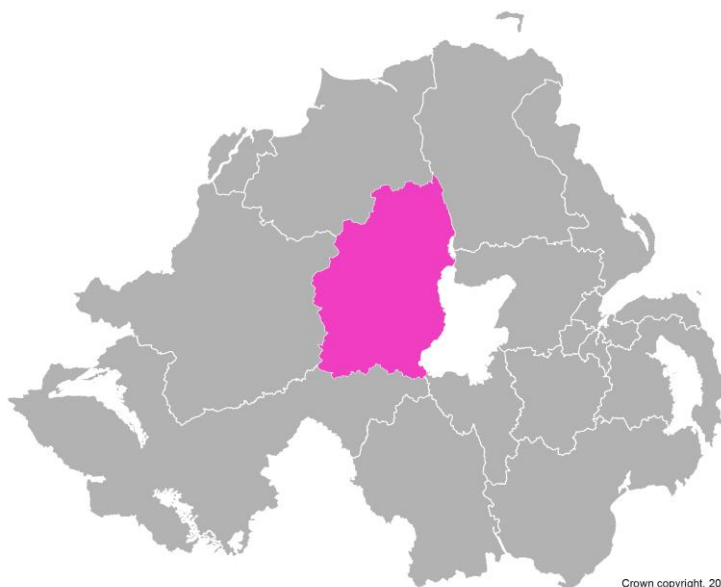Northern Ireland
Assembly

Constituency Profile

Mid Ulster – 2017

About this Report

Welcome to the 2017 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 recent 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:
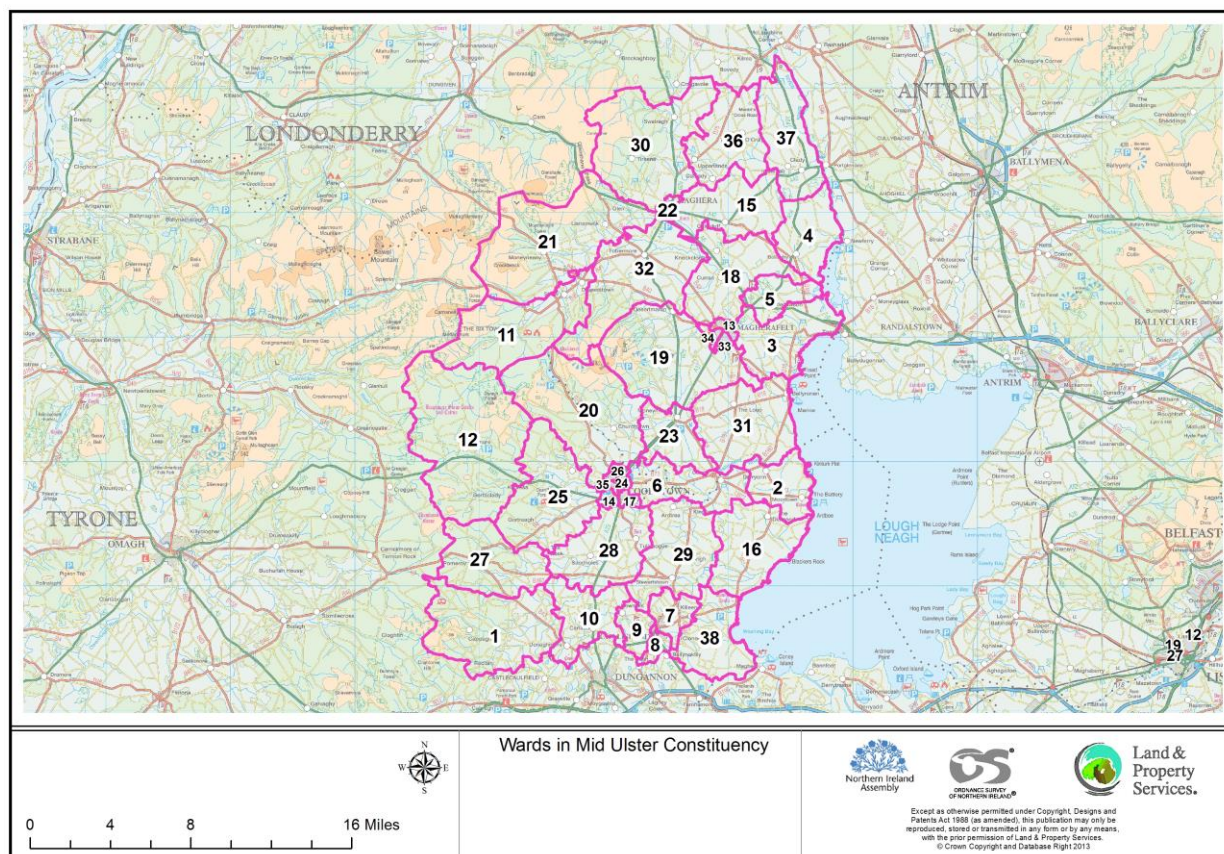
http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/

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, recent 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. None of the 43 Super Output Areas (SOAs) in Mid Ulster are ranked in the 10% most deprived wards in Northern Ireland, based on the Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017 [2].

Please note: These figures may differ slightly from those contained in previous Constituency Profiles due to updates or revisions. Figures correct as of 1 August 2017.

Demographic Profile

Indicator	Mid Ulster			Northern Ireland		
	2015	**2014**	**Change**	**2015**	**2014**	**Change**
Population Size (no.)	102,361	101,724	0.6%	1,851,621	1,840,498	0.6%

Health

Indicator	Mid Ulster			Northern Ireland		
	2010-14	**2009-13**	**Change**	**2010-14**	**2009-13**	**Change**
Circulatory death rate (u-75) per 100,000 pop	71	76	-5	83	88	-5
Respiratory death rate (u-75) per 100,000 pop	31	29	2	34	35	-1
Indicator	**2015**	**2014**	**Change**	**2015**	**2014**	**Change**
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	1.5	2.0	0.5	3.1	3.4	-0.3

Education

	Mid Ulster			Northern Ireland		
	2014/15	**2013/14**	**Change**	**2014/15**	**2013/14**	**Change**
Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs (A*-C) or equivalent	83.0	78.9	4.1	81.1	78.6	2.5

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[2] NISRA, NIMDM 2017, https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/nimdm17-soa-level-results

	Mid Ulster			Northern Ireland		
	2014/15	2013/14	Change	2014/15	2013/14	Change
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Further Education	9.1	8.8	0.3	9.6	9.7	-0.1
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	4.5	4.7	-0.2	4.4	4.4	0.0

Employment

	Mid Ulster			Northern Ireland		
Indicator	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
No. of confirmed redundancies	8	71	-63	1,946	2,136	-190
Unemployment claimant count (%)	2.5	3.5	-1.0	3.7	4.6	-0.9

Business

	Mid Ulster			Northern Ireland		
Indicator	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
InvestNI assistance (£m)	9.0	11.9	-2.9	94.0	185.4	91.4

Low income

	Mid Ulster			Northern Ireland		
Indicator	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming benefits at February (%)	35.2	35.4	-0.2	38.3	38.4	-0.1
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming housing benefit at June (%)	7.4	7.6	-0.2	11.0	11.2	-0.2
Employment and support allowance claimants (%)	9.4	9.4	0.0	10.2	9.9	0.3
Proportion of working age people claiming income support at February (%)	2.7	2.8	-0.1	3.2	3.3	-0.1
Indicator	2014	2013	Change	2014	2013	Change
Proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in low income families at August (%)	19.3	17.4	1.9	23.1	21.6	1.5

Crime

	Mid-Ulster			Northern Ireland		
Indicator	**2015/16**	**2014/15**	**Change**	**2015/16**	**2014/15**	**Change**
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000 persons	3,456	3,409	47	5,672	5,606	66
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	1,817	2,136	-319	3,214	3,313	-99

Traffic and Travel

	Mid-Ulster			Northern Ireland		
Indicator	**2015**	**2014**	**Change**	**2015**	**2014**	**Change**
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	281	252	30	332	331	1
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	447	395	52	526	510	16

Demographic profile – age and gender

As at June 2015, there were 102,361 persons living in Mid Ulster– 5.5% of the Northern Ireland population. The constituency of Mid Ulster had the ninth highest population.   The population of Mid Ulster increased by 0.6% since June 2014.

Overall, 23.0% of the Mid Ulster population were children aged 0-15 years, higher than the Northern Ireland average of 20.8%.   Older persons made up 13.7% of the Mid Ulster population, lower than the Northern Ireland average of 15.8%.

Mid-year population estimate by constituency, June 2015
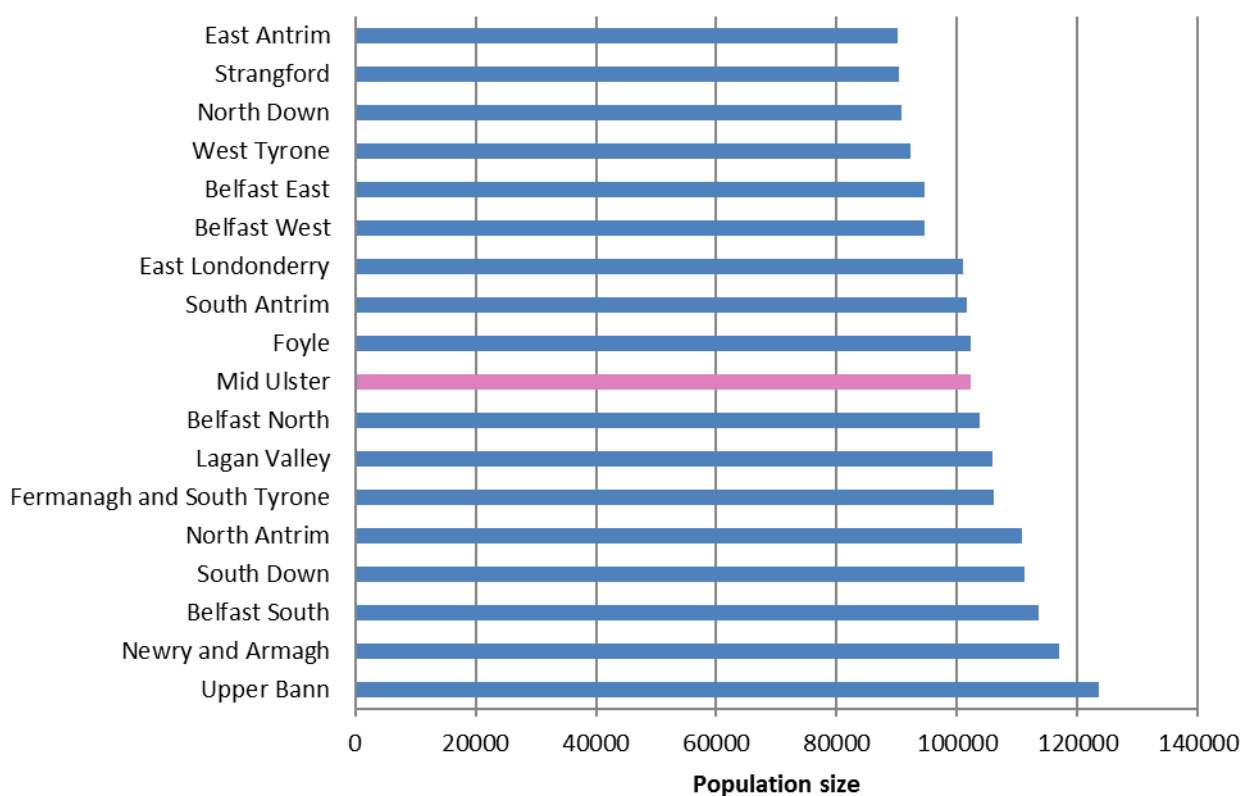
Mid-year population estimates by age and gender, June 2015

	Aged 0-15 years		Aged 16-64 years		Aged 65+		All ages
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Males	12,073	23.6	32,762	63.9	6,406	12.5	51,241
Females	11,478	22.5	32,047	62.7	7,595	14.9	51,120
Persons	23,551	23.0	64,809	63.3	14,001	13.7	102,361

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

Demographic profile – population pyramid

The population pyramid below illustrates that Mid Ulster has a higher proportion of children and young people, and a lower proportion of older people when compared with Northern Ireland as a whole.

Population pyramid for Mid Ulster compared to Northern Ireland, June 2015
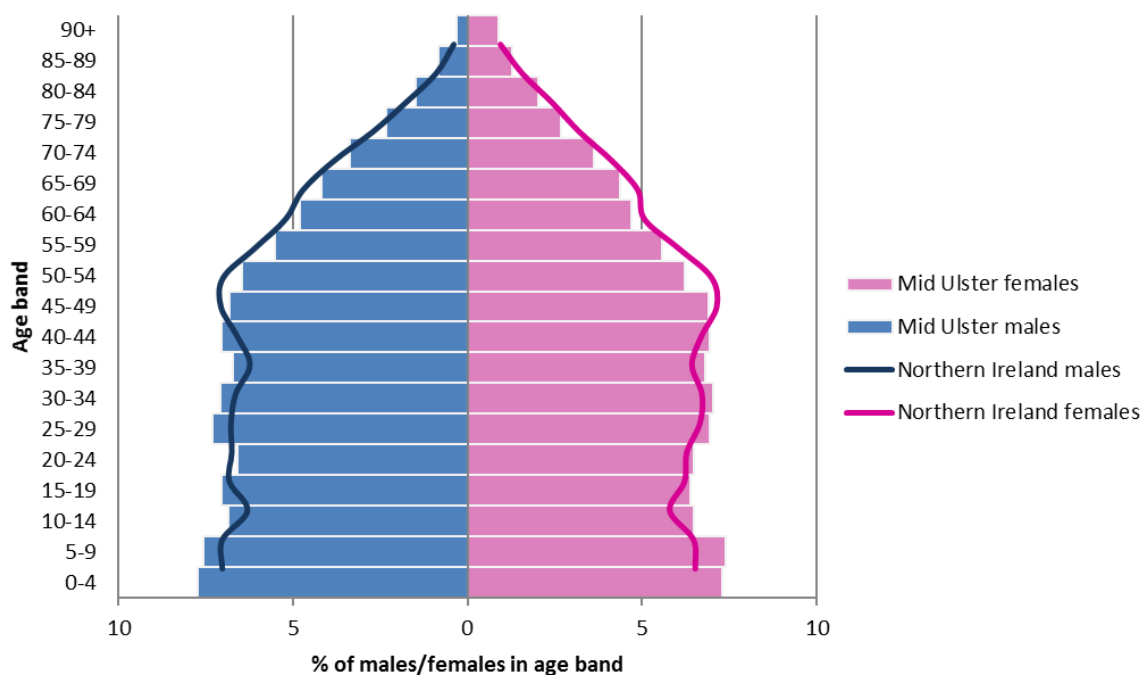
| Age Group	Mid Ulster		Northern Ireland		Age Group	Mid Ulster		Northern Ireland	
	% of males in age group	% of females in age group	% of males in age group	% of females in age group		% of males in age group	% of females in age group	% of males in age group	% of females in age group
0-4	7.7	7.3	7.0	6.5	50-54	6.4	6.2	7.0	7.0
5-9	7.6	7.4	7.0	6.5	55-59	5.5	5.6	6.1	6.0
10-14	6.8	6.5	6.3	5.8	60-64	4.8	4.7	5.2	5.1
15-19	7.0	6.4	6.8	6.2	65-69	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.9
20-24	6.6	6.5	6.8	6.3	70-74	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.1
25-29	7.3	6.9	6.8	6.6	75-79	2.3	2.7	2.7	3.2
30-34	7.1	7.0	6.7	6.7	80-84	1.5	2.0	1.8	2.4
35-39	6.7	6.8	6.2	6.4	85-89	0.8	1.3	0.9	1.6
40-44	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.7	90+	0.3	0.9	0.4	1.0
45-49	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.1					

Health – Standardised mortality rate for circulatory disease (under-75s)

The age standardised mortality rate for the under-75s due to circulatory disease (2010-2014) in Mid Ulster was 71 per 100,000 persons – 98 for males and 45 for females.

The age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2010-2014) in Mid Ulster was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 83 per 100,000 persons.

Mid Ulster had the third lowest age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease in the under 75s (2010-2014).

Age standardised circulatory disease mortality rate (under 75s) per 100,000 population, 2010-2014
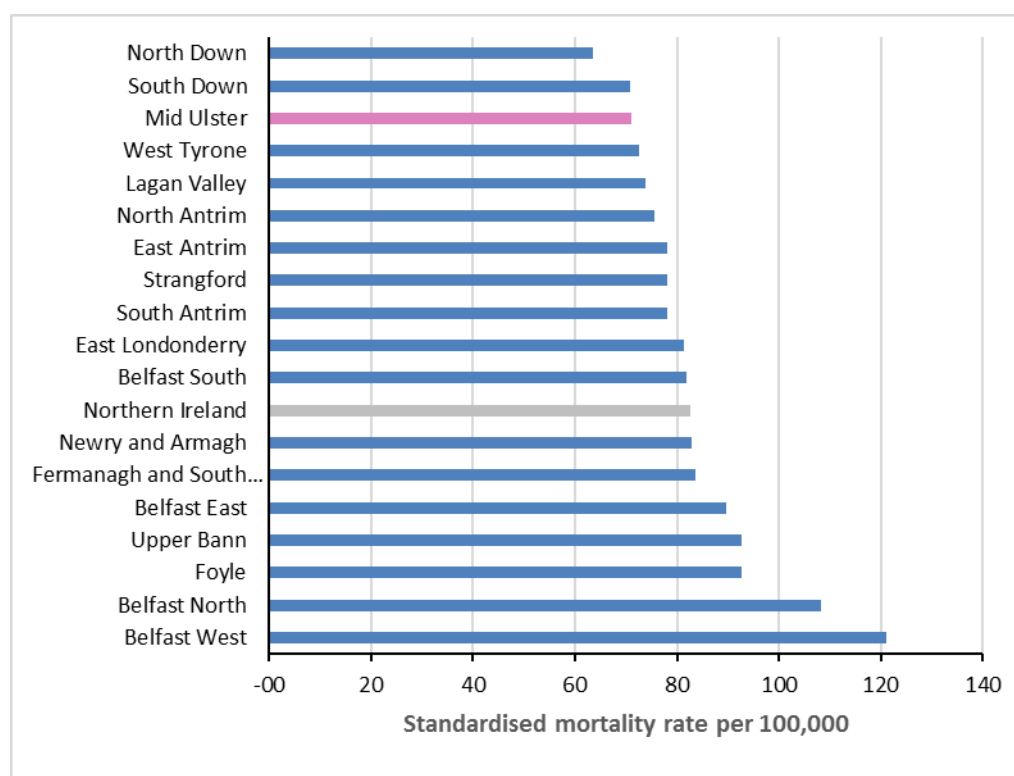
	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	90	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	84	6	North Down	64	18
Belfast North	108	2	Foyle	93	3	South Antrim	78	10
Belfast South	82	8	Lagan Valley	74	14	South Down	71	16
Belfast West	121	1	Mid Ulster	71	16	Strangford	78	10
East Antrim	78	10	Newry and Armagh	83	7	Upper Bann	93	3
East Londonderry	81	9	North Antrim	75	13	West Tyrone	73	15

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

Health – Standardised mortality rate for respiratory disease (under-75s)

The age standardised mortality rate for the under-75s due to respiratory disease (2010-2014) in Mid Ulster was 31 per 100,000 persons – 35 for males and 26 for females.

The age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2010-2014) in Mid Ulster was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 34 per 100,000 persons.

Mid Ulster had the ninth lowest age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease in the under 75s (2010-2014).

Age standardised respiratory disease mortality rate (under 75s) per 100,000 persons, 2010-2014
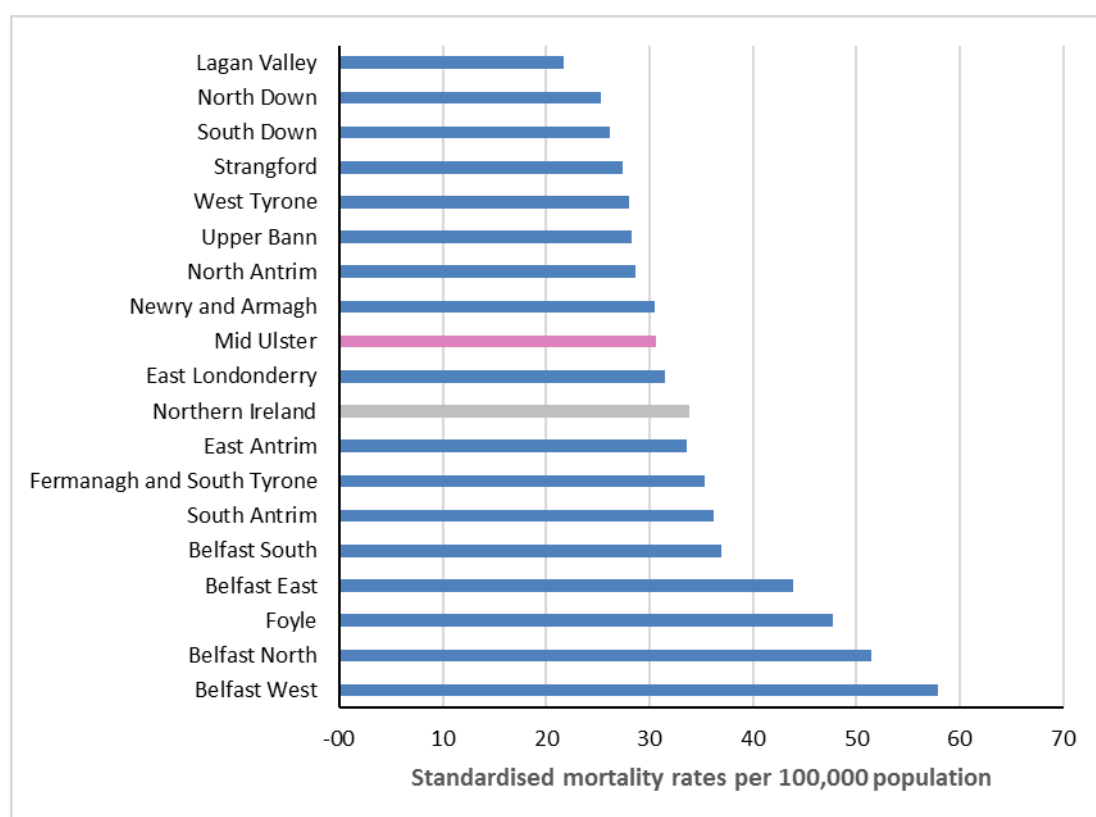
	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	44	4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	35	7	North Down	25	17
Belfast North	51	2	Foyle	48	3	South Antrim	36	6
Belfast South	37	5	Lagan Valley	22	18	South Down	26	16
Belfast West	58	1	Mid Ulster	31	9	Strangford	27	15
East Antrim	34	8	Newry and Armagh	30	11	Upper Bann	28	13
East Londonderry	31	9	North Antrim	29	12	West Tyrone	28	13

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

Health - Births to teenage mothers

In 2015, there were 23 births to teenage mothers in Mid Ulster. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 1.5% of all births in the constituency in that year.

A lower proportion of births were to teenage mothers in Mid Ulster in 2015 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 3.1%.

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, 2015
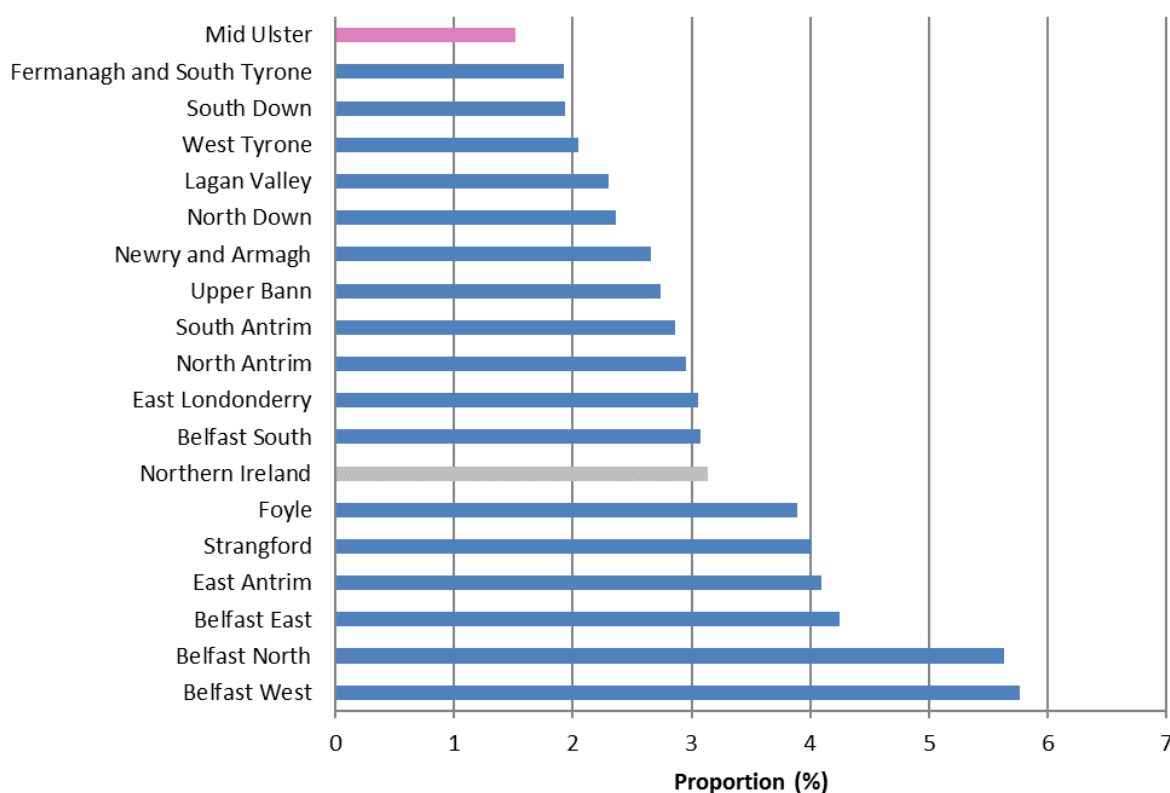
	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	4.2	3	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	1.9	Joint 16	North Down	2.4	13
Belfast North	5.6	2	Foyle	3.9	6	South Antrim	2.9	10
Belfast South	3.1	Joint 7	Lagan Valley	2.3	14	South Down	1.9	Joint 16
Belfast West	5.8	1	Mid Ulster	1.5	18	Strangford	4.0	5
East Antrim	4.1	4	Newry and Armagh	2.7	Joint 11	Upper Bann	2.7	Joint 11
East Londonderry	3.1	Joint 7	North Antrim	3.0	9	West Tyrone	2.0	15

Source: NISRA, NINIS (General Register Office)

Health - Disease prevalence (Quality Outcomes Framework)

As at 31 March 2016, there was a higher prevalence of asthma, osteoporosis, heart failure 3 and rheumatoid arthritis 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, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, dementia, hypertension, dementia, mental health issues, hypertension and stroke 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, 2016

	Mid Ulster patients		Northern Ireland patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Patients on the Coronary Heart Disease Register	3,520	38	74,525	38
Patients on the Heart Failure 1 Register	742	8	15,702	8
Patients on the Heart Failure 3 Register	234	3	4,237	2
Patients on the Stroke Register	1,558	17	36,020	18
Patients on the Hypertension Register	12,044	132	260,032	133
Patients on the Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Register	1,684	18	38,530	20
Patients on the Cancer Register	2,007	22	42,454	22
Patients on the Mental Health Register	743	8	17,114	9
Patients on the Asthma Register	5,656	62	117,613	60
Patients on the Dementia Register	556	6	13,617	7
Patients on the Atrial Fibrilation Register	1,542	17	32,701	17
Patients on the Diabetes Mellitus Register (prevalence based on those aged 17+)	3,789	54	88,305	57
Patients on the Osteoporosis Register (prevalence based on those aged 50+)	205	8	4,104	6
Patients on the Rheumatoid Arthritis Register (prevalence based on those aged 16+)	643	9	11,899	8

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

Education – Qualifications of School Leavers

In 2014/15, a total of 1,404 young people left post primary education in Mid Ulster. Of these, 1,166 (83.0%) achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent, 945 of which (67.3% of all school leavers) included English and Maths. In total, 823[3] school leavers (58.6%) 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 81.1%.

Mid Ulster had the fifth 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, 2014/15
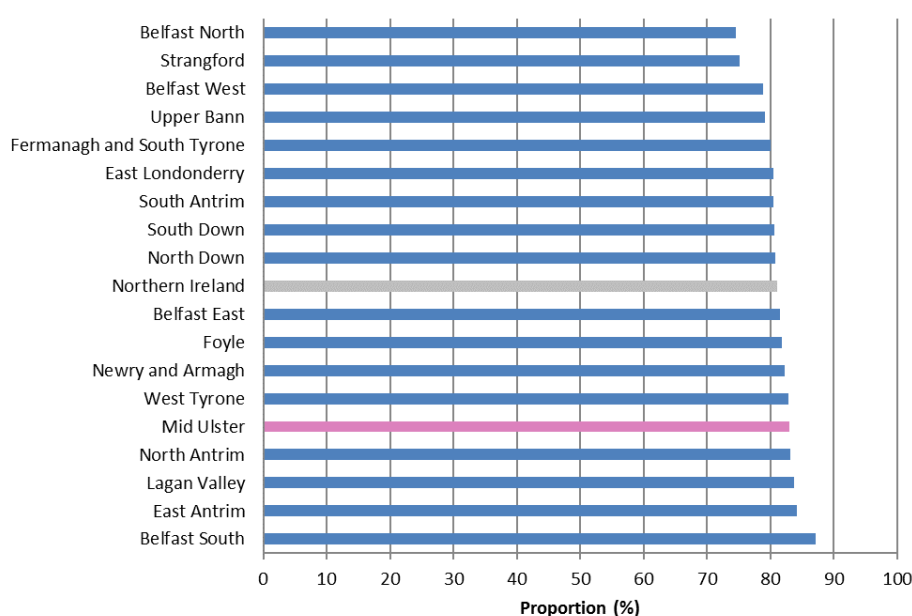
	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	81.6	9	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	80.1	14	North Down	80.7	10
Belfast North	74.6	18	Foyle	81.8	8	South Antrim	80.6	Joint11
Belfast South	87.1	1	Lagan Valley	83.8	3	South Down	80.6	Joint 11
Belfast West	78.9	16	Mid Ulster	83.0	5	Strangford	75.2	17
East Antrim	84.2	2	Newry and Armagh	82.2	7	Upper Bann	79.2	15
East Londonderry	80.5	13	North Antrim	83.1	4	West Tyrone	82.8	6

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 2014/15, there were 6,870 students from Mid Ulster enrolled on regulated courses at Northern Ireland further education institutions.   This equates to 9.1% 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 2014/15 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 9.6%.

Mid Ulster had the ninth highest 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, 2014/15
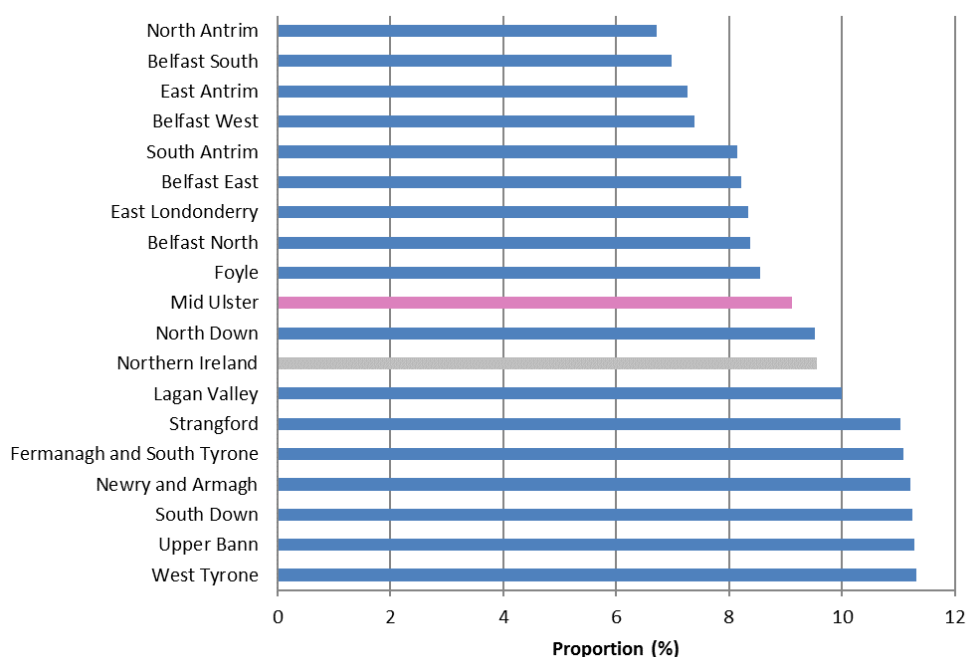
	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	8.2	13	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	11.1	5	North Down	9.5	8
Belfast North	8.4	11	Foyle	8.5	10	South Antrim	8.1	14
Belfast South	7.0	17	Lagan Valley	10.0	7	South Down	11.3	Joint 1
Belfast West	7.4	15	Mid Ulster	9.1	9	Strangford	11.0	6
East Antrim	7.3	16	Newry and Armagh	11.2	4	Upper Bann	11.3	Joint 1
East Londonderry	8.3	12	North Antrim	6.7	18	West Tyrone	11.3	Joint 1

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for the Economy)

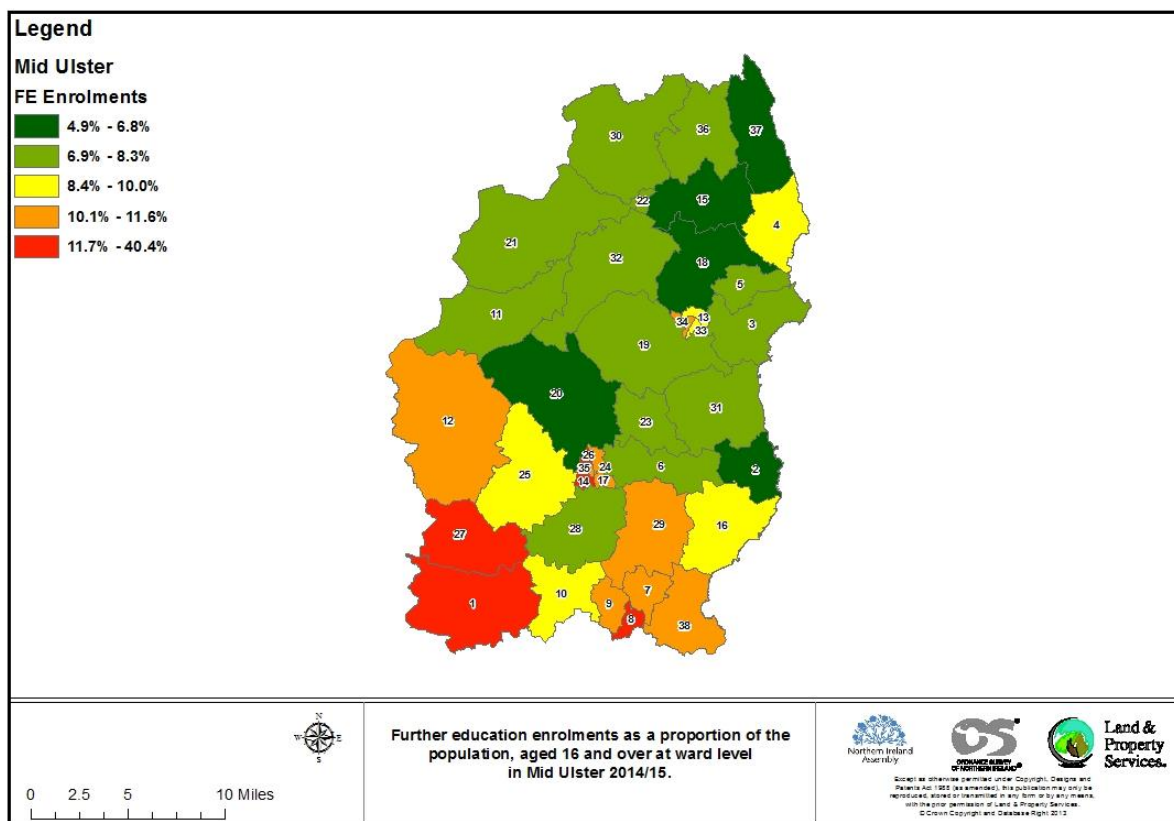# Education – Participation in Further Education at ward level

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 (16.9%, 321 enrolments), Pomeroy (15.1%, 274 enrolments) and Altmore (13.4%, 273 enrolments).   The lowest proportions were found in Gulladuff (4.9%, 108 enrolments), Knockcloghrim (5.7%, 127 enrolments) and Valley (6.6%, 139 enrolments).

Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2014/15

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	273	13.4	Lissan	114	6.8
Ardboe	136	6.7	L. Glenshane	178	7.6
Ballymaguigan	171	7.7	Maghera	160	7.4
Bellaghy	181	8.6	Moneymore	165	7.8
Castledawson	200	7.7	Newbuildings	215	11.2
Coagh	128	7.8	Oaklands	176	10.0
Coalisland North	298	10.9	Oldtown	230	12.4
Coalisland South	321	16.9	Pomeroy	274	15.1
Coalisland W & New Mills	229	10.3	Sandholes	116	7.9
Donaghmore	192	9.5	Stewartstown	176	10.7
Draperstown	182	7.8	Swatragh	181	6.9
Dunnamore	185	10.3	The Loop	181	7.8
Glebe	227	8.7	Tobermore	145	6.9
Gortalowry	271	12.8	Town Parks East	215	9.4
Gulladuff	108	4.9	Town Parks West	175	10.2
Killycolpy	187	8.9	Tullagh	196	10.5
Killymoon	158	10.7	Upperlands	161	8.3
Knockcloghrim	127	5.7	Valley	139	6.6
Lecumpher	161	7.2	Washing Bay	255	10.3

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

Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2014/15

Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population, aged 16 and over at ward level in Mid Ulster 2014/15.

| 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 2014/15, there were 3,540 students from Mid Ulster enrolled in higher education institutions in Northern Ireland.   This equates to 4.5% 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 2014/15 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.4%.

Mid Ulster had the joint fifth 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, 2014/15
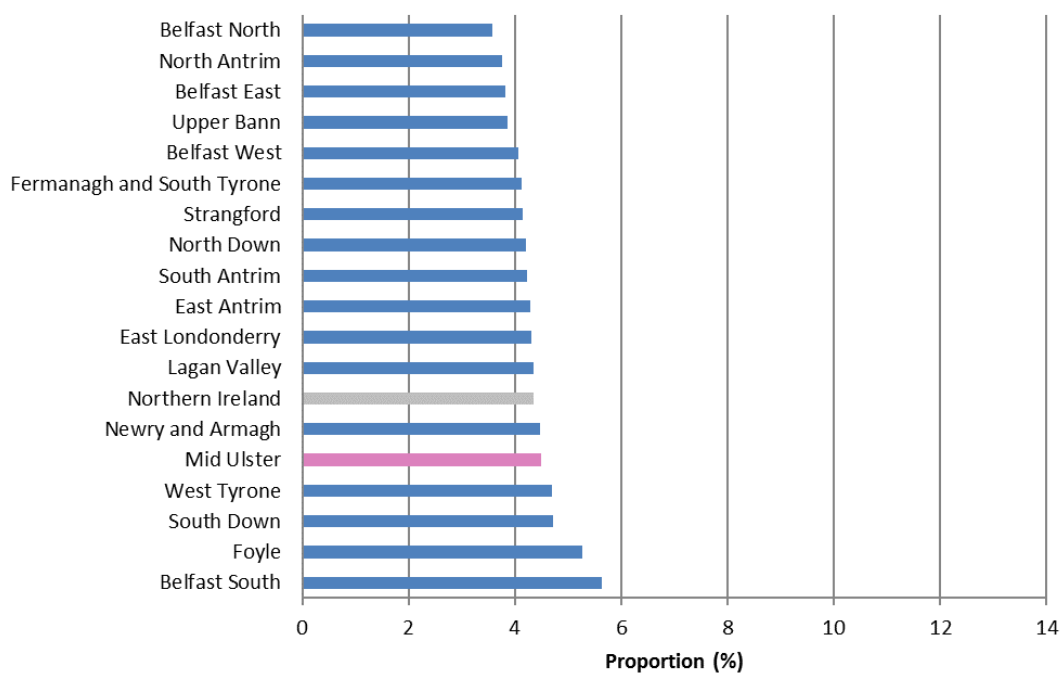
	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	3.8	Joint 16	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.1	Joint 13	North Down	4.2	Joint 10
Belfast North	3.6	18	Foyle	5.3	2	South Antrim	4.2	Joint 10
Belfast South	5.6	1	Lagan Valley	4.4	7	South Down	4.7	Joint 3
Belfast West	4.1	Joint 13	Mid Ulster	4.5	Joint 5	Strangford	4.2	Joint 10
East Antrim	4.3	Joint 8	Newry and Armagh	4.5	Joint 5	Upper Bann	3.9	15
East Londonderry	4.3	Joint 8	North Antrim	3.8	Joint 16	West Tyrone	4.7	Joint 3

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for the Economy)

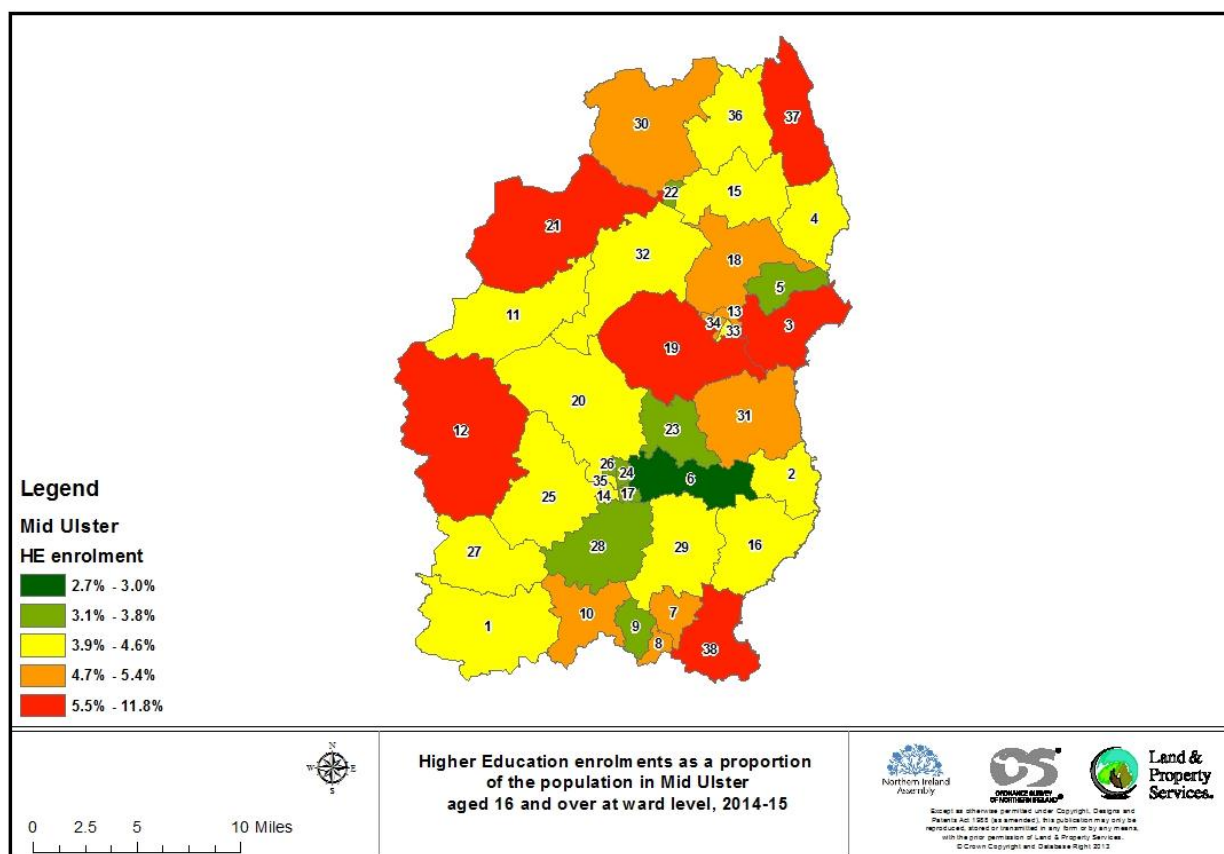# Education – Participation in Higher Education at ward level

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 (6.3%, 140 enrolments), Lower Glenshane (6.0%, 140 enrolments) and Washing Bay (5.8%, 145 enrolments).   The smallest proportions were found in Coagh (2.7%, 45 enrolments), Killymoon (3.1%, 45 enrolments) and Oldtown (3.2%, 60 enrolments).

Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2014/15

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	90	4.4	Lissan	75	4.4
Ardboe	80	4.0	L. Glenshane	140	6.0
Ballymaguigan	140	6.3	Maghera	75	3.4
Bellaghy	90	4.3	Moneymore	75	3.5
Castledawson	85	3.3	Newbuildings	65	3.4
Coagh	45	2.7	Oaklands	75	4.3
Coalisland North	130	4.8	Oldtown	60	3.2
Coalisland South	95	5.0	Pomeroy	70	3.9
Coalisland W & New Mills	80	3.6	Sandholes	50	3.4
Donaghmore	110	5.4	Stewartstown	75	4.6
Draperstown	95	4.1	Swatragh	130	5.0
Dunnamore	100	5.5	The Loop	115	5.0
Glebe	135	5.2	Tobermore	95	4.6
Gortalowry	90	4.2	Town Parks East	90	3.9
Gulladuff	100	4.5	Town Parks West	80	4.7
Killycolpy	95	4.5	Tullagh	85	4.5
Killymoon	45	3.1	Upperlands	85	4.4
Knockcloghrim	110	4.9	Valley	120	5.7
Lecumpher	130	5.8	Washing Bay	145	5.8

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

Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2014/15

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 2015, there were 8 confirmed redundancies in Mid Ulster.

This represents 0.4% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2015.

Mid Ulster had the lowest number of redundancies in 2015.

Number of confirmed redundancies in 2015
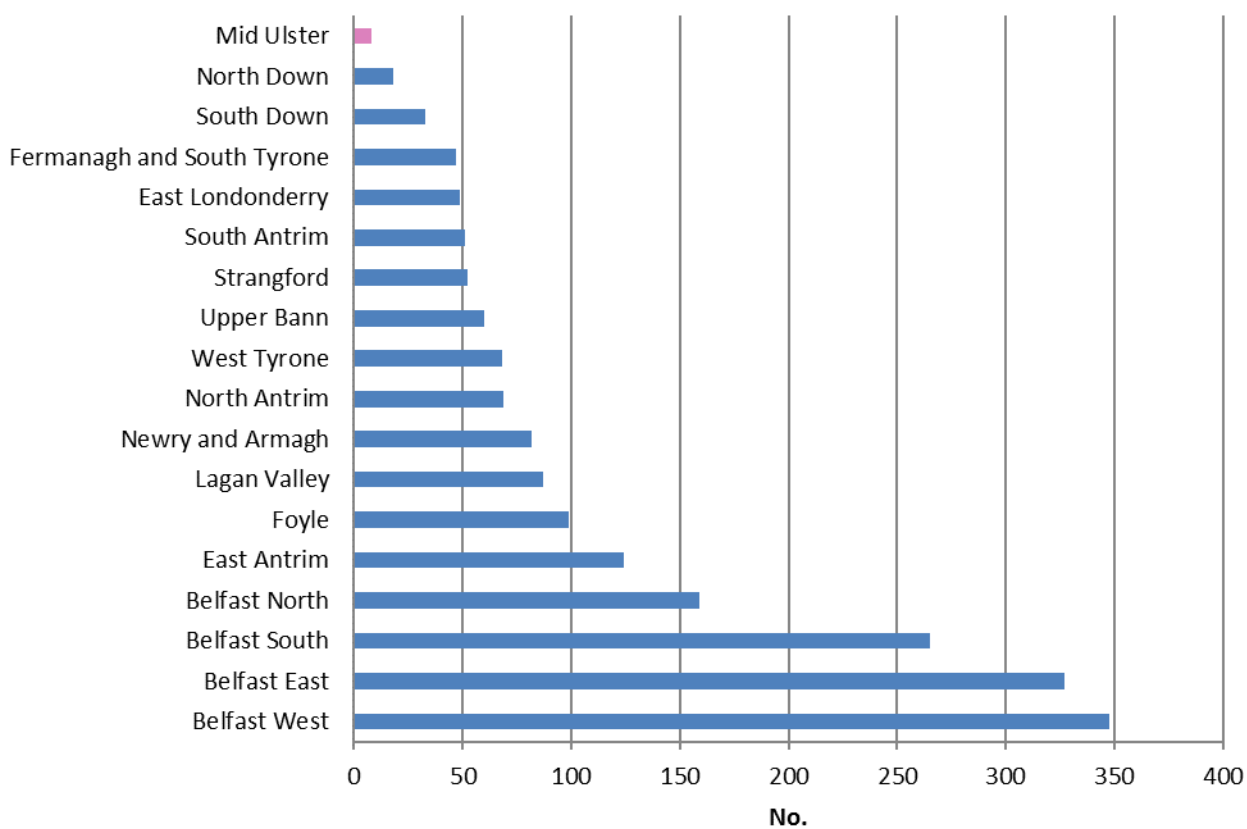
	No.	Rank		No.	Rank		No.	Rank
Belfast East	327	2	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	47	15	North Down	18	17
Belfast North	159	4	Foyle	99	6	South Antrim	51	13
Belfast South	265	3	Lagan Valley	87	7	South Down	33	16
Belfast West	348	1	Mid Ulster	8	18	Strangford	52	12
East Antrim	124	5	Newry and Armagh	82	8	Upper Bann	60	11
East Londonderry	49	14	North Antrim	69	9	West Tyrone	68	10

Source: NISRA, NINIS

Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2015, there were 1,631 people claiming unemployment benefits in Mid Ulster. This equates to 2.5% 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 3.7%.

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

Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits, 2015
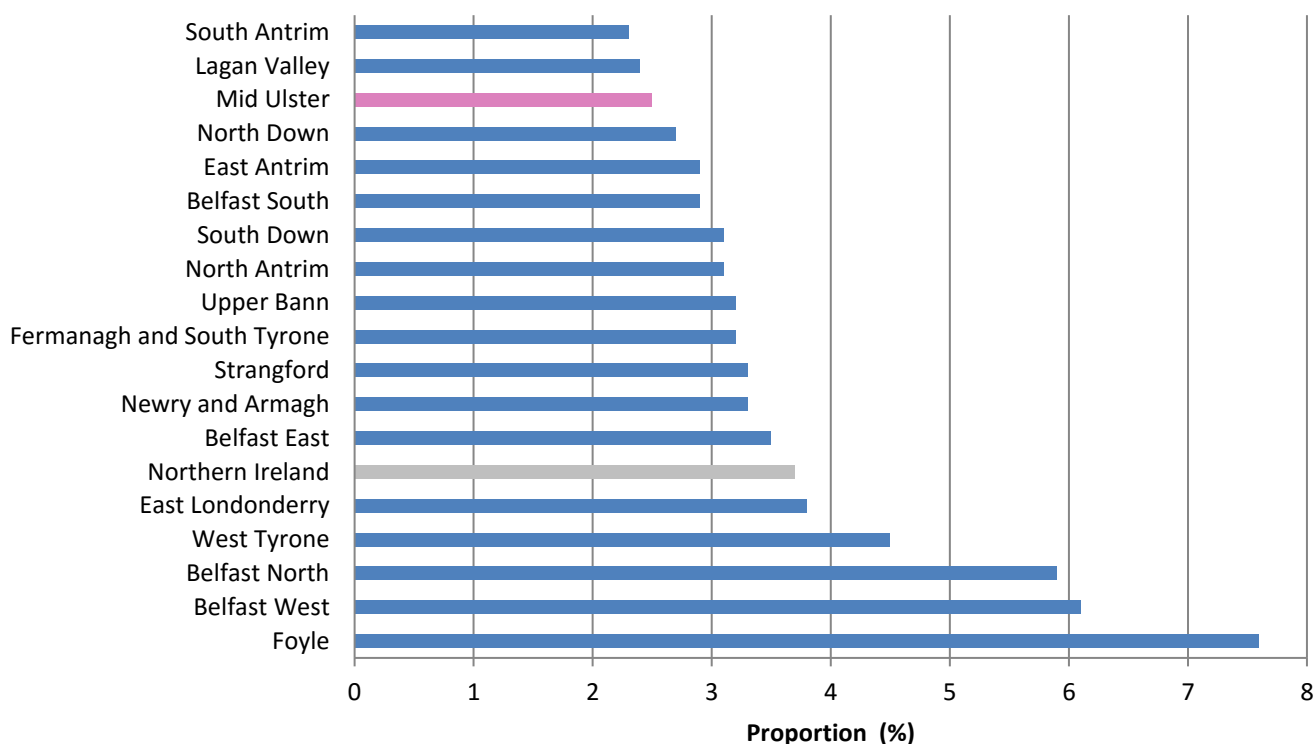
	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	3.5	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	3.2	Joint 9	North Down	2.7	15
Belfast North	5.9	3	Foyle	7.6	1	South Antrim	2.3	18
Belfast South	2.9	Joint 13	Lagan Valley	2.4	17	South Down	3.1	Joint 11
Belfast West	6.1	2	Mid Ulster	2.5	16	Strangford	3.3	Joint 7
East Antrim	2.9	Joint 13	Newry and Armagh	3.3	Joint 7	Upper Bann	3.2	Joint 9
East Londonderry	3.8	5	North Antrim	3.1	Joint 11	West Tyrone	4.5	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 (5.2%, 84 claimants), Newbuildings (4.9%, 75 claimants) and Town Parks East (4.7%, 90 claimants).   The lowest proportions were found in Lissan (1.1%, 15 claimants), Sandholes (1.3%, 14 claimants) and Knockcloghrim (1.3%, 24 claimants).

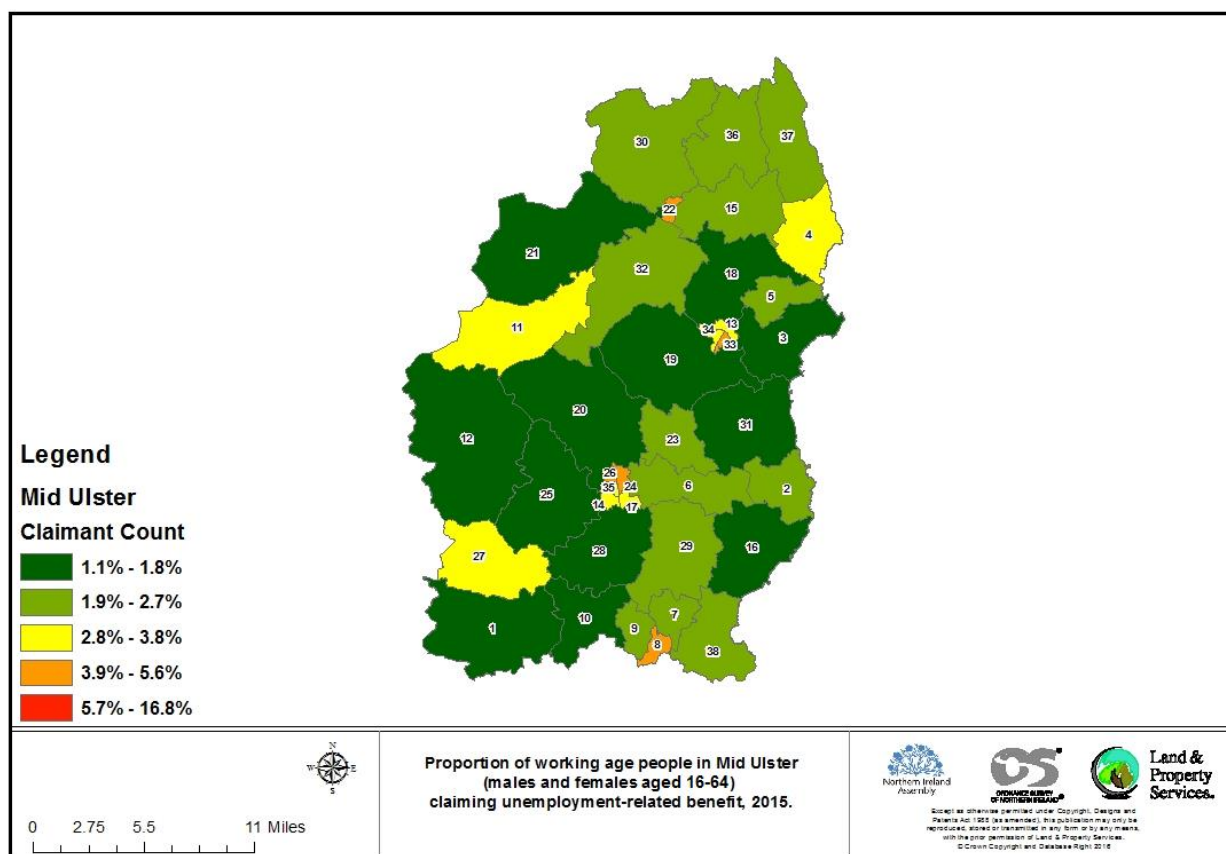**Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2015**

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population [4]	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Altmore	30	1.8	Lissan	15	1.1
Ardboe	42	2.5	L. Glenshane	32	1.7
Ballymaguigan	32	1.8	Maghera	72	4.0
Bellaghy	50	2.9	Moneymore	37	2.1
Castledawson	57	2.7	Newbuildings	75	4.9
Coagh	26	2.0	Oaklands	24	1.7
Coalisland North	61	2.7	Oldtown	60	4.0
Coalisland South	84	5.2	Pomeroy	56	3.6
Coalisland W & New Mills	36	2.0	Sandholes	14	1.3
Donaghmore	23	1.4	Stewartstown	28	2.1
Draperstown	64	3.3	Swatragh	43	2.0
Dunnamore	19	1.3	The Loop	30	1.5
Glebe	63	2.9	Tobermore	36	2.1
Gortalowry	52	2.8	Town Parks East	90	4.7
Gulladuff	41	2.3	Town Parks West	49	3.6
Killycolpy	30	1.7	Tullagh	44	3.0
Killymoon	40	3.4	Upperlands	38	2.4
Knockcloghrim	24	1.3	Valley	37	2.1
Lecumpher	32	1.7	Washing Bay	48	2.2

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, 2015

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

Businesses – InvestNI Investment

In 2015, InvestNI made 407 offers of assistance and investment to companies in Mid Ulster.   During the period, £9.0m of assistance was provided to companies within the constituency, £8.5m of which was offered to locally owned businesses.   A further £47.9m planned investment has been allocated to companies within the constituency, £46.0m of which has been allocated to locally owned businesses.

Amount of InvestNI assistance in £million, 2015

	Total Offers	Total Assistance Offered (£m)	Total Planned Investment (£m)	Offers to Locally-Owned Businesses	Assistance Offered (£m) to Locally-Owned Businesses	Total Planned Investment (£m) to Locally-Owned Businesses
Mid Ulster	407	9.0	47.9	382	8.5	46.0
Northern Ireland	3,781	94.0	497.7	3,550	72.0	325.9

Source: NISRA, NINIS

Low income – People claiming benefits

As at February 2016, 27,720 people in Mid Ulster claimed at least one of the main benefits. This equates to 35.2% of all constituents aged 16 and over.

A lower proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Mid Ulster claimed at least one benefit when compared with the Northern Ireland average of 38.3%.

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 2016

	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	37.4	12	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	34.3	16	North Down	38.9	6
Belfast North	47.3	2	Foyle	45.3	3	South Antrim	34.4	15
Belfast South	29.5	18	Lagan Valley	34.1	17	South Down	37.5	Joint 9
Belfast West	49.3	1	Mid Ulster	35.2	14	Strangford	38.7	7
East Antrim	37.5	Joint 9	Newry and Armagh	37.5	Joint 9	Upper Bann	36.8	13
East Londonderry	39.4	5	North Antrim	37.8	8	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 (58.6%, 950 claimants), Killymoon 56.8%, 670 claimants) and Oldtown (54.1%, 820 claimants).   The lowest proportions were found in Lecumpher (33.9%, 640 claimants), Oaklands (34.8%, 500 claimants) and Washing Bay (36.3%, 780 claimants).
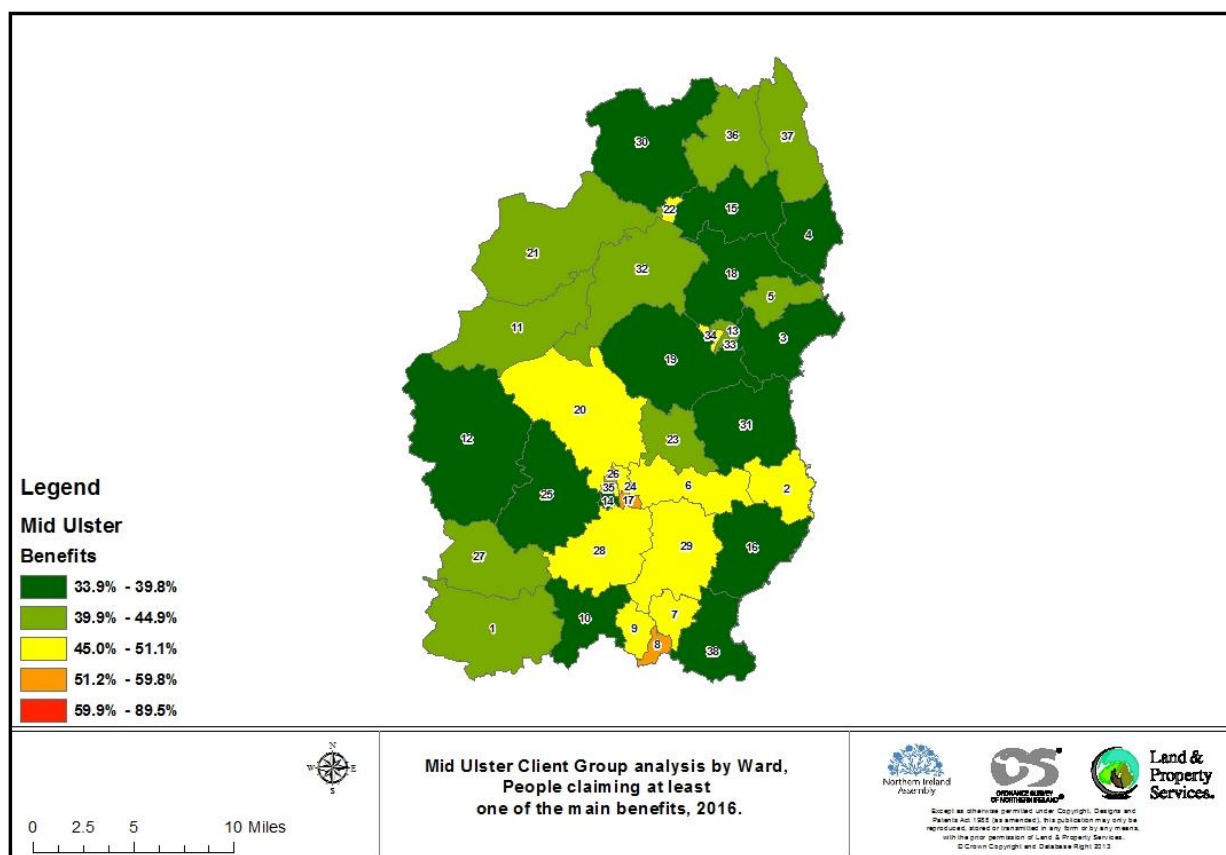
Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at February 2016[5]

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	720	43.6	Lissan	610	45.8
Ardboe	790	46.7	Lower Glenshane	760	39.9
Ballymaguigan	680	38.0	Maghera	870	48.6
Bellaghy	660	37.7	Moneymore	710	40.9
Castledawson	890	41.5	Newbuildings	740	48.6
Coagh	640	50.4	Oaklands	500	34.8
Coalisland North	1,050	46.0	Oldtown	820	54.1
Coalisland South	950	58.6	Pomeroy	670	43.1
Coalisland W & New Mills	860	47.5	Sandholes	540	48.4
Donaghmore	660	39.8	Stewartstown	660	49.5
Draperstown	790	40.3	Swatragh	800	37.4
Dunnamore	590	39.7	The Loop	720	36.7
Glebe	870	40.2	Tobermore	710	42.3
Gortalowry	710	38.5	Town Parks East	840	43.8
Gulladuff	690	37.9	Town Parks West	650	47.3
Killycolpy	700	39.4	Tullagh	730	50.4
Killymoon	670	56.8	Upperlands	700	44.9
Knockcloghrim	670	37.1	Valley	690	39.9
Lecumpher	640	33.9	Washing Bay	780	36.3

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 2016

| 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 2016, there were 6,110 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 10.2%.

Mid Ulster was the constituency with the eighth lowest 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 2016
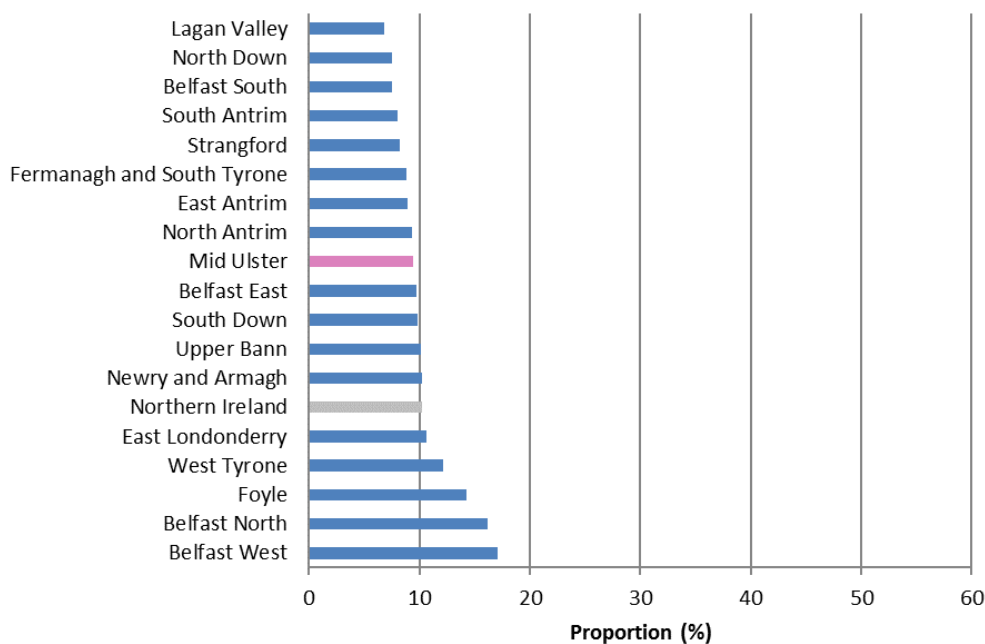
	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	9.7	9	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	8.8	13	North Down	7.5	Joint 16
Belfast North	16.2	2	Foyle	14.3	3	South Antrim	8.0	15
Belfast South	7.5	Joint 16	Lagan Valley	6.8	18	South Down	9.8	8
Belfast West	17.1	1	Mid Ulster	9.4	10	Strangford	8.2	14
East Antrim	8.9	12	Newry and Armagh	10.2	6	Upper Bann	10.1	7
East Londonderry	10.6	5	North Antrim	9.3	11	West Tyrone	12.1	4

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

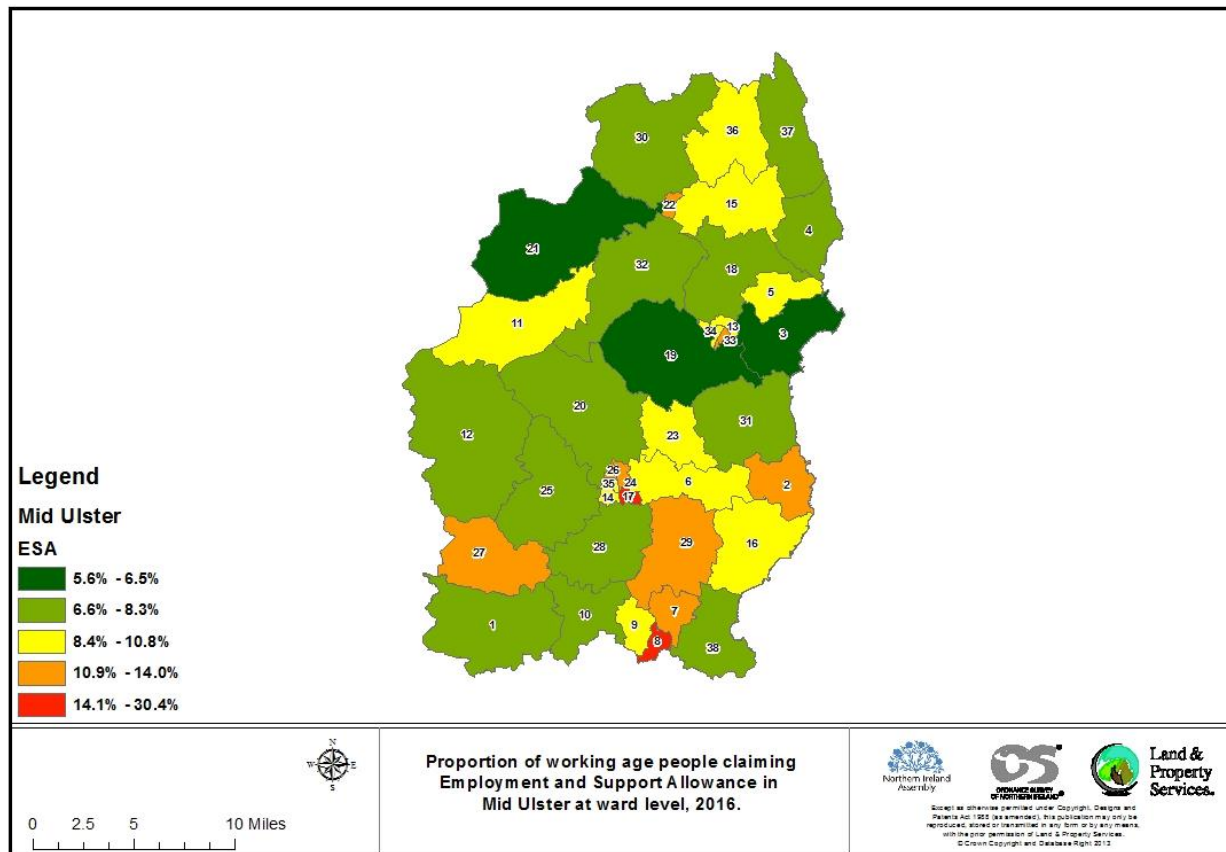# Low income – People claiming Employment and Support Allowance

Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) is a benefit for people who are unable to work due to illness or disability. The highest proportion of Employment and Support Allowance claimants (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Coalisland South (17.9%, 290 claimants), Killymoon (14.4%, 170 claimants) and Oldtown (13.2%, 200 claimants).   The lowest proportions were found in Ballymaguigan (5.6%, 100 claimants), Lecumpher (5.8%, 110 claimants) and Lower Glenshane (6.3%, 120 claimants).

Proportion of working age people claiming Employment and Support Allowance at ward level, as at February 2016

Ward	No. of working age people claiming ESA	Proportion of working age people claiming ESA	Ward	No. of working age people claiming ESA	Proportion of working age people claiming ESA
Altmore	120	7.3	Lissan	110	8.3
Ardboe	200	11.8	Lower Glenshane	120	6.3
Ballymaguigan	100	5.6	Maghera	220	12.3
Bellaghy	140	8.0	Moneymore	160	9.2
Castledawson	220	10.3	Newbuildings	190	12.5
Coagh	120	9.4	Oaklands	100	7.0
Coalisland North	280	12.3	Oldtown	200	13.2
Coalisland South	290	17.9	Pomeroy	190	12.2
Coalisland W & New Mills	190	10.5	Sandholes	90	8.1
Donaghmore	130	7.8	Stewartstown	160	12.0
Draperstown	180	9.2	Swatragh	150	7.0
Dunnamore	120	8.1	The Loop	150	7.6
Glebe	210	9.7	Tobermore	140	8.3
Gortalowry	190	10.3	Town Parks East	220	11.5
Gulladuff	160	8.8	Town Parks West	130	9.5
Killycolpy	150	8.4	Tullagh	150	10.4
Killymoon	170	14.4	Upperlands	140	9.0
Knockcloghrim	120	6.6	Valley	140	8.1
Lecumpher	110	5.8	Washing Bay	170	7.9

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

Proportion of working age people claiming Employment and Support Allowance at ward level, as at February 2016

| 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 Income Support

As at February 2016, there were 1,790 people in Mid Ulster claiming income support, of whom 1,720 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 3.2%.

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 2016
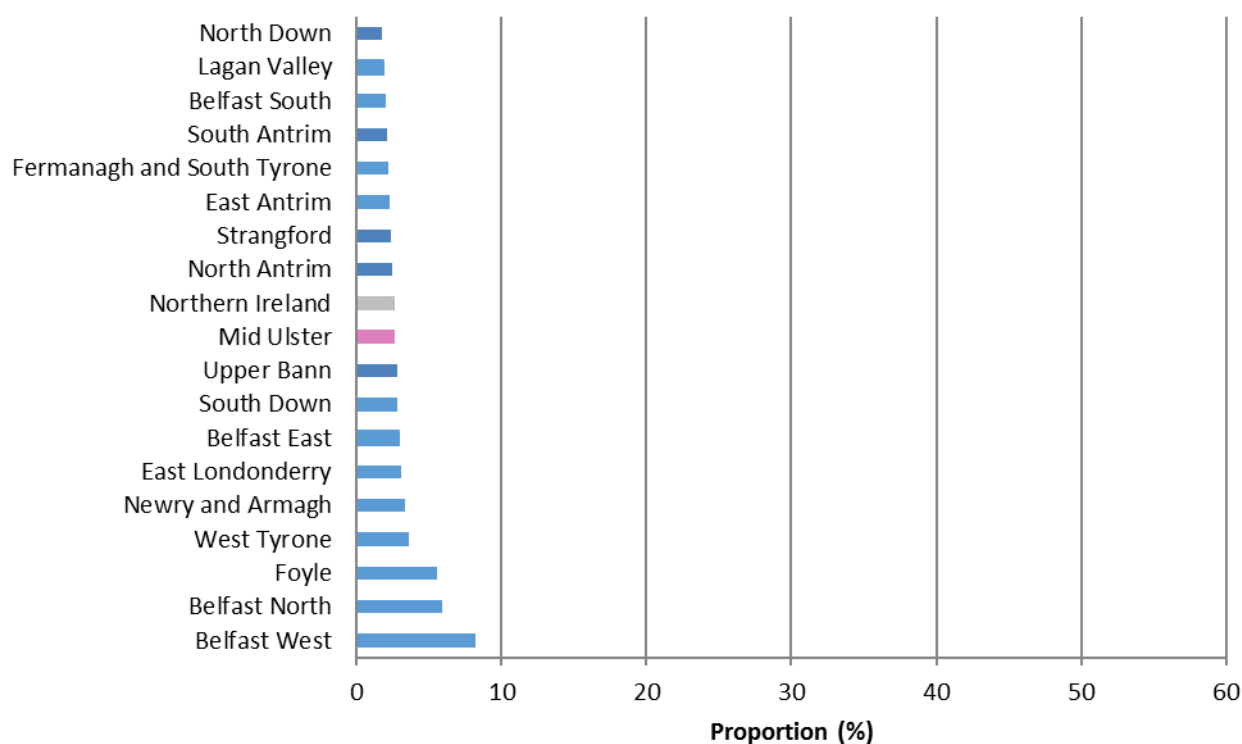
	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	2.9	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2.2	14	North Down	1.8	Joint 17
Belfast North	5.9	2	Foyle	5.5	3	South Antrim	2.1	Joint 15
Belfast South	2.1	Joint 15	Lagan Valley	1.8	Joint 17	South Down	2.8	Joint 8
Belfast West	8.2	1	Mid Ulster	2.7	10	Strangford	2.4	12
East Antrim	2.3	13	Newry and Armagh	3.3	5	Upper Bann	2.8	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)

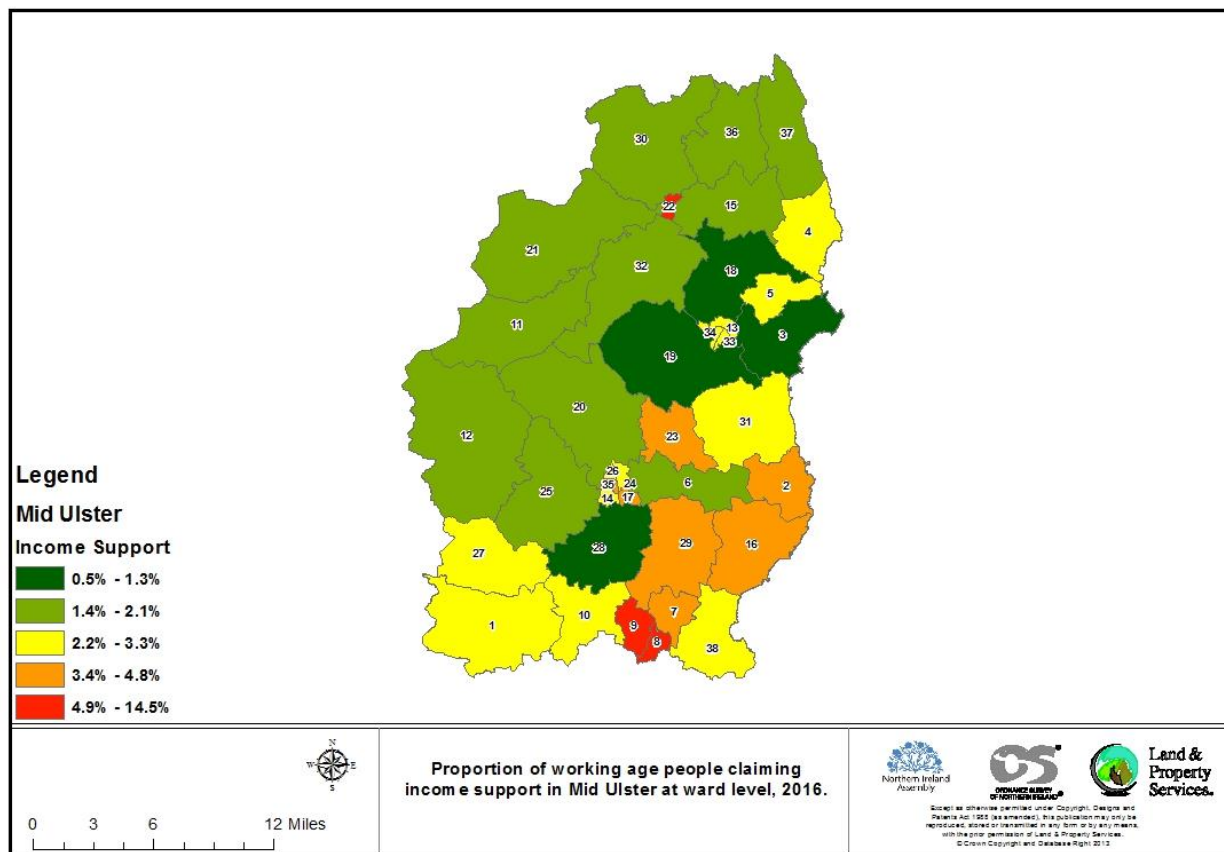# Low income – People claiming Income Support at ward level

The highest proportion of income support claimants (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Coalisland South, (6.8%, 110 claimants), Coalisland West and New Mills (6.6%, 120 claimants) and Maghera (5.0%, 90 claimants).   The lowest proportions were found in Knockcloghrim (0.6%, 10 claimants), Sandholes (0.9%, 10 claimants) and Lecumpher (1.1%, 20 claimants).

Proportion of working age people claiming income support at ward level, as at February 2016

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	3.0	Lissan	20	1.5
Ardboe	70	4.1	Lower Glenshane	30	1.6
Ballymaguigan	20	1.1	Maghera	90	5.0
Bellaghy	40	2.3	Moneymore	60	3.5
Castledawson	60	2.8	Newbuildings	50	3.3
Coagh	20	1.6	Oaklands	30	2.1
Coalisland North	100	4.4	Oldtown	50	3.3
Coalisland South	110	6.8	Pomeroy	50	3.2
Coalisland W & New Mills	120	6.6	Sandholes	10	0.9
Donaghmore	50	3.0	Stewartstown	50	3.7
Draperstown	40	2.0	Swatragh	40	1.9
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	30	1.6	Town Parks West	30	2.2
Killycolpy	60	3.4	Tullagh	50	3.5
Killymoon	50	4.2	Upperlands	30	1.9
Knockcloghrim	10	0.6	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 2016

Proportion of working age people claiming income support in Mid Ulster at ward level, 2016.

|					
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 2016, there were 5,830 people in Mid Ulster claiming housing benefit. This equates to 7.4% 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 2016 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 11.0%.

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 2016
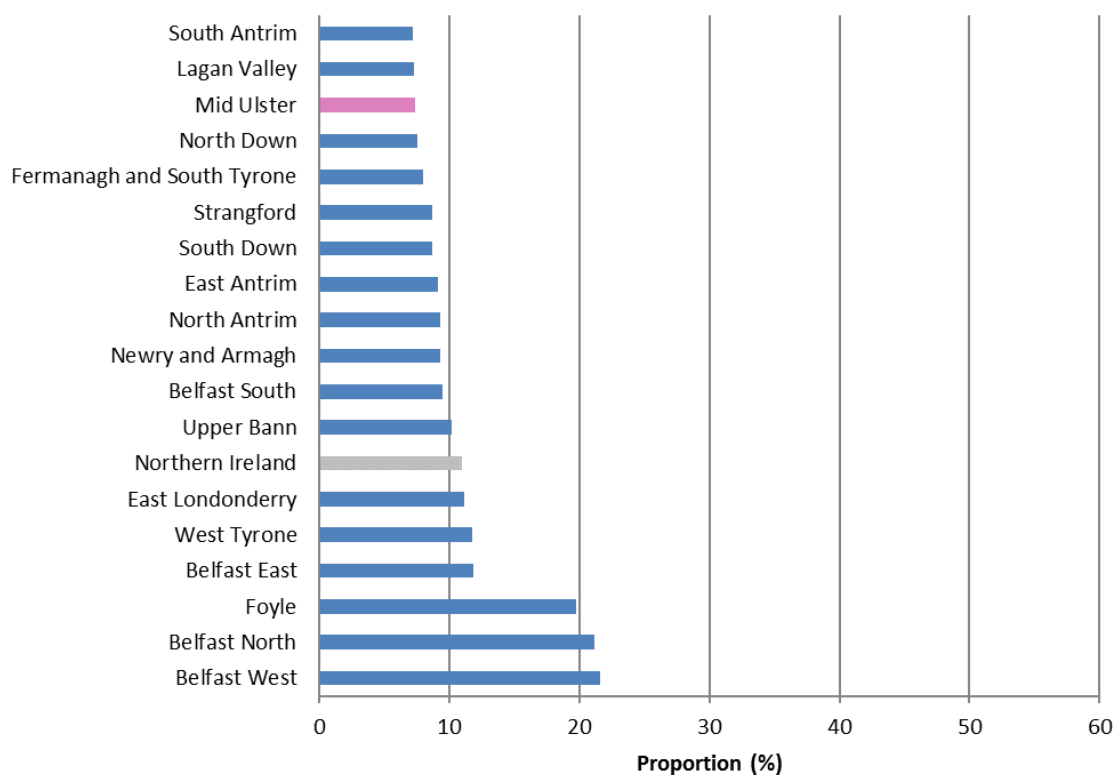
	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	11.9	4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	8.0	14	North Down	7.6	15
Belfast North	21.2	2	Foyle	19.8	3	South Antrim	7.2	18
Belfast South	9.5	8	Lagan Valley	7.3	17	South Down	8.7	Joint 12
Belfast West	21.6	1	Mid Ulster	7.4	16	Strangford	8.7	Joint 12
East Antrim	9.1	11	Newry and Armagh	9.3	Joint 9	Upper Bann	10.2	7
East Londonderry	11.2	6	North Antrim	9.3	Joint 9	West Tyrone	11.8	5

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

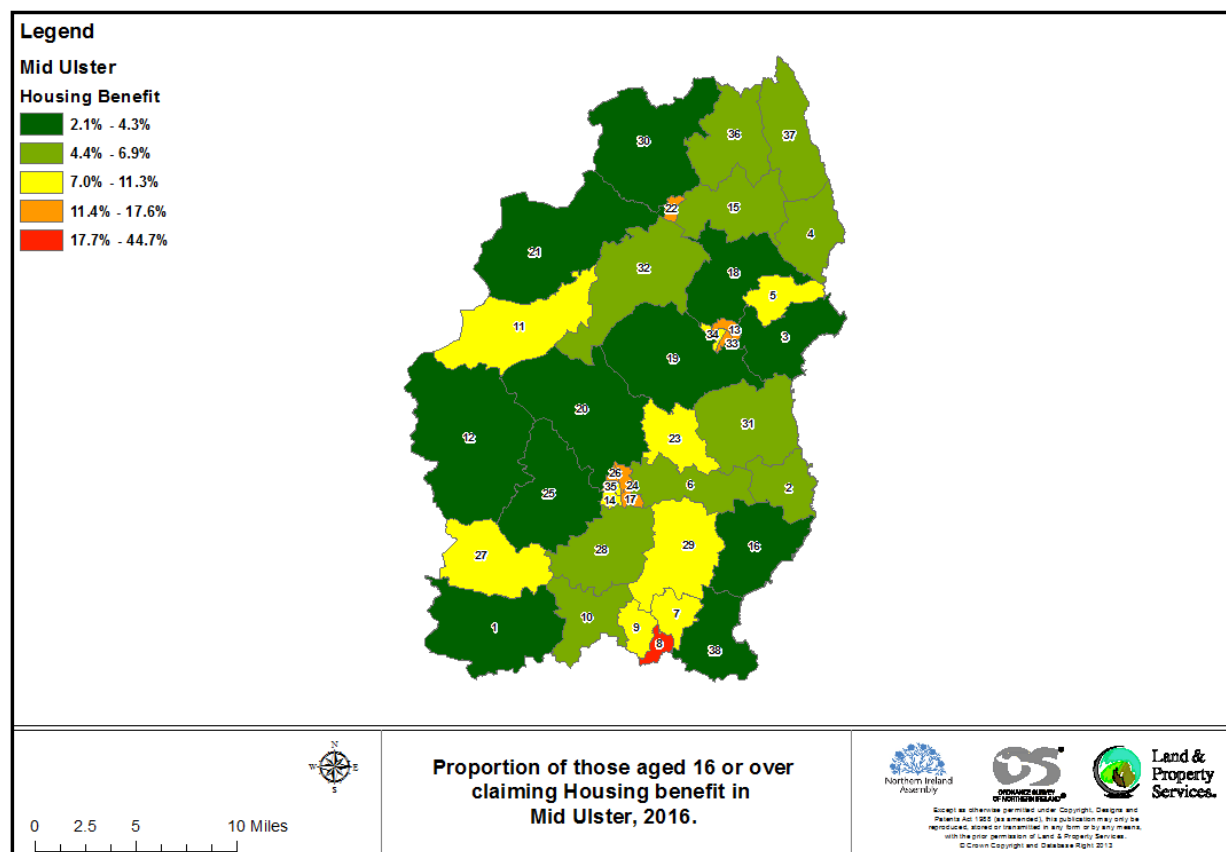# Low income – People claiming housing benefit at ward level

The highest proportion of people claiming housing benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Coalisland South (20.1%, 380 claimants), Maghera (15.6%, 340 claimants) and New Buildings (15.1%, 290 claimants).   The lowest proportions were found in Lower Glenshane (2.1%, 50 claimants), Dunnamore (2.2%, 40 claimants) and Ballymaguigan (2.3%, 50 claimants).

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit at ward level, as at June 2016

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	3.9	Lissan	50	3.0
Ardboe	90	4.4	Lower Glenshane	50	2.1
Ballymaguigan	50	2.3	Maghera	340	15.6
Bellaghy	130	6.2	Moneymore	190	8.9
Castledawson	240	9.3	Newbuildings	290	15.1
Coagh	80	4.9	Oaklands	40	2.3
Coalisland North	280	10.3	Oldtown	270	14.6
Coalisland South	380	20.1	Pomeroy	140	7.7
Coalisland W & New Mills	230	10.4	Sandholes	70	4.8
Donaghmore	120	5.9	Stewartstown	150	9.1
Draperstown	200	8.5	Swatragh	90	3.4
Dunnamore	40	2.2	The Loop	120	5.2
Glebe	330	12.6	Tobermore	100	4.8
Gortalowry	210	9.9	Town Parks East	290	12.7
Gulladuff	140	6.4	Town Parks West	170	9.9
Killycolpy	90	4.3	Tullagh	180	9.6
Killymoon	190	12.9	Upperlands	120	6.2
Knockcloghrim	60	2.7	Valley	110	5.2
Lecumpher	70	3.1	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 2016

Proportion of those aged 16 or over claiming Housing benefit in Mid Ulster, 2016.

| 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 2014, there were 4,465 children aged 0-15 years living in low income families[6] in Mid Ulster. This equates to 19.3% 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 23.1%.

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 2014
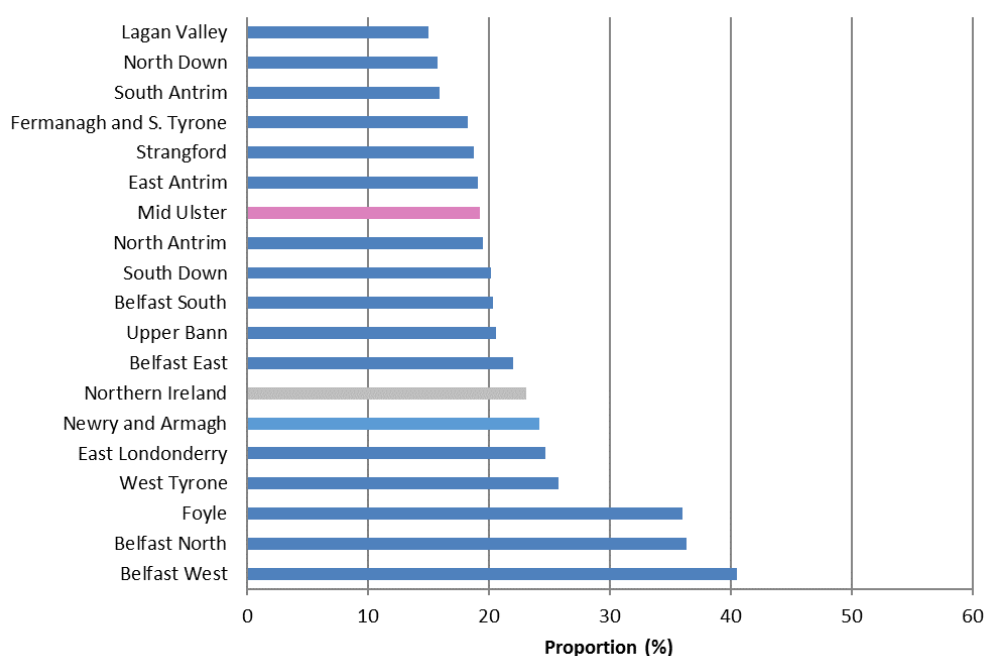
	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	22.0	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	18.3	15	North Down	15.8	17
Belfast North	36.4	2	Foyle	36.0	3	South Antrim	15.9	16
Belfast South	20.4	9	Lagan Valley	15.0	18	South Down	20.2	10
Belfast West	40.5	1	Mid Ulster	19.3	12	Strangford	18.8	14
East Antrim	19.1	13	Newry and Armagh	24.2	6	Upper Bann	20.6	8
East Londonderry	24.7	5	North Antrim	19.5	11	West Tyrone	25.8	4

Source: HMRC

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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 (38.0%), Coalisland West and New Mills (33.0%) and Town Parks East (30.2%). The lowest proportions were found in Lower Glenshane (8.6%), Knockcloghrim (8.9%) and Ballymaguigan (10.5%).

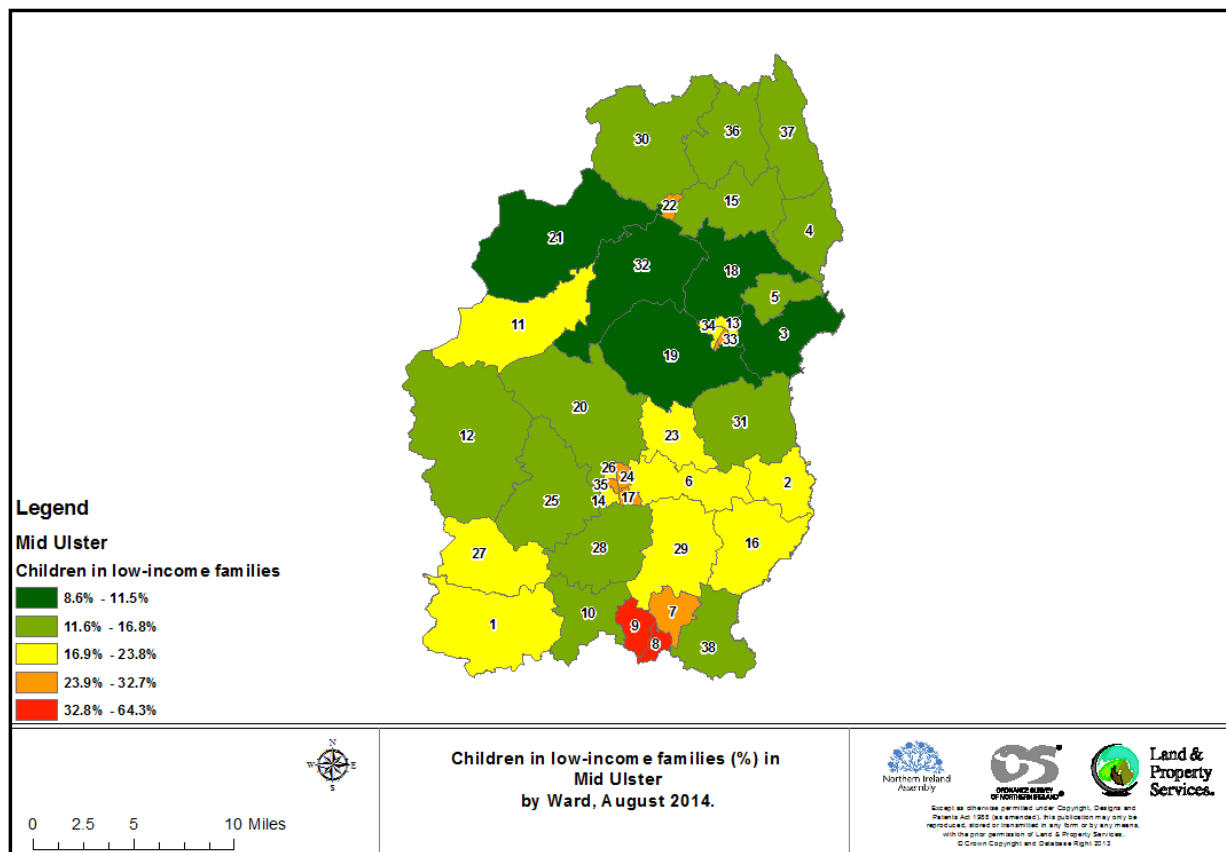**Proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in low income families at 31 August 2014**

Ward	Children in low income families (%)[7]	Ward	Children in low income families (%)
Altmore	18.6	Lissan	16.4
Ardboe	22.4	Lower Glenshane	8.6
Ballymaguigan	10.5	Maghera	28.8
Bellaghy	15.3	Moneymore	21.5
Castledawson	16.8	Newbuildings	24.8
Coagh	19.5	Oaklands	11.7
Coalisland North	26.0	Oldtown	22.8
Coalisland South	38.0	Pomeroy	23.1
Coalisland W & New Mills	33.0	Sandholes	11.8
Donaghmore	16.3	Stewartstown	22.3
Draperstown	21.0	Swatragh	13.0
Dunnamore	15.4	The Loop	13.2
Glebe	22.6	Tobermore	11.0
Gortalowry	19.7	Town Parks East	30.2
Gulladuff	11.8	Town Parks West	19.9
Killycolpy	21.9	Tullagh	28.5
Killymoon	27.8	Upperlands	15.9
Knockcloghrim	8.9	Valley	15.6
Lecumpher	11.4	Washing Bay	14.8

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 2014

Children in low-income families (%) in
Mid Ulster
by Ward, August 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		

Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2015/16, a total of 3,538 criminal offences were recorded in the Mid Ulster area. This equates to an overall recorded crime rate of 3,456 per 100,000 persons.

The recorded crime rate for Mid Ulster was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 5,672 per 100,000 persons.

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

Overall crime rate per 100,000 persons, 2015/16
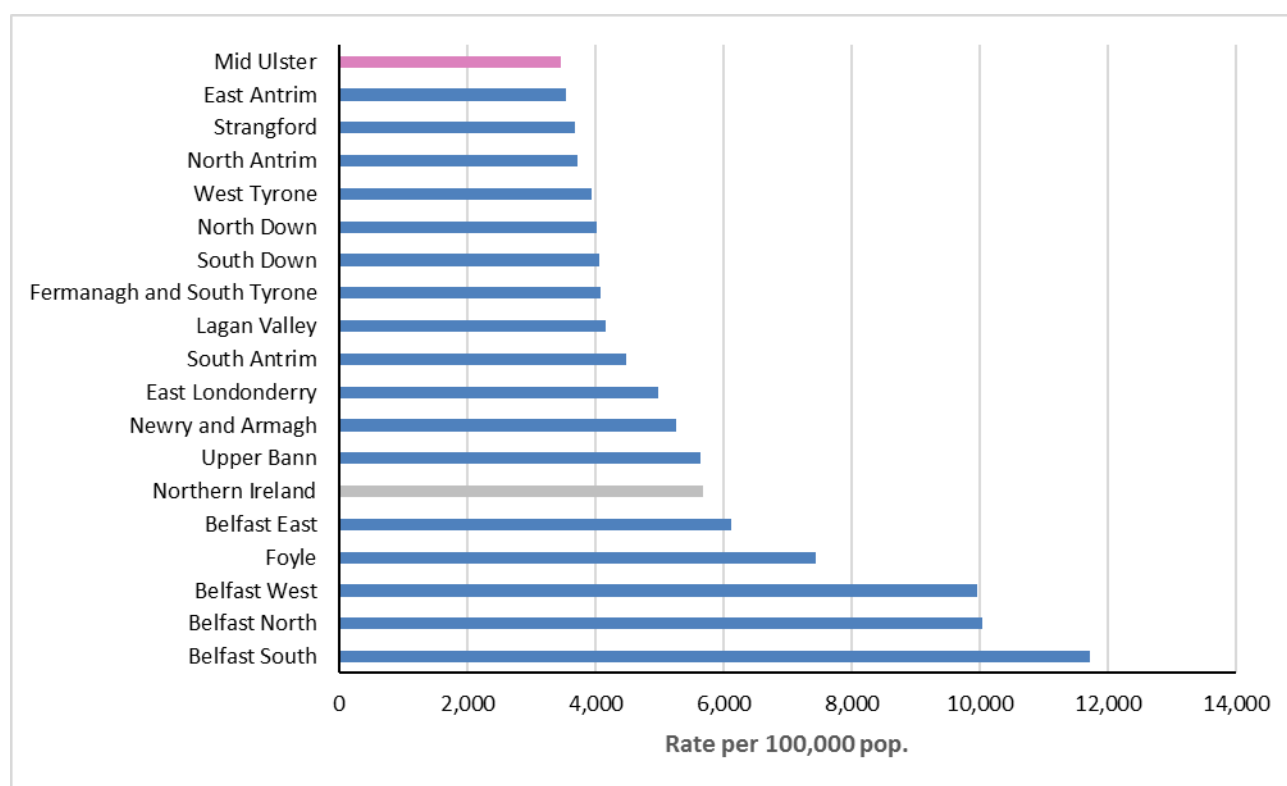
	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	6,128	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4,083	11	North Down	4,027	13
Belfast North	10,046	2	Foyle	7,435	4	South Antrim	4,477	9
Belfast South	11,722	1	Lagan Valley	4,163	10	South Down	4,063	12
Belfast West	9,954	3	Mid Ulster	3,456	18	Strangford	3,678	16
East Antrim	3,531	17	Newry and Armagh	5,249	7	Upper Bann	5,644	6
East Londonderry	4,971	8	North Antrim	3,719	15	West Tyrone	3,931	14

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

Crime – Rates of specific types of crime

In 2015/16, rates of violence and criminal damage were the highest of all crime types recorded in Mid Ulster.

Rates for all specific types of crime were lower in Mid Ulster than in Northern Ireland as a whole.

Crime rate per 100,000 persons by crime type, 2015/16

	Mid Ulster		Northern Ireland	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Violence with injury (including homicide)	708	692	15,068	814
Violence without injury	742	725	20,666	1,116
Sexual offences	112	109	3,037	164
Robbery	10	10	732	40
Domestic burglary	107	105	5,856	316
Non-domestic burglary	98	96	2,917	158
Vehicle offences	149	146	4,925	266
Theft from the person	4	4	558	30
Bicycle theft	6	6	718	39
Shoplifting	138	135	6,773	366
All other theft offences	308	301	12,410	670
Criminal damage	790	772	20,516	1,108
Trafficking of drugs	33	32	876	47
Possession of drugs	157	153	4,701	254
Possession of weapons offences	39	38	923	50
Public order offences	32	31	1,470	79
Miscellaneous crimes against society	105	103	2,877	155
Crimes recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	563	550	14,073	760
Crimes recorded with a Homophobic Motivation	4	4	210	11
Crimes recorded with a Racist Motivation	22	21	853	46
Crimes recorded with a Sectarian Motivation	38	37	1,001	54

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

Crime – Motivation

In 2015/16, there were 563 offences with a domestic abuse motivation, 15.9% 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 13.4%.

Crimes with a domestic abuse motivation, 2015/16

	Offences Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	Proportion of all recorded crimes (%)
Belfast East	868	15.0
Belfast North	1,367	13.1
Belfast South	930	7.0
Belfast West	1,158	12.3
East Antrim	565	17.8
East Londonderry	796	15.9
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	595	13.7
Foyle	1,147	15.1
Lagan Valley	603	13.7
Mid Ulster	563	15.9
Newry and Armagh	737	12.0
North Antrim	640	15.5
North Down	532	14.5
South Antrim	632	13.9
South Down	643	14.2
Strangford	534	16.1
Upper Bann	1,123	16.1
West Tyrone	605	16.7

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

In 2015/16, there were 4 offences with a homophobic motivation, 22 offences with a racist motivation and 38 offences with a sectarian motivation recorded in Mid Ulster.

Crimes with a homophobic, racist or sectarian motivation, 2015/16

	Offences Recorded with a Homophobic Motivation	Offences Recorded with a Racist Motivation	Offences Recorded with a Sectarian Motivation
Mid Ulster	4	22	38

Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2015/16, there were 1,860 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in Mid Ulster. This equates to a rate of 1,817 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents in Mid Ulster was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 3,214 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, 2015/16

	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	3,134	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,351	15	North Down	3,440	5
Belfast North	5,771	1	Foyle	3,678	4	South Antrim	2,789	10
Belfast South	5,736	2	Lagan Valley	2,581	11	South Down	2,405	13
Belfast West	5,053	3	Mid Ulster	1,817	18	Strangford	2,970	8
East Antrim	2,576	12	Newry and Armagh	2,343	16	Upper Bann	3,175	6
East Londonderry	2,922	9	North Antrim	2,398	14	West Tyrone	2,096	17

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

Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions

In 2015, there were 288 road traffic collisions with injury reported in Mid Ulster, a collision rate of 281 per 100,000 persons. Of these, six were fatal, 31 were classified as serious and 251 were slight.

The road traffic collision rate for Mid Ulster was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 332 per 100,000 persons.

Mid Ulster had the fifth lowest collision rate.

Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons, 2015
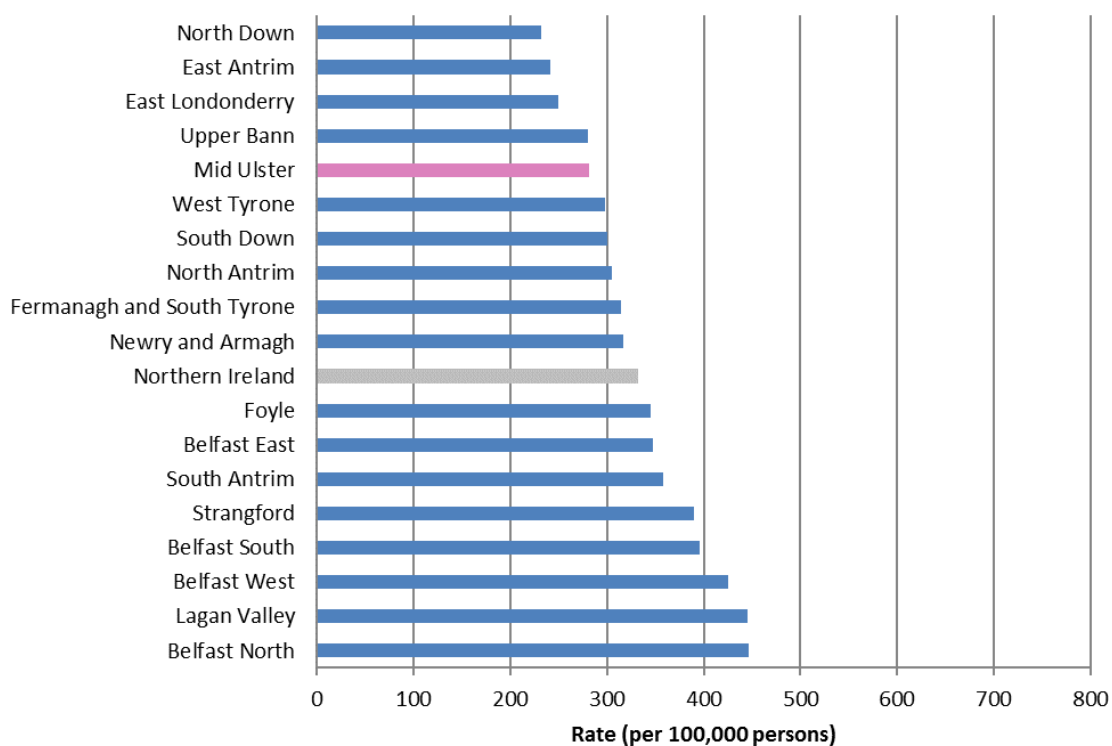
|	Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank
Belfast East	347	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	315	10	North Down	232	18
Belfast North	447	1	Foyle	345	8	South Antrim	358	6
Belfast South	396	4	Lagan Valley	445	2	South Down	300	12
Belfast West	425	3	Mid Ulster	281	14	Strangford	390	5
East Antrim	241	17	Newry and Armagh	317	9	Upper Bann	280	15
East Londonderry	249	16	North Antrim	305	11	West Tyrone	298	13

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Casualties

In 2015, there were 458 casualties as a result of road traffic collisions in Mid Ulster – 6 people were killed, 42 people were seriously injured and 410 were slightly injured, a rate of 447 casualties per 100,000 persons.

The road traffic casualty rate for Mid Ulster was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 526 per 100,000 persons.

Mid Ulster had the fifth lowest casualty rate.

Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons, 2015
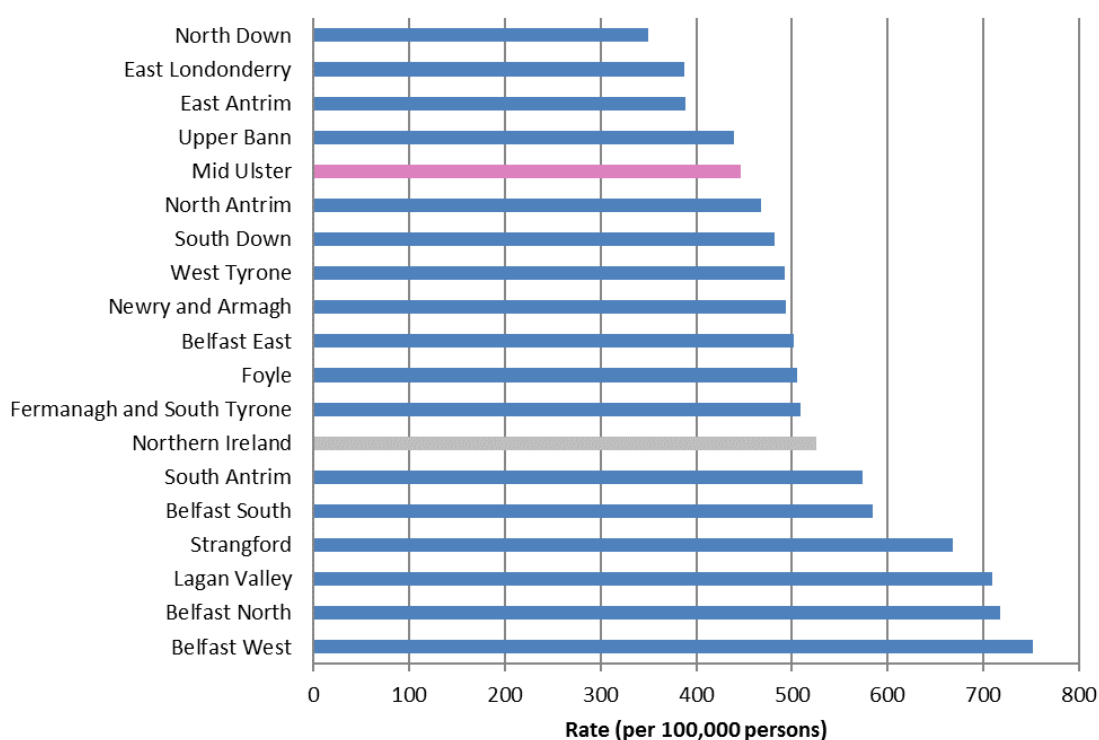
	Casualty rate	Rank		Casualty rate	Rank		Casualty rate	Rank
Belfast East	502	9	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	509	7	North Down	350	18
Belfast North	718	2	Foyle	506	8	South Antrim	574	6
Belfast South	584	5	Lagan Valley	710	3	South Down	482	12
Belfast West	752	1	Mid Ulster	447	14	Strangford	668	4
East Antrim	389	16	Newry and Armagh	494	10	Upper Bann	439	15
East Londonderry	388	17	North Antrim	468	13	West Tyrone	493	11

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 (930), Sandholes (618) and Knockcloghrim (596).   The lowest rates were recorded in Coalisland North (83), Lissan (93) and Town Parks East (103).

The highest road traffic casualty rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Ballymaguigan (1,515), Knockcloghrim (1,193) and Coagh (1,016).   The lowest rates were recorded in Town Parks East (137), Coalisland North (138) and Ardboe (151).

Collisions (involving injury) and Casualties, 2015

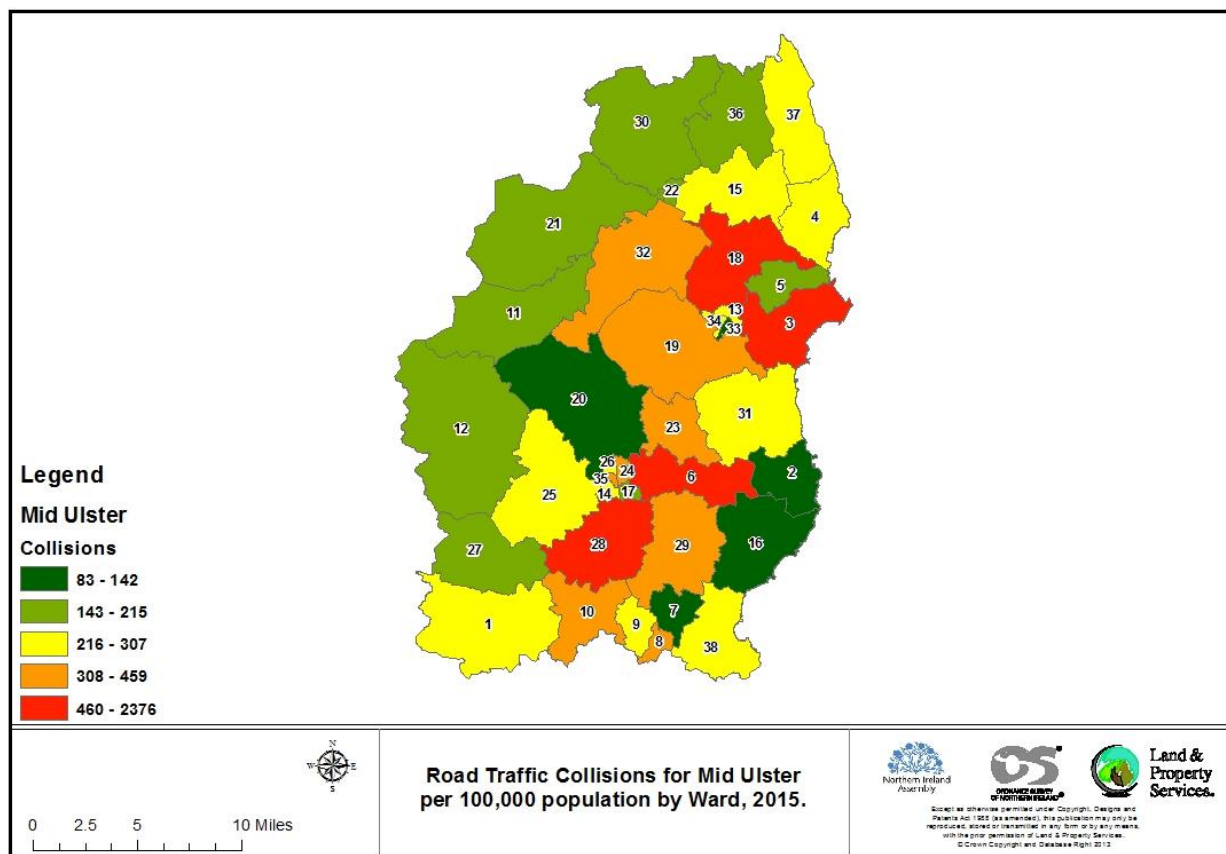| Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) [8]	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Altmore	6	13	220	476
Ardboe	3	4	113	151
Ballymaguigan	27	44	930	1515
Bellaghy	6	7	216	252
Castledawson	6	7	177	207
Coagh	11	21	532	1016
Coalisland North	3	5	83	138
Coalisland South	8	14	316	553
Coalisland West and Newmills	9	12	302	403
Donaghmore	11	18	423	693
Draperstown	6	8	189	252
Dunnamore	4	6	163	244
Glebe (Magherafelt)	10	12	300	360
Gortalowry	7	9	252	324
Gulladuff	7	9	243	312
Killycolpy	3	6	109	219
Killymoon	3	3	164	164
Knockcloghrim	17	34	596	1193
Lecumpher	11	15	387	527
Lissan	2	4	93	186
Lower Glenshane	6	10	200	333
Maghera	5	13	177	460
Moneymore	11	21	394	752
Newbuildings	9	13	372	538
Oaklands	6	13	261	566

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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.

Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) [8]	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Oldtown	7	8	292	334
Pomeroy	4	6	170	255
Sandholes	11	15	618	843
Stewartstown	9	17	442	835
Swatragh	6	7	171	199
The Loop	7	9	228	293
Tobermore	10	17	366	622
Town Parks East	3	4	103	137
Town Parks West	6	11	278	509
Tullagh	9	10	395	439
Upperlands	4	6	159	238
Valley (Magherafelt)	7	13	257	478
Washing Bay	8	14	248	434

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

Road traffic collision rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2015

Road Traffic Collisions for Mid Ulster per 100,000 population by Ward, 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		

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

Notes

Mid-year population estimates

The 2015 population estimates were published in June 2016.   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.

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 populations. The quality of the data is 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.

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).

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.