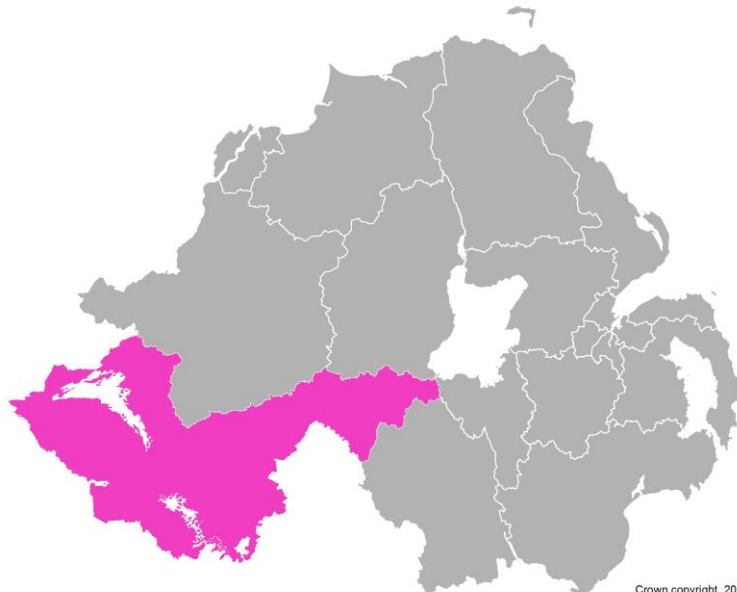




Northern Ireland
Assembly

Constituency Profile

Fermanagh and South Tyrone – 2017



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About this Report

Welcome to the 2017 Constituency Profile for Fermanagh and South Tyrone. 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 Fermanagh and South Tyrone and indicators of Health, Education, Employment, Business, Low Income, Crime and Traffic and Travel.

For each indicator, this profile presents:

- Recent statistics 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 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:

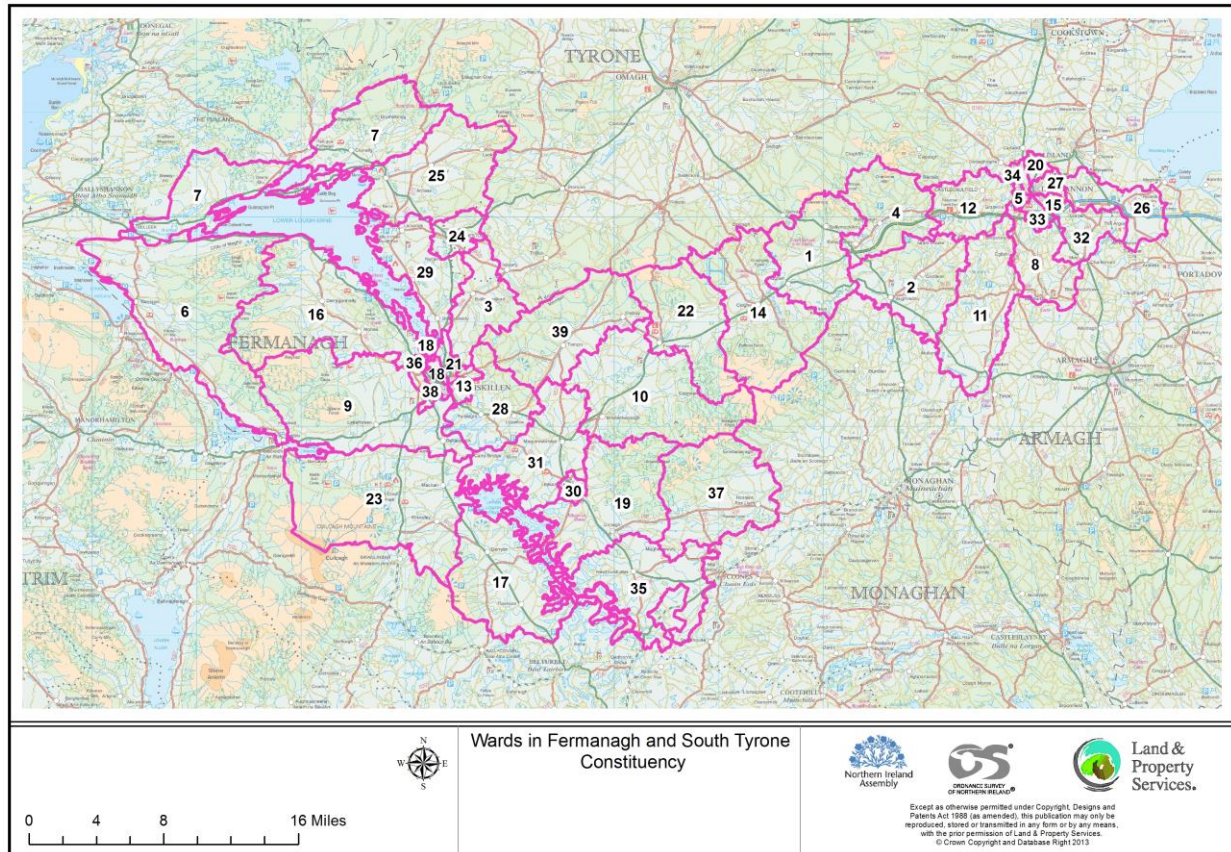
<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/>

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 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, 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 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 to that of Northern Ireland as a whole although 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 40 Super Output Areas (SOAs) in Fermanagh and South Tyrone (Devenish) 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	Fermanagh and South Tyrone			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Population Size (no.)	106,106	105,496	0.6%	1,851,621	1,840,498	0.6%

Health

Indicator	Fermanagh and South Tyrone			Northern Ireland		
	2010-14	2009-13	Change	2010-14	2009-13	Change
Circulatory death rate (u-75) per 100,000 pop	84	90	-6	83	88	-5
Respiratory death rate (u-75) per 100,000 pop	35	35	0	34	35	-1
Indicator	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	1.9	2.9	-1.0	3.1	3.4	-0.3

Education

Indicator	Fermanagh and South Tyrone			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	80.1	79.6	0.5	81.1	78.6	2.5

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

Indicator	Fermanagh and South Tyrone			Northern Ireland		
	2014/15	2013/14	Change	2014/15	2013/14	Change
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Further Education	11.1	12.1	-1.0	9.6	9.7	-0.1
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	4.1	4.3	-0.2	4.4	4.4	0.0

Employment

Indicator	Fermanagh and South Tyrone			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
No. of confirmed redundancies	47	63	-16	1,946	2,136	-190
Unemployment claimant count (%)	3.2	4.0	-0.8	3.7	4.6	-0.9

Business

Indicator	Fermanagh and South Tyrone			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
InvestNI assistance (£m)	7.7	11.9	-4.2	94.0	185.4	-91.4

Low income

Indicator	Fermanagh and South Tyrone			Northern Ireland		
	2014	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming benefits at February (%)	34.3	33.6	0.7	38.3	38.4	-0.1
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming housing benefit at June (%)	8.0	8.0	0.0	11.0	11.2	-0.2
Employment and support allowance claimants (%)	8.8	8.4	0.4	10.2	9.9	0.3
Proportion of working age people claiming income support at February (%)	2.2	2.3	-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 (%)	18.3	16.2	2.1	23.1	21.6	1.5

Crime

Indicator	Fermanagh and South Tyrone			Northern Ireland		
	2015/16	2014/15	Change	2015/16	2014/15	Change
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000 persons	4,083	4,241	-158	5,672	5,606	66
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	2,351	2,528	-177	3,214	3,313	-99

Traffic and Travel

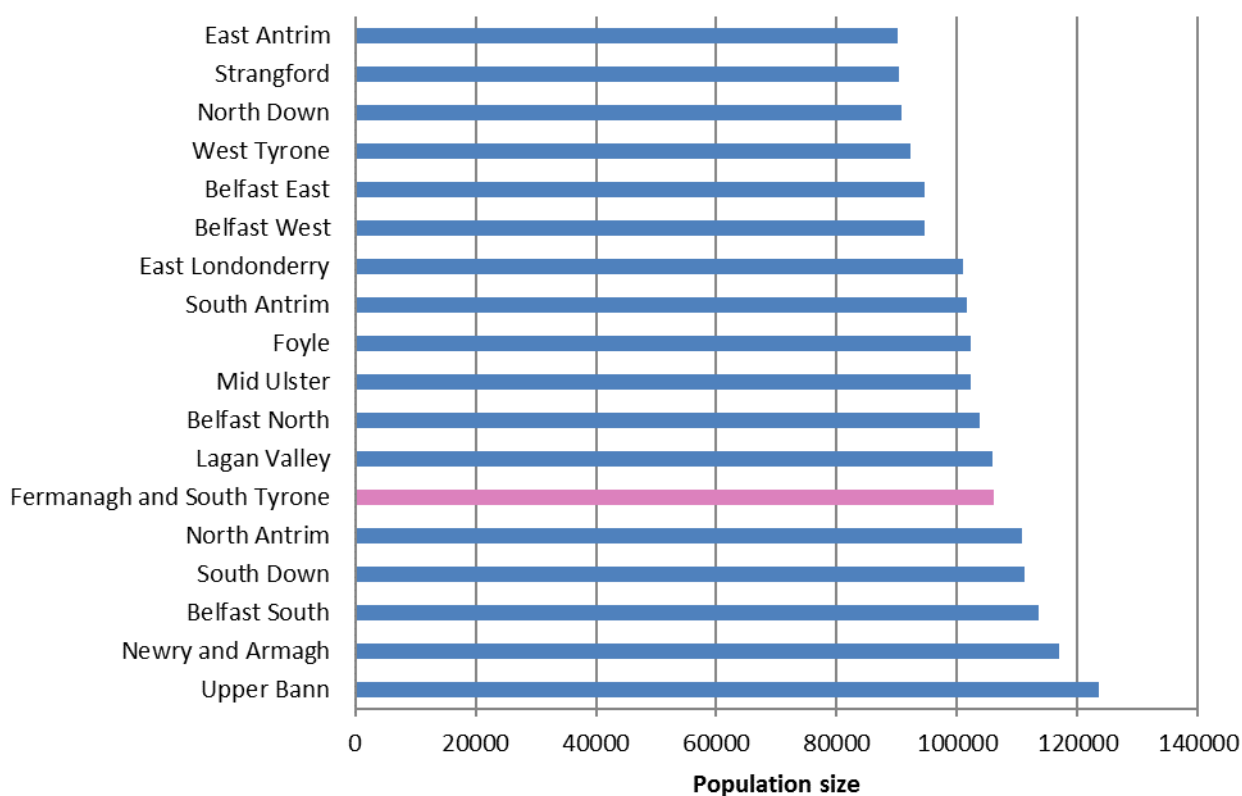
Indicator	Fermanagh and South Tyrone			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	315	305	10	332	331	1
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	509	473	36	526	510	16

Demographic profile – age and gender

As at June 2015, there were 106,106 persons living in Fermanagh and South Tyrone – 5.7% of the Northern Ireland population. The constituency of Fermanagh and South Tyrone had the sixth highest population. The population of Fermanagh and South Tyrone increased by 0.6% since June 2014.

Overall, 21.9% of the Fermanagh and South Tyrone population were children aged 0-15 years, higher than the Northern Ireland average of 20.8%. Older persons made up 15.4% of the Fermanagh and South Tyrone population, lower than the Northern Ireland average of 15.8%.

Mid-year population estimate by constituency, June 2015



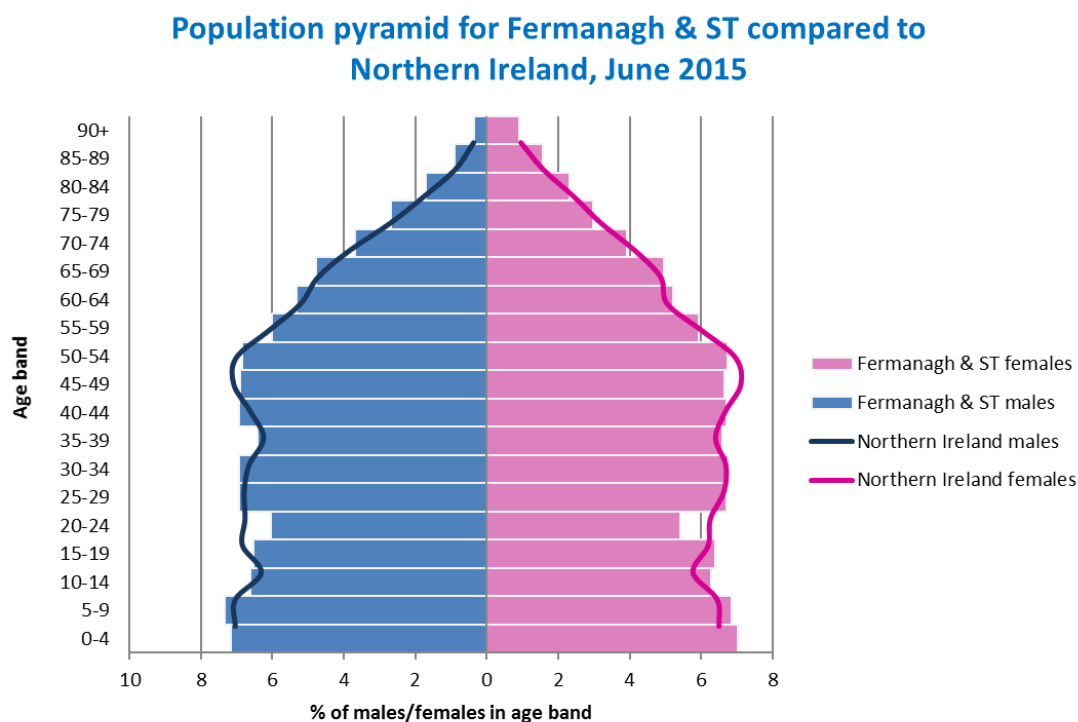
Mid-year population estimates by age and gender, June 2015

	Aged 0-15 years		Aged 16-64 years		Aged 65+		All ages
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Males	11,964	22.4	33,842	63.5	7,514	14.1	53,320
Females	11,321	21.4	32,666	61.9	8,799	16.7	52,786
Persons	23,285	21.9	66,508	62.7	16,313	15.4	106,106

Source: NISRA, Mid-year population estimates

Demographic profile – population pyramid

The population pyramid below illustrates in detail that, most notably, Fermanagh and South Tyrone has a lower proportion of people aged 20-24 years.



Age Group	Belfast East		Northern Ireland		Age Group	Belfast East		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	7.2	7.0	7.0	6.5	50-54	6.8	6.7	7.0	7.0
5-9	7.3	6.8	7.0	6.5	55-59	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.0
10-14	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.8	60-64	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1
15-19	6.5	6.4	6.8	6.2	65-69	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.9
20-24	6.0	5.4	6.8	6.3	70-74	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.1
25-29	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.6	75-79	2.7	3.0	2.7	3.2
30-34	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.7	80-84	1.7	2.3	1.8	2.4
35-39	6.4	6.6	6.2	6.4	85-89	0.9	1.6	0.9	1.6
40-44	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.7	90+	0.4	0.9	0.4	1.0
45-49	6.9	6.7	7.1	7.1					

Source: NISRA, Mid-year population estimates

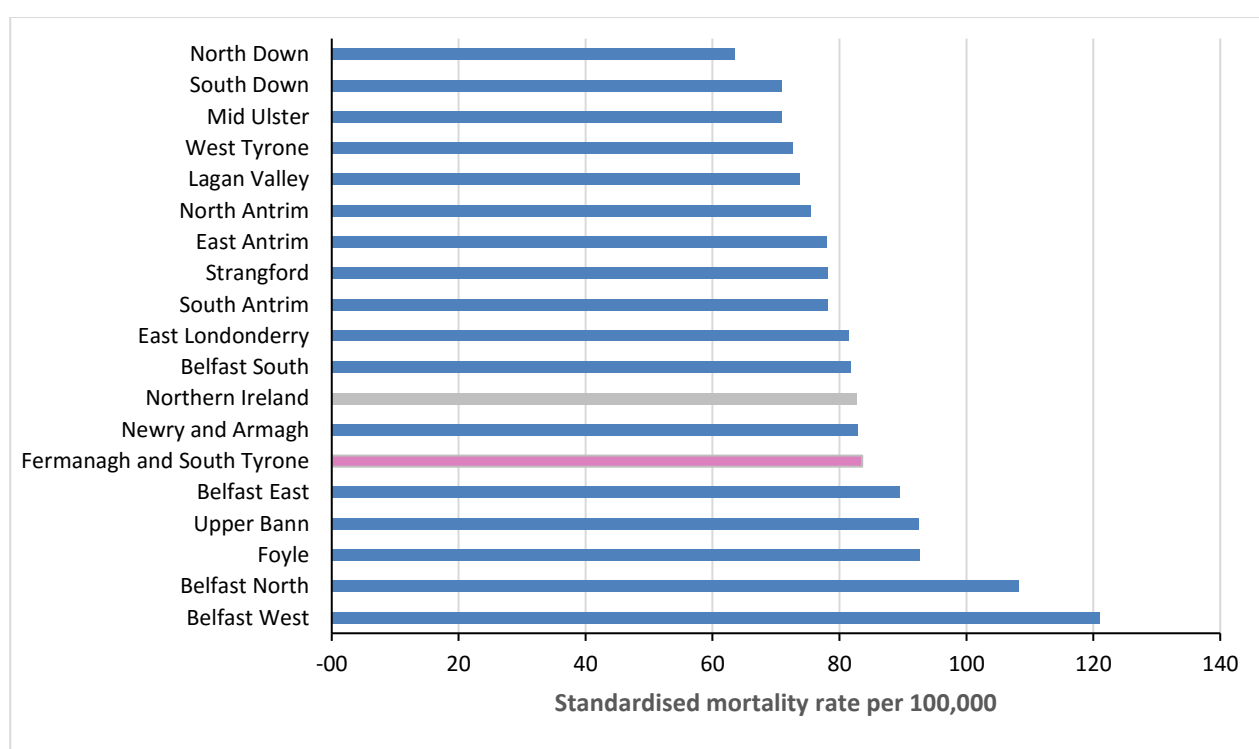
Health – Standardised mortality rate for circulatory disease (under-75s)

The age standardised mortality rate for the under-75s due to circulatory disease (2010-2014) in Fermanagh and South Tyrone was 84 per 100,000 persons – 122 for males and 46 for females.

The age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2010-2014) in Fermanagh and South Tyrone was higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 83 per 100,000 persons.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone had the sixth 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)

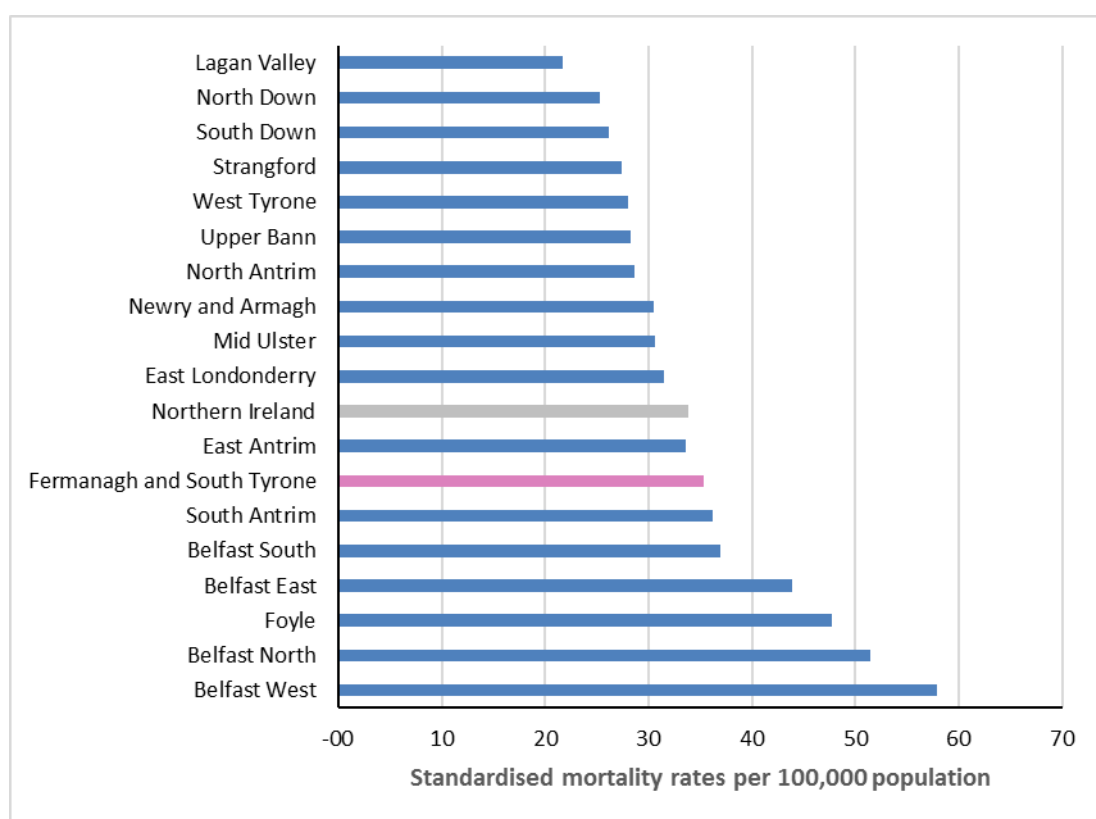
Health – Standardised mortality rate for respiratory disease (under-75s)

The age standardised mortality rate for the under-75s due to respiratory disease (2010-2014) in Fermanagh and South Tyrone was 35 per 100,000 persons – 45 for males and 26 for females.

The age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2010-2014) in Fermanagh and South Tyrone was higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 34 per 100,000 persons.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone had the seventh 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)

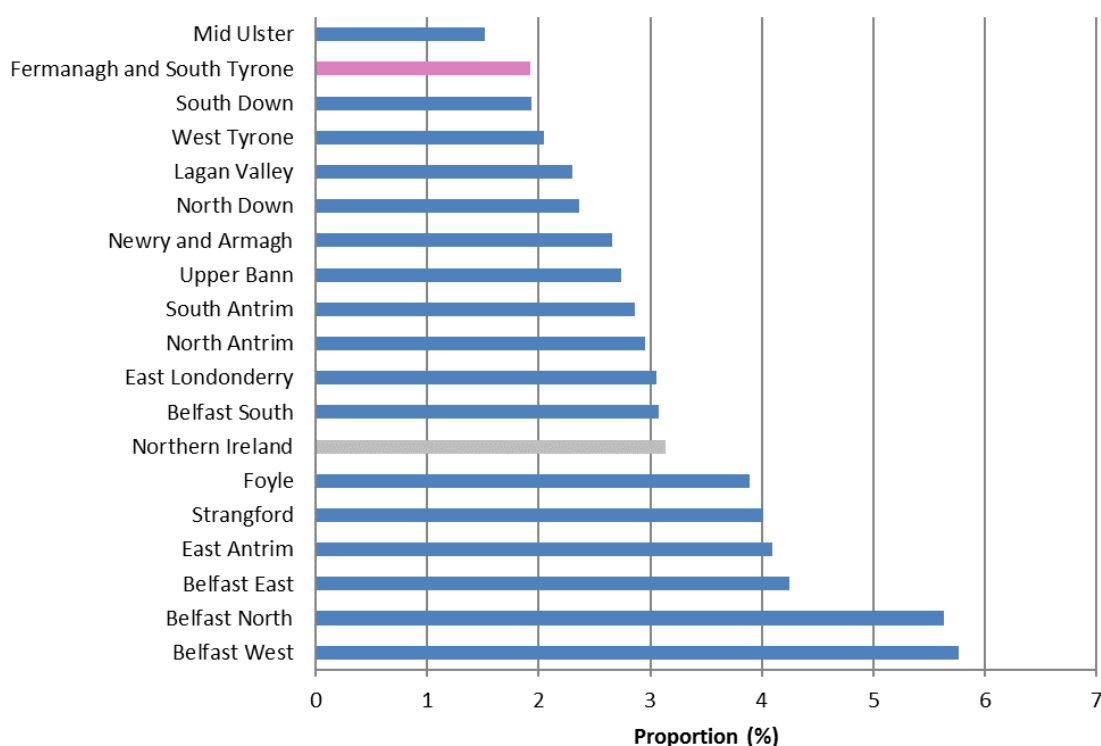
Health - Births to teenage mothers

In 2015, there were 28 births to teenage mothers in Fermanagh and South Tyrone. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 1.9% of all births in the constituency in that year.

A lower proportion of births were to teenage mothers in Fermanagh and South Tyrone in 2015 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 3.1%.

The constituency of Fermanagh and South Tyrone had the second lowest 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, there was a higher prevalence of heart failure 3 and osteoporosis amongst patients whose GP practice is located in the Fermanagh and South Tyrone area compared to GP practices across all of Northern Ireland.

There was a lower prevalence of asthma, diabetes mellitus, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, rheumatoid arthritis, mental health issues and coronary heart disease amongst patients whose GP practice is located in the Fermanagh and South Tyrone area compared to GP practices across all of Northern Ireland.

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

	Fermanagh and South Tyrone patients		Northern Ireland patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Patients on the Coronary Heart Disease Register	4652	37	74,525	38
Patients on the Heart Failure 1 Register	1057	8	15,702	8
Patients on the Heart Failure 3 Register	327	3	4,237	2
Patients on the Stroke Register	2256	18	36,020	18
Patients on the Hypertension Register	16704	133	260,032	133
Patients on the Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Register	2292	18	38,530	20
Patients on the Cancer Register	2794	22	42,454	22
Patients on the Mental Health Register	1035	8	17,114	9
Patients on the Asthma Register	6762	54	117,613	60
Patients on the Dementia Register	858	7	13,617	7
Patients on the Atrial Fibrillation Register	2103	17	32,701	17
Patients on the Diabetes Mellitus Register (prevalence based on those aged 17+)	5252	54	88,305	57
Patients on the Osteoporosis Register (prevalence based on those aged 50+)	278	7	4,104	6
Patients on the Rheumatoid Arthritis Register (prevalence based on those aged 16+)	666	7	11,899	8

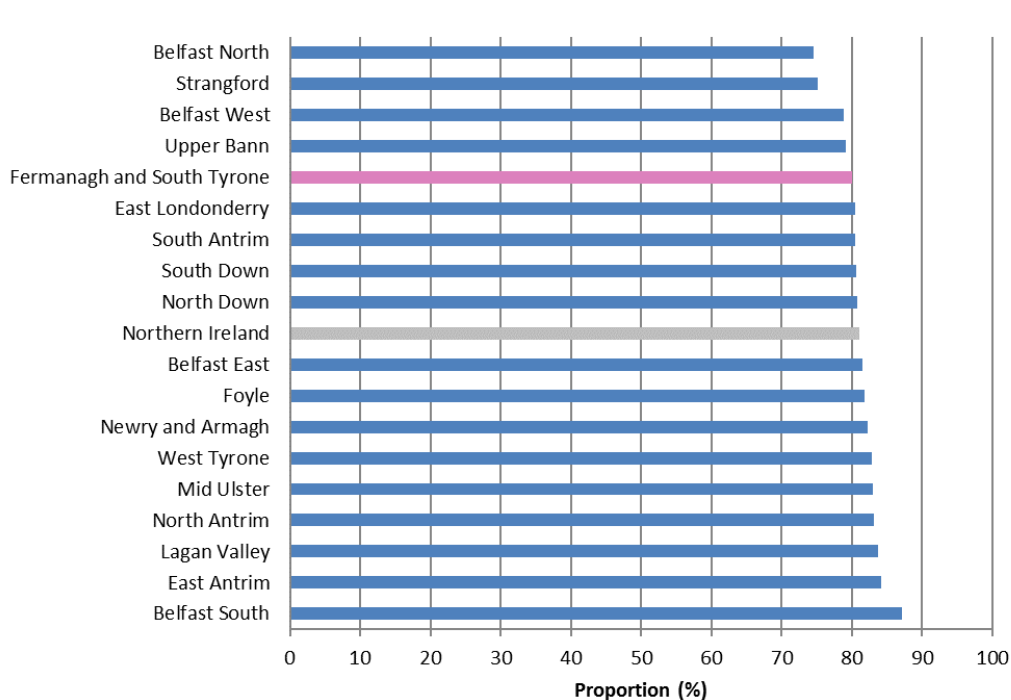
Source: NISRA, NINIS (Payment Calculation and Analysis System, DHSSPS)

Education – Qualifications of School Leavers

In 2014/15, a total of 1,321 young people left post primary education in Fermanagh and South Tyrone. Of these, 1,058 (80.1%) achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent, 865 of which (65.5% of all school leavers) included English and Maths. In total, 701³ school leavers (53.1%) achieved two or more A-levels or equivalent.

A lower 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 81.1%. Fermanagh and South Tyrone had the fifth 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

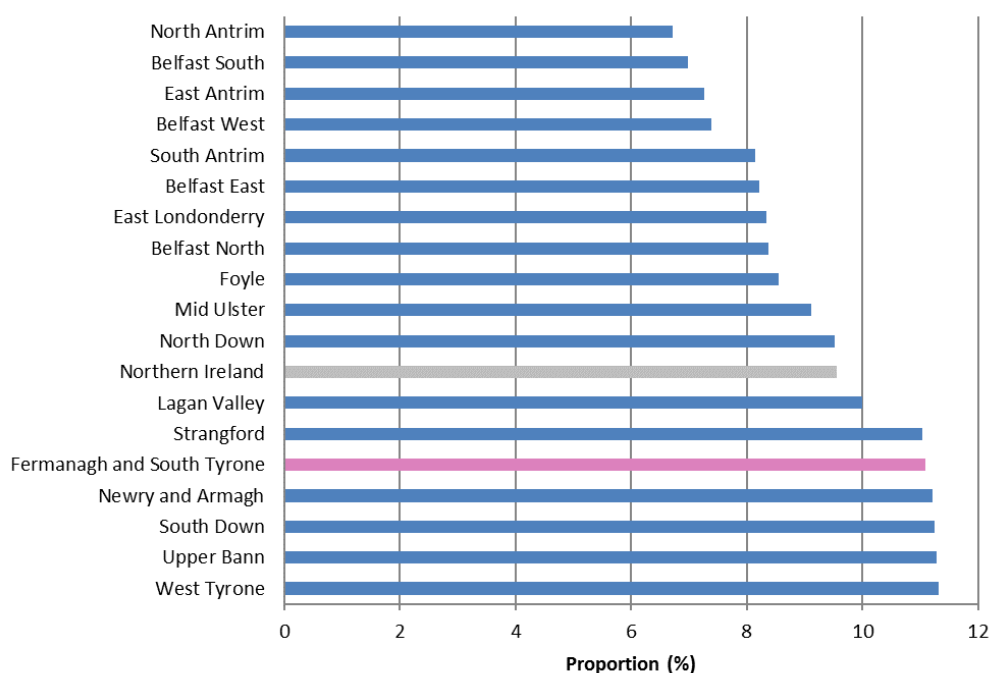
Education – Participation in Further Education

In 2014/15, there were 9,182 students from Fermanagh and South Tyrone enrolled on regulated courses at Northern Ireland further education institutions. This equates to 11.1% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled on regulated courses at Northern Ireland further education institutions.

A higher proportion of Fermanagh and South Tyrone 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%.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone had the fifth highest 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

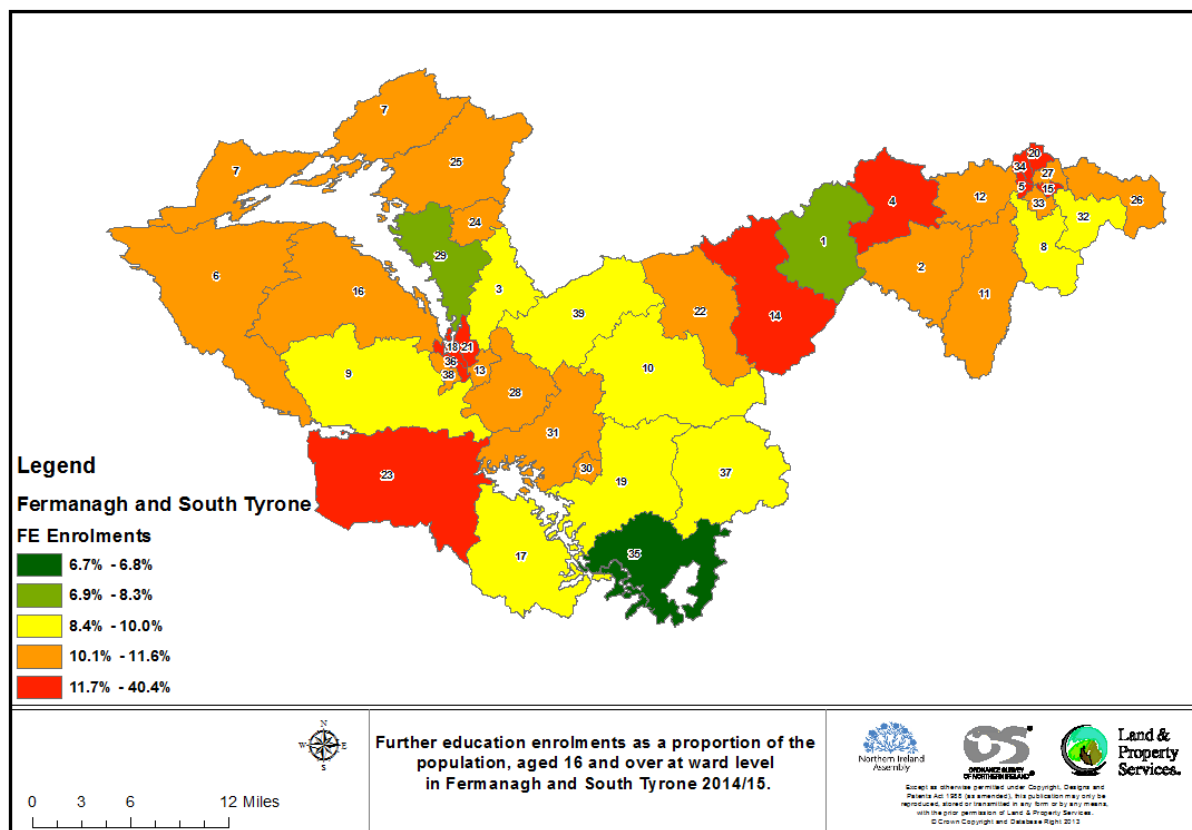
The highest proportion of people enrolled in further education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Devenish (17.4%, 226 enrolments), Drumglass (17.2%, 305 enrolments) and Ballysaggart (16.8%, 376 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Newtownbutler (6.7%, 129 enrolments), Augher (7.8%, 139 enrolments) and Lisnarrick (7.9%, 134 enrolments).

Enrolments in further education institutions 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
Augher	139	7.8	Erne	256	12.6
Aughnacloy	225	10.4	Fivemiletown	181	10.8
Ballinamallard	195	9.7	Florence Court & K'awley	251	11.8
Ballygawley	274	14.0	Irvinestown	209	11.2
Ballysaggart	376	16.8	Kesh,Ed & Lack	311	10.2
Belcoo & Garr	233	10.5	Killyman	241	10.8
Belleek & Boa	239	11.3	Killymeal	271	11.4
Benburb	224	9.7	Lisbellaw	254	10.7
Boho, Cleen & LB	257	9.3	Lisnarrick	134	7.9
Brookeborough	195	9.7	Lisnaskea	210	10.4
Caledon	233	11.5	Maguires Bridge	265	10.4
Castlecaulfield	240	11.2	Moy	242	9.9
Castlecoole	344	11.3	Moygashel	185	10.5
Clogher	213	12.1	Mullaghmore	296	14.6
Coolhill	342	14.1	Newtownbutler	129	6.7
Derrygonnelly	241	10.6	Portora	325	13.0
Derrylin	181	8.4	Rossllea	163	9.8
Devenish	226	17.4	Rosssorry	205	10.3
Donagh	174	9.4	Tempo	198	8.9
Drumglass	305	17.2			

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	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

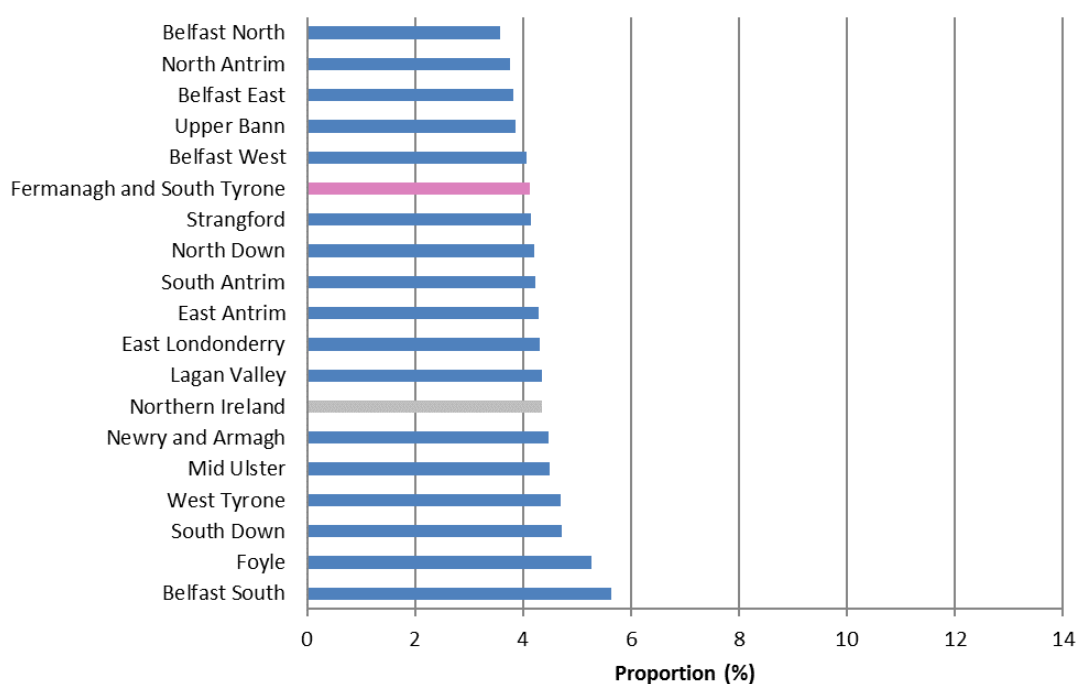
Education – Participation in Higher Education

In 2014/15, there were 3,425 students from Fermanagh and South Tyrone enrolled in higher education institutions in Northern Ireland. This equates to 4.1% 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 2014/15 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.4%.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone had the joint sixth 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, 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

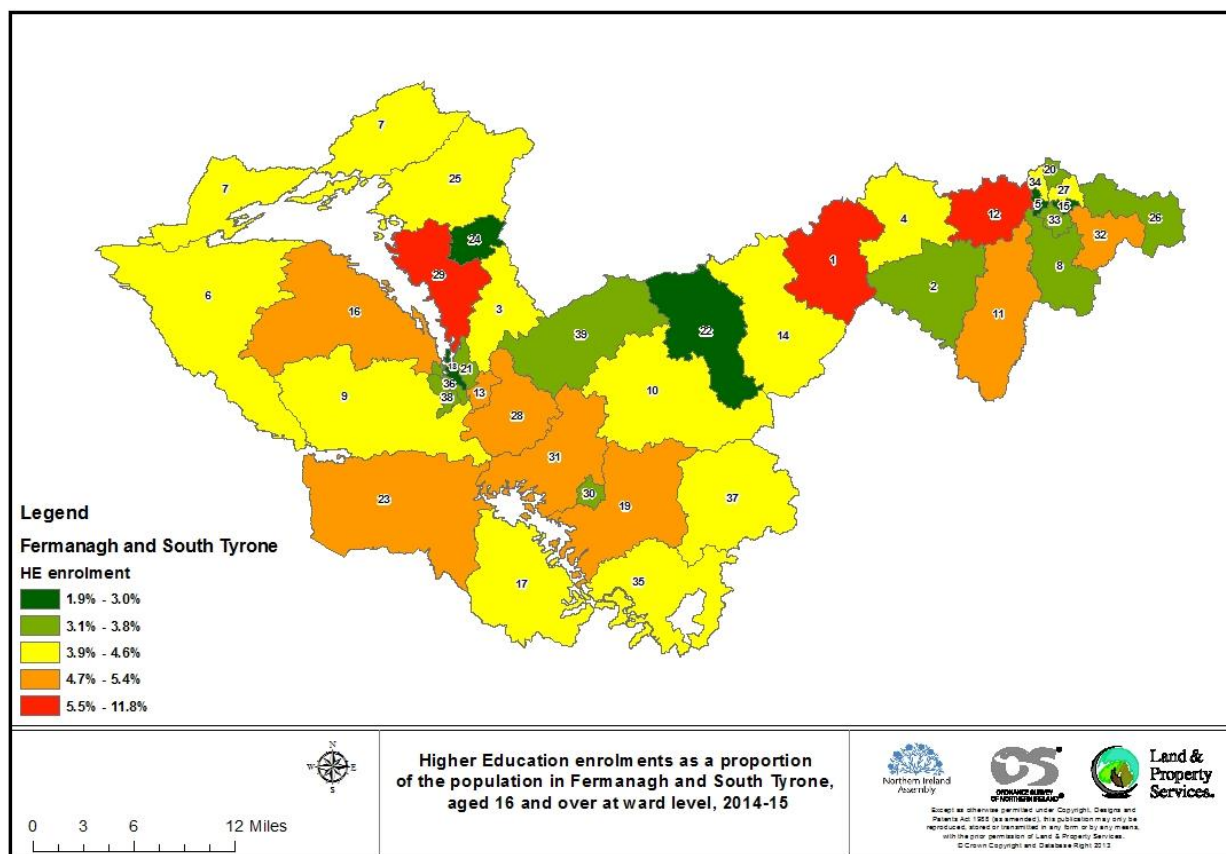
The highest proportion of people enrolled in higher education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Augher (6.5%, 115 enrolments), Lisnarrick (5.6%, 95 enrolments) and Castlecaulfield (5.6%, 120 enrolments). The smallest proportions were found in Devenish (1.9%, 25 enrolments), Ballysaggart (2.2%, 50 enrolments) and Irvinestown (2.4%, 45 enrolments).

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

Ward	Total higher education enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total higher education enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Augher	115	6.5	Erne	75	3.7
Aughnacloy	80	3.7	Fivemiletown	45	2.7
Ballinamallard	85	4.2	Florence Court and Kinawley	115	5.4
Ballygawley	80	4.1	Irvinestown	45	2.4
Ballysaggart	50	2.2	Kesh, Ederney & Lack	120	3.9
Belcoo & Garr	100	4.5	Killyman	70	3.1
Belleek & Boa	90	4.3	Killymeal	95	4.0
Benburb	80	3.4	Lisbellaw	125	5.3
Boho Cleenish and Letterbreen	110	4.0	Lisnarrick	95	5.6
Brookeborough	85	4.2	Lisnaskea	70	3.5
Caledon	95	4.7	Maguires Bridge	125	4.9
Castlecaulfield	120	5.6	Moy	115	4.7
Castlecoole	155	5.1	Moygashel	55	3.1
Clogher	75	4.3	Mullaghmore	80	4.0
Coolhill	65	2.7	Newtownbutler	75	3.9
Derrygonnelly	115	5.0	Portora	95	3.8
Derrylin	95	4.4	Rosslea	70	4.2
Devenish	25	1.9	Rossorry	75	3.8
Donagh	100	5.4	Tempo	85	3.8
Drumglass	60	3.4			

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

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



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

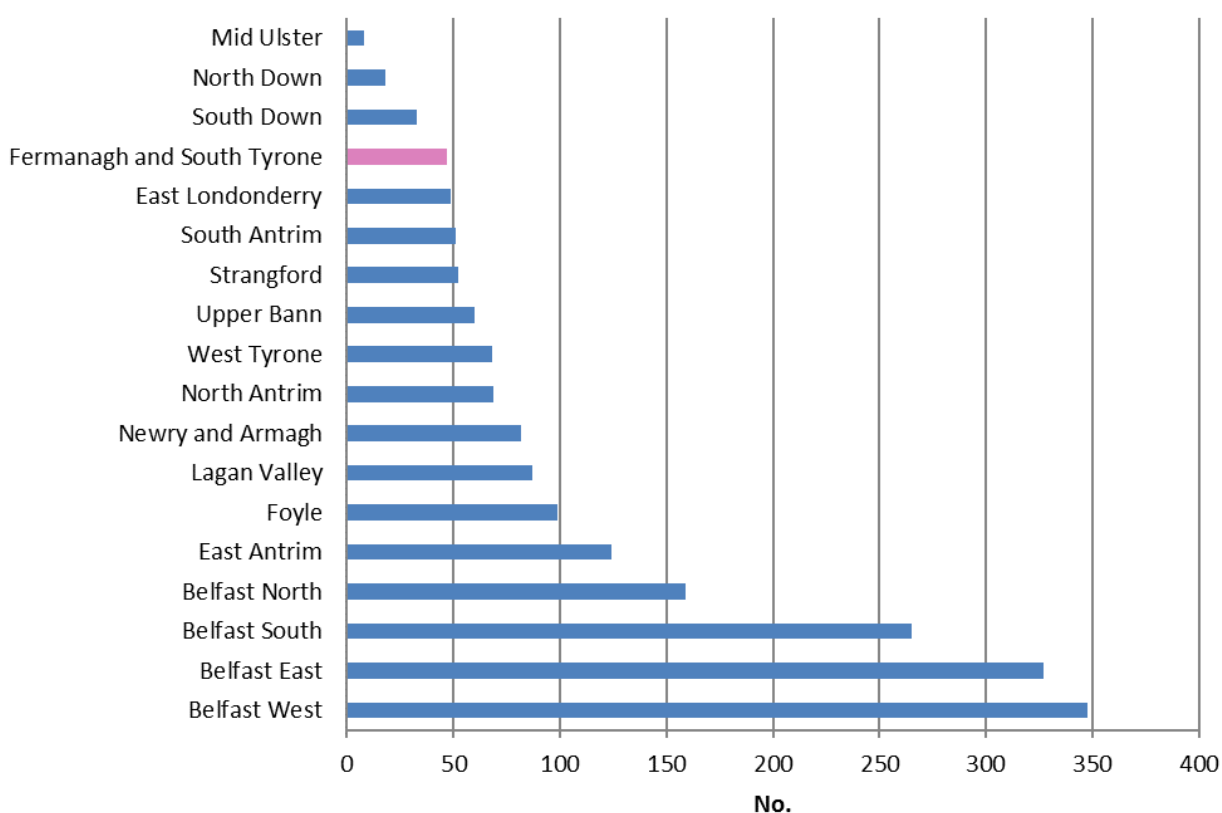
Labour Market – Confirmed redundancies

In 2015, there were 47 confirmed redundancies in Fermanagh and South Tyrone.

This represents 2.4% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2015.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone had the fourth 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

NISRA, NINIS

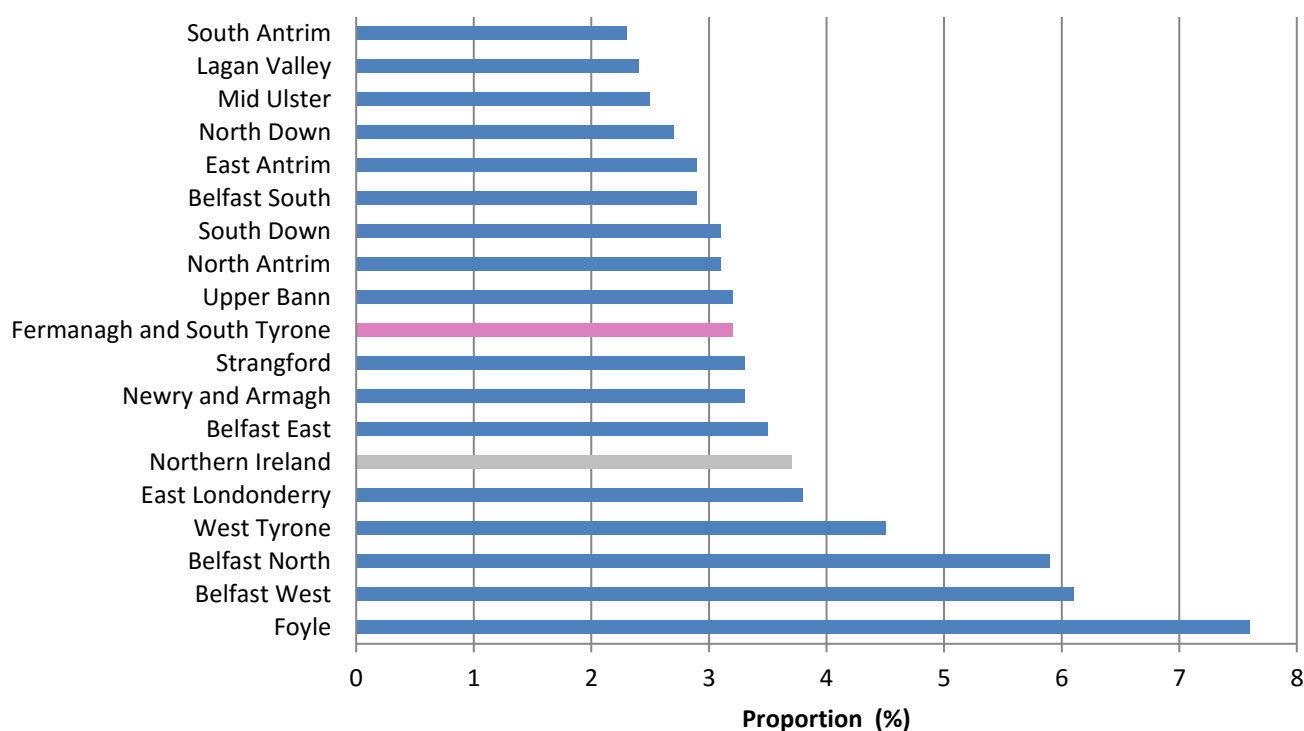
Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2015, there were 2,106 people claiming unemployment benefits in Fermanagh and South Tyrone. This equates to 3.2% 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 3.7%.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone was the constituency with the joint ninth 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 Devenish (9.0%, 85 claimants), Lisnaskea (6.8%, 105 claimants) and Irvinestown (6.1%, 90 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Caledon (1.3%, 22 claimants), Castlecaulfield (1.4%, 24 claimants) and Benburb (1.6%, 32 claimants).

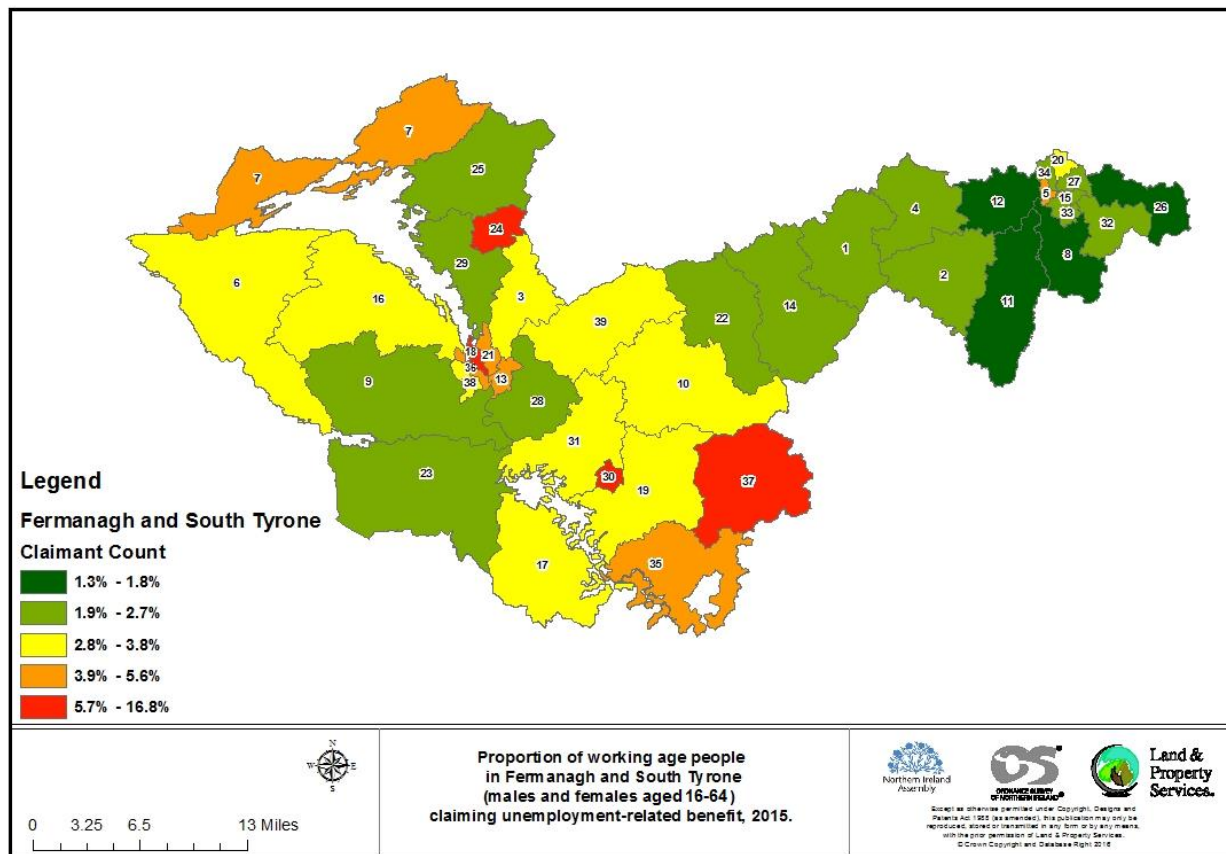
Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2015

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population ⁴	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Augher	30	2.0	Erne	30	2.0
Aughnacloy	33	1.9	Fivemiletown	33	1.9
Ballinamallard	46	2.8	Florence Court & K'awley	46	2.8
Ballygawley	41	2.6	Irvinestown	41	2.6
Ballysaggart	83	4.3	Kesh, Ed & Lack	83	4.3
Belcoo & Garr	64	3.7	Killyman	64	3.7
Belleek & Boa	78	4.7	Killymeal	78	4.7
Benburb	32	1.6	Lisbellaw	32	1.6
Boho, Cleen & LB	51	2.3	Lisnarrick	51	2.3
Brookeborough	57	3.7	Lisnaskea	57	3.7
Caledon	22	1.3	Maguires Bridge	22	1.3
Castlecaulfield	24	1.4	Moy	24	1.4
Castlecoole	98	3.9	Moygashel	98	3.9
Clogher	30	2.2	Mullaghmore	30	2.2
Coolhill	50	2.4	Newtownbutler	50	2.4
Derrygonnelly	52	3.0	Portora	52	3.0
Derrylin	63	3.6	Rosslea	63	3.6
Devenish	85	9.0	Rossorry	85	9.0
Donagh	43	3.0	Tempo	43	3.0
Drumglass	53	3.5			

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	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 Lettergreen	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

Businesses – InvestNI Investment

In 2015, InvestNI made 294 offers of assistance and investment to companies in Fermanagh and South Tyrone. During the period, £7.7m of assistance was provided to companies within the constituency, £4.7m of which was offered to locally owned businesses. A further £46.3m planned investment has been allocated to companies within the constituency, £17.7m 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
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	294	7.7	46.3	278	4.7	17.7
Northern Ireland	3,781	94.0	497.7	3,550	72.1	325.9

Source: NISRA, NINIS

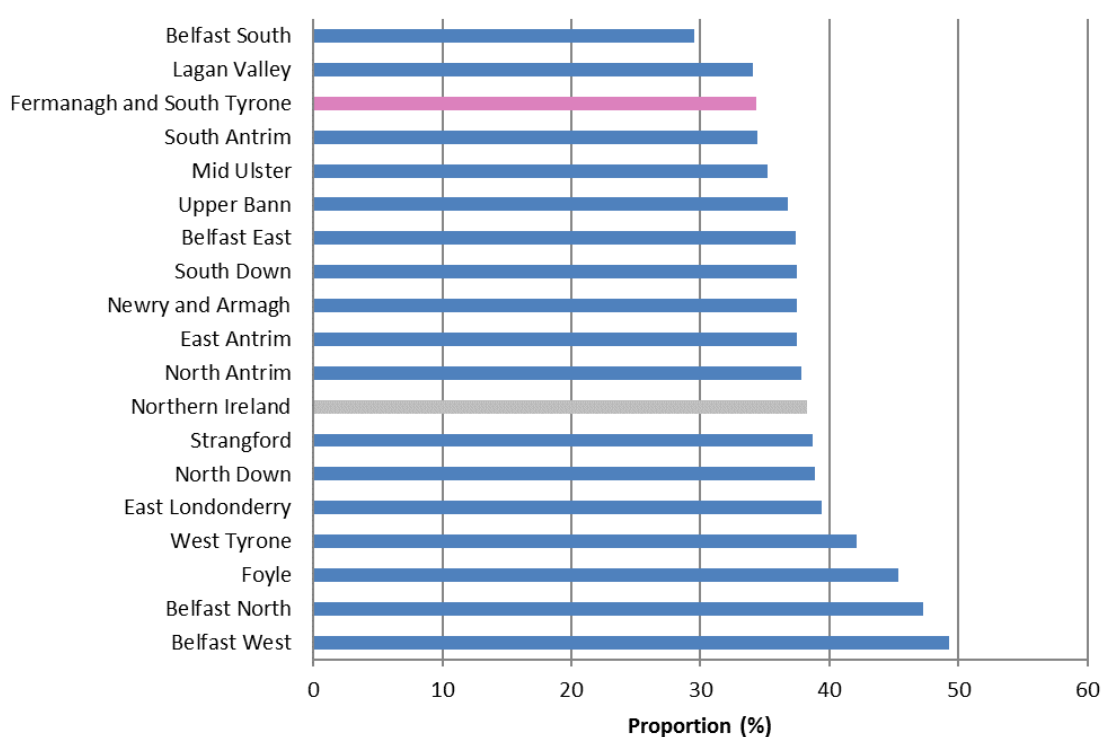
Low income – People claiming benefits

As at February 2016, 28,430 people in Fermanagh and South Tyrone claimed at least one of the main benefits. This equates to 34.3% 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 with the Northern Ireland average of 38.3%.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone was the constituency with the third 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 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 Devenish (82.5%, 780 claimants), Lisnaskea (61.0%, 950 claimants) and Erne (60.5%, 960 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Coolhill (29.5%, 620 claimants) Augher (33.4%, 500 claimants) and Boho, Cleenish and Letterbreen (33.8%, 750 claimants).

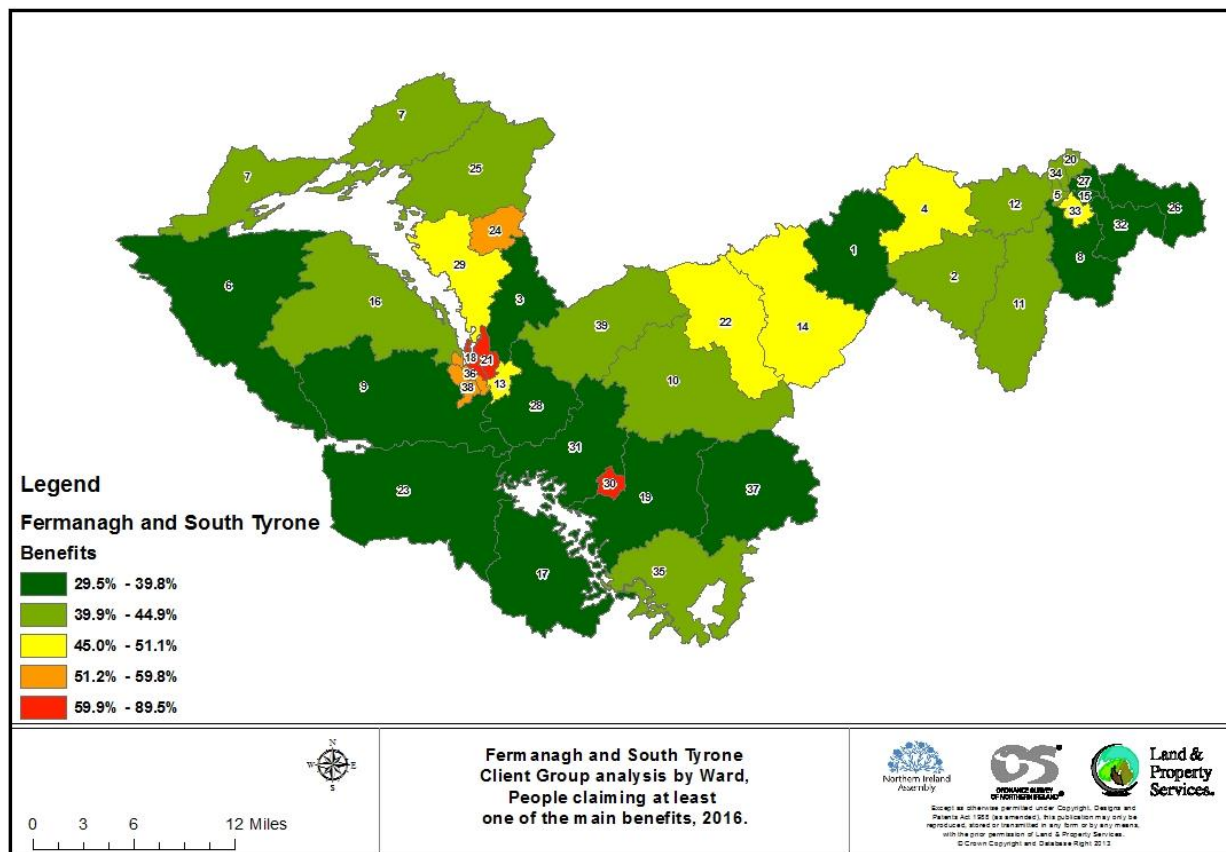
Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at February 2016⁵

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
Augher	500	33.4	Erne	960	60.5
Aughnacloy	730	41.2	Fivemiletown	600	46.2
Ballinamallard	640	39.3	Florence Court & Kinawley	600	36.1
Ballygawley	750	46.9	Irvinestown	870	59.3
Ballysaggart	830	43.1	Kesh, Ederney & Lack	1,030	42.4
Belcoo & Garrison	670	39.1	Killyman	720	39.7
Belleek & Boa	710	42.8	Killymeal	750	37.7
Benburb	660	33.9	Lisbellaw	700	36.1
Boho, Cleenish and Letterbreen	750	33.8	Lisnarrick	570	46.6
Brookeborough	640	41.6	Lisnaskea	950	61.0
Caledon	660	39.9	Maguires Bridge	760	36.1
Castlecaulfield	700	40.4	Moy	710	34.3
Castlecoole	1,140	45.8	Moygashel	660	48.8
Clogher	640	46.2	Mullaghmore	730	44.2
Coolhill	620	29.5	Newtownbutler	690	44.7
Derrygonnelly	730	41.7	Portora	1,060	52.9
Derrylin	590	34.1	Rosslea	520	39.8
Devenish	780	82.5	Rossorry	870	58.2
Donagh	550	37.8	Tempo	730	41.2
Drumglass	670	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 at ward level, as at February 2016



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

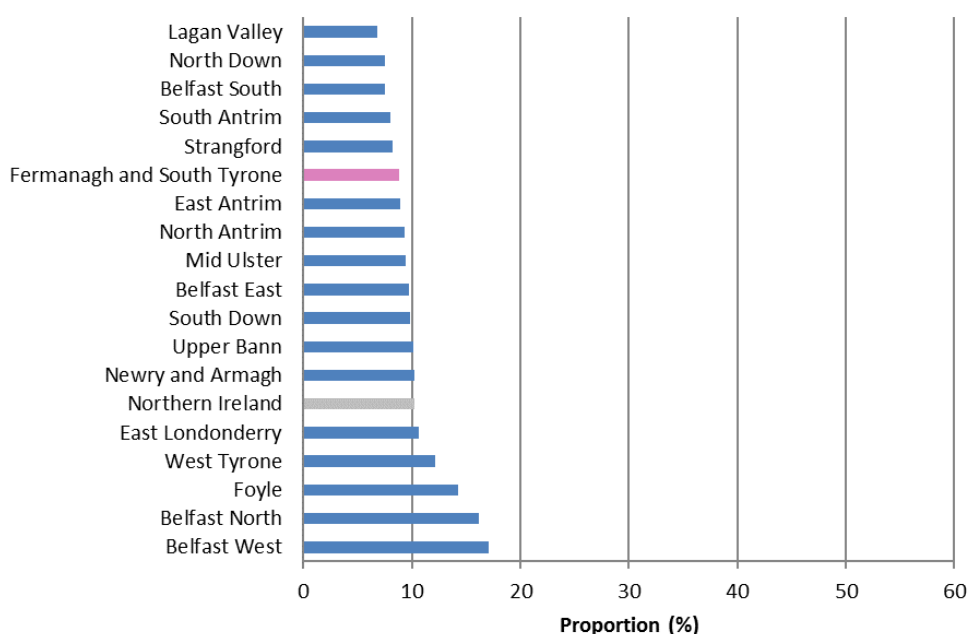
Low income – People claiming Employment and Support Allowance

As at February 2016, there were 5,830 people in Fermanagh and South Tyrone claiming Employment and Support Allowance. This equates to 8.8% of people aged 16-64 years claiming the benefit.

A lower proportion of people aged 16-64 years living in Fermanagh and South Tyrone claimed Employment and Support Allowance when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 10.2%.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone was the constituency with the sixth lowest 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)

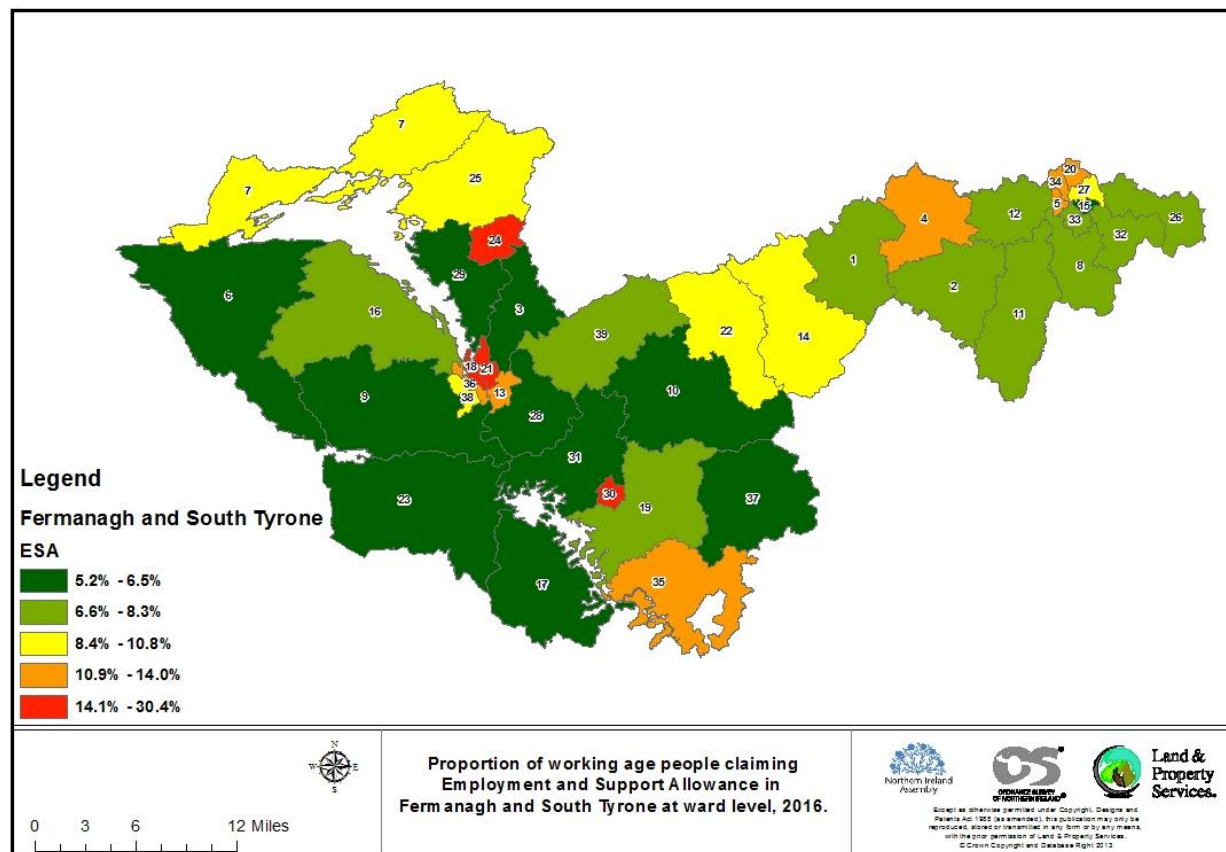
Low income – People claiming Employment and Support Allowance at ward level

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 Devenish (23.3%, 220 claimants), Lisnaskea (15.4%, 240 claimants) and Erne (15.1%, 240 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Coolhill (5.2%, 110 claimants), Rosslea (5.4%, 70 claimants) and Florence Court and Kinawley (5.4%, 90 claimants).

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

Ward	No. of working age people claiming ESA	Per cent of working age people	Ward	No. of working age people claiming ESA	Per cent of working age people
Augher	100	6.7	Erne	240	15.1
Aughnacloy	140	7.9	Fivemiletown	110	8.5
Ballinamallard	100	6.1	Florence Court & K'awley	90	5.4
Ballygawley	180	11.3	Irvinestown	220	15.0
Ballysaggart	250	13.0	Kesh,Ed & Lack	220	9.1
Belcoo & Garr	100	5.8	Killyman	140	7.7
Belleek & Boa	140	8.4	Killymeal	170	8.5
Benburb	130	6.7	Lisbellaw	120	6.2
Boho, Cleen & LB	140	6.3	Lisnarrick	80	6.5
Brookeborough	100	6.5	Lisnaskea	240	15.4
Caledon	120	7.3	Maguires Bridge	130	6.2
Castlecaulfield	130	7.5	Moy	140	6.8
Castlecoole	270	10.9	Moygashel	100	7.4
Clogher	130	9.4	Mullaghmore	190	11.5
Coolhill	110	5.2	Newtownbutler	180	11.7
Derrygonnelly	130	7.4	Portora	230	11.5
Derrylin	100	5.8	Rosslea	70	5.4
Devenish	220	23.3	Rossorry	160	10.7
Donagh	100	6.9	Tempo	140	7.9
Drumglass	190	12.5			

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



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

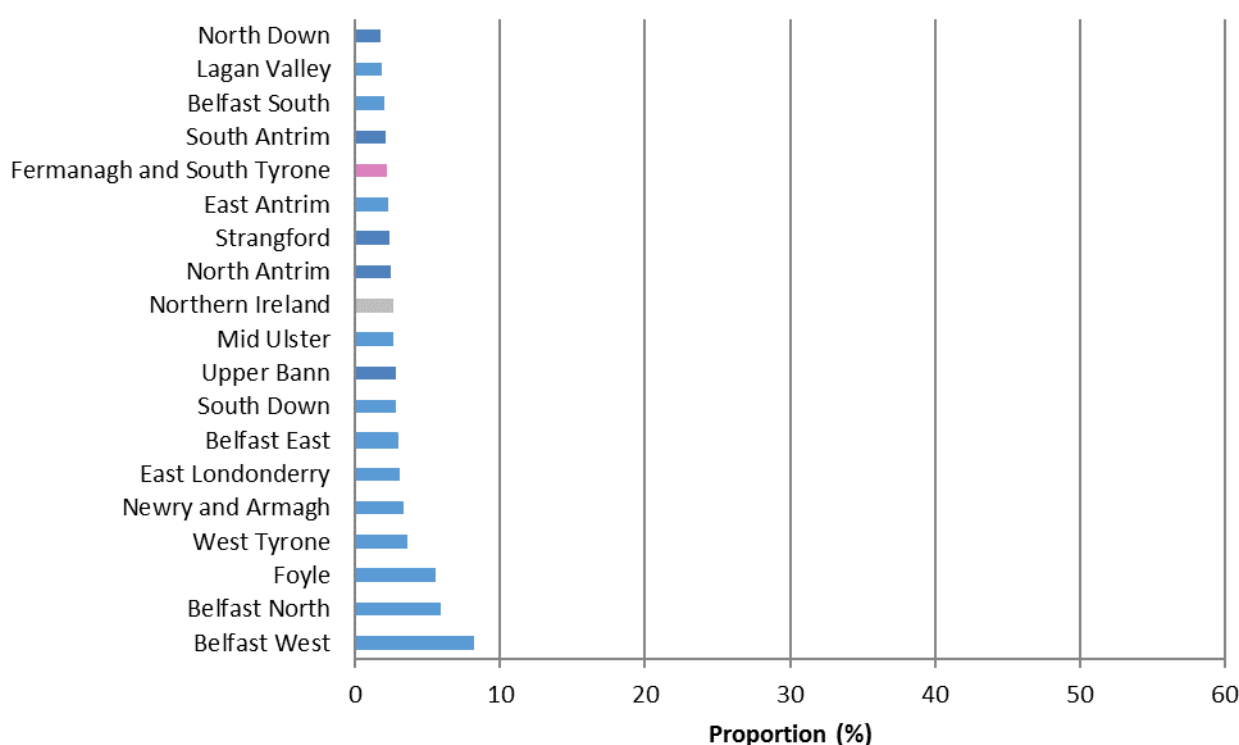
Low income – People claiming Income Support

As at February 2016, there were 1,520 people in Fermanagh and South Tyrone claiming income support, of whom 1,470 were of working age. This equates to 2.2% 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 3.2%.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone was the constituency with the fifth lowest 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

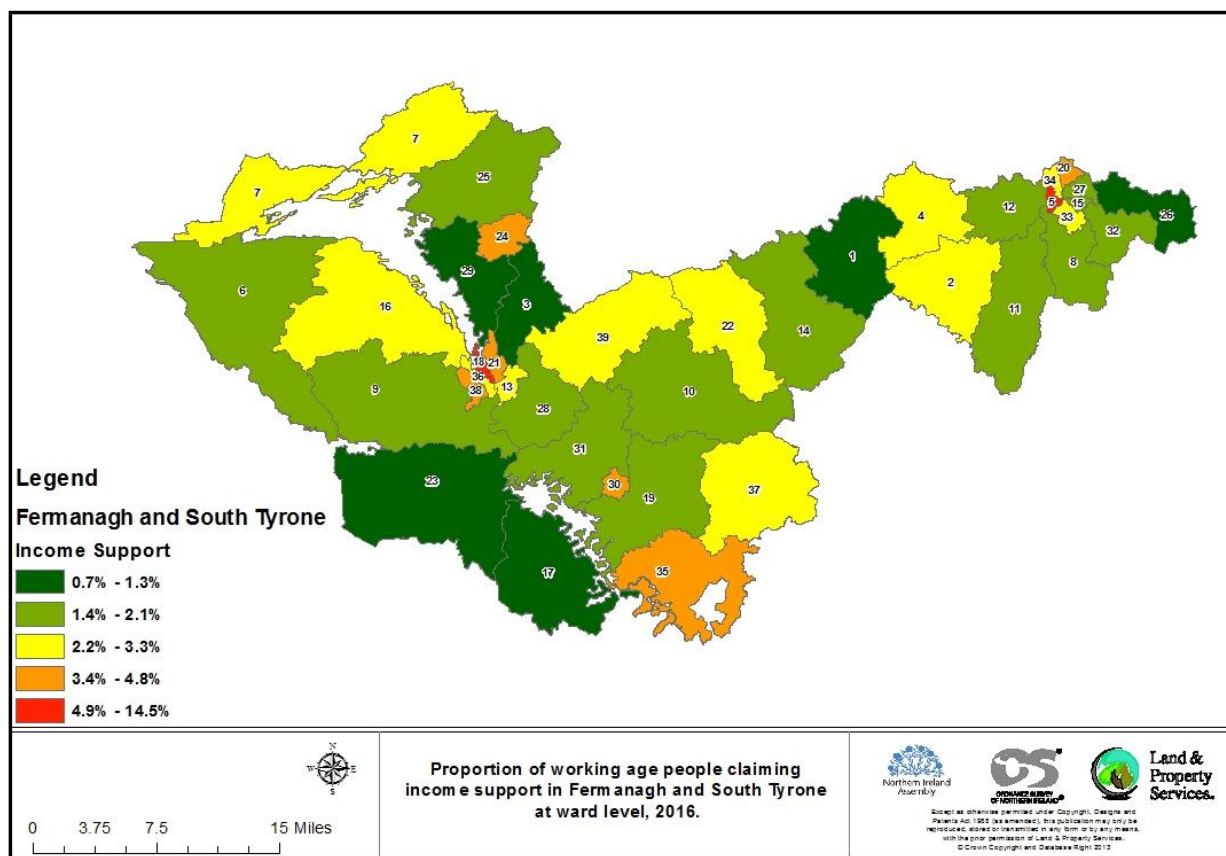
The highest proportion of income support claimants (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Devenish (6.4%, 60 claimants), Ballysaggart (5.2%, 100 claimants) and Drumglass (4.6%, 70 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Augher (0.7%, 10 claimants), Lisnarrick (0.8%, 10 claimants) and Killyman (1.1%, 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	Per cent of working age people	Ward	No. of working age people claiming income support	Per cent of working age people
Augher	10	0.7	Erne	70	4.4
Aughnacloy	40	2.3	Fivemiletown	30	2.3
Ballinamallard	20	1.2	Florence Court & K'awley	20	1.2
Ballygawley	40	2.5	Irvinestown	60	4.1
Ballysaggart	100	5.2	Kesh, Ed & Lack	50	2.1
Belcoo & Garr	30	1.8	Killyman	20	1.1
Belleek & Boa	40	2.4	Killymeal	30	1.5
Benburb	30	1.5	Lisbellaw	30	1.5
Boho, Cleen & LB	30	1.4	Lisnarrick	10	0.8
Brookeborough	30	1.9	Lisnaskea	60	3.9
Caledon	30	1.8	Maguires Bridge	30	1.4
Castlecaulfield	30	1.7	Moy	30	1.5
Castlecoole	70	2.8	Moygashel	30	2.2
Clogher	20	1.4	Mullaghmore	40	2.4
Coolhill	30	1.4	Newtownbutler	60	3.9
Derrygonnelly	40	2.3	Portora	60	3.0
Derrylin	20	1.2	Rosslea	30	2.3
Devenish	60	6.4	Rossorry	50	3.3
Donagh	20	1.4	Tempo	40	2.3
Drumglass	70	4.6			

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

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



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

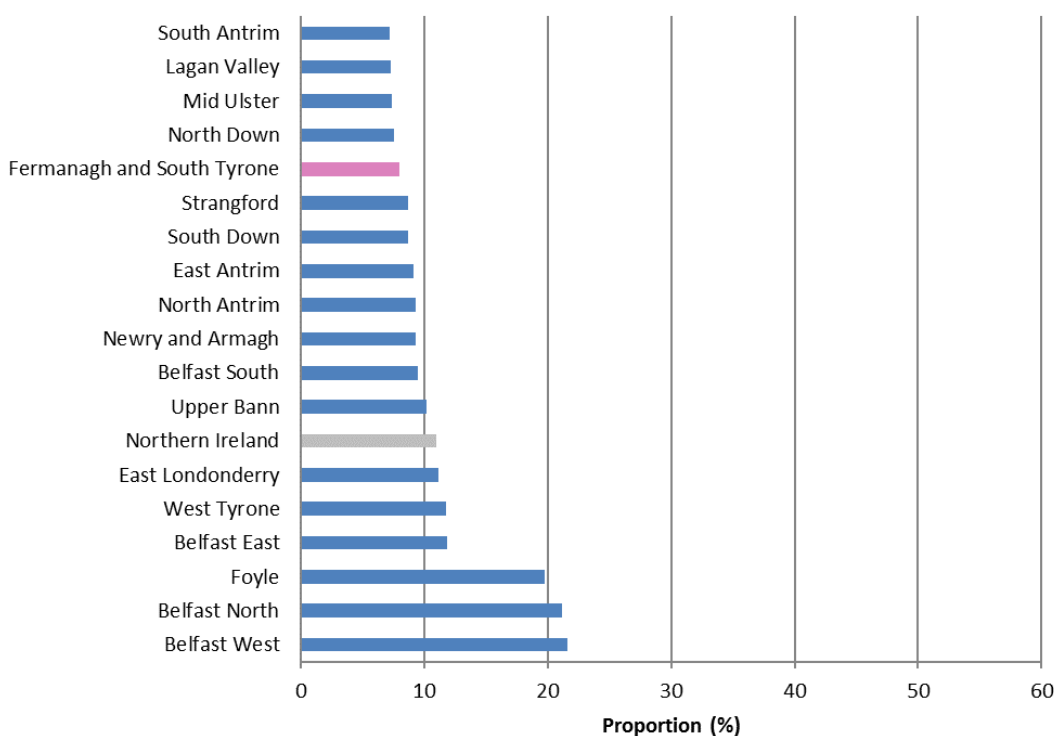
Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2016, there were 6,650 people in Fermanagh and South Tyrone claiming housing benefit. This equates to 8.0% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit.

A lower proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Fermanagh and South Tyrone claimed housing benefit in 2016 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 11.0%.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone was the constituency with the fifth lowest 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

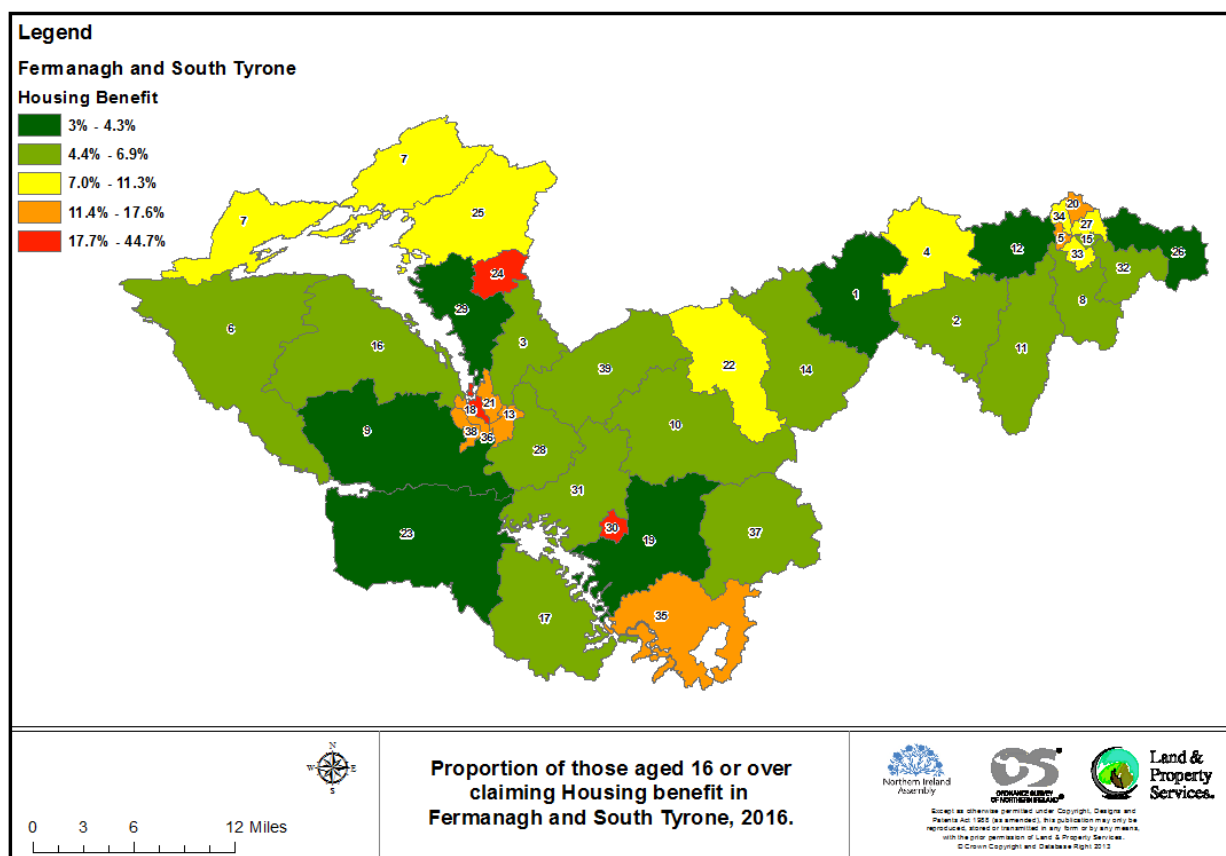
The highest proportion of people claiming housing benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Devenish (23.1%, 300 claimants), Lisnaskea (18.4%, 370 claimants) and Irvinestown (18.2%, 340 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Lisnarrick (3.0%, 50 claimants), Augher (3.4%, 60 claimants) and Killyman (3.6%, 80 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
Augher	60	3.4	Erne	290	14.3
Aughnacloy	130	6.0	Fivemiletown	150	8.9
Ballinamallard	90	4.5	Florence Court & K'awley	90	4.2
Ballygawley	150	7.7	Irvinestown	340	18.2
Ballysaggart	390	17.4	Kesh, Ederney & Lack	240	7.8
Belcoo & Garr	140	6.3	Killyman	80	3.6
Belleek & Boa	190	9.0	Killymeal	220	9.2
Benburb	110	4.7	Lisbellaw	120	5.1
Boho, Cleen & LB	120	4.3	Lisnarrick	50	3.0
Brookeborough	100	5.0	Lisnaskea	370	18.4
Caledon	100	4.9	Maguires Bridge	140	5.5
Castlecaulfield	80	3.7	Moy	140	5.7
Castlecoole	350	11.5	Moygashel	130	7.4
Clogher	100	5.7	Mullaghmore	190	9.4
Coolhill	130	5.4	Newtownbutler	230	12.0
Derrygonnelly	120	5.3	Portora	390	15.6
Derrylin	100	4.6	Rosslea	100	6.0
Devenish	300	23.1	Rossorry	230	11.6
Donagh	70	3.8	Tempo	120	5.4
Drumglass	230	13.0			

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 2016



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

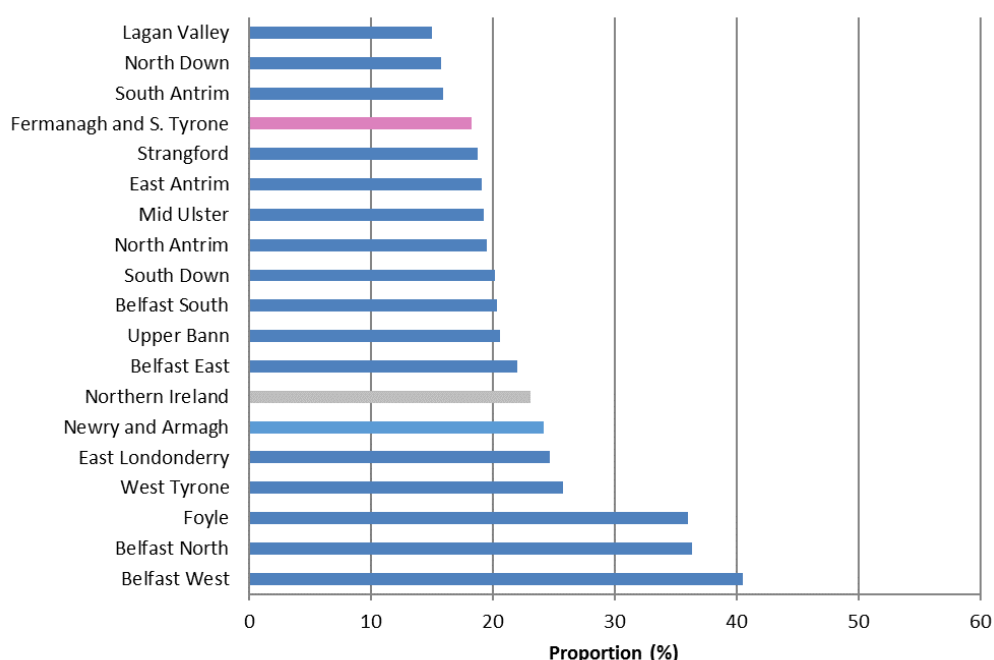
Low income – Children living in low income families

As at August 2014, there were 4,045 children aged 0-15 years living in low income families⁶ in Fermanagh and South Tyrone. This equates to 18.3% 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 23.1%.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone was the constituency with the fourth 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 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 Devenish (45.0%), Lisnaskea (33.1%) and Erne (30.1%). The lowest proportions were found in Augher (4.2%), Killyman (9.3%) and Lisnarrick (10.2%).

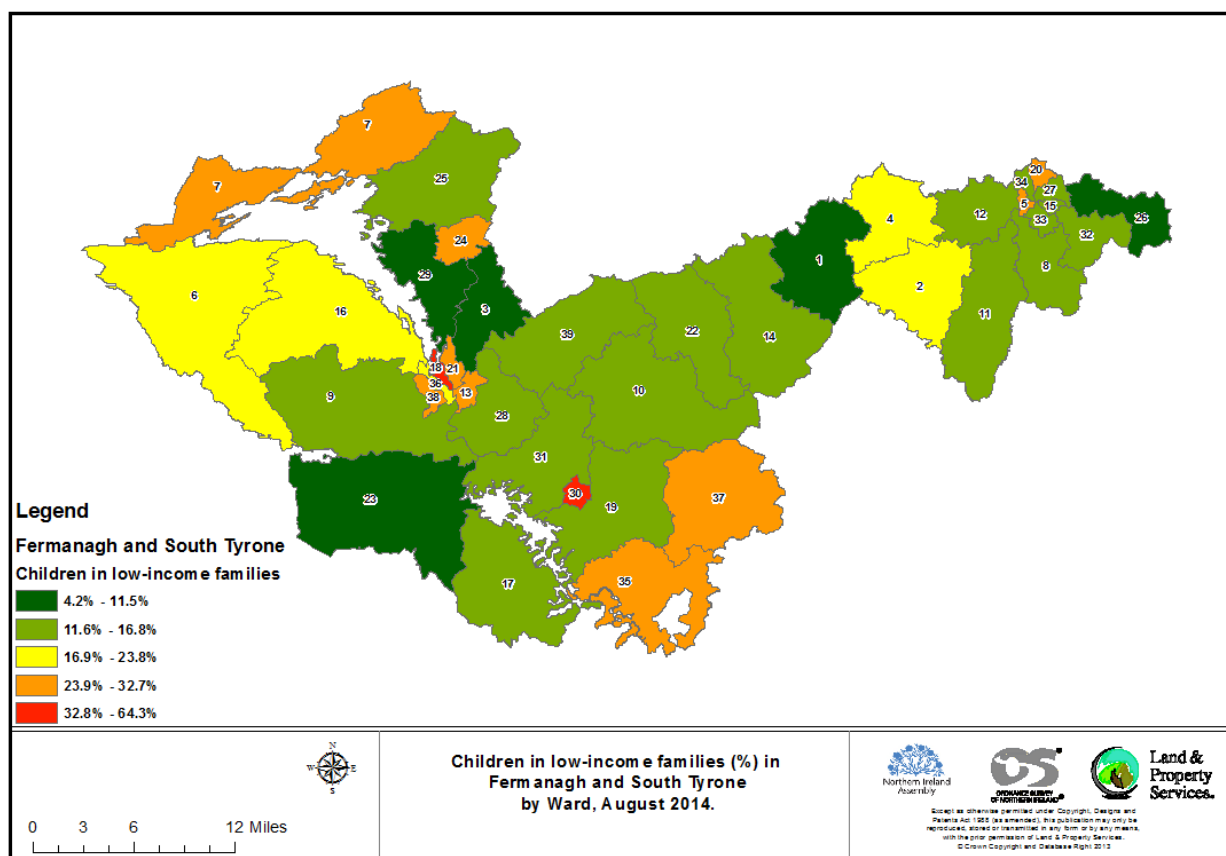
Proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in low income families at 31 August 2014

Ward	Children in low income families (%) ⁷	Ward	Children in low income families (%)
Augher	4.2	Erne	30.1
Aughnacloy	19.0	Fivemiletown	16.7
Ballinamallard	10.7	Florence Court & K'awley	11.0
Ballygawley	18.6	Irvinestown	27.9
Ballysaggart	28.9	Kesh, Ed & Lack	15.6
Belcoo & Garr	17.4	Killyman	9.3
Belleek & Boa	24.2	Killymeal	13.0
Benburb	14.1	Lisbellaw	16.5
Boho, Cleen & LB	15.4	Lisnarrick	10.2
Brookeborough	14.2	Lisnaskea	33.1
Caledon	14.1	Maguires Bridge	14.9
Castlecaulfield	11.7	Moy	15.1
Castlecoole	23.9	Moygashel	12.1
Clogher	14.9	Mullaghmore	16.0
Coolhill	13.2	Newtownbutler	29.1
Derrygonnelly	16.9	Portora	20.3
Derrylin	16.0	Rosslea	28.0
Devenish	45.0	Rossorry	27.6
Donagh	16.8	Tempo	14.2
Drumglass	25.1		

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 at ward level, as at August 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

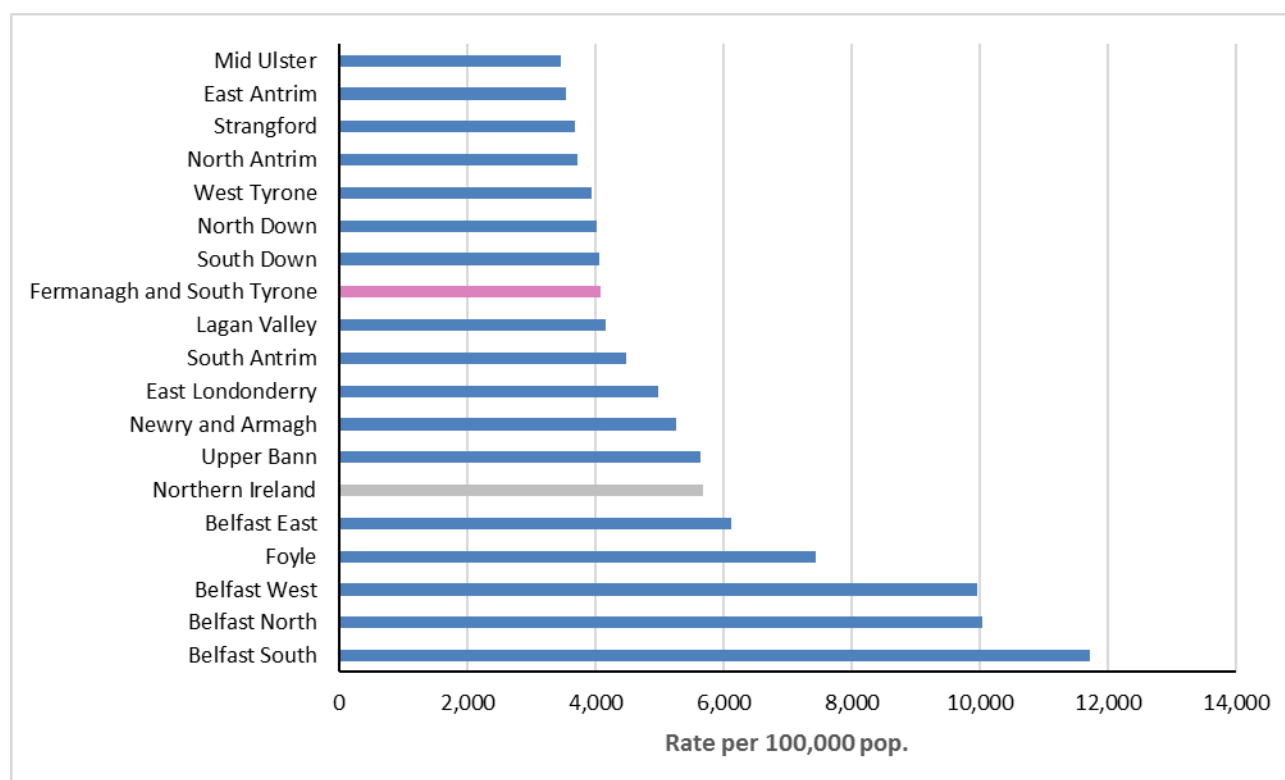
Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2015/16, a total of 4,332 criminal offences were recorded in the Fermanagh and South Tyrone area. This equates to an overall recorded crime rate of 4,083 per 100,000 persons.

The recorded crime rate for Fermanagh and South Tyrone was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 5,672 per 100,000 persons.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone was the constituency with the eighth lowest 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 Fermanagh and South Tyrone.

The rate of miscellaneous crimes against society was higher in Fermanagh and South Tyrone than for Northern Ireland as a whole.

For all other specific types of crime, rates were lower in Fermanagh and South Tyrone than the Northern Ireland average.

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

	Fermanagh & S Tyrone		Northern Ireland	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Violence with injury (including homicide)	658	620	15,068	814
Violence without injury	827	779	20,666	1,116
Sexual offences	136	128	3,037	164
Robbery	17	16	732	40
Domestic burglary	215	203	5,856	316
Non-domestic burglary	127	120	2,917	158
Vehicle offences	215	203	4,925	266
Theft from the person	12	11	558	30
Bicycle theft	9	8	718	39
Shoplifting	300	283	6,773	366
All other theft offences	460	434	12,410	670
Criminal damage	881	830	20,516	1,108
Trafficking of drugs	37	35	876	47
Possession of drugs	172	162	4,701	254
Possession of weapons offences	44	41	923	50
Public order offences	55	52	1,470	79
Miscellaneous crimes against society	167	157	2,877	155
Crimes recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	595	561	14,073	760
Crimes recorded with a Homophobic Motivation	4	4	210	11
Crimes recorded with a Racist Motivation	34	32	853	46
Crimes recorded with a Sectarian Motivation	19	18	1,001	54

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

Crime – Motivation

In 2015/16, there were 595 offences with a domestic abuse motivation, 13.7% of all crimes recorded in the area. The proportion of crimes with a domestic abuse motivation in Fermanagh and South Tyrone 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 4 offences with a homophobic motivation, 34 offences with a racist motivation and 19 offences with a sectarian motivation recorded in Fermanagh and South Tyrone.

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
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4	34	19

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

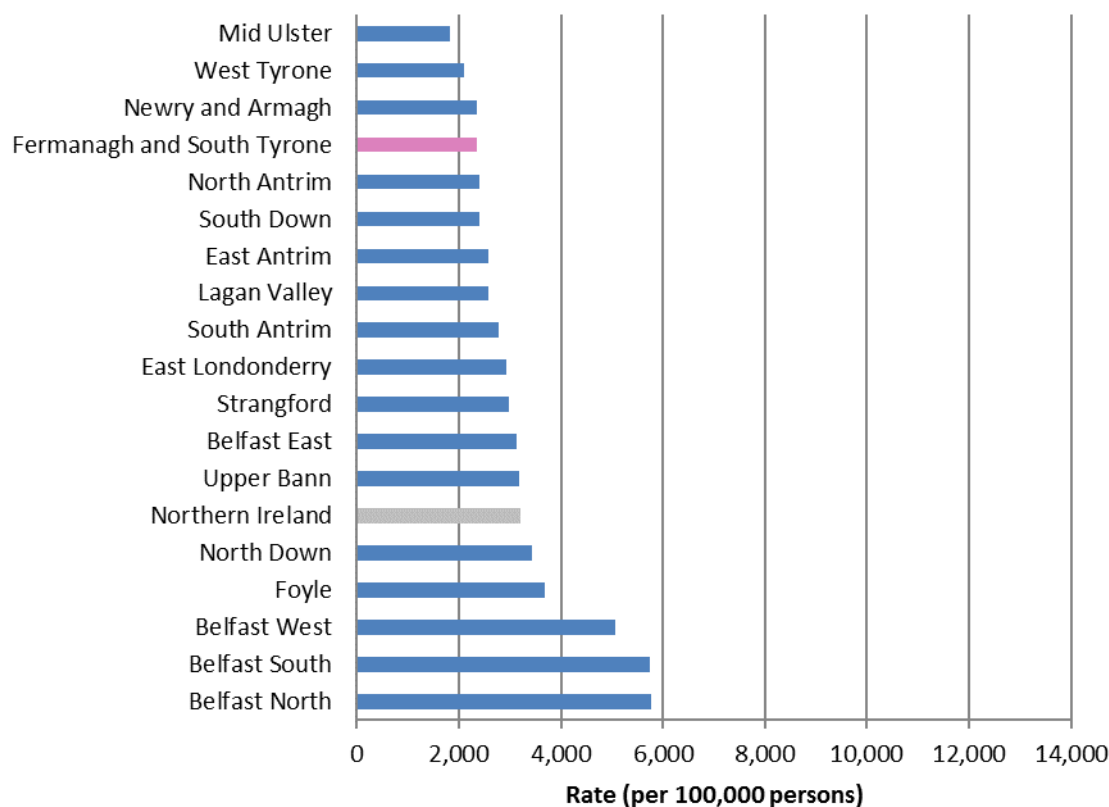
Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2015/16, there were 2,495 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in Fermanagh and South Tyrone. This equates to a rate of 2,351 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents in Fermanagh and South Tyrone was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 3,214 per 100,000 persons.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone was the constituency with the fourth lowest 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)

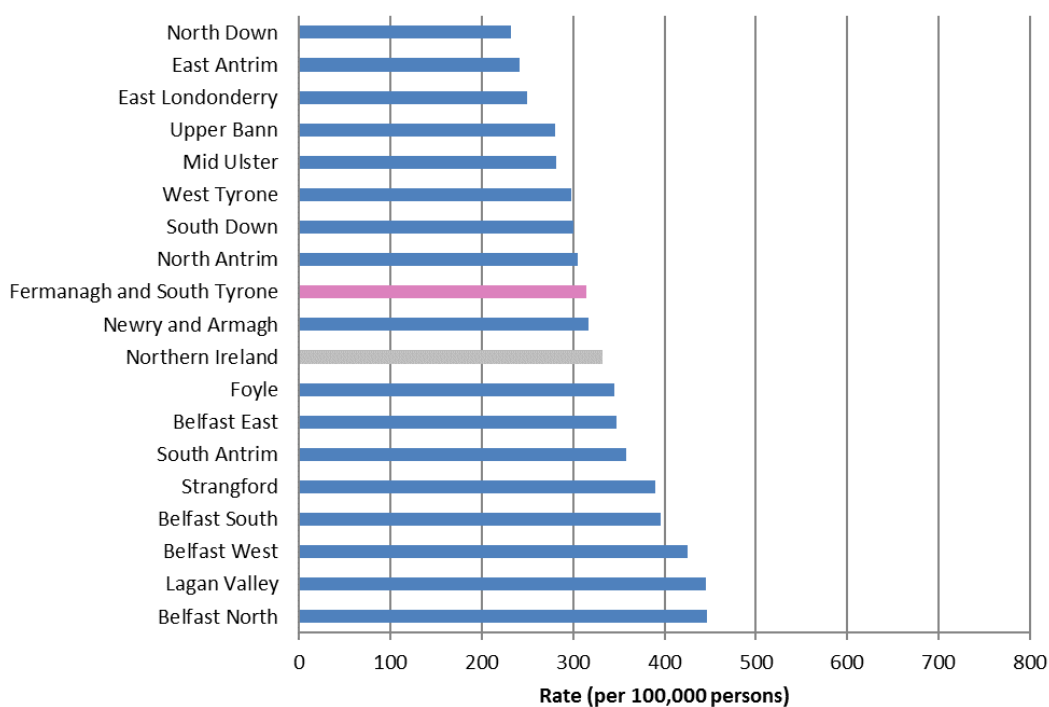
Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions

In 2015, there were 334 road traffic collisions with injury reported in Fermanagh and South Tyrone, a collision rate of 315 per 100,000 persons. Of these, 9 were fatal, 35 were classified as serious and 290 were slight.

The road traffic collision rate for Fermanagh and South Tyrone was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 332 per 100,000 persons.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone had the ninth 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)

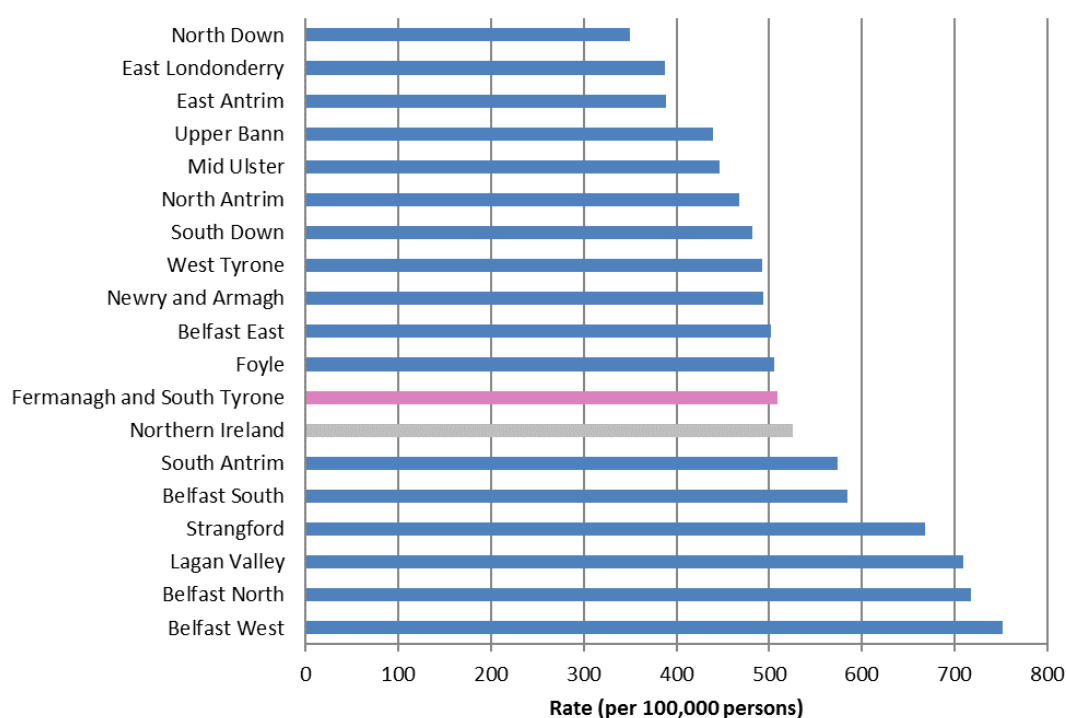
Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Casualties

In 2015, there were 540 casualties as a result of road traffic collisions in Fermanagh and South Tyrone – 9 people were killed, 55 people were seriously injured and 476 were slightly injured, a rate of 509 casualties per 100,000 persons.

The road traffic casualty rate for Fermanagh and South Tyrone was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 526 per 100,000 persons.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone had the seventh highest 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 Killyman (756), Donagh (675) and Lisnarrick (588). The lowest rates were recorded in Ballinamallard (78), Rosslea (93) and Coolhill (96).

The highest road traffic casualty rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Killyman (1,340), Lisnarrick (1,127) and Derrygonnelly (978). The lowest rates were recorded in Rosslea (93), Coolhill (128) and Clogher (131).

Road traffic collision (involving injury) and casualty rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2015

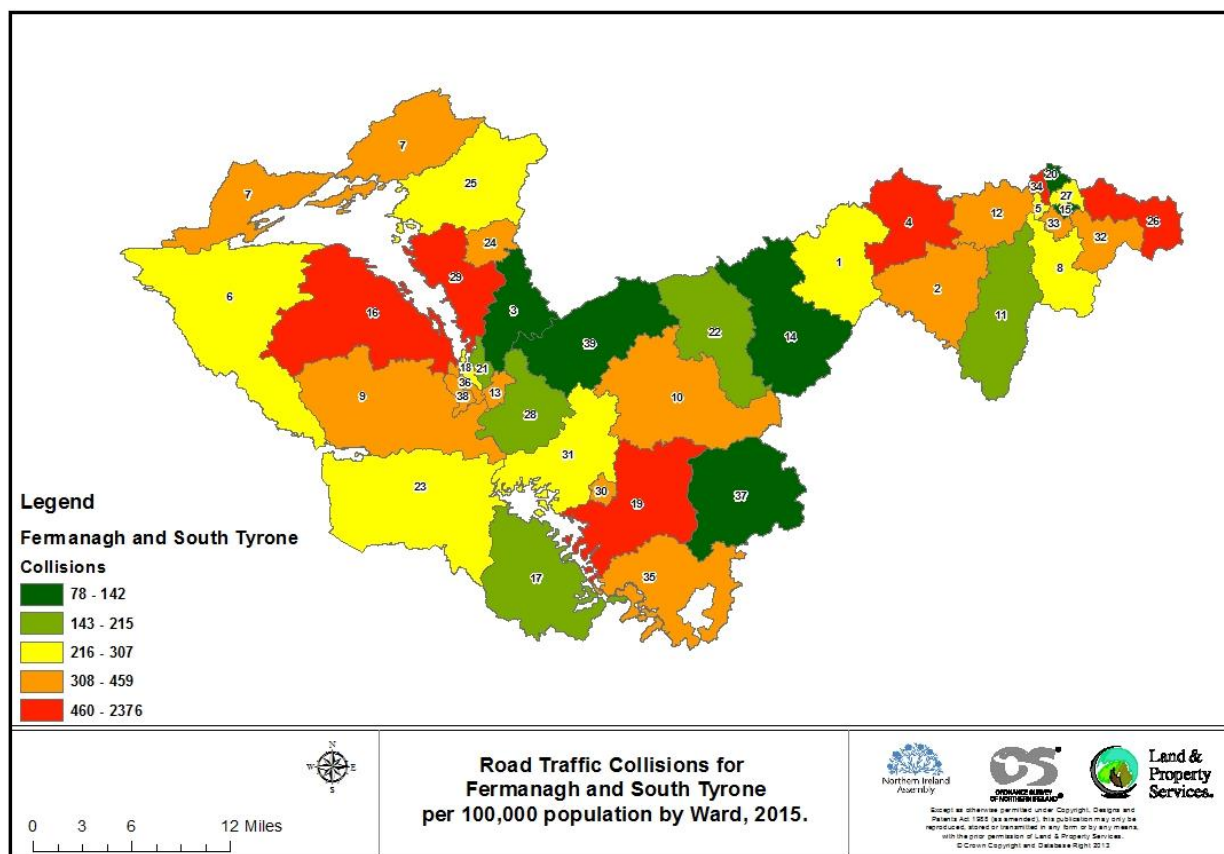
Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) ⁸	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Augher	7	18	307	789
Aughnacloy	10	17	358	609
Ballinamallard	13	15	498	574
Ballygawley	8	12	266	399
Ballysaggart	9	12	291	389
Belcoo and Garrison	5	16	192	615
Belleek and Boa	10	19	359	682
Benburb	3	3	131	131
Boho, Cleenish & Letterbreen	3	4	96	128
Brookeborough	3	7	127	296
Caledon	3	4	143	190
Castlecaulfield	22	39	756	1340
Castlecoole	9	13	296	427
Clogher	11	14	342	435
Coolhill	10	16	443	709
Derrygonnelly	14	19	556	755
Derrylin	2	4	78	155
Devenish	6	9	219	329
Donagh	11	15	412	561
Drumglass	13	19	369	540
Erne	8	14	313	548
Fivemiletown	12	15	312	389
Florence Court and Kinawley	14	28	489	978
Irvinestown	4	11	145	397
Kesh, Ederney and Lack	4	6	253	379
Killyman	16	20	675	843
Killymeal	4	9	157	354
Lisbellaw	6	11	217	398
Lisnarrick	9	15	366	610

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.
Lisnaskea	11	22	286	572
Maguires Bridge	5	5	163	163
Moy	12	23	588	1127
Moygashel	10	15	390	585
Mullaghmore	10	18	307	553
Newtownbutler	9	15	356	594
Portora	13	19	418	611
Rosslea	2	2	93	93
Rossorry	9	12	363	484
Tempo	4	5	142	178

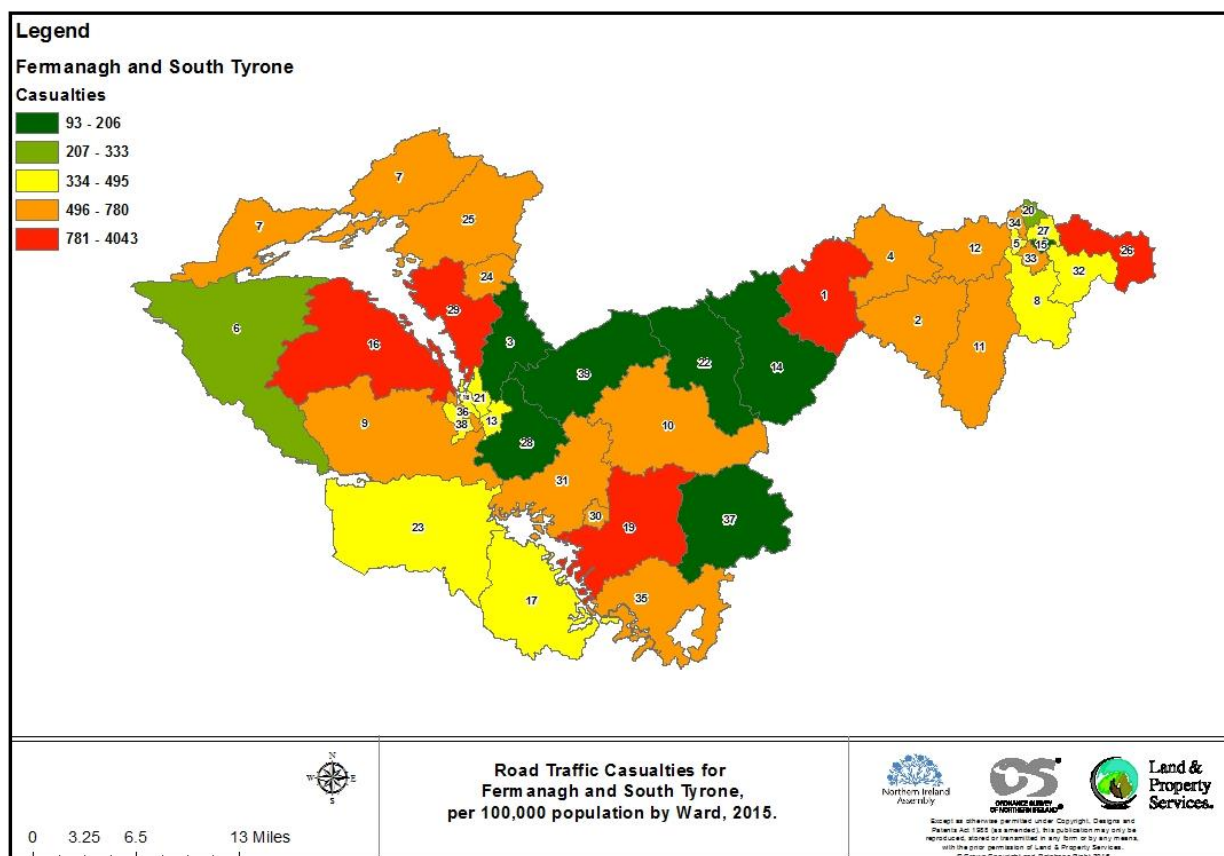
Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

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



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 Lettergreen	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, 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

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. Notes: Children in IS/JSA families: Number of children living in families in receipt of Income Support or Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance. Children in families receiving WTC and CTC, and income <60% median income: Number of children living in families in receipt of both Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of median income. Children in families receiving CTC only, and income <60% median income: Number of children living in families receiving Child Tax Credit only whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of median income. Children in families in receipt of CTC (<60% median income) or IS/JSA: Number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of Income Support or Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance. Percentage of Children in 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.



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

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