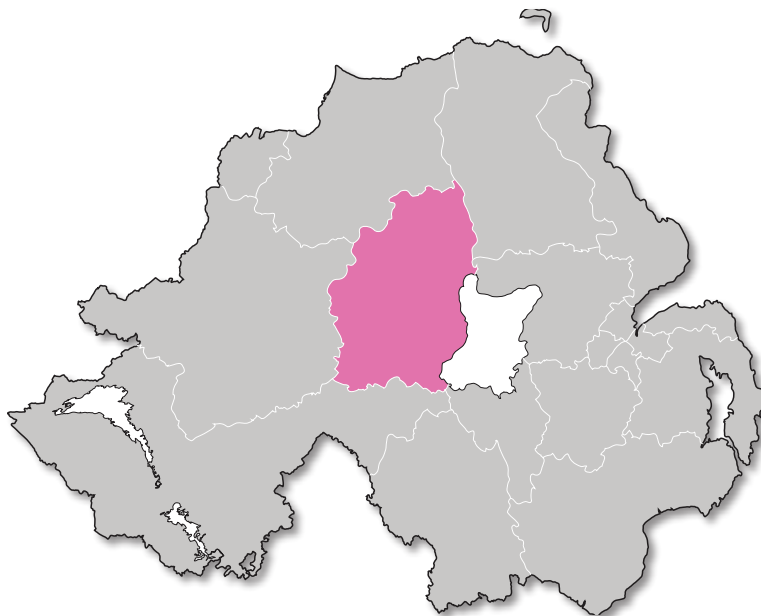




Northern Ireland  
Assembly

# Constituency Profile

## Mid Ulster - September 2011





## About this Report

Using the latest data available through the [Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service](#), this report provides an updated statistical profile of the Constituency of Mid Ulster.

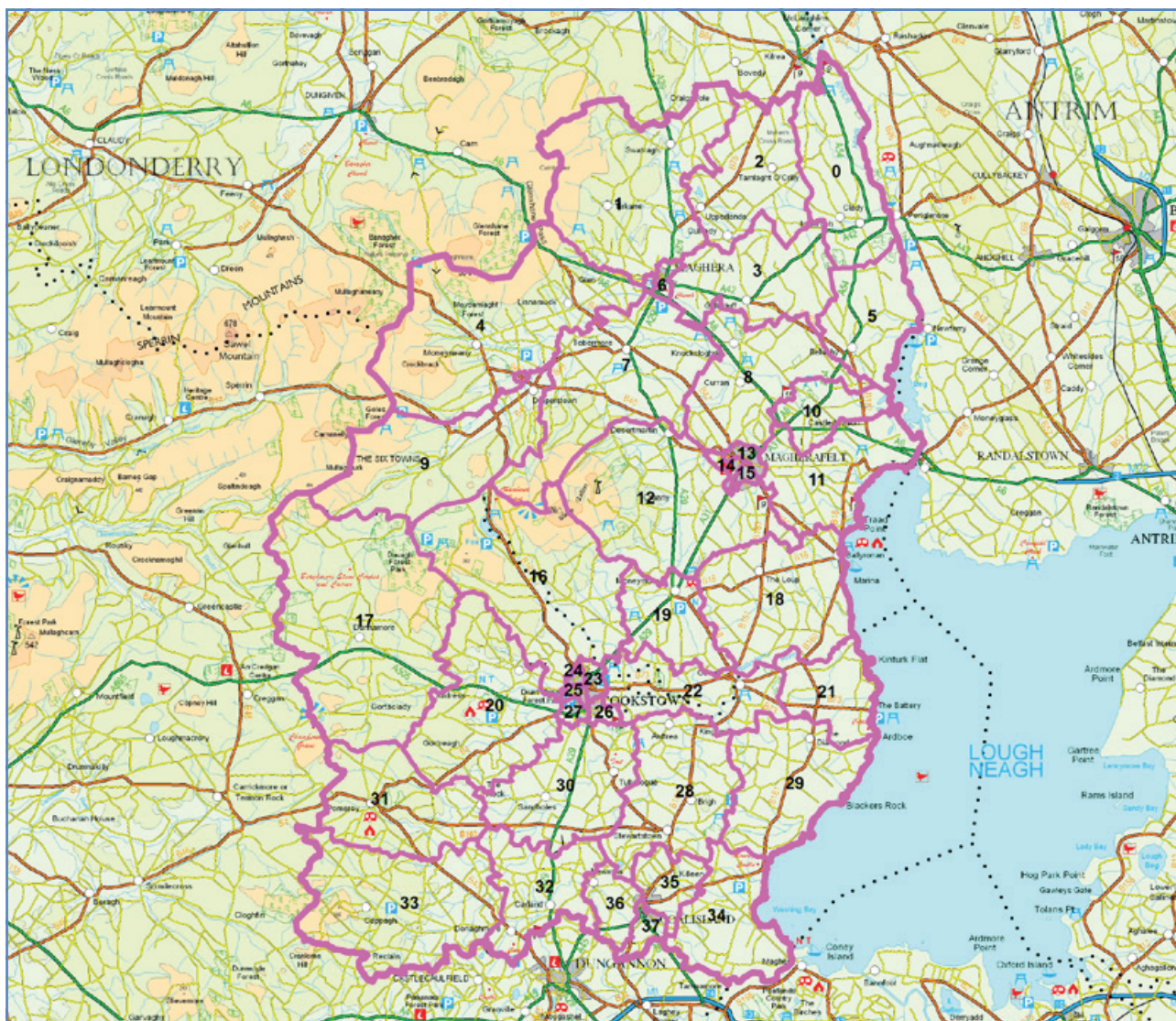
It includes information on the demographic profile of Mid Ulster as well as key indicators of Health, Education, the Economy, Employment, Low Income and Crime.

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;
- How Mid Ulster compares the other 17 Constituencies in Northern Ireland; and,
- Small area information, at ward level, demonstrating similarities and differences within the Constituency of Mid Ulster and highlighting any 'hotspots' that might exist on that indicator, where available.

The data presented in this report is based on the new Constituency boundaries which came into force following the May 2011 Assembly elections. As the boundaries of Mid Ulster did not change, the data contained in this report is comparable with that contained in the 2010 Constituency Profile report.

A map of the new boundary and wards within Mid Ulster is shown overleaf.



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

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

## Key Facts for Mid Ulster

### Demographics

- In 2009, an estimated 96,608 people lived in Mid Ulster, the Constituency with the 7th lowest population.
- A higher proportion of the Mid Ulster population were children in 2009 when compared to the Northern Ireland average (23.3% compared to 21.4%).
- A lower proportion of the Mid Ulster population were older persons in 2009 when compared to the Northern Ireland average (14.3% compared to 16.9%).

### Health

- There was little difference in the life expectancy of males (2007-09) living in Mid Ulster and that of all Northern Ireland males (76.9 years compared to 76.8 years). The life expectancy of females (2007-09) living in Mid Ulster was slightly higher than that of all Northern Ireland females (82.3 years compared to 81.4 years).
- The standardised mortality rate (2005-2009) amongst those aged under 75 years due to respiratory disease was lower in Mid Ulster than the Northern Ireland rate (17 compared to 27 per 100,000 persons).
- In 2009, the rate of new cancer diagnosis for Mid Ulster was lower than the Northern Ireland rate (412 compared to 473 per 100,000 persons).
- For the period 2005/06-2009/10, the standardised hospital admission rate for self-harm was much lower in Mid Ulster than the Northern Ireland rate (176 compared to 241 per 100,000 persons).
- The number of items of anti-depressant drugs dispensed per head of registered population in 2010 in Mid Ulster was lower than the Northern Ireland average.
- As at February 2011, a slightly higher proportion of people living in Mid Ulster were in receipt of disability-related benefits when compared to the Northern Ireland average (15.9% compared to 15.3%).
- A lower proportion of births in Mid Ulster in 2009 were to teenage mothers when compared to the Northern Ireland average (2.6% compared to 5.4%).
- As at 31 March 2011, there was a higher prevalence of hypothyroid and a lower prevalence of hypertension, obesity and diabetes mellitus amongst patients whose GP practice is located in the Mid Ulster area compared to GP practices across all of Northern Ireland.

### Education

- In 2010/11, there was little difference in the proportion of Mid Ulster post-primary pupils that had a Statement of Special Educational Need and the Northern Ireland average (3.8% and 3.4% respectively).
- In 2009/10, a higher proportion of Mid Ulster pupils left school with at least two A-levels when compared to the Northern Ireland average (57.7% compared to 53.0%).
- In 2009/10, a higher proportion of Mid Ulster school leavers achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C compared to the Northern Ireland average (75.4% compared to 71.9%).

### The Economy

- Invest NI provided almost £12.5 million in financial assistance to companies in Mid Ulster in 2009/10, the Constituency that received the 6th highest amount of financial assistance.
- In total, 194 participants from Mid Ulster completed the Invest NI Enterprise Development Programme in 2009/10.
- In 2009/10, a higher proportion of Mid Ulster Enterprise Development Programme participants subsequently started a business when compared to the Northern Ireland average (85.6% compared to 76.0%).

### Employment

- In 2010, there were 92 confirmed redundancies in Mid Ulster.
- In 2010, a slightly lower proportion of working age people in Mid Ulster claimed unemployment-related benefits in 2010 when compared to the Northern Ireland average (4.5% compared to 5.0%).

### Low Income

- As at April 2011, a lower proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Mid Ulster claimed at least one of the main benefits when compared to the Northern Ireland average (34.5% compared to 37.3%).
- As at February 2011, a lower proportion of working age people living in Mid Ulster claimed income support when compared to the Northern Ireland average (6.4% compared to 7.5%).
- As at June 2011, a lower proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Mid Ulster claimed housing benefit when compared to the Northern Ireland average (8.2% compared to 11.1%).

### Crime

- In 2010/11, the crime rate for Mid Ulster was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate (4,023 compared to 5,872 per 100,000 persons).
- In 2010/11, rates of violent crime, burglary, theft and criminal damage were lower in Mid Ulster than the Northern Ireland rates.

### 2011 Assembly Election Results

- 66,602 people were eligible to vote. Turnout in Mid Ulster was higher than the Northern Ireland average (64.2% compared to 54.7%).
- Sinn Féin won 3 seats while the DUP, UUP and the SDLP won 1 seat each.

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## Demographic profile of Mid Ulster

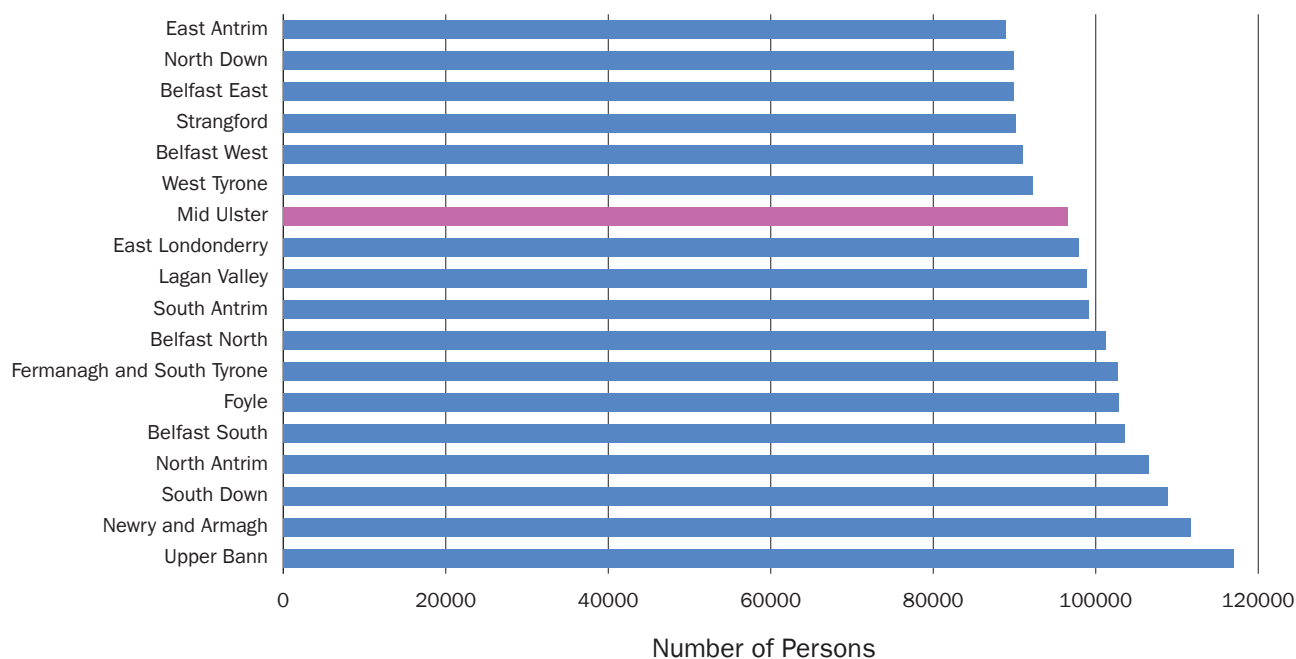
As at June 2009, there were an estimated 96,608 persons living in Mid Ulster representing 5.4% of the Northern Ireland population. Mid Ulster is the Constituency with the 7th lowest estimated population.

An estimated 22,534 children aged 0-15 lived in Mid Ulster in 2009. A higher proportion of the Mid Ulster population were children when compared to the Northern Ireland average (23.3% compared to 21.4%).

A slightly higher proportion of the Mid Ulster population were of working age when compared to the Northern Ireland average (62.4% compared to 61.8%).

An estimated 13,774 older persons (females aged 60 and over, males aged 65 and over) lived in Mid Ulster in 2009. A lower proportion of the Mid Ulster population were older persons when compared to the Northern Ireland average (14.3% compared to 16.9%).

### Estimated total population by Constituency, 2009



Source: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA), Demography and Methodology Branch (DMB)

### Mid-year population estimates for Mid Ulster by gender and selected age groups, 2009

	0-15	16-39	40-64M/59F	65M/60F+	All ages
Males	11,527	17,875	13,946	5,115	48,463
Females	11,007	16,895	11,584	8,659	48,145
Persons	22,534	34,770	25,530	13,774	96,608

Source: NISRA, DMB

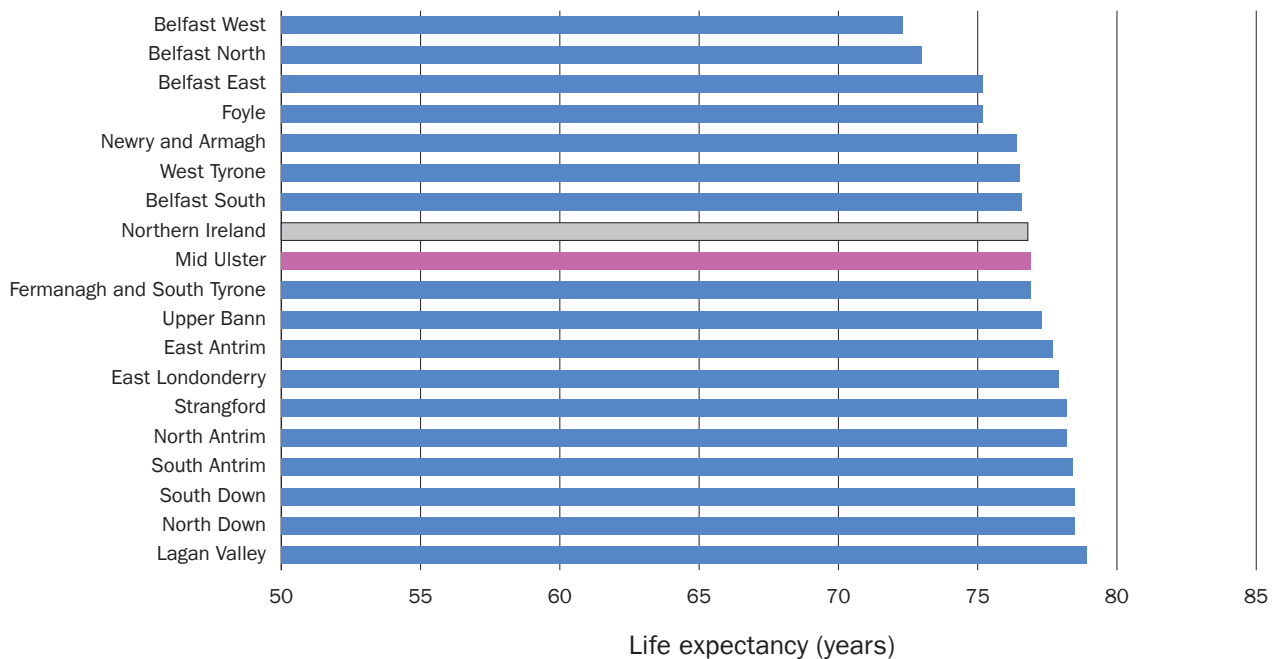
## Health – Life expectancy of males

The life expectancy of males living in Mid Ulster (2007-2009) was estimated to be 76.9 years.

There was little difference in the life expectancy of males living in Mid Ulster and that of all Northern Ireland males which stood at 76.8 years.

Mid Ulster was the Constituency with the 8th lowest male life expectancy.

### Life expectancy of males, 2007-09



Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety

### Life expectancy of males, 2007-09

	Life expectancy (rank)		Life expectancy (rank)		Life expectancy (rank)
Belfast East	75.2 (16)	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	76.9 (10)	North Down	78.5 (joint 2)
Belfast North	73.0 (17)	Foyle	75.2 (15)	South Antrim	78.4 (4)
Belfast South	76.6 (12)	Lagan Valley	78.9 (1)	South Down	78.5 (joint 2)
Belfast West	72.3 (18)	Mid Ulster	76.9 (11)	Strangford	78.2 (6)
East Antrim	77.7 (8)	Newry and Armagh	76.4 (14)	Upper Bann	77.3 (9)
East Londonderry	77.9 (7)	North Antrim	78.2 (5)	West Tyrone	76.5 (13)

Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety

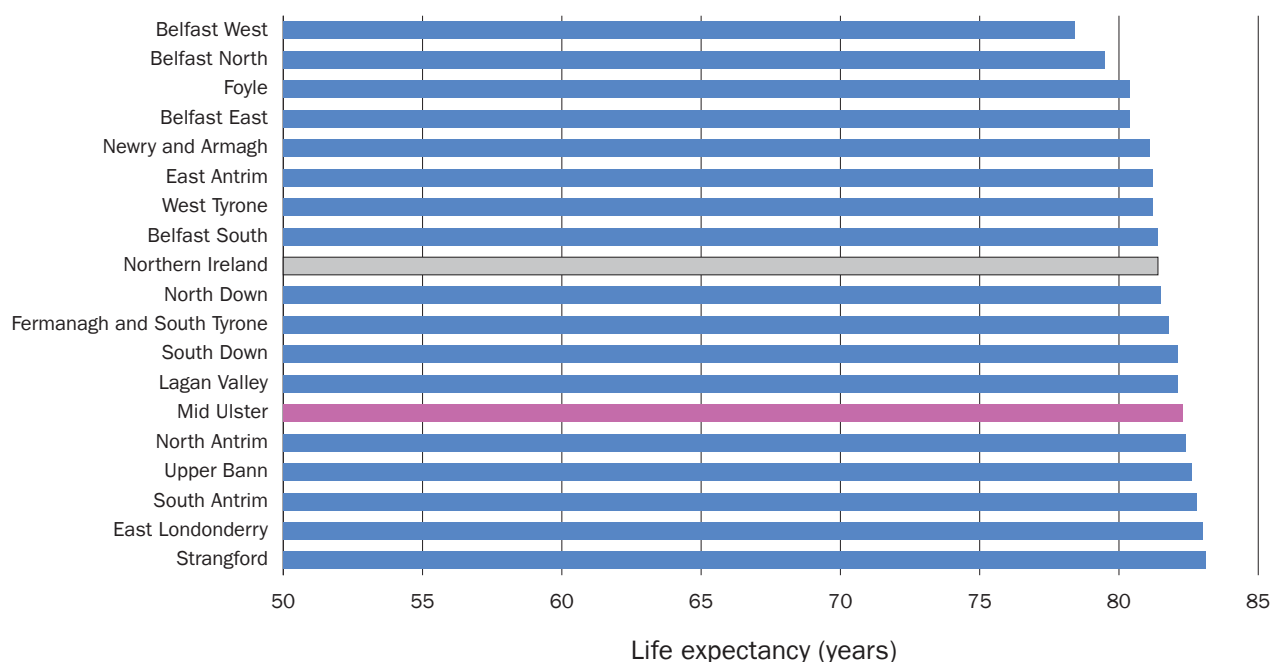
## Health – Life expectancy of females

The life expectancy of females living in Mid Ulster (2007-2009) was estimated to be 82.3 years.

The life expectancy of females living in Mid Ulster was slightly higher than that of all Northern Ireland females which stood at 81.4 years.

Mid Ulster was the Constituency with the 6th highest female life expectancy.

### Life expectancy of females, 2007-09



Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety

### Life expectancy of females, 2007-09

	Life expectancy (rank)		Life expectancy (rank)		Life expectancy (rank)
Belfast East	80.4 (15)	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	81.8 (9)	North Down	81.5 (10)
Belfast North	79.5 (17)	Foyle	80.4 (16)	South Antrim	82.8 (3)
Belfast South	81.4 (11)	Lagan Valley	82.1 (7)	South Down	82.1 (8)
Belfast West	78.4 (18)	Mid Ulster	82.3 (6)	Strangford	83.1 (1)
East Antrim	81.2 (13)	Newry and Armagh	81.1 (14)	Upper Bann	82.6 (4)
East Londonderry	83.0 (2)	North Antrim	82.4 (5)	West Tyrone	81.2 (12)

Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety

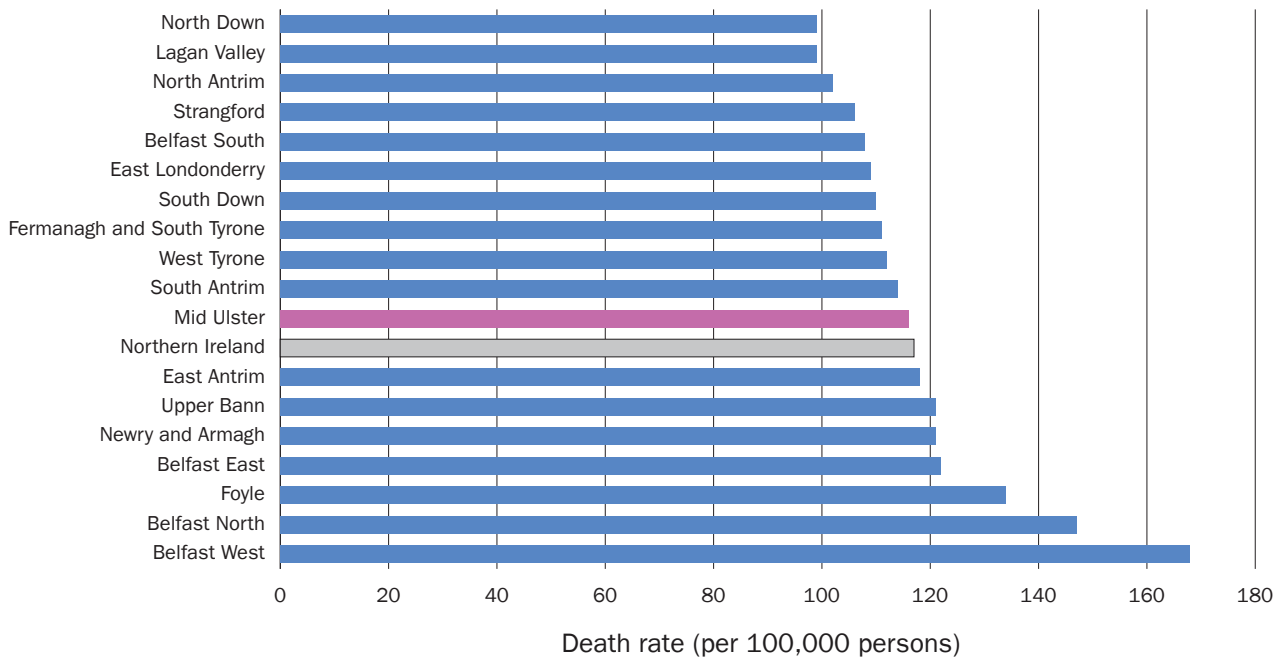
## Health – Standardised mortality rate for cancer

The standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2005-2009) in Mid Ulster was 116 per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years.

There was little difference in the standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2005-2009) in Mid Ulster and the Northern Ireland rate of 117 per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years.

Mid Ulster is the Constituency with the 8th highest standardised mortality rate due to cancer.

### Standardised mortality rate due to cancer per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years, 2005-2009



Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety

### Standardised mortality rate due to cancer per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years, 2005-2009

	Mortality rate (rank)		Mortality rate (rank)		Mortality rate (rank)
Belfast East	122 (4)	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	111 (11)	North Down	99 (joint 17)
Belfast North	147 (2)	Foyle	134 (3)	South Antrim	114 (9)
Belfast South	108 (14)	Lagan Valley	99 (joint 17)	South Down	110 (12)
Belfast West	168 (1)	Mid Ulster	116 (8)	Strangford	106 (15)
East Antrim	118 (7)	Newry and Armagh	121 (5)	Upper Bann	121 (6)
East Londonderry	109 (13)	North Antrim	102 (16)	West Tyrone	112 (10)

Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety

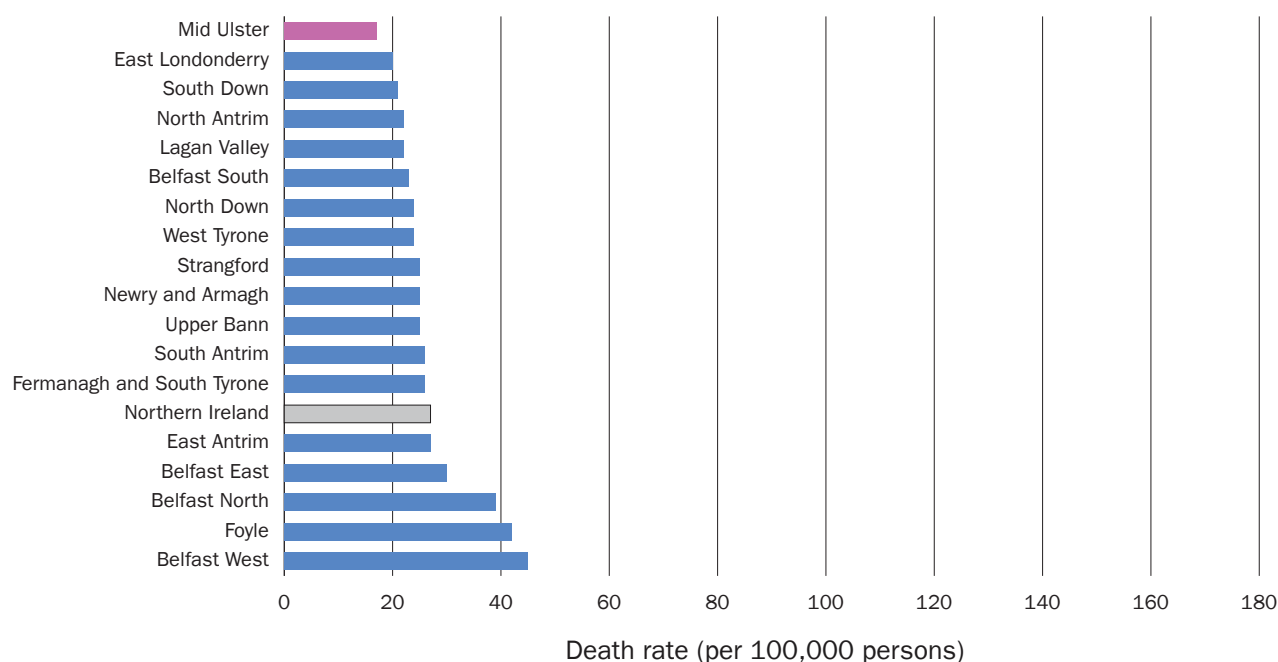
## Health – Standardised mortality rate for respiratory disease

The standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2005-2009) in Mid Ulster was 17 per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years.

The standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2005-2009) for Mid Ulster was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 27 per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years.

Mid Ulster is the Constituency with the lowest standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease.

### Standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years, 2005-2009



Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety

### Standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years, 2005-2009

	Mortality rate (rank)		Mortality rate (rank)		Mortality rate (rank)
Belfast East	30 (4)	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	26 (joint 6)	North Down	24 (joint 11)
Belfast North	39 (3)	Foyle	42 (2)	South Antrim	26 (joint 6)
Belfast South	23 (13)	Lagan Valley	22 (joint 14)	South Down	21 (16)
Belfast West	45 (1)	Mid Ulster	17 (18)	Strangford	25 (joint 8)
East Antrim	27 (5)	Newry and Armagh	25 (joint 8)	Upper Bann	25 (joint 8)
East Londonderry	20 (17)	North Antrim	22 (joint 14)	West Tyrone	24 (joint 11)

Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety

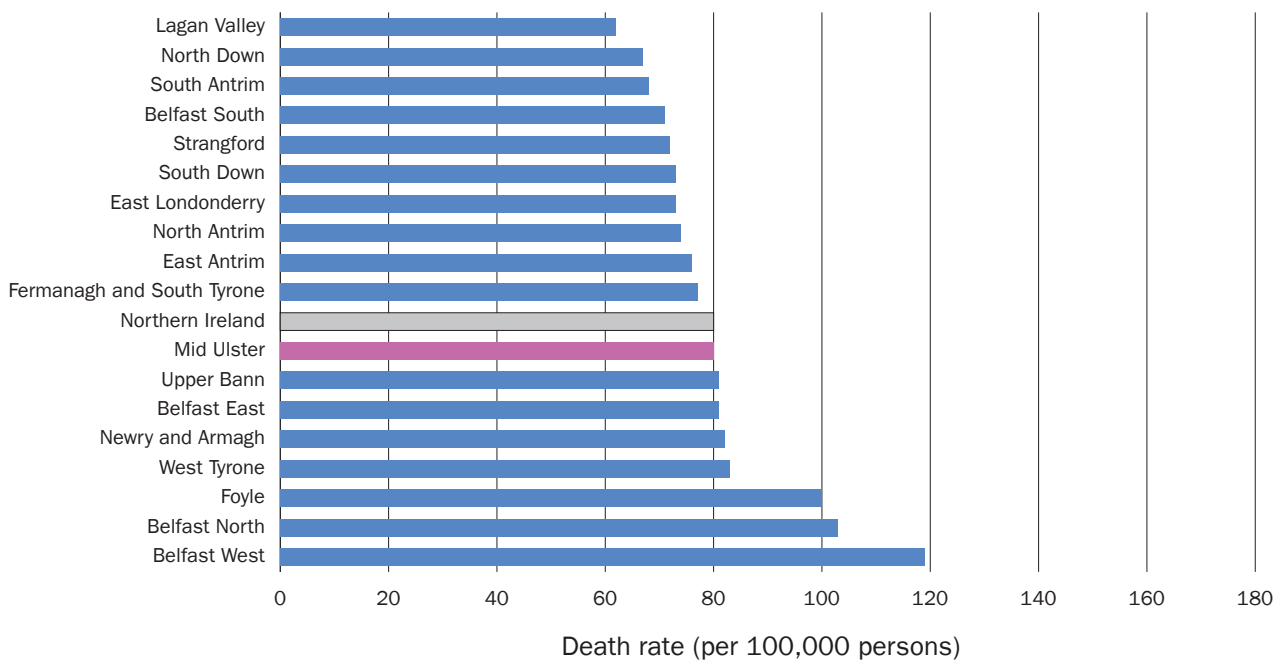
## Health – Standardised mortality rate for circulatory disease

The standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2005-2009) in Mid Ulster was 80 per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years.

There was no difference in the standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2005-2009) in Mid Ulster and the Northern Ireland rate, also 80 per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years.

Mid Ulster is the Constituency with the 8th highest standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease.

### Standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years, 2005-2009



Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety

### Standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years, 2005-2009

	Mortality rate (rank)		Mortality rate (rank)		Mortality rate (rank)
Belfast East	81 (joint 6)	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	77 (9)	North Down	67 (17)
Belfast North	103 (2)	Foyle	100 (3)	South Antrim	68 (16)
Belfast South	71 (15)	Lagan Valley	62 (18)	South Down	73 (joint 12)
Belfast West	119 (1)	Mid Ulster	80 (8)	Strangford	72 (14)
East Antrim	76 (10)	Newry and Armagh	82 (5)	Upper Bann	81 (joint 6)
East Londonderry	73 (joint 12)	North Antrim	74 (11)	West Tyrone	83 (4)

Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety

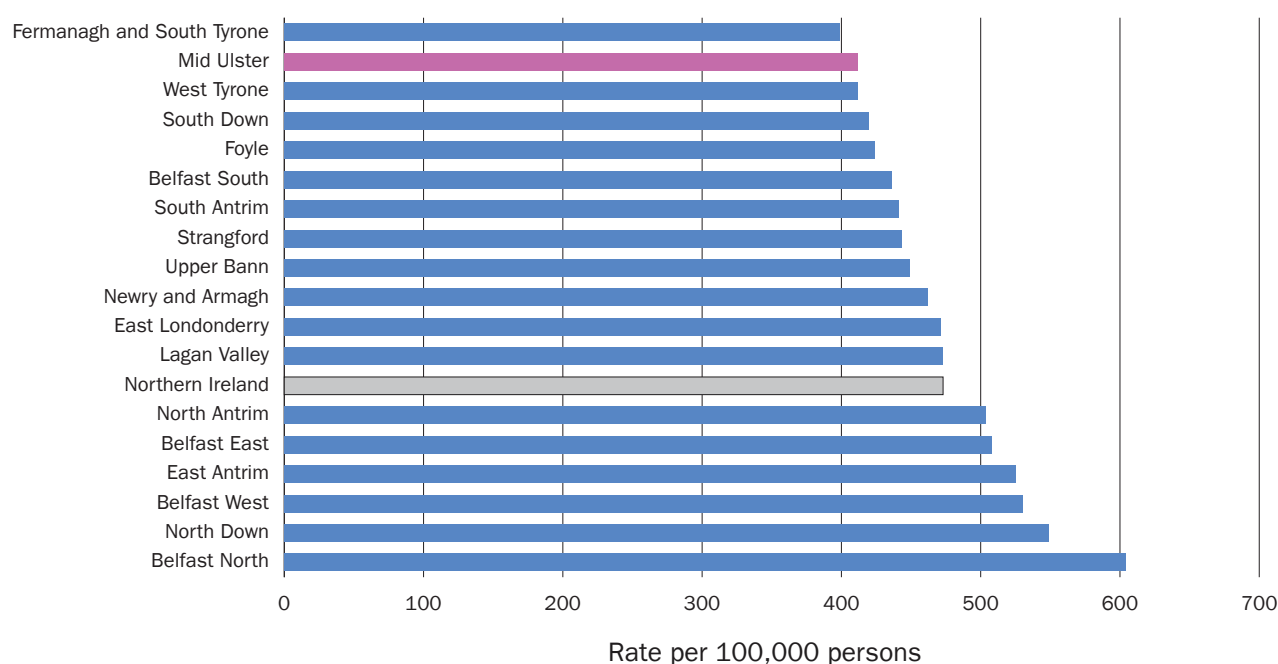
## Health – Diagnosis of new incidence of cancer

In 2009, there were 398 new incidences of cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) diagnosed amongst Mid Ulster constituents. This equates to a rate of 412 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of cancer diagnosis for Mid Ulster was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 473 per 100,000 persons.

Mid Ulster is the Constituency with the 2nd lowest rate of diagnosis.

### Number of new cancers diagnosed per 100,000 persons (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer), 2009



Source: Northern Ireland Cancer Registry

### Number of new cancers diagnosed per 100,000 persons (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer), 2009

	Rate (rank)		Rate (rank)		Rate (rank)
Belfast East	508 (5)	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	399 (18)	North Down	549 (2)
Belfast North	604 (1)	Foyle	424 (14)	South Antrim	441 (12)
Belfast South	436 (13)	Lagan Valley	473 (7)	South Down	420 (15)
Belfast West	530 (3)	Mid Ulster	412 (17)	Strangford	443 (11)
East Antrim	525 (4)	Newry and Armagh	462 (9)	Upper Bann	449 (10)
East Londonderry	471 (8)	North Antrim	504 (6)	West Tyrone	412 (16)

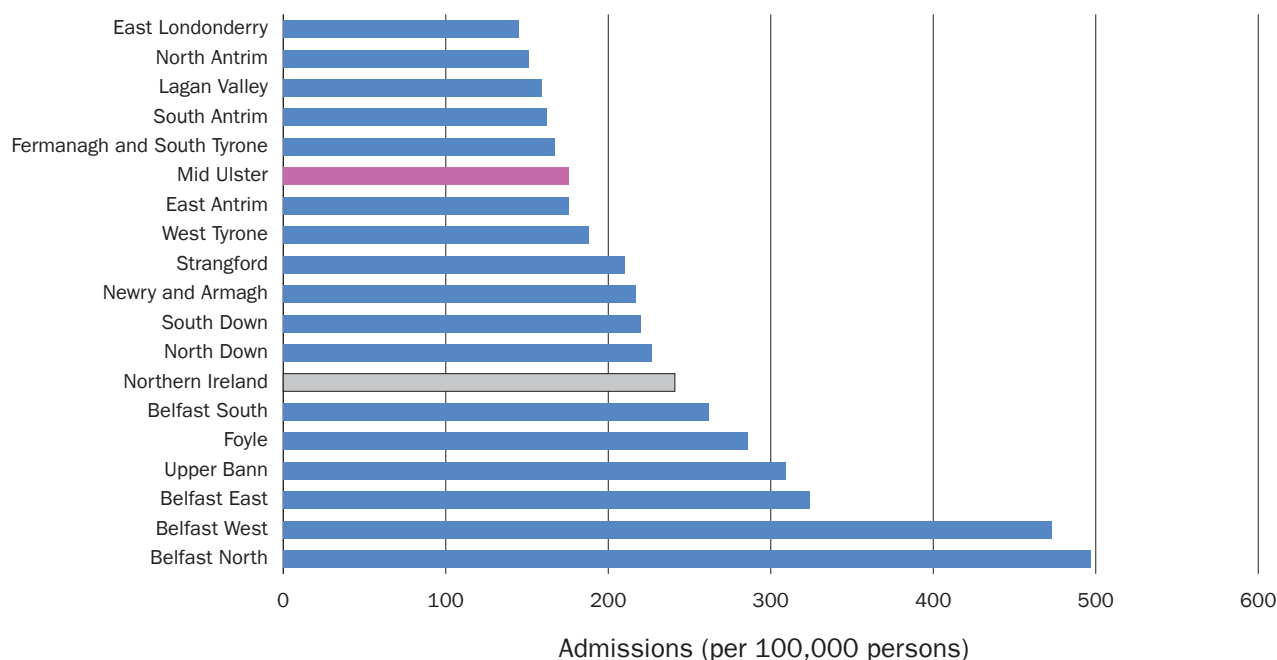
Source: Northern Ireland Cancer Registry

## Health – Hospital admissions due to self-harm

For the period 2005/06-2009/10, the standardised hospital admission rate for self-harm in Mid Ulster stood at 176. The standardised hospital admission rate for self-harm was lower in Mid Ulster than the Northern Ireland rate of 241.

Mid Ulster is the Constituency with the joint 6th lowest standardised hospital admission rate for self-harm, along with East Antrim.

### Standardised hospital admissions per 100,000 persons for self harm, 2005/06-2009/10



Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety

### Standardised hospital admissions per 100,000 persons for self-harm, 2005/06-2009/10

	Admission rate (rank)		Admission rate (rank)		Admission rate (rank)
Belfast East	324 (3)	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	167 (14)	North Down	227 (7)
Belfast North	497 (1)	Foyle	286 (5)	South Antrim	162 (15)
Belfast South	262 (6)	Lagan Valley	159 (16)	South Down	220 (8)
Belfast West	473 (2)	Mid Ulster	176 (joint 12)	Strangford	210 (10)
East Antrim	176 (joint 12)	Newry and Armagh	217 (9)	Upper Bann	309 (4)
East Londonderry	145 (18)	North Antrim	151 (17)	West Tyrone	188 (11)

Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety

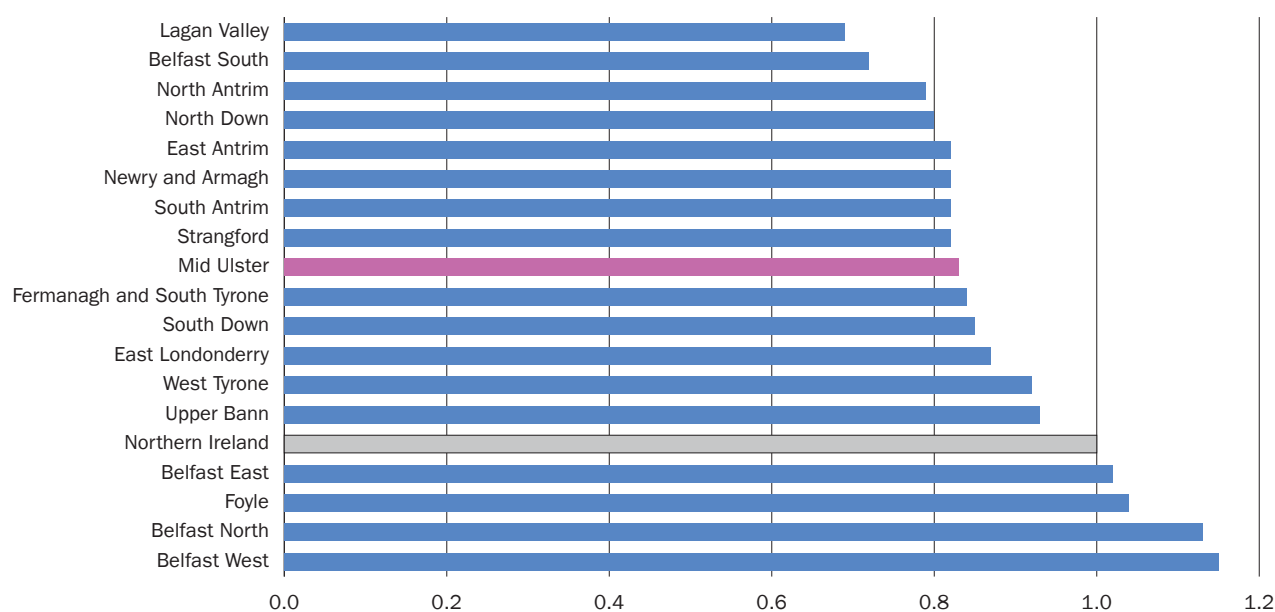
## Health – Prescriptions for anti-depressant drugs

In 2010, 0.83 items of anti-depressant drugs were dispensed at a cost of £9.20 per head of registered population in Mid Ulster.

The number of items of anti-depressant drugs dispensed per head of registered population in Mid Ulster was lower than the Northern Ireland figure of 1.00.

Mid Ulster was the Constituency with the 10th highest number of items of anti-depressant drugs dispensed per head of registered population.

### Number of items of anti-depressant drugs dispensed per head of registered population, 2010



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Enhanced Prescribing Database (Pharmacy), DHSSPS)

### Number of items of anti-depressant drugs dispensed per head of registered population, 2010

	No. of items dispensed (rank)		No. of items dispensed (rank)		No. of items dispensed (rank)
Belfast East	1.02 (4)	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	0.84 (9)	North Down	0.80 (15)
Belfast North	1.13 (2)	Foyle	1.04 (3)	South Antrim	0.82 (joint 11)
Belfast South	0.72 (17)	Lagan Valley	0.69 (18)	South Down	0.85 (8)
Belfast West	1.15 (1)	Mid Ulster	0.83 (10)	Strangford	0.82 (joint 11)
East Antrim	0.82 (14)	Newry and Armagh	0.82 (13)	Upper Bann	0.93 (5)
East Londonderry	0.87 (7)	North Antrim	0.79 (16)	West Tyrone	0.92 (6)

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Enhanced Prescribing Database (Pharmacy), DHSSPS)

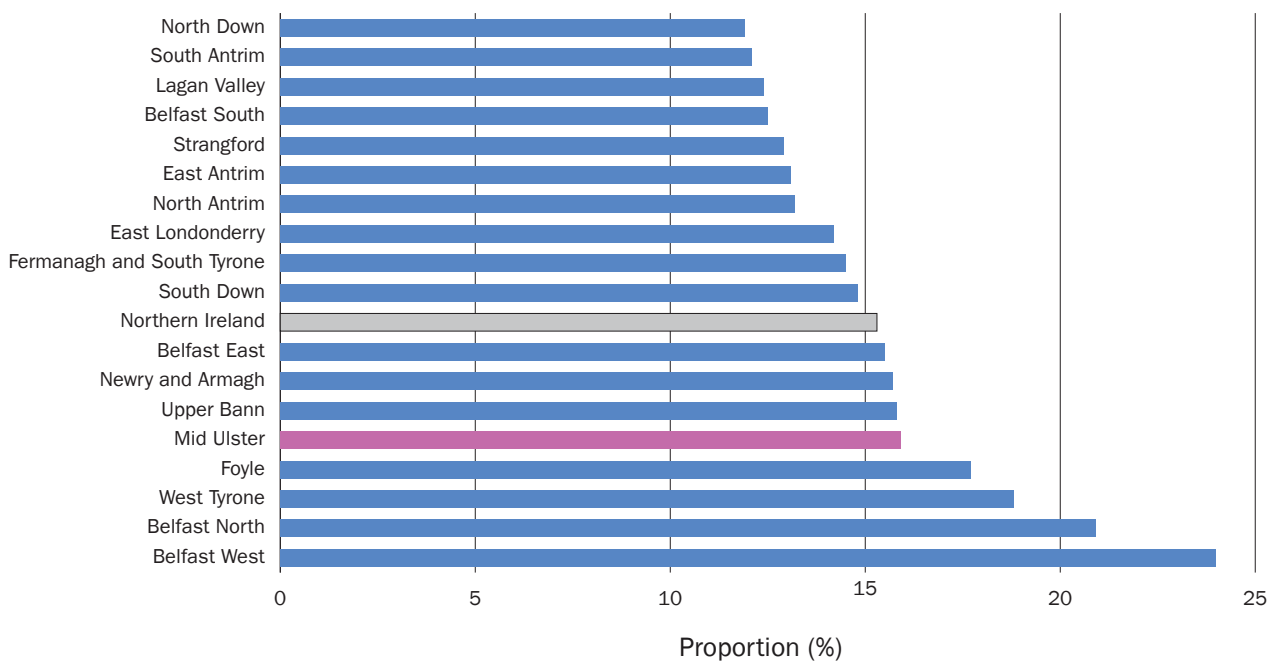
## Health – People in receipt of disability-related benefits

As at February 2011, 15.9% of all Mid Ulster constituents were in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit (15,323 recipients).

A slightly higher proportion of people living in Mid Ulster were in receipt of disability-related benefits when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 15.3%.

Mid Ulster was the Constituency ranked 5th highest in terms of the proportion of people in receipt of disability-related benefits.

### Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit, as at February 2011



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

### Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit, as at February 2011

	% (rank)		% (rank)		% (rank)
Belfast East	15.5 (8)	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	14.5 (10)	North Down	11.9 (18)
Belfast North	20.9 (2)	Foyle	17.7 (4)	South Antrim	12.1 (17)
Belfast South	12.5 (15)	Lagan Valley	12.4 (16)	South Down	14.8 (9)
Belfast West	24.0 (1)	Mid Ulster	15.9 (5)	Strangford	12.9 (14)
East Antrim	13.1 (13)	Newry and Armagh	15.7 (7)	Upper Bann	15.8 (6)
East Londonderry	14.2 (11)	North Antrim	13.2 (12)	West Tyrone	18.8 (3)

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

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

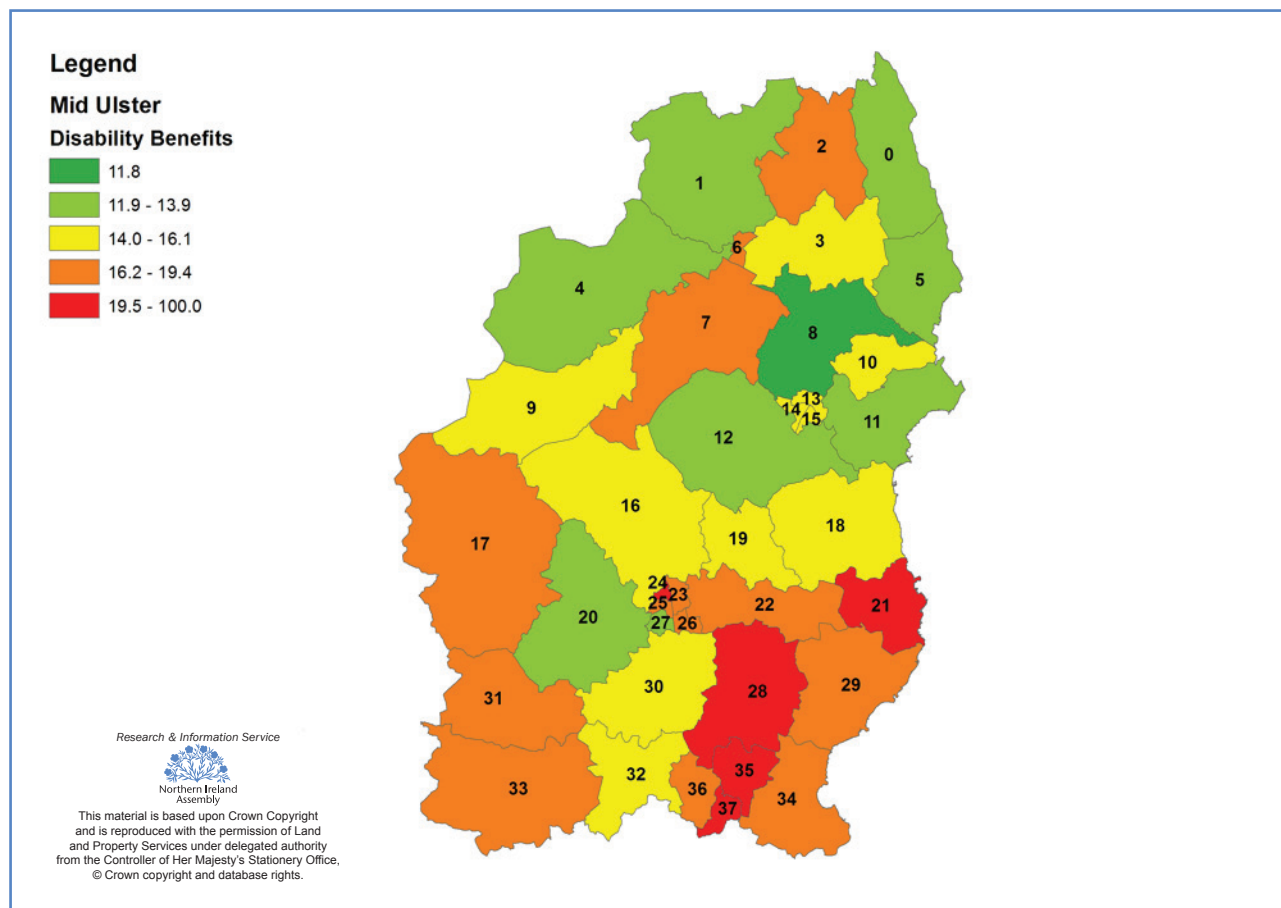
The highest proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit (as a percentage of the population) were concentrated in the wards of Ardboe (22.1%, 526 recipients), Coalisland South (21.7%, 565 recipients) and Coalisland North (21.1%, 675 recipients). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Knockcloghrim (11.8%, 313 recipients), Ballymaguigan (12.4%, 325 recipients) and Swatragh (12.5%, 373 recipients).

### Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit, as at February 2011

Ward	Disability Benefit Recipients	Per cent of Population	Ward	Disability Benefit Recipients	Per cent of Population
Altmore	410	16.7	Lissan	306	15.9
Ardboe	526	22.1	Lower Glenshane	370	12.6
Ballymaguigan	325	12.4	Maghera	449	17.0
Bellaghy	349	13.3	Moneymore	385	15.3
Castledawson	462	14.0	Newbuildings	429	19.4
Coagh	375	18.3	Oaklands	279	13.2
Coalisland North	675	21.1	Oldtown	511	20.9
Coalisland South	565	21.7	Pomeroy	401	18.2
Coalisland W and NMills	470	18.3	Sandholes	280	15.8
Donaghmore	338	14.4	Stewartstown	390	20.3
Draperstown	419	14.4	Swatragh	373	12.5
Dunnamore	362	16.5	The Loop	368	14.0
Glebe	433	13.5	Tobermore	409	16.2
Gortalowry	392	13.5	Town Parks East	443	14.3
Gulladuff	371	14.1	Town Parks West	333	15.6
Killycolpy	427	17.5	Tullagh	430	19.3
Killymoon	393	19.4	Upperlands	382	16.7
Knockcloghrim	313	11.8	Valley	342	12.6
Lecumpher	335	12.8	Washing Bay	503	18.8

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

Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit, as at February 2011



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

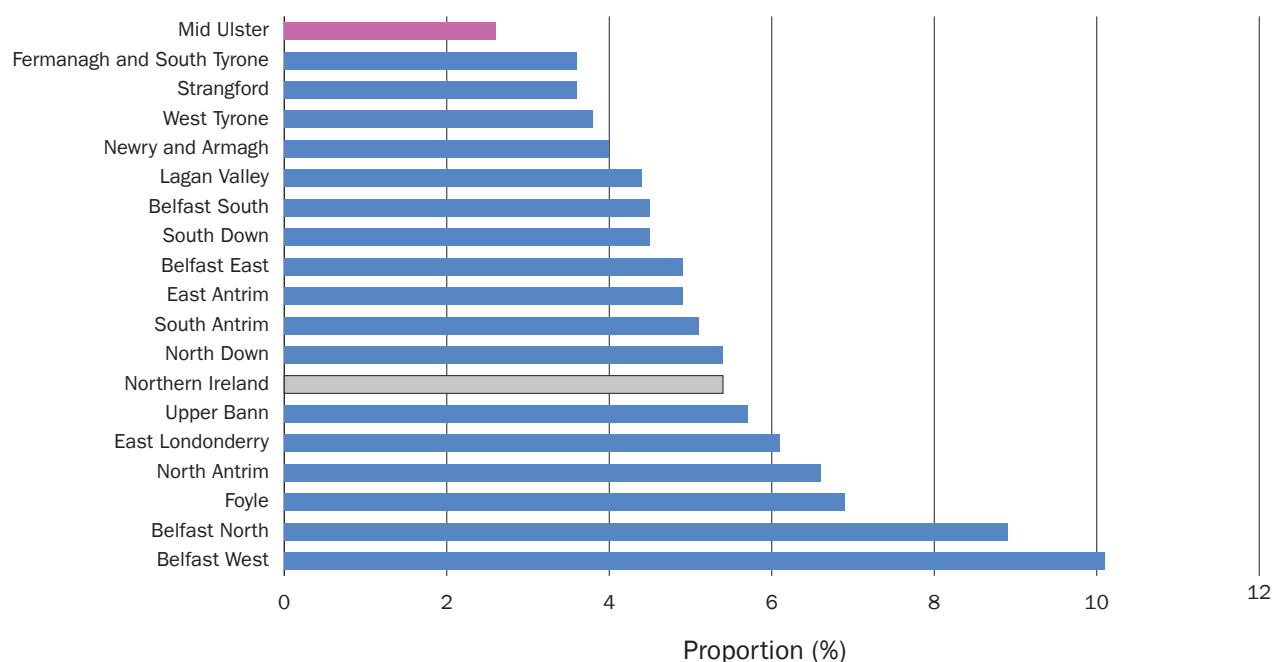
## Health – Births to teenage mothers

In 2009, there were 38 births to teenage mothers in Mid Ulster. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 2.6% of all births in the Constituency.

A lower proportion of births in Mid Ulster were to teenage mothers when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 5.4%.

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

### Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers, 2009



Source: NISRA, NINIS (General Register Office)

### Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers, 2009

	% (rank)		% (rank)		% (rank)
Belfast East	4.9 (joint 9)	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	3.6 (17)	North Down	5.4 (7)
Belfast North	8.9 (2)	Foyle	6.9 (3)	South Antrim	5.1 (8)
Belfast South	4.5 (12)	Lagan Valley	4.4 (13)	South Down	4.5 (11)
Belfast West	10.1 (1)	Mid Ulster	2.6 (18)	Strangford	3.6 (16)
East Antrim	4.9 (joint 9)	Newry and Armagh	4.0 (14)	Upper Bann	5.7 (6)
East Londonderry	6.1 (5)	North Antrim	6.6 (4)	West Tyrone	3.8 (15)

Source: NISRA, NINIS (GRO)

## Health – Disease prevalence (Quality Outcomes Framework)

As at 31 March 2011, there was a higher prevalence of hypothyroid and a lower prevalence of hypertension, obesity and diabetes mellitus amongst patients whose GP practice is located in the Mid Ulster area compared to GP practices across all of Northern Ireland.

### Disease Prevalence per 1,000 patients as reported through QOF, 2011

	Mid Ulster Patients		All Northern Ireland Patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Coronary Heart Disease	3,363	39	75,027	40
All Heart Failure Patients	619	7	14,264	8
Stroke	1,379	16	32,998	18
Hypertension	10,576	122	237,834	126
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	1,274	15	31,574	17
Hypothyroid	3,540	41	61,714	33
Cancer	1,139	13	27,008	14
Mental Health	665	8	15,415	8
Asthma	5,269	61	111,125	59
Dementia	413	5	11,246	6
Atrial Fibrillation	1,280	15	26,044	14
Obesity (Patients aged 16+)	7,119	106	170,840	114
Diabetes Mellitus (Patients aged 17+)	2,861	43	72,693	49
Epilepsy (Patients aged 18+)	621	10	14,587	10
Chronic Kidney Disease (patients aged 18+)	2,594	40	59,260	41
Learning Disabilities (Patients aged 18+)	428	7	8,679	6

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

Higher than NI by more than 3
  Lower than NI by more than 3

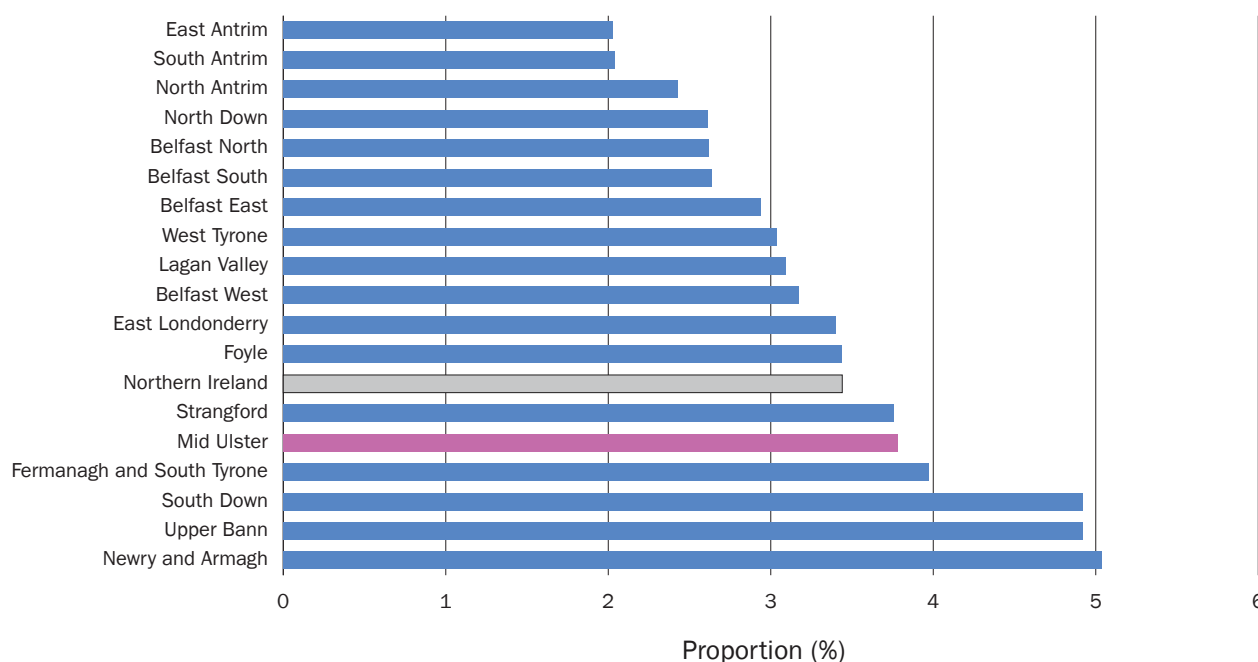
## Education – Statement of Special Educational Need

In 2010/11, 3.8% of Mid Ulster post-primary pupils had a Statement of Special Educational Need.

There was little difference in the proportion of Mid Ulster post-primary pupils that had a Statement of Special Educational Need and the Northern Ireland average of 3.4%.

Mid Ulster had the 5th highest proportion of pupils with a Statement of Special Educational Need.

### Proportion of post-primary pupils with a Statement of Special Educational Need, 2010/11



Source: Department of Education (School Census)

### Proportion of post-primary pupils with a Statement of Special Educational Need, 2010/11

	% (rank)		% (rank)		% (rank)
Belfast East	2.9 (12)	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.0 (4)	North Down	2.6 (joint 13)
Belfast North	2.6 (joint 13)	Foyle	3.4 (7)	South Antrim	2.0 (17)
Belfast South	2.6 (joint 13)	Lagan Valley	3.1 (10)	South Down	4.9 (3)
Belfast West	3.2 (9)	Mid Ulster	3.8 (5)	Strangford	3.8 (6)
East Antrim	2.0 (18)	Newry and Armagh	5.0 (1)	Upper Bann	5.0 (2)
East Londonderry	3.4 (8)	North Antrim	2.4 (16)	West Tyrone	3.0 (11)

Source: Department of Education (School Census)

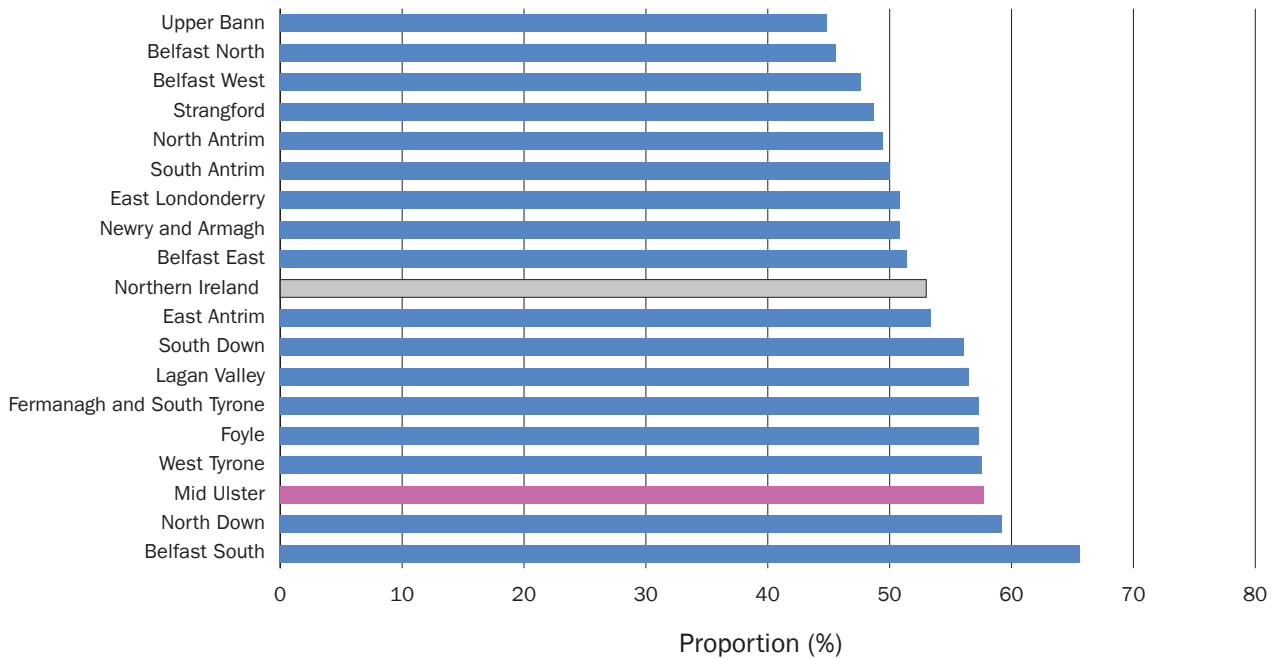
## Education – School leavers achieving at least two A-levels

In 2009/10, 57.7% of Mid Ulster school leavers achieved at least two A-levels.

A higher proportion of Mid Ulster pupils left school with at least two A-levels when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 53.0%.

Mid Ulster was the Constituency with the 3rd highest proportion of school leavers achieving at least two A-levels.

### Proportion of school leavers achieving at least two A-levels or equivalent, 2009/10



Source: Department of Education (School Leavers Survey)

### Proportion of school leavers achieving at least two A-levels or equivalent, 2009/10

	% (rank)		% (rank)		% (rank)
Belfast East	51.4 (10)	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	57.3 (6)	North Down	59.2 (2)
Belfast North	45.6 (17)	Foyle	57.3 (5)	South Antrim	50.0 (13)
Belfast South	65.6 (1)	Lagan Valley	56.5(7)	South Down	56.1 (8)
Belfast West	47.6 (16)	Mid Ulster	57.7 (3)	Strangford	48.7 (15)
East Antrim	53.4 (9)	Newry and Armagh	50.8 (joint 11)	Upper Bann	44.8 (18)
East Londonderry	50.8 (joint 11)	North Antrim	49.4 (14)	West Tyrone	57.6 (4)

Source: DE (School Leavers Survey)

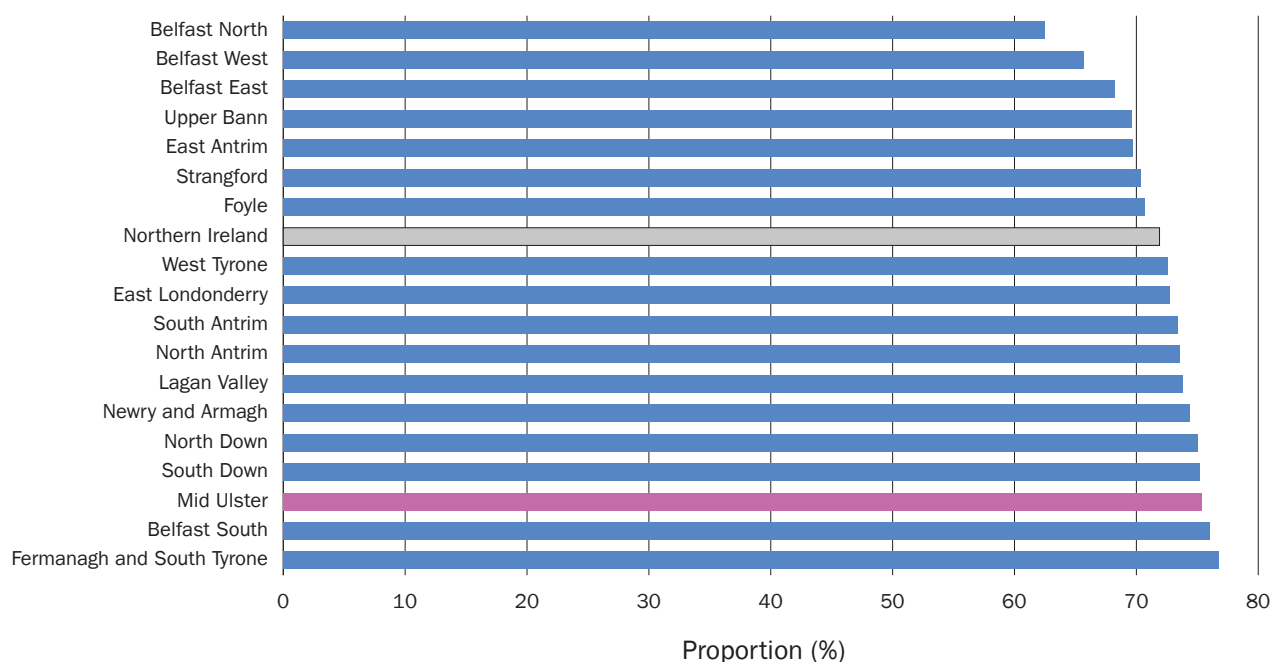
## Education – School leavers achieving at least five GCSEs (A\*-C)

In 2009/10, 75.4% of Mid Ulster school leavers achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C.<sup>1</sup>

A higher proportion of Mid Ulster school leavers achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C compared to the Northern Ireland average of 71.9%.

Mid Ulster had the 3rd highest proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C.

### Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent, 2009/10



Source: DE (School Leavers Survey)

### Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent, 2009/10

	% (rank)		% (rank)		% (rank)
Belfast East	68.2 (16)	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	76.8 (1)	North Down	74.9 (5)
Belfast North	62.5 (18)	Foyle	70.7 (12)	South Antrim	73.4 (9)
Belfast South	76.0 (2)	Lagan Valley	73.8 (7)	South Down	75.2 (4)
Belfast West	65.7 (17)	Mid Ulster	75.4 (3)	Strangford	70.4 (13)
East Antrim	69.7 (14)	Newry and Armagh	74.4 (6)	Upper Bann	69.6 (15)
East Londonderry	72.7 (10)	North Antrim	73.6 (8)	West Tyrone	72.6 (11)

Source: DE (School Leavers Survey)

<sup>1</sup> Note that this figure includes those who left school with at least two A-levels.

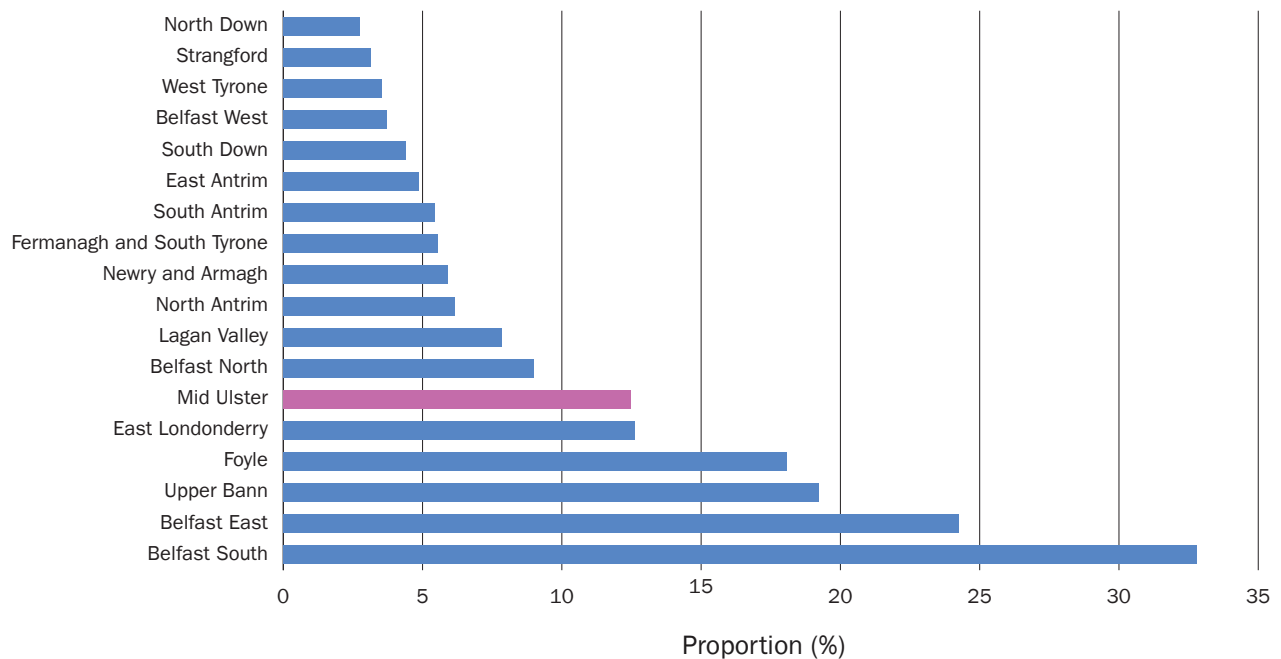
## The Economy – Invest NI Assistance

In 2009/10, Invest NI made 411 offers of investment to companies in Mid Ulster.

Invest NI provided almost £12.5 million in financial assistance to companies in Mid Ulster in 2009/10, accounting for 6.9% of all assistance provided in Northern Ireland during that period.

Mid Ulster was the Constituency that received the 6th highest amount of financial assistance in 2009/10.

### Invest NI financial assistance provided to companies in £million, 2009/10



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Invest NI)

### Invest NI financial assistance provided to companies in £million, 2009/10

	Assistance £m		Assistance £m		Assistance £m
Belfast East	24.26 (2)	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	5.56 (11)	North Down	2.74 (18)
Belfast North	9.01 (7)	Foyle	18.08 (4)	South Antrim	5.45 (12)
Belfast South	32.79 (1)	Lagan Valley	7.85 (8)	South Down	4.40 (14)
Belfast West	3.70 (15)	Mid Ulster	12.47 (6)	Strangford	3.15 (17)
East Antrim	4.88(13)	Newry and Armagh	5.92 (10)	Upper Bann	19.23 (3)
East Londonderry	12.62 (5)	North Antrim	6.16 (9)	West Tyrone	3.52 (16)

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Invest NI)

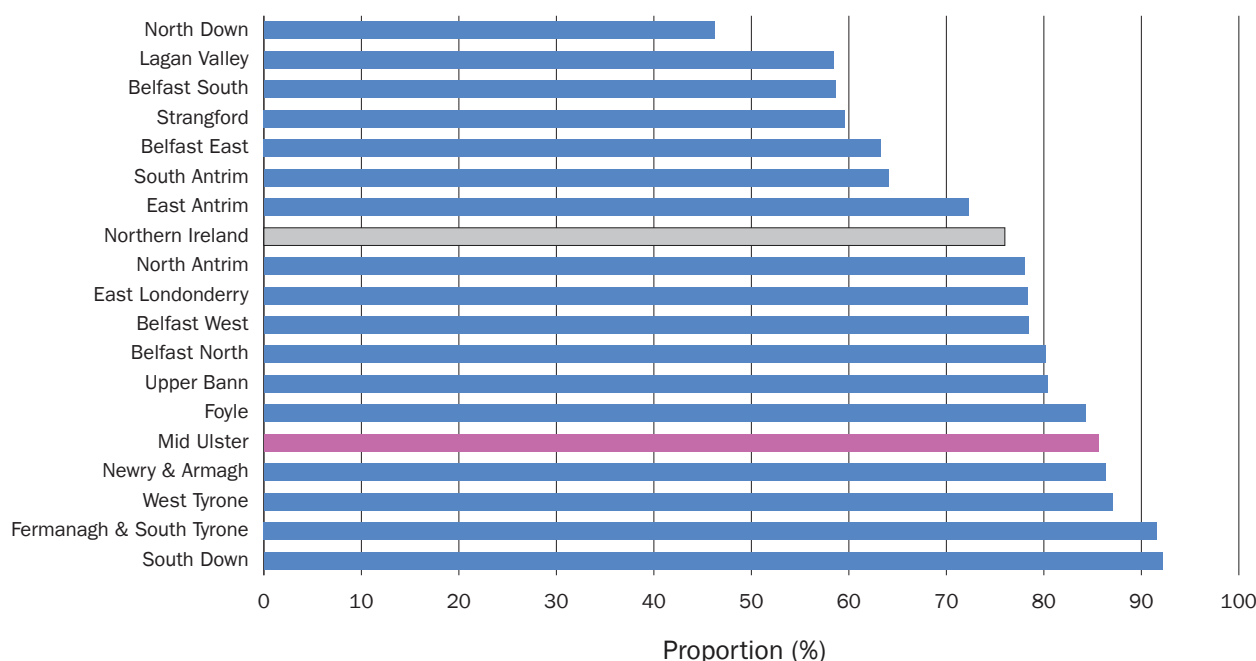
## The Economy – Invest NI Enterprise Development Programme

In 2009/10, 194 participants from Mid Ulster completed the Invest NI Enterprise Development Programme. In total, 85.6% of participants subsequently started a business in 2009/10.

A higher proportion of Mid Ulster Enterprise Development Programme participants subsequently started a business when compared to the Northern Ireland figure of 76.0%.

Mid Ulster was the Constituency with the 5th highest proportion of participants who subsequently started a business.

### Proportion of Invest NI Enterprise Development Programme participants who subsequently started a business, 2009/10



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Invest NI)

### Proportion of Invest NI Enterprise Development Programme participants who subsequently started a business, 2009/10

	% (rank)		% (rank)		% (rank)
Belfast East	63.3 (14)	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	91.6 (2)	North Down	46.2 (18)
Belfast North	80.2 (8)	Foyle	84.3 (6)	South Antrim	64.1 (13)
Belfast South	58.6 (16)	Lagan Valley	58.4 (17)	South Down	92.2 (1)
Belfast West	78.4 (9)	Mid Ulster	85.6 (5)	Strangford	59.6 (15)
East Antrim	72.3 (12)	Newry and Armagh	86.3 (4)	Upper Bann	80.4 (7)
East Londonderry	78.3 (10)	North Antrim	78.0 (11)	West Tyrone	87.0 (3)

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Invest NI)

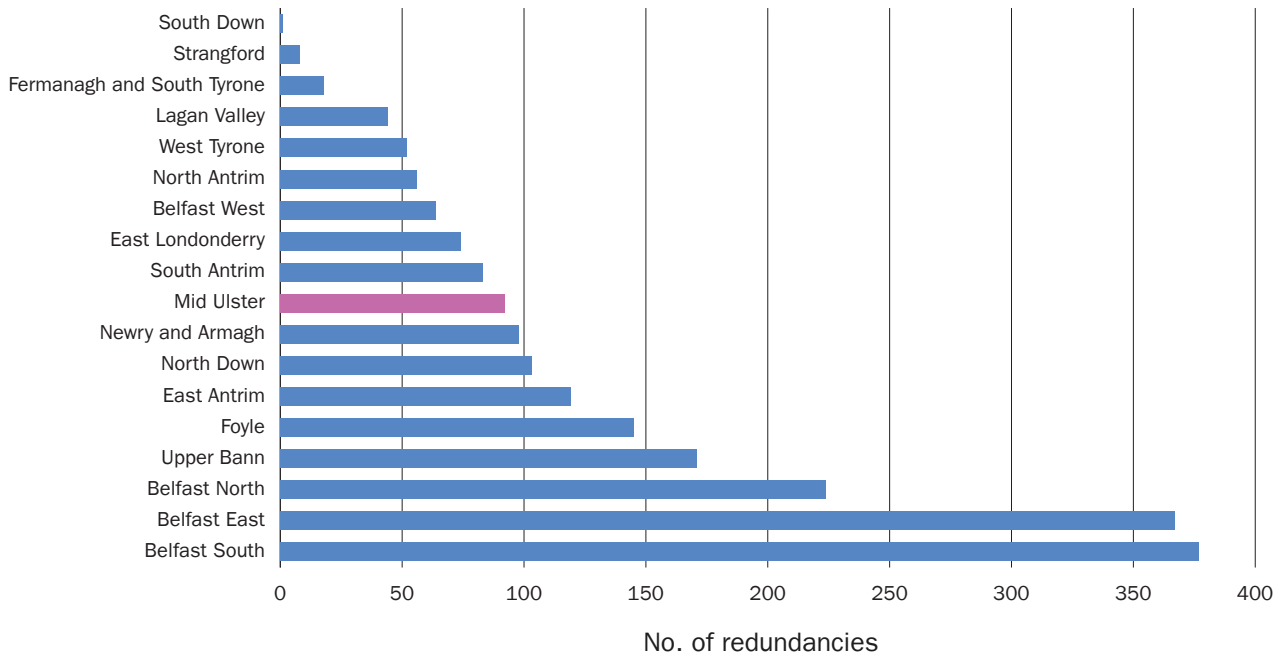
## Employment – Redundancies

In 2010, there were 92 confirmed redundancies<sup>2</sup> in Mid Ulster.

This represents 4.4% of all redundancies made in Northern Ireland in 2010.

The Constituency of Mid Ulster had the 9th highest number of redundancies in 2010.

### Number of confirmed redundancies, 2010



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count Section, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment)

### Number of confirmed redundancies, 2010

	No. (rank)		No. (rank)		No. (rank)
Belfast East	367 (2)	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	18 (16)	North Down	103 (7)
Belfast North	224 (3)	Foyle	145 (5)	South Antrim	83 (10)
Belfast South	377 (1)	Lagan Valley	44 (15)	South Down	1 (18)
Belfast West	64 (12)	Mid Ulster	92 (9)	Strangford	8 (17)
East Antrim	119 (6)	Newry and Armagh	98 (8)	Upper Bann	171 (4)
East Londonderry	74 (11)	North Antrim	56 (13)	West Tyrone	52 (14)

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

<sup>2</sup> Please note that this refers to location of business rather than employee home.

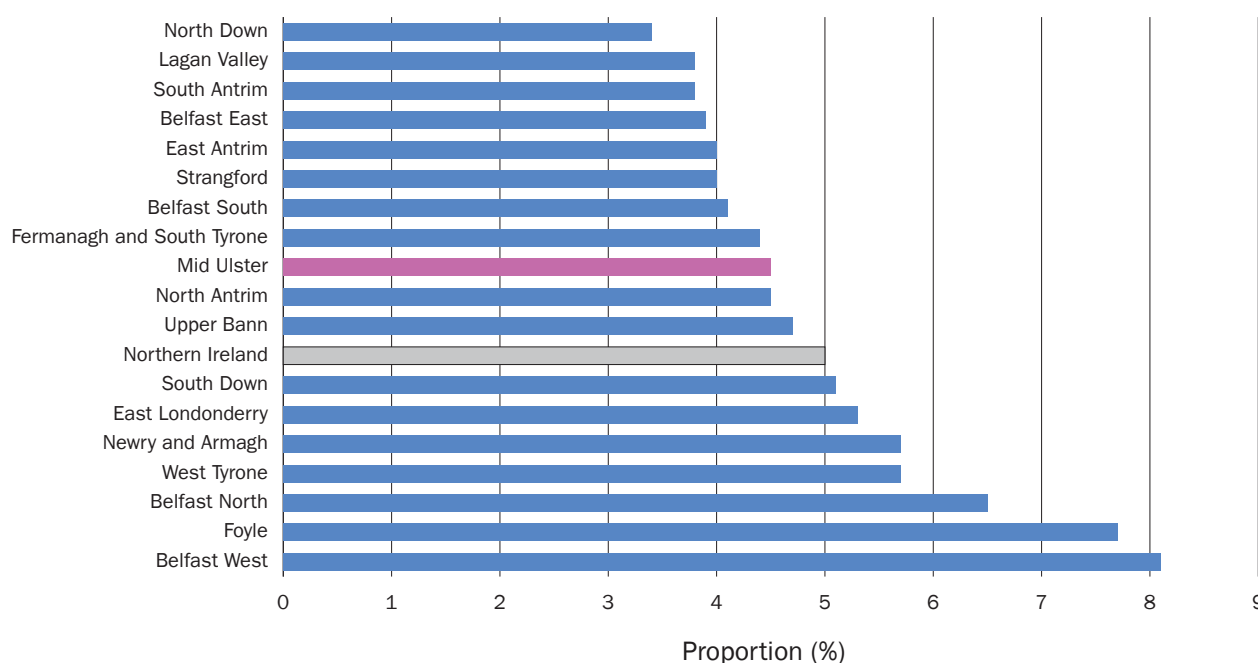
## Employment – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2010, there were 2,826 people claiming unemployment-related benefits in Mid Ulster. This equates to 4.5% of all working age constituents.

A slightly lower proportion of working age people in Mid Ulster claimed unemployment-related benefits in 2010 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 5.0%.

Mid Ulster is the Constituency with the 10th highest proportion of working age people claiming unemployment-related benefits.

### Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits , 2010



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

### Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits, 2010

	% (rank)		% (rank)		% (rank)
Belfast East	3.9 (15)	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.4 (11)	North Down	3.4 (18)
Belfast North	6.5 (3)	Foyle	7.7 (2)	South Antrim	3.8 (16)
Belfast South	4.1 (12)	Lagan Valley	3.8 (17)	South Down	5.1 (7)
Belfast West	8.1 (1)	Mid Ulster	4.5 (10)	Strangford	4.0 (13)
East Antrim	4.0 (14)	Newry and Armagh	5.7 (5)	Upper Bann	4.7 (8)
East Londonderry	5.3 (6)	North Antrim	4.5 (9)	West Tyrone	5.7 (4)

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

## Employment – Unemployment Claimant Count at ward level

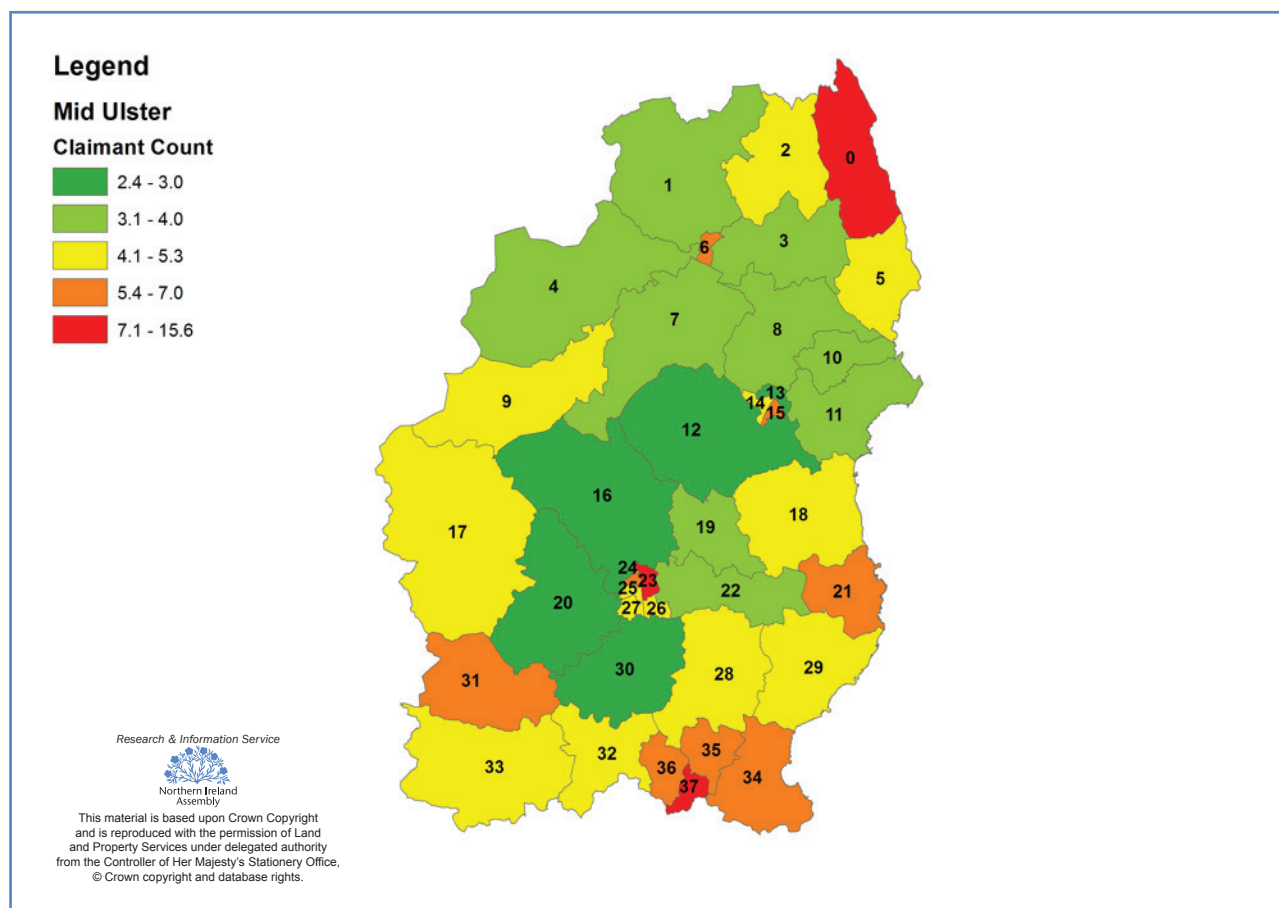
The highest proportion of working age people claiming unemployment-related benefits in Mid Ulster in 2010 were concentrated in the wards of Coalisland South (8.4%, 137 claimants), Newbuildings (7.5%, 108 claimants) and Maghera (7.0%, 123 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Lissan (2.4%, 30 claimants), Lecumpher (2.5%, 44 claimants) and Sandholes (2.6%, 29 claimants).

### Proportion of working age people (males aged 16-64, females aged 16-59) claiming unemployment-related benefits, 2010

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Altmore	69	4.6	Lissan	30	2.4
Ardboe	100	6.3	Lower Glenshane	69	3.6
Ballymaguigan	55	3.3	Maghera	123	7.0
Bellaghy	73	4.3	Money more	59	3.7
Castledawson	78	3.7	Newbuildings	108	7.5
Coagh	51	3.9	Oaklands	39	3.0
Coalisland North	119	6.0	Oldtown	89	5.7
Coalisland South	137	8.4	Pomeroy	82	5.7
Coalisland West and NMills	87	5.4	Sandholes	29	2.6
Donaghmore	66	4.5	Stewartstown	55	4.6
Draperstown	84	4.5	Swatragh	64	3.4
Dunnamore	56	4.1	The Loop	68	4.1
Glebe	90	4.4	Tobermore	52	3.5
Gortalowry	94	4.9	Town Parks East	128	6.2
Gulladuff	59	3.5	Town Parks West	66	4.7
Killycolpy	75	4.6	Tullagh	72	4.9
Killymoon	68	5.0	Upperlands	63	4.4
Knockcloghrim	60	3.5	Valley	69	4.0
Lecumpher	44	2.5	Washing Bay	99	5.8

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

**Proportion of working age people (males aged 16-64, females aged 16-59) claiming unemployment-related benefits, 2010**



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

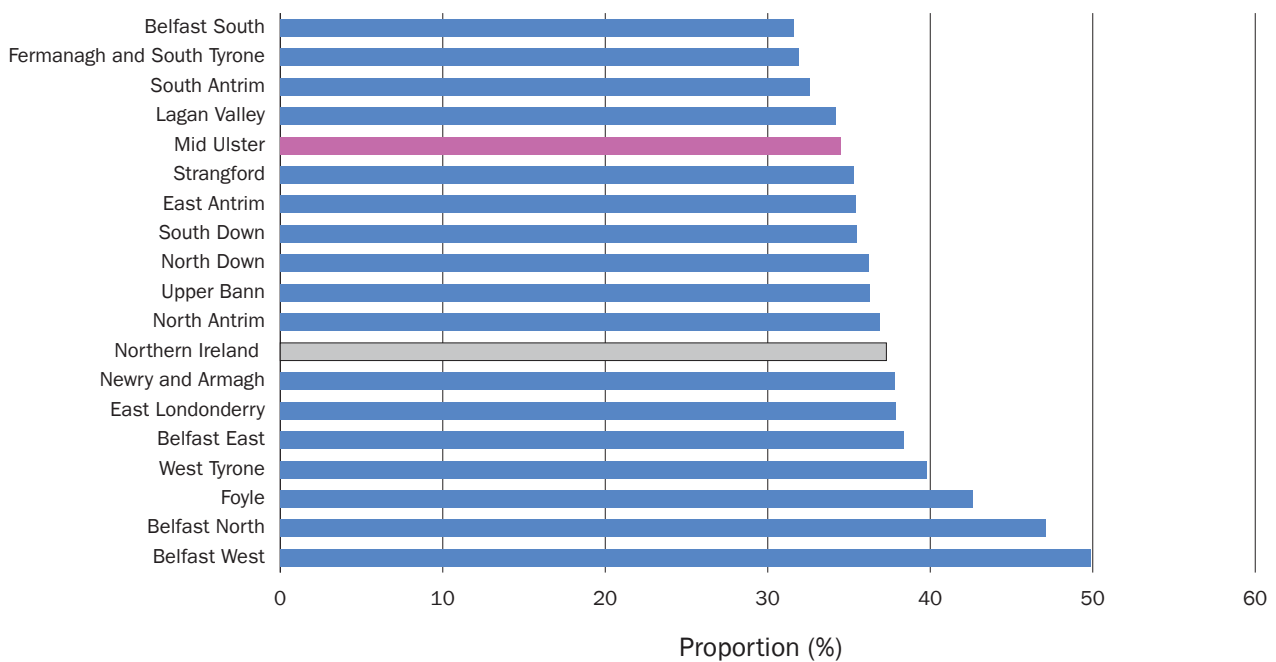
## Low income – People claiming benefits

As at April 2011, 25,572 people in Mid Ulster claimed at least one benefit of the main benefits. This equates to 34.5% of constituents aged 16 and over.

A lower proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Mid Ulster claimed at least one benefit when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 37.3%.

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

### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits, as at April 2011



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

### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits, as at April 2011

	% (rank)		% (rank)		% (rank)
Belfast East	38.4 (5)	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	31.9 (17)	North Down	36.2 (10)
Belfast North	47.1 (2)	Foyle	42.6 (3)	South Antrim	32.6 (16)
Belfast South	31.6 (18)	Lagan Valley	34.2 (15)	South Down	35.5 (11)
Belfast West	49.9 (1)	Mid Ulster	34.5 (14)	Strangford	35.3 (13)
East Antrim	35.4 (12)	Newry and Armagh	37.8 (7)	Upper Bann	36.3 (9)
East Londonderry	37.9 (6)	North Antrim	36.9 (8)	West Tyrone	39.8 (4)

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

## Low income – People claiming benefits at ward level

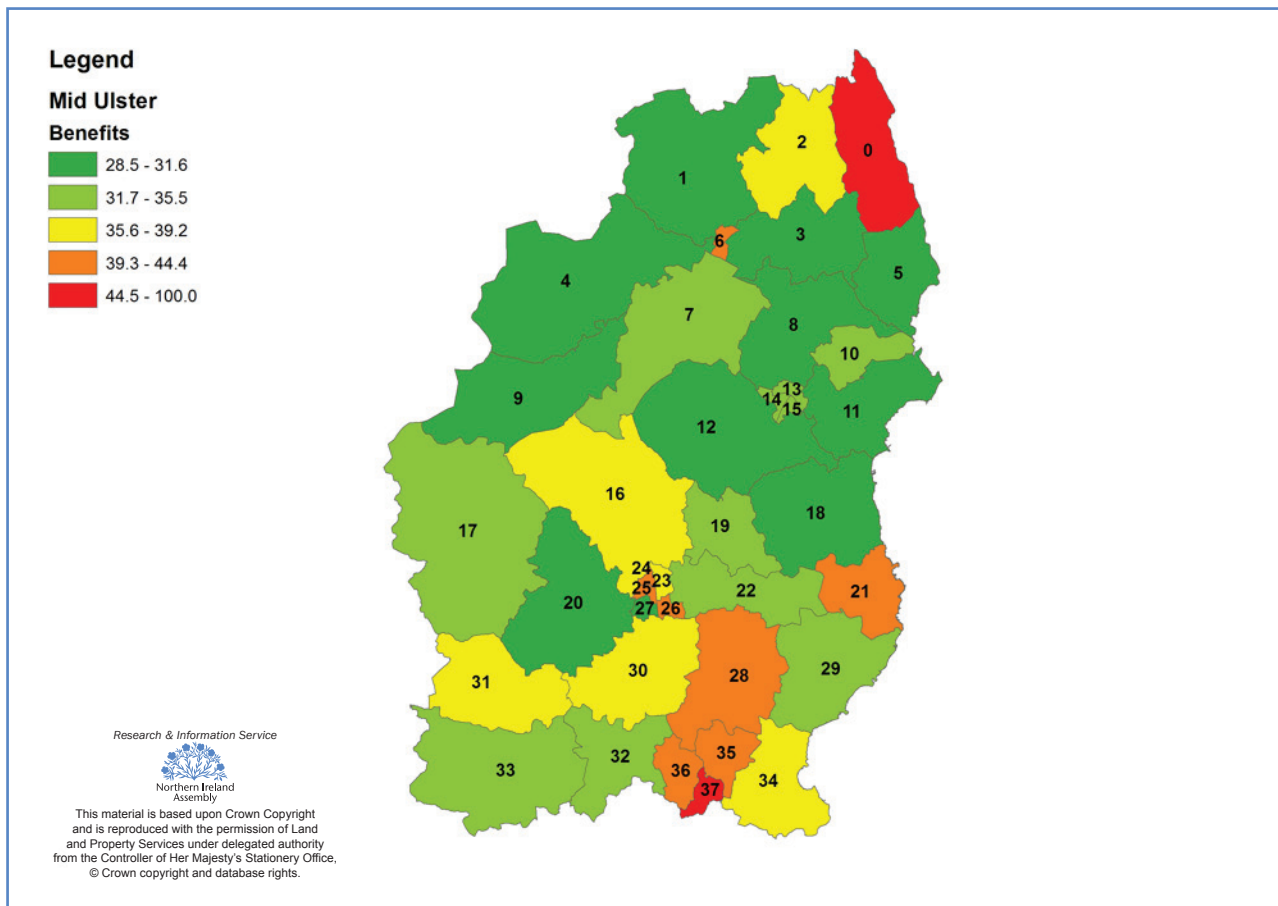
The highest proportions of people claiming at least one benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Coalisland South (47.9%, 899 claimants), Coalisland North (42.9%, 1,033 claimants) and Oldtown (42.7%, 808 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Lower Glenshane (28.5%, 645 claimants), Lecumpher (28.6%, 589 claimants), Gortalowry (29.0%, 637 claimants) and Oaklands (29.0%, 459 claimants).

### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one benefit, as at April 2011

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	650	35.4	Lissan	550	36.6
Ardboe	733	40.7	Lower Glenshane	645	28.5
Ballymaguigan	577	30.0	Maghera	829	39.9
Bellaghy	614	31.3	Money more	657	34.3
Castledawson	829	32.9	Newbuildings	675	37.1
Coagh	564	34.2	Oaklands	459	29.0
Coalisland North	1,033	42.9	Oldtown	808	42.7
Coalisland South	899	47.9	Pomeroy	658	38.8
Coalisland West and NMills	792	40.4	Sandholes	513	36.0
Donaghmore	598	33.7	Stewartstown	612	41.8
Draperstown	674	30.7	Swatragh	674	30.4
Dunnamore	566	35.5	The Loop	618	31.3
Glebe	798	32.1	Tobermore	674	35.5
Gortalowry	637	29.0	Town Parks East	772	32.6
Gulladuff	608	30.4	Town Parks West	607	35.0
Killycolpy	642	34.2	Tullagh	725	40.2
Killymoon	648	40.3	Upperlands	663	37.8
Knockcloghrim	613	29.4	Valley	652	31.1
Lecumpher	589	28.6	Washing Bay	717	36.1

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

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one benefit, as at April 2011



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

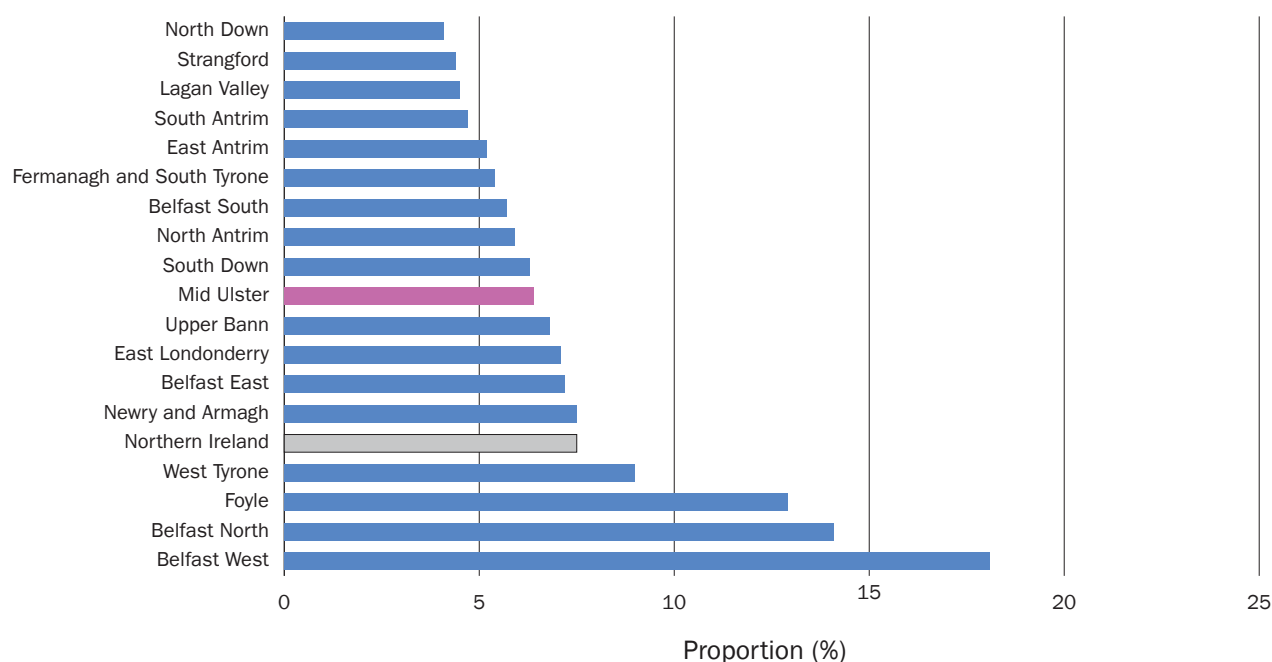
## Low income – People claiming income support

As at February 2011, there were 3,883 people claiming income support in Mid Ulster. Overall, 6.4% of all working age constituents in Mid Ulster claimed income support.

A lower proportion of working age people living in Mid Ulster claimed income support when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 7.5%.

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

### Proportion of working age people claiming income support, as at February 2011



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

### Proportion of working age people claiming income support, as at February 2011

	% (rank)		% (rank)		% (rank)
Belfast East	7.2 (6)	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	5.4 (13)	North Down	4.1 (18)
Belfast North	14.1 (2)	Foyle	12.9 (3)	South Antrim	4.7 (15)
Belfast South	5.7 (12)	Lagan Valley	4.5 (16)	South Down	6.3 (10)
Belfast West	18.1 (1)	Mid Ulster	6.4 (9)	Strangford	4.4 (17)
East Antrim	5.2 (14)	Newry and Armagh	7.5 (5)	Upper Bann	6.8 (8)
East Londonderry	7.1 (7)	North Antrim	5.9 (11)	West Tyrone	9.0 (4)

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

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

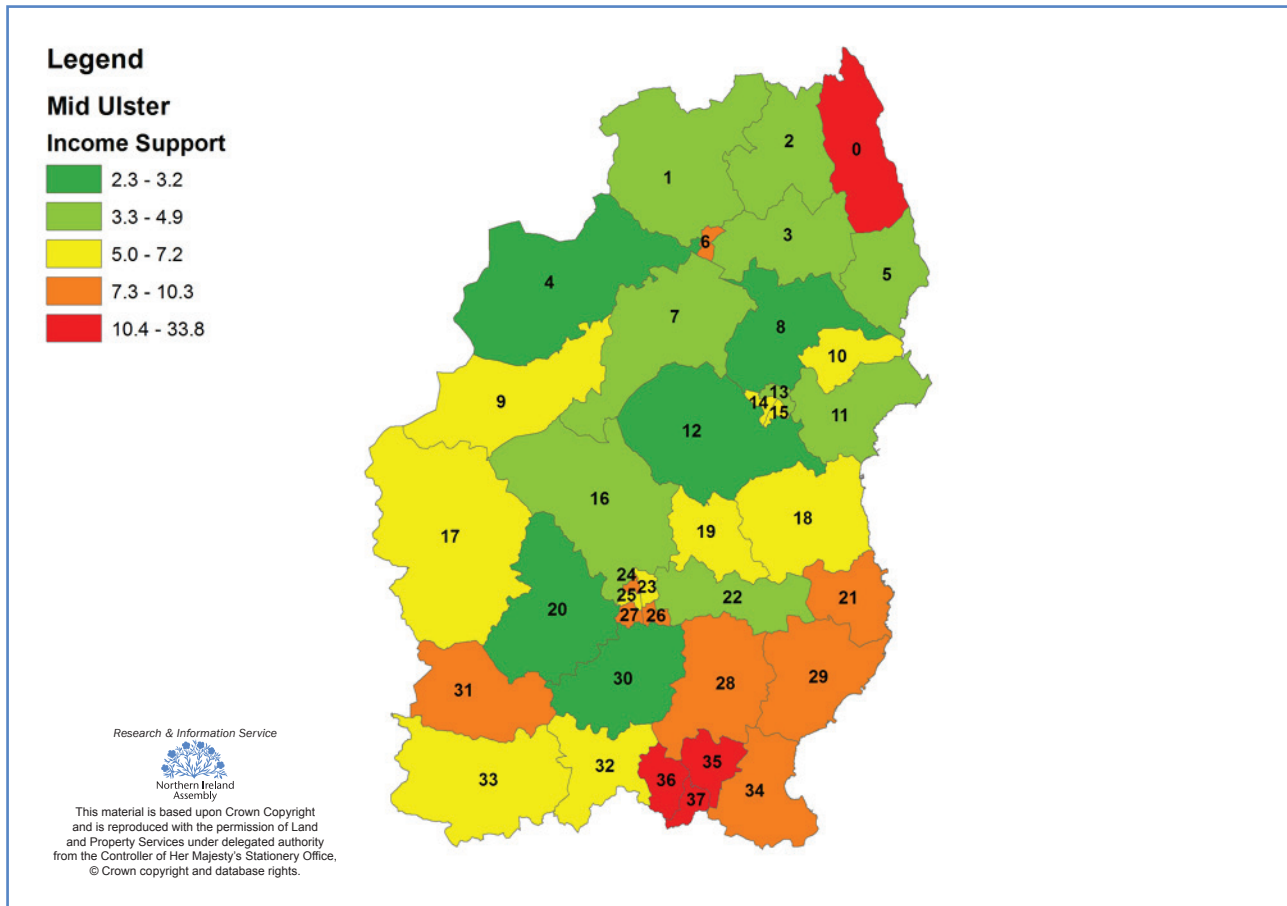
The highest proportion of income support claimants (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Coalisland South (15.9%, 255 claimants), Coalisland North (13.1%, 257 claimants) and Coalisland West and Newmills (11.9%, 189 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Knockcloghrim (2.3%, 39 claimants), Lecumpher (2.7%, 47 claimants) and Oaklands (2.9%, 36 claimants).

### Proportion of working age people claiming income support, as at February 2011

Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population	Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Altmore	99	6.7	Lissan	47	4.0
Ardboe	132	8.8	Lower Glenshane	56	3.0
Ballymaguigan	52	3.2	Maghera	176	10.1
Bellaghy	79	4.8	Moneymore	97	6.3
Castledawson	109	5.3	Newbuildings	102	7.1
Coagh	48	3.8	Oaklands	36	2.9
Coalisland North	257	13.1	Oldtown	129	8.5
Coalisland South	255	15.9	Pomeroy	128	9.1
Coalisland W and NMills	189	11.9	Sandholes	34	3.1
Donaghmore	81	5.6	Stewartstown	109	9.5
Draperstown	93	5.1	Swatragh	76	4.2
Dunnamore	73	5.5	The Loop	87	5.3
Glebe	123	6.0	Tobermore	61	4.1
Gortalowry	149	7.8	Town Parks East	131	6.5
Gulladuff	75	4.6	Town Parks West	82	5.9
Killycolpy	134	8.6	Tullagh	102	7.2
Killymoon	128	9.7	Upperlands	60	4.4
Knockcloghrim	39	2.3	Valley	67	3.9
Lecumpher	47	2.7	Washing Bay	141	8.4

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

Proportion of working age people claiming income support, as at February 2011



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

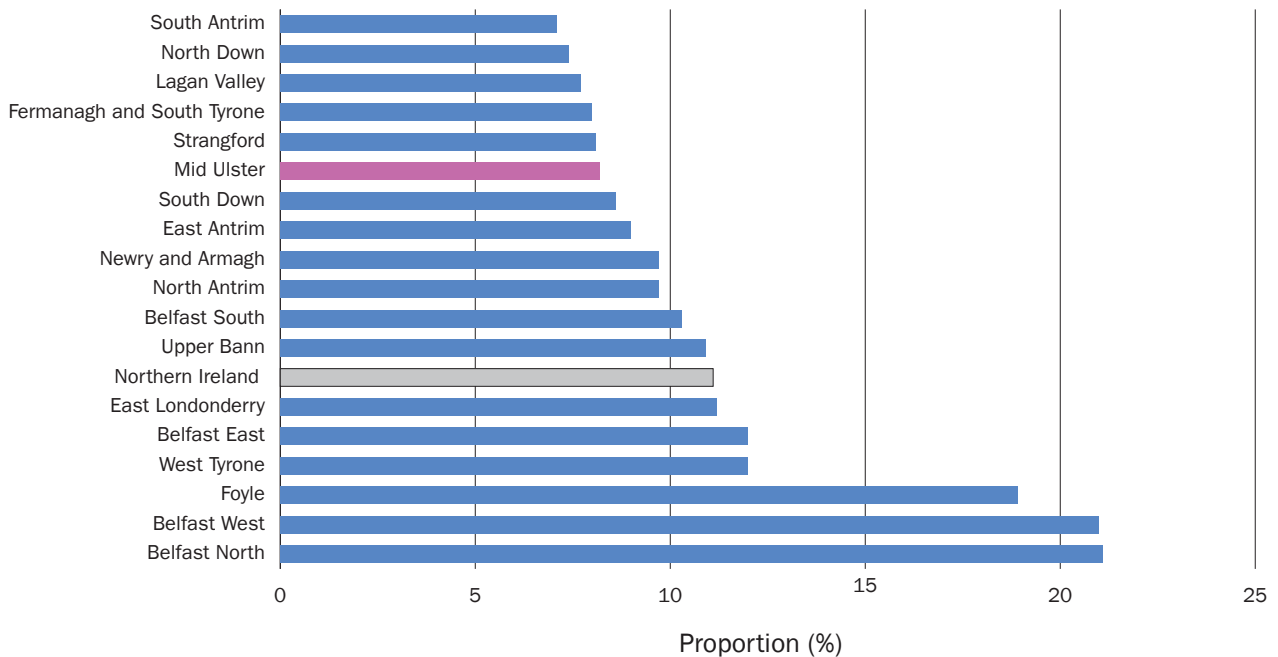
## Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2011, there were 6,079 people in Mid Ulster claiming housing benefit. This equates to 8.2% of all constituents aged 16 and over.

A lower proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Mid Ulster claimed housing benefit when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 11.1%.

Mid Ulster was the constituency with the 6th lowest proportion of housing benefit claimants.

### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit, as at June 2011



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

### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit, as at June 2011

	% (rank)		% (rank)		% (rank)
Belfast East	12.0 (5)	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	8.0 (15)	North Down	7.4 (17)
Belfast North	21.1 (1)	Foyle	18.9 (3)	South Antrim	7.1 (18)
Belfast South	10.3 (8)	Lagan Valley	7.7 (16)	South Down	8.6 (12)
Belfast West	21.0 (2)	Mid Ulster	8.2 (13)	Strangford	8.1 (14)
East Antrim	9.0 (11)	Newry and Armagh	9.7 (9 joint)	Upper Bann	10.9 (7)
East Londonderry	11.2 (6)	North Antrim	9.7 (9 joint)	West Tyrone	12.0 (4)

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

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

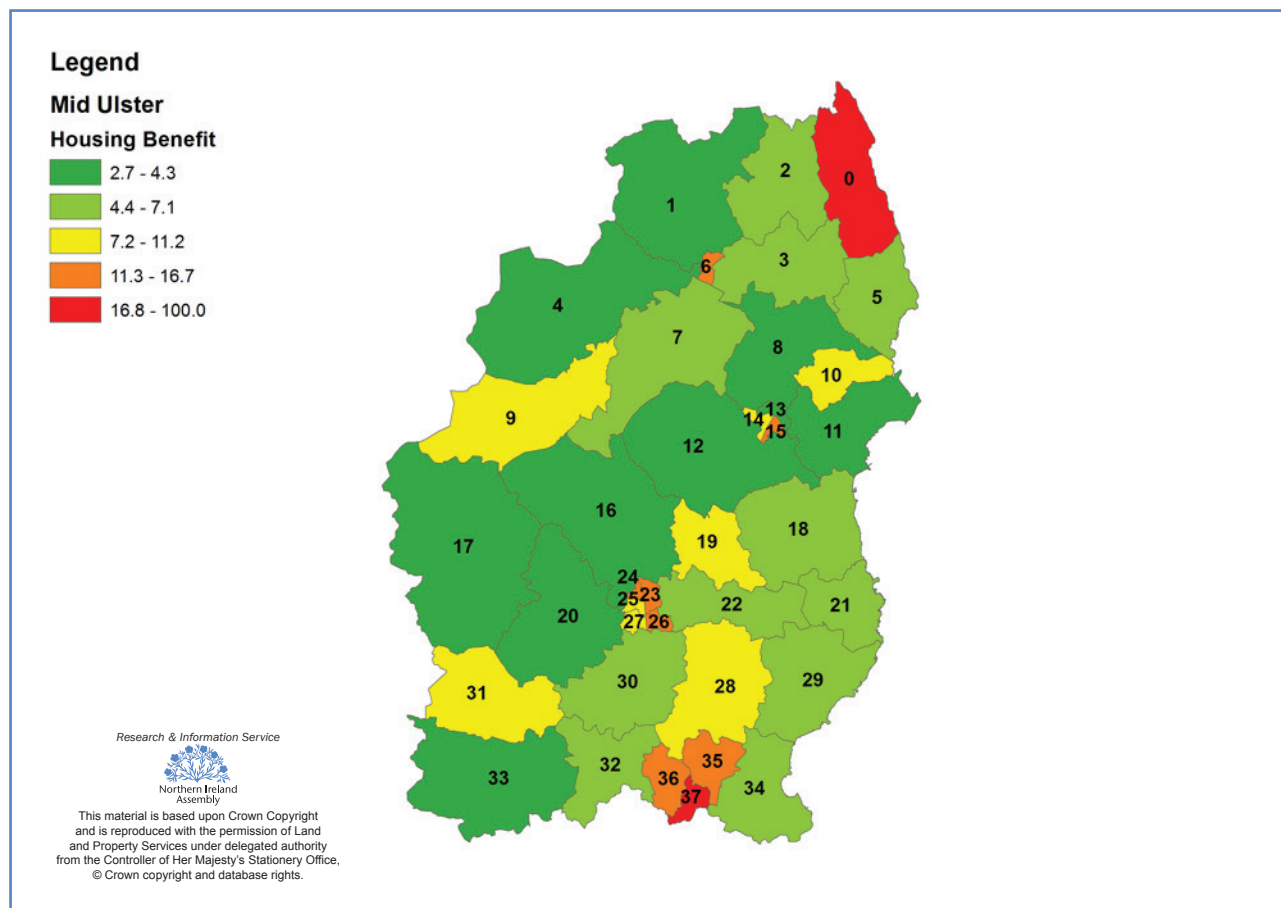
The highest proportions of people claiming housing benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Coalisland South (19.9%, 374 claimants), Maghera (16.4%, 341 claimants) and Newbuildings (16.2%, 294 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Lower Glenshane (2.7%, 62 claimants), Ballymaguigan (2.9%, 56 claimants) and Knockloughrim (3.0%, 63 claimants).

### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit, as at June 2011

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	73	4.0	Lissan	52	3.5
Ardboe	88	4.9	Lower Glenshane	62	2.7
Ballymaguigan	56	2.9	Maghera	341	16.4
Bellaghy	127	6.5	Moneymore	178	9.3
Castledawson	237	9.4	Newbuildings	294	16.2
Coagh	104	6.3	Oaklands	52	3.3
Coalisland North	325	13.5	Oldtown	267	14.1
Coalisland South	374	19.9	Pomeroy	177	10.4
Coalisland West and NMills	251	12.8	Sandholes	74	5.2
Donaghmore	126	7.1	Stewartstown	152	10.4
Draperstown	175	8.0	Swatragh	87	3.9
Dunnamore	51	3.2	The Loop	100	5.1
Glebe	318	12.8	Tobermore	98	5.2
Gortalowry	226	10.3	Town Parks East	326	13.8
Gulladuff	140	7.0	Town Parks West	189	10.9
Killycolpy	97	5.2	Tullagh	176	9.8
Killymoon	206	12.8	Upperlands	125	7.1
Knockcloghrim	63	3.0	Valley	117	5.6
Lecumpher	74	3.6	Washing Bay	101	5.1

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

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit, as at June 2011



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

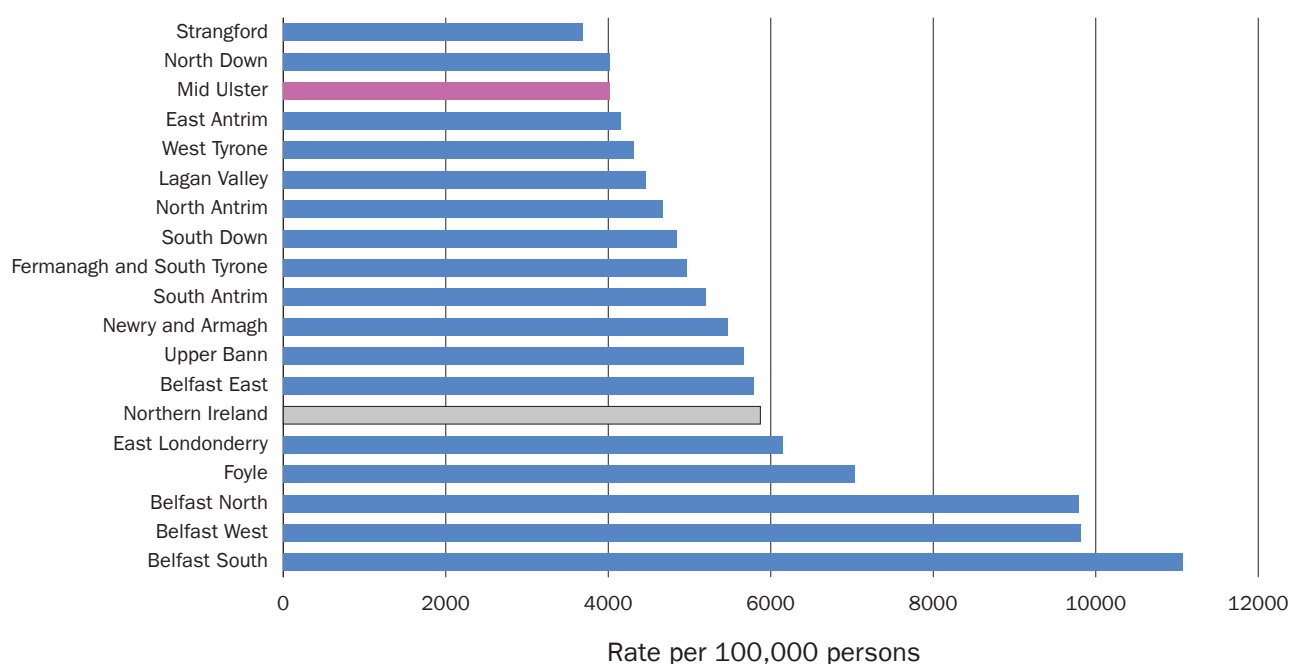
## Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2010/11, a total of 3,887 criminal offences were recorded in the Mid Ulster area. This equates to an overall crime rate of 4,023 per 100,000 persons.

The crime rate for Mid Ulster was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 5,872 per 100,000 persons.

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

### Overall crime rate per 100,000 persons, 2010/11



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

### Overall crime rate per 100,000 persons, 2010/11

	Rate (rank)		Rate (rank)		Rate (rank)
Belfast East	5,788 (6)	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4,962 (10)	North Down	4,013 (17)
Belfast North	9,794 (3)	Foyle	7,039 (4)	South Antrim	5,197 (9)
Belfast South	11,076 (1)	Lagan Valley	4,459 (13)	South Down	4,844 (11)
Belfast West	9,814 (2)	Mid Ulster	4,023 (16)	Strangford	3,686 (18)
East Antrim	4,159 (15)	Newry and Armagh	5,472 (8)	Upper Bann	5,664 (7)
East Londonderry	6,151 (5)	North Antrim	4,676 (12)	West Tyrone	4,312 (14)

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

## Crime – Rates of specific types of crime

### Violent Crime

In 2010/11, the violent crime rate for Mid Ulster was 1,273 per 100,000 persons.

The violent crime rate was lower in Mid Ulster than the Northern Ireland rate of 1,665 per 100,000 persons.

Mid Ulster was the Constituency with the 6th lowest violent crime rate.

### Burglary

In 2010/11, the burglary rate for Mid Ulster was 295 per 100,000 persons.

The burglary rate was lower in Mid Ulster than the Northern Ireland rate of 662 per 100,000 persons.

Mid Ulster was the Constituency with the lowest burglary rate.

### Theft

In 2010/11, the theft rate for Mid Ulster was 592 per 100,000 persons.

The theft rate was lower in Mid Ulster than the Northern Ireland rate of 1,034 per 100,000 persons.

Mid Ulster was the Constituency with the lowest theft rate.

### Criminal Damage

In 2010/11, the criminal damage rate for Mid Ulster was 1,108 per 100,000 persons.

The criminal damage rate was lower in Mid Ulster than the Northern Ireland rate of 1,397 per 100,000 persons.

Mid Ulster was the Constituency with the 7th lowest criminal damage rate.

	Mid Ulster		Northern Ireland
	Rate	Rank	Rate
Violent Crime	1,273	13	1,665
Burglary	295	18	662
Theft	592	18	1,034
Criminal Damage	1,108	12	1,397

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

## Crime – Crime rates at ward level

The highest recorded crime rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Newbuildings (14,118), Town Parks West (13,146) and Oldtown (9,385). The lowest rates were reported in Lower Glenshane (989), Swatragh (1,041) and Gulladuff (1,255).

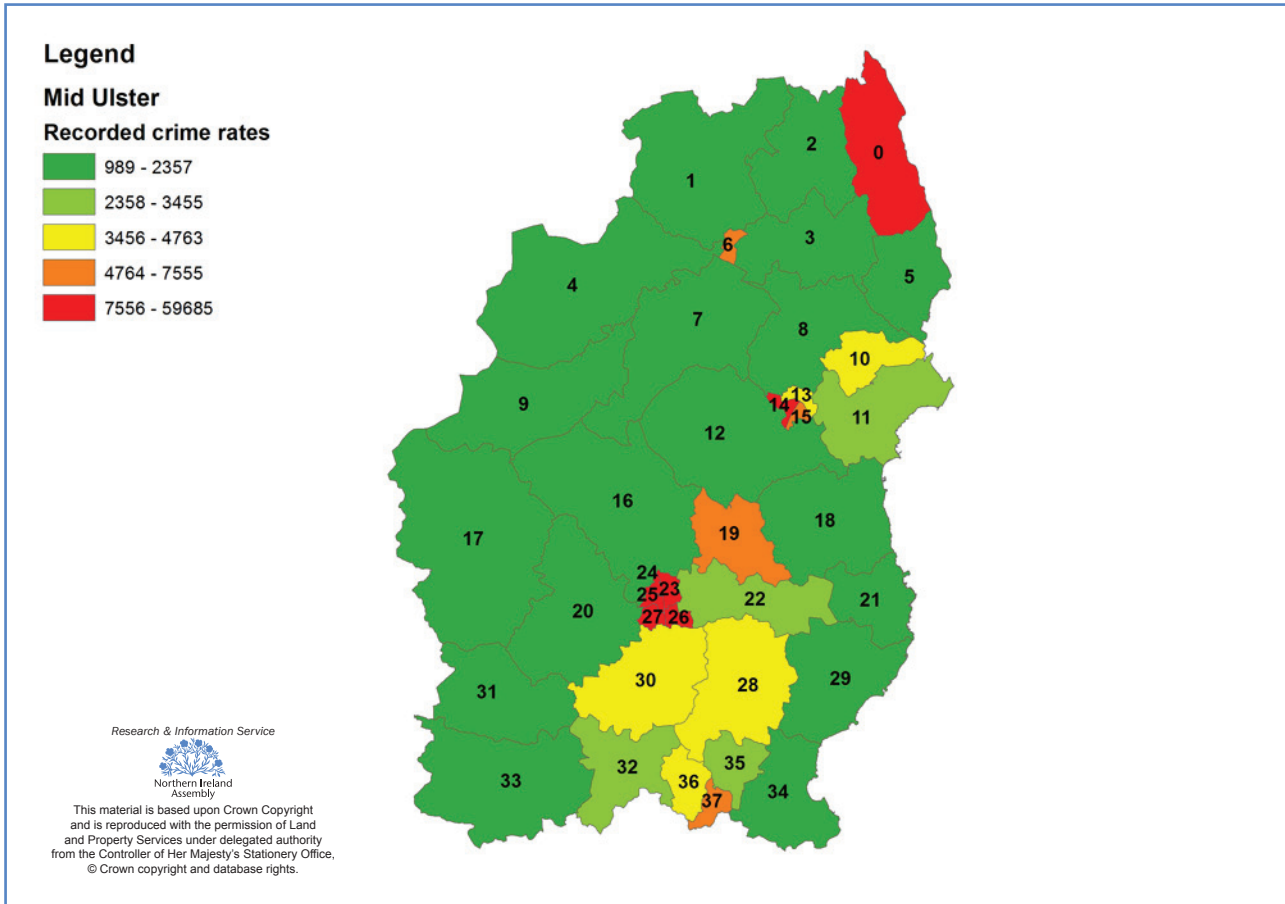
### Crime rates per 100,000 persons, 2010/11

Ward	Recorded Crime Rate	Violence against Person Rate	Burglary Rate	Other Theft Rate	Criminal Damage Rate
Altmore	1,341	163	244	366	*
Ardboe	1,810	589	253	168	295
Ballymaguigan	3,406	1,033	191	612	765
Bellaghy	1,752	229	*	495	648
Castledawson	4,217	1,153	364	516	1,517
Coagh	2,733	293	195	390	1,074
Coalisland North	3,252	1,188	407	344	375
Coalisland South	6,866	1,726	1,151	499	1,956
Coalisland West and Newmills	3,975	1,715	195	585	935
Donaghmore Dungannon	2,887	552	679	382	679
Draperstown	1,922	412	137	240	618
Dunnamore	1,964	548	*	457	274
Glebe Magherafelt	7,279	2,530	375	812	2,468
Gortalowry	7,721	3,569	*	1,544	1,167
Gulladuff	1,255	*	266	228	380
Killycolpy	2,135	698	411	328	246
Killymoon	8,387	1,875	345	888	4,292
Knockcloghrim	2,118	756	265	265	492
Lecumpher	1,298	*	153	267	535
Lissan	1,612	364	*	*	468
Lower Glenshane	989	307	*	205	*
Maghera	6,156	2,757	227	491	1,699
Moneymore	5,847	1,551	557	636	2,228
Newbuildings	14,118	5,430	*	1,403	3,665
Oaklands	1,846	379	379	284	284
Oldtown	9,385	2,295	*	2,869	2,377
Pomeroy	2,316	363	272	454	636

Ward	Recorded Crime Rate	Violence against Person Rate	Burglary Rate	Other Theft Rate	Criminal Damage Rate
Sandholes	3,829	563	507	1,014	507
Stewartstown	3,495	626	365	574	835
Swatragh	1,041	202	369	134	*
The Loop	1,557	456	304	*	380
Tobermore	2,225	318	358	318	516
Town Parks East	6,660	2,231	194	614	3,039
Town Parks West	13,146	6,150	469	2,535	2,958
Tullagh	9,258	4,045	*	1,303	2,292
Upperlands	2,317	568	262	306	1,093
Valley Magherafelt	2,243	772	221	331	405
Washing Bay	2,094	411	299	224	411

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

Overall crime rate per 100,000 persons, 2010/11



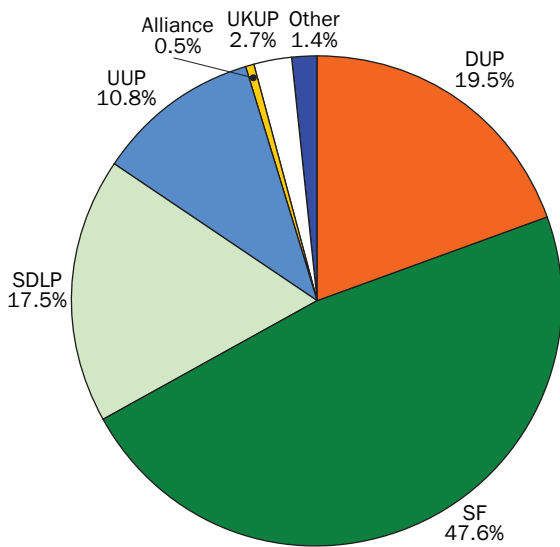
0	Valley	10	Castledawson	20	Oaklands	30	Sandholes
1	Swatragh	11	Ballymaguigan	21	Ardboe	31	Pomeroy
2	Upperlands	12	Lecumpher	22	Coagh	32	Donaghmore
3	Gulladuff	13	Glebe	23	Newbuildings	33	Altmore
4	Lower Glenshane	14	Town Parks West	24	Oldtown	34	Washing Bay
5	Bellaghy	15	Town Parks East	25	Tullagh	35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

## 2011 Northern Ireland Assembly Election results

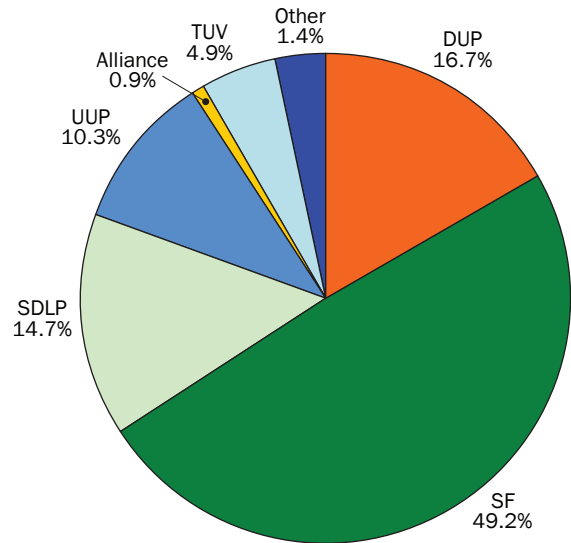
Seats Won: DUP 1, UUP 1, Sinn Féin 3, SDLP 1.

In Mid Ulster, 66,602 people were eligible to vote in the 2011 Assembly Elections. 42,738 valid votes were cast, a turnout of 64.2%.<sup>3</sup> Turnout for Mid Ulster was higher than the Northern Ireland turnout of 54.7%.

2007 Share of Vote in Mid Ulster



2011 Share of Vote in Mid Ulster



Candidate (*elected)	1st pref. votes	Party
Martin McGuinness*	8957	Sinn Féin
Ian McCrea*	7127	DUP
Michelle O'Neill*	5178	Sinn Féin
Patsy McGlone*	5065	SDLP
Sandra Overend*	4409	UUP
Francie Molloy*	4263	Sinn Fein
Ian Milne	2635	Sinn Féin

Candidate (*elected)	1st pref. votes	Party
Walter Millar	2075	TUV
Austin Kelly	1214	SDLP
Hugh McCloy	933	Independent
Michael McDonald	398	Alliance
Harry Hutchinson	243	PBPA
Gary McCann	241	Independent

Source: The Electoral Office for Northern Ireland

<sup>3</sup> Excludes invalid votes, n = 784.

## Notes

### Demographic Profile

Constituency population estimates are created from aggregating small area population estimates of their constituent electoral wards and sub-divisions of wards.

Population Estimates are based on a large number of secondary datasets. Where the full address was available, the Pointer Address database was used to allocate a unique property reference number (UPRN) and geo-spatial co-ordinates to each home address. These can then be used to map the address to particular geographies. Where it was not possible to assign a unique property reference number to an address using the Pointer database, or where the secondary dataset contained only postcode information, the Central Postcode Directory was used to map home address postcodes to higher geographies. A small proportion of records with unknown geography were apportioned based on the spatial characteristics of known records.

The mid-year population estimates are generally quoted in rounded form, this is because population counts from the census and subsequent updates involving births, deaths and migration cannot be precise. In general the precision of the population estimates could be considered to be no better than to the nearest 100.

Please see [here](#) for further details.

### Life expectancy of males and females

All figures presented here are period life expectancies. Period expectation of life at a given age for an area in a given time period is an estimate of the average number of years a person of that age would survive if he or she experienced the particular area's age-specific mortality rates for that time period throughout the rest of his or her life. The figure reflects mortality among those living in the area in each time period, rather than mortality among those born in each area. It is not therefore the number of years a person in the area in each time period could actually expect to live, both because the death rates of the area are likely to change in the future and because many of those in the area may live elsewhere for at least some part of their lives.

Period life expectancy at birth is also not a guide to the remaining expectation of life at any given age. For example, if female life expectancy was 80 years for a particular area, the life expectancy of women aged 65 years in that area would exceed 15 years. This reflects the fact that survival from a particular age depends only on the mortality rates beyond that age, whereas survival from birth is based on mortality rates at every age.

All figures are three-year averages, produced by aggregating the number of deaths and mid-year population estimates across each three-year period to provide large enough numbers to ensure that the figures presented are sufficiently robust.

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

Data based on the number of deaths in calendar years. Standardised to mid-year estimates provided by NISRA.

### Diagnosis of new incidences of cancer

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). Excludes non-melanoma skin cancer.

NICR captures information on the postcode of usual residence for patients diagnosed with cancer. Postcode information on the Registry database is 99.4% complete (excluding patients with NMSC). Using this data each patient is assigned a Local Government District, Parliamentary Constituency, Electoral Ward and Super Output Area of usual residence using the May 2010 Central Postcode Directory (CPD). In a small number of

cases (0.3%) the patient's postcode is not present on the CPD and geographic areas cannot be assigned to the patient. In total 0.9% of all patients have an unknown LGD or SOA.

The quality of information from NICR has been assigned a grade A by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). However NICR annually revise cancer incidence figures to allow for the availability of new information. Incidence figures may thus change slightly over time.

2009 data supplied by Northern Ireland Cancer Registry. For previous years data available on NINIS see [here](#).

### **Hospital admissions due to self-harm**

The information is aggregated data extracted from Northern Ireland Hospitals Patients Administration System. The data is based on the number of admissions due to self-harm for the financial years 2005/06 to 2009/10.

### **Prescriptions for anti-depressant drugs**

The information is aggregated data from the Enhanced Prescribing Database relating to items dispensed by Pharmacists and forwarded to the Business Services Organisation for payment.

The dataset is gathered from administrative data sources, merged with the CPD and aggregated. The information is presented per head of population registered with a GP during 2010.

The drugs used for this analysis are all those identified under section 4.3 of the British National Formulary (BNF).

Patient information is not captured for all prescriptions. In 2010, 13% of items dispensed within BNF 4.3 cannot be attached to a geographic area due to missing/incorrect postcodes of the patients.

Please see [here](#) for further details.

### **People in receipt of disability-related benefits**

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

Please see [here](#) for further details.

### **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 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. These can then be used to map the address to wards, Local Government District and parliamentary constituency areas. Where it has not been possible to assign a unique property reference number to an address using the Pointer database, the CPD was used to map home address postcodes to higher geographies. Around 0.1% of all births cannot be mapped with Pointer or the CPD and these remain as unknowns at SOA, ward and parliamentary constituency level.

Please see [here](#) for further details.

### **Disease prevalence – Quality Outcomes Framework**

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

List sizes as at January 2011, Prevalence as at 31 March 2011 (From 2009, National Prevalence Day was changed from 14 February to 31 March to bring it in line with National QOF Achievement Day).

The QOF is a system to remunerate general practices for providing good quality care to patients. It is a fundamental part of the new 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. There are four main domains (clinical, organisational, patient experiences and additional services). Disease prevalence data is used within the QOF to calculate points and payments within the clinical 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.

For confidentiality reasons, registers with less than 5 patients are suppressed, but the figures are included in the aggregated data.

For QOF payment purposes, prevalence is always calculated using the full registered list of each practice, however certain QOF registers exclude patients below a certain age, so these prevalence figures have been calculated using the appropriate subset of the registered list, for example the diabetes register only includes patients aged 17 or over, so the diabetes prevalence was calculated using the practice registered list aged 17 or over.

Care should be taken when using the obesity register as it is a new register and will at this early stage not be a true reflection of obesity prevalence due to being a prospective register, reliant on attendance at a GP and measurements being taken.

Please see [here](#) for further details.

#### **Statement of Special Educational Need**

The information is collected through the annual school census exercise. Returns are provided from each school.

The dataset is gathered annually at a specified date in early October and is based on home postcode of pupil.

The dataset is collected from schools via the C2k administration system. The data goes through thorough validation checks before it is released. It is then merged with the CPD and aggregated information is checked and forwarded to NINIS.

The dataset was created using the May 2010 CPD. Missing or incomplete postcodes have been declared as missing.

Pupils with a Statement of SEN are at Stage 5 on the SEN code of Practice.

Please see [here](#) for further details.

#### **School leavers achieving at least two A-levels/five GCSEs (A\*-C)**

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 and aggregated information is checked and forwarded to NINIS.

The dataset was created using the latest version of the CPD. Missing or incomplete postcodes have been declared as missing.

All small area data has been adjusted using a rounding method (values 0-7 become 3) to avoid the disclosure of any personal information. Consequently columns may not add up to totals shown.

Please see [here](#) for further details.

### Invest NI Assistance

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.

Total offer locations exceed total number of offers as some projects are located in more than one area.

Totals may not add due to rounding.

Please see [here](#) for further details.

### Invest NI Enterprise Development Programme

The information is aggregated data sourced from the Enterprise Development Programme database.

Year is taken as the year an individual completed their training.

Assistance is not necessarily offered within the year that the training was completed. Assistance may still be offered to individuals that completed training within the most recent years.

Training was given to some clients who did not live in Northern Ireland and address details were either ROI or GB.

Please see [here](#) for further details.

### 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. 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.

The Department for Employment and Learning announced changes in the way collective redundancy notifications must be made. From 8 October 2006, businesses proposing to make collective redundancies (i.e. where 20 or more employees are to be made redundant) must notify the relevant public authority before redundancy notices are issued to staff. At present, notification can be made after the issue of redundancy notices.

Please see [here](#) for further details.

### 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.

Claimant Count Unemployment rates are expressed as a percentage of the working age population and are calculated by expressing the numbers of claimants at that time as a percentage of the resident working age population (16-64). Proportions for Wards from 2007 mid-year population estimates DCA , PCA and NI rates are calculated using 2009 mid-year population estimates.

The 'working age' definition, used in the calculation of claimant count rates, was changed in August 2010 to include those aged from 16 to 64 for both men and women. Please see [here](#) for further details.

Data supplied by DETI and not currently available on NINIS.

Rates for 2010 constituencies are calculated using the mid-2008 resident population aged 16-64.

#### **People claiming benefits (at least one of the main benefits)**

The information is aggregated data from a database created by merging all the MIDAS 100% scans of the main Social Security Benefits.

The dataset is a snapshot of the benefit at April 2011.

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. The dataset was created using the May 2010 CPD.

Proportions calculated using 2009 mid-year estimates (2008 mid-year estimates for ward level).

Please see [here](#) for further details.

#### **People claiming income support**

The information is aggregated data from unvalidated 100% MIDAS scans of Income Support data at postcode level. The figures may differ from forthcoming National Statistics which are based on validated ASD/IFD data.

The dataset is a snapshot of the benefit at February 2011.

The dataset was created using the May 2010 CPD.

All small area data has been adjusted using a rounding method to avoid the disclosure of any personal information.

Proportions based on working age population (16-59/64) and calculated using 2009 mid-year estimates (2008 mid-year estimates for ward level).

Please see [here](#) for further details.

#### **People claiming housing benefit**

The information is aggregated data from Housing Executive scans of Housing Benefit data at 1992 ward level.

The dataset is a snapshot of the benefit at June 2011.

Proportions calculated using 2009 mid-year estimates (2008 mid-year estimates for ward level).

Please see [here](#) for further details.

#### **Crime**

The dataset is compiled from offence information that is submitted by police officers and entered onto a PSNI crime recording system. The data is then extracted and merged with the 2011 CPD, and aggregated information forwarded to NINIS.

Disclosure control has been applied to the data at Ward and NRA level, whereby any cell with a value of three or less has been replaced with a \*. This is to avoid disclosure of any personal information about an individual or organisation.

Rates calculated using 2009 mid-year estimates (2008 mid-year estimates for ward level).

Please see [here](#) for further details.





