



Northern Ireland  
Assembly

# Constituency Profile

## Mid Ulster - January 2015





## About this Report

Welcome to the 2015 statistical profile of the Constituency of Mid Ulster produced by the Research and Information Service (RaISe) 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 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.

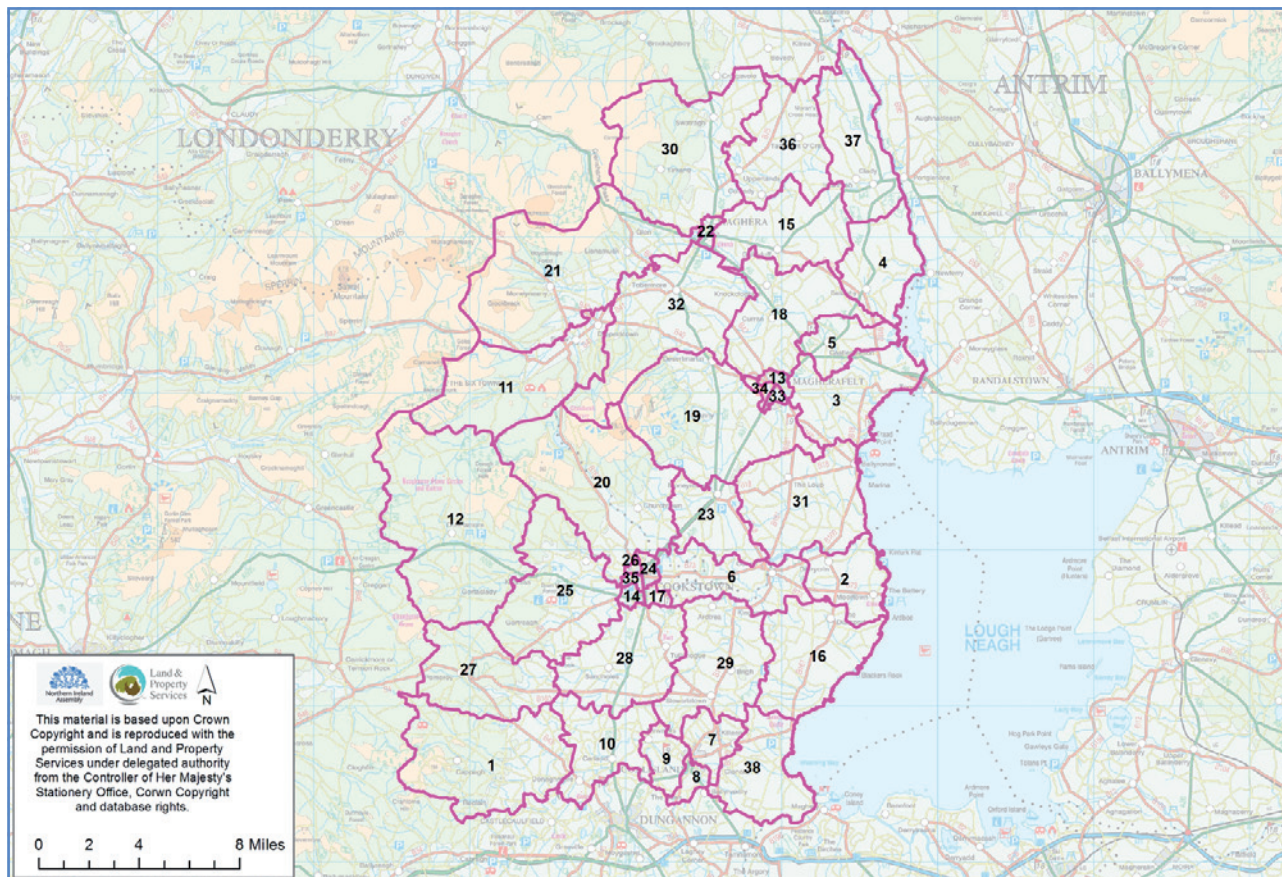
A summary table has been provided showing the latest available data for each indicator, as well as previous data, illustrating change over time.

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. Where appropriate, rates have been re-calculated using the most up-to-date mid-year estimates that correspond with the data.

The data used in this report has been obtained from NISRAs Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS). To access the full range of information available on NINIS, please visit:

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

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



1	Altmore	14	Gortalowry	27	Pomeroy
2	Ardboe	15	Gulladuff	28	Sandholes
3	Ballymaguigan	16	Killycolpy	29	Stewartstown
4	Bellaghy	17	Killymoon	30	Swatragh
5	Castledawson	18	Knockcloghrim	31	The Loop
6	Coagh	19	Lecumpher	32	Tobermore
7	Coalisland North	20	Lissan	33	Town Parks East
8	Coalisland South	21	Lower Glenshane	34	Town Parks West
9	Coalisland West and Newmills	22	Maghera	35	Tullagh
10	Donaghmore (Dungannon LGD)	23	Moneymore	36	Upperlands
11	Draperstown	24	Newbuildings	37	Valley (Magherafelt LGD)
12	Dunnamore	25	Oaklands	38	Washing Bay
13	Glebe (Magherafelt LGD)	26	Oldtown		

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## Summary Profile of Mid Ulster

This section summarises the key statistics presented in this Profile for the Constituency of Mid Ulster. For each indicator, the latest available information has been provided along with figures for the previous year and a calculation of change over time. Northern Ireland data is also included to allow for comparison.

When reading this information, there are two important factors to consider. Firstly, the demographic profile will influence the statistical profile of the area. Mid Ulster has a younger population profile when compared to Northern Ireland as a whole. This will have an impact on indicators such as health outcomes. Secondly, many of the indicators, such as those around low income, reflect levels of deprivation in the Constituency. Only one of the 38 wards in Mid Ulster is ranked in the 10% most deprived wards in Northern Ireland, based on the Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010.<sup>1</sup>

**Please note:** These figures may differ slightly from those contained in previous Constituency Profiles due to updates or revisions. Figures correct as of 11/12/2014.

### Demographic Profile

Indicator	Mid Ulster			Northern Ireland		
	2013	2012	Change	2013	2012	Change
Population Size (no.)	100,842	100,118	0.7%	1,829,725	1,823,634	0.3%

### Health

Indicator	Mid Ulster			Northern Ireland		
	Feb 2014	Feb 2013	Change	Feb 2014	Feb 2013	Change
Proportion of population in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit (%)	13.7	15.5	-1.8	13.7	15.4	-1.7
	2012	2011	Change	2012	2011	Change
New incidences of cancer excluding non-melanoma skin cancer per 100,000 persons	392	452	-60	495	489	6
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	2.5	3.6	-1.1	4.4	4.6	-0.2

### Education

Indicator	Mid Ulster			Northern Ireland		
	2012/13	2011/12	Change	2012/13	2011/12	Change
Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs (A*-C) or equivalent	79.8	78.3	1.5	78.5	76.5	2.0
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Further Education	9.8	9.7	0.1	10.9	10.7	0.2
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	4.8	4.8	-	4.5	4.6	-0.1

<sup>1</sup> NISRA, NIMDM 2010, [http://www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation/nimdm\\_2010.htm](http://www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation/nimdm_2010.htm)

## Employment

Indicator	Mid Ulster			Northern Ireland		
	2013	2012	Change	2013	2012	Change
No. of confirmed redundancies	10	61	-51	2,011	3,354	-1,343
Unemployment claimant count (%)	4.4	4.4	-	5.4	5.4	-

## Low income

Indicator	Mid Ulster			Northern Ireland		
	2014	2013	Change	2014	2013	Change
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming benefits at April (%)	36.0	36.5	-0.5	38.8	39.3	-0.5
Proportion of working age people claiming income support at February (%)	3.4	4.5	-1.1	3.9	5.3	-1.4
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming housing benefit at June (%)	7.7	8.2	-0.5	11.2	11.4	-0.2
	2012	2011	Change	2012	2011	Change
Proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in low income families at August (%)	18.4	19.2	-0.8	21.5	22.2	-0.7

## Crime

Indicator	Mid Ulster			Northern Ireland		
	2013/14	2012/13	Change	2013/14	2012/13	Change
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000 persons	3,492	3,599	-107	5,615	5,505	110
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	2,098	2,375	-277	3,318	3,584	-266

## Traffic and Travel

Indicator	Mid Ulster			Northern Ireland		
	2013	2012	Change	2013	2012	Change
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	232	241	-9	318	317	1
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	362	383	-21	502	494	8

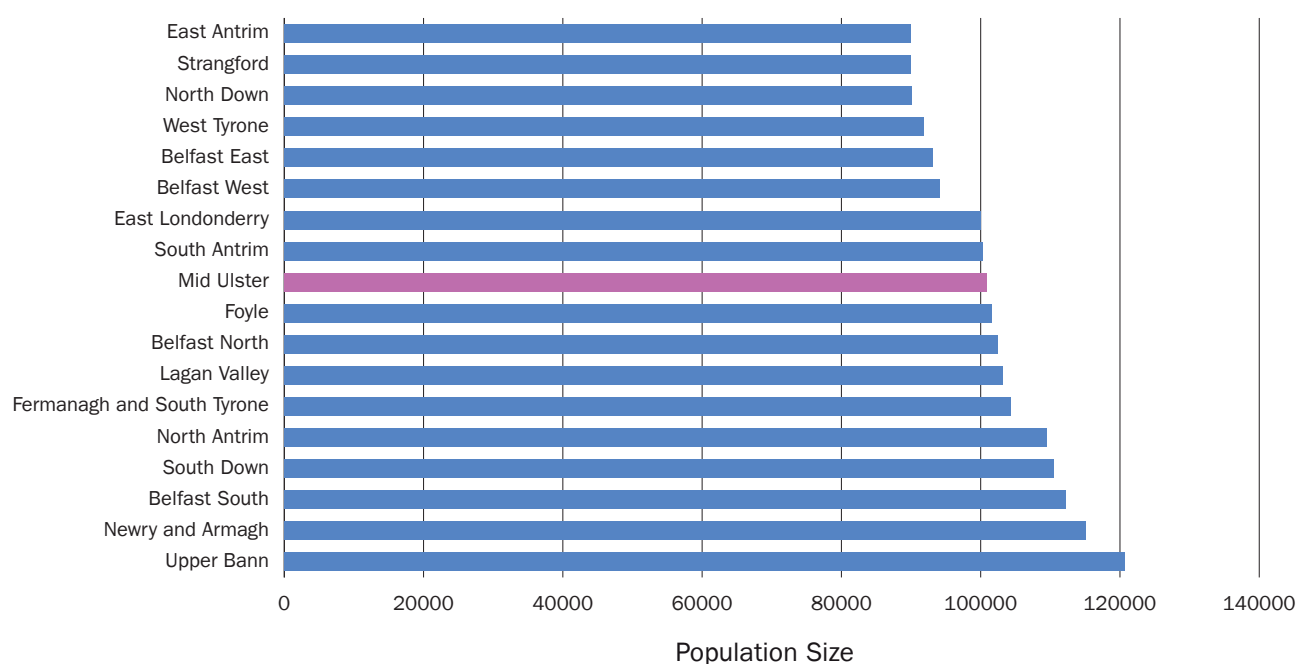


## Demographic profile – age and gender

As at June 2013, there were 100,842 persons living in Mid Ulster – 5.5% of the Northern Ireland population. The Constituency of Mid Ulster had the 9th lowest population. The population of Mid Ulster has increased by 0.7% since June 2012.

Overall, 23.1% of the Mid Ulster population were children aged 0-15 years, higher than the Northern Ireland average of 20.9%. Older persons made up 13.2% of the Mid Ulster population, lower than the Northern Ireland average of 15.3%.

### Mid-year population estimate by Constituency, June 2013



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

### Mid-year population estimates by age and gender, June 2013

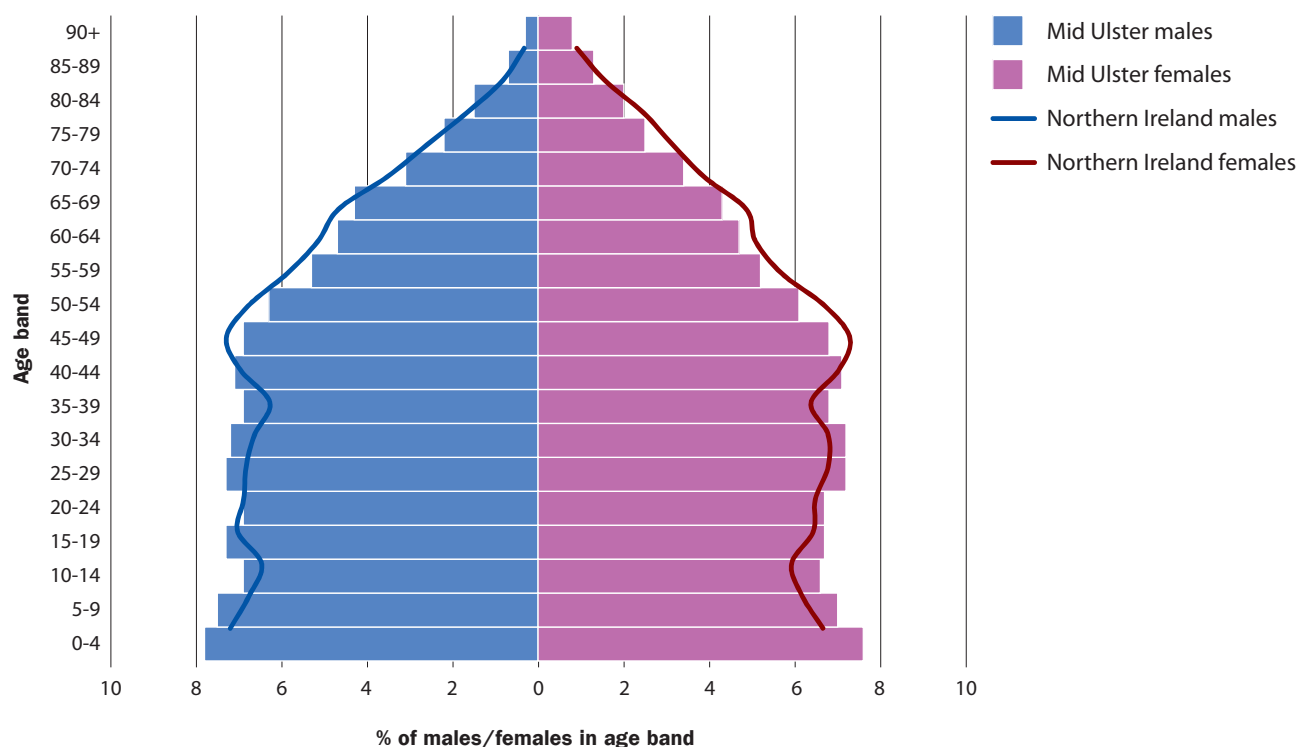
	Aged 0-15 years		Aged 16-64 years		Aged 65+		All ages
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Males	11,955	23.7	32,320	64.2	6,064	12.0	50,339
Females	11,365	22.5	31,895	63.2	7,243	14.3	50,503
Persons	23,320	23.1	64,215	63.7	13,307	13.2	100,842

Source: NISRA, Mid-year population estimates

## Demographic profile – population pyramid

The population pyramid below illustrates in detail that Mid Ulster has a younger population profile when compared to Northern Ireland as a whole.

**Population pyramid for Mid Ulster compared to Northern Ireland, 2013**



Age Group	Mid Ulster		Northern Ireland		Age Group	Mid Ulster		Northern Ireland	
	% of males in age group	% of females in age group	% of males in age group	% of females in age group		% of males in age group	% of females in age group	% of males in age group	% of females in age group
0-4	7.8	7.6	7.2	6.6	50-54	6.3	6.1	6.8	6.7
5-9	7.5	7.0	6.8	6.2	55-59	5.3	5.2	5.9	5.7
10-14	6.9	6.6	6.5	5.9	60-64	4.7	4.7	5.2	5.1
15-19	7.3	6.7	7.0	6.4	65-69	4.3	4.3	4.7	4.9
20-24	6.9	6.7	6.9	6.5	70-74	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.9
25-29	7.3	7.2	6.8	6.8	75-79	2.2	2.5	2.6	3.1
30-34	7.2	7.2	6.6	6.8	80-84	1.5	2.0	1.7	2.4
35-39	6.9	6.8	6.3	6.4	85-89	0.7	1.3	0.8	1.5
40-44	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	90+	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.9
45-49	6.9	6.8	7.3	7.3					

Source: NISRA, Mid-year population estimates

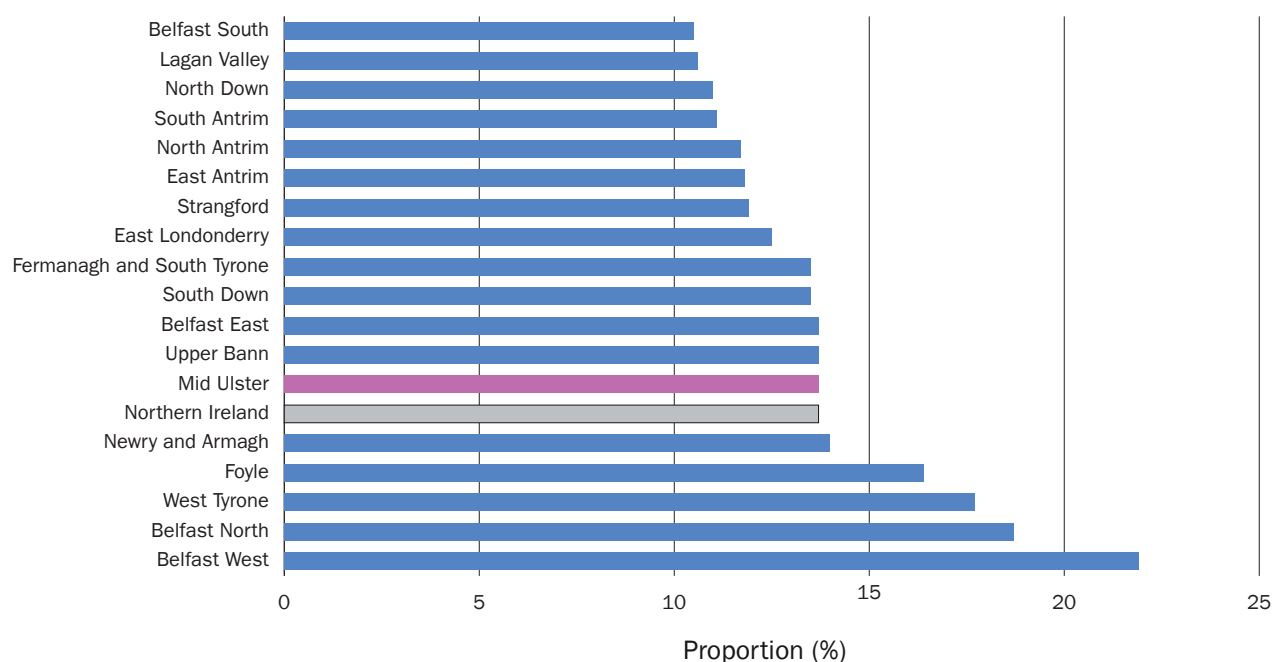
## Health – People in receipt of disability-related benefits

As at February 2014, there were 13,860 people, or 13.7% of all constituents, in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit in Mid Ulster.

There was no difference in the proportion of people living in Mid Ulster who were in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit and the Northern Ireland average, also 13.7%.

Mid Ulster had the joint 6th highest proportion of disability-related benefit recipients.

### Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit, as at February 2014



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	13.7	Joint 6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	13.5	Joint 9	North Down	11.0	16
Belfast North	18.7	2	Foyle	16.4	4	South Antrim	11.1	15
Belfast South	10.5	18	Lagan Valley	10.6	17	South Down	13.5	Joint 9
Belfast West	21.9	1	Mid Ulster	13.7	Joint 6	Strangford	11.9	12
East Antrim	11.8	13	Newry and Armagh	14.0	5	Upper Bann	13.7	Joint 6
East Londonderry	12.5	11	North Antrim	11.7	14	West Tyrone	17.7	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 (20.2%, 510 recipients), Killymoon (18.7%, 350 recipients) and Ardboe (18.6%, 490 recipients). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Ballymaguigan (10.2%, 290 recipients), Swatragh (10.3%, 350 recipients) and Valley, Magherafelt (10.3%, 280 recipients).

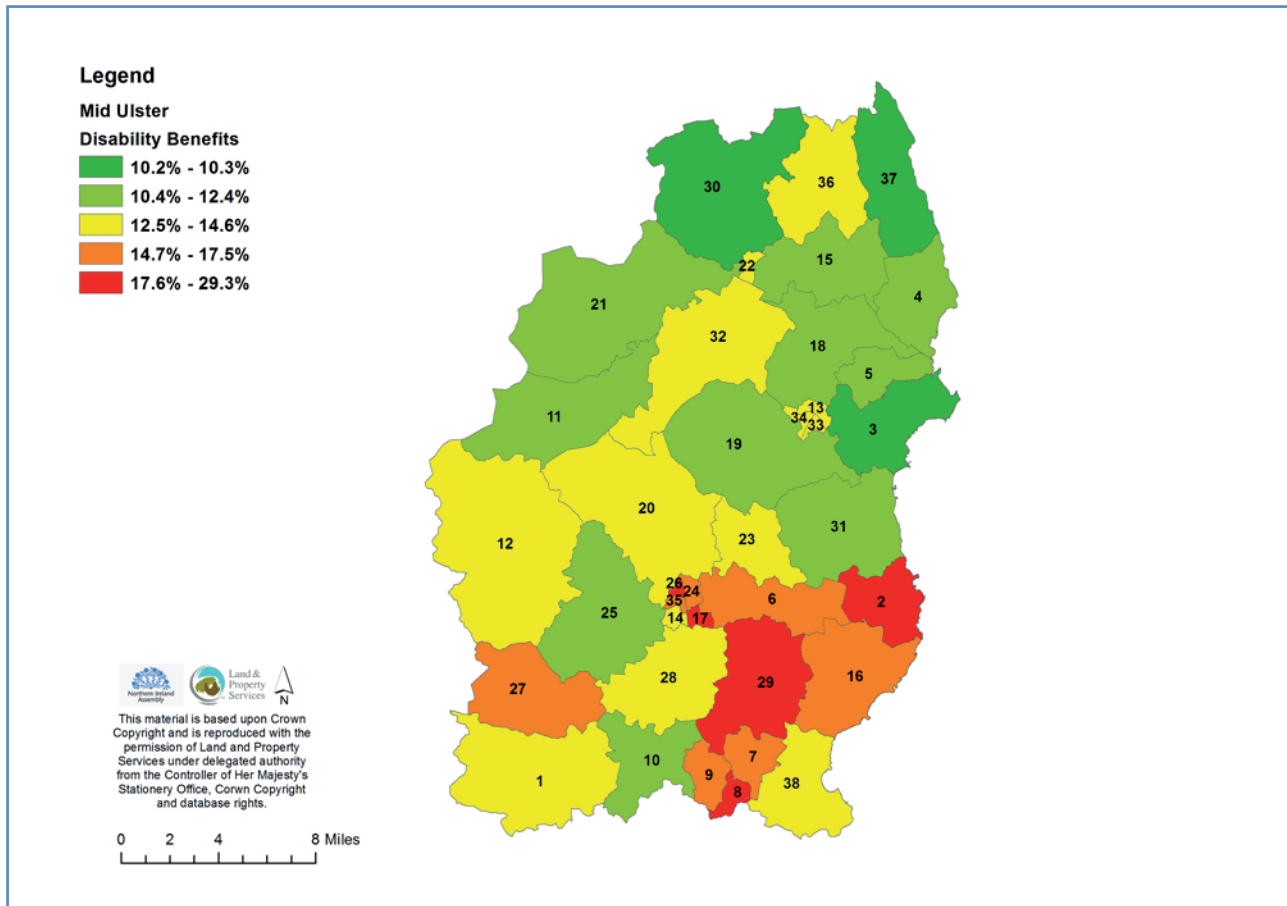
### Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit at ward level, as at February 2014

Ward	No. of People in receipt of disability-related benefits <sup>1</sup>	Per cent of Ward Population <sup>2</sup>	Ward	No. of People in receipt of disability-related benefits	Per cent of Ward Population
Altmore	370	13.8	Lissan	280	13.4
Ardboe	490	18.6	L. Glenshane	320	10.9
Ballymaguigan	290	10.2	Maghera	400	14.1
Bellaghy	310	11.4	Moneymore	340	12.6
Castledawson	420	12.4	Newbuildings	380	16.6
Coagh	350	17.2	Oaklands	250	11.0
Coalisland North	620	17.4	Oldtown	440	18.4
Coalisland South	510	20.2	Pomeroy	380	16.2
Coalisland W & Newmills	460	16.0	Sandholes	260	14.5
Donaghmore	320	12.3	Stewartstown	370	18.2
Draperstown	380	12.3	Swatragh	350	10.3
Dunnamore	320	13.3	The Loop	340	11.3
Glebe	430	13.3	Tobermore	350	13.0
Gortalowry	350	12.7	Town Parks East	390	13.5
Gulladuff	320	11.3	Town Parks West	310	14.3
Killycolpy	420	15.5	Tullagh	390	17.5
Killymoon	350	18.7	Upperlands	320	12.8
Knockcloghrim	300	10.7	Valley	280	10.3
Lecumpher	290	10.4	Washing Bay	450	14.0

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

- <sup>1</sup> Disability benefits include Attendance Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance.
- <sup>2</sup> Percentage of ward population calculated using 2013 mid-year population estimates.

Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit at ward level, as at February 2014



1	Altmore	14	Gortalowry	27	Pomeroy
2	Ardboe	15	Gulladuff	28	Sandholes
3	Ballymaguigan	16	Killycolpy	29	Stewartstown
4	Bellaghy	17	Killymoon	30	Swatragh
5	Castledawson	18	Knockcloghrim	31	The Loop
6	Coagh	19	Lecumpher	32	Tobermore
7	Coalisland North	20	Lissan	33	Town Parks East
8	Coalisland South	21	Lower Glenshane	34	Town Parks West
9	Coalisland West and Newmills	22	Maghera	35	Tullagh
10	Donaghmore (Dungannon LGD)	23	Moneymore	36	Upperlands
11	Draperstown	24	Newbuildings	37	Valley (Magherafelt LGD)
12	Dunnamore	25	Oaklands	38	Washing Bay
13	Glebe (Magherafelt LGD)	26	Oldtown		

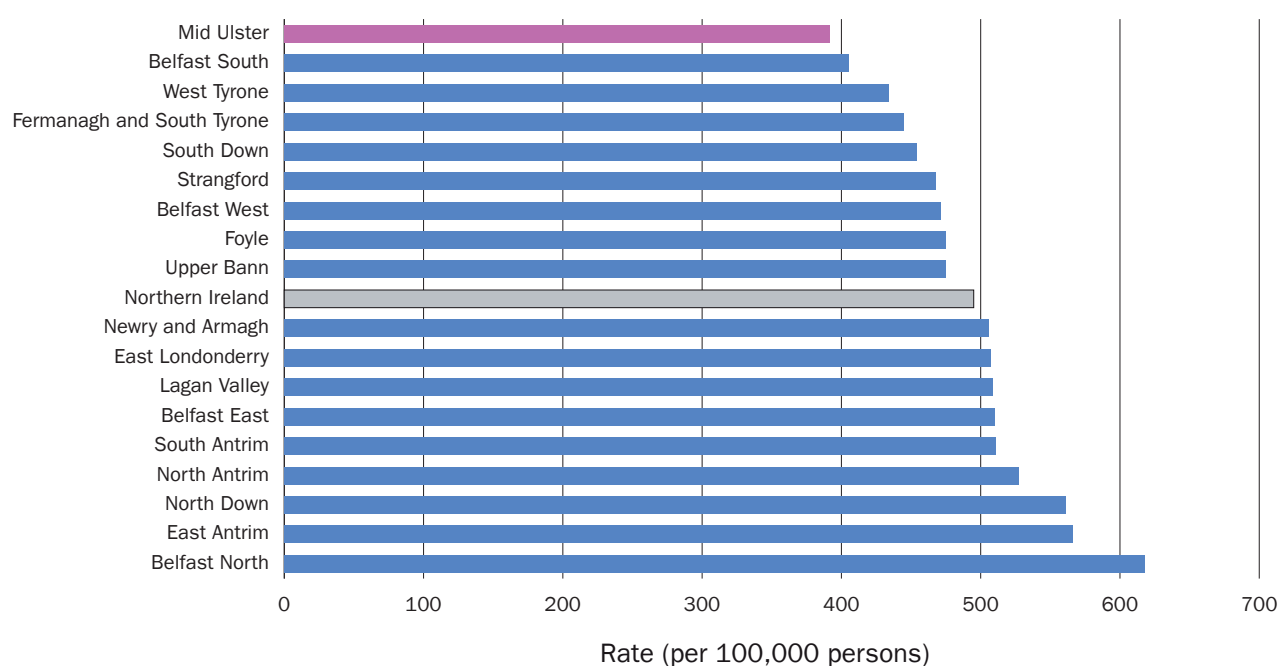
## Health – Incidence of new cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer)

In 2012, there were 392 new incidents of cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) diagnosed in Mid Ulster. This equates to a rate of 392 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of new cancer diagnosis was lower for Mid Ulster than the Northern Ireland rate of 495 per 100,000 persons.

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

### Incidence of new cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) per 100,000 persons, 2012



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	510	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	445	15	North Down	561	3
Belfast North	618	1	Foyle	475	Joint 11	South Antrim	511	5
Belfast South	405	17	Lagan Valley	509	7	South Down	454	14
Belfast West	471	12	Mid Ulster	392	18	Strangford	468	13
East Antrim	566	2	Newry and Armagh	506	9	Upper Bann	475	Joint 11
East Londonderry	507	8	North Antrim	527	4	West Tyrone	434	16

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Northern Ireland Cancer Registry)

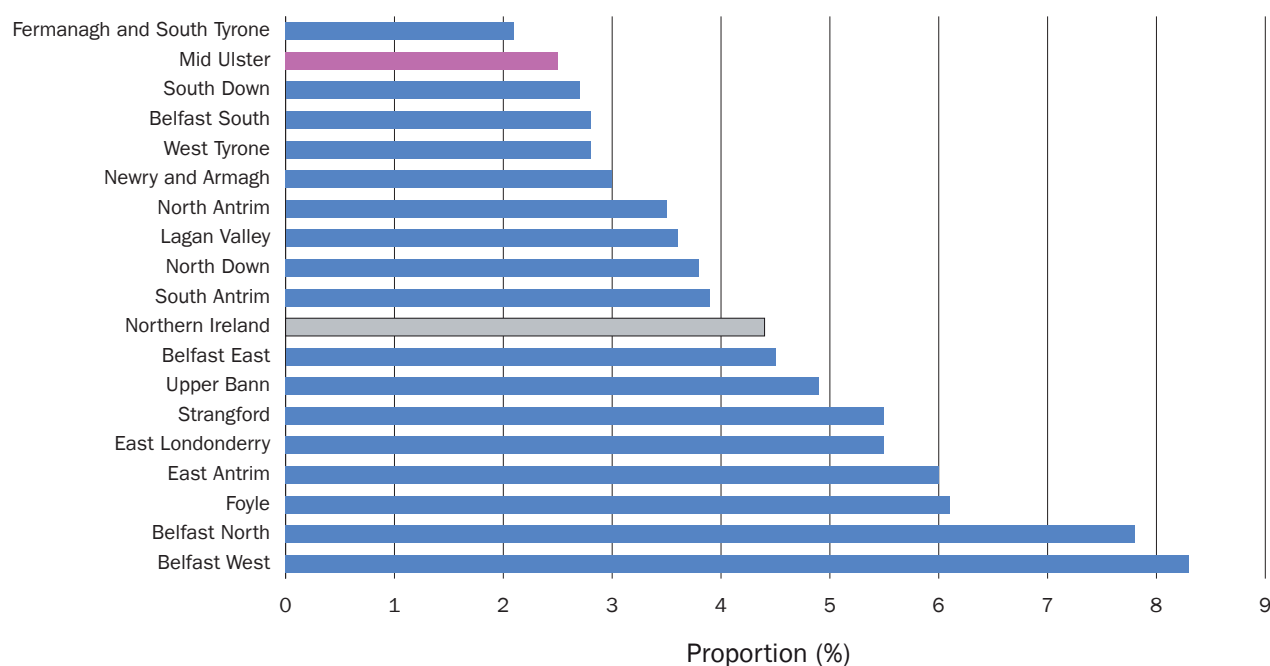
## Health – Births to teenage mothers

In 2012, there were 36 births to teenage mothers in Mid Ulster. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 2.5% of all births in the Constituency in that year.

A lower proportion of births were to teenage mothers in Mid Ulster in 2012 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.4%.

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

### Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers, 2012



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	4.5	8	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2.1	18	North Down	3.8	10
Belfast North	7.8	2	Foyle	6.1	3	South Antrim	3.9	9
Belfast South	2.8	Joint 14	Lagan Valley	3.6	11	South Down	2.7	16
Belfast West	8.3	1	Mid Ulster	2.5	17	Strangford	5.5	Joint 5
East Antrim	6.0	4	Newry and Armagh	3.0	13	Upper Bann	4.9	7
East Londonderry	5.5	Joint 5	North Antrim	3.5	12	West Tyrone	2.8	Joint 14

Source: NISRA, NINIS (General Register Office)

## Health – Disease prevalence (Quality Outcomes Framework)

As at 31 March 2014, the greatest differences, where prevalence rates per 1,000 patients were higher in Mid Ulster than the Northern Ireland average, were for hypothyroid and obesity.

The greatest differences, where prevalence rates per 1,000 patients were the lower in Mid Ulster than the Northern Ireland average, were for diabetes mellitus, hypertension and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

### Disease Prevalence per 1,000 patients as reported through Quality Outcome Framework, 2014

	Mid Ulster Patients		All Northern Ireland Patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Patients on the Coronary Heart Disease Register	3,452	39	74,568	39
Patients on the Heart Failure 1 Register	667	7	14,683	8
Patients on the Stroke Register	1,494	17	34,467	18
Patients on the Hypertension Register	11,410	128	250,718	130
Patients on the Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Register	1,476	16	35,663	19
Patients on the Hypothyroid Register	4,045	45	71,719	37
Patients on the Cancer Register	1,669	19	36,735	19
Patients on the Mental Health Register	706	8	16,401	9
Patients on the Asthma Register	5,666	63	116,204	60
Patients on the Dementia Register	468	5	12,811	7
Patients on the Atrial Fibrillation Register	1,409	16	29,041	15
Patients on the Peripheral Arterial Disease Register	618	7	13,786	7
Patients on the Obesity Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 16+ years)	8,157	117	172,859	112
Patients on the Diabetes Mellitus Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 17+ years)	3,401	50	81,867	54
Patients on the Epilepsy Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 18+ years)	674	10	15,378	10
Patients on the Chronic Kidney Disease Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 18+ years)	3,547	53	72,302	49
Patients on the Learning Disabilities Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 18+ years)	493	7	10,231	7
Patients on the Osteoporosis Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 50+ years)	174	7	3,400	5
Patients on the Rheumatoid Arthritis Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 16+ years)	615	9	11,559	8

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



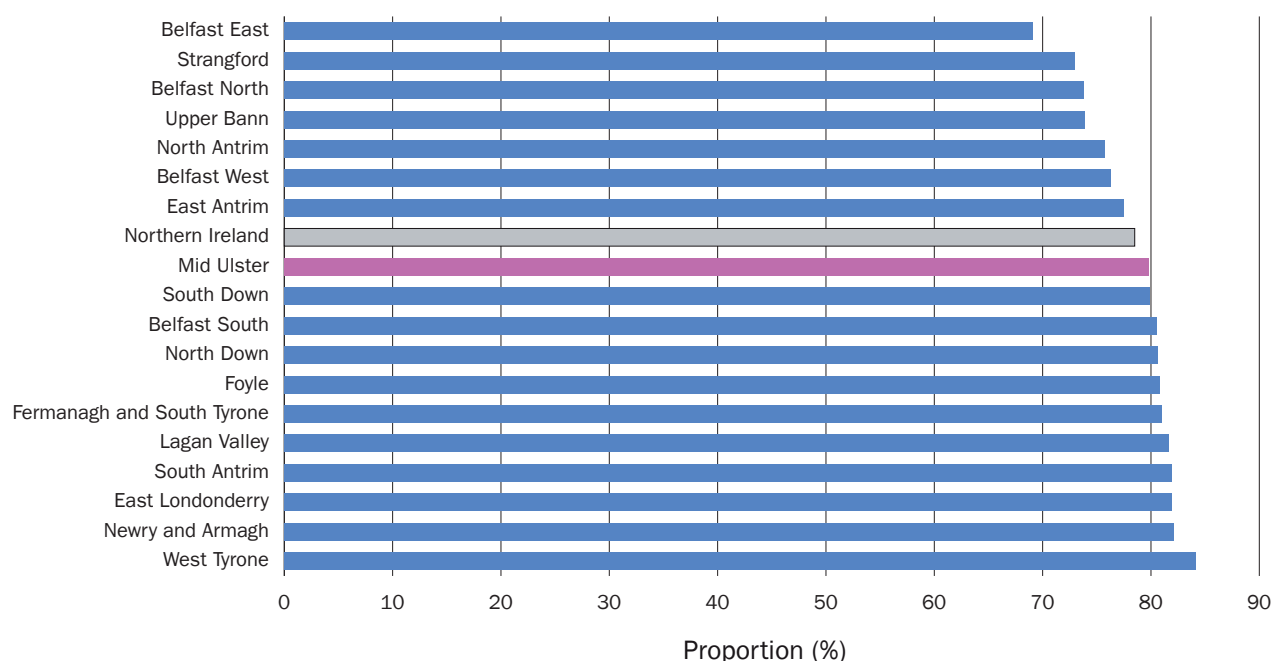
## Education – Qualifications of School Leavers

In 2012/13, 1,429 young people left post primary education in Mid Ulster. Of these, 1,140 (79.8%) achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent, 916 of which included GCSE English and GCSE Maths (or 64.1% of all school leavers) and 27 (1.9%) left school with no GCSEs. In total, 857 (60.0%) achieved two or more A-levels 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 78.5%.

Mid Ulster had the 8th lowest 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, 2012/13



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	69.1	18	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	81.0	6	North Down	80.6	8
Belfast North	73.8	16	Foyle	80.8	7	South Antrim	81.9	Joint 3
Belfast South	80.5	9	Lagan Valley	81.6	5	South Down	79.9	10
Belfast West	76.3	13	Mid Ulster	79.8	11	Strangford	73.0	17
East Antrim	77.5	12	Newry and Armagh	82.1	2	Upper Bann	73.9	15
East Londonderry	81.9	Joint 3	North Antrim	75.7	14	West Tyrone	84.1	1

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department of Education)

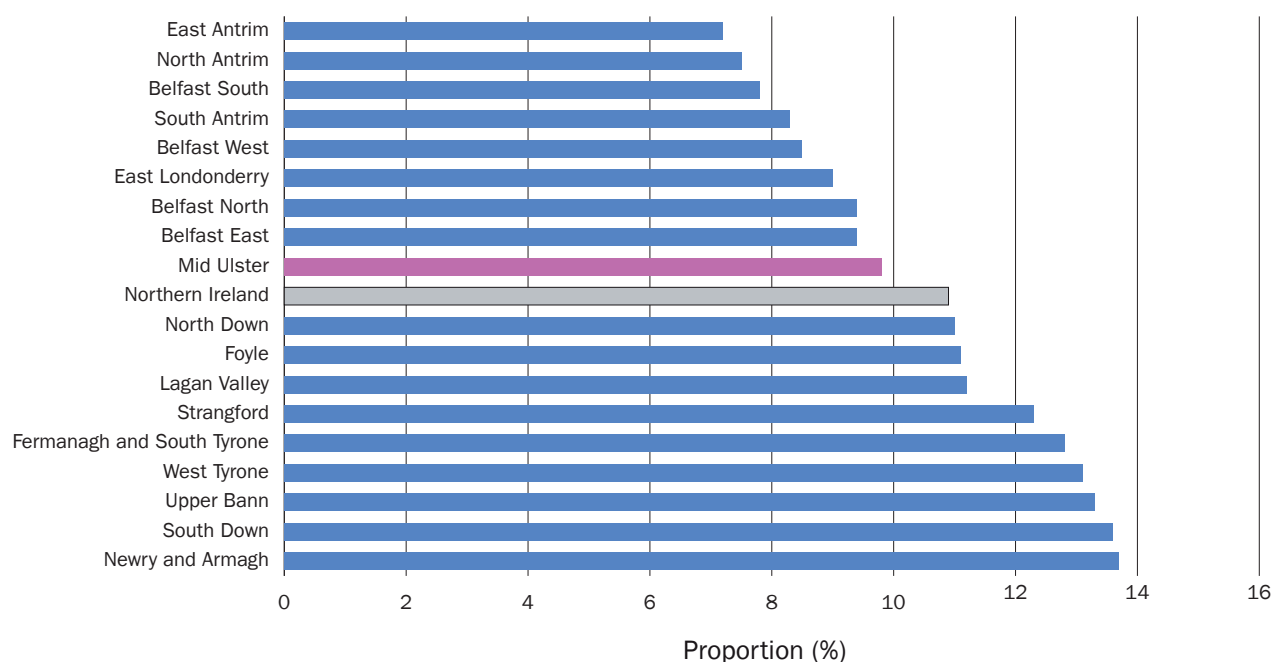
## Education – Participation in Further Education

In 2012/13, there were 7,530 students from Mid Ulster enrolled in further education. This equates to 9.8% 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 2012/13 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 10.9%.

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

### Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over, 2012/13



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	9.4	Joint 11	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	12.8	5	North Down	11.0	9
Belfast North	9.4	Joint 11	Foyle	11.1	8	South Antrim	8.3	15
Belfast South	7.8	16	Lagan Valley	11.2	7	South Down	13.6	2
Belfast West	8.5	14	Mid Ulster	9.8	10	Strangford	12.3	6
East Antrim	7.2	18	Newry and Armagh	13.7	1	Upper Bann	13.3	3
East Londonderry	9.0	13	North Antrim	7.5	17	West Tyrone	13.1	4

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

## Education – Participation in Further Education at ward level

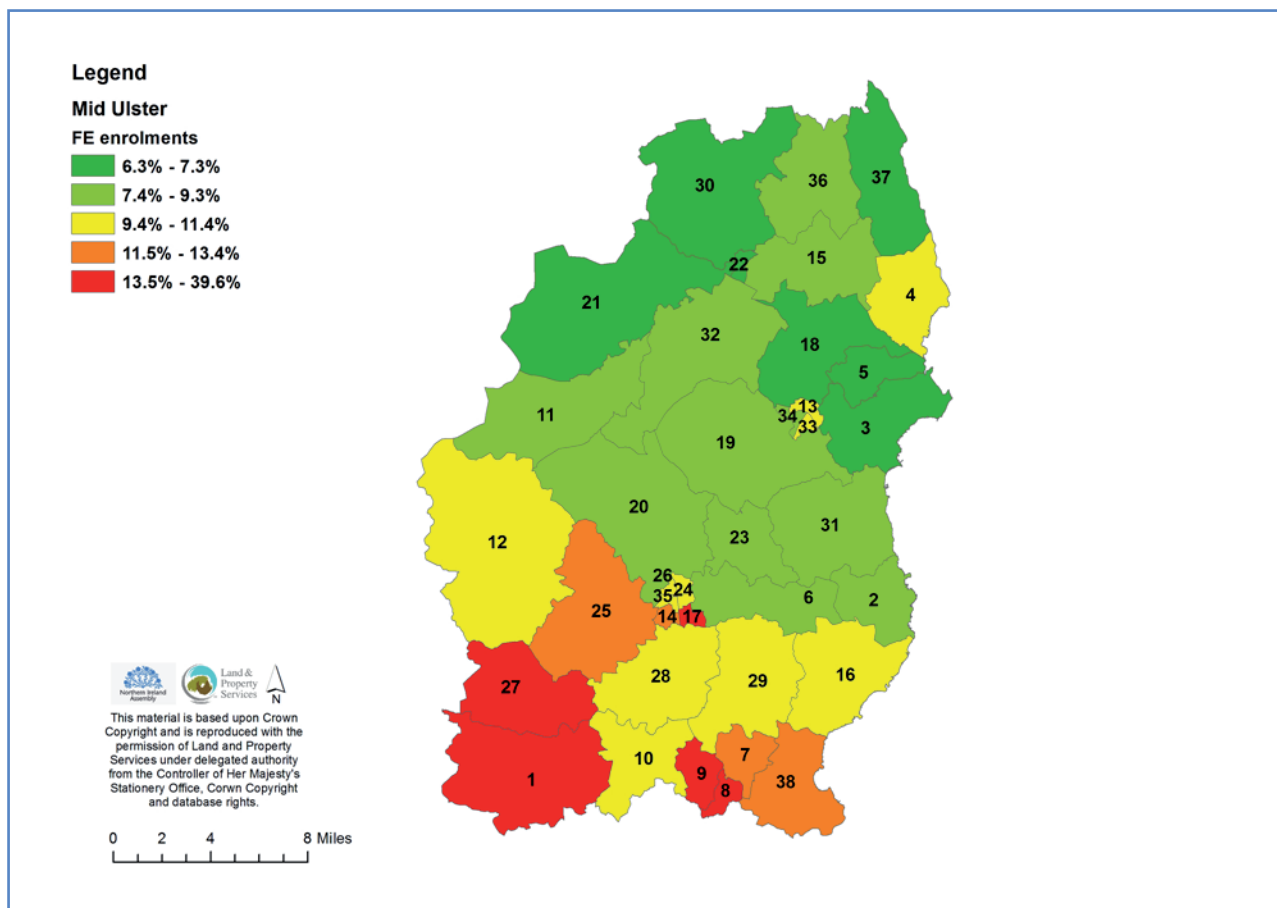
The highest proportion of people enrolled in further education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Pomeroy (16.5%, 295 enrolments), Coalisland South (15.2%, 285 enrolments) and Coalisland West and Newmills (14.5%, 310 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Lower Glenshane (6.3%, 145 enrolments), Knockcloghrim (6.4%, 140 enrolments), Ballymaguigan (6.5%, 140 enrolments) and Swatragh (6.5%, 165 enrolments).

### Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2012/13

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	270	13.5	Lissan	140	8.6
Ardboe	175	8.7	L. Glenshane	145	6.3
Ballymaguigan	140	6.5	Maghera	155	7.1
Bellaghy	205	10.0	Moneymore	185	9.0
Castledawson	175	6.8	Newbuildings	190	10.3
Coagh	130	8.1	Oaklands	225	12.9
Coalisland North	340	12.7	Oldtown	175	9.4
Coalisland South	285	15.2	Pomeroy	295	16.5
Coalisland W & Newmills	310	14.5	Sandholes	140	9.5
Donaghmore	210	10.4	Stewartstown	180	11.1
Draperstown	195	8.5	Swatragh	165	6.5
Dunnamore	185	10.4	The Loop	175	7.7
Glebe	275	10.9	Tobermore	150	7.4
Gortalowry	260	12.4	Town Parks East	230	10.2
Gulladuff	165	7.7	Town Parks West	145	8.4
Killycolpy	195	9.4	Tullagh	190	10.4
Killymoon	215	14.4	Upperlands	160	8.5
Knockcloghrim	140	6.4	Valley	145	6.9
Lecumpher	170	7.7	Washing Bay	290	11.7

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

## Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2012/13



1	Altmore	14	Gortallowry	27	Pomeroy
2	Ardboe	15	Gulladuff	28	Sandholes
3	Ballymaguigan	16	Killycolpy	29	Stewartstown
4	Bellaghy	17	Killymoon	30	Swatragh
5	Castledawson	18	Knockcloghrim	31	The Loop
6	Coagh	19	Lecumpher	32	Tobermore
7	Coalisland North	20	Lissan	33	Town Parks East
8	Coalisland South	21	Lower Glenshane	34	Town Parks West
9	Coalisland West and Newmills	22	Maghera	35	Tullagh
10	Donaghmore (Dungannon LGD)	23	Moneymore	36	Upperlands
11	Draperstown	24	Newbuildings	37	Valley (Magherafelt LGD)
12	Dunnamore	25	Oaklands	38	Washing Bay
13	Glebe (Magherafelt LGD)	26	Oldtown		

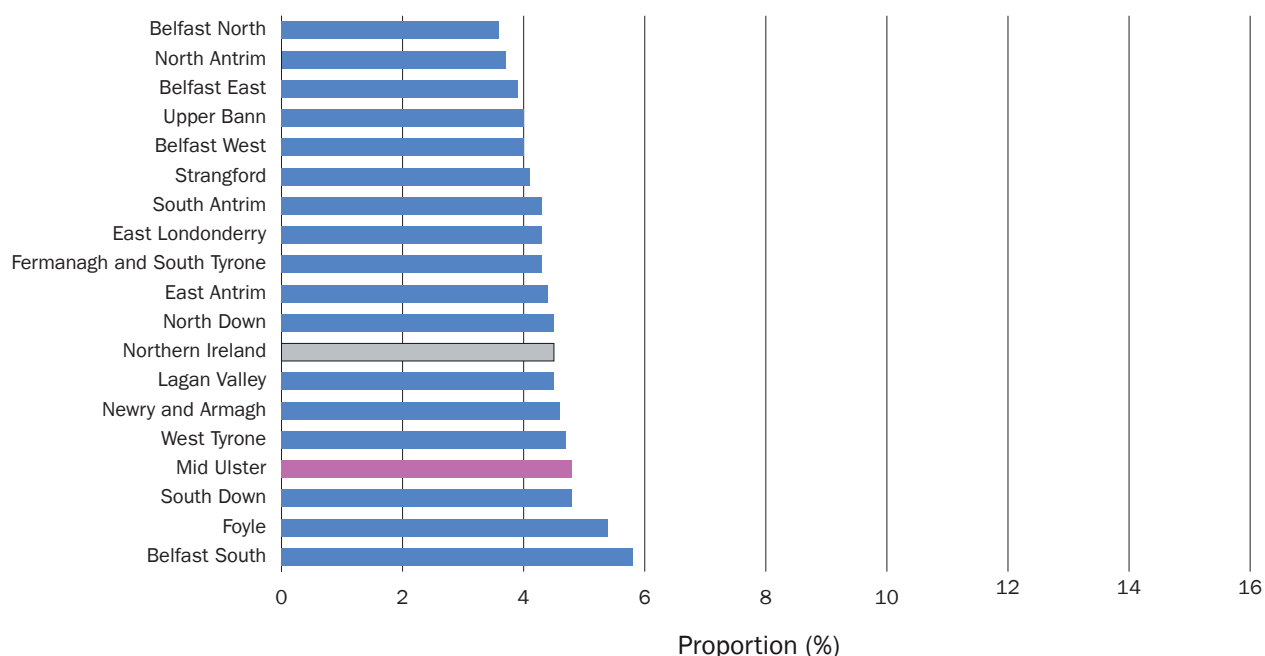
## Education – Participation in Higher Education

In 2012/13, there were 3,660 students from Mid Ulster enrolled in higher education institutions in Northern Ireland. This equates to 4.8% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in higher education institutions.

A higher proportion of Mid Ulster constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled in higher education institutions in 2012/13 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.5%.

Mid Ulster had the joint 3rd highest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in higher education institutions in Northern Ireland.

### Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over, 2012/13



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	3.9	16	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.3	Joint 10	North Down	4.5	Joint 7
Belfast North	3.6	18	Foyle	5.4	2	South Antrim	4.3	Joint 10
Belfast South	5.8	1	Lagan Valley	4.5	Joint 7	South Down	4.8	Joint 3
Belfast West	4.0	Joint 14	Mid Ulster	4.8	Joint 3	Strangford	4.1	13
East Antrim	4.4	9	Newry and Armagh	4.6	6	Upper Bann	4.0	Joint 14
East Londonderry	4.3	Joint 10	North Antrim	3.7	17	West Tyrone	4.7	5

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

## Education – Participation in Higher Education at ward level

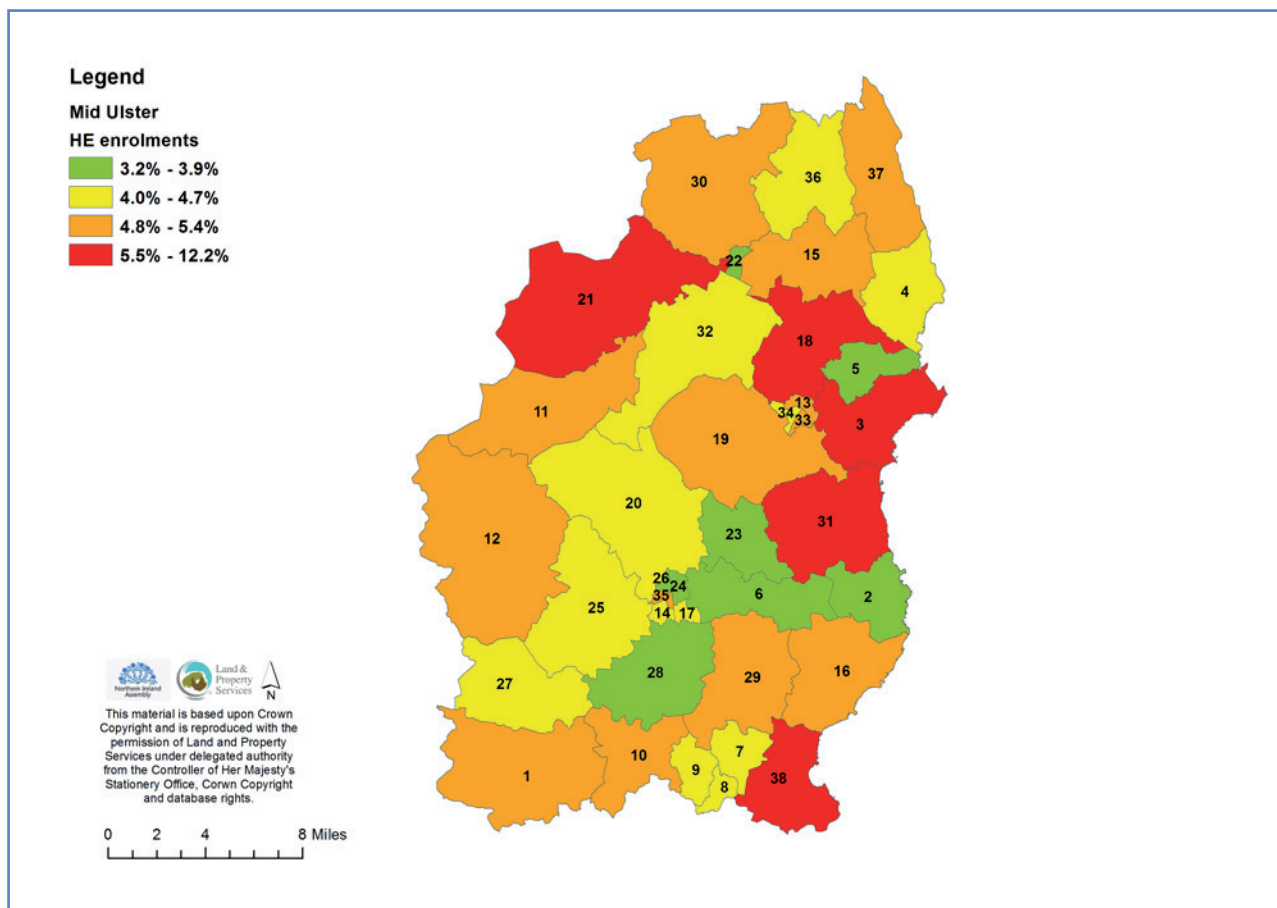
The highest proportion of people enrolled in higher education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Washing Bay (6.3%, 155 enrolments), Ballymaguigan (6.3%, 135 enrolments) and The Loop (5.7%, 130 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of New Buildings (3.2%, 60 enrolments), Sandholes (3.4%, 50 enrolments) and Moneymore (3.4%, 70 enrolments).

### Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2012/13

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	105	5.2	Lissan	70	4.3
Ardboe	75	3.7	L. Glenshane	125	5.5
Ballymaguigan	135	6.3	Maghera	85	3.9
Bellaghy	90	4.4	Moneymore	70	3.4
Castledawson	95	3.7	Newbuildings	60	3.2
Coagh	55	3.4	Oaklands	80	4.6
Coalisland North	125	4.7	Oldtown	70	3.8
Coalisland South	75	4.0	Pomeroy	80	4.5
Coalisland W & Newmills	90	4.2	Sandholes	50	3.4
Donaghmore	100	5.0	Stewartstown	80	4.9
Draperstown	115	5.0	Swatragh	135	5.3
Dunnamore	95	5.3	The Loop	130	5.7
Glebe	135	5.3	Tobermore	90	4.4
Gortalowry	90	4.3	Town Parks East	110	4.9
Gulladuff	115	5.4	Town Parks West	75	4.4
Killycolpy	110	5.3	Tullagh	90	4.9
Killymoon	60	4.0	Upperlands	85	4.5
Knockcloghrim	125	5.7	Valley	110	5.2
Lecumpher	115	5.2	Washing Bay	155	6.3

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

## Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2012/13



1	Altmore	14	Gortalowry	27	Pomeroy
2	Ardboe	15	Gulladuff	28	Sandholes
3	Ballymaguigan	16	Killycolpy	29	Stewartstown
4	Bellaghy	17	Killymoon	30	Swatragh
5	Castledawson	18	Knockcloghrim	31	The Loop
6	Coagh	19	Lecumpher	32	Tobermore
7	Coalisland North	20	Lissan	33	Town Parks East
8	Coalisland South	21	Lower Glenshane	34	Town Parks West
9	Coalisland West and Newmills	22	Maghera	35	Tullagh
10	Donaghmore (Dungannon LGD)	23	Moneymore	36	Upperlands
11	Draperstown	24	Newbuildings	37	Valley (Magherafelt LGD)
12	Dunnamore	25	Oaklands	38	Washing Bay
13	Glebe (Magherafelt LGD)	26	Oldtown		

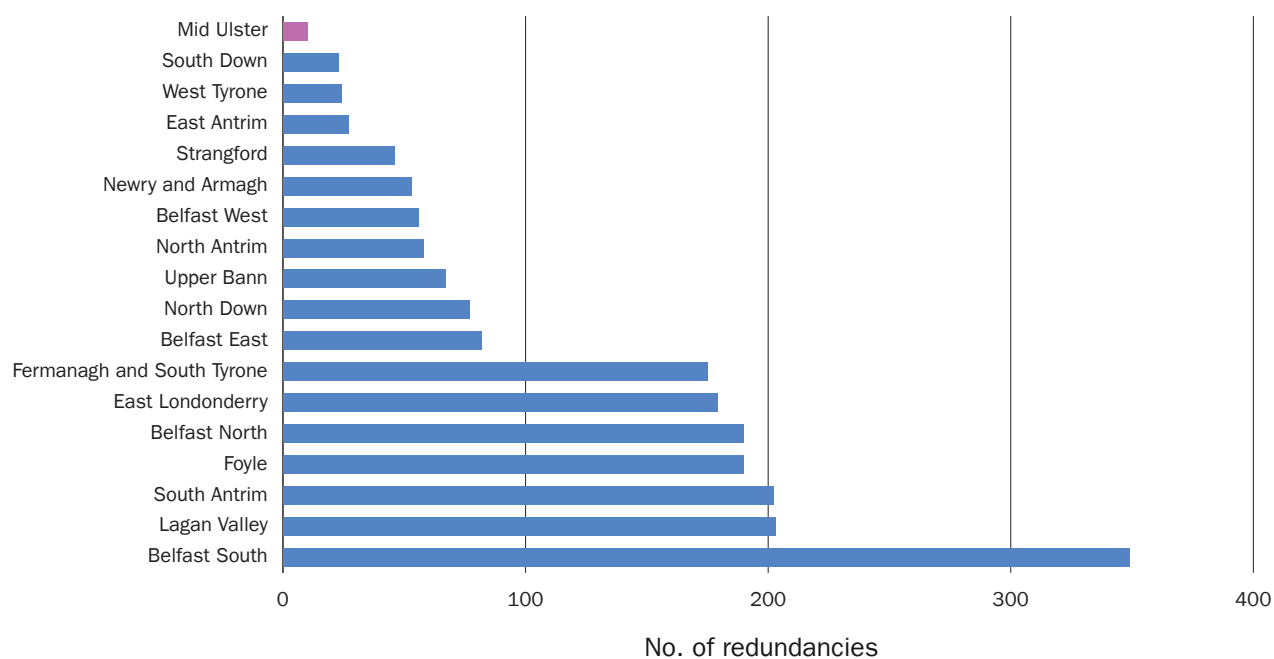
## Labour Market – Confirmed redundancies

In 2013, there were 10 confirmed redundancies in Mid Ulster.

This represents 0.5% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2013.

Mid Ulster had the lowest number of redundancies in 2013.

### Number of confirmed redundancies, 2013



	No.	Rank		No.	Rank		No.	Rank
Belfast East	82	8	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	175	7	North Down	77	9
Belfast North	190	Joint 4	Foyle	190	Joint 4	South Antrim	202	3
Belfast South	349	1	Lagan Valley	203	2	South Down	23	17
Belfast West	56	12	Mid Ulster	10	18	Strangford	46	14
East Antrim	27	15	Newry and Armagh	53	13	Upper Bann	67	10
East Londonderry	179	6	North Antrim	58	11	West Tyrone	24	16

Source: NISRA, NINIS



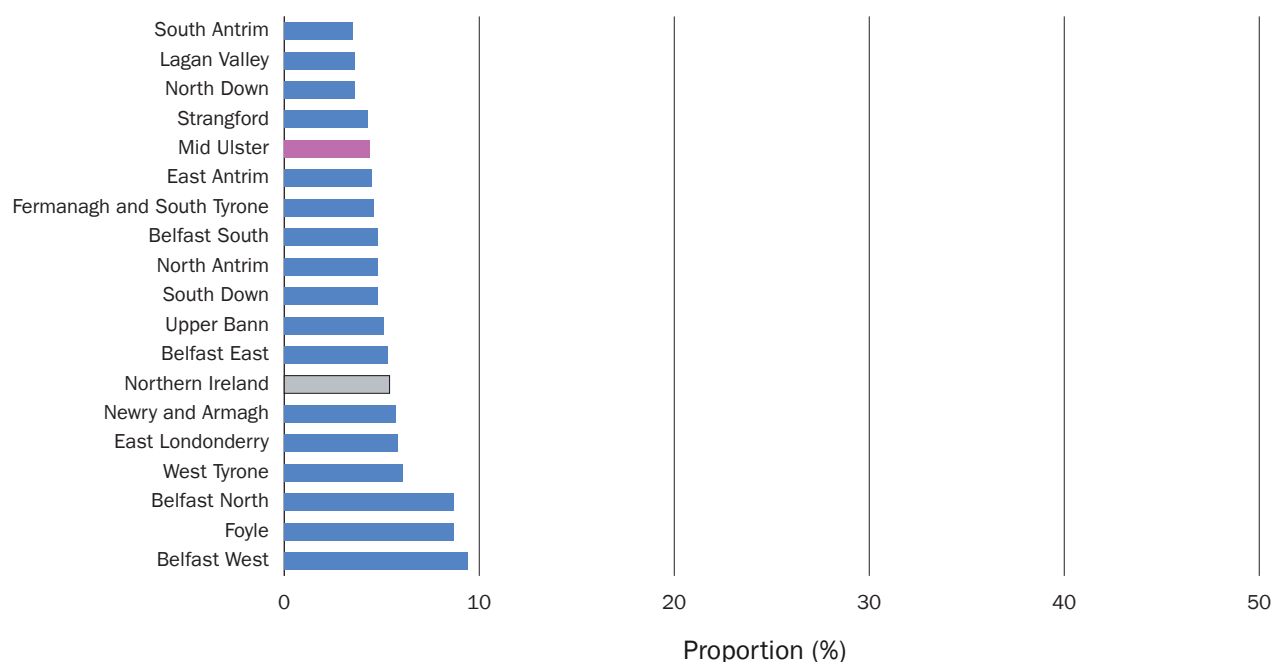
## Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2013, there were 2,767 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.

### Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits, 2013



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	5.3	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.6	12	North Down	3.6	Joint 16
Belfast North	8.7	Joint 2	Foyle	8.7	Joint 2	South Antrim	3.5	18
Belfast South	4.8	Joint 9	Lagan Valley	3.6	Joint 16	South Down	4.8	Joint 9
Belfast West	9.4	1	Mid Ulster	4.4	14	Strangford	4.3	15
East Antrim	4.5	13	Newry and Armagh	5.7	6	Upper Bann	5.1	8
East Londonderry	5.8	5	North Antrim	4.8	Joint 9	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 (9.4%, 154 claimants), Newbuildings (9.0%, 128 claimants) and Maghera (7.1%, 125 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Sandholes (2.6%, 30 claimants), Oaklands (2.6%, 34 claimants) and Lissan (2.6%, 33 claimants).

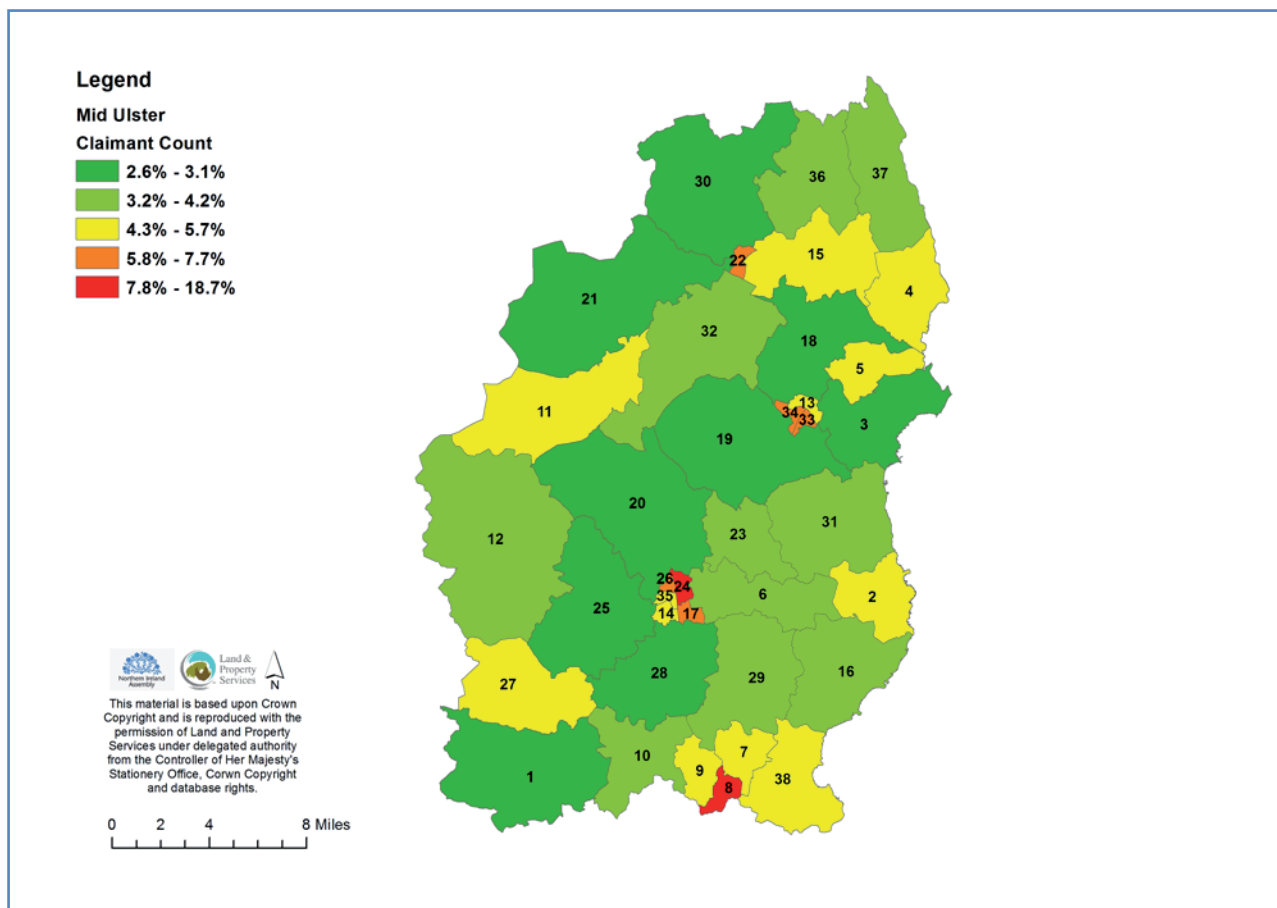
### Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2013

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population <sup>1</sup>	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Altmore	46	3.1	Lissan	33	2.6
Ardboe	86	5.4	L. Glenshane	60	3.1
Ballymaguigan	51	3.1	Maghera	125	7.1
Bellaghy	78	4.6	Moneymore	56	3.6
Castledawson	93	4.4	Newbuildings	128	9.0
Coagh	43	3.3	Oaklands	34	2.6
Coalisland North	111	5.6	Oldtown	92	5.9
Coalisland South	154	9.4	Pomeroy	73	5.1
Coalisland W & Newmills	80	5.0	Sandholes	30	2.6
Donaghmore	50	3.3	Stewartstown	49	4.0
Draperstown	88	4.7	Swatragh	54	2.8
Dunnamore	55	4.0	The Loop	56	3.3
Glebe	108	5.2	Tobermore	58	3.8
Gortalowry	89	4.7	Town Parks East	132	6.4
Gulladuff	70	4.3	Town Parks West	90	6.4
Killycolpy	64	3.9	Tullagh	72	4.9
Killymoon	81	6.1	Upperlands	51	3.5
Knockcloghrim	49	2.9	Valley	60	3.5
Lecumpher	47	2.6	Washing Bay	77	4.4

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count)

<sup>1</sup> The working age population refers to men and women aged 16 to 64.

### Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2013



1	Altmore	14	Gortalowry	27	Pomeroy
2	Ardboe	15	Gulladuff	28	Sandholes
3	Ballymaguigan	16	Killycolpy	29	Stewartstown
4	Bellaghy	17	Killymoon	30	Swatragh
5	Castledawson	18	Knockcloghrim	31	The Loop
6	Coagh	19	Lecumpher	32	Tobermore
7	Coalisland North	20	Lissan	33	Town Parks East
8	Coalisland South	21	Lower Glenshane	34	Town Parks West
9	Coalisland West and Newmills	22	Maghera	35	Tullagh
10	Donaghmore (Dungannon LGD)	23	Moneymore	36	Upperlands
11	Draperstown	24	Newbuildings	37	Valley (Magherafelt LGD)
12	Dunnamore	25	Oaklands	38	Washing Bay
13	Glebe (Magherafelt LGD)	26	Oldtown		

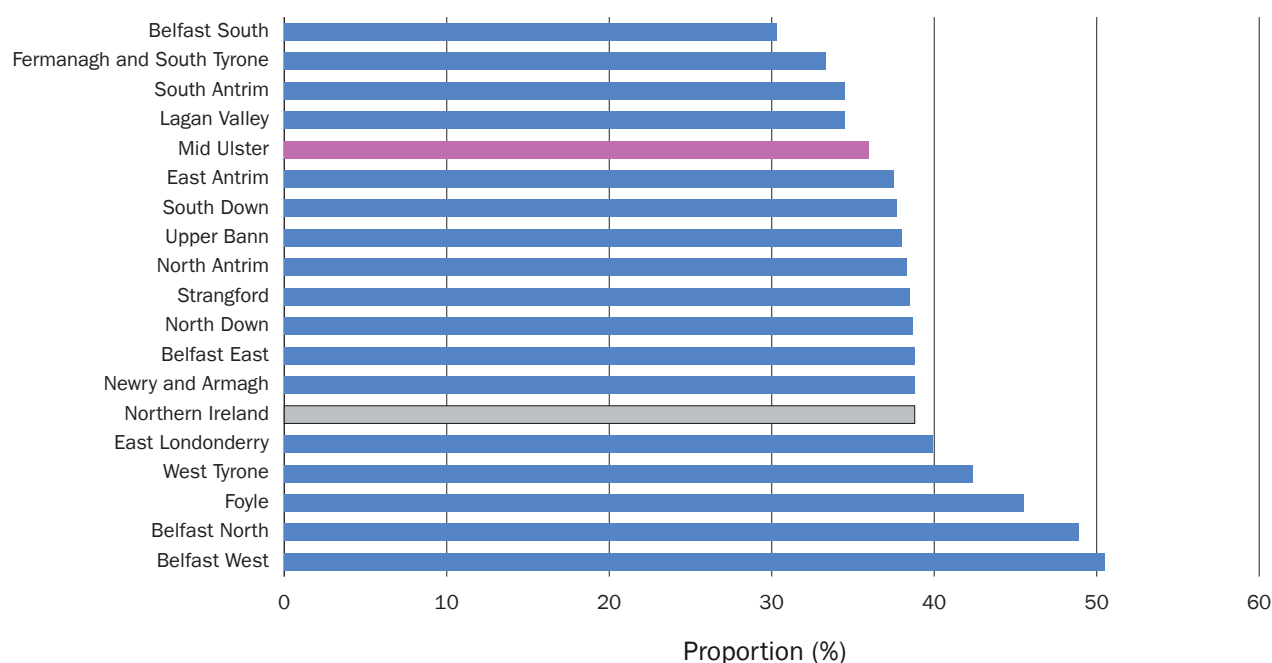
## Low income – People claiming benefits

As at April 2014, 27,930 people in Mid Ulster claimed at least one of the main benefits. This equates to 36.0% 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 38.8%.

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 2014



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	38.8	Joint 6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	33.3	17	North Down	38.7	8
Belfast North	48.9	2	Foyle	45.5	3	South Antrim	34.5	Joint 15
Belfast South	30.3	18	Lagan Valley	34.5	Joint 15	South Down	37.7	12
Belfast West	50.5	1	Mid Ulster	36.0	14	Strangford	38.5	9
East Antrim	37.5	13	Newry and Armagh	38.8	Joint 6	Upper Bann	38.0	11
East Londonderry	39.9	5	North Antrim	38.3	10	West Tyrone	42.4	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 (52.1%, 980 claimants), Killymoon (46.1%, 690 claimants) and Oldtown (45.7%, 850 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Lecumpher (28.6%, 630 claimants), The Loop (29.6%, 670 claimants), Oaklands (29.9%, 520 claimants) and Swatragh (29.9%, 760 claimants).

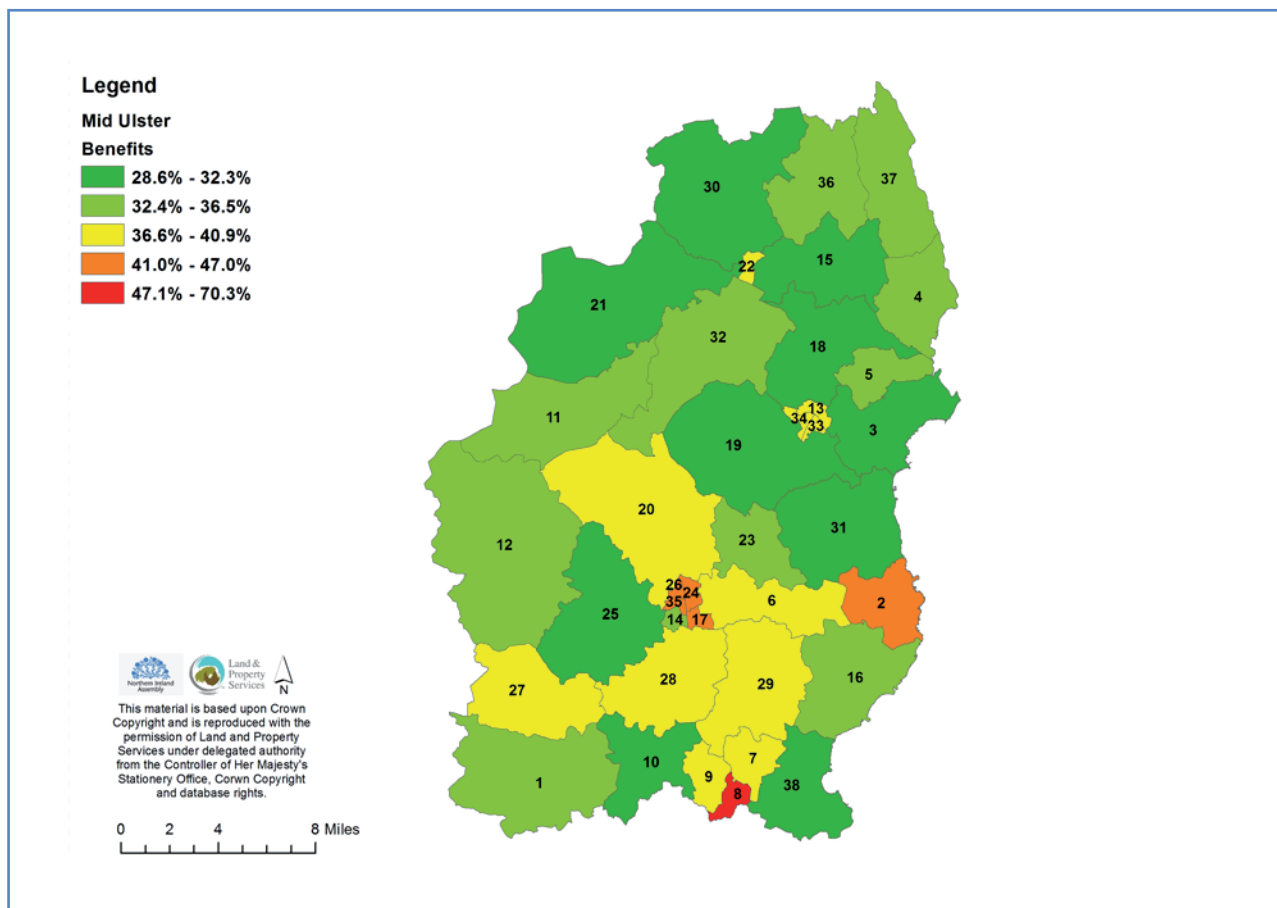
### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at April 2014<sup>1</sup>

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	700	34.9	Lissan	610	37.5
Ardboe	830	41.4	Lower Glenshane	710	31.1
Ballymaguigan	650	30.1	Maghera	890	40.6
Bellaghy	680	33.1	Moneymore	710	34.7
Castledawson	910	35.3	Newbuildings	770	41.6
Coagh	620	38.6	Oaklands	520	29.9
Coalisland North	1,080	40.3	Oldtown	850	45.7
Coalisland South	980	52.1	Pomeroy	710	39.7
Coalisland W & Newmills	830	38.9	Sandholes	560	38.1
Donaghmore	640	31.8	Stewartstown	630	38.9
Draperstown	780	34.0	Swatragh	760	29.9
Dunnamore	610	34.3	The Loop	670	29.6
Glebe	960	38.0	Tobermore	730	35.9
Gortalowry	710	33.9	Town Parks East	830	36.7
Gulladuff	680	31.7	Town Parks West	690	40.1
Killycolpy	750	36.2	Tullagh	770	42.3
Killymoon	690	46.1	Upperlands	670	35.4
Knockcloghrim	660	30.0	Valley	690	32.9
Lecumpher	630	28.6	Washing Bay	790	31.9

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

<sup>1</sup> Main benefits for working age claimants are Income Support, Jobseekers Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disability Allowance. Pension Credit for males aged 60 - 64. The main benefits for pensionable age claimants are Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disability Allowance, Attendance Allowance, Retirement Pension, Carer's Allowance, Widow's Benefit and Pension Credit.

**Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at April 2014**



1	Altmore	14	Gortallowry	27	Pomeroy
2	Ardboe	15	Gulladuff	28	Sandholes
3	Ballymaguigan	16	Killycolpy	29	Stewartstown
4	Bellaghy	17	Killymoon	30	Swatragh
5	Castledawson	18	Knockcloghrim	31	The Loop
6	Coagh	19	Lecumpher	32	Tobermore
7	Coalisland North	20	Lissan	33	Town Parks East
8	Coalisland South	21	Lower Glenshane	34	Town Parks West
9	Coalisland West and Newmills	22	Maghera	35	Tullagh
10	Donaghmore (Dungannon LGD)	23	Moneymore	36	Upperlands
11	Draperstown	24	Newbuildings	37	Valley (Magherafelt LGD)
12	Dunnamore	25	Oaklands	38	Washing Bay
13	Glebe (Magherafelt LGD)	26	Oldtown		

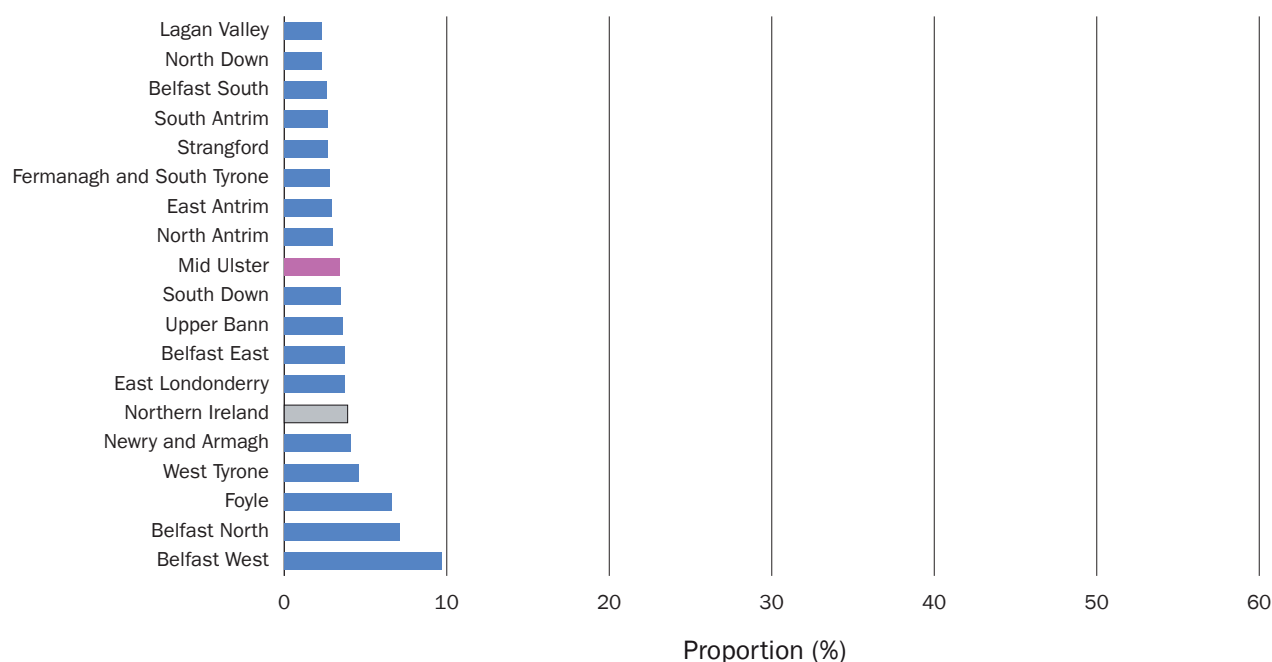
## Low income – People claiming income support

As at February 2014, there were 2,230 people in Mid Ulster claiming income support, of whom 2,160 were of working age. This equates to 3.4% 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 3.9%.

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 2014



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	3.7	Joint 6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2.8	13	North Down	2.3	Joint 17
Belfast North	7.1	2	Foyle	6.6	3	South Antrim	2.7	Joint 14
Belfast South	2.6	16	Lagan Valley	2.3	Joint 17	South Down	3.5	9
Belfast West	9.7	1	Mid Ulster	3.4	10	Strangford	2.7	Joint 14
East Antrim	2.9	12	Newry and Armagh	4.1	5	Upper Bann	3.6	8
East Londonderry	3.7	Joint 6	North Antrim	3	11	West Tyrone	4.6	4

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

## Low income – People claiming income support at ward level

The highest proportion of income support claimants (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Coalisland South (8.1%, 130 claimants), Coalisland West and Newmills (6.8%, 120 claimants) and Maghera (5.9%, 110 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Knockcloghrim (1.1%, 20 claimants), Ballymaguigan (1.1%, 20 claimants) and Oaklands (1.4%, 20 claimants).

### Proportion of working age people claiming income support at ward level, as at February 2014<sup>1</sup>

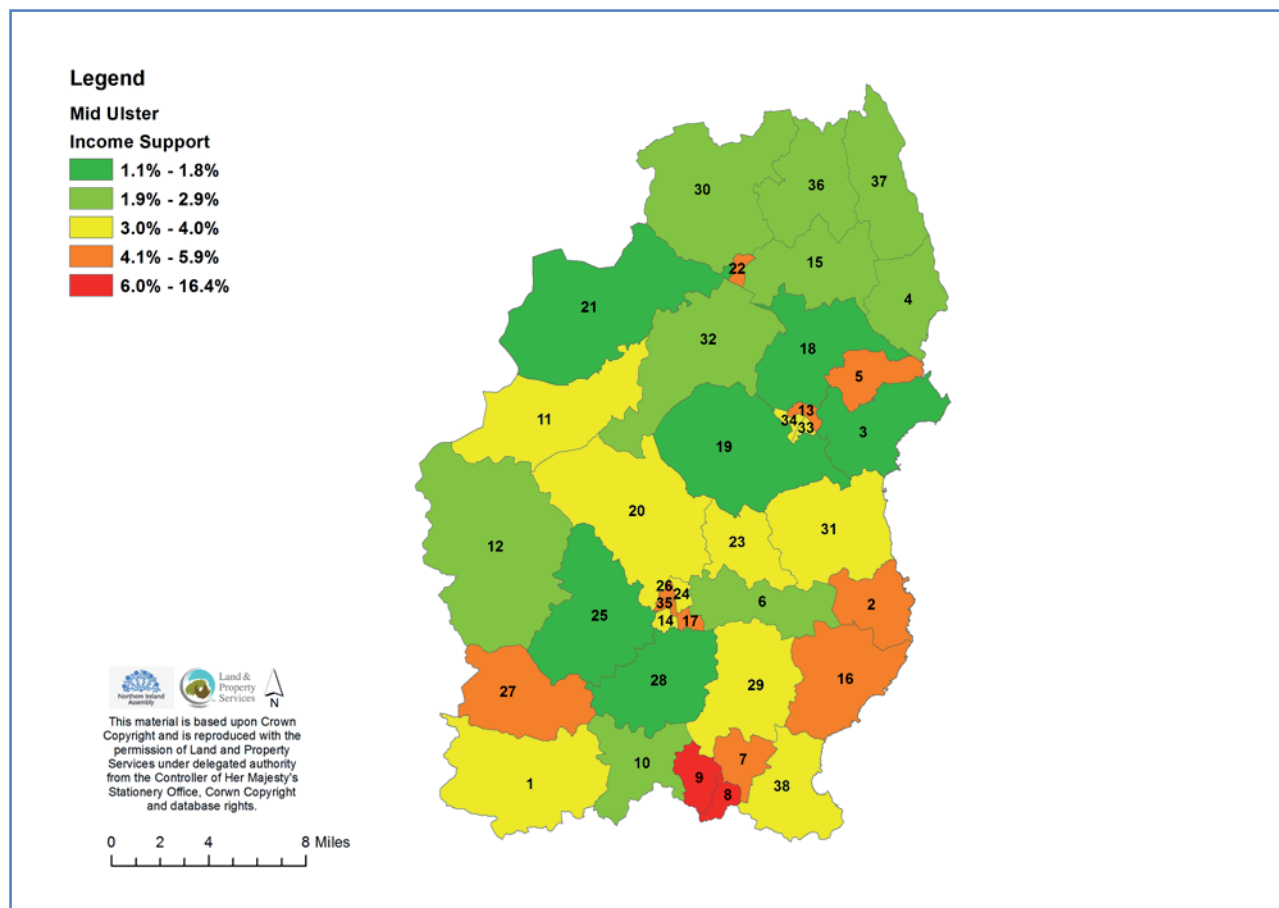
Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population <sup>1</sup>	Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Altmore	60	3.7	Lissan	40	3.1
Ardboe	80	4.7	Lower Glenshane	30	1.6
Ballymaguigan	20	1.1	Maghera	110	5.9
Bellaghy	50	2.9	Moneymore	50	3.0
Castledawson	90	4.2	Newbuildings	50	3.4
Coagh	30	2.4	Oaklands	20	1.4
Coalisland North	120	5.3	Oldtown	80	5.2
Coalisland South	130	8.1	Pomeroy	70	4.6
Coalisland W & Newmills	120	6.8	Sandholes	20	1.8
Donaghmore	40	2.4	Stewartstown	50	3.8
Draperstown	60	3.1	Swatragh	40	1.9
Dunnamore	40	2.7	The Loop	60	3.1
Glebe	100	4.8	Tobermore	40	2.5
Gortalowry	70	3.8	Town Parks East	70	3.6
Gulladuff	50	2.8	Town Parks West	50	3.6
Killycolpy	80	4.6	Tullagh	60	4.2
Killymoon	60	4.9	Upperlands	30	2.0
Knockcloghrim	20	1.1	Valley	40	2.3
Lecumpher	30	1.6	Washing Bay	70	3.2

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

<sup>1</sup> Working age calculation based on 2013 mid-year population estimates (aged 16-64)



## Proportion of working age people claiming income support at ward level, as at February 2014



1	Altmore	14	Gortallowry	27	Pomeroy
2	Ardboe	15	Gulladuff	28	Sandholes
3	Ballymaguigan	16	Killycolpy	29	Stewartstown
4	Bellaghy	17	Killymoon	30	Swatragh
5	Castledawson	18	Knockcloghrim	31	The Loop
6	Coagh	19	Lecumpher	32	Tobermore
7	Coalisland North	20	Lissan	33	Town Parks East
8	Coalisland South	21	Lower Glenshane	34	Town Parks West
9	Coalisland West and Newmills	22	Maghera	35	Tullagh
10	Donaghmore (Dungannon LGD)	23	Moneymore	36	Upperlands
11	Draperstown	24	Newbuildings	37	Valley (Magherafelt LGD)
12	Dunnamore	25	Oaklands	38	Washing Bay
13	Glebe (Magherafelt LGD)	26	Oldtown		

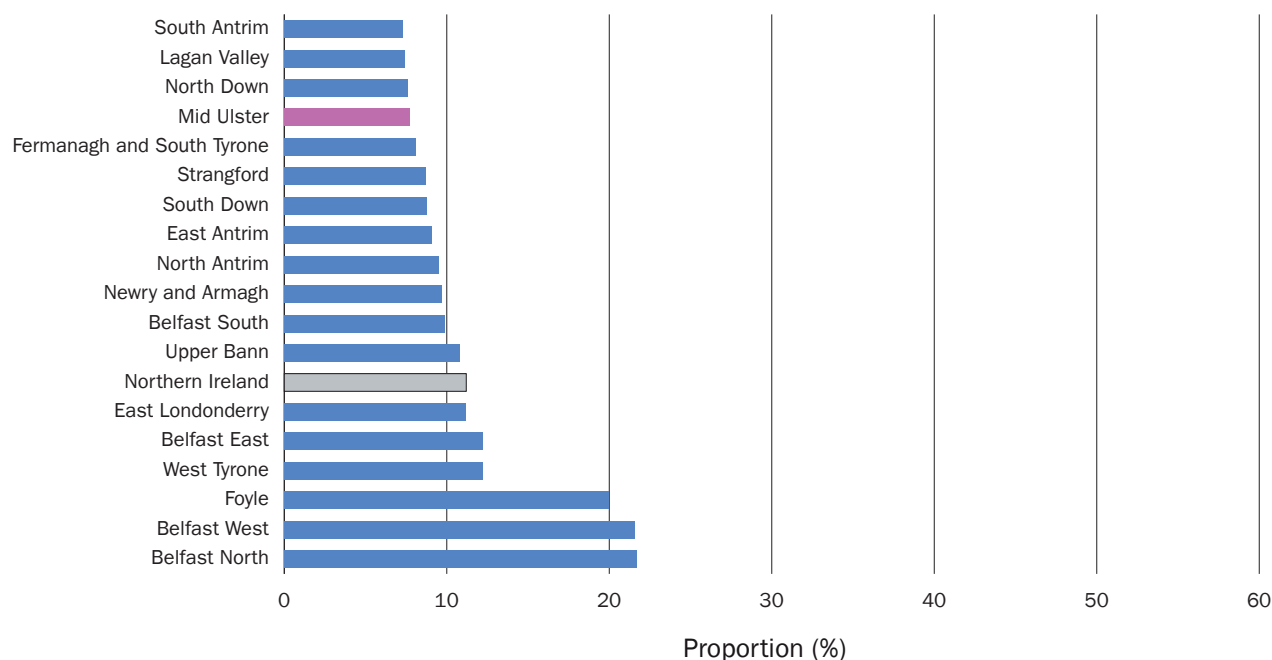
## Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2014, there were 6,000 people in Mid Ulster claiming housing benefit. This equates to 7.7% 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 2014 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 11.2%.

Mid Ulster was the Constituency with the 4th lowest proportion of housing benefit claimants.

### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit, as at June 2014



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	12.2	Joint 4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	8.1	14	North Down	7.6	16
Belfast North	21.7	1	Foyle	20.0	3	South Antrim	7.3	18
Belfast South	9.9	8	Lagan Valley	7.4	17	South Down	8.8	12
Belfast West	21.6	2	Mid Ulster	7.7	15	Strangford	8.7	13
East Antrim	9.1	11	Newry and Armagh	9.7	9	Upper Bann	10.8	7
East Londonderry	11.2	6	North Antrim	9.5	10	West Tyrone	12.2	Joint 4

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

## Low income – People claiming housing benefit at ward level

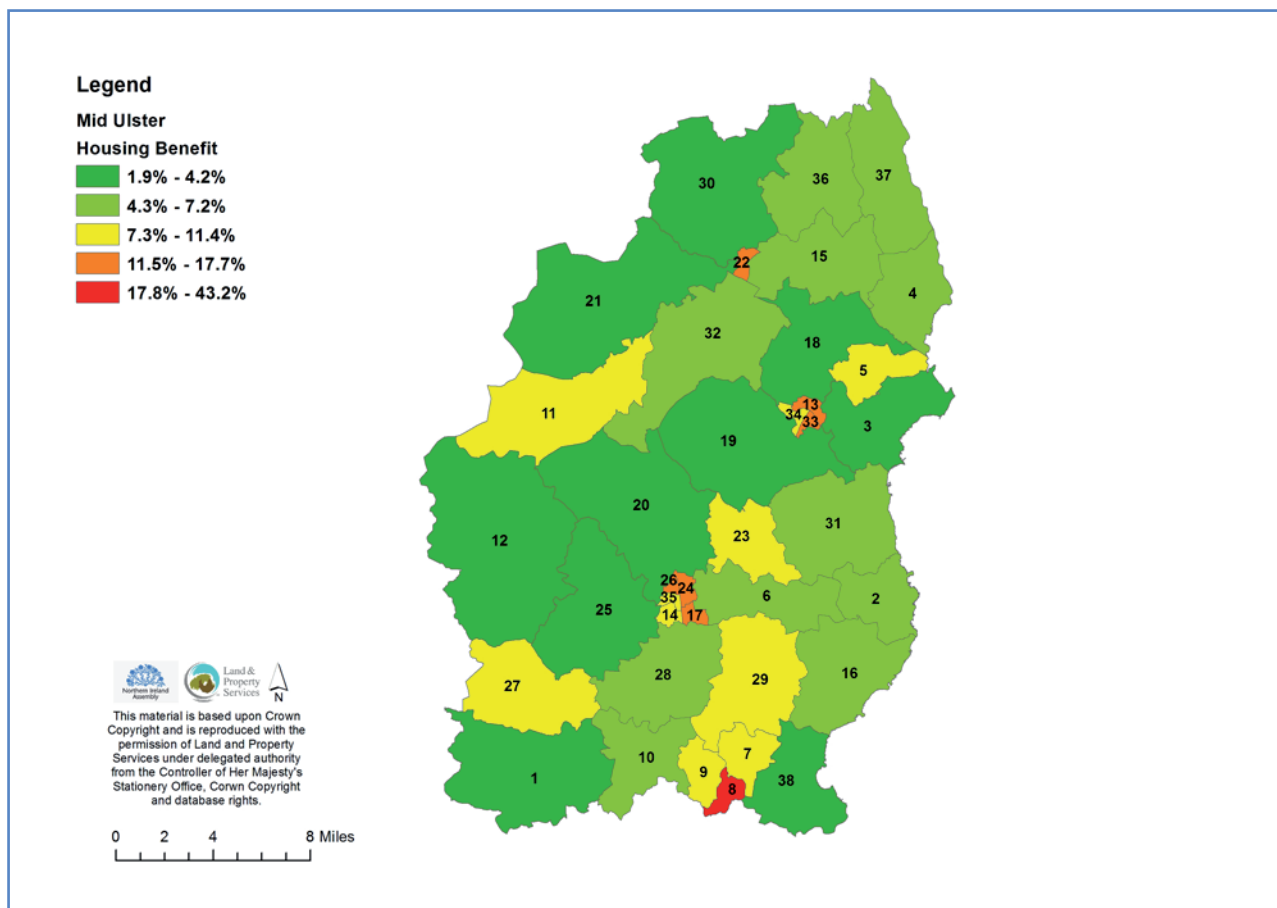
The highest proportion of people claiming housing benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Coalisland South (19.7%, 370 claimants), Newbuildings (17.3%, 320 claimants) and Maghera (16.0%, 350 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Ballymaguigan (1.9%, 40 claimants) Lower Glenshane (2.2%, 50 claimants), Dunnamore (2.3%, 40 claimants) and Oaklands (2.3%, 40 claimants).

### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit at ward level, as at June 2014

Ward	No. of people claiming Housing Benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	No. of people claiming Housing Benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Altmore	80	4.0	Lissan	50	3.1
Ardboe	90	4.5	Lower Glenshane	50	2.2
Ballymaguigan	40	1.9	Maghera	350	16.0
Bellaghy	140	6.8	Moneymore	180	8.8
Castledawson	240	9.3	Newbuildings	320	17.3
Coagh	90	5.6	Oaklands	40	2.3
Coalisland North	300	11.2	Oldtown	270	14.5
Coalisland South	370	19.7	Pomeroy	160	8.9
Coalisland W & Newmills	240	11.3	Sandholes	70	4.8
Donaghmore	120	6.0	Stewartstown	150	9.2
Draperstown	190	8.3	Swatragh	90	3.5
Dunnamore	40	2.3	The Loop	110	4.9
Glebe	350	13.8	Tobermore	110	5.4
Gortalowry	230	11.0	Town Parks East	310	13.7
Gulladuff	140	6.5	Town Parks West	190	11.0
Killycolpy	100	4.8	Tullagh	190	10.4
Killymoon	200	13.4	Upperlands	110	5.8
Knockcloghrim	60	2.7	Valley	110	5.2
Lecumpher	60	2.7	Washing Bay	90	3.6

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

## Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit at ward level, as at June 2014



1	Altmore	14	Gortallowry	27	Pomeroy
2	Ardboe	15	Gulladuff	28	Sandholes
3	Ballymaguigan	16	Killycolpy	29	Stewartstown
4	Bellaghy	17	Killymoon	30	Swatragh
5	Castledawson	18	Knockcloghrim	31	The Loop
6	Coagh	19	Lecumpher	32	Tobermore
7	Coalisland North	20	Lissan	33	Town Parks East
8	Coalisland South	21	Lower Glenshane	34	Town Parks West
9	Coalisland West and Newmills	22	Maghera	35	Tullagh
10	Donaghmore (Dungannon LGD)	23	Moneymore	36	Upperlands
11	Draperstown	24	Newbuildings	37	Valley (Magherafelt LGD)
12	Dunnamore	25	Oaklands	38	Washing Bay
13	Glebe (Magherafelt LGD)	26	Oldtown		

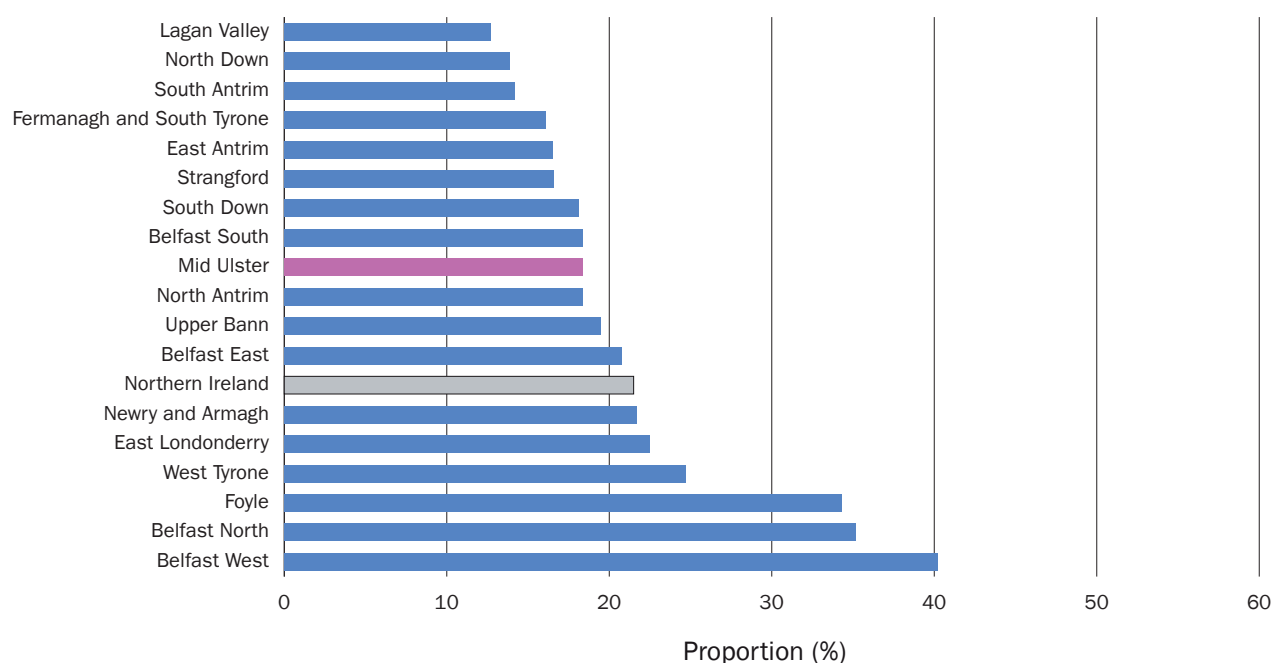
## Low income – Children living in low income families

As at August 2012, there were 4,185 children aged 0-15 years living in low income families<sup>1</sup> in Mid Ulster. This equates to 18.4% of all children in the area.

A lower proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years were living in low income families in Mid Ulster when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 21.5%.

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

### Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families, as at August 2012



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	20.8	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	16.1	15	North Down	13.9	17
Belfast North	35.2	2	Foyle	34.3	3	South Antrim	14.2	16
Belfast South	18.4	Joint 9	Lagan Valley	12.7	18	South Down	18.1	12
Belfast West	40.2	1	Mid Ulster	18.4	Joint 9	Strangford	16.6	13
East Antrim	16.5	14	Newry and Armagh	21.7	6	Upper Bann	19.5	8
East Londonderry	22.5	5	North Antrim	18.4	Joint 9	West Tyrone	24.7	4

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

<sup>1</sup> Children in low income families refers to the number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of IS or (Income-Based) JSA.

## Low income – Children living in low income families at ward level

The highest proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families (as a percentage of all children) were concentrated in the wards of Coalisland South (38.6%), Coalisland West and Newmills (35.2%) and Maghera (31.7%). The lowest proportions were found in Knockcloghrim (6.9%), Lower Glenshane (7.5%) and Swatragh (8.2%).

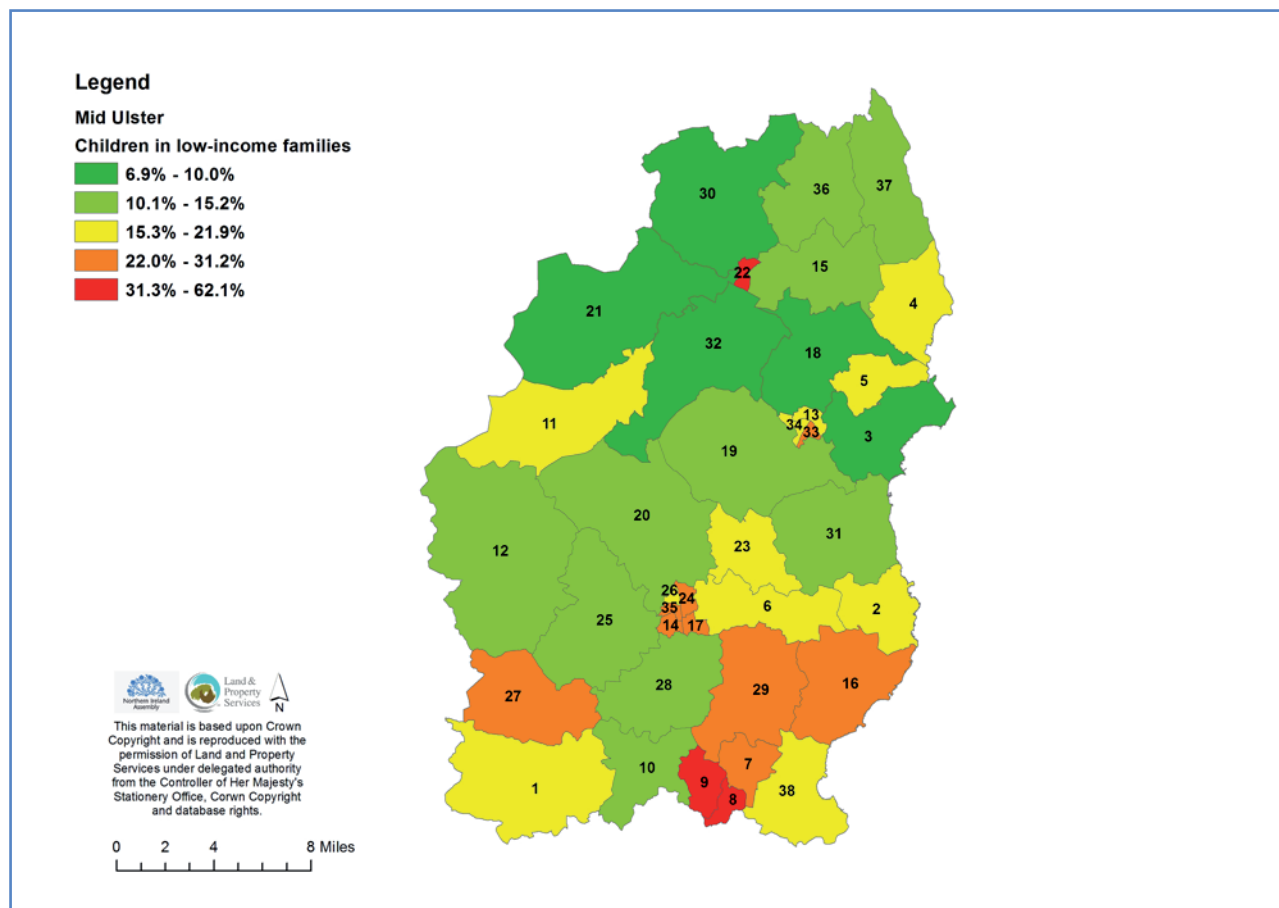
### Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families at ward level, as at August 2012

Ward	Children in Poverty (%) <sup>1</sup>	Ward	Children in Poverty (%)
Altmore	16.1	Lissan	11.0
Ardboe	21.9	Lower Glenshane	7.5
Ballymaguigan	8.8	Maghera	31.7
Bellaghy	15.3	Moneymore	20.7
Castledawson	19.5	Newbuildings	22.2
Coagh	16.8	Oaklands	10.7
Coalisland North	25.7	Oldtown	21.9
Coalisland South	38.6	Pomeroy	27.3
Coalisland W & Newmills	35.2	Sandholes	11.9
Donaghmore	13.5	Stewartstown	25.1
Draperstown	18.2	Swatragh	8.2
Dunnamore	12.6	The Loop	12.7
Glebe	18.6	Tobermore	9.1
Gortalowry	22.7	Town Parks East	25.9
Gulladuff	15.1	Town Parks West	17.3
Killycolpy	22.1	Tullagh	26.4
Killymoon	28.7	Upperlands	11.2
Knockcloghrim	6.9	Valley	14.1
Lecumpher	10.3	Washing Bay	16.5

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

<sup>1</sup> Percentage of Children in Low-Income Families: Number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income, or in receipt of Income Support or (Income-Based) JSA, divided by the total number of children in the area (determined by Child Benefit data).

## Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families at ward level, as at August 2012



1	Altmore	14	Gortallowry	27	Pomeroy
2	Ardboe	15	Gulladuff	28	Sandholes
3	Ballymaguigan	16	Killycolpy	29	Stewartstown
4	Bellaghy	17	Killymoon	30	Swatragh
5	Castledawson	18	Knockcloghrim	31	The Loop
6	Coagh	19	Lecumpher	32	Tobermore
7	Coalisland North	20	Lissan	33	Town Parks East
8	Coalisland South	21	Lower Glenshane	34	Town Parks West
9	Coalisland West and Newmills	22	Maghera	35	Tullagh
10	Donaghmore (Dungannon LGD)	23	Moneymore	36	Upperlands
11	Draperstown	24	Newbuildings	37	Valley (Magherafelt LGD)
12	Dunnamore	25	Oaklands	38	Washing Bay
13	Glebe (Magherafelt LGD)	26	Oldtown		

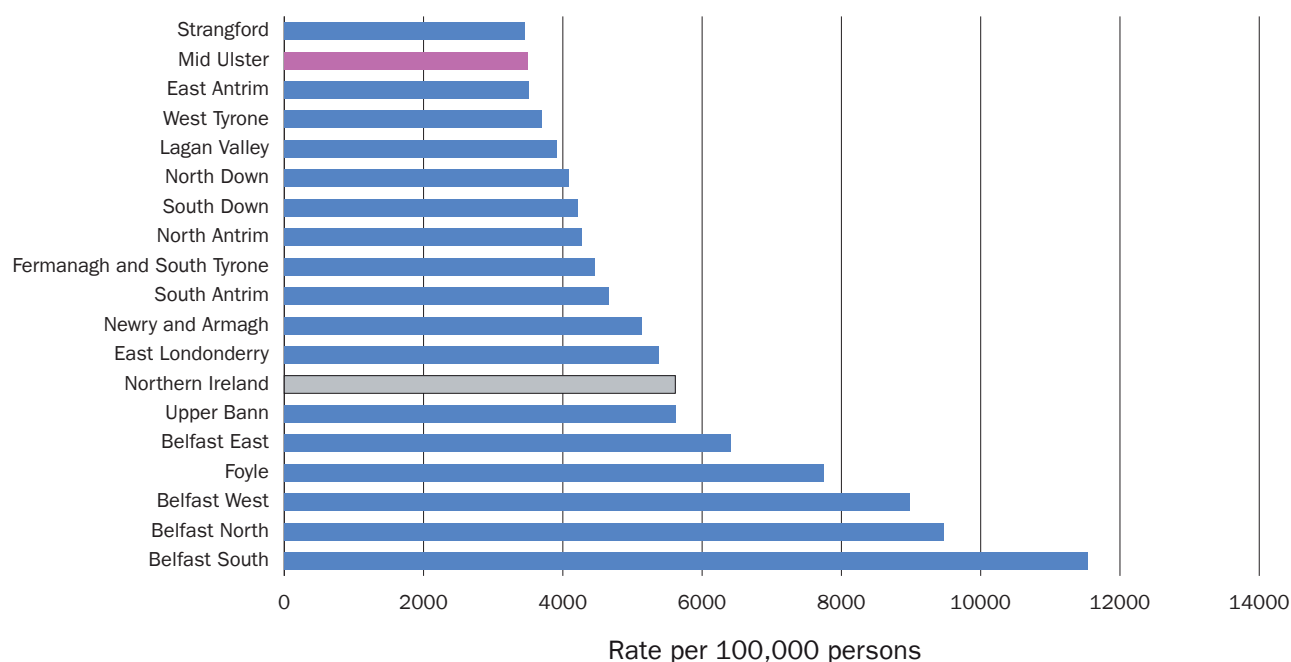
## Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2013/14, a total of 3,521 criminal offences were recorded in the Mid Ulster area. This equates to an overall recorded crime rate of 3,492 per 100,000 persons.

The recorded crime rate for Mid Ulster was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 562 per 100,000 persons.

Mid Ulster was the Constituency with the 2nd lowest recorded crime rate.

### Overall crime rate per 100,000 persons, 2013/14



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	6,415	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4,461	10	North Down	4,080	13
Belfast North	9,465	2	Foyle	7,742	4	South Antrim	4,665	9
Belfast South	11,536	1	Lagan Valley	3,920	14	South Down	4,219	12
Belfast West	8,976	3	Mid Ulster	3,492	17	Strangford	3,458	18
East Antrim	3,507	16	Newry and Armagh	5,131	8	Upper Bann	5,624	6
East Londonderry	5,372	7	North Antrim	4,265	11	West Tyrone	3,699	15

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



## Crime – Rates of specific types of crime

In 2013/14, rates of all types of crime examined were lower in Mid Ulster when compared to the Northern Ireland average.

### Crime rate per 100,000 persons by crime type, 2013/14

	Mid Ulster		Northern Ireland	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Violence with injury (including homicide)	542	537	14,157	774
Violence without injury	734	728	18,246	997
Sexual offences	75	74	2,234	122
Robbery	16	16	958	52
Domestic burglary	107	106	5,753	314
Non-domestic burglary	118	117	3,314	181
Vehicle offences	194	192	5,609	307
Theft from the person	13	13	576	31
Bicycle theft	8	8	1,097	60
Shoplifting	158	157	6,372	348
All other theft offences	391	388	13,302	727
Criminal damage	727	721	19,889	1,087
Trafficking of drugs	32	32	968	53
Possession of drugs	133	132	3,764	206
Possession of weapons offences	25	25	727	40
Public order offences	49	49	1,536	84
Miscellaneous crimes against society	105	104	2,415	132
Other fraud	94	93	1,829	100
Offences Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	518	514	12,720	695
Offences Recorded with a Homophobic Motivation	3	3	179	10
Offences Recorded with a Racist Motivation	16	16	691	38
Offences Recorded with a Sectarian Motivation	41	41	961	53

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 (13,595), Tullagh (10,274) and Oldtown (8,765). The lowest rates were recorded in The Loop (1,034), Ardboe (1,061) and Oaklands (1,143).

### Crime rates per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013/14

Ward	Recorded Crime Rate <sup>1</sup>	Violence against Person Rate <sup>2</sup>	Burglary Rate	Criminal Damage Rate	Hate Crime Rate <sup>3</sup>
Altmore	1,454	522	75	186	0
Ardboe	1,061	492	114	76	0
Ballymaguigan	3,589	1,091	352	528	35
Bellaghy	1,732	885	37	184	74
Castledawson	2,770	1,208	206	442	59
Coagh	1,773	296	246	493	49
Coalisland North	2,837	1,067	281	449	56
Coalisland South	6,188	2,618	238	1,309	40
Coalisland West and Newmills	2,463	1,145	139	555	35
Donaghmore	1,461	231	192	423	0
Draperstown	2,104	874	162	356	32
Dunnamore	3,155	1,494	83	623	0
Glebe (Magherafelt)	7,764	3,650	309	1,701	62
Gortalowry	6,570	2,976	254	1,307	36
Gulladuff	2,232	673	213	709	0
Killycolpy	1,628	629	185	185	0
Killymoon	5,550	1,868	160	1,921	213
Knockcloghrim	1,635	569	36	284	36
Lecumpher	1,683	286	322	215	72
Lissan	1,680	384	192	192	0
Lower Glenshane	1,631	748	0	306	34
Maghera	4,274	1,801	177	989	106
Moneymore	4,001	630	852	1,556	37
Newbuildings	13,595	6,187	741	2,527	174

1 All crime rates were calculated per 100,000 persons using the 2013 Mid-Year Population Estimates.

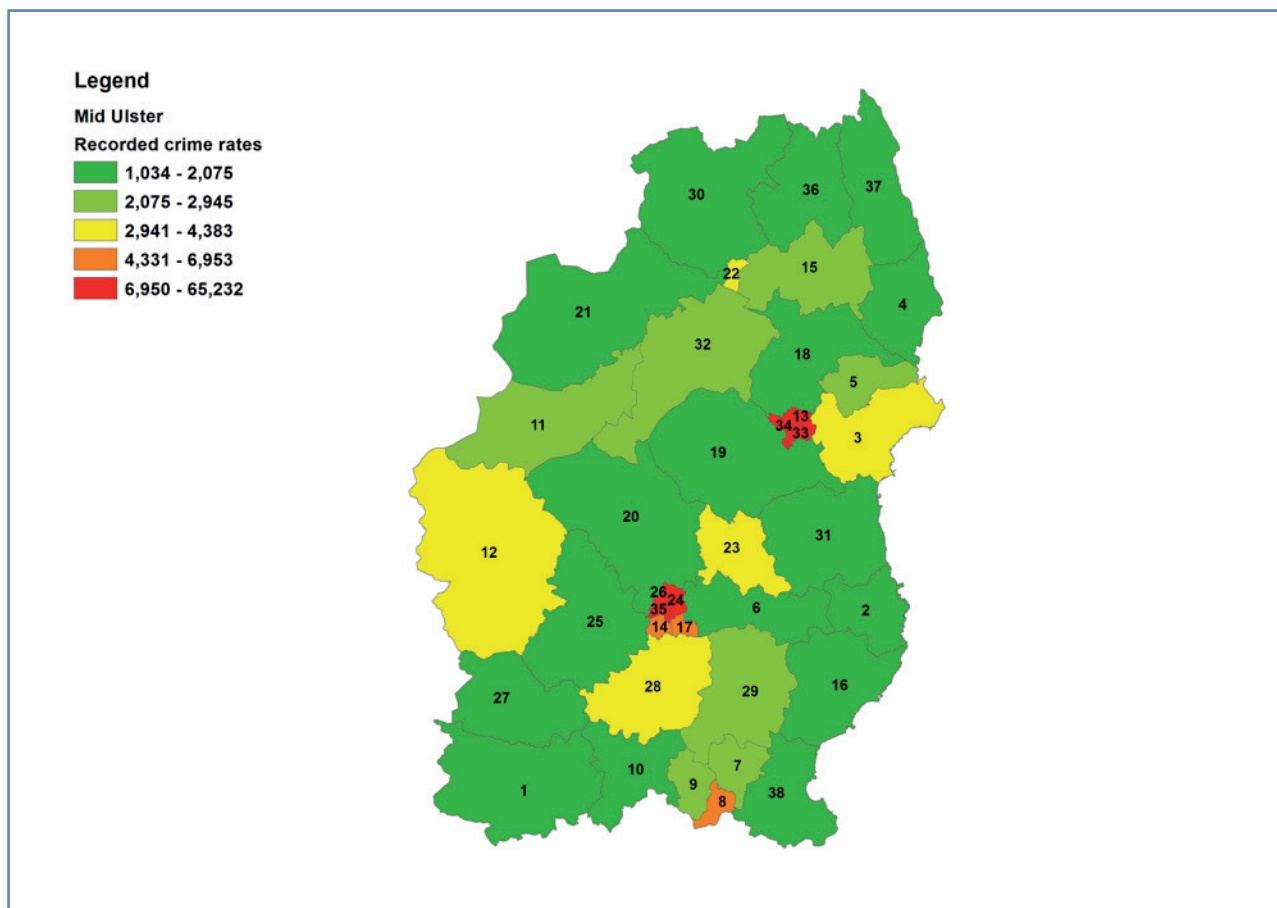
2 Violence against the person includes sex offences and robbery.

3 Hate Crimes include notifiable offences that have been identified as having a defined hate motivation by the victim or any other person. They fall into three categories, namely: racist, sectarian and homophobic

Ward	Recorded Crime Rate <sup>1</sup>	Violence against Person Rate <sup>2</sup>	Burglary Rate	Criminal Damage Rate	Hate Crime Rate <sup>3</sup>
Oaklands	1,143	220	176	264	0
Oldtown	8,765	2,588	209	1,795	125
Pomeroy	1,836	897	128	128	0
Sandholes	3,294	614	503	503	0
Stewartstown	2,804	885	295	590	197
Swatragh	1,475	501	206	118	0
The Loop	1,034	400	100	67	33
Tobermore	2,597	928	148	297	223
Town Parks East	7,762	2,807	347	2,772	381
Town Parks West	7,859	4,068	92	1,248	0
Tullagh	10,274	4,755	224	1,884	135
Upperlands	1,955	718	200	638	80
Valley (Magherafelt)	1,476	517	74	295	0
Washing Bay	1,555	591	311	187	0

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

### Overall crime rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013/14



1	Altmore	14	Gortallowry	27	Pomeroy
2	Ardboe	15	Gulladuff	28	Sandholes
3	Ballymaguigan	16	Killycolpy	29	Stewartstown
4	Bellaghy	17	Killymoon	30	Swatragh
5	Castledawson	18	Knockcloghrim	31	The Loop
6	Coagh	19	Lecumpher	32	Tobermore
7	Coalisland North	20	Lissan	33	Town Parks East
8	Coalisland South	21	Lower Glenshane	34	Town Parks West
9	Coalisland West and Newmills	22	Maghera	35	Tullagh
10	Donaghmore (Dungannon LGD)	23	Moneymore	36	Upperlands
11	Draperstown	24	Newbuildings	37	Valley (Magherafelt LGD)
12	Dunnamore	25	Oaklands	38	Washing Bay
13	Glebe (Magherafelt LGD)	26	Oldtown		

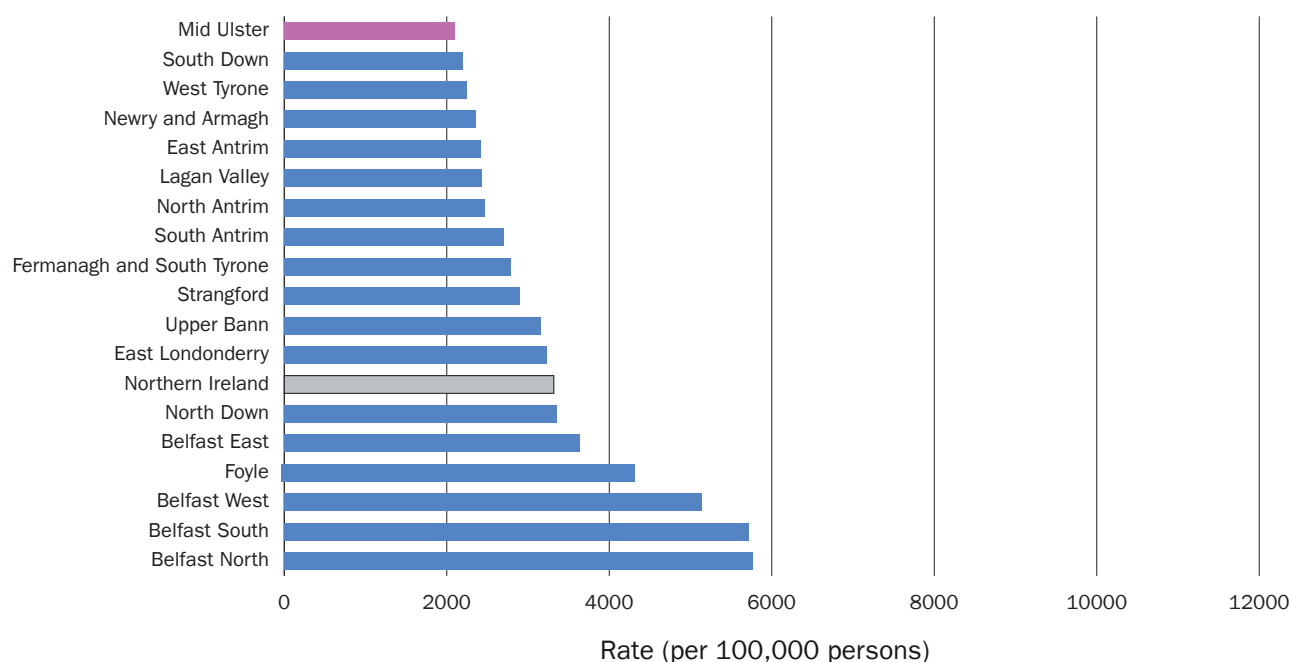
## Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2013/14, there were 2,116 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in Mid Ulster. This equates to a rate of 2,098 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents in Mid Ulster was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 3,318 per 100,000 persons.

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

### Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons, 2013/14



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	3,633	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,791	10	North Down	3,355	6
Belfast North	5,769	1	Foyle	4,357	4	South Antrim	2,699	11
Belfast South	5,721	2	Lagan Valley	2,433	13	South Down	2,201	17
Belfast West	5,141	3	Mid Ulster	2,098	18	Strangford	2,899	9
East Antrim	2,416	14	Newry and Armagh	2,353	15	Upper Bann	3,161	8
East Londonderry	3,230	7	North Antrim	2,467	12	West Tyrone	2,252	16

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

## Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour at ward level

The highest numbers of anti-social behaviour incidents (per 100,000 persons) were concentrated in the wards of New Buildings (8,540), Tullagh (8,075) and Glebe, Magherafelt (6,341). The lowest rates were found in Swatragh (206), Killycolpy (259) and Lecumpher (358).

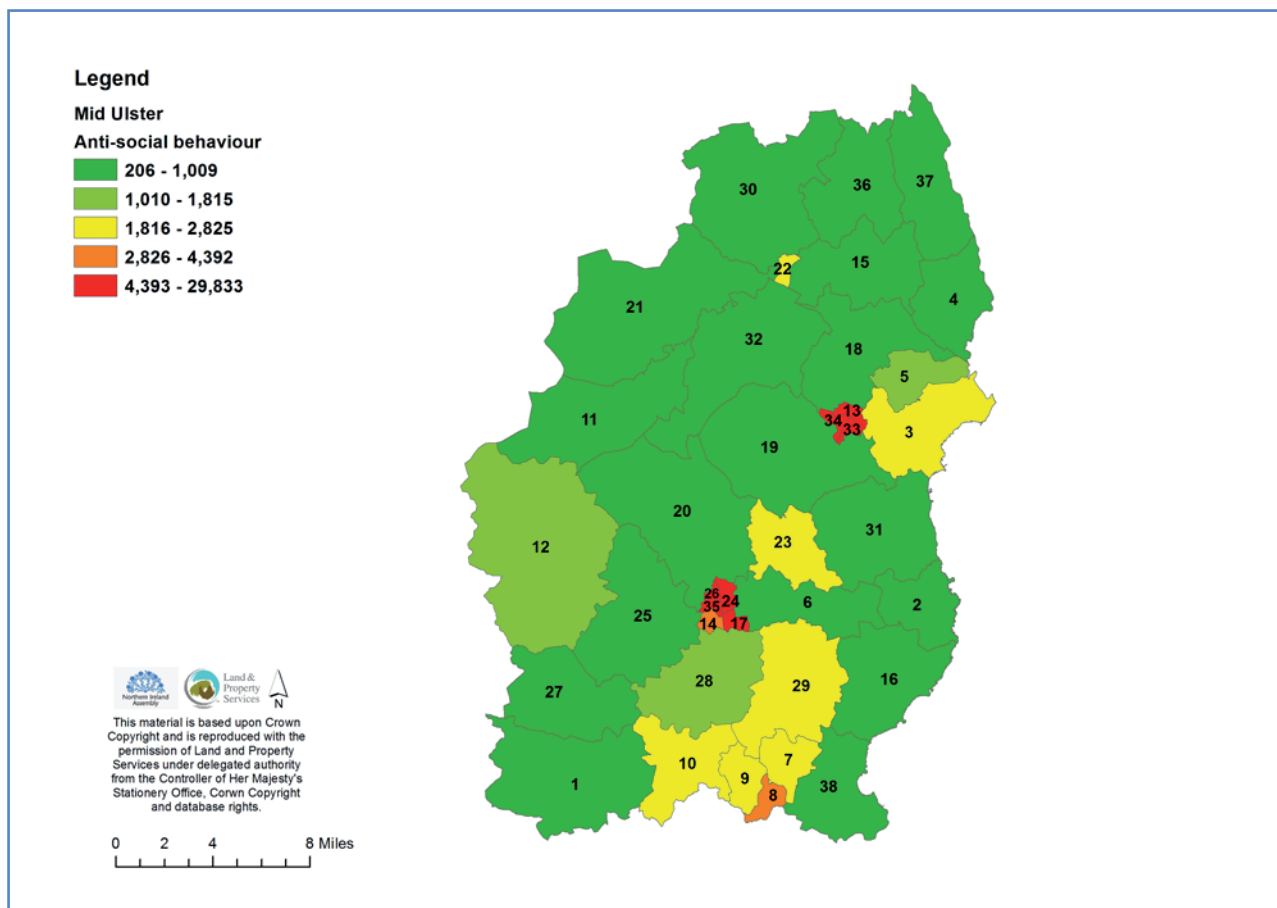
### Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013/14

Ward	ASB Incidents <sup>1</sup>	Per 100,000 Population	Ward	ASB Incidents	Per 100,000 Population
Altmore	15	559	Lissan	11	528
Ardboe	10	379	Lr. Glenshane	14	476
Ballymaguigan	60	2,111	Maghera	58	2,049
Bellaghy	20	737	Moneymore	53	1,964
Castledawson	53	1,562	Newbuildings	196	8,540
Coagh	20	985	Oaklands	20	880
Coalisland North	82	2,303	Oldtown	136	5,676
Coalisland South	104	4,125	Pomeroy	20	854
Coalisland W & Newmills	81	2,810	Sandholes	30	1,675
Donaghmore	48	1,845	Stewartstown	46	2,263
Draperstown	18	583	Swatragh	7	206
Dunnamore	26	1,079	The Loop	19	634
Glebe	205	6,341	Tobermore	16	594
Gortalowry	89	3,230	Town Parks East	177	6,133
Gulladuff	17	602	Town Parks West	110	5,086
Killycolpy	7	259	Tullagh	180	8,075
Killymoon	93	4,963	Upperlands	21	838
Knockcloghrim	15	533	Valley	13	480
Lecumpher	10	358	Washing Bay	15	466

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

<sup>1</sup> ASB data should be interpreted as 'calls for service' rather than as figures which reflect the true level of victimisation. As these figures only relate to those anti-social behaviour incidents reported to the police (and may exclude incidents reported to other agencies, such as local councils), they only provide an indication of the true extent of reported anti-social behaviour.

## Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013/14



1	Altmore	14	Gortallowry	27	Pomeroy
2	Ardboe	15	Gulladuff	28	Sandholes
3	Ballymaguigan	16	Killycolpy	29	Stewartstown
4	Bellaghy	17	Killymoon	30	Swatragh
5	Castledawson	18	Knockcloghrim	31	The Loop
6	Coagh	19	Lecumpher	32	Tobermore
7	Coalisland North	20	Lissan	33	Town Parks East
8	Coalisland South	21	Lower Glenshane	34	Town Parks West
9	Coalisland West and Newmills	22	Maghera	35	Tullagh
10	Donaghmore (Dungannon LGD)	23	Moneymore	36	Upperlands
11	Draperstown	24	Newbuildings	37	Valley (Magherafelt LGD)
12	Dunnamore	25	Oaklands	38	Washing Bay
13	Glebe (Magherafelt LGD)	26	Oldtown		

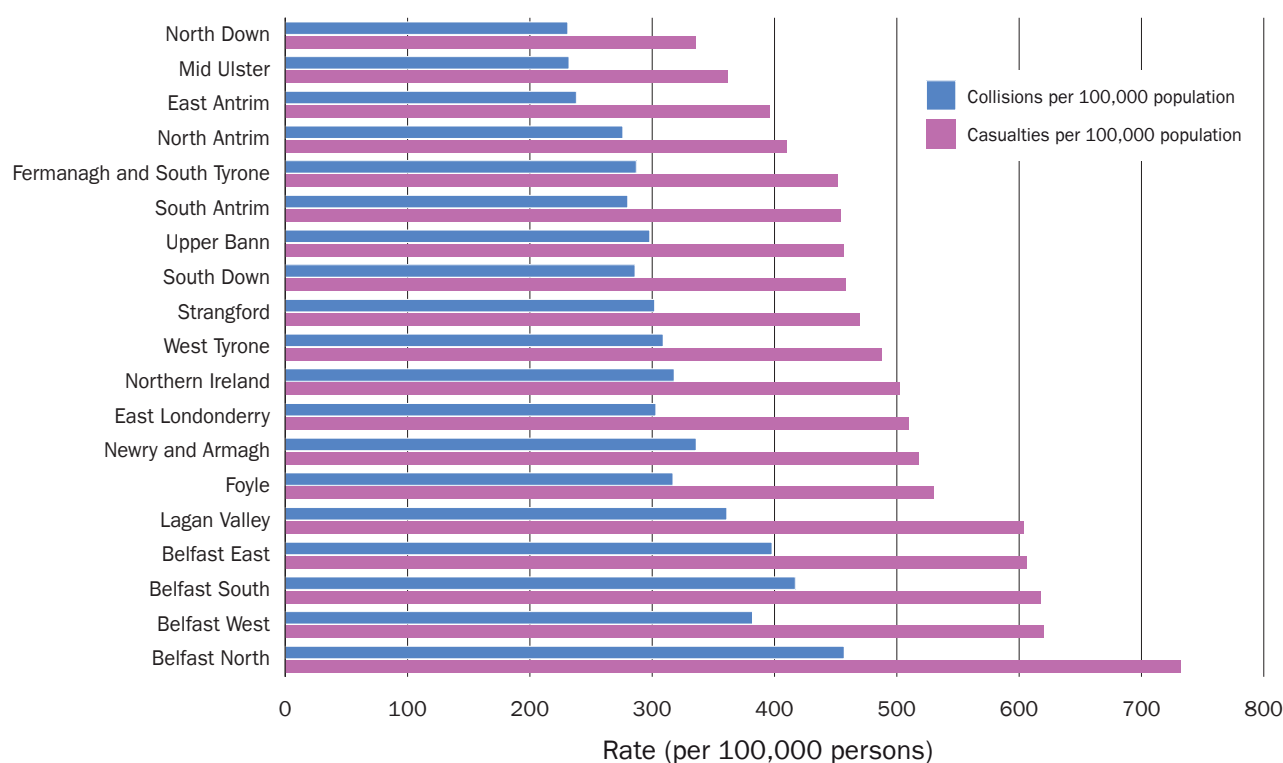
## Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties

In 2013, there were 234 road traffic collisions with injury reported in Mid Ulster, a collision rate of 232 per 100,000 persons. There were 365 casualties – 5 persons were killed, 39 were seriously injured and 321 were slightly injured, a rate of 362 casualties per 100,000 persons.

The road traffic collision rate for Mid Ulster was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 318 per 100,000 persons while the casualty rate was also lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 502 per 100,000 persons.

Mid Ulster had the 2nd lowest collision rate.

### Road traffic collision and casualty rate per 100,000 persons, 2013



	Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank
Belfast East	398	3	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	287	12	North Down	231	18
Belfast North	457	1	Foyle	317	7	South Antrim	280	14
Belfast South	417	2	Lagan Valley	361	5	South Down	286	13
Belfast West	382	4	Mid Ulster	232	17	Strangford	302	10
East Antrim	238	16	Newry and Armagh	336	6	Upper Bann	298	11
East Londonderry	303	9	North Antrim	276	15	West Tyrone	309	8

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 Valley (1,292), Donaghmore (961) and Coagh (542). The lowest rates were recorded in Glebe (0), Bellaghy (0) and Upperlands (40).

The highest road traffic casualty rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Valley (2,140), Donaghmore (1,461) and Ballymaguigan (845). The lowest rates were recorded in Glebe (0), Bellaghy (0) and Upperlands (40).

### Road traffic collision and casualty rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013

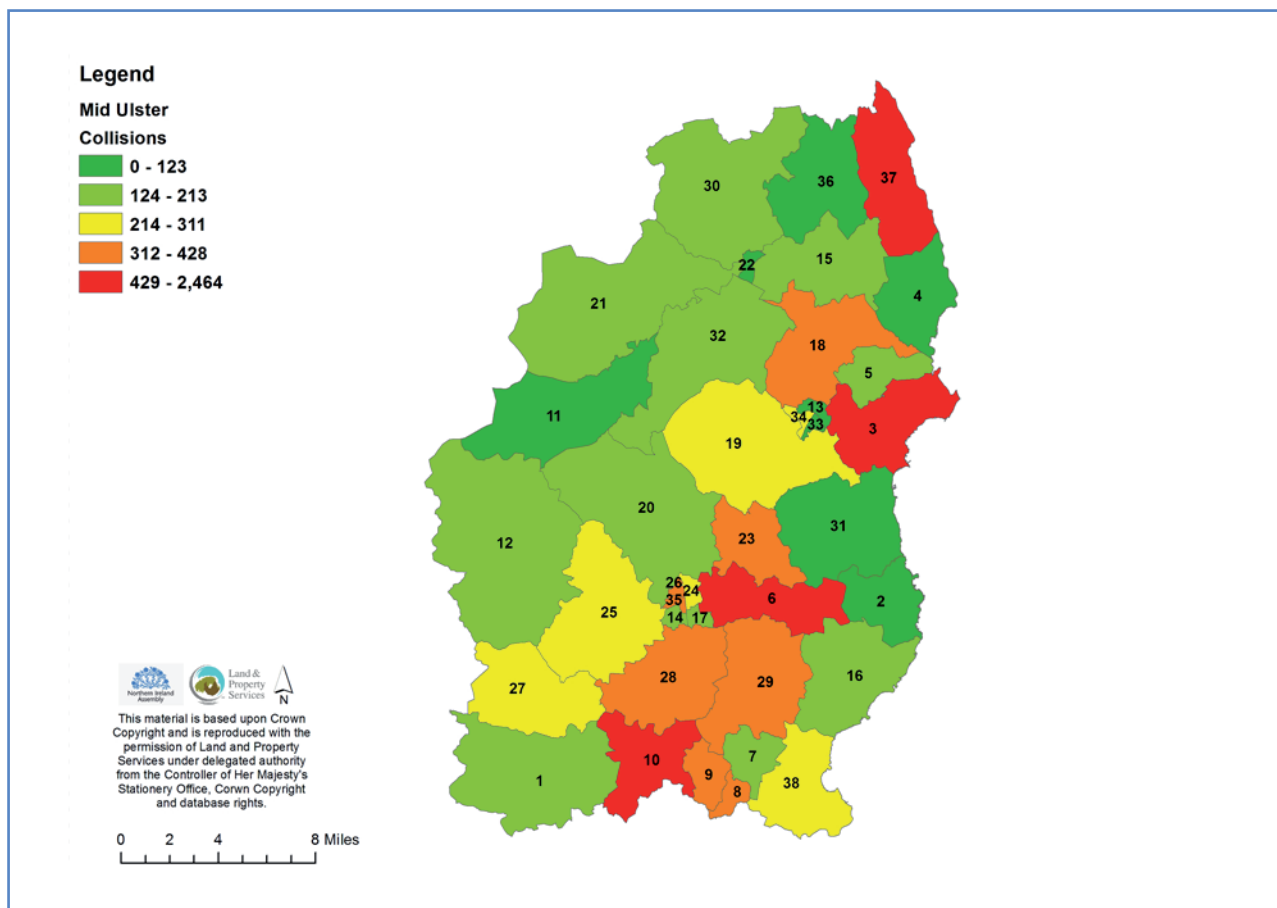
Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) <sup>1</sup>	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Altmore	5	7	186	261
Ardboe	3	5	114	189
Ballymaguigan	14	24	493	845
Bellaghy	0	0	0	0
Castledawson	6	10	177	295
Coagh	11	15	542	739
Coalisland North	6	10	169	281
Coalisland South	8	13	317	516
Coalisland West and Newmills	9	12	312	416
Donaghmore	25	38	961	1,461
Draperstown	3	3	97	97
Dunnamore	4	8	166	332
Glebe (Magherafelt)	0	0	0	0
Gortalowry	5	10	182	363
Gulladuff	6	7	213	248
Killycolpy	4	9	148	333
Killymoon	3	3	160	160
Knockcloghrim	11	14	391	498
Lecumpher	7	14	251	501
Lissan	4	10	192	480
Lower Glenshane	6	13	204	442
Maghera	2	2	71	71
Moneymore	10	11	371	408

<sup>1</sup> 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.

Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) <sup>1</sup>	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Newbuildings	7	12	305	523
Oaklands	7	12	308	528
Oldtown	8	9	334	376
Pomeroy	5	6	214	256
Sandholes	7	9	391	503
Stewartstown	7	10	344	492
Swatragh	6	14	177	413
The Loop	3	6	100	200
Tobermore	4	6	148	223
Town Parks East	2	4	69	139
Town Parks West	5	5	231	231
Tullagh	7	10	314	449
Upperlands	1	1	40	40
Valley (Magherafelt)	35	58	1,292	2,140
Washing Bay	8	16	249	498

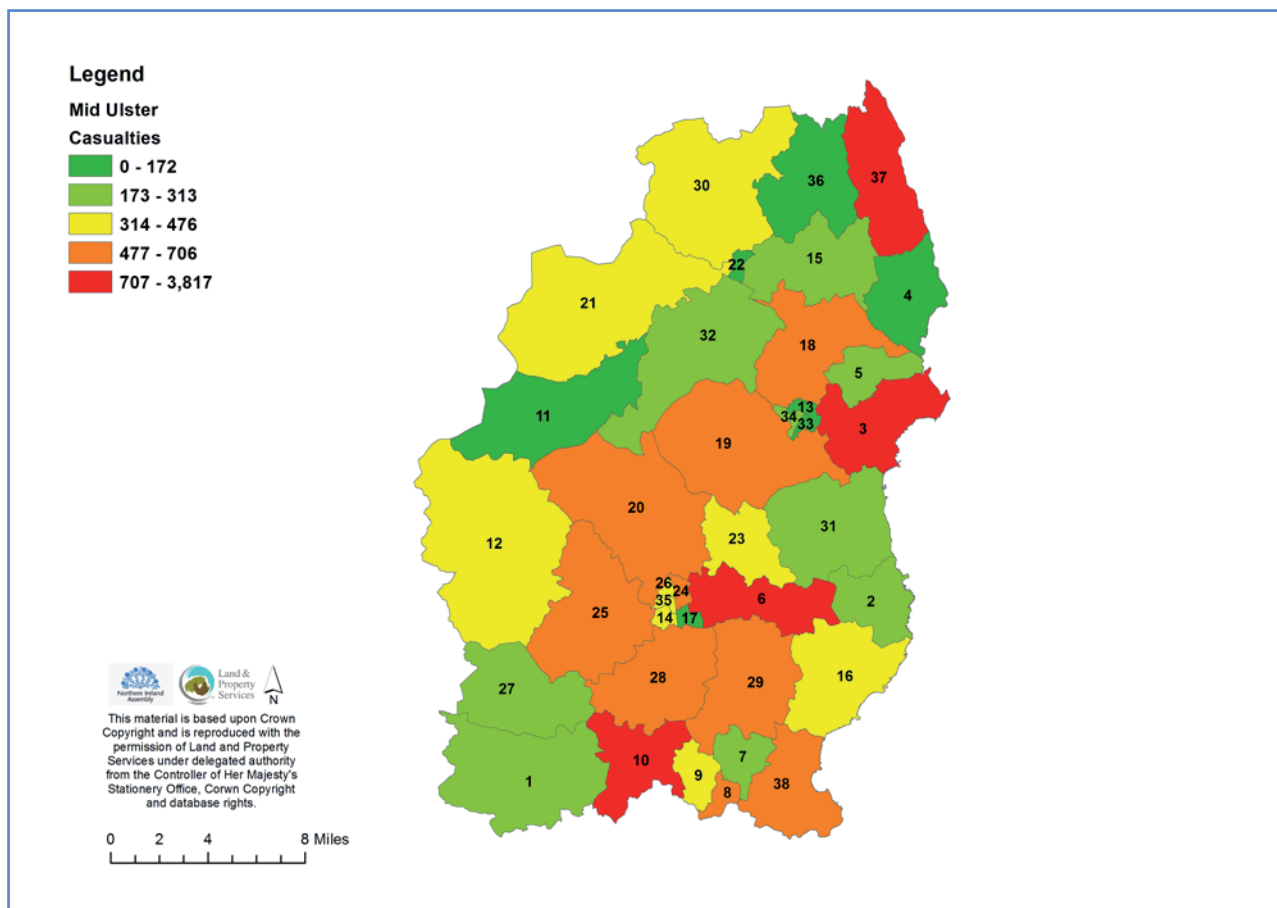
Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

## Road traffic collision rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013



1	Altmore	14	Gortalowry	27	Pomeroy
2	Ardboe	15	Gulladuff	28	Sandholes
3	Ballymaguigan	16	Killycolpy	29	Stewartstown
4	Bellaghy	17	Killymoon	30	Swatragh
5	Castledawson	18	Knockcloghrim	31	The Loop
6	Coagh	19	Lecumpher	32	Tobermore
7	Coalisland North	20	Lissan	33	Town Parks East
8	Coalisland South	21	Lower Glenshane	34	Town Parks West
9	Coalisland West and Newmills	22	Maghera	35	Tullagh
10	Donaghmore (Dungannon LGD)	23	Moneymore	36	Upperlands
11	Draperstown	24	Newbuildings	37	Valley (Magherafelt LGD)
12	Dunnamore	25	Oaklands	38	Washing Bay
13	Glebe (Magherafelt LGD)	26	Oldtown		

### Road traffic casualty rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013



1	Altmore	14	Gortallowry	27	Pomeroy
2	Ardboe	15	Gulladuff	28	Sandholes
3	Ballymaguigan	16	Killycolpy	29	Stewartstown
4	Bellaghy	17	Killymoon	30	Swatragh
5	Castledawson	18	Knockcloghrim	31	The Loop
6	Coagh	19	Lecumpher	32	Tobermore
7	Coalisland North	20	Lissan	33	Town Parks East
8	Coalisland South	21	Lower Glenshane	34	Town Parks West
9	Coalisland West and Newmills	22	Maghera	35	Tullagh
10	Donaghmore (Dungannon LGD)	23	Moneymore	36	Upperlands
11	Draperstown	24	Newbuildings	37	Valley (Magherafelt LGD)
12	Dunnamore	25	Oaklands	38	Washing Bay
13	Glebe (Magherafelt LGD)	26	Oldtown		

# Notes

## Demographic Profile

The latest 2013 population estimates were published on 26 June 2014. The estimates for the large geographical areas were created from aggregating small area population estimates of their constituent electoral wards and sub-divisions of wards. Mid-year population estimates are created using multiple data sources: Census, births & deaths registrations, and health cards (for migration estimates). The geographical quality of each data source is very good; the vast majority of records can be allocated to the exact location of residence using the POINTER database, the remainder based on the postcode of residence.

## 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](http://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 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, or 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 (e.g. 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](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.

### 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 2014. 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 2014. 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 2014. Proportions calculated using latest available mid-year estimates.

### Children in Low Income Families

Children in Low Income Families is a snapshot of data on 31st August 2012. Percentage of Children in low income families: Number of children living in families in receipt of CTC whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of IS or (Income-Based) JSA, divided by the total number of children in the area (determined by Child Benefit data).

### Crime

Recorded Crime (Notifiable Offences Recorded) data are compiled from offence information that is submitted by police officers and entered onto a PSNI crime recording system. The data are presented on a financial year basis. 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](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\\_antisocial\\_behaviour\\_statistics.htm](http://www.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics/updates_antisocial_behaviour_statistics.htm)

Data are collected on a financial year basis. As such data for 2013 represents the financial year 2013/14.


### 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.









This document has been produced by Research and Information Service (RaISe) for the benefit of Assembly members and their staff.

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