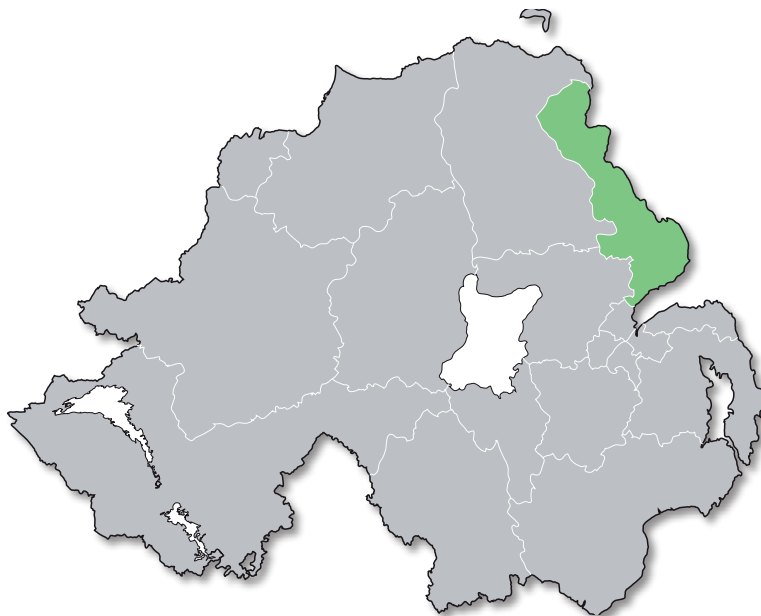




Northern Ireland
Assembly

Constituency Profile

East Antrim - December 2013



About this Report

Welcome to the 2013 statistical profile of the Constituency of East Antrim produced by the Research and Information Service (RalSe) of the Northern Ireland Assembly. The profile is based on the new Constituency boundary which came into force following the May 2011 Assembly elections.

This report includes a demographic profile of East Antrim using 2011 Census data and indicators of Health, Education, the Labour Market, Low Income, Crime and Traffic and Travel. For each indicator, this profile presents:

- The most up-to-date information available for East Antrim;
- How East Antrim compares with the Northern Ireland average; and,
- How East Antrim compares with the other 17 Constituencies in Northern Ireland.

For a number of indicators, ward level data is provided demonstrating similarities and differences within the Constituency of East Antrim.

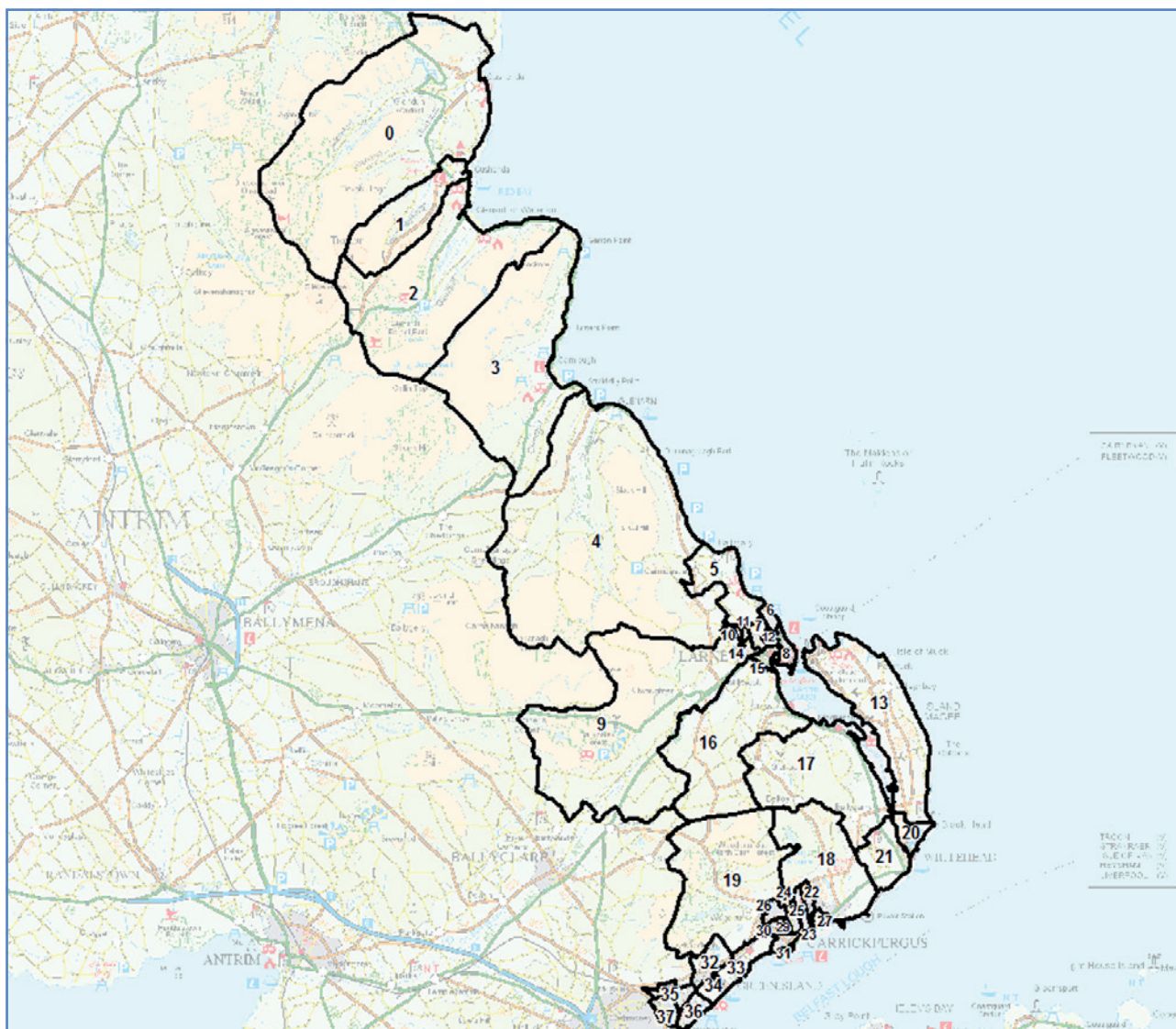
A summary table has been provided showing the latest available data for each indicator, as well as previous data, illustrating change over time.

Please note that the figures contained in this report may not be comparable with those in previous Constituency Profiles as government Departments sometimes revise figures and also rates have been re-calculated using the most up-to-date data available at the time of publishing, primarily the 2011 Census.

Most of the data used in this report has been obtained from NISRAs Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS). To access the full range of information available on NINIS, please visit: <http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk>

A more detailed analysis of the results of the 2011 Census at Constituency level can be found at: <http://www.niassembly.gov.uk/Documents/RalSe/Publications/2012/general/7013.pdf>

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



0	Glendun	10	Ballyloran	20	Blackhead	30	Clipperstown
1	Glemaan	11	Craigy Hill	21	Whitehead	31	Killycrot
2	Glenariff	12	Town Parks	22	Bluefield	32	Knockagh
3	Carnlough	13	Island Magee	23	Victoria	33	Greenisland
4	Glenarm	14	Antiville	24	Milebush	34	Gortalee
5	Carncastle	15	Central	25	Love Lane	35	Jordanstown
6	Blackcave	16	Glynn	26	Burleigh Hill	36	Rostulla
7	Gardenmore	17	Ballycarry	27	Boneybefore	37	Monkstown
8	Harbour	18	Eden	28	Northland		
9	Kilwaughter	19	Woodburn	29	Sunnylands		

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Summary Profile of East Antrim

Please note: The figures below may differ slightly from those contained in previous constituency profiles due to updates or revisions. Figures correct as of 02/12/2013.

Demographic Profile

Indicator	2011	2001	Change
Population Size (no.)	90,067	84,942	6.0
% Catholic	20.4	19.8	0.6
% Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)	70.1	75.3	-5.2
% other religions and philosophies	1.0	0.3	0.7
% no religion	8.5	4.5	4.0

Health

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Life expectancy of males (years)	2009-2011	77.5	77.7	-0.2
Life expectancy of females (years)	2009-2011	81.8	81.6	0.2
Age standardised death due to cancer per 100,000 persons	2007-2011	124	129	-5
Age standardised death due to respiratory disease per 100,000 persons	2007-2011	29	29	0
Age standardised death due to circulatory disease per 100,000 persons	2007-2011	78	79	-1
New incidences of cancer excluding non-melanoma skin cancer per 100,000 persons	2011	545	466	79
Proportion of population in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit (%)	At Feb 2013	13.4	13.0	0.4
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	2011	4.2	5.1	-0.9

Education

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs (A*-C) or equivalent	2011/12	76.7	75.2	1.5
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Further Education	2011/12	7.4	7.7	-0.3
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	2011/12	4.5	4.2	0.3

Labour Market

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
No. of confirmed redundancies	2012	372	76	296
Unemployment claimant count (%)	2012	4.5	4.1	0.4

Low income

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming benefits (%)	April 2013	38.3	37.5	0.8
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming income support (%)	Feb 2013	3.6	3.7	-0.1
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming housing benefit (%)	June 2013	9.4	9.2	0.2
Proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in poverty (%)	Aug 2011	16.5	16.2	0.3

Crime

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000 persons	2012/13	3,296	3,864	-568
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	2012/13	2,621	2,795	-174

Traffic and Travel

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	2012	202	254	-52
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	2012	316	364	-48

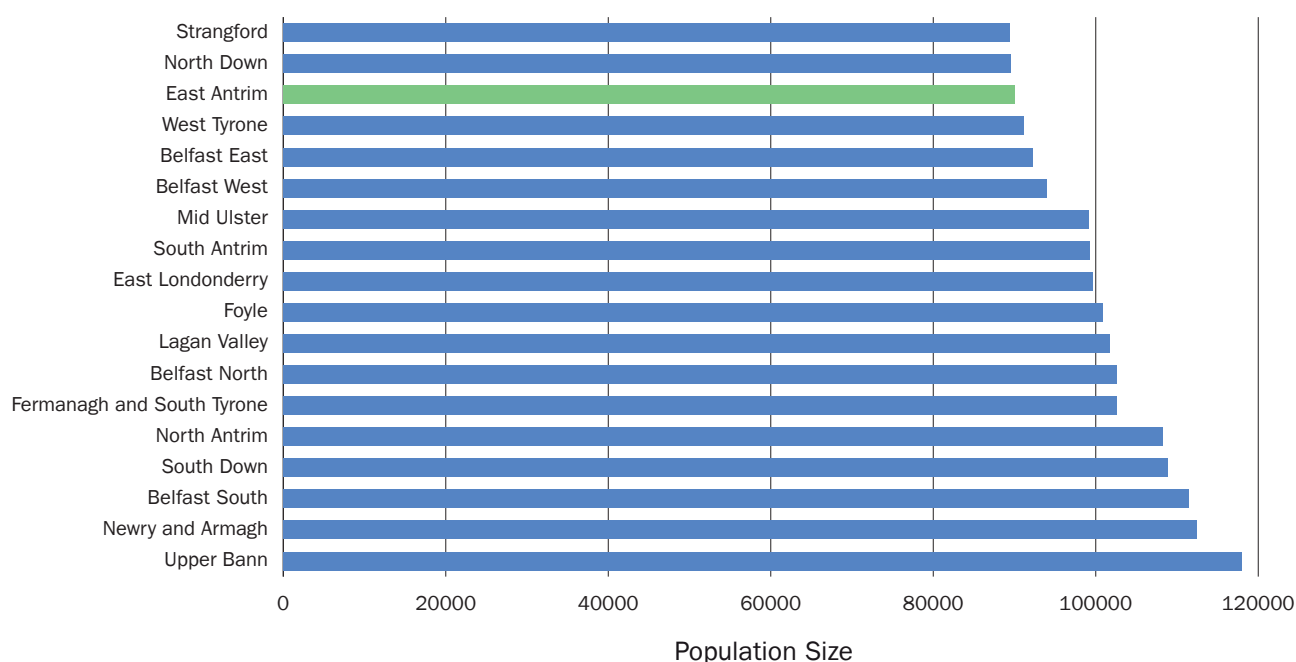
Demographic profile – age and gender

As at Census Day 2011, there were 90,067 persons living in East Antrim – 5.0% of the Northern Ireland population. The constituency of East Antrim had the 3rd lowest population. Since the 2001 Census, the population of the area covered by the current East Antrim boundary increased by 6.0% from 84,942 to 90,067 in 2011.

The median age of those living in East Antrim in 2011 was 40 years, higher than the Northern Ireland average of 37 years.

Overall, 19.7% of the East Antrim population were children aged 0-15 years, lower than the Northern Ireland average of 20.9%. Older persons made up 15.8% of the East Antrim population, higher than the Northern Ireland average of 14.6%.

Total population by Constituency, 2011 Census



Source: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA), Northern Ireland Census 2011

Population of East Antrim by gender and age group, 2011 Census

	Aged 0-15 years		Aged 16-64 years		Aged 65+		All ages
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Males	8,992	20.5	28,555	65.2	6,275	14.3	43,822
Females	8,718	18.9	29,529	63.9	7,998	17.3	46,245
Persons	17,710	19.7	58,084	64.5	14,273	15.8	90,067

Source: NISRA, Northern Ireland Census 2011

Demographic profile – religion

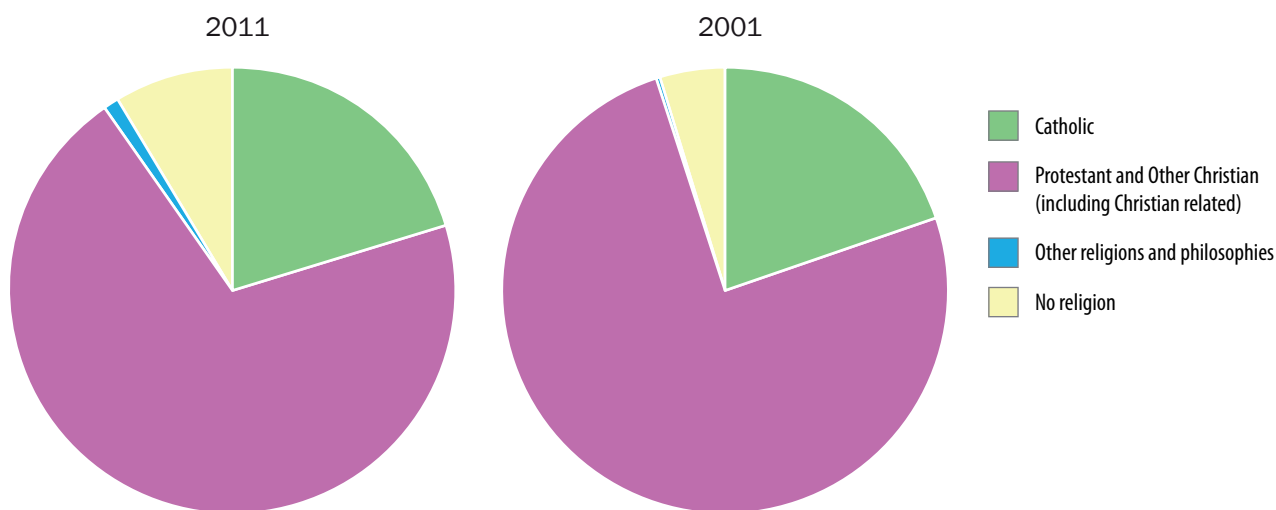
As at Census Day 2011,

- 20.4% of East Antrim residents belong to or were brought up in the Catholic religion;
- 70.1% belong to or were brought up in a 'Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related) religions;
- 1.0% belong to or were brought up in other religions; and,
- 8.5% belong to or were brought up in no religion.

Since the 2001 Census, the proportion of East Antrim residents that belong to or were brought up in:

- The Catholic religion has increased by 0.6 percentage points from 19.8%;
- Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related) religions has decreased by 5.2 percentage points from 75.3%;
- Other religions has increased by 0.7 percentage points from 0.3%;
- No religion has increased by 4.0 percentage points from 4.5%.

Religion or religion brought up in, 2011 and 2001 Census



Religion or religion brought up in, 2011 and 2001 Census

	2011		2001		Change	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	Percentage points
Catholic	18,362	20.4	16,851	19.8	18,342	0.6
Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)	63,148	70.1	63,965	75.3	63,078	-5.2
Other religions and philosophies	877	1.0	289	0.3	876	0.7
No religion	7,680	8.5	3,837	4.5	7,672	4.0

Source: NISRA, Northern Ireland Census 2011 and 2001

Health – Life expectancy of males

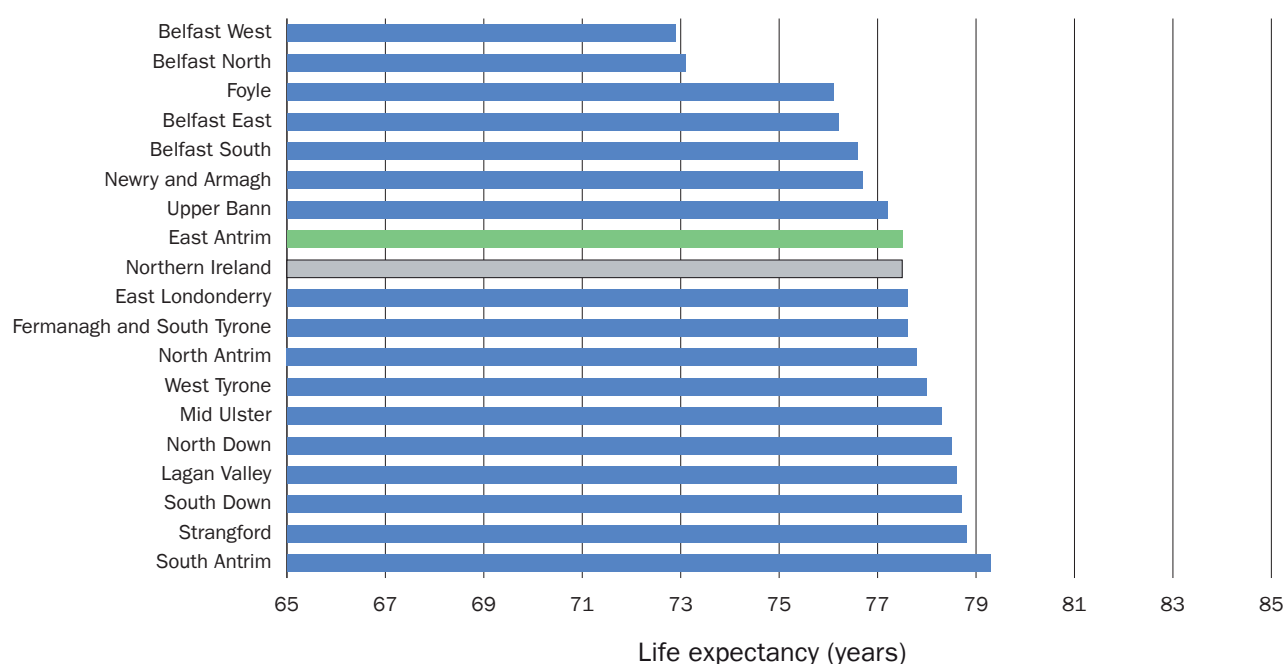
Life expectancy at birth for males born in East Antrim (2009-2011) (p) is estimated to be 77.5 years.

This is equal to the Northern Ireland average, also 77.5 years.

The Constituency of East Antrim has the 8th lowest male life expectancy.

Please note these figures are provisional. 2009-11(p) data incorporates the 2011 Census and will remain provisional until the release of the 2011 mid-year estimates in 2013/2014.

Life expectancy of males, 2009-2011 (p)



	Life Exp.	Rank		Life Exp.	Rank		Life Exp.	Rank
Belfast East	76.2	15	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	77.6	Joint 9	North Down	78.5	5
Belfast North	73.1	17	Foyle	76.1	16	South Antrim	79.3	1
Belfast South	76.6	14	Lagan Valley	78.6	4	South Down	78.7	3
Belfast West	72.9	18	Mid Ulster	78.3	6	Strangford	78.8	2
East Antrim	77.5	11	Newry and Armagh	76.7	13	Upper Bann	77.2	12
East Londonderry	77.6	Joint 9	North Antrim	77.8	8	West Tyrone	78.0	7

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

Health – Life expectancy of females

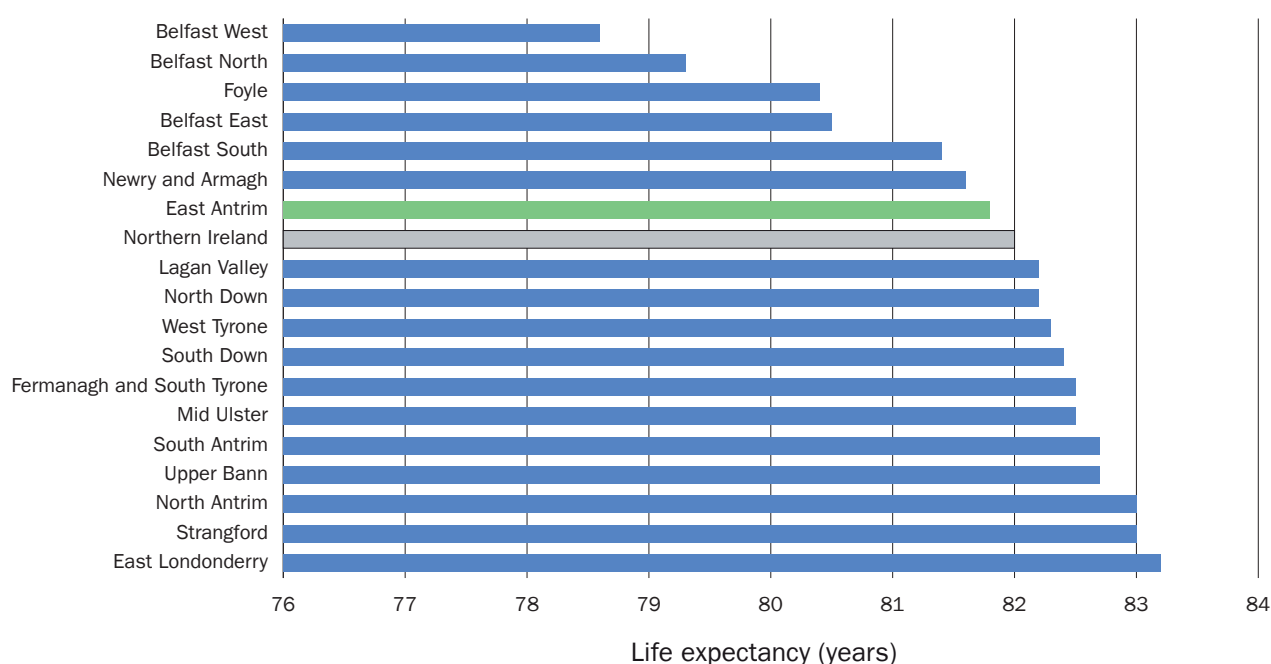
Life expectancy at birth for females born in East Antrim (2009-2011) (p) is estimated to be 81.8 years.

This is lower than the Northern Ireland average of 82.0 years.

The Constituency of East Antrim has the 7th lowest female life expectancy.

Please note these figures are provisional. 2009-11(p) data incorporates the 2011 Census and will remain provisional until the release of the 2011 mid-year estimates in 2013/2014.

Life expectancy of females, 2009-2011 ^(p)



	Life Exp.	Rank		Life Exp.	Rank		Life Exp.	Rank
Belfast East	80.5	15	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	82.5	Joint 6	North Down	82.2	Joint 10
Belfast North	79.3	17	Foyle	80.4	16	South Antrim	82.7	Joint 4
Belfast South	81.4	14	Lagan Valley	82.2	Joint 10	South Down	82.4	8
Belfast West	78.6	18	Mid Ulster	82.5	Joint 6	Strangford	83.0	Joint 2
East Antrim	81.8	12	Newry and Armagh	81.6	13	Upper Bann	82.7	Joint 4
East Londonderry	83.2	1	North Antrim	83.0	Joint 2	West Tyrone	82.3	9

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

Health – Standardised mortality rate for cancer

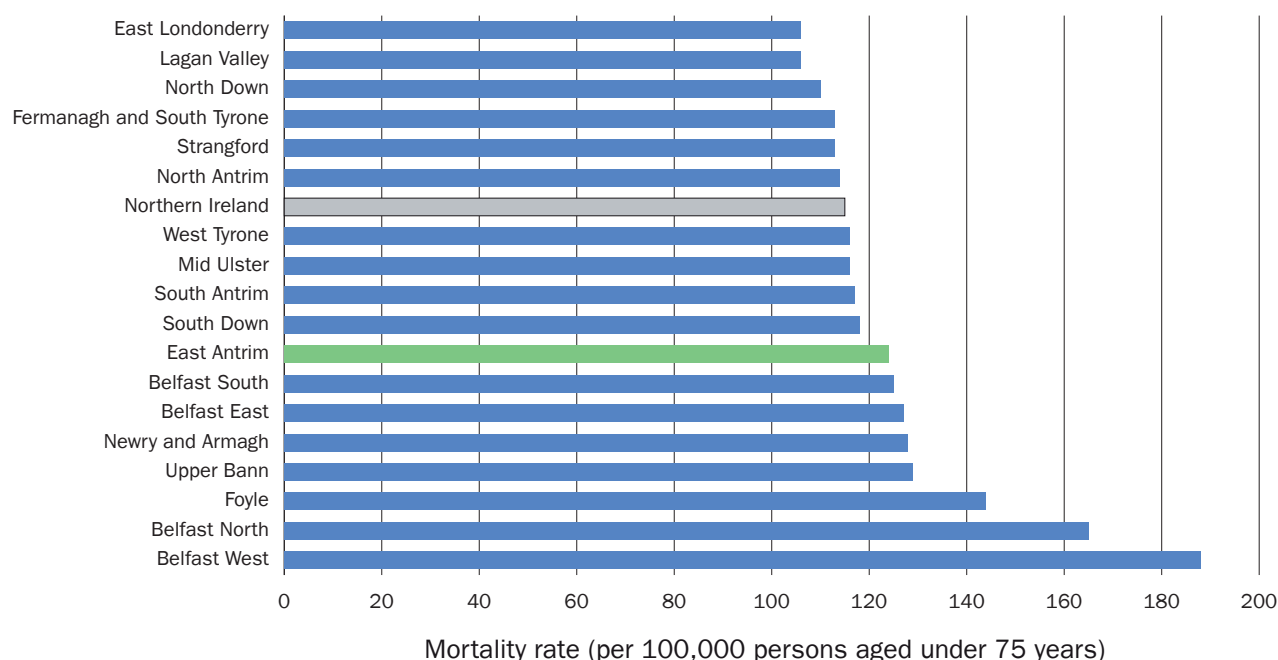
The age standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in East Antrim was 124 per 100,000 persons – 133 for males and 114 for females.

The age standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in East Antrim was higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 115 per 100,000 persons.

East Antrim had the 8th highest age standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years.

Please note these figures are provisional. 2009-11(p) data incorporates the 2011 Census and will remain provisional until the release of the 2011 mid-year estimates in 2013/2014.

Age standardised cancer mortality rate per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years, 2007-2011 ^(p)



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	127	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	113	Joint 14	North Down	110	16
Belfast North	165	2	Foyle	144	3	South Antrim	117	10
Belfast South	125	7	Lagan Valley	106	Joint 17	South Down	118	9
Belfast West	188	1	Mid Ulster	116	Joint 11	Strangford	113	Joint 14
East Antrim	124	8	Newry and Armagh	128	5	Upper Bann	129	4
East Londonderry	106	Joint 17	North Antrim	114	13	West Tyrone	116	Joint 11

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

Health – Standardised mortality rate for respiratory disease

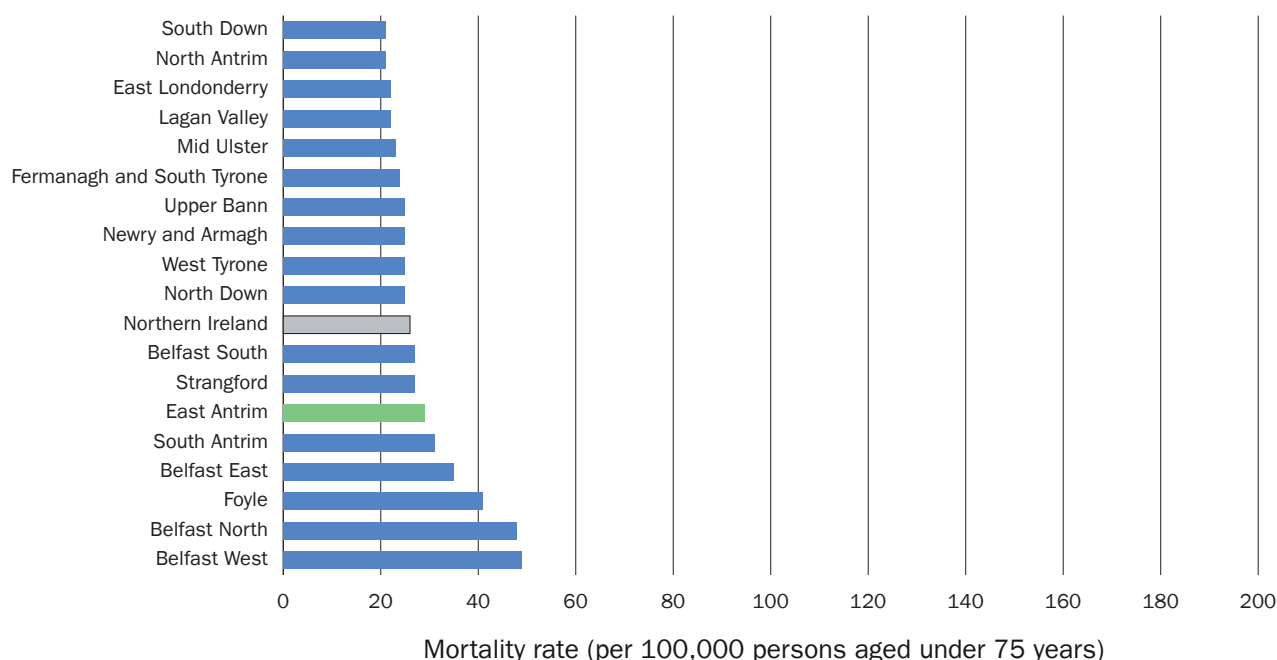
The age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in East Antrim was 29 per 100,000 persons – 34 for males and 24 for females.

The age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in East Antrim was higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 26 per 100,000 persons.

East Antrim had the 6th highest age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years.

Please note these figures are provisional. 2009-11(p) data incorporates the 2011 Census and will remain provisional until the release of the 2011 mid-year estimates in 2013/2014.

Age standardised respiratory disease mortality rate per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years, 2007-2011 ^(p)



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	35	4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	24	13	North Down	25	Joint 9
Belfast North	48	2	Foyle	41	3	South Antrim	31	5
Belfast South	27	Joint 7	Lagan Valley	22	Joint 15	South Down	21	Joint 17
Belfast West	49	1	Mid Ulster	23	14	Strangford	27	Joint 7
East Antrim	29	6	Newry and Armagh	25	Joint 9	Upper Bann	25	Joint 9
East Londonderry	22	Joint 15	North Antrim	21	Joint 17	West Tyrone	25	Joint 9

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

Health – Standardised mortality rate for circulatory disease

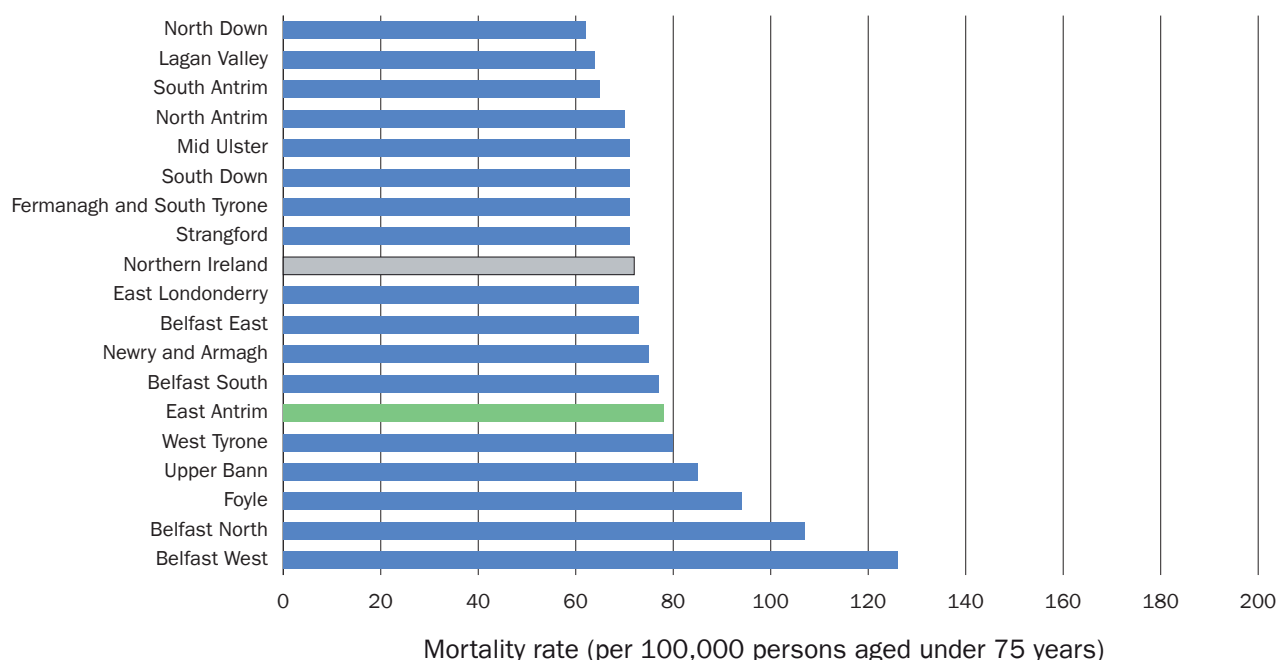
The age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in East Antrim was 78 per 100,000 persons – 104 for males and 51 for females.

The age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in East Antrim was higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 72 per 100,000 persons.

East Antrim had the 6th highest age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years.

Please note these figures are provisional. 2009-11(p) data incorporates the 2011 Census and will remain provisional until the release of the 2011 mid-year estimates in 2013/2014.

Age standardised circulatory disease mortality rate per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years, 2007-2011^(p)



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	73	Joint 9	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	71	Joint 11	North Down	62	18
Belfast North	107	2	Foyle	94	3	South Antrim	65	16
Belfast South	77	7	Lagan Valley	64	17	South Down	71	Joint 11
Belfast West	126	1	Mid Ulster	71	Joint 11	Strangford	71	Joint 11
East Antrim	78	6	Newry and Armagh	75	8	Upper Bann	85	4
East Londonderry	73	Joint 9	North Antrim	70	15	West Tyrone	80	5

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

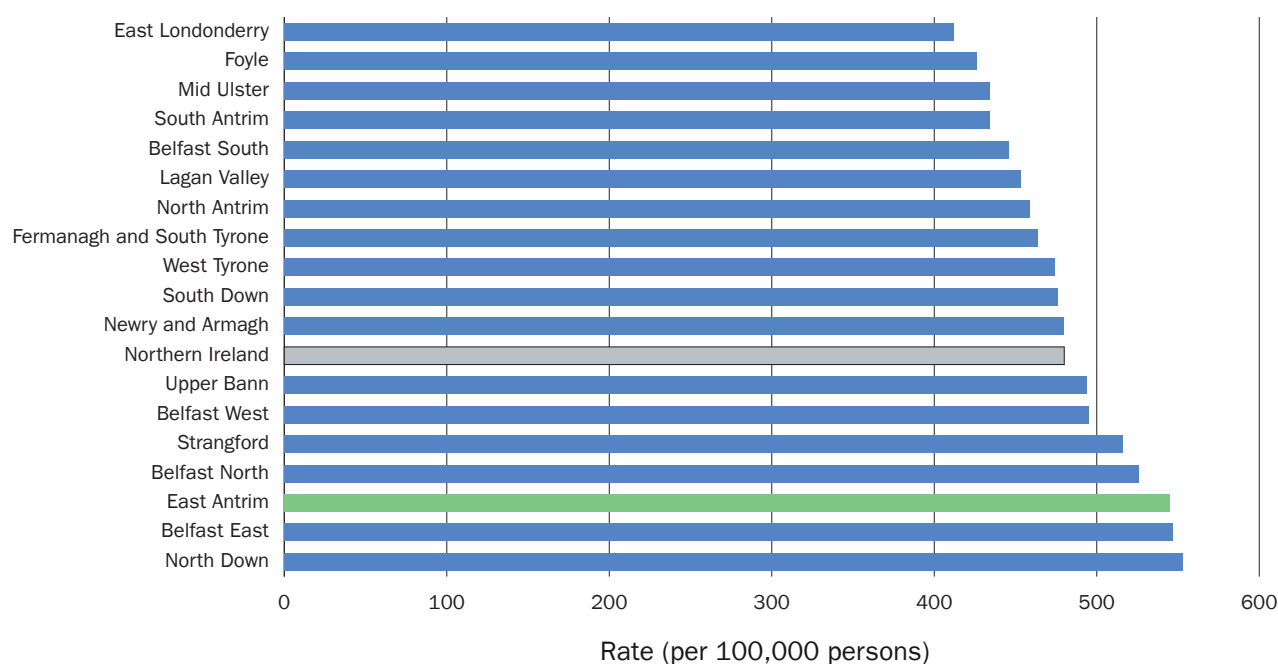
Health – Incidence of new cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer)

In 2011, there were 491 new incidents of cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) diagnosed in East Antrim. This equates to a rate of 545 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of new cancer diagnosis was higher for East Antrim than the Northern Ireland rate of 480 per 100,000 persons.

East Antrim had the 3rd highest new cancer incidence rate per 100,000 persons.

Incidence of new cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) per 100,000 persons, 2011



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	547	2	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	464	11	North Down	553	1
Belfast North	526	4	Foyle	426	17	South Antrim	434	Joint 15
Belfast South	446	14	Lagan Valley	453	13	South Down	476	9
Belfast West	495	6	Mid Ulster	434	Joint 15	Strangford	516	5
East Antrim	545	3	Newry and Armagh	480	8	Upper Bann	494	7
East Londonderry	412	18	North Antrim	459	12	West Tyrone	474	10

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Northern Ireland Cancer Registry)

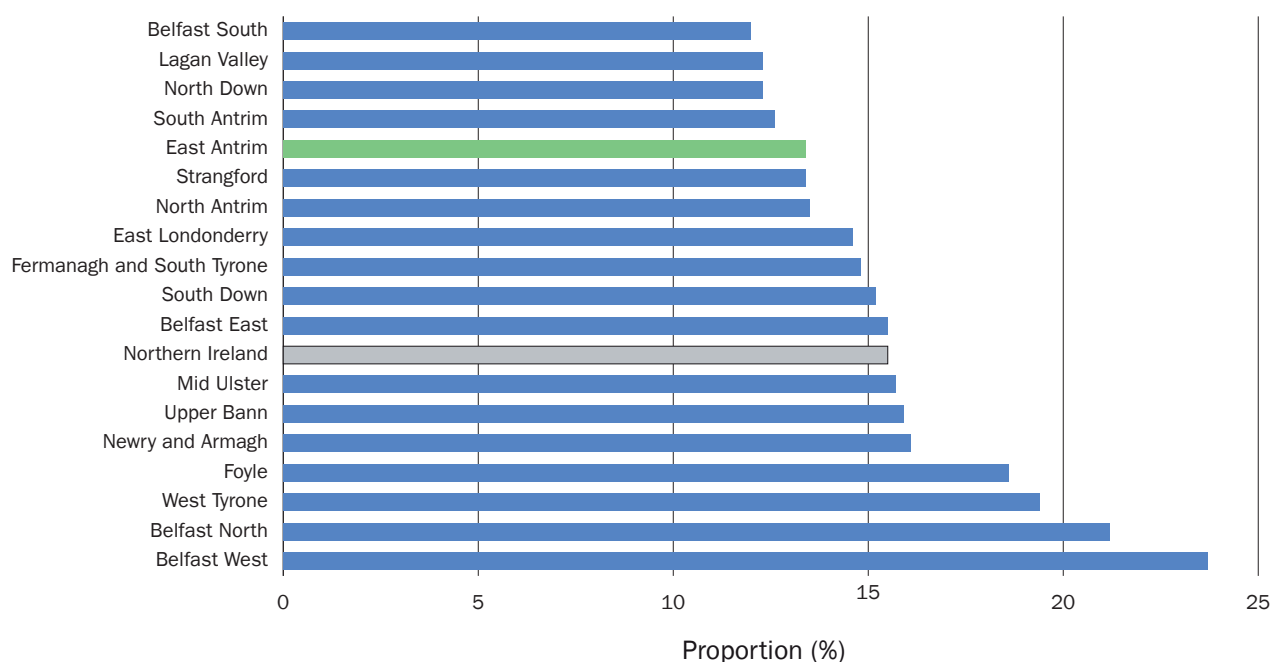
Health – People in receipt of disability-related benefits

As at February 2013, there were 12,050 people, or 13.4% of all constituents, in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit in East Antrim.

A lower proportion of people living in East Antrim were in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 15.5%.

East Antrim had the joint 5th lowest proportion of disability-related benefit recipients.

Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit, as at February 2013



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	15.5	8	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	14.8	10	North Down	12.3	Joint 16
Belfast North	21.2	2	Foyle	18.6	4	South Antrim	12.6	15
Belfast South	12.0	18	Lagan Valley	12.3	Joint 16	South Down	15.2	9
Belfast West	23.7	1	Mid Ulster	15.7	7	Strangford	13.4	Joint 13
East Antrim	13.4	Joint 13	Newry and Armagh	16.1	5	Upper Bann	15.9	6
East Londonderry	14.6	11	North Antrim	13.5	12	West Tyrone	19.4	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 Sunnylands (24.2%, 370 recipients), Craigy Hill (24.1%, 350 recipients) and Killycrot (22.5%, 590 recipients). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Rostulla (8.4%, 410 recipients), Jordanstown (8.5%, 530 recipients) and Knockagh (8.8%, 220 recipients).

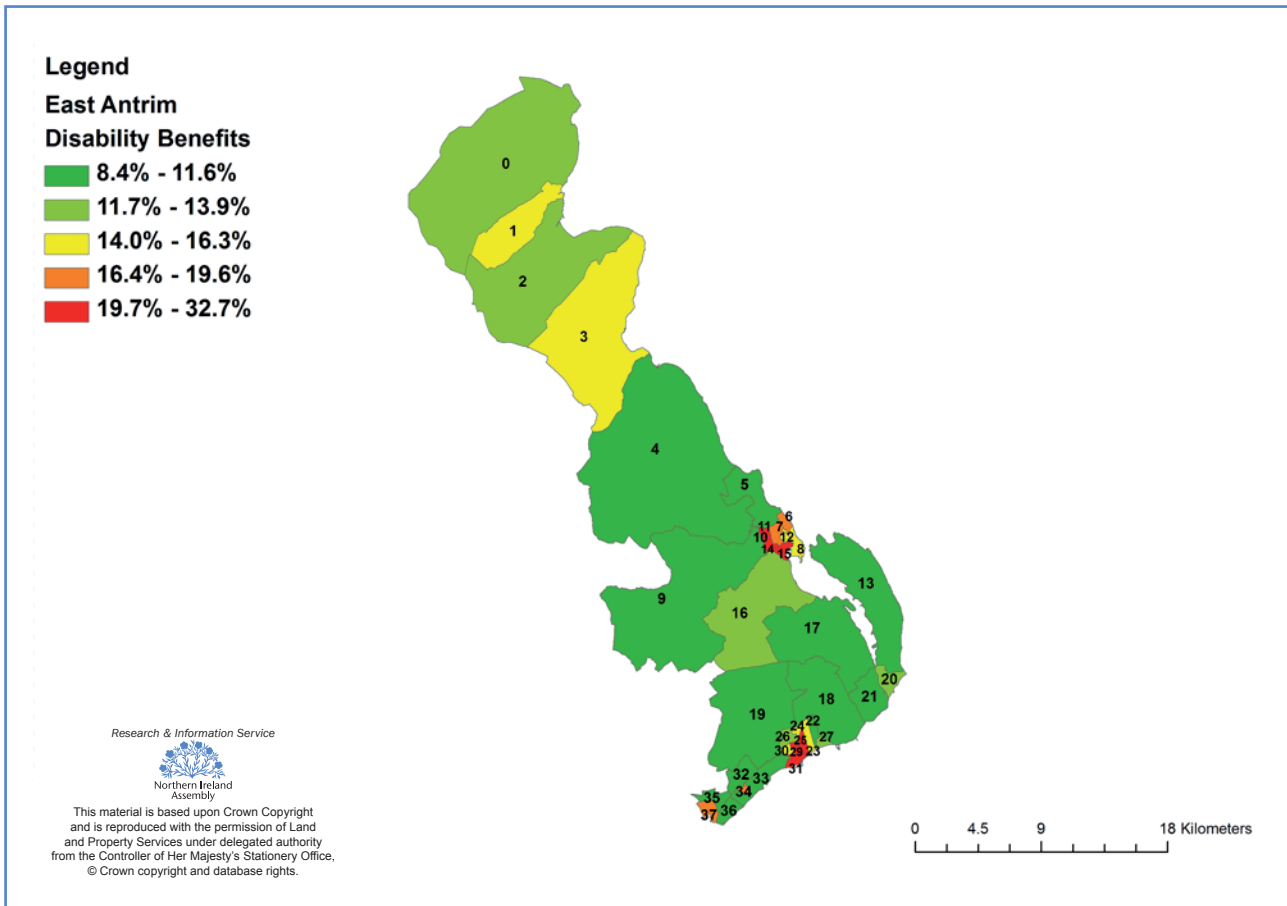
Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit at ward level, as at February 2013

Ward	No. of People in receipt of disability-related benefits ¹	Per cent of Ward Population ²	Ward	No. of People in receipt of disability-related benefits	Per cent of Ward Population
Antiville	310	20.9	Glynn	250	12.3
Ballycarry	250	9.7	Gortalee	280	18.8
Ballyloran	220	20.1	Greenisland	300	11.5
Blackcave	270	16.5	Harbour	290	16.0
Blackhead	280	13.6	Island Magee	250	9.7
Bluefield	290	9.8	Jordanstown	530	8.5
Boneybefore	230	13.8	Killycrot	590	22.5
Burleigh Hill	380	12.4	Kilwaughter	510	9.4
Carncastle	330	11.5	Knockagh	220	8.8
Carnlough	310	15.2	Love Lane	300	21.2
Central	390	21.5	Milebush	220	14.2
Clipperstown	320	14.7	Monkstown	600	16.9
Craigy Hill	350	24.1	Northland	280	19.9
Eden	490	10.2	Rostulla	410	8.4
Gardenmore	340	17.7	Sunnylands	370	24.2
Gleanaan	180	14.9	Town Parks	260	16.3
Glenariff	210	12.4	Victoria	420	16.0
Glenarm	190	10.3	Whitehead	230	10.7
Glendun	150	12.3	Woodburn	260	10.5

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

1. Disability benefits include Attendance Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance.
2. Percentage of ward population calculated using Census 2011 Estimates.

Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit, 2013



0	Glendun	10	Ballyloran	20	Blackhead	30	Clipperstown
1	Glenaan	11	Craigy Hill	21	Whitehead	31	Killycrot
2	Glenariff	12	Town Parks	22	Bluefield	32	Knockagh
3	Carnlough	13	Island Magee	23	Victoria	33	Greenisland
4	Glenarm	14	Antville	24	Milebush	34	Gortalee
5	Carncastle	15	Central	25	Love Lane	35	Jordanstown
6	Blackcave	16	Glynn	26	Burleigh Hill	36	Rostulla
7	Gardenmore	17	Ballycarry	27	Boneybefore	37	Monkstown
8	Harbour	18	Eden	28	Northland		
9	Kilwaughter	19	Woodburn	29	Sunnylands		

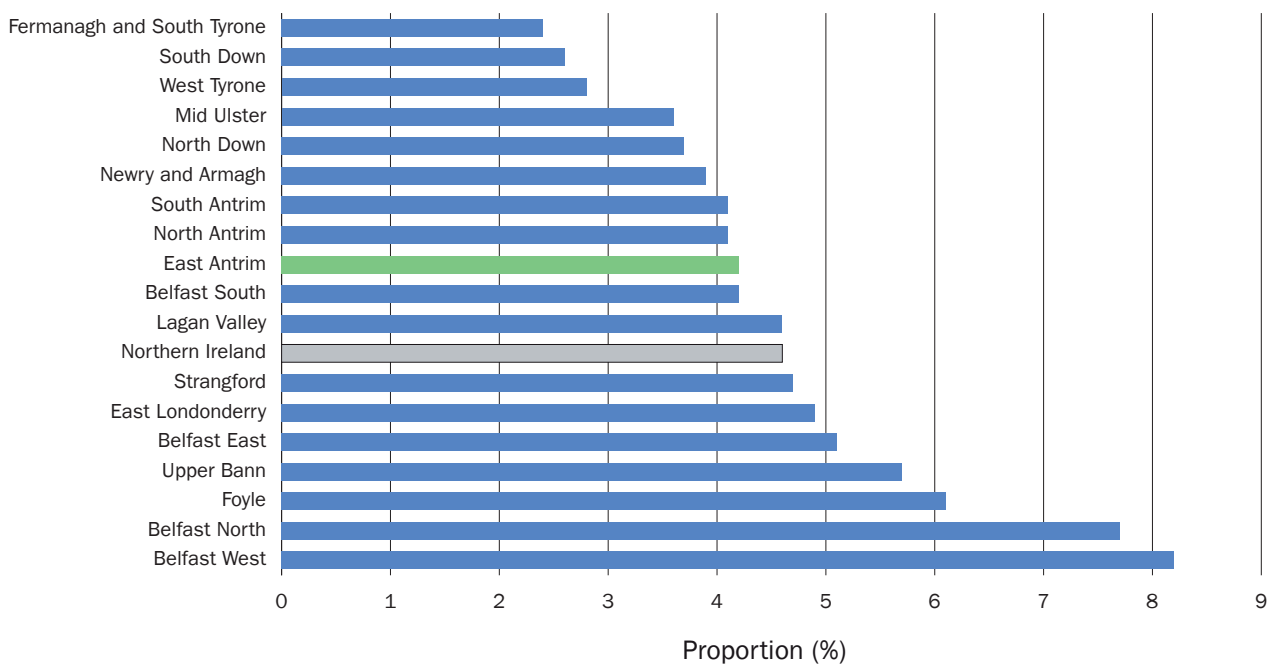
Health – Births to teenage mothers

In 2011, there were 41 births to teenage mothers in East Antrim. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 4.2% of all births in the Constituency in that year.

A lower proportion of births were to teenage mothers in East Antrim in 2011 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.6%.

The Constituency of East Antrim had the joint 9th highest proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers.

Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers, 2011



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	5.1	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2.4	18	North Down	3.7	14
Belfast North	7.7	2	Foyle	6.1	3	South Antrim	4.1	Joint 11
Belfast South	4.2	Joint 9	Lagan Valley	4.6	8	South Down	2.6	17
Belfast West	8.2	1	Mid Ulster	3.6	15	Strangford	4.7	7
East Antrim	4.2	Joint 9	Newry and Armagh	3.9	13	Upper Bann	5.7	4
East Londonderry	4.9	6	North Antrim	4.1	Joint 11	West Tyrone	2.8	16

Source: NISRA, NINIS (General Register Office)

Health – Disease prevalence (Quality Outcomes Framework)

As at 31 March 2013, there was a higher prevalence of coronary heart disease, stroke, hypertension, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, hypothyroid, cancer, asthma, dementia, atrial fibrillation, obesity, diabetes mellitus and chronic kidney disease and a lower prevalence of mental health and learning disabilities amongst patients whose GP practice is located in the East Antrim area compared to GP practices across all of Northern Ireland.

Disease Prevalence per 1,000 patients as reported through Quality Outcome Framework, 2013

	East Antrim Patients		All Northern Ireland Patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Patients on the coronary heart disease register	3,289	45	74,648	39
Patients on the heart failure register	575	8	14,410	8
Patients on the stroke register	1,463	20	33,470	18
Patients on the hypertension register	11,051	152	245,730	129
Patients on the chronic obstructive pulmonary disease register	1,512	21	34,522	18
Patients on the hypothyroid register	3,052	42	68,621	36
Patients on the cancer register	1,421	20	33,781	18
Patients on the mental health register	496	7	16,110	8
Patients on the asthma register	5,078	70	115,389	60
Patients on the dementia register	515	7	12,278	6
Patients on the atrial fibrillation register	1,241	17	27,760	15
Patients on the obesity register (Patients aged 16+)	8,206	139	168,976	111
Patients on the diabetes mellitus register (Patients aged 17+)	3,760	65	79,072	53
Patients on the epilepsy register (Patients aged 18+)	592	10	15,115	10
Patients on the chronic kidney disease register (patients aged 18+)	3,083	54	67,259	46
Patients on the learning disabilities register (Patients aged 18+)	347	6	9,852	7

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

Education – Qualifications of School Leavers

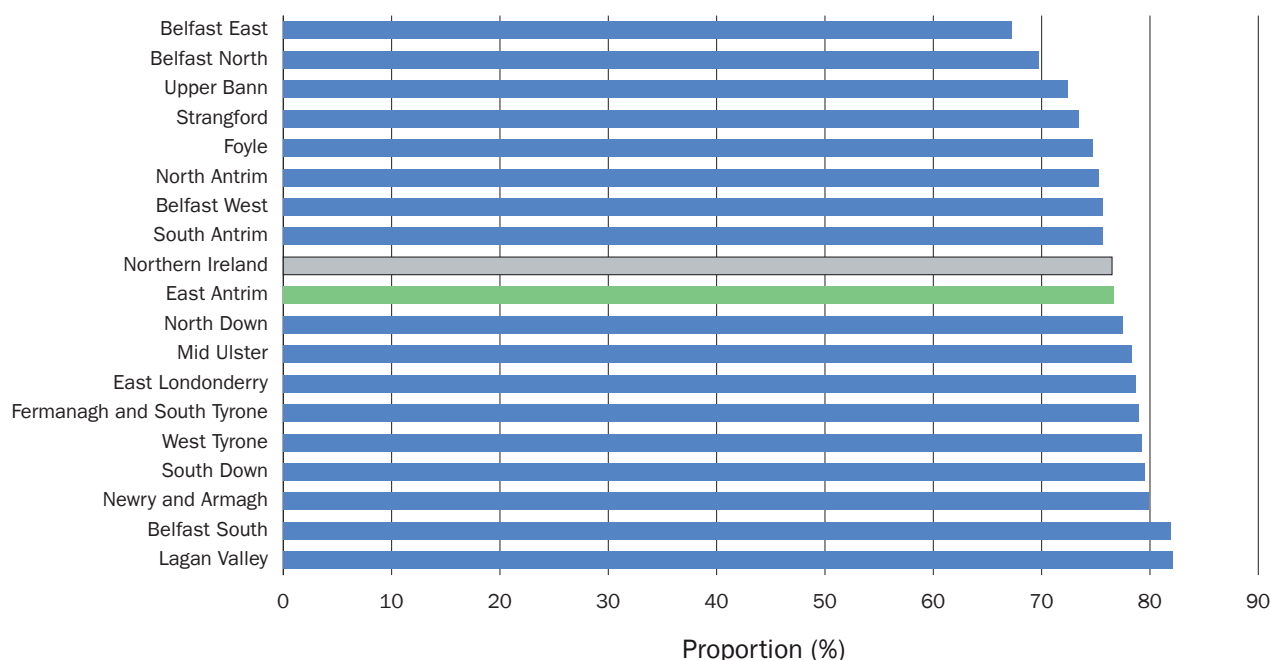
In 2011/12, 1,101 young people left post primary education in East Antrim. Of these, 844 achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent (656 of which included GCSE English and GCSE Maths) while 33 left school with no GCSEs. In total, 613¹ achieved two or more A-levels or equivalent.

In all, 76.7% of East Antrim school leavers achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent.

A slightly higher proportion of East Antrim pupils left post primary school with at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent in 2011/12 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 76.5%.

East Antrim had the 9th lowest proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent.

Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent, 2011/12



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	67.2	18	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	79.0	6	North Down	77.5	9
Belfast North	69.7	17	Foyle	74.7	14	South Antrim	75.6	Joint 11
Belfast South	81.9	2	Lagan Valley	82.1	1	South Down	79.5	4
Belfast West	75.6	Joint 11	Mid Ulster	78.3	8	Strangford	73.4	15
East Antrim	76.7	10	Newry and Armagh	79.9	3	Upper Bann	72.4	16
East Londonderry	78.7	7	North Antrim	75.3	13	West Tyrone	79.2	5

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department of Education)

¹ Please note that these pupils may also be included in the number achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent.

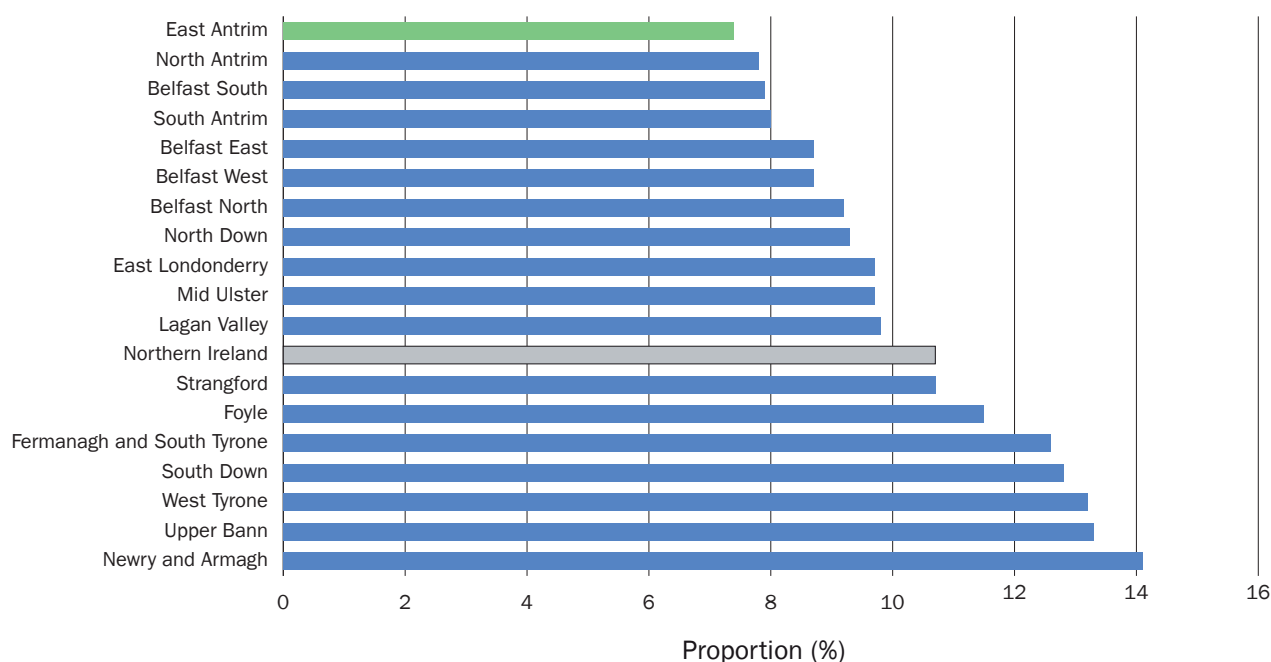
Education – Participation in Further Education

In 2011/12, there were 5,335 students from East Antrim enrolled in further education. This equates to 7.4% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in further education.

A lower proportion of East Antrim constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled in further education in 2011/12 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 10.7%.

East 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, 2011/12



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	8.7	Joint 13	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	12.6	5	North Down	9.3	11
Belfast North	9.2	12	Foyle	11.5	6	South Antrim	8.0	15
Belfast South	7.9	16	Lagan Valley	9.8	8	South Down	12.8	4
Belfast West	8.7	Joint 13	Mid Ulster	9.7	Joint 9	Strangford	10.7	7
East Antrim	7.4	18	Newry and Armagh	14.1	1	Upper Bann	13.3	2
East Londonderry	9.7	Joint 9	North Antrim	7.8	17	West Tyrone	13.2	3

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

Education – Participation in Further Education at ward level

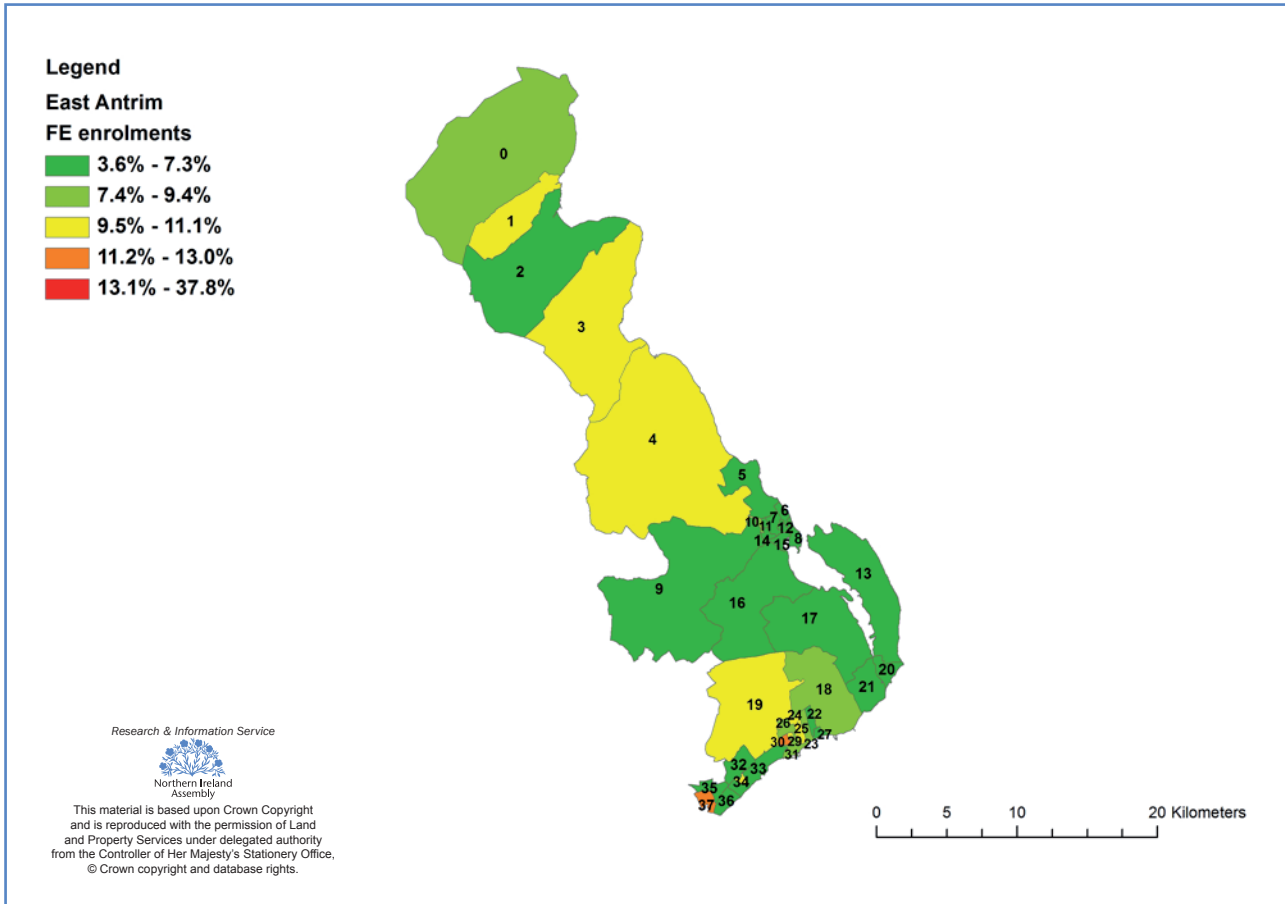
The highest proportion of people enrolled in further education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Monkstown (12.9%, 345 enrolments), Clipperstown (11.3%, 185 enrolments) and Love Lane (10.9%, 125 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Island Magee (3.6%, 75 enrolments), Gardenmore (3.6%, 60 enrolments) and Boneybefore (3.9%, 55 enrolments).

Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2011/12

Ward	Total FE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total FE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Antville	70	5.7	Glynn	95	5.9
Ballycarry	130	6.4	Gortalee	125	10.1
Ballyloran	75	8.6	Greenisland	135	6.2
Blackcave	85	6.5	Harbour	105	6.9
Blackhead	85	5.0	Island Magee	75	3.6
Bluefield	160	7.0	Jordanstown	325	6.8
Boneybefore	55	3.9	Killycrot	190	8.3
Burleigh Hill	225	8.9	Kilwaughter	285	7.0
Carncastle	115	4.9	Knockagh	130	6.8
Carnlough	165	10.3	Love Lane	125	10.9
Central (Larne)	100	6.3	Milebush	125	10.0
Clipperstown	185	11.3	Monkstown	345	12.9
Craigy Hill	85	6.9	Northland	105	10.0
Eden	315	8.7	Rostulla	180	4.3
Gardenmore	60	3.6	Sunnylands	100	7.8
Gleanaan	95	9.6	Town Parks	85	6.3
Glenariff	85	6.6	Victoria	175	8.1
Glenarm	140	9.7	Whitehead	115	6.5
Glendun	75	7.6	Woodburn	205	10.5

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

Proportion of People aged 16 and over enrolled in Further Education by Ward, 2011/12



0	Glendun	10	Ballyloran	20	Blackhead	30	Clipperstown
1	Glenaan	11	Craigy Hill	21	Whitehead	31	Killycrot
2	Glenariff	12	Town Parks	22	Bluefield	32	Knockagh
3	Carnlough	13	Island Magee	23	Victoria	33	Greenisland
4	Glenarm	14	Antiville	24	Milebush	34	Gortalee
5	Carncastle	15	Central	25	Love Lane	35	Jordanstown
6	Blackcave	16	Glynn	26	Burleigh Hill	36	Rostulla
7	Gardenmore	17	Ballycarry	27	Boneybefore	37	Monkstown
8	Harbour	18	Eden	28	Northland		
9	Kilwaughter	19	Woodburn	29	Sunnylands		

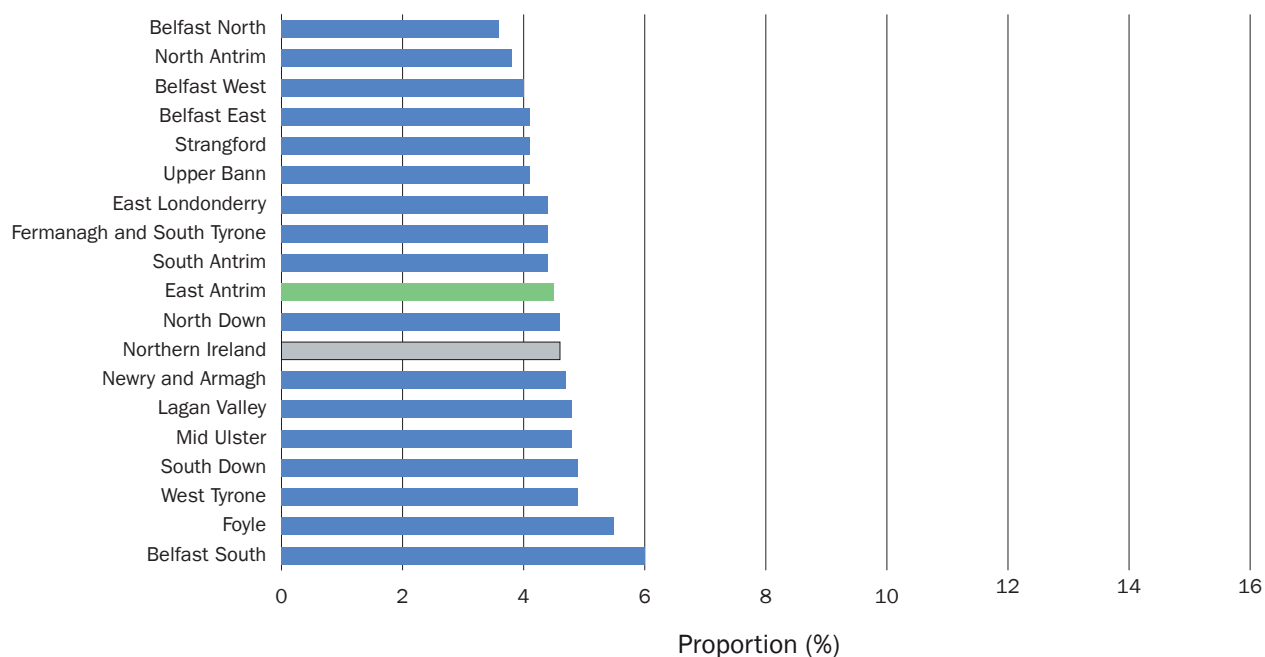
Education – Participation in Higher Education

In 2011/12, there were 3,220 students from East Antrim enrolled in higher education. This equates to 4.5% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in higher education.

A lower proportion of East Antrim constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled in higher education in 2011/12 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.6%.

East Antrim had the 9th highest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in higher education.

Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over, 2011/12



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	4.1	Joint 13	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.4	Joint 10	North Down	4.6	8
Belfast North	3.6	18	Foyle	5.5	2	South Antrim	4.4	Joint 10
Belfast South	6.0	1	Lagan Valley	4.8	Joint 5	South Down	4.9	Joint 3
Belfast West	4.0	16	Mid Ulster	4.8	Joint 5	Strangford	4.1	Joint 13
East Antrim	4.5	9	Newry and Armagh	4.7	7	Upper Bann	4.1	Joint 13
East Londonderry	4.4	Joint 10	North Antrim	3.8	17	West Tyrone	4.9	Joint 3

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

Education – Participation in Higher Education at ward level

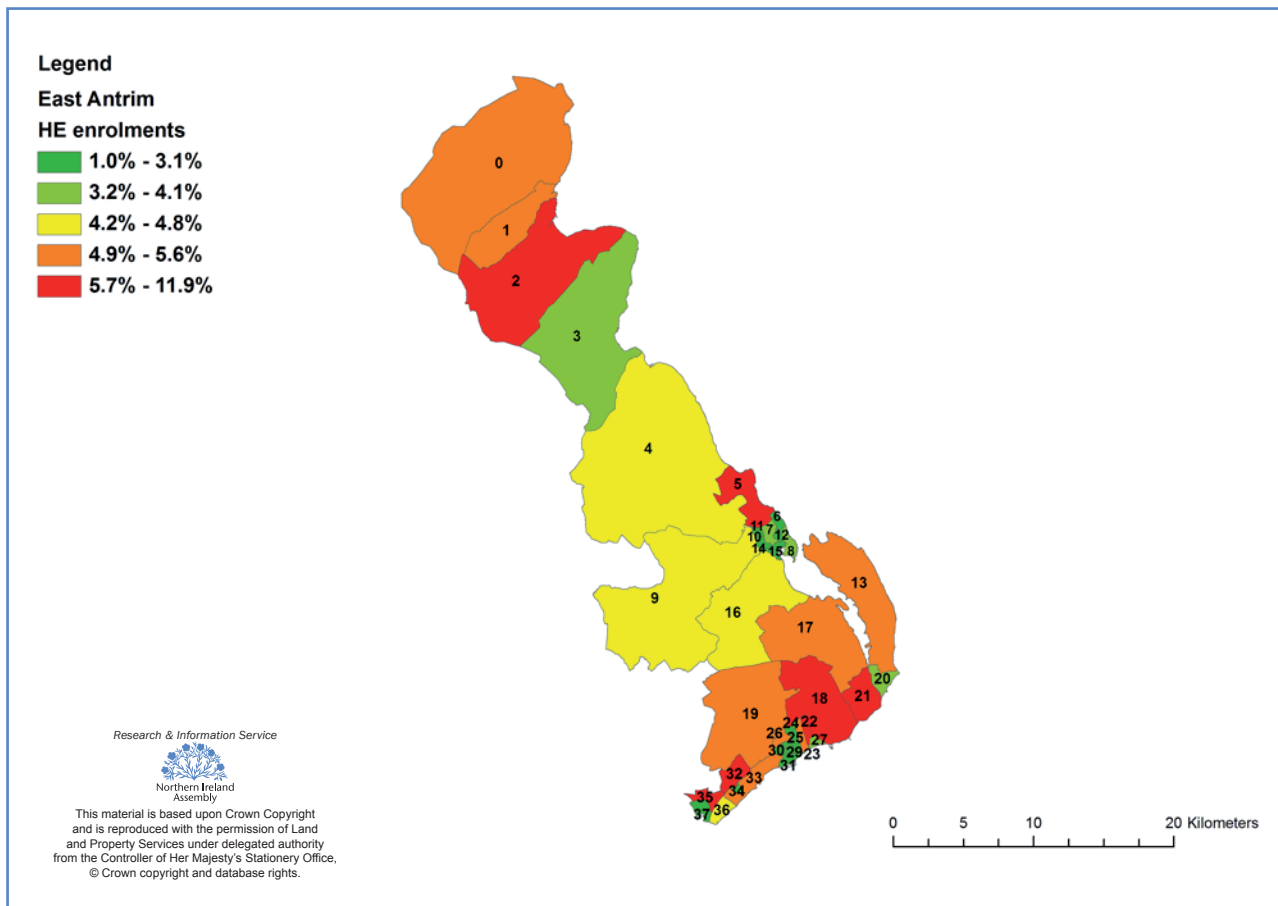
The highest proportion of people enrolled in higher education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Jordanstown (7.6%, 365 enrolments), Knockagh (7.3%, 140 enrolments) and Bluefield (6.5%, 150 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Northland (1.0%, 10 enrolments), Craigy Hill (1.6%, 20 enrolments), Ballyloran (1.7%, 15 enrolments) and Love Lane (1.7%, 20 enrolments).

Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2011/12

Ward	Total HE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total HE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Antville	35	2.9	Glynn	75	4.6
Ballycarry	100	4.9	Gortalee	35	2.8
Ballyloran	15	1.7	Greenisland	110	5.1
Blackcave	30	2.3	Harbour	55	3.6
Blackhead	60	3.5	Island Magee	105	5.0
Bluefield	150	6.5	Jordanstown	365	7.6
Boneybefore	50	3.6	Killycrot	60	2.6
Burleigh Hill	130	5.1	Kilwaughter	175	4.3
Carncastle	140	6.0	Knockagh	140	7.3
Carnlough	65	4.1	Love Lane	20	1.7
Central	45	2.8	Milebush	30	2.4
Clipperstown	40	2.5	Monkstown	55	2.1
Craigy Hill	20	1.6	Northland	10	1.0
Eden	210	5.8	Rostulla	200	4.7
Gardenmore	60	3.6	Sunnylands	25	2.0
Glenaan	55	5.6	Town Parks	25	1.9
Glenariff	80	6.2	Victoria	115	5.3
Glenarm	70	4.8	Whitehead	105	5.9
Glendun	50	5.1	Woodburn	100	5.1

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

Proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in HE Education by Ward, 2011/12



0	Glendun	10	Ballyloran	20	Blackhead	30	Clipperstown
1	Glenaan	11	Craigy Hill	21	Whitehead	31	Killycrot
2	Glenariff	12	Town Parks	22	Bluefield	32	Knockagh
3	Carnlough	13	Island Magee	23	Victoria	33	Greenisland
4	Glenarm	14	Antiville	24	Milebush	34	Gortalee
5	Carncastle	15	Central	25	Love Lane	35	Jordanstown
6	Blackcave	16	Glynn	26	Burleigh Hill	36	Rostulla
7	Gardenmore	17	Ballycarry	27	Boneybefore	37	Monkstown
8	Harbour	18	Eden	28	Northland		
9	Kilwaughter	19	Woodburn	29	Sunnylands		

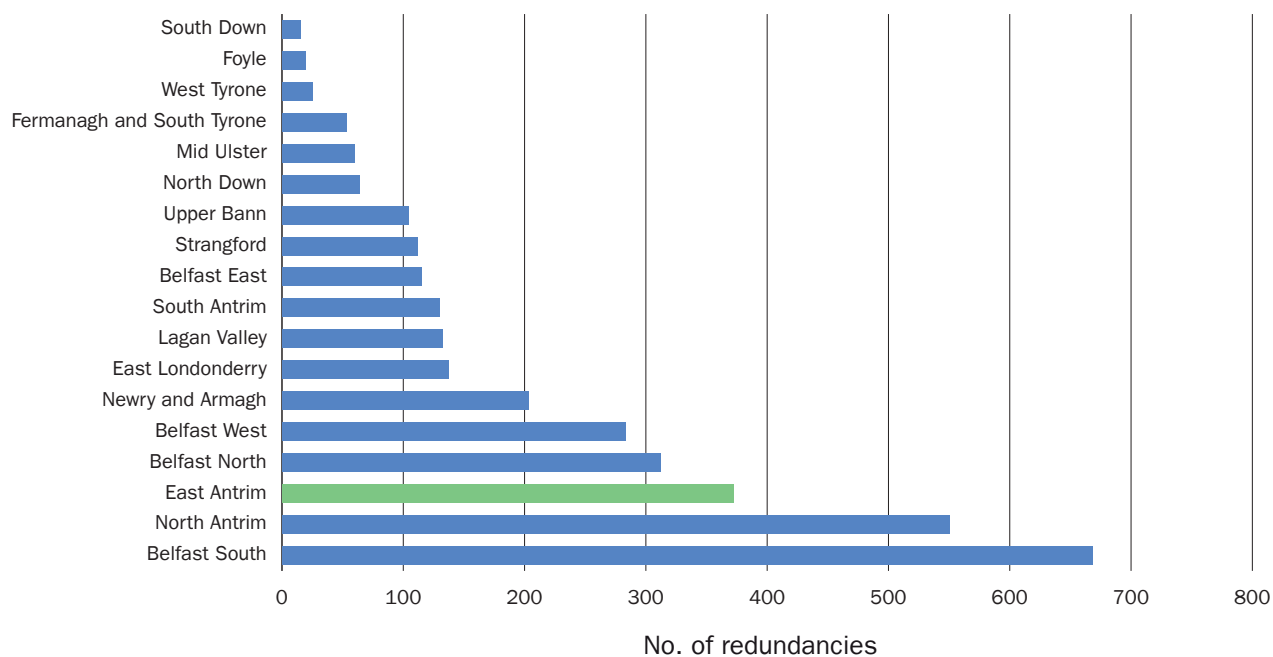
Labour Market – Confirmed redundancies

In 2012, there were 372 confirmed redundancies in East Antrim.

This represents 11.1% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2012.

East Antrim had the 3rd highest number of redundancies in 2012.

Number of confirmed redundancies, 2012



	No.	Rank		No.	Rank		No.	Rank
Belfast East	115	10	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	53	15	North Down	64	13
Belfast North	312	4	Foyle	19	17	South Antrim	130	Joint 8
Belfast South	668	1	Lagan Valley	132	Joint 8	South Down	15	18
Belfast West	283	5	Mid Ulster	60	14	Strangford	112	11
East Antrim	372	3	Newry and Armagh	203	6	Upper Bann	104	12
East Londonderry	137	7	North Antrim	550	2	West Tyrone	25	16

Source: NISRA, NINIS

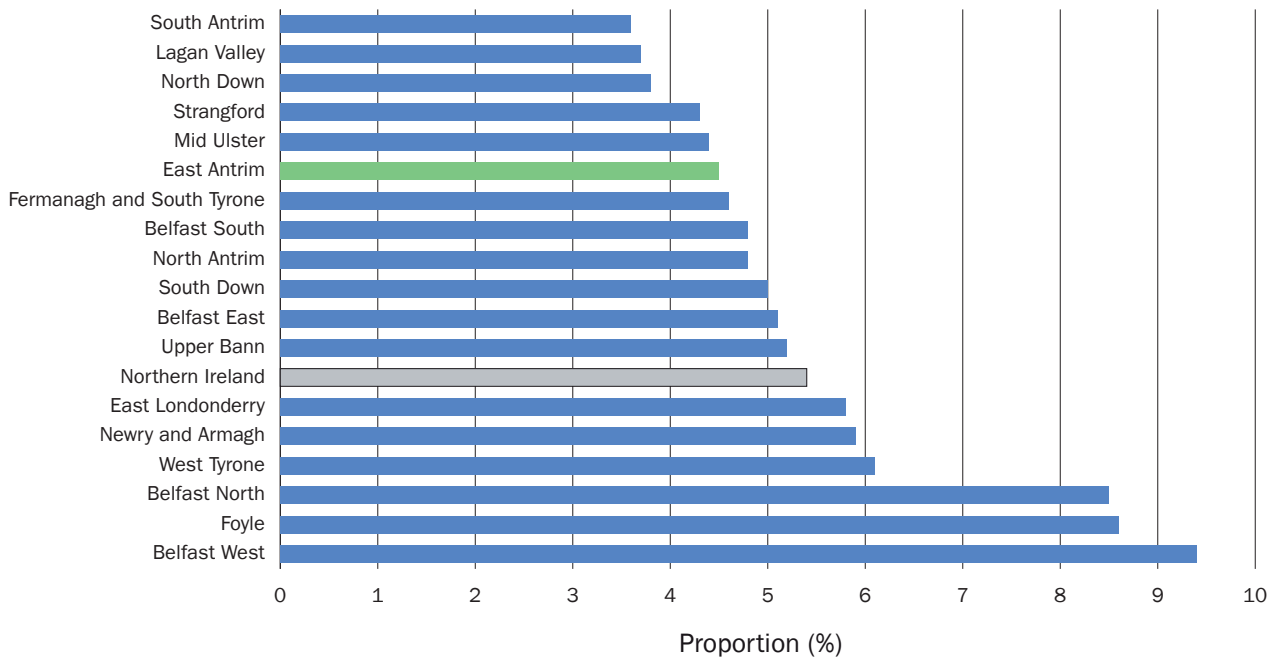
Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2012, there were 2,565 people claiming unemployment-related benefits in East Antrim. This equates to 4.5% of all working age people in the Constituency.

A lower proportion of working age people in East Antrim claimed unemployment-related benefits when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 5.4%.

East Antrim was the Constituency with the 6th lowest unemployment claimant count in 2012.

Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits, 2012



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	5.1	8	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.6	12	North Down	3.8	16
Belfast North	8.5	3	Foyle	8.6	2	South Antrim	3.6	18
Belfast South	4.8	Joint 10	Lagan Valley	3.7	17	South Down	5.0	9
Belfast West	9.4	1	Mid Ulster	4.4	14	Strangford	4.3	15
East Antrim	4.5	13	Newry and Armagh	5.9	5	Upper Bann	5.2	7
East Londonderry	5.8	6	North Antrim	4.8	Joint 10	West Tyrone	6.1	4

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count)

Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count at ward level

The highest proportion of people claiming unemployment-related benefits (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Northland (10.3%, 97 claimants), Sunnylands (9.7%, 90 claimants) and Gortalee (9.3%, 90 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Bluefield (1.8%, 40 claimants), Carncastle (2.1%, 40 claimants) and Jordanstown (2.2%, 90 claimants).

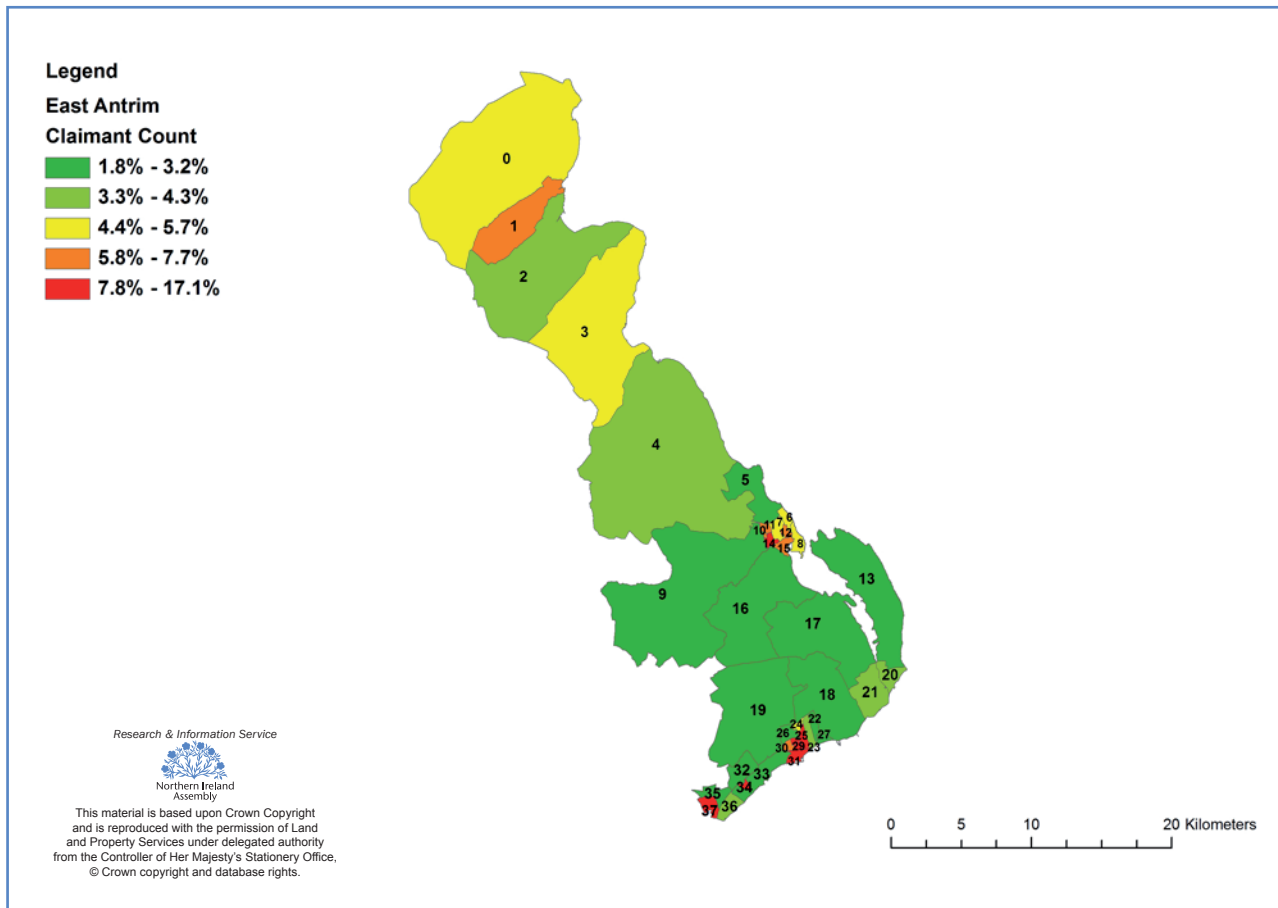
Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2012

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population ¹	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Antville	69	7.9	Glynn	36	2.9
Ballycarry	35	2.2	Gortalee	90	9.3
Ballyloran	51	7.1	Greenisland	56	3.1
Blackcave	65	5.4	Harbour	58	5.5
Blackhead	55	4.2	Island Magee	54	3.1
Bluefield	40	1.8	Jordanstown	90	2.2
Boneybefore	29	2.9	Killycrot	147	8.4
Burleigh Hill	67	2.8	Kilwaughter	101	3.1
Carncastle	40	2.1	Knockagh	37	2.3
Carnlough	64	5.2	Love Lane	74	8.3
Central	95	6.9	Milebush	54	5.2
Clipperstown	106	7.7	Monkstown	174	8.6
Craigy Hill	61	6.7	Northland	97	10.3
Eden	91	2.8	Rostulla	88	3.4
Gardenmore	51	4.4	Sunnylands	90	9.7
Gleanaan	52	6.2	Town Parks	58	5.8
Glenariff	48	4.2	Victoria	72	4.3
Glenarm	40	3.5	Whitehead	53	4.1
Glendun	31	4.7	Woodburn	44	2.7

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count)

1 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, 2012



0	Glendun	10	Ballyloran	20	Blackhead	30	Clipperstown
1	Glenaan	11	Craigy Hill	21	Whitehead	31	Killycrot
2	Glenariff	12	Town Parks	22	Bluefield	32	Knockagh
3	Carnlough	13	Island Magee	23	Victoria	33	Greenisland
4	Glenarm	14	Antiville	24	Milebush	34	Gortalee
5	Carncastle	15	Central	25	Love Lane	35	Jordanstown
6	Blackcave	16	Glynn	26	Burleigh Hill	36	Rostulla
7	Gardenmore	17	Ballycarry	27	Boneybefore	37	Monkstown
8	Harbour	18	Eden	28	Northland		
9	Kilwaughter	19	Woodburn	29	Sunnylands		

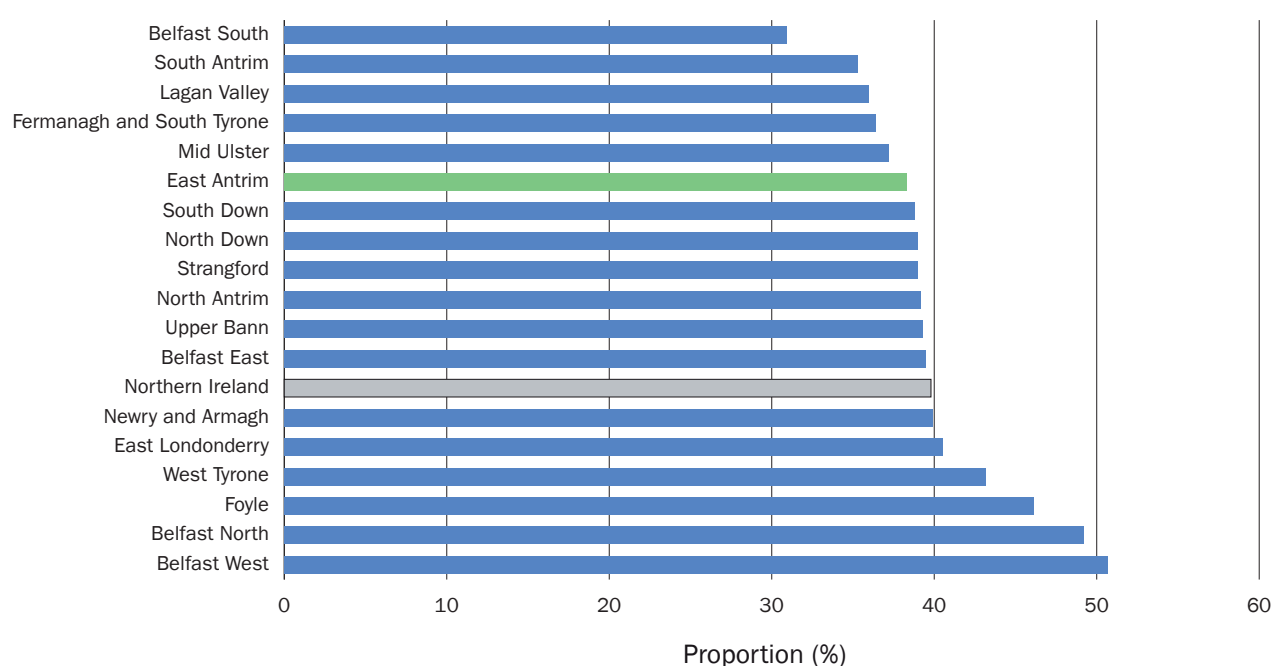
Low income – People claiming benefits

As at April 2013, 27,700 people in East Antrim claimed at least one of the main benefits. This equates to 38.3% of all constituents aged 16 and over.

A lower proportion of people aged 16 and over living in East Antrim claimed at least one benefit when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 39.8%.

East Antrim was the Constituency with the 6th 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 2013



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	39.5	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	36.4	15	North Down	39.0	Joint 10
Belfast North	49.2	2	Foyle	46.1	3	South Antrim	35.3	17
Belfast South	30.9	18	Lagan Valley	36.0	16	South Down	38.8	12
Belfast West	50.7	1	Mid Ulster	37.2	14	Strangford	39.0	Joint 10
East Antrim	38.3	13	Newry and Armagh	39.9	6	Upper Bann	39.3	8
East Londonderry	40.5	5	North Antrim	39.2	9	West Tyrone	43.2	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 Sunnylands (56.2%, 720 claimants), Antiville (55.4%, 680 claimants) and Craigy Hill (54.9%, 680 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Rostulla (25.3%, 1,070 claimants), Eden (27.1%, 980 claimants) and Bluefield (27.5%, 630 claimants).

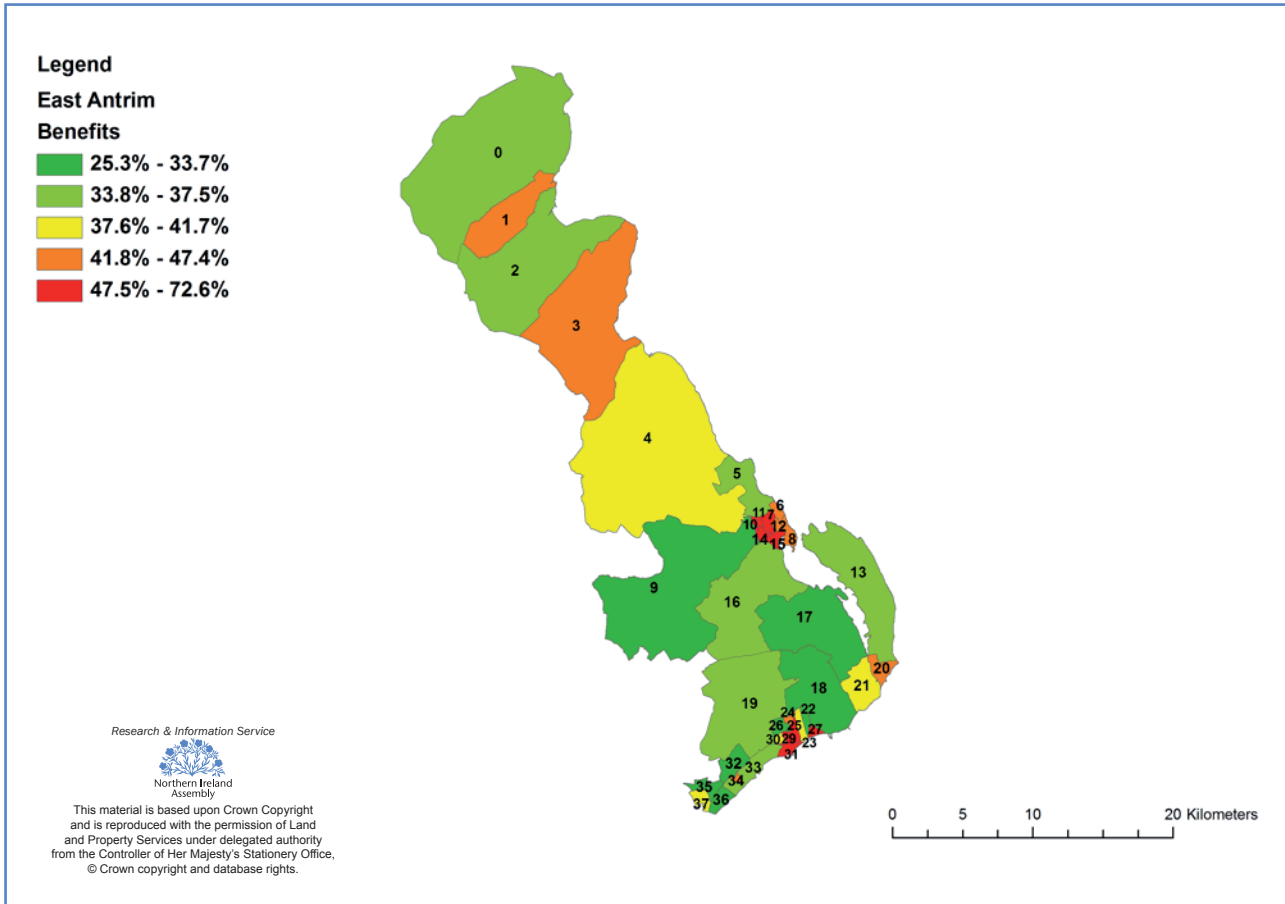
Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at April 2013¹

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
Antiville	680	55.4	Glynn	580	35.8
Ballycarry	660	32.3	Gortalee	560	45.4
Ballyloran	470	54.0	Greenisland	780	36.0
Blackcave	580	44.5	Harbour	720	47.2
Blackhead	760	44.4	Island Magee	750	35.8
Bluefield	630	27.5	Jordanstown	1,360	28.5
Boneybefore	670	47.7	Killycrot	1,200	52.2
Burleigh Hill	820	32.4	Kilwaughter	1,140	27.9
Carncastle	880	37.5	Knockagh	600	31.2
Carnlough	690	43.0	Love Lane	590	51.6
Central	840	52.7	Milebush	540	43.1
Clipperstown	660	40.5	Monkstown	1,090	40.6
Craigy Hill	680	54.9	Northland	570	54.2
Eden	980	27.1	Rostulla	1,070	25.3
Gardenmore	860	51.5	Sunnylands	720	56.2
Gleanaan	420	42.5	Town Parks	610	45.6
Glenariff	470	36.7	Victoria	810	37.6
Glenarm	550	38.0	Whitehead	690	39.0
Glendun	370	37.4	Woodburn	670	34.3

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

¹ 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, at April 2013



0	Glendun	10	Ballyloran	20	Blackhead	30	Clipperstown
1	Glenaan	11	Craigy Hill	21	Whitehead	31	Killycrot
2	Glenariff	12	Town Parks	22	Bluefield	32	Knockagh
3	Carnlough	13	Island Magee	23	Victoria	33	Greenisland
4	Glenarm	14	Antiville	24	Milebush	34	Gortalee
5	Carncastle	15	Central	25	Love Lane	35	Jordanstown
6	Blackcave	16	Glynn	26	Burleigh Hill	36	Rostulla
7	Gardenmore	17	Ballycarry	27	Boneybefore	37	Monkstown
8	Harbour	18	Eden	28	Northland		
9	Kilwaughter	19	Woodburn	29	Sunnylands		

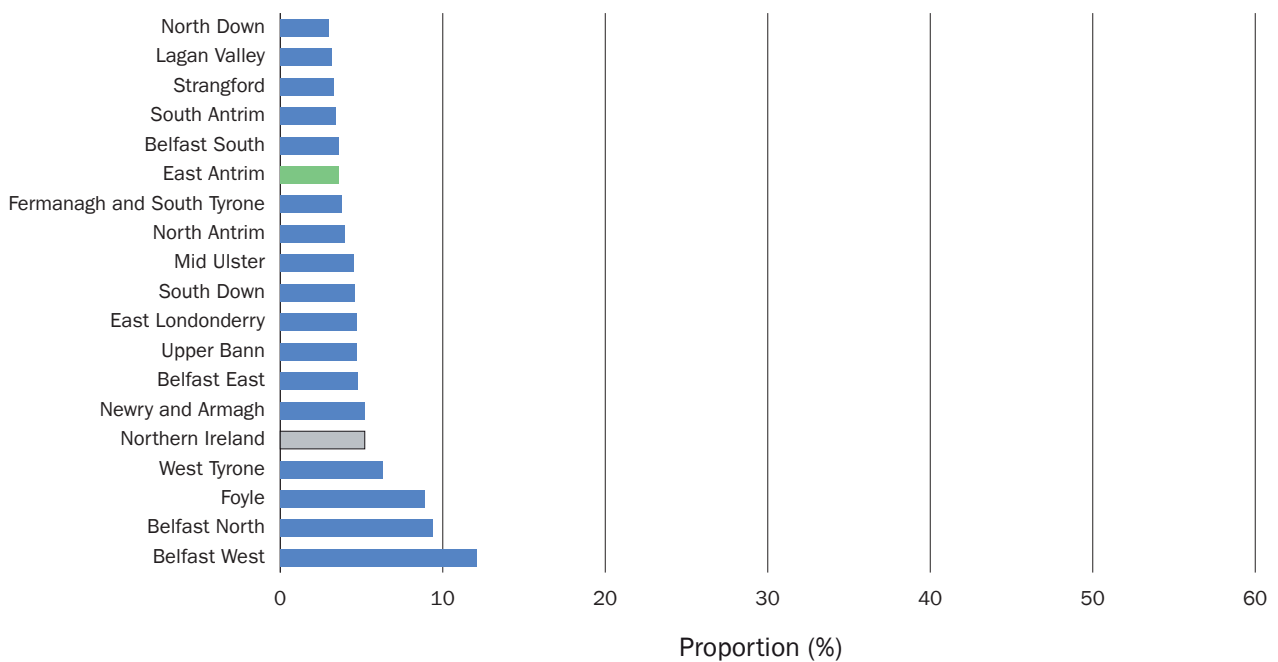
Low income – People claiming income support

As at February 2013, there were 2,180 people in East Antrim claiming income support, of whom 2,110 were of working age. This equates to 3.6% of working age people claiming the benefit.

A lower proportion of working age people living in East Antrim claimed income support when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 5.2%.

East Antrim was the Constituency with the joint 5th lowest proportion of working age people claiming income support.

Proportion of working age people claiming income support, as at February 2013



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	4.8	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	3.8	12	North Down	3.0	18
Belfast North	9.4	2	Foyle	8.9	3	South Antrim	3.4	15
Belfast South	3.6	Joint 13	Lagan Valley	3.2	17	South Down	4.6	9
Belfast West	12.1	1	Mid Ulster	4.5	10	Strangford	3.3	16
East Antrim	3.6	Joint 13	Newry and Armagh	5.2	5	Upper Bann	4.7	Joint 7
East Londonderry	4.7	Joint 7	North Antrim	4.0	11	West Tyrone	6.3	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 Northland (11.1%, 100 claimants), Ballyloran (10.6%, 70 claimants), Antiville (8.8%, 80 claimants) and Killycrot (8.8%, 150 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Jordanstown (0.7%, 30 claimants), Burleigh Hill (0.9%, 20 claimants) and Bluefield (1.0%, 20 claimants).

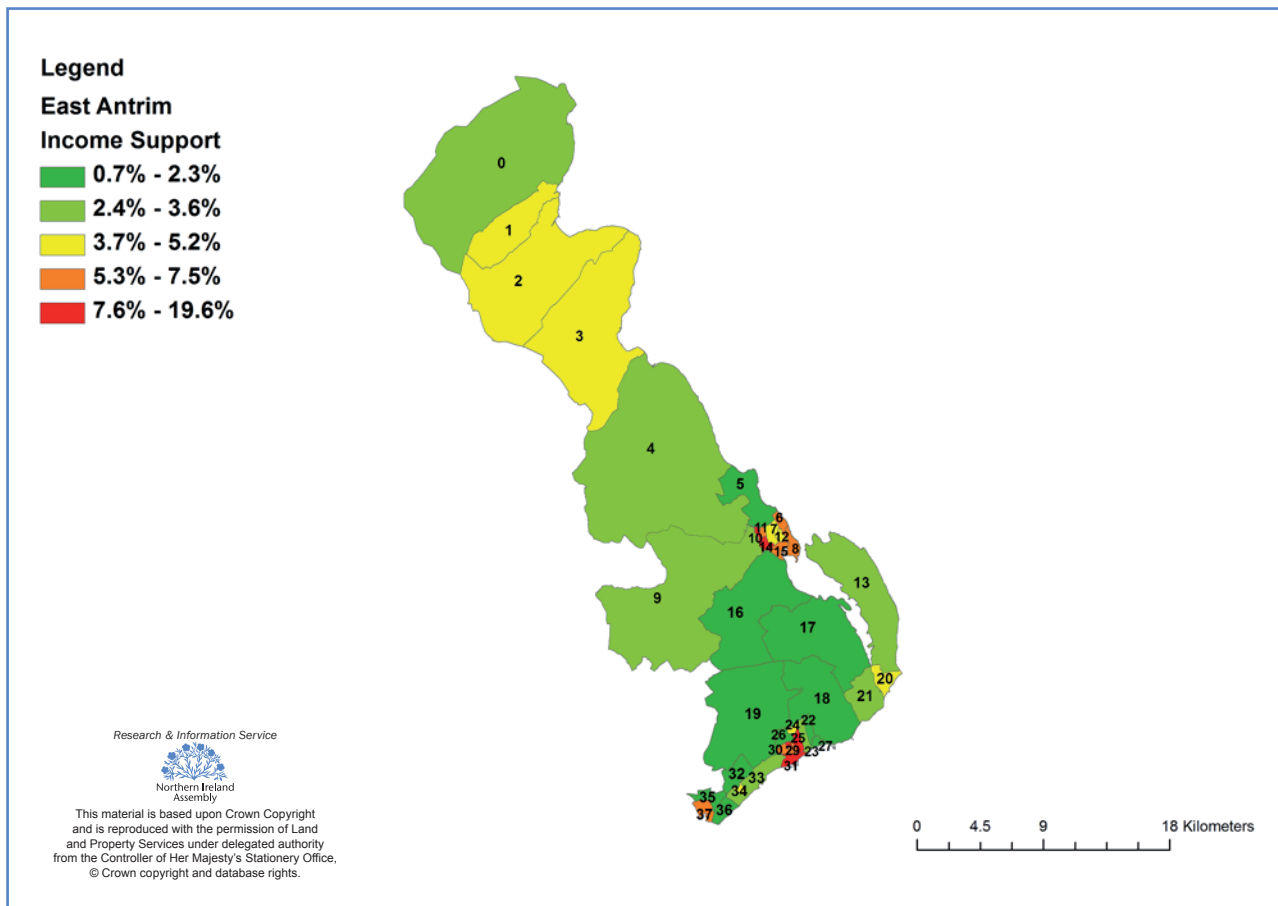
Proportion of working age people claiming income support at ward level, as at February 2013

Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population ¹	Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Antiville	80	8.8	Glynn	20	1.5
Ballycarry	40	2.3	Gortalee	50	5.2
Ballyloran	70	10.6	Greenisland	50	3.0
Blackcave	70	6.6	Harbour	60	5.3
Blackhead	50	4.1	Island Magee	40	2.4
Bluefield	20	1.0	Jordanstown	30	0.7
Boneybefore	20	2.1	Killycrot	150	8.8
Burleigh Hill	20	0.9	Kilwaughter	120	3.3
Carncastle	20	1.1	Knockagh	20	1.3
Carnlough	60	4.7	Love Lane	70	8.2
Central	80	7.0	Milebush	50	5.0
Clipperstown	90	6.5	Monkstown	140	6.2
Craig Hill	60	6.8	Northland	100	11.1
Eden	70	2.2	Rostulla	60	1.7
Gardenmore	40	3.7	Sunnylands	70	7.4
Glemaan	40	5.2	Town Parks	40	3.9
Glenariff	40	3.7	Victoria	60	3.5
Glenarm	40	3.4	Whitehead	40	3.0
Glendun	20	2.6	Woodburn	20	1.2

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

¹ Working age calculation based on Census 2011 population estimates (aged 16-64)

Proportion of working age population claiming income support by Ward, 2013



0	Glendun	10	Ballyloran	20	Blackhead	30	Clipperstown
1	Glenaan	11	Craigy Hill	21	Whitehead	31	Killycrot
2	Glenariff	12	Town Parks	22	Bluefield	32	Knockagh
3	Carnlough	13	Island Magee	23	Victoria	33	Greenisland
4	Glenarm	14	Antiville	24	Milebush	34	Gortalee
5	Carncastle	15	Central	25	Love Lane	35	Jordanstown
6	Blackcave	16	Glynn	26	Burleigh Hill	36	Rostulla
7	Gardenmore	17	Ballycarry	27	Boneybefore	37	Monkstown
8	Harbour	18	Eden	28	Northland		
9	Kilwaughter	19	Woodburn	29	Sunnylands		

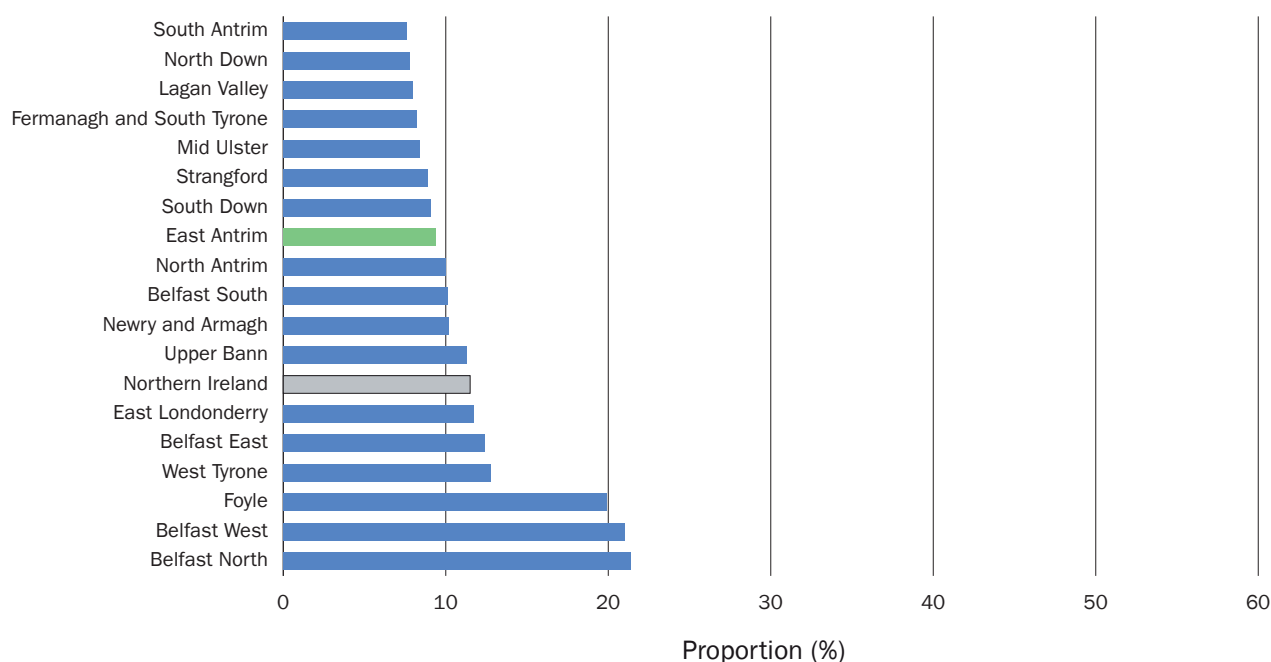
Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2013, there were 6,810 people in East Antrim claiming housing benefit. This equates to 9.4% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming this benefit.

A lower proportion of people aged 16 and over living in East Antrim claimed housing benefit in 2013 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 11.5%.

East Antrim was the constituency with the 8th lowest proportion of housing benefit claimants.

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit, as at June 2013



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	12.4	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	8.2	15	North Down	7.8	17
Belfast North	21.4	1	Foyle	19.9	3	South Antrim	7.6	18
Belfast South	10.1	9	Lagan Valley	8.0	16	South Down	9.1	12
Belfast West	21.0	2	Mid Ulster	8.4	14	Strangford	8.9	13
East Antrim	9.4	11	Newry and Armagh	10.2	8	Upper Bann	11.3	7
East Londonderry	11.7	6	North Antrim	10.0	10	West Tyrone	12.8	4

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

Low income – People claiming housing benefit at ward level

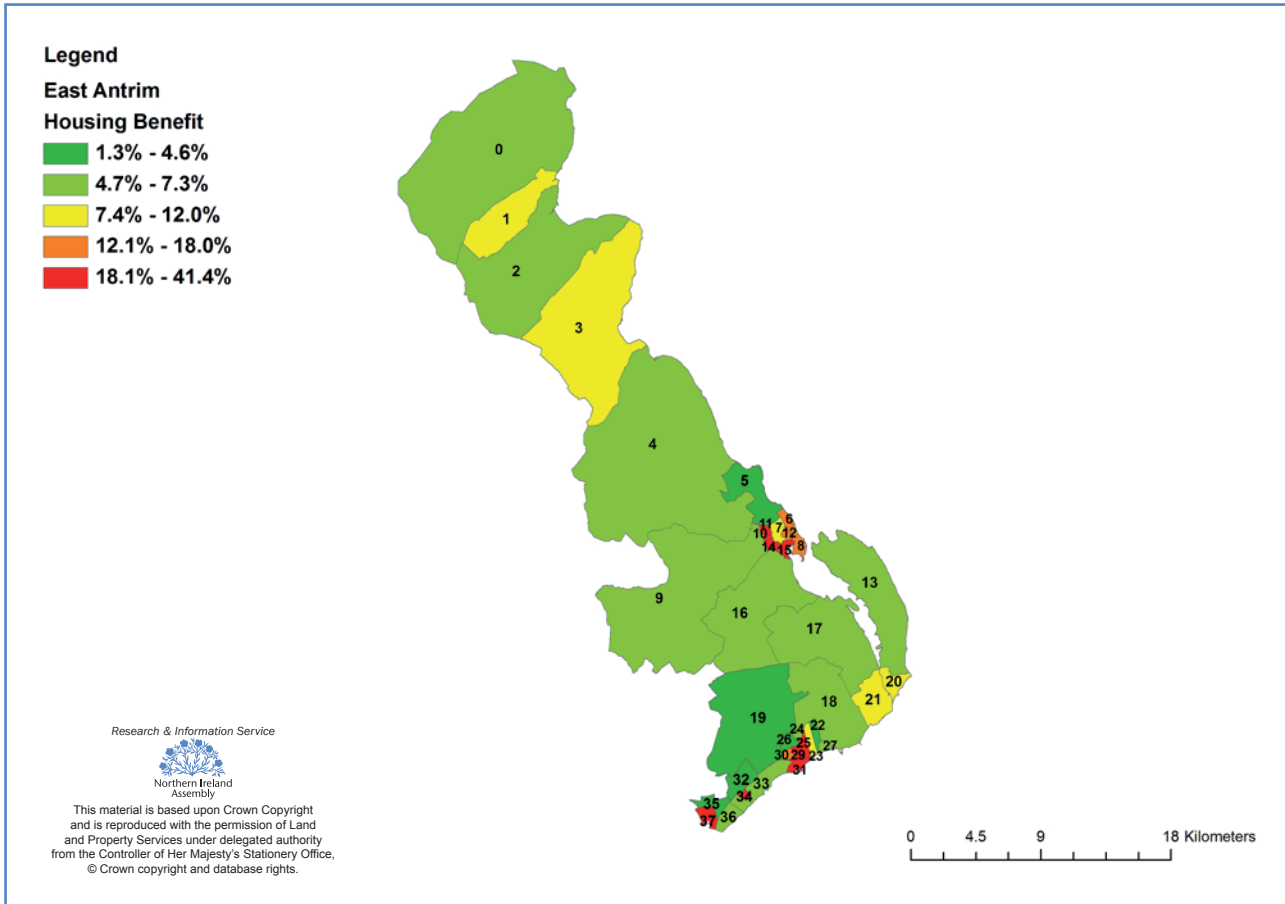
The highest proportion of people claiming Housing Benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Northland (27.6%, 290 claimants), Central, Larne (23.2%, 370 claimants) and Antiville (22.8%, 280 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Bluefield (1.3%, 30 claimants), Jordanstown (1.9%, 90 claimants) and Burleigh Hill (2.0%, 50 claimants).

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit at ward level, as at June 2013

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
Antiville	280	22.8	Glynn	80	4.9
Ballycarry	100	4.9	Gortalee	250	20.3
Ballyloran	190	21.8	Greenisland	130	6.0
Blackcave	220	16.9	Harbour	190	12.5
Blackhead	180	10.5	Island Magee	100	4.8
Bluefield	30	1.3	Jordanstown	90	1.9
Boneybefore	80	5.7	Killycrot	510	22.2
Burleigh Hill	50	2.0	Kilwaughter	260	6.4
Carncastle	70	3.0	Knockagh	50	2.6
Carnlough	190	11.9	Love Lane	250	21.9
Central	370	23.2	Milebush	90	7.2
Clipperstown	270	16.6	Monkstown	500	18.6
Craigy Hill	240	19.4	Northland	290	27.6
Eden	180	5.0	Rostulla	220	5.2
Gardenmore	160	9.6	Sunnylands	280	21.9
Glenaan	110	11.1	Town Parks	180	13.4
Glenariff	80	6.2	Victoria	210	9.7
Glenarm	100	6.9	Whitehead	140	7.9
Glendun	50	5.1	Woodburn	80	4.1

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

Proportion of those aged 16 or over claiming Housing Benefit, 2013



0	Glendun	10	Ballyloran	20	Blackhead	30	Clipperstown
1	Glenaan	11	Craigy Hill	21	Whitehead	31	Killycrot
2	Glenariff	12	Town Parks	22	Bluefield	32	Knockagh
3	Carnlough	13	Island Magee	23	Victoria	33	Greenisland
4	Glenarm	14	Antiville	24	Milebush	34	Gortalee
5	Carncastle	15	Central	25	Love Lane	35	Jordanstown
6	Blackcave	16	Glynn	26	Burleigh Hill	36	Rostulla
7	Gardenmore	17	Ballycarry	27	Boneybefore	37	Monkstown
8	Harbour	18	Eden	28	Northland		
9	Kilwaughter	19	Woodburn	29	Sunnylands		

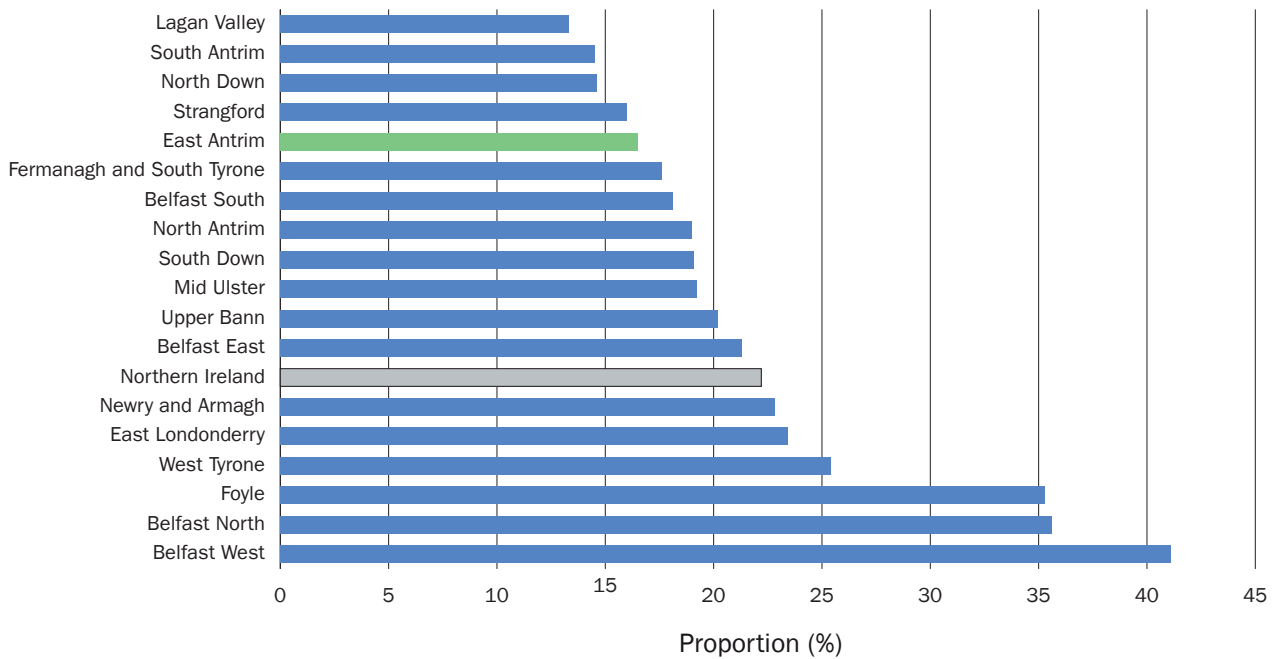
Low income – Children living in Poverty

As at August 2011, there were 2,825 children aged 0-15 years living in poverty¹ in East Antrim. This equates to 16.5% of all children in the Constituency.

A lower proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years were living in poverty in East Antrim when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 22.2%.

East Antrim was the Constituency with the 5th lowest proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in poverty.

Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in poverty, as at August 2011



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	21.3	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	17.6	13	North Down	14.6	16
Belfast North	35.6	2	Foyle	35.3	3	South Antrim	14.5	17
Belfast South	18.1	12	Lagan Valley	13.3	18	South Down	19.1	10
Belfast West	41.1	1	Mid Ulster	19.2	9	Strangford	16.0	15
East Antrim	16.5	14	Newry and Armagh	22.8	6	Upper Bann	20.2	8
East Londonderry	23.4	5	North Antrim	19.0	11	West Tyrone	25.4	4

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

¹ Children in poverty refers to the number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of IS or (Income-Based) JSA.

Low income – Children living in 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 Antiville (45.7%), Northland (45.3%) and Sunnylands (39.9%). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Jordanstown (2.6%), Bluefield (4.0%) and Boneybefore (6.7%).

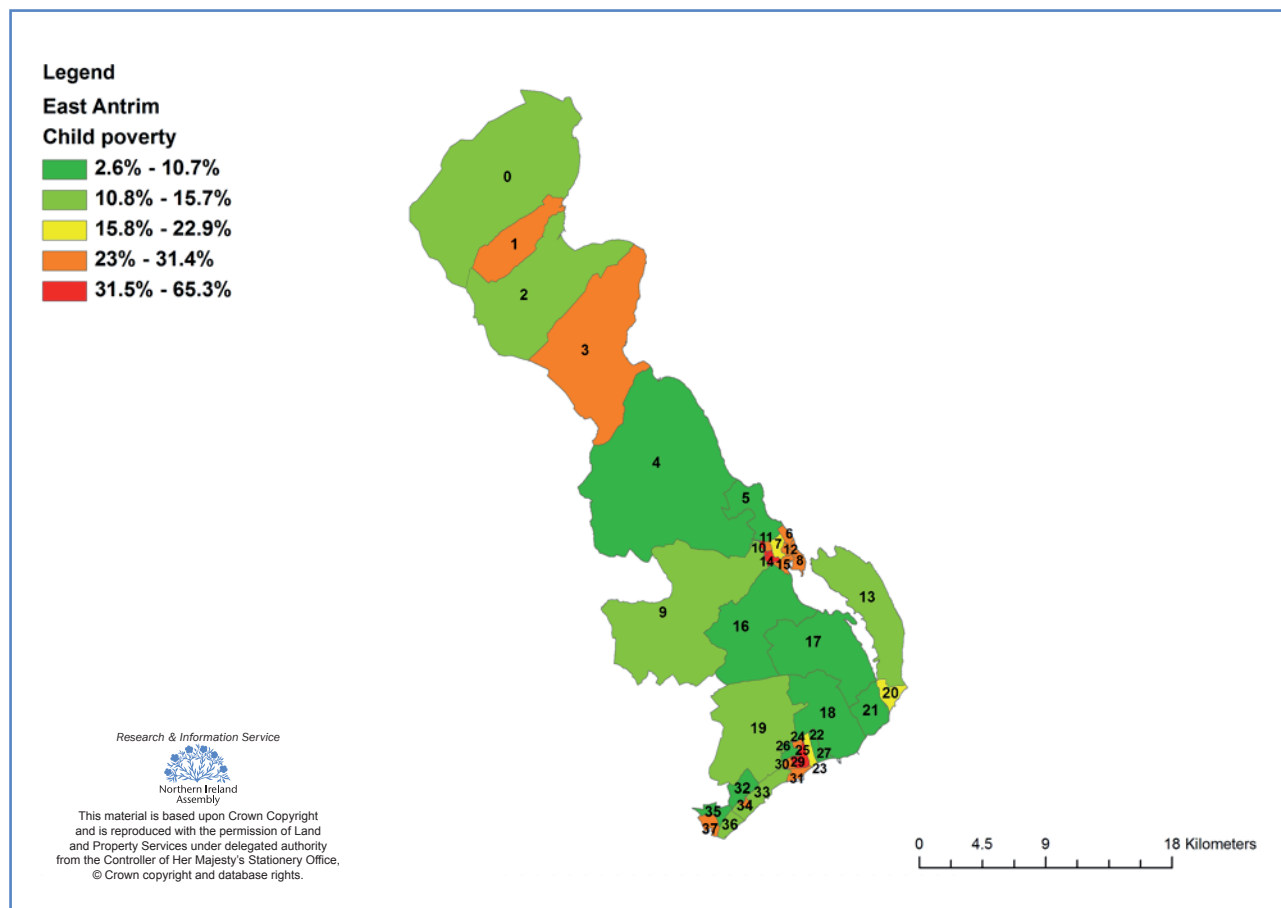
Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in poverty at ward level, as at August 2011

Ward	Children in Poverty (%) ¹	Ward	Children in Poverty (%)
Antiville	45.7	Glynn	7.3
Ballycarry	9.5	Gortalee	31.1
Ballyloran	39.5	Greenisland	13.8
Blackcave	30.0	Harbour	28.5
Blackhead	16.4	Island Magee	11.2
Bluefield	4.0	Jordanstown	2.6
Boneybefore	6.7	Killycrot	30.5
Burleigh Hill	7.1	Kilwaughter	12.9
Carncastle	7.2	Knockagh	9.0
Carnlough	23.0	Love Lane	37.8
Central	31.3	Milebush	31.2
Clipperstown	27.9	Monkstown	26.2
Craigy Hill	26.3	Northland	45.3
Eden	7.6	Rostulla	12.1
Gardenmore	19.2	Sunnylands	39.9
Glemaan	25.1	Town Parks	24.0
Glenariff	12.0	Victoria	16.1
Glenarm	9.6	Whitehead	10.4
Glendun	11.0	Woodburn	11.6

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

¹ Children in poverty refers to the number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of IS or (Income-Based) JSA.

Proportion of children (aged 0-15 years) in poverty by Ward, at 31 August 2011



0	Glendun	10	Ballyloran	20	Blackhead	30	Clipperstown
1	Glenaan	11	Craigy Hill	21	Whitehead	31	Killycrot
2	Glenariff	12	Town Parks	22	Bluefield	32	Knockagh
3	Carnlough	13	Island Magee	23	Victoria	33	Greenisland
4	Glenarm	14	Antville	24	Milebush	34	Gortalee
5	Carncastle	15	Central	25	Love Lane	35	Jordanstown
6	Blackcave	16	Glynn	26	Burleigh Hill	36	Rostulla
7	Gardenmore	17	Ballycarry	27	Boneybefore	37	Monkstown
8	Harbour	18	Eden	28	Northland		
9	Kilwaughter	19	Woodburn	29	Sunnylands		

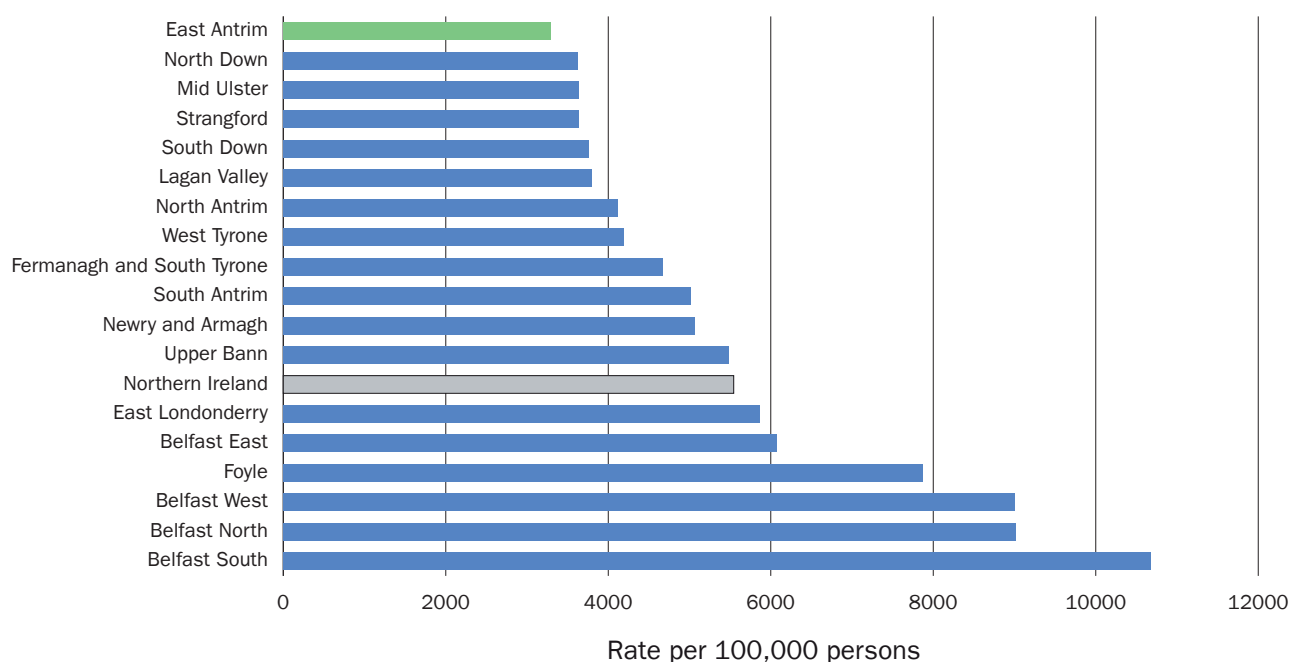
Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2012/13, a total of 2,969 criminal offences were recorded in the East Antrim area. This equates to an overall recorded crime rate of 3,296 per 100,000 persons.

The recorded crime rate for East Antrim was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 5,544 per 100,000 persons.

East Antrim was the Constituency with the lowest recorded crime rate.

Overall crime rate per 100,000 persons, 2012/13



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	6,077	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4,671	10	North Down	3,622	17
Belfast North	9,020	2	Foyle	7,866	4	South Antrim	5,018	9
Belfast South	10,683	1	Lagan Valley	3,796	13	South Down	3,763	14
Belfast West	9,006	3	Mid Ulster	3,634	16	Strangford	3,641	15
East Antrim	3,296	18	Newry and Armagh	5,067	8	Upper Bann	5,489	7
East Londonderry	5,870	6	North Antrim	4,112	12	West Tyrone	4,185	11

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

Crime – Rates of specific types of crime

In 2012/13, rates of all crime types listed in the below table were lower in East Antrim when compared to the Northern Ireland average.

Crime rate per 100,000 persons by crime type, 2012/13

	East Antrim		Northern Ireland	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery	878	975	33,251	1,836
Burglary	349	387	9,581	529
Vehicle offences	94	104	5,339	295
Theft including from the person, bicycle theft, shoplifting and other theft excluding vehicle offences	589	654	20,691	1,143
Criminal damage	790	877	20,959	1,157
Trafficking of drugs	22	24	890	49
Possession of drugs	61	68	3,488	193
Possession of weapons	12	13	651	36
Public order offences	63	70	1,517	84
Miscellaneous crimes against society	70	78	2,191	121
Other fraud	41	46	1,831	101

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

Crime – Crime rate at ward level

The highest recorded crime rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Central, Larne (16,456), Killycrot (12,176) and Love Lane (5,363). The lowest rates were recorded in Glyn (1,233), Bluefield (1,317) and Burleigh Hill (1,500).

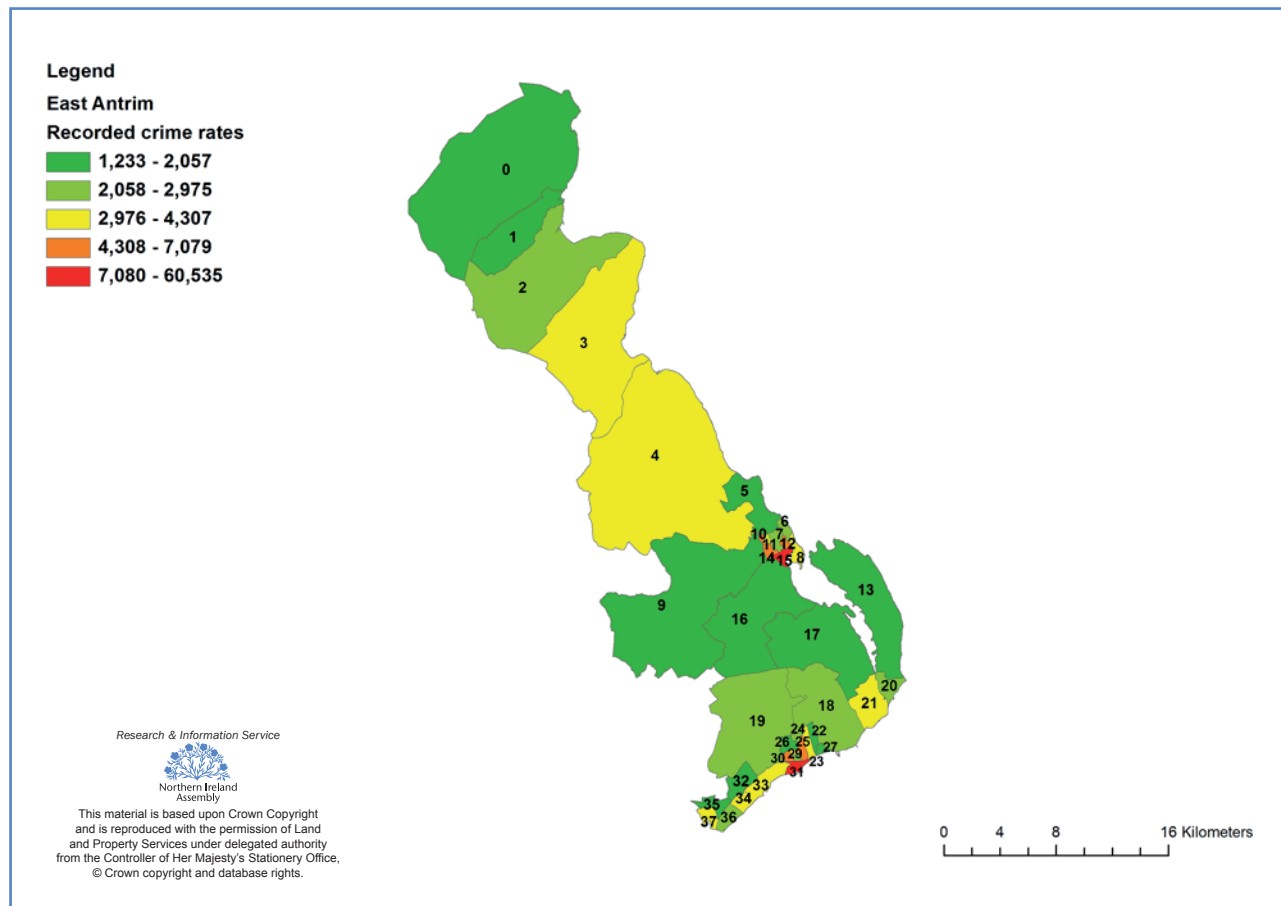
Crime rates per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2012/13

Ward	Recorded Crime Rate ¹	Violence against Person Rate ²	Burglary Rate	Criminal Damage Rate
Antville	5,125	1,686	539	2,090
Ballycarry	1,936	658	271	349
Ballyloran	4,745	1,369	821	1,825
Blackcave	2,813	856	61	979
Blackhead	2,428	777	291	729
Bluefield	1,317	371	135	304
Boneybefore	1,924	301	601	541
Burleigh Hill	1,500	522	293	359
Carncastle	1,704	383	348	452
Carnlough	3,724	1,127	245	1,274
Central (Larne)	16,456	5,889	1,101	3,797
Clipperstown	4,468	1,474	415	1,612
Craigy Hill	3,643	1,375	275	1,100
Eden	2,376	813	521	563
Gardenmore	2,871	783	365	1,044
Glemaan	1,992	830	0	332
Glenariff	2,426	237	1,124	296
Glenarm	3,512	1,135	540	702
Glendun	1,974	247	493	164
Glynn	1,233	247	49	395
Gortalee	3,416	938	67	1,407
Greenisland	3,322	764	725	649
Harbour Larne	4,307	939	442	1,491
Island Magee	1,713	234	156	467
Jordanstown	1,703	434	386	546
Killycrot	12,176	3,550	725	2,672
Kilwaughter	2,044	460	276	442
Knockagh	1,808	402	241	362
Love Lane	5,363	1,482	423	1,341
Milebush	2,513	1,160	193	709
Monkstown	3,867	1,468	282	1,157
Northland	4,264	1,208	355	1,848
Rostulla	2,922	838	327	756
Sunnylands	2,941	850	392	1,176
Town Parks	5,148	1,569	377	816
Victoria Carrick	3,498	1,103	608	798
Whitehead	3,196	926	185	1,065
Woodburn	2,904	847	444	363

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

- 1 All crime rates were calculated per 100,000 population using the Census 2011 Estimates.
- 2 Violence against the person includes sex offences and robbery.

Recorded Crime rates per 100,000 population (April 2012 - March 2013)



0	Glendun	10	Ballyloran	20	Blackhead	30	Clipperstown
1	Glenaan	11	Craigy Hill	21	Whitehead	31	Killycrot
2	Glenariff	12	Town Parks	22	Bluefield	32	Knockagh
3	Carnlough	13	Island Magee	23	Victoria	33	Greenisland
4	Glenarm	14	Antville	24	Milebush	34	Gortalee
5	Carncastle	15	Central	25	Love Lane	35	Jordanstown
6	Blackcave	16	Glynn	26	Burleigh Hill	36	Rostulla
7	Gardenmore	17	Ballycarry	27	Boneybefore	37	Monkstown
8	Harbour	18	Eden	28	Northland		
9	Kilwaughter	19	Woodburn	29	Sunnylands		

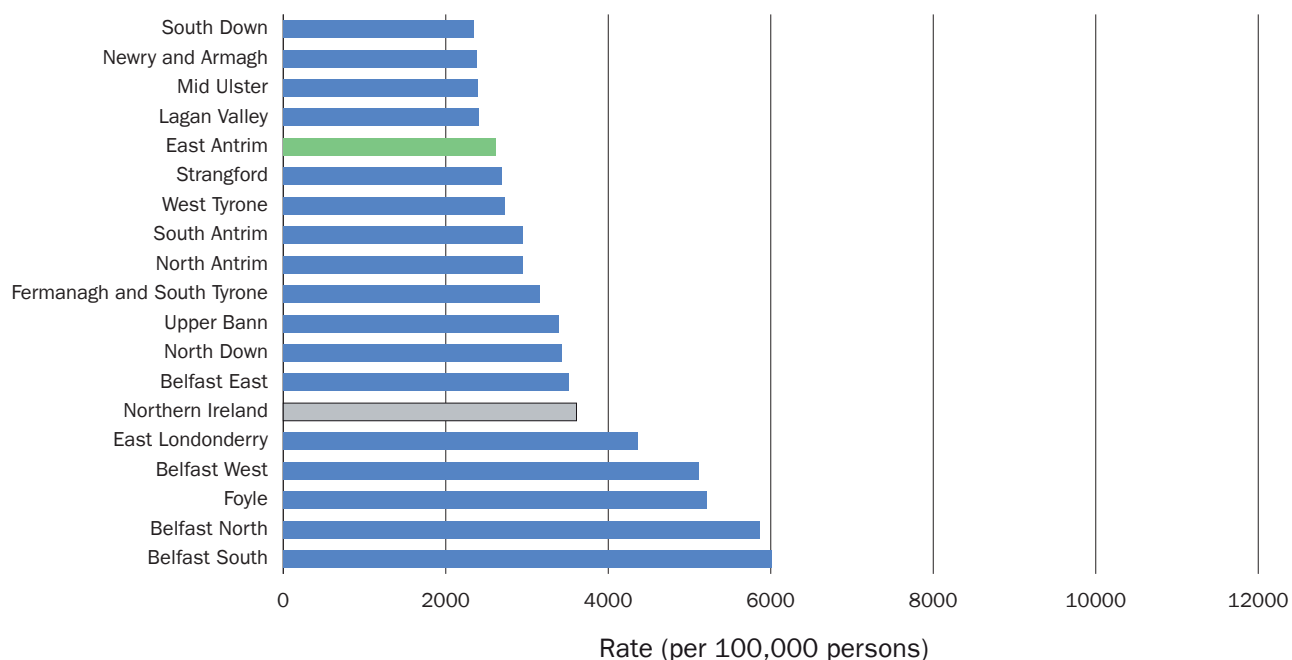
Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2012/13, there were 2,361 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in East Antrim. This equates to a rate of 2,621 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents in East Antrim was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 3,609 per 100,000 persons.

East Antrim was the Constituency with the 5th lowest rate of anti-social behaviour incidents.

Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons, 2012/13



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	3,519	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	3,159	9	North Down	3,428	7
Belfast North	5,867	2	Foyle	5,216	3	South Antrim	2,945	11
Belfast South	6,009	1	Lagan Valley	2,412	15	South Down	2,344	18
Belfast West	5,117	4	Mid Ulster	2,398	16	Strangford	2,688	13
East Antrim	2,621	14	Newry and Armagh	2,384	17	Upper Bann	3,396	8
East Londonderry	4,365	5	North Antrim	2,953	10	West Tyrone	2,723	12

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 Central, Larne (9,521), Killycrot (7,863) and Craigy Hill (4,811). The lowest rates were found in Glynn (691), Burleigh Hill (848) and Glendun (905).

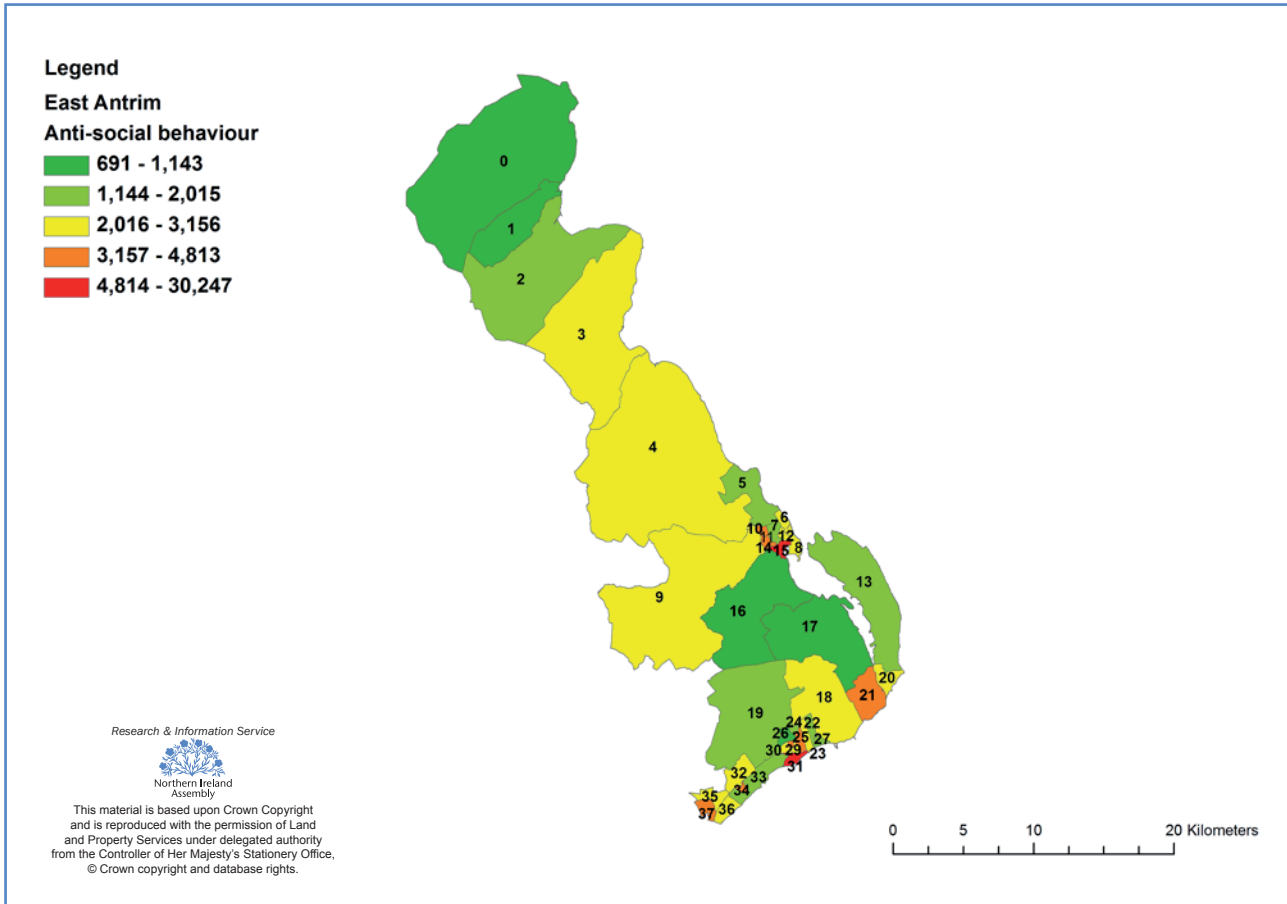
Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2012/13

Ward	ASB Incidents ¹	Per 100,000 Population	Ward	ASB Incidents	Per 100,000 Population
Antville	58	3,911	Glynn	14	691
Ballycarry	26	1,007	Gortalee	49	3,282
Ballyloran	51	4,653	Greenisland	47	1,795
Blackcave	44	2,691	Harbour	50	2,761
Blackhead	59	2,865	Island Magee	33	1,285
Bluefield	37	1,249	Jordanstown	126	2,024
Boneybefore	20	1,203	Killycrot	206	7,863
Burleigh Hill	26	848	Kilwaughter	132	2,431
Carncastle	47	1,635	Knockagh	65	2,611
Carnlough	48	2,352	Love lane	50	3,529
Central, Larne	173	9,521	Milebush	25	1,611
Clipperstown	68	3,132	Monkstown	157	4,431
Craigy Hill	70	4,811	Northland	50	3,554
Eden	105	2,189	Rostulla	141	2,881
Gardenmore	35	1,827	Sunnylands	45	2,941
Glenaan	11	913	Town Parks	35	2,197
Glenariff	22	1,302	Victoria	82	3,118
Glenarm	39	2,107	Whitehead	72	3,335
Glendun	11	905	Woodburn	32	1,291

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

¹ 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, 2012/13



0	Glendun	10	Ballyloran	20	Blackhead	30	Clipperstown
1	Glenaan	11	Craigy Hill	21	Whitehead	31	Killycrot
2	Glenariff	12	Town Parks	22	Bluefield	32	Knockagh
3	Carnlough	13	Island Magee	23	Victoria	33	Greenisland
4	Glenarm	14	Antiville	24	Milebush	34	Gortalee
5	Carncastle	15	Central	25	Love Lane	35	Jordanstown
6	Blackcave	16	Glynn	26	Burleigh Hill	36	Rostulla
7	Gardenmore	17	Ballycarry	27	Boneybefore	37	Monkstown
8	Harbour	18	Eden	28	Northland		
9	Kilwaughter	19	Woodburn	29	Sunnylands		

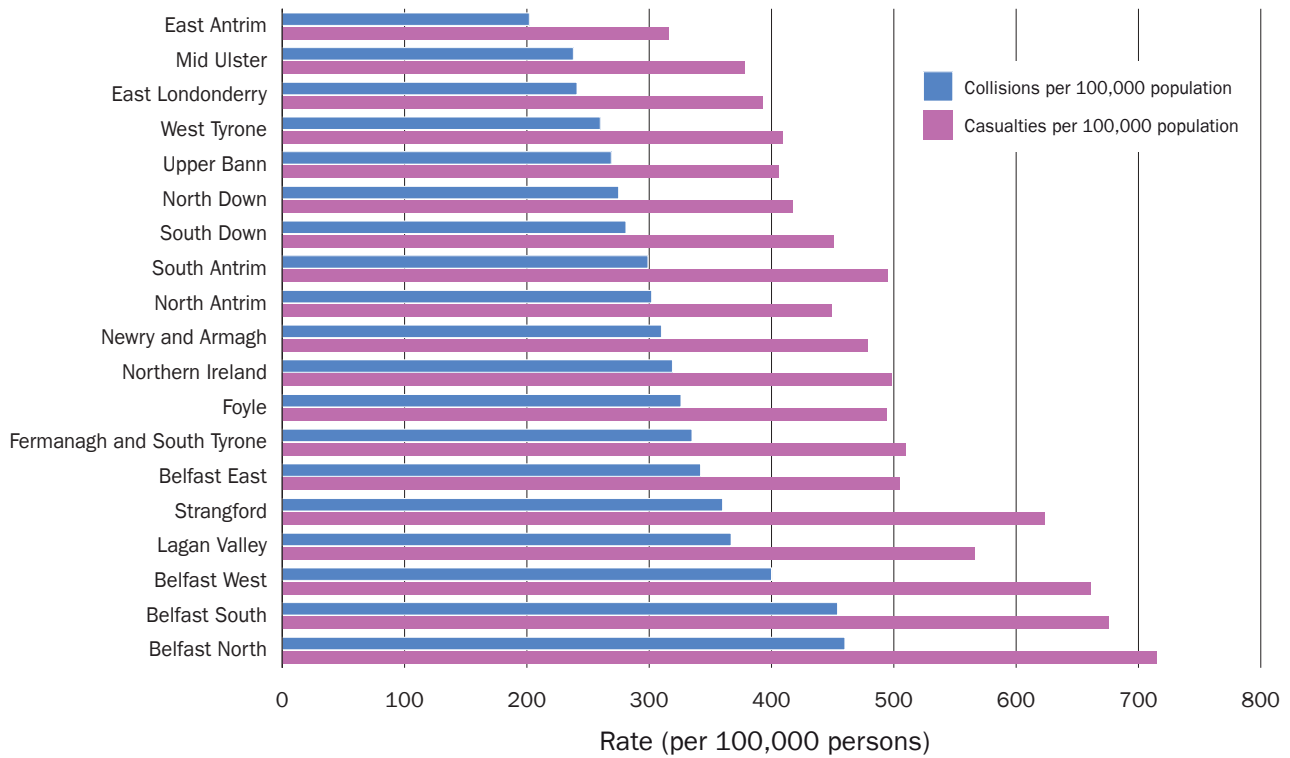
Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties

In 2012, there were 182 road traffic collisions with injury reported in East Antrim, a collision rate of 202 per 100,000 persons. There were 285 casualties – 1 person was killed, 35 were seriously injured and 249 were slightly injured, a rate of 316 casualties per 100,000 persons.

The road traffic collision rate for East Antrim was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 319 per 100,000 persons while the casualty rate was also lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 498 per 100,000 persons.

East Antrim had the lowest collision rate.

Road traffic collision and casualty rate per 100,000 persons, 2012



	Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank
Belfast East	342	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	335	7	North Down	275	13
Belfast North	460	1	Foyle	326	8	South Antrim	299	11
Belfast South	454	2	Lagan Valley	367	4	South Down	281	12
Belfast West	400	3	Mid Ulster	238	17	Strangford	360	5
East Antrim	202	18	Newry and Armagh	310	9	Upper Bann	269	14
East Londonderry	241	16	North Antrim	302	10	West Tyrone	260	15

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

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

The highest road traffic collision rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Killycrot (916), Woodburn (726) and Greenisland (535). The lowest rates were recorded in Blackcave (0), Bluefield (0), Sunnylands (0), Love Lane (0) and Craigy Hill (0).

The highest road traffic casualty rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Killycrot (1,336), Woodburn (1,049) and Central, Larne (771). The lowest rates were recorded in Blackcave (0), Bluefield (0), Sunnylands (0), Love Lane (0) and Craigy Hill (0).

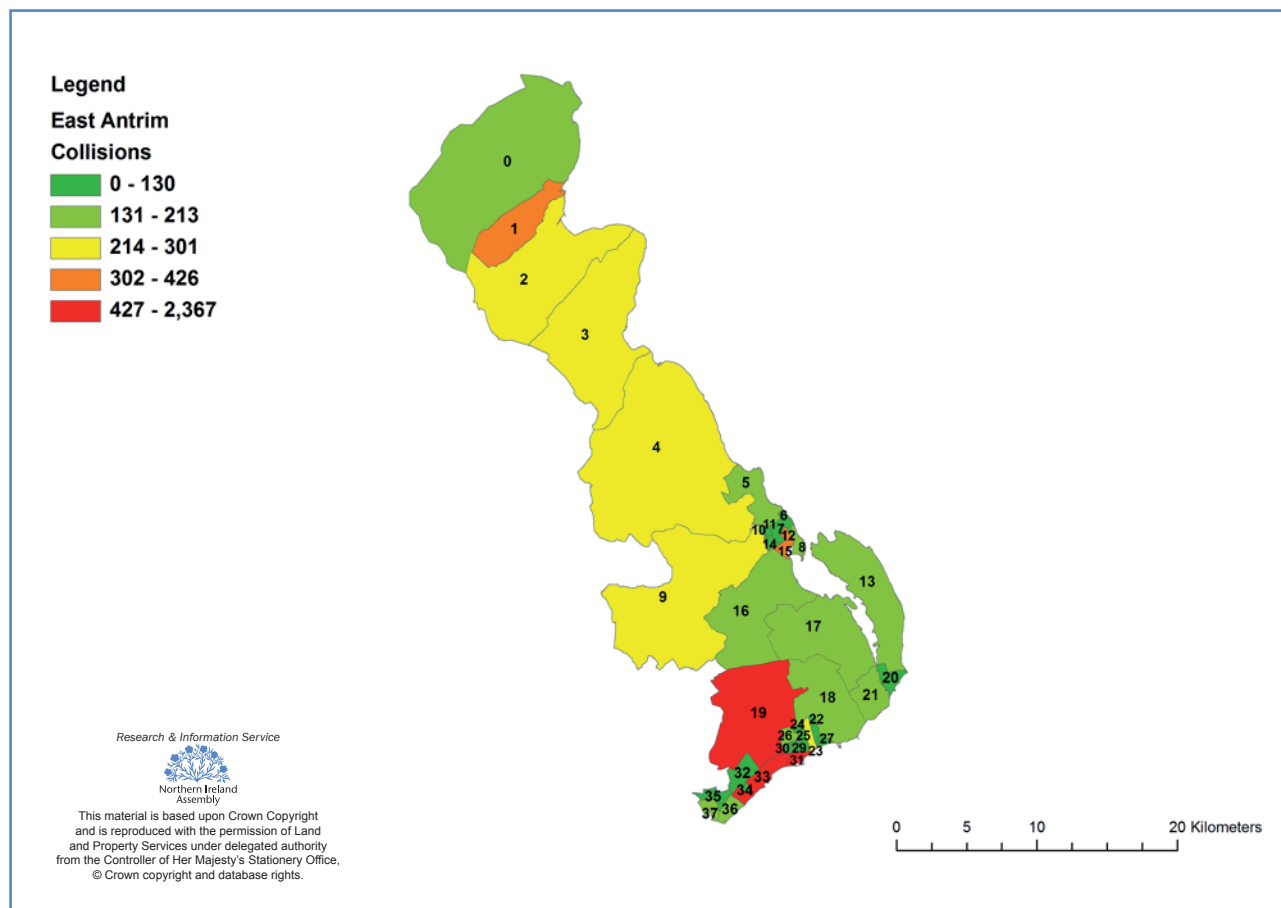
Road traffic collision and casualty rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2012

Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) ¹	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Antville	1	1	67	67
Ballycarry	5	9	194	349
Ballyloran	1	1	91	91
Blackcave	0	0	0	0
Blackhead	1	1	49	49
Bluefield	0	0	0	0
Boneybefore	2	6	120	361
Burleigh Hill	5	7	163	228
Carncastle	5	10	174	348
Carnlough	5	5	245	245
Central (Larne)	7	14	385	771
Clipperstown	2	4	92	184
Craigy Hill	0	0	0	0
Eden	8	10	167	208
Gardenmore	1	1	52	52
Gleanaan	4	9	332	747
Glenariff	5	7	296	414
Glenarm	5	9	270	486
Glendun	2	2	164	164
Glynn	4	6	197	296
Gortalee	1	2	67	134
Greenisland	14	17	535	649
Harbour Larne	3	3	166	166
Island Magee	4	7	156	273
Jordanstown	4	6	64	96
Killycrot	24	35	916	1,336
Kilwaughter	15	28	276	516
Knockagh	2	6	80	241
Love Lane	0	0	0	0
Milebush	2	2	129	129
Monkstown	7	11	198	310
Northland	1	1	71	71
Rostulla	8	10	163	204
Sunnylands	0	0	0	0
Town Parks	6	9	377	565
Victoria Carrick	6	14	228	532
Whitehead	4	6	185	278
Woodburn	18	26	726	1,049

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

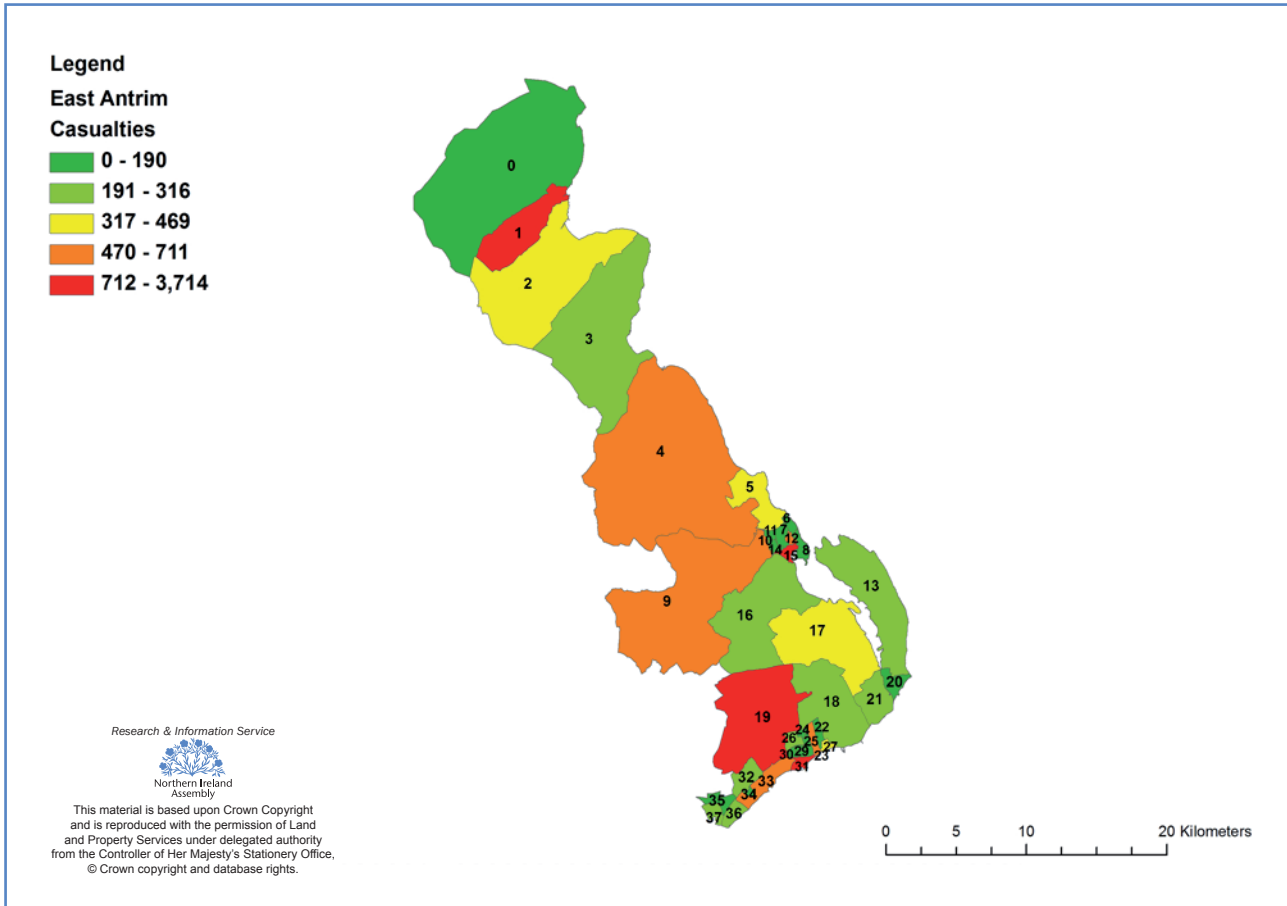
¹ The dataset is compiled from Collision Report Forms (CRFs) forms submitted by police officers after any road traffic collision involving death or personal injury is reported to them. The data set excludes road collisions resulting in damage only.

Road Traffic Collisions (Involving injury) per 100,000 population, 2012



0	Glendun	10	Ballyloran	20	Blackhead	30	Clipperstown
1	Glenaan	11	Craigy Hill	21	Whitehead	31	Killycrot
2	Glenariff	12	Town Parks	22	Bluefield	32	Knockagh
3	Carnlough	13	Island Magee	23	Victoria	33	Greenisland
4	Glenarm	14	Antiville	24	Milebush	34	Gortalee
5	Carncastle	15	Central	25	Love Lane	35	Jordanstown
6	Blackcave	16	Glynn	26	Burleigh Hill	36	Rostulla
7	Gardenmore	17	Ballycarry	27	Boneybefore	37	Monkstown
8	Harbour	18	Eden	28	Northland		
9	Kilwaughter	19	Woodburn	29	Sunnylands		

Road Traffic Casualties per 100,000 population, 2012



0	Glendun	10	Ballyloran	20	Blackhead	30	Clipperstown
1	Glenaan	11	Craigy Hill	21	Whitehead	31	Killycrot
2	Glenariff	12	Town Parks	22	Bluefield	32	Knockagh
3	Carnlough	13	Island Magee	23	Victoria	33	Greenisland
4	Glenarm	14	Antiville	24	Milebush	34	Gortalee
5	Carncastle	15	Central	25	Love Lane	35	Jordanstown
6	Blackcave	16	Glynn	26	Burleigh Hill	36	Rostulla
7	Gardenmore	17	Ballycarry	27	Boneybefore	37	Monkstown
8	Harbour	18	Eden	28	Northland		
9	Kilwaughter	19	Woodburn	29	Sunnylands		

Notes

Demographic Profile

The Census collected information on the resident population of Northern Ireland on Census Day (27 March 2011). Questionnaires were delivered to every household and communal establishment and residents asked to complete and return with information as correct on Census Day. Special arrangements were made to enumerate special groups such as the Armed Forces. The Census Coverage Survey (an independent doorstep survey) followed between 9 May and 3 June 2011 and was used to adjust the Census counts for under-enumeration.

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. DHSSPS 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 nonmelanoma 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).

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.

School leavers achieving at least 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.

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. 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.psni.police.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

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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