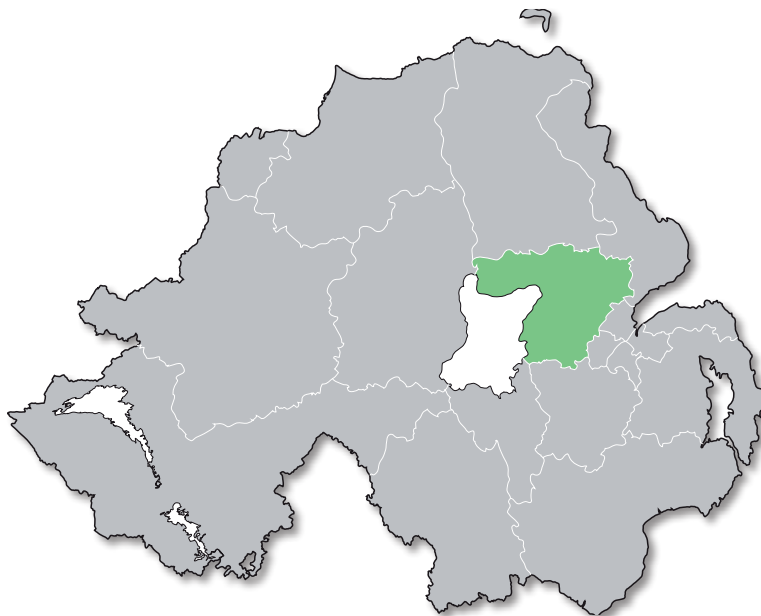




Northern Ireland  
Assembly

# Constituency Profile

## South Antrim - December 2013





## About this Report

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

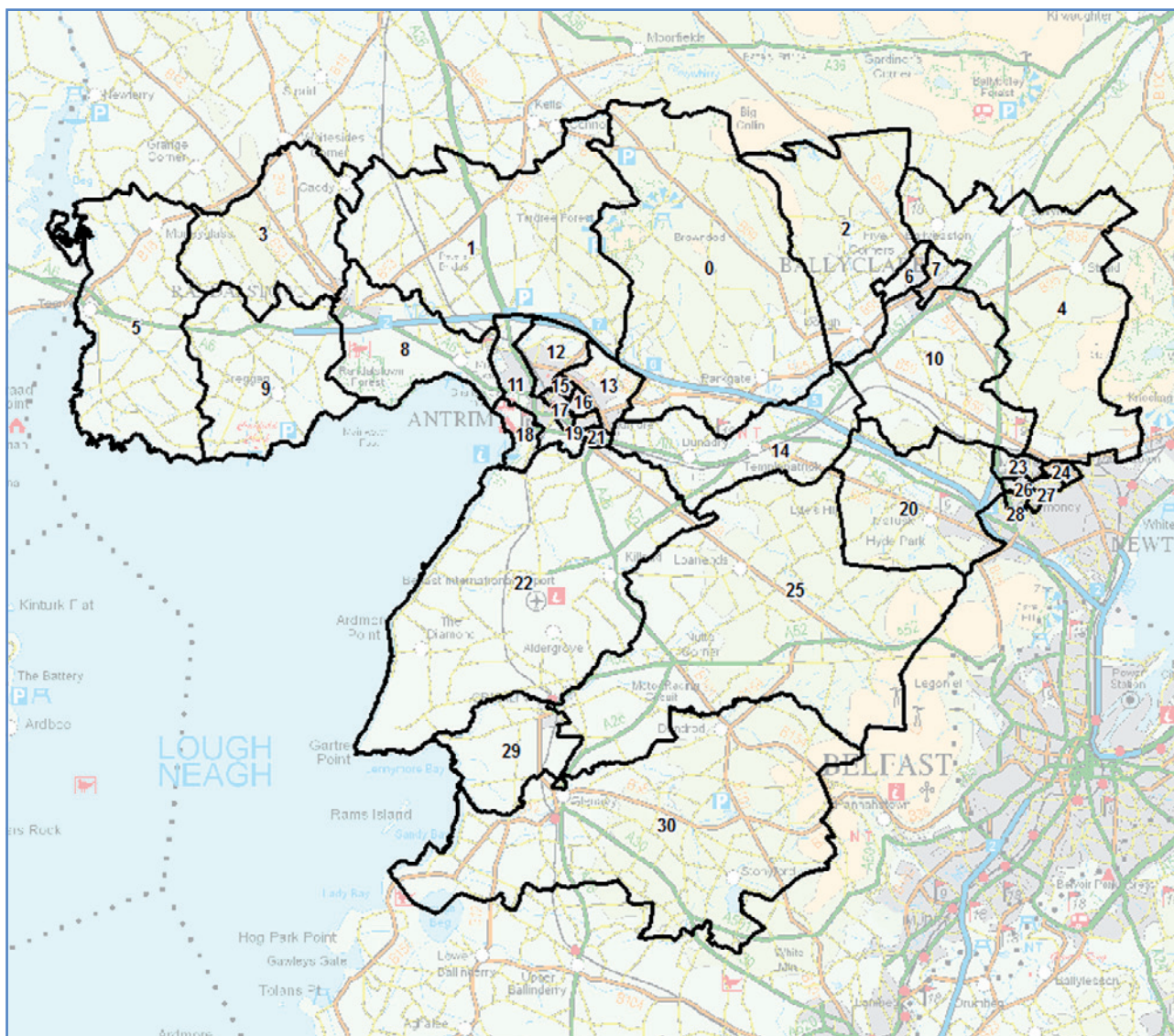
A summary table has been provided showing the latest available data for each indicator, as well as previous data, illustrating change over time.

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 South Antrim which comprises of the wards shown overleaf.



0	Parkgate	11	Massereene	22	Aldergrove
1	Shilvodan	12	Springfarm	23	Mossley
2	Doagh	13	Farranshane	24	Hawthorne
3	Drumanaway	14	Templepatrick	25	Clady
4	Ballynure	15	Steeple	26	Carmmoney
5	Toome	16	Stiles	27	Ballyduff
6	Ballyclare North	17	Fountain Hill	28	Burnthill
7	Ballyclare South	18	Balloo	29	Crumlin
8	Randalstown	19	Greystone	30	Glenavy
9	Cranfield	20	Mallusk		
10	Ballyrobert	21	Ballycraigy		

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## Summary Profile of South 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.)	99,238	89,025	11.5%
% Catholic	31.9	28.1	3.8
% Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)	59.8	67.6	-7.8
% other religions and philosophies	0.9	0.4	0.5
% no religion	7.5	3.9	3.6

### Health

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Life expectancy of males (years)	2009-2011	79.3	78.8	0.5
Life expectancy of females (years)	2009-2011	82.7	82.8	-0.1
Age standardised death due to cancer per 100,000 persons	2007-2011	117	122	-5
Age standardised death due to respiratory disease per 100,000 persons	2007-2011	31	30	1
Age standardised death due to circulatory disease per 100,000 persons	2007-2011	65	69	-4
New incidences of cancer excluding non-melanoma skin cancer per 100,000 persons	2011	434	436	-2
Proportion of population in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit (%)	At Feb 2013	12.6	12.4	0.2
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	2011	4.1	5.2	-1.1

### Education

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs (A*-C) or equivalent	2011/12	75.6	75.6	-
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Further Education	2011/12	8.0	8.6	-0.6
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	2011/12	4.4	4.2	0.2

### Labour Market

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
No. of confirmed redundancies	2012	130	114	16
Unemployment claimant count (%)	2012	3.6	3.4	0.2

### Low income

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming benefits (%)	April 2013	35.3	34.9	0.4
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming income support (%)	Feb 2013	3.4	3.5	-0.1
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming housing benefit (%)	June 2013	7.6	7.4	0.2
Proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in poverty (%)	Aug 2011	14.5	14.3	0.2

### Crime

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000 persons	2012/13	5,018	4,900	118
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	2012/13	2,945	2,846	99

### Traffic and Travel

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	2012	299	301	-2
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	2012	495	493	2

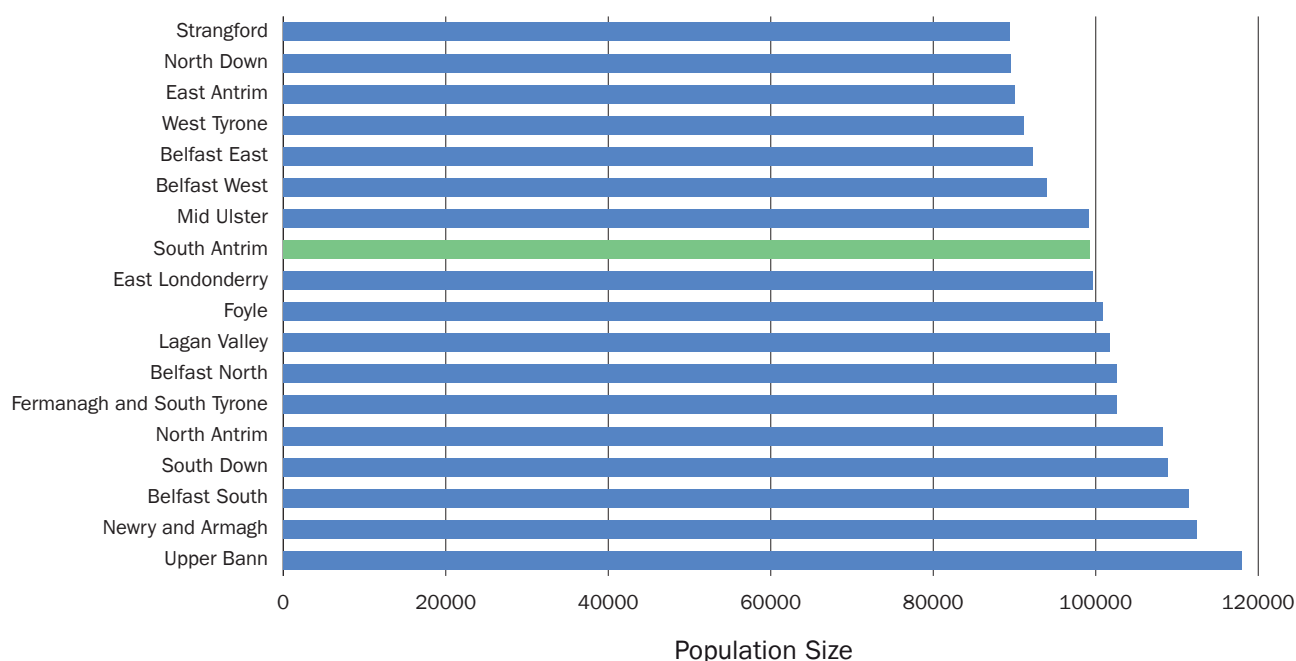
## Demographic profile – age and gender

As at Census Day 2011, there were 99,238 persons living in South Antrim – 5.5% of the Northern Ireland population. The constituency of South Antrim had the 8th lowest population. Since the 2001 Census, the population of the area covered by the current South Antrim boundary increased by 11.5% from 89,025 to 99,238 in 2011.

The median age of those living in South Antrim in 2011 was 37 years, as was the Northern Ireland average.

Overall, 22.1% of the South Antrim population were children aged 0-15 years, higher than the Northern Ireland average of 20.9%. Older persons made up 13.5% of the South Antrim population, lower 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 South 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	11,209	23.1	31,352	64.5	6,033	12.4	48,594
Females	10,699	21.1	32,555	64.3	7,390	14.6	50,644
Persons	21,908	22.1	63,907	64.4	13,432	13.5	99,238

Source: NISRA, Northern Ireland Census 2011

## Demographic profile – religion

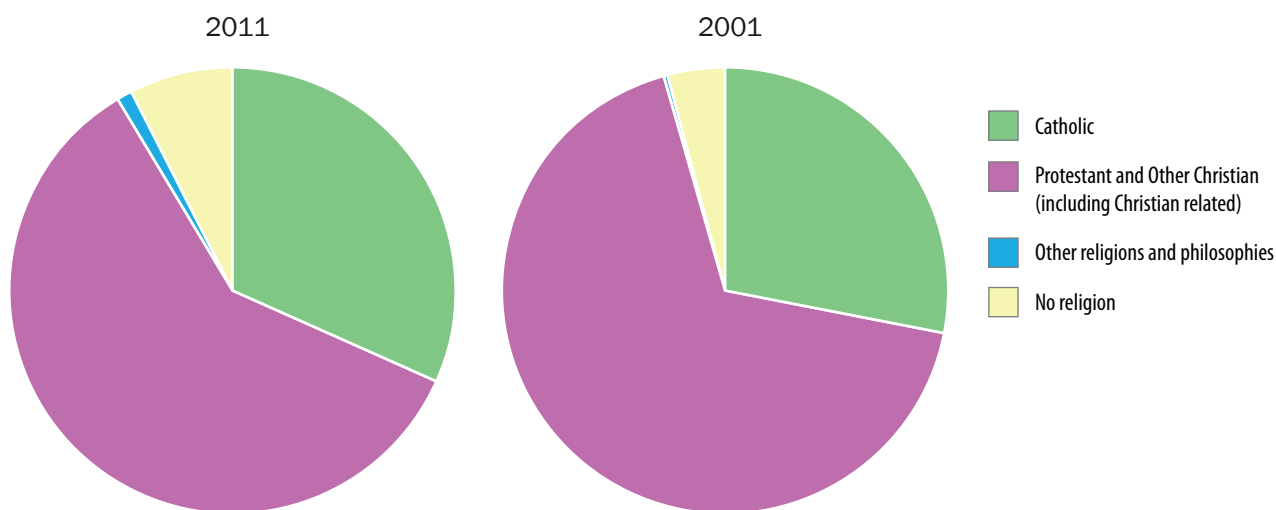
As at Census Day 2011,

- 31.9% of South Antrim residents belong to or were brought up in the Catholic religion;
- 59.8% belong to or were brought up in a 'Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related) religions;
- 0.9% belong to or were brought up in other religions; and,
- 7.5% belong to or were brought up in no religion.

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

- The Catholic religion has increased by 3.8 percentage points from 28.1%;
- Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related) religions has decreased by 7.8 percentage points from 67.6%;
- Other religions has increased by 0.5 percentage points from 0.4%;
- No religion has increased by 3.6 percentage points from 3.9%.

### 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	31,619	31.9	25,019	28.1	6,600	3.8
Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)	59,349	59.8	60,147	67.6	-798	-7.8
Other religions and philosophies	867	0.9	344	0.4	523	0.5
No religion	7,403	7.5	3,515	3.9	3,888	3.6

Source: NISRA, Northern Ireland Census 2011 and 2001

## Health – Life expectancy of males

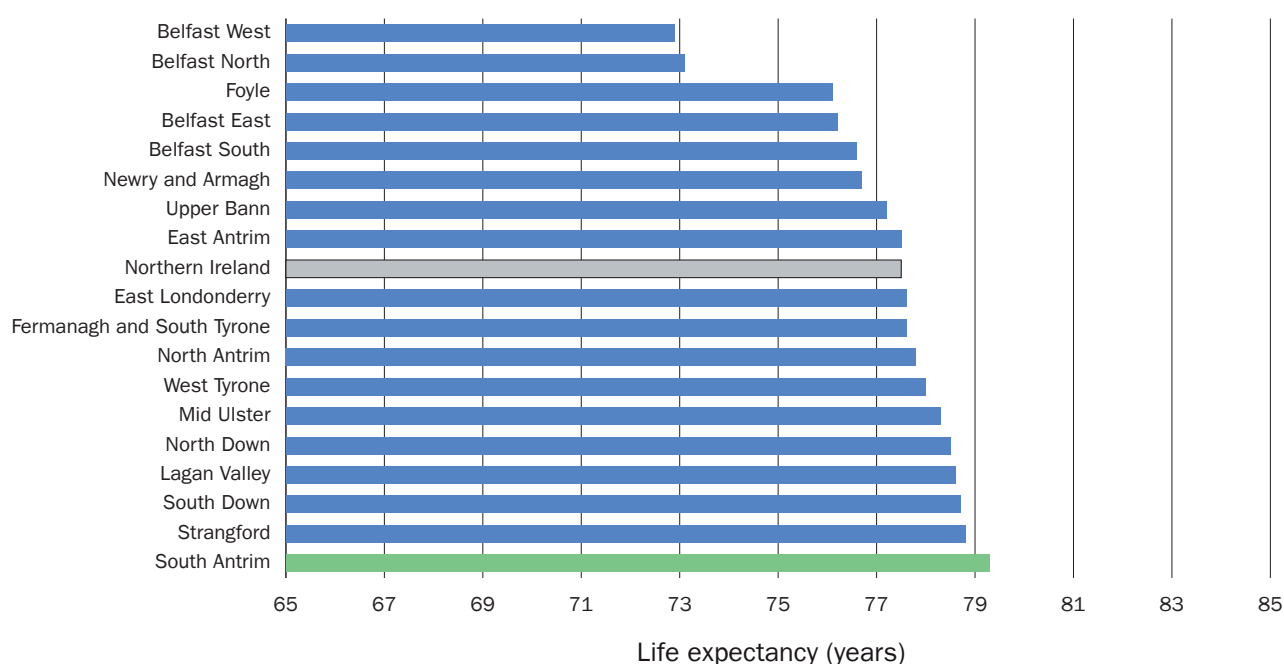
Life expectancy at birth for males born in South Antrim (2009-2011) (p) is estimated to be 79.3 years.

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

The Constituency of South Antrim has the 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 <sup>(p)</sup>



	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

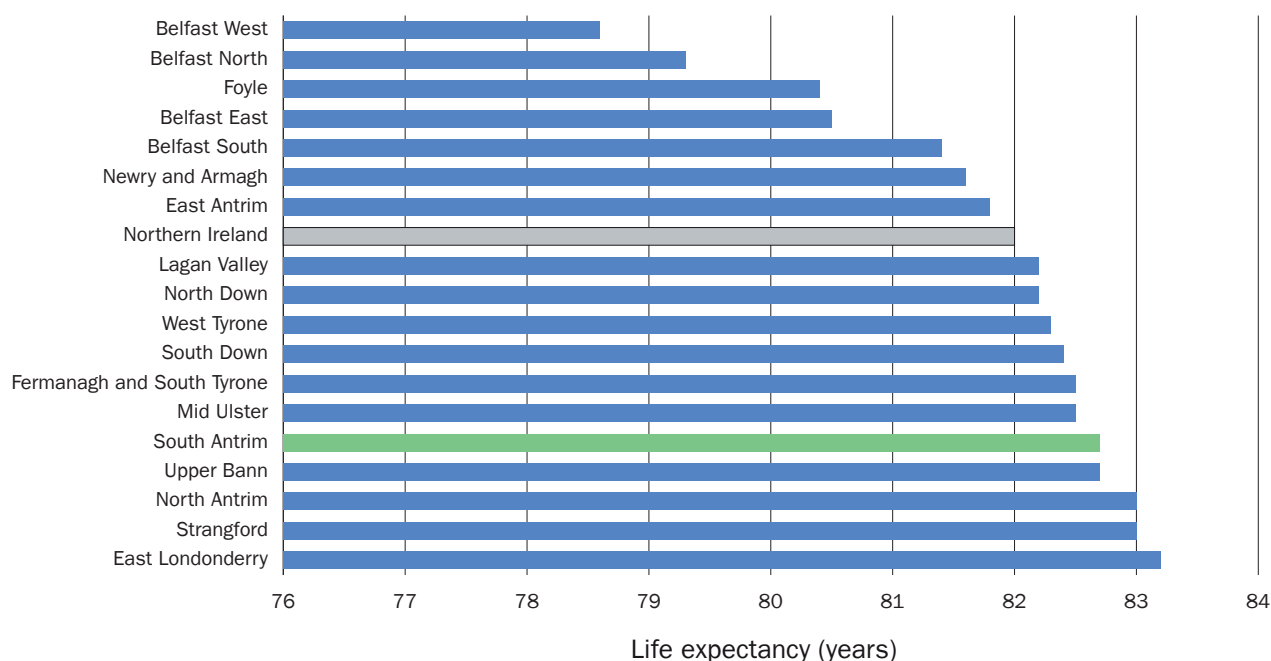
Life expectancy at birth for females born in South Antrim (2009-2011) (p) is estimated to be 82.7 years.

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

The Constituency of South Antrim has the joint 4th 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 <sup>(p)</sup>



	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

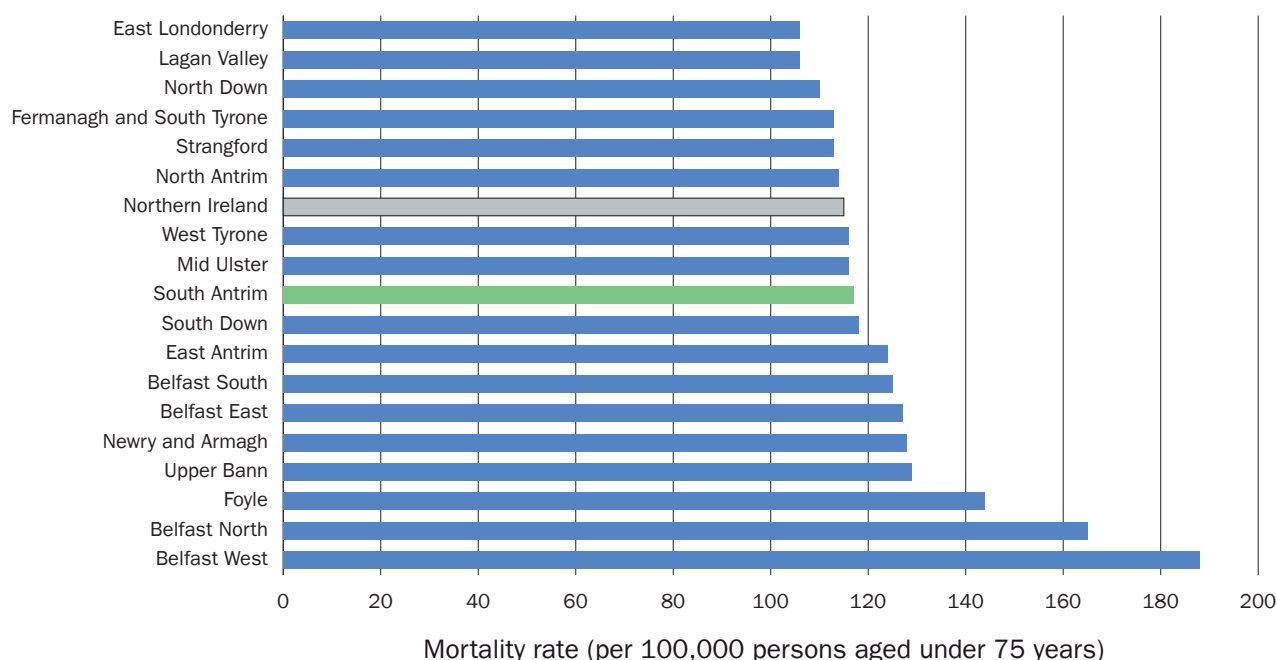
The age standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in South Antrim was 117 per 100,000 persons – 131 for males and 104 for females.

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

South Antrim had the 9th 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 <sup>(p)</sup>



	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

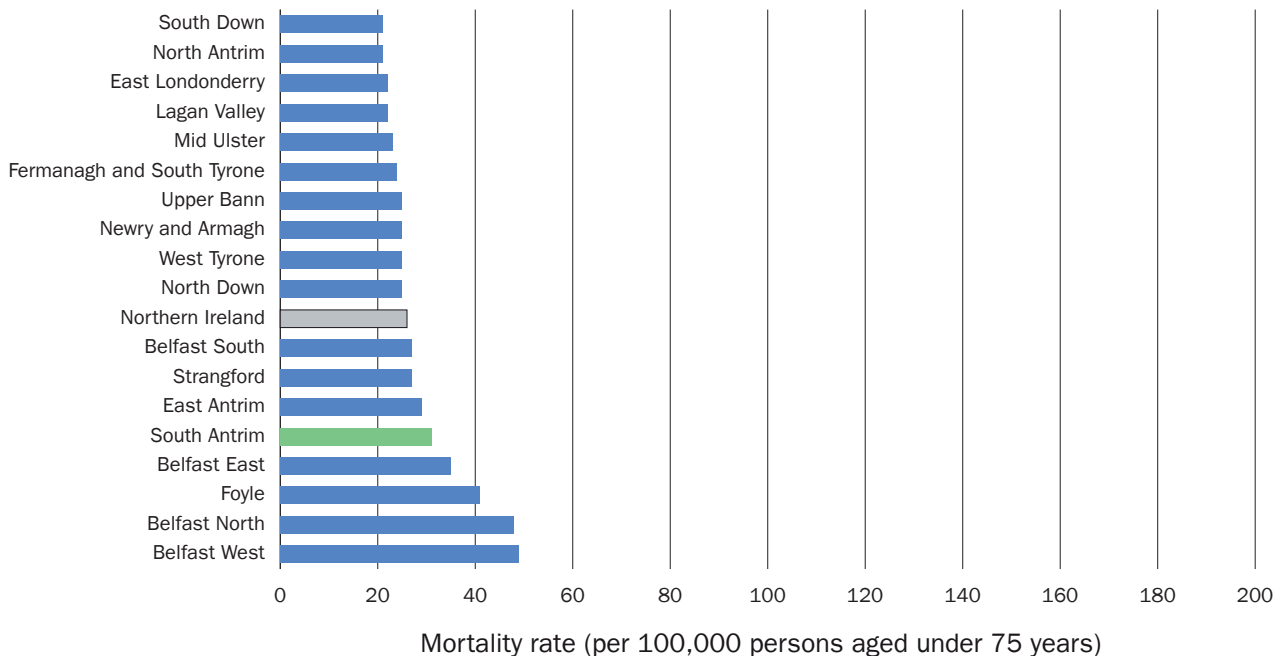
The age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in South Antrim was 31 per 100,000 persons – 31 for both males and females.

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

South Antrim had the 5th 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

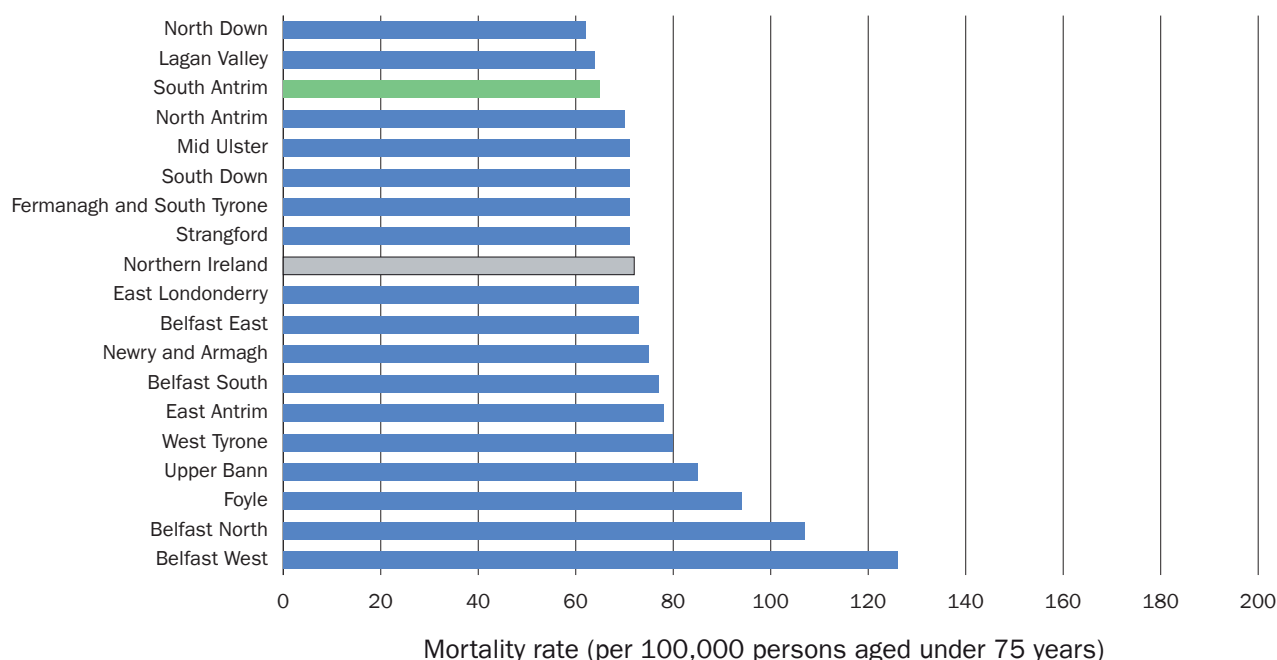
The age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in South Antrim was 65 per 100,000 persons – 88 for males and 43 for females.

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

South Antrim had the 3rd 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<sup>(p)</sup>



	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)

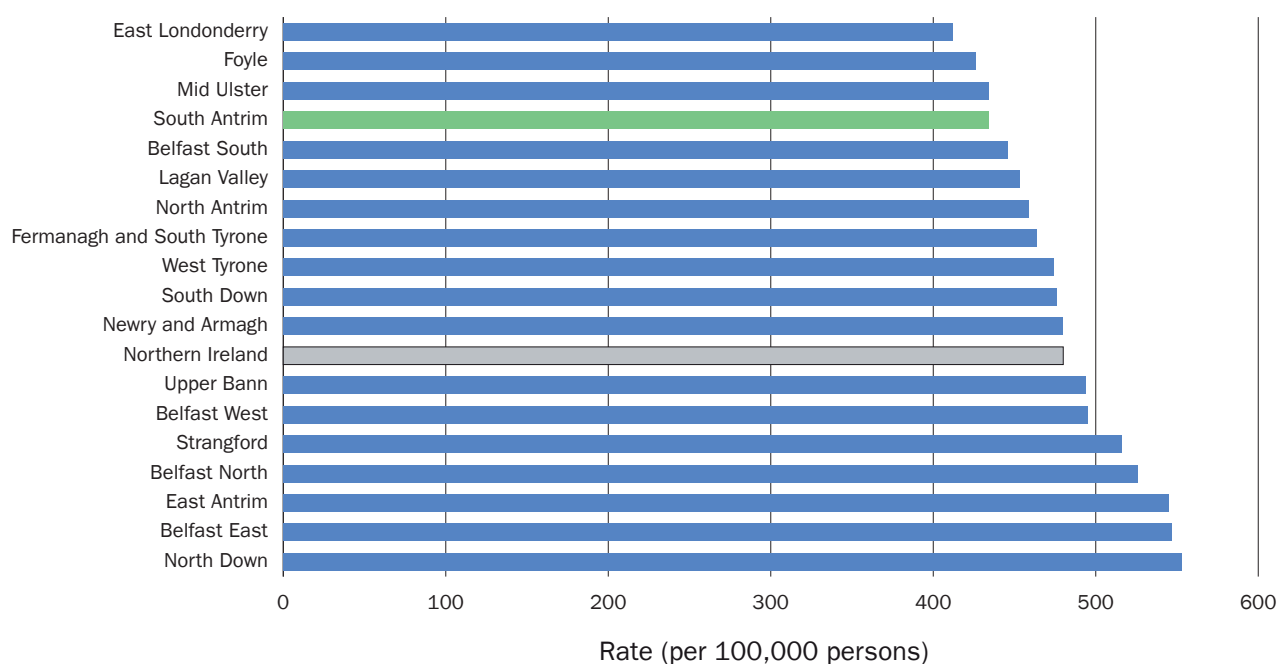
## Health – Incidence of new cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer)

In 2011, there were 431 new incidents of cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) diagnosed in South Antrim. This equates to a rate of 434 per 100,000 persons.

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

South Antrim had the joint 3rd 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)

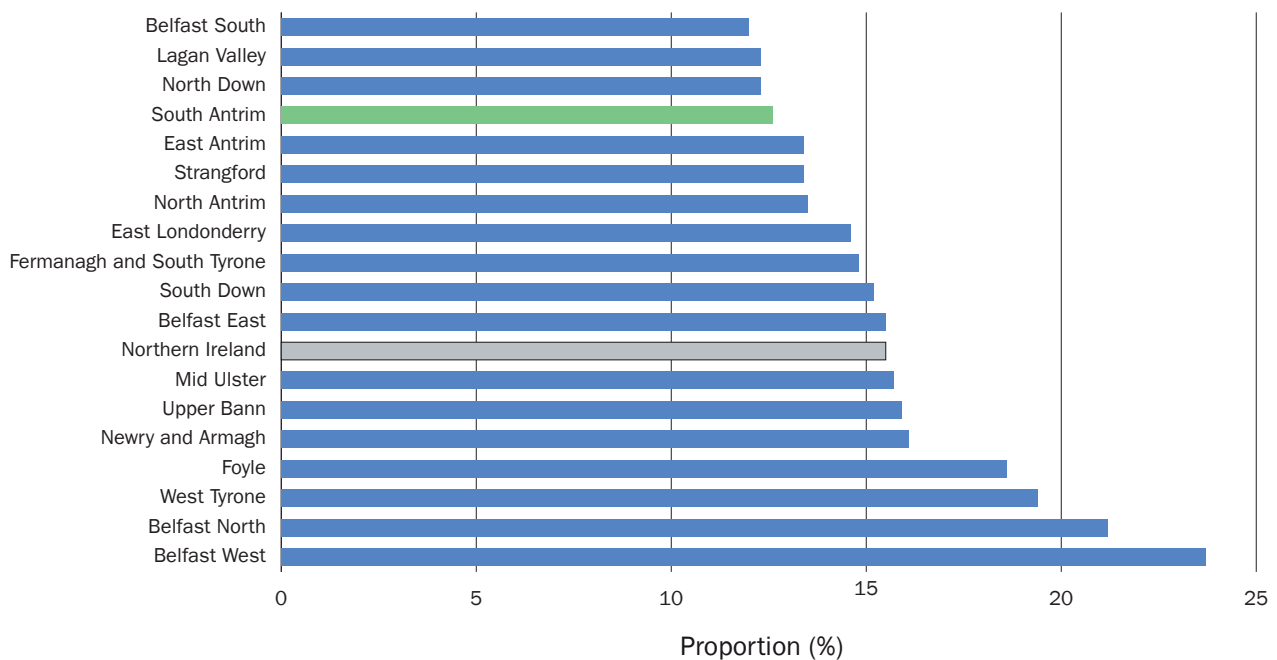
## Health – People in receipt of disability-related benefits

As at February 2013, there were 12,510 people, or 12.6% of all constituents, in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit in South Antrim.

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

South Antrim had the 4th 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 Balloo (21.3%, 370 recipients), Ballycraigy (20.3%, 370 recipients) and Steeple (19.9%, 360 recipients). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Mallusk (7.8%, 650 recipients), Parkgate (7.9%, 220 recipients) and Doagh (9.0%, 330 recipients).

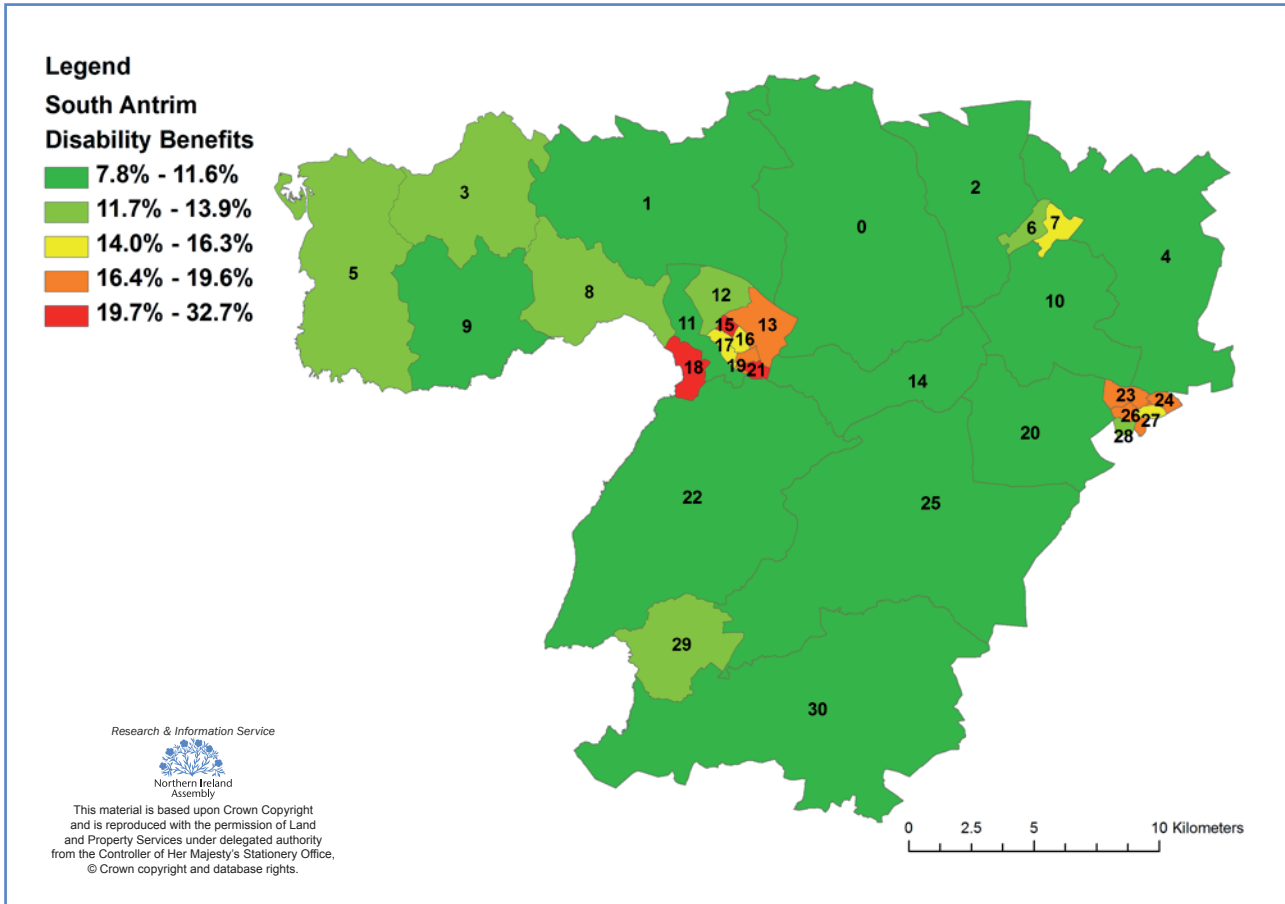
### Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit at ward level, as at February 2013

Ward	No. of People in receipt of disability-related benefits <sup>1</sup>	Per cent of Ward Population <sup>2</sup>	Ward	No. of People in receipt of disability-related benefits	Per cent of Ward Population
Aldergrove	460	10.4	Fountain Hill	340	15.3
Balloo	370	21.3	Glenavy	620	10.9
Ballyclare North	480	12.5	Greystone	340	17.4
Ballyclare South	550	15.1	Hawthorne	390	17.2
Ballycraigy	370	20.3	Mallusk	650	7.8
Ballyduff	410	14.3	Massereene	610	11.4
Ballynure	290	9.2	Mossley	500	16.8
Ballyrobert	420	9.9	Parkgate	220	7.9
Burnthill	340	13.3	Randalstown	430	13.0
Carnmoney	460	18.2	Shilvodan	270	11.5
Clady	310	10.3	Springfarm	560	13.4
Cranfield	310	11.5	Steeple	360	19.9
Crumlin	580	12.5	Stiles	330	15.4
Doagh	330	9.0	Templepatrick	260	10.7
Drumanaway	270	12.6	Toome	370	13.8
Farranshane	320	18.8			

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	Parkgate	11	Massereene	22	Aldergrove
1	Shilvodan	12	Springfarm	23	Mossley
2	Doagh	13	Farranshane	24	Hawthorne
3	Drumanaway	14	Templepatrick	25	Clady
4	Ballynure	15	Steeple	26	Carnmoney
5	Toome	16	Stiles	27	Ballyduff
6	Ballyclare North	17	Fountain Hill	28	Burnthill
7	Ballyclare South	18	Balloo	29	Crumlin
8	Randalstown	19	Greystone	30	Glenavy
9	Cranfield	20	Mallusk		
10	Ballyrobert	21	Ballycraigy		

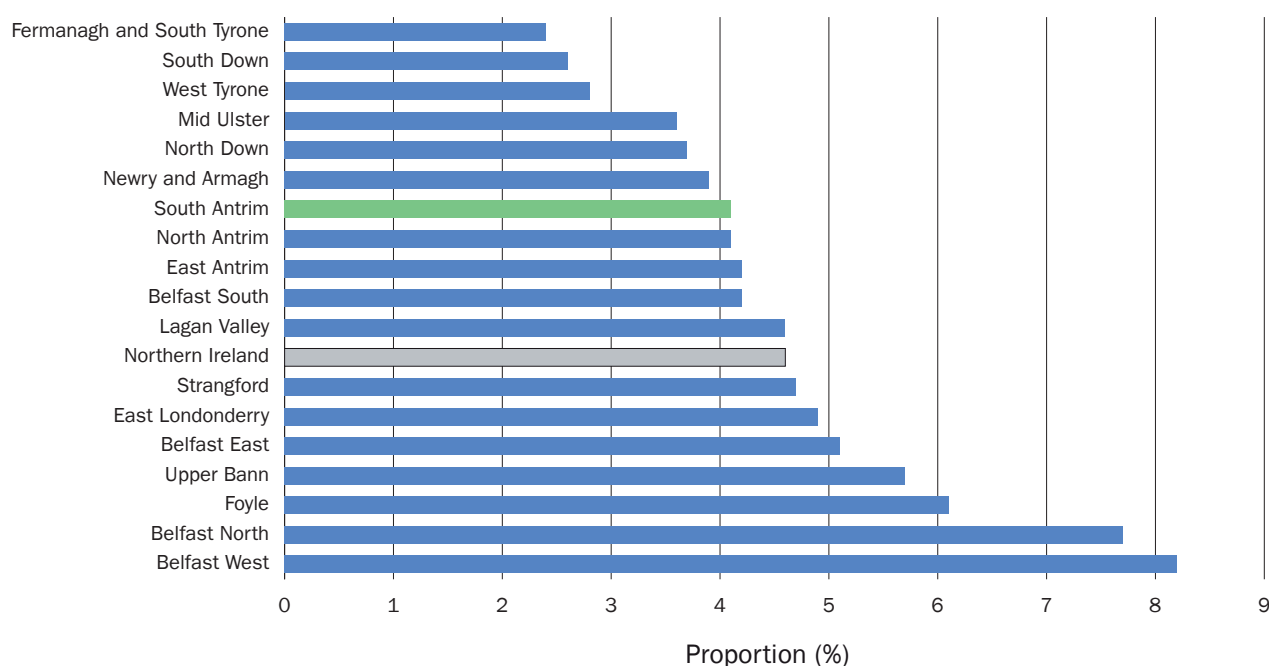
## Health – Births to teenage mothers

In 2011, there were 58 births to teenage mothers in South 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 South Antrim in 2011 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.6%.

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

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

	South Antrim Patients		All Northern Ireland Patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Patients on the coronary heart disease register	3,186	38	74,648	39
Patients on the heart failure register	603	7	14,410	8
Patients on the stroke register	1,390	17	33,470	18
Patients on the hypertension register	10,354	124	245,730	129
Patients on the chronic obstructive pulmonary disease register	1,407	17	34,522	18
Patients on the hypothyroid register	3,318	40	68,621	36
Patients on the cancer register	1,435	17	33,781	18
Patients on the mental health register	677	8	16,110	8
Patients on the asthma register	5,128	62	115,389	60
Patients on the dementia register	575	7	12,278	6
Patients on the atrial fibrillation register	1,184	14	27,760	15
Patients on the obesity register (Patients aged 16+)	7,434	114	168,976	111
Patients on the diabetes mellitus register (Patients aged 17+)	3,453	54	79,072	53
Patients on the epilepsy register (Patients aged 18+)	638	10	15,115	10
Patients on the chronic kidney disease register (patients aged 18+)	2,917	46	67,259	46
Patients on the learning disabilities register (Patients aged 18+)	472	7	9,852	7

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

## Education – Qualifications of School Leavers

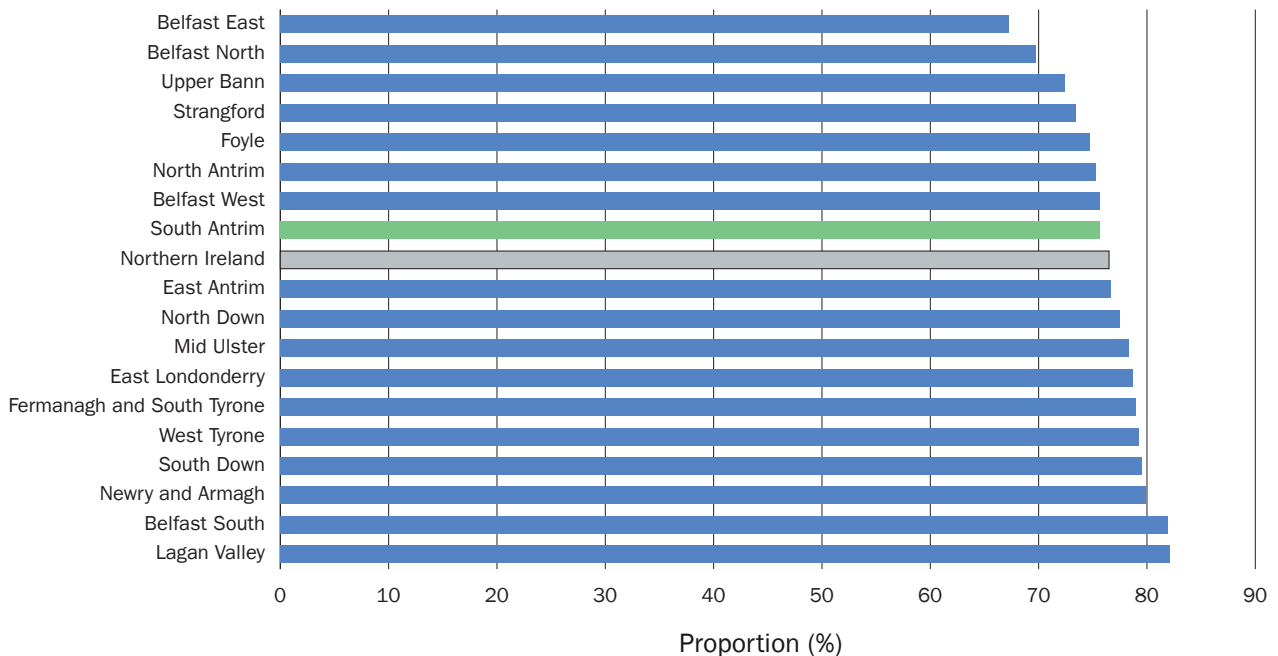
In 2011/12, 1,251 young people left post primary education in South Antrim. Of these, 946 achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent (766 of which included GCSE English and GCSE Maths) while 27 left school with no GCSEs. In total, 637<sup>1</sup> achieved two or more A-levels or equivalent.

In all, 75.6% of South Antrim school leavers achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent.

A lower proportion of South 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%.

South Antrim had the joint 7th 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)

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

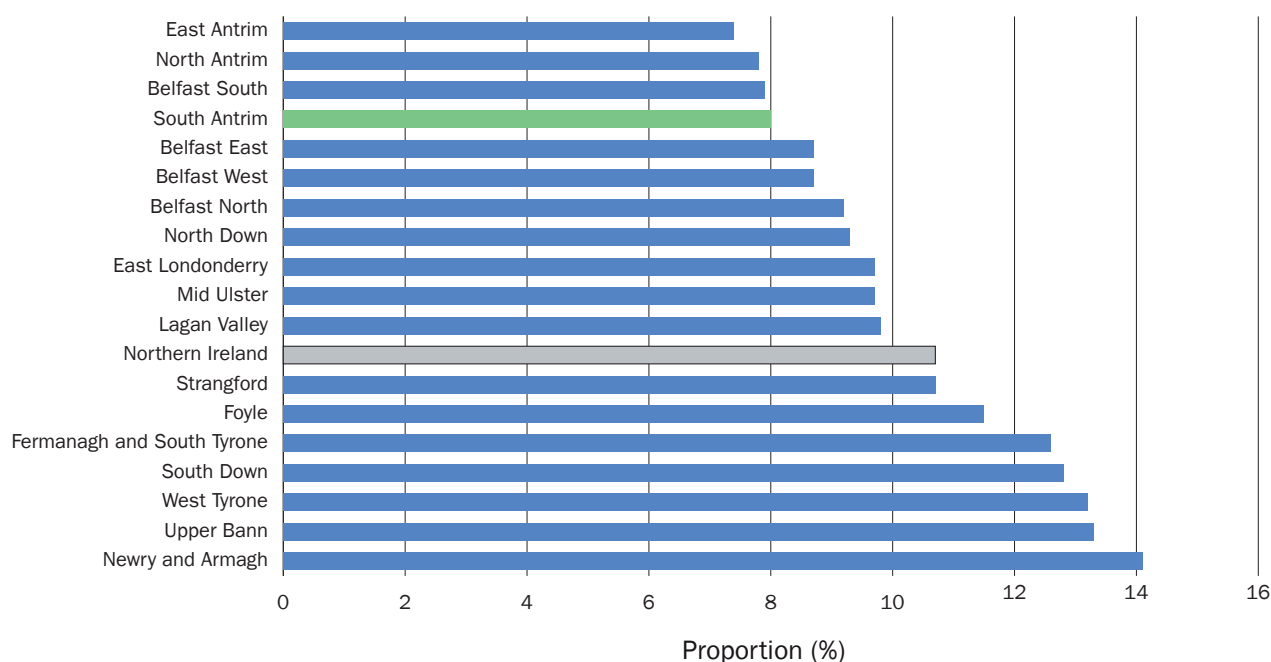
## Education – Participation in Further Education

In 2011/12, there were 6,210 students from South Antrim enrolled in further education. This equates to 8.0% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in further education.

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

South Antrim had the 4th 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

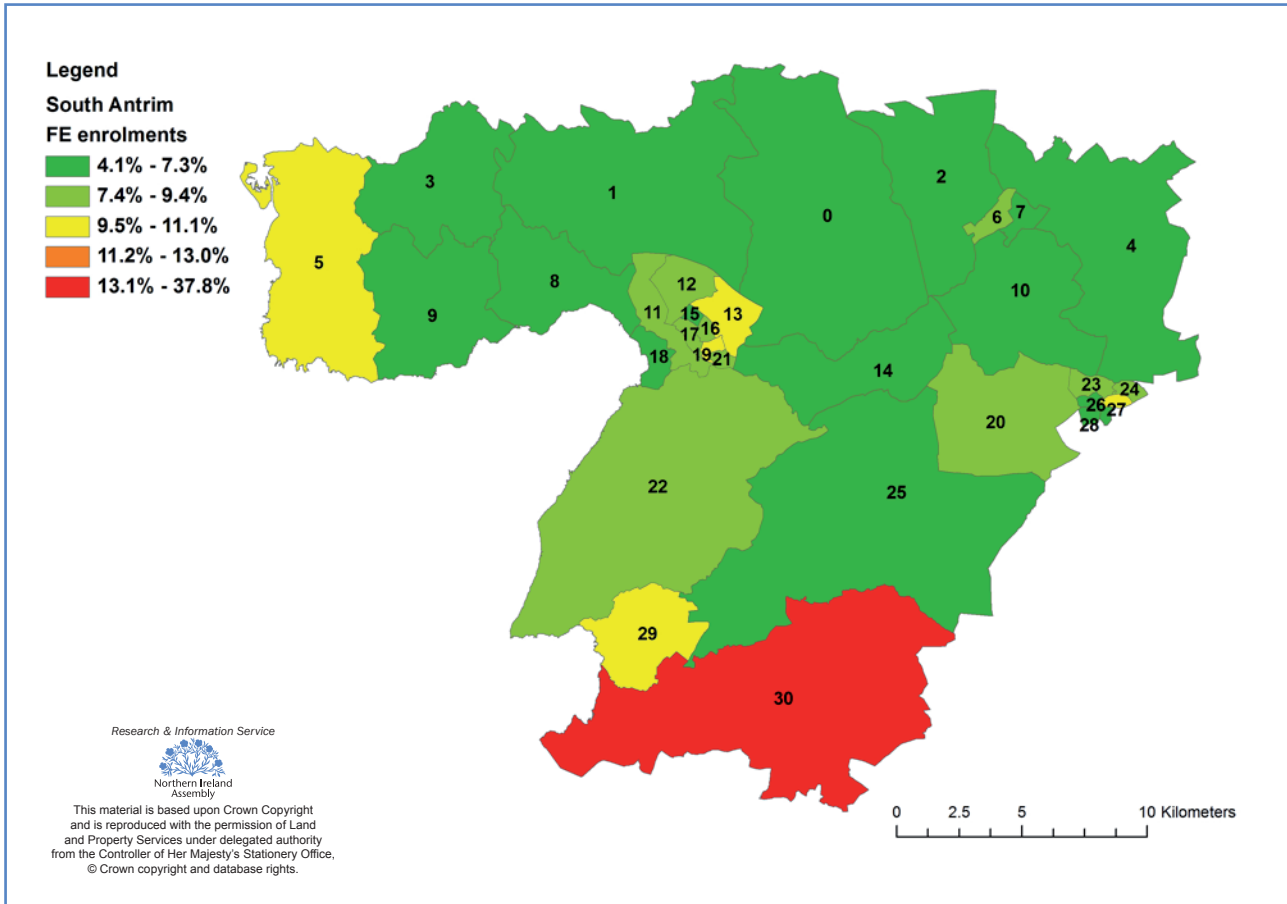
The highest proportion of people enrolled in further education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Glenavy (14.4%, 605 enrolments), Crumlin (10.9%, 365 enrolments) and Farranshane (10.4%, 140 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Templepatrick (4.1%, 85 enrolments), Ballynure (4.4%, 110 enrolments) and Ballyclare South (5.4%, 155 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
Aldergrove	285	8.5	Fountain Hill	145	8.2
Balloo	100	6.8	Glenavy	605	14.4
Ballyclare North	250	8.4	Greystone	160	10.3
Ballyclare South	155	5.4	Hawthorne	155	8.2
Ballycraigy	125	8.7	Mallusk	590	9.4
Ballyduff	230	10.3	Massereene	310	7.5
Ballynure	110	4.4	Mossley	205	8.7
Ballyrobert	210	6.2	Parkgate	130	6.0
Burnthill	130	6.2	Randalstown	160	6.3
Carnmoney	130	6.2	Shilvodan	105	5.7
Clady	170	7.2	Springfarm	250	7.9
Cranfield	135	6.5	Steeple	100	6.8
Crumlin	365	10.9	Stiles	145	8.7
Doagh	210	7.3	Templepatrick	85	4.1
Drumanaway	115	6.7	Toome	200	10.0
Farranshane	140	10.4			

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

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



0	Parkgate	11	Massereene	22	Aldergrove
1	Shilvodan	12	Springfarm	23	Mossley
2	Doagh	13	Farranshane	24	Hawthorne
3	Drumanaway	14	Templepatrick	25	Clady
4	Ballynure	15	Steeple	26	Carnmoney
5	Toome	16	Stiles	27	Ballyduff
6	Ballyclare North	17	Fountain Hill	28	Burnthill
7	Ballyclare South	18	Balloo	29	Crumlin
8	Randalstown	19	Greystone	30	Glenavy
9	Cranfield	20	Mallusk		
10	Ballyrobert	21	Ballycraigy		

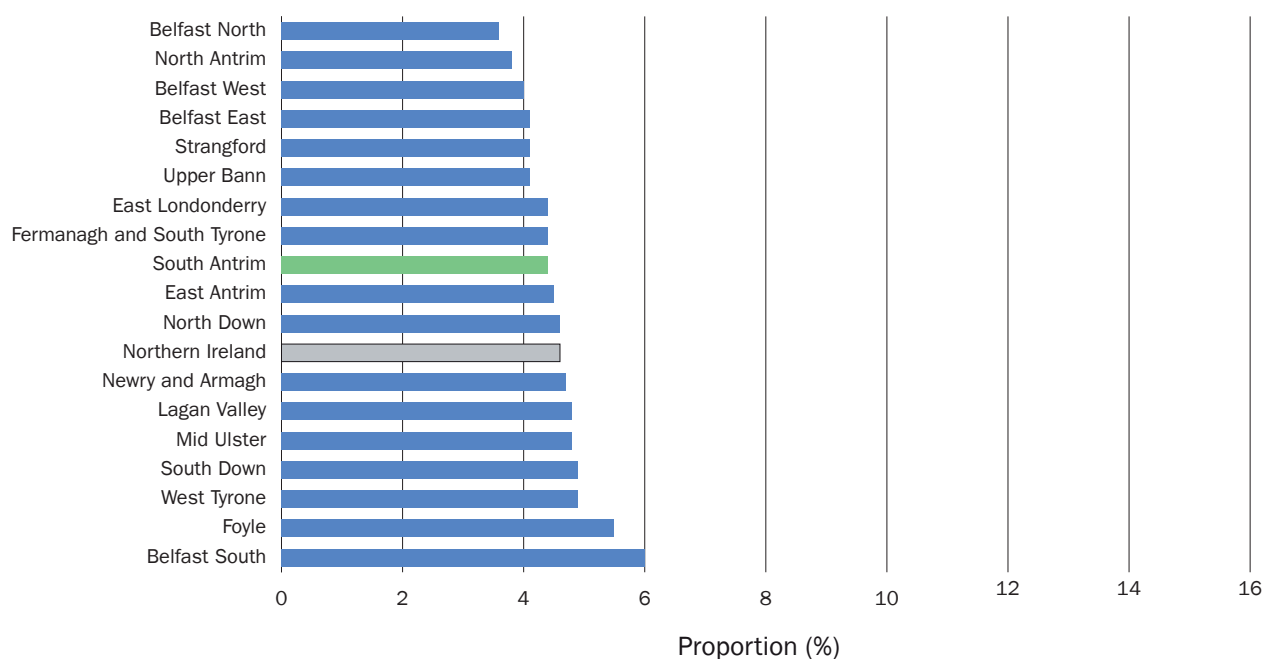
## Education – Participation in Higher Education

In 2011/12, there were 3,405 students from South Antrim enrolled in higher education. This equates to 4.4% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in higher education.

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

South Antrim had the joint 7th 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

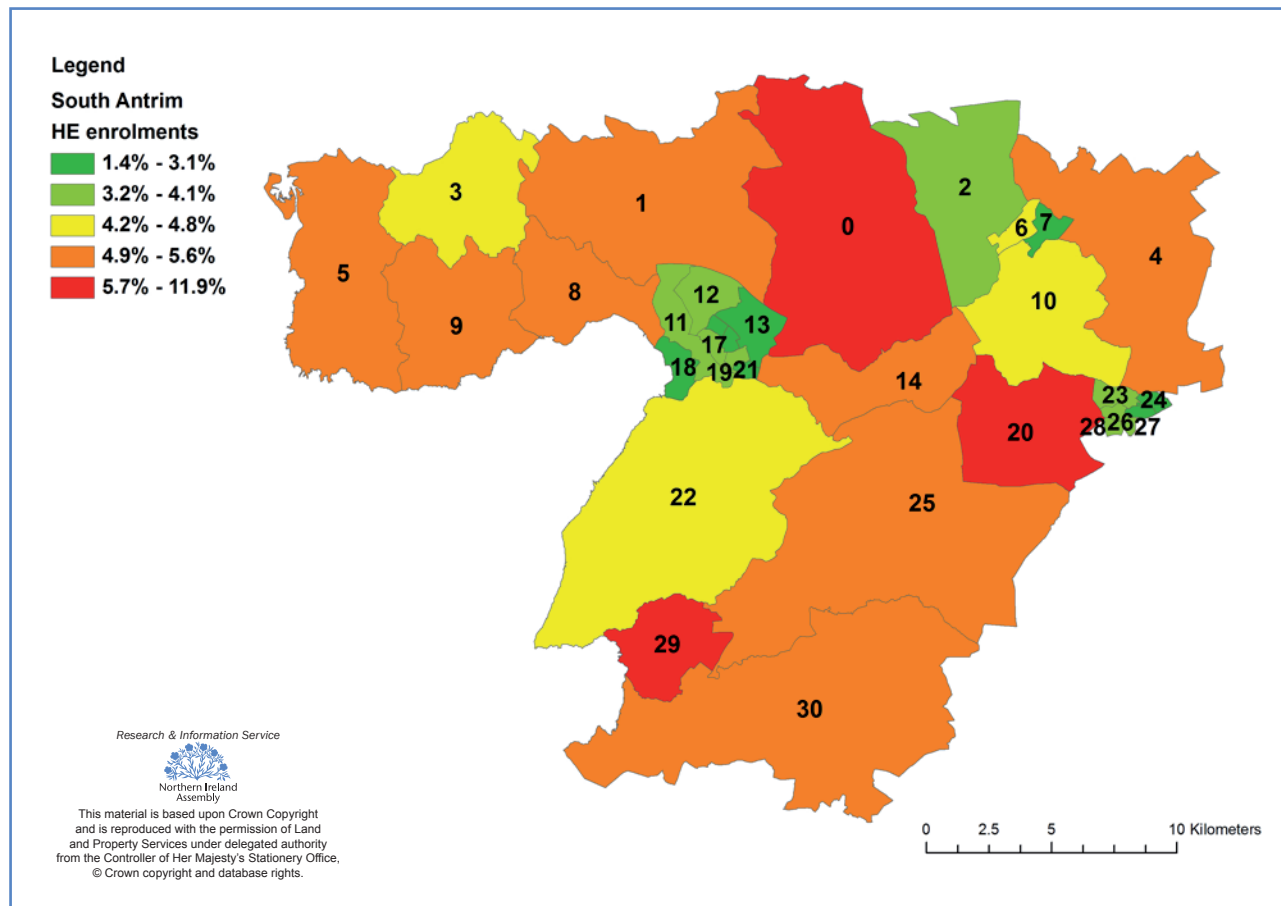
The highest proportion of people enrolled in higher education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Parkgate (6.7%, 145 enrolments), Crumlin (6.1%, 205 enrolments) and Mallusk (6.1%, 385 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Steeple (1.4%, 20 enrolments), Ballycraigy (2.1%, 30 enrolments) and Farranshane (2.2%, 30 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
Aldergrove	160	4.8	Fountain Hill	70	4.0
Balloo	35	2.4	Glenavy	235	5.6
Ballyclare North	130	4.3	Greystone	50	3.2
Ballyclare South	75	2.6	Hawthorne	55	2.9
Ballycraigy	30	2.1	Mallusk	385	6.1
Ballyduff	70	3.1	Massereene	165	4.0
Ballynure	125	4.9	Mossley	90	3.8
Ballyrobert	150	4.4	Parkgate	145	6.7
Burnthill	75	3.6	Randalstown	125	4.9
Carnmoney	70	3.3	Shilvodan	100	5.4
Clady	125	5.3	Springfarm	120	3.8
Cranfield	110	5.3	Steeple	20	1.4
Crumlin	205	6.1	Stiles	50	3.0
Doagh	110	3.8	Templepatrick	115	5.6
Drumanaway	80	4.7	Toome	105	5.2
Farranshane	30	2.2			

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

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



0	Parkgate	11	Massereene	22	Aldergrove
1	Shilvodan	12	Springfarm	23	Mossley
2	Doagh	13	Farranshane	24	Hawthorne
3	Drumanaway	14	Templepatrick	25	Clady
4	Ballynure	15	Steeple	26	Carnmoney
5	Toome	16	Stiles	27	Ballyduff
6	Ballyclare North	17	Fountain Hill	28	Burnthill
7	Ballyclare South	18	Balloo	29	Crumlin
8	Randalstown	19	Greystone	30	Glenavy
9	Cranfield	20	Mallusk		
10	Ballyrobert	21	Ballycraigy		

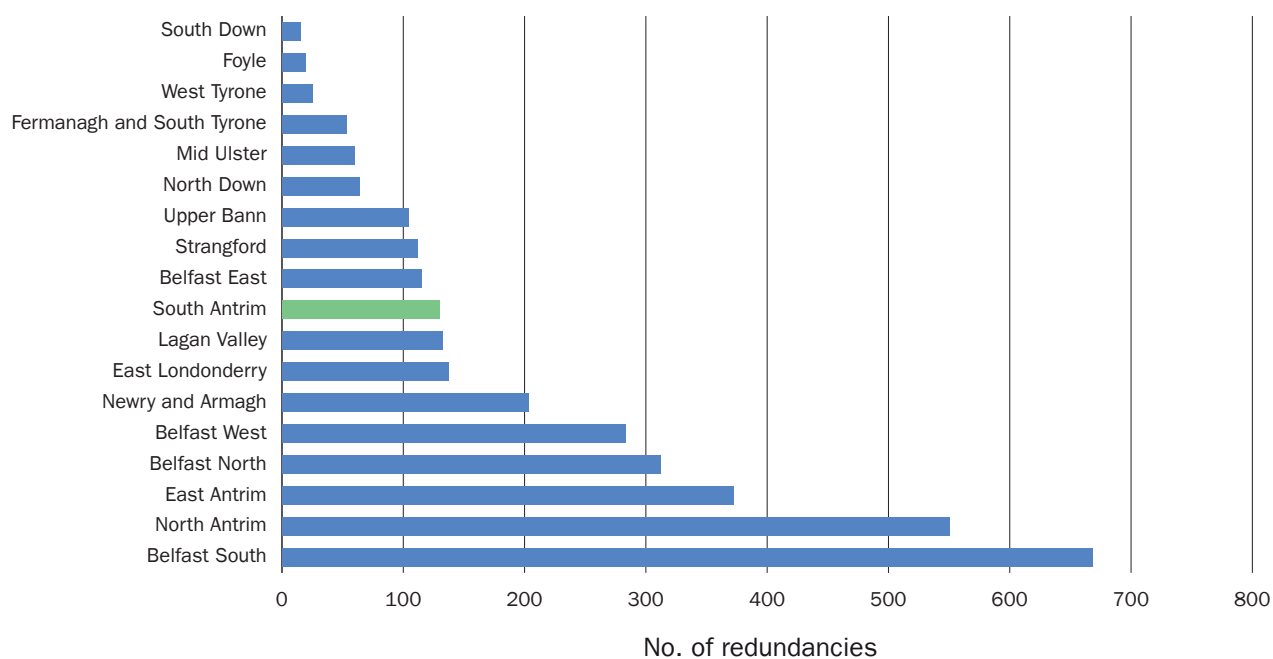
## Labour Market – Confirmed redundancies

In 2012, there were 130 confirmed redundancies in South Antrim.

This represents 3.9% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2012.

South Antrim had the joint 8th 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

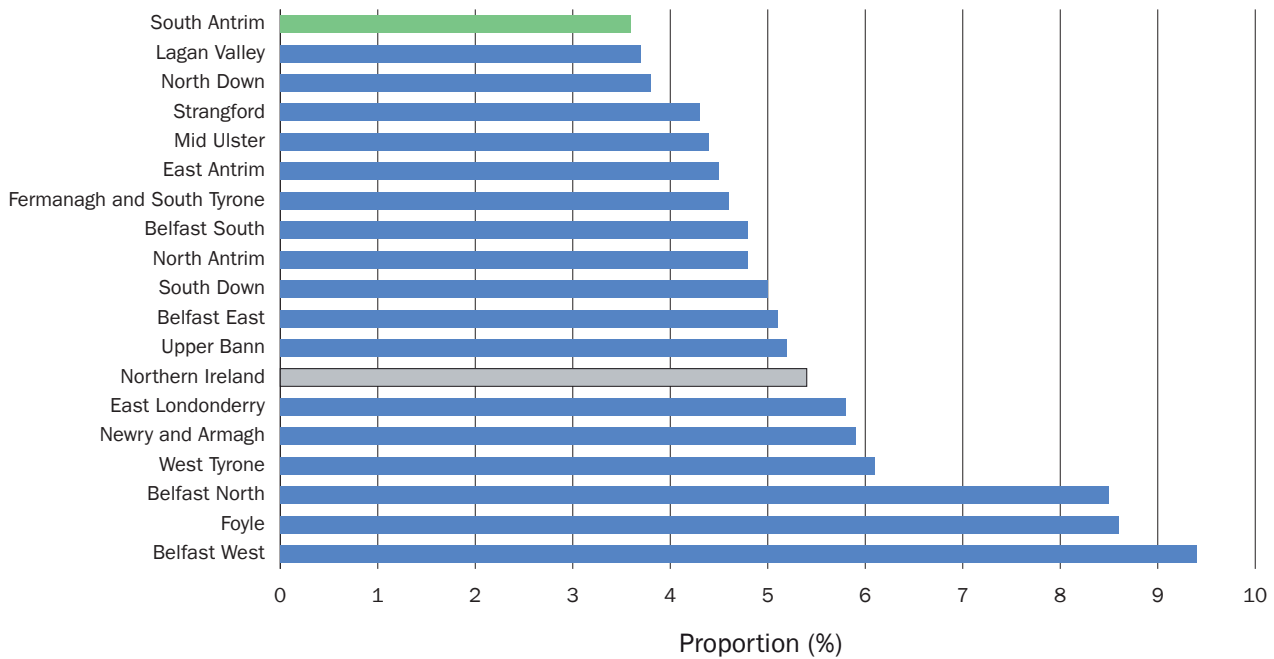
## Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2012, there were 2,312 people claiming unemployment-related benefits in South Antrim. This equates to 3.6% of all working age people in the Constituency.

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

South Antrim was the Constituency with the 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 Fountain Hill (7.2%, 93 claimants), Ballycraigy (6.9%, 75 claimants) and Farranshane (6.6%, 74 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Aldergrove (1.2%, 51 claimants), Templepatrick (1.5%, 24 claimants) and Ballynure (1.8%, 37 claimants).

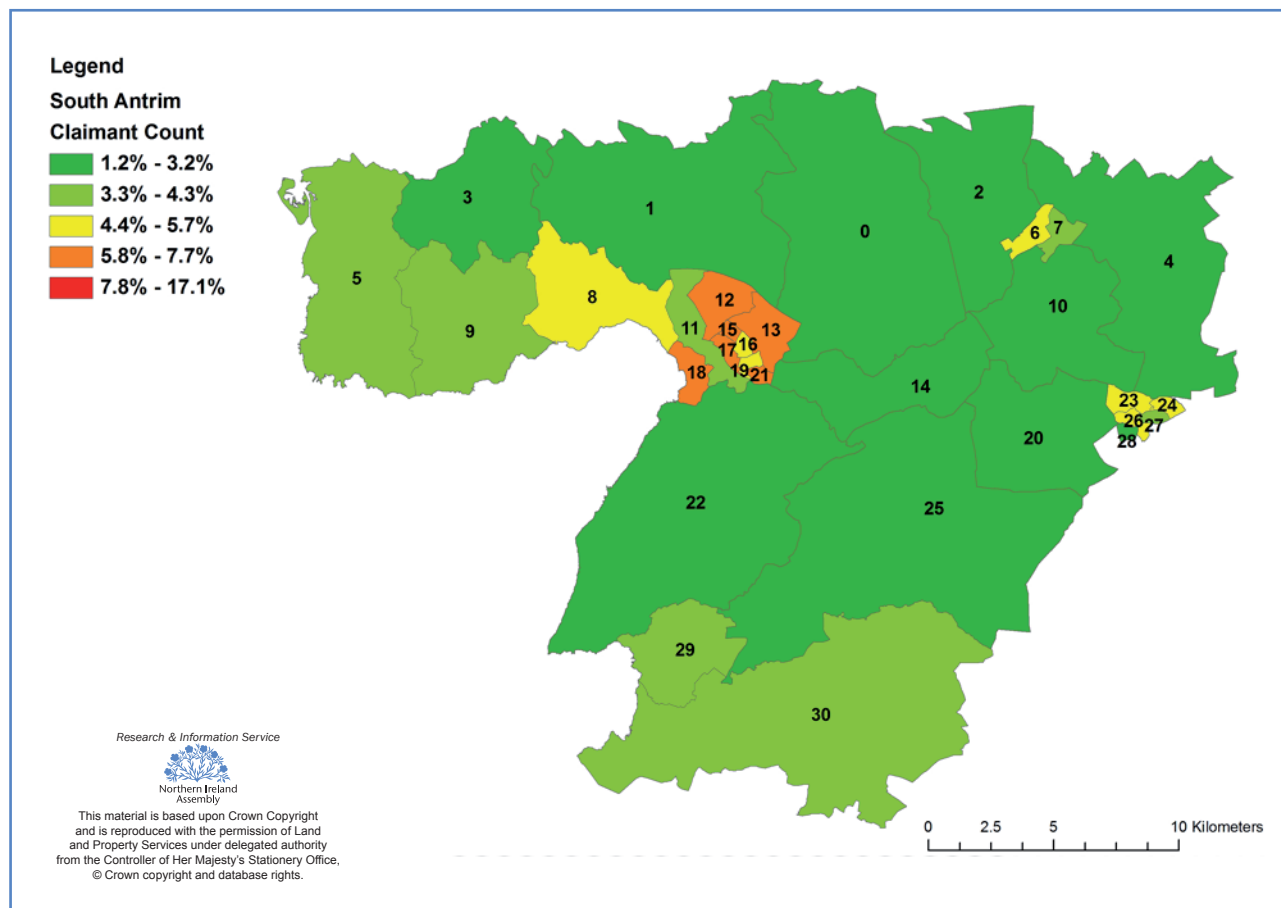
### Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2012

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population <sup>1</sup>	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Aldergrove	51	1.2	Fountain Hill	93	7.2
Balloo	62	5.9	Glenavy	116	3.5
Ballyclare North	124	5.1	Greystone	66	5.0
Ballyclare South	82	3.7	Hawthorne	65	4.5
Ballycraigy	75	6.9	Mallusk	135	2.6
Ballyduff	68	3.6	Massereene	104	3.3
Ballynure	37	1.8	Mossley	83	4.4
Ballyrobert	59	2.1	Parkgate	33	1.9
Burnthill	51	3.0	Randalstown	100	4.8
Carmoney	82	5.2	Shilvodan	31	2.1
Clady	47	2.5	Springfarm	135	6.1
Cranfield	71	3.9	Steeple	68	6.4
Crumlin	122	4.3	Stiles	83	5.5
Doagh	58	2.4	Templepatrick	24	1.5
Drumanaway	44	3.1	Toome	70	3.9
Farranshane	74	6.6			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count)

<sup>1</sup> The working age population refers to men and women aged 16 to 64.

Proportion of working age people (males and females aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefit, 2012



0	Parkgate	11	Massereene	22	Aldergrove
1	Shilvodan	12	Springfarm	23	Mossley
2	Doagh	13	Farranshane	24	Hawthorne
3	Drumanaway	14	Templepatrick	25	Clady
4	Ballynure	15	Steeple	26	Carnmoney
5	Toome	16	Stiles	27	Ballyduff
6	Ballyclare North	17	Fountain Hill	28	Burnthill
7	Ballyclare South	18	Balloo	29	Crumlin
8	Randalstown	19	Greystone	30	Glenavy
9	Cranfield	20	Mallusk		
10	Ballyrobert	21	Ballycraigy		

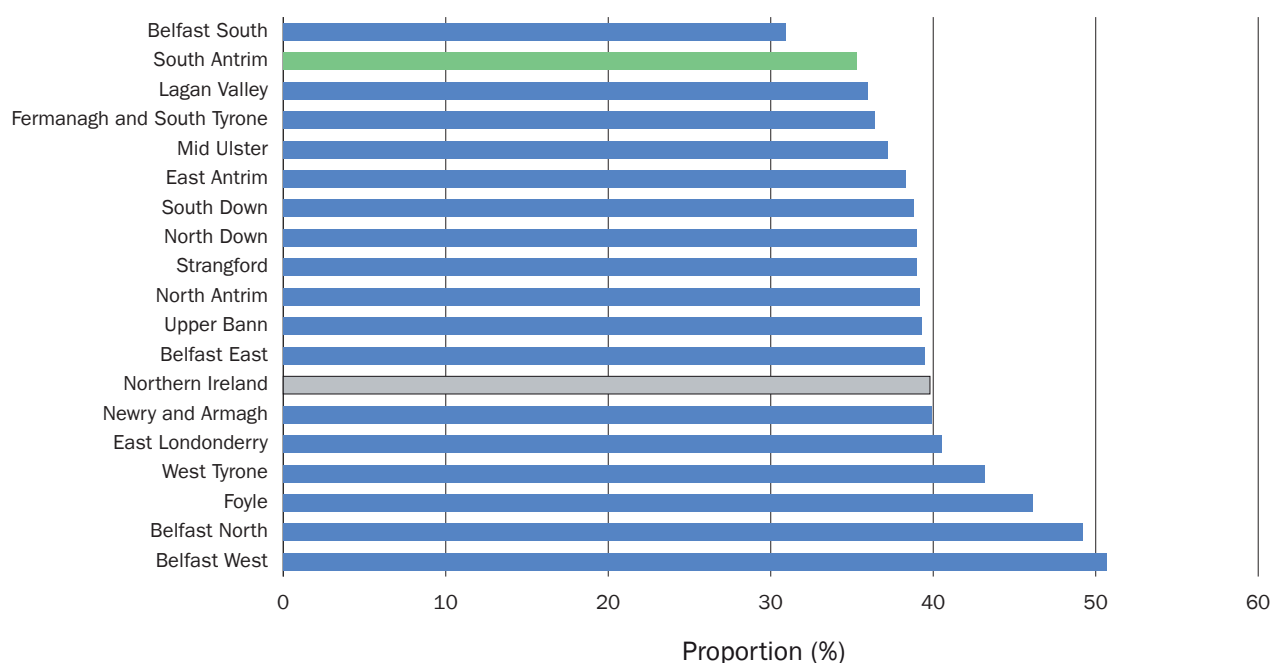
## Low income – People claiming benefits

As at April 2013, 27,260 people in South Antrim claimed at least one of the main benefits. This equates to 35.3% of all constituents aged 16 and over.

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

South Antrim was the Constituency with the 2nd 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 Carnmoney (52.0%, 1,090 claimants), Ballycraigy (48.7%, 700 claimants) and Balloo (47.7%, 700 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Mallusk (21.5%, 1,350 claimants), Aldergrove (27.2%, 910 claimants) and Parkgate (28.7%, 620 claimants).

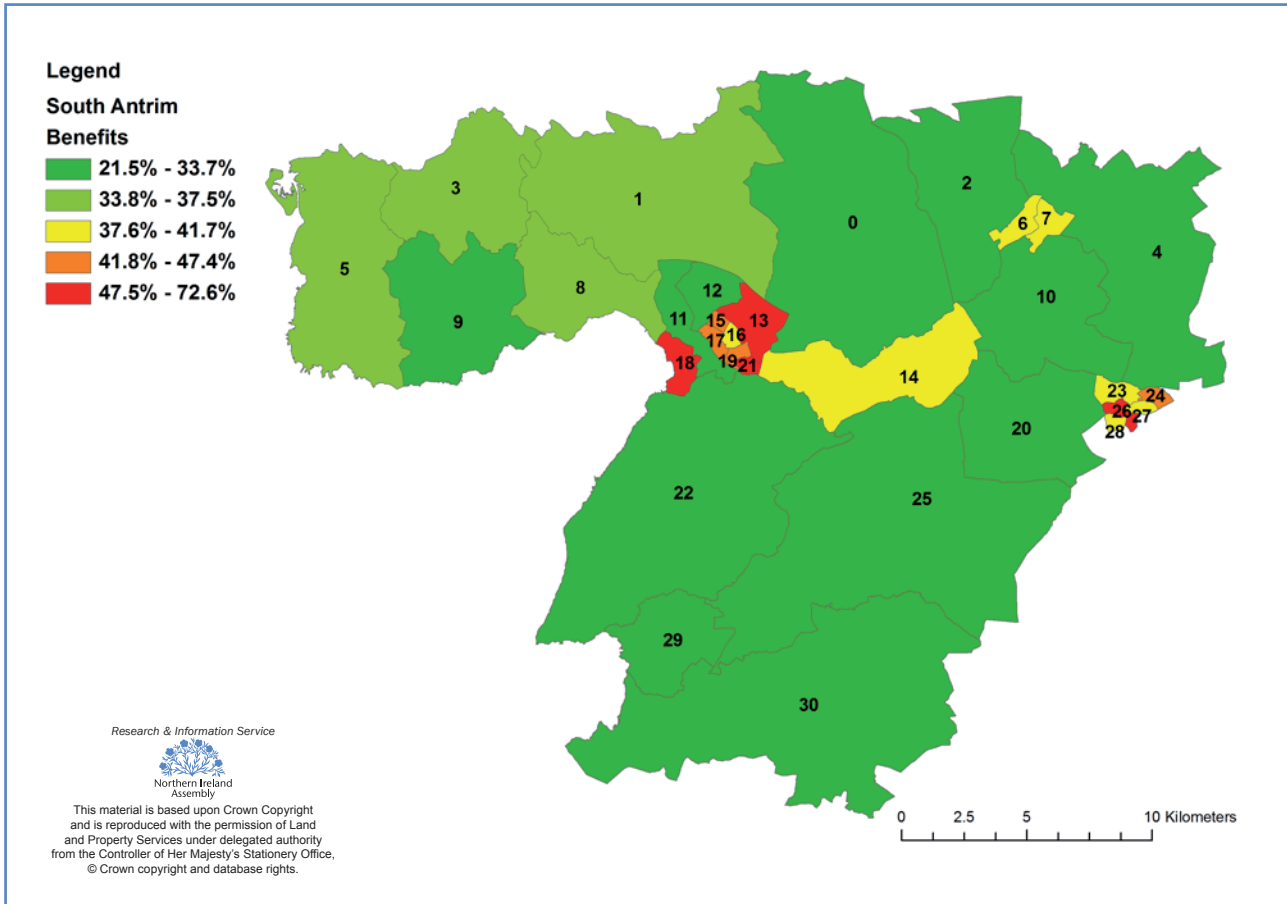
### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at April 2013<sup>1</sup>

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
Aldergrove	910	27.2	Fountain Hill	780	44.0
Balloo	700	47.7	Glenavy	1,240	29.4
Ballyclare North	1,160	38.8	Greystone	720	46.4
Ballyclare South	1,110	38.4	Hawthorne	890	47.2
Ballycraigy	700	48.7	Mallusk	1,350	21.5
Ballyduff	900	40.2	Massereene	1,270	30.6
Ballynure	800	31.7	Mossley	930	39.5
Ballyrobert	1,060	31.3	Parkgate	620	28.7
Burnthill	860	41.2	Randalstown	910	36.0
Carnmoney	1,090	52.0	Shilvodan	690	37.3
Clady	730	30.8	Springfarm	1,040	33.0
Cranfield	700	33.6	Steeple	660	45.1
Crumlin	1,050	31.4	Stiles	650	38.9
Doagh	880	30.4	Templepatrick	840	40.7
Drumanaway	640	37.3	Toome	710	35.4
Farranshane	640	47.5			

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

<sup>1</sup> Main benefits for **working age** claimants are Income Support, Jobseekers Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disability Allowance. Pension Credit for males aged 60 - 64. The main benefits for **pensionable age** claimants are Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disability Allowance, Attendance Allowance, Retirement Pension, Carer's Allowance, Widow's Benefit and Pension Credit.

Proportion of persons aged 16 and over claiming at least one benefit, at April 2013



0	Parkgate	11	Massereene	22	Aldergrove
1	Shilvodan	12	Springfarm	23	Mossley
2	Doagh	13	Farranshane	24	Hawthorne
3	Drumanaway	14	Templepatrick	25	Clady
4	Ballynure	15	Steeple	26	Carnmoney
5	Toome	16	Stiles	27	Ballyduff
6	Ballyclare North	17	Fountain Hill	28	Burnthill
7	Ballyclare South	18	Balloo	29	Crumlin
8	Randalstown	19	Greystone	30	Glenavy
9	Cranfield	20	Mallusk		
10	Ballyrobert	21	Ballycraigy		

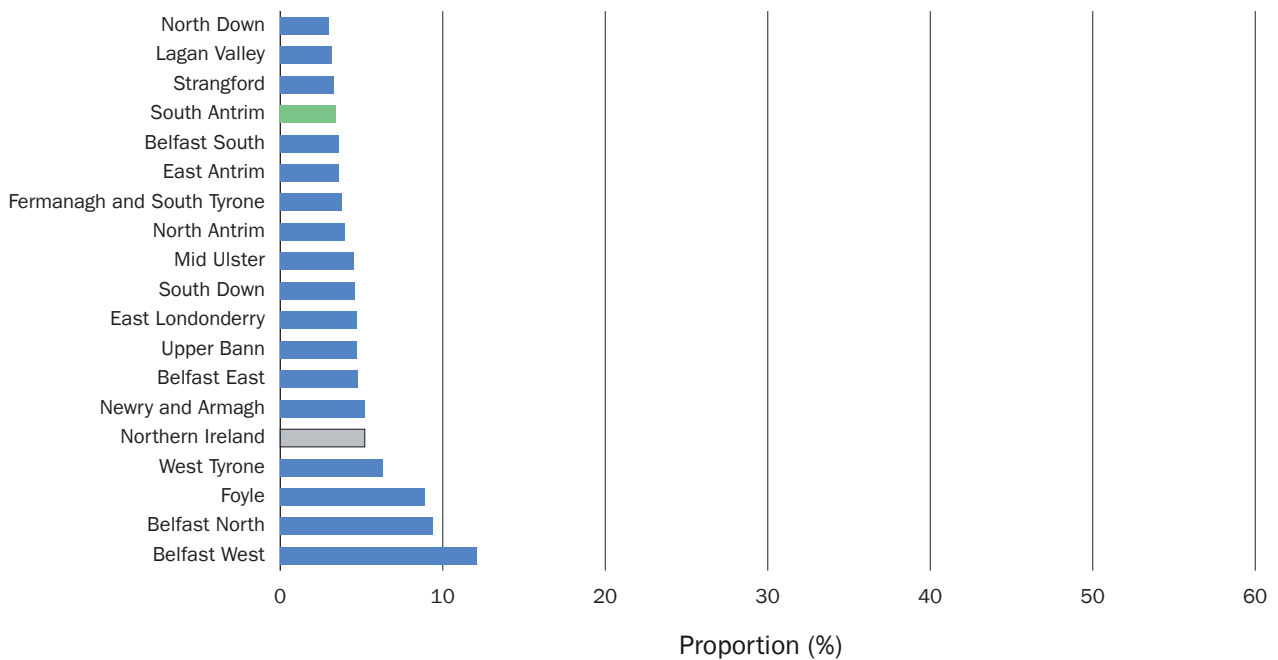
## Low income – People claiming income support

As at February 2013, there were 2,240 people in South Antrim claiming income support, of whom 2,160 were of working age. This equates to 3.4% of working age people claiming the benefit.

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

South Antrim was the Constituency with the 4th 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 Farranshane (9.1%, 100 claimants), Ballycraigy (8.0%, 90 claimants) and Fountain Hill (7.1%, 100 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Ballynure (1.0%, 20 claimants), Parkgate (1.1%, 20 claimants) and Aldergrove (1.4%, 40 claimants).

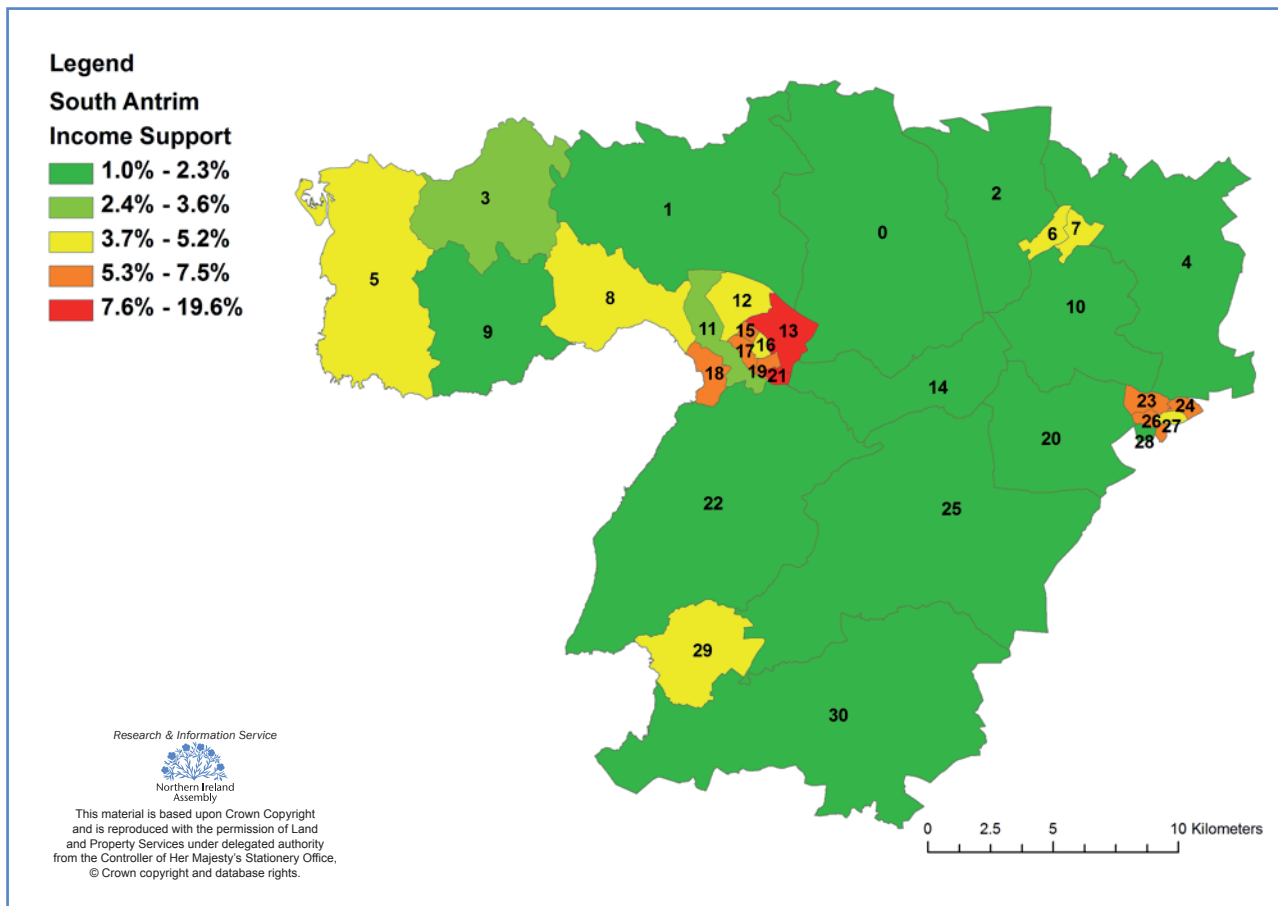
### Proportion of working age people claiming income support at ward level, as at February 2013

Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population <sup>1</sup>	Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Aldergrove	40	1.4	Fountain Hill	100	7.1
Balloo	60	5.4	Glenavy	80	2.2
Ballyclare North	120	5.0	Greystone	80	6.4
Ballyclare South	100	4.3	Hawthorne	80	5.6
Ballycraigy	90	8.0	Mallusk	100	1.7
Ballyduff	70	3.8	Massereene	90	2.6
Ballynure	20	1.0	Mossley	120	6.1
Ballyrobert	50	1.8	Parkgate	20	1.1
Burnthill	30	1.9	Randalstown	80	3.8
Carnmoney	80	5.5	Shilvodan	30	2.0
Clady	30	1.5	Springfarm	120	4.2
Cranfield	40	2.3	Steeple	70	5.9
Crumlin	110	3.8	Stiles	70	4.9
Doagh	50	2.1	Templepatrick	30	2.0
Drumanaway	50	3.6	Toome	90	5.2
Farranshane	100	9.1			

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

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

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



0	Parkgate	11	Massereene	22	Aldergrove
1	Shilvodan	12	Springfarm	23	Mossley
2	Doagh	13	Farranshane	24	Hawthorne
3	Drumanaway	14	Templepatrick	25	Clady
4	Ballynure	15	Steeple	26	Carnmoney
5	Toome	16	Stiles	27	Ballyduff
6	Ballyclare North	17	Fountain Hill	28	Burnthill
7	Ballyclare South	18	Balloo	29	Crumlin
8	Randalstown	19	Greystone	30	Glenavy
9	Cranfield	20	Mallusk		
10	Ballyrobert	21	Ballycraigy		

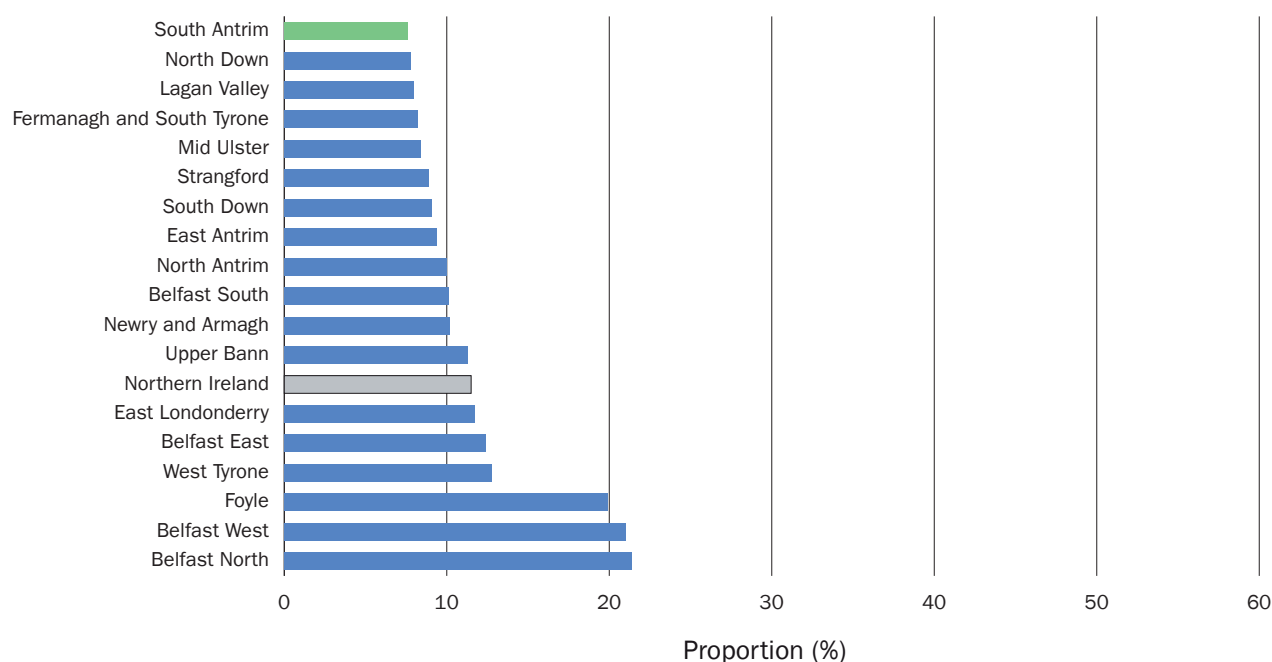
## Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2013, there were 5,880 people in South Antrim claiming housing benefit. This equates to 7.6% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming this benefit.

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

South Antrim was the constituency with the 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

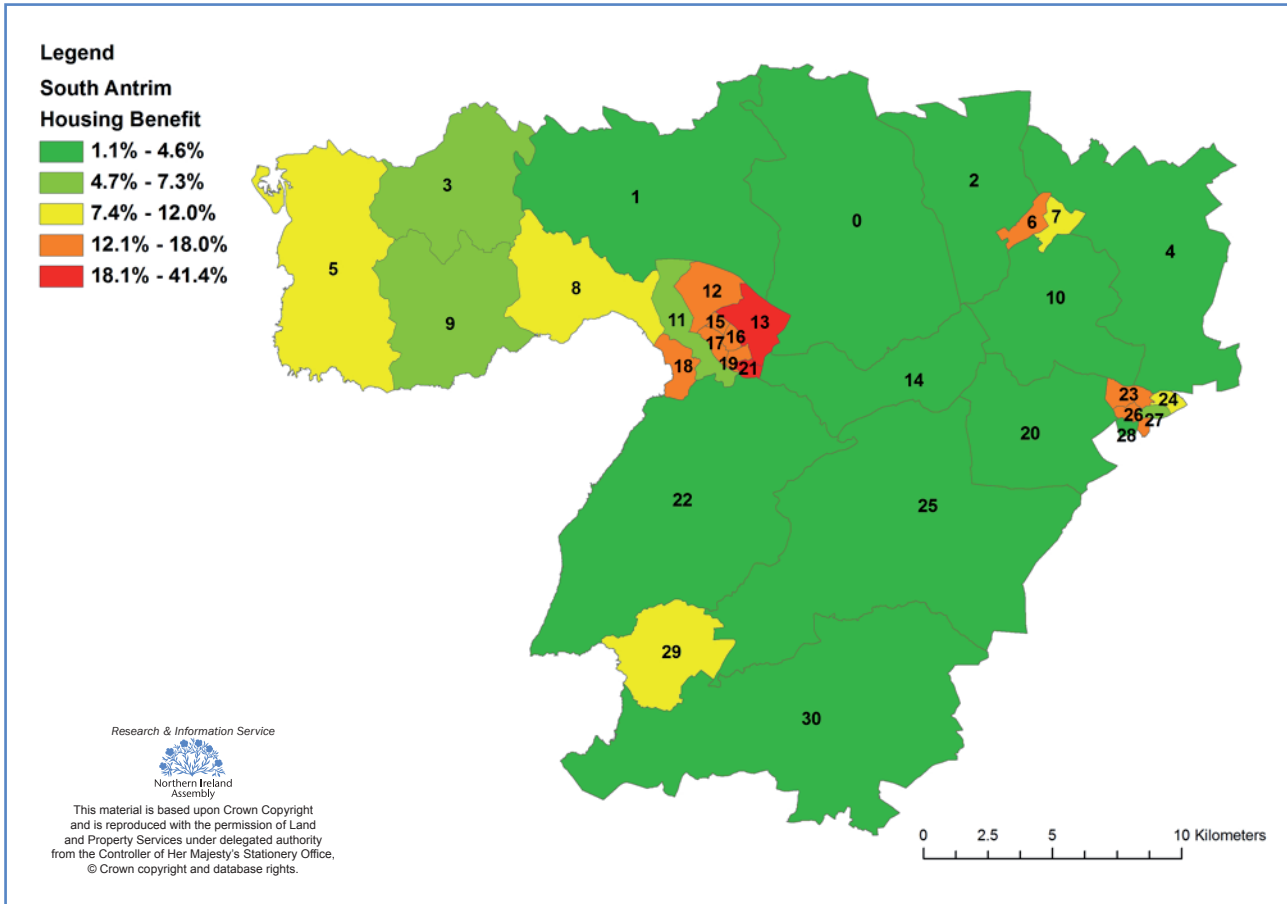
The highest proportion of people claiming Housing Benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Ballycraigy (19.5%, 280 claimants), Farranshane (18.6%, 250 claimants) and Steeple (17.8%, 260 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Shilvodan (1.1%, 20 claimants), Aldergrove (2.1%, 70 claimants) and Clady (2.1%, 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
Aldergrove	70	2.1	Fountain Hill	300	16.9
Balloo	220	15.0	Glenavy	130	3.1
Ballyclare North	400	13.4	Greystone	240	15.5
Ballyclare South	310	10.7	Hawthorne	190	10.1
Ballycraigy	280	19.5	Mallusk	180	2.9
Ballyduff	130	5.8	Massereene	280	6.7
Ballynure	70	2.8	Mossley	340	14.4
Ballyrobert	100	3.0	Parkgate	50	2.3
Burnthill	70	3.4	Randalstown	250	9.9
Carnmoney	260	12.4	Shilvodan	20	1.1
Clady	50	2.1	Springfarm	390	12.4
Cranfield	100	4.8	Steeple	260	17.8
Crumlin	260	7.8	Stiles	220	13.2
Doagh	120	4.1	Templepatrick	60	2.9
Drumanaway	120	7.0	Toome	160	8.0
Farranshane	250	18.6			

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	Parkgate	11	Massereene	22	Aldergrove
1	Shilvodan	12	Springfarm	23	Mossley
2	Doagh	13	Farranshane	24	Hawthorne
3	Drumanaway	14	Templepatrick	25	Clady
4	Ballynure	15	Steeple	26	Carnmoney
5	Toome	16	Stiles	27	Ballyduff
6	Ballyclare North	17	Fountain Hill	28	Burnthill
7	Ballyclare South	18	Balloo	29	Crumlin
8	Randalstown	19	Greystone	30	Glenavy
9	Cranfield	20	Mallusk		
10	Ballyrobert	21	Ballycraigy		

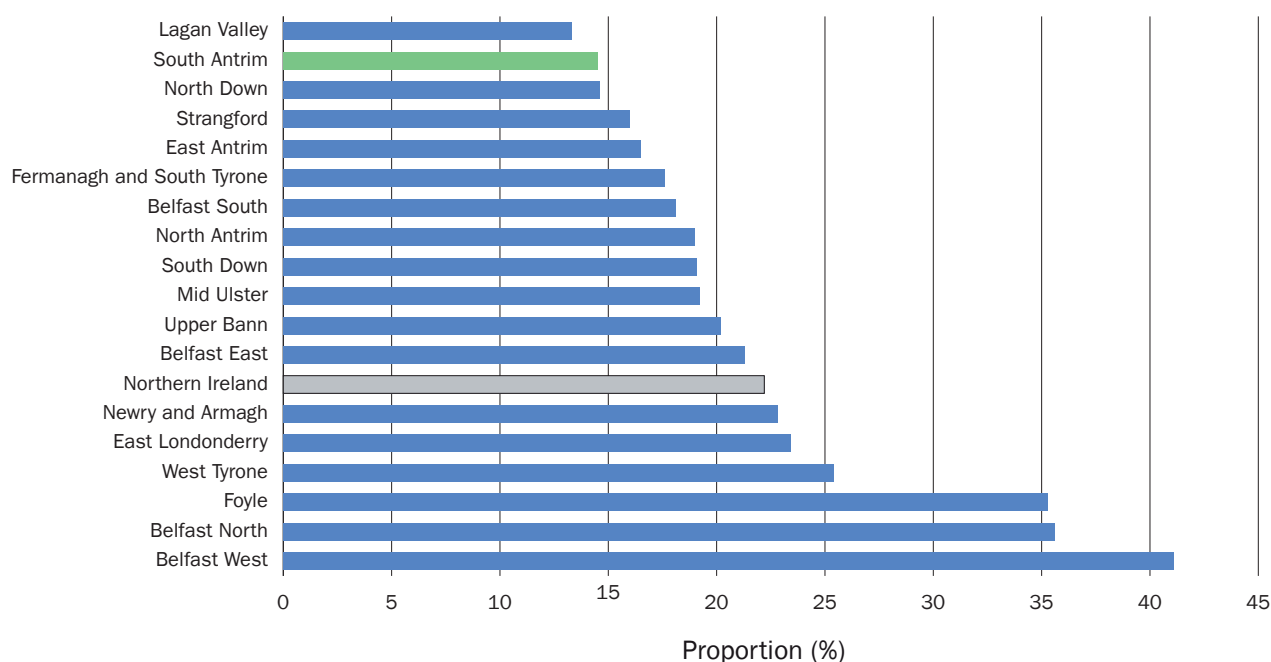
## Low income – Children living in Poverty

As at August 2011, there were 3,160 children aged 0-15 years living in poverty<sup>1</sup> in South Antrim. This equates to 14.5% of all children in the Constituency.

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

South Antrim was the Constituency with the 2nd 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)

<sup>1</sup> 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 Farranshane (37.2%), Ballycraigy (35.2%) and Fountain Hill (34.8%). The lowest proportions were found in Aldergrove (4.0%), Templepatrick (5.0%) and Parkgate (5.1%).

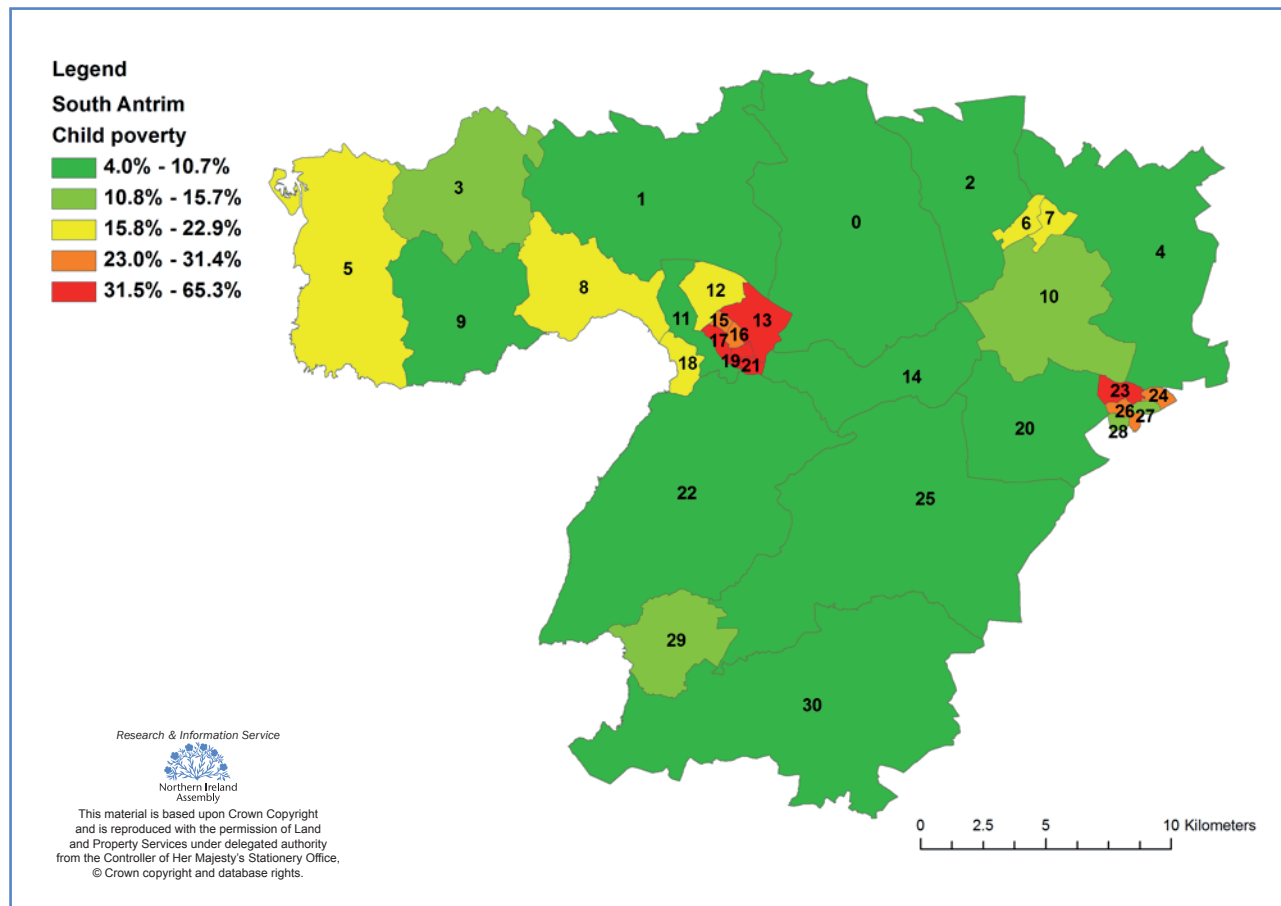
### Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in poverty at ward level, as at August 2011

Ward	Children in Poverty (%) <sup>1</sup>	Ward	Children in Poverty (%)
Aldergrove	4.0	Fountain Hill	34.8
Balloo	15.9	Glenavy	9.9
Ballyclare North	21.1	Greystone	33.0
Ballyclare South	16.5	Hawthorne	24.8
Ballycraigy	35.2	Mallusk	5.6
Ballyduff	14.0	Massereene	9.9
Ballynure	5.7	Mossley	32.3
Ballyrobert	11.0	Parkgate	5.1
Burnthill	11.1	Randalstown	16.5
Carnmoney	31.2	Shilvodan	8.7
Clady	8.2	Springfarm	18.8
Cranfield	10.7	Steeple	23.9
Crumlin	13.8	Stiles	26.6
Doagh	6.9	Templepatrick	5.0
Drumanaway	13.5	Toome	16.4
Farranshane	37.2		

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

<sup>1</sup> 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	Parkgate	11	Massereene	22	Aldergrove
1	Shilvodan	12	Springfarm	23	Mossley
2	Doagh	13	Farranshane	24	Hawthorne
3	Drumanaway	14	Templepatrick	25	Clady
4	Ballynure	15	Steeple	26	Carnmoney
5	Toome	16	Stiles	27	Ballyduff
6	Ballyclare North	17	Fountain Hill	28	Burnthill
7	Ballyclare South	18	Balloo	29	Crumlin
8	Randalstown	19	Greystone	30	Glenavy
9	Cranfield	20	Mallusk		
10	Ballyrobert	21	Ballycraigy		

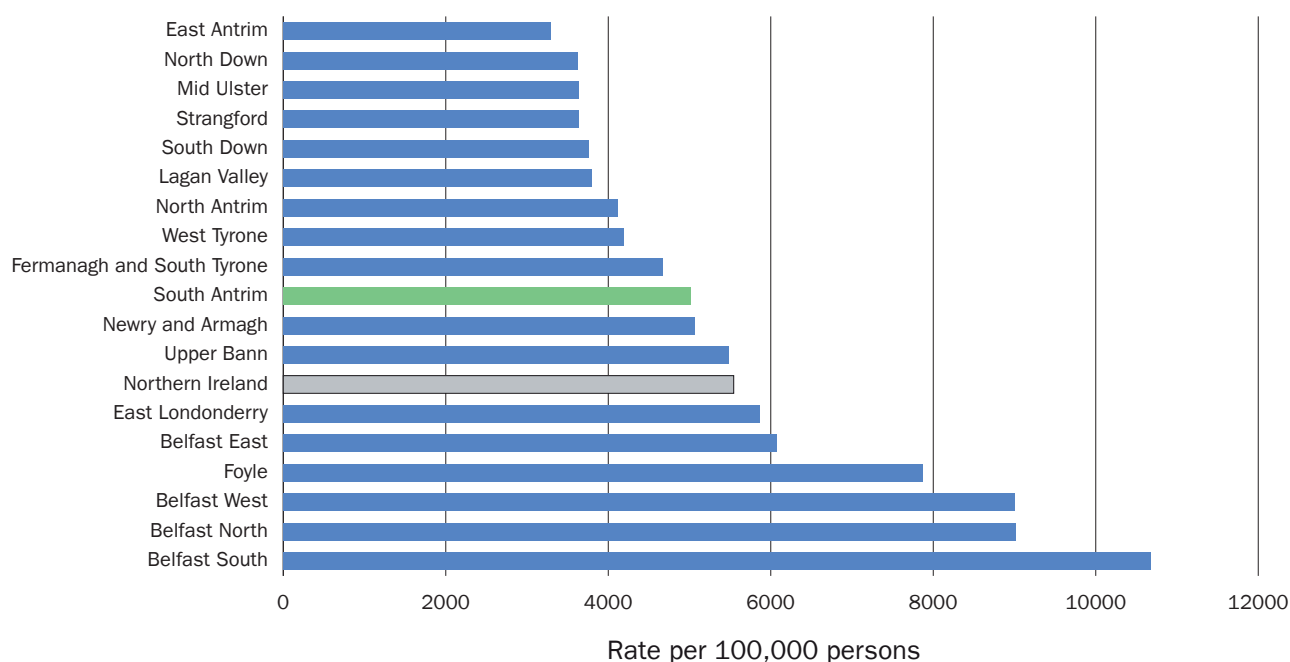
## Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2012/13, a total of 4,980 criminal offences were recorded in the South Antrim area. This equates to an overall recorded crime rate of 5,018 per 100,000 persons.

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

South Antrim was the Constituency with the 9th highest 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 violence and burglary were higher in South Antrim when compared to the Northern Ireland average.

Rates of vehicle offences, theft, criminal damage, trafficking of drugs, possession of drugs, possession of weapons, public order offences, miscellaneous crimes against society and other fraud were lower in South Antrim when compared to the Northern Ireland average.

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

	South Antrim		Northern Ireland	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery	1,898	1,913	33,251	1,836
Burglary	585	589	9,581	529
Vehicle offences	213	215	5,339	295
Theft including from the person, bicycle theft, shoplifting and other theft excluding vehicle offences	816	822	20,691	1,143
Criminal damage	1006	1,014	20,959	1,157
Trafficking of drugs	33	33	890	49
Possession of drugs	156	157	3,488	193
Possession of weapons	30	30	651	36
Public order offences	75	76	1,517	84
Miscellaneous crimes against society	94	95	2,191	121
Other fraud	74	75	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 Aldergrove (15,009), Spring Farm (10,941) and Farranshane (10,777). The lowest rates were recorded in Doagh (1,470), Shilvodan (1,703) and Cranfield (1,888).

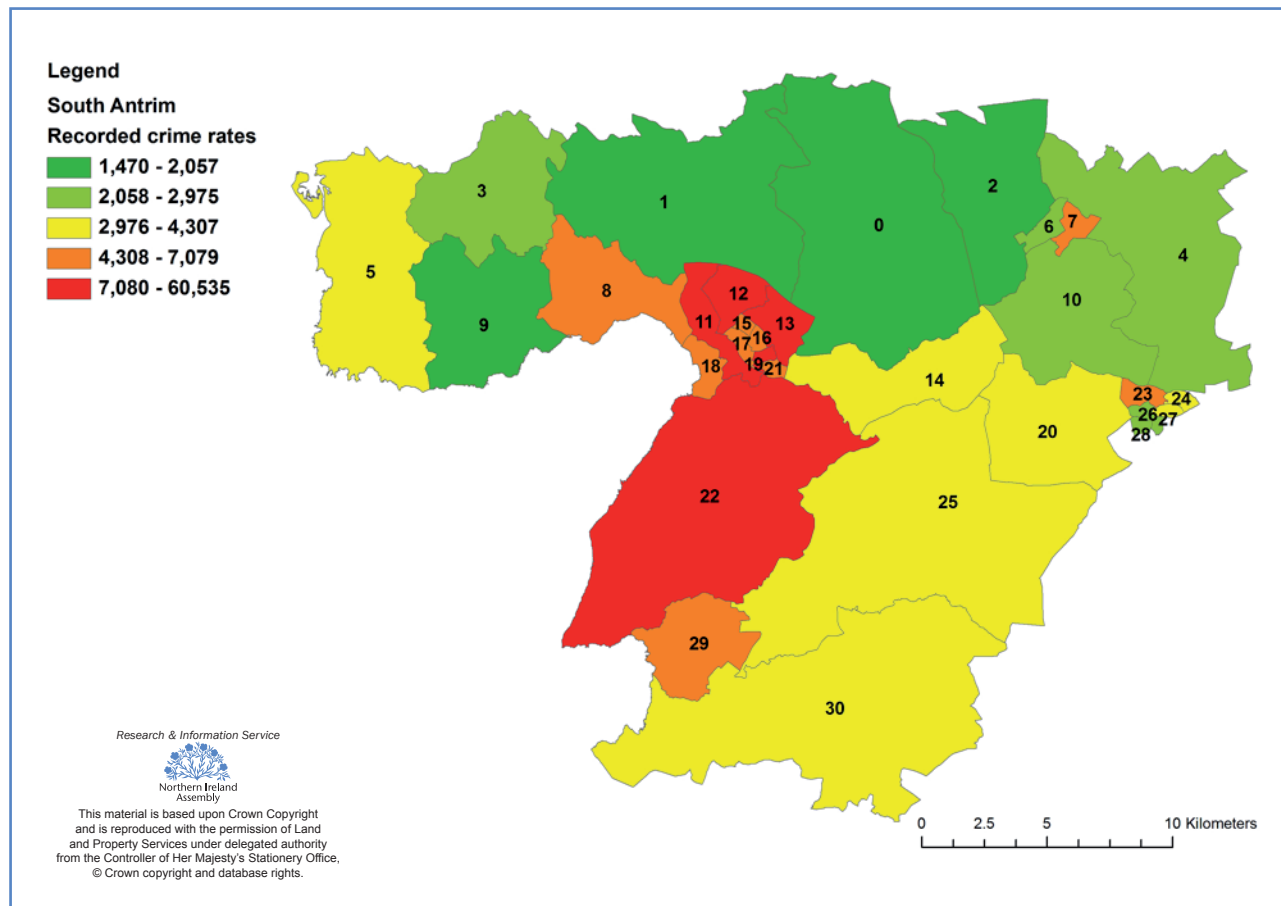
### Crime rates per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2012/13

Ward	Recorded Crime Rate <sup>1</sup>	Violence against Person Rate <sup>2</sup>	Burglary Rate	Criminal Damage Rate
Aldergrove	15,009	13,029	428	225
Balloo	6,805	2,018	692	1,961
Ballyclare North	2,441	493	701	623
Ballyclare South	5,003	1,292	687	962
Ballycraigy	6,806	1,866	714	2,195
Ballyduff	3,280	977	314	803
Ballynure	2,606	350	413	763
Ballyrobert	2,703	517	541	470
Burnthill	2,423	547	352	1,172
Carnmoney	2,920	789	631	671
Clady	3,916	962	830	697
Cranfield	1,888	777	111	333
Crumlin	4,734	1,356	516	1,076
Doagh	1,470	408	299	435
Drumanaway	2,477	654	280	841
Farranshane	10,777	1,943	1,472	3,651
Fountain Hill	5,586	2,162	631	1,396
Glenavy	3,318	860	720	562
Greystone	9,473	3,738	1,178	2,867
Hawthorne	3,751	971	530	971
Mallusk	3,898	1,091	612	708
Massereene	9,676	3,132	951	1,790
Mossley	4,556	1,541	335	1,173
Parkgate	1,910	613	108	396
Randalstown	5,534	2,449	423	1,058
Shilvodan	1,703	426	341	255
Springfarm	10,941	3,870	1,386	2,723
Steeple	4,981	2,103	664	1,162
Stiles	5,135	1,447	560	1,307
Templepatrick	3,977	1,435	451	492
Toome	3,536	1,600	186	558

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	Parkgate	11	Massereene	22	Aldergrove
1	Shilvodan	12	Springfarm	23	Mossley
2	Doagh	13	Farranshane	24	Hawthorne
3	Drumanaway	14	Templepatrick	25	Clady
4	Ballynure	15	Steeple	26	Carnmoney
5	Toome	16	Stiles	27	Ballyduff
6	Ballyclare North	17	Fountain Hill	28	Burnthill
7	Ballyclare South	18	Balloo	29	Crumlin
8	Randalstown	19	Greystone	30	Glenavy
9	Cranfield	20	Mallusk		
10	Ballyrobert	21	Ballycraigy		

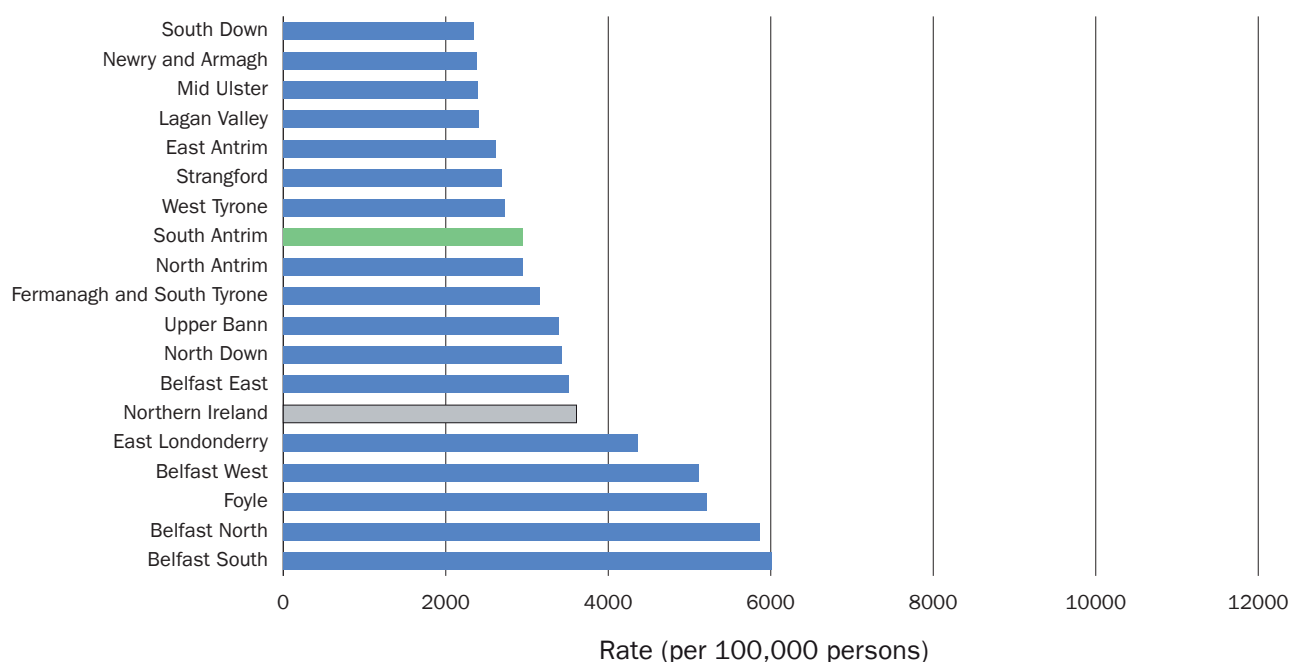
## Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2012/13, there were 2,923 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in South Antrim. This equates to a rate of 2,945 per 100,000 persons.

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

South Antrim was the Constituency with the 8th 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 Farranshane (7,656), Springfarm (7,119) and Massereene (5,798). The lowest rates were found in Shilvodan (596), Aldergrove (855) and Clady (863).

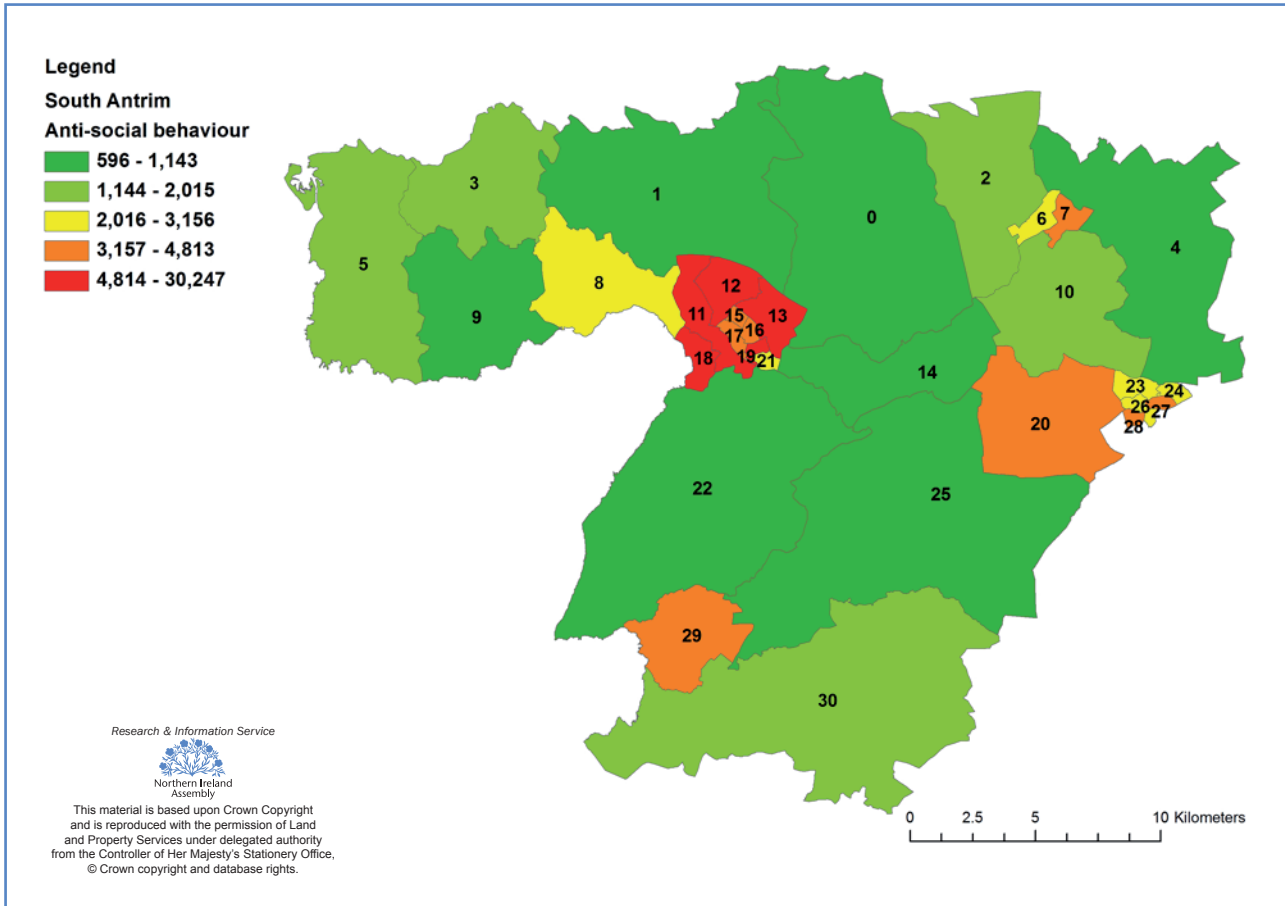
### Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2012/13

Ward	ASB Incidents <sup>1</sup>	Per 100,000 Population	Ward	ASB Incidents	Per 100,000 Population
Aldergrove	38	855	Fountain Hill	88	3,964
Balloo	97	5,594	Glenavy	86	1,510
Ballyclare North	86	2,233	Greystone	106	5,428
Ballyclare South	160	4,398	Hawthorne	70	3,089
Ballycraigy	50	2,744	Mallusk	278	3,334
Ballyduff	103	3,594	Massereene	311	5,798
Ballynure	30	953	Mossley	85	2,848
Ballyrobert	57	1,340	Parkgate	31	1,117
Burnthill	91	3,556	Randalstown	79	2,389
Carnmoney	64	2,526	Shilvodan	14	596
Clady	26	863	Springfarm	298	7,119
Cranfield	24	889	Steeple	60	3,320
Crumlin	191	4,110	Stiles	98	4,575
Doagh	68	1,851	Templepatrick	26	1,066
Drumanaway	32	1,495	Toome	46	1,712
Farranshane	130	7,656			

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

<sup>1</sup> Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents recorded by the PSNI are compiled from the force Command and Control system, where calls for service from members of the public are logged.

Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents per 100,000 population, 2012/13



0	Parkgate	11	Massereene	22	Aldergrove
1	Shilvodan	12	Springfarm	23	Mossley
2	Doagh	13	Farranshane	24	Hawthorne
3	Drumanaway	14	Templepatrick	25	Clady
4	Ballynure	15	Steeple	26	Carnmoney
5	Toome	16	Stiles	27	Ballyduff
6	Ballyclare North	17	Fountain Hill	28	Burnthill
7	Ballyclare South	18	Balloo	29	Crumlin
8	Randalstown	19	Greystone	30	Glenavy
9	Cranfield	20	Mallusk		
10	Ballyrobert	21	Ballycraigy		

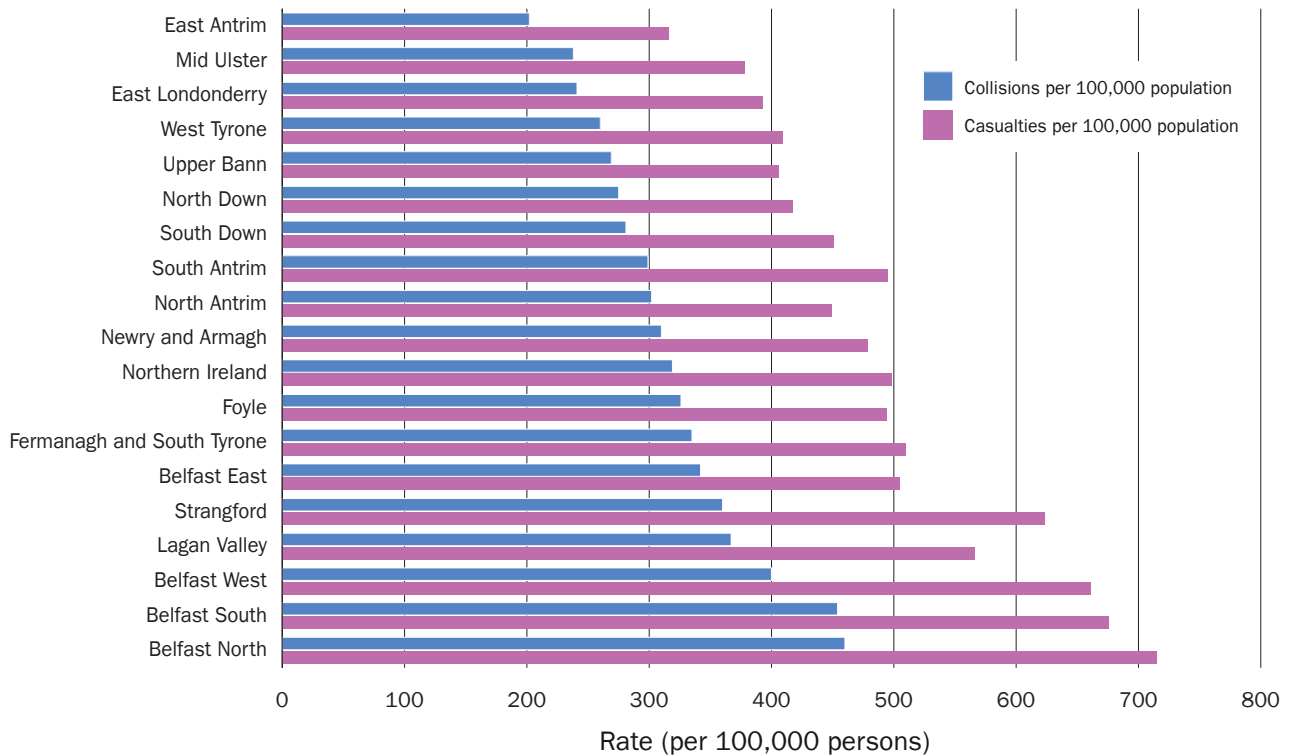
## Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties

In 2012, there were 297 road traffic collisions with injury reported in South Antrim, a collision rate of 299 per 100,000 persons. There were 491 casualties – 5 people were killed, 46 were seriously injured and 440 were slightly injured, a rate of 495 casualties per 100,000 persons.

The road traffic collision rate for South 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.

South Antrim had the 8th 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 Shilvodan (851), Clady (730) and Templepatrick (533). The lowest rates were recorded in Greystone (0), Drumanaway (0) and Mossley (67).

The highest road traffic casualty rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Shilvodan (1,447), Clady (1,095) and Ballynure (985). The lowest rates were recorded in Greystone (0), Drumanaway (0) and Mossley (67).

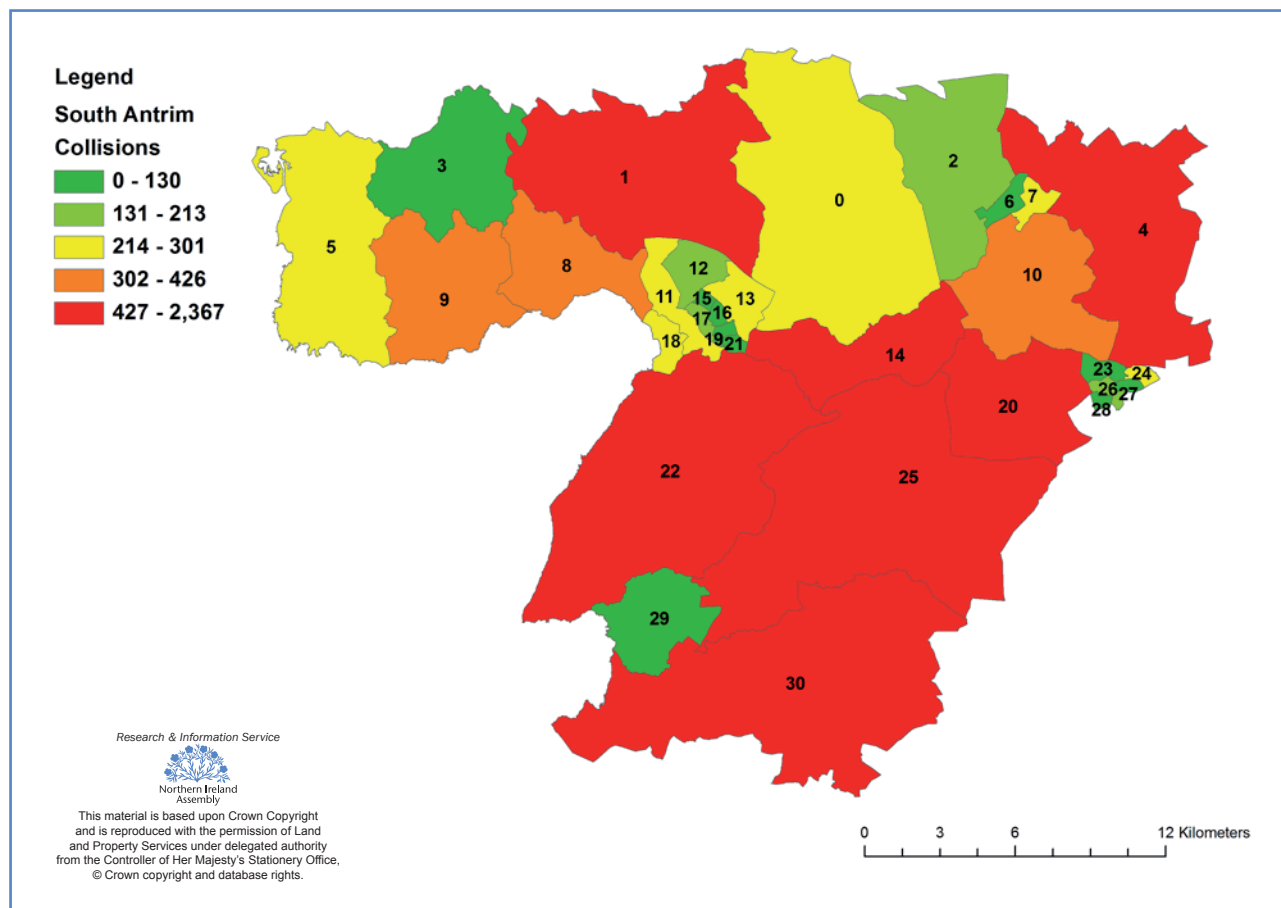
### Road traffic collision and casualty rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2012

Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) <sup>1</sup>	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Aldergrove	23	42	518	945
Balloo	4	4	231	231
Ballyclare North	3	4	78	104
Ballyclare South	8	8	220	220
Ballycraigy	2	2	110	110
Ballyduff	3	4	105	140
Ballynure	15	31	477	985
Ballyrobert	17	30	400	705
Burnthill	3	5	117	195
Carnmoney	5	11	197	434
Clady	22	33	730	1,095
Cranfield	10	16	370	592
Crumlin	4	4	86	86
Doagh	5	8	136	218
Drumanaway	0	0	0	0
Farranshane	4	7	236	412
Fountain Hill	3	8	135	360
Glenavy	27	50	474	878
Greystone	0	0	0	0
Hawthorne	5	7	221	309
Mallusk	42	68	504	816
Massereene	15	25	280	466
Mossley	2	2	67	67
Parkgate	8	16	288	577
Randalstown	14	19	423	575
Shilvodan	20	34	851	1,447
Springfarm	8	15	191	358
Steeple	2	2	111	111
Stiles	2	10	93	467
Templepatrick	13	17	533	697
Toome	8	9	298	335

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

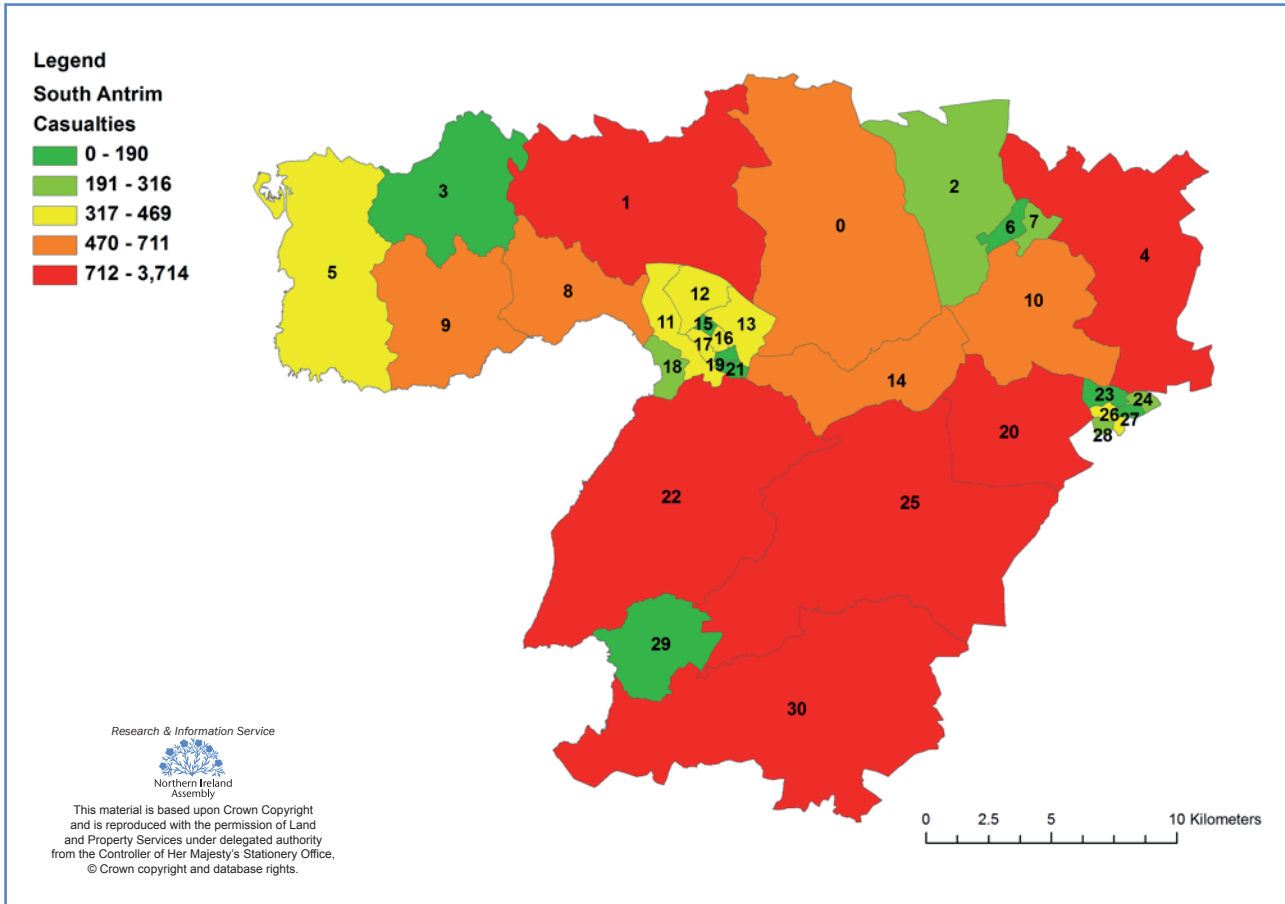
<sup>1</sup> The dataset is compiled from Collision Report Forms (CRFs) forms submitted by police officers after any road traffic collision involving death or personal injury is reported to them. The data set excludes road collisions resulting in damage only.

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



0	Parkgate	11	Massereene	22	Aldergrove
1	Shilvodan	12	Springfarm	23	Mossley
2	Doagh	13	Farranshane	24	Hawthorne
3	Drumanaway	14	Templepatrick	25	Clady
4	Ballynure	15	Steeple	26	Carnmoney
5	Toome	16	Stiles	27	Ballyduff
6	Ballyclare North	17	Fountain Hill	28	Burnthill
7	Ballyclare South	18	Balloo	29	Crumlin
8	Randalstown	19	Greystone	30	Glenavy
9	Cranfield	20	Mallusk		
10	Ballyrobert	21	Ballycraigy		

Road Traffic Casualties per 100,000 population, 2012



0	Parkgate	11	Massereene	22	Aldergrove
1	Shilvodan	12	Springfarm	23	Mossley
2	Doagh	13	Farranshane	24	Hawthorne
3	Drumanaway	14	Templepatrick	25	Clady
4	Ballynure	15	Steeple	26	Carnmoney
5	Toome	16	Stiles	27	Ballyduff
6	Ballyclare North	17	Fountain Hill	28	Burnthill
7	Ballyclare South	18	Balloo	29	Crumlin
8	Randalstown	19	Greystone	30	Glenavy
9	Cranfield	20	Mallusk		
10	Ballyrobert	21	Ballycraigy		

## 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](http://www.qub.ac.uk/nicr)).

### People in receipt of disability-related benefits

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

### Births to teenage mothers

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

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

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

### **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](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](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](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.







This document has been produced by Research and Information Service (RaISe) for the benefit of Assembly members and their staff.

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