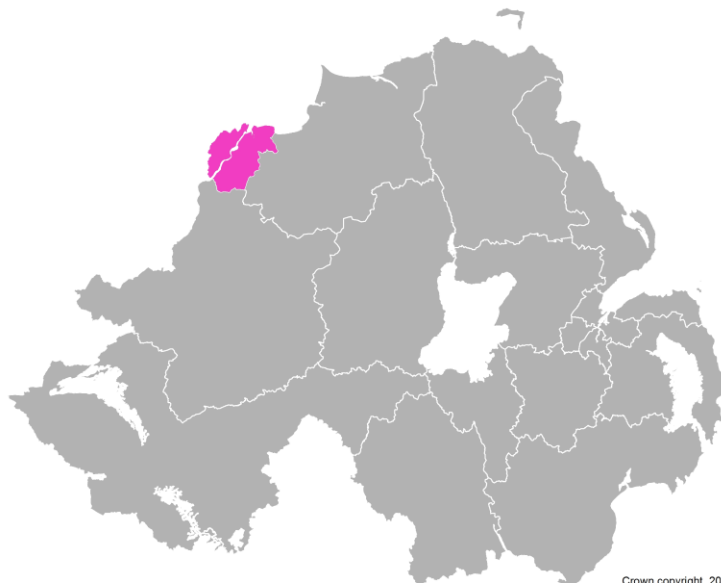




Northern Ireland
Assembly

Constituency Profile

Foyle – 2017



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About this Report

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

For each indicator, this profile presents:

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

For a number of indicators, ward level 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:

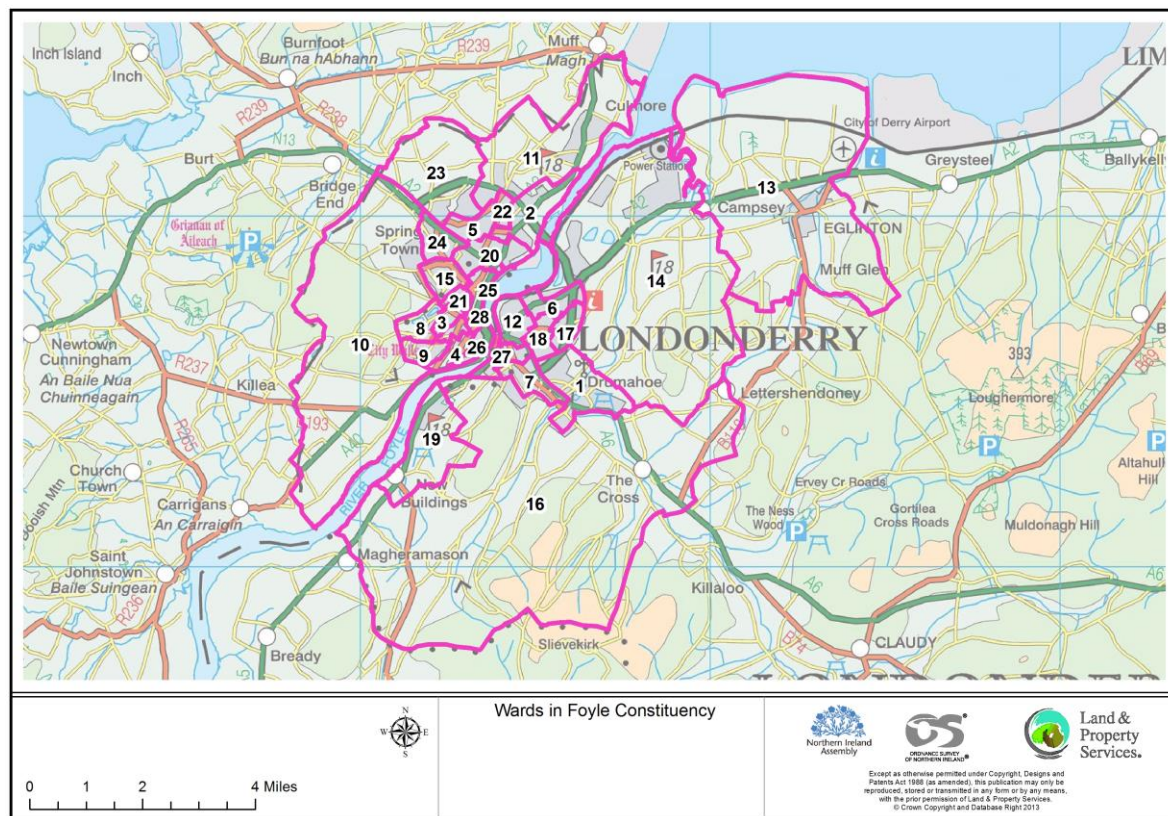
<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/>

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 Foyle which comprises the wards shown below.



1	Altnagelvin	15	Foyle Springs
2	Ballynashallog	16	Holly Mount
3	Beechwood	17	Kilfennan
4	Brandywell	18	Lisnagelvin
5	Carn Hill	19	New Buildings
6	Caw	20	Pennyburn
7	Clondermot	21	Rosemount
8	Creggan Central	22	Shantallow East
9	Creggan South	23	Shantallow West
10	Crevagh	24	Springtown
11	Culmore	25	Strand (Derry LGD)
12	Ebrington	26	The Diamond
13	Eglinton	27	Victoria (Derry LGD)
14	Enagh (Derry LGD)	28	Westland

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Summary Profile of Foyle

This section summarises the key statistics presented in this Profile for the constituency of Foyle. 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. This will have an impact on indicators such as health outcomes. Secondly, many of the indicators, such as those around low income, reflect levels of deprivation in the constituency. Foyle has relatively high levels of deprivation. Seventeen of the 54 Super Output Areas (SOAs) in Foyle 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	Foyle			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Population Size (no.)	102,265	102,099	0.2%	1,851,621	1,840,498	0.6%

Health

Indicator	Foyle			Northern Ireland		
	2010-14	2009-13	Change	2010-14	2009-13	Change
Circulatory death rate (u-75) per 100,000 pop	93	102	-9	83	88	-5
Respiratory death rate (u-75) per 100,000 pop	48	48	0	34	35	-1
Indicator	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	3.9	3.7	0.2	3.1	3.4	-0.3

Education

Indicator	Foyle			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	81.8	76.0	5.8	81.1	78.6	2.5

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

Indicator	Foyle			Northern Ireland		
	2014/15	2013/14	Change	2014/15	2013/14	Change
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Further Education	8.5	9.0	-0.5	9.6	9.7	-0.1
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	5.3	5.3	0.0	4.4	4.4	0.0

Employment

Indicator	Foyle			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
No. of confirmed redundancies	99	100	-1	-1,946	2,136	-190
Unemployment claimant count (%)	7.6	8.6	-1.0	3.7	4.6	-0.9

Business

Indicator	Foyle			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
InvestNI assistance (£m)	6.6	11.5	-4.9	94.0	185.4	-91.4

Low income

Indicator	Foyle			Northern Ireland		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming benefits at February (%)	45.3	45.4	-0.1	38.3	38.4	-0.1
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming housing benefit at June (%)	19.8	19.8	0.0	11.0	11.2	-0.2
Employment and support allowance claimants (%)	14.3	13.8	2.5	10.2	9.9	0.3
Proportion of working age people claiming income support at February (%)	5.5	5.6	-0.1	3.2	3.3	-0.1
Indicator	2014	2013	Change	2014	2013	Change
Proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in low income families at August (%)	36.0	34.0	2.0	23.1	21.6	1.5

Crime

Indicator	Foyle			Northern Ireland		
	2015/16	2014/15	Change	2015/16	2014/15	Change
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000 persons	7,435	7,451	-16	5,672	5,606	66
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	3,678	4,051	-373	3,214	3,313	-99

Traffic and Travel

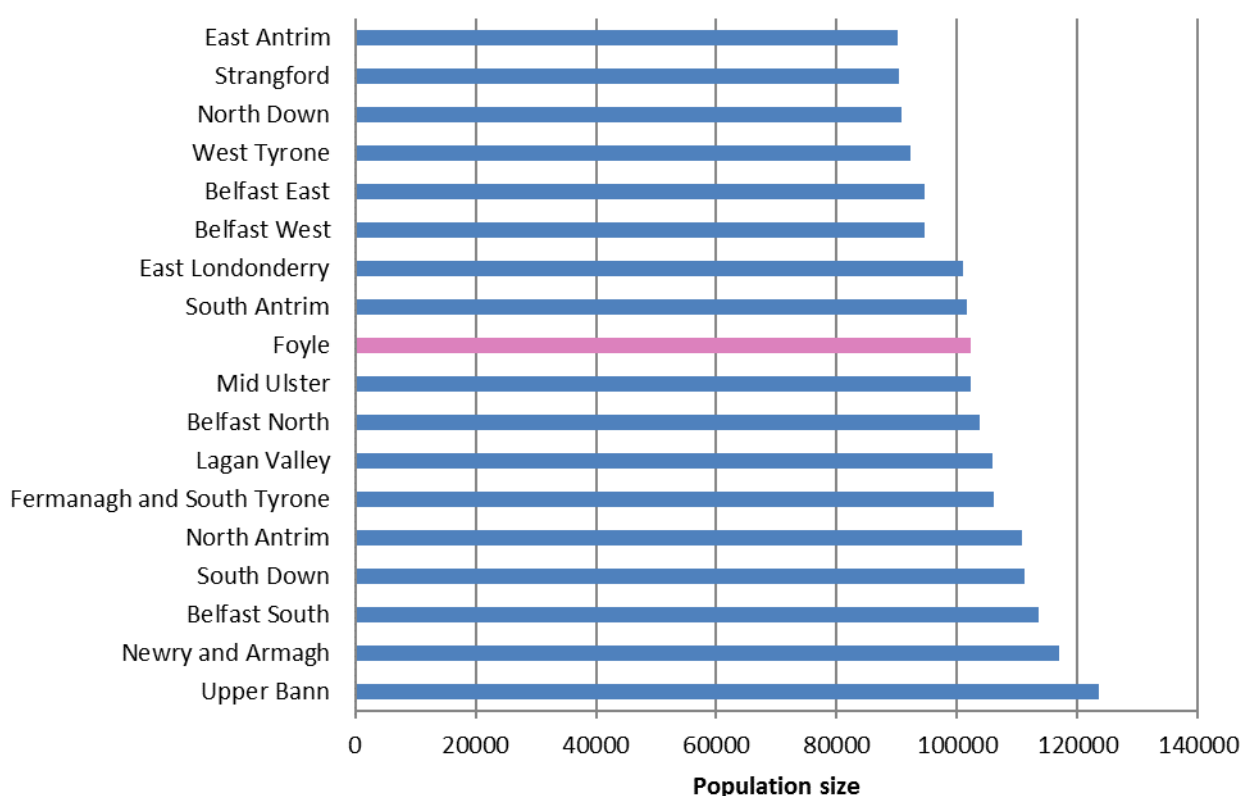
Indicator	Foyle			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	345	349	-3	332	331	1
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	506	541	-35	526	510	16

Demographic profile – age and gender

As at June 2015, there were 102,265 persons living Foyle – 5.5% of the Northern Ireland population. The constituency of Foyle had the ninth lowest population. The population of Foyle increased by 0.2% since June 2014.

Overall, 22.1% of the Foyle population were children aged 0-15 years, higher than the Northern Ireland average of 20.8%. Older persons made up 13.4% of the Foyle 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	11,549	23.2	31,943	64.1	6,345	12.7	49,837
Females	11,031	21.0	34,055	65.0	7,342	14.0	52,428
Persons	22,580	22.1	65,998	64.5	13,687	13.4	102,265

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

Demographic profile – population pyramid

The population pyramid below illustrates in detail that Foyle has a higher proportion of children and young people and a lower proportion of older people when compared to all of Northern Ireland.

Population pyramid for Foyle compared to Northern Ireland, June 2015



Age Group	Foyle		Northern Ireland		Age Group	Foyle		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	7.6	7.1	7.0	6.5	50-54	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.0
5-9	7.4	6.7	7.0	6.5	55-59	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.0
10-14	6.7	6.1	6.3	5.8	60-64	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.1
15-19	7.7	6.8	6.8	6.2	65-69	4.7	4.4	4.7	4.9
20-24	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.3	70-74	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.1
25-29	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.6	75-79	2.4	2.6	2.7	3.2
30-34	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.7	80-84	1.4	1.8	1.8	2.4
35-39	5.9	6.4	6.2	6.4	85-89	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.6
40-44	6.4	6.7	6.6	6.7	90+	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.0
45-49	7.3	7.4	7.1	7.1					

Source: NISRA, Mid-year population estimates

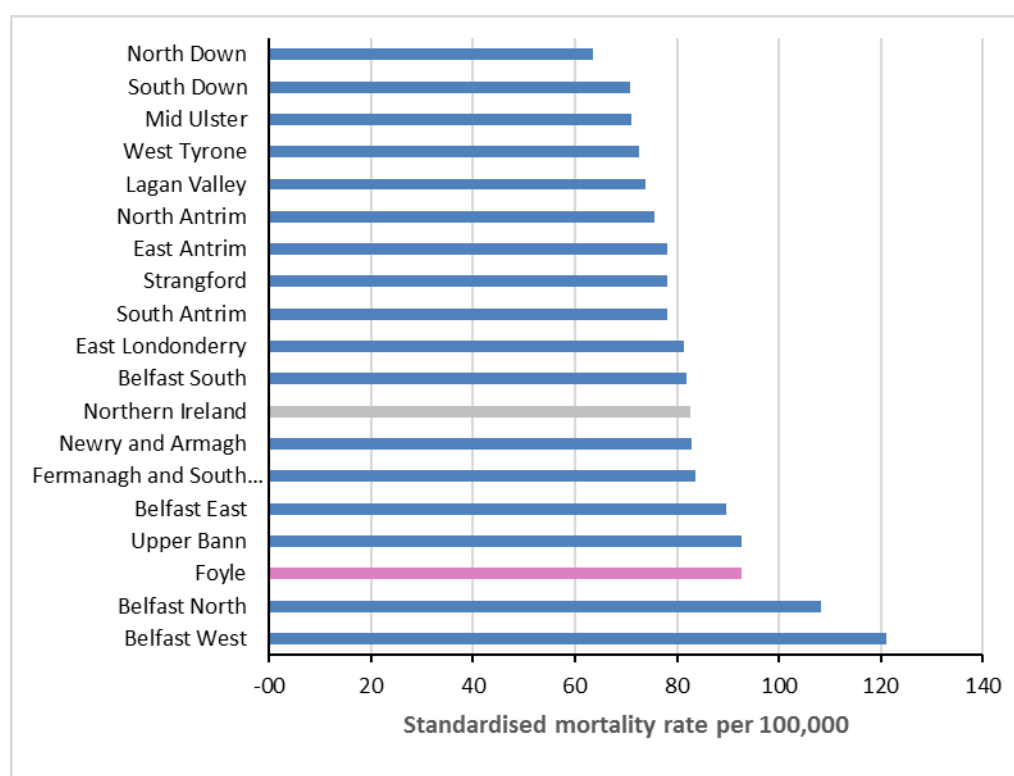
Health – Standardised mortality rate for circulatory disease (under-75s)

The age standardised mortality rate for the under-75s due to circulatory disease (2010-2014) in Foyle was 93 per 100,000 persons – 126 for males and 61 for females.

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

Foyle had the third 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)

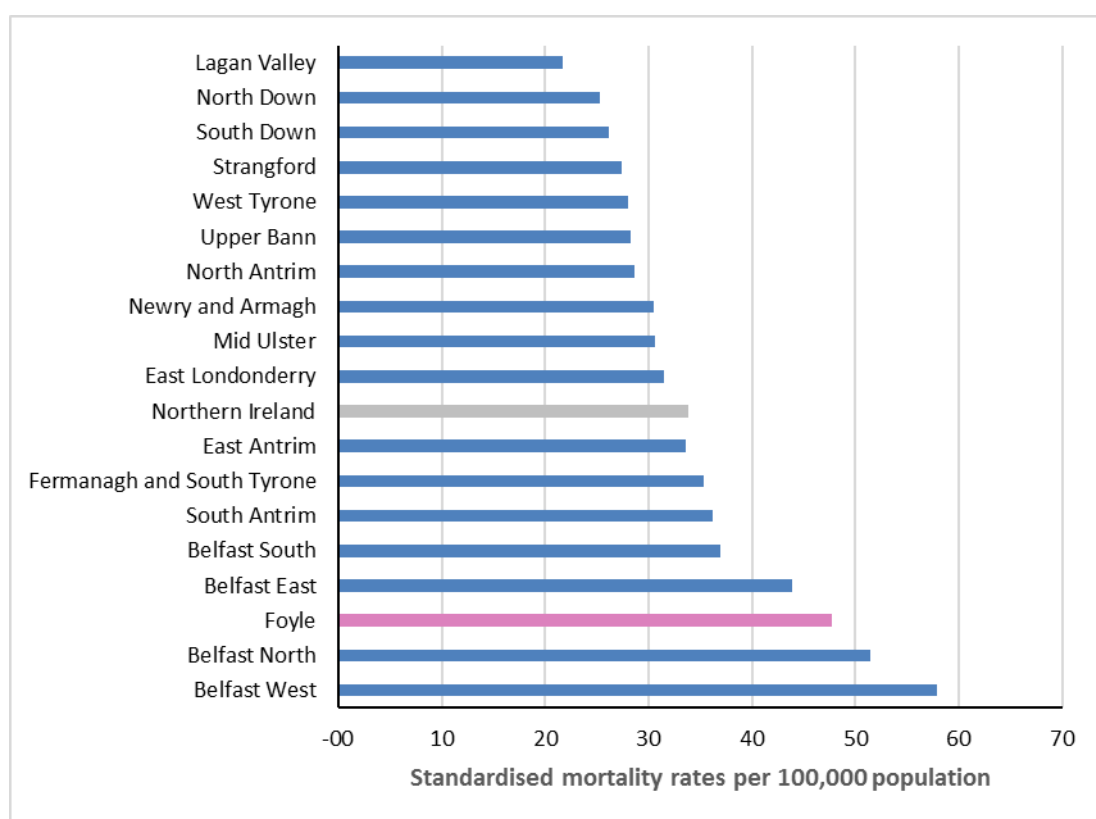
Health – Standardised mortality rate for respiratory disease (under-75s)

The age standardised mortality rate for the under-75s due to respiratory disease (2010-2014) in Foyle was 48 per 100,000 persons – 55 for males and 41 for females.

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

Foyle had the third 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)

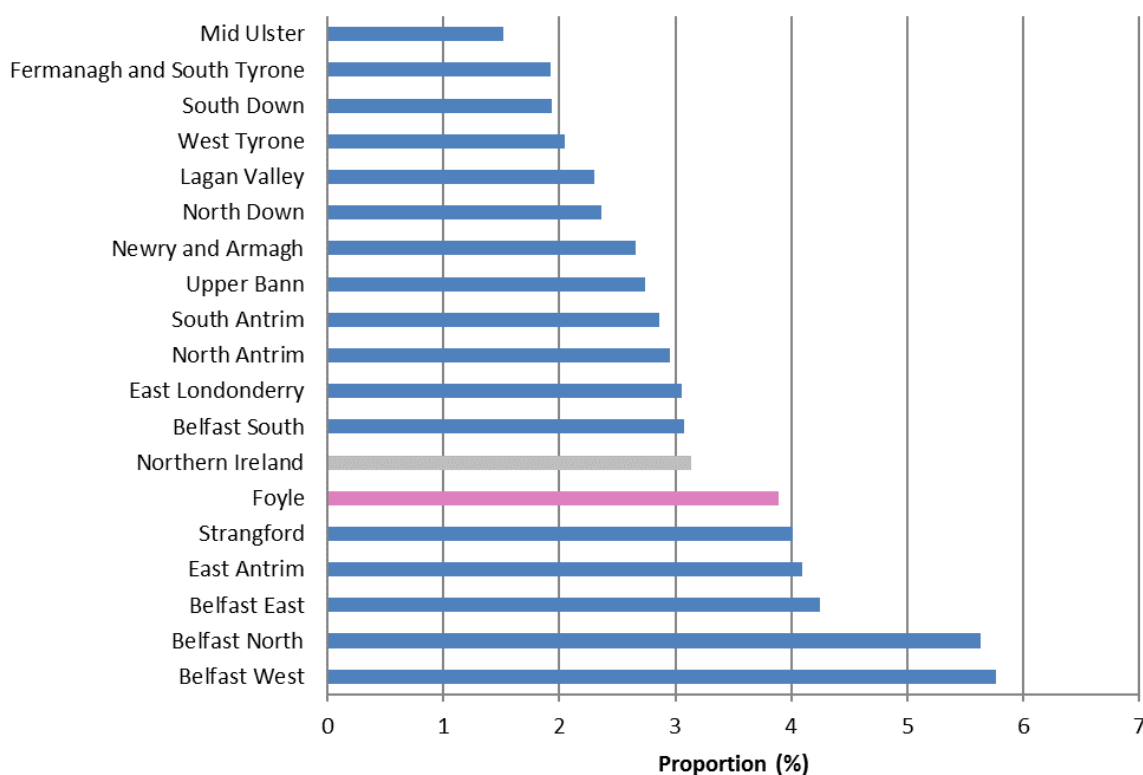
Health - Births to teenage mothers

In 2015, there were 56 births to teenage mothers in Foyle. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 3.9% of all births in the constituency in that year.

A higher proportion of births were to teenage mothers in Foyle in 2015 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 3.1%.

The constituency of Foyle had the sixth 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, there was a higher prevalence of asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and mental health issues amongst patients whose GP practice is located in the Foyle area compared to GP practices across all of Northern Ireland.

The greatest differences, where prevalence was lower amongst patients whose GP practice is located in the Foyle area when compared with GP practices across all of Northern Ireland, were for hypertension, diabetes mellitus, coronary heart disease and atrial fibrillation.

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

	Foyle patients		Northern Ireland patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Patients on the Coronary Heart Disease Register	3,866	32	74,525	38
Patients on the Heart Failure 1 Register	784	7	15,702	8
Patients on the Heart Failure 3 Register	237	2	4,237	2
Patients on the Stroke Register	1985	17	36,020	18
Patients on the Hypertension Register	14167	119	260,032	133
Patients on the Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Register	2785	23	38,530	20
Patients on the Cancer Register	2357	20	42,454	22
Patients on the Mental Health Register	1196	10	17,114	9
Patients on the Asthma Register	7954	67	117,613	60
Patients on the Dementia Register	698	6	13,617	7
Patients on the Atrial Fibrillation Register	1705	14	32,701	17
Patients on the Diabetes Mellitus Register (prevalence based on those aged 17+)	4783	51	88,305	57
Patients on the Osteoporosis Register (prevalence based on those aged 50+)	181	5	4,104	6
Patients on the Rheumatoid Arthritis Register (prevalence based on those aged 16+)	618	7	11,899	8

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

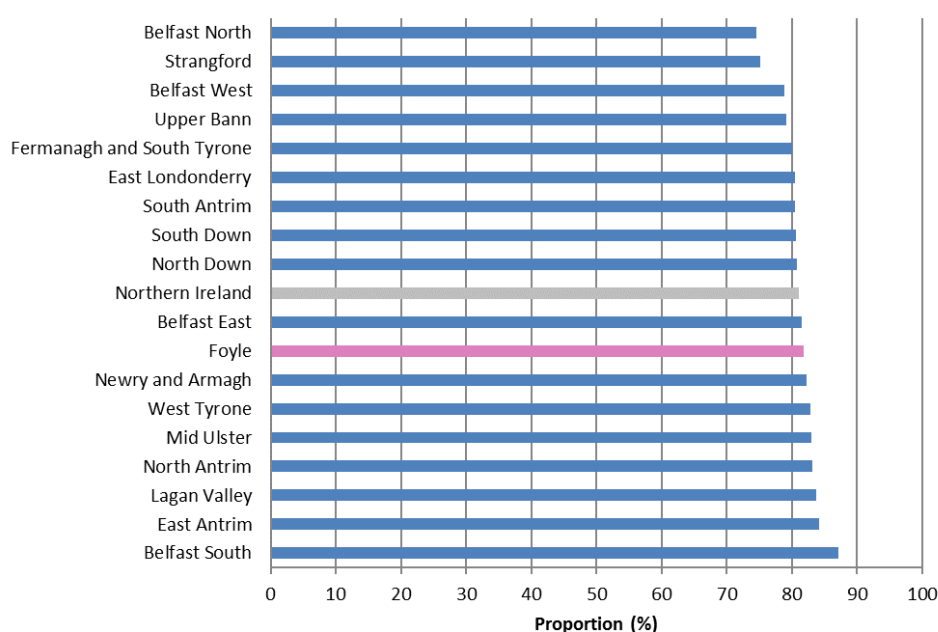
Education – Qualifications of School Leavers

In 2014/15, a total of 1,417 young people left post primary education in Foyle. Of these, 1,159 (81.8%) achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent, 910 of which (59.3% of all school leavers) included English and Maths. In total, 890³ school leavers (64.2%) achieved two or more A-levels or equivalent.

A higher proportion of Foyle 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%.

Foyle had the eighth highest proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent.

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

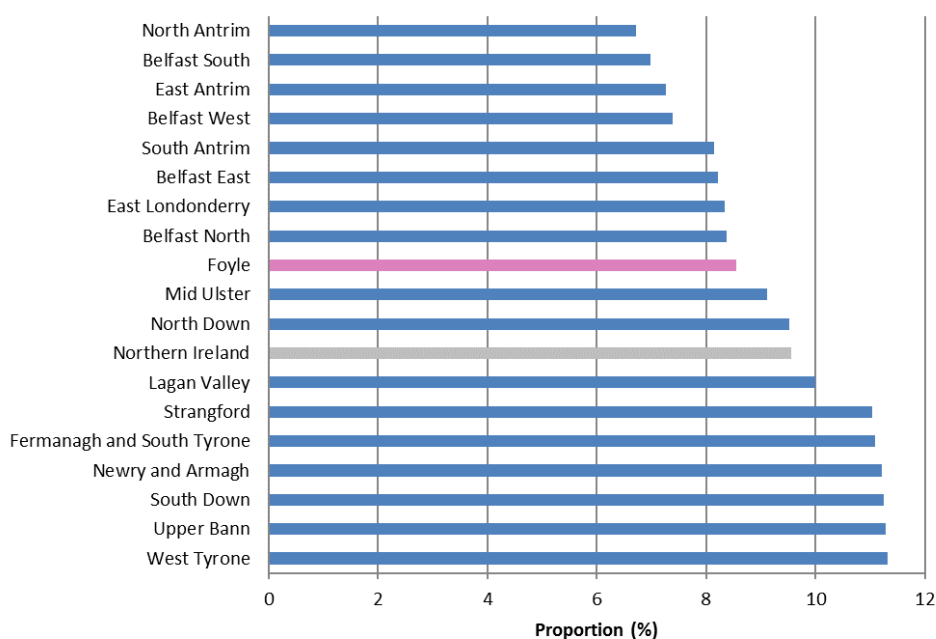
Education – Participation in Further Education

In 2014/15, there were 6,809 students from Foyle enrolled on regulated courses at Northern Ireland further education institutions. This equates to 8.5% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled on regulated courses at Northern Ireland further education institutions.

A lower proportion of Foyle 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%.

Foyle had the ninth 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

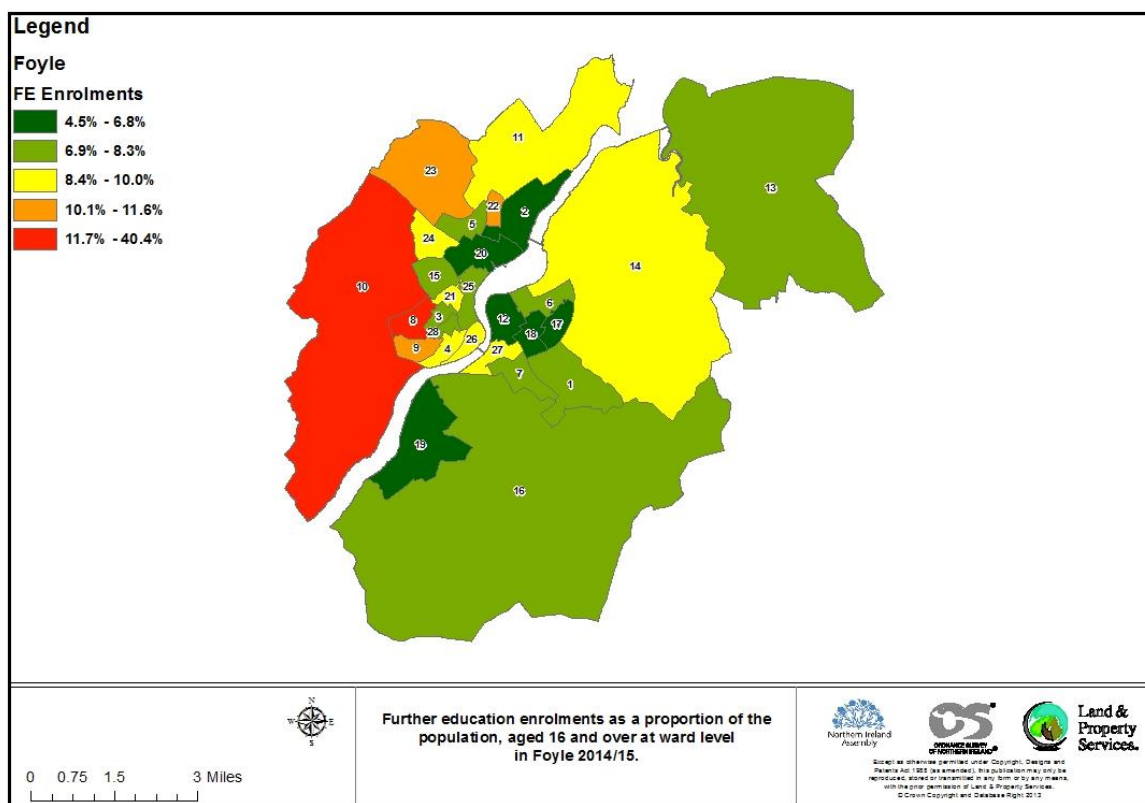
The highest proportion of people enrolled in further education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Creggan Central (14.9%, 309 enrolments), Crevagh (11.8%, 497 enrolments) and Creggan South (11.5%, 217 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Ballynashallog (4.5%, 123 enrolments), Pennyburn (6.1%, 125 enrolments) and Kilfennan (6.1%, 146 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
Altnagelvin	275	7.1	Foyle Springs	225	7.5
Ballynashallog	123	4.5	Holly Mount	296	7.2
Beechwood	130	7.4	Kilfennan	146	6.1
Brandywell	182	9.6	Lisnagelvin	169	6.2
Carn Hill	164	7.9	New Buildings	174	6.6
Caw	171	7.9	Pennyburn	125	6.1
Clondermot	183	7.6	Rosemount	198	9.0
Creggan Central	309	14.9	Shantallow East	221	11.3
Creggan South	217	11.5	Shantallow West	538	11.3
Crevagh	497	11.8	Springtown	232	9.5
Culmore	607	9.3	Strand Derry	261	7.8
Ebrington	141	6.5	The Diamond	176	9.0
Eglinton	234	6.9	Victoria (Derry)	248	9.1
Enagh (Derry)	424	9.5	Westland	143	8.3

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	Altnagelvin	15	Foyle Springs
2	Ballynashallog	16	Holly Mount
3	Beechwood	17	Kilfennan
4	Brandywell	18	Lisnagelvin
5	Carn Hill	19	New Buildings
6	Caw	20	Pennyburn
7	Clondermot	21	Rosemount
8	Creggan Central	22	Shantallow East
9	Creggan South	23	Shantallow West
10	Crevagh	24	Springtown
11	Culmore	25	Strand (Derry LGD)
12	Ebrington	26	The Diamond
13	Eglinton	27	Victoria (Derry LGD)
14	Enagh (Derry LGD)	28	Westland

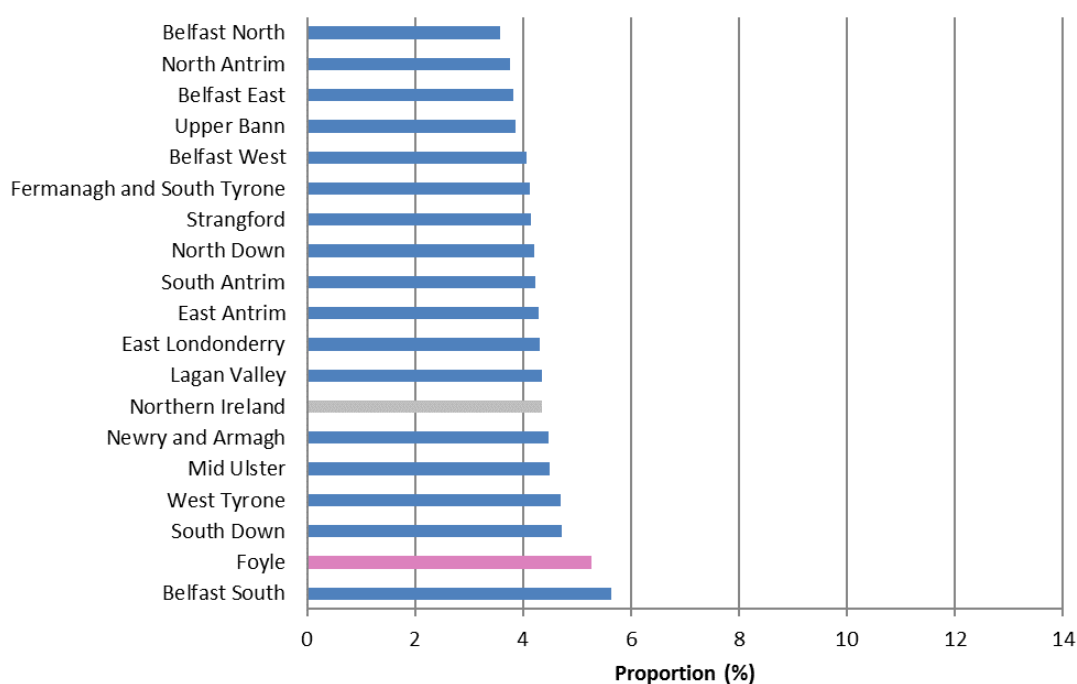
Education – Participation in Higher Education

In 2014/15, there were 4,205 students from Foyle enrolled in higher education institutions in Northern Ireland. This equates to 5.3% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in higher education institutions.

A higher proportion of Foyle constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled in higher education institutions in 2014/15 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.4%.

Foyle had the second 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

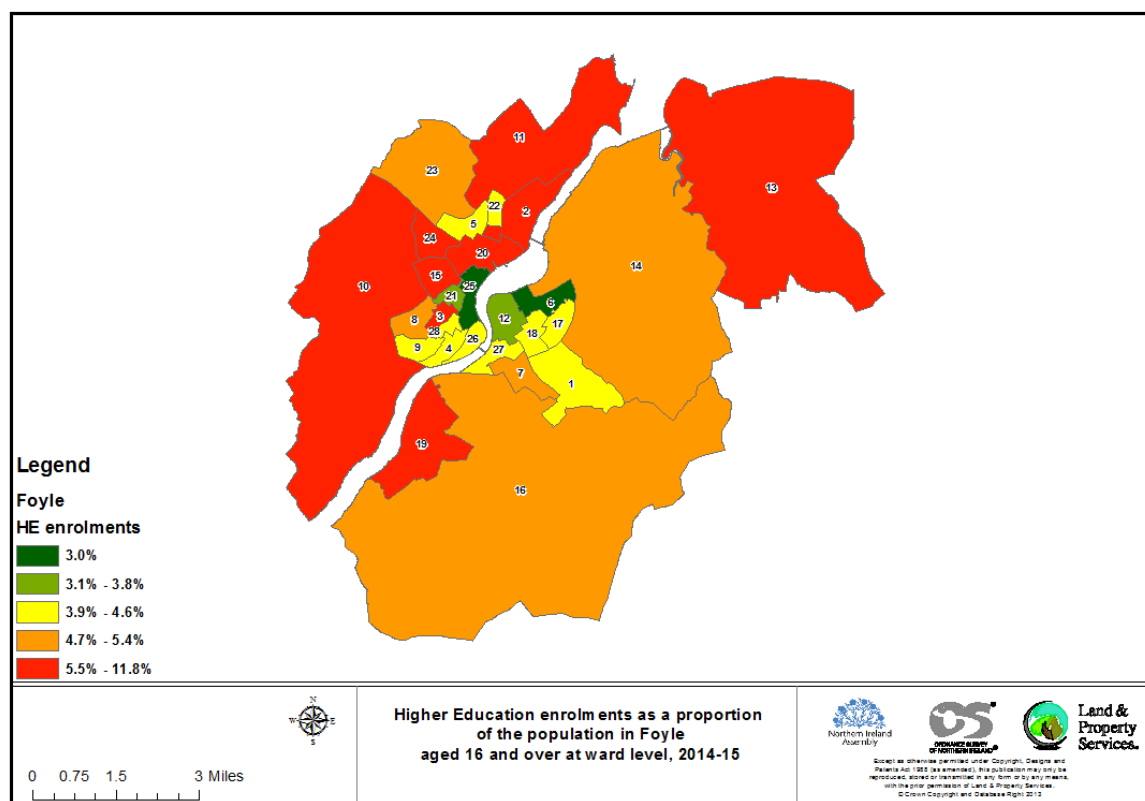
The highest proportion of people enrolled in higher education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Ballynashallog (9.2%, 250 enrolments), Culmore (7.0%, 460 enrolments) and Eglinton (6.7%, 230 enrolments). The smallest proportions were found in Strand (3.0%, 100 enrolments), Caw (3.0%, 65 enrolments) and Rosemount (3.6%, 80 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
Altnagelvin	155	4.0	Foyle Springs	200	6.7
Ballynashallog	250	9.2	Holly Mount	220	5.3
Beechwood	105	5.9	Kilfennan	95	4.0
Brandywell	80	4.2	Lisnagelvin	105	3.9
Carn Hill	95	4.6	New Buildings	170	6.4
Caw	65	3.0	Pennyburn	135	6.6
Clondermot	115	4.8	Rosemount	80	3.6
Creggan Central	100	4.8	Shantallow East	80	4.1
Creggan South	75	4.0	Shantallow West	255	5.4
Crevagh	270	6.4	Springtown	160	6.6
Culmore	460	7.0	Strand (Derry)	100	3.0
Ebrington	80	3.7	The Diamond	90	4.6
Eglinton	230	6.7	Victoria (Derry)	120	4.4
Enagh (Derry)	230	5.2	Westland	80	4.6

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	Altnagelvin	15	Foyle Springs
2	Ballynashallog	16	Holly Mount
3	Beechwood	17	Kilfennan
4	Brandywell	18	Lisnagelvin
5	Carn Hill	19	New Buildings
6	Caw	20	Pennyburn
7	Clondermot	21	Rosemount
8	Creggan Central	22	Shantallow East
9	Creggan South	23	Shantallow West
10	Crevagh	24	Springtown
11	Culmore	25	Strand (Derry LGD)
12	Ebrington	26	The Diamond
13	Eglinton	27	Victoria (Derry LGD)
14	Enagh (Derry LGD)	28	Westland

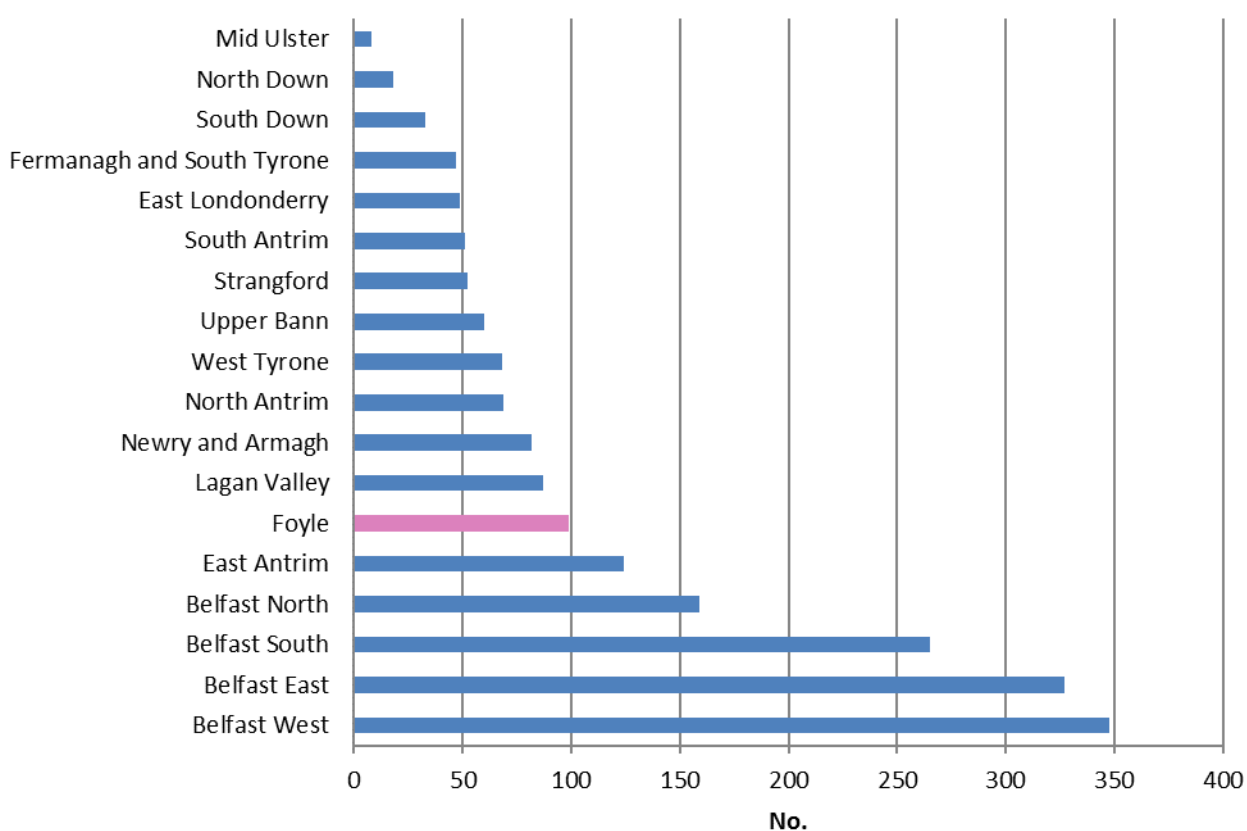
Labour Market – Confirmed redundancies

In 2015, there were 99 confirmed redundancies in Foyle.

This represents 5.1% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2015.

Foyle had the sixth highest 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

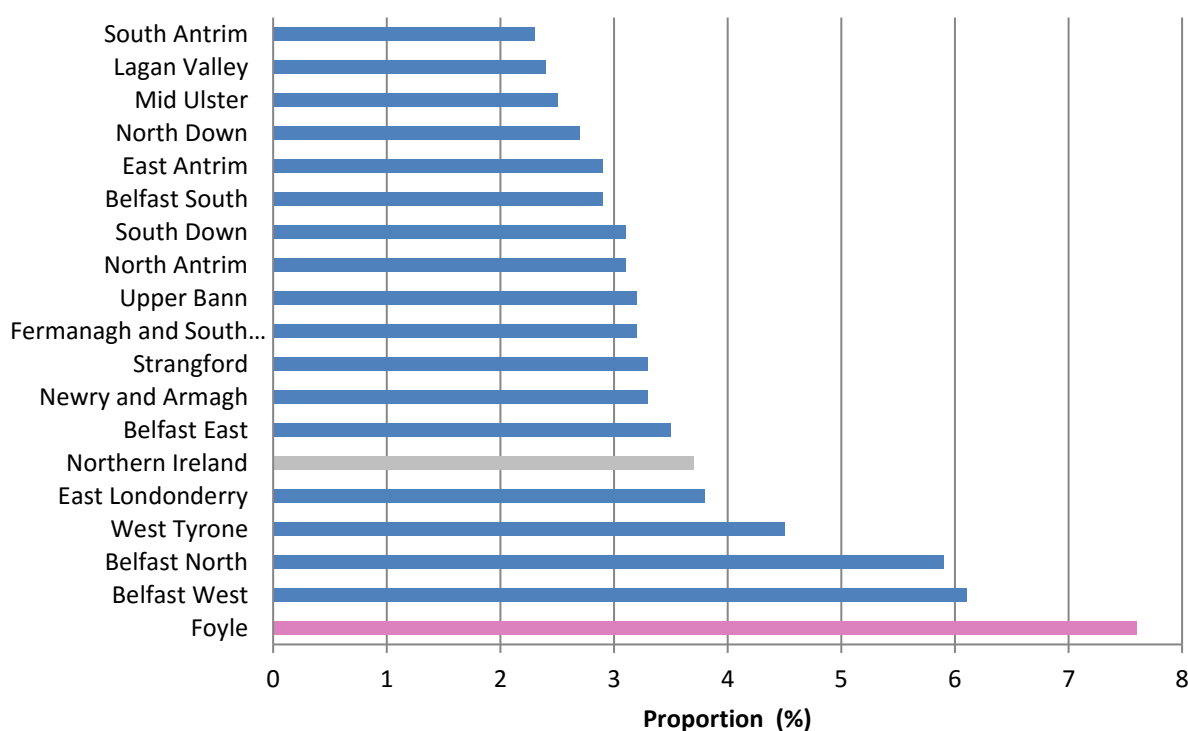
Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2015, there were 4,987 people claiming unemployment benefits in Foyle. This equates to 7.6% of all working age people in the constituency.

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

Foyle was the constituency with the 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 The Diamond (16.6%, 272 claimants), Strand (14.3%, 401 claimants) and Westland (13.3%, 180 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Eglinton (3.1%, 85 claimants), Holly Mount (3.4%, 121 claimants) and Ballynashallog (3.5%, 70 claimants).

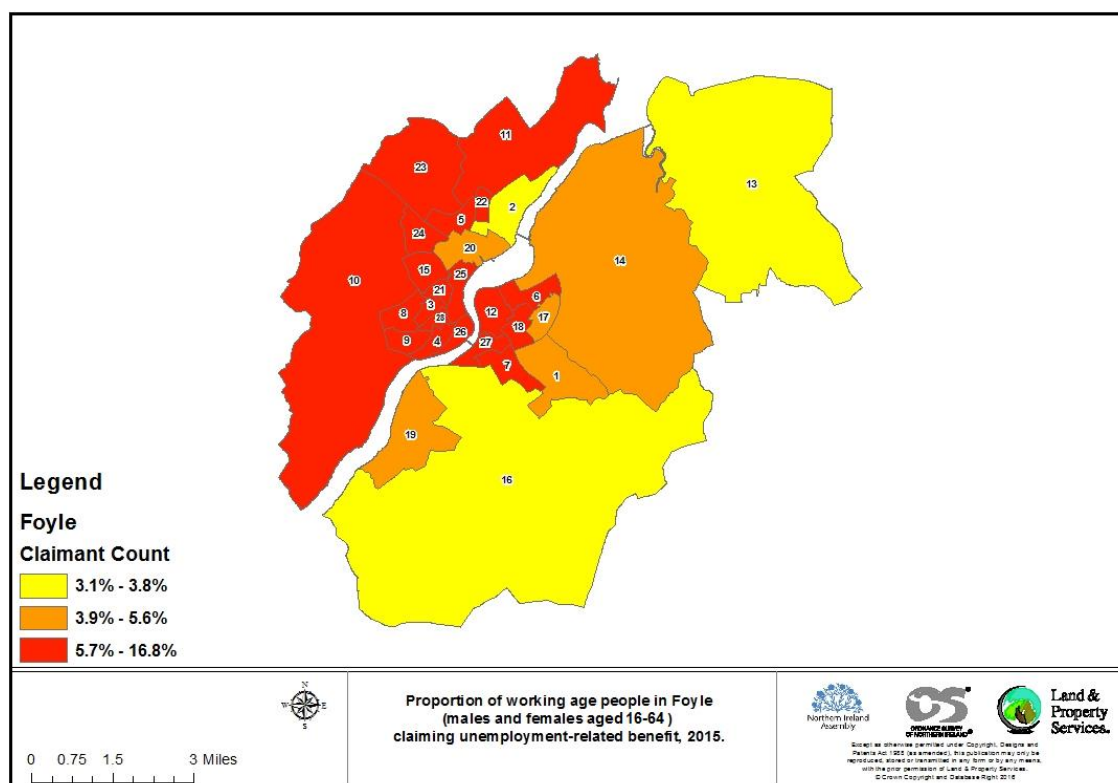
Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2015

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population ⁴	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Altnagelvin	171	5.3	Foyle Springs	158	6.3
Ballynashallog	70	3.5	Holly Mount	121	3.4
Beechwood	122	9.0	Kilfennan	97	5.0
Brandywell	190	12.4	Lisnagelvin	118	5.9
Carn Hill	152	9.3	New Buildings	90	4.3
Caw	110	6.7	Pennyburn	67	4.8
Clondermot	123	6.7	Rosemount	239	12.8
Creggan Central	208	11.4	Shantallow East	178	11.5
Creggan South	190	11.7	Shantallow West	352	8.1
Crevagh	304	8.0	Springtown	131	6.3
Culmore	341	6.0	Strand (Derry)	401	14.3
Ebrington	158	9.8	The Diamond	272	16.6
Eglinton	85	3.1	Victoria (Derry)	195	8.2
Enagh (Derry)	163	4.2	Westland	180	13.3

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	Altnagelvin	15	Foyle Springs
2	Ballynashallog	16	Holly Mount
3	Beechwood	17	Kilfennan
4	Brandywell	18	Lisnagelvin
5	Carn Hill	19	New Buildings
6	Caw	20	Pennyburn
7	Clondermot	21	Rosemount
8	Creggan Central	22	Shantallow East
9	Creggan South	23	Shantallow West
10	Crevagh	24	Springtown
11	Culmore	25	Strand (Derry LGD)
12	Ebrington	26	The Diamond
13	Eglinton	27	Victoria (Derry LGD)
14	Enagh (Derry LGD)	28	Westland

Businesses – InvestNI Investment

In 2015, InvestNI made 256 offers of assistance and investment to companies in Foyle. During the period, £6.6m of assistance was provided to companies within the constituency, £3.7m of which was offered to locally owned businesses. A further £43.7m planned investment has been allocated to companies within the constituency, £19.3m 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
Foyle	256	6.6	43.7	252	3.7	19.3
Northern Ireland	3,781	94.0	497.7	3,550	72.0	325.9

Source: NISRA, NINIS

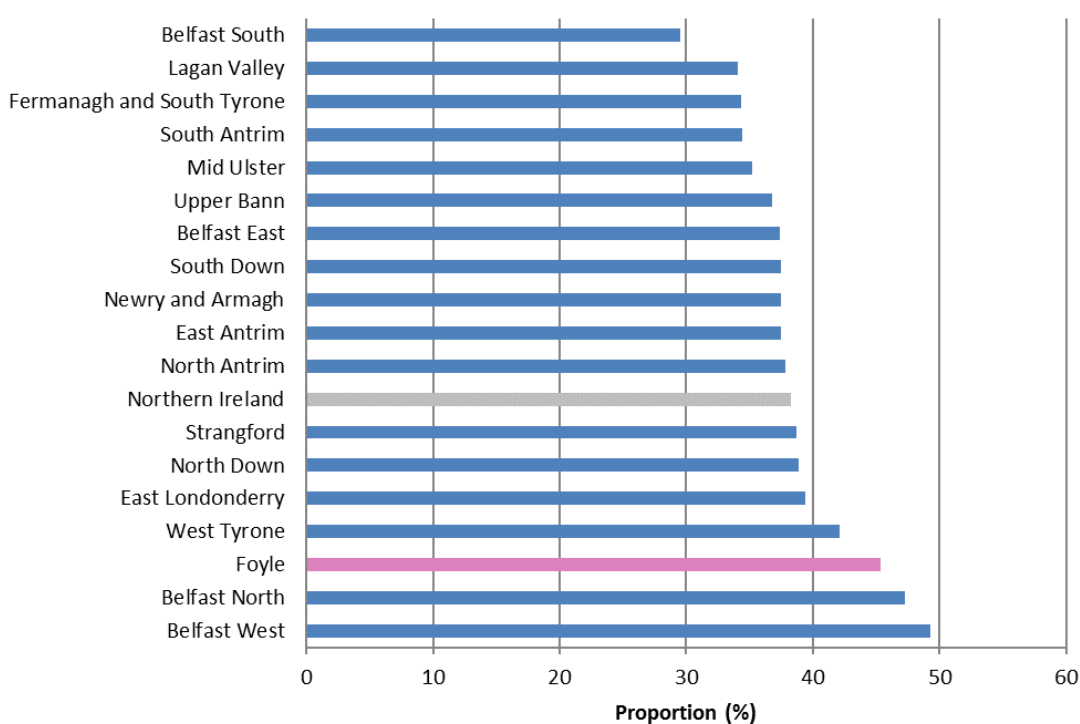
Low income – People claiming benefits

As at February 2016, 36,110 people in Foyle claimed at least one of the main benefits. This equates to 45.3% of all constituents aged 16 and over.

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

Foyle was the constituency with the third 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 Shantallow East (77.1%, 1,190 claimants), Brandywell (76.3%, 1,170 claimants) and Westland (75.2%, 1,020 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Holly Mount (34.3%, 1,230 claimants), Enagh (38.2%, 1,470 claimants) and Eglinton (42.4%, 1,470 claimants).

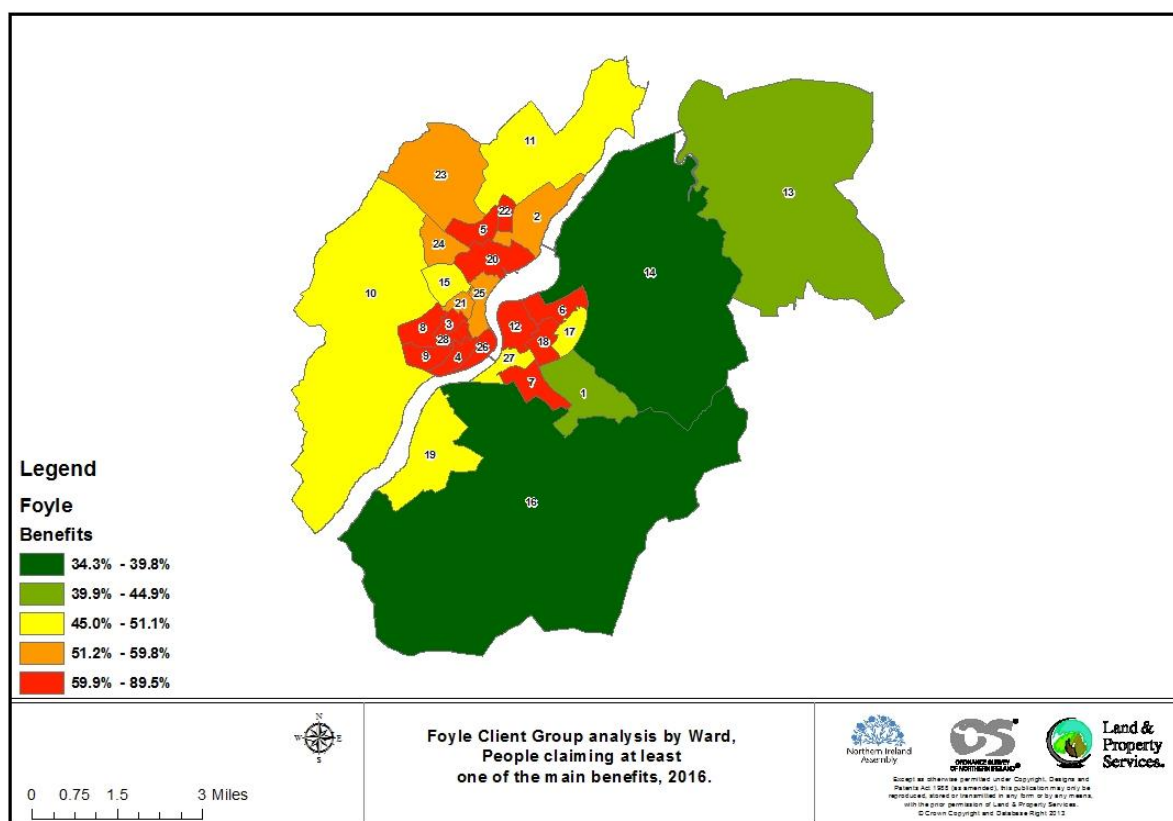
Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at February 2016⁵

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
Altnagelvin	1,450	44.8	Foyle Springs	1,210	47.9
Ballynashallog	1,040	52.1	Holly Mount	1,230	34.3
Beechwood	940	69.0	Kilfennan	940	48.3
Brandywell	1,170	76.3	Lisnagelvin	1,340	67.1
Carn Hill	1,200	73.6	New Buildings	1,040	49.4
Caw	1,040	63.2	Pennyburn	990	70.6
Clondermot	1,230	66.9	Rosemount	1,090	58.5
Creggan Central	1,170	64.0	Shantallow East	1,190	77.1
Creggan South	1,200	73.6	Shantallow West	2,250	51.8
Crevagh	1,850	48.4	Springtown	1,070	51.2
Culmore	2,650	46.7	Strand Derry	1,610	57.5
Ebrington	1,150	71.7	The Diamond	1,200	73.2
Eglinton	1,170	42.4	Victoria (Derry)	1,220	51.1
Enagh (Derry)	1,470	38.2	Westland	1,020	75.2

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	Altnagelvin	15	Foyle Springs
2	Ballynashallog	16	Holly Mount
3	Beechwood	17	Kilfennan
4	Brandywell	18	Lisnagelvin
5	Carn Hill	19	New Buildings
6	Caw	20	Pennyburn
7	Clondermot	21	Rosemount
8	Creggan Central	22	Shantallow East
9	Creggan South	23	Shantallow West
10	Crevagh	24	Springtown
11	Culmore	25	Strand (Derry LGD)
12	Ebrington	26	The Diamond
13	Eglinton	27	Victoria (Derry LGD)
14	Enagh (Derry LGD)	28	Westland

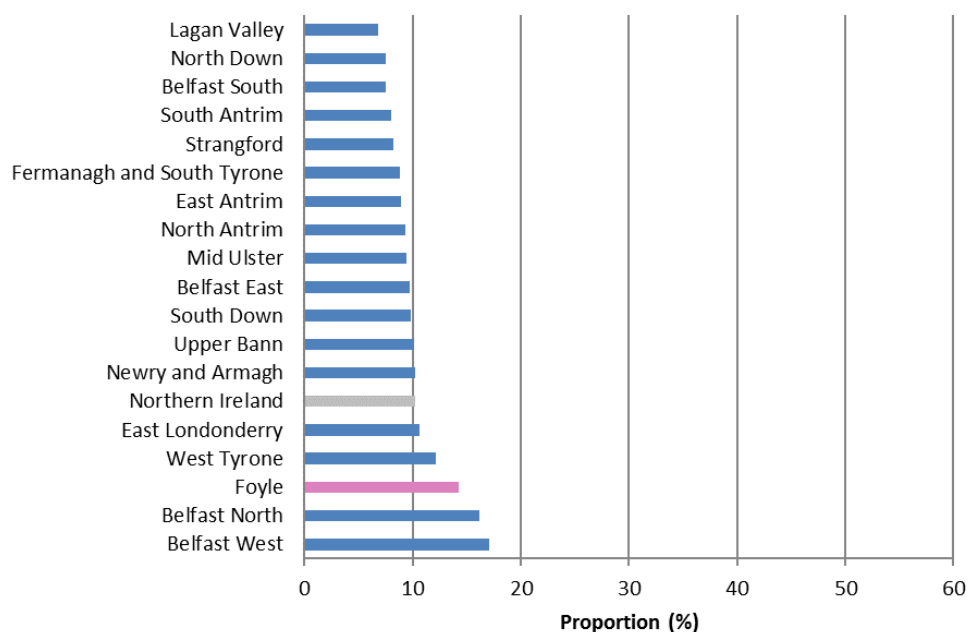
Low income – People claiming Employment and Support Allowance

As at February 2016, there were 9,440 people in Foyle claiming Employment and Support Allowance. This equates to 14.3% of people aged 16-64 years claiming the benefit.

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

Foyle was the constituency with the third 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)

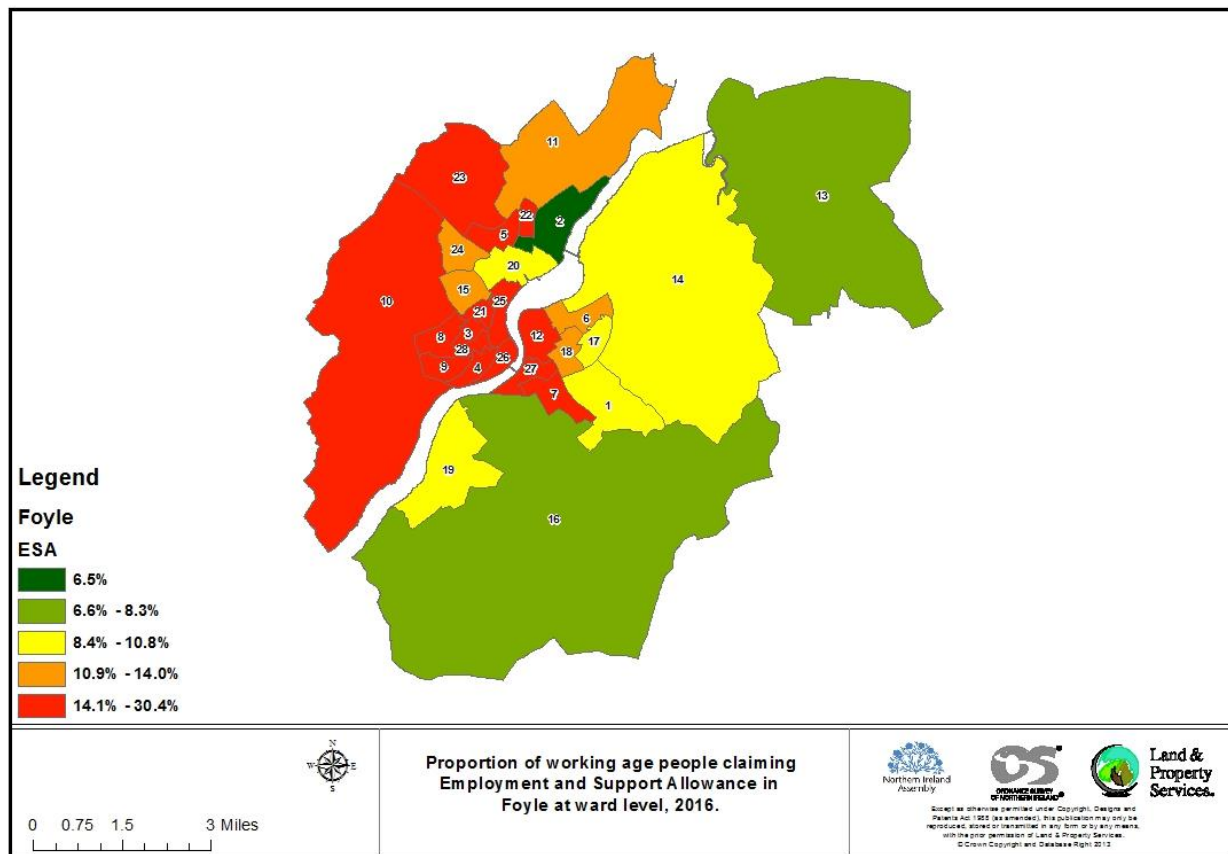
Low income – People claiming Employment and Support Allowance at ward level

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 The Diamond (25.6%, 420 claimants), Brandywell (24.8%, 380 claimants) and Creggan South (23.3%, 380 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Ballynashallog (6.5%, 130 claimants), Holly Mount (7.8%, 280 claimants) and Eglinton (8.0%, 220 claimants).

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

Ward	No. of working age people claiming ESA	Proportion of working age people	Ward	No. of working age people claiming ESA	Proportion of working age people
Altnagelvin	310	9.6	Foyle Springs	280	11.1
Ballynashallog	130	6.5	Holly Mount	280	7.8
Beechwood	220	16.2	Kilfennan	180	9.2
Brandywell	380	24.8	Lisnagelvin	270	13.5
Carn Hill	320	19.6	New Buildings	200	9.5
Caw	230	14.0	Pennyburn	140	10.0
Clondermot	300	16.3	Rosemount	330	17.7
Creggan Central	380	20.8	Shantallow East	290	18.8
Creggan South	380	23.3	Shantallow West	760	17.5
Crevagh	620	16.2	Springtown	270	12.9
Culmore	700	12.3	Strand Derry	490	17.5
Ebrington	290	18.1	The Diamond	420	25.6
Eglinton	220	8.0	Victoria (Derry)	390	16.3
Enagh (Derry)	360	9.4	Westland	300	22.1

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



1	Altnagelvin	15	Foyle Springs
2	Ballynashallog	16	Holly Mount
3	Beechwood	17	Kilfennan
4	Brandywell	18	Lisnagelvin
5	Carn Hill	19	New Buildings
6	Caw	20	Pennyburn
7	Clondermot	21	Rosemount
8	Creggan Central	22	Shantallow East
9	Creggan South	23	Shantallow West
10	Crevagh	24	Springtown
11	Culmore	25	Strand (Derry LGD)
12	Ebrington	26	The Diamond
13	Eglinton	27	Victoria (Derry LGD)
14	Enagh (Derry LGD)	28	Westland

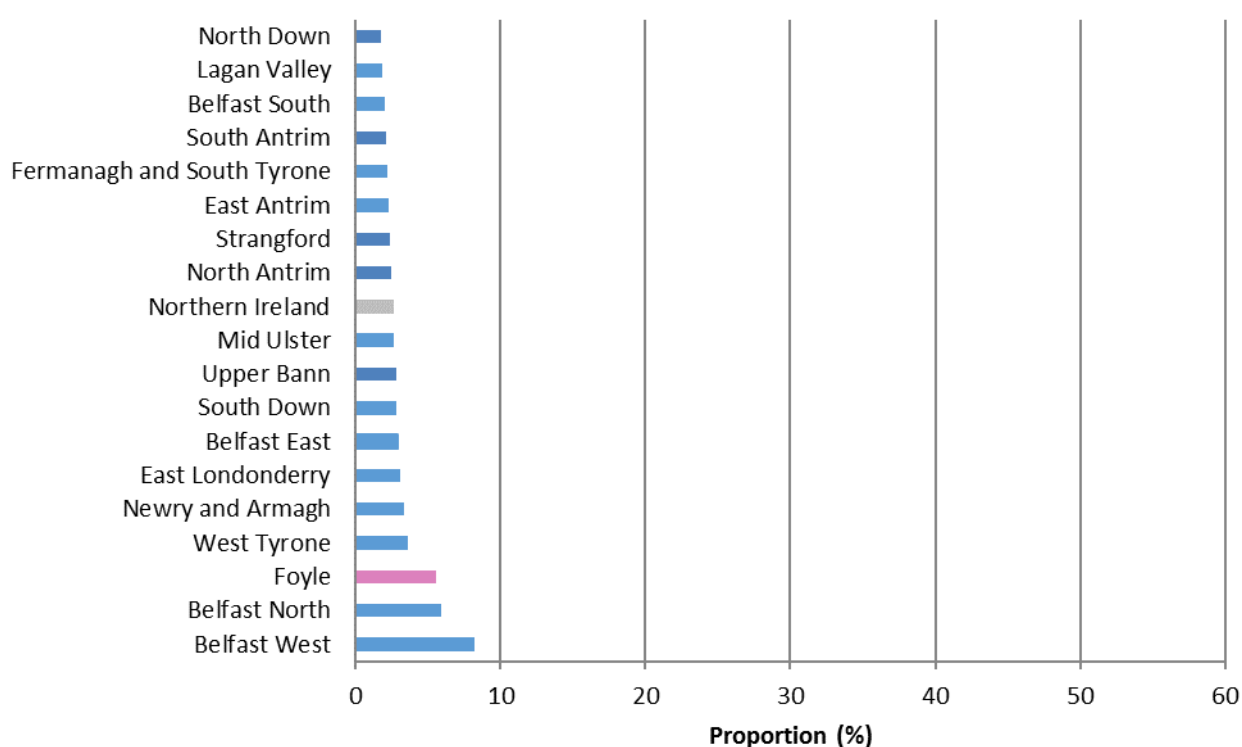
Low income – People claiming Income Support

As at February 2016, there were 3,750 people in Foyle claiming income support, of whom 3,640 were of working age. This equates to 5.5% of working age people claiming the benefit.

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

Foyle was the constituency with the third 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

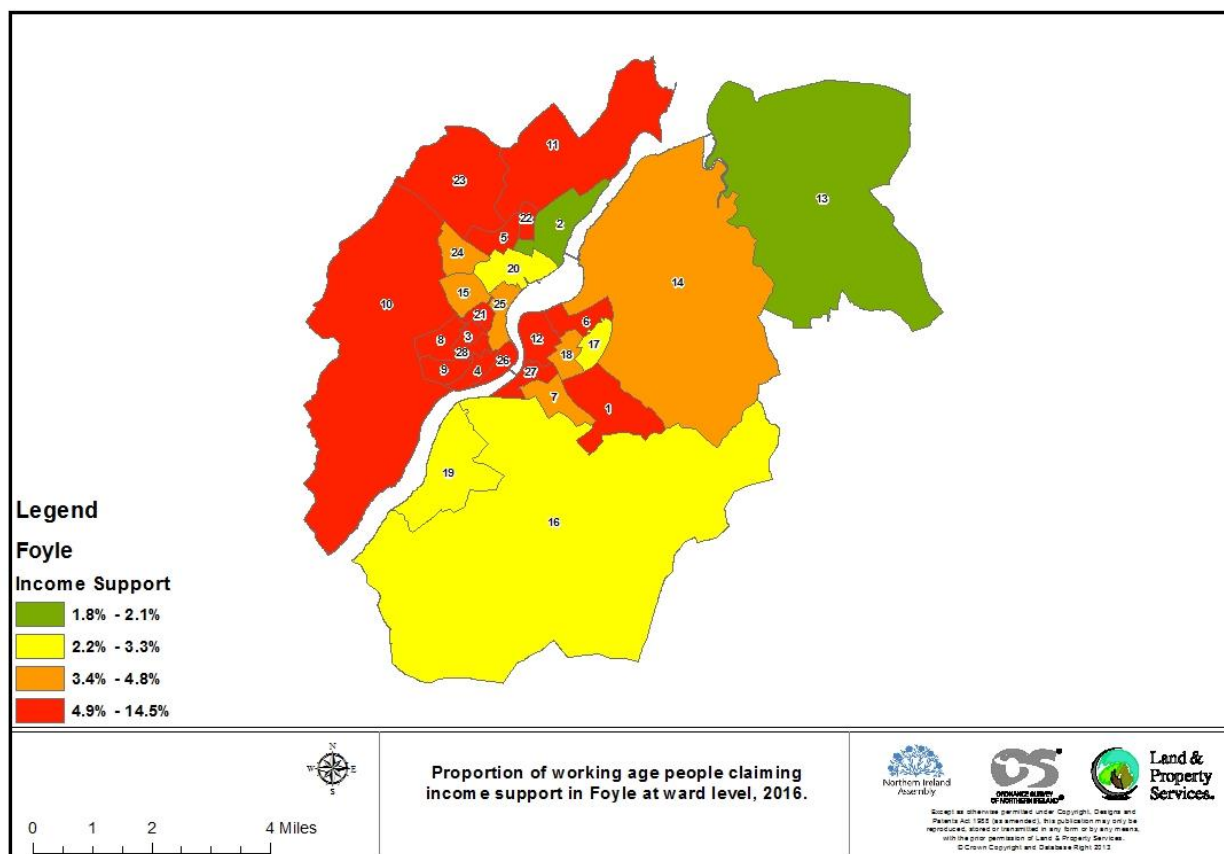
The highest proportion of income support claimants (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Creggan South (13.5%, 220 claimants), Creggan Central (11.5%, 210 claimants) and Shantallow East (11.0%, 170 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Eglinton (1.8%, 50 claimants), Ballynashallog (2.0%, 40 claimants) and Pennyburn (2.1%, 30 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	Proportion of working age people	Ward	No. of working age people claiming income support	Proportion of working age people
Altnagelvin	160	4.9	Foyle Springs	90	3.6
Ballynashallog	40	2.0	Holly Mount	100	2.8
Beechwood	80	5.9	Kilfennan	60	3.1
Brandywell	140	9.1	Lisnagelvin	90	4.5
Carn Hill	160	9.8	New Buildings	50	2.4
Caw	100	6.1	Pennyburn	30	2.1
Clondermot	80	4.4	Rosemount	120	6.4
Creggan Central	210	11.5	Shantallow East	170	11.0
Creggan South	220	13.5	Shantallow West	400	9.2
Crevagh	280	7.3	Springtown	90	4.3
Culmore	320	5.6	Strand Derry	120	4.3
Ebrington	110	6.9	The Diamond	120	7.3
Eglinton	50	1.8	Victoria (Derry)	140	5.9
Enagh (Derry)	130	3.4	Westland	120	8.8

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

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



1	Altnagelvin	15	Foyle Springs
2	Ballynashallog	16	Holly Mount
3	Beechwood	17	Kilfennan
4	Brandywell	18	Lisnagelvin
5	Carn Hill	19	New Buildings
6	Caw	20	Pennyburn
7	Clondermot	21	Rosemount
8	Creggan Central	22	Shantallow East
9	Creggan South	23	Shantallow West
10	Crevagh	24	Springtown
11	Culmore	25	Strand (Derry LGD)
12	Ebrington	26	The Diamond
13	Eglinton	27	Victoria (Derry LGD)
14	Enagh (Derry LGD)	28	Westland

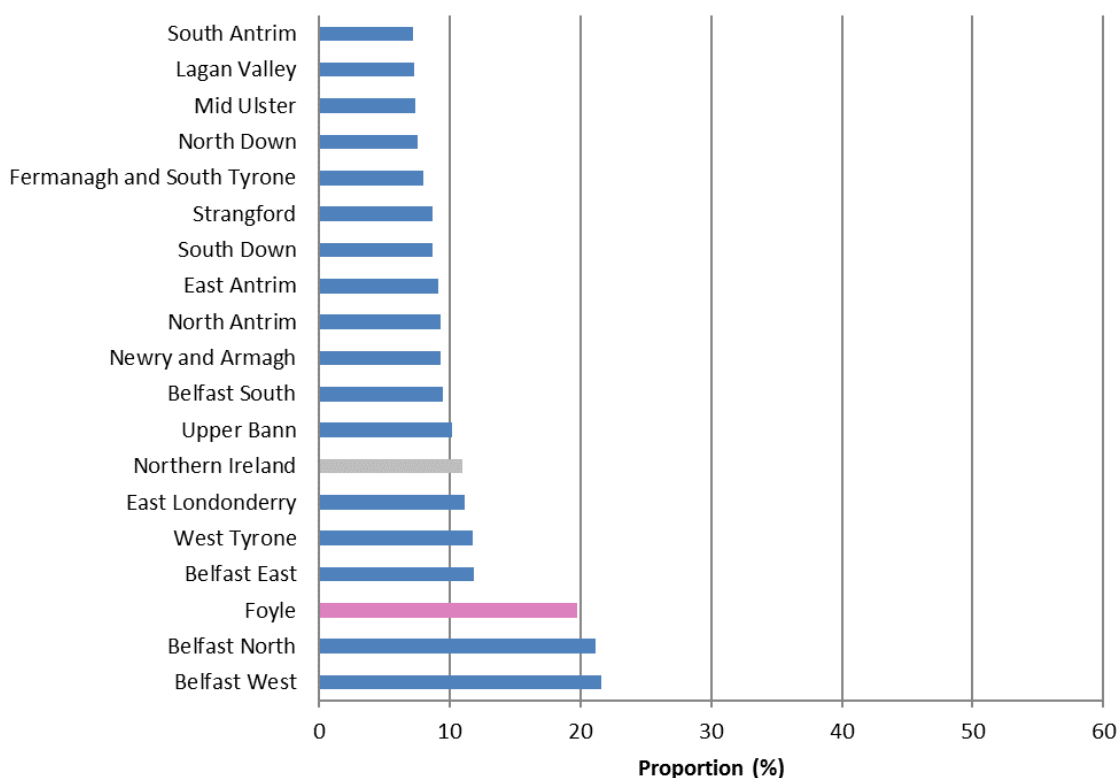
Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2016, there were 15,780 people in Foyle claiming housing benefit. This equates to 19.8% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit.

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

Foyle was the constituency with the third 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

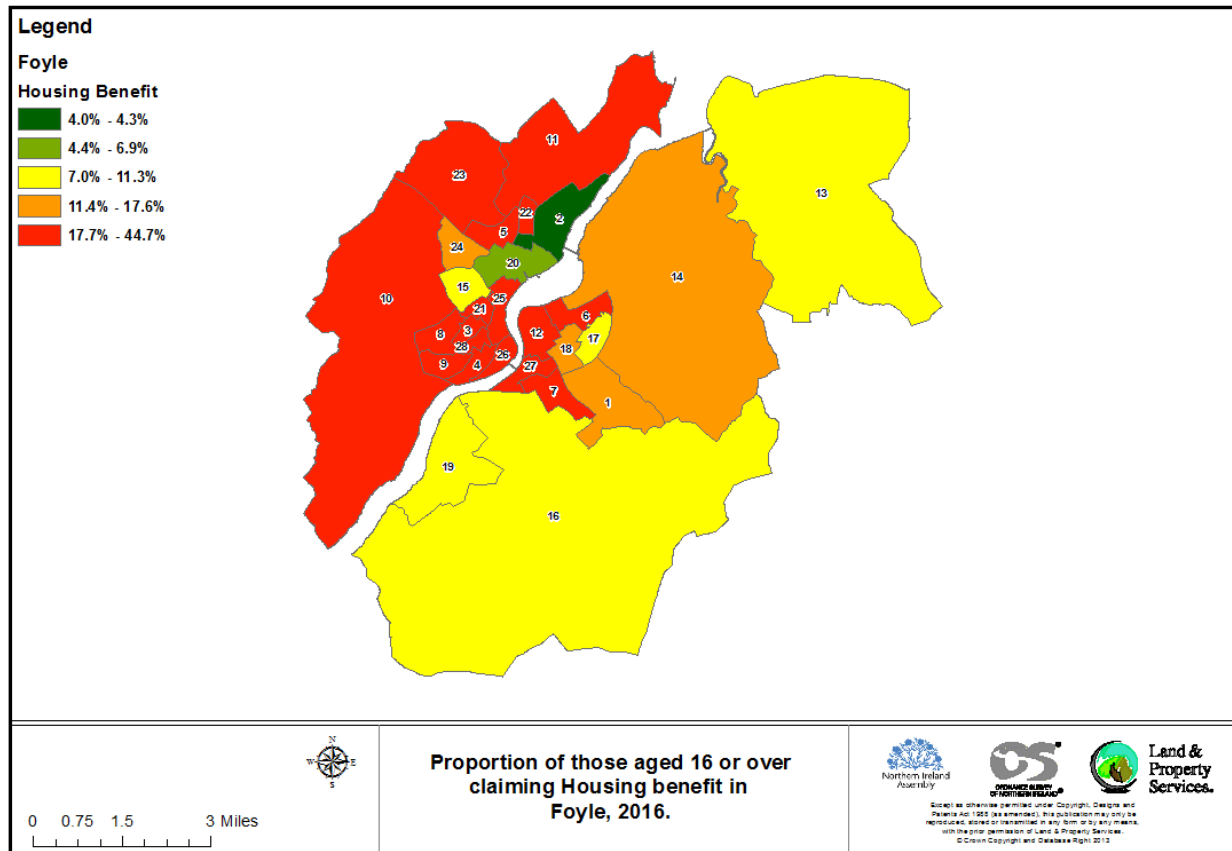
The highest proportion of people claiming housing benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of The Diamond (40.0%, 780 claimants), Brandywell (38.6%, 730 claimants) and Creggan South (38.6%, 730 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Ballynashallog (4.0%, 110 claimants), Pennyburn (6.3%, 130 claimants) and New Buildings (7.5%, 200 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
Altnagelvin	570	14.7	Foyle Springs	340	11.3
Ballynashallog	110	4.0	Holly Mount	310	7.5
Beechwood	330	18.7	Kilfennan	220	9.2
Brandywell	730	38.6	Lisnagelvin	430	15.8
Carn Hill	520	24.9	New Buildings	200	7.5
Caw	480	22.2	Pennyburn	130	6.3
Clondermot	470	19.6	Rosemount	620	28.2
Creggan Central	680	32.8	Shantallow East	470	24.1
Creggan South	730	38.6	Shantallow West	1430	30.0
Crevagh	1040	24.7	Springtown	310	12.7
Culmore	1220	18.6	Strand (Derry)	1000	29.9
Ebrington	640	29.5	The Diamond	780	40.0
Eglinton	280	8.2	Victoria (Derry)	680	24.8
Enagh (Derry)	580	13.0	Westland	520	30.2

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	Altnagelvin	15	Foyle Springs
2	Ballynashallog	16	Holly Mount
3	Beechwood	17	Kilfennan
4	Brandywell	18	Lisnagelvin
5	Carn Hill	19	New Buildings
6	Caw	20	Pennyburn
7	Clondermot	21	Rosemount
8	Creggan Central	22	Shantallow East
9	Creggan South	23	Shantallow West
10	Crevagh	24	Springtown
11	Culmore	25	Strand (Derry LGD)
12	Ebrington	26	The Diamond
13	Eglinton	27	Victoria (Derry LGD)
14	Enagh (Derry LGD)	28	Westland

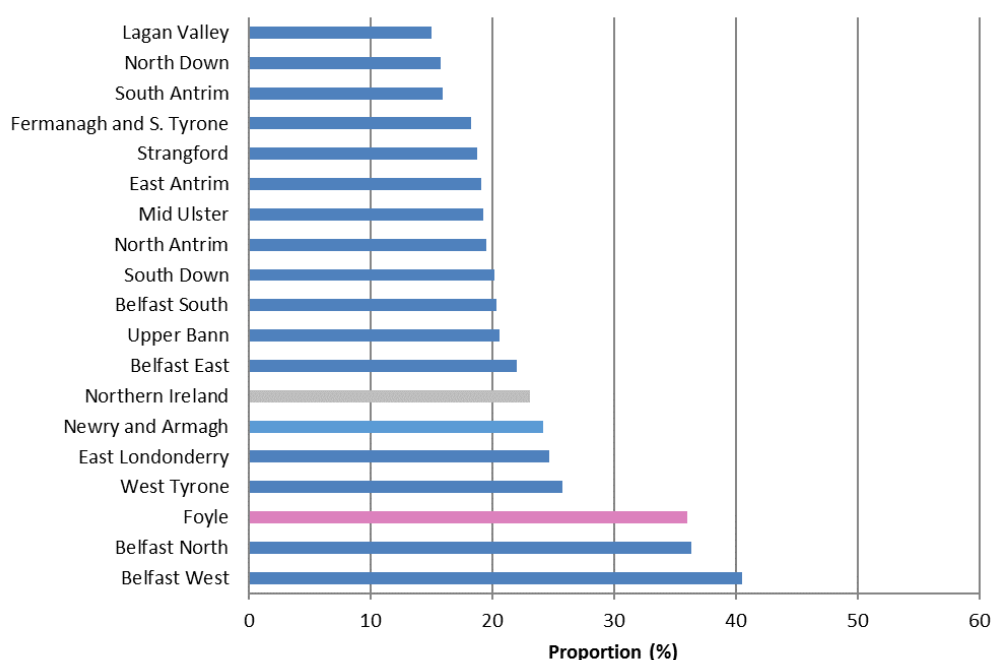
Low income – Children living in low income families

As at August 2014, there were 7,995 children aged 0-15 years living in low income families⁶ in Foyle. This equates to 36.0% of all children in the area.

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

Foyle was the constituency with the third 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 Westland (59.0%), Brandywell (58.5%) and Creggan South (58.2%). The lowest proportions were found in Strand (11.6%), Victoria (14.8%) and Holly Mount (15.5%).

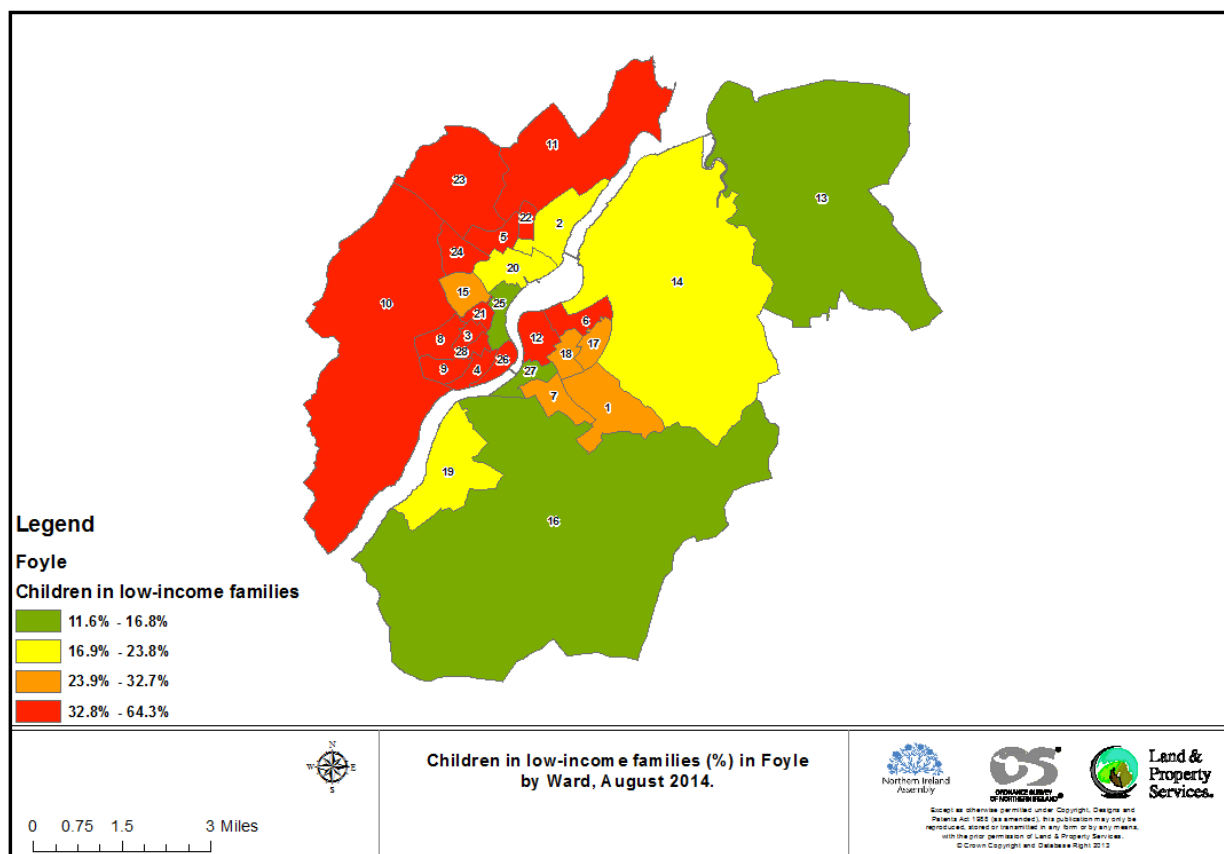
Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families at ward level, as at August 2014

Ward	Children in low income families (%) ⁷	Ward	Children in low income families (%)
Altnagelvin	28.0	Foyle Springs	29.6
Ballynashallog	17.8	Holly Mount	15.5
Beechwood	40.0	Kilfennan	27.7
Brandywell	58.5	Lisnagelvin	30.1
Carn Hill	49.0	New Buildings	22.2
Caw	46.1	Pennyburn	19.4
Clondermot	32.3	Rosemount	47.1
Creggan Central	55.2	Shantallow East	49.5
Creggan South	58.2	Shantallow West	49.9
Crevagh	41.8	Springtown	37.2
Culmore	33.0	Strand Derry	11.6
Ebrington	36.3	The Diamond	45.8
Eglinton	15.5	Victoria (Derry)	14.8
Enagh (Derry)	22.4	Westland	59.0

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	Altnagelvin	15	Foyle Springs
2	Ballynashallog	16	Holly Mount
3	Beechwood	17	Kilfennan
4	Brandywell	18	Lisnagelvin
5	Carn Hill	19	New Buildings
6	Caw	20	Pennyburn
7	Clondermot	21	Rosemount
8	Creggan Central	22	Shantallow East
9	Creggan South	23	Shantallow West
10	Crevagh	24	Springtown
11	Culmore	25	Strand (Derry LGD)
12	Ebrington	26	The Diamond
13	Eglinton	27	Victoria (Derry LGD)
14	Enagh (Derry LGD)	28	Westland

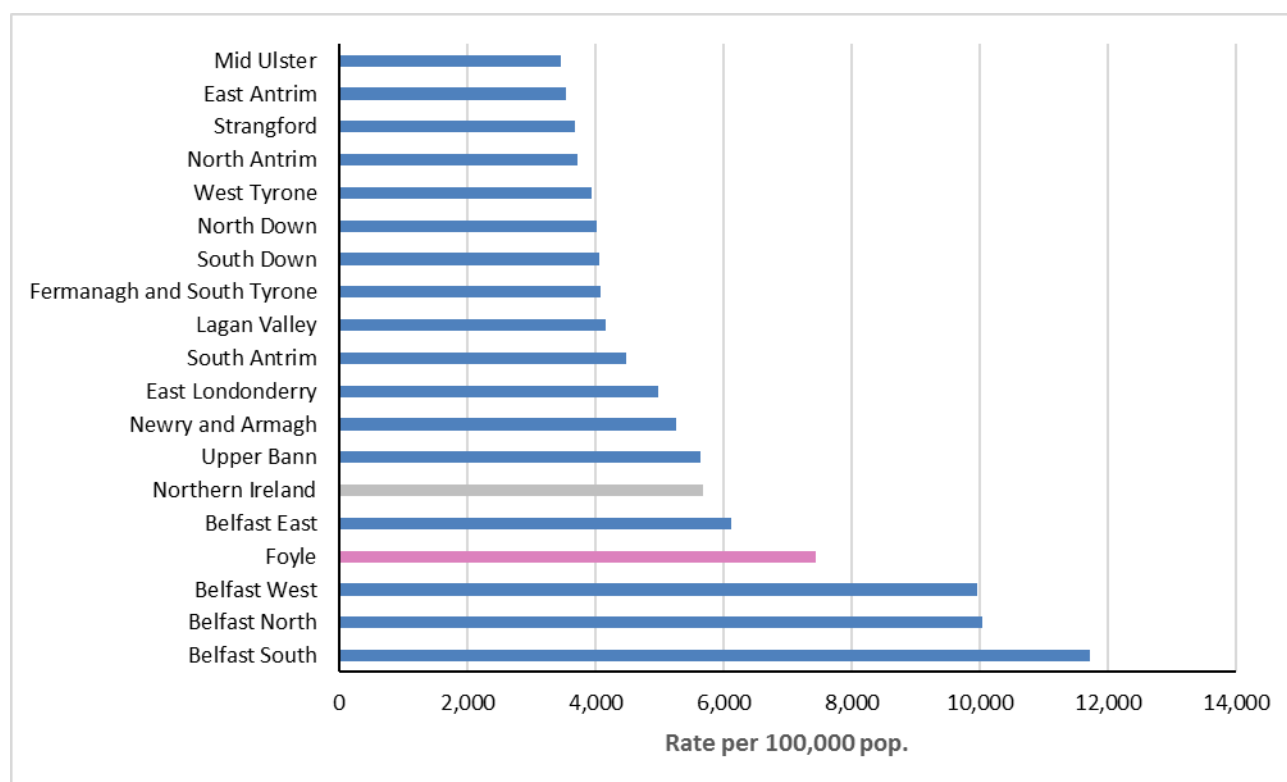
Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2015/16, a total of 7,603 criminal offences were recorded in the Foyle area. This equates to an overall recorded crime rate of 7,435 per 100,000 persons.

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

Foyle was the constituency with the fourth 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 Foyle.

The rate of non-domestic burglary and crimes with a racist motivation were lower in Foyle than for Northern Ireland as a whole.

For all other crime categories, rates were higher in Foyle than the Northern Ireland average.

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

	Foyle		Northern Ireland	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Violence with injury (including homicide)	1,228	1,201	15,068	814
Violence without injury	1,621	1,585	20,666	1,116
Sexual offences	227	222	3,037	164
Robbery	55	54	732	40
Domestic burglary	350	342	5,856	316
Non-domestic burglary	123	120	2,917	158
Vehicle offences	379	371	4,925	266
Theft from the person	34	33	558	30
Bicycle theft	55	54	718	39
Shoplifting	434	424	6,773	366
All other theft offences	794	776	12,410	670
Criminal damage	1,560	1,525	20,516	1,108
Trafficking of drugs	64	63	876	47
Possession of drugs	320	313	4,701	254
Possession of weapons offences	76	74	923	50
Public order offences	112	110	1,470	79
Miscellaneous crimes against society	171	167	2,877	155
Crimes recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	1,147	1,122	14,073	760
Crimes recorded with a Homophobic Motivation	30	29	210	11
Crimes recorded with a Racist Motivation	36	35	853	46
Crimes recorded with a Sectarian Motivation	79	77	1,001	54

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

Crime – Motivation

In 2015/16, there were 1,147 offences with a domestic abuse motivation, 15.1% of all crimes recorded in the area. The proportion of crimes with a domestic abuse motivation in Foyle 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 30 offences with a homophobic motivation, 36 offences with a racist motivation and 79 offences with a sectarian motivation recorded in Foyle.

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
Foyle	30	36	79

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

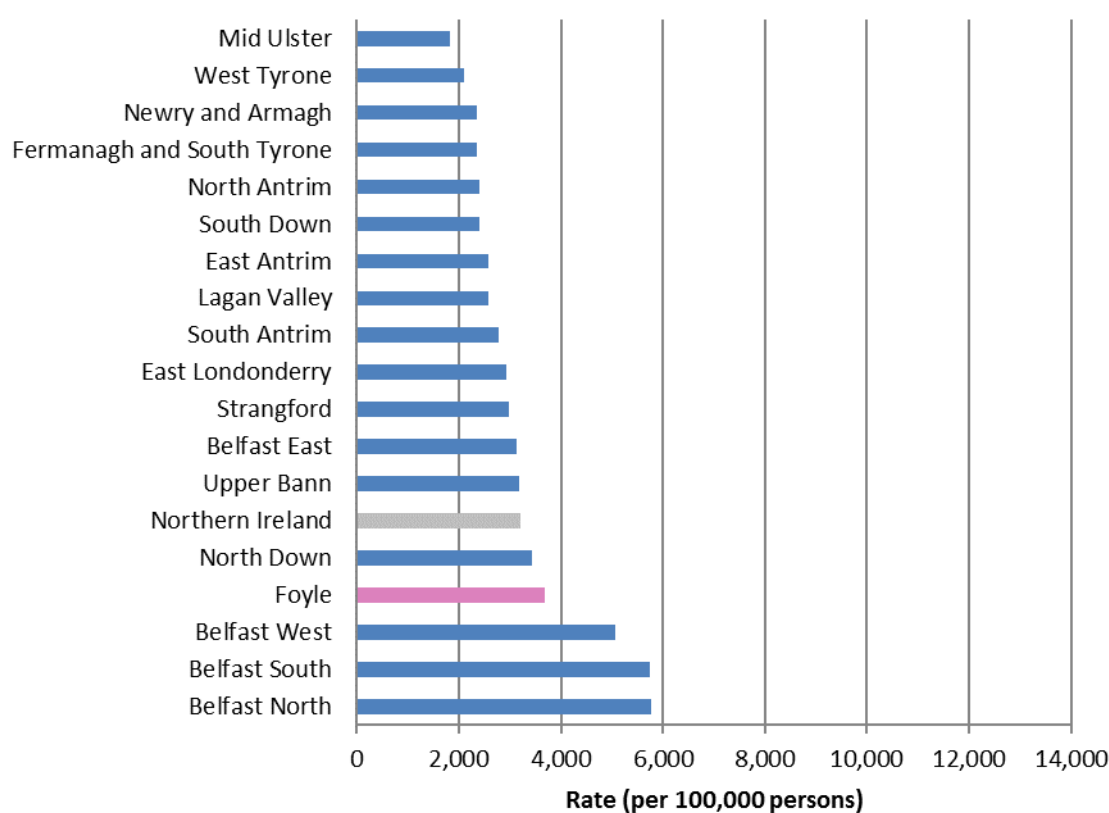
Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2015/16, there were 3,761 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in Foyle. This equates to a rate of 3,678 per 100,000 persons.

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

Foyle was the constituency with the fourth 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)

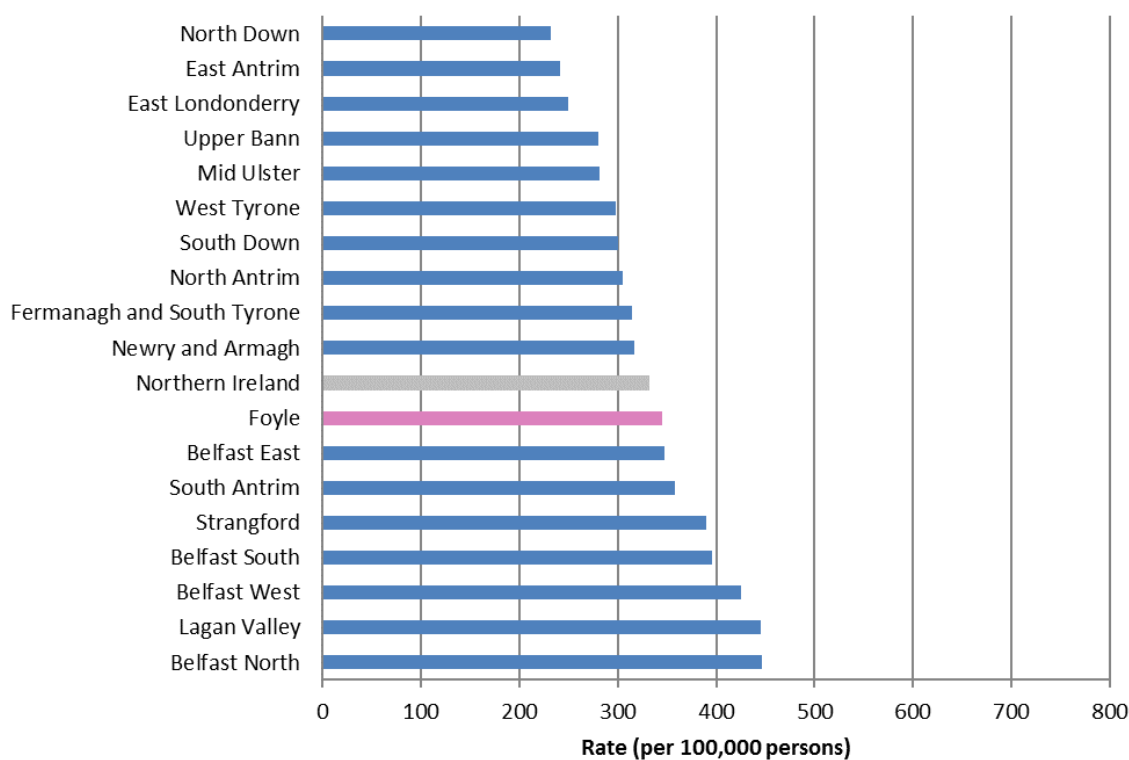
Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions

In 2015, there were 353 road traffic collisions with injury reported in Foyle, a collision rate of 345 per 100,000 persons. Of these, 2 were fatal, 25 were classified as serious and 326 were slight.

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

Foyle had the eighth highest 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)

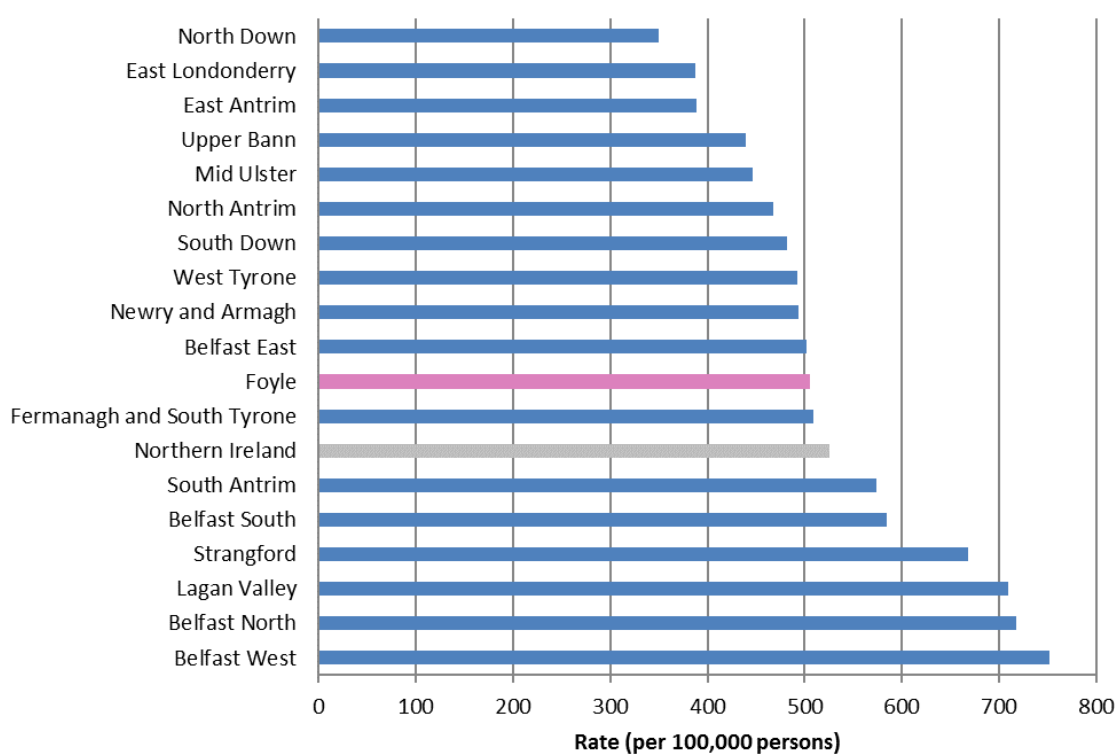
Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Casualties

In 2015, there were 517 casualties as a result of road traffic collisions – three people were killed, 27 people were seriously injured and 487 were slightly injured, a rate of 506 casualties per 100,000 persons.

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

Foyle had the eighth 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 The Diamond (1,125), Strand (974) and Enagh (794). The lowest rates were recorded in Creggan Central (36), Kilfennan (68) and Creggan South (76).

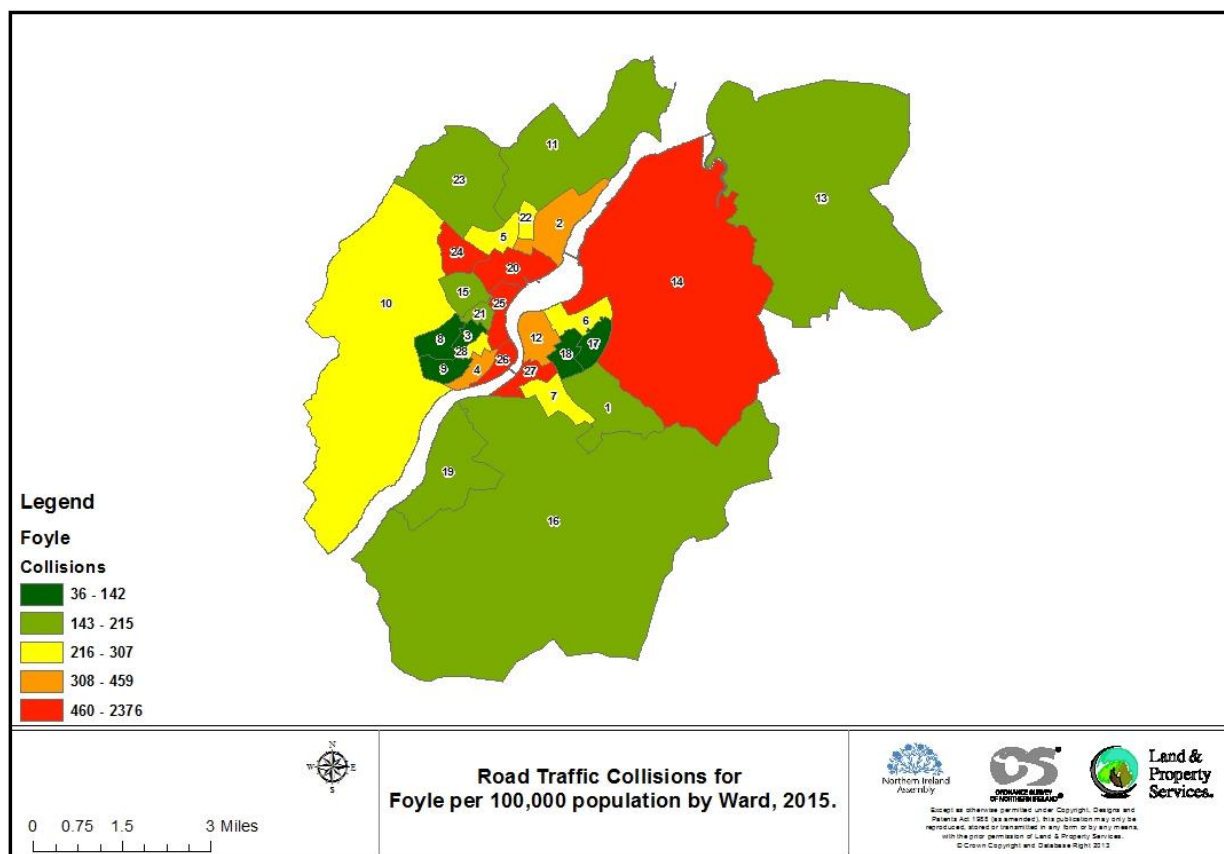
The highest road traffic casualty rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Strand (1,380), The Diamond (1,341) and Enagh (1,166). The lowest rates were recorded in Creggan Central (36), Kilfennan (68) and Creggan South (76).

Collisions (involving injury) and Casualties, 2015

Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) ⁸	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Altnagelvin	10	18	202	363
Ballynashallog	13	18	403	558
Beechwood	2	2	93	93
Brandywell	8	10	332	415
Carn Hill	8	11	293	402
Caw	8	8	303	303
Clondermot	9	16	306	544
Creggan Central	1	1	36	36
Creggan South	2	2	76	76
Crevagh	13	16	224	276
Culmore	15	18	166	199
Ebrington	11	15	416	567
Eglinton	9	14	204	317
Enagh (Derry)	47	69	794	1166
Foyle Springs	8	12	214	321
Holly Mount	11	20	202	367
Kilfennan	2	2	68	68
Lisnagelvin	4	6	120	180
New Buildings	7	16	209	478
Pennyburn	12	20	492	819
Rosemount	4	6	154	230
Shantallow East	7	11	273	430
Shantallow West	13	24	192	354
Springtown	16	23	519	746
Strand (Derry)	36	51	974	1380
The Diamond	26	31	1125	1341
Victoria (Derry)	20	30	566	850
Westland	6	10	276	460

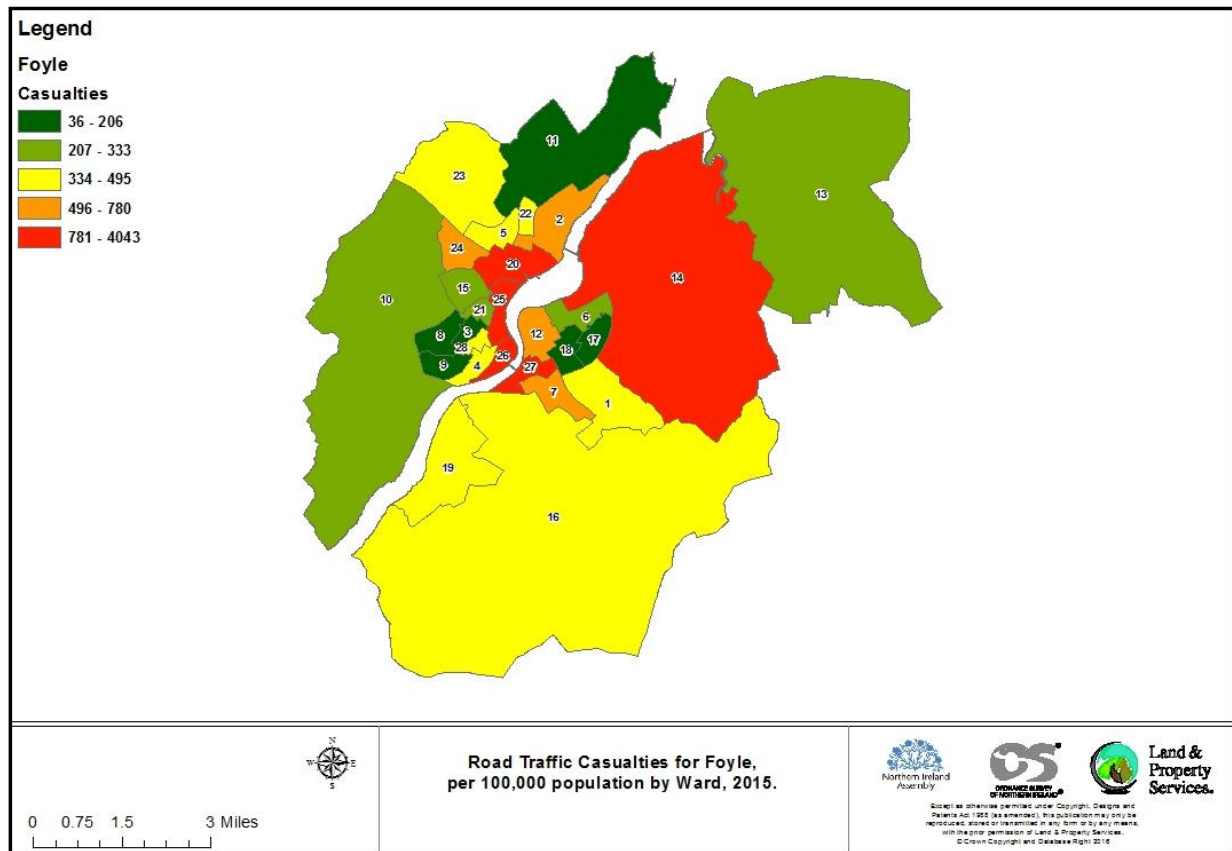
⁸ The dataset is compiled from Collision Report Forms (CRFs) submitted by police officers after any road traffic collision involving death or personal injury is reported to them. The data set excludes road collisions resulting in damage only.

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



1	Altnagelvin	15	Foyle Springs
2	Ballynashallog	16	Holly Mount
3	Beechwood	17	Kilfennan
4	Brandywell	18	Lisnagelvin
5	Carn Hill	19	New Buildings
6	Caw	20	Pennyburn
7	Clondermot	21	Rosemount
8	Creggan Central	22	Shantallow East
9	Creggan South	23	Shantallow West
10	Crevagh	24	Springtown
11	Culmore	25	Strand (Derry LGD)
12	Ebrington	26	The Diamond
13	Eglinton	27	Victoria (Derry LGD)
14	Enagh (Derry LGD)	28	Westland

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



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

Mid-year population estimates

The 2015 population estimates were published on 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. Note: The data set excludes the following a) collisions resulting in damage only b) collisions in car parks and picnic areas c) collisions reported to the police 30 days or more after their occurrence d) collisions on a road closed to the public by order of the Department of the Environment, during the holding of motor car, motor cycle, pedal cycle races etc. 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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