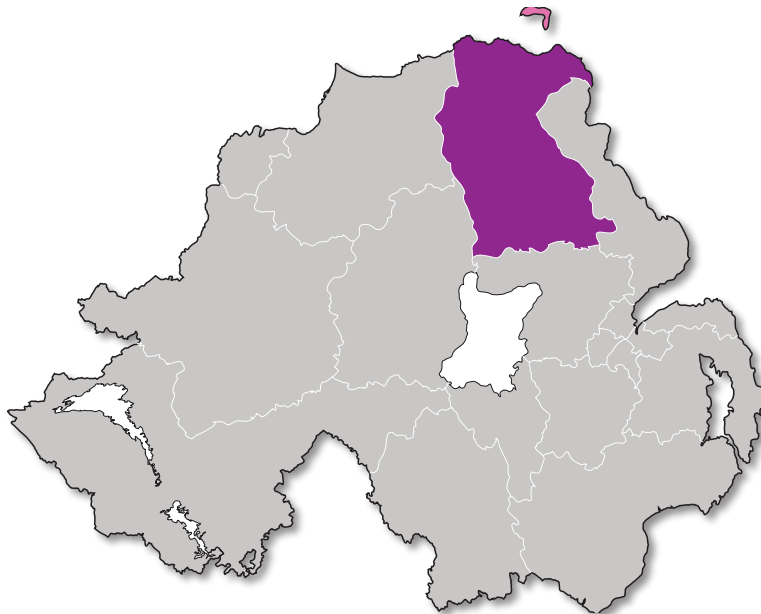




Northern Ireland  
Assembly

# Constituency Profile

## North Antrim - December 2012





## About this Report

Welcome to the 2012 statistical profile of the Constituency of North Antrim produced by the Research and Information Service (RaIS) of the Northern Ireland Assembly.

The data contained in this report has been extracted from NISRA's Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NIS) – follow the link from [www.nisra.gov.uk](http://www.nisra.gov.uk) and directly from government websites.

The report includes a demographic profile of North Antrim as well as key indicators of Health, Education, the Economy, Employment, Low Income, Crime and Traffic and Travel. For each indicator, this profile presents:

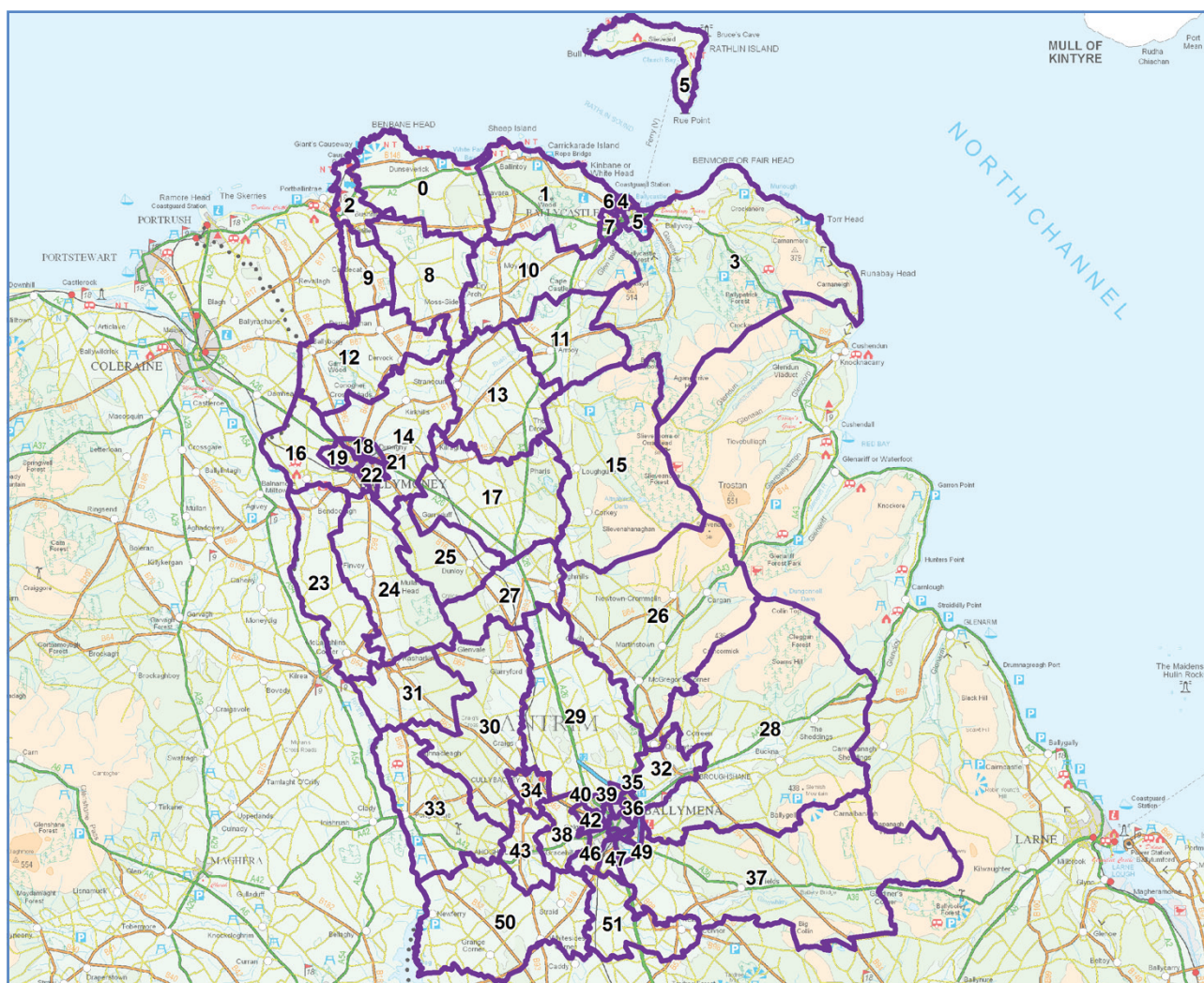
- The most up-to-date information available for North Antrim;
- How North Antrim compares with the Northern Ireland average;
- How North Antrim compares with the other 17 Constituencies in Northern Ireland; and,
- Small area information, at ward level, demonstrating similarities and differences within the Constituency of North Antrim and highlighting any 'hotspots' that might exist.

Since 2011, new indicators have been added to this report, namely – children living in poverty and road traffic accidents.

The summary tables on pages iii-iv show the latest data for each indicator as well as the previous years' data and change over the period.

Please note the data presented in this report is based on the new Constituency boundaries which came into force following the May 2011 Assembly elections. As such, it is comparable with the 2011 Constituency Profile but not the 2010 Profile due to boundary changes.

This report presents a statistical profile of the Constituency of North Antrim which comprises of the 52 wards as shown overleaf.



0	Dunseverick	11	Armoy	22	Fairhill	33	Portglenone	44	Ballykeel
1	Kinbane	12	Benvardin	23	The Vow	34	Cullybackey	45	Castle Demesne
2	Bushmills	13	Stranocum	24	Killoquin Lower	35	Dunclug	46	Ardeevin
3	Glenshesk	14	Dervock	25	Dunloy	36	Summerfield	47	Harryville
4	Dalriada	15	Ballyhoe and Corkey	26	Glenravel	37	Glenwhirry	48	Moat
5	Bonamargy and Rathlin	16	Seacon	27	Clough Mills	38	Galgorm	49	Ballee
6	Glentaisie	17	Knockaholet	28	Slemish	39	Park	50	Grange
7	Knocklaid	18	Glebe	29	Craigwarren	40	Ballyloughan	51	Kells
8	Carnmoon	19	Route	30	Dunminning	41	Fair Green		
9	Ballylough	20	Newhill	31	Killoquin Upper	42	Academy		
10	Moss-side and Moyarget	21	Carnary	32	Broughshane	43	Ahoghill		

## Summary Statistical Profile of North Antrim

**Please note:** The figures below for previous years may differ slightly from contained in the previous constituency profile due to updates or revisions, for example, when updated mid-year estimates are produced. Latest years figures correct as of 21/12/2012.

### Demographic Profile

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Population Size (no.)	At June 2010	106,951	106,491	460
Proportion of population aged 0-15 (% children)	At June 2010	20.7	20.9	-0.2
Proportion of population aged 16-64M/59F(% working age persons)	At June 2010	60.3	60.4	-0.1
Proportion of population aged 65M/60F+ (% older persons)	At June 2010	19.0	18.7	0.3

### Health

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Life expectancy of males (years)	2008-2010	78.3	78.2	0.1
Life expectancy of females (years)	2008-2010	82.4	82.4	0
Age standardised death due to cancer per 100,000 persons	2006-2010	111	102	9.0
Age standardised death due to respiratory disease per 100,000 persons	2006-2010	20	22	-2.0
Age standardised death due to circulatory disease per 100,000 persons	2006-2010	76	74	2
New incidences of cancer excluding non-melanoma skin cancer per 100,000 persons	2010	476	504	-28
Proportion of population in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit (%)	At Feb 2012	13.4	13.2	0.2
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	2010	3.6	6.6	-3

### Education

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Proportion of school leavers achieving at least two A-levels or equivalent	2010/2011	47.4	49.4	-2.0
Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs (A*-C) or equivalent	2010/2011	71.2	73.6	-2.4
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Further Education	2009/2010	7.3	7.4	-0.1
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	2009/2010	3.9	4.0	-0.1

### The economy

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Invest NI Assistance (£ million)	2011/2012	2.51	6.17	3.66
Proportion of Invest NI Enterprise Development Programme participants who subsequently started a business	2010/2011	48.6	78.0	-29.4

### Employment

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
No. of confirmed redundancies	2011	156	56	100
Unemployment claimant count (%)	2011	4.5	4.3	0.2

### Low income

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Proportion of people claiming benefits (%)	April 2012	39.5	36.9	2.6
Proportion of people claiming income support (%)	Feb 2012	5.5	5.9	-0.4
Proportion of people claiming housing benefit (%)	June 2012	10.0	9.7	0.3
Proportion of children living in poverty (%)	Aug 2010	19.4	-	-

### Crime

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000 persons	2011/2012	4,756	4,655	101
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	2011/2012	3,238	3,653	-415

### Traffic and Travel

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	2011/2012	248	298	-50
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	2011/2012	380	472	-92

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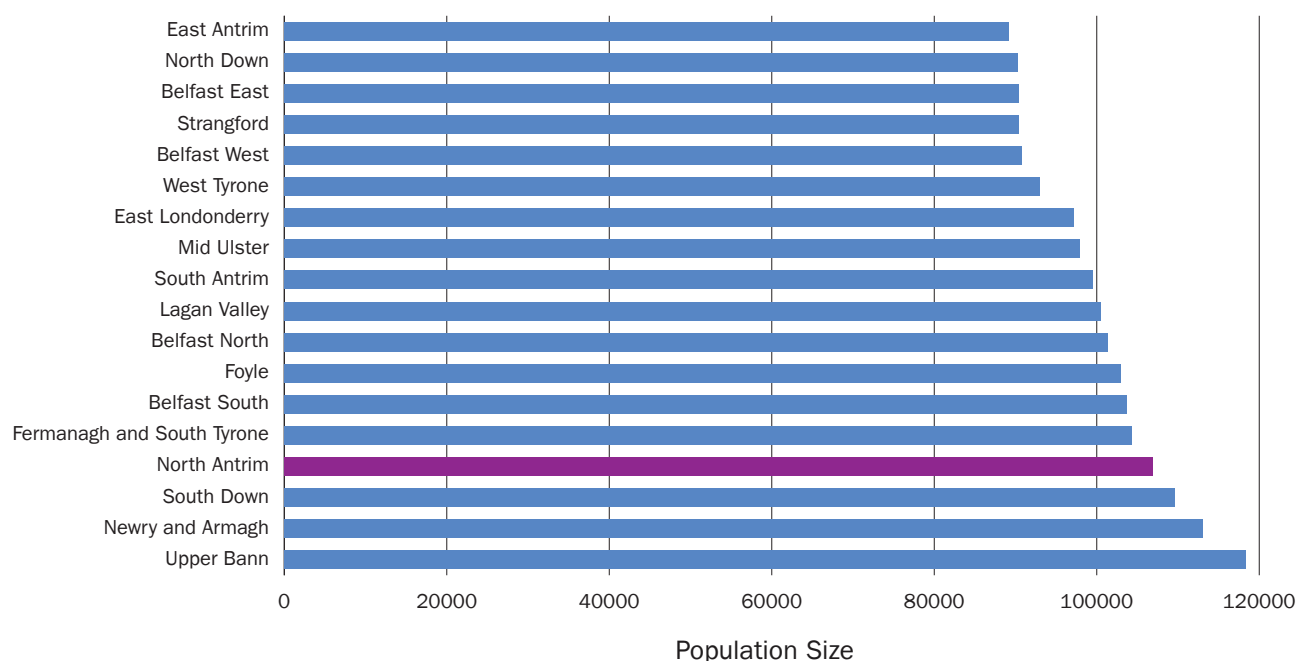
## Demographic profile of North Antrim

As at June 2010, there were an estimated 106,951 persons living in North Antrim representing 5.9% of the Northern Ireland population. North Antrim is the Constituency with the 4th highest estimated population.

An estimated 20.7% of the North Antrim population were children aged 0-15 years, lower than the Northern Ireland average of 21.2%. Older persons<sup>1</sup> represented 19.0% of the North Antrim population, higher than the Northern Ireland average of 17.1%.

The population of North Antrim has increased by 0.4% since June 2009 whereas the Northern Ireland average increased by 0.6% over the same period.

### Mid-year population estimates (total population) by Constituency, 2010



### Mid-year population estimates by gender and selected age group, North Antrim, 2010

	0-15 years		16-64M/59F		65M/60F+		All ages
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Males	11,179	21.3	33,880	64.4	7,539	14.3	52,598
Females	10,996	20.2	30,624	56.3	12,733	23.4	54,353
Persons	22,175	20.7	64,504	60.3	20,272	19.0	106,951

Source: NISRA, Demography and Methodology Branch

<sup>1</sup> Females aged 60 and over, males aged 65 and over

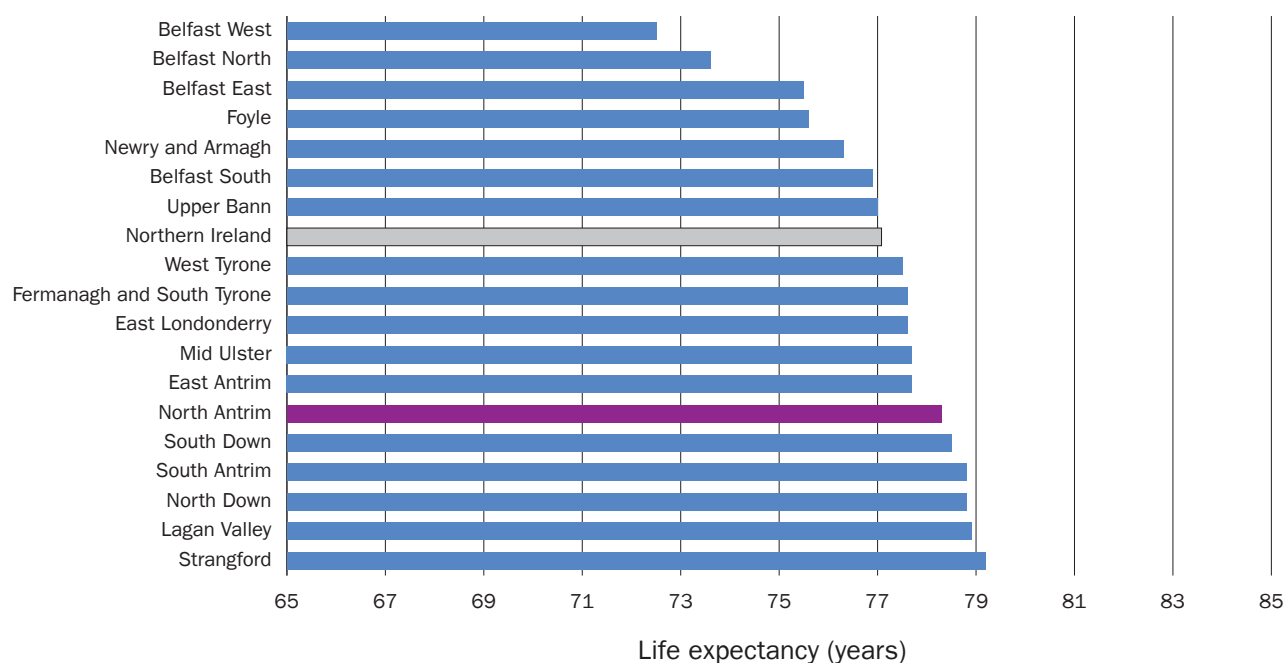
## Health – Life expectancy of males

Life expectancy at birth for males born in North Antrim (2008-2010) is estimated to be 78.3 years.

This is higher than the Northern Ireland average of 77.1 years.

The Constituency of North Antrim has the 6th highest male life expectancy.

### Life expectancy of males, 2008-2010



	L.E.	Rank		L.E.	Rank		L.E.	Rank
Belfast East	75.5	16	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	77.6	J 9	North Down	78.8	J 3
Belfast North	73.6	17	Foyle	75.6	15	South Antrim	78.8	J 3
Belfast South	76.9	13	Lagan Valley	78.9	2	South Down	78.5	5
Belfast West	72.5	18	Mid Ulster	77.7	J 7	Strangford	79.2	1
East Antrim	77.7	J 7	Newry and Armagh	76.3	14	Upper Bann	77.0	12
East Londonderry	77.6	J 9	North Antrim	78.3	6	West Tyrone	77.5	11

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department of Health Social Services and Public Safety)

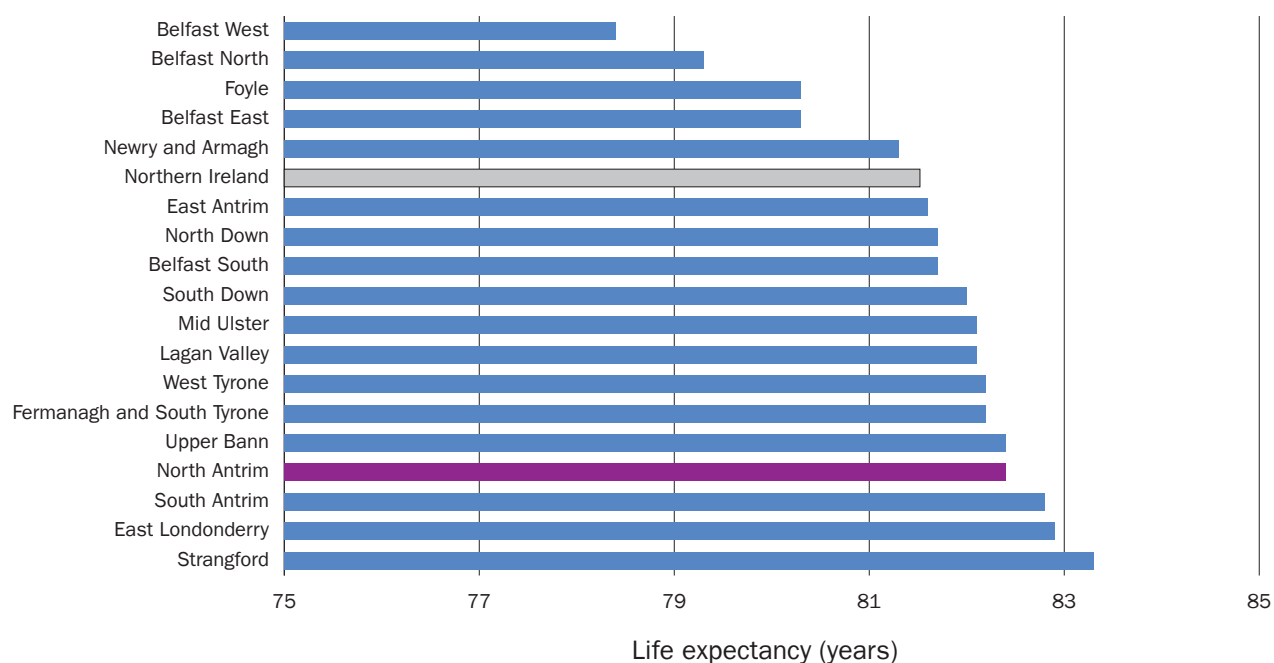
## Health – Life expectancy of females

Life expectancy at birth for females born in North Antrim (2008-2010) is estimated to be 82.4 years.

This is higher than the Northern Ireland average of 81.5 years.

The Constituency of North Antrim has the joint 4th highest female life expectancy.

### Life expectancy of females, 2008-2010



	L.E.	Rank		L.E.	Rank		L.E.	Rank
Belfast East	80.3	J 15	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	82.2	J 6	North Down	81.7	J 11
Belfast North	79.3	17	Foyle	80.3	J 15	South Antrim	82.8	3
Belfast South	81.7	J 11	Lagan Valley	82.1	J 8	South Down	82.0	10
Belfast West	78.4	18	Mid Ulster	82.1	J 8	Strangford	83.3	1
East Antrim	81.6	13	Newry and Armagh	81.3	14	Upper Bann	82.4	J 4
East Londonderry	82.9	2	North Antrim	82.4	J 4	West Tyrone	82.2	J 6

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department of Health Social Services and Public Safety)

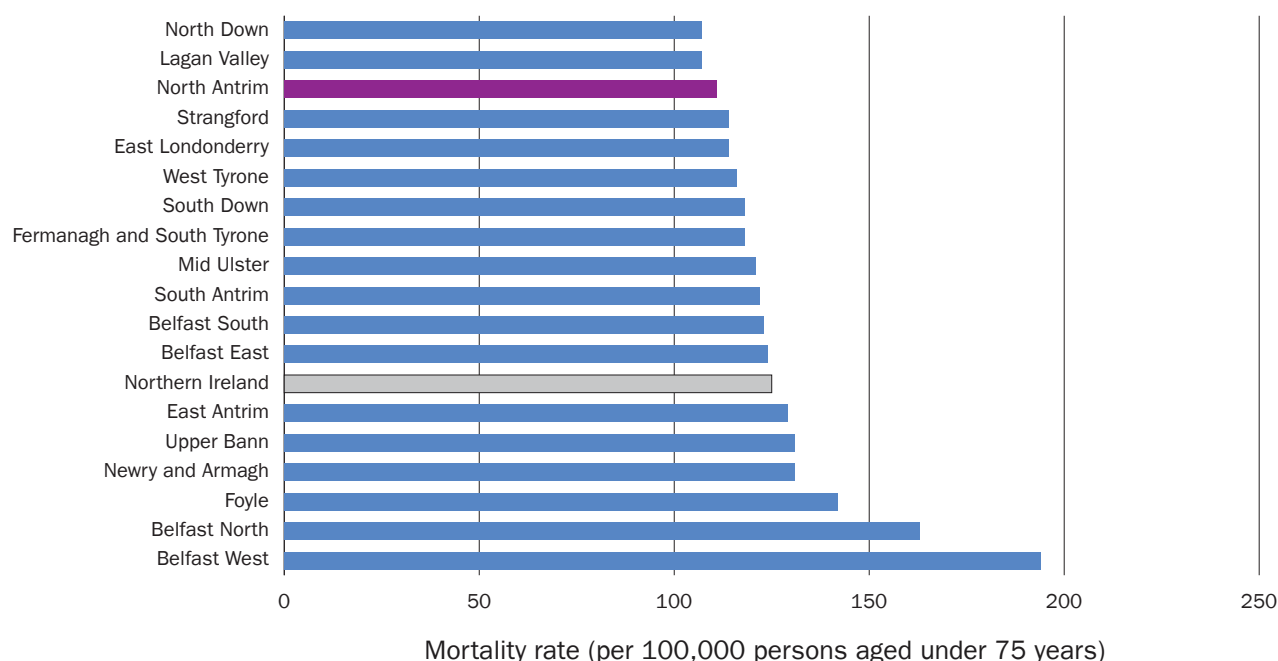
## Health – Standardised mortality rate for cancer

The age standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2006-2010) in North Antrim was 198 per 100,000 persons. The age standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2006-2010) for those aged under 75 years was 111 per 100,000 persons in North Antrim.

The age standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2006-2010) for those aged under 75 years in North Antrim was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 125 per 100,000 persons.

North Antrim had the 3rd lowest age standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2006-2010) for those aged under 75 years.

### Age standardised cancer mortality rate per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years, 2006-2010



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	124	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	118	J 11	North Down	107	J 17
Belfast North	163	2	Foyle	142	3	South Antrim	122	9
Belfast South	123	8	Lagan Valley	107	J 17	South Down	118	J 11
Belfast West	194	1	Mid Ulster	121	10	Strangford	114	J 14
East Antrim	129	6	Newry and Armagh	131	J 4	Upper Bann	131	J 4
East Londonderry	114	J 14	North Antrim	111	16	West Tyrone	116	13

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department of Health Social Services and Public Safety)

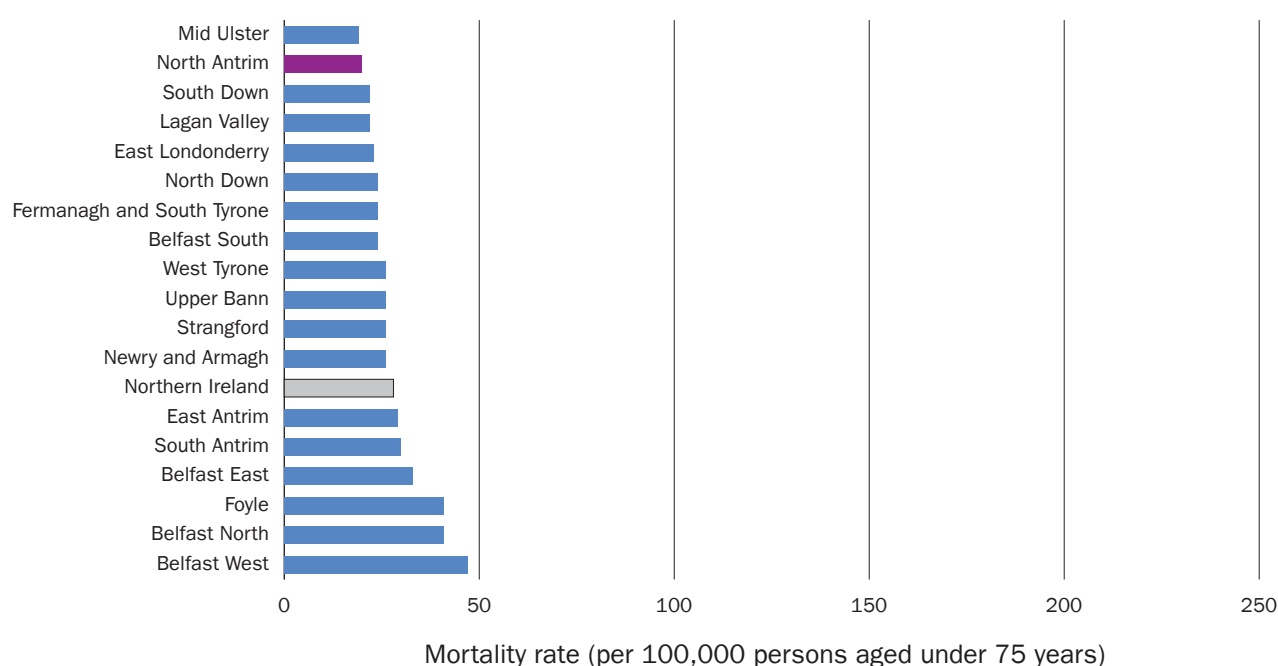
## Health – Standardised mortality rate for respiratory disease

The age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2006-2010) for those aged under 75 years was 20 per 100,000 persons in North Antrim (92 per 100,000 persons for all ages).

The age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2006-2010) for those aged under 75 years in North Antrim was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 28 per 100,000 persons.

North Antrim had the 2nd lowest age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2006-2010) for those aged under 75 years.

### Age standardised respiratory disease mortality rate per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years, 2006-2010



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	33	4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	24	J 11	North Down	24	J 11
Belfast North	41	J 2	Foyle	41	J 2	South Antrim	30	5
Belfast South	24	J 11	Lagan Valley	22	J 15	South Down	22	J 15
Belfast West	47	1	Mid Ulster	19	18	Strangford	26	J 7
East Antrim	29	6	Newry and Armagh	26	J 7	Upper Bann	26	J 7
East Londonderry	23	14	North Antrim	20	17	West Tyrone	26	J 7

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department of Health Social Services and Public Safety)

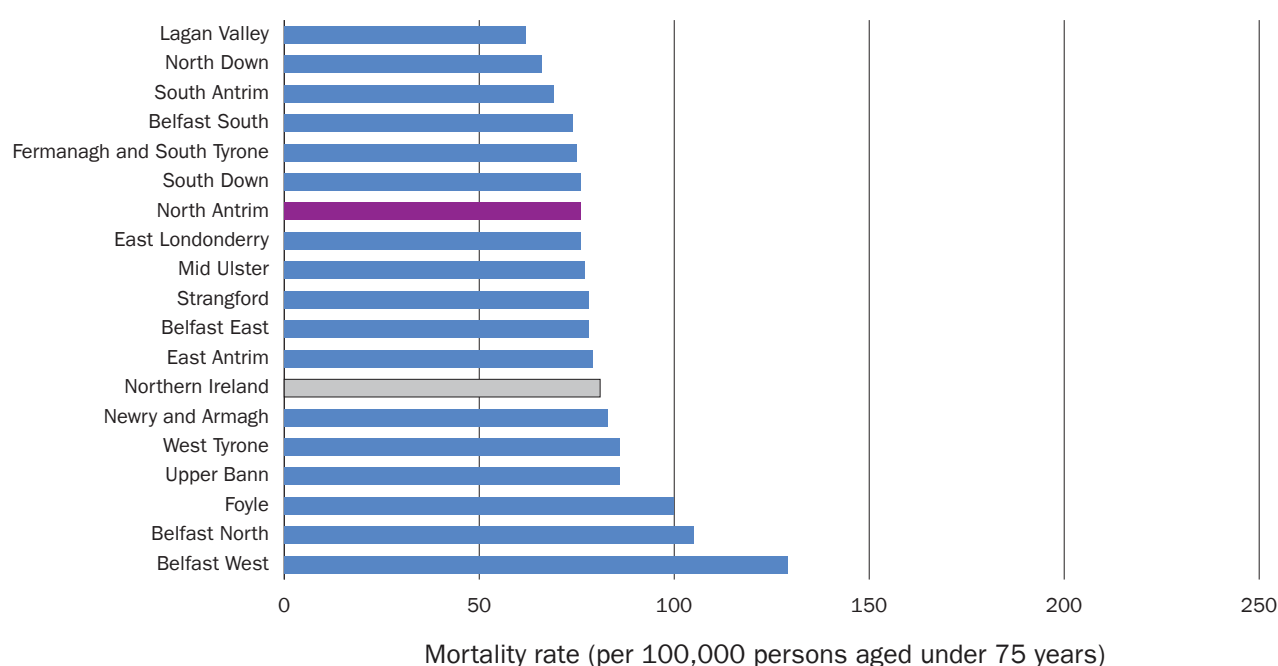
## Health – Standardised mortality rate for circulatory disease

The age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2006-2010) for those aged under 75 years was 76 per 100,000 persons in North Antrim (256 per 100,000 persons for all ages).

The age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2006-2010) for those aged under 75 years in North Antrim was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 81 per 100,000 persons.

North Antrim had the joint 6th lowest age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2006-2010) for those aged under 75 years.

### Age standardised circulatory disease mortality rate per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years, 2006-2010



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	78	J 8	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	75	14	North Down	66	17
Belfast North	105	2	Foyle	100	3	South Antrim	69	16
Belfast South	74	15	Lagan Valley	62	18	South Down	76	J 11
Belfast West	129	1	Mid Ulster	77	10	Strangford	78	J 8
East Antrim	79	7	Newry and Armagh	83	6	Upper Bann	86	J 4
East Londonderry	76	J 11	North Antrim	76	J 11	West Tyrone	86	J 4

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department of Health Social Services and Public Safety)

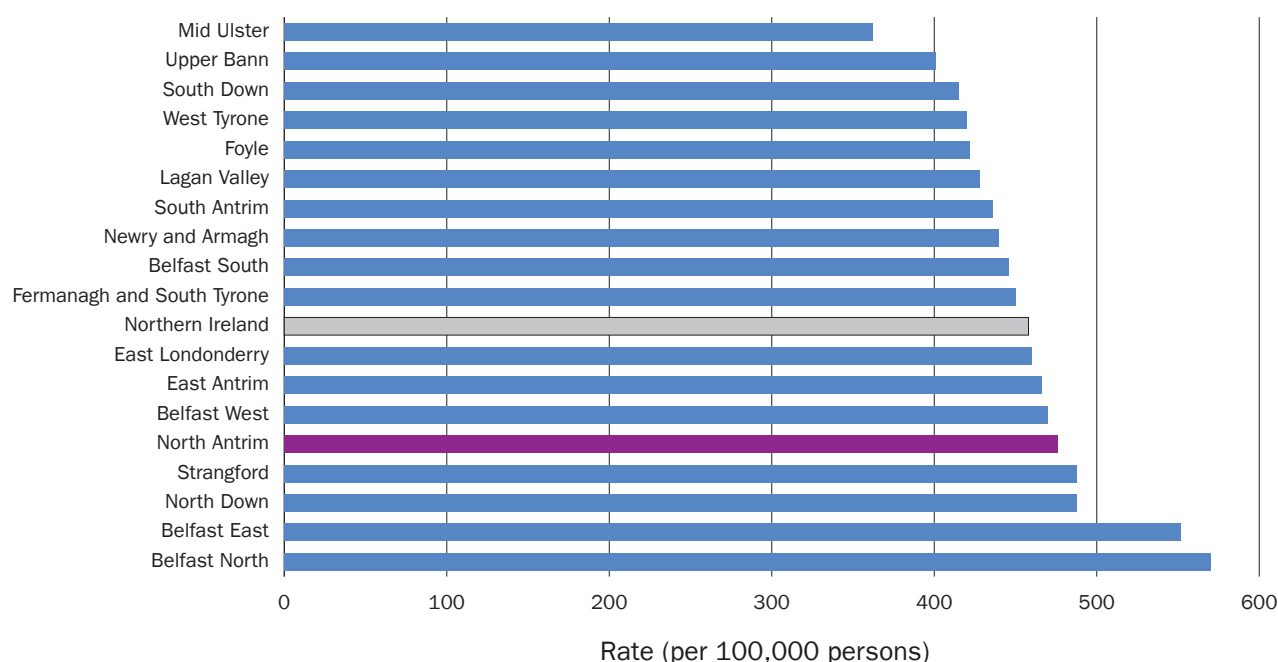
## Health – Incidence of new cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer)

In 2010, there were 509 new incidents of cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) diagnosed in North Antrim. This equates to a rate of 476 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of new cancer diagnosis was higher for North Antrim than the Northern Ireland rate of 458 per 100,000 persons.

North Antrim had the 5th highest new cancer incidence rate per 100,000 persons.

### Incidence of new cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) per 100,000 persons, 2010



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	552	2	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	450	9	North Down	488	J 3
Belfast North	570	1	Foyle	422	14	South Antrim	436	12
Belfast South	446	10	Lagan Valley	428	13	South Down	415	16
Belfast West	470	6	Mid Ulster	362	18	Strangford	488	J 3
East Antrim	466	7	Newry and Armagh	440	11	Upper Bann	401	17
East Londonderry	460	8	North Antrim	476	5	West Tyrone	420	15

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Northern Ireland Cancer Registry)

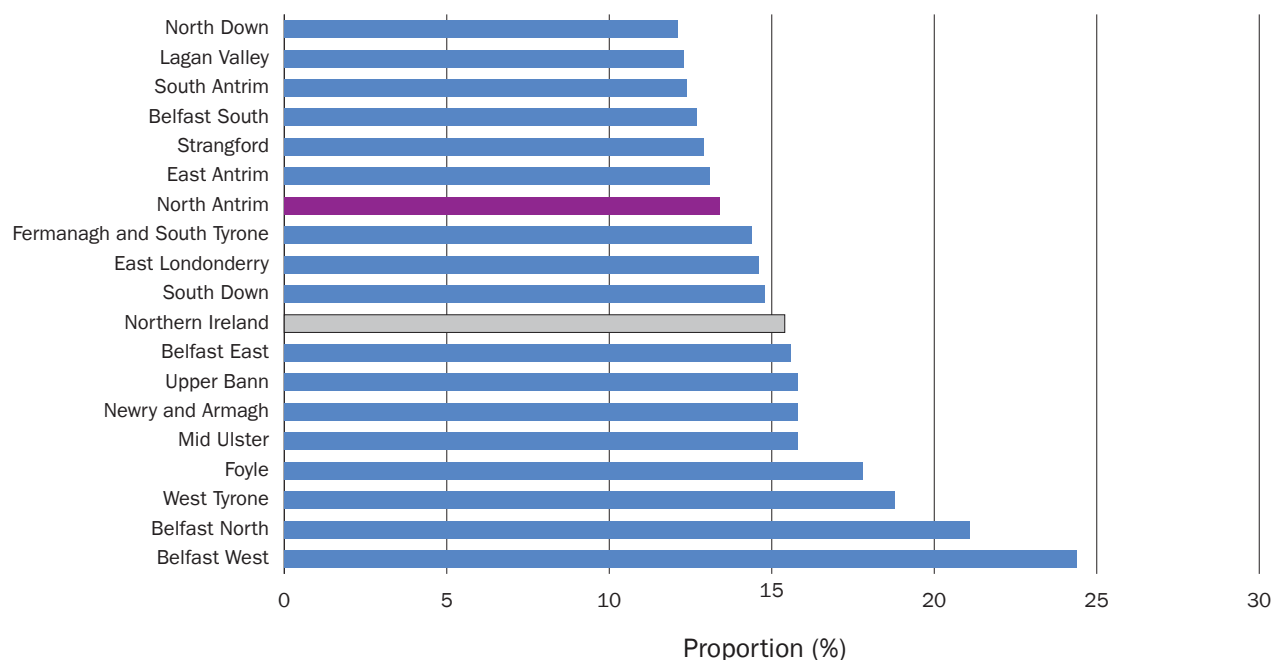
## Health – People in receipt of disability-related benefits

As at February 2012, there were 14,330 people, or 13.4% of all constituents, in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit in North Antrim.

A lower proportion of people living in North Antrim were in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 15.4%.

North Antrim had the 7th lowest proportion of disability-related benefit recipients.

### Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit, as at February 2012



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	15.6	8	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	14.4	11	North Down	12.1	18
Belfast North	21.1	2	Foyle	17.8	4	South Antrim	12.4	16
Belfast South	12.7	15	Lagan Valley	12.3	17	South Down	14.8	9
Belfast West	24.4	1	Mid Ulster	15.8	J 5	Strangford	12.9	14
East Antrim	13.1	13	Newry and Armagh	15.8	J 5	Upper Bann	15.8	J 5
East Londonderry	14.6	10	North Antrim	13.4	12	West Tyrone	18.8	3

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for Social Development)



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

The highest proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit (as a percentage of the population) were concentrated in the wards of Route (20.9%, 330 recipients), Ballee (20.4%, 410 recipients) and Castle Demesne (19.9%, 450 recipients). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Galgorm (7.6%, 250 recipients), Ardeevin (8.5%, 280 recipients) and Slemish (9.6%, 230 recipients).

### Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit, as at February 2012

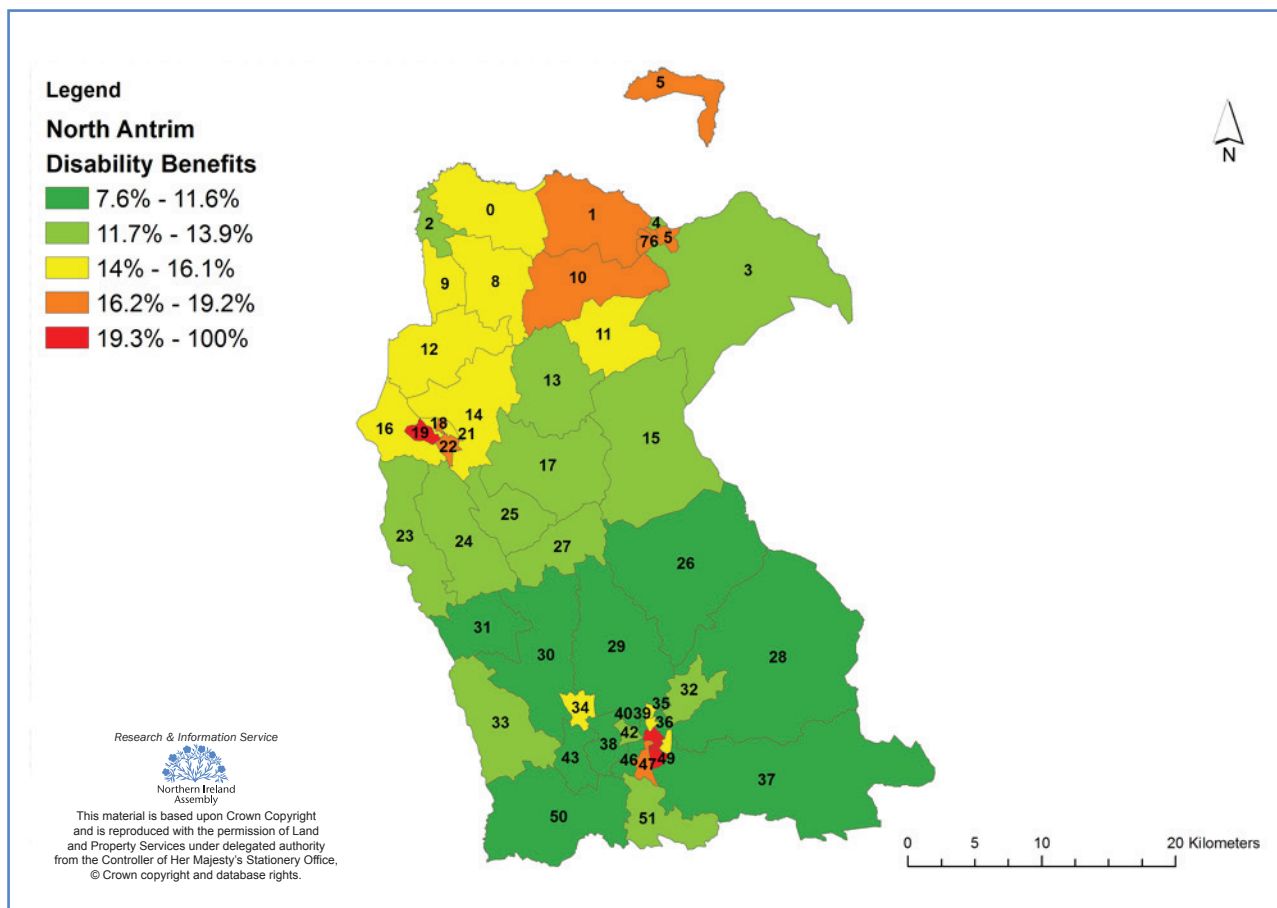
Ward	No. of People in receipt of disability-related benefits <sup>2</sup>	Per cent of Ward Population <sup>3</sup>	Ward	No. of People in receipt of disability-related benefits	Per cent of Ward Population
Academy	270	12.5	Fairhill	320	17.0
Ahoghill	410	10.7	Galgorm	250	7.6
Ardeevin	280	8.5	Glebe	270	15.4
Armoy	140	14.2	Glenravel	320	9.9
Ballee	410	20.4	Glenshesk	130	12.7
Ballyhoe & Corkey	220	11.7	Glentaisie	270	18.9
Ballykeel	280	15.6	Glenwhirry	280	9.6
Ballylough	140	15.8	Grange	330	10.0
Ballyloughan	270	10.6	Harryville	340	17.1
Benvardin	270	14.0	Kells	420	12.9
Bonamargy & Rath	150	16.4	Killoquin Lower	250	13.9
Broughshane	420	13.0	Killoquin Upper	180	10.7
Bushmills	110	13.9	Kinbane	130	16.9
Carnary	320	16.0	Knockaholet	190	11.9
Carnmoon	160	15.9	Knocklayd	320	16.9
Castle Demesne	450	19.9	Moat	360	19.6
Clogh Mills	260	12.6	Moss-Side & M'get	170	18.2
Craigwarren	270	10.7	Newhill	430	17.5
Cullybackey	410	14.8	Park	230	10.6
Dalriada	210	13.3	Portglenone	410	13.3
Dervock	240	15.7	Route	330	20.9
Dunclug	360	14.9	Seacon	390	15.3
Dunloy	270	12.4	Slemish	230	9.6
Dunminning	290	11.4	Stranocum	220	13.4
Dunseverick	100	14.1	Summerfield	310	10.9
Fair Green	280	16.0	The Vow	260	12.5

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for Social Development)

<sup>2</sup> Disability benefits include Attendance Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance.

<sup>3</sup> Percentage of ward population calculated using the 2010 Mid-year Estimates.

### Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit, as at February 2012



0	Dunseverick	11	Armoy	22	Fairhill	33	Portglenone	44	Ballykeel
1	Kinbane	12	Benvardin	23	The Vow	34	Cullybackey	45	Castle Demesne
2	Bushmills	13	Stranocum	24	Killoquin Lower	35	Dunclug	46	Ardeevin
3	Glenshesk	14	Dervock	25	Dunloy	36	Summerfield	47	Harryville
4	Dalriada	15	Ballyhoe and Corkey	26	Glenravel	37	Glenwhirry	48	Moat
5	Bonamargy and Rathlin	16	Seacon	27	Clough Mills	38	Galgorm	49	Ballee
6	Glentaisie	17	Knockaholet	28	Slemish	39	Park	50	Grange
7	Knocklayd	18	Glebe	29	Craigwarren	40	Ballyloughan	51	Kells
8	Carnmoon	19	Route	30	Dunminning	41	Fair Green		
9	Ballylough	20	Newhill	31	Killoquin Upper	42	Academy		
10	Moss-side and Moyarget	21	Carnary	32	Broughshane	43	Ahoghill		

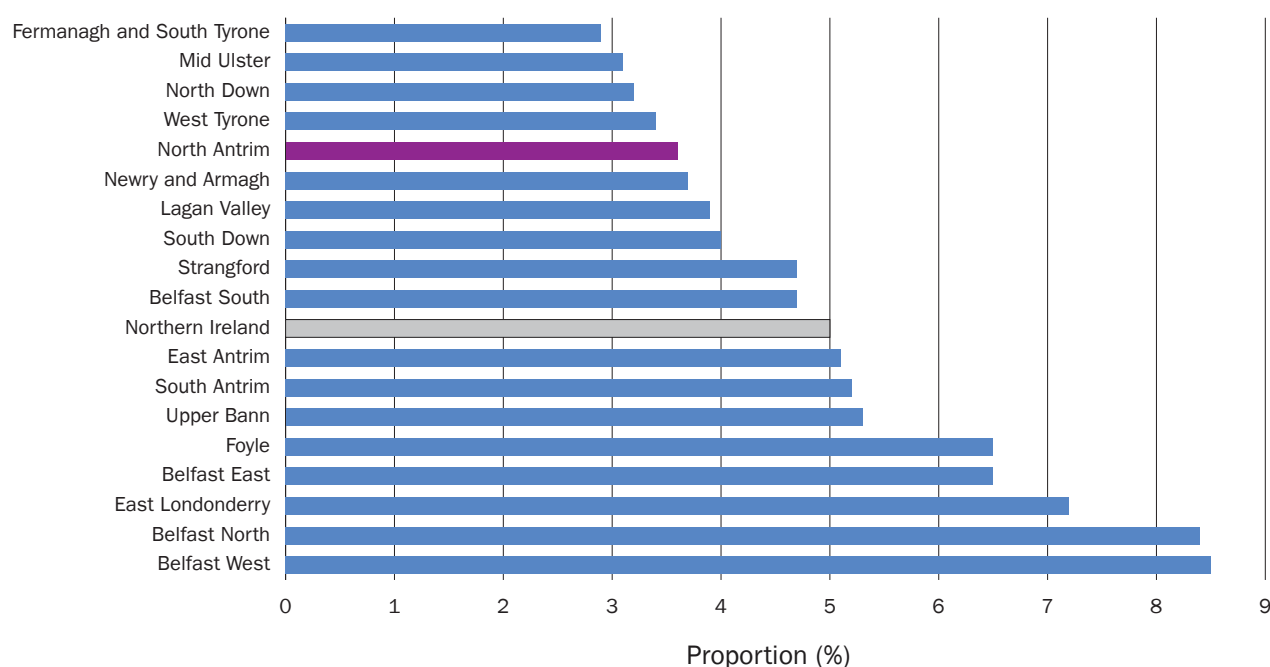
## Health – Births to teenage mothers

In 2010, there were 49 births to teenage mothers in North Antrim. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 3.6% of all births in the Constituency in that year. This was lower than 2009 when 6.6% of all births were to teenage mothers.

A lower proportion of births were to teenage mothers in North Antrim in 2010 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 5.0%.

The Constituency of North Antrim had the 5th lowest proportion of all births to teenage mothers (ranked joint 14 out of 18, highest to lowest).

### Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers, 2010



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	6.5	J 4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2.9	18	North Down	3.2	16
Belfast North	8.4	2	Foyle	6.5	J 4	South Antrim	5.2	7
Belfast South	4.7	J 9	Lagan Valley	3.9	12	South Down	4.0	11
Belfast West	8.5	1	Mid Ulster	3.1	17	Strangford	4.7	J 9
East Antrim	5.1	8	Newry and Armagh	3.7	13	Upper Bann	5.3	6
East Londonderry	7.2	3	North Antrim	3.6	14	West Tyrone	3.4	15

Source: NISRA, NINIS (General Register Office)

## Health – Disease prevalence (Quality Outcomes Framework)

As at 31 March 2012, there was a higher prevalence of hypertension, hypothyroid, obesity, diabetes mellitus and chronic kidney disease and a lower prevalence of asthma amongst patients whose GP practice is located in the North Antrim area compared to GP practices across all of Northern Ireland.

### Disease Prevalence per 1,000 patients as reported through Quality Outcome Framework, 2012

	North Antrim Patients		All Northern Ireland Patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Coronary Heart Disease	4,704	41.61	74,788	39.40
Heart Failure	818	7.24	14,263	7.51
Stroke	1,972	17.44	33,842	17.83
Hypertension	15,342	135.72	241,783	127.38
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	1,939	17.15	32,973	17.37
Hypothyroid	5,435	48.08	64,502	33.98
Cancer	1,808	15.99	30,702	16.18
Mental Health	851	7.53	15,709	8.28
Asthma	6,256	55.34	113,518	59.81
Dementia	587	5.19	11,882	6.26
Atrial Fibrillation	1,637	14.48	27,213	14.34
Obesity (Patients aged 16+)	10,625	116.92	167,150	110.30
Diabetes Mellitus (Patients aged 17+)	4,764	53.27	75,837	50.87
Epilepsy (Patients aged 18+)	823	9.36	14,885	10.15
Chronic Kidney Disease (patients aged 18+)	4,701	53.44	62,238	42.46
Learning Disabilities (Patients aged 18+)	523	5.95	9,427	6.43

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

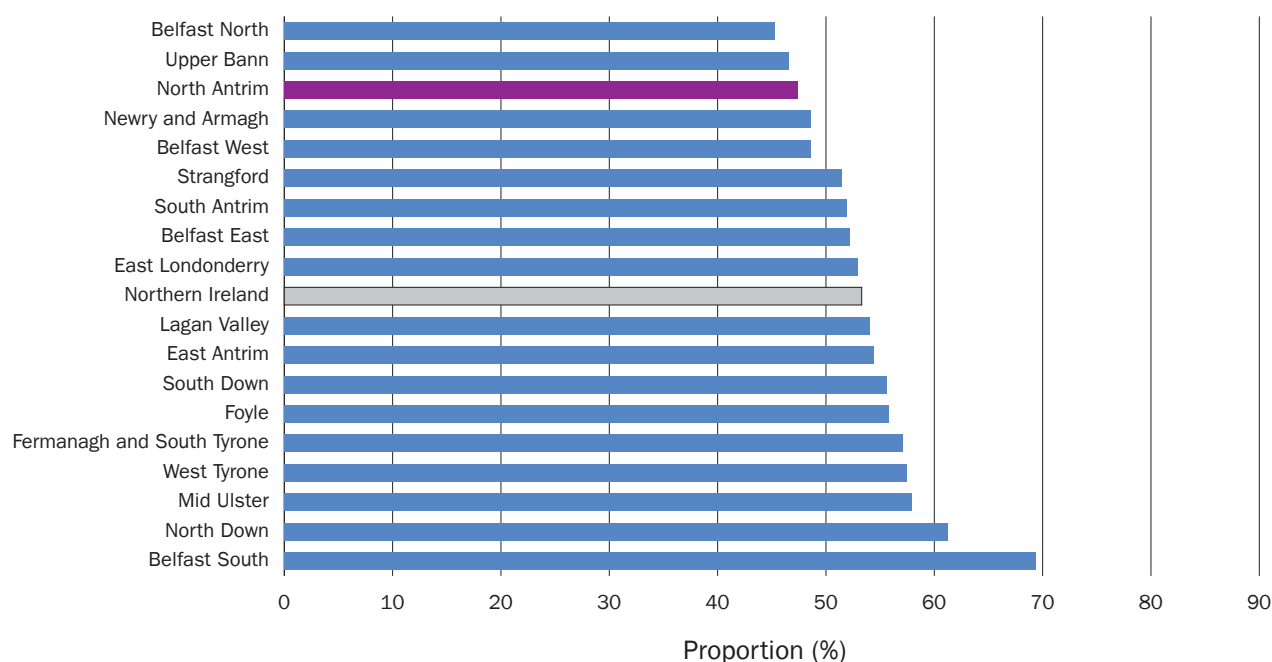
## Education – School leavers achieving at least two A-levels

In 2010/11, 47.4% of North Antrim school leavers achieved at least two A-levels.

A lower proportion of North Antrim pupils left school with at least two A-levels in 2010/11 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 53.3%.

North Antrim was the Constituency with the 3rd lowest proportion of school leavers achieving at least two A-levels.

### Proportion of school leavers achieving at least two A-levels or equivalent, 2010/11



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	52.2	11	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	57.1	5	North Down	61.2	2
Belfast North	45.3	18	Foyle	55.8	6	South Antrim	51.9	12
Belfast South	69.4	1	Lagan Valley	54.0	9	South Down	55.6	7
Belfast West	48.6	J 14	Mid Ulster	57.9	3	Strangford	51.5	13
East Antrim	54.4	8	Newry and Armagh	48.6	J 14	Upper Bann	46.6	17
East Londonderry	52.9	10	North Antrim	47.4	16	West Tyrone	57.5	4

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department of Education)

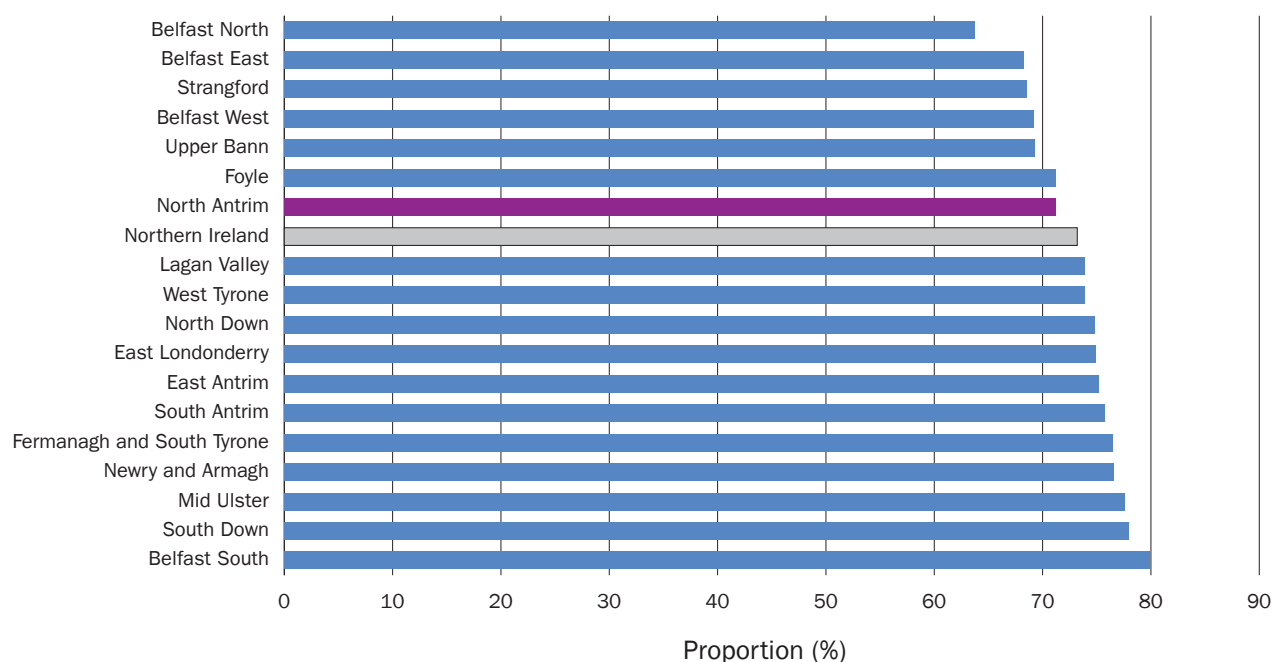
## Education – School leavers achieving at least five GCSEs (A\*-C)

In 2010/11, 71.2% of North Antrim school leavers achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent.

A lower proportion of North Antrim school leavers achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 73.2%.

North Antrim had the joint 6th lowest 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, 2010/11



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	68.3	17	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	76.5	5	North Down	74.8	9
Belfast North	63.7	18	Foyle	71.2	J 12	South Antrim	75.7	6
Belfast South	79.9	1	Lagan Valley	73.9	J 10	South Down	78.0	2
Belfast West	69.2	15	Mid Ulster	77.6	3	Strangford	68.5	16
East Antrim	75.2	7	Newry and Armagh	76.6	4	Upper Bann	69.3	14
East Londonderry	74.9	8	North Antrim	71.2	J 12	West Tyrone	73.9	J 10

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department of Education)

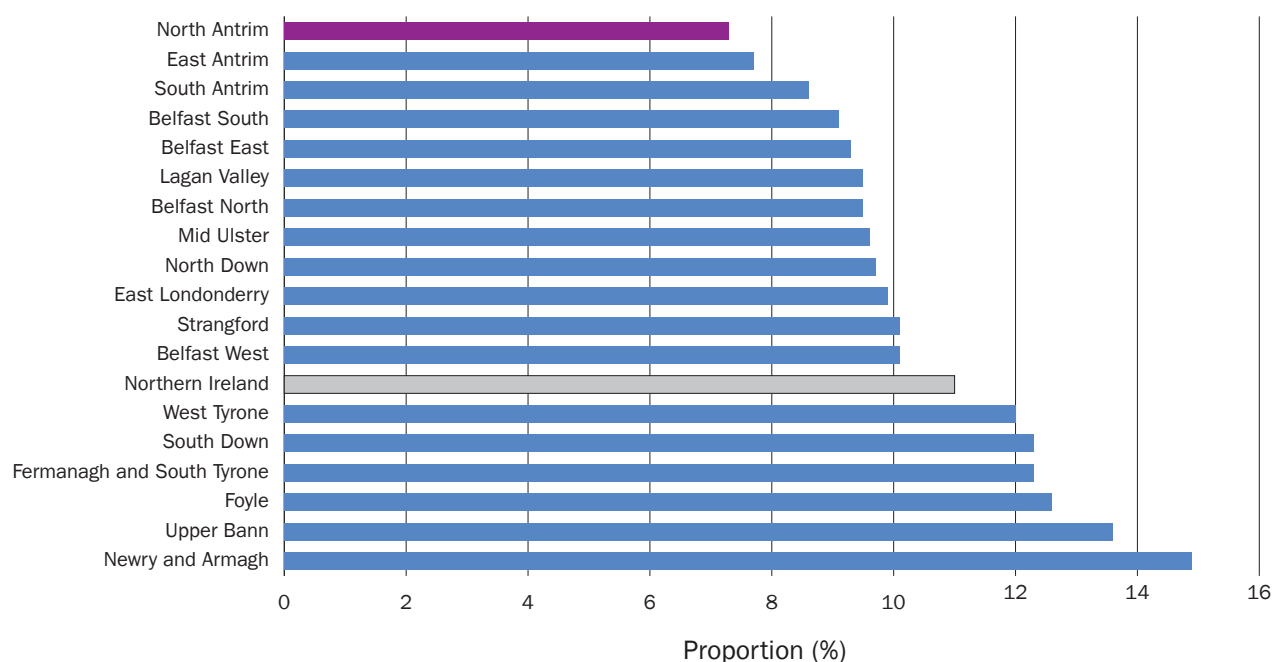
## Education – Participation in Further Education

In 2009/10, there were 6,150 students from North Antrim enrolled in further education. This equates to 7.3% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in further education.

A lower proportion of North Antrim constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled in further education in 2009/10 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 11.0%.

North Antrim had the lowest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in further education.

### Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over, 2009/10



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	9.3	14	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	12.3	J 4	North Down	9.7	10
Belfast North	9.5	J 12	Foyle	12.6	3	South Antrim	8.6	16
Belfast South	9.1	15	Lagan Valley	9.5	J 12	South Down	12.3	J 4
Belfast West	10.1	J 7	Mid Ulster	9.6	11	Strangford	10.1	J 7
East Antrim	7.7	17	Newry and Armagh	14.9	1	Upper Bann	13.6	2
East Londonderry	9.9	9	North Antrim	7.3	18	West Tyrone	12.0	6

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

## Education – Participation in Further Education at ward level

The highest proportion of people enrolled in further education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Dunloy (11.1%, 175 enrolments), Castle Demesne (10.1%, 195 enrolments) and Fair Green (10.1%, 140 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Dunseverick (2.6%, 15 enrolments), Kinbane (3.3%, 20 enrolments) and Harryville (4.1%, 70 enrolments).

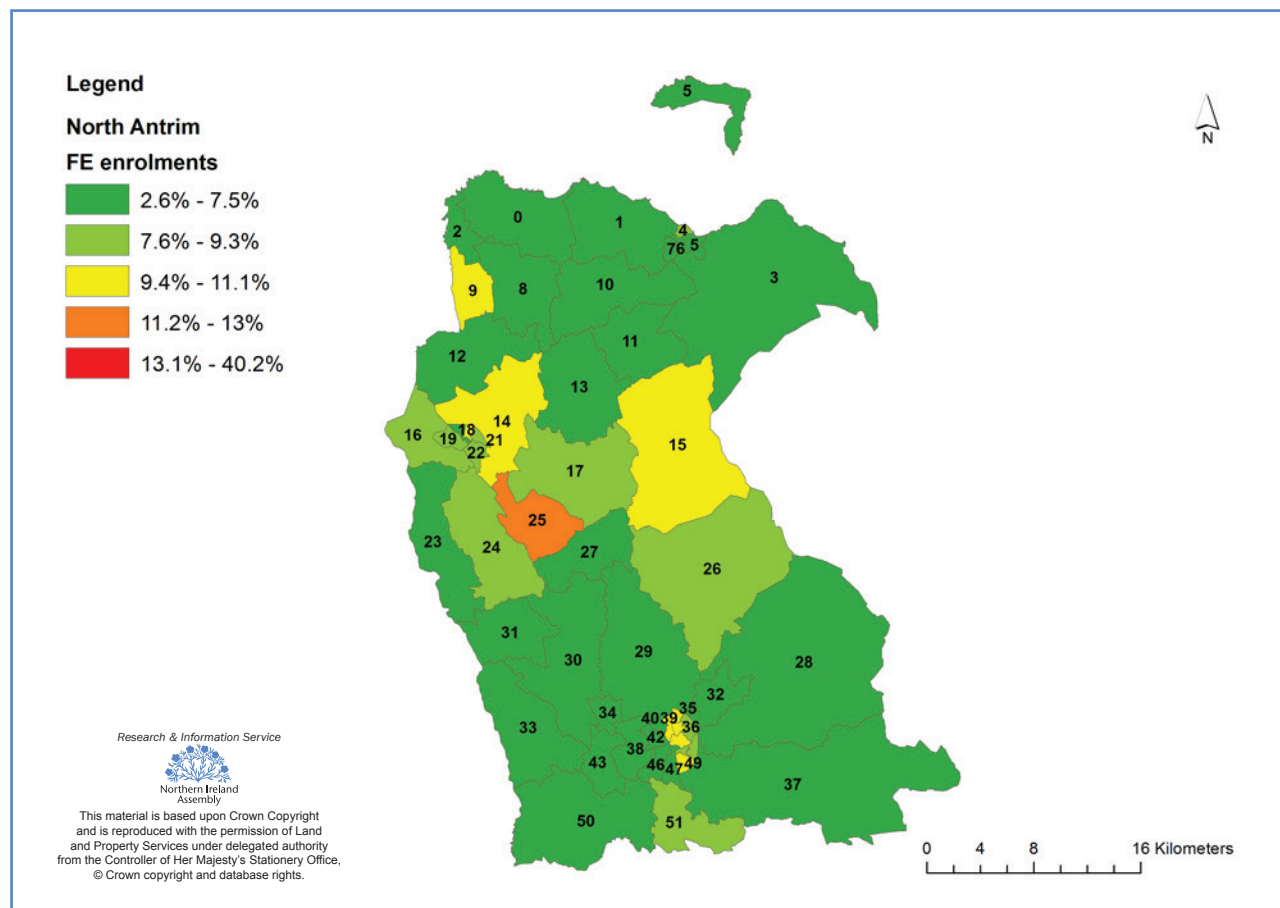
### Proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in Further Education by Ward, 2009/10

Ward	Total FE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total FE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Academy	115	6.4	Fairhill	115	7.8
Ahoghill	185	6.2	Galgorm	150	5.8
Ardeevin	130	5.0	Glebe	85	5.8
Armoy	45	5.8	Glenravel	215	8.8
Ballee	145	9.4	Glenshesk	40	4.8
Ballyhoe & Corkey	135	9.5	Glentaisie	75	6.7
Ballykeel	120	8.8	Glenwhirry	165	7.1
Ballylough	70	9.9	Grange	170	6.7
Ballyloughan	125	5.8	Harryville	70	4.1
Benvardin	90	5.9	Kells	210	8.1
Bonamargy & Rath	35	4.3	Killoquin Lower	110	7.7
Broughshane	135	5.1	Killoquin Upper	75	5.7
Bushmills	40	6.3	Kinbane	20	3.3
Carnany	145	9.1	Knockaholet	105	8.3
Carnmoon	40	5.0	Knocklayd	85	5.8
Castle Demesne	195	10.1	Moat	130	8.7
Clogh Mills	105	6.4	Moss-Side & M'get	45	6.1
Craigyywarren	105	5.2	Newhill	180	9.5
Cullybackey	145	6.5	Park	175	9.8
Dalriada	100	8.0	Portglenone	170	6.9
Dervock	125	10.0	Route	100	7.7
Dunclug	170	9.7	Seacon	160	8.1
Dunloy	175	11.1	Slemish	135	7.1
Dunminning	130	6.5	Stranocum	85	6.6
Dunseverick	15	2.6	Summerfield	210	9.3
Fair Green	140	10.1	The Vow	115	7.3

Source: DEL, NINIS



## Further Education Enrolments by Ward 2009/10 (as proportions of persons aged 16+)



0	Dunseverick	11	Armoy	22	Fairhill	33	Portglenone	44	Ballykeel
1	Kinbane	12	Benvardin	23	The Vow	34	Cullybackey	45	Castle Demesne
2	Bushmills	13	Stranocum	24	Killoquin Lower	35	Dunclug	46	Ardeevin
3	Glenshesk	14	Dervock	25	Dunloy	36	Summerfield	47	Harryville
4	Dalriada	15	Ballyhoe and Corkey	26	Glenravel	37	Glenwhirry	48	Moat
5	Bonamargy and Rathlin	16	Seacon	27	Clough Mills	38	Galgorm	49	Ballee
6	Glentaisie	17	Knockaholet	28	Slemish	39	Park	50	Grange
7	Knocklayd	18	Glebe	29	Craigwarren	40	Ballyloughan	51	Kells
8	Carnmoon	19	Route	30	Dunminning	41	Fair Green		
9	Ballylough	20	Newhill	31	Killoquin Upper	42	Academy		
10	Moss-side and Moyarget	21	Carnary	32	Broughshane	43	Ahoghill		

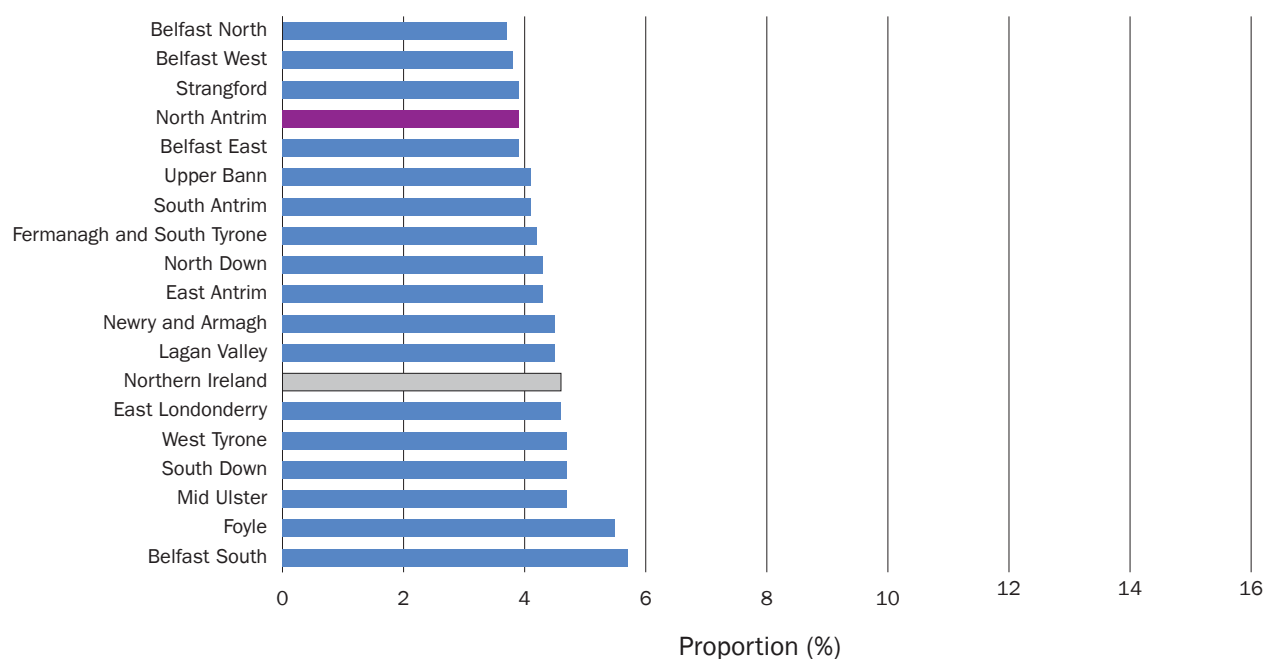
## Education – Participation in Higher Education

In 2009/10, there were 3,315 students from North Antrim enrolled in higher education. This equates to 3.9% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in higher education.

A lower proportion of North Antrim constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled in higher education in 2009/10 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.6%.

North Antrim had the joint 3rd lowest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in higher education.

### Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over, 2009/10



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	3.9	J 14	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.2	11	North Down	4.3	J 9
Belfast North	3.7	18	Foyle	5.5	2	South Antrim	4.1	J 12
Belfast South	5.7	1	Lagan Valley	4.5	J 7	South Down	4.7	J 3
Belfast West	3.8	17	Mid Ulster	4.7	J 3	Strangford	3.9	J 14
East Antrim	4.3	J 9	Newry and Armagh	4.5	J 7	Upper Bann	4.1	J 12
East Londonderry	4.6	6	North Antrim	3.9	J 14	West Tyrone	4.7	J 3

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

## Education – Participation in Higher Education at ward level

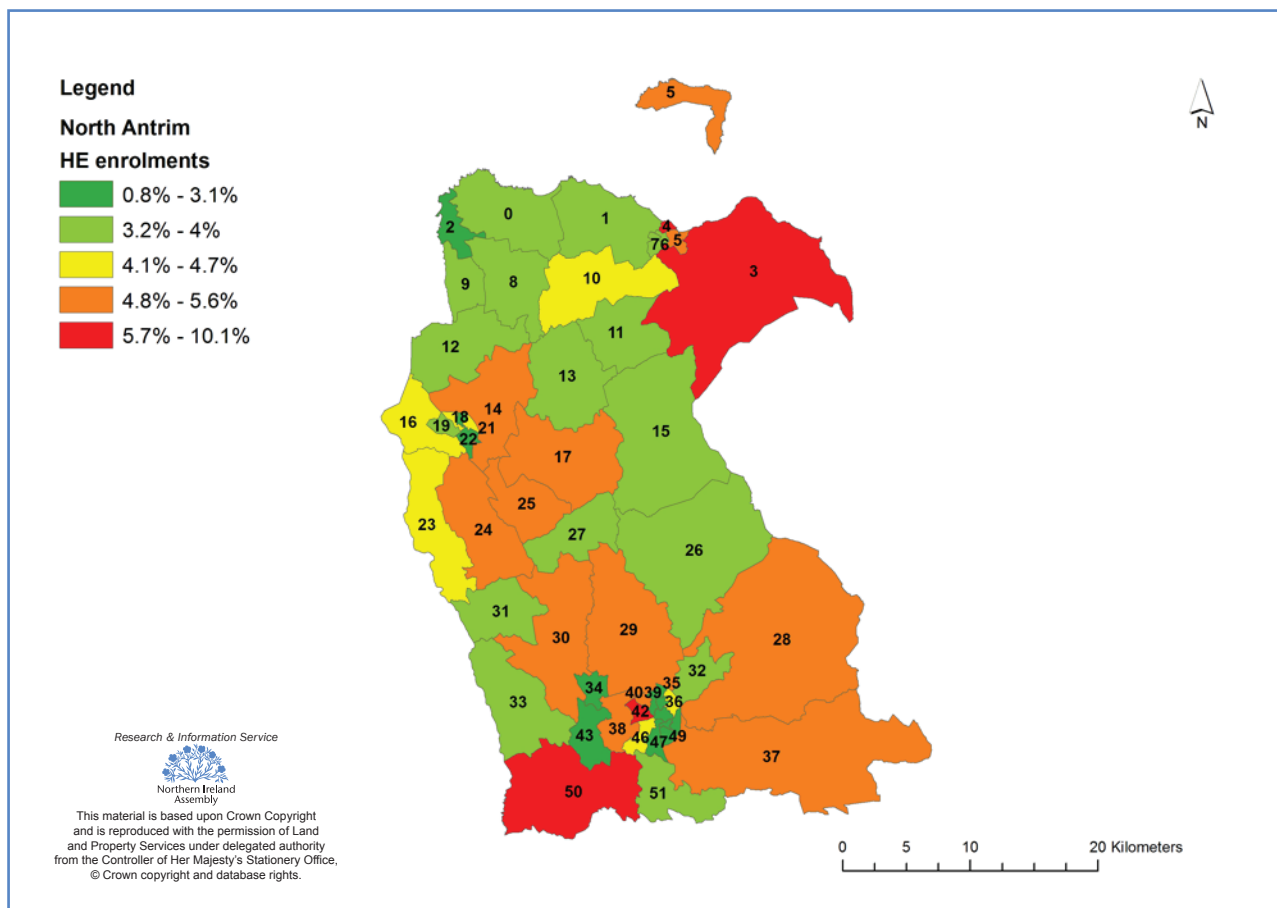
The highest proportion of people enrolled in higher education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Dalriada (6.8%, 85 enrolments), Glenshesk (6.1%, 50 enrolments) and Academy (5.8%, 105 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Bushmills (0.8%, 5 enrolments), Ballee (1.6%, 25 enrolments) and Moat (1.7%, 25 enrolments).

### Proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in Higher Education by Ward, 2009/10

Ward	Total HE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total HE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Academy	105	5.8	Fairhill	30	2.0
Ahoghill	90	3.0	Galgorm	145	5.6
Ardeevin	115	4.4	Glebe	60	4.1
Armoy	30	3.9	Glenravel	90	3.7
Ballee	25	1.6	Glenshesk	50	6.1
Ballyhoe & Corkey	50	3.5	Glentaisie	40	3.6
Ballykeel	30	2.2	Glenwhirry	120	5.2
Ballylough	25	3.5	Grange	145	5.7
Ballyloughan	110	5.1	Harryville	35	2.0
Benvardin	50	3.3	Kells	90	3.5
Bonamargy & Rath	45	5.5	Killoquin Lower	70	4.9
Broughshane	100	3.8	Killoquin Upper	45	3.4
Bushmills	5	0.8	Kinbane	20	3.3
Carnany	65	4.1	Knockaholet	70	5.5
Carnmoon	30	3.8	Knocklayd	55	3.8
Castle Demesne	35	1.8	Moat	25	1.7
Clogh Mills	55	3.4	Moss-Side & M'get	30	4.1
Craigwarren	110	5.4	Newhill	50	2.6
Cullybackey	60	2.7	Park	55	3.1
Dalriada	85	6.8	Portglenone	95	3.9
Dervock	65	5.2	Route	45	3.4
Dunclug	30	1.7	Seacon	85	4.3
Dunloy	80	5.1	Slemish	95	5.0
Dunminning	95	4.8	Stranocum	45	3.5
Dunseverick	20	3.5	Summerfield	105	4.7
Fair Green	30	2.2	The Vow	75	4.7

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

## Higher Education Enrolments by Ward 2009/10 (as proportions of persons aged 16+)



0	Dunseverick	11	Armoy	22	Fairhill	33	Portglenone	44	Ballykeel
1	Kinbane	12	Benvardin	23	The Vow	34	Cullybackey	45	Castle Demesne
2	Bushmills	13	Stranocum	24	Killoquin Lower	35	Dunclug	46	Ardeevin
3	Glenshesk	14	Dervock	25	Dunloy	36	Summerfield	47	Harryville
4	Dalriada	15	Ballyhoe and Corkey	26	Glenravel	37	Glenwhirry	48	Moat
5	Bonamargy and Rathlin	16	Seacon	27	Clough Mills	38	Galgorm	49	Ballee
6	Glentaisie	17	Knockaholet	28	Slemish	39	Park	50	Grange
7	Knocklayd	18	Glebe	29	Craigyarren	40	Ballyloughan	51	Kells
8	Carnmoon	19	Route	30	Dunminning	41	Fair Green		
9	Ballylough	20	Newhill	31	Killoquin Upper	42	Academy		
10	Moss-side and Moyarget	21	Carnary	32	Broughshane	43	Ahoghill		

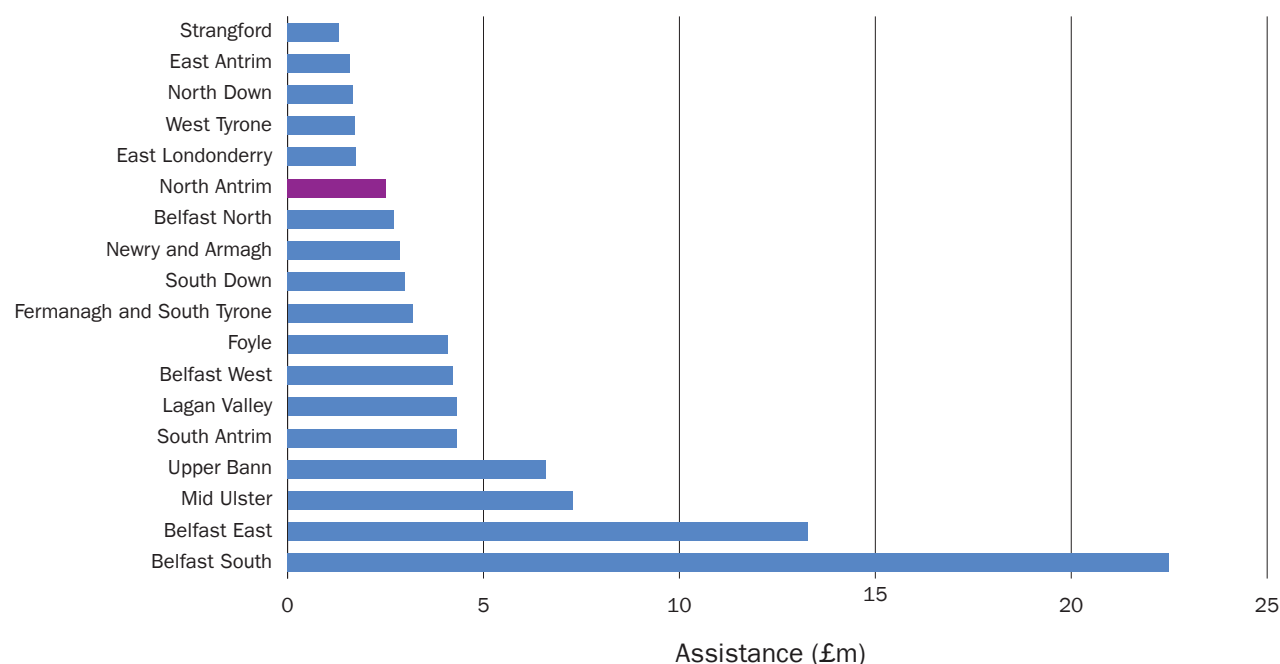
## The Economy – Invest NI Assistance

In 2011/12, Invest NI made 195 offers of investment to companies in North Antrim.

Invest NI provided £2.51 million in financial assistance to companies in North Antrim in 2011/12, accounting for 2.8% of all assistance provided by Invest NI during that period. This is lower than the £6.17 million provided to North Antrim companies in 2010/11.

North Antrim was the Constituency that received the 6th lowest amount of financial assistance in 2011/12.

### Total financial assistance (in £ million) provided by Invest NI to companies, 2011/12



	£m	Rank		£m	Rank		£m	Rank
Belfast East	13.27	2	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	3.19	9	North Down	1.67	16
Belfast North	2.72	12	Foyle	4.08	8	South Antrim	4.32	5
Belfast South	22.50	1	Lagan Valley	4.31	6	South Down	3.00	10
Belfast West	4.22	7	Mid Ulster	7.27	3	Strangford	1.32	18
East Antrim	1.59	17	Newry and Armagh	2.86	11	Upper Bann	6.59	4
East Londonderry	1.75	14	North Antrim	2.51	13	West Tyrone	1.71	15

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Invest NI)

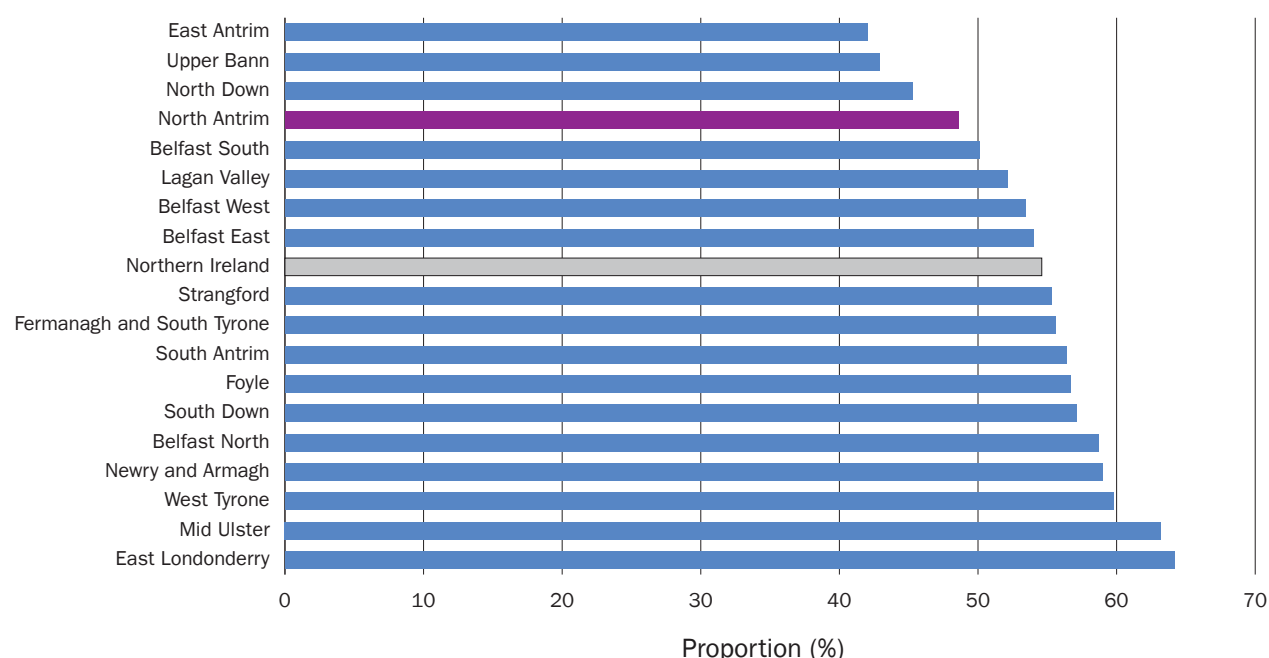
## The Economy – Invest NI Enterprise Development Programme

In 2010/11, 255 participants from North Antrim completed the Invest NI Enterprise Development Programme (EDP), 2.8 times the 2009/10 figure of 91.

In total, 48.6% of North Antrim EDP participants subsequently started a business. This was lower than the Northern Ireland average of 54.6%.

North Antrim was the Constituency with the 4th lowest proportion of EDP participants who subsequently started a business (ranked 15 out of 18).

### Proportion of Invest NI Enterprise Development Programme participants who subsequently started a business, 2010/11



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	54.0	11	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	55.6	9	North Down	45.3	16
Belfast North	58.7	5	Foyle	56.7	7	South Antrim	56.4	8
Belfast South	50.1	14	Lagan Valley	52.1	13	South Down	57.1	6
Belfast West	53.4	12	Mid Ulster	63.2	2	Strangford	55.3	10
East Antrim	42.0	18	Newry and Armagh	59.0	4	Upper Bann	42.9	17
East Londonderry	64.2	1	North Antrim	48.6	15	West Tyrone	59.8	3

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Invest NI)

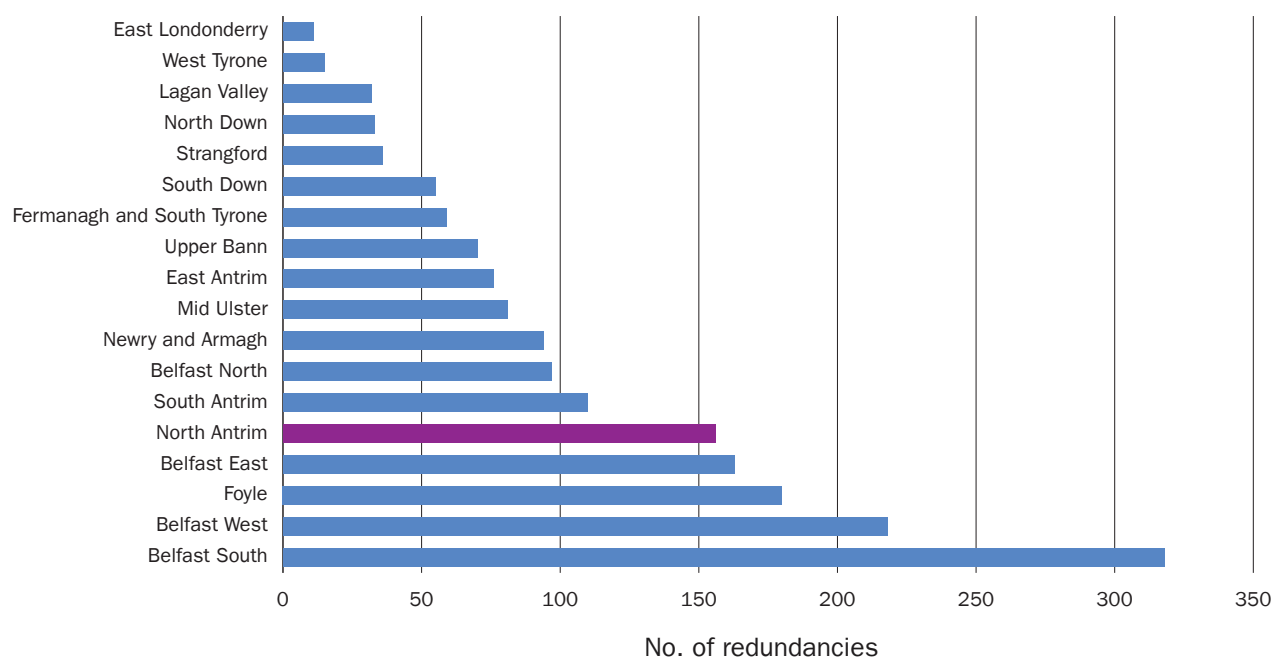
## Employment – Redundancies

In 2011, there were 156 confirmed redundancies in North Antrim.

This represents 8.6% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2011.

North Antrim had the 5th highest number of redundancies in 2011.

### Number of confirmed redundancies, 2011



	No.	Rank		No.	Rank		No.	Rank
Belfast East	163	4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	59	12	North Down	33	15
Belfast North	97	7	Foyle	180	3	South Antrim	110	6
Belfast South	318	1	Lagan Valley	32	16	South Down	55	13
Belfast West	218	2	Mid Ulster	81	9	Strangford	36	14
East Antrim	76	10	Newry and Armagh	94	8	Upper Bann	70	11
East Londonderry	11	18	North Antrim	156	5	West Tyrone	15	17

Source: NISRA, NINIS

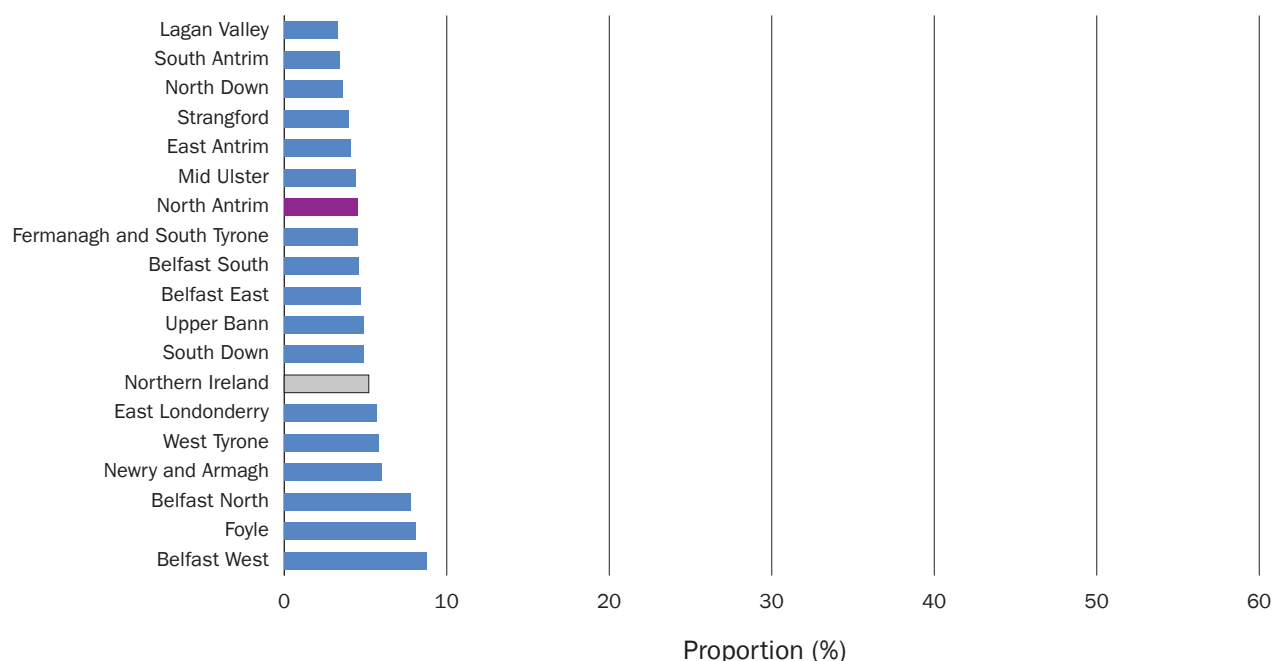
## Employment – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2011, there were 3,066 people claiming unemployment-related benefits in North Antrim. This equates to 4.5% of all working age people in the area, compared to 4.3% in 2010.

A lower proportion of working age people in North Antrim claimed unemployment-related benefits in 2011 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 5.2%.

North Antrim was the Constituency with the joint 7th lowest unemployment claimant count in 2011 (ranked joint 11 out of 18, highest to lowest).

### Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits, 2011



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	4.7	9	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.5	J 11	North Down	3.6	16
Belfast North	7.8	3	Foyle	8.1	2	South Antrim	3.4	17
Belfast South	4.6	10	Lagan Valley	3.3	18	South Down	4.9	J 7
Belfast West	8.8	1	Mid Ulster	4.4	13	Strangford	4.0	15
East Antrim	4.1	14	Newry and Armagh	6.0	4	Upper Bann	4.9	J 7
East Londonderry	5.7	6	North Antrim	4.5	J 11	West Tyrone	5.8	5

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count)



## Employment – Unemployment Claimant Count at ward level

The highest proportion of people claiming unemployment-related benefits (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Bushmills (10.9%, 50 claimants), Glentaisie (9.6%, 83 claimants) and Ballee (8.4%, 107 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Ballyloughan (1.7%, 27 claimants), Dunminning (1.8%, 27 claimants) and Glenwhirry (1.9%, 36 claimants).

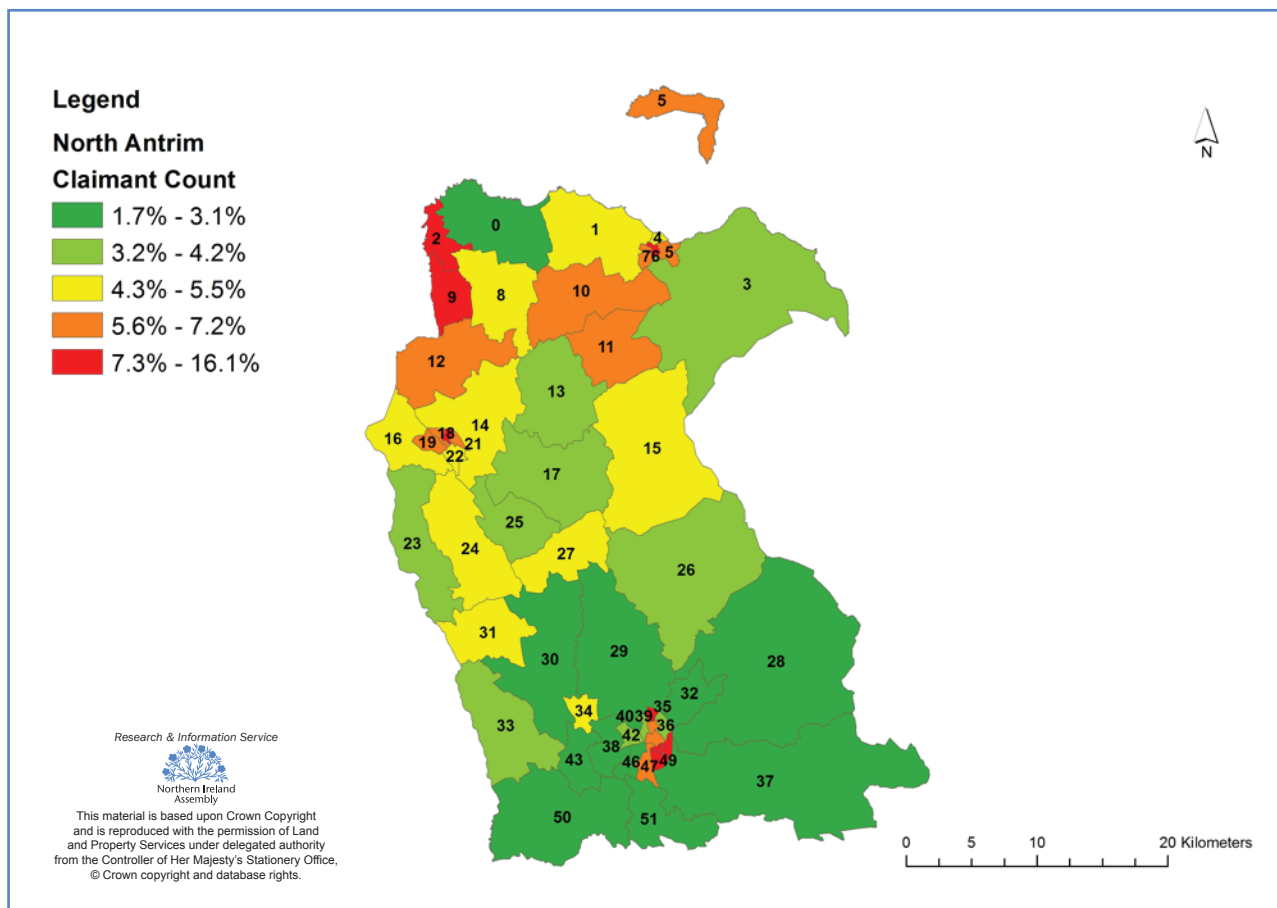
### Proportion of Working Age people (males/females 16 – 64) claiming unemployment related benefits, Annual Average 2011

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population <sup>4</sup>	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Academy	43	3.4	Fairhill	55	4.8
Ahoghill	74	3.0	Galgorm	46	2.2
Ardeevin	44	2.2	Glebe	60	5.7
Armoy	43	6.4	Glenravel	84	4.1
Ballee	107	8.4	Glenshesk	24	3.7
Ballyhoe & Corkey	62	5.3	Glentaisie	83	9.6
Ballykeel	104	8.2	Glenwhirry	36	1.9
Ballylough	47	7.9	Grange	63	3.1
Ballyloughan	27	1.7	Harryville	72	6.0
Benvardin	79	6.3	Kells	54	2.5
Bonamargy & Rath	39	7.1	Killoquin Lower	47	4.3
Broughshane	50	2.7	Killoquin Upper	51	4.8
Bushmills	50	10.9	Kinbane	25	4.6
Carnary	88	6.8	Knockaholet	33	3.2
Carnmoon	26	4.5	Knocklayd	79	6.4
Castle Demesne	90	6.2	Moat	94	8.2
Clogh Mills	61	4.5	Moss-Side & M'get	34	6.0
Craigwarren	37	2.4	Newhill	122	7.6
Cullybackey	98	5.4	Park	58	4.2
Dalriada	48	4.8	Portglenone	72	3.7
Dervock	48	4.9	Route	67	7.1
Dunclug	115	7.4	Seacon	84	5.3
Dunloy	56	4.2	Slemish	29	2.0
Dunminning	27	1.8	Stranocum	44	4.2
Dunseverick	13	2.6	Summerfield	62	3.2
Fair Green	71	6.3	The Vow	43	3.4

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count)

<sup>4</sup> The working age population refers to men and women aged 16 to 64.

## Proportion of working age people (males and females aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefit, 2011



0	Dunseverick	11	Armoy	22	Fairhill	33	Portglenone	44	Ballykeel
1	Kinbane	12	Benvardin	23	The Vow	34	Cullybackey	45	Castle Demesne
2	Bushmills	13	Stranocum	24	Killoquin Lower	35	Dunclug	46	Ardeevin
3	Glenshesk	14	Dervock	25	Dunloy	36	Summerfield	47	Harryville
4	Dalriada	15	Ballyhoe and Corkey	26	Glenravel	37	Glenwhirry	48	Moat
5	Bonamargy and Rathlin	16	Seacon	27	Clough Mills	38	Galgorm	49	Ballee
6	Glentaisie	17	Knockaholet	28	Slemish	39	Park	50	Grange
7	Knocklayd	18	Glebe	29	Craigyarren	40	Ballyloughan	51	Kells
8	Carnmoon	19	Route	30	Dunminning	41	Fair Green		
9	Ballylough	20	Newhill	31	Killoquin Upper	42	Academy		
10	Moss-side and Moyarget	21	Carnany	32	Broughshane	43	Ahoghill		

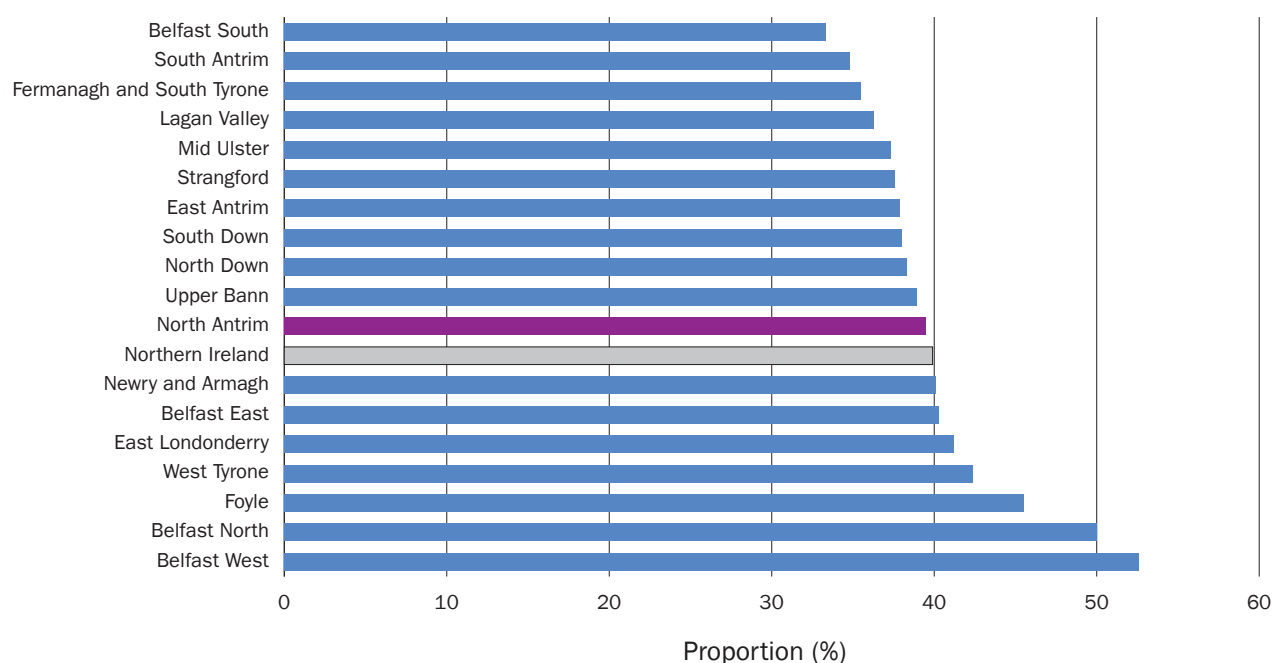
## Low income – People claiming benefits

As at April 2012, 33,500 people in North Antrim claimed at least one of the main benefits. This equates to 39.5% of all constituents aged 16 and over.

There was little difference in proportion of people aged 16 and over living in North Antrim claiming at least one benefit and the Northern Ireland average of 39.9%.

North Antrim was the Constituency with the 8th highest 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 2012



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	40.3	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	35.5	16	North Down	38.3	10
Belfast North	50.0	2	Foyle	45.5	3	South Antrim	34.8	17
Belfast South	33.3	18	Lagan Valley	36.3	15	South Down	38.0	11
Belfast West	52.6	1	Mid Ulster	37.3	14	Strangford	37.6	13
East Antrim	37.9	12	Newry and Armagh	40.1	7	Upper Bann	38.9	9
East Londonderry	41.2	5	North Antrim	39.5	8	West Tyrone	42.4	4

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

## Low income – People claiming benefits at ward level

The highest proportion of people claiming at least one benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Ballee (54.7%, 840 claimants), Route (54.3%, 710 claimants) and Ballylough (53.9%, 380 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Galgorm (30.0%, 780 claimants), Ahoghill (31.6%, 940 claimants) and Glenwhirry (32.3%, 750 claimants).

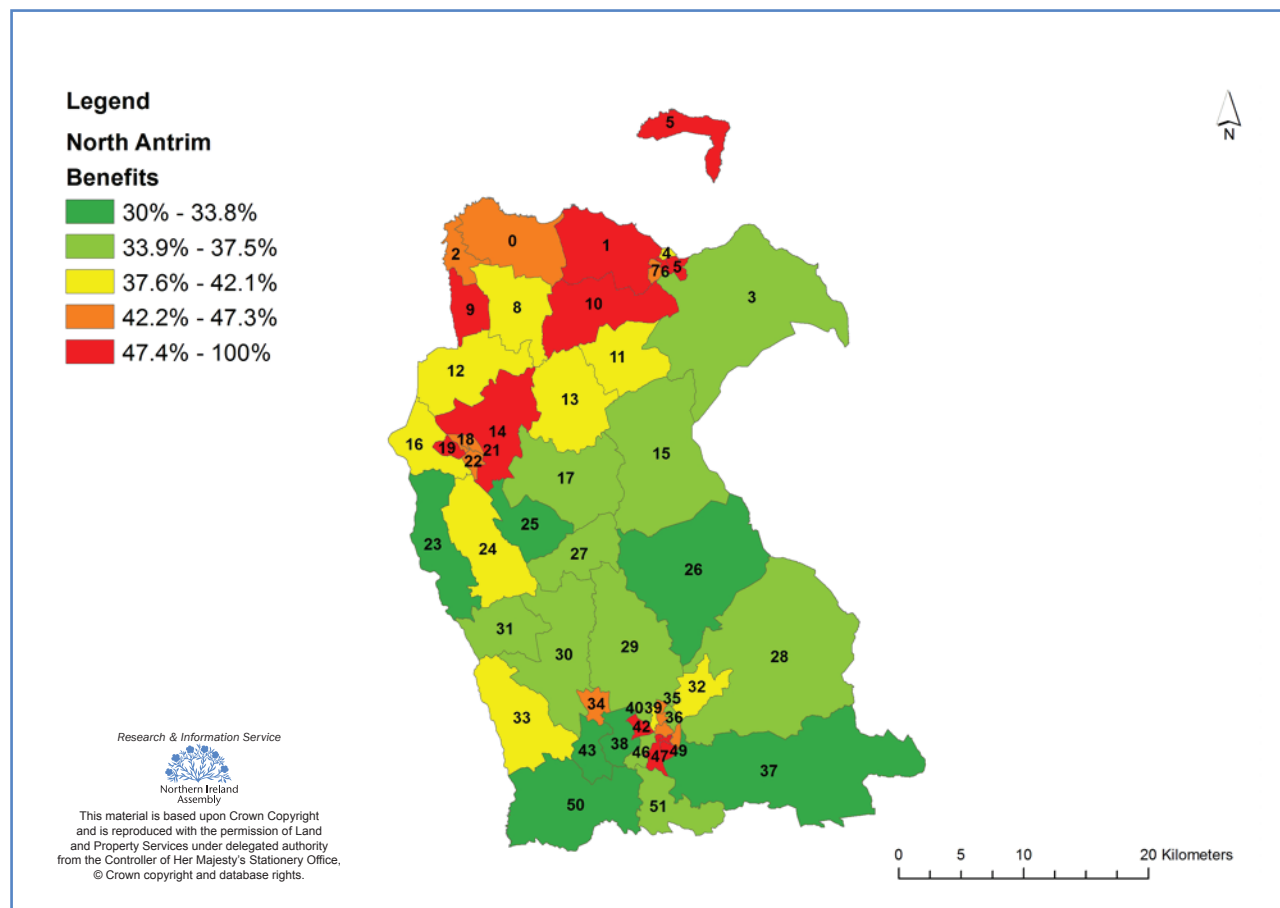
### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one benefit<sup>5</sup>, as at April 2012

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
Academy	890	49.3	Fairhill	650	44.3
Ahoghill	940	31.6	Galgorm	780	30.0
Ardeevin	890	34.2	Glebe	650	44.2
Armoy	320	41.3	Glenravel	800	32.9
Ballee	840	54.7	Glenshesk	300	36.3
Ballyhoe & Corkey	480	33.9	Glentaisie	530	47.6
Ballykeel	630	46.4	Glenwhirry	750	32.3
Ballylough	380	53.9	Grange	850	33.4
Ballyloughan	800	36.9	Harryville	840	48.8
Benvardin	590	38.8	Kells	920	35.7
Bonamargy & Rath	410	50.6	Killoquin Lower	540	37.6
Broughshane	1,050	39.8	Killoquin Upper	460	34.8
Bushmills	290	46.0	Kinbane	290	47.6
Carnany	670	42.2	Knockaholet	440	34.6
Carnmoon	320	40.2	Knocklaid	660	45.1
Castle Demesne	870	45.1	Moat	770	51.5
Clogh Mills	570	34.9	Moss-Side & M'get	350	47.4
Craigwarren	740	36.7	Newhill	810	42.6
Cullybackey	970	43.3	Park	670	37.6
Dalriada	480	38.4	Portglenone	930	37.8
Dervock	610	48.8	Route	710	54.3
Dunclug	770	44.1	Seacon	760	38.5
Dunloy	530	33.5	Slemish	660	34.7
Dunminning	710	35.7	Stranocum	500	38.8
Dunseverick	260	45.1	Summerfield	770	34.3
Fair Green	640	46.1	The Vow	530	33.4

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

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

## Proportion of persons aged 16 and over claiming at least one Benefit, April 2012



0	Dunseverick	11	Armoy	22	Fairhill	33	Portglenone	44	Ballykeel
1	Kinbane	12	Benvardin	23	The Vow	34	Cullybackey	45	Castle Demesne
2	Bushmills	13	Stranocum	24	Killoquin Lower	35	Dunclug	46	Ardeevin
3	Glenshesk	14	Dervock	25	Dunloy	36	Summerfield	47	Harryville
4	Dalriada	15	Ballyhoe and Corkey	26	Glenravel	37	Glenwhirry	48	Moat
5	Bonamargy and Rathlin	16	Seacon	27	Clough Mills	38	Galgorm	49	Ballee
6	Glentaisie	17	Knockaholet	28	Slemish	39	Park	50	Grange
7	Knocklayd	18	Glebe	29	Craigwarren	40	Ballyloughan	51	Kells
8	Carnmoon	19	Route	30	Dunminning	41	Fair Green		
9	Ballylough	20	Newhill	31	Killoquin Upper	42	Academy		
10	Moss-side and Moyarget	21	Carnary	32	Broughshane	43	Ahoghill		

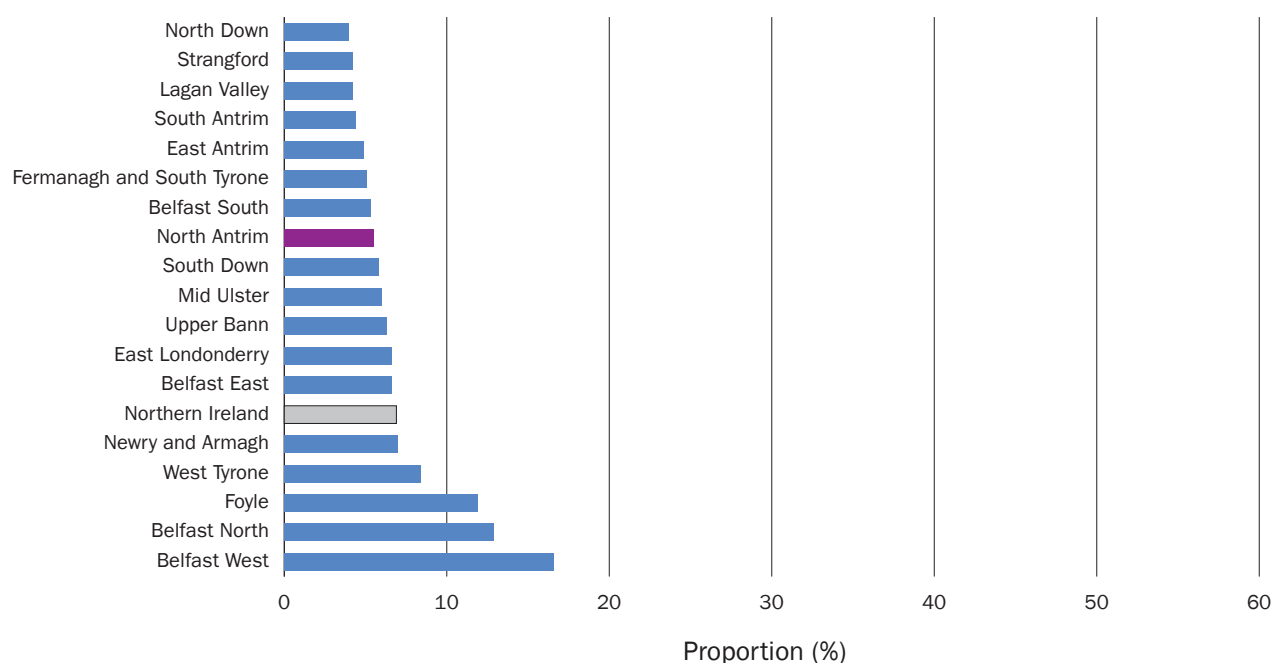
## Low income – People claiming income support

As at February 2012, 5.5% of all working age people<sup>6</sup> in North Antrim were claiming income support (3,520 claimants).

A lower proportion of working age people living in North Antrim claimed income support when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 6.9%.

North Antrim was the Constituency with the 8th lowest proportion of the working age population claiming income support.

### Proportion of working age people claiming income support, as at February 2012



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	6.6	J 6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	5.1	13	North Down	4.0	18
Belfast North	12.9	2	Foyle	11.9	3	South Antrim	4.4	15
Belfast South	5.3	12	Lagan Valley	4.2	J 16	South Down	5.8	10
Belfast West	16.6	1	Mid Ulster	6.0	9	Strangford	4.2	J 16
East Antrim	4.9	14	Newry and Armagh	7.0	5	Upper Bann	6.3	8
East Londonderry	6.6	J 6	North Antrim	5.5	11	West Tyrone	8.4	4

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

<sup>6</sup> Calculated using 2010 mid-year population estimates, NISRA, DMB

## 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 Ballee (13.6%, 160 claimants), Moat (13.6%, 150 claimants) and Dunclug (12.9%, 190 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Ballyloughan (1.3%, 20 claimants), Galgorm (1.5%, 30 claimants) and Glenwhirry (1.7%, 30 claimants).

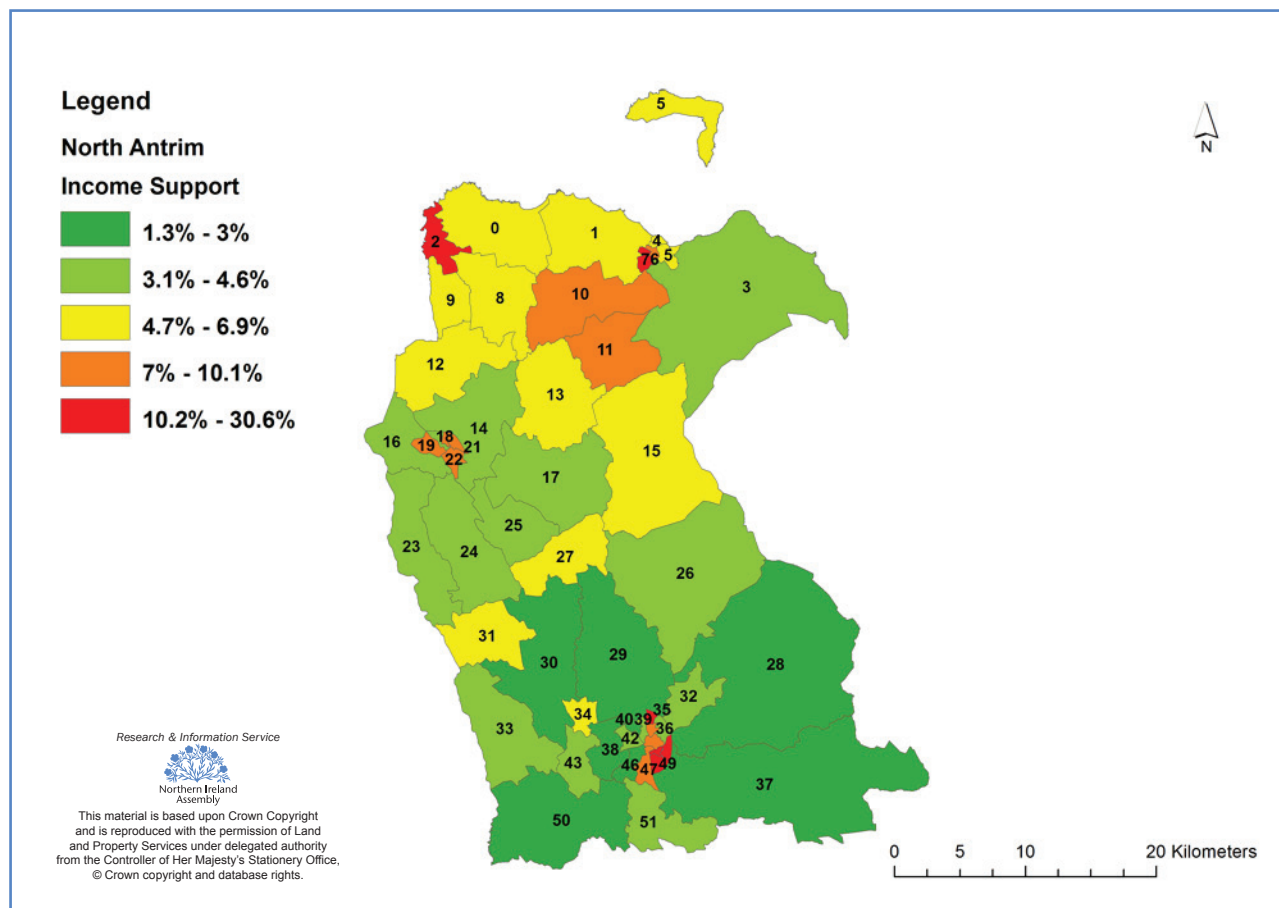
### Proportion of working age people claiming Income Support, as at February 2012

Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population 4	Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Academy	50	4.2	Fairhill	80	7.4
Ahoghill	80	3.4	Galgorm	30	1.5
Ardeevin	50	2.6	Glebe	40	4.0
Armoy	50	8.1	Glenravel	80	4.1
Ballee	160	13.6	Glenshesk	20	3.3
Ballyhoe & Corkey	70	6.1	Glentaisie	80	9.2
Ballykeel	130	11.3	Glenwhirry	30	1.7
Ballylough	30	6.0	Grange	50	2.5
Ballyloughan	20	1.3	Harryville	100	8.7
Benvardin	80	6.5	Kells	80	4.0
Bonamargy & Rath	30	6.0	Killoquin Lower	50	4.5
Broughshane	70	3.8	Killoquin Upper	50	4.7
Bushmills	50	11.1	Kinbane	30	6.4
Carnany	110	8.8	Knockaholet	30	3.1
Carnmoon	30	5.1	Knocklayd	140	11.9
Castle Demesne	130	8.8	Moat	150	13.6
Clogh Mills	60	4.7	Moss-Side & M'get	40	7.1
Craigwarren	30	2.0	Newhill	160	10.0
Cullybackey	90	5.5	Park	50	3.7
Dalriada	60	6.1	Portglenone	80	4.3
Dervock	40	4.2	Route	90	10.1
Dunclug	190	12.9	Seacon	70	4.5
Dunloy	40	3.1	Slemish	30	2.1
Dunminning	40	2.7	Stranocum	50	5.0
Dunseverick	20	4.8	Summerfield	70	3.9
Fair Green	90	8.8	The Vow	50	3.9

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

7 Working age calculation based on 2010 Mid-Year Population Estimates (males, aged 16-64; females, aged 15-59).

### Proportion of working age population in receipt of income support by Ward, 2012



0	Dunseverick	11	Armoy	22	Fairhill	33	Portglenone	44	Ballykeel
1	Kinbane	12	Benvardin	23	The Vow	34	Cullybackey	45	Castle Demesne
2	Bushmills	13	Stranocum	24	Killoquin Lower	35	Dunclug	46	Ardeevin
3	Glenshesk	14	Dervock	25	Dunloy	36	Summerfield	47	Harryville
4	Dalriada	15	Ballyhoe and Corkey	26	Glenravel	37	Glenwhirry	48	Moat
5	Bonamargy and Rathlin	16	Seacon	27	Clough Mills	38	Galgorm	49	Ballee
6	Glentaisie	17	Knockaholet	28	Slemish	39	Park	50	Grange
7	Knocklayd	18	Glebe	29	Craigyarren	40	Ballyloughan	51	Kells
8	Carnmoon	19	Route	30	Dunminning	41	Fair Green		
9	Ballylough	20	Newhill	31	Killoquin Upper	42	Academy		
10	Moss-side and Moyarget	21	Carnary	32	Broughshane	43	Ahoghill		



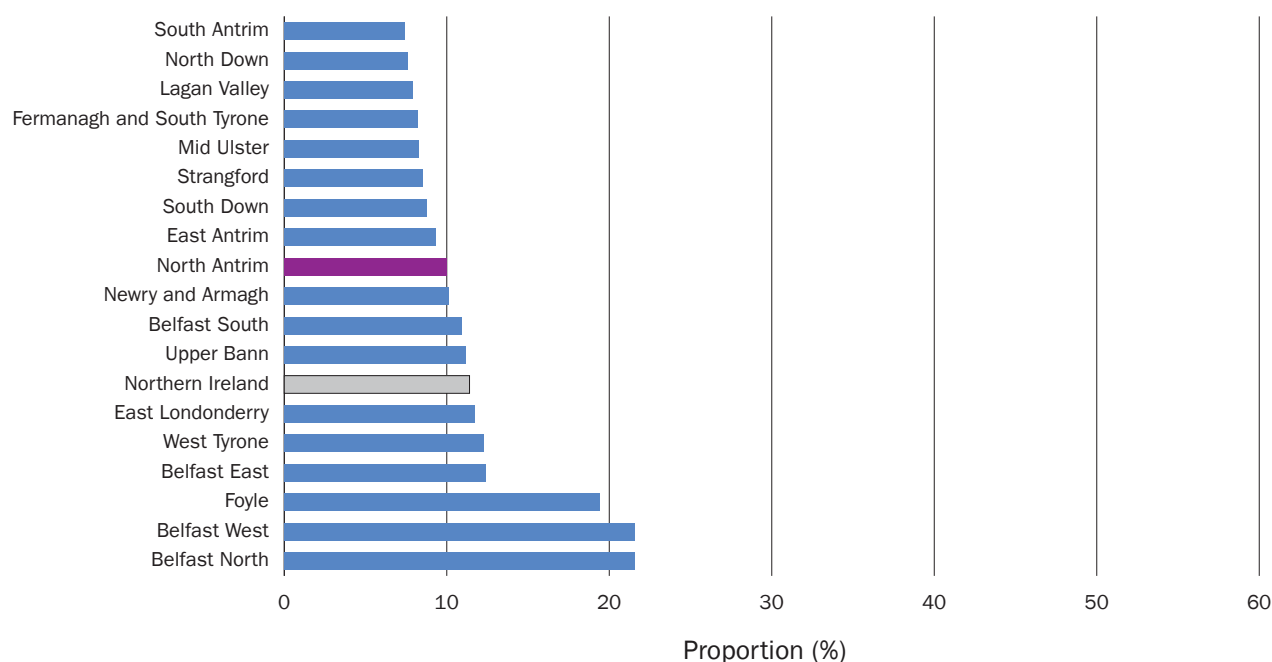
## Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2012, there were 8,450 people in North Antrim claiming housing benefit. This equates to 10.0% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming this benefit.

A lower proportion of people aged 16 and over living in North Antrim claimed housing benefit in 2012 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 11.4%.

North Antrim was the constituency with the 9th lowest proportion of housing benefit claimants.

### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit, as at June 2012



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	12.4	4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	8.2	15	North Down	7.6	17
Belfast North	21.6	J 1	Foyle	19.4	3	South Antrim	7.4	18
Belfast South	10.9	8	Lagan Valley	7.9	16	South Down	8.8	12
Belfast West	21.6	J 1	Mid Ulster	8.3	14	Strangford	8.5	13
East Antrim	9.3	11	Newry and Armagh	10.1	9	Upper Bann	11.2	7
East Londonderry	11.7	6	North Antrim	10.0	10	West Tyrone	12.3	5

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

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

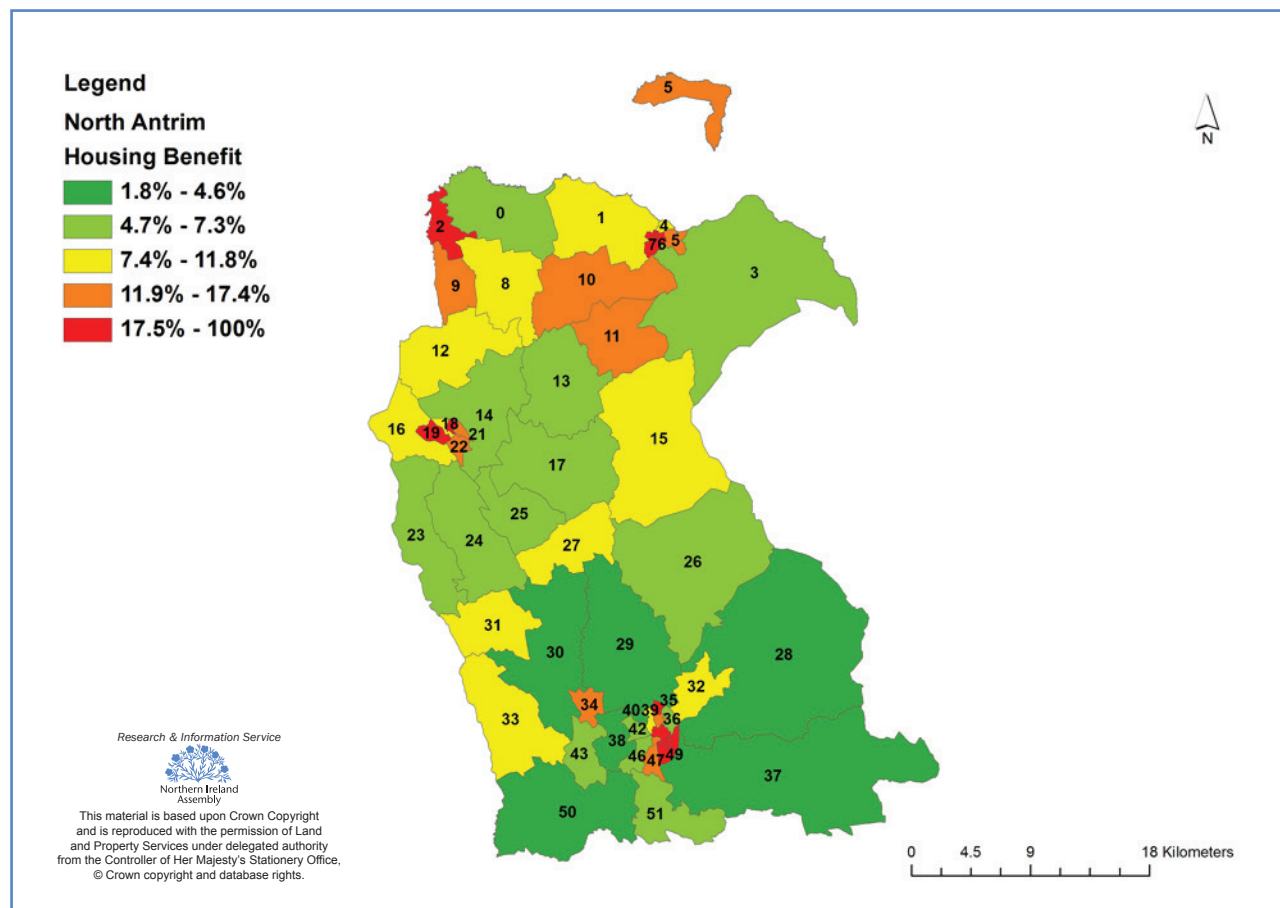
The highest proportion of people claiming Housing Benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Ballee (28.0%, 430 claimants), Dunclug (24.6%, 430 claimants) and Moat (24.1%, 360 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Ballyloughan (1.8%, 40 claimants), Glenwhirry (2.2%, 50 claimants) and Dunminning (3.0%, 60 claimants).

### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming Housing Benefit, as at June 2012

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
Academy	100	5.5	Fairhill	190	13.0
Ahoghill	190	6.4	Galgorm	80	3.1
Ardeevin	130	5.0	Glebe	120	8.2
Armoy	100	12.9	Glenravel	130	5.3
Ballee	430	28.0	Glenshesk	40	4.8
Ballyhoe & Corkey	110	7.8	Glentaisie	240	21.5
Ballykeel	270	19.9	Glenwhirry	50	2.2
Ballylough	100	14.2	Grange	90	3.5
Ballyloughan	40	1.8	Harryville	260	15.1
Benvardin	180	11.8	Kells	180	7.0
Bonamargy & Rath	100	12.3	Killoquin Lower	90	6.3
Broughshane	230	8.7	Killoquin Upper	110	8.3
Bushmills	140	22.2	Kinbane	50	8.2
Carnany	260	16.4	Knockaholet	60	4.7
Carnmoon	60	7.5	Knocklayd	260	17.7
Castle Demesne	390	20.2	Moat	360	24.1
Clogh Mills	140	8.6	Moss-Side & M'get	90	12.2
Craigywarren	70	3.5	Newhill	390	20.5
Cullybackey	290	13.0	Park	150	8.4
Dalriada	110	8.8	Portglenone	220	8.9
Dervock	90	7.2	Route	280	21.4
Dunclug	430	24.6	Seacon	180	9.1
Dunloy	110	7.0	Slemish	80	4.2
Dunminning	60	3.0	Stranocum	90	7.0
Dunseverick	40	6.9	Summerfield	150	6.7
Fair Green	230	16.6	The Vow	80	5.0

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

## Proportion of those aged 16 or over claiming Housing Benefit, 2012



0	Dunseverick	11	Armoy	22	Fairhill	33	Portglenone	44	Ballykeel
1	Kinbane	12	Benvardin	23	The Vow	34	Cullybackey	45	Castle Demesne
2	Bushmills	13	Stranocum	24	Killoquin Lower	35	Dunclug	46	Ardeevin
3	Glenshesk	14	Dervock	25	Dunloy	36	Summerfield	47	Harryville
4	Dalriada	15	Ballyhoe and Corkey	26	Glenravel	37	Glenwhirry	48	Moat
5	Bonamargy and Rathlin	16	Seacon	27	Clough Mills	38	Galgorm	49	Ballee
6	Glentaisie	17	Knockaholet	28	Slemish	39	Park	50	Grange
7	Knocklayd	18	Glebe	29	Craigwarren	40	Ballyloughan	51	Kells
8	Carnmoon	19	Route	30	Dunminning	41	Fair Green		
9	Ballylough	20	Newhill	31	Killoquin Upper	42	Academy		
10	Moss-side and Moyarget	21	Carnary	32	Broughshane	43	Ahoghill		

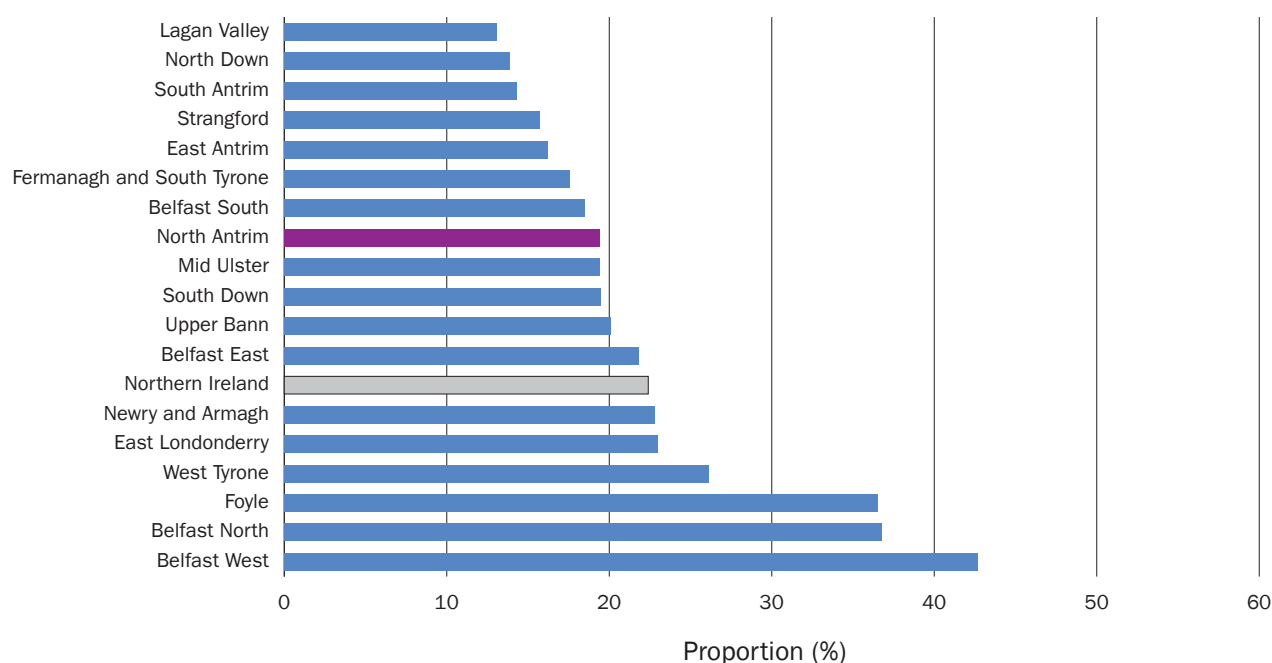
## Low income – Children living in Poverty

As at August 2010, there were 4,195 children aged 0-15 years living in poverty in North Antrim. This equates to 19.4% of all children in the area.

A lower proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years were living in poverty in North Antrim when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 22.4%.

North Antrim was the Constituency with the joint 8th lowest proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in poverty.

### Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in poverty, as at August 2010



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	21.8	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	17.6	13	North Down	13.9	17
Belfast North	36.8	2	Foyle	36.5	3	South Antrim	14.3	16
Belfast South	18.5	12	Lagan Valley	13.1	18	South Down	19.5	9
Belfast West	42.7	1	Mid Ulster	19.4	J 10	Strangford	15.7	15
East Antrim	16.2	14	Newry and Armagh	22.8	6	Upper Bann	20.1	8
East Londonderry	23.0	5	North Antrim	19.4	J 10	West Tyrone	26.1	4

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

## Low income – Children living in Poverty at ward level

The highest proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in poverty (as a percentage of all children) were concentrated in the wards of Ballee (50.3%), Ballykeel (47.1%) and Bushmills (46.9%). The lowest proportions were found in Ballyloughan (3.2%), Glenwhirry (5.2 %) and Galgorm (6.9%).

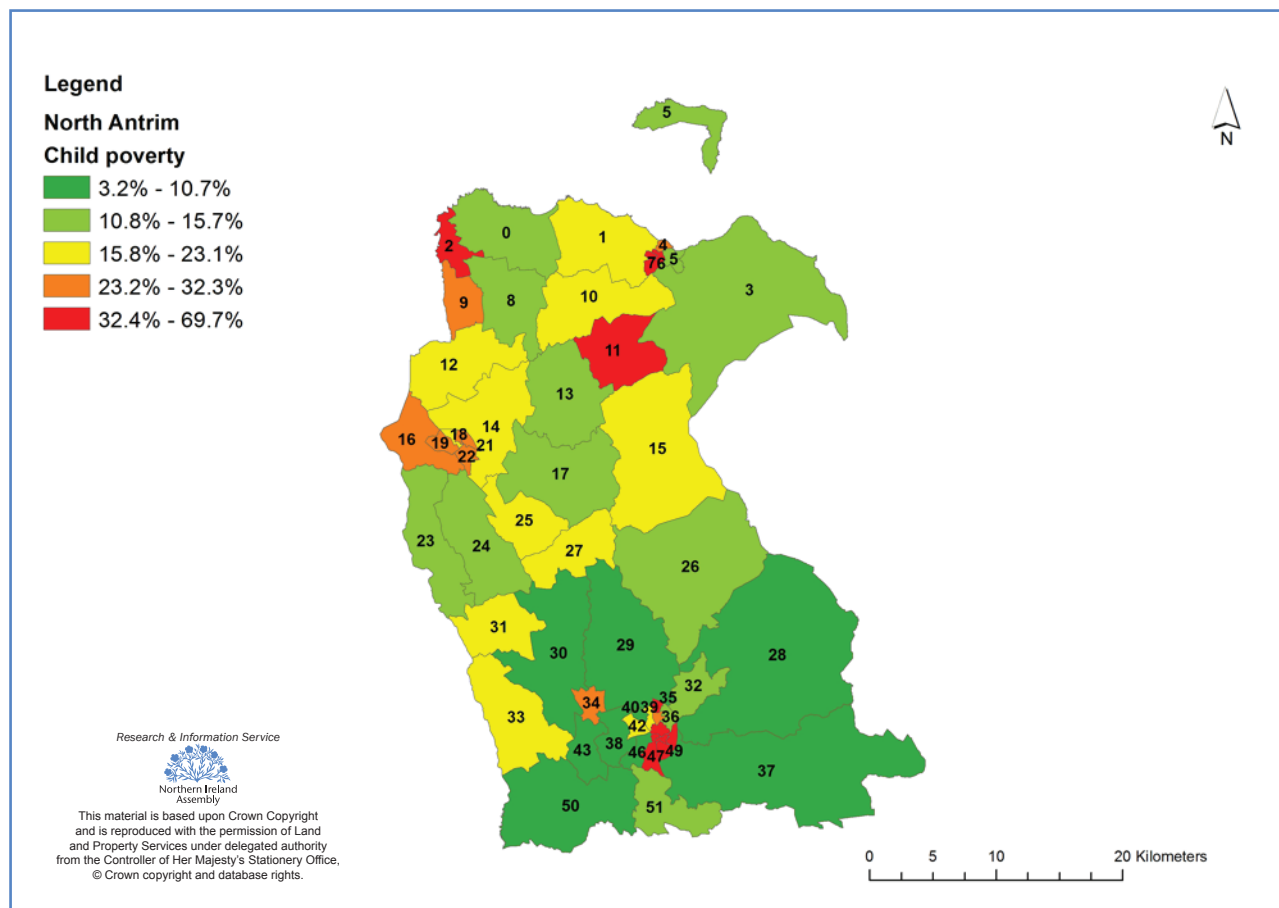
### Proportion of Children aged 0-15 years living in poverty at 31 August 2010

Ward	Children in Poverty (%) <sup>8</sup>	Ward	Children in Poverty (%)
Academy	16.2	Fairhill	24.3
Ahoghill	10.5	Galgorm	6.9
Ardeevin	8.6	Glebe	17.9
Armoy	33.5	Glenravel	13.0
Ballee	50.3	Glenshesk	14.4
Ballyhoe & Corkey	17.4	Glentaisie	34.8
Ballykeel	47.1	Glenwhirry	5.2
Ballylough	26.3	Grange	7.0
Ballyloughan	3.2	Harryville	33.1
Benvardin	23.1	Kells	12.9
Bonamargy & Rath	14.6	Killoquin Lower	13.9
Broughshane	12.5	Killoquin Upper	18.5
Bushmills	46.9	Kinbane	21.5
Carnany	28.5	Knockaholet	13.9
Carnmoon	12.8	Knocklayd	34.4
Castle Demesne	32.5	Moat	39.7
Clogh Mills	18.6	Moss-Side & M'get	18.6
Craigwarren	7.3	Newhill	29.6
Cullybackey	23.4	Park	20.0
Dalriada	26.0	Portglenone	15.9
Dervock	17.0	Route	29.2
Dunclug	42.2	Seacon	23.8
Dunloy	17.1	Slemish	9.0
Dunminning	7.2	Stranocum	13.2
Dunseverick	12.0	Summerfield	15.6
Fair Green	32.1	The Vow	14.9

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

<sup>8</sup> The proportion of children in poverty refers to the number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit, or Income Support or (Income-Based) JSA whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income, divided by the total number of children in the ward (determined by Child Benefit data).

### Proportion of children (aged 0-15 years) in poverty by Ward, at 31 August 2010



0	Dunseverick	11	Armoy	22	Fairhill	33	Portglenone	44	Ballykeel
1	Kinbane	12	Benvardin	23	The Vow	34	Cullybackey	45	Castle Demesne
2	Bushmills	13	Stranocum	24	Killoquin Lower	35	Dunclug	46	Ardeevin
3	Glenshesk	14	Dervock	25	Dunloy	36	Summerfield	47	Harryville
4	Dalriada	15	Ballyhoe and Corkey	26	Glenravel	37	Glenwhirry	48	Moat
5	Bonamargy and Rathlin	16	Seacon	27	Clough Mills	38	Galgorm	49	Ballee
6	Glentaisie	17	Knockaholet	28	Slemish	39	Park	50	Grange
7	Knocklayd	18	Glebe	29	Craigwarren	40	Ballyloughan	51	Kells
8	Carnmoon	19	Route	30	Dunminning	41	Fair Green		
9	Ballylough	20	Newhill	31	Killoquin Upper	42	Academy		
10	Moss-side and Moyarget	21	Carnary	32	Broughshane	43	Ahoghill		

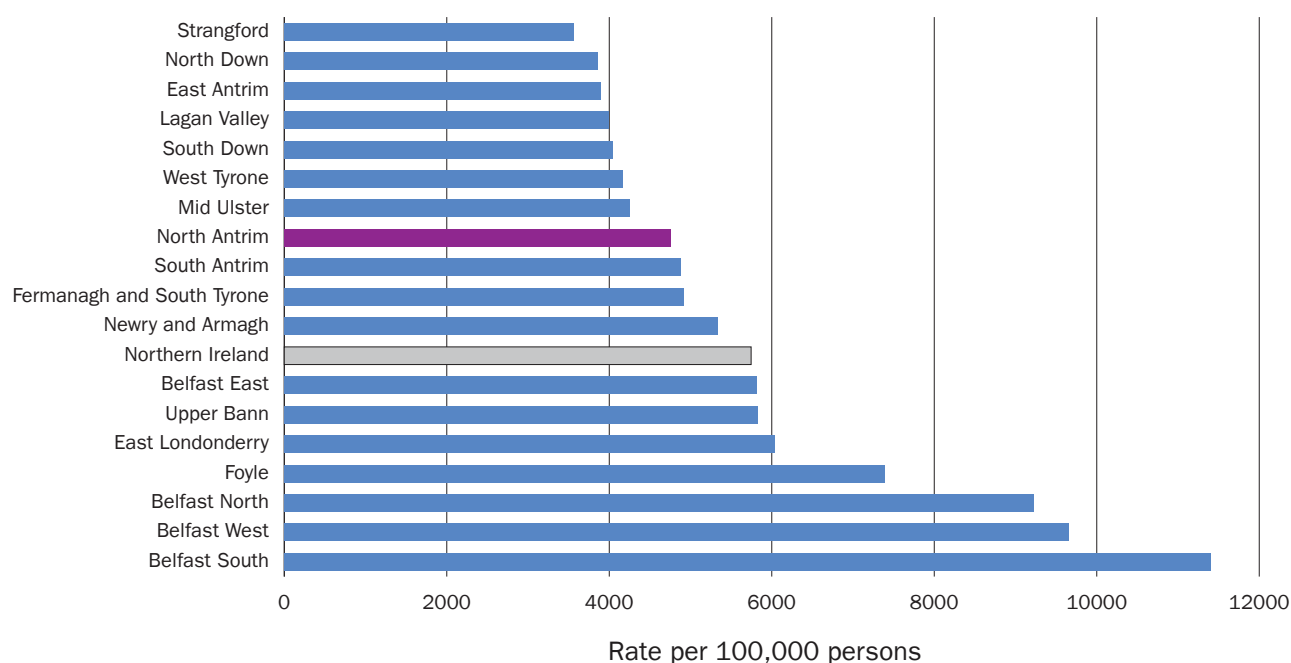
## Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2011/12, a total of 5,087 criminal offences were recorded in the North Antrim area. This equates to an overall crime rate of 4,756 per 100,000 persons<sup>9</sup>. This is higher than in 2010/11 when the crime rate was 4,655 per 100,000 persons.

The crime rate for North Antrim was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 5,746 per 100,000 persons.

North Antrim was the Constituency with the 8th lowest crime rate (ranked 11 out of 18, highest to lowest).

### Overall crime rate per 100,000 persons, 2011/12



	Rate	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	5,816	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4,912	9	North Down	3,857	17
Belfast North	9,220	3	Foyle	7,389	4	South Antrim	4,886	10
Belfast South	11,409	1	Lagan Valley	3,998	15	South Down	4,040	14
Belfast West	9,650	2	Mid Ulster	4,254	12	Strangford	3,564	18
East Antrim	3,900	16	Newry and Armagh	5,341	8	Upper Bann	5,824	6
East Londonderry	6,033	5	North Antrim	4,756	11	West Tyrone	4,163	13

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

<sup>9</sup> Based on latest mid-year population estimates (2010)

## Crime – Overall crime rate at ward level

The highest recorded crime rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Castle Demesne (32,624), Fair Green (15,389) and Bonamargy and Rathlin (12,131). The lowest rates were recorded in the wards of Dunloy (1,290), Ardeevin (1,405) and Dunminning (1,579).

### Crime rates per 100,000 persons, 2011/12

Ward	Recorded Crime Rate <sup>10</sup>	Violence against Person Rate	Burglary Rate	Other Theft Rate	Criminal Damage Rate
Academy	3,757	1,113	603	788	557
Ahoghill	2,915	1,119	104	573	833
Ardeevin	1,405	519	122	214	305
Armoy	4,247	1,011	910	809	809
Ballee	11,316	3,938	748	1645	2,692
Ballyhoe and Corkey	1,868	374	374	374	213
Ballykeel	6,841	2,670	278	1,279	1,724
Ballylough	3,495	902	1466	564	338
Ballyloughan	1,997	705	117	431	587
Benvardin	5,873	1,351	208	572	1,767
Bonamargy & Rathlin	12,131	3,934	1,421	2,077	2,732
Broughshane	1,883	587	93	494	370
Bushmills	7,197	2,020	1,136	631	2,525
Carnary	3,761	1,003	351	502	1,304
Carnmoon	1,589	298	298	695	298
Castle Demesne	32,624	11,968	1,330	9,486	4,654
CloghMills	2,083	484	630	291	339
Craigwarren	2,655	753	753	475	357
Cullybackey	3,214	1,264	253	144	1,120
Dalriada	4,810	1,582	759	633	1,076
Dervock	3,987	980	523	1,046	850
Dunclug	11,613	4,148	871	1,742	3,360
Dunloy	1,290	415	138	184	415
Dunminning	1,579	237	395	355	395
Dunseverick	2,532	422	703	563	563

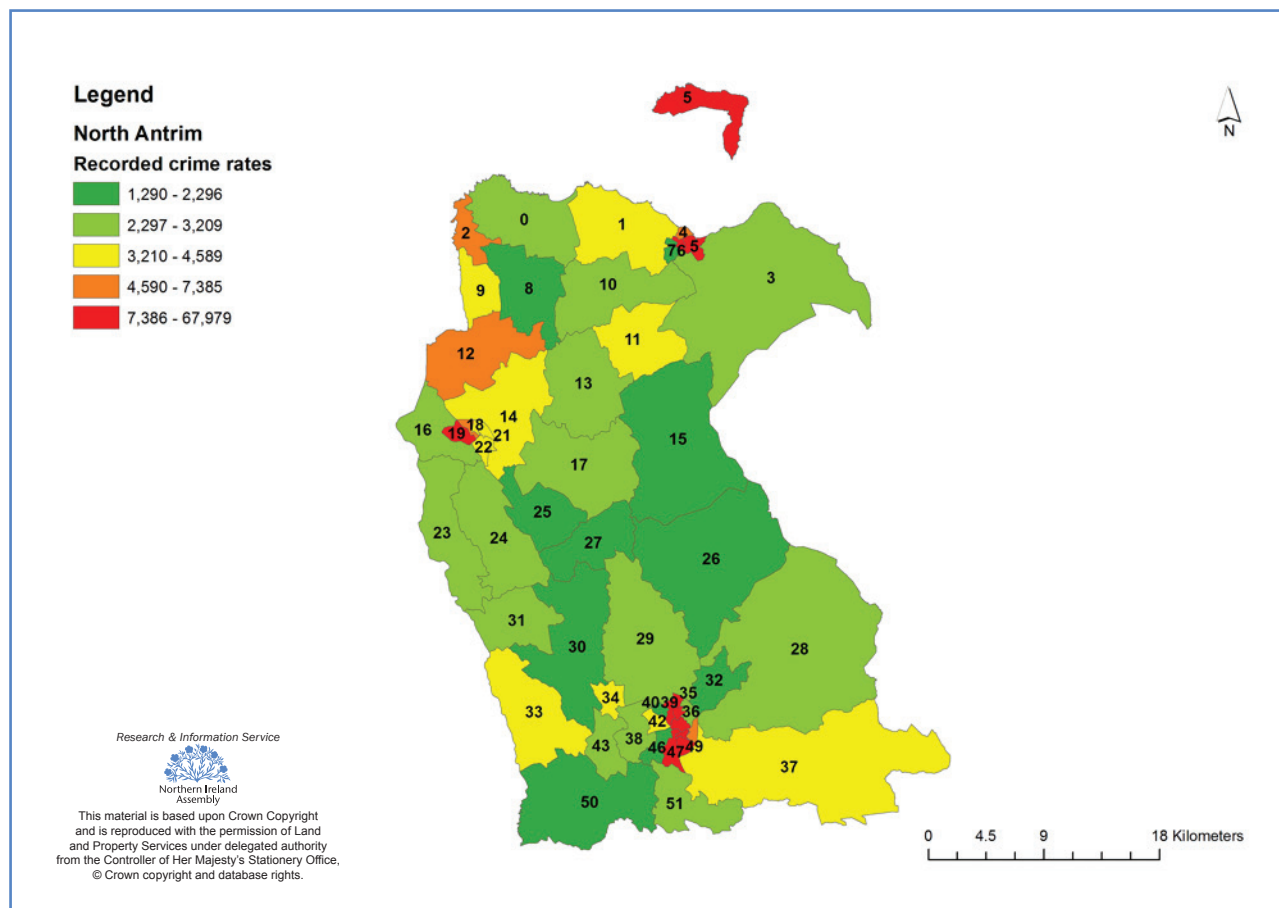
<sup>10</sup> All crime rates were calculated per 100,000 population using the 2010 Population Mid-Year Estimates.



Ward	Recorded Crime Rate <sup>10</sup>	Violence against Person Rate	Burglary Rate	Other Theft Rate	Criminal Damage Rate
Fair Green	15,389	3,261	801	5,549	3,089
Fairhill	3,234	689	159	477	1,007
Galgorm	2,845	826	336	489	857
Glebe	5,248	1,483	456	627	1,654
Glenravel	2,101	463	525	432	247
Glenshesk	2,829	488	683	585	585
Glentaisie	7,649	2,316	211	1,053	2,105
Glenwhirry	3,357	719	891	822	343
Grange	1,660	513	332	332	211
Harryville	11,901	4,186	706	2,118	2,874
Kells	3,161	921	552	460	798
Killoquin Lower	2,563	836	223	446	390
Killoquin Upper	2,857	595	298	357	952
Kinbane	3,771	520	650	1,560	390
Knockaholet	2,943	751	438	751	501
Knocklayd	2,001	579	369	474	316
Moat	8,942	3,272	327	709	2,944
Moss-Side & Moyarget	2,457	427	641	534	321
Newhill	4,479	2,077	204	570	1,181
Park	8,544	2,756	643	1,791	2,067
Portglenone	3,977	1,908	517	550	614
Route	9,074	3,109	761	1,713	1,904
Seacon	2,594	747	197	472	668
Slemish	2,544	417	626	626	417
Stranocum	2,558	487	609	365	305
Summerfield	2,801	805	350	245	945
The Vow	2,358	529	818	289	481

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

## Recorded Crime rates per 100,000 population (April 2011 - March 2012)



0	Dunseverick	11	Armoy	22	Fairhill	33	Portglenone	44	Ballykeel
1	Kinbane	12	Benvardin	23	The Vow	34	Cullybackey	45	Castle Demesne
2	Bushmills	13	Stranocum	24	Killoquin Lower	35	Dunclug	46	Ardeevin
3	Glenshesk	14	Dervock	25	Dunloy	36	Summerfield	47	Harryville
4	Dalriada	15	Ballyhoe and Corkey	26	Glenravel	37	Glenwhirry	48	Moat
5	Bonamargy and Rathlin	16	Seacon	27	Clough Mills	38	Galgorm	49	Ballee
6	Glentaisie	17	Knockaholet	28	Slemish	39	Park	50	Grange
7	Knocklayd	18	Glebe	29	Craigwarren	40	Ballyloughan	51	Kells
8	Carnmoon	19	Route	30	Dunminning	41	Fair Green		
9	Ballylough	20	Newhill	31	Killoquin Upper	42	Academy		
10	Moss-side and Moyarget	21	Carnary	32	Broughshane	43	Ahoghill		

## Crime – Rates of specific types of crime

### Violent Crime

In 2011/12, there were 1,597 violent crimes against the person recorded in North Antrim, a rate of 1,493 per 100,000 persons. This was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 1,711 per 100,000 persons. North Antrim was the Constituency with the 9th highest violent crime against the person rate.

### Criminal Damage

In 2011/12, there were 1,132 criminal damage offences recorded in North Antrim, a rate of 1,058 per 100,000 persons. This was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 1,287 per 100,000 persons. North Antrim was the Constituency with the 9th lowest criminal damage rate.

### Burglary

In 2011/12, there were 516 burglaries recorded in North Antrim, a rate of 483 per 100,000 persons. This was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 586 per 100,000 persons. North Antrim was the Constituency with the 6th lowest burglary rate.

### Offences against vehicles

In 2011/12, there were 167 offences against vehicles recorded in North Antrim.

### Other theft<sup>11</sup>

In 2011/12, there were 990 other theft offences recorded in North Antrim, a rate of 926 per 100,000 persons. This was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 1,096 per 100,000 persons. North Antrim was the Constituency with the 9th lowest theft rate.

### Drug offences

In 2011/12, there were 174 drug offences recorded in North Antrim, a rate of 163 per 100,000 persons. This was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 209 per 100,000 persons. North Antrim was the Constituency with the 5th lowest drug offences rate.

	North Antrim		Northern Ireland
	Rate	Rank	Rate
Violent Crime	1,493	9	1,711
Criminal Damage	1,058	10	1,287
Burglary	483	13	586
Other Theft	926	10	1,096
Drug offences	163	14	209

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

<sup>11</sup> The recorded crime offence group of other theft offences includes thefts that are not covered by other property crime offence groups (i.e. thefts from vehicles are included in offences against vehicles). Offences included are theft from a person (theft, including attempts, of a handbag, wallet, cash etc. directly from the victim, but without the use of physical force against the victim, or the threat of it), thefts of bicycles, shoplifting and other theft or unauthorised taking.

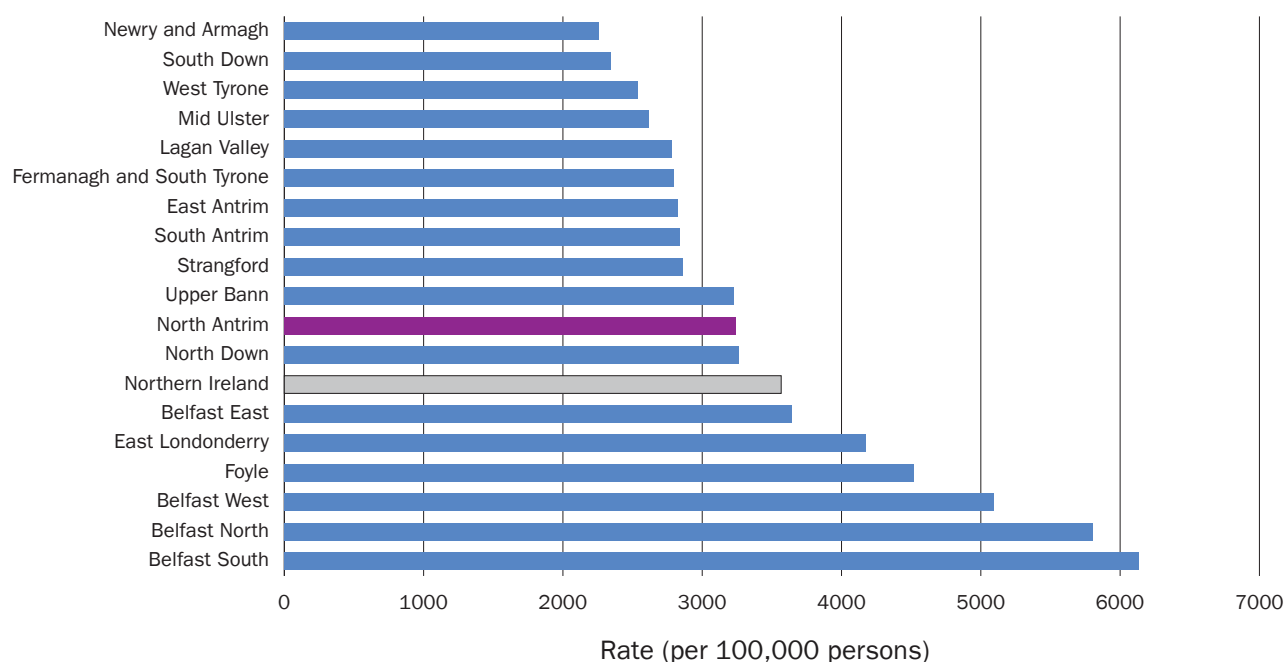
## Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2011/12, there were 3,463 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in North Antrim. This equates to a rate of 3,238 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents in North Antrim was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 3,567 per 100,000 persons.

North Antrim was the Constituency with the 8th highest rate of anti-social behaviour incidents.

### Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons, 2011/12



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	3,644	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,796	13	North Down	3,262	7
Belfast North	5,803	2	Foyle	4,516	4	South Antrim	2,839	11
Belfast South	6,137	1	Lagan Valley	2,785	14	South Down	2,341	17
Belfast West	5,095	3	Mid Ulster	2,616	15	Strangford	2,858	10
East Antrim	2,826	12	Newry and Armagh	2,259	18	Upper Bann	3,228	9
East Londonderry	4,174	5	North Antrim	3,238	8	West Tyrone	2,535	16

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

## Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour at ward level

The highest number of anti-social behaviour incidents (per 100,000 population) were concentrated in the wards of Castle Demesne (15,913), Fair Green (8,238) and Moat (8,233). The lowest rates were found in Knockaholet (501), Moss-side and Moyarget (641) and Dunloy (645).

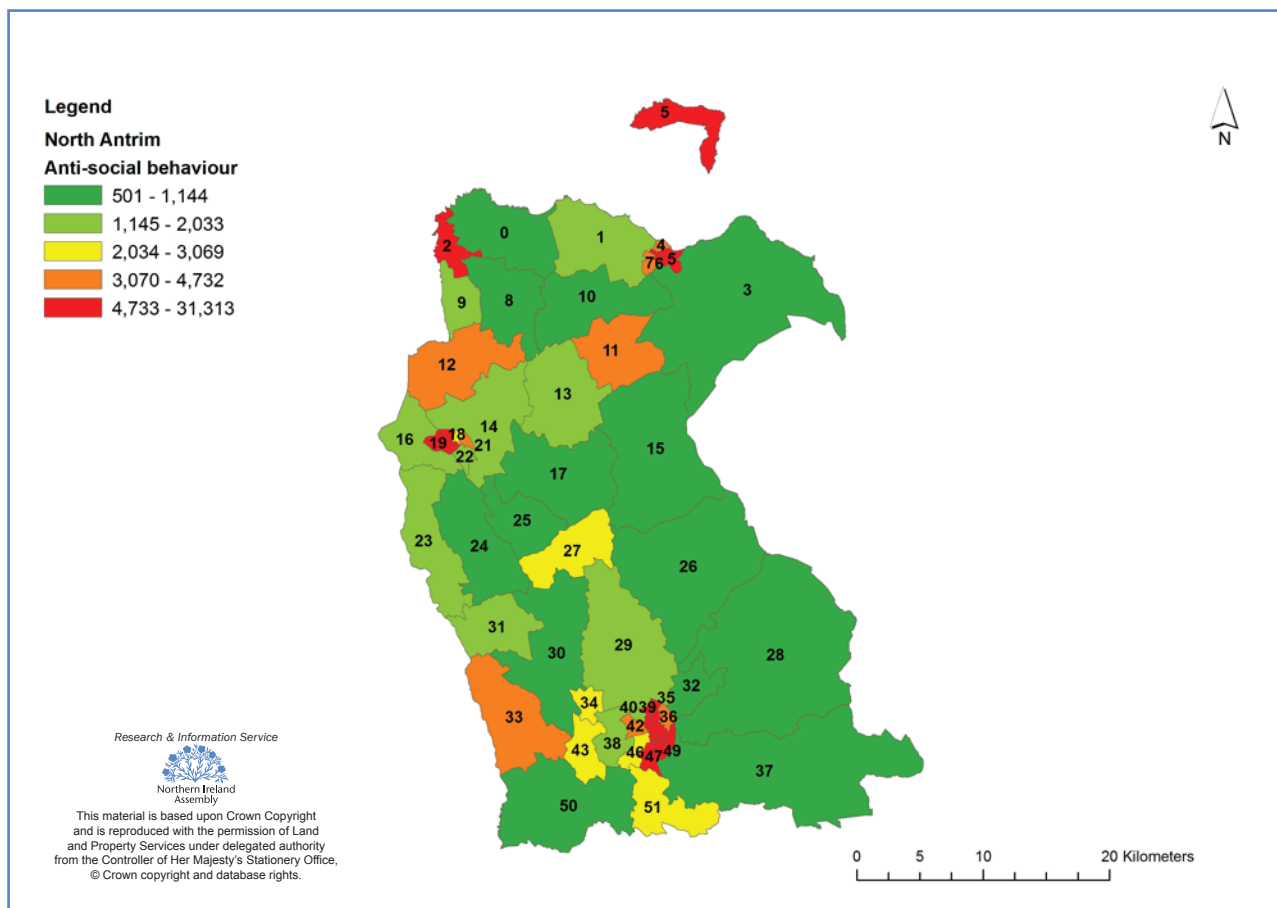
### Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents per 100,000 population, April 2011 – March 2012

Ward	ASB Incidents <sup>12</sup>	Per 100,000 Population	Ward	ASB Incidents	Per 100,000 Population
Academy	88	4,082	Fairhill	27	1,432
Ahoghill	95	2,473	Galgorm	65	1,988
Ardeevin	72	2,199	Glebe	114	6,503
Armoy	35	3,539	Glenravel	26	803
Ballee	139	6,929	Glenshesk	7	683
Ballyhoe & Corkey	14	747	Glentaisie	69	4,842
Ballykeel	147	8,176	Glenwhirry	22	754
Ballylough	16	1,804	Grange	30	905
Ballyloughan	49	1,919	Harryville	149	7,514
Benvardin	70	3,638	Kells	70	2,149
Bonamargy & Rath	68	7,432	Killoquin Lower	19	1,059
Broughshane	36	1,112	Killoquin Upper	25	1,488
Bushmills	41	5,177	Kinbane	14	1,821
Carnany	66	3,310	Knockaholet	8	501
Carnmoon	10	993	Knocklayd	61	3,212
Castle Demesne	359	15,913	Moat	151	8,233
Clogh Mills	46	2,229	Moss-Side & M'get	6	641
Craigylwarren	37	1,466	Newhill	70	2,850
Cullybackey	77	2,781	Park	176	8,085
Dalriada	55	3,481	Portglenone	96	3,104
Dervock	26	1,699	Route	116	7,360
Dunclug	176	7,300	Seacon	49	1,926
Dunloy	14	645	Slemish	26	1,084
Dunminning	20	789	Stranocum	27	1,644
Dunseverick	6	844	Summerfield	108	3,782
Fair Green	144	8,238	The Vow	26	1,251

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

<sup>12</sup> Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents recorded by the PSNI are compiled from the force Command and Control system, where calls for service from members of the public are logged.

## Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents per 100,000 population, 2011/2012



0	Dunseverick	11	Armoy	22	Fairhill	33	Portglenone	44	Ballykeel
1	Kinbane	12	Benvardin	23	The Vow	34	Cullybackey	45	Castle Demesne
2	Bushmills	13	Stranocum	24	Killoquin Lower	35	Dunclug	46	Ardeevin
3	Glenshesk	14	Dervock	25	Dunloy	36	Summerfield	47	Harryville
4	Dalriada	15	Ballyhoe and Corkey	26	Glenravel	37	Glenwhirry	48	Moat
5	Bonamargy and Rathlin	16	Seacon	27	Clough Mills	38	Galgorm	49	Ballee
6	Glentaisie	17	Knockaholet	28	Slemish	39	Park	50	Grange
7	Knocklayd	18	Glebe	29	Craigwarren	40	Ballyloughan	51	Kells
8	Carnmoon	19	Route	30	Dunminning	41	Fair Green		
9	Ballylough	20	Newhill	31	Killoquin Upper	42	Academy		
10	Moss-side and Moyarget	21	Carnary	32	Broughshane	43	Ahoghill		

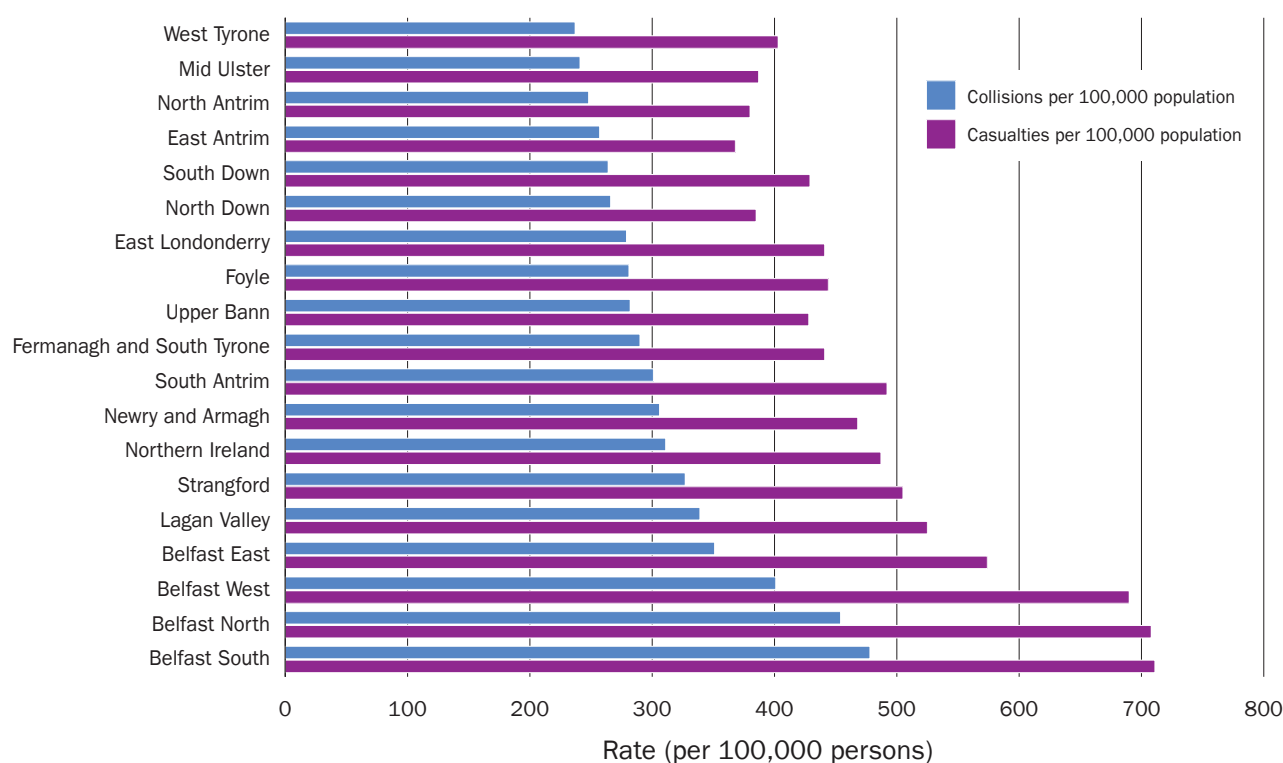
## Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties

In 2011/12, there were 265 road traffic collisions reported in North Antrim, a collision rate of 248 per 100,000 persons<sup>13</sup>. There were 406 casualties – 4 people were killed, 51 were seriously injured and 351 were slightly injured, a rate of 380 casualties per 100,000 persons.

The road traffic collision rate for North Antrim was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 311 per 100,000 persons while the casualty rate was also lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 487 per 100,000 persons.

North Antrim had the 3rd lowest collision rate.

### Road traffic collision and casualty rate per 100,000 persons, 2011/12



	Collision Rate	Rank		Collision Rate	Rank		Collision Rate	Rank
Belfast East	351	4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	290	9	North Down	266	13
Belfast North	454	2	Foyle	281	11	South Antrim	301	8
Belfast South	478	1	Lagan Valley	339	5	South Down	264	14
Belfast West	401	3	Mid Ulster	241	17	Strangford	327	6
East Antrim	257	15	Newry and Armagh	306	7	Upper Bann	282	10
East Londonderry	279	12	North Antrim	248	16	West Tyrone	237	18

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

<sup>13</sup> Based on latest mid-year population estimates (2010)

## Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties at ward level

The highest road traffic collision rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Castle Demesne (887), Kinbane (780) and Knockaholet (751). The lowest rates were recorded in Bushmills (0), Ballylough (0), Ballyhoe and Corkey (0), Newhill (0), Moss-side (0) and Dalriada (0).

The highest road traffic casualty rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Kinbane (1,300), Dervock (1,438) and Craigwarren (1,228). The lowest rates were recorded in Bushmills (0), Ballylough (0), Ballyhoe and Corkey (0), Newhill (0), Moss-side (0) and Dalriada (0).

### Collisions (involving injury) and Casualties, 2011/12

Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) <sup>14</sup>	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Academy	4	6	186	278
Ahoghill	4	4	104	104
Ardeevin	5	5	153	153
Armoy	4	6	404	607
Ballee	1	1	50	50
Ballyhoe and Corkey	0	0	0	0
Ballykeel	4	8	223	445
Ballylough	0	0	00	00
Ballyloughan	1	1	39	39
Benvardin	4	6	208	312
Bonamargy & Rathlin	4	4	437	437
Broughshane	4	6	124	185
Bushmills	0	0	0	0
Carnany	5	6	251	301
Carnmoon	2	4	199	397
Castle Demesne	20	26	887	1,153
CloghMills	11	17	533	824
Craigwarren	16	31	634	1,228
Cullybackey	2	2	72	72
Dalriada	0	0	0	0
Dervock	10	22	654	1,438
Dunclug	2	5	83	207

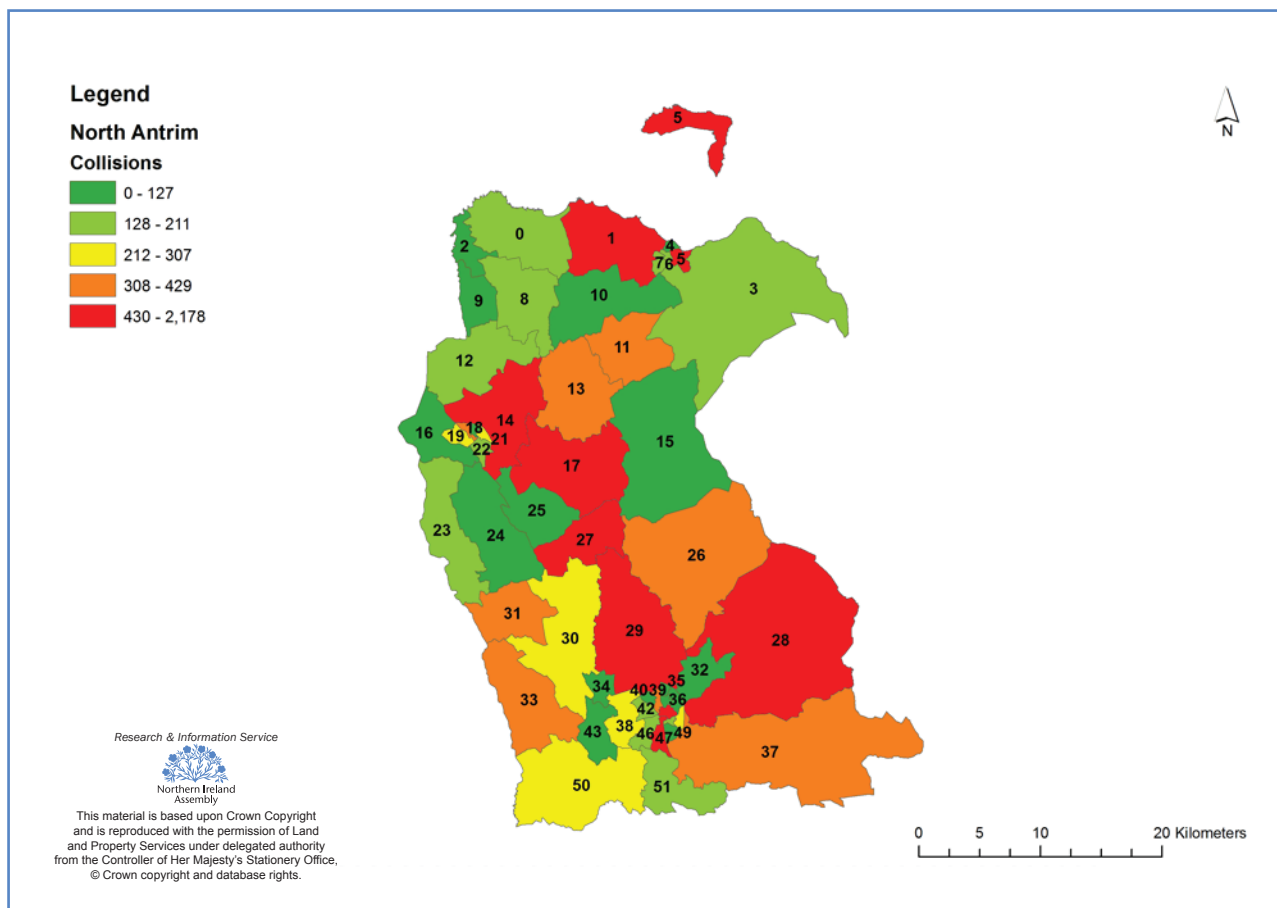
<sup>14</sup> The dataset is compiled from Collision Report Forms (CRFs) forms submitted by police officers after any road traffic collision involving death or personal injury is reported to them. The data set excludes road collisions resulting in damage only.



Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) <sup>14</sup>	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Dunloy	1	2	46	92
Dunminning	7	10	276	395
Dunseverick	1	1	141	141
Fair Green	2	2	114	114
Fairhill	3	4	159	212
Galgorm	8	12	245	367
Glebe	6	6	342	342
Glenravel	11	17	340	525
Glenshesk	2	2	195	195
Glentaisie	3	8	211	561
Glenwhirry	11	20	377	685
Grange	8	13	241	392
Harryville	11	15	555	756
Kells	6	12	184	368
Killoquin Lower	2	2	111	111
Killoquin Upper	6	11	357	655
Kinbane	6	10	780	1,300
Knockaholet	12	19	751	1,190
Knocklayd	4	5	211	263
Moat	3	5	164	273
Moss-Side & Moyarget	0	0	0	0
Newhill	0	0	0	0
Park	7	8	322	368
Portglenone	13	20	420	647
Route	4	4	254	254
Seacon	2	2	79	79
Slemish	11	16	459	667
Stranocum	6	11	365	670
Summerfield	3	6	105	210
The Vow	3	3	144	144

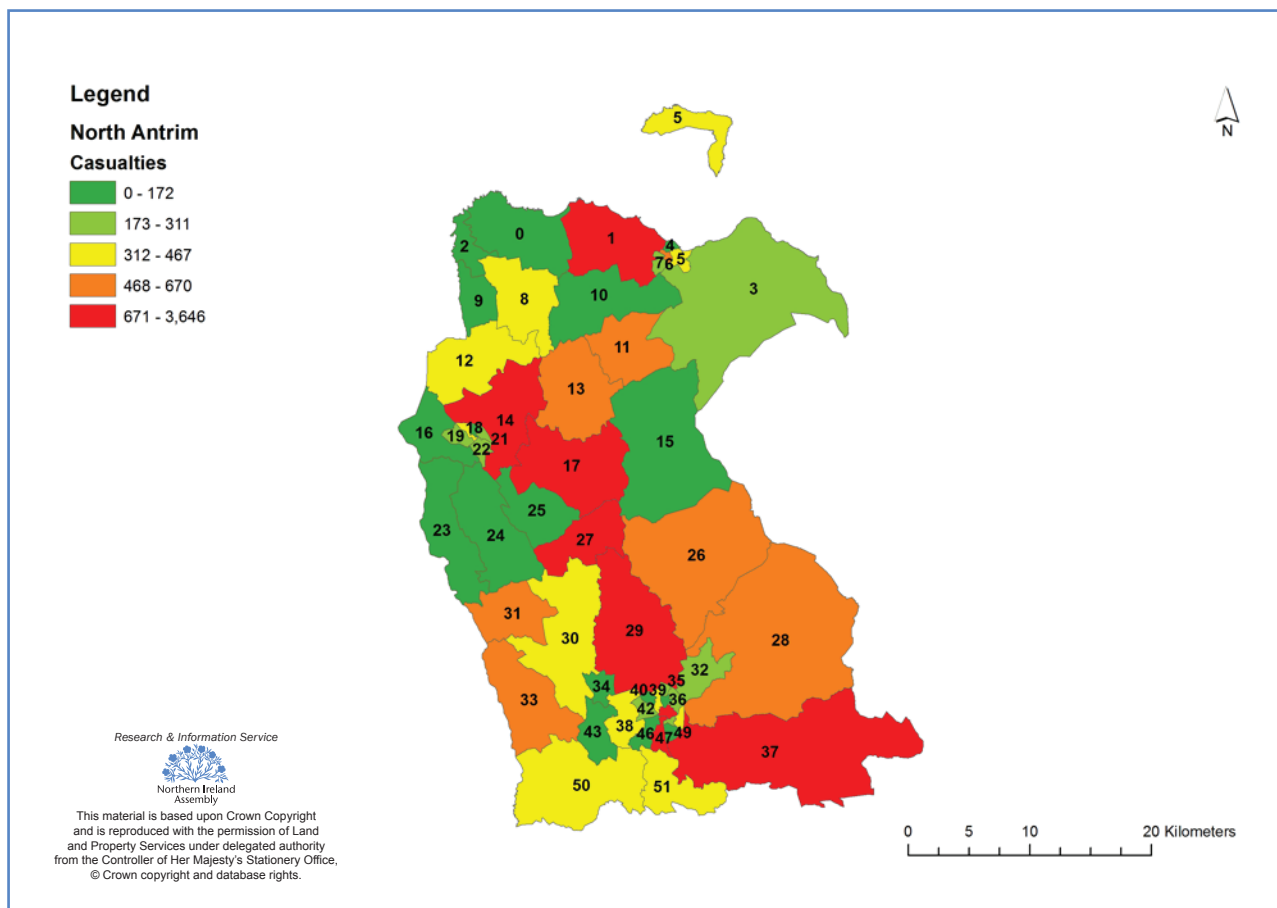
Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

## Road Traffic Collisions (Involving injury) per 100,000 population, 2011/12



0	Dunseverick	11	Armoy	22	Fairhill	33	Portglenone	44	Ballykeel
1	Kinbane	12	Benvardin	23	The Vow	34	Cullybackey	45	Castle Demesne
2	Bushmills	13	Stranocum	24	Killoquin Lower	35	Dunclug	46	Ardeevin
3	Glenshesk	14	Dervock	25	Dunloy	36	Summerfield	47	Harryville
4	Dalriada	15	Ballyhoe and Corkey	26	Glenravel	37	Glenwhirry	48	Moat
5	Bonamargy and Rathlin	16	Seacon	27	Clough Mills	38	Galgorm	49	Ballee
6	Glentaisie	17	Knockaholet	28	Slemish	39	Park	50	Grange
7	Knocklayd	18	Glebe	29	Craigwarren	40	Ballyloughan	51	Kells
8	Carnmoon	19	Route	30	Dunminning	41	Fair Green		
9	Ballylough	20	Newhill	31	Killoquin Upper	42	Academy		
10	Moss-side and Moyarget	21	Carnary	32	Broughshane	43	Ahoghill		

## Road Traffic Casualties per 100,000 population, 2011/12



0	Dunseverick	11	Armoy	22	Fairhill	33	Portglenone	44	Ballykeel
1	Kinbane	12	Benvardin	23	The Vow	34	Cullybackey	45	Castle Demesne
2	Bushmills	13	Stranocum	24	Killoquin Lower	35	Dunclug	46	Ardeevin
3	Glenshesk	14	Dervock	25	Dunloy	36	Summerfield	47	Harryville
4	Dalriada	15	Ballyhoe and Corkey	26	Glenravel	37	Glenwhirry	48	Moat
5	Bonamargy and Rathlin	16	Seacon	27	Clough Mills	38	Galgorm	49	Ballee
6	Glentaisie	17	Knockaholet	28	Slemish	39	Park	50	Grange
7	Knocklayd	18	Glebe	29	Craigyarwarren	40	Ballyloughan	51	Kells
8	Carnmoon	19	Route	30	Dunminning	41	Fair Green		
9	Ballylough	20	Newhill	31	Killoquin Upper	42	Academy		
10	Moss-side and Moyarget	21	Carnary	32	Broughshane	43	Ahoghill		

## Notes

### Demographic Profile

Constituency population estimates are created from aggregating small area population estimates of their constituent electoral wards and sub-divisions of wards. Mid-year population estimates are created using multiple data sources: 2001 Census, births & deaths registrations, and health cards (for migration estimates). 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.

<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp41.htm>

### Life expectancy of males and females

The expected years of life at birth based on the mortality rates of the period in question. The data is based upon the number of deaths provided by the General Register Office. DHSPS calculates the sub Northern Ireland level figures. The dataset was derived using the Central Postcode Directory. 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.

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

Standardised mortality rates are standardised to the mid-year population estimate for each of the grouped years. Rates will therefore vary from those published elsewhere that may use different standardisation (e.g. the HSC Inequalities Monitoring System publish rates standardised to the NI 2001 Census population). The data is based on the number of deaths for the calendar years grouped. The data is based upon the number of deaths provided by the General Register Office Mid-Year Population Estimates /Small Area Population Estimates provided by NISRA.

### Diagnosis of new incidences of cancer

All newly diagnosed malignant cancers (C00-C97) occurring between 1993 and 2010 excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC) (C44). Data on cancer incidence are available from multiple sources, primarily pathological records, hospital discharges and death registrations from the General Registrar Office (GRO). This data is captured electronically, collated and quality assured on a regular basis to provide a population-based registry of cancer incidence for Northern Ireland. Tumour details are collected on cancer diagnoses according to the International Classification of Diseases, tenth revision (ICD10). Further information is available from the Northern Ireland Cancer Registry web site ([www.qub.ac.uk/nicr](http://www.qub.ac.uk/nicr)).

### People in receipt of disability-related benefits

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

### **Births to teenage mothers**

The information is aggregated data from the GRO birth files, which are gathered when children are registered at the Registrar's Office. The dataset is updated as registrations take place, however the complete year's file is finalised in November. The dataset is gathered annually in December.

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

The Quality and Outcomes Framework data has been obtained from the Payment Calculation and Analysis System (PCAS). PCAS is a Northern Ireland IT system, which supports the Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) payment process. QOF registers for 7 clinical areas have maintained consistent definition since April 2004: asthma, cancer, CHD, COPD, hypertension, hypothyroidism and stroke. The definition of diabetes, epilepsy and mental health changed slightly for 2006/07, and eleven new registers were introduced: atrial fibrillation, chronic kidney disease, dementia, heart failure 1, heart failure 3, depression 1, depression 2, learning disabilities, obesity, palliative care, and conditions assessed for smoking. In terms of diabetes, a small change was made with regard to the diagnosis codes which make patients eligible for the register. The definition of epilepsy was changed from patients aged 16+ to patients aged 18+ years. As of April 2006, the mental health register has been redefined from 'those with severe long-term mental health problems who require and have agreed to regular follow-up' to 'people with with schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and other psychoses'. A specific register has now been introduced to capture conditions assessed for depression. Of the 21 registers collected for QOF, 3 of these have been excluded from the data provided as these do not actually measure disease prevalence. The depression registers are concerned with case finding among diabetes and CHD patients; the smoking register does not allow prevalence to be derived but rather counts of the smoking status of these patients has been recorded. List sizes as at January, Prevalence as at 31 March (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. 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](http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/hss/gp_contracts/gp_contract_qof.htm).

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

The dataset is collected from schools via their C2k administration system. The dataset is gathered annually in November. Data are shown by financial year. For 2008/09 and 2010/11 the qualifications of school leavers have been revised from the figures originally released to correct A-Level or equivalent figures that did not remove AS-qualifications that were taken in the same subject as an A2 qualification.

### **Further Education Enrolments**

The information is data derived from the Further Education Statistical Record, a computerised return consisting of an individual record for each enrolment on a vocational course in Northern Ireland Further Education Institutions. The dataset is gathered annually at the 1st November and is a full year count of the previous academic year. Colleges collect the information on Enrolment forms. This information is entered onto the Colleges Management Information System. The Department extracts and validates this information from the colleges.

### Higher Education Enrolments

The information refers to NI domiciled students enrolled at higher education institutions in the UK. The dataset is collected annually and is based on enrolments in higher education institutions in the UK on 1st December each year. The dataset is collected by the Higher Education Statistics Agency from higher education institutions throughout the UK and provided to the Department for Employment and Learning, Northern Ireland, for analysis. Figures for NI domiciled enrolments at England HEIs include enrolments at the Open University (OU), as the administrative centre of the OU is located in England, so it is treated as an English institution, even though the majority remain in NI and study via distance learning.

### 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. The assistance/investment datasets are updated by letter of offer reports. Total offer locations exceed total number of offers, as some projects are located in more than one area. Data are shown by financial year.

### Invest NI Enterprise Development Programme

The information is aggregated data sourced from the Enterprise Development Programme database. Data shows the numbers of individuals who completed training and subsequently started a businesses is updated from the Enterprise Development Programme Database. Please note: 1. Year is taken as the year an individual completed their training 2. Assistance is not necessarily offered within the year that the training was completed 3. Assistance may still be offered to individuals that completed training within the most recent years 4. Training was given to some clients who did not live in Northern Ireland and address details were either ROI or GB Data are collated on a financial year basis.

### Redundancies

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

### Unemployment Claimant Count

The claimant count consists of all people claiming JSA at Jobcentre Plus local offices. They must declare that they are out of work, capable of, available for and actively seeking work during the week in which their claim is made. The Claimant Count annual averages are not seasonally adjusted. Seasonally adjusted data is only available at government region level (eg Northern Ireland). Claimant count rates: Claimant Count Unemployment rates are expressed as a percentage of the working age population and are calculated by expressing the numbers of claimants at that time as a percentage of the resident working age population (16-64). The 'working age' definition, used in the calculation of claimant count rates, was changed in August 2010 to include those aged from 16 to 64 for both men and women. Please see link for further details [http://www.detini.gov.uk/introduction\\_of\\_new\\_working\\_age\\_definition.pdf](http://www.detini.gov.uk/introduction_of_new_working_age_definition.pdf). Relationship between claimant count and unemployment: There is a large degree of overlap between the claimant count and unemployment although the latter figures are generally higher. People who are not claimants can appear among the unemployed if they are not entitled to unemployment related benefits. For example: (i) people who are only looking for part-time work (ii) young people under 18 who are looking for work but do not take up the offer of a Youth Training place (iii) students looking for vacation work (iv) people who have left their job voluntarily

Some people recorded in the claimant count would not be counted as unemployed. For example, in certain circumstances people can claim Jobseeker's Allowance while they have relatively low earnings from part-time work. These people would not be unemployed. Unemployment is only available at Northern Ireland level.

#### **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 2012. Proportions calculated using latest available mid-year estimates.

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

The information is aggregated data from unvalidated 100% MIDAS scans of Income Support data at postcode level. The figures may differ from forthcoming National Statistics which are based on validated ASD/IFD data. The dataset is a snapshot of the benefit at February 2012. Proportions based on working age population (16-59/64) and calculated using latest available mid-year estimates.

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

The information is aggregated data from Housing Executive scans of Housing Benefit data at 1992 ward level. The dataset is a snapshot of the benefit at June 2012. Proportions calculated using latest available mid-year estimates.

#### **Children in Poverty**

Children in Poverty - This is a snapshot of data on 31st August of each year. Notes: Children in IS/JSA families: Number of children living in families in receipt of Income Support or Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance. Children in families receiving WTC and CTC, and income <60% median income: Number of children living in families in receipt of both Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of median income. Children in families receiving CTC only, and income <60% median income: Number of children living in families receiving Child Tax Credit only whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of median income. Children in families in receipt of CTC (<60% median income) or IS/JSA: Number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of Income Support or Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance. Percentage of Children in "Poverty": Number of children living in families in receipt of CTC whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of IS or (Income-Based) JSA, divided by the total number of children in the area (determined by Child Benefit data).

#### **Crime**

Recorded Crime (Notifiable Offences Recorded) data are compiled from offence information that is submitted by police officers and entered onto a PSNI crime recording system. The data are presented on a financial year basis. The figures for Violence against the person with injury and Violence against the person without injury are subsets of the overall Violence against the person figures. Similarly, figures for Burglary in a dwelling and Burglary in a building other than a dwelling are subsets of the overall Burglary figures. Further information on this update and a user guide providing a background into police recorded crime can be found on the PSNI website via the following web address. [http://www.psnipolice.uk/index/updates/updates\\_statistics/update\\_crime\\_statistics.htm](http://www.psnipolice.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics/update_crime_statistics.htm)

#### **Anti-social Behaviour**

Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents Recorded by the Police. The dataset is compiled from the force Command and Control system, where calls for service from members of the public are logged. ASB incidents (i.e. those calls for service which do not result in a recordable crime) are recorded according to agreed definitions and associated closing codes. Incident figures are based on operational Police information and consequently are subject to change. Incidents are attributed to PSNI Command Areas at the time of recording and are


therefore not dependent on postcode availability or quality and have not been matched with the CPD. Further information and further figures on Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents can be found on the PSNI website [http://www.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates\\_statistics/updates\\_antisocial\\_behaviour\\_statistics.htm](http://www.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics/updates_antisocial_behaviour_statistics.htm) Data are collected on a financial year basis. As such data for 2006 represents the financial year 2006/07.

#### **Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties**

The dataset is compiled from Collision Report Forms (CRFs) forms that are submitted by police officers and entered onto a database. These forms are completed by the officer when any collision involving death or personal injury occurring on a road or other public place is reported to them. Datasets are produced on a calendar year basis. Note: The data set excludes the following a) collisions resulting in damage only b) collisions in car parks and picnic areas c) collisions reported to the police 30 days or more after their occurrence d) collisions on a road closed to the public by order of the Department of the Environment, during the holding of motor car, motor cycle, pedal cycle races etc.







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For further information please contact:

Barbara Love, Research Officer  
Research and Information Service (RaISe)  
Northern Ireland Assembly  
Ballymiscaw  
Stormont  
Belfast BT4 3XX

Email: [barbara.love@niassembly.gov.uk](mailto:barbara.love@niassembly.gov.uk)  
Phone: (028) 9052 0388  
Fax: (028) 9041 8320