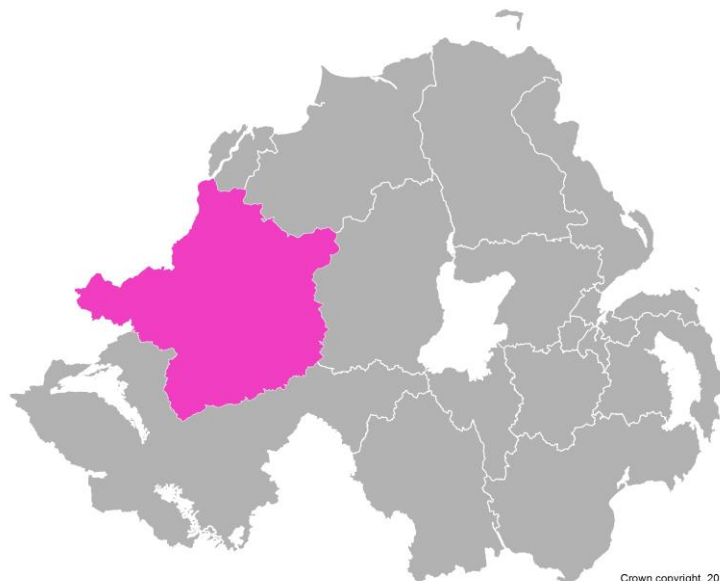




Northern Ireland
Assembly

Constituency Profile

West Tyrone – 2017



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About this Report

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

For each indicator, this profile presents:

- Recent information available for West Tyrone;
- How West Tyrone compares with the Northern Ireland average; and
- How West 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:

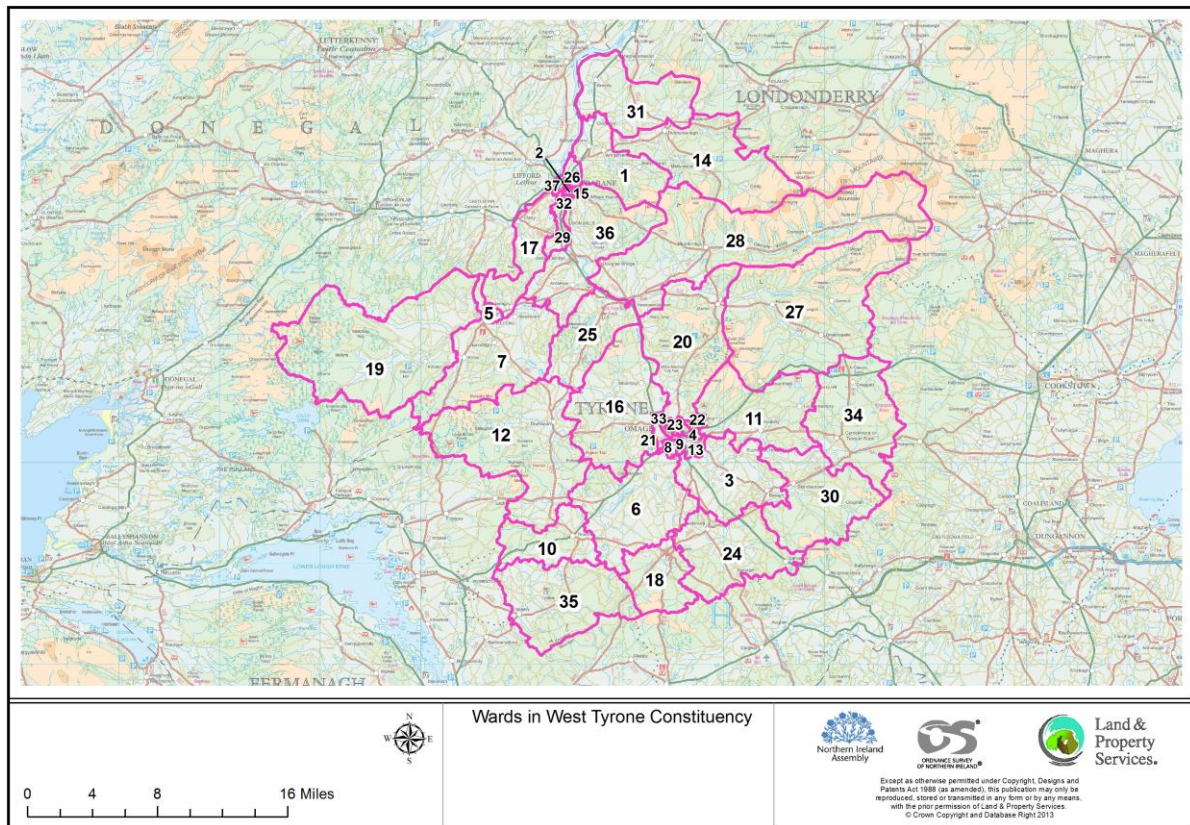
<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/>

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 West Tyrone which comprises the wards shown below.



1	Artigarvan	14	Dunnamanagh	27	Owenkillew
2	Ballycolman	15	East	28	Plumbridge
3	Beragh	16	Fairy Water	29	Sion Mills
4	Camowen	17	Finn	30	Sixmilecross
5	Castledreg	18	Fintona	31	Slievekirk
6	Clanabogan	19	Glenderg	32	South
7	Clare	20	Gortin	33	Strule
8	Coolnagard	21	Gortrush	34	Termon
9	Dergmoney	22	Killiclogher	35	Trillick
10	Dromore	23	Lisanelly	36	Victoria Bridge
11	Drumnakilly	24	Newtownsaville	37	West
12	Drumquin	25	Newtownstewart		
13	Drumragh	26	North		

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Summary Profile of West Tyrone

This section summarises the key statistics presented in this profile for the constituency of West 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. There is a lower proportion of people aged 20-34 years in West Tyrone when compared to Northern Ireland as a whole. Secondly, many of the indicators, such as those around low income, reflect levels of deprivation in the constituency. Four of the 42 Super Output Areas (SOAs) in West Tyrone (including East, Ballycolman, and Lisanelly 2) 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	West Tyrone			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Population Size (no.)	92,303	92,055	0.3%	1,851,621	1,840,498	0.6%

Health

Indicator	West Tyrone			Northern Ireland		
	2010-14	2009-13	Change	2010-14	2009-13	Change
Circulatory death rate (u-75) per 100,000 pop	73	80	-7	83	88	-5
Respiratory death rate (u-75) per 100,000 pop	28	31	-3	34	35	-1
Indicator	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	2.0	2.5	-0.5	3.1	3.4	-0.3

Education

	West 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	82.8	81.2	1.6	81.1	78.6	2.5

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

	West Tyrone			Northern Ireland		
	2014/15	2013/14	Change	2014/15	2013/14	Change
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Further Education	11.3	11.6	-0.3	9.6	9.7	-0.1
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	4.7	3.8	0.9	4.4	4.4	0.0

Employment

Indicator	West Tyrone			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
No. of confirmed redundancies	68	12	56	1,946	2,136	-190
Unemployment claimant count (%)	4.5	5.6	-1.1	3.7	4.6	-0.9

Business

Indicator	West Tyrone			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
InvestNI assistance (£m)	5.9	3.8	2.1	94.0	185.4	-91.4

Low income

Indicator	West Tyrone			Northern Ireland		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming benefits at February (%)	42.1	42.1	0.0	38.3	38.4	-0.1
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming housing benefit at June (%)	11.8	12.0	-0.2	11.0	11.2	-0.2
Employment and support allowance claimants (%)	12.1	11.8	0.3	10.2	9.9	0.3
Proportion of working age people claiming income support at February (%)	3.6	3.8	-0.2	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 (%)	25.8	24.3	1.5	23.1	21.6	1.5

Crime

Indicator	West Tyrone			Northern Ireland		
	2015/16	2014/15	Change	2015/16	2014/15	Change
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000 persons	3,931	3,895	35	5,672	5,606	66
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	2,096	2,221	-125	3,214	3,313	-99

Traffic and Travel

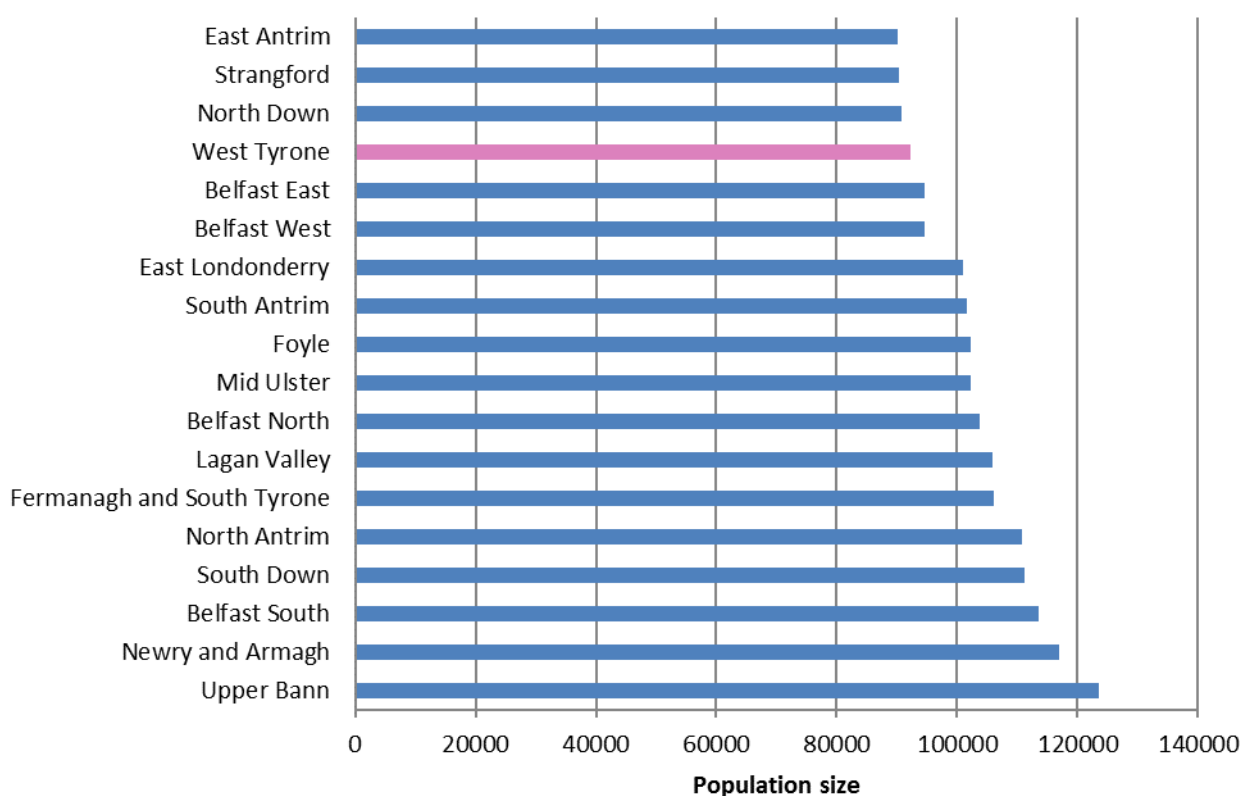
Indicator	West Tyrone			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	298	266	32	332	331	1
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	493	452	41	526	510	16

Demographic profile – age and gender

As at June 2015, there were 92,303 persons living in West Tyrone– 5.0% of the Northern Ireland population. The constituency of West Tyrone had the fourth lowest population. The population of West Tyrone increased by 0.3% since June 2014.

Overall, 21.0% of the West Tyrone population were children aged 0-15 years, higher than the Northern Ireland average of 20.8%. Older persons made up 15.1% of the West 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

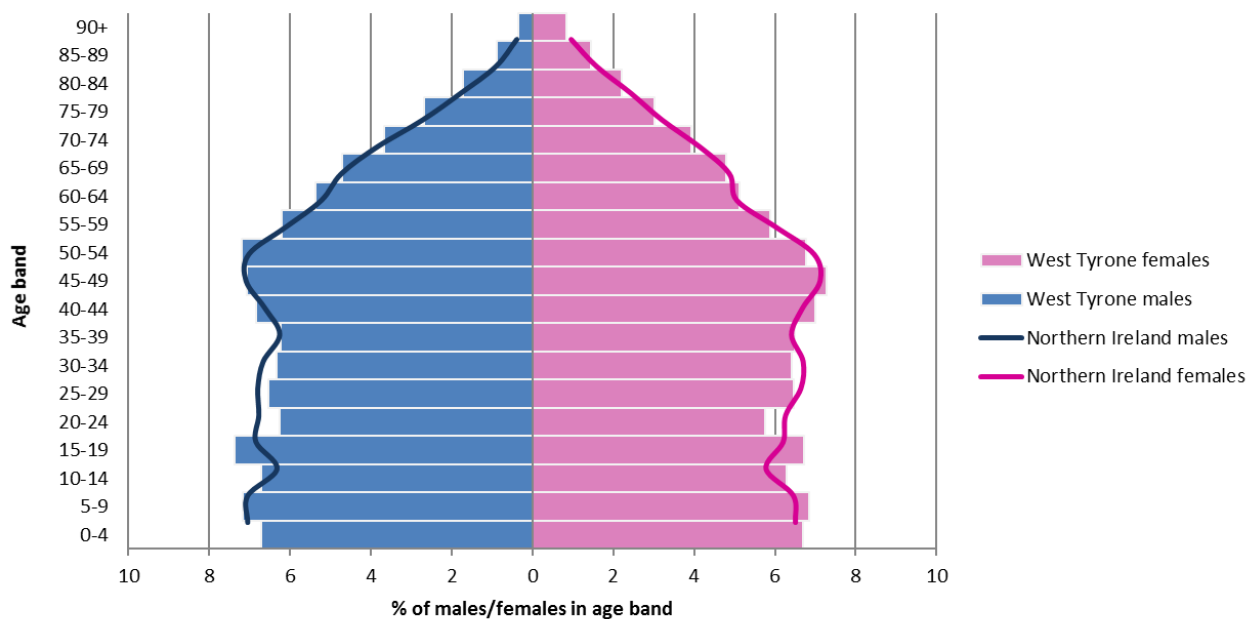
	Aged 0-15 years		Aged 16-64 years		Aged 65+		All ages
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Males	10,198	22.1	29,395	63.8	6,452	14.0	46,045
Females	9,807	21.2	28,941	62.6	7,510	16.2	46,258
Persons	20,005	21.7	58,336	63.2	13,962	15.1	92,303

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

Demographic profile – population pyramid

The population pyramid below compared the age and gender profile of West Tyrone to that of all of Northern Ireland. Most notably, there is a higher proportion of children aged 5-19 in West Tyrone when compared to Northern Ireland as a whole.

**Population pyramid for West Tyrone
compared to Northern Ireland, June 2015**



Age Group	West Tyrone		Northern Ireland		Age Group	West Tyrone		Northern Ireland	
	% of males in age group	% of females in age group	% of males in age group	% of females in age group		% of males in age group	% of females in age group	% of males in age group	% of females in age group
0-4	6.7	6.7	7.0	6.5	50-54	7.2	6.8	7.0	7.0
5-9	7.2	6.9	7.0	6.5	55-59	6.2	5.9	6.1	6.0
10-14	6.7	6.3	6.3	5.8	60-64	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.1
15-19	7.4	6.7	6.8	6.2	65-69	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.9
20-24	6.3	5.7	6.8	6.3	70-74	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.1
25-29	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.6	75-79	2.7	3.0	2.7	3.2
30-34	6.3	6.4	6.7	6.7	80-84	1.7	2.2	1.8	2.4
35-39	6.2	6.5	6.2	6.4	85-89	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.6
40-44	6.8	7.0	6.6	6.7	90+	0.4	0.8	0.4	1.0
45-49	7.1	7.3	7.1	7.1					

Source: NISRA, Mid-year population estimates

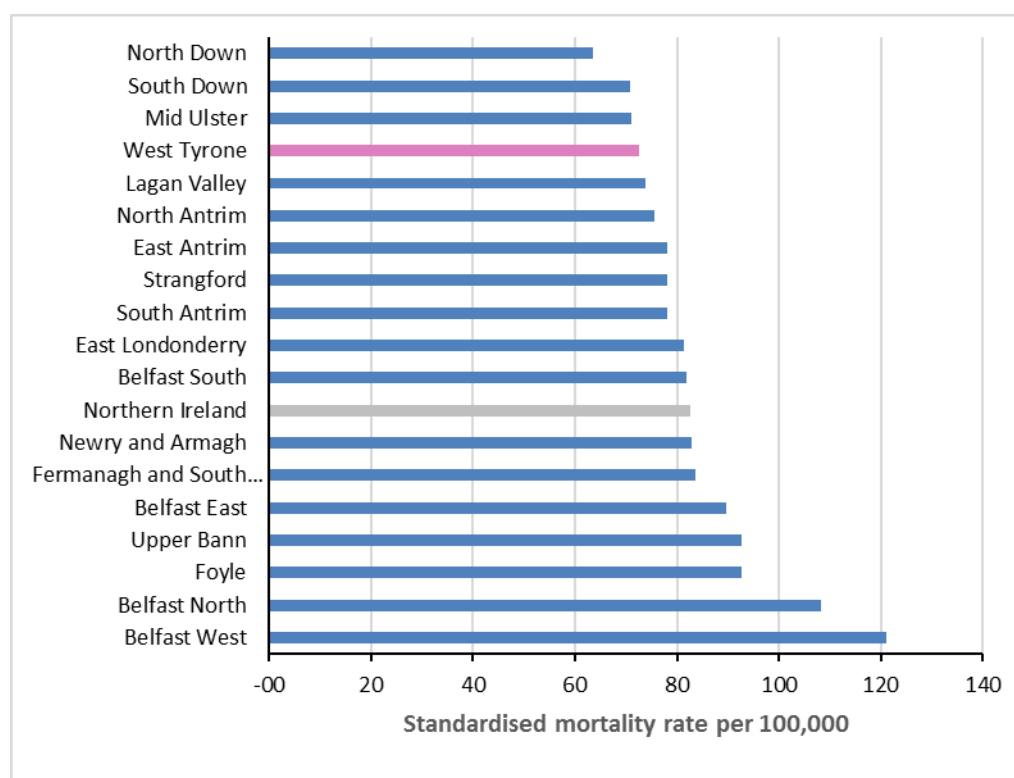
Health – Standardised mortality rate for circulatory disease (under-75s)

The age standardised mortality rate for the under-75s due to circulatory disease (2010-2014) in West Tyrone was 73 per 100,000 persons – 110 for males and 36 for females.

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

West Tyrone had the fourth lowest 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)

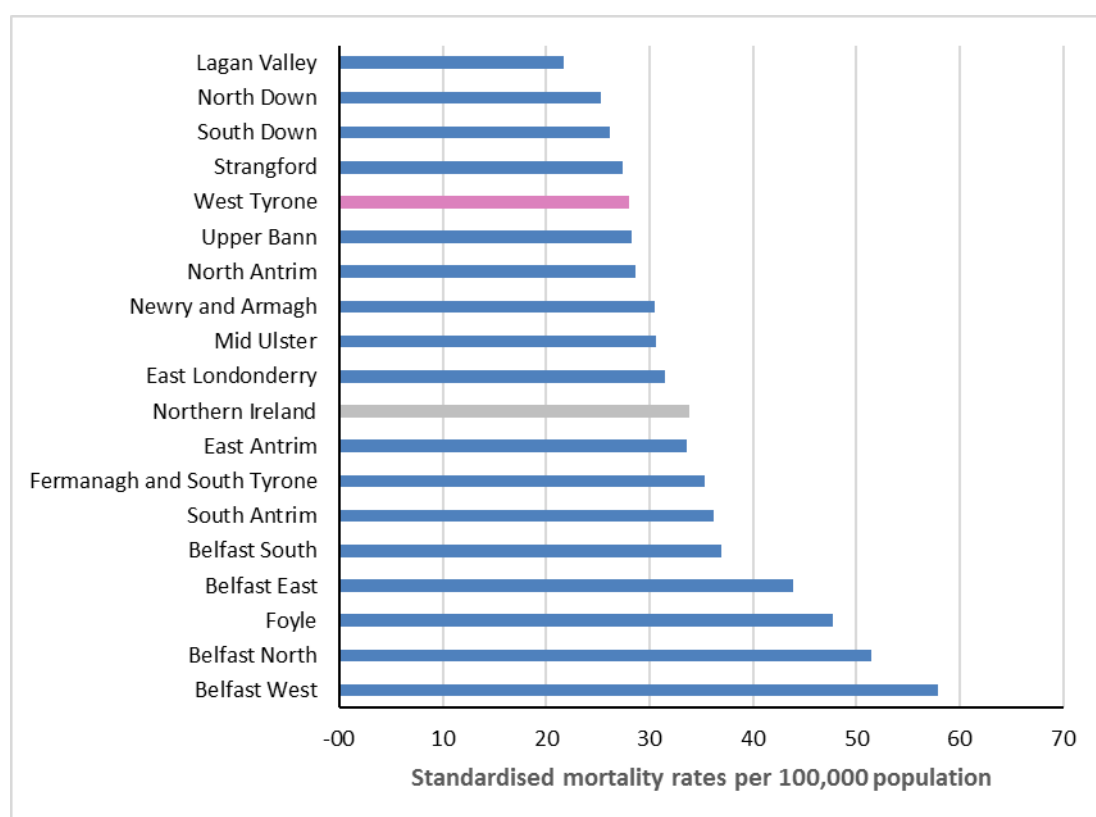
Health – Standardised mortality rate for respiratory disease (under-75s)

The age standardised mortality rate for the under-75s due to respiratory disease (2010-2014) in West Tyrone was 28 per 100,000 persons – 28 for males and 28 for females.

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

West Tyrone had the joint fifth lowest 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	Joint 13
East Londonderry	31	9	North Antrim	29	12	West Tyrone	28	Joint 13

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

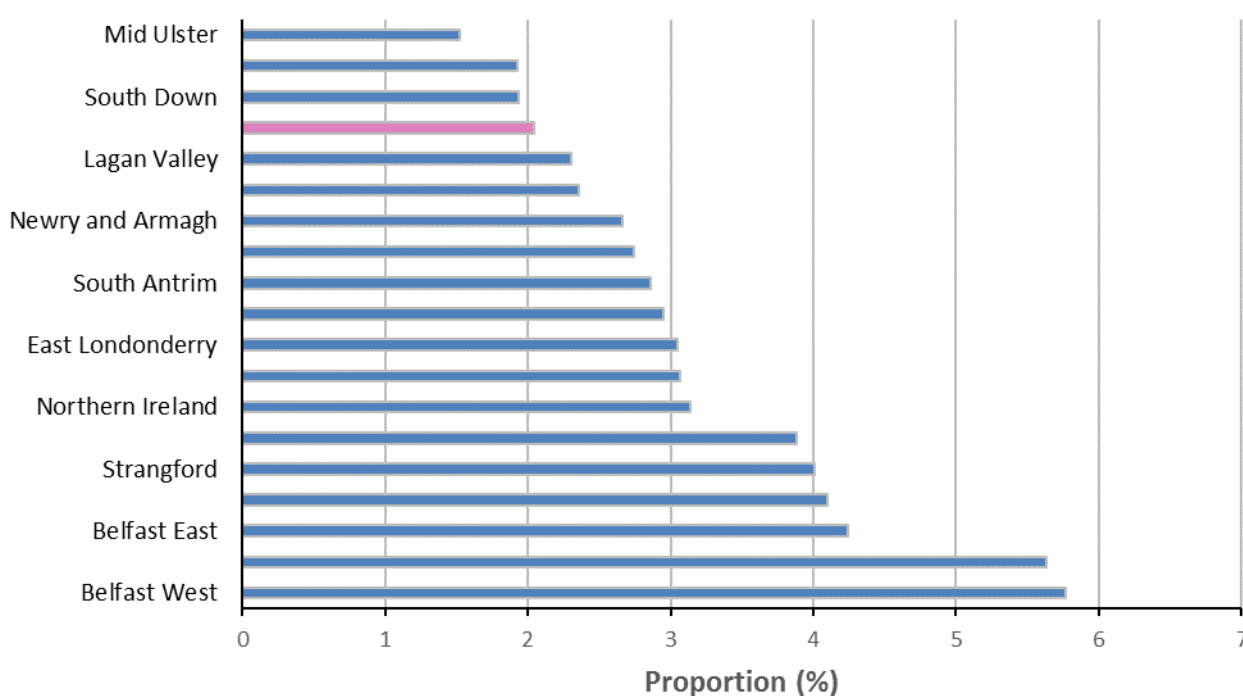
Health - Births to teenage mothers

In 2015, there were 24 births to teenage mothers in West Tyrone. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 2.0% of all births in the constituency in that year.

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

The constituency of West Tyrone had the fourth 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 hypertension, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and atrial fibrillation amongst patients whose GP practice is located in the West Tyrone area compared to GP practices across all of Northern Ireland.

There was a lower prevalence of asthma whose GP practice is located in the West Tyrone area compared to GP practices across all of Northern Ireland.

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

	West Tyrone patients		Northern Ireland patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Patients on the Coronary Heart Disease Register	3,838	38	74,525	38
Patients on the Heart Failure 1 Register	756	8	15,702	8
Patients on the Heart Failure 3 Register	194	2	4,237	2
Patients on the Stroke Register	1,813	18	36,020	18
Patients on the Hypertension Register	13,941	139	260,032	133
Patients on the Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Register	2,088	21	38,530	20
Patients on the Cancer Register	2,175	22	42,454	22
Patients on the Mental Health Register	953	9	17,114	9
Patients on the Asthma Register	5,917	59	117,613	60
Patients on the Dementia Register	745	7	13,617	7
Patients on the Atrial Fibrillation Register	1,808	18	32,701	17
Patients on the Diabetes Mellitus Register (prevalence based on those aged 17+)	4,502	57	88,305	57
Patients on the Osteoporosis Register (prevalence based on those aged 50+)	210	6	4,104	6
Patients on the Rheumatoid Arthritis Register (prevalence based on those aged 16+)	641	8	11,899	8

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

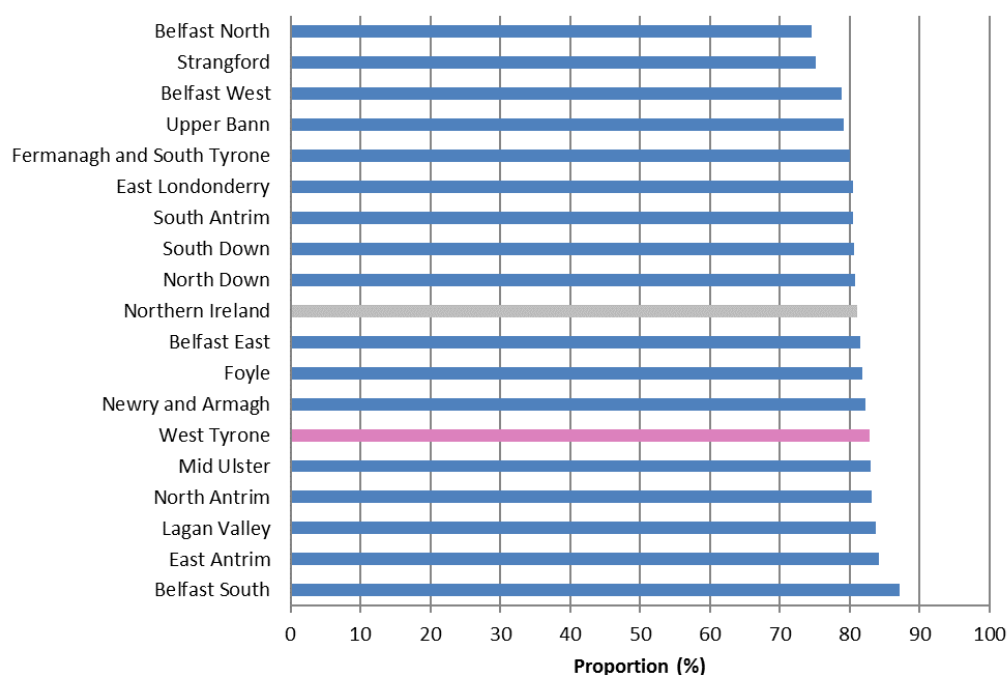
Education – Qualifications of School Leavers

In 2014/15, a total of 1,302 young people left post primary education in West Tyrone. Of these, 1,078 (82.8%) achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent, 865 of which (66.4% of all school leavers) included English and Maths. In total, 822³ school leavers (63.1%) achieved two or more A-levels or equivalent.

A higher proportion of West 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%.

West Tyrone had the sixth 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

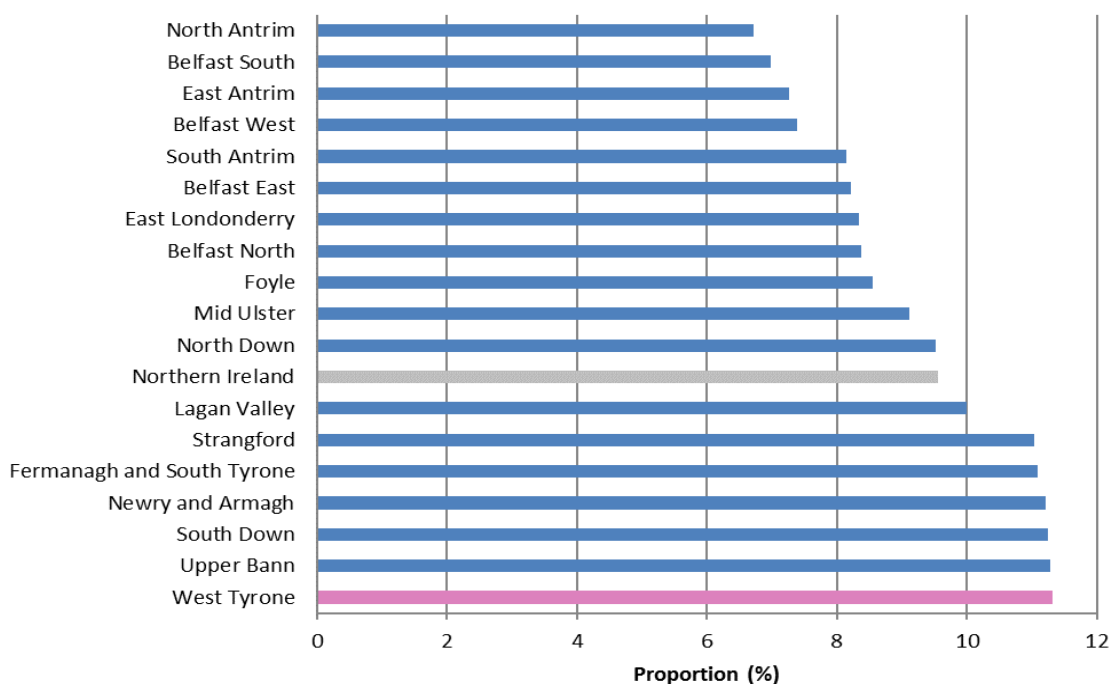
Education – Participation in Further Education

In 2014/15, there were 8,190 students from West Tyrone enrolled on regulated courses at Northern Ireland further education institutions. This equates to 11.3% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled on regulated courses at Northern Ireland further education institutions.

A higher proportion of West 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%.

West Tyrone had the joint 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

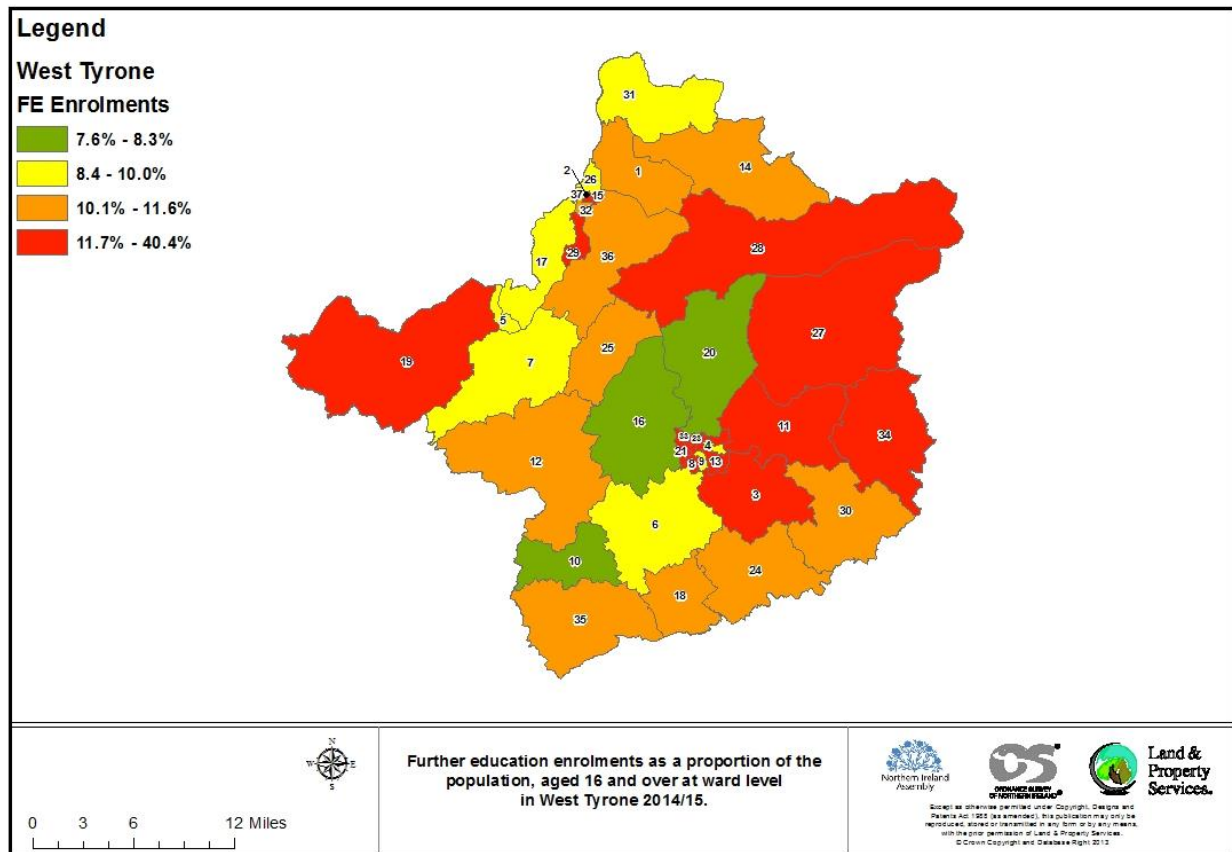
The highest proportion of people enrolled in further education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Lisanelly (21.1%, 327 enrolments), East (16.6%, 221 enrolments) and Beragh (15.8%, 324 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Dromore (7.6%, 140 enrolments), Fairy Water (7.6%, 133 enrolments) and Gortin (7.7%, 175 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
Artigarvan	229	10.1	Gortin	175	7.7
Ballycolman	212	15.3	Gortrush	281	12.6
Beragh	324	15.8	Killiclogher	300	12.6
Camowen	187	9.8	Lisanelly	327	21.1
Castledearg	165	9.5	Newtownsaville	197	10.3
Clanabogan	232	9.6	Newtownstewart	199	10.9
Clare	207	9.8	North	233	9.1
Coolnagard	363	13.5	Owenkillew	280	15.2
Dergmoney	140	9.7	Plumbridge	212	12.0
Dromore	140	7.6	Sion Mills	237	13.2
Drumnakilly	294	13.0	Sixmilecross	207	11.6
Drumquin	182	10.4	Slievekirk	162	8.5
Drumragh	229	11.8	South	276	11.0
Dunnamanagh	184	10.6	Strule	161	13.3
East	221	16.6	Termon	225	11.9
Fairy Water	133	7.6	Trillick	197	10.5
Finn	217	9.7	Victoria Bridge	202	11.3
Fintona	174	10.5	West	237	9.3
Glenderg	249	12.0			

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

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



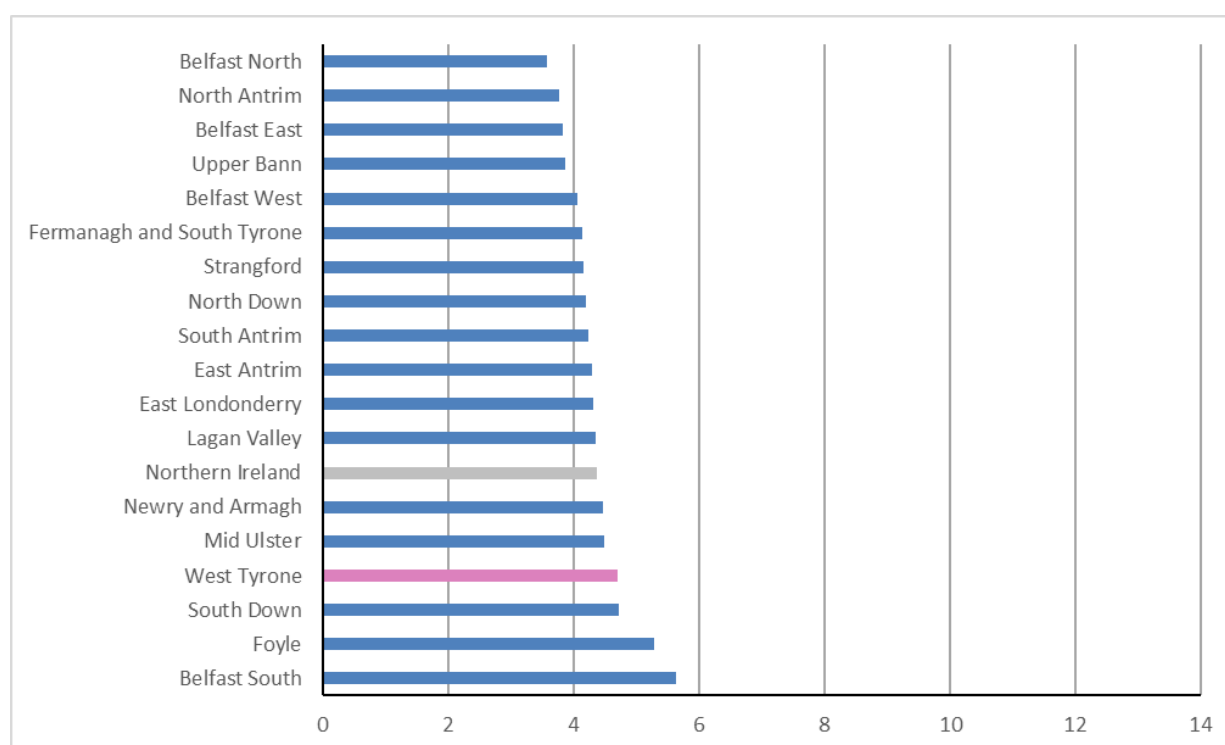
1	Artigarvan	14	Dunnamanagh	27	Owenkillew
2	Ballycolman	15	East	28	Plumbridge
3	Beragh	16	Fairy Water	29	Sion Mills
4	Camowen	17	Finn	30	Sixmilecross
5	Castledreg	18	Fintona	31	Slievekirk
6	Clanabogan	19	Glenderg	32	South
7	Clare	20	Gortin	33	Strule
8	Coolnagard	21	Gortrush	34	Termon
9	Dergmoney	22	Killiclogher	35	Trillick
10	Dromore	23	Lisanelly	36	Victoria Bridge
11	Drumnakilly	24	Newtownsaville	37	West
12	Drumquin	25	Newtownstewart		
13	Drumragh	26	North		

Education – Participation in Higher Education

In 2014/15, there were 3,395 students from West Tyrone enrolled in higher education institutions in Northern Ireland. This equates to 4.7% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in higher education institutions.

A higher proportion of West 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%. West Tyrone had the joint third 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 S. 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

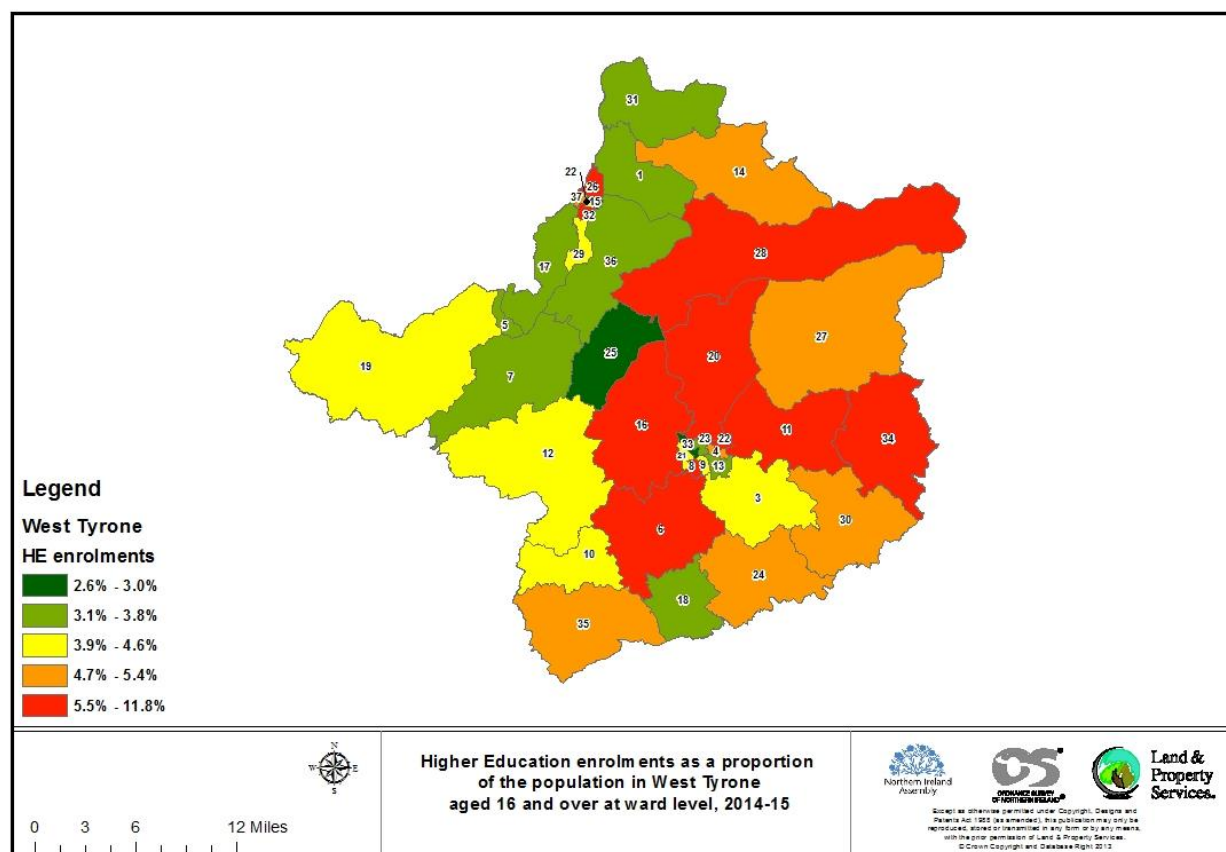
The highest proportion of people enrolled in higher education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Fairy Water (7.4%, 130 enrolments), Termon (7.1%, 135 enrolments) and Killyclogher (6.5%, 155 enrolments). The smallest proportions were found in East (2.6%, 35 enrolments), Strule (2.9%, 35 enrolments) and Newtownstewart (3.0%, 55 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
Artigarvan	80	3.5	Gortin	125	5.5
Ballycolman	60	4.3	Gortrush	95	4.3
Beragh	95	4.6	Killyclogher	155	6.5
Camowen	90	4.7	Lisanelly	50	3.2
Castlederg	65	3.7	Newtownsaville	95	5.0
Clanabogan	135	5.6	Newtownstewart	55	3.0
Clare	70	3.3	North	155	6.0
Coolnagard	150	5.6	Owenkillew	100	5.4
Dergmoney	60	4.2	Plumbridge	100	5.7
Dromore	80	4.3	Sion Mills	70	3.9
Drumnakilly	145	6.4	Sixmilecross	90	5.0
Drumquin	80	4.6	Slievekirk	60	3.2
Drumragh	70	3.6	South	140	5.6
Dunnamanagh	90	5.2	Strule	35	2.9
East	35	2.6	Termon	135	7.1
Fairy Water	130	7.4	Trillick	100	5.3
Finn	85	3.8	Victoria Bridge	55	3.1
Fintona	60	3.6	West	125	4.9
Glenderg	90	4.3			

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	Artigarvan	14	Dunnamanagh	27	Owenkillew
2	Ballycolman	15	East	28	Plumbridge
3	Beragh	16	Fairy Water	29	Sion Mills
4	Camowen	17	Finn	30	Sixmilecross
5	Castledreg	18	Fintona	31	Slievekirk
6	Clanabogan	19	Glenderg	32	South
7	Clare	20	Gortin	33	Strule
8	Coolnagard	21	Gortrush	34	Termon
9	Dergmoney	22	Killiclogher	35	Trillick
10	Dromore	23	Lisanelly	36	Victoria Bridge
11	Drumnakilly	24	Newtownsaville	37	West
12	Drumquin	25	Newtownstewart		
13	Drumragh	26	North		

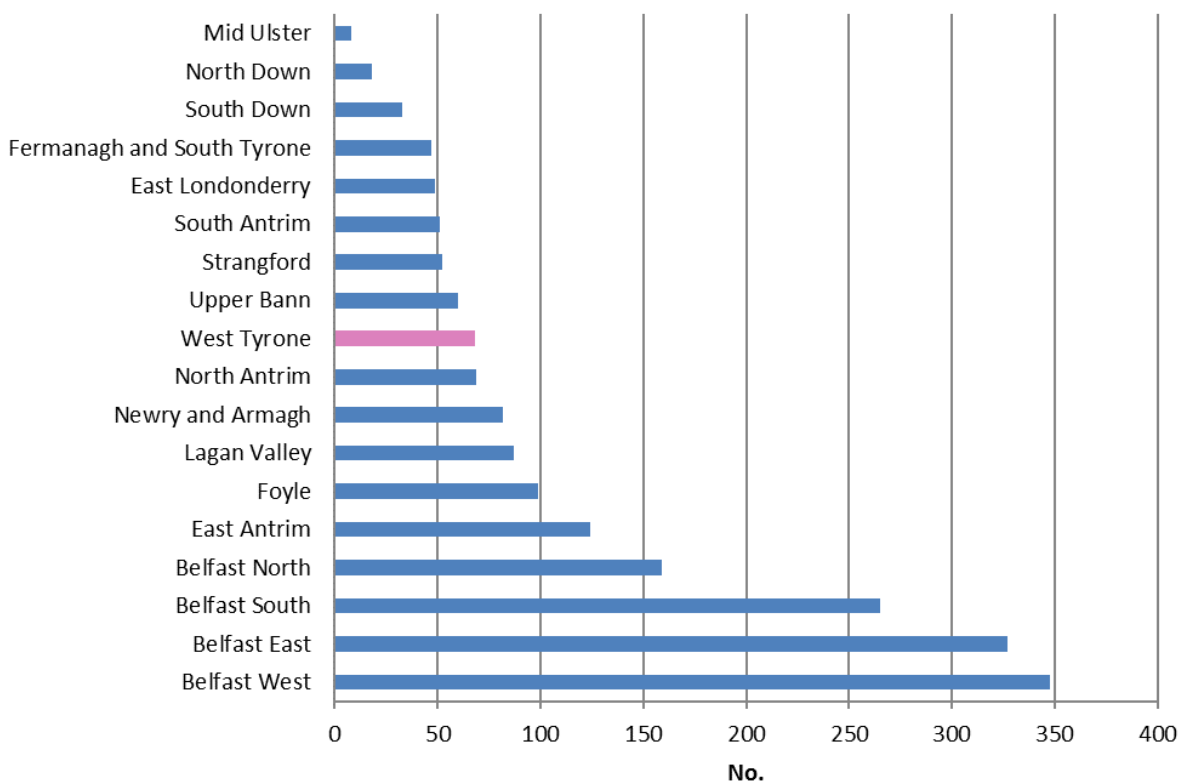
Labour Market – Confirmed redundancies

In 2015, there were 68 confirmed redundancies in West Tyrone.

This represents 3.5% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2015.

West Tyrone had the ninth lowest number of redundancies in 2015.

Number of confirmed redundancies in 2015



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

Source: NISRA, NINIS

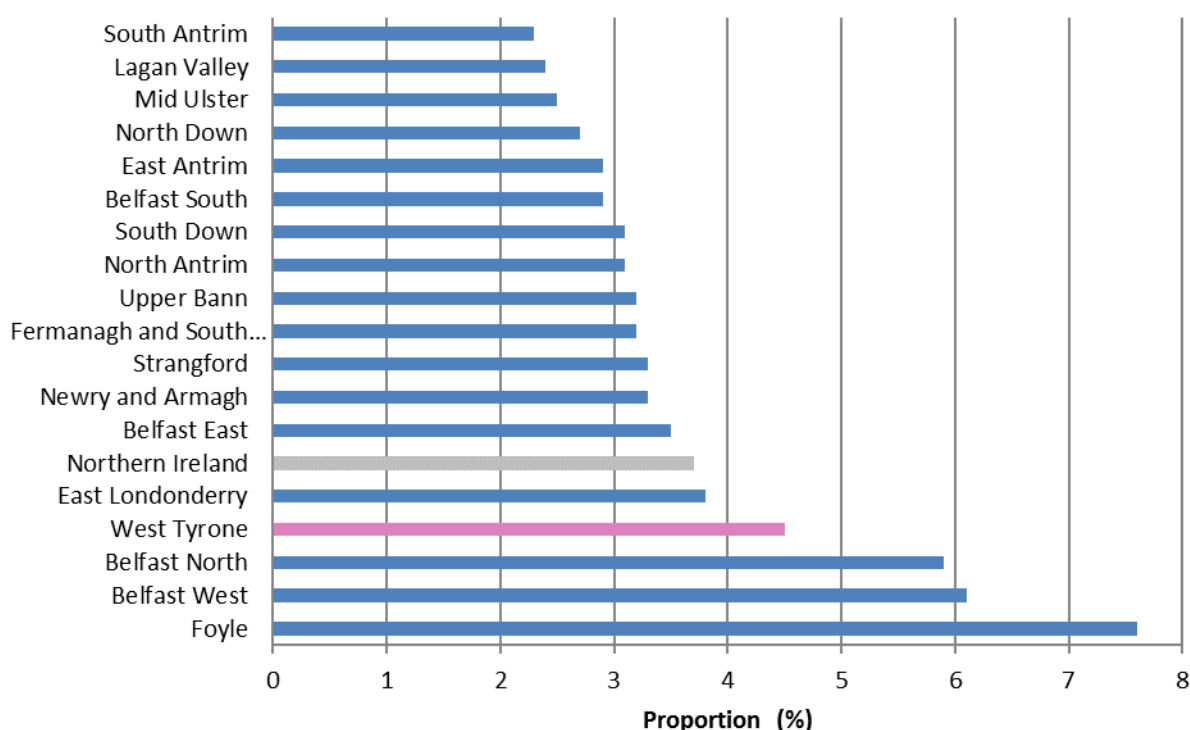
Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2015, there were 2,601 people claiming unemployment benefits in West Tyrone. This equates to 4.5% of all working age people in the constituency.

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

West Tyrone was the constituency with the fourth 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 East (16.8%, 173 claimants), Ballycolman (11.8%, 130 claimants) and North (8.2%, 176 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Newtownsaville (1.7%, 26 claimants), Fairy Water (1.7%, 23 claimants) and Clanabogan (1.7%, 34 claimants).

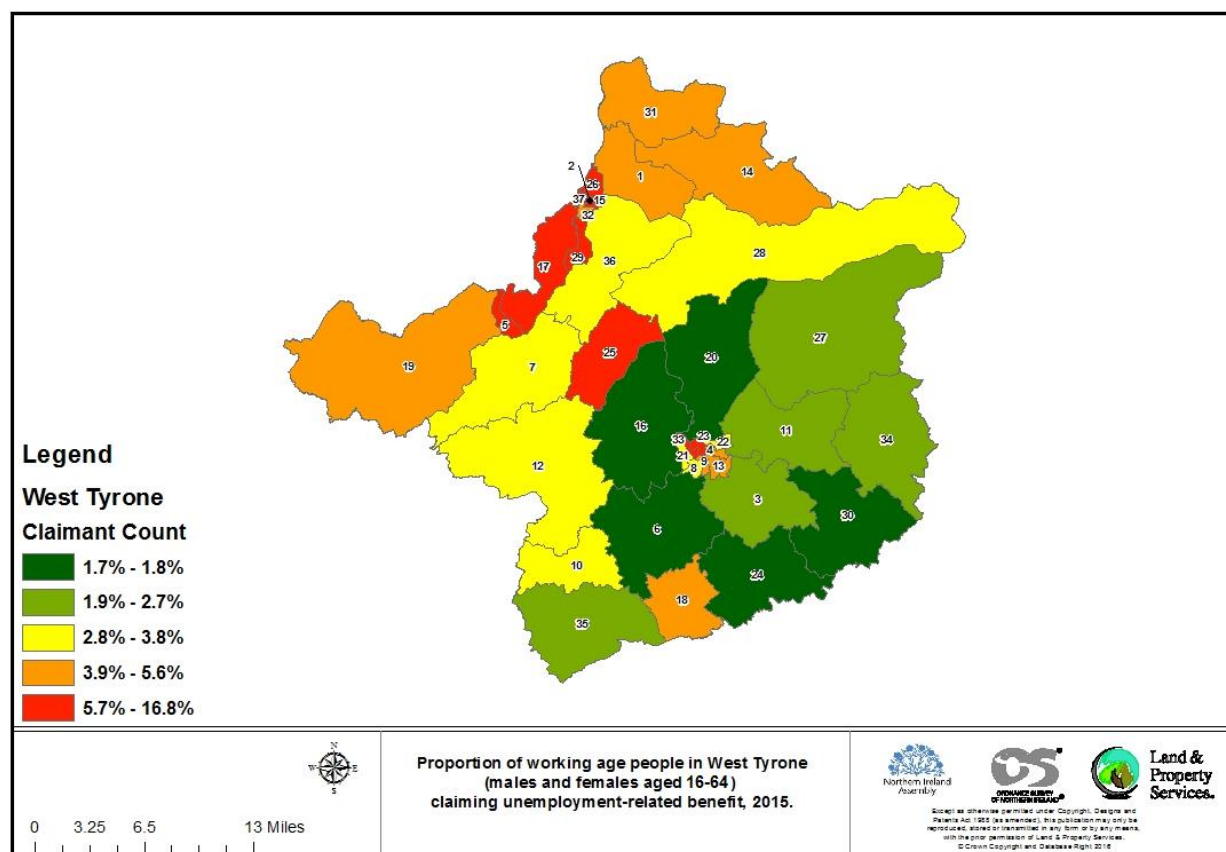
Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2015

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population ⁴	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Artigarvan	84	4.5	Gortin	34	1.8
Ballycolman	130	11.8	Gortrush	62	3.4
Beragh	45	2.7	Killiclogher	70	3.3
Camowen	59	4.2	Lisanelly	89	6.8
Castlederg	92	7.1	Newtownsaville	26	1.7
Clanabogan	34	1.7	Newtownstewart	93	6.5
Clare	55	3.3	North	176	8.2
Coolnagard	79	3.5	Owenkillew	40	2.6
Dergmoney	47	4.5	Plumbridge	50	3.5
Dromore	45	2.9	Sion Mills	92	6.6
Drumnakilly	36	1.9	Sixmilecross	27	1.8
Drumquin	48	3.3	Slievekirk	75	4.9
Drumragh	60	4.1	South	109	5.3
Dunnamanagh	69	4.8	Strule	55	6.0
East	173	16.8	Termon	32	2.1
Fairy Water	23	1.7	Trillick	39	2.6
Finn	114	6.1	Victoria Bridge	53	3.8
Fintona	61	4.6	West	148	7.2
Glenderg	79	4.7			

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	Artigarvan	14	Dunnamanagh	27	Owenkillew
2	Ballycolman	15	East	28	Plumbridge
3	Beragh	16	Fairy Water	29	Sion Mills
4	Camowen	17	Finn	30	Sixmilecross
5	Castledreg	18	Fintona	31	Slievekirk
6	Clanabogan	19	Glenderg	32	South
7	Clare	20	Gortin	33	Strule
8	Coolnagard	21	Gortrush	34	Termon
9	Dergmoney	22	Killiclogher	35	Trillick
10	Dromore	23	Lisanelly	36	Victoria Bridge
11	Drumnakilly	24	Newtownsaville	37	West
12	Drumquin	25	Newtownstewart		
13	Drumragh	26	North		

Businesses – InvestNI Investment

In 2015, InvestNI made 155 offers of assistance and investment to companies in West Tyrone. During the period, £1.9m of assistance was provided to companies within the constituency, £1.7m of which was offered to locally owned businesses. A further £10.9m planned investment has been allocated to companies within the constituency, £10.1m of which has been allocated to locally owned businesses.

Amount of InvestNI assistance in £million, 2015

	Total Offers	Total Assistance Offered (£m)	Total Planned Investment (£m)	Offers to Locally-Owned Businesses	Assistance Offered (£m) to Locally-Owned Businesses	Total Planned Investment (£m) to Locally-Owned Businesses
West Tyrone	155	1.9	10.9	143	1.7	10.1
Northern Ireland	3,781	94.0	497.7	3,550	72.0	325.9

Source: NISRA, NINIS

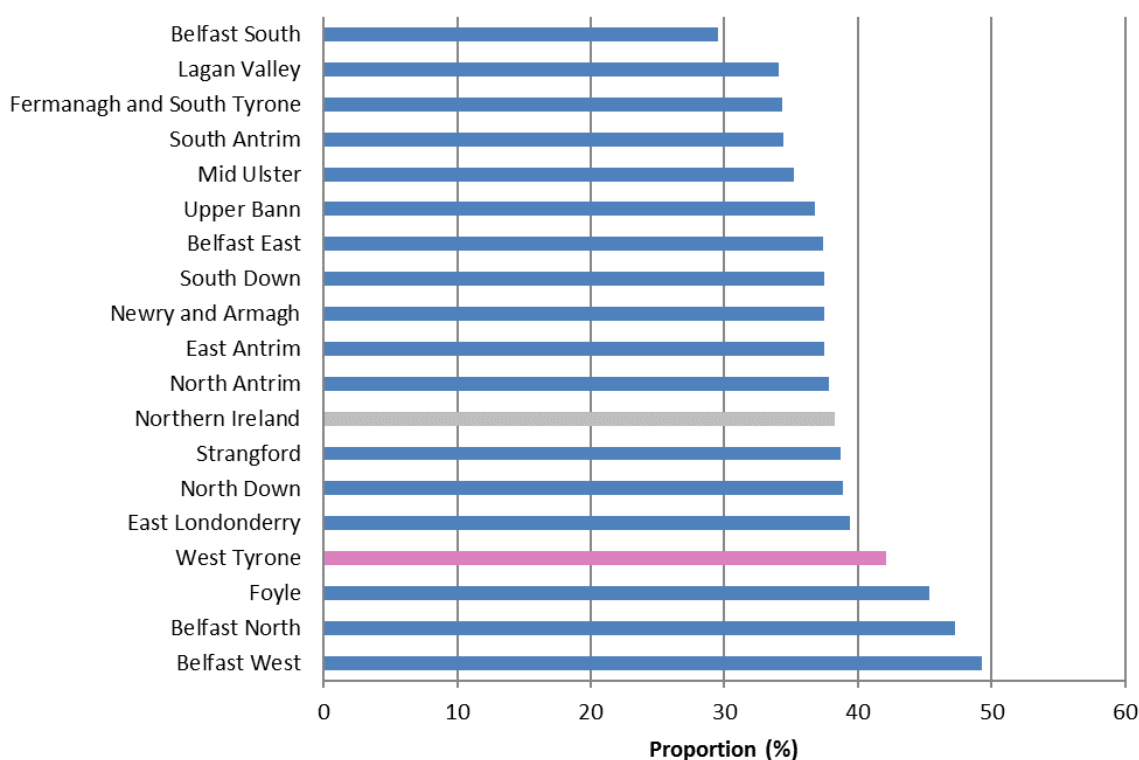
Low income – People claiming benefits

As at February 2016, 30,450 people in West Tyrone claimed at least one of the main benefits. This equates to 42.1% of all constituents aged 16 and over.

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

West Tyrone was the constituency with the fourth 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, 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 East (89.5%, 920 claimants), Castlederg (73.6%, 950 claimants) and Ballycolman (73.6%, 810 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Trillick (38.2%, 580 claimants), Clanabogan (39.8%, 790 claimants) and Sixmilecross (39.9%, 600 claimants).

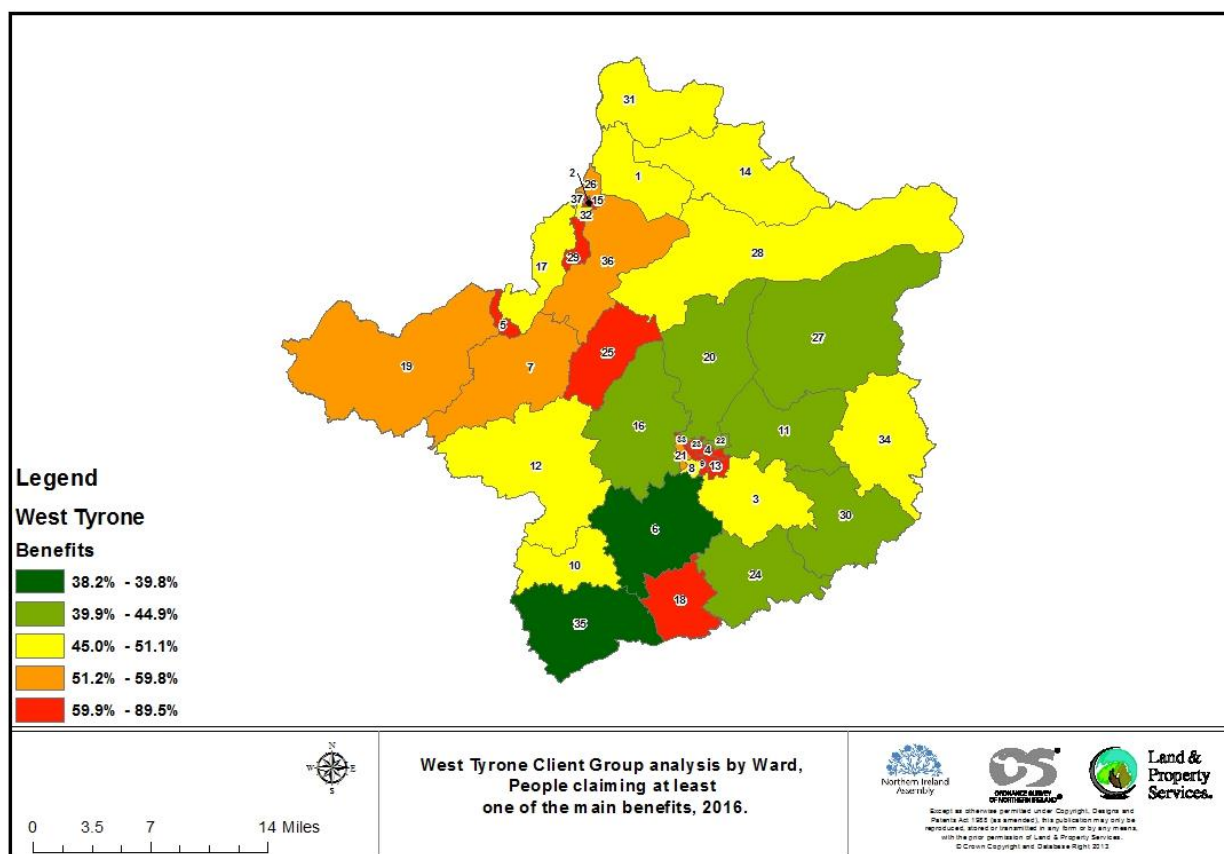
Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one benefit in February 2016⁵

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
Artigarvan	860	46.6	Gortin	760	40.9
Ballycolman	810	73.6	Gortrush	960	53.0
Beragh	810	49.3	Killyclogher	880	41.8
Camowen	950	67.5	Lisanelly	830	63.7
Castlederg	950	73.6	Newtownsaville	650	41.3
Clanabogan	790	39.8	Newtownstewart	860	60.4
Clare	860	51.6	North	1,190	55.5
Coolnagard	1,050	47.0	Owenkillew	630	40.8
Dergmoney	690	66.3	Plumbridge	640	45.4
Dromore	730	47.5	Sion Mills	980	70.5
Drumnakilly	810	42.9	Sixmilecross	600	39.9
Drumquin	660	45.6	Slievekirk	730	47.5
Drumragh	930	63.1	South	960	46.6
Dunnamanagh	710	49.8	Strule	640	70.4
East	920	89.5	Termon	780	50.1
Fairy Water	610	44.6	Trillick	580	38.2
Finn	920	49.4	Victoria Bridge	790	56.5
Fintona	800	60.6	West	1,200	58.3
Glenderg	960	57.7			

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	Artigarvan	14	Dunnamanagh	27	Owenkillew
2	Ballycolman	15	East	28	Plumbridge
3	Beragh	16	Fairy Water	29	Sion Mills
4	Camowen	17	Finn	30	Sixmilecross
5	Castledreg	18	Fintona	31	Slievekirk
6	Clanabogan	19	Glenderg	32	South
7	Clare	20	Gortin	33	Strule
8	Coolnagard	21	Gortrush	34	Termon
9	Dergmoney	22	Killyclogher	35	Trillick
10	Dromore	23	Lisanelly	36	Victoria Bridge
11	Drumnakilly	24	Newtownsaville	37	West
12	Drumquin	25	Newtownstewart		
13	Drumragh	26	North		

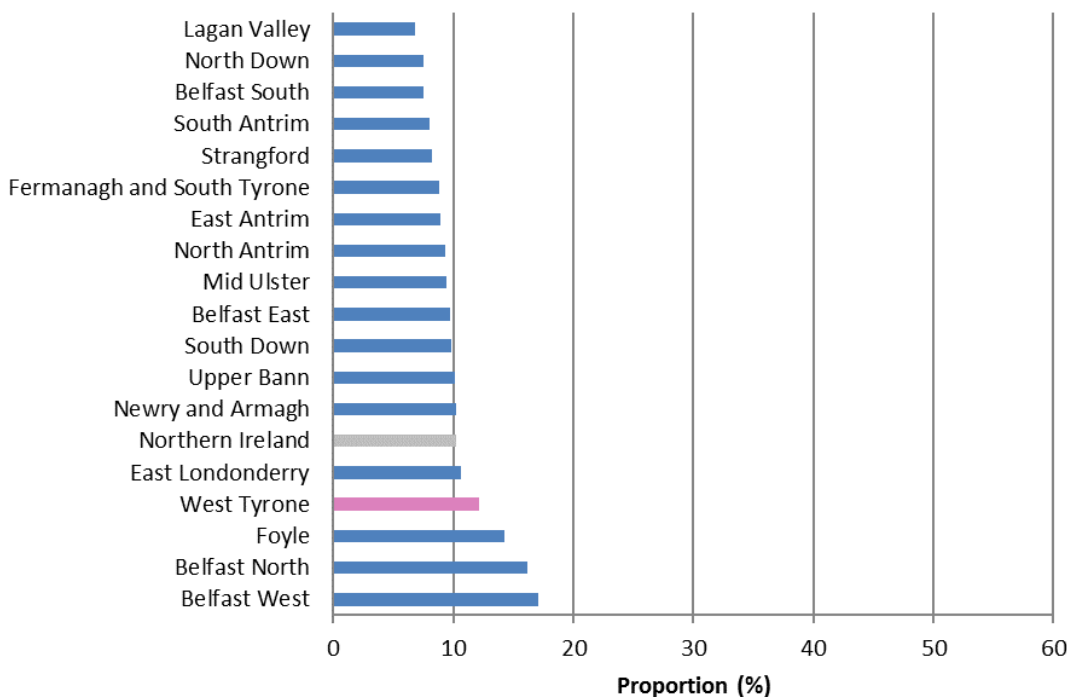
Low income – People claiming Employment and Support Allowance

As at February 2016, there were 7,080 people in West Tyrone claiming Employment and Support Allowance. This equates to 12.1% of people aged 16-64 years claiming the benefit.

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

West Tyrone was the constituency with the fourth highest proportion of people aged 16-64 years claiming Employment and Support Allowance.

Proportion of working age people claiming Employment and Support Allowance, 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

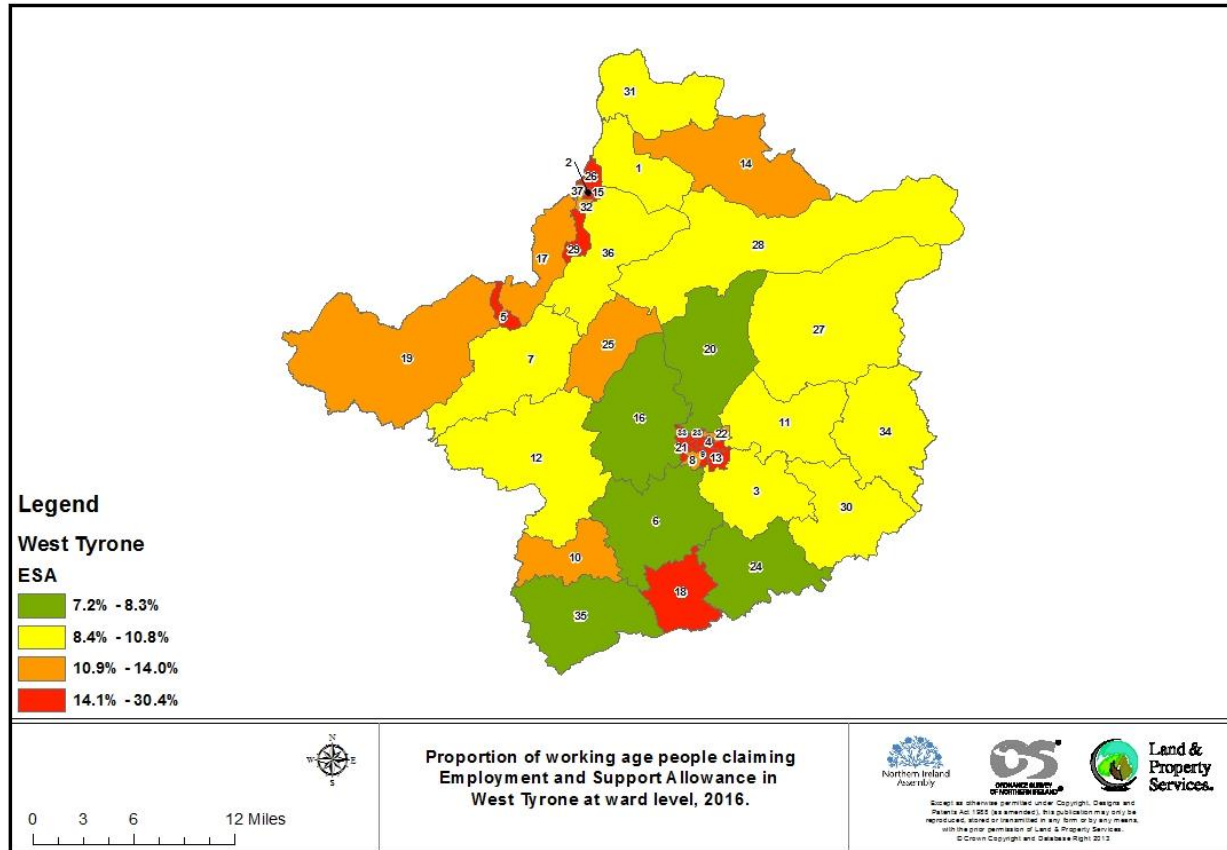
Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) is a benefit for people who are unable to work due to illness or disability. The highest proportion of Employment and Support Allowance claimants (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of East (26.3%, 270 claimants), Lisanelly (23.0%, 300 claimants) and Ballycolman (19.1%, 210 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Trillick (7.2%, 110 claimants), Fairy Water (7.3%, 100 claimants) and Gortin (7.5%, 140 claimants).

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

Ward	Number of people claiming ESA	Per cent of Working Age Population ⁶	Ward	Number of people claiming ESA	Per cent of Working Age Population
Artigarvan	160	8.7	Gortin	140	7.5
Ballycolman	210	19.1	Gortrush	260	14.4
Beragh	160	9.7	Killyclogher	250	11.9
Camowen	220	15.6	Lisanelly	300	23.0
Castledearg	220	17.0	Newtownsaville	120	7.6
Clanabogan	160	8.1	Newtownstewart	180	12.6
Clare	160	9.6	North	310	14.5
Coolnagard	260	11.6	Owenkillew	130	8.4
Dergmoney	170	16.3	Plumbridge	130	9.2
Dromore	200	13.0	Sion Mills	230	16.5
Drumnakilly	190	10.1	Sixmilecross	140	9.3
Drumquin	150	10.4	Slievekirk	140	9.1
Drumragh	220	14.9	South	260	12.6
Dunnamanagh	160	11.2	Strule	150	16.5
East	270	26.3	Termon	160	10.3
Fairy Water	100	7.3	Trillick	110	7.2
Finn	230	12.4	Victoria Bridge	150	10.7
Fintona	210	15.9	West	270	13.1
Glenderg	210	12.6			

⁶ Working age calculation based on 2015 mid-year population estimates (aged 16-64)

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



1	Artigarvan	14	Dunnamanagh	27	Owenkillew
2	Ballycolman	15	East	28	Plumbridge
3	Beragh	16	Fairy Water	29	Sion Mills
4	Camowen	17	Finn	30	Sixmilecross
5	Castledreg	18	Fintona	31	Slievekirk
6	Clanabogan	19	Glenderg	32	South
7	Clare	20	Gortin	33	Strule
8	Coolnagard	21	Gortrush	34	Termon
9	Dergmoney	22	Killiclogher	35	Trillick
10	Dromore	23	Lisanelly	36	Victoria Bridge
11	Drumnakilly	24	Newtownsaville	37	West
12	Drumquin	25	Newtownstewart		
13	Drumragh	26	North		

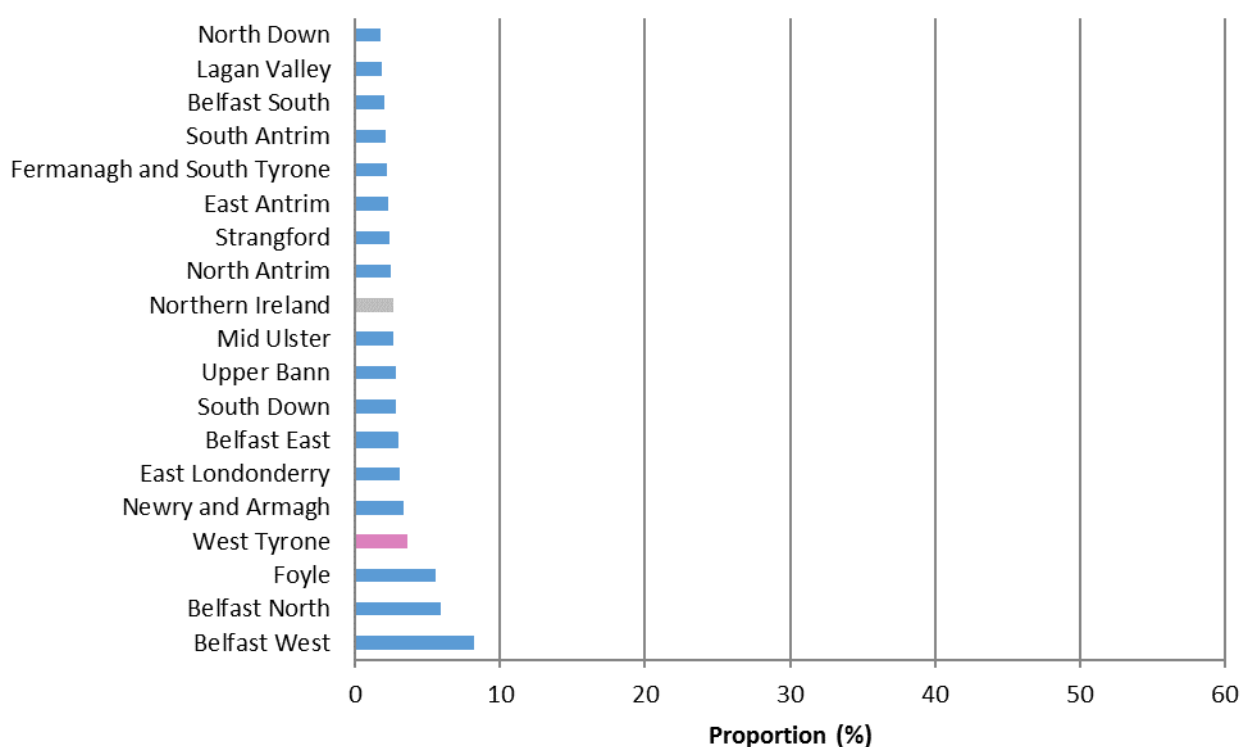
Low income – People claiming Income Support

As at February 2016, there were 2,180 people in West Tyrone claiming income support, of whom 2,110 were of working age. This equates to 3.6% of working age people claiming the benefit.

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

West Tyrone was the constituency with the fourth 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

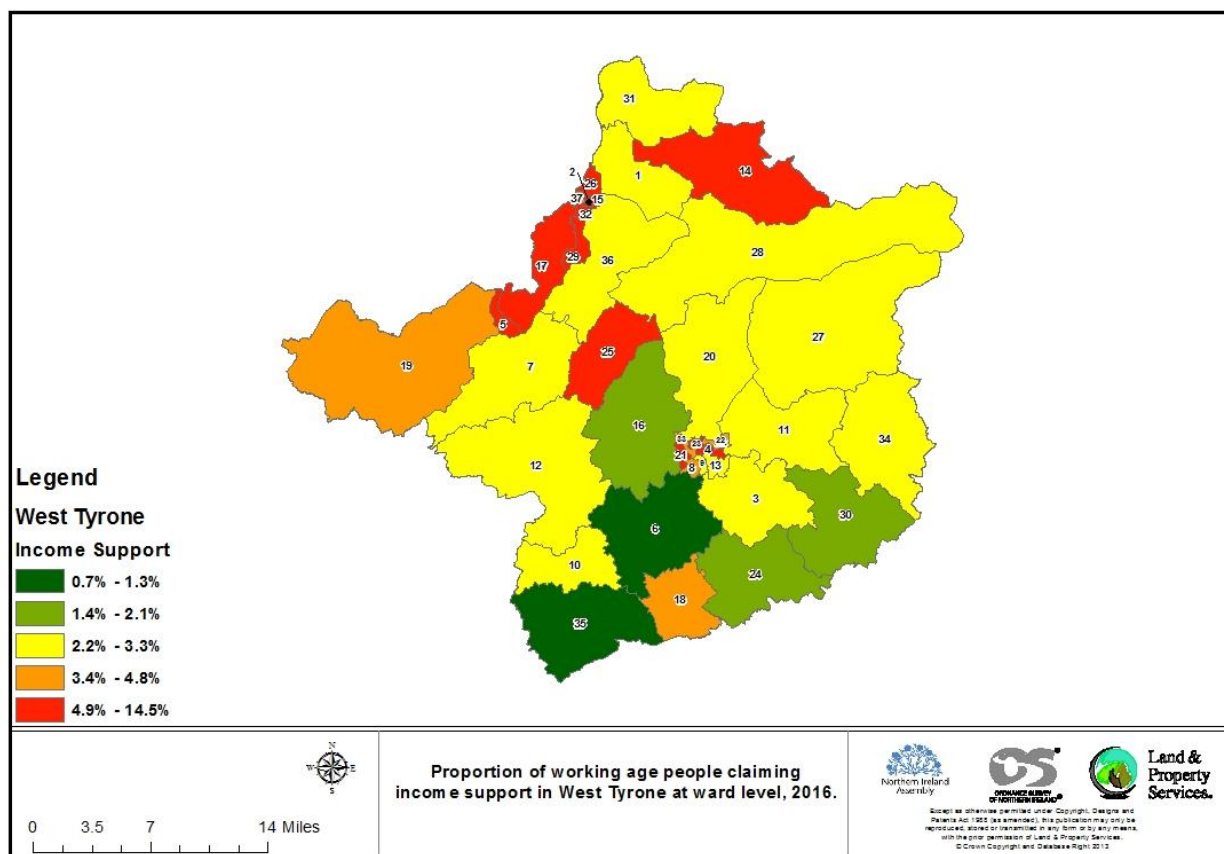
The highest proportion of income support claimants (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of East (9.7%, 100 claimants), Ballycolman (9.1%, 100 claimants) and Lisanelly (6.9%, 90 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Trillick (0.7%, 10 claimants), Clanabogan (1.0%, 20 claimants) and Fairy Water (1.5%, 20 claimants).

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

Ward	No. of people claiming Income Support	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	No. of people claiming Income Support	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Artigarvan	60	3.2	Gortin	40	2.2
Ballycolman	100	9.1	Gortrush	90	5.0
Beragh	40	2.4	Killyclogher	90	4.3
Camowen	70	5.0	Lisanelly	90	6.9
Castlederg	80	6.2	Newtownsaville	30	1.9
Clanabogan	20	1.0	Newtownstewart	70	4.9
Clare	50	3.0	North	110	5.1
Coolnagard	90	4.0	Owenkillew	40	2.6
Dergmoney	30	2.9	Plumbridge	30	2.1
Dromore	50	3.2	Sion Mills	80	5.8
Drumnakilly	50	2.6	Sixmilecross	30	2.0
Drumquin	40	2.8	Slievekirk	40	2.6
Drumragh	40	2.7	South	100	4.9
Dunnamanagh	70	4.9	Strule	40	4.4
East	100	9.7	Termon	40	2.6
Fairy Water	20	1.5	Trillick	10	0.7
Finn	100	5.4	Victoria Bridge	40	2.9
Fintona	60	4.5	West	90	4.4
Glenderg	80	4.8			

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

Proportion of working age people claiming income support at ward level, as at February 2015



1	Artigarvan	14	Dunnamanagh	27	Owenkillew
2	Ballycolman	15	East	28	Plumbridge
3	Beragh	16	Fairy Water	29	Sion Mills
4	Camowen	17	Finn	30	Sixmilecross
5	Castledreg	18	Fintona	31	Slievekirk
6	Clanabogan	19	Glenderg	32	South
7	Clare	20	Gortin	33	Strule
8	Coolnagard	21	Gortrush	34	Termon
9	Dergmoney	22	Killiclogher	35	Trillick
10	Dromore	23	Lisanelly	36	Victoria Bridge
11	Drumnakilly	24	Newtownsaville	37	West
12	Drumquin	25	Newtownstewart		
13	Drumragh	26	North		

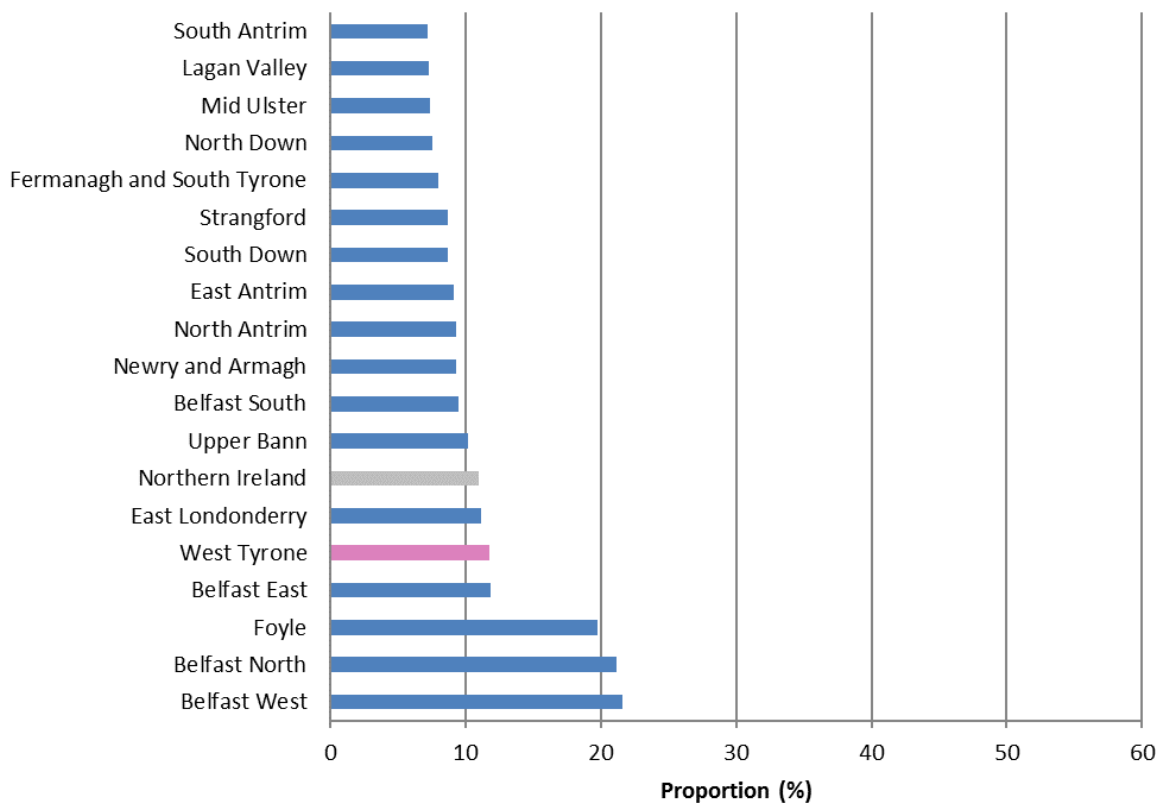
Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2016, there were 8,560 people in West Tyrone claiming housing benefit. This equates to 11.8% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit.

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

West Tyrone was the constituency with the fifth 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

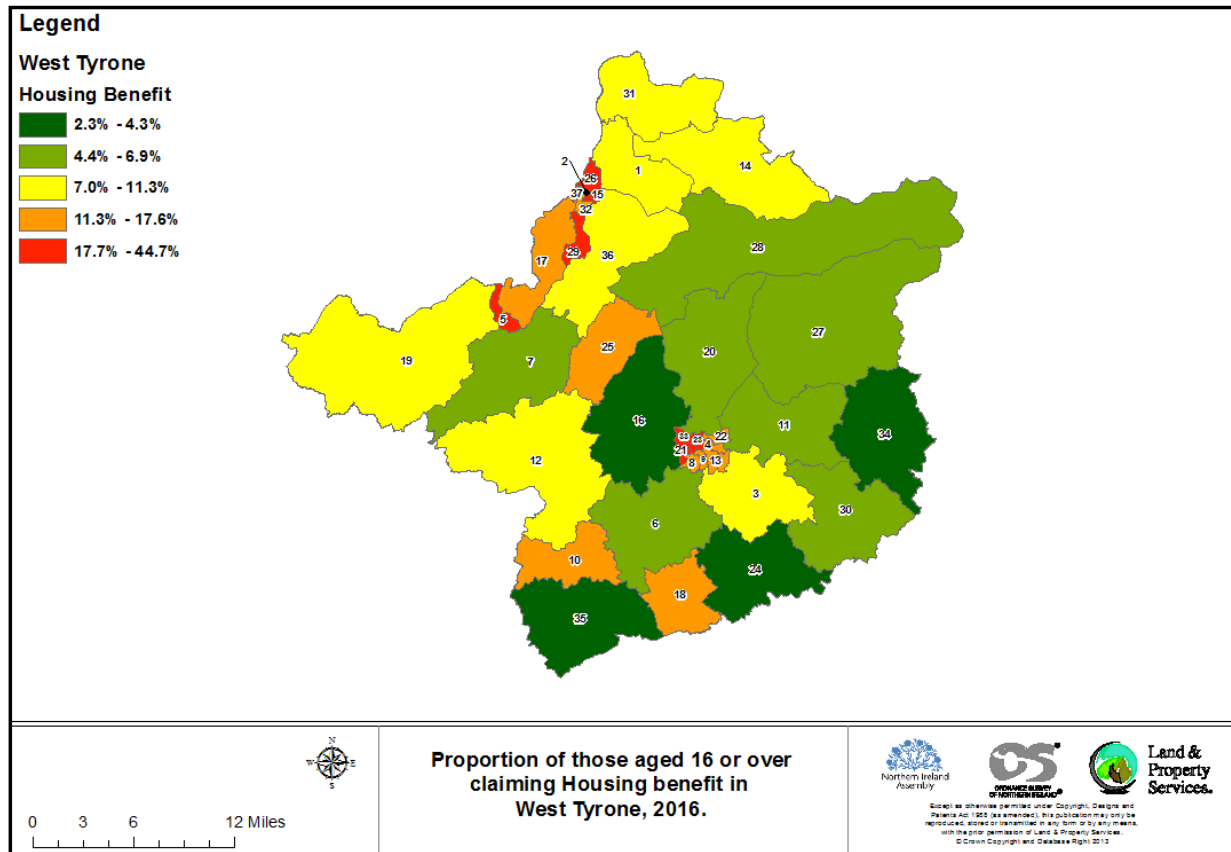
The highest proportion of people claiming Housing Benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of East (39.8%, 530 claimants), Lisanelly (31.0%, 480 claimants) and Ballycolman (24.5%, 340 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Fairy Water (2.3%, 40 claimants), Newtownsaville (3.1%, 60 claimants) and Termon (3.7%, 70 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
Artigarvan	200	8.8	Gortin	120	5.3
Ballycolman	340	24.5	Gortrush	400	18.0
Beragh	160	7.8	Killiclogher	300	12.6
Camowen	270	14.2	Lisanelly	480	31.0
Castlederg	350	20.2	Newtownsaville	60	3.1
Clanabogan	110	4.5	Newtownstewart	320	17.5
Clare	140	6.6	North	490	19.1
Coolnagard	320	11.9	Owenkillew	90	4.9
Dergmoney	220	15.3	Plumbridge	100	5.7
Dromore	210	11.4	Sion Mills	320	17.8
Drumnakilly	120	5.3	Sixmilecross	90	5.0
Drumquin	130	7.5	Slievekirk	150	7.9
Drumragh	280	14.4	South	310	12.3
Dunnamanagh	170	9.8	Strule	250	20.7
East	530	39.8	Termon	70	3.7
Fairy Water	40	2.3	Trillick	70	3.7
Finn	280	12.5	Victoria Bridge	140	7.8
Fintona	290	17.4	West	420	16.5
Glenderg	220	10.6			

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	Artigarvan	14	Dunnamanagh	27	Owenkillew
2	Ballycolman	15	East	28	Plumbridge
3	Beragh	16	Fairy Water	29	Sion Mills
4	Camowen	17	Finn	30	Sixmilecross
5	Castledreg	18	Fintona	31	Slievekirk
6	Clanabogan	19	Glenderg	32	South
7	Clare	20	Gortin	33	Strule
8	Coolnagard	21	Gortrush	34	Termon
9	Dergmoney	22	Killiclogher	35	Trillick
10	Dromore	23	Lisanelly	36	Victoria Bridge
11	Drumnakilly	24	Newtownsaville	37	West
12	Drumquin	25	Newtownstewart		
13	Drumragh	26	North		

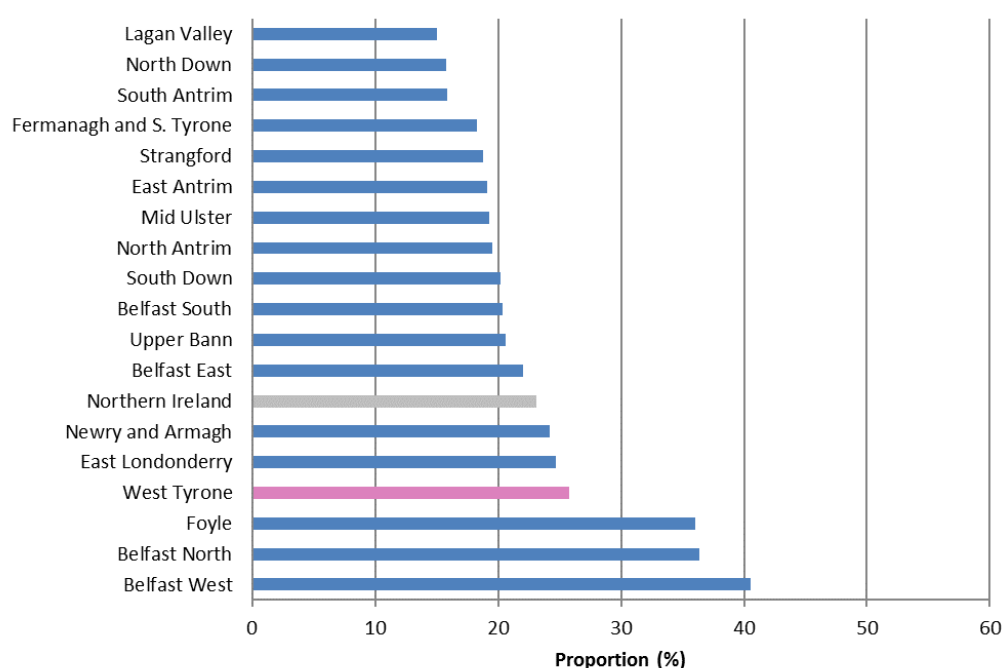
Low income – Children living in low income families

As at August 2014, there were 5,010 children aged 0-15 years living in low income families⁷ in West Tyrone. This equates to 25.8% of all children in the area.

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

West Tyrone was the constituency with the fourth 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

⁷ 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 East (61.6%), Ballycolman (49.3%) and Lisanelly (49.2%). The lowest proportions were found in Fairy Water (7.9%), Trillick (9.3%) and Clanabogan (11.8%).

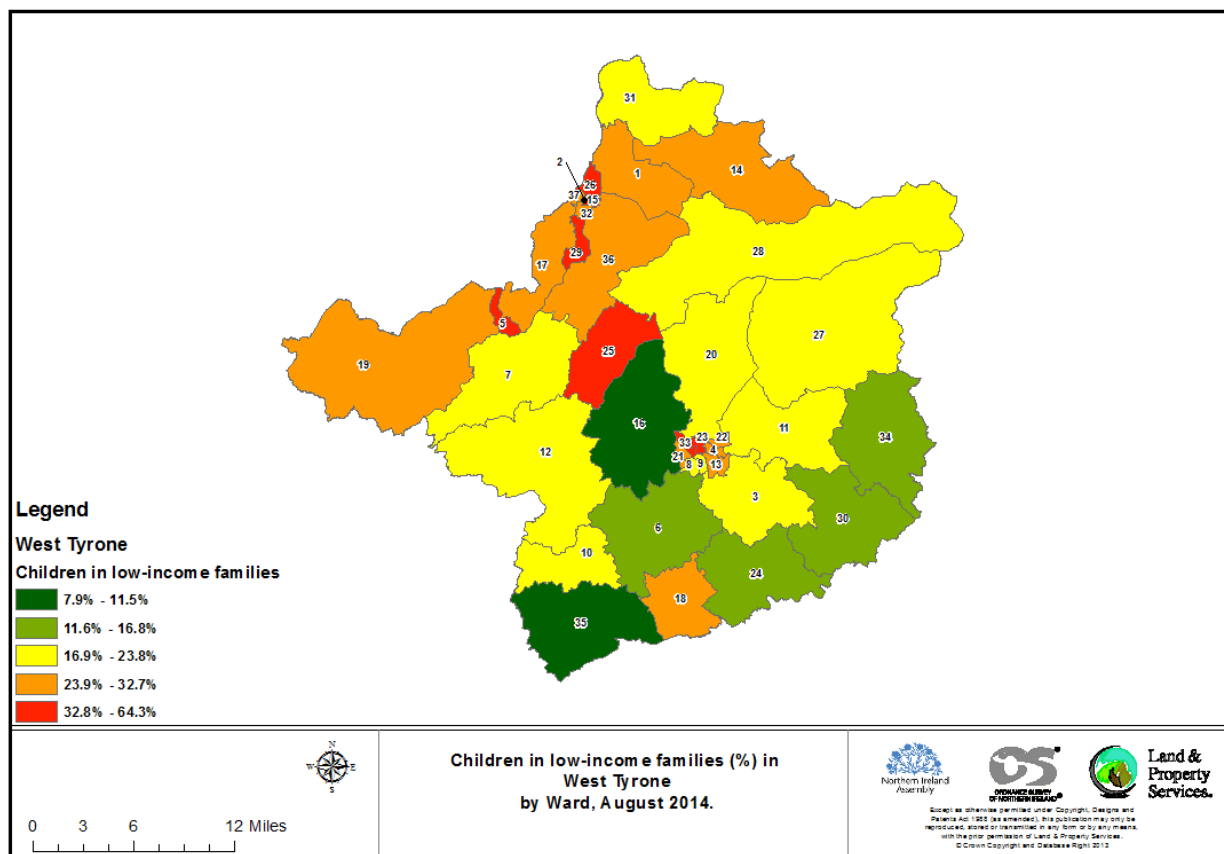
Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families at ward level, as at August 2014

Ward	Children in low income families (%) ⁸	Ward	Children in low income families (%)
Artigarvan	27.9	Gortin	18.0
Ballycolman	49.3	Gortrush	30.8
Beragh	20.4	Killyclogher	32.5
Camowen	30.9	Lisanelly	49.2
Castlederg	33.4	Newtownsaville	14.2
Clanabogan	11.8	Newtownstewart	35.6
Clare	17.1	North	33.1
Coolnagard	23.3	Owenkillew	18.6
Dergmoney	21.6	Plumbridge	18.8
Dromore	20.0	Sion Mills	35.3
Drumnakilly	17.6	Sixmilecross	16.4
Drumquin	19.1	Slievekirk	19.9
Drumragh	26.8	South	25.9
Dunnamanagh	25.2	Strule	36.4
East	61.6	Termon	15.2
Fairy Water	7.9	Trillick	9.3
Finn	31.1	Victoria Bridge	26.8
Fintona	28.9	West	30.4
Glenderg	32.7		

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

⁸ **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	Artigarvan	14	Dunnamanagh	27	Owenkillew
2	Ballycolman	15	East	28	Plumbridge
3	Beragh	16	Fairy Water	29	Sion Mills
4	Camowen	17	Finn	30	Sixmilecross
5	Castledreg	18	Fintona	31	Slievekirk
6	Clanabogan	19	Glenderg	32	South
7	Clare	20	Gortin	33	Strule
8	Coolnagard	21	Gortrush	34	Termon
9	Dergmoney	22	Killiclogher	35	Trillick
10	Dromore	23	Lisanelly	36	Victoria Bridge
11	Drumnakilly	24	Newtownsaville	37	West
12	Drumquin	25	Newtownstewart		
13	Drumragh	26	North		

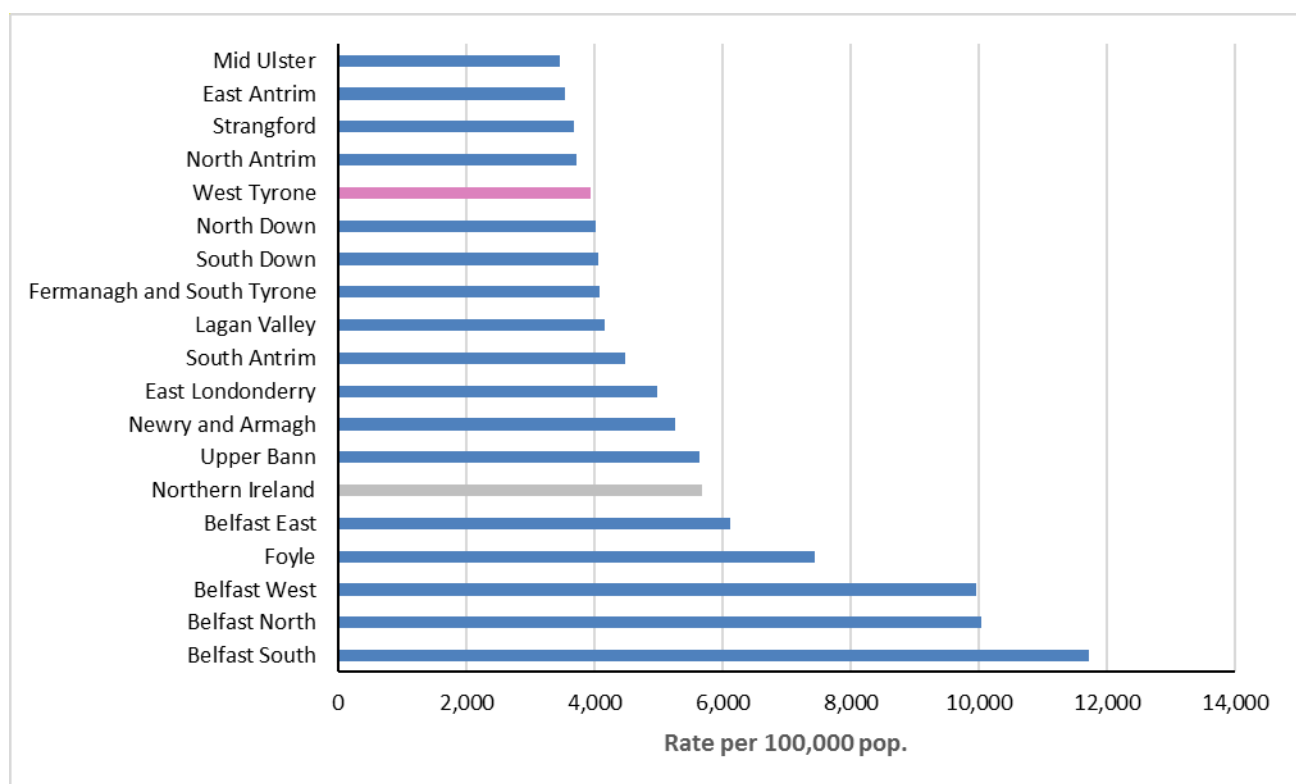
Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2015/16, a total of 3,628 criminal offences were recorded in the West Tyrone area. This equates to an overall recorded crime rate of 3,931 per 100,000 persons.

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

West Tyrone was the constituency with the fifth 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 West Tyrone.

The rates of all specific types of crime were lower in West Tyrone than in Northern Ireland as a whole.

The greatest differences, where rates were lower in West Tyrone than the Northern Ireland average, were for criminal damage, all other theft offences and violence.

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

	West Tyrone		Northern Ireland	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Violence with injury (including homicide)	591	640	15,068	814
Violence without injury	846	917	20,666	1,116
Sexual offences	119	129	3,037	164
Robbery	11	12	732	40
Domestic burglary	138	150	5,856	316
Non-domestic burglary	76	82	2,917	158
Vehicle offences	188	204	4,925	266
Theft from the person	10	11	558	30
Bicycle theft	5	5	718	39
Shoplifting	195	211	6,773	366
All other theft offences	389	421	12,410	670
Criminal damage	754	817	20,516	1,108
Trafficking of drugs	12	13	876	47
Possession of drugs	93	101	4,701	254
Possession of weapons offences	36	39	923	50
Public order offences	38	41	1,470	79
Miscellaneous crimes against society	127	138	2,877	155
Crimes recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	605	655	14,073	760
Crimes recorded with a Homophobic Motivation	10	11	210	11
Crimes recorded with a Racist Motivation	26	28	853	46
Crimes recorded with a Sectarian Motivation	38	41	1,001	54

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

Crime – Motivation

In 2015/16, there were 605 offences with a domestic abuse motivation, 16.7% of all crimes recorded in the area. The proportion of crimes with a domestic abuse motivation in West 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 10 offences with a homophobic motivation, 26 offences with a racist motivation and 38 offences with a sectarian motivation recorded in West 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
West Tyrone	10	26	38

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

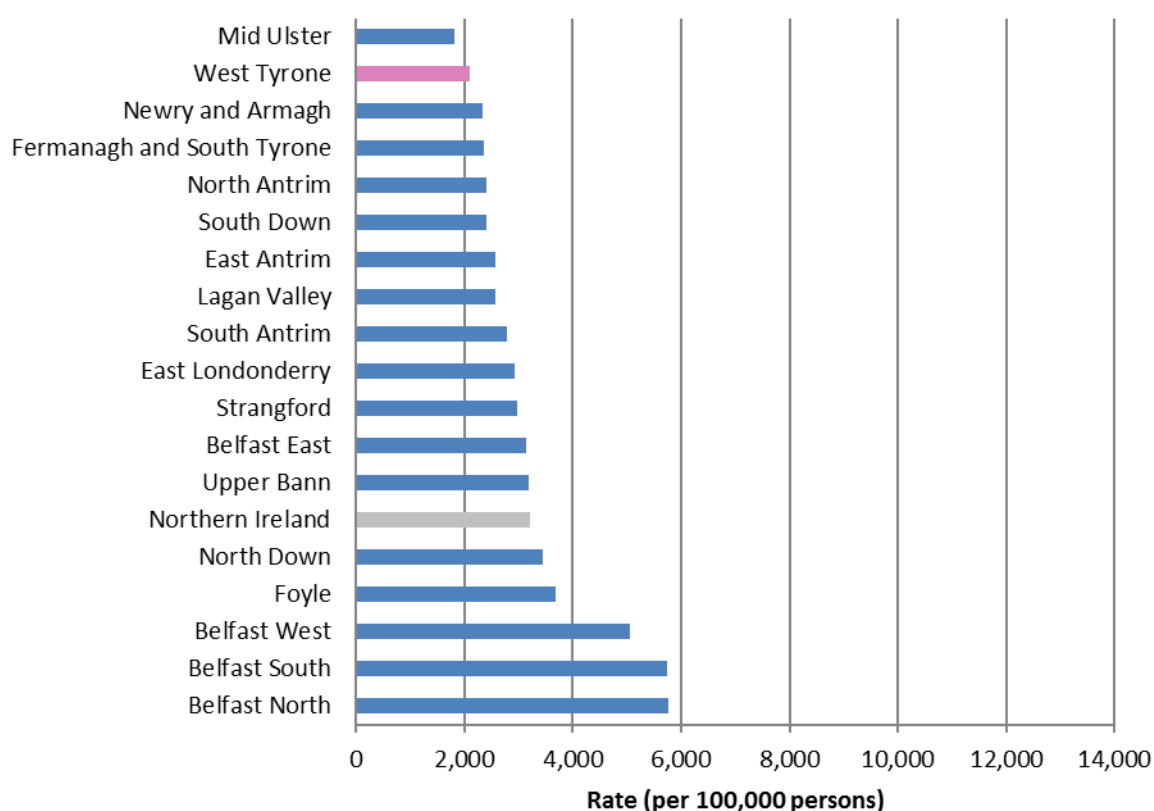
Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2015/16, there were 1,935 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in West Tyrone. This equates to a rate of 2,096 per 100,000 persons.

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

West Tyrone was the constituency with the second 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)

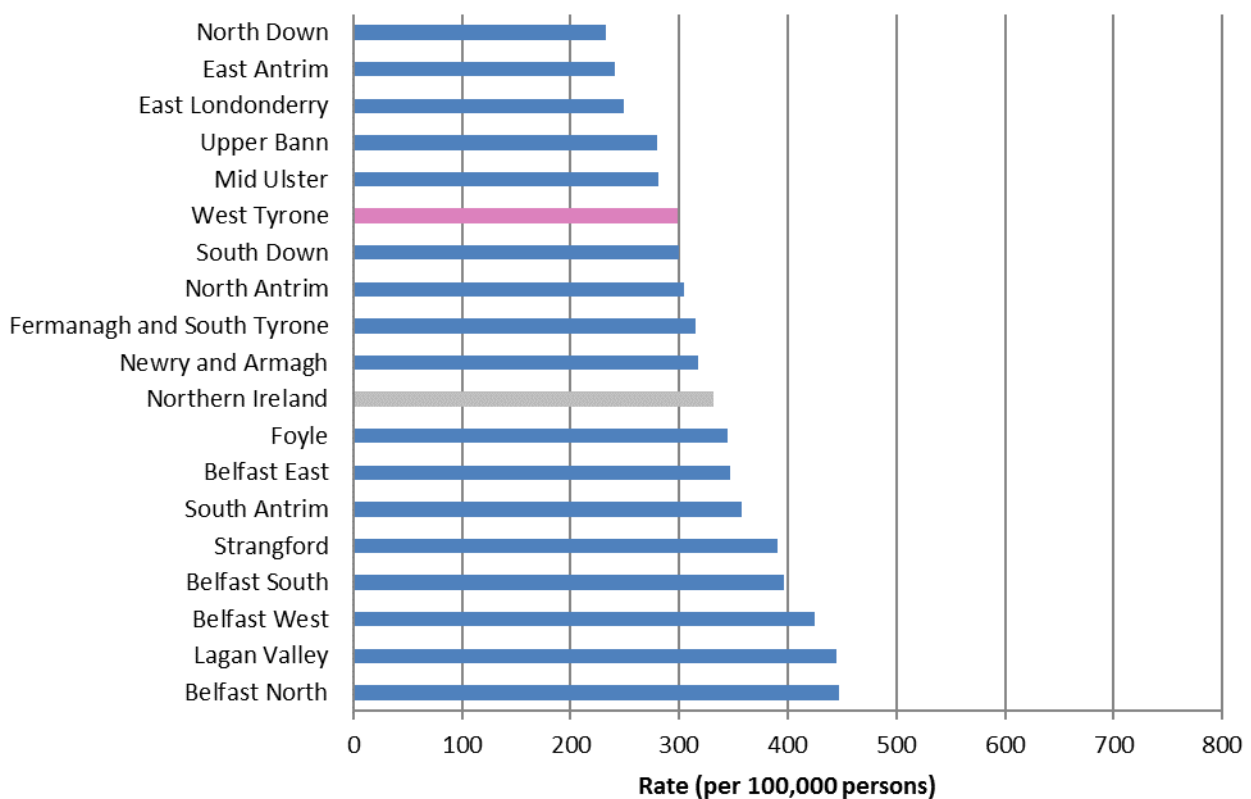
Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions

In 2015, there were 275 road traffic collisions with injury reported in West Tyrone, a collision rate of 298 per 100,000 persons. Of these, 3 were fatal, 21 were classified as serious and 251 were slight.

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

West Tyrone had the sixth 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)

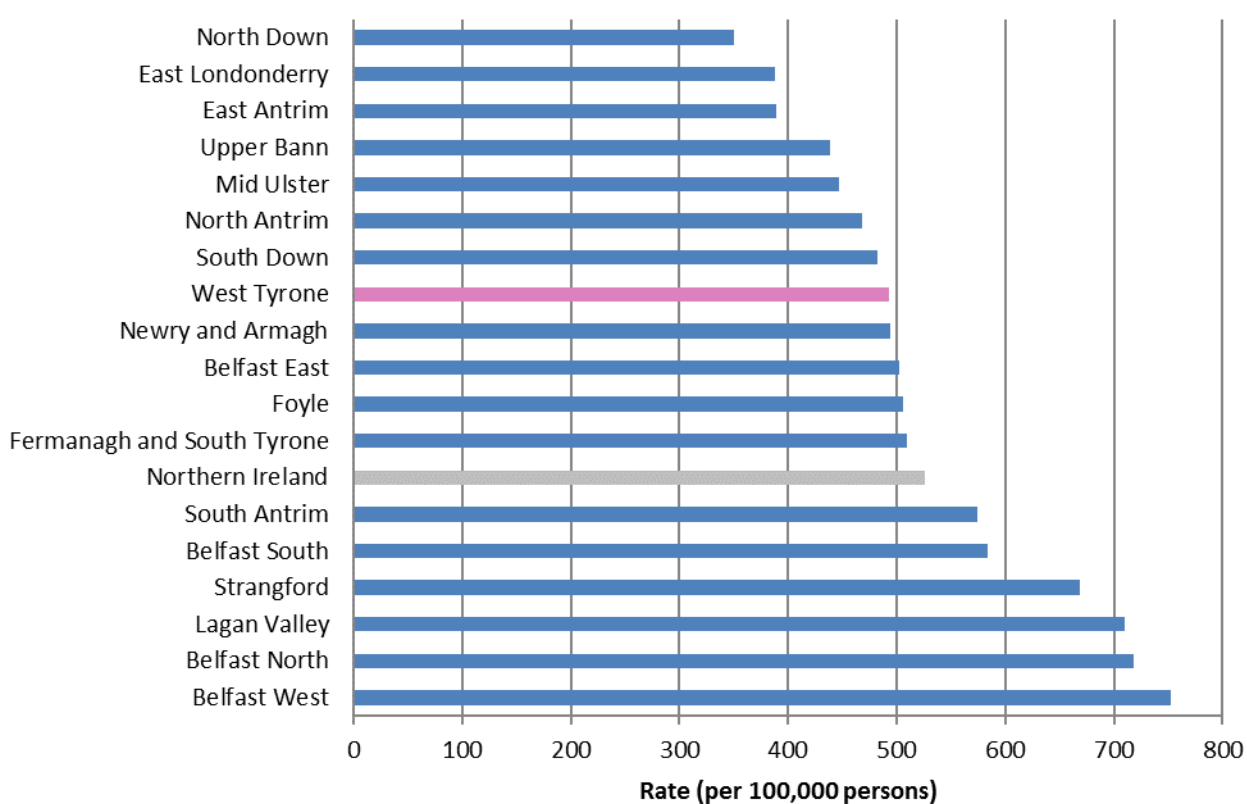
Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Casualties

In 2015, there were 455 casualties as a result of road traffic collisions in West Tyrone – 3 were killed, 26 people were seriously injured and 426 were slightly injured, a rate of 493 casualties per 100,000 persons.

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

West Tyrone had the eight lowest casualty rate.

Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons, 2015



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

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

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

The highest road traffic collision rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Beragh (825), Strule (743) and Drumragh (665). The lowest rates were recorded in Ballycolman (0), Killyclogher (63) and Glenderg (113).

The highest road traffic casualty rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Beragh (1,837), Strule (1,554) and Dergmoney (1,228). The lowest rates were recorded in Ballycolman (0), Killyclogher (63) and Glenderg (150).

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

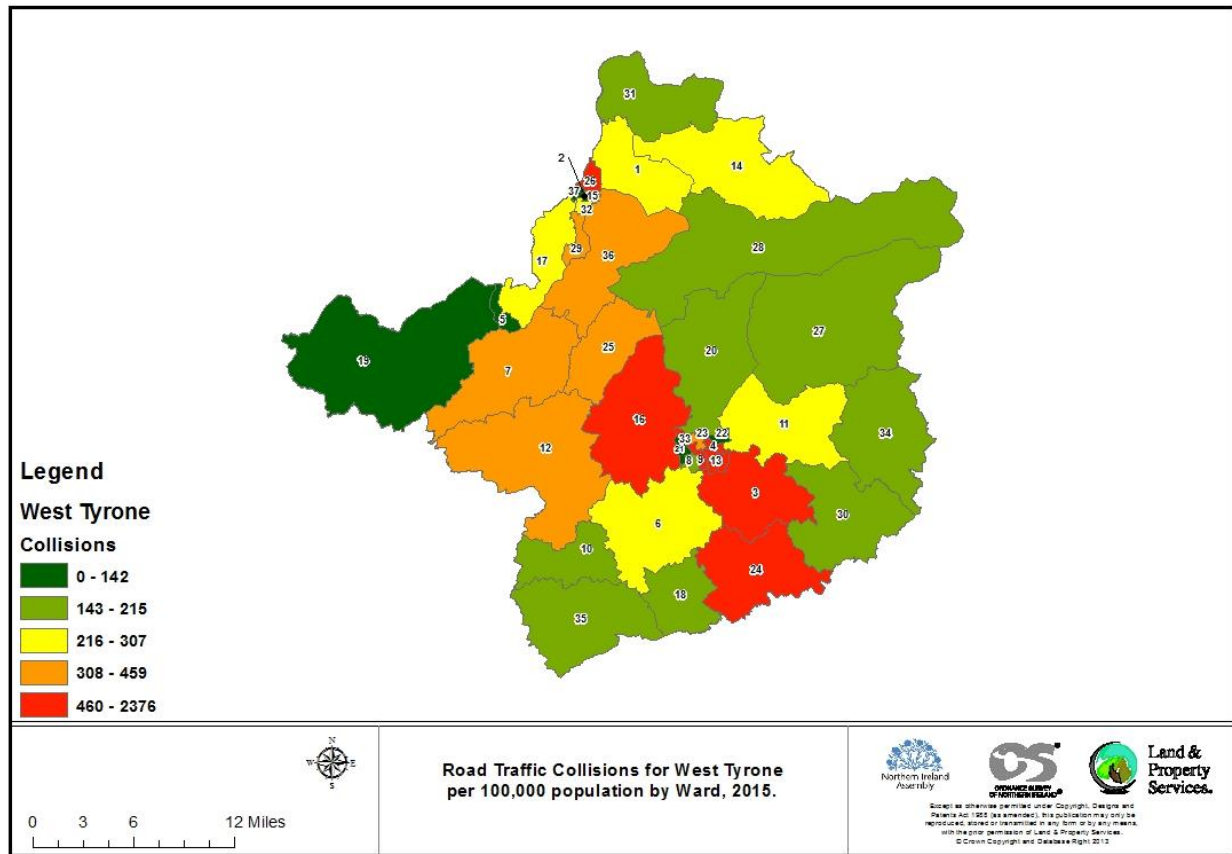
Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) ⁹	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Artigarvan	7	10	243	347
Ballycolman	0	0	0	0
Beragh	22	49	825	1,837
Camowen	11	16	473	687
Castlederg	3	3	142	142
Clanabogan	9	17	277	523
Clare	10	14	379	531
Coolnagard	7	12	199	342
Dergmoney	10	21	585	1,228
Dromore	4	7	167	293
Drumnakilly	7	14	233	467
Drumquin	7	9	309	398
Drumragh	15	24	665	1,065
Dunnamanagh	5	6	226	272
East	7	13	422	784
Fairy Water	14	24	658	1,128
Finn	8	13	277	449
Fintona	4	7	193	338
Glenderg	3	4	113	150
Gortin	5	8	169	270
Gortrush	4	6	141	211
Killyclogher	2	2	63	63
Lisanelly	9	11	442	540
Newtownsaville	13	19	530	775
Newtownstewart	7	10	308	440
North	16	23	473	680
Owenkillew	4	7	166	290
Plumbridge	4	4	181	181
Sion Mills	9	17	402	759

⁹ 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)	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Sixmilecross	4	4	167	167
Slievekirk	5	9	207	373
South	7	10	217	310
Strule	11	23	743	1554
Termon	4	5	165	206
Trillick	5	13	204	532
Victoria Bridge	9	13	399	576
West	4	8	120	240

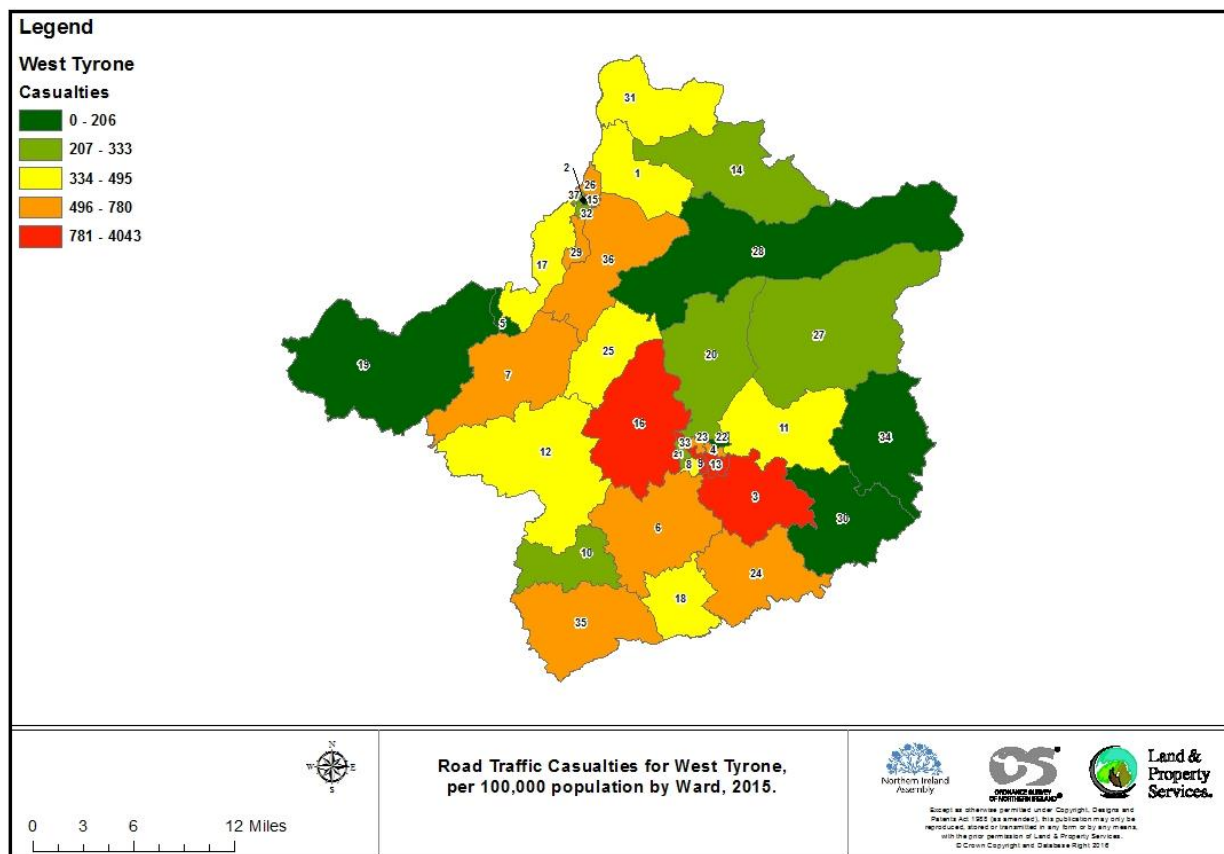
Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

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



1	Artigarvan	14	Dunnamanagh	27	Owenkillew
2	Ballycolman	15	East	28	Plumbridge
3	Beragh	16	Fairy Water	29	Sion Mills
4	Camowen	17	Finn	30	Sixmilecross
5	Castledreg	18	Fintona	31	Slievekirk
6	Clanabogan	19	Glenderg	32	South
7	Clare	20	Gortin	33	Strule
8	Coolnagard	21	Gortrush	34	Termon
9	Dergmoney	22	Killiclogher	35	Trillick
10	Dromore	23	Lisanelly	36	Victoria Bridge
11	Drumnakilly	24	Newtownsaville	37	West
12	Drumquin	25	Newtownstewart		
13	Drumragh	26	North		

Road traffic casualty rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2014



1	Artigarvan	14	Dunnamanagh	27	Owenkillew
2	Ballycolman	15	East	28	Plumbridge
3	Beragh	16	Fairy Water	29	Sion Mills
4	Camowen	17	Finn	30	Sixmilecross
5	Castledreg	18	Fintona	31	Slievekirk
6	Clanabogan	19	Glenderg	32	South
7	Clare	20	Gortin	33	Strule
8	Coolnagard	21	Gortrush	34	Termon
9	Dergmoney	22	Killiclogher	35	Trillick
10	Dromore	23	Lisanelly	36	Victoria Bridge
11	Drumnakilly	24	Newtownsaville	37	West
12	Drumquin	25	Newtownstewart		
13	Drumragh	26	North		

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 population. 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).

Crime


Recorded Crime (Notifiable Offences Recorded) data are compiled from offence information that is submitted by police officers and entered onto a PSNI crime recording system. The data are presented on a financial year basis (e.g. 2001 data refers to the 2001/02 financial year). On 6th August 2015 PSNI published a bulletin providing a comprehensive series of police recorded crime data for each financial year from 1998/99 to 2014/15, allowing the user to monitor long term crime trends. The Home Office introduced a new classification in April 2015 (Modern Slavery) which can be found within Violence without injury; these offences were previously classified to Sexual offences and Miscellaneous crimes against society. For this reason these classifications will differ slightly from the figures published in the annual trends bulletin. The dataset was created using the CPD for distribution to Assembly Areas, Education & Library Boards and Health & Social Care Trusts. Crimes are attributed to PSNI Command Areas at the time of recording and are therefore not dependent on postcode availability or quality and have not been matched with the CPD.

Anti-social behaviour

Anti-social behaviour incident data (i.e. those calls for service which do not result in a crime being recorded) are output from a command and control system which is used to respond to calls for service from members of the public by prioritising the call and tasking the appropriate police response. Each incident is closed off using codes and definitions set out in the National Standard for Incident Recording, designed to provide a common approach to be followed by police forces in England, Wales and Northern Ireland in classifying the broad range of calls for service received. These figures should be interpreted as 'calls for service' rather than as figures which reflect the true level of victimisation. As these figures only relate to those anti-social behaviour incidents reported to the police (and may exclude those incidents reported to other agencies, such as local councils), they only provide an indication of the true extent of reported anti-social behaviour. As anti-social behaviour incidents are extracted from an operational system whose primary function is to prioritise and respond to calls for service from members of the public, the data will always be subject to change and may not match previously published figures. Incidents of anti-social behaviour are not individually checked for compliance with the National Standard for Incident Recording by the PSNI's Statistics Branch. However, Statistics Branch conduct audits of anti-social behaviour incidents and common types of errors in the application of incident closure codes identified through the audit process are fed back to relevant staff.

Road traffic collisions and casualties

The dataset is compiled from Collision Report Forms (CRFs) forms that are submitted by police officers and entered onto a database. These forms are completed by the officer when any collision involving death or personal injury occurring on a road or other public place is reported to them. Datasets are produced on a calendar year basis. The data set excludes the following a) collisions resulting in damage only b) collisions in car parks and picnic areas c) collisions reported to the police 30 days or more after their occurrence d) collisions on a road closed to the public by order of the Department of the Environment, during the holding of motor car, motor cycle, pedal cycle races etc. The data covers only those injury road traffic collisions reported to police, any unreported collisions will not be included in this dataset. In some circumstances LGD statistics will differ slightly to published statistics by PSNI Policing Area. This is due to a discrepancy between the Policing Area recorded on the CRF and the geocode given to the collision.



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