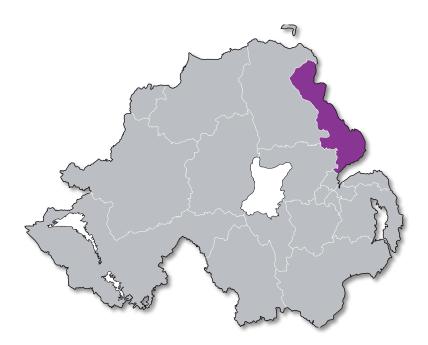


Constituency Profile

East Antrim - January 2015



About this Report

Welcome to the 2015 statistical profile of the Constituency of East Antrim produced by the Research and Information Service (RalSe) of the Northern Ireland Assembly. The profile is based on the new Constituency boundary which came into force following the May 2011 Assembly elections.

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

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

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

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

Please note that the figures contained in this report may not be comparable with those in previous Constituency Profiles as government Departments sometimes revise figures. Where appropriate, rates have been re-calculated using the most up-to-date mid-year estimates that correspond with the data.

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



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

1	Antiville	14	Eden	27	Kilwaughter
2	Ballycarry	15	Gardenmore	28	Knockagh
3	Ballyloran	16	Glenaan	29	Love Lane
4	Blackcave	17	Glenariff	30	Milebush
5	Blackhead	18	Glenarm	31	Monkstown
6	Bluefield	19	Glendun	32	Northland
7	Boneybefore	20	Glynn	33	Rostulla
8	Burleigh Hill	21	Gortalee	34	Sunnylands
9	Carncastle	22	Greenisland	35	Town Parks
10	Carnlough	23	Harbour (Larne LGD)	36	Victoria (Carrickfergus LGD)
11	Central (Larne LGD)	24	Island Magee	37	Whitehead
12	Clipperstown	25	Jordanstown	38	Woodburn
13	Craigy Hill	26	Killycrot		

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Summary Profile of East Antrim

This section summarises the key statistics presented in this Profile for the Constituency of East Antrim. For each indicator, the latest available information has been provided along with figures for the previous year and a calculation of change over time. Northern Ireland data is also included to allow for comparison.

When reading this information, there are two important factors to consider. Firstly, the demographic profile will influence the statistical profile of the area. East Antrim has an older population profile when compared to Northern Ireland as a whole. This will have an impact on indicators such as health outcomes. Secondly, many of the indicators, such as those around low income, reflect levels of deprivation in the Constituency. Only two of the 38 wards in East Antrim are ranked in the 10% most deprived wards in Northern Ireland, based on the Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010.¹

Please note: These figures may differ slightly from those contained in previous Constituency Profiles due to updates or revisions. Figures correct as of 11/12/2014.

Demographic Profile

		East Antrim		Northern Ireland			
Indicator	2013	2012	Change	2013	2012	Change	
Population Size (no.)	89,994	90,102	-0.1	1,829,725	1,823,634	0.3%	

Health

		East Antrim		Northern Ireland			
Indicator	Feb 2014	Feb 2013	Change	Feb 2014	Feb 2013	Change	
Proportion of population in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit (%)	11.8	13.4	-1.6	13.7	15.4	-1.7	
	2012	2011	Change	2012	2011	Change	
New incidences of cancer excluding non- melanoma skin cancer per 100,000 persons	566	550	16	495	489	6	
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	6.0	4.2	1.8	4.4	4.6	-0.2	

Education

		East Antrim		Northern Ireland			
Indicator	2012/13	2011/12	Change	2012/13	2011/12	Change	
Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs (A*-C) or equivalent	77.5	76.7	0.8	78.5	76.5	2.0	
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Further Education	7.2	7.4	-0.2	10.9	10.7	0.2	
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	4.4	4.4	-	4.5	4.6	-0.1	

1 1

NISRA, NIMDM 2010, http://www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation/nimdm_2010.htm

Employment

		East Antrim		Northern Ireland			
Indicator	2013	2012	Change	2013	2012	Change	
No. of confirmed redundancies	27	372	-345	2,011	3,354	-1,343	
Unemployment claimant count (%)	4.5	4.5	-	5.4	5.4	-	

Low income

		East Antrim		Northern Ireland			
Indicator	2014 2013 Change		2014	2013	Change		
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming benefits at April (%)	37.5	38.0	-0.5	38.8	39.3	-0.5	
Proportion of working age people claiming income support at February (%)	2.9	3.7	-0.8	3.9	5.3	-1.4	
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming housing benefit at June (%)	9.1	9.3	-0.2	11.2	11.4	-0.2	
	2012	2011	Change	2012	2011	Change	
Proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in low income families at August (%)	16.5	16.5	-	21.5	22.2	-0.7	

Crime

		East Antrim		Northern Ireland			
Indicator	2013/14	2012/13	Change	2013/14	2012/13	Change	
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000 persons	3,507	3,295	212	5,615	5,505	110	
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	2,416	2,620	-204	3,318	3,584	-266	

Traffic and Travel

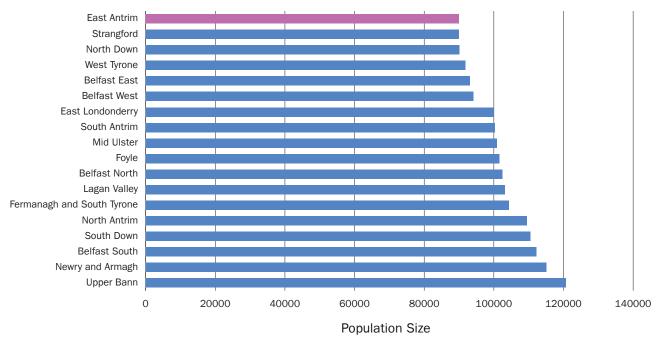
		East Antrim		Northern Ireland			
Indicator	2013	2012	Change	2013	2012	Change	
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	238	204	34	318	317	1	
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	396	319	77	502	494	8	

Demographic profile – age and gender

As at June 2013, there were 89,994 persons living in East Antrim -4.9% of the Northern Ireland population. The Constituency of East Antrim had the lowest population. The population of East Antrim has decreased by 0.1% since June 2012.

Overall, 19.1% of the East Antrim population were children aged 0-15 years, lower than the Northern Ireland average of 20.9%. Older persons made up 17.0% of the East Antrim population, higher than the Northern Ireland average of 15.3%.

Mid-year population estimate by Constituency, June 2013



Source: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA), Mid-year population estimates

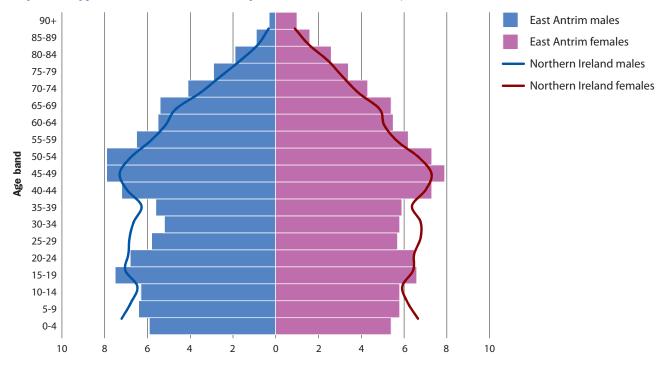
Mid-year population estimates by age and gender, June 2013

	Aged 0-1	L5 years	Aged 16	64 years	Aged	All ages	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Males	8,735	20.0	28,208	64.5	6,809	15.6	43,752
Females	8,417	18.2	29,377	63.5	8,448	18.3	46,242
Persons	17,152	19.1	57,585	64.0	15,257	17.0	89,994

Source: NISRA, Mid-year population estimates

Demographic profile – population pyramid

The population pyramid below illustrates in detail that East Antrim has an older population profile when compared to Northern Ireland as a whole.





	East Antrim		Northern Ireland			East /	Antrim	Northern Ireland		
Age Group	% of males in age group	% of females in age group	% of males in age group	% of females in age group	Age Group	% of males in age group	% of females in age group	% of males in age group	% of females in age group	
0-4	5.9	5.4	7.2	6.6	50-54	7.9	7.3	6.8	6.7	
5-9	6.4	5.8	6.8	6.2	55-59	6.5	6.2	5.9	5.7	
10-14	6.3	5.8	6.5	5.9	60-64	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.1	
15-19	7.5	6.6	7.0	6.4	65-69	5.4	5.4	4.7	4.9	
20-24	6.8	6.5	6.9	6.5	70-74	4.1	4.3	3.6	3.9	
25-29	5.8	5.7	6.8	6.8	75-79	2.9	3.4	2.6	3.1	
30-34	5.2	5.8	6.6	6.8	80-84	1.9	2.6	1.7	2.4	
35-39	5.6	5.9	6.3	6.4	85-89	0.9	1.6	0.8	1.5	
40-44	7.2	7.3	7.0	7.0	90+	0.3	1	0.3	0.9	
45-49	7.9	7.9	7.3	7.3						

% of males/females in age band

Source: NISRA, Mid-year population estimates

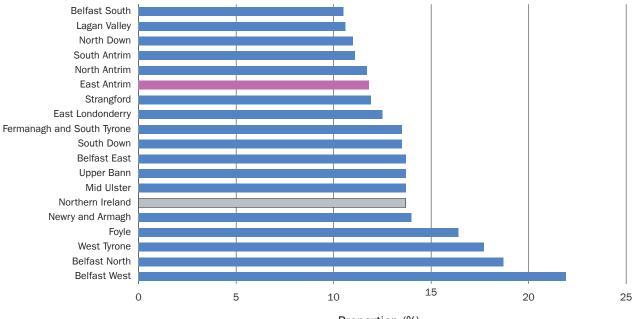
Health – People in receipt of disability-related benefits

As at February 2014, there were 10,630 people, or 11.8% of all constituents, in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit in East Antrim.

A lower proportion of people living in East Antrim were in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 13.7%.

East Antrim had the 6th lowest proportion of disability-related benefit recipients.

Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit, as at February 2014



Proportion (%)

	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	13.7	Joint 6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	13.5	Joint 9	North Down	11.0	16
Belfast North	18.7	2	Foyle	16.4	4	South Antrim	11.1	15
Belfast South	10.5	18	Lagan Valley	10.6	17	South Down	13.5	Joint 9
Belfast West	21.9	1	Mid Ulster	13.7	Joint 6	Strangford	11.9	12
East Antrim	11.8	13	Newry and Armagh	14.0	5	Upper Bann	13.7	Joint 6
East Londonderry	12.5	11	North Antrim	11.7	14	West Tyrone	17.7	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 Craigy Hill (22.9%, 330 recipients), Sunnylands (21.5%, 320 recipients) and Love Lane (19.9%, 280 recipients). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Kilwaughter (7.5%, 420 recipients), Rostulla (7.6%, 370 recipients) and Jordanstown (7.8%, 490 recipients).

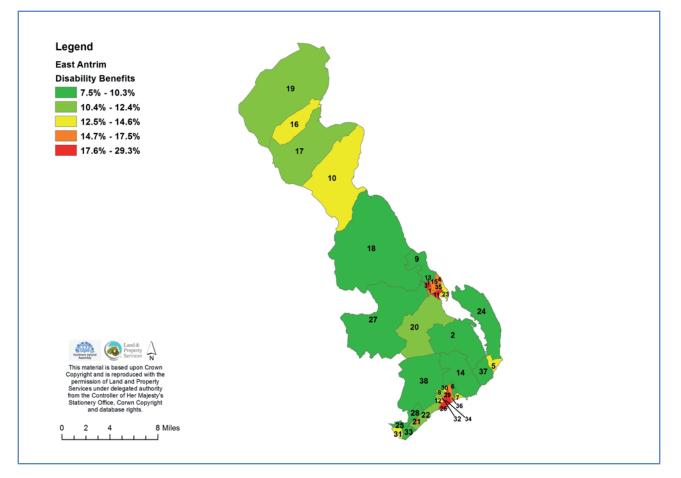
Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit at ward level, as at February 2014

Ward	No. of People in receipt of disability-related benefits ¹	Per cent of Ward Population ²	Ward	No. of People in receipt of disability-related benefits	Per cent of Ward Population
Antiville	260	17.5	Glynn	220	10.8
Ballycarry	230	8.7	Gortalee	240	15.4
Ballyloran	200	19.2	Greenisland	280	10.5
Blackcave	240	14.8	Harbour	250	13.8
Blackhead	260	12.8	Island Magee	220	8.7
Bluefield	250	8.6	Jordanstown	490	7.8
Boneybefore	210	12.9	Killycrot	530	19.7
Burleigh Hill	330	10.9	Kilwaughter	420	7.5
Carncastle	270	9.4	Knockagh	200	7.9
Carnlough	260	12.7	Love Lane	280	19.9
Central	340	19.0	Milebush	190	12.6
Clipperstown	280	13.2	Monkstown	520	14.6
Craigy Hill	330	22.9	Northland	220	15.5
Eden	420	8.5	Rostulla	370	7.6
Gardenmore	310	16.1	Sunnylands	320	21.5
Glenaan	160	13.2	Town Parks	230	15.0
Glenariff	190	11.3	Victoria	380	14.7
Glenarm	180	9.7	Whitehead	210	9.9
Glendun	130	11.0	Woodburn	240	9.9

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 2013 mid-year population estimates.



Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit at ward level, as at February 2014

1	Antiville	14	Eden	27	Kilwaughter
2	Ballycarry	15	Gardenmore	28	Knockagh
3	Ballyloran	16	Glenaan	29	Love Lane
4	Blackcave	17	Glenariff	30	Milebush
5	Blackhead	18	Glenarm	31	Monkstown
6	Bluefield	19	Glendun	32	Northland
7	Boneybefore	20	Glynn	33	Rostulla
8	Burleigh Hill	21	Gortalee	34	Sunnylands
9	Carncastle	22	Greenisland	35	Town Parks
10	Carnlough	23	Harbour (Larne LGD)	36	Victoria (Carrickfergus LGD)
11	Central (Larne LGD)	24	Island Magee	37	Whitehead
12	Clipperstown	25	Jordanstown	38	Woodburn
13	Craigy Hill	26	Killycrot		

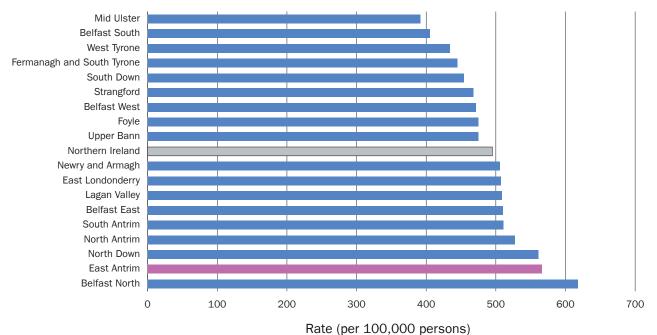
Health – Incidence of new cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer)

In 2012, there were 510 new incidents of cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) diagnosed in East Antrim. This equates to a rate of 566 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of new cancer diagnosis was higher for East Antrim than the Northern Ireland rate of 495 per 100,000 persons.

East Antrim had the 2nd highest new cancer incidence rate per 100,000 persons.

Incidence of new cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) per 100,000 persons, 2012



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	510	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	445	15	North Down	561	3
Belfast North	618	1	Foyle	475	Joint 11	South Antrim	511	5
Belfast South	405	17	Lagan Valley	509	7	South Down	454	14
Belfast West	471	12	Mid Ulster	392	18	Strangford	468	13
East Antrim	566	2	Newry and Armagh	506	9	Upper Bann	475	Joint 11
East Londonderry	507	8	North Antrim	527	4	West Tyrone	434	16

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Northern Ireland Cancer Registry)

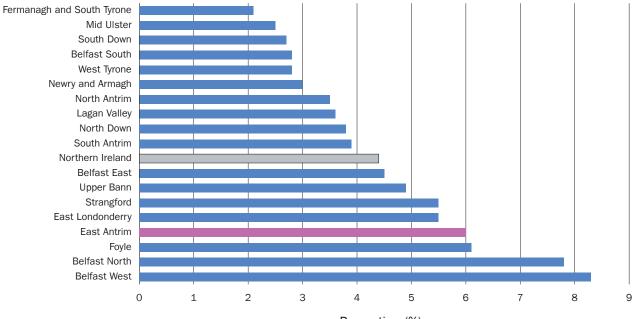
Health – Births to teenage mothers

In 2012, there were 59 births to teenage mothers in East Antrim. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 6.0% of all births in the Constituency in that year.

A higher proportion of births were to teenage mothers in East Antrim in 2012 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.4%.

The Constituency of East Antrim had the 4th highest proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers.

Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers, 2012



Proportion (%)

	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	4.5	8	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2.1	18	North Down	3.8	10
Belfast North	7.8	2	Foyle	6.1	3	South Antrim	3.9	9
Belfast South	2.8	Joint 14	Lagan Valley	3.6	11	South Down	2.7	16
Belfast West	8.3	1	Mid Ulster	2.5	17	Strangford	5.5	Joint 5
East Antrim	6.0	4	Newry and Armagh	3.0	13	Upper Bann	4.9	7
East Londonderry	5.5	Joint 5	North Antrim	3.5	12	West Tyrone	2.8	Joint 14

Source: NISRA, NINIS (General Register Office)

Health – Disease prevalence (Quality Outcomes Framework)

As at 31 March 2014, the greatest differences, where prevalence rates per 1,000 patients were higher in East Antrim than the Northern Ireland average, were for obesity, hypertension and diabetes mellitus.

There was a lower prevalence per 1,000 patients on the osteoporosis and mental health registers in East Antrim when compared to all of Northern Ireland.

Disease Prevalence per 1,000 patients as reported through Quality Outcome Framework, 2014

		Antrim ents		ern Ireland ents
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Patients on the Coronary Heart Disease Register	3,299	45	74,568	39
Patients on the Heart Failure 1 Register	594	8	14,683	8
Patients on the Stroke Register	1,532	21	34,467	18
Patients on the Hypertension Register	11,145	153	250,718	130
Patients on the Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Register	1,543	21	35,663	19
Patients on the Hypothyroid Register	3,184	44	71,719	37
Patients on the Cancer Register	1,479	20	36,735	19
Patients on the Mental Health Register	501	7	16,401	9
Patients on the Asthma Register	4,996	69	116,204	60
Patients on the Dementia Register	598	8	12,811	7
Patients on the Atrial Fibrilation Register	1,286	18	29,041	15
Patients on the Peripheral Arterial Disease Register	588	8	13,786	7
Patients on the Obesity Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 16+ years)	8,310	140	172,859	112
Patients on the Diabetes Mellitus Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 17+ years)	3,898	67	81,867	54
Patients on the Epilepsy Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 18+ years)	611	11	15,378	10
Patients on the Chronic Kidney Disease Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 18+ years)	3,277	57	72,302	49
Patients on the Learning Disabilities Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 18+ years)	401	7	10,231	7
Patients on the Osteoporosis Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 50+ years)	131	5	3,400	5
Patients on the Rheumatoid Arthritis Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 16+ years)	479	8	11,559	8

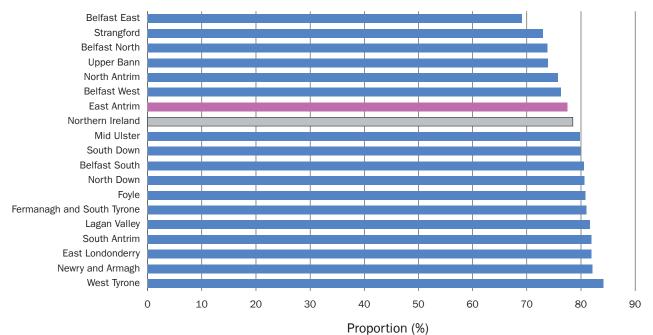
Source: NISRA, NINIS (Payment Calculation and Analysis System, DHSSPS)

Education – Qualifications of School Leavers

In 2012/13, 1,180 young people left post primary education in East Antrim. Of these, 915 (77.5%) achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent, 704 of which included GCSE English and GCSE Maths (or 59.7% of all school leavers) and 24 (2.0%) left school with no GCSEs. In total, 644¹ (54.6%) achieved two or more A-levels or equivalent.

A lower proportion of East 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 78.5%.

East Antrim had the 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, 2012/13

	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	69.1	18	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	81.0	6	North Down	80.6	8
Belfast North	73.8	16	Foyle	80.8	7	South Antrim	81.9	Joint 3
Belfast South	80.5	9	Lagan Valley	81.6	5	South Down	79.9	10
Belfast West	76.3	13	Mid Ulster	79.8	11	Strangford	73.0	17
East Antrim	77.5	12	Newry and Armagh	82.1	2	Upper Bann	73.9	15
East Londonderry	81.9	Joint 3	North Antrim	75.7	14	West Tyrone	84.1	1

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

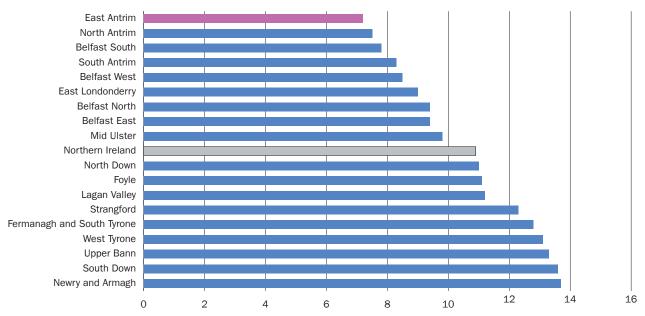
Education – Participation in Further Education

In 2012/13, there were 5,210 students from East Antrim enrolled in further education. This equates to 7.2% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in further education.

A lower proportion of East Antrim constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled in further education in 2012/13 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 10.9%.

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

Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over, 2012/13



Proportion (%)

	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	9.4	Joint 11	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	12.8	5	North Down	11.0	9
Belfast North	9.4	Joint 11	Foyle	11.1	8	South Antrim	8.3	15
Belfast South	7.8	16	Lagan Valley	11.2	7	South Down	13.6	2
Belfast West	8.5	14	Mid Ulster	9.8	10	Strangford	12.3	6
East Antrim	7.2	18	Newry and Armagh	13.7	1	Upper Bann	13.3	3
East Londonderry	9.0	13	North Antrim	7.5	17	West Tyrone	13.1	4

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

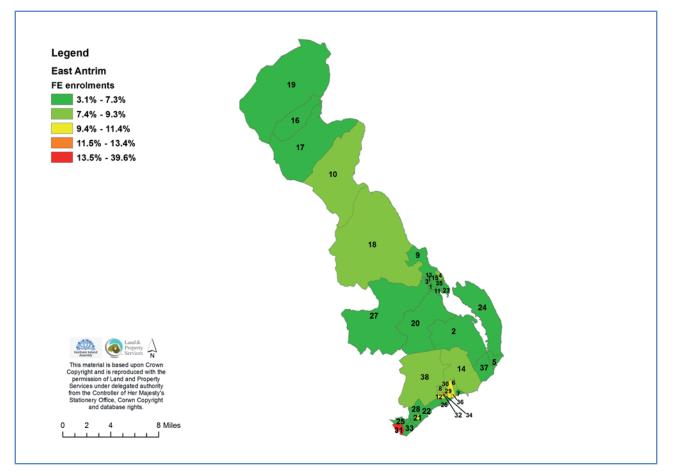
Education – Participation in Further Education at ward level

The highest proportion of people enrolled in further education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Monkstown (15.5%, 420 enrolments), Northland (13.2%, 140 enrolments) and Clipperstown (10.0%, 160 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Glendun (3.1%, 30 enrolments), Rostulla (4.0%, 165 enrolments) and Carncastle (4.2%, 100 enrolments).

Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2012/13

Ward	Total FE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total FE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Antiville	65	5.4	Glynn	95	5.7
Ballycarry	135	6.4	Gortalee	125	9.7
Ballyloran	55	6.6	Greenisland	135	6.1
Blackcave	115	8.8	Harbour	85	5.5
Blackhead	85	5.1	Island Magee	115	5.5
Bluefield	180	7.8	Jordanstown	350	7.1
Boneybefore	90	6.5	Killycrot	165	7.1
Burleigh Hill	210	8.3	Kilwaughter	260	6.1
Carncastle	100	4.2	Knockagh	105	5.3
Carnlough	145	8.9	Love Lane	110	9.6
Central (Larne)	115	7.2	Milebush	100	8.3
Clipperstown	160	10.0	Monkstown	420	15.5
Craigy Hill	75	6.2	Northland	140	13.2
Eden	330	8.7	Rostulla	165	4.0
Gardenmore	75	4.5	Sunnylands	110	8.9
Glenaan	45	4.5	Town Parks	60	4.6
Glenariff	65	5.0	Victoria	210	9.8
Glenarm	115	7.7	Whitehead	90	5.1
Glendun	30	3.1	Woodburn	160	8.3

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



Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2012/13

1	Antiville	14	Eden	27	Kilwaughter
2	Ballycarry	15	Gardenmore	28	Knockagh
3	Ballyloran	16	Glenaan	29	Love Lane
4	Blackcave	17	Glenariff	30	Milebush
5	Blackhead	18	Glenarm	31	Monkstown
6	Bluefield	19	Glendun	32	Northland
7	Boneybefore	20	Glynn	33	Rostulla
8	Burleigh Hill	21	Gortalee	34	Sunnylands
9	Carncastle	22	Greenisland	35	Town Parks
10	Carnlough	23	Harbour (Larne LGD)	36	Victoria (Carrickfergus LGD)
11	Central (Larne LGD)	24	Island Magee	37	Whitehead
12	Clipperstown	25	Jordanstown	38	Woodburn
13	Craigy Hill	26	Killycrot		

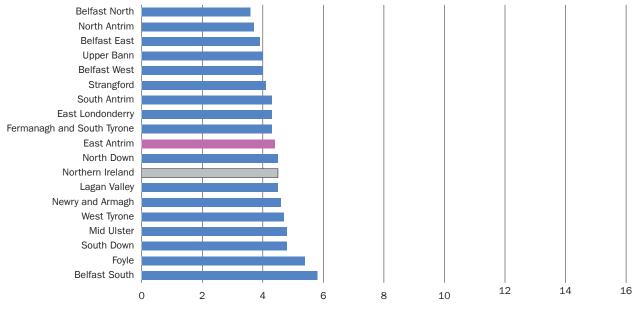
Education – Participation in Higher Education

In 2012/13, there were 3,185 students from East Antrim enrolled in higher education institutions in Northern Ireland. This equates to 4.4% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in higher education institutions.

A lower proportion of East Antrim constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled in higher education institutions in 2012/13 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.5%.

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

Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over, 2012/13



Proportion (%)

	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	3.9	16	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.3	Joint 10	North Down	4.5	Joint 7
Belfast North	3.6	18	Foyle	5.4	2	South Antrim	4.3	Joint 10
Belfast South	5.8	1	Lagan Valley	4.5	Joint 7	South Down	4.8	Joint 3
Belfast West	4.0	Joint 14	Mid Ulster	4.8	Joint 3	Strangford	4.1	13
East Antrim	4.4	9	Newry and Armagh	4.6	6	Upper Bann	4.0	Joint 14
East Londonderry	4.3	Joint 10	North Antrim	3.7	17	West Tyrone	4.7	5

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

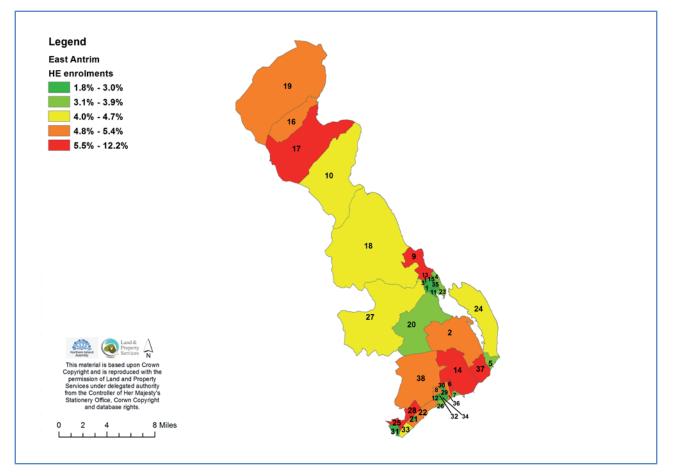
Education – Participation in Higher Education at ward level

The highest proportion of people enrolled in higher education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Jordanstown (7.3 %, 360 enrolments), Bluefield (6.7%, 155 enrolments) and Knockagh (6.6%, 130 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Ballyloran (1.8%, 15 enrolments), Craigy Hill (2.1%, 25 enrolments) and Love Lane (2.2%, 25 enrolments).

Total HE Total HE Per cent of people Per cent of people Ward aged 16 and over Ward enrolments enrolments aged 16 and over Antiville 30 2.5 Glynn 65 3.9 Ballycarry 100 4.8 Gortalee 30 2.3 Ballyloran 15 1.8 Greenisland 115 5.2 Blackcave 40 3.1 Harbour 50 3.2 Blackhead 60 3.6 Island Magee 95 4.6 Bluefield 155 6.7 Jordanstown 360 7.3 Boneybefore 50 3.6 Killycrot 80 3.4 Burleigh Hill 125 4.9 Kilwaughter 175 4.1 Carncastle 130 5.5 Knockagh 130 6.6 Carnlough 70 4.3 Love Lane 25 2.2 Central 2.8 Milebush 30 2.5 45 Clipperstown 45 2.8 Monkstown 60 2.2 2.1 Craigy Hill 25 Northland 25 2.4 215 5.7 185 4.4 Eden Rostulla 35 Gardenmore 45 2.7 Sunnylands 2.8 Glenaan 50 5.0 Town Parks 30 2.3 Glenariff 5.8 105 4.9 75 Victoria Glenarm 70 4.7 Whitehead 105 6.0 50 5.2 95 4.9 Glendun Woodburn

Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2012/13

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



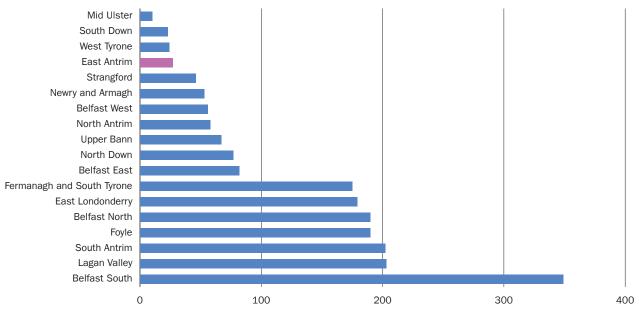
Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2012/13

1	Antiville	14	Eden	27	Kilwaughter
2	Ballycarry	15	Gardenmore	28	Knockagh
3	Ballyloran	16	Glenaan	29	Love Lane
4	Blackcave	17	Glenariff	30	Milebush
5	Blackhead	18	Glenarm	31	Monkstown
6	Bluefield	19	Glendun	32	Northland
7	Boneybefore	20	Glynn	33	Rostulla
8	Burleigh Hill	21	Gortalee	34	Sunnylands
9	Carncastle	22	Greenisland	35	Town Parks
10	Carnlough	23	Harbour (Larne LGD)	36	Victoria (Carrickfergus LGD)
11	Central (Larne LGD)	24	Island Magee	37	Whitehead
12	Clipperstown	25	Jordanstown	38	Woodburn
13	Craigy Hill	26	Killycrot		

Labour Market – Confirmed redundancies

In 2013, there were 27 confirmed redundancies in East Antrim. This represents 1.3% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2013. East Antrim had the 4th lowest number of redundancies in 2013.





No. of redundancies

	No.	Rank		No.	Rank		No.	Rank
Belfast East	82	8	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	175	7	North Down	77	9
Belfast North	190	Joint 4	Foyle	190	Joint 4	South Antrim	202	3
Belfast South	349	1	Lagan Valley	203	2	South Down	23	17
Belfast West	56	12	Mid Ulster	10	18	Strangford	46	14
East Antrim	27	15	Newry and Armagh	53	13	Upper Bann	67	10
East Londonderry	179	6	North Antrim	58	11	West Tyrone	24	16

Source: NISRA, NINIS

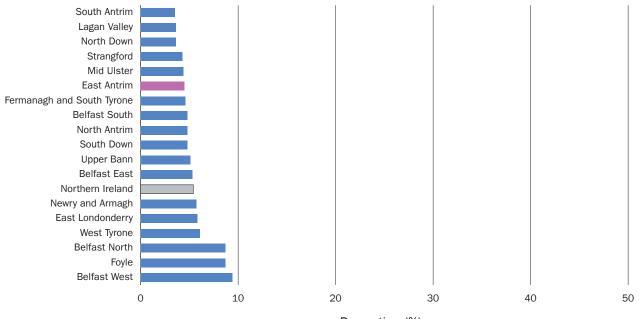
Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2013, there were 2,585 people claiming unemployment-related benefits in East Antrim. This equates to 4.5% of all working age people in the Constituency.

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

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

Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits, 2013



Proportion (%)

	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	5.3	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.6	12	North Down	3.6	Joint 16
Belfast North	8.7	Joint 2	Foyle	8.7	Joint 2	South Antrim	3.5	18
Belfast South	4.8	Joint 9	Lagan Valley	3.6	Joint 16	South Down	4.8	Joint 9
Belfast West	9.4	1	Mid Ulster	4.4	14	Strangford	4.3	15
East Antrim	4.5	13	Newry and Armagh	5.7	6	Upper Bann	5.1	8
East Londonderry	5.8	5	North Antrim	4.8	Joint 9	West Tyrone	6.1	4

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count)

Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count at ward level

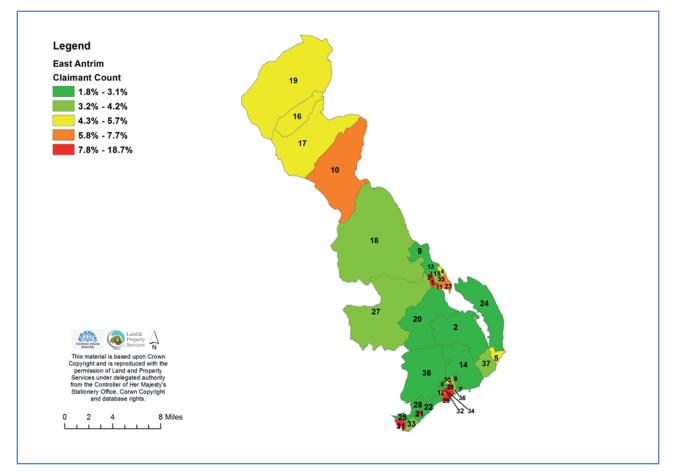
The highest proportion of people claiming unemployment-related benefits (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Northland (11.0%, 104 claimants), Sunnylands (9.6%, 90 claimants) and Gortalee (8.9%, 86 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Carncastle (1.8%, 35 claimants), Jordanstown (1.9%, 77 claimants) and Bluefield (1.9%, 42 claimants).

Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2013

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population ¹	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Antiville	73	8.4	Glynn	36	2.9
Ballycarry	44	2.7	Gortalee	86	8.9
Ballyloran	57	7.9	Greenisland	47	2.6
Blackcave	68	5.7	Harbour	68	6.4
Blackhead	63	4.8	Island Magee	44	2.6
Bluefield	42	1.9	Jordanstown	77	1.9
Boneybefore	23	2.3	Killycrot	148	8.4
Burleigh Hill	54	2.2	Kilwaughter	110	3.4
Carncastle	35	1.8	Knockagh	33	2.1
Carnlough	81	6.5	Love Lane	76	8.5
Central	101	7.5	Milebush	54	5.1
Clipperstown	101	7.3	Monkstown	161	7.9
Craigy Hill	73	7.9	Northland	104	11.0
Eden	98	3.0	Rostulla	89	3.4
Gardenmore	46	3.9	Sunnylands	90	9.6
Glenaan	47	5.6	Town Parks	71	7.1
Glenariff	52	4.7	Victoria	69	4.1
Glenarm	41	3.5	Whitehead	45	3.4
Glendun	33	5.0	Woodburn	49	2.9

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count)

¹ The working age population refers to men and women aged 16 to 64.



Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2013

1	Antiville	14	Eden	27	Kilwaughter
2	Ballycarry	15	Gardenmore	28	Knockagh
3	Ballyloran	16	Glenaan	29	Love Lane
4	Blackcave	17	Glenariff	30	Milebush
5	Blackhead	18	Glenarm	31	Monkstown
6	Bluefield	19	Glendun	32	Northland
7	Boneybefore	20	Glynn	33	Rostulla
8	Burleigh Hill	21	Gortalee	34	Sunnylands
9	Carncastle	22	Greenisland	35	Town Parks
10	Carnlough	23	Harbour (Larne LGD)	36	Victoria (Carrickfergus LGD)
11	Central (Larne LGD)	24	Island Magee	37	Whitehead
12	Clipperstown	25	Jordanstown	38	Woodburn
13	Craigy Hill	26	Killycrot		

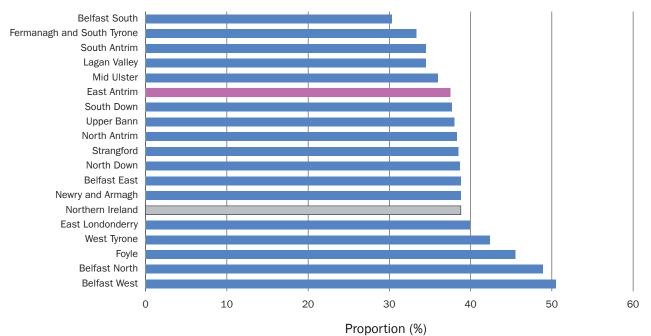
Low income – People claiming benefits

As at April 2014, 27,280 people in East Antrim claimed at least one of the main benefits¹. This equates to 37.5% of all constituents aged 16 and over.

A lower proportion of people aged 16 and over living in East Antrim claimed at least one benefit when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 38.8%.

East Antrim was the Constituency with the 6th lowest proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one benefit.

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits, as at April 2014



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	38.8	Joint 6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	33.3	17	North Down	38.7	8
Belfast North	48.9	2	Foyle	45.5	3	South Antrim	34.5	Joint 15
Belfast South	30.3	18	Lagan Valley	34.5	Joint 15	South Down	37.7	12
Belfast West	50.5	1	Mid Ulster	36.0	14	Strangford	38.5	9
East Antrim	37.5	13	Newry and Armagh	38.8	Joint 6	Upper Bann	38.0	11
East Londonderry	39.9	5	North Antrim	38.3	10	West Tyrone	42.4	4

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.

Low income – People claiming benefits at ward level

The highest proportion of people claiming at least one benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Sunnylands (56.5%, 700 claimants), Craigy Hill (56.0%, 680 claimants) and Ballyloran (55.5%, 460 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Eden (25.4%, 960 claimants), Rostulla (25.5%, 1,060 claimants) and Kilwaughter (25.8%, 1,100 claimants).

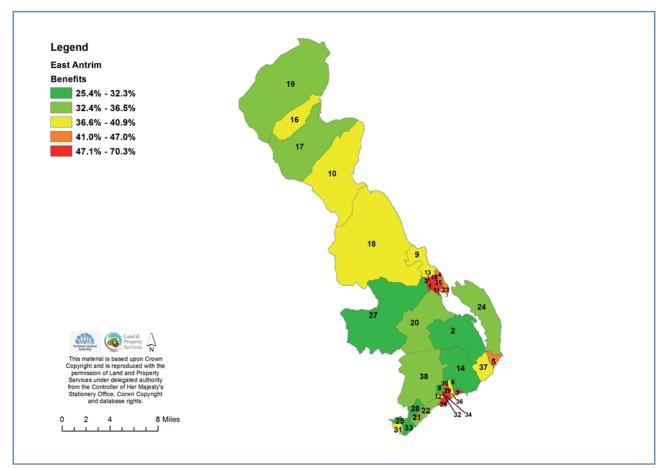
Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at April 2014¹

Ward	No. of people claiming at least one benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	No. of people claiming at least one benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Antiville	650	54.2	Glynn	580	35.0
Ballycarry	650	30.9	Gortalee	540	42.0
Ballyloran	460	55.5	Greenisland	770	34.8
Blackcave	580	44.5	Harbour	710	46.0
Blackhead	760	45.5	Island Magee	740	35.5
Bluefield	630	27.2	Jordanstown	1,370	28.0
Boneybefore	660	47.6	Killycrot	1,200	51.5
Burleigh Hill	790	31.0	Kilwaughter	1,100	25.8
Carncastle	870	36.9	Knockagh	600	30.2
Carnlough	660	40.6	Love Lane	620	53.9
Central	860	54.2	Milebush	520	43.1
Clipperstown	640	40.0	Monkstown	1,090	40.3
Craigy Hill	680	56.0	Northland	530	49.9
Eden	960	25.4	Rostulla	1,060	25.5
Gardenmore	840	50.8	Sunnylands	700	56.5
Glenaan	400	39.8	Town Parks	580	44.7
Glenariff	460	35.4	Victoria	790	36.9
Glenarm	550	36.9	Whitehead	700	39.8
Glendun	350	36.3	Woodburn	660	34.1

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 people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at April 2014

1	Antiville	14	Eden	27	Kilwaughter
2	Ballycarry	15	Gardenmore	28	Knockagh
3	Ballyloran	16	Glenaan	29	Love Lane
4	Blackcave	17	Glenariff	30	Milebush
5	Blackhead	18	Glenarm	31	Monkstown
6	Bluefield	19	Glendun	32	Northland
7	Boneybefore	20	Glynn	33	Rostulla
8	Burleigh Hill	21	Gortalee	34	Sunnylands
9	Carncastle	22	Greenisland	35	Town Parks
10	Carnlough	23	Harbour (Larne LGD)	36	Victoria (Carrickfergus LGD)
11	Central (Larne LGD)	24	Island Magee	37	Whitehead
12	Clipperstown	25	Jordanstown	38	Woodburn
13	Craigy Hill	26	Killycrot		

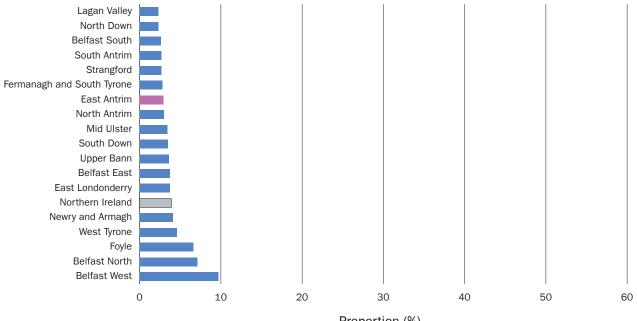
Low income – People claiming income support

As at February 2014, there were 1,720 people in East Antrim claiming income support, of whom 1,680 were of working age. This equates to 2.9% of working age people claiming the benefit.

A lower proportion of working age people living in East Antrim claimed income support when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 3.9%.

East Antrim was the Constituency with the 7th lowest proportion of working age people claiming income support.

Proportion of working age people claiming income support, as at February 2014



Proportion (%)

	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	3.7	Joint 6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2.8	13	North Down	2.3	Joint 17
Belfast North	7.1	2	Foyle	6.6	3	South Antrim	2.7	Joint 14
Belfast South	2.6	16	Lagan Valley	2.3	Joint 17	South Down	3.5	9
Belfast West	9.7	1	Mid Ulster	3.4	10	Strangford	2.7	Joint 14
East Antrim	2.9	12	Newry and Armagh	4.1	5	Upper Bann	3.6	8
East Londonderry	3.7	Joint 6	North Antrim	3	11	West Tyrone	4.6	4

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

Low income – People claiming income support at ward level

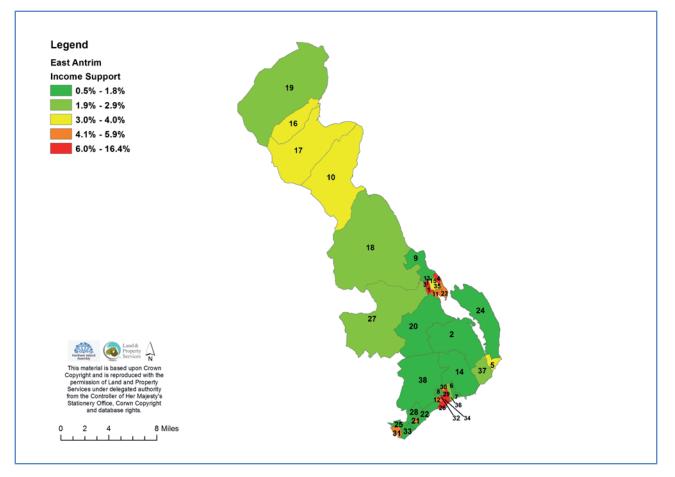
The highest proportion of income support claimants (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Northland (9.9%, 90 claimants), Love Lane (8.4%, 70 claimants) and Antiville (8.1%, 70 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Burleigh Hill (0.5%, 10 claimants), Jordanstown (0.5%, 20 claimants) and Bluefield (0.5%, 10 claimants).

Proportion of working age people claiming income support at ward level, as at February 2014¹

Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population ¹	Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Antiville	70	8.1	Glynn	20	1.5
Ballycarry	20	1.2	Gortalee	50	5.0
Ballyloran	50	8.0	Greenisland	30	1.7
Blackcave	70	6.7	Harbour	50	4.4
Blackhead	40	3.5	Island Magee	30	1.8
Bluefield	10	0.5	Jordanstown	20	0.5
Boneybefore	10	1.1	Killycrot	110	6.4
Burleigh Hill	10	0.5	Kilwaughter	90	2.4
Carncastle	30	1.7	Knockagh	10	0.6
Carnlough	50	3.9	Love Lane	70	8.4
Central	60	5.3	Milebush	40	4.3
Clipperstown	80	5.9	Monkstown	130	5.7
Craigy Hill	60	6.9	Northland	90	9.9
Eden	60	1.8	Rostulla	40	1.2
Gardenmore	40	3.8	Sunnylands	70	7.8
Glenaan	30	3.8	Town Parks	30	3.1
Glenariff	40	3.7	Victoria	50	2.9
Glenarm	30	2.5	Whitehead	30	2.3
Glendun	20	2.8	Woodburn	20	1.3

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

¹ Working age calculation based on 2013 mid-year population estimates (aged 16-64)



Proportion of working age people claiming income support at ward level, as at February 2014

1	Antiville	14	Eden	27	Kilwaughter
2	Ballycarry	15	Gardenmore	28	Knockagh
3	Ballyloran	16	Glenaan	29	Love Lane
4	Blackcave	17	Glenariff	30	Milebush
5	Blackhead	18	Glenarm	31	Monkstown
6	Bluefield	19	Glendun	32	Northland
7	Boneybefore	20	Glynn	33	Rostulla
8	Burleigh Hill	21	Gortalee	34	Sunnylands
9	Carncastle	22	Greenisland	35	Town Parks
10	Carnlough	23	Harbour (Larne LGD)	36	Victoria (Carrickfergus LGD)
11	Central (Larne LGD)	24	Island Magee	37	Whitehead
12	Clipperstown	25	Jordanstown	38	Woodburn
13	Craigy Hill	26	Killycrot		

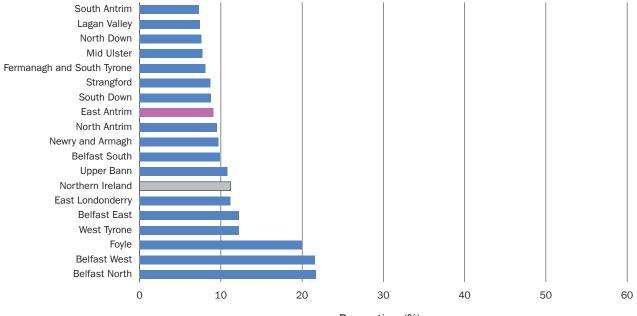
Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2014, there were 6,650 people in East Antrim claiming housing benefit. This equates to 9.1% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming this benefit.

A lower proportion of people aged 16 and over living in East Antrim claimed housing benefit in 2014 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 11.2%.

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

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit, as at June 2014



Proportion (%)

	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	12.2	Joint 4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	8.1	14	North Down	7.6	16
Belfast North	21.7	1	Foyle	20.0	3	South Antrim	7.3	18
Belfast South	9.9	8	Lagan Valley	7.4	17	South Down	8.8	12
Belfast West	21.6	2	Mid Ulster	7.7	15	Strangford	8.7	13
East Antrim	9.1	11	Newry and Armagh	9.7	9	Upper Bann	10.8	7
East Londonderry	11.2	6	North Antrim	9.5	10	West Tyrone	12.2	Joint 4

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

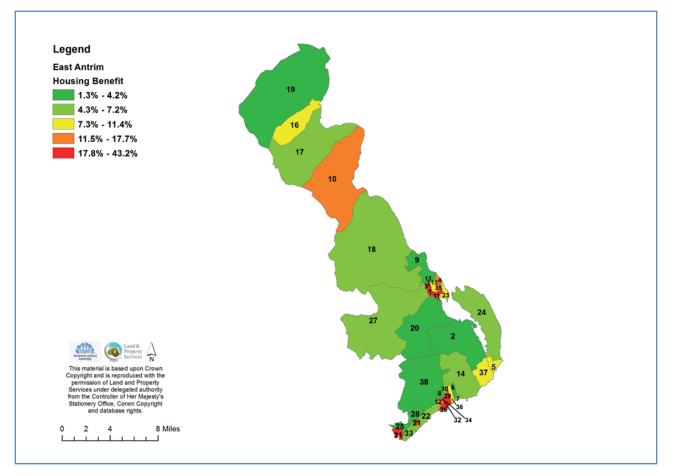
Low income – People claiming housing benefit at ward level

The highest proportion of people claiming housing benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Northland (26.4%, 280 claimants), Love Lane (24.3%, 280 claimants) and Antiville (24.2%, 290 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Bluefield (1.3%, 30 claimants), Jordanstown (1.6%, 80 claimants) and Burleigh Hill (2.0 %, 50 claimants).

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit at ward level, as at June 2014

Ward	No. of people claiming Housing Benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	No. of people claiming Housing Benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Antiville	290	24.2	Glynn	70	4.2
Ballycarry	80	3.8	Gortalee	250	19.4
Ballyloran	180	21.7	Greenisland	130	5.9
Blackcave	220	16.9	Harbour	170	11.0
Blackhead	180	10.8	Island Magee	90	4.3
Bluefield	30	1.3	Jordanstown	80	1.6
Boneybefore	80	5.8	Killycrot	470	20.2
Burleigh Hill	50	2.0	Kilwaughter	240	5.6
Carncastle	70	3.0	Knockagh	50	2.5
Carnlough	190	11.7	Love Lane	280	24.3
Central	370	23.3	Milebush	80	6.6
Clipperstown	280	17.5	Monkstown	500	18.5
Craigy Hill	240	19.8	Northland	280	26.4
Eden	170	4.5	Rostulla	210	5.0
Gardenmore	140	8.5	Sunnylands	290	23.4
Glenaan	110	10.9	Town Parks	170	13.1
Glenariff	80	6.2	Victoria	200	9.3
Glenarm	100	6.7	Whitehead	130	7.4
Glendun	40	4.2	Woodburn	70	3.6

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



Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit at ward level, as at June 2014

1	Antiville	14	Eden	27	Kilwaughter
2	Ballycarry	15	Gardenmore	28	Knockagh
3	Ballyloran	16	Glenaan	29	Love Lane
4	Blackcave	17	Glenariff	30	Milebush
5	Blackhead	18	Glenarm	31	Monkstown
6	Bluefield	19	Glendun	32	Northland
7	Boneybefore	20	Glynn	33	Rostulla
8	Burleigh Hill	21	Gortalee	34	Sunnylands
9	Carncastle	22	Greenisland	35	Town Parks
10	Carnlough	23	Harbour (Larne LGD)	36	Victoria (Carrickfergus LGD)
11	Central (Larne LGD)	24	Island Magee	37	Whitehead
12	Clipperstown	25	Jordanstown	38	Woodburn
13	Craigy Hill	26	Killycrot		

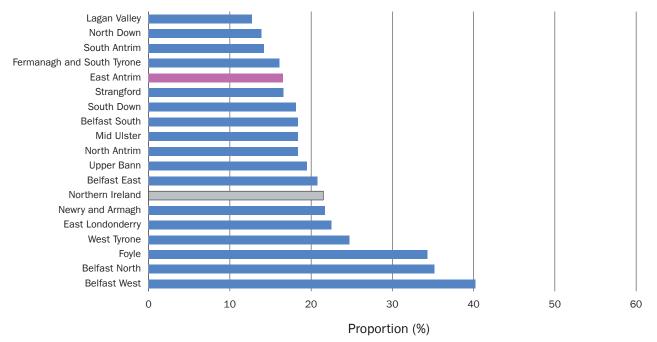
Low income – Children living in low income families

As at August 2012, there were 2,795 children aged 0-15 years living in low income families¹ in East Antrim. This equates to 16.5% of all children in the area.

A lower proportion of children aged 0 - 15 years were living in low income families in East Antrim when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 21.5%.

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

Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families, as at August 2012



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	20.8	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	16.1	15	North Down	13.9	17
Belfast North	35.2	2	Foyle	34.3	3	South Antrim	14.2	16
Belfast South	18.4	Joint 9	Lagan Valley	12.7	18	South Down	18.1	12
Belfast West	40.2	1	Mid Ulster	18.4	Joint 9	Strangford	16.6	13
East Antrim	16.5	14	Newry and Armagh	21.7	6	Upper Bann	19.5	8
East Londonderry	22.5	5	North Antrim	18.4	Joint 9	West Tyrone	24.7	4

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

¹

Children in low income families 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 low income families at ward level

The highest proportion of children aged 0 - 15 years living in low income families (as a percentage of all children) were concentrated in the wards of Antiville (50.4%), Ballyloran (42.1%) and Northland (42.0%). The lowest proportions were found in Jordanstown (2.6%), Carncastle (4.5%) and Knockagh (6.3%).

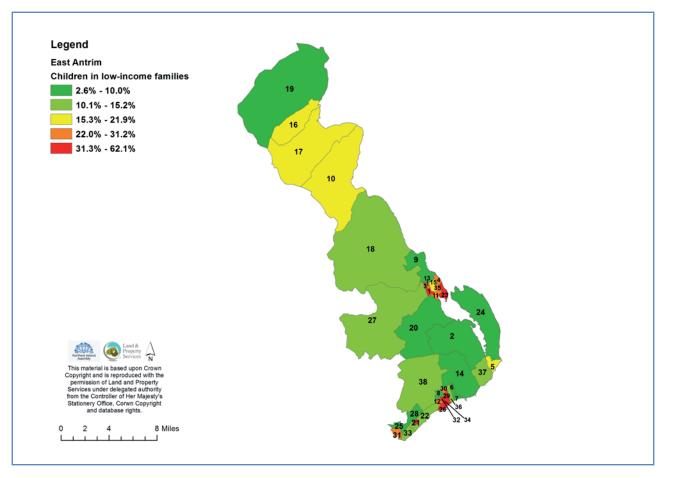
Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families at ward level, as at August 2012

Ward	Children in Poverty (%) ¹	Ward	Children in Poverty (%)
Antiville	50.4	Glynn	7.1
Ballycarry	8.5	Gortalee	36.4
Ballyloran	42.1	Greenisland	12.9
Blackcave	26.6	Harbour	33.3
Blackhead	20.5	Island Magee	7.6
Bluefield	6.3	Jordanstown	2.6
Boneybefore	9.1	Killycrot	32.2
Burleigh Hill	9.4	Kilwaughter	12.7
Carncastle	4.5	Knockagh	6.3
Carnlough	19.8	Love Lane	34.8
Central	24.0	Milebush	29.1
Clipperstown	30.1	Monkstown	25.0
Craigy Hill	26.3	Northland	42.0
Eden	8.7	Rostulla	11.3
Gardenmore	20.9	Sunnylands	36.2
Glenaan	19.2	Town Parks	23.9
Glenariff	15.3	Victoria	13.9
Glenarm	11.5	Whitehead	11.0
Glendun	7.9	Woodburn	11.2

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

¹

Percentage of Children in Low-Income Families: 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) JSA, divided by the total number of children in the area (determined by Child Benefit data).



Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families at ward level, as at August 2012

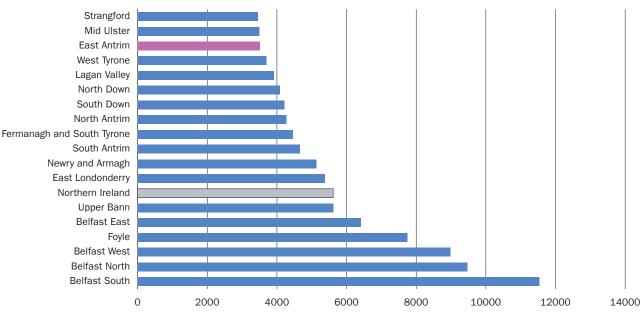
1	Antiville	14	Eden	27	Kilwaughter
2	Ballycarry	15	Gardenmore	28	Knockagh
3	Ballyloran	16	Glenaan	29	Love Lane
4	Blackcave	17	Glenariff	30	Milebush
5	Blackhead	18	Glenarm	31	Monkstown
6	Bluefield	19	Glendun	32	Northland
7	Boneybefore	20	Glynn	33	Rostulla
8	Burleigh Hill	21	Gortalee	34	Sunnylands
9	Carncastle	22	Greenisland	35	Town Parks
10	Carnlough	23	Harbour (Larne LGD)	36	Victoria (Carrickfergus LGD)
11	Central (Larne LGD)	24	Island Magee	37	Whitehead
12	Clipperstown	25	Jordanstown	38	Woodburn
13	Craigy Hill	26	Killycrot		

Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2013/14, a total of 3,156 criminal offences were recorded in the East Antrim area. This equates to an overall recorded crime rate of 3,507 per 100,000 persons.

The recorded crime rate for East Antrim was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 5,615 per 100,000 persons.

East Antrim was the Constituency with the 3rd lowest recorded crime rate.



Overall crime rate per 100,000 persons, 2013/14

Rate per 100,000 persons

	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	6,415	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4,461	10	North Down	4,080	13
Belfast North	9,465	2	Foyle	7,742	4	South Antrim	4,665	9
Belfast South	11,536	1	Lagan Valley	3,920	14	South Down	4,219	12
Belfast West	8,976	3	Mid Ulster	3,492	17	Strangford	3,458	18
East Antrim	3,507	16	Newry and Armagh	5,131	8	Upper Bann	5,624	6
East Londonderry	5,372	7	North Antrim	4,265	11	West Tyrone	3,699	15

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

Crime – Rates of specific types of crime

In 2013/14, rates of all types of crime examined, with the exception of public order offences, were lower in East Antrim when compared to the Northern Ireland average. Most notably, rates of violence, criminal damage, vehicle offences, shoplifting and possession of drugs were lower in East Antrim when compared to the Northern Ireland average.

Crime rate per 100,000 persons by crime type, 2013/14

	East /	Antrim	Northern	n Ireland
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Violence with injury (including homicide)	440	489	14,157	774
Violence without injury	540	600	18,246	997
Sexual offences	96	107	2,234	122
Robbery	13	14	958	52
Domestic burglary	209	232	5,753	314
Non-domestic burglary	132	147	3,314	181
Vehicle offences	103	114	5,609	307
Theft from the person	8	9	576	31
Bicycle theft	20	22	1,097	60
Shoplifting	157	174	6,372	348
All other theft offences	449	499	13,302	727
Criminal damage	675	750	19,889	1,087
Trafficking of drugs	28	31	968	53
Possession of drugs	74	82	3,764	206
Possession of weapons offences	30	33	727	40
Public order offences	85	94	1,536	84
Miscellaneous crimes against society	54	60	2,415	132
Other fraud	43	48	1,829	100
Offences Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	526	584	12,720	695
Offences Recorded with a Homophobic Motivation	2	2	179	10
Offences Recorded with a Racist Motivation	14	16	691	38
Offences Recorded with a Sectarian Motivation	16	18	961	53

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

Crime – Crime rate at ward level

The highest recorded crime rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Central, Larne (15,380), Killycrot (10,599) and Antiville (8,833). The lowest rates were recorded in Island Magee (1,066), Bluefield (1,236) and Glendun (1,442).

Crime rates per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013/14

Ward	Recorded Crime Rate ¹	Violence against Person Rate ²	Burglary Rate	Criminal Damage Rate	Hate Crime Rate ³
Antiville	8,833	3,574	809	2,225	67
Ballycarry	1,965	642	265	340	0
Ballyloran	5,096	1,250	673	2,212	192
Blackcave	4,571	2,471	62	1,112	0
Blackhead	2,065	737	197	442	0
Bluefield	1,236	343	309	275	0
Boneybefore	2,271	614	921	246	0
Burleigh Hill	1,554	727	231	231	0
Carncastle	2,029	700	175	490	0
Carnlough	3,371	782	879	830	0
Central (Larne)	15,380	5,761	727	3,356	168
Clipperstown	3,664	1,738	235	939	0
Craigy Hill	4,172	1,808	0	1,391	417
Eden	2,409	810	263	709	20
Gardenmore	2,178	519	363	674	104
Glenaan	1,979	412	247	412	0
Glenariff	3,812	1,072	1,846	238	0
Glenarm	2,740	913	215	645	54
Glendun	1,442	424	170	0	0
Glynn	2,355	638	491	491	49
Gortalee	3,280	1,350	193	1,222	64
Greenisland	2,480	1,090	301	301	75
Harbour Larne	4,678	1,431	110	936	55
Island Magee	1,066	434	118	158	0

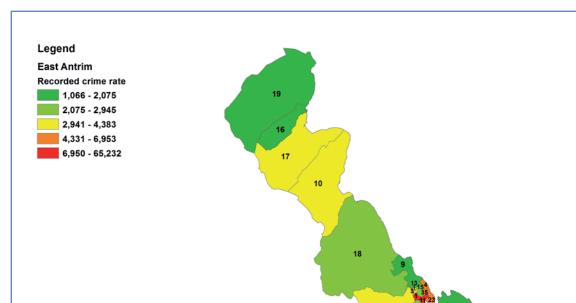
1 All crime rates were calculated per 100,000 persons using the 2013 Mid-Year Population Estimates.

2 Violence against the person includes sex offences and robbery.

³ Hate Crimes include notifiable offences that have been identified as having a defined hate motivation by the victim or any other person. They fall into three categories, namely: racist, sectarian and homophobic

Ward	Recorded Crime Rate ¹	Violence against Person Rate ²	Burglary Rate	Criminal Damage Rate	Hate Crime Rate ³
Jordanstown	1,546	366	398	287	0
Killycrot	10,599	2,417	818	1,748	37
Kilwaughter	3,307	983	232	679	0
Knockagh	1,788	278	199	278	0
Love Lane	4,915	1,781	712	997	0
Milebush	2,060	1,130	199	399	0
Monkstown	4,429	2,103	224	1,065	84
Northland	4,082	1,970	281	844	70
Rostulla	4,087	1,486	433	764	0
Sunnylands	3,495	1,411	470	1,075	0
Town Parks	6,275	2,288	458	915	392
Victoria (Carrick)	4,888	1,629	465	1,047	0
Whitehead	3,026	993	331	898	0
Whiterock	8,020	3,123	408	1,952	18

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



Overall crime rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013/14

1	Antiville	14	Eden	27	Kilwaughter
2	Ballycarry	15	Gardenmore	28	Knockagh
3	Ballyloran	16	Glenaan	29	Love Lane
4	Blackcave	17	Glenariff	30	Milebush
5	Blackhead	18	Glenarm	31	Monkstown
6	Bluefield	19	Glendun	32	Northland
7	Boneybefore	20	Glynn	33	Rostulla
8	Burleigh Hill	21	Gortalee	34	Sunnylands
9	Carncastle	22	Greenisland	35	Town Parks
10	Carnlough	23	Harbour (Larne LGD)	36	Victoria (Carrickfergus LGD)
11	Central (Larne LGD)	24	Island Magee	37	Whitehead
12	Clipperstown	25	Jordanstown	38	Woodburn
13	Craigy Hill	26	Killycrot		

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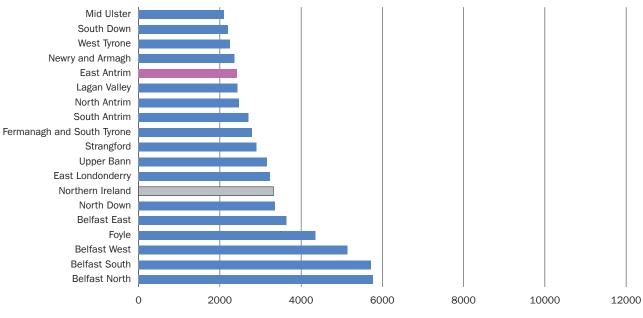
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Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2013/14, there were 2,174 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in East Antrim. This equates to a rate of 2,416 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents in East Antrim was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 3,318 per 100,000 persons.

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



Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons, 2013/14

Rate (per 100,000 persons)

	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	3,633	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,791	10	North Down	3,355	6
Belfast North	5,769	1	Foyle	4,357	4	South Antrim	2,699	11
Belfast South	5,721	2	Lagan Valley	2,433	13	South Down	2,201	17
Belfast West	5,141	3	Mid Ulster	2,098	18	Strangford	2,899	9
East Antrim	2,416	14	Newry and Armagh	2,353	15	Upper Bann	3,161	8
East Londonderry	3,230	7	North Antrim	2,467	12	West Tyrone	2,252	16

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

Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour at ward level

The highest numbers of anti-social behaviour incidents (per 100,000 persons) were concentrated in the wards of Killycrot (10,636), Central, Larne (10,067) and Ballyloran (5,673). The lowest rates were found in Glynn (245), Ballycarry (529) and Glendun (594).

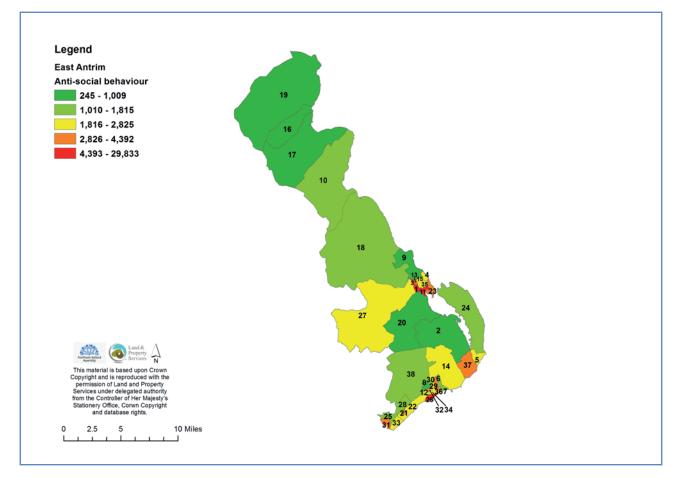
Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013/14

Ward	ASB Incidents ¹	Per 100,000 Population	Ward	ASB Incidents	Per 100,000 Population
Antiville	66	4,450	Glynn	5	245
Ballycarry	14	529	Gortalee	48	3,087
Ballyloran	59	5,673	Greenisland	56	2,104
Blackcave	42	2,594	Harbour	53	2,917
Blackhead	51	2,507	Island Magee	30	1,185
Bluefield	31	1,065	Jordanstown	81	1,291
Boneybefore	21	1,289	Killycrot	286	10,636
Burleigh Hill	28	926	Kilwaughter	107	1,913
Carncastle	21	735	Knockagh	35	1,391
Carnlough	30	1,466	Love lane	33	2,350
Central, Larne	180	10,067	Milebush	17	1,130
Clipperstown	50	2,349	Monkstown	143	4,009
Craigy Hill	55	3,825	Northland	44	3,096
Eden	104	2,105	Rostulla	109	2,250
Gardenmore	45	2,334	Sunnylands	29	1,949
Glenaan	8	660	Town Parks	32	2,092
Glenariff	13	774	Victoria	110	4,267
Glenarm	26	1,397	Whitehead	62	2,931
Glendun	7	594	Woodburn	43	1,781

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

¹

ASB data should be interpreted as 'calls for service' rather than as figures which reflect the true level of victimisation. As these figures only relate to those anti-social behaviour incidents reported to the police (and may exclude incidents reported to other agencies, such as local councils), they only provide an indication of the true extent of reported anti-social behaviour.



Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013/14

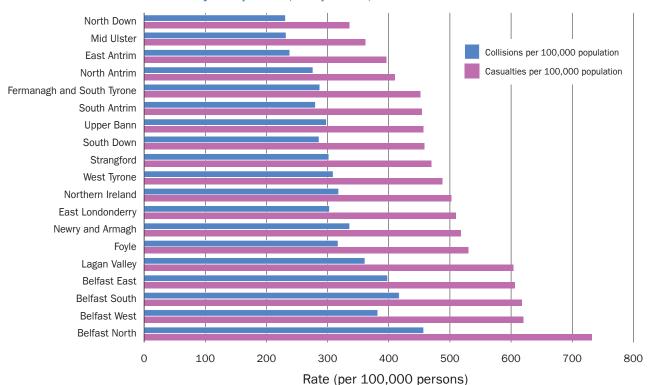
1	Antiville	14	Eden	27	Kilwaughter
2	Ballycarry	15	Gardenmore	28	Knockagh
3	Ballyloran	16	Glenaan	29	Love Lane
4	Blackcave	17	Glenariff	30	Milebush
5	Blackhead	18	Glenarm	31	Monkstown
6	Bluefield	19	Glendun	32	Northland
7	Boneybefore	20	Glynn	33	Rostulla
8	Burleigh Hill	21	Gortalee	34	Sunnylands
9	Carncastle	22	Greenisland	35	Town Parks
10	Carnlough	23	Harbour (Larne LGD)	36	Victoria (Carrickfergus LGD)
11	Central (Larne LGD)	24	Island Magee	37	Whitehead
12	Clipperstown	25	Jordanstown	38	Woodburn
13	Craigy Hill	26	Killycrot		

Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties

In 2013, there were 214 road traffic collisions with injury reported in East Antrim, a collision rate of 238 per 100,000 persons. There were 356 casualties – 8 persons were killed, 42 were seriously injured and 306 were slightly injured, a rate of 396 casualties per 100,000 persons.

The road traffic collision rate for East Antrim was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 318 per 100,000 persons while the casualty rate was also lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 502 per 100,000 persons.

East Antrim had the 3rd lowest collision rate.



Road traffic collision and casualty rate per 100,000 persons, 2013

	Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank
Belfast East	398	3	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	287	12	North Down	231	18
Belfast North	457	1	Foyle	317	7	South Antrim	280	14
Belfast South	417	2	Lagan Valley	361	5	South Down	286	13
Belfast West	382	4	Mid Ulster	232	17	Strangford	302	10
East Antrim	238	16	Newry and Armagh	336	6	Upper Bann	298	11
East Londonderry	303	9	North Antrim	276	15	West Tyrone	309	8

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 Harbour (881), Killycrot (818) and Victoria (815). The lowest rates were recorded in Gortalee (0), Craigy Hill (0) and Central, Larne (0).

The highest road traffic casualty rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Killycrot (1,376), Harbour (1,211) and Victoria (1,009). The lowest rates were recorded in Gortalee (0), Craigy Hill (0) and Central, Larne (0).

Road traffic collision and casualty rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013

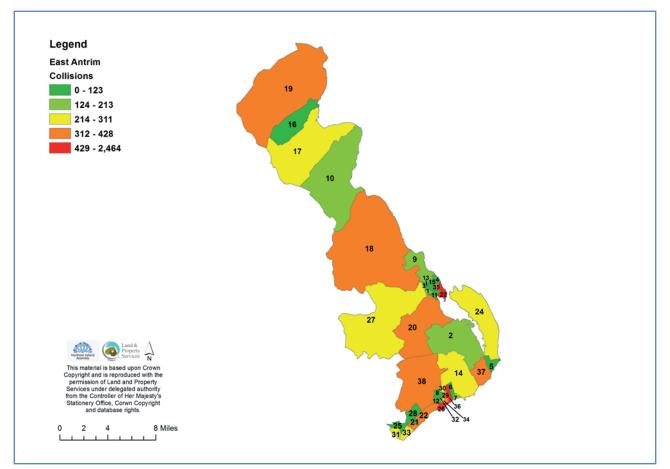
Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) ¹	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.	
Antiville	2	4	135	270	
Ballycarry	5	8	189	302	
Ballyloran	1	1	96	96	
Blackcave	1	2	62	124	
Blackhead	1	2	49	98	
Bluefield	1	1	34	34	
Boneybefore	3	6	184	368	
Burleigh Hill	1	2	33	66	
Carncastle	4	5	140	175	
Carnlough	4	5	195	244	
Central (Larne)	0	0	0	0	
Clipperstown	1	1	47	47	
Craigy Hill	0	0	0	0	
Eden	15	24	304	486	
Gardenmore	2	5	104	259	
Glenaan	1	1	82	82	
Glenariff	4	10	238	596	
Glenarm	6	9	322	484	
Glendun	4	4	339	339	
Glynn	8	13	393	638	
Gortalee	0	0	0	0	
Greenisland	10	14	376	526	
Harbour Larne	16	22	881	1,211	
Island Magee	7	9	277	356	

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.

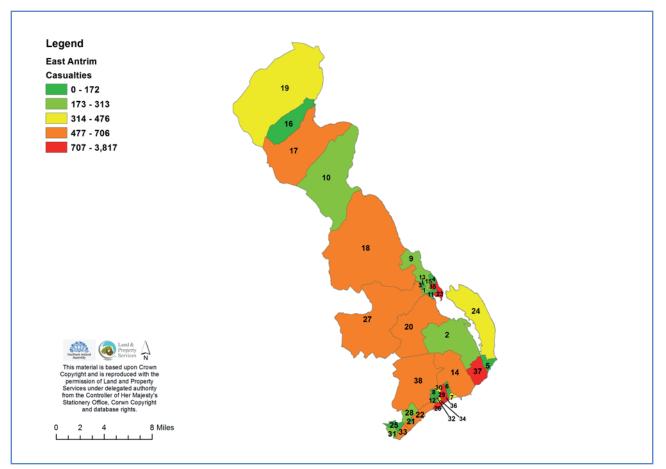
Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) ¹	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Jordanstown	5	7	80	112
Killycrot	22	37	818	1,376
Kilwaughter	17	36	304	644
Knockagh	3	5	119	199
Love Lane	6	10	427	712
Milebush	4	6	266	399
Monkstown	8	11	224	308
Northland	1	1	70	70
Rostulla	13	29	268	599
Sunnylands	4	5	269	336
Town Parks	6	11	392	719
Victoria Carrick	21	26	815	1,009
Whitehead	8	17	378	804
Woodburn	9	14	373	580

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)



Road traffic collision rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013

1	Antiville	14	Eden	27	Kilwaughter
2	Ballycarry	15	Gardenmore	28	Knockagh
3	Ballyloran	16	Glenaan	29	Love Lane
4	Blackcave	17	Glenariff	30	Milebush
5	Blackhead	18	Glenarm	31	Monkstown
6	Bluefield	19	Glendun	32	Northland
7	Boneybefore	20	Glynn	33	Rostulla
8	Burleigh Hill	21	Gortalee	34	Sunnylands
9	Carncastle	22	Greenisland	35	Town Parks
10	Carnlough	23	Harbour (Larne LGD)	36	Victoria (Carrickfergus LGD)
11	Central (Larne LGD)	24	Island Magee	37	Whitehead
12	Clipperstown	25	Jordanstown	38	Woodburn
13	Craigy Hill	26	Killycrot		



Road traffic casualty rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013

1	Antiville	14	Eden	27	Kilwaughter
2	Ballycarry	15	Gardenmore	28	Knockagh
3	Ballyloran	16	Glenaan	29	Love Lane
4	Blackcave	17	Glenariff	30	Milebush
5	Blackhead	18	Glenarm	31	Monkstown
6	Bluefield	19	Glendun	32	Northland
7	Boneybefore	20	Glynn	33	Rostulla
8	Burleigh Hill	21	Gortalee	34	Sunnylands
9	Carncastle	22	Greenisland	35	Town Parks
10	Carnlough	23	Harbour (Larne LGD)	36	Victoria (Carrickfergus LGD)
11	Central (Larne LGD)	24	Island Magee	37	Whitehead
12	Clipperstown	25	Jordanstown	38	Woodburn
13	Craigy Hill	26	Killycrot		

Notes

Demographic Profile

The latest 2013 population estimates were published on 26 June 2014. The estimates for the large geographical areas were created from aggregating small area population estimates of their constituent electoral wards and sub-divisions of wards. Mid-year population estimates are created using multiple data sources: Census, births & deaths registrations, and health cards (for migration estimates). The geographical quality of each data source is very good; the vast majority of records can be allocated to the exact location of residence using the POINTER database, the remainder based on the postcode of residence.

Diagnosis of new incidences of cancer

All newly diagnosed malignant cancers (CO0-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 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, or 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 (e.g. 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.

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 2014. 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 2014. 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 2014. Proportions calculated using latest available mid-year estimates.

Children in Low Income Families

Children in Low Income Families is a snapshot of data on 31st August 2012. Percentage of Children in low income families: 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 2013 represents the financial year 2013/14.

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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