

# Constituency Profile

## Fermanagh & South Tyrone

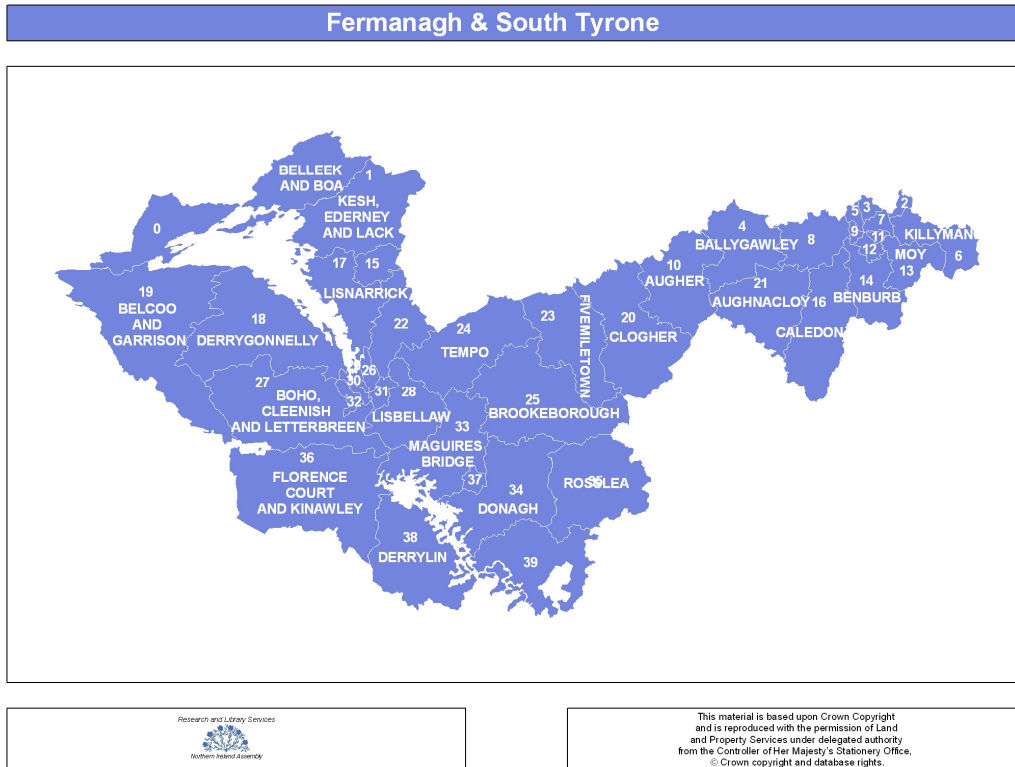
## September 2010

Using the latest data available through the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS) [www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk](http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk), this report provides an up-to-date statistical profile of the Constituency of Fermanagh and South Tyrone. It includes information on the demographics of people living in Fermanagh and South Tyrone as well as key indicators of Health, Education, the Economy, Employment, Housing, Crime and Poverty. For each indicator, this profile presents:

- The most up-to-date information available for Fermanagh and South Tyrone;
- How this compares with Northern Ireland as a whole;
- The ranking of the Constituency; and
- Information on the lowest and highest ranking wards where available.



This report presents a statistical profile of the Constituency of Fermanagh and South Tyrone which comprises of the 40 wards shown below.



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

## **FERMANAGH AND SOUTH TYRONE: KEY FACTS**

### **Demographics**

- An estimated 101,421 people live in Fermanagh and South Tyrone.
- A higher proportion of people living in Fermanagh and South Tyrone are of Catholic community background (55.6%) than of Protestant community background (43.0%).

### **Health**

- Life expectancy in Fermanagh and South Tyrone is 76.2 years for males and 81.6 years for females.

Compared to Northern Ireland as a whole, Fermanagh and South Tyrone has higher:

- Death rates due to cancer, respiratory disease and circulatory disease and a higher.
- Prevalence of obesity and chronic kidney disease for those attending GPs in Fermanagh and South Tyrone.

Compared to Northern Ireland as a whole, Fermanagh and South Tyrone has a lower:

- Rate of cancer diagnosis.
- Hospital admission ratio due to self harm.
- Teenage birth rate, the Constituency with the 4<sup>th</sup> lowest rate.
- Prevalence of coronary heart disease, hypothyroid and asthma for those attending GPs in Fermanagh and South Tyrone.

### **Education**

- A higher proportion of Fermanagh and South Tyrone school leavers achieve at least two A-levels compared to all Northern Ireland school leavers, the Constituency with the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest proportion.

### **The Economy**

- Fermanagh and South Tyrone received financial assistance totalling £7.9 million from Invest NI in 2008/09.
- A higher proportion 'Invest NI Start a Business' participants from Fermanagh and South Tyrone were offered financial assistance compared to the Northern Ireland figure.

### **Employment**

- 39,215 employee jobs are located in Fermanagh and South Tyrone. Fermanagh and South Tyrone has a higher proportion of jobs in manufacturing and a lower proportion of jobs in services compared to all employee jobs in Northern Ireland.
- In 2009, there were 137 redundancies in Fermanagh and South Tyrone.

**Housing**

- There are 39,734 properties in Fermanagh and South Tyrone. Fermanagh and South Tyrone has a much higher proportion of detached properties and a much lower proportion of terraced properties compared to Northern Ireland.
- The highest number of planning applications received in 2008/09 were for the Fermanagh and South Tyrone area totalling, 2,069 new applications. The highest proportion of planning approvals were also granted in Fermanagh and South Tyrone during that same period.

**Crime**

- Compared to the Northern Ireland rates, Fermanagh and South Tyrone had a lower overall crime rate, lower rates of violent crime, burglary, theft and criminal damage and a lower anti-social behaviour incident rate than the Northern Ireland rates.

**Poverty**

- Fermanagh and South Tyrone has the 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest proportion of people (5%) living in the most deprived Super Output Areas in Northern Ireland.
- A lower proportion of people living in Fermanagh and South Tyrone are claiming at least one benefit compared to Northern Ireland as a whole.

**2010 Westminster Election Results**

- 67,908 people eligible to vote, 68.9% turnout – higher than NI turnout (56.7%).
- Sinn Féin candidate Michelle Gildernew won the Fermanagh and South Tyrone seat.

**2007 Assembly Election Results**

- 65,826 people were eligible to vote, the turnout at 70.6% turnout was higher than NI average (62.3%).
- Sinn Féin and the DUP won 2 seats each while the UUP and the SDLP won 1 seat each.

## Table of Contents

Section	Indicator	Page
<b>Demographics</b>	Population Size, Community Background, Age Profile	6
<b>Health</b>	Life Expectancy of males and females	8
	Death due to Cancer, Respiratory Disease, Circulatory Disease, Suicide and Undetermined Intent	10
	Cancer Diagnoses	14
	Hospital Admissions due to Self Harm	15
	Mood and Anxiety Disorders	16
	Disability-related Benefit Claimants	17
	Births to Teenage Mothers	18
	Quality Outcomes Framework – Disease Prevalence	20
<b>Education</b>	Statement of Special Educational Need	21
	Highest Qualifications of School Leavers	22
	Participation in Further Education	24
	Participation in Higher Education	25
<b>The Economy</b>	Invest NI Assistance	26
	Invest NI Start a Business Programme	27
<b>Employment</b>	Employee jobs (based on employer address)	29
	Employee jobs by Sector (based on employer address)	30
	Redundancies	31
	Unemployment Claimant Count	32
<b>Housing</b>	Housing Type	33
	Planning Applications and Decisions	34
<b>Crime</b>	Overall Crime	36
	Violent Crime, Burglary, Theft, Criminal Damage	37
	Anti-social Behaviour Incidents	38
<b>Deprivation &amp; Poverty</b>	Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010	39
	Benefit Claimants	41
<b>Election Results</b>	2010 Westminster Election Results	44
	2007 Assembly Election Results	45

## 1. DEMOGRAPHICS

This section presents information on the population size, community background and age profile of those living in Fermanagh and South Tyrone.

### Population Size

As at June 2008, an estimated 101,421 people live in Fermanagh and South Tyrone, representing 5.7% of the Northern Ireland population (*Source: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, NISRA, Mid-Year Estimates*).

Fermanagh and South Tyrone is the Constituency with the 9<sup>th</sup> highest population.

### Community Background

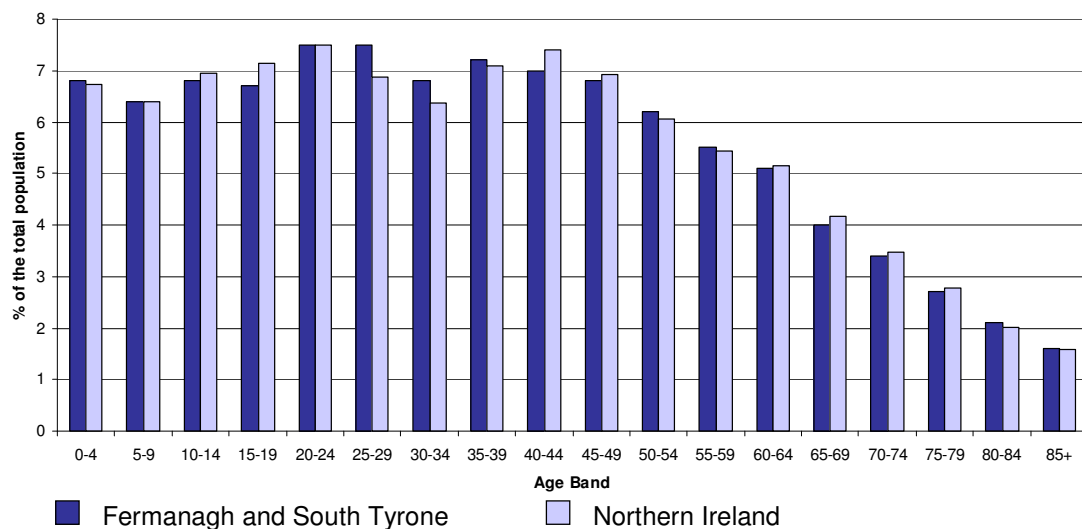
The majority (55.6%) of people living in Fermanagh and South Tyrone are of Catholic community background while 43.0% are of Protestant community background. The remainder are of other or no community background (*Source: Census 2001*).

### Age profile of Fermanagh and South Tyrone

Fermanagh and South Tyrone has a similar proportion of people aged under 16 (21.4% vs. 21.5%) and a similar proportion aged 60 and over (18.8% vs. 19.2%) when compared with all of Northern Ireland.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone is the Constituency with the 8<sup>th</sup> lowest proportion of people aged under 16 and the 9<sup>th</sup> highest proportion of people aged 60 and over.

**Chart 1: Age Profile of the population in 5 year age bands, June 2008**



*Source: NISRA (Mid-Year Estimates)*

## 2. HEALTH

This section presents information on a wide range of key indicators of health. These are:

- Life Expectancy of males and females (page 8);
- Standardised Death Rates due to Cancer, Respiratory Disease, Circulatory Disease (page 10);
- Deaths due to Suicide and Undetermined Intent (page 13);
- Cancer Diagnoses (page 14);
- Hospital Admissions due to Self Harm (page 15);
- Mood and Anxiety Disorder Prescriptions (page 16);
- Disability-related Benefit Recipients (page 17);
- Births to teenage mothers (page 18) and
- The prevalence of disease as reported through the Quality Outcomes Framework (page 20):
  - Coronary Heart Disease
  - Heart Failure
  - Stroke
  - Hypertension
  - Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
  - Hypothyroid
  - Cancer
  - Mental Health
  - Asthma
  - Dementia
  - Atrial Fibrillation
  - Obesity
  - Diabetes Mellitus
  - Epilepsy
  - Chronic Kidney Disease
  - Learning Disabilities



### Life Expectancy of males

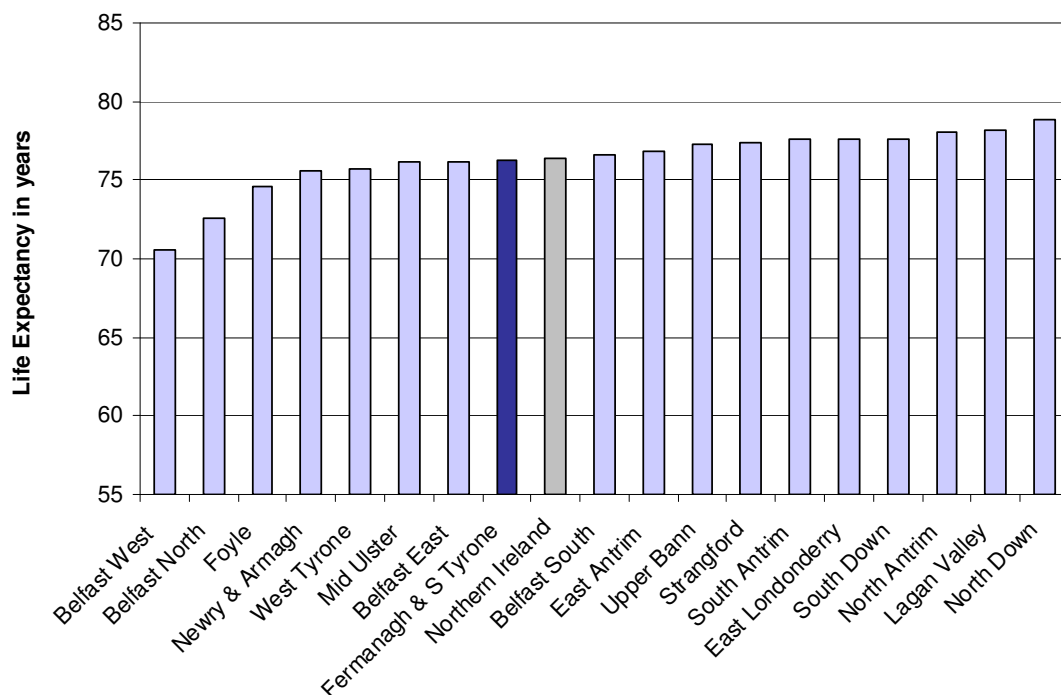
The life expectancy of males<sup>1</sup> (2006-2008) living in Fermanagh and South Tyrone is estimated to be 76.2 years.

There is little difference in the life expectancy of males living in Fermanagh and South Tyrone and that of all Northern Ireland males which stands at 76.4 years.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone is the Constituency with the 8<sup>th</sup> lowest male life expectancy.

The life expectancy of males is lowest in the wards of Ballysaggart, Benburb, Castlecaulfield, Clogher, Moygashel, Mullaghmore, Belleek and Boa, Castlecoole, Devenish, Erne, Irvinestown, Lisnaskea, Maquires Bridge, Portora, Tempo and Altnagelvin where it is less than 75 years and highest in the ward of Moy where it is greater than 85 years.<sup>2</sup>

**Chart 2: Life expectancy of males, 2006-2008**



Source: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NISRA, NINIS), (Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (DHSSPS))

<sup>1</sup> Calculated using the no. of deaths (General Register Office) and mid-year estimates (NISRA).

<sup>2</sup> Ward level data is presented using ranges as the small number of deaths at various age groups does not support robust calculation of an exact life expectancy value at this geographic level.

### Life Expectancy of Females

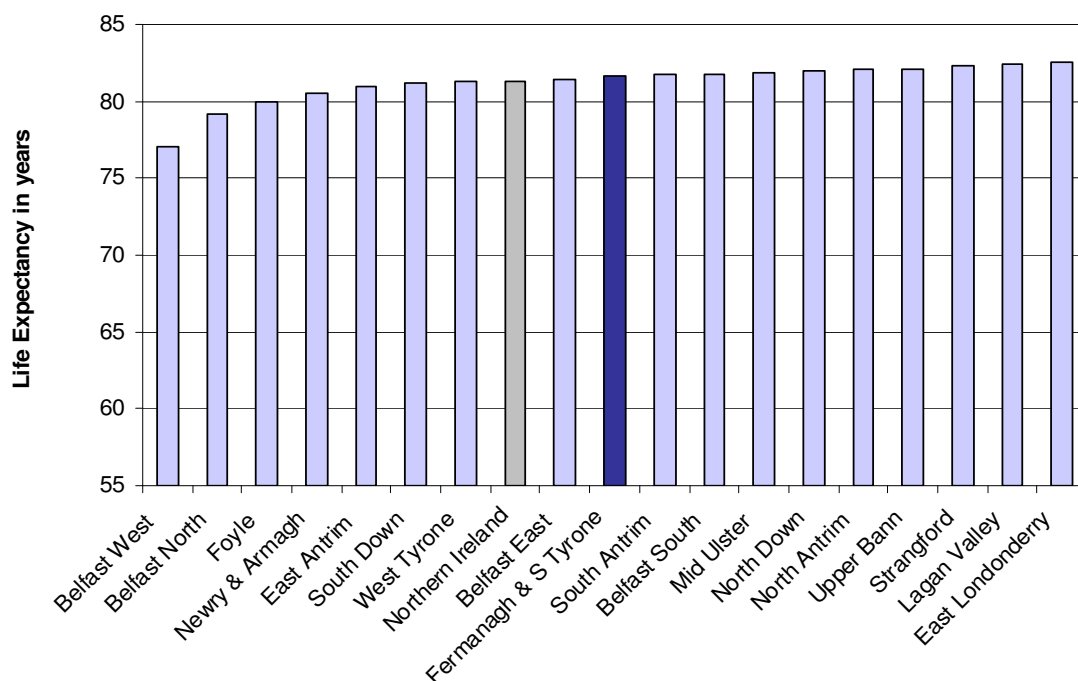
The life expectancy<sup>3</sup> of females (2006-2008) living in Fermanagh and South Tyrone is estimated to be 81.6 years.

As with males, there is little difference in the life expectancy of females living in Fermanagh and South Tyrone and that of all Northern Ireland females which stands at 81.3 years.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone is the Constituency with the 9<sup>th</sup> lowest female life expectancy.

The life expectancy of females is lowest in the wards of Derrygonnelly, Drumglass, Killyman, Killymeal, Derrylin, Kesh Ederney and Lack, Lisbellaw, Newtownbutler, Benburb, Castlecaulfield, Clogher, Moygashel, Mullaghmore, Castlecoole, Devenish, Erne and Irvinestown where it is greater than 75 years but less than the Northern Ireland average and highest in the wards Belcoo and Garrison, Ballinamallard, Coolhill, Fivemiletown and Lisnarrick where it is greater than 85 years.<sup>4</sup>

**Chart 3: Life expectancy of females, 2006-2008**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (DHSSPS)

<sup>3</sup> Calculated using the no. of deaths (General Register Office) and mid-year estimates (NISRA).

<sup>4</sup> Ward level data is presented using ranges as the small number of deaths at various age groups does not support robust calculation of an exact life expectancy value at this geographic level.

## Standardised Death Rates

The standardised death rates<sup>5</sup> due to cancer, respiratory disease and circulatory disease are presented here. Standardisation allows for comparison between Constituencies having taken characteristics of the populations into account i.e. age and sex profiles.

### *Standardised Death Rates due to Cancer*

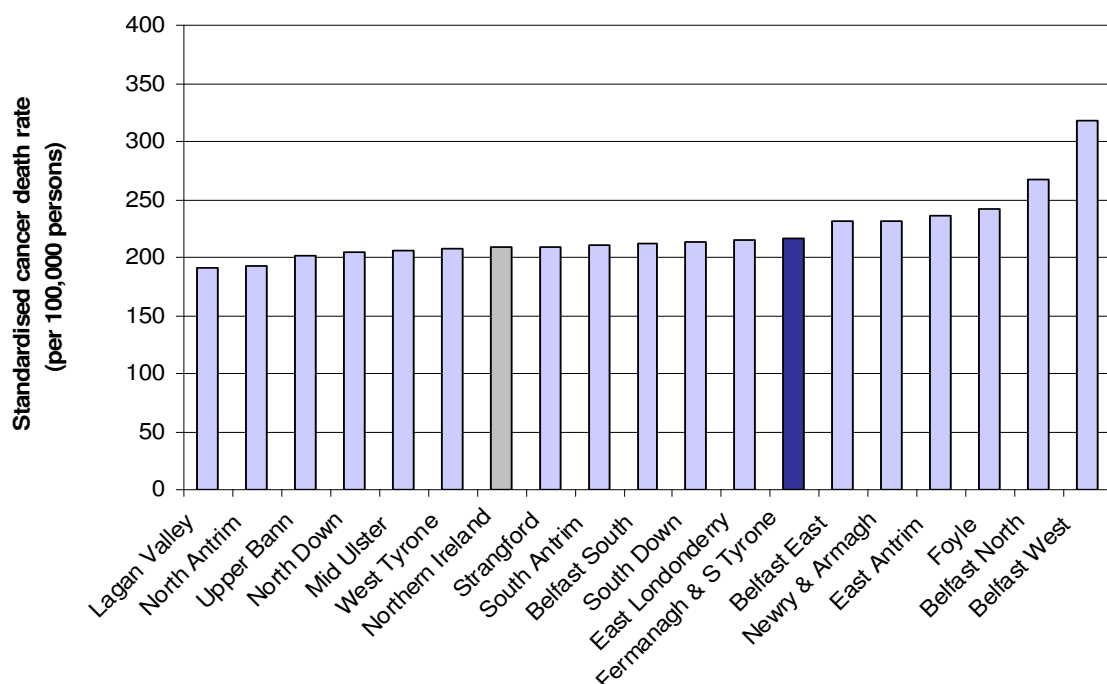
The standardised death rate due to cancer in Fermanagh and South Tyrone is 217 per 100,000 persons.

The death rate due to cancer in Fermanagh and South Tyrone is higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 208 per 100,000 persons.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone is the Constituency with the 7<sup>th</sup> highest death rate due to cancer.

Information on death rates due to cancer is not available at ward level.

**Chart 4: Standardised death rates due to Cancer per 100,000 persons by Constituency, 2004-2008**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (General Register Office (GRO))

<sup>5</sup> Rates are based on the number of deaths provided by the General Register Office and 2004 - 2008 Mid-Year Estimates provided by NISRA.

### *Standardised Death Rates due to Respiratory Disease*

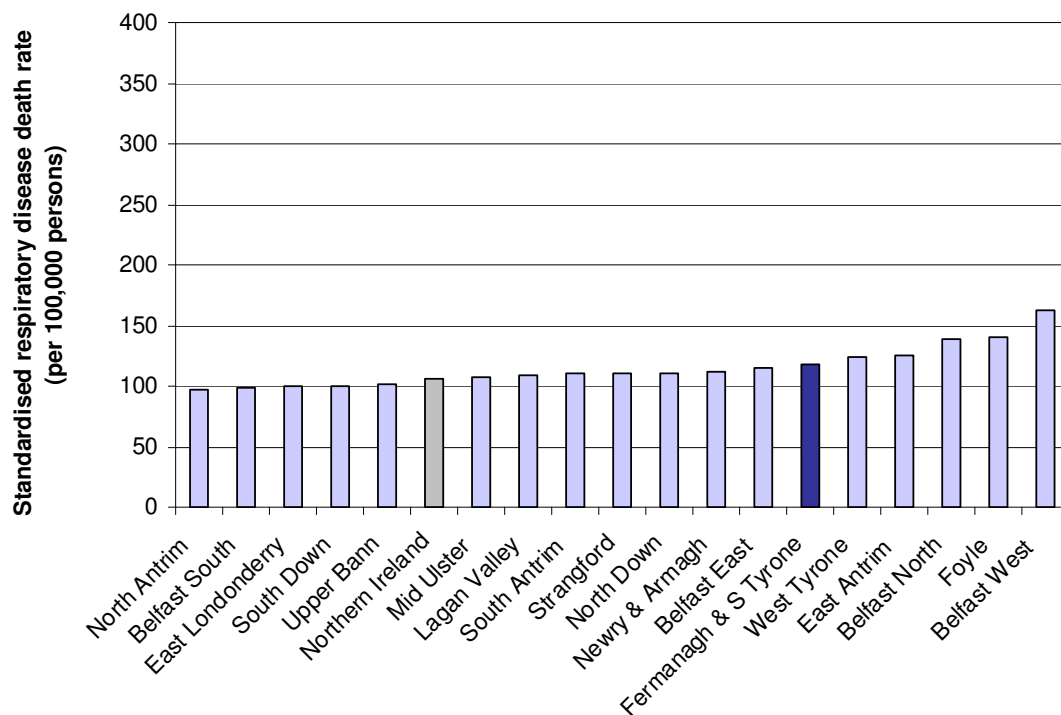
The standardised death rate due to respiratory disease in Fermanagh and South Tyrone is 118 per 100,000 persons.

The death rate due to respiratory disease in Fermanagh and South Tyrone is higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 106 per 100,000 persons.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone is the Constituency with the 6<sup>th</sup> highest death rate due to respiratory disease.

Information on death rates due to respiratory disease is not available at ward level.

**Chart 5: Standardised Death rates due to Respiratory Disease per 100,000 persons by Constituency, 2004-2008**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (GRO)

### *Standardised Death Rates due to Circulatory Disease*

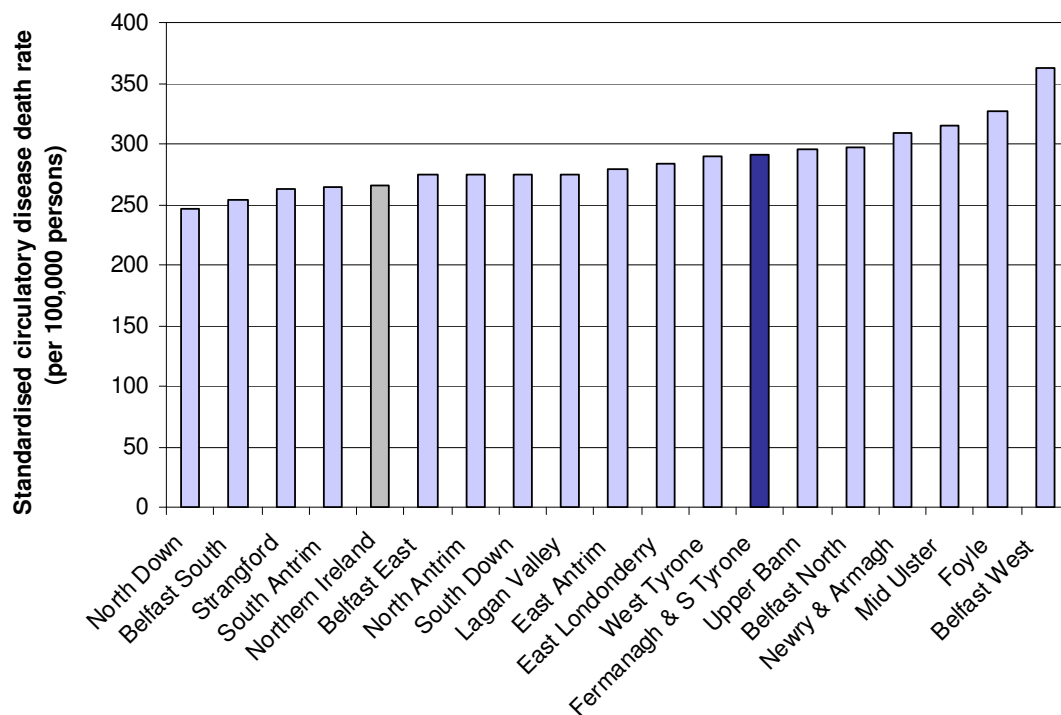
The standardised death rate due to circulatory disease in Fermanagh and South Tyrone is 292 per 100,000 persons.

The death rate due to circulatory disease in Fermanagh and South Tyrone is higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 266 per 100,000 persons.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone is the Constituency with the 7<sup>th</sup> highest death rate due to circulatory disease.

Information on death rates due to circulatory disease is not available at ward level.

**Chart 6: Standardised death rates due to Circulatory Disease per 100,000 persons by Constituency, 2004-2008**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (GRO)

### Deaths due to Suicide and Undetermined Intent

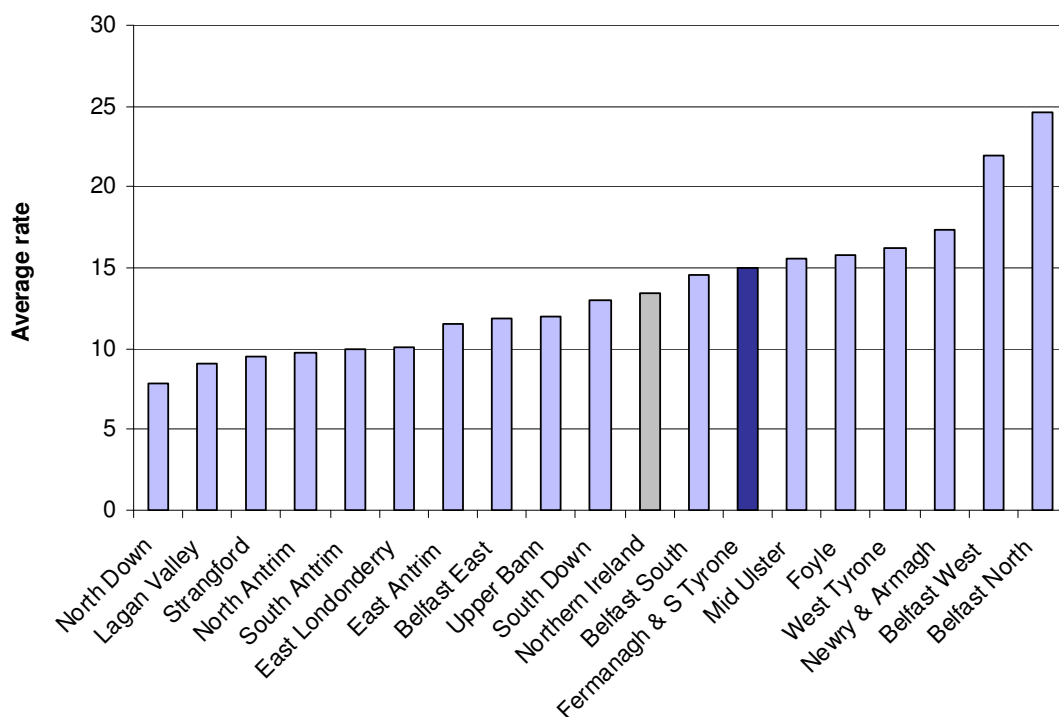
During the period 2004-2008, there were 73 deaths as a result of suicide and undetermined intent<sup>67</sup> in Fermanagh and South Tyrone. This equates to an average rate<sup>8</sup> of 15 per 100,000 persons per annum.

The average death rate due to suicide and undetermined intent for Fermanagh and South Tyrone is slightly higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 13 per 100,000 persons.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone is the Constituency with the 7<sup>th</sup> highest death rate due to suicide and undetermined intent.

This information is not available at ward level.

**Chart 7: Average death rate due to suicide and undetermined intent per 100,000 persons by Constituency, 2004-2008**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (GRO)

<sup>6</sup> The information is aggregated data from the GRO death files, which are gathered when deaths are registered at the Registrar's Office.

<sup>7</sup> Death where the intention of the victim is not clear.

<sup>8</sup> Rate calculated using 2006 mid-year estimates provided by NISRA.

## Cancer Diagnoses

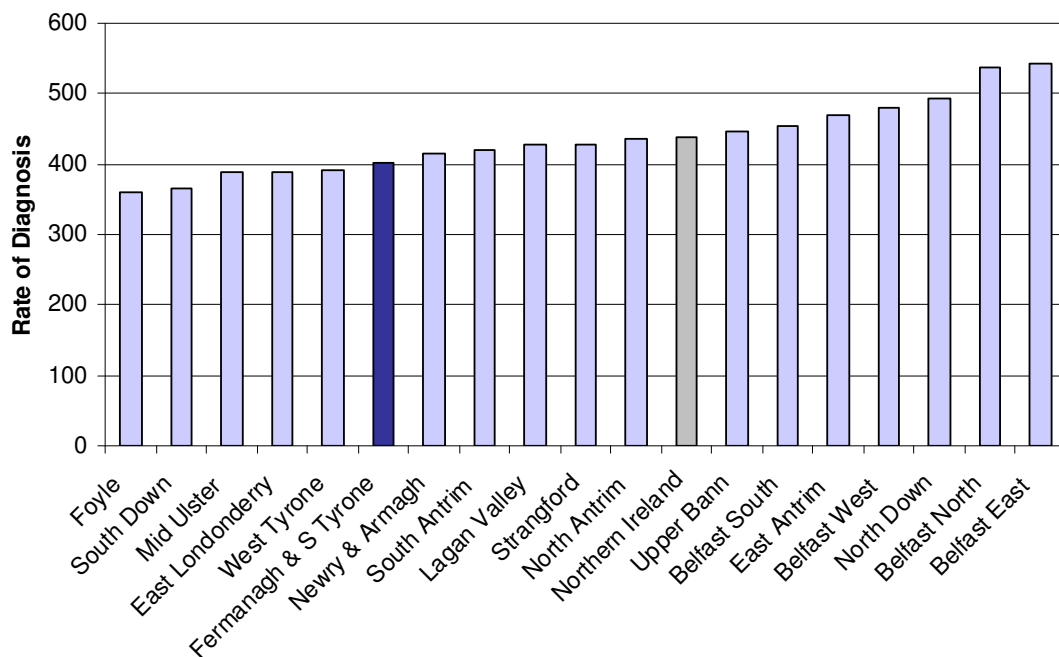
In 2007, there were 403 new incidences of cancer<sup>910</sup> diagnosed for Fermanagh and South Tyrone. This equates to a rate of 403 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of cancer diagnosis was lower for Fermanagh and South Tyrone than the Northern Ireland rate of 439 per 100,000 persons.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone was the Constituency with the 6<sup>th</sup> lowest rate of cancer diagnosis in Northern Ireland.

During the period 2003-2007, the average rate of cancer diagnosis per 100,000 persons was lowest in the wards of Maguires Bridge (317), Kesh, Ederney and Lack (318) and Florence Court and Kinawley (319) and highest in the wards Devenish (737), Clogher (599) and Moygashel (548).<sup>11</sup>

**Chart 8: Rate of diagnosis of all cancers per 100,000 persons by Constituency (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer), 2007**



Source: NISRA, NINIS, Northern Ireland Cancer Registry (calculated by DHSSPS)

<sup>9</sup> Excluding non-melanoma skin cancer.

<sup>10</sup> Data on cancer incidence are available from multiple sources, primarily pathological records, hospital discharges and death registrations from the General Registrar Office (GRO). This data is captured electronically, collated and quality assured on a regular basis to provide a population-based registry of cancer incidence for Northern Ireland. Tumour details are collected on cancer diagnoses according to the International Classification of Diseases, tenth revision (ICD10).

<sup>11</sup> Ward Rates calculated using 2005 mid-year estimates provided by NISRA.

### Hospital Admissions due to Self Harm

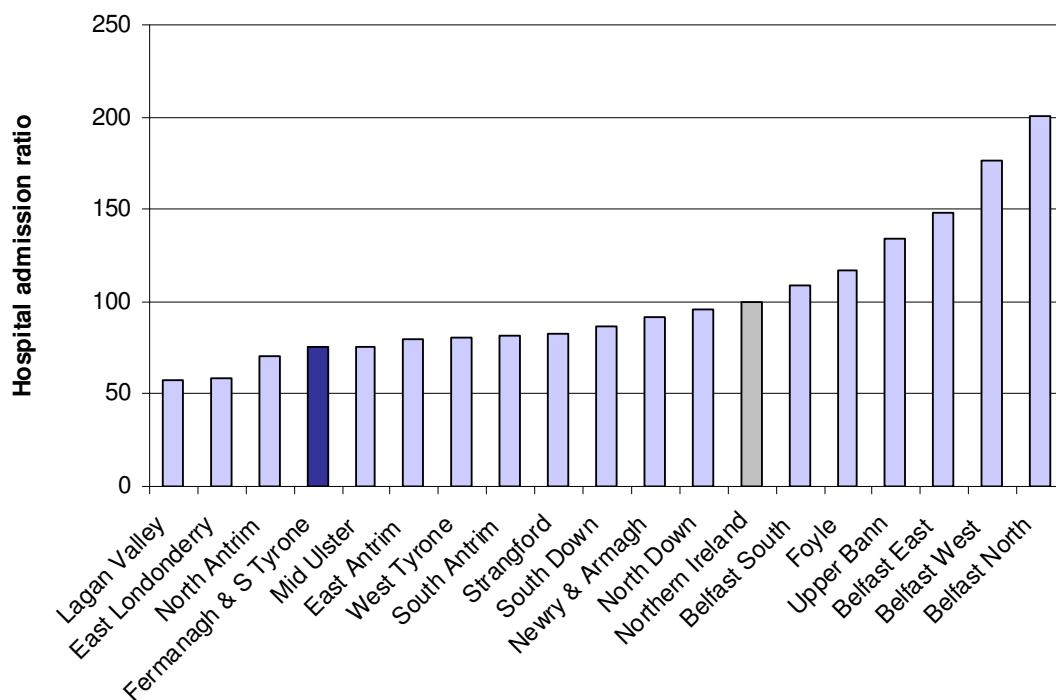
For the period 2005-2009, the standardised hospital admission ratio for self harm<sup>12</sup> in Fermanagh and South Tyrone stood at 76. Ratios are calculated to allow comparison of areas or groups to the NI average which is set to 100.

The standardised hospital admission ratio for self harm was lower in Fermanagh and South Tyrone than the Northern Ireland ratio of 100. This is true for both males (70 compared to 100) and females (80 compared to 100).

Fermanagh and South Tyrone was the Constituency with the 4<sup>th</sup> lowest standardised hospital admission ratio for self harm.

This information is not available at ward level.

**Chart 9: Standardised hospital admission ratio for self harm by Constituency, 2005-2009**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Northern Ireland Hospitals Patients Administration System, DHSSPS)

<sup>12</sup> The data is based upon the number of admissions due to self-harm provided by the Hospital Information Branch.



## Mood and Anxiety Disorder Prescriptions

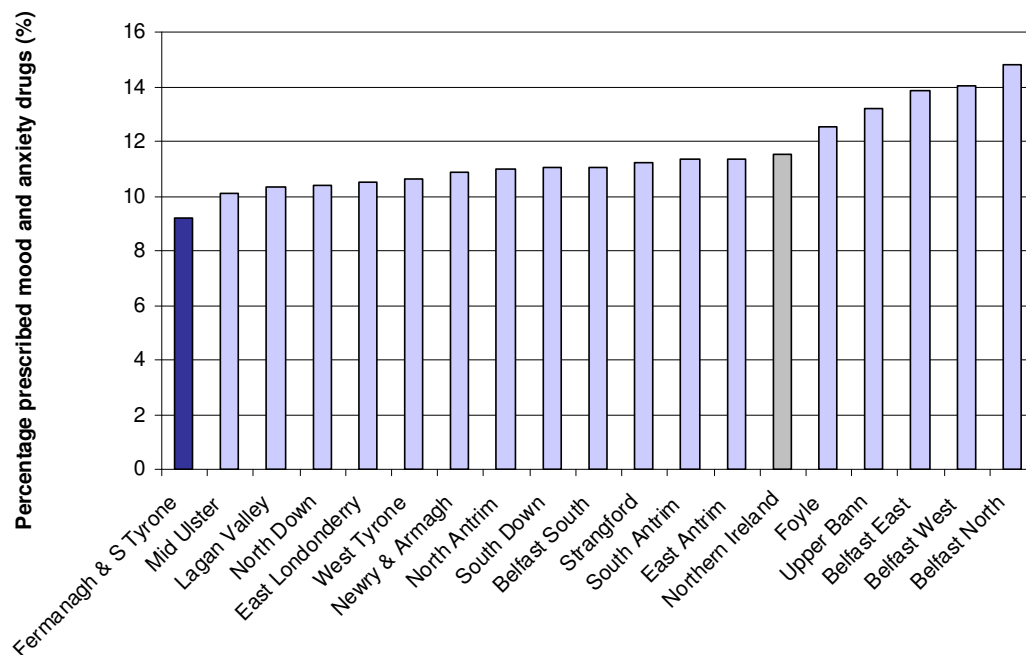
As at April 2008, an estimated 9.2% of people in Fermanagh and South Tyrone were on prescribed drugs for mood and anxiety disorders.<sup>13</sup>

A slightly lower proportion of people in Fermanagh and South Tyrone were estimated to be on prescribed drugs for mood and anxiety disorders when compared to the Northern Ireland estimate of 11.5%.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone was the Constituency with the lowest proportion of the people estimated to be on prescribed drugs for mood and anxiety disorders.

This information is not available at ward level.

**Chart 10: Estimated Proportion of people on prescribed drugs for Mood and Anxiety Disorders by Constituency, April 2008**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (GP practice prescription data for anxiolytic and anti-depressant drugs, DHSSPS)

<sup>13</sup> The number of individuals suffering from mood or anxiety disorders is estimated using prescription data by GP practice for anxiolytic and anti-depressant drugs. This data is then attributed to geographical area using the GP practice list.

### Disability-related Benefit Recipients

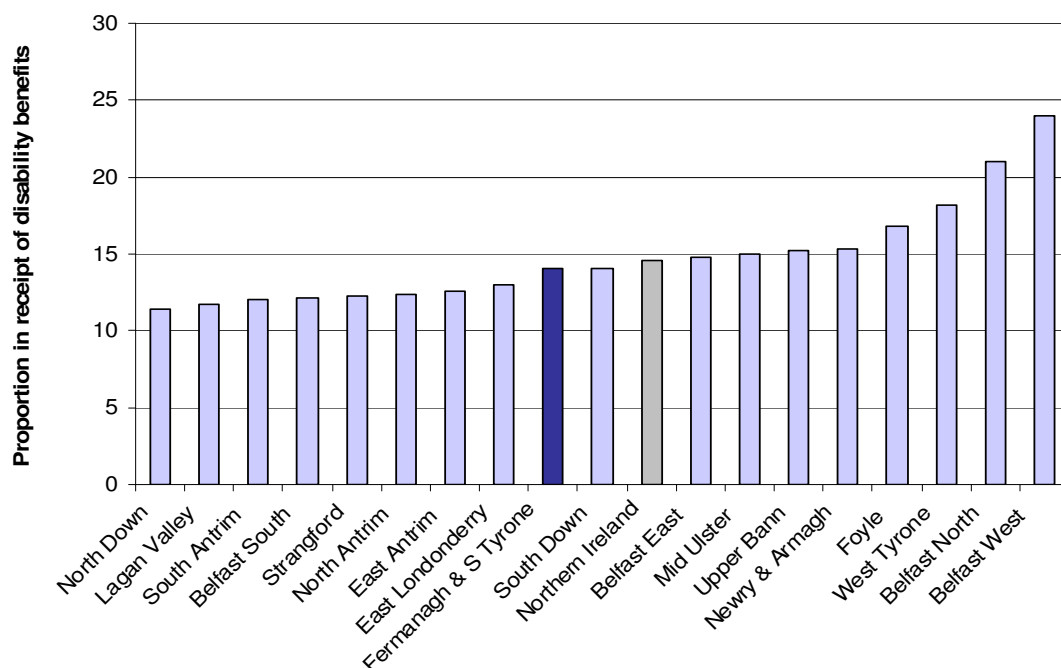
As at February 2010, there were 14,216 people in Fermanagh and South Tyrone in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit.<sup>14</sup> This equates to 14.0% of all constituents being in receipt of such benefits.

There was little difference in the proportion of people living in Fermanagh and South Tyrone who are in receipt of disability-related benefits and Northern Ireland figure of 14.6%.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone was the Constituency ranked 9<sup>th</sup> lowest in terms of the proportion of people in receipt of disability-related benefits.

The lowest proportions of people in receipt of disability-related benefits were concentrated in the wards of Derrylin (9.9%), Lisbellaw (10.4%), Coolhill (10.8%) and Lisnarrick (10.8%) and the highest proportions were concentrated in the wards of Devenish (25.2%), Irvinestown (19.6%) and Portora (19.4%).<sup>15</sup>

**Chart 11: Proportion of people in receipt of Disability-related Benefits by Constituency, February 2010**



Source: NISRA, NINIS, Analytical Services Unit (Department for Social Development (DSD))

<sup>14</sup> The information is aggregated data from IAD 100% scans of Attendance Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance data at 1992 ward level.

<sup>15</sup> Ward rates are calculated from total population using 2008 mid-year estimates.

## Births to Teenage Mothers

### *Proportion of all births which are to teenage mothers*

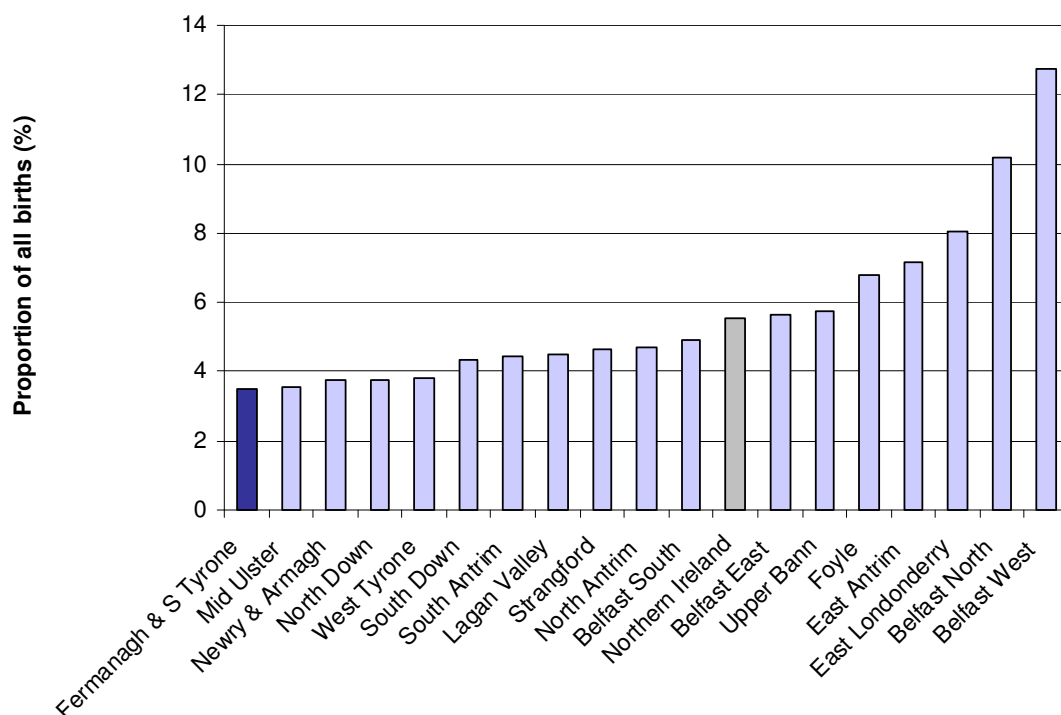
In 2008, there were 52 births to teenage mothers. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 3.5% of all births in Fermanagh and South Tyrone, although it is worth noting that this figure is influenced by the number of teenagers in the area and so the teenage birth rate (see over) is more accurate for the purposes of comparison between areas.

A slightly lower proportion of births in Fermanagh and South Tyrone were to teenage mothers compared to the Northern Ireland average of 5.6%.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone was the Constituency with the lowest proportion of all births which are to teenage mothers.

This information is not available at ward level.

**Chart 12: Proportion of births which are to teenage mothers by Constituency, 2008**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (GRO)

### *Teenage Birth rate*

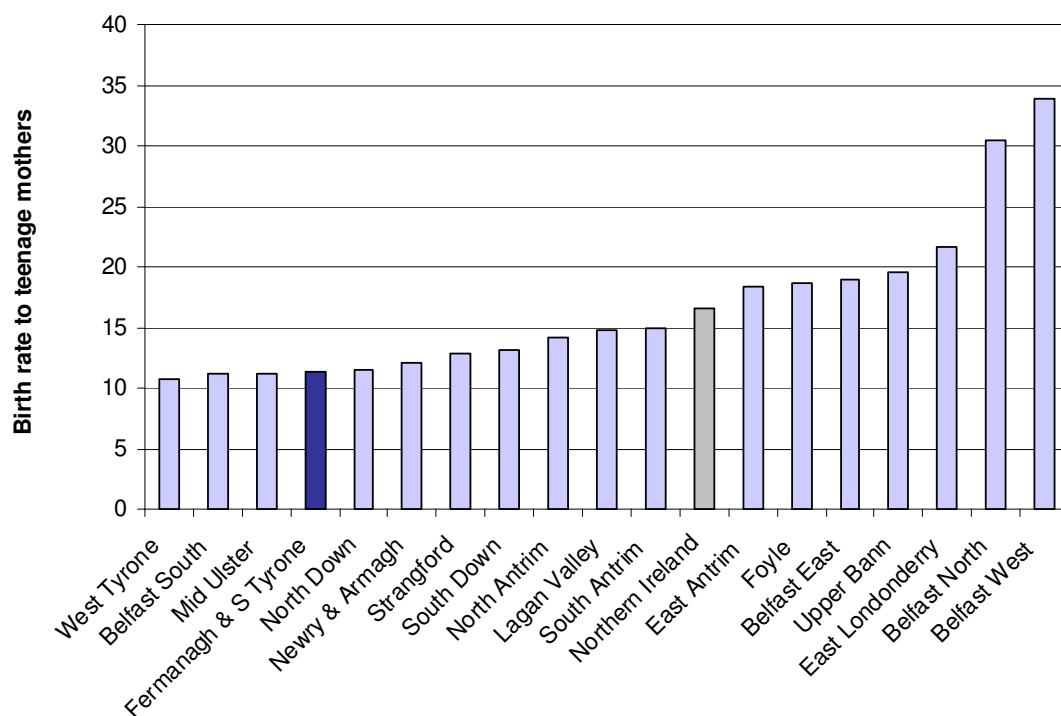
In 2008, the teenage birth rate of Fermanagh and South Tyrone stood at 11 per 1,000 female persons aged 13-19 years.

The teenage birth rate for Fermanagh and South Tyrone was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 17 per 1,000 female persons aged 13-19 years.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone was the Constituency with the 4<sup>th</sup> lowest teenage birth rate.

This information is not available at ward level.

**Chart 13: Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 females aged 13-19 years by Constituency, 2008**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (GRO)

### Quality Outcomes Framework – Disease Prevalence

The Quality Outcome Framework (QOF) is a system used to remunerate general practices; disease prevalence data per 1,000 patients is collected and then used within the QOF to deliver a more equitable distribution of payments in the light of different workloads that practices face.<sup>16</sup>

As at 31 March 2009, there was a lower prevalence of coronary heart disease, hypothyroid and asthma and a higher prevalence of obesity and chronic kidney disease amongst patients whose GP practice is located in the Fermanagh and South Tyrone area compared to GP practices across all of Northern Ireland.

**Table 1: Disease Prevalence per 1,000 patients as reported through QOF, 2009**

	Fermanagh and South Tyrone Patients		All Northern Ireland Patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Coronary Heart Disease	4,407	37	75,278	41
All Heart Failure Patients	886	8	13,903	8
Stroke	1886	16	31,063	17
Hypertension	14,271	121	225,093	122
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	1,747	15	29,099	16
Hypothyroid	3,341	28	57,599	31
Cancer	1,388	12	20,741	11
Mental Health	908	8	14,407	8
Asthma	5,567	47	104,527	56
Dementia	657	6	9,971	5
Atrial Fibrillation	1,457	12	23,827	13
Obesity (Patients aged 16+)	11,065	119	165,956	113
Diabetes Mellitus (Patients aged 17+)	4,154	45	65,066	45
Epilepsy (Patients aged 18+)	821	9	13,983	10
Chronic Kidney Disease (patients aged 18+)	4,498	50	55,150	39
Learning Disabilities (Patients aged 18+)	508	6	6,912	5

■ Higher than NI\*

■ Lower than NI\*

\* by more than 3

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

<sup>16</sup> A full set of QOF data tables and explanation of the QOF can be found at [http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/hss/gp\\_contracts/gp\\_contract\\_qof.htm](http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/hss/gp_contracts/gp_contract_qof.htm).

### 3. EDUCATION

This section presents information on:

- Post-primary pupils with a Statement of Special Educational Need
- The highest qualifications of school leavers and
- Participation in Further and Higher Education.

#### Statement of Special Educational Needs

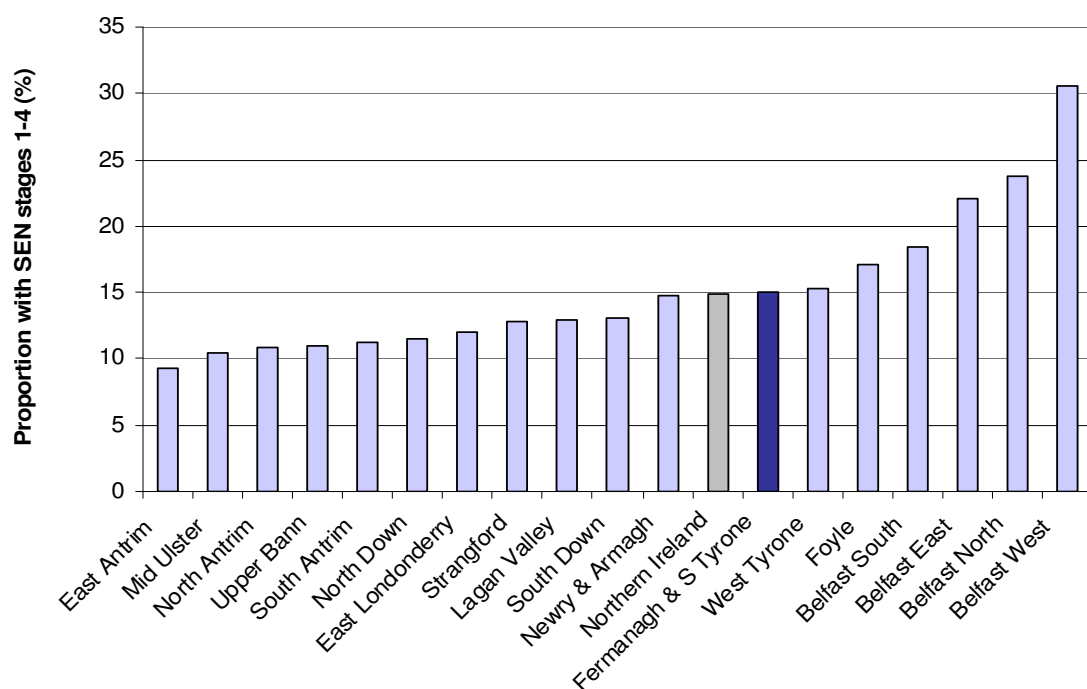
In 2008/09, 15.0% of post-primary pupils had a Statement of Special Educational Need (SEN) at stages 1-4.

There was little difference in the proportion of post-primary pupils with a SEN at stages 1-4 for Fermanagh and South Tyrone and the Northern Ireland proportion of 14.9%.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone was ranked the 7<sup>th</sup> highest Constituency in terms of the proportion of pupils with a SEN at stages 1-4.

The lowest proportions of pupils with a SEN were concentrated in the wards of Benburb (5.4%), Augher (7.4%) and Castlecaulfield (8.0%) and the highest proportions were concentrated in the wards of Irvinestown (29.2%), Devenish (26.1%) and Derrygonnelly (23.0%).

**Chart 14: Proportion of post-primary pupils with a SEN by Constituency, 2008/09**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (School Census, Department of Education (DE))

## Highest Qualifications of School Leavers

### *School leavers achieving at least two A-levels*

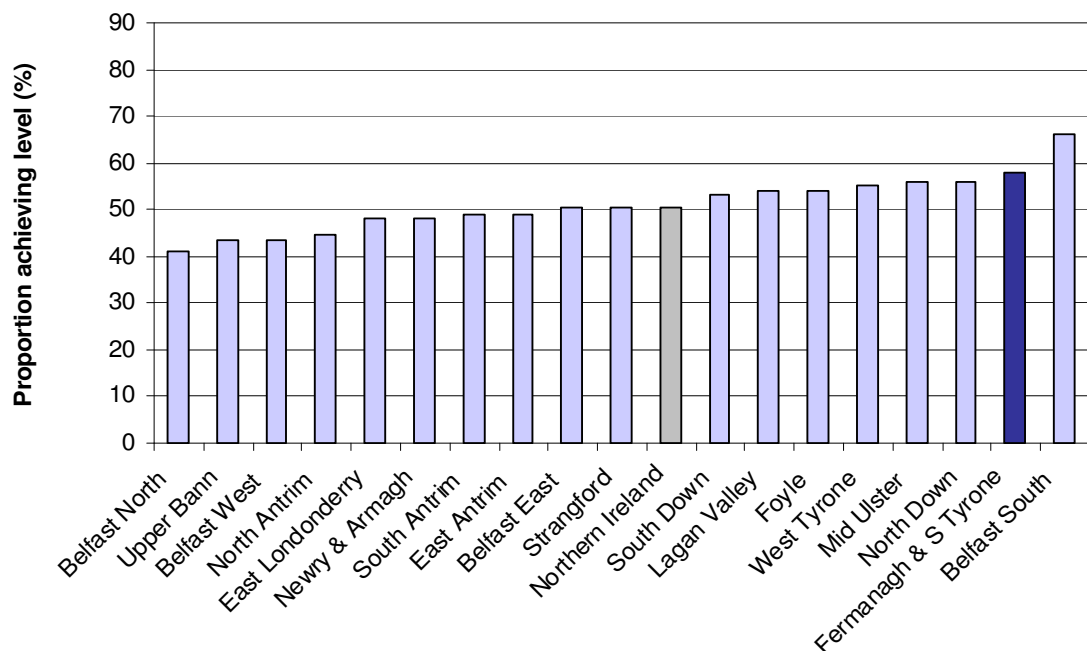
In 2008/09, 58.1% of Fermanagh and South Tyrone school leavers achieved at least two A-levels.

A higher proportion of pupils from Fermanagh and South Tyrone left school with at least two A-levels when compared to the overall Northern Ireland figure of 50.6%.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone was the Constituency with the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest proportion of school leavers achieving at least two A-levels.

The lowest proportions of school leavers achieving at least two A-levels were concentrated in the wards of Devenish (21.4%, 3 pupils), Ballysaggart (27.3%) and Aughnacloy (27.5%). The highest proportions of school leavers achieving at least two A-levels were concentrated in the wards of Moygashel (81.3%), Belleek and Boa (77.4%) and Augher (75.8%).<sup>17</sup>

**Chart 15: Proportion of school leavers achieving at least two A-levels by Constituency, 2008/09**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (School Leavers Survey, DE)

<sup>17</sup> Note care should be taken in drawing conclusions from these figures due to the low numbers involved.

### *At least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C*

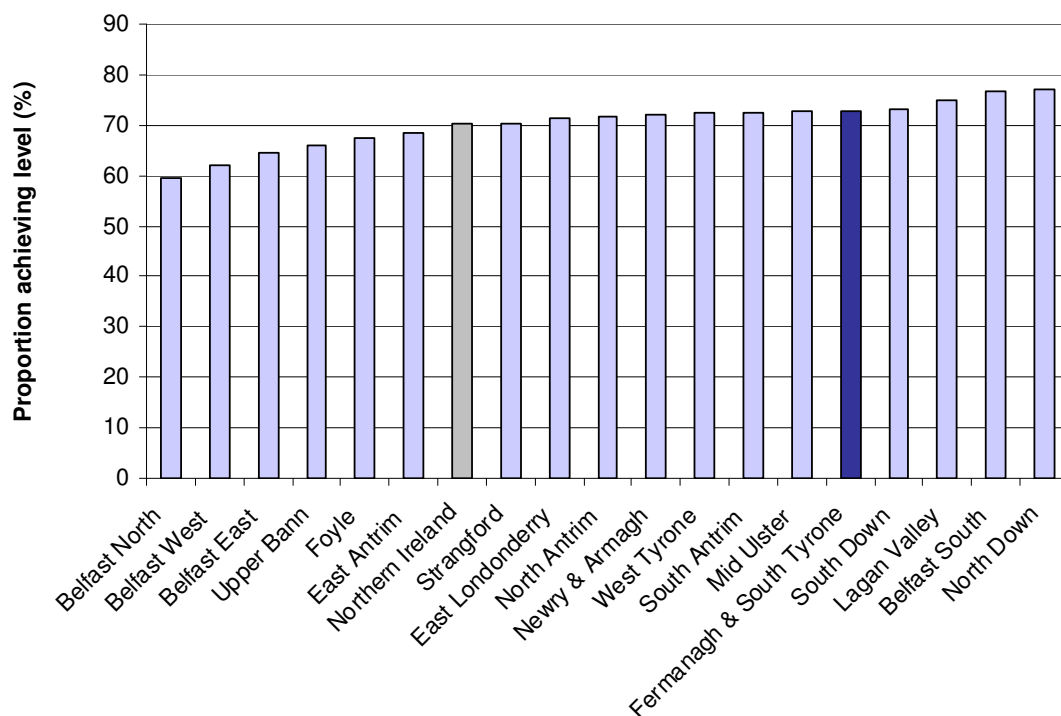
In 2008/09, 72.8% of Fermanagh and South Tyrone school leavers achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C.<sup>18</sup>

A slightly higher proportion of Fermanagh and South Tyrone school leavers achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C as their highest level of attainment compared to the Northern Ireland figure of 70.1%.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone was the Constituency with the 5<sup>th</sup> highest proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C.

The lowest proportions of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C were concentrated in the wards of Ballysaggart (42.4%), Drumglass (48.1%) and Rosslea (58.1%). The highest proportions of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C were concentrated in the wards of Augher (90.9%), Moygashel (87.5%) and Killyman (85.7%).

**Chart 16: Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C by Constituency, 2008/09**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (School Leavers Survey, DE)

<sup>18</sup> Note that this figure includes those who left school with at least two A-levels.



## Participation in Further Education

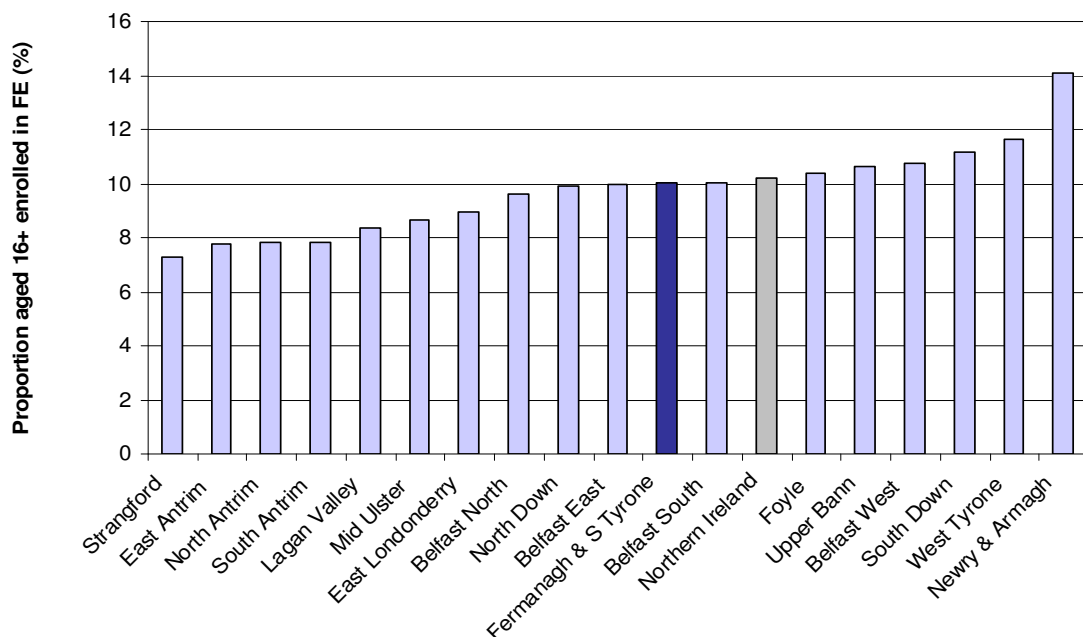
In 2007/08, there were 7,992 students from Fermanagh and South Tyrone enrolled in Further Education.<sup>19</sup> This equates to 10.0% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in further education.

There was little difference in the proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Fermanagh and South Tyrone who are enrolled in further education and the Northern Ireland figure of 10.2%.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone was the Constituency with the 8<sup>th</sup> highest Constituency proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in further education.

Further education participation rates were lowest in the wards of Florence Court and Kinawley (5.5%), Derrygonnelly (5.8%) and Lisbellaw (6.0%) and highest in the wards of Aughnacloy (11.1%), Portora (10.9%) and Devenish (10.5%).

**Chart 17: Proportion of those aged 16+ enrolled in FE by Constituency, 2007/08**



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

Of all Fermanagh and South Tyrone students enrolled, 23.7% were full time and 76.3% were part time students, while 49.9% were female and 50.1% were male. In total, 31.1% of those enrolled in Further Education were mature students.<sup>20</sup>

<sup>19</sup> Further education can be defined as post-secondary education that is distinct from the education offered in universities.

<sup>20</sup> Mature student in further education defined as those aged 26 and over.

### Participation in Higher Education

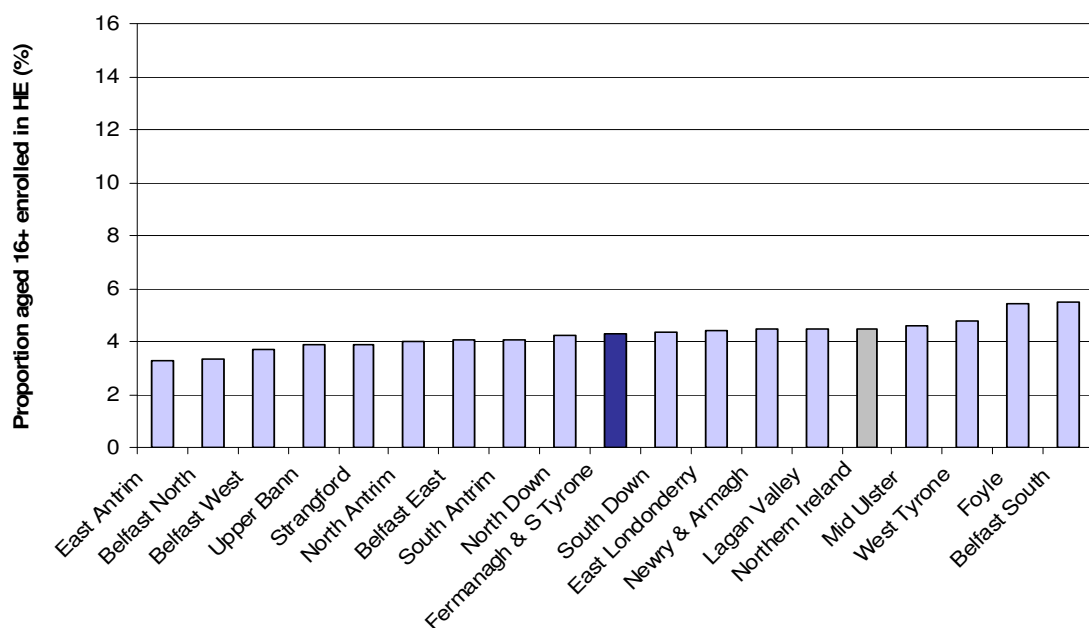
In 2007/08, there were 3430 students from Fermanagh and South Tyrone enrolled in Higher Education.<sup>21</sup> This equates to 4.3% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in higher education.

There was little difference in the proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Fermanagh and South Tyrone who are enrolled in Higher Education and the Northern Ireland figure which stands at 4.5%.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone was the Constituency with the 9<sup>th</sup> highest Constituency proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in higher education.

Higher education participation rates were lowest in the wards of Fivemiletown (1.8%), Devenish (2.0%) and Ballysaggart (2.4%) and highest in the wards of Augher (5.7%), Derrygonnelly (4.3%), Ballygawley (4.2%) and Florence Court and Kinawley (4.2%).

**Chart 18: Proportion of those aged 16+ enrolled in HE by Constituency, 2007/08**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (HE Enrolment data, DEL)

Of all students enrolled, 78.1% were full time and 21.9% were part time students, while 61.4% were female and 38.5% were male. In total, 20.1% of those enrolled in Higher Education were aged 25 and over.

<sup>21</sup> Higher Education can be defined as education at a higher level than secondary school, usually provided in universities.

#### 4. THE ECONOMY

This section presents information on financial assistance provided by Invest NI as well as information on those completing and subsequently being offered financial assistance through its Start a Business Programme.

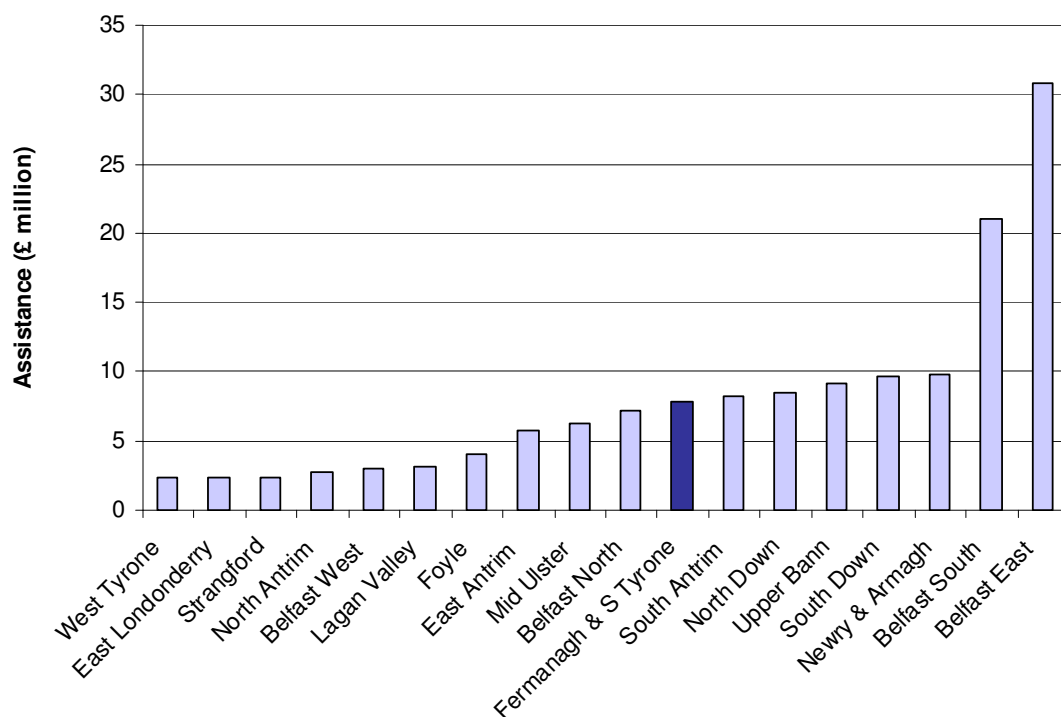
##### Invest NI Assistance

In 2008/09, Invest NI provided £7.9 million in financial assistance to companies in Fermanagh and South Tyrone, accounting for 5.5% of all financial assistance provided in Northern Ireland during that period.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone was the Constituency that received the 8<sup>th</sup> highest amount of financial assistance in 2008/09.

This information is not available at ward level.

**Chart 19: Invest NI assistance provided in £m by Constituency, 2008/09**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Invest NI)

## Start a Business Programme

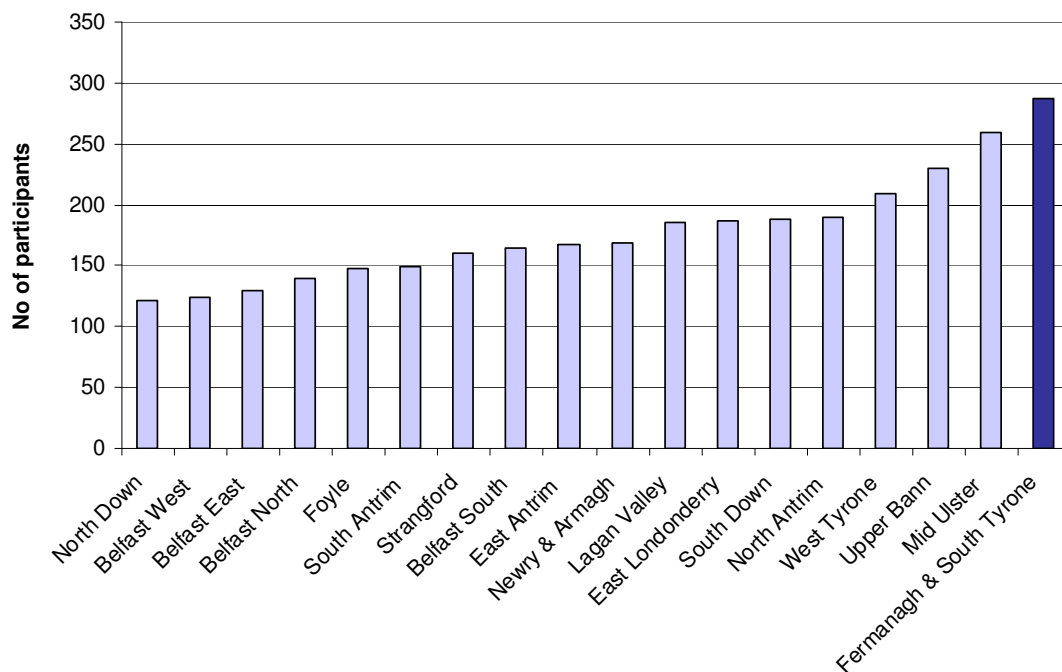
### *Participation in the Start a Business Programme*

In 2008/09, 287 people from Fermanagh and South Tyrone completed the Invest NI Start a Business Programme.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone was the Constituency with the highest number of people completing this programme.

The lowest numbers of participants who completed the training were from the wards of Augher (2), Saggart (2), Lisnarick (3), Castlecaulfield (3) and Derrylin (3). The highest numbers were from Castecooile (21), Portora (16) and Florence Court and Kinawley (15).

**Chart 20: Number of Invest NI Start a Business Programme participants by Constituency, 2008/09**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Invest NI)

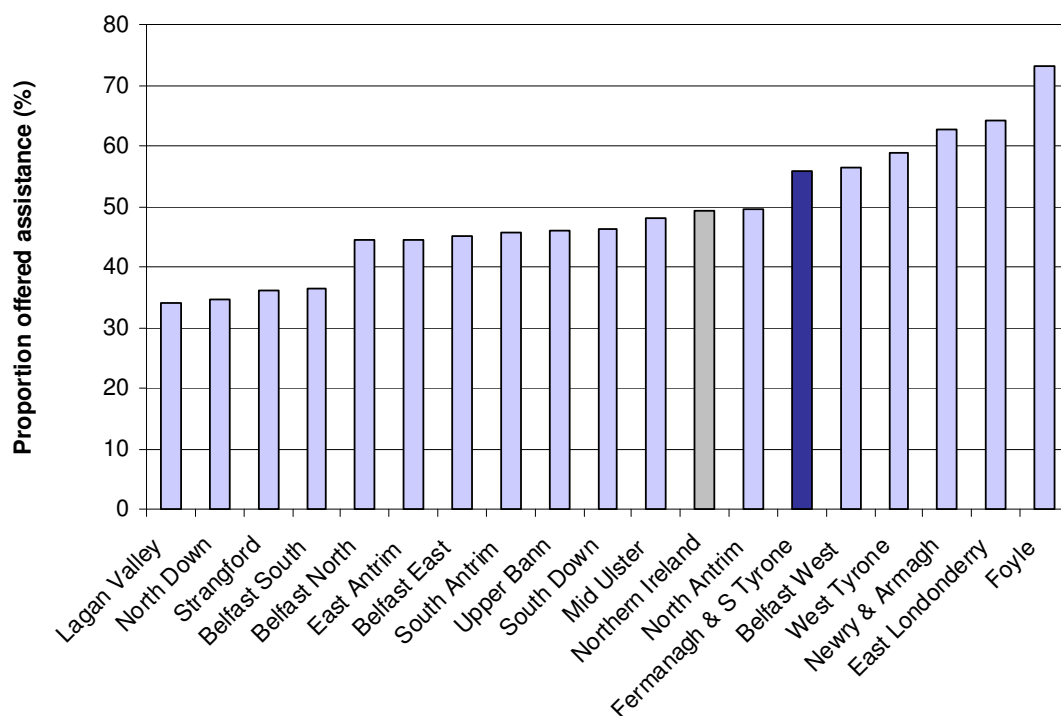
*Financial Assistance offered to those who completed the Start a Business programme*

Of those who did complete the training, 160 people (55.7% of participants) from Fermanagh and South Tyrone were subsequently offered financial assistance.

A higher proportion of Fermanagh and South Tyrone participants were subsequently offered financial assistance compared to the Northern Ireland figure of 49.3%.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone was the Constituency with the 6<sup>th</sup> highest proportion of participants who were offered financial assistance.

**Chart 21: Proportion of Invest NI Start a Business Programme participants who were offered assistance by Constituency, 2008/09**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Invest NI)

## 5. EMPLOYMENT

This section presents information on the number of employee jobs and employee jobs by sector; the number of redundancies in Fermanagh and South Tyrone and the unemployment claimant count.

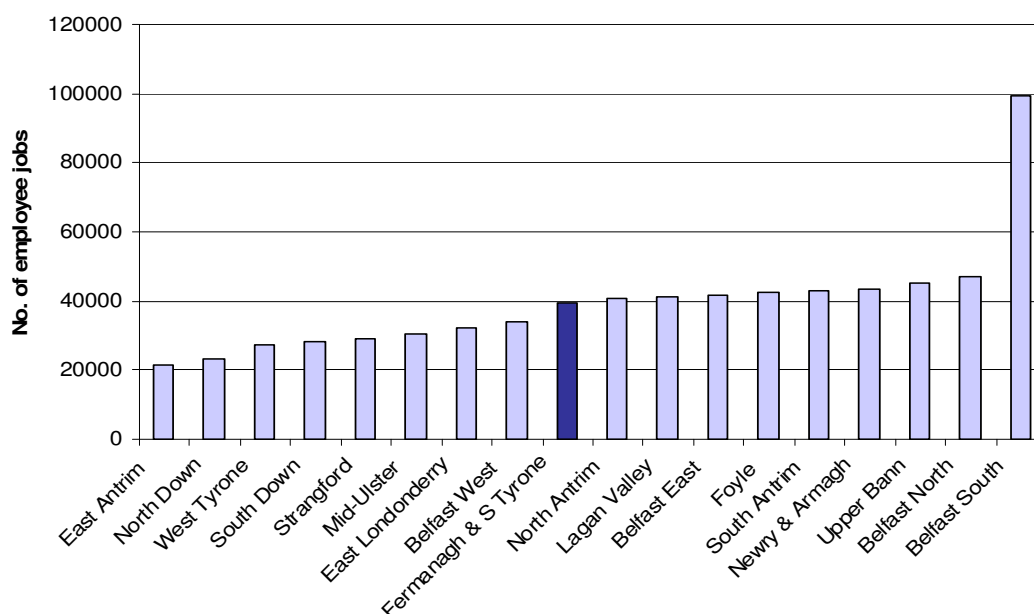
### Employee jobs

As at 3 September 2007, there were 39,215 employee jobs<sup>22</sup> located in Fermanagh and South Tyrone, representing 5.5% of all employee jobs in Northern Ireland.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone was the Constituency with the 9<sup>th</sup> lowest number of employee jobs.

The lowest concentrations of employee jobs were in the ward of Rosslea (290), Tempo (309) and Augher (314) and the highest were in Portora (4,728), Killymeal (3,103), and Coolhill (2,408) although it is worth noting that these figures are based on job location not home address and so variations between wards will depend on the nature of the ward - rural, residential or industrial.

**Chart 22: No. of employee jobs by Constituency, September 2007**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Census of Employment, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment (DETI))

<sup>22</sup> The Census of Employment is conducted every two years by means of a postal enquiry of all NI employers and a full response is sought in order to obtain an accurate count of the number of employee jobs at the Census date. It collects information on employees only (the self-employed are excluded) and counts the number of jobs rather than the number of people in these jobs.

### Employee jobs by Sector

In 2007, 70.7% of employee jobs in Fermanagh and South Tyrone were in the services sector, 21.2% were in manufacturing and 6.7% were in construction.

A lower proportion of employee jobs in Fermanagh and South Tyrone were in services compared to the Northern Ireland proportion of 80.6% of jobs.

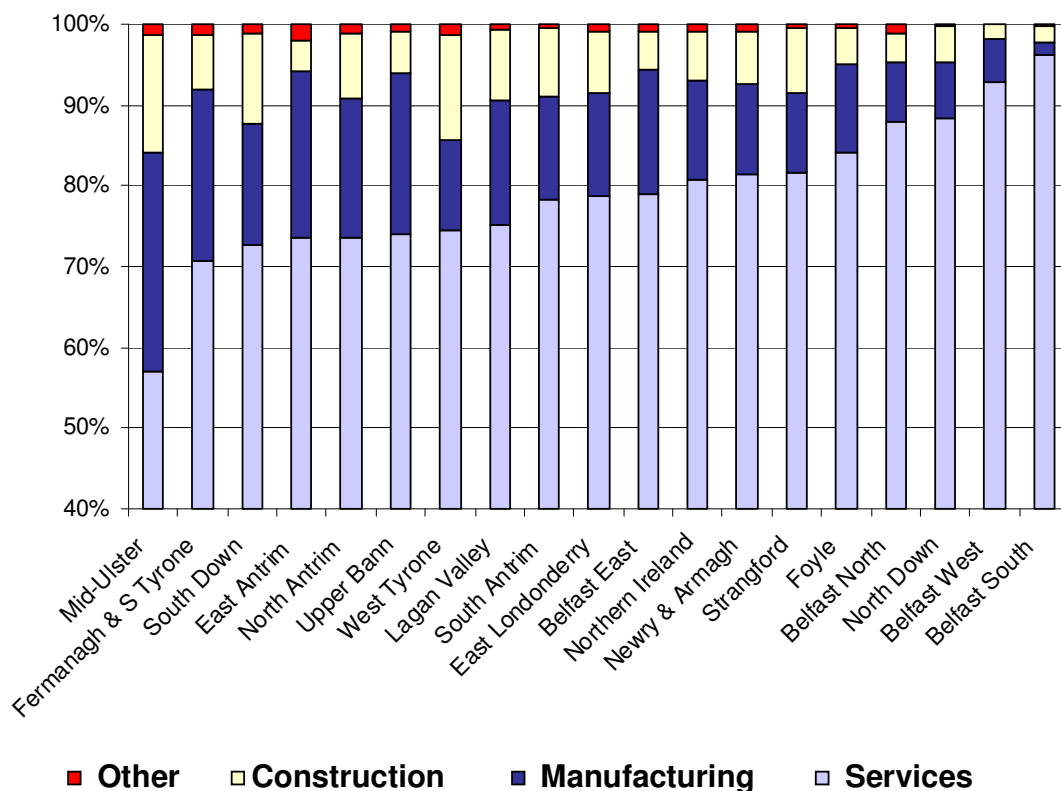
A higher proportion of employee jobs in Fermanagh and South Tyrone were in manufacturing compared to the Northern Ireland proportion of 12.3% of jobs.

There was little difference in the proportion of employee jobs in Fermanagh and South Tyrone that were in construction and the Northern Ireland proportion of 6.2%.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone was the Constituency with the 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest proportion of services jobs, the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest proportion of manufacturing jobs and the 9<sup>th</sup> highest proportion of construction jobs.

This information is not available at ward level.

**Chart 23: Employee jobs by sector and Constituency, 2007**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Census of Employment, DETI)

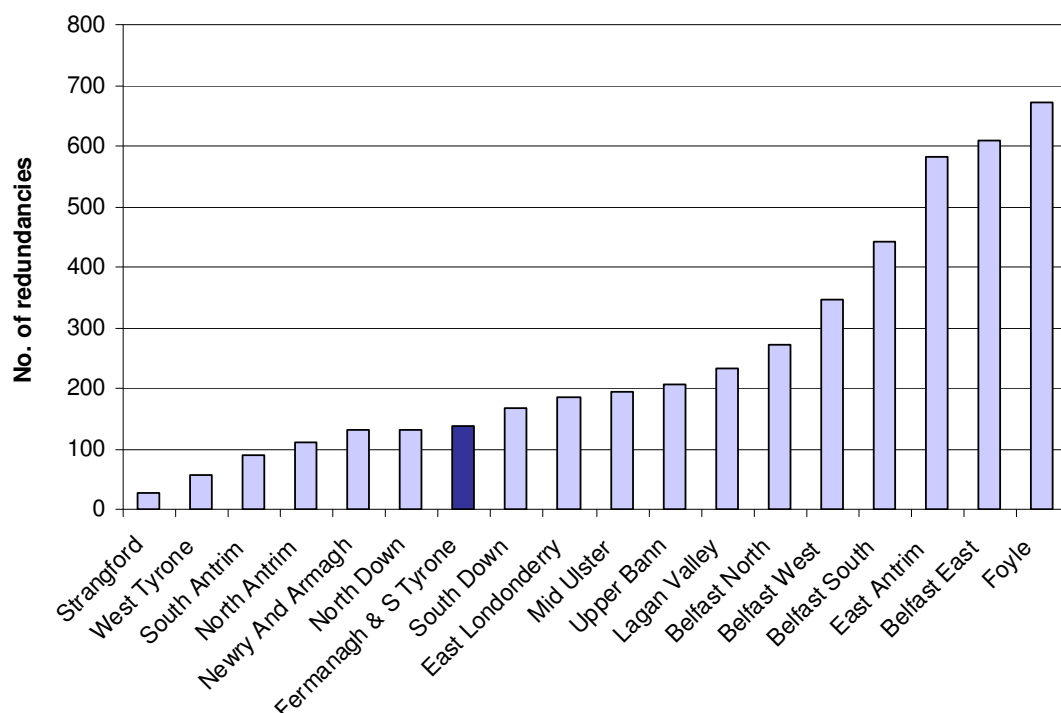
## Redundancies

In 2009, there were 137 redundancies<sup>23</sup> in Fermanagh and South Tyrone, representing 3.0% of all redundancies made in Northern Ireland (please note that this refers to location of business rather than employee home).

The Constituency of Fermanagh and South Tyrone was the Constituency with the 7<sup>th</sup> lowest number of redundancies in 2009.

This information is not available at ward level.

**Chart 24: No. of redundancies by Constituency, 2009**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count Section, DETI)

<sup>23</sup> While the figures provided are likely to be an underestimate of total job losses, it is not possible to quantify the extent of the shortfall. Subject to the criteria mentioned above, employers must notify the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment of (a) redundancies proposed and (b) redundancies confirmed. Since all proposed redundancies do not actually take place, the confirmed total provides a better indication of real job losses. Proposed redundancies are notified to the Department using the Advance Notification - HR1 Form. Redundancies do not necessarily equate to job losses, for example, employees who do not qualify for a redundancy package, those on temporary contracts, will not be incorporated into the redundancy figures.



### Unemployment Claimant Count

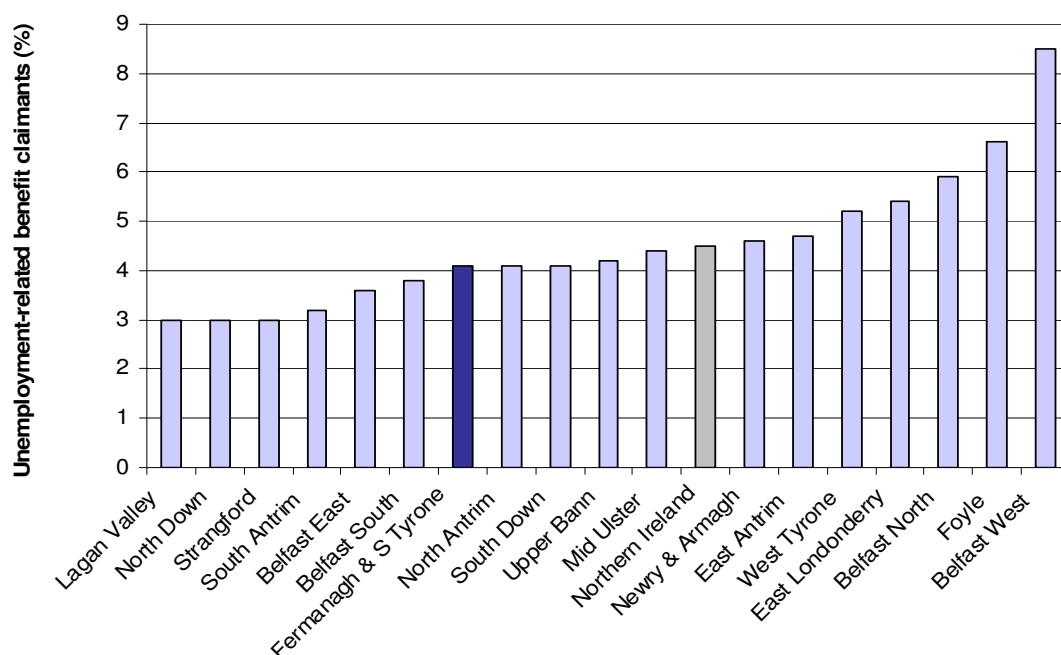
During the period January – December 2009, there were 2,570 people claiming unemployment-related benefits<sup>24</sup> in Fermanagh and South Tyrone. This equates to 4.1% of all working age constituents claiming such benefits.

There was little difference in the proportion of working age people claiming unemployment-related benefits in Fermanagh and South Tyrone and the Northern Ireland figure of 4.5%.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone was the Constituency with the 7<sup>th</sup> lowest proportion of unemployment-related benefit claimants.

The proportions of working age people claiming unemployment-related benefits were lowest in the wards of Lisbellaw (2.8%), Augher (2.9%), Ballinamallard (2.9%) and Lisnarrick (2.9%) and highest in the wards of Ballysaggart (9.2%), Drumglass (8.3%) and Mullaghmore (7.8%).

**Chart 25: Proportion of working age people claiming unemployment-related benefits by Constituency, 2009**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count Section, DETI)

<sup>24</sup> The Claimant Count records the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits. '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.

## 6. HOUSING

This section presents information on housing type within Fermanagh and South Tyrone as well as information on planning applications and decisions in the area.

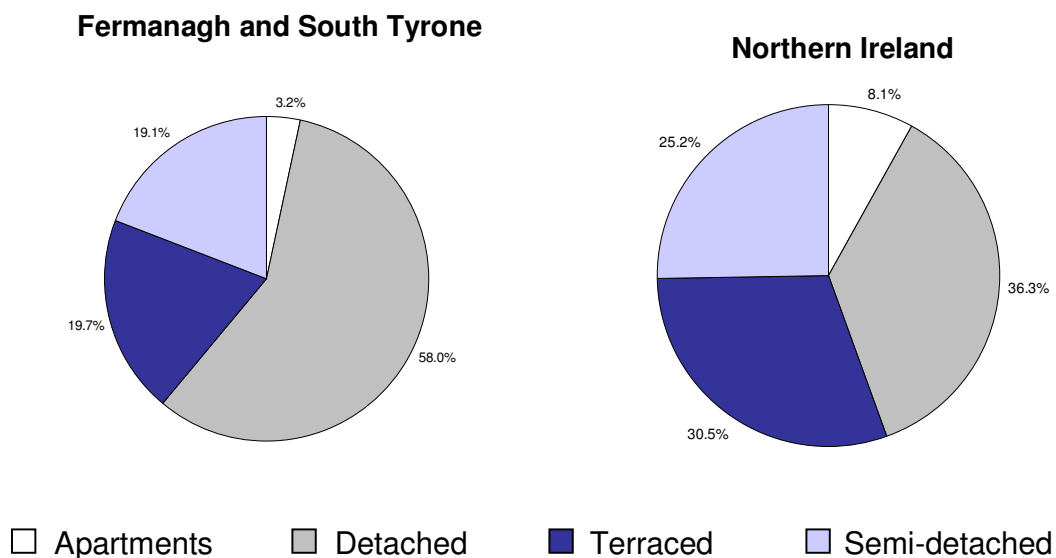
### Housing type

In 2008, there were 39,734 properties in Fermanagh and South Tyrone, representing 5.5% of all properties in Northern Ireland.

A much higher proportion of properties in Fermanagh and South Tyrone were detached compared to the Northern Ireland figure (58.0% vs. 36.3%), accounting for the highest proportion of properties in the area.

A much lower proportion of properties in Fermanagh and South Tyrone were terraced (19.7% vs. 30.5%) and a lower proportion were semi-detached (19.1% vs. 25.2%) or apartments (3.2% vs. 8.1%) compared to Northern Ireland as a whole.

**Charts 26 and 27: Housing type, 2008**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Valuation List, Land and Property Services)

## Planning applications and decisions

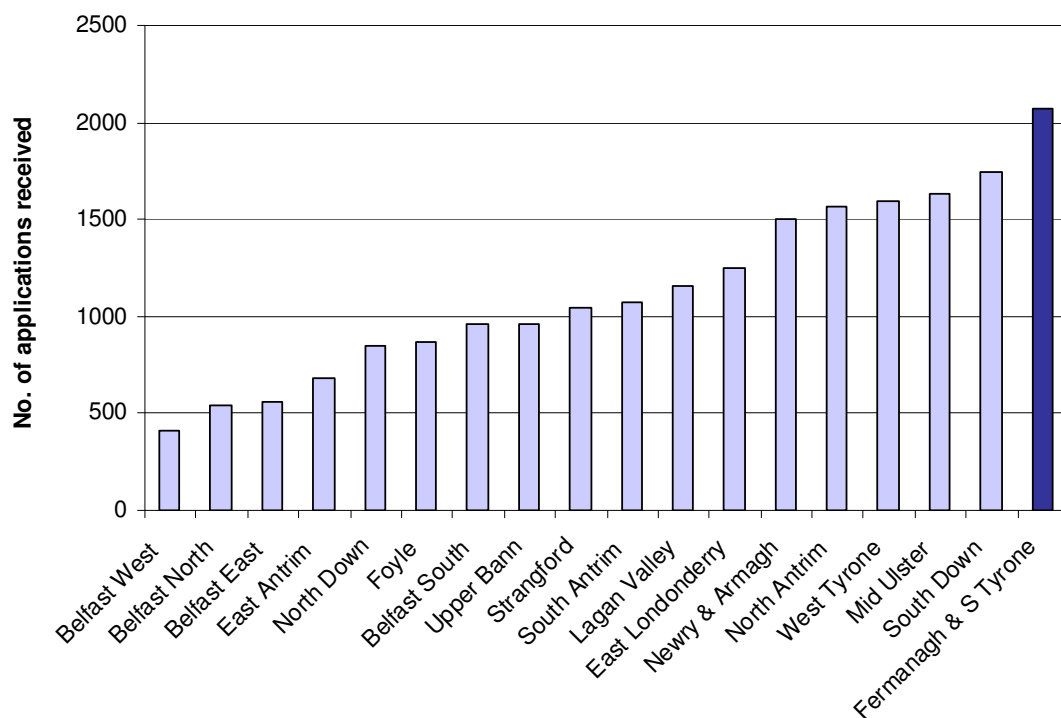
### *Planning applications*

In 2008/09, there were 2,069 new planning applications received for the Fermanagh and South Tyrone area, representing 10.1% of all applications received in Northern Ireland.<sup>25</sup>

Fermanagh and South Tyrone was the Constituency with the highest number of planning applications in 2008/09.

This information is not available at ward level.

**Chart 28: Number of planning applications by Constituency, 2008/09**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Planning Service, Department of Environment (DoE))

<sup>25</sup> Applications received also include withdrawn applications.

### *Planning Decisions*

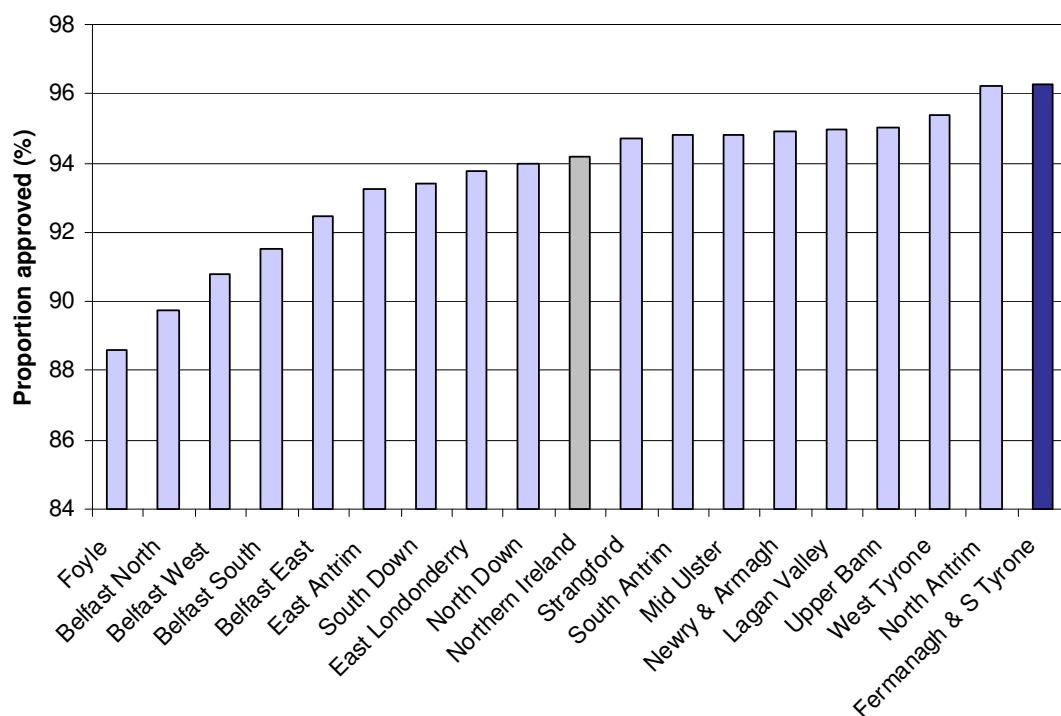
Decisions were made on a total of 2,536<sup>26</sup> planning applications for the Fermanagh and South Tyrone area during 2008/09, 96.3% of which were approved.<sup>27</sup>

A slightly higher proportion of applications were approved in Fermanagh and South Tyrone compared to the Northern Ireland proportion of 94.2%.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone was the Constituency with the highest proportion of approvals in 2008/09.

This information is not available at ward level.

**Chart 29: Proportion of planning applications approved by Constituency, 2008**



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Planning Service, DoE)

<sup>26</sup> Note that the number of decisions is higher than the number of planning applications received as this includes applications from previous years.

<sup>27</sup> Excludes withdrawn applications. The number and per cent of applications approved is based on the number of decisions issued in the same year.

## 7. CRIME

This section presents information on the overall recorded crime rate in Fermanagh and South Tyrone and breaks this down further into violent crime, burglary, theft and criminal damage. Information on anti-social behaviour rates is also presented in this section. These figures relate to where the offence occurred rather than where the offender was from.

### Overall Crime rate

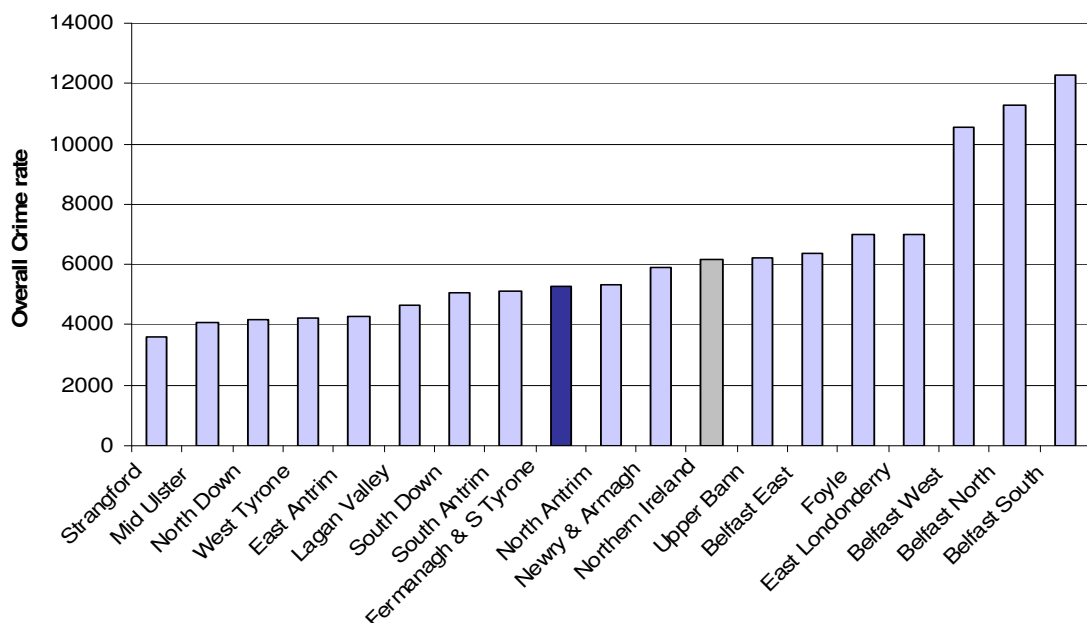
In 2009/10, a total of 5,347 offences were recorded in Fermanagh and South Tyrone, representing 4.4% of all offences recorded in Northern Ireland. This equates to an overall crime rate of 5,272 per 100,000 persons.

The overall crime rate for Fermanagh and South Tyrone was much lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 6,149 per 100,000 persons.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone was the Constituency with the 9<sup>th</sup> lowest crime rate.

Overall crime rates per 100,000 persons were lowest in the wards of Donagh (1,471), Derrylin (1,498) and Brookeborough (1,660) and highest in the wards of Portora (30,741), Mullaghmore (17,342) and Devenish (12,464).

**Chart 30: Crime rate per 100,000 persons by Constituency, 2009/10**



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

## Crime Rates by type - violent crime, burglary, theft and criminal damage

Rates of violent crime, burglary, theft and criminal damage were lower in Fermanagh and South Tyrone than the Northern Ireland rates.

**Table 2: Crime Rates by type of crime, 2009/10**

	Fermanagh & South Tyrone		Northern Ireland
	Rate	Rank*	Rate
<b>Violent Crime</b>	1,446	11	1,865
<b>Burglary</b>	599	11	709
<b>Theft</b>	1,429	6	1,499
<b>Criminal Damage</b>	1,290	10	1,490

\*1=highest crime rate, 18=lowest crime rate

Source: NISRA, NINIS

### *Violent Crime*

In 2009/10, the violent crime rate for Fermanagh and South Tyrone was 1,446 per 100,000 persons and was lower than the Northern Ireland rate. Violent crime rates were lowest in the wards of Donagh (204), Derrylin (269) and Brookeborough (270) and highest in the wards of Portora (8,584), Mullaghmore (5,997) and Devenish (4,652).

### *Burglary*

In 2009/10, the burglary rate for Fermanagh and South Tyrone was 599 per 100,000 persons and was lower than the Northern Ireland rate. Where available, burglary rates were lowest in the wards of Maguires Bridge (222), Lisbellaw (229) and Ballinamallard (261) and highest in the wards of Portora (1,981), Aughnacloy (1,922) and Drumglass (1,252).

### *Theft*

In 2009/10, the theft rate for Fermanagh and South Tyrone was 1,429 per 100,000 persons and was lower than the Northern Ireland rate. Theft rates were lowest in the wards of Derrylin (461), Moygashel (503) and Ballygawley (561) and highest in the wards of Portora (10,271), Mullaghmore (4,417) and Ballysaggart (3,336).

### *Criminal Damage*

In 2009/10, the criminal damage rate for Fermanagh and South Tyrone was 1,290 per 100,000 persons and was lower than the Northern Ireland rate. Criminal damage rates were lowest in the wards of Derrylin (192), Donagh (204) and Brookeborough (232) and highest in the wards of Portora (7,557), Mullaghmore (4,579) and Ballysaggart (3,098).

## Anti-social Behaviour

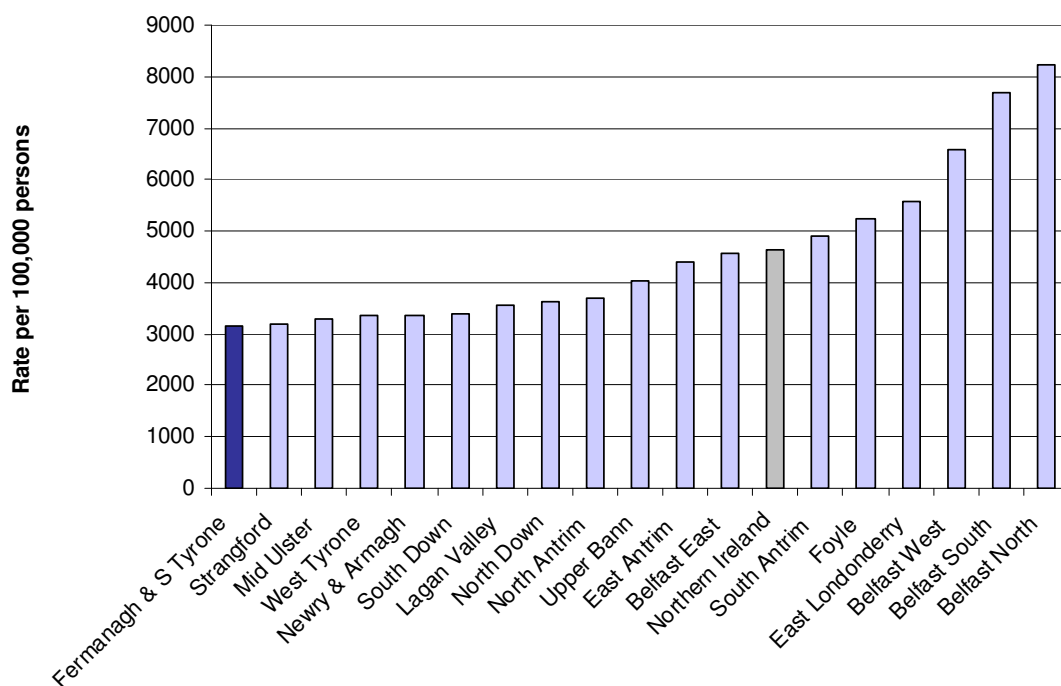
In 2009/10, there were 3,196 incidents of anti-social behaviour in Fermanagh and South Tyrone. This equates to a rate of 3,151 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents was lower in Fermanagh and South Tyrone when compared to the overall Northern Ireland rate of 4,625 per 100,000 persons.

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

Anti-social behaviour incident rates per 100,000 persons were lowest in the wards of Belcoo and Garrison (474), Florence Court and Kinawley (531), and Derrylin (614) and highest in the wards of Portora (20,543), Mullaghmore (10,494) and Devenish (9,248).

**Chart 31: Rates of Anti-social Behaviour per 100,000 persons by Constituency, 2009/10**



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

## 8. DEPRIVATION & POVERTY

This section presents information from the Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010 and on the number of people claiming benefits.

### **Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure**

The Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure (NIMDM) 2010 identifies small concentrations of multiple deprivation across Northern Ireland. Summaries at Constituency level consisting of five measures are also produced. The following contains the summary information for Fermanagh and South Tyrone.

#### *Extent*

Fermanagh and South Tyrone has an Extent of 5%. This means that 5% of people living in Fermanagh and South Tyrone live in the most<sup>28</sup> deprived Super Output Areas<sup>29</sup> in Northern Ireland. Fermanagh and South Tyrone is the Constituency ranked 17 out of 18 in terms of Extent.

#### *Income Deprivation Scale*

The Income Deprivation Scale shows that there are 22,741 people in Fermanagh and South Tyrone experiencing Income Deprivation (*defined as being in receipt of income-related benefits/tax credits*). Fermanagh and South Tyrone is the Constituency ranked 11 out of 18 on this measure of deprivation.

#### *Percentage of the total population Income Deprived*

22% of those living in Fermanagh and South Tyrone are income deprived. Fermanagh and South Tyrone is ranked 10 out of 18 on this measure of deprivation.

#### *Employment Deprivation Scale*

The Employment Deprivation Scale shows that 6,517 people in Fermanagh and South Tyrone are experiencing employment deprivation (*defined as being in receipt of employment-related benefits or on a government training programme*). Fermanagh and South Tyrone is ranked 11 out of 18 on this measure of deprivation.

#### *Percentage of working age population Employment Deprived*

11% of working age people in Fermanagh and South Tyrone are employment deprived. Fermanagh and South Tyrone is ranked 12 out of 18 on this measure of deprivation.

---

<sup>28</sup> *Most deprived* is defined as within the first 30% most deprived areas, including all of the population in the 10% most deprived SOAs, and a proportion of the population from the next two deciles (i.e. the next 20%) on a sliding scale.

<sup>29</sup> A geography designed for the collection of small area statistics with similar population sizes.



**Table 3: NIMDM 2010 for the Constituency of Fermanagh and South Tyrone**

Measure	Score	Rank*
Extent (%)	5	17
Income Deprived Scale	22,741	11
% of total population Income Deprived	22	10
Employment Deprived Scale	6,517	11
% of working age population Employment Deprived	11	12

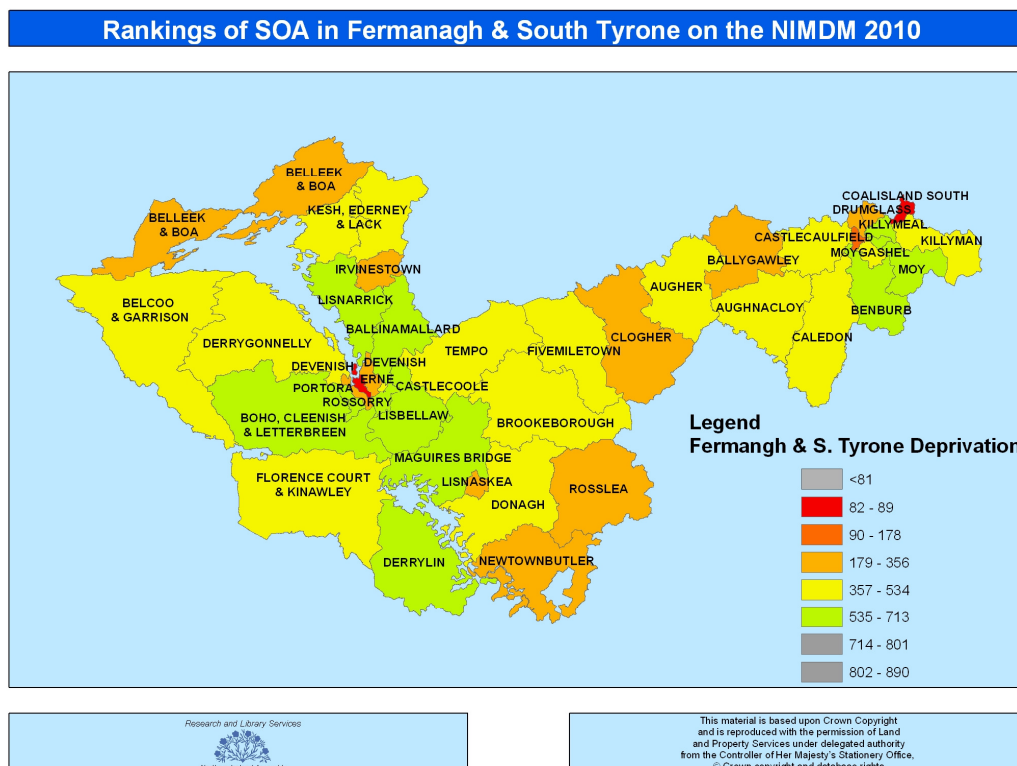
\*1=most deprived, 18=least deprived

Source: NISRA, NINIS (NIMDM 2010)

### Deprivation within Fermanagh and South Tyrone

The most deprived areas in Fermanagh and South Tyrone were within the wards of Devenish and Coalisland South which were ranked in the 10% most deprived areas in Northern Ireland.

No area in Fermanagh and South Tyrone ranked in the 10% least deprived areas in Northern Ireland.



Source: NISRA, NINIS (NIMDM 2010)

## Benefit Claimants

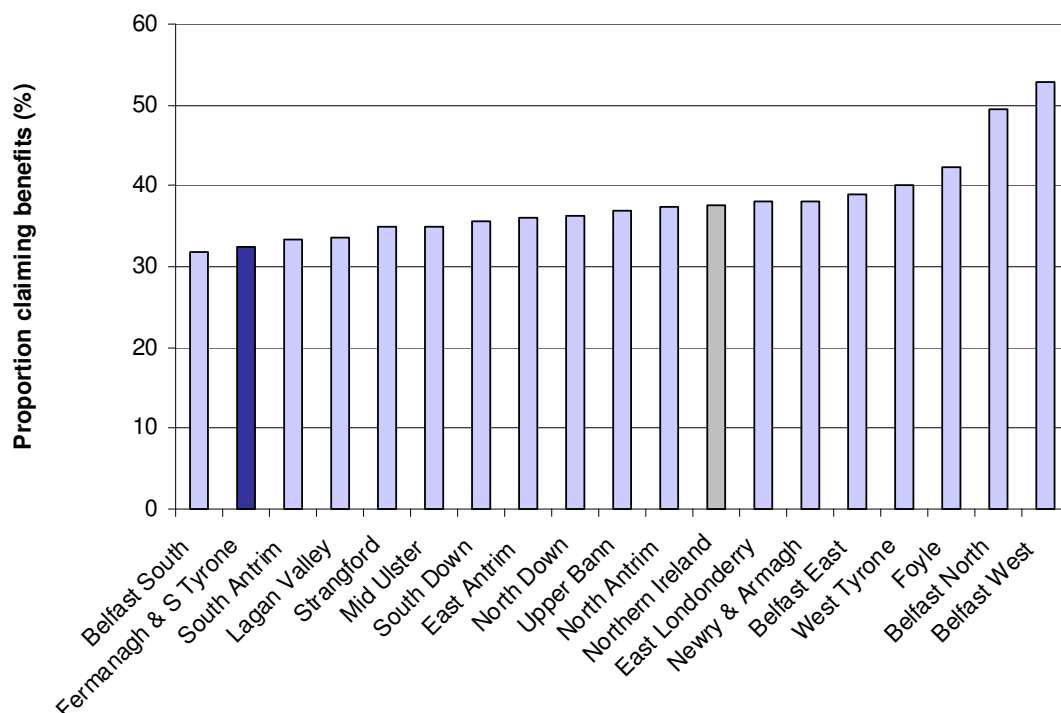
As at April 2010, there were 25,835 people in Fermanagh and South Tyrone claiming at least one benefit. This equates to 32.4% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming at least one benefit.

A lower proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Fermanagh and South Tyrone were claiming at least one benefit compared to the Northern Ireland figure of 37.4%.

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

The lowest proportions of benefit claimants were concentrated in the wards of Lisbellaw (17.6%), Belcoo and Garrison (18.3%) and Derrylin (18.4%) and the highest proportions were concentrated in the wards of Devenish (45.7%), Portora (35.7%) and Irvinestown (34.4%).<sup>30</sup>

**Chart 32: Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming at least one benefit by Constituency, April 2010**



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

<sup>30</sup> Ward figures calculated as a proportion of total population using 2008 mid-year estimates.

### *Income support*

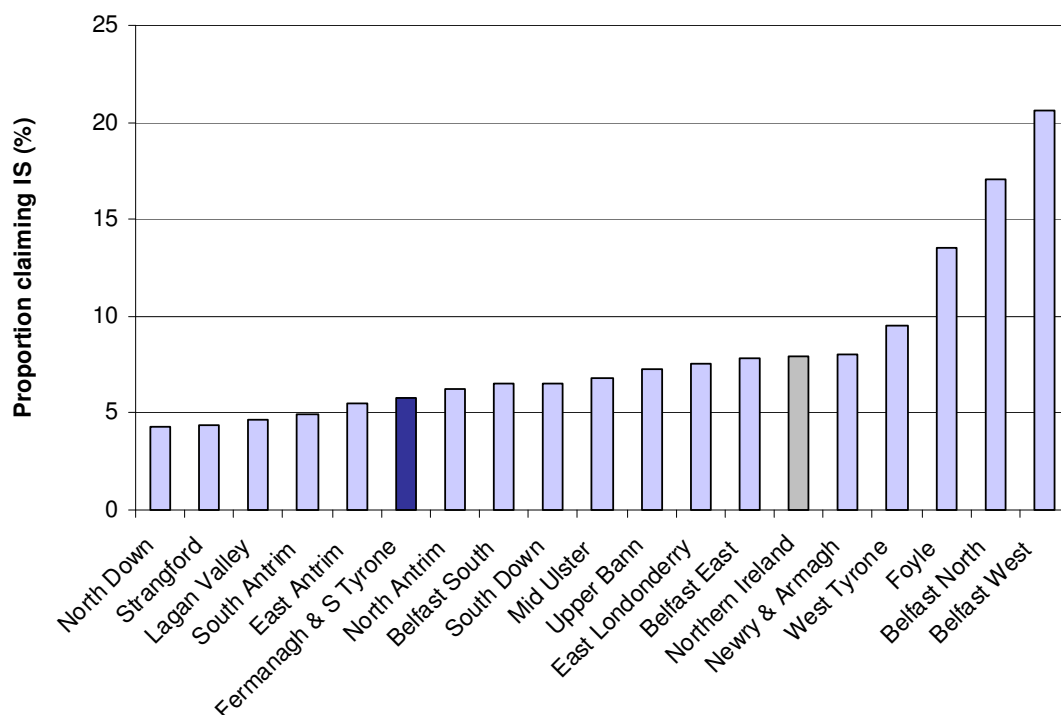
As at February 2010, there were 3,652 people claiming Income Support. This equates to 5.8% of all working age constituents claiming this benefit.

A slightly lower proportion of working age people living in Fermanagh and South Tyrone were claiming Income Support compared to the Northern Ireland figure of 8.0%.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone was the Constituency with the 6<sup>th</sup> lowest proportion of Income Support claimants.

The lowest proportions of Income Support claimants were concentrated in the wards of Lisnarrick (0.9%), Ballinamallard (1.6%) and Derrylin (1.6%) while the highest proportions were concentrated in the wards of Devenish (9.5%), Ballysaggart (8.6%) and Drumglass (7.1%).<sup>31</sup>

**Chart 33: Proportion of working age population claiming Income Support by Constituency, February 2010**



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

<sup>31</sup> Ward figures calculated as a proportion of total population using 2008 mid-year estimates.

### *Housing Benefit*

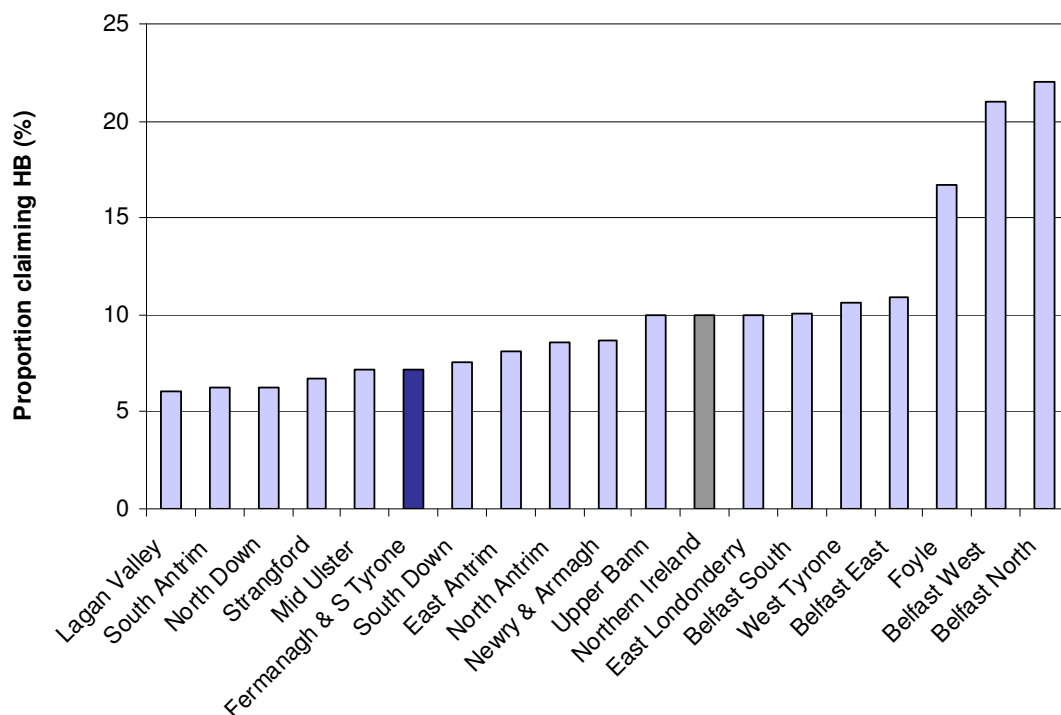
As at May 2009, there were 5,724 people claiming Housing Benefit. This equates to 7.2% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming this benefit.

There was little difference in the proportion of people living in Fermanagh and South Tyrone claiming Housing Benefit and the Northern Ireland figure of 7.8%.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone was the Constituency with the 6<sup>th</sup> lowest proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming Housing Benefit.

The lowest proportions of Housing Benefit claimants were concentrated in the wards of Lisnarrick (1.7%), Donagh (1.8%), Castlecaulfield (2.4%) and Florencecourt and Kinawley (2.4%) and the highest proportions were concentrated in the wards of Devenish (14.5%), Irvinestown (13.4%) and Ballysaggart (12.9%).<sup>32</sup>

**Chart 34: Proportion of those aged 16+ claiming Housing Benefit by Constituency, May 2009**



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

<sup>32</sup> Ward figures calculated as a proportion of total population using 2008 mid-year estimates.

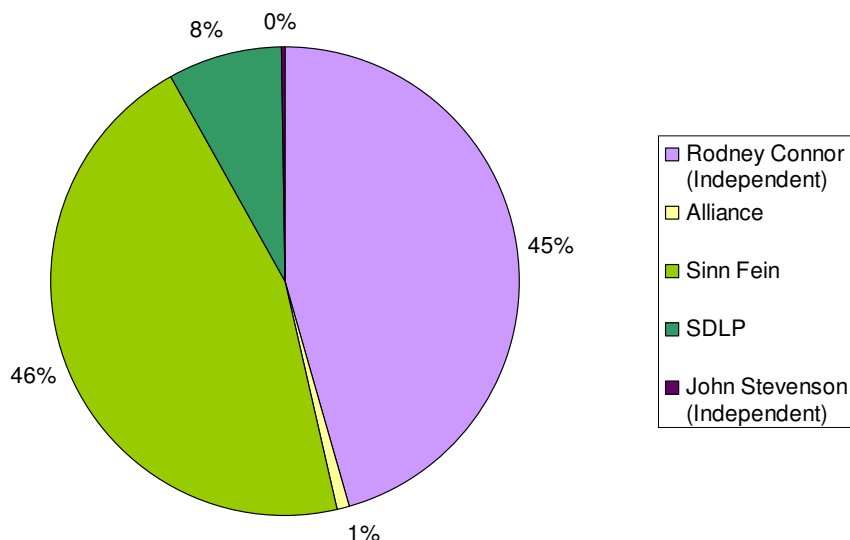
## 9. ELECTION RESULTS

This section presents information on the 2010 Westminster Election Results and the 2007 Assembly Election Results.

### 2010 Westminster Election Results

In Fermanagh and South Tyrone, 67,908 people were eligible to vote in the 2010 Westminster Elections. 46,803 valid votes were cast, a turnout of 68.9%.<sup>33</sup> Turnout for Fermanagh and South Tyrone was higher than the Northern Ireland turnout of 56.7%. Sinn Féin received the majority of votes in the Constituency with 21,304 votes. As a result, Michelle Gildernew was elected to represent Fermanagh and South Tyrone.

**Chart 35: 2010 Westminster Election Results**



Candidate (*elected)	Votes	Party
Michelle Gildernew*	21,304	Sinn Féin
Rodney Connor	21,300	Independent
Fearghal McKinney	3,574	SDLP (Social Democratic & Labour Party)
Vasundhara Kamble	437	Alliance
John Stevenson	188	Independent

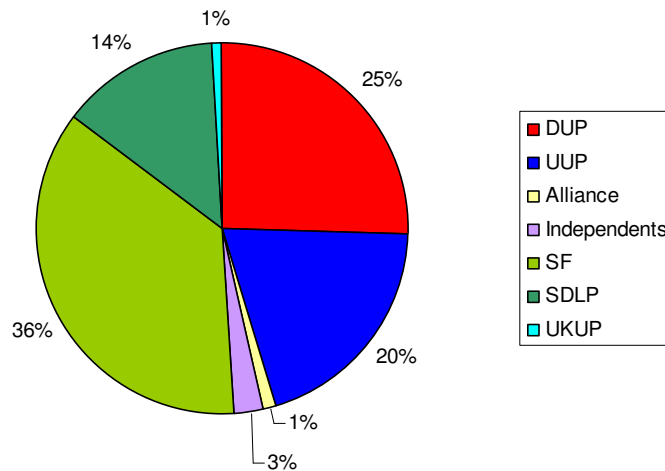
Source: The Electoral Office for Northern Ireland

<sup>33</sup> Excludes invalid votes, n = 263.

## 2007 Assembly Election Results

In Fermanagh and South Tyrone, 65,826 people were eligible to vote in the 2007 Assembly Elections. 46,442 valid votes were cast, a turnout of 70.6%.<sup>34</sup> Turnout for Fermanagh and South Tyrone was higher than the Northern Ireland turnout of 62.3%. Sinn Féin and the DUP won 2 seats each while the UUP and SDLP won 1 seat each.

**Chart 36: 2007 Assembly Election Results**



Candidate (*elected)	1 <sup>st</sup> pref votes	Party
Arlene Foster*	7,138	Democratic Unionist Party (DUP)
Michelle Gildernew*	7,026	Sinn Féin
Tom Elliott*	6,603	Ulster Unionist Party (UUP)
Gerry McHugh*	5,103	Sinn Féin
Sean Lynch	4,704	Sinn Féin
Maurice [Lord] Morrow*	4,700	DUP
Tommy Gallagher*	4,440	Social Democratic & Labour Party (SDLP)
Kenneth Donaldson	2,531	UUP
Vincent Currie	2,043	SDLP
Gerry McGeough	814	Independent
Allan Leonard	521	Alliance
Michael McManus	431	Independent
Robert McCartney	388	UK Unionist Party

*Source: The Electoral Office for Northern Ireland*

<sup>34</sup> Excludes invalid votes, n = 403.





**Northern Ireland  
Assembly**

This document has been produced by Research & Library Services for the benefit of Assembly members and their staff.

For further information please contact:

Research & Library Services  
Northern Ireland Assembly  
Stormont  
Belfast BT4 3XX  
Phone: 028 9041 8320  
Fax: 028 9052 1922