke register	2,070	17	33,470	18
Patients on the hypertension register	15,864	129	245,730	129
Patients on the chronic obstructive pulmonary disease register	2,107	17	34,522	18
Patients on the hypothyroid register	4,187	34	68,621	36
Patients on the cancer register	2,200	18	33,781	18
Patients on the mental health register	969	8	16,110	8
Patients on the asthma register	6,436	53	115,389	60
Patients on the dementia register	766	6	12,278	6
Patients on the atrial fibrillation register	1,738	14	27,760	15
Patients on the obesity register (Patients aged 16+)	10,995	113	168,976	111
Patients on the diabetes mellitus register (Patients aged 17+)	4,863	51	79,072	53
Patients on the epilepsy register (Patients aged 18+)	897	10	15,115	10
Patients on the chronic kidney disease register (patients aged 18+)	5,000	53	67,259	46
Patients on the learning disabilities register (Patients aged 18+)	724	8	9,852	7

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

## Education – Qualifications of School Leavers

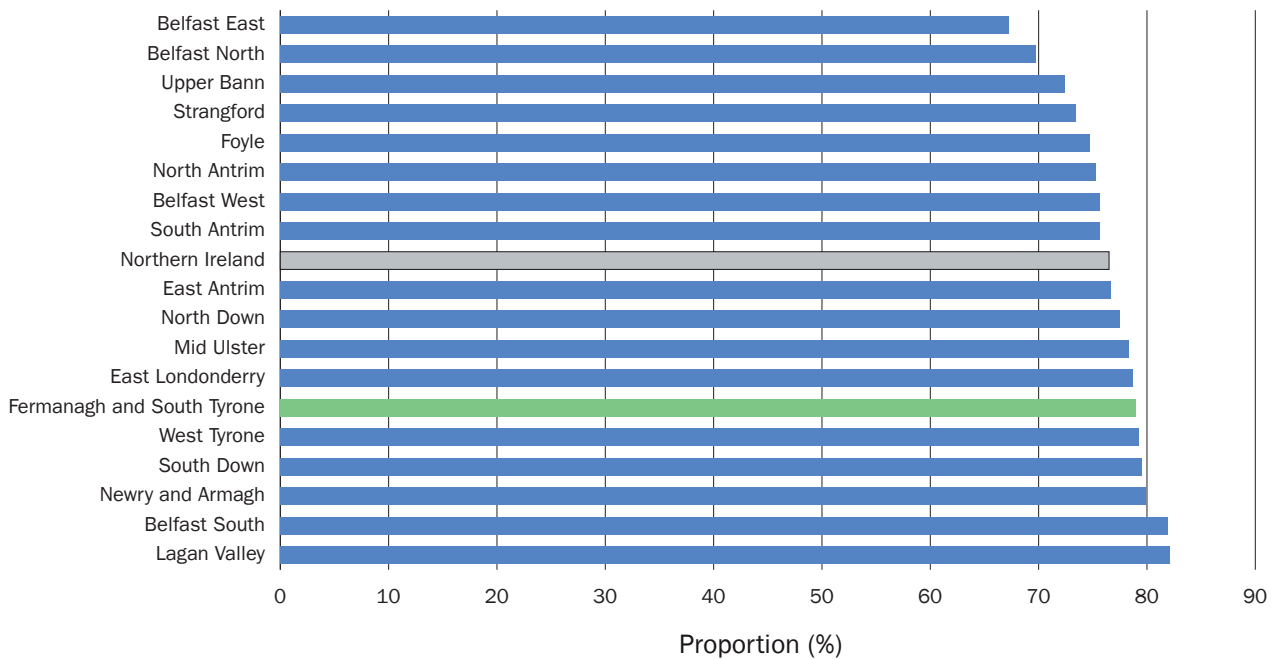
In 2011/12, 1,336 young people left post primary education in Fermanagh and South Tyrone. Of these, 1,055 achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent (892 of which included GCSE English and GCSE Maths) while 18 left school with no GCSEs. In total, 795<sup>1</sup> achieved two or more A-levels or equivalent.

In all, 79.0% of Fermanagh and South Tyrone school leavers achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent.

A higher proportion of Fermanagh and South Tyrone pupils left post primary school with at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent in 2011/12 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 76.5%.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone had the 6th highest proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent.

### Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent, 2011/12



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	67.2	18	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	79.0	6	North Down	77.5	9
Belfast North	69.7	17	Foyle	74.7	14	South Antrim	75.6	Joint 11
Belfast South	81.9	2	Lagan Valley	82.1	1	South Down	79.5	4
Belfast West	75.6	Joint 11	Mid Ulster	78.3	8	Strangford	73.4	15
East Antrim	76.7	10	Newry and Armagh	79.9	3	Upper Bann	72.4	16
East Londonderry	78.7	7	North Antrim	75.3	13	West Tyrone	79.2	5

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department of Education)

<sup>1</sup> Please note that these pupils may also be included in the number achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent.

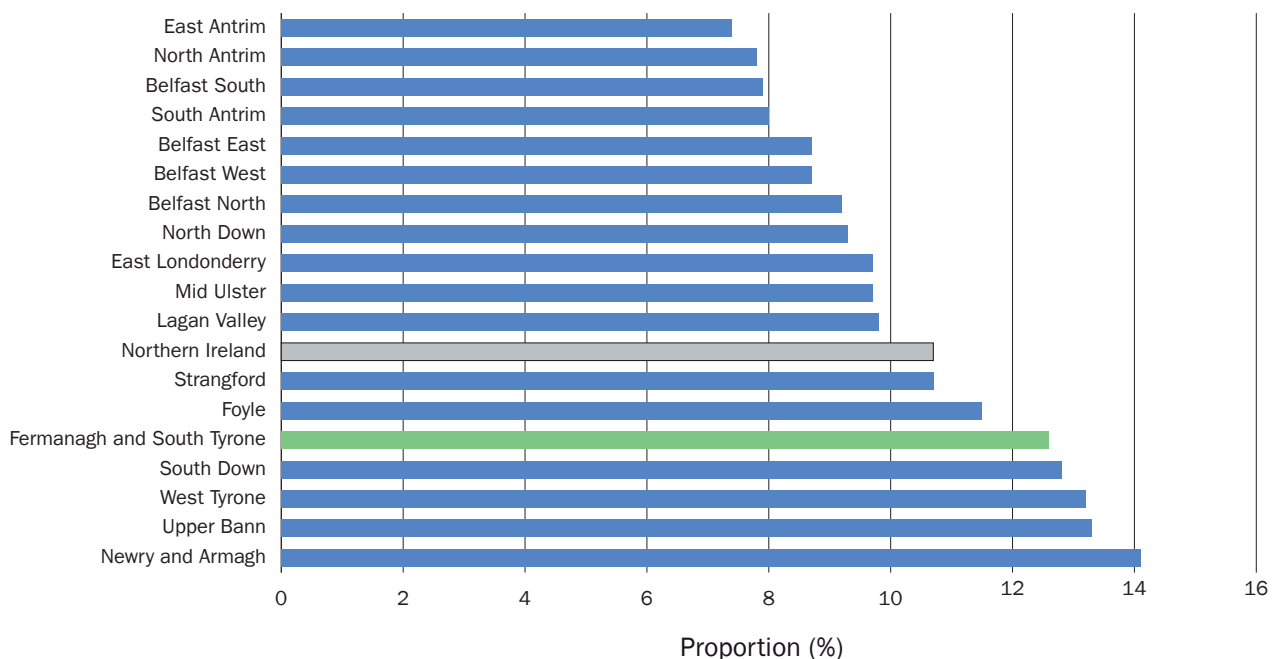
## Education – Participation in Further Education

In 2011/12, there were 10,140 students from Fermanagh and South Tyrone enrolled in further education. This equates to 12.6% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in further education.

A higher proportion of Fermanagh and South Tyrone constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled in further education in 2011/12 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 10.7%.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone had the 5th highest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in further education.

### Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over, 2011/12



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	8.7	Joint 13	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	12.6	5	North Down	9.3	11
Belfast North	9.2	12	Foyle	11.5	6	South Antrim	8.0	15
Belfast South	7.9	16	Lagan Valley	9.8	8	South Down	12.8	4
Belfast West	8.7	Joint 13	Mid Ulster	9.7	Joint 9	Strangford	10.7	7
East Antrim	7.4	18	Newry and Armagh	14.1	1	Upper Bann	13.3	2
East Londonderry	9.7	Joint 9	North Antrim	7.8	17	West Tyrone	13.2	3

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for Employment and Learning)

## Education – Participation in Further Education at ward level

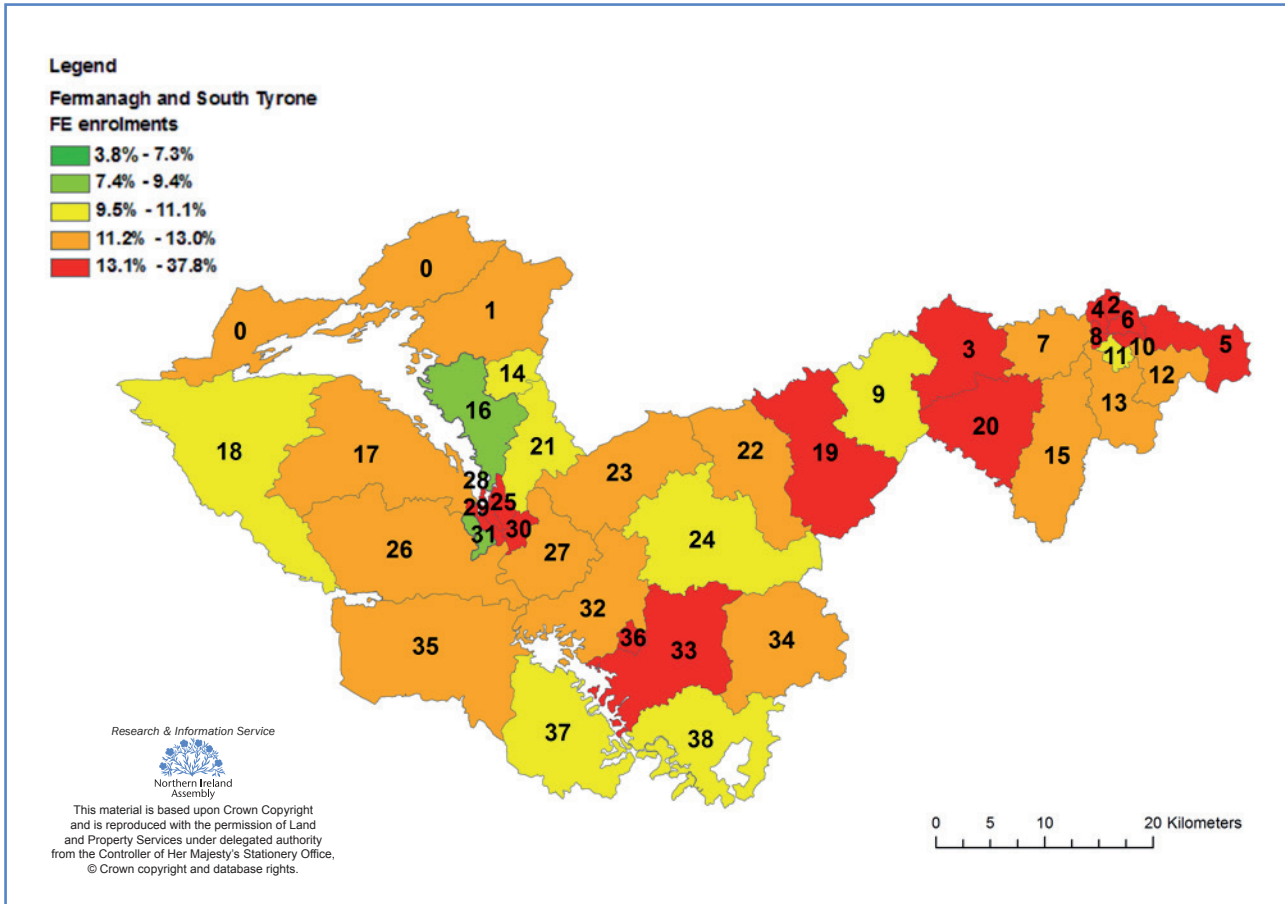
The highest proportion of people enrolled in further education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Ballysaggart (18.3%, 385 enrolments), Coolhill (16.8%, 360 enrolments) and Mullaghmore (16.8%, 315 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Rossorry (8.1%, 160 enrolments), Lisnarrick (9.0%, 140 enrolments), Brookeborough (9.7%, 180 enrolments), Derrylin (9.7%, 205 enrolments) and Moygashel (9.7%, 165 enrolments).

### Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2011/12

Ward	Total FE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total FE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Augher	180	10.4	Erne	310	15.0
Aughnacloy	285	14.1	Fivemiletown	190	11.2
Ballinamallard	215	10.8	Florence Court & K'awley	245	12.0
Ballygawley	275	14.4	Irvinestown	220	11.1
Ballysaggart	385	18.3	Kesh,Ed & Lack	355	12.5
Belcoo & Garr	205	10.1	Killyman	280	13.3
Belleek & Boa	235	11.6	Killymeal	350	15.3
Benburb	260	11.9	Lisbellaw	270	11.3
Boho,Cleen & LB	290	11.8	Lisnarrick	140	9.0
Brookeborough	180	9.7	Lisnaskea	290	14.0
Caledon	245	12.6	Maguires Bridge	310	12.6
Castlecaulfield	275	13.0	Moy	250	11.2
Castlecoole	460	15.0	Moygashel	165	9.7
Clogher	240	13.8	Mullaghmore	315	16.8
Coolhill	360	16.8	Newtownbutler	205	10.6
Derrygonnelly	270	12.2	Portora	340	13.4
Derrylin	205	9.7	Rosslea	195	11.3
Devenish	195	13.6	Rossorry	160	8.1
Donagh	255	13.5	Tempo	235	11.6
Drumglass	285	16.1			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for Employment and Learning)

Proportion of People aged 16 and over enrolled in Further Education by Ward, 2011/12



0	Belleek and Boa	10	Coolhill	20	Aughnacloy	30	Castlecoole
1	Kesh, Ederney and Lack	11	Moygashel	21	Ballinamallard	31	Rossorry
2	Drumglass	12	Moy	22	Fivemiletown	32	Maguires Bridge
3	Ballygawley	13	Benburb	23	Tempo	33	Donagh
4	Mullaghmore	14	Irvinestown	24	Brookeborough	34	Rosslea
5	Killyman	15	Caledon	25	Erne	35	Florence Court and Kinawley
6	Killymeal	16	Lisnarrick	26	Boho, Cleenish and Letterbreen	36	Lisnaskea
7	Castlecaulfield	17	Derrygonnelly,	27	Lisbellaw	37	Derrylin
8	Ballysaggart	18	Belcoo and Garrison	28	Devenish	38	Newtownbutler
9	Augher	19	Clogher	29	Portora		

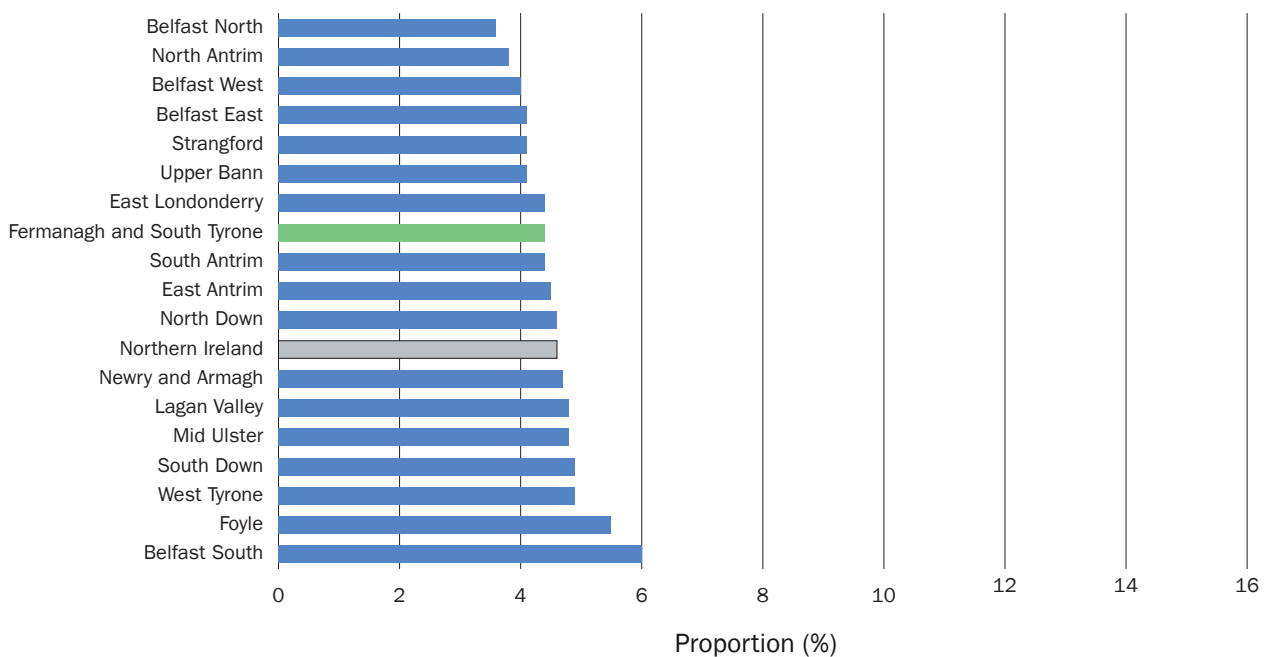
## Education – Participation in Higher Education

In 2011/12, there were 3,505 students from Fermanagh and South Tyrone enrolled in higher education. This equates to 4.4% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in higher education.

A lower proportion of Fermanagh and South Tyrone constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled in higher education in 2011/12 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.6%.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone had the joint 7th lowest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in higher education.

### Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over, 2011/12



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	4.1	Joint 13	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.4	Joint 10	North Down	4.6	8
Belfast North	3.6	18	Foyle	5.5	2	South Antrim	4.4	Joint 10
Belfast South	6.0	1	Lagan Valley	4.8	Joint 5	South Down	4.9	Joint 3
Belfast West	4.0	16	Mid Ulster	4.8	Joint 5	Strangford	4.1	Joint 13
East Antrim	4.5	9	Newry and Armagh	4.7	7	Upper Bann	4.1	Joint 13
East Londonderry	4.4	Joint 10	North Antrim	3.8	17	West Tyrone	4.9	Joint 3

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for Employment and Learning)

## Education – Participation in Higher Education at ward level

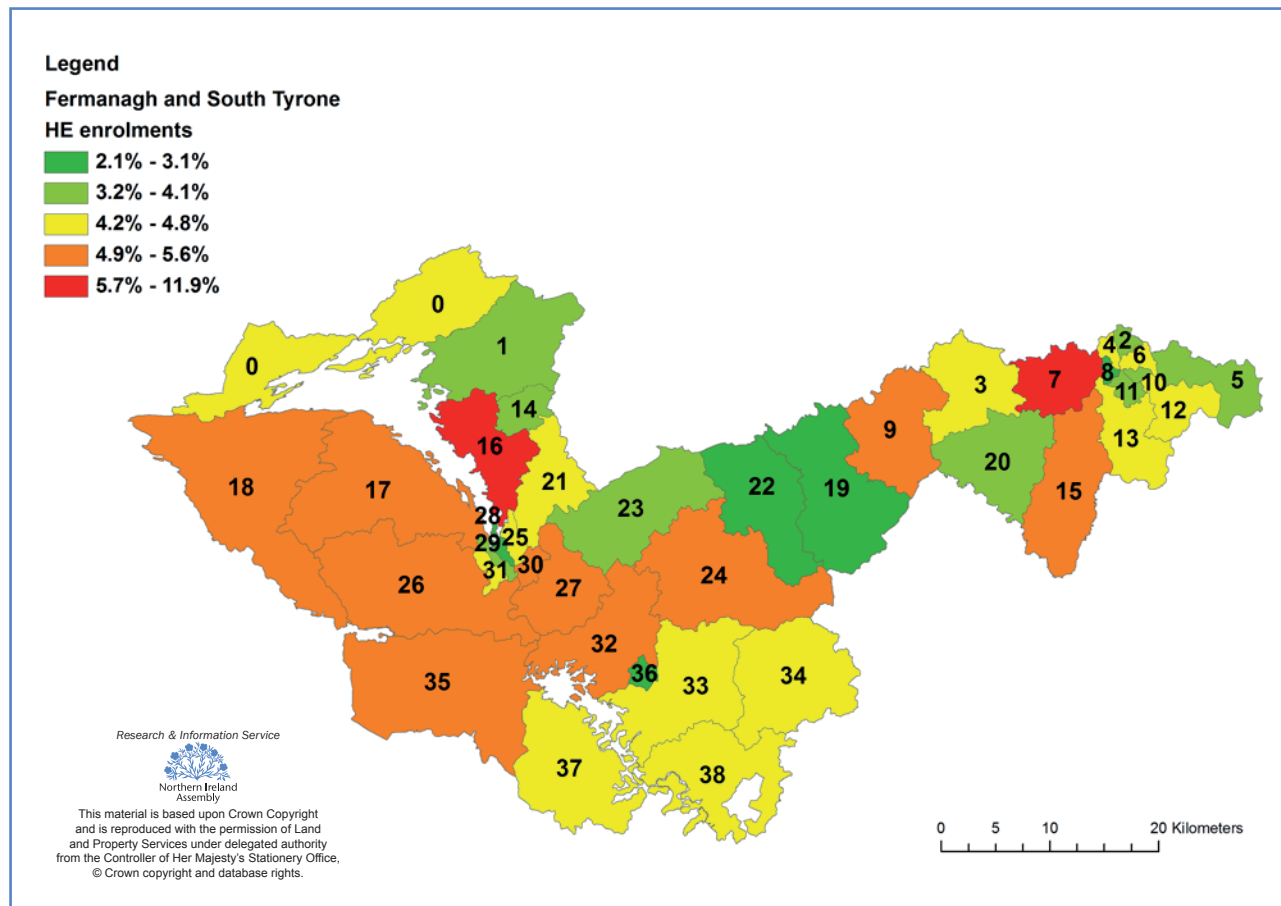
The highest proportion of people enrolled in higher education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Castlecaulfield (6.6%, 140 enrolments), Lisnarrick (5.8%, 90 enrolments) and Caledon (5.6%, 110 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Devenish (2.1%, 30 enrolments), Ballysaggart (2.4%, 50 enrolments), Clogher (2.9%, 50 enrolments), Fivemiletown (2.9%, 50 enrolments) and Lisnaski (2.9%, 60 enrolments).

### Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2011/12

Ward	Total HE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total HE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Augher	95	5.5	Erne	90	4.3
Aughnacloy	65	3.2	Fivemiletown	50	2.9
Ballinamallard	90	4.5	Florence Court & K'awley	100	4.9
Ballygawley	90	4.7	Irvinestown	80	4.0
Ballysaggart	50	2.4	Kesh, Ederney & Lack	100	3.5
Belcoo & Garr	110	5.4	Killyman	70	3.3
Belleek & Boa	90	4.4	Killymeal	105	4.6
Benburb	95	4.3	Lisbellaw	125	5.2
Boho, Cleen & LB	120	4.9	Lisnarrick	90	5.8
Brookeborough	95	5.1	Lisnaskea	60	2.9
Caledon	110	5.6	Maguires Bridge	120	4.9
Castlecaulfield	140	6.6	Moy	105	4.7
Castlecoole	160	5.2	Moygashel	65	3.8
Clogher	50	2.9	Mullaghmore	80	4.3
Coolhill	75	3.5	Newtownbutler	80	4.2
Derrygonnelly	120	5.4	Portora	95	3.8
Derrylin	95	4.5	Rosslea	75	4.4
Devenish	30	2.1	Rossorry	95	4.8
Donagh	90	4.8	Tempo	80	3.9
Drumglass	65	3.7			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for Employment and Learning)

Proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in HE Education by Ward, 2011/12



0	Belleek and Boa	10	Coolhill	20	Aughnacloy	30	Castlecoole
1	Kesh, Ederney and Lack	11	Moygashel	21	Ballinamallard	31	Rossorry
2	Drumglass	12	Moy	22	Fivemiletown	32	Maguires Bridge
3	Ballygawley	13	Benburb	23	Tempo	33	Donagh
4	Mullaghmore	14	Irvinestown	24	Brookeborough	34	Rosslea
5	Killyman	15	Caledon	25	Erne	35	Florence Court and Kinawley
6	Killymeal	16	Lisnarrick	26	Boho, Cleenish and Letterbreen	36	Lisnaskea
7	Castlecaulfield	17	Derrygonnelly,	27	Lisbellaw	37	Derrylin
8	Ballysaggart	18	Belcoo and Garrison	28	Devenish	38	Newtownbutler
9	Augher	19	Clogher	29	Portora		

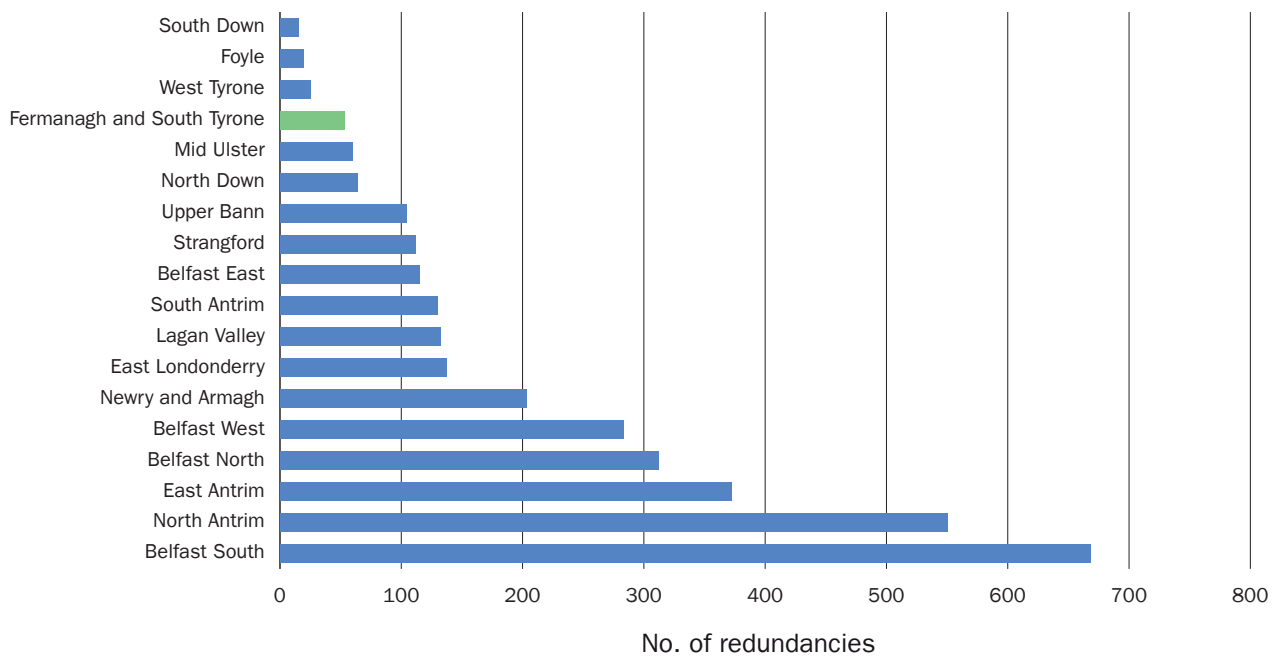
## Labour Market – Confirmed redundancies

In 2012, there were 53 confirmed redundancies in Fermanagh and South Tyrone.

This represents 1.6% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2012.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone had the 4th lowest number of redundancies in 2012.

### Number of confirmed redundancies, 2012



	No.	Rank		No.	Rank		No.	Rank
Belfast East	115	10	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	53	15	North Down	64	13
Belfast North	312	4	Foyle	19	17	South Antrim	130	Joint 8
Belfast South	668	1	Lagan Valley	132	Joint 8	South Down	15	18
Belfast West	283	5	Mid Ulster	60	14	Strangford	112	11
East Antrim	372	3	Newry and Armagh	203	6	Upper Bann	104	12
East Londonderry	137	7	North Antrim	550	2	West Tyrone	25	16

Source: NISRA, NINIS

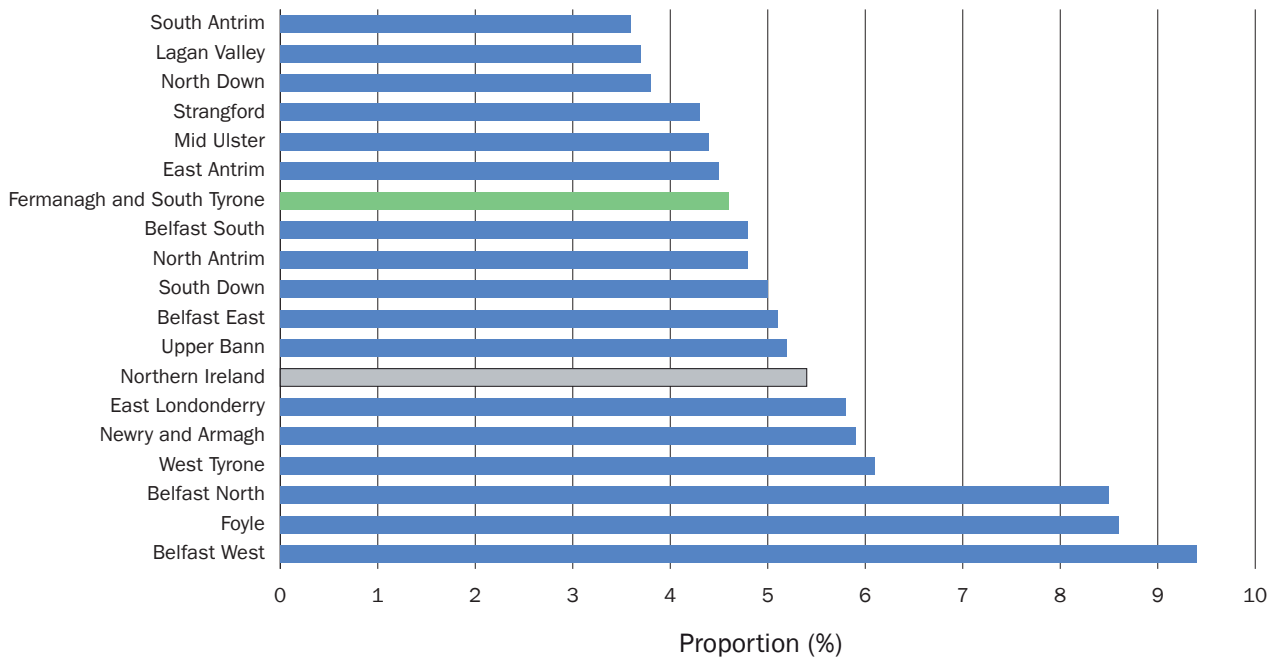
## Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2012, there were 3,131 people claiming unemployment-related benefits in Fermanagh and South Tyrone. This equates to 4.6% of all working age people in the Constituency.

A lower proportion of working age people in Fermanagh and South Tyrone claimed unemployment-related benefits when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 5.4%.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone was the Constituency with the 7th lowest unemployment claimant count in 2012.

### Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits, 2012



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	5.1	8	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.6	12	North Down	3.8	16
Belfast North	8.5	3	Foyle	8.6	2	South Antrim	3.6	18
Belfast South	4.8	Joint 10	Lagan Valley	3.7	17	South Down	5.0	9
Belfast West	9.4	1	Mid Ulster	4.4	14	Strangford	4.3	15
East Antrim	4.5	13	Newry and Armagh	5.9	5	Upper Bann	5.2	7
East Londonderry	5.8	6	North Antrim	4.8	Joint 10	West Tyrone	6.1	4

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count)

## Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count at ward level

The highest proportion of people claiming unemployment-related benefits (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Devenish (10.6%, 116 claimants), Ballysaggart (8.7%, 143 claimants) and Newtownbutler (7.9%, 124 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Augher (2.6%, 38 claimants), Lisnarrick (2.7%, 39 claimants), and Lisbellaw (2.7%, 53 claimants).

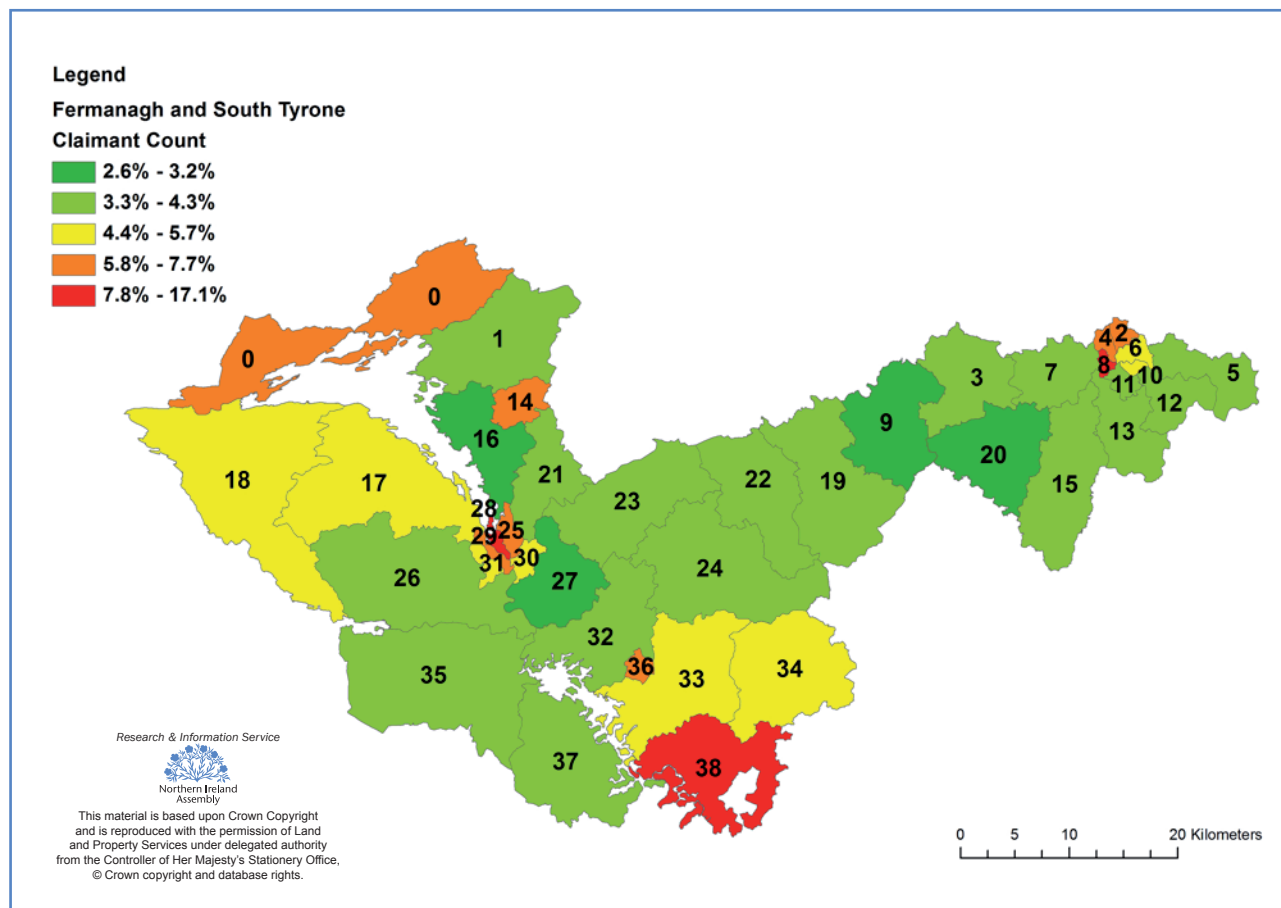
### Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2012

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population <sup>1</sup>	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Augher	38	2.6	Erne	102	5.8
Aughnacloy	49	3.2	Fivemiletown	60	4.2
Ballinamallard	59	3.4	Florence Court & K'awley	66	4.0
Ballygawley	58	3.7	Irvinestown	99	7.2
Ballysaggart	143	8.7	Kesh,Ed & Lack	97	4.0
Belcoo & Garr	84	4.4	Killyman	59	3.7
Belleek & Boa	94	6.2	Killymeal	88	4.6
Benburb	73	4.3	Lisbellaw	53	2.7
Boho,Cleen & LB	66	3.5	Lisnarrick	39	2.7
Brookeborough	64	3.9	Lisnaskea	125	7.6
Caledon	47	3.3	Maguires Bridge	81	4.0
Castlecaulfield	58	3.5	Moy	78	4.1
Castlecoole	127	5.0	Moygashel	47	3.5
Clogher	45	3.5	Mullaghmore	107	6.7
Coolhill	92	4.9	Newtownbutler	124	7.9
Derrygonnelly	82	4.7	Portora	134	7.3
Derrylin	74	4.2	Rosslea	77	5.1
Devenish	116	10.6	Rossorry	84	5.2
Donagh	75	5.0	Tempo	70	4.2
Drumglass	99	6.6			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count)

1 The working age population refers to men and women aged 16 to 64.

**Proportion of working age people (males and females aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefit, 2012**



0	Belleek and Boa	10	Coolhill	20	Aughnacloy	30	Castlecoole
1	Kesh, Ederney and Lack	11	Moygashel	21	Ballinamallard	31	Rossorry
2	Drumglass	12	Moy	22	Fivemiletown	32	Maguires Bridge
3	Ballygawley	13	Benburb	23	Tempo	33	Donagh
4	Mullaghmore	14	Irvinestown	24	Brookeborough	34	Rosslea
5	Killyman	15	Caledon	25	Erne	35	Florence Court and Kinawley
6	Killymeal	16	Lisnarrick	26	Boho, Cleenish and Letterbreen	36	Lisnaskea
7	Castlecaulfield	17	Derrygonnelly,	27	Lisbellaw	37	Derrylin
8	Ballysaggart	18	Belcoo and Garrison	28	Devenish	38	Newtownbutler
9	Augher	19	Clogher	29	Portora		

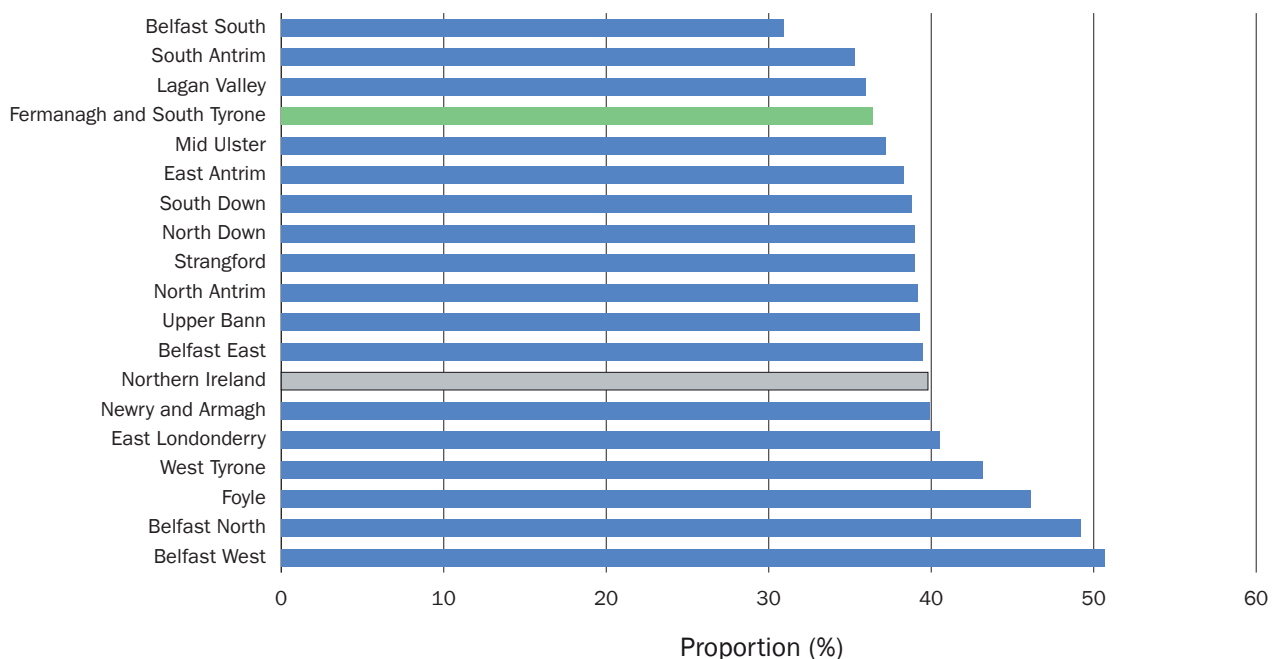
## Low income – People claiming benefits

As at April 2013, 29,170 people in Fermanagh and South Tyrone claimed at least one of the main benefits. This equates to 36.4% of all constituents aged 16 and over.

A lower proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Fermanagh and South Tyrone claimed at least one benefit when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 39.8%.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone was the Constituency with the 4th lowest proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one benefit.

### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits, as at April 2013



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	39.5	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	36.4	15	North Down	39.0	Joint 10
Belfast North	49.2	2	Foyle	46.1	3	South Antrim	35.3	17
Belfast South	30.9	18	Lagan Valley	36.0	16	South Down	38.8	12
Belfast West	50.7	1	Mid Ulster	37.2	14	Strangford	39.0	Joint 10
East Antrim	38.3	13	Newry and Armagh	39.9	6	Upper Bann	39.3	8
East Londonderry	40.5	5	North Antrim	39.2	9	West Tyrone	43.2	4

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

## Low income – People claiming benefits at ward level

The highest proportion of people claiming at least one benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Devenish (58.5%, 840 claimants), Lisnaskea (47.3%, 980 claimants) and Erne (45.8%, 950 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Lisbellaw (27.3%, 650 claimants), Augher (27.7%, 480 claimants) and Derrylin (29.4%, 620 claimants).

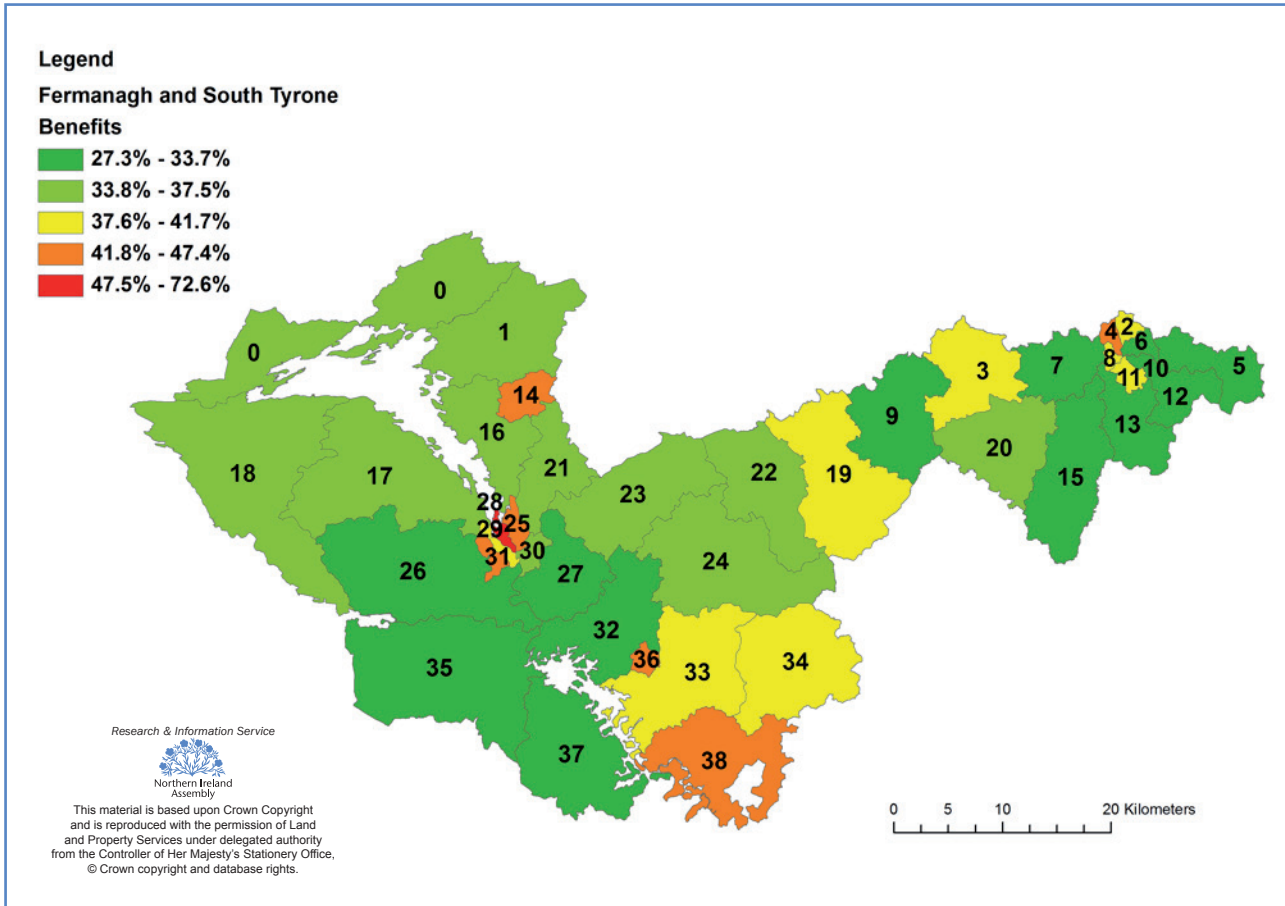
### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at April 2013<sup>1</sup>

Ward	No. of people claiming at least one benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	No. of people claiming at least one benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Augher	480	27.7	Erne	950	45.8
Aughnacloy	750	37.0	Fivemiletown	610	36.0
Ballinamallard	700	35.0	Florence Court & K'awley	690	33.7
Ballygawley	730	38.3	Irvinestown	860	43.4
Ballysaggart	860	41.0	Kesh,Ed & Lack	980	34.4
Belcoo & Garr	760	37.5	Killyman	710	33.7
Belleek & Boa	760	37.5	Killymeal	740	32.3
Benburb	660	30.1	Lisbellaw	650	27.3
Boho,Cleen & LB	740	30.1	Lisnarrick	530	34.1
Brookeborough	650	34.9	Lisnaskea	980	47.3
Caledon	650	33.3	Maguires Bridge	750	30.6
Castlecaulfield	700	33.2	Moy	670	29.9
Castlecoole	1,100	36.0	Moygashel	660	38.6
Clogher	660	38.0	Mullaghmore	790	42.2
Coolhill	640	29.9	Newtownbutler	810	42.0
Derrygonnelly	800	36.3	Portora	1,040	41.1
Derrylin	620	29.4	Rosslea	650	37.7
Devenish	840	58.5	Rossorry	850	43.0
Donagh	730	38.7	Tempo	730	36.0
Drumglass	690	38.9			

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

<sup>1</sup> Main benefits for **working age** claimants are Income Support, Jobseekers Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disability Allowance. Pension Credit for males aged 60 - 64. The main benefits for **pensionable age** claimants are Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disability Allowance, Attendance Allowance, Retirement Pension, Carer's Allowance, Widow's Benefit and Pension Credit.

Proportion of persons aged 16 and over claiming at least one benefit, at April 2013



0	Belleek and Boa	10	Coolhill	20	Aughnacloy	30	Castlecoole
1	Kesh, Ederney and Lack	11	Moygashel	21	Ballinamallard	31	Rossorry
2	Drumglass	12	Moy	22	Fivemiletown	32	Maguires Bridge
3	Ballygawley	13	Benburb	23	Tempo	33	Donagh
4	Mullaghmore	14	Irvinestown	24	Brookeborough	34	Rosslea
5	Killyman	15	Caledon	25	Erne	35	Florence Court and Kinawley
6	Killymeal	16	Lisnarrick	26	Boho, Cleenish and Letterbreen	36	Lisnaskea
7	Castlecaulfield	17	Derrygonnelly,	27	Lisbellaw	37	Derrylin
8	Ballysaggart	18	Belcoo and Garrison	28	Devenish	38	Newtownbutler
9	Augher	19	Clogher	29	Portora		

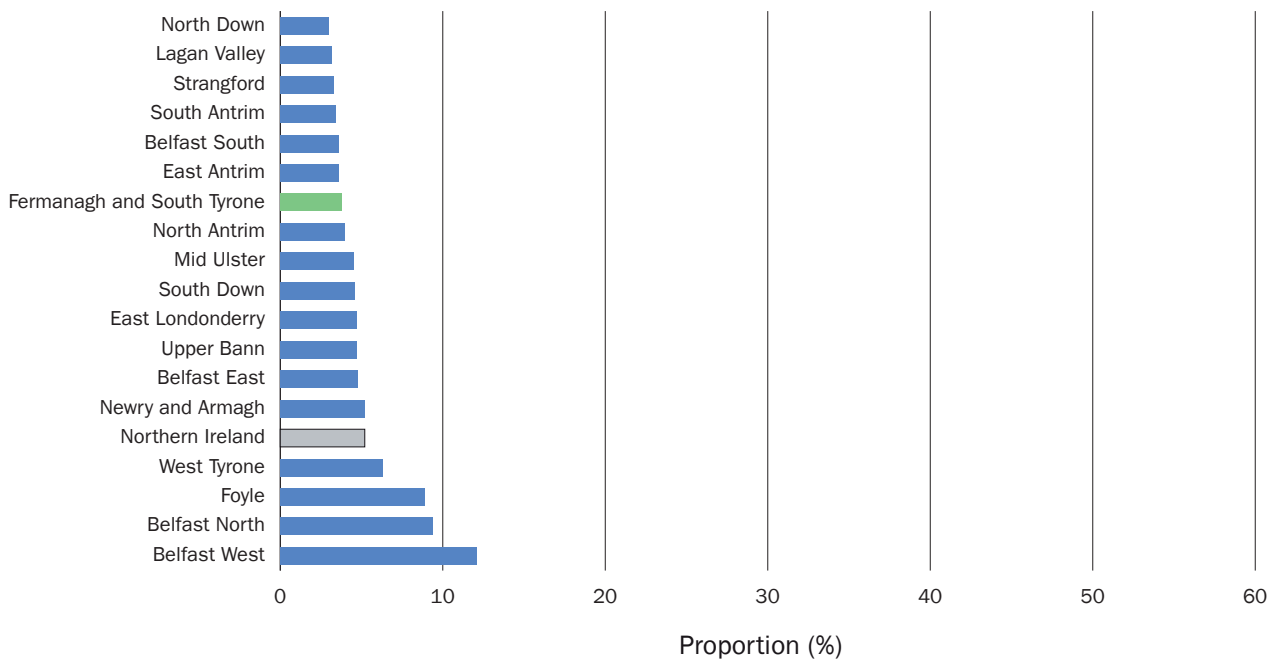
## Low income – People claiming income support

As at February 2013, there were 2,560 people in Fermanagh and South Tyrone claiming income support, of whom 2,490 were of working age. This equates to 3.8% of working age people claiming the benefit.

A lower proportion of working age people living in Fermanagh and South Tyrone claimed income support when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 5.2%.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone was the Constituency with the 7th lowest proportion of working age people claiming income support.

### Proportion of working age people claiming income support, as at February 2013



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	4.8	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	3.8	12	North Down	3.0	18
Belfast North	9.4	2	Foyle	8.9	3	South Antrim	3.4	15
Belfast South	3.6	Joint 13	Lagan Valley	3.2	17	South Down	4.6	9
Belfast West	12.1	1	Mid Ulster	4.5	10	Strangford	3.3	16
East Antrim	3.6	Joint 13	Newry and Armagh	5.2	5	Upper Bann	4.7	Joint 7
East Londonderry	4.7	Joint 7	North Antrim	4.0	11	West Tyrone	6.3	4

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

## Low income – People claiming income support at ward level

The highest proportion of Income Support claimants (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Devenish (9.5%, 100 claimants), Drumglass (7.9%, 120 claimants) and Erne (7.9%, 130 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Lisnarrick (0.8%, 10 claimants), Derrylin (1.1%, 20 claimants) and Ballinamallard (1.8%, 30 claimants).

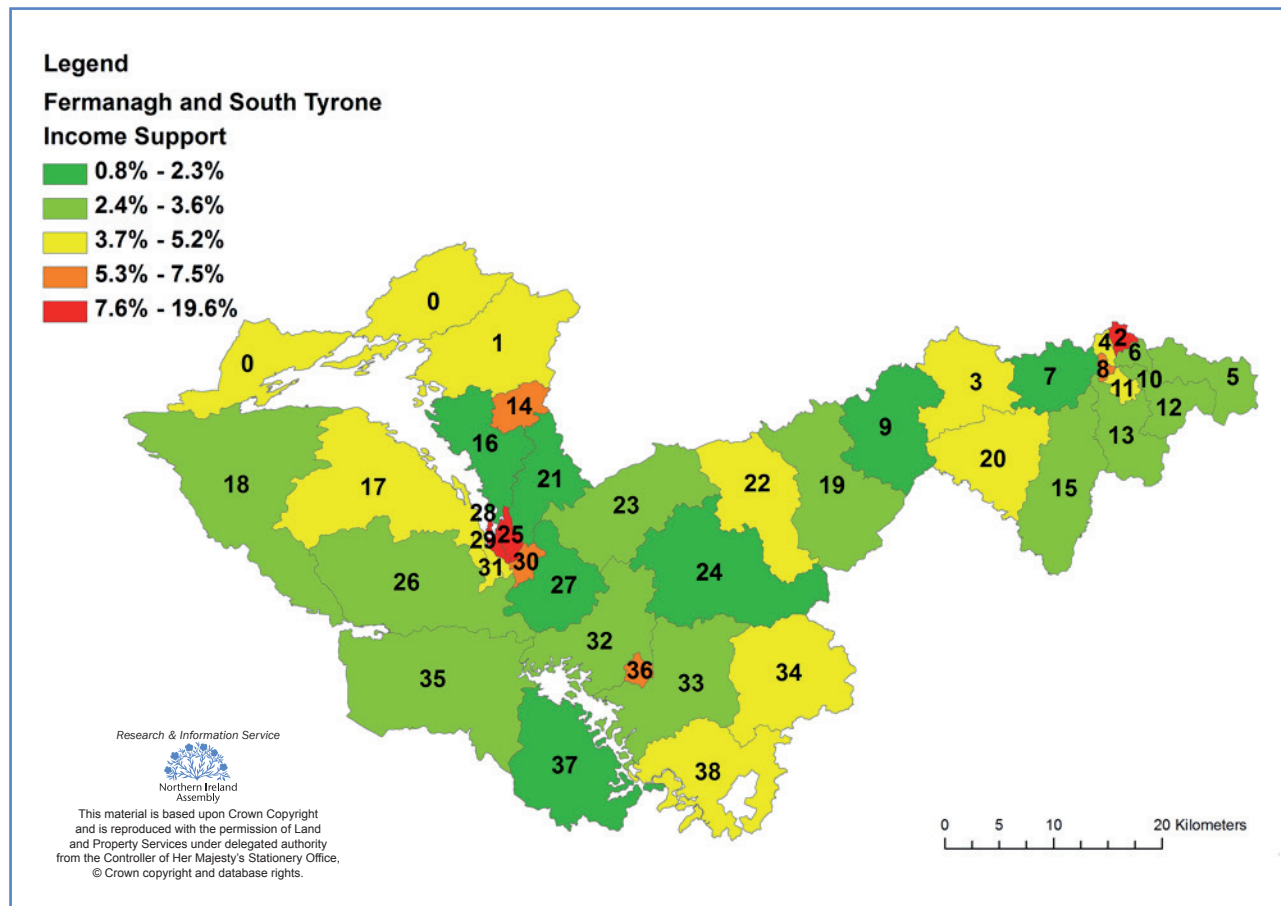
### Proportion of working age people claiming income support at ward level, as at February 2013

Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population <sup>1</sup>	Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Augher	30	2.0	Erne	130	7.9
Aughnacloy	70	4.2	Fivemiletown	50	3.8
Ballinamallard	30	1.8	Florence Court & K'awley	40	2.4
Ballygawley	80	5.1	Irvinestown	110	6.9
Ballysaggart	130	7.1	Kesh,Ed & Lack	90	3.9
Belcoo & Garr	40	2.5	Killyman	50	2.9
Belleek & Boa	70	4.3	Killymeal	70	3.6
Benburb	50	2.7	Lisbellaw	40	2.0
Boho,Cleen & LB	50	2.5	Lisnarrick	10	0.8
Brookeborough	30	2.0	Lisnaskea	100	6.1
Caledon	50	3.1	Maguires Bridge	50	2.4
Castlecaulfield	40	2.3	Moy	50	2.6
Castlecoole	140	5.4	Moygashel	50	3.8
Clogher	40	2.8	Mullaghmore	80	5.2
Coolhill	60	3.2	Newtownbutler	80	5.0
Derrygonnelly	70	3.9	Portora	90	4.3
Derrylin	20	1.1	Rosslea	60	4.3
Devenish	100	9.5	Rossorry	60	3.8
Donagh	40	2.6	Tempo	60	3.6
Drumglass	120	7.9			

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

<sup>1</sup> Working age calculation based on Census 2011 population estimates (aged 16-64)

Proportion of working age population claiming income support by Ward, 2013



0	Belleek and Boa	10	Coolhill	20	Aughnacloy	30	Castlecoole
1	Kesh, Ederney and Lack	11	Moygashel	21	Ballinamallard	31	Rossorry
2	Drumglass	12	Moy	22	Fivemiletown	32	Maguires Bridge
3	Ballygawley	13	Benburb	23	Tempo	33	Donagh
4	Mullaghmore	14	Irvinestown	24	Brookeborough	34	Rosslea
5	Killyman	15	Caledon	25	Erne	35	Florence Court and Kinawley
6	Killymeal	16	Lisnarrick	26	Boho, Cleenish and Letterbreen	36	Lisnaskea
7	Castlecaulfield	17	Derrygonnelly,	27	Lisbellaw	37	Derrylin
8	Ballysaggart	18	Belcoo and Garrison	28	Devenish	38	Newtownbutler
9	Augher	19	Clogher	29	Portora		

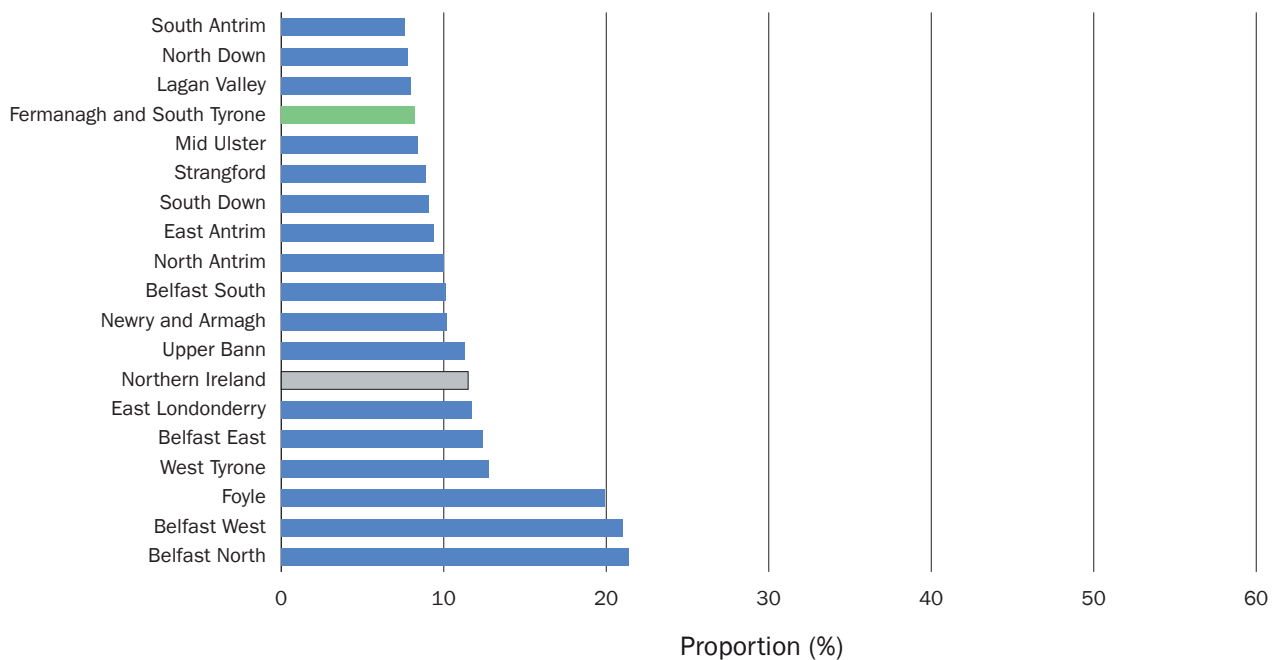
## Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2013, there were 6,590 people in Fermanagh and South Tyrone claiming housing benefit. This equates to 8.2% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming this benefit.

A lower proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Fermanagh and South Tyrone claimed housing benefit in 2013 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 11.5%.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone was the constituency with the 4th lowest proportion of housing benefit claimants.

### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit, as at June 2013



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	12.4	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	8.2	15	North Down	7.8	17
Belfast North	21.4	1	Foyle	19.9	3	South Antrim	7.6	18
Belfast South	10.1	9	Lagan Valley	8.0	16	South Down	9.1	12
Belfast West	21.0	2	Mid Ulster	8.4	14	Strangford	8.9	13
East Antrim	9.4	11	Newry and Armagh	10.2	8	Upper Bann	11.3	7
East Londonderry	11.7	6	North Antrim	10.0	10	West Tyrone	12.8	4

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

## Low income – People claiming housing benefit at ward level

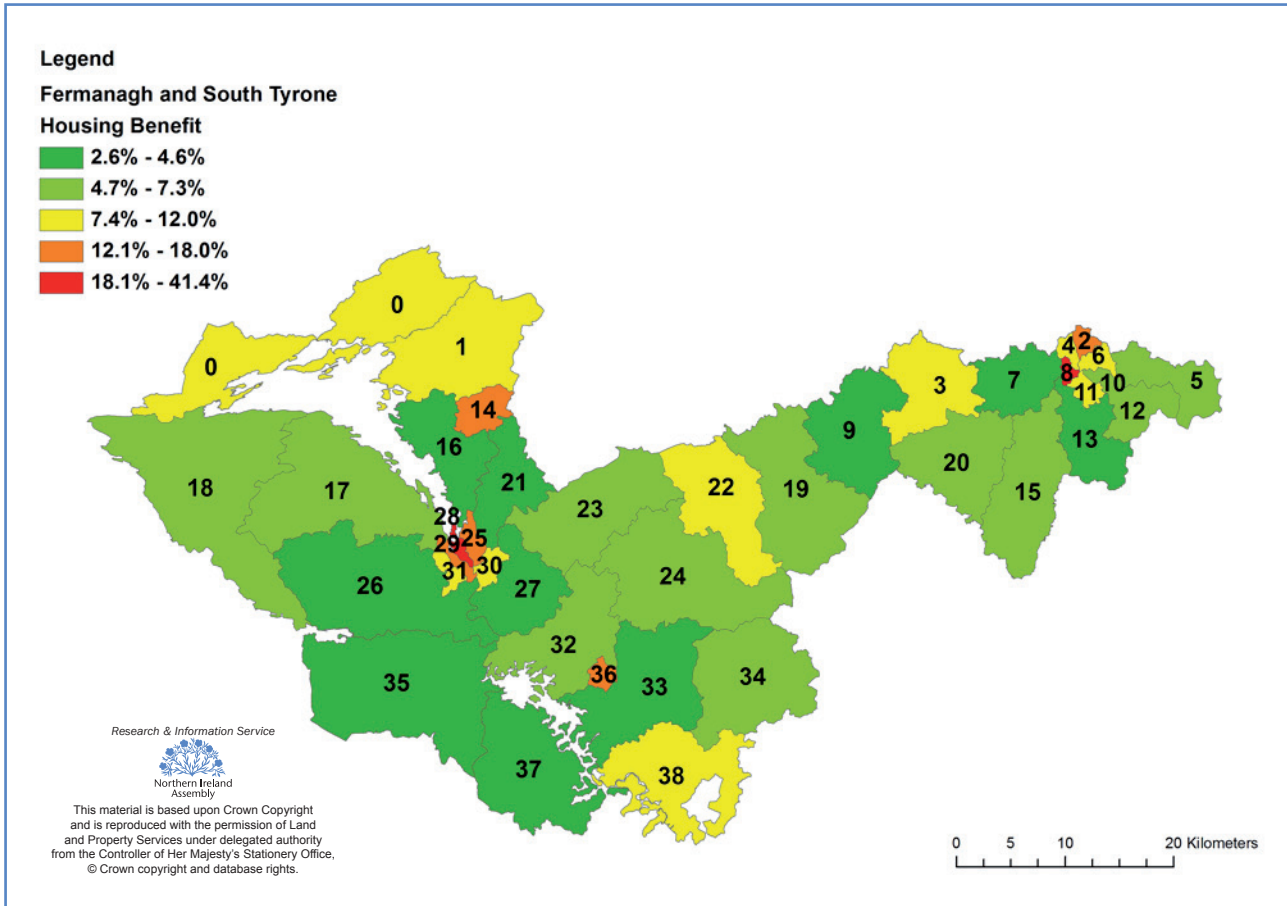
The highest proportion of people claiming Housing Benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Devenish (21.6%, 310 claimants), Ballysaggart (18.1%, 380 claimants) and Irvinestown (17.7%, 350 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Lisnarrick (2.6%, 40 claimants), Donagh (2.7%, 50 claimants), Boho, Cleenish and Letterbreen (3.3%, 80 claimants) and Castlecaulfield (3.3%, 70 claimants).

### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit at ward level, as at June 2013

Ward	No. of people claiming at least one benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	No. of people claiming at least one benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Augher	70	4.0	Erne	290	14.0
Aughnacloy	140	6.9	Fivemiletown	170	10.0
Ballinamallard	90	4.5	Florence Court & K'awley	70	3.4
Ballygawley	170	8.9	Irvinestown	350	17.7
Ballysaggart	380	18.1	Kesh, Ed & Lack	230	8.1
Belcoo & Garr	110	5.4	Killyman	100	4.8
Belleek & Boa	170	8.4	Killymeal	220	9.6
Benburb	100	4.6	Lisbellaw	110	4.6
Boho, Cleen & LB	80	3.3	Lisnarrick	40	2.6
Brookeborough	90	4.8	Lisnaskea	360	17.4
Caledon	100	5.1	Maguires Bridge	130	5.3
Castlecaulfield	70	3.3	Moy	140	6.3
Castlecoole	340	11.1	Moygashel	140	8.2
Clogher	110	6.3	Mullaghmore	200	10.7
Coolhill	130	6.1	Newtownbutler	230	11.9
Derrygonnelly	130	5.9	Portora	390	15.4
Derrylin	90	4.3	Rosslea	120	7.0
Devenish	310	21.6	Rossorry	210	10.6
Donagh	50	2.7	Tempo	120	5.9
Drumglass	260	14.7			

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

Proportion of those aged 16 or over claiming Housing Benefit, 2013



0	Belleek and Boa	10	Coolhill	20	Aughnacloy	30	Castlecoole
1	Kesh, Ederney and Lack	11	Moygashel	21	Ballinamallard	31	Rossorry
2	Drumglass	12	Moy	22	Fivemiletown	32	Maguires Bridge
3	Ballygawley	13	Benburb	23	Tempo	33	Donagh
4	Mullaghmore	14	Irvinestown	24	Brookeborough	34	Rosslea
5	Killyman	15	Caledon	25	Erne	35	Florence Court and Kinawley
6	Killymeal	16	Lisnarrick	26	Boho, Cleenish and Letterbreen	36	Lisnaskea
7	Castlecaulfield	17	Derrygonnelly,	27	Lisbellaw	37	Derrylin
8	Ballysaggart	18	Belcoo and Garrison	28	Devenish	38	Newtownbutler
9	Augher	19	Clogher	29	Portora		

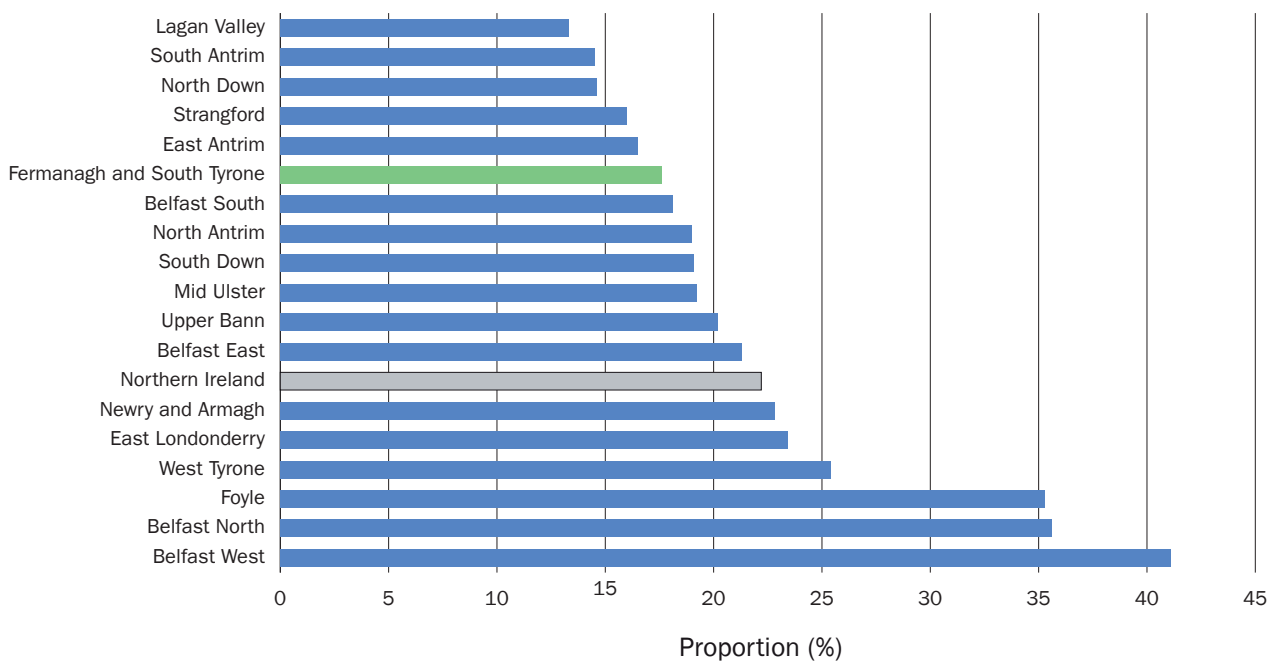
## Low income – Children living in Poverty

As at August 2011, there were 3,750 children aged 0-15 years living in poverty<sup>1</sup> in Fermanagh and South Tyrone. This equates to 17.6% of all children in the Constituency.

A lower proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years were living in poverty in Fermanagh and South Tyrone when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 22.2%.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone was the Constituency with the 6th lowest proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in poverty.

### Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in poverty, as at August 2011



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	21.3	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	17.6	13	North Down	14.6	16
Belfast North	35.6	2	Foyle	35.3	3	South Antrim	14.5	17
Belfast South	18.1	12	Lagan Valley	13.3	18	South Down	19.1	10
Belfast West	41.1	1	Mid Ulster	19.2	9	Strangford	16.0	15
East Antrim	16.5	14	Newry and Armagh	22.8	6	Upper Bann	20.2	8
East Londonderry	23.4	5	North Antrim	19.0	11	West Tyrone	25.4	4

Source: NINIS (Child Poverty Unit, Department for Work and Pension)

<sup>1</sup> Children in poverty refers to the number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of IS or (Income-Based) JSA.

## Low income – Children living in Poverty at ward level

The highest proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in poverty (as a percentage of all children) were concentrated in the wards of Devenish (44.5%), Lisnaskea (34.1%) and Drumglass (31.0%). The lowest proportions were found in Augher (4.4%), Killyman (7.0%) and Ballinamallard (7.5%).

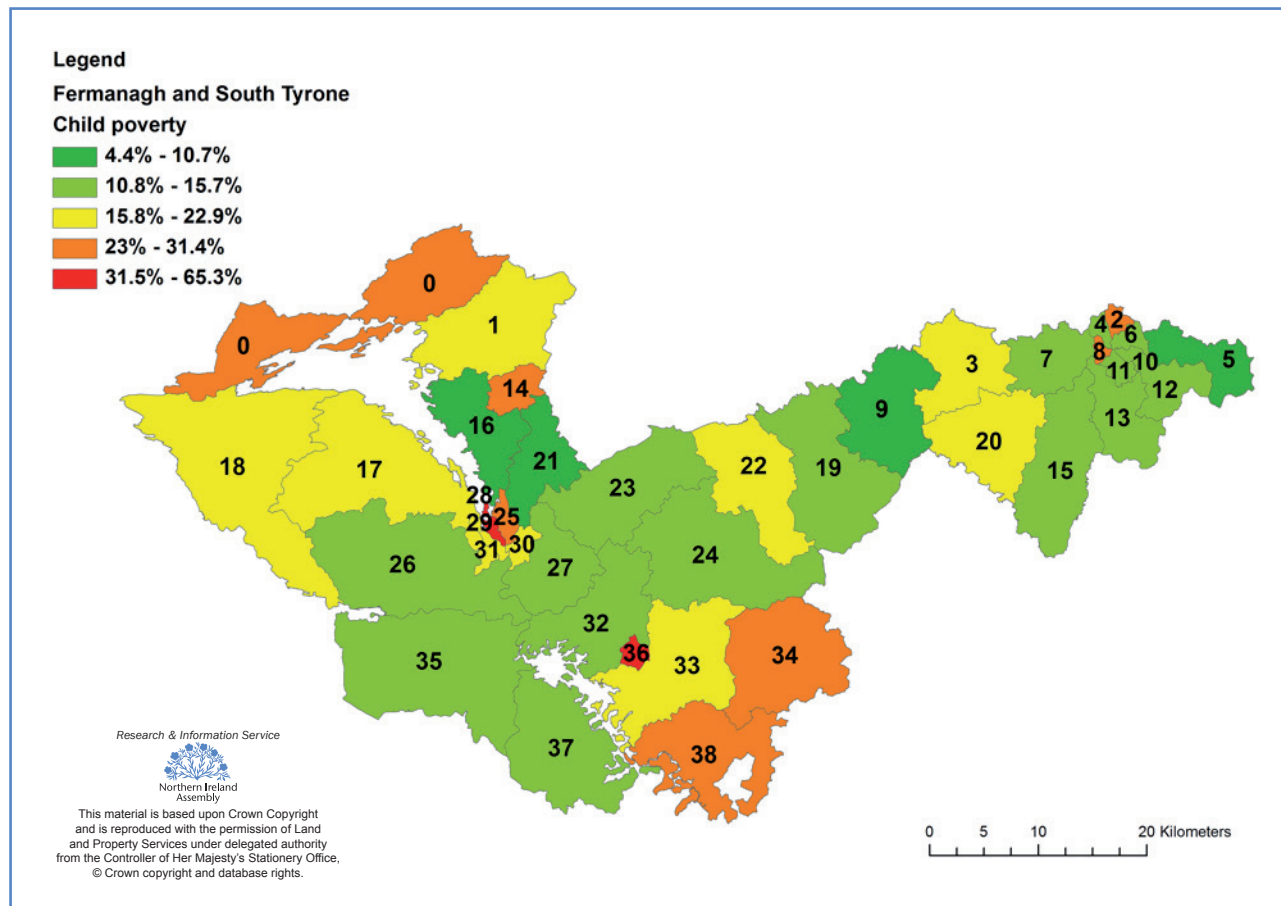
### Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in poverty at ward level, as at August 2011

Ward	Children in Poverty (%) <sup>1</sup>	Ward	Children in Poverty (%)
Augher	4.4	Erne	25.4
Aughnacloy	18.8	Fivemiletown	16.3
Ballinamallard	7.5	Florence Court & K'awley	13.6
Ballygawley	22.9	Irvinestown	24.7
Ballysaggart	28.2	Kesh,Ed & Lack	19.1
Belcoo & Garr	18.2	Killyman	7.0
Belleek & Boa	26.9	Killymeal	10.9
Benburb	15.7	Lisbellaw	11.1
Boho,Cleen & LB	13.2	Lisnarrick	8.7
Brookeborough	11.8	Lisnaskea	34.1
Caledon	13.1	Maguires Bridge	15.4
Castlecaulfield	12.0	Moy	11.0
Castlecoole	21.2	Moygashel	12.9
Clogher	12.2	Mullaghmore	14.9
Coolhill	12.5	Newtownbutler	28.8
Derrygonnelly	16.1	Portora	20.9
Derrylin	11.8	Rosslea	27.0
Devenish	44.5	Rossorry	21.6
Donagh	17.1	Tempo	14.9
Drumglass	31.0		

Source: NINIS (Child Poverty Unit, Department for Work and Pension)

<sup>1</sup> Children in poverty refers to the number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of IS or (Income-Based) JSA.

Proportion of children (aged 0-15 years) in poverty by Ward, at 31 August 2011



0	Belleek and Boa	10	Coolhill	20	Aughnacloy	30	Castlecoole
1	Kesh, Ederney and Lack	11	Moygashel	21	Ballinamallard	31	Rossorry
2	Drumglass	12	Moy	22	Fivemiletown	32	Maguires Bridge
3	Ballygawley	13	Benburb	23	Tempo	33	Donagh
4	Mullaghmore	14	Irvinestown	24	Brookeborough	34	Rossllea
5	Killyman	15	Caledon	25	Erne	35	Florence Court and Kinawley
6	Killymeal	16	Lisnarrick	26	Boho, Cleenish and Letterbreen	36	Lisnaskea
7	Castlecaulfield	17	Derrygonnelly,	27	Lisbellaw	37	Derrylin
8	Ballysaggart	18	Belcoo and Garrison	28	Devenish	38	Newtownbutler
9	Augher	19	Clogher	29	Portora		

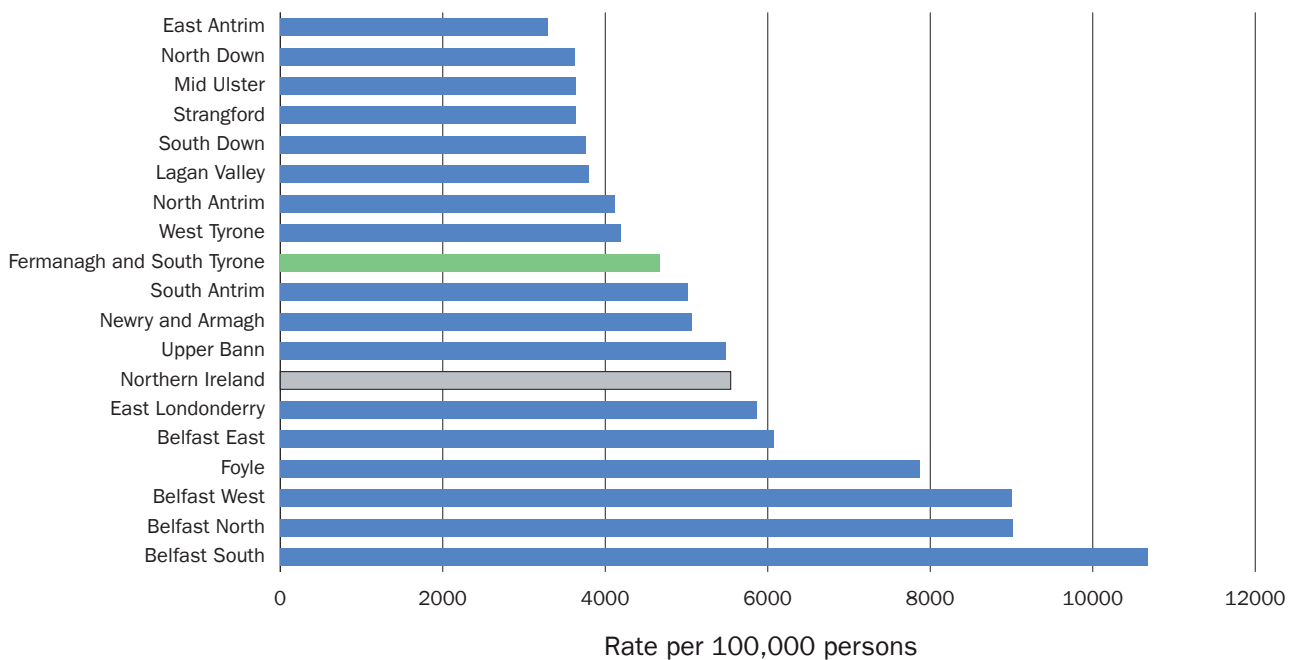
## Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2012/13, a total of 4,790 criminal offences were recorded in the Fermanagh and South Tyrone area. This equates to an overall recorded crime rate of 4,671 per 100,000 persons.

The recorded crime rate for Fermanagh and South Tyrone was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 5,544 per 100,000 persons.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone was the Constituency with the 9th lowest recorded crime rate.

### Overall crime rate per 100,000 persons, 2012/13



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	6,077	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4,671	10	North Down	3,622	17
Belfast North	9,020	2	Foyle	7,866	4	South Antrim	5,018	9
Belfast South	10,683	1	Lagan Valley	3,796	13	South Down	3,763	14
Belfast West	9,006	3	Mid Ulster	3,634	16	Strangford	3,641	15
East Antrim	3,296	18	Newry and Armagh	5,067	8	Upper Bann	5,489	7
East Londonderry	5,870	6	North Antrim	4,112	12	West Tyrone	4,185	11

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Notifiable Offences Recorded, Police Service for Northern Ireland)

## Crime – Rates of specific types of crime

In 2012/13, rates of trafficking of drugs and other fraud were higher in Fermanagh and South Tyrone when compared to the Northern Ireland average.

Rates of violence, burglary, vehicle offences, theft, criminal damage, possession of drugs, possession of weapons and public order offences were lower in Fermanagh and South Tyrone when compared to the Northern Ireland average.

### Crime rate per 100,000 persons by crime type, 2012/13

	Fermanagh and South Tyrone		Northern Ireland	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery	1,583	1,544	33,251	1,836
Burglary	462	450	9,581	529
Vehicle offences	263	256	5,339	295
Theft including from the person, bicycle theft, shoplifting and other theft excluding vehicle offences	990	965	20,691	1,143
Criminal damage	934	911	20,959	1,157
Trafficking of drugs	63	61	890	49
Possession of drugs	123	120	3,488	193
Possession of weapons	34	33	651	36
Public order offences	43	42	1,517	84
Miscellaneous crimes against society	153	149	2,191	121
Other fraud	142	138	1,831	101

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Notifiable Offences Recorded, PSNI)

## Crime – Crime rate at ward level

The highest recorded crime rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Roeside (33,660), Central, Coleraine (28,283) and Royal Portrush (21,949). The lowest rates were recorded in Forest (1,470), Glack (1,567) and Knocklynn (1,874).

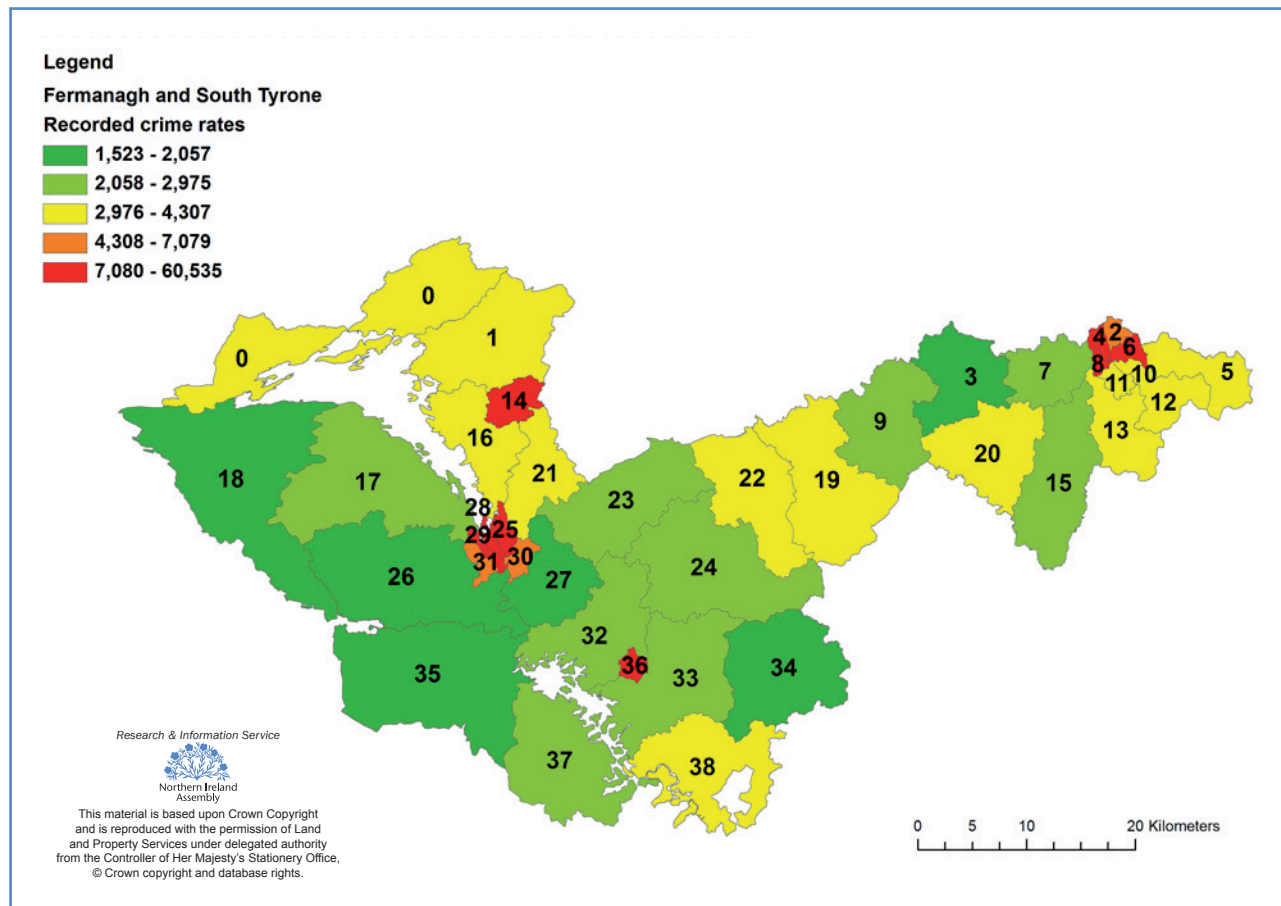
### Crime rates per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2012/13

Ward	Recorded Crime Rate <sup>1</sup>	Violence against Person Rate <sup>2</sup>	Burglary Rate	Criminal Damage Rate
Augher	2,585	231	923	416
Aughnacloy	3,734	830	528	490
Ballinamallard	3,442	1,121	464	657
Ballygawley	1,750	398	239	278
Ballysaggart	7,802	2,601	806	1,209
Belcoo and Garrison	1,889	630	197	394
Belleek and Boa	4,213	1,142	945	669
Benburb	3,112	804	455	490
Boho, Cleenish & Letterbreen	1,915	534	220	565
Brookeborough	2,070	253	380	253
Caledon	2,510	518	359	518
Castlecaulfield	2,691	663	258	885
Castlecoole	6,785	1,935	387	1,084
Clogher	3,686	1,199	533	577
Coolhill	3,719	1,068	110	1,068
Derrygonnelly	2,098	533	356	249
Derrylin	2,128	373	261	523
Devenish	9,256	3,339	586	2,226
Donagh	2,095	922	293	168
Drumglass	5,643	1,570	382	1,400
Erne	10,126	3,807	761	2,550
Fivemiletown	3,453	710	331	1,135
Florence Court and Kinawley	1,863	798	152	380
Irvinestown	7,535	2,821	889	1,430
Kesh, Ederney and Lack	3,286	1,205	520	493
Killyman	3,084	734	551	441
Killymeal	8,094	2,767	311	1,626
Lisbellaw	1,944	878	94	313
Lisnarrick	3,040	839	367	577
Lisnaskea	8,217	2,907	1,124	1,550
Maguires Bridge	2,236	703	256	351
Moy	4,055	1,296	332	764
Moygashel	3,106	1,279	503	640
Mullaghmore	15,568	5,912	595	3,020
Newtownbutler	3,277	759	360	719
Portora	19,281	8,406	898	3,465
Rosslea	1,523	415	138	277
Rossorry	5,974	1,759	655	1,514
Tempo	2,085	734	232	347

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Notifiable Offences Recorded, Police Service for Northern Ireland)

- 1 All crime rates were calculated per 100,000 population using the Census 2011 Estimates.
- 2 Violence against the person includes sex offences and robbery.

Recorded Crime rates per 100,000 population (April 2012 - March 2013)



0	Belleek and Boa	10	Coolhill	20	Aughnacloy	30	Castlecoole
1	Kesh, Ederney and Lack	11	Moygashel	21	Ballinamallard	31	Rossorry
2	Drumglass	12	Moy	22	Fivemiletown	32	Maguires Bridge
3	Ballygawley	13	Benburb	23	Tempo	33	Donagh
4	Mullaghmore	14	Irvinestown	24	Brookeborough	34	Rosslea
5	Killyman	15	Caledon	25	Erne	35	Florence Court and Kinawley
6	Killymeal	16	Lisnarrick	26	Boho, Cleenish and Letterbreen	36	Lisnaskea
7	Castlecaulfield	17	Derrygonnelly,	27	Lisbellaw	37	Derrylin
8	Ballysaggart	18	Belcoo and Garrison	28	Devenish	38	Newtownbutler
9	Augher	19	Clogher	29	Portora		

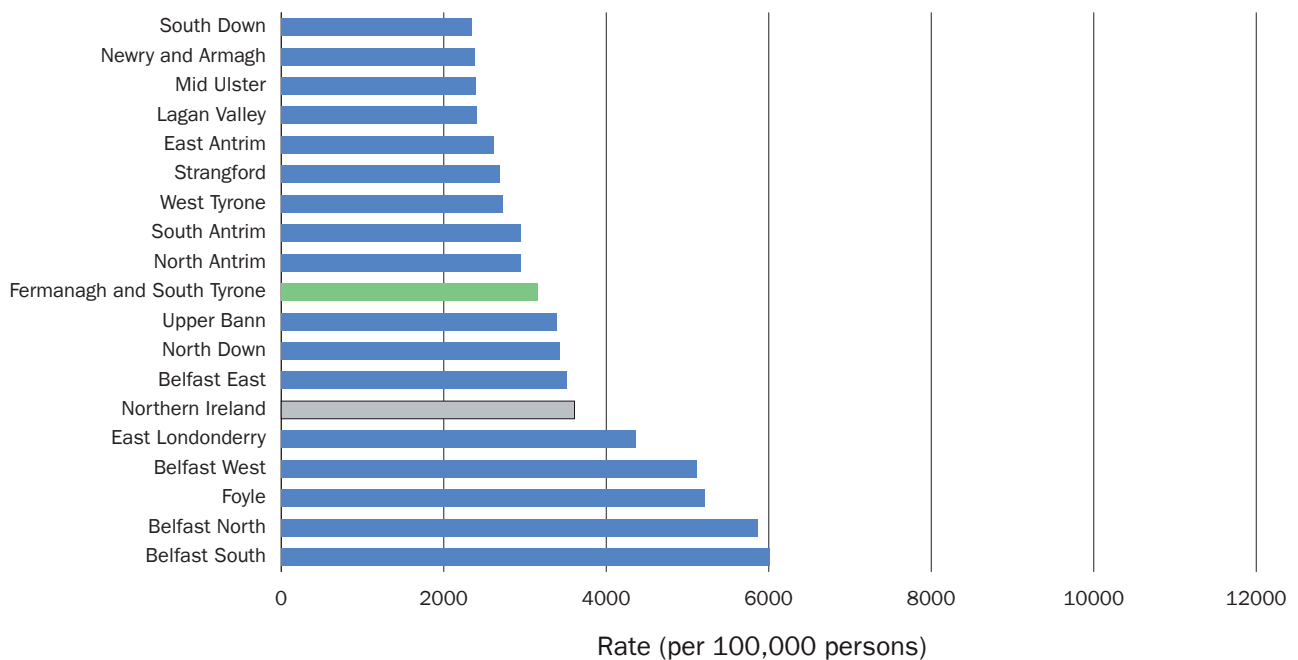
## Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2012/13, there were 3,240 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in Fermanagh and South Tyrone. This equates to a rate of 3,159 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents in Fermanagh and South Tyrone was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 3,609 per 100,000 persons.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone was the Constituency with the 9th highest rate of anti-social behaviour incidents.

### Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons, 2012/13



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	3,519	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	3,159	9	North Down	3,428	7
Belfast North	5,867	2	Foyle	5,216	3	South Antrim	2,945	11
Belfast South	6,009	1	Lagan Valley	2,412	15	South Down	2,344	18
Belfast West	5,117	4	Mid Ulster	2,398	16	Strangford	2,688	13
East Antrim	2,621	14	Newry and Armagh	2,384	17	Upper Bann	3,396	8
East Londonderry	4,365	5	North Antrim	2,953	10	West Tyrone	2,723	12

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Anti-social behaviour incidents, PSNI)

## Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour at ward level

The highest number of anti-social behaviour incidents (per 100,000 population) were concentrated in the wards of Portora (12,480), Devenish (11,189) and Mullaghmore (9,826). The lowest rates were found in Florence Court and Kinawley (456), Derrylin (523) and Rosslea (554).

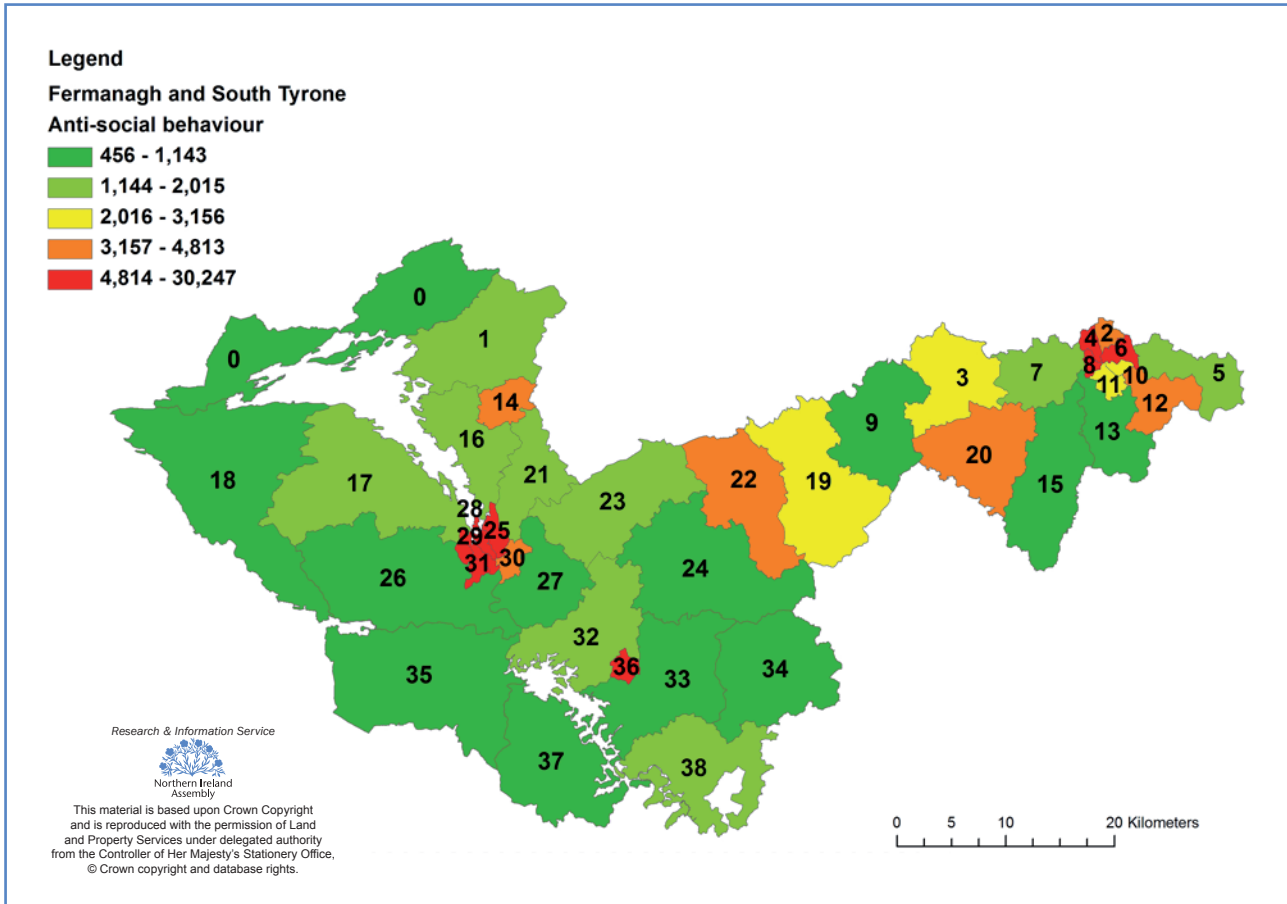
### Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2012/13

Ward	ASB Incidents <sup>1</sup>	Per 100,000 Population	Ward	ASB Incidents	Per 100,000 Population
Augher	22	1,016	Erne	247	9,402
Aughnacloy	92	3,470	Fivemiletown	80	3,784
Ballinamallard	35	1,353	Florencecourt & Kinawley	12	456
Ballygawley	59	2,346	Irvinestown	104	4,019
Ballysaggart	162	5,934	Kesh Ederney and Lack	73	1,999
Belcoo & Garr	28	1,002	Killyman	37	1,358
Belleek & Boa	23	906	Killymeal	165	5,707
Benburb	29	1,014	Lisbellaw	36	1,129
Boho, Cleen & LB	30	942	Lisnarrick	32	1,677
Brookeborough	16	676	Lisnaskea	158	6,124
Caledon	20	797	Maguiresbridge	48	1,533
Castlecaulfield	33	1,216	Moy	101	3,357
Castlecoole	172	4,438	Moygashel	59	2,695
Clogher	59	2,620	Mullaghmore	231	9,826
Coolhill	74	2,725	Newtownbutler	32	1,279
Derrygonnelly	51	1,814	Portora	386	12,384
Derrylin	14	523	Rosslea	12	554
Devenish	191	11,189	Rossorry	151	6,178
Donagh	17	712	Tempo	39	1,506
Drumglass	110	4,667			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Anti-social behaviour incidents, PSNI)

<sup>1</sup> Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents recorded by the PSNI are compiled from the force Command and Control system, where calls for service from members of the public are logged.

Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents per 100,000 population, 2012/13



0	Belleek and Boa	10	Coolhill	20	Aughnacloy	30	Castlecoole
1	Kesh, Ederney and Lack	11	Moygashel	21	Ballinamallard	31	Rossorry
2	Drumglass	12	Moy	22	Fivemiletown	32	Maguires Bridge
3	Ballygawley	13	Benburb	23	Tempo	33	Donagh
4	Mullaghmore	14	Irvinestown	24	Brookeborough	34	Rosslea
5	Killyman	15	Caledon	25	Erne	35	Florence Court and Kinawley
6	Killymeal	16	Lisnarrick	26	Boho, Cleenish and Letterbreen	36	Lisnaskea
7	Castlecaulfield	17	Derrygonnelly,	27	Lisbellaw	37	Derrylin
8	Ballysaggart	18	Belcoo and Garrison	28	Devenish	38	Newtownbutler
9	Augher	19	Clogher	29	Portora		

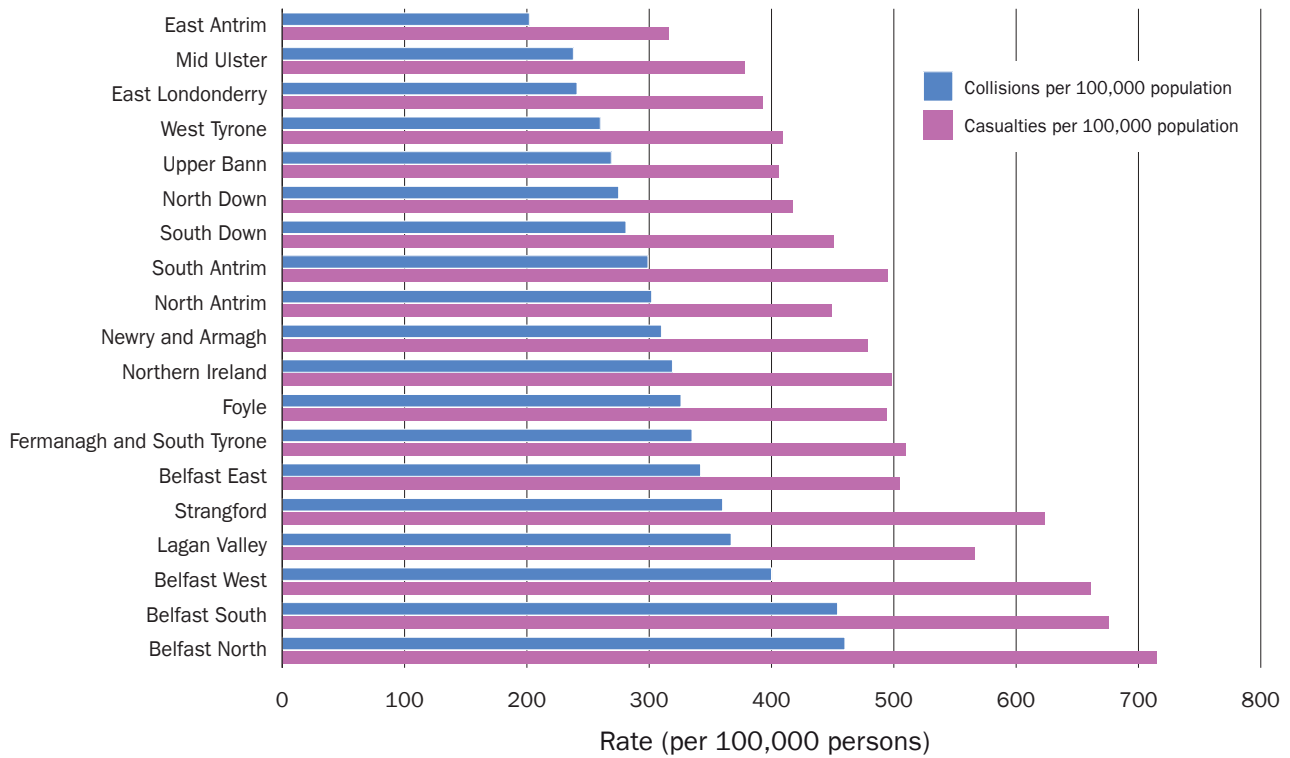
## Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties

In 2012, there were 344 road traffic collisions with injury reported in Fermanagh and South Tyrone, a collision rate of 335 per 100,000 persons. There were 523 casualties – 5 people were killed, 52 were seriously injured and 466 were slightly injured, a rate of 510 casualties per 100,000 persons.

The road traffic collision rate for Fermanagh and South Tyrone was higher than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 319 per 100,000 persons while the casualty rate was also higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 498 per 100,000 persons.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone had the 7th highest collision rate.

### Road traffic collision and casualty rate per 100,000 persons, 2012



	Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank
Belfast East	342	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	335	7	North Down	275	13
Belfast North	460	1	Foyle	326	8	South Antrim	299	11
Belfast South	454	2	Lagan Valley	367	4	South Down	281	12
Belfast West	400	3	Mid Ulster	238	17	Strangford	360	5
East Antrim	202	18	Newry and Armagh	310	9	Upper Bann	269	14
East Londonderry	241	16	North Antrim	302	10	West Tyrone	260	15

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

## Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties at ward level

The highest road traffic collision rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Lisnarrick (943), Portora (898) and Killyman (844). The lowest rates were recorded in Fivemiletown (47), Irvinestown (77) and Derrylin (112).

The highest road traffic casualty rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Portora (1,572), Lisnarrick (1,363) and Killyman (1,248). The lowest rates were recorded in Fivemiletown (47), Derrylin (112) and Irvinestown (116).

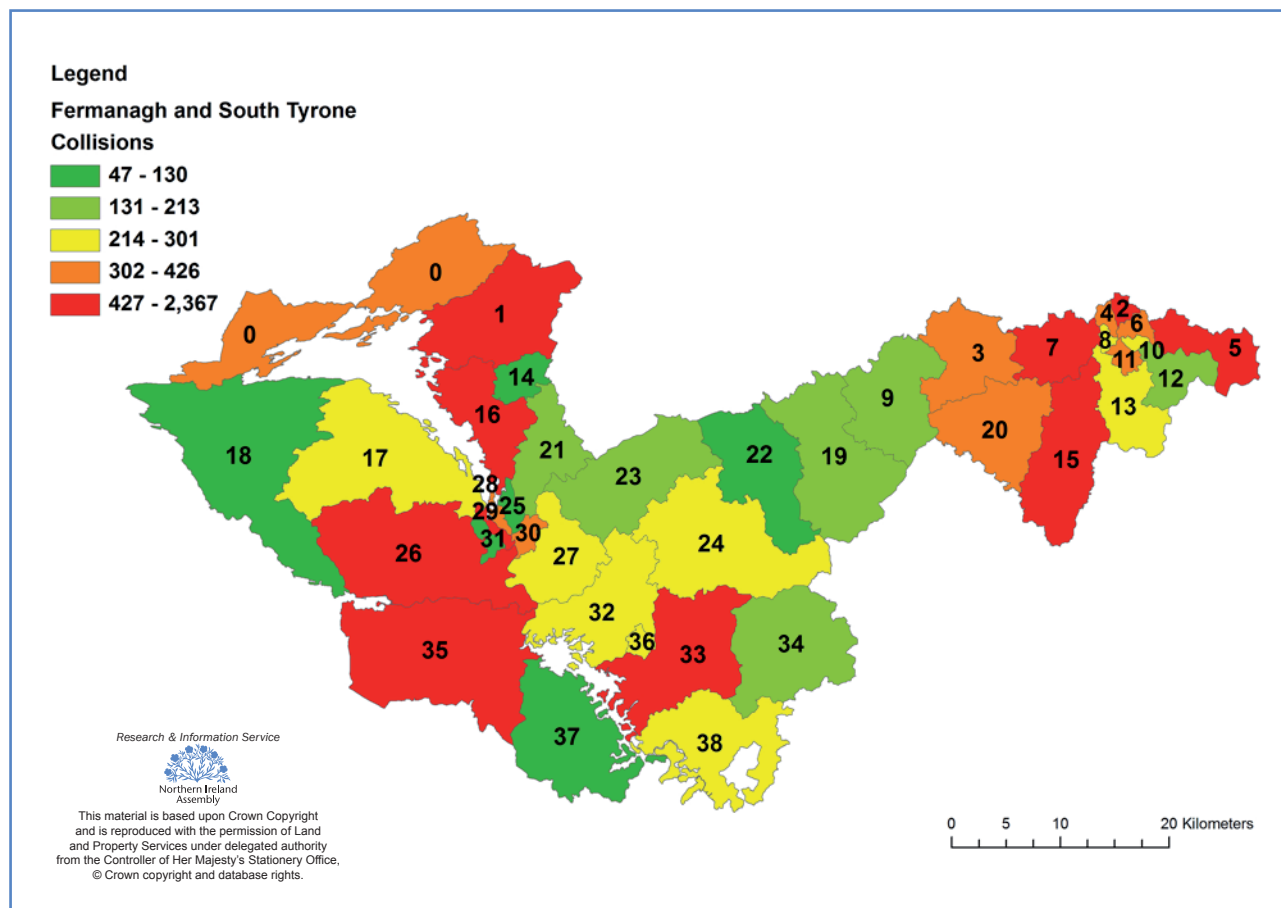
### Road traffic collision and casualty rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2012

Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) <sup>1</sup>	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Aughur	4	7	185	323
Aughnacloy	8	14	302	528
Ballinamallard	4	4	155	155
Ballygawley	10	21	398	835
Ballysaggart	6	6	220	220
Belcoo and Garrison	3	6	118	236
Belleek and Boa	10	14	394	551
Benburb	8	12	280	420
Boho, Cleenish & Letterbreen	18	29	565	911
Brookeborough	6	8	253	338
Caledon	13	23	518	916
Castlecaulfield	17	28	627	1,032
Castlecoole	13	15	335	387
Clogher	4	5	178	222
Coolhill	7	11	258	405
Derrygonnelly	7	14	249	498
Derrylin	3	3	112	112
Devenish	6	8	351	469
Donagh	12	21	503	880
Drumglass	11	14	467	594
Erne	3	6	114	228
Fivemiletown	1	1	47	47
Florence Court and Kinawley	12	17	456	646
Irvinestown	2	3	77	116
Kesh, Ederney and Lack	16	28	438	767
Killyman	23	34	844	1,248
Killymeal	11	17	380	588
Lisbellaw	8	8	251	251
Lisnarrick	18	26	943	1,363
Lisnaskea	7	11	271	426
Maguires Bridge	7	7	224	224
Moy	5	5	166	166
Moygashel	8	11	365	503
Mullaghmore	9	16	383	681
Newtownbutler	6	7	240	280
Portora	28	49	898	1,572
Rosslea	3	3	138	138
Rossorry	3	6	123	245
Tempo	4	5	154	193

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

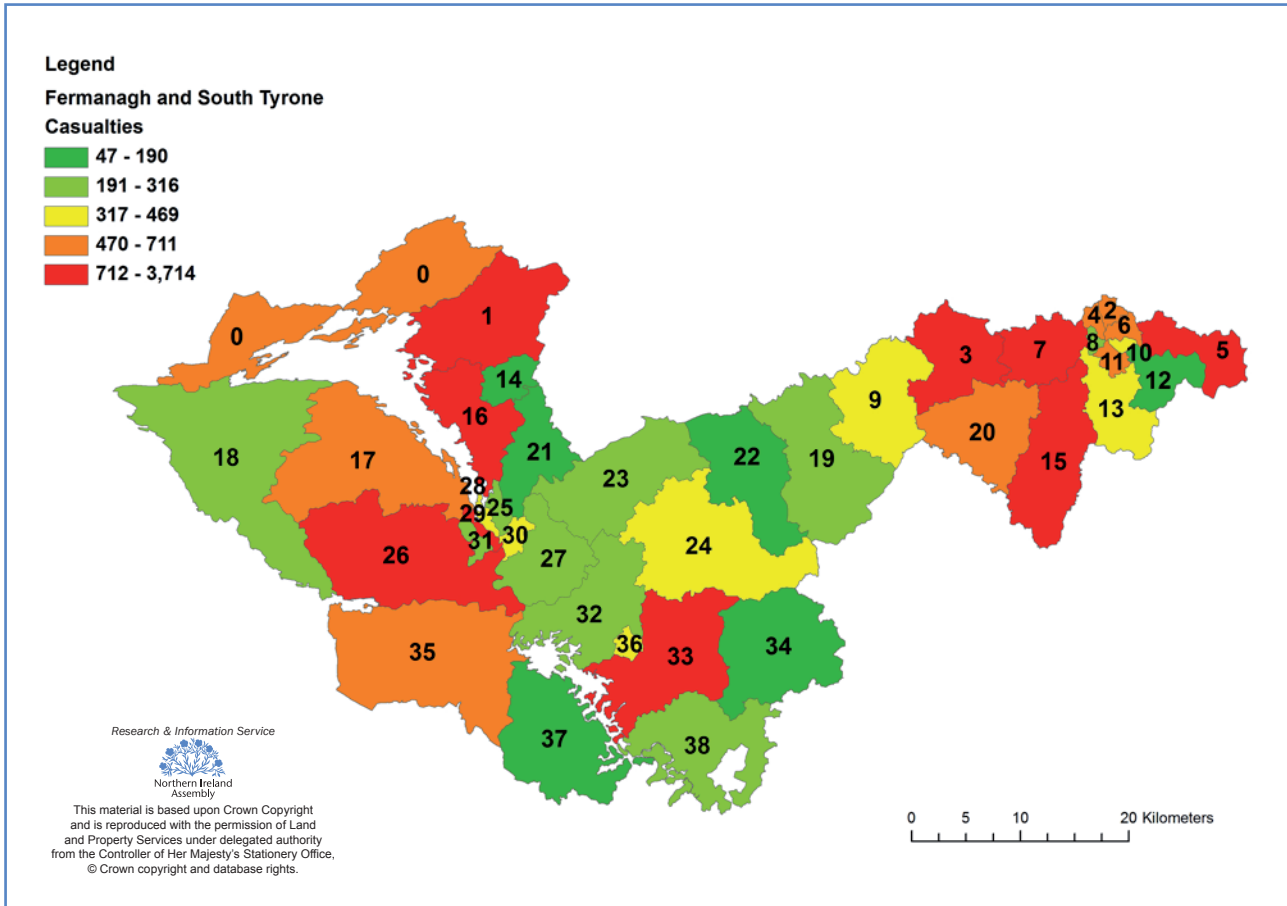
<sup>1</sup> The dataset is compiled from Collision Report Forms (CRFs) forms submitted by police officers after any road traffic collision involving death or personal injury is reported to them. The data set excludes road collisions resulting in damage only.

Road Traffic Collisions (Involving injury) per 100,000 population, 2012



0	Belleek and Boa	10	Coolhill	20	Aughnacloy	30	Castlecoole
1	Kesh, Ederney and Lack	11	Moygashel	21	Ballinamallard	31	Rossorry
2	Drumglass	12	Moy	22	Fivemiletown	32	Maguires Bridge
3	Ballygawley	13	Benburb	23	Tempo	33	Donagh
4	Mullaghmore	14	Irvinestown	24	Brookeborough	34	Rosslea
5	Killyman	15	Caledon	25	Erne	35	Florence Court and Kinawley
6	Killymeal	16	Lisnarrick	26	Boho, Cleenish and Letterbreen	36	Lisnaskea
7	Castlecaulfield	17	Derrygonnelly,	27	Lisbellaw	37	Derrylin
8	Ballysaggart	18	Belcoo and Garrison	28	Devenish	38	Newtownbutler
9	Augher	19	Clogher	29	Portora		

Road Traffic Casualties per 100,000 population, 2012



0	Belleek and Boa	10	Coolhill	20	Aughnacloy	30	Castlecoole
1	Kesh, Ederney and Lack	11	Moygashel	21	Ballinamallard	31	Rossorry
2	Drumglass	12	Moy	22	Fivemiletown	32	Maguires Bridge
3	Ballygawley	13	Benburb	23	Tempo	33	Donagh
4	Mullaghmore	14	Irvinestown	24	Brookeborough	34	Rosslea
5	Killyman	15	Caledon	25	Erne	35	Florence Court and Kinawley
6	Killymeal	16	Lisnarrick	26	Boho, Cleenish and Letterbreen	36	Lisnaskea
7	Castlecaulfield	17	Derrygonnelly,	27	Lisbellaw	37	Derrylin
8	Ballysaggart	18	Belcoo and Garrison	28	Devenish	38	Newtownbutler
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## Notes

### Demographic Profile

The Census collected information on the resident population of Northern Ireland on Census Day (27 March 2011). Questionnaires were delivered to every household and communal establishment and residents asked to complete and return with information as correct on Census Day. Special arrangements were made to enumerate special groups such as the Armed Forces. The Census Coverage Survey (an independent doorstep survey) followed between 9 May and 3 June 2011 and was used to adjust the Census counts for under-enumeration.

### Life expectancy of males and females

The expected years of life at birth based on the mortality rates of the period in question. The data is based upon the number of deaths provided by the General Register Office. DHSSPS calculates the sub Northern Ireland level figures. The dataset was derived using the Central Postcode Directory. All figures presented here are period life expectancies. Period expectation of life at a given age for an area in a given time period is an estimate of the average number of years a person of that age would survive if he or she experienced the particular area's age-specific mortality rates for that time period throughout the rest of his or her life. The figure reflects mortality among those living in the area in each time period, rather than mortality among those born in each area. It is not therefore the number of years a person in the area in each time period could actually expect to live, both because the death rates of the area are likely to change in the future and because many of those in the area may live elsewhere for at least some part of their lives.

### Standardised mortality rates (cancer, respiratory disease, circulatory disease)

Standardised mortality rates are standardised to the mid-year population estimate for each of the grouped years. Rates will therefore vary from those published elsewhere that may use different standardisation (e.g. the HSC Inequalities Monitoring System publish rates standardised to the NI 2001 Census population). The data is based on the number of deaths for the calendar years grouped. The data is based upon the number of deaths provided by the General Register Office Mid-Year Population Estimates /Small Area Population Estimates provided by NISRA.

### Diagnosis of new incidences of cancer

All newly diagnosed malignant cancers (C00-C97) occurring between 1993 and 2010 excluding nonmelanoma skin cancer (NMSC) (C44). 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). Further information is available from the Northern Ireland Cancer Registry web site ([www.qub.ac.uk/nicr](http://www.qub.ac.uk/nicr)).

### People in receipt of disability-related benefits

The information is aggregated data from IAD 100% scans of Attendance Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance data, and a 100% scan of MIDAS data for Employment and Support Allowance at 1992 ward level. Data has been rounded to the nearest ten.

### Births to teenage mothers

The information is aggregated data from the GRO birth files, which are gathered when children are registered at the Registrar's Office. The dataset is updated as registrations take place, however the complete year's file is finalised in November. The dataset is gathered annually in December.

### **Disease prevalence – Quality Outcomes Framework**

The Quality and Outcomes Framework data has been obtained from the Payment Calculation and Analysis System (PCAS). PCAS is a Northern Ireland IT system, which supports the Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) payment process.

### **School leavers achieving at least five GCSEs (A\*-C)**

The dataset is collected from schools via their C2k administration system. The dataset is gathered annually in November. Data are shown by financial year. For 2008/09 and 2010/11 the qualifications of school leavers have been revised from the figures originally released to correct A-Level or equivalent figures that did not remove AS-qualifications that were taken in the same subject as an A2 qualification.

### **Further Education Enrolments**

The information is data derived from the Further Education Statistical Record, a computerised return consisting of an individual record for each enrolment on a vocational course in Northern Ireland Further Education Institutions. The dataset is gathered annually at the 1st November and is a full year count of the previous academic year. Colleges collect the information on Enrolment forms. This information is entered onto the Colleges Management Information System. The Department extracts and validates this information from the colleges.

### **Higher Education Enrolments**

The information refers to NI domiciled students enrolled at higher education institutions in the UK. The dataset is collected annually and is based on enrolments in higher education institutions in the UK on 1st December each year. The dataset is collected by the Higher Education Statistics Agency from higher education institutions throughout the UK and provided to the Department for Employment and Learning, Northern Ireland, for analysis. Figures for NI domiciled enrolments at England HEIs include enrolments at the Open University (OU), as the administrative centre of the OU is located in England, so it is treated as an English institution, even though the majority remain in NI and study via distance learning.

### **Redundancies**

Redundancy Statistics: 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**

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. The Claimant Count annual averages are not seasonally adjusted. Seasonally adjusted data is only available at government region level (eg Northern Ireland). Claimant count rates: Claimant Count Unemployment rates are expressed as a percentage of the working age population and are calculated by expressing the numbers of claimants at that time as a percentage of the resident working age population (16-64). The 'working age' definition, used in the calculation of claimant count rates, was changed in August 2010 to include those aged from 16 to 64 for both men and women. Please see link for further details [http://www.detini.gov.uk/introduction\\_of\\_new\\_working\\_age\\_definition.pdf](http://www.detini.gov.uk/introduction_of_new_working_age_definition.pdf). Relationship between claimant count and unemployment: There is a large degree of overlap between the claimant count and unemployment although the latter figures are generally higher. People who are not claimants can appear among the

unemployed if they are not entitled to unemployment related benefits. For example: (i) people who are only looking for part-time work (ii) young people under 18 who are looking for work but do not take up the offer of a Youth Training place (iii) students looking for vacation work (iv) people who have left their job voluntarily. Some people recorded in the claimant count would not be counted as unemployed. For example, in certain circumstances people can claim Jobseeker's Allowance while they have relatively low earnings from part-time work. These people would not be unemployed. Unemployment is only available at Northern Ireland level.

#### **People claiming benefits (at least one of the main benefits)**

The information is aggregated data from a database created by merging all the MIDAS 100% scans of the main Social Security Benefits. The dataset is a snapshot of the benefit at April 2012. Proportions calculated using latest available mid-year estimates.

#### **People claiming income support**

The information is aggregated data from unvalidated 100% MIDAS scans of Income Support data at postcode level. The figures may differ from forthcoming National Statistics which are based on validated ASD/IFD data. The dataset is a snapshot of the benefit at February 2012. Proportions based on working age population (16-59/64) and calculated using latest available mid-year estimates.

#### **People claiming housing benefit**

The information is aggregated data from Housing Executive scans of Housing Benefit data at 1992 ward level. The dataset is a snapshot of the benefit at June 2012. Proportions calculated using latest available mid-year estimates.

#### **Children in Poverty**

Children in Poverty - This is a snapshot of data on 31st August of each year. Notes: Children in IS/JSA families: Number of children living in families in receipt of Income Support or Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance. Children in families receiving WTC and CTC, and income <60% median income: Number of children living in families in receipt of both Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of median income. Children in families receiving CTC only, and income <60% median income: Number of children living in families receiving Child Tax Credit only whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of median income. Children in families in receipt of CTC (<60% median income) or IS/JSA: Number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of Income Support or Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance. Percentage of Children in "Poverty": Number of children living in families in receipt of CTC whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of IS or (Income-Based) JSA, divided by the total number of children in the area (determined by Child Benefit data).

#### **Crime**

Recorded Crime (Notifiable Offences Recorded) data are compiled from offence information that is submitted by police officers and entered onto a PSNI crime recording system. The data are presented on a financial year basis. The figures for Violence against the person with injury and Violence against the person without injury are subsets of the overall Violence against the person figures. Similarly, figures for Burglary in a dwelling and Burglary in a building other than a dwelling are subsets of the overall Burglary figures. Further information on this update and a user guide providing a background into police recorded crime can be found on the PSNI website via the following web address.  
[http://www.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates\\_statistics/update\\_crime\\_statistics.htm](http://www.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics/update_crime_statistics.htm)

### **Anti-social Behaviour**

Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents Recorded by the Police. The dataset is compiled from the force Command and Control system, where calls for service from members of the public are logged. ASB incidents (i.e. those calls for service which do not result in a recordable crime) are recorded according to agreed definitions and associated closing codes. Incident figures are based on operational Police information and consequently are subject to change. Incidents are attributed to PSNI Command Areas at the time of recording and are therefore not dependent on postcode availability or quality and have not been matched with the CPD.

Further information and further figures on Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents can be found on the PSNI website [http://www.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates\\_statistics/updates\\_antisocial\\_behaviour\\_statistics.htm](http://www.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics/updates_antisocial_behaviour_statistics.htm)


Data are collected on a financial year basis. As such data for 2006 represents the financial year 2006/07.

### **Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties**

The dataset is compiled from Collision Report Forms (CRFs) forms that are submitted by police officers and entered onto a database. These forms are completed by the officer when any collision involving death or personal injury occurring on a road or other public place is reported to them. Datasets are produced on a calendar year basis. Note: The data set excludes the following a) collisions resulting in damage only b) collisions in car parks and picnic areas c) collisions reported to the police 30 days or more after their occurrence d) collisions on a road closed to the public by order of the Department of the Environment, during the holding of motor car, motor cycle, pedal cycle races etc.







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