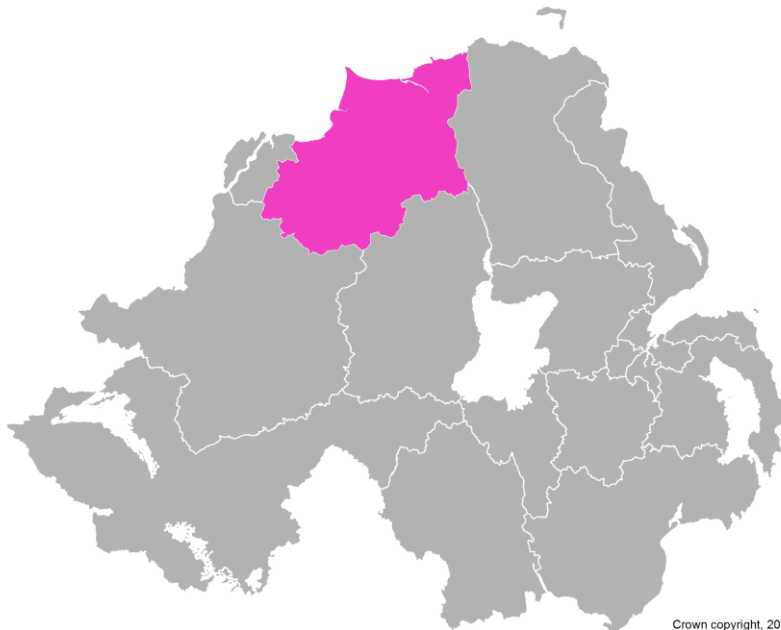




Northern Ireland
Assembly

Constituency Profile

East Londonderry – 2017



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About this Report

Welcome to the 2017 Constituency Profile for East Londonderry. This profile has been produced by the Northern Ireland Assembly's Research and Information Service (RaISe) to support the work of Members.

The report includes a demographic profile of East Londonderry and indicators of Health, Education, Employment, Business, Low Income, Crime and Traffic and Travel.

For each indicator, this profile presents:

- Recent statistics for East Londonderry;
- How East Londonderry compares with the Northern Ireland average; and
- How East Londonderry compares with the other 17 Constituencies in Northern Ireland.

For a number of indicators, ward level data¹ is provided demonstrating similarities and differences within the constituency.

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

Constituency Profiles are also available for each of the other 17 Constituencies in Northern Ireland and can be accessed via the Northern Ireland Assembly website.

<http://www.niassembly.gov.uk/assembly-business/research-and-information-service-raise/>

The data used to produce this report has been obtained from the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency's Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS). To access the full range of information available on NINIS, please visit:

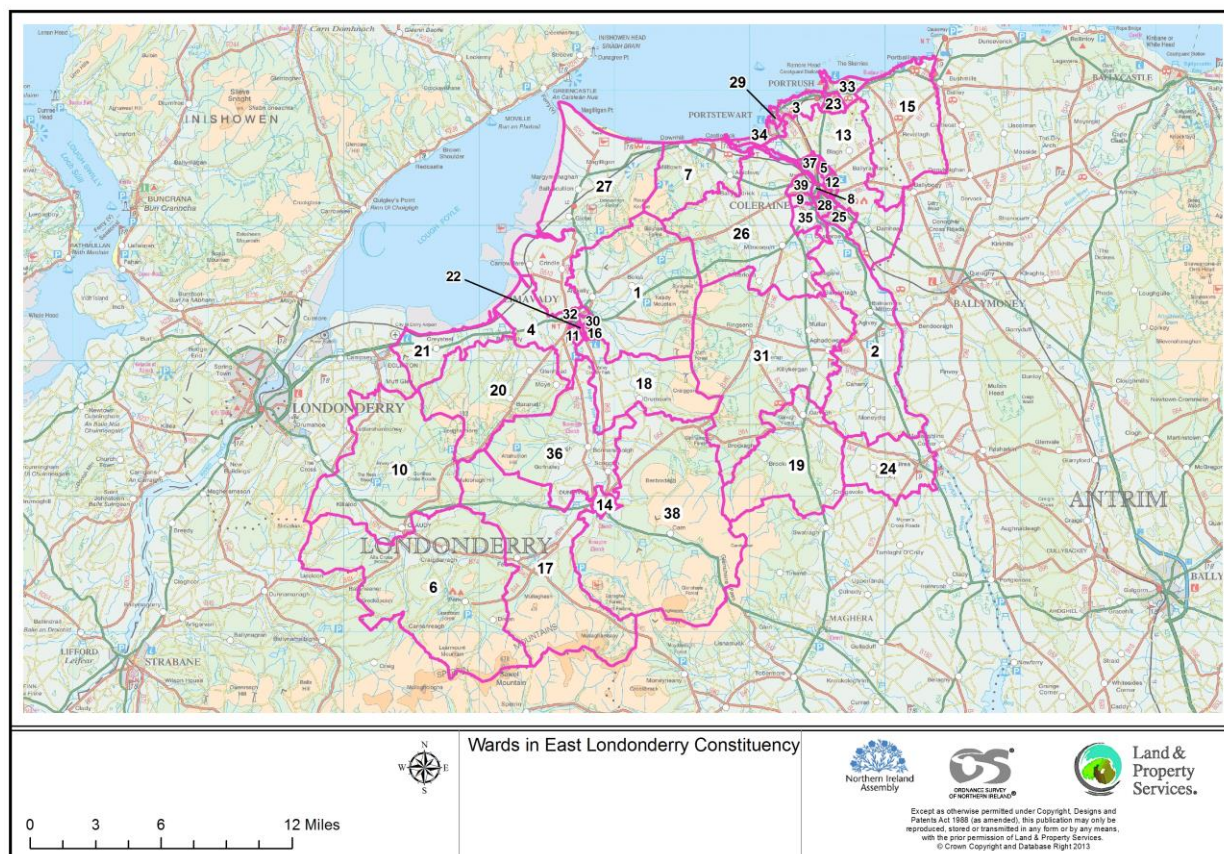
<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/>

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

This report uses the names of the former Departments which were in place at the time.

¹ Ward data is based on the 1993 ward boundaries

This report presents a statistical profile of the constituency of East Londonderry which comprises the wards shown below.



1	Aghanloo	14	Dungiven	27	Magilligan
2	Agivey	15	Dunluce	28	Mount Sandel
3	Atlantic	16	Enagh (Limavady LGD)	29	Portstewart
4	Ballykelly	17	Feeny	30	Rathbrady
5	Ballysally	18	Forest	31	Ringsend
6	Banagher	19	Garvagh	32	Roeside
7	Castlerock	20	Glack	33	Royal Portrush
8	Central (Coleraine LGD)	21	Greysteel	34	Strand (Coleraine LGD)
9	Churchland	22	Greystone (Limavady LGD)	35	The Cuts
10	Claudy	23	Hopefield	36	The Highlands
11	Coolessan	24	Kilrea	37	University
12	Cross Glebe	25	Knocklynn	38	Upper Glenshane
13	Dundooan	26	Macosquin	39	Waterside

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Summary Profile of East Londonderry

This section summarises the key statistics presented in this profile for the constituency of East Londonderry. For each indicator, recent 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. Secondly, many of the indicators, such as those around low income, reflect levels of deprivation in the constituency. Three of the 50 Super Output Areas (SOAs) in East Londonderry (Greystone, Ballysally 1 and Coolessan) are ranked in the 10% most deprived wards in Northern Ireland, based on the Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017 ².

Please note: These figures may differ slightly from those contained in previous Constituency Profiles due to updates or revisions. Figures correct as of 1 August 2017.

Demographic Profile

Indicator	East Londonderry			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Population Size (no.)	100,920	100,279	0.6%	1,851,621	1,840,498	0.6%

Health

Indicator	East Londonderry			Northern Ireland		
	2010-14	2009-13	Change	2010-14	2009-13	Change
Circulatory death rate (u-75) per 100,000 pop	81	82	-1	83	88	-5
Respiratory death rate (u-75) per 100,000 pop	31	30	1	34	35	-1
Indicator	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	3.1	4.8	-1.7	3.1	3.4	-0.3

² NISRA, NIMDM 2017, <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/nimdm17-soa-level-results>

Education

Indicator	East Londonderry			Northern Ireland		
	2014/15	2013/14	Change	2014/15	2013/14	Change
Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs (A*-C) or equivalent	80.5	81.9	-1.4	81.1	78.6	2.5
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Further Education	8.3	8.2	0.1	9.6	9.7	-0.1
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	4.3	4.4	-0.1	4.4	4.4	0.0

Employment

Indicator	East Londonderry			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
No. of confirmed redundancies	49	325	-276	1,946	2,136	-190
Unemployment claimant count (%)	3.8	4.6	-0.8	3.7	4.6	-0.9

Business

Indicator	East Londonderry			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
InvestNI assistance (£m)	2.1	1.9	0.2	94.0	185.4	-91.4

Low income

Indicator	East Londonderry			Northern Ireland		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming benefits at February (%)	39.4	39.4	0.0	38.3	38.4	-0.1
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming housing benefit at June (%)	11.2	11.3	-0.1	11.0	11.2	-0.2
Employment and support allowance claimants (%)	10.6	10.4	0.2	10.2	9.9	0.3
Proportion of working age people claiming income support at February (%)	3.1	3.2	-0.1	3.2	3.3	-0.1
	2014	2013	Change	2014	2013	Change
Proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in low income families at August (%)	24.7	23.1	1.6	23.1	21.6	1.5

Crime

Indicator	East Londonderry			Northern Ireland		
	2015/16	2014/15	Change	2015/16	2014/15	Change
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000 persons	4,971	5,236	-265	5,672	5,606	66
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	2,922	3,186	-264	3,214	3,313	-99

Traffic and Travel

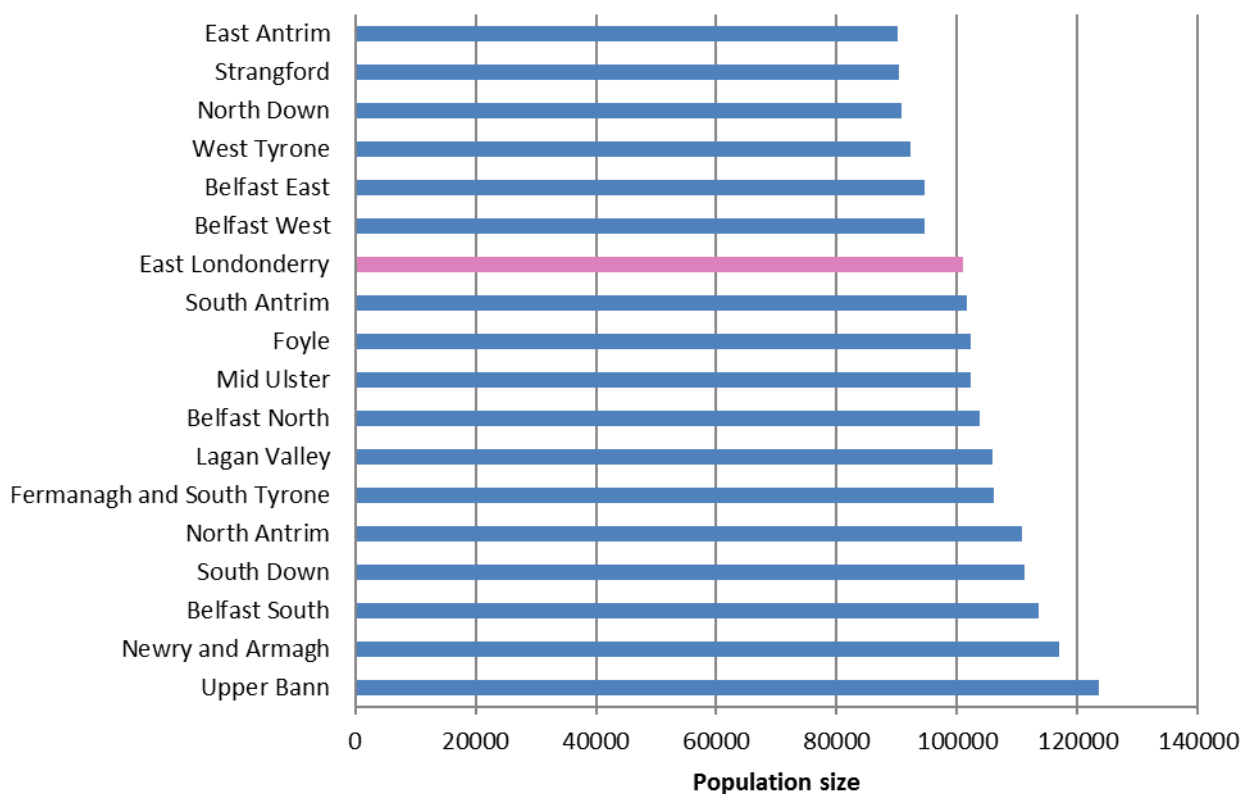
Indicator	East Londonderry			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	249	268	-20	332	331	1
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	388	424	-35	526	510	16

Demographic profile – age and gender

As at June 2015, there were 100,920 persons living in East Londonderry – 5.5% of the Northern Ireland population. The constituency of East Londonderry had the seventh lowest population. The population of East Londonderry increased by 0.6% since June 2014.

Overall, 19.9% of the East Londonderry population were children aged 0-15 years, lower than the Northern Ireland average of 20.8%. Older persons made up 16.9% of the East Londonderry population, higher than the Northern Ireland average of 15.8%.

Mid-year population estimate by constituency, June 2015



Mid-year population estimates by age and gender, June 2015

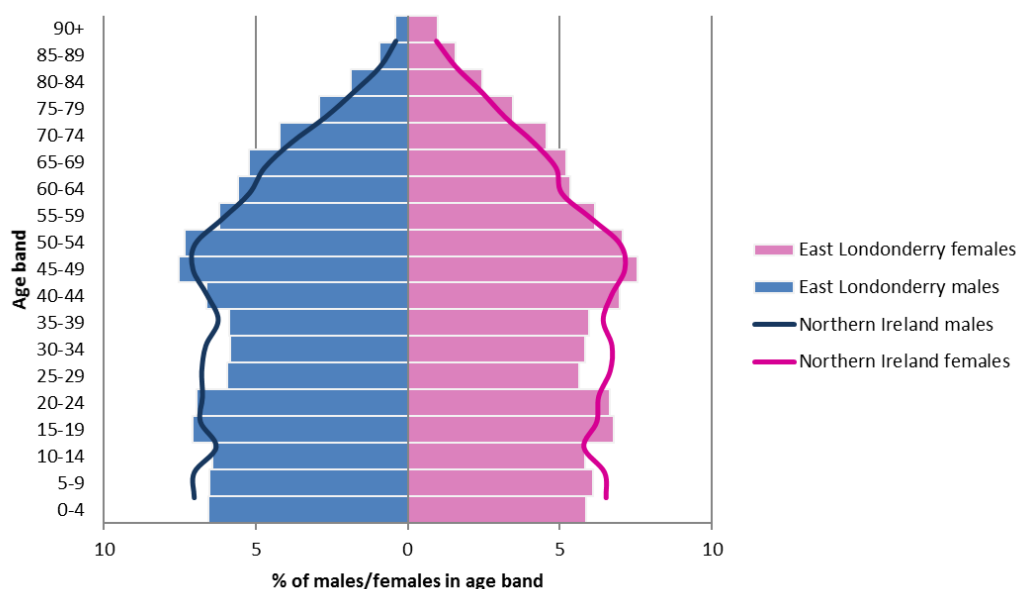
	Aged 0-15 years		Aged 16-64 years		Aged 65+		All ages
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Males	10,427	20.8	31,839	63.6	7,779	15.5	50,045
Females	9,683	19.0	31,918	62.7	9,274	18.2	50,875
Persons	20,110	19.9	63,757	63.2	17,053	16.9	100,920

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

Demographic profile – population pyramid

The population pyramid below illustrates in detail that East Londonderry has a lower proportion of children and a higher proportion of older people when compared with Northern Ireland as a whole. Most notably, East Londonderry has a lower proportion of people aged 25-39 years when compared to all of Northern Ireland.

Population pyramid for East Londonderry compared to Northern Ireland, June 2015



Age Group	East Londonderry		Northern Ireland		Age Group	East Londonderry		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	6.6	5.9	7.0	6.5	50-54	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.0
5-9	6.5	6.1	7.0	6.5	55-59	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.0
10-14	6.4	5.8	6.3	5.8	60-64	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.1
15-19	7.1	6.8	6.8	6.2	65-69	5.2	5.2	4.7	4.9
20-24	7.0	6.7	6.8	6.3	70-74	4.2	4.6	3.8	4.1
25-29	5.9	5.6	6.8	6.6	75-79	2.9	3.4	2.7	3.2
30-34	5.8	5.8	6.7	6.7	80-84	1.9	2.5	1.8	2.4
35-39	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.4	85-89	0.9	1.6	0.9	1.6
40-44	6.6	7.0	6.6	6.7	90+	0.4	1.0	0.4	1.0
45-49	7.5	7.5	7.1	7.1					

Source: NISRA, Mid-year population estimates

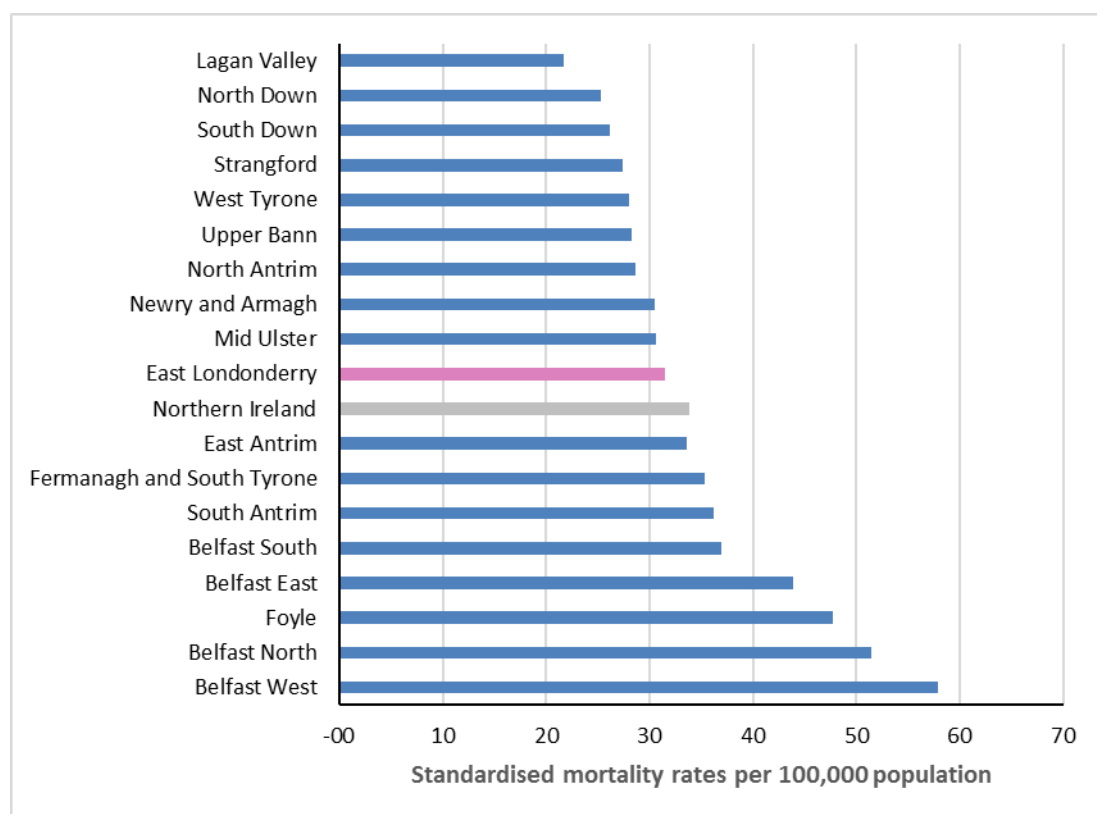
Health – Standardised mortality rate for circulatory disease (under-75s)

The age standardised mortality rate for the under-75s due to circulatory disease (2010-2014) in East Londonderry was 81 per 100,000 persons – 111 for males and 53 for females.

The age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2010-2014) in East Londonderry was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 83 per 100,000 persons.

East Londonderry had the ninth highest age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease in the under 75s (2010-2014).

Age standardised circulatory disease mortality rate (under 75s) per 100,000 population, 2010-2014



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	90	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	84	6	North Down	64	18
Belfast North	108	2	Foyle	93	3	South Antrim	78	10
Belfast South	82	8	Lagan Valley	74	14	South Down	71	16
Belfast West	121	1	Mid Ulster	71	16	Strangford	78	10
East Antrim	78	10	Newry and Armagh	83	7	Upper Bann	93	3
East Londonderry	81	9	North Antrim	75	13	West Tyrone	73	15

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

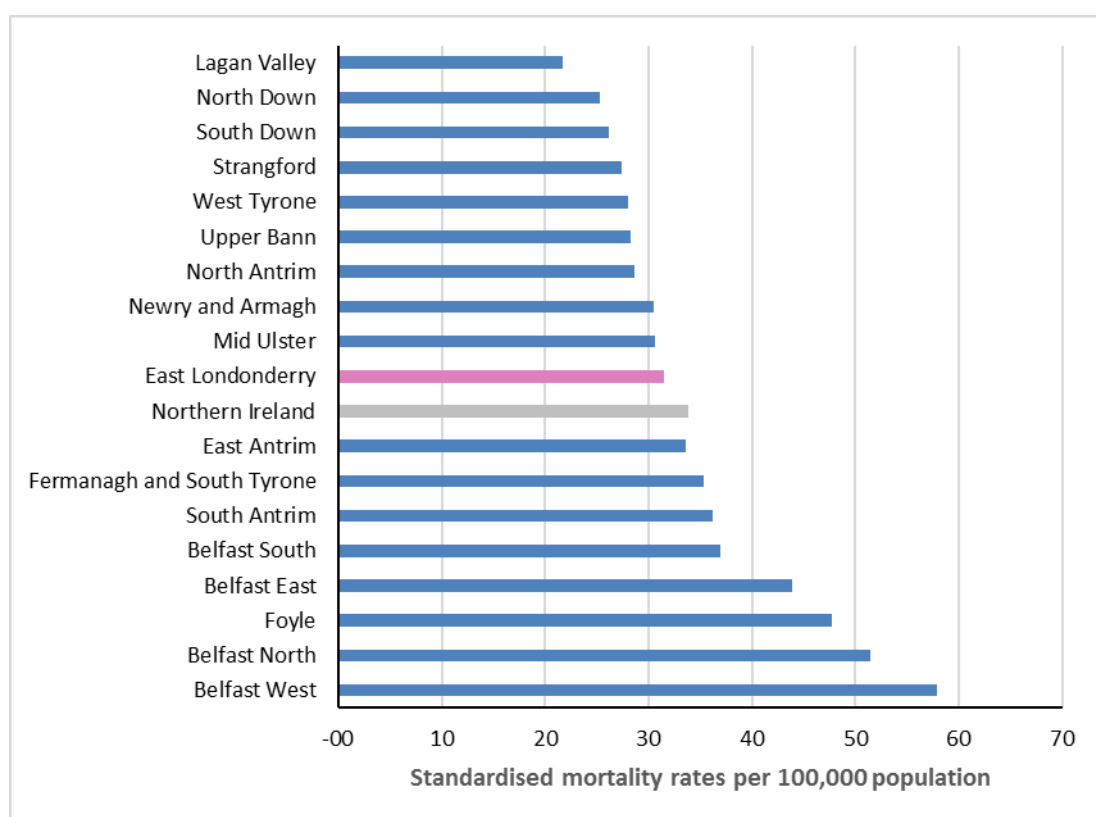
Health – Standardised mortality rate for respiratory disease (under-75s)

The age standardised mortality rate for the under-75s due to respiratory disease (2010-2014) in East Londonderry was 31 per 100,000 persons – 32 for males and 31 for females.

The age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2010-2014) in East Londonderry was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 34 per 100,000 persons.

East Londonderry had the ninth highest age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease in the under 75s (2010-2014).

Age standardised respiratory disease mortality rate (under 75s) per 100,000 persons, 2010-2014



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	44	4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	35	7	North Down	25	17
Belfast North	51	2	Foyle	48	3	South Antrim	36	6
Belfast South	37	5	Lagan Valley	22	18	South Down	26	16
Belfast West	58	1	Mid Ulster	31	9	Strangford	27	15
East Antrim	34	8	Newry and Armagh	30	11	Upper Bann	28	13
East Londonderry	31	9	North Antrim	29	12	West Tyrone	28	13

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

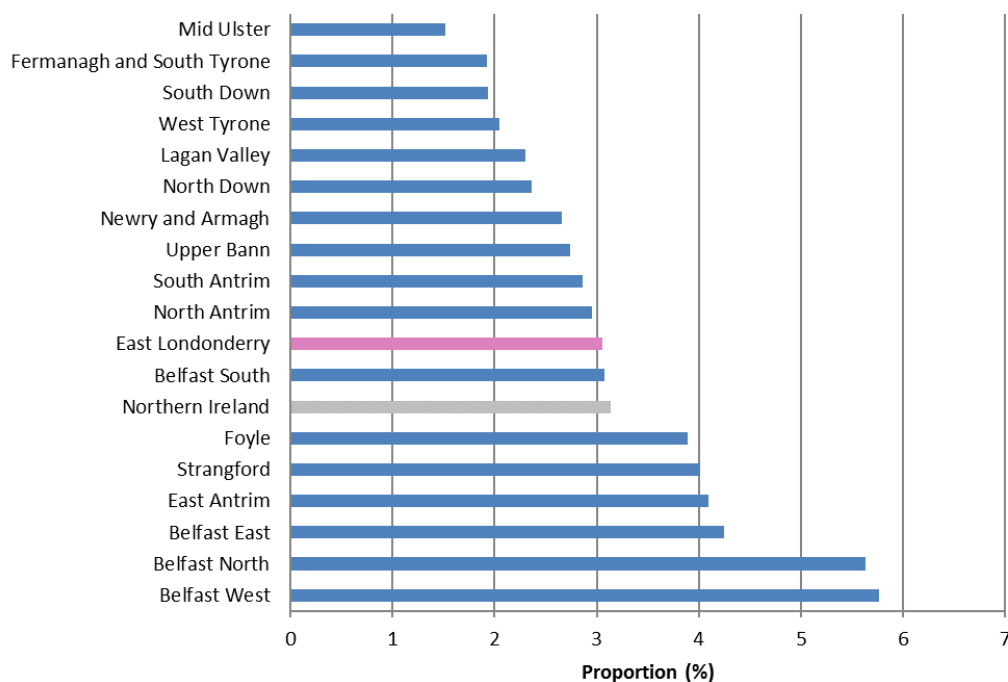
Health - Births to teenage mothers

In 2015, there were 37 births to teenage mothers in East Londonderry. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 3.1% of all births in the constituency in that year.

There was no difference in the proportion of births to teenage mothers in East Londonderry in 2015 and the Northern Ireland average, also 3.1%.

The constituency of East Londonderry had the joint seventh highest proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers.

Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers, 2015



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	4.2	3	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	1.9	Joint 16	North Down	2.4	13
Belfast North	5.6	2	Foyle	3.9	6	South Antrim	2.9	10
Belfast South	3.1	Joint 7	Lagan Valley	2.3	14	South Down	1.9	Joint 16
Belfast West	5.8	1	Mid Ulster	1.5	18	Strangford	4.0	5
East Antrim	4.1	4	Newry and Armagh	2.7	Joint 11	Upper Bann	2.7	Joint 11
East Londonderry	3.1	Joint 7	North Antrim	3.0	9	West Tyrone	2.0	15

Source: NISRA, NINIS (General Register Office)

Health - Disease prevalence (Quality Outcomes Framework)

As at 31 March 2016, the greatest differences, where prevalence rates per 1,000 patients were higher in East Londonderry than the Northern Ireland average, were for hypertension, diabetes mellitus and atrial fibrillation.

Disease Prevalence per 1,000 patients as reported through Quality Outcome Framework, 2016

	East Londonderry patients		Northern Ireland patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Patients on the Coronary Heart Disease Register	3,977	39	74,525	38
Patients on the Heart Failure 1 Register	883	9	15,702	8
Patients on the Heart Failure 3 Register	270	3	4,237	2
Patients on the Stroke Register	1,924	19	36,020	18
Patients on the Hypertension Register	14,483	142	260,032	133
Patients on the Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Register	2,091	21	38,530	20
Patients on the Cancer Register	2,307	23	42,454	22
Patients on the Mental Health Register	869	9	17,114	9
Patients on the Asthma Register	6,122	60	117,613	60
Patients on the Dementia Register	777	8	13,617	7
Patients on the Atrial Fibrillation Register	2,034	20	32,701	17
Patients on the Diabetes Mellitus Register (prevalence based on those aged 17+)	5,090	63	88,305	57
Patients on the Osteoporosis Register (prevalence based on those aged 50+)	262	7	4,104	6
Patients on the Rheumatoid Arthritis Register (prevalence based on those aged 16+)	736	9	11,899	8

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

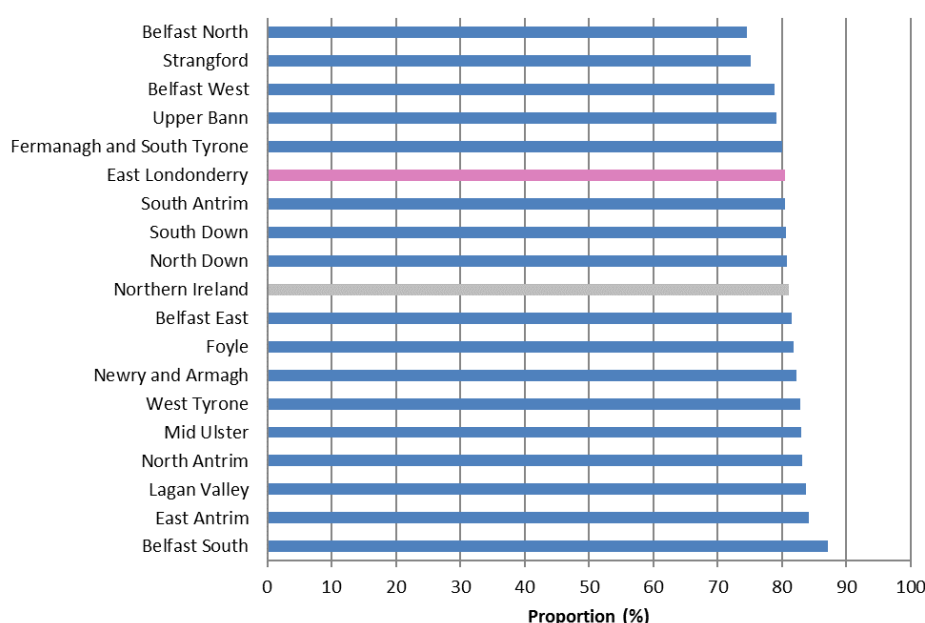
Education – Qualifications of School Leavers

In 2014/15, a total of 1,165 young people left post primary education in East Londonderry. Of these, 938 (80.5%) achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent, 700 of which (60.1% of all school leavers) included English and Maths. In total, 578³ school leavers (49.6%) achieved two or more A-levels or equivalent.

A lower proportion of East Londonderry pupils left post primary school with at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 81.1%.

East Londonderry had the sixth lowest proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent.

Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent, 2014/15



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	81.6	9	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	80.1	14	North Down	80.7	10
Belfast North	74.6	18	Foyle	81.8	8	South Antrim	80.6	Joint11
Belfast South	87.1	1	Lagan Valley	83.8	3	South Down	80.6	Joint 11
Belfast West	78.9	16	Mid Ulster	83.0	5	Strangford	75.2	17
East Antrim	84.2	2	Newry and Armagh	82.2	7	Upper Bann	79.2	15
East Londonderry	80.5	13	North Antrim	83.1	4	West Tyrone	82.8	6

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department of Education)

³ Please note that these pupils are included in the number achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent

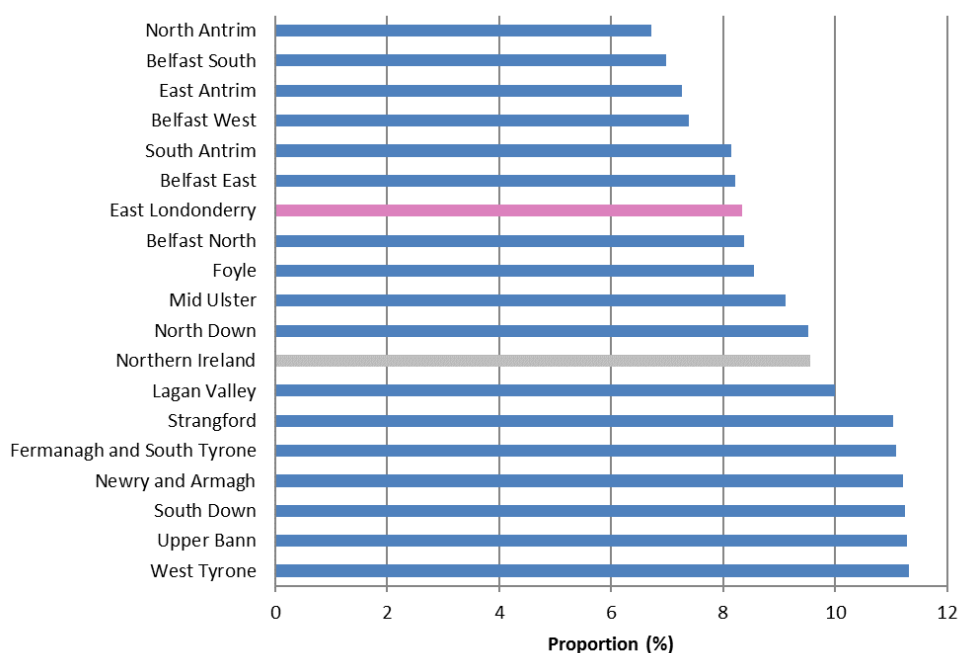
Education – Participation in Further Education

In 2014/15, there were 6,744 students from East Londonderry enrolled on regulated courses at Northern Ireland further education institutions. This equates to 8.3% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled on regulated courses at Northern Ireland further education institutions.

A lower proportion of East Londonderry constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled on regulated further education courses in 2014/15 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 9.6%.

East Londonderry had the seventh lowest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled on regulated courses at Northern Ireland further education institutions.

Enrolments in further education institutions as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over, 2014/15



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	8.2	13	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	11.1	5	North Down	9.5	8
Belfast North	8.4	11	Foyle	8.5	10	South Antrim	8.1	14
Belfast South	7.0	17	Lagan Valley	10.0	7	South Down	11.3	Joint 1
Belfast West	7.4	15	Mid Ulster	9.1	9	Strangford	11.0	6
East Antrim	7.3	16	Newry and Armagh	11.2	4	Upper Bann	11.3	Joint 1
East Londonderry	8.3	12	North Antrim	6.7	18	West Tyrone	11.3	Joint 1

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for the Economy)

Education – Participation in Further Education at ward level

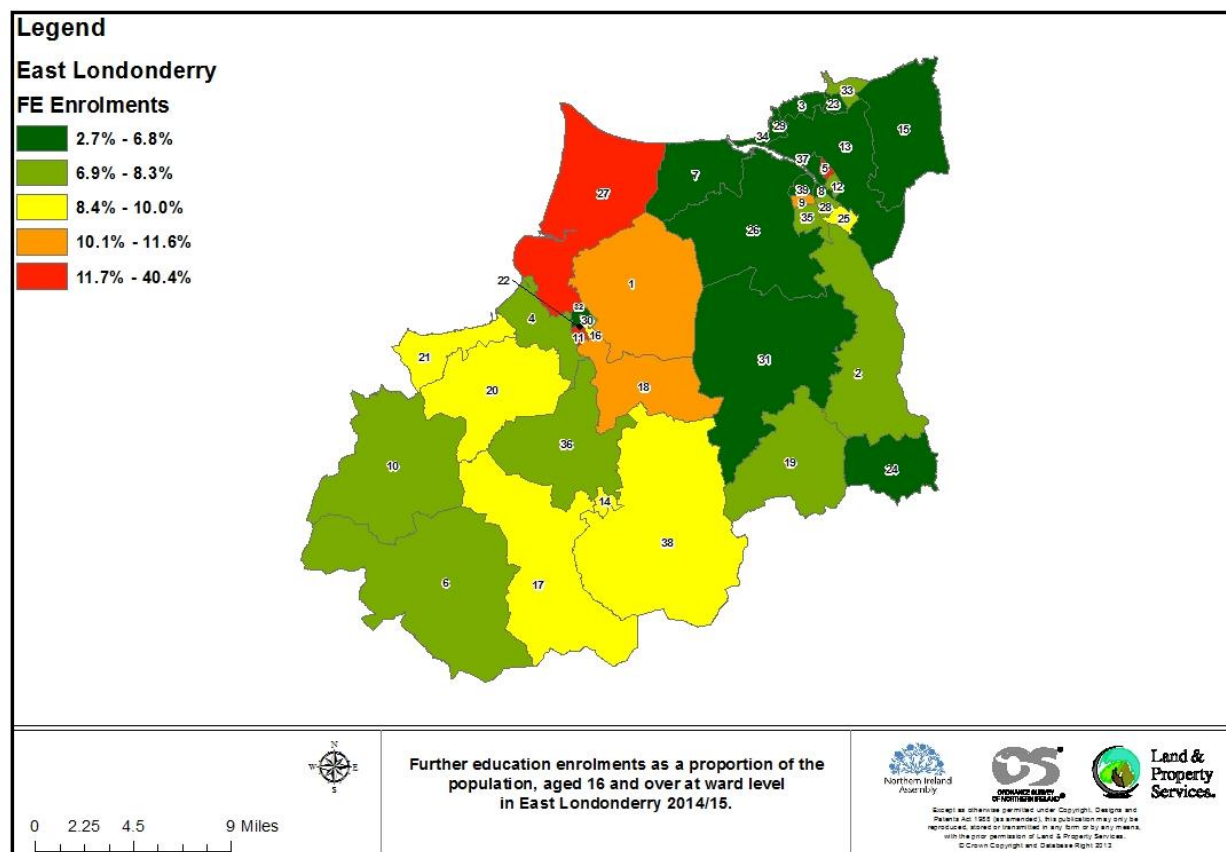
The highest proportion of people enrolled in further education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Magilligan (40.4%, 861 enrolments), Coolessan (12.5%, 139 enrolments) and Greystone (12.3%, 125 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Strand (2.7%, 72 enrolments), Portstewart (4.6%, 66 enrolments) and Dundooan (4.6%, 128 enrolments).

Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2014/15

Ward	Total further education enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total further education enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Aghanloo	364	10.8	Greysteel	264	8.7
Agivey	156	7.6	Greystone	125	12.3
Atlantic	124	6.2	Hopefield	207	6.8
Ballykelly	102	6.9	Kilrea	135	6.2
Ballysally	222	12.2	Knocklynn	263	8.5
Banagher	186	6.9	Macosquin	110	5.9
Castlerock	150	5.9	Magilligan	861	40.4
Central	116	6.6	Mount Sandel	124	7.5
Churchland	206	10.4	Portstewart	66	4.6
Claudy	211	7.8	Rathbrady	90	7.3
Coolessan	139	12.5	Ringsend	114	5.8
Cross Glebe	154	7.5	Roeside	76	6.2
Dundooan	128	4.6	Royal Portrush	126	7.5
Dungiven	156	9.8	Strand	72	2.7
Dunluce	88	5.2	The Cuts	232	7.0
Enagh	177	8.9	The Highlands	122	7.8
Feeny	155	8.6	University	124	5.3
Forest	198	10.1	Upper Glenshane	165	8.8
Garvagh	170	7.7	Waterside	108	5.0
Glack	158	9.2			

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

Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2014/15



1	Aghanloo	14	Dungiven	27	Magilligan
2	Agivey	15	Dunluce	28	Mount Sandel
3	Atlantic	16	Enagh (Limavady LGD)	29	Portstewart
4	Ballykelly	17	Feeny	30	Rathbrady
5	Ballysally	18	Forest	31	Ringsend
6	Banagher	19	Garvagh	32	Roeside
7	Castlerock	20	Glack	33	Royal Portrush
8	Central (Coleraine LGD)	21	Greysteel	34	Strand (Coleraine LGD)
9	Churchland	22	Greystone (Limavady LGD)	35	The Cuts
10	Claudy	23	Hopefield	36	The Highlands
11	Coolessan	24	Kilrea	37	University
12	Cross Glebe	25	Knocklynn	38	Upper Glenshane
13	Dundooan	26	Macosquin	39	Waterside

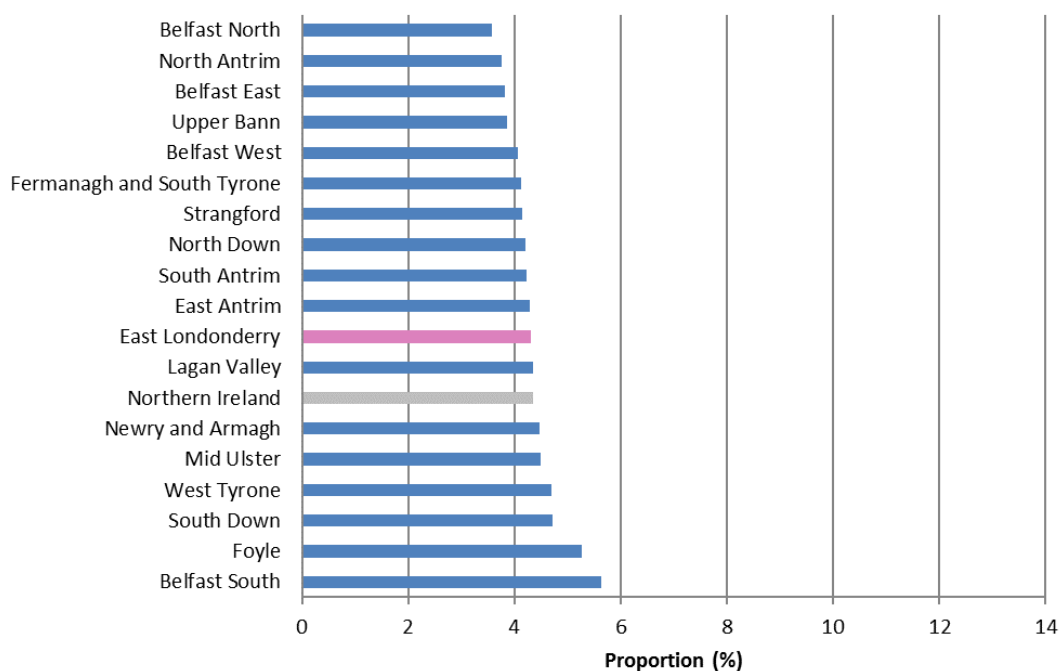
Education – Participation in Higher Education

In 2014/15, there were 3,485 students from East Londonderry 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 East Londonderry constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled in higher education institutions in 2014/15 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.4%.

East Londonderry had the joint eighth highest 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, 2014/15



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	3.8	Joint 16	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.1	Joint 13	North Down	4.2	Joint 10
Belfast North	3.6	18	Foyle	5.3	2	South Antrim	4.2	Joint 10
Belfast South	5.6	1	Lagan Valley	4.4	7	South Down	4.7	Joint 3
Belfast West	4.1	Joint 13	Mid Ulster	4.5	Joint 5	Strangford	4.2	Joint 10
East Antrim	4.3	Joint 8	Newry and Armagh	4.5	Joint 5	Upper Bann	3.9	15
East Londonderry	4.3	Joint 8	North Antrim	3.8	Joint 16	West Tyrone	4.7	Joint 3

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for the Economy)

Education – Participation in Higher Education at ward level

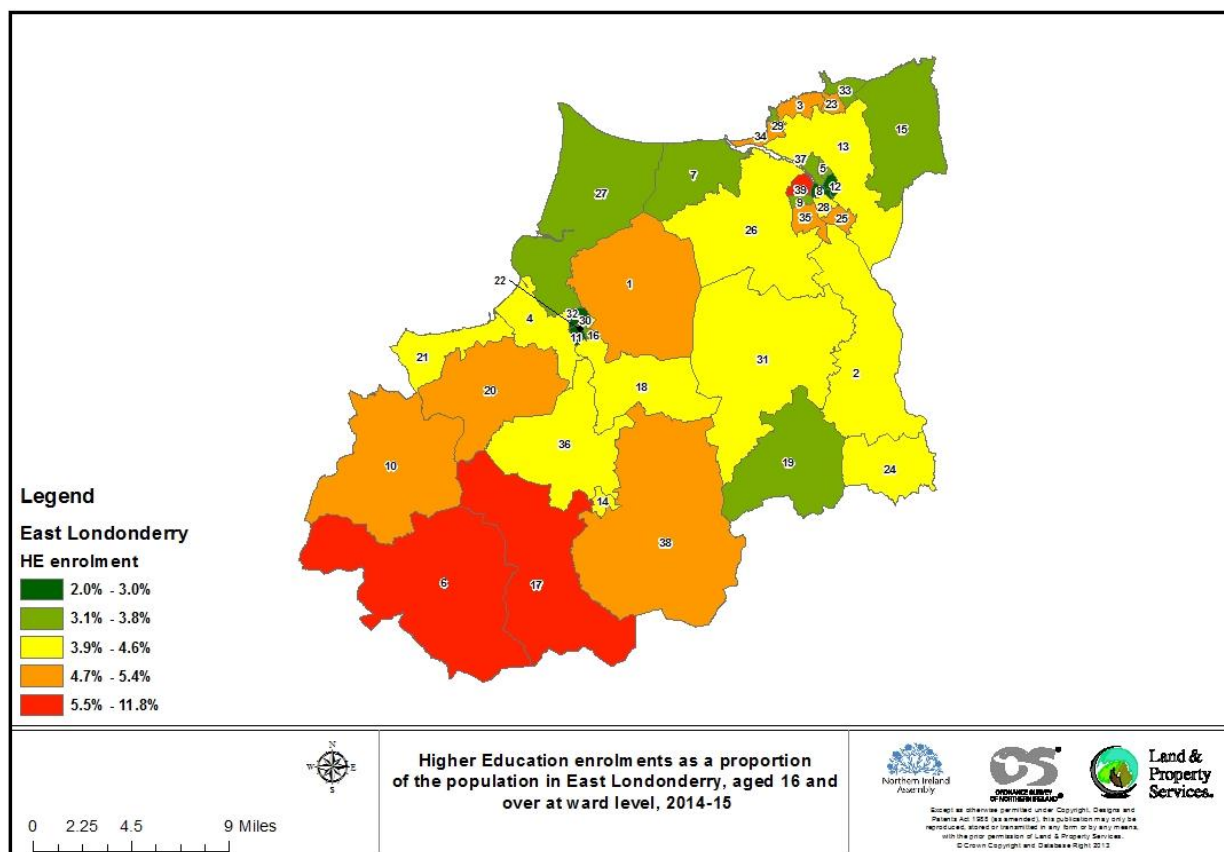
The highest proportion of people enrolled in higher education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Waterside (7.9%, 170 enrolments), Feeney (5.6%, 100 enrolments) and Banagher (5.5%, 150 enrolments). The smallest proportions were found in Greystone (2.0%, 20 enrolments), Coolessan (2.3%, 25 enrolments) and Roeside (2.4%, 30 enrolments).

Proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in Higher Education by Ward, 2014/15

Ward	Total HE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total HE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Aghanloo	180	5.3	Greysteel	135	4.5
Agivey	85	4.2	Greystone	20	2.0
Atlantic	105	5.2	Hopefield	155	5.1
Ballykelly	65	4.4	Kilrea	85	3.9
Ballysally	60	3.3	Knocklynn	160	5.2
Banagher	150	5.5	Macosquin	75	4.0
Castlerock	95	3.7	Magilligan	65	3.1
Central	45	2.6	Mount Sandel	70	4.2
Churchland	65	3.3	Portstewart	55	3.8
Claudy	130	4.8	Rathbrady	55	4.5
Coolessan	25	2.3	Ringsend	80	4.1
Cross Glebe	60	2.9	Roeside	30	2.4
Dundooan	125	4.5	Royal Portrush	55	3.3
Dungiven	70	4.4	Strand	125	4.7
Dunluce	65	3.8	The Cuts	160	4.8
Enagh	75	3.8	The Highlands	70	4.5
Feeny	100	5.6	University	75	3.2
Forest	90	4.6	Upper Glenshane	90	4.8
Garvagh	80	3.6	Waterside	170	7.9
Glack	85	5.0			

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

Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2014/15



1	Aghanloo	14	Dungiven	27	Magilligan
2	Agivey	15	Dunluce	28	Mount Sandel
3	Atlantic	16	Enagh (Limavady LGD)	29	Portstewart
4	Ballykelly	17	Feeny	30	Rathbrady
5	Ballysally	18	Forest	31	Ringsend
6	Banagher	19	Garvagh	32	Roeside
7	Castlerock	20	Glack	33	Royal Portrush
8	Central (Coleraine LGD)	21	Greysteel	34	Strand (Coleraine LGD)
9	Churchland	22	Greystone (Limavady LGD)	35	The Cuts
10	Claudy	23	Hopefield	36	The Highlands
11	Coolissan	24	Kilrea	37	University
12	Cross Glebe	25	Knocklynn	38	Upper Glenshane
13	Dundooan	26	Macosquin	39	Waterside

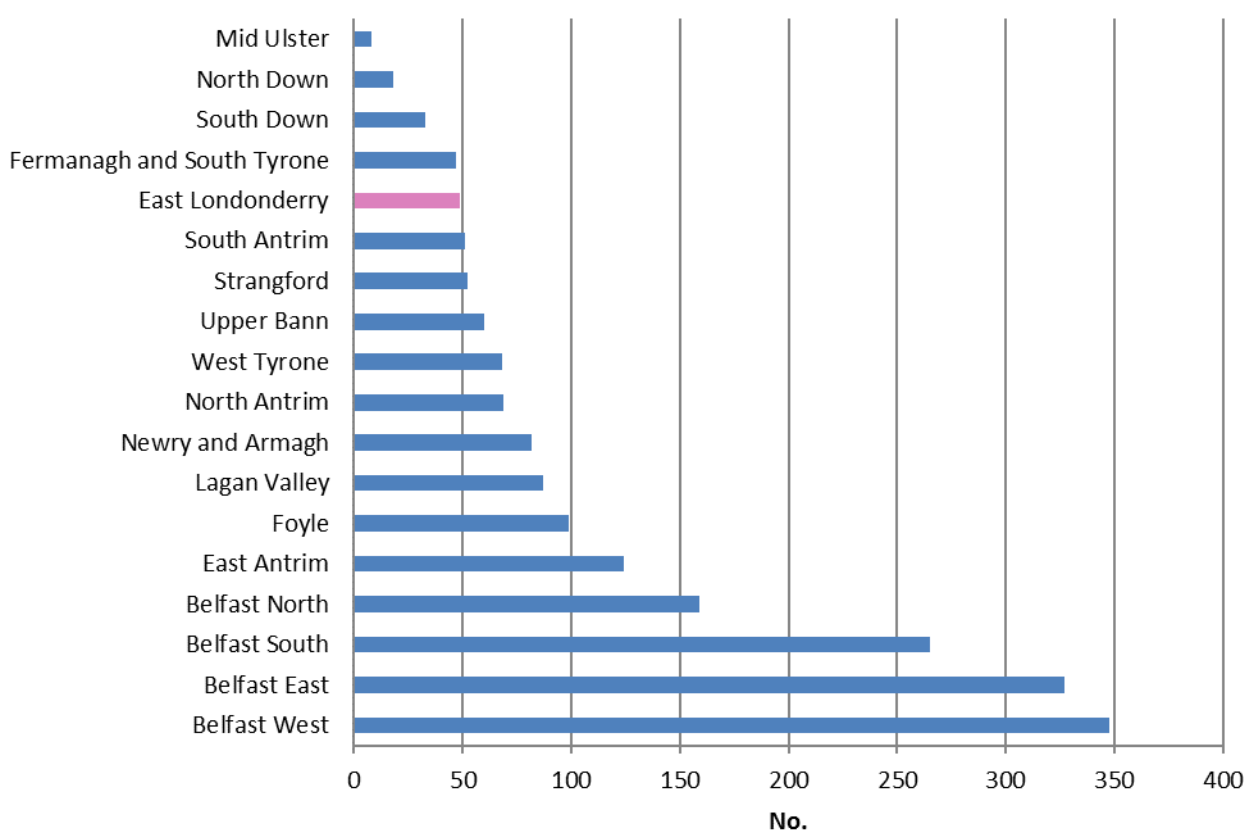
Labour Market – Confirmed redundancies

In 2015, there were 49 confirmed redundancies in East Londonderry.

This represents 2.5% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2015.

East Londonderry had the fifth lowest number of redundancies in 2015.

Number of confirmed redundancies in 2015



	No.	Rank		No.	Rank		No.	Rank
Belfast East	327	2	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	47	15	North Down	18	17
Belfast North	159	4	Foyle	99	6	South Antrim	51	13
Belfast South	265	3	Lagan Valley	87	7	South Down	33	16
Belfast West	348	1	Mid Ulster	8	18	Strangford	52	12
East Antrim	124	5	Newry and Armagh	82	8	Upper Bann	60	11
East Londonderry	49	14	North Antrim	69	9	West Tyrone	68	10

Source: NISRA, NINIS

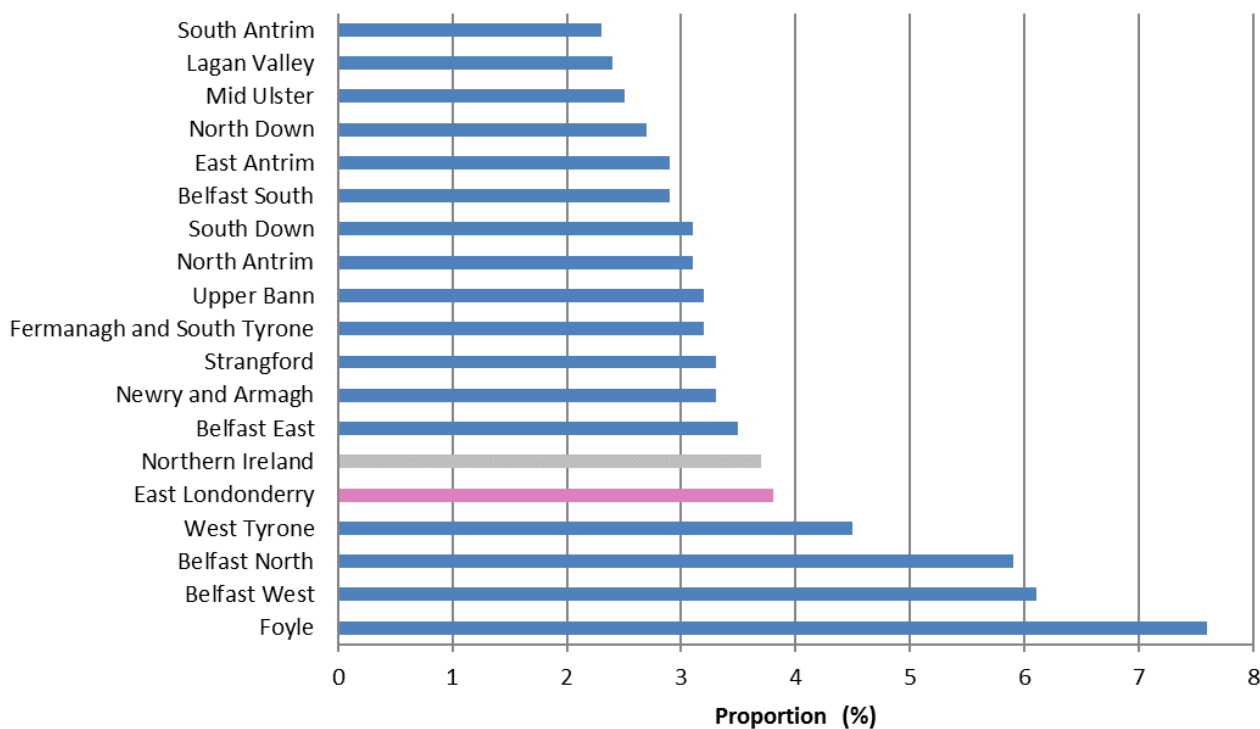
Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2015, there were 2,448 people claiming unemployment benefits in East Londonderry. This equates to 3.8% of all working age people in the constituency.

A higher proportion of working age people in East Antrim claimed unemployment-related benefits when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 3.7%.

East Londonderry was the constituency with the fifth highest unemployment claimant count.

Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits, 2015



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	3.5	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	3.2	Joint 9	North Down	2.7	15
Belfast North	5.9	3	Foyle	7.6	1	South Antrim	2.3	18
Belfast South	2.9	Joint 13	Lagan Valley	2.4	17	South Down	3.1	Joint 11
Belfast West	6.1	2	Mid Ulster	2.5	16	Strangford	3.3	Joint 7
East Antrim	2.9	Joint 13	Newry and Armagh	3.3	Joint 7	Upper Bann	3.2	Joint 9
East Londonderry	3.8	5	North Antrim	3.1	Joint 11	West Tyrone	4.5	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 Greystone (13.1%, 104 claimants), Coolessan (8.9%, 81 claimants) and Ballysally (7.8%, 123 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Strand (1.1%, 22 claimants), Ringsend (1.8%, 27 claimants) and Magilligan (1.9%, 30 claimants).

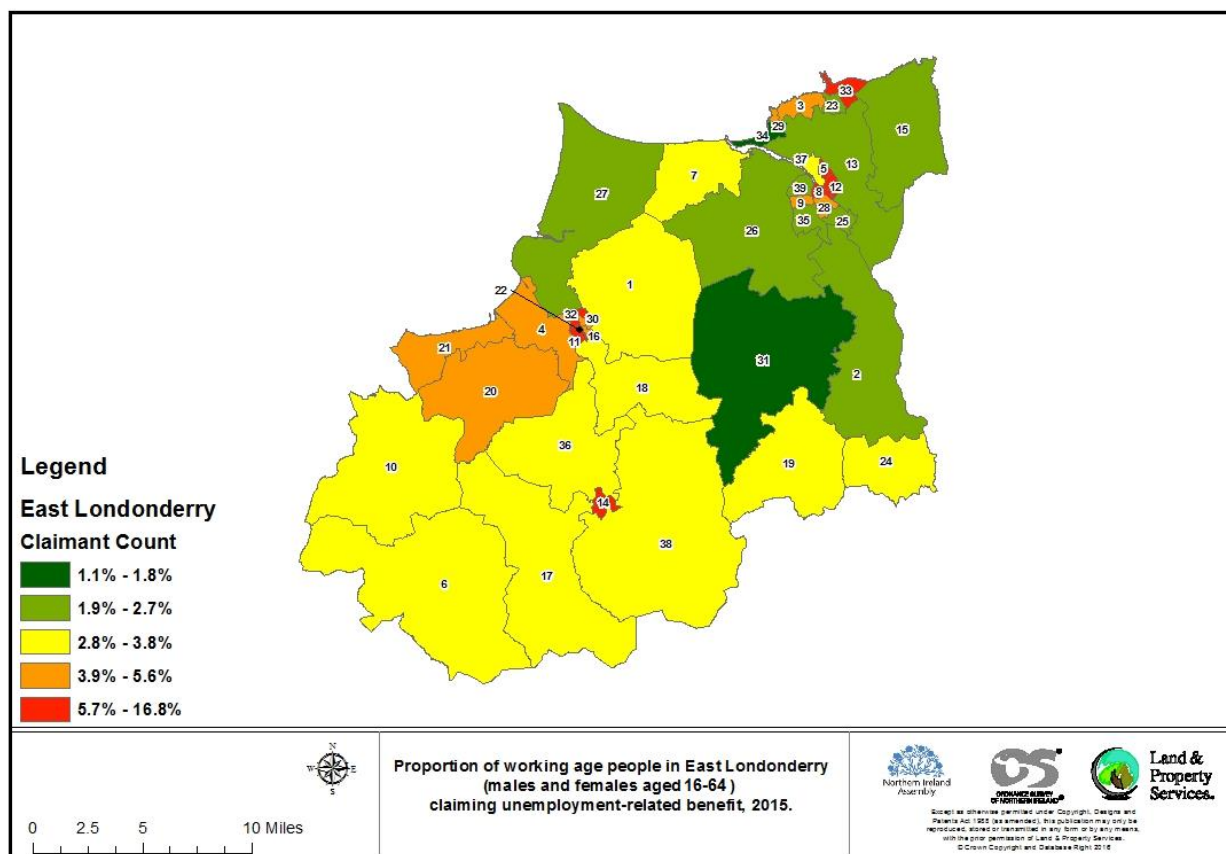
Proportion of Working Age people (males/females 16 – 64) claiming unemployment related benefits, 2015

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population ⁴	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Aghanloo	93	3.2	Greysteel	119	4.4
Agivey	31	1.9	Greystone	104	13.1
Atlantic	68	4.6	Hopefield	62	2.7
Ballykelly	65	5.6	Kilrea	63	3.6
Ballysally	123	7.8	Knocklynn	63	2.5
Banagher	68	3.0	Macosquin	35	2.4
Castlerock	53	2.8	Magilligan	30	1.9
Central (Coleraine)	93	7.1	Mount Sandel	43	3.9
Churchland	79	4.9	Portstewart	48	4.8
Claudy	75	3.4	Rathbrady	38	4.3
Coolessan	81	8.9	Ringsend	27	1.8
Cross Glebe	107	6.4	Roeside	58	6.8
Dundooan	45	2.0	Royal Portrush	81	6.8
Dungiven	80	6.0	Strand	22	1.1
Dunluce	22	1.9	The Cuts	68	2.6
Enagh	77	4.8	The Highlands	42	3.3
Feeny	57	3.8	University	64	3.3
Forest	61	3.8	Upper Glenshane	57	3.6
Garvagh	56	3.3	Waterside	36	2.4
Glack	56	4.0			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count)

⁴ 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, 2015



1	Aghanloo	14	Dungiven	27	Magilligan
2	Agivey	15	Dunluce	28	Mount Sandel
3	Atlantic	16	Enagh (Limavady LGD)	29	Portstewart
4	Ballykelly	17	Feeny	30	Rathbrady
5	Ballysally	18	Forest	31	Ringsend
6	Banagher	19	Garvagh	32	Roeside
7	Castlerock	20	Glack	33	Royal Portrush
8	Central (Coleraine LGD)	21	Greysteel	34	Strand (Coleraine LGD)
9	Churchland	22	Greystone (Limavady LGD)	35	The Cuts
10	Claudy	23	Hopefield	36	The Highlands
11	Coolessan	24	Kilrea	37	University
12	Cross Glebe	25	Knocklynn	38	Upper Glenshane
13	Dundooan	26	Macosquin	39	Waterside

Businesses – InvestNI Investment

In 2015, InvestNI made 153 offers of assistance and investment to companies in East Londonderry. During the period, £2.1m of assistance was provided to companies within the constituency, £2.0m of which was offered to locally owned businesses. A further £15.2m planned investment has been allocated to companies within the constituency, £15.1m of which has been allocated to locally owned businesses.

Amount of InvestNI assistance in £million, 2015

	Total Offers	Total Assistance Offered (£m)	Total Planned Investment (£m)	Offers to Locally-Owned Businesses	Assistance Offered (£m) to Locally-Owned Businesses	Total Planned Investment (£m) to Locally-Owned Businesses
East Londonderry	153	2.1	15.2	150	2.0	15.1
Northern Ireland	3,781	94.0	497.7	3,550	72.1	325.9

Source: NISRA, NINIS

Low income – People claiming benefits

As at February 2016, 31,870 people in East Londonderry claimed at least one of the main benefits. This equates to 39.4% of all constituents aged 16 and over.

A higher proportion of people aged 16 and over living in East Londonderry claimed at least one benefit when compared with the Northern Ireland average of 38.3%.

East Londonderry was the constituency with the fifth 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 February 2016



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	37.4	12	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	34.3	16	North Down	38.9	6
Belfast North	47.3	2	Foyle	45.3	3	South Antrim	34.4	15
Belfast South	29.5	18	Lagan Valley	34.1	17	South Down	37.5	Joint 9
Belfast West	49.3	1	Mid Ulster	35.2	14	Strangford	38.7	7
East Antrim	37.5	Joint 9	Newry and Armagh	37.5	Joint 9	Upper Bann	36.8	13
East Londonderry	39.4	5	North Antrim	37.8	8	West Tyrone	42.1	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 Greystone (86.0%, 680 claimants), Roeside (82.8%, 710 claimants) and Coolessan (74.4%, 680 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Upper Glenshane (39.5%, 630 claimants) Aghanloo (39.5%, 1,140 claimants) Knocklynn (39.6%, 1,010 claimants).

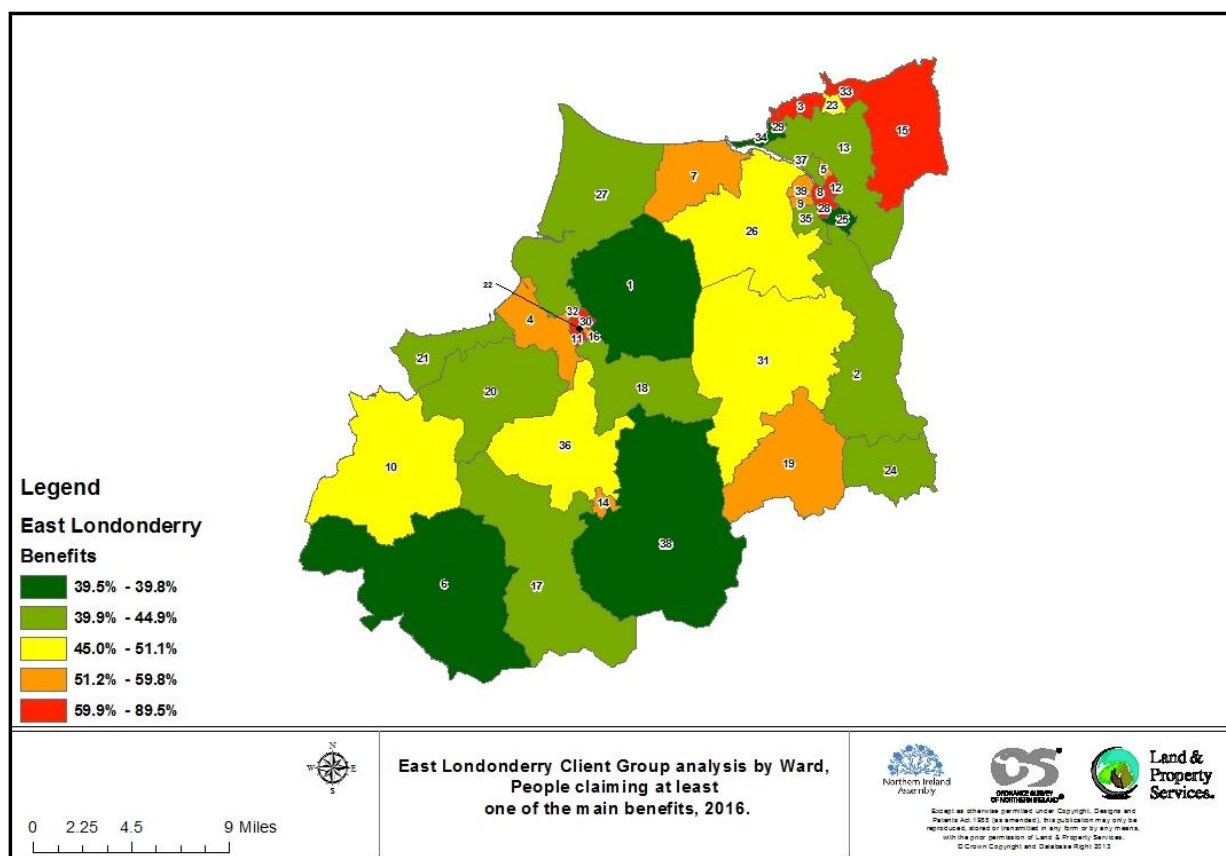
Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits, as at February 2016⁵

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
Aghanloo	1,140	39.5	Greysteel	1,080	40.2
Agivey	700	43.6	Greystone	680	86.0
Atlantic	900	60.9	Hopefield	1,100	47.7
Ballykelly	640	55.6	Kilrea	750	43.2
Ballysally	910	57.6	Knocklynn	1,010	39.6
Banagher	900	39.6	Macosquin	670	46.3
Castlerock	990	52.5	Magilligan	660	42.0
Central, Coleraine	860	65.4	Mount Sandel	740	66.5
Churchland	900	55.5	Portstewart	730	73.0
Claudy	1,010	45.6	Rathbrady	640	72.7
Coolessan	680	74.4	Ringsend	700	46.1
Cross Glebe	1,020	61.2	Roeside	710	82.8
Dundooan	920	41.8	Royal Portrush	850	71.3
Dungiven	720	54.2	Strand (Coleraine)	810	39.6
Dunluce	710	62.0	The Cuts	1,160	43.7
Enagh	830	51.7	The Highlands	590	45.8
Feeny	650	43.2	University	820	42.9
Forest	690	42.8	Upper Glenshane	630	39.5
Garvagh	870	51.4	Waterside	880	57.6
Glack	620	44.2			

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

⁵ 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, as at February 2016



1	Aghanloo	14	Dungiven	27	Magilligan
2	Agivey	15	Dunluce	28	Mount Sandel
3	Atlantic	16	Enagh (Limavady LGD)	29	Portstewart
4	Ballykelly	17	Feeny	30	Rathbrady
5	Ballysally	18	Forest	31	Ringsend
6	Banagher	19	Garvagh	32	Roeside
7	Castlerock	20	Glack	33	Royal Portrush
8	Central (Coleraine LGD)	21	Greysteel	34	Strand (Coleraine LGD)
9	Churchland	22	Greystone (Limavady LGD)	35	The Cuts
10	Claudy	23	Hopefield	36	The Highlands
11	Coolessan	24	Kilrea	37	University
12	Cross Glebe	25	Knocklynn	38	Upper Glenshane
13	Dundooan	26	Macosquin	39	Waterside

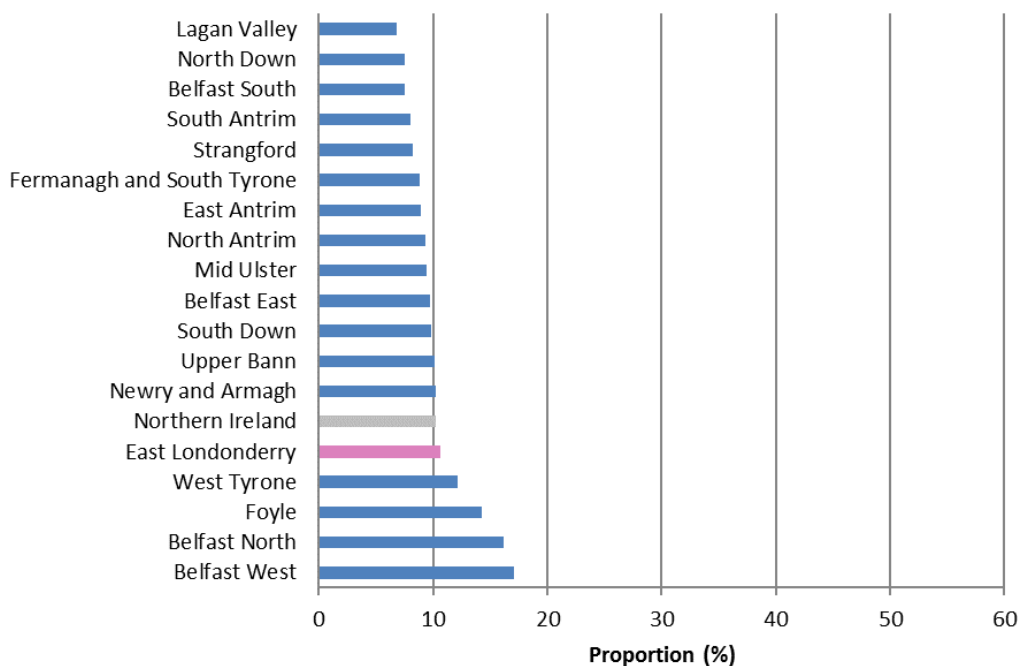
Low income – People claiming Employment and Support Allowance

As at February 2016, there were 6,770 people in East Londonderry claiming Employment and Support Allowance. This equates to 10.6% of people aged 16-64 years claiming the benefit.

A higher proportion of people aged 16-64 years living in East Londonderry claimed Employment and Support Allowance when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 10.2%.

East Londonderry was the constituency with the fifth highest proportion of people aged 16-64 years claiming Employment and Support Allowance.

Proportion of working age people claiming Employment and Support Allowance, as at February 2016



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	9.7	9	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	8.8	13	North Down	7.5	Joint 16
Belfast North	16.2	2	Foyle	14.3	3	South Antrim	8.0	15
Belfast South	7.5	Joint 16	Lagan Valley	6.8	18	South Down	9.8	8
Belfast West	17.1	1	Mid Ulster	9.4	10	Strangford	8.2	14
East Antrim	8.9	12	Newry and Armagh	10.2	6	Upper Bann	10.1	7
East Londonderry	10.6	5	North Antrim	9.3	11	West Tyrone	12.1	4

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

Low income – People claiming Employment and Support Allowance at ward level

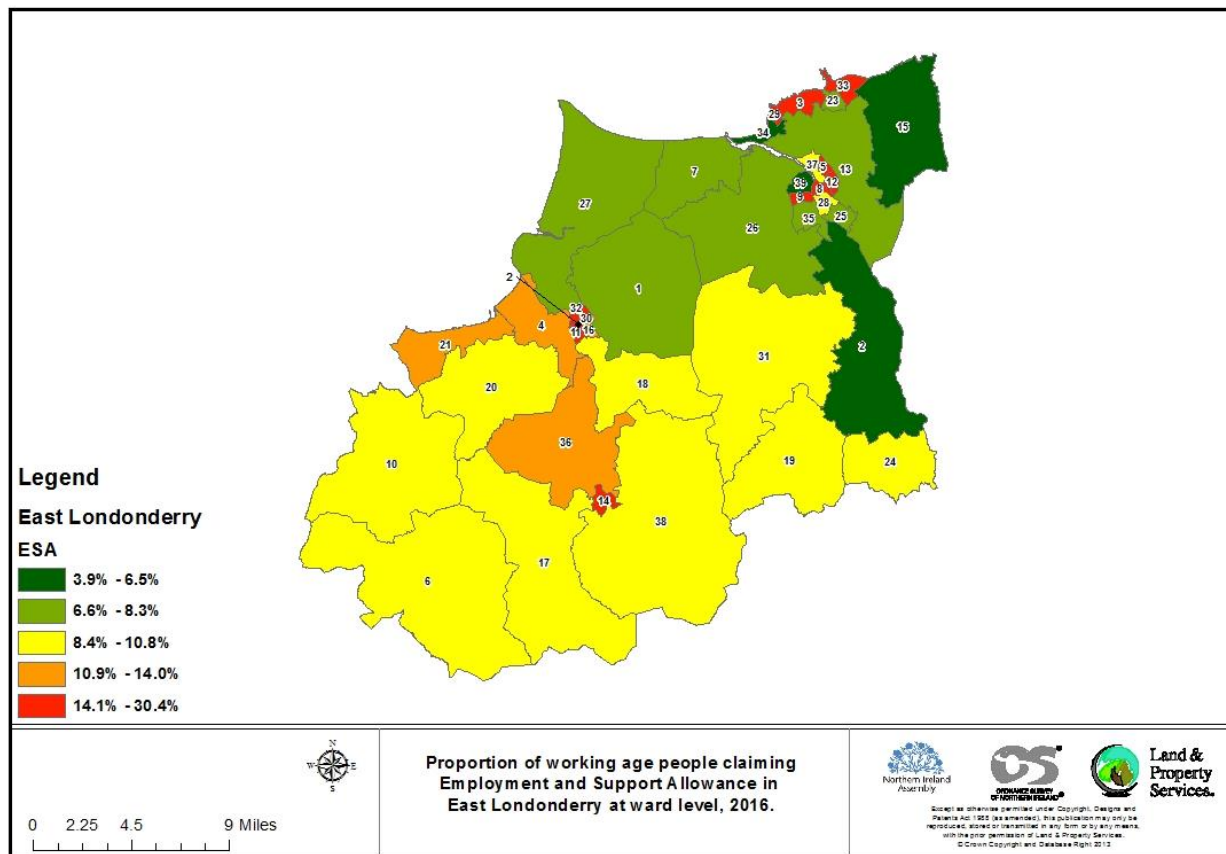
Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) is a benefit for people who are unable to work due to illness or disability. The highest proportion of Employment and Support Allowance claimants (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Greystone (27.8%, 220 claimants), Coolestan 25.2%, 230 claimants) and Roeside (19.8%, 170 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Strand (3.9%, 80 claimants), Waterside (5.9%, 90 claimants) and Dunluce (6.1%, 70 claimants).

Proportion of working age people claiming income support at ward level, as at February 2016

Ward	No. of working age people claiming ESA	of working age people claiming ESA	Ward	No. of working age people claiming ESA	of working age people claiming ESA
Aghanloo	240	8.3	Greysteel	310	11.5
Agivey	100	6.2	Greystone	220	27.8
Atlantic	210	14.2	Hopefield	160	6.9
Ballykelly	150	13.0	Kilrea	150	8.6
Ballysally	290	18.4	Knocklynn	180	7.1
Banagher	200	8.8	Macosquin	110	7.6
Castlerock	140	7.4	Magilligan	130	8.3
Central	220	16.7	Mount Sandel	100	9.0
Churchland	300	18.5	Portstewart	150	15.0
Claudy	210	9.5	Rathbrady	110	12.5
Coolestan	230	25.2	Ringsend	130	8.6
Cross Glebe	250	15.0	Roeside	170	19.8
Dundooan	150	6.8	Royal Portrush	210	17.6
Dungiven	210	15.8	Strand	80	3.9
Dunluce	70	6.1	The Cuts	210	7.9
Enagh	200	12.5	The Highlands	140	10.9
Feeny	160	10.6	University	190	9.9
Forest	150	9.3	Upper Glenshane	140	8.8
Garvagh	160	9.5	Waterside	90	5.9
Glack	130	9.3			

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

Proportion of working age people claiming Employment and Support Allowance at ward level, as at February 2016



1	Aghanloo	14	Dungiven	27	Magilligan
2	Agivey	15	Dunluce	28	Mount Sandel
3	Atlantic	16	Enagh (Limavady LGD)	29	Portstewart
4	Ballykelly	17	Feeny	30	Rathbrady
5	Ballysally	18	Forest	31	Ringsend
6	Banagher	19	Garvagh	32	Roeside
7	Castlerock	20	Glack	33	Royal Portrush
8	Central (Coleraine LGD)	21	Greysteel	34	Strand (Coleraine LGD)
9	Churchland	22	Greystone (Limavady LGD)	35	The Cuts
10	Claudy	23	Hopefield	36	The Highlands
11	Coolessan	24	Kilrea	37	University
12	Cross Glebe	25	Knocklynn	38	Upper Glenshane
13	Dundooan	26	Macosquin	39	Waterside

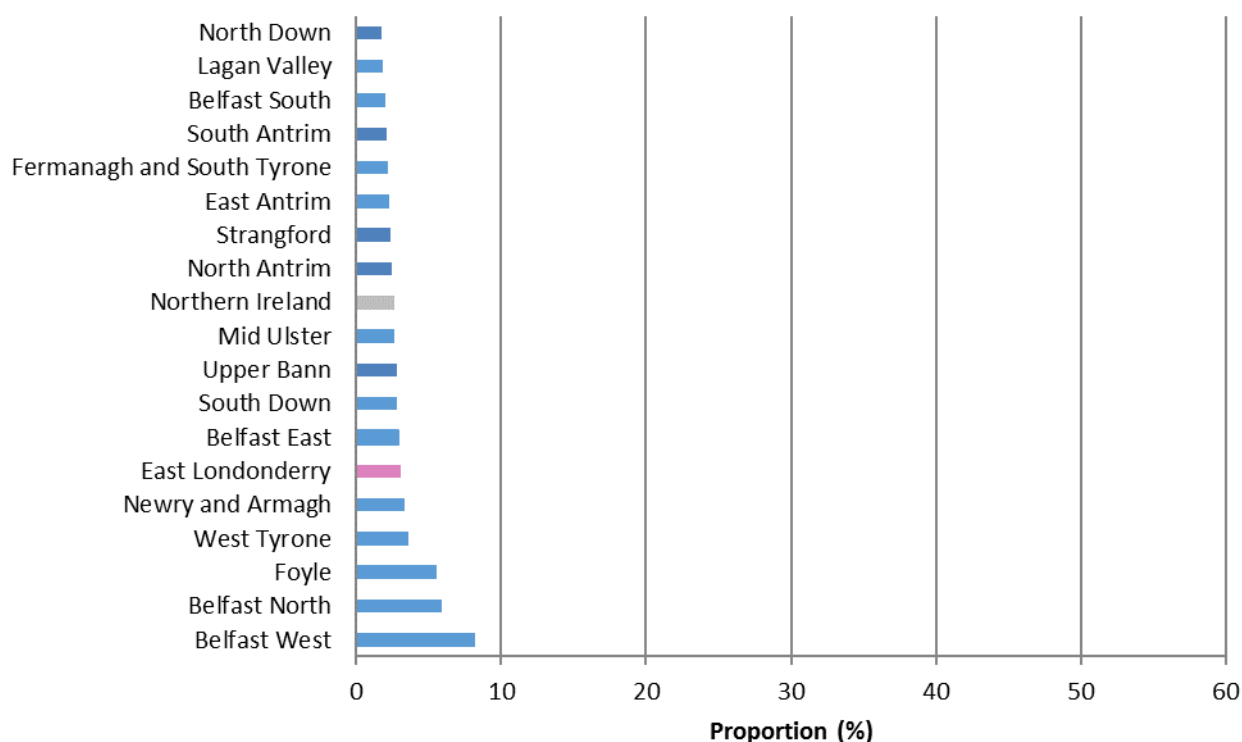
Low income – People claiming Income Support

As at February 2016, there were 2,020 people in East Londonderry claiming income support, of whom 1,970 were of working age. This equates to 3.1% of working age people claiming the benefit.

A lower proportion of working age people living in East Londonderry claimed income support when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 3.2%.

East Londonderry was the constituency with the sixth highest proportion of working age people claiming income support.

Proportion of working age people claiming income support, as at February 2016



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	2.9	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2.2	14	North Down	1.8	Joint 17
Belfast North	5.9	2	Foyle	5.5	3	South Antrim	2.1	Joint 15
Belfast South	2.1	Joint 15	Lagan Valley	1.8	Joint 17	South Down	2.8	Joint 8
Belfast West	8.2	1	Mid Ulster	2.7	10	Strangford	2.4	12
East Antrim	2.3	13	Newry and Armagh	3.3	5	Upper Bann	2.8	Joint 8
East Londonderry	3.1	6	North Antrim	2.5	11	West Tyrone	3.6	4

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

Low income – People claiming Income Support at ward level

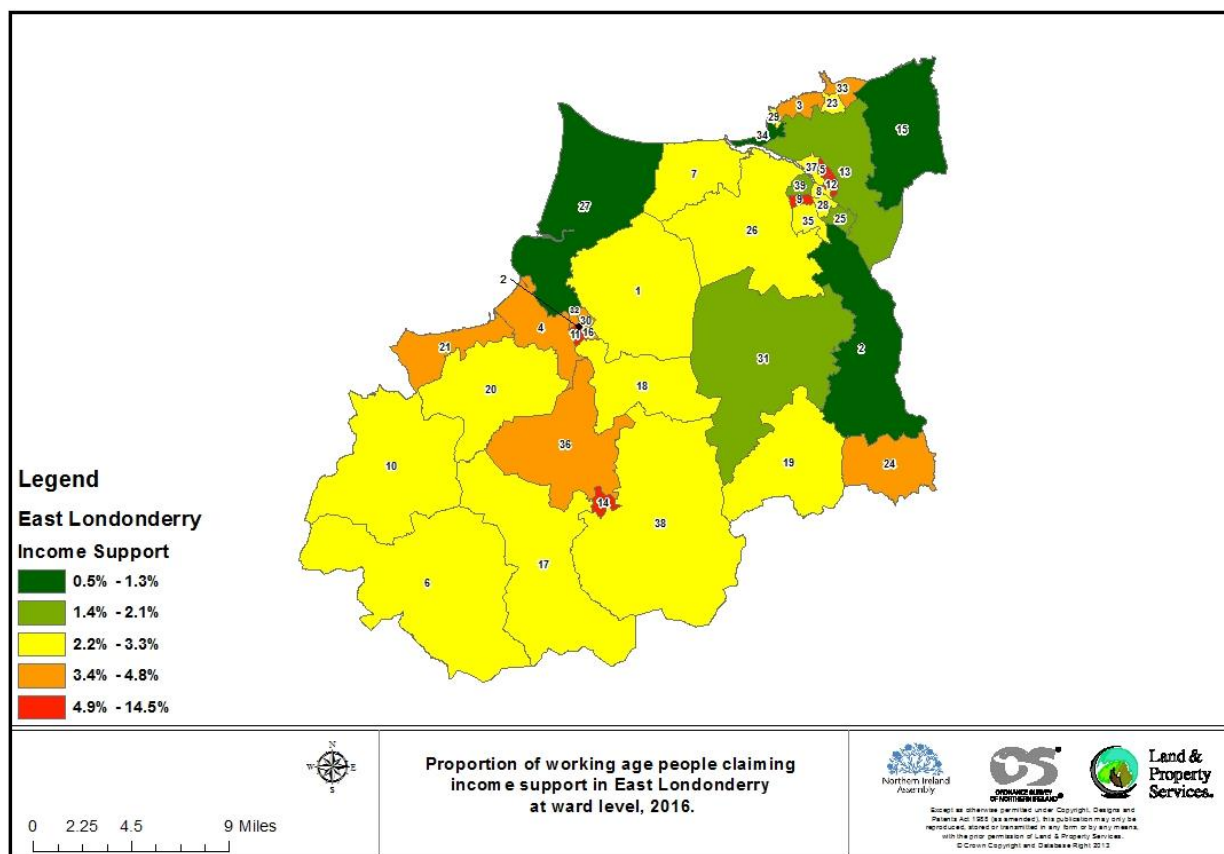
The highest proportion of Income Support claimants (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Greystone (10.1%, 80 claimants), Ballysally (8.9%, 140 claimants) and Cross Glebe (7.8%, 130 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Strand (0.5%, 10 claimants), Dunluce (0.9%, 10 claimants) and Agivey (1.2%, 20 claimants).

Proportion of working age people claiming income support at ward level, as at February 2016

Ward	No. of working age people claiming income support	of working age people claiming income support	Ward	No. of working age people claiming income support	of working age people claiming income support
Aghanloo	90	3.1	Greysteel	90	3.4
Agivey	20	1.2	Greystone	80	10.1
Atlantic	70	4.7	Hopefield	60	2.6
Ballykelly	50	4.3	Kilrea	60	3.5
Ballysally	140	8.9	Knocklynn	40	1.6
Banagher	50	2.2	Macosquin	40	2.8
Castlerock	50	2.7	Magilligan	20	1.3
Central	40	3.0	Mount Sandel	30	2.7
Churchland	80	4.9	Portstewart	30	3.0
Claudy	60	2.7	Rathbrady	40	4.5
Coolessan	70	7.7	Ringsend	30	2.0
Cross Glebe	130	7.8	Roeside	40	4.7
Dundooan	40	1.8	Royal Portrush	40	3.4
Dungiven	70	5.3	Strand	10	0.5
Dunluce	10	0.9	The Cuts	60	2.3
Enagh	70	4.4	The Highlands	50	3.9
Feeny	40	2.7	University	60	3.1
Forest	40	2.5	Upper Glenshane	50	3.1
Garvagh	40	2.4	Waterside	20	1.3
Glack	30	2.1			

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

Proportion of working age people claiming income support at ward level, as at February 2016



1	Aghanloo	14	Dungiven	27	Magilligan
2	Agivey	15	Dunluce	28	Mount Sandel
3	Atlantic	16	Enagh (Limavady LGD)	29	Portstewart
4	Ballykelly	17	Feeny	30	Rathbrady
5	Ballysally	18	Forest	31	Ringsend
6	Banagher	19	Garvagh	32	Roeside
7	Castlerock	20	Glack	33	Royal Portrush
8	Central (Coleraine LGD)	21	Greysteel	34	Strand (Coleraine LGD)
9	Churchland	22	Greystone (Limavady LGD)	35	The Cuts
10	Claudy	23	Hopefield	36	The Highlands
11	Coolessan	24	Kilrea	37	University
12	Cross Glebe	25	Knocklynn	38	Upper Glenshane
13	Dundooan	26	Macosquin	39	Waterside

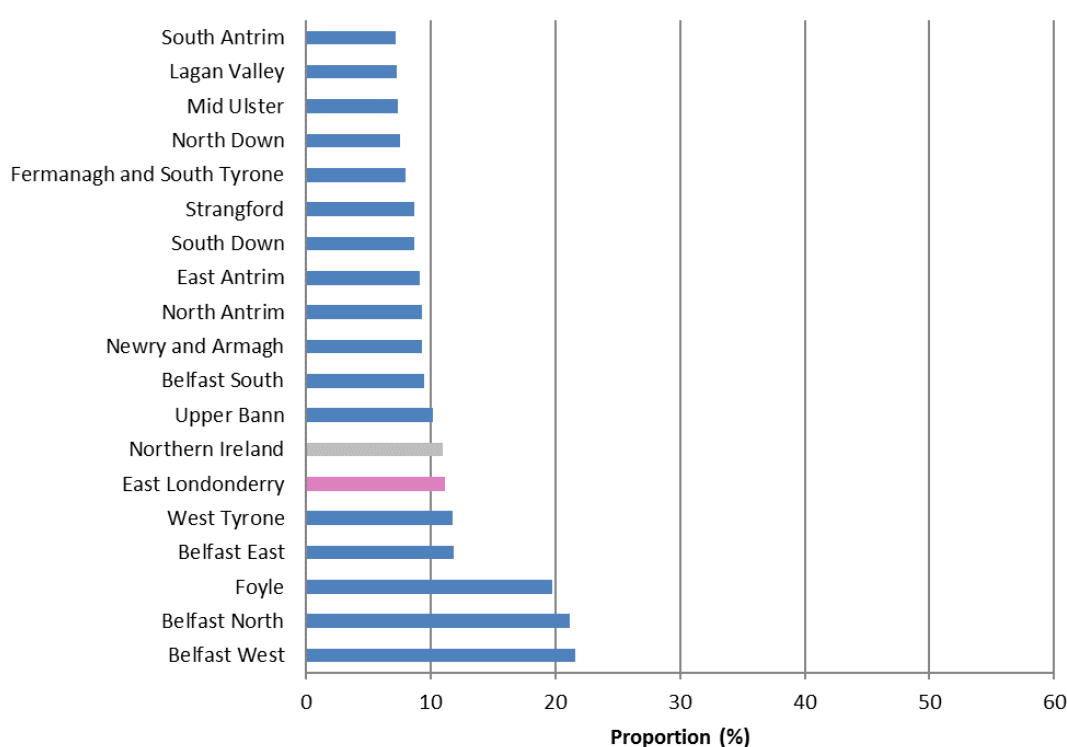
Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2016, there were 9,030 people in East Londonderry claiming housing benefit. This equates to 11.2% of all constituents aged 16 and over.

A higher proportion of people aged 16 and over living in East Londonderry claimed housing benefit in 2016 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 11.0%.

East Londonderry was the constituency with the sixth highest proportion of housing benefit claimants.

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit, as at June 2016



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	11.9	4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	8.0	14	North Down	7.6	15
Belfast North	21.2	2	Foyle	19.8	3	South Antrim	7.2	18
Belfast South	9.5	8	Lagan Valley	7.3	17	South Down	8.7	Joint 12
Belfast West	21.6	1	Mid Ulster	7.4	16	Strangford	8.7	Joint 12
East Antrim	9.1	11	Newry and Armagh	9.3	Joint 9	Upper Bann	10.2	7
East Londonderry	11.2	6	North Antrim	9.3	Joint 9	West Tyrone	11.8	5

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

Low income – People claiming housing benefit at ward level

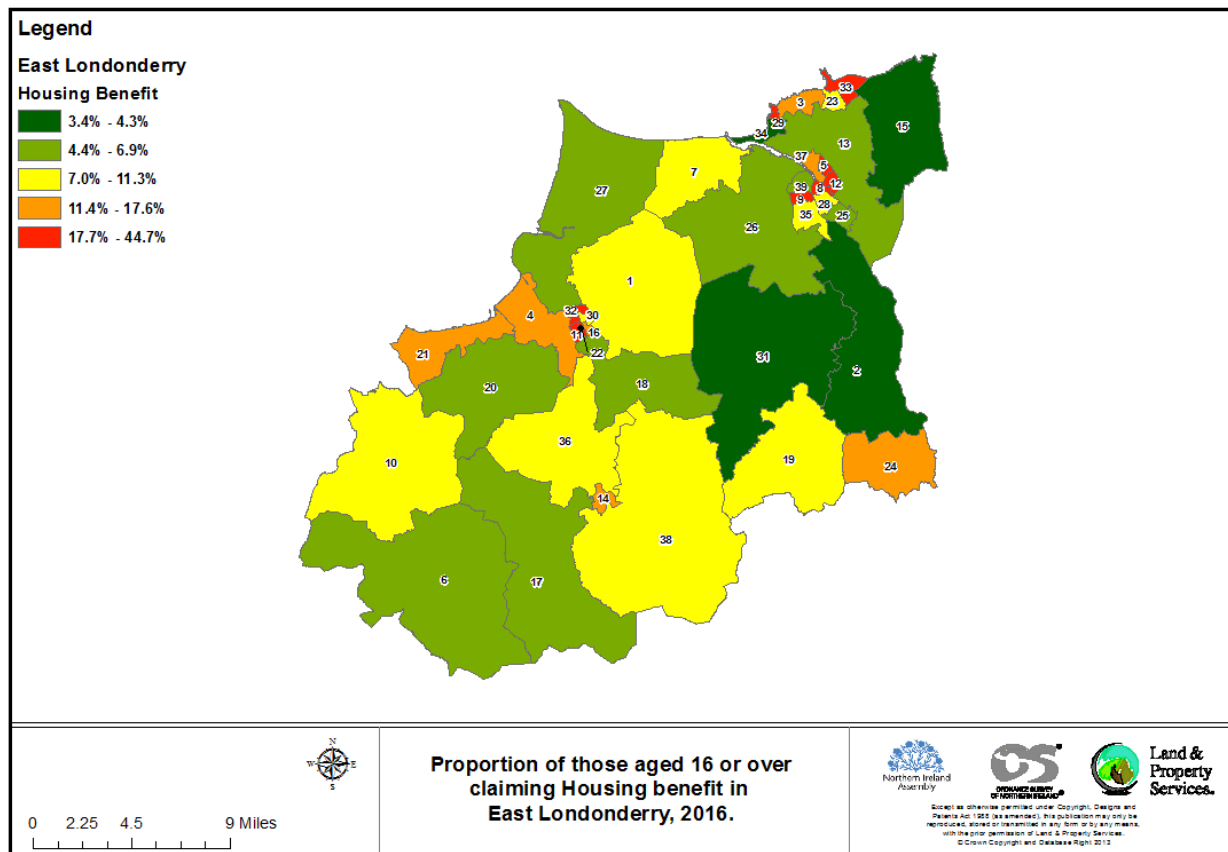
The highest proportion of people claiming Housing Benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Greystone (34.4%, 350 claimants), Coolessan (31.5%, 350 claimants) and Ballysally (30.1%, 550 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Agivey (3.4%, 70 claimants), Ringsend (3.6%, 70 claimants) and Strand (4.1%, 110 claimants).

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit at ward level, as at June 2016

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
Aghanloo	280	8.3	Greysteel	390	12.9
Agivey	70	3.4	Greystone	350	34.4
Atlantic	310	15.5	Hopefield	230	7.5
Ballykelly	180	12.2	Kilrea	260	12.0
Ballysally	550	30.1	Knocklynn	170	5.5
Banagher	180	6.7	Macosquin	120	6.4
Castlerock	220	8.6	Magilligan	110	5.2
Central (Coleraine)	430	24.5	Mount Sandel	140	8.5
Churchland	470	23.8	Portstewart	280	19.4
Claudy	230	8.5	Rathbrady	130	10.6
Coolessan	350	31.5	Ringsend	70	3.6
Cross Glebe	520	25.2	Roeside	300	24.4
Dundooan	140	5.0	Royal Portrush	350	20.7
Dungiven	260	16.3	Strand	110	4.1
Dunluce	70	4.1	The Cuts	250	7.6
Enagh	290	14.6	The Highlands	120	7.7
Feeny	120	6.7	University	290	12.4
Forest	110	5.6	Upper Glenshane	140	7.5
Garvagh	210	9.5	Waterside	150	6.9
Glack	80	4.7			

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

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit at ward level, as at June 2016



1	Aghanloo	14	Dungiven	27	Magilligan
2	Agivey	15	Dunluce	28	Mount Sandel
3	Atlantic	16	Enagh (Limavady LGD)	29	Portstewart
4	Ballykelly	17	Feeny	30	Rathbrady
5	Ballysally	18	Forest	31	Ringsend
6	Banagher	19	Garvagh	32	Roeside
7	Castlerock	20	Glack	33	Royal Portrush
8	Central (Coleraine LGD)	21	Greysteel	34	Strand (Coleraine LGD)
9	Churchland	22	Greystone (Limavady LGD)	35	The Cuts
10	Claudy	23	Hopefield	36	The Highlands
11	Coolessan	24	Kilrea	37	University
12	Cross Glebe	25	Knocklynn	38	Upper Glenshane
13	Dundooan	26	Macosquin	39	Waterside

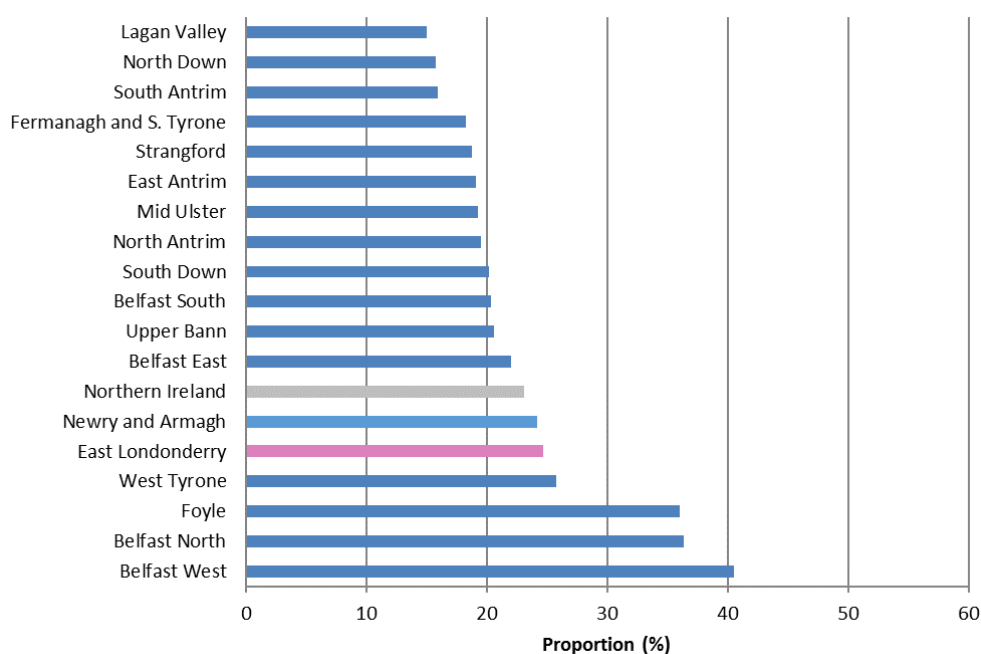
Low income – Children living in low income families

As at August 2014, there were 4,790 children aged 0-15 years living in low income families⁶ in East Londonderry. This equates to 24.7% of all children in the area.

A higher proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years were living in low income families in East Londonderry when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 23.1%.

East Londonderry was the constituency with the fifth highest 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 2014



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	22.0	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	18.3	15	North Down	15.8	17
Belfast North	36.4	2	Foyle	36.0	3	South Antrim	15.9	16
Belfast South	20.4	9	Lagan Valley	15.0	18	South Down	20.2	10
Belfast West	40.5	1	Mid Ulster	19.3	12	Strangford	18.8	14
East Antrim	19.1	13	Newry and Armagh	24.2	6	Upper Bann	20.6	8
East Londonderry	24.7	5	North Antrim	19.5	11	West Tyrone	25.8	4

Source: HMRC

⁶ 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 Coolessan (64.3%), Ballysally (52.3%) and Atlantic (45.3%). The lowest proportions were found in Agivey (8.1%), Dundooan (13.6%) and Dunluce (13.8%).

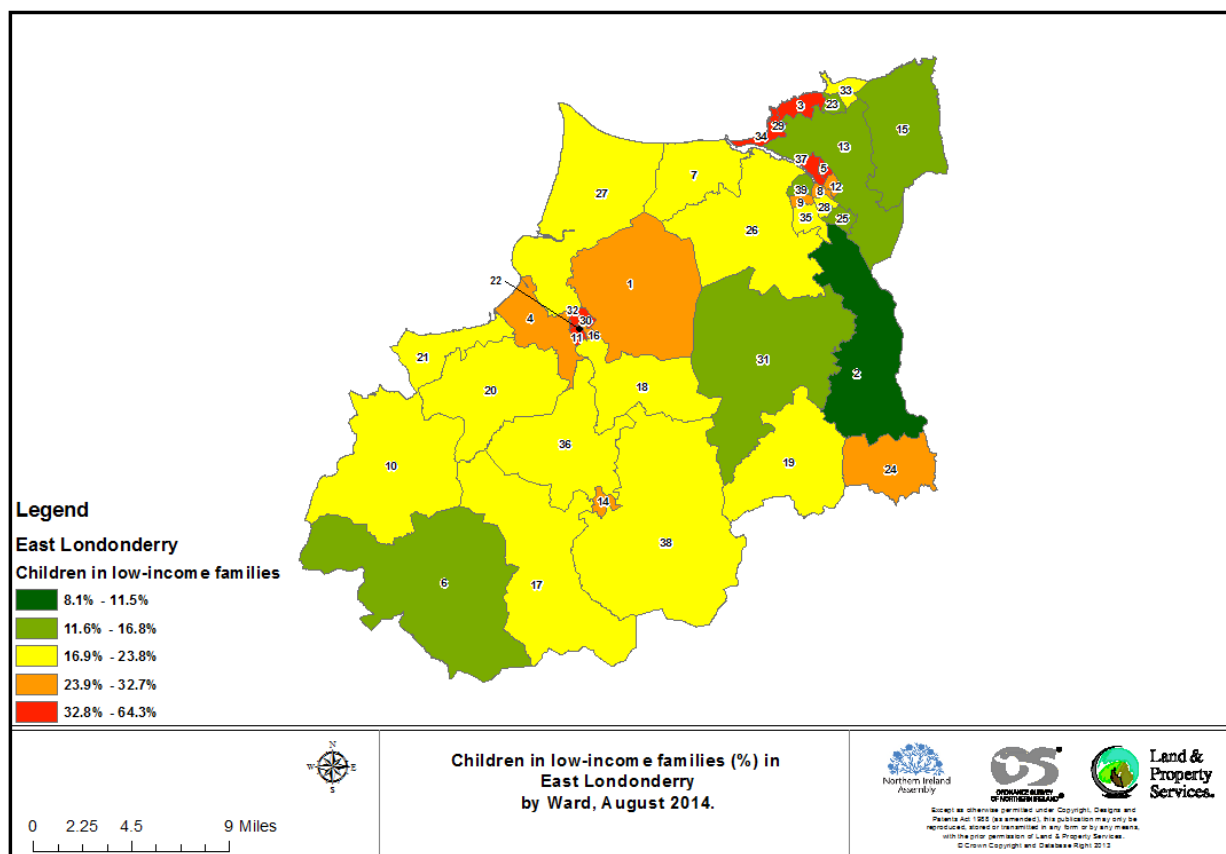
Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families at ward level, as at August 2014

Ward	Children in low income families (%) ⁷	Ward	Children in low income families (%)
Aghanloo	24.3	Greysteel	23.6
Agivey	8.1	Greystone	34.0
Atlantic	45.3	Hopefield	16.5
Ballykelly	27.9	Kilrea	25.2
Ballysally	52.3	Knocklynn	16.1
Banagher	16.6	Macosquin	18.8
Castlerock	23.3	Magilligan	21.1
Central	29.9	Mount Sandel	20.9
Churchland	25.8	Portstewart	36.6
Claudy	21.1	Rathbrady	34.9
Coolessan	64.3	Ringsend	16.4
Cross Glebe	32.1	Roeside	39.8
Dundooan	13.6	Royal Portrush	23.8
Dungiven	31.4	Strand (Coleraine)	33.5
Dunluce	13.8	The Cuts	18.0
Enagh	31.4	The Highlands	23.4
Feeny	21.8	University	33.4
Forest	21.7	Upper Glenshane	23.3
Garvagh	18.4	Waterside	16.5
Glack	17.4		

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

⁷ **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, as at August 2014



1	Aghanloo	14	Dungiven	27	Magilligan
2	Agivey	15	Dunluce	28	Mount Sandel
3	Atlantic	16	Enagh (Limavady LGD)	29	Portstewart
4	Ballykelly	17	Feeny	30	Rathbrady
5	Ballysally	18	Forest	31	Ringsend
6	Banagher	19	Garvagh	32	Roeside
7	Castlerock	20	Glack	33	Royal Portrush
8	Central (Coleraine LGD)	21	Greysteel	34	Strand (Coleraine LGD)
9	Churchland	22	Greystone (Limavady LGD)	35	The Cuts
10	Claudy	23	Hopefield	36	The Highlands
11	Coolessan	24	Kilrea	37	University
12	Cross Glebe	25	Knocklynn	38	Upper Glenshane
13	Dundooan	26	Macosquin	39	Waterside

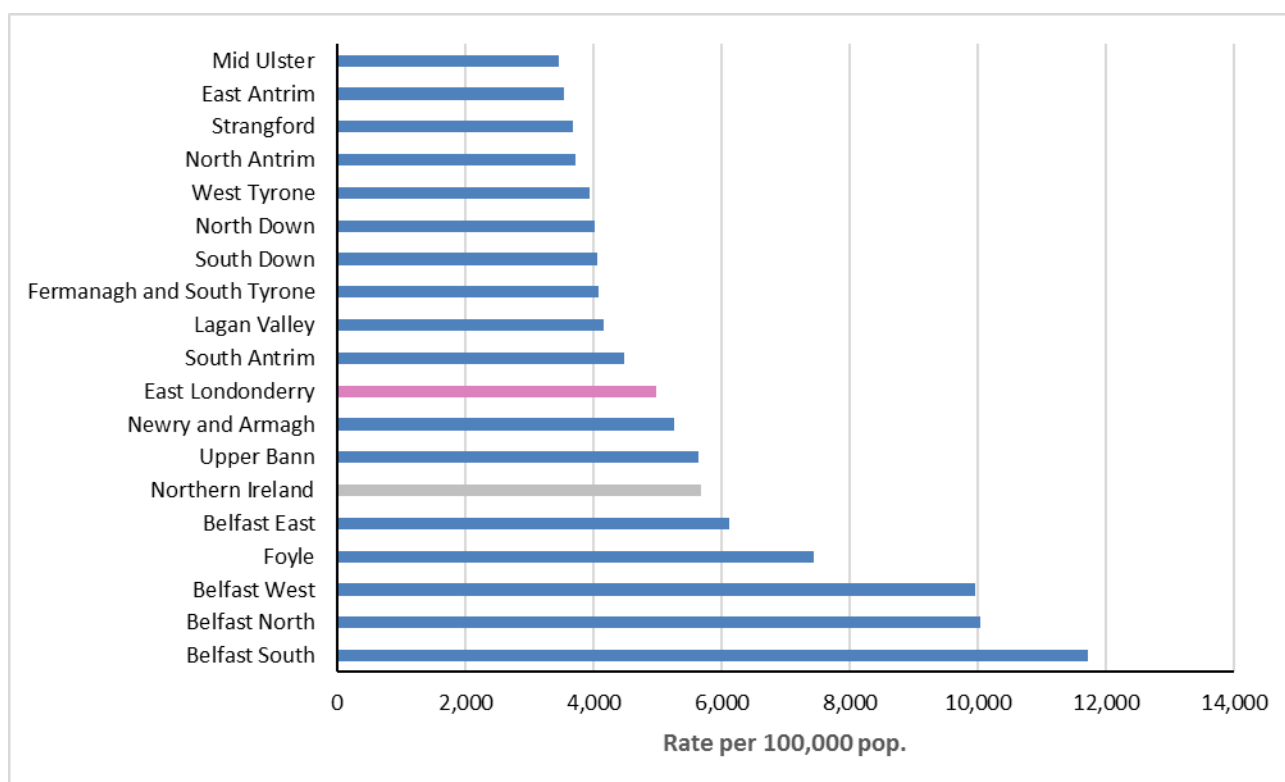
Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2015/16, a total of 5,017 criminal offences were recorded in the East Londonderry area. This equates to an overall recorded crime rate of 4,971 per 100,000 persons.

The recorded crime rate for East Londonderry was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 5,672 per 100,000 persons.

East Londonderry was the constituency with the eight highest recorded crime rate.

Overall crime rate per 100,000 persons, 2015/16



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	6,128	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4,083	11	North Down	4,027	13
Belfast North	10,046	2	Foyle	7,435	4	South Antrim	4,477	9
Belfast South	11,722	1	Lagan Valley	4,163	10	South Down	4,063	12
Belfast West	9,954	3	Mid Ulster	3,456	18	Strangford	3,678	16
East Antrim	3,531	17	Newry and Armagh	5,249	7	Upper Bann	5,644	6
East Londonderry	4,971	8	North Antrim	3,719	15	West Tyrone	3,931	14

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

Crime – Rates of specific types of crime

In 2015/16, rates of violence and criminal damage were the highest of all crime types recorded in East Londonderry.

Among the categories where the rates were higher in East Londonderry than Northern Ireland as a whole were domestic abuse and trafficking / possession of drugs.

The greatest differences, where rates were lower in East Londonderry than the Northern Ireland average, were for burglary, violence without injury, and shoplifting / all other theft offences.

Crime rate per 100,000 persons by crime type, 2015/16

	East Londonderry		Northern Ireland	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Violence with injury (including homicide)	848	840	15,068	814
Violence without injury	1055	1,045	20,666	1,116
Sexual offences	153	152	3,037	164
Robbery	30	30	732	40
Domestic burglary	185	183	5,856	316
Non-domestic burglary	157	156	2,917	158
Vehicle offences	140	139	4,925	266
Theft from the person	16	16	558	30
Bicycle theft	21	21	718	39
Shoplifting	231	229	6,773	366
All other theft offences	503	498	12,410	670
Criminal damage	1085	1,075	20,516	1,108
Trafficking of drugs	67	66	876	47
Possession of drugs	275	272	4,701	254
Possession of weapons offences	49	49	923	50
Public order offences	54	54	1,470	79
Miscellaneous crimes against society	148	147	2,877	155
Crimes recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	796	789	14,073	760
Crimes recorded with a Homophobic Motivation	6	6	210	11
Crimes recorded with a Racist Motivation	32	32	853	46
Crimes recorded with a Sectarian Motivation	61	60	1,001	54

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

Crime – Motivation

In 2015/16, there were 796 offences with a domestic abuse motivation, 15.9% of all crimes recorded in the area. The proportion of crimes with a domestic abuse motivation in East Londonderry was higher than the Northern Ireland average of 13.4%.

Crimes with a domestic abuse motivation, 2015/16

	Offences Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	Proportion of all recorded crimes (%)
Belfast East	868	15.0
Belfast North	1,367	13.1
Belfast South	930	7.0
Belfast West	1,158	12.3
East Antrim	565	17.8
East Londonderry	796	15.9
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	595	13.7
Foyle	1,147	15.1
Lagan Valley	603	13.7
Mid Ulster	563	15.9
Newry and Armagh	737	12.0
North Antrim	640	15.5
North Down	532	14.5
South Antrim	632	13.9
South Down	643	14.2
Strangford	534	16.1
Upper Bann	1,123	16.1
West Tyrone	605	16.7

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

In 2015/16, there were 6 offences with a homophobic motivation, 32 offences with a racist motivation and 61 offences with a sectarian motivation recorded in East Londonderry.

Crimes with a homophobic, racist or sectarian motivation, 2015/16

	Offences Recorded with a Homophobic Motivation	Offences Recorded with a Racist Motivation	Offences Recorded with a Sectarian Motivation
East Londonderry	6	32	61

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

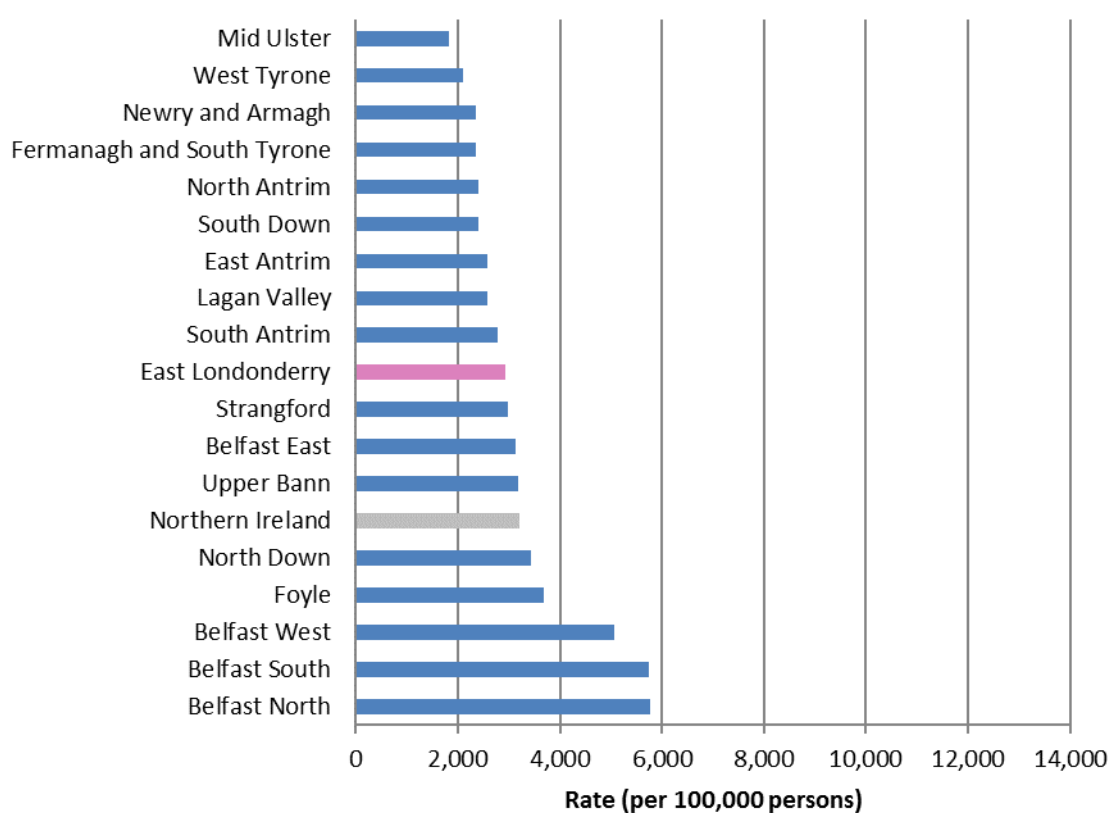
Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2015/16, there were 2,949 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in East Londonderry. This equates to a rate of 2,922 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents in East Londonderry was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 3,214 per 100,000 persons.

East Londonderry was the constituency with the ninth highest rate of anti-social behaviour incidents.

Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons, 2015/16



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	3,134	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,351	15	North Down	3,440	5
Belfast North	5,771	1	Foyle	3,678	4	South Antrim	2,789	10
Belfast South	5,736	2	Lagan Valley	2,581	11	South Down	2,405	13
Belfast West	5,053	3	Mid Ulster	1,817	18	Strangford	2,970	8
East Antrim	2,576	12	Newry and Armagh	2,343	16	Upper Bann	3,175	6
East Londonderry	2,922	9	North Antrim	2,398	14	West Tyrone	2,096	17

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

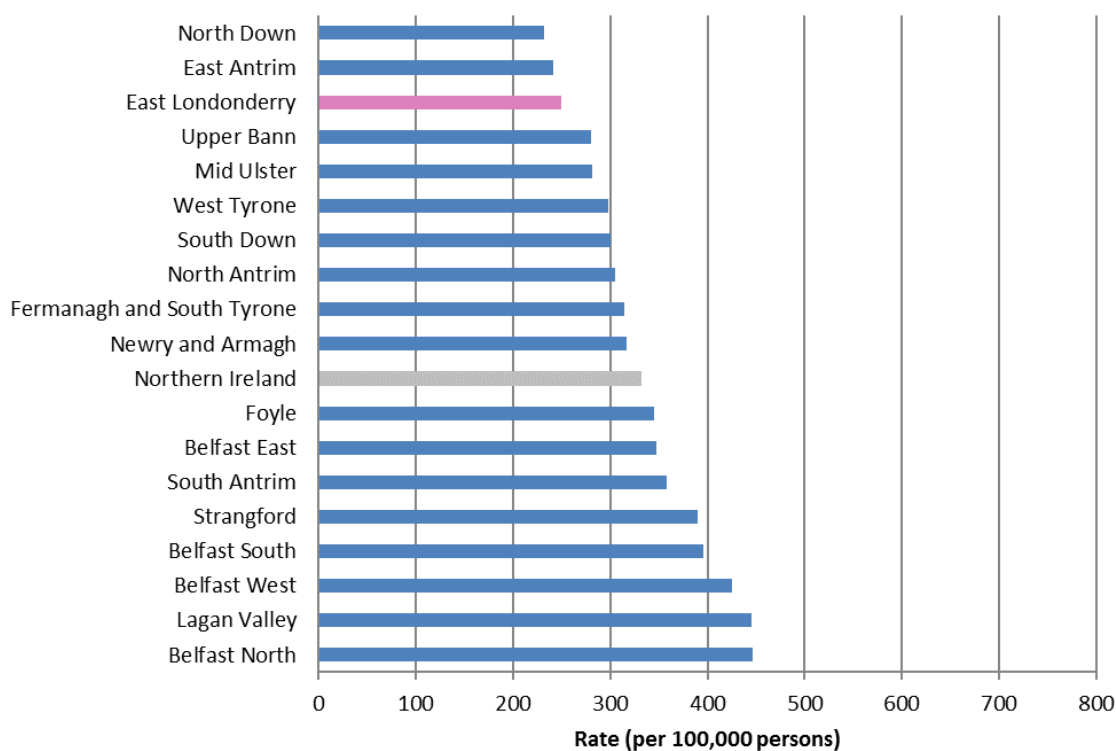
Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions

In 2015, there were 251 road traffic collisions with injury reported in East Londonderry, a collision rate of 249 per 100,000 persons. Of these, one was fatal, 31 were classified as serious and 219 were slight.

The road traffic collision rate for East Londonderry was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 332 per 100,000 persons.

East Londonderry had the third lowest collision rate.

Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons, 2015



	Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank
Belfast East	347	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	315	10	North Down	232	18
Belfast North	447	1	Foyle	345	8	South Antrim	358	6
Belfast South	396	4	Lagan Valley	445	2	South Down	300	12
Belfast West	425	3	Mid Ulster	281	14	Strangford	390	5
East Antrim	241	17	Newry and Armagh	317	9	Upper Bann	280	15
East Londonderry	249	16	North Antrim	305	11	West Tyrone	298	13

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

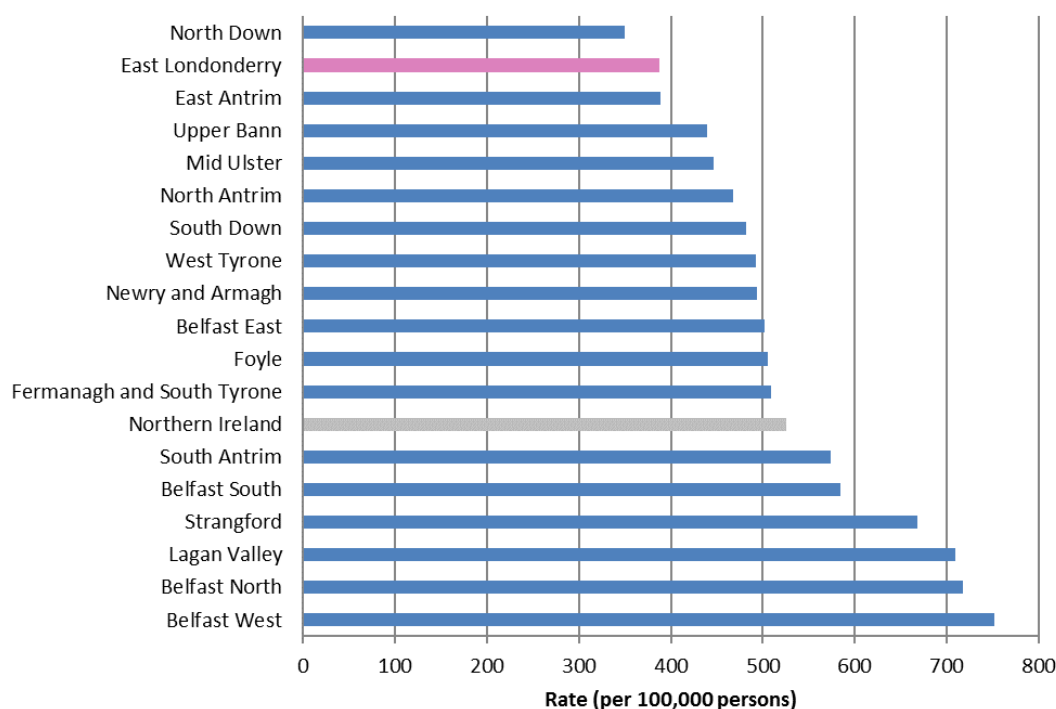
Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Casualties

In 2015, there were 392 casualties as a result of road traffic collisions in East Londonderry – one person was killed, 37 people were seriously injured and 354 were slightly injured, a rate of 388 casualties per 100,000 persons.

The road traffic casualty rate for East Londonderry was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 526 per 100,000 persons.

East Londonderry had the second lowest casualty rate.

Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons, 2015



	Casualty rate	Rank		Casualty rate	Rank		Casualty rate	Rank
Belfast East	502	9	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	509	7	North Down	350	18
Belfast North	718	2	Foyle	506	8	South Antrim	574	6
Belfast South	584	5	Lagan Valley	710	3	South Down	482	12
Belfast West	752	1	Mid Ulster	447	14	Strangford	668	4
East Antrim	389	16	Newry and Armagh	494	10	Upper Bann	439	15
East Londonderry	388	17	North Antrim	468	13	West Tyrone	493	11

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 Dunluce (914), Central, Coleraine (791) and Roeside (765). The lowest rates were recorded in Greystone (0), Enagh (0) and Strand, Coleraine (33).

The highest road traffic casualty rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Dunluce (1,625), Macosquin (1,058) and Roeside (1,043). The lowest rates were recorded in Greystone (0), Enagh (0) and Strand, Coleraine (33).

Road traffic collision and casualty rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2015

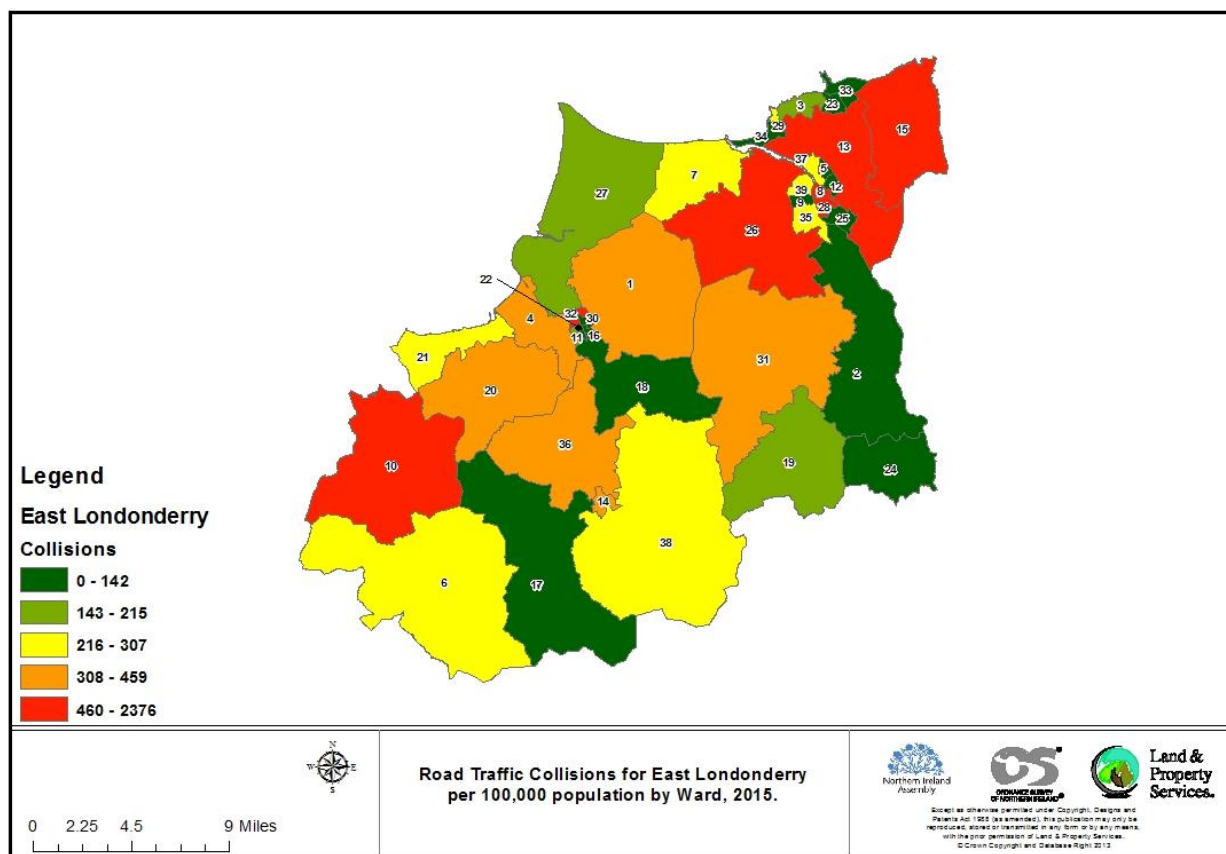
Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) ⁸	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Aghanloo	17	29	383	654
Agivey	3	5	120	200
Atlantic	4	6	166	249
Ballykelly	7	17	386	937
Ballysally	3	3	119	119
Banagher	8	9	226	254
Castlerock	7	8	224	256
Central, Coleraine	16	19	791	940
Churchland	2	2	78	78
Claudy	17	28	480	790
Coolessan	3	5	215	359
Cross Glebe	3	4	111	148
Dundooan	19	25	565	743
Dungiven	9	20	442	983
Dunluce	18	32	914	1625
Enagh	0	0	0	0
Feeny	3	6	131	262
Forest	3	6	122	243
Garvagh	6	12	207	414
Glack	7	14	324	648
Greysteel	9	12	227	303
Greystone	0	0	0	0
Hopefield	4	8	105	211
Kilrea	4	4	142	142
Knocklynn	3	10	77	256

⁸ The dataset is compiled from Collision Report Forms (CRFs) 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) ⁸	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Macosquin	13	25	550	1058
Magilligan	5	6	202	242
Mount Sandel	14	16	714	816
Portstewart	5	9	292	525
Rathbrady	2	3	138	207
Ringsend	10	17	401	682
Roeside	11	15	765	1043
Royal Portrush	1	1	51	51
Strand	1	1	33	33
The Cuts	11	15	267	365
The Highlands	7	8	341	390
University	7	10	258	369
Upper Glenshane	6	7	238	278
Waterside	8	12	303	455

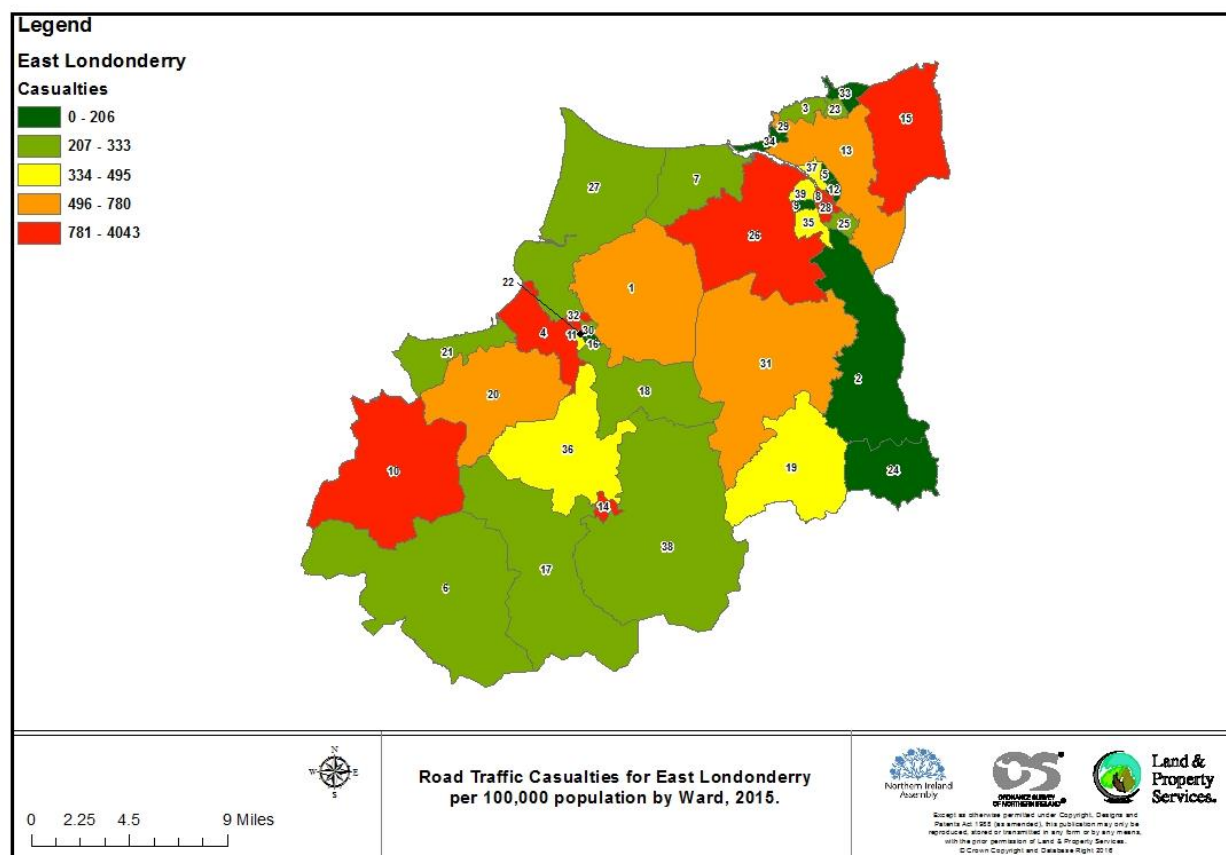
Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

Road traffic collision rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2015



1	Aghanloo	14	Dungiven	27	Magilligan
2	Agivey	15	Dunluce	28	Mount Sandel
3	Atlantic	16	Enagh (Limavady LGD)	29	Portstewart
4	Ballykelly	17	Feeny	30	Rathbrady
5	Ballysally	18	Forest	31	Ringsend
6	Banagher	19	Garvagh	32	Roeside
7	Castlerock	20	Glack	33	Royal Portrush
8	Central (Coleraine LGD)	21	Greysteel	34	Strand (Coleraine LGD)
9	Churchland	22	Greystone (Limavady LGD)	35	The Cuts
10	Claudy	23	Hopefield	36	The Highlands
11	Coolessan	24	Kilrea	37	University
12	Cross Glebe	25	Knocklynn	38	Upper Glenshane
13	Dundooan	26	Macosquin	39	Waterside

Road traffic casualty rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2015



1	Aghanloo	14	Dungiven	27	Magilligan
2	Agivey	15	Dunluce	28	Mount Sandel
3	Atlantic	16	Enagh (Limavady LGD)	29	Portstewart
4	Ballykelly	17	Feeny	30	Rathbrady
5	Ballysally	18	Forest	31	Ringsend
6	Banagher	19	Garvagh	32	Roeside
7	Castlerock	20	Glack	33	Royal Portrush
8	Central (Coleraine LGD)	21	Greysteel	34	Strand (Coleraine LGD)
9	Churchland	22	Greystone (Limavady LGD)	35	The Cuts
10	Claudy	23	Hopefield	36	The Highlands
11	Coolessan	24	Kilrea	37	University
12	Cross Glebe	25	Knocklynn	38	Upper Glenshane
13	Dundooan	26	Macosquin	39	Waterside

Notes

Mid-year population estimates

The 2015 population estimates were published in June 2016. 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.

Standardised mortality rates

All deaths occurring from specific diseases/causes over a five-year period. Deaths data is supplied by the Demography and Methodology Branch. Death rates in each geographical area were directly standardised by age and sex with respect to the European Standard Population 2010. Data shown relates to the number of deaths per 100,000 populations. The quality of the data is very good; however, caution should be used in drawing conclusions about the age standardised death rate at a sub-NI level as the rates are subject to a degree of statistical error.

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 data is then analysed and merged with the Pointer Address database and published in the Registrar General Report as well as being forwarded onto NINIS. The dataset is gathered annually in December. The datasets were created using the Pointer Address database to allocate a unique property reference number (UPRN) and geo-spatial co-ordinates to each home address.

Disease prevalence

The Quality and Outcomes Framework is a system to remunerate general practices for providing good quality care to patients. It is a fundamental part of the General Medical Services contract introduced on 1st April 2004. The QOF measures achievement against a range of evidence-based indicators, with points and payments awarded according to the level of achievement. Disease prevalence data is used within the QOF to calculate points and payments within the clinical and public health domain areas. The aim of the prevalence adjustments is to deliver a more equitable distribution of payments in the light of different workloads that practices face in achieving the same number of quality points.

Qualifications of school leavers

The dataset is gathered annually in November. The dataset is collected from schools via their C2k administration system. The data goes through thorough validation checks before it is released. It is then

merged with the CPD. The quality of the data is very good as thorough validation checks were applied. It should be noted that approximately 3% of pupils have incomplete or missing postcode information.

Further education enrolments

Enrolments on Regulated courses at Northern Ireland Further Education (FE) Institutions. From 2013/14 the information is data derived from the Consolidated Data Return (CDR), a computerised return consisting of an individual record for each enrolment on a 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. The data is then merged with the CPD and checked. The quality of the data is good although the Department is still in the process of developing it and it is expected to improve year on year. The most common issue affecting quality is non-response in fields that are non-mandatory.

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. For 2013/14, NI Domiciled enrolments and qualifications at Open University are available. In previous years, these figures were included in NI students studying in England, as the administrative centre of the Open University is located in England. All small area data has been adjusted using a rounding method to avoid the disclosure of any personal information.

Confirmed redundancies

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.

Unemployment claimant count

The Claimant Count records the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits - since October 1996 people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA). The series has been used as a main indicator of labour market activity since the 1970's and figures are derived from records of claimants held at Job Benefit Offices. 'Claimants' include the severely disabled claimants, but exclude students seeking vacation work and the temporarily stopped. 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. Non-Seasonally Adjusted Series: The Claimant Count annual averages are not seasonally adjusted.

InvestNI Investment

The information is aggregated data sourced from Invest NI administrative datasets. It represents the total amount of assistance offered to companies by Invest NI over the time period and the total planned investment related to these projects. The assistance/investment datasets are updated by letter of offer reports. Total offer locations exceed total number of offers, as some projects are located in more than one area. Data are shown by financial year. Invest NI revises performance data on a regular basis to ensure that it reflects implemented projects; therefore, the data may differ to previously published information. Figures per 10,000 and per head are based on Adult Population Estimates for 2014.

People claiming 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 merged with the current CPD, with the necessary variables also extracted using SAS. Number of working age claimants claiming at least one of the main benefits (Income Support, Jobseekers Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disability Allowance. Pension Credit for males aged 60 - 64) and number of pensionable age claimants claiming at least one of the main benefits (Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disability Allowance, Attendance Allowance, Retirement Pension, Carer's Allowance, Widow's Benefit and Pension Credit. Pension Credit replaced Income Support in October 2003). The dataset was created using the most recent CPD. In producing this analysis, individual records were attributed to Local Government District on the basis of their postcode. Not all records can be correctly allocated to a Local Government District using this method, and some cannot be allocated at all.

Employment and Support Allowance

The information is aggregated data from unvalidated 100% MIDAS scans of Employment and Support Allowance data at postcode level. The dataset is merged with the current CPD, with the necessary variables also extracted using SAS. The aggregated information is then checked and forwarded onto NINIS. From October 2008 Employment and Support Allowance replaced Incapacity Benefit and Income Support paid on incapacity grounds for new customers.

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 merged with the current CPD, with the necessary variables also extracted using SAS.

Housing benefit


The information is aggregated data from Housing Executive scans of Housing Benefit data at 1992 ward level. Not all claimants are shown as in some cases gender was missing/unknown. The dataset is merged with the current CPD, with the necessary variables also extracted using SAS. The data has been cross-referenced with previous analysis to safeguard its quality.

Children in low income families

Children in Low-Income Families - This is a snapshot of data on 31st August of each year. 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 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).

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. 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. The data covers only those injury road traffic collisions reported to police, any unreported collisions will not be included in this dataset. In some circumstances LGD statistics will differ slightly to published statistics by PSNI Policing Area. This is due to a discrepancy between the Policing Area recorded on the CRF and the geocode given to the collision.



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