

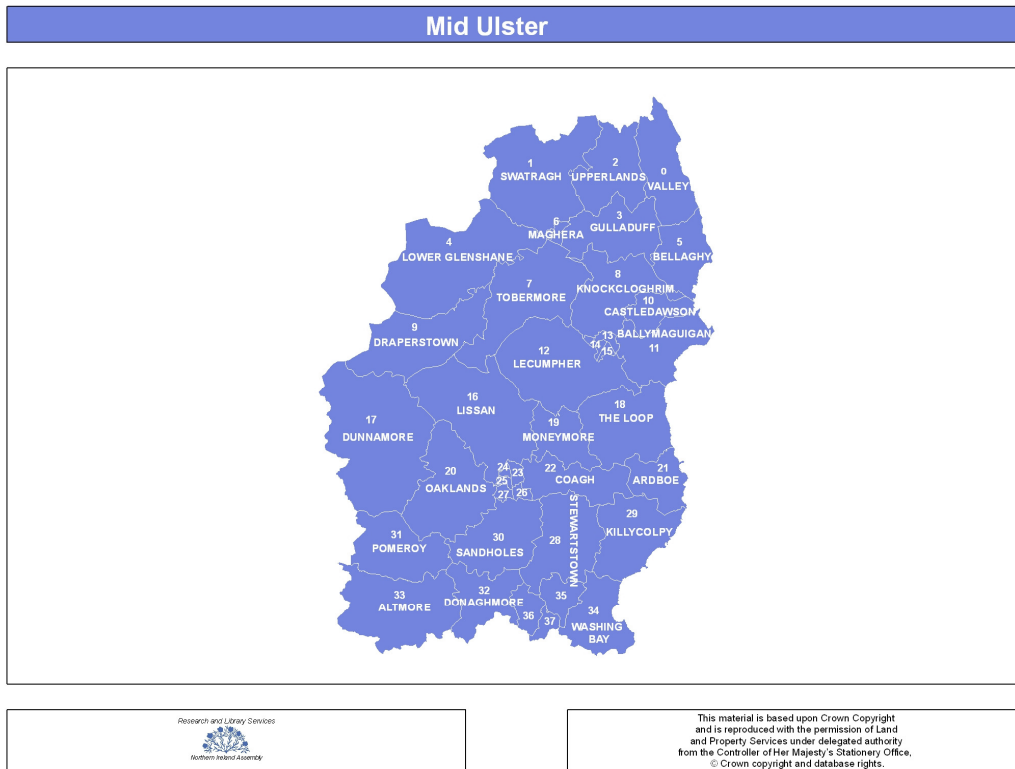


September 2010

Using the latest data available through the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS) www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk, this report provides an up-to-date statistical profile of the Constituency of Mid Ulster. It includes information on the demographics of people living in Mid Ulster as well as key indicators of Health, Education, the Economy, Employment, Housing, Crime and Poverty. For each indicator, this profile presents:

- The most up-to-date information available for Mid Ulster;
- How this compares with Northern Ireland as a whole;
- The ranking of the Constituency; and
- Information on the lowest and highest ranking wards where available.

This report presents a statistical profile of the Constituency of Mid Ulster which comprises of the 38 wards shown below.



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

MID ULSTER: KEY FACTS

Demographics

- An estimated 95,719 people live in Mid Ulster, the Constituency with the 9th lowest population in 2008.
- The majority (65.3%) of people living in Mid Ulster are of Catholic community background.
- Mid Ulster has a slightly younger age profile than that of Northern Ireland with 23.4% of the population under the age of 16, compared to 21.5% in Northern Ireland as a whole.

Health

- Life expectancy in Mid Ulster is 76.1 years for males and 81.8 years for females.

Compared to Northern Ireland as a whole, Mid Ulster has a higher:

- Death rate due to circulatory disease, the Constituency with the 3rd highest rate.
- Prevalence of hypothyroid and asthma amongst patients whose GP practice is located in the Mid Ulster area compared to GP practices across all of Northern Ireland.

Compared to Northern Ireland as a whole, Mid Ulster has a lower:

- Rate of diagnosis of cancer, the Constituency with the 3rd lowest rate.
- Hospital admission ratio for self harm, the Constituency with the 5th lowest ratio.
- Teenage birth rate, the Constituency with the 3rd lowest rate.
- Prevalence of hypertension, obesity and epilepsy amongst patients whose GP practice is located in the Mid Ulster area compared to GP practices across all of Northern Ireland.

Education

- A lower proportion of post-primary pupils have a Statement of Special Educational Need compared to all Northern Ireland pupils, the Constituency with the 2nd lowest proportion of pupils with a SEN.
- A higher proportion of Mid Ulster school leavers achieved at least two A-levels compared to all Northern Ireland school leavers, the Constituency with the 4th highest rate.

The Economy

- Companies in Mid Ulster received financial assistance totalling £6.2 million from Invest NI in 2008/09.

- The 2nd highest number of participants in the 'Invest NI Start a Business' programme were from the Constituency of Mid Ulster.

Employment

- 30,562 employee jobs are located in Mid Ulster.
- A lower proportion of Mid Ulster jobs are services and a higher proportion are in the manufacturing and construction sectors compared to Northern Ireland as a whole.
- In 2009, there were 194 redundancies in Mid Ulster.

Housing

- There are 34,192 properties in Mid Ulster. Mid Ulster has a higher proportion of detached properties compared to Northern Ireland.
- In 2008, 1,628 new planning applications were submitted for the Mid Ulster area, the Constituency with the 3rd highest number.

Crime

- Compared to the Northern Ireland average, Mid Ulster has a lower overall crime rate, lower rates of violent crime, burglary, theft, criminal damage and anti-social behaviour.

Poverty

- Mid Ulster has the 7th lowest proportion of people (9%) living in the most deprived Super Output Areas in Northern Ireland.
- A lower proportion of people living in Mid Ulster are in claiming at least one benefit compared to Northern Ireland as a whole.

2010 Westminster Election Results

- 64,594 people eligible to vote, the turnout of 63.7% was higher than the Northern Ireland average of 56.7%.
- Sinn Féin candidate Martin McGuinness won the Mid Ulster seat.

2007 Assembly Election Results

- 61,223 people were eligible to vote, the turnout of 72.3% was higher than Northern Ireland average of 62.3%.
- Sinn Féin won 3 seats. The DUP, SDLP and UUP won 1 seat each.

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1. DEMOGRAPHICS

This section presents information on the population size, community background and age profile of those living in Mid Ulster.

Population Size

As at June 2008, an estimated 95,719 people live in Mid Ulster, representing 5.4% of the Northern Ireland population (*Source: NISRA, Mid-Year Estimates*).

Mid Ulster is the Constituency with the 9th lowest population.

Community Background

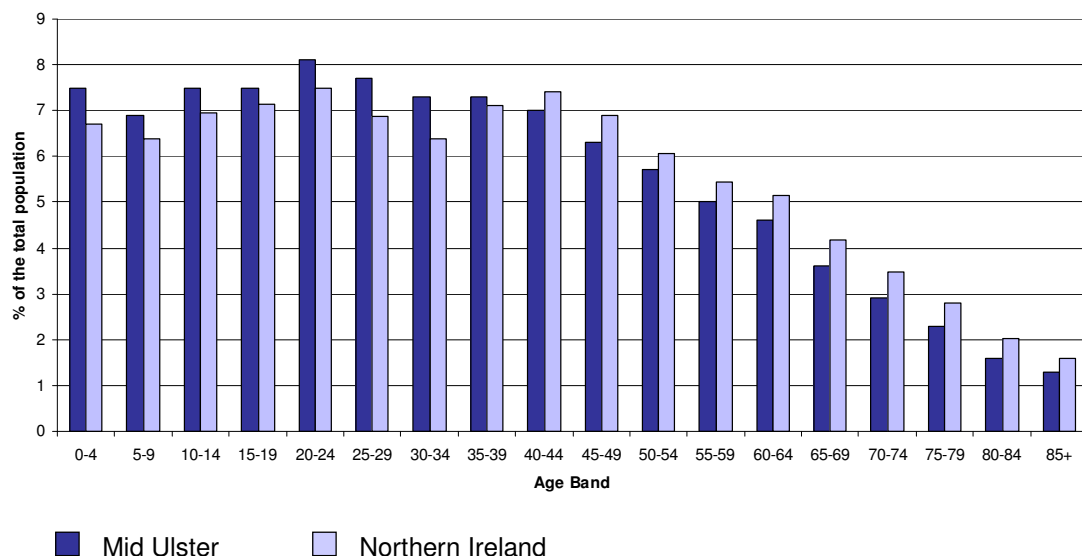
The majority (65.3%) of people living in Mid Ulster are of a Catholic community background. A third (33.7%) of people living in Mid Ulster are of a Protestant community background. The remainder are of other or no community background (*Source: NISRA, Census 2001*).

Age profile of Mid Ulster

Mid Ulster has a slightly younger age profile than that of Northern Ireland. Mid Ulster has a slightly higher proportion of people aged under 16 (23.4% vs. 21.5%) and a slightly lower proportion of people aged 60 and over (16.3% vs. 19.2%) than all of Northern Ireland.

Mid Ulster is the Constituency with the 4th highest proportion of people aged under 16 and the 2nd lowest proportion of people aged 60 and over.

Chart 1: Age Profile of the population in 5 year age bands, June 2008



Source: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA, Mid-Year Estimates)

2. HEALTH

This section presents information on a wide range of key indicators of health. These are:

- Life Expectancy of males and females (page 8);
- Standardised Death Rates due to Cancer, Respiratory Disease, Circulatory Disease (page 10);
- Deaths due to Suicide and Undetermined Intent (page 13);
- Cancer Diagnoses (page 14);
- Hospital Admissions due to Self Harm (page 15);
- Mood and Anxiety Disorder Prescriptions (page 16);
- Disability-related Benefit Recipients (page 17);
- Births to teenage mothers (page 18) and
- The prevalence of disease as reported through the Quality Outcomes Framework (page 20):
 - Coronary Heart Disease
 - Heart Failure
 - Stroke
 - Hypertension
 - Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
 - Hypothyroid
 - Cancer
 - Mental Health
 - Asthma
 - Dementia
 - Atrial Fibrillation
 - Obesity
 - Diabetes Mellitus
 - Epilepsy
 - Chronic Kidney Disease
 - Learning Disabilities

Life Expectancy of males

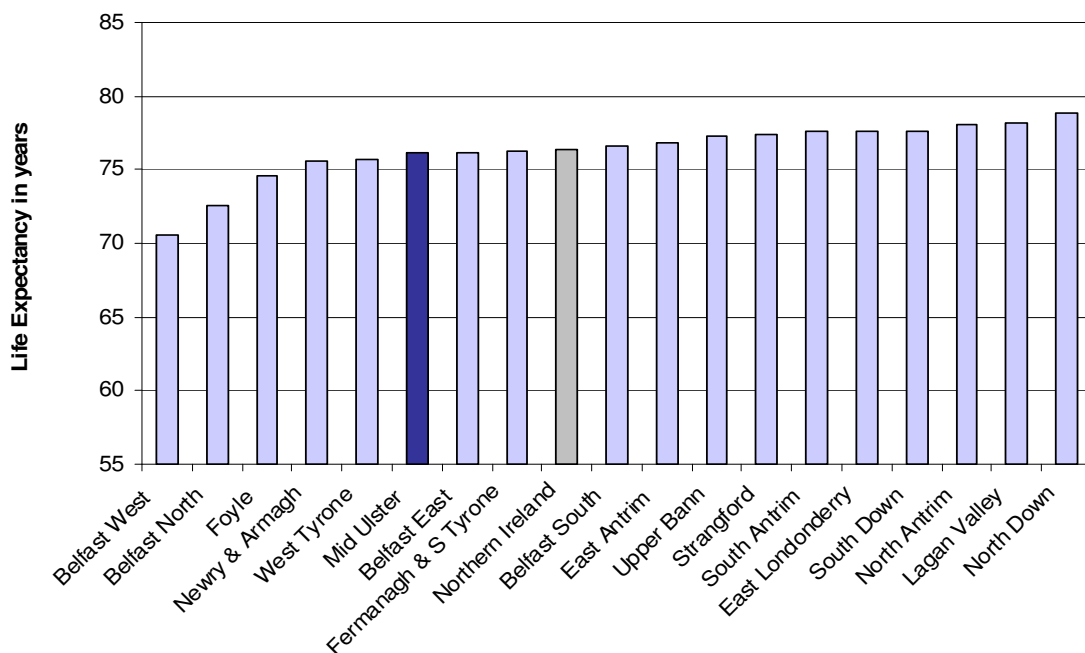
The life expectancy¹ of males (2006-2008) living in Mid Ulster is estimated to be 76.1 years.

There is little difference in the life expectancy of males living in Mid Ulster and that of all Northern Ireland males which stands at 76.4 years.

Mid Ulster is the Constituency with the 6th lowest male life expectancy.

The life expectancy of males is lowest in the wards of Ardboe, Coagh, Gortallowry, Killymoon, Newbuildings, Oaklands, Oldtown, Pomeroy, Tullagh, Altmore, Coalisland North, Coalisland South and Draperstown where it is less than 75 years and highest in the wards of Lissan, Moneymore, Sandholes, Stewartstown, Coalisland West and Newmills, Donaghmore, Ballymaguigan, Bellaghy, Glebe, Gulladuff, Knockcloghrim, Lecumpher, Lower Glenshane, Swatragh, Tobermore, Town Parks East, Town Parks West, Upperlands and Valley where it is greater than the Northern Ireland average but less than 85 years.²

Chart 2: Life expectancy of males, 2006-2008



Source: NISRA, Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NISRA, NINIS), (Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (DHSSPS))

¹ Calculated using the no. of deaths (General Register Office) and mid-year estimates (NISRA).

² Ward level data is presented using ranges as the small number of deaths at various age groups does not support robust calculation of an exact life expectancy value at this geographic level.

Life Expectancy of Females

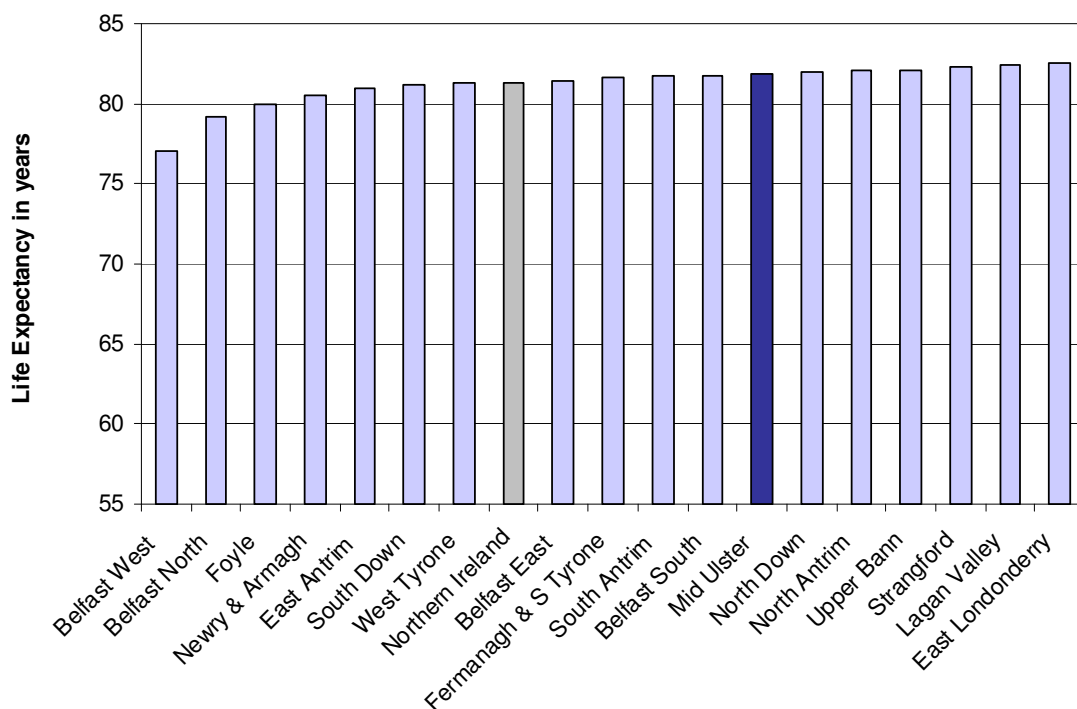
The life expectancy³ of females (2006-2008) living in Mid Ulster is estimated to be 81.8 years.

As with males, there is little difference in the life expectancy of females living in Mid Ulster and that of all Northern Ireland females which stands at 81.3 years.

Mid Ulster is the Constituency with the 7th highest female life expectancy.

The life expectancy of females is lowest in Moneymore where it is less than 75 years and highest in the wards of Lissan, Coalisland West and Newmills, Donaghmore, Ballymaguigan, Gulladuff, Tobermore, Town Parks West, Coagh and Oldtown where it is greater than 85 years.⁴

Chart 3: Life expectancy of females, 2006-2008



Source: NISRA, NINIS (DHSSPS)

³ Calculated using the no. of deaths (General Register Office) and mid-year estimates (NISRA).

⁴ Ward level data is presented using ranges as the small number of deaths at various age groups does not support robust calculation of an exact life expectancy value at this geographic level.

Standardised Death Rates

The standardised death rates⁵ due to cancer, respiratory disease and circulatory disease are presented here. Standardisation allows for comparison between Constituencies having taken characteristics of the populations into account i.e. age and sex profiles.

Standardised Death Rates due to Cancer

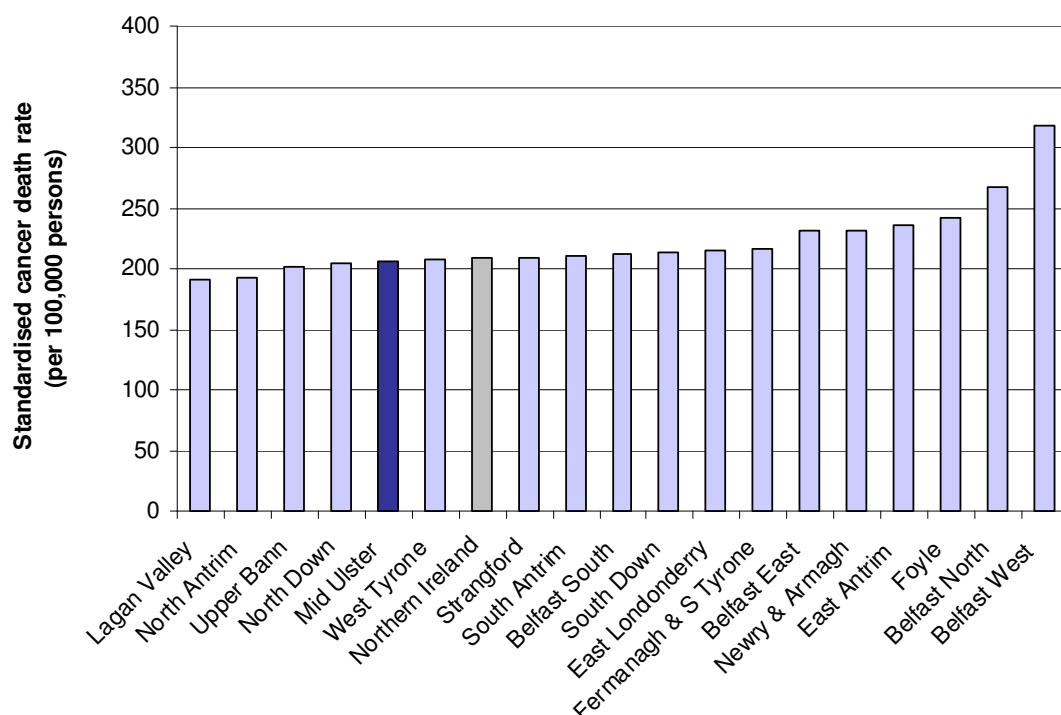
The standardised death rate due to cancer in Mid Ulster is 206 per 100,000 persons.

The death rate due to cancer in Mid Ulster is slightly lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 208 per 100,000 persons.

Mid Ulster is the Constituency with the 5th lowest death rate due to cancer.

Information on death rates due to cancer is not available at ward level.

Chart 4: Standardised death rates due to Cancer per 100,000 persons by Constituency, 2004-2008



Source: NISRA, NINIS (General Register Office (GRO))

⁵ Rates are based on the number of deaths provided by the General Register Office and 2004 - 2008 Mid-Year Estimates provided by NISRA.

Standardised Death Rates due to Respiratory Disease

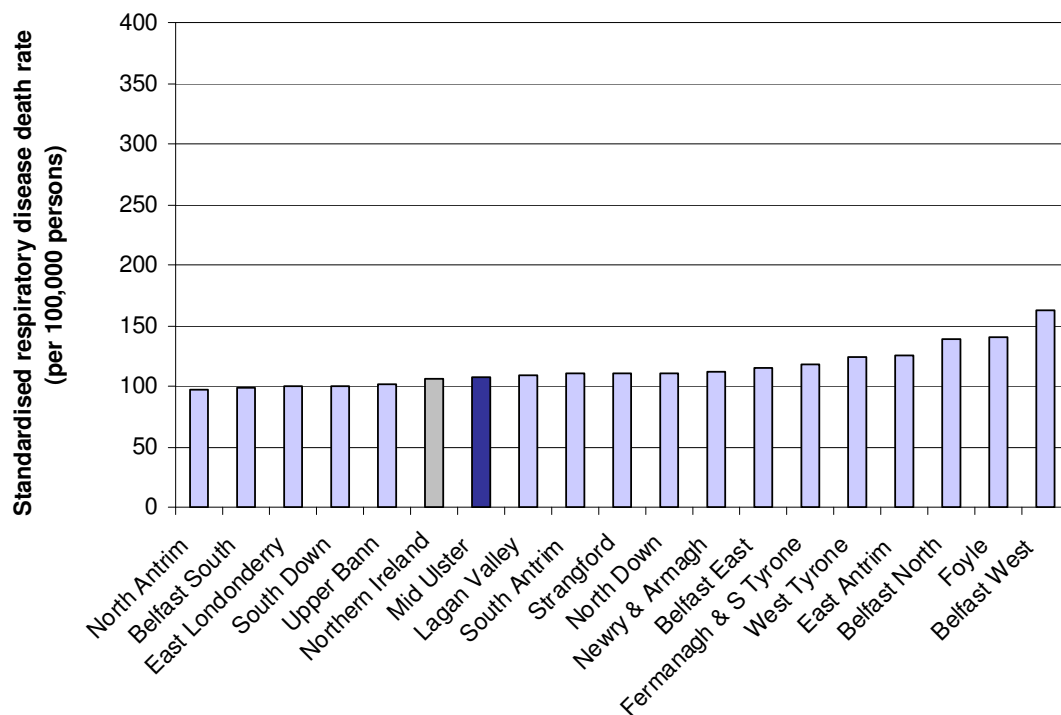
The standardised death rate due to respiratory disease in Mid Ulster is 107 per 100,000 persons.

There is little difference in the death rate due to respiratory disease in Mid Ulster and Northern Ireland rate of 106 per 100,000 persons.

Mid Ulster is the Constituency with the 6th lowest death rate due to respiratory disease.

Information on death rates due to respiratory disease is not available at ward level.

Chart 5: Standardised Death rates due to Respiratory Disease per 100,000 persons by Constituency, 2004-2008



Source: NISRA, NINIS (GRO)

Standardised Death Rates due to Circulatory Disease

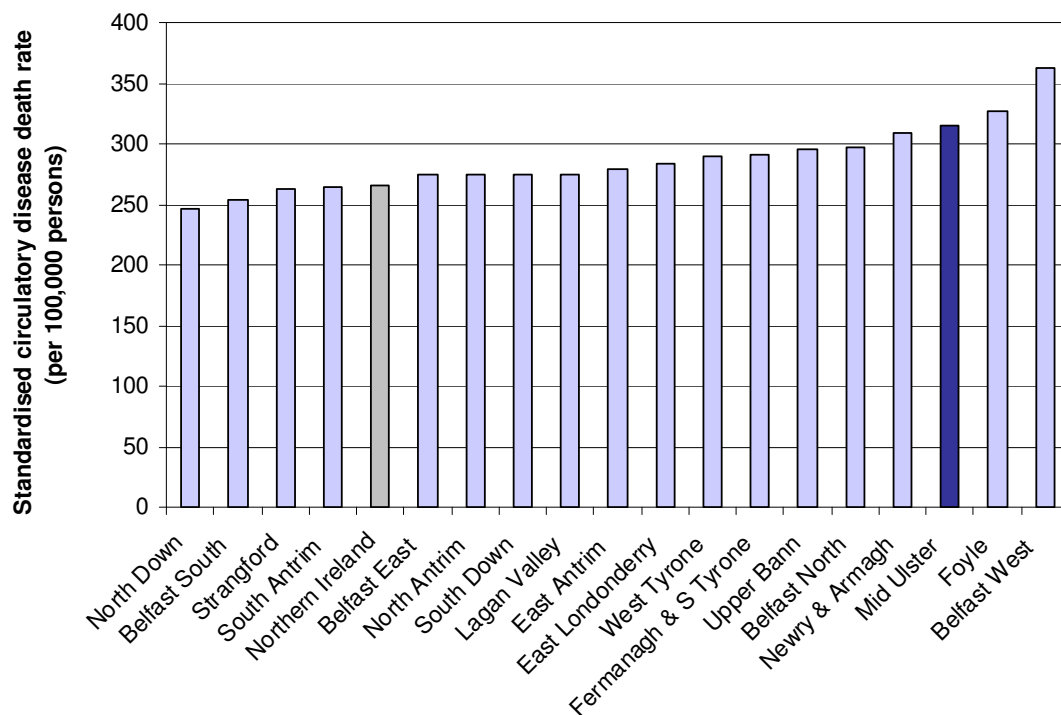
The standardised death rate due to circulatory disease in Mid Ulster is 315 per 100,000 persons.

The death rate due to circulatory disease is higher in Mid Ulster than the Northern Ireland rate of 266 per 100,000 persons.

Mid Ulster is the Constituency with the 3rd highest death rate due to circulatory disease.

Information on death rates due to circulatory disease is not available at ward level.

Chart 6: Standardised death rates due to Circulatory Disease per 100,000 persons by Constituency, 2004-2008



Source: NISRA, NINIS (GRO)

Deaths due to Suicide and Undetermined Intent

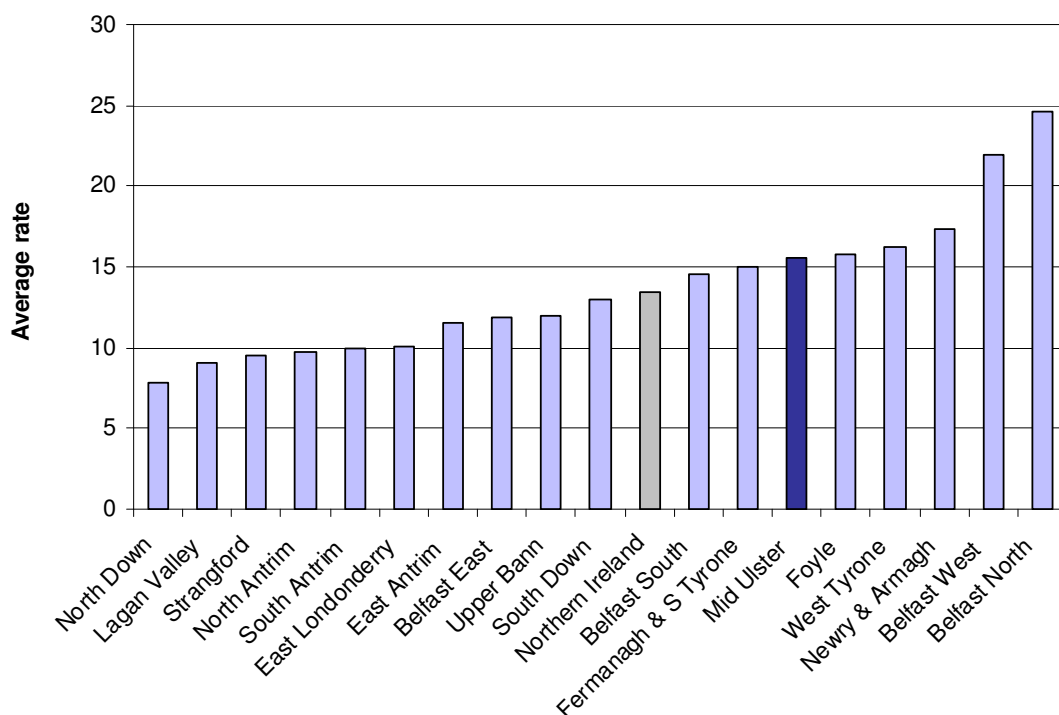
During the period 2004-2008, there were 72 deaths as a result of suicide and undetermined intent⁶⁷ in Mid Ulster. This equates to an average rate⁸ of 16 per 100,000 persons per annum.

The average death rate due to suicide and undetermined intent is slightly higher for Mid Ulster than the Northern Ireland rate of 13 per 100,000 persons.

Mid Ulster is the Constituency with the 6th highest death rate due to suicide and undetermined intent.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 7: Average death rate due to suicide and undetermined intent per 100,000 persons by Constituency, 2004-2008



Source: NISRA, NINIS (GRO)

⁶ The information is aggregated data from the GRO death files, which are gathered when deaths are registered at the Registrar's Office.

⁷ Death where the intention of the victim is not clear.

⁸ Rate calculated using 2006 mid-year estimates provided by NISRA.

Cancer Diagnoses

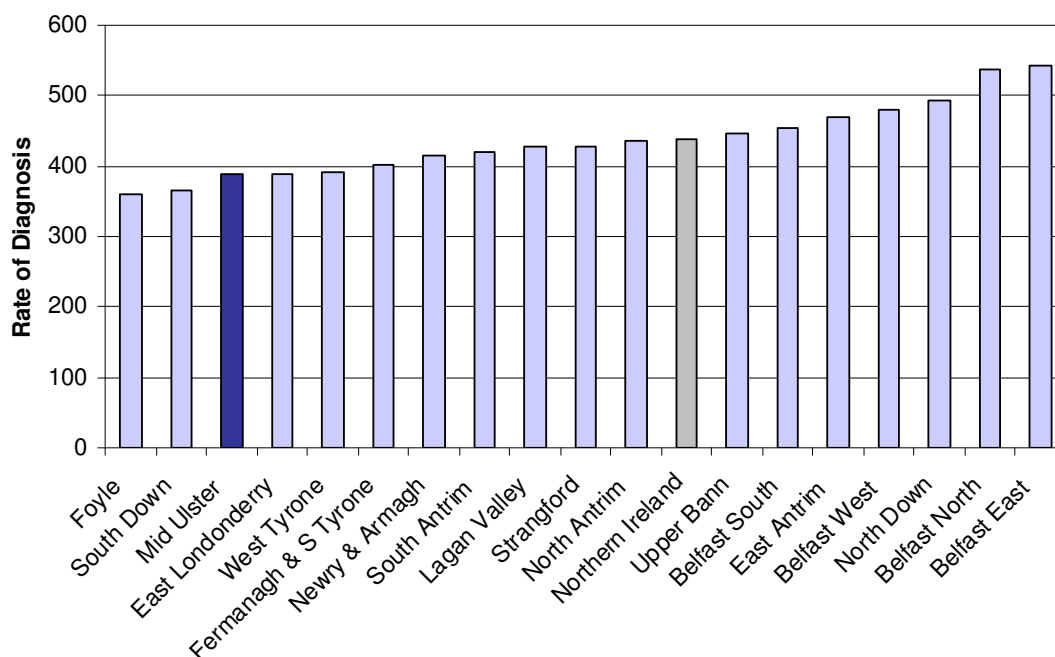
In 2007, there were 366 new incidences of cancer^{9,10} diagnosed for Mid Ulster. This equates to a rate of 389 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of cancer diagnosis was lower for Mid Ulster than the Northern Ireland rate of 439 per 100,000 persons.

Mid Ulster was the Constituency with the 3rd lowest rate of cancer diagnosis in Northern Ireland.

During the period 2003-2007, cancer diagnosis rates per 100,000 persons were lowest in the wards of Town Parks East (175), Coalisland West and Newmills (207) and Killymoon (295) and highest in the wards of Tullagh (556), Oldtown (486) and Upperlands (425).¹¹

Chart 8: Rate of diagnosis of all cancers per 100,000 persons by Constituency (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer), 2007



Source: NISRA, NINIS, Northern Ireland Cancer Registry (calculated by DHSSPS)

⁹ Excluding non-melanoma skin cancer.

¹⁰ Data on cancer incidence are available from multiple sources, primarily pathological records, hospital discharges and death registrations from the General Registrar Office (GRO). This data is captured electronically, collated and quality assured on a regular basis to provide a population-based registry of cancer incidence for Northern Ireland. Tumour details are collected on cancer diagnoses according to the International Classification of Diseases, tenth revision (ICD10).

¹¹ Ward Rates calculated using 2005 mid-year estimates provided by NISRA.

Hospital Admissions due to Self Harm

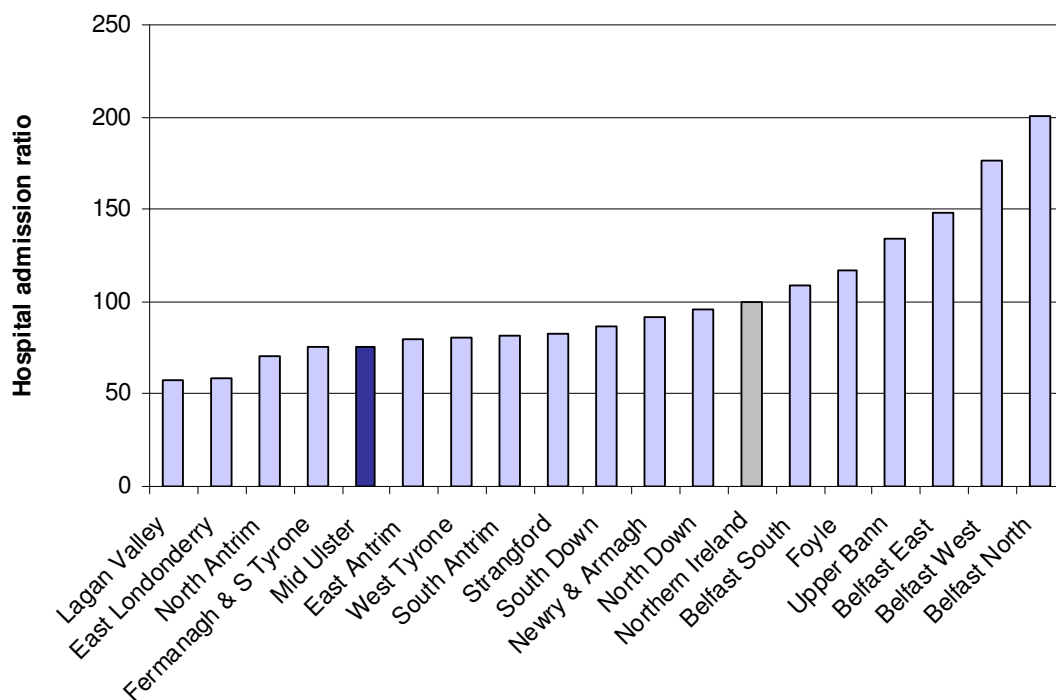
For the period 2005-2009, the standardised hospital admission ratio for self harm¹² in Mid Ulster stood at 76. Ratios are calculated to allow comparison of areas or groups to the NI average which is set to 100.

The standardised hospital admission ratio for self harm is lower in Mid Ulster than the Northern Ireland ratio of 100. This is true for both males (80 compared to 100) and females (73 compared to 100).

Mid Ulster is the Constituency with the 5th lowest standardised hospital admission ratio for self harm.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 9: Standardised hospital admission ratio for self harm by Constituency, 2003-2007



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Northern Ireland Hospitals Patients Administration System, DHSSPS)

¹² The data is based upon the number of admissions due to self-harm provided by the Hospital Information Branch.

Mood and Anxiety Disorder Prescriptions

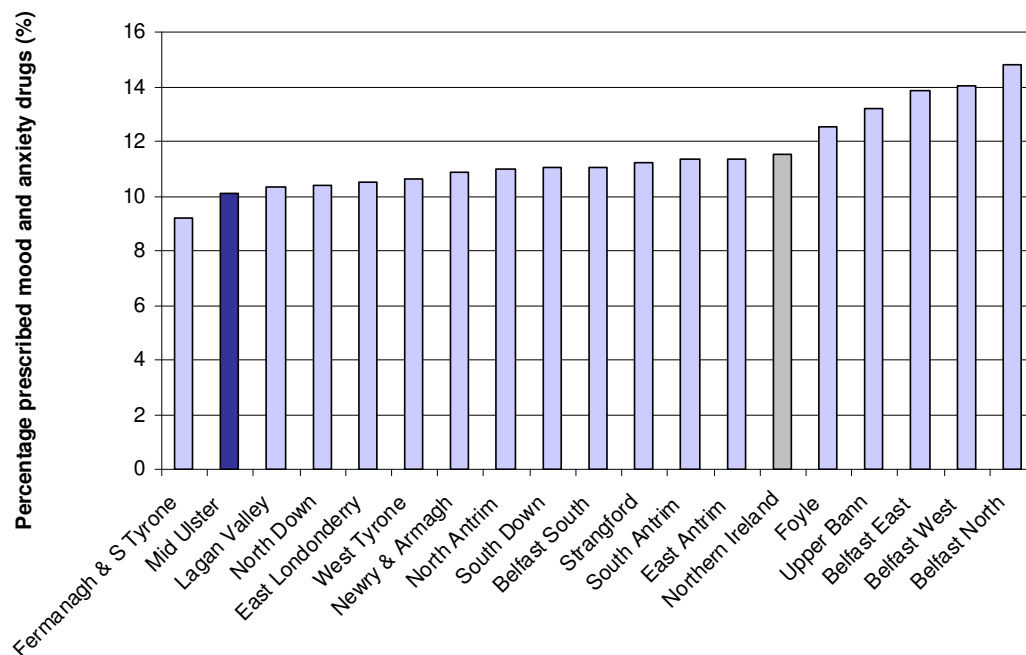
As at April 2008, an estimated 10.1% of people in Mid Ulster were on prescribed drugs for mood and anxiety disorders.¹³

A slightly lower proportion of people in Mid Ulster were estimated to be on prescribed drugs for mood and anxiety disorders when compared to the Northern Ireland estimate of 11.5%.

Mid Ulster was the Constituency with the 2nd lowest proportion of people estimated to be on prescribed drugs for mood and anxiety disorders.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 10: Estimated Proportion of people on prescribed drugs for Mood and Anxiety Disorders by Constituency, April 2008



Source: NISRA, NINIS (GP practice prescription data for anxiolytic and anti-depressant drugs, DHSSPS)

¹³ The number of individuals suffering from mood or anxiety disorders is estimated using prescription data by GP practice for anxiolytic and anti-depressant drugs. This data is then attributed to geographical area using the GP practice list.

Disability-related Benefit Recipients

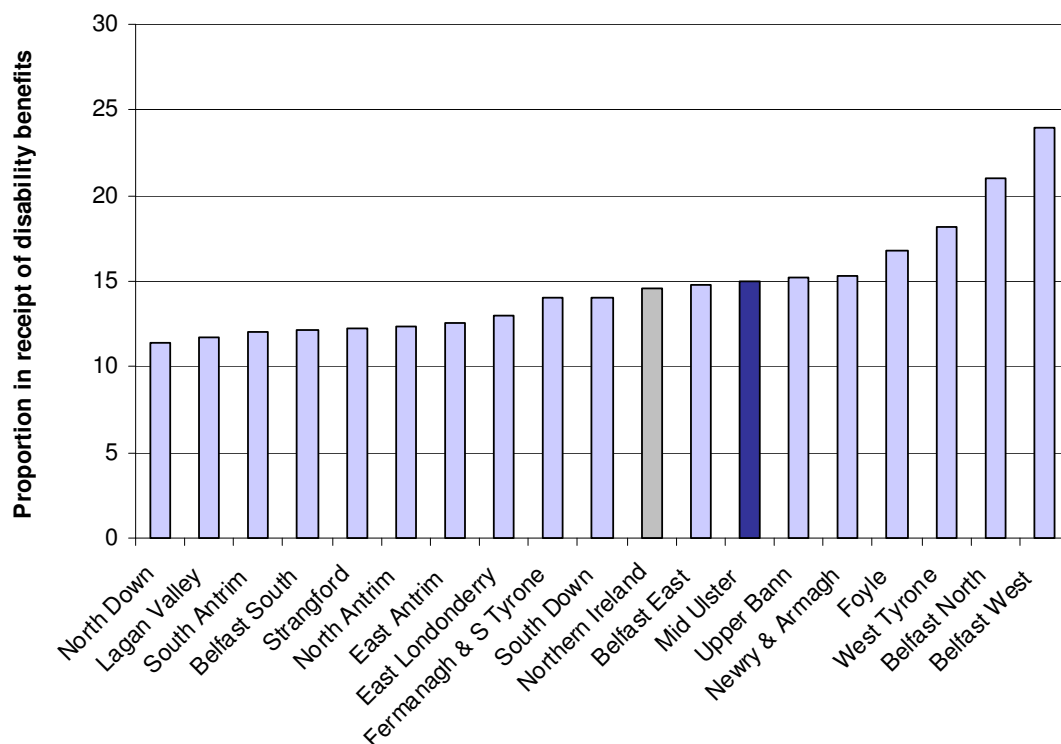
In February 2010, there were 14,344 people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit.¹⁴ This equates to 15.0% of constituents receiving such benefits.

There was little difference in the proportion of people living in Mid Ulster who are in receipt of disability-related benefits and the Northern Ireland figure of 14.6%.

Mid Ulster was the Constituency ranked 7th highest in terms of the proportion of people in receipt of disability-related benefits.

The lowest proportions of people in receipt of disability-related benefits were concentrated in the wards of Ballymagan (11.1%), Swatragh (11.4%) and Lower Glenshane (11.5%) and the highest proportions were concentrated in the wards of Coalisland South (21.3%), Ardboe (20.6%) and Stewartstown (20.2%).¹⁵

Chart 11: Proportion of people in receipt of Disability-related Benefits by Constituency, February 2009



Source: NISRA, NINIS, Analytical Services Unit (Department for Social Development (DSD))

¹⁴ The information is aggregated data from IAD 100% scans of Attendance Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance data at 1992 ward level.

¹⁵ Ward rates are calculated from total population using 2008 mid-year estimates.

Births to Teenage Mothers

Proportion of all births which are to teenage mothers

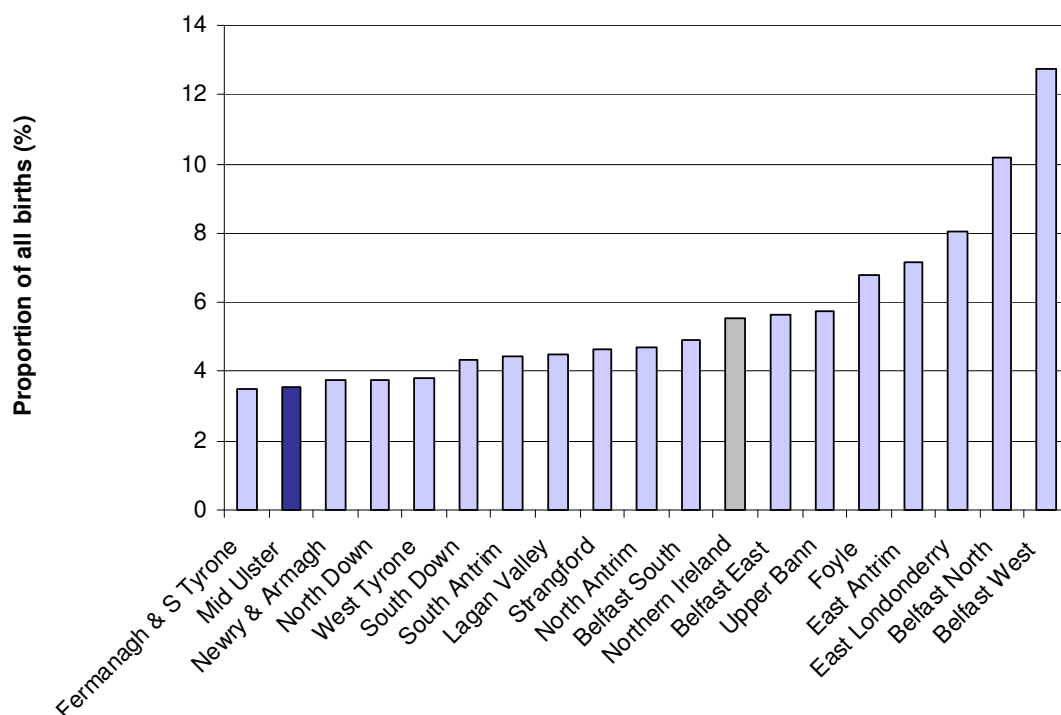
In 2008, there were 55 births to teenage mothers. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 3.5% of all births in Mid Ulster, although it is worth noting that this figure is influenced by the number of teenagers in the area and so the teenage birth rate (see over) is more accurate for the purposes of comparison between areas.

A slightly lower proportion of births in Mid Ulster were to teenage mothers compared to the Northern Ireland average of 5.6%.

Mid Ulster was the Constituency with the 2nd lowest proportion of all births which are to teenage mothers.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 12: Proportion of births which are to teenage mothers by Constituency, 2008



Source: NISRA, NINIS (GRO)

Teenage Birth rate

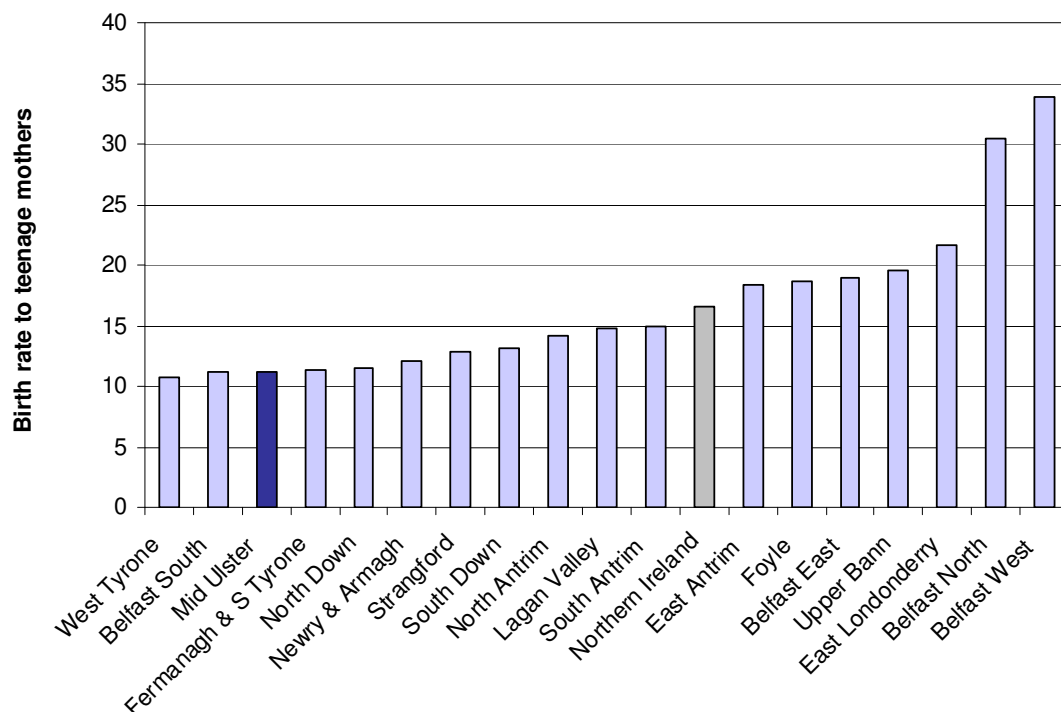
In 2008, the teenage birth rate of Mid Ulster stood at 11 per 1,000 female persons aged 13-19 years.

The teenage birth rate was lower for Mid Ulster than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 17 per 1,000 female persons aged 13-19.

Mid Ulster was the Constituency with the 3rd lowest teenage birth rate.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 13: Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 females aged 13-19 by Constituency, 2008



Source: NISRA, NINIS (GRO)

Quality Outcomes Framework – Disease Prevalence

The Quality Outcome Framework (QOF) is a system used to remunerate general practices; disease prevalence data per 1,000 patients is collected and then used within the QOF to deliver a more equitable distribution of payments in the light of different workloads that practices face.¹⁶

As at 31 March 2009, there was a lower prevalence of hypertension, obesity and diabetes mellitus and a higher prevalence of hypothyroid and asthma among patients whose GP practice is located in the Mid Ulster area compared to GP practices across all of Northern Ireland.

Table 1: Disease Prevalence per 1,000 patients as reported through QOF, 2009

	Mid Ulster Patients		All Northern Ireland Patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Coronary Heart Disease	3,327	39	75,278	41
All Heart Failure Patients	607	7	13,903	8
Stroke	1,283	15	31,063	17
Hypertension	9,785	116	225,093	122
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	1,157	14	29,099	16
Hypothyroid	3,131	37	57,599	31
Cancer	840	10	20,741	11
Mental Health	633	8	14,407	8
Asthma	5,067	60	104,527	56
Dementia	369	4	9,971	5
Atrial Fibrillation	1,190	14	23,827	13
Obesity (Patients aged 16+)	7,154	109	165,956	113
Diabetes Mellitus (Patients aged 17+)	2,488	39	65,066	45
Epilepsy (Patients aged 18+)	595	9	13,983	10
Chronic Kidney Disease (patients aged 18+)	2,340	37	55,150	39
Learning Disabilities (Patients aged 18+)	388	6	6,912	5

■ Higher than NI* ■ Lower than NI*

* by more than 3

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

¹⁶ A full set of QOF data tables and explanation of the QOF can be found at http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/hss/gp_contracts/gp_contract_qof.htm.

3. EDUCATION

This section presents information on:

- Post-primary pupils with a Statement of Special Educational Need
- The highest qualifications of school leavers and
- Participation in Further and Higher Education.

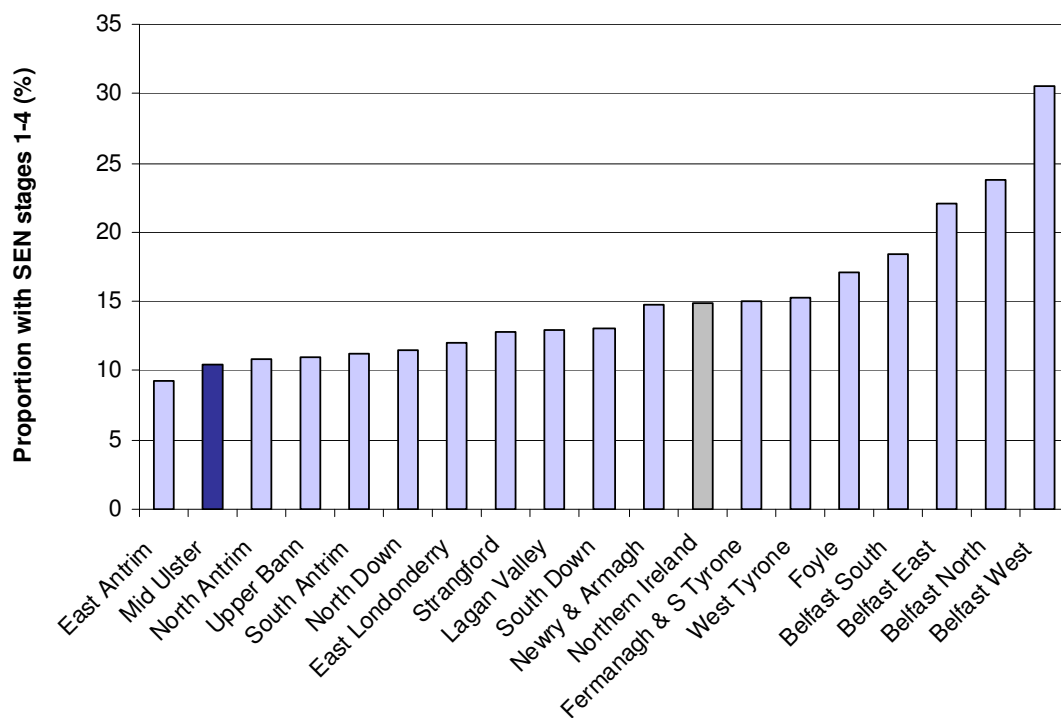
Statement of Special Educational Needs

In 2008/09, 10.4% of Mid-Ulster post-primary pupils had a Statement of Special Educational Need (SEN) at stages 1-4.

The proportion of post-primary pupils with a SEN at stages 1-4 was lower for Mid Ulster than the Northern Ireland proportion of 14.9%.

Mid Ulster was the Constituency with the 2nd lowest proportion of pupils with a SEN at stages 1-4.

Chart 14: Proportion of post-primary pupils with a SEN by Constituency, 2008/09



Source: NISRA, NINIS (School Census, Department of Education (DE))

Highest Qualifications of School Leavers

School leavers achieving at least two A-levels

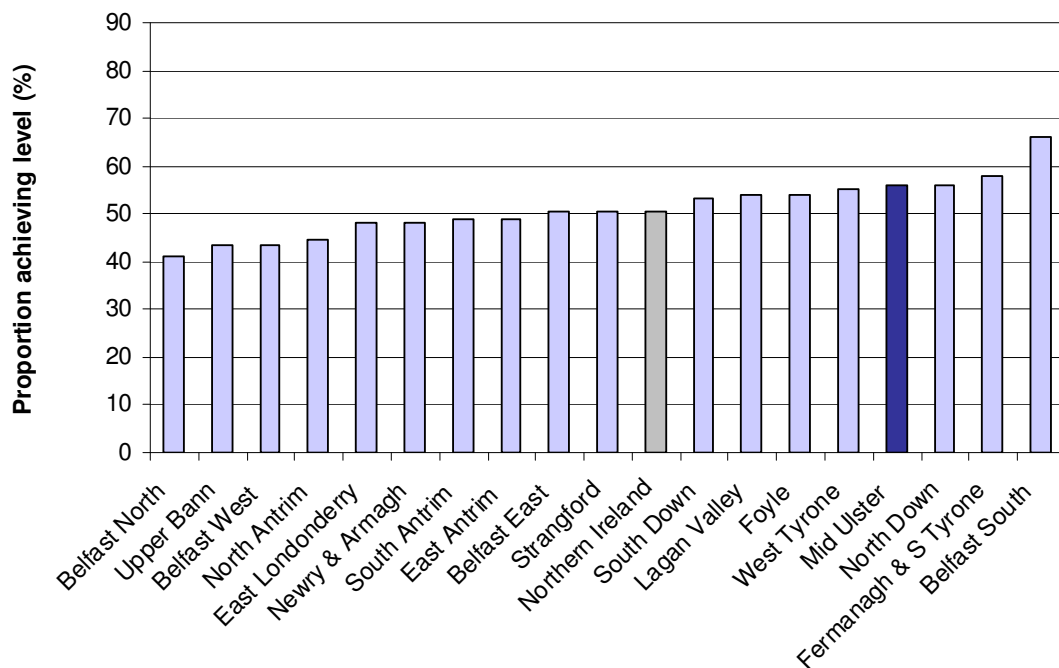
In 2008/09, 55.8% of Mid Ulster school leavers achieved at least two A-levels.

A higher proportion of pupils from Mid Ulster left school with at least two A-levels than the overall Northern Ireland figure of 50.6%.

Mid Ulster was the Constituency with the 4th highest proportion of school leavers achieving at least two A-levels.

The lowest proportions of school leavers achieving at least two A-levels were concentrated in the wards of Newbuildings (18.8%), Maghera (39.1%) and Moneymore (40.0%). The highest proportions of school leavers achieving at least two A-levels were concentrated in the wards of Gulladuff (80.0%), Lissan (77.3%) and Dunnamore (75.9%).¹⁷

Chart 15: Proportion of school leavers achieving at least two A-levels by Constituency, 2007/08



Source: NISRA, NINIS (School Leavers Survey, DE)

¹⁷ Note care should be taken in drawing conclusions from these figures due to the low numbers involved.

At least five GCSEs at grades A-C*

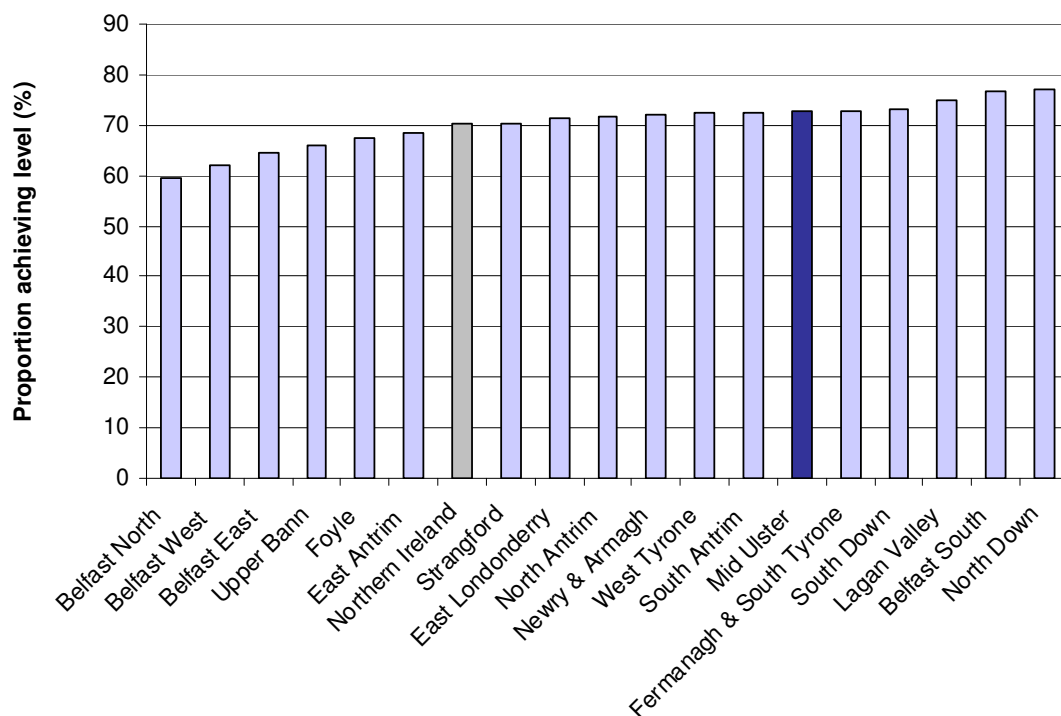
In 2007/08, 72.7% of Mid Ulster school leavers achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C.¹⁸

A slightly higher proportion of Mid Ulster school leavers achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C as their highest level of attainment compared to the overall Northern Ireland figure of 70.1%.

Mid Ulster was the Constituency with the 6th highest proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C.

The lowest proportions of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C were concentrated in the wards of Newbuildings (50.0%), Moneymore (52.0%) and Coalisland South (57.5%). The highest proportions of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C were concentrated in the wards of Gulladuff (93.3%), Draperstown (92.0%) and Upperlands (90.0%).

Chart 16: Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C by Constituency, 2007/08



Source: NISRA, NINIS (School Leavers Survey, DE)

¹⁸ Note that this figure includes those who left school with at least two A-levels.

Participation in Further Education

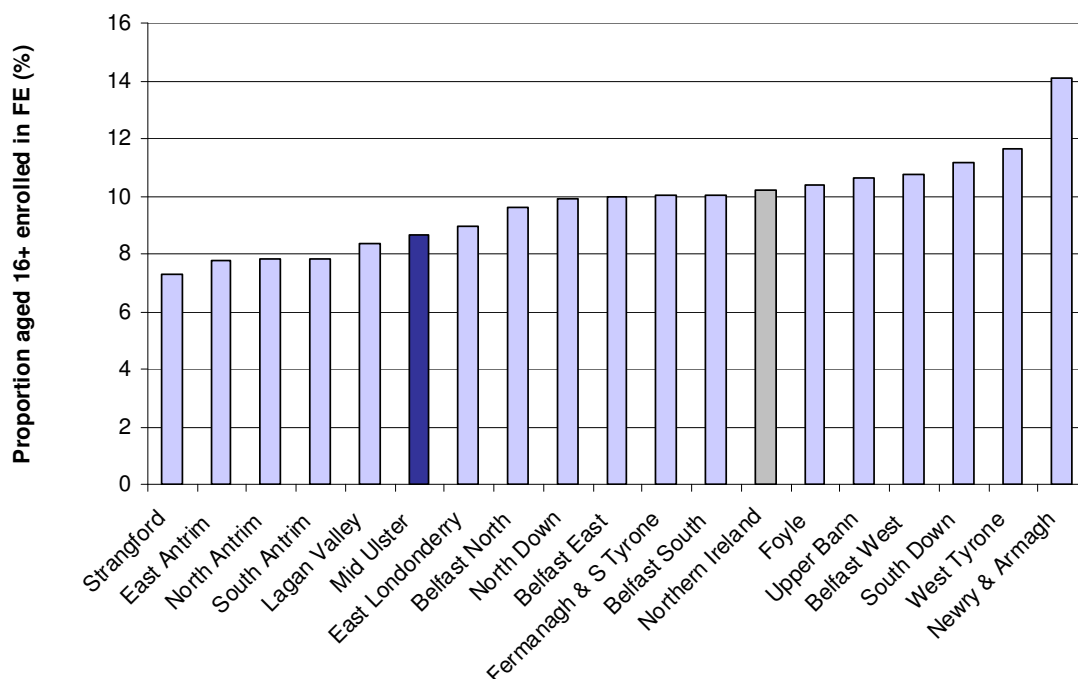
In 2007/08, there were 6,353 students from Mid Ulster enrolled in further education.¹⁹ This equates to 8.7% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in further education.

There was little difference in the proportion of people aged 16 and over from Mid Ulster enrolled in further education and the Northern Ireland figure of 10.2%.

Mid Ulster was the Constituency with the 6th lowest proportion people aged 16 and over enrolled in further education.

Further education participation rates were lowest in the wards of Upperlands (4.8%), Tobermore (4.9%) and Valley (4.9%) and highest in the wards of Oldtown (9.6%), Tullagh (9.6%), Town Parks West (9.0%) and Pomeroy (9.0%).

Chart 17: Proportion of those aged 16+ enrolled in FE by Constituency, 2007/08



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

Of all Mid Ulster students enrolled, 24.3% were full time and 75.7% were part time students, while 50.1% were female and 49.9% were male. In total, 29.7% of those enrolled in further education were aged 26 and over.

¹⁹ Further education can be defined as post-secondary education that is distinct from the education offered in universities.

Participation in Higher Education

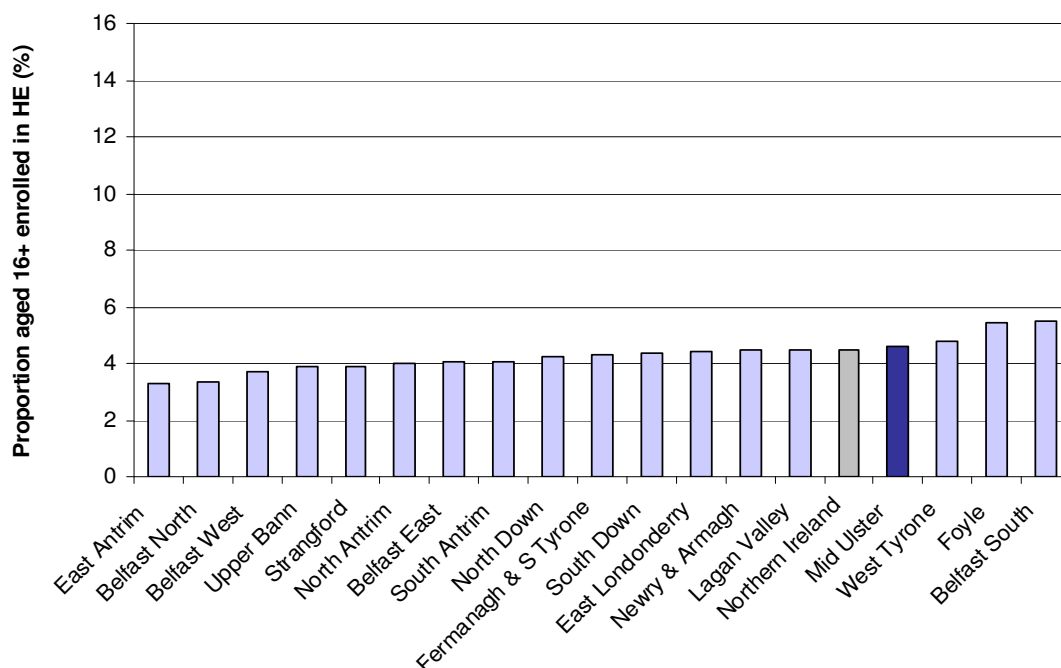
In 2007/08, there were 3,390 students from Mid Ulster enrolled in higher education.²⁰ This equates to 4.6% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in higher education.

There was little difference in the proportion of people aged 16 and over from Mid Ulster who are enrolled in higher education and the Northern Ireland figure of 4.5%.

Mid Ulster was the Constituency with the 4th highest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in higher education.

Higher education participation rates were lowest in the wards of Newbuildings (1.8%), Coagh (2.4%) and Coalisland South (2.5%) and highest in the wards of Washing Bay (5.0%), Swatragh (4.9%) and Lower Glenshane (4.6%).

Chart 18: Proportion of those aged 16+ enrolled in HE by Constituency, 2007/08



Source: NISRA, NINIS (HE Enrolment data, DEL)

Of all students enrolled, 77.6% were full time and 22.3% were part time students, while 63.0% were female and 36.9% were male. In total, 19.8% of those enrolled in higher education were aged 25 and over.

²⁰ Higher Education can be defined as education at a higher level than secondary school, usually provided in universities.

4. THE ECONOMY

This section presents information on financial assistance provided by Invest NI as well as information on those completing and subsequently being offered financial assistance through its Start a Business Programme.

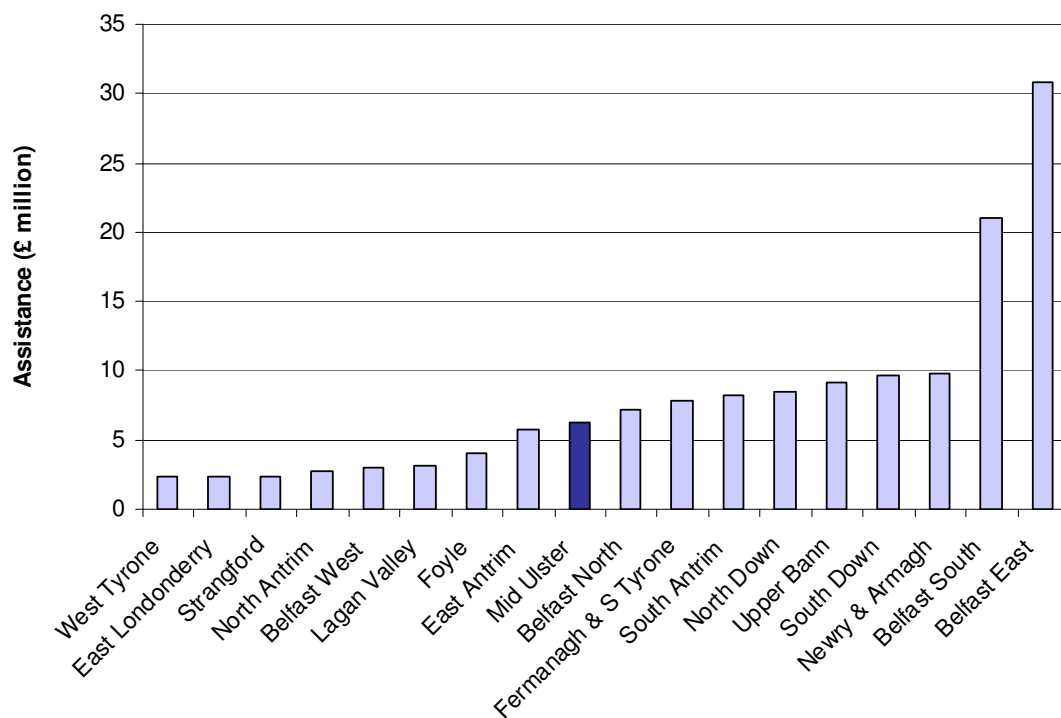
Invest NI Assistance

In 2008/09, Invest NI provided £6.2 million in financial assistance to companies in Mid Ulster, accounting for 4.3% of all assistance provided in Northern Ireland during that period.

Companies in the Constituency of Mid Ulster received the 9th lowest amount of financial assistance in 2008/09.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 19: Invest NI assistance provided to companies in £m by Constituency, 2008/09



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Invest NI)

Start a Business Programme

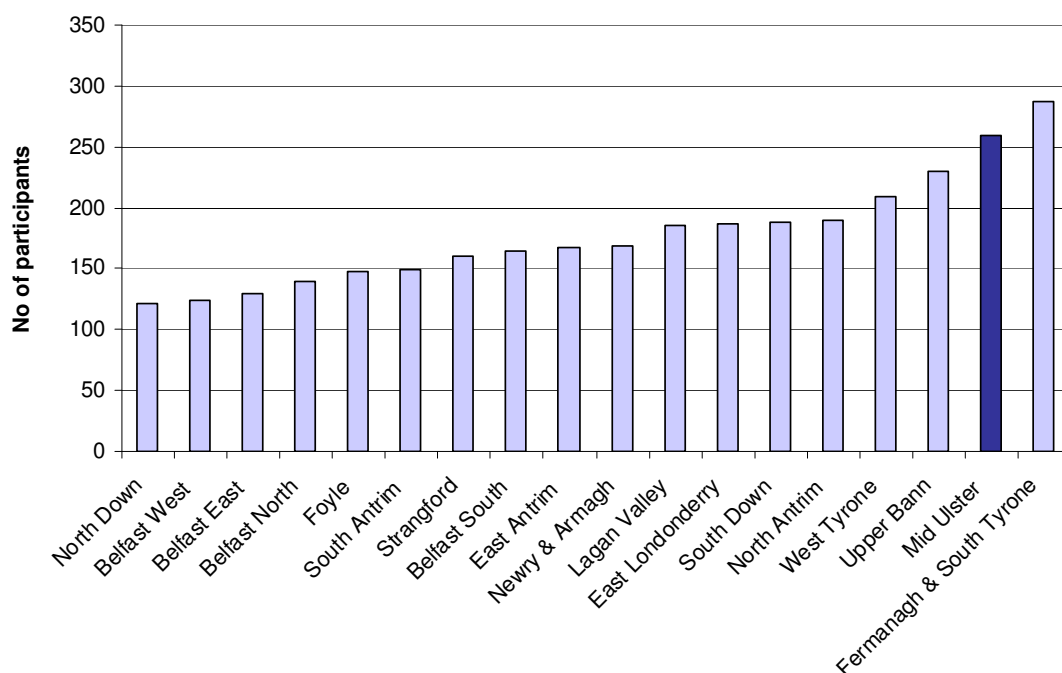
Participation in the Start a Business Programme

In 2008/09, 260 people from Mid Ulster completed the Invest NI Start a Business Programme.

Mid Ulster was the Constituency ranked 2nd highest in terms of the number of people completing this programme.

The lowest numbers of participants who completed the training were from the wards of Dunnamore (3) and Bellaghy (3). The highest numbers were from the wards of Town Parks West (16), Washing Bay (10), Gortalowry (10) and Gulladuff (10).

Chart 20: Number of Invest NI Start a Business Programme participants by Constituency, 2008/09



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Invest NI)

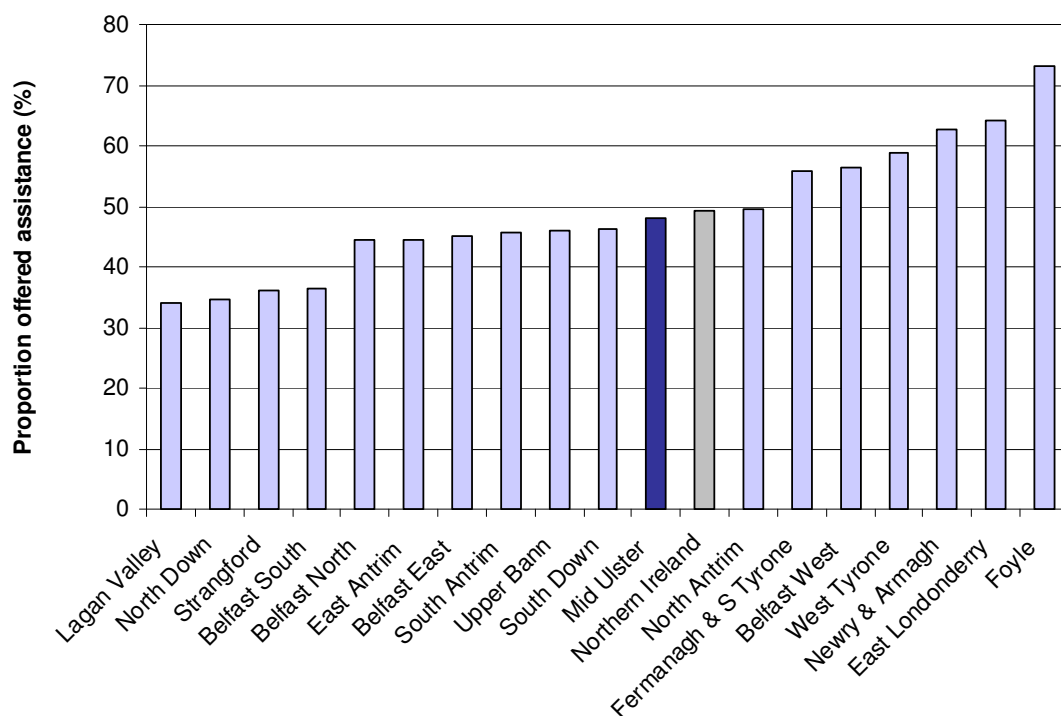
Financial Assistance offered to those who completed the Start a Business programme

Of those who did complete the training, 125 people (48.1% of participants) from Mid Ulster were subsequently offered financial assistance.

There was little difference in the proportion of Mid Ulster participants who were subsequently offered financial assistance and the Northern Ireland figure of 49.3%.

Mid Ulster was the Constituency with the 8th highest proportion of participants who were offered financial assistance.

Chart 21: Proportion of Invest NI Start a Business Programme participants who were offered assistance by Constituency, 2008/09



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Invest NI)

5. EMPLOYMENT

This section presents information on the number of employee jobs and employee jobs by sector; the number of redundancies in Mid Ulster and the unemployment claimant count.

Employee jobs

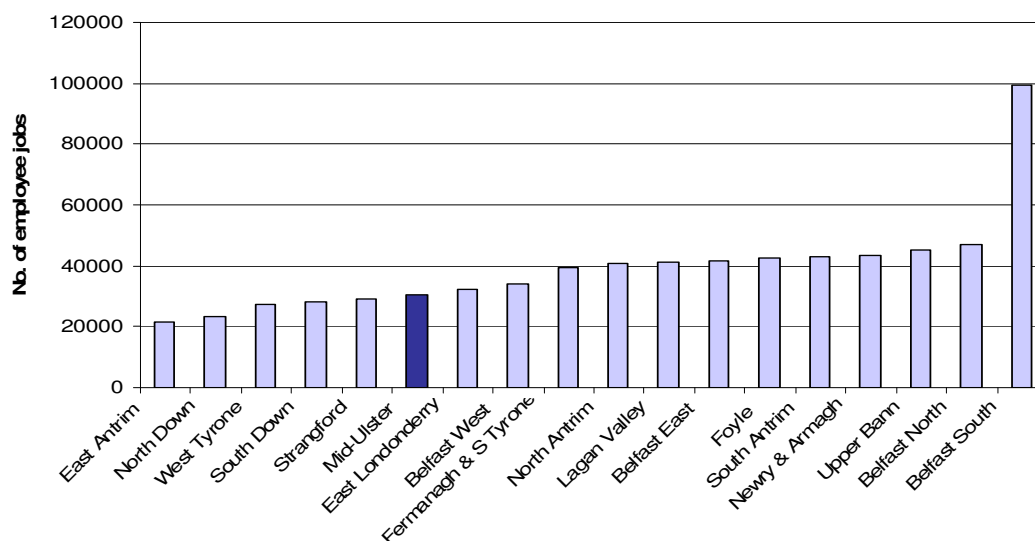
As at 3 September 2007, there were 30,562 employee jobs²¹ located in Mid Ulster, representing 4.3% of all employee jobs in Northern Ireland.

Mid Ulster was the Constituency with the 6th lowest in terms of the number of employee jobs.

The lowest concentrations of employee jobs were in the wards of Ardboe (171), Stewartstown (262) and Killymoon (267) and the highest concentrations were in the wards of Glebe (3,386), Ballymaguigan (1,799) and Newbuildings (1,758) although it is worth noting that these figures are based on job location not home address and so variations between wards will depend on the nature of the ward - rural, residential or industrial.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 22: No. of employee jobs by Constituency, September 2007



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Census of Employment, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment (DETI))

²¹ The Census of Employment is conducted every two years by means of a postal enquiry of all NI employers and a full response is sought in order to obtain an accurate count of the number of employee jobs at the Census date. It collects information on employees only (the self-employed are excluded) and counts the number of jobs rather than the number of people in these jobs.

Employee jobs by Sector

In 2007, 57.0% of employee jobs in Mid Ulster were in the services sector, 27.1% were in manufacturing and 14.5% were in construction.

A much higher proportion of employee jobs in Mid Ulster were in manufacturing compared to the proportion of all Northern Ireland jobs of 12.3%.

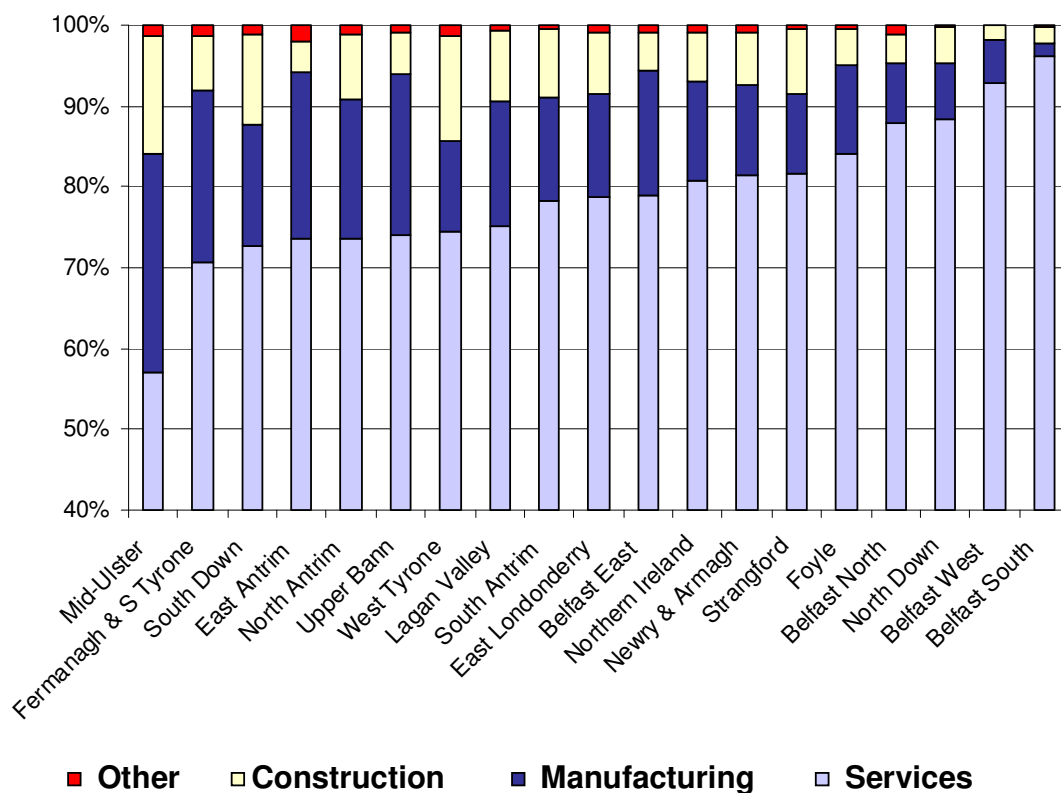
A higher proportion of employee jobs in Mid Ulster were in construction compared to the proportion of all Northern Ireland jobs of 6.2%.

A much lower proportion of employee jobs in Mid Ulster were in services compared to the proportion of all Northern Ireland jobs of 80.6%.

Mid Ulster was the Constituency with the lowest proportion of services jobs, the highest proportion of manufacturing jobs and the highest proportion of construction jobs.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 23: Employee jobs by sector and Constituency, 2007



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Census of Employment, DETI)

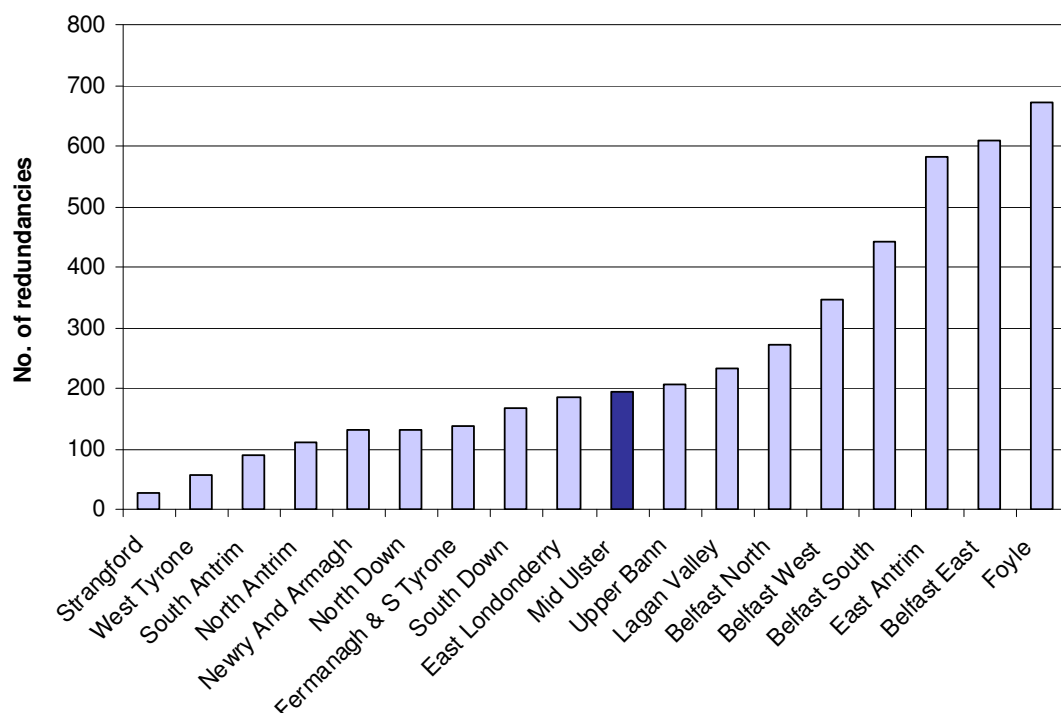
Redundancies

In 2009, there were 194 redundancies²² in Mid Ulster, representing 4.2% of all redundancies made in Northern Ireland (please note that this refers to location of business rather than employee home).

The Constituency of Mid Ulster had the 9th highest number of redundancies in 2009.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 24: No. of redundancies by Constituency, 2009



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count Section, DETI)

²² While the figures provided are likely to be an underestimate of total job losses, it is not possible to quantify the extent of the shortfall. Subject to the criteria mentioned above, employers must notify the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment of (a) redundancies proposed and (b) redundancies confirmed. Since all proposed redundancies do not actually take place, the confirmed total provides a better indication of real job losses. Proposed redundancies are notified to the Department using the Advance Notification - HR1 Form. Redundancies do not necessarily equate to job losses, for example, employees who do not qualify for a redundancy package, those on temporary contracts, will not be incorporated into the redundancy figures.

Unemployment Claimant Count

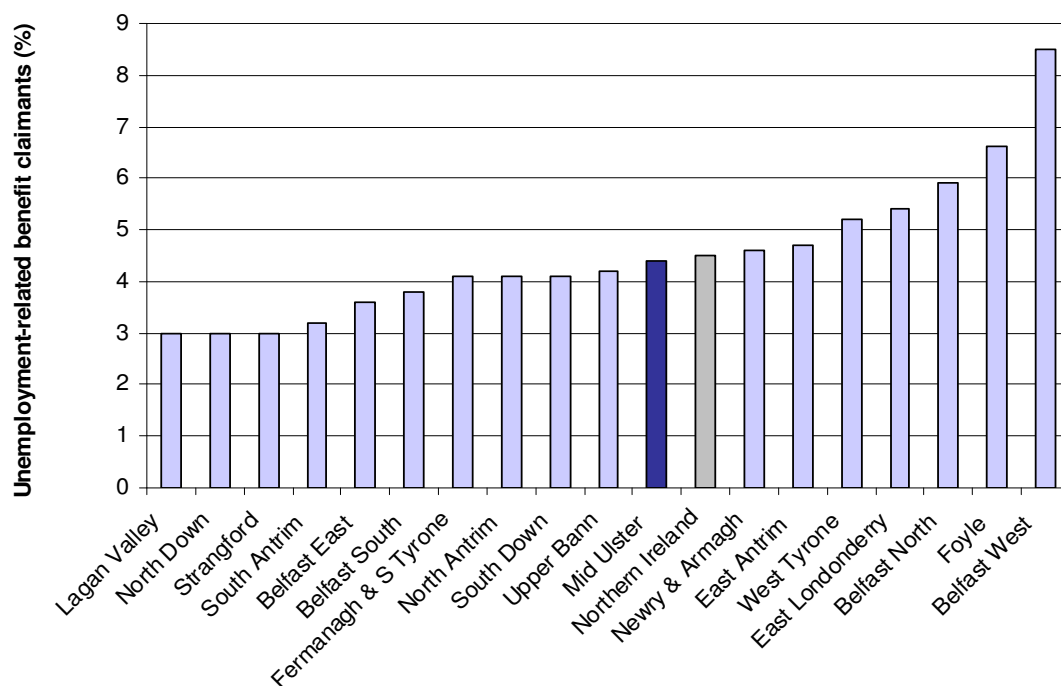
During the period January – December 2009, there were 2,621 people claiming unemployment-related benefits.²³ This equates to 4.4% of all working age constituents claiming such benefits.

There was little difference in the proportion of working age people claiming unemployment-related benefits in Mid Ulster and the Northern Ireland figure of 4.5%.

Mid Ulster was the Constituency with the 8th highest proportion of unemployment-related benefit claimants.

The claimant count was lowest in the wards of Lissan (2.4%), Sandholes (2.5%) and Oaklands (3.0%) and highest in the wards of Newbuildings (8.5%), Coalisland South (8.3%) and Maghera (7.7%).

Chart 25: Proportion of working age people claiming unemployment-related benefits by Constituency, 2009



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count Section, DETI)

²³ The Claimant Count records the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits. '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.

6. HOUSING

This section presents information on housing type within Mid Ulster as well as information on planning applications and decisions in the area.

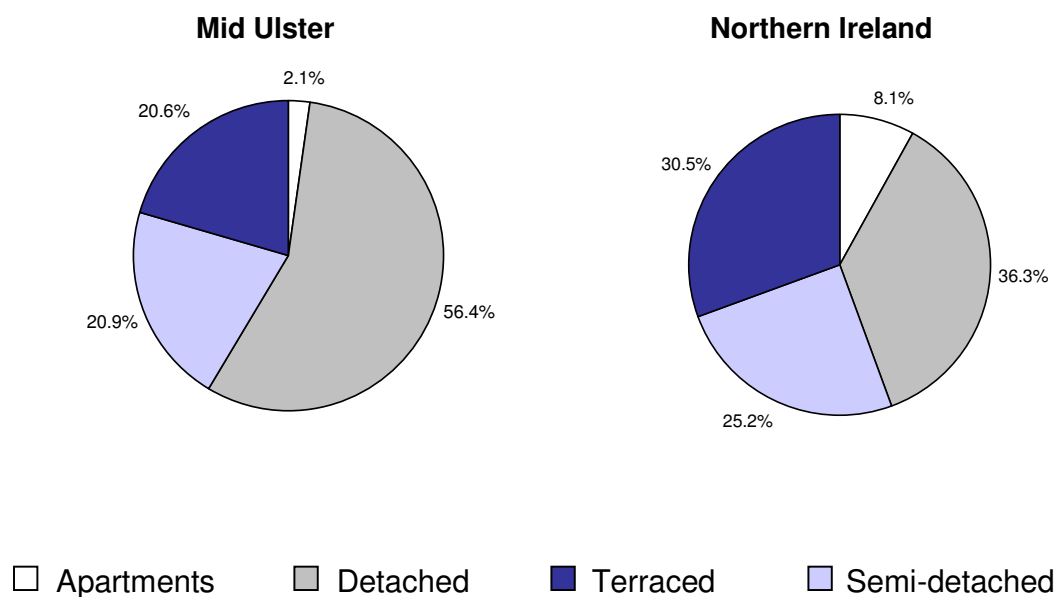
Housing type

In 2008, there were 34,192 properties in Mid Ulster, representing 4.8% of all properties in Northern Ireland.

A higher proportion of properties in Mid Ulster were detached compared to the Northern Ireland figure (56.4% vs. 36.3%), accounting for the highest proportion of properties in the area.

A lower proportion of properties in Mid Ulster were apartments (2.1% vs. 8.1%), semi-detached (20.9% vs. 25.2%) or terraced (20.6% vs. 30.5%) compared to Northern Ireland as a whole.

Charts 26 and 27: Housing type, 2008



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Valuation List, Land and Property Services)

Planning applications and decisions

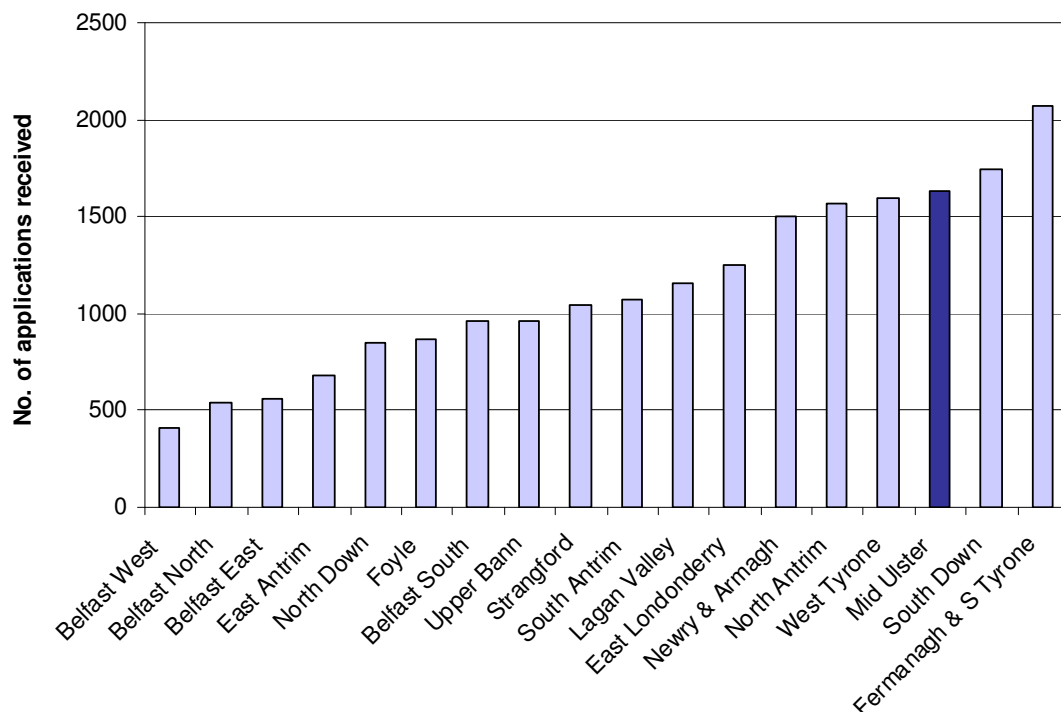
Planning applications

In 2008/09, there were 1,628 new planning applications received for the Mid Ulster area, representing 8.0% of all Northern Ireland applications received.²⁴

Mid Ulster was the Constituency with the 3rd highest number of planning applications in 2008/09.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 28: Number of planning applications by Constituency, 2008/09



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Planning Service, Department of Environment (DoE))

²⁴ Applications received also include withdrawn applications.

Planning Decisions

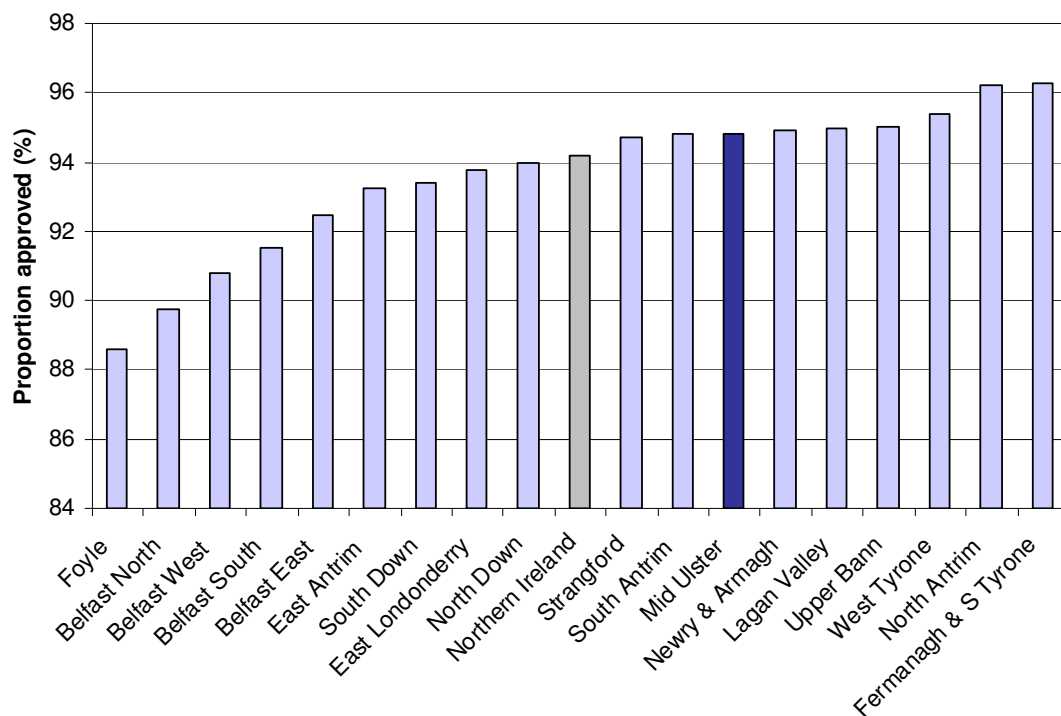
Decisions were made on a total of 1,961²⁵ planning applications for the Mid Ulster area during 2008/09, 94.8% of which were approved.²⁶

There was little difference in the proportion of applications were approved for the Mid Ulster area and the Northern Ireland proportion of 94.2%.

Mid Ulster was the Constituency with the 7th highest proportion of approvals in 2008/09.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 29: Proportion of planning applications approved by Constituency, 2008/09



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Planning Service, DoE)

²⁵ Note that the number of decisions is higher than the number of planning applications received as this includes applications from previous years.

²⁶ Note that the number of decisions is higher than the number of planning applications received as this includes applications from previous years.

7. CRIME

This section presents information on the overall recorded crime rate in Mid Ulster and breaks this down further into violent crime, burglary, theft and criminal damage. Information on anti-social behaviour rates is also presented in this section. These figures relate to where the offence occurred rather than where the offender was from.

Overall Crime rate

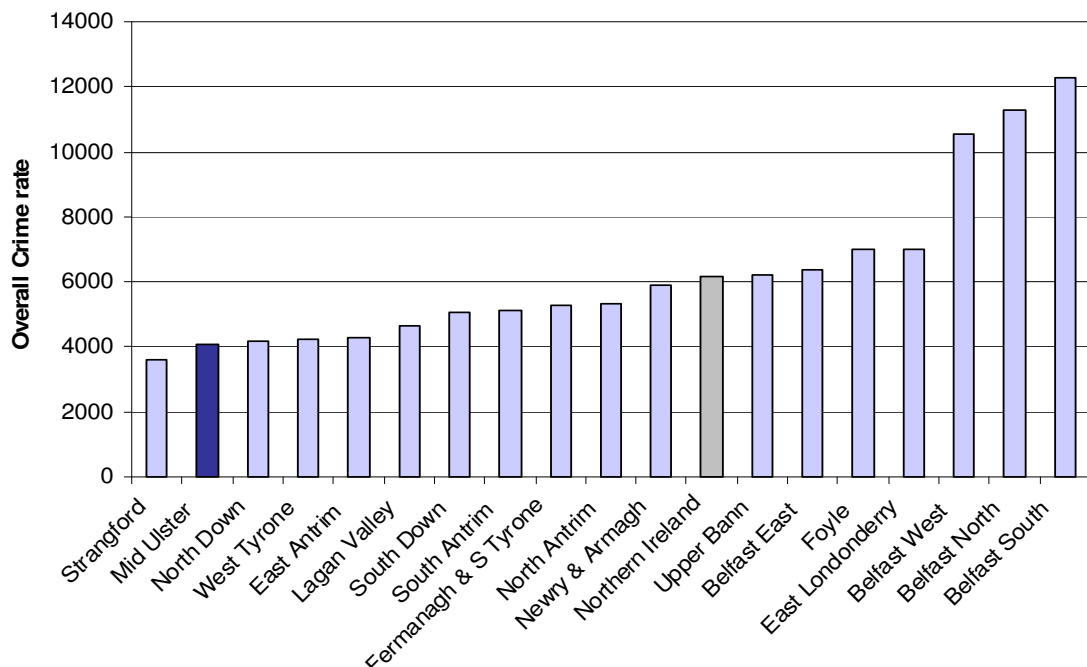
In 2009/10, a total of 3,894 offences were recorded in Mid Ulster, representing 3.6% of all offences recorded in Northern Ireland. This equates to an overall crime rate of 4,068 per 100,000 persons.

The crime rate for Mid Ulster was much lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 6,149 per 100,000 persons.

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

Overall crime rates were lowest in the wards of Bellaghy (1,219), Ardboe (1,305) and Lower Glenshane (1,398) and highest in the wards of Tullagh (12,270), Newbuildings (11,403) and Town Parks West (9,671).

Chart 30: Crime rate per 100,000 persons by Constituency, 2009/10



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

Crime Rates by type - violent crime, burglary, theft and criminal damage

Rates of violent crime, burglary, theft and criminal damage were lower in Mid Ulster than the Northern Ireland rates.

Table 2: Crime Rates by type of crime, 2009/10

	Mid Ulster		Northern Ireland
	Rate	Rank*	Rate
Violent Crime	1,278	15	1,865
Burglary	326	18	709
Theft	919	16	1,499
Criminal Damage	1,315	13	1,490

*1=highest crime rate, 18=lowest crime rate

Source: NISRA, NINIS

Violent Crime

In 2009/10, the violent crime rate for Mid Ulster was 1,278 per 100,000 persons and was lower than the Northern Ireland rate. Violent crime rates were lowest in the wards of Oaklands (237), Lower Glenshane (239) and Killycolpy (287) and highest in the wards of Tullagh (5,888), Newbuildings (5,068) and Town Parks West (4,413).

Burglary

In 2009/10, the burglary rate for Mid Ulster was 326 per 100,000 persons and was lower than the Northern Ireland rate. Burglary rates were lowest in the wards of Lecumpher (153), Town Parks West (188) and Ballymaguigan (191) and highest in the wards of Coalisland South (1,189), Sandholes (957) and Coalisland West and Newmills (585).²⁷

Theft

In 2009/10, the theft rate for Mid Ulster was 919 per 100,000 persons and was lower than the Northern Ireland rate. Theft rates were lowest in the wards of Swatragh (202), Draperstown (206) and Ardboe (210) and highest in the wards of Oldtown (3,811), Tullagh (2,517) and Gortallowry (2,162).

Criminal Damage

In 2009/10, the criminal damage rate for Mid Ulster was 1,315 per 100,000 persons and was lower than the Northern Ireland rate. Criminal damage rates were lowest in the wards of Swatragh (168), Lissan (260) and Killycolpy (287) and highest in the wards of Maghera (2,946), Town Parks East (2,942) and Coalisland South (2608).

²⁷ Figures not available for Ardboe, Bellaghy and Knockcloghrim.

Anti-social Behaviour

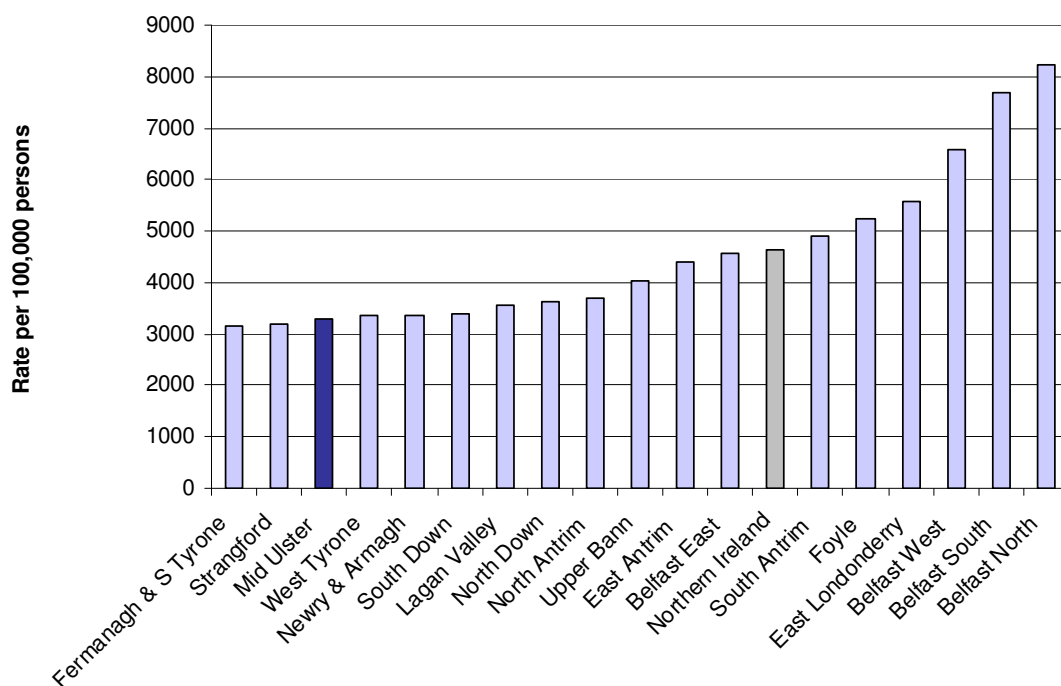
In 2009/10, there were 3,142 incidents of anti-social behaviour in Mid Ulster. This equates to an anti-social behaviour incident rate of 3,283 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents was lower in Mid Ulster than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 4,625 per 100,000 persons.

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

Anti-social behaviour incident rates per 100,000 persons were lowest in the wards of Lower Glenshane (375), Killycolpy (411) and Altmore (528) and highest in the wards of Moneymore (11,695), Town Park West (10,094) and Tullagh (9,708).

Chart 31: Rates of Anti-social Behaviour per 100,000 persons by Constituency, 2009/10



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Command and Control System, PSNI)

8. DEPRIVATION & POVERTY

This section presents information from the Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010 and on the number of people claiming benefits.

Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure

The Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure (NIMDM) 2010 identifies small concentrations of multiple deprivation across Northern Ireland. Summaries at Constituency level consisting of five measures are also produced. The following contains the summary information for Mid Ulster.

Extent

Mid Ulster has an Extent of 9%. This means that 9% of people living in Mid Ulster live in the most²⁸ deprived Super Output Areas²⁹ in Northern Ireland. Mid Ulster is the Constituency ranked 12 out of 18 in terms of Extent.

Income Deprivation Scale

The Income Deprivation Scale shows that there are 24,326 people in Mid Ulster experiencing Income Deprivation (*defined as being in receipt of income-related benefits/tax credits*). Mid Ulster is the Constituency ranked 8 out of 18 on this measure of deprivation.

Percentage of the total population Income Deprived

25% of those living in Mid Ulster are income deprived. Mid Ulster is ranked 6 out of 18 on this measure of deprivation.

Employment Deprivation Scale

The Employment Deprivation Scale shows that 7,476 people in Mid Ulster are experiencing employment deprivation (*defined as being in receipt of employment-related benefits or on a government training programme*). Mid Ulster is ranked 8 out of 18 on this measure of deprivation.

Percentage of working age population Employment Deprived

13% of working age people in Mid Ulster are employment deprived. Mid Ulster is ranked 8 out of 18 on this measure of deprivation.

²⁸ *Most deprived* is defined as within the first 30% most deprived areas, including all of the population in the 10% most deprived SOAs, and a proportion of the population from the next two deciles (i.e. the next 20%) on a sliding scale.

²⁹ A geography designed for the collection of small area statistics with similar population sizes.

Table 3: NIMDM 2010 for the Constituency of Mid Ulster

Measure	Score	Rank*
Extent (%)	9	12
Income Deprived Scale	24,326	8
% of total population Income Deprived	25	6
Employment Deprived Scale	7,476	8
% of working age population Employment Deprived	13	8

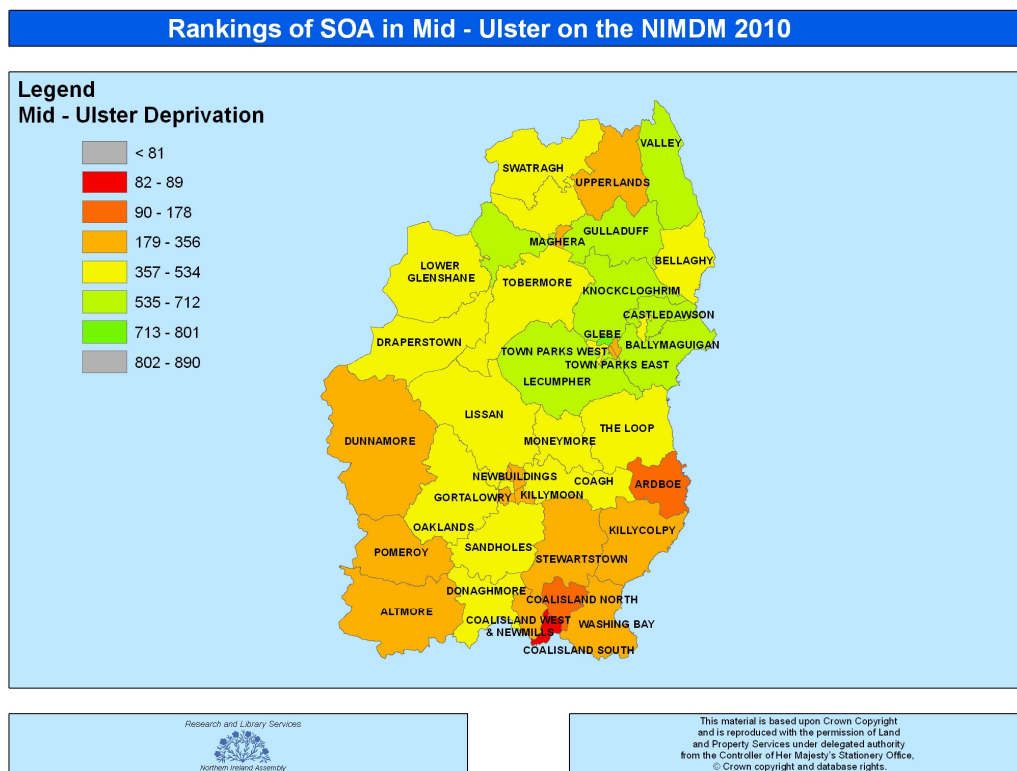
*1=most deprived, 18=least deprived

Source: NISRA, NINIS (NIMDM 2010)

Deprivation within Mid Ulster

The most deprived areas in Mid Ulster were covered the ward of Coalisland South and ranked in the 10% most deprived areas in Northern Ireland.

No area in Mid Ulster ranked in the 10% least deprived areas in Northern Ireland.



Source: NISRA, NINIS (NIMDM 2010)

Benefit Claimants

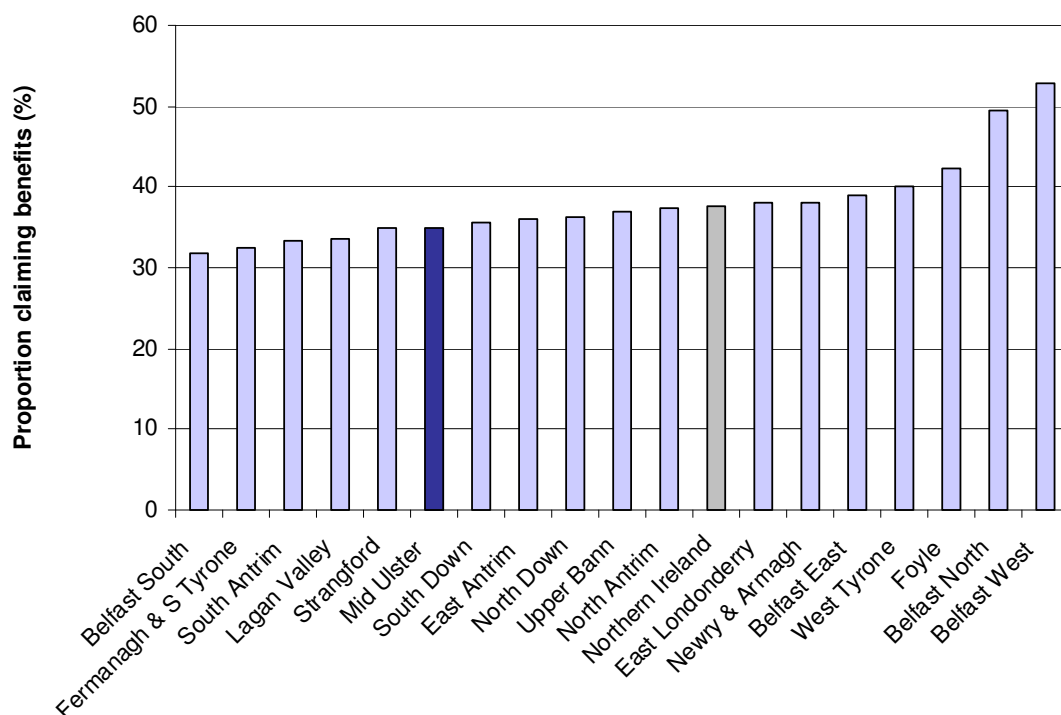
As at April 2010, there were 25,609 people in Mid Ulster claiming at least one benefit. This equates to 34.9% of constituents aged 16 and over claiming benefits.

A lower proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Mid Ulster were claiming at least one benefit compared to the Northern Ireland figure of 37.9%.

Mid Ulster was the Constituency with the 6th lowest proportion of the people aged 16 and over claiming benefits.

The lowest proportions of people claiming at least one benefit were concentrated in the wards of Oaklands (21.6%), Ballymaguigan (22.2%) and Gortalowry (22.3%) and the highest proportions were in the wards of Coalisland South (34.9%), Stewartstown (32.6%) and Tullagh (32.5%).³⁰

Chart 32: Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one benefit by Constituency, April 2010



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

³⁰ Ward figures calculated as a proportion of total population using 2008 mid-year estimates.

Income Support

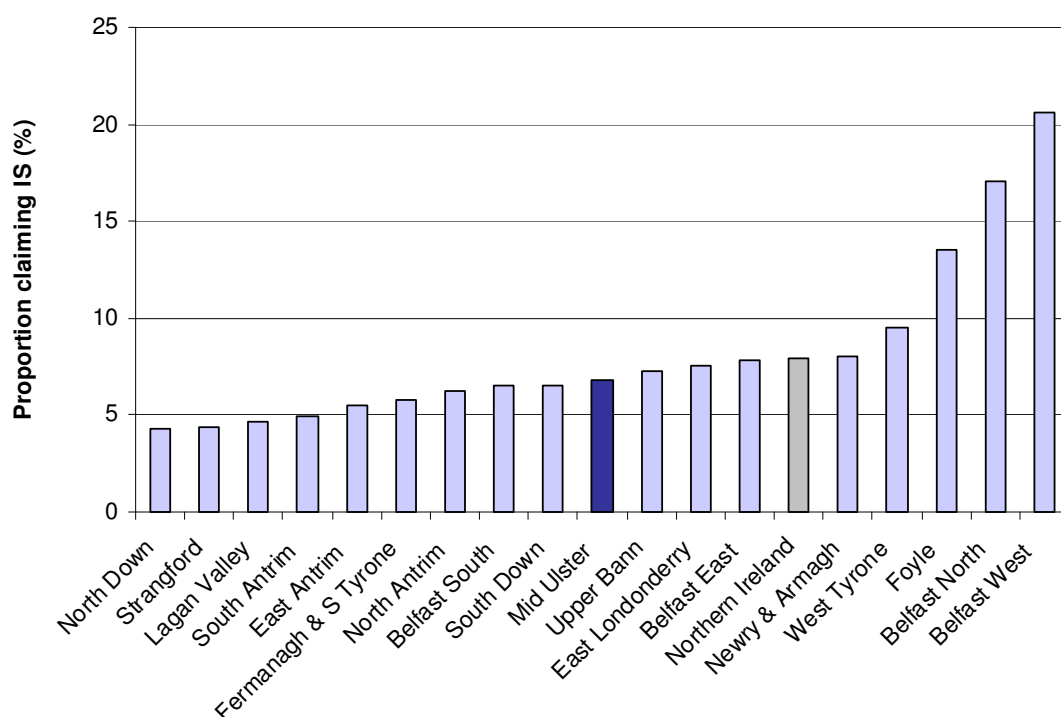
As at February 2010, there were 4,083 people claiming Income Support. This equates to 6.8% of working age constituents claiming this benefit.

There is little difference in the proportion of working age people living in Mid Ulster who were claiming Income Support and the Northern Ireland figure of 8.0%.

Mid Ulster was the Constituency with the 9th highest proportion of working age people claiming Income Support.

The lowest proportions of Income Support claimants were concentrated in the wards of Knockcloughrim (1.2%), Oaklands (1.6%) and Lecumpher (1.9%) while the highest proportions were concentrated in the wards of Coalisland South (10.8%), Coalisland North (8.4%) and Maghera (8.4%).³¹

Chart 33: Proportion of working age population claiming Income Support, February 2010



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

³¹ Ward figures calculated as a proportion of total population using 2008 mid-year estimates.

Housing Benefit

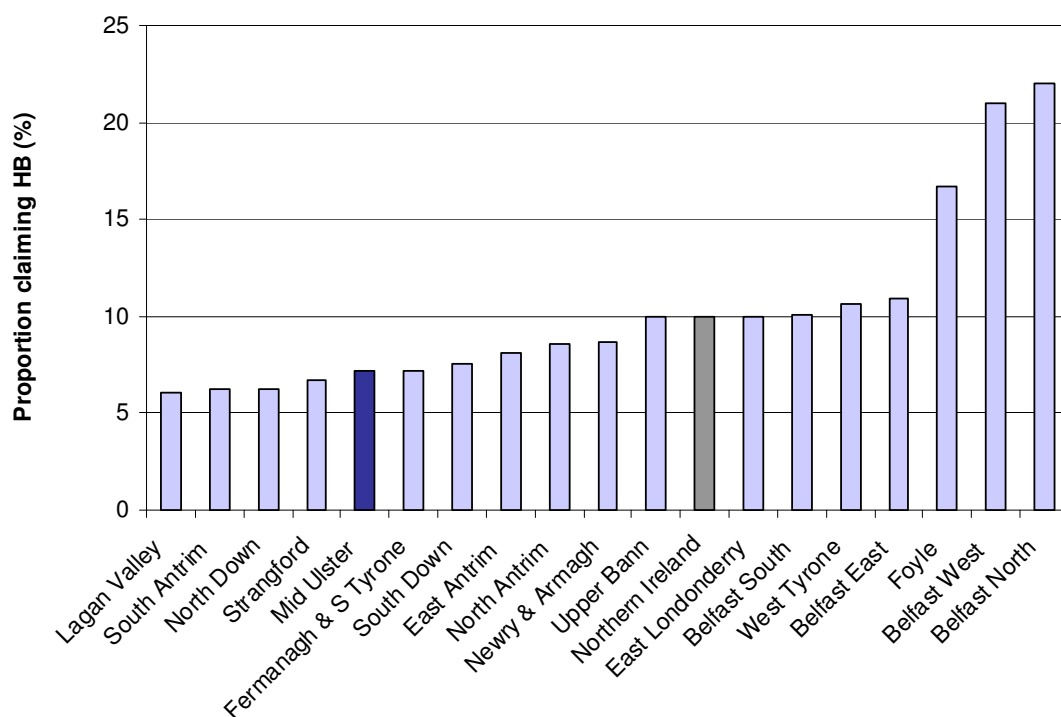
As at May 2009, there were 5,239 people in Mid Ulster claiming Housing Benefit. This equates to 7.1% of constituents aged 16 and over claiming such benefits.

A lower proportion of people aged 16 and over from Mid Ulster were claiming Housing Benefit compared to the Northern Ireland figure of 10.0%.

Mid Ulster was the Constituency with the 5th lowest proportion of the people aged 16 and over claiming Housing Benefit.

The lowest proportions of Housing Benefit claimants were concentrated in the wards of Knockcloughrim (1.8%), Dunnamore (1.8%) and Ballymaguigan (1.9%) and the highest proportions were concentrated in the wards of Coalisland South (14.5%), Newbuildings (11.4%) and Maghera (11.0%).³²

Chart 34: Proportion of those aged 16+ claiming Housing Benefit by Constituency, May 2009



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

³² Ward figures calculated as a proportion of total population using 2008 mid-year estimates.

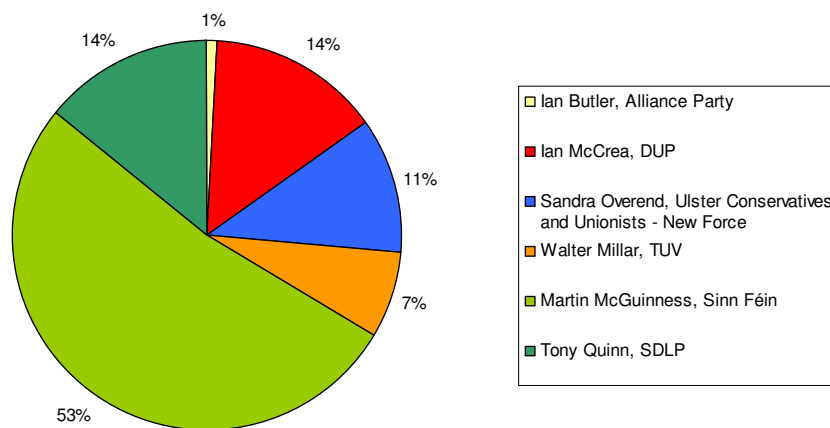
9. ELECTION RESULTS

This section presents information on the 2010 Westminster Election Results and the 2007 Assembly Election Results.

2010 Westminster Election Results

In Mid Ulster, 64,594 people were eligible to vote in the 2010 Westminster Elections. 40,842 valid votes were cast, a turnout of 63.2%.³³ Turnout for Mid Ulster was higher than the Northern Ireland turnout of 56.7%. Sinn Féin received the majority of votes in the Constituency with 21,239 votes. As a result Martin McGuinness was elected to represent Mid Ulster.

Chart 35: 2010 Westminster Election Results



Candidate (*elected)	Votes	Party
Martin McGuinness*	21,239	Sinn Féin
Ian McCrea	5,876	DUP
Tony Quinn	5,826	SDLP
Sandra Overend	4,509	UNCUNF
Walter Millar	2,995	TUV
Ian Butler	397	Alliance

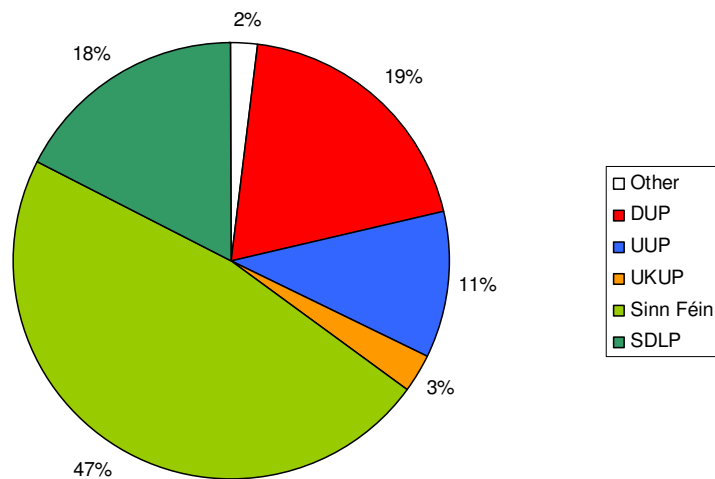
Source: The Electoral Office for Northern Ireland

³³ Excludes invalid votes, n = 297.

2007 Assembly Election Results

In Mid Ulster, 61,223 people were eligible to vote in the 2007 Assembly Elections. 44,277 valid votes were cast, a turnout of 72.3%.³⁴ Turnout for Mid Ulster was higher than the Northern Ireland turnout of 62.3%. Sinn Féin won 3 seats while the DUP, SDLP and UUP won 1 seat each.

Chart 36: 2007 Assembly Election Results



Candidate (*elected)	1 st pref votes	Party
Martin McGuinness*	8065	Sinn Féin
Ian McCrea*	7608	DUP
Francis Molloy*	6597	Sinn Féin
Michelle O'Neill*	6432	Sinn Féin
Patsy McGlone*	4976	SDLP
Billy Armstrong*	4781	UUP
Kathleen Lagan	2759	SDLP
Walter Millar	1210	UKUP
Elizabeth Forde	1021	DUP
Brendan McLaughlin	437	Republican Sinn Féin
Margaret Marshall	221	Alliance
Harry Hutchinson	170	Independent

Source: The Electoral Office for Northern Ireland

³⁴ Excludes invalid votes, n = 451.



**Northern Ireland
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