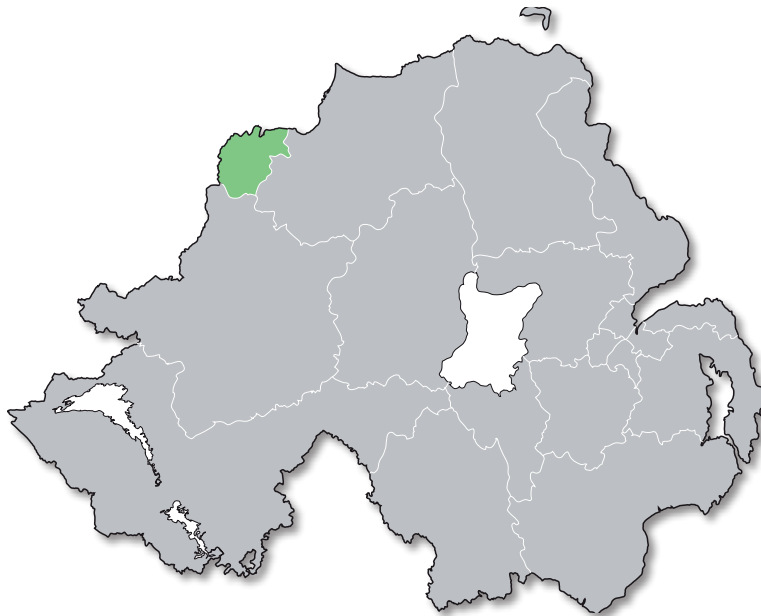




Northern Ireland  
Assembly

# Constituency Profile

Foyle - December 2013





## About this Report

Welcome to the 2013 statistical profile of the Constituency of Foyle produced by the Research and Information Service (RalSe) 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 Foyle 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 Foyle;
- How Foyle compares with the Northern Ireland average; and,
- How Foyle 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 Foyle.

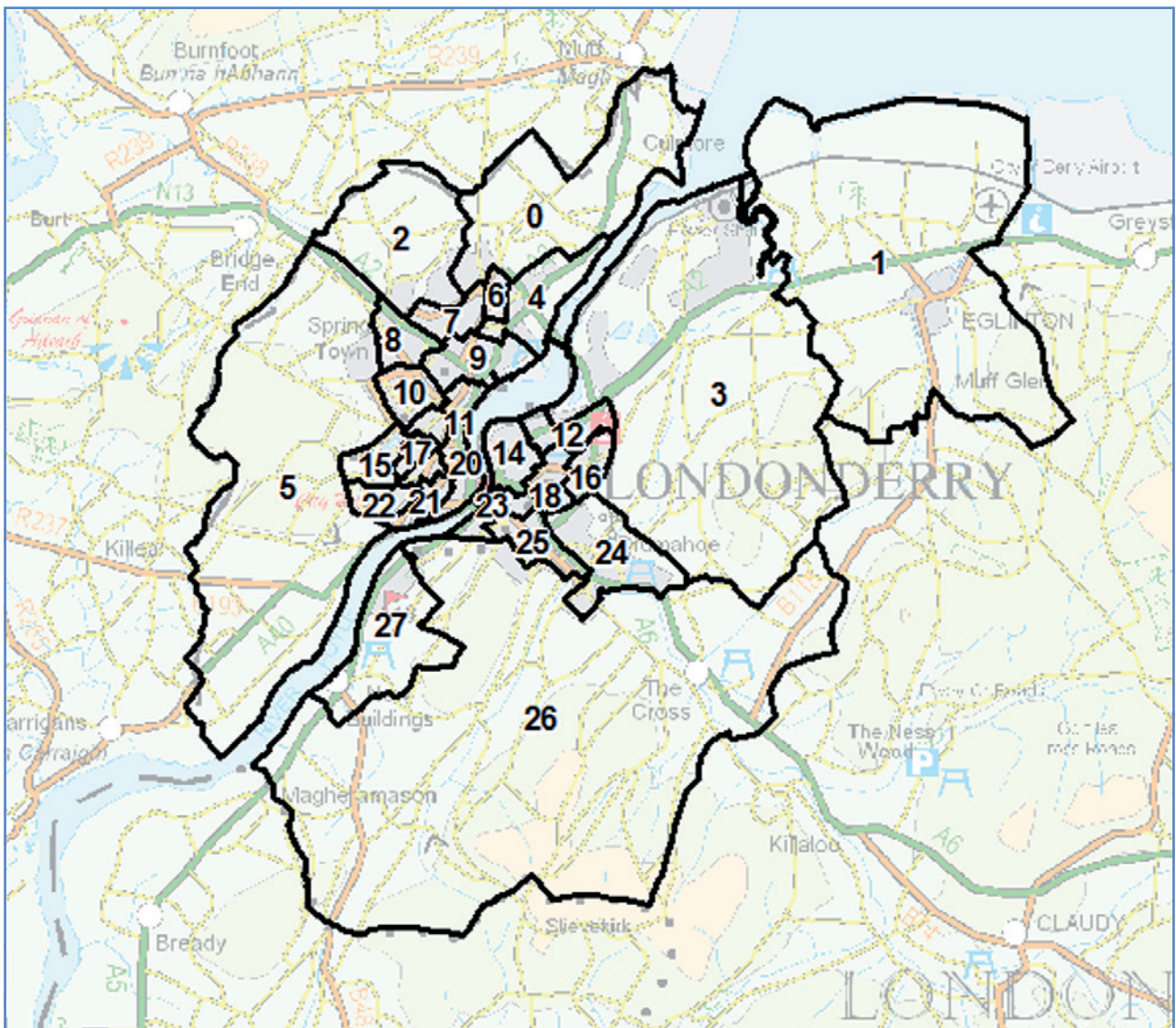
A summary table has been provided showing the latest available data for each indicator, as well as previous data, illustrating change over time.

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/RalSe/Publications/2012/general/7013.pdf>

This report presents a statistical profile of the Constituency of Foyle which comprises of the wards shown overleaf.



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

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## Summary Profile of Foyle

**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.)	100,807	98,936	1.9
% Catholic	75.1	75.7	-0.6
% Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)	22.0	22.9	-0.9
% other religions and philosophies	0.8	0.4	0.4
% no religion	2.1	1.1	1.0

### Health

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Life expectancy of males (years)	2009-2011	76.1	75.6	0.5
Life expectancy of females (years)	2009-2011	80.4	80.3	0.1
Age standardised death due to cancer per 100,000 persons	2007-2011	144	142	2
Age standardised death due to respiratory disease per 100,000 persons	2007-2011	41	41	-
Age standardised death due to circulatory disease per 100,000 persons	2007-2011	94	100	-6
New incidences of cancer excluding non-melanoma skin cancer per 100,000 persons	2011	426	422	4
Proportion of population in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit (%)	At Feb 2013	18.6	18.2	0.4
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	2011	6.1	6.5	-0.4

### Education

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs (A*-C) or equivalent	2011/12	74.7	71.2	3.5
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Further Education	2011/12	11.5	12.8	-1.3
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	2011/12	5.5	5.5	-

### Labour Market

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
No. of confirmed redundancies	2012	19	180	-161
Unemployment claimant count (%)	2012	8.6	8.1	0.5

### Low income

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming benefits (%)	April 2013	46.1	45.9	0.2
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming income support (%)	Feb 2013	8.9	9.9	-1.0
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming housing benefit (%)	June 2013	19.9	19.6	0.3
Proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in poverty (%)	Aug 2011	35.3	36.5	-1.2

### Crime

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000 persons	2012/13	7,866	7,548	318
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	2012/13	5,216	4,612	604

### Traffic and Travel

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	2012	326	287	39
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	2012	494	453	41

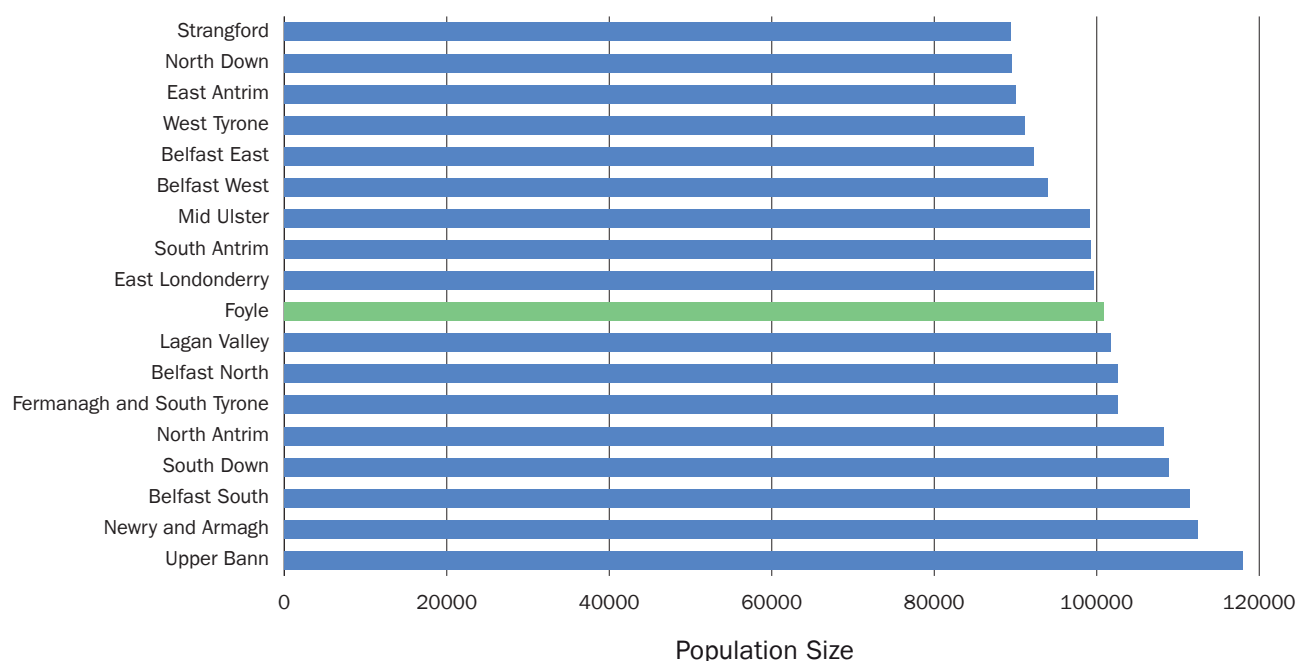
## Demographic profile – age and gender

As at Census Day 2011, there were 100,807 persons living in Foyle – 5.6% of the Northern Ireland population. The constituency of Foyle had the 9th highest population. Since the 2001 Census, the population of the area covered by the current Foyle boundary increased by 1.9% from 98,936 to 100,807 in 2011.

The median age of those living in Foyle in 2011 was 35 years, lower than the Northern Ireland average of 37 years.

Overall, 22.2% of the Foyle population were children aged 0-15 years, higher than the Northern Ireland average of 20.9%. Older persons made up 11.9% of the Foyle 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 Foyle by gender and age group, 2011 Census

	Aged 0-15 years		Aged 16-64 years		Aged 65+		All ages
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Males	11,455	23.3	32,252	65.7	5,369	10.9	49,076
Females	10,969	21.2	34,102	65.9	6,660	12.9	51,731
Persons	22,424	22.2	66,354	65.8	12,029	11.9	100,807

Source: NISRA, Northern Ireland Census 2011

## Demographic profile – religion

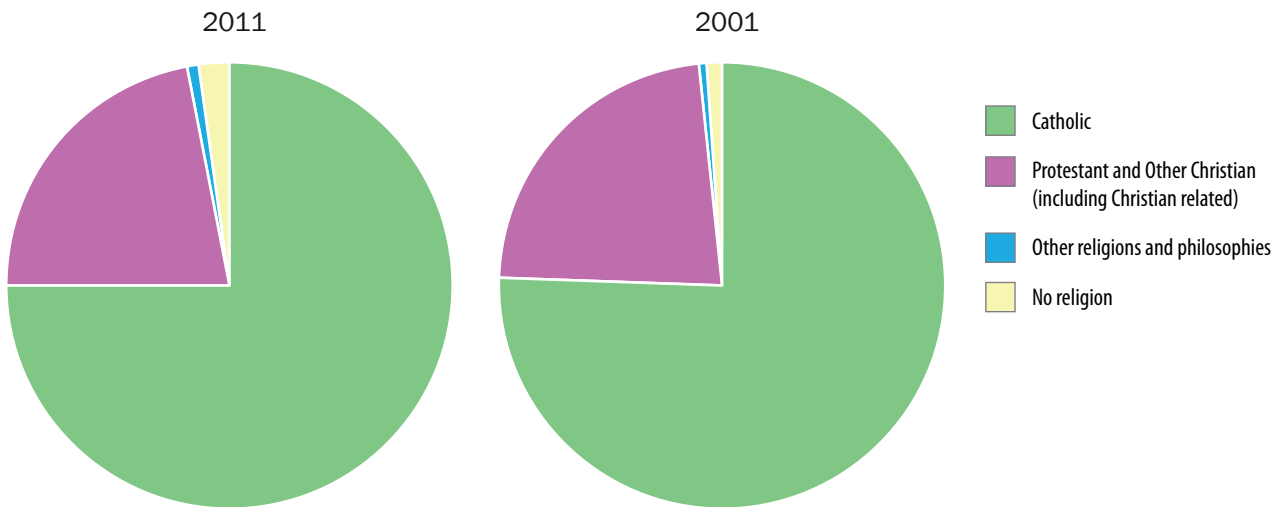
As at Census Day 2011,

- 75.1% of Foyle residents belong to or were brought up in the Catholic religion;
- 22.0% belong to or were brought up in a 'Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related) religions;
- 0.8% belong to or were brought up in other religions; and,
- 2.1% belong to or were brought up in no religion.

Since the 2001 Census, the proportion of Foyle residents that belong to or were brought up in:

- The Catholic religion has decreased by 0.6 percentage points from 75.7%;
- Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related) religions has decreased by 0.9 percentage points from 22.9%;
- Other religions has increased by 0.4 percentage points from 0.4%;
- No religion has increased by 1.0 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	75,731	75.1	74,846	75.7	885	-0.6
Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)	22,193	22.0	22,626	22.9	-433	-0.9
Other religions and philosophies	793	0.8	368	0.4	425	0.4
No religion	2,090	2.1	1,096	1.1	994	1.0

Source: NISRA, Northern Ireland Census 2011 and 2001

## Health – Life expectancy of males

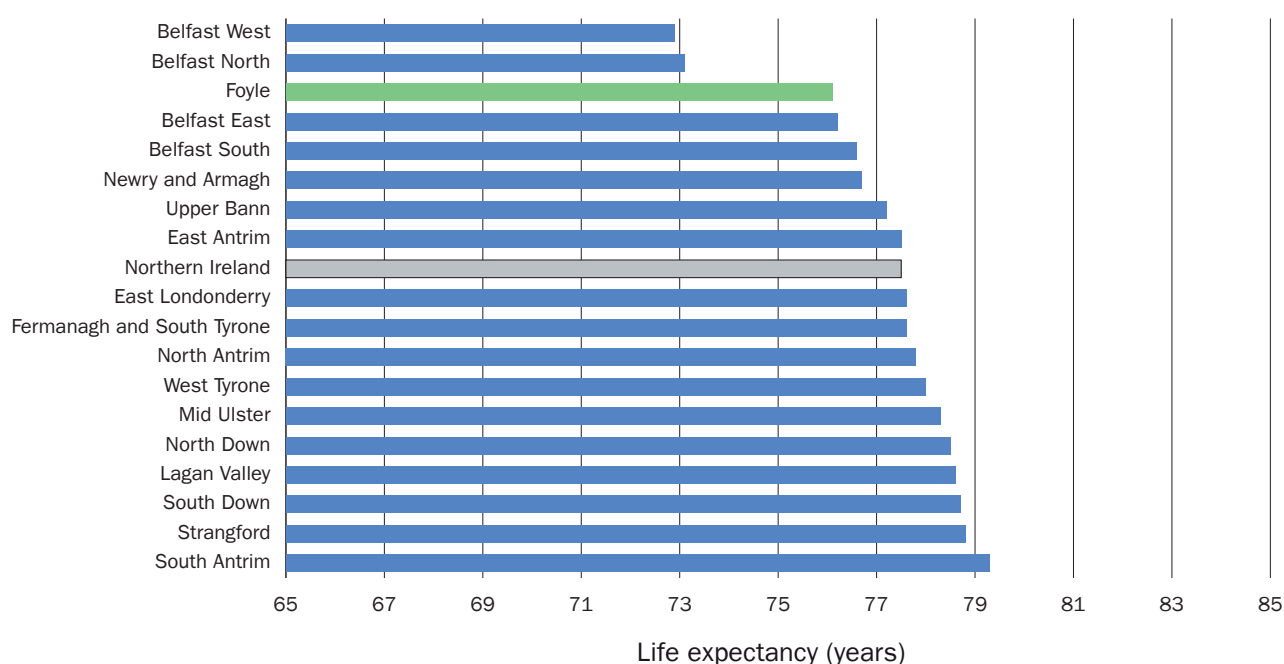
Life expectancy at birth for males born in Foyle (2009-2011) (p) is estimated to be 76.1 years.

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

The Constituency of Foyle has the 3rd lowest 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 <sup>(p)</sup>



	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

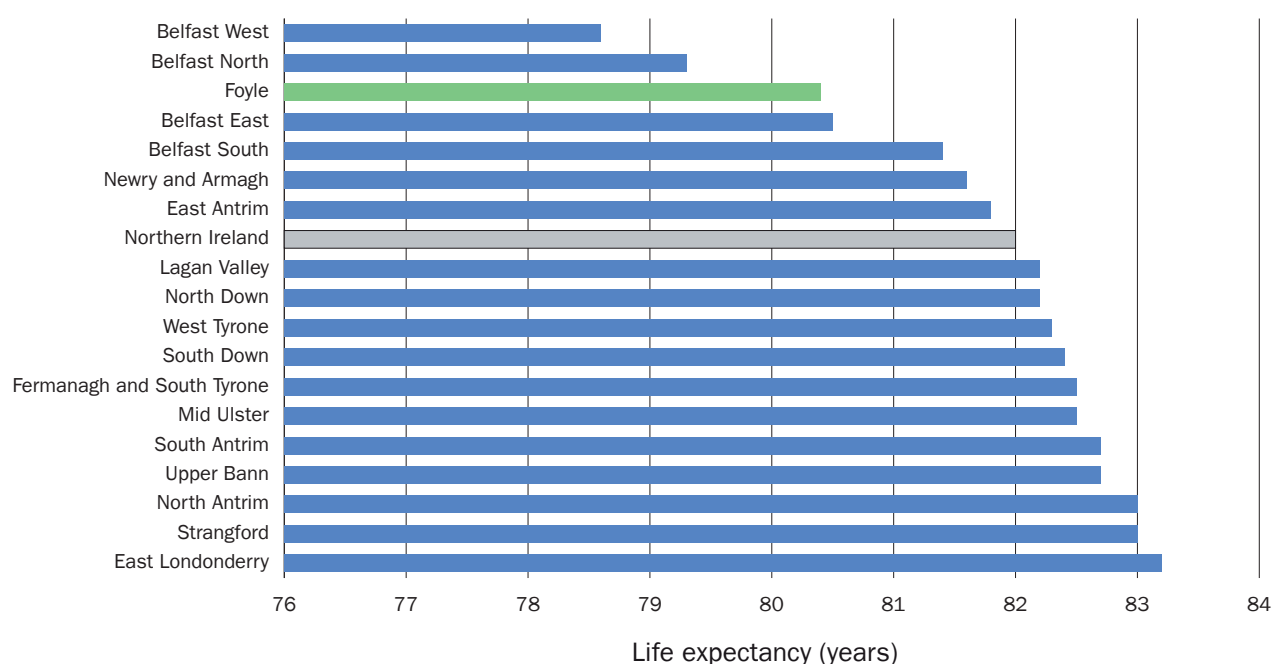
Life expectancy at birth for females born in Foyle (2009-2011) (p) is estimated to be 80.4 years.

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

The Constituency of Foyle has the 3rd lowest 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

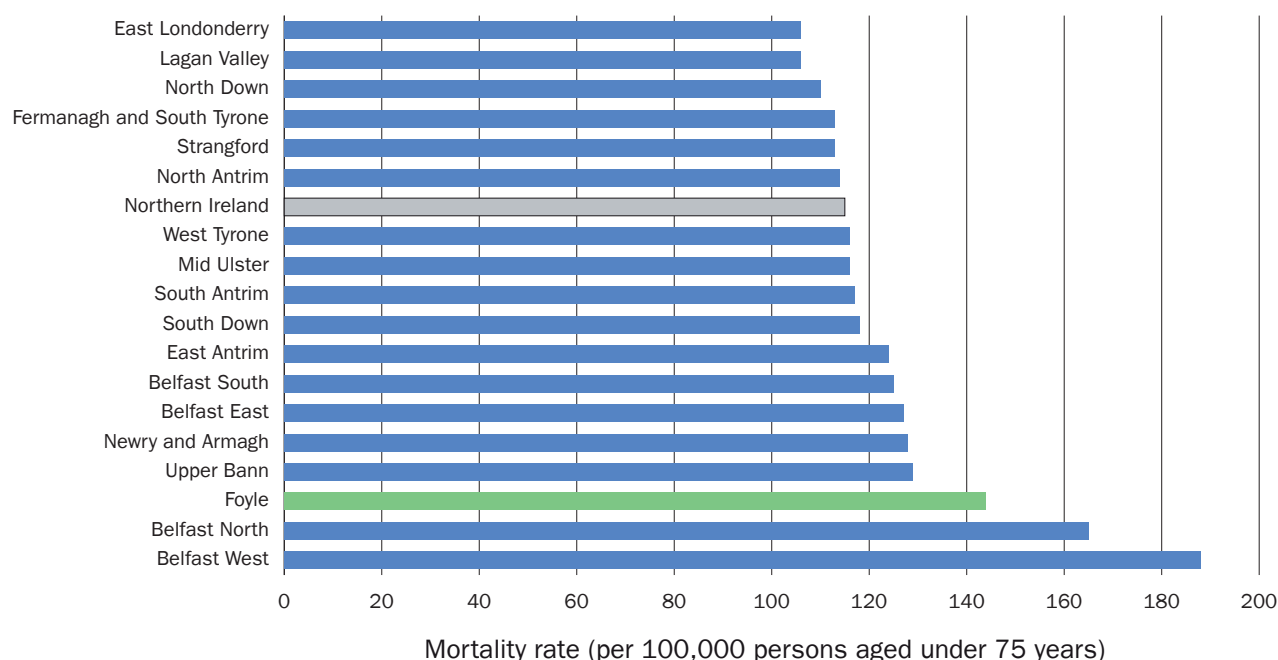
The age standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in Foyle was 144 per 100,000 persons – 150 for males and 137 for females.

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

Foyle had the 3rd highest 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

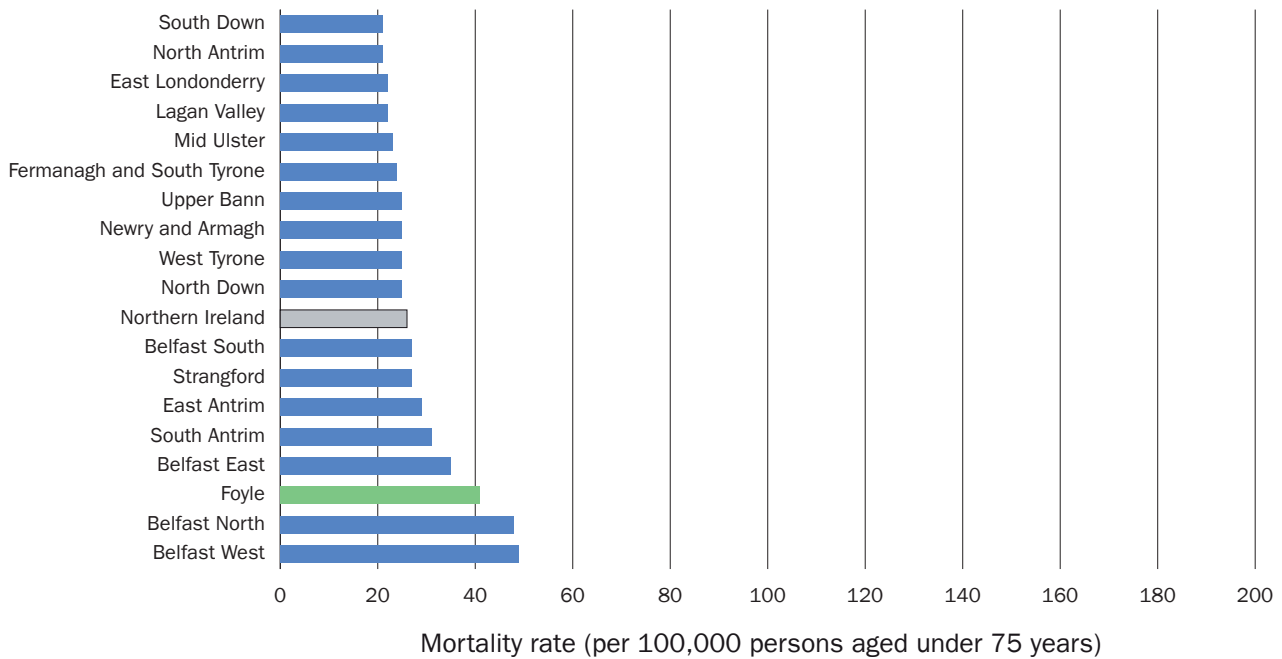
The age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in Foyle was 41 per 100,000 persons – 43 for males and 38 for females.

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

Foyle had the 3rd highest 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

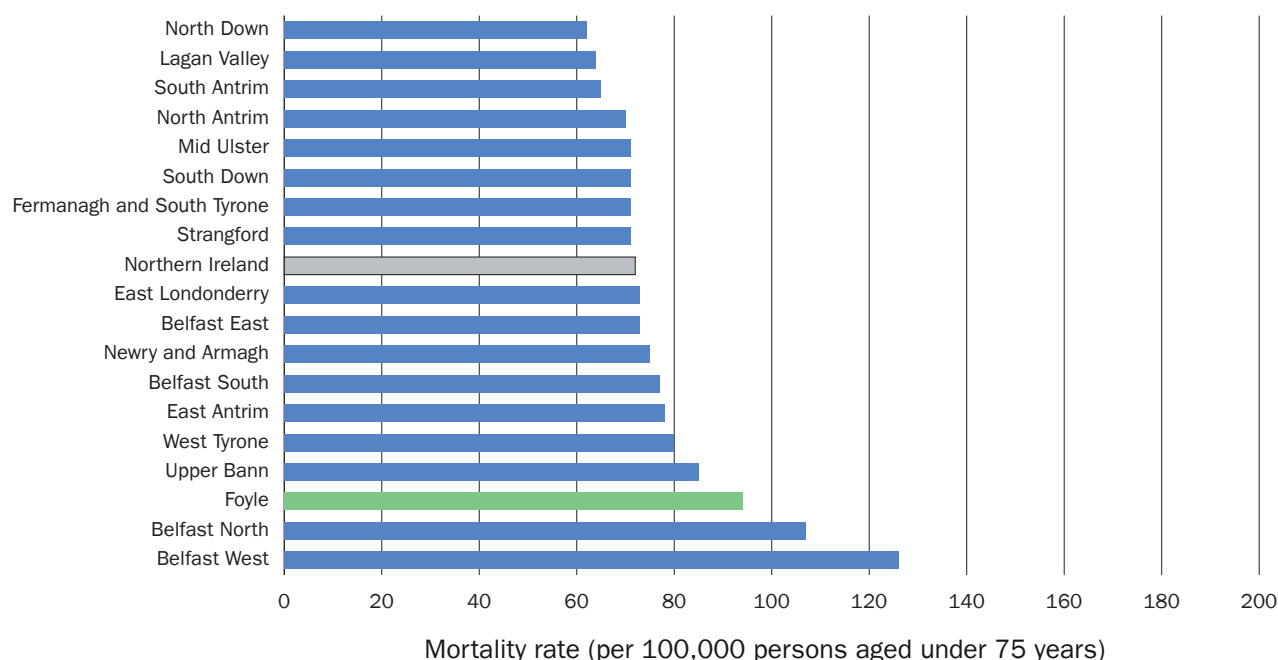
The age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in Foyle was 94 per 100,000 persons – 132 for males and 55 for females.

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

Foyle had the 3rd highest 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)

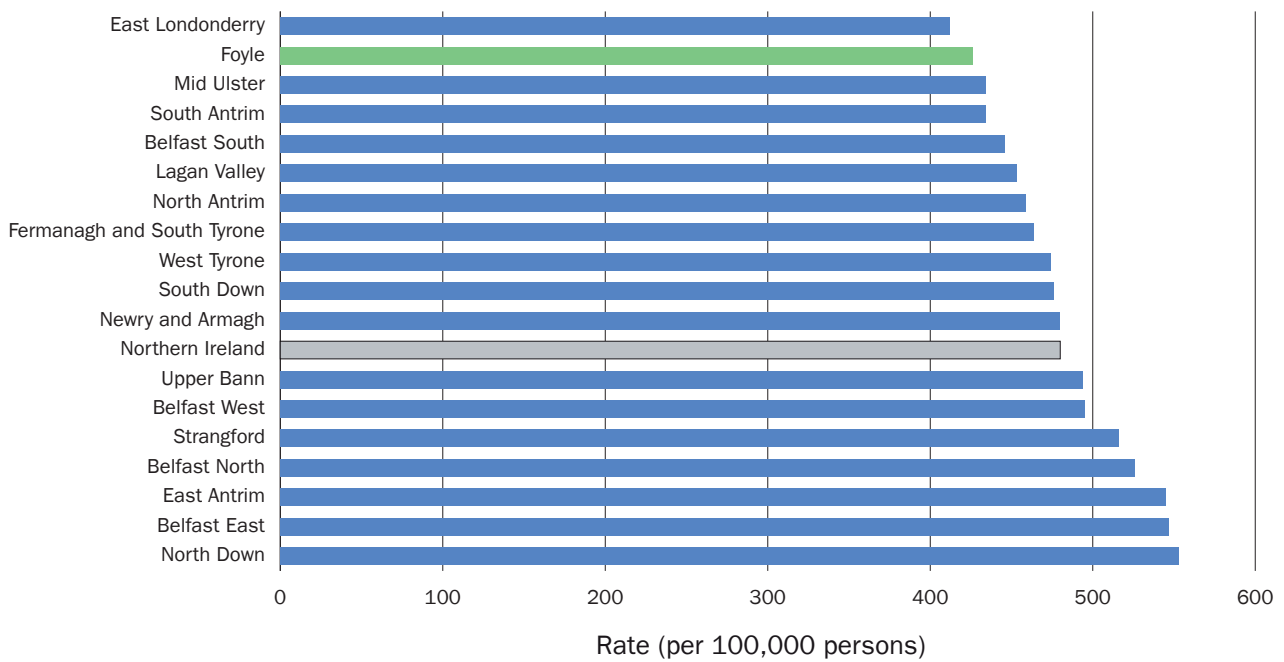
## Health – Incidence of new cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer)

In 2011, there were 429 new incidents of cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) diagnosed in Foyle. This equates to a rate of 426 per 100,000 persons.

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

Foyle had the 2nd 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)

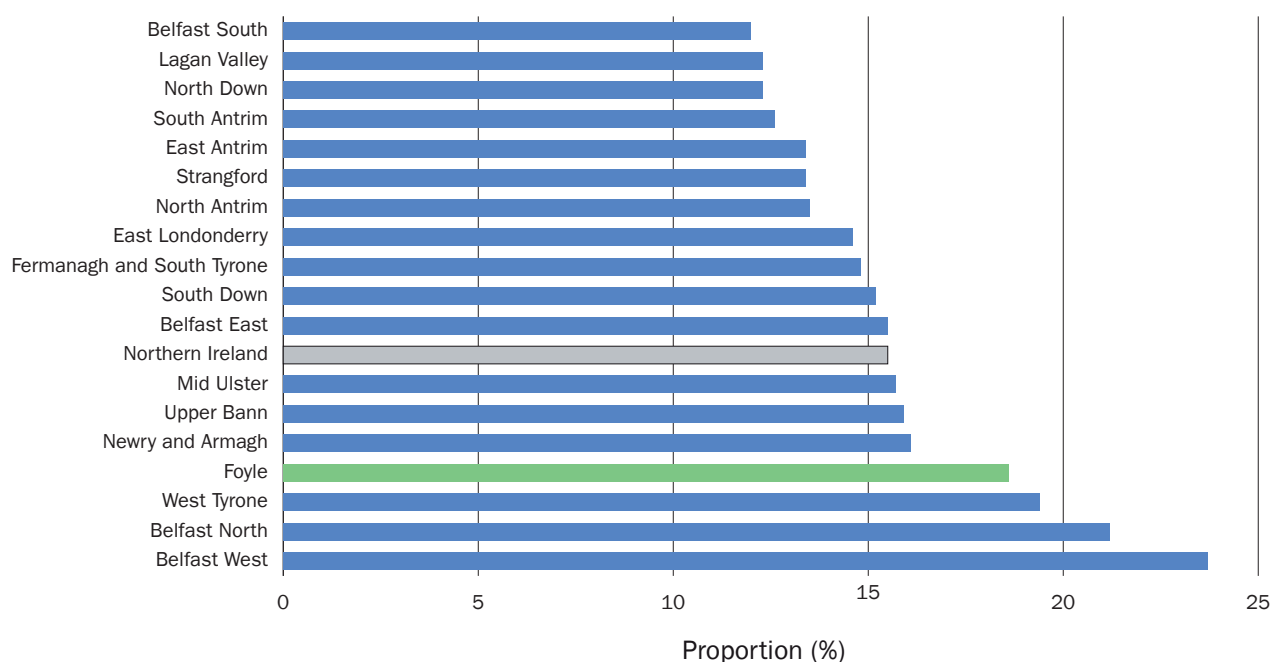
## Health – People in receipt of disability-related benefits

As at February 2013, there were 18,770 people, or 18.6% of all constituents, in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit in Foyle.

A higher proportion of people living in Foyle were in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 15.5%.

Foyle had the 4th highest 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 Brandywell (29.3%, 730 recipients), Westland (27.8%, 580 recipients) and Beechwood (27.4%, 590 recipients). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Holly Mount (12.4%, 640 recipients), Enagh (12.7%, 730 recipients) and Eglinton (13.4%, 590 recipients).

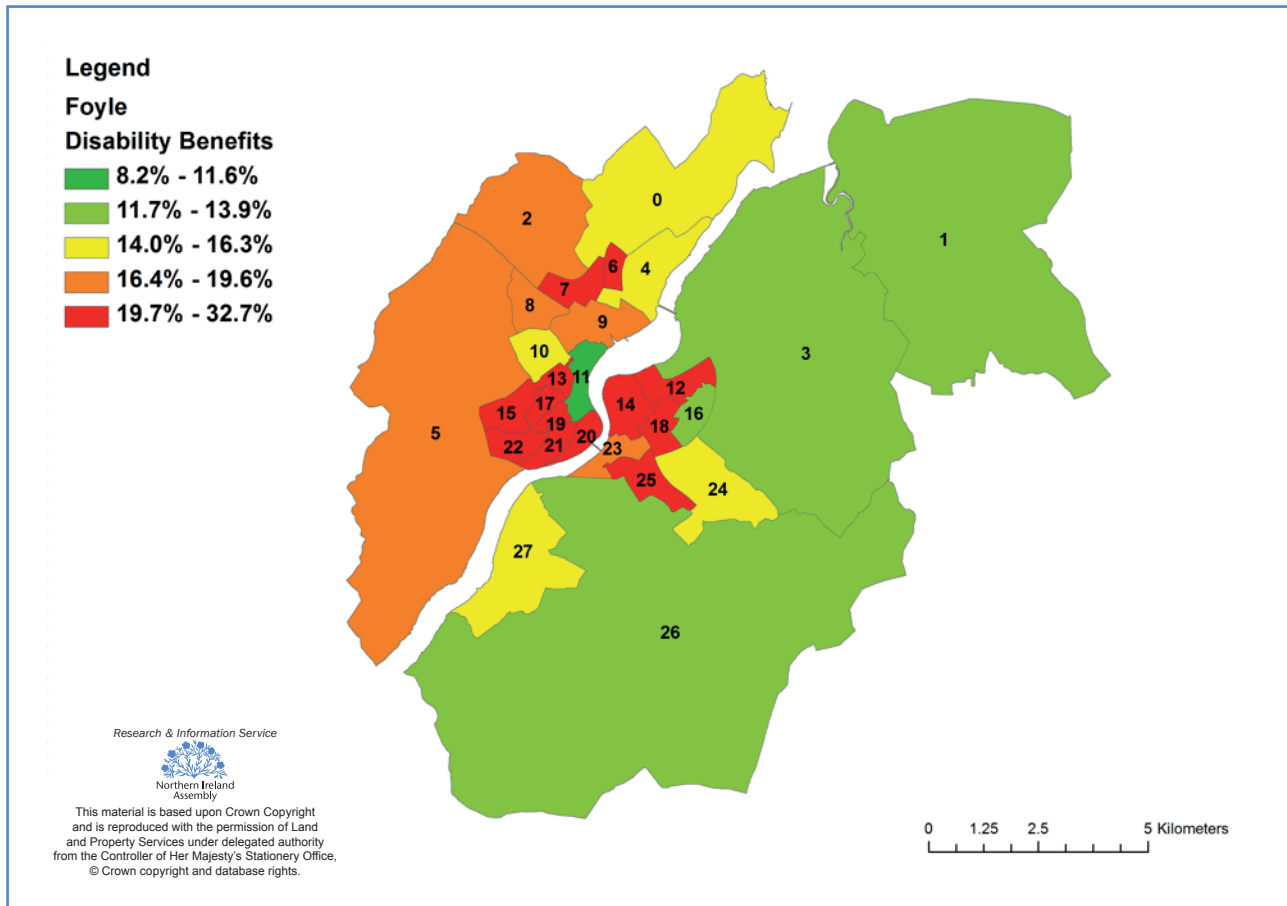
### Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit at ward level, as at February 2013

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
Altnagelvin	720	14.8	Foyle Springs	610	16.3
Ballynashallog	470	14.5	Holly Mount	640	12.4
Beechwood	590	27.4	Kilfennan	420	13.8
Brandywell	730	29.3	Lisnagelvin	730	21.7
Carn Hill	630	24.2	New Buildings	500	14.7
Caw	560	21.5	Pennyburn	440	17.7
Clondermot	670	22.7	Rosemount	550	21.8
Creggan Central	660	24.0	Shantallow East	630	25.2
Creggan South	570	25.0	Shantallow West	1,190	18.7
Crevagh	1,030	17.6	Springtown	580	18.5
Culmore	1,410	15.9	Strand Derry	800	20.9
Ebrington	580	22.6	The Diamond	620	26.4
Eglinton	590	13.4	Victoria (Derry)	570	16.7
Enagh (Derry)	730	12.7	Westland	580	27.8

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

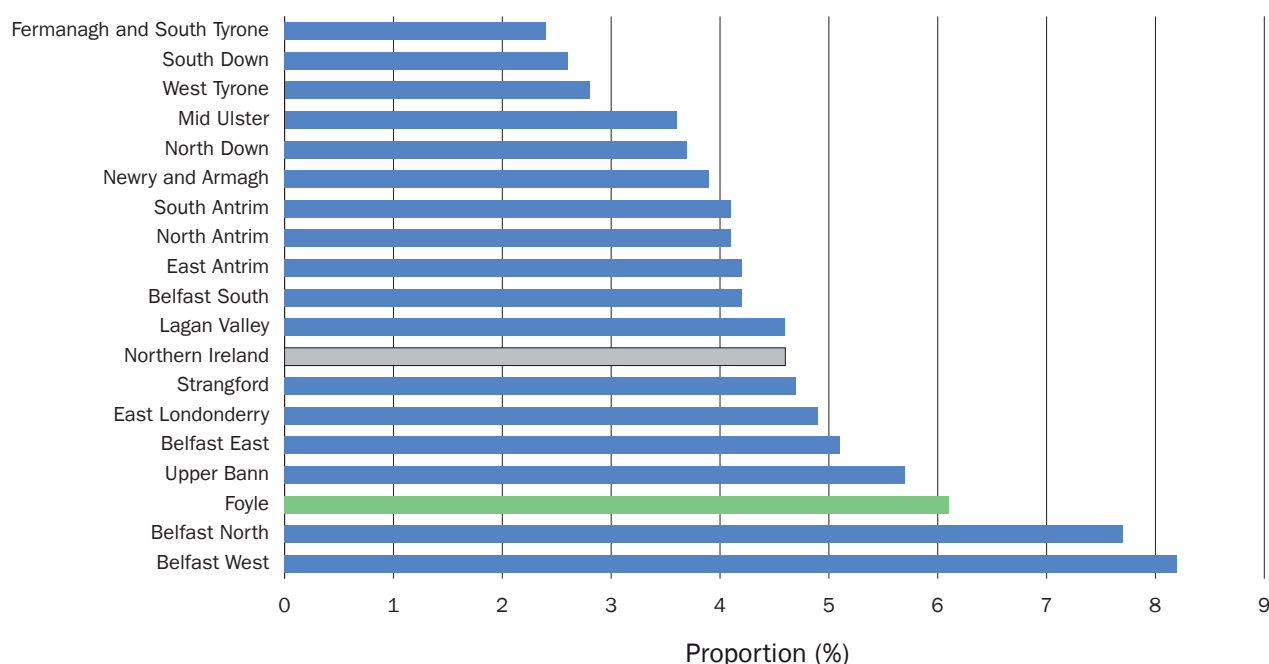
## Health – Births to teenage mothers

In 2011, there were 97 births to teenage mothers in Foyle. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 6.1% of all births in the Constituency in that year.

A higher proportion of births were to teenage mothers in Foyle in 2011 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.6%.

The Constituency of Foyle had the 3rd highest 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 chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, mental health, asthma and epilepsy amongst patients whose GP practice is located in the Foyle area compared to GP practices across all of Northern Ireland.

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

	Foyle Patients		All Northern Ireland Patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Patients on the coronary heart disease register	3,885	33	74,648	39
Patients on the heart failure register	763	6	14,410	8
Patients on the stroke register	1,828	15	33,470	18
Patients on the hypertension register	13,306	113	245,730	129
Patients on the chronic obstructive pulmonary disease register	2,550	22	34,522	18
Patients on the hypothyroid register	4,106	35	68,621	36
Patients on the cancer register	1,787	15	33,781	18
Patients on the mental health register	1,140	10	16,110	8
Patients on the asthma register	7,676	65	115,389	60
Patients on the dementia register	578	5	12,278	6
Patients on the atrial fibrillation register	1,467	12	27,760	15
Patients on the obesity register (Patients aged 16+)	9,623	103	168,976	111
Patients on the diabetes mellitus register (Patients aged 17+)	4,358	47	79,072	53
Patients on the epilepsy register (Patients aged 18+)	1,018	11	15,115	10
Patients on the chronic kidney disease register (patients aged 18+)	3,574	40	67,259	46
Patients on the learning disabilities register (Patients aged 18+)	653	7	9,852	7

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

## Education – Qualifications of School Leavers

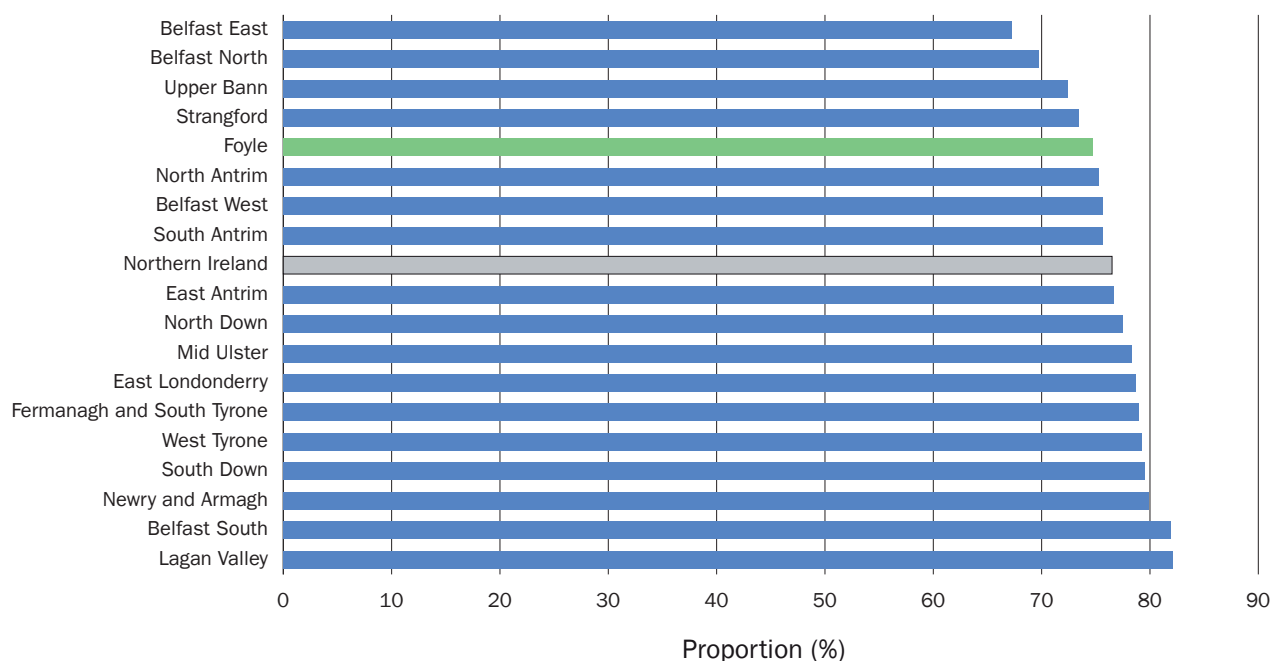
In 2011/12, 1,513 young people left post primary education in Foyle. Of these, 1,130 achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent (932 of which included GCSE English and GCSE Maths) while 39 left school with no GCSEs. In total, 847<sup>1</sup> achieved two or more A-levels or equivalent.

In all, 74.7% of Foyle school leavers achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent.

A lower proportion of Foyle 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%.

Foyle had the 5th lowest 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.

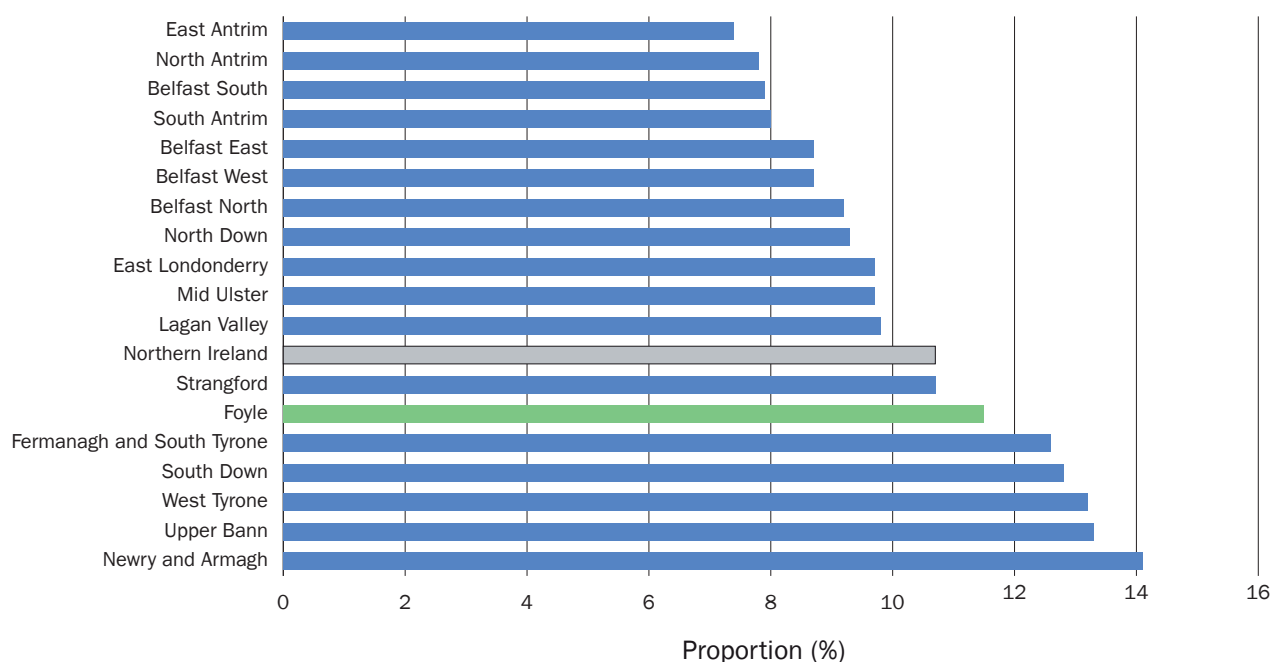
## Education – Participation in Further Education

In 2011/12, there were 9,035 students from Foyle enrolled in further education. This equates to 11.5% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in further education.

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

Foyle had the 6th 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

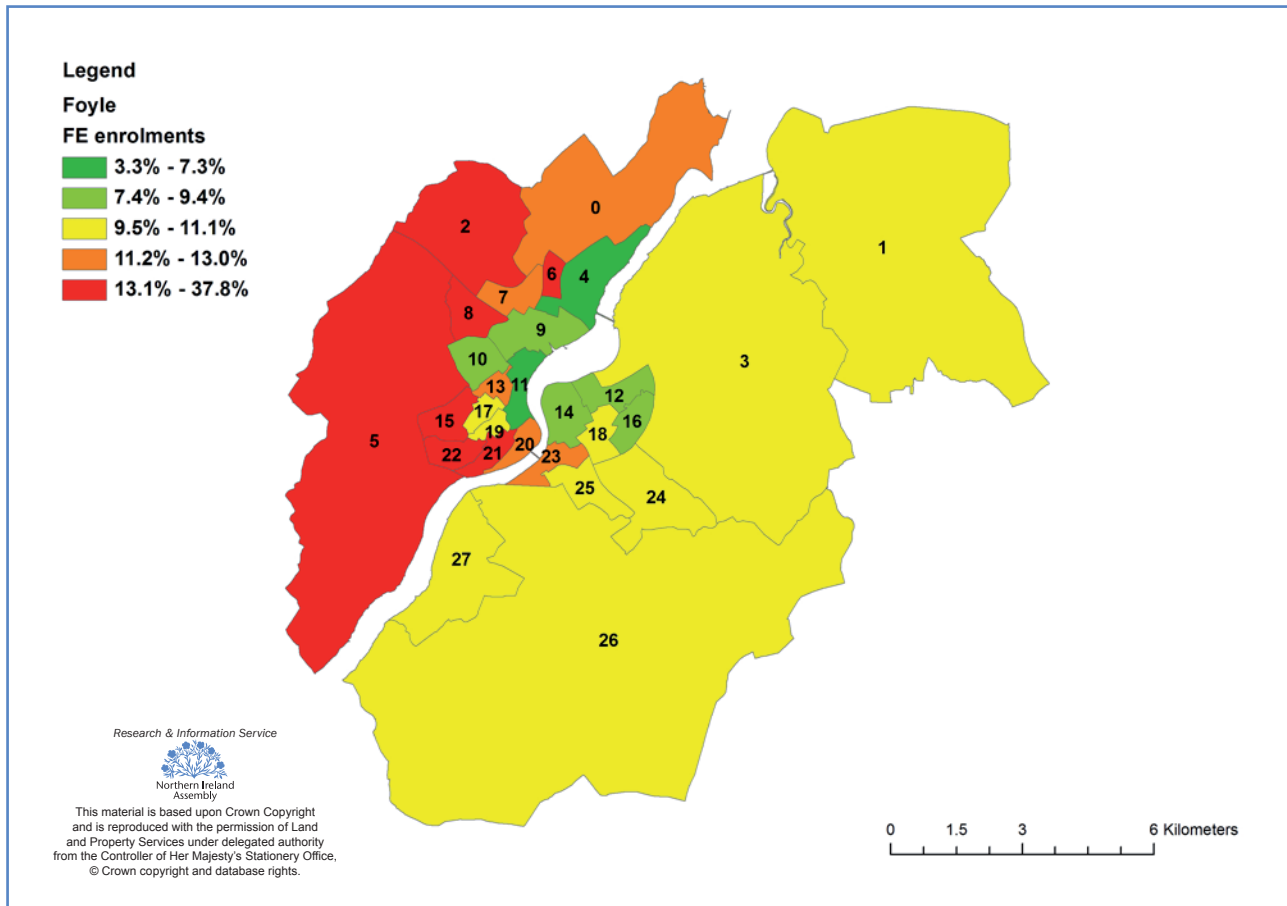
The highest proportion of people enrolled in further education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Shantallow East (17.1%, 330 enrolments), Crevagh (17.0%, 710 enrolments) and Creggan Central (16.3%, 330 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Ballynashallog (6.9%, 190 enrolments), Ebrington (8.1%, 170 enrolments) and Caw (8.3%, 175 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
Altnagelvin	405	10.7	Foyle Springs	285	9.4
Ballynashallog	190	6.9	Holly Mount	370	9.6
Beechwood	180	9.9	Kilfennan	210	8.5
Brandywell	280	14.3	Lisnagelvin	270	9.8
Carn Hill	250	12.4	New Buildings	290	10.7
Caw	175	8.3	Pennyburn	195	9.2
Clondermot	230	9.6	Rosemount	250	11.7
Creggan Central	330	16.3	Shantallow East	330	17.1
Creggan South	240	13.8	Shantallow West	695	15.8
Crevagh	710	17.0	Springtown	350	14.0
Culmore	740	11.9	Strand Derry	390	11.3
Ebrington	170	8.1	The Diamond	250	12.6
Eglinton	325	9.7	Victoria (Derry)	320	12.1
Enagh (Derry)	440	10.5	Westland	170	9.9

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

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



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

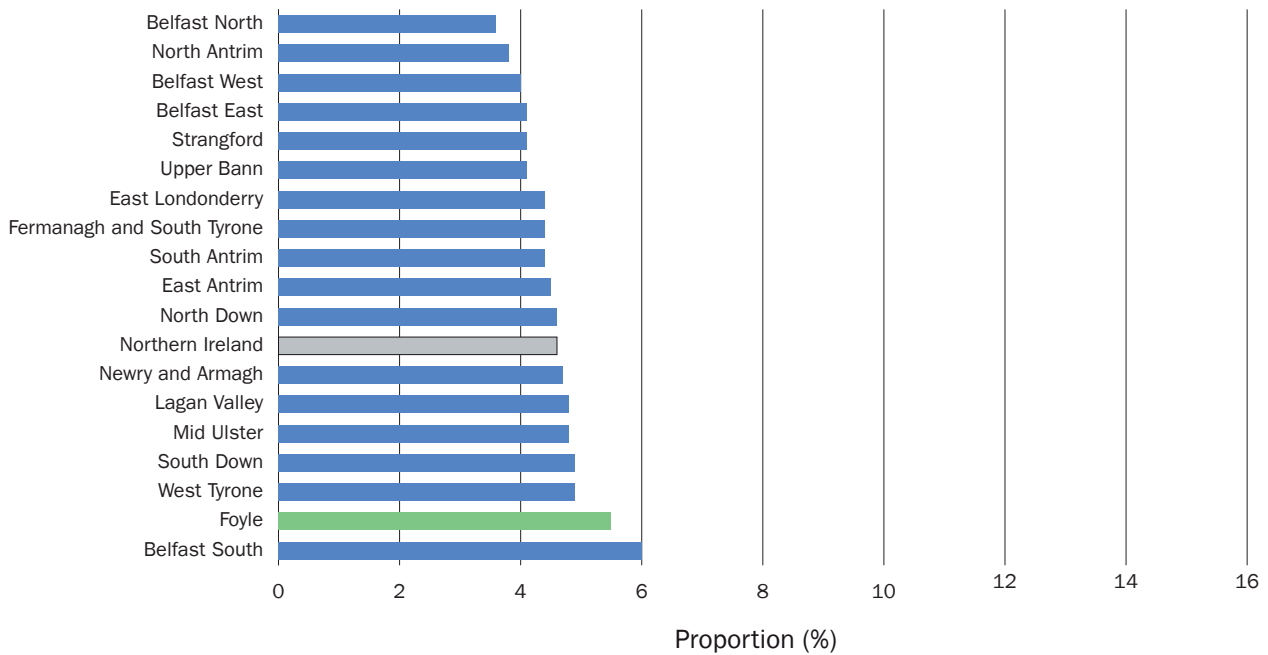
## Education – Participation in Higher Education

In 2011/12, there were 4,335 students from Foyle enrolled in higher education. This equates to 5.5% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in higher education.

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

Foyle had the 2nd highest 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

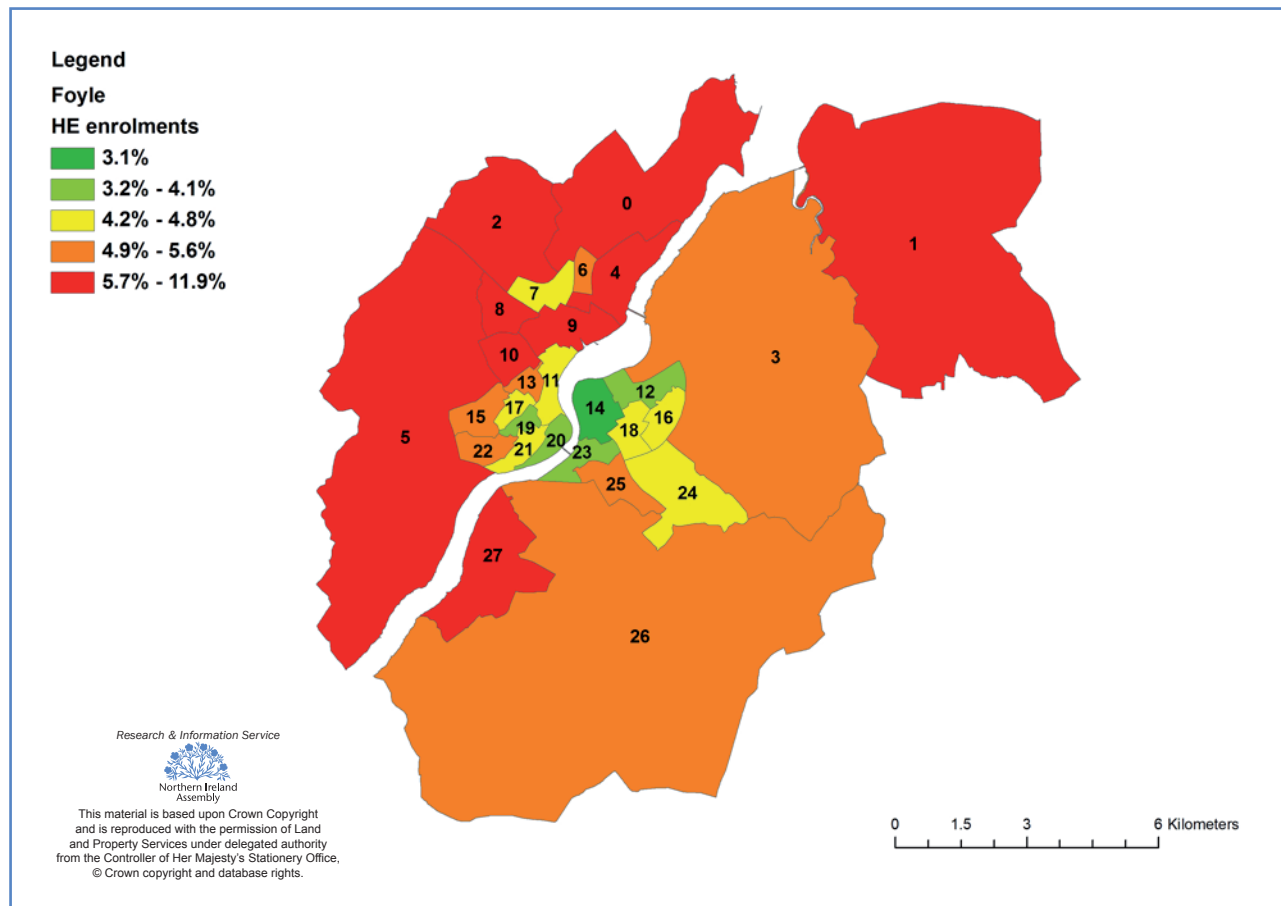
The highest proportion of people enrolled in higher education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Ballynashallog (9.9%, 270 enrolments), Springtown (8.2%, 205 enrolments) and Foyle Springs (7.9%, 240 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Ebrington (3.1%, 65 enrolments), Strand (3.2%, 110 enrolments) and Caw (3.6%, 75 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
Altnagelvin	170	4.5	Foyle Springs	240	7.9
Ballynashallog	270	9.9	Holly Mount	190	4.9
Beechwood	85	4.7	Kilfennan	115	4.6
Brandywell	85	4.3	Lisnagelvin	120	4.4
Carn Hill	90	4.5	New Buildings	180	6.6
Caw	75	3.6	Pennyburn	160	7.6
Clondermot	120	5.0	Rosemount	105	4.9
Creggan Central	100	4.9	Shantallow East	95	4.9
Creggan South	85	4.9	Shantallow West	280	6.4
Crevagh	260	6.2	Springtown	205	8.2
Culmore	430	6.9	Strand (Derry)	110	3.2
Ebrington	65	3.1	The Diamond	75	3.8
Eglinton	230	6.8	Victoria (Derry)	100	3.8
Enagh (Derry)	225	5.3	Westland	70	4.1

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

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



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

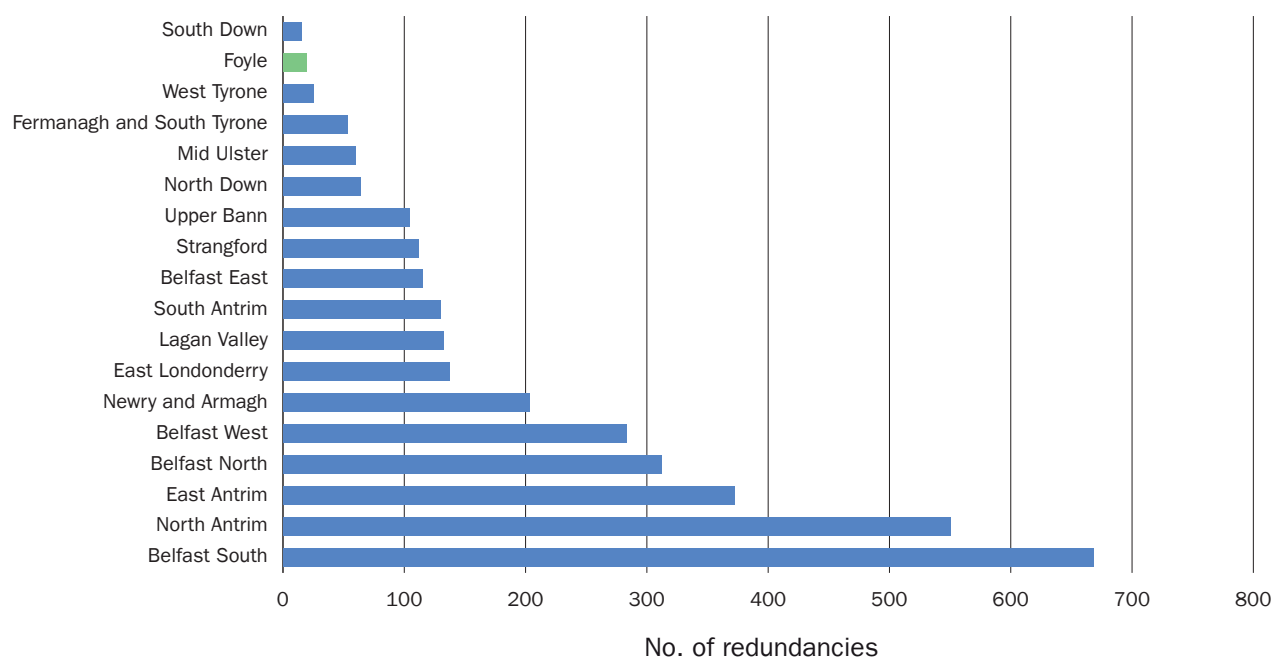
## Labour Market – Confirmed redundancies

In 2012, there were 19 confirmed redundancies in Foyle.

This represents 0.6% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2012.

Foyle had the 2nd 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

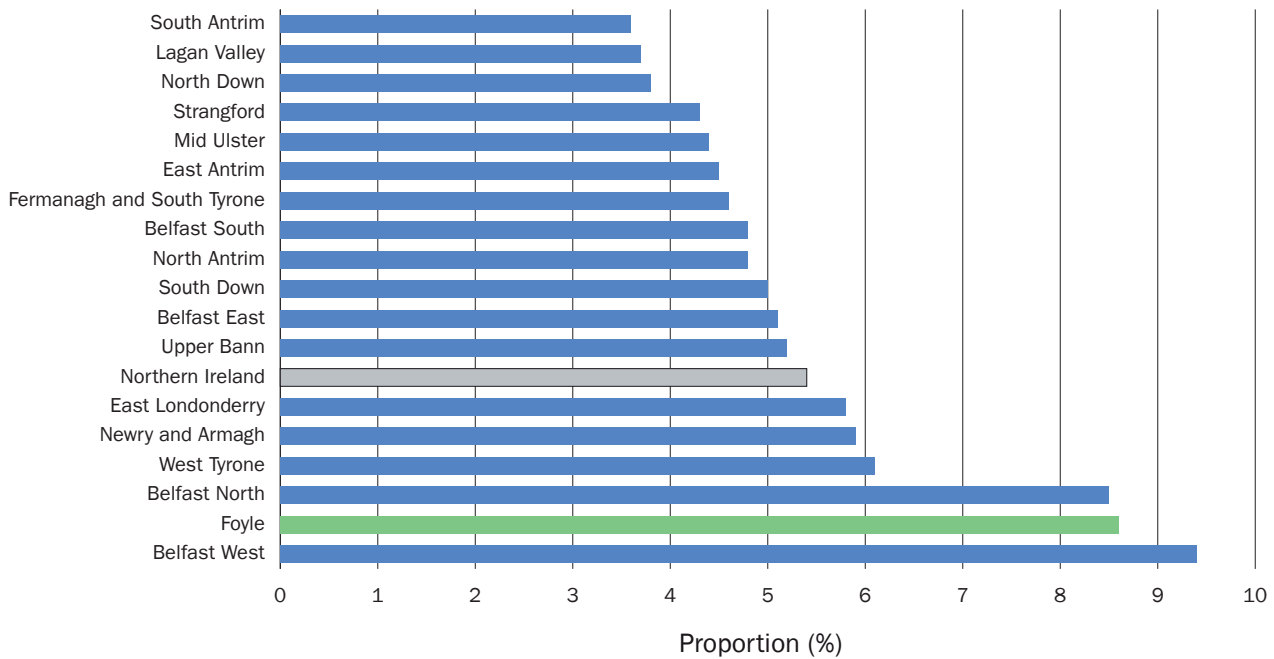
## Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2012, there were 5,800 people claiming unemployment-related benefits in Foyle. This equates to 8.6% of all working age people in the Constituency.

A higher proportion of working age people in Foyle claimed unemployment-related benefits when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 5.4%.

Foyle was the Constituency with the 2nd highest 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 Strand (17.1%, 473 claimants), The Diamond (15.9%, 252 claimants) and Rosemount (14.8%, 267 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Ballynashallog (3.7%, 86 claimants), Eglinton (4.2%, 127 claimants) and Kilfennan (4.5%, 104 claimants).

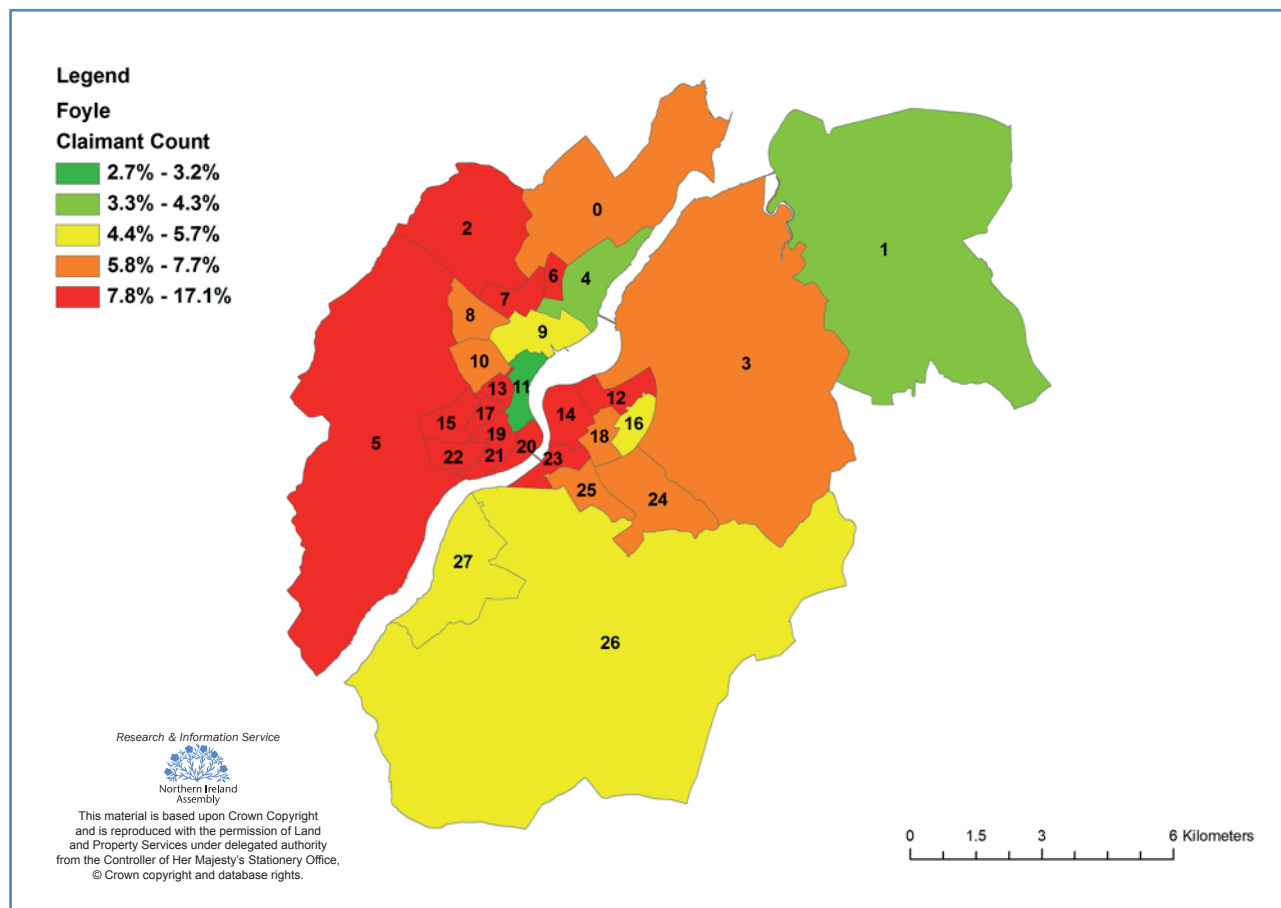
### Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2012

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population <sup>1</sup>	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Altnagelvin	212	6.7	Foyle Springs	200	7.2
Ballynashallog	86	3.7	Holly Mount	165	5.4
Beechwood	136	8.7	Kilfennan	104	4.5
Brandywell	204	12.2	Lisnagelvin	144	6.8
Carn Hill	170	8.9	New Buildings	117	4.9
Caw	124	7.9	Pennyburn	86	4.9
Clondermot	133	7.7	Rosemount	267	14.8
Creggan Central	245	13.1	Shantallow East	183	11.8
Creggan South	212	14.5	Shantallow West	409	9.3
Crevagh	366	9.4	Springtown	153	6.3
Culmore	408	6.6	Strand (Derry)	473	17.1
Ebrington	173	10.0	The Diamond	252	15.9
Eglinton	127	4.2	Victoria (Derry)	251	13.3
Enagh (Derry)	210	7.2	Westland	190	14.1

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count)

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

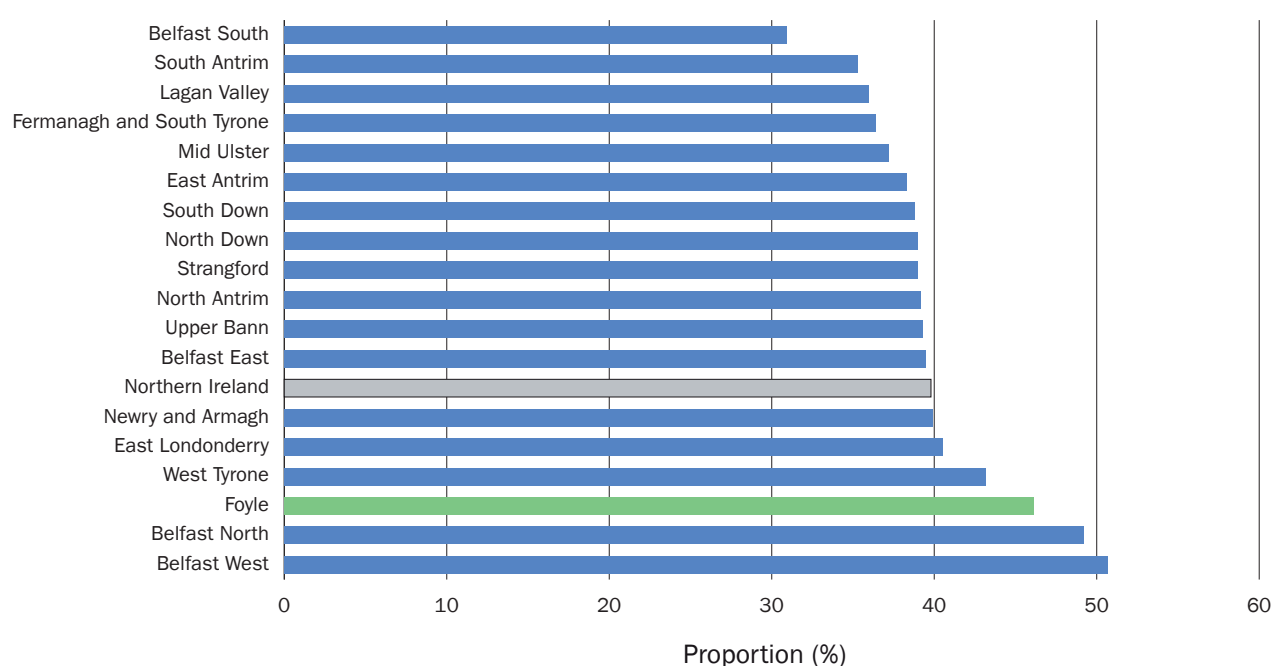
## Low income – People claiming benefits

As at April 2013, 36,120 people in Foyle claimed at least one of the main benefits. This equates to 46.1% of all constituents aged 16 and over.

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

Foyle was the Constituency with the 3rd highest 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 Brandywell (62.9%, 1,230 claimants), Westland (61.7%, 1,060 claimants) and The Diamond (61.2%, 1,210 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Holly Mount (31.4%, 1,210 claimants), Enagh (34.7%, 1,460 claimants) and Eglinton (34.8%, 1,170 claimants).

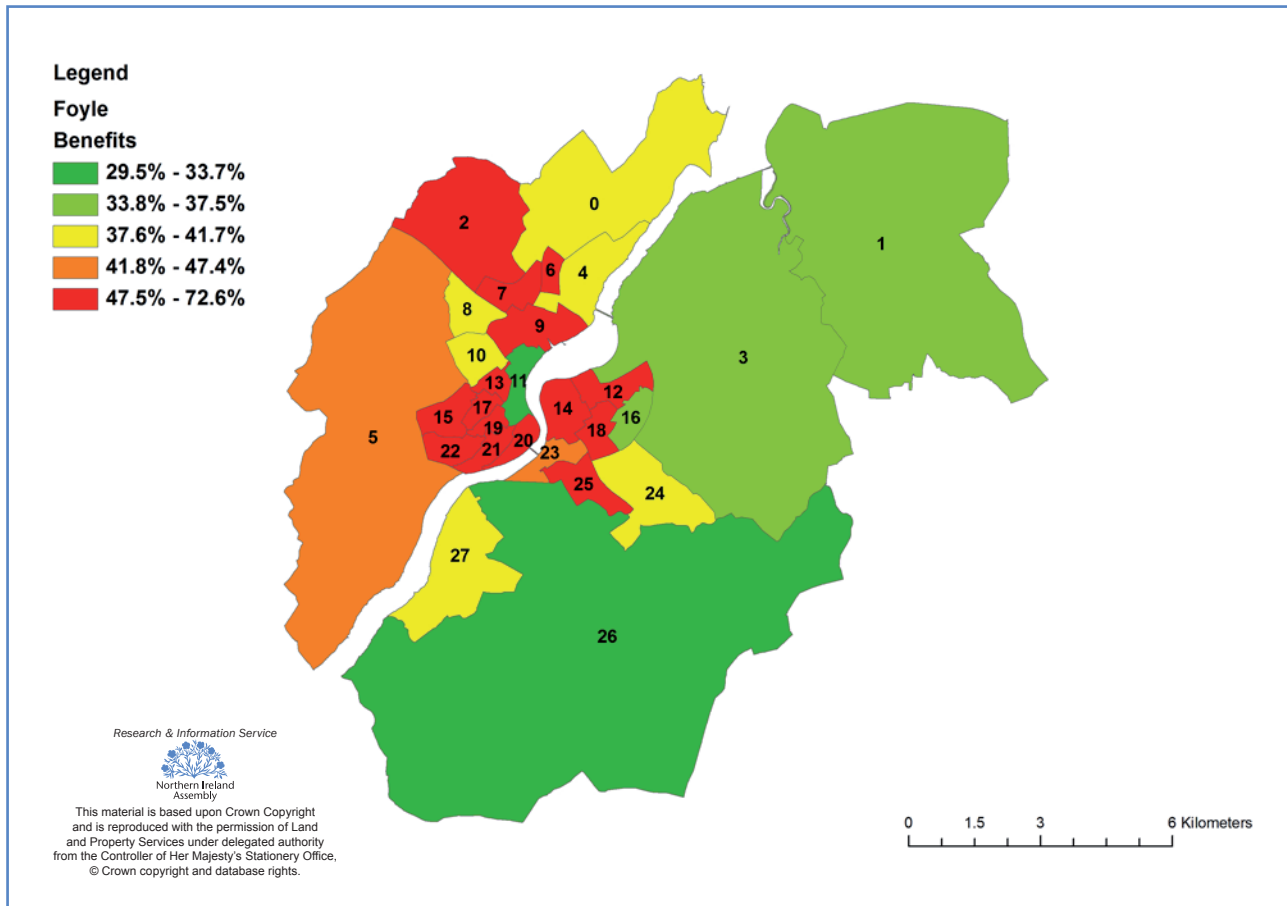
### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at April 2013<sup>1</sup>

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
Altnagelvin	1,480	39.0	Foyle Springs	1,230	40.6
Ballynashallog	1,060	38.7	Holly Mount	1,210	31.4
Beechwood	1,020	56.0	Kilfennan	910	36.7
Brandywell	1,230	62.9	Lisnagelvin	1,380	50.1
Carn Hill	1,150	57.1	New Buildings	1,060	39.1
Caw	1,040	49.4	Pennyburn	1,020	48.2
Clondermot	1,210	50.2	Rosemount	1,120	52.3
Creggan Central	1,220	60.2	Shantallow East	1,180	61.2
Creggan South	1,000	57.6	Shantallow West	2,180	49.5
Crevagh	1,880	45.1	Springtown	1,040	41.6
Culmore	2,520	40.5	Strand Derry	1,790	51.8
Ebrington	1,140	54.4	The Diamond	1,210	61.2
Eglinton	1,170	34.8	Victoria (Derry)	1,180	44.5
Enagh (Derry)	1,460	34.7	Westland	1,060	61.7

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

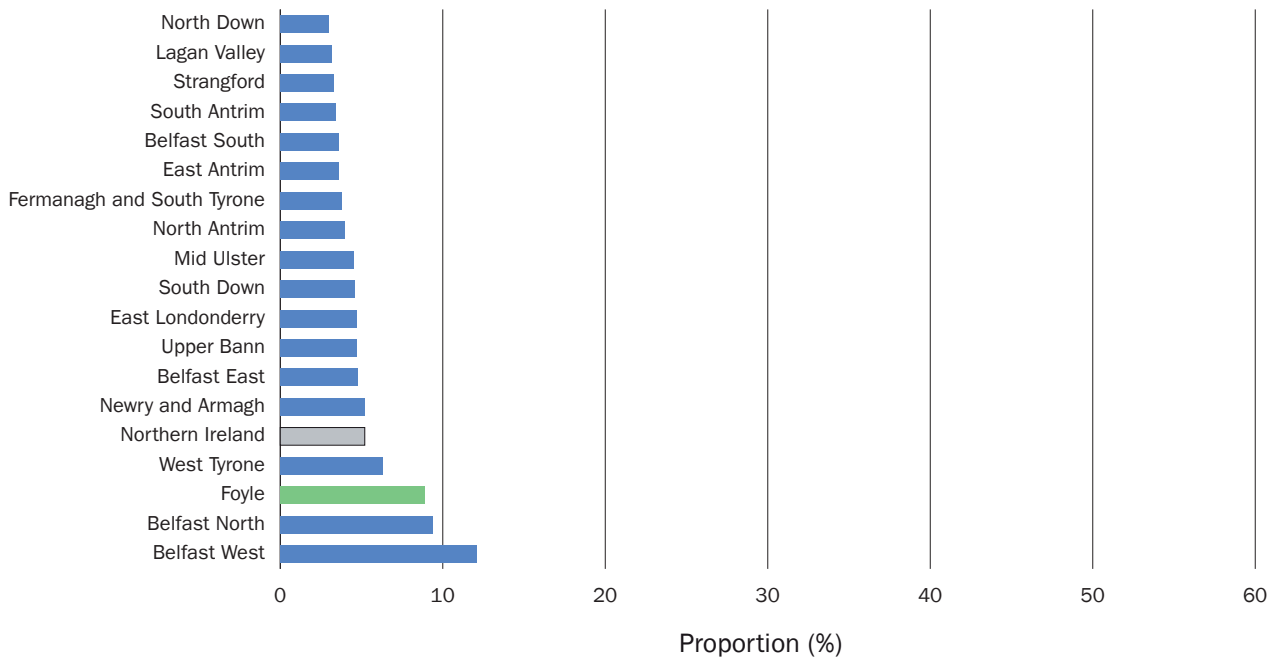
## Low income – People claiming income support

As at February 2013, there were 6,100 people in Foyle claiming income support, of whom 5,910 were of working age. This equates to 8.9% of working age people claiming the benefit.

A higher proportion of working age people living in Foyle claimed income support when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 5.2%.

Foyle was the Constituency with the 3rd highest 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 Creggan Central (16.9%, 310 claimants), Creggan South (16.4%, 240 claimants) and Brandywell (16.1%, 260 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Ballynashallog (3.3%, 70 claimants), Eglinton (3.5%, 100 claimants) and Kilfennan (3.8%, 80 claimants).

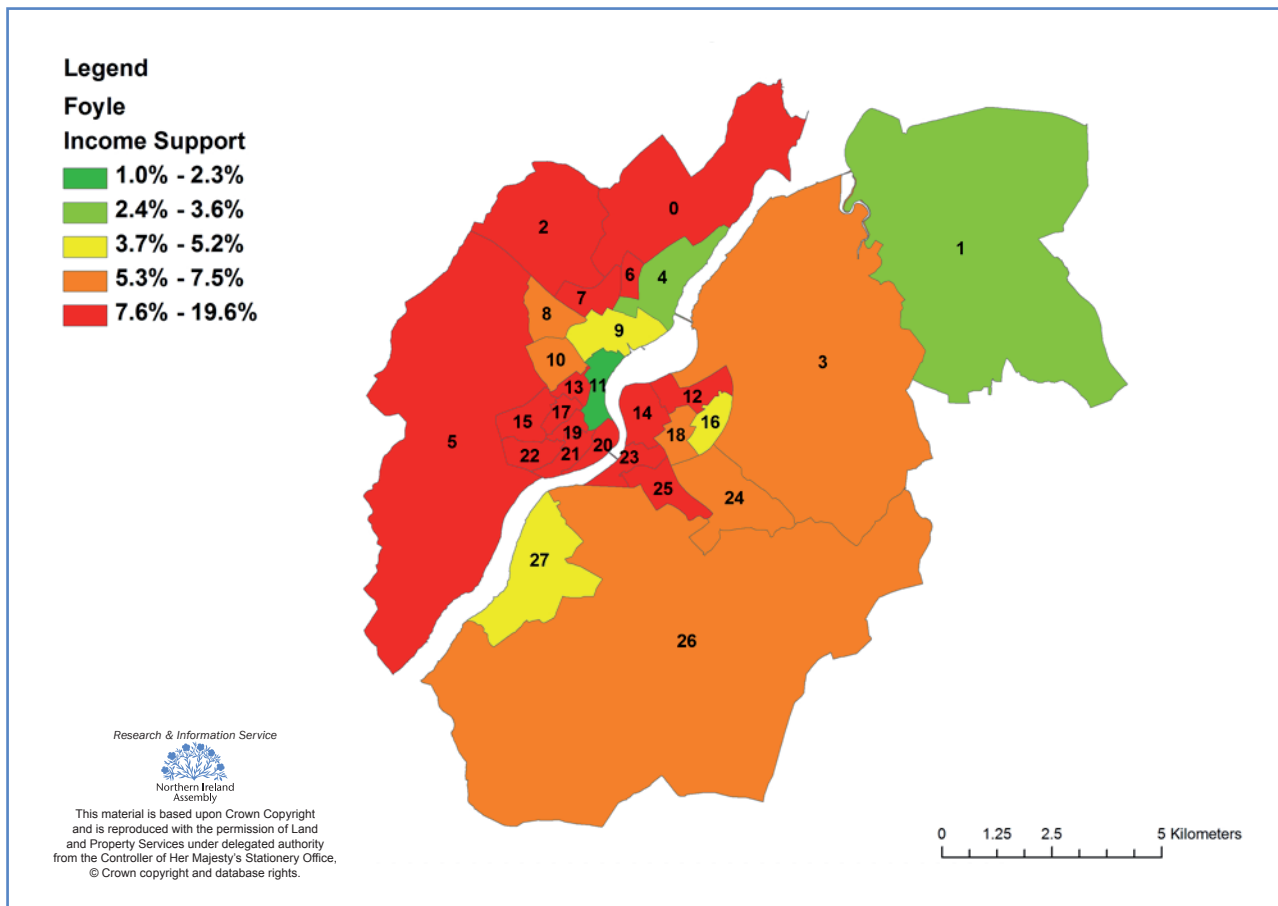
### Proportion of working age people claiming income support at ward level, as at February 2013

Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population <sup>1</sup>	Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Altnagelvin	210	6.5	Foyle Springs	170	6.5
Ballynashallog	70	3.3	Holly Mount	180	5.3
Beechwood	160	11.2	Kilfennan	80	3.8
Brandywell	260	16.1	Lisnagelvin	120	5.8
Carn Hill	220	13.3	New Buildings	90	4.0
Caw	150	9.3	Pennyburn	60	3.9
Clondermot	170	9.1	Rosemount	200	11.0
Creggan Central	310	16.9	Shantallow East	230	14.7
Creggan South	240	16.4	Shantallow West	560	13.7
Crevagh	480	12.5	Springtown	150	6.7
Culmore	450	8.1	Strand Derry	270	9.1
Ebrington	170	11.1	The Diamond	260	15.9
Eglinton	100	3.5	Victoria (Derry)	190	8.2
Enagh (Derry)	230	6.2	Westland	190	14.0

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

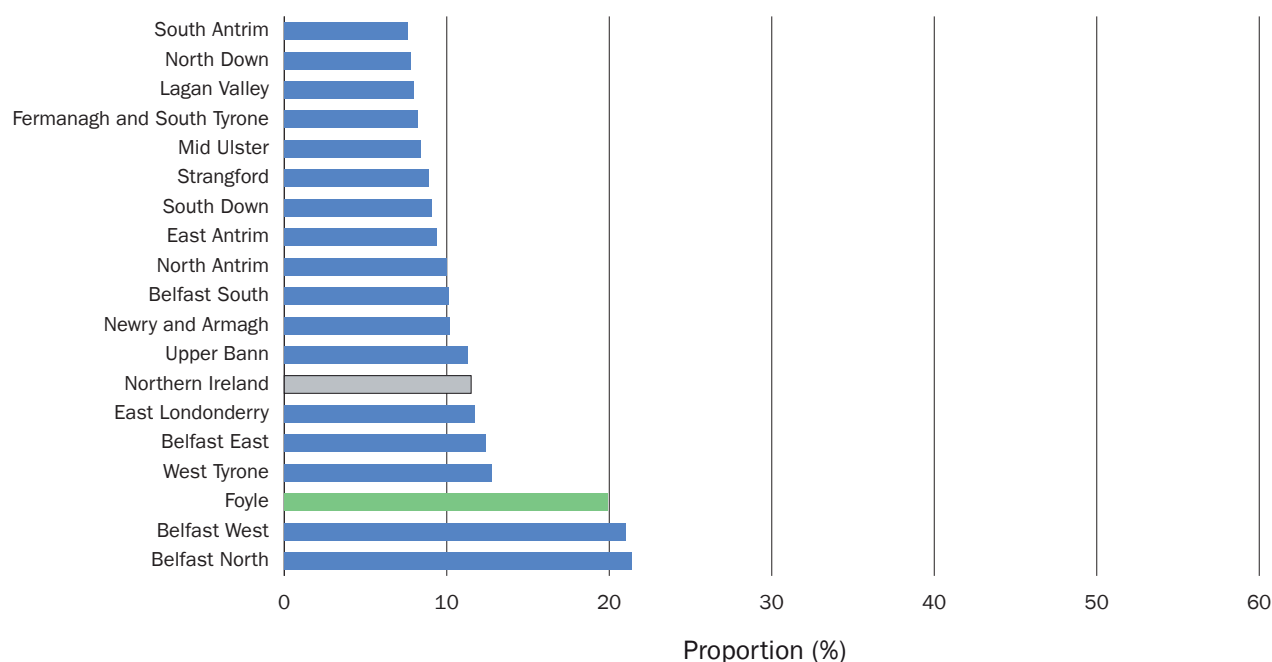
## Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2013, there were 15,570 people in Foyle claiming housing benefit. This equates to 19.9% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming this benefit.

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

Foyle was the constituency with the 3rd highest 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

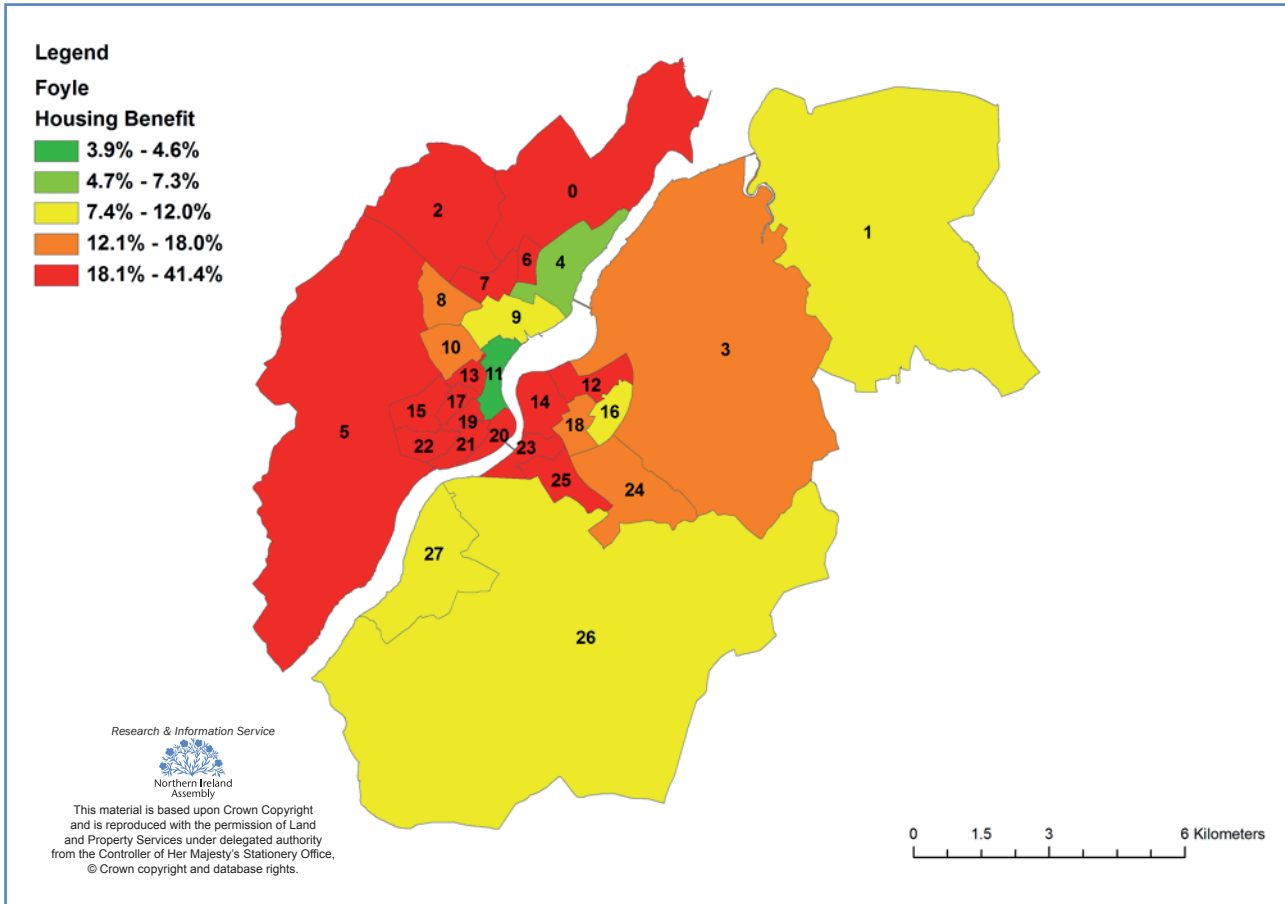
The highest proportion of people claiming Housing Benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of The Diamond (39.5%, 780 claimants), Brandywell (36.8%, 720 claimants) and Strand (34.4%, 1,190 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Ballynashallog (4.7%, 130 claimants), New Buildings (7.7%, 210 claimants), Eglinton (8.0%, 270 claimants) and Pennyburn (8.0%, 170 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
Altnagelvin	570	15.0	Foyle Springs	390	12.9
Ballynashallog	130	4.7	Holly Mount	320	8.3
Beechwood	350	19.2	Kilfennan	230	9.3
Brandywell	720	36.8	Lisnagelvin	410	14.9
Carn Hill	460	22.8	New Buildings	210	7.7
Caw	490	23.3	Pennyburn	170	8.0
Clondermot	460	19.1	Rosemount	610	28.5
Creggan Central	630	31.1	Shantallow East	480	24.9
Creggan South	460	26.5	Shantallow West	1,340	30.4
Crevagh	1,070	25.6	Springtown	320	12.8
Culmore	1,140	18.3	Strand (Derry)	1,190	34.4
Ebrington	630	30.0	The Diamond	780	39.5
Eglinton	270	8.0	Victoria (Derry)	660	24.9
Enagh (Derry)	570	13.5	Westland	520	30.3

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

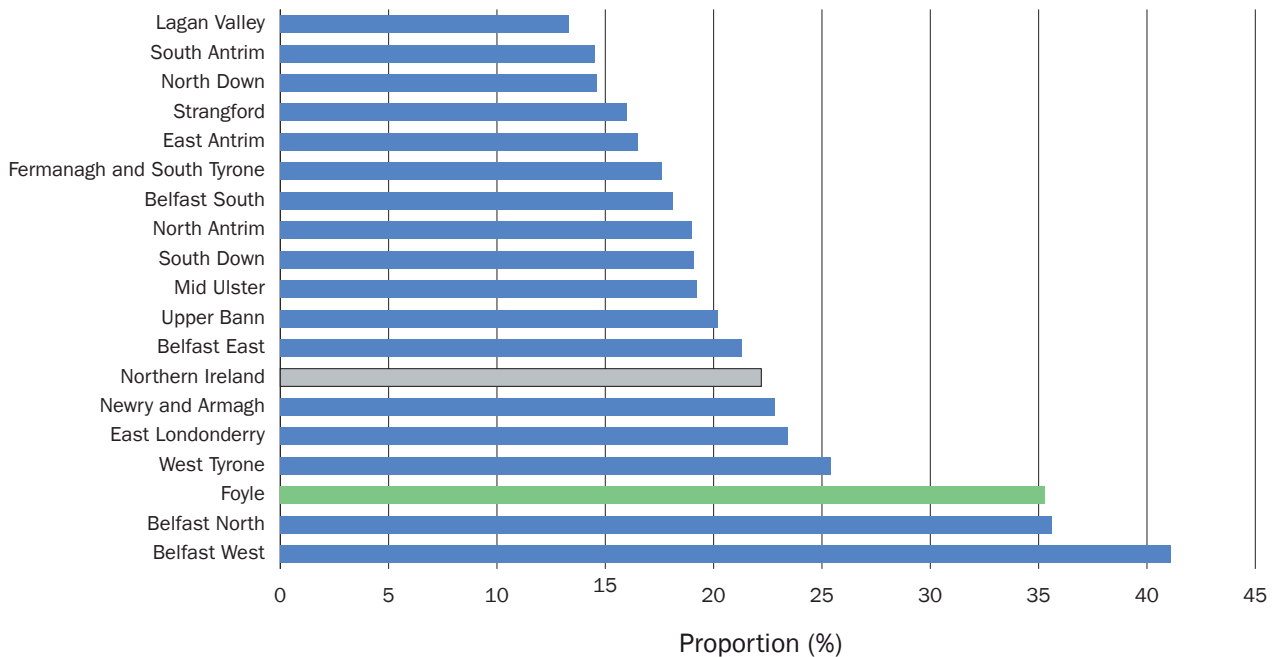
## Low income – Children living in Poverty

As at August 2011, there were 8,015 children aged 0-15 years living in poverty<sup>1</sup> in Foyle. This equates to 35.3% of all children in the Constituency.

A higher proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years were living in poverty in Foyle when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 22.2%.

Foyle was the Constituency with the 3rd highest 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 Brandywell (62.1%), Creggan Central (60.7%) and Creggan South (57.8%). The lowest proportions were found in Eglinton (14.5%), Ballynashallog (15.6%) and Holly Mount (16.2%).

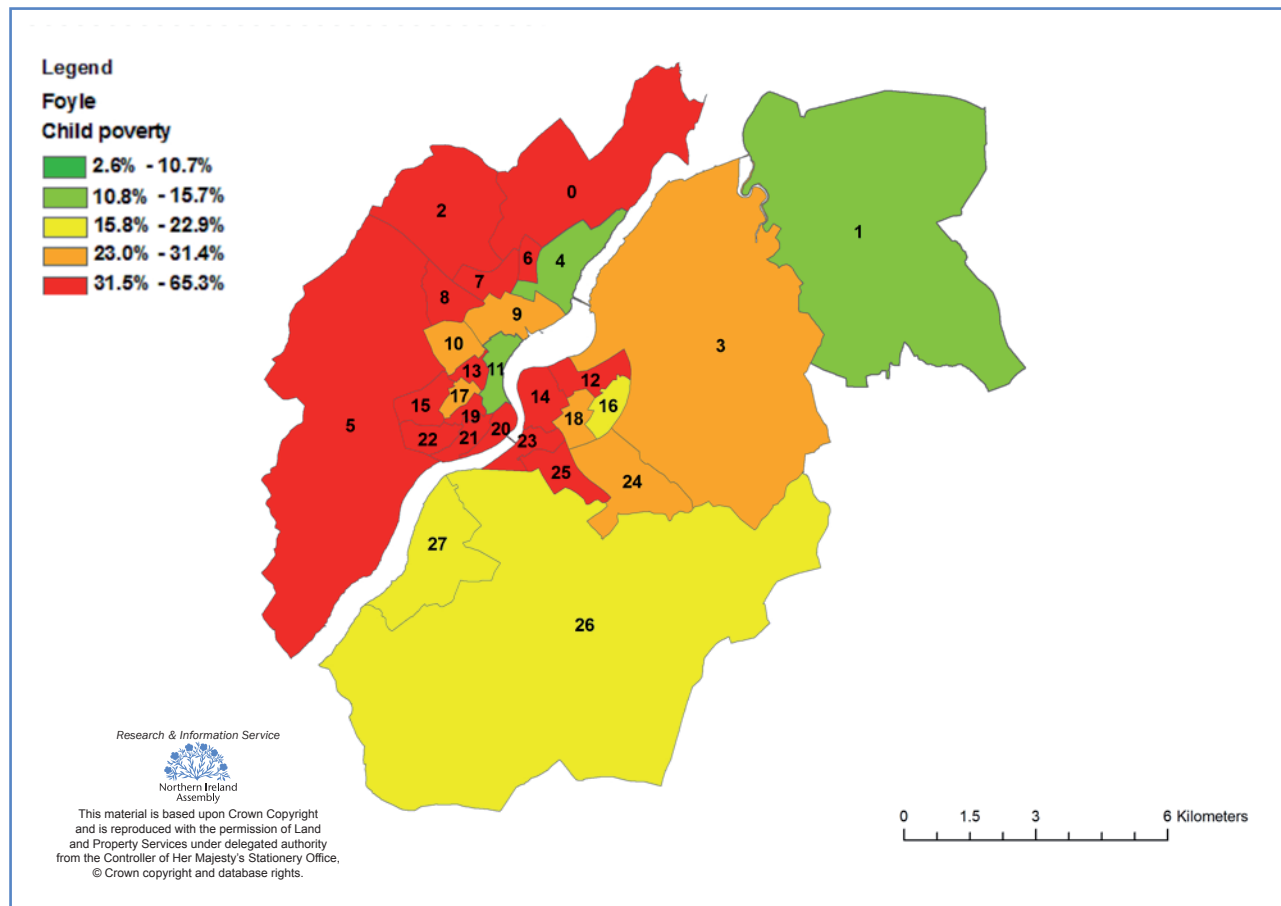
### Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in poverty at ward level, as at August 2011

Ward	Children in Poverty (%) <sup>1</sup>	Ward	Children in Poverty (%)
Altnagelvin	27.5	Foyle Springs	25.7
Ballynashallog	15.6	Holly Mount	16.2
Beechwood	29.7	Kilfennan	22.0
Brandywell	62.1	Lisnagelvin	30.0
Carn Hill	42.0	New Buildings	17.7
Caw	36.2	Pennyburn	23.2
Clondermot	36.8	Rosemount	45.5
Creggan Central	60.7	Shantallow East	53.3
Creggan South	57.8	Shantallow West	49.3
Crevagh	44.9	Springtown	40.4
Culmore	32.7	Strand Derry	35.2
Ebrington	39.2	The Diamond	43.7
Eglinton	14.5	Victoria (Derry)	33.2
Enagh (Derry)	23.9	Westland	49.7

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

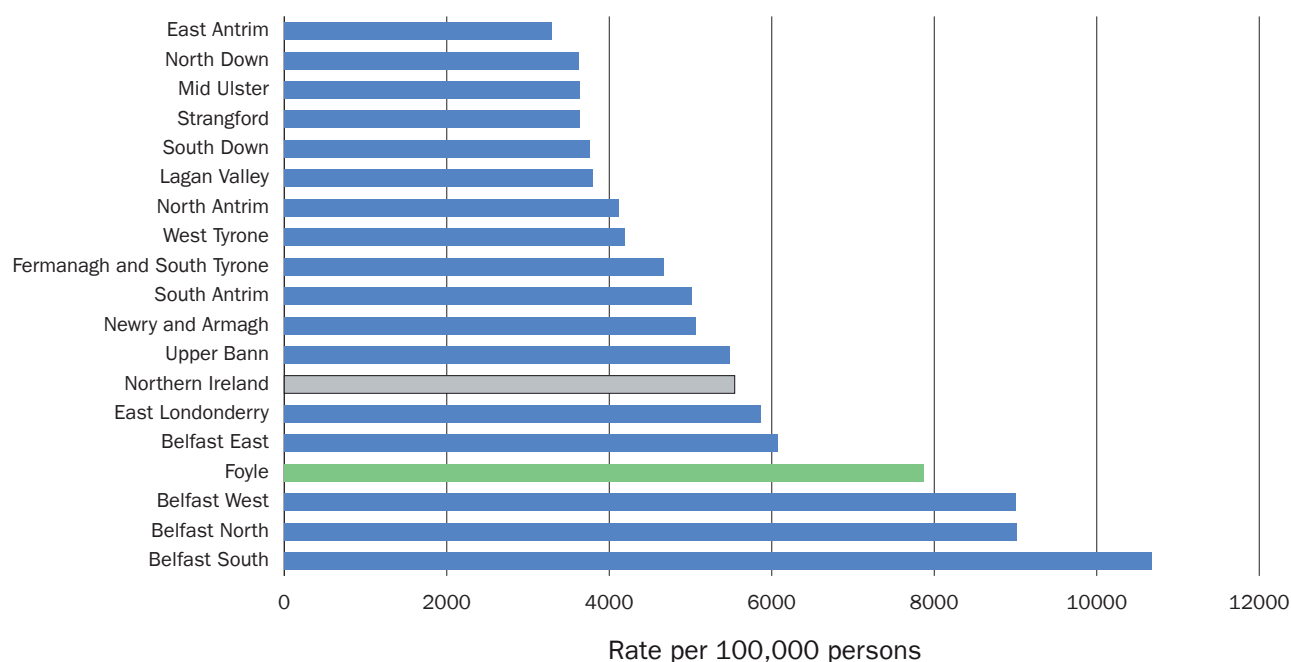
## Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2012/13, a total of 7,929 criminal offences were recorded in the Foyle area. This equates to an overall recorded crime rate of 7,866 per 100,000 persons.

The recorded crime rate for Foyle was higher than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 5,544 per 100,000 persons.

Foyle was the Constituency with the 4th highest 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 all crime types listed in the below table, with the exception of possession of weapons and other fraud, were higher in Foyle when compared to the Northern Ireland average. The crime rate for the possession of weapons in Foyle in 2012/13 was the same as the Northern Ireland average while the rate of other fraud was lower than the Northern Ireland average.

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

	Foyle		Northern Ireland	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery	2,944	2,920	33,251	1,836
Burglary	625	620	9,581	529
Vehicle offences	381	378	5,339	295
Theft including from the person, bicycle theft, shoplifting and other theft excluding vehicle offences	1,471	1,459	20,691	1,143
Criminal damage	1,809	1,795	20,959	1,157
Trafficking of drugs	63	62	890	49
Possession of drugs	222	220	3,488	193
Possession of weapons	36	36	651	36
Public order offences	114	113	1,517	84
Miscellaneous crimes against society	168	167	2,191	121
Other fraud	96	95	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 The Diamond (42,450), Strand (26,794) and Ebrington (14,208). The lowest rates were recorded in the wards of New Buildings (2,613), Holly Mount (3,166) and Ballynashallog (3,607).

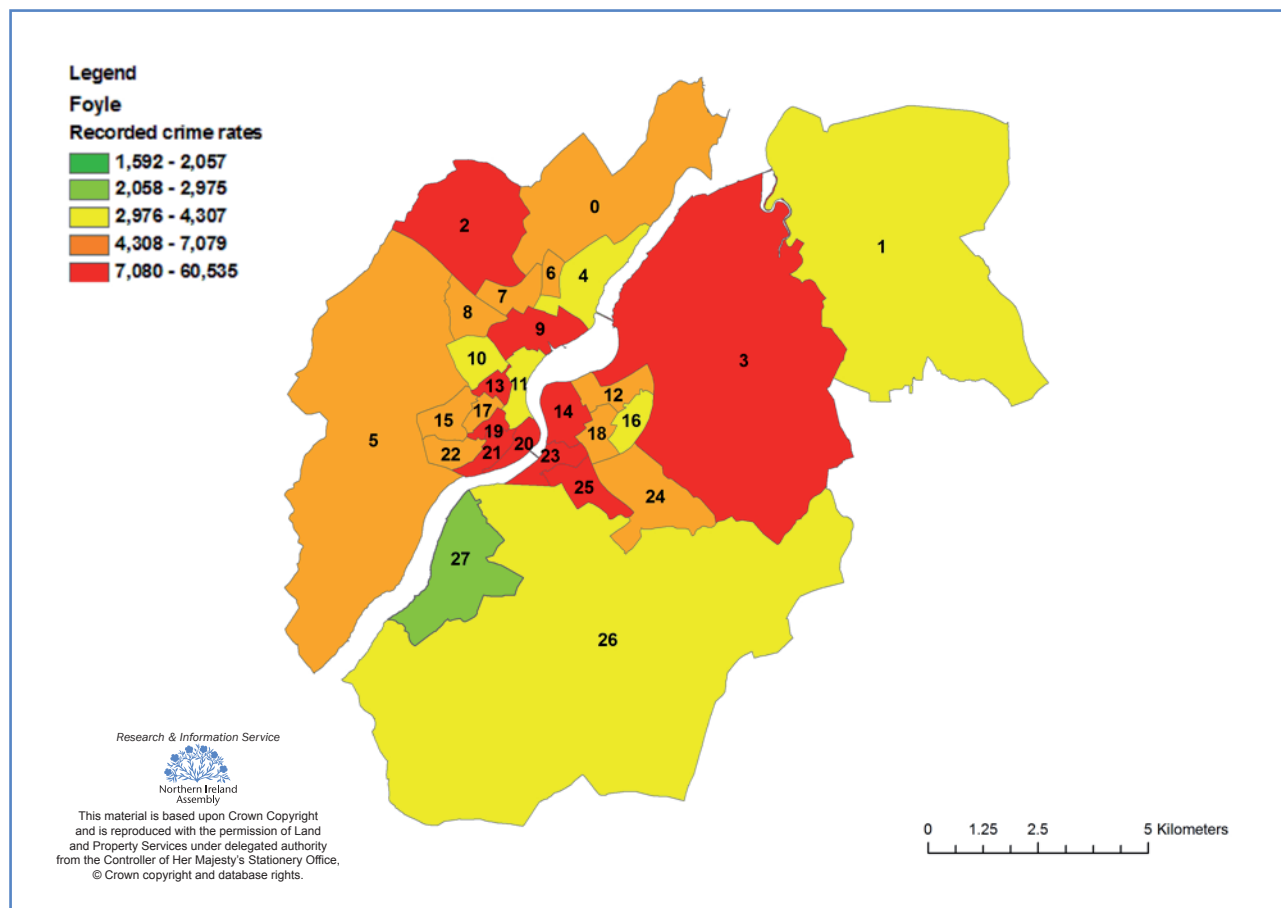
### Crime rates per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2012/13

Ward	Recorded Crime Rate <sup>1</sup>	Violence against Person Rate <sup>2</sup>	Burglary Rate	Criminal Damage Rate
Altnagelvin	5,450	2,406	267	1,193
Ballynashallog	3,607	925	647	771
Beechwood	4,556	1,999	325	1,116
Brandywell	8,697	3,246	721	2,926
Carn Hill	6,954	1,998	653	1,575
Caw	4,691	1,538	269	1,615
Clondermot	7,126	2,952	713	1,391
Creggan Central	5,927	2,073	509	2,182
Creggan South	4,655	2,108	307	1,318
Crevagh	6,384	1,946	1,041	1,656
Culmore	5,117	1,499	507	1,341
Ebrington	14,208	5,021	1,207	4,204
Eglinton	3,817	1,204	500	795
Enagh Derry	7,171	2,454	574	1,236
Foyle Springs	4,134	1,200	640	854
Holly Mount	3,166	1,236	270	772
Kilfennan	3,811	1,413	296	756
Lisnagelvin	5,942	1,188	624	1,248
New Buildings	2,613	1,116	176	499
Pennyburn	8,106	3,050	602	1,445
Rosemount	9,282	3,173	1,190	2,896
Shantallow East	6,592	2,717	320	1,678
Shantallow West	10,420	3,112	723	3,285
Springtown	5,302	1,629	511	1,182
Strand (Derry)	26,794	11,975	1,461	4,253
The Diamond	42,450	18,971	1,021	6,295
Victoria (Derry)	9,179	3,871	938	1,935
Westland	8,881	3,793	336	2,736

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

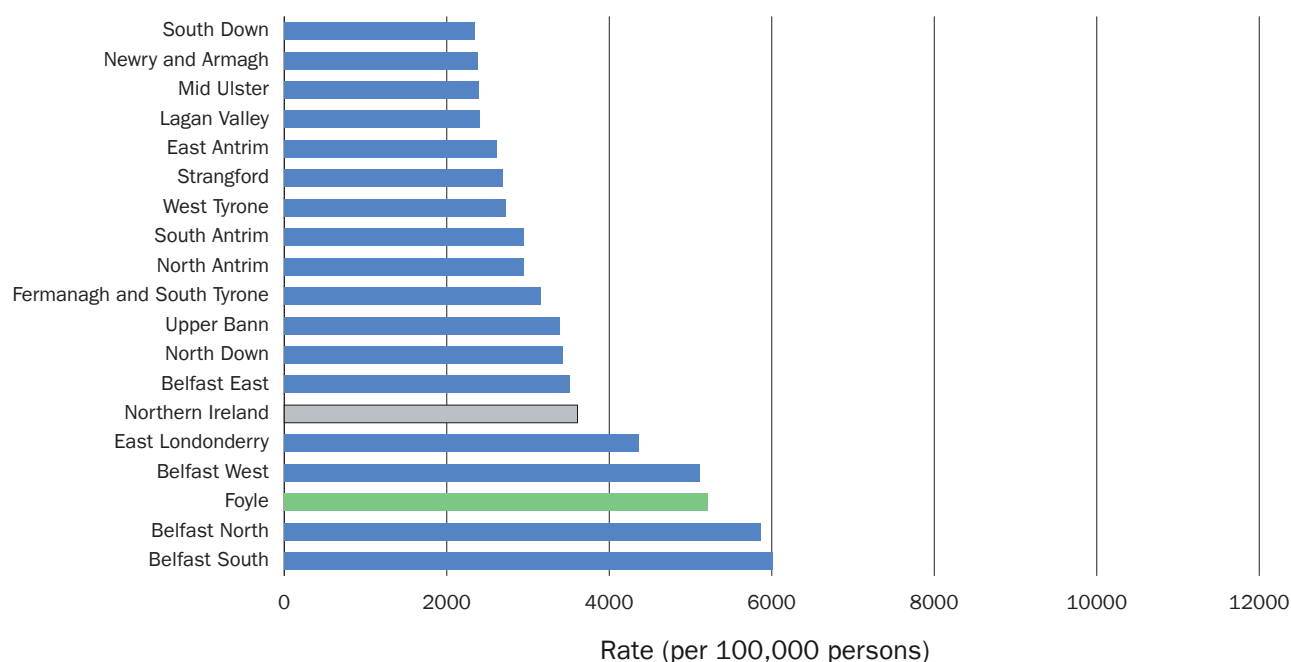
## Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2012/13, there were 5,258 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in Foyle. This equates to a rate of 5,216 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents in Foyle was higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 3,609 per 100,000 persons.

Foyle was the Constituency with the 3rd 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 The Diamond (25,181), Strand (16,149) and Rosemount (14,439). The lowest rates were found in New Buildings (1,351), Creggan South (1,625), and Ballynashallog (1,819).

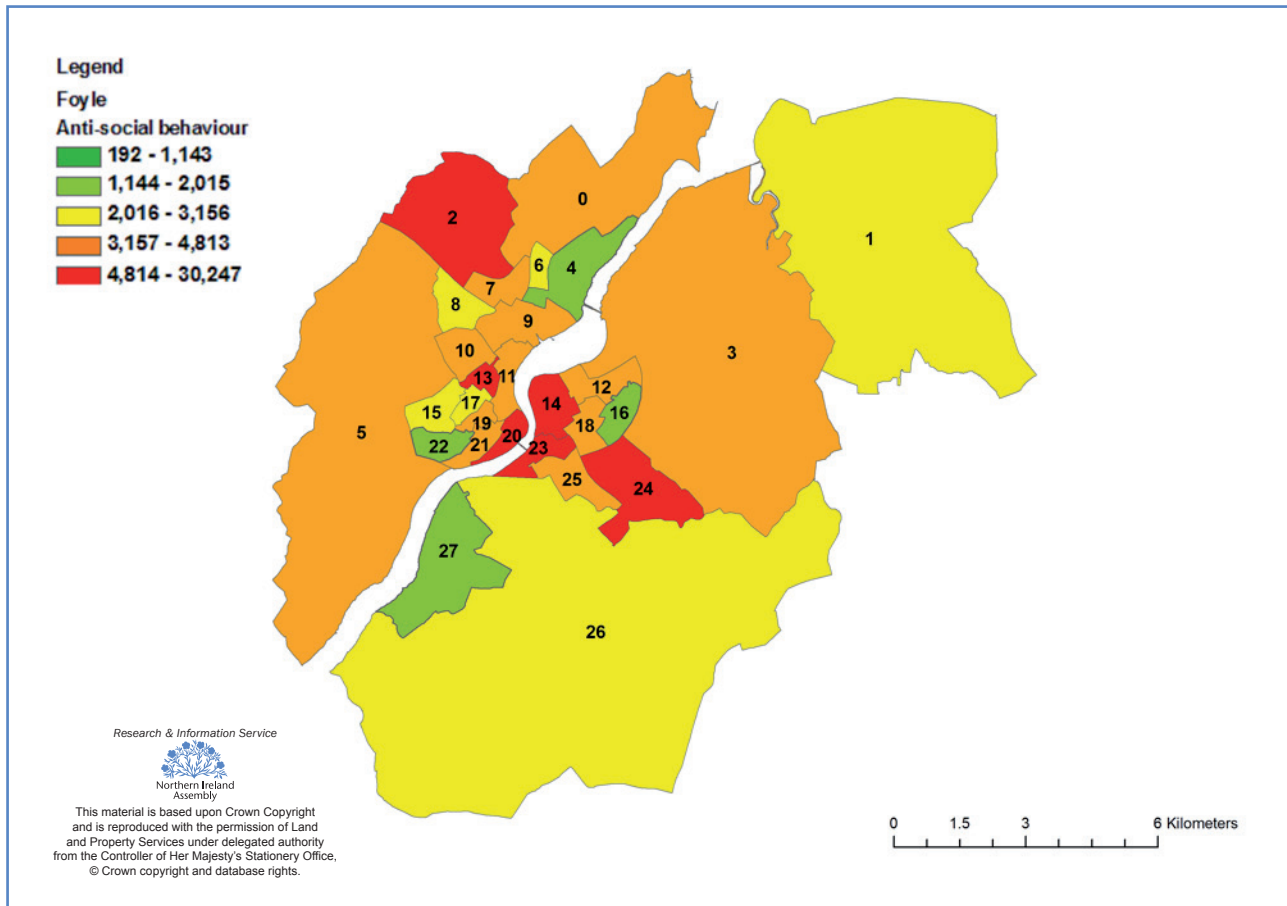
### Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2012/13

Ward	ASB Incidents <sup>1</sup>	Per 100,000 Population	Ward	ASB Incidents	Per 100,000 Population
Altnagelvin	239	4,916	Foyle Springs	150	4,001
Ballynashallog	59	1,819	Holly Mount	130	2,510
Beechwood	52	2,417	Kilfennan	60	1,971
Brandywell	95	3,808	Lisnagelvin	162	4,813
Carn Hill	118	4,533	New Buildings	46	1,351
Caw	105	4,037	Pennyburn	101	4,053
Clondermot	133	4,513	Rosemount	364	14,439
Creggan Central	86	3,127	Shantallow East	72	2,877
Creggan South	37	1,625	Shantallow West	416	6,538
Crevagh	207	3,534	Springtown	77	2,459
Culmore	379	4,272	Strand (L/Derry)	619	16,149
Ebrington	281	10,938	The Diamond	592	25,181
Eglinton	137	3,113	Victoria (L/Derry)	233	6,833
Enagh (L/Derry)	211	3,673	Westland	97	4,657

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

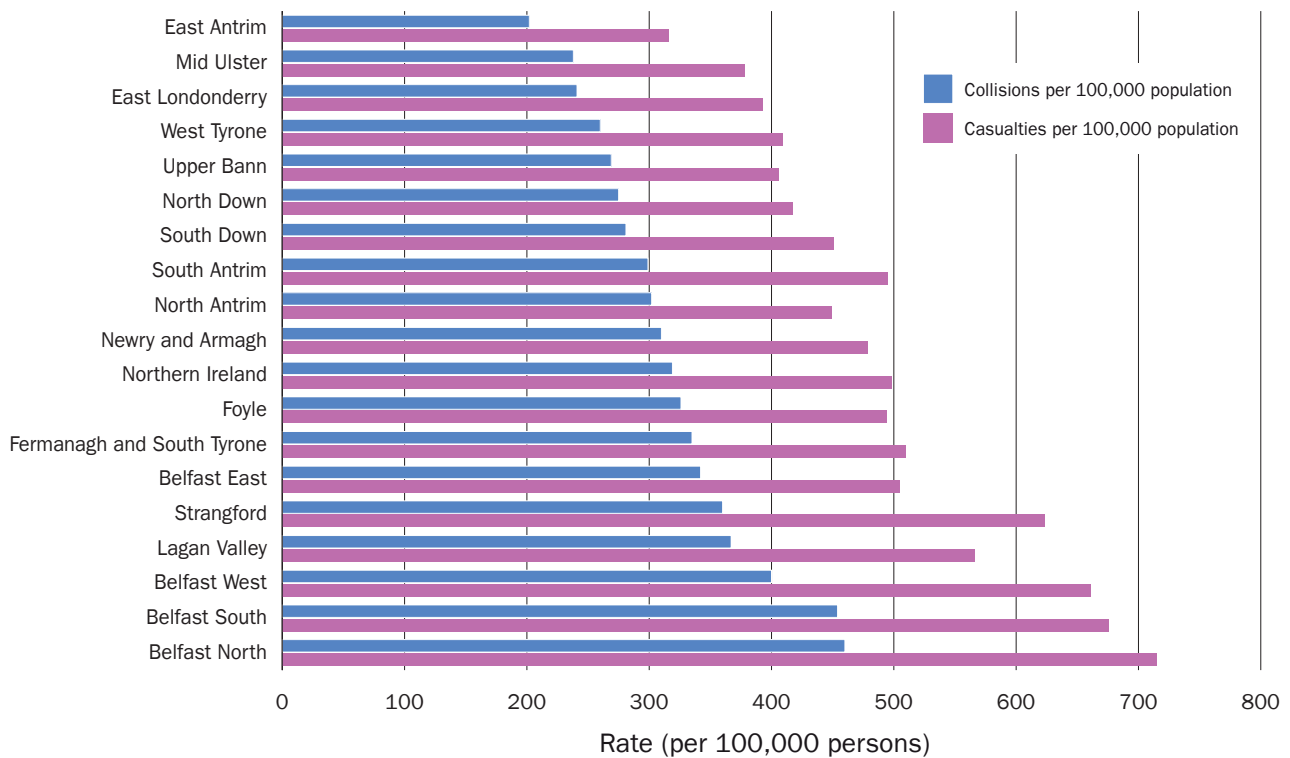
## Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties

In 2012, there were 329 road traffic collisions with injury reported in Foyle, a collision rate of 326 per 100,000 persons. There were 498 casualties – 2 people were killed, 38 were seriously injured and 458 were slightly injured, a rate of 494 casualties per 100,000 persons.

The road traffic collision rate for Foyle was higher than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 319 per 100,000 persons while the casualty rate was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 498 per 100,000 persons.

Foyle had the 8th 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 Strand (1,070), The Diamond (978) and Ebrington (584). The lowest rates were recorded in Foyle Springs (53), Shantallow East (80) and Creggan South (88).

The highest road traffic casualty rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Strand (1,461), The Diamond (1,404) and Enagh (923). The lowest rates were recorded in Foyle Springs (53), Creggan South (88) and Beechwood (93).

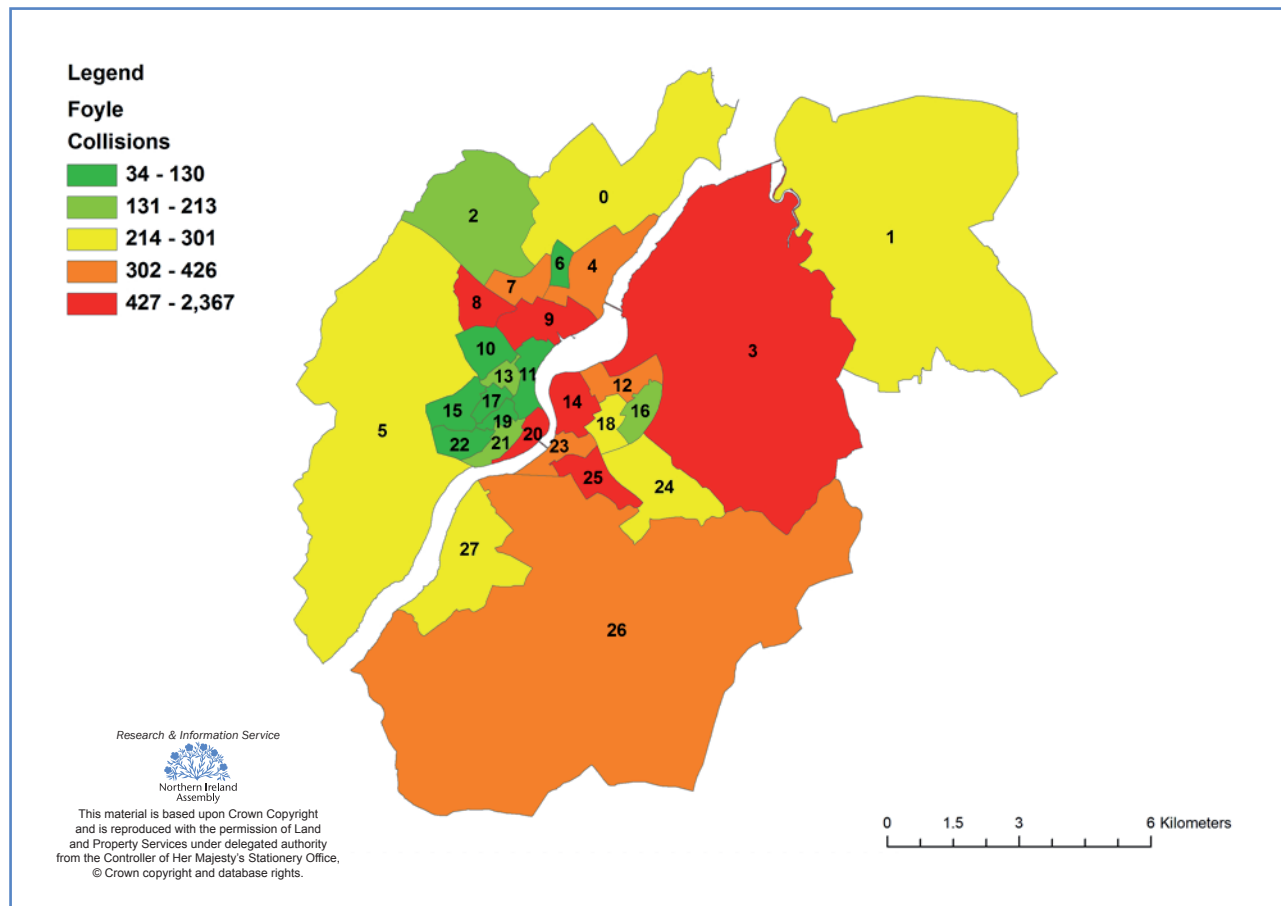
### Road traffic collision and casualty rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2012

Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) <sup>1</sup>	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Altnagelvin	11	12	226	247
Ballynashallog	10	14	308	432
Beechwood	2	2	93	93
Brandywell	5	10	200	401
Carn Hill	9	13	346	499
Caw	8	10	308	384
Clondermot	14	21	475	713
Creggan Central	3	4	109	145
Creggan South	2	2	88	88
Crevagh	16	25	273	427
Culmore	20	28	225	316
Ebrington	15	23	584	895
Eglinton	11	20	250	454
Enagh (Derry)	32	53	557	923
Foyle Springs	2	2	53	53
Holly Mount	21	34	405	656
Kilfennan	5	6	164	197
Lisnagelvin	9	16	267	475
New Buildings	8	18	235	528
Pennyburn	13	15	522	602
Rosemount	5	5	198	198
Shantallow East	2	5	80	200
Shantallow West	12	20	189	314
Springtown	14	25	447	798
Strand (Derry)	41	56	1,070	1,461
The Diamond	23	33	978	1,404
Victoria (Derry)	14	24	411	704
Westland	2	2	96	96

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

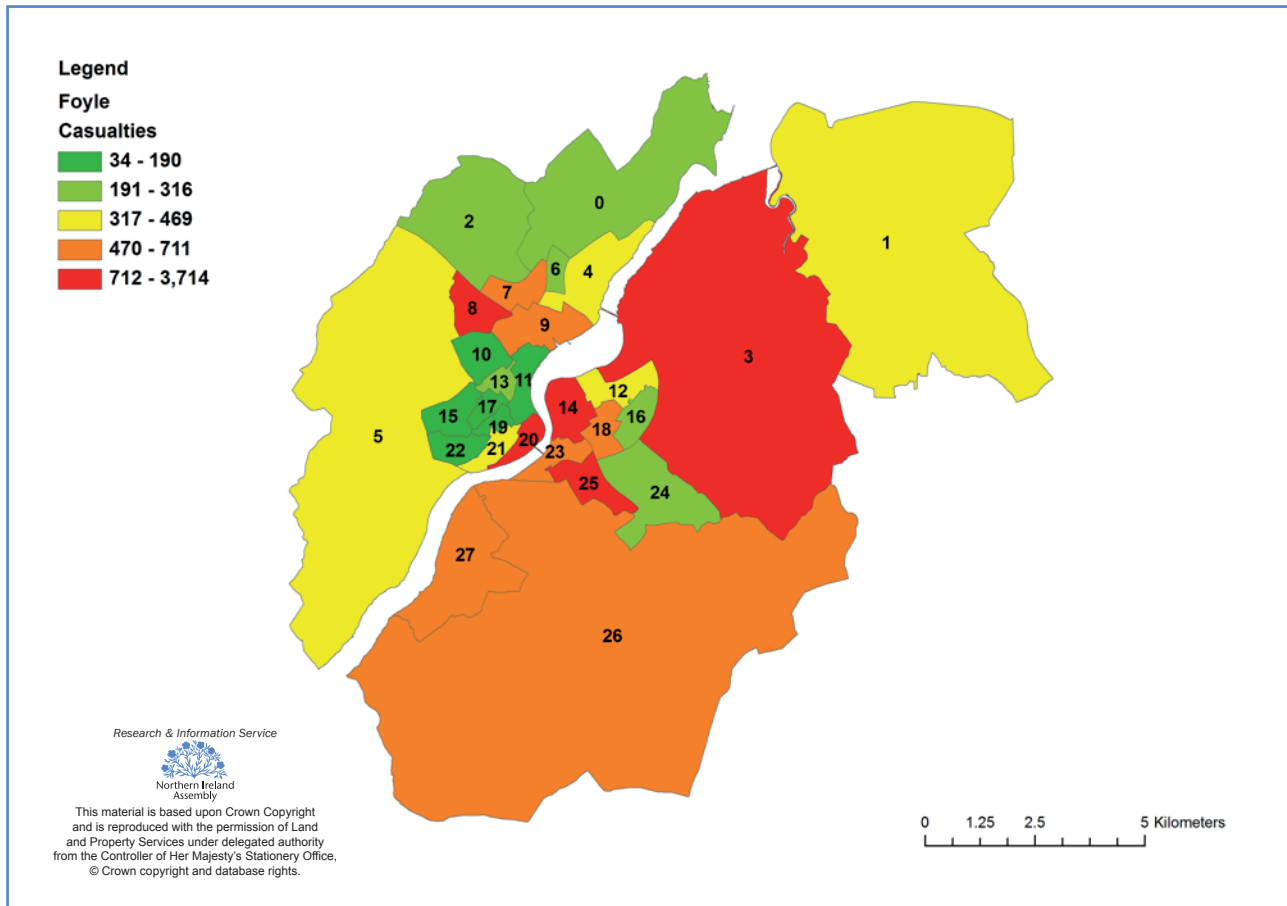
<sup>1</sup> The dataset is compiled from Collision Report Forms (CRFs) forms submitted by police officers after any road traffic collision involving death or personal injury is reported to them. The data set excludes road collisions resulting in damage only.

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



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

### Road Traffic Casualties per 100,000 population, 2012



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

## 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.







This document has been produced by Research and Information Service (RaISe) for the benefit of Assembly members and their staff.

For further information please contact:

Barbara Love, Research Officer  
Research and Information Service (RaISe)  
Northern Ireland Assembly  
Ballymiscaw  
Stormont  
Belfast BT4 3XX

Email: [barbara.love@niassembly.gov.uk](mailto:barbara.love@niassembly.gov.uk)  
Phone: (028) 9052 0388  
Fax: (028) 9041 8320