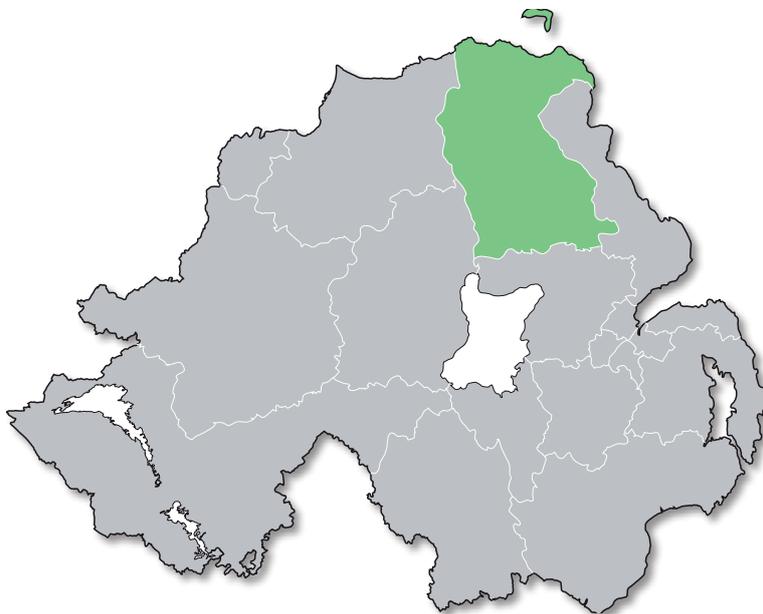




Northern Ireland
Assembly

Constituency Profile

North Antrim - December 2013



About this Report

Welcome to the 2013 statistical profile of the Constituency of North 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 North 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 North Antrim;
- How North Antrim compares with the Northern Ireland average; and,
- How North 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 North Antrim.

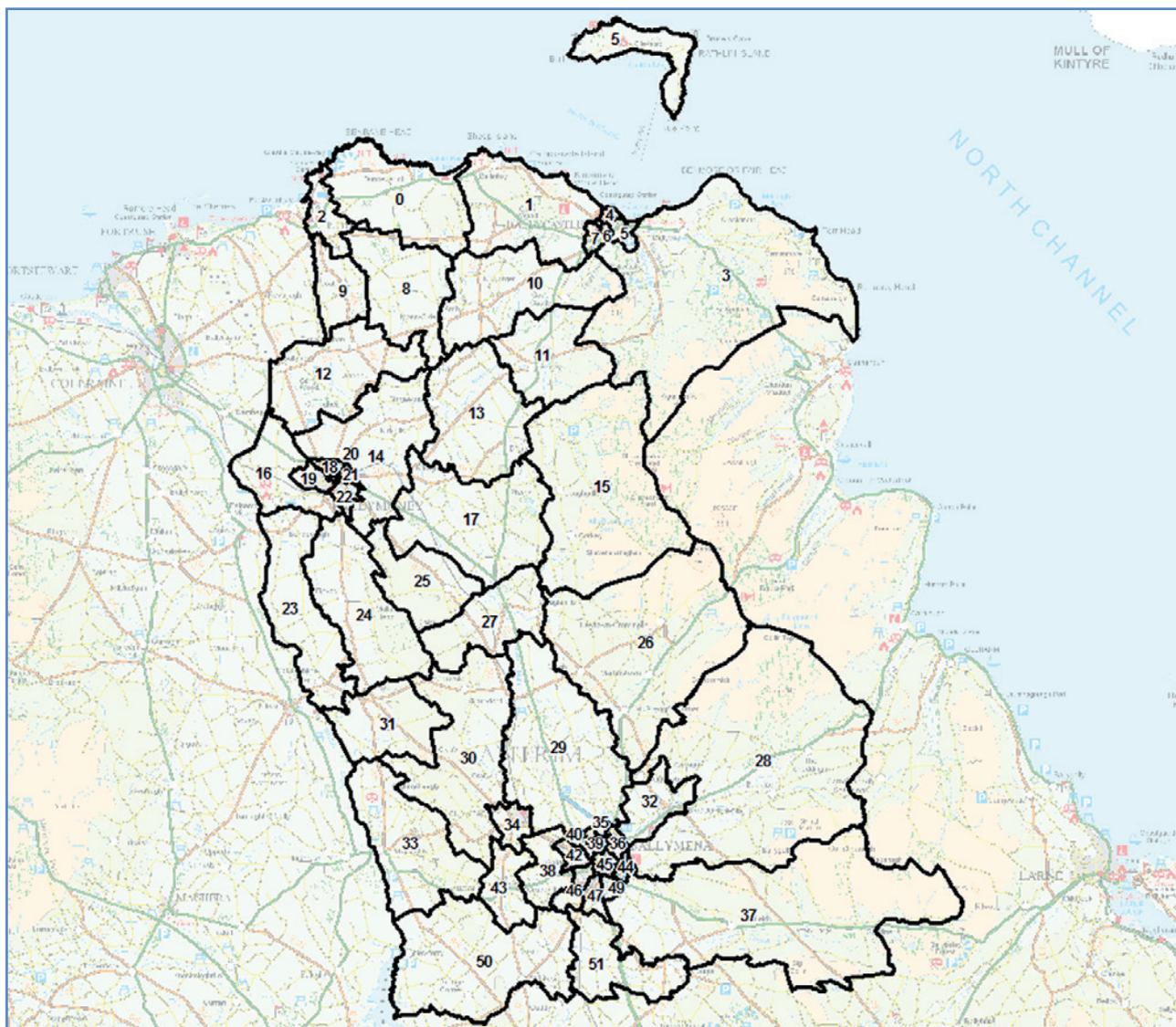
A summary table has been provided showing the latest available data for each indicator, as well as previous data, illustrating change over time.

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 North Antrim which comprises of the wards 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	Craigyarren	40	Ballyloughan	51	Kells
8	Carmoon	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		

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Summary Profile of North 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.)	108,207	97,505	11.0%
% Catholic	28.4	27.4	1.0
% Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)	66.0	70.3	-4.3
% other religions and philosophies	0.7	0.2	0.5
% no religion	4.8	2.1	2.7

Health

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Life expectancy of males (years)	2009-2011	77.8	78.3	-0.5
Life expectancy of females (years)	2009-2011	83.0	82.4	0.6
Age standardised death due to cancer per 100,000 persons	2007-2011	114	111	3
Age standardised death due to respiratory disease per 100,000 persons	2007-2011	21	20	1
Age standardised death due to circulatory disease per 100,000 persons	2007-2011	70	76	-6
New incidences of cancer excluding non-melanoma skin cancer per 100,000 persons	2011	459	476	-17
Proportion of population in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit (%)	At Feb 2013	13.5	13.2	0.3
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	2011	4.1	3.6	0.5

Education

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs (A*-C) or equivalent	2011/12	75.3	71.2	4.1
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Further Education	2011/12	7.8	7.1	0.7
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	2011/12	3.8	3.8	-

Labour Market

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
No. of confirmed redundancies	2012	550	156	394
Unemployment claimant count (%)	2012	4.8	4.5	0.3

Low income

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming benefits (%)	April 2013	39.2	38.9	0.3
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming income support (%)	Feb 2013	4.0	4.1	-0.1
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming housing benefit (%)	June 2013	10.0	9.8	0.2
Proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in poverty (%)	Aug 2011	19.0	19.4	-0.4

Crime

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000 persons	2012/13	4,112	4,703	-591
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	2012/13	2,953	3,197	-244

Traffic and Travel

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	2012	302	245	57
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	2012	449	375	74

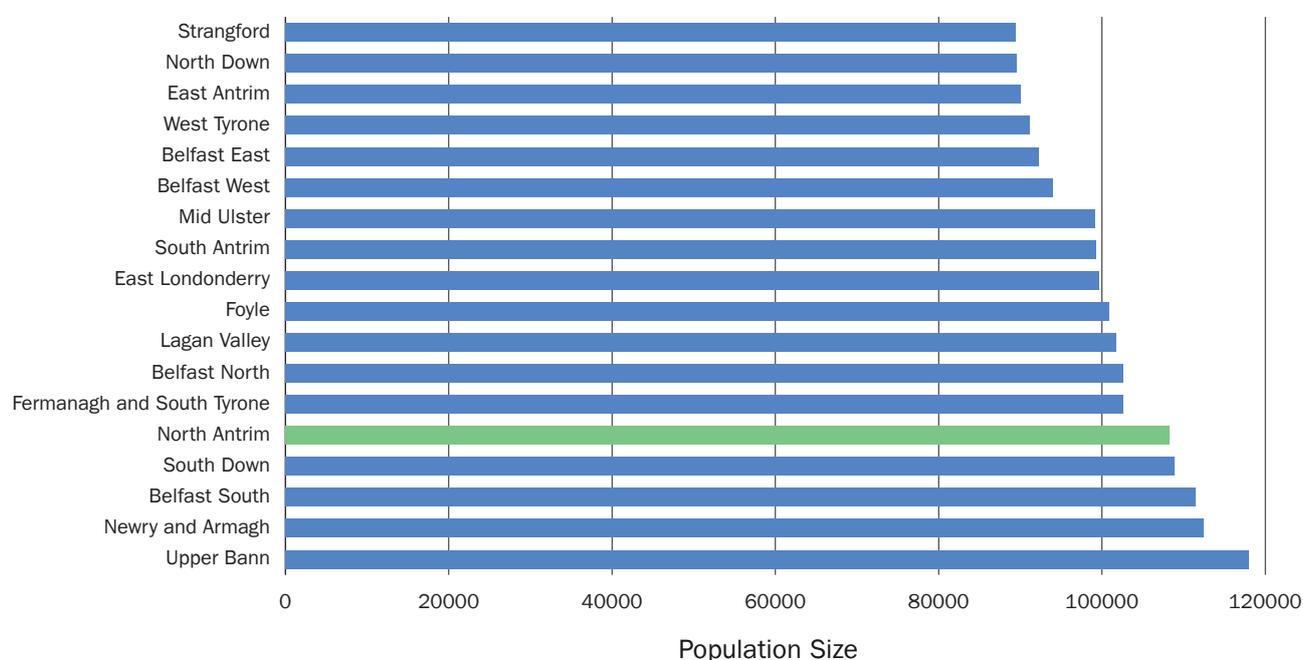
Demographic profile – age and gender

As at Census Day 2011, there were 108,207 persons living in North Antrim – 6.0% of the Northern Ireland population. The constituency of North Antrim had the 5th highest population. Since the 2001 Census, the population of the area covered by the current North Antrim boundary increased by 11.0% from 97,505 to 108,207 in 2011.

The median age of those living in North Antrim in 2011 was 39 years, higher than the Northern Ireland average of 37 years.

Overall, 20.4% of the North Antrim population were children aged 0-15 years, similar to the Northern Ireland average of 20.9%. Older persons made up 16.2% of the North 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 North 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	11,141	20.9	34,419	64.6	7,699	14.5	53,259
Females	10,929	19.9	34,142	62.1	9,877	18.0	54,948
Persons	22,070	20.4	68,561	63.4	17,576	16.2	108,207

Source: NISRA, Northern Ireland Census 2011

Demographic profile – religion

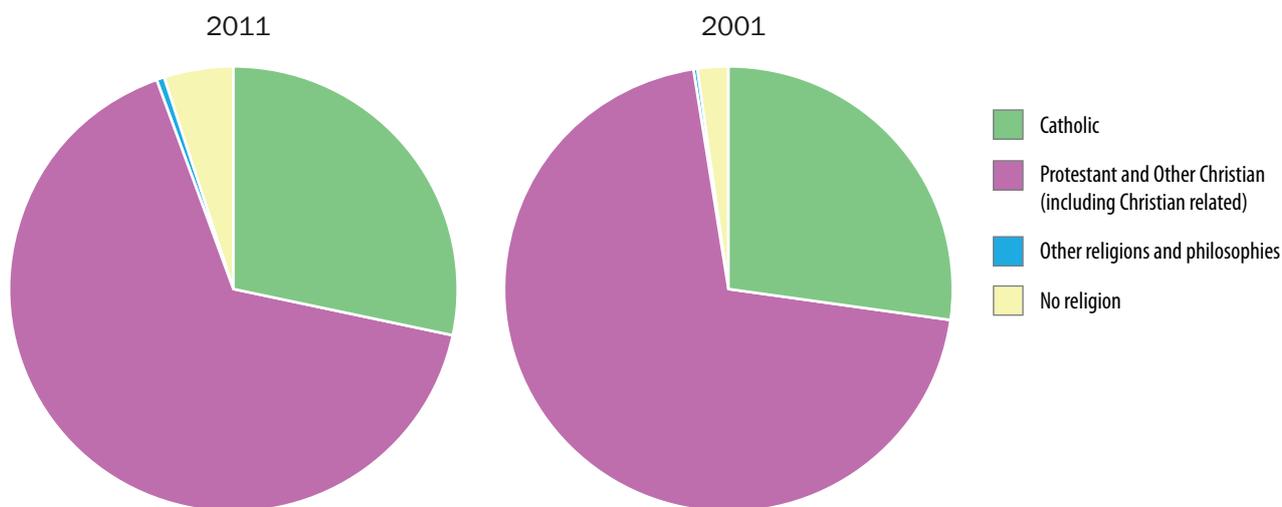
As at Census Day 2011,

- 28.4% of North Antrim residents belong to or were brought up in the Catholic religion;
- 66.0% belong to or were brought up in a 'Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related) religions;
- 0.7% belong to or were brought up in other religions; and,
- 4.8% belong to or were brought up in no religion.

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

- The Catholic religion has increased by 1.0 percentage points from 27.4%;
- Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related) religions has decreased by 4.3 percentage points from 70.3%;
- Other religions has increased by 0.5 percentage points from 0.2%;
- No religion has increased by 2.7 percentage points from 2.1%.

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	30,723	28.4	26,671	27.4	4,052	1.0
Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)	71,446	66.0	68,518	70.3	2,928	-4.3
Other religions and philosophies	801	0.7	237	0.2	564	0.5
No religion	5,237	4.8	2,079	2.1	3,158	2.7

Source: NISRA, Northern Ireland Census 2011 and 2001

Health – Life expectancy of males

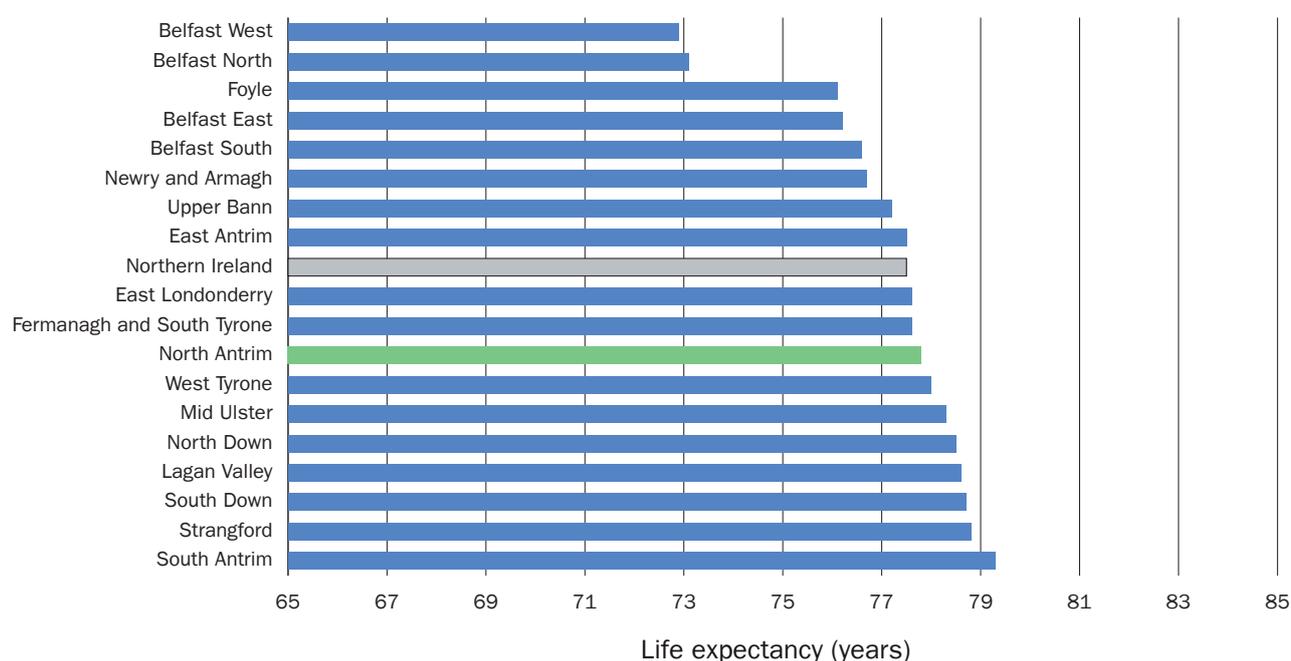
Life expectancy at birth for males born in North Antrim (2009-2011) (p) is estimated to be 77.8 years.

This is higher than the Northern Ireland average of 77.5 years.

The Constituency of North Antrim has the 8th highest 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

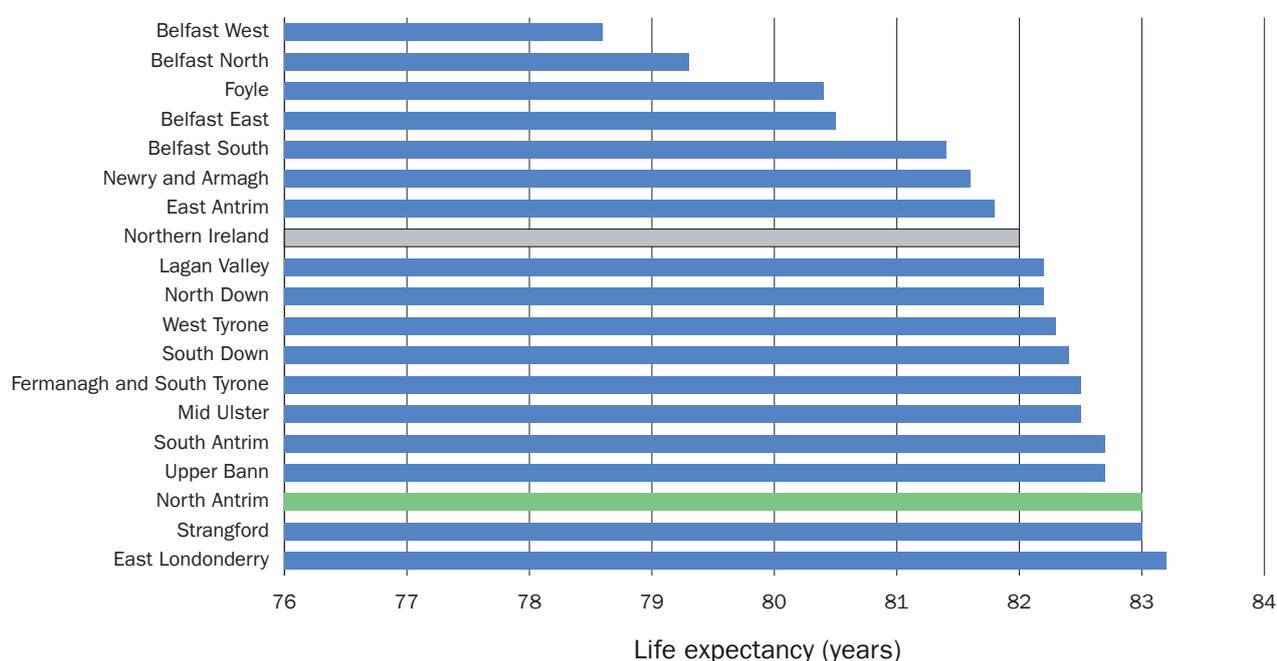
Life expectancy at birth for females born in North Antrim (2009-2011) (p) is estimated to be 83.0 years.

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

The Constituency of North Antrim has the joint 2nd highest 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

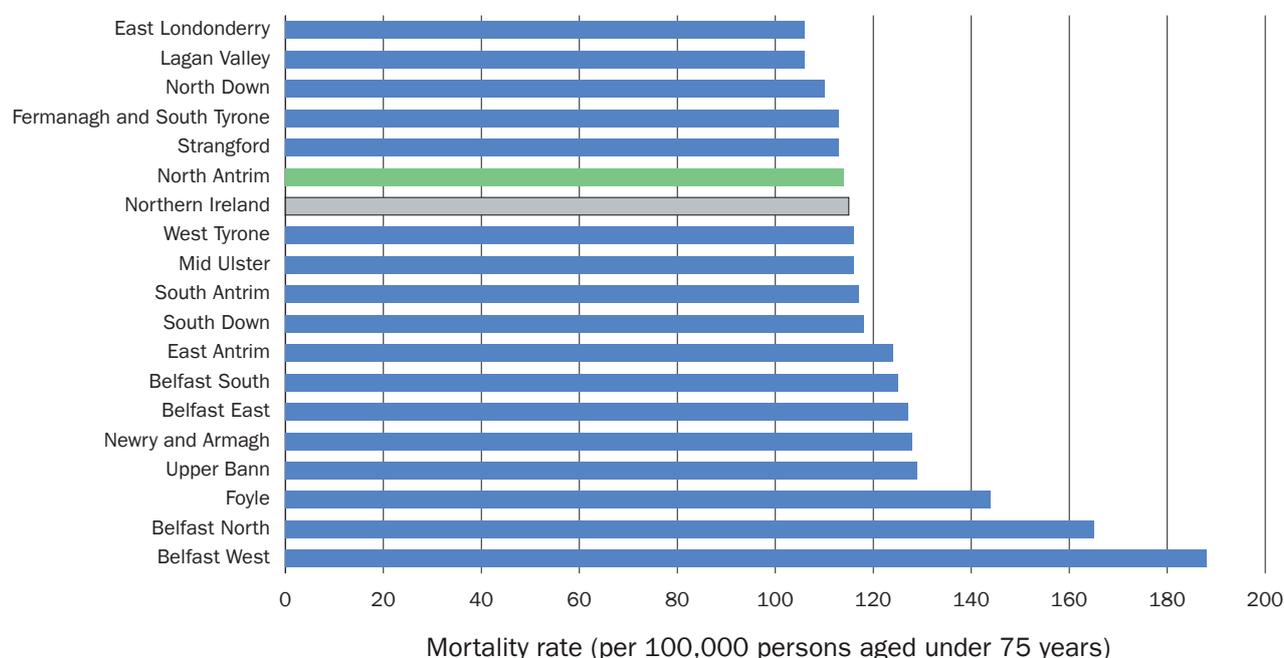
The age standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in North Antrim was 114 per 100,000 persons – 123 for males and 104 for females.

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

North Antrim had the 6th lowest 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

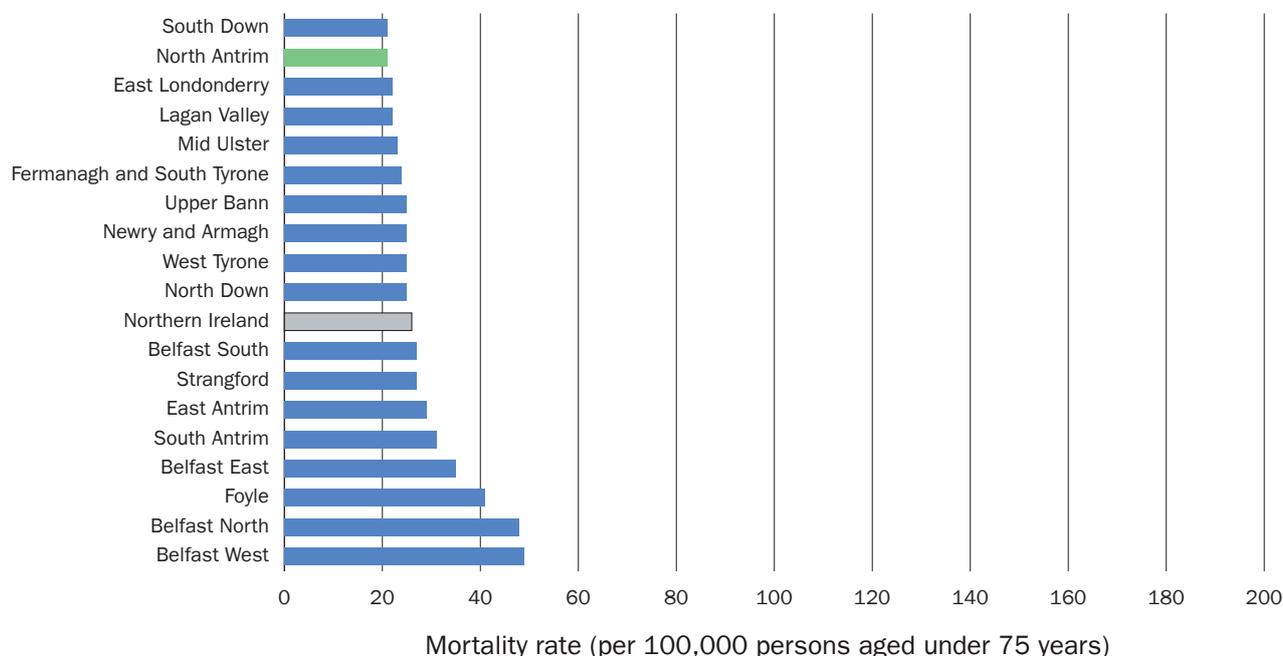
The age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in North Antrim was 21 per 100,000 persons – 22 for males and 20 for females.

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

North Antrim had the joint lowest 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

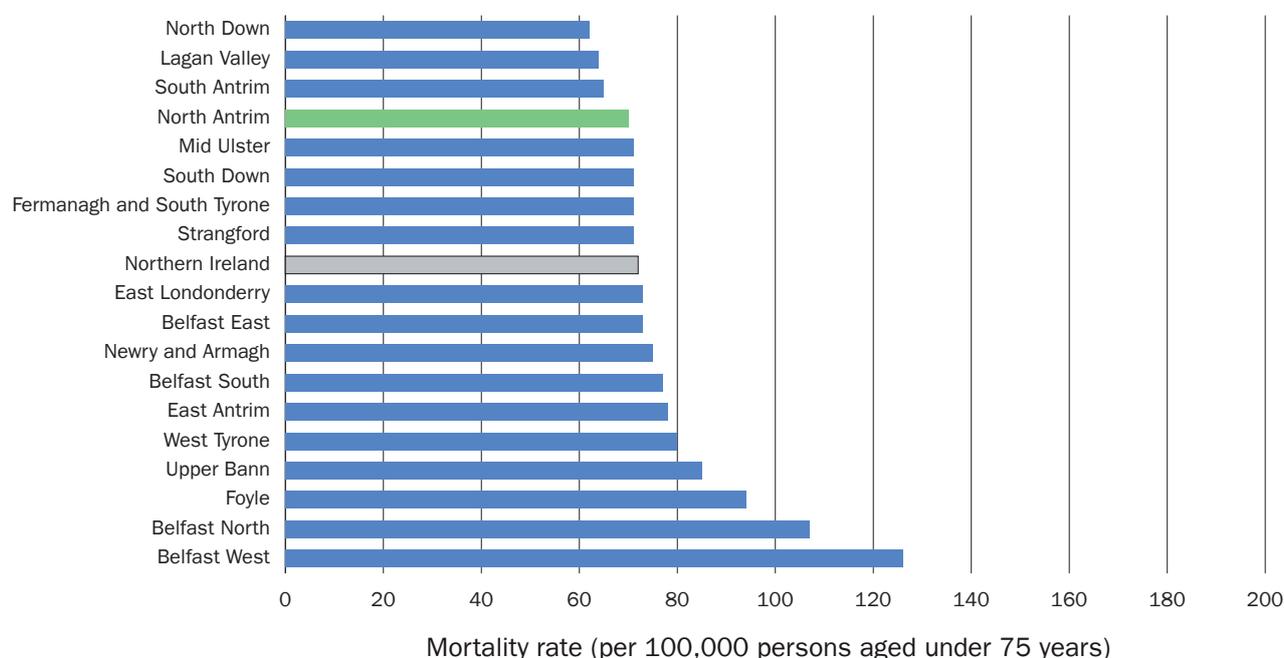
The age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in North Antrim was 70 per 100,000 persons – 94 for males and 47 for females.

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

North Antrim had the 4th lowest 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)

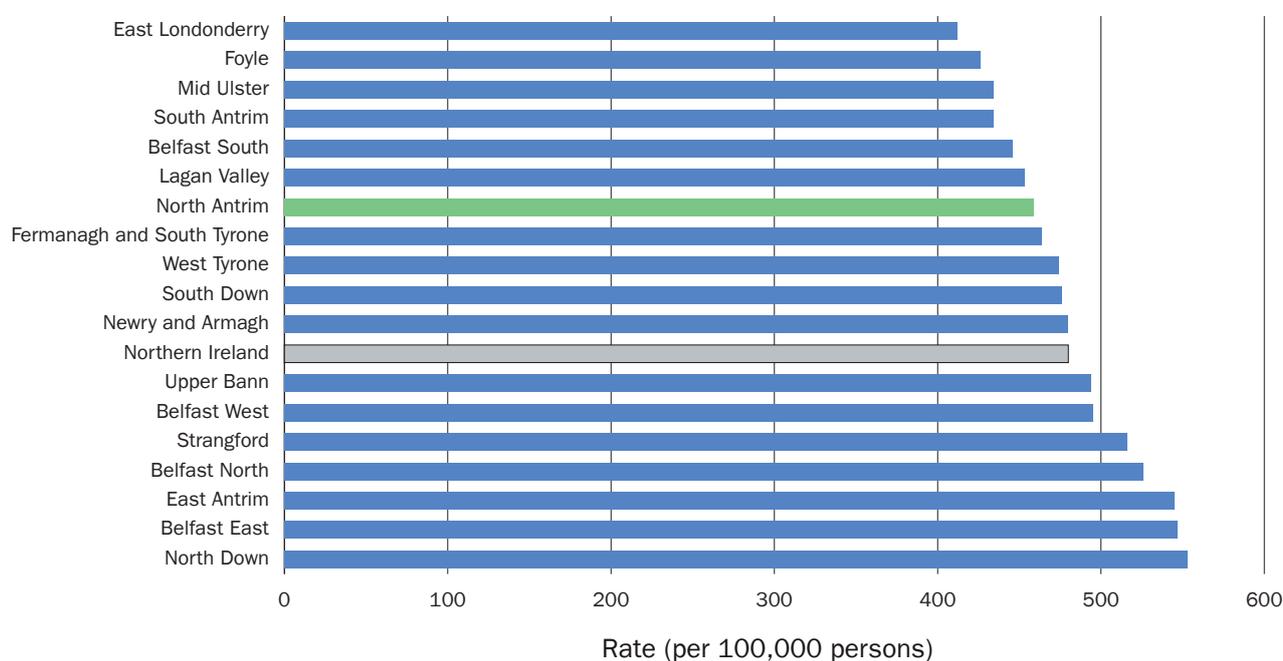
Health – Incidence of new cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer)

In 2011, there were 497 new incidents of cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) diagnosed in North Antrim. This equates to a rate of 459 per 100,000 persons.

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

North Antrim had the 7th lowest 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)

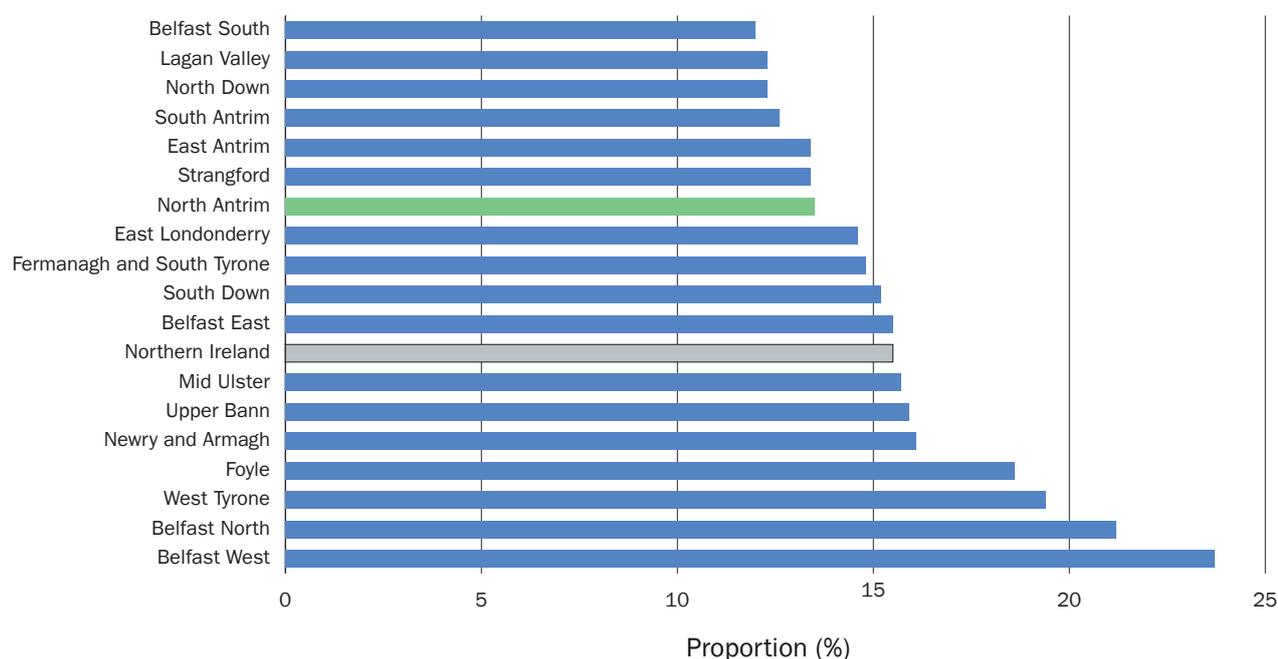
Health – People in receipt of disability-related benefits

As at February 2013, there were 14,640 people, or 13.5% 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 15.5%.

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 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 Moat (22.3%, 390 recipients), Route (22.2%, 340 recipients) and Ballee (21.8%, 420 recipients). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Galgorm (7.6%, 250 recipients), Ardeevin (8.0%, 280 recipients) and Slemish (9.2%, 230 recipients).

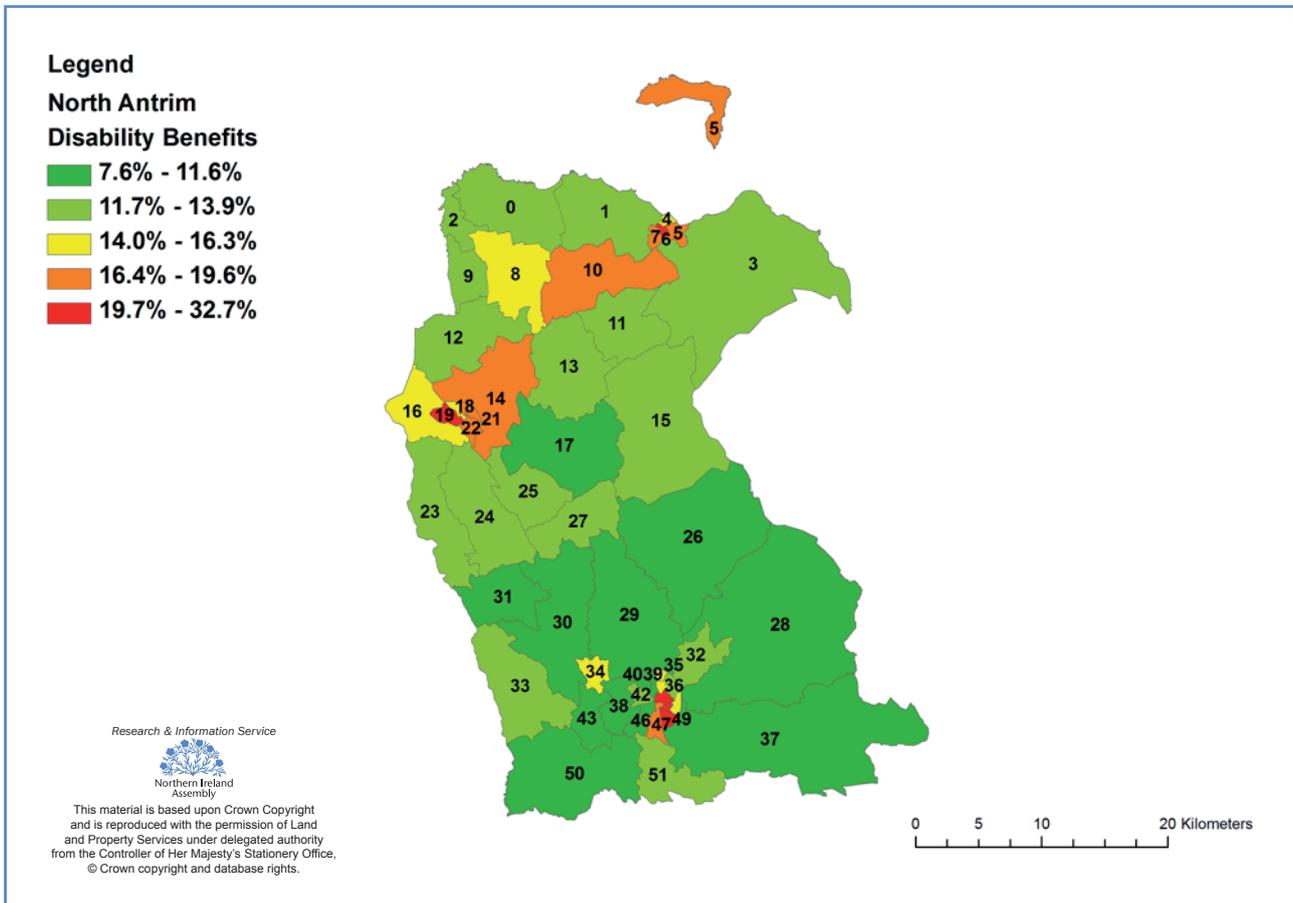
Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit at ward level, as at February 2013

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
Academy	280	13.3	Fairhill	330	18.4
Ahoghill	430	11.1	Galgorm	250	7.6
Ardeevin	280	8.0	Glebe	260	15.1
Armoy	150	13.7	Glenravel	330	9.6
Ballee	420	21.8	Glenshesk	120	12.1
Ballyhoe & Corkey	240	12.7	Glentaisie	270	19.9
Ballykeel	280	16.1	Glenwhirry	290	9.7
Ballylough	140	13.4	Grange	350	10.1
Ballyloughan	280	10.8	Harryville	360	19.1
Benvardin	290	13.8	Kells	410	12.2
Bonamargy & Rath	150	17.1	Killoquin Lower	250	13.2
Broughshane	440	13.1	Killoquin Upper	200	11.1
Bushmills	100	13.6	Kinbane	120	13.4
Carnany	340	17.0	Knockaholet	190	11.3
Carnmoon	150	15.1	Knocklaid	330	19.1
Castle Demesne	460	21.6	Moat	390	22.3
Clogh Mills	270	13.5	Moss-Side & M'get	160	16.9
Craigwarren	270	10.4	Newhill	460	18.3
Cullybackey	400	14.3	Park	230	10.8
Dalriada	210	14.5	Portglenone	420	13.4
Dervock	250	16.6	Route	340	22.2
Dunclug	360	15.2	Seacon	410	15.3
Dunloy	270	11.9	Slemish	230	9.2
Dunminning	280	10.7	Stranocum	230	13.3
Dunseverick	100	12.3	Summerfield	320	11.8
Fair Green	280	15.7	The Vow	270	12.7

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	Dunseverick	11	Armoyn	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	Dunlug	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		

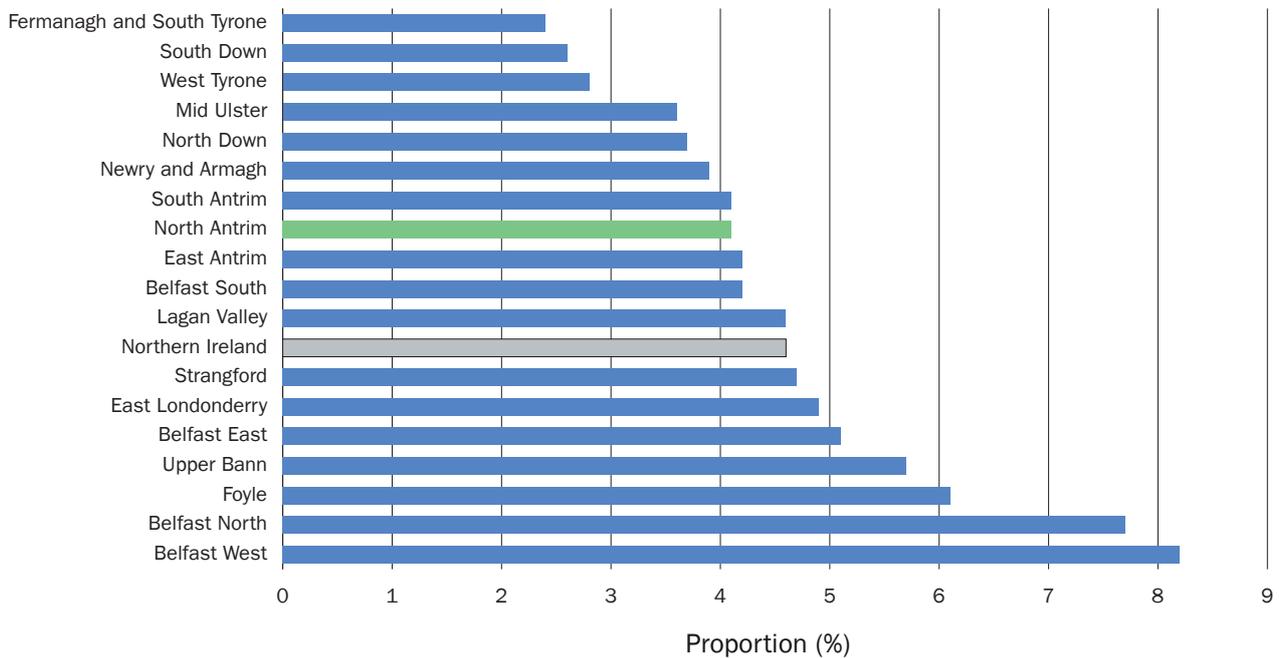
Health – Births to teenage mothers

In 2011, there were 58 births to teenage mothers in North Antrim. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 4.1% of all births in the Constituency in that year.

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

The Constituency of North Antrim had the joint 7th lowest 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, hypertension, hypothyroid, obesity, diabetes mellitus and chronic kidney disease and a lower prevalence of heart failure, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cancer, mental health, asthma, dementia, epilepsy and learning disabilities amongst patients whose GP practice is located in the North Antrim area compared to GP practices across all of Northern Ireland. The prevalence of stroke and atrial fibrillation amongst Mid Ulster patients was the same as that for all Northern Ireland patients.

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

	North Antrim Patients		All Northern Ireland Patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Patients on the coronary heart disease register	4,725	42	74,648	39
Patients on the heart failure register	832	7	14,410	8
Patients on the stroke register	2,001	18	33,470	18
Patients on the hypertension register	15,669	138	245,730	129
Patients on the chronic obstructive pulmonary disease register	1,965	17	34,522	18
Patients on the hypothyroid register	5,596	49	68,621	36
Patients on the cancer register	1,969	17	33,781	18
Patients on the mental health register	847	7	16,110	8
Patients on the asthma register	6,433	57	115,389	60
Patients on the dementia register	599	5	12,278	6
Patients on the atrial fibrillation register	1,656	15	27,760	15
Patients on the obesity register (Patients aged 16+)	10,244	112	168,976	111
Patients on the diabetes mellitus register (Patients aged 17+)	5,004	55	79,072	53
Patients on the epilepsy register (Patients aged 18+)	823	9	15,115	10
Patients on the chronic kidney disease register (patients aged 18+)	4,961	56	67,259	46
Patients on the learning disabilities register (Patients aged 18+)	527	6	9,852	7

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

Education – Qualifications of School Leavers

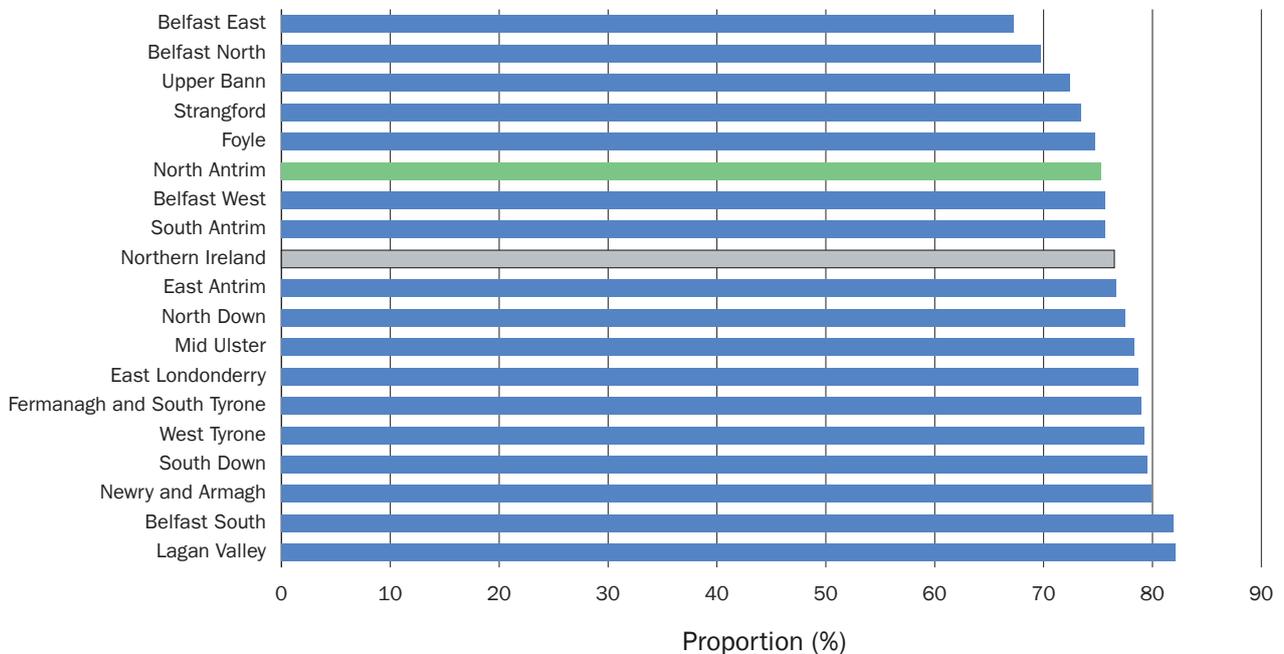
In 2011/12, 1,318 young people left post primary education in North Antrim. Of these, 992 achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent (791 of which included GCSE English and GCSE Maths) while 21 left school with no GCSEs. In total, 674¹ achieved two or more A-levels or equivalent.

In all, 75.3% of North Antrim school leavers achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent.

A lower proportion of North Antrim pupils left post primary school with at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 76.5%.

North Antrim had the 6th 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.

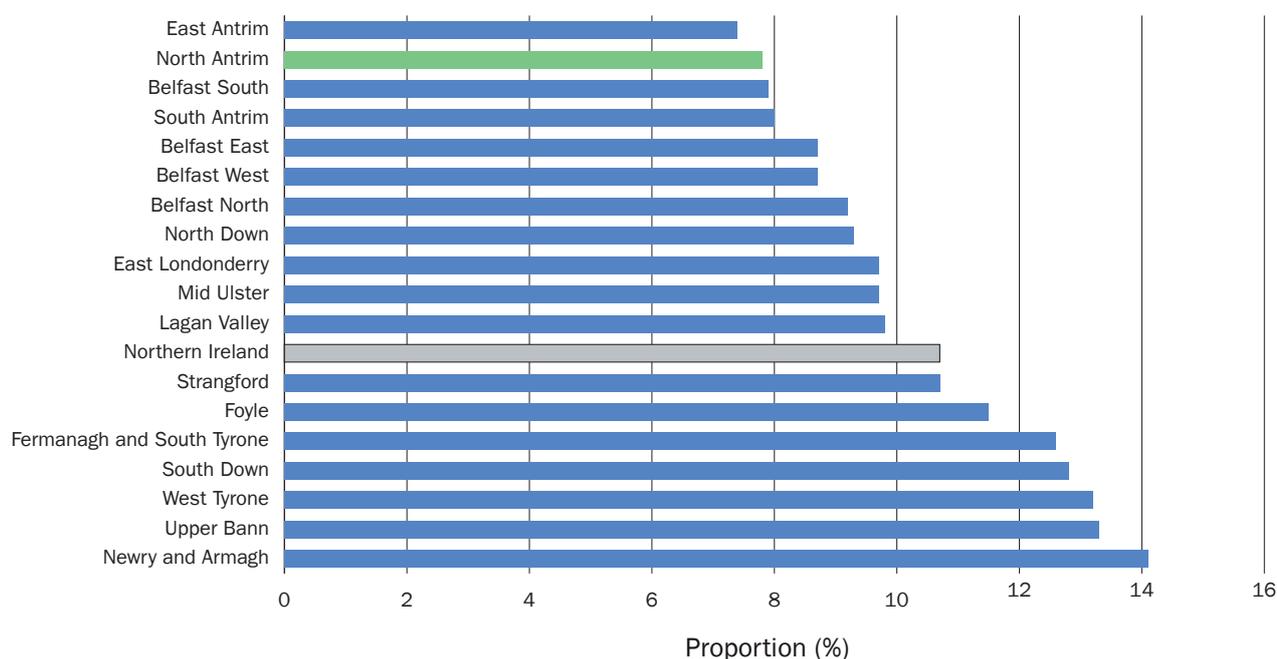
Education – Participation in Further Education

In 2011/12, there were 6,725 students from North Antrim enrolled in further education. This equates to 7.8% 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 2011/12 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 10.7%.

North Antrim had the 2nd 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

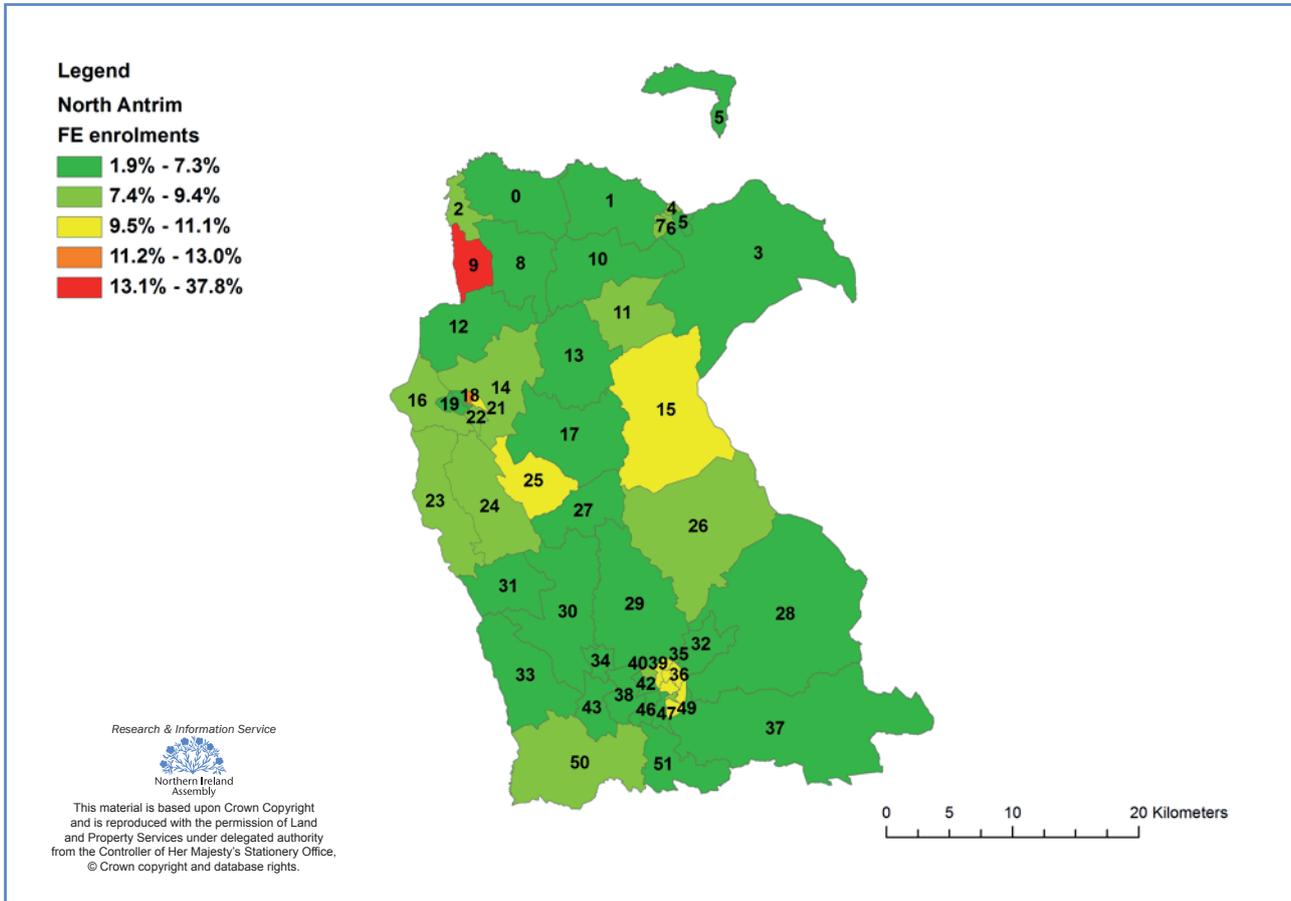
The highest proportion of people enrolled in further education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Ballylough (13.4%, 110 enrolments), Newhill (11.4%, 225 enrolments) and Fair Green (11.1%, 160 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Bonamargy and Rathlin (1.9%, 15 enrolments), Dunseverick (3.7%, 25 enrolments), Glebe, Ballymoney (4.8%, 70 enrolments) and Kinbane (4.8%, 35 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
Academy	120	6.8	Fairhill	125	8.9
Ahoghill	185	6.1	Galgorm	180	6.9
Ardeevin	180	6.5	Glebe	70	4.8
Armoy	65	7.7	Glenravel	220	8.4
Ballee	145	9.6	Glenshesk	45	5.6
Ballyhoe & Corkey	140	9.9	Glentaisie	85	8.2
Ballykeel	135	10.2	Glenwhirry	155	6.5
Ballylough	110	13.4	Grange	220	8.3
Ballyloughan	180	8.1	Harryville	115	7.0
Benvardin	115	7.0	Kells	185	7.0
Bonamargy & Rath	15	1.9	Killoquin Lower	115	7.7
Broughshane	160	5.9	Killoquin Upper	95	6.8
Bushmills	45	7.6	Kinbane	35	4.8
Carnany	170	10.6	Knockaholet	95	7.1
Carnmoon	45	5.9	Knocklayd	115	8.5
Castle Demesne	200	10.9	Moat	135	9.4
Clogh Mills	110	6.9	Moss-Side & M'get	55	7.2
Craigyarren	125	6.1	Newhill	225	11.4
Cullybackey	135	5.9	Park	165	9.5
Dalriada	100	8.5	Portglenone	170	6.7
Dervock	115	9.3	Route	75	5.9
Dunclug	180	10.5	Seacon	175	8.4
Dunloy	165	9.7	Slemish	145	7.2
Dunminning	150	7.2	Stranocum	90	6.6
Dunseverick	25	3.7	Summerfield	220	10.2
Fair Green	160	11.1	The Vow	135	8.4

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

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



0	Dunseverick	11	Armoyn	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	Dunlug	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		

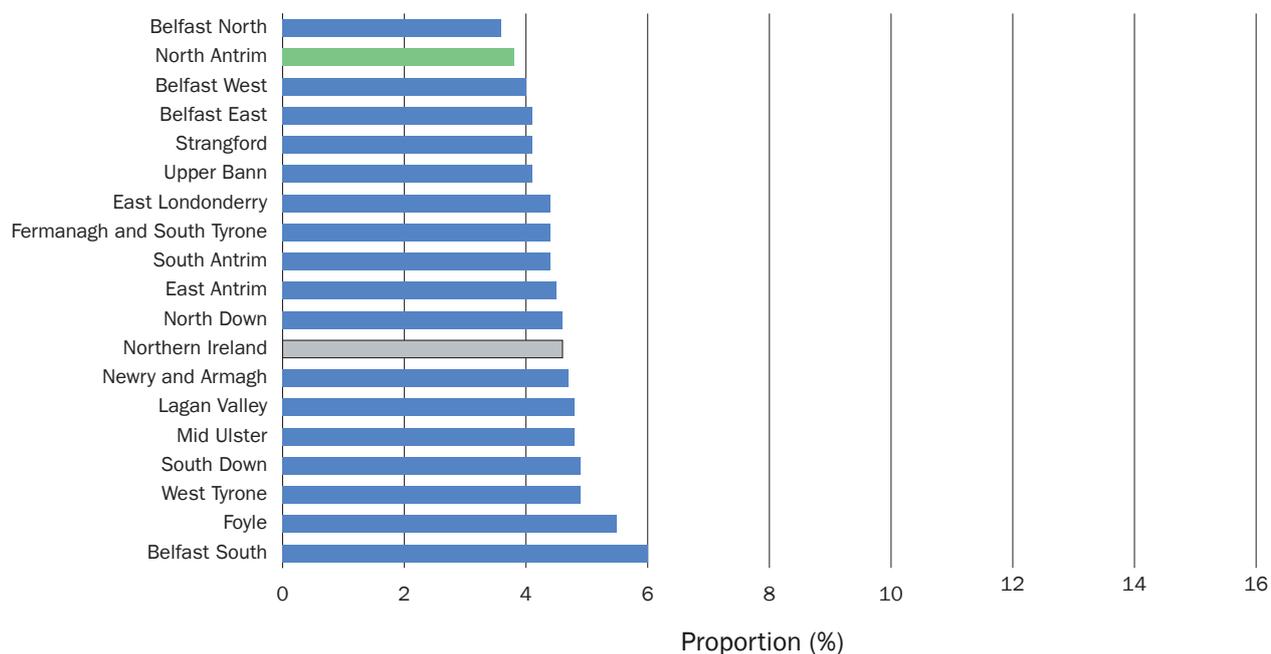
Education – Participation in Higher Education

In 2011/12, there were 3,275 students from North Antrim enrolled in higher education. This equates to 3.8% 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 2011/12 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.6%.

North Antrim had the 2nd 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, 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

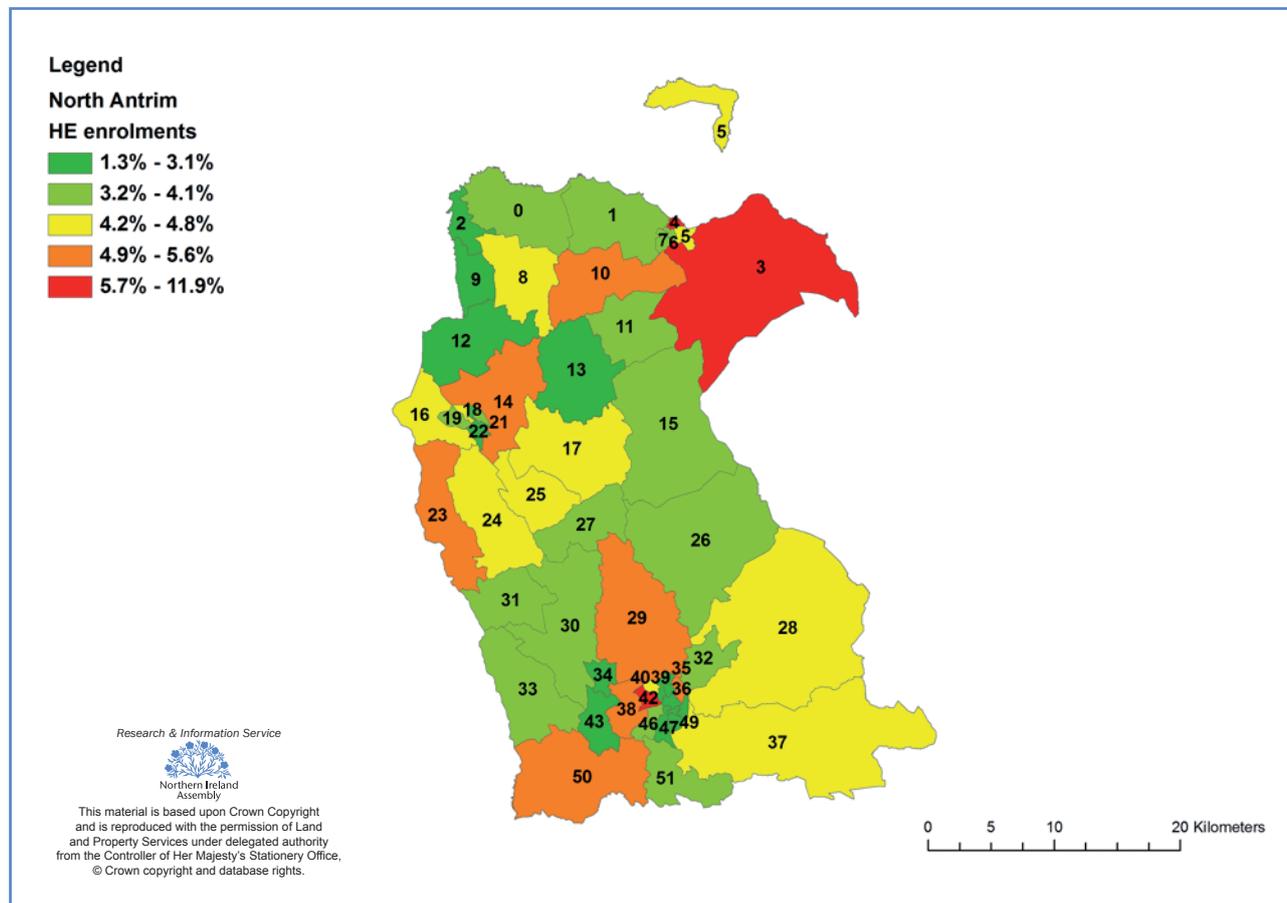
The highest proportion of people enrolled in higher education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Dalriada (7.6%, 90 enrolments), Glenshesk (6.2%, 50 enrolments) and Academy (5.9%, 105 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Ballee (1.3%, 20 enrolments), Bushmills (1.7%, 10 enrolments), Fair Green (1.7%, 25 enrolments) and Moat (1.7%, 25 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
Academy	105	5.9	Fairhill	40	2.8
Ahoghill	95	3.1	Galgorm	145	5.6
Ardeevin	105	3.8	Glebe	65	4.5
Armoy	30	3.5	Glenravel	100	3.8
Ballee	20	1.3	Glenshesk	50	6.2
Ballyhoe & Corkey	50	3.5	Glentaisie	35	3.4
Ballykeel	30	2.3	Glenwhirry	110	4.6
Ballylough	20	2.4	Grange	150	5.6
Ballyloughan	95	4.3	Harryville	35	2.1
Benvardin	50	3.0	Kells	90	3.4
Bonamargy & Rath	35	4.5	Killoquin Lower	65	4.3
Broughshane	100	3.7	Killoquin Upper	45	3.2
Bushmills	10	1.7	Kinbane	25	3.4
Carnany	60	3.7	Knockaholet	60	4.5
Carnmoon	35	4.6	Knocklayd	50	3.7
Castle Demesne	35	1.9	Moat	25	1.7
Clogh Mills	60	3.7	Moss-Side & M'get	40	5.3
Craigwarren	105	5.1	Newhill	55	2.8
Cullybackey	55	2.4	Park	50	2.9
Dalriada	90	7.6	Portglenone	85	3.4
Dervock	70	5.6	Route	45	3.5
Dunclug	40	2.3	Seacon	90	4.3
Dunloy	80	4.7	Slemish	85	4.2
Dunminning	80	3.9	Stranocum	40	2.9
Dunseverick	25	3.7	Summerfield	105	4.9
Fair Green	25	1.7	The Vow	80	5.0

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

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



0	Dunseverick	11	Armoyn	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	Dunlug	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		

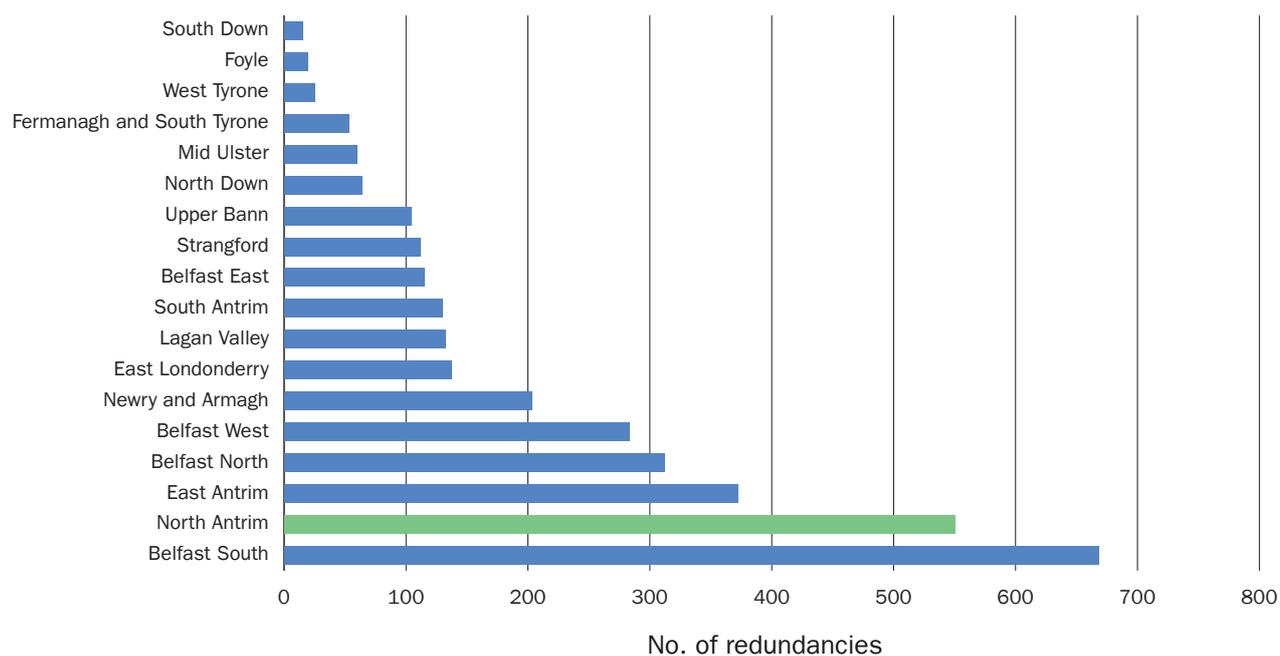
Labour Market – Confirmed redundancies

In 2012, there were 550 confirmed redundancies in North Antrim.

This represents 16.4% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2012.

North Antrim had the 2nd 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

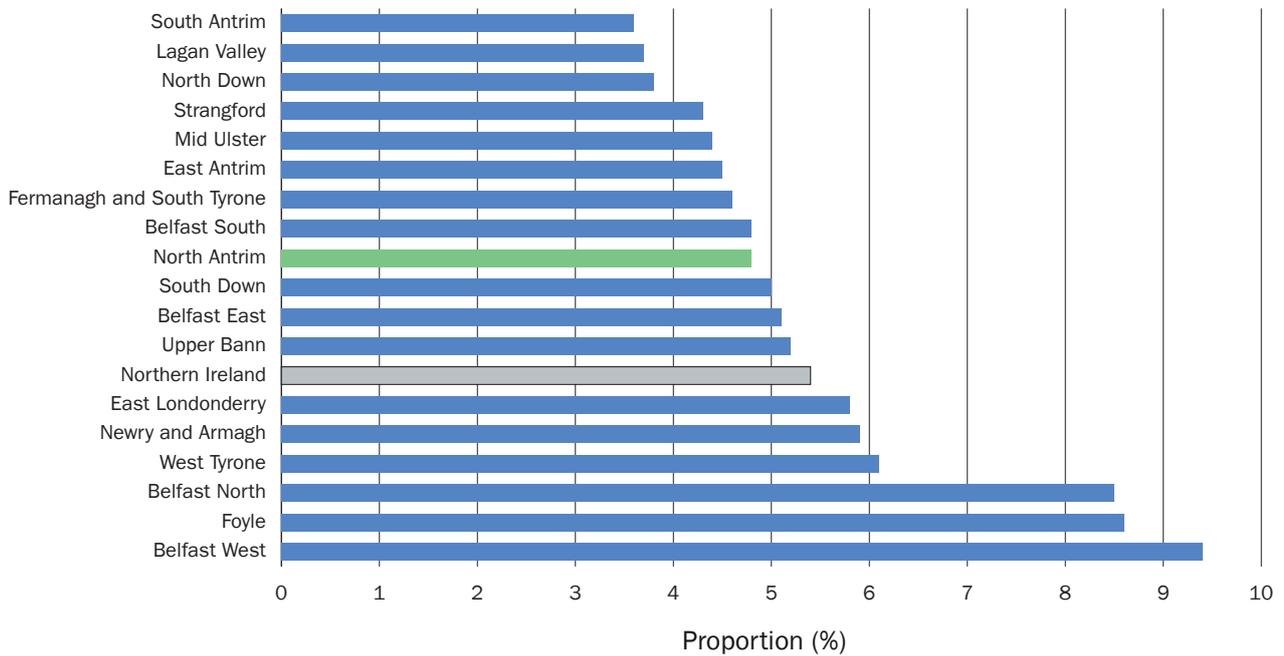
Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2012, there were 3,242 people claiming unemployment-related benefits in North Antrim. This equates to 4.8% of all working age people in the Constituency.

A lower proportion of working age people in North Antrim claimed unemployment-related benefits in 2012 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 5.4%.

North Antrim was the Constituency with the joint 8th 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 Bushmills (11.2%, 51 claimants), Glentaisie (9.9%, 84 claimants) and Ballee (9.8%, 125 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Dunminning (1.8%, 28 claimants), Ballyloughan (1.8%, 28 claimants) and Slemish (1.9%, 28 claimants).

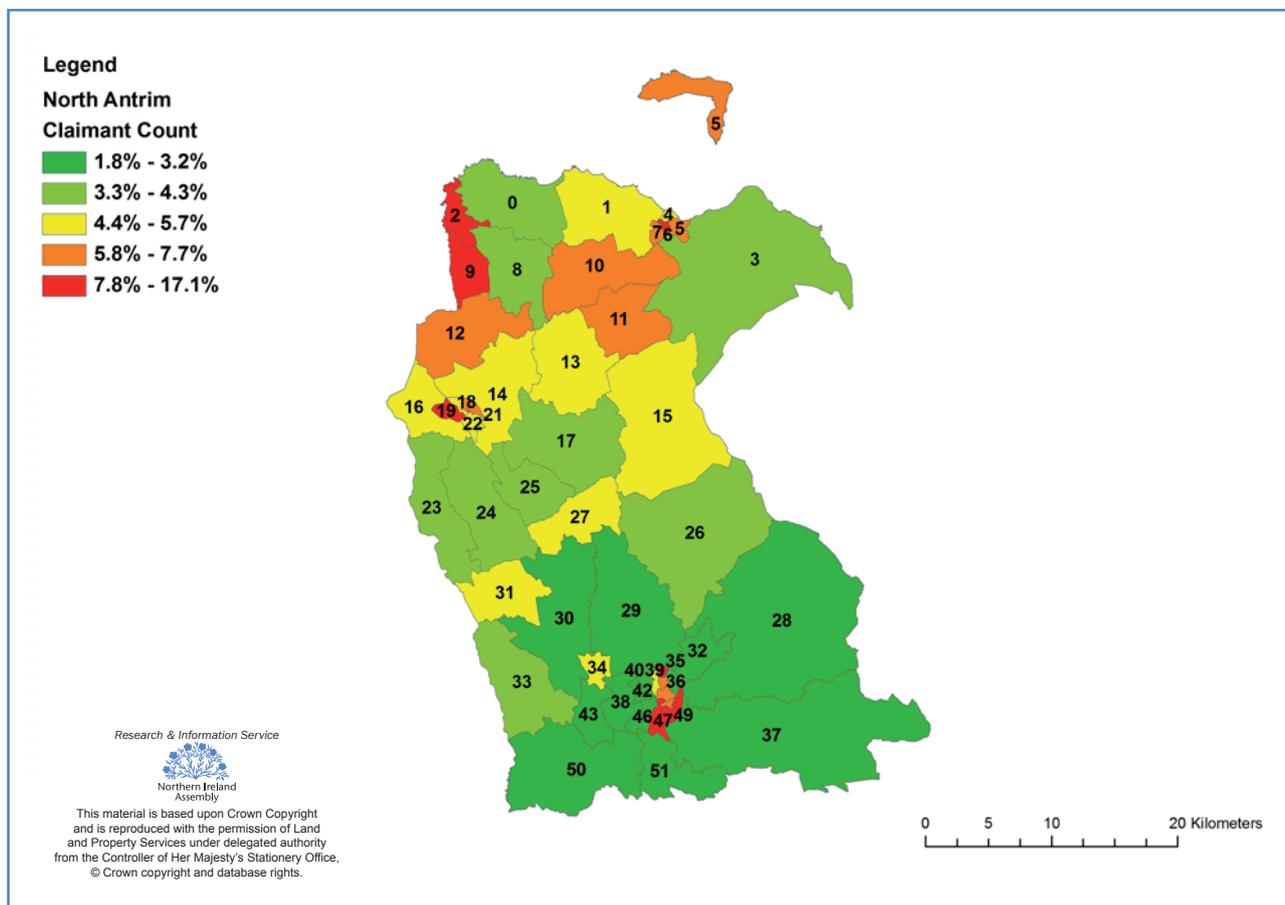
Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2012

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population ¹	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Academy	41	3.2	Fairhill	62	5.4
Ahoghill	69	2.8	Galgorm	49	2.4
Ardeevin	61	3.1	Glebe	56	5.3
Armoy	50	7.3	Glenravel	78	3.9
Ballee	125	9.8	Glenshesk	23	3.7
Ballyhoe & Corkey	63	5.3	Glentaisie	84	9.9
Ballykeel	116	9.1	Glenwhirry	43	2.4
Ballylough	47	8.0	Grange	64	3.1
Ballyloughan	28	1.8	Harryville	102	8.5
Benvardin	76	6.0	Kells	59	2.8
Bonamargy & Rath	37	6.9	Killoquin Lower	44	4.0
Broughshane	59	3.1	Killoquin Upper	51	4.7
Bushmills	51	11.2	Kinbane	24	4.6
Carnany	99	7.6	Knockaholet	43	4.1
Carnmoon	25	4.3	Knocklayd	81	6.7
Castle Demesne	104	7.2	Moat	85	7.5
Clogh Mills	64	4.7	Moss-Side & M'get	39	6.9
Craigyarren	40	2.5	Newhill	116	7.2
Cullybackey	97	5.3	Park	68	4.9
Dalriada	48	4.8	Portglenone	75	3.9
Dervock	47	4.9	Route	78	8.1
Dunclug	130	8.3	Seacon	89	5.7
Dunloy	54	4.1	Slemish	28	1.9
Dunminning	28	1.8	Stranocum	51	4.9
Dunseverick	16	3.4	Summerfield	56	3.0
Fair Green	77	6.7	The Vow	44	3.4

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	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		

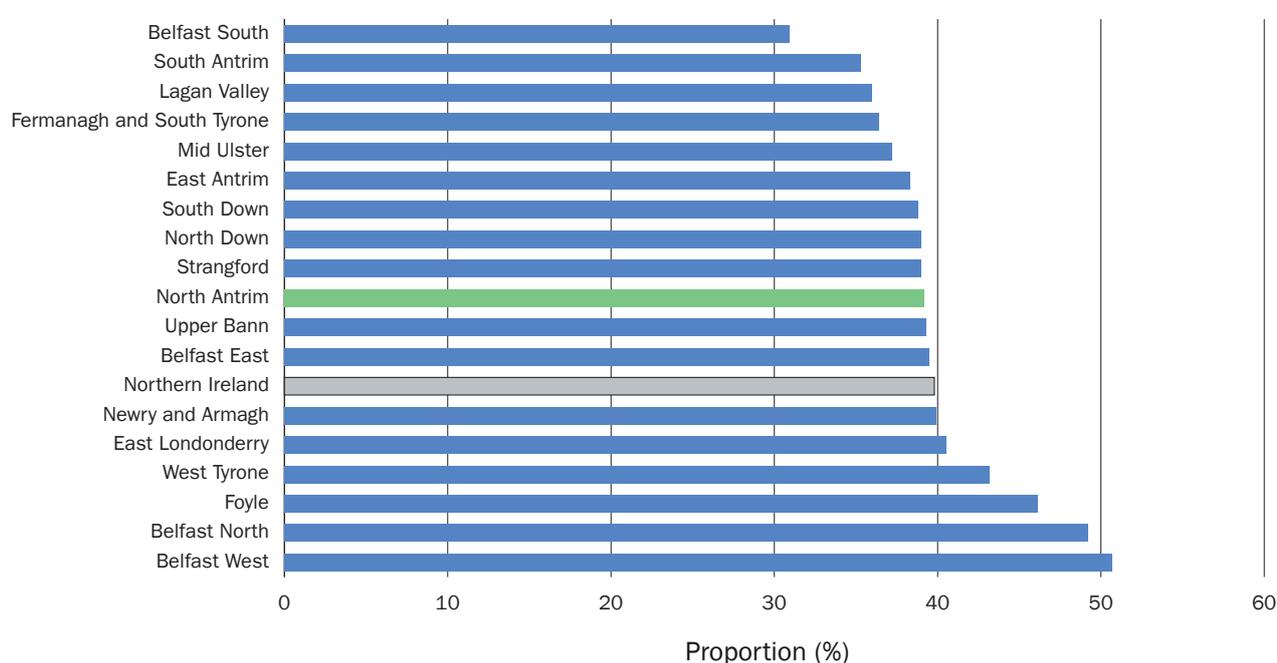
Low income – People claiming benefits

As at April 2013, 33,780 people in North Antrim claimed at least one of the main benefits. This equates to 39.2% of all constituents aged 16 and over.

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

North Antrim was the Constituency with the 9th 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 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 Ballee (55.6%, 840 claimants), Moat (54.1%, 780 claimants) and Route (53.9%, 690 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Galgorm (29.6%, 770 claimants), Glenravel (31.5%, 820 claimants) and Ahoghill (31.6%, 960 claimants).

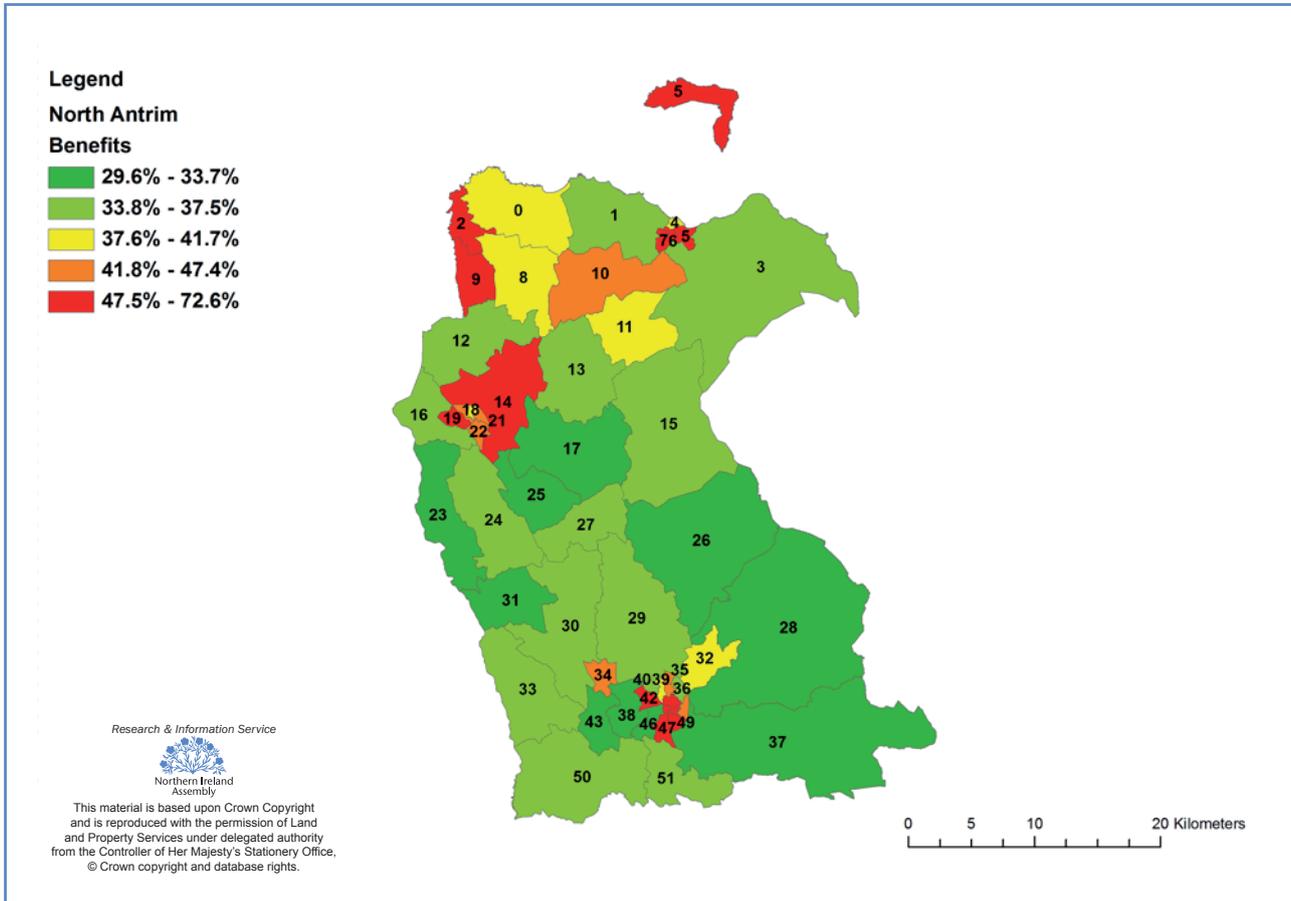
Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at April 2013¹

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
Academy	880	49.9	Fairhill	650	46.2
Ahoghill	960	31.6	Galgorm	770	29.6
Ardeevin	900	32.4	Glebe	630	43.2
Armoy	340	40.1	Glenravel	820	31.5
Ballee	840	55.6	Glenshesk	290	36.0
Ballyhoe & Corkey	490	34.5	Glentaisie	510	49.2
Ballykeel	630	47.4	Glenwhirry	760	32.1
Ballylough	390	47.6	Grange	900	33.9
Ballyloughan	820	37.0	Harryville	830	50.8
Benvardin	610	37.1	Kells	930	34.9
Bonamargy & Rath	400	51.7	Killoquin Lower	530	35.3
Broughshane	1,110	41.0	Killoquin Upper	460	33.1
Bushmills	290	48.7	Kinbane	270	37.1
Carnany	680	42.4	Knockaholet	450	33.6
Carnmoon	320	41.7	Knocklayd	650	47.9
Castle Demesne	890	48.3	Moat	780	54.1
Clogh Mills	600	37.5	Moss-Side & M'get	330	43.4
Craigyarren	740	35.9	Newhill	820	41.7
Cullybackey	970	42.2	Park	680	39.0
Dalriada	490	41.5	Portglenone	920	36.5
Dervock	620	49.9	Route	690	53.9
Dunclug	770	44.8	Seacon	780	37.4
Dunloy	540	31.8	Slemish	660	32.6
Dunminning	720	34.8	Stranocum	500	36.8
Dunseverick	260	38.6	Summerfield	790	36.7
Fair Green	640	44.6	The Vow	540	33.5

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	Dunseverick	11	Armoyn	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	Dunlug	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		

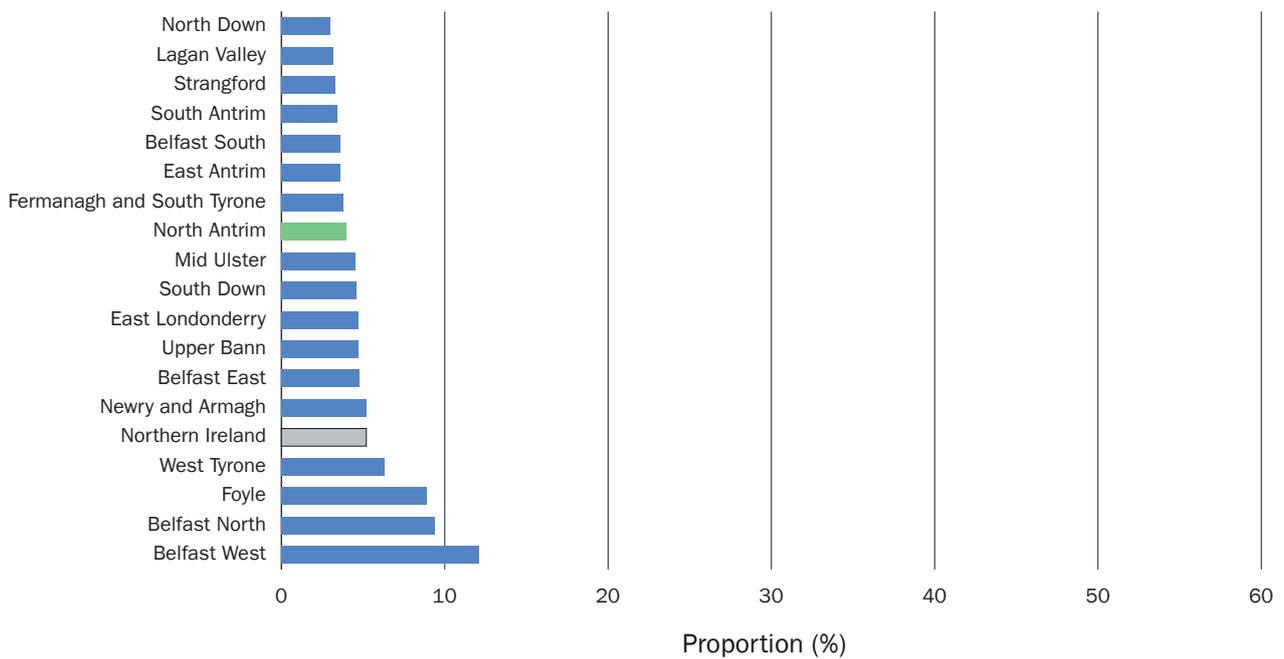
Low income – People claiming income support

As at February 2013, there were 2,820 people in North Antrim claiming income support, of whom 2,720 were of working age. This equates to 4.0% of working age people claiming the benefit.

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

North Antrim was the Constituency with the 8th 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 Ballee (10.7%, 130 claimants), Dunclug (10.1%, 150 claimants) and Moat (9.8%, 110 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Glenwhirry (1.0%, 20 claimants), Craigwarren (1.2%, 20 claimants) and Slemish (1.3%, 20 claimants).

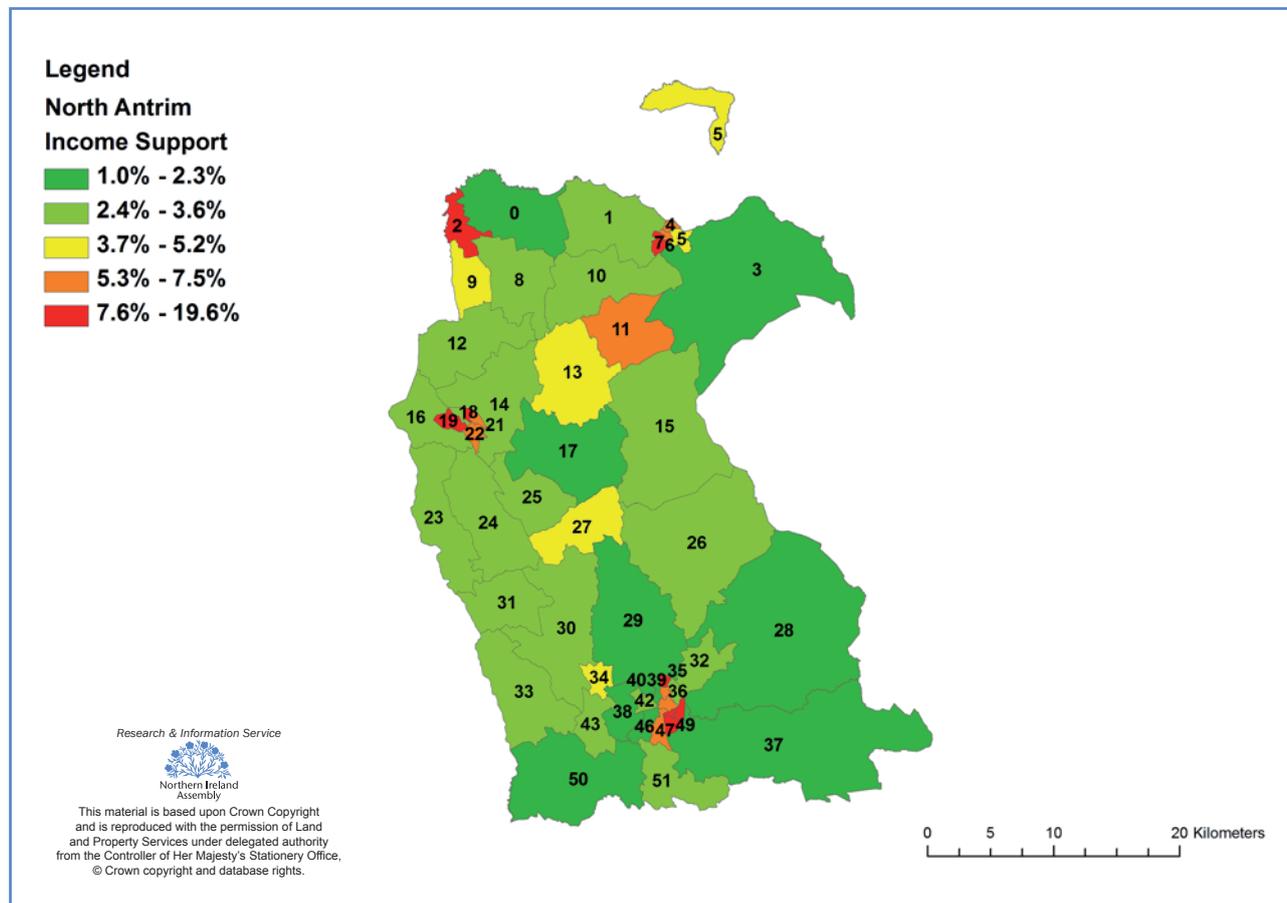
Proportion of working age people claiming income support at ward level, as at February 2013

Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population ¹	Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Academy	30	2.5	Fairhill	60	5.7
Ahoghill	60	2.4	Galgorm	30	1.4
Ardeevin	40	1.8	Glebe	30	2.8
Armoy	40	5.6	Glenravel	60	2.7
Ballee	130	10.7	Glenshesk	10	1.6
Ballyhoe & Corkey	40	3.3	Glentaisie	60	7.2
Ballykeel	110	9.5	Glenwhirry	20	1.0
Ballylough	30	5.1	Grange	50	2.3
Ballyloughan	20	1.3	Harryville	70	5.9
Benvardin	50	3.6	Kells	70	3.3
Bonamargy & Rath	20	4.0	Killoquin Lower	40	3.3
Broughshane	70	3.5	Killoquin Upper	40	3.5
Bushmills	40	9.0	Kinbane	20	3.5
Carnany	90	6.9	Knockaholet	20	1.9
Carnmoon	20	3.3	Knocklayd	90	8.1
Castle Demesne	80	5.6	Moat	110	9.8
Clogh Mills	50	3.9	Moss-Side & M'get	20	3.2
Craigwarren	20	1.2	Newhill	140	8.2
Cullybackey	80	4.5	Park	30	2.2
Dalriada	50	5.4	Portglenone	70	3.4
Dervock	30	3.0	Route	70	7.7
Dunclug	150	10.1	Seacon	50	2.9
Dunloy	40	2.8	Slemish	20	1.3
Dunminning	40	2.5	Stranocum	50	4.5
Dunseverick	10	1.9	Summerfield	60	3.4
Fair Green	60	5.5	The Vow	40	3.0

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	Dunseverick	11	Armoyn	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	Dunlug	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		

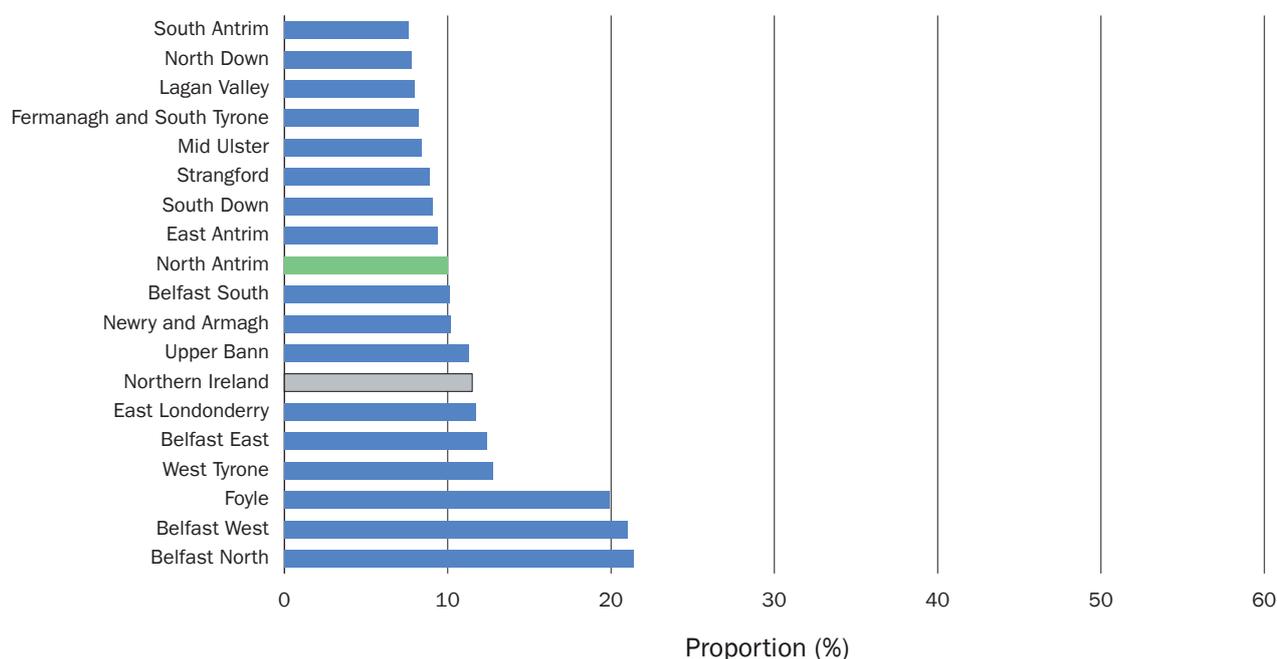
Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2013, there were 8,630 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 2013 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 11.5%.

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 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

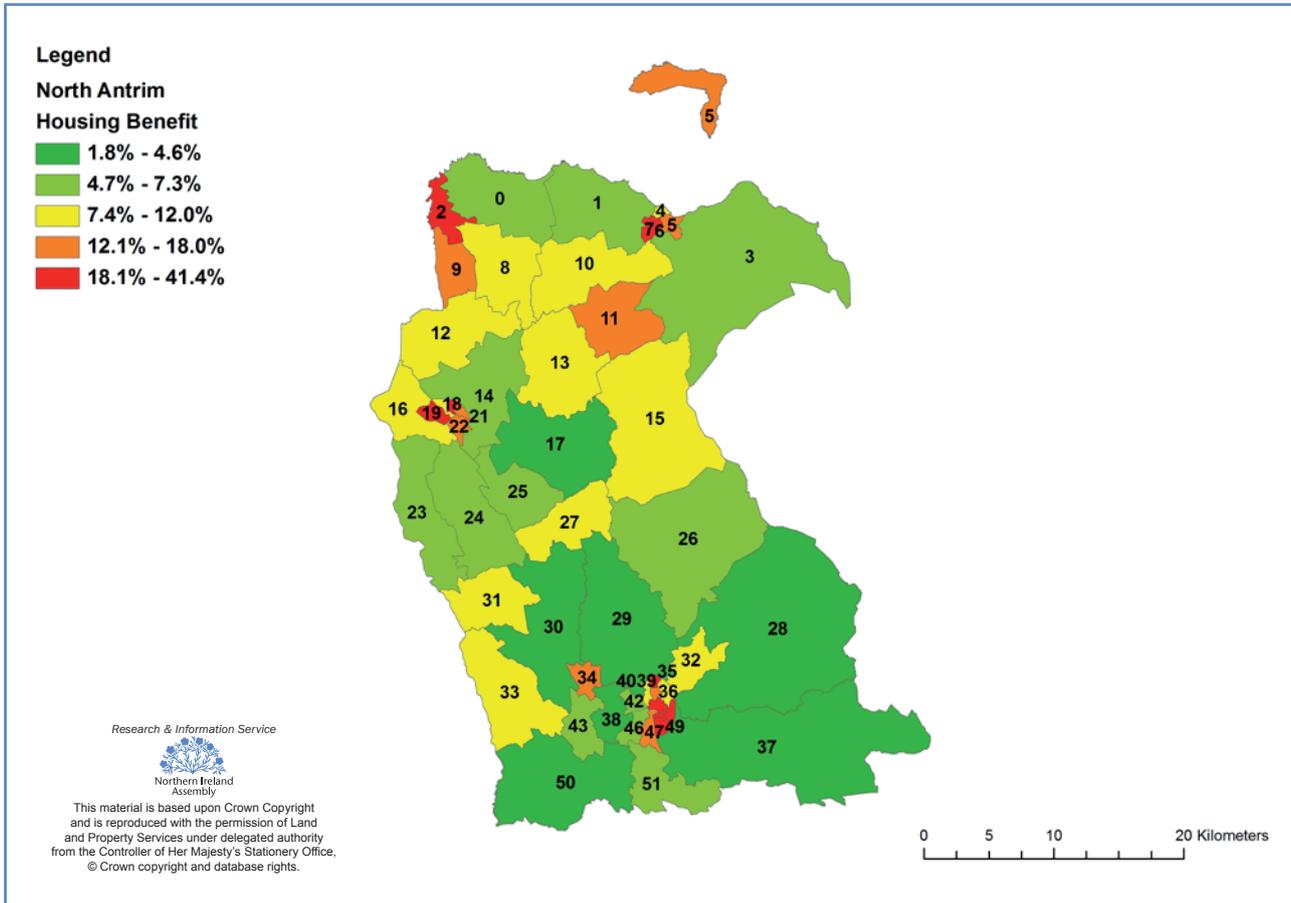
The highest proportion of people claiming Housing Benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Ballee (29.8%, 450 claimants), Bushmills (25.2%, 150 claimants) and Dunclug (25.0%, 430 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Ballyloughan (1.8%, 40 claimants), Glenwhirry (2.5%, 60 claimants) and Dunminning (2.9%, 60 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
Academy	120	6.8	Fairhill	180	12.8
Ahoghill	210	6.9	Galgorm	90	3.5
Ardeevin	130	4.7	Glebe	110	7.5
Armoy	110	13.0	Glenravel	140	5.4
Ballee	450	29.8	Glenshesk	50	6.2
Ballyhoe & Corkey	110	7.7	Glentaisie	250	24.1
Ballykeel	290	21.8	Glenwhirry	60	2.5
Ballylough	100	12.2	Grange	120	4.5
Ballyloughan	40	1.8	Harryville	270	16.5
Benvardin	190	11.6	Kells	170	6.4
Bonamargy & Rath	110	14.2	Killoquin Lower	90	6.0
Broughshane	260	9.6	Killoquin Upper	120	8.6
Bushmills	150	25.2	Kinbane	50	6.9
Carnary	260	16.2	Knockaholet	50	3.7
Carnmoon	60	7.8	Knocklayd	260	19.2
Castle Demesne	400	21.7	Moat	360	25.0
Clogh Mills	140	8.7	Moss-Side & M'get	90	11.8
Craigyarren	80	3.9	Newhill	390	19.8
Cullybackey	290	12.6	Park	170	9.7
Dalriada	110	9.3	Portglenone	220	8.7
Dervock	90	7.2	Route	280	21.9
Dunclug	430	25.0	Seacon	180	8.6
Dunloy	110	6.5	Slemish	70	3.5
Dunminning	60	2.9	Stranocum	100	7.4
Dunseverick	40	5.9	Summerfield	160	7.4
Fair Green	230	16.0	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, 2013



0	Dunseverick	11	Armoyn	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	Dunlug	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		

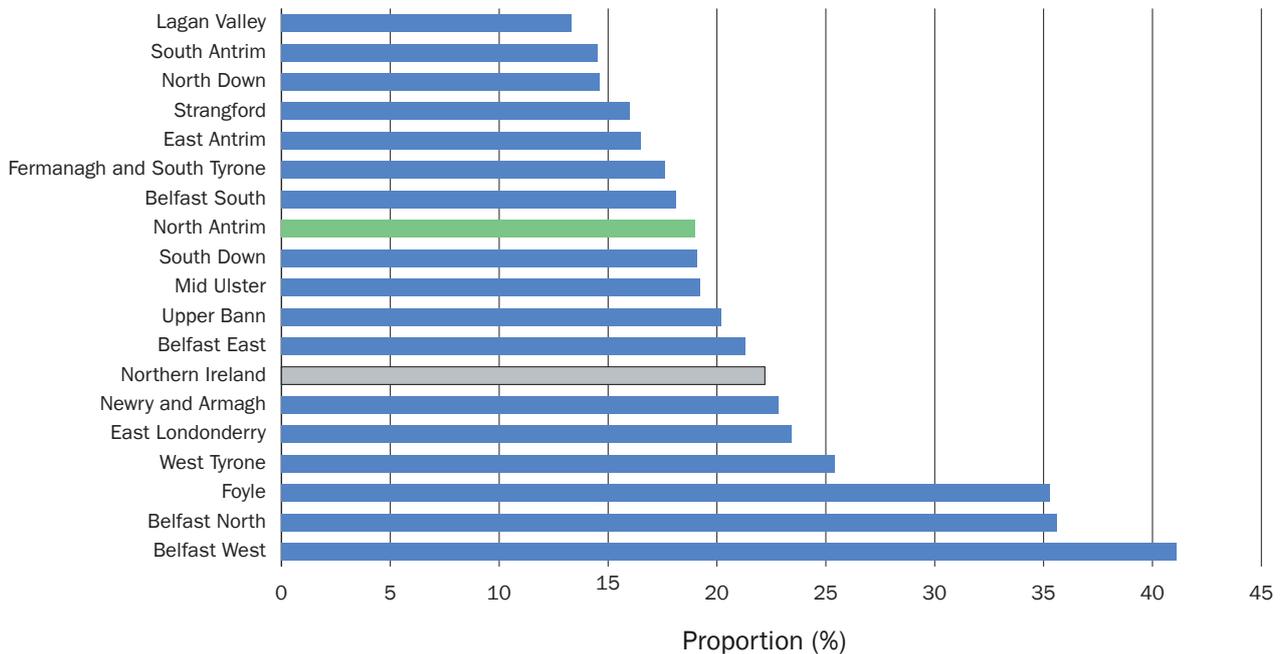
Low income – Children living in Poverty

As at August 2011, there were 4,115 children aged 0-15 years living in poverty¹ in North Antrim. This equates to 19.0% of all children in the Constituency.

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

North Antrim was the Constituency with the 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 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 Ballee (52.6%), Ballykeel (46.7%) and Dunclug (43.2%). The lowest proportions were found in Grange (5.6%), Glenwhirry (5.9%) and Galgorm (6.7%).

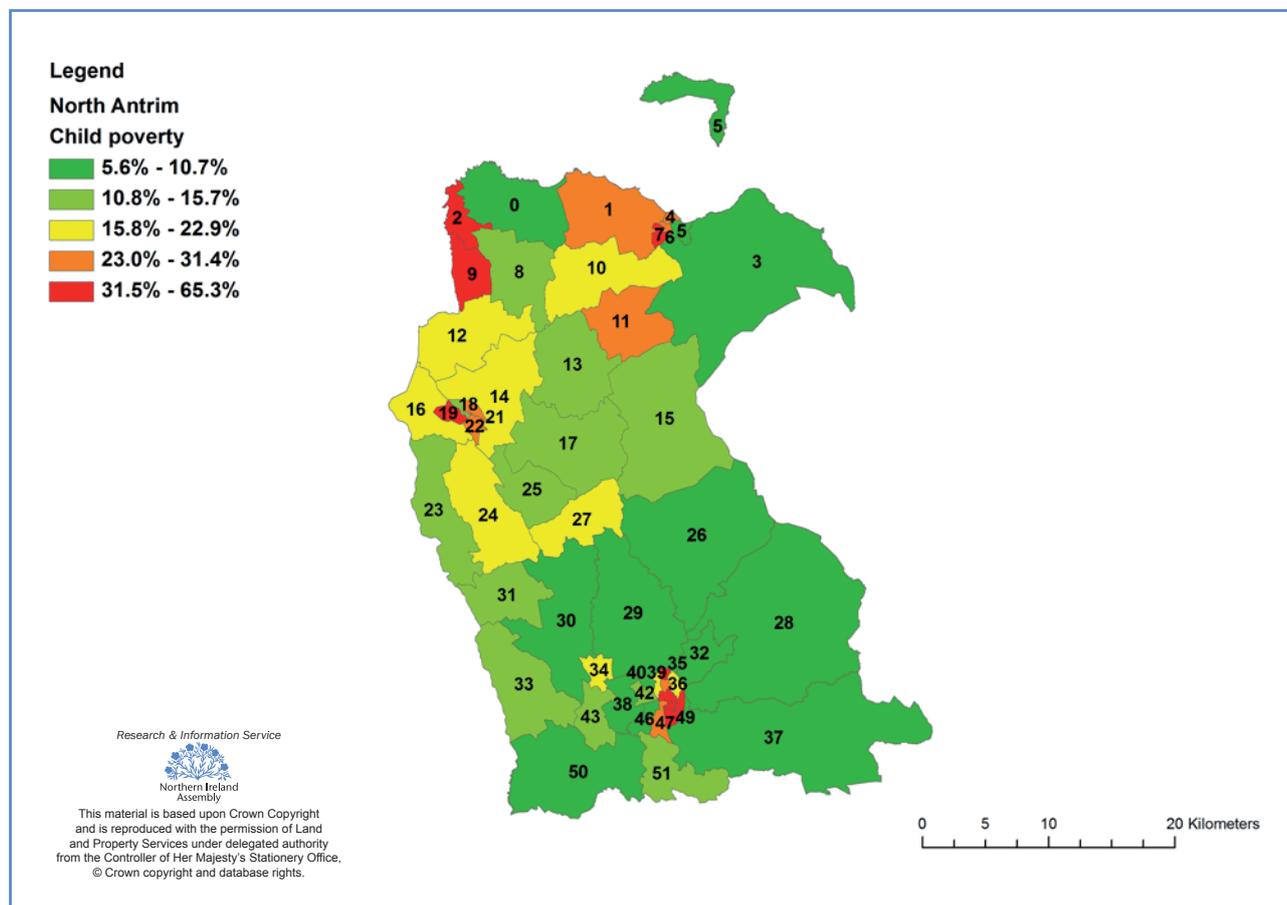
Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in poverty at ward level, as at August 2011

Ward	Children in Poverty (%) ¹	Ward	Children in Poverty (%)
Academy	13.3	Fairhill	26.4
Ahoghill	12.4	Galgorm	6.7
Ardeevin	10.0	Glebe	12.6
Armoy	29.3	Glenravel	10.5
Ballee	52.6	Glenshesk	10.5
Ballyhoe & Corkey	14.0	Glentaisie	30.9
Ballykeel	46.7	Glenwhirry	5.9
Ballylough	31.6	Grange	5.6
Ballyloughan	7.2	Harryville	30.8
Benvardin	20.6	Kells	13.3
Bonamargy & Rath	7.2	Killoquin Lower	17.1
Broughshane	10.5	Killoquin Upper	14.9
Bushmills	41.6	Kinbane	26.6
Carnany	30.6	Knockaholet	11.8
Carnmoon	12.7	Knocklayd	33.1
Castle Demesne	34.4	Moat	38.6
Clogh Mills	21.0	Moss-Side & M'get	21.1
Craigyarren	8.5	Newhill	26.7
Cullybackey	20.6	Park	19.9
Dalriada	26.5	Portglenone	15.1
Dervock	16.9	Route	33.0
Dunclug	43.2	Seacon	22.0
Dunloy	13.5	Slemish	9.2
Dunminning	8.0	Stranocum	15.3
Dunseverick	7.1	Summerfield	17.3
Fair Green	30.0	The Vow	13.1

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	Dunseverick	11	Armoyn	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	Dunlug	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		

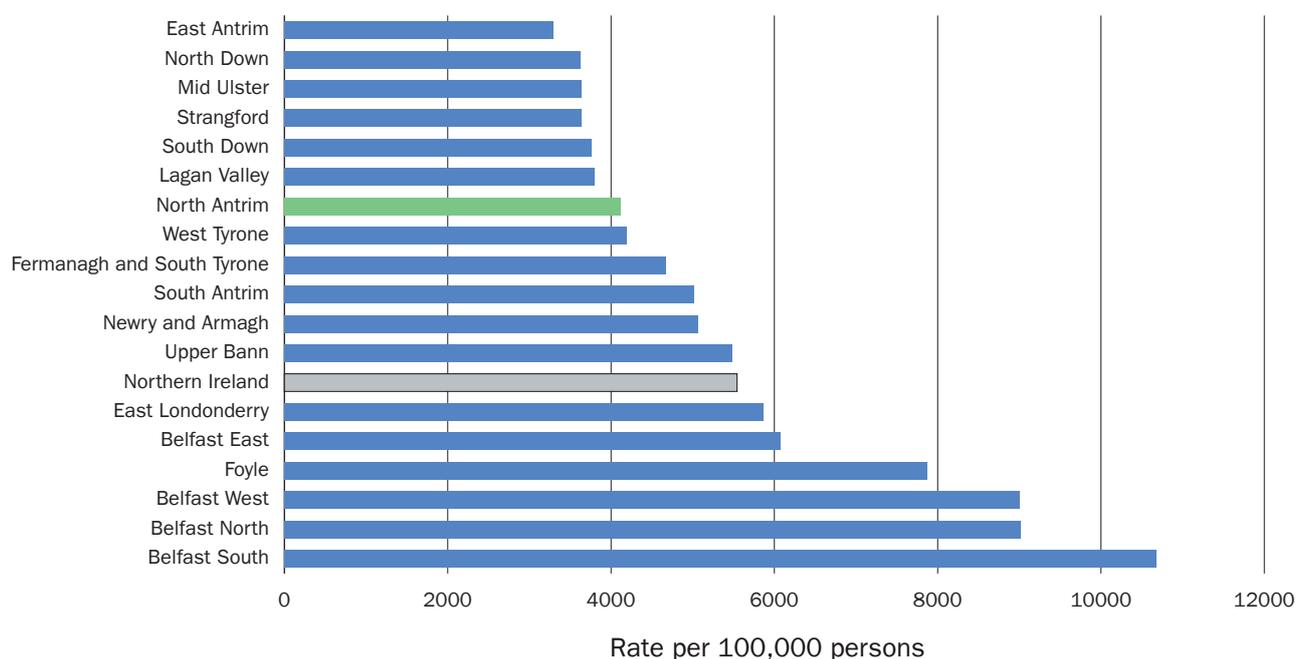
Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2012/13, a total of 4,449 criminal offences were recorded in the North Antrim area. This equates to an overall recorded crime rate of 4,112 per 100,000 persons.

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

North Antrim was the Constituency with the 7th 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 North Antrim when compared to the Northern Ireland average.

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

	North Antrim		Northern Ireland	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery	1,496	1,383	33,251	1,836
Burglary	415	384	9,581	529
Vehicle offences	166	153	5,339	295
Theft including from the person, bicycle theft, shoplifting and other theft excluding vehicle offences	942	871	20,691	1,143
Criminal damage	868	802	20,959	1,157
Trafficking of drugs	52	48	890	49
Possession of drugs	171	158	3,488	193
Possession of weapons	36	33	651	36
Public order offences	89	82	1,517	84
Miscellaneous crimes against society	117	108	2,191	121
Other fraud	97	90	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 Castle Demesne (33,020), Fair Green (11,547) and Ballee (11,526). The lowest rates were recorded in the wards of Dunminning (996), Ballyloughan (1,236) and Grange (1,271).

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
Academy	4,145	1,382	667	810
Ahoghill	2,263	540	231	514
Ardeevin	1,656	542	285	343
Armoy	2,735	1,276	182	365
Ballee	11,526	3,686	779	3,583
Ballyhoe and Corkey	1,636	580	158	158
Ballykeel	9,431	2,818	748	2,530
Ballylough	2,493	671	479	384
Ballyloughan	1,236	348	77	425
Benvardin	3,675	1,193	191	1,241
Bonamargy & Rathlin	9,898	1,820	569	2,275
Broughshane	2,379	654	178	684
Bushmills	6,911	2,304	949	1,762
Carnary	3,002	900	300	450
Carnmoon	1,611	604	201	101
Castle Demesne	33,020	10,442	1,411	4,516
CloghMills	2,158	452	301	853
Craigyarren	1,583	193	270	232
Cullybackey	2,816	963	214	784
Dalriada	5,441	1,377	1,240	620
Dervock	2,651	596	265	596
Dunclug	8,421	2,962	1,523	1,777
Dunloy	1,580	790	176	219
Dunminning	996	345	115	77
Dunseverick	2,829	984	492	369

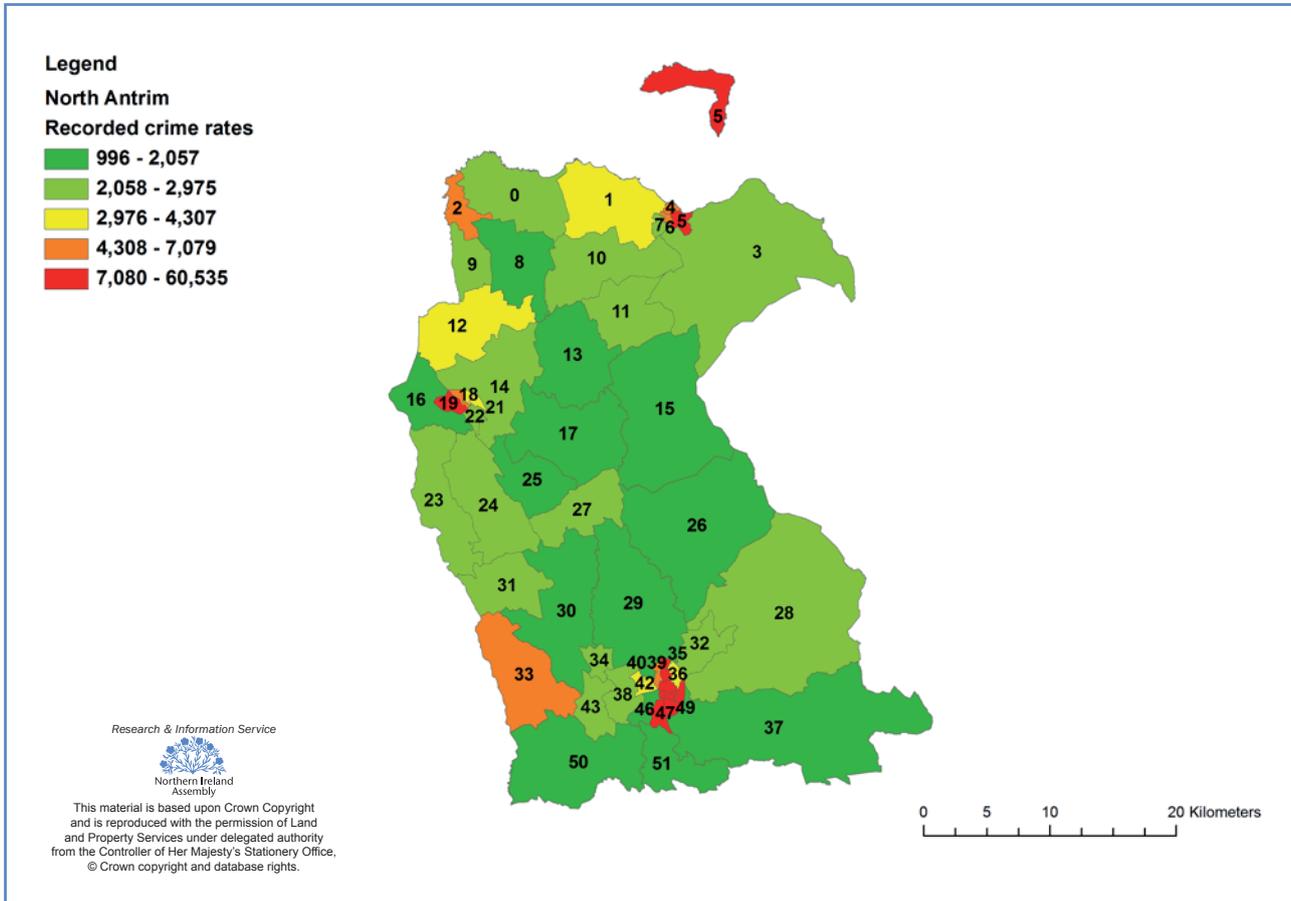
1 All crime rates were calculated per 100,000 population using the Census 2011 Estimates.

2 Violence against the person includes sex offences and robbery.

Ward	Recorded Crime Rate ¹	Violence against Person Rate ²	Burglary Rate	Criminal Damage Rate
Fair Green	11,547	2,578	448	1,121
Fairhill	2,169	890	278	389
Galgorm	2,777	1,221	31	610
Glebe	4,654	1,803	349	1,222
Glenravel	1,797	869	116	377
Glenshesk	2,719	604	705	201
Glentaisie	6,795	1,773	222	1,699
Glenwhirry	1,711	470	369	201
Grange	1,271	260	405	144
Harryville	9,284	3,554	743	2,016
Kells	1,665	446	208	416
Killoquin Lower	2,169	529	423	317
Killoquin Upper	2,838	1,169	111	556
Kinbane	3,456	892	557	446
Knockaholet	1,908	298	298	417
Knocklayd	2,598	808	346	751
Moat	7,216	2,806	401	1,775
Moss-Side & Moyarget	2,110	527	527	211
Newhill	3,111	1,596	279	838
Park	6,685	2,852	514	1,403
Portglenone	4,719	2,774	510	510
Route	8,764	4,317	458	981
Seacon	1,677	596	75	484
Slemish	2,710	837	399	518
Stranocum	1,968	579	231	289
Summerfield	3,910	1,291	369	627
The Vow	2,211	894	423	423

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

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



0	Dunseverick	11	Armoyn	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	Dunlug	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		

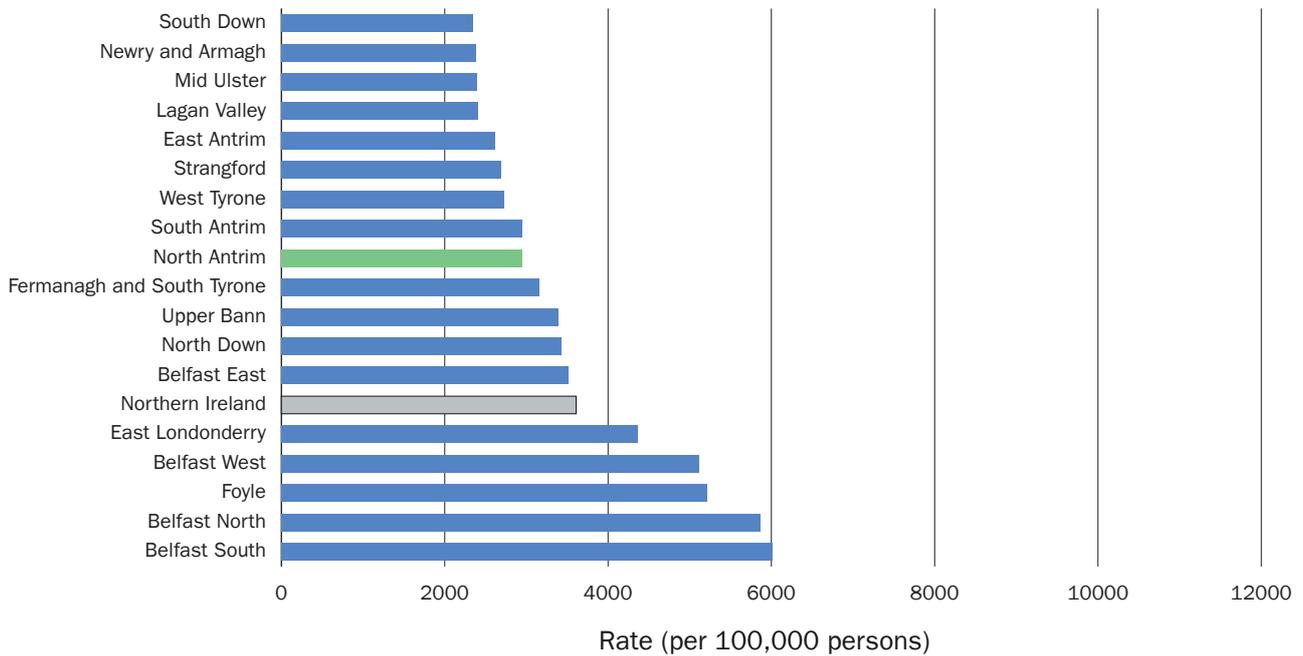
Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2012/13, there were 3,195 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in North Antrim. This equates to a rate of 2,953 per 100,000 persons.

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

North Antrim was the Constituency with the 9th 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 Castle Demesne (18,627), Fair Green (8,184) and Glentaisie (7,607). The lowest rates were found in Dunminning (192), Knockaholet (417) and Glenwhirry (470).

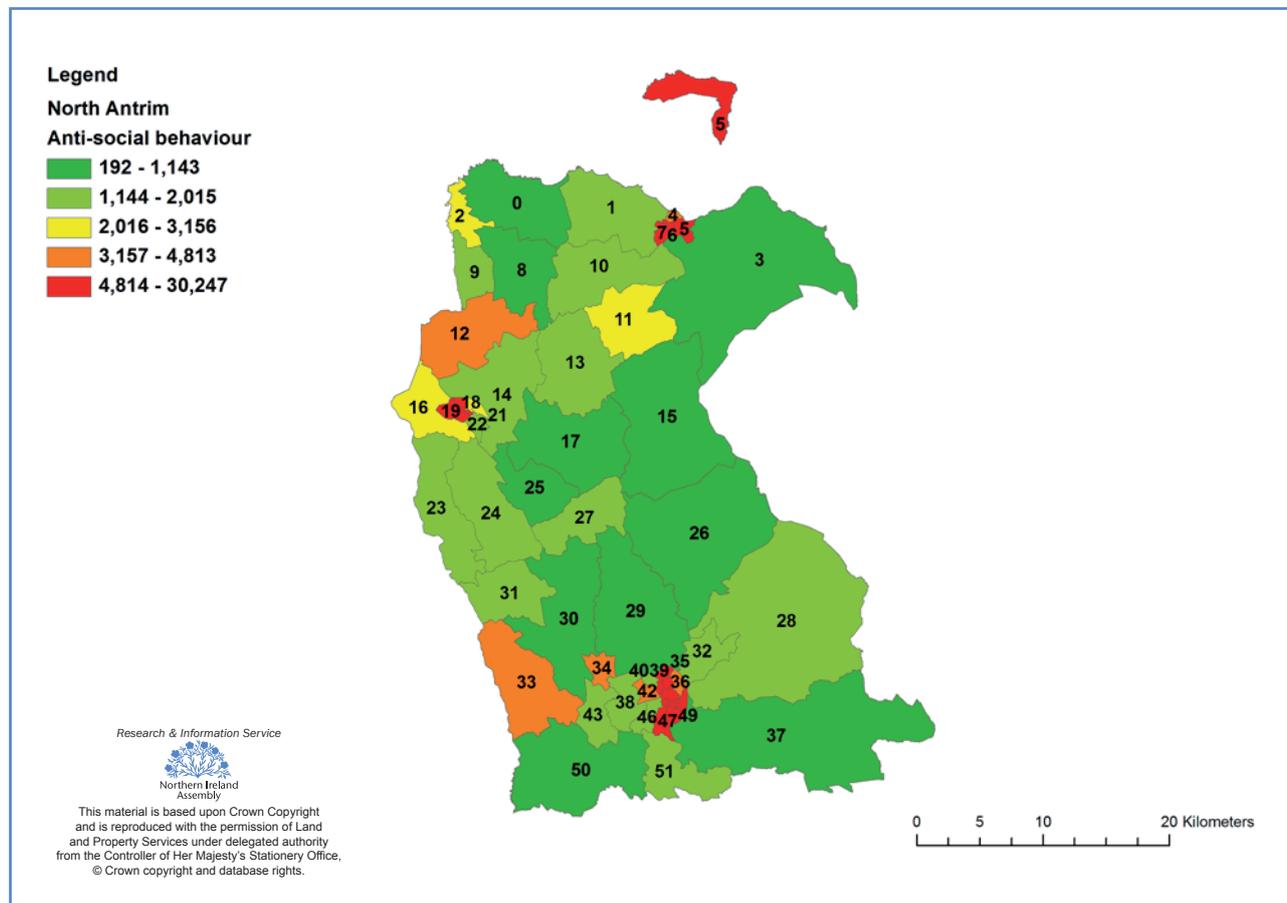
Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2012/13

Ward	ASB Incidents ¹	Per 100,000 Population	Ward	ASB Incidents	Per 100,000 Population
Academy	71	3,383	Fairhill	24	1,335
Ahoghill	53	1,363	Galgorm	56	1,709
Ardeevin	55	1,570	Glebe	112	6,515
Armoy	23	2,097	Glenravel	23	666
Ballee	119	6,179	Glenshesk	9	906
Ballyhoe & Corkey	16	844	Glentaisie	103	7,607
Ballykeel	100	5,750	Glenwhirry	14	470
Ballylough	12	1,151	Grange	22	636
Ballyloughan	30	1,159	Harryville	137	7,268
Benvardin	77	3,675	Kells	54	1,605
Bonamargy & Rath	48	5,461	Killoquin Lower	24	1,270
Broughshane	53	1,576	Killoquin Upper	23	1,280
Bushmills	20	2,710	Kinbane	13	1,449
Carnany	52	2,601	Knockaholet	7	417
Carnmoon	11	1,108	Knocklayd	89	5,139
Castle Demesne	396	18,627	Moat	118	6,758
Clogh Mills	35	1,756	Moss-side & Moyarget	14	1,477
Craigyarren	18	695	Newhill	77	3,071
Cullybackey	103	3,672	Park	142	6,639
Dalriada	47	3,237	Portglenone	136	4,337
Dervock	22	1,458	Route	104	6,802
Dunclug	123	5,205	Seacon	60	2,235
Dunloy	20	878	Slemish	41	1,634
Dunminning	5	192	Stranocum	22	1,273
Dunseverick	4	492	Summerfield	87	3,209
Fair Green	146	8,184	The Vow	25	1,176

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	Dunseverick	11	Armoyn	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	Dunlug	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		

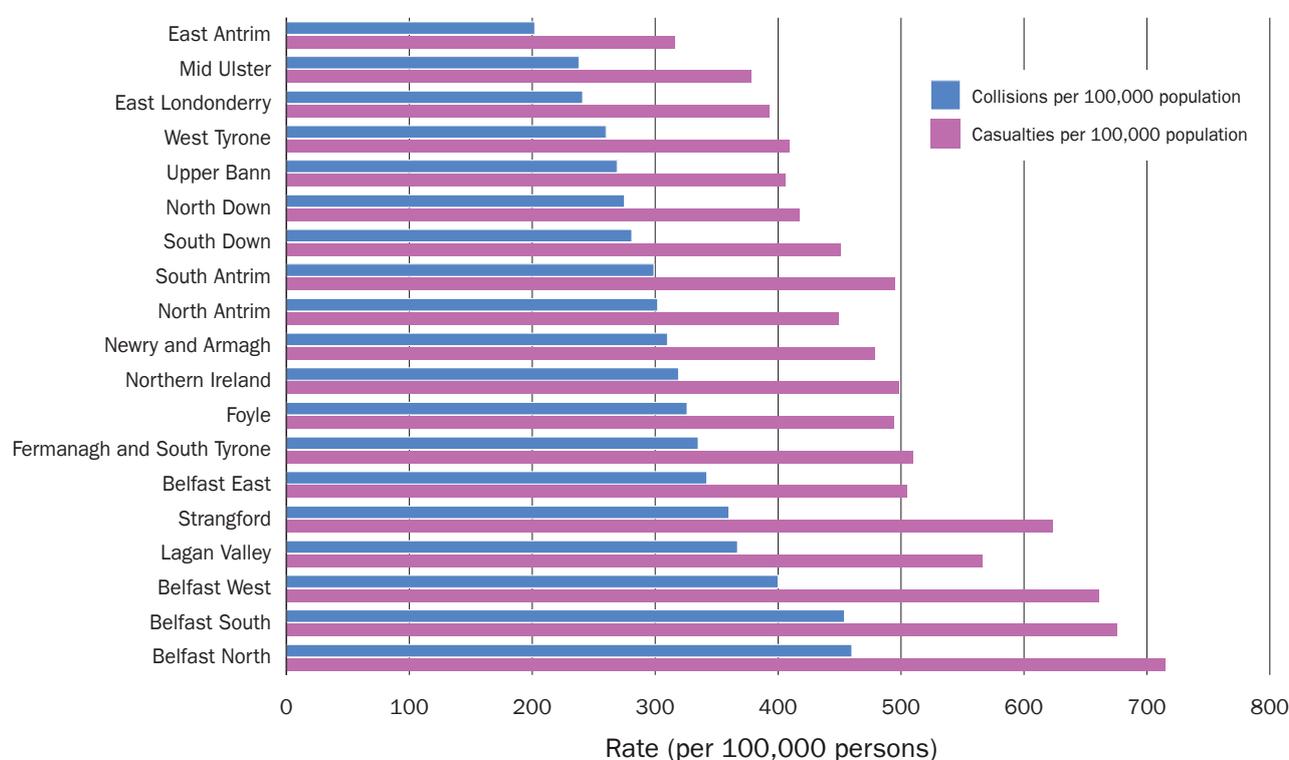
Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties

In 2012, there were 327 road traffic collisions with injury reported in North Antrim, a collision rate of 302 per 100,000 persons. There were 486 casualties – 5 people were killed, 46 were seriously injured and 435 were slightly injured, a rate of 449 casualties per 100,000 persons.

The road traffic collision rate for North 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.

North Antrim had the 9th 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 Harryville (1,008), Craigywarren (772) and Castle Demesne (753). The lowest rates were recorded in Fairhill (0), Dalriada (0) and Ballyloughan (0).

The highest road traffic casualty rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Moss-side and Moyarget (1,477), Craigywarren (1,429) and Harryville (1,379). The lowest rates were recorded in Fairhill (0), Dalriada (0) and Ballyloughan (0).

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

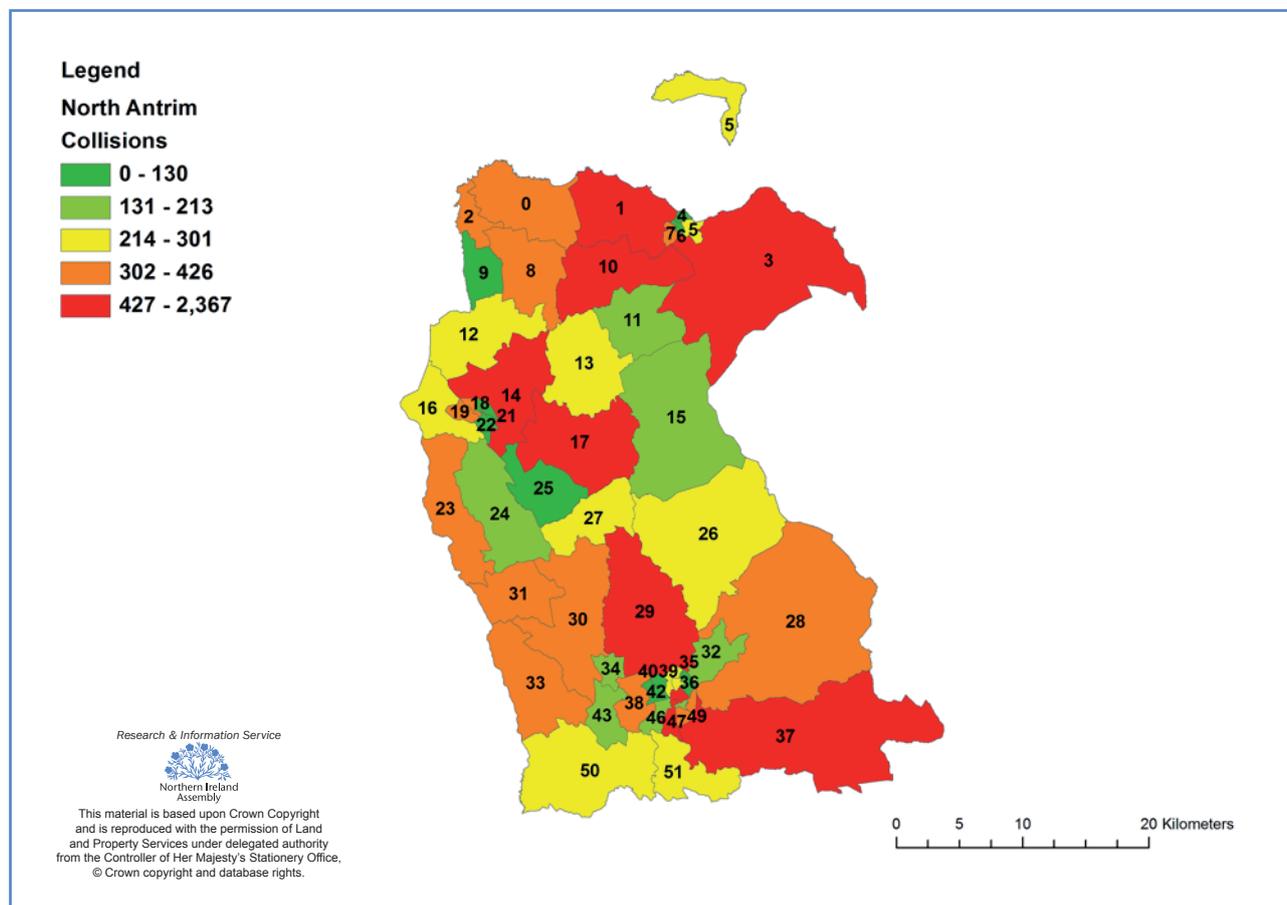
Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) ¹	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Academy	1	1	48	48
Ahoghill	8	10	206	257
Ardeevin	6	6	171	171
Armoy	2	2	182	182
Ballee	6	6	312	312
Ballyhoe and Corkey	3	4	158	211
Ballykeel	6	8	345	460
Ballylough	1	1	96	96
Ballyloughan	0	0	0	0
Benvardin	6	7	286	334
Bonamargy & Rathlin	2	2	228	228
Broughshane	7	15	208	446
Bushmills	3	4	407	542
Carnany	1	2	50	100
Carnmoon	4	5	403	504
Castle Demesne	16	21	753	988
CloghMills	6	6	301	301
Craigywarren	20	37	772	1,429
Cullybackey	5	8	178	285
Dalriada	0	0	0	0
Dervock	8	11	530	729
Dunclug	6	9	254	381

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.

Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) ¹	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Dunloy	2	3	88	132
Dunminning	9	21	345	805
Dunseverick	3	7	369	861
Fair Green	5	9	280	504
Fairhill	0	0	0	0
Galgorm	13	16	397	488
Glebe	7	7	407	407
Glenravel	9	11	261	319
Glenshesk	5	9	504	906
Glentaisie	1	1	74	74
Glenwhirry	22	37	738	1,241
Grange	8	9	231	260
Harryville	19	26	1,008	1,379
Kells	9	14	268	416
Killoquin Lower	3	5	159	265
Killoquin Upper	6	6	334	334
Kinbane	5	8	557	892
Knockaholet	12	15	716	894
Knocklayd	6	10	346	577
Moat	3	4	172	229
Moss-Side & Moyarget	7	14	738	1,477
Newhill	2	2	80	80
Park	6	7	281	327
Portglenone	11	21	351	670
Route	6	6	392	392
Seacon	8	13	298	484
Slemish	10	16	399	638
Stranocum	4	9	231	521
Summerfield	2	3	74	111
The Vow	7	12	329	564

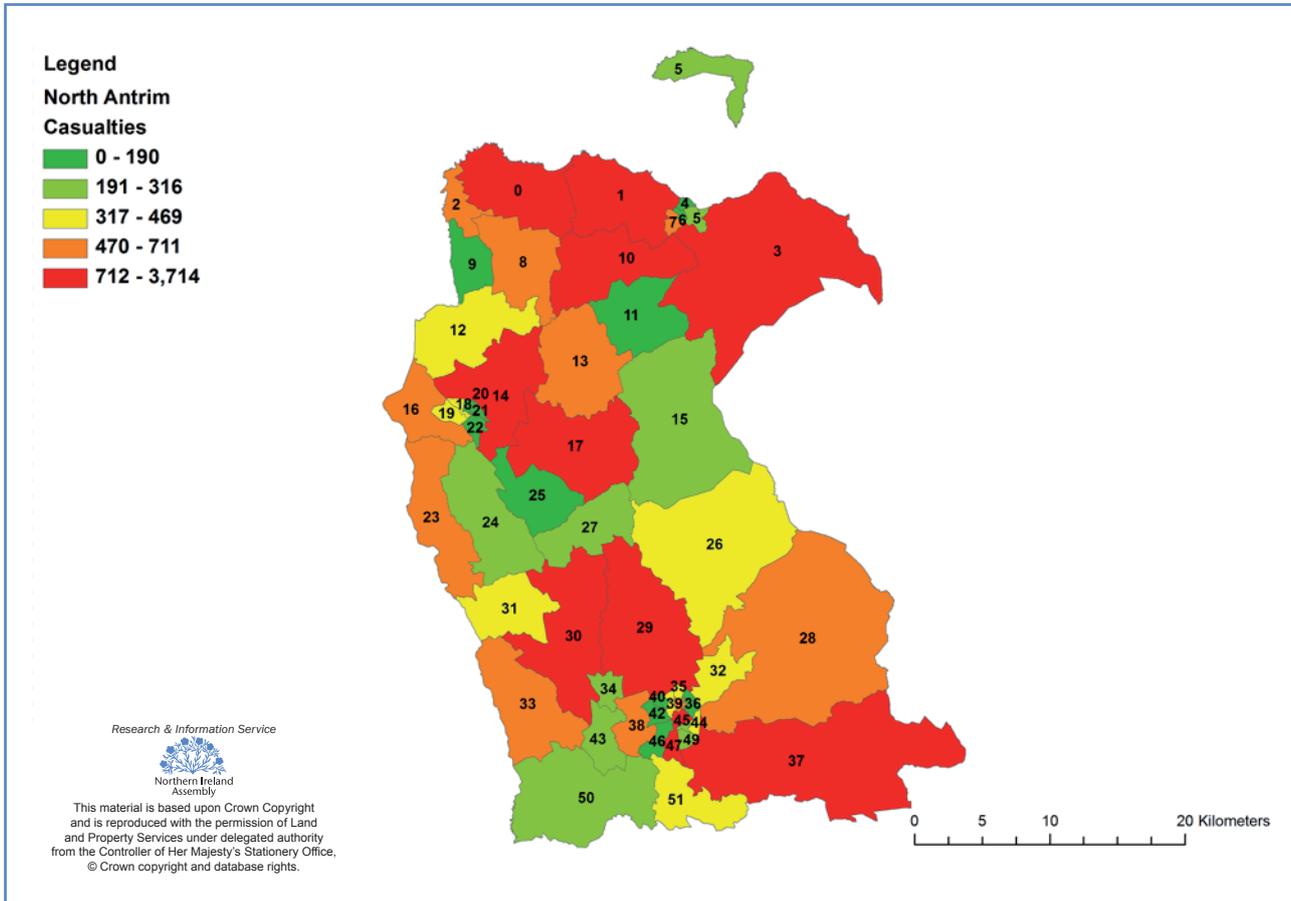
Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

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



0	Dunseverick	11	Armoyn	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	Dunlug	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, 2012



0	Dunseverick	11	Armoyn	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	Dunlug	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		

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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