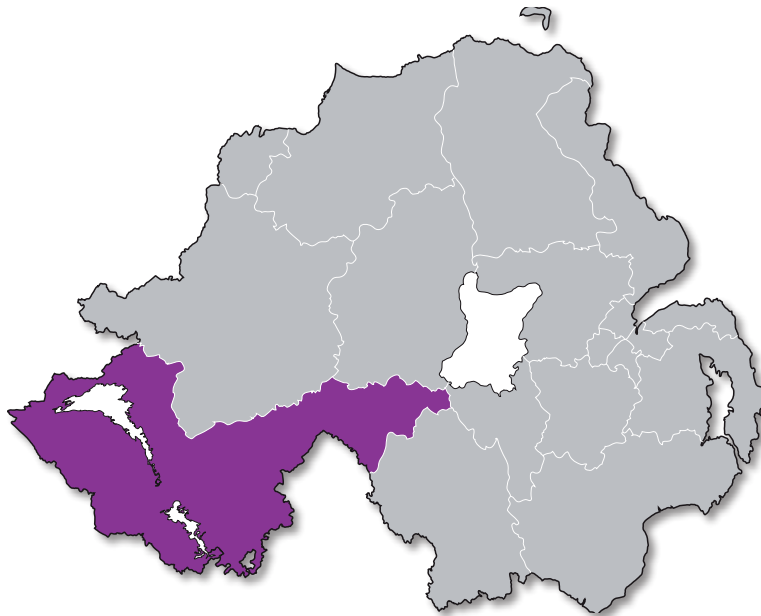




Northern Ireland  
Assembly

# Constituency Profile

## Fermanagh and South Tyrone - January 2015





## About this Report

Welcome to the 2015 statistical profile of the Constituency of Fermanagh and South Tyrone produced by the Research and Information Service (RaISe) of the Northern Ireland Assembly. The profile is based on the new Constituency boundary which came into force following the May 2011 Assembly elections.

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

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

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

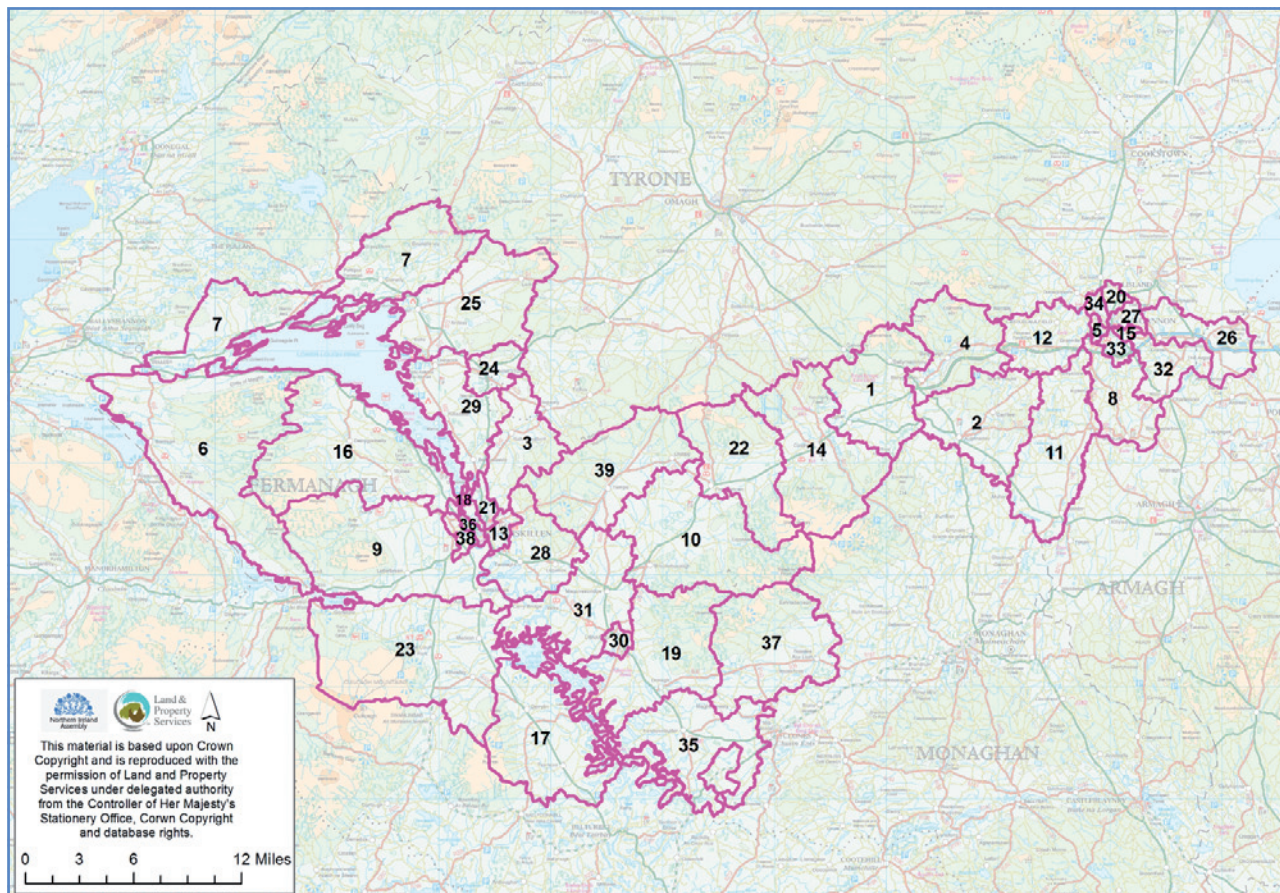
A summary table has been provided showing the latest available data for each indicator, as well as previous data, illustrating change over time.

Please note that the figures contained in this report may not be comparable with those in previous Constituency Profiles as government Departments sometimes revise figures. Where appropriate, rates have been re-calculated using the most up-to-date mid-year estimates that correspond with the data.

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>

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



1	Augher	14	Clogher	27	Killymeal
2	Aughnacloy	15	Coolhill	28	Lisbellaw
3	Ballinamallard	16	Derrygonnelly	29	Lisnarrick
4	Ballygawley	17	Derrylin	30	Lisnaskea
5	Ballysaggart	18	Devenish	31	Maguiresbridge
6	Belcoo and Garrison	19	Donagh	32	Moy
7	Belleek and Boa	20	Drumglass	33	Moygashel
8	Benburb	21	Erne	34	Mullaghmore
9	Boho Cleenish and Letterbreen	22	Fivemiletown	35	Newtownbutler
10	Brookeborough	23	Florence Court and Kinawley	36	Portora
11	Caledon	24	Irvinestown	37	Rosslea
12	Castlecaulfield	25	Kesh Ederney and Lack	38	Rossorry
13	Castlecoole	26	Killyman	39	Tempo

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## Summary Profile of Fermanagh and South Tyrone

This section summarises the key statistics presented in this Profile for the Constituency of Fermanagh and South Tyrone. For each indicator, the latest available information has been provided along with figures for the previous year and a calculation of change over time. Northern Ireland data is also included to allow for comparison.

When reading this information, there are two important factors to consider. Firstly, the demographic profile will influence the statistical profile of the area. Fermanagh and South Tyrone has a similar population profile<sup>1</sup> to that of Northern Ireland as a whole. Most notably, there is a lower proportion of people aged 20-24 in Fermanagh and South Tyrone. Secondly, many of the indicators, such as those around low income, reflect levels of deprivation in the Constituency. Only one of the 39 wards in Fermanagh and South Tyrone are ranked in the 10% most deprived wards in Northern Ireland, based on the Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010.<sup>2</sup>

**Please note:** These figures may differ slightly from those contained in previous Constituency Profiles due to updates or revisions. Figures correct as of 11/12/2014.

### Demographic Profile

Indicator	Fermanagh and South Tyrone			Northern Ireland		
	2013	2012	Change	2013	2012	Change
Population Size (no.)	104,361	103,956	0.4%	1,829,725	1,823,634	0.3%

### Health

Indicator	Fermanagh and South Tyrone			Northern Ireland		
	Feb 2014	Feb 2013	Change	Feb 2014	Feb 2013	Change
Proportion of population in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit (%)	13.5	14.6	-1.1	13.7	15.4	-1.7
	2012	2011	Change	2012	2011	Change
New incidences of cancer excluding non-melanoma skin cancer per 100,000 persons	445	467	-22	495	489	6
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	2.1	2.4	-0.3	4.4	4.6	-0.2

### Education

Indicator	Fermanagh and South Tyrone			Northern Ireland		
	2012/13	2011/12	Change	2012/13	2011/12	Change
Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs (A*-C) or equivalent	81.0	79.0	2.0	78.5	76.5	2.0
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Further Education	12.8	12.6	0.2	10.9	10.7	0.2
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	4.3	4.4	-0.1	4.5	4.6	-0.1

1 Proportion in each 5 year age band for males and females

2 NISRA, NIMDM 2010, [http://www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation/nimdm\\_2010.htm](http://www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation/nimdm_2010.htm)

## Employment

Indicator	Fermanagh and South Tyrone			Northern Ireland		
	2013	2012	Change	2013	2012	Change
No. of confirmed redundancies	175	53	122	2,011	3,354	-1,343
Unemployment claimant count (%)	4.6	4.6	-	5.4	5.4	-

## Low income

Indicator	Fermanagh and South Tyrone			Northern Ireland		
	2014	2013	Change	2014	2013	Change
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming benefits at April (%)	33.3	35.9	-2.6	38.8	39.3	-0.5
Proportion of working age people claiming income support at February (%)	2.8	3.8	-1.0	3.9	5.3	-1.4
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming housing benefit at June (%)	8.1	8.1	-	11.2	11.4	-0.2
	2012	2011	Change	2012	2011	Change
Proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in low income families at August (%)	16.1	17.6	-1.5	21.5	22.2	-0.7

## Crime

Indicator	Fermanagh and South Tyrone			Northern Ireland		
	2013/14	2012/13	Change	2013/14	2012/13	Change
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000 persons	4,461	4,608	-147	5,615	5,505	110
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	2,791	3,117	-326	3,318	3,584	-266

## Traffic and Travel

Indicator	Fermanagh and South Tyrone			Northern Ireland		
	2013	2012	Change	2013	2012	Change
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	287	330	-43	318	317	1
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	452	501	-49	502	494	8

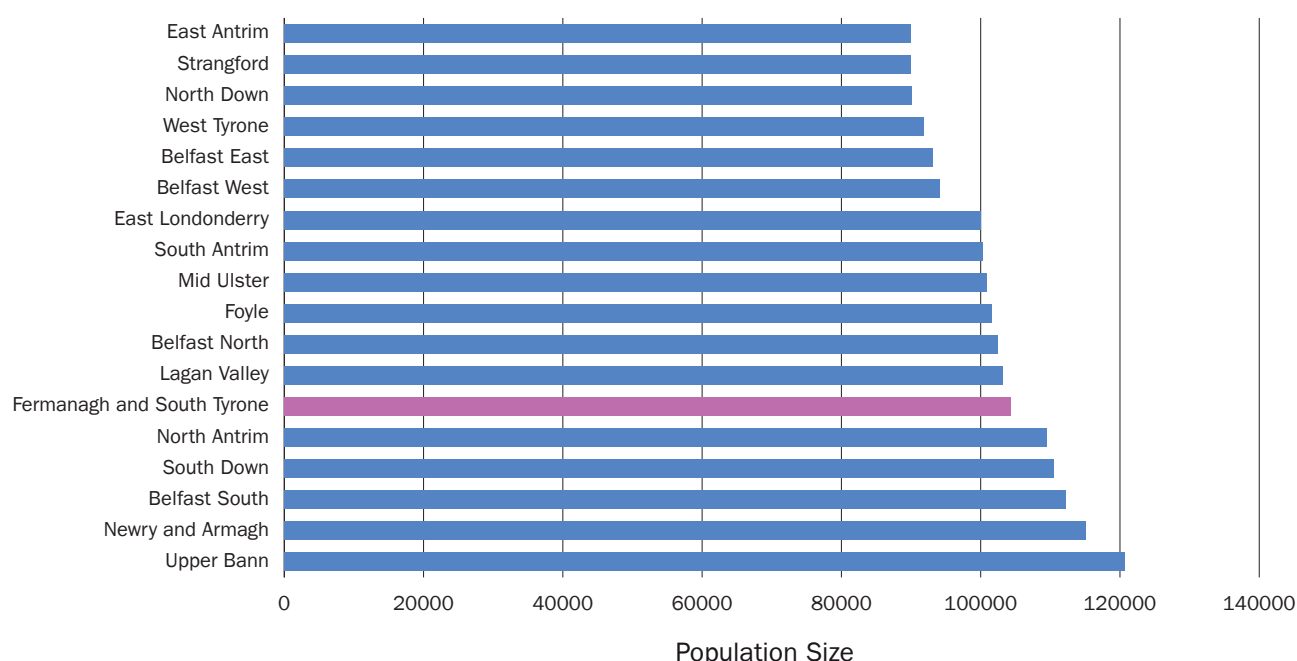


## Demographic profile – age and gender

As at June 2013, there were 104,361 persons living in Fermanagh and South Tyrone – 5.7% of the Northern Ireland population. The Constituency of Fermanagh and South Tyrone had the 6th highest population. The population of Fermanagh and South Tyrone has increased by 0.4% since June 2012.

Overall, 22.1% of the Fermanagh and South Tyrone population were children aged 0-15 years, higher than the Northern Ireland average of 20.9%. Older persons made up 14.8% of the Fermanagh and South Tyrone population, lower than the Northern Ireland average of 15.3%.

### Mid-year population estimate by Constituency, June 2013



Source: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA), Mid-year population estimates

### Mid-year population estimates by age and gender, June 2013

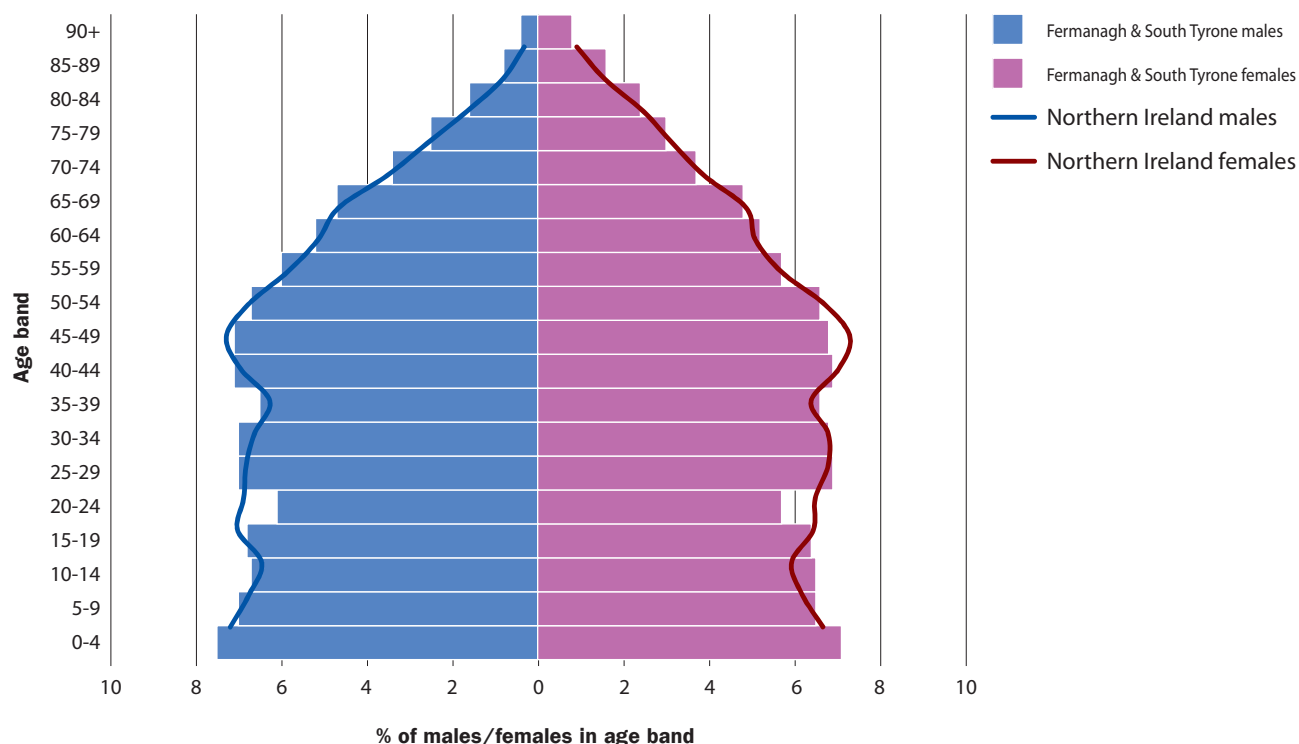
	Aged 0-15 years		Aged 16-64 years		Aged 65+		All ages
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Males	11,839	22.6	33,421	63.9	7,011	13.4	52,271
Females	11,198	21.5	32,406	62.2	8,486	16.3	52,090
Persons	23,037	22.1	65,827	63.1	15,497	14.8	104,361

Source: NISRA, Mid-year population estimates

## Demographic profile – population pyramid

The population pyramid below illustrates in detail that Fermanagh and South Tyrone has similar population profile to that for all of Northern Ireland. Most notably, there is a lower proportion of people aged 20-24 in Fermanagh and South Tyrone.

**Population pyramid for Fermanagh and South Tyrone compared to Northern Ireland, 2013**



Age Group	Fermanagh and South Tyrone		Northern Ireland		Age Group	Fermanagh and South Tyrone		Northern Ireland	
	% of males in age group	% of females in age group	% of males in age group	% of females in age group		% of males in age group	% of females in age group	% of males in age group	% of females in age group
0-4	7.5	7.1	7.2	6.6	50-54	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.7
5-9	7.0	6.5	6.8	6.2	55-59	6.0	5.7	5.9	5.7
10-14	6.7	6.5	6.5	5.9	60-64	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1
15-19	6.8	6.4	7.0	6.4	65-69	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.9
20-24	6.1	5.7	6.9	6.5	70-74	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.9
25-29	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.8	75-79	2.5	3.0	2.6	3.1
30-34	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.8	80-84	1.6	2.4	1.7	2.4
35-39	6.5	6.6	6.3	6.4	85-89	0.8	1.6	0.8	1.5
40-44	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.0	90+	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.9
45-49	7.1	6.8	7.3	7.3					

Source: NISRA, Mid-year population estimates

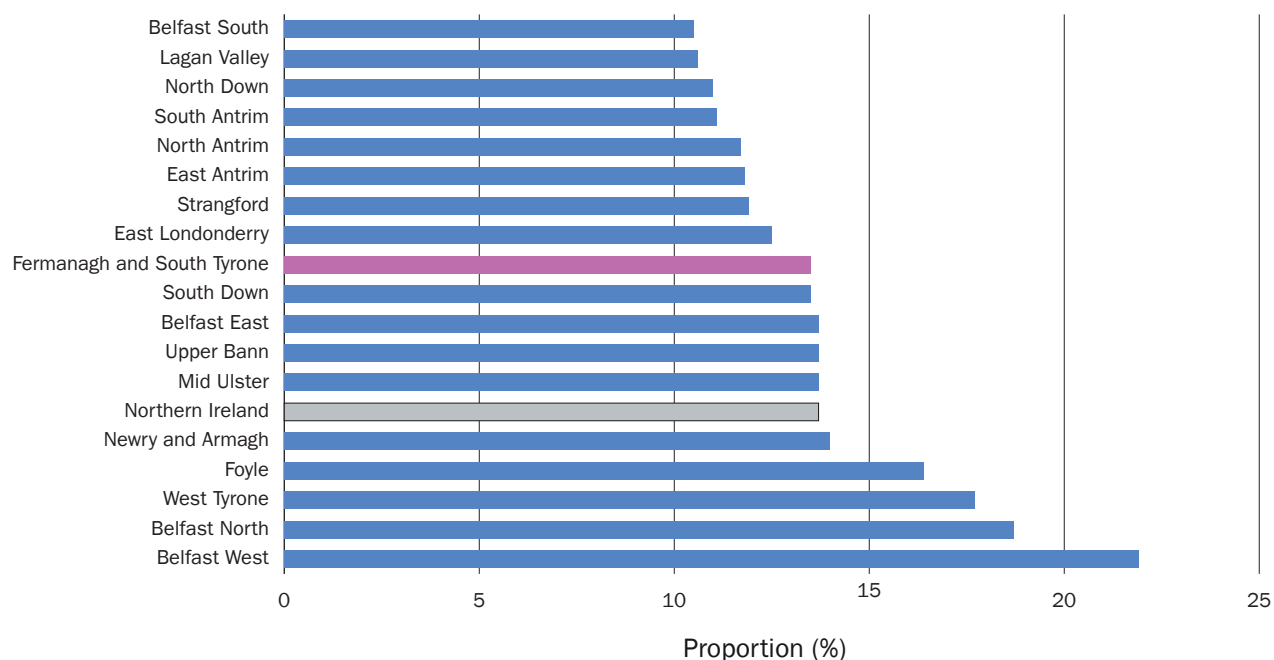
## Health – People in receipt of disability-related benefits

As at February 2014, there were 14,090 people, or 13.5% of all constituents, in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit in Fermanagh and South Tyrone.

A lower proportion of people living in Fermanagh and South Tyrone were in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 13.7%.

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

### Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit, as at February 2014



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	13.7	Joint 6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	13.5	Joint 9	North Down	11.0	16
Belfast North	18.7	2	Foyle	16.4	4	South Antrim	11.1	15
Belfast South	10.5	18	Lagan Valley	10.6	17	South Down	13.5	Joint 9
Belfast West	21.9	1	Mid Ulster	13.7	Joint 6	Strangford	11.9	12
East Antrim	11.8	13	Newry and Armagh	14.0	5	Upper Bann	13.7	Joint 6
East Londonderry	12.5	11	North Antrim	11.7	14	West Tyrone	17.7	3

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for Social Development)

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

The highest proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit (as a percentage of the population) were concentrated in the wards of Devenish (26.2%, 440 recipients), Lisnaskea (19.3%, 500 recipients) and Erne (18.0%, 470 recipients). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Coolhill (8.5%, 250 recipients), Augher (9.7%, 220 recipients) and Moy (9.9%, 310 recipients).

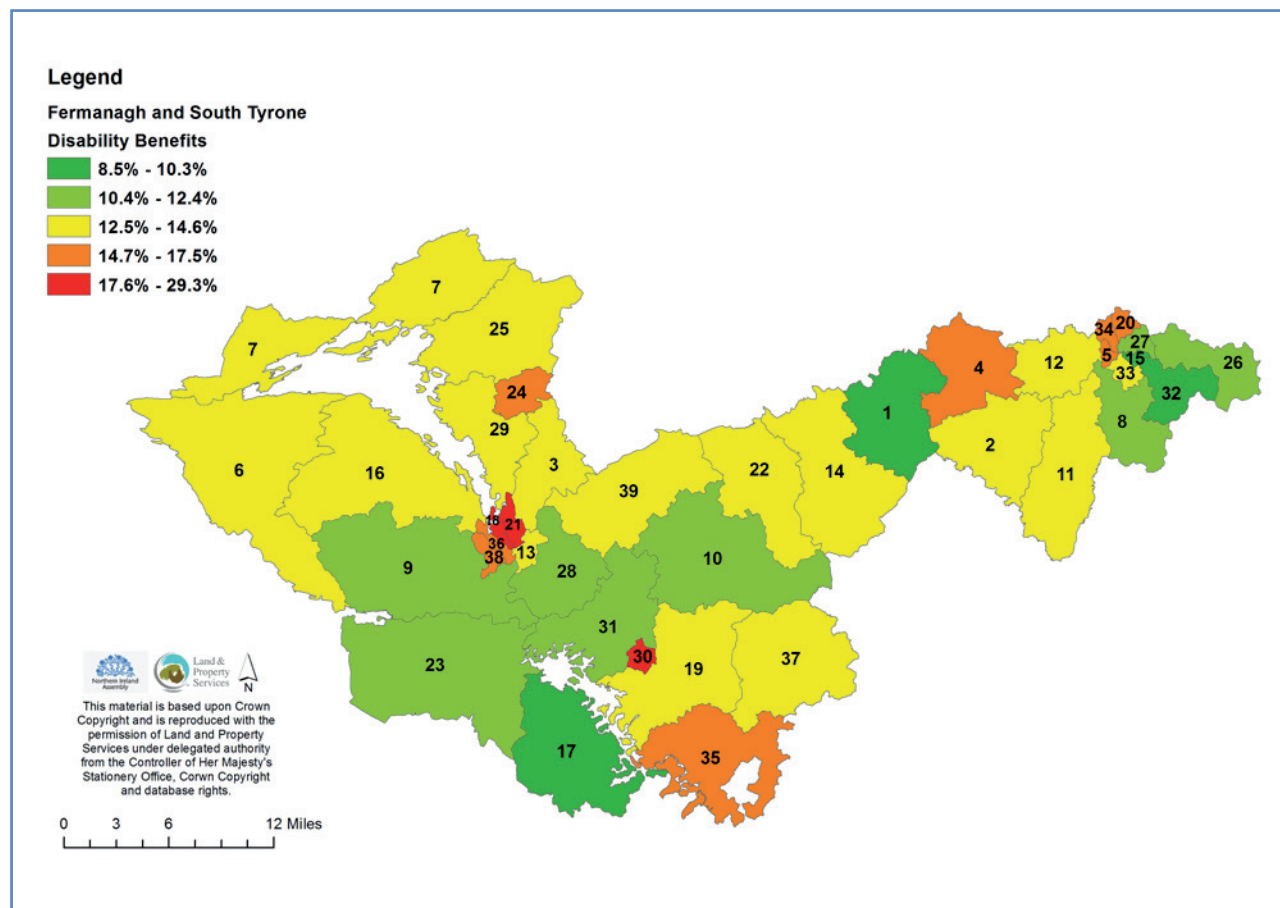
### Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit at ward level, as at February 2014

Ward	No. of People in receipt of disability-related benefits <sup>1</sup>	Per cent of Ward Population <sup>2</sup>	Ward	No. of People in receipt of disability-related benefits	Per cent of Ward Population
Augher	220	9.7	Erne	470	18.0
Aughnacloy	360	13.1	Fivemiletown	290	13.8
Ballinamallard	350	13.0	Florence Court & K'awley	320	11.9
Ballygawley	390	15.4	Irvinestown	460	17.5
Ballysaggart	440	15.8	Kesh, Ed & Lack	500	13.6
Belcoo & Garr	350	13.5	Killyman	310	11.0
Belleek & Boa	360	13.5	Killymeal	330	11.1
Benburb	320	10.8	Lisbellaw	360	11.7
Boho, Cleen & LB	360	10.9	Lisnarrick	250	13.2
Brookeborough	290	12.0	Lisnaskea	500	19.3
Caledon	320	12.5	Maguires Bridge	380	11.9
Castlecaulfield	370	13.4	Moy	310	9.9
Castlecoole	530	13.2	Moygashel	300	13.7
Clogher	310	13.4	Mullaghmore	410	16.9
Coolhill	250	8.5	Newtownbutler	390	15.4
Derrygonnelly	380	13.6	Portora	480	15.1
Derrylin	280	10.2	Rosslea	290	13.6
Devenish	440	26.2	Rossorry	380	15.4
Donagh	300	12.9	Tempo	350	13.3
Drumglass	390	16.8			

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 2013 mid-year population estimates.

Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit at ward level, as at February 2014



1	Augher	14	Clogher	27	Killymeal
2	Aughnacloy	15	Coolhill	28	Lisbellaw
3	Ballinamallard	16	Derrygonnelly	29	Lisnarrick
4	Ballygawley	17	Derrylin	30	Lisnaskea
5	Ballysaggart	18	Devenish	31	Maguiresbridge
6	Belcoo and Garrison	19	Donagh	32	Moy
7	Belleek and Boa	20	Drumglass	33	Moygashel
8	Benburb	21	Erne	34	Mullaghmore
9	Boho Cleenish and Letterbreen	22	Fivemiletown	35	Newtownbutler
10	Brookeborough	23	Florence Court and Kinawley	36	Portora
11	Caledon	24	Irvinestown	37	Rosslea
12	Castlecaulfield	25	Kesh Ederney and Lack	38	Rossorry
13	Castlecoole	26	Killyman	39	Tempo

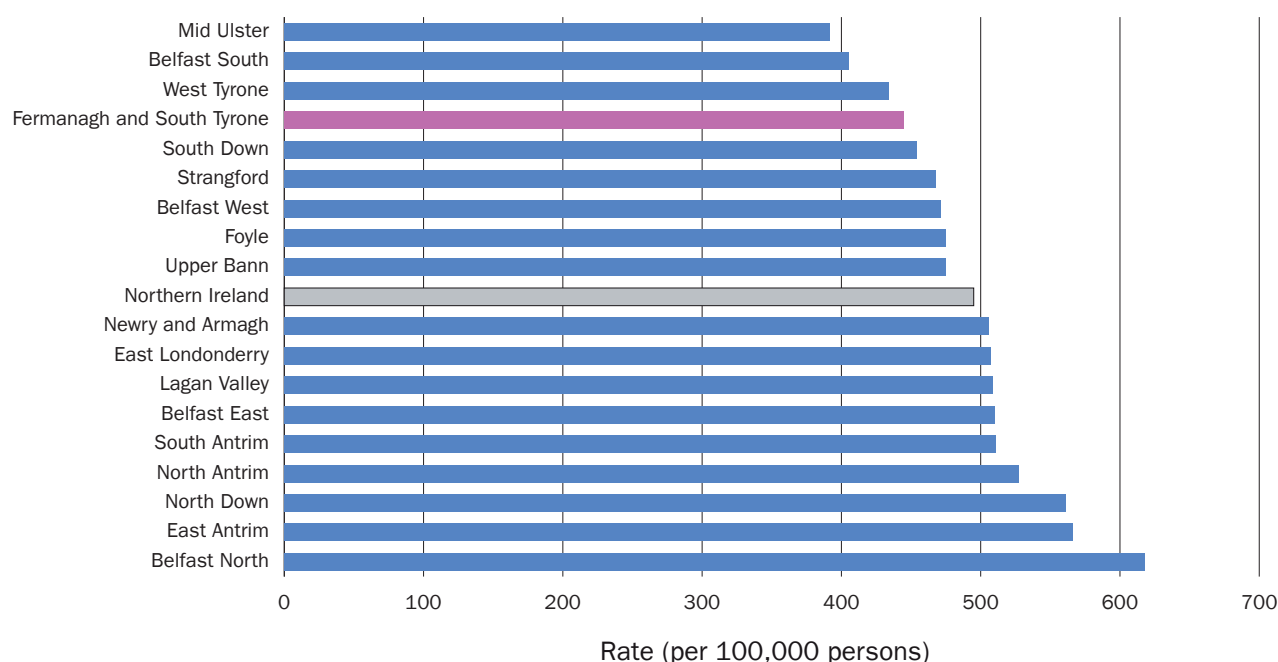
## Health – Incidence of new cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer)

In 2012, there were 463 new incidents of cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) diagnosed in Fermanagh and South Tyrone. This equates to a rate of 445 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of new cancer diagnosis was lower for Fermanagh and South Tyrone than the Northern Ireland rate of 495 per 100,000 persons.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone had the 4th lowest new cancer incidence rate per 100,000 persons.

### Incidence of new cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) per 100,000 persons, 2012



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	510	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	445	15	North Down	561	3
Belfast North	618	1	Foyle	475	Joint 11	South Antrim	511	5
Belfast South	405	17	Lagan Valley	509	7	South Down	454	14
Belfast West	471	12	Mid Ulster	392	18	Strangford	468	13
East Antrim	566	2	Newry and Armagh	506	9	Upper Bann	475	Joint 11
East Londonderry	507	8	North Antrim	527	4	West Tyrone	434	16

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Northern Ireland Cancer Registry)

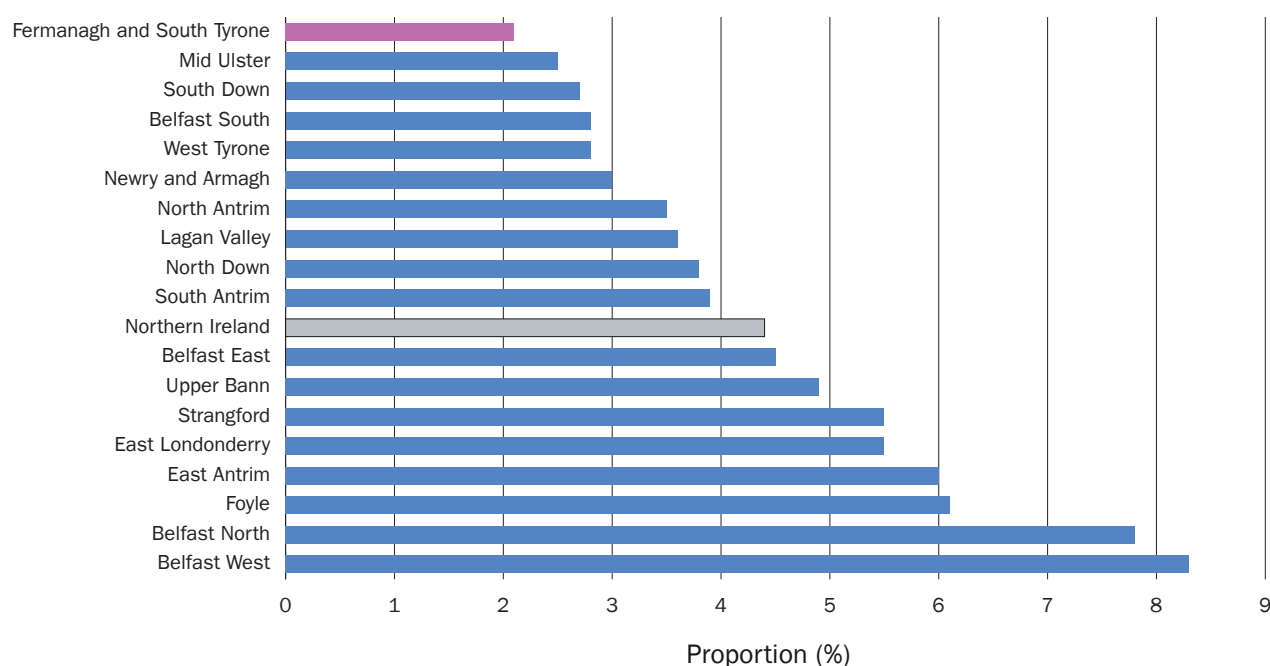
## Health – Births to teenage mothers

In 2012, there were 33 births to teenage mothers in Fermanagh and South Tyrone. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 2.1% of all births in the Constituency in that year.

A lower proportion of births were to teenage mothers in Fermanagh and South Tyrone in 2012 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.4%.

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

### Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers, 2012



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	4.5	8	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2.1	18	North Down	3.8	10
Belfast North	7.8	2	Foyle	6.1	3	South Antrim	3.9	9
Belfast South	2.8	Joint 14	Lagan Valley	3.6	11	South Down	2.7	16
Belfast West	8.3	1	Mid Ulster	2.5	17	Strangford	5.5	Joint 5
East Antrim	6.0	4	Newry and Armagh	3.0	13	Upper Bann	4.9	7
East Londonderry	5.5	Joint 5	North Antrim	3.5	12	West Tyrone	2.8	Joint 14

Source: NISRA, NINIS (General Register Office)

## Health – Disease prevalence (Quality Outcomes Framework)

As at 31 March 2014, the greatest differences, where prevalence rates per 1,000 patients were higher in Fermanagh and South Tyrone than the Northern Ireland average, were for chronic kidney disease and obesity.

The greatest differences, where prevalence rates per 1,000 patients were the lower in Fermanagh and South Tyrone than the Northern Ireland average, were for asthma, diabetes mellitus, hypothyroid and coronary heart disease.

### Disease Prevalence per 1,000 patients as reported through Quality Outcome Framework, 2014

	Fermanagh and South Tyrone Patients		All Northern Ireland Patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Patients on the Coronary Heart Disease Register	4,604	37	74,568	39
Patients on the Heart Failure 1 Register	1,010	8	14,683	8
Patients on the Stroke Register	2,181	18	34,467	18
Patients on the Hypertension Register	16,191	131	250,718	130
Patients on the Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Register	2,216	18	35,663	19
Patients on the Hypothyroid Register	4,373	35	71,719	37
Patients on the Cancer Register	2,409	19	36,735	19
Patients on the Mental Health Register	991	8	16,401	9
Patients on the Asthma Register	6,583	53	116,204	60
Patients on the Dementia Register	841	7	12,811	7
Patients on the Atrial Fibrillation Register	1,863	15	29,041	15
Patients on the Peripheral Arterial Disease Register	841	7	13,786	7
Patients on the Obesity Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 16+ years)	11,559	118	172,859	112
Patients on the Diabetes Mellitus Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 17+ years)	4,975	52	81,867	54
Patients on the Epilepsy Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 18+ years)	934	10	15,378	10
Patients on the Chronic Kidney Disease Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 18+ years)	5,287	56	72,302	49
Patients on the Learning Disabilities Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 18+ years)	759	8	10,231	7
Patients on the Osteoporosis Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 50+ years)	182	5	3,400	5
Patients on the Rheumatoid Arthritis Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 16+ years)	654	7	11,559	8

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



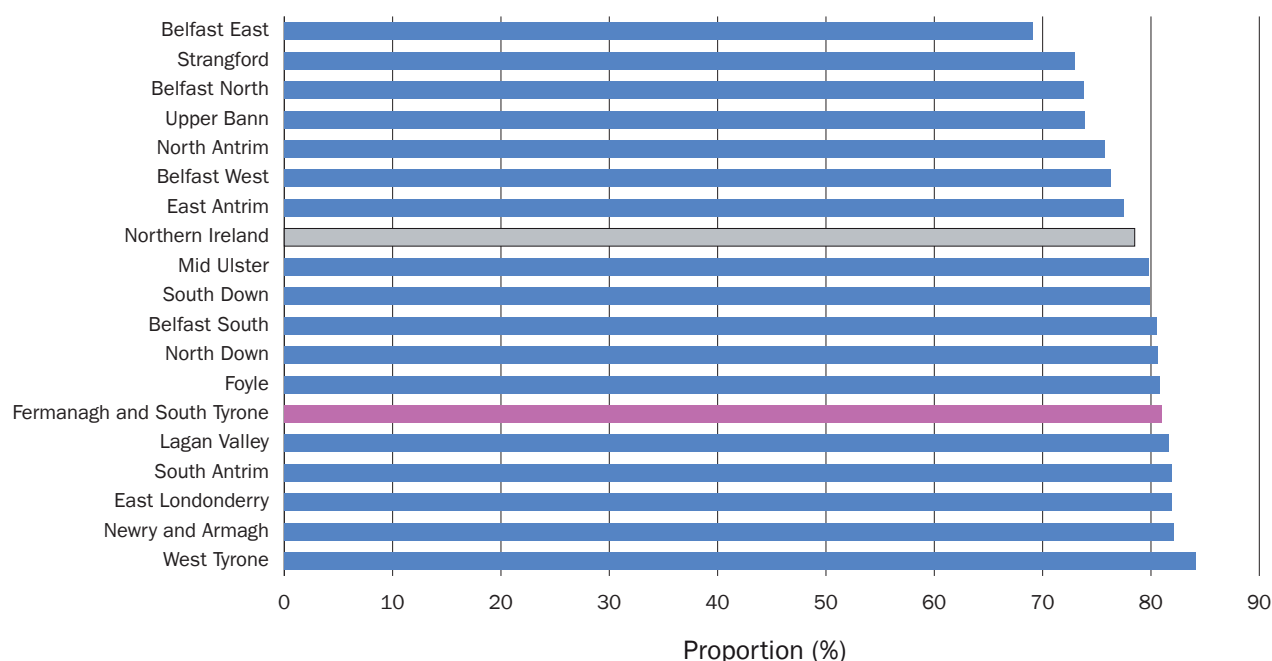
## Education – Qualifications of School Leavers

In 2012/13, 1,291 young people left post primary education in Fermanagh and South Tyrone. Of these, 1,046 (81.0%) achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent, 877 of which included GCSE English and GCSE Maths (or 67.9% of all school leavers) and 18 (1.4%) left school with no GCSEs. In total, 747<sup>1</sup> school leavers (57.9%) achieved two or more A-levels or equivalent.

A higher proportion of Fermanagh and South Tyrone pupils left post primary school with at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 78.5%.

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

### Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent, 2012/13



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	69.1	18	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	81.0	6	North Down	80.6	8
Belfast North	73.8	16	Foyle	80.8	7	South Antrim	81.9	Joint 3
Belfast South	80.5	9	Lagan Valley	81.6	5	South Down	79.9	10
Belfast West	76.3	13	Mid Ulster	79.8	11	Strangford	73.0	17
East Antrim	77.5	12	Newry and Armagh	82.1	2	Upper Bann	73.9	15
East Londonderry	81.9	Joint 3	North Antrim	75.7	14	West Tyrone	84.1	1

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

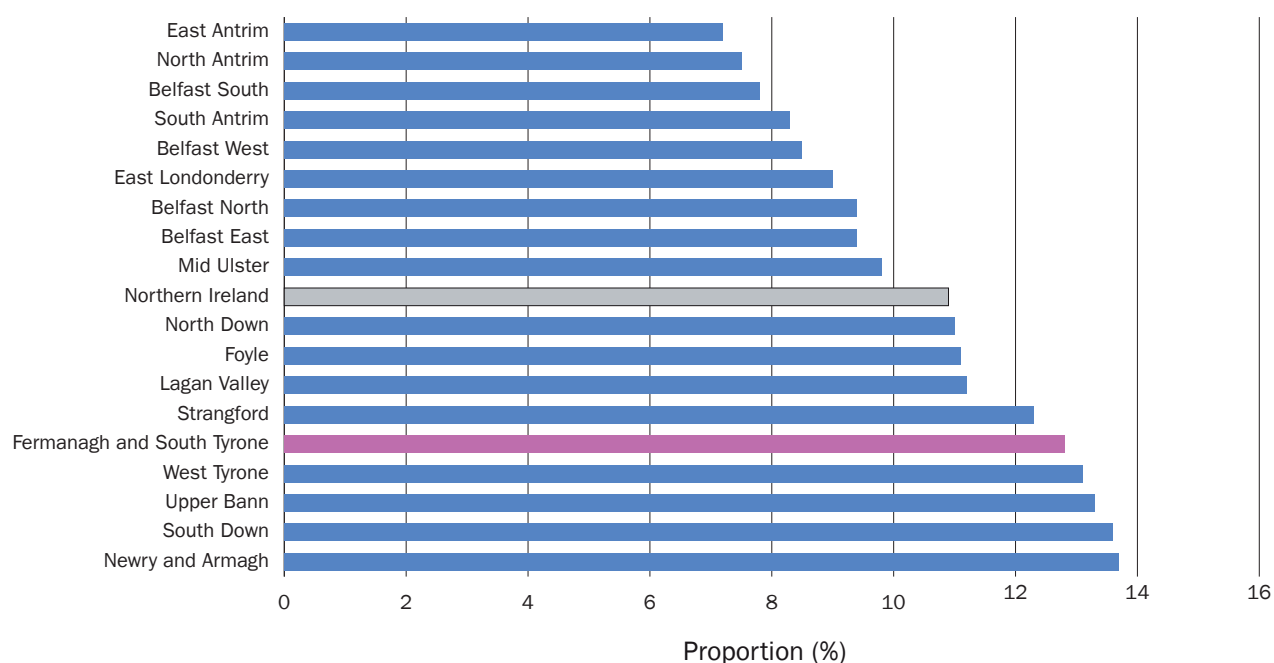
## Education – Participation in Further Education

In 2012/13, there were 10,420 students from Fermanagh and South Tyrone enrolled in further education. This equates to 12.8% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in further education.

A higher proportion of Fermanagh and South Tyrone constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled in further education in 2012/13 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 10.9%.

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

### Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over, 2012/13



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	9.4	Joint 11	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	12.8	5	North Down	11.0	9
Belfast North	9.4	Joint 11	Foyle	11.1	8	South Antrim	8.3	15
Belfast South	7.8	16	Lagan Valley	11.2	7	South Down	13.6	2
Belfast West	8.5	14	Mid Ulster	9.8	10	Strangford	12.3	6
East Antrim	7.2	18	Newry and Armagh	13.7	1	Upper Bann	13.3	3
East Londonderry	9.0	13	North Antrim	7.5	17	West Tyrone	13.1	4

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

## Education – Participation in Further Education at ward level

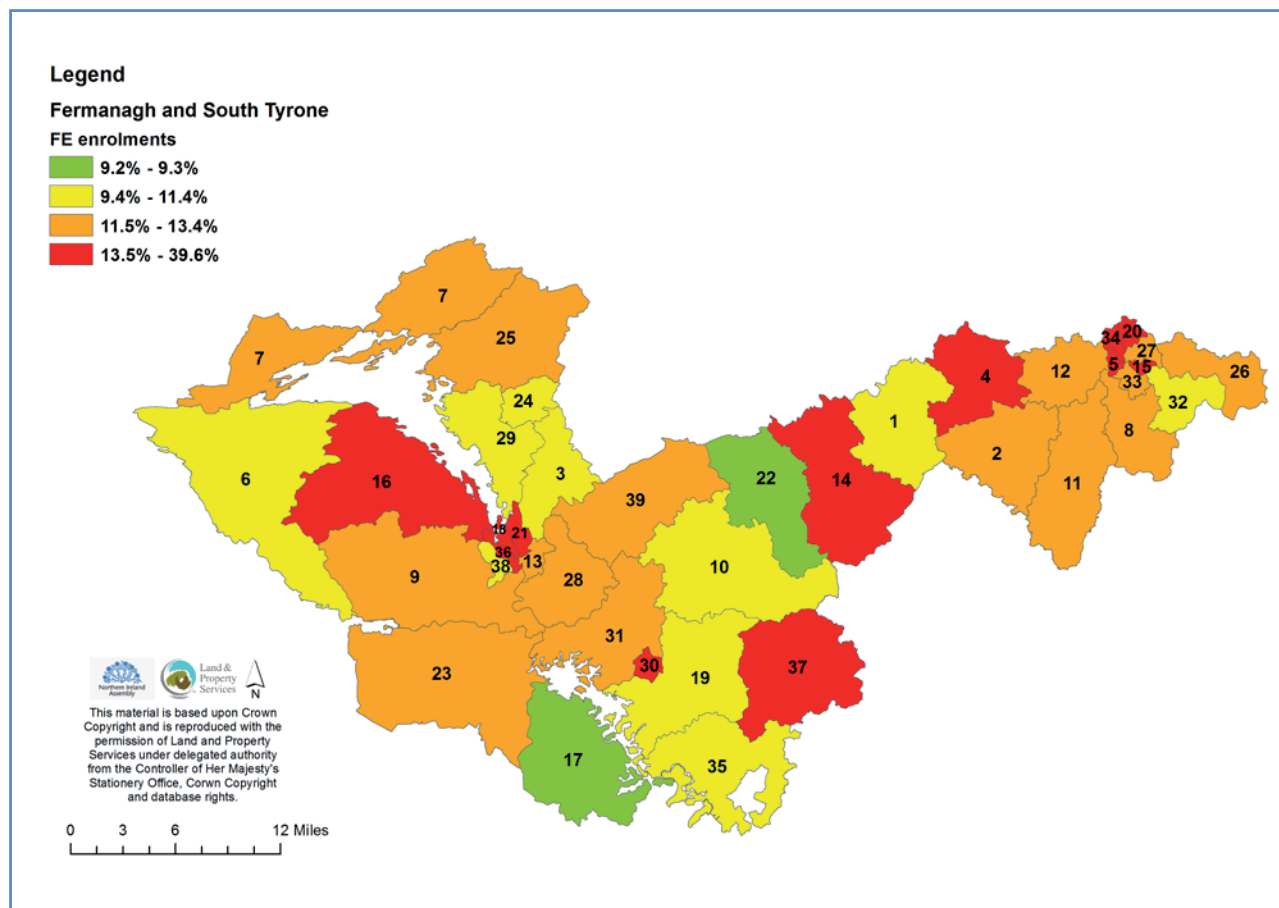
The highest proportion of people enrolled in further education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Devenish (18.9%, 260 enrolments), Ballysaggart (18.2%, 385 enrolments) and Drumglass (18.0%, 310 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Fivemiletown (9.2%, 155 enrolments), Derrylin (9.3%, 200 enrolments) and Lisnarrick (9.4%, 145 enrolments).

### Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2012/13

Ward	Total FE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total FE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Augher	190	10.7	Erne	315	15.0
Aughnacloy	260	12.3	Fivemiletown	155	9.2
Ballinamallard	235	11.3	Florence Court & K'awley	245	11.9
Ballygawley	275	14.6	Irvinestown	195	9.8
Ballysaggart	385	18.2	Kesh, Ed & Lack	355	12.3
Belcoo & Garr	235	11.2	Killyman	280	13.0
Belleek & Boa	265	12.5	Killymeal	305	13.0
Benburb	270	12.2	Lisbellaw	315	13.4
Boho, Cleen & LB	330	12.8	Lisnarrick	145	9.4
Brookeborough	190	10.0	Lisnaskea	320	15.6
Caledon	265	13.4	Maguires Bridge	295	11.8
Castlecaulfield	275	12.8	Moy	265	11.3
Castlecoole	400	12.7	Moygashel	215	12.6
Clogher	250	14.0	Mullaghmore	270	14.0
Coolhill	355	15.6	Newtownbutler	190	9.8
Derrygonnelly	330	14.9	Portora	380	14.9
Derrylin	200	9.3	Roslea	235	14.1
Devenish	260	18.9	Rossorry	190	9.6
Donagh	205	11.3	Tempo	255	12.4
Drumglass	310	18.0			

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

## Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2012/13



1	Augher	14	Clogher	27	Killymeal
2	Aughnacloy	15	Coolhill	28	Lisbellaw
3	Ballinamallard	16	Derrygonnelly	29	Lisnarrick
4	Ballygawley	17	Derrylin	30	Lisnaskea
5	Ballysaggart	18	Devenish	31	Maguiresbridge
6	Belcoo and Garrison	19	Donagh	32	Moy
7	Belleek and Boa	20	Drumglass	33	Moygashel
8	Benburb	21	Erne	34	Mullaghmore
9	Boho Cleenish and Letterbreen	22	Fivemiletown	35	Newtownbutler
10	Brookeborough	23	Florence Court and Kinawley	36	Portora
11	Caledon	24	Irvinestown	37	Rosslea
12	Castlecaulfield	25	Kesh Ederney and Lack	38	Rossorry
13	Castlecoole	26	Killyman	39	Tempo

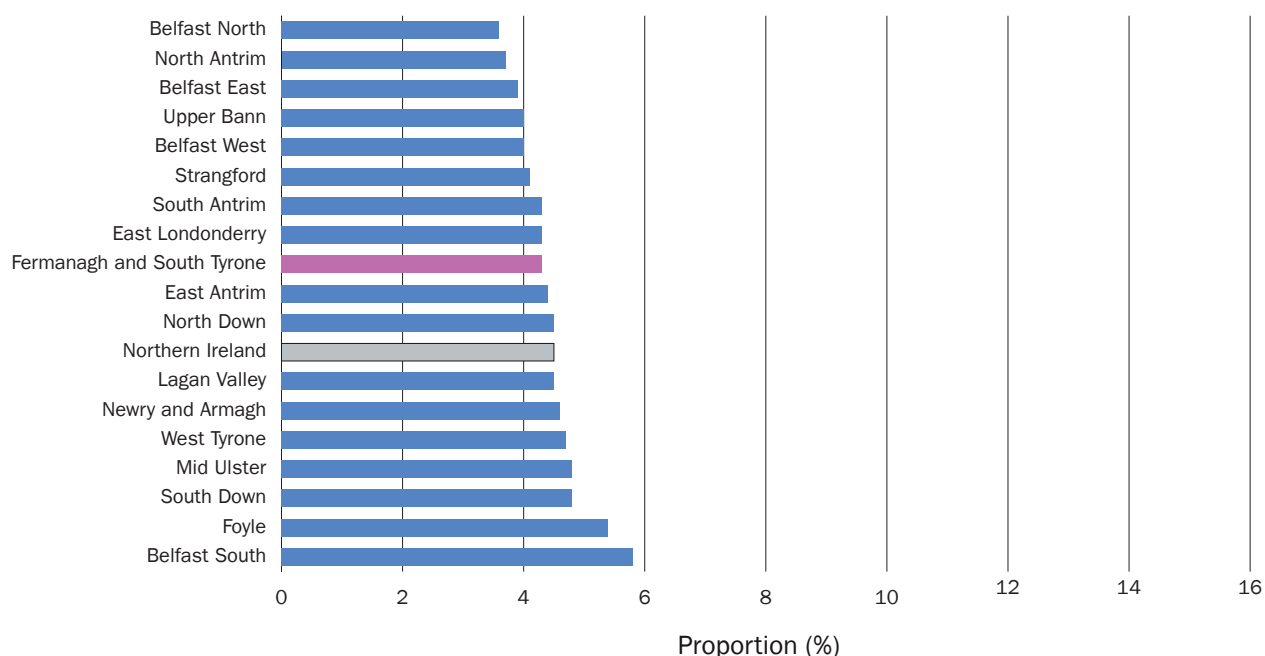
## Education – Participation in Higher Education

In 2012/13, there were 3,530 students from Fermanagh and South Tyrone enrolled in higher education institutions in Northern Ireland. This equates to 4.3% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in higher education institutions.

A lower proportion of Fermanagh and South Tyrone constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled in higher education institutions in 2012/13 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.5%.

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

### Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over, 2012/13



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	3.9	16	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.3	Joint 10	North Down	4.5	Joint 7
Belfast North	3.6	18	Foyle	5.4	2	South Antrim	4.3	Joint 10
Belfast South	5.8	1	Lagan Valley	4.5	Joint 7	South Down	4.8	Joint 3
Belfast West	4.0	Joint 14	Mid Ulster	4.8	Joint 3	Strangford	4.1	13
East Antrim	4.4	9	Newry and Armagh	4.6	6	Upper Bann	4.0	Joint 14
East Londonderry	4.3	Joint 10	North Antrim	3.7	17	West Tyrone	4.7	5

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

## Education – Participation in Higher Education at ward level

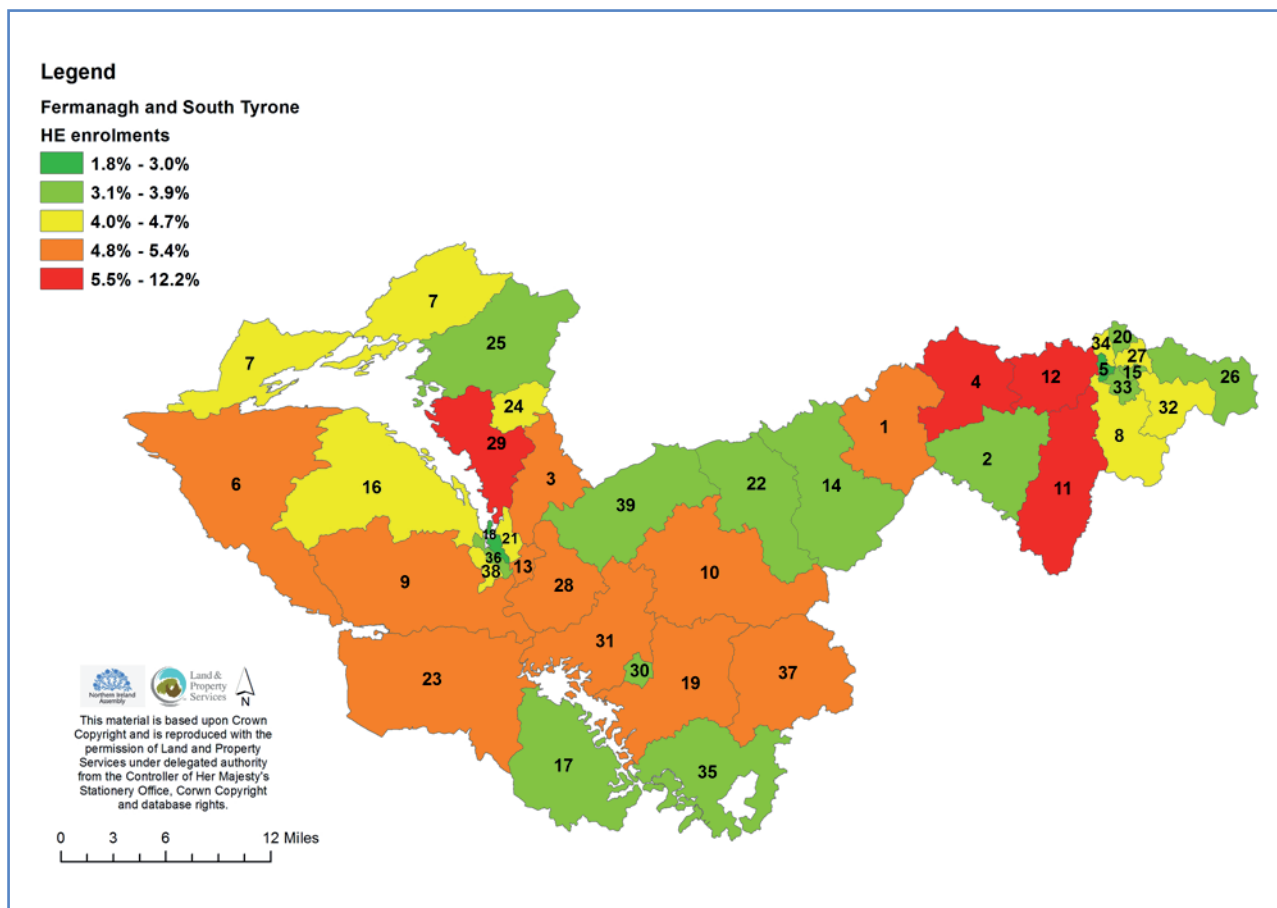
The highest proportion of people enrolled in higher education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Castlecaulfield (6.3%, 135 enrolments, Caledon (5.8%, 115 enrolments) and Ballygawley (5.8%, 110 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Devenish (1.8%, 25 enrolments), Ballysaggart (2.6%, 55 enrolments) and Clogher (3.1%, 55 enrolments).

### Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2012/13

Ward	Total HE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total HE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Augher	85	4.8	Erne	90	4.3
Aughnacloy	80	3.8	Fivemiletown	60	3.6
Ballinamallard	100	4.8	Florence Court & K'awley	110	5.3
Ballygawley	110	5.8	Irvinestown	90	4.5
Ballysaggart	55	2.6	Kesh, Ederney & Lack	105	3.6
Belcoo & Garr	100	4.8	Killyman	75	3.5
Belleek & Boa	95	4.5	Killymeal	95	4.1
Benburb	100	4.5	Lisbellaw	120	5.1
Boho, Cleen & LB	125	4.8	Lisnarrick	90	5.8
Brookeborough	95	5.0	Lisnaskea	65	3.2
Caledon	115	5.8	Maguires Bridge	130	5.2
Castlecaulfield	135	6.3	Moy	110	4.7
Castlecoole	160	5.1	Moygashel	55	3.2
Clogher	55	3.1	Mullaghmore	85	4.4
Coolhill	75	3.3	Newtownbutler	70	3.6
Derrygonnelly	100	4.5	Portora	95	3.7
Derrylin	85	3.9	Rosslea	80	4.8
Devenish	25	1.8	Rossorry	90	4.6
Donagh	90	5.0	Tempo	80	3.9
Drumglass	55	3.2			

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

## Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2012/13



1	Augher	14	Clogher	27	Killymeal
2	Aughnacloy	15	Coolhill	28	Lisbellaw
3	Ballinamallard	16	Derrygonnelly	29	Lisnarrick
4	Ballygawley	17	Derrylin	30	Lisnaskea
5	Ballysaggart	18	Devenish	31	Maguiresbridge
6	Belcoo and Garrison	19	Donagh	32	Moy
7	Belleek and Boa	20	Drumglass	33	Moygashel
8	Benburb	21	Erne	34	Mullaghmore
9	Boho Cleenish and Letterbreen	22	Fivemiletown	35	Newtownbutler
10	Brookeborough	23	Florence Court and Kinawley	36	Portora
11	Caledon	24	Irvinestown	37	Rosslea
12	Castlecaulfield	25	Kesh Ederney and Lack	38	Rossorry
13	Castlecoole	26	Killyman	39	Tempo

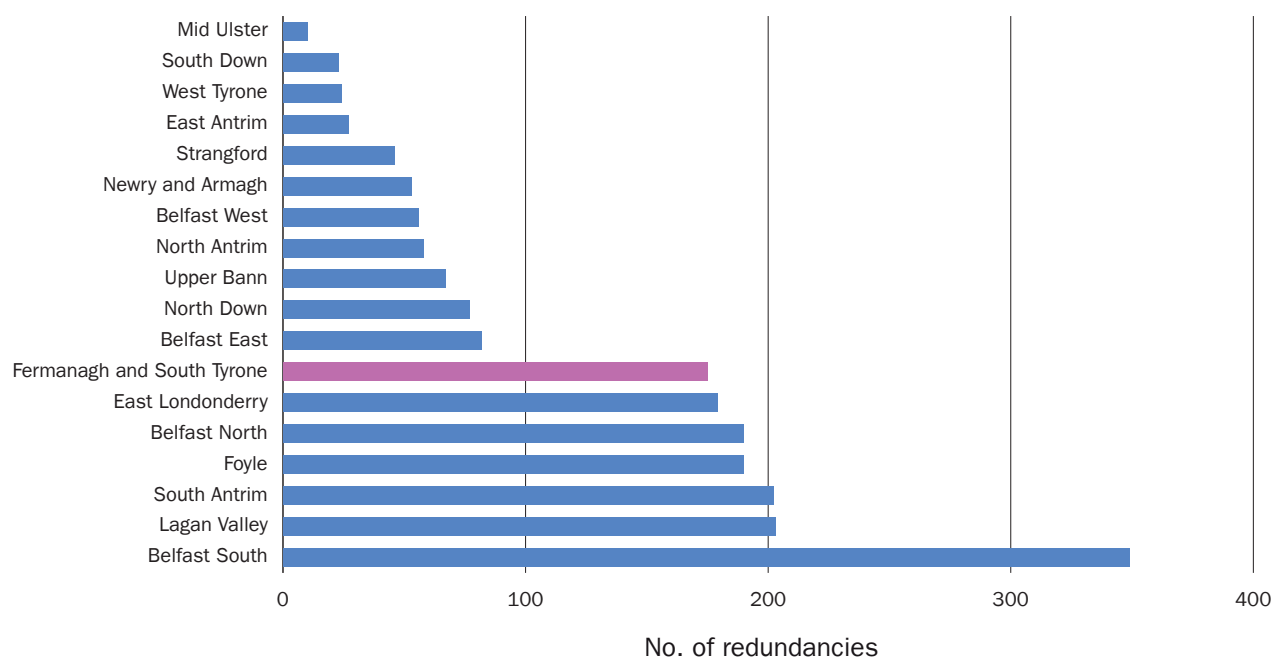
## Labour Market – Confirmed redundancies

In 2013, there were 175 confirmed redundancies in Fermanagh and South Tyrone.

This represents 8.7% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2013.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone had the 7th highest number of redundancies in 2013.

### Number of confirmed redundancies, 2013



	No.	Rank		No.	Rank		No.	Rank
Belfast East	82	8	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	175	7	North Down	77	9
Belfast North	190	Joint 4	Foyle	190	Joint 4	South Antrim	202	3
Belfast South	349	1	Lagan Valley	203	2	South Down	23	17
Belfast West	56	12	Mid Ulster	10	18	Strangford	46	14
East Antrim	27	15	Newry and Armagh	53	13	Upper Bann	67	10
East Londonderry	179	6	North Antrim	58	11	West Tyrone	24	16

Source: NISRA, NINIS



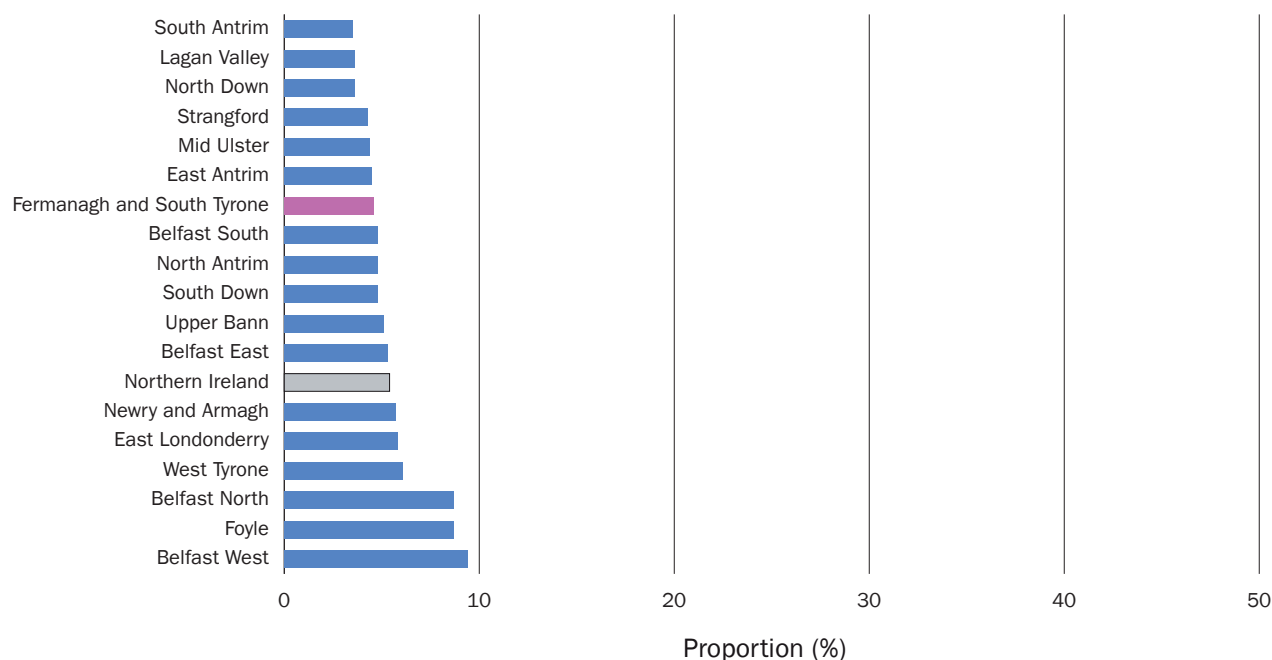
## Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2013, there were 3,095 people claiming unemployment-related benefits in Fermanagh and South Tyrone. This equates to 4.6% of all working age people in the Constituency.

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

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

### Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits, 2013



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	5.3	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.6	12	North Down	3.6	Joint 16
Belfast North	8.7	Joint 2	Foyle	8.7	Joint 2	South Antrim	3.5	18
Belfast South	4.8	Joint 9	Lagan Valley	3.6	Joint 16	South Down	4.8	Joint 9
Belfast West	9.4	1	Mid Ulster	4.4	14	Strangford	4.3	15
East Antrim	4.5	13	Newry and Armagh	5.7	6	Upper Bann	5.1	8
East Londonderry	5.8	5	North Antrim	4.8	Joint 9	West Tyrone	6.1	4

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count)

## Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count at ward level

The highest proportion of people claiming unemployment-related benefits (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Devenish (11.8%, 129 claimants), Ballysaggart (8.2%, 135 claimants) and Lisnaskea (7.9%, 130 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Augher (2.5%, 37 claimants), Lisbellaw (2.9%, 56 claimants) and Lisnarrick (3.0%, 43 claimants).

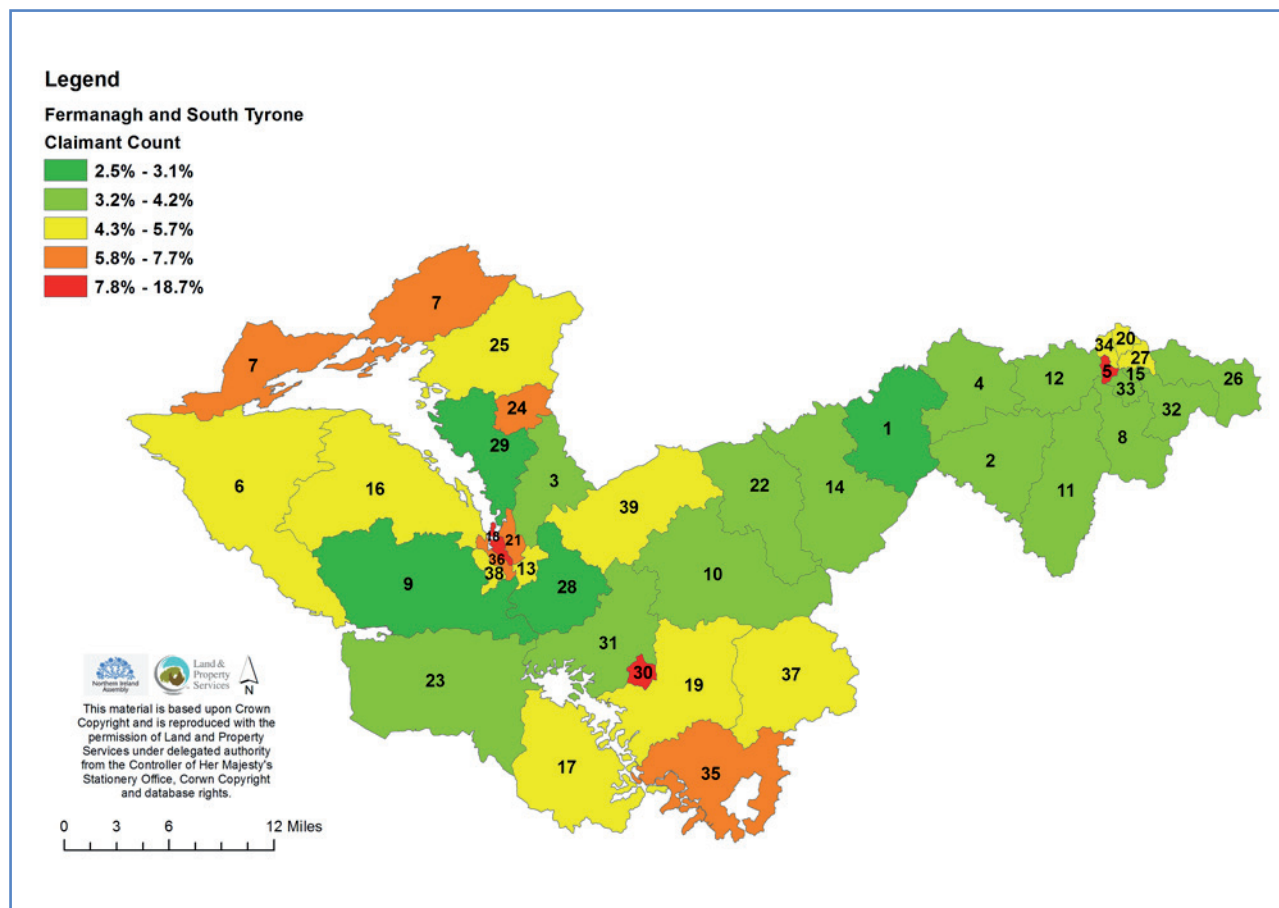
### Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2013

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population <sup>1</sup>	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Augher	37	2.5	Erne	103	5.9
Aughnacloy	59	3.9	Fivemiletown	59	4.2
Ballinamallard	59	3.3	Florence Court & K'awley	58	3.5
Ballygawley	63	4.0	Irvinestown	106	7.7
Ballysaggart	135	8.2	Kesh,Ed & Lack	104	4.4
Belcoo & Garr	93	5.0	Killyman	57	3.5
Belleek & Boa	97	6.4	Killymeal	82	4.3
Benburb	64	3.7	Lisbellaw	56	2.9
Boho,Cleen & LB	58	3.1	Lisnarrick	43	3.0
Brookeborough	61	3.7	Lisnaskea	130	7.9
Caledon	46	3.3	Maguires Bridge	77	3.8
Castlecaulfield	55	3.3	Moy	66	3.5
Castlecoole	142	5.6	Moygashel	49	3.7
Clogher	52	4.0	Mullaghmore	84	5.2
Coolhill	74	3.9	Newtownbutler	120	7.7
Derrygonnelly	80	4.5	Portora	130	7.2
Derrylin	83	4.7	Rosslea	81	5.3
Devenish	129	11.8	Rossorry	75	4.6
Donagh	76	5.0	Tempo	72	4.4
Drumglass	81	5.4			

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 (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2013



1	Augher	14	Clogher	27	Killymeal
2	Aughnacloy	15	Coolhill	28	Lisbellaw
3	Ballinamallard	16	Derrygonnelly	29	Lisnarrick
4	Ballygawley	17	Derrylin	30	Lisnaskea
5	Ballysaggart	18	Devenish	31	Maguiresbridge
6	Belcoo and Garrison	19	Donagh	32	Moy
7	Belleek and Boa	20	Drumglass	33	Moygashel
8	Benburb	21	Erne	34	Mullaghmore
9	Boho Cleenish and Letterbreen	22	Fivemiletown	35	Newtownbutler
10	Brookeborough	23	Florence Court and Kinawley	36	Portora
11	Caledon	24	Irvinestown	37	Rosslea
12	Castlecaulfield	25	Kesh Ederney and Lack	38	Rossorry
13	Castlecoole	26	Killyman	39	Tempo

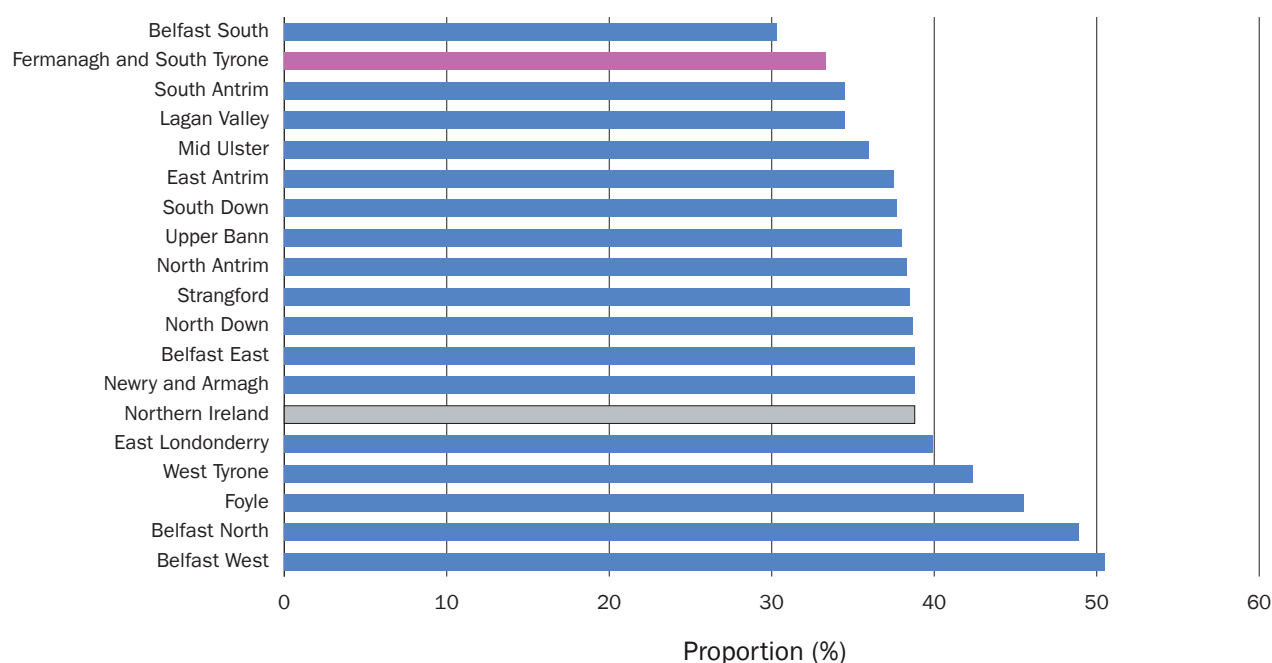
## Low income – People claiming benefits

As at April 2014, 27,110 people in Fermanagh and South Tyrone claimed at least one of the main benefits. This equates to 33.3% of all constituents aged 16 and over.

A lower proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Fermanagh and South Tyrone claimed at least one benefit when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 38.8%.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone was the Constituency with the 2nd lowest proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one benefit.

### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits, as at April 2014



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	38.8	Joint 6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	33.3	17	North Down	38.7	8
Belfast North	48.9	2	Foyle	45.5	3	South Antrim	34.5	Joint 15
Belfast South	30.3	18	Lagan Valley	34.5	Joint 15	South Down	37.7	12
Belfast West	50.5	1	Mid Ulster	36.0	14	Strangford	38.5	9
East Antrim	37.5	13	Newry and Armagh	38.8	Joint 6	Upper Bann	38.0	11
East Londonderry	39.9	5	North Antrim	38.3	10	West Tyrone	42.4	4

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

## Low income – People claiming benefits at ward level

The highest proportion of people claiming at least one benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Devenish (60.4%, 830 claimants), Lisnaskea (47.2%, 970 claimants) and Erne (46.7%, 980 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Derrylin (21.8%, 470 claimants), Boho, Cleenish and Letterbreen (22.9%, 590 claimants) and Florence Court and Kinawley (23.3%, 480 claimants).

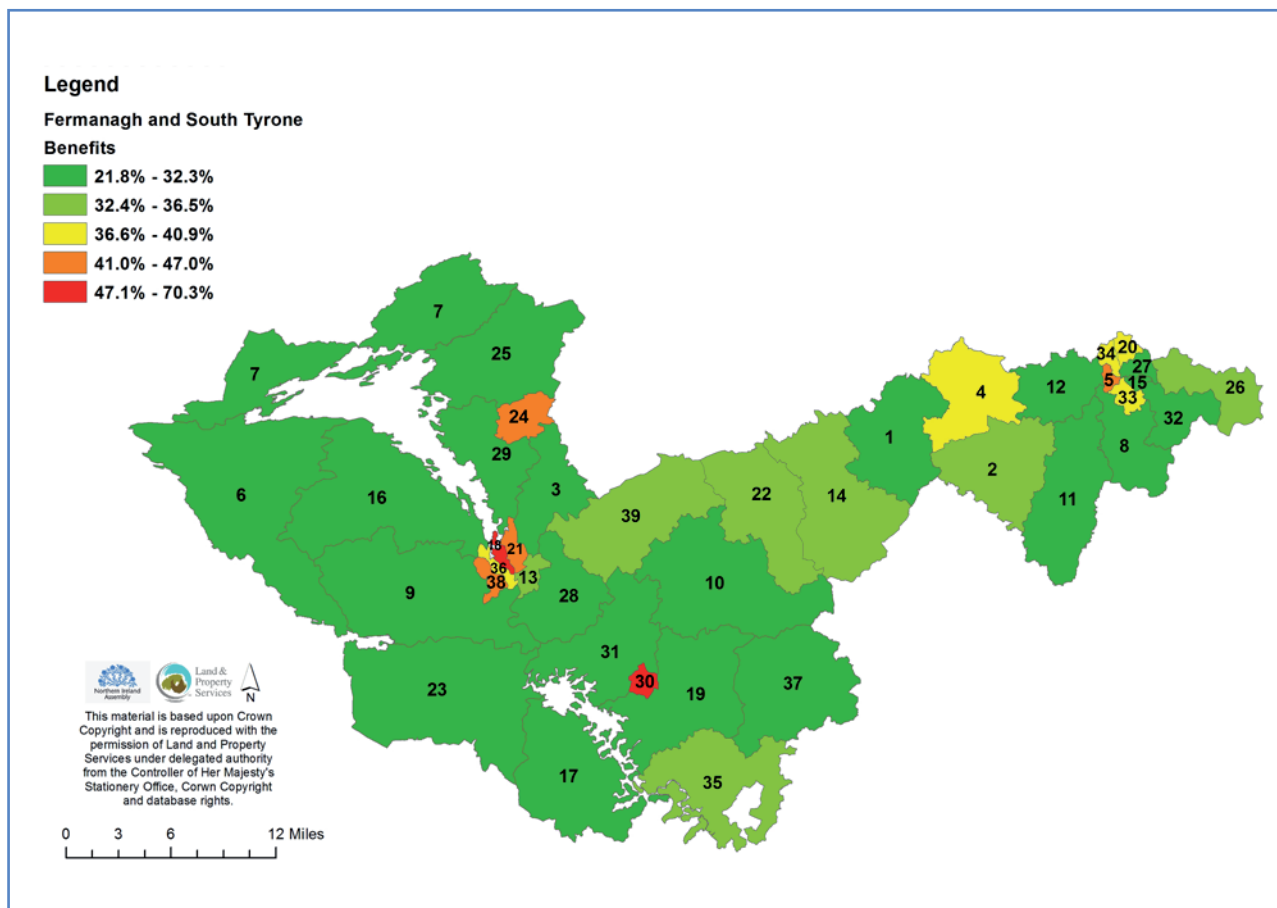
### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at April 2014<sup>1</sup>

Ward	No. of people claiming at least one benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	No. of people claiming at least one benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Augher	490	27.5	Erne	980	46.7
Aughnacloy	760	35.8	Fivemiletown	610	36.4
Ballinamallard	590	28.3	Florence Court & K'awley	480	23.3
Ballygawley	750	39.7	Irvinestown	870	43.8
Ballysaggart	870	41.2	Kesh, Ed & Lack	910	31.5
Belcoo & Garr	570	27.3	Killyman	700	32.5
Belleek & Boa	640	30.2	Killymeal	710	30.3
Benburb	660	29.7	Lisbellaw	650	27.6
Boho, Cleen & LB	590	22.9	Lisnarrick	480	31.0
Brookeborough	580	30.5	Lisnaskea	970	47.2
Caledon	630	31.9	Maguires Bridge	640	25.6
Castlecaulfield	690	32.1	Moy	690	29.5
Castlecoole	1,110	35.3	Moygashel	660	38.7
Clogher	650	36.5	Mullaghmore	770	39.9
Coolhill	630	27.7	Newtownbutler	660	34.1
Derrygonnelly	650	29.4	Portora	1,040	40.7
Derrylin	470	21.8	Rosslea	450	27.0
Devenish	830	60.4	Rosssorry	850	43.2
Donagh	460	25.5	Tempo	690	33.7
Drumglass	680	39.5			

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 people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level,  
as at April 2014**



1	Augher	14	Clogher	27	Killymeal
2	Aughnacloy	15	Coolhill	28	Lisbellaw
3	Ballinamallard	16	Derrygonnelly	29	Lisnarrick
4	Ballygawley	17	Derrylin	30	Lisnaskea
5	Ballysaggart	18	Devenish	31	Maguiresbridge
6	Belcoo and Garrison	19	Donagh	32	Moy
7	Belleek and Boa	20	Drumglass	33	Moygashel
8	Benburb	21	Erne	34	Mullaghmore
9	Boho Cleenish and Letterbreen	22	Fivemiletown	35	Newtownbutler
10	Brookeborough	23	Florence Court and Kinawley	36	Portora
11	Caledon	24	Irvinestown	37	Rosslea
12	Castlecaulfield	25	Kesh Ederney and Lack	38	Rossorry
13	Castlecoole	26	Killyman	39	Tempo

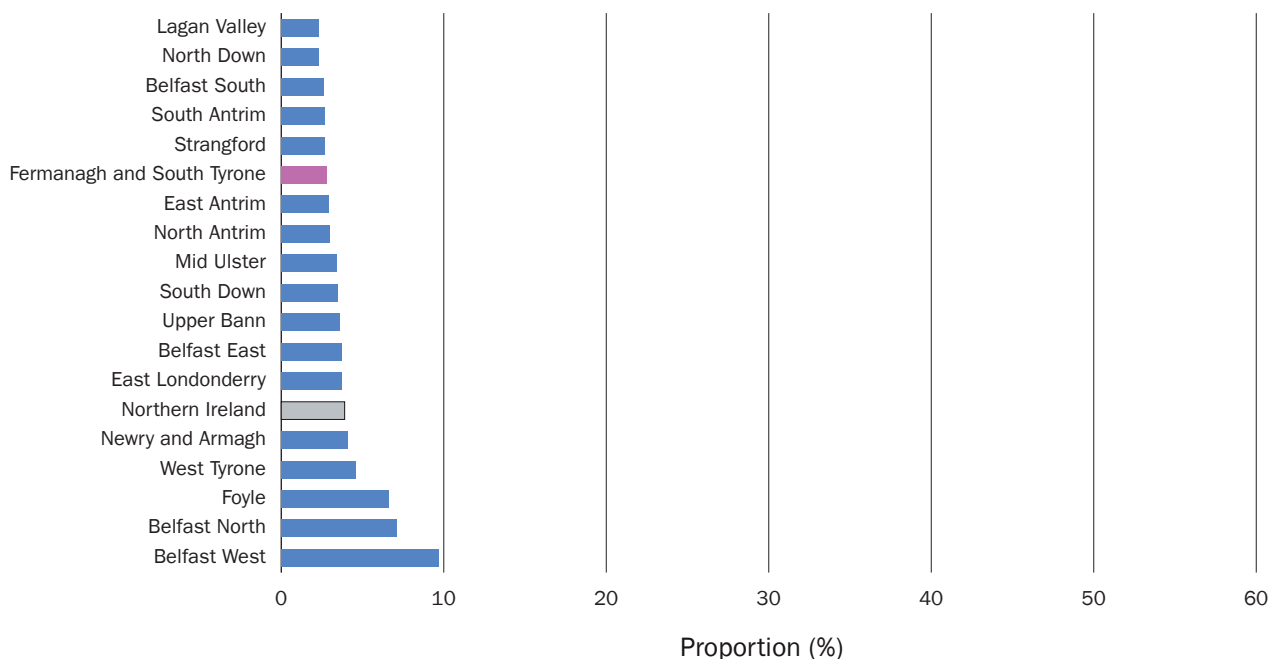
## Low income – People claiming income support

As at February 2014, there were 1,890 people in Fermanagh and South Tyrone claiming income support, of whom 1,830 were of working age. This equates to 2.8% of working age people claiming the benefit.

A lower proportion of working age people living in Fermanagh and South Tyrone claimed income support when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 3.9%.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone was the Constituency with the 6th lowest proportion of working age people claiming income support.

### Proportion of working age people claiming income support, as at February 2014



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	3.7	Joint 6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2.8	13	North Down	2.3	Joint 17
Belfast North	7.1	2	Foyle	6.6	3	South Antrim	2.7	Joint 14
Belfast South	2.6	16	Lagan Valley	2.3	Joint 17	South Down	3.5	9
Belfast West	9.7	1	Mid Ulster	3.4	10	Strangford	2.7	Joint 14
East Antrim	2.9	12	Newry and Armagh	4.1	5	Upper Bann	3.6	8
East Londonderry	3.7	Joint 6	North Antrim	3	11	West Tyrone	4.6	4

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

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

The highest proportion of income support claimants (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Devenish (6.9%, 70 claimants), Ballysaggart (6.1%, 110 claimants) and Erne (6.0%, 100 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Lisnarrick (0.9%, 10 claimants), Boho, Cleenish and Letterbreen (1.0%, 20 claimants) and Derrylin (1.1%, 20 claimants).

### Proportion of working age people claiming income support at ward level, as at February 2014<sup>1</sup>

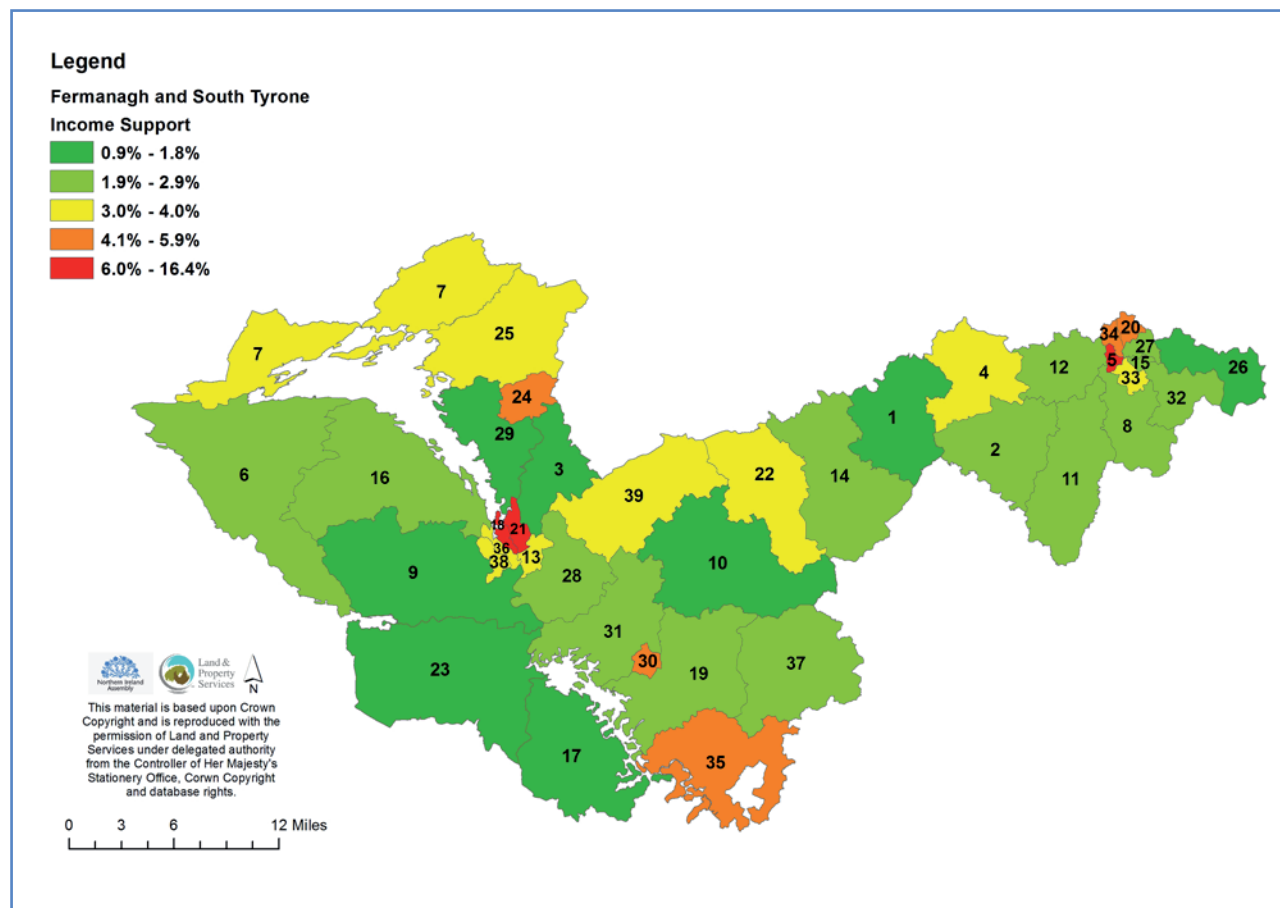
Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population <sup>1</sup>	Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Augher	20	1.3	Erne	100	6.0
Aughnacloy	50	2.9	Fivemiletown	40	3.1
Ballinamallard	20	1.2	Florence Court & K'awley	20	1.2
Ballygawley	60	3.9	Irvinestown	80	5.1
Ballysaggart	110	6.1	Kesh, Ed & Lack	80	3.5
Belcoo & Garr	30	1.9	Killyman	30	1.7
Belleek & Boa	60	3.5	Killymeal	40	2.0
Benburb	50	2.7	Lisbellaw	40	2.0
Boho, Cleen & LB	20	1.0	Lisnarrick	10	0.9
Brookeborough	20	1.4	Lisnaskea	80	5.0
Caledon	30	1.9	Maguires Bridge	40	1.9
Castlecaulfield	40	2.3	Moy	40	2.0
Castlecoole	90	3.4	Moygashel	40	3.0
Clogher	30	2.1	Mullaghmore	70	4.4
Coolhill	50	2.5	Newtownbutler	70	4.4
Derrygonnelly	50	2.9	Portora	80	3.8
Derrylin	20	1.1	Rosslea	30	2.3
Devenish	70	6.9	Rossorry	60	4.0
Donagh	30	2.1	Tempo	50	3.0
Drumglass	80	5.5			

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

<sup>1</sup> Working age calculation based on 2013 mid-year population estimates (aged 16-64)



## Proportion of working age people claiming income support at ward level, as at February 2014



1	Augher	14	Clogher	27	Killymeal
2	Aughnacloy	15	Coolhill	28	Lisbellaw
3	Ballinamallard	16	Derrygonnelly	29	Lisnarrick
4	Ballygawley	17	Derrylin	30	Lisnaskea
5	Ballysaggart	18	Devenish	31	Maguiresbridge
6	Belcoo and Garrison	19	Donagh	32	Moy
7	Belleek and Boa	20	Drumglass	33	Moygashel
8	Benburb	21	Erne	34	Mullaghmore
9	Boho Cleenish and Letterbreen	22	Fivemiletown	35	Newtownbutler
10	Brookeborough	23	Florence Court and Kinawley	36	Portora
11	Caledon	24	Irvinestown	37	Rosslea
12	Castlecaulfield	25	Kesh Ederney and Lack	38	Rossorry
13	Castlecoole	26	Killyman	39	Tempo

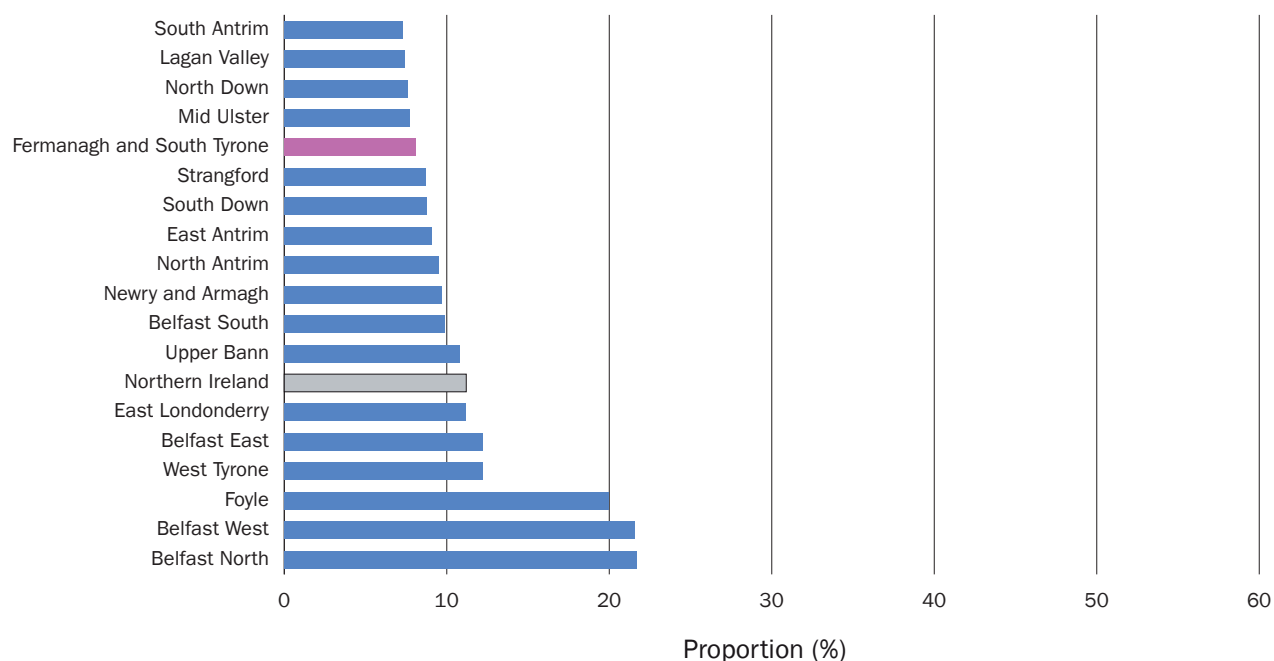
## Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2014, there were 6,570 people in Fermanagh and South Tyrone claiming housing benefit. This equates to 8.1% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming this benefit.

A lower proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Fermanagh and South Tyrone claimed housing benefit in 2014 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 11.2%.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone was the Constituency with the 5th lowest proportion of housing benefit claimants.

### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit, as at June 2014



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	12.2	Joint 4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	8.1	14	North Down	7.6	16
Belfast North	21.7	1	Foyle	20.0	3	South Antrim	7.3	18
Belfast South	9.9	8	Lagan Valley	7.4	17	South Down	8.8	12
Belfast West	21.6	2	Mid Ulster	7.7	15	Strangford	8.7	13
East Antrim	9.1	11	Newry and Armagh	9.7	9	Upper Bann	10.8	7
East Londonderry	11.2	6	North Antrim	9.5	10	West Tyrone	12.2	Joint 4

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

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

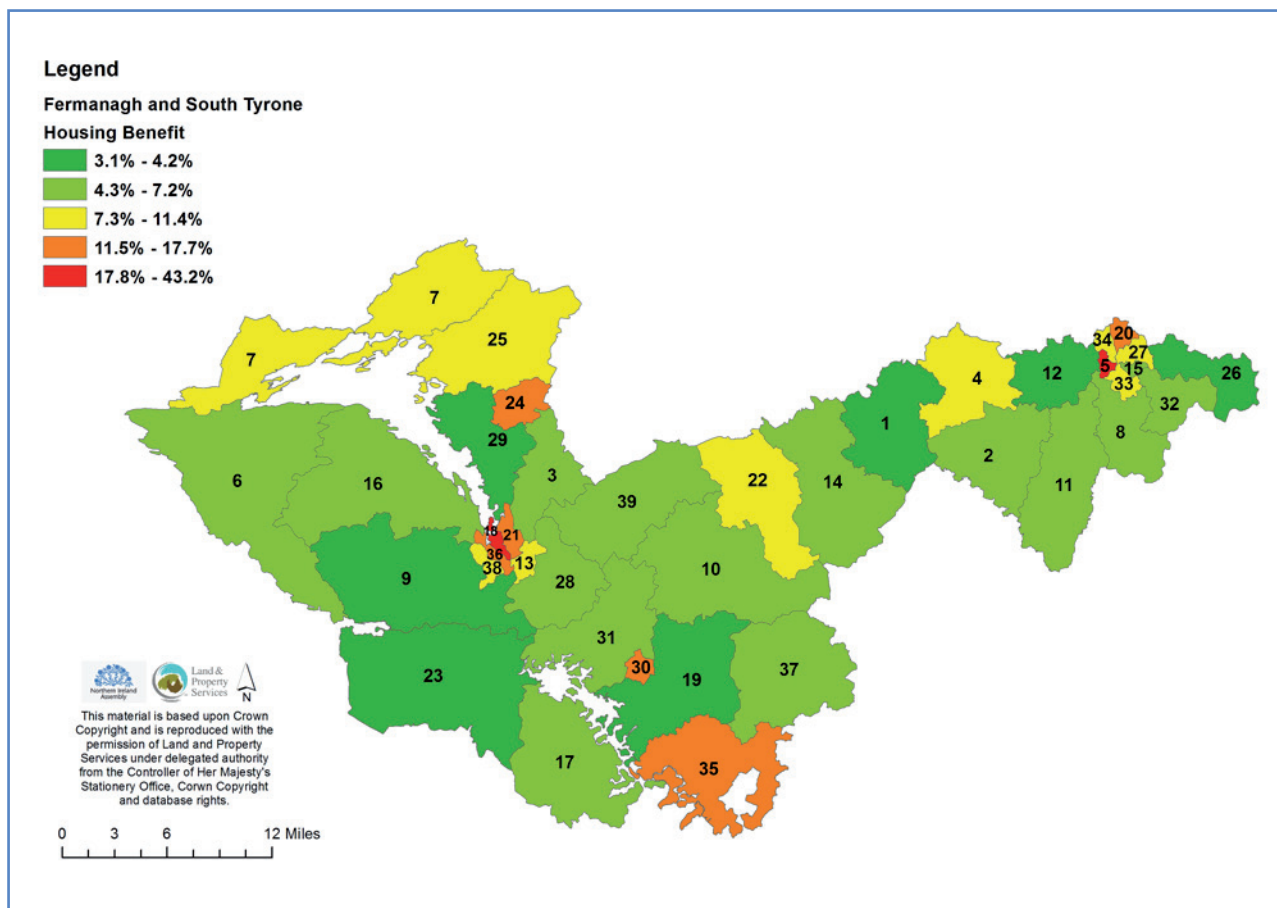
The highest proportion of people claiming housing benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Devenish (22.6%, 310 claimants), Ballysaggart (18.0%, 380 claimants) and Irvinestown (17.6%, 350 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Boho, Cleenish and Letterbreen (3.1%, 80 claimants), Lisnarrick (3.2%, 50 claimants) and Castlecaulfield (3.3%, 70 claimants).

### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit at ward level, as at June 2014

Ward	No. of people claiming Housing Benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	No. of people claiming Housing Benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Augher	60	3.4	Erne	290	13.8
Aughnacloy	130	6.1	Fivemiletown	170	10.1
Ballinamallard	90	4.3	Florence Court & K'awley	70	3.4
Ballygawley	160	8.5	Irvinestown	350	17.6
Ballysaggart	380	18.0	Kesh, Ed & Lack	240	8.3
Belcoo & Garr	140	6.7	Killyman	80	3.7
Belleek & Boa	170	8.0	Killymeal	220	9.4
Benburb	100	4.5	Lisbellaw	110	4.7
Boho, Cleen & LB	80	3.1	Lisnarrick	50	3.2
Brookeborough	90	4.7	Lisnaskea	350	17.0
Caledon	90	4.6	Maguires Bridge	130	5.2
Castlecaulfield	70	3.3	Moy	130	5.6
Castlecoole	340	10.8	Moygashel	130	7.6
Clogher	110	6.2	Mullaghmore	190	9.8
Coolhill	130	5.7	Newtownbutler	250	12.9
Derrygonnelly	130	5.9	Portora	380	14.9
Derrylin	100	4.6	Rosslea	110	6.6
Devenish	310	22.6	Rossorry	220	11.2
Donagh	70	3.9	Tempo	120	5.9
Drumglass	250	14.5			

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

### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit at ward level, as at June 2014



1	Augher	14	Clogher	27	Killymeal
2	Aughnacloy	15	Coolhill	28	Lisbellaw
3	Ballinamallard	16	Derrygonnelly	29	Lisnarrick
4	Ballygawley	17	Derrylin	30	Lisnaskea
5	Ballysaggart	18	Devenish	31	Maguiresbridge
6	Belcoo and Garrison	19	Donagh	32	Moy
7	Belleek and Boa	20	Drumglass	33	Moygashel
8	Benburb	21	Erne	34	Mullaghmore
9	Boho Cleenish and Letterbreen	22	Fivemiletown	35	Newtownbutler
10	Brookeborough	23	Florence Court and Kinawley	36	Portora
11	Caledon	24	Irvinestown	37	Rosslea
12	Castlecaulfield	25	Kesh Ederney and Lack	38	Rossorry
13	Castlecoole	26	Killyman	39	Tempo

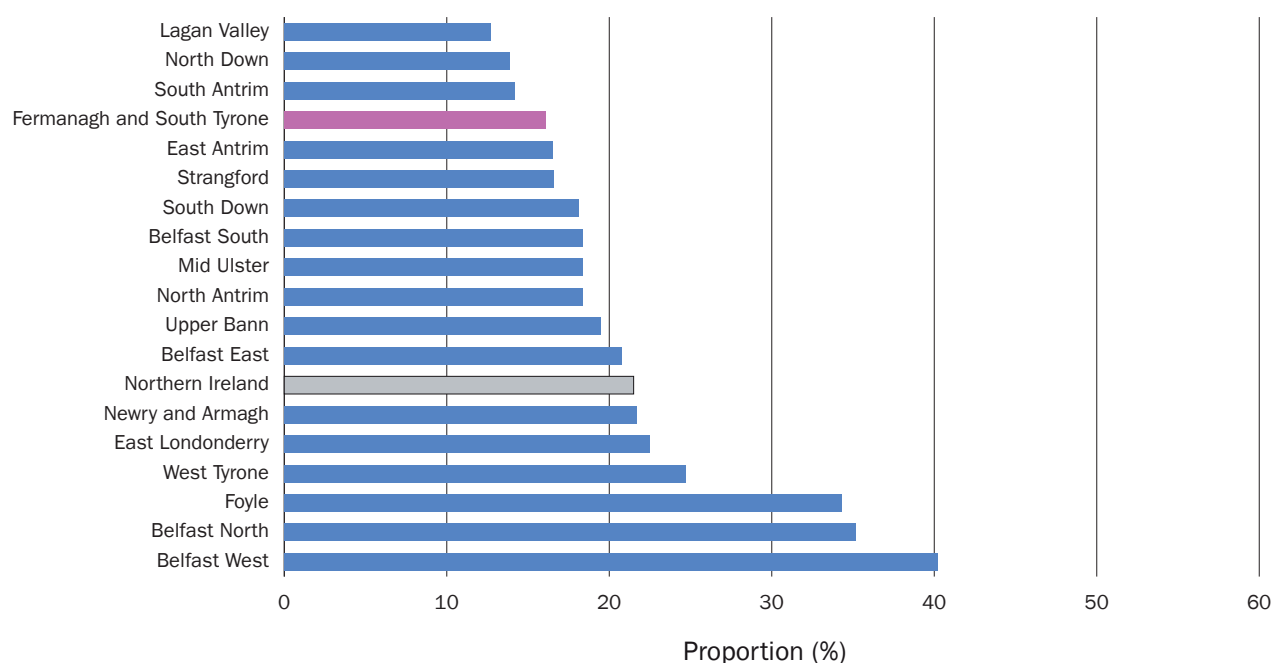
## Low income – Children living in low income families

As at August 2012, there were 3,495 children aged 0-15 years living in low income families<sup>1</sup> in Fermanagh and South Tyrone. This equates to 16.1% of all children in the area.

A lower proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years were living in low income families in Fermanagh and South Tyrone when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 21.5%.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone was the Constituency with the 4th lowest proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in low income families.

### Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families, as at August 2012



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	20.8	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	16.1	15	North Down	13.9	17
Belfast North	35.2	2	Foyle	34.3	3	South Antrim	14.2	16
Belfast South	18.4	Joint 9	Lagan Valley	12.7	18	South Down	18.1	12
Belfast West	40.2	1	Mid Ulster	18.4	Joint 9	Strangford	16.6	13
East Antrim	16.5	14	Newry and Armagh	21.7	6	Upper Bann	19.5	8
East Londonderry	22.5	5	North Antrim	18.4	Joint 9	West Tyrone	24.7	4

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

<sup>1</sup> Children in low income families 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 low income families at ward level

The highest proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families (as a percentage of all children) were concentrated in the wards of Devenish (40.7%), Lisnaskea (30.4%) and Newtownbutler (28.5%). The lowest proportions were found in Augher (5.4%), Ballinamallard (6.6%) and Killyman (7.3%).

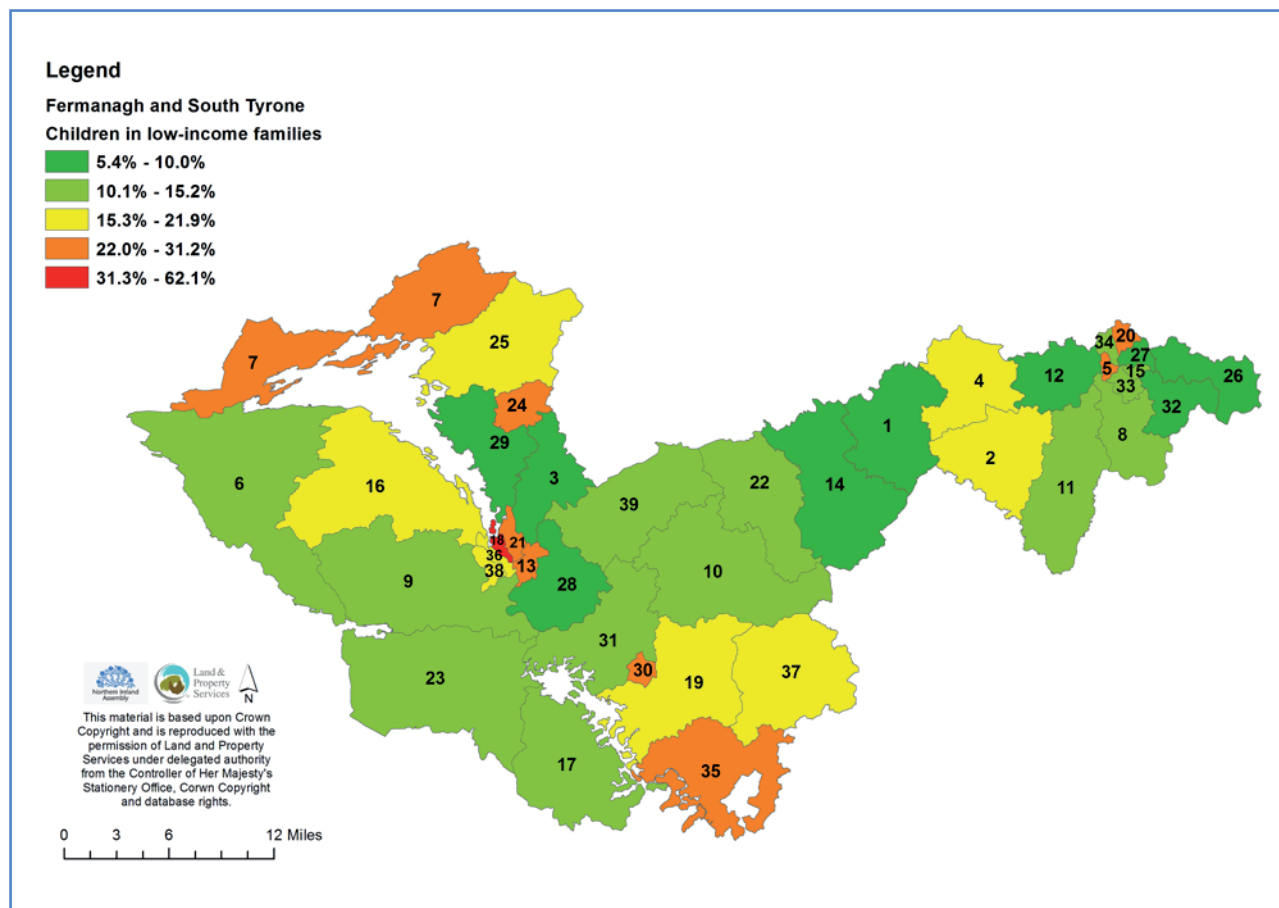
### Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families at ward level, as at August 2012

Ward	Children in Poverty (%) <sup>1</sup>	Ward	Children in Poverty (%)
Augher	5.4	Erne	26.5
Aughnacloy	16.5	Fivemiletown	14.1
Ballinamallard	6.6	Florence Court & K'awley	12.0
Ballygawley	18.2	Irvinestown	26.3
Ballysaggart	27.6	Kesh, Ed & Lack	15.3
Belcoo & Garr	13.4	Killyman	7.3
Belleek & Boa	27.4	Killymeal	9.8
Benburb	14.2	Lisbellaw	8.7
Boho, Cleen & LB	13.3	Lisnarrick	7.9
Brookeborough	11.2	Lisnaskea	30.4
Caledon	12.8	Maguires Bridge	14.3
Castlecaulfield	8.6	Moy	9.4
Castlecoole	22.7	Moygashel	13.1
Clogher	8.4	Mullaghmore	14.8
Coolhill	11.2	Newtownbutler	28.5
Derrygonnelly	17.0	Portora	16.4
Derrylin	11.5	Rosslea	20.8
Devenish	40.7	Rossorry	21.3
Donagh	16.3	Tempo	10.5
Drumglass	26.5		

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

<sup>1</sup> Percentage of Children in Low-Income Families: 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) JSA, divided by the total number of children in the area (determined by Child Benefit data).

## Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families at ward level, as at August 2012



1	Augher	14	Clogher	27	Killymeal
2	Aughnacloy	15	Coolhill	28	Lisbellaw
3	Ballinamallard	16	Derrygonnelly	29	Lisnarrick
4	Ballygawley	17	Derrylin	30	Lisnaskea
5	Ballysaggart	18	Devenish	31	Maguiresbridge
6	Belcoo and Garrison	19	Donagh	32	Moy
7	Belleek and Boa	20	Drumglass	33	Moygashel
8	Benburb	21	Erne	34	Mullaghmore
9	Boho Cleenish and Letterbreen	22	Fivemiletown	35	Newtownbutler
10	Brookeborough	23	Florence Court and Kinawley	36	Portora
11	Caledon	24	Irvinestown	37	Rosslea
12	Castlecaulfield	25	Kesh Ederney and Lack	38	Rossorry
13	Castlecoole	26	Killyman	39	Tempo

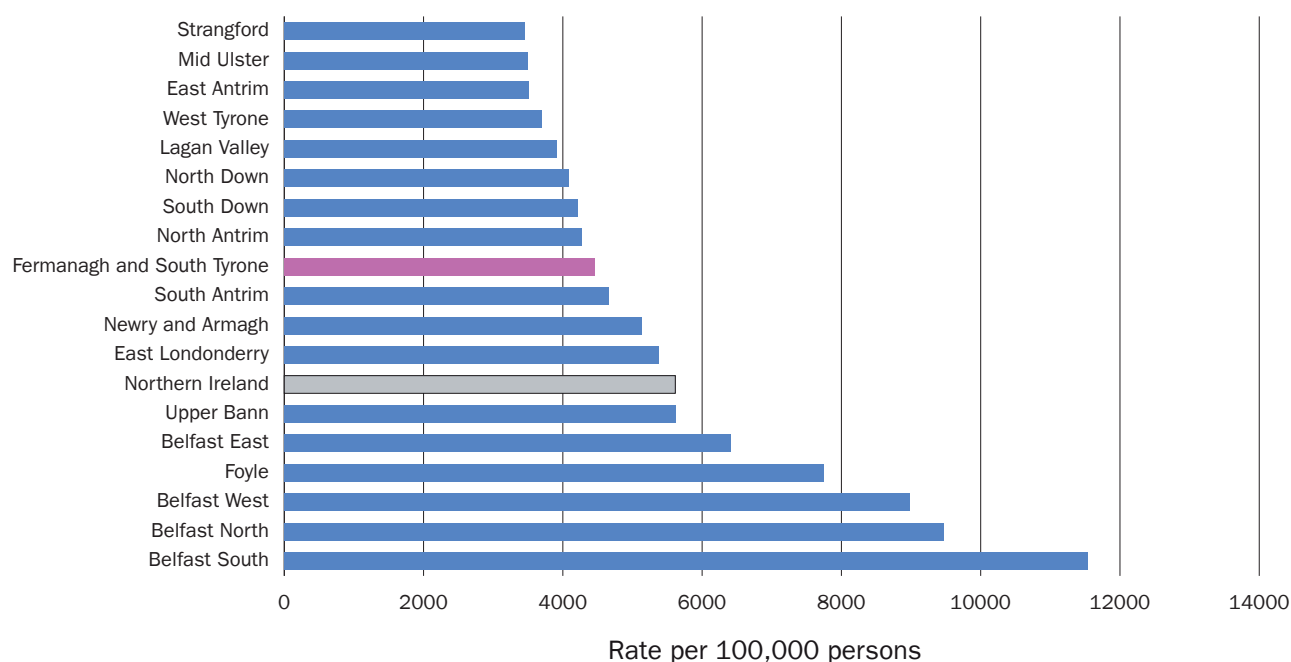
## Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2013/14, a total of 4,656 criminal offences were recorded in the Fermanagh and South Tyrone area. This equates to an overall recorded crime rate of 4,461 per 100,000 persons.

The recorded crime rate for Fermanagh and South Tyrone was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 5,615 per 100,000 persons.

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

### Overall crime rate per 100,000 persons, 2013/14



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	6,415	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4,461	10	North Down	4,080	13
Belfast North	9,465	2	Foyle	7,742	4	South Antrim	4,665	9
Belfast South	11,536	1	Lagan Valley	3,920	14	South Down	4,219	12
Belfast West	8,976	3	Mid Ulster	3,492	17	Strangford	3,458	18
East Antrim	3,507	16	Newry and Armagh	5,131	8	Upper Bann	5,624	6
East Londonderry	5,372	7	North Antrim	4,265	11	West Tyrone	3,699	15

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



## Crime – Rates of specific types of crime

In 2013/14, rates of violence without injury and criminal damage were the highest of all crime types recorded in Fermanagh and South Tyrone.

The greatest difference, where the rate was higher in Fermanagh and South Tyrone than the Northern Ireland average, was for non-domestic burglary.

The greatest differences, where rates were lower in Fermanagh and South Tyrone than the Northern Ireland average, were for criminal damage and violence.

### Crime rate per 100,000 persons by crime type, 2013/14

	Fermanagh and South Tyrone		Northern Ireland	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Violence with injury (including homicide)	622	596	14,157	774
Violence without injury	880	843	18,246	997
Sexual offences	109	104	2,234	122
Robbery	21	20	958	52
Domestic burglary	220	211	5,753	314
Non-domestic burglary	235	225	3,314	181
Vehicle offences	204	195	5,609	307
Theft from the person	9	9	576	31
Bicycle theft	28	27	1,097	60
Shoplifting	314	301	6,372	348
All other theft offences	634	608	13,302	727
Criminal damage	874	837	19,889	1,087
Trafficking of drugs	35	34	968	53
Possession of drugs	130	125	3,764	206
Possession of weapons offences	31	30	727	40
Public order offences	40	38	1,536	84
Miscellaneous crimes against society	149	143	2,415	132
Other fraud	121	116	1,829	100
Offences Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	565	541	12,720	695
Offences Recorded with a Homophobic Motivation	2	2	179	10
Offences Recorded with a Racist Motivation	37	35	691	38
Offences Recorded with a Sectarian Motivation	25	24	961	53

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 Portora (18,573), Devenish (14,269) and Mullaghmore (13,204). The lowest rates were recorded in Belcoo and Garrison (1,695), Brookeborough (1,696) and Caledon (1,841).

### Crime rates per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013/14

Ward	Recorded Crime Rate <sup>1</sup>	Violence against Person Rate <sup>2</sup>	Burglary Rate	Criminal Damage Rate	Hate Crime Rate <sup>3</sup>
Augher	2,473	486	353	353	44
Aughnacloy	3,538	1,422	474	547	36
Ballinamallard	3,132	1,156	559	746	37
Ballygawley	2,093	671	276	553	39
Ballysaggart	5,806	2,258	215	1,326	143
Belcoo and Garrison	1,695	578	424	116	0
Belleek and Boa	3,038	975	600	600	38
Benburb	2,096	473	270	439	0
Boho, Cleenish & Letterbreen	2,298	665	333	302	0
Brookeborough	1,696	496	207	372	0
Caledon	1,841	353	353	313	39
Castlecaulfield	2,496	760	217	507	36
Castlecoole	6,012	2,037	398	894	75
Clogher	3,550	1,169	693	606	43
Coolhill	4,516	1,290	374	1,664	238
Derrygonnelly	1,928	785	179	143	0
Derrylin	2,669	512	329	475	0
Devenish	14,269	5,232	1,546	3,983	357
Donagh	1,843	686	214	129	86
Drumglass	3,831	1,550	215	603	0
Erne	9,376	3,980	765	1,914	38
Fivemiletown	3,658	1,188	285	1,045	95
Florence Court and Kinawley	1,902	373	373	186	37
Irvinestown	8,085	2,784	1,678	1,640	76

1 All crime rates were calculated per 100,000 persons using the 2013 Mid-Year Population Estimates.

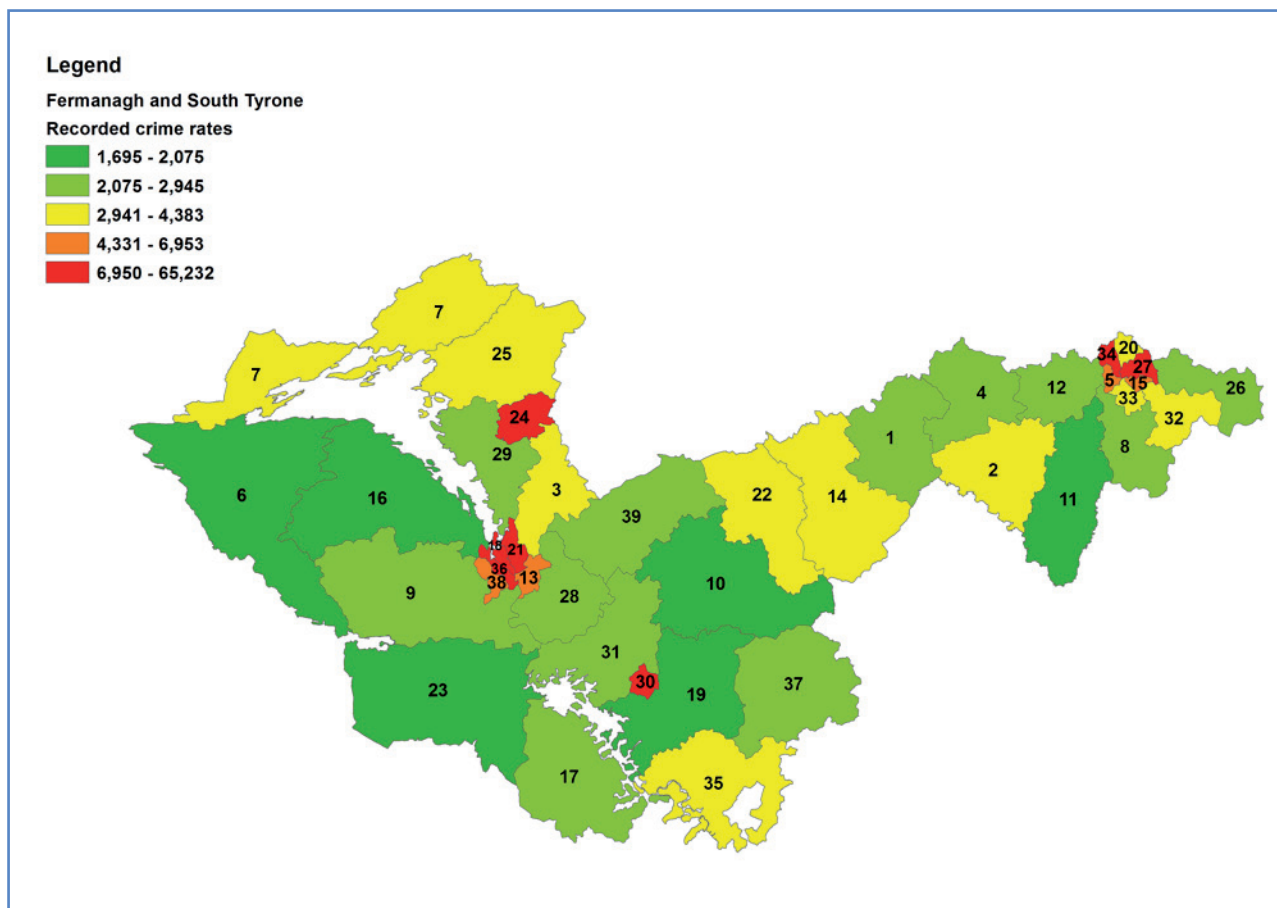
2 Violence against the person includes sex offences and robbery.

3 Hate Crimes include notifiable offences that have been identified as having a defined hate motivation by the victim or any other person. They fall into three categories, namely: racist, sectarian and homophobic

Ward	Recorded Crime Rate <sup>1</sup>	Violence against Person Rate <sup>2</sup>	Burglary Rate	Criminal Damage Rate	Hate Crime Rate <sup>3</sup>
Kesh, Ederney and Lack	3,568	1,389	354	599	0
Killyman	2,803	1,029	142	568	71
Killymeal	7,275	2,548	235	1,073	67
Lisbellaw	2,234	712	324	324	162
Lisnarrick	2,107	790	53	421	0
Lisnaskea	7,256	2,779	733	1,351	232
Maguires Bridge	2,158	594	313	438	31
Moy	4,103	1,474	321	1,026	0
Moygashel	3,097	774	273	1,002	182
Mullaghmore	13,204	5,101	740	1,974	82
Newtownbutler	3,282	1,226	356	277	40
Portora	18,573	6,757	817	2,891	94
Rosslea	2,256	940	423	329	47
Rossorry	5,488	1,870	650	1,138	41
Tempo	2,899	1,297	343	534	0

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

### Overall crime rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013/14



1	Augher	14	Clogher	27	Killymeal
2	Aughnacloy	15	Coolhill	28	Lisbellaw
3	Ballinamallard	16	Derrygonnelly	29	Lisnarrick
4	Ballygawley	17	Derrylin	30	Lisnaskea
5	Ballysaggart	18	Devenish	31	Maguiresbridge
6	Belcoo and Garrison	19	Donagh	32	Moy
7	Belleek and Boa	20	Drumglass	33	Moygashel
8	Benburb	21	Erne	34	Mullaghmore
9	Boho Cleenish and Letterbreen	22	Fivemiletown	35	Newtownbutler
10	Brookeborough	23	Florence Court and Kinawley	36	Portora
11	Caledon	24	Irvinestown	37	Rosslea
12	Castlecaulfield	25	Kesh Ederney and Lack	38	Rossorry
13	Castlecoole	26	Killyman	39	Tempo

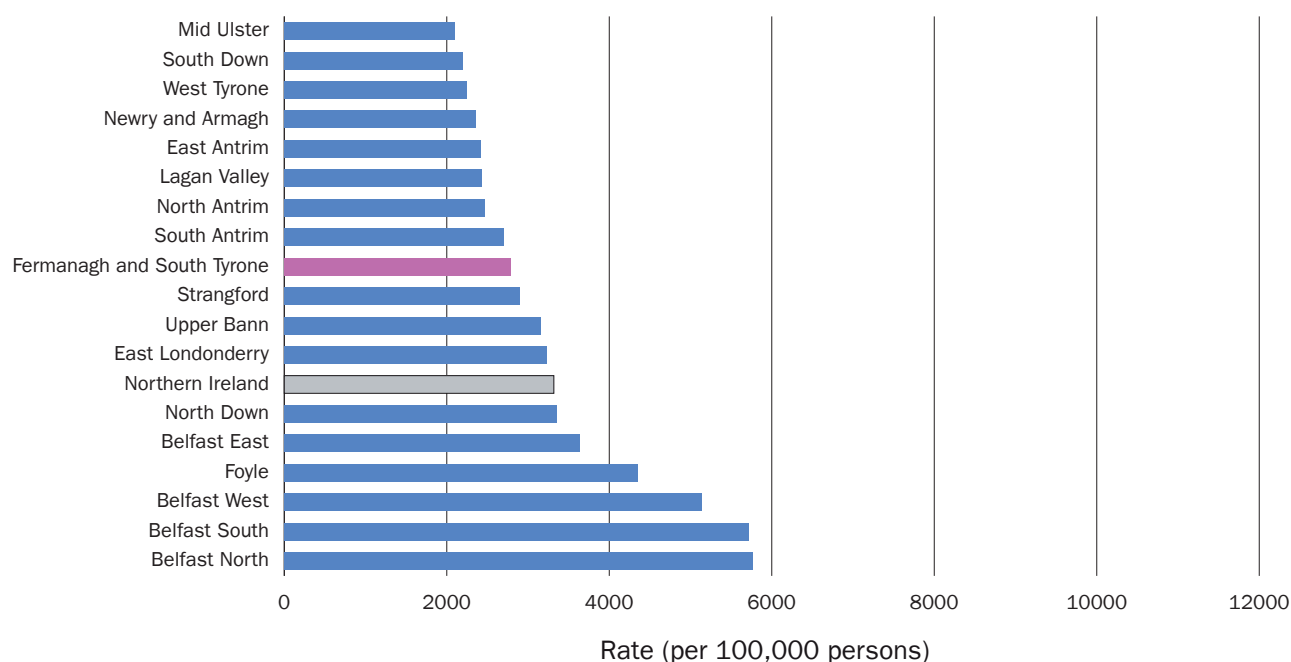
## Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2013/14, there were 2,913 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in Fermanagh and South Tyrone. This equates to a rate of 2,791 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents in Fermanagh and South Tyrone was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 3,318 per 100,000 persons.

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

### Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons, 2013/14



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	3,633	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,791	10	North Down	3,355	6
Belfast North	5,769	1	Foyle	4,357	4	South Antrim	2,699	11
Belfast South	5,721	2	Lagan Valley	2,433	13	South Down	2,201	17
Belfast West	5,141	3	Mid Ulster	2,098	18	Strangford	2,899	9
East Antrim	2,416	14	Newry and Armagh	2,353	15	Upper Bann	3,161	8
East Londonderry	3,230	7	North Antrim	2,467	12	West Tyrone	2,252	16

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 persons) was concentrated in the wards of Devenish (13,317), Portora (10,779) and Erne (9,797). The lowest rates were found in Donagh (514), Belcoo and Garrison (578), and Derrylin (695).

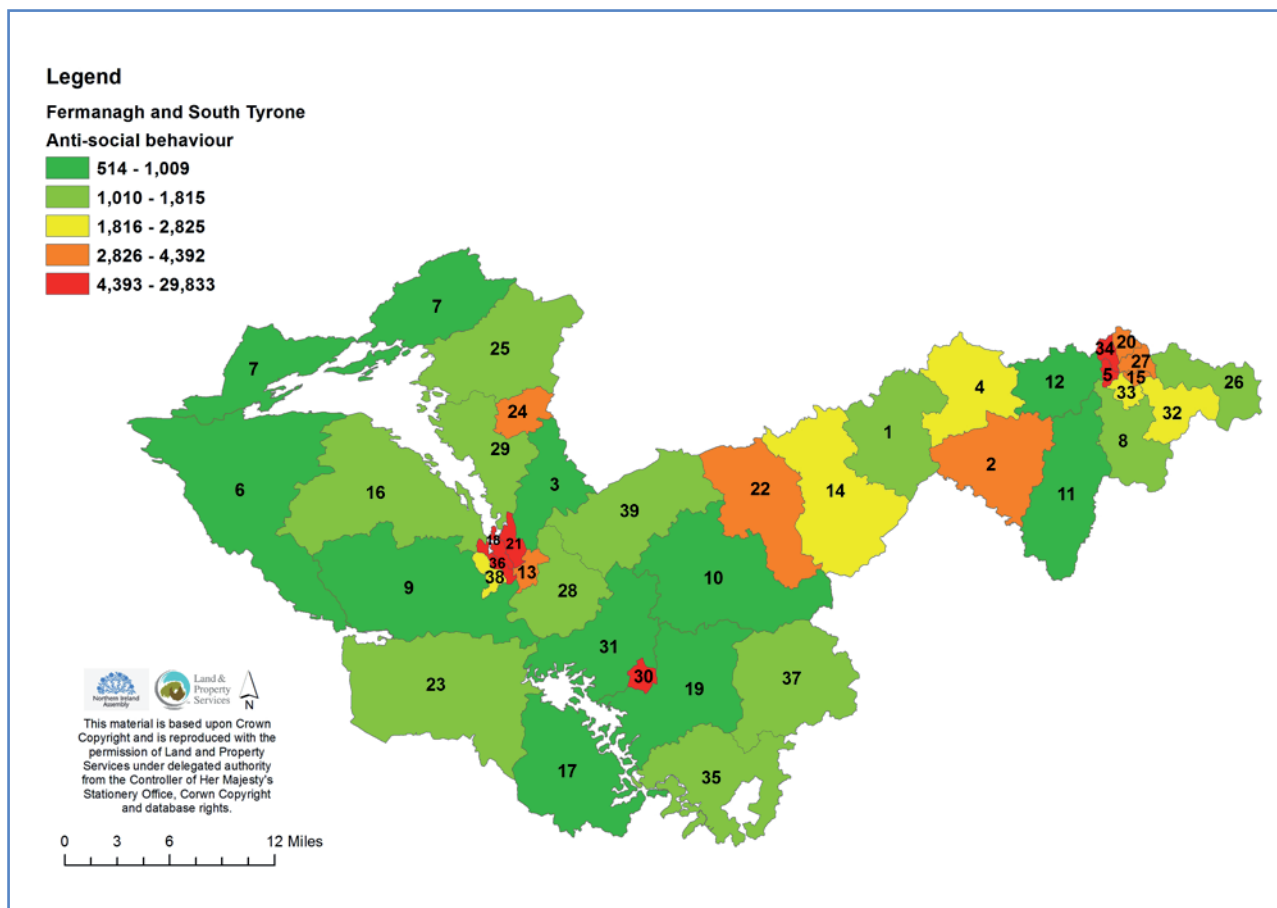
### Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013/14

Ward	ASB Incidents <sup>1</sup>	Per 100,000 Population	Ward	ASB Incidents	Per 100,000 Population
Augher	28	1,237	Erne	256	9,797
Aughnacloy	97	3,538	Fivemiletown	75	3,563
Ballinamallard	27	1,007	Florencecourt & Kinawley	29	1,082
Ballygawley	58	2,291	Irvinestown	87	3,318
Ballysaggart	129	4,624	Kesh Ederney and Lack	58	1,580
Belcoo & Garr	15	578	Killyman	46	1,632
Belleek & Boa	22	825	Killymeal	103	3,453
Benburb	44	1,487	Lisbellaw	46	1,490
Boho, Cleen & LB	27	816	Lisnarrick	25	1,317
Brookeborough	24	993	Lisnaskea	124	4,786
Caledon	22	862	Maguiresbridge	27	844
Castlecaulfield	20	724	Moy	86	2,756
Castlecoole	144	3,578	Moygashel	52	2,368
Clogher	54	2,338	Mullaghmore	215	8,844
Coolhill	106	3,599	Newtownbutler	27	1,068
Derrygonnelly	32	1,142	Portora	343	10,779
Derrylin	19	695	Rosslea	26	1,222
Devenish	224	13,317	Rossorry	58	2,358
Donagh	12	514	Tempo	47	1,793
Drumglass	77	3,315			

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

<sup>1</sup> ASB data should be interpreted as 'calls for service' rather than as figures which reflect the true level of victimisation. As these figures only relate to those anti-social behaviour incidents reported to the police (and may exclude incidents reported to other agencies, such as local councils), they only provide an indication of the true extent of reported anti-social behaviour.

### Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013/14



1	Augher	14	Clogher	27	Killymeal
2	Aughnacloy	15	Coolhill	28	Lisbellaw
3	Ballinamallard	16	Derrygonnelly	29	Lisnarrick
4	Ballygawley	17	Derrylin	30	Lisnaskea
5	Ballysaggart	18	Devenish	31	Maguiresbridge
6	Belcoo and Garrison	19	Donagh	32	Moy
7	Belleek and Boa	20	Drumglass	33	Moygashel
8	Benburb	21	Erne	34	Mullaghmore
9	Boho Cleenish and Letterbreen	22	Fivemiletown	35	Newtownbutler
10	Brookeborough	23	Florence Court and Kinawley	36	Portora
11	Caledon	24	Irvinestown	37	Rosslea
12	Castlecaulfield	25	Kesh Ederney and Lack	38	Rossorry
13	Castlecoole	26	Killyman	39	Tempo

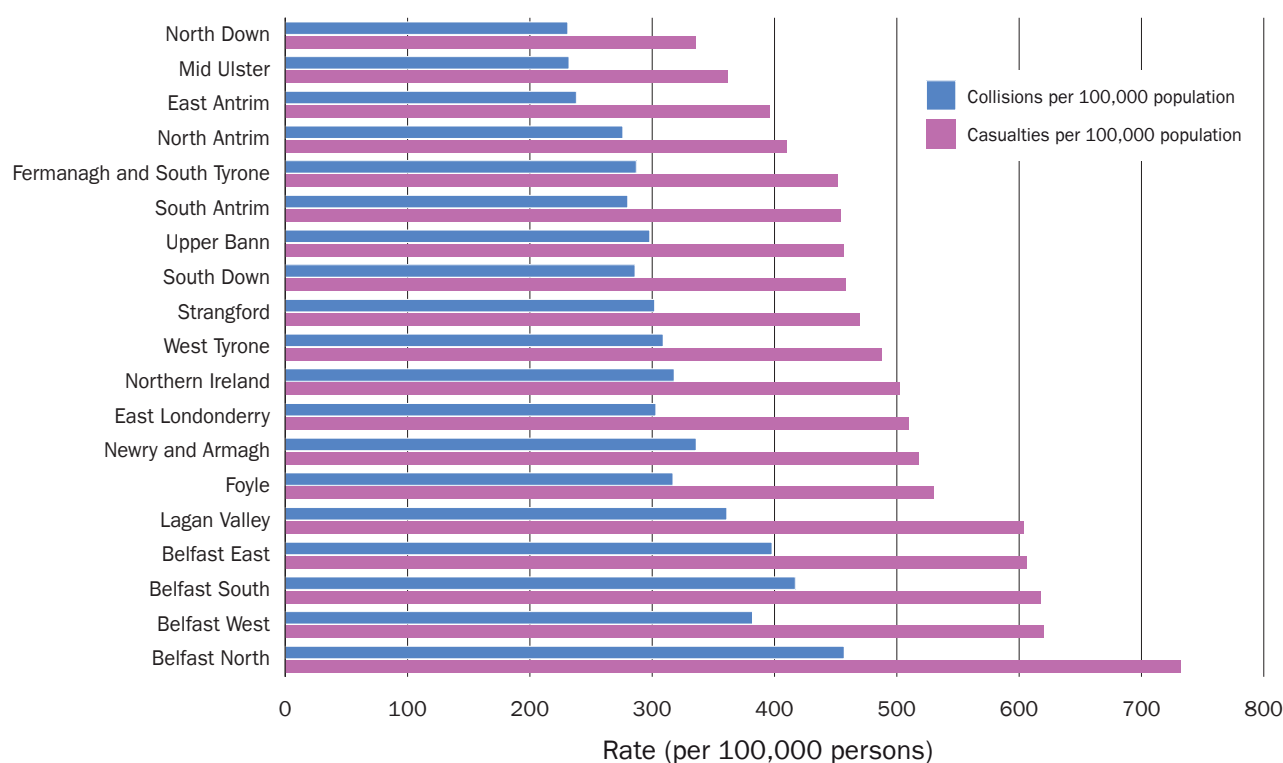
## Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties

In 2013, there were 300 road traffic collisions with injury reported in Fermanagh and South Tyrone, a collision rate of 287 per 100,000 persons. There were 472 casualties – 8 persons were killed, 46 were seriously injured and 418 were slightly injured, a rate of 452 casualties per 100,000 persons.

The road traffic collision rate for Fermanagh and South Tyrone was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 318 per 100,000 persons while the casualty rate was also lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 502 per 100,000 persons.

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

### Road traffic collision and casualty rate per 100,000 persons, 2013



	Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank
Belfast East	398	3	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	287	12	North Down	231	18
Belfast North	457	1	Foyle	317	7	South Antrim	280	14
Belfast South	417	2	Lagan Valley	361	5	South Down	286	13
Belfast West	382	4	Mid Ulster	232	17	Strangford	302	10
East Antrim	238	16	Newry and Armagh	336	6	Upper Bann	298	11
East Londonderry	303	9	North Antrim	276	15	West Tyrone	309	8

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)



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

The highest road traffic collision rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Lisnarrick (790), Killyman (639) and Newtownbutler (514). The lowest rates were recorded in Irvinestown (0), Erne (77) and Aughnacloy (109).

The highest road traffic casualty rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Lisnarrick (1,106), Killyman (994) and Newtownbutler (949). The lowest rates were recorded in Irvinestown (0), Aughnacloy (146) and Devenish (178).

### Road traffic collision and casualty rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013

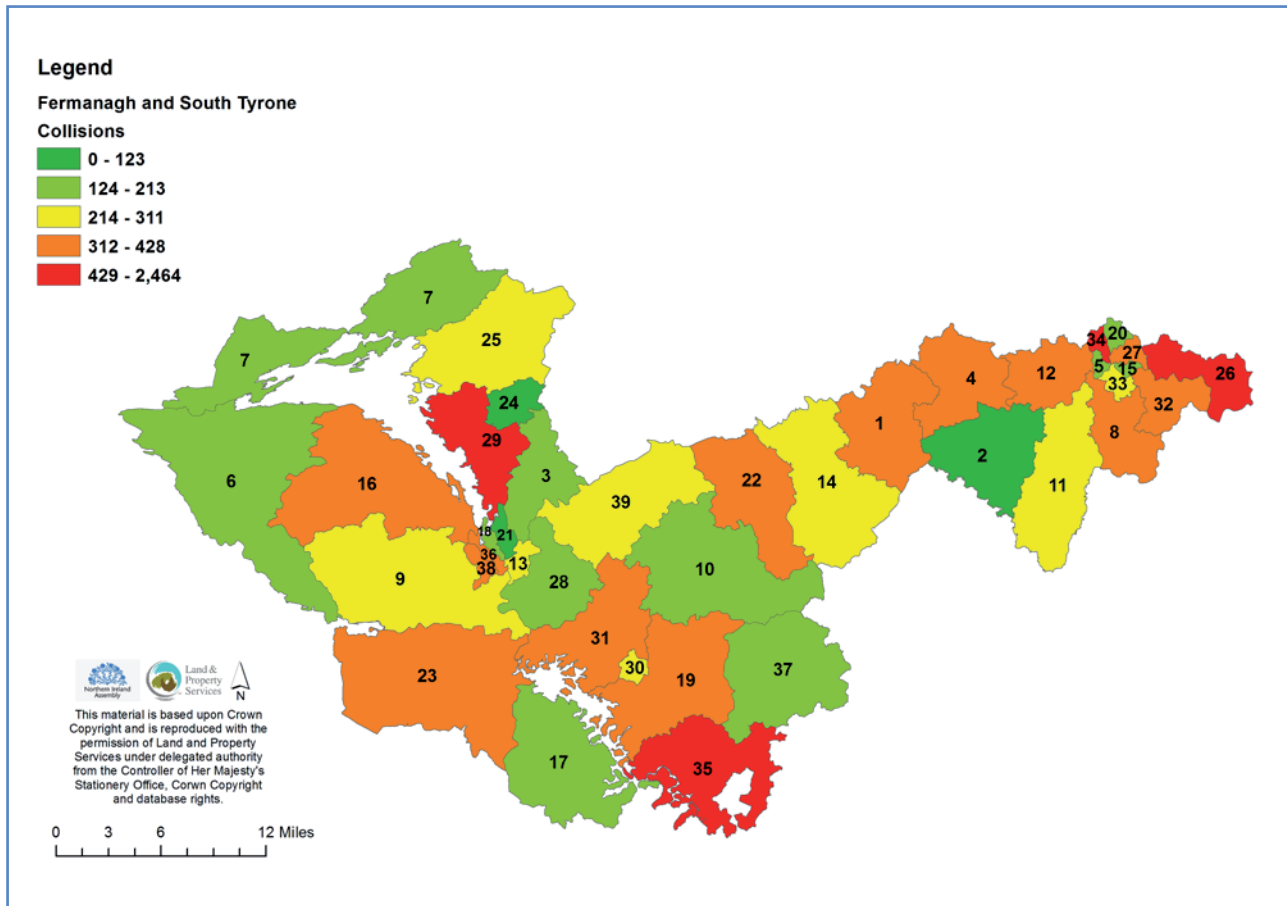
Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) <sup>1</sup>	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Augher	9	12	398	530
Aughnacloy	3	4	109	146
Ballinamallard	5	10	186	373
Ballygawley	10	16	395	632
Ballysaggart	5	9	179	323
Belcoo and Garrison	4	5	154	193
Belleek and Boa	5	11	188	413
Benburb	12	16	406	541
Boho, Cleenish & Letterbreen	9	11	272	333
Brookeborough	5	18	207	745
Caledon	7	8	274	313
Castlecaulfield	11	19	398	687
Castlecoole	11	17	273	422
Clogher	7	12	303	520
Coolhill	4	7	136	238
Derrygonnelly	9	17	321	607
Derrylin	4	6	146	219
Devenish	3	3	178	178
Donagh	8	10	343	429
Drumglass	4	5	172	215
Erne	2	5	77	191
Fivemiletown	9	14	428	665
Florence Court and Kinawley	11	17	410	634
Irvinestown	0	0	0	0

<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.

Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) <sup>1</sup>	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Kesh, Ederney and Lack	8	15	218	409
Killyman	18	28	639	994
Killymeal	10	11	335	369
Lisbellaw	5	12	162	389
Lisnarrick	15	21	790	1,106
Lisnaskea	8	11	309	425
Maguires Bridge	11	21	344	657
Moy	10	14	321	449
Moygashel	5	7	228	319
Mullaghmore	11	18	453	740
Newtownbutler	13	24	514	949
Portora	10	13	314	409
Rosslea	3	4	141	188
Rossorry	8	9	325	366
Tempo	8	12	305	458

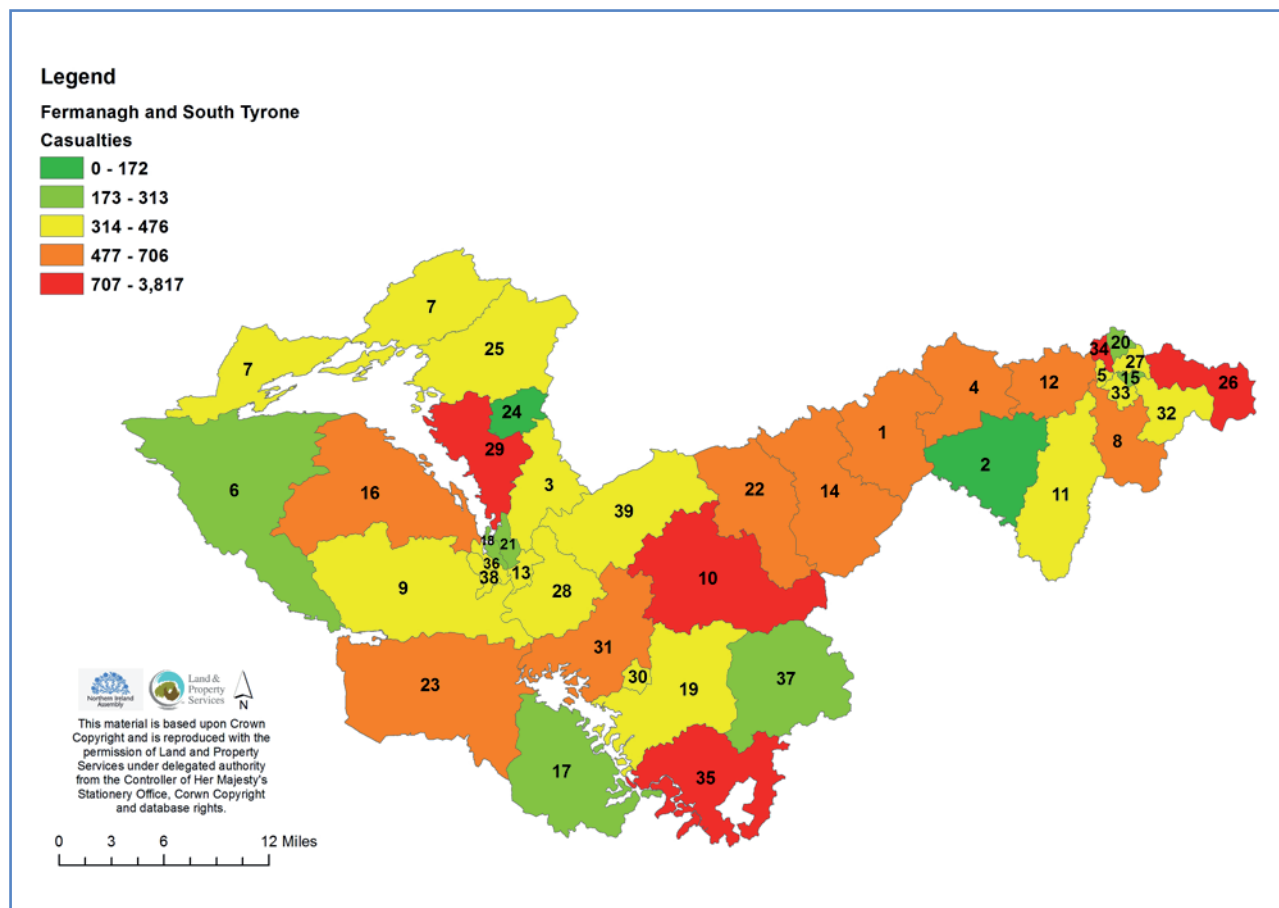
Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

## Road traffic collision rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013



1	Augher	14	Clogher	27	Killymeal
2	Aughnacloy	15	Coolhill	28	Lisbellaw
3	Ballinamallard	16	Derrygonnelly	29	Lisnarrick
4	Ballygawley	17	Derrylin	30	Lisnaskea
5	Ballysaggart	18	Devenish	31	Maguiresbridge
6	Belcoo and Garrison	19	Donagh	32	Moy
7	Belleek and Boa	20	Drumglass	33	Moygashel
8	Benburb	21	Erne	34	Mullaghmore
9	Boho Cleenish and Letterbreen	22	Fivemiletown	35	Newtownbutler
10	Brookeborough	23	Florence Court and Kinawley	36	Portora
11	Caledon	24	Irvinestown	37	Rosslea
12	Castlecaulfield	25	Kesh Ederney and Lack	38	Rossorry
13	Castlecoole	26	Killyman	39	Tempo

## Road traffic casualty rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013



1	Augher	14	Clogher	27	Killymeal
2	Aughnacloy	15	Coolhill	28	Lisbellaw
3	Ballinamallard	16	Derrygonnelly	29	Lisnarrick
4	Ballygawley	17	Derrylin	30	Lisnaskea
5	Ballysaggart	18	Devenish	31	Maguiresbridge
6	Belcoo and Garrison	19	Donagh	32	Moy
7	Belleek and Boa	20	Drumglass	33	Moygashel
8	Benburb	21	Erne	34	Mullaghmore
9	Boho Cleenish and Letterbreen	22	Fivemiletown	35	Newtownbutler
10	Brookeborough	23	Florence Court and Kinawley	36	Portora
11	Caledon	24	Irvinestown	37	Rosslea
12	Castlecaulfield	25	Kesh Ederney and Lack	38	Rossorry
13	Castlecoole	26	Killyman	39	Tempo

## Notes

### Demographic Profile

The latest 2013 population estimates were published on 26 June 2014. The estimates for the large geographical areas were created from aggregating small area population estimates of their constituent electoral wards and sub-divisions of wards. Mid-year population estimates are created using multiple data sources: Census, births & deaths registrations, and health cards (for migration estimates). The geographical quality of each data source is very good; the vast majority of records can be allocated to the exact location of residence using the POINTER database, the remainder based on the postcode of residence.

### 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 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, or 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 (e.g. 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.

### 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 2014. 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 2014. 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 2014. Proportions calculated using latest available mid-year estimates.

### Children in Low Income Families

Children in Low Income Families is a snapshot of data on 31st August 2012. Percentage of Children in low income families: 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 2013 represents the financial year 2013/14.


### 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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