

Summary of Statistics Detailing the Moor Local Area



Map produced under NIMA (MoU – OFMDFM agreement ES & LA 200.1 and for purposes of DCSDC Community Planning only.

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Introduction

The Reform of Public Administration (RPA) and the birth of the new Council area, Derry City and Strabane District Council (DCSDC), led to the District Electoral Areas Commissioner for Northern Ireland grouping the new local government wards, within new council areas, for the purposes of elections to local councils. As a result DCSDC has the following seven District Electoral Areas (DEAs):

- Ballyarnett
- Derg
- Faughan
- Foyle side
- Sperrin
- The Moor
- Waterside

With the existence of these seven DEAs, it has been agreed to proceed with seven new Local Community Plans on this geographic basis with the addition of an eighth Local Plan that covers the needs of residents in the geographic area of Strabane town.

The Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) are currently in the process of compiling official key statistics that profile these DEAs. This process is not yet complete and official guidance on how these can be completed will be available once the statistics are verified.

Approximated Local Area Statistics

In the interim, we have provided statistics that approximate the eight local areas that will be required to produce Local Community plans within the context of DCSDC overall Community Plan.

This has been achieved through a process of aggregating data from 'Small Area' (SA) statistical geographies up into the DEAs within which the SA is nested. The correlation between SA and 'parent' 'DEA' has been estimated using the Central Postcode Directory and a cross tabulation of postcodes within SA and DEA.

There are 328 SA geographies within DCSDC, which is itself divided up into seven DEAs. Across NI the average size of the SA is 400 people and 155 households although they range in size from 59 households and 98 people to 988 households and 3,072 people.

The physical size of SA varies greatly and is dependent on their location. Where possible they have regular shapes and follow existing features (i.e. roads, rivers, fence lines etc.).

In the vast majority of cases, a SA will nest wholly within a DEA but there will be cases in which a SA will straddle two neighbouring DEA. In such cases, the population in question has been proportioned using the weighting of postcodes, within the SA, between the two DEA in question.

Strabane Local Area Statistics

In terms of this report, separate data are produced for Strabane. Strabane is not a new DEA but rather it straddles both the Sperrin DEA and the Derg DEA. To produce a consistent series of data, Strabane Local Area statistics have been compiled by netting out statistical 'Settlement' data from the Derg and Sperrin DEA.

Those SA data that fall within the Derg DEA and Sperrin DEA areas, encapsulated by the Strabane settlement limits, have been captured to represent the population needs in the Strabane Local Area.

Data Sources

The vast majority of data in this report are compiled from the 2011 Census of Population. The nature and coverage of the Census allows for detailed data to be derived for populations in small local areas. Social surveys simply cannot provide this level of detail and, therefore, the Census and a few administrative databases are the only resources available to report on small geographic areas on a consistent basis cross a wider geography.

2011 Census definitions used in this report can be found via the link below:

[2011 Census Definitions](#)

Accuracy

This report is an approximation of the population in the DEA / Local Area in question. Differences will exist between these data and those that NISRA will produce, primarily due to the allocation of SA data that straddle two adjoining DEA. For this report, this allocation has been proportion based upon the relative weights of the frequencies of Postcodes within the two DEA.

Any future NISRA data will be more precise and will be based on headcount and actual number of residents within a certain area, most likely through specific geo-referencing techniques.

NISRA have produced some headline population estimates for DEAs from the 2011 Census of Population. These are presented below along with those data approximated using the methodology outlined above.

Introduction: Table i – Comparison of population estimates

	Local Area							
	Ballyarnett	Faughan	Foyleside	The Moor	Waterside	Derg	Sperrin	Strabane
Approximation of Local Area population	23,232	20,302	18,905	17,139	26,065	15,907	13,128	13,043
DEA population totals (NISRA)	23,423	18,757	18,659	17,184	27,560	17,934	24,176	-
Settlement population totals (NISRA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,172

Demographic Profile

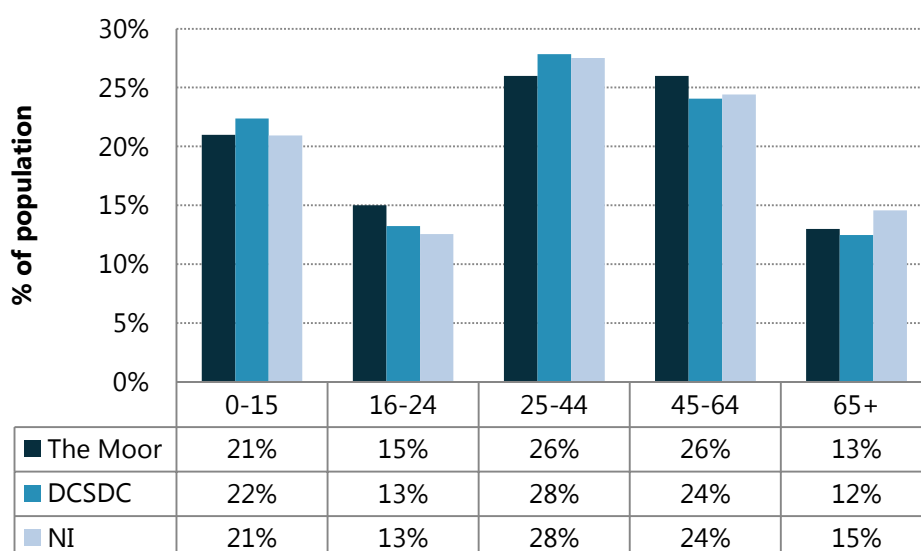
Latest mid-year population estimates (2014) indicate that 12% (17,400) of the DCSDC population reside in The Moor local area. Population estimates broken down below by age are taken from the 2011 Census of Population.

Table 1: Age profile - The Moor

Age profile	The Moor	
	Number	%
0-15	3,530	21%
16-24	2,500	15%
25-44	4,540	26%
45-64	4,380	26%
65+	2,190	13%
Total population	17,140	100%

Source: 2011 Census of Population, NISRA

Figure 1: Age profile - The Moor, DCSDC and NI



Those aged under 16 make up approximately 21% of The Moor's population, compared with rates of 22% and 21% for DCSDC and NI respectively. Those aged 16-

24 make up approximately 15% of The Moor population, compared with rates of 13% for DCSDC and NI respectively.

Approximately 13% of The Moor population are aged 65+, compared with 12% for DCSDC and 15% for NI.

Living Arrangements

Table 2: Living arrangements (16+) - The Moor

Living Arrangements		The Moor	
		Number	%
Living as a couple:	Married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership	3,940	29%
	Cohabiting	530	4%
Not living as a couple:	Single (never married or never registered in a same-sex civil partnership)	6,150	46%
	Married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership	150	1%
	Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)	1,020	8%
	Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	780	6%
	Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership	900	7%
All aged 16+		13,470	100%

Source: 2011 Census of Population, NISRA

Thirty-three per cent (33%) of those aged 16+ and living in a household, do so as a couple whilst 46% of residents are single.

Household Composition

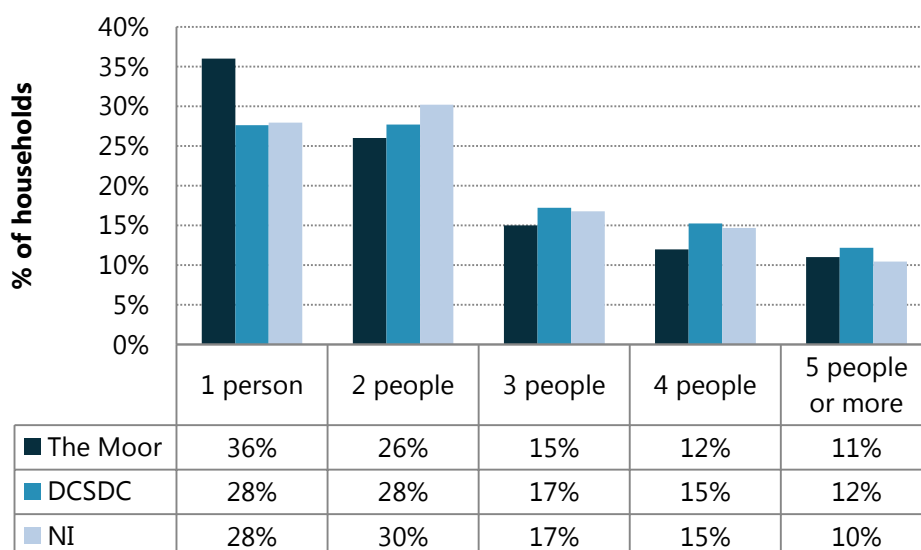
There are approximately 7,000 households in The Moor local area.

Table 3: Household composition - The Moor

Household composition	The Moor	
	Number	%
1 person	2,490	36%
2 people	1,790	26%
3 people	1,070	15%
4 people	870	12%
5 people or more	760	11%
Total households	6,990	100%

Source: 2011 Census of Population, NISRA

Figure 2: Household composition - The Moor, DCSDC and NI



The largest category of households within The Moor local area is that of '1 person' households. It is estimated that there were 2,490 such households in 2011 making up 36% of all households in The Moor. It is estimated that 11% or 760 of The Moor's households contain 5 people or more.

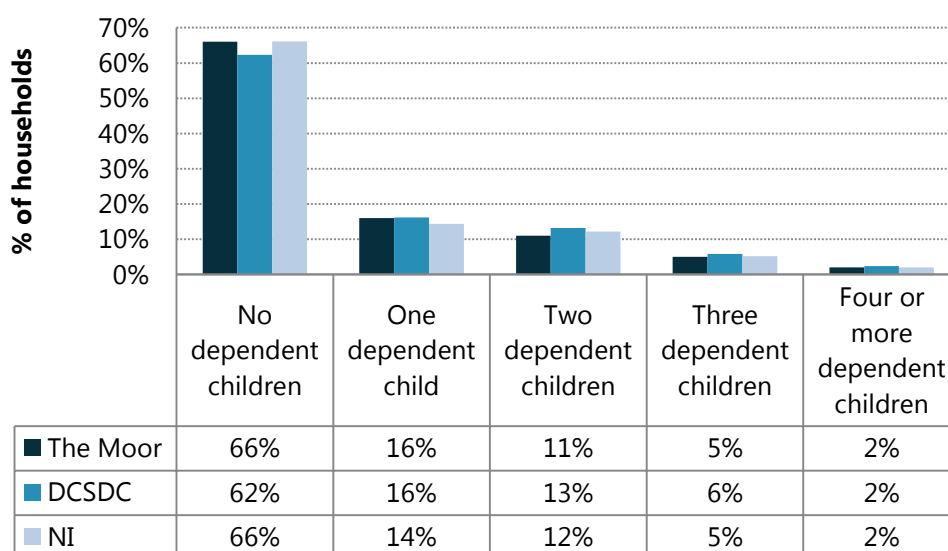
Dependent Children

Table 4: Households with dependent children - The Moor

Household status	The Moor	
	Number	%
No dependent children	4,630	66%
One dependent child	1,080	16%
Two dependent children	760	11%
Three dependent children	370	5%
Four or more dependent children	140	2%
All households	6,990	100%

Source: 2011 Census of Population, NISRA

Figure 3: Percentage of households with dependent children - The Moor, DCSDC and NI



Two thirds of households (66%) within The Moor have no dependent children living in them.

Lone Parent Households

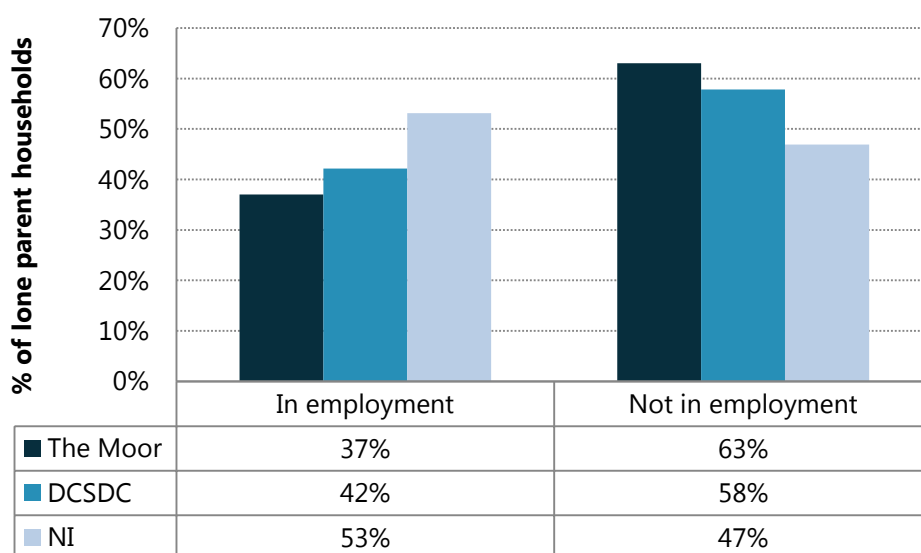
Table 5: Lone parent households by employment status

Lone parent employment status	The Moor	
	Number	%
In employment	430	37%
Not in employment	720	63%
All lone parent households	1,140	100%
% lone parent households in DEA	-	16%

Source: 2011 Census of Population, NISRA

Within The Moor, 1,140 households (16%) are estimated to be lone parent households, where the parent is aged between 16 and 74. Of these households, 37% of the lone parents were recorded as being in employment.

Figure 4: Percentage of lone parent households by employment status - The Moor, DCSDC and NI



Housing and Accommodation

Accommodation type

Analysis of all the household spaces, i.e. those usually with residents in them and those without usual residents is presented below in terms of accommodation type. Over two thirds of all households are either terraced (48%) or semi-detached (20%). One fifth of household spaces are flats (20%).

Table 6: Accommodation type - The Moor

Accommodation type	The Moor	
	Number	%
Detached	670	9%
Semi-detached	1,470	20%
Terraced	3,550	48%
Flats	1,450	20%
Converted or shared house	200	3%
Commercial building	40	1%
Mobile / temporary	0	0%
All household spaces	7,390	100%

Source: 2011 Census of Population, NISRA

Central Heating Type

Given the lack of gas infrastructure in the region in 2011, oil central heating was the most common form of household heating with the 66% of households relying on oil for their heating. It is estimated that 10% of households had access to more than one type of heating system.

Table 7: Type of central heating - The Moor

Central Heating type	The Moor	
	Number	%
No central heating	40	1%
Gas central heating	670	10%
Electric (including storage heaters) central heating	560	8%
Oil central heating	4,630	66%
Solid fuel (foexample wood, coal) central heating	340	5%
Other central heating	60	1%
Two or more types of central heating	680	10%
Total Households	6,990	100%

Source: 2011 Census of Population, NISRA

Household Tenure

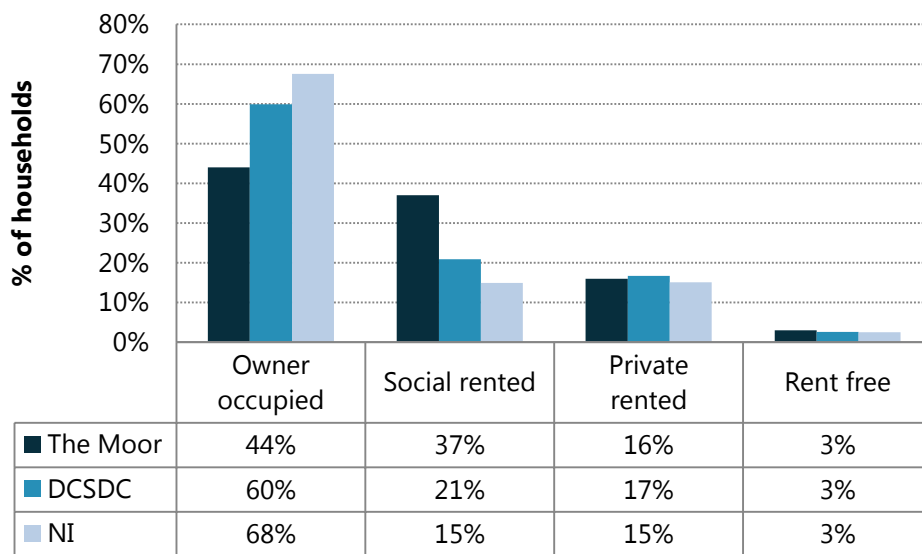
Over two fifths of households in The Moor local area are owned outright or with the help of a mortgage or loan (44%). Over a third of households (37%) are rented through the social sector.

Table 8: Tenure - The Moor

Tenure	The Moor	
	Number	%
Owner occupied	3,050	44%
Social rented	2,600	37%
Private rented	1,110	16%
Rent free	220	3%
Total Households	6,990	100%

Source: 2011 Census of Population, NISRA

Figure 5: Percentage of households by tenure status - The Moor, DCSDC and NI



Health

General Health

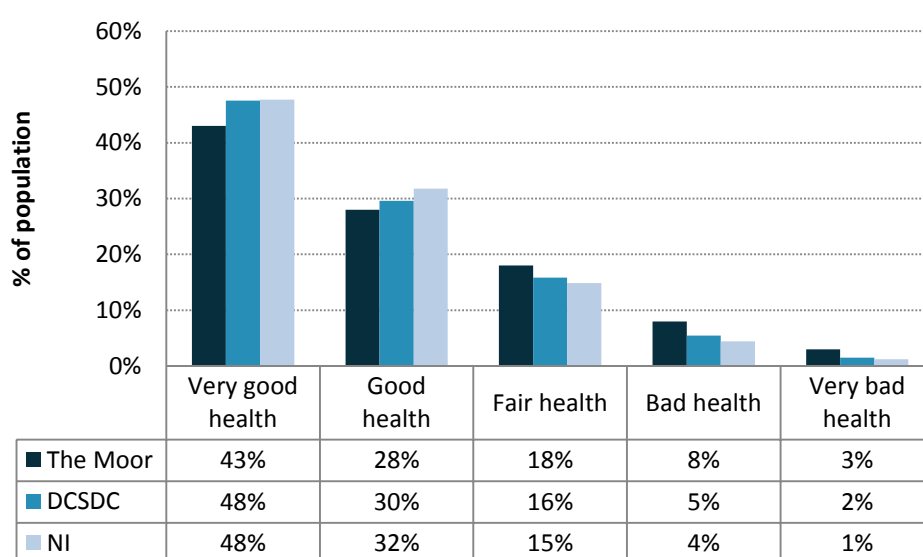
The general consensus on residents' own general health is a positive one in The Moor local area. Almost half of residents (43%) described their general health as 'very good' with 71% describing their health as either 'very good' or 'good'.

Table 9: General health - The Moor

General health	The Moor	
	Number	%
Very good health	7,390	43%
Good health	4,750	28%
Fair health	3,120	18%
Bad health	1,420	8%
Very bad health	460	3%
All usual residents	17,140	100%

Source: 2011 Census of Population, NISRA

Figure 6: General health - The Moor, DCSDC and NI



Long-Term Health Problem or Disability

In keeping with the prevalence of good general health, 71% of residents in The Moor reported that their day-to-day activities were not limited due to a long-term health problem or disability. This left over a fifth of residents (30%) reporting some degree of limitation with 20% indicating that their day-to-day activities were limited a lot.

Table 10: Long-term health problem or disability- The Moor

Limitation	The Moor	
	Number	%
Day-to-day activities limited a lot	3,360	20%
Day-to-day activities limited a little	1,630	10%
Day-to-day activities not limited	12,150	71%
All usual residents	17,140	100%

Source: 2011 Census of Population, NISRA

Type of long-term condition

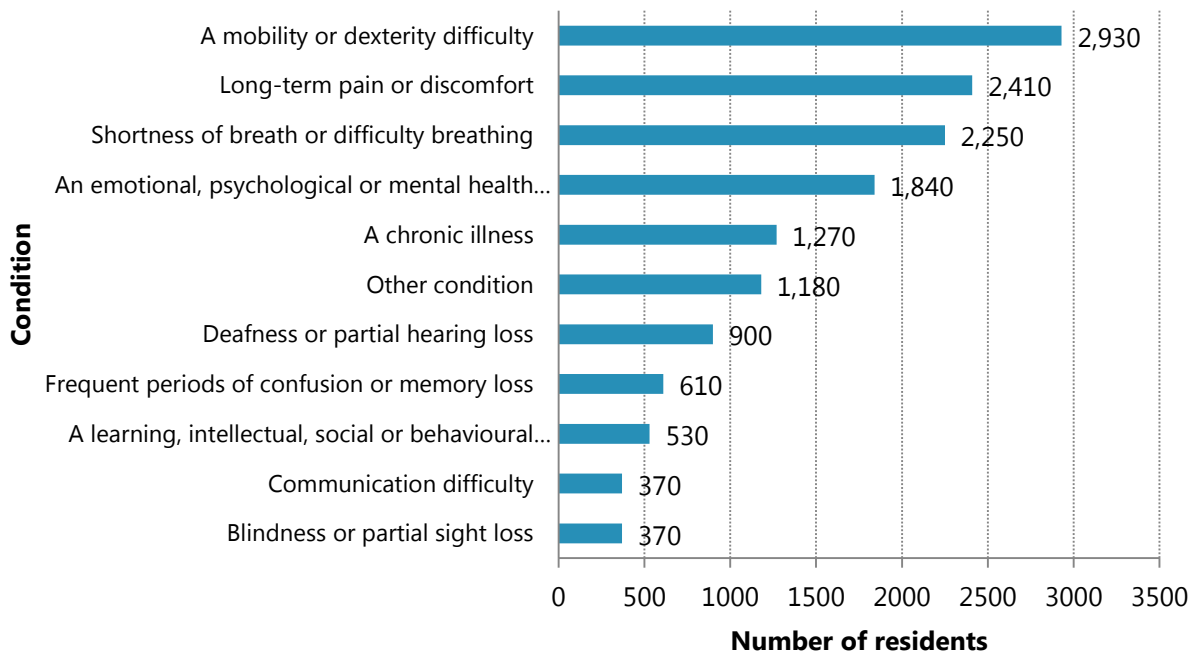
The most common type of long-term condition was one relating to difficulties associated with mobility or dexterity (17%). It is estimated that 14% of residents in The Moor local area reported that they suffered from long-term pain or discomfort.

Table 11: Type of long-term condition - The Moor

Condition	The Moor	
	Number	%
Deafness or partial hearing loss	900	5%
Blindness or partial sight loss	370	2%
Communication difficulty	360	2%
A mobility or dexterity difficulty	2,930	17%
A learning, intellectual, social or behavioural difficulty	530	3%
An emotional, psychological or mental health condition	1,840	11%
Long-term pain or discomfort	2,410	14%
Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing	2,250	13%
Frequent periods of confusion or memory loss	610	4%
A chronic illness	1,270	7%
Other condition	1,180	7%
No condition	10,470	61%
All usual residents	17,140	100%

Source: 2011 Census of Population, NISRA

Figure 7: Prevalence of long-term conditions - The Moor.



Education

Highest level of qualification (16+)

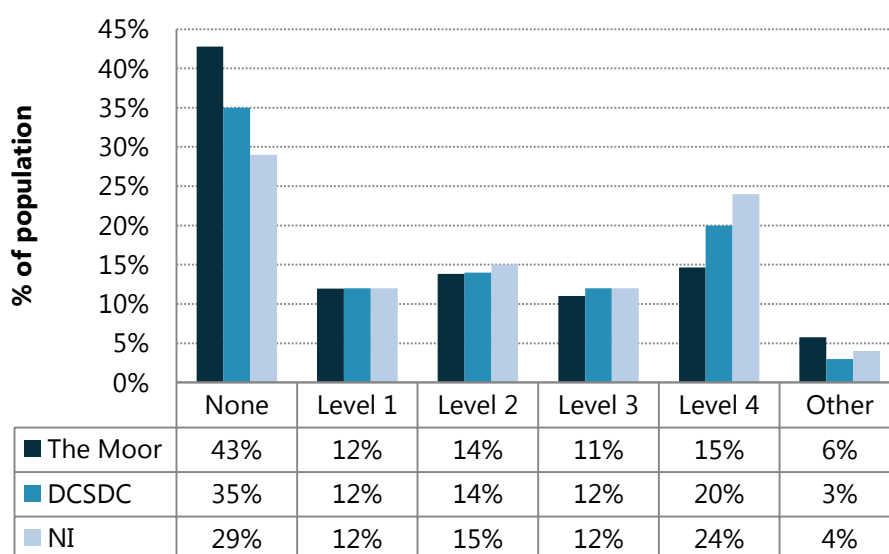
Just over two fifths (43%) of residents in The Moor local area do not have any qualifications whilst 15% of residents have achieved a 'level 4' qualification.

Table 12: Highest level of qualification (16+) - The Moor

Level of qualification	The Moor	
	Number	%
None	5,820	43%
Level 1	1,620	12%
Level 2	1,880	14%
Level 3	1,500	11%
Level 4	1,990	15%
Other	780	6%
All usual residents (16+)	13,600	100%

Source: 2011 Census of Population, NISRA

Figure 8: Highest level of qualification (16+) - The Moor, DCSDC and NI



Highest level of qualification (16-24)

Attainment of formal qualifications can be found to be related to age, with a general trend in which attainment tapers off with an older profile of residents. Analysis of younger people within The Moor portrays a different picture in the attainment of formal qualifications.

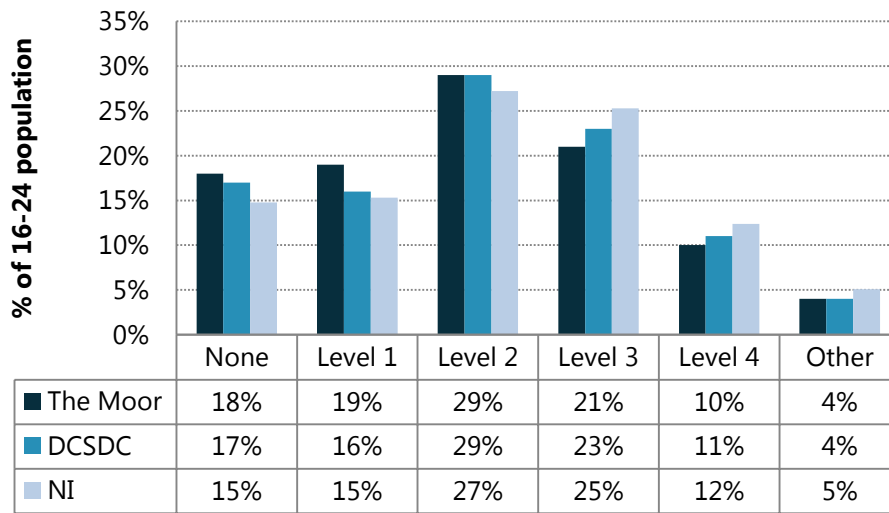
Nearly a fifth (18%) of residents, aged 16-24 in The Moor, do not have any qualifications. Ten per cent of these younger residents have achieved a 'level 4' qualification.

Table 13: Highest level of qualification (16-24) - The Moor

Level of qualification	The Moor	
	Number	%
None	440	18%
Level 1	460	19%
Level 2	730	29%
Level 3	520	21%
Level 4	250	10%
Other	100	4%
All usual residents (16-24)	2,500	100%

Source: 2011 Census of Population, NISRA

Figure 9: Highest level of qualification (16-24) - The Moor, DCSDC and NI.



Economic Activity

The data below are based on those from the 2011 Census of Population. In many instances, whilst the 'story' of the local area, in terms of economic activity, occupation and industry still has relevance in 2016, please be aware that, in general, the unemployment profile of DCSDC has improved since reaching a recent peak in the summer of 2013.

According to the 2011 Census, 53% of the residents in The Moor local area were economically active i.e. they were actively engaged in the labour market either by working or were seeking and ready to work.

Table 14: Economic status (16-74) - The Moor

Economic status		The Moor	
		Number	%
Economically active	Employee: Part-time	1,530	12%
	Employee: Full-time	2,670	21%
	Self-employed	580	5%
	Unemployed	1,330	11%
	Full-time student	520	4%
Economically inactive	Retired	1,410	11%
	Student	1,010	8%
	Looking after home / family	850	7%
	Long-term sick or disabled	2,060	16%
	Other	630	5%
All aged 16-74		12,600	100%

Source: 2011 Census of Population, NISRA

Figure 10: Economic Activity (16-74) - The Moor, DCSDC and NI

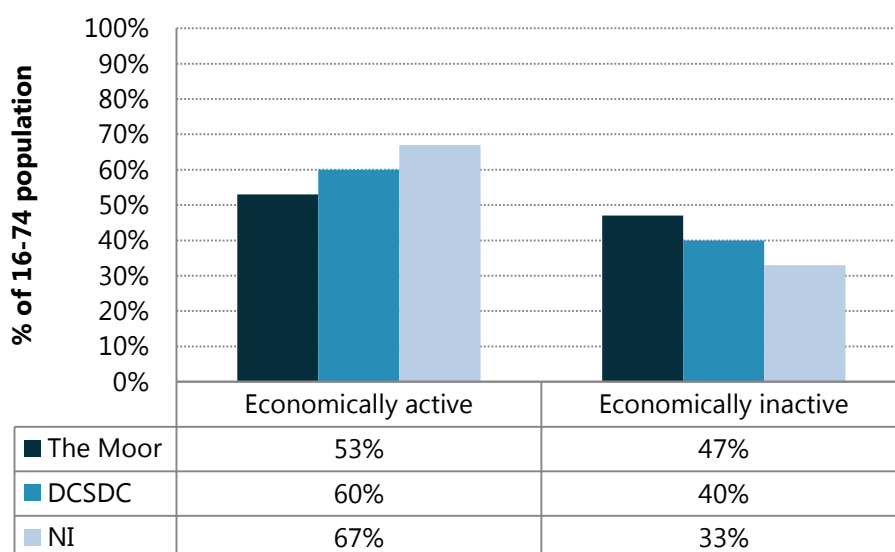


Table 15: Occupation - The Moor, DCSDC and NI

Occupation	The Moor		DCSDC	NI
	Number	%	%	%
Managers, directors and senior officials	290	6%	7%	8%
Professional	690	13%	17%	17%
Associate professional and technical	390	8%	8%	9%
Administrative and secretarial	580	11%	12%	14%
Skilled trades	530	10%	13%	14%
Caring, leisure and other service	580	11%	10%	9%
Sales and customer service	930	18%	13%	10%
Process, plant and machine operatives	460	9%	9%	8%
Elementary	710	14%	11%	11%
All usual residents (16-74)	5,150	100%	100%	100%

Source: 2011 Census of Population, NISRA

Of those who are in employment in the The Moor local area, the profile of occupations is one which is similar to the council area as a whole. Twenty-seven per cent (27%) of those in employment are so in a managerial / professional and/or technical role compared with 32% in DCSDC and 34% in NI. A higher proportion of residents (18%), work within 'Sales and customer service' occupations in The Moor compared to 13% in DCSDC and 10% in NI.

Table 16: Industry of employment - The Moor, DCSDC and NI

Occupation	The Moor		DCSDC	NI
	Number	%	%	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	40	1%	2%	2%
Mining and quarrying	10	0%	0%	0%
Manufacturing	410	8%	9%	10%
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	20	0%	0%	0%
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	50	1%	1%	1%
Construction	280	5%	8%	8%
Wholesale and retail trade	970	19%	18%	18%
Transport and storage	220	4%	4%	4%
Accommodation and food activities	390	8%	6%	5%
Information and communication	190	4%	3%	3%
Financial and insurance activities	150	3%	3%	3%
Real estate activities	70	1%	1%	1%
Professional, scientific and technical	170	3%	3%	5%
Administrative and support service	360	7%	5%	4%
Public administration	260	5%	6%	8%
Education	540	10%	11%	9%
Human health and social work	740	14%	15%	14%
Other	300	6%	5%	5%
All usual residents (16-74)	5,150	100%	100%	100%

Source: 2011 Census of Population, NISRA

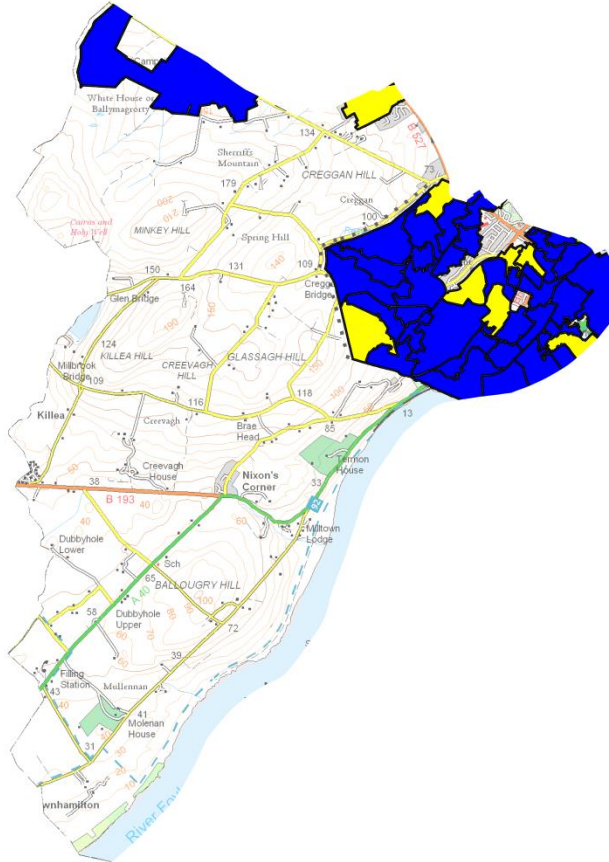
Just over two fifths (43%) of those who live in the The Moor local area relied on three industries for employment. Wholesale and retail trade accounts for 19% of

employment; Human health and Social work accounts for 14% and Education accounts for 10%. These industries are the three largest in DCSDC as a whole, in terms of employment (44%) and they accounted for 41% of employment in NI.

Appendix 1: Output Areas within The Moor local area that fall within the 20% most deprived OA's in Northern Ireland

Top 10% most deprived

11% - 20% most deprived



Map produced under NIMA (MoU – OFMDFM agreement ES & LA 200.1 and for purposes of DCSDC Community Planning only