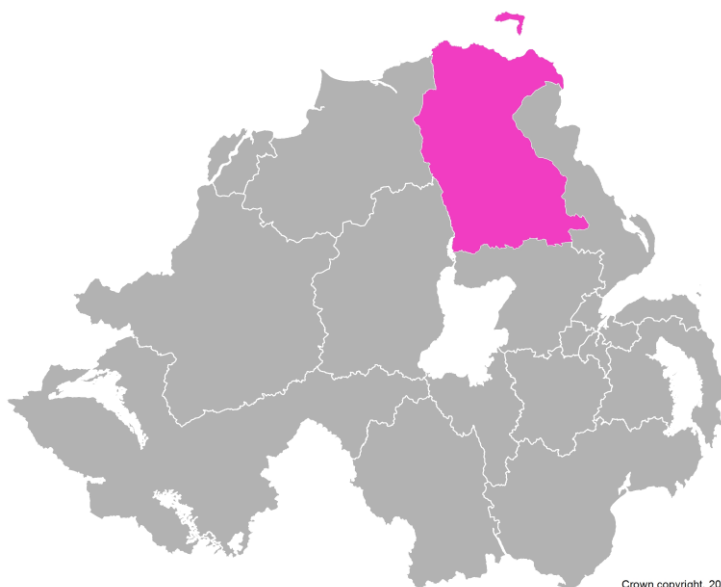




Northern Ireland  
Assembly

# Constituency Profile

North Antrim – 2017



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## About this Report

Welcome to the 2017 Constituency Profile for North 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 North Antrim and indicators of Health, Education, Employment, Business, Low Income, Crime and Traffic and Travel.

For each indicator, this profile presents:

- Recent information available for North Antrim;
- How North Antrim compares with the Northern Ireland average; and
- How North Antrim compares with the other 17 Constituencies in Northern Ireland.

For a number of indicators, ward level data<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/>

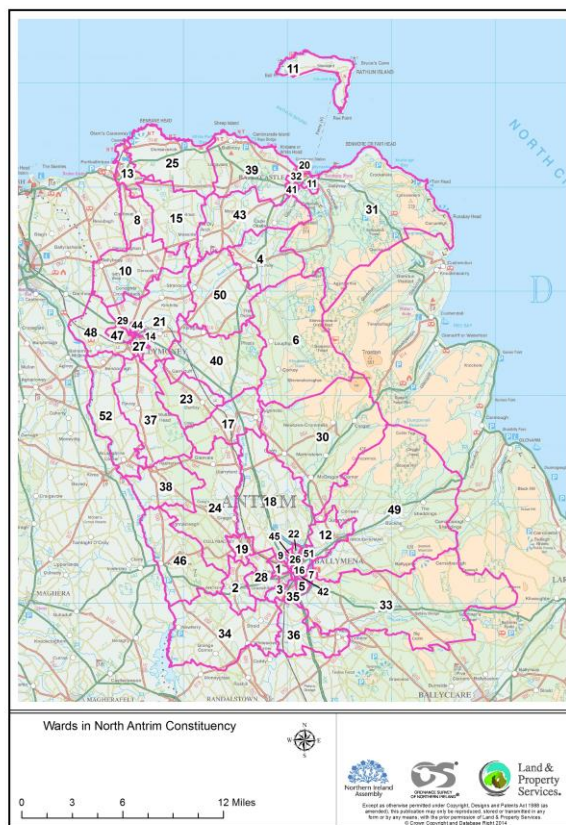
*Please note that the figures contained in this report may not be comparable with those in previous Constituency Profiles as figures are sometimes revised and as more up-to-date mid-year estimates are published. Where appropriate, rates have been calculated using the most up-to-date mid-year estimates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



1	Academy	14	Carnary	27	Fairhill	40	Knockaholet
2	Ahoghill	15	Carnmoon	28	Galgorm	41	Knocklayd
3	Ardeevin	16	Castle Demesne	29	Glebe (Ballymoney LGD)	42	Moat
4	Armoy	17	Clogh Mills	30	Glenravel	43	Moss-side and Moyarget
5	Ballee	18	Craigwarren	31	Glenshesk	44	Newhill
6	Ballyhoe and Corky	19	Cullybackey	32	Glentaisie	45	Park
7	Ballykeel	20	Dalriada	33	Glenwhirry	46	Portglenone
8	Ballylough	21	Dervock	34	Grange	47	Route
9	Ballyloughan	22	Dunclug	35	Harryville	48	Seacon
10	Benvardin	23	Dunloy	36	Kells	49	Slemish
11	Bonamargy and Rathlin	24	Dunminning	37	Killoquin Lower	50	Stranocum
12	Broughshane	25	Dunseverick	38	Killoquin Upper	21	Summerfield
13	Bushmills	26	Fair Green	39	Kinbane	52	The Vow

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## Summary Profile of North Antrim

This section summarises the key statistics presented in this profile for the constituency of North Antrim. For each indicator, recent information has been provided along with figures for the previous year and a calculation of change over time. Northern Ireland data is also included 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. North 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 52 Super Output Areas (SOAs) in North Antrim are 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	North Antrim			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Population Size (no.)	110,873	110,225	0.6%	1,851,621	1,840,498	0.6%

### Health

Indicator	North Antrim			Northern Ireland		
	2010-14	2009-13	Change	2010-14	2009-13	Change
Circulatory death rate (u-75) per 100,000 pop	75	74	1	83	88	-5
Respiratory death rate (u-75) per 100,000 pop	29	30	-1	34	35	-1
Indicator	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	3.0	2.8	0.2	3.1	3.4	-0.3

### Education

	North 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	83.1	81.8	1.3	81.1	78.6	2.5
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Further Education	6.7	6.6	0.1	9.6	9.7	-0.1

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

	North Antrim			Northern Ireland		
	2014/15	2013/14	Change	2014/15	2013/14	Change
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	3.8	3.8	0.0	4.4	4.4	0.0

## Employment

Indicator	North Antrim			Northern Ireland		
	2014	2013	Change	2014	2013	Change
No. of confirmed redundancies	69	4	65	1,946	2,136	-190
Unemployment claimant count (%)	3.1	3.9	-0.8	3.7	4.6	-0.9

## Business

Indicator	North Antrim			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Invest NI assistance (£m)	4.6	5.3	-0.7	94.0	185.4	-91.4

## Low income

Indicator	North Antrim			Northern Ireland		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming benefits at February (%)	37.8	37.8	0.0	38.3	38.4	-0.1
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming housing benefit at June (%)	9.3	9.4	-0.1	11.0	11.2	-0.2
Employment and support allowance claimants (%)	9.3	9.2	0.1	10.2	9.9	0.3
Proportion of working age people claiming income support at February (%)	2.5	2.5	0.0	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 (%)	19.5	18.4	1.1	23.1	21.6	1.5

## Crime

Indicator	North Antrim			Northern Ireland		
	2015/16	2014/15	Change	2015/16	2014/15	Change
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000	3,719	3,878	-160	5,672	5,606	66

Indicator	North Antrim			Northern Ireland		
	2015/16	2014/15	Change	2015/16	2014/15	Change
persons						
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	2,398	2,355	43	3,214	3,313	-99

## Traffic and Travel

Indicator	North Antrim			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	305	313	-8	332	331	1
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	468	519	-51	526	510	16

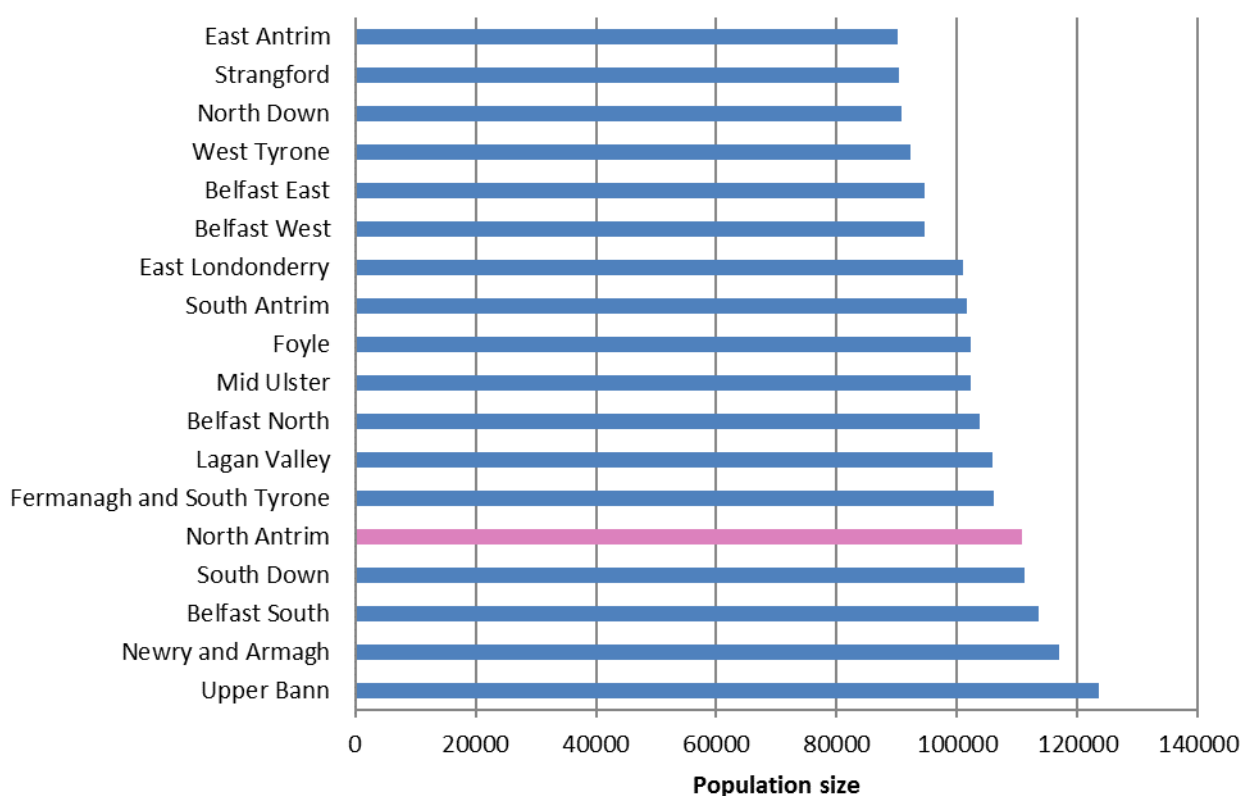


## Demographic profile – age and gender

As at June 2015, there were 110,873 persons living in North Antrim – 6.0% of the Northern Ireland population. The constituency of North Antrim had the fifth highest population. The population of North Antrim increased by 0.6% since June 2014.

Overall, 20.1% of the North Antrim population were children aged 0-15 years, lower than the Northern Ireland average of 20.8%. Older persons made up 17.4% of the North Antrim population, higher than the Northern Ireland average of 15.8%.

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



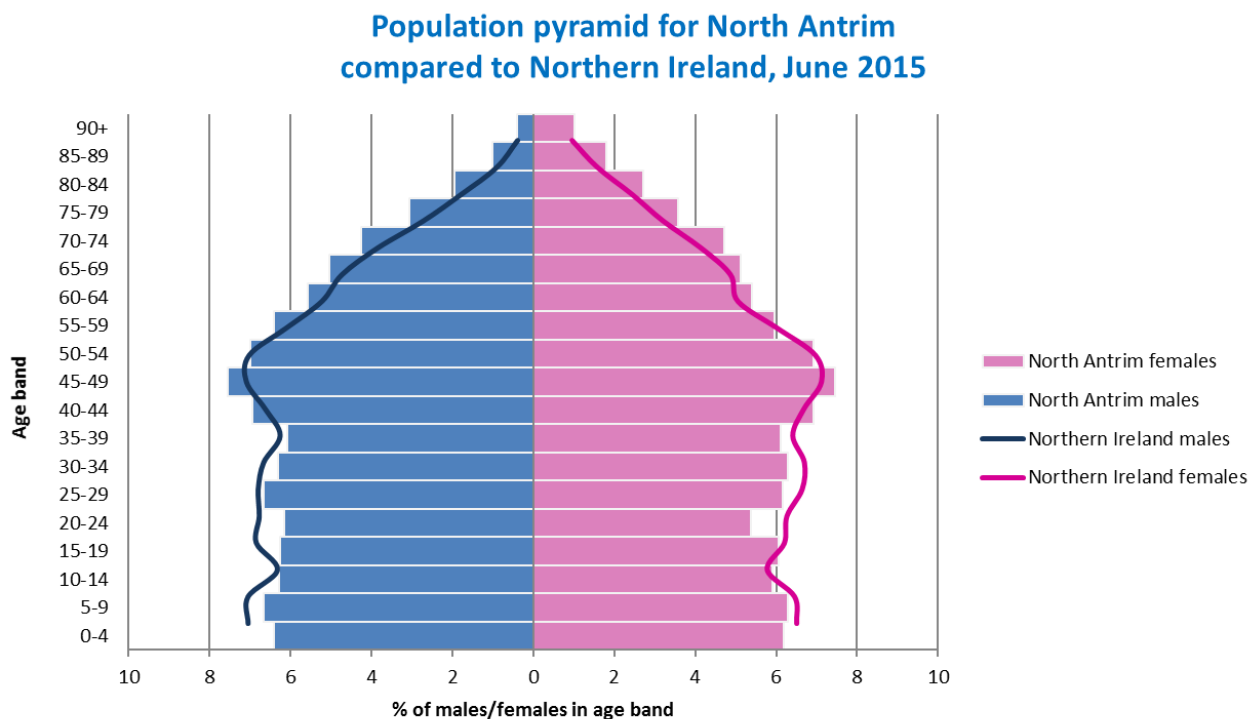
### Mid-year population estimates by age and gender, June 2015

	Aged 0-15 years		Aged 16-64 years		Aged 65+		All ages
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Males	11,286	20.7	34,768	63.6	8,588	15.7	54,642
Females	10,999	19.6	34,569	61.5	10,663	19.0	56,231
Persons	22,285	20.1	69,337	62.5	19,251	17.4	110,873

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

## Demographic profile – population pyramid

The population pyramid below shows that North Antrim has a lower proportion of people aged 0-39 years and a higher proportion of people aged 40 years and over when compared with Northern Ireland as a whole.



Age Group	North Antrim		Northern Ireland		Age Group	North 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	6.4	6.2	7.0	6.5	50-54	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.0
5-9	6.7	6.3	7.0	6.5	55-59	6.4	6.0	6.1	6.0
10-14	6.3	5.9	6.3	5.8	60-64	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.1
15-19	6.2	6.1	6.8	6.2	65-69	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.9
20-24	6.2	5.4	6.8	6.3	70-74	4.3	4.7	3.8	4.1
25-29	6.7	6.2	6.8	6.6	75-79	3.1	3.6	2.7	3.2
30-34	6.3	6.3	6.7	6.7	80-84	2.0	2.7	1.8	2.4
35-39	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.4	85-89	1.0	1.8	0.9	1.6
40-44	6.9	6.9	6.6	6.7	90+	0.4	1.0	0.4	1.0
45-49	7.5	7.5	7.1	7.1					

Source: NISRA, Mid-year population estimates

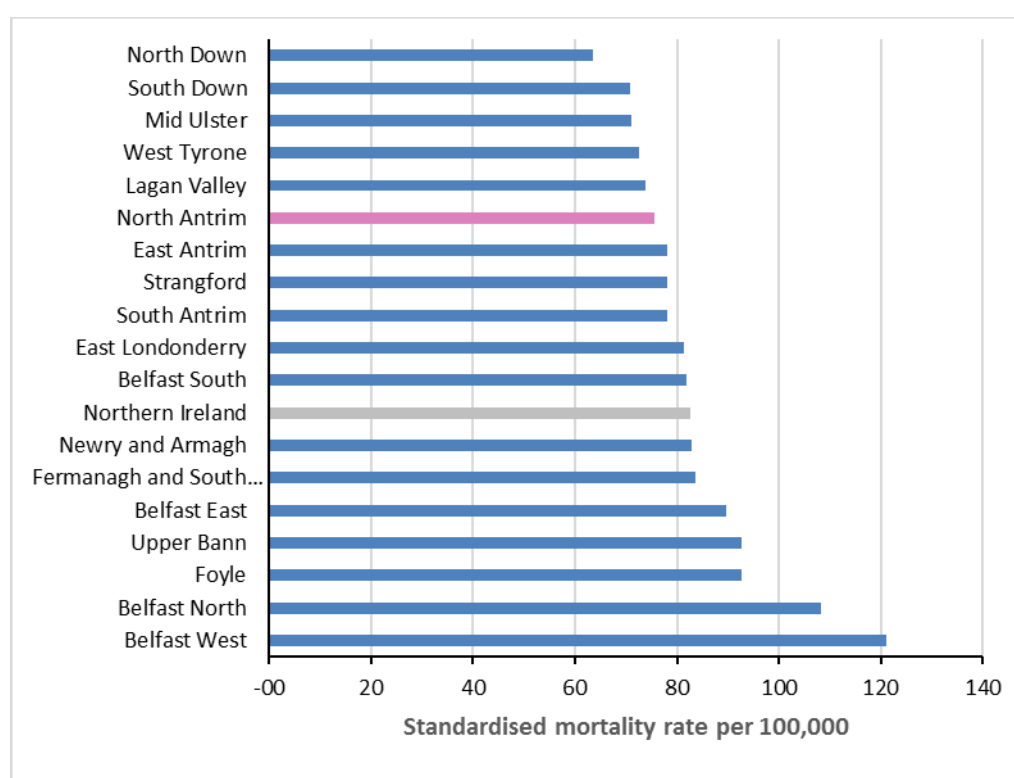
## Health – Standardised mortality rate for circulatory disease (under-75s)

The age standardised mortality rate for the under-75s due to circulatory disease (2010-2014) in North Antrim was 75 per 100,000 persons – 113 for males and 40 for females.

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

North Antrim had the sixth 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)

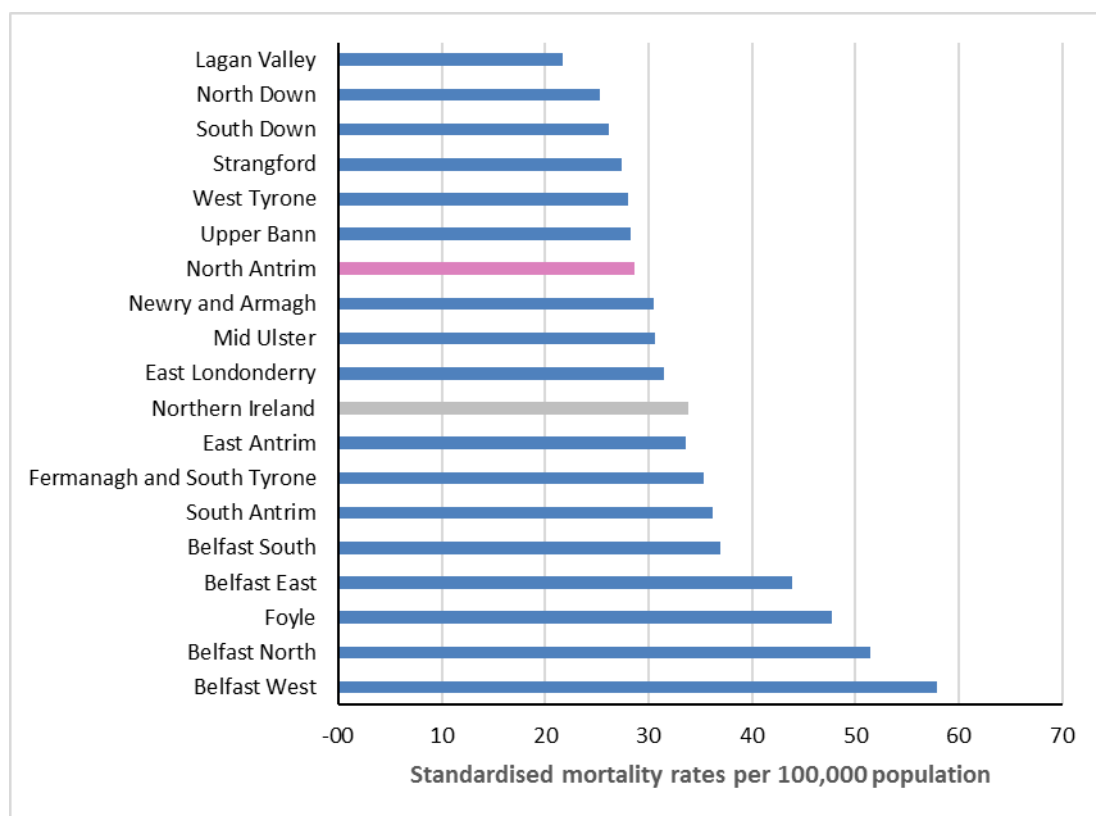
## Health – Standardised mortality rate for respiratory disease (under-75s)

The age standardised mortality rate for the under-75s due to respiratory disease (2010-2014) in North Antrim was 29 per 100,000 persons – 33 for males and 25 for females.

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

North Antrim had the seventh lowest 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)

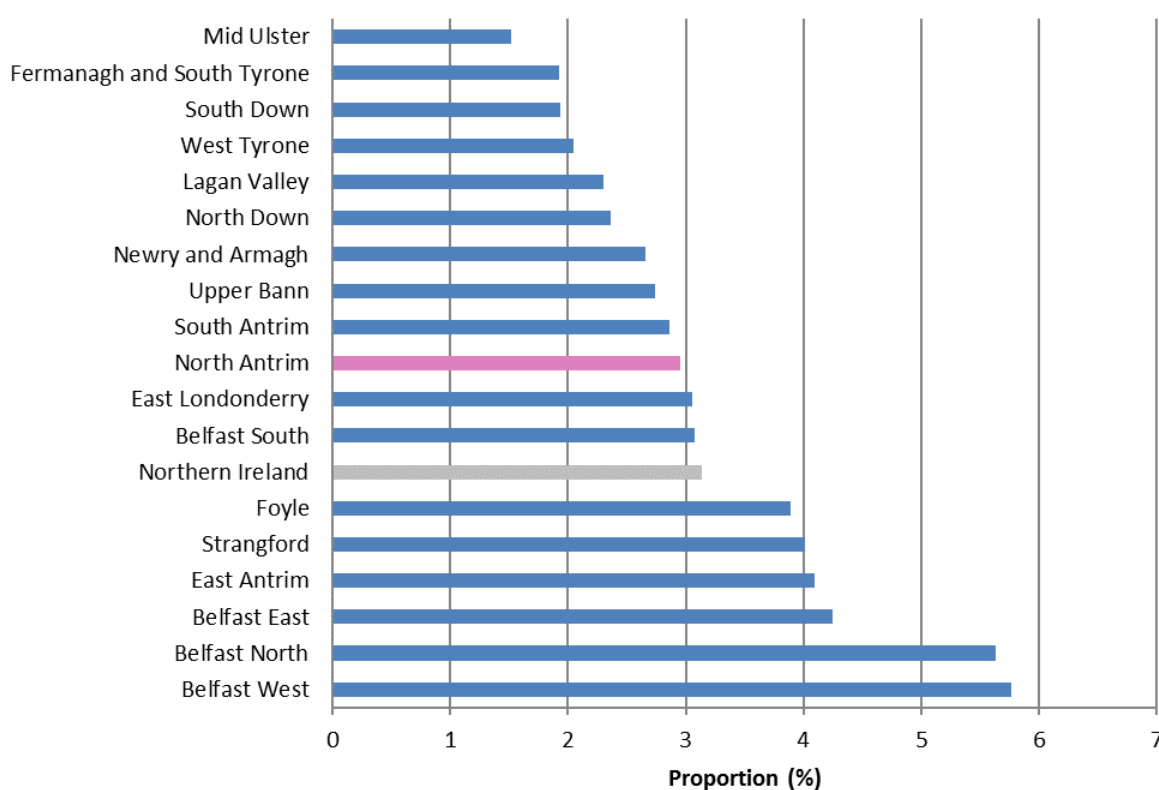
## Health - Births to teenage mothers

In 2015, there were 40 births to teenage mothers in North Antrim. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 3.0% of all births in the constituency in that year.

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

The constituency of North Antrim had the ninth 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, there was a higher prevalence of hypertension, diabetes mellitus, coronary heart disease, stroke, osteoporosis and rheumatoid arthritis amongst patients whose GP practice is located in the North Antrim area compared to GP practices across all of Northern Ireland.

There was a lower prevalence of asthma, dementia, mental ill health, cancer and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease amongst patients whose GP practice is located in the North Antrim area compared to GP practices across all of Northern Ireland.

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

	North Antrim patients		Northern Ireland patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Patients on the Coronary Heart Disease Register	4,756	41	74,525	38
Patients on the Heart Failure 1 Register	945	8	15,702	8
Patients on the Heart Failure 3 Register	263	2	4,237	2
Patients on the Stroke Register	2,224	19	36,020	18
Patients on the Hypertension Register	16,611	142	260,032	133
Patients on the Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Register	2,222	19	38,530	20
Patients on the Cancer Register	2,491	21	42,454	22
Patients on the Mental Health Register	889	8	17,114	9
Patients on the Asthma Register	6,410	55	117,613	60
Patients on the Dementia Register	705	6	13,617	7
Patients on the Atrial Fibrillation Register	2,017	17	32,701	17
Patients on the Diabetes Mellitus Register (prevalence based on those aged 17+)	5,865	63	88,305	57
Patients on the Osteoporosis Register (prevalence based on those aged 50+)	310	7	4,104	6
Patients on the Rheumatoid Arthritis Register (prevalence based on those aged 16+)	855	9	11,899	8

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

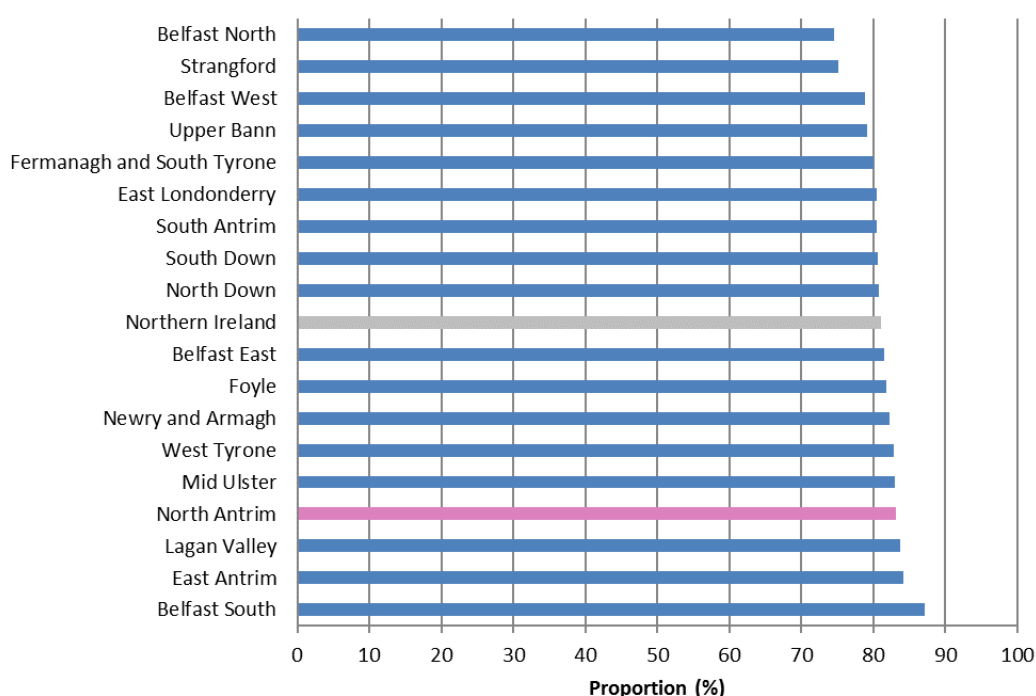
## Education – Qualifications of School Leavers

In 2014/15, a total of 1,387 young people left post primary education in North Antrim. Of these, 1,153 (83.1%) achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent, 929 of which (67.0% of all school leavers) included English and Maths. In total, 770<sup>3</sup> school leavers (55.5%) achieved two or more A-levels or equivalent.

A higher proportion of North Antrim pupils left post primary school with at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 81.1%.

North Antrim had the fourth 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

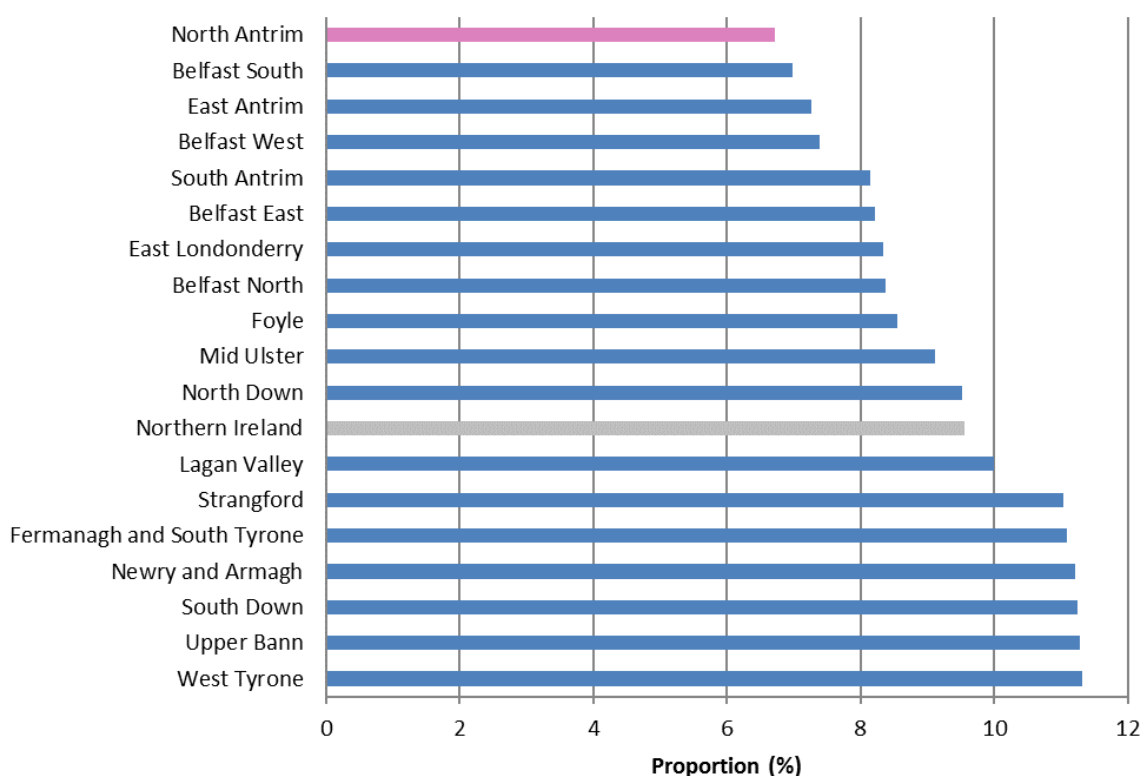
## Education – Participation in Further Education

In 2014/15, there were 5,945 students from North Antrim enrolled on regulated courses at Northern Ireland further education institutions. This equates to 6.7% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled on regulated courses at Northern Ireland further education institutions.

A lower proportion of North 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%.

North Antrim had the 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

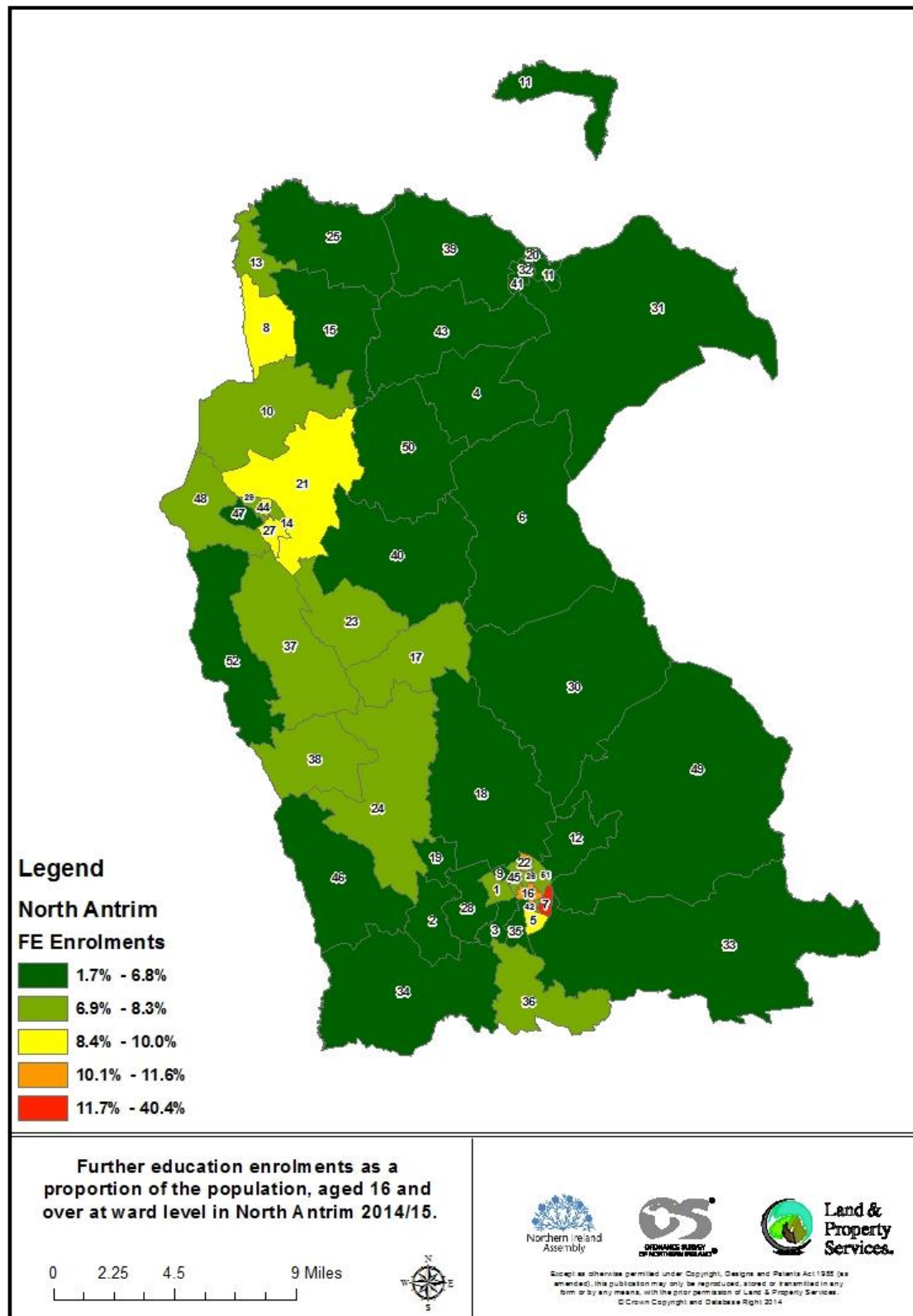
The highest proportion of people enrolled in further education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Ballykeel (12.6%, 166 enrolments), Dunclug (11.4%, 203 enrolments) and Castle Demesne (10.7%, 214 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Glenshesk (1.7%, 14 enrolments), Bonamargy and Rathlin (3.2%, 24 enrolments) and Ballyloughan (3.9%, 89 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 further education enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Academy	132	7.3	Fairhill	133	9.2
Ahoghill	197	6.2	Galgorm	131	5.1
Ardeevin	135	4.6	Glebe	110	7.2
Armoy	58	6.7	Glenravel	173	6.5
Ballee	132	8.8	Glenshesk	14	1.7
Ballyhoe & Corkey	95	6.5	Glentaisie	56	5.2
Ballykeel	166	12.6	Glenwhirry	122	5.0
Ballylough	80	9.2	Grange	165	5.9
Ballyloughan	89	3.9	Harryville	85	4.9
Benvardin	136	8.2	Kells	195	7.2
Bonamargy & Rath	24	3.2	Killoquin Lower	107	7.0
Broughshane	129	4.7	Killoquin Upper	110	7.5
Bushmills	50	8.3	Kinbane	46	6.1
Carnany	132	8.3	Knockaholet	69	5.1
Carnmoon	39	4.8	Knocklayd	76	5.5
Castle Demesne	214	10.7	Moat	117	8.3
Clogh Mills	118	7.3	Moss-Side & M'get	49	6.4
Craigwarren	87	4.2	Newhill	198	9.9
Cullybackey	126	5.5	Park	130	7.0
Dalriada	55	4.4	Portglenone	170	6.5
Dervock	120	9.4	Route	81	6.3
Dunclug	203	11.4	Seacon	158	7.1
Dunloy	148	8.1	Slemish	108	5.1
Dunminning	150	7.0	Stranocum	86	6.2
Dunseverick	40	6.0	Summerfield	172	7.9
Fair Green	121	8.2	The Vow	108	6.4

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

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



1	Academy	14	Carnany	27	Fairhill	40	Knockaholet
2	Ahoghill	15	Carnmoon	28	Galgorm	41	Knocklayd
3	Ardeevin	16	Castle Demesne	29	Glebe (Ballymoney LGD)	42	Moat
4	Armoy	17	Clogh Mills	30	Glenravel	43	Moss-side and Moyarget
5	Ballee	18	Craigwarren	31	Glenshesk	44	Newhill
6	Ballyhoe and Corky	19	Cullybackey	32	Glentaisie	45	Park
7	Ballykeel	20	Dalriada	33	Glenwhirry	46	Portglenone
8	Ballylough	21	Dervock	34	Grange	47	Route
9	Ballyloughan	22	Dunclug	35	Harryville	48	Seacon
10	Benvardin	23	Dunloy	36	Kells	49	Slemish
11	Bonamargy and Rathlin	24	Dunminning	37	Killoquin Lower	50	Stranocum
12	Broughshane	25	Dunseverick	38	Killoquin Upper	21	Summerfield
13	Bushmills	26	Fair Green	39	Kinbane	52	The Vow

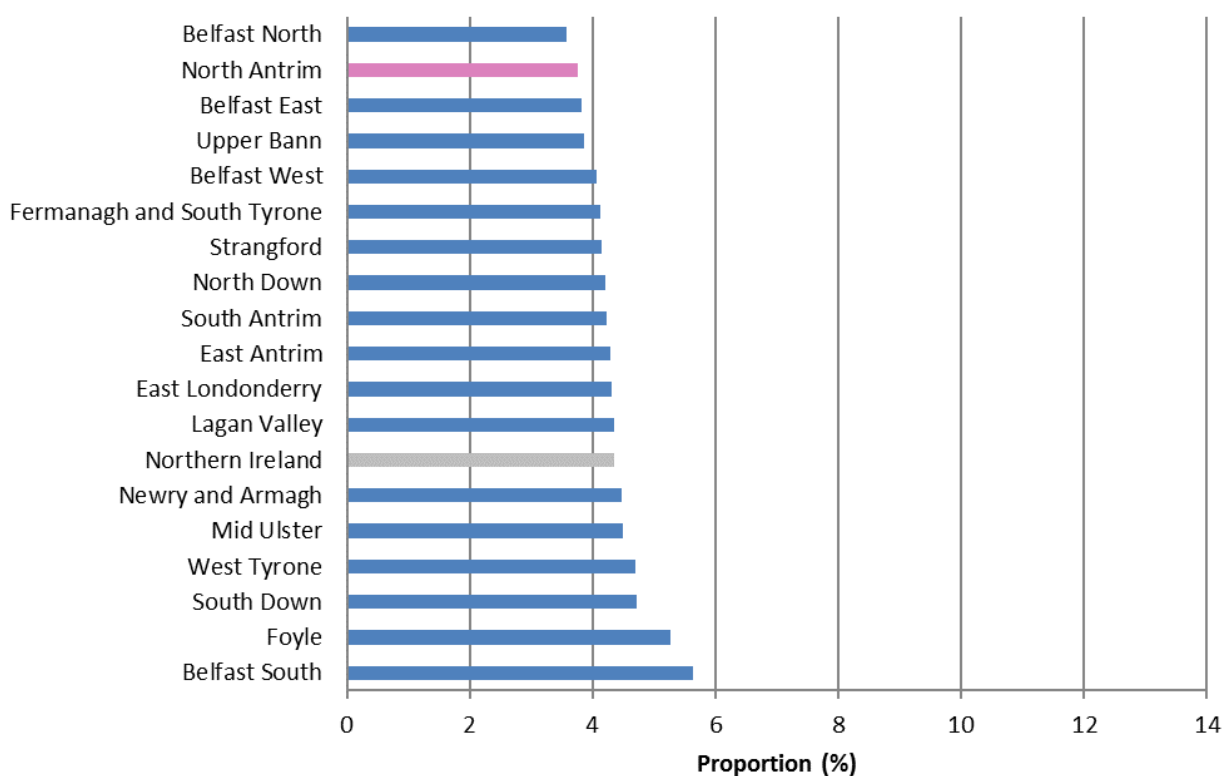
## Education – Participation in Higher Education

In 2013/14, there were 3,330 students from North Antrim enrolled in higher education institutions in Northern Ireland. This equates to 3.8% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in higher education institutions.

A lower proportion of North Antrim constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled in higher education institutions in 2013/14 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.4%.

North Antrim had the joint second lowest 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 S. 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

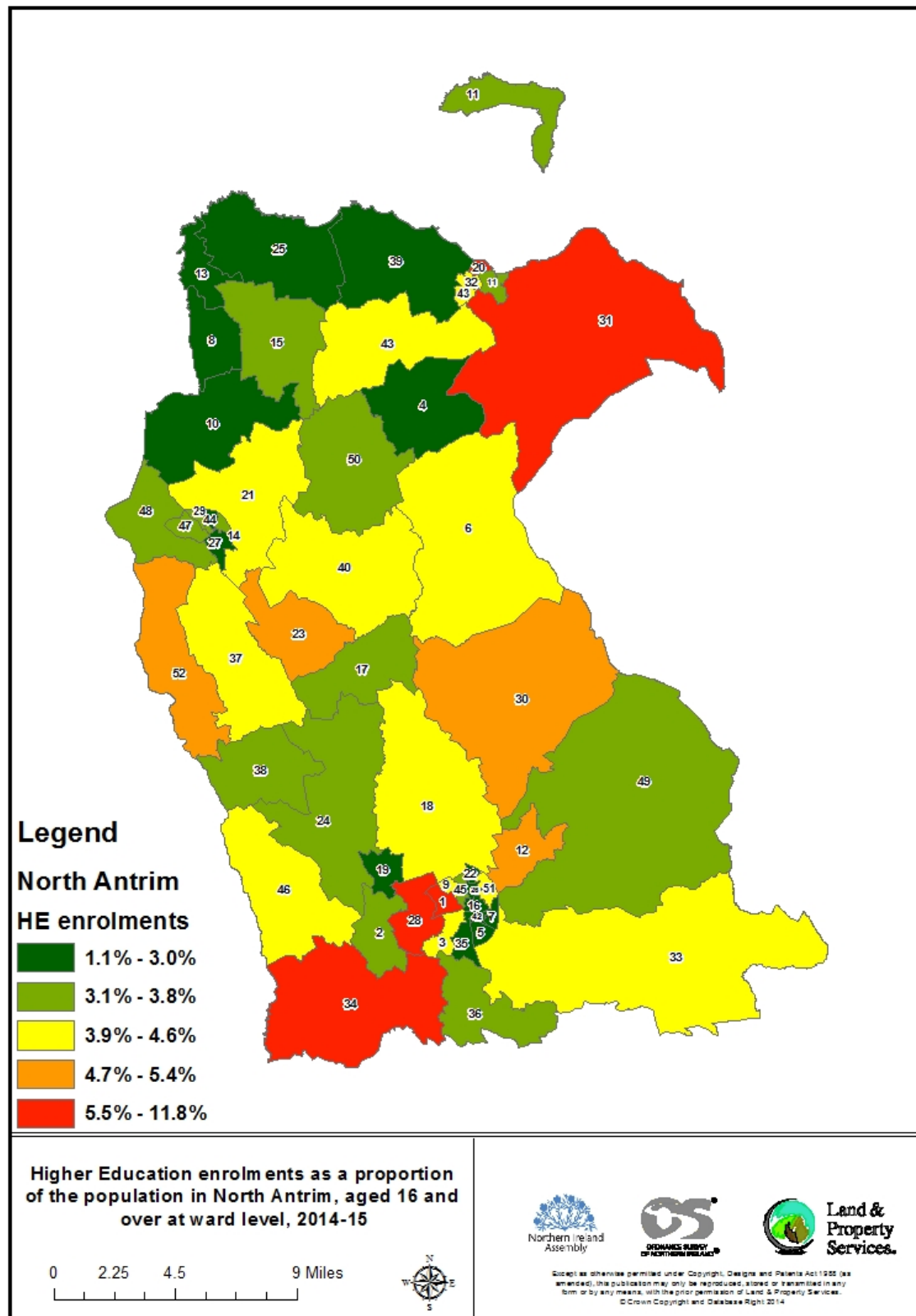
The highest proportion of people enrolled in higher education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Glenshesk (6.9%, 55 enrolments), Dalriada (6.8%, 85 enrolments) and Academy (6.4%, 115 enrolments). The smallest proportions were found in Ballykeel (1.1%, 15 enrolments), Bushmills (1.7%, 10 enrolments) and Ballee (1.7%, 25 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
Academy	115	6.4	Fairhill	40	2.8
Ahoghill	105	3.3	Galgorm	165	6.4
Ardeevin	130	4.5	Glebe	55	3.6
Armoy	20	2.3	Glenravel	130	4.9
Ballee	25	1.7	Glenshesk	55	6.9
Ballyhoe & Corkey	60	4.1	Glentaisie	45	4.2
Ballykeel	15	1.1	Glenwhirry	110	4.5
Ballylough	15	1.7	Grange	155	5.5
Ballyloughan	90	4.0	Harryville	30	1.7
Benvardin	45	2.7	Kells	85	3.1
Bonamargy & Rath	25	3.3	Killoquin Lower	65	4.3
Broughshane	140	5.1	Killoquin Upper	45	3.1
Bushmills	10	1.7	Kinbane	20	2.6
Carnany	50	3.1	Knockaholet	55	4.0
Carnmoon	25	3.1	Knocklayd	55	4.0
Castle Demesne	40	2.0	Moat	25	1.8
Clogh Mills	55	3.4	Moss-Side & M'get	35	4.6
Craigwarren	90	4.3	Newhill	60	3.0
Cullybackey	45	2.0	Park	65	3.5
Dalriada	85	6.8	Portglenone	100	3.9
Dervock	55	4.3	Route	40	3.1
Dunclug	35	2.0	Seacon	85	3.8
Dunloy	90	5.0	Slemish	80	3.8
Dunminning	80	3.7	Stranocum	50	3.6
Dunseverick	20	3.0	Summerfield	100	4.6
Fair Green	40	2.7	The Vow	85	5.0

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	Academy	14	Carnany	27	Fairhill	40	Knockaholet
2	Ahoghill	15	Carnmoon	28	Galgorm	41	Knocklayd
3	Ardeevin	16	Castle Demesne	29	Glebe (Ballymoney LGD)	42	Moat
4	Armoy	17	Clogh Mills	30	Glenravel	43	Moss-side and Moyarget
5	Ballee	18	Craigwarren	31	Glenshesk	44	Newhill
6	Ballyhoe and Corky	19	Cullybackey	32	Glentaisie	45	Park
7	Ballykeel	20	Dalriada	33	Glenwhirry	46	Portglenone
8	Ballylough	21	Dervock	34	Grange	47	Route
9	Ballyloughan	22	Dunclug	35	Harryville	48	Seacon
10	Benvardin	23	Dunloy	36	Kells	49	Slemish
11	Bonamargy and Rathlin	24	Dunminning	37	Killoquin Lower	50	Stranocum
12	Broughshane	25	Dunseverick	38	Killoquin Upper	21	Summerfield
13	Bushmills	26	Fair Green	39	Kinbane	52	The Vow

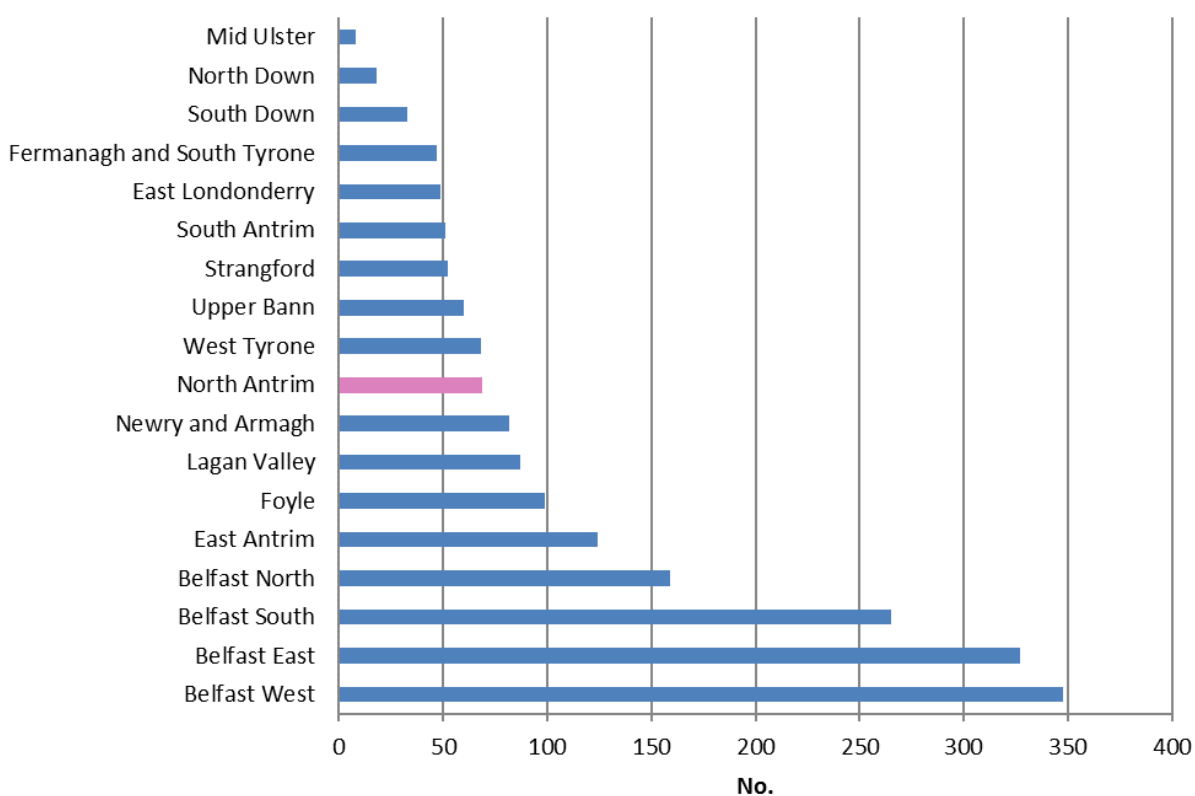
## Labour Market – Confirmed redundancies

In 2015, there were 69 confirmed redundancies in North Antrim.

This represents 3.5% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2015.

North Antrim had the ninth 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



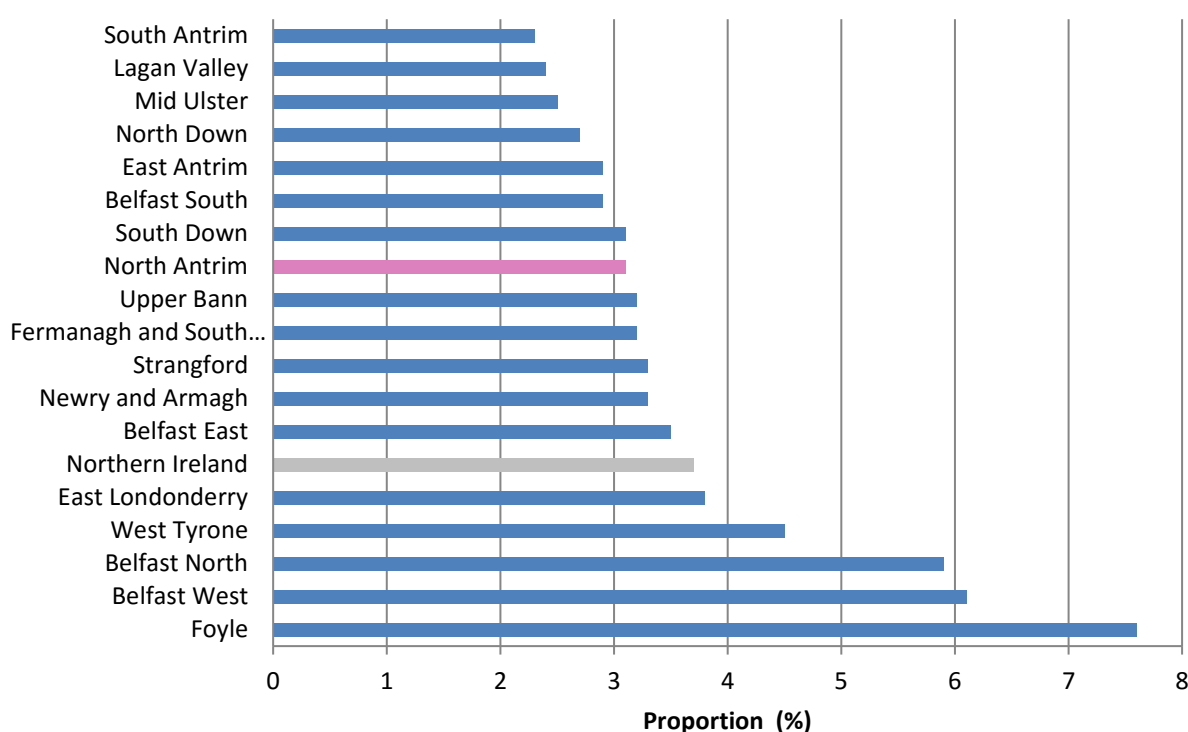
## Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2015, there were 2,138 people claiming unemployment benefits in North Antrim. This equates to 3.1% of all working age people in the constituency.

A lower proportion of working age people in North Antrim claimed unemployment-related benefits when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 3.7%.

North Antrim was the constituency with the joint seventh 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 Bushmills (10.5%, 48 claimants), Ballykeel (8.0%, 89 claimants) and Ballee (7.6%, 91 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Galgorm (0.9%, 19 claimants), Slemish (1.0%, 16 claimants) and Glenwhirry (1.1%, 22 claimants).

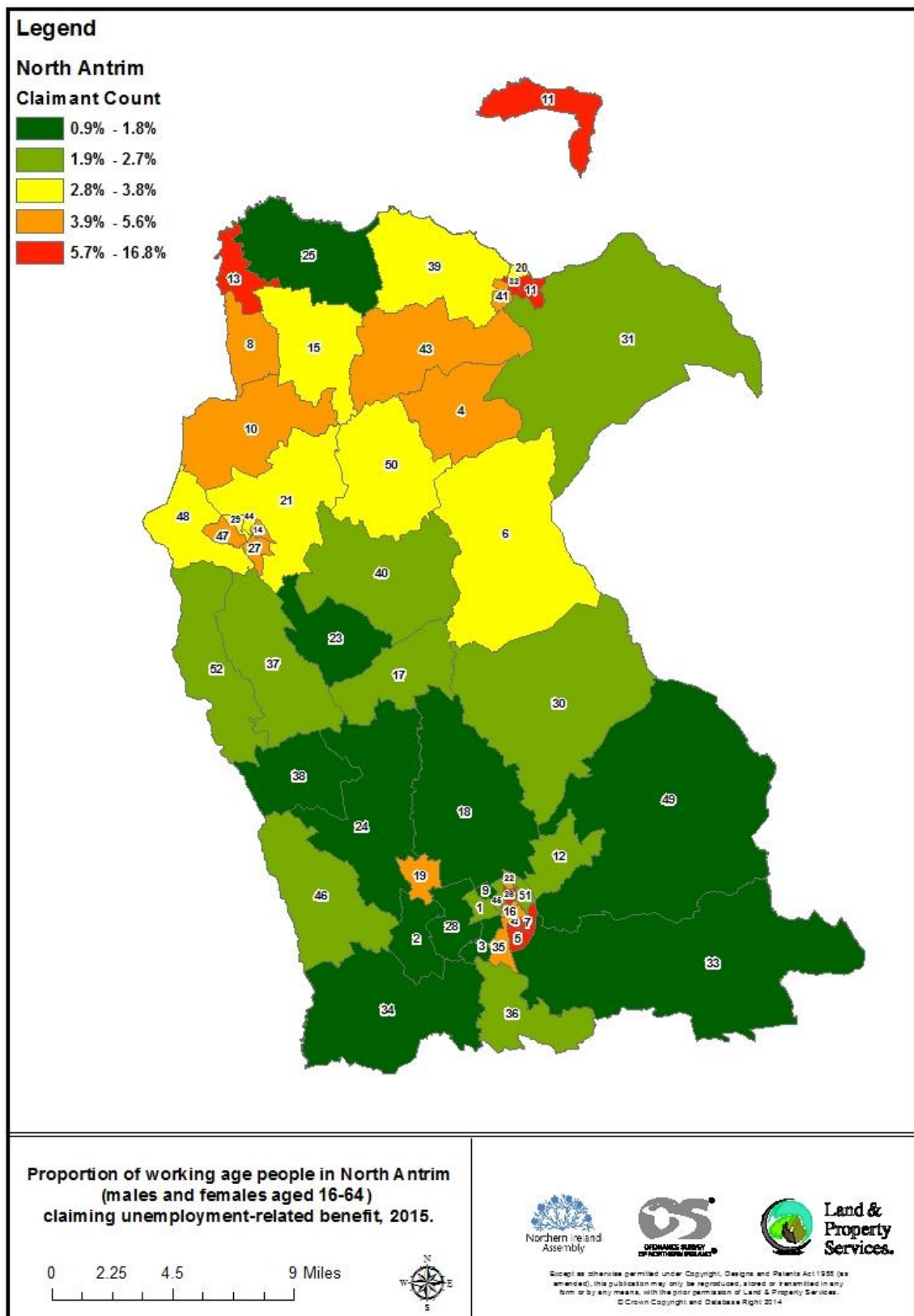
### Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2015

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population <sup>4</sup>	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Academy	33	2.7	Fairhill	45	4.2
Ahoghill	45	1.8	Galgorm	19	0.9
Ardeevin	29	1.3	Glebe	35	3.3
Armoy	30	4.1	Glenravel	44	2.0
Ballee	91	7.6	Glenshesk	15	2.4
Ballyhoe & Corkey	37	3.0	Glentaisie	65	7.6
Ballykeel	89	8.0	Glenwhirry	22	1.1
Ballylough	29	4.7	Grange	38	1.7
Ballyloughan	16	1.1	Harryville	68	5.5
Benvardin	54	3.9	Kells	49	2.3
Bonamargy & Rath	28	6.1	Killoquin Lower	24	2.0
Broughshane	41	2.1	Killoquin Upper	19	1.6
Bushmills	48	10.5	Kinbane	20	3.4
Carnany	66	5.2	Knockaholet	26	2.4
Carnmoon	19	3.0	Knocklayd	48	4.3
Castle Demesne	78	4.9	Moat	72	6.6
Clogh Mills	31	2.4	Moss-Side & M'get	27	4.3
Craigyywarren	22	1.4	Newhill	65	3.8
Cullybackey	69	4.0	Park	38	2.6
Dalriada	33	3.4	Portglenone	49	2.4
Dervock	31	3.1	Route	50	5.6
Dunclug	85	5.6	Seacon	55	3.0
Dunloy	28	1.8	Slemish	16	1.0
Dunminning	23	1.4	Stranocum	31	2.8
Dunseverick	9	1.8	Summerfield	33	1.9
Fair Green	71	6.3	The Vow	30	2.2

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count)

<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	Academy	14	Carnany	27	Fairhill	40	Knockaholet
2	Ahoghill	15	Carnmoon	28	Galgorm	41	Knocklayd
3	Ardeevin	16	Castle Demesne	29	Glebe (Ballymoney)	42	Moat
4	Armoy	17	Clogh Mills	30	Glenravel	43	Moss-side/Moyarget
5	Ballee	18	Craigwarren	31	Glenshesk	44	Newhill
6	Ballyhoe and Corky	19	Cullybackey	32	Glentaisie	45	Park
7	Ballykeel	20	Dalriada	33	Glenwhirry	46	Portglenone
8	Ballylough	21	Dervock	34	Grange	47	Route
9	Ballyloughan	22	Dunclug	35	Harryville	48	Seacon
10	Benvardin	23	Dunloy	36	Kells	49	Slemish
11	Bonamargy and Rathlin	24	Dunminning	37	Killoquin Lower	50	Stranocum
12	Broughshane	25	Dunseverick	38	Killoquin Upper	21	Summerfield
13	Bushmills	26	Fair Green	39	Kinbane	52	The Vow

## Businesses – InvestNI Investment

In 2015, InvestNI made 137 offers of assistance and investment to companies in North Antrim. During the period, £4.6m of assistance was provided to companies within the constituency, £4.4m of which was offered to locally owned businesses. A further £23.5m planned investment has been allocated to companies within the constituency, £22.3m 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
North Antrim	137	4.6	23.5	133	4.4	22.3
Northern Ireland	3,781	94.0	497.7	3,550	72.1	325.9

Source: NISRA, NINIS

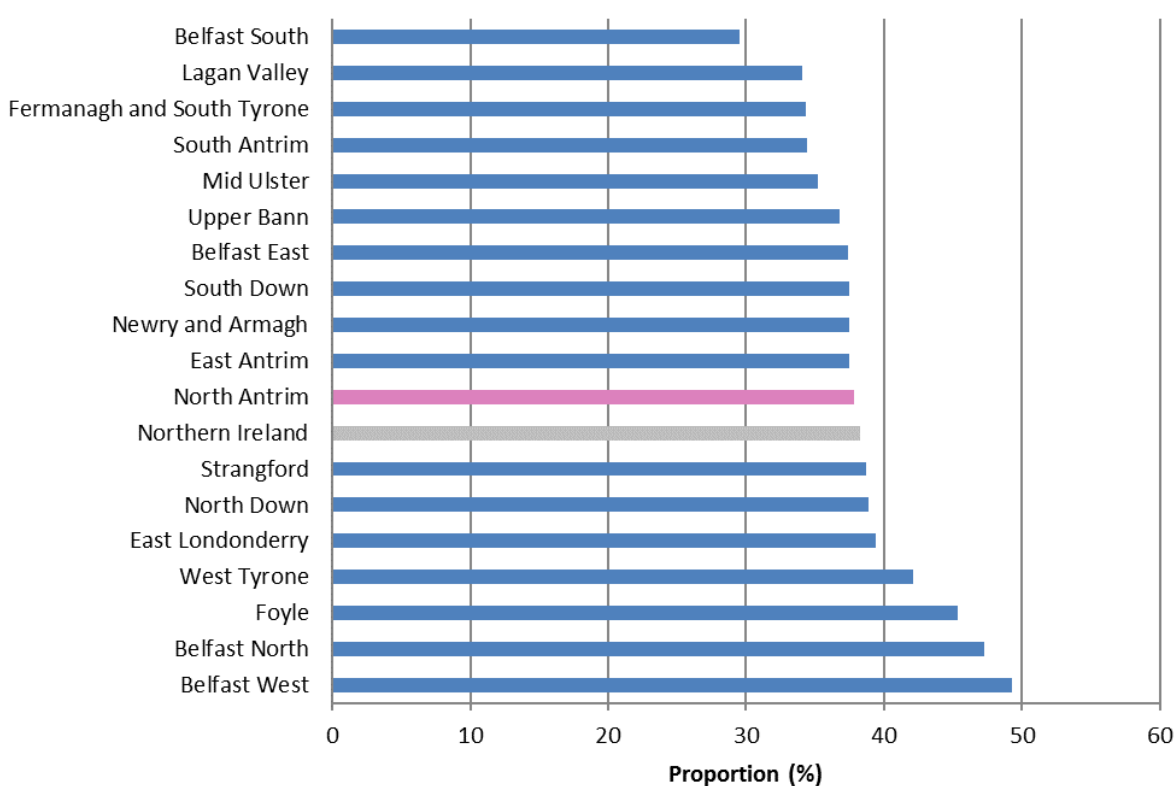
## Low income – People claiming benefits

As at February 2016, 33,490 people in North Antrim claimed at least one of the main benefits. This equates to 37.8% of all constituents aged 16 and over.

A lower proportion of people aged 16 and over living in North Antrim claimed at least one benefit when compared with the Northern Ireland average of 38.3%.

North Antrim was the constituency with the eighth 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	11
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 Bonamargy and Rathlin (82.6%, 380 claimants), Route (76.4%, 680 claimants) and Academy (74.9%, 900 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Dunloy (33.6%, 510 claimants), Ballyhoe & Corkey (36.0%, 440 claimants), and Glenravel (37.4%, 820 claimants).

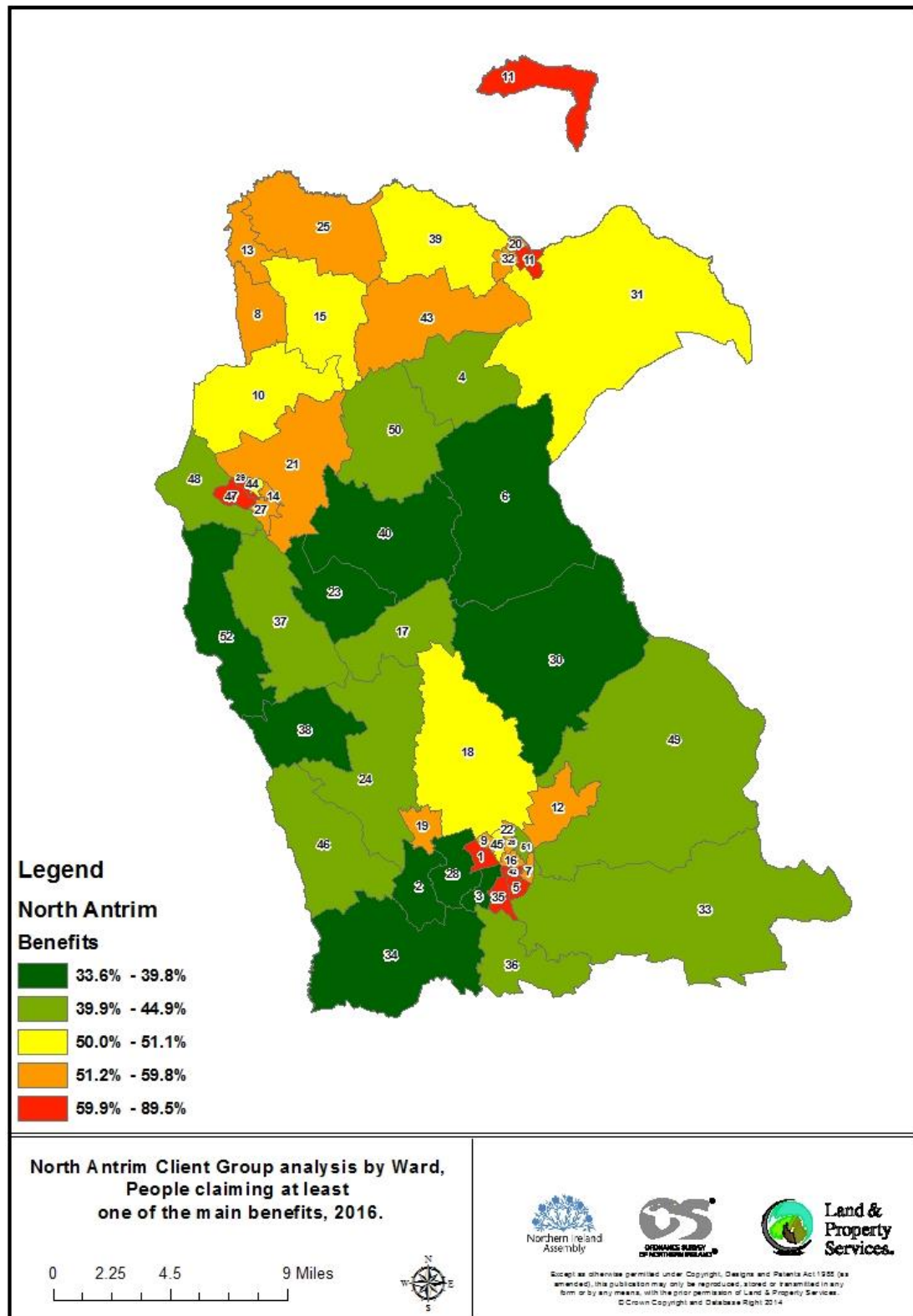
### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits, as at February 2016<sup>5</sup>

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
Academy	900	74.9	Fairhill	630	58.1
Ahoghill	1,000	38.9	Galgorm	810	39.8
Ardeevin	870	38.6	Glebe	650	61.6
Armoy	310	42.7	Glenravel	820	37.4
Ballee	850	70.8	Glenshesk	290	46.8
Ballyhoe & Corkey	440	36.0	Glentaisie	490	57.1
Ballykeel	620	55.5	Glenwhirry	790	40.6
Ballylough	360	58.0	Grange	890	39.1
Ballyloughan	860	57.5	Harryville	810	65.9
Benvardin	620	45.2	Kells	930	43.2
Bonamargy & Rath	380	82.6	Killoquin Lower	530	43.2
Broughshane	1,120	56.8	Killoquin Upper	470	39.5
Bushmills	270	59.1	Kinbane	270	45.4
Carnany	690	54.2	Knockaholet	420	39.0
Carnmoon	310	48.7	Knocklayd	630	57.1
Castle Demesne	840	52.9	Moat	700	64.5
Clogh Mills	550	42.2	Moss-Side & M'get	340	54.5
Craigwarren	730	46.1	Newhill	800	46.7
Cullybackey	1,000	57.8	Park	670	45.6
Dalriada	510	53.1	Portglenone	910	44.2
Dervock	580	58.6	Route	680	76.4
Dunclug	790	52.2	Seacon	790	43.4
Dunloy	510	33.6	Slemish	680	40.6
Dunminning	710	42.3	Stranocum	480	43.0
Dunseverick	260	51.7	Summerfield	790	44.5
Fair Green	620	55.0	The Vow	530	38.7

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	Academy	14	Carnany	27	Fairhill	40	Knockaholet
2	Ahoghill	15	Carnmoon	28	Galgorm	41	Knocklayd
3	Ardeevin	16	Castle Demesne	29	Glebe (Ballymoney LGD)	42	Moat
4	Armoy	17	Clogh Mills	30	Glenravel	43	Moss-side and Moyarget
5	Ballee	18	Craigwarren	31	Glenshesk	44	Newhill
6	Ballyhoe and Corky	19	Cullybackey	32	Glentaisie	45	Park
7	Ballykeel	20	Dalriada	33	Glenwhirry	46	Portglenone
8	Ballylough	21	Dervock	34	Grange	47	Route
9	Ballyloughan	22	Dunclug	35	Harryville	48	Seacon
10	Benvardin	23	Dunloy	36	Kells	49	Slemish
11	Bonamargy and Rathlin	24	Dunminning	37	Killoquin Lower	50	Stranocum
12	Broughshane	25	Dunseverick	38	Killoquin Upper	21	Summerfield
13	Bushmills	26	Fair Green	39	Kinbane	52	The Vow

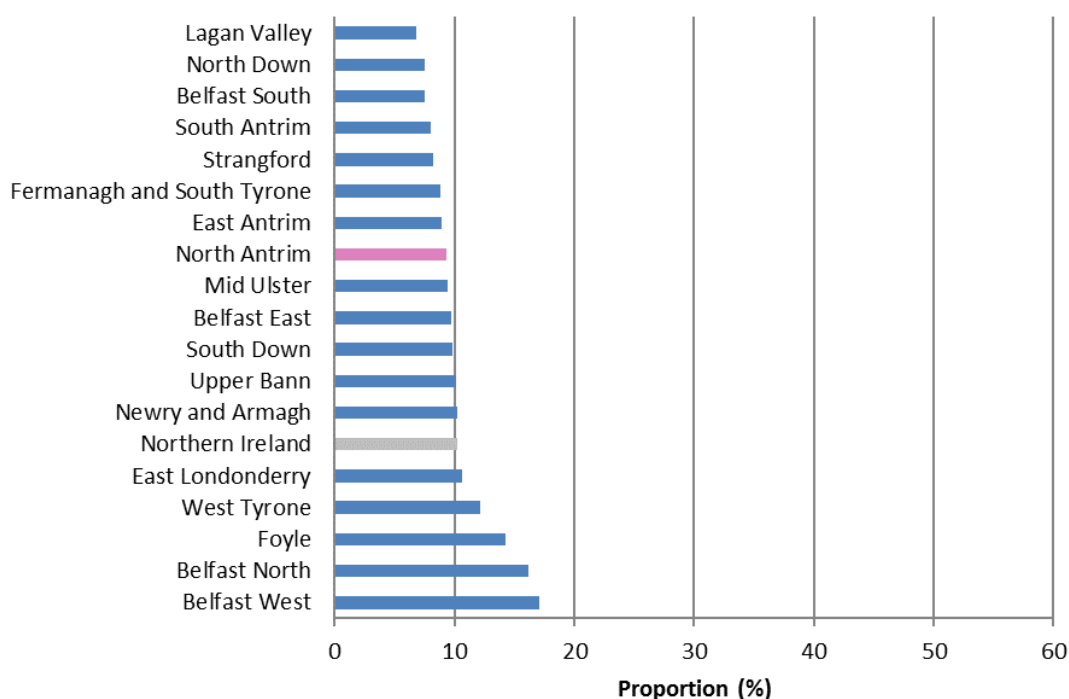
## Low income – People claiming Employment and Support Allowance

As at February 2016, there were 6,470 people in North Antrim claiming Employment and Support Allowance. This equates to 9.3% of people aged 16-64 years claiming the benefit.

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

North Antrim was the constituency with the eighth 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

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

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

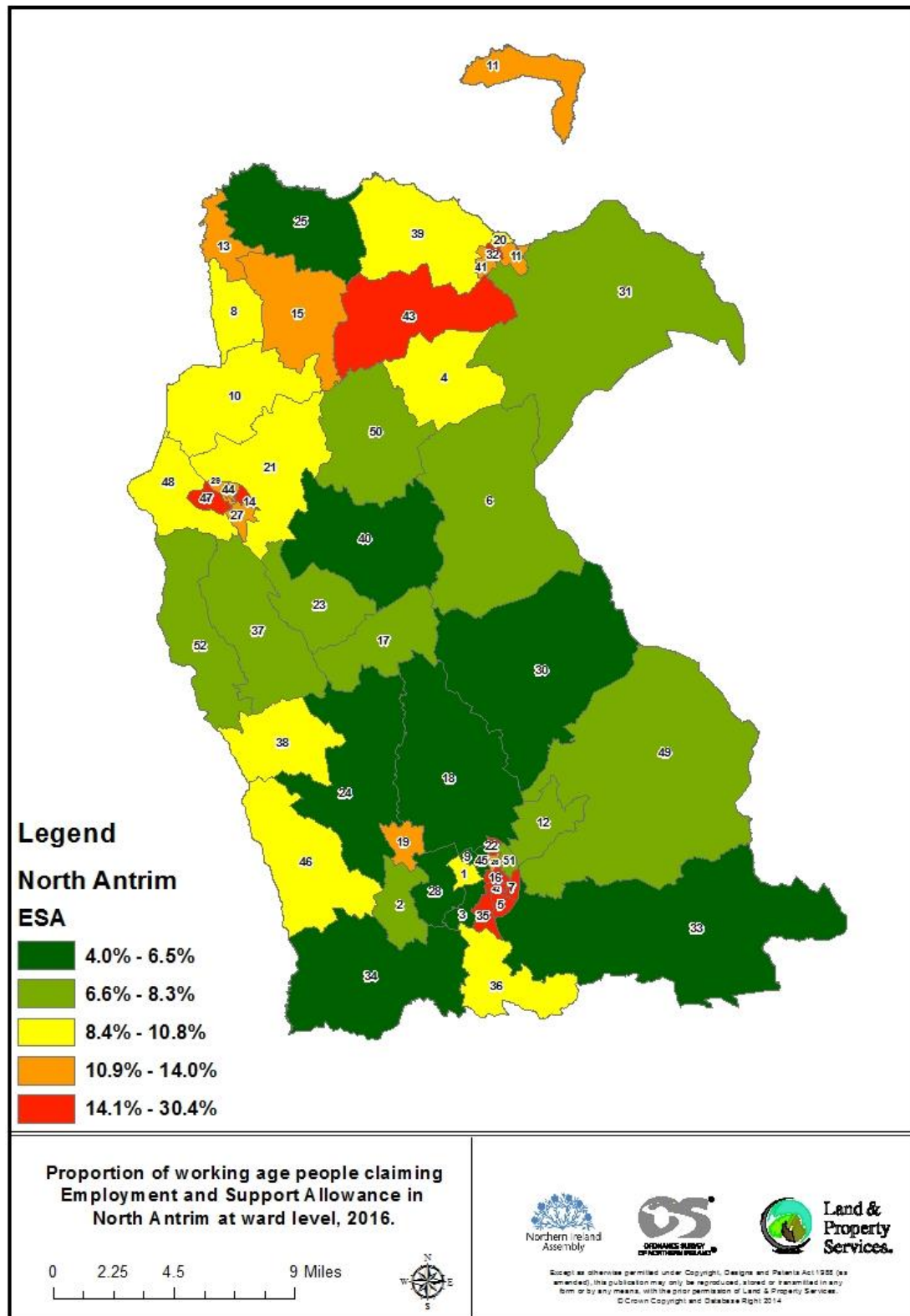
Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) is a benefit for people who are unable to work due to illness or disability. The highest proportion of Employment and Support Allowance claimants (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Ballee (20.8%, 250 claimants), Route (20.2%, 180 claimants) and Moat (19.3%, 210 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Ballyloughan 4.0%, 60 claimants), Ardeevin (4.4%, claimants) and Glenwhirry (4.6%, 90 claimants).

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

Ward	No. of people claiming ESA	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	No. of people claiming ESA	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Academy	900	74.9	Fairhill	630	58.1
Ahoghill	1,000	38.9	Galgorm	810	39.8
Ardeevin	870	38.6	Glebe	650	61.6
Armoy	310	42.7	Glenravel	820	37.4
Ballee	850	70.8	Glenshesk	290	46.8
Ballyhoe & Corkey	440	36.0	Glentaisie	490	57.1
Ballykeel	620	55.5	Glenwhirry	790	40.6
Ballylough	360	58.0	Grange	890	39.1
Ballyloughan	860	57.5	Harryville	810	65.9
Benvardin	620	45.2	Kells	930	43.2
Bonamargy & Rath	380	82.6	Killoquin Lower	530	43.2
Broughshane	1,120	56.8	Killoquin Upper	470	39.5
Bushmills	270	59.1	Kinbane	270	45.4
Carnany	690	54.2	Knockaholet	420	39.0
Carnmoon	310	48.7	Knocklayd	630	57.1
Castle Demesne	840	52.9	Moat	700	64.5
Clogh Mills	550	42.2	Moss-Side & M'get	340	54.5
Craigwarren	730	46.1	Newhill	800	46.7
Cullybackey	1,000	57.8	Park	670	45.6
Dalriada	510	53.1	Portglenone	910	44.2
Dervock	580	58.6	Route	680	76.4
Dunclug	790	52.2	Seacon	790	43.4
Dunloy	510	33.6	Slemish	680	40.6
Dunminning	710	42.3	Stranocum	480	43.0
Dunseverick	260	51.7	Summerfield	790	44.5
Fair Green	620	55.0	The Vow	530	38.7

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

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



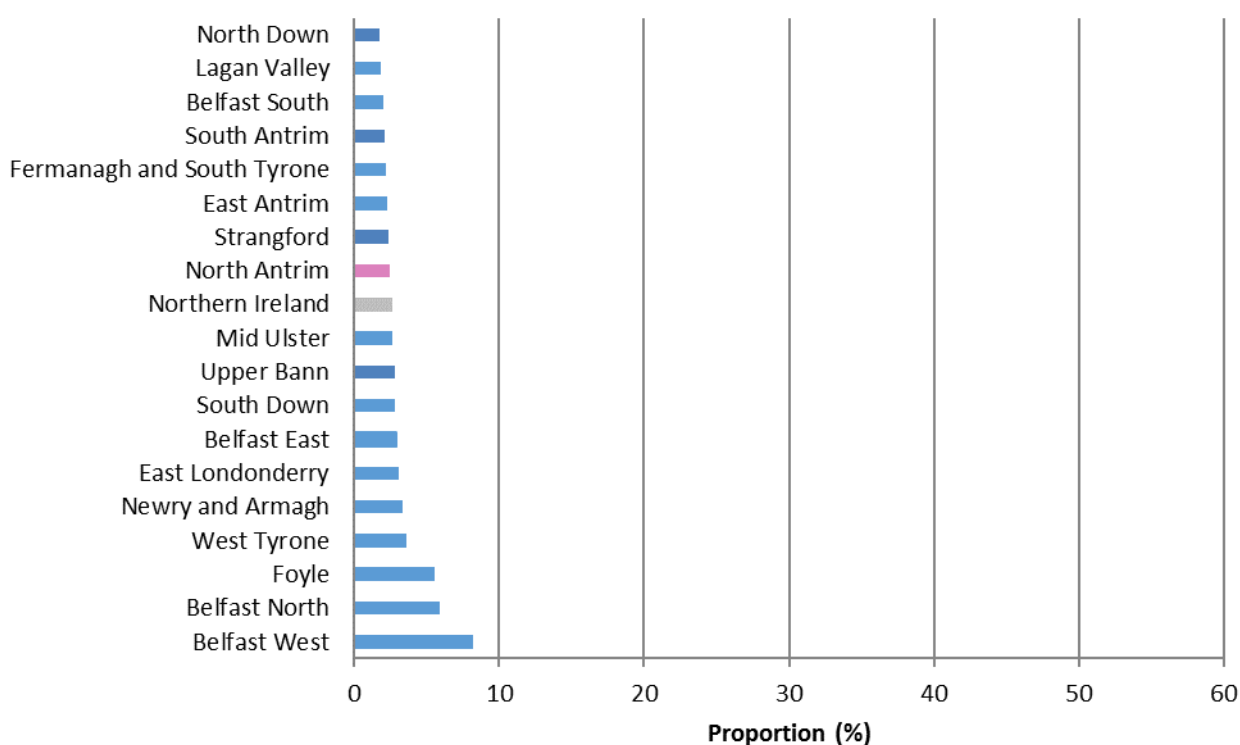
1	Academy	14	Carnany	27	Fairhill	40	Knockaholet
2	Ahoghill	15	Carnmoon	28	Galgorm	41	Knocklayd
3	Ardeevin	16	Castle Demesne	29	Glebe (Ballymoney LGD)	42	Moat
4	Armoy	17	Clogh Mills	30	Glenravel	43	Moss-side and Moyarget
5	Ballee	18	Craigwarren	31	Glenshesk	44	Newhill
6	Ballyhoe and Corky	19	Cullybackey	32	Glentaisie	45	Park
7	Ballykeel	20	Dalriada	33	Glenwhirry	46	Portglenone
8	Ballylough	21	Dervock	34	Grange	47	Route
9	Ballyloughan	22	Dunclug	35	Harryville	48	Seacon
10	Benvardin	23	Dunloy	36	Kells	49	Slemish
11	Bonamargy and Rathlin	24	Dunminning	37	Killoquin Lower	50	Stranocum
12	Broughshane	25	Dunseverick	38	Killoquin Upper	21	Summerfield
13	Bushmills	26	Fair Green	39	Kinbane	52	The Vow

## Low income – People claiming Income Support

As at February 2016, there were 1,750 people in North Antrim claiming income support, of whom 1,710 were of working age. This equates to 2.5% of working age people claiming the benefit.

A lower proportion of working age people living in North Antrim claimed income support when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 3.2%.

North Antrim was the constituency with the eighth 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

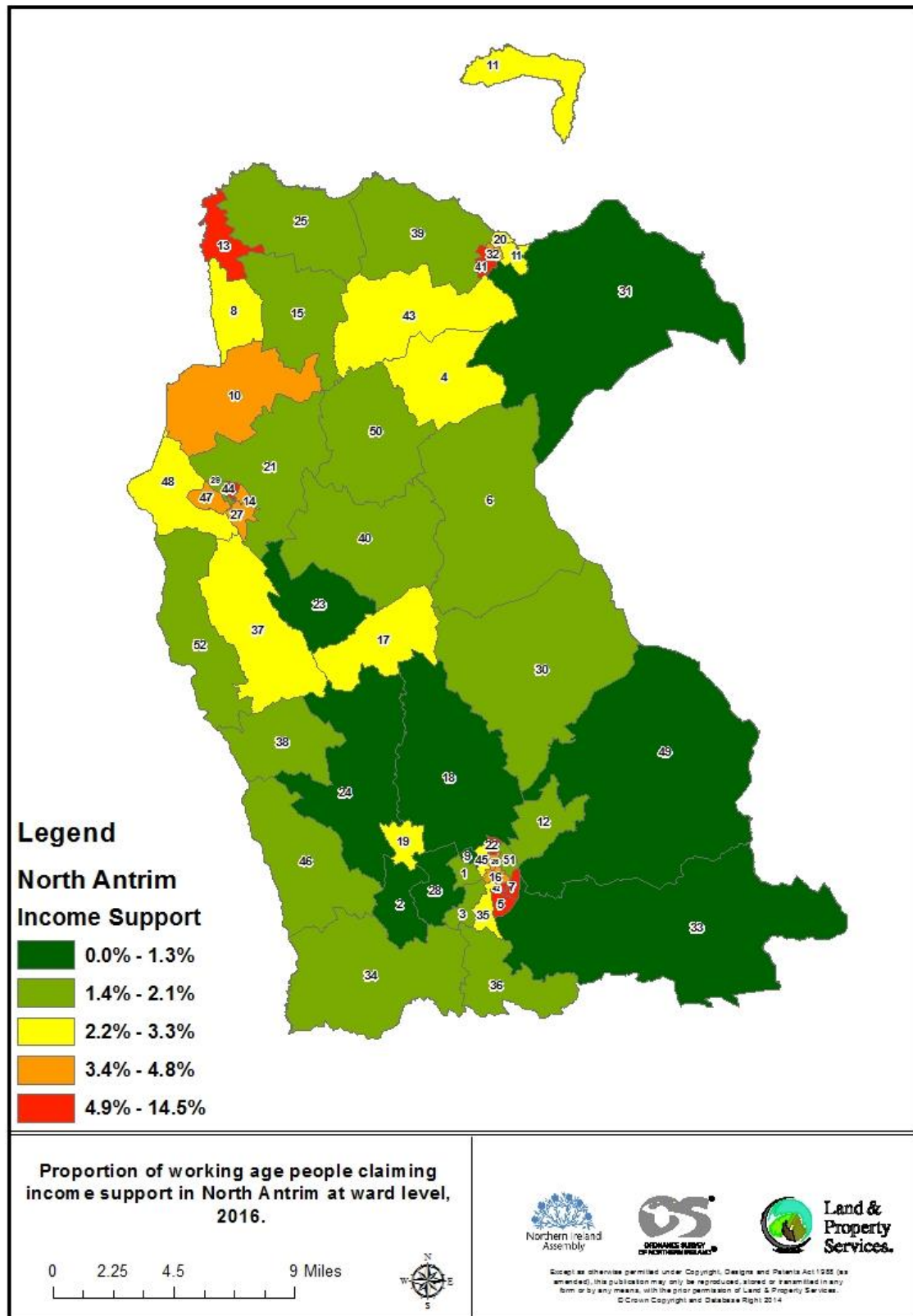
The highest proportion of income support claimants (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Ballykeel (8.1%, 90 claimants), Dunclug (7.9%, 120 claimants) and Ballee (7.5%, 90 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Glenshesk (0.0%, 0 claimants), Craigywarren (0.6%, 10 claimants) and Dunloy (0.7%, 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	Proportion of working age people claiming income support	Ward	No. of working age people claiming income support	Proportion of working age people claiming income support
Academy	20	1.7	Fairhill	40	3.7
Ahoghill	30	1.2	Galgorm	20	1.0
Ardeevin	30	1.3	Glebe	20	1.9
Armoy	20	2.8	Glenravel	40	1.8
Ballee	90	7.5	Glenshesk	0	0.0
Ballyhoe & Corkey	20	1.6	Glentaisie	40	4.7
Ballykeel	90	8.1	Glenwhirry	20	1.0
Ballylough	20	3.2	Grange	30	1.3
Ballyloughan	10	0.7	Harryville	30	2.4
Benvardin	50	3.6	Kells	30	1.4
Bonamargy & Rath	10	2.2	Killoquin Lower	30	2.4
Broughshane	40	2.0	Killoquin Upper	20	1.7
Bushmills	30	6.6	Kinbane	10	1.7
Carnany	50	3.9	Knockaholet	20	1.9
Carnmoon	10	1.6	Knocklayd	70	6.3
Castle Demesne	60	3.8	Moat	60	5.5
Clogh Mills	40	3.1	Moss-Side & M'get	20	3.2
Craigywarren	10	0.6	Newhill	90	5.3
Cullybackey	50	2.9	Park	40	2.7
Dalriada	30	3.1	Portglenone	40	1.9
Dervock	20	2.0	Route	30	3.4
Dunclug	120	7.9	Seacon	40	2.2
Dunloy	10	0.7	Slemish	20	1.2
Dunminning	20	1.2	Stranocum	20	1.8
Dunseverick	10	2.0	Summerfield	30	1.7
Fair Green	50	4.4	The Vow	20	1.5

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

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





1	Academy	14	Carnany	27	Fairhill	40	Knockaholet
2	Ahoghill	15	Carnmoon	28	Galgorm	41	Knocklayd
3	Ardeevin	16	Castle Demesne	29	Glebe (Ballymoney LGD)	42	Moat
4	Armoy	17	Clogh Mills	30	Glenravel	43	Moss-side and Moyarget
5	Ballee	18	Craigwarren	31	Glenshesk	44	Newhill
6	Ballyhoe and Corky	19	Cullybackey	32	Glentaisie	45	Park
7	Ballykeel	20	Dalriada	33	Glenwhirry	46	Portglenone
8	Ballylough	21	Dervock	34	Grange	47	Route
9	Ballyloughan	22	Dunclug	35	Harryville	48	Seacon
10	Benvardin	23	Dunloy	36	Kells	49	Slemish
11	Bonamargy and Rathlin	24	Dunminning	37	Killoquin Lower	50	Stranocum
12	Broughshane	25	Dunseverick	38	Killoquin Upper	21	Summerfield
13	Bushmills	26	Fair Green	39	Kinbane	52	The Vow

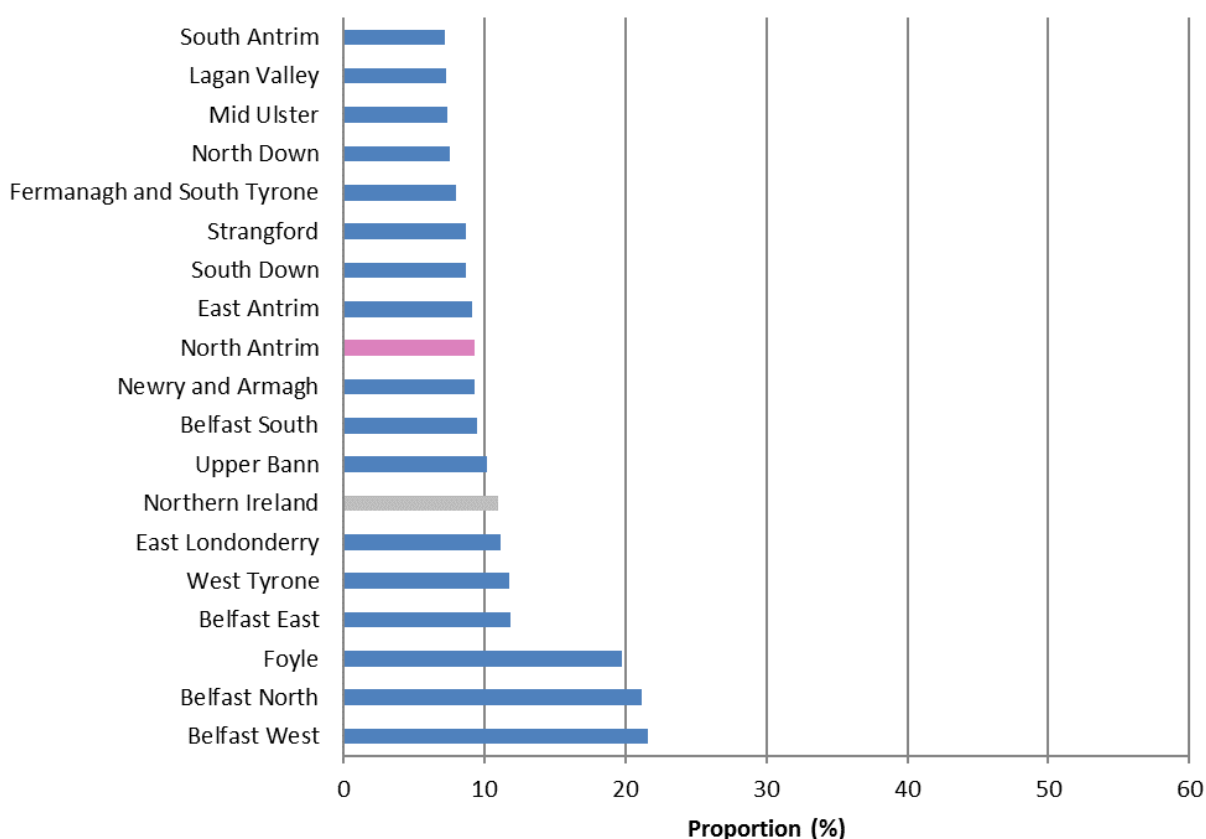
## Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2016, there were 8,250 people in North Antrim claiming housing benefit. This equates to 9.3% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit.

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

North Antrim was the constituency with the joint ninth highest 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

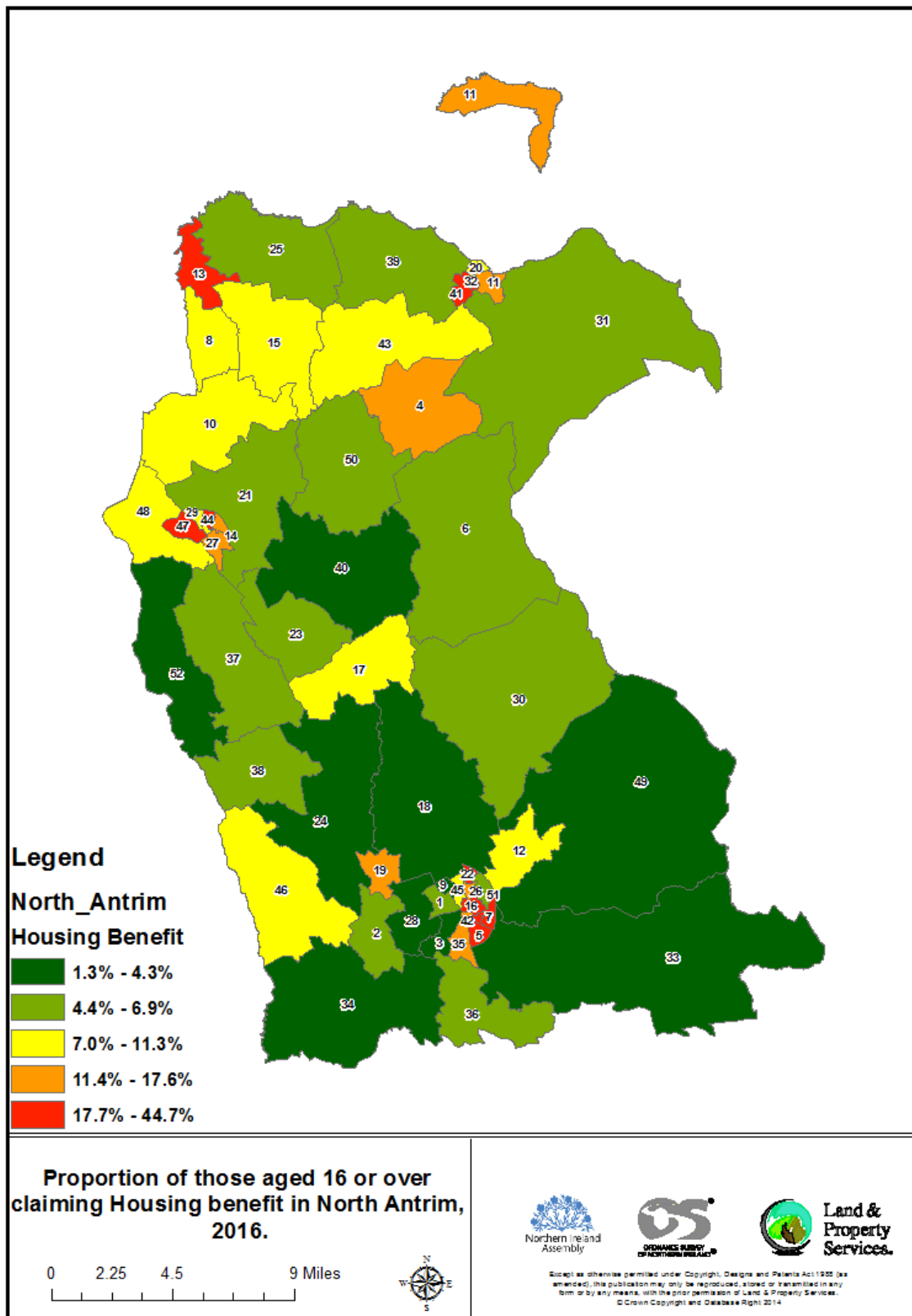
The highest proportion of people claiming housing benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Ballee (30.1%, 450 claimants), Dunclug (24.7%, 440 claimants) and Moat (24.1%, 340 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Ballyloughan (1.3%, 30 claimants), Dunminning (2.3%, 50 claimants) and Slemish (2.4%, 50 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
Academy	110	6.1	Fairhill	180	12.5
Ahoghill	180	5.7	Galgorm	90	3.5
Ardeevin	110	3.8	Glebe	110	7.2
Armoy	100	11.6	Glenravel	130	4.9
Ballee	450	30.1	Glenshesk	40	5.0
Ballyhoe & Corkey	100	6.8	Glentaisie	230	21.3
Ballykeel	290	22.0	Glenwhirry	60	2.4
Ballylough	90	10.3	Grange	80	2.9
Ballyloughan	30	1.3	Harryville	250	14.4
Benvardin	170	10.2	Kells	180	6.7
Bonamargy & Rath	120	16.0	Killoquin Lower	90	5.9
Broughshane	270	9.8	Killoquin Upper	100	6.8
Bushmills	140	23.3	Kinbane	40	5.3
Carnany	250	15.7	Knockaholet	50	3.7
Carnmoon	60	7.4	Knocklayd	260	18.7
Castle Demesne	420	20.9	Moat	340	24.1
Clogh Mills	150	9.3	Moss-Side & M'get	80	10.4
Craigwarren	60	2.9	Newhill	380	18.9
Cullybackey	300	13.1	Park	130	7.0
Dalriada	110	8.8	Portglenone	220	8.5
Dervock	80	6.3	Route	280	21.8
Dunclug	440	24.7	Seacon	180	8.1
Dunloy	110	6.1	Slemish	50	2.4
Dunminning	50	2.3	Stranocum	80	5.8
Dunseverick	30	4.5	Summerfield	140	6.4
Fair Green	220	14.9	The Vow	70	4.1

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	Academy	14	Carnany	27	Fairhill	40	Knockaholet
2	Ahoghill	15	Carnmoon	28	Galgorm	41	Knocklayd
3	Ardeevin	16	Castle Demesne	29	Glebe (Ballymoney LGD)	42	Moat
4	Armoy	17	Clogh Mills	30	Glenravel	43	Moss-side and Moyarget
5	Ballee	18	Craigwarren	31	Glenshesk	44	Newhill
6	Ballyhoe and Corky	19	Cullybackey	32	Glentaisie	45	Park
7	Ballykeel	20	Dalriada	33	Glenwhirry	46	Portglenone
8	Ballylough	21	Dervock	34	Grange	47	Route
9	Ballyloughan	22	Dunclug	35	Harryville	48	Seacon
10	Benvardin	23	Dunloy	36	Kells	49	Slemish
11	Bonamargy and Rathlin	24	Dunminning	37	Killoquin Lower	50	Stranocum
12	Broughshane	25	Dunseverick	38	Killoquin Upper	21	Summerfield
13	Bushmills	26	Fair Green	39	Kinbane	52	The Vow

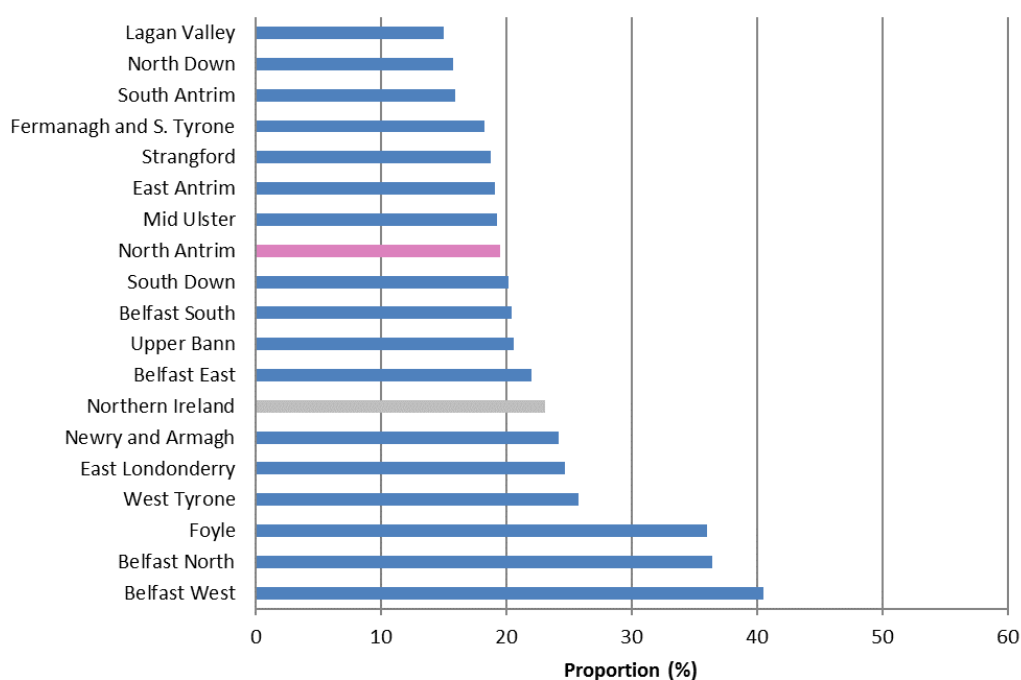
## Low income – Children living in low income families

As at August 2014, there were 4,220 children aged 0-15 years living in low income families<sup>6</sup> in North Antrim. This equates to 19.5% of all children in the area.

A lower proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years were living in low income families in North Antrim when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 23.1%.

North Antrim was the constituency with the eighth 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 Ballee (51.4%), Bushmills (47.7%) and Ballykeel (47.0%). The lowest proportions were found in Ballyloughan (5.9%), Grange (8.1%) and Craigywarren (8.2%). This measure is an indicator of child poverty.

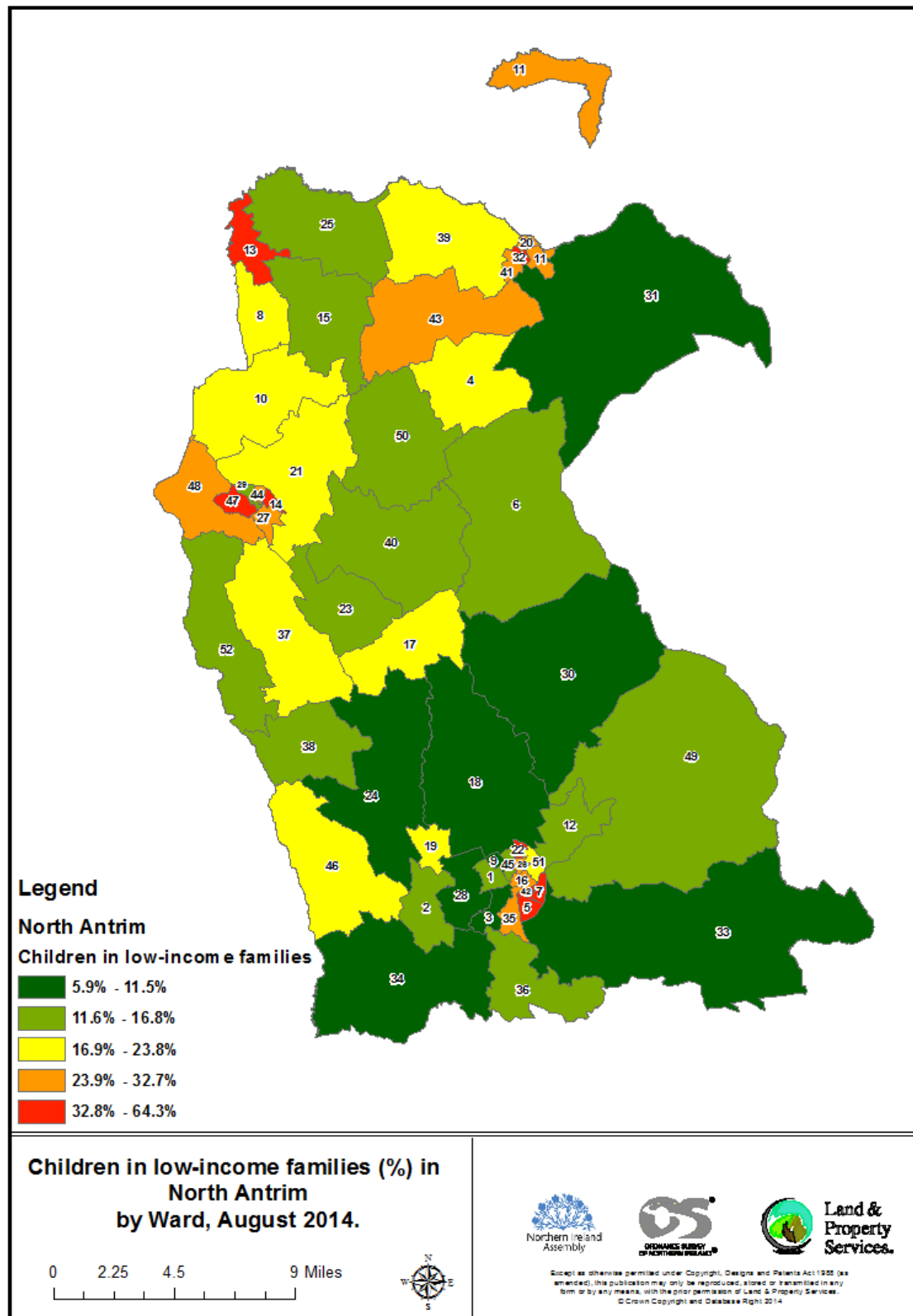
### Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families at ward level, as at August 2014

Ward	Children in low income families (%) <sup>7</sup>	Ward	Children in low income families (%)
Academy	14.4	Fairhill	26.1
Ahoghill	11.8	Galgorm	8.3
Ardeevin	9.5	Glebe	13.3
Armoy	23.8	Glenravel	10.7
Ballee	51.4	Glenshesk	10.1
Ballyhoe & Corkey	12.5	Glentaisie	32.9
Ballykeel	47.0	Glenwhirry	8.9
Ballylough	23.3	Grange	8.1
Ballyloughan	5.9	Harryville	24.7
Benvardin	21.7	Kells	11.7
Bonamargy & Rath	26.7	Killoquin Lower	18.3
Broughshane	14.2	Killoquin Upper	12.4
Bushmills	47.7	Kinbane	18.6
Carnany	34.0	Knockaholet	14.5
Carnmoon	12.3	Knocklayd	32.7
Castle Demesne	31.8	Moat	38.2
Clogh Mills	18.7	Moss-Side & M'get	26.0
Craigywarren	8.2	Newhill	31.6
Cullybackey	23.3	Park	16.0
Dalriada	27.1	Portgleneone	17.3
Dervock	17.9	Route	35.9
Dunclug	43.4	Seacon	24.5
Dunloy	13.6	Slemish	12.5
Dunminning	8.4	Stranocum	14.6
Dunseverick	15.6	Summerfield	18.4
Fair Green	25.1	The Vow	14.5

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

<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	Academy	14	Carnany	27	Fairhill	40	Knockaholet
2	Ahoghill	15	Carnmoon	28	Galgorm	41	Knocklayd
3	Ardeevin	16	Castle Demesne	29	Glebe (Ballymoney)	42	Moat
4	Armoy	17	Clogh Mills	30	Glenravel	43	Moss-side and Moyarget
5	Ballee	18	Craigyarren	31	Glenshesk	44	Newhill
6	Ballyhoe and Corky	19	Cullybackey	32	Glentaisie	45	Park
7	Ballykeel	20	Dalriada	33	Glenwhirry	46	Portglenone
8	Ballylough	21	Dervock	34	Grange	47	Route
9	Ballyloughan	22	Dunclug	35	Harryville	48	Seacon
10	Benvardin	23	Dunloy	36	Kells	49	Slemish
11	Bonamargy and Rathlin	24	Dunminning	37	Killoquin Lower	50	Stranocum
12	Broughshane	25	Dunseverick	38	Killoquin Upper	21	Summerfield
13	Bushmills	26	Fair Green	39	Kinbane	52	The Vow

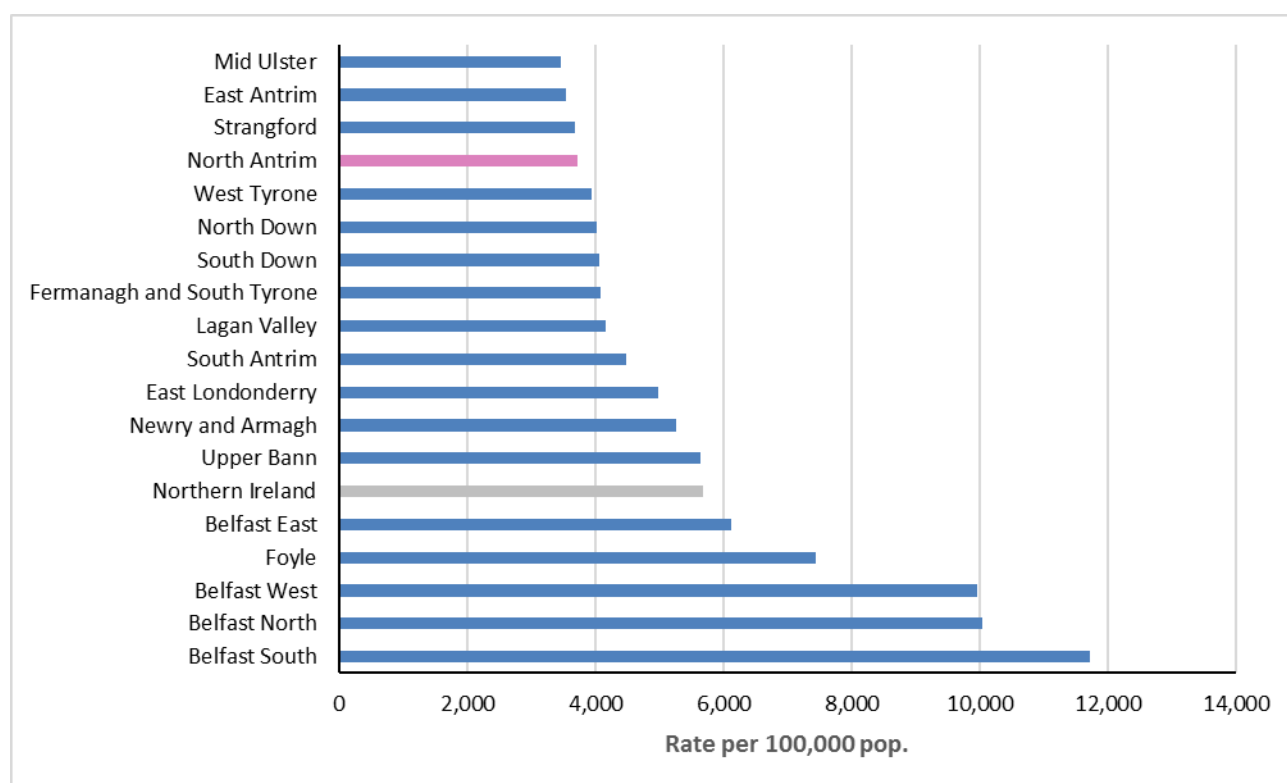
## Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2015/16, a total of 4,123 criminal offences were recorded in the North Antrim area. This equates to an overall recorded crime rate of 3,719 per 100,000 persons.

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

North Antrim was the constituency with the fourth 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 North Antrim.

With the exception of miscellaneous crimes against society, all crime rates were lower in North Antrim than in Northern Ireland as a whole.

The greatest differences, where rates were lower in North Antrim than the Northern Ireland average, were for criminal damage, all other theft offences and violence.

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

	North Antrim		Northern Ireland	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Violence with injury (including homicide)	538	485	15,068	814
Violence without injury	791	713	20,666	1,116
Sexual offences	149	134	3,037	164
Robbery	21	19	732	40
Domestic burglary	216	195	5,856	316
Non-domestic burglary	177	160	2,917	158
Vehicle offences	137	124	4,925	266
Theft from the person	10	9	558	30
Bicycle theft	22	20	718	39
Shoplifting	293	264	6,773	366
All other theft offences	522	471	12,410	670
Criminal damage	820	740	20,516	1,108
Trafficking of drugs	46	41	876	47
Possession of drugs	161	145	4,701	254
Possession of weapons offences	51	46	923	50
Public order offences	62	56	1,470	79
Miscellaneous crimes against society	107	97	2,877	155
Crimes recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	640	577	14,073	760
Crimes recorded with a Homophobic Motivation	4	4	210	11
Crimes recorded with a Racist Motivation	32	29	853	46
Crimes recorded with a Sectarian Motivation	39	35	1,001	54

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

## Crime – Motivation

In 2015/16, there were 640 offences with a domestic abuse motivation, 15.5% of all crimes recorded in the area. The proportion of crimes with a domestic abuse motivation in North Antrim was 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 4 offences with a homophobic motivation, 32 offences with a racist motivation and 39 offences with a sectarian motivation recorded in North 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
North Antrim	4	32	39

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

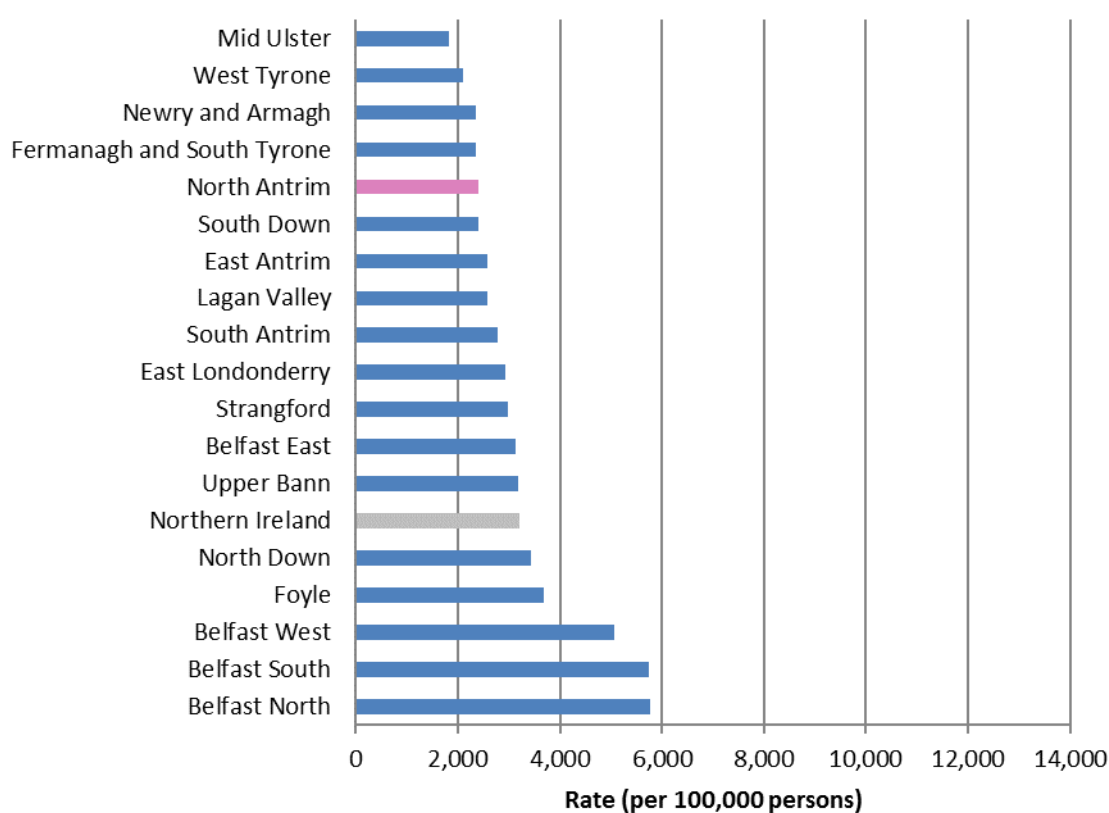
## Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2015/16, there were 2,659 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in North Antrim. This equates to a rate of 2,398 per 100,000 persons.

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

North Antrim was the constituency with the fifth 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)

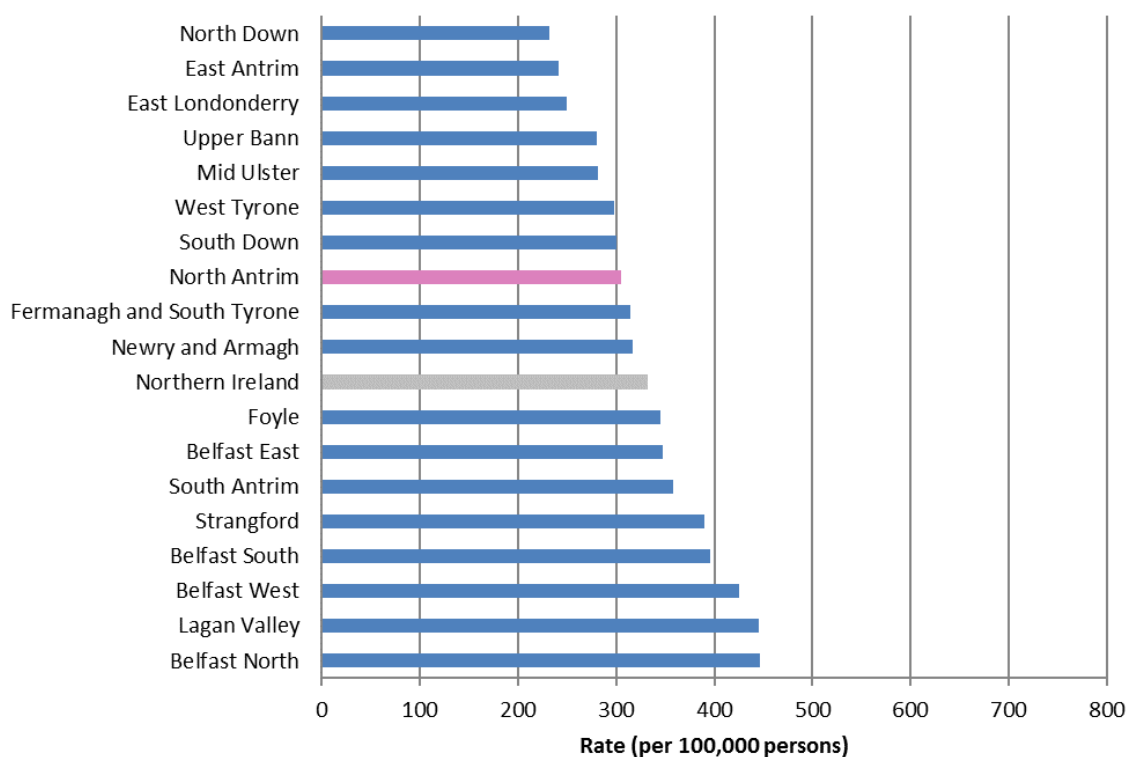
## Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions

In 2015, there were 338 road traffic collisions with injury reported in North Antrim, a collision rate of 305 per 100,000 persons. Of these, 11 were fatal, 45 were classified as serious and 282 were slight.

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

North Antrim had the eighth 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)

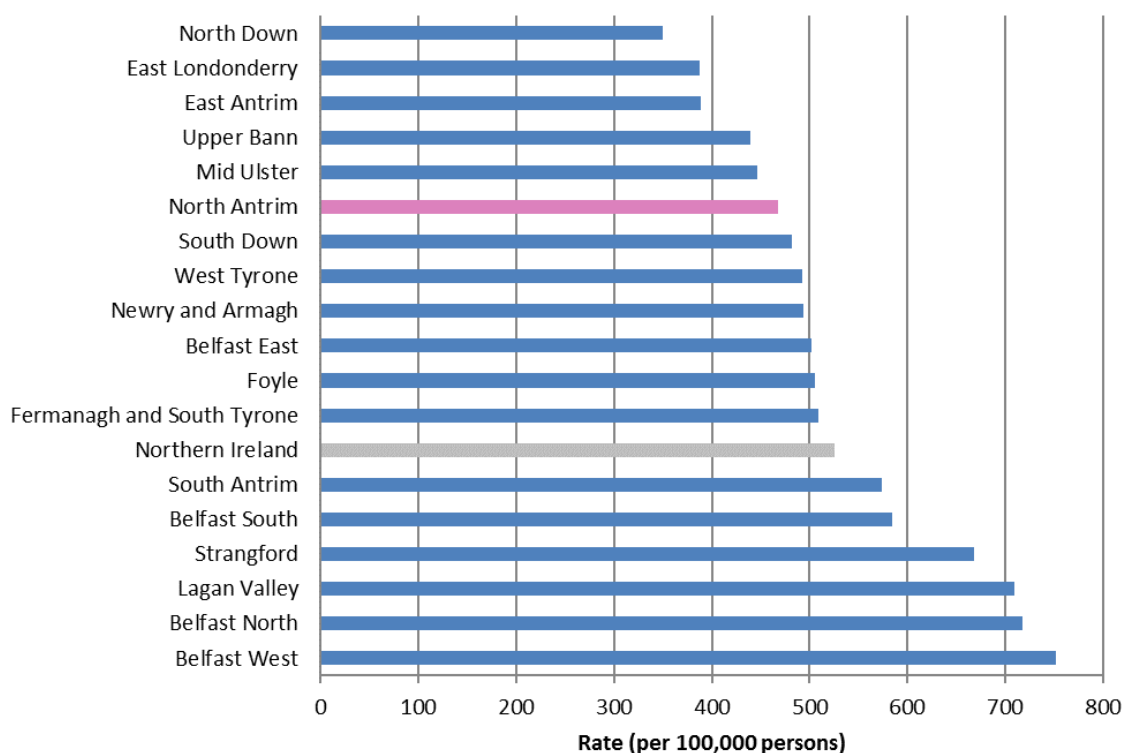
## Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Casualties

In 2015, there were 519 casualties as a result of road traffic collisions in North Antrim – 12 were killed, 55 people were seriously injured and 452 were slightly injured, a rate of 468 casualties per 100,000 persons.

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

North Antrim had the sixth 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 Castle Demesne (887), Kinbane (881) and Craigywarren (880). The lowest rates were recorded in Newhill (0), Ballylough (0) and Ballyhoe and Corkey (0).

The highest road traffic casualty rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Stranocum (1,537), Craigywarren (1,530) and Glenshesk (1,414). The lowest rates were recorded in Newhill (0), Ballylough (0) and Ballyhoe and Corkey (0).

### Road traffic collision (involving injury) 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.
Academy	3	3	141	141
Ahoghill	3	8	75	200
Ardeevin	9	16	244	434
Armoy	5	5	441	441
Ballee	10	15	521	782
Ballyhoe and Corkey	0	0	0	0
Ballykeel	5	6	296	355
Ballylough	0	0	0	0
Ballyloughan	1	3	38	115
Benvardin	5	7	234	328
Bonamargy & Rathlin	1	1	116	116
Broughshane	7	7	205	205
Bushmills	1	1	134	134
Carnany	4	8	201	402
Carnmoon	4	9	385	867
Castle Demesne	21	24	887	1014
Clogh Mills	6	15	300	749
Craigywarren	23	40	880	1530
Cullybackey	7	9	253	325
Dalriada	1	1	65	65
Dervock	8	8	516	516
Dunclug	3	3	124	124
Dunloy	3	3	125	125
Dunminning	5	7	188	263
Dunseverick	1	1	125	125
Fair Green	5	8	273	437
Fairhill	2	2	108	108
Galgorm	9	19	281	594
Glebe	13	16	727	895

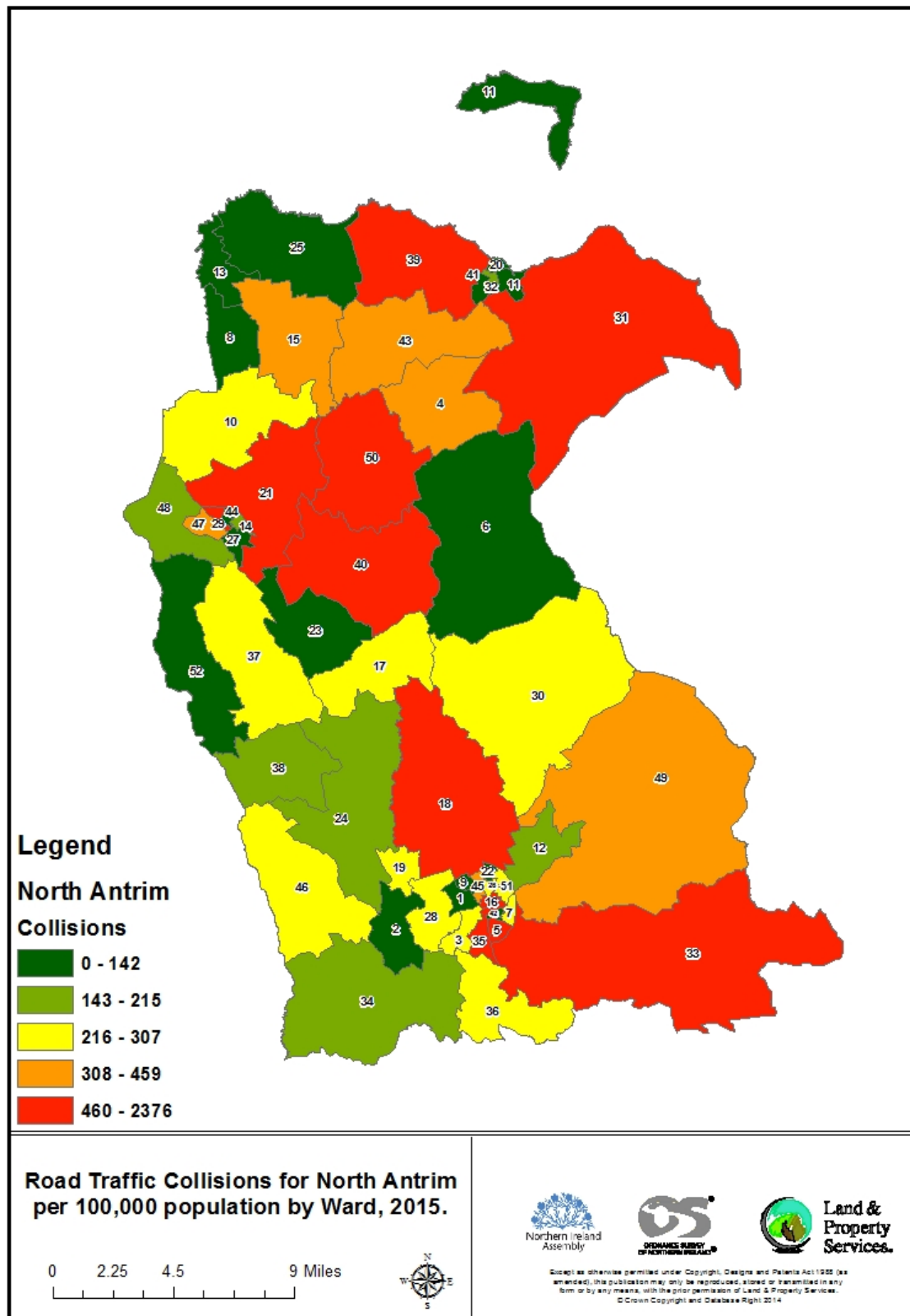
<sup>8</sup> The dataset is compiled from Collision Report Forms (CRFs) submitted by police officers after any road traffic collision involving death or personal injury is reported to them. The data set excludes road collisions resulting in damage only.



Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) <sup>8</sup>	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Glenravel	9	24	256	683
Glenshesk	5	14	505	1414
Glentaisie	3	3	214	214
Glenwhirry	20	32	646	1034
Grange	6	11	164	301
Harryville	13	25	650	1249
Kells	10	18	296	533
Killoquin Lower	5	7	261	366
Killoquin Upper	4	5	213	267
Kinbane	8	8	881	881
Knockaholet	12	15	708	884
Knocklayd	2	2	111	111
Moat	1	1	58	58
Moss-Side & Moyarget	3	3	315	315
Newhill	0	0	0	0
Park	8	10	347	433
Portglenone	8	9	245	276
Route	6	8	393	524
Seacon	6	11	207	379
Slemish	9	15	344	574
Stranocum	15	27	854	1537
Summerfield	8	9	291	327
The Vow	3	4	137	183

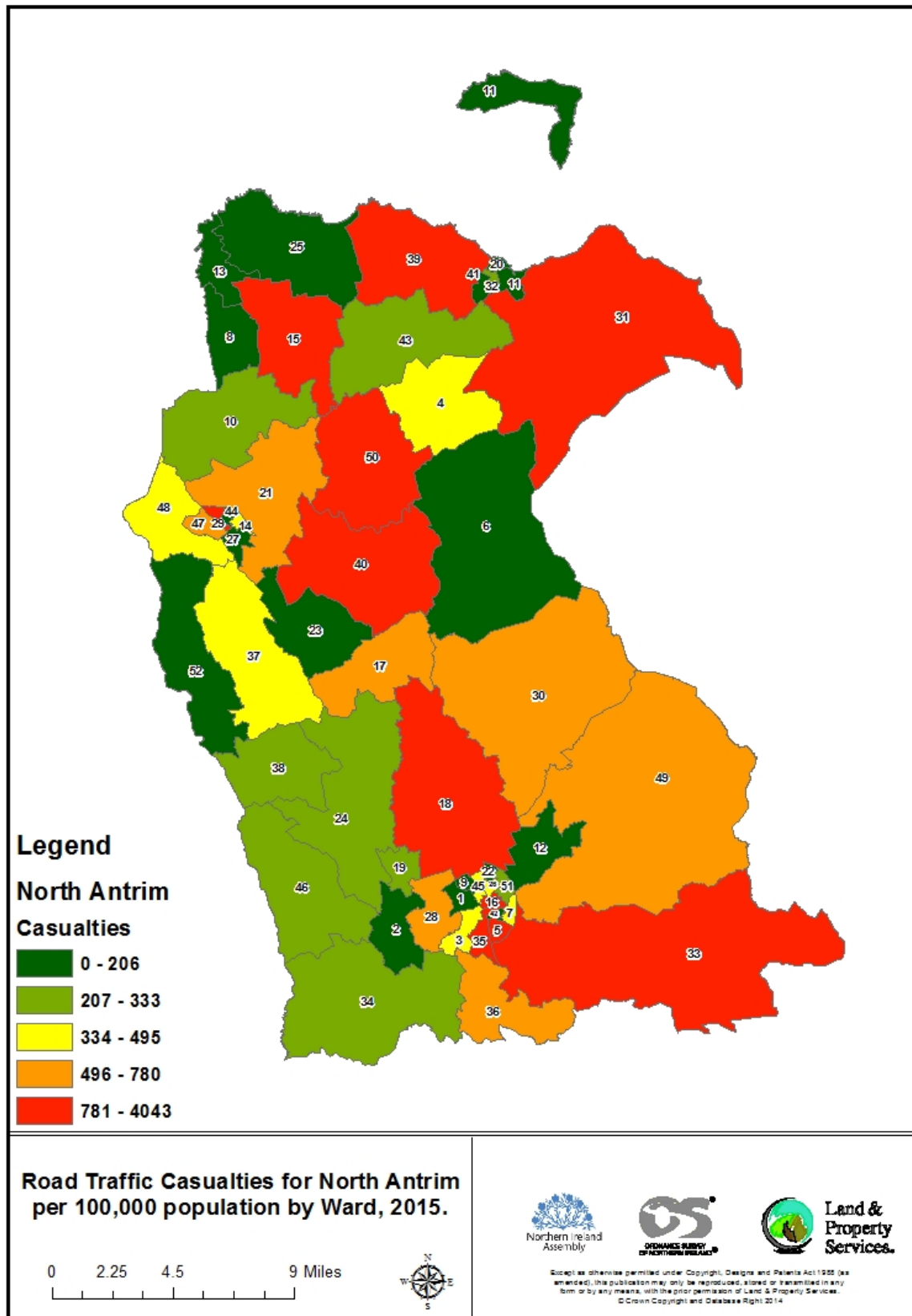
Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

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



1	Academy	14	Carnany	27	Fairhill	40	Knockaholet
2	Ahoghill	15	Carnmoon	28	Galgorm	41	Knocklayd
3	Ardeevin	16	Castle Demesne	29	Glebe (Ballymoney LGD)	42	Moat
4	Armoy	17	Clogh Mills	30	Glenravel	43	Moss-side and Moyarget
5	Ballee	18	Craigyarwarren	31	Glenshesk	44	Newhill
6	Ballyhoe and Corky	19	Cullybackey	32	Glentaisie	45	Park
7	Ballykeel	20	Dalriada	33	Glenwhirry	46	Portglenone
8	Ballylough	21	Dervock	34	Grange	47	Route
9	Ballyloughan	22	Dunclug	35	Harryville	48	Seacon
10	Benvardin	23	Dunloy	36	Kells	49	Slemish
11	Bonamargy and Rathlin	24	Dunminning	37	Killoquin Lower	50	Stranocum
12	Broughshane	25	Dunseverick	38	Killoquin Upper	21	Summerfield
13	Bushmills	26	Fair Green	39	Kinbane	52	The Vow

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



1	Academy	14	Carnany	27	Fairhill	40	Knockaholet
2	Ahoghill	15	Carnmoon	28	Galgorm	41	Knocklayd
3	Ardeevin	16	Castle Demesne	29	Glebe (Ballymoney)	42	Moat
4	Armoy	17	Clogh Mills	30	Glenravel	43	Moss-side & Moy
5	Ballee	18	Craigyarren	31	Glenshesk	44	Newhill
6	Ballyhoe and Corky	19	Cullybackey	32	Glentaisie	45	Park
7	Ballykeel	20	Dalriada	33	Glenwhirry	46	Portglenone
8	Ballylough	21	Dervock	34	Grange	47	Route
9	Ballyloughan	22	Dunclug	35	Harryville	48	Seacon
10	Benvardin	23	Dunloy	36	Kells	49	Slemish
11	Bonamargy and Rathlin	24	Dunminning	37	Killoquin Lower	50	Stranocum
12	Broughshane	25	Dunseverick	38	Killoquin Upper	21	Summerfield
13	Bushmills	26	Fair Green	39	Kinbane	52	The Vow

## 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.

### 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.

### 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 population. 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.

### 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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