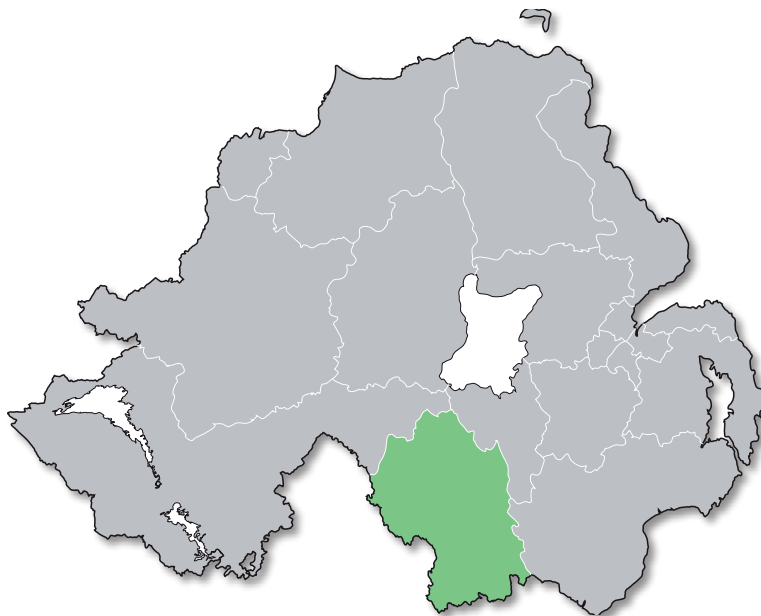




Northern Ireland  
Assembly

# Constituency Profile

Newry and Armagh - December 2013





## About this Report

Welcome to the 2013 statistical profile of the Constituency of Newry and Armagh 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 Newry and Armagh 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 Newry and Armagh;
- How Newry and Armagh compares with the Northern Ireland average; and,
- How Newry and Armagh 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 Newry and Armagh.

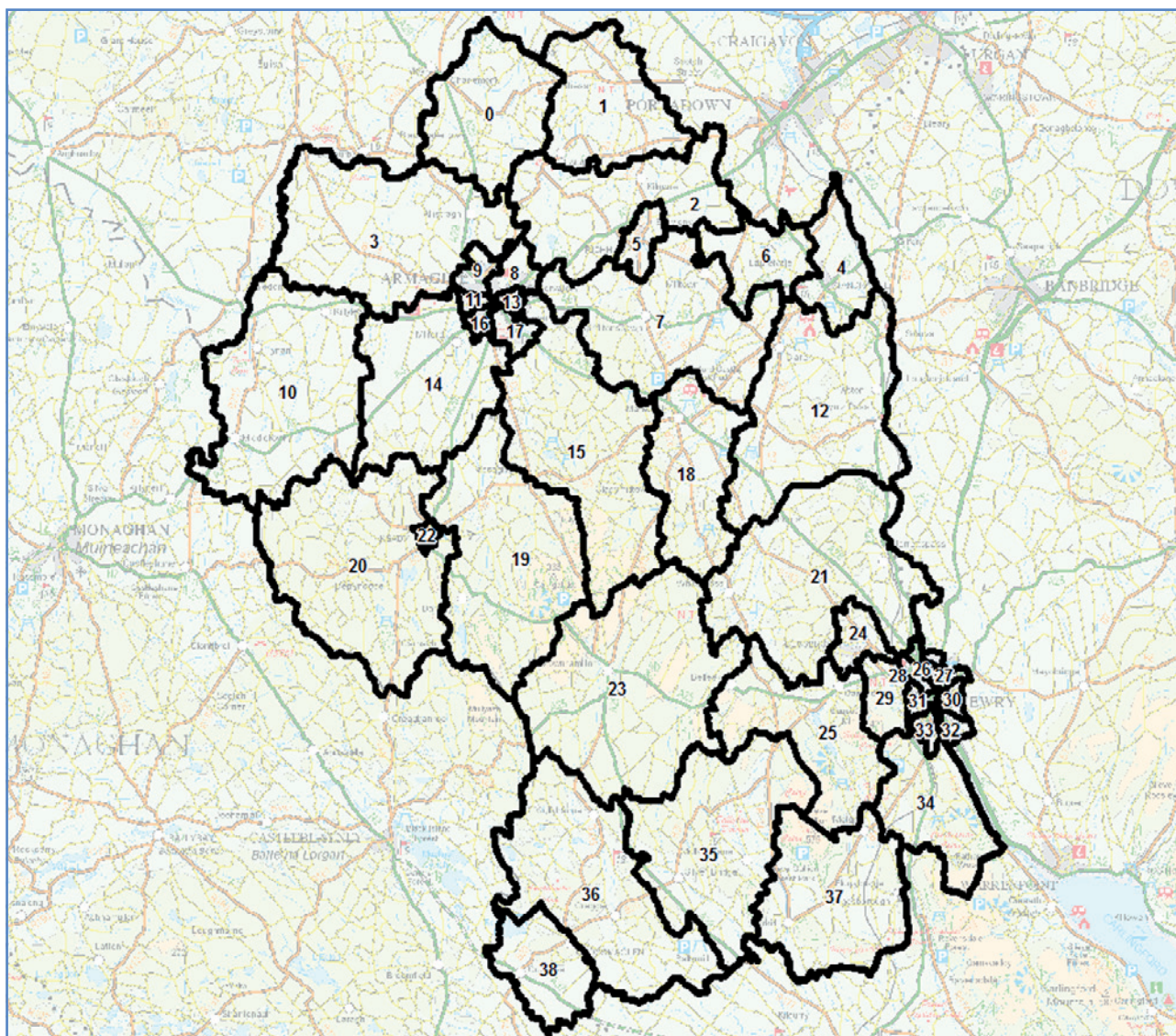
A summary table has been provided showing the latest available data for each indicator, as well as previous data, illustrating change over time.

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 Newry and Armagh which comprises of the wards shown overleaf.



0	Charlemont	10	Killylea	20	Derrynoose	30	St Patricks'
1	Loughgall	11	Callan Bridge	21	Tullyhappy	31	Daisy Hill
2	Hockley	12	Poyntz Pass	22	Keady	32	St Marys'
3	Ballymartrim	13	The Mall	23	Newtownhamilton	33	Drumalane
4	Tandragee	14	Milford	24	Bessbrook	34	Fathom
5	Rich Hill	15	Killeen	25	Camlough	35	Silver Bridge
6	Laurelvale	16	Downs	26	Drumgullion	36	Creggan
7	Hamiltons Bawn	17	Demesne	27	Windsor Hill	37	Forkhill
8	Observatory	18	Markethill	28	Ballybot	38	Crossmaglen
9	Abbey Park	19	Carrigatuke	29	Derrymore		

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## Summary Profile of Newry and Armagh

**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.)	112,401	100,950	11.3%
% Catholic	66.4	67.2	-0.8
% Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)	30.6	31.8	-1.2
% other religions and philosophies	0.6	0.1	0.5
% no religion	2.5	0.9	1.6

### Health

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Life expectancy of males (years)	2009-2011	76.7	76.3	0.4
Life expectancy of females (years)	2009-2011	81.6	81.3	0.3
Age standardised death due to cancer per 100,000 persons	2007-2011	128	131	-3
Age standardised death due to respiratory disease per 100,000 persons	2007-2011	25	26	-1
Age standardised death due to circulatory disease per 100,000 persons	2007-2011	75	83	-8
New incidences of cancer excluding non-melanoma skin cancer per 100,000 persons	2011	480	440	40
Proportion of population in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit (%)	At Feb 2013	16.1	15.8	0.3
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	2011	3.9	3.6	0.3

### Education

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs (A*-C) or equivalent	2011/12	79.9	76.6	3.3
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Further Education	2011/12	14.1	14.8	-0.7
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	2011/12	4.7	4.5	0.2

### Labour Market

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
No. of confirmed redundancies	2012	203	94	109
Unemployment claimant count (%)	2012	5.9	6.0	-0.1

### Low income

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming benefits (%)	April 2013	39.9	39.8	0.1
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming income support (%)	Feb 2013	5.2	5.6	-0.4
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming housing benefit (%)	June 2013	10.2	10.0	0.2
Proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in poverty (%)	Aug 2011	22.8	22.8	-

### Crime

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000 persons	2012/13	5,067	5,364	-297
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	2012/13	2,384	2,270	114

### Traffic and Travel

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	2012	310	308	2
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	2012	479	471	8

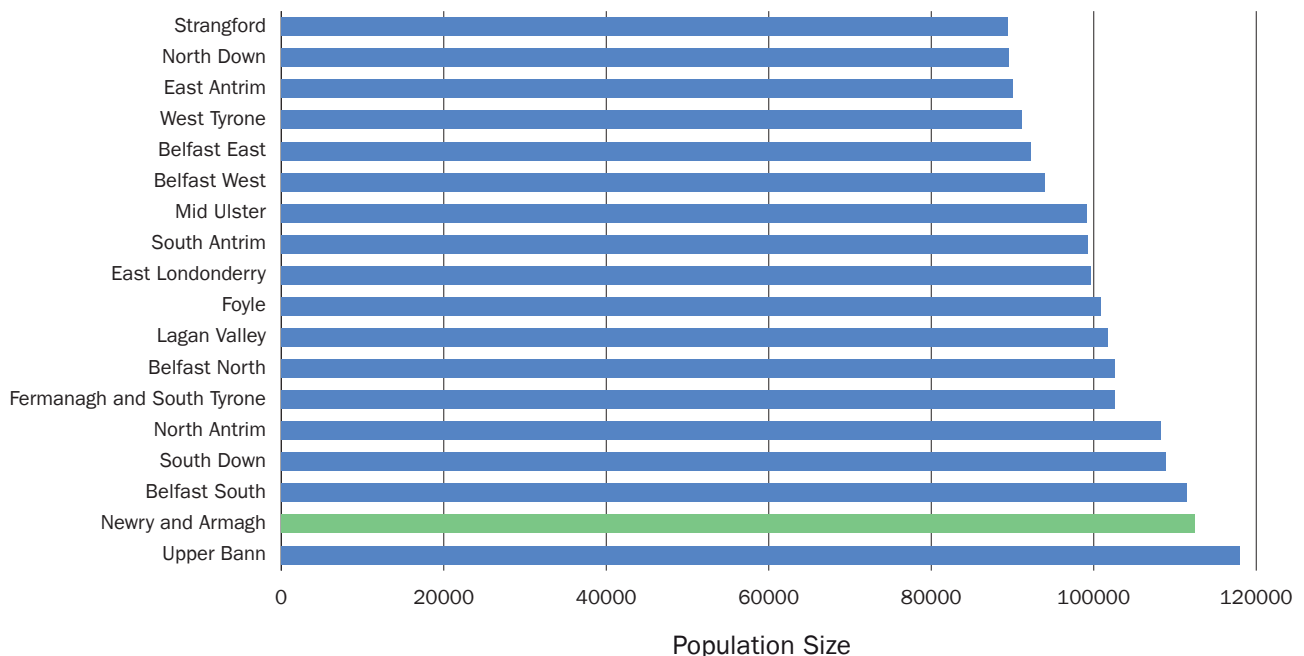
## Demographic profile – age and gender

As at Census Day 2011, there were 112,401 persons living in Newry and Armagh – 6.2% of the Northern Ireland population. The constituency of Newry and Armagh had the 2nd highest population. Since the 2001 Census, the population of the area covered by the current Newry and Armagh boundary increased by 11.3% from 100,950 to 112,401 in 2011.

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

Overall, 22.7% of the Newry and Armagh population were children aged 0-15 years, higher than the Northern Ireland average of 20.9%. Older persons made up 13.3% of the Newry and Armagh 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 Newry and Armagh by gender and age group, 2011 Census

	Aged 0-15 years		Aged 16-64 years		Aged 65+		All ages
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Males	13,098	23.5	36,111	64.7	6,621	11.9	55,830
Females	12,426	22.0	35,844	63.4	8,301	14.7	56,571
Persons	25,524	22.7	71,955	64.0	14,922	13.3	112,401

Source: NISRA, Northern Ireland Census 2011

## Demographic profile – religion

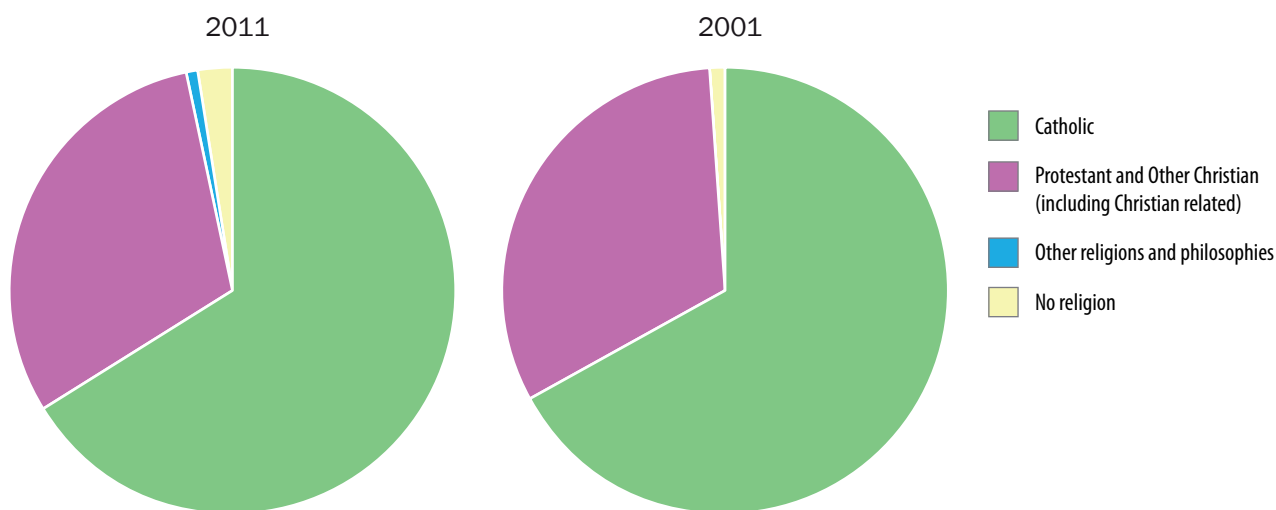
As at Census Day 2011,

- 66.4% of Newry and Armagh residents belong to or were brought up in the Catholic religion;
- 30.6% 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,
- 2.5% belong to or were brought up in no religion.

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

- The Catholic religion has decreased by 0.8 percentage points from 67.2%;
- Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related) religions has decreased by 1.2 percentage points from 31.8%;
- Other religions has increased by 0.5 percentage points from 0.1%; and
- No religion has increased by 1.6 percentage points from 0.9%

### 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	74,591	66.4	67,802	67.2	6,789	-0.8
Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)	34,380	30.6	32,128	31.8	2,252	-1.2
Other religions and philosophies	616	0.6	137	0.1	479	0.5
No religion	2,814	2.5	883	0.9	1,931	1.6

Source: NISRA, Northern Ireland Census 2011 and 2001

## Health – Life expectancy of males

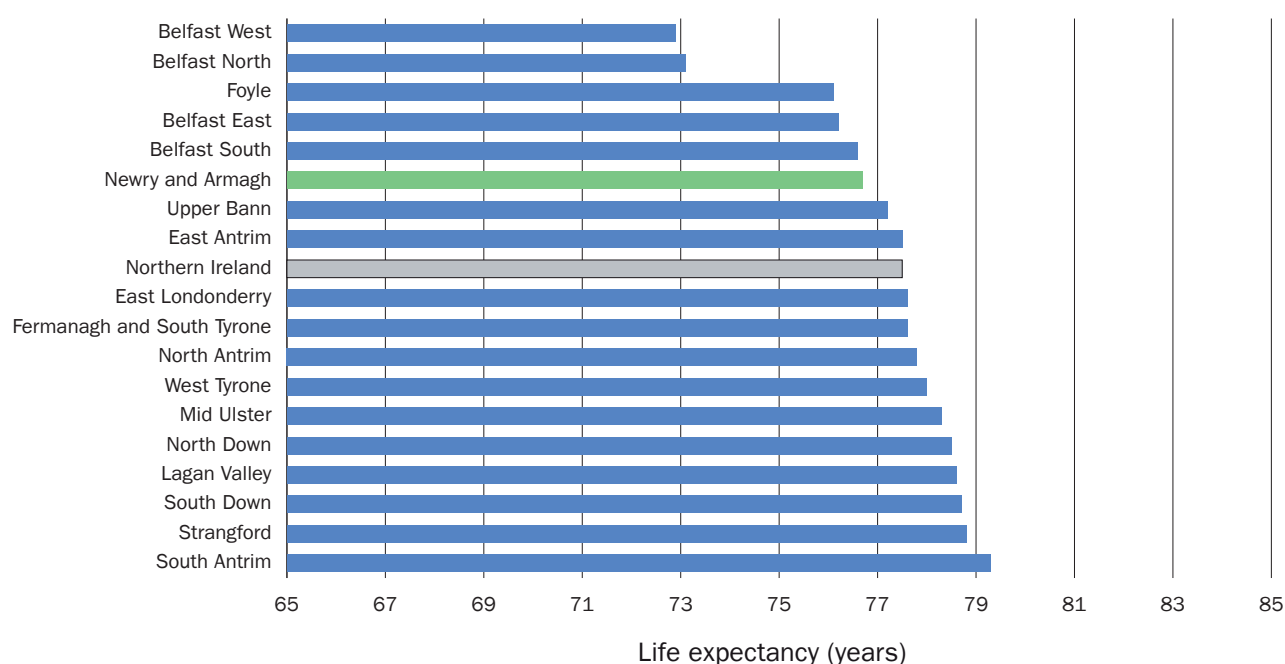
Life expectancy at birth for males born in Newry and Armagh (2009-2011) (p) is estimated to be 76.7 years.

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

The Constituency of Newry and Armagh has the 6th 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)

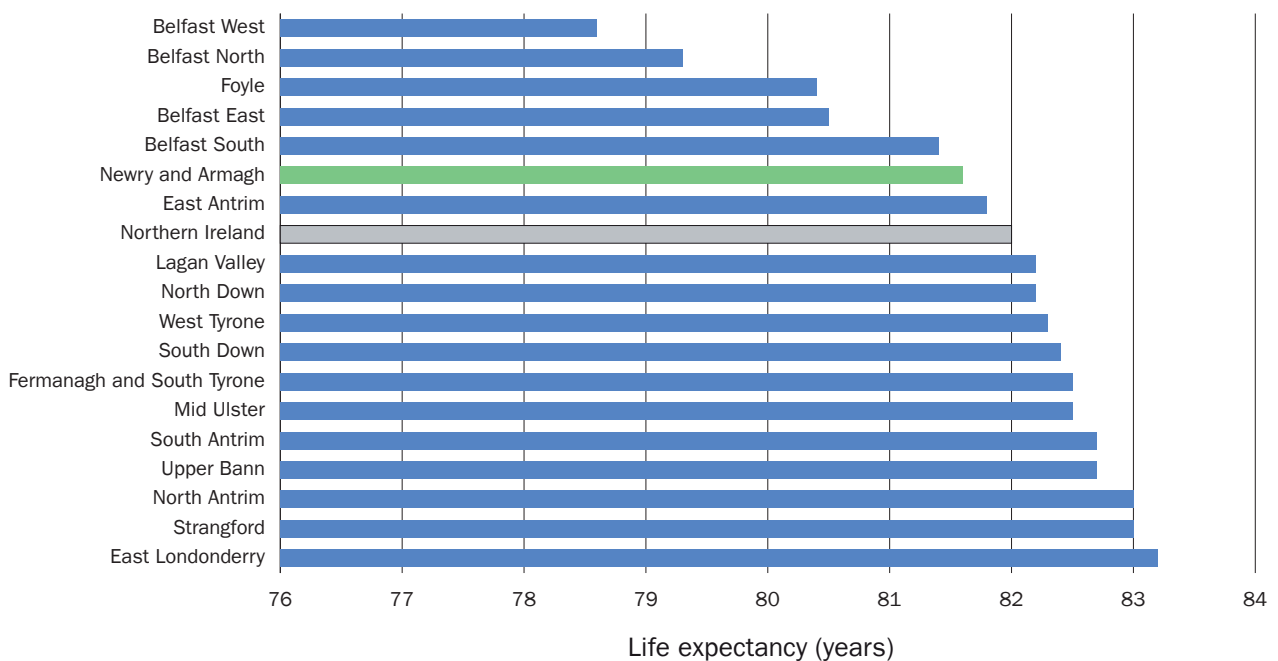
## Health – Life expectancy of females

Life expectancy at birth for females born in Newry and Armagh (2009-2011) (p) is estimated to be 81.6 years. This is lower than the Northern Ireland average of 82.0 years.

The Constituency of Newry and Armagh has the 6th 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

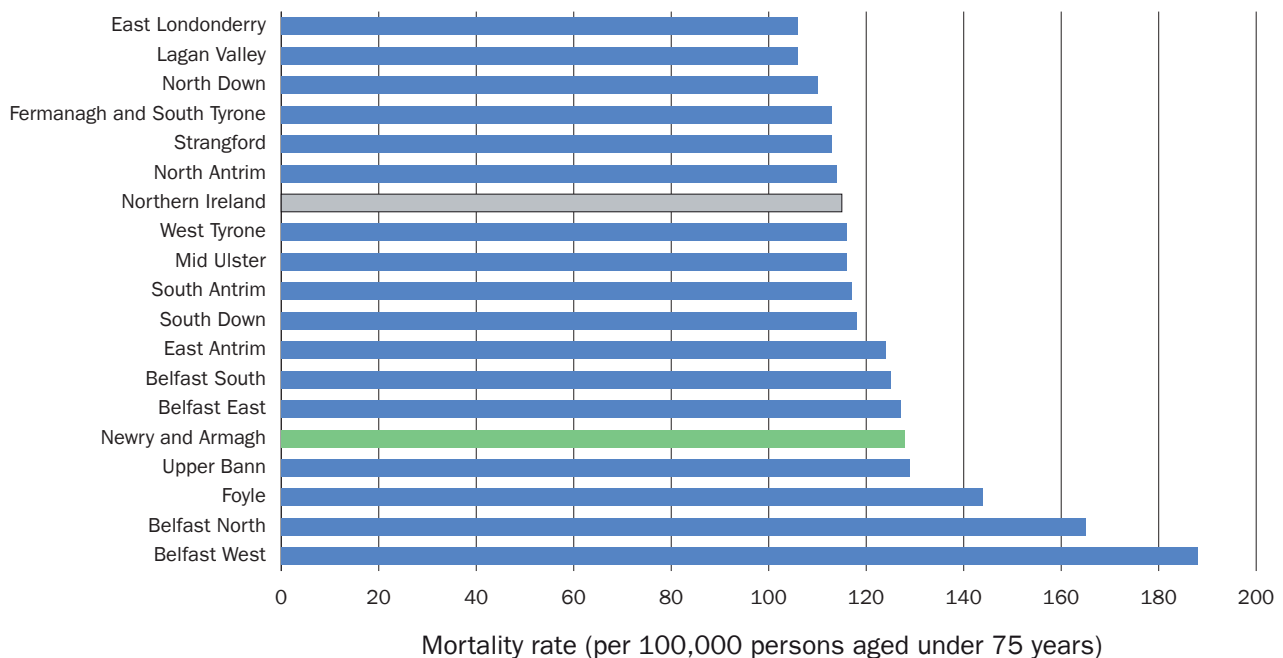
The age standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in Newry and Armagh was 128 per 100,000 persons – 133 for males and 123 for females.

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

Newry and Armagh had the 5th 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

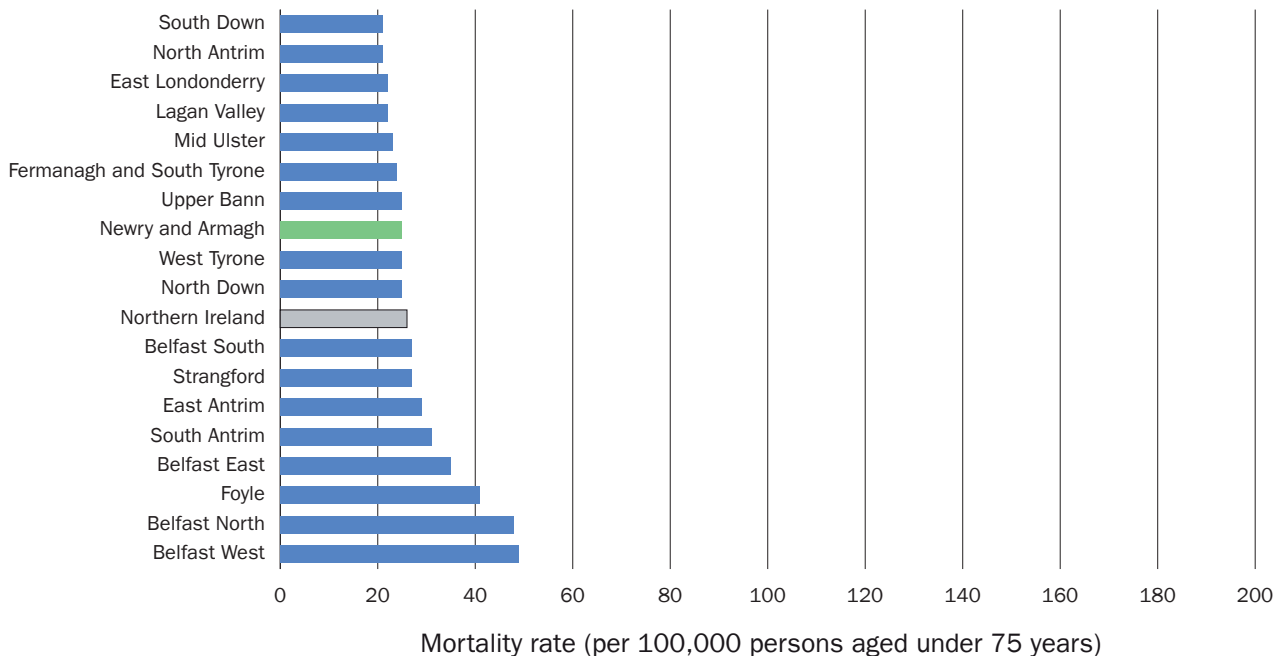
The age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in Newry and Armagh was 25 per 100,000 persons – 31 for males and 19 for females.

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

Newry and Armagh had the joint 9th 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

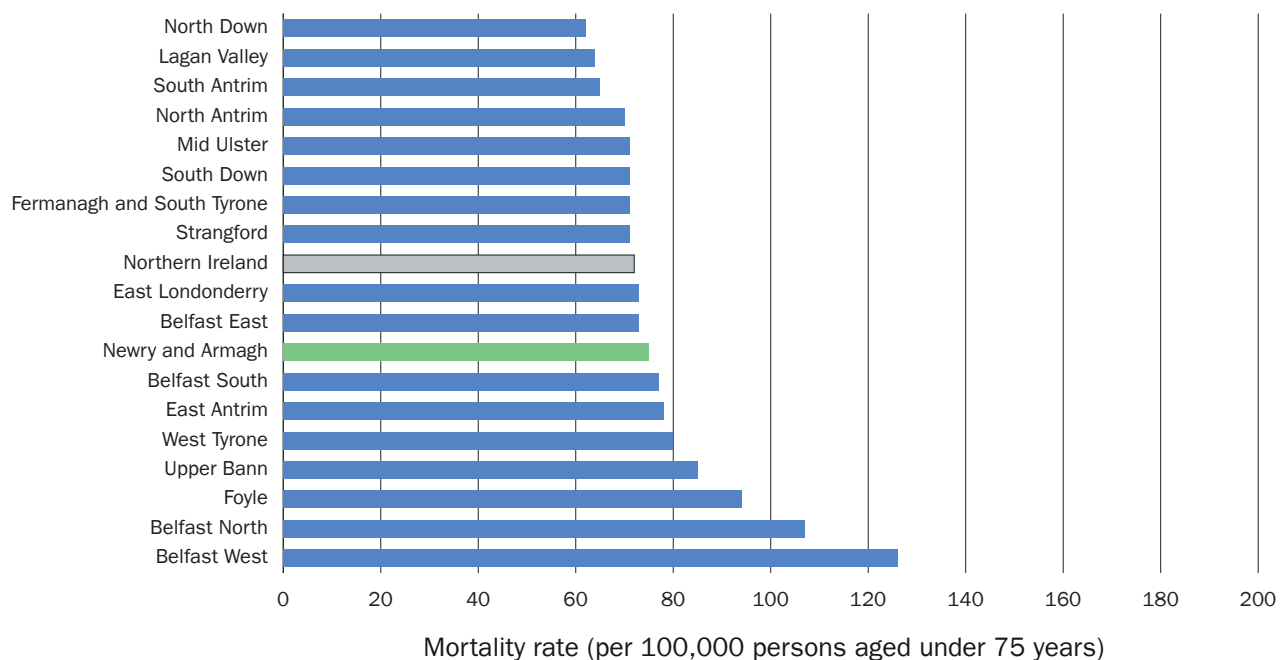
The age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in Newry and Armagh was 75 per 100,000 persons – 103 for males and 46 for females.

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

Newry and Armagh had the 8th 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)

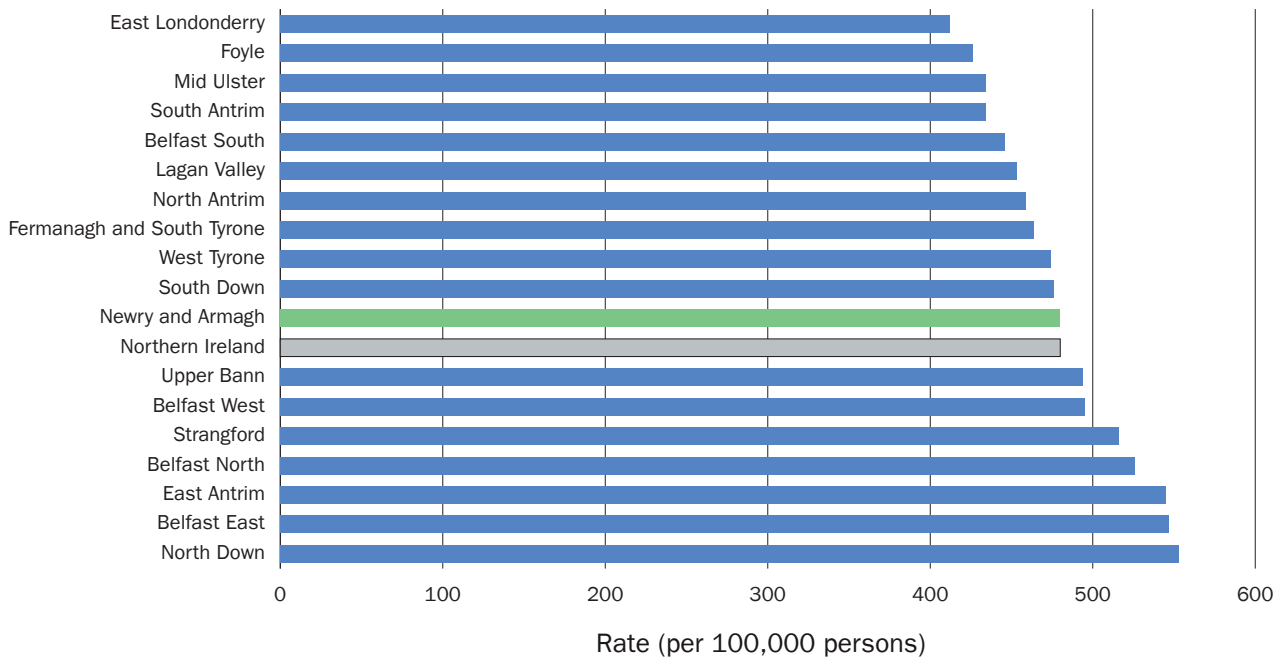
## Health – Incidence of new cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer)

In 2011, there were 539 new incidents of cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) diagnosed in Newry and Armagh. This equates to a rate of 480 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of new cancer diagnosis for Newry and Armagh was the same as the Northern Ireland rate, also 480 per 100,000 persons.

Newry and Armagh had the 8th highest 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)

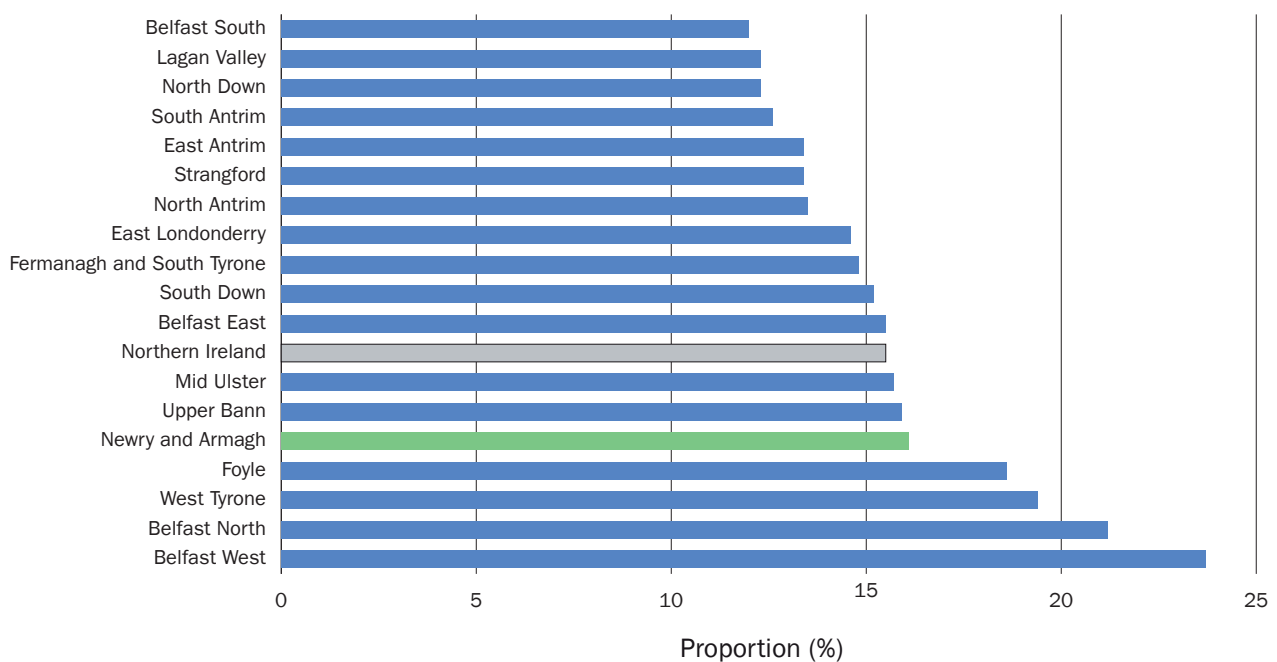
## Health – People in receipt of disability-related benefits

As at February 2013, there were 18,100 people, or 16.1% of all constituents, in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit in Newry and Armagh.

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

Newry and Armagh had the 5th 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 Ballybot (27.8%, 610 recipients), Daisy Hill (23.1%, 730 recipients) and St Marys' (22.8%, 520 recipients). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Hamiltonsbawn (10.1%, 340 recipients), Milford (11.4%, 310 recipients) and Tullyhappy (11.9%, 400 recipients).

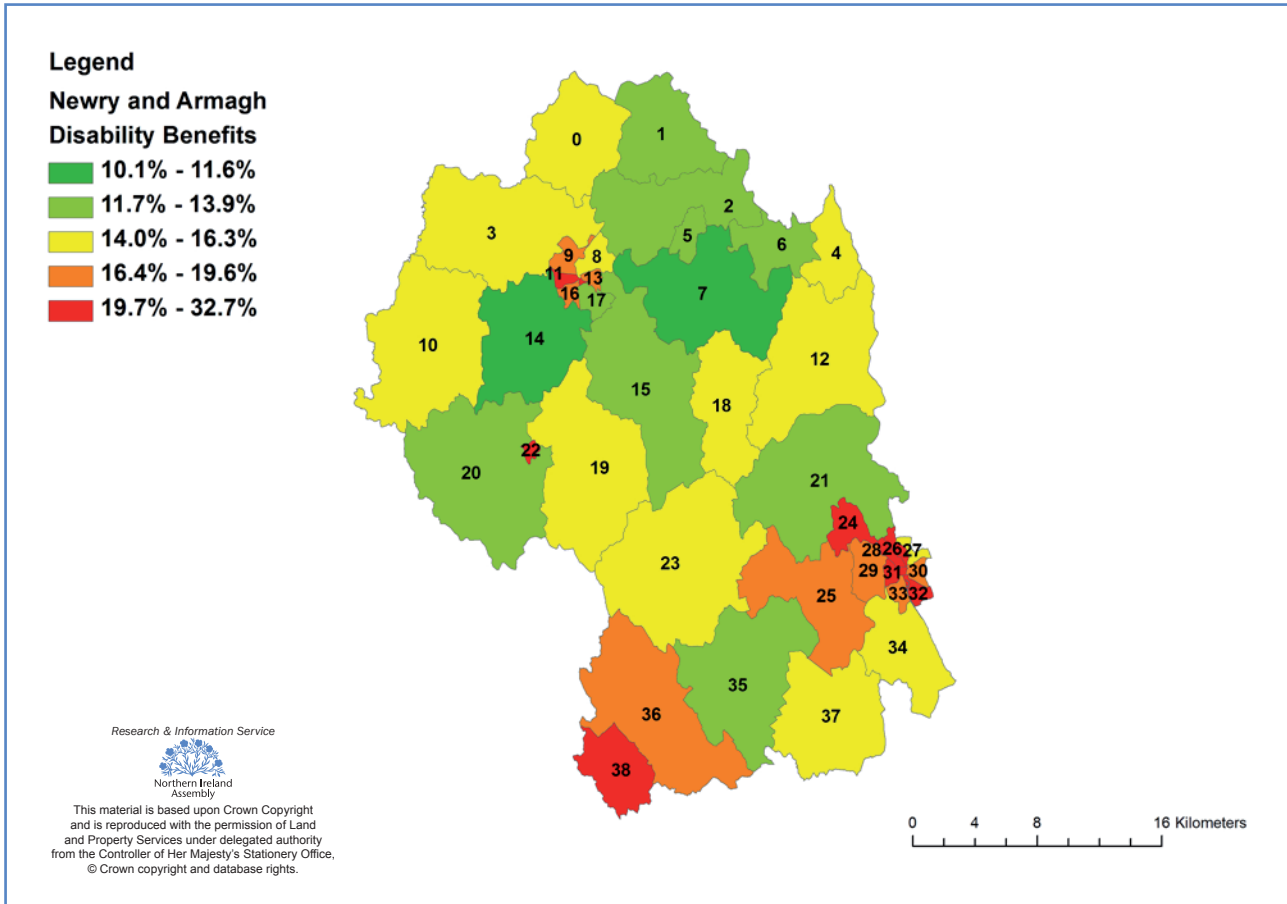
### Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit at ward level, as at February 2013

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
Abbey Park	450	17.6	Hockley	310	12.0
Ballybot	610	27.8	Keady	380	21.2
Ballymartrim	390	14.3	Killeen	380	13.6
Bessbrook	570	22.1	Killylea	370	15.0
Callan Bridge	560	19.9	Laurelvale	390	12.9
Camlough	570	16.4	Loughgall	390	13.4
Carrigatuke	350	14.3	Markethill	460	16.3
Charlemount	410	14.8	Milford	310	11.4
Creggan	510	16.5	Newtownhamilton	430	15.2
Crossmaglen	560	21.0	Observatory	370	15.8
Daisy Hill	730	23.1	Poyntz Pass	380	14.0
Demesne	370	13.3	Rich Hill	360	12.0
Derrymore	590	18.5	Silver Bridge	520	13.8
Derrynoose	480	13.8	St Marys'	520	22.8
Downs	500	19.5	St Patricks'	650	18.4
Drumalane	550	16.4	Tandragee	410	14.0
Drumgullion	640	20.7	The Mall	330	19.0
Fathom	480	15.4	Tullyhappy	400	11.9
Forkhill	610	14.0	Windsor Hill	470	15.7
Hamiltonsbawn	340	10.1			

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	Charlemont	10	Killylea	20	Derrynoose	30	St Patricks'
1	Loughgall	11	Callan Bridge	21	Tullyhappy	31	Daisy Hill
2	Hockley	12	Poyntz Pass	22	Keady	32	St Marys'
3	Ballymartrim	13	The Mall	23	Newtownhamilton	33	Drumalane
4	Tandragee	14	Milford	24	Bessbrook	34	Fathom
5	Rich Hill	15	Killeen	25	Camlough	35	Silver Bridge
6	Laurelvale	16	Downs	26	Drumgullion	36	Creggan
7	Hamiltons Bawn	17	Demesne	27	Windsor Hill	37	Forkhill
8	Observatory	18	Markethill	28	Ballybot	38	Crossmaglen
9	Abbey Park	19	Carrigatuke	29	Derrymore		

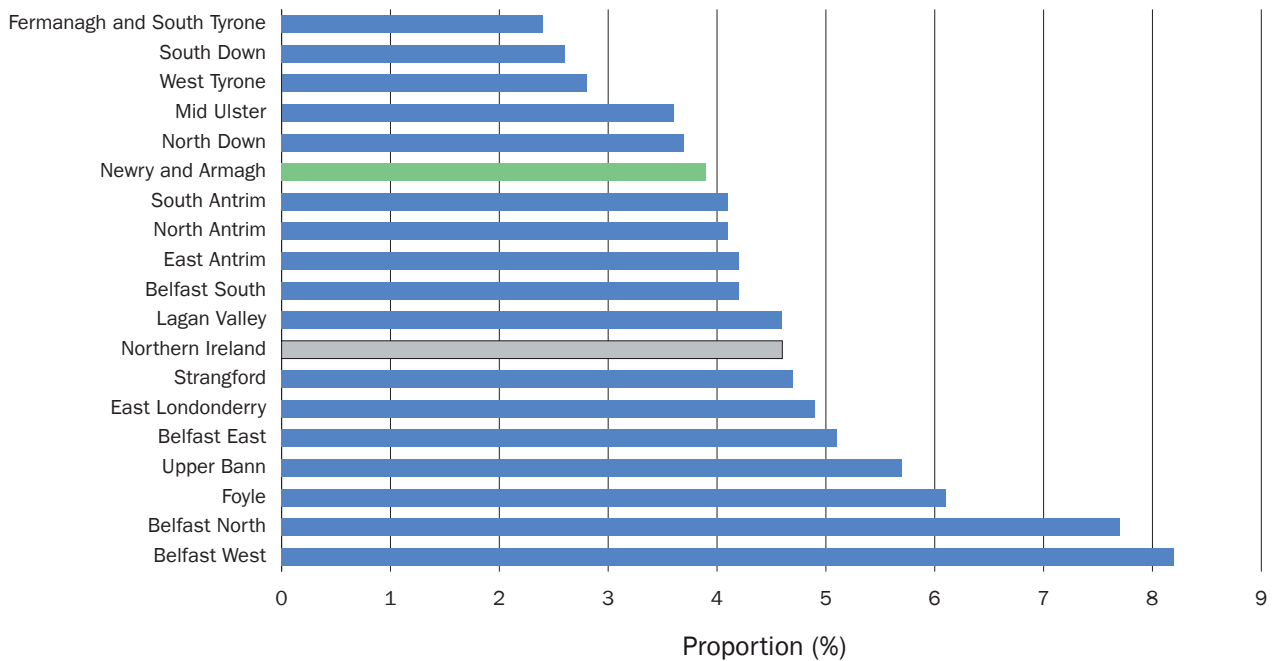
## Health – Births to teenage mothers

In 2011, there were 73 births to teenage mothers in Newry and Armagh. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 3.9% of all births in the Constituency in that year.

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

The Constituency of Newry and Armagh had the 6th 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, in general, disease prevalence was lower amongst patients whose GP practice is located in the Newry and Armagh area compared to GP practices across all of Northern Ireland with the exception of mental health and learning disabilities which were higher and heart failure which was the same as that for all of Northern Ireland.

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

	Newry and Armagh Patients		All Northern Ireland Patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Patients on the coronary heart disease register	4,200	33	74,648	39
Patients on the heart failure register	1,022	8	14,410	8
Patients on the stroke register	1,982	15	33,470	18
Patients on the hypertension register	15,605	121	245,730	129
Patients on the chronic obstructive pulmonary disease register	1,923	15	34,522	18
Patients on the hypothyroid register	4,178	33	68,621	36
Patients on the cancer register	2,088	16	33,781	18
Patients on the mental health register	1,134	9	16,110	8
Patients on the asthma register	7,234	56	115,389	60
Patients on the dementia register	665	5	12,278	6
Patients on the atrial fibrillation register	1,608	13	27,760	15
Patients on the obesity register (Patients aged 16+)	10,742	107	168,976	111
Patients on the diabetes mellitus register (Patients aged 17+)	4,556	46	79,072	53
Patients on the epilepsy register (Patients aged 18+)	919	9	15,115	10
Patients on the chronic kidney disease register (patients aged 18+)	4,203	43	67,259	46
Patients on the learning disabilities register (Patients aged 18+)	746	8	9,852	7

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

## Education – Qualifications of School Leavers

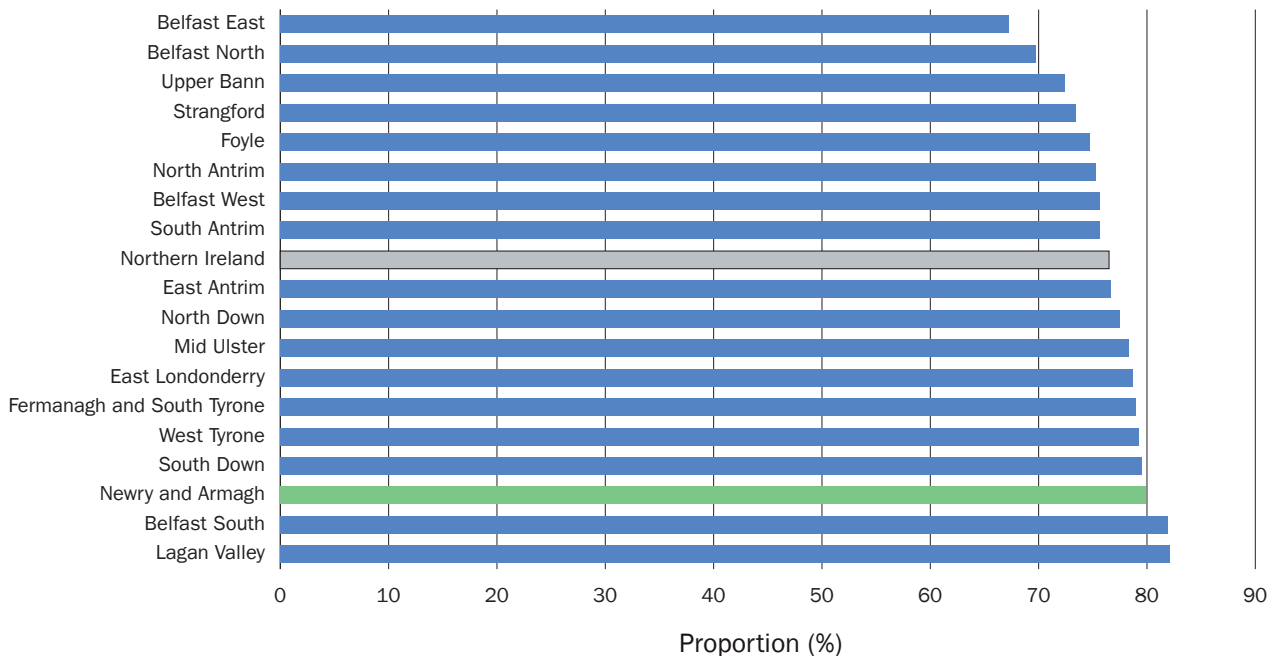
In 2011/12, 1,579 young people left post primary education in Newry and Armagh. Of these, 1,261 achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent (985 of which included GCSE English and GCSE Maths) while 20 left school with no GCSEs. In total, 850<sup>1</sup> achieved two or more A-levels or equivalent.

In all, 79.9% of Newry and Armagh school leavers achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent.

A higher proportion of Newry and Armagh pupils left post primary school with at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 76.5%.

Newry and Armagh had the 3rd 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.

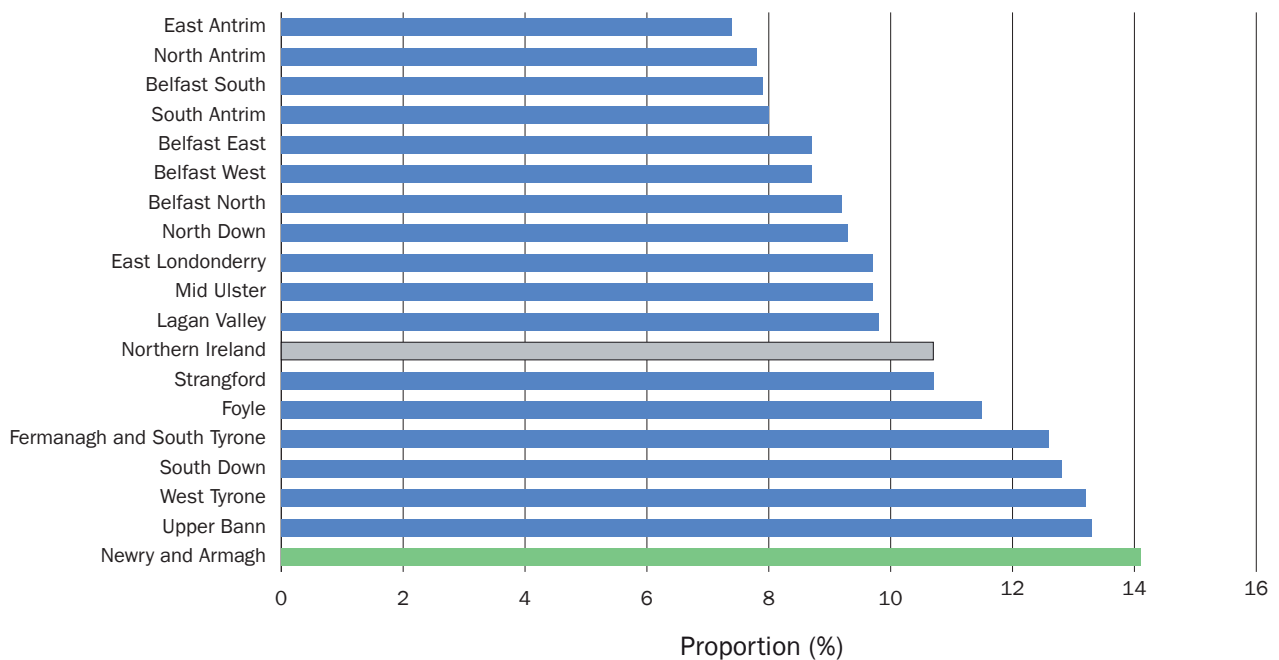
## Education – Participation in Further Education

In 2011/12, there were 12,290 students from Newry and Armagh enrolled in further education. This equates to 14.1% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in further education.

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

Newry and Armagh had the 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

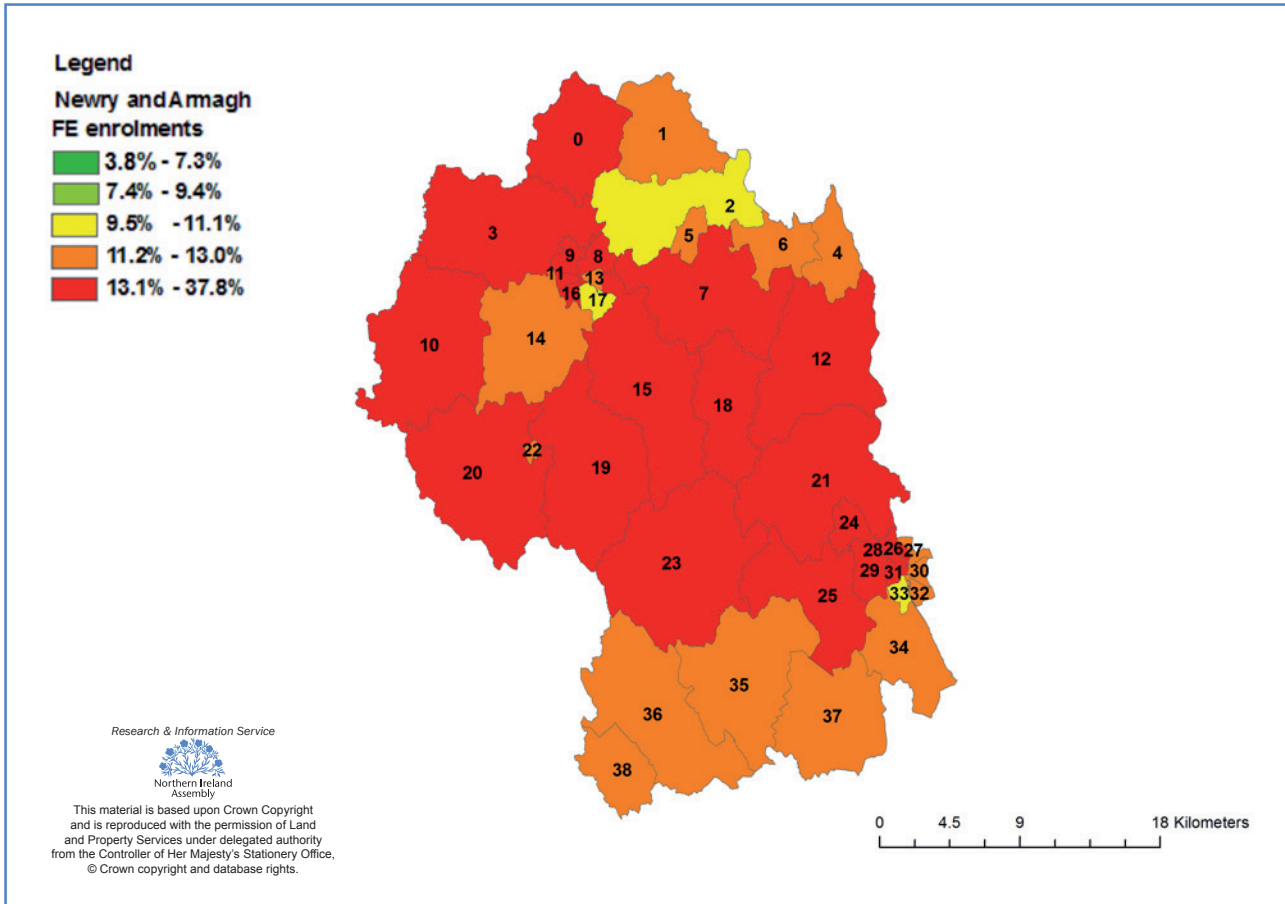
The highest proportion of people enrolled in further education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Callan Bridge (22.4%, 480 enrolments), Daisy Hill (21.5%, 520 enrolments) and Downs (21.4%, 425 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Demesne (10.1%, 220 enrolments), Hockley (10.2%, 215 enrolments) and Drumalane (10.8%, 290 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
Abbey Park	370	18.1	Hockley	215	10.2
Ballybot	275	15.6	Keady	170	11.5
Ballymartrim	280	13.1	Killeen	320	15.1
Bessbrook	280	14.1	Killylea	290	15.1
Callan Bridge	480	22.4	Laurelvale	300	12.9
Camlough	380	14.8	Loughgall	270	12.1
Carrigatuke	290	15.4	Markethill	355	16.5
Charlemount	295	14.0	Milford	260	12.3
Creggan	295	12.9	Newtownhamilton	355	16.9
Crossmaglen	270	12.9	Observatory	290	15.3
Daisy Hill	520	21.5	Poyntz Pass	285	13.8
Demesne	220	10.1	Rich Hill	265	11.3
Derrymore	380	15.7	Silver Bridge	315	11.7
Derrynoose	425	16.6	St Marys'	225	11.8
Downs	425	21.4	St Patricks'	330	11.7
Drumalane	290	10.8	Tandragee	260	11.4
Drumgullion	445	18.3	The Mall	185	12.6
Fathom	305	12.5	Tullyhappy	340	13.9
Forkhill	390	12.3	Windsor Hill	290	11.8
Hamiltonsbawn	350	13.3			

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

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



0	Charlemont	10	Killylea	20	Derrynoose	30	St Patricks'
1	Loughgall	11	Callan Bridge	21	Tullyhappy	31	Daisy Hill
2	Hockley	12	Poyntz Pass	22	Keady	32	St Marys'
3	Ballymartrim	13	The Mall	23	Newtownhamilton	33	Drumalane
4	Tandragee	14	Milford	24	Bessbrook	34	Fathom
5	Rich Hill	15	Killeen	25	Camlough	35	Silver Bridge
6	Laurelvale	16	Downs	26	Drumgullion	36	Creggan
7	Hamiltons Bawn	17	Demesne	27	Windsor Hill	37	Forkhill
8	Observatory	18	Markethill	28	Ballybot	38	Crossmaglen
9	Abbey Park	19	Carrigatuke	29	Derrymore		

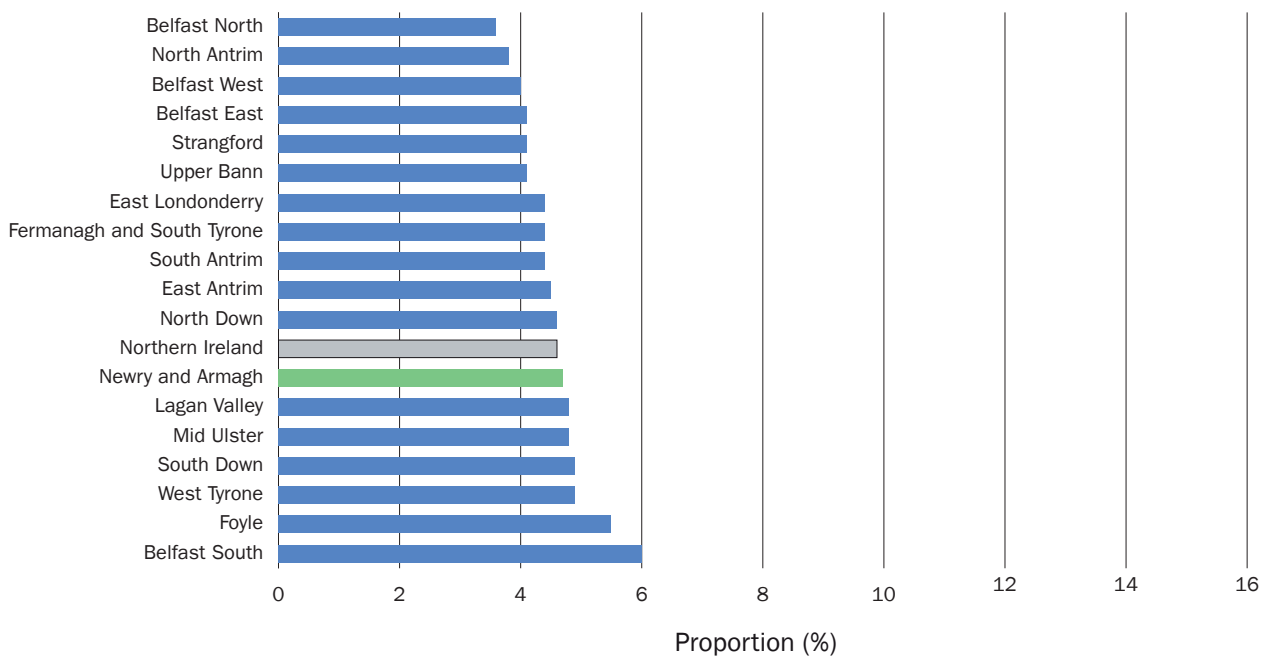
## Education – Participation in Higher Education

In 2011/12, there were 4,075 students from Newry and Armagh enrolled in higher education. This equates to 4.7% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in higher education.

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

Newry and Armagh had the 7th 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

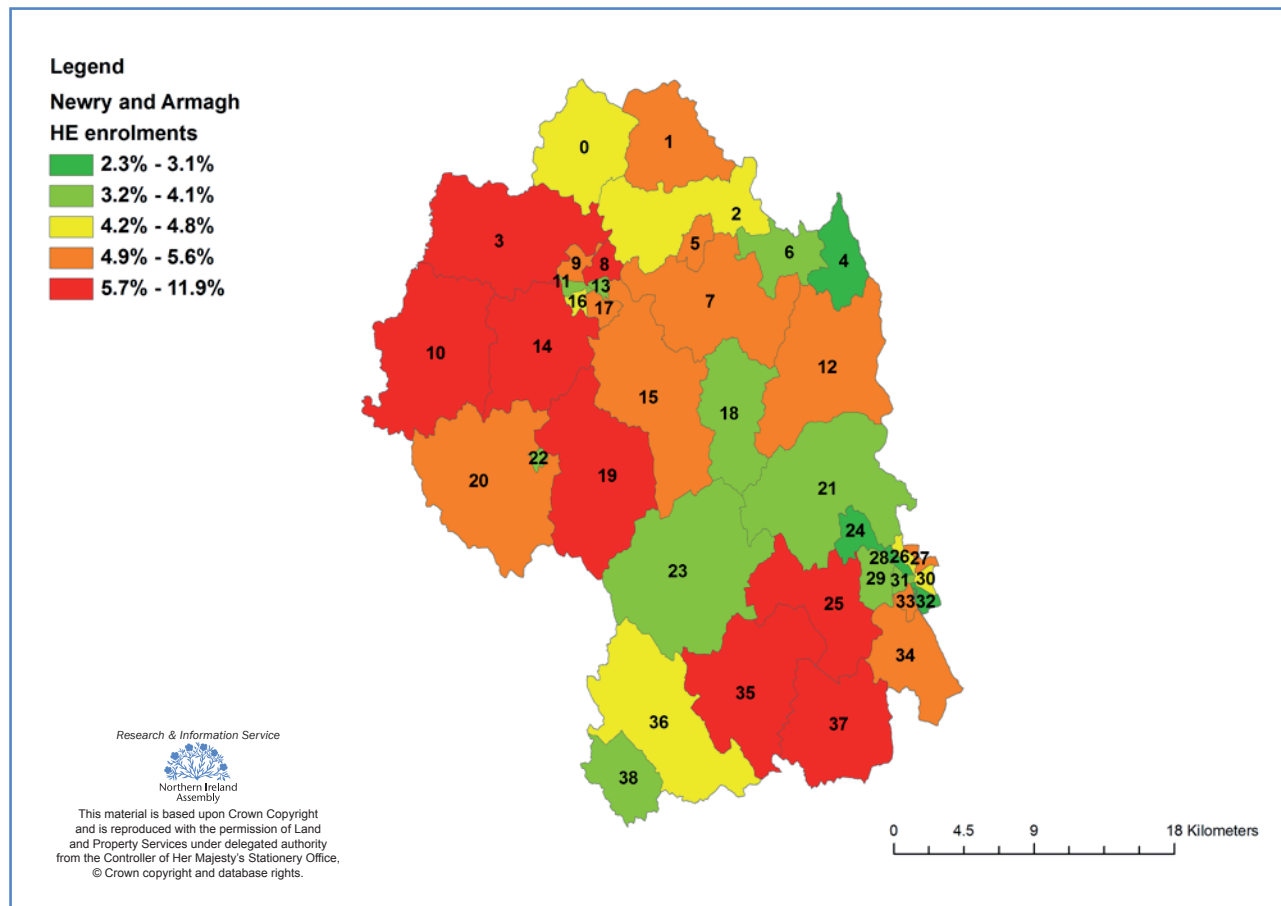
The highest proportion of people enrolled in higher education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Ballymartrim (6.8%, 145 enrolments), Carrigatuke (6.4%, 120 enrolments) and Observatory (6.1%, 115 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Ballybot (2.3%, 40 enrolments), St Mary's (2.6%, 50 enrolments) and Bessbrook (2.8%, 55 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
Abbey Park	100	4.9	Hockley	90	4.3
Ballybot	40	2.3	Keady	50	3.4
Ballymartrim	145	6.8	Killeen	110	5.2
Bessbrook	55	2.8	Killylea	110	5.7
Callan Bridge	70	3.3	Laurelvale	85	3.7
Camlough	155	6.0	Loughgall	115	5.2
Carrigatuke	120	6.4	Markethill	70	3.2
Charlemount	95	4.5	Milford	120	5.7
Creggan	100	4.4	Newtownhamilton	85	4.1
Crossmaglen	75	3.6	Observatory	115	6.1
Daisy Hill	90	3.7	Poyntz Pass	105	5.1
Demesne	120	5.5	Rich Hill	125	5.3
Derrymore	90	3.7	Silver Bridge	160	5.9
Derrynoose	140	5.5	St Marys'	50	2.6
Downs	90	4.5	St Patricks'	135	4.8
Drumalane	140	5.2	Tandragee	70	3.1
Drumgullion	110	4.5	The Mall	55	3.8
Fathom	130	5.3	Tullyhappy	95	3.9
Forkhill	185	5.8	Windsor Hill	135	5.5
Hamiltonsbawn	145	5.5			

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

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



0	Charlemont	10	Killylea	20	Derrynoose	30	St Patricks'
1	Loughgall	11	Callan Bridge	21	Tullyhappy	31	Daisy Hill
2	Hockley	12	Poyntz Pass	22	Keady	32	St Marys'
3	Ballymartrim	13	The Mall	23	Newtownhamilton	33	Drumalane
4	Tandragee	14	Milford	24	Bessbrook	34	Fathom
5	Rich Hill	15	Killeen	25	Camlough	35	Silver Bridge
6	Laurelvale	16	Downs	26	Drumgullion	36	Creggan
7	Hamiltons Bawn	17	Demesne	27	Windsor Hill	37	Forkhill
8	Observatory	18	Markethill	28	Ballybot	38	Crossmaglen
9	Abbey Park	19	Carrigatuke	29	Derrymore		

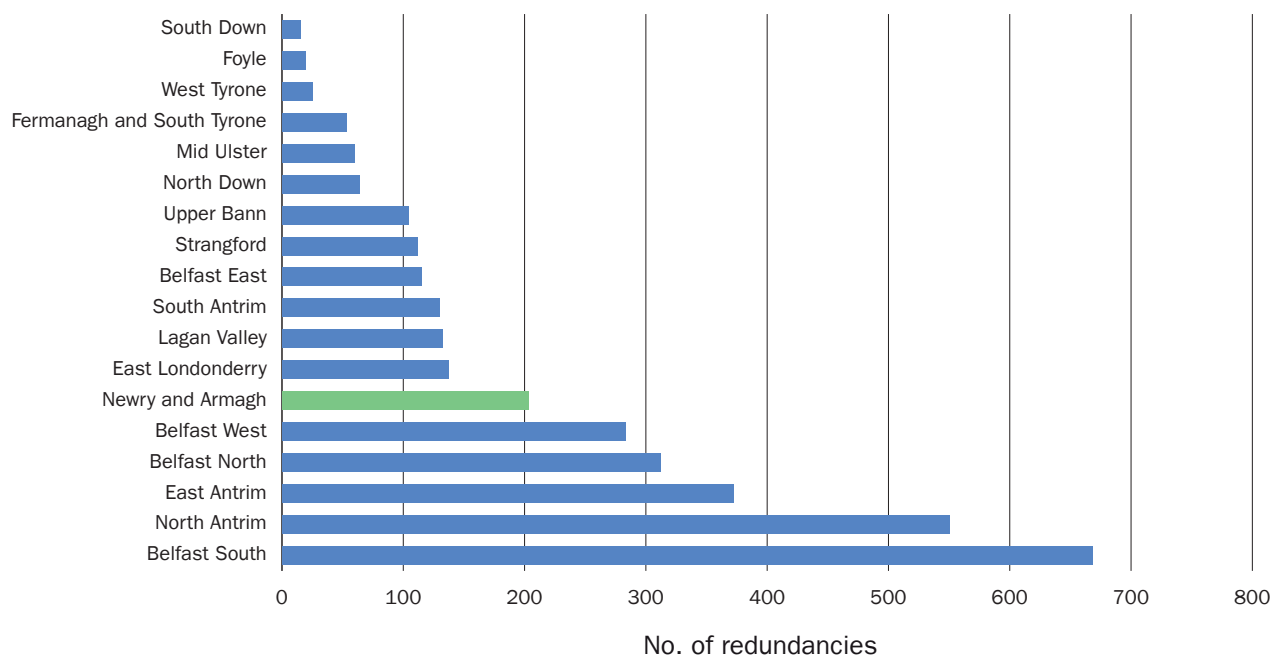
## Labour Market – Confirmed redundancies

In 2012, there were 203 confirmed redundancies in Newry and Armagh.

This represents 6.1% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2012.

Newry and Armagh had the 6th highest 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

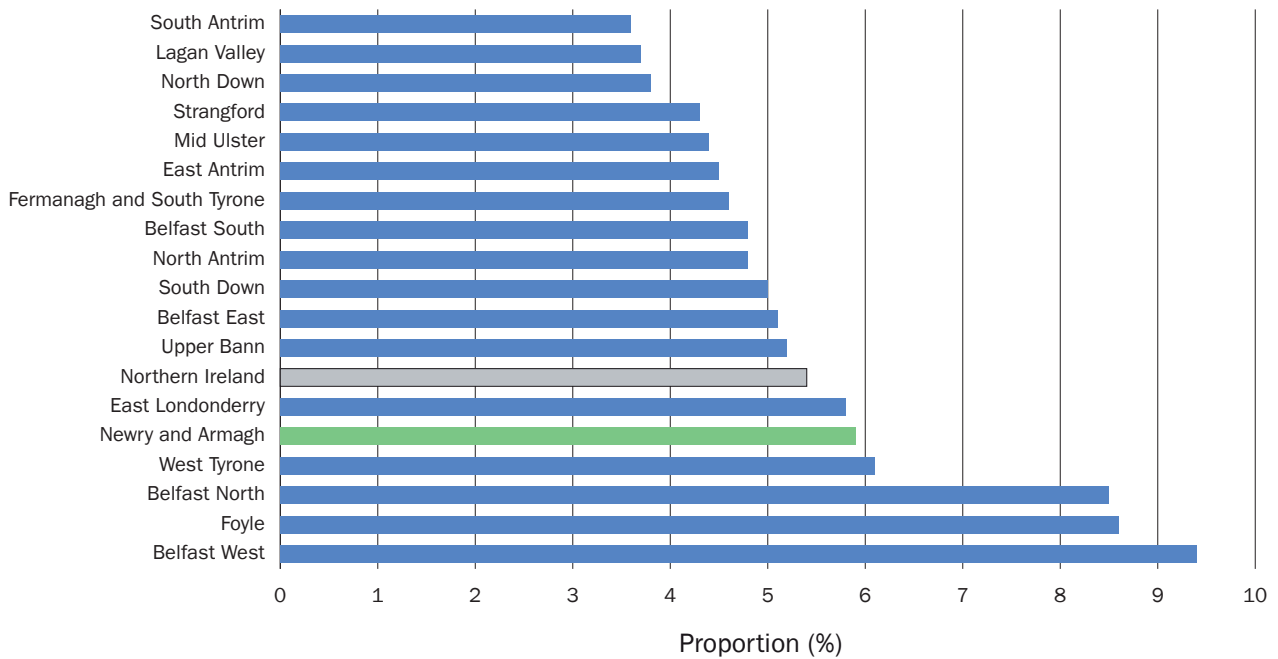
## Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2012, there were 4,240 people claiming unemployment-related benefits in Newry and Armagh. This equates to 5.9% of all working age people in the Constituency.

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

Newry and Armagh was the Constituency with the 5th 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 Callan Bridge (12.0%, 205 claimants), Ballybot (11.7%, 148 claimants) and Crossmaglen (9.7%, 155 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Hamiltonsbawn (2.4%, 51 claimants), Rich Hill (3.1%, 57 claimants) and Hockley (3.2%, 50 claimants).

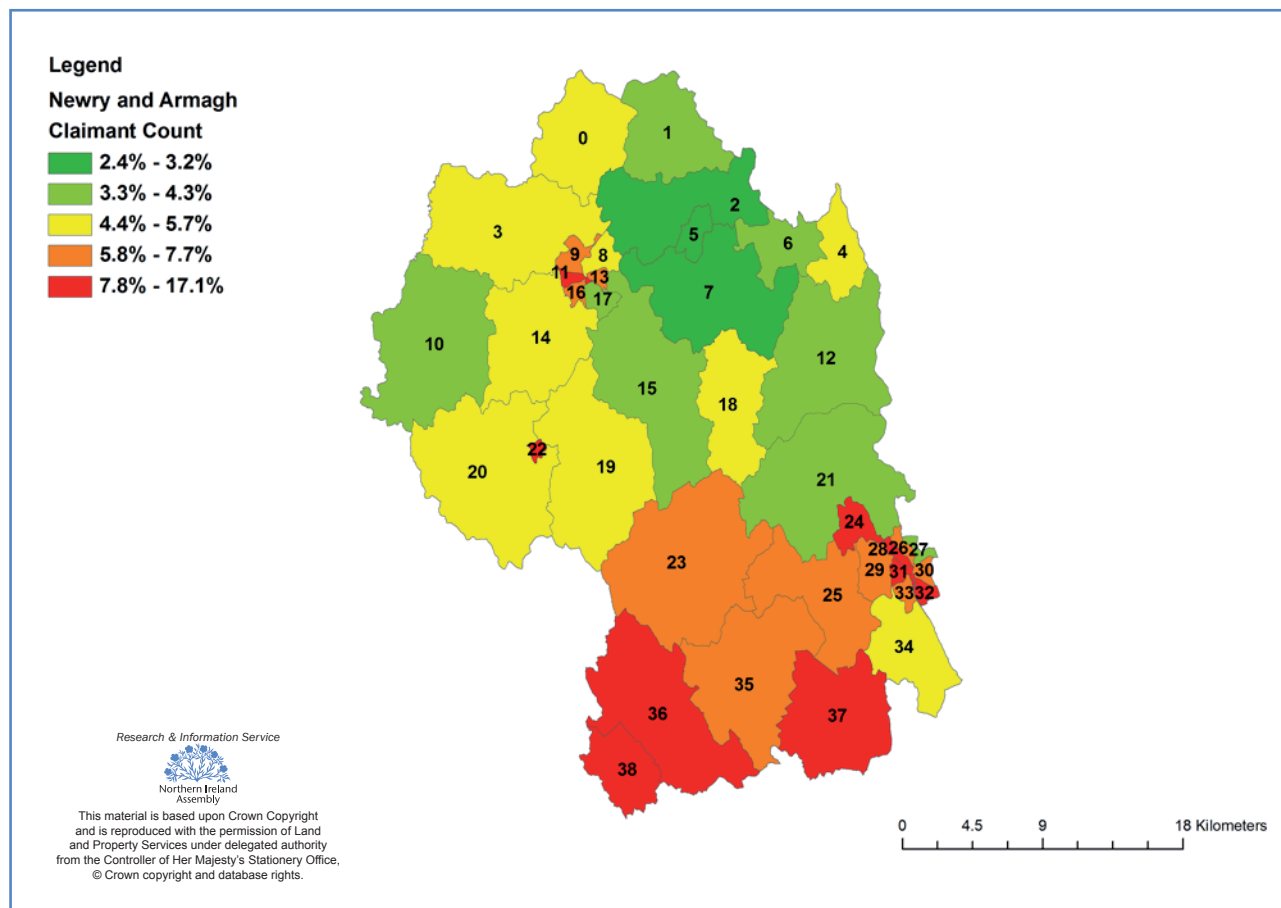
### Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2012

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population <sup>1</sup>	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Abbey Park	132	7.1	Hockley	50	3.2
Ballybot	148	11.7	Keady	109	9.1
Ballymartrim	93	5.3	Killeen	65	3.9
Bessbrook	118	8.1	Killylea	68	4.1
Callan Bridge	205	12.0	Laurelvale	64	3.4
Camlough	127	5.8	Loughgall	75	4.1
Carrigatuke	77	5.4	Markethill	83	5.1
Charlemount	75	4.9	Milford	75	4.4
Creggan	177	9.3	Newtownhamilton	125	7.3
Crossmaglen	155	9.7	Observatory	80	5.5
Daisy Hill	195	8.9	Poyntz Pass	63	4.1
Demesne	79	4.3	Rich Hill	57	3.1
Derrymore	150	7.6	Silver Bridge	140	6.8
Derrynoose	114	5.1	St Marys'	136	8.4
Downs	120	7.0	St Patricks'	143	6.0
Drumalane	142	6.9	Tandragee	86	5.2
Drumgullion	136	6.6	The Mall	84	7.7
Fathom	109	5.3	Tullyhappy	75	3.9
Forkhill	186	8.6	Windsor Hill	78	3.9
Hamiltonsbawn	51	2.4			

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	Charlemont	10	Killylea	20	Derrynoose	30	St Patricks'
1	Loughgall	11	Callan Bridge	21	Tullyhappy	31	Daisy Hill
2	Hockley	12	Poyntz Pass	22	Keady	32	St Marys'
3	Ballymartrim	13	The Mall	23	Newtownhamilton	33	Drumalane
4	Tandragee	14	Milford	24	Bessbrook	34	Fathom
5	Rich Hill	15	Killeen	25	Camlough	35	Silver Bridge
6	Laurelvale	16	Downs	26	Drumgullion	36	Creggan
7	Hamiltons Bawn	17	Demesne	27	Windsor Hill	37	Forkhill
8	Observatory	18	Markethill	28	Ballybot	38	Crossmaglen
9	Abbey Park	19	Carrigatuke	29	Derrymore		

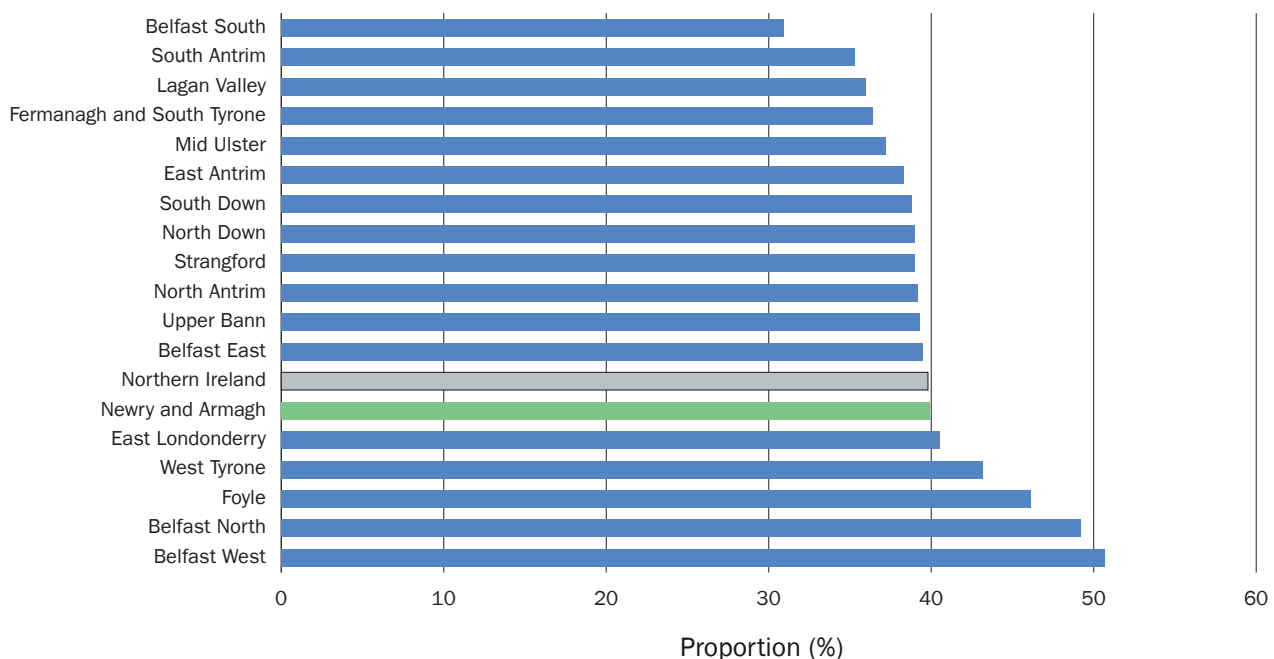
## Low income – People claiming benefits

As at April 2013, 34,700 people in Newry and Armagh claimed at least one of the main benefits. This equates to 39.9% of all constituents aged 16 and over.

There was little difference in the proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Newry and Armagh claiming at least one benefit and the Northern Ireland average of 39.8%.

Newry and Armagh was the Constituency with the 6th 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 Ballybot (55.6%, 980 claimants), Daisy Hill (50.0%, 1,210 claimants) and Keady (49.9%, 740 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Milford (31.2%, 660 claimants), Hamiltonsbawn (31.2%, 820 claimants) and Rich Hill (32.0%, 750 claimants).

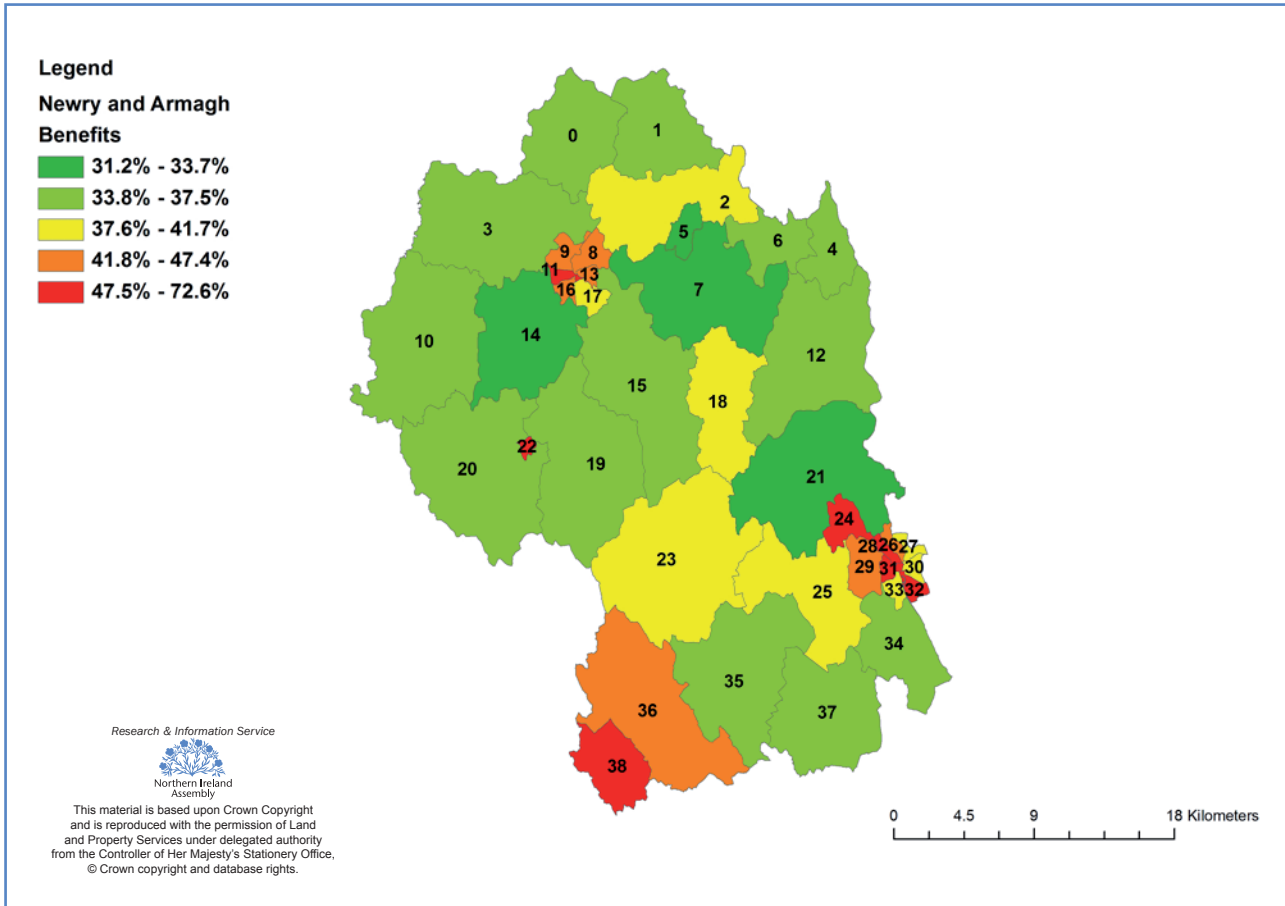
### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at April 2013<sup>1</sup>

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
Abbey Park	860	42.0	Hockley	790	37.6
Ballybot	980	55.6	Keady	740	49.9
Ballymartrim	780	36.4	Killeen	740	34.9
Bessbrook	970	48.7	Killylea	680	35.4
Callan Bridge	1,060	49.5	Laurelvale	800	34.4
Camlough	1,020	39.8	Loughgall	790	35.5
Carrigatuke	680	36.2	Markethill	880	40.8
Charlemount	760	36.0	Milford	660	31.2
Creggan	1,030	45.0	Newtownhamilton	810	38.6
Crossmaglen	1,000	47.7	Observatory	800	42.1
Daisy Hill	1,210	50.0	Poyntz Pass	770	37.2
Demesne	830	38.0	Rich Hill	750	32.0
Derrymore	1,060	43.9	Silver Bridge	1,010	37.4
Derrynoose	940	36.8	St Marys'	930	48.8
Downs	920	46.3	St Patricks'	1,170	41.4
Drumalane	1,050	39.2	Tandragee	830	36.3
Drumgullion	1,060	43.5	The Mall	690	47.1
Fathom	900	37.0	Tullyhappy	810	33.2
Forkhill	1,180	37.3	Windsor Hill	970	39.4
Hamiltonsbawn	820	31.2			

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	Charlemont	10	Killylea	20	Derrynoose	30	St Patricks'
1	Loughgall	11	Callan Bridge	21	Tullyhappy	31	Daisy Hill
2	Hockley	12	Poyntz Pass	22	Keady	32	St Marys'
3	Ballymartrim	13	The Mall	23	Newtownhamilton	33	Drumalane
4	Tandragee	14	Milford	24	Bessbrook	34	Fathom
5	Rich Hill	15	Killeen	25	Camlough	35	Silver Bridge
6	Laurelvale	16	Downs	26	Drumgullion	36	Creggan
7	Hamiltons Bawn	17	Demesne	27	Windsor Hill	37	Forkhill
8	Observatory	18	Markethill	28	Ballybot	38	Crossmaglen
9	Abbey Park	19	Carrigatuke	29	Derrymore		

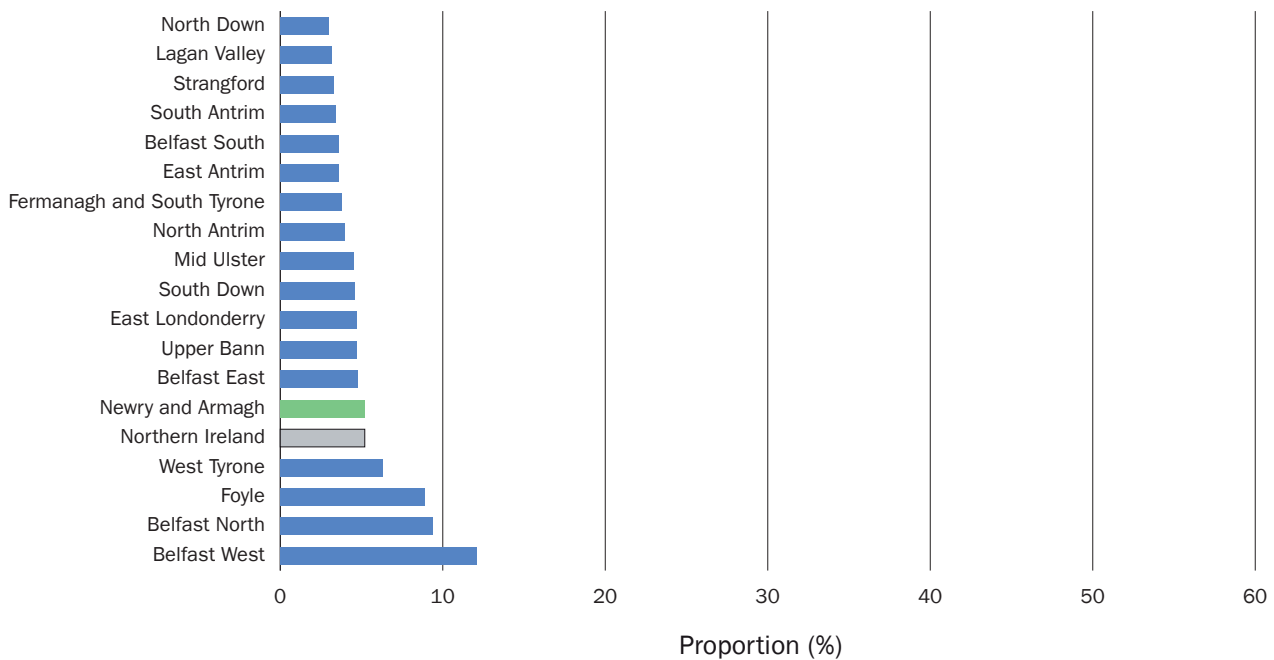
## Low income – People claiming income support

As at February 2013, there were 3,890 people in Newry and Armagh claiming income support, of whom 3,770 were of working age. This equates to 5.2% of working age people claiming the benefit.

There was no difference in the proportion of working age people living in Newry and Armagh claiming income support and the Northern Ireland average, also 5.2%.

Newry and Armagh was the Constituency with the 5th 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 Daisy Hill (11.5%, 240 claimants), Ballybot (10.2%, 140 claimants) and Crossmaglen (10.1%, 180 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Hamiltonsbawn (1.8 %, 40 claimants), Hockley (1.9%, 30 claimants) and Killeen (2.3%, 40 claimants).

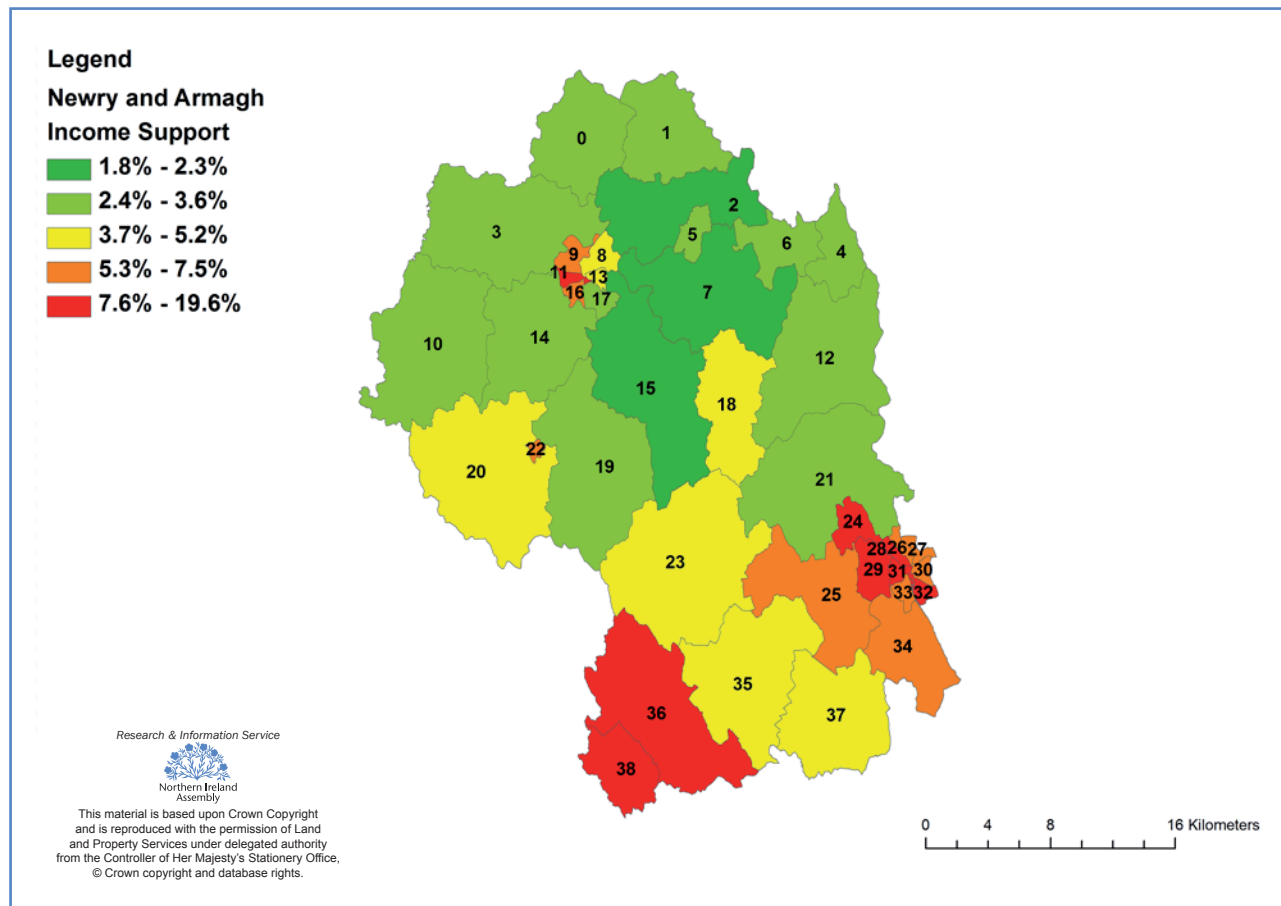
### Proportion of working age people claiming income support at ward level, as at February 2013

Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population <sup>1</sup>	Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Abbey Park	90	5.4	Hockley	30	1.9
Ballybot	140	10.2	Keady	70	6.1
Ballymartrim	50	2.9	Killeen	40	2.3
Bessbrook	140	8.8	Killylea	50	3.1
Callan Bridge	180	10.0	Laurelvale	50	2.6
Camlough	130	5.9	Loughgall	60	3.3
Carrigatuke	50	3.3	Markethill	70	4.1
Charlemount	50	2.9	Milford	50	2.8
Creggan	170	8.8	Newtownhamilton	80	4.5
Crossmaglen	180	10.1	Observatory	70	4.8
Daisy Hill	240	11.5	Poyntz Pass	60	3.5
Demesne	60	3.4	Rich Hill	50	2.5
Derrymore	170	8.4	Silver Bridge	120	5.2
Derrynoose	100	4.5	St Marys'	120	7.9
Downs	120	7.5	St Patricks'	140	6.0
Drumalane	130	5.7	Tandragee	60	3.2
Drumgullion	160	7.5	The Mall	50	4.5
Fathom	120	5.8	Tullyhappy	50	2.4
Forkhill	140	5.1	Windsor Hill	110	5.5
Hamiltonsbawn	40	1.8			

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	Charlemont	10	Killylea	20	Derrynoose	30	St Patricks'
1	Loughgall	11	Callan Bridge	21	Tullyhappy	31	Daisy Hill
2	Hockley	12	Poyntz Pass	22	Keady	32	St Marys'
3	Ballymartrim	13	The Mall	23	Newtownhamilton	33	Drumalane
4	Tandragee	14	Milford	24	Bessbrook	34	Fathom
5	Rich Hill	15	Killeen	25	Camlough	35	Silver Bridge
6	Laurelvale	16	Downs	26	Drumgullion	36	Creggan
7	Hamiltons Bawn	17	Demesne	27	Windsor Hill	37	Forkhill
8	Observatory	18	Markethill	28	Ballybot	38	Crossmaglen
9	Abbey Park	19	Carrigatuke	29	Derrymore		

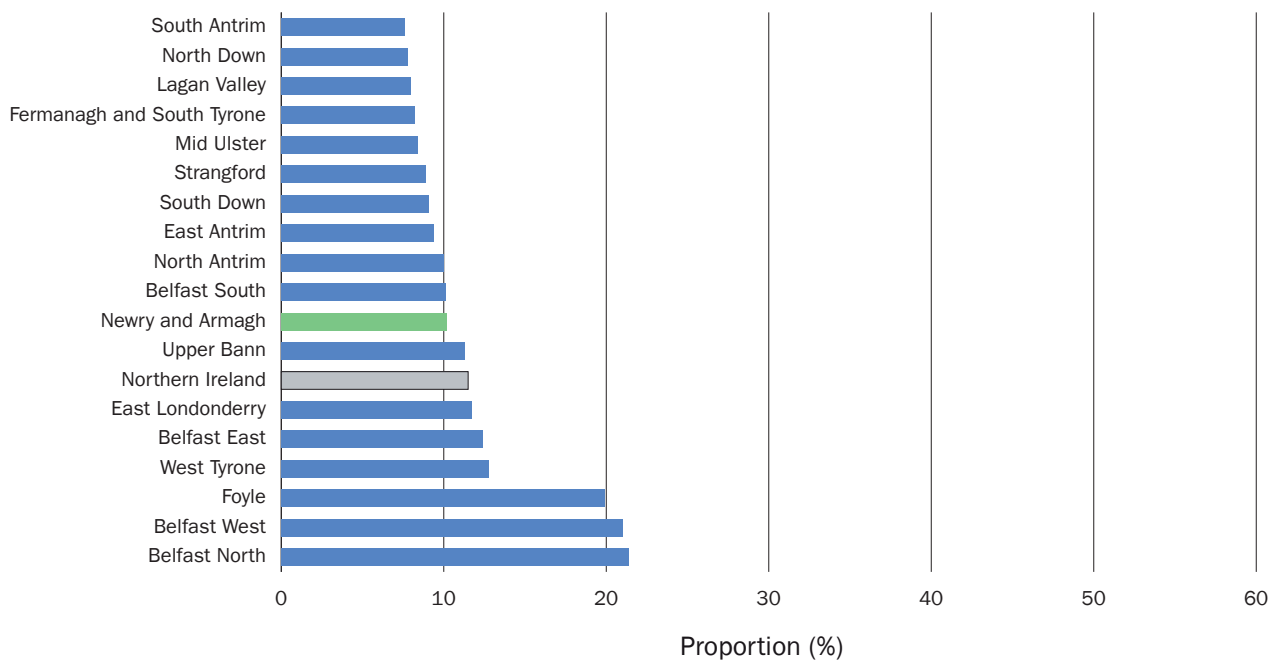
## Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2013, there were 8,820 people in Newry and Armagh claiming housing benefit. This equates to 10.2% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming this benefit.

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

Newry and Armagh was the constituency with the 8th 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

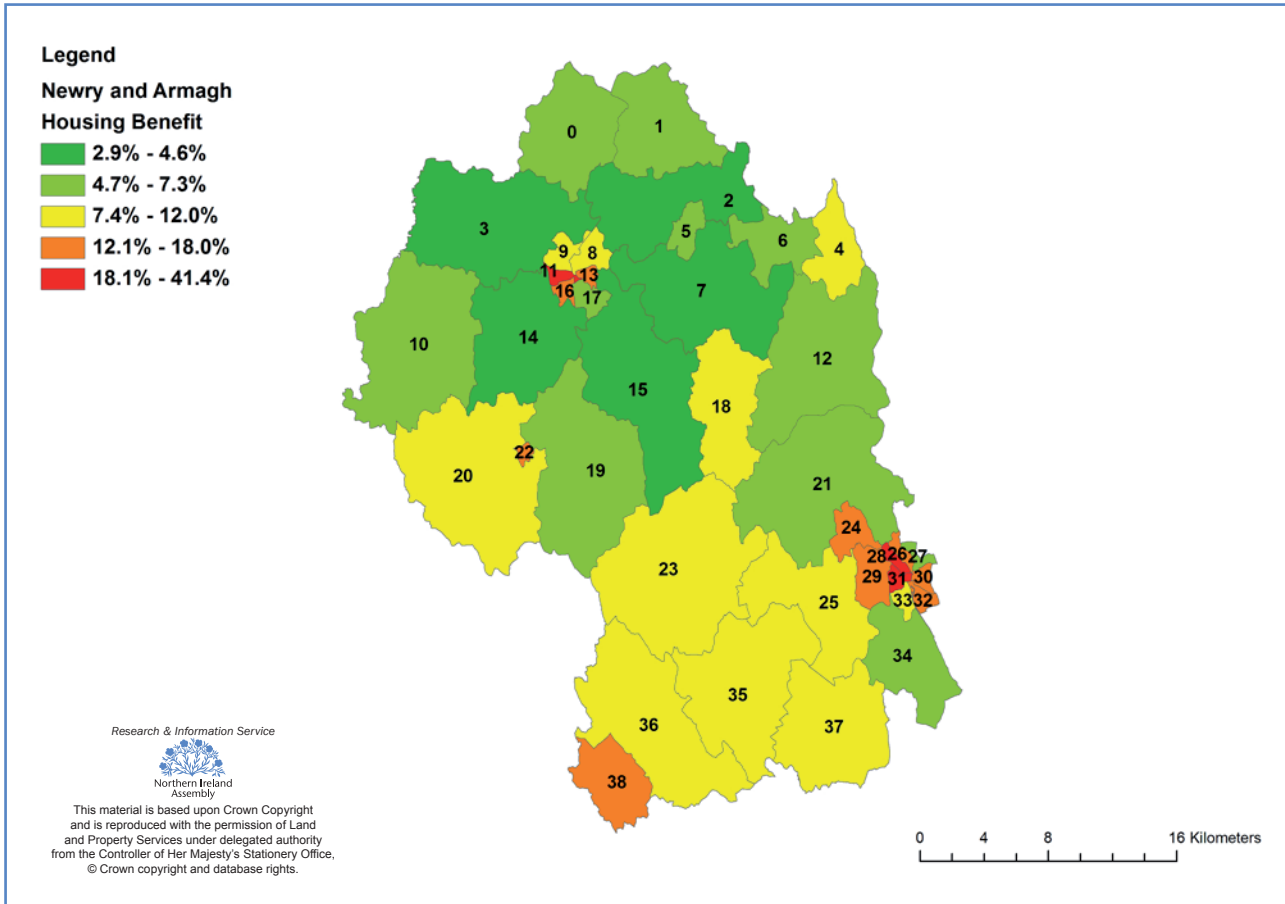
The highest proportion of people claiming Housing Benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Callan Bridge (27.1%, 580 claimants), Ballybot ( 26.7%, 470 claimants) and Daisy Hill (23.2%, 560 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Hockley (2.9%, 60 claimants), Hamiltonsbawn (3.0%, 80 claimants), Ballymartrim (3.3%, 70 claimants) and Killeen (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
Abbey Park	230	11.2	Hockley	60	2.9
Ballybot	470	26.7	Keady	260	17.5
Ballymartrim	70	3.3	Killeen	70	3.3
Bessbrook	340	17.1	Killylea	90	4.7
Callan Bridge	580	27.1	Laurelvale	130	5.6
Camlough	240	9.4	Loughgall	110	4.9
Carrigatuke	110	5.9	Markethill	240	11.1
Charlemount	110	5.2	Milford	90	4.3
Creggan	200	8.7	Newtownhamilton	190	9.1
Crossmaglen	310	14.8	Observatory	220	11.6
Daisy Hill	560	23.2	Poyntz Pass	150	7.2
Demesne	160	7.3	Rich Hill	110	4.7
Derrymore	360	14.9	Silver Bridge	210	7.8
Derrynoose	190	7.4	St Marys'	330	17.3
Downs	330	16.6	St Patricks'	380	13.5
Drumalane	300	11.2	Tandragee	190	8.3
Drumgullion	340	14.0	The Mall	260	17.7
Fathom	170	7.0	Tullyhappy	120	4.9
Forkhill	320	10.1	Windsor Hill	170	6.9
Hamiltonsbawn	80	3.0			

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	Charlemont	10	Killylea	20	Derrynoose	30	St Patricks'
1	Loughgall	11	Callan Bridge	21	Tullyhappy	31	Daisy Hill
2	Hockley	12	Poyntz Pass	22	Keady	32	St Marys'
3	Ballymartrim	13	The Mall	23	Newtownhamilton	33	Drumalane
4	Tandragee	14	Milford	24	Bessbrook	34	Fathom
5	Rich Hill	15	Killeen	25	Camlough	35	Silver Bridge
6	Laurelvale	16	Downs	26	Drumgullion	36	Creggan
7	Hamiltons Bawn	17	Demesne	27	Windsor Hill	37	Forkhill
8	Observatory	18	Markethill	28	Ballybot	38	Crossmaglen
9	Abbey Park	19	Carrigatuke	29	Derrymore		

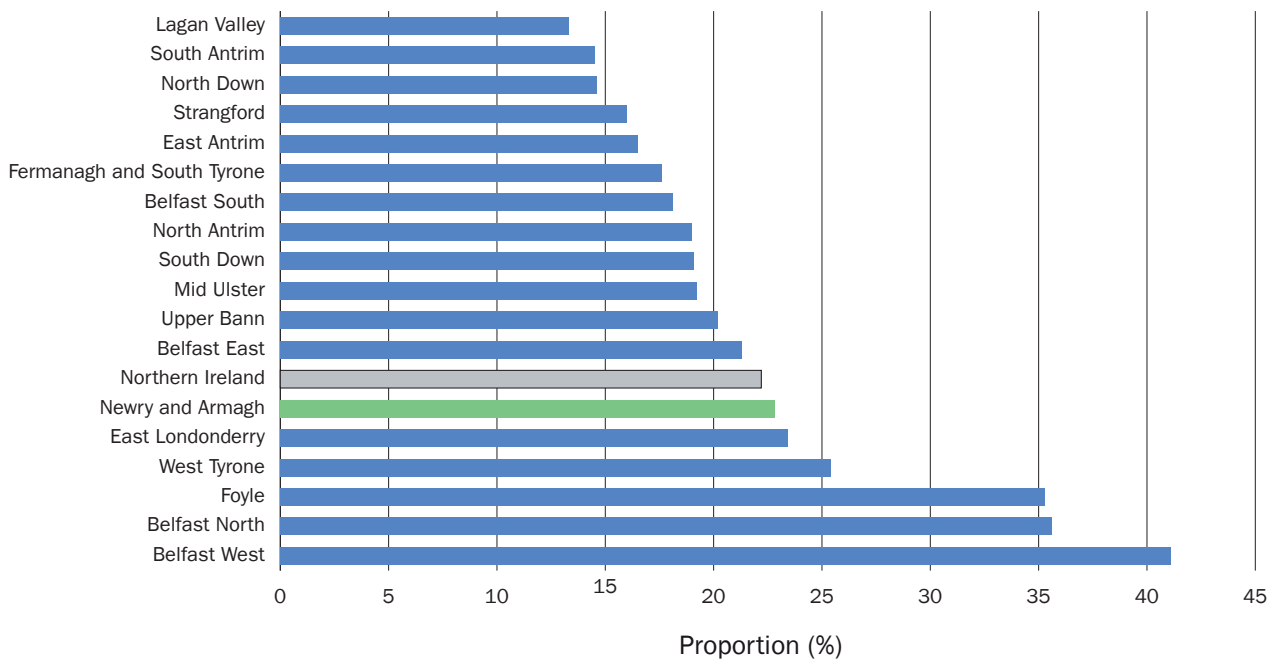
## Low income – Children living in Poverty

As at August 2011, there were 5,725 children aged 0-15 years living in poverty<sup>1</sup> in Newry and Armagh. This equates to 22.8% of all children in the Constituency.

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

Newry and Armagh was the Constituency with the 6th 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 Crossmaglen (45.5%), Daisy Hill (43.8%) and Ballybot (43.3%). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Hamiltonsbawn (4.3%), Killeen (9.7%) and Rich Hill (11.0%).

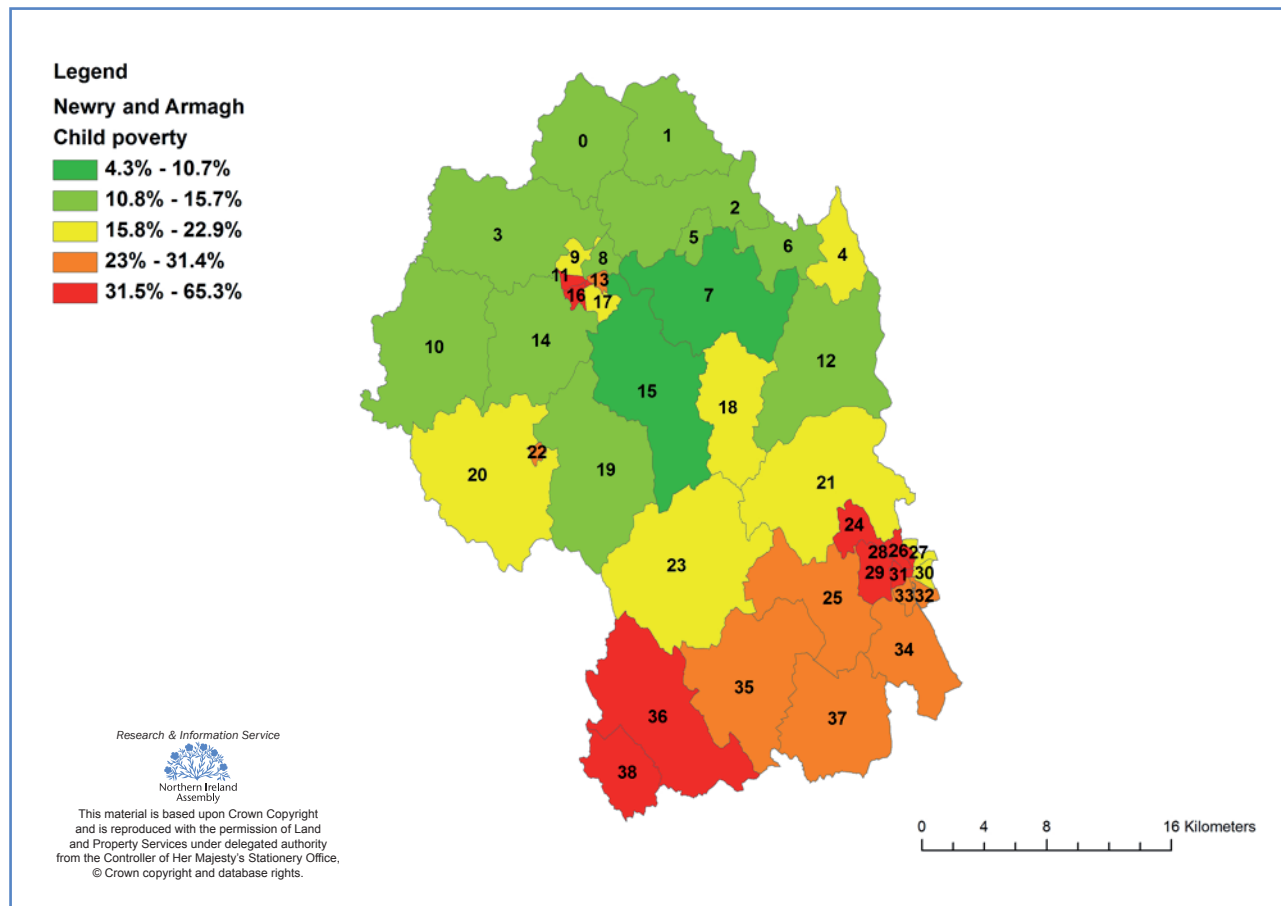
### Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in poverty at ward level, as at August 2011

Ward	Children in Poverty (%) <sup>1</sup>	Ward	Children in Poverty (%)
Abbey Park	22.2	Hockley	11.0
Ballybot	43.3	Keady	29.9
Ballymartrim	14.9	Killeen	9.7
Bessbrook	32.9	Killylea	11.7
Callan Bridge	42.4	Laurelvale	12.1
Camlough	24.6	Loughgall	11.0
Carrigatuke	13.8	Markethill	17.6
Charlemount	13.9	Milford	11.6
Creggan	36.5	Newtownhamilton	19.6
Crossmaglen	45.5	Observatory	14.0
Daisy Hill	43.8	Poyntz Pass	12.6
Demesne	15.8	Rich Hill	11.0
Derrymore	37.2	Silver Bridge	23.3
Derrynoose	22.5	St Marys'	30.9
Downs	32.6	St Patricks'	22.3
Drumalane	23.4	Tandragee	19.7
Drumgullion	35.9	The Mall	25.3
Fathom	27.8	Tullyhappy	16.2
Forkhill	29.8	Windsor Hill	19.3
Hamiltonsbawn	4.3		

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	Charlemont	10	Killylea	20	Derrynoose	30	St Patricks'
1	Loughgall	11	Callan Bridge	21	Tullyhappy	31	Daisy Hill
2	Hockley	12	Poyntz Pass	22	Keady	32	St Marys'
3	Ballymartrim	13	The Mall	23	Newtownhamilton	33	Drumalane
4	Tandragee	14	Milford	24	Bessbrook	34	Fathom
5	Rich Hill	15	Killeen	25	Camlough	35	Silver Bridge
6	Laurelvale	16	Downs	26	Drumgullion	36	Creggan
7	Hamiltons Bawn	17	Demesne	27	Windsor Hill	37	Forkhill
8	Observatory	18	Markethill	28	Ballybot	38	Crossmaglen
9	Abbey Park	19	Carrigatuke	29	Derrymore		

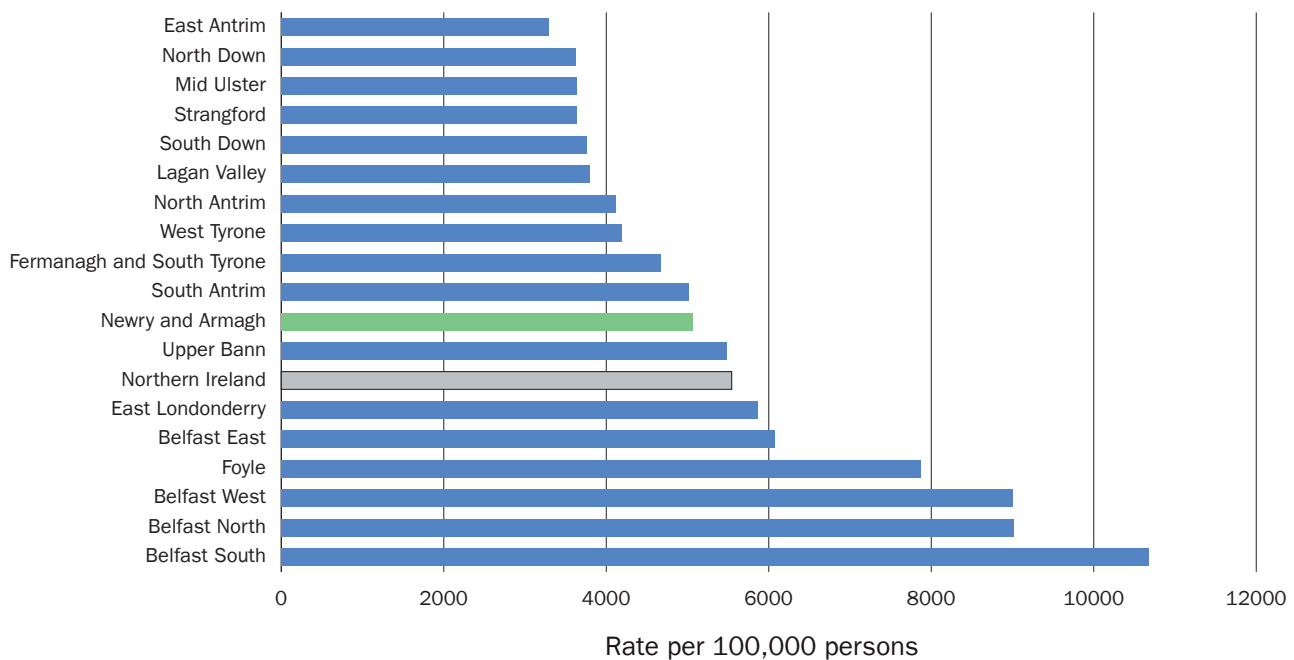
## Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2012/13, a total of 5,695 criminal offences were recorded in the Newry and Armagh area. This equates to an overall recorded crime rate of 5,067 per 100,000 persons.

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

Newry and Armagh was the Constituency with the 8th 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 burglary, vehicle offences, possession of drugs, miscellaneous crimes against society and other fraud were higher in Newry and Armagh when compared to the Northern Ireland average.

Rates of violence, theft, criminal damage, trafficking of drugs, possession of weapons and public order offences were lower in Newry and Armagh when compared to the Northern Ireland average.

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

	Newry and Armagh		Northern Ireland	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery	1,813	1,613	33,251	1,836
Burglary	614	546	9,581	529
Vehicle offences	365	325	5,339	295
Theft including from the person, bicycle theft, shoplifting and other theft excluding vehicle offences	1,081	962	20,691	1,143
Criminal damage	1,042	927	20,959	1,157
Trafficking of drugs	42	37	890	49
Possession of drugs	243	216	3,488	193
Possession of weapons	36	32	651	36
Public order offences	79	70	1,517	84
Miscellaneous crimes against society	198	176	2,191	121
Other fraud	182	162	1,831	101

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

## Crime – Crime rate at ward level

The highest Recorded Crime rates (per 100,000 population) were found in the wards of Daisy Hill (23,328), Callan Bridge (12,354) and Ballybot (11,223). The lowest rates were reported in Hamiltonsbawn (1,550), Rich Hill (1,694) and Silver Bridge (1,698).

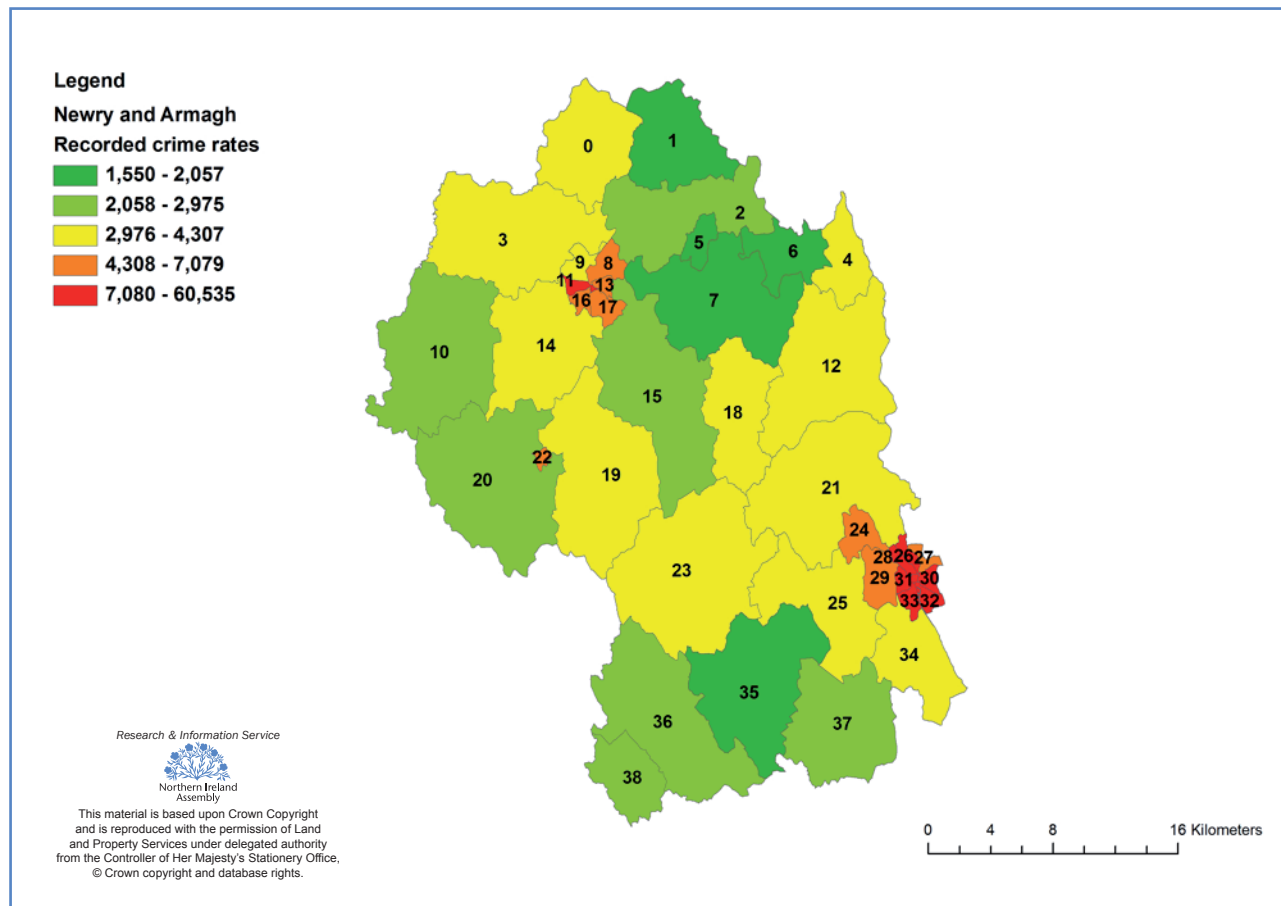
### Crime rates per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2012/13

Ward	Recorded Crime Rate <sup>1</sup>	Violence against Person Rate <sup>2</sup>	Burglary Rate	Criminal Damage Rate
Abbey Park	3,870	1,290	391	391
Ballybot	11,223	4,425	593	2,144
Ballymartrim	3,853	404	661	550
Bessbrook	4,769	1,551	659	892
Callan Bridge	12,354	4,863	781	2,520
Camlough	3,073	919	316	402
Carrigatuke	3,074	984	697	246
Charlemount	2,992	757	433	685
Creggan	2,429	712	453	259
Crossmaglen	2,326	750	263	225
Daisy Hill	23,328	10,365	1,204	3,962
Demesne	5,800	1,693	396	1,081
Derrymore	6,385	2,191	532	1,377
Derrynoose	2,504	604	345	518
Downs	5,224	1,910	234	1,559
Drumalane	11,187	2,387	955	1,193
Drumgullion	8,167	2,615	549	1,646
Fathom	3,826	900	386	772
Forkhill	2,801	803	528	436
Hamiltonsbawn	1,550	298	566	209
Hockley	2,639	815	427	388
Keady	6,518	2,117	557	1,894
Killeen	2,908	754	682	395
Killylea	2,142	243	283	404
Laurelvale	1,812	527	329	494
Loughgall	1,722	207	517	344
Markethill	3,688	851	390	496
Milford	3,297	733	842	549
Newtownhamilton	4,126	1,058	776	705
Observatory	6,874	2,007	598	1,366
Poyntz Pass	3,603	368	1,029	551
Rich Hill	1,694	897	133	266
Silver Bridge	1,698	610	292	239
St Marys'	9,807	3,371	1,138	2,058
St Patricks'	9,093	3,258	680	1,983
Tandragee	4,274	1,231	513	1,128
The Mall	6,667	2,471	805	1,839
Tullyhappy	3,090	832	416	327
Windsor Hill	4,329	1,332	266	966

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	Charlemont	10	Killylea	20	Derrynoose	30	St Patricks'
1	Loughgall	11	Callan Bridge	21	Tullyhappy	31	Daisy Hill
2	Hockley	12	Poyntz Pass	22	Keady	32	St Marys'
3	Ballymartrim	13	The Mall	23	Newtownhamilton	33	Drumalane
4	Tandragee	14	Milford	24	Bessbrook	34	Fathom
5	Rich Hill	15	Killeen	25	Camlough	35	Silver Bridge
6	Laurelvale	16	Downs	26	Drumgullion	36	Creggan
7	Hamiltons Bawn	17	Demesne	27	Windsor Hill	37	Forkhill
8	Observatory	18	Markethill	28	Ballybot	38	Crossmaglen
9	Abbey Park	19	Carrigatuke	29	Derrymore		

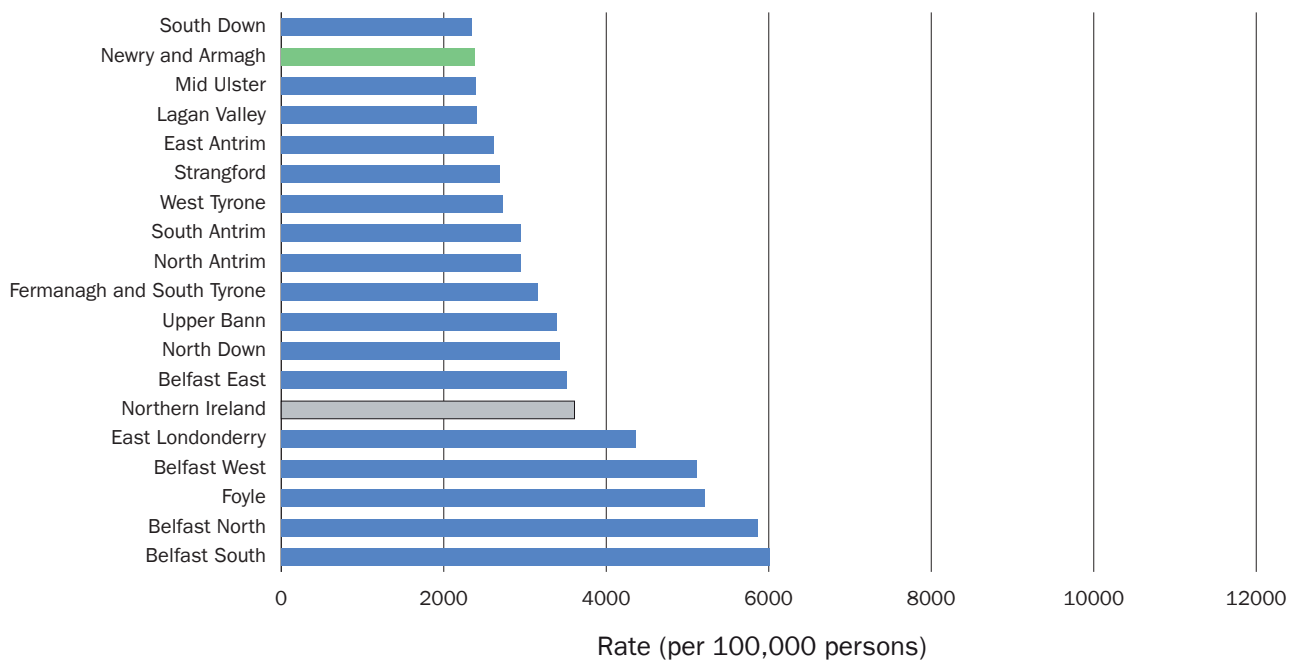
## Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2012/13, there were 2,680 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in Newry and Armagh. This equates to a rate of 2,384 per 100,000 persons.

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

Newry and Armagh was the Constituency with the 2nd lowest 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 Daisy Hill (10,365), Callan Bridge (6,567) and Drumgullion (4,358). The lowest rates were found in Silver Bridge (212), Forkhill (344) and Loughgall (448).

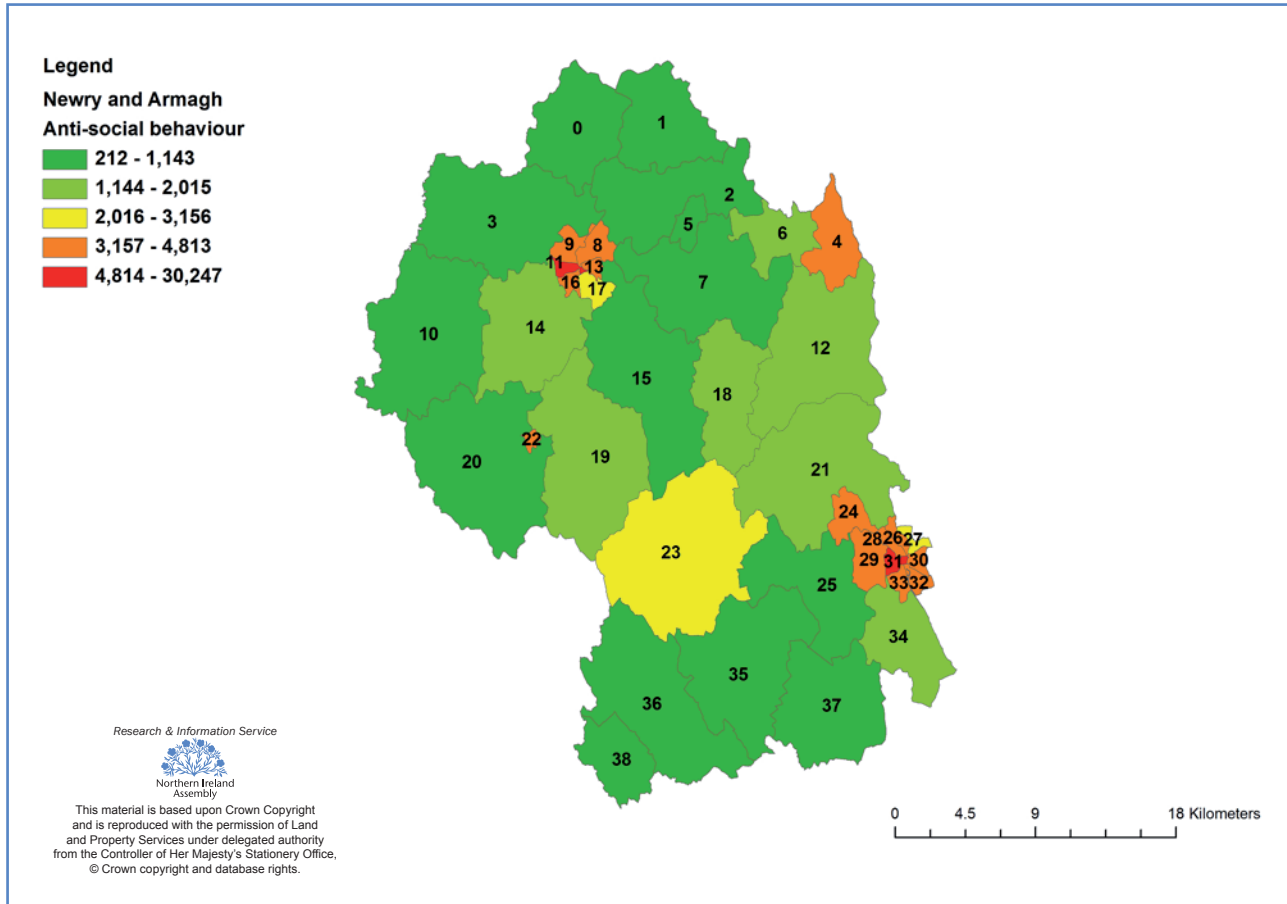
### Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2012/13

Ward	ASB Incidents <sup>1</sup>	Per 100,000 Population	Ward	ASB Incidents	Per 100,000 Population
Abbey Park	81	3,167	Hockley	19	737
Ballybot	80	3,650	Keady	62	3,454
Ballymartrim	22	807	Killeen	22	790
Bessbrook	95	3,684	Killylea	20	808
Callan Bridge	185	6,567	Laurelvale	46	1,516
Camlough	37	1,063	Loughgall	13	448
Carrigatuke	45	1,844	Markethill	47	1,667
Charlemount	15	541	Milford	34	1,245
Creggan	14	453	Newtownhamilton	86	3,032
Crossmaglen	17	638	Observatory	90	3,843
Daisy Hill	327	10,365	Poyntz Pass	33	1,213
Demesne	74	2,666	Rich Hill	33	1,096
Derrymore	131	4,100	Silver Bridge	8	212
Derrynoose	39	1,122	St Marys	92	4,028
Downs	98	3,821	St Patricks	147	4,164
Drumalane	134	3,998	Tandragee	99	3,385
Drumgullion	135	4,358	The Mall	64	3,678
Fathom	60	1,929	Tullyhappy	50	1,485
Forkhill	15	344	Windsor Hill	80	2,664
Hamiltonsbawn	31	924			

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	Charlemont	10	Killylea	20	Derrynoose	30	St Patricks'
1	Loughgall	11	Callan Bridge	21	Tullyhappy	31	Daisy Hill
2	Hockley	12	Poyntz Pass	22	Keady	32	St Marys'
3	Ballymartrim	13	The Mall	23	Newtownhamilton	33	Drumalane
4	Tandragee	14	Milford	24	Bessbrook	34	Fathom
5	Rich Hill	15	Killeen	25	Camlough	35	Silver Bridge
6	Laurelvale	16	Downs	26	Drumgullion	36	Creggan
7	Hamiltons Bawn	17	Demesne	27	Windsor Hill	37	Forkhill
8	Observatory	18	Markethill	28	Ballybot	38	Crossmaglen
9	Abbey Park	19	Carrigatuke	29	Derrymore		

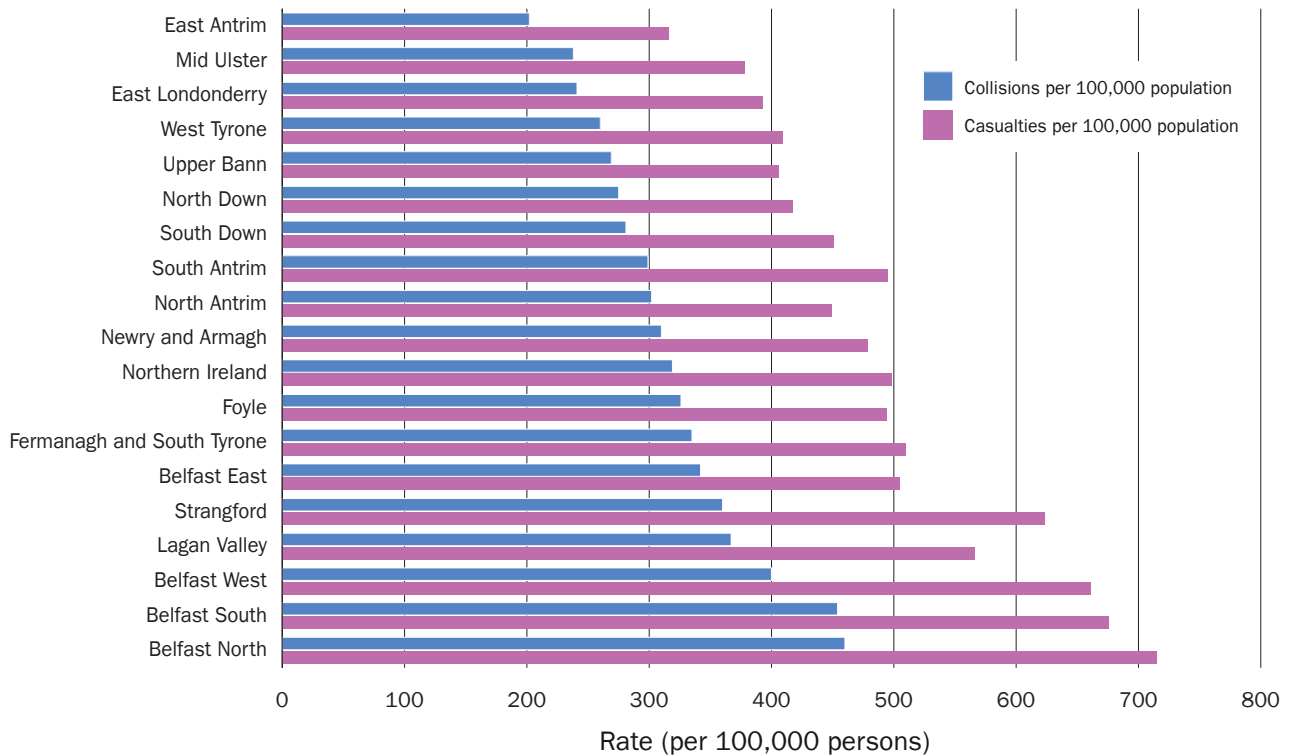
## Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties

In 2012, there were 349 road traffic collisions with injury reported in Newry and Armagh, a collision rate of 310 per 100,000 persons. There were 538 casualties – 5 people were killed, 55 were seriously injured and 478 were slightly injured, a rate of 479 casualties per 100,000 persons.

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

Newry and Armagh had the 9th 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 St Mary's (744), Ballybot (684) and Windsor Hill (666). The lowest rates were recorded in Bessbrook (78), Derrynoose (86) and Silver Bridge (106).

The highest road traffic casualty rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Ballybot (1,232), Milford (1,026) and Fathom (997). The lowest rates were recorded in Silver Bridge (106), Demesne (108) and Bessbrook (116).

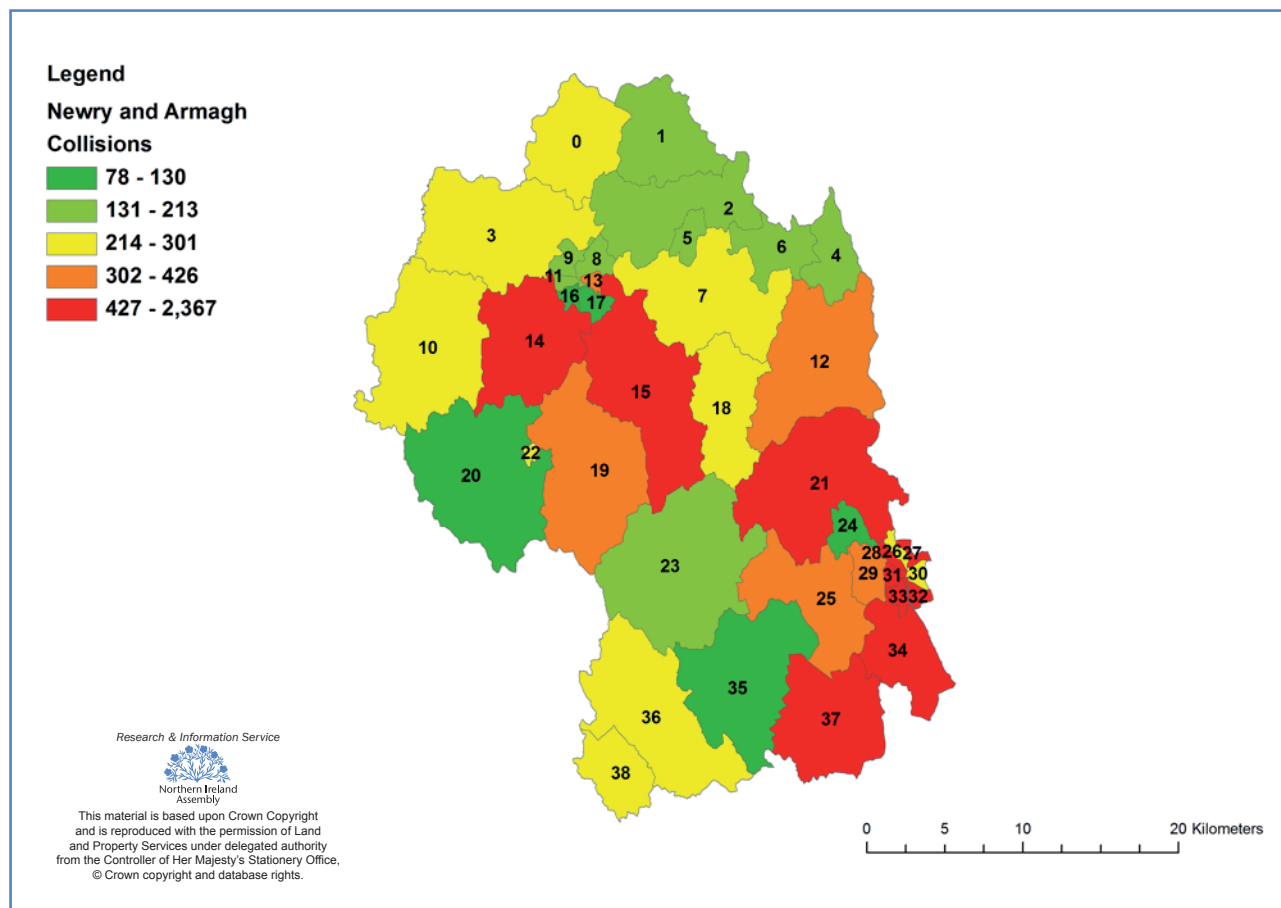
### Road traffic collision and casualty rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2012

Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) <sup>1</sup>	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Abbey Park	4	6	156	235
Ballybot	15	27	684	1,232
Ballymartrim	7	13	257	477
Bessbrook	2	3	78	116
Callan Bridge	6	11	213	390
Camlough	12	13	345	373
Carrigatuke	9	10	369	410
Charlemount	8	13	288	469
Creggan	7	9	227	291
Crossmaglen	6	11	225	413
Daisy Hill	19	24	602	761
Demesne	3	3	108	108
Derrymore	13	19	407	595
Derrynoose	3	7	86	201
Downs	3	6	117	234
Drumalane	16	21	477	626
Drumgullion	8	15	258	484
Fathom	19	31	611	997
Forkhill	19	27	436	620
Hamiltonsbawn	9	12	268	358
Hockley	4	10	155	388
Keady	4	6	223	334
Killeen	12	19	431	682
Killylea	6	10	243	404
Laurelvale	4	7	132	231
Loughgall	4	7	138	241
Markethill	7	9	248	319
Milford	17	28	623	1,026
Newtownhamilton	5	7	176	247
Observatory	5	11	213	470
Poyntz Pass	10	21	368	772
Rich Hill	6	11	199	365
Silver Bridge	4	4	106	106
St Marys'	17	20	744	876
St Patricks'	9	18	255	510
Tandragee	5	5	171	171
The Mall	6	11	345	632
Tullyhappy	16	25	475	743
Windsor Hill	20	28	666	932

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

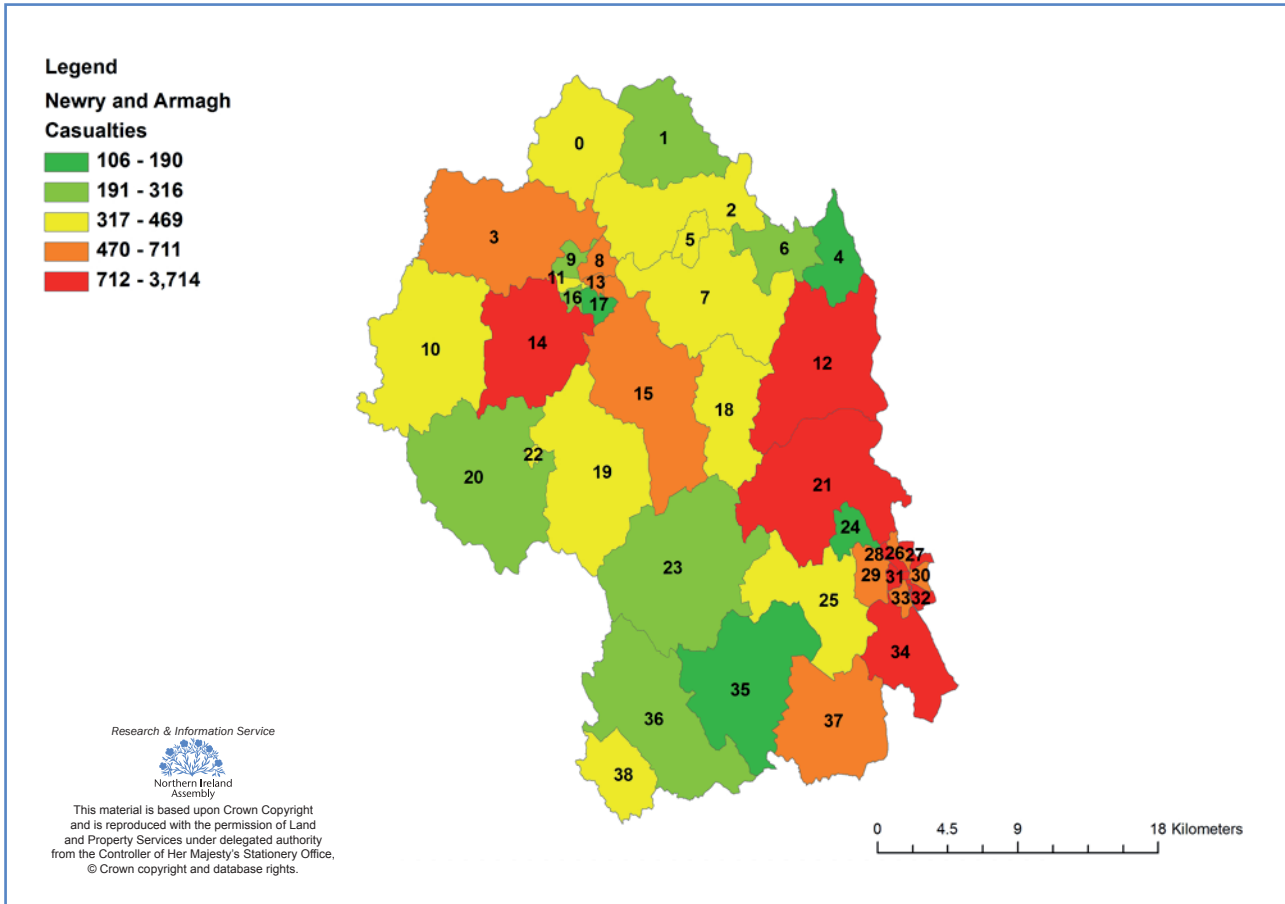
<sup>1</sup> The dataset is compiled from Collision Report Forms (CRFs) forms submitted by police officers after any road traffic collision involving death or personal injury is reported to them. The data set excludes road collisions resulting in damage only.

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



0	Charlemont	10	Killylea	20	Derrynoose	30	St Patricks'
1	Loughgall	11	Callan Bridge	21	Tullyhappy	31	Daisy Hill
2	Hockley	12	Poyntz Pass	22	Keady	32	St Marys'
3	Ballymartrim	13	The Mall	23	Newtownhamilton	33	Drumalane
4	Tandragee	14	Milford	24	Bessbrook	34	Fathom
5	Rich Hill	15	Killeen	25	Camlough	35	Silver Bridge
6	Laurelvale	16	Downs	26	Drumgullion	36	Creggan
7	Hamiltons Bawn	17	Demesne	27	Windsor Hill	37	Forkhill
8	Observatory	18	Markethill	28	Ballybot	38	Crossmaglen
9	Abbey Park	19	Carrigatuke	29	Derrymore		

Road Traffic Casualties per 100,000 population, 2012



0	Charlemont	10	Killylea	20	Derrynoose	30	St Patricks'
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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.







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

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