Northern Ireland Assembly
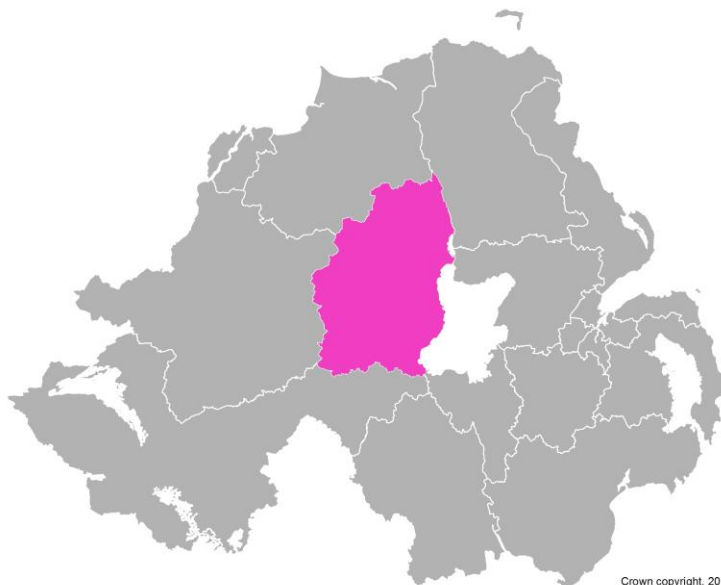
Constituency Profile

Mid Ulster – June 2016

About this Report

Welcome to the June 2016 Constituency Profile for Mid Ulster.   This profile has been produced by the Northern Ireland Assembly's Research and Information Service (RaISe) to support the work of Members.

The report includes a demographic profile of Mid Ulster and indicators of Health, Education, Employment, Business, 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[1] is provided demonstrating similarities and differences within the constituency.

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

Constituency Profiles are also available for each of the other 17 Constituencies in Northern Ireland and can be accessed via the Northern Ireland Assembly website.

http://www.niassembly.gov.uk/assembly-business/research-and-information-service-raise/

The data used to produce this report has been obtained from the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency's Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS).   To access the full range of information available on NINIS, please visit:
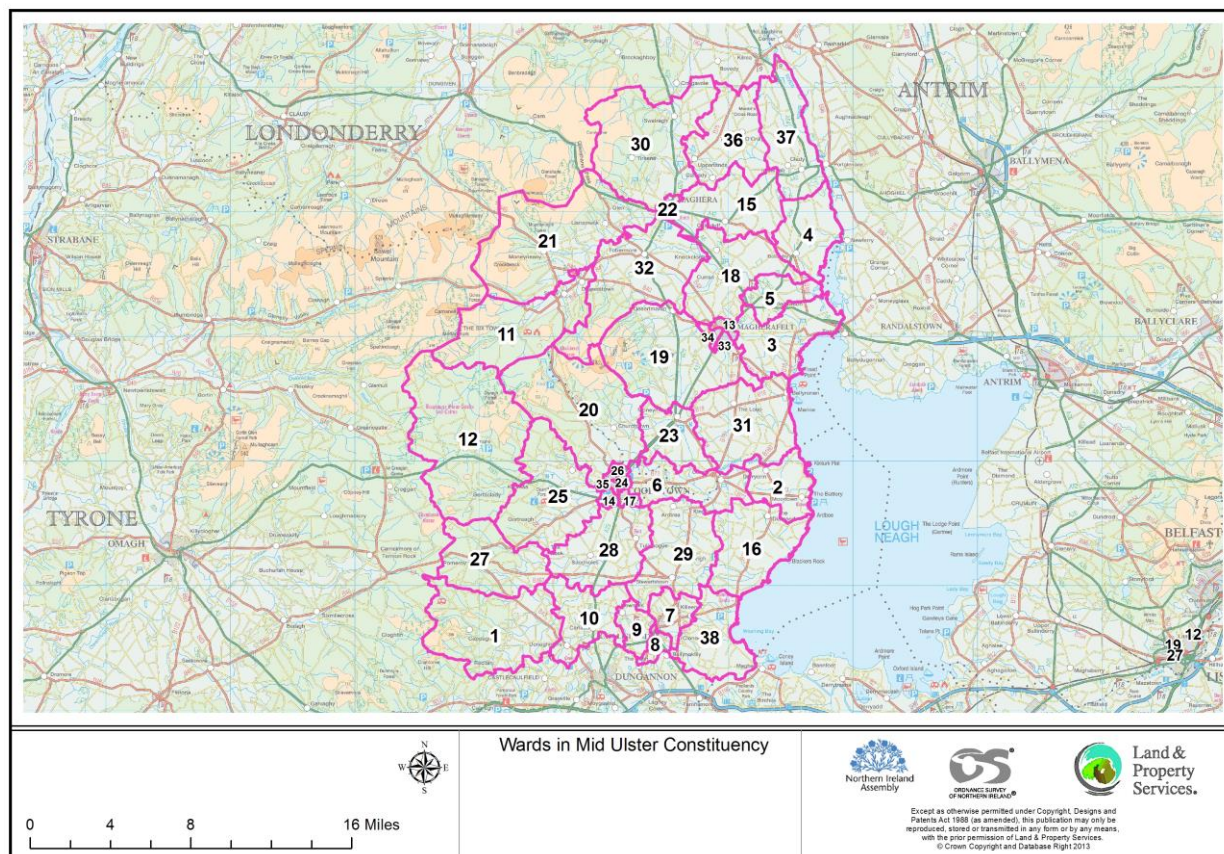
http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/

Please note that the figures contained in this report may not be comparable with those in previous Constituency Profiles as figures are sometimes revised and as more up-to-date mid-year estimates are published. Where appropriate, rates have been calculated using the most up-to-date mid-year estimates that correspond with the data.

This report uses the names of the former Departments which were in place at the time.

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[1] *Ward data is based on the 1993 ward boundaries*

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

Wards in Mid Ulster Constituency

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 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.[2]

Please note: These figures may differ slightly from those contained in previous Constituency Profiles due to updates or revisions. Figures correct as of 19/05/2016.

Demographic Profile

	Mid Ulster			Northern Ireland		
Indicator	2014	2013	Change	2014	2013	Change
Population Size (no.)	101,724	100,842	0.9%	1,840,498	1,829,725	0.6%

Health

	Mid Ulster			Northern Ireland		
Indicator	2011-13	2010-12	Change	2011-13	2010-12	Change
Male life expectancy (years)	79.3	79.7	-0.4	78.1	77.7	0.4
Female life expectancy (years)	83.8	83.0	0.8	82.4	82.1	0.3
Indicator	2008-12	2007-11	Change	2008-12	2007-11	Change
Cancer death rate, per 100,000 persons	273	278	-5	292	293	-1
Circulatory death rate, per 100,000 persons	354	383	-29	334	355	-21
Respiratory death rate, per 100,000 persons	154	156	-2	156	160	-4
Indicator	2006-12	2005-11	Change	2006-12	2005-11	Change
Cancer incidence rate excluding non-melanoma skin cancer per 100,000 persons	542	544	-2	567	560	7

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[2] NISRA, NIMDM 2010, http://www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation/nimdm_2010.htm

Indicator	Mid Ulster			Northern Ireland		
	2014	**2013**	**Change**	**2014**	**2013**	**Change**
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	2.0	1.8	0.2	3.4	3.9	-0.4

Education

Indicator	Mid Ulster			Northern Ireland		
	2013/14	**2012/13**	**Change**	**2013/14**	**2012/13**	**Change**
Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs (A*-C) or equivalent	78.9	79.8	-0.9	78.6	78.5	0.1
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Further Education	8.8	9.7	-0.9	9.7	10.8	-1.1
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	4.7	4.7	0.0	4.4	4.5	-0.1

Employment

Indicator	Mid Ulster			Northern Ireland		
	2014	**2013**	**Change**	**2014**	**2013**	**Change**
No. of confirmed redundancies	71	10	61	2,136	2,129	7
Unemployment claimant count (%)	3.5	4.3	-0.8	4.6	5.4	-0.8

Business

Indicator	Mid Ulster			Northern Ireland		
	2014	**2013**	**Change**	**2014**	**2013**	**Change**
InvestNI assistance (£m)	10.2	6.6	3.6	193.2	211.6	-18.4

Low income

Indicator	Mid Ulster			Northern Ireland		
	2015	**2014**	**Change**	**2015**	**2014**	**Change**
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming benefits at February (%)	35.4	35.7	-0.3	38.4	38.6	-0.2
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming housing benefit at June (%)	7.6	7.7	-0.1	11.2	11.2	0.0
Employment and support allowance claimants (%)	9.4	7.8	1.6	9.9	8.2	1.7

Indicator	Mid Ulster			Northern Ireland		
	2015	**2014**	**Change**	**2015**	**2014**	**Change**
Proportion of working age people claiming income support at February (%)	2.8	3.5	-0.7	3.3	4.0	-0.7
Indicator	**2013**	**2012**	**Change**	**2013**	**2012**	**Change**
Proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in low income families at August (%)	17.4	18.4	-1.0	21.6	21.5	0.1

Crime

Indicator				Northern Ireland		
	2013/14	**2012/13**	**Change**	**2013/14**	**2012/13**	**Change**
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000 persons	3,486	3,492	-6	5,709	5,615	94
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	2,004	2,098	-94	3,313	3,249	64

Traffic and Travel

Indicator				Northern Ireland		
	2014	**2013**	**Change**	**2014**	**2013**	**Change**
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	252	232	20	331	318	13
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	395	362	33	510	502	8

Demographic profile – age and gender

As at June 2014, there were 101,724 persons living in Mid Ulster– 5.5% of the Northern Ireland population. The constituency of Mid Ulster had the ninth lowest population.   The population of Mid Ulster increased by 0.9% since June 2013.

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 13.4% of the Mid Ulster population, lower than the Northern Ireland average of 15.5%.

Mid-year population estimate by constituency, June 2014
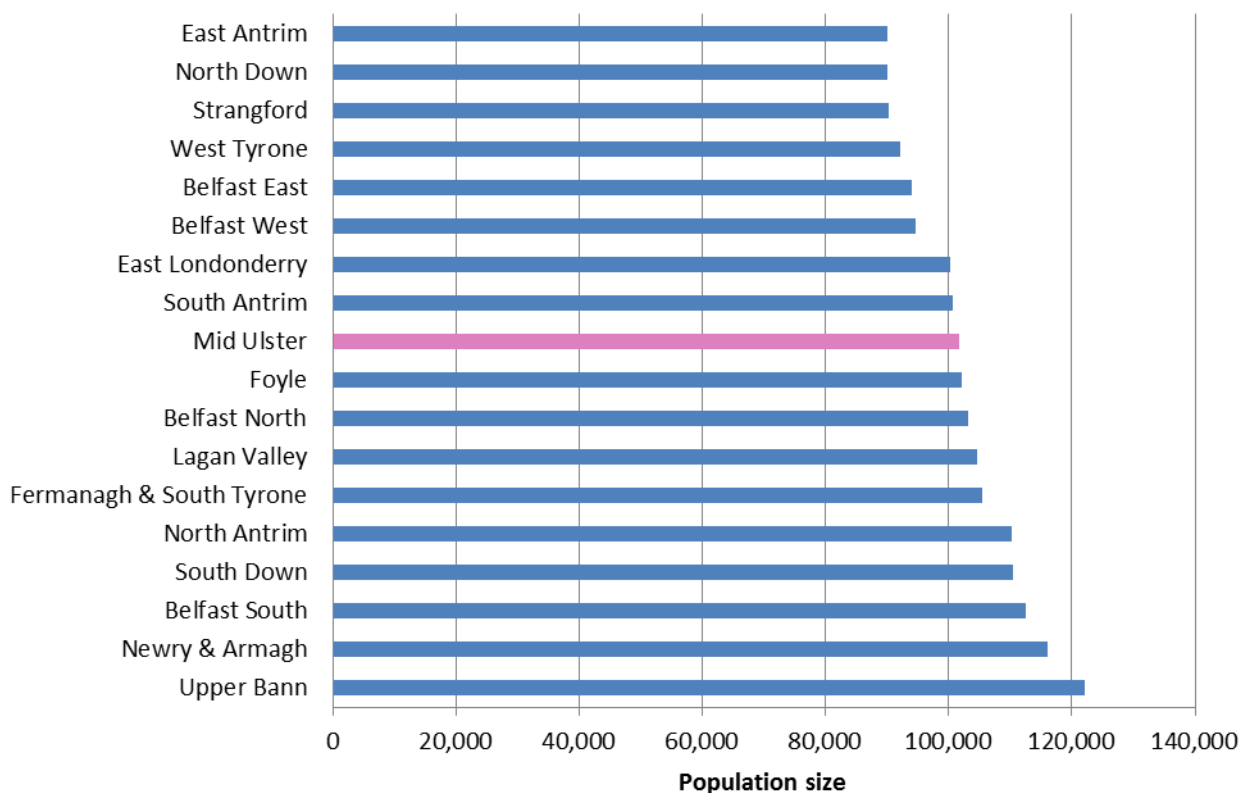
Mid-year population estimates by age and gender, June 2014

	Aged 0-15 years		Aged 16-64 years		Aged 65+		All ages
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Males	12,019	23.6	32,610	64.1	6,234	12.3	50,863
Females	11,461	22.5	32,003	62.9	7,397	14.5	50,861
Persons	23,480	23.1	64,613	63.5	13,631	13.4	101,724

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

Demographic profile – population pyramid

The population pyramid below illustrates in detail that Mid Ulster has a higher proportion of children and a lower proportion of older people when compared to all of Northern Ireland.

Population pyramid for Mid Ulster compared to Northern Ireland, June 2014
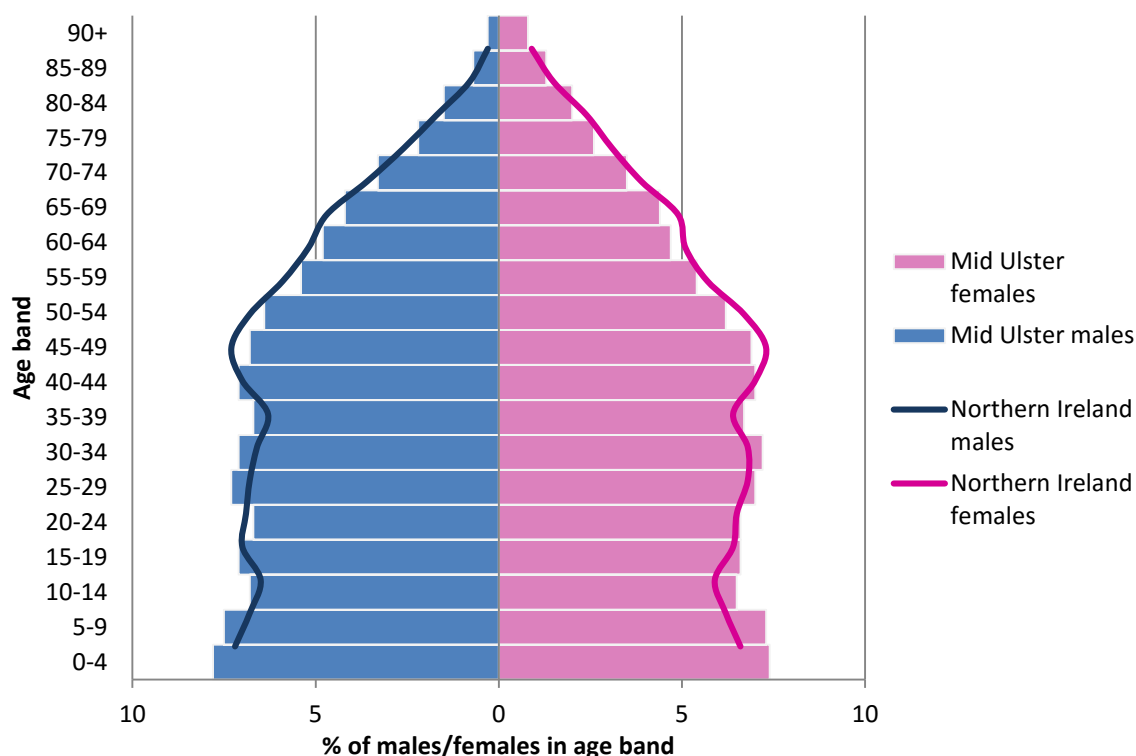
Age Group	Mid Ulster		Northern Ireland		Age Group	Mid Ulster		Northern Ireland	
	% of males in age group	% of females in age group	% of males in age group	% of females in age group		% of males in age group	% of females in age group	% of males in age group	% of females in age group
0-4	7.8	7.4	7.1	6.6	**50-54**	6.4	6.2	6.9	6.8
5-9	7.5	7.3	6.9	6.3	**55-59**	5.4	5.4	6.0	5.9
10-14	6.8	6.5	6.4	5.8	**60-64**	4.8	4.7	5.2	5.1
15-19	7.1	6.6	7.0	6.3	**65-69**	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.9
20-24	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.4	**70-74**	3.3	3.5	3.7	4.0
25-29	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.7	**75-79**	2.2	2.6	2.7	3.2
30-34	7.1	7.2	6.7	6.7	**80-84**	1.5	2.0	1.7	2.4
35-39	6.7	6.7	6.2	6.3	**85-89**	0.7	1.3	0.9	1.6
40-44	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.9	**90+**	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.9
45-49	6.8	6.9	7.2	7.2					

*Source: NISRA, Mid-year population estimates*

Health – Life expectancy of males

Life expectancy at birth for males born between 2011 and 2013 in Mid Ulster is estimated to be 79.3 years.

This is higher than the Northern Ireland male average of 78.1 years.

The constituency of Mid Ulster has the joint third highest male life expectancy.

Life expectancy of males born between 2011 and 2013
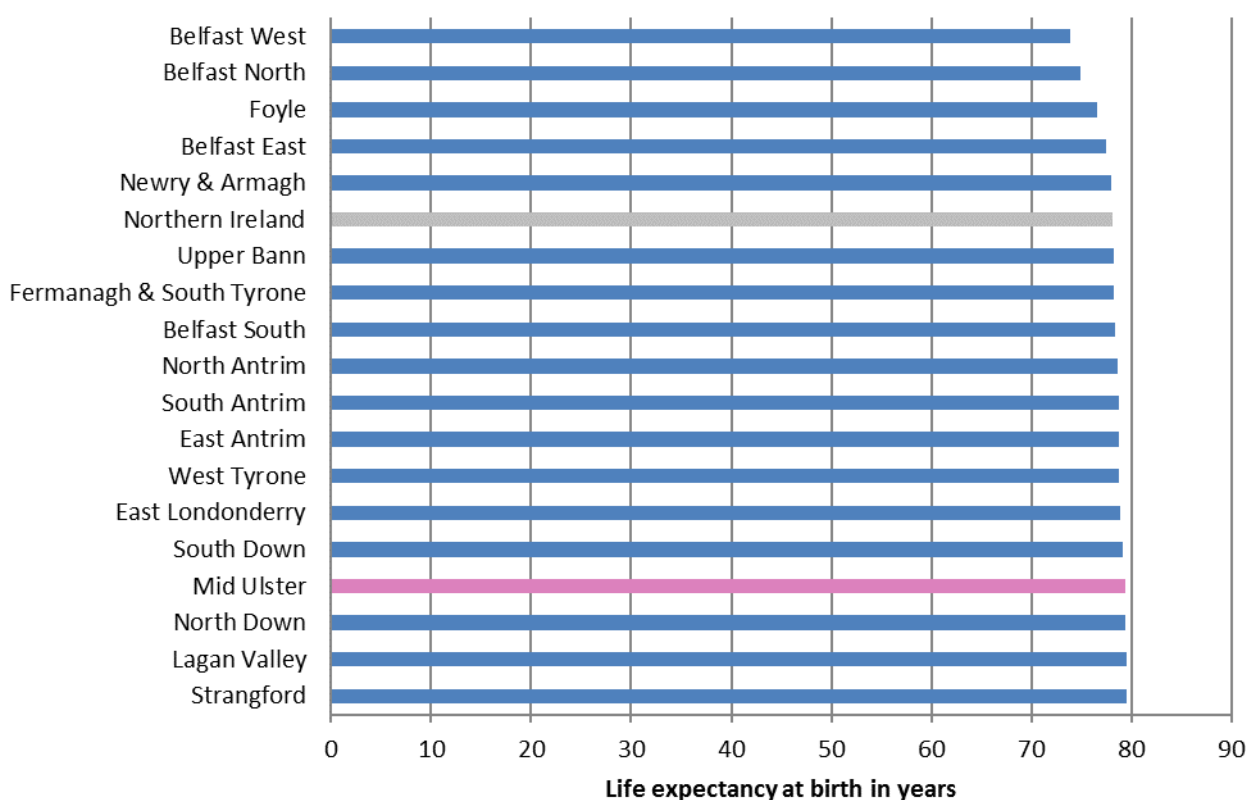
	Life exp.	Rank		%	Life exp.		%	Life exp.
Belfast East	77.5	15	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	78.2	Joint 12	North Down	79.3	Joint 3
Belfast North	74.9	17	Foyle	76.5	16	South Antrim	78.7	Joint 8
Belfast South	78.4	11	Lagan Valley	79.5	Joint 1	South Down	79.1	5
Belfast West	73.9	18	Mid Ulster	79.3	Joint 3	Strangford	79.5	Joint 1
East Antrim	78.7	Joint 8	Newry and Armagh	78.0	14	Upper Bann	78.2	Joint 12
East Londonderry	78.8	Joint 6	North Antrim	78.6	Joint 8	West Tyrone	78.8	Joint 6

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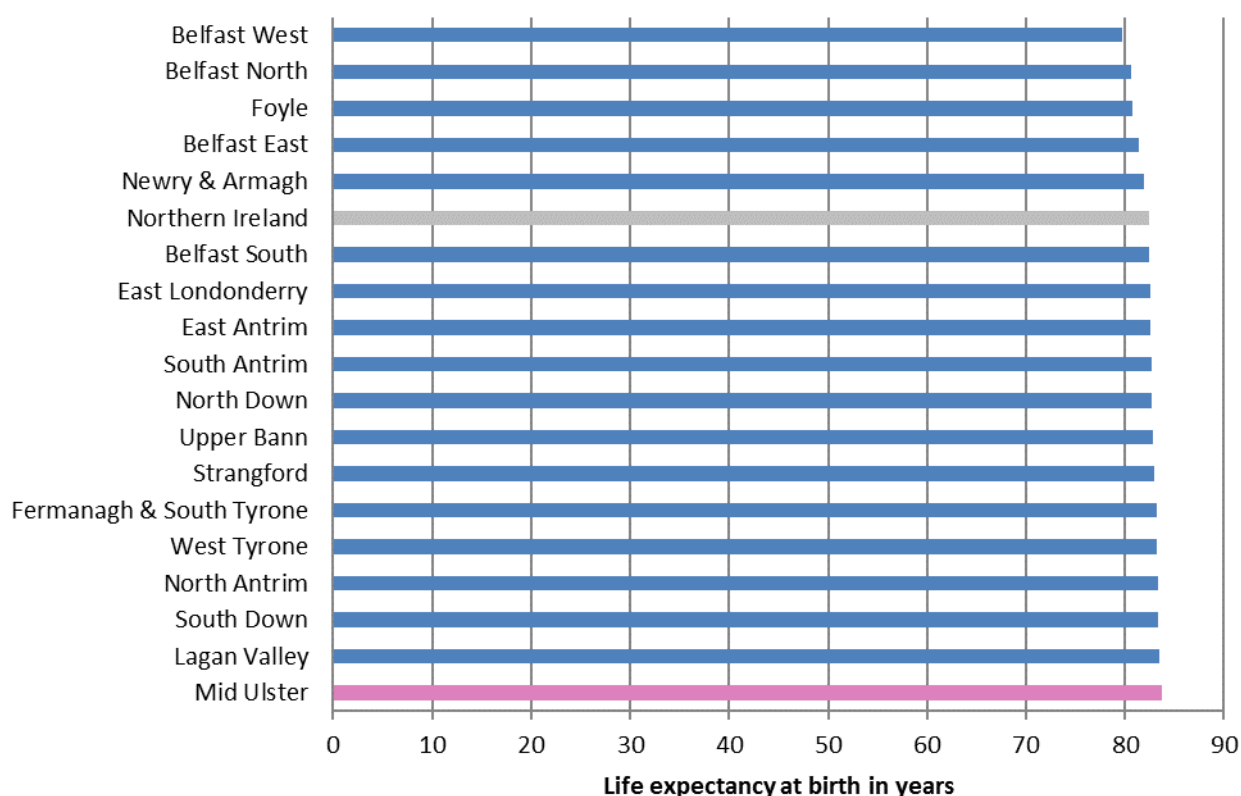
Health – Life expectancy of females

Life expectancy at birth for females born between 2011 and 2013 in Mid Ulster is estimated to be 83.8 years.

This is higher than the Northern Ireland female average of 82.4 years.

The constituency of Mid Ulster has the highest female life expectancy.

Life expectancy of females born between 2011 and 2013

	Life exp.	Rank		%	Life exp.		%	Life exp.
Belfast East	81.5	15	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	83.2	6	North Down	82.7	Joint 9
Belfast North	80.7	Joint 16	Foyle	80.7	Joint 16	South Antrim	82.7	Joint 9
Belfast South	82.4	13	Lagan Valley	83.5	2	South Down	83.4	Joint 3
Belfast West	79.8	18	Mid Ulster	83.8	1	Strangford	83.0	7
East Antrim	82.6	11	Newry and Armagh	81.9	14	Upper Bann	82.8	8
East Londonderry	82.5	12	North Antrim	83.4	Joint 3	West Tyrone	83.3	5

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 (2008-2012) in Mid Ulster was 273 per 100,000 persons – 336 for males and 228 for females.

The age standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2008-2012) in Mid Ulster was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 292 per 100,000 persons.

Mid Ulster had the seventh lowest age standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2008-2012).

Age standardised cancer mortality rate per 100,000 persons, 2008-2012
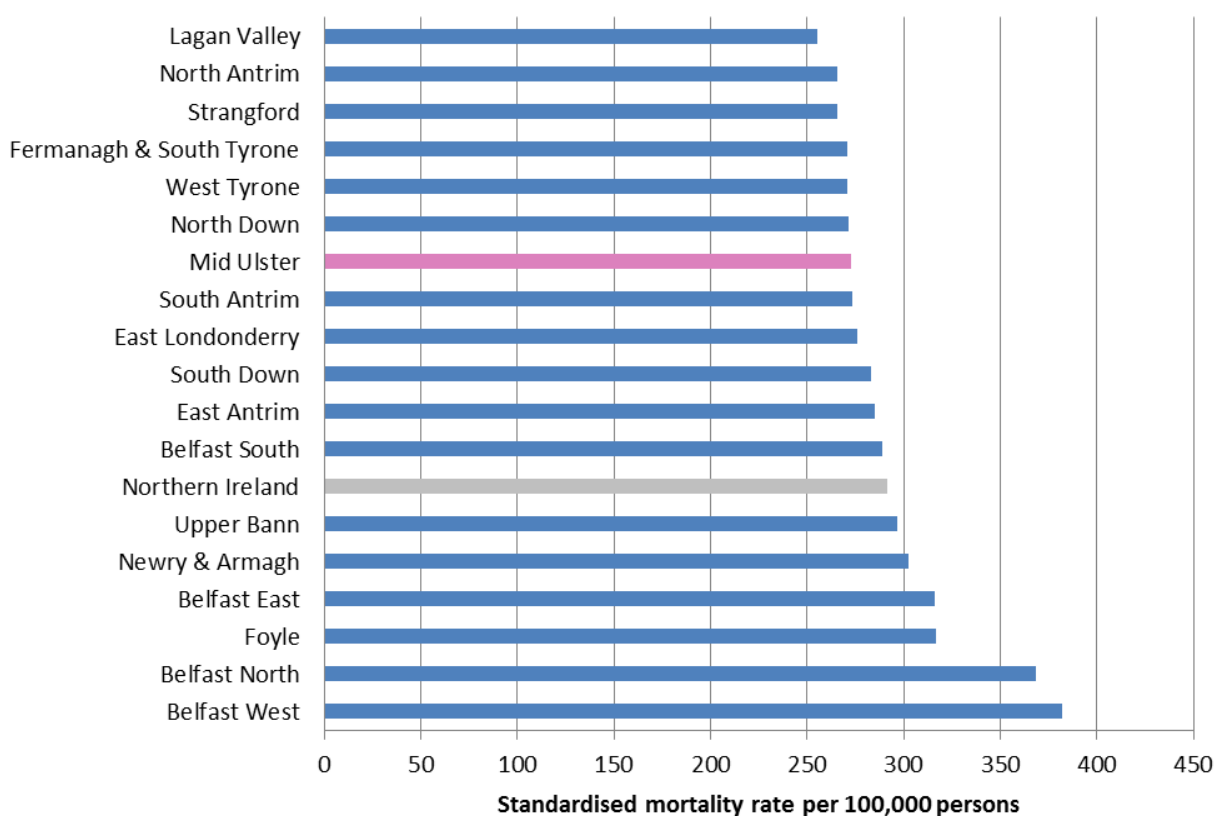
	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	316	4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	271	15	North Down	271	13
Belfast North	369	2	Foyle	317	3	South Antrim	273	11
Belfast South	289	7	Lagan Valley	255	18	South Down	283	9
Belfast West	382	1	Mid Ulster	273	12	Strangford	266	16
East Antrim	285	8	Newry and Armagh	302	5	Upper Bann	297	6
East Londonderry	276	10	North Antrim	266	17	West Tyrone	271	14

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 (2008-2012) in Mid Ulster was 354 per 100,000 persons – 421 for males and 301 for females.

The age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2008-2012) in Mid Ulster was higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 334 per 100,000 persons.

Mid Ulster had the fifth highest age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2008-2012).

Age standardised circulatory disease mortality rate per 100,000 persons, 2008-2012
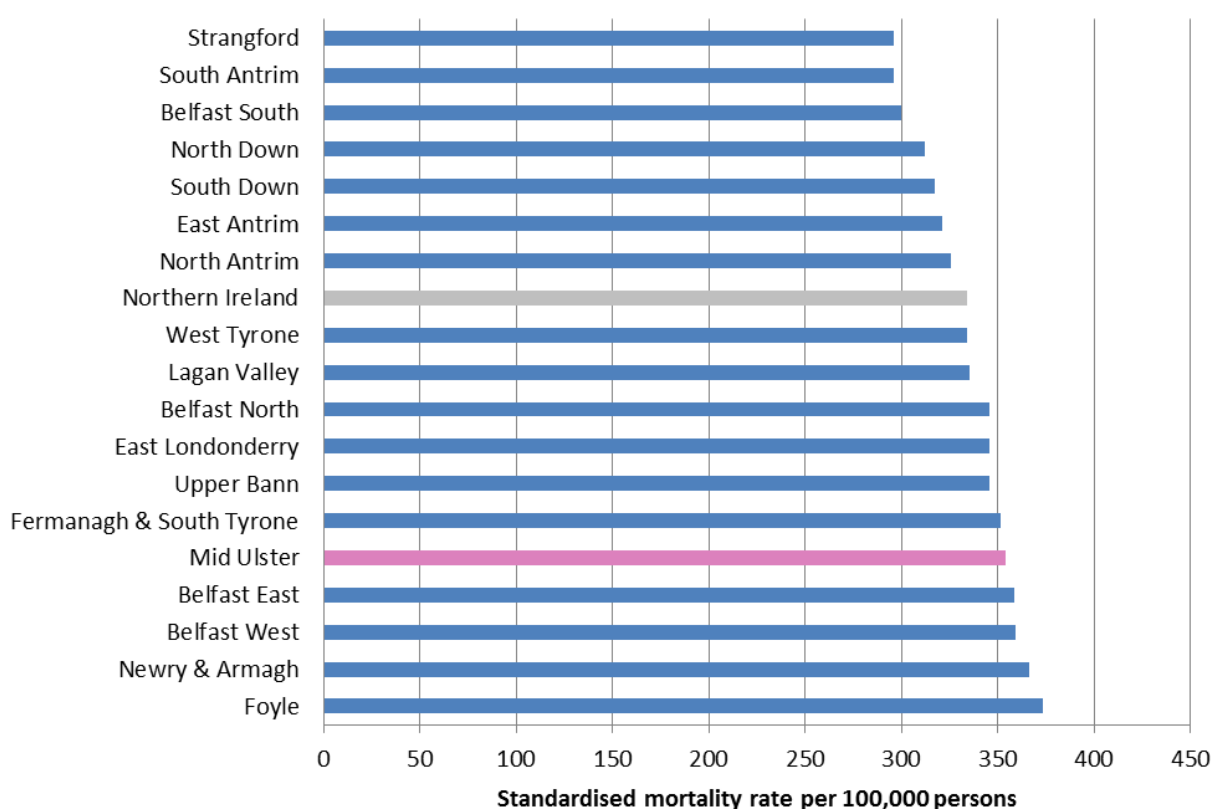
	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	359	4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	352	6	North Down	312	15
Belfast North	345	9	Foyle	374	1	South Antrim	296	17
Belfast South	300	16	Lagan Valley	336	10	South Down	317	14
Belfast West	359	3	Mid Ulster	354	5	Strangford	296	18
East Antrim	321	13	Newry and Armagh	366	2	Upper Bann	346	7
East Londonderry	346	8	North Antrim	326	12	West Tyrone	334	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 (2008-2012) in Mid Ulster was 154 per 100,000 persons – 184 for males and 135 for females.

The age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2008-2012) in Mid Ulster was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 156 per 100,000 persons.

Mid Ulster had the eighth highest age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2008-2012).

Age standardised respiratory disease mortality rate per 100,000 persons, 2008-2012
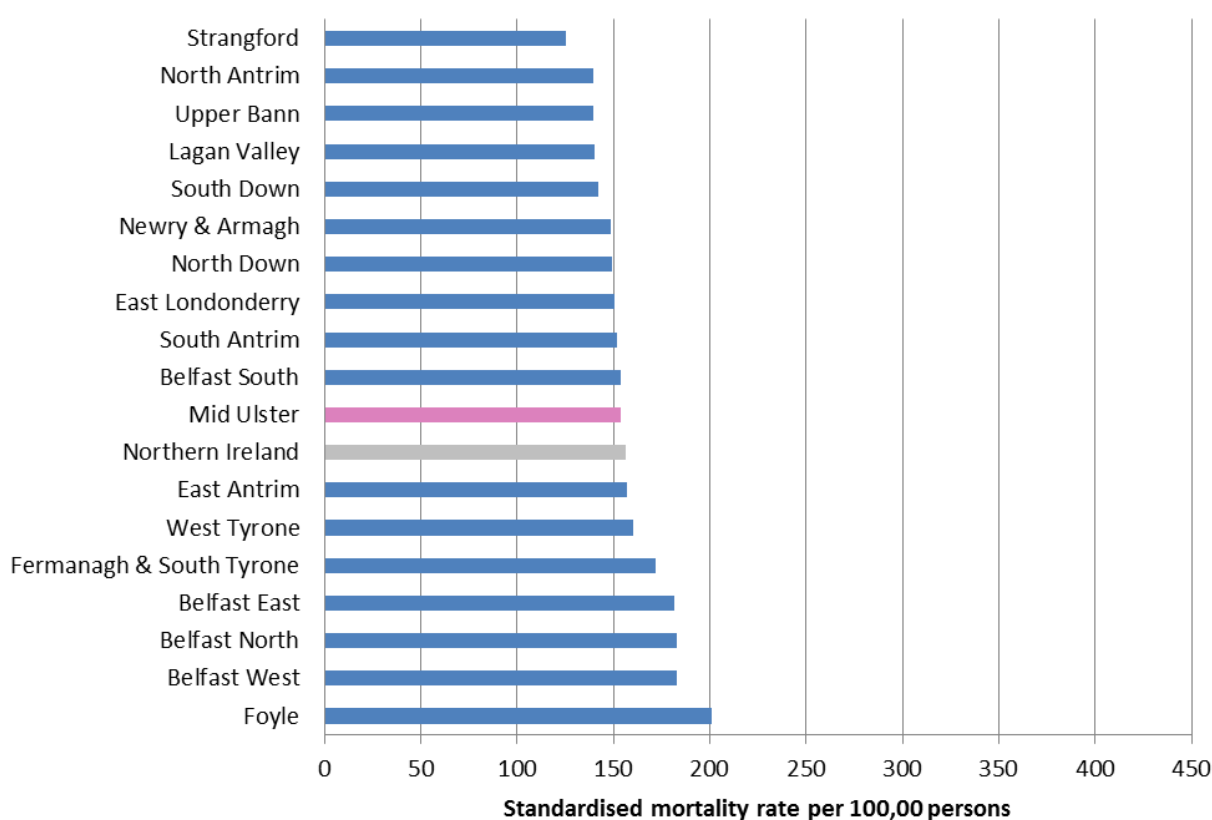
	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	182	4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	172	5	North Down	149	12
Belfast North	183	3	Foyle	201	1	South Antrim	152	10
Belfast South	154	9	Lagan Valley	140	15	South Down	142	14
Belfast West	183	2	Mid Ulster	154	8	Strangford	125	18
East Antrim	157	7	Newry and Armagh	149	13	Upper Bann	139	16
East Londonderry	151	11	North Antrim	139	17	West Tyrone	160	6

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

Health – Cancer incidence rate

The standardised cancer incidence rate for Mid Ulster for the period 2006-2012 was 542 per 100,000 persons (642 for males compared to 467 for females).

The standardised cancer incidence rate was lower for Mid Ulster than the Northern Ireland rate of 567 per 100,000 persons.

Mid Ulster had the fifth lowest standardised cancer incidence rate.

Standardised cancer incidence rate, 2006-2012
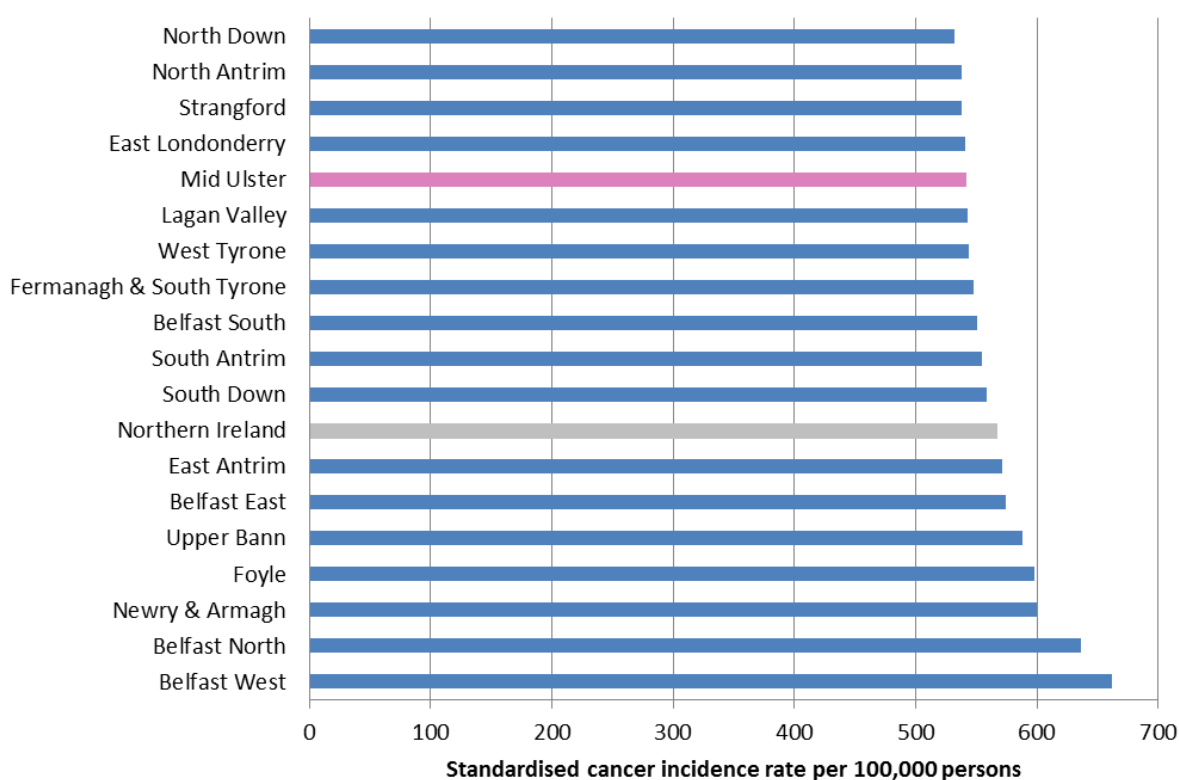
	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	574	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	547	11	North Down	532	18
Belfast North	636	2	Foyle	598	4	South Antrim	555	9
Belfast South	551	10	Lagan Valley	543	13	South Down	559	8
Belfast West	662	1	Mid Ulster	542	14	Strangford	538	Joint 16
East Antrim	571	7	Newry and Armagh	600	3	Upper Bann	588	5
East Londonderry	541	15	North Antrim	538	Joint 16	West Tyrone	544	12

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Northern Ireland Cancer Registry)

Health - Births to teenage mothers

In 2014, there were 29 births to teenage mothers in Mid Ulster. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 2.0% of all births in the constituency in that year.

A lower proportion of births were to teenage mothers in Mid Ulster in 2014 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 3.4%.

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

Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers, 2014
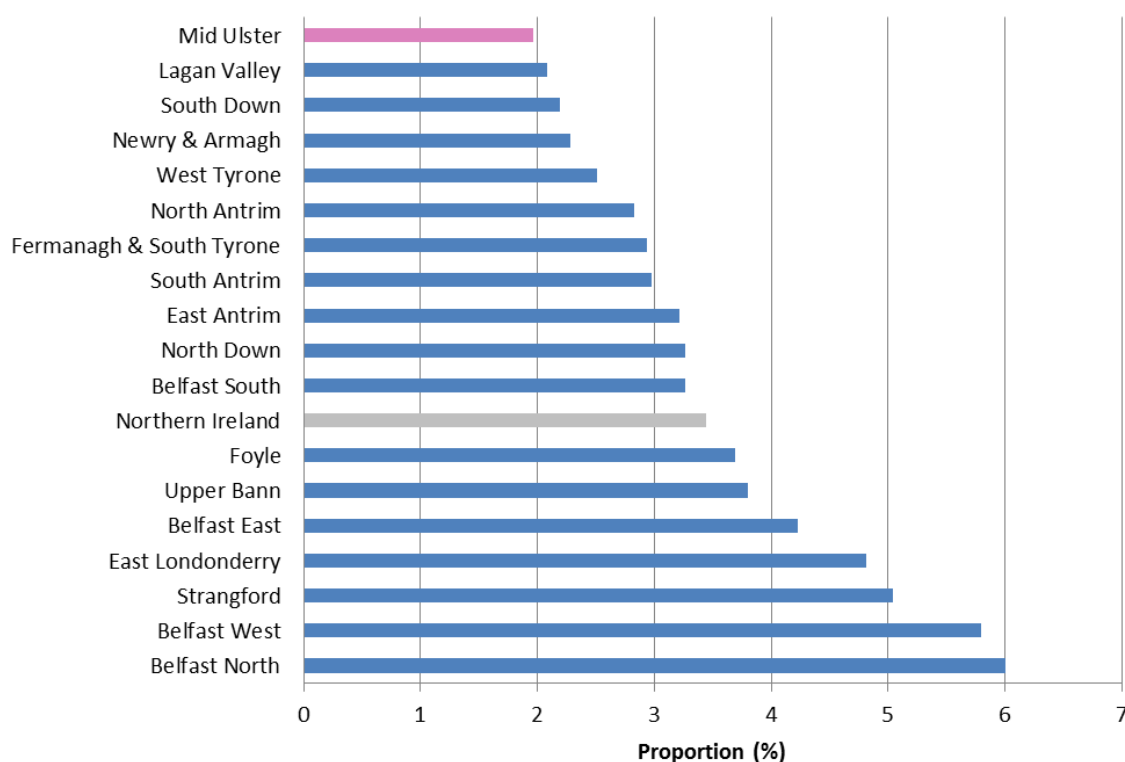
	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	4.2	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2.9	12	North Down	3.3	Joint 8
Belfast North	6.0	1	Foyle	3.7	7	South Antrim	3.0	11
Belfast South	3.3	Joint 8	Lagan Valley	2.1	17	South Down	2.2	16
Belfast West	5.8	2	Mid Ulster	2.0	18	Strangford	5.0	3
East Antrim	3.2	10	Newry and Armagh	2.3	15	Upper Bann	3.8	6
East Londonderry	4.8	4	North Antrim	2.8	13	West Tyrone	2.5	14

Source: NISRA, NINIS (General Register Office)

Health - Disease prevalence (Quality Outcomes Framework)

As at 31 March 2015, there was a higher prevalence of obesity, asthma, rheumatoid arthritis, coronary heart disease, learning disabilities and osteoporosis amongst patients whose GP practice is located in the Mid Ulster area compared to GP practices across all of Northern Ireland.

There was a lower prevalence of diabetes mellitus, hypertension, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, dementia, mental health issues, stroke and heart failure 1 amongst patients whose GP practice is located in the Mid Ulster area compared to GP practices across all of Northern Ireland.

Disease Prevalence per 1,000 patients as reported through Quality Outcome Framework, 2015

	Mid Ulster patients		Northern Ireland patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Patients on the Coronary Heart Disease Register	3,502	39	74,395	38
Patients on the Heart Failure 1 Register	678	7	15,142	8
Patients on the Heart Failure 3 Register	180	2	3,806	2
Patients on the Stroke Register	1,531	17	35,100	18
Patients on the Hypertension Register	11,623	128	255,386	132
Patients on the Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Register	1,558	17	36,988	19
Patients on the Cancer Register	1,830	20	39,461	20
Patients on the Mental Health Register	703	8	16,696	9
Patients on the Asthma Register	5,654	62	116,817	60
Patients on the Dementia Register	514	6	13,221	7
Patients on the Atrial Fibrilation Register	1,471	16	30,758	16
Patients on the Peripheral Arterial Disease Register	600	7	13,679	7
Patients on the Obesity Register (prevalence based on those aged 16+)	8,154	116	168,964	109
Patients on the Diabetes Mellitus Register (prevalence based on those aged 17+)	3,552	51	84,836	56
Patients on the Epilepsy Register (prevalence based on those aged 18+)	681	10	15,649	10
Patients on the Learning Disabilities Register (prevalence based on those aged 18+)	585	9	12,548	8
Patients on the Osteoporosis Register (prevalence based on those aged 50+)	211	8	4,627	7
Patients on the Rheumatoid Arthritis Register (prevalence based on those aged 16+)	632	9	11,552	7

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

Education – Qualifications of School Leavers

In 2013/14, a total of 1,358 young people left post primary education in Mid Ulster. Of these, 1,072 (78.9%) achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent, 834 of which (61.4% of all school leavers) included English and Maths. In all, 792[3] school leavers (58.3%) 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 78.6%.

Mid Ulster had the ninth 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, 2013/14
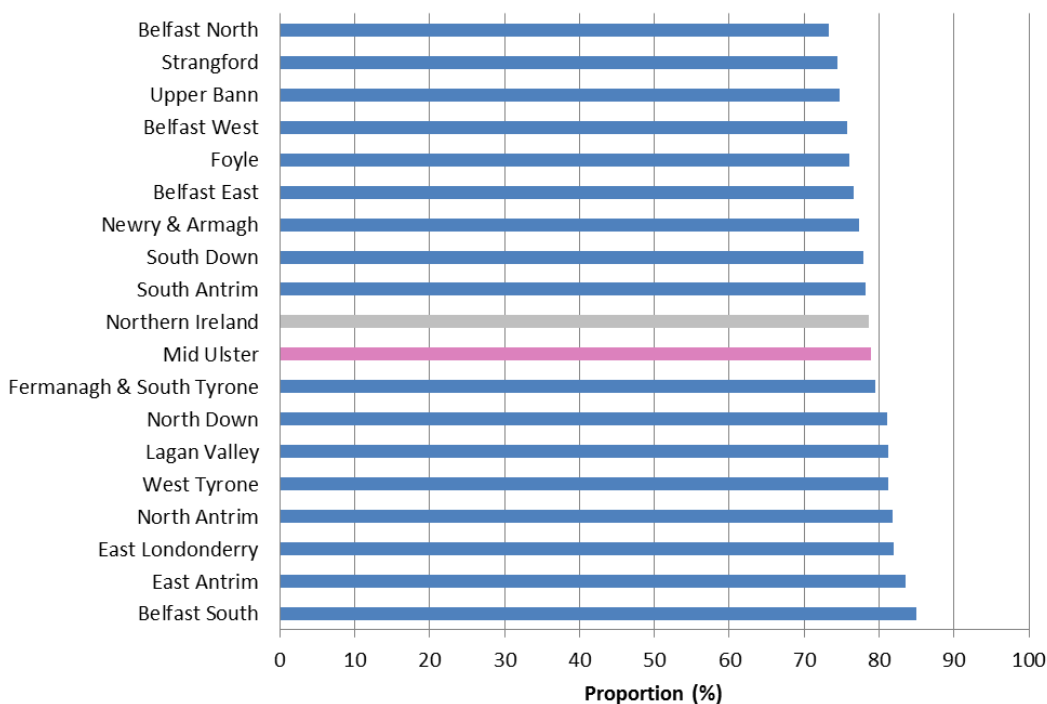
	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	76.6	13	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	79.6	8	North Down	81.0	7
Belfast North	73.3	18	Foyle	76.0	14	South Antrim	78.2	10
Belfast South	84.9	1	Lagan Valley	81.2	Joint 5	South Down	77.9	11
Belfast West	75.7	15	Mid Ulster	78.9	9	Strangford	74.4	17
East Antrim	83.5	2	Newry and Armagh	77.3	12	Upper Bann	74.7	16
East Londonderry	81.9	3	North Antrim	81.8	4	West Tyrone	81.2	Joint 5

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department of Education)

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[3] *Please note that these pupils are included in the number achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent*

Education – Participation in Further Education

In 2013/14, there were 6,870 students from Mid Ulster enrolled on regulated courses at Northern Ireland further education institutions.   This equates to 8.8% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled on regulated courses at Northern Ireland further education institutions.

A lower proportion of Mid Ulster constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled on regulated further education courses in 2013/14 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 9.7%.

Mid Ulster had the ninth lowest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled on regulated courses at Northern Ireland further education institutions.

Enrolments in further education institutions as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over, 2013/14
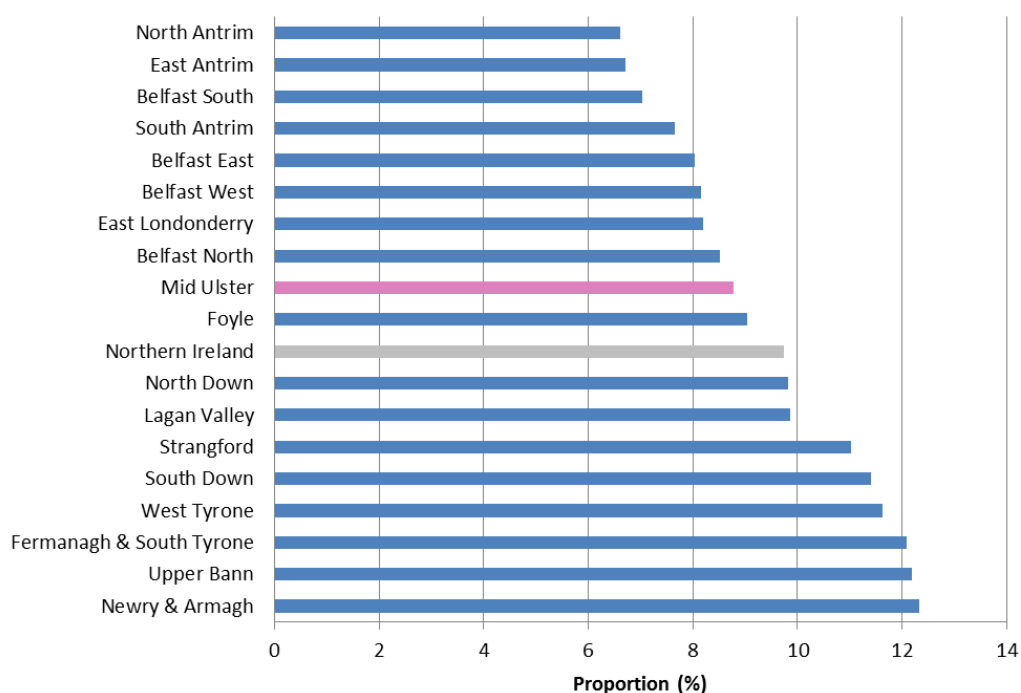
	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	8.0	14	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	12.1	3	North Down	9.8	8
Belfast North	8.5	11	Foyle	9.0	9	South Antrim	7.7	15
Belfast South	7.0	16	Lagan Valley	9.9	7	South Down	11.4	5
Belfast West	8.2	Joint 12	Mid Ulster	8.8	10	Strangford	11.0	6
East Antrim	6.7	17	Newry and Armagh	12.3	1	Upper Bann	12.2	2
East Londonderry	8.2	Joint 12	North Antrim	6.6	18	West Tyrone	11.6	4

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

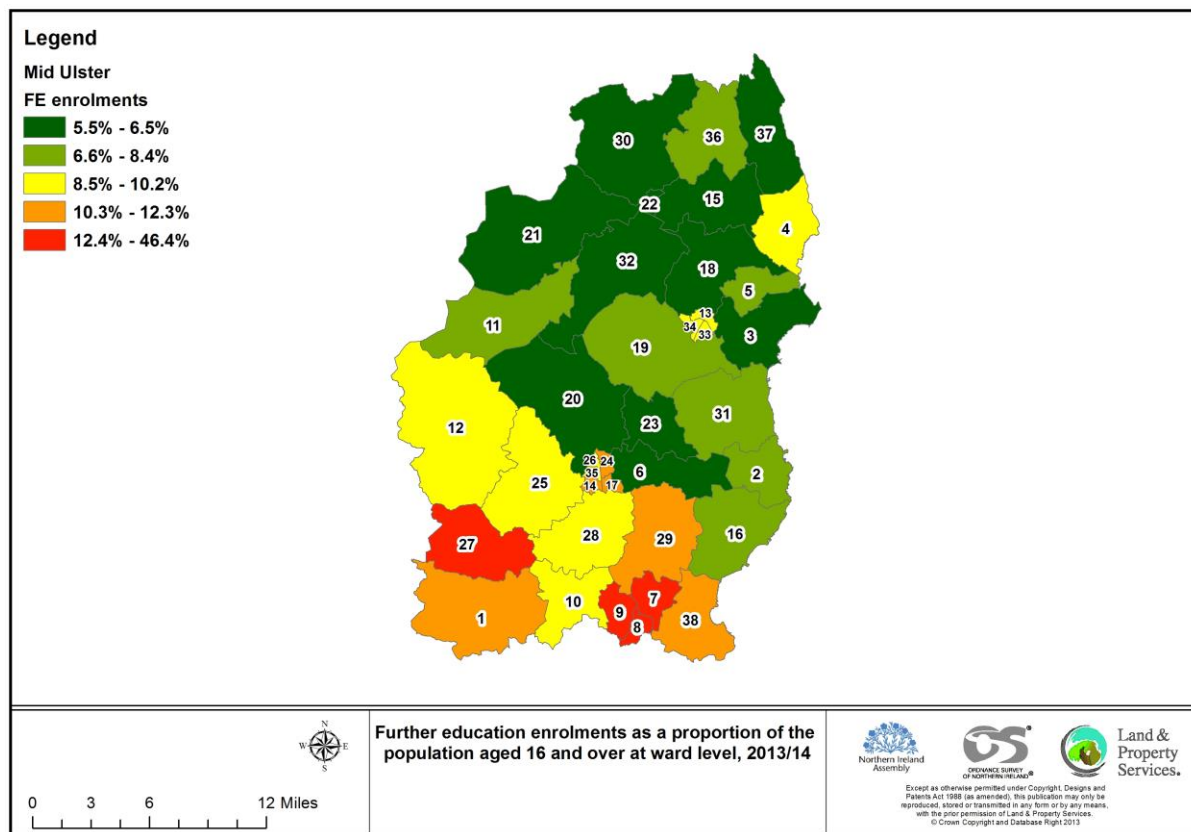# Education – Participation in Further Education at ward level

The highest proportion of people enrolled in further education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Coalisland South (19.3%, 367 enrolments), Coalisland West and Newmills (15.3%, 331 enrolments) and Pomeroy (15.2%, 273 enrolments).   The lowest proportions were found in Knockcloghrim (5.5%, 123 enrolments), Coagh (5.7%, 92 enrolments), and Lower Glenshane (5.7%, 132 enrolments).

Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2013/14

Ward	Total further education enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total further education enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Altmore	227	11.3	Lissan	109	6.5
Ardboe	148	7.4	Lower Glenshane	132	5.7
Ballymaguigan	135	6.1	Maghera	127	5.8
Bellaghy	190	9.0	Moneymore	133	6.3
Castledawson	173	6.6	Newbuildings	213	11.4
Coagh	92	5.7	Oaklands	162	9.3
Coalisland North	351	13.0	Oldtown	176	9.5
Coalisland South	367	19.3	Pomeroy	273	15.2
Coalisland West & Newmills	331	15.3	Sandholes	141	9.7
Donaghmore	175	8.6	Stewartstown	176	10.7
Draperstown	174	7.5	Swatragh	153	5.9
Dunnamore	159	8.8	The Loop	160	7.0
Glebe	235	9.2	Tobermore	129	6.3
Gortalowry	232	11.0	Town Parks East	199	8.8
Gulladuff	126	5.8	Town Parks West	155	9.1
Killycolpy	151	7.3	Tullagh	159	8.6
Killymoon	175	11.8	Upperlands	140	7.2
Knockcloghrim	123	5.5	Valley	137	6.5
Lecumpher	153	6.9	Washing Bay	279	11.3

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

Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2013/14

| 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		

Education – Participation in Higher Education

In 2013/14, there were 3,670 students from Mid Ulster enrolled in higher education institutions in Northern Ireland.   This equates to 4.7% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in higher education institutions.

A higher proportion of Mid Ulster constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled in higher education institutions in 2013/14 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.4%.

Mid Ulster had the fourth 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, 2013/14
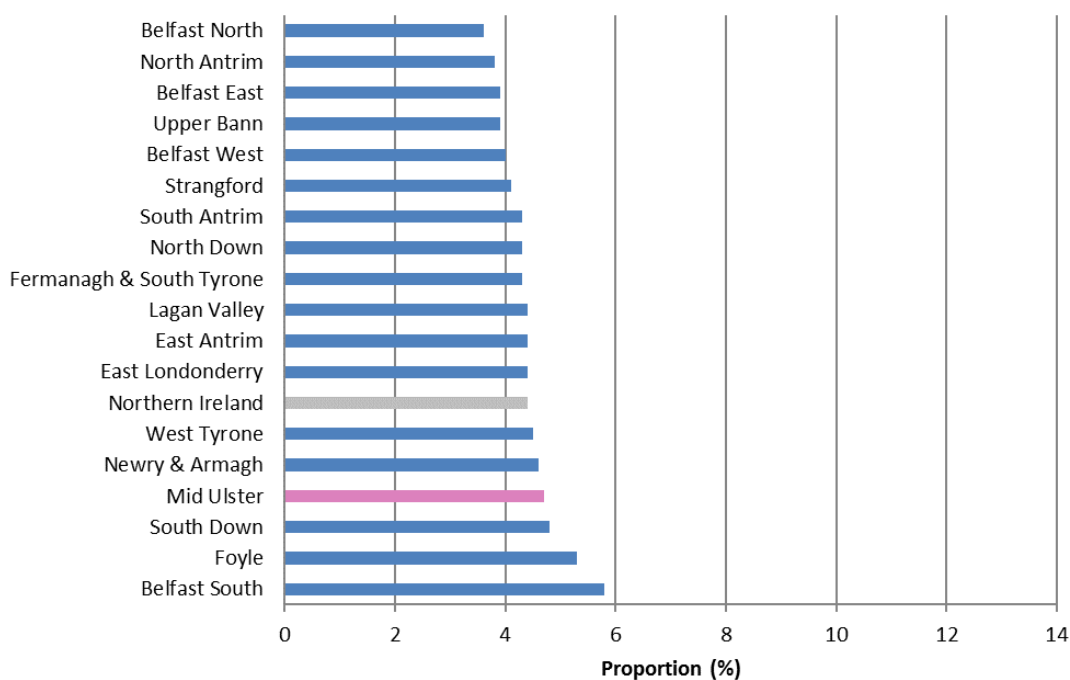
	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	3.9	Joint 15	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.3	Joint 10	North Down	4.3	Joint 10
Belfast North	3.6	18	Foyle	5.3	2	South Antrim	4.3	Joint 10
Belfast South	5.8	1	Lagan Valley	4.4	Joint 7	South Down	4.8	3
Belfast West	4.0	14	Mid Ulster	4.7	4	Strangford	4.1	13
East Antrim	4.4	Joint 7	Newry and Armagh	4.6	5	Upper Bann	3.9	Joint 15
East Londonderry	4.4	Joint 7	North Antrim	3.8	17	West Tyrone	4.5	6

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

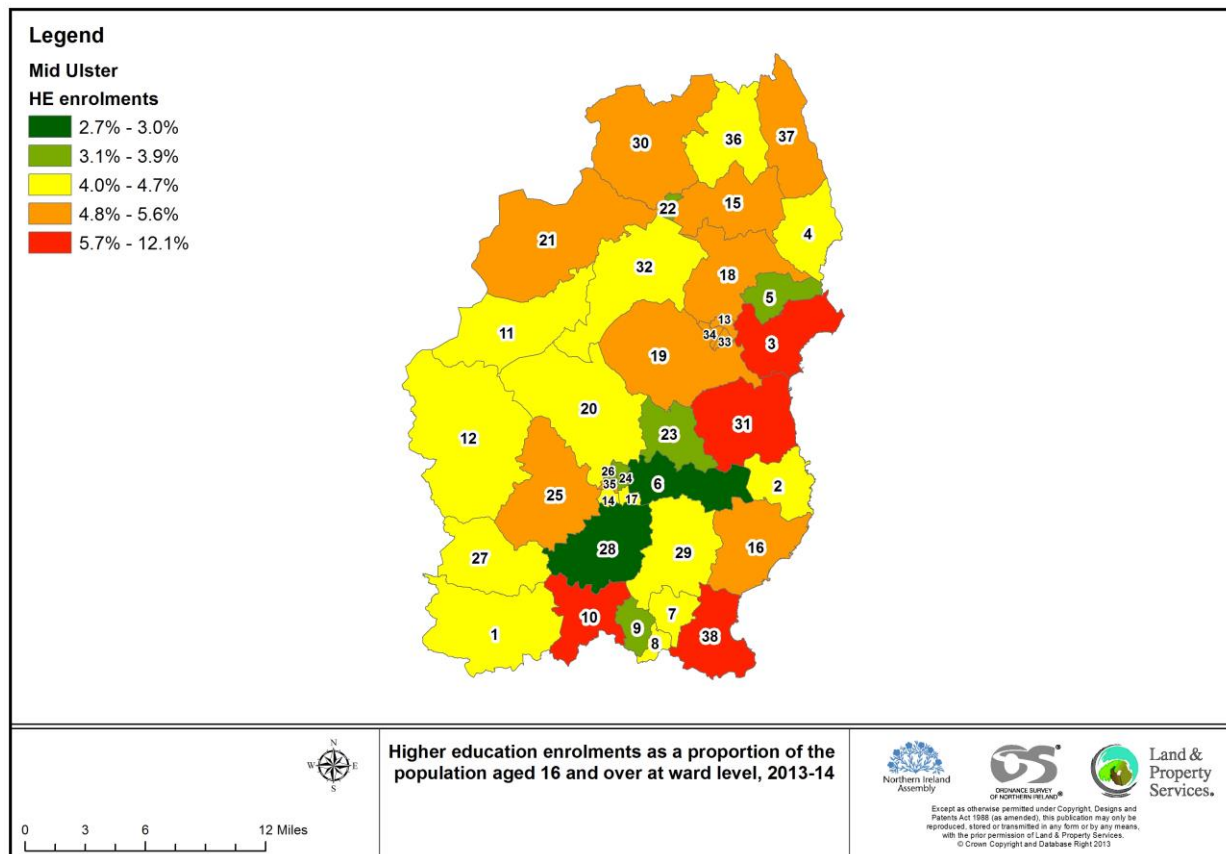# Education – Participation in Higher Education at ward level

The highest proportion of people enrolled in higher education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Ballymaguigan (6.1%, 135 enrolments), Washing Bay (6.1%, 150 enrolments) and The Loop (5.9%, 135 enrolments).   The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Sandholes (2.7%, 40 enrolments), Coagh (2.8%, 45 enrolments), Castledawson (3.5%, 90 enrolments) and Oldtown (3.5%, 65 enrolments).

Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2013/14

Ward	Total higher education enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total higher education enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Altmore	95	4.7	Lissan	75	4.5
Ardboe	90	4.5	Lower Glenshane	120	5.2
Ballymaguigan	135	6.1	Maghera	80	3.6
Bellaghy	90	4.3	Moneymore	75	3.6
Castledawson	90	3.5	Newbuildings	70	3.8
Coagh	45	2.8	Oaklands	85	4.9
Coalisland North	125	4.6	Oldtown	65	3.5
Coalisland South	90	4.7	Pomeroy	85	4.7
Coalisland West & Newmills	85	3.9	Sandholes	40	2.7
Donaghmore	115	5.7	Stewartstown	75	4.5
Draperstown	110	4.7	Swatragh	130	5.0
Dunnamore	85	4.7	The Loop	135	5.9
Glebe	135	5.3	Tobermore	95	4.7
Gortalowry	95	4.5	Town Parks East	110	4.8
Gulladuff	110	5.1	Town Parks West	85	5.0
Killycolpy	105	5.1	Tullagh	95	5.1
Killymoon	60	4.0	Upperlands	90	4.7
Knockcloghrim	115	5.2	Valley	115	5.4
Lecumpher	120	5.4	Washing Bay	150	6.1

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

Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2013/14

| 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 2014, there were 71 confirmed redundancies in Mid Ulster.

This represents 3.3% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2014.

Mid Ulster had the seventh lowest number of redundancies in 2014.

Number of confirmed redundancies in 2014
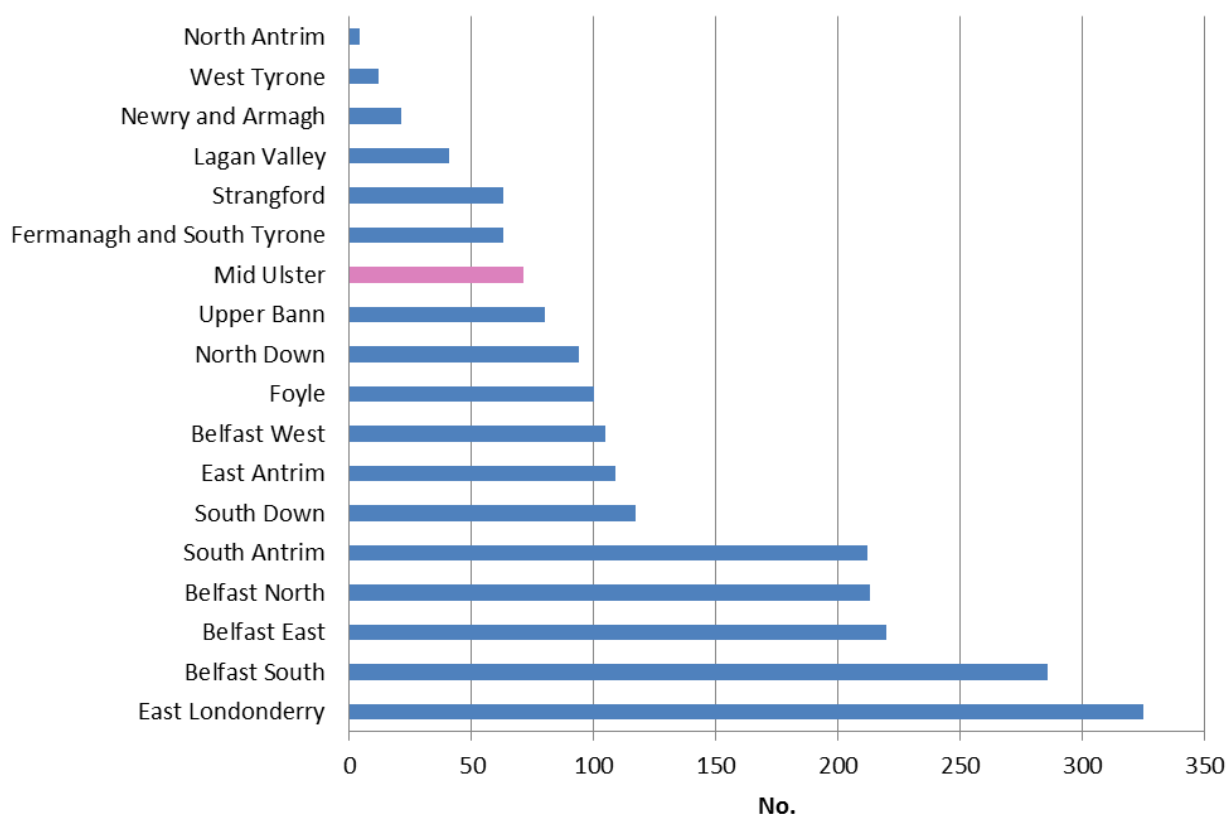
|	No.	Rank		No.	Rank		No.	Rank
Belfast East	220	3	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	63	Joint 13	North Down	94	10
Belfast North	213	4	Foyle	100	9	South Antrim	212	5
Belfast South	286	2	Lagan Valley	41	15	South Down	117	6
Belfast West	105	8	Mid Ulster	71	12	Strangford	63	Joint 13
East Antrim	109	7	Newry and Armagh	21	16	Upper Bann	80	11
East Londonderry	325	1	North Antrim	4	18	West Tyrone	12	17

Source: NISRA, NINIS

Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2014, there were 2,232 people claiming unemployment benefits in Mid Ulster. This equates to 3.5% 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 4.6%.

Mid Ulster was the constituency with the fourth lowest unemployment claimant count.

Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits, 2014
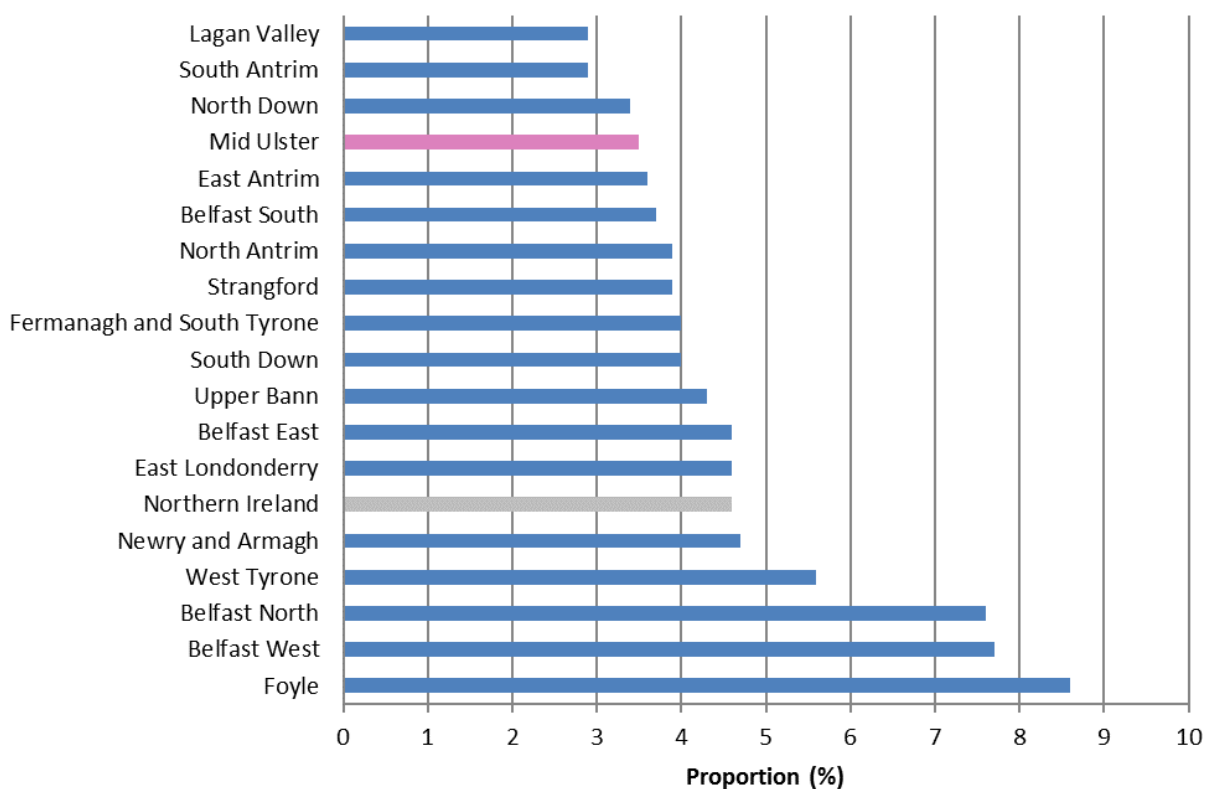
	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	4.6	Joint 6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.0	Joint 9	North Down	3.4	16
Belfast North	7.6	3	Foyle	8.6	1	South Antrim	2.9	Joint 17
Belfast South	3.7	13	Lagan Valley	2.9	Joint 17	South Down	4.0	Joint 9
Belfast West	7.7	2	Mid Ulster	3.5	15	Strangford	3.9	Joint 11
East Antrim	3.6	14	Newry and Armagh	4.7	5	Upper Bann	4.3	8
East Londonderry	4.6	Joint 6	North Antrim	3.9	Joint 11	West Tyrone	5.6	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 (7.1%, 114 claimants), Newbuildings (6.8%, 100 claimants) and Killymoon (5.9%, 72 claimants).   The lowest proportions were found in Sandholes (1.7%, 19 claimants), The Loop (2.0%, 38 claimants), Knockcloghrim (2.2%, 39 enrolments), Oaklands (2.2%, 31 claimants) and Swatragh (2.2%, 47 claimants).
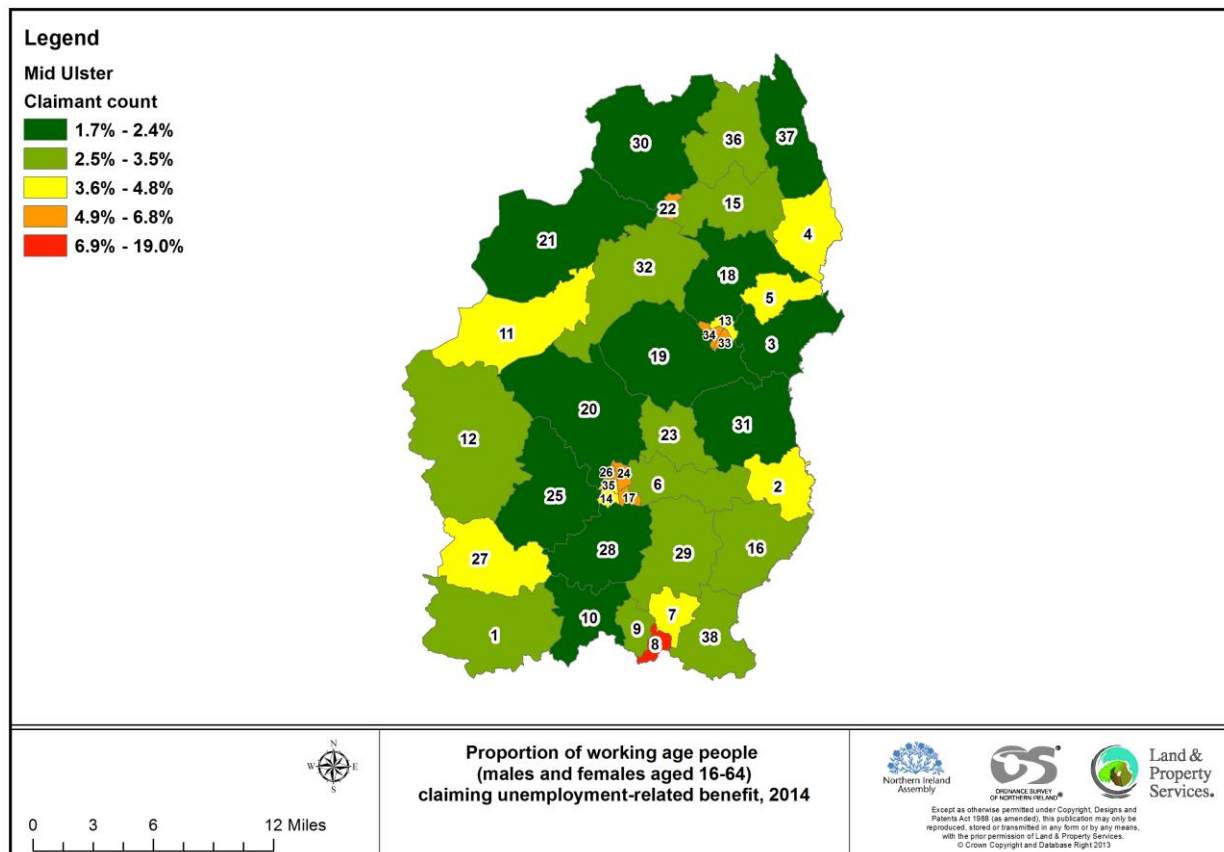
Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2014

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population [4]	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Altmore	40	2.5	Lissan	30	2.3
Ardboe	65	3.8	Lower Glenshane	45	2.4
Ballymaguigan	41	2.3	Maghera	99	5.4
Bellaghy	67	3.9	Moneymore	49	2.9
Castledawson	84	3.9	Newbuildings	100	6.8
Coagh	35	2.8	Oaklands	31	2.2
Coalisland North	85	3.8	Oldtown	81	5.3
Coalisland South	114	7.1	Pomeroy	70	4.6
Coalisland West & Newmills	56	3.2	Sandholes	19	1.7
Donaghmore	40	2.4	Stewartstown	37	2.8
Draperstown	81	4.2	Swatragh	47	2.2
Dunnamore	39	2.6	The Loop	38	2.0
Glebe	93	4.5	Tobermore	48	3.0
Gortalowry	71	3.9	Town Parks East	108	5.6
Gulladuff	48	2.7	Town Parks West	72	5.2
Killycolpy	52	3.0	Tullagh	54	3.8
Killymoon	72	5.9	Upperlands	43	2.8
Knockcloghrim	39	2.2	Valley	41	2.4
Lecumpher	43	2.3	Washing Bay	56	2.6

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count)

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[4]   *The working age population refers to men and women aged 16 to 64.*

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

Businesses – InvestNI Investment

In 2014, InvestNI made 447 offers of assistance and investment to companies in Mid Ulster, 57 per 10,000 persons.   The number of offers per 10,000 persons was higher for Mid Ulster than the Northern Ireland average of 34 per 10,000 persons.

During the period, £10.2m of assistance was provided to companies within the constituency, £129.8 per head of population.   This was higher than the Northern Ireland average of £117.8 assistance per head of population.

A further £95.8m planned investment has been allocated to companies within the constituency, £1,224.2 per head of population.   This is higher than the investment per head of population planned for Northern Ireland which stands at £916.3.

Amount of InvestNI assistance in £million, 2014
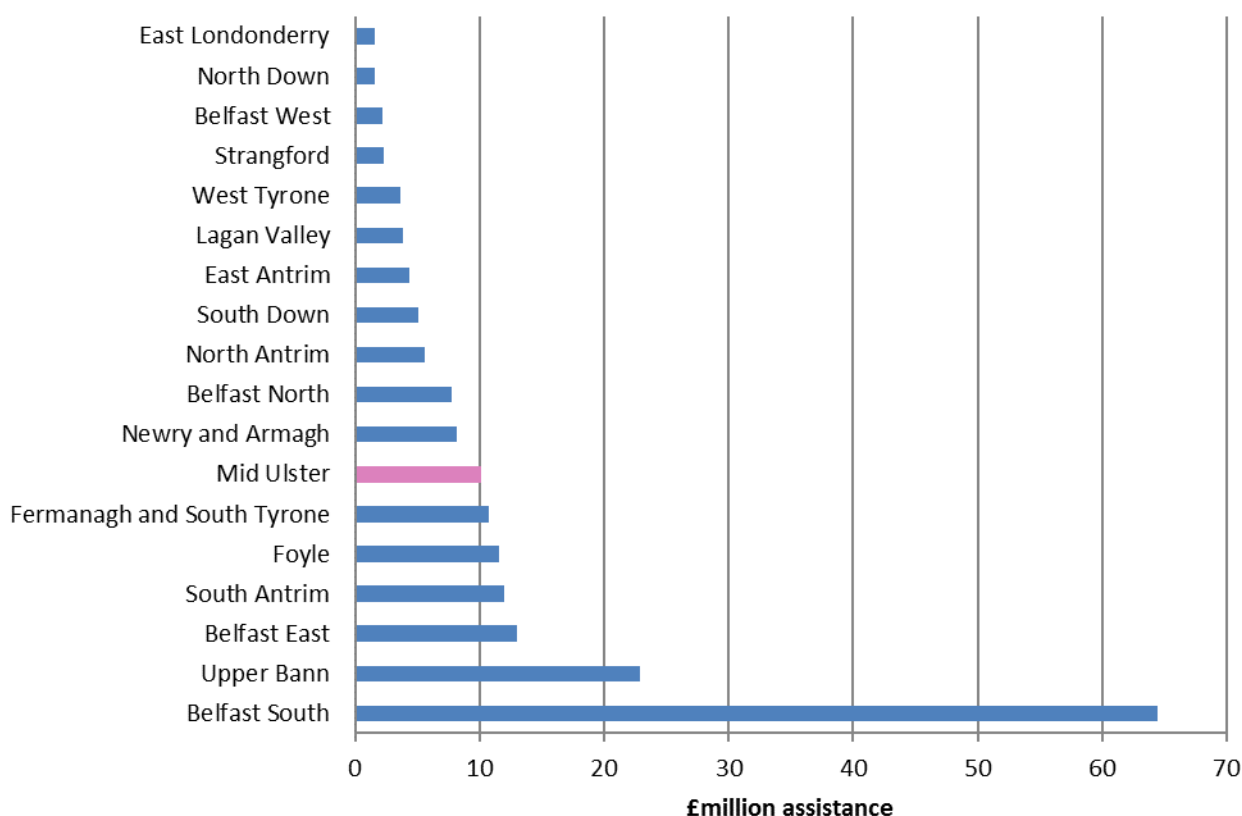
|	Offers	Offers Per 10,000	Assistance (£m)	Assistance (£) Per Head	Investment (£m)	Investment (£) Per Head
Mid Ulster	447	57	10.2	129.8	95.8	1,224.2
Northern Ireland	4,973	34	193.2	117.8	1,367.1	916.3

Source: NISRA, NINIS

Low income – People claiming benefits

As at February 2015, 27,710 people in Mid Ulster claimed at least one of the main benefits. This equates to 35.4% 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 with the Northern Ireland average of 38.4%.

Mid Ulster was the constituency with the fifth 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 February 2015
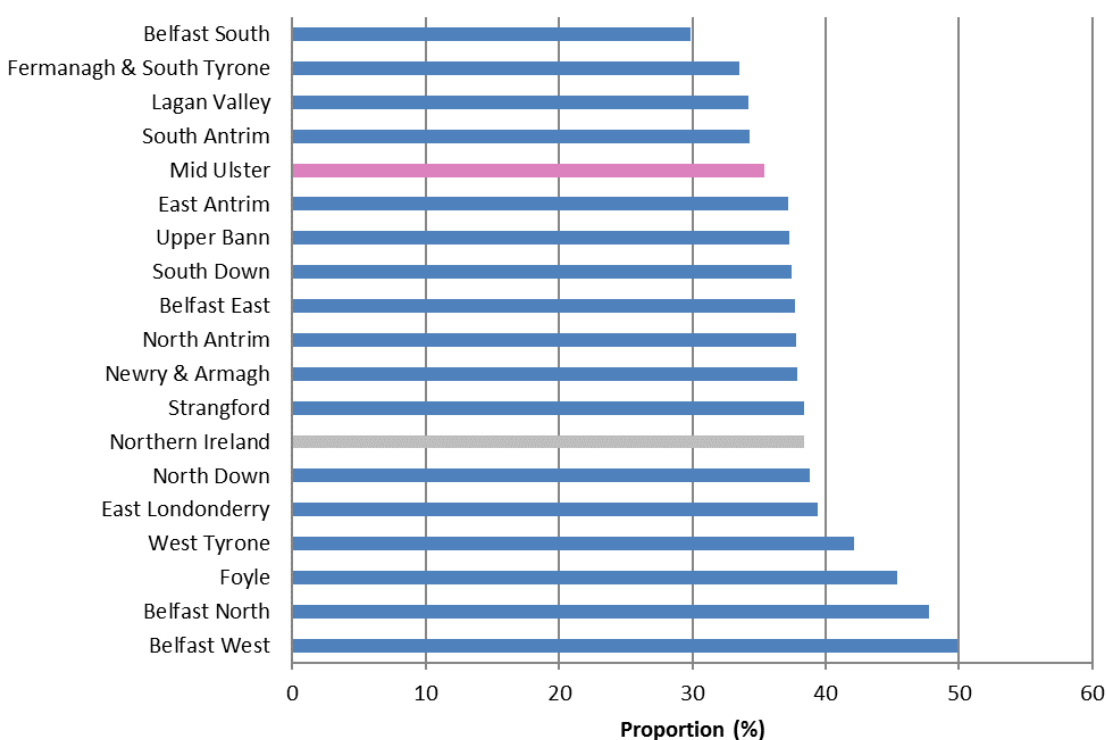
	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	37.7	10	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	33.6	17	North Down	38.8	6
Belfast North	47.8	2	Foyle	45.4	3	South Antrim	34.3	15
Belfast South	29.9	18	Lagan Valley	34.2	16	South Down	37.5	11
Belfast West	49.9	1	Mid Ulster	35.4	14	Strangford	38.4	7
East Antrim	37.2	13	Newry and Armagh	37.9	8	Upper Bann	37.3	12
East Londonderry	39.4	5	North Antrim	37.8	9	West Tyrone	42.1	4

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

Low income – People claiming benefits at ward level

The highest proportion of people claiming at least one benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Coalisland South (50.0%, 950 claimants), Killymoon (46.4%, 690 claimants) and Oldtown (45.2%, 840 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Lecumpher (28.9%, 640 claimants), The Loop (29.2%, 670 claimants), and Oaklands (29.3%, 510 claimants).
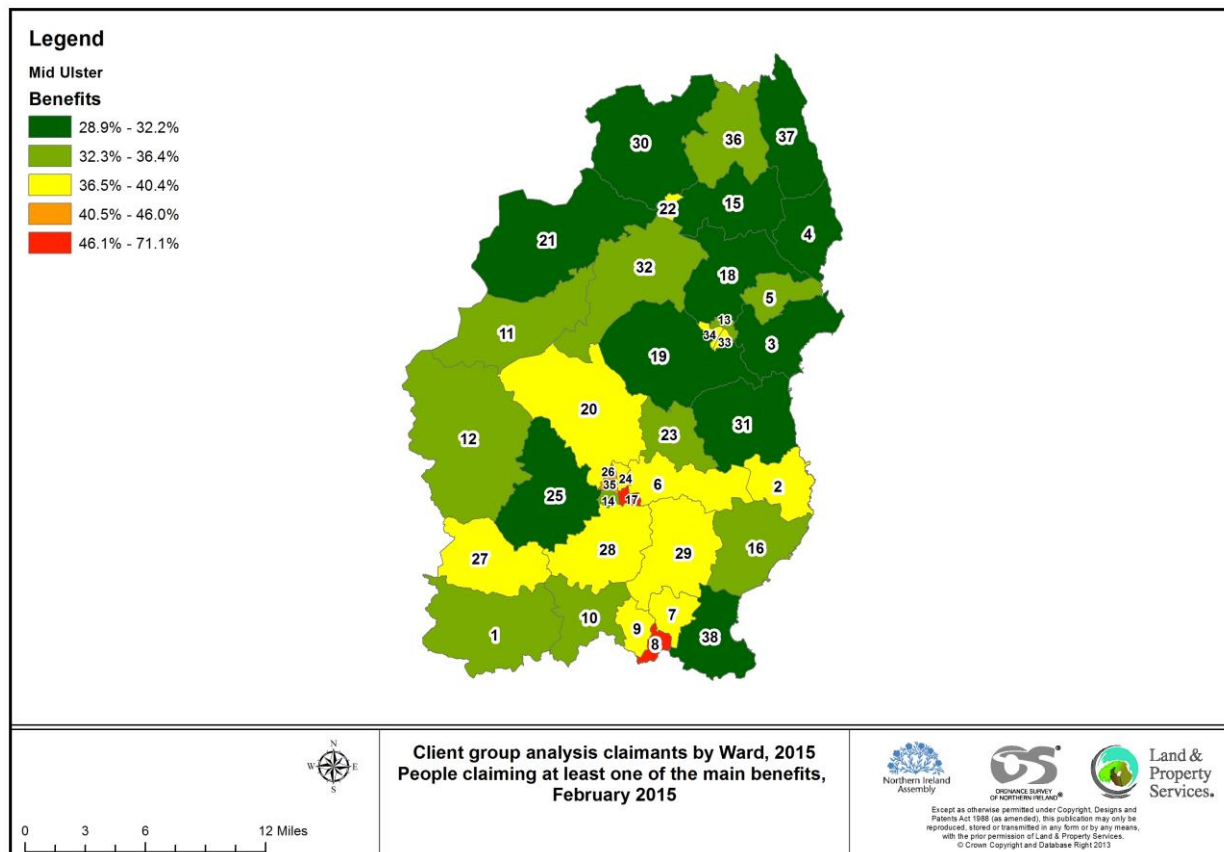
Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one benefit in February 2015[5]

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	35.2	Lissan	620	37.0
Ardboe	800	40.2	Lower Glenshane	730	31.6
Ballymaguigan	680	30.9	Maghera	860	39.0
Bellaghy	660	31.3	Moneymore	720	34.4
Castledawson	900	34.6	Newbuildings	730	39.2
Coagh	630	38.8	Oaklands	510	29.3
Coalisland North	1,050	38.9	Oldtown	840	45.2
Coalisland South	950	50.0	Pomeroy	710	39.5
Coalisland West & Newmills	850	39.3	Sandholes	550	37.7
Donaghmore	660	32.5	Stewartstown	650	39.3
Draperstown	780	33.5	Swatragh	780	30.2
Dunnamore	600	33.4	The Loop	670	29.2
Glebe	890	34.7	Tobermore	710	34.8
Gortalowry	710	33.7	Town Parks East	850	37.5
Gulladuff	690	31.7	Town Parks West	640	37.4
Killycolpy	700	33.8	Tullagh	770	41.5
Killymoon	690	46.4	Upperlands	680	35.1
Knockcloghrim	670	30.0	Valley	680	32.2
Lecumpher	640	28.9	Washing Bay	780	31.6

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

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

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at February 2015

| 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 Employment and Support Allowance

As at February 2015, there were 6,060 people in Mid Ulster claiming Employment and Support Allowance.   This equates to 9.4% of people aged 16-64 years claiming the benefit.

A lower proportion of people aged 16-64 years living in Mid Ulster claimed Employment and Support Allowance when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 9.9%.

Mid Ulster was the constituency with the joint eighth highest proportion of people aged 16-64 years claiming Employment and Support Allowance.

Proportion of working age people claiming Employment and Support Allowance, as at February 2015
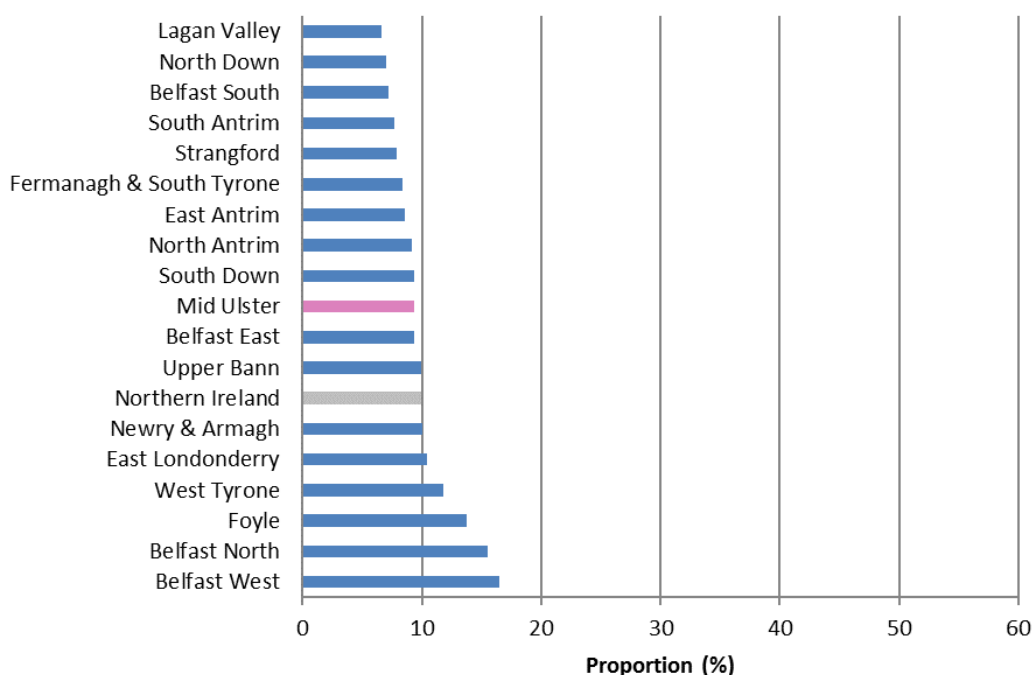
	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	9.4	Joint 8	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	8.4	13	North Down	7.0	17
Belfast North	15.5	2	Foyle	13.8	3	South Antrim	7.7	15
Belfast South	7.2	16	Lagan Valley	6.6	18	South Down	9.4	Joint 8
Belfast West	16.5	1	Mid Ulster	9.4	Joint 8	Strangford	7.9	14
East Antrim	8.6	12	Newry and Armagh	10.0	6	Upper Bann	9.9	7
East Londonderry	10.4	5	North Antrim	9.2	11	West Tyrone	11.8	4

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

Low income – People claiming Income Support

As at February 2015, there were 1,280 people in Mid Ulster claiming income support, of whom 1,770 were of working age. This equates to 2.7% 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 3.3%.

Mid Ulster was the constituency with the ninth lowest proportion of working age people claiming income support.

Proportion of working age people claiming income support, as at February 2015
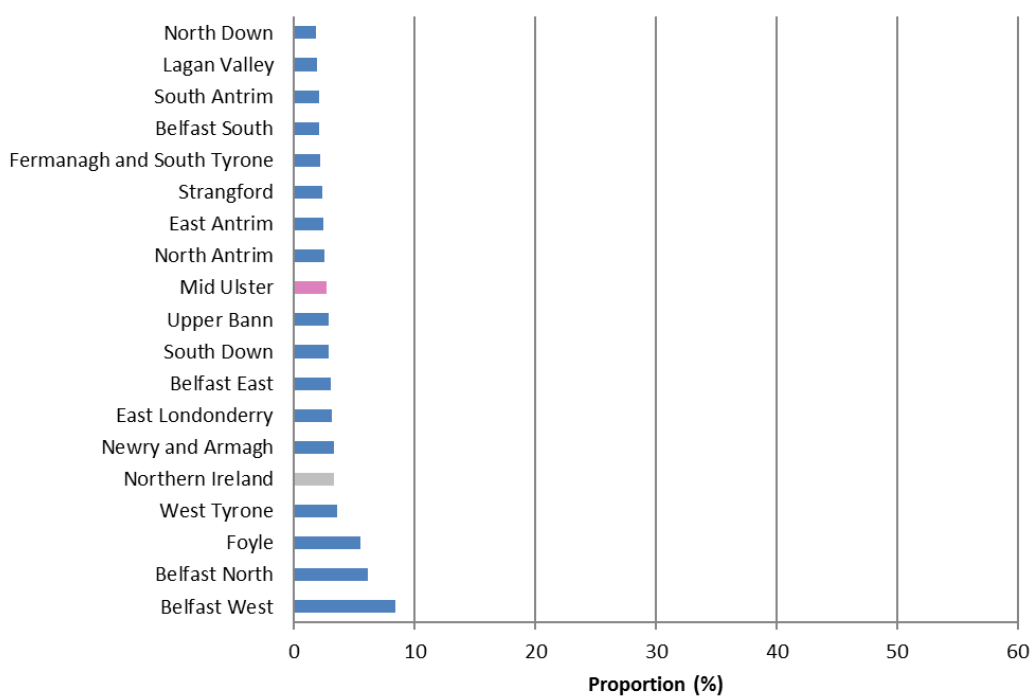
	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	3.0	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2.2	14	North Down	1.8	18
Belfast North	6.1	2	Foyle	5.5	3	South Antrim	2.1	Joint 15
Belfast South	2.1	Joint 15	Lagan Valley	1.9	17	South Down	2.9	Joint 8
Belfast West	8.4	1	Mid Ulster	2.7	10	Strangford	2.3	13
East Antrim	2.4	12	Newry and Armagh	3.3	5	Upper Bann	2.9	Joint 8
East Londonderry	3.1	6	North Antrim	2.5	11	West Tyrone	3.6	4

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

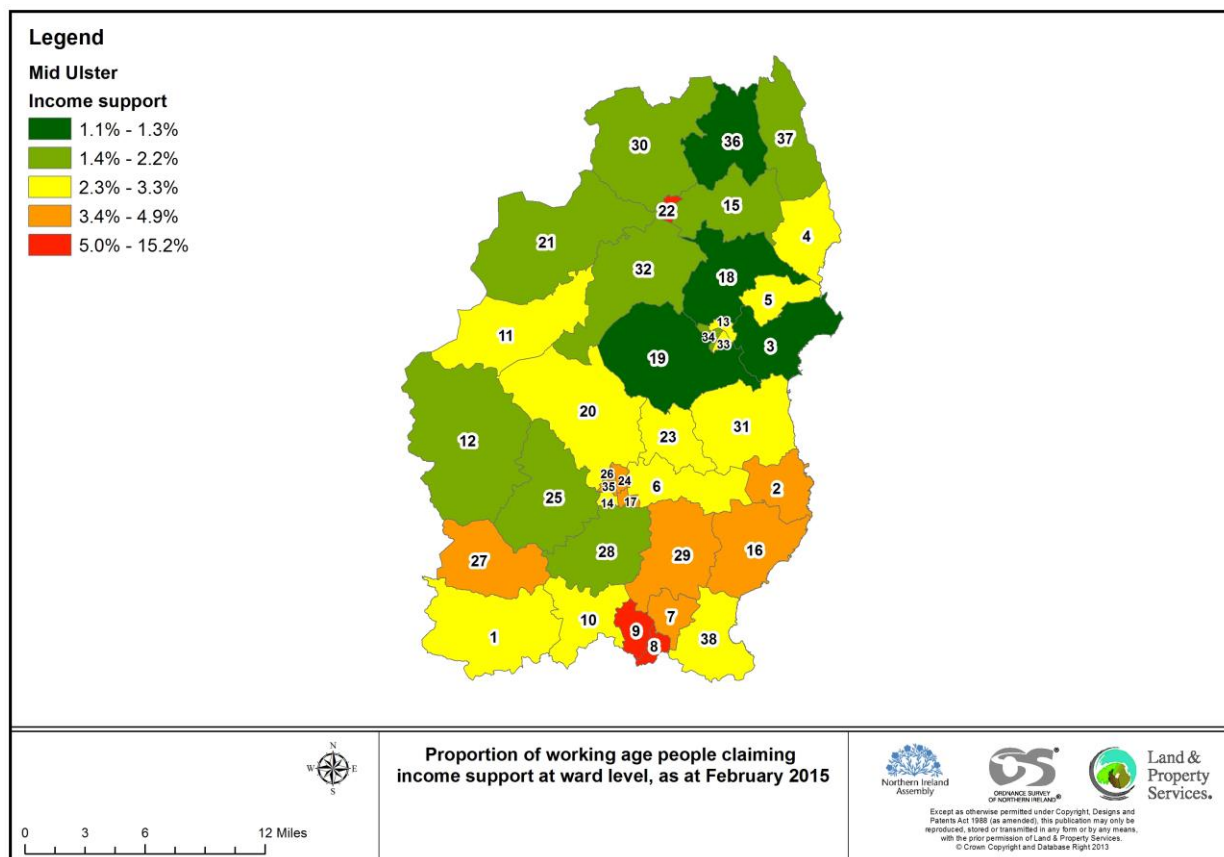# Low income – People claiming Income Support at ward level

The highest proportion of income support claimants (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Coalisland West and Newmills (6.8%, 120 claimants), Coalisland South (6.8%, 110 claimants) and Maghera (5.4%, 100 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Lecumpher (1.1%, 20 claimants), Knockcloghrim (1.1%, 20 claimants) and Ballymaguigan (1.1%, 20 claimants).

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

Ward	No. of working age people claiming income support	Proportion of working age people claiming income support	Ward	No. of working age people claiming income support	Proportion of working age people claiming income support
Altmore	50	3.1	Lissan	30	2.3
Ardboe	60	3.6	Lower Glenshane	30	1.6
Ballymaguigan	20	1.1	Maghera	100	5.4
Bellaghy	40	2.3	Moneymore	50	2.9
Castledawson	60	2.8	Newbuildings	50	3.4
Coagh	30	2.4	Oaklands	20	1.4
Coalisland North	100	4.4	Oldtown	60	3.9
Coalisland South	110	6.8	Pomeroy	60	3.9
Coalisland West & Newmills	120	6.8	Sandholes	20	1.8
Donaghmore	40	2.4	Stewartstown	50	3.7
Draperstown	50	2.6	Swatragh	30	1.4
Dunnamore	30	2.0	The Loop	50	2.5
Glebe	60	2.8	Tobermore	30	1.8
Gortalowry	60	3.3	Town Parks East	60	3.1
Gulladuff	40	2.2	Town Parks West	30	2.2
Killycolpy	60	3.4	Tullagh	60	4.2
Killymoon	50	4.2	Upperlands	20	1.3
Knockcloghrim	20	1.1	Valley	30	1.7
Lecumpher	20	1.1	Washing Bay	50	2.3

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

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

| 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 housing benefit

As at June 2015, there were 5,950 people in Mid Ulster claiming housing benefit. This equates to 7.6% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit.

A lower proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Mid Ulster claimed housing benefit in 2015 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 11.2%.

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

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit, as at June 2015
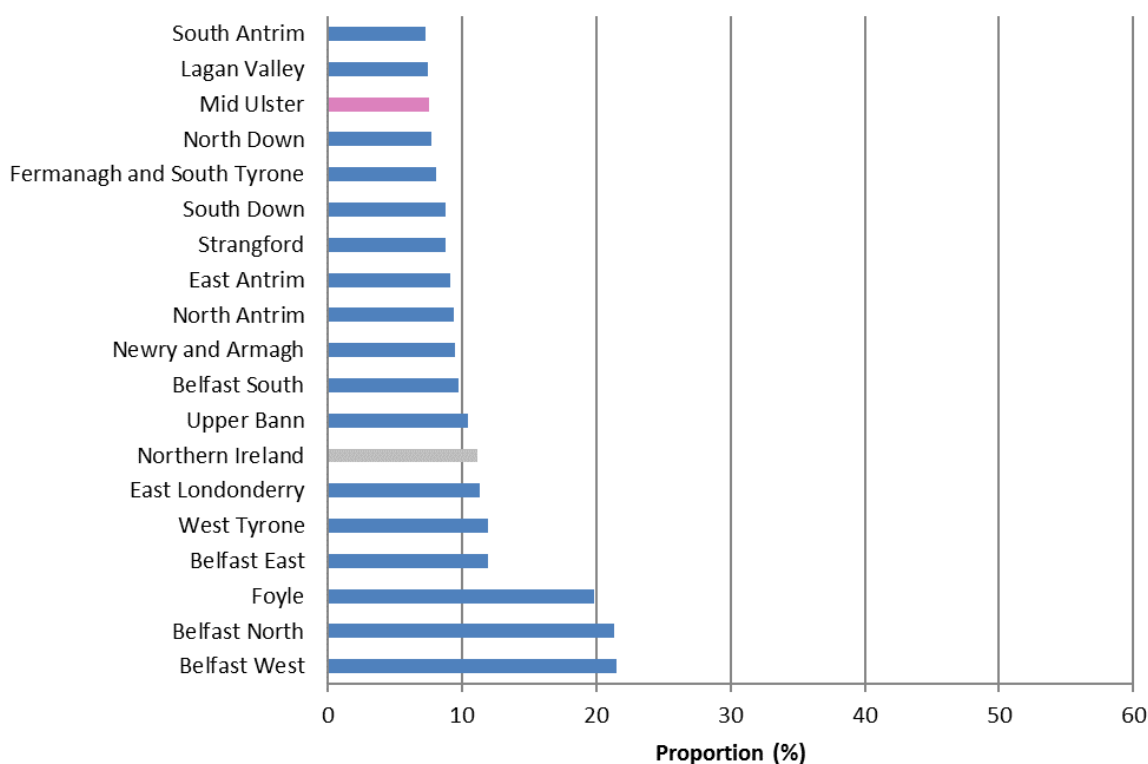
	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	12.0	Joint 4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	8.1	14	North Down	7.7	15
Belfast North	21.4	2	Foyle	19.8	3	South Antrim	7.3	18
Belfast South	9.7	8	Lagan Valley	7.5	17	South Down	8.8	Joint 12
Belfast West	21.5	1	Mid Ulster	7.6	16	Strangford	8.8	Joint 12
East Antrim	9.1	11	Newry and Armagh	9.5	9	Upper Bann	10.5	7
East Londonderry	11.3	6	North Antrim	9.4	10	West Tyrone	12.0	Joint 4

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

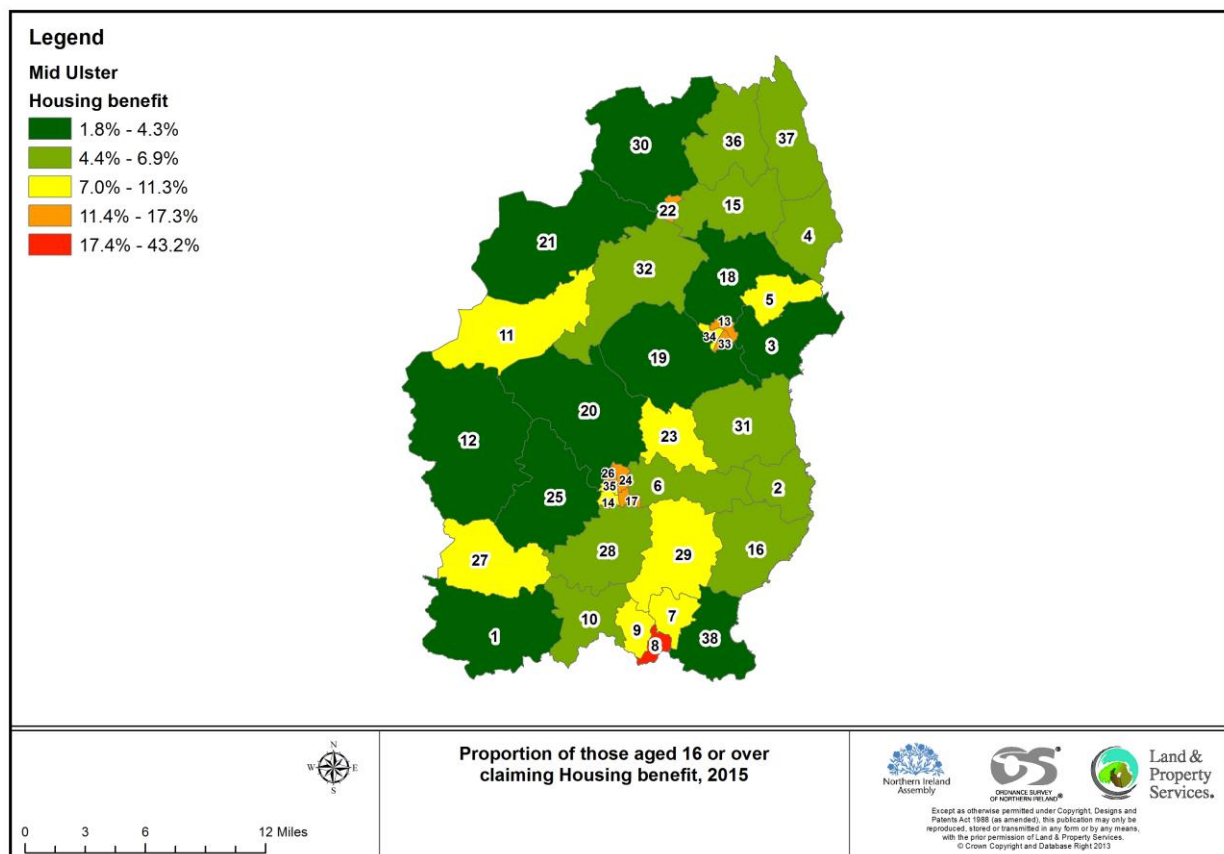# Low income – People claiming housing benefit at ward level

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 (20.0%, 380 claimants), Newbuildings (15.6%, 290 claimants) and Maghera (15.4%, 340 claimants).   The lowest proportions were found in Ballymaguigan (1.8%, 40 claimants) Lower Glenshane (2.2%, 50 claimants), and Dunnamore (2.2%, 40 claimants).

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit at ward level, as at June 2015

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	3.0
Ardboe	90	4.5	Lower Glenshane	50	2.2
Ballymaguigan	40	1.8	Maghera	340	15.4
Bellaghy	140	6.6	Moneymore	180	8.6
Castledawson	240	9.2	Newbuildings	290	15.6
Coagh	80	4.9	Oaklands	40	2.3
Coalisland North	280	10.4	Oldtown	270	14.5
Coalisland South	380	20.0	Pomeroy	150	8.3
Coalisland West & Newmills	230	10.6	Sandholes	70	4.8
Donaghmore	130	6.4	Stewartstown	160	9.7
Draperstown	200	8.6	Swatragh	90	3.5
Dunnamore	40	2.2	The Loop	110	4.8
Glebe	340	13.3	Tobermore	100	4.9
Gortalowry	220	10.4	Town Parks East	310	13.7
Gulladuff	150	6.9	Town Parks West	180	10.5
Killycolpy	100	4.8	Tullagh	190	10.2
Killymoon	190	12.8	Upperlands	120	6.2
Knockcloghrim	60	2.7	Valley	120	5.7
Lecumpher	60	2.7	Washing Bay	90	3.7

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 2015

| 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 – Children living in low income families

As at August 2013, there were 4,010 children aged 0-15 years living in low income families[6] in Mid Ulster. This equates to 17.4% 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 21.6%.

Mid Ulster was the constituency with the seventh lowest 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 2013
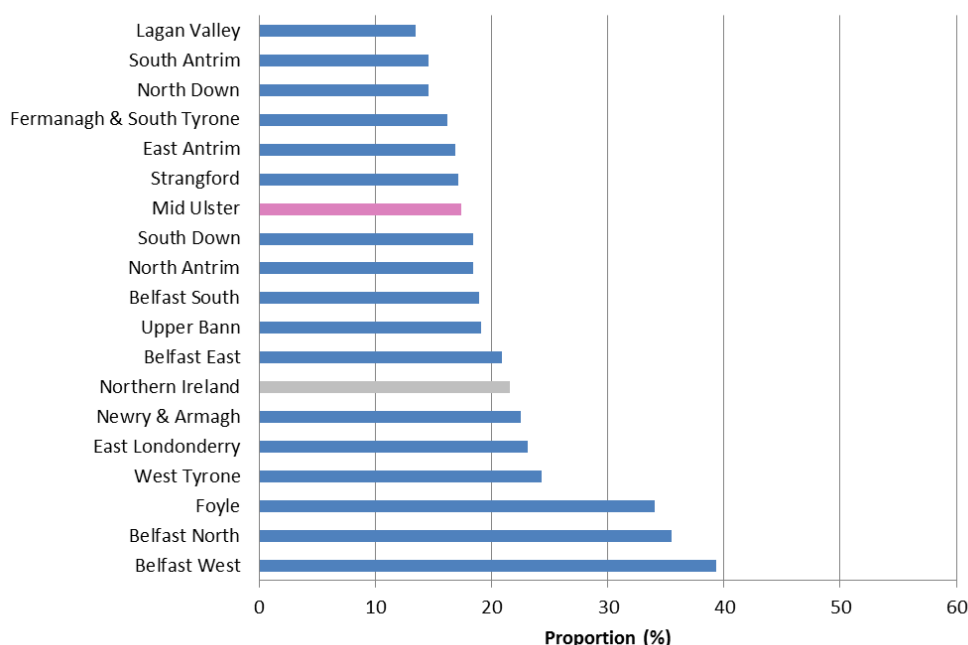
	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	20.9	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	16.2	15	North Down	14.6	Joint 16
Belfast North	35.5	2	Foyle	34.0	3	South Antrim	14.6	Joint 16
Belfast South	18.9	9	Lagan Valley	13.5	18	South Down	18.4	Joint 10
Belfast West	39.3	1	Mid Ulster	17.4	12	Strangford	17.1	13
East Antrim	16.9	14	Newry and Armagh	22.5	6	Upper Bann	19.1	8
East Londonderry	23.1	5	North Antrim	18.4	Joint 10	West Tyrone	24.3	4

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

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[6]   *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 (36.1%), Coalisland West and New Mills (31.8%) and Killymoon (28.5%).   The lowest proportions were found in Swatragh (8.2%), Lower Glenshane (8.2%) and Lecumpher (8.3%).
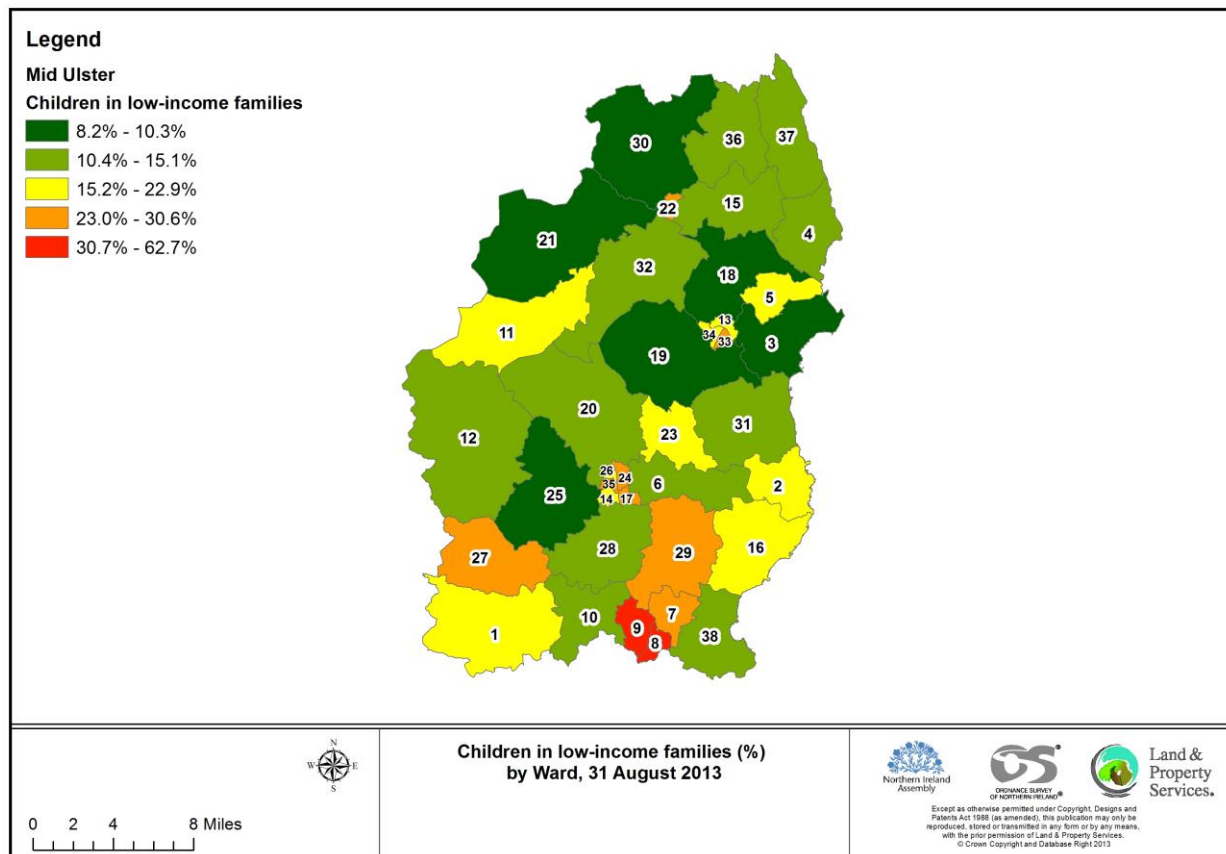
Proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in low income families at 31 August 2013

Ward	Children in low income families (%)[7]	Ward	Children in low income families (%)
Altmore	15.8	Lissan	12.9
Ardboe	19.8	Lower Glenshane	8.2
Ballymaguigan	8.9	Maghera	27.9
Bellaghy	12.1	Moneymore	17.5
Castledawson	16.9	Newbuildings	23.2
Coagh	14.9	Oaklands	9.2
Coalisland North	24.7	Oldtown	21.1
Coalisland South	36.1	Pomeroy	23.4
Coalisland West & Newmills	31.8	Sandholes	14.9
Donaghmore	13.0	Stewartstown	24.5
Draperstown	17.2	Swatragh	8.2
Dunnamore	10.7	The Loop	11.7
Glebe	20.8	Tobermore	11.7
Gortalowry	21.2	Town Parks East	24.6
Gulladuff	10.6	Town Parks West	17.8
Killycolpy	20.5	Tullagh	27.5
Killymoon	28.5	Upperlands	13.6
Knockcloghrim	8.7	Valley	13.2
Lecumpher	8.3	Washing Bay	15.1

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

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[7]   **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 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		

Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2014/15, a total of 3,546 criminal offences were recorded in the Mid Ulster area. This equates to an overall recorded crime rate of 3,486 per 100,000 persons.

The recorded crime rate for Mid Ulster was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 5,709 per 100,000 persons.

Mid Ulster was the constituency with the lowest recorded crime rate.

Overall crime rate per 100,000 persons, 2013/14
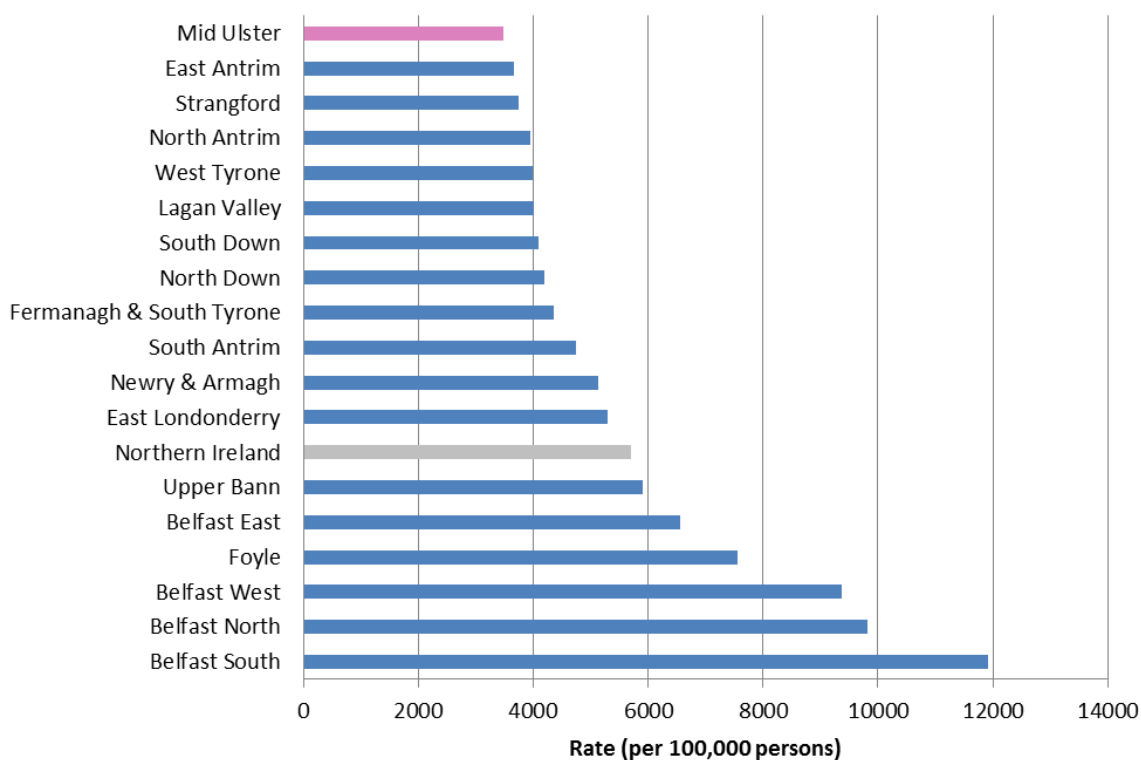
2	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	6,562	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4,348	10	North Down	4,196	11
Belfast North	9,809	2	Foyle	7,557	4	South Antrim	4,747	9
Belfast South	11,910	1	Lagan Valley	4,015	13	South Down	4,092	12
Belfast West	9,376	3	Mid Ulster	3,486	18	Strangford	3,736	16
East Antrim	3,657	17	Newry and Armagh	5,135	8	Upper Bann	5,904	6
East Londonderry	5,303	7	North Antrim	3,940	15	West Tyrone	3,983	14

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

Crime – Rates of specific types of crime

In 2014/15, rates of criminal damage and violence were the highest of all crime types recorded in Mid Ulster.

No crime type had a higher rate in Mid Ulster when compared to all of Northern Ireland.

The greatest differences, where rates were lower in Mid Ulster than the Northern Ireland average, were for criminal damage and violence.

Crime rate per 100,000 persons by crime type, 2014/15

	Mid Ulster		Northern Ireland	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Recorded crime - offences	3,546	3486	105,072	5,709
Violence with injury (including homicide)	607	597	14,479	787
Violence without injury	726	714	19,801	1,076
Sexual offences	95	93	2,729	148
Robbery	11	11	880	48
Domestic burglary	112	110	5,873	319
Non-domestic burglary	133	131	3,064	166
Vehicle offences	143	141	5,089	277
Theft from the person	11	11	514	28
Bicycle theft	8	8	966	52
Shoplifting	150	147	6,495	353
All other theft offences	361	355	13,443	730
Criminal damage	735	723	19,830	1,077
Trafficking of drugs	29	29	871	47
Possession of drugs	133	131	4,177	227
Possession of weapons offences	29	29	772	42
Public order offences	45	44	1,447	79
Miscellaneous crimes against society	141	139	2,746	149
Other fraud	77	76	1,896	103

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

Crime – Motivation

In 2014/15, there were 561 offences with a domestic abuse motivation, 15.8% of all crimes recorded in the area.   The proportion of crimes with a domestic abuse motivation in Mid Ulster was higher than the Northern Ireland average of 12.8%.

Crimes with a domestic abuse motivation, 2014/15

	Offences Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	Proportion of all recorded crimes (%)
Belfast East	821	13.3
Belfast North	1,221	12.1
Belfast South	853	6.4
Belfast West	1,015	11.4
East Antrim	537	16.3
East Londonderry	718	13.5
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	642	14.0
Foyle	1,049	13.6
Lagan Valley	487	11.6
Mid Ulster	561	15.8
Newry and Armagh	740	12.4
North Antrim	640	14.7
North Down	559	14.8
South Antrim	597	12.5
South Down	697	15.4
Strangford	514	15.2
Upper Bann	1,166	16.2
West Tyrone	588	16.0

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

In 2014/15, there were 5 offences with a homophobic motivation, 23 offences with a racist motivation and 39 offences with a sectarian motivation recorded in Mid Ulster.

Crimes with a homophobic, racist or sectarian motivation, 2014/15

	Offences Recorded with a Homophobic Motivation	Offences Recorded with a Racist Motivation	Offences Recorded with a Sectarian Motivation
Mid Ulster	5	23	39

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

Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2014/15, there were 2,039 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in Mid Ulster. This equates to a rate of 2,004 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents in Mid Ulster was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 3,313 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, 2014/15
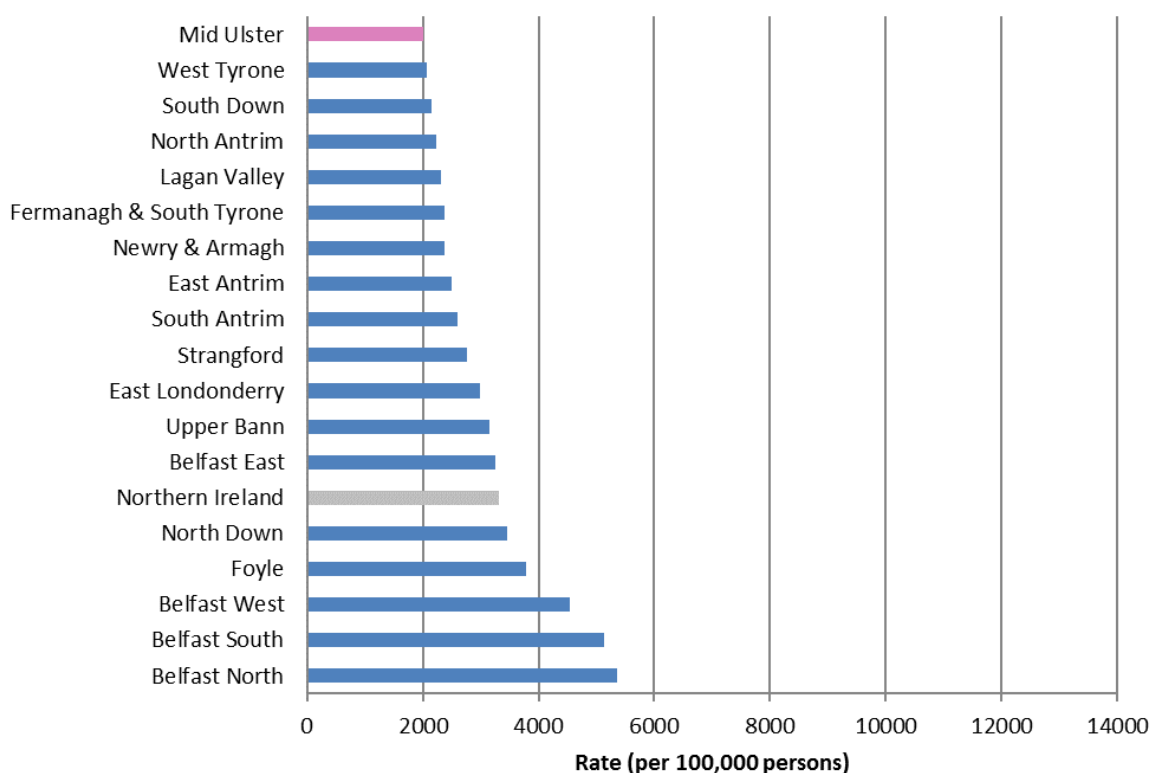
	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	3,249	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,378	13	North Down	3,450	5
Belfast North	5,360	1	Foyle	3,782	4	South Antrim	2,590	10
Belfast South	5,129	2	Lagan Valley	2,305	14	South Down	2,147	16
Belfast West	4,547	3	Mid Ulster	2,004	18	Strangford	2,766	9
East Antrim	2,500	11	Newry and Armagh	2,381	12	Upper Bann	3,151	7
East Londonderry	2,985	8	North Antrim	2,227	15	West Tyrone	2,074	17

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

Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties

In 2014, there were 256 road traffic collisions with injury reported in Mid Ulster, a collision rate of 252 per 100,000 persons. There were 402 casualties – 5 people killed, 32 were seriously injured and 365 were slightly injured, a rate of 395 casualties per 100,000 persons.

The road traffic collision rate for Mid Ulster was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 331 per 100,000 persons while the casualty rate was also lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 510 per 100,000 persons.

Mid Ulster had the second lowest collision rate.

Road traffic collision and casualty rate per 100,000 persons, 2014

Rate (per 100,000 people)
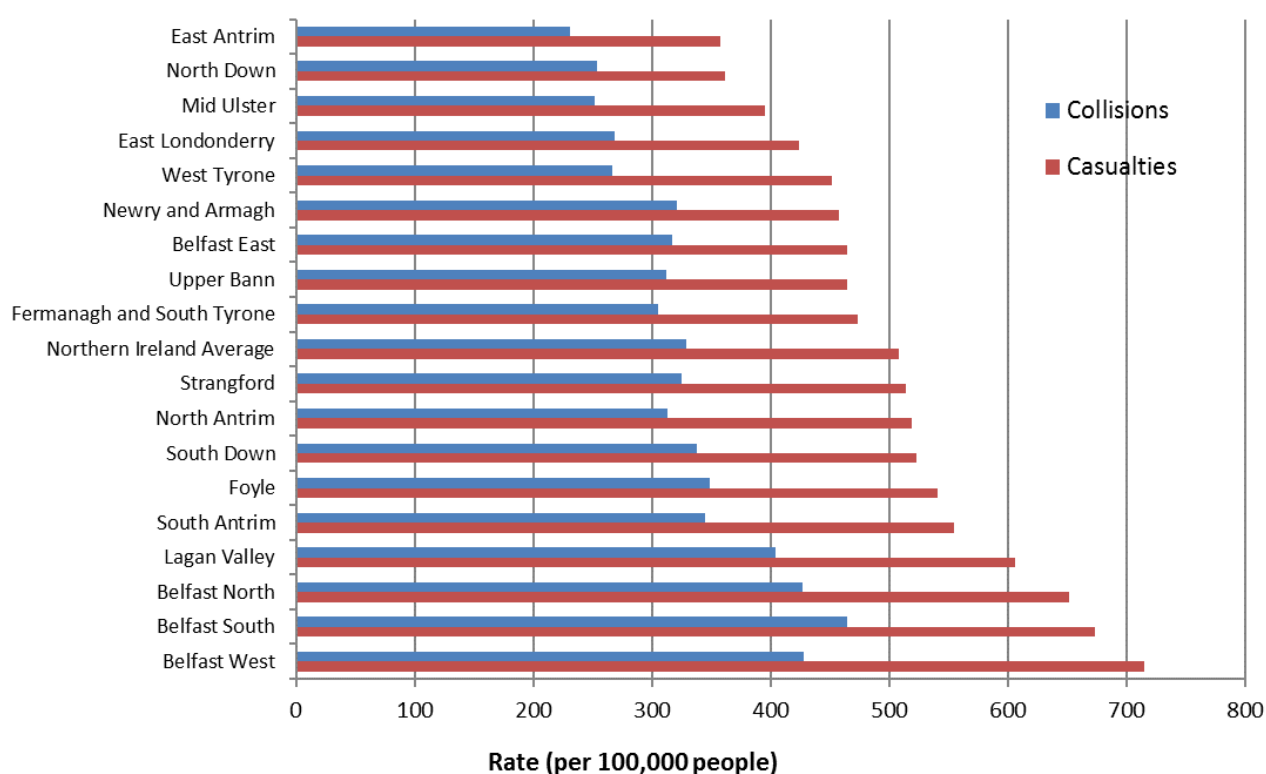
	Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank
Belfast East	317	10	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	305	13	North Down	254	16
Belfast North	427	3	Foyle	349	5	South Antrim	344	6
Belfast South	465	1	Lagan Valley	404	4	South Down	338	7
Belfast West	428	2	Mid Ulster	252	17	Strangford	325	8
East Antrim	231	18	Newry and Armagh	321	9	Upper Bann	312	12
East Londonderry	268	14	North Antrim	313	11	West Tyrone	266	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 (694), Sandholes (616) and Coagh (491).   The lowest rates were recorded in Ardboe (0), Killycolpy (37) and Coalisland North (84).

The highest road traffic collision rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Ballymaguigan (1,457), Sandholes (1,007) and Stewartstown (917).   The lowest rates were recorded in Ardboe (0), Killycolpy (37) and Killymoon (107).

Collisions (involving injury) and Casualties, 2014

Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) [8]	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Altmore	7	9	260	334
Ardboe	0	0	0	0
Ballymaguigan	20	42	694	1,457
Bellaghy	5	7	180	252
Castledawson	10	19	293	558
Coagh	10	15	491	736
Coalisland North	3	6	84	168
Coalisland South	7	10	274	391
Coalisland West and Newmills	8	9	274	308
Donaghmore	8	10	305	381
Draperstown	4	4	128	128
Dunnamore	3	9	123	369
Glebe (Magherafelt)	13	17	397	519
Gortalowry	4	4	145	145
Gulladuff	4	5	140	175
Killycolpy	1	1	37	37
Killymoon	2	2	107	107
Knockcloghrim	12	21	423	740
Lecumpher	12	20	428	714
Lissan	3	5	140	234
Lower Glenshane	6	10	202	337
Maghera	8	12	281	421
Moneymore	8	13	290	472
Newbuildings	5	6	214	257
Oaklands	6	12	265	530
Oldtown	4	6	167	250
Pomeroy	4	5	171	213
Sandholes	11	18	616	1,007
Stewartstown	9	19	434	917
Swatragh	6	9	173	260
The Loop	10	11	327	360
Tobermore	13	21	482	778
Town Parks East	5	5	172	172
Town Parks West	5	5	232	232
Tullagh	7	8	308	352
Upperlands	3	5	119	198
Valley (Magherafelt)	6	15	220	549
Washing Bay	4	7	125	219

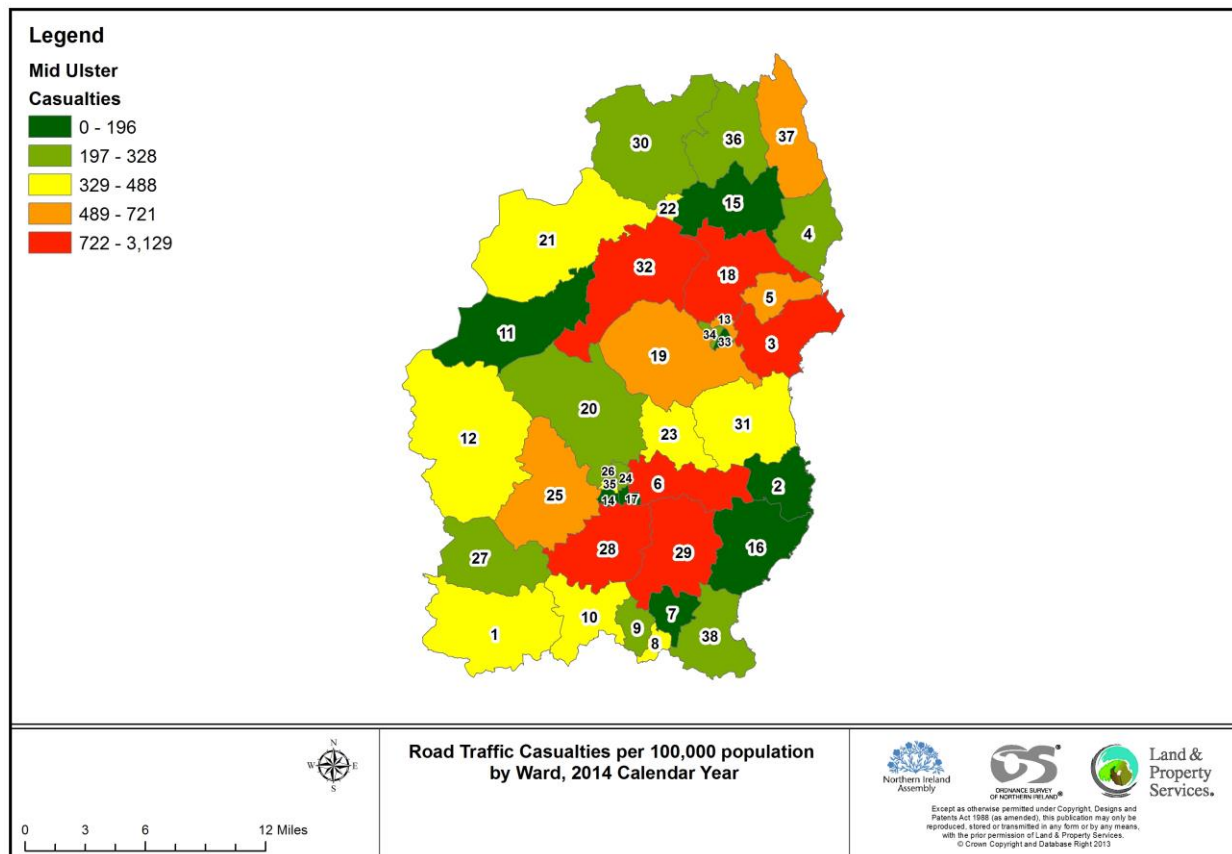*Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)*

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

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

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

Notes

Mid-year population estimates

The latest 2014 population estimates were published on 4 June 2015.   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.

Life expectancy

All figures are three-year averages, produced by aggregating the number of deaths and mid-year population estimates across each three-year period to provide large enough numbers to ensure that the figures presented are sufficiently robust. As such, 2011 data represents the average for 2011-2013. Life expectancy figures are based on deaths registered in each calendar year and mid-year population estimates as the denominator.

Standardised mortality rates

All deaths occurring from specific diseases/causes over a five year period. Deaths data is supplied by the Demography and Methodology Branch. Death rates in each geographical area were directly standardised by age and sex with respect to the European Standard Population 2010. Data shown relates to the number of deaths per 100,000 population.   The quality of the data are very good, however caution should be used in drawing conclusions about the age standardised death rate at a sub-NI level as the rates are subject to a degree of statistical error.

Cancer incidence rate

All newly diagnosed malignant cancers (C00-C97) occurring over a seven year period, excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (C44). Data on cancer incidence is supplied by the Northern Ireland Cancer Registry (NICR). Incidence in each geographical area were directly standardised by age and sex with respect to the European Standard Population 2010. Data shown relates to the number of new cases per 100,000 population.   The quality of information from NICR has been assigned a grade A by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). However NICR annually revise cancer incidence figures to allow for the availability of new information. Incidence figures may thus change slightly over time.

Births to teenage mothers

The information is aggregated data from the GRO birth files, which are gathered when children are registered at the Registrar's Office. The dataset is updated as registrations take place, however the complete year's file is finalised in November. The data is then analysed and merged with the Pointer Address database and published in the Registrar General Report as well as being forwarded onto NINIS. The dataset is gathered

annually in December.   The datasets were created using the Pointer Address database to allocate a unique property reference number (UPRN) and geo-spatial co-ordinates to each home address.

Disease prevalence

The Quality and Outcomes Framework is a system to remunerate general practices for providing good quality care to patients. It is a fundamental part of the General Medical Services contract introduced on 1st April 2004. The QOF measures achievement against a range of evidence-based indicators, with points and payments awarded according to the level of achievement. Disease prevalence data is used within the QOF to calculate points and payments within the clinical and public health domain areas. The aim of the prevalence adjustments is to deliver a more equitable distribution of payments in the light of different workloads that practices face in achieving the same number of quality points.

Qualifications of school leavers

The dataset is gathered annually in November. The dataset is collected from schools via their C2k administration system. The data goes through thorough validation checks before it is released. It is then merged with the CPD.   The quality of the data is very good as thorough validation checks were applied. It should be noted that approximately 3% of pupils have incomplete or missing postcode information.

Further education enrolments

Enrolments on Regulated courses at Northern Ireland Further Education (FE) Institutions. From 2013/14 the information is data derived from the Consolidated Data Return (CDR), a computerised return consisting of an individual record for each enrolment on a course in Northern Ireland Further Education Institutions. The dataset is gathered annually at the 1st November and is a full year count of the previous academic year. Colleges collect the information on Enrolment forms. This information is entered onto the Colleges Management Information System. The Department extracts and validates this information from the colleges. The data is then merged with the CPD and checked.   The quality of the data is good although the Department is still in the process of developing it and it is expected to improve year on year. The most common issue affecting quality is non-response in fields that are non-mandatory.

Higher education enrolments

The information refers to NI domiciled students enrolled at higher education institutions in the UK. The dataset is collected annually and is based on enrolments in higher education institutions in the UK on 1st December each year. The dataset is collected by the Higher Education Statistics Agency from higher education institutions throughout the UK and provided to the Department for Employment and Learning, Northern Ireland, for analysis. For 2013/14, NI Domiciled enrolments and qualifications at Open University are available. In previous years, these figures were included in NI students studying in England, as the administrative centre of the Open University is located in England.   All small area data has been adjusted using a rounding method to avoid the disclosure of any personal information.

Confirmed redundancies

While the figures provided are likely to be an underestimate of total job losses, it is not possible to quantify the extent of the shortfall. Subject to the criteria mentioned above, employers must notify the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment of (a) redundancies proposed and (b) redundancies confirmed. Since all proposed redundancies do not actually take place, the confirmed total provides a better indication of real job losses.

Unemployment claimant count

The Claimant Count records the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits - since October 1996 people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA). The series has been used as a main indicator of labour market activity since the 1970's and figures are derived from records of claimants held at Job Benefit Offices. 'Claimants' include the severely disabled claimants, but exclude students seeking vacation work and the temporarily stopped. The claimant count consists of all people claiming JSA at Jobcentre Plus local offices. They must declare that they are out of work, capable of, available for and actively seeking work during the week in which their claim is made. Non-Seasonally Adjusted Series: The Claimant Count annual averages are not seasonally adjusted.

InvestNI Investment

The information is aggregated data sourced from Invest NI administrative datasets. It represents the total amount of assistance offered to companies by Invest NI over the time period and the total planned investment related to these projects. The assistance/investment datasets are updated by letter of offer reports. Total offer locations exceed total number of offers, as some projects are located in more than one area. Data are shown by financial year. Invest NI revises performance data on a regular basis to ensure that it reflects implemented projects; therefore, the data may differ to previously published information. Figures per 10,000 and per head are based on Adult Population Estimates for 2014.

People claiming benefits

The information is aggregated data from a database created by merging all the MIDAS 100% scans of the main Social Security Benefits. The dataset is merged with the current CPD, with the necessary variables also extracted using SAS. Number of working age claimants claiming at least one of the main benefits (Income Support, Jobseekers Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disability Allowance. Pension Credit for males aged 60 - 64) and number of pensionable age claimants claiming at least one of the main benefits (Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disability Allowance, Attendance Allowance, Retirement Pension, Carer's Allowance, Widow's Benefit and Pension Credit. Pension Credit replaced Income Support in October 2003).   The dataset was created using the most recent CPD. In producing this analysis, individual records were attributed to Local Government District on the basis of their postcode. Not all records can be correctly allocated to a Local Government District using this method, and some cannot be allocated at all.

Employment and Support Allowance

The information is aggregated data from unvalidated 100% MIDAS scans of Employment and Support Allowance data at postcode level. The dataset is merged with the current CPD, with the necessary variables also extracted using SAS. The aggregated information is then checked and forwarded onto NINIS. From October 2008 Employment and Support Allowance replaced Incapacity Benefit and Income Support paid on incapacity grounds for new customers.

Income support

The information is aggregated data from unvalidated 100% MIDAS scans of Income Support data at postcode level. The figures may differ from forthcoming National Statistics which are based on validated ASD/IFD data. The dataset is merged with the current CPD, with the necessary variables also extracted using SAS.

Housing benefit

The information is aggregated data from Housing Executive scans of Housing Benefit data at 1992 ward level. Not all claimants are shown as in some cases gender was missing/unknown. The dataset is merged with the current CPD, with the necessary variables also extracted using SAS.   The data has been cross-referenced with previous analysis to safeguard its quality.

Children in low income families

Children in Low-Income Families - This is a snapshot of data on 31st August of each year. Children in IS/JSA families: Number of children living in families in receipt of Income Support or Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance. Children in families receiving WTC and CTC, and income <60% median income: Number of children living in families in receipt of both Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of median income. Children in families receiving CTC only, and income <60% median income: Number of children living in families receiving Child Tax Credit only whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of median income. Children in families in receipt of CTC (<60% median income) or IS/JSA: Number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of Income Support or Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance. Percentage of Children in Low-Income Families: Number of children living in families in receipt of CTC whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of IS or (Income-Based) JSA, divided by the total number of children in the area (determined by Child Benefit data). Note: Errors in data between February and July 2015. The correct data was published on NINIS in July 2015. Please do not use the version downloaded between February and July 2015.

Crime

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

Anti-social behaviour

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

Road traffic collisions and casualties

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