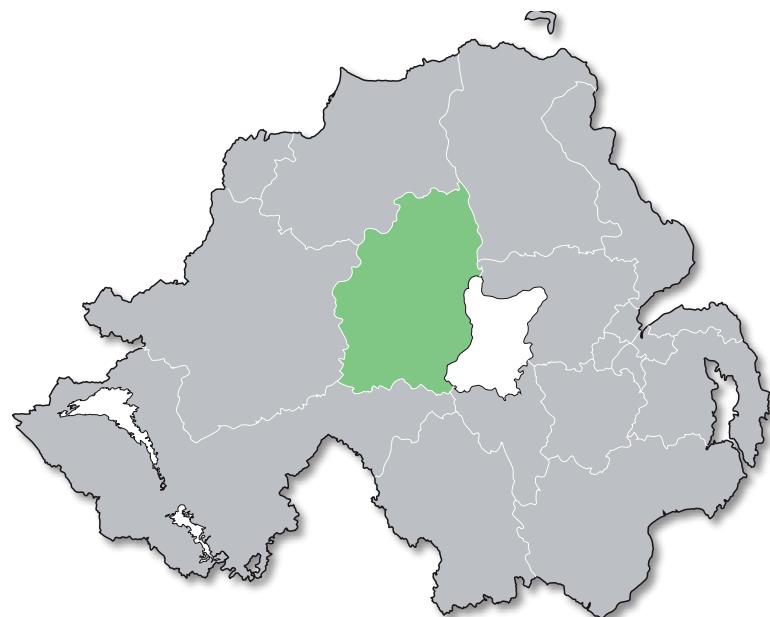




Constituency Profile

Mid Ulster - December 2013



About this Report

Welcome to the 2013 statistical profile of the Constituency of Mid Ulster produced by the Research and Information Service (RaSe) of the Northern Ireland Assembly. The profile is based on the new Constituency boundary which came into force following the May 2011 Assembly elections.

This report includes a demographic profile of Mid Ulster using 2011 Census data and indicators of Health, Education, the Labour Market, Low Income, Crime and Traffic and Travel. For each indicator, this profile presents:

- The most up-to-date information available for Mid Ulster;
- How Mid Ulster compares with the Northern Ireland average; and,
- How Mid Ulster compares with the other 17 Constituencies in Northern Ireland.

For a number of indicators, ward level data is provided demonstrating similarities and differences within the Constituency of Mid Ulster.

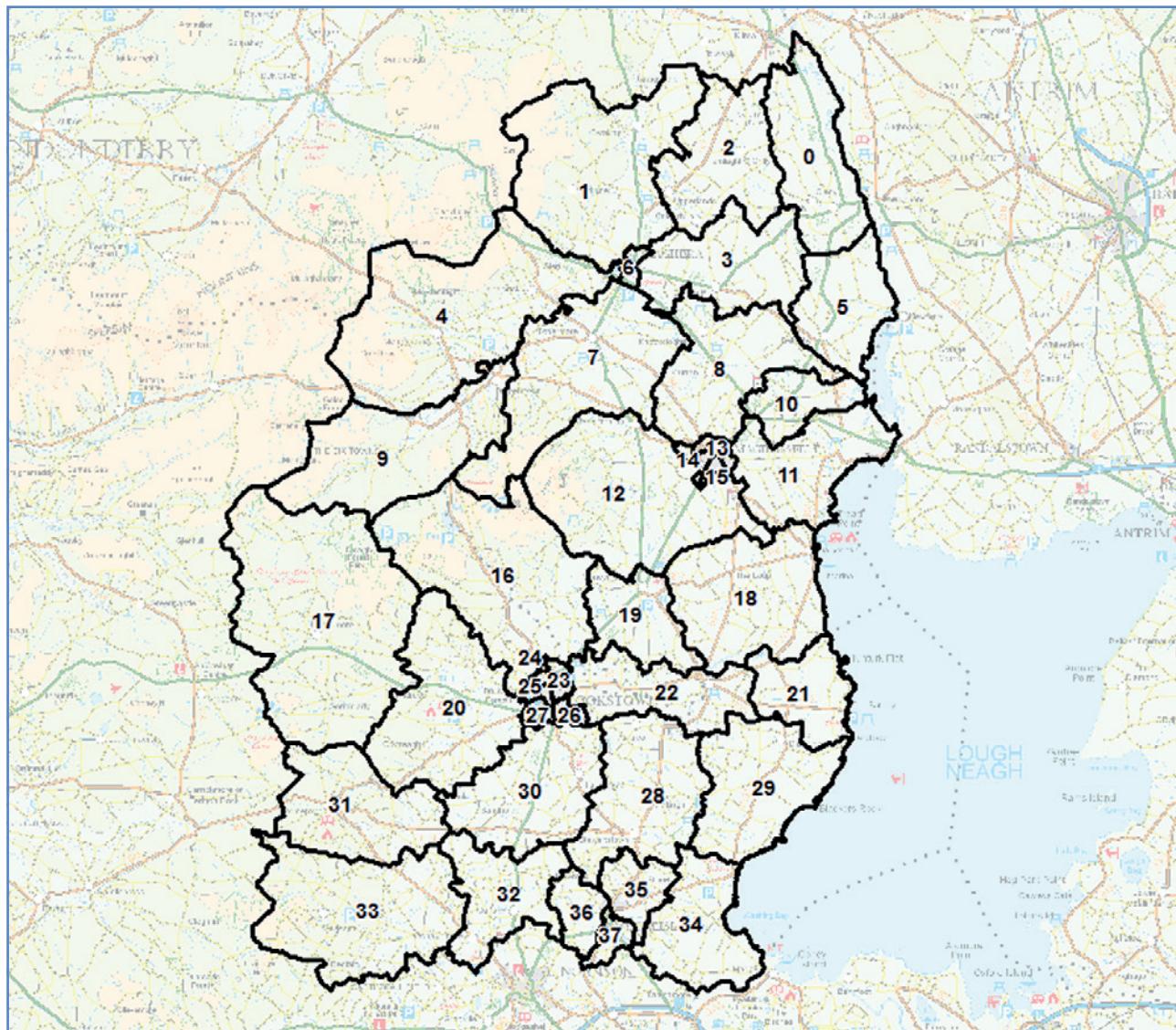
A summary table has been provided showing the latest available data for each indicator, as well as previous data, illustrating change over time.

Please note that the figures contained in this report may not be comparable with those in previous Constituency Profiles as government Departments sometimes revise figures and also rates have been re-calculated using the most up-to-date data available at the time of publishing, primarily the 2011 Census.

Most of the data used in this report has been obtained from NISRA'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>

A more detailed analysis of the results of the 2011 Census at Constituency level can be found at:
<http://www.niassembly.gov.uk/Documents/RaSe/Publications/2012/general/7013.pdf>

This report presents a statistical profile of the Constituency of Mid Ulster which comprises of the wards shown overleaf.



0	Valley	10	Castledawson	20	Oaklands	30	Sandholes
1	Swatragh	11	Ballymaguigan	21	Ardboe	31	Pomeroy
2	Upperlands	12	Lecumpher	22	Coagh	32	Donaghmore
3	Gulladuff	13	Glebe	23	Newbuildings	33	Altmore
4	Lower Glenshane	14	Town Parks West	24	Oldtown	34	Washing Bay
5	Bellaghy	15	Town Parks East	25	Tullagh	35	Coalisland North
6	Maghera	16	Lissan	26	Killymoon	36	Coalisland West and Newmills
7	Tobermore	17	Dunnamore	27	Gortallowry	37	Coalisland South
8	Knockloughrim	18	The Loop	28	Stewartstown		
9	Draperstown	19	Moneymore	29	Killycolpy		

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Summary Profile of Mid Ulster

Please note: The figures below may differ slightly from those contained in previous constituency profiles due to updates or revisions. Figures correct as of 02/12/2013.

Demographic Profile

Indicator	2011	2001	Change
Population Size (no.)	99,155	86,496	14.6%
% Catholic	66.7	65.3	1.4
% Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)	30.8	33.7	-2.9
% other religions and philosophies	0.4	0.1	0.3
% no religion	2.1	0.9	1.2

Health

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Life expectancy of males (years)	2009-2011	78.3	77.7	0.6
Life expectancy of females (years)	2009-2011	82.5	82.1	0.4
Age standardised death due to cancer per 100,000 persons	2007-2011	116	121	-5
Age standardised death due to respiratory disease per 100,000 persons	2007-2011	23	19	4
Age standardised death due to circulatory disease per 100,000 persons	2007-2011	71	77	-6
New incidences of cancer excluding non-melanoma skin cancer per 100,000 persons	2011	434	362	72
Proportion of population in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit (%)	At Feb 2013	15.7	15.6	0.1
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	2011	3.6	3.1	0.5

Education

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs (A*-C) or equivalent	2011/12	78.3	77.6	0.7
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Further Education	2011/12	9.7	9.4	0.3
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	2011/12	4.8	4.7	0.1

Labour Market

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
No. of confirmed redundancies	2012	60	81	-21
Unemployment claimant count (%)	2012	4.4	4.4	-

Low income

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming benefits (%)	April 2013	37.2	36.8	0.4
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming income support (%)	Feb 2013	4.5	4.8	-0.3
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming housing benefit (%)	June 2013	8.4	8.2	0.2
Proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in poverty (%)	Aug 2011	19.2	19.4	-0.2

Crime

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000 persons	2012/13	3,634	4,196	-562
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	2012/13	2,398	2,582	-184

Traffic and Travel

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	2012	238	238	-
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	2012	378	382	-4

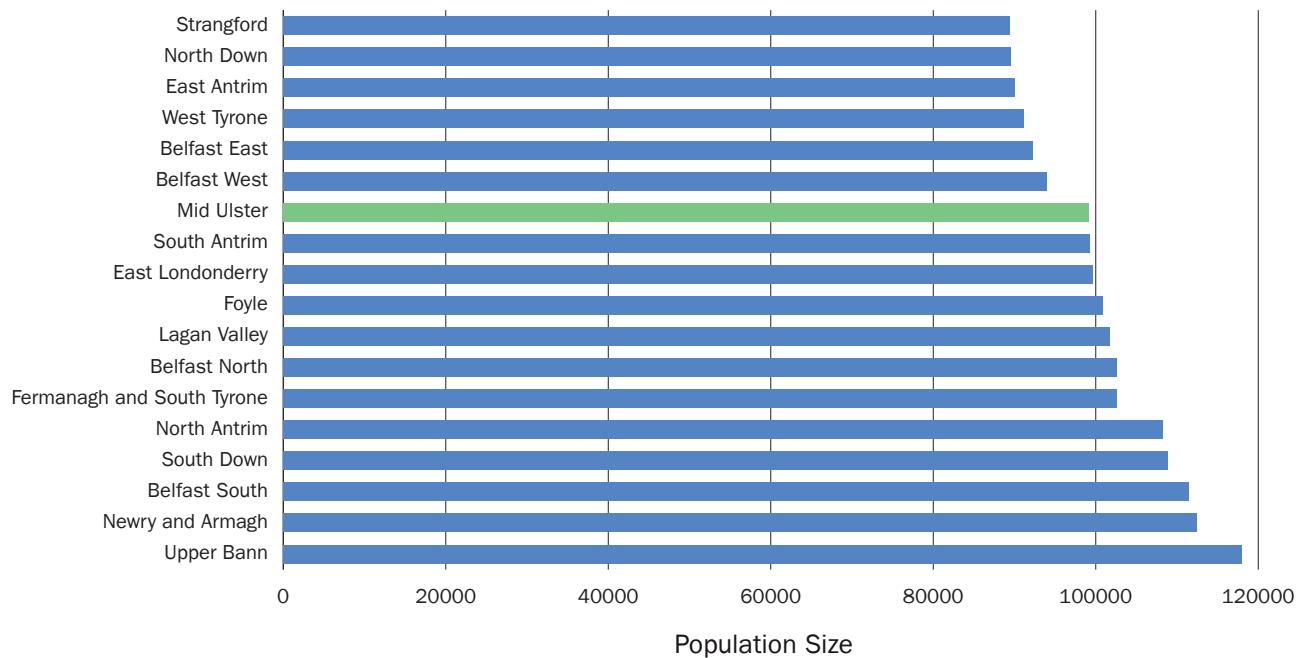
Demographic profile – age and gender

As at Census Day 2011, there were 99,155 persons living in Mid Ulster – 5.5% of the Northern Ireland population. The constituency of Mid Ulster had the 7th lowest population. Since the 2001 Census, the population of the area covered by the current Mid Ulster boundary increased by 14.6% from 86,496 to 99,155 in 2011.

The median age of those living in Mid Ulster in 2011 was 34 years, lower than the Northern Ireland average of 37 years.

Overall, 23.3% of the Mid Ulster population were children aged 0-15 years, higher than the Northern Ireland average of 20.9%. Older persons made up 12.4% of the Mid Ulster population, lower than the Northern Ireland average of 14.6%.

Total population by Constituency, 2011 Census



Source: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA), Northern Ireland Census 2011

Population of Mid Ulster by gender and age group, 2011 Census

	Aged 0-15 years		Aged 16-64 years		Aged 65+		All ages
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Males	11,867	23.9	32,219	65.0	5,516	11.1	49,602
Females	11,214	22.6	31,569	63.7	6,770	13.7	49,553
Persons	23,081	23.3	63,788	64.3	12,286	12.4	99,155

Source: NISRA, Northern Ireland Census 2011

Demographic profile – religion

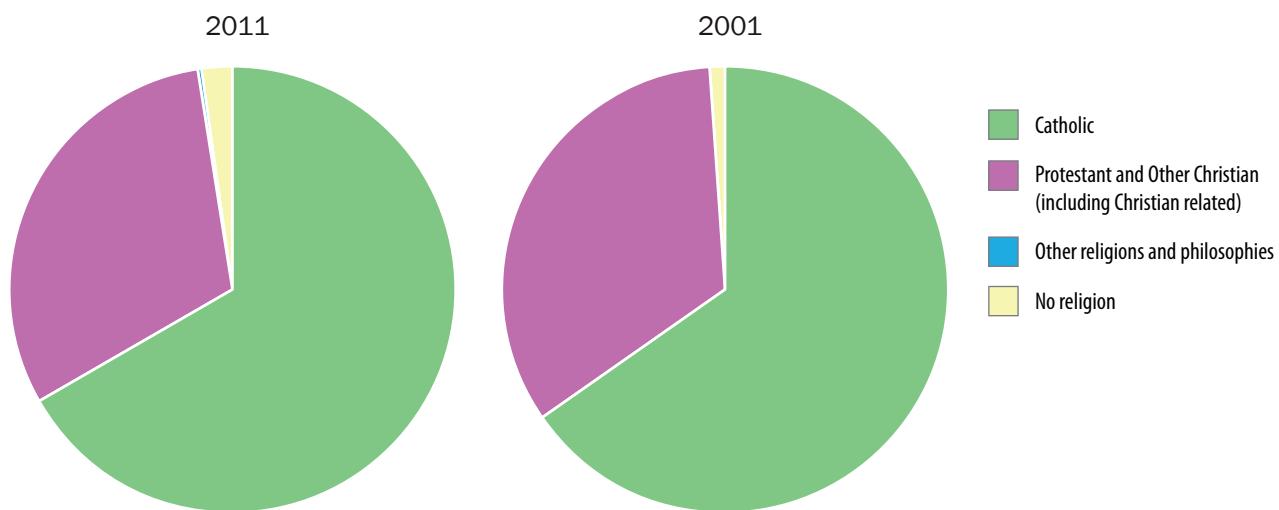
As at Census Day 2011,

- 66.7% of Mid Ulster residents belong to or were brought up in the Catholic religion;
- 30.8% belong to or were brought up in a 'Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related) religions';
- 0.4% belong to or were brought up in other religions; and,
- 2.1% belong to or were brought up in no religion.

Since the 2001 Census, the proportion of Mid Ulster residents that belong to or were brought up in:

- The Catholic religion has increased by 1.5 percentage points from 65.3%;
- Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related) religions has decreased by 2.9 percentage points from 33.7%;
- Other religions has increased by 0.3 percentage points from 0.1%;
- No religion has increased by 1.2 percentage points from 0.9%.

Religion or religion brought up in, 2011 and 2001 Census



Religion or religion brought up in, 2011 and 2001 Census

	2011		2001		Change	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	Percentage points
Catholic	66,152	66.7	56,447	65.3	9,705	1.5
Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)	30,522	30.8	29,171	33.7	1,351	-2.9
Other religions and philosophies	438	0.4	117	0.1	321	0.3
No religion	2,043	2.1	761	0.9	1,282	1.2

Source: NISRA, Northern Ireland Census 2011 and 2001

Health – Life expectancy of males

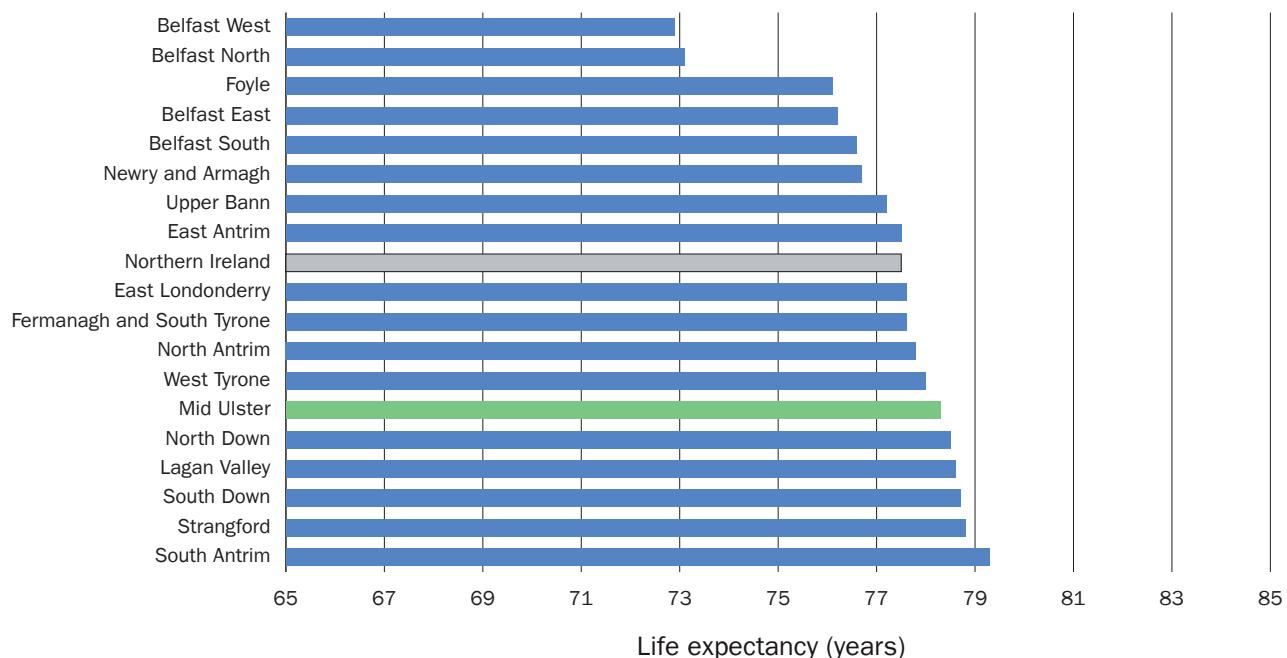
Life expectancy at birth for males born in Mid Ulster (2009-2011) (p) is estimated to be 78.3 years.

This is higher than the Northern Ireland average of 77.5 years.

The Constituency of Mid Ulster has the 6th highest male life expectancy.

Please note these figures are provisional. 2009-11(p) data incorporates the 2011 Census and will remain provisional until the release of the 2011 mid-year estimates in 2013/2014.

Life expectancy of males, 2009-2011 (p)



	Life Exp.	Rank		Life Exp.	Rank		Life Exp.	Rank
Belfast East	76.2	15	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	77.6	Joint 9	North Down	78.5	5
Belfast North	73.1	17	Foyle	76.1	16	South Antrim	79.3	1
Belfast South	76.6	14	Lagan Valley	78.6	4	South Down	78.7	3
Belfast West	72.9	18	Mid Ulster	78.3	6	Strangford	78.8	2
East Antrim	77.5	11	Newry and Armagh	76.7	13	Upper Bann	77.2	12
East Londonderry	77.6	Joint 9	North Antrim	77.8	8	West Tyrone	78.0	7

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

Health – Life expectancy of females

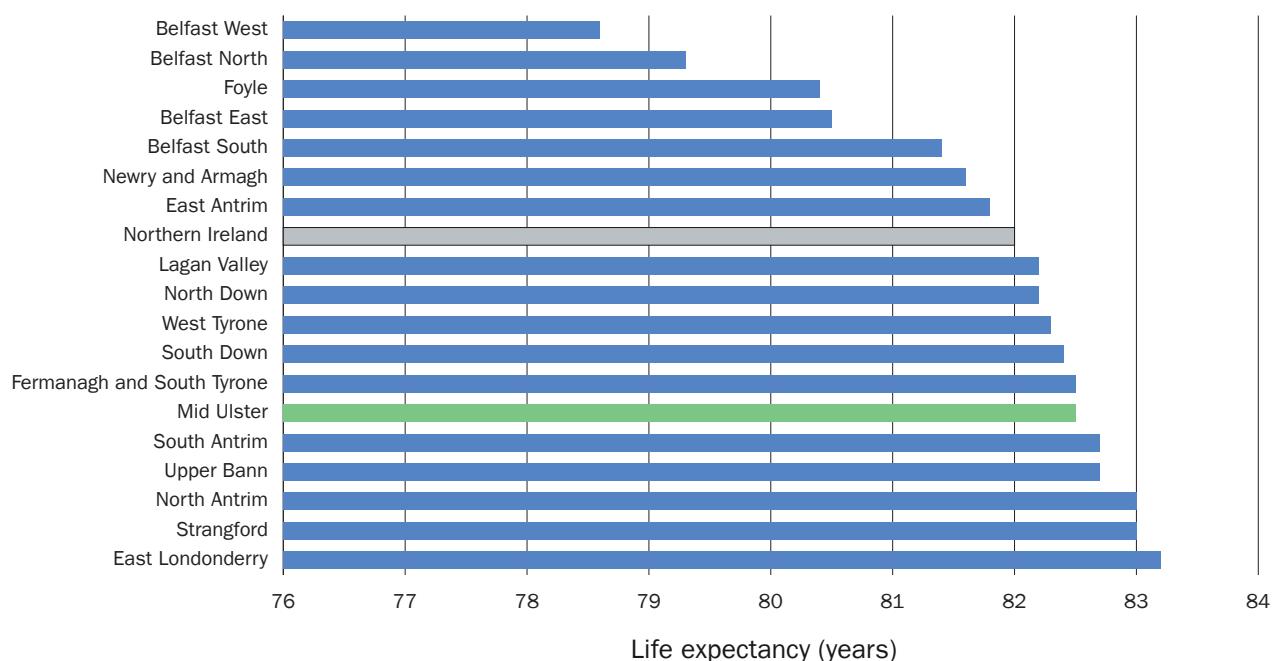
Life expectancy at birth for females born in Mid Ulster (2009-2011) (p) is estimated to be 82.5 years.

This is higher than the Northern Ireland average of 82.0 years.

The Constituency of Mid Ulster has the joint 6th highest female life expectancy.

Please note these figures are provisional. 2009-11(p) data incorporates the 2011 Census and will remain provisional until the release of the 2011 mid-year estimates in 2013/2014.

Life expectancy of females, 2009-2011 (p)



	Life Exp.	Rank		Life Exp.	Rank		Life Exp.	Rank
Belfast East	80.5	15	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	82.5	Joint 6	North Down	82.2	Joint 10
Belfast North	79.3	17	Foyle	80.4	16	South Antrim	82.7	Joint 4
Belfast South	81.4	14	Lagan Valley	82.2	Joint 10	South Down	82.4	8
Belfast West	78.6	18	Mid Ulster	82.5	Joint 6	Strangford	83.0	Joint 2
East Antrim	81.8	12	Newry and Armagh	81.6	13	Upper Bann	82.7	Joint 4
East Londonderry	83.2	1	North Antrim	83.0	Joint 2	West Tyrone	82.3	9

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

Health – Standardised mortality rate for cancer

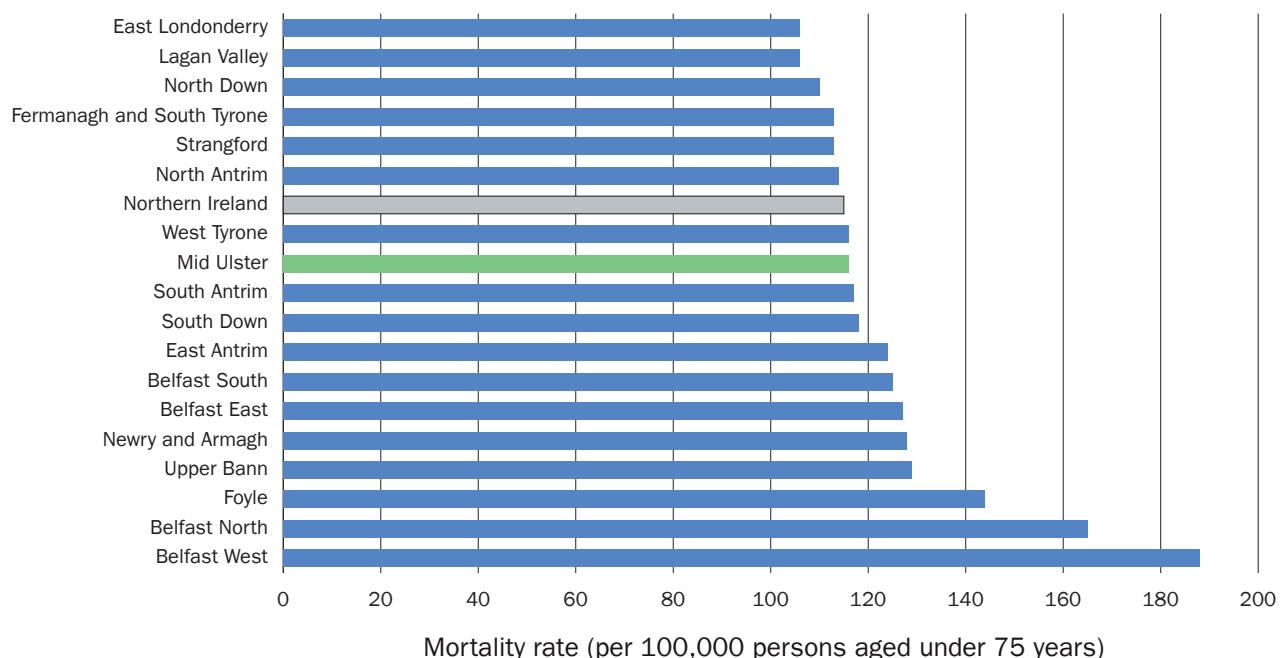
The age standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in Mid Ulster was 116 per 100,000 persons – 123 for males and 110 for females.

The age standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in Mid Ulster was higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 115 per 100,000 persons.

Mid Ulster had the joint 7th lowest age standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years.

Please note these figures are provisional. 2009-11(p) data incorporates the 2011 Census and will remain provisional until the release of the 2011 mid-year estimates in 2013/2014.

Age standardised cancer mortality rate per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years, 2007-2011 (p)



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	127	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	113	Joint 14	North Down	110	16
Belfast North	165	2	Foyle	144	3	South Antrim	117	10
Belfast South	125	7	Lagan Valley	106	Joint 17	South Down	118	9
Belfast West	188	1	Mid Ulster	116	Joint 11	Strangford	113	Joint 14
East Antrim	124	8	Newry and Armagh	128	5	Upper Bann	129	4
East Londonderry	106	Joint 17	North Antrim	114	13	West Tyrone	116	Joint 11

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

Health – Standardised mortality rate for respiratory disease

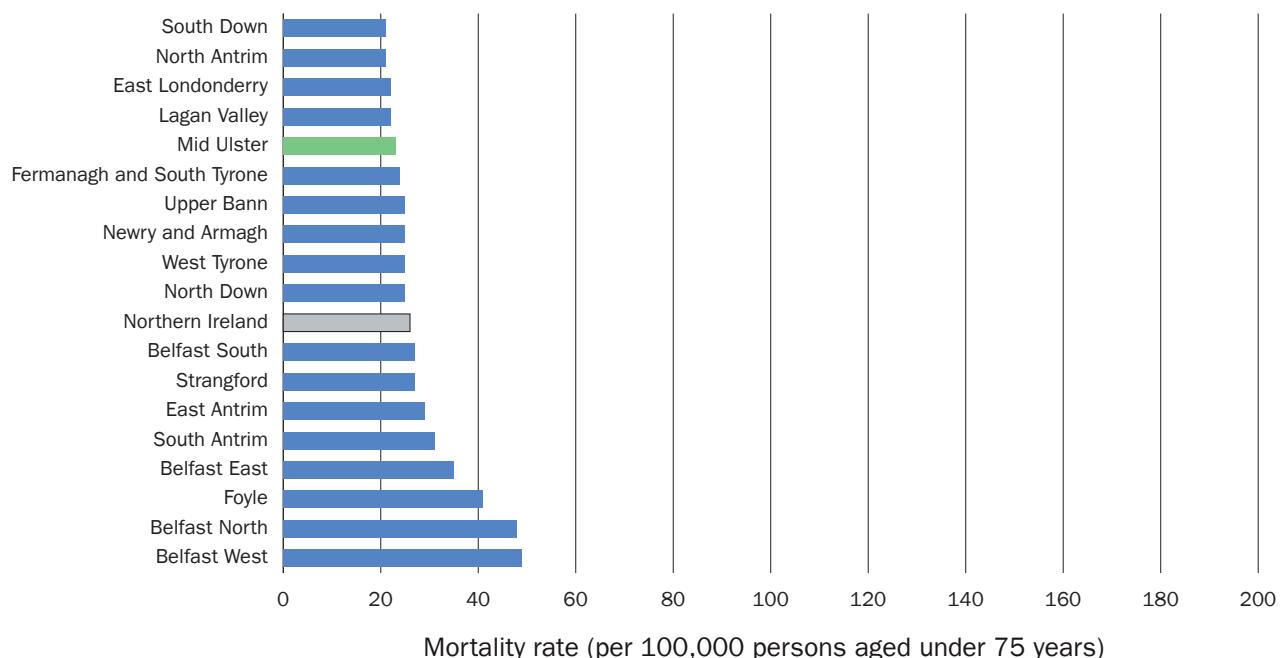
The age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in Mid Ulster was 23 per 100,000 persons – 23 for males and 22 for females.

The age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in Mid Ulster was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 26 per 100,000 persons.

Mid Ulster had the 5th lowest age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years.

Please note these figures are provisional. 2009-11(p) data incorporates the 2011 Census and will remain provisional until the release of the 2011 mid-year estimates in 2013/2014.

Age standardised respiratory disease mortality rate per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years, 2007-2011 ^(p)



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	35	4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	24	13	North Down	25	Joint 9
Belfast North	48	2	Foyle	41	3	South Antrim	31	5
Belfast South	27	Joint 7	Lagan Valley	22	Joint 15	South Down	21	Joint 17
Belfast West	49	1	Mid Ulster	23	14	Strangford	27	Joint 7
East Antrim	29	6	Newry and Armagh	25	Joint 9	Upper Bann	25	Joint 9
East Londonderry	22	Joint 15	North Antrim	21	Joint 17	West Tyrone	25	Joint 9

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

Health – Standardised mortality rate for circulatory disease

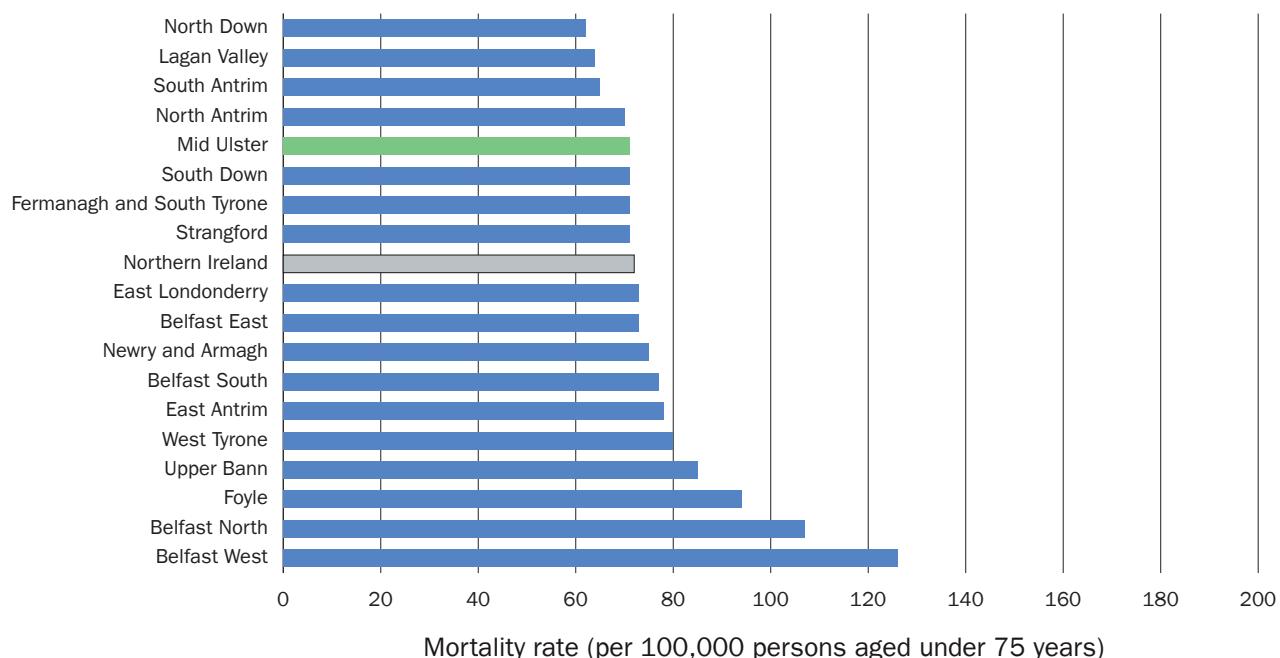
The age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in Mid Ulster was 71 per 100,000 persons – 95 for males and 46 for females.

The age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in Mid Ulster was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 72 per 100,000 persons.

Mid Ulster had the joint 5th lowest age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years.

Please note these figures are provisional. 2009-11(p) data incorporates the 2011 Census and will remain provisional until the release of the 2011 mid-year estimates in 2013/2014.

Age standardised circulatory disease mortality rate per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years, 2007-2011^(p)



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	73	Joint 9	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	71	Joint 11	North Down	62	18
Belfast North	107	2	Foyle	94	3	South Antrim	65	16
Belfast South	77	7	Lagan Valley	64	17	South Down	71	Joint 11
Belfast West	126	1	Mid Ulster	71	Joint 11	Strangford	71	Joint 11
East Antrim	78	6	Newry and Armagh	75	8	Upper Bann	85	4
East Londonderry	73	Joint 9	North Antrim	70	15	West Tyrone	80	5

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

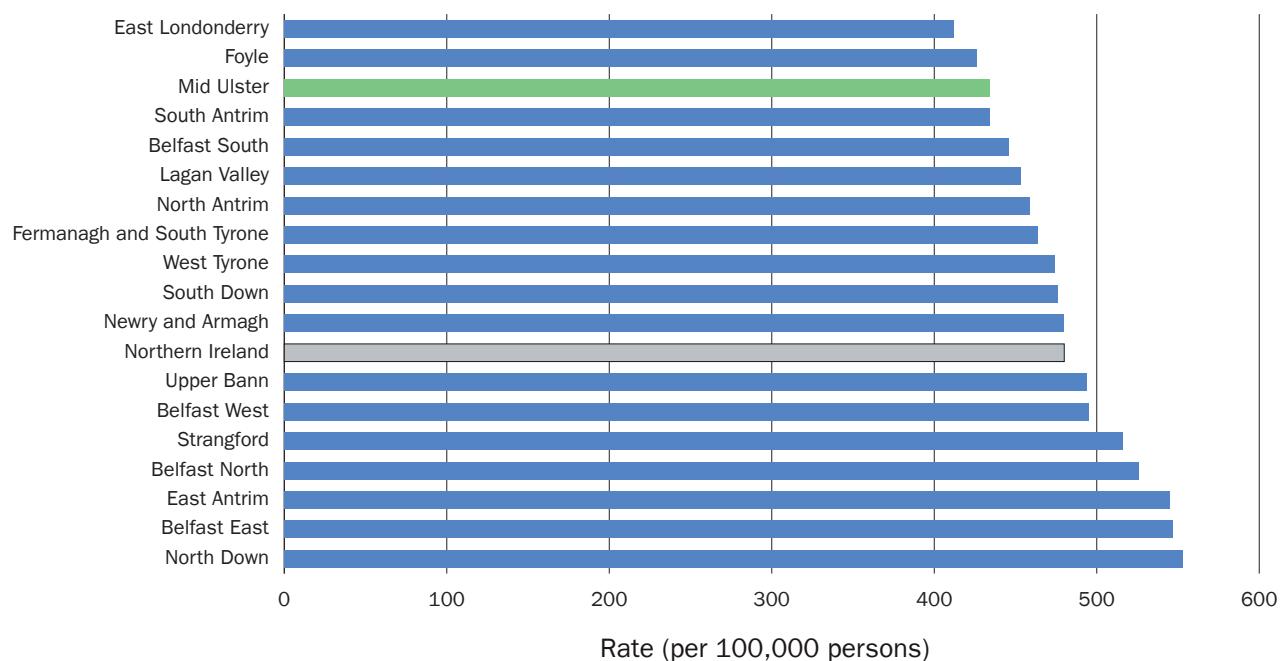
Health – Incidence of new cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer)

In 2011, there were 430 new incidents of cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) diagnosed in Mid Ulster. This equates to a rate of 434 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of new cancer diagnosis was lower for Mid Ulster than the Northern Ireland rate of 480 per 100,000 persons.

Mid Ulster had the joint 3rd lowest new cancer incidence rate per 100,000 persons.

Incidence of new cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) per 100,000 persons, 2011



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	547	2	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	464	11	North Down	553	1
Belfast North	526	4	Foyle	426	17	South Antrim	434	Joint 15
Belfast South	446	14	Lagan Valley	453	13	South Down	476	9
Belfast West	495	6	Mid Ulster	434	Joint 15	Strangford	516	5
East Antrim	545	3	Newry and Armagh	480	8	Upper Bann	494	7
East Londonderry	412	18	North Antrim	459	12	West Tyrone	474	10

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Northern Ireland Cancer Registry)

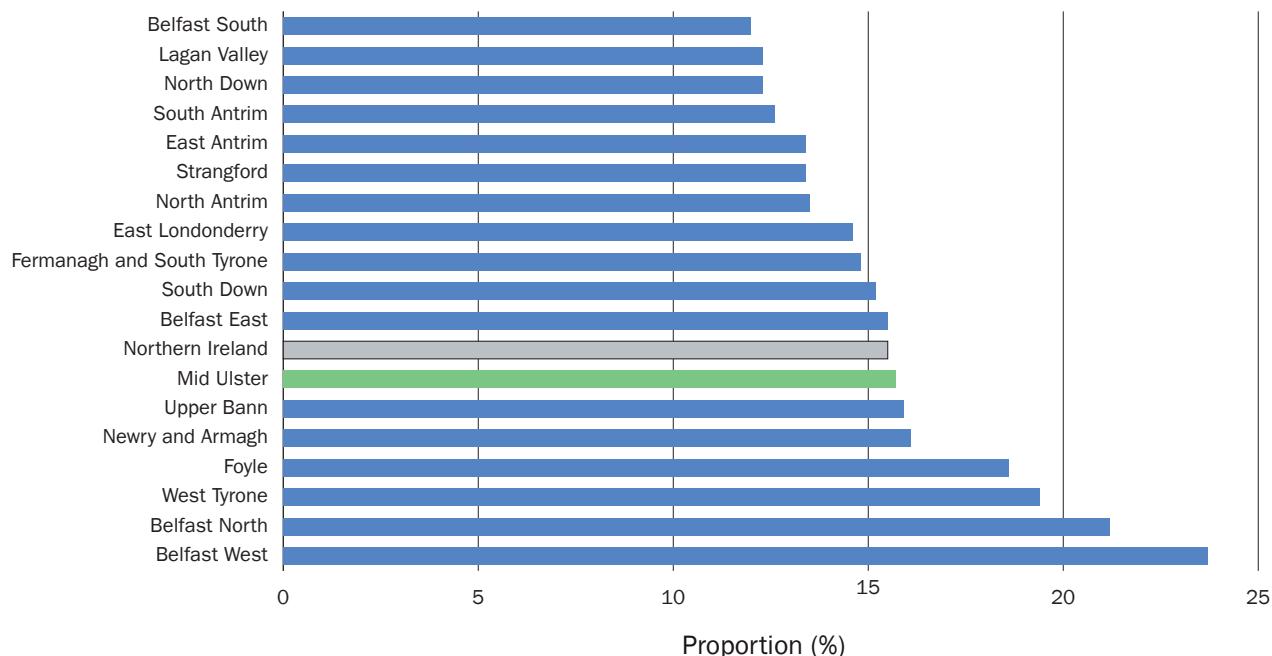
Health – People in receipt of disability-related benefits

As at February 2013, there were 15,600 people, or 15.7% of all constituents, in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit in Mid Ulster.

A slightly higher proportion of people living in Mid Ulster were in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 15.5%.

Mid Ulster had the 7th highest proportion of disability-related benefit recipients.

Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit, as at February 2013



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	15.5	8	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	14.8	10	North Down	12.3	Joint 16
Belfast North	21.2	2	Foyle	18.6	4	South Antrim	12.6	15
Belfast South	12.0	18	Lagan Valley	12.3	Joint 16	South Down	15.2	9
Belfast West	23.7	1	Mid Ulster	15.7	7	Strangford	13.4	Joint 13
East Antrim	13.4	Joint 13	Newry and Armagh	16.1	5	Upper Bann	15.9	6
East Londonderry	14.6	11	North Antrim	13.5	12	West Tyrone	19.4	3

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for Social Development)

Health – People in receipt of disability-related benefits at ward level

The highest proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit (as a percentage of the population) were concentrated in the wards of Coalisland South (23.3%, 580 recipients), Killymoon (21.2%, 400 recipients) and Ardboe (20.9%, 540 recipients). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Swatragh (11.9%, 390 recipients), Ballymaguigan (12.0%, 330 recipients) and Knockcloghrim (12.0%, 330 recipients).

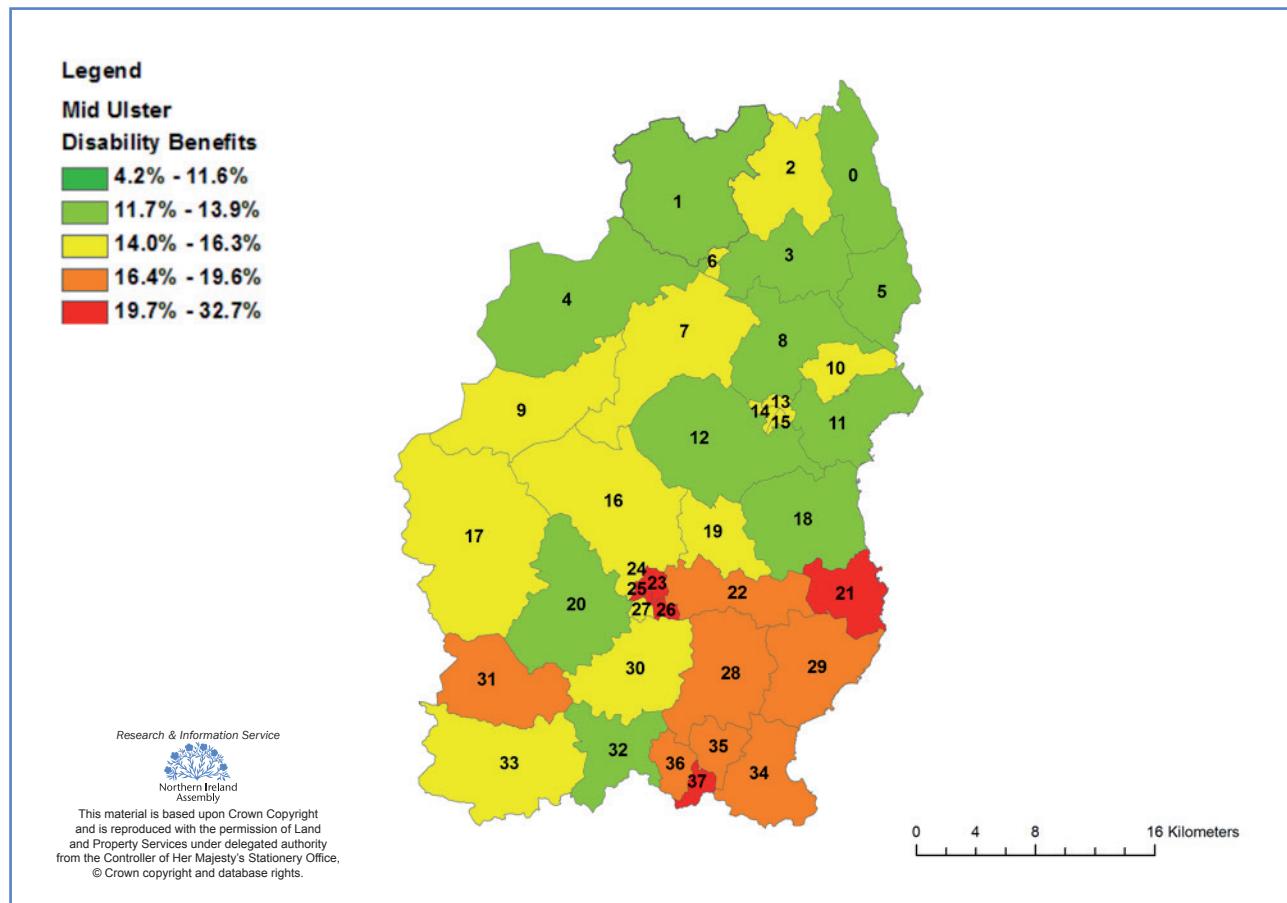
Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit at ward level, as at February 2013

Ward	No. of People in receipt of disability-related benefits ¹	Per cent of Ward Population ²	Ward	No. of People in receipt of disability-related benefits	Per cent of Ward Population
Altmore	410	15.8	Lissan	320	15.6
Ardboe	540	20.9	L. Glenshane	360	12.3
Ballymaguigan	330	12.0	Maghera	460	16.1
Bellaghy	350	13.0	Moneymore	390	14.7
Castledawson	470	14.1	Newbuildings	440	20.1
Coagh	370	18.2	Oaklands	300	13.8
Coalisland North	680	19.3	Oldtown	490	20.6
Coalisland South	580	23.3	Pomeroy	420	18.2
Coalisland W & New Mills	480	17.1	Sandholes	280	15.4
Donaghmore	360	13.9	Stewartstown	390	19.1
Draperstown	440	14.7	Swatragh	390	11.9
Dunnamore	360	15.3	The Loop	380	12.9
Glebe	490	15.9	Tobermore	390	14.8
Gortallowry	410	14.7	Town Parks East	470	16.1
Gulladuff	360	13.2	Town Parks West	340	15.4
Killycolpy	460	17.6	Tullagh	450	20.3
Killymoon	400	21.2	Upperlands	360	14.4
Knockcloghrim	330	12.0	Valley	330	12.3
Lecumpher	340	12.5	Washing Bay	510	16.4

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Analytical Services Unit, DSD)

1. Disability benefits include Attendance Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance.
2. Percentage of ward population calculated using Census 2011 Estimates.

Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit, 2013



0	Valley	10	Castledawson	20	Oaklands	30	Sandholes
1	Swatragh	11	Ballymaguigan	21	Ardboe	31	Pomeroy
2	Upperlands	12	Lecumpher	22	Coagh	32	Donaghmore
3	Gulladuff	13	Glebe	23	Newbuildings	33	Altmore
4	Lower Glenshane	14	Town Parks West	24	Oldtown	34	Washing Bay
5	Bellaghy	15	Town Parks East	25	Tullagh	35	Coalisland North
6	Maghera	16	Lissan	26	Killymoon	36	Coalisland West and Newmills
7	Tobermore	17	Dunnamore	27	Gortallowry	37	Coalisland South
8	Knockloughrim	18	The Loop	28	Stewartstown		
9	Draperstown	19	Moneymore	29	Killycolpy		

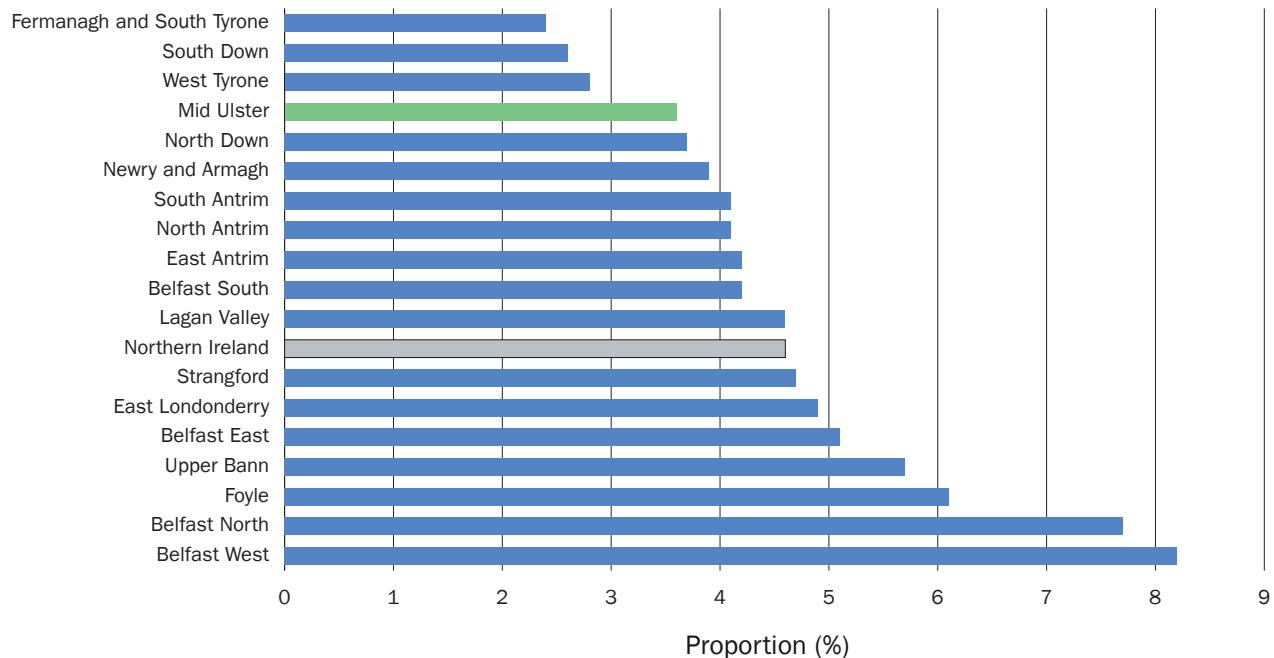
Health – Births to teenage mothers

In 2011, there were 55 births to teenage mothers in Mid Ulster. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 3.6% of all births in the Constituency in that year.

A lower proportion of births were to teenage mothers in Mid Ulster in 2011 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.6%.

The Constituency of Mid Ulster had the 4th lowest proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers.

Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers, 2011



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	5.1	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2.4	18	North Down	3.7	14
Belfast North	7.7	2	Foyle	6.1	3	South Antrim	4.1	Joint 11
Belfast South	4.2	Joint 9	Lagan Valley	4.6	8	South Down	2.6	17
Belfast West	8.2	1	Mid Ulster	3.6	15	Strangford	4.7	7
East Antrim	4.2	Joint 9	Newry and Armagh	3.9	13	Upper Bann	5.7	4
East Londonderry	4.9	6	North Antrim	4.1	Joint 11	West Tyrone	2.8	16

Source: NISRA, NINIS (General Register Office)

Health – Disease prevalence (Quality Outcomes Framework)

As at 31 March 2013, there was a higher prevalence of hypothyroid, asthma and chronic kidney disease and a lower prevalence of heart failure, stroke, hypertension, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cancer, dementia, obesity and diabetes mellitus amongst patients whose GP practice is located in the Mid Ulster area compared to GP practices across all of Northern Ireland. The prevalence of coronary heart disease, mental health, atrial fibrillation, epilepsy and learning disabilities amongst Mid Ulster patients was the same as that for all Northern Ireland patients.

Disease Prevalence per 1,000 patients as reported through Quality Outcome Framework, 2013

	Mid Ulster Patients		All Northern Ireland Patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Patients on the coronary heart disease register	3,412	39	74,648	39
Patients on the heart failure register	642	7	14,410	8
Patients on the stroke register	1,454	16	33,470	18
Patients on the hypertension register	11,127	126	245,730	129
Patients on the chronic obstructive pulmonary disease register	1,424	16	34,522	18
Patients on the hypothyroid register	3,895	44	68,621	36
Patients on the cancer register	1,501	17	33,781	18
Patients on the mental health register	690	8	16,110	8
Patients on the asthma register	5,617	63	115,389	60
Patients on the dementia register	469	5	12,278	6
Patients on the atrial fibrillation register	1,338	15	27,760	15
Patients on the obesity register (Patients aged 16+)	7,503	109	168,976	111
Patients on the diabetes mellitus register (Patients aged 17+)	3,219	48	79,072	53
Patients on the epilepsy register (Patients aged 18+)	665	10	15,115	10
Patients on the chronic kidney disease register (patients aged 18+)	3,154	47	67,259	46
Patients on the learning disabilities register (Patients aged 18+)	481	7	9,852	7

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

Education – Qualifications of School Leavers

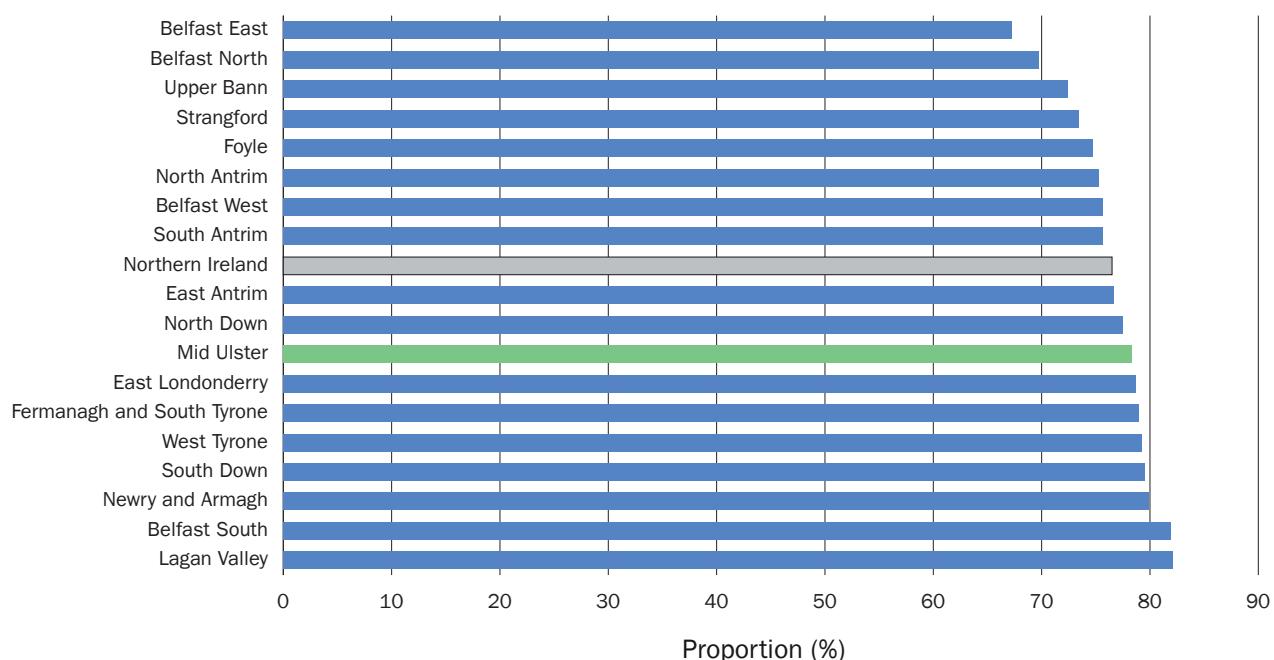
In 2011/12, 1,295 young people left post primary education in Mid Ulster. Of these, 1,014 achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent (794 of which included GCSE English and GCSE Maths) while 31 left school with no GCSEs. In total, 776¹ achieved two or more A-levels or equivalent.

In all, 78.3% of Mid Ulster school leavers achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent.

A higher proportion of Mid Ulster pupils left post primary school with at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 76.5%.

Mid Ulster had the 8th 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, 2011/12



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	67.2	18	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	79.0	6	North Down	77.5	9
Belfast North	69.7	17	Foyle	74.7	14	South Antrim	75.6	Joint 11
Belfast South	81.9	2	Lagan Valley	82.1	1	South Down	79.5	4
Belfast West	75.6	Joint 11	Mid Ulster	78.3	8	Strangford	73.4	15
East Antrim	76.7	10	Newry and Armagh	79.9	3	Upper Bann	72.4	16
East Londonderry	78.7	7	North Antrim	75.3	13	West Tyrone	79.2	5

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department of Education)

¹ Please note that these pupils may also be included in the number achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent.

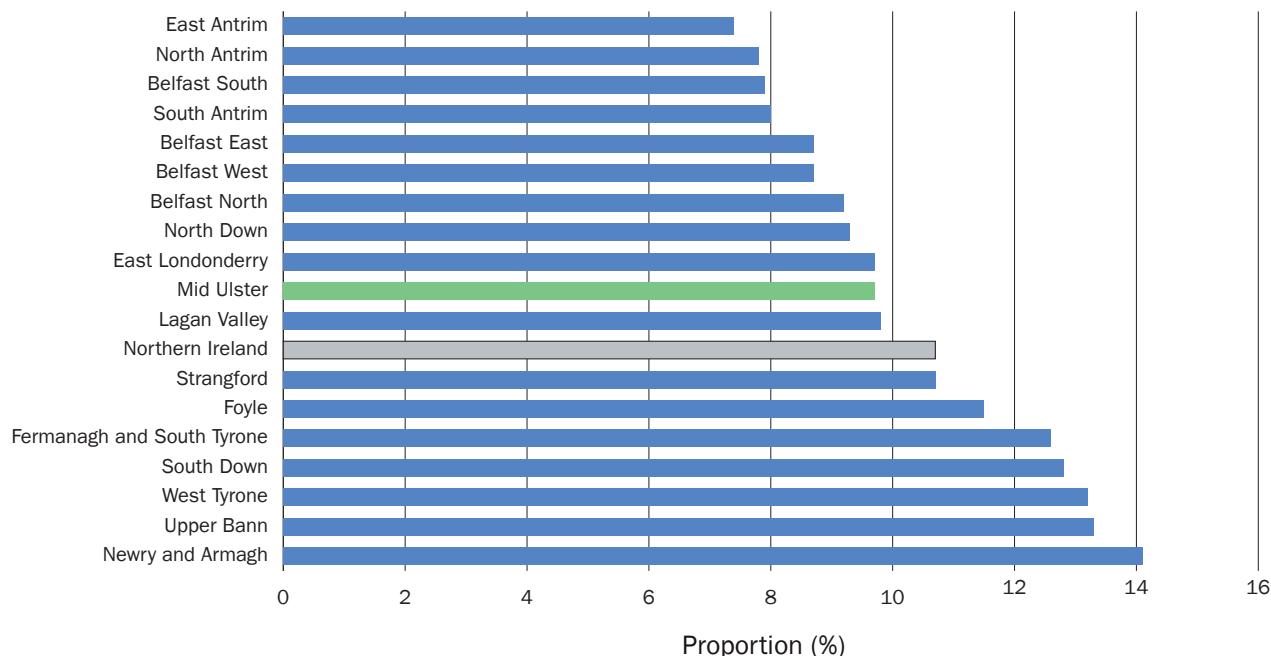
Education – Participation in Further Education

In 2011/12, there were 7,410 students from Mid Ulster enrolled in further education. This equates to 9.7% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in further education.

A lower proportion of Mid Ulster constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled in further education in 2011/12 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 10.7%.

Mid Ulster had the joint 9th highest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in further education.

Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over, 2011/12



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	8.7	Joint 13	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	12.6	5	North Down	9.3	11
Belfast North	9.2	12	Foyle	11.5	6	South Antrim	8.0	15
Belfast South	7.9	16	Lagan Valley	9.8	8	South Down	12.8	4
Belfast West	8.7	Joint 13	Mid Ulster	9.7	Joint 9	Strangford	10.7	7
East Antrim	7.4	18	Newry and Armagh	14.1	1	Upper Bann	13.3	2
East Londonderry	9.7	Joint 9	North Antrim	7.8	17	West Tyrone	13.2	3

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

Education – Participation in Further Education at ward level

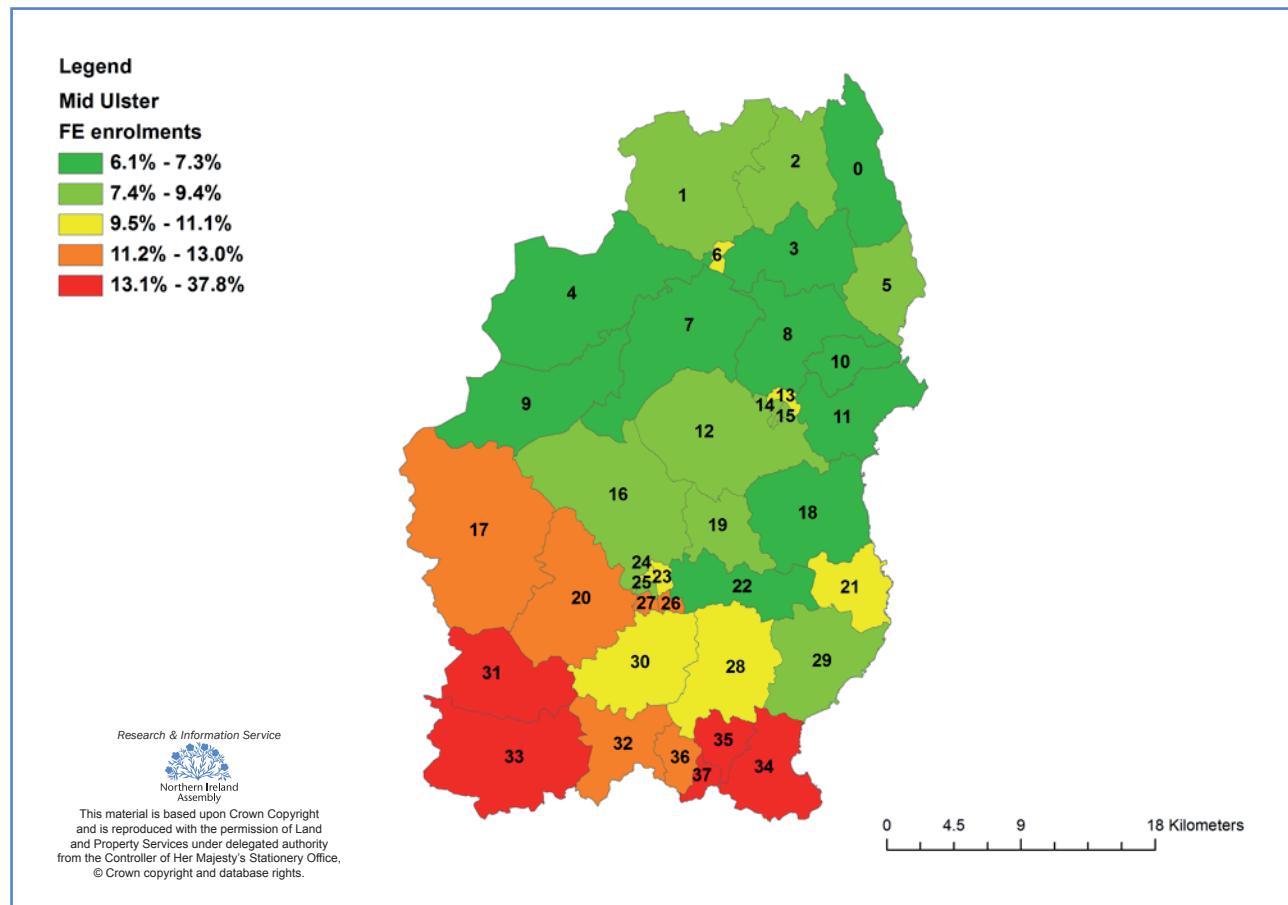
The highest proportion of people enrolled in further education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Pomeroy (20.5%, 365 enrolments), Coalisland South (16.4%, 310 enrolments) and Altmore (14.5%, 280 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Ballymaguigan (6.1%, 125 enrolments), Coagh (6.3%, 100 enrolments) and Gulladuff (6.3%, 130 enrolments).

Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2011/12

Ward	Total FE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total FE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Altmore	280	14.5	Lissan	125	7.9
Ardboe	195	9.9	L. Glenshane	150	6.6
Ballymaguigan	125	6.1	Maghera	215	9.6
Bellaghy	170	8.4	Moneymore	150	7.6
Castledawson	170	6.8	Newbuildings	195	11.0
Coagh	100	6.3	Oaklands	185	11.2
Coalisland North	355	13.4	Oldtown	200	10.7
Coalisland South	310	16.4	Pomeroy	365	20.5
Coalisland W & New Mills	255	12.3	Sandholes	160	10.9
Donaghmore	225	11.5	Stewartstown	175	10.9
Draperstown	160	7.2	Swatragh	180	7.4
Dunnamore	210	12.0	The Loop	155	7.1
Glebe	240	10.0	Tobermore	140	7.0
Gortallowry	255	12.0	Town Parks East	210	9.3
Gulladuff	130	6.3	Town Parks West	155	8.8
Killycolpy	190	9.4	Tullagh	170	9.4
Killymoon	190	12.4	Upperlands	150	8.1
Knockcloghrim	140	6.5	Valley	150	7.2
Lecumpher	170	8.0	Washing Bay	325	13.7

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

Proportion of People aged 16 and over enrolled in Further Education by Ward, 2011/12



0	Valley	10	Castledawson	20	Oaklands	30	Sandholes
1	Swatragh	11	Ballymaguigan	21	Ardboe	31	Pomeroy
2	Upperlands	12	Lecumpher	22	Coagh	32	Donaghmore
3	Gulladuff	13	Glebe	23	Newbuildings	33	Altmore
4	Lower Glenshane	14	Town Parks West	24	Oldtown	34	Washing Bay
5	Bellaghy	15	Town Parks East	25	Tullagh	35	Coalisland North
6	Maghera	16	Lissan	26	Killymoon	36	Coalisland West and Newmills
7	Tobermore	17	Dunnamore	27	Gortallowry	37	Coalisland South
8	Knockloughrim	18	The Loop	28	Stewartstown		
9	Draperstown	19	Moneymore	29	Killycolpy		

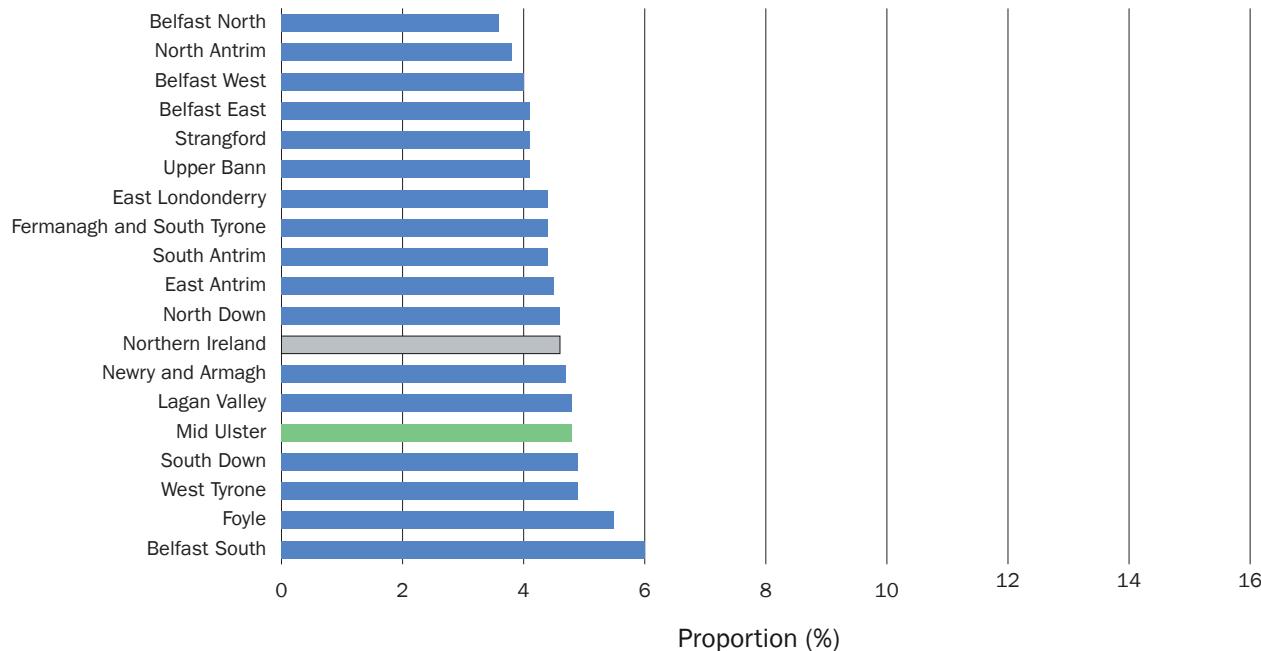
Education – Participation in Higher Education

In 2011/12, there were 3,640 students from Mid Ulster enrolled in higher education. This equates to 4.8% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in higher education.

A higher proportion of Mid Ulster constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled in higher education in 2011/12 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.6%.

Mid Ulster had the joint 5th highest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in higher education.

Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over, 2011/12



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	4.1	Joint 13	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.4	Joint 10	North Down	4.6	8
Belfast North	3.6	18	Foyle	5.5	2	South Antrim	4.4	Joint 10
Belfast South	6.0	1	Lagan Valley	4.8	Joint 5	South Down	4.9	Joint 3
Belfast West	4.0	16	Mid Ulster	4.8	Joint 5	Strangford	4.1	Joint 13
East Antrim	4.5	9	Newry and Armagh	4.7	7	Upper Bann	4.1	Joint 13
East Londonderry	4.4	Joint 10	North Antrim	3.8	17	West Tyrone	4.9	Joint 3

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

Education – Participation in Higher Education at ward level

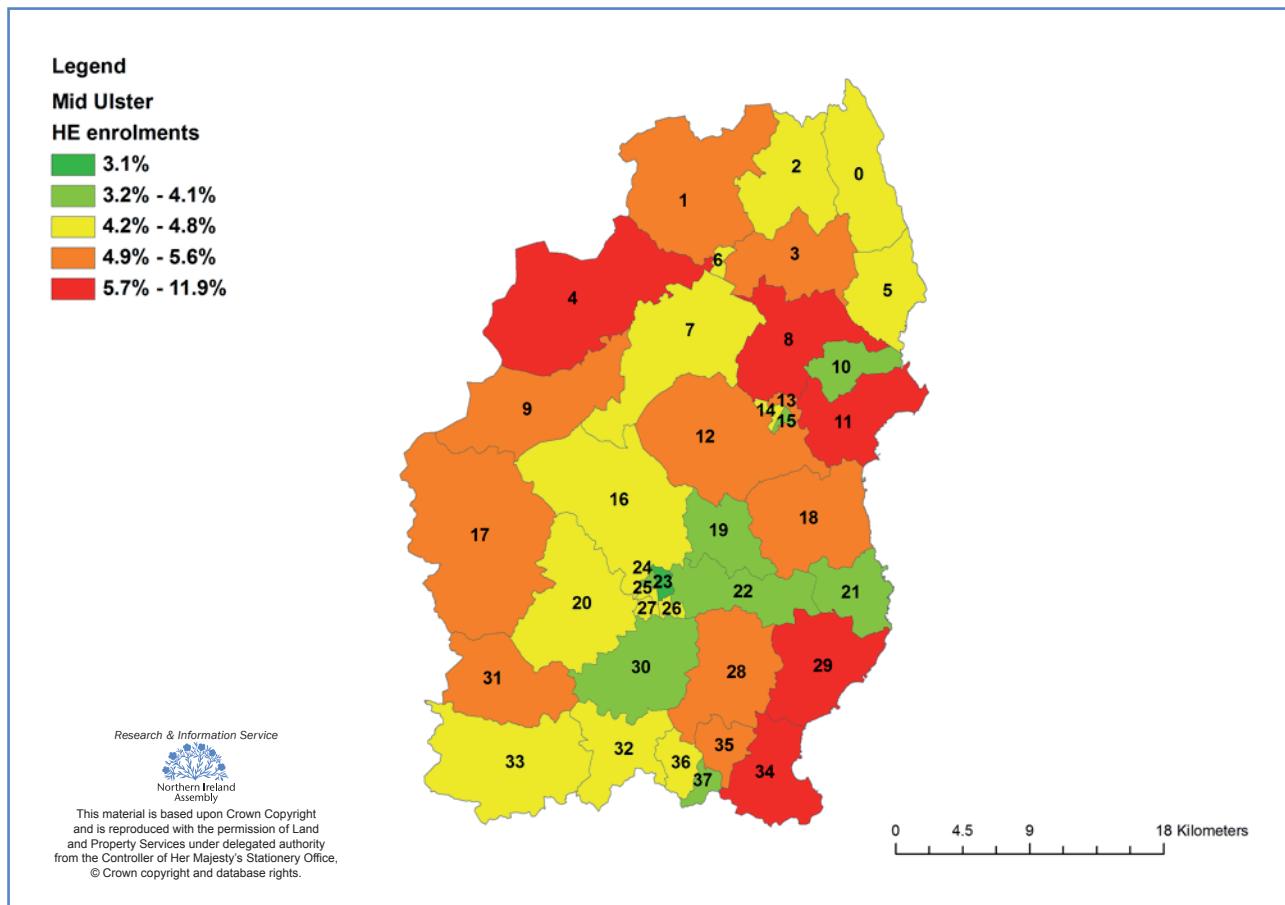
The highest proportion of people enrolled in higher education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Knockcloghrim (6.8%, 145 enrolments), Washing Bay (6.1%, 145 enrolments) and Killycolpy (5.9%, 120 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Newbuildings (3.1%, 55 enrolments), Oldtown (3.5%, 65 enrolments) and Moneymore (3.5%, 70 enrolments).

Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2011/12

Ward	Total HE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total HE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Altmore	90	4.6	Lissan	75	4.7
Ardboe	75	3.8	L. Glenshane	130	5.7
Ballymaguigan	120	5.8	Maghera	95	4.3
Bellaghy	90	4.5	Moneymore	70	3.5
Castledawson	95	3.8	Newbuildings	55	3.1
Coagh	65	4.1	Oaklands	80	4.8
Coalisland North	135	5.1	Oldtown	65	3.5
Coalisland South	75	4.0	Pomeroy	90	5.1
Coalisland W & New Mills	100	4.8	Sandholes	60	4.1
Donaghmore	95	4.8	Stewartstown	85	5.3
Draperstown	120	5.4	Swatragh	130	5.3
Dunnamore	90	5.1	The Loop	110	5.0
Glebe	125	5.2	Tobermore	90	4.5
Gortallowry	90	4.2	Town Parks East	90	4.0
Gulladuff	110	5.4	Town Parks West	85	4.8
Killycolpy	120	5.9	Tullagh	80	4.4
Killymoon	65	4.3	Upperlands	85	4.6
Knockcloghrim	145	6.8	Valley	90	4.3
Lecumpher	120	5.6	Washing Bay	145	6.1

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

Proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in HE Education by Ward, 2011/12



0	Valley	10	Castledawson	20	Oaklands	30	Sandholes
1	Swatragh	11	Ballymaguigan	21	Ardboe	31	Pomeroy
2	Upperlands	12	Lecumpher	22	Coagh	32	Donaghmore
3	Gulladuff	13	Glebe	23	Newbuildings	33	Altmore
4	Lower Glenshane	14	Town Parks West	24	Oldtown	34	Washing Bay
5	Bellaghy	15	Town Parks East	25	Tullagh	35	Coalisland North
6	Maghera	16	Lissan	26	Killymoon	36	Coalisland West and Newmills
7	Tobermore	17	Dunnamore	27	Gortallowry	37	Coalisland South
8	Knockloughrim	18	The Loop	28	Stewartstown		
9	Draperstown	19	Moneymore	29	Killycolpy		

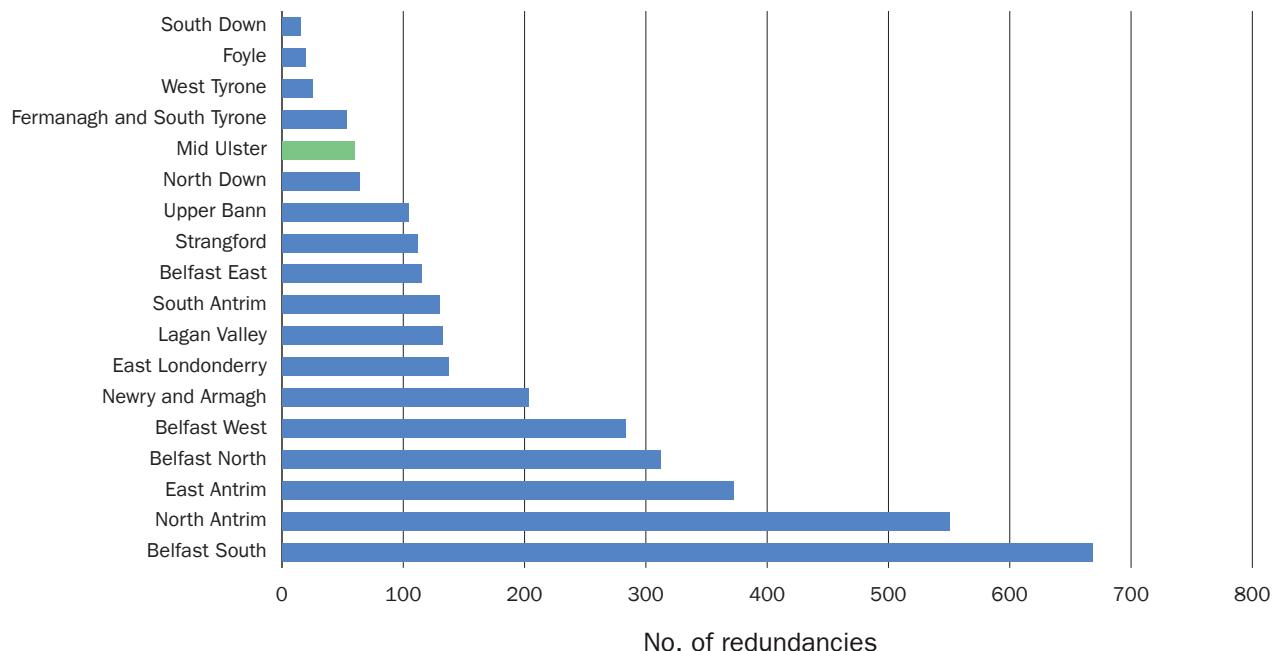
Labour Market – Confirmed redundancies

In 2012, there were 60 confirmed redundancies in Mid Ulster.

This represents 1.8% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2012.

Mid Ulster had the 5th lowest number of redundancies in 2012.

Number of confirmed redundancies, 2012



	No.	Rank		No.	Rank		No.	Rank
Belfast East	115	10	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	53	15	North Down	64	13
Belfast North	312	4	Foyle	19	17	South Antrim	130	Joint 8
Belfast South	668	1	Lagan Valley	132	Joint 8	South Down	15	18
Belfast West	283	5	Mid Ulster	60	14	Strangford	112	11
East Antrim	372	3	Newry and Armagh	203	6	Upper Bann	104	12
East Londonderry	137	7	North Antrim	550	2	West Tyrone	25	16

Source: NISRA, NINIS

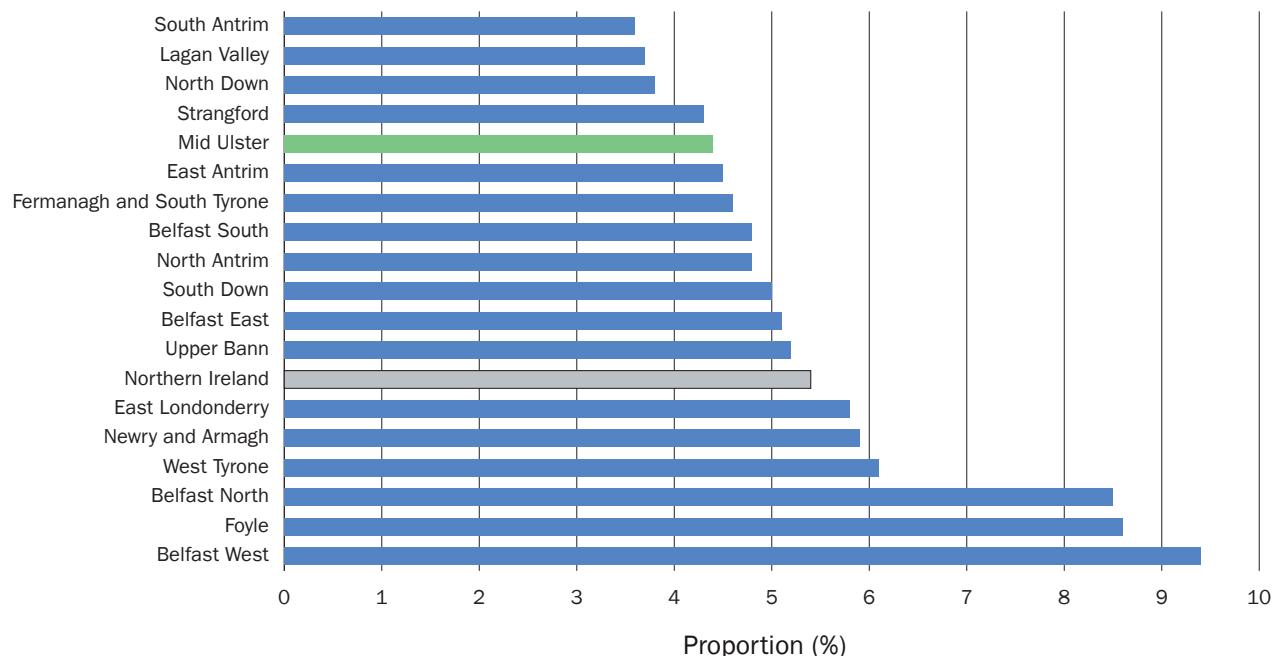
Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2012, there were 2,773 people claiming unemployment-related benefits in Mid Ulster. This equates to 4.4% of all working age people in the Constituency.

A lower proportion of working age people in Mid Ulster claimed unemployment-related benefits when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 5.4%.

Mid Ulster was the Constituency with the 5th lowest unemployment claimant count in 2012.

Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits, 2012



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	5.1	8	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.6	12	North Down	3.8	16
Belfast North	8.5	3	Foyle	8.6	2	South Antrim	3.6	18
Belfast South	4.8	Joint 10	Lagan Valley	3.7	17	South Down	5.0	9
Belfast West	9.4	1	Mid Ulster	4.4	14	Strangford	4.3	15
East Antrim	4.5	13	Newry and Armagh	5.9	5	Upper Bann	5.2	7
East Londonderry	5.8	6	North Antrim	4.8	Joint 10	West Tyrone	6.1	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 Coalisland South (9.7%, 159 claimants), Newbuildings (7.4%, 106 claimants) and Maghera (6.9%, 122 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Swatragh (2.5%, 47 claimants), Oaklands (2.6%, 34 claimants), Sandholes (2.9%, 34 claimants) and Ballymaguigan (2.9%, 49 claimants).

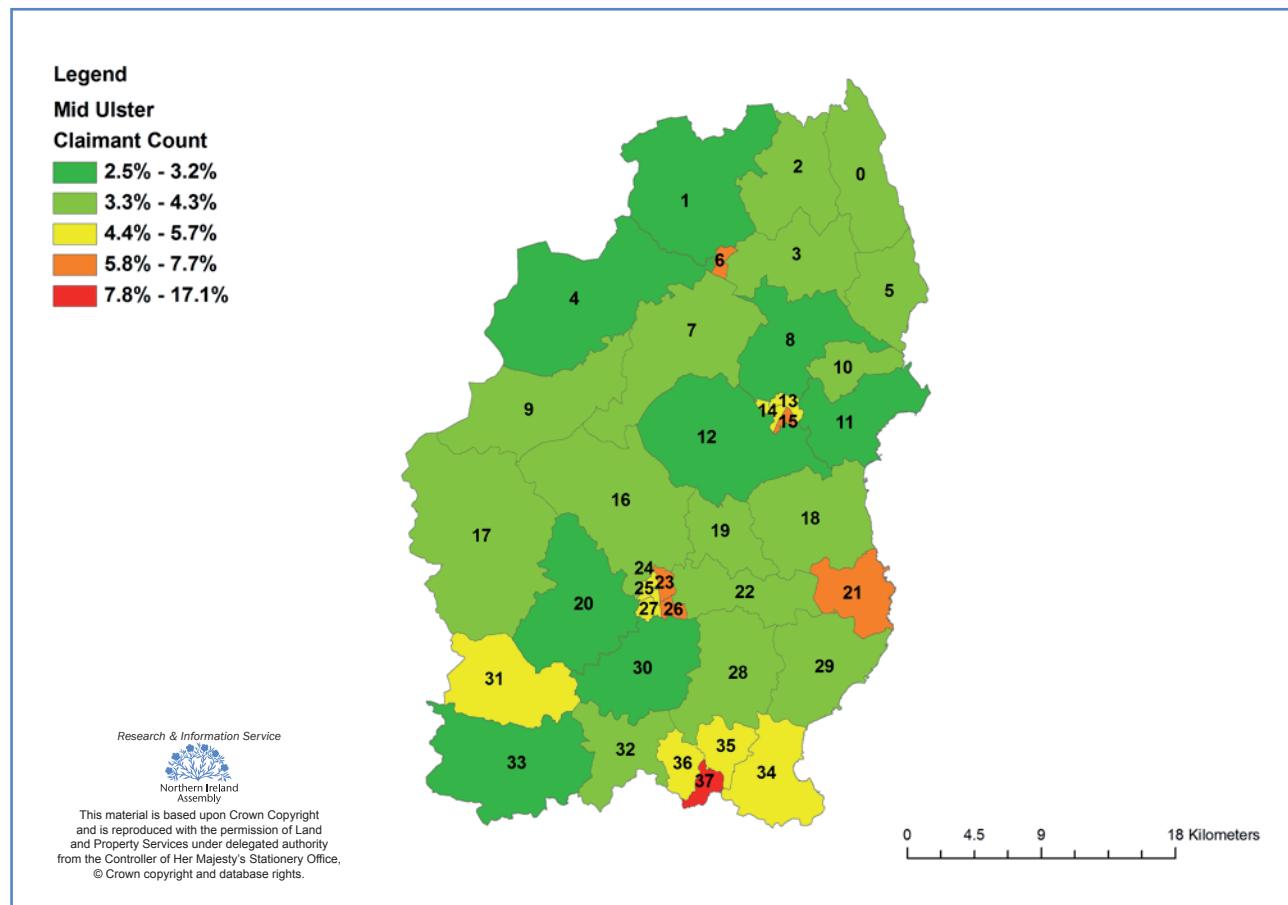
Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2012

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population ¹	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Altmore	49	3.2	Lissan	40	3.3
Ardboe	95	6.0	L. Glenshane	58	3.1
Ballymaguigan	49	2.9	Maghera	122	6.9
Bellaghy	65	3.8	Moneymore	58	3.7
Castledawson	90	4.3	Newbuildings	106	7.4
Coagh	50	3.8	Oaklands	34	2.6
Coalisland North	110	5.6	Oldtown	87	5.6
Coalisland South	159	9.7	Pomeroy	80	5.7
Coalisland W & New Mills	72	4.5	Sandholes	34	2.9
Donaghmore	50	3.4	Stewartstown	52	4.3
Draperstown	75	4.0	Swatragh	47	2.5
Dunnamore	52	3.7	The Loop	68	4.0
Glebe	103	4.9	Tobermore	50	3.3
Gortallowry	109	5.7	Town Parks East	129	6.2
Gulladuff	69	4.2	Town Parks West	72	5.1
Killycolpy	61	3.7	Tullagh	77	5.3
Killymoon	85	6.3	Upperlands	57	4.0
Knockcloghrim	54	3.2	Valley	63	3.7
Lecumpher	55	3.2	Washing Bay	91	5.3

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count)

¹ The working age population refers to men and women aged 16 to 64.

Proportion of working age people (males and females aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefit, 2012



0	Valley	10	Castledawson	20	Oaklands	30	Sandholes
1	Swatragh	11	Ballymaguigan	21	Ardboe	31	Pomeroy
2	Upperlands	12	Lecumpher	22	Coagh	32	Donaghmore
3	Gulladuff	13	Glebe	23	Newbuildings	33	Altmore
4	Lower Glenshane	14	Town Parks West	24	Oldtown	34	Washing Bay
5	Bellaghy	15	Town Parks East	25	Tullagh	35	Coalisland North
6	Maghera	16	Lissan	26	Killymoon	36	Coalisland West and Newmills
7	Tobermore	17	Dunnamore	27	Gortalowry	37	Coalisland South
8	Knockloughrim	18	The Loop	28	Stewartstown		
9	Draperstown	19	Moneymore	29	Killycolpy		

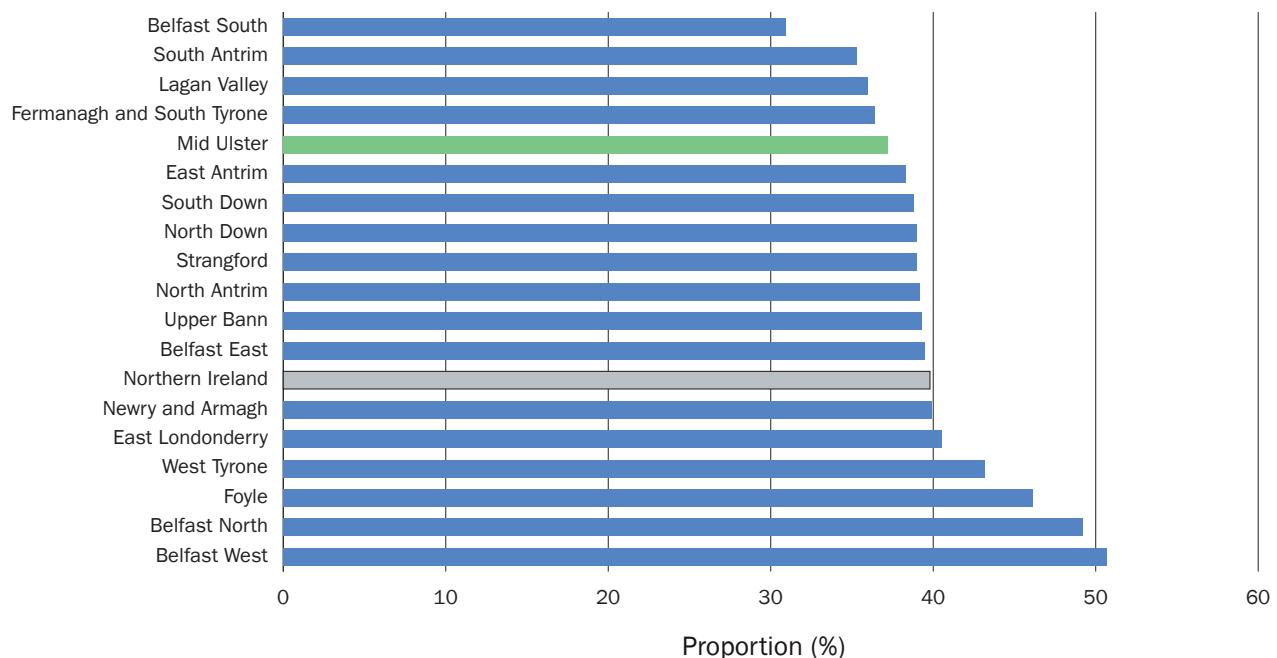
Low income – People claiming benefits

As at April 2013, 28,320 people in Mid Ulster claimed at least one of the main benefits. This equates to 37.2% of all constituents aged 16 and over.

A lower proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Mid Ulster claimed at least one benefit when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 39.8%.

Mid Ulster was the Constituency with the 5th lowest proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one benefit.

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits, as at April 2013



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	39.5	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	36.4	15	North Down	39.0	Joint 10
Belfast North	49.2	2	Foyle	46.1	3	South Antrim	35.3	17
Belfast South	30.9	18	Lagan Valley	36.0	16	South Down	38.8	12
Belfast West	50.7	1	Mid Ulster	37.2	14	Strangford	39.0	Joint 10
East Antrim	38.3	13	Newry and Armagh	39.9	6	Upper Bann	39.3	8
East Londonderry	40.5	5	North Antrim	39.2	9	West Tyrone	43.2	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 Coalisland South (52.9%, 1,000 claimants), Killymoon (45.8%, 700 claimants) and Oldtown (45.6%, 850 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Lecumpher (31.0%, 660 claimants), Lower Glenshane (31.4%, 710 claimants) and Oaklands (31.4%, 520 claimants).

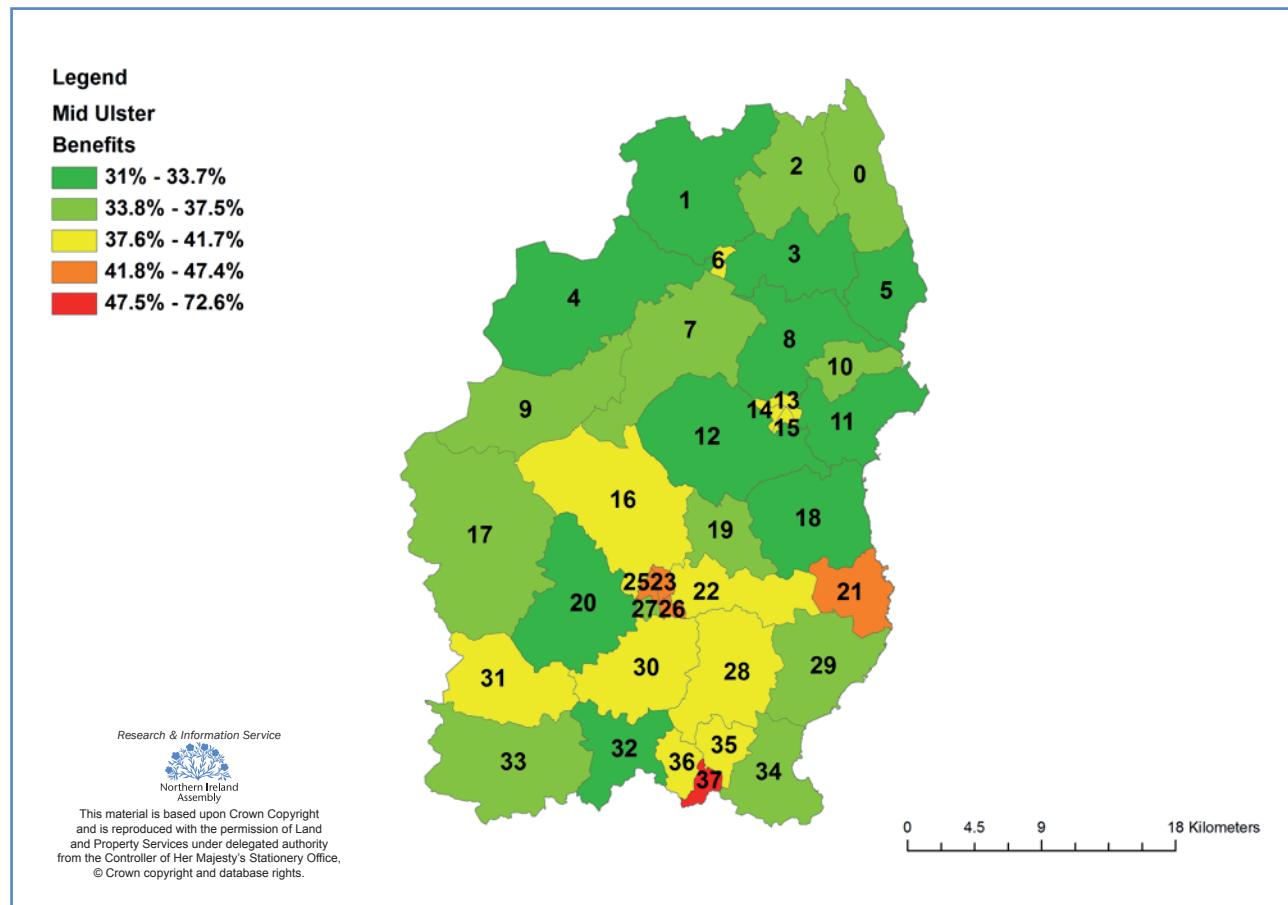
Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at April 2013¹

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
Altmore	710	36.7	Lissan	620	39.2
Ardboe	850	43.2	Lower Glenshane	710	31.4
Ballymaguigan	660	32.0	Maghera	910	40.7
Bellaghy	670	33.2	Moneymore	720	36.3
Castledawson	900	35.8	Newbuildings	770	43.4
Coagh	620	38.9	Oaklands	520	31.4
Coalisland North	1,100	41.5	Oldtown	850	45.6
Coalisland South	1,000	52.9	Pomeroy	710	39.9
Coalisland W & New Mills	850	40.8	Sandholes	570	38.8
Donaghmore	660	33.7	Stewartstown	650	40.3
Draperstown	800	36.1	Swatragh	770	31.5
Dunnamore	600	34.2	The Loop	700	32.0
Glebe	940	39.0	Tobermore	740	37.1
Gortalowry	720	33.9	Town Parks East	870	38.3
Gulladuff	670	32.7	Town Parks West	700	39.8
Killycolpy	740	36.6	Tullagh	770	42.4
Killymoon	700	45.8	Upperlands	690	37.1
Knockcloghrim	680	31.8	Valley	710	34.0
Lecumpher	660	31.0	Washing Bay	810	34.1

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

¹ 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 persons aged 16 and over claiming at least one benefit, at April 2013



0	Valley	10	Castledawson	20	Oaklands	30	Sandholes
1	Swatragh	11	Ballymaguigan	21	Ardboe	31	Pomeroy
2	Upperlands	12	Lecumpher	22	Coagh	32	Donaghmore
3	Gulladuff	13	Glebe	23	Newbuildings	33	Altmore
4	Lower Glenshane	14	Town Parks West	24	Oldtown	34	Washing Bay
5	Bellaghy	15	Town Parks East	25	Tullagh	35	Coalisland North
6	Maghera	16	Lissan	26	Killymoon	36	Coalisland West and Newmills
7	Tobermore	17	Dunnamore	27	Gortallowry	37	Coalisland South
8	Knockloughrim	18	The Loop	28	Stewartstown		
9	Draperstown	19	Moneymore	29	Killycolpy		

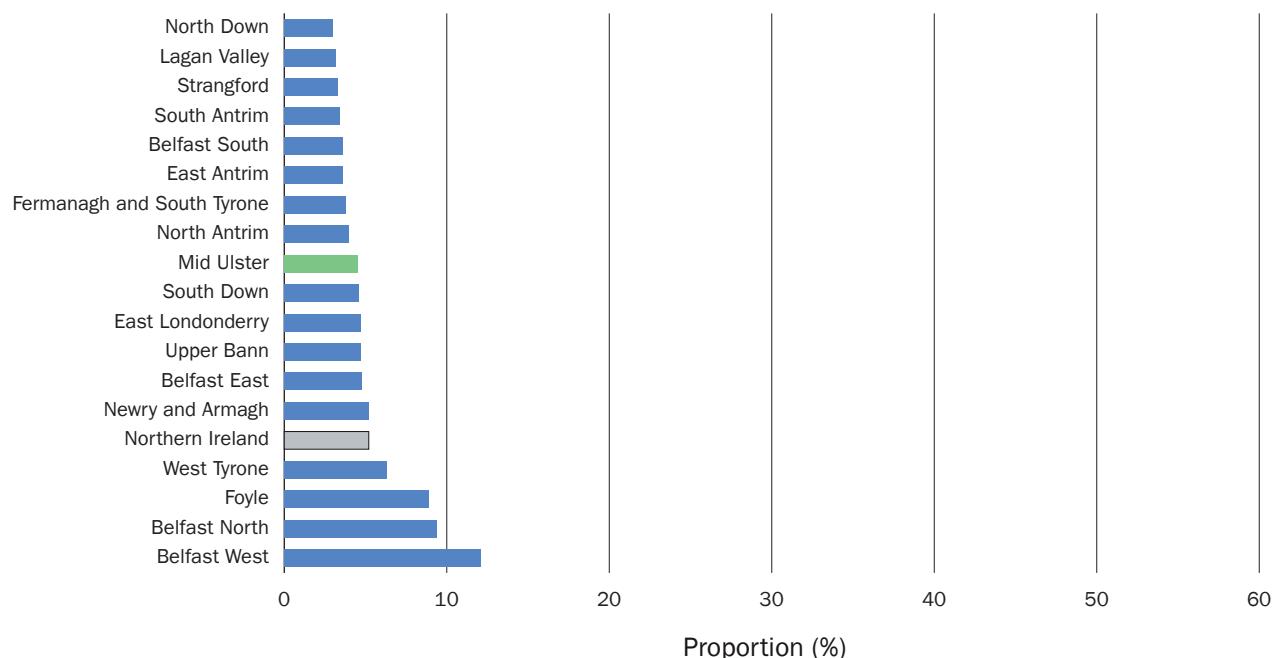
Low income – People claiming income support

As at February 2013, there were 2,970 people in Mid Ulster claiming income support, of whom 2,860 were of working age. This equates to 4.5% of working age people claiming the benefit.

A lower proportion of working age people living in Mid Ulster claimed income support when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 5.2%.

Mid Ulster was the Constituency with the 9th lowest proportion of working age people claiming income support.

Proportion of working age people claiming income support, as at February 2013



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	4.8	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	3.8	12	North Down	3.0	18
Belfast North	9.4	2	Foyle	8.9	3	South Antrim	3.4	15
Belfast South	3.6	Joint 13	Lagan Valley	3.2	17	South Down	4.6	9
Belfast West	12.1	1	Mid Ulster	4.5	10	Strangford	3.3	16
East Antrim	3.6	Joint 13	Newry and Armagh	5.2	5	Upper Bann	4.7	Joint 7
East Londonderry	4.7	Joint 7	North Antrim	4.0	11	West Tyrone	6.3	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 Coalisland South (11.0%, 180 claimants), Coalisland West and New Mills (8.6%, 150 claimants) and Coalisland North (7.5%, 170 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Lecumpher (1.7%, 30 claimants), Knockcloghrim (1.7%, 30 claimants) and Lower Glenshane (2.1%, 40 claimants).

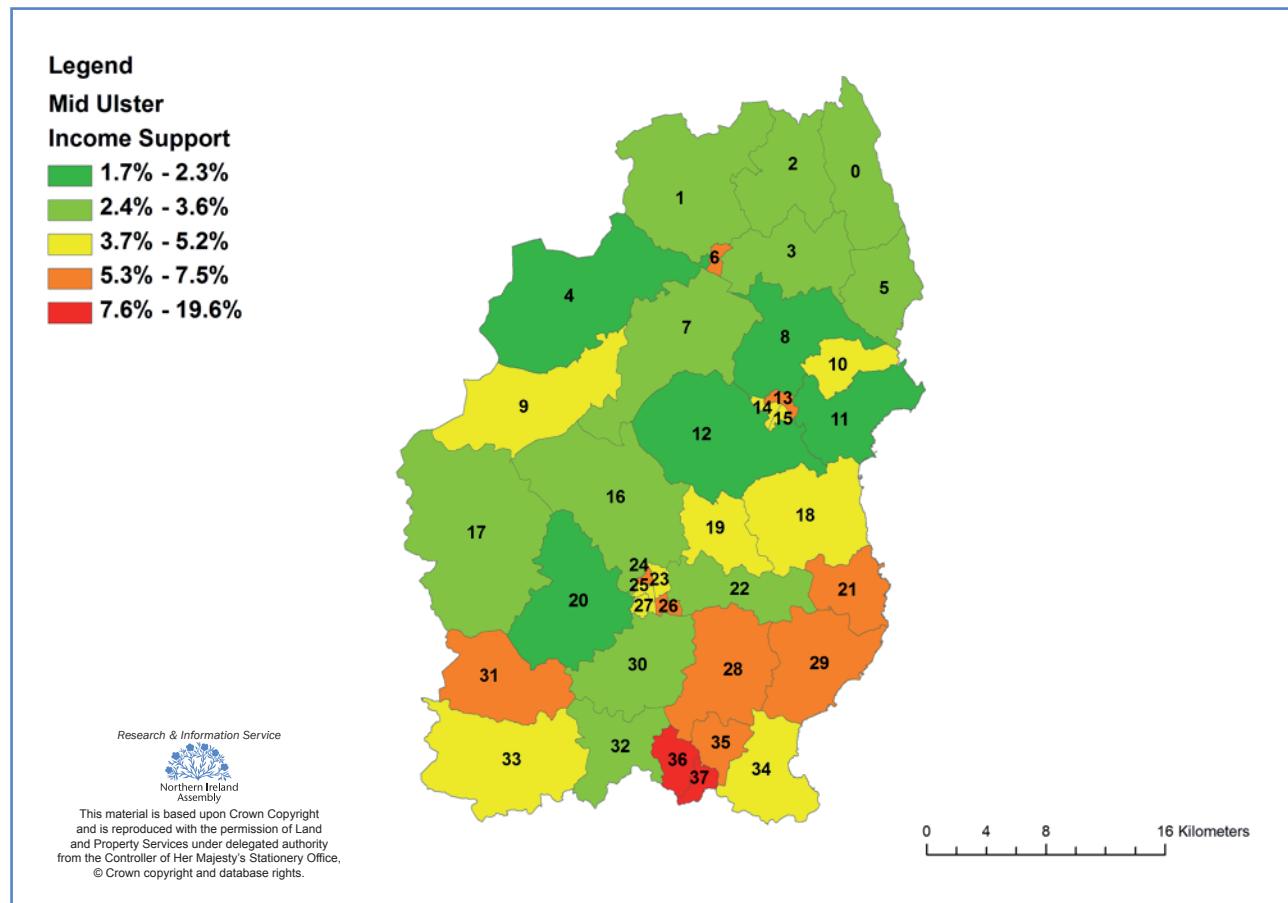
Proportion of working age people claiming income support at ward level, as at February 2013

Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population ¹	Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Altmore	70	4.4	Lissan	40	3.1
Ardboe	90	5.3	Lower Glenshane	40	2.1
Ballymaguigan	40	2.3	Maghera	140	7.3
Bellaghy	60	3.5	Moneymore	70	4.3
Castledawson	100	4.7	Newbuildings	70	4.9
Coagh	40	3.1	Oaklands	30	2.2
Coalisland North	170	7.5	Oldtown	90	5.8
Coalisland South	180	11.0	Pomeroy	100	6.6
Coalisland W & New Mills	150	8.6	Sandholes	40	3.4
Donaghmore	60	3.6	Stewartstown	90	6.7
Draperstown	90	4.8	Swatragh	60	3.0
Dunnamore	50	3.4	The Loop	80	4.2
Glebe	120	5.9	Tobermore	40	2.5
Gortalowry	100	5.2	Town Parks East	90	4.6
Gulladuff	60	3.5	Town Parks West	60	4.2
Killycolpy	100	5.8	Tullagh	70	4.9
Killymoon	80	6.3	Upperlands	40	2.7
Knockcloghrim	30	1.7	Valley	50	2.9
Lecumpher	30	1.7	Washing Bay	80	3.8

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

¹ Working age calculation based on Census 2011 population estimates (aged 16-64)

Proportion of working age population claiming income support by Ward, 2013



0	Valley	10	Castledawson	20	Oaklands	30	Sandholes
1	Swatragh	11	Ballymaguigan	21	Ardboe	31	Pomeroy
2	Upperlands	12	Lecumpher	22	Coagh	32	Donaghmore
3	Gulladuff	13	Glebe	23	Newbuildings	33	Altmore
4	Lower Glenshane	14	Town Parks West	24	Oldtown	34	Washing Bay
5	Bellaghy	15	Town Parks East	25	Tullagh	35	Coalisland North
6	Maghera	16	Lissan	26	Killymoon	36	Coalisland West and Newmills
7	Tobermore	17	Dunnamore	27	Gortallowry	37	Coalisland South
8	Knockloughrim	18	The Loop	28	Stewartstown		
9	Draperstown	19	Moneymore	29	Killycolpy		

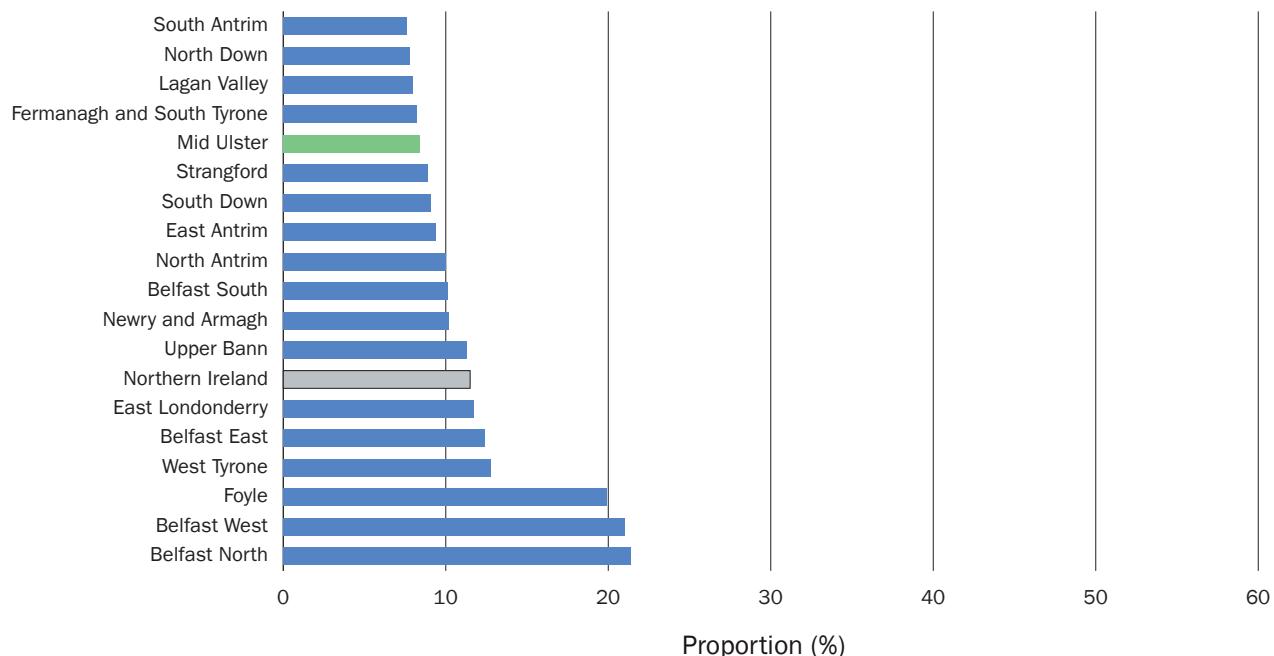
Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2013, there were 6,370 people in Mid Ulster claiming housing benefit. This equates to 8.4% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming this benefit.

A lower proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Mid Ulster claimed housing benefit in 2013 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 11.5%.

Mid Ulster was the constituency with the 5th lowest proportion of housing benefit claimants.

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit, as at June 2013



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	12.4	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	8.2	15	North Down	7.8	17
Belfast North	21.4	1	Foyle	19.9	3	South Antrim	7.6	18
Belfast South	10.1	9	Lagan Valley	8.0	16	South Down	9.1	12
Belfast West	21.0	2	Mid Ulster	8.4	14	Strangford	8.9	13
East Antrim	9.4	11	Newry and Armagh	10.2	8	Upper Bann	11.3	7
East Londonderry	11.7	6	North Antrim	10.0	10	West Tyrone	12.8	4

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

Low income – People claiming housing benefit at ward level

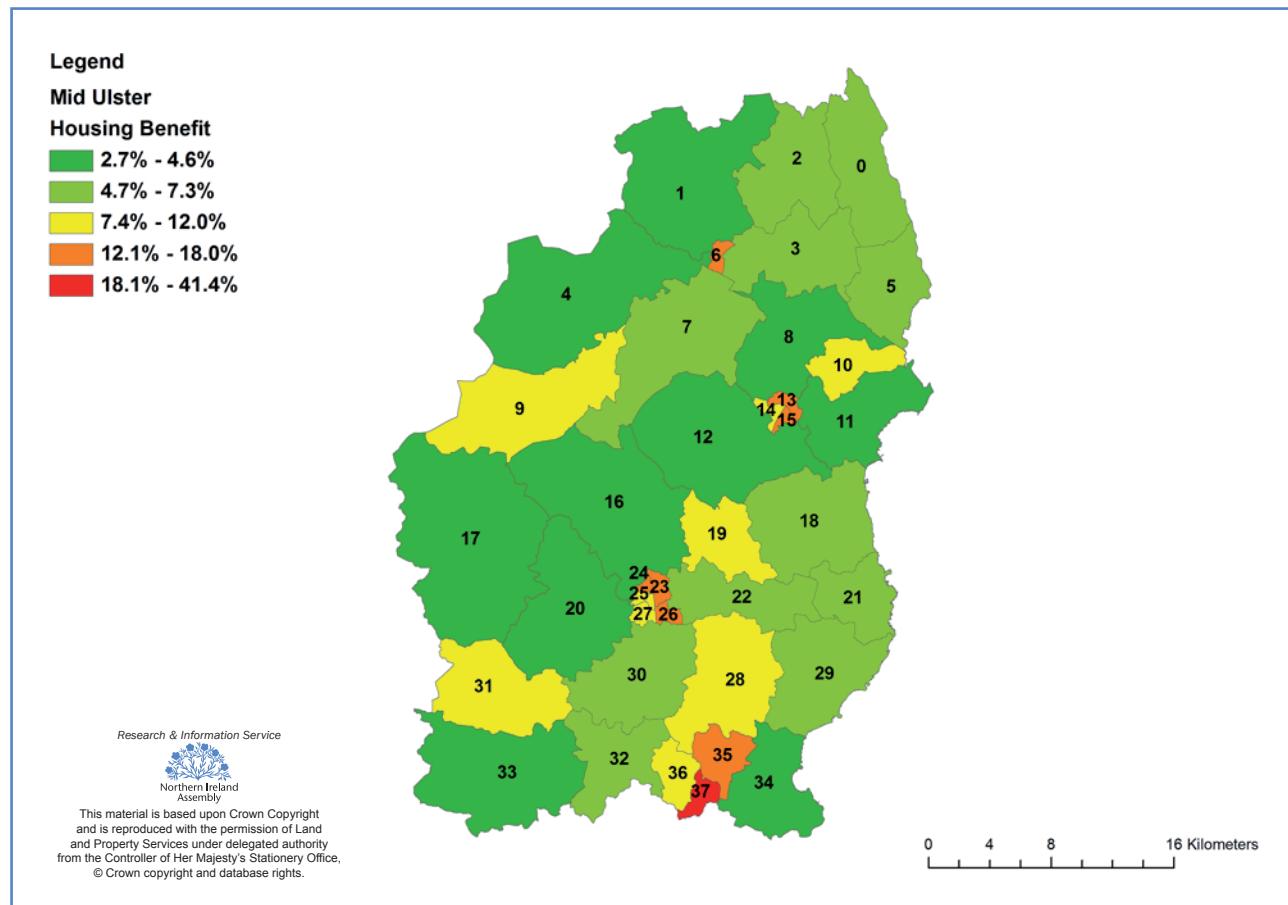
The highest proportion of people claiming Housing Benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Coalisland South (20.1%, 380 claimants), New Buildings (18.0%, 320 claimants) and Maghera (16.1%, 360 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Lower Glenshane (2.7%, 60 claimants), Dunnamore (2.9 %, 50 claimants) and Ballymaguigan (2.9%, 60 claimants).

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit at ward level, as at June 2013

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
Altmore	90	4.6	Lissan	60	3.8
Ardboe	100	5.1	Lower Glenshane	60	2.7
Ballymaguigan	60	2.9	Maghera	360	16.1
Bellaghy	140	6.9	Moneymore	190	9.6
Castledawson	250	9.9	Newbuildings	320	18.0
Coagh	100	6.3	Oaklands	60	3.6
Coalisland North	320	12.1	Oldtown	280	15.0
Coalisland South	380	20.1	Pomeroy	170	9.5
Coalisland W & New Mills	240	11.5	Sandholes	80	5.4
Donaghmore	130	6.6	Stewartstown	160	9.9
Draperstown	200	9.0	Swatragh	90	3.7
Dunnamore	50	2.9	The Loop	120	5.5
Glebe	360	14.9	Tobermore	120	6.0
Gortallowry	230	10.8	Town Parks East	320	14.1
Gulladuff	150	7.3	Town Parks West	190	10.8
Killycolpy	110	5.4	Tullagh	190	10.5
Killymoon	200	13.1	Upperlands	120	6.5
Knockcloghrim	70	3.3	Valley	120	5.7
Lecumpher	70	3.3	Washing Bay	100	4.2

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

Proportion of those aged 16 or over claiming Housing Benefit, 2013



0	Valley	10	Castledawson	20	Oaklands	30	Sandholes
1	Swatragh	11	Ballymaguigan	21	Ardboe	31	Pomeroy
2	Upperlands	12	Lecumpher	22	Coagh	32	Donaghmore
3	Gulladuff	13	Glebe	23	Newbuildings	33	Altmore
4	Lower Glenshane	14	Town Parks West	24	Oldtown	34	Washing Bay
5	Bellaghy	15	Town Parks East	25	Tullagh	35	Coalisland North
6	Maghera	16	Lissan	26	Killymoon	36	Coalisland West and Newmills
7	Tobermore	17	Dunnamore	27	Gortallowry	37	Coalisland South
8	Knockloughrim	18	The Loop	28	Stewartstown		
9	Draperstown	19	Moneymore	29	Killycolpy		

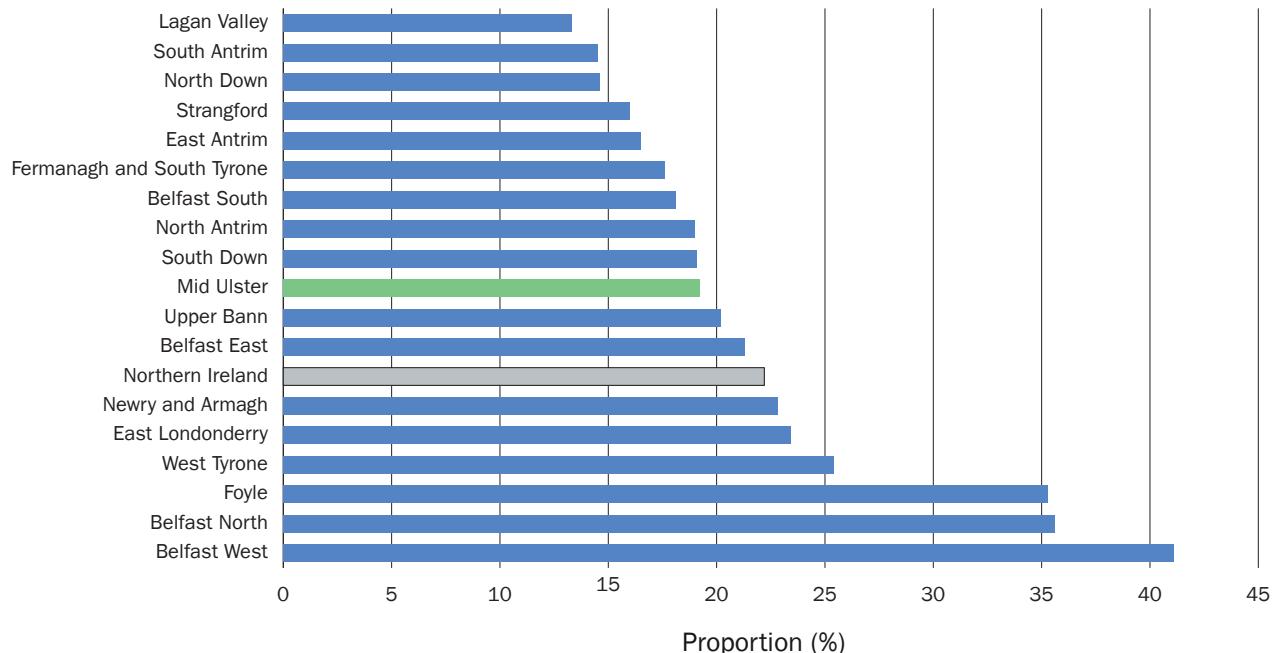
Low income – Children living in Poverty

As at August 2011, there were 4,345 children aged 0-15 years living in poverty¹ in Mid Ulster. This equates to 19.2% of all children in the Constituency.

A lower proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years were living in poverty in Mid Ulster when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 22.2%.

Mid Ulster was the Constituency with the 9th highest proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in poverty.

Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in poverty, as at August 2011



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	21.3	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	17.6	13	North Down	14.6	16
Belfast North	35.6	2	Foyle	35.3	3	South Antrim	14.5	17
Belfast South	18.1	12	Lagan Valley	13.3	18	South Down	19.1	10
Belfast West	41.1	1	Mid Ulster	19.2	9	Strangford	16.0	15
East Antrim	16.5	14	Newry and Armagh	22.8	6	Upper Bann	20.2	8
East Londonderry	23.4	5	North Antrim	19.0	11	West Tyrone	25.4	4

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

¹ Children in poverty 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 Poverty at ward level

The highest proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in poverty (as a percentage of all children) were concentrated in the wards of Coalisland South (39.1%), Coalisland West and New Mills (37.8%) and Town Parks East (31.2%). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Knockcloghrim (7.7 %), Swatragh (9.8%) and Oaklands (10.5%).

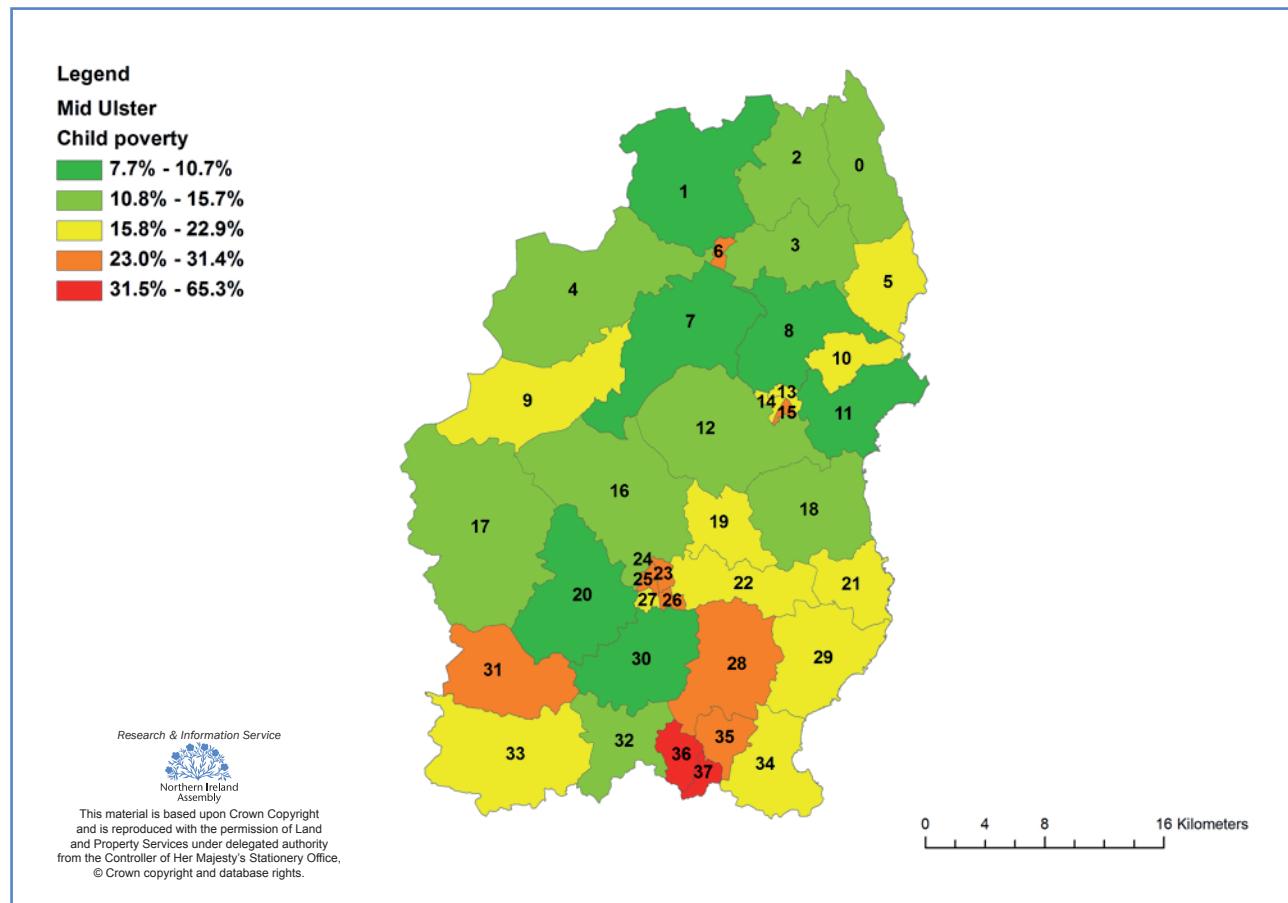
Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in poverty at ward level, as at August 2011

Ward	Children in Poverty (%) ¹	Ward	Children in Poverty (%)
Altmore	19.6	Lissan	12.2
Ardboe	22.1	L. Glenshane	11.3
Ballymaguigan	10.7	Maghera	30.9
Bellaghy	17.9	Moneymore	20.7
Castledawson	18.6	Newbuildings	23.1
Coagh	18.2	Oaklands	10.5
Coalisland North	27.6	Oldtown	25.0
Coalisland South	39.1	Pomeroy	26.1
Coalisland W & New Mills	37.8	Sandholes	10.7
Donaghmore	12.3	Stewartstown	25.3
Draperstown	17.5	Swatragh	9.8
Dunnamore	13.6	The Loop	12.6
Glebe	16.2	Tobermore	10.6
Gortalowry	20.6	Town Parks East	31.2
Gulladuff	13.5	Town Parks West	22.0
Killycolpy	20.4	Tullagh	23.0
Killymoon	26.8	Upperlands	14.5
Knockcloghrim	7.7	Valley	12.5
Lecumpher	13.5	Washing Bay	19.7

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

¹ Children in poverty 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.

Proportion of children (aged 0-15 years) in poverty by Ward, at 31 August 2011



0	Valley	10	Castledawson	20	Oaklands	30	Sandholes
1	Swatragh	11	Ballymaguigan	21	Ardboe	31	Pomeroy
2	Upperlands	12	Lecumpher	22	Coagh	32	Donaghmore
3	Gulladuff	13	Glebe	23	Newbuildings	33	Altmore
4	Lower Glenshane	14	Town Parks West	24	Oldtown	34	Washing Bay
5	Bellaghy	15	Town Parks East	25	Tullagh	35	Coalisland North
6	Maghera	16	Lissan	26	Killymoon	36	Coalisland West and Newmills
7	Tobermore	17	Dunnamore	27	Gortallowry	37	Coalisland South
8	Knockloughrim	18	The Loop	28	Stewartstown		
9	Draperstown	19	Moneymore	29	Killycolpy		

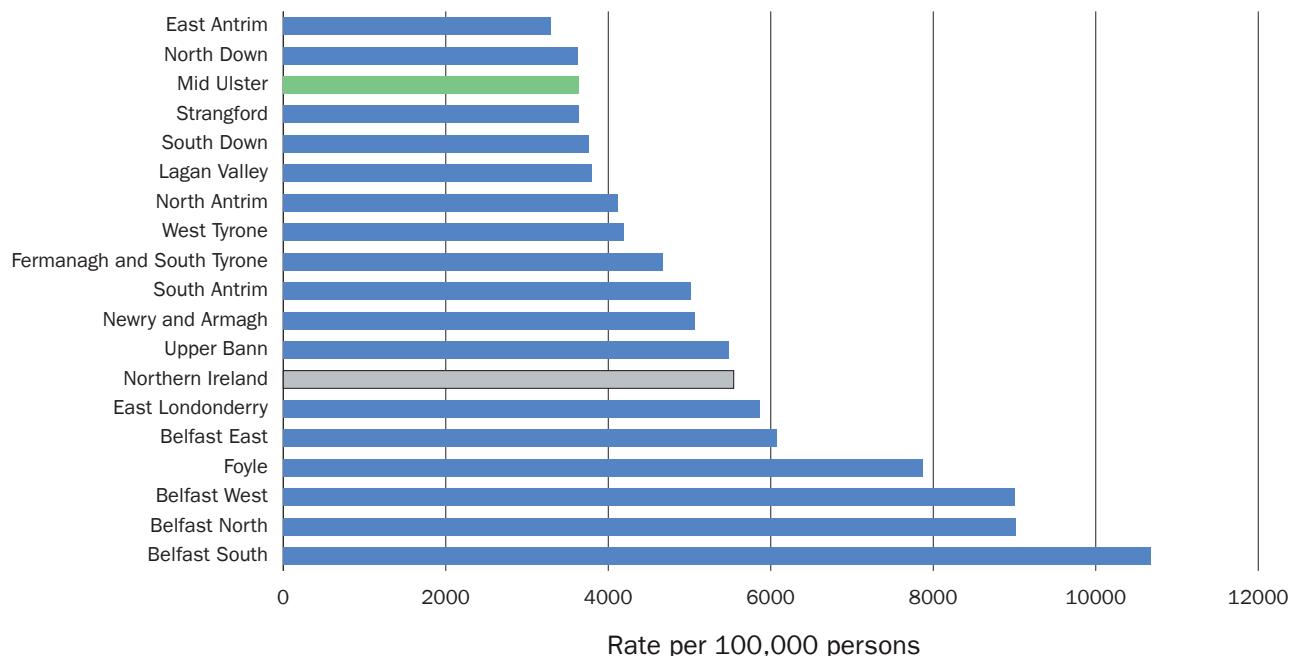
Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2012/13, a total of 3,603 criminal offences were recorded in the Mid Ulster area. This equates to an overall recorded crime rate of 3,634 per 100,000 persons.

The recorded crime rate for Mid Ulster was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 5,544 per 100,000 persons.

Mid Ulster was the Constituency with the 3rd lowest recorded crime rate.

Overall crime rate per 100,000 persons, 2012/13



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	6,077	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4,671	10	North Down	3,622	17
Belfast North	9,020	2	Foyle	7,866	4	South Antrim	5,018	9
Belfast South	10,683	1	Lagan Valley	3,796	13	South Down	3,763	14
Belfast West	9,006	3	Mid Ulster	3,634	16	Strangford	3,641	15
East Antrim	3,296	18	Newry and Armagh	5,067	8	Upper Bann	5,489	7
East Londonderry	5,870	6	North Antrim	4,112	12	West Tyrone	4,185	11

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

Crime – Rates of specific types of crime

In 2012/13, rates of all crime types listed in the below table were lower in Mid Ulster when compared to the Northern Ireland average.

Crime rate per 100,000 persons by crime type, 2012/13

	Mid Ulster		Northern Ireland	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery	1,490	1,503	33,251	1,836
Burglary	239	241	9,581	529
Vehicle offences	170	171	5,339	295
Theft including from the person, bicycle theft, shoplifting and other theft excluding vehicle offences	522	526	20,691	1,143
Criminal damage	777	784	20,959	1,157
Trafficking of drugs	31	31	890	49
Possession of drugs	136	137	3,488	193
Possession of weapons	17	17	651	36
Public order offences	38	38	1,517	84
Miscellaneous crimes against society	119	120	2,191	121
Other fraud	64	65	1,831	101

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

Crime – Crime rate at ward level

The highest recorded crime rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Newbuildings (14,495), Town Parks West (10,176) and Oldtown (8,681). The lowest rates were recorded in Ardboe (892), Lower Glenshane (1,028) and Lissan (1,076).

Crime rates per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2012/13

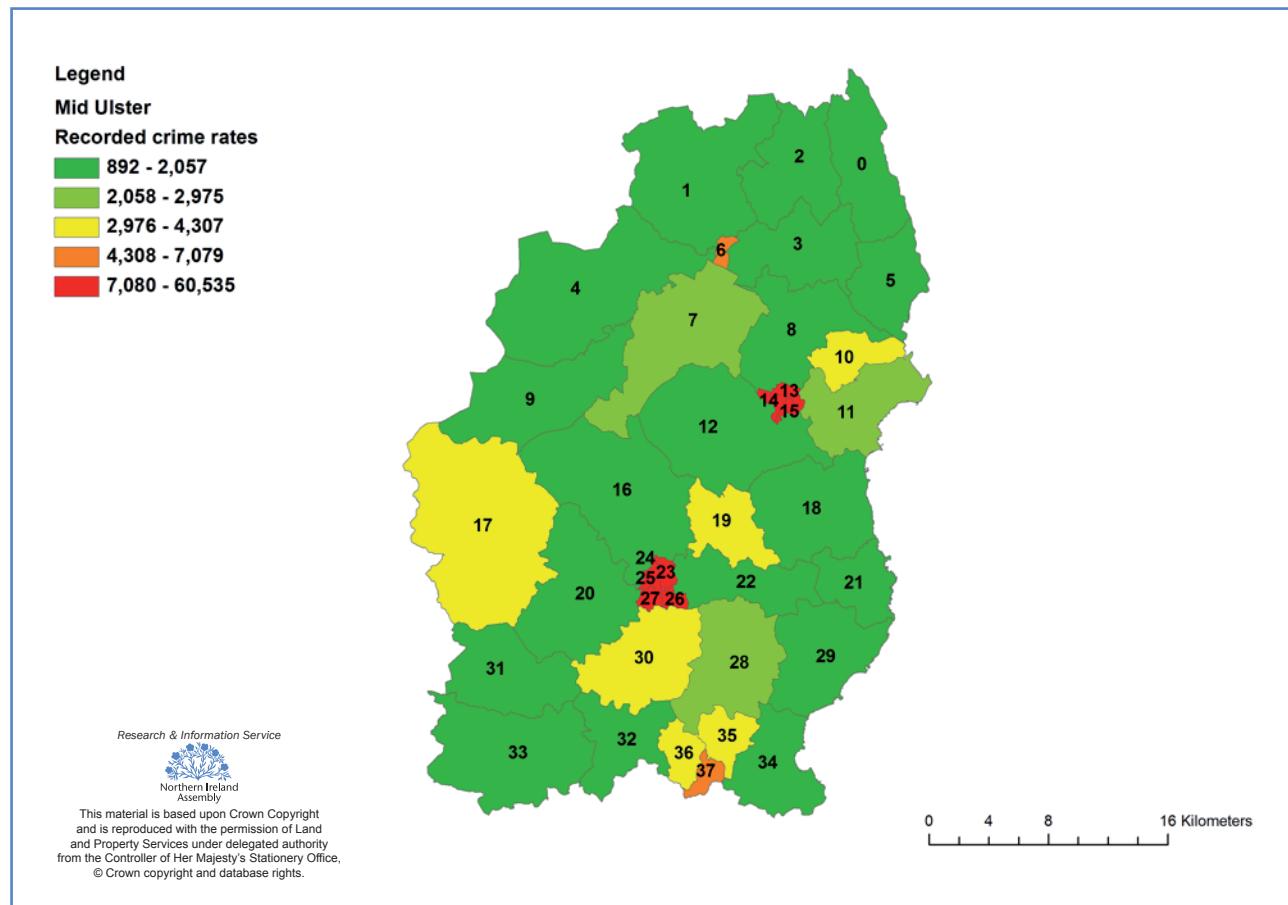
Ward	Recorded Crime Rate ¹	Violence against Person Rate ²	Burglary Rate	Criminal Damage Rate
Altmore	1,736	502	116	424
Ardboe	892	504	116	116
Ballymaguigan	2,693	1,128	182	655
Bellaghy	1,378	447	223	261
Castledawson	3,364	1,111	451	421
Coagh	1,971	887	49	444
Coalisland North	3,626	1,416	227	765
Coalisland South	6,439	2,616	724	1,288
Coalisland West and Newmills	3,104	1,605	321	428
Donaghmore	1,546	541	232	425
Draperstown	1,944	838	268	168
Dunnamore	3,437	1,739	212	297
Glebe (Magherafelt)	8,412	3,670	130	2,014
Gortallowry	7,822	3,660	179	1,579
Gulladuff	2,020	771	147	698
Killycolpy	1,453	688	191	115
Killymoon	7,268	3,077	424	2,069
Knockcloghrim	1,747	655	255	218
Lecumpher	1,725	551	73	330
Lissan	1,076	147	147	440
Lower Glenshane	1,028	377	69	240
Maghera	6,557	3,226	351	1,613
Moneymore	3,590	642	76	1,550
Newbuildings	14,495	6,584	686	2,789
Oaklands	1,513	275	275	550
Oldtown	8,681	3,413	211	1,643
Pomeroy	1,689	606	173	433
Sandholes	3,027	936	220	550
Stewartstown	2,548	980	196	294
Swatragh	1,489	547	213	182
The Loop	1,358	441	102	238
Tobermore	2,158	682	303	530
Town Parks East	7,368	2,947	411	2,365
Town Parks West	10,176	5,699	362	1,719
Tullagh	7,175	3,204	271	1,715
Upperlands	1,641	520	200	600
Valley (Magherafelt)	1,747	557	149	260
Washing Bay	1,513	515	290	129

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

¹ All crime rates were calculated per 100,000 population using the Census 2011 Estimates.

² Violence against the person includes sex offences and robbery.

Recorded Crime rates per 100,000 population (April 2012 - March 2013)



0	Valley	10	Castledawson	20	Oaklands	30	Sandholes
1	Swatragh	11	Ballymaguigan	21	Ardboe	31	Pomeroy
2	Upperlands	12	Lecumpher	22	Coagh	32	Donaghmore
3	Gulladuff	13	Glebe	23	Newbuildings	33	Altmore
4	Lower Glenshane	14	Town Parks West	24	Oldtown	34	Washing Bay
5	Bellaghy	15	Town Parks East	25	Tullagh	35	Coalisland North
6	Maghera	16	Lissan	26	Killymoon	36	Coalisland West and Newmills
7	Tobermore	17	Dunnamore	27	Gortallowry	37	Coalisland South
8	Knockloughrim	18	The Loop	28	Stewartstown		
9	Draperstown	19	Moneymore	29	Killycolpy		

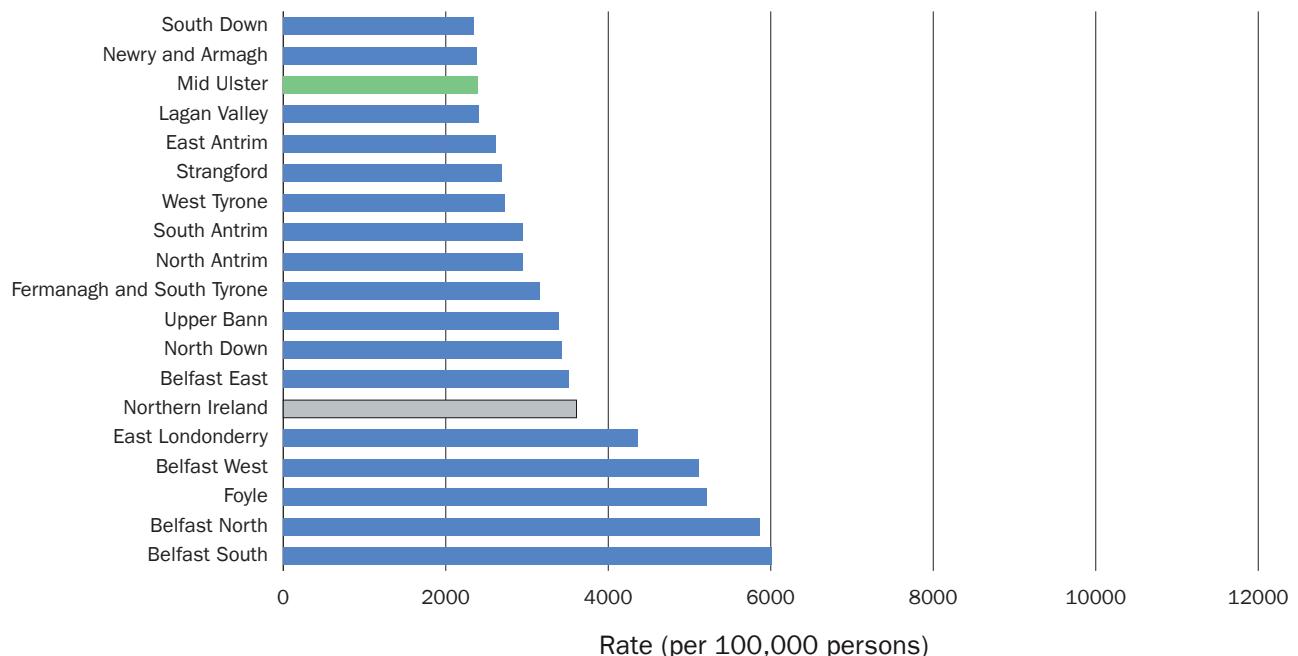
Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2012/13, there were 2,378 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in Mid Ulster. This equates to a rate of 2,398 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents in Mid Ulster was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 3,609 per 100,000 persons.

Mid Ulster was the Constituency with the 3rd lowest rate of anti-social behaviour incidents.

Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons, 2012/13



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	3,519	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	3,159	9	North Down	3,428	7
Belfast North	5,867	2	Foyle	5,216	3	South Antrim	2,945	11
Belfast South	6,009	1	Lagan Valley	2,412	15	South Down	2,344	18
Belfast West	5,117	4	Mid Ulster	2,398	16	Strangford	2,688	13
East Antrim	2,621	14	Newry and Armagh	2,384	17	Upper Bann	3,396	8
East Londonderry	4,365	5	North Antrim	2,953	10	West Tyrone	2,723	12

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

Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour at ward level

The highest number of anti-social behaviour incidents (per 100,000 population) were concentrated in the wards of Newbuildings (8,002), Killymoon (7,215) and Glebe (7,080). The lowest rates were found in Lower Glenshane (206), Swatragh (395) and Killycolpy (497).

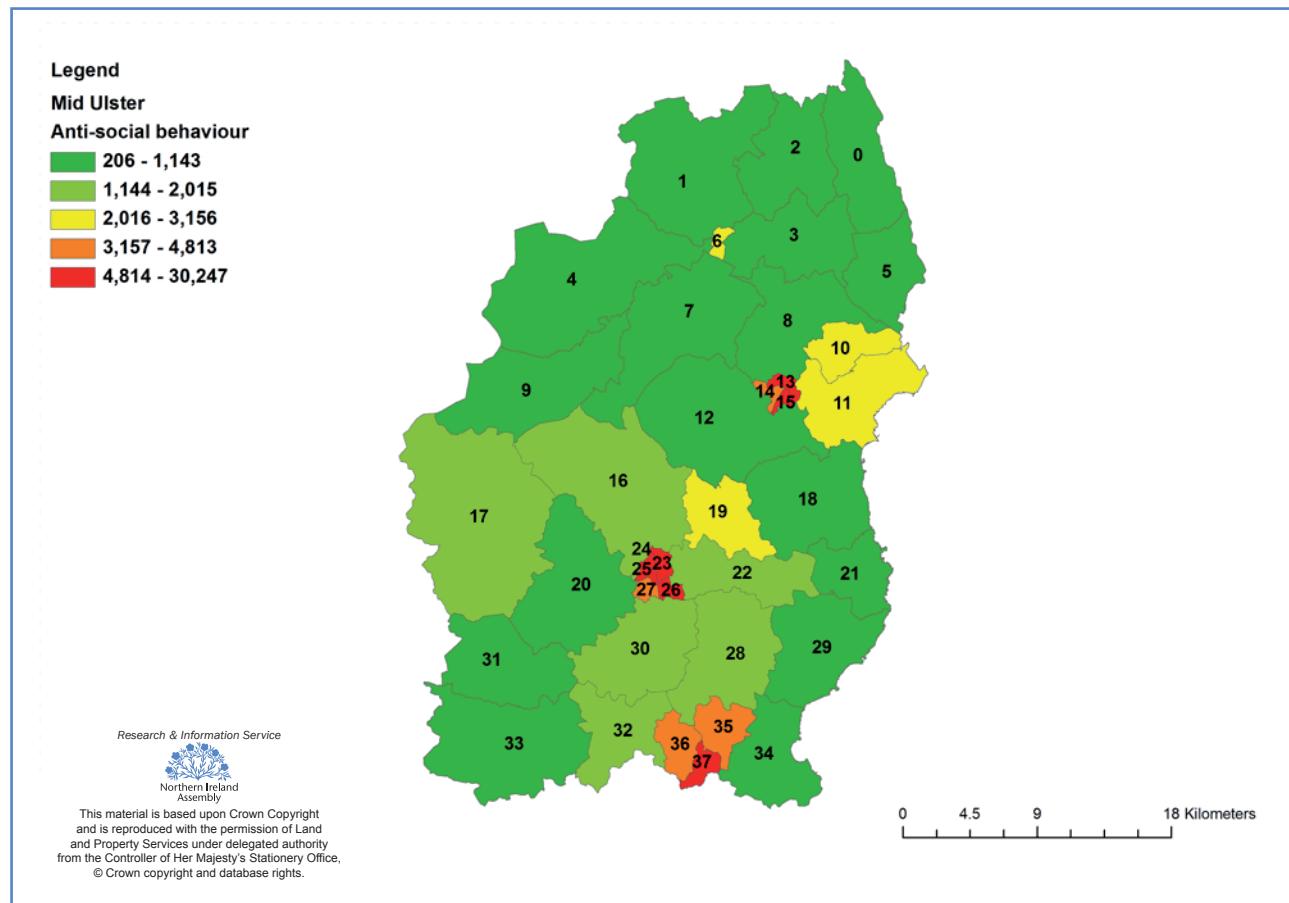
Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2012/13

Ward	ASB Incidents ¹	Per 100,000 Population	Ward	ASB Incidents	Per 100,000 Population
Altmore	16	617	Lissan	24	1,174
Ardboe	25	970	Lr. Glenshane	6	206
Ballymaguigan	58	2,111	Maghera	87	3,050
Bellaghy	21	782	Moneymore	68	2,570
Castledawson	74	2,223	Newbuildings	175	8,002
Coagh	28	1,380	Oaklands	16	734
Coalisland North	126	3,569	Oldtown	139	5,858
Coalisland South	129	5,191	Pomeroy	24	1,039
Coalisland W & New Mills	101	3,603	Sandholes	28	1,541
Donaghmore	48	1,855	Stewartstown	34	1,666
Draperstown	20	670	Swatragh	13	395
Dunnamore	34	1,443	The Loop	16	543
Glebe	218	7,080	Tobermore	18	682
Gortalowry	118	4,234	Town Parks East	174	5,963
Gulladuff	24	881	Town Parks West	106	4,794
Killycolpy	14	535	Tullagh	149	6,724
Killymoon	136	7,215	Upperlands	23	921
Knockcloghrim	22	801	Valley	18	669
Lecumpher	26	954	Washing Bay	22	708

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

¹ Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents recorded by the PSNI are compiled from the force Command and Control system, where calls for service from members of the public are logged.

Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents per 100,000 population, 2012/13



0	Valley	10	Castledawson	20	Oaklands	30	Sandholes
1	Swatragh	11	Ballymaguigan	21	Ardboe	31	Pomeroy
2	Upperlands	12	Lecumpher	22	Coagh	32	Donaghmore
3	Gulladuff	13	Glebe	23	Newbuildings	33	Altmore
4	Lower Glenshane	14	Town Parks West	24	Oldtown	34	Washing Bay
5	Bellaghy	15	Town Parks East	25	Tullagh	35	Coalisland North
6	Maghera	16	Lissan	26	Killymoon	36	Coalisland West and Newmills
7	Tobermore	17	Dunnamore	27	Gortallowry	37	Coalisland South
8	Knockloughrim	18	The Loop	28	Stewartstown		
9	Draperstown	19	Moneymore	29	Killycolpy		

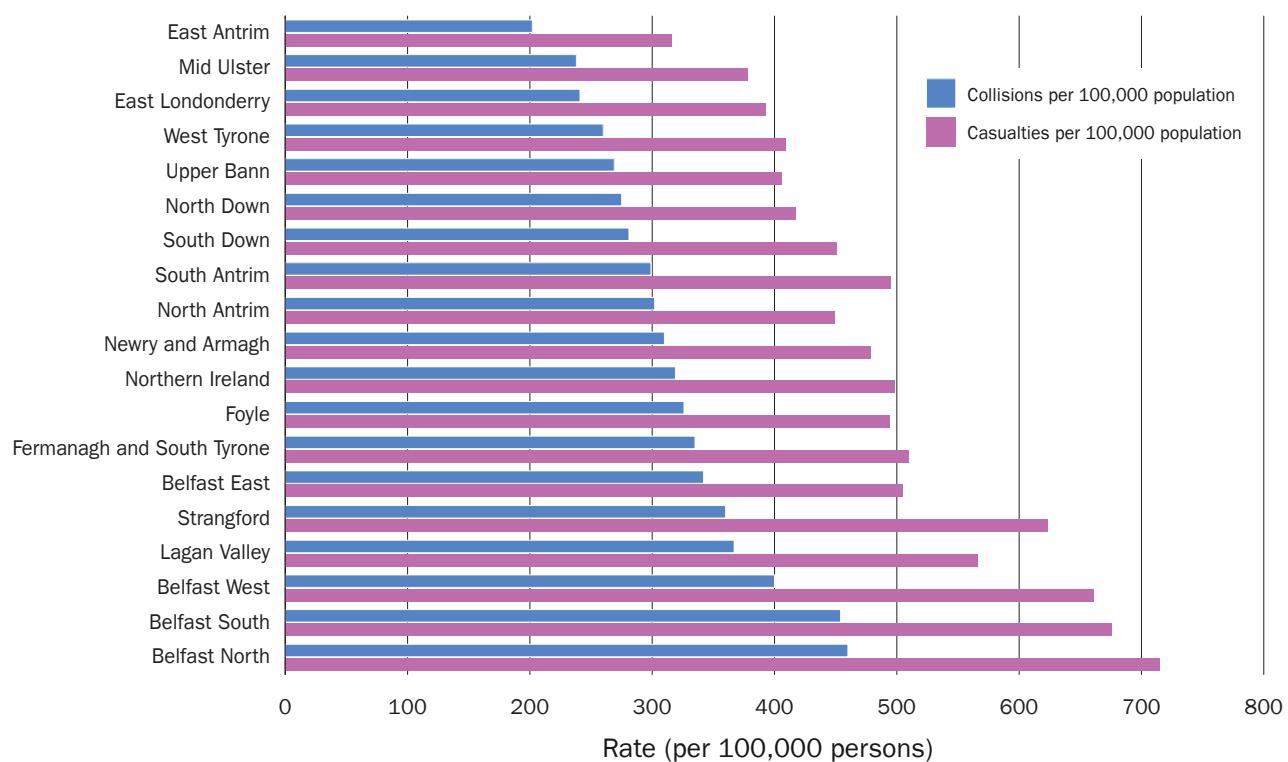
Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties

In 2012, there were 236 road traffic collisions with injury reported in Mid Ulster, a collision rate of 238 per 100,000 persons. There were 375 casualties – 5 people were killed, 45 were seriously injured and 325 were slightly injured, a rate of 378 casualties per 100,000 persons.

The road traffic collision rate for Mid Ulster was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 319 per 100,000 persons while the casualty rate was also lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 498 per 100,000 persons.

Mid Ulster had the 2nd lowest collision rate.

Road traffic collision and casualty rate per 100,000 persons, 2012



	Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank
Belfast East	342	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	335	7	North Down	275	13
Belfast North	460	1	Foyle	326	8	South Antrim	299	11
Belfast South	454	2	Lagan Valley	367	4	South Down	281	12
Belfast West	400	3	Mid Ulster	238	17	Strangford	360	5
East Antrim	202	18	Newry and Armagh	310	9	Upper Bann	269	14
East Londonderry	241	16	North Antrim	302	10	West Tyrone	260	15

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 Ballymaguigan (655), New Buildings (503) and Coagh (493). The lowest rates were recorded in Valley (0), Maghera (35) and Killycolpy (38).

The highest road traffic casualty rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Lecumpher (918), Ballymaguigan (873) and Coagh (789). The lowest rates were recorded in Valley (0), Maghera (35) and Killycolpy (38).

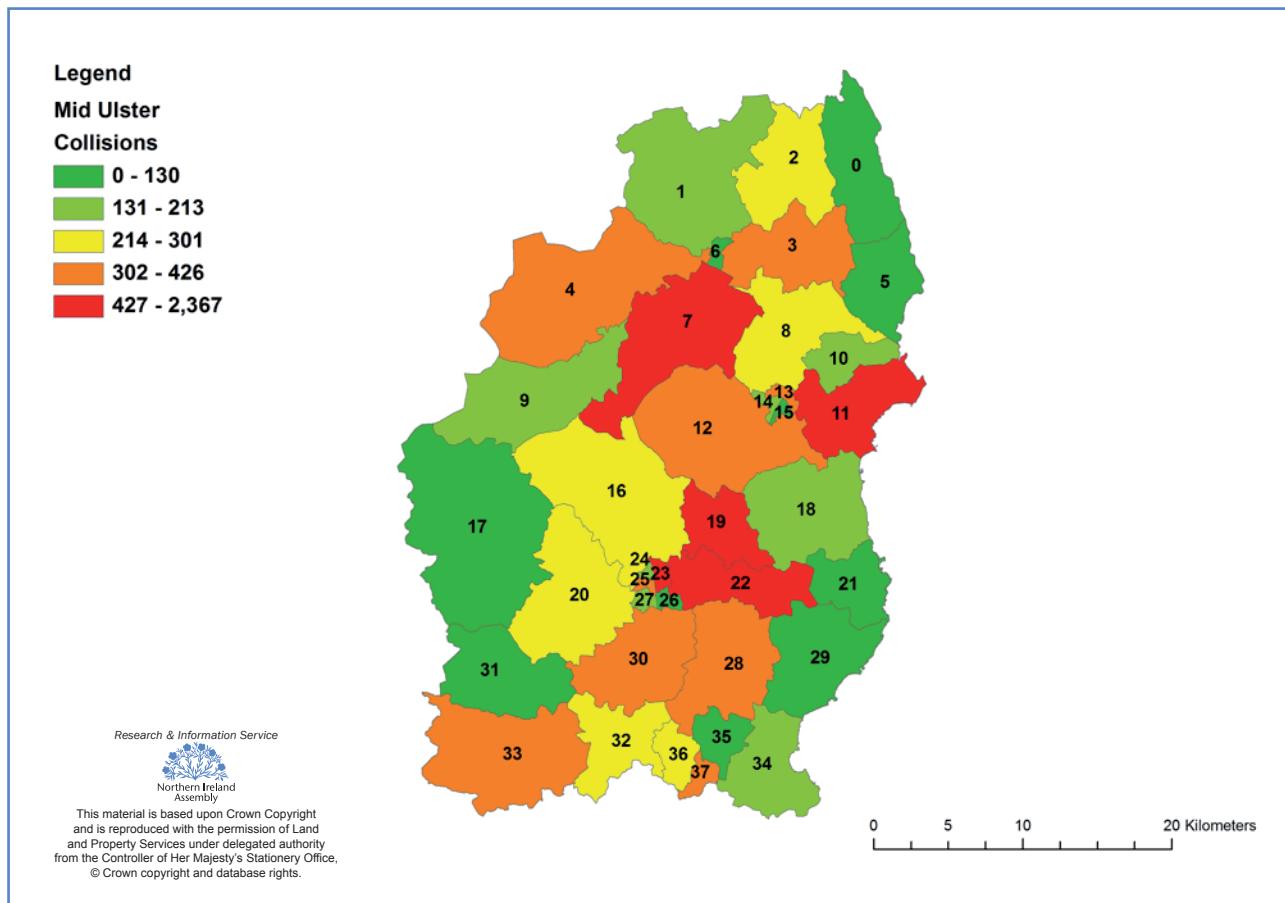
Road traffic collision and casualty rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2012

Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) ¹	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Altmore	8	18	309	694
Ardboe	2	5	78	194
Ballymaguigan	18	24	655	873
Bellaghy	3	7	112	261
Castledawson	6	13	180	391
Coagh	10	16	493	789
Coalisland North	4	5	113	142
Coalisland South	8	13	322	523
Coalisland West and Newmills	7	12	250	428
Donaghmore	7	15	270	580
Drapertstown	5	8	168	268
Dunnamore	2	5	85	212
Glebe (Magherafelt)	11	14	357	455
Gortallowry	4	6	144	215
Gulladuff	9	14	331	514
Killycolpy	1	1	38	38
Killymoon	1	1	53	53
Knockcloghrim	8	12	291	437
Lecumpher	9	25	330	918
Lissan	6	16	293	782
Lower Glenshane	9	11	309	377
Maghera	1	1	35	35
Moneymore	12	18	454	680
Newbuildings	11	11	503	503
Oaklands	6	8	275	367
Oldtown	4	5	169	211
Pomeroy	3	4	130	173
Sandholes	6	7	330	385
Stewartstown	7	10	343	490
Swatragh	5	6	152	182
The Loop	6	12	204	407
Tobermore	12	17	454	644
Town Parks East	2	3	69	103
Town Parks West	3	5	136	226
Tullagh	9	11	406	496
Upperlands	6	10	240	400
Valley (Magherafelt)	0	0	0	0
Washing Bay	5	6	161	193

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

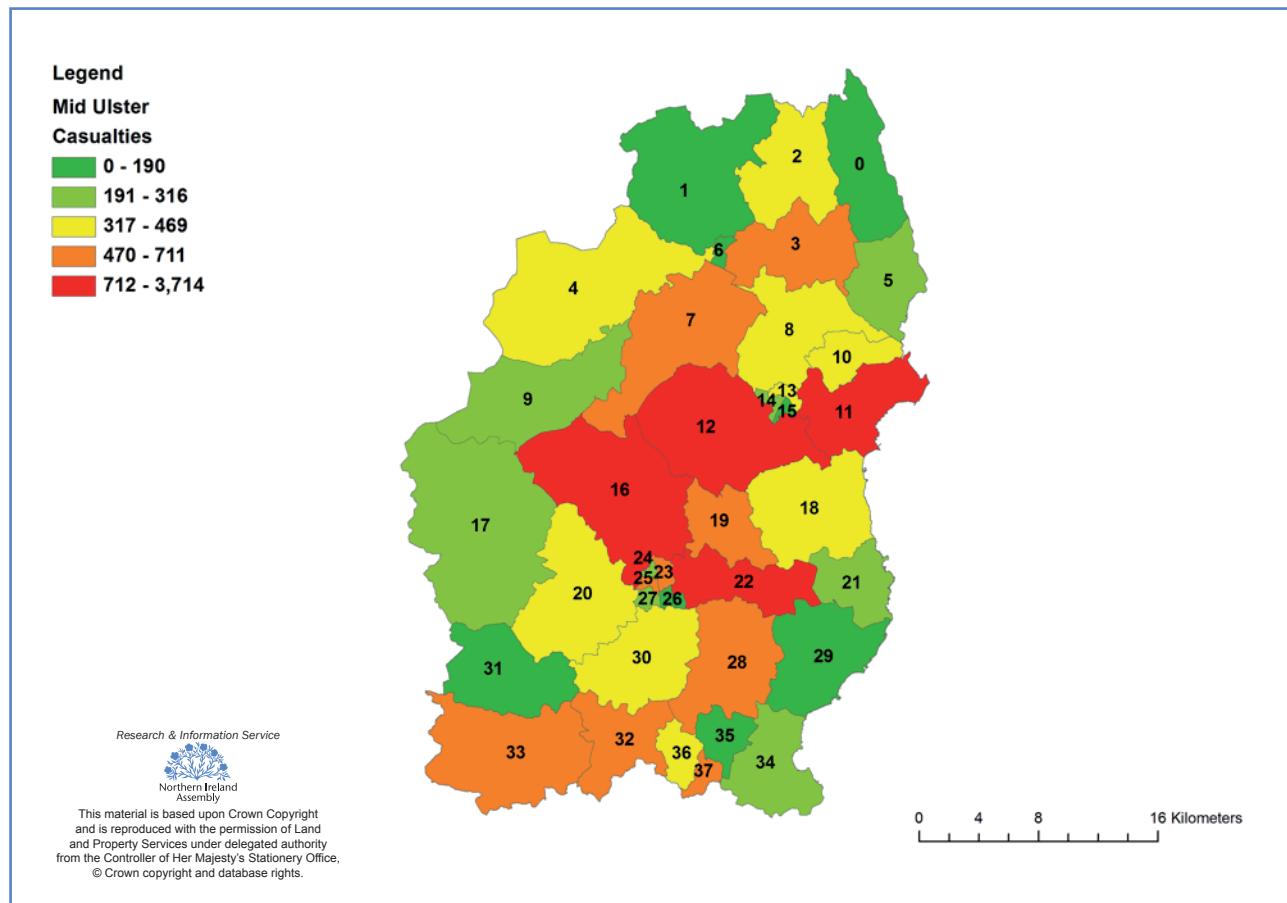
¹ The dataset is compiled from Collision Report Forms (CRFs) forms submitted by police officers after any road traffic collision involving death or personal injury is reported to them. The data set excludes road collisions resulting in damage only.

Road Traffic Collisions (Involving injury) per 100,000 population, 2012



0	Valley	10	Castledawson	20	Oaklands	30	Sandholes
1	Swatragh	11	Ballymaguigan	21	Ardboe	31	Pomeroy
2	Upperlands	12	Lecumpher	22	Coagh	32	Donaghmore
3	Gulladuff	13	Glebe	23	Newbuildings	33	Altmore
4	Lower Glenshane	14	Town Parks West	24	Oldtown	34	Washing Bay
5	Bellaghy	15	Town Parks East	25	Tullagh	35	Coalisland North
6	Maghera	16	Lissan	26	Killymoon	36	Coalisland West and Newmills
7	Tobermore	17	Dunnamore	27	Gortallowry	37	Coalisland South
8	Knockloughrim	18	The Loop	28	Stewartstown		
9	Draperstown	19	Moneymore	29	Killycolpy		

Road Traffic Casualties per 100,000 population, 2012



0	Valley	10	Castledawson	20	Oaklands	30	Sandholes
1	Swatragh	11	Ballymaguigan	21	Ardboe	31	Pomeroy
2	Upperlands	12	Lecumpher	22	Coagh	32	Donaghmore
3	Gulladuff	13	Glebe	23	Newbuildings	33	Altmore
4	Lower Glenshane	14	Town Parks West	24	Oldtown	34	Washing Bay
5	Bellaghy	15	Town Parks East	25	Tullagh	35	Coalisland North
6	Maghera	16	Lissan	26	Killymoon	36	Coalisland West and Newmills
7	Tobermore	17	Dunnamore	27	Gortallowry	37	Coalisland South
8	Knockloughrim	18	The Loop	28	Stewartstown		
9	Draperstown	19	Moneymore	29	Killycolpy		

Notes

Demographic Profile

The Census collected information on the resident population of Northern Ireland on Census Day (27 March 2011). Questionnaires were delivered to every household and communal establishment and residents asked to complete and return with information as correct on Census Day. Special arrangements were made to enumerate special groups such as the Armed Forces. The Census Coverage Survey (an independent doorstep survey) followed between 9 May and 3 June 2011 and was used to adjust the Census counts for under-enumeration.

Life expectancy of males and females

The expected years of life at birth based on the mortality rates of the period in question. The data is based upon the number of deaths provided by the General Register Office. DHSSPS calculates the sub Northern Ireland level figures. The dataset was derived using the Central Postcode Directory. All figures presented here are period life expectancies. Period expectation of life at a given age for an area in a given time period is an estimate of the average number of years a person of that age would survive if he or she experienced the particular area's age-specific mortality rates for that time period throughout the rest of his or her life. The figure reflects mortality among those living in the area in each time period, rather than mortality among those born in each area. It is not therefore the number of years a person in the area in each time period could actually expect to live, both because the death rates of the area are likely to change in the future and because many of those in the area may live elsewhere for at least some part of their lives.

Standardised mortality rates (cancer, respiratory disease, circulatory disease)

Standardised mortality rates are standardised to the mid-year population estimate for each of the grouped years. Rates will therefore vary from those published elsewhere that may use different standardisation (e.g. the HSC Inequalities Monitoring System publish rates standardised to the NI 2001 Census population). The data is based on the number of deaths for the calendar years grouped. The data is based upon the number of deaths provided by the General Register Office Mid-Year Population Estimates /Small Area Population Estimates provided by NISRA.

Diagnosis of new incidences of cancer

All newly diagnosed malignant cancers (C00-C97) occurring between 1993 and 2010 excluding nonmelanoma skin cancer (NMSC) (C44). 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). Further information is available from the Northern Ireland Cancer Registry web site (www.qub.ac.uk/nicr).

People in receipt of disability-related benefits

The information is aggregated data from IAD 100% scans of Attendance Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance data, and a 100% scan of MIDAS data for Employment and Support Allowance at 1992 ward level. Data has been rounded to the nearest ten.

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 dataset is gathered annually in December.

Disease prevalence – Quality Outcomes Framework

The Quality and Outcomes Framework data has been obtained from the Payment Calculation and Analysis System (PCAS). PCAS is a Northern Ireland IT system, which supports the Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) payment process.

School leavers achieving at least five GCSEs (A*-C)

The dataset is collected from schools via their C2k administration system. The dataset is gathered annually in November. Data are shown by financial year. For 2008/09 and 2010/11 the qualifications of school leavers have been revised from the figures originally released to correct A-Level or equivalent figures that did not remove AS-qualifications that were taken in the same subject as an A2 qualification.

Further Education Enrolments

The information is data derived from the Further Education Statistical Record, a computerised return consisting of an individual record for each enrolment on a vocational 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.

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. Figures for NI domiciled enrolments at England HEIs include enrolments at the Open University (OU), as the administrative centre of the OU is located in England, so it is treated as an English institution, even though the majority remain in NI and study via distance learning.

Redundancies

Redundancy Statistics: 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

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. The Claimant Count annual averages are not seasonally adjusted. Seasonally adjusted data is only available at government region level (eg Northern Ireland). Claimant count rates: Claimant Count Unemployment rates are expressed as a percentage of the working age population and are calculated by expressing the numbers of claimants at that time as a percentage of the resident working age population (16-64). The 'working age' definition, used in the calculation of claimant count rates, was changed in August 2010 to include those aged from 16 to 64 for both men and women. Please see link for further details http://www.detini.gov.uk/introduction_of_new_working_age_definition.pdf. Relationship between claimant count and unemployment: There is a large degree of overlap between the claimant count and unemployment although the latter figures are generally higher. People who are not claimants can appear among the

unemployed if they are not entitled to unemployment related benefits. For example: (i) people who are only looking for part-time work (ii) young people under 18 who are looking for work but do not take up the offer of a Youth Training place (iii) students looking for vacation work (iv) people who have left their job voluntarily. Some people recorded in the claimant count would not be counted as unemployed. For example, in certain circumstances people can claim Jobseeker's Allowance while they have relatively low earnings from part-time work. These people would not be unemployed. Unemployment is only available at Northern Ireland level.

People claiming benefits (at least one of the main 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 a snapshot of the benefit at April 2012. Proportions calculated using latest available mid-year estimates.

People claiming 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 a snapshot of the benefit at February 2012. Proportions based on working age population (16-59/64) and calculated using latest available mid-year estimates.

People claiming housing benefit

The information is aggregated data from Housing Executive scans of Housing Benefit data at 1992 ward level. The dataset is a snapshot of the benefit at June 2012. Proportions calculated using latest available mid-year estimates.

Children in Poverty

Children in Poverty - This is a snapshot of data on 31st August of each year. Notes: Children in IS/JSA families: Number of children living in families in receipt of Income Support or Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance. Children in families receiving WTC and CTC, and income <60% median income: Number of children living in families in receipt of both Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of median income. Children in families receiving CTC only, and income <60% median income: Number of children living in families receiving Child Tax Credit only whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of median income. Children in families in receipt of CTC (<60% median income) or IS/JSA: Number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of Income Support or Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance. Percentage of Children in "Poverty": 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. The figures for Violence against the person with injury and Violence against the person without injury are subsets of the overall Violence against the person figures. Similarly, figures for Burglary in a dwelling and Burglary in a building other than a dwelling are subsets of the overall Burglary figures. Further information on this update and a user guide providing a background into police recorded crime can be found on the PSNI website via the following web address.
http://www.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics/update_crime_statistics.htm

Anti-social Behaviour

Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents Recorded by the Police. The dataset is compiled from the force Command and Control system, where calls for service from members of the public are logged. ASB incidents (i.e. those calls for service which do not result in a recordable crime) are recorded according to agreed definitions and associated closing codes. Incident figures are based on operational Police information and consequently are subject to change. Incidents 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.

Further information and further figures on Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents can be found on the PSNI website http://www.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics/updates_antisocialBehaviour_statistics.htm

Data are collected on a financial year basis. As such data for 2006 represents the financial year 2006/07.

Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties

The dataset is compiled from Collision Report Forms (CRFs) forms that are submitted by police officers and entered onto a database. These forms are completed by the officer when any collision involving death or personal injury occurring on a road or other public place is reported to them. Datasets are produced on a calendar year basis. Note: The data set excludes the following a) collisions resulting in damage only b) collisions in car parks and picnic areas c) collisions reported to the police 30 days or more after their occurrence d) collisions on a road closed to the public by order of the Department of the Environment, during the holding of motor car, motor cycle, pedal cycle races etc.

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