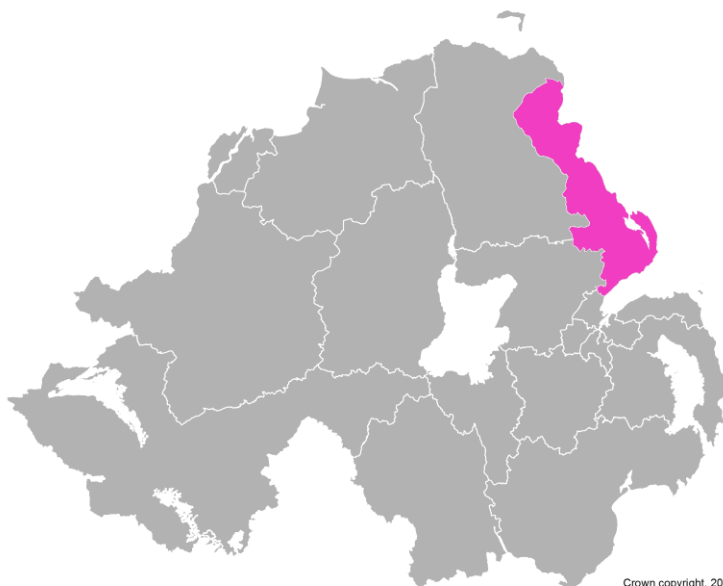




Northern Ireland  
Assembly

# Constituency Profile

East Antrim – 2017



Crown copyright, 2016



## About this Report

Welcome to the 2017 Constituency Profile for East Antrim. This profile has been produced by the Northern Ireland Assembly's Research and Information Service (RaISe) to support the work of Members.

The report includes a demographic profile of East Antrim and indicators of Health, Education, Employment, Business, Low Income, Crime and Traffic and Travel.

For each indicator, this profile presents:

- Recent information 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<sup>1</sup> is provided demonstrating similarities and differences within the constituency.

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

Constituency Profiles are also available for each of the other 17 Constituencies in Northern Ireland and can be accessed via the Northern Ireland Assembly website.

<http://www.niassembly.gov.uk/assembly-business/research-and-information-service-raise/>

The data used to produce this report has been obtained from the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency's Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS). To access the full range of information available on NINIS, please visit:

<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/>

*Please note that the figures contained in this report may not be comparable with those in previous Constituency Profiles as figures are sometimes revised and as more up-to-date mid-year estimates are published. Where appropriate, rates have been calculated using the most up-to-date mid-year estimates that correspond with the data.*

*This report uses the names of the former Departments which were in place at the time.*

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<sup>1</sup> Ward data is based on the 1993 ward boundaries

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



1	Antville	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	Craig 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 one of the 45 Super Output Areas (SOAs) in East Antrim (Northland) is ranked in the 10% most deprived wards in Northern Ireland, based on the Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017.<sup>2</sup>

**Please note:** These figures may differ slightly from those contained in previous Constituency Profiles due to updates or revisions. Figures correct as of 1 August 2017.

### Demographic Profile

Indicator	East Antrim			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Population Size (no.)	90,057	90,065	0.0%	1,851,621	1,840,498	0.6%

### Health

Indicator	East Antrim			Northern Ireland		
	2010-14	2009-13	Change	2010-14	2009-13	Change
Circulatory death rate (u-75) per 100,000 pop	78	87	-9	83	88	-5
Respiratory death rate (u-75) per 100,000 pop	34	36	-2	34	35	-1
Indicator	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	4.1	3.2	0.9	3.1	3.4	-0.3

### Education

Indicator	East Antrim			Northern Ireland		
	2014/15	2013/14	Change	2014/15	2013/14	Change
Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs (A*-C) or equivalent	84.2	83.5	0.7	81.1	78.6	2.5
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Further Education	7.3	6.7	0.6	9.6	9.7	-0.1

<sup>2</sup> NISRA, NIMDM 2017, <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/nimdm17-soa-level-results>

Indicator	East Antrim			Northern Ireland		
	2014/15	2013/14	Change	2014/15	2013/14	Change
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	4.3	4.4	-0.1	4.4	4.4	0.0

## Employment

Indicator	East Antrim			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
No. of confirmed redundancies	124	109	15	1,946	2,136	-190
Unemployment claimant count (%)	2.9	3.6	-0.7	3.7	4.6	-0.9

## Business

Indicator	East Antrim			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
InvestNI assistance (£m)	1.9	5.1	-3.2	94.0	185.4	-91.4

## Low income

Indicator	East Antrim			Northern Ireland		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming benefits at February (%)	37.5	37.2	0.3	38.3	38.4	-0.1
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming housing benefit at June (%)	9.1	9.1	0.0	11.0	11.2	-0.2
Employment and support allowance claimants (%)	8.9	8.6	0.3	10.2	9.9	0.3
Proportion of working age people claiming income support at February (%)	2.3	2.4	-0.1	3.2	3.3	-0.1
	2014	2013	Change	2014	2013	Change
Proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in low income families at August (%)	19.1	16.9	2.2	23.1	21.6	1.5

## Crime

Indicator	East Antrim			Northern Ireland		
	2015/16	2014/15	Change	2015/16	2014/15	Change
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000 persons	3,531	3,593	-62	5,672	5,606	66
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	2,576	2,663	-86	3,214	3,313	-99

## Traffic and Travel

Indicator	East Antrim			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	241	231	10	332	331	1
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	389	358	31	526	510	16

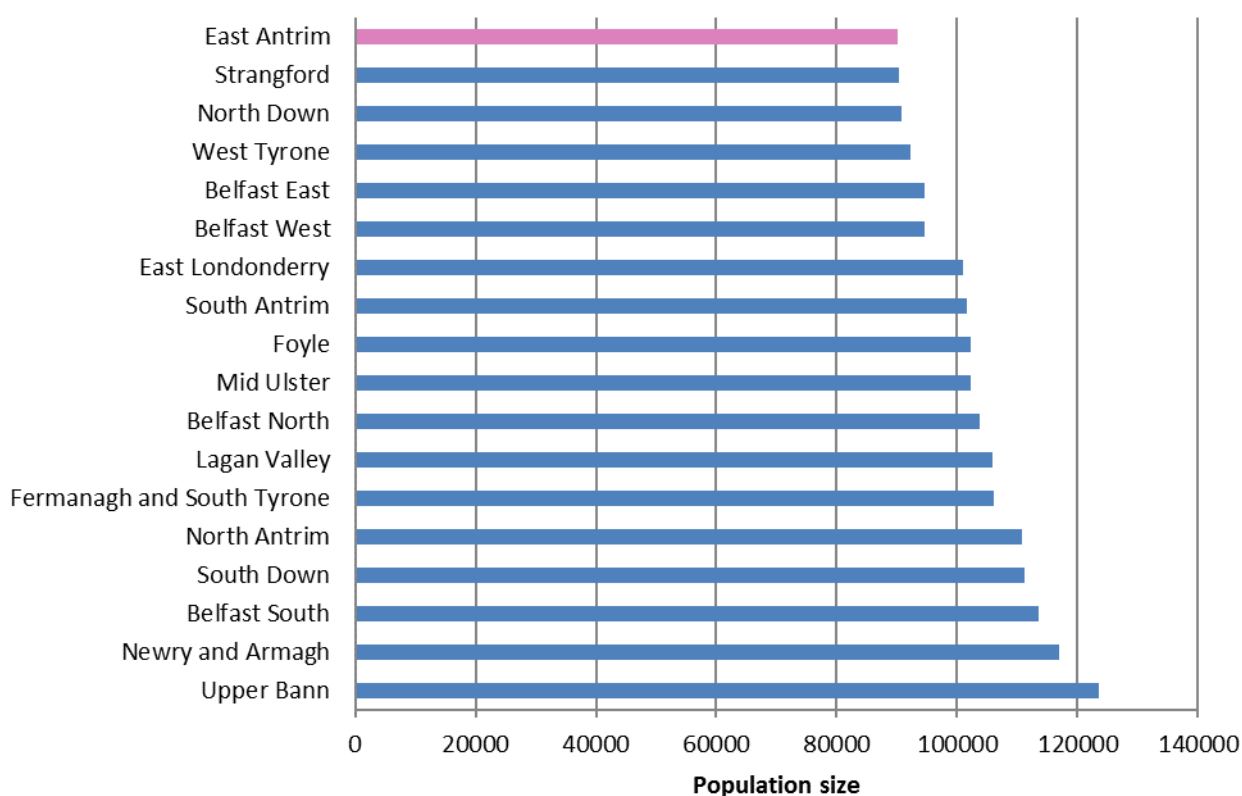


## Demographic profile – age and gender

As at June 2015, there were 90,057 persons living in East Antrim – 4.9% of the Northern Ireland population. The constituency of East Antrim had the lowest population overall. The population of East Antrim has remained broadly the same since June 2014.

Overall, 18.7% of the East Antrim population were children aged 0-15 years, lower than the Northern Ireland average of 20.8%. Older persons made up 17.8% of the East Antrim population, higher than the Northern Ireland average of 15.8%.

### Mid-year population estimate by constituency, June 2015



### Mid-year population estimates by age and gender, June 2015

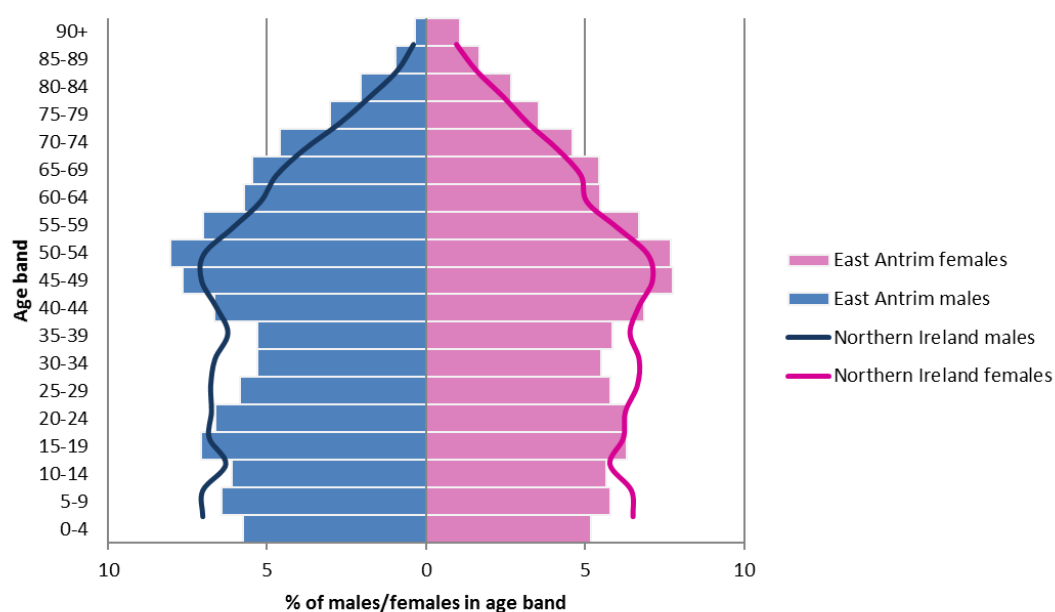
	Aged 0-15 years		Aged 16-64 years		Aged 65+		All ages
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Males	8,608	19.6	28,040	63.9	7,228	16.5	43,876
Females	8,225	17.8	29,179	63.2	8,777	19.0	46,181
Persons	16,833	18.7	57,219	63.5	16,005	17.8	90,057

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

## Demographic profile – population pyramid

The population pyramid below illustrates in detail that East Antrim has a lower proportion of children and a higher proportion of older people when compared to all of Northern Ireland. Most notably, East Antrim has a lower proportion of people aged 25-39 years when compared to all of Northern Ireland.

**Population pyramid for East Antrim compared to Northern Ireland, June 2015**



Age Group	East Antrim		Northern Ireland		Age Group	East Antrim		Northern Ireland	
	% of males in age group	% of females in age group	% of males in age group	% of females in age group		% of males in age group	% of females in age group	% of males in age group	% of females in age group
0-4	5.8	5.2	7.0	6.5	50-54	8.0	7.7	7.0	7.0
5-9	6.4	5.8	7.0	6.5	55-59	7.0	6.7	6.1	6.0
10-14	6.1	5.7	6.3	5.8	60-64	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.1
15-19	7.1	6.3	6.8	6.2	65-69	5.5	5.4	4.7	4.9
20-24	6.6	6.3	6.8	6.3	70-74	4.6	4.6	3.8	4.1
25-29	5.9	5.8	6.8	6.6	75-79	3.0	3.6	2.7	3.2
30-34	5.3	5.5	6.7	6.7	80-84	2.1	2.7	1.8	2.4
35-39	5.3	5.9	6.2	6.4	85-89	1.0	1.7	0.9	1.6
40-44	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.7	90+	0.4	1.1	0.4	1.0
45-49	7.6	7.8	7.1	7.1					

Source: NISRA, Mid-year population estimates

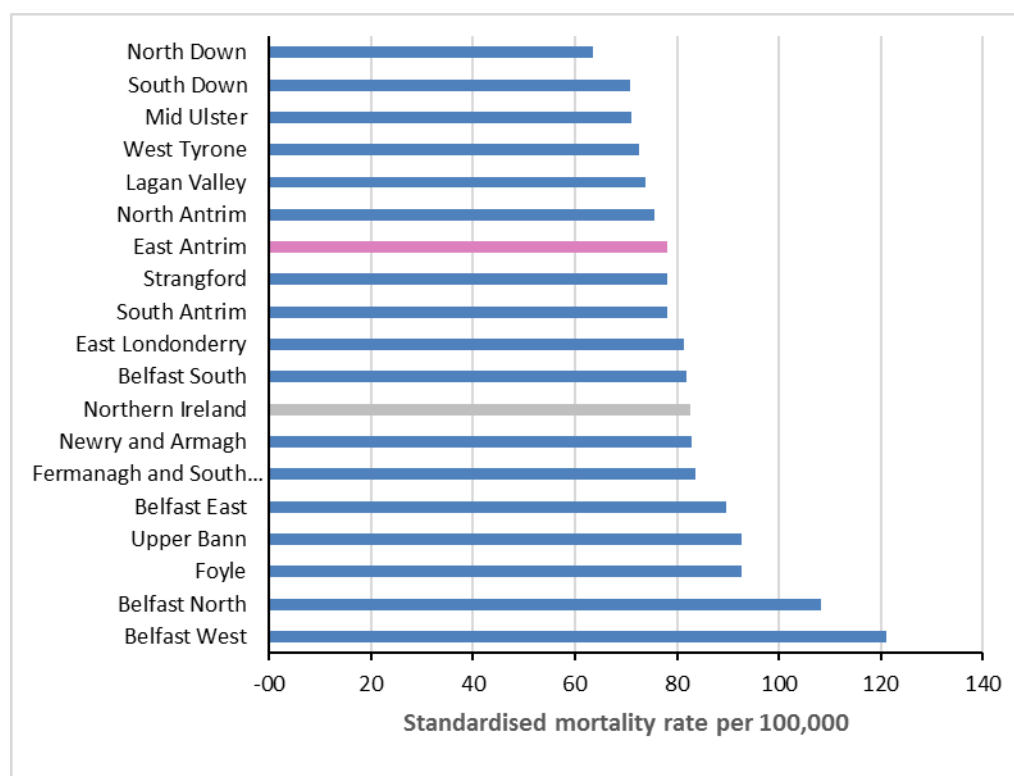
## Health – Standardised mortality rate for circulatory disease (under-75s)

The age standardised mortality rate for the under-75s due to circulatory disease (2010-2014) in East Antrim was 78 per 100,000 persons – 113 for males and 45 for females.

The age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2010-2014) in East Antrim was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 83 per 100,000 persons.

East Antrim had the joint ninth lowest age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease in the under-75s (2010-2014).

### Age standardised circulatory disease mortality rate (under 75s) per 100,000 population, 2010-2014



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	90	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	84	6	North Down	64	18
Belfast North	108	2	Foyle	93	3	South Antrim	78	10
Belfast South	82	8	Lagan Valley	74	14	South Down	71	16
Belfast West	121	1	Mid Ulster	71	16	Strangford	78	10
East Antrim	78	10	Newry and Armagh	83	7	Upper Bann	93	3
East Londonderry	81	9	North Antrim	75	13	West Tyrone	73	15

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

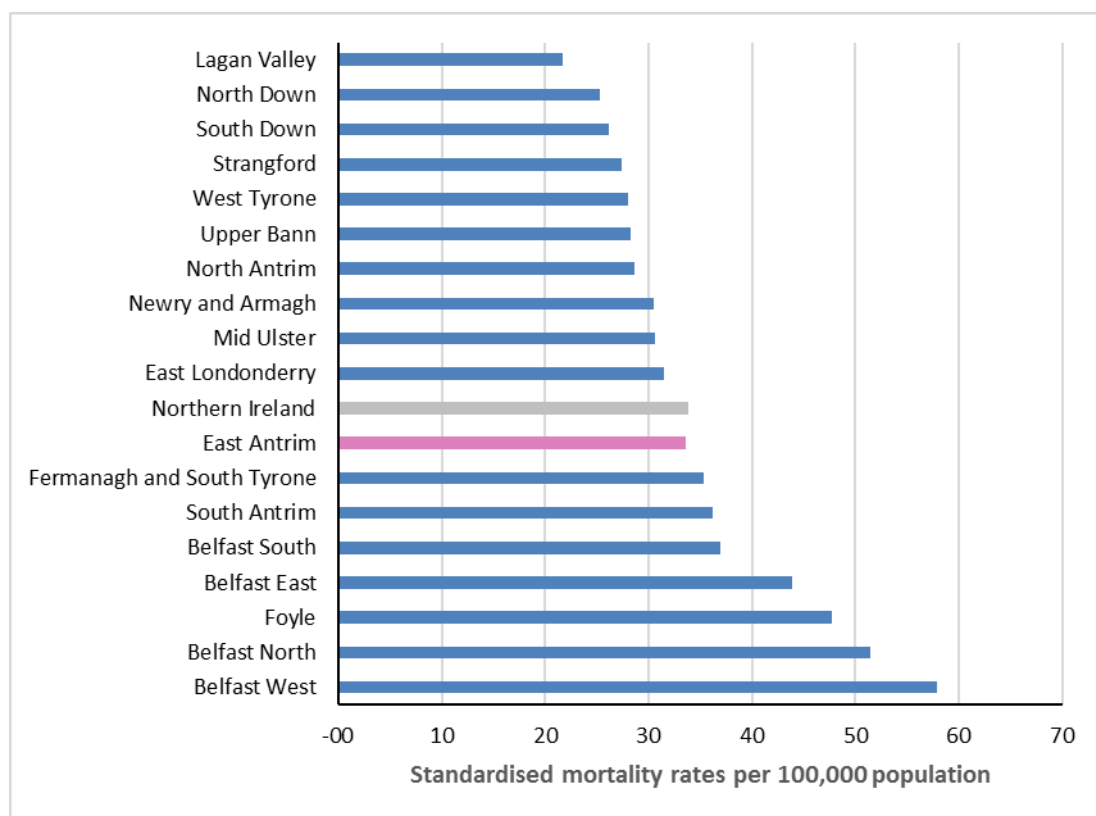
## Health – Standardised mortality rate for respiratory disease (under-75s)

The age standardised mortality rate for the under-75s due to respiratory disease (2010-2014) in East Antrim was 34 per 100,000 persons – 38 for males and 29 for females.

The age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2010-2014) in East Antrim was the same as the Northern Ireland rate of 34 per 100,000 persons.

East Antrim had the eighth highest age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease in the under-75s (2010-2014).

### Age standardised respiratory disease mortality rate (under 75s) per 100,000 persons, 2010-2014



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	44	4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	35	7	North Down	25	17
Belfast North	51	2	Foyle	48	3	South Antrim	36	6
Belfast South	37	5	Lagan Valley	22	18	South Down	26	16
Belfast West	58	1	Mid Ulster	31	9	Strangford	27	15
East Antrim	34	8	Newry and Armagh	30	11	Upper Bann	28	13
East Londonderry	31	9	North Antrim	29	12	West Tyrone	28	13

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

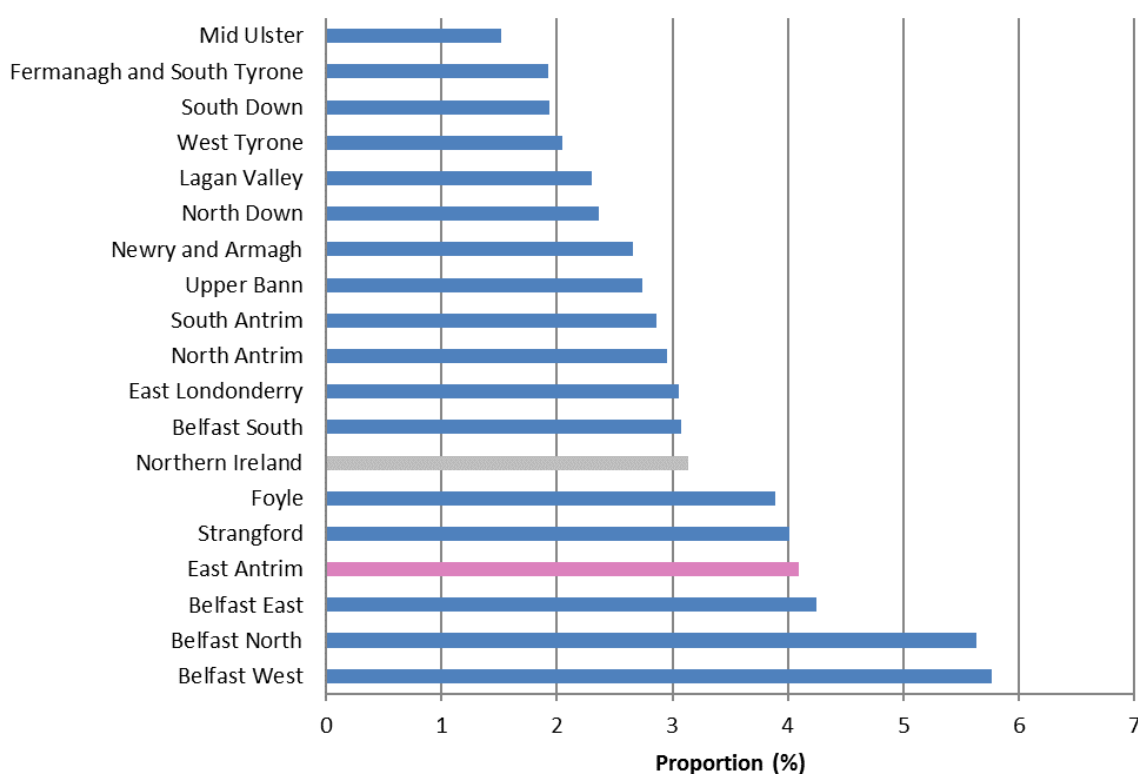
## Health - Births to teenage mothers

In 2015, there were 36 births to teenage mothers in East Antrim. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 4.1% of all births in the constituency in that year.

A higher proportion of births were to teenage mothers in East Antrim in 2015 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 3.1%.

The constituency of East Antrim had the fourth highest proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers.

### Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers, 2015



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	4.2	3	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	1.9	Joint 16	North Down	2.4	13
Belfast North	5.6	2	Foyle	3.9	6	South Antrim	2.9	10
Belfast South	3.1	Joint 7	Lagan Valley	2.3	14	South Down	1.9	Joint 16
Belfast West	5.8	1	Mid Ulster	1.5	18	Strangford	4.0	5
East Antrim	4.1	4	Newry and Armagh	2.7	Joint 11	Upper Bann	2.7	Joint 11
East Londonderry	3.1	Joint 7	North Antrim	3.0	9	West Tyrone	2.0	15

Source: NISRA, NINIS (General Register Office)

## Health - Disease prevalence (Quality Outcomes Framework)

As at 31 March 2016, the greatest differences, where prevalence rates per 1,000 patients were higher in East Antrim than the Northern Ireland average, were for hypertension, diabetes mellitus, asthma and coronary heart disease.

There was a lower prevalence of mental health issues, osteoporosis and heart failure 3 amongst patients whose GP practice is located in the East Antrim area compared to GP practices across all of Northern Ireland.

### Disease Prevalence per 1,000 patients as reported through Quality Outcome Framework, 2016

	East Antrim patients		Northern Ireland patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Patients on the Coronary Heart Disease Register	3,236	44	74,525	38
Patients on the Heart Failure 1 Register	610	8	15,702	8
Patients on the Heart Failure 3 Register	106	1	4,237	2
Patients on the Stroke Register	1,552	21	36,020	18
Patients on the Hypertension Register	11,441	155	260,032	133
Patients on the Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Register	1,694	23	38,530	20
Patients on the Cancer Register	1,712	23	42,454	22
Patients on the Mental Health Register	549	7	17,114	9
Patients on the Asthma Register	4,985	68	117,613	60
Patients on the Dementia Register	588	8	13,617	7
Patients on the Atrial Fibrillation Register	1,450	20	32,701	17
Patients on the Diabetes Mellitus Register (prevalence based on those aged 17+)	4,091	69	88,305	57
Patients on the Osteoporosis Register (prevalence based on those aged 50+)	134	5	4,104	6
Patients on the Rheumatoid Arthritis Register (prevalence based on those aged 16+)	524	9	11,899	8

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

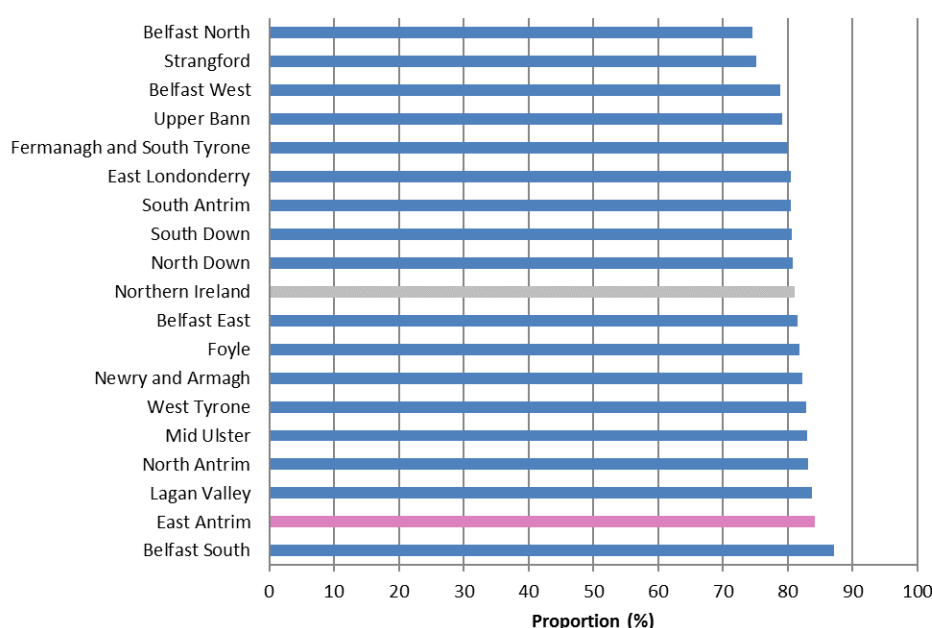
## Education – Qualifications of School Leavers

In 2014/15, a total of 1,073 young people left post primary education in East Antrim. Of these, 903 (84.2%) achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent, 739 of which (68.9% of all school leavers) included English and Maths. In total, 628<sup>3</sup> school leavers (58.5%) achieved two or more A-levels or equivalent.

A higher 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 81.1%.

East Antrim had the second highest 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, 2014/15



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	81.6	9	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	80.1	14	North Down	80.7	10
Belfast North	74.6	18	Foyle	81.8	8	South Antrim	80.6	Joint11
Belfast South	87.1	1	Lagan Valley	83.8	3	South Down	80.6	Joint 11
Belfast West	78.9	16	Mid Ulster	83.0	5	Strangford	75.2	17
East Antrim	84.2	2	Newry and Armagh	82.2	7	Upper Bann	79.2	15
East Londonderry	80.5	13	North Antrim	83.1	4	West Tyrone	82.8	6

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department of Education)

<sup>3</sup> Please note that these pupils are included in the number achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent

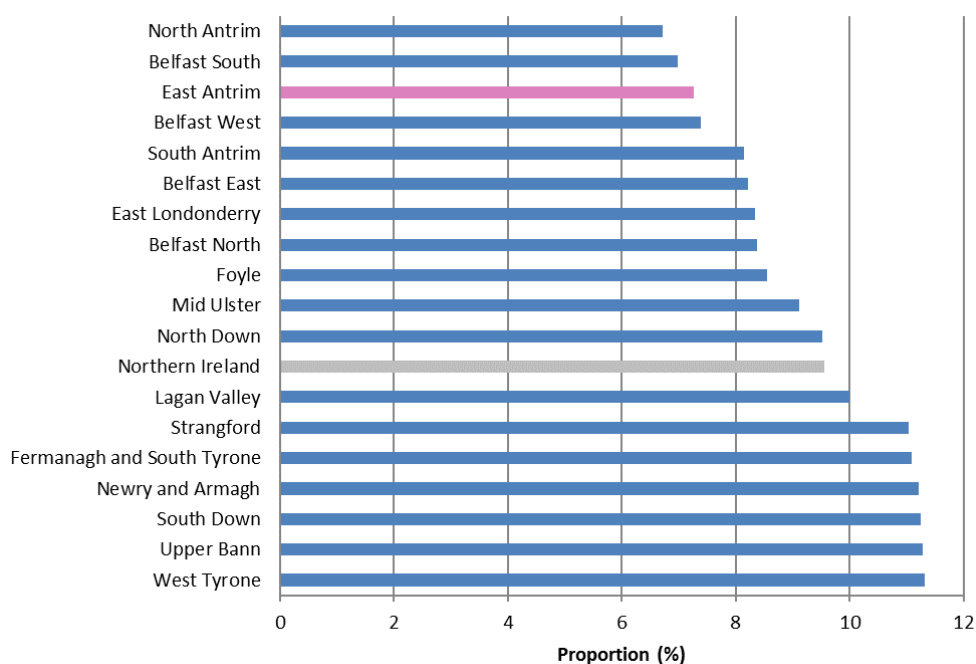
## Education – Participation in Further Education

In 2014/15, there were 5,324 students from East Antrim enrolled on regulated courses at Northern Ireland further education institutions. This equates to 7.3% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled on regulated courses at Northern Ireland further education institutions.

A lower proportion of East Antrim constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled on regulated further education courses in 2014/15 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 9.6%.

East Antrim had the third lowest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled on regulated courses at Northern Ireland further education institutions.

### Enrolments in further education institutions as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over, 2014/15



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	8.2	13	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	11.1	5	North Down	9.5	8
Belfast North	8.4	11	Foyle	8.5	10	South Antrim	8.1	14
Belfast South	7.0	17	Lagan Valley	10.0	7	South Down	11.3	Joint 1
Belfast West	7.4	15	Mid Ulster	9.1	9	Strangford	11.0	6
East Antrim	7.3	16	Newry and Armagh	11.2	4	Upper Bann	11.3	Joint 1
East Londonderry	8.3	12	North Antrim	6.7	18	West Tyrone	11.3	Joint 1

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for the Economy)



## Education – Participation in Further Education at ward level

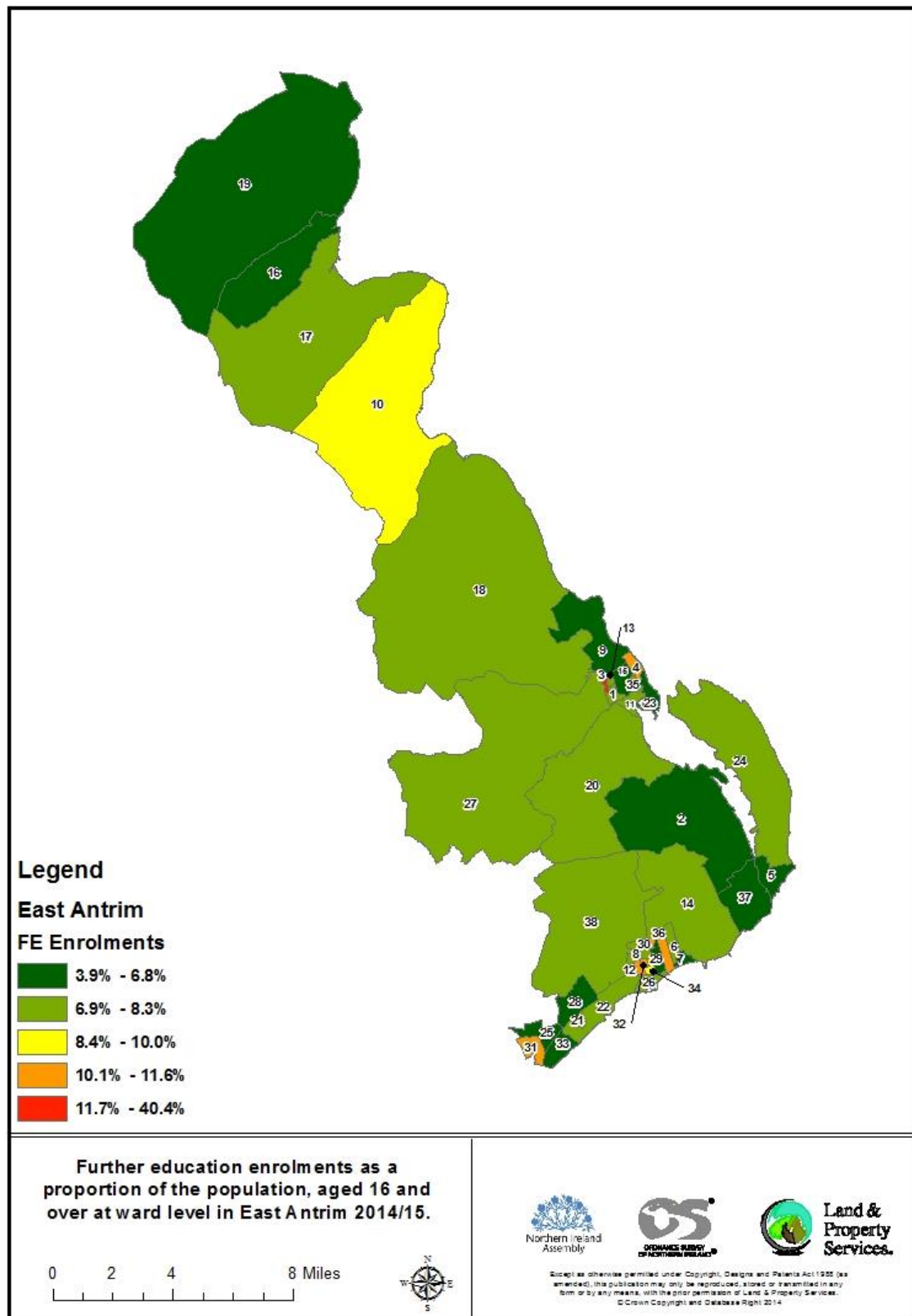
The highest proportion of people enrolled in further education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Ballyloran (12.2%, 97 enrolments), Northland (11.2%, 122 enrolments) and Milebush (10.9%, 132 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Whitehead (3.9%, 68 enrolments), Glendun (4.2%, 40 enrolments) and Knockagh (4.5%, 93 enrolments).

### Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2014/15

Ward	Total further education enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total FE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total further education enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Antiville	84	7.2	Eden	293	7.7	Kilwaughter	317	7.2
Ballycarry	149	6.8	Gardenmore	98	5.9	Knockagh	93	4.5
Ballyloran	97	12.2	Glenaan	54	5.3	Love Lane	69	5.7
Blackcave	130	10.2	Glenariff	96	7.3	Milebush	132	10.9
Blackhead	86	5.1	Glenarm	112	7.5	Monkstown	294	10.9
Bluefield	168	7.2	Glendun	40	4.2	Northland	122	11.2
Boneybefore	86	6.0	Glynn	127	7.6	Rostulla	184	4.6
Burleigh Hill	194	7.7	Gortalee	125	9.5	Sunnylands	108	8.9
Carncastle	148	6.2	Greenisland	155	6.9	Town Parks	90	7.0
Carnlough	139	8.4	Harbour	86	5.6	Victoria	226	10.7
Central (Larne)	131	8.1	Island Magee	154	7.3	Whitehead	68	3.9
Clipperstown	169	10.6	Jordanstown	304	6.2	Woodburn	139	7.0
Craig Hill	92	7.7	Killycrot	165	7.0			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for the Economy)

Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2014/15



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	Craig Hill	26	Killycrot		

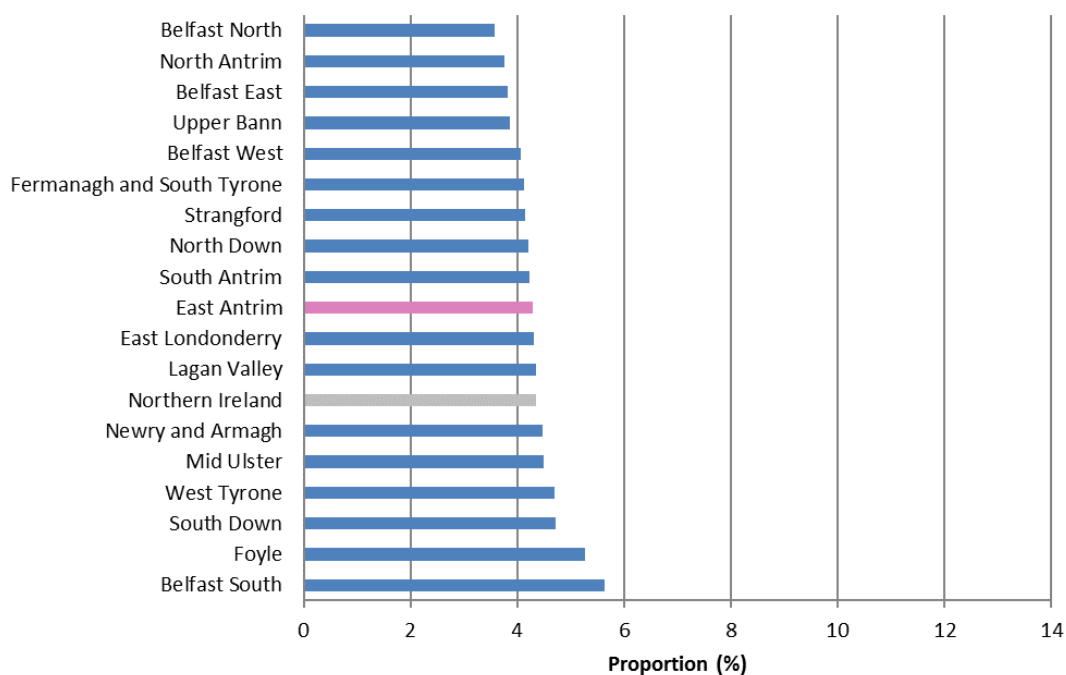
## Education – Participation in Higher Education

In 2014/15, there were 3,140 students from East Antrim enrolled in higher education institutions in Northern Ireland. This equates to 4.3% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in higher education institutions.

The proportion of East Antrim constituents (aged 16 and over) enrolled in higher education institutions in 2014/15 was lower than the Northern Ireland average of 4.4%.

East Antrim had the joint eighth 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, 2014/15



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	3.8	Joint 16	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.1	Joint 13	North Down	4.2	Joint 10
Belfast North	3.6	18	Foyle	5.3	2	South Antrim	4.2	Joint 10
Belfast South	5.6	1	Lagan Valley	4.4	7	South Down	4.7	Joint 3
Belfast West	4.1	Joint 13	Mid Ulster	4.5	Joint 5	Strangford	4.2	Joint 10
East Antrim	4.3	Joint 8	Newry and Armagh	4.5	Joint 5	Upper Bann	3.9	15
East Londonderry	4.3	Joint 8	North Antrim	3.8	Joint 16	West Tyrone	4.7	Joint 3

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for the Economy)

## Education – Participation in Higher Education at ward level

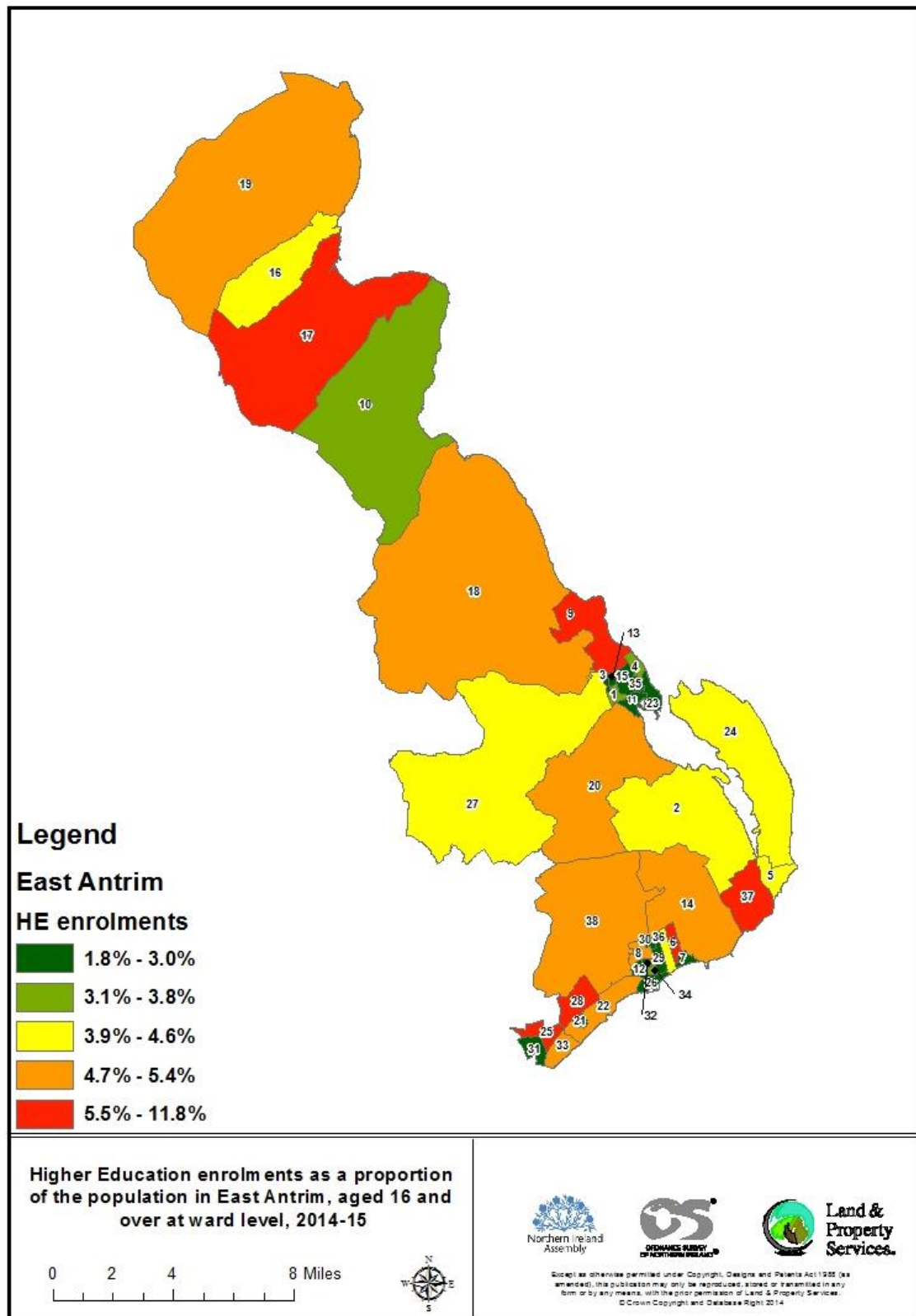
The highest proportion of people enrolled in higher education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Jordanstown (6.7%, 330 enrolments), Bluefield (6.7%, 155 enrolments) and Whitehead (6.3%, 110 enrolments). The smallest proportions were found in Northland (1.8%, 20 enrolments), Central (1.9%, 30 enrolments) and Ballyloran (1.9%, 15 enrolments).

### Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2014/15

Ward	Total higher education enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total higher education enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total higher education enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Antiville	40	3.4	Eden	195	5.1	Kilwaughter	175	4.0
Ballycarry	95	4.4	Gardenmore	40	2.4	Knockagh	120	5.9
Ballyloran	15	1.9	Glenaan	45	4.4	Love Lane	35	2.9
Blackcave	45	3.5	Glenariff	80	6.1	Milebush	35	2.9
Blackhead	65	3.9	Glenarm	70	4.7	Monkstown	75	2.8
Bluefield	155	6.7	Glendun	50	5.3	Northland	20	1.8
Boneybefore	40	2.8	Glynn	80	4.8	Rostulla	190	4.7
Burleigh Hill	125	5.0	Gortalee	30	2.3	Sunnylands	40	3.3
Carncastle	135	5.7	Greenisland	110	4.9	Town Parks	35	2.7
Carnlough	55	3.3	Harbour	45	2.9	Victoria	90	4.3
Central	30	1.9	Island Magee	90	4.3	Whitehead	110	6.3
Clipperstown	40	2.5	Jordanstown	330	6.7	Woodburn	105	5.3
Craigy Hill	30	2.5	Killycrot	65	2.7			

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

## Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2014/15



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		

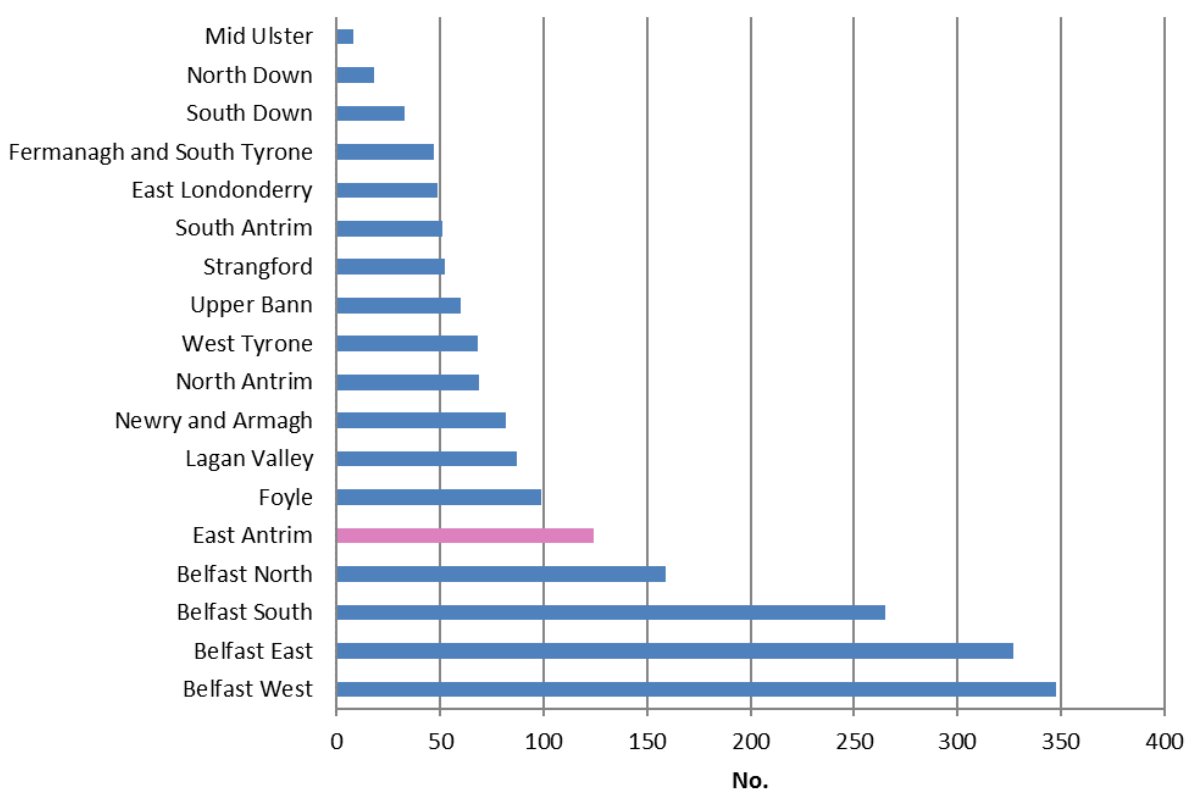
## Labour Market – Confirmed redundancies

In 2015, there were 124 confirmed redundancies in East Antrim.

This represents 6.4% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2015.

East Antrim had the fifth highest number of redundancies in 2015.

### Number of confirmed redundancies in 2015



	No.	Rank		No.	Rank		No.	Rank
Belfast East	327	2	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	47	15	North Down	18	17
Belfast North	159	4	Foyle	99	6	South Antrim	51	13
Belfast South	265	3	Lagan Valley	87	7	South Down	33	16
Belfast West	348	1	Mid Ulster	8	18	Strangford	52	12
East Antrim	124	5	Newry and Armagh	82	8	Upper Bann	60	11
East Londonderry	49	14	North Antrim	69	9	West Tyrone	68	10

Source: NISRA, NINIS



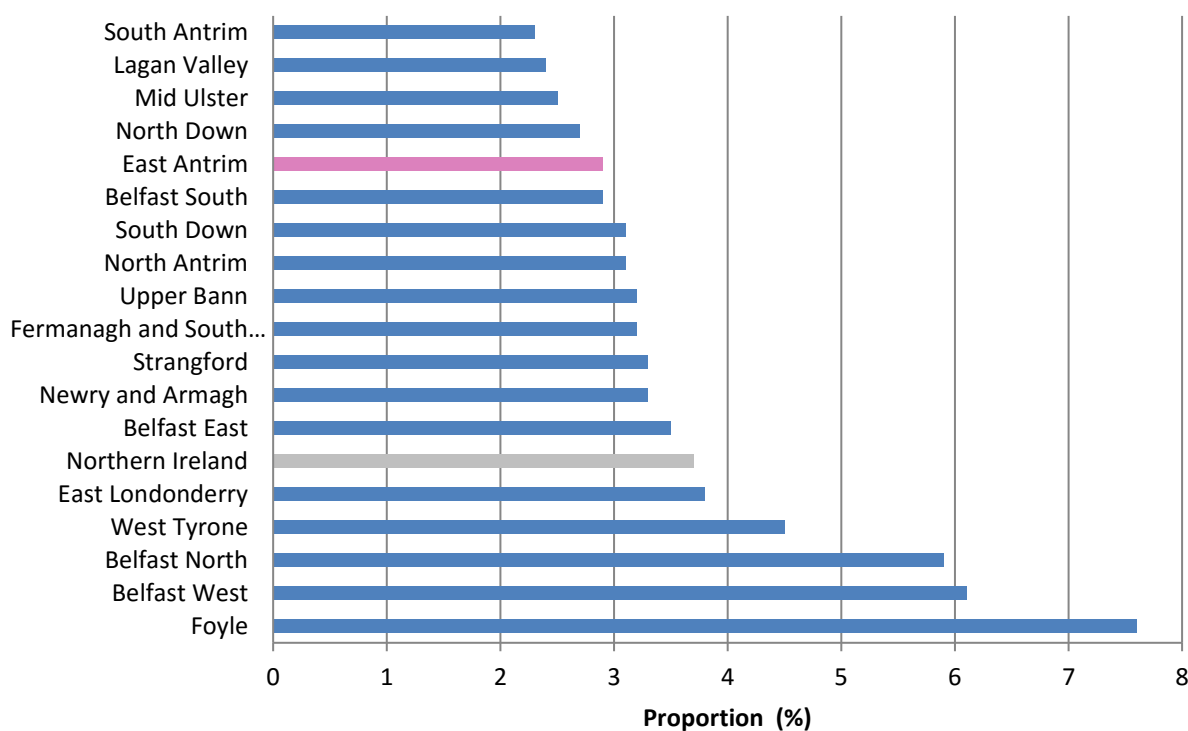
## Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2015, there were 1,644 people claiming unemployment benefits in East Antrim. This equates to 2.9% 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 3.7%.

East Antrim was the constituency with the fifth lowest unemployment claimant count.

### Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits, 2015



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	3.5	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	3.2	Joint 9	North Down	2.7	15
Belfast North	5.9	3	Foyle	7.6	1	South Antrim	2.3	18
Belfast South	2.9	Joint 13	Lagan Valley	2.4	17	South Down	3.1	Joint 11
Belfast West	6.1	2	Mid Ulster	2.5	16	Strangford	3.3	Joint 7
East Antrim	2.9	Joint 13	Newry and Armagh	3.3	Joint 7	Upper Bann	3.2	Joint 9
East Londonderry	3.8	5	North Antrim	3.1	Joint 11	West Tyrone	4.5	4

Source: NISRA, NINIS

## 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 Sunnylands (6.8%, 59 claimants), Northland (6.75, 63 claimants) and Central, Larne (6.6%, 75 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Jordanstown (1.2%, 49 claimants), Woodburn (1.3%, 21 claimants) and Kilwaughter (1.3%, 50 claimants).

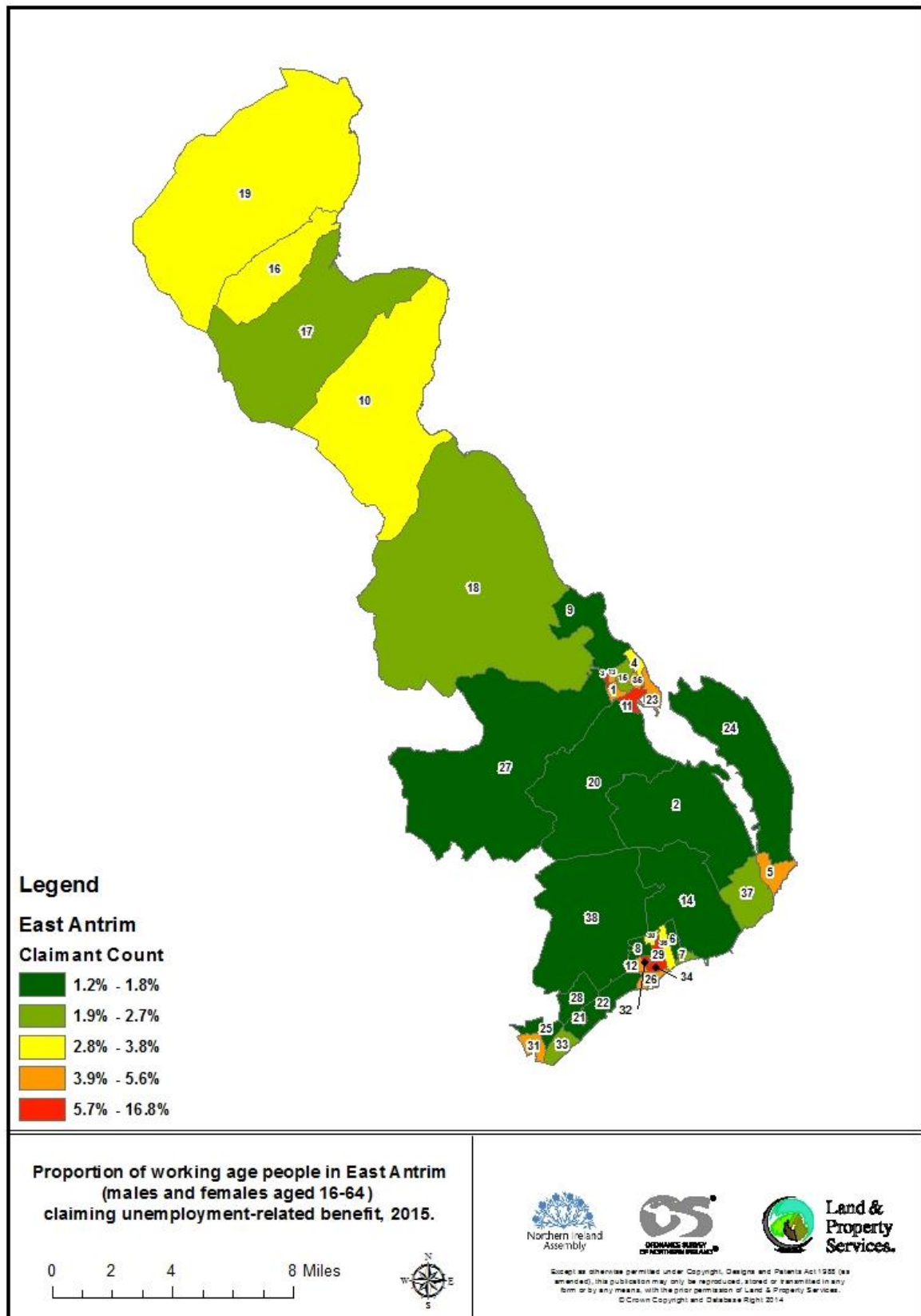
### Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2015

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population <sup>4</sup>	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Antiville	47	5.6	Glynn	22	1.7
Ballycarry	29	1.6	Gortalee	60	5.7
Ballyloran	37	6.3	Greenisland	31	1.8
Blackcave	33	3.3	Harbour	44	3.9
Blackhead	44	3.9	Island Magee	29	1.8
Bluefield	32	1.7	Jordanstown	49	1.2
Boneybefore	17	1.9	Killicrot	86	5.0
Burleigh Hill	31	1.6	Kilwaughter	50	1.3
Carncastle	24	1.3	Knockagh	24	1.5
Carnlough	46	3.6	Love Lane	54	6.5
Central	75	6.6	Milebush	34	3.8
Clipperstown	66	4.9	Monkstown	114	5.0
Craig Hill	46	5.4	Northland	63	6.7
Eden	60	1.8	Rostulla	63	1.9
Gardenmore	27	2.6	Sunnylands	59	6.8
Glenaan	29	3.8	Town Parks	53	5.6
Glenariff	21	1.9	Victoria	51	3.0
Glenarm	23	2.0	Whitehead	31	2.4
Glendun	20	2.9	Woodburn	21	1.3

Source: NISRA, NINIS

<sup>4</sup> 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, 2015



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		

## Businesses – InvestNI Investment

In 2015, InvestNI made 90 offers of assistance and investment to companies in East Antrim. During the period, £1.9m of assistance was provided to companies within the constituency, £0.8m of which was offered to locally owned businesses. A further £10.6m planned investment has been allocated to companies within the constituency, £4.1m of which has been allocated to locally owned businesses.

### Amount of InvestNI assistance in £million, 2015

	Total Offers	Total Assistance Offered (£m)	Total Planned Investment (£m)	Offers to Locally-Owned Businesses	Assistance Offered (£m) to Locally-Owned Businesses	Total Planned Investment (£m) to Locally-Owned Businesses
East Antrim	90	1.9	10.6	82	0.8	4.1
Northern Ireland	3,781	94.0	497.7	3,550	72.1	325.9

Source: NISRA, NINIS

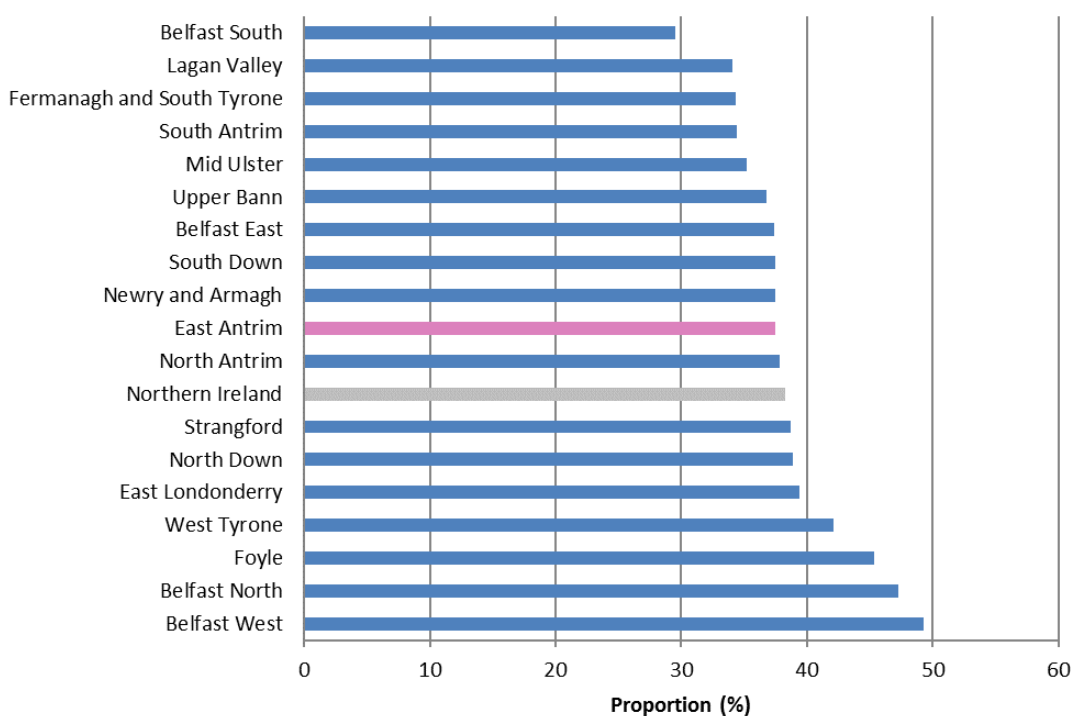
## Low income – People claiming benefits

As at February 2016, 27,480 people in East Antrim claimed at least one of the main benefits. 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 with the Northern Ireland average of 38.3%.

East Antrim was the constituency with the joint ninth highest proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one benefit.

### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits, as at February 2016



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	37.4	12	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	34.3	16	North Down	38.9	6
Belfast North	47.3	2	Foyle	45.3	3	South Antrim	34.4	15
Belfast South	29.5	18	Lagan Valley	34.1	17	South Down	37.5	Joint 9
Belfast West	49.3	1	Mid Ulster	35.2	14	Strangford	38.7	7
East Antrim	37.5	Joint 9	Newry and Armagh	37.5	Joint 9	Upper Bann	36.8	13
East Londonderry	39.4	5	North Antrim	37.8	8	West Tyrone	42.1	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 Love Lane (54.6%, 650 claimants), Craigy Hill (54.5%, 650 claimants) and Antiville (54.3%, 650 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Rostulla (25.3%, 1,040 claimants), Kilwaughter (25.3%, 1,100 claimants) and Eden (26.5%, 1,000 claimants).

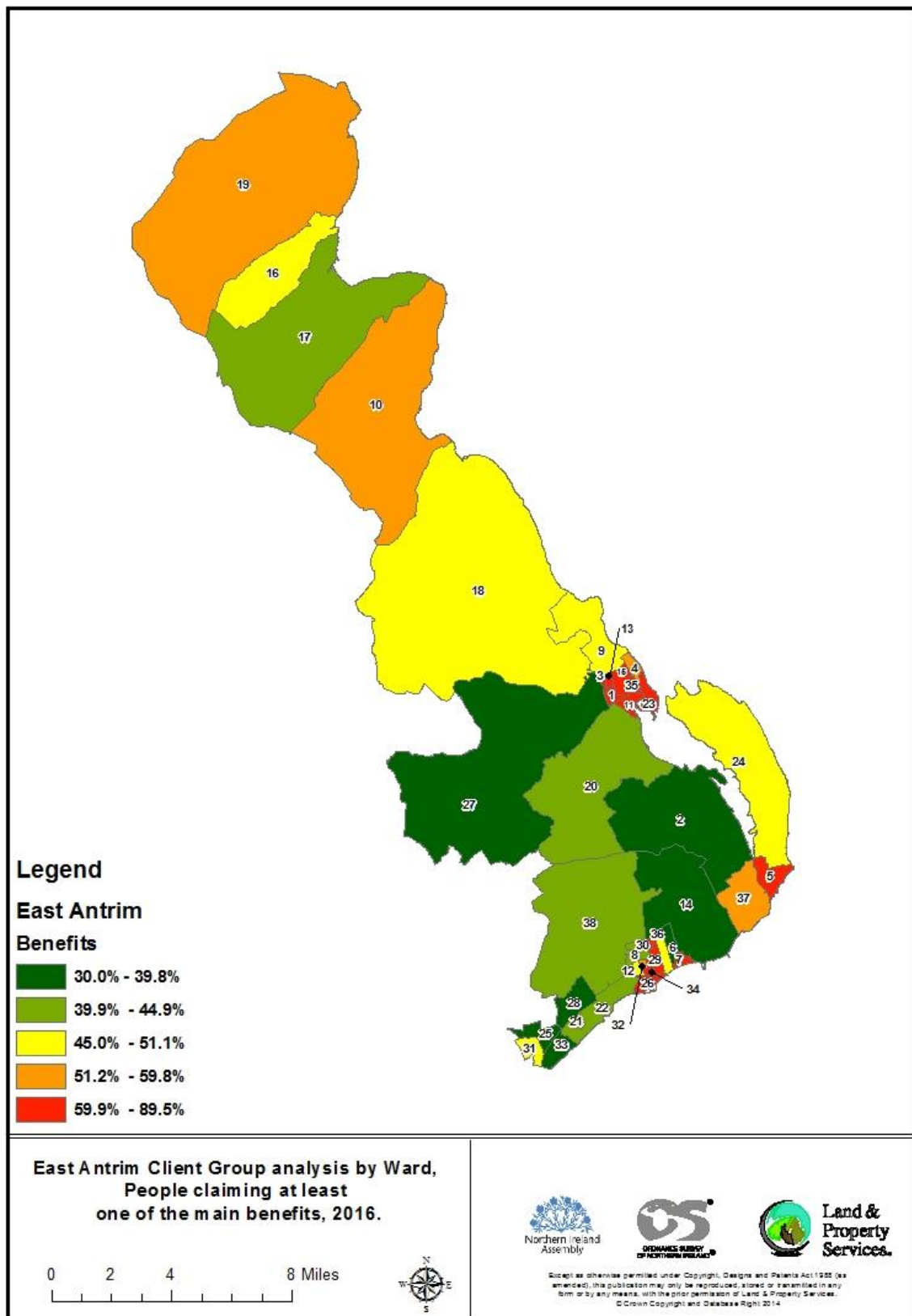
### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one benefit in February 2016<sup>5</sup>

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
Antiville	620	73.4	Glynn	570	43.4
Ballycarry	700	39.7	Gortalee	520	49.5
Ballyloran	440	74.5	Greenisland	770	44.2
Blackcave	560	56.0	Harbour	670	60.0
Blackhead	730	63.9	Island Magee	760	46.6
Bluefield	700	36.7	Jordanstown	1,380	34.8
Boneybefore	670	73.5	Killycrot	1,240	72.6
Burleigh Hill	850	42.8	Kilwaughter	1,140	30.0
Carncastle	890	49.6	Knockagh	620	37.9
Carnlough	670	52.0	Love Lane	650	78.0
Central	830	72.9	Milebush	550	61.1
Clipperstown	610	45.6	Monkstown	1,080	47.8
Craigy Hill	640	75.5	Northland	520	55.4
Eden	1,030	30.8	Rostulla	1,090	32.8
Gardenmore	860	83.2	Sunnylands	680	77.9
Glenaan	390	50.5	Town Parks	580	60.9
Glenariff	450	41.7	Victoria	760	45.4
Glenarm	560	49.0	Whitehead	690	54.2
Glendun	360	51.6	Woodburn	660	41.4

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

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

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at February 2016





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	Craig Hill	26	Killycrot		

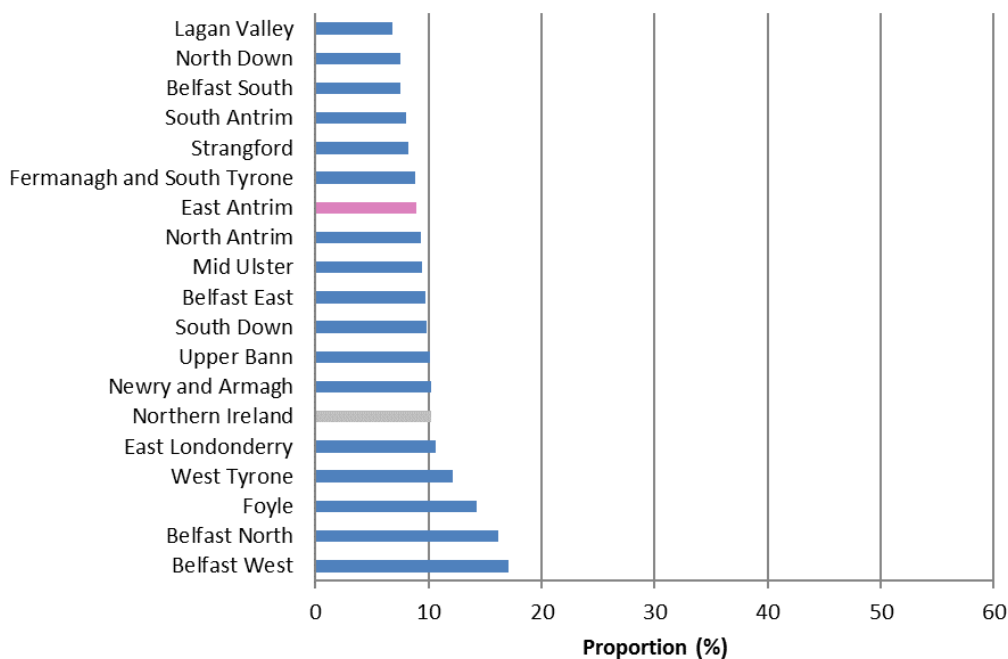
## Low income – People claiming Employment and Support Allowance

As at February 2016, there were 5,070 people in East Antrim claiming Employment and Support Allowance. This equates to 8.9% of people aged 16-64 years claiming the benefit.

A lower proportion of people aged 16-64 years living in East Antrim claimed Employment and Support Allowance when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 10.2%.

East Antrim was the constituency with the seventh lowest proportion of people aged 16-64 years claiming Employment and Support Allowance.

### Proportion of working age people claiming Employment and Support Allowance, as at February 2016



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	9.7	9	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	8.8	13	North Down	7.5	Joint 16
Belfast North	16.2	2	Foyle	14.3	3	South Antrim	8.0	15
Belfast South	7.5	Joint 16	Lagan Valley	6.8	18	South Down	9.8	8
Belfast West	17.1	1	Mid Ulster	9.4	10	Strangford	8.2	14
East Antrim	8.9	12	Newry and Armagh	10.2	6	Upper Bann	10.1	7
East Londonderry	10.6	5	North Antrim	9.3	11	West Tyrone	12.1	4

## Low income – People claiming Employment and Support Allowance at ward level

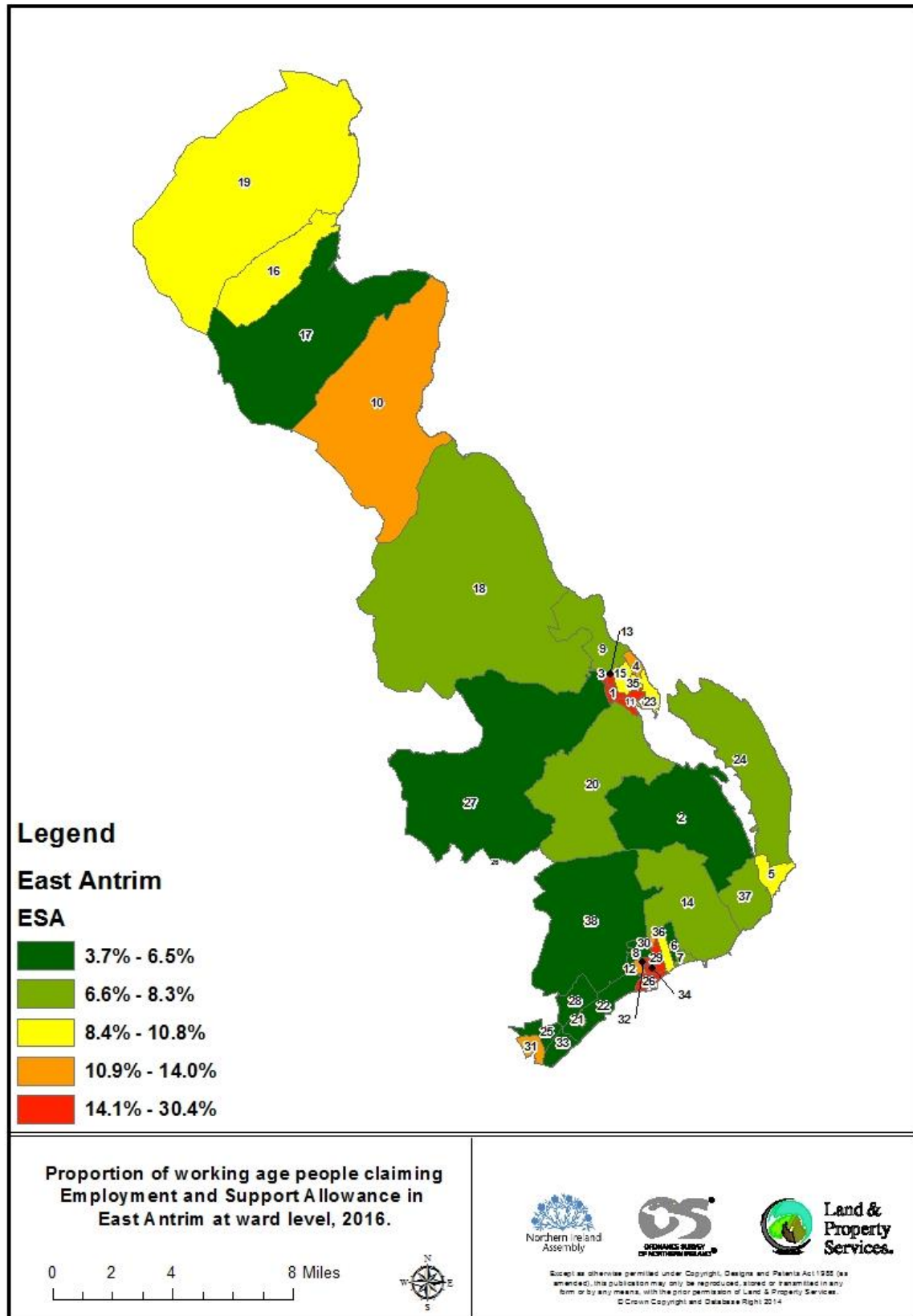
Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) is a benefit for people who are unable to work due to illness or disability. The highest proportion of Employment and Support Allowance claimants (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Northland (19.2%, 180 claimants), Craigy Hill (18.9%, 160 claimants) and Killycrot (18.1%, 310 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Knockagh (3.7%, 60 claimants), Jordanstown (3.8%, 150 claimants) and Bluefield (4.7%, 90 claimants).

### Proportion of working age people claiming Employment and Support Allowance in February 2016

Ward	No. of working age people claiming ESA	Per cent of working age people claiming ESA	Ward	No. of working age people claiming ESA	Per cent of working age people claiming ESA
Antiville	150	17.8	Glynn	100	7.6
Ballycarry	110	6.2	Gortalee	140	13.3
Ballyloran	100	16.9	Greenisland	110	6.3
Blackcave	130	13.0	Harbour	120	10.8
Blackhead	100	8.7	Island Magee	120	7.4
Bluefield	90	4.7	Jordanstown	150	3.8
Boneybefore	60	6.6	Killycrot	310	18.1
Burleigh Hill	120	6.0	Kilwaughter	240	6.3
Carncastle	120	6.7	Knockagh	60	3.7
Carnlough	160	12.4	Love Lane	140	16.8
Central	200	17.6	Milebush	100	11.1
Clipperstown	170	12.7	Monkstown	270	12.0
Craigy Hill	160	18.9	Northland	180	19.2
Eden	230	6.9	Rostulla	170	5.1
Gardenmore	110	10.6	Sunnylands	150	17.2
Glenaan	80	10.4	Town Parks	100	10.5
Glenariff	70	6.5	Victoria	150	9.0
Glenarm	80	7.0	Whitehead	100	7.9
Glendun	60	8.6	Woodburn	100	6.3

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for Communities)

Proportion of working age people claiming Employment and Support Allowance at ward level, as at February 2016



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		

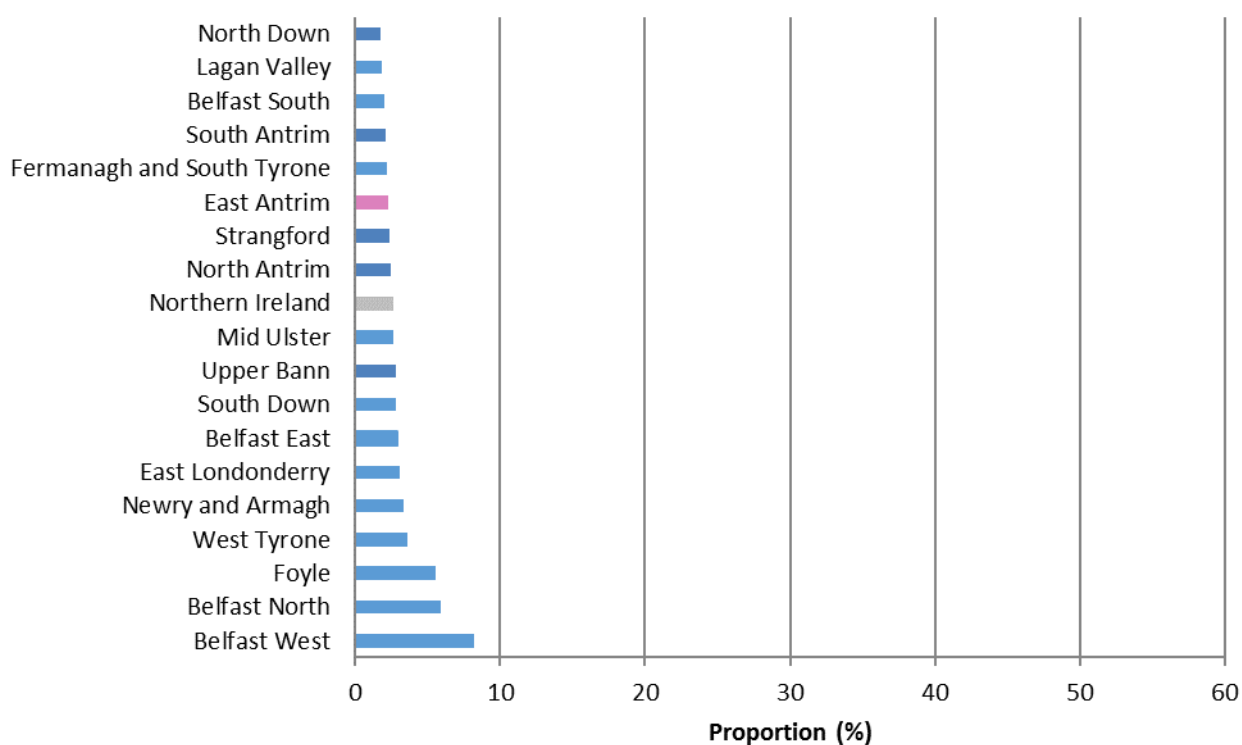
## Low income – People claiming Income Support

As at February 2016, there were 1,320 people in East Antrim claiming income support, of whom 1,300 were of working age. This equates to 2.3% 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 3.2%.

East Antrim was the constituency with the sixth lowest proportion of working age people claiming income support.

### Proportion of working age people claiming income support, as at February 2016



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	2.9	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2.2	14	North Down	1.8	Joint 17
Belfast North	5.9	2	Foyle	5.5	3	South Antrim	2.1	Joint 15
Belfast South	2.1	Joint 15	Lagan Valley	1.8	Joint 17	South Down	2.8	Joint 8
Belfast West	8.2	1	Mid Ulster	2.7	10	Strangford	2.4	12
East Antrim	2.3	13	Newry and Armagh	3.3	5	Upper Bann	2.8	Joint 8
East Londonderry	3.1	6	North Antrim	2.5	11	West Tyrone	3.6	4

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

## Low income – People claiming Income Support at ward level

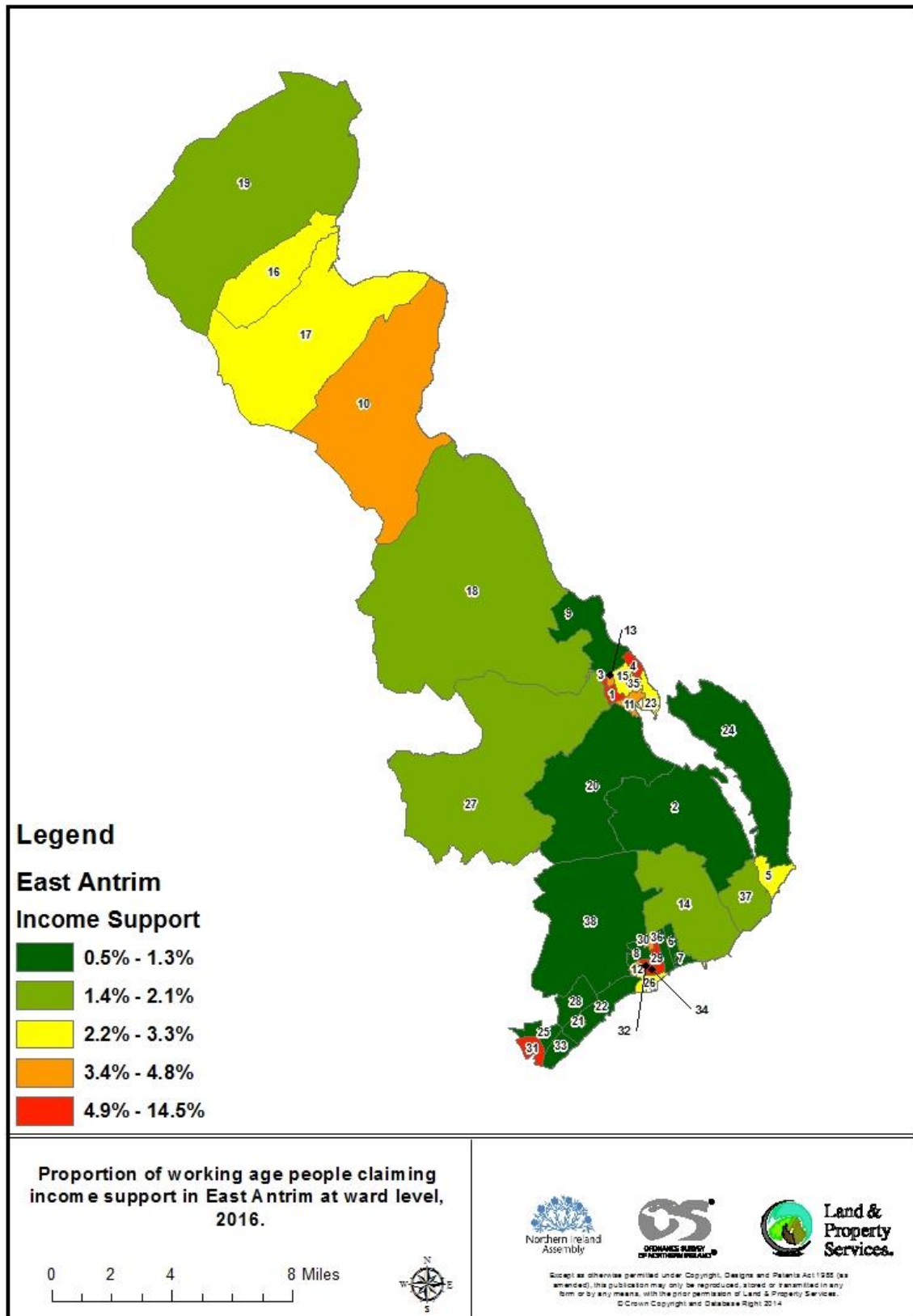
The highest proportion of income support claimants (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Ballyloran (8.5%, 50 claimants), Northland (7.4%, 70 claimants) and Antiville (7.1%, 60 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Burleigh Hill (0.5%, 10 claimants), 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 2016

Ward	No. of working age people claiming income support	Per cent of working age people claiming income support	Ward	No. of working age people claiming income support	Per cent of working age people claiming income support
Antiville	60	7.1	Glynn	10	0.8
Ballycarry	20	1.1	Gortalee	50	4.8
Ballyloran	50	8.5	Greenisland	20	1.1
Blackcave	50	5.0	Harbour	30	2.7
Blackhead	30	2.6	Island Magee	20	1.2
Bluefield	10	0.5	Jordanstown	20	0.5
Boneybefore	10	1.1	Killycrot	50	2.9
Burleigh Hill	10	0.5	Kilwaughter	70	1.8
Carncastle	10	0.6	Knockagh	10	0.6
Carnlough	50	3.9	Love Lane	50	6.0
Central	40	3.5	Milebush	30	3.3
Clipperstown	60	4.5	Monkstown	110	4.9
Craigy Hill	40	4.7	Northland	70	7.4
Eden	50	1.5	Rostulla	40	1.2
Gardenmore	30	2.9	Sunnylands	50	5.7
Glenaan	20	2.6	Town Parks	30	3.2
Glenariff	30	2.8	Victoria	20	1.2
Glenarm	20	1.7	Whitehead	20	1.6
Glendun	10	1.4	Woodburn	10	0.6

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

## Proportion of working age people claiming income support at ward level, as at February 2016





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		

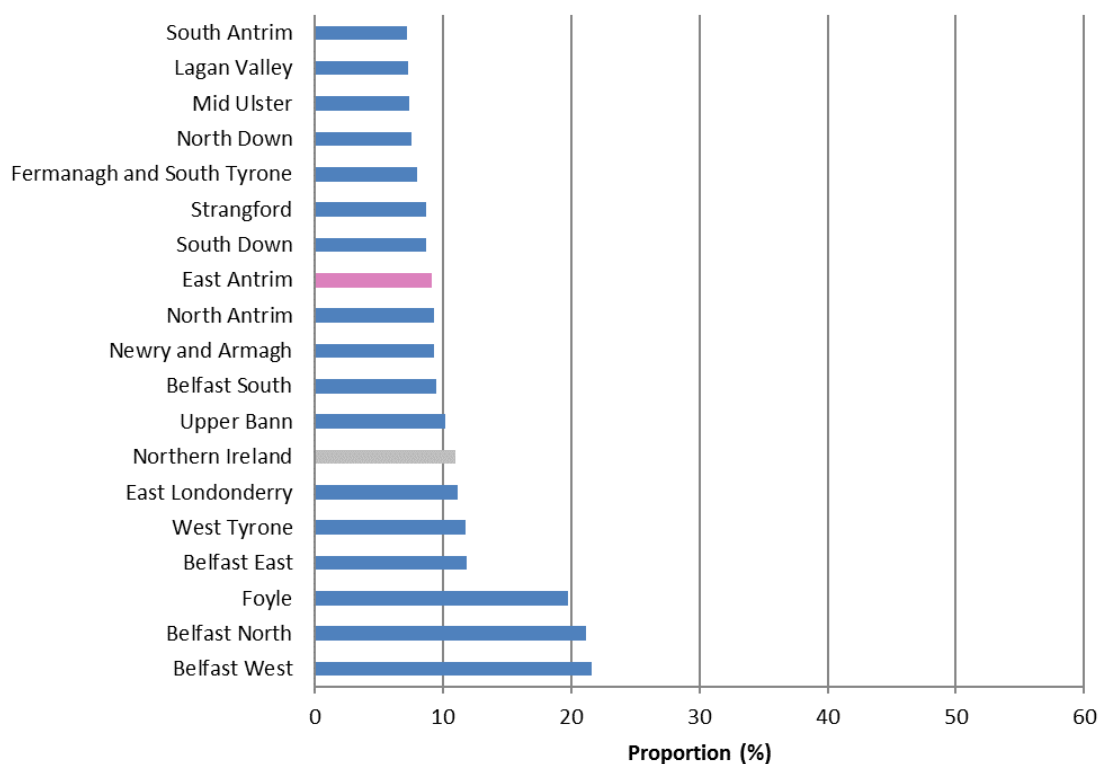
## Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2016, there were 6,640 people in East Antrim claiming housing benefit. This equates to 9.1% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit.

A lower proportion of people aged 16 and over living in East Antrim claimed housing benefit in 2016 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 11.0%.

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

### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit, as at June 2016



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	11.9	4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	8.0	14	North Down	7.6	15
Belfast North	21.2	2	Foyle	19.8	3	South Antrim	7.2	18
Belfast South	9.5	8	Lagan Valley	7.3	17	South Down	8.7	Joint 12
Belfast West	21.6	1	Mid Ulster	7.4	16	Strangford	8.7	Joint 12
East Antrim	9.1	11	Newry and Armagh	9.3	Joint 9	Upper Bann	10.2	7
East Londonderry	11.2	6	North Antrim	9.3	Joint 9	West Tyrone	11.8	5

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

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

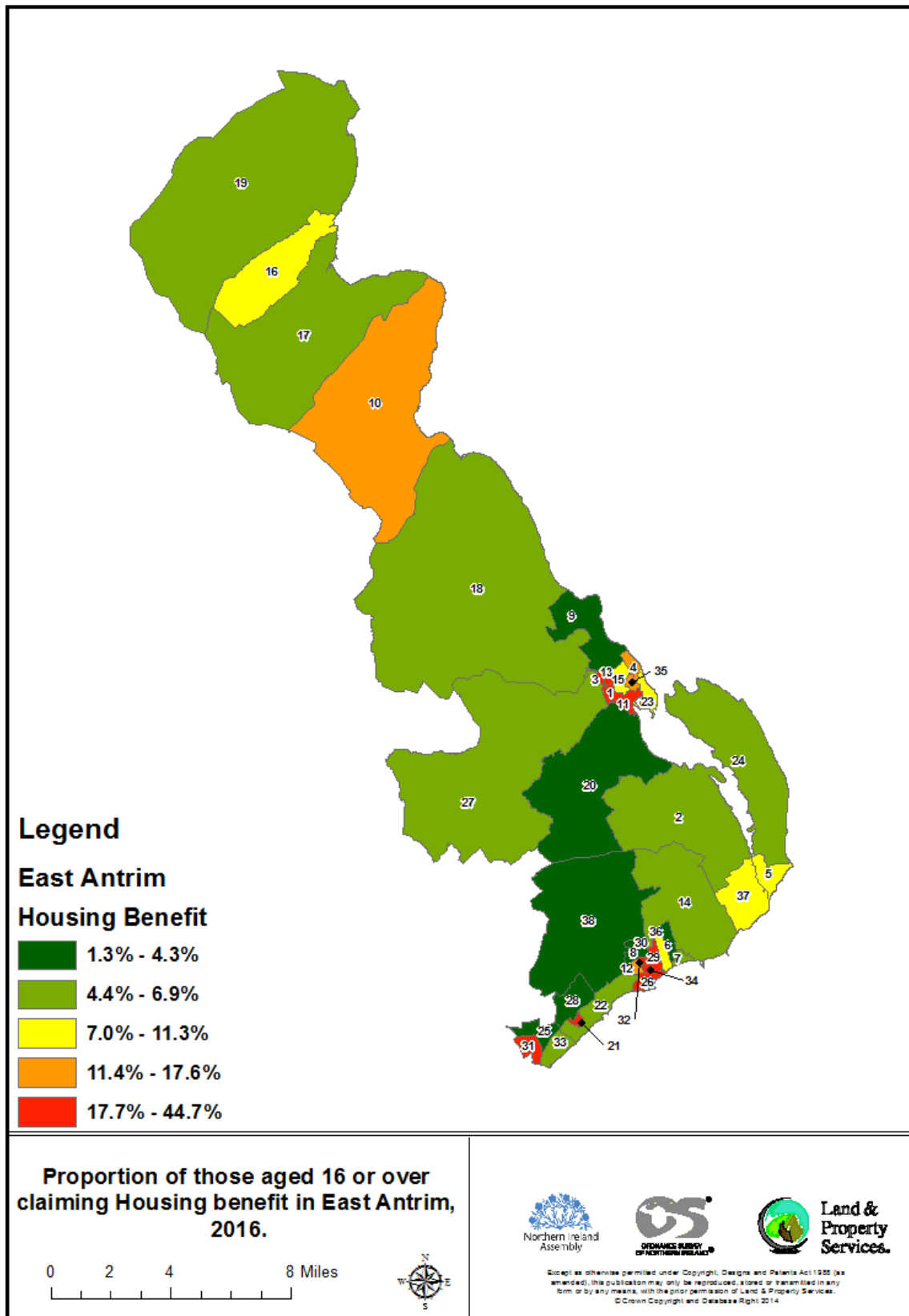
The highest proportion of people claiming housing benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Antiville (24.8%, 290 claimants), Ballyloran (24.0%, 190 claimants) and Northland (23.8%, 360 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Bluefield (1.3%, 30 claimants), Jordanstown (1.6%, 80 claimants) and Knockagh (2.0%, 40 claimants).

### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit at ward level, as at June 2016

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	24.8	Glynn	70	4.2
Ballycarry	100	4.6	Gortalee	240	18.2
Ballyloran	190	24.0	Greenisland	130	5.8
Blackcave	220	17.2	Harbour	150	9.7
Blackhead	170	10.2	Island Magee	100	4.7
Bluefield	30	1.3	Jordanstown	80	1.6
Boneybefore	70	4.9	Killicrot	480	20.3
Burleigh Hill	60	2.4	Kilwaughter	250	5.7
Carncastle	80	3.4	Knockagh	40	2.0
Carnlough	190	11.5	Love Lane	260	21.4
Central	380	23.5	Milebush	70	5.8
Clipperstown	280	17.5	Monkstown	500	18.5
Craigy Hill	250	20.9	Northland	260	23.8
Eden	180	4.7	Rostulla	210	5.2
Gardenmore	150	9.1	Sunnylands	280	23.0
Glemaan	90	8.9	Town Parks	170	13.3
Glenariff	80	6.1	Victoria	210	9.9
Glenarm	90	6.1	Whitehead	130	7.4
Glendun	50	5.3	Woodburn	70	3.5

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 2016



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		

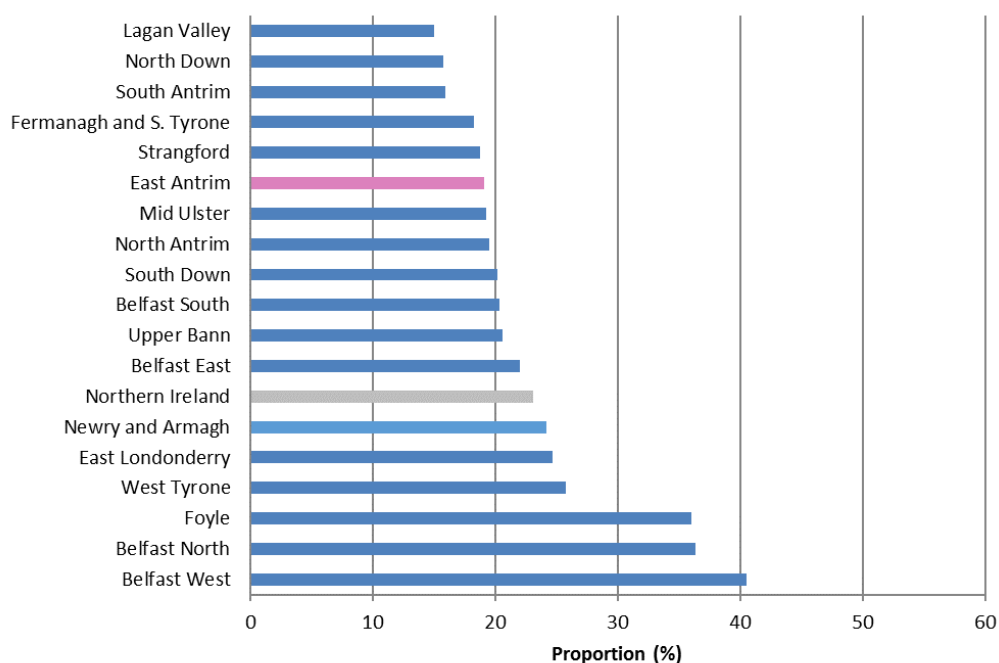
## Low income – Children living in low income families

As at August 2014, there were 3,160 children aged 0-15 years living in low income families<sup>6</sup> in East Antrim. This equates to 19.1% 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 23.1%.

East Antrim was the constituency with the sixth 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 2014



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	22.0	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	18.3	15	North Down	15.8	17
Belfast North	36.4	2	Foyle	36.0	3	South Antrim	15.9	16
Belfast South	20.4	9	Lagan Valley	15.0	18	South Down	20.2	10
Belfast West	40.5	1	Mid Ulster	19.3	12	Strangford	18.8	14
East Antrim	19.1	13	Newry and Armagh	24.2	6	Upper Bann	20.6	8
East Londonderry	24.7	5	North Antrim	19.5	11	West Tyrone	25.8	4

Source: HMRC

<sup>6</sup> 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 Northland (45.5%), Antiville (44.9%) and Sunnylands (42.6%). The lowest proportions were found in Jordanstown (3.7%), Knockagh (5.1%) and Bluefield (8.8%).

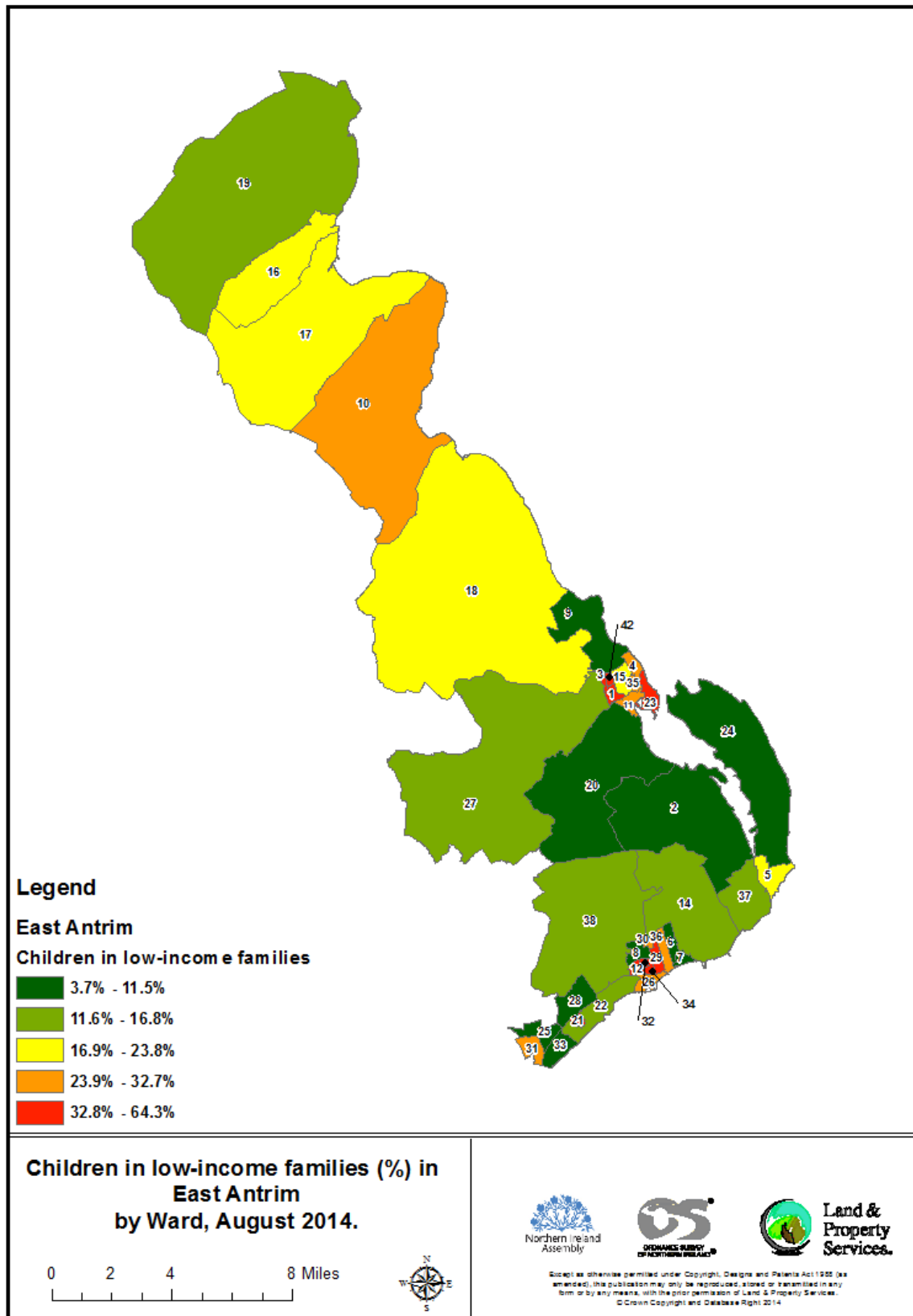
### Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families at ward level, as at August 2014

Ward	Children in low income families (%) <sup>7</sup>	Ward	Children in low income families (%)
Antiville	44.9	Glynn	11.0
Ballycarry	10.2	Gortalee	37.6
Ballyloran	42.3	Greenisland	12.9
Blackcave	29.3	Harbour	33.3
Blackhead	19.8	Island Magee	11.5
Bluefield	8.8	Jordanstown	3.7
Boneybefore	11.5	Killycrot	31.3
Burleigh Hill	10.1	Kilwaughter	13.5
Carncastle	9.2	Knockagh	5.1
Carnlough	23.9	Love Lane	42.2
Central	32.2	Milebush	31.0
Clipperstown	34.9	Monkstown	30.0
Craigy Hill	34.7	Northland	45.5
Eden	11.7	Rostulla	10.4
Gardenmore	19.8	Sunnylands	42.6
Glenaan	21.8	Town Parks	30.1
Glenariff	20.8	Victoria	32.5
Glenarm	17.1	Whitehead	14.1
Glendun	13.6	Woodburn	14.7

Source: HMRC

<sup>7</sup> **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 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	Craig Hill	26	Killicrot		

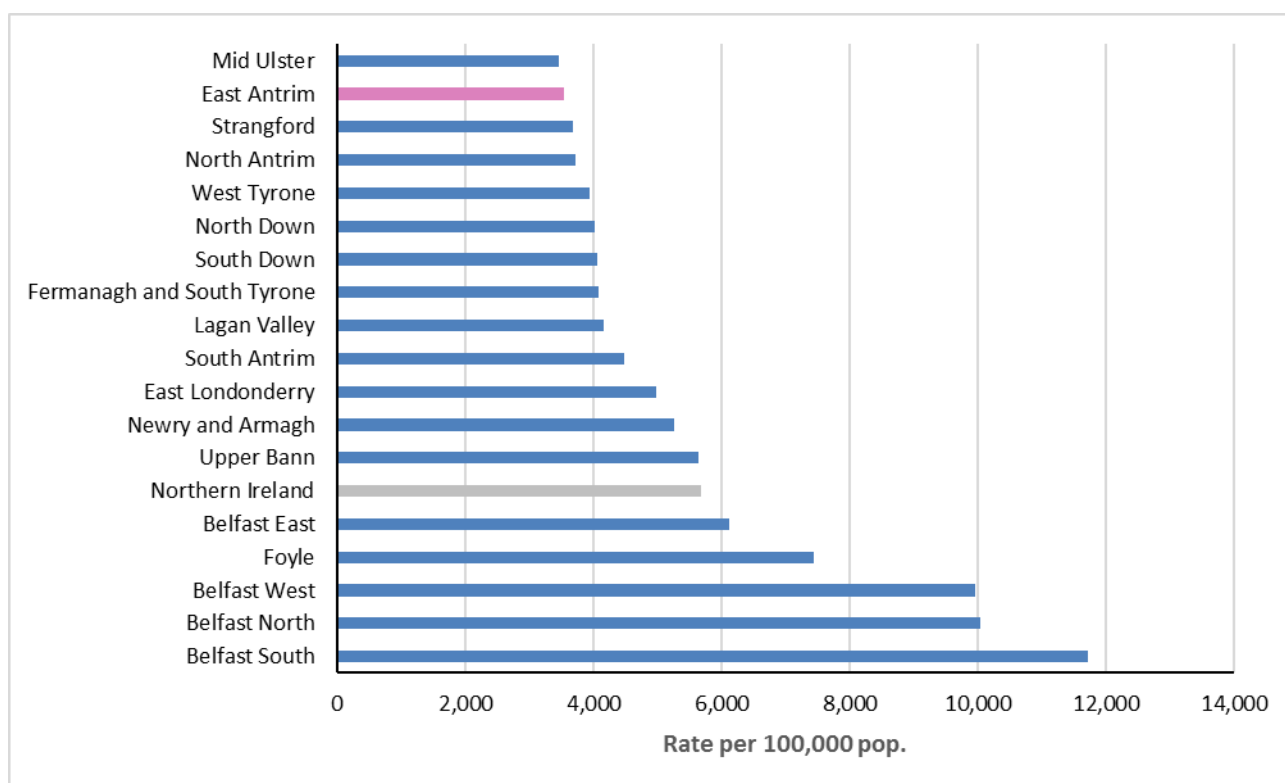
## Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2015/16, a total of 3,180 criminal offences were recorded in the East Antrim area. This equates to an overall recorded crime rate of 3,531 per 100,000 persons.

The recorded crime rate for East Antrim was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 5,672 per 100,000 persons.

East Antrim was the constituency with the second lowest recorded crime rate.

### Overall crime rate per 100,000 persons, 2015/16



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	6,128	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4,083	11	North Down	4,027	13
Belfast North	10,046	2	Foyle	7,435	4	South Antrim	4,477	9
Belfast South	11,722	1	Lagan Valley	4,163	10	South Down	4,063	12
Belfast West	9,954	3	Mid Ulster	3,456	18	Strangford	3,678	16
East Antrim	3,531	17	Newry and Armagh	5,249	7	Upper Bann	5,644	6
East Londonderry	4,971	8	North Antrim	3,719	15	West Tyrone	3,931	14

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

## Crime – Rates of specific types of crime

In 2015/16, rates of violence and criminal damage were the highest of all crime types recorded in East Antrim.

The rates of all specific types of crime were lower in East Antrim than the Northern Ireland average.

### Crime rate per 100,000 persons by crime type, 2015/16

	East Antrim		Northern Ireland	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Violence with injury (including homicide)	453	503	15,068	814
Violence without injury	629	698	20,666	1,116
Sexual offences	118	131	3,037	164
Robbery	19	21	732	40
Domestic burglary	176	195	5,856	316
Non-domestic burglary	104	115	2,917	158
Vehicle offences	111	123	4,925	266
Theft from the person	10	11	558	30
Bicycle theft	10	11	718	39
Shoplifting	179	199	6,773	366
All other theft offences	321	356	12,410	670
Criminal damage	735	816	20,516	1,108
Trafficking of drugs	32	36	876	47
Possession of drugs	99	110	4,701	254
Possession of weapons offences	32	36	923	50
Public order offences	49	54	1,470	79
Miscellaneous crimes against society	103	114	2,877	155
Crimes recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	565	627	14,073	760
Crimes recorded with a Homophobic Motivation	7	8	210	11
Crimes recorded with a Racist Motivation	9	10	853	46
Crimes recorded with a Sectarian Motivation	22	24	1,001	54

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

## Crime – Motivation

In 2015/16, there were 565 offences with a domestic abuse motivation, 17.8% of all crimes recorded in the area. The proportion of crimes with a domestic abuse motivation in East Antrim is higher than the Northern Ireland average of 13.4%.

### Crimes with a domestic abuse motivation, 2015/16

	Offences Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	Proportion of all recorded crimes (%)
Belfast East	868	15.0
Belfast North	1,367	13.1
Belfast South	930	7.0
Belfast West	1,158	12.3
East Antrim	565	17.8
East Londonderry	796	15.9
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	595	13.7
Foyle	1,147	15.1
Lagan Valley	603	13.7
Mid Ulster	563	15.9
Newry and Armagh	737	12.0
North Antrim	640	15.5
North Down	532	14.5
South Antrim	632	13.9
South Down	643	14.2
Strangford	534	16.1
Upper Bann	1,123	16.1
West Tyrone	605	16.7

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

In 2015/16, there were 7 offences with a homophobic motivation, 9 offences with a racist motivation and 22 offences with a sectarian motivation recorded in East Antrim.

### Crimes with a homophobic, racist or sectarian motivation, 2015/16

	Offences Recorded with a Homophobic Motivation	Offences Recorded with a Racist Motivation	Offences Recorded with a Sectarian Motivation
East Antrim	7	9	22

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

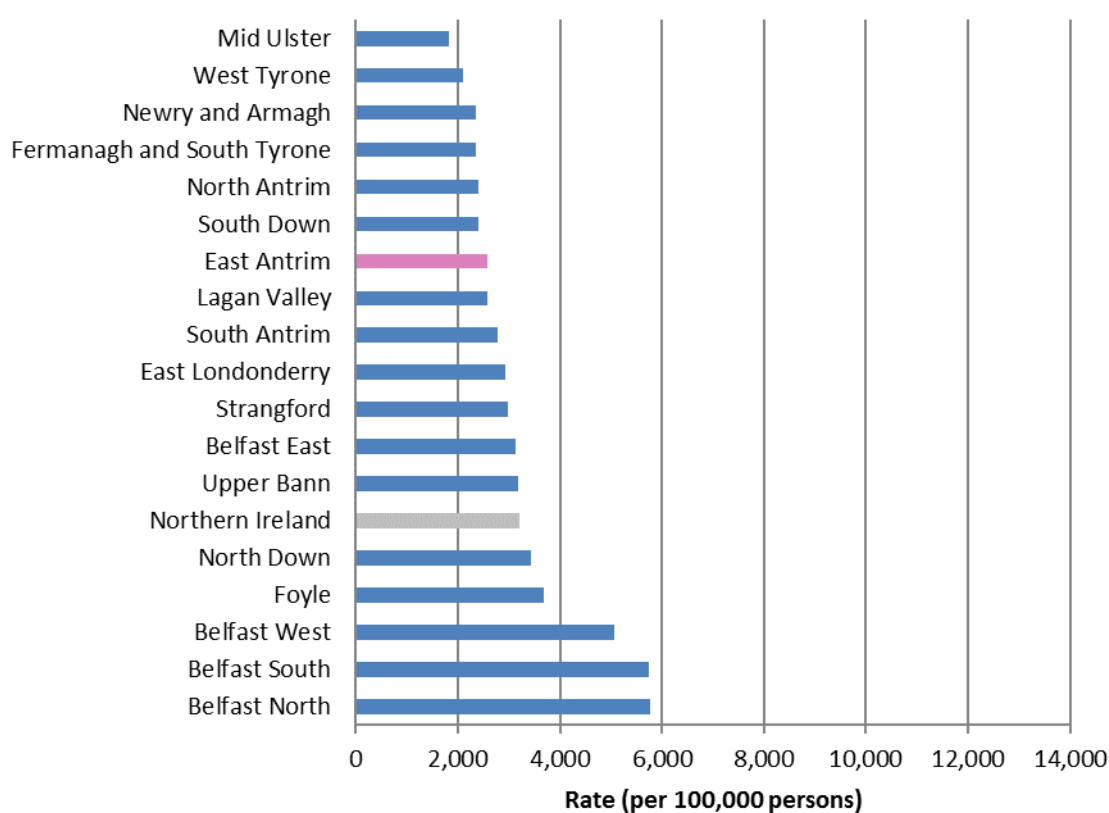
## Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2015/16, there were 2,320 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in East Antrim. This equates to a rate of 2,576 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents in East Antrim was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 3,214 per 100,000 persons.

East Antrim was the constituency with the seventh lowest rate of anti-social behaviour incidents.

### Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons, 2015/16



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	3,134	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,351	15	North Down	3,440	5
Belfast North	5,771	1	Foyle	3,678	4	South Antrim	2,789	10
Belfast South	5,736	2	Lagan Valley	2,581	11	South Down	2,405	13
Belfast West	5,053	3	Mid Ulster	1,817	18	Strangford	2,970	8
East Antrim	2,576	12	Newry and Armagh	2,343	16	Upper Bann	3,175	6
East Londonderry	2,922	9	North Antrim	2,398	14	West Tyrone	2,096	17

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

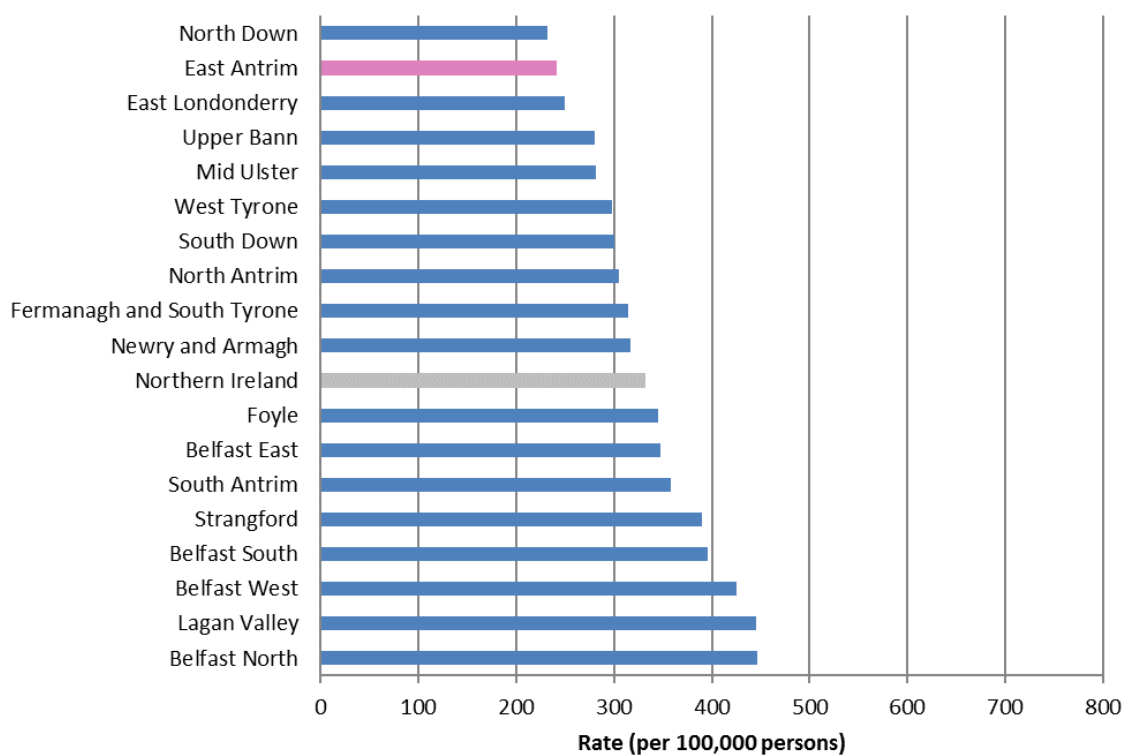
## Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions

In 2015, there were 217 road traffic collisions with injury reported in East Antrim, a collision rate of 241 per 100,000 persons. Of these, one was fatal, 22 were classified as serious and 194 were slight.

The road traffic collision rate for East Antrim was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 332 per 100,000 persons.

East Antrim had the second lowest collision rate.

### Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons, 2015



	Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank
Belfast East	347	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	315	10	North Down	232	18
Belfast North	447	1	Foyle	345	8	South Antrim	358	6
Belfast South	396	4	Lagan Valley	445	2	South Down	300	12
Belfast West	425	3	Mid Ulster	281	14	Strangford	390	5
East Antrim	241	17	Newry and Armagh	317	9	Upper Bann	280	15
East Londonderry	249	16	North Antrim	305	11	West Tyrone	298	13

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

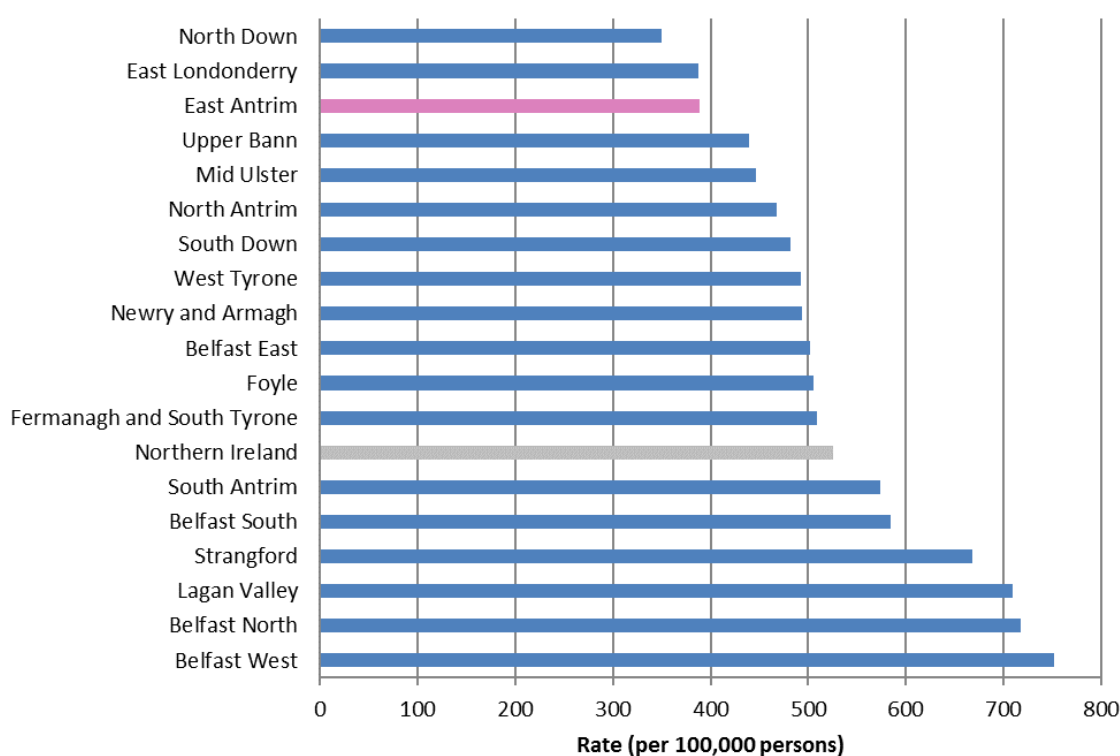
## Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Casualties

In 2015, there were 350 casualties as a result of road traffic collisions in East Antrim – one person was killed, 31 people were seriously injured and 318 were slightly injured, a rate of 389 casualties per 100,000 persons.

The road traffic casualty rate for East Antrim was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 526 per 100,000 persons.

East Antrim had the third lowest casualty rate.

### Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons, 2015



	Casualty rate	Rank		Casualty rate	Rank		Casualty rate	Rank
Belfast East	502	9	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	509	7	North Down	350	18
Belfast North	718	2	Foyle	506	8	South Antrim	574	6
Belfast South	584	5	Lagan Valley	710	3	South Down	482	12
Belfast West	752	1	Mid Ulster	447	14	Strangford	668	4
East Antrim	389	16	Newry and Armagh	494	10	Upper Bann	439	15
East Londonderry	388	17	North Antrim	468	13	West Tyrone	493	11

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 Killicrot (875), Central, Larne (717) and Antiville (605). The lowest rates were recorded in Craigy Hill (0), Blackhead (0), and Blackcave (0).

The highest road traffic casualty rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Killicrot (1,130), Antiville (941) and Central, Larne (883). The lowest rates were recorded in Craigy Hill (0), Blackhead (0), and Blackcave (0).

### Road traffic collision and casualty rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2015

Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) <sup>8</sup>	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Antiville	9	14	605	941
Ballycarry	10	16	364	582
Ballyloran	1	1	99	99
Blackcave	0	0	0	0
Blackhead	0	0	0	0
Bluefield	3	5	104	174
Boneybefore	1	1	60	60
Burleigh Hill	3	5	102	170
Carncastle	6	13	210	455
Carnlough	7	11	338	532
Central (Larne)	13	16	717	883
Clipperstown	2	5	95	237
Craigy Hill	0	0	0	0
Eden	10	18	203	365
Gardenmore	8	15	416	780
Glenaan	1	1	81	81
Glenariff	5	9	299	539
Glenarm	5	7	272	381
Glendun	3	3	264	264
Glynn	3	4	149	198
Gortalee	1	1	62	62
Greenisland	14	18	516	663

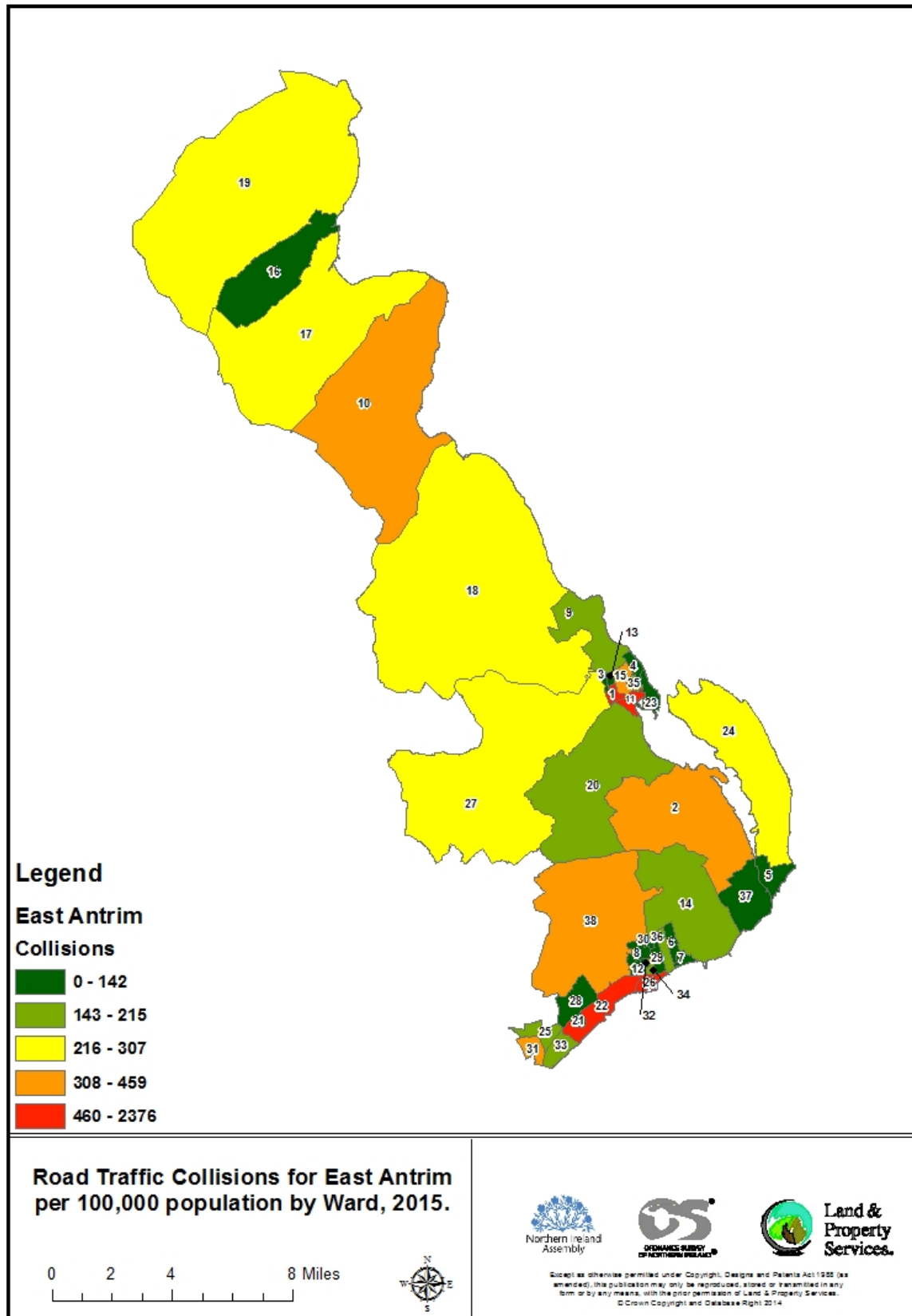
<sup>8</sup> The dataset is compiled from Collision Report Forms (CRFs) forms submitted by police officers after any road traffic collision involving death or personal injury is reported to them. The data set excludes road collisions resulting in damage only.



Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) <sup>8</sup>	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Harbour Larne	2	4	110	220
Island Magee	6	13	235	510
Jordanstown	9	17	144	272
Killycrot	24	31	875	1130
Kilwaughter	13	15	228	263
Knockagh	3	4	117	156
Love Lane	2	2	136	136
Milebush	1	2	68	136
Monkstown	14	23	394	648
Northland	1	1	68	68
Rostulla	9	12	193	257
Sunnylands	3	8	202	540
Town Parks	3	7	198	461
Victoria Carrick	5	7	197	276
Whitehead	1	3	47	142
Woodburn	8	19	330	783

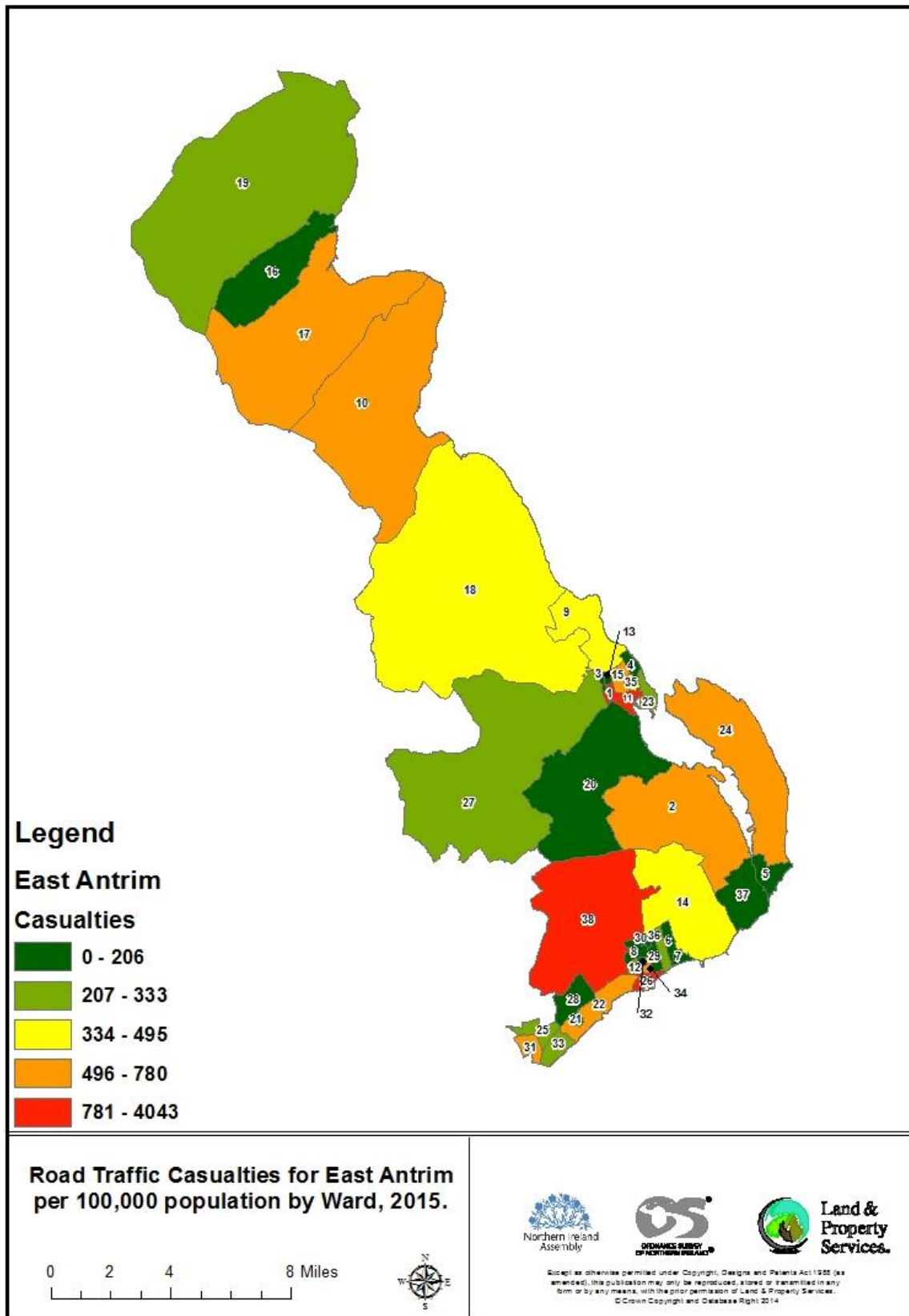
Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

## Road traffic collision rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2015



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	Craig Hill	26	Killicrot		

## Road traffic casualty rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2015



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	Craig Hill	26	Killicrot		

## Notes

### Mid-year population estimates

The 2015 population estimates were published in June 2016. 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.

### Standardised mortality rates

All deaths occurring from specific diseases/causes over a five-year period. Deaths data is supplied by the Demography and Methodology Branch. Death rates in each geographical area were directly standardised by age and sex with respect to the European Standard Population 2010. Data shown relates to the number of deaths per 100,000 populations. The quality of the data is very good; however, caution should be used in drawing conclusions about the age standardised death rate at a sub-NI level as the rates are subject to a degree of statistical error.

### 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 data is then analysed and merged with the Pointer Address database and published in the Registrar General Report as well as being forwarded onto NINIS. The dataset is gathered annually in December. The datasets were created using the Pointer Address database to allocate a unique property reference number (UPRN) and geo-spatial co-ordinates to each home address.

### Disease prevalence

The Quality and Outcomes Framework is a system to remunerate general practices for providing good quality care to patients. It is a fundamental part of the General Medical Services contract introduced on 1st April 2004. The QOF measures achievement against a range of evidence-based indicators, with points and payments awarded according to the level of achievement. Disease prevalence data is used within the QOF to calculate points and payments within the clinical and public health domain areas. The aim of the prevalence adjustments is to deliver a more equitable distribution of payments in the light of different workloads that practices face in achieving the same number of quality points.

### Qualifications of school leavers

The dataset is gathered annually in November. The dataset is collected from schools via their C2k administration system. The data goes through thorough validation checks before it is released. It is then

merged with the CPD. The quality of the data is very good as thorough validation checks were applied. It should be noted that approximately 3% of pupils have incomplete or missing postcode information.

### Further education enrolments

Enrolments on Regulated courses at Northern Ireland Further Education (FE) Institutions. From 2013/14 the information is data derived from the Consolidated Data Return (CDR), a computerised return consisting of an individual record for each enrolment on a 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. The data is then merged with the CPD and checked. The quality of the data is good although the Department is still in the process of developing it and it is expected to improve year on year. The most common issue affecting quality is non-response in fields that are non-mandatory.

### 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. For 2013/14, NI Domiciled enrolments and qualifications at Open University are available. In previous years, these figures were included in NI students studying in England, as the administrative centre of the Open University is located in England. All small area data has been adjusted using a rounding method to avoid the disclosure of any personal information.

### Confirmed redundancies

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.

### Unemployment claimant count

The Claimant Count records the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits - since October 1996 people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA). The series has been used as a main indicator of labour market activity since the 1970's and figures are derived from records of claimants held at Job Benefit Offices. 'Claimants' include the severely disabled claimants, but exclude students seeking vacation work and the temporarily stopped. 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. Non-Seasonally Adjusted Series: The Claimant Count annual averages are not seasonally adjusted.

### **InvestNI Investment**

The information is aggregated data sourced from Invest NI administrative datasets. It represents the total amount of assistance offered to companies by Invest NI over the time period and the total planned investment related to these projects. The assistance/investment datasets are updated by letter of offer reports. Total offer locations exceed total number of offers, as some projects are located in more than one area. Data are shown by financial year. Invest NI revises performance data on a regular basis to ensure that it reflects implemented projects; therefore, the data may differ to previously published information. Figures per 10,000 and per head are based on Adult Population Estimates for 2014.

### **People claiming 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 merged with the current CPD, with the necessary variables also extracted using SAS. Number of working age claimants claiming at least one of the main benefits (Income Support, Jobseekers Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disability Allowance. Pension Credit for males aged 60 - 64) and number of pensionable age claimants claiming at least one of the main benefits (Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disability Allowance, Attendance Allowance, Retirement Pension, Carer's Allowance, Widow's Benefit and Pension Credit. Pension Credit replaced Income Support in October 2003). The dataset was created using the most recent CPD. In producing this analysis, individual records were attributed to Local Government District on the basis of their postcode. Not all records can be correctly allocated to a Local Government District using this method, and some cannot be allocated at all.

### **Employment and Support Allowance**

The information is aggregated data from unvalidated 100% MIDAS scans of Employment and Support Allowance data at postcode level. The dataset is merged with the current CPD, with the necessary variables also extracted using SAS. The aggregated information is then checked and forwarded onto NINIS. From October 2008 Employment and Support Allowance replaced Incapacity Benefit and Income Support paid on incapacity grounds for new customers.

### **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 merged with the current CPD, with the necessary variables also extracted using SAS.



## Housing benefit

The information is aggregated data from Housing Executive scans of Housing Benefit data at 1992 ward level. Not all claimants are shown as in some cases gender was missing/unknown. The dataset is merged with the current CPD, with the necessary variables also extracted using SAS. The data has been cross-referenced with previous analysis to safeguard its quality.

## Children in low income families


Children in Low-Income Families - This is a snapshot of data on 31st August of each year. 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 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).

## 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. The data covers only those injury road traffic collisions reported to police, any unreported collisions will not be included in this dataset. In some circumstances LGD statistics will differ slightly to published statistics by PSNI Policing Area. This is due to a discrepancy between the Policing Area recorded on the CRF and the geocode given to the collision.







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

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