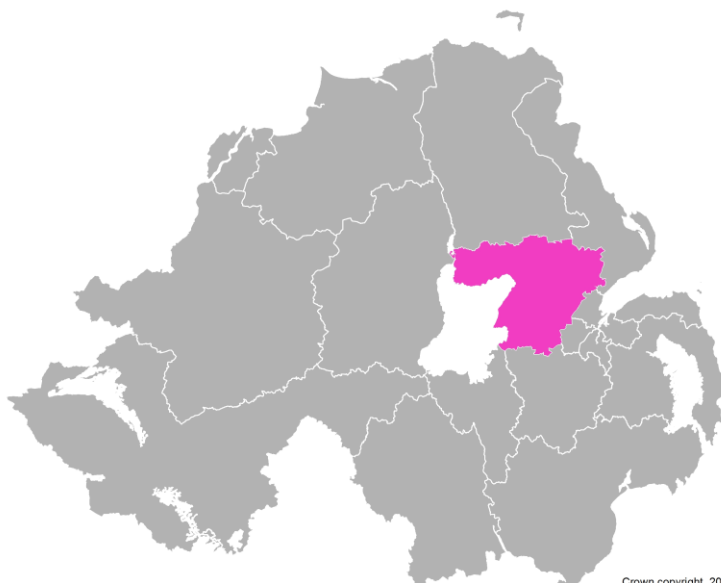




Northern Ireland  
Assembly

# Constituency Profile

South Antrim – 2017



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## About this Report

Welcome to the 2017 Constituency Profile for South 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 South 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 South Antrim;
- How South Antrim compares with the Northern Ireland average; and
- How South Antrim compares with the other 17 Constituencies in Northern Ireland.

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

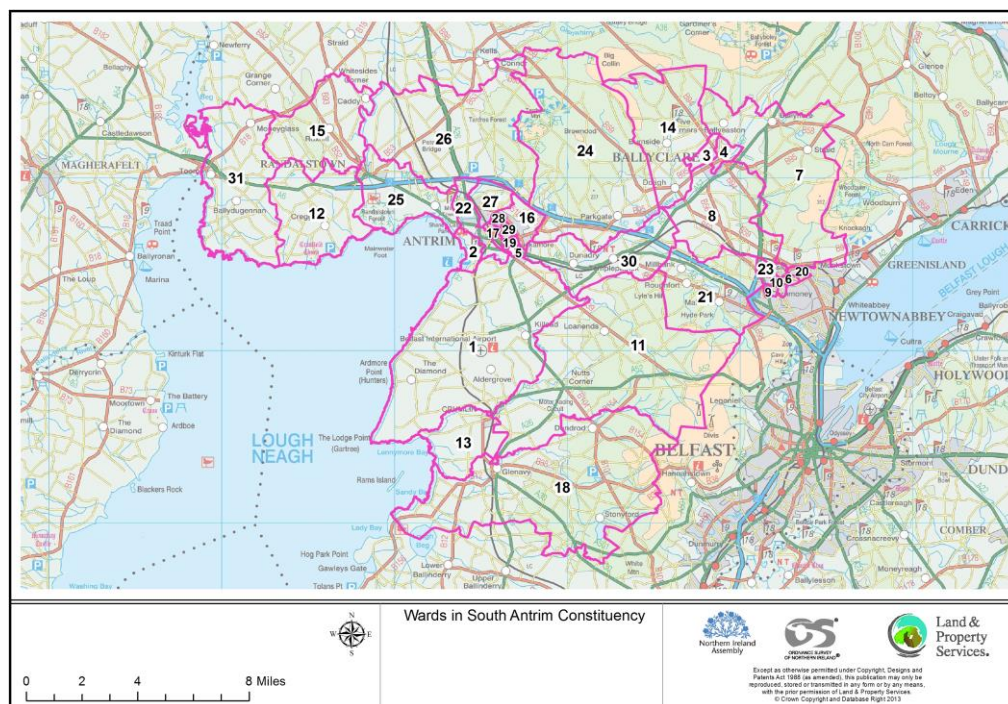
*Please note that the figures contained in this report may not be comparable with those in previous Constituency Profiles as figures are sometimes revised and as more up-to-date mid-year estimates are published. Where appropriate, rates have been calculated using the most up-to-date mid-year estimates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



1	Aldergrove	17	Fountain Hill
2	Balloo	18	Glenavy
3	Ballyclare North	19	Greystone (Antrim LGD)
4	Ballyclare South	20	Hawthorne
5	Ballycraigy	21	Mallusk
6	Ballyduff	22	Massereene
7	Ballynure	23	Mossley
8	Ballyrobert	24	Parkgate
9	Burnthill	25	Randalstown
10	Carnmoney	26	Shilvodan
11	Clady	27	Springfarm
12	Cranfield	28	Steeple
13	Crumlin (Antrim LGD)	29	Stiles
14	Doagh	30	Templepatrick
15	Drumanaway	31	Toome
16	Farranshane		

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## Summary Profile of South Antrim

This section summarises the key statistics presented in this profile for the constituency of South 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. South Antrim has a lower proportion of people aged 15-29 years when compared to Northern Ireland as a whole. Secondly, many of the indicators, such as those around low income, reflect levels of deprivation in the constituency. None of the 49 Super Output Areas (SOAs) in South 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	South Antrim			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Population Size (no.)	101,558	100,745	0.8%	1,851,621	1,840,498	0.6%

### Health

Indicator	South Antrim			Northern Ireland		
	2010-14	2009-13	Change	2010-14	2009-13	Change
Circulatory death rate (u-75) per 100,000 pop	78	82	-4	83	88	-5
Respiratory death rate (u-75) per 100,000 pop	36	37	-1	34	35	-1
Indicator	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	2.9	3.3	-0.4	3.1	3.4	-0.3

### Education

	South 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	80.6	78.2	2.4	81.1	78.6	2.5
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Further Education	8.1	7.7	0.4	9.6	9.7	-0.1

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

	South Antrim			Northern Ireland		
	2014/15	2013/14	Change	2014/15	2013/14	Change
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	4.2	4.3	-0.1	4.4	4.4	0.0

## Employment

Indicator	South Antrim			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
No. of confirmed redundancies	51	212	-161	1,946	2,136	-190
Unemployment claimant count (%)	2.3	2.9	-0.6	3.7	4.6	-0.9

## Business

Indicator	South Antrim			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
InvestNI assistance (£m)	2.8	12.5	-9.7	94.0	185.4	-91.4

## Low income

Indicator	South Antrim			Northern Ireland		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming benefits at February (%)	34.4	34.3	0.1	38.3	38.4	-0.1
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming housing benefit at June (%)	7.2	7.3	-0.1	11.0	11.2	-0.2
Employment and support allowance claimants (%)	8.0	7.7	0.3	10.2	9.9	0.3
Proportion of working age people claiming income support at February (%)	2.1	2.1	0.0	3.2	3.3	-0.1
Indicator	2014	2013	Change	2014	2013	Change
Proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in low income families at August (%)	15.9	14.6	1.3	23.1	21.6	1.5

## Crime

Indicator	South Antrim			Northern Ireland		
	2015/16	2014/15	Change	2013/14	2012/13	Change
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000 persons	4,477	4,659	-182	5,672	5,606	66
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	2,789	2,787	2	3,214	3,313	-99

## Traffic and Travel

Indicator	South Antrim			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	358	344	14	332	331	1
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	574	555	19	526	510	16

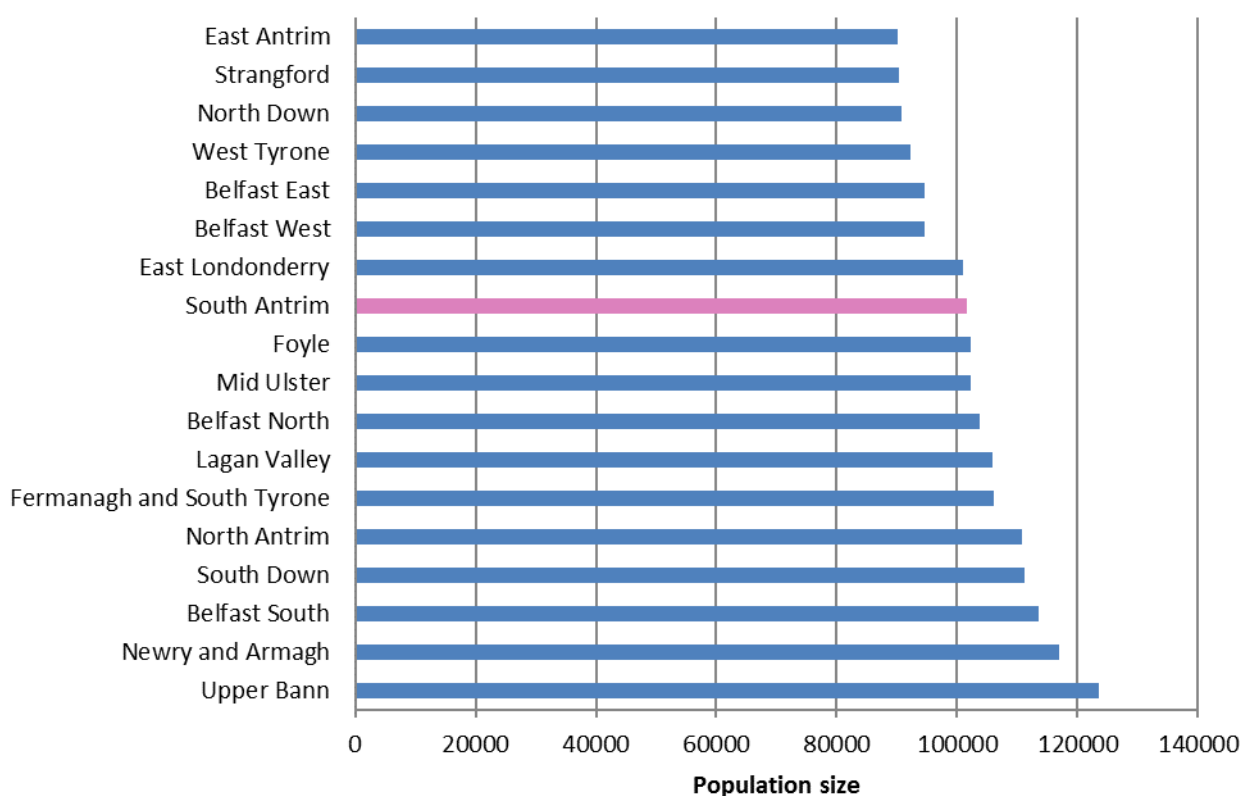


## Demographic profile – age and gender

As at June 2015, there were 101,558 persons living in South Antrim – 5.5% of the Northern Ireland population. The constituency of South Antrim had the eighth lowest population. The population of South Antrim increased by 0.8% since June 2014.

Overall, 21.8% of the South Antrim population were children aged 0-15 years, higher than the Northern Ireland average of 20.8%. Older persons made up 15.1% of the South Antrim population, lower 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

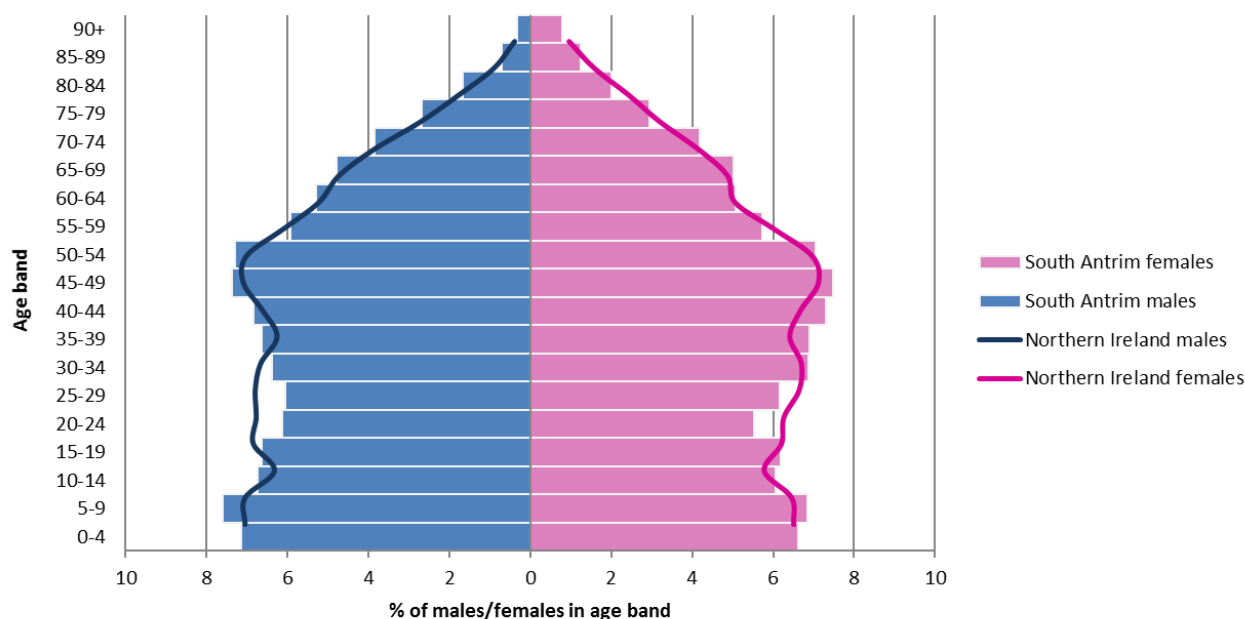
	Aged 0-15 years		Aged 16-64 years		Aged 65+		All ages
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Males	11,344	22.9	31,347	63.1	6,950	14.0	49,641
Females	10,793	20.8	32,726	63.0	8,398	16.2	51,917
Persons	22,137	21.8	64,073	63.1	15,348	15.1	101,558

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

## Demographic profile – population pyramid

The population pyramid below illustrates in detail that South Antrim has a higher proportion of children and a lower proportion of older people when compared to all of Northern Ireland. Most notably, South Antrim has a lower proportion of people aged 15-34 years when compared to all of Northern Ireland.

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



Age Group	South Antrim		Northern Ireland		Age Group	South 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	7.1	6.6	7.0	6.5	50-54	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.0
5-9	7.6	6.9	7.0	6.5	55-59	5.9	5.7	6.1	6.0
10-14	6.7	6.1	6.3	5.8	60-64	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.1
15-19	6.6	6.2	6.8	6.2	65-69	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.9
20-24	6.1	5.5	6.8	6.3	70-74	3.8	4.2	3.8	4.1
25-29	6.0	6.2	6.8	6.6	75-79	2.7	2.9	2.7	3.2
30-34	6.4	6.9	6.7	6.7	80-84	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.4
35-39	6.6	6.9	6.2	6.4	85-89	0.7	1.3	0.9	1.6
40-44	6.8	7.3	6.6	6.7	90+	0.3	0.8	0.4	1.0
45-49	7.4	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 South Antrim was 78 per 100,000 persons – 106 for males and 52 for females.

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

South Antrim had the 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)

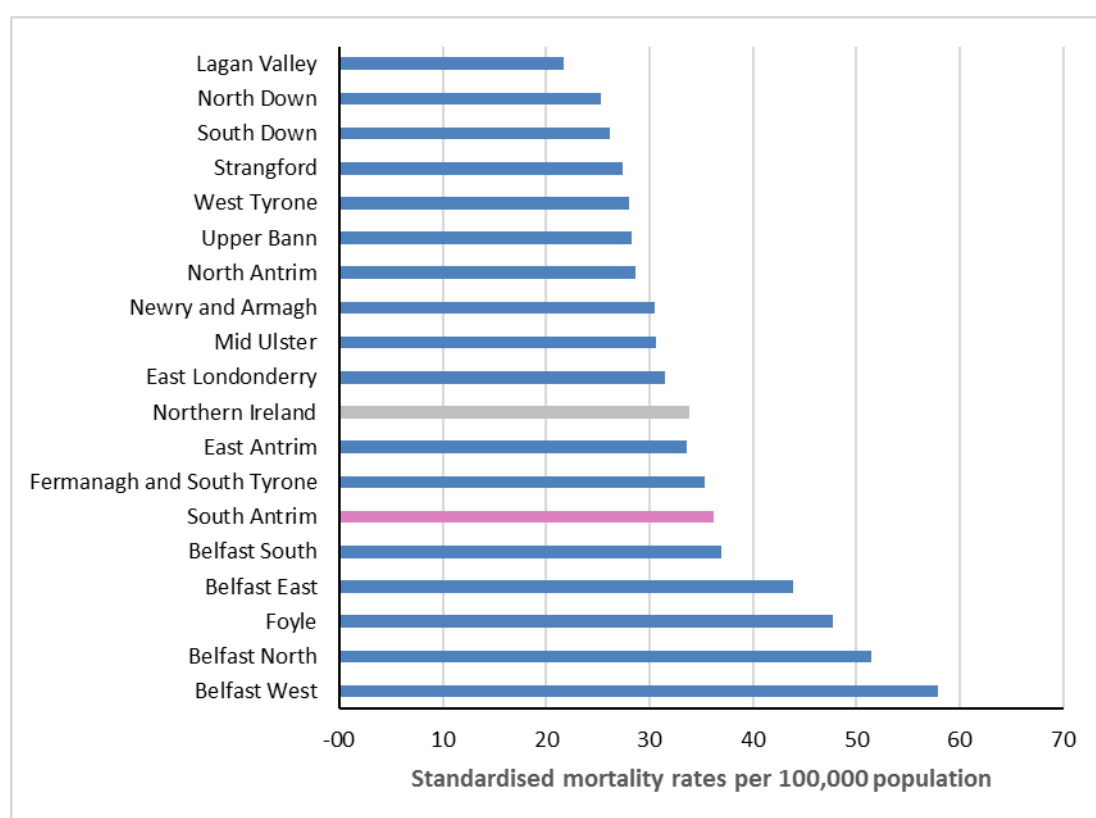
## Health – Standardised mortality rate for respiratory disease (under-75s)

The age standardised mortality rate for the under-75s due to respiratory disease (2010-2014) in South Antrim was 36 per 100,000 persons – 38 for males and 35 for females.

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

South Antrim had the sixth 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)

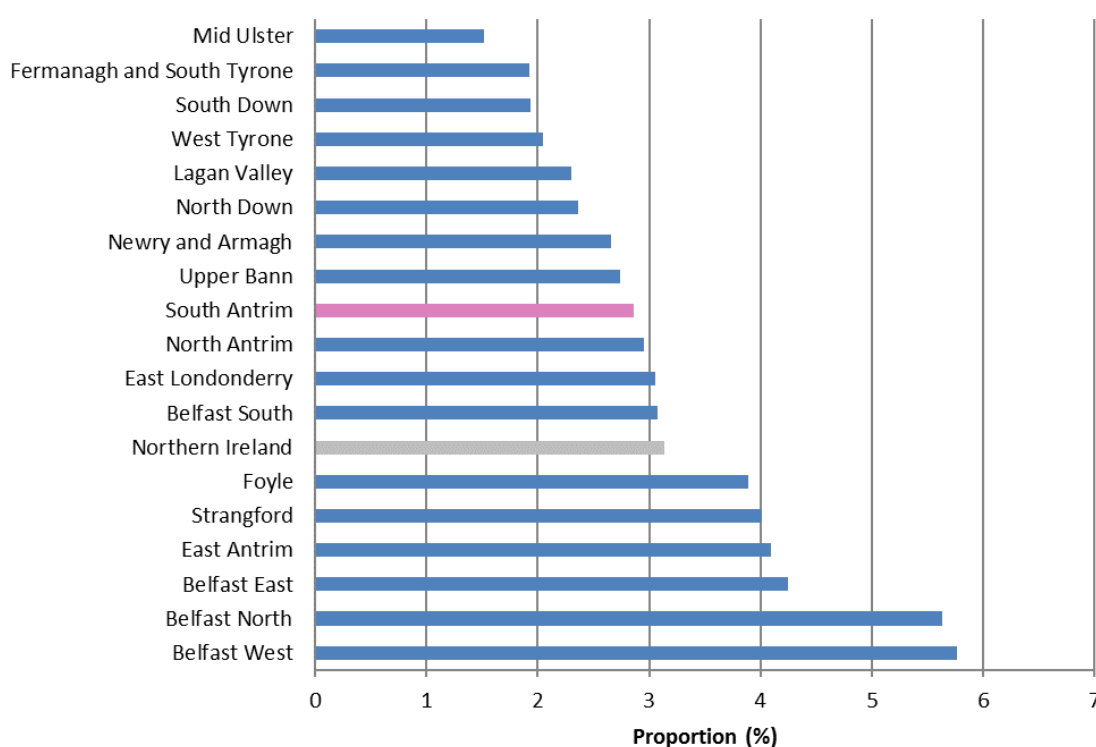
## Health - Births to teenage mothers

In 2015, there were 39 births to teenage mothers in South Antrim. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 2.9% of all births in the constituency in that year.

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

The constituency of South Antrim had the ninth lowest 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 diabetes mellitus amongst patients whose GP practice is located in the South Antrim area compared to GP practices across all of Northern Ireland.

There was a lower prevalence of hypertension, atrial fibrillation, mental health issues, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and heart failure amongst patients whose GP practice is located in the South Antrim area compared to GP practices across all of Northern Ireland.

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

	South Antrim patients		Northern Ireland patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Patients on the Coronary Heart Disease Register	3,229	38	74,525	38
Patients on the Heart Failure 1 Register	601	7	15,702	8
Patients on the Heart Failure 3 Register	96	1	4,237	2
Patients on the Stroke Register	1,496	18	36,020	18
Patients on the Hypertension Register	11,091	130	260,032	133
Patients on the Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Register	1,622	19	38,530	20
Patients on the Cancer Register	1,855	22	42,454	22
Patients on the Mental Health Register	684	8	17,114	9
Patients on the Asthma Register	5,098	60	117,613	60
Patients on the Dementia Register	633	7	13,617	7
Patients on the Atrial Fibrillation Register	1,401	16	32,701	17
Patients on the Diabetes Mellitus Register (prevalence based on those aged 17+)	3,901	59	88,305	57
Patients on the Osteoporosis Register (prevalence based on those aged 50+)	180	6	4,104	6
Patients on the Rheumatoid Arthritis Register (prevalence based on those aged 16+)	571	8	11,899	8

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

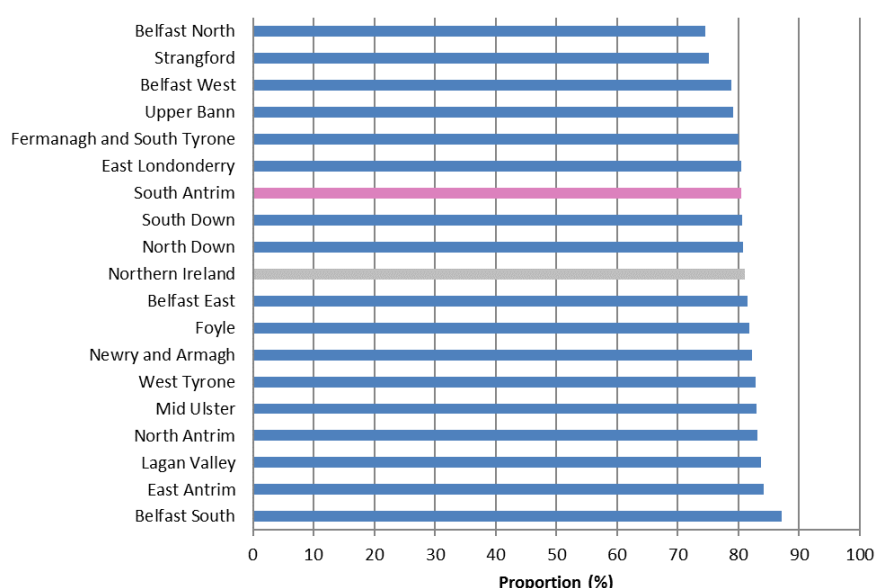
## Education – Qualifications of School Leavers

In 2014/15, a total of 1,265 young people left post primary education in South Antrim. Of these, 1,019 (80.6%) achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent, 827 of which (65.4% of all school leavers) included English and Maths. In total, 662<sup>3</sup> school leavers (52.3%) achieved two or more A-levels or equivalent.

A lower proportion of South 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%.

South Antrim had the joint seventh lowest proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent.

### Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent, 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

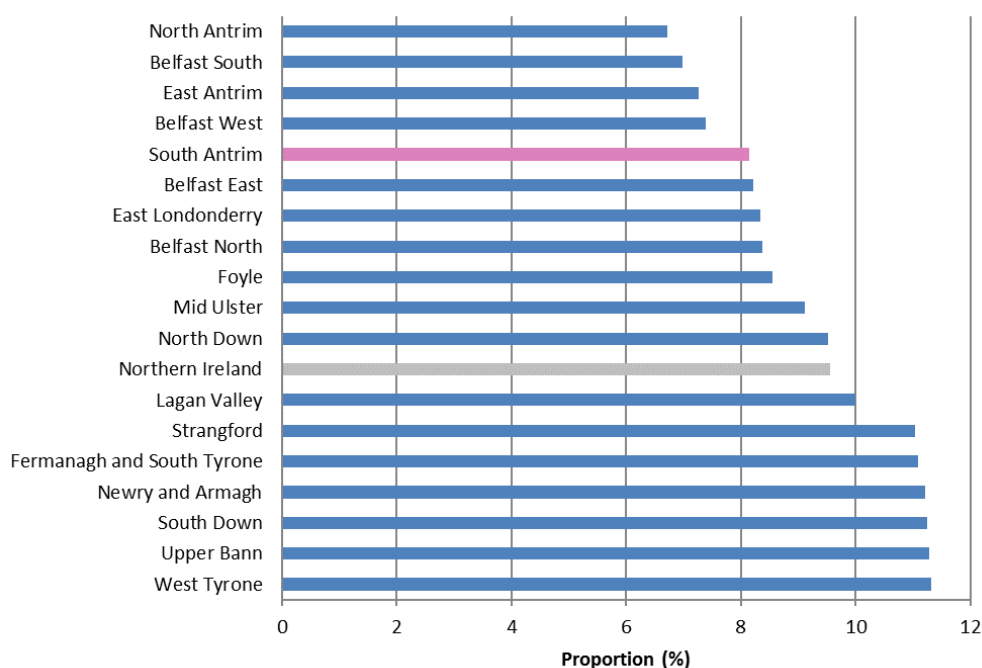
## Education – Participation in Further Education

In 2014/15, there were 6,470 students from South Antrim enrolled on regulated courses at Northern Ireland further education institutions. This equates to 8.1% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled on regulated courses at Northern Ireland further education institutions.

A lower proportion of South 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%.

South Antrim had the fifth 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

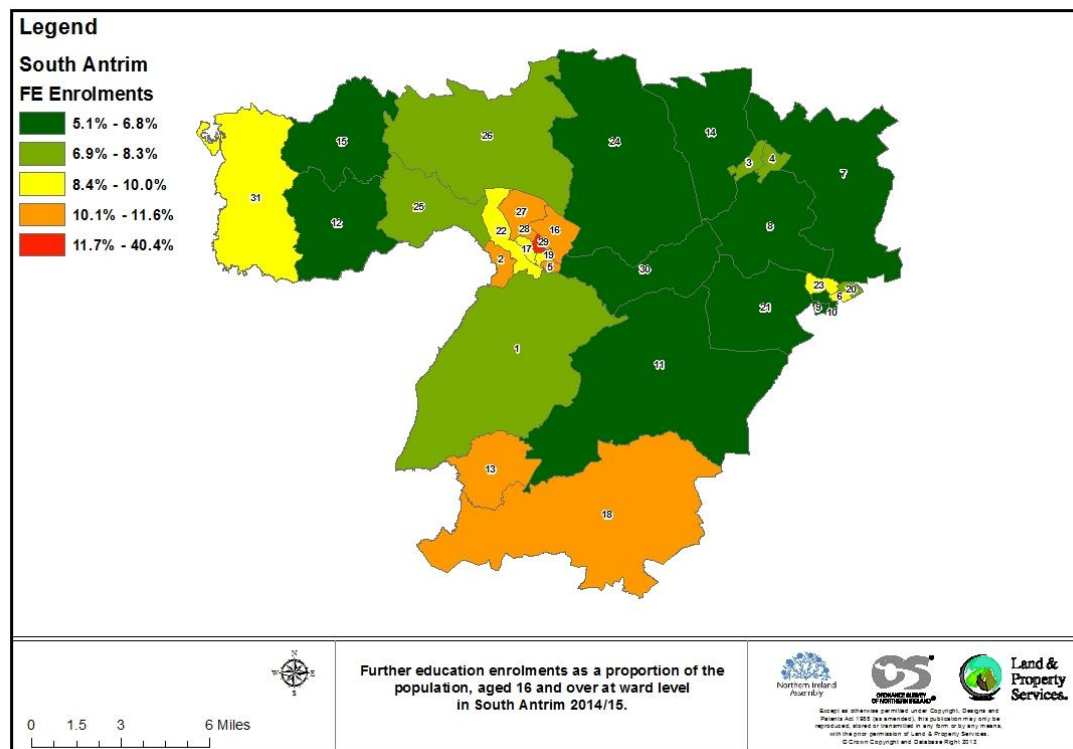
The highest proportion of people enrolled in further education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Stiles (12.0%, 192 enrolments), Farranshane (11.6%, 149 enrolments) and Crumlin (11.6%, 391 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Templepatrick (5.1%, 102 enrolments), Ballynure (5.7%, 147 enrolments) and Parkgate (5.9%, 133 enrolments).

### Enrolments in further education institutions 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
Aldergrove	282	8.1	Fountain Hill	170	9.8
Balloo	158	10.4	Glenavy	463	10.3
Ballyclare North	227	7.2	Greystone	150	10.0
Ballyclare South	224	7.8	Hawthorne	154	8.3
Ballycraigy	156	10.7	Mallusk	473	6.8
Ballyduff	210	9.6	Massereene	404	9.5
Ballynure	147	5.7	Mossley	218	9.3
Ballyrobert	220	6.3	Parkgate	133	5.9
Burnthill	123	6.1	Randalstown	182	7.0
Carnmoney	127	6.0	Shilvodan	135	7.2
Clady	157	6.2	Springfarm	366	10.2
Cranfield	125	5.9	Steeple	151	10.6
Crumlin	391	11.6	Stiles	192	12.0
Doagh	187	6.3	Templepatrick	102	5.1
Drumanaway	112	6.5	Toome	182	8.9
Farranshane	149	11.6			

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	Aldergrove	17	Fountain Hill
2	Balloo	18	Glenavy
3	Ballyclare North	19	Greystone (Antrim LGD)
4	Ballyclare South	20	Hawthorne
5	Ballycraigy	21	Mallusk
6	Ballyduff	22	Massereene
7	Ballynure	23	Mossley
8	Ballyrobert	24	Parkgate
9	Burnthill	25	Randalstown
10	Carnmoney	26	Shilvodan
11	Clady	27	Springfarm
12	Cranfield	28	Steeple
13	Crumlin (Antrim LGD)	29	Stiles
14	Doagh	30	Templepatrick
15	Drumanaway	31	Toome
16	Farranshane		

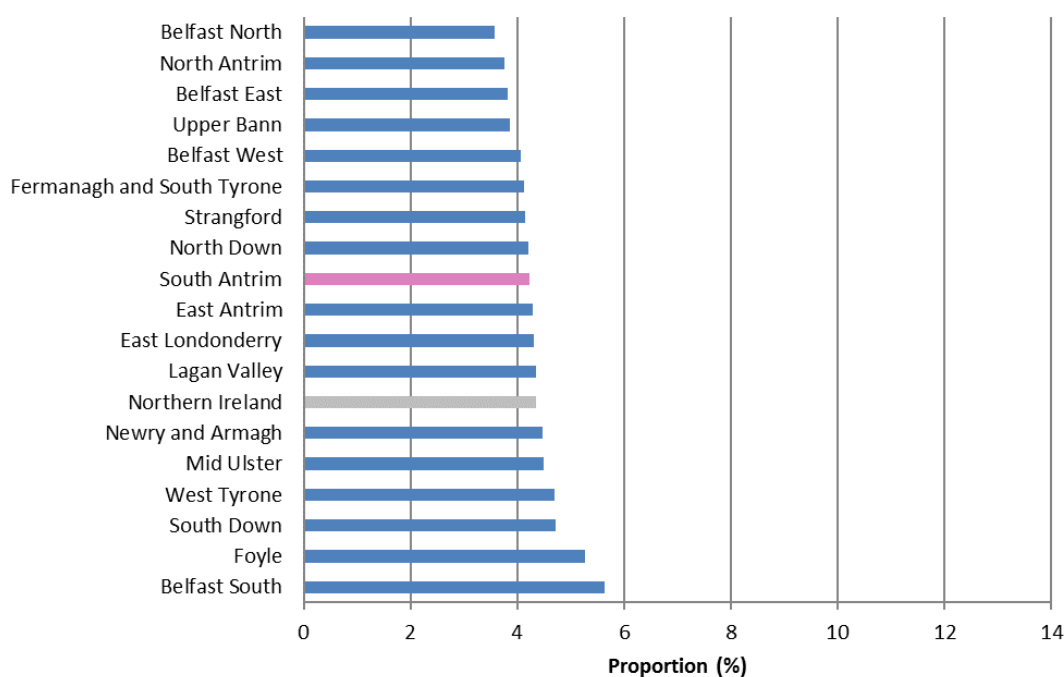
## Education – Participation in Higher Education

In 2014/15, there were 3,355 students from South Antrim enrolled in higher education institutions in Northern Ireland. This equates to 4.2% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in higher education institutions.

A lower proportion of South Antrim constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled in higher education institutions in 2014/15 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.4%.

South Antrim had the joint seventh 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 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

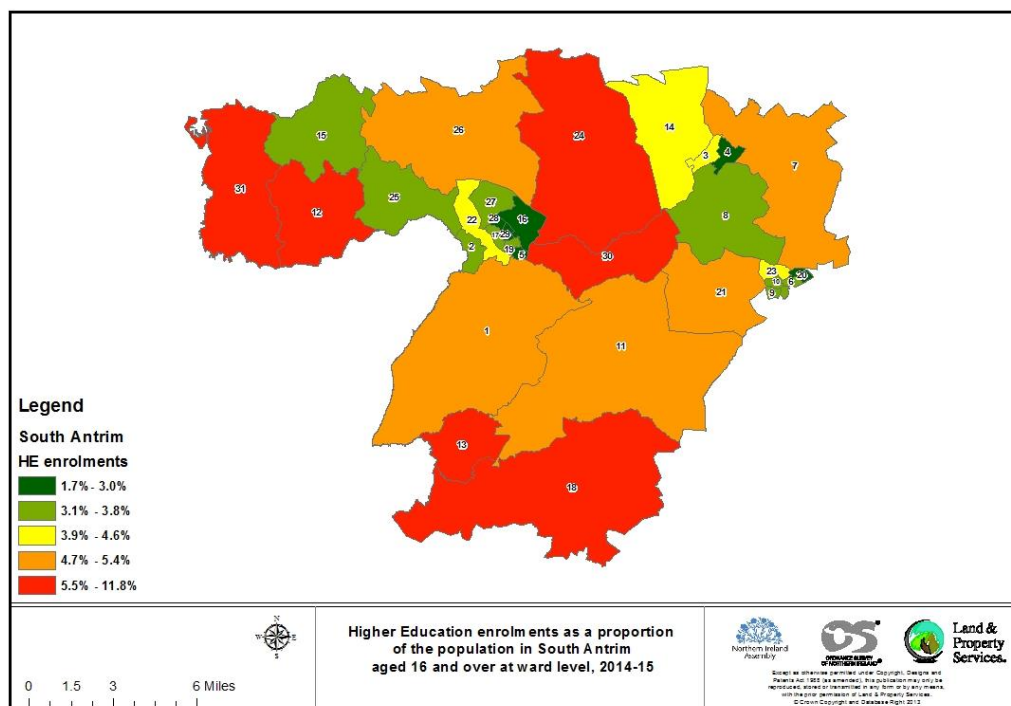
The highest proportion of people enrolled in higher education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Glenavy (6.1%, 275 enrolments), Parkgate (5.9%, 135 enrolments) and Crumlin (5.9%, 200 enrolments). The smallest proportions were found in Ballycraigy (1.7%, 25 enrolments), Steeple (1.8%, 25 enrolments) and Farranshane (2.3%, 30 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
Aldergrove	170	4.9	Fountain Hill	60	3.5
Balloo	50	3.3	Glenavy	275	6.1
Ballyclare North	130	4.1	Greystone	50	3.3
Ballyclare South	70	2.5	Hawthorne	50	2.7
Ballycraigy	25	1.7	Mallusk	340	4.9
Ballyduff	75	3.4	Massereene	175	4.1
Ballynure	125	4.8	Mossley	105	4.5
Ballyrobert	125	3.6	Parkgate	135	5.9
Burnthill	75	3.7	Randalstown	95	3.6
Carnmoney	75	3.5	Shilvodan	90	4.8
Clady	130	5.1	Springfarm	115	3.2
Cranfield	120	5.6	Steeple	25	1.8
Crumlin	200	5.9	Stiles	40	2.5
Doagh	115	3.9	Templepatrick	110	5.5
Drumanaway	65	3.8	Toome	115	5.6
Farranshane	30	2.3			

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	Aldergrove	17	Fountain Hill
2	Balloo	18	Glenavy
3	Ballyclare North	19	Greystone (Antrim LGD)
4	Ballyclare South	20	Hawthorne
5	Ballycraig	21	Mallusk
6	Ballyduff	22	Massereene
7	Ballynure	23	Mossley
8	Ballyrobert	24	Parkgate
9	Burnthill	25	Randalstown
10	Carmoney	26	Shilvodan
11	Clady	27	Springfarm
12	Cranfield	28	Steeple
13	Crumlin (Antrim LGD)	29	Stiles
14	Doagh	30	Templepatrick
15	Drumanaway	31	Toome
16	Farranshane		

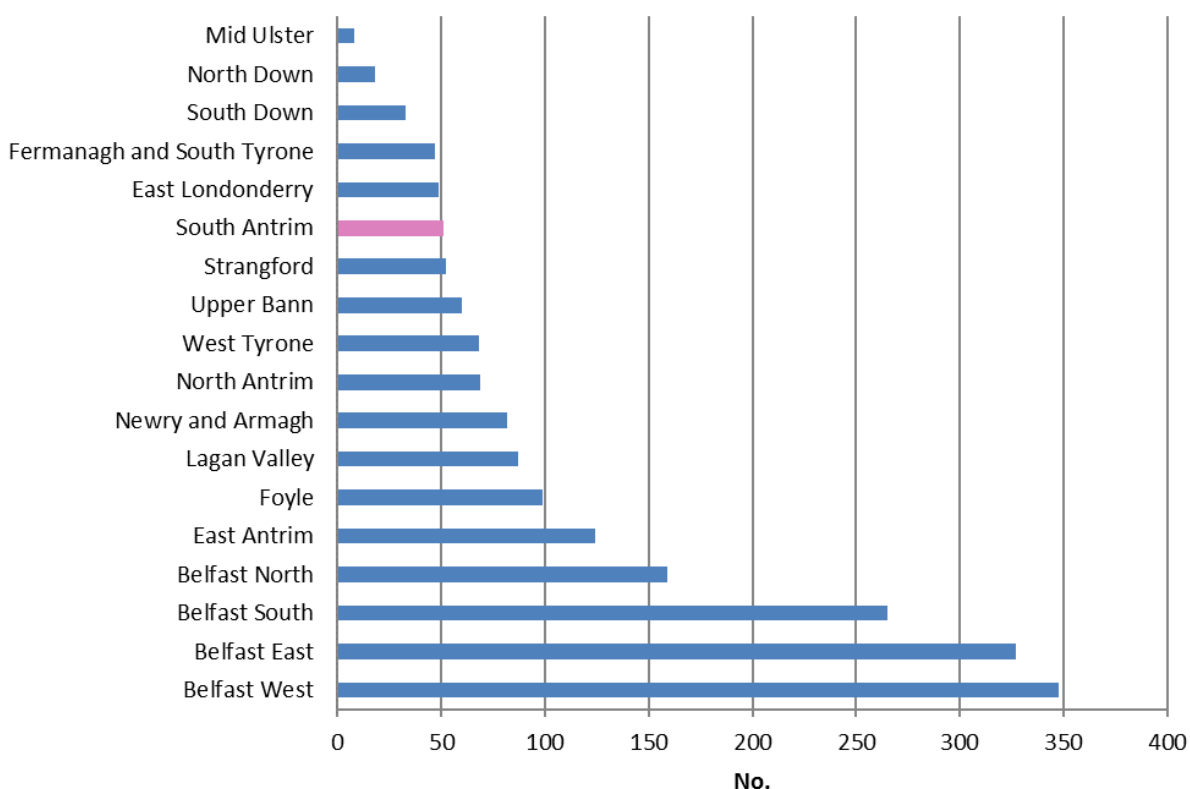
## Labour Market – Confirmed redundancies

In 2015, there were 51 confirmed redundancies in South Antrim.

This represents 2.6% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2015.

South Antrim had the sixth lowest 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

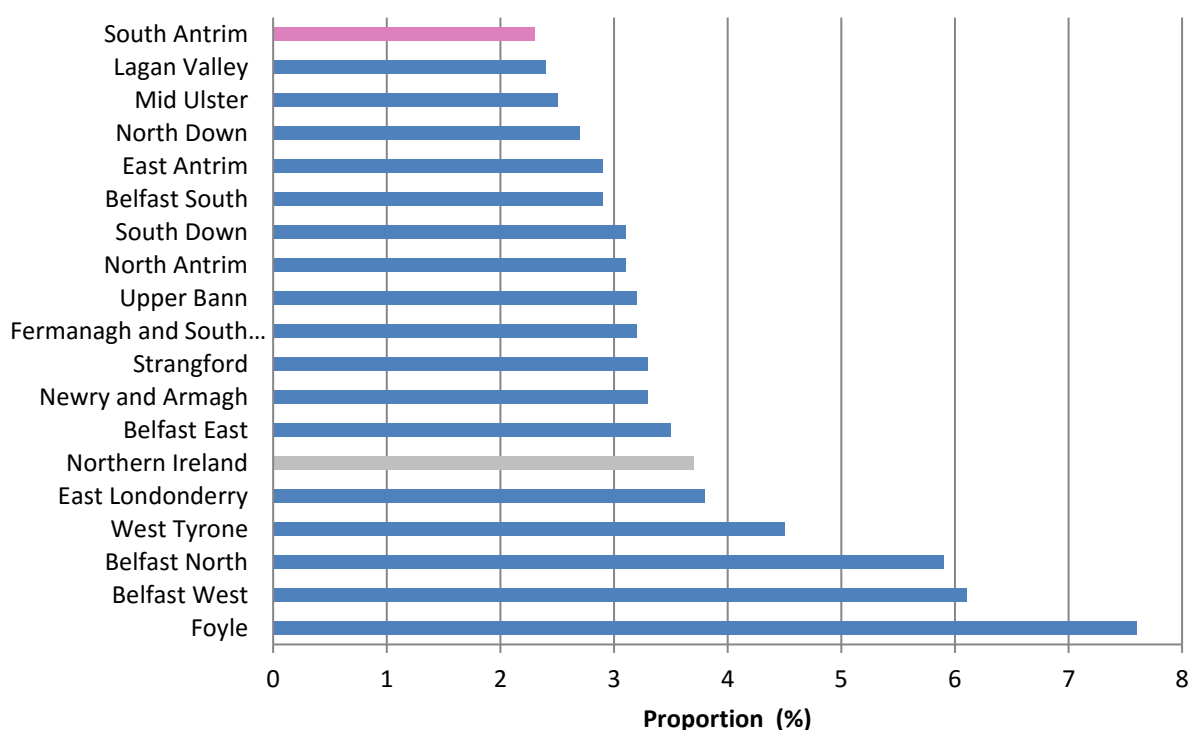
## Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2015, there were 1,449 people claiming unemployment benefits in South Antrim. This equates to 2.3% of all working age people in the constituency.

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

South Antrim was the constituency with the 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 (Claimant Count)

## Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count at ward level

The highest proportion of people claiming unemployment-related benefits (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Farranshane (5.2%, 53 claimants), Ballycraigy (4.6%, 52 claimants) and Greystone (4.4%, 50 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Aldergrove (1.0%, 30 claimants), Templepatrick (1.1%, 15 claimants) and Parkgate (1.1%, 20 claimants).

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

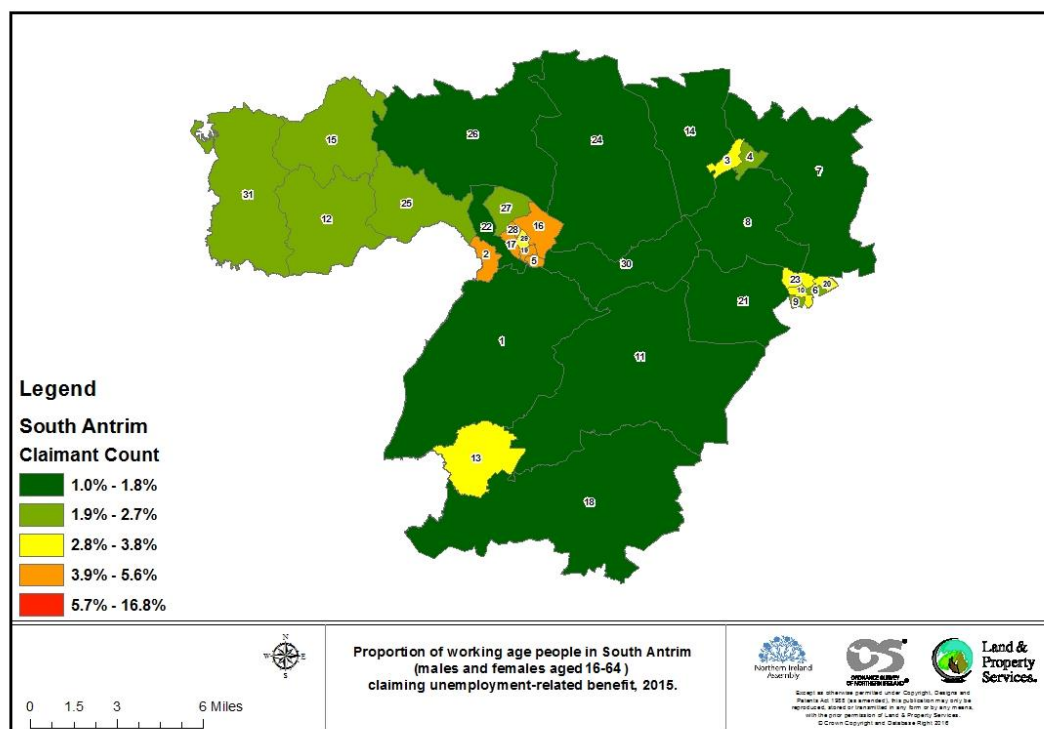
Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population <sup>4</sup>	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Aldergrove	30	1.0	Fountain Hill	55	4.2
Balloo	45	4.0	Glenavy	60	1.6
Ballyclare North	93	3.7	Greystone	50	4.4
Ballyclare South	55	2.4	Hawthorne	39	3.0
Ballycraigy	52	4.6	Mallusk	80	1.3
Ballyduff	43	2.5	Massereene	61	1.7
Ballynure	27	1.3	Mossley	55	2.9
Ballyrobert	40	1.5	Parkgate	20	1.1
Burnthill	33	2.3	Randalstown	52	2.5
Carnmoney	45	3.1	Shilvodan	20	1.4
Clady	29	1.4	Springfarm	82	2.6
Cranfield	38	2.2	Steeple	49	4.4
Crumlin	86	3.0	Stiles	49	3.8
Doagh	37	1.6	Templepatrick	15	1.1
Drumanaway	26	1.9	Toome	33	1.9
Farranshane	53	5.2			

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	Aldergrove	17	Fountain Hill
2	Balloo	18	Glenavy
3	Ballyclare North	19	Greystone (Antrim LGD)
4	Ballyclare South	20	Hawthorne
5	Ballycraigy	21	Mallusk
6	Ballyduff	22	Massereene
7	Ballynure	23	Mossley
8	Ballyrobert	24	Parkgate
9	Burnthill	25	Randalstown
10	Carnmoney	26	Shilvodan
11	Clady	27	Springfarm
12	Cranfield	28	Steeple
13	Crumlin (Antrim LGD)	29	Stiles
14	Doagh	30	Templepatrick
15	Drumanaway	31	Toome
16	Farranshane		

## Businesses – InvestNI Investment

In 2015, InvestNI made 171 offers of assistance and investment to companies in South Antrim. During the period, £2.8m of assistance was provided to companies within the constituency, all of which was offered to locally owned businesses. A further £15.6m planned investment has been allocated to companies within the constituency, £15.3m 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
South Antrim	171	2.8	15.6	166	2.8	15.3
Northern Ireland	3,781	94.0	497.7	3,550	72.0	325.9

Source: NISRA, NINIS

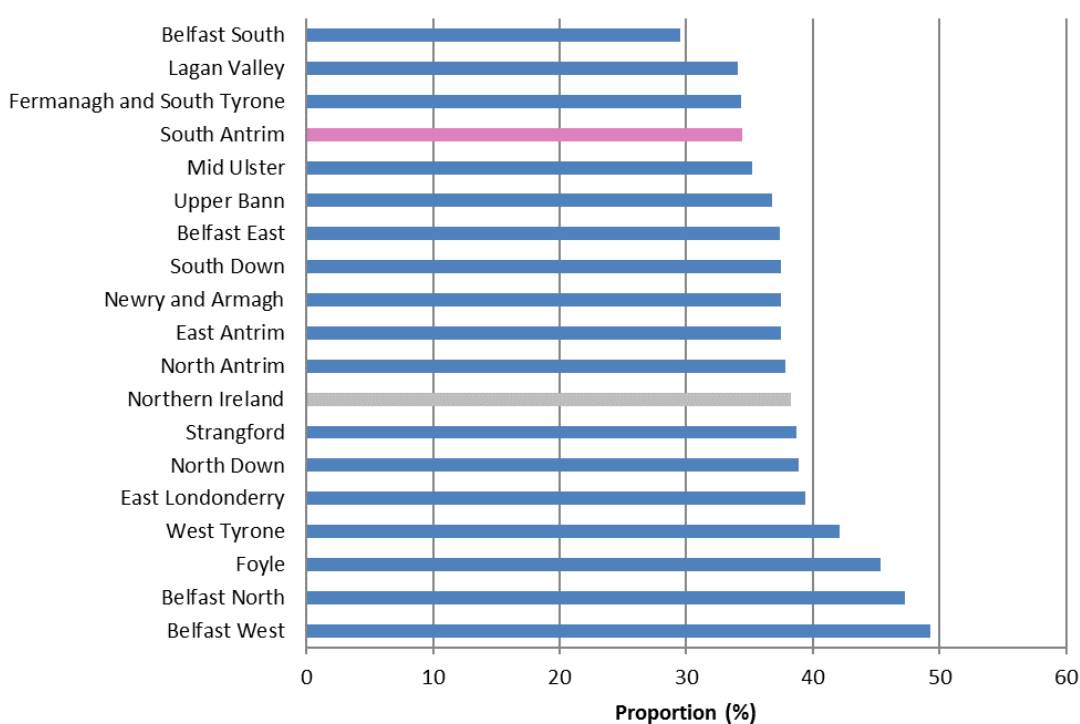
## Low income – People claiming benefits

As at February 2016, 27,310 people in South Antrim claimed at least one of the main benefits. This equates to 34.4% of all constituents aged 16 and over.

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

South Antrim was the constituency with the fourth lowest proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one benefit.

### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits, as at 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 Hawthorne (73.7%, 960 claimants), Carnmoney (73.1%, 1,050 claimants) and Templepatrick (66.8%, 880 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Mallusk (23.1%, 1,440 claimants), Aldergrove (28.6%, 860 claimants) and Glenavy (33.2%, 1,270 claimants).

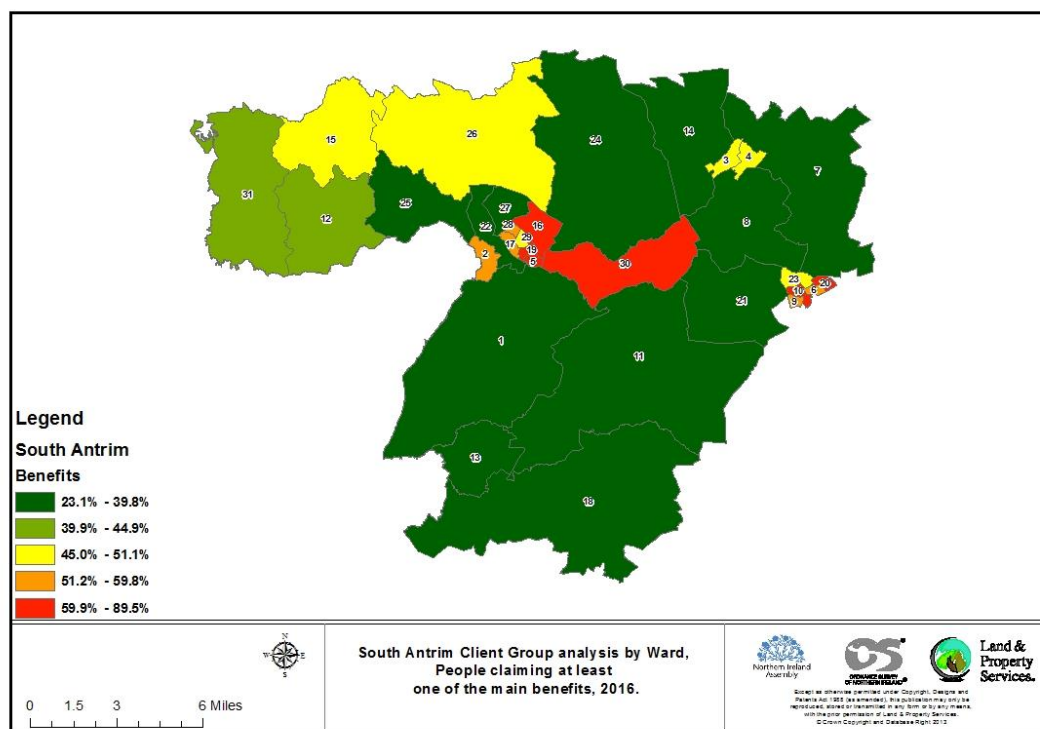
### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at February 2016<sup>5</sup>

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
Aldergrove	860	28.6	Fountain Hill	780	59.8
Balloo	670	59.0	Glenavy	1,270	33.2
Ballyclare North	1,230	49.0	Greystone	710	62.3
Ballyclare South	1,090	47.5	Hawthorne	960	73.7
Ballycraigy	700	61.2	Mallusk	1,440	23.1
Ballyduff	900	53.0	Massereene	1,260	36.1
Ballynure	800	39.4	Mossley	920	48.0
Ballyrobert	1,070	39.2	Parkgate	650	35.3
Burnthill	820	56.9	Randalstown	840	39.6
Carmmoney	1,050	73.1	Shilvodan	670	45.7
Clady	700	33.3	Springfarm	1,050	33.9
Cranfield	730	43.1	Steeple	630	56.7
Crumlin	1,120	38.8	Stiles	660	50.9
Doagh	890	37.3	Templepatrick	880	66.8
Drumanaway	650	48.5	Toome	710	40.9
Farranshane	620	60.4			

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	Aldergrove	17	Fountain Hill
2	Balloo	18	Glenavy
3	Ballyclare North	19	Greystone (Antrim LGD)
4	Ballyclare South	20	Hawthorne
5	Ballycraigy	21	Mallusk
6	Ballyduff	22	Massereene
7	Ballynure	23	Mossley
8	Ballyrobert	24	Parkgate
9	Burnthill	25	Randalstown
10	Carnmoney	26	Shilvodan
11	Clady	27	Springfarm
12	Cranfield	28	Steeple
13	Crumlin (Antrim LGD)	29	Stiles
14	Doagh	30	Templepatrick
15	Drumanaway	31	Toome
16	Farranshane		

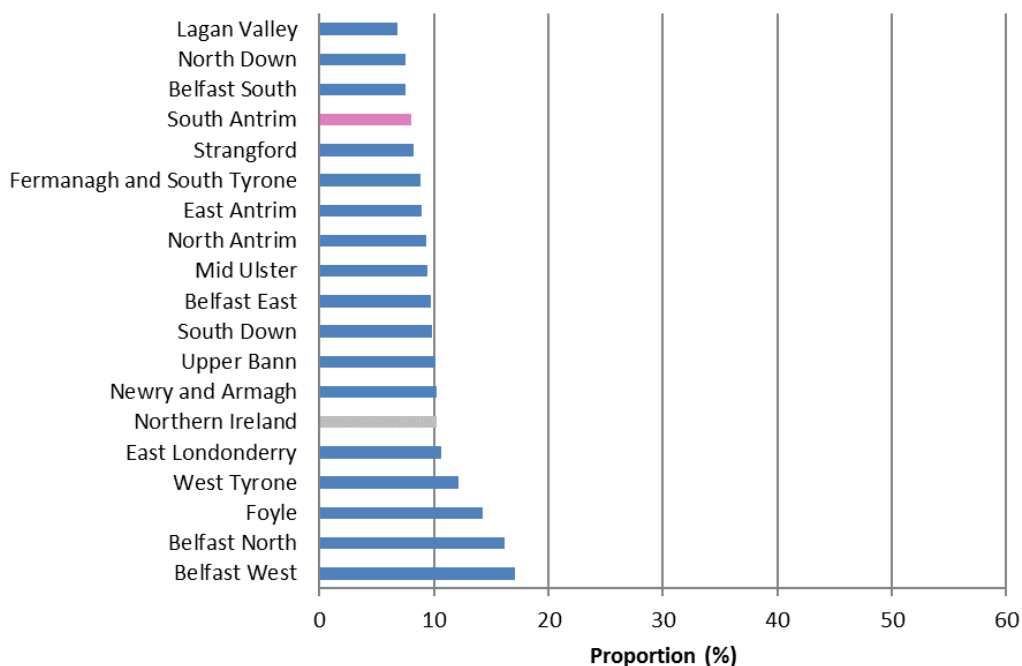
## Low income – People claiming Employment and Support Allowance

As at February 2016, there were 5,120 people in South Antrim claiming Employment and Support Allowance. This equates to 8.0% of people aged 16-64 years claiming the benefit.

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

South Antrim was the constituency with the fourth 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)

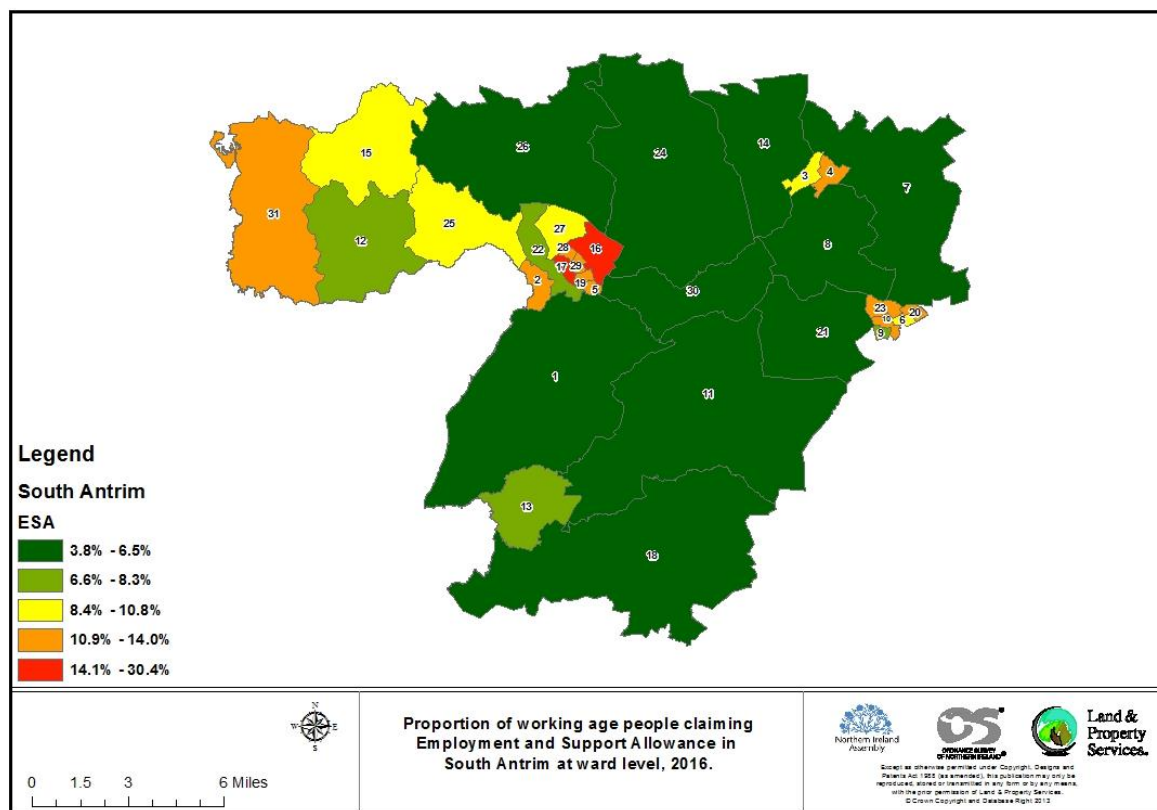
## Low income – People claiming Employment and Support Allowance at ward level

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 Farranshane (15.6%, 160 claimants), Fountain Hill (14.6%, 190 claimants) and Greystone (14.0%, 160 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Parkgate (3.8%, 70 claimants), Mallusk (4.2%, 260 claimants) and Doagh (4.6%, 110 claimants).

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

Ward	No. of working age people claiming ESA	Proportion of working age people claiming ESA	Ward	No. of working age people claiming ESA	Proportion of working age people claiming ESA
Aldergrove	180	6.0	Fountain Hill	190	14.6
Balloo	150	13.2	Glenavy	210	5.5
Ballyclare North	210	8.4	Greystone	160	14.0
Ballyclare South	260	11.3	Hawthorne	160	12.3
Ballycraigy	160	14.0	Mallusk	260	4.2
Ballyduff	150	8.8	Massereene	230	6.6
Ballynure	100	4.9	Mossley	210	11.0
Ballyrobert	160	5.9	Parkgate	70	3.8
Burnthill	100	6.9	Randalstown	190	9.0
Carnmoney	180	12.5	Shilvodan	80	5.5
Clady	100	4.8	Springfarm	300	9.7
Cranfield	130	7.7	Steeple	140	12.6
Crumlin	230	8.0	Stiles	150	11.6
Doagh	110	4.6	Templepatrick	80	6.1
Drumanaway	120	9.0	Toome	200	11.5
Farranshane	160	15.6			

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



1	Aldergrove	17	Fountain Hill
2	Balloo	18	Glenavy
3	Ballyclare North	19	Greystone (Antrim LGD)
4	Ballyclare South	20	Hawthorne
5	Ballycraigy	21	Mallusk
6	Ballyduff	22	Massereene
7	Ballynure	23	Mossley
8	Ballyrobert	24	Parkgate
9	Burnthill	25	Randalstown
10	Carmoney	26	Shilvodan
11	Clady	27	Springfarm
12	Cranfield	28	Steeple
13	Crumlin (Antrim LGD)	29	Stiles
14	Doagh	30	Templepatrick
15	Drumanaway	31	Toome
16	Farranshane		



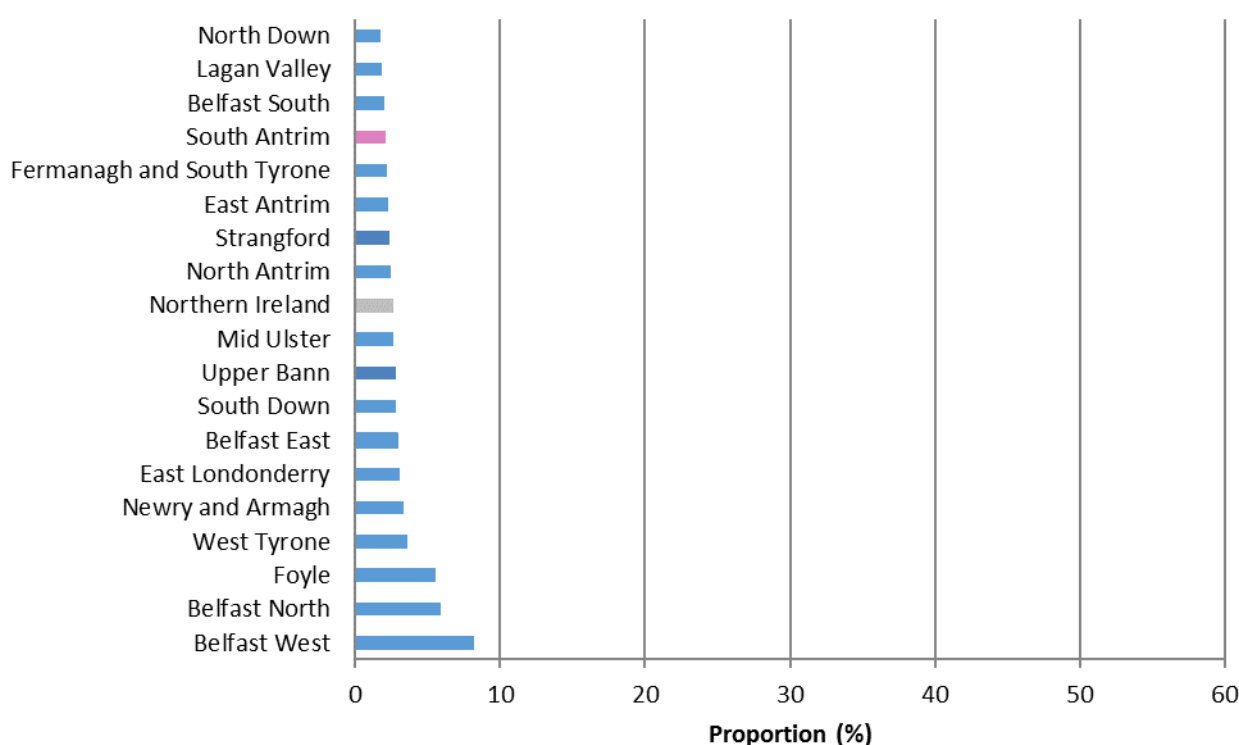
## Low income – People claiming Income Support

As at February 2016, there were 1,370 people in South Antrim claiming income support, of whom 1,330 were of working age. This equates to 2.1% of working age people claiming the benefit.

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

South Antrim was the constituency with the fourth 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

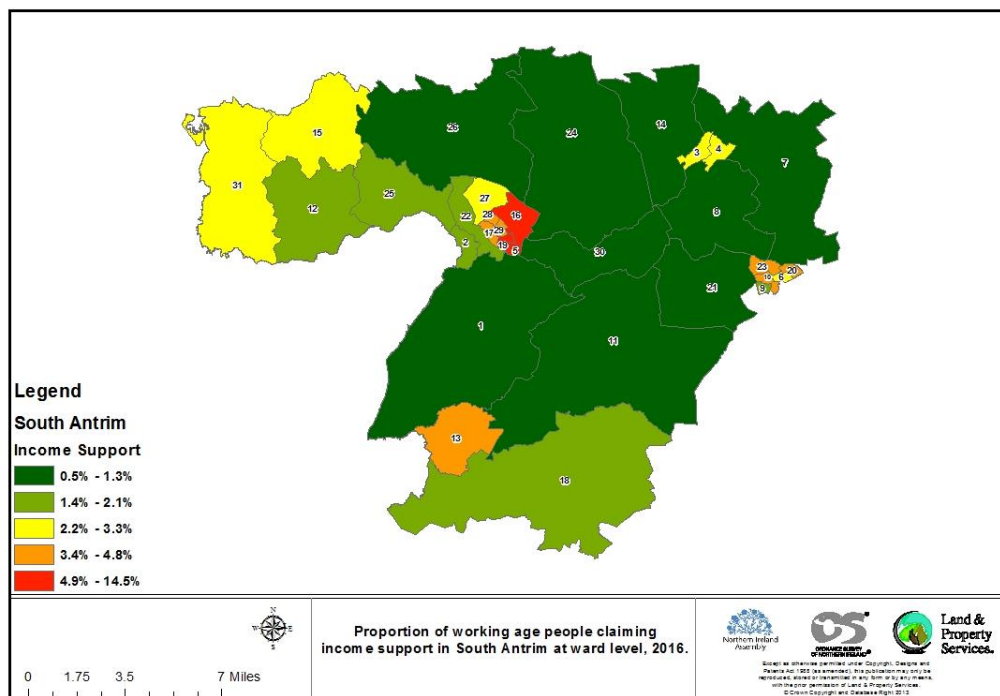
The highest proportion of income support claimants (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Greystone (5.3%, 60 claimants), Ballycraigy (5.2%, 60 claimants) and Farranshane (4.9%, 50 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Parkgate (0.5%, 10 claimants), Aldergrove (0.7%, 20 claimants) and Shilvodan (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
Aldergrove	20	0.7	Fountain Hill	60	4.6
Balloo	20	1.8	Glenavy	60	1.6
Ballyclare North	80	3.2	Greystone	60	5.3
Ballyclare South	50	2.2	Hawthorne	50	3.8
Ballycraigy	60	5.2	Mallusk	60	1.0
Ballyduff	40	2.4	Massereene	60	1.7
Ballynure	20	1.0	Mossley	90	4.7
Ballyrobert	20	0.7	Parkgate	10	0.5
Burnthill	20	1.4	Randalstown	40	1.9
Carnmoney	50	3.5	Shilvodan	10	0.7
Clady	20	1.0	Springfarm	70	2.3
Cranfield	30	1.8	Steeple	50	4.5
Crumlin	100	3.5	Stiles	60	4.6
Doagh	30	1.3	Templepatrick	10	0.8
Drumanaway	30	2.2	Toome	40	2.3
Farranshane	50	4.9			

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

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



1	Aldergrove	17	Fountain Hill
2	Balloo	18	Glenavy
3	Ballyclare North	19	Greystone (Antrim LGD)
4	Ballyclare South	20	Hawthorne
5	Ballycraigy	21	Mallusk
6	Ballyduff	22	Massereene
7	Ballynure	23	Mossley
8	Ballyrobert	24	Parkgate
9	Burnthill	25	Randalstown
10	Carmoney	26	Shilvodan
11	Clady	27	Springfarm
12	Cranfield	28	Steeple
13	Crumlin (Antrim LGD)	29	Stiles
14	Doagh	30	Templepatrick
15	Drumanaway	31	Toome
16	Farranshane		

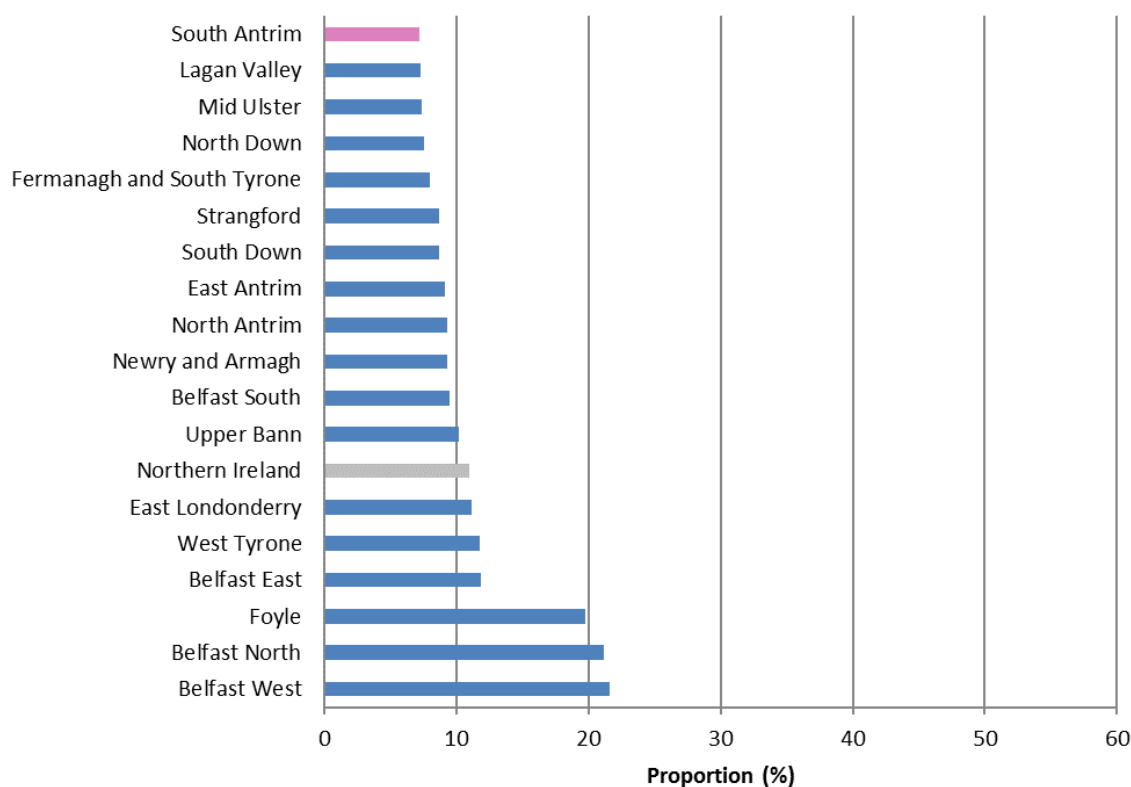
## Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2016, there were 5,750 people in South Antrim claiming housing benefit. This equates to 7.2% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit.

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

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

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

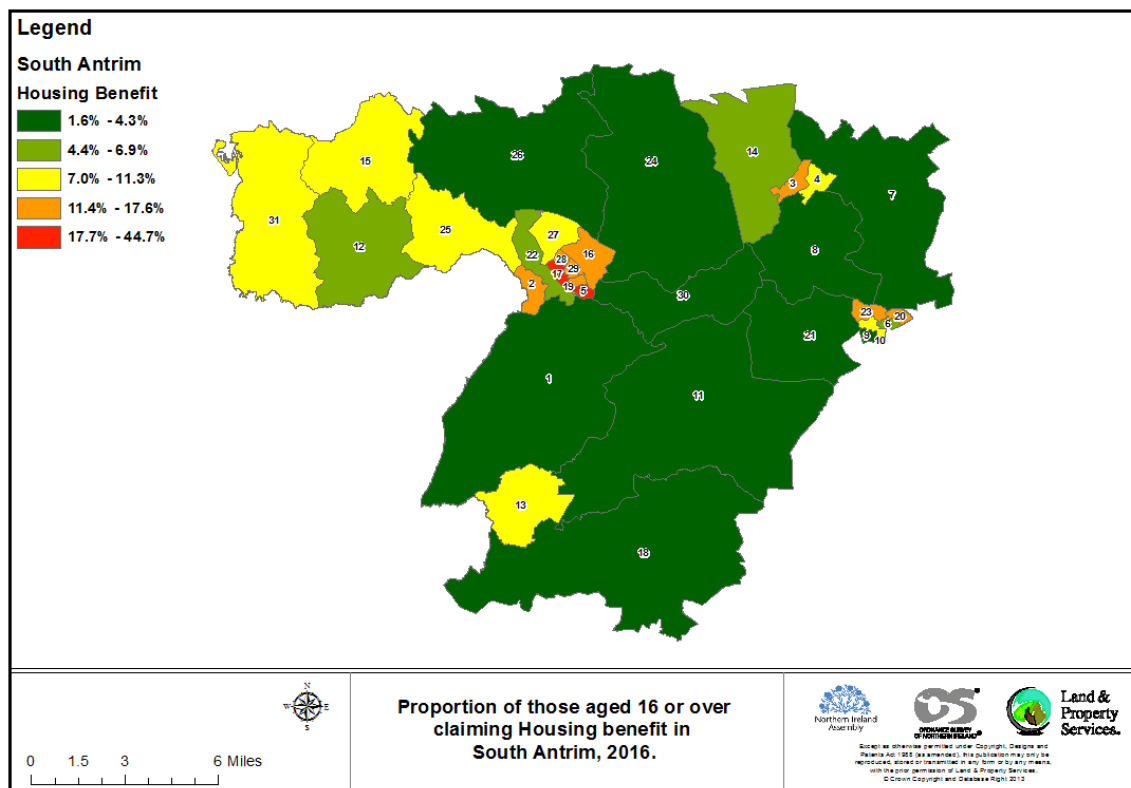
The highest proportion of people claiming housing benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Ballycraigy (19.9%, 290 claimants), Fountain Hill (17.9%, 310 claimants) and Steeple (17.6%, 250 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Clady (1.6%, 40 claimants), Shilvodan (1.6%, 30 claimants) and Parkgate (1.8%, 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
Aldergrove	70	2.0	Fountain Hill	310	17.9
Balloo	200	13.2	Glenavy	130	2.9
Ballyclare North	390	12.3	Greystone	230	15.4
Ballyclare South	290	10.2	Hawthorne	220	11.9
Ballycraigy	290	19.9	Mallusk	160	2.3
Ballyduff	120	5.5	Massereene	280	6.6
Ballynure	70	2.7	Mossley	330	14.0
Ballyrobert	70	2.0	Parkgate	40	1.8
Burnthill	60	3.0	Randalstown	200	7.7
Carnmoney	240	11.3	Shilvodan	30	1.6
Clady	40	1.6	Springfarm	380	10.6
Cranfield	100	4.7	Steeple	250	17.6
Crumlin	330	9.7	Stiles	210	13.1
Doagh	130	4.4	Templepatrick	60	3.0
Drumanaway	140	8.2	Toome	150	7.3
Farranshane	210	16.4			

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	Aldergrove	17	Fountain Hill
2	Balloo	18	Glenavy
3	Ballyclare North	19	Greystone (Antrim LGD)
4	Ballyclare South	20	Hawthorne
5	Ballycraigy	21	Mallusk
6	Ballyduff	22	Massereene
7	Ballynure	23	Mossley
8	Ballyrobert	24	Parkgate
9	Burnthill	25	Randalstown
10	Carmoney	26	Shilvodan
11	Clady	27	Springfarm
12	Cranfield	28	Steeple
13	Crumlin (Antrim LGD)	29	Stiles
14	Doagh	30	Templepatrick
15	Drumanaway	31	Toome
16	Farranshane		

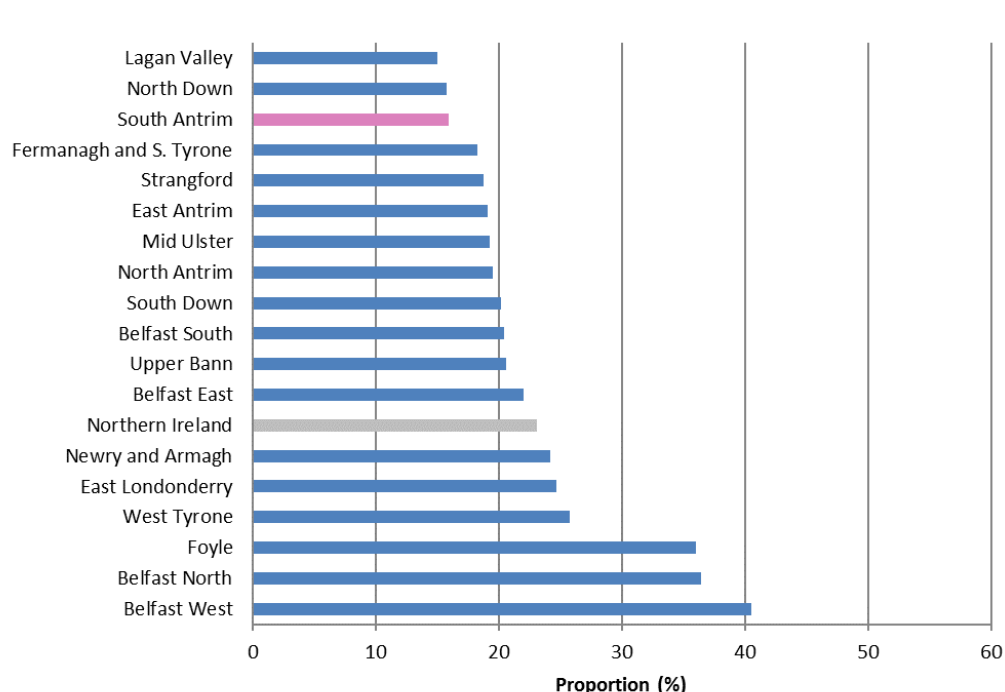
## Low income – Children living in low income families

As at August 2014, there were 3,425 children aged 0-15 years living in low income families<sup>6</sup> in South Antrim. This equates to 15.9% of all children in the area.

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

South Antrim was the constituency with the third 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 Greystone (56.8%), Mossley (41.2%) and Stiles (35.6%). The lowest proportions were found in Aldergrove (4.8%), Parkgate (6.6%) and Mallusk (7.8%). 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

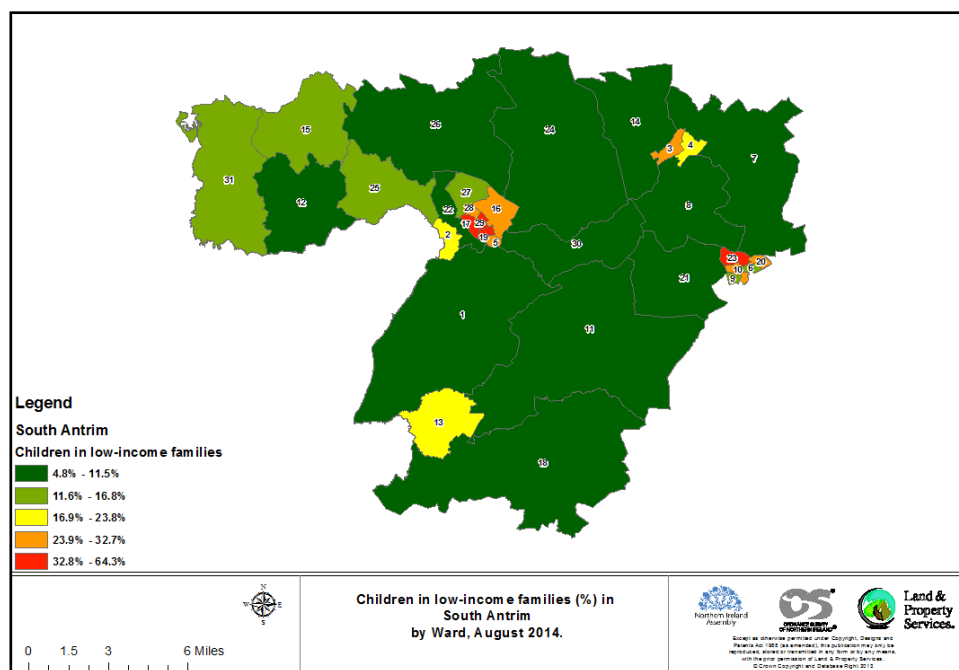
Ward	Children in low income families (%) <sup>7</sup>	Ward	Children in low income families (%)
Aldergrove	4.8	Fountain Hill	34.7
Balloo	23.0	Glenavy	8.8
Ballyclare North	26.0	Greystone	56.8
Ballyclare South	20.0	Hawthorne	27.0
Ballycraigy	27.2	Mallusk	7.8
Ballyduff	16.8	Massereene	9.6
Ballynure	7.9	Mossley	41.2
Ballyrobert	9.1	Parkgate	6.6
Burnthill	11.7	Randalstown	15.1
Carnmoney	28.7	Shilvodan	11.1
Clady	8.0	Springfarm	15.7
Cranfield	10.5	Steeple	28.9
Crumlin	22.9	Stiles	35.6
Doagh	8.6	Templepatrick	8.5
Drumanaway	15.6	Toome	14.5
Farranshane	30.1		

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	Aldergrove	17	Fountain Hill
2	Balloo	18	Glenavy
3	Ballyclare North	19	Greystone (Antrim LGD)
4	Ballyclare South	20	Hawthorne
5	Ballycraigy	21	Mallusk
6	Ballyduff	22	Massereene
7	Ballynure	23	Mossley
8	Ballyrobert	24	Parkgate
9	Burnthill	25	Randalstown
10	Carnmoney	26	Shilvodan
11	Clady	27	Springfarm
12	Cranfield	28	Steeple
13	Crumlin (Antrim LGD)	29	Stiles
14	Doagh	30	Templepatrick
15	Drumanaway	31	Toome
16	Farranshane		

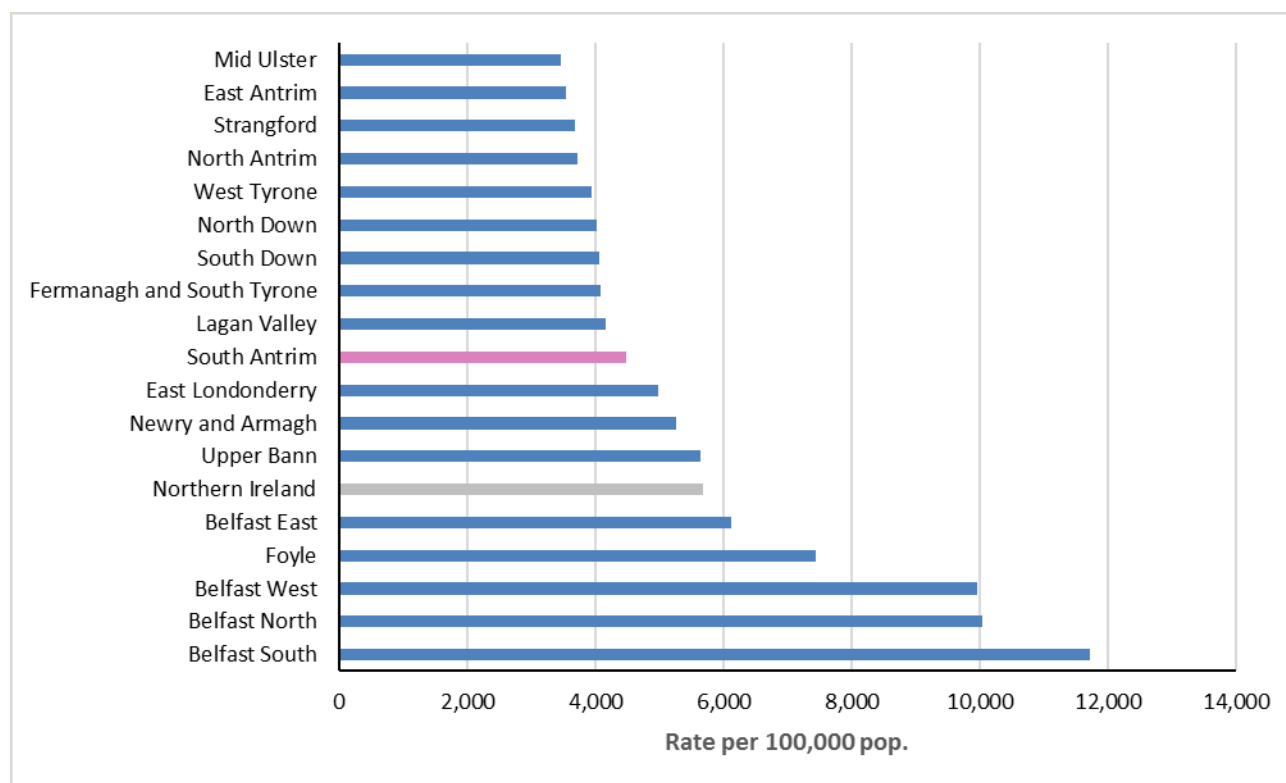
## Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2015/16, a total of 4,547 criminal offences were recorded in the South Antrim area. This equates to an overall recorded crime rate of 4,477 per 100,000 persons.

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

South Antrim was the constituency with the ninth highest 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 South Antrim.

With the exception of crimes with a sectarian motive, public order offences, and non-domestic burglary, crime rates were lower in South Antrim than for Northern Ireland as a whole.

The greatest differences, where rates were lower in South Antrim than the Northern Ireland average, were for criminal damage, shoplifting and violence.

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

	South Antrim		Northern Ireland	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Violence with injury (including homicide)	572	563	15,068	814
Violence without injury	924	910	20,666	1,116
Sexual offences	130	128	3,037	164
Robbery	18	18	732	40
Domestic burglary	244	240	5,856	316
Non-domestic burglary	163	160	2,917	158
Vehicle offences	196	193	4,925	266
Theft from the person	6	6	558	30
Bicycle theft	26	26	718	39
Shoplifting	181	178	6,773	366
All other theft offences	619	610	12,410	670
Criminal damage	984	969	20,516	1,108
Trafficking of drugs	30	30	876	47
Possession of drugs	205	202	4,701	254
Possession of weapons offences	37	36	923	50
Public order offences	91	90	1,470	79
Miscellaneous crimes against society	121	119	2,877	155
Crimes recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	632	622	14,073	760
Crimes recorded with a Homophobic Motivation	1	1	210	11
Crimes recorded with a Racist Motivation	26	26	853	46
Crimes recorded with a Sectarian Motivation	61	60	1,001	54

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

## Crime – Motivation

In 2015/16, there were 632 offences with a domestic abuse motivation, 13.9% of all crimes recorded in the area. The proportion of crimes with a domestic abuse motivation in South 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 was 1 offence with a homophobic motivation, 26 offences with a racist motivation and 44 offences with a sectarian motivation recorded in South 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
South Antrim	1	26	61

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

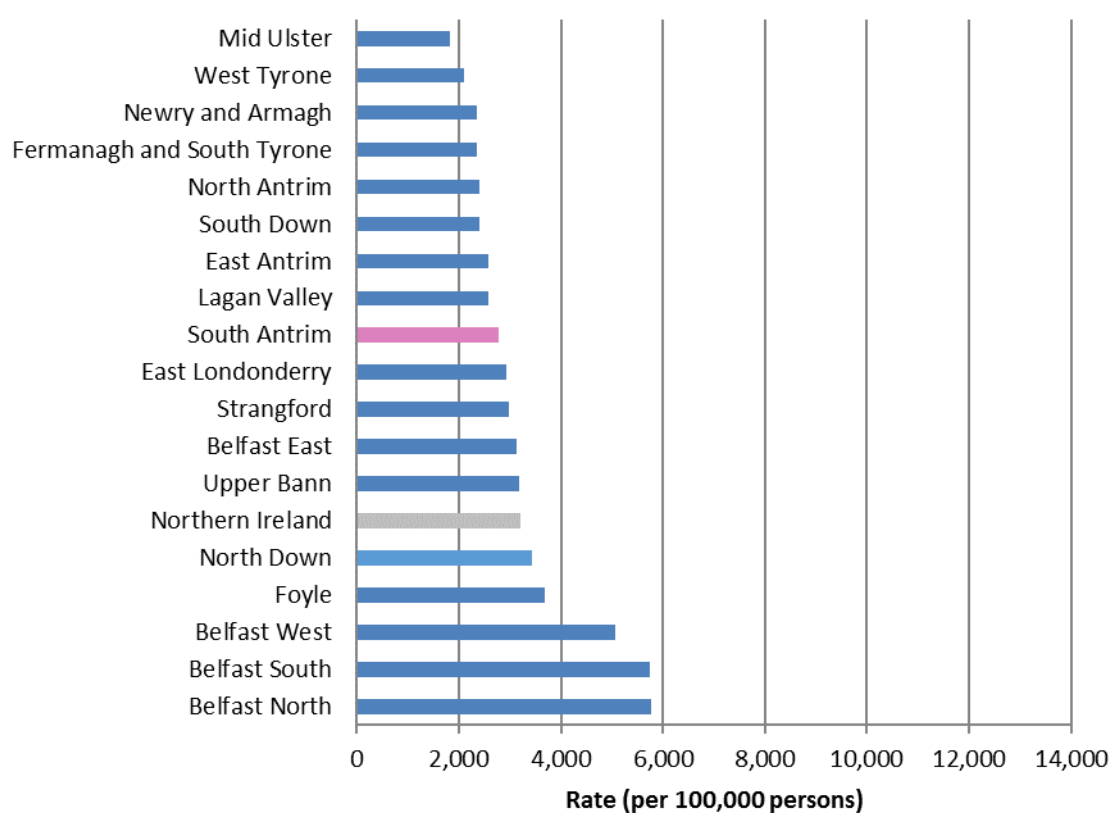
## Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2015/16, there were 2,832 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in South Antrim. This equates to a rate of 2,789 per 100,000 persons.

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

South Antrim was the constituency with the ninth 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)

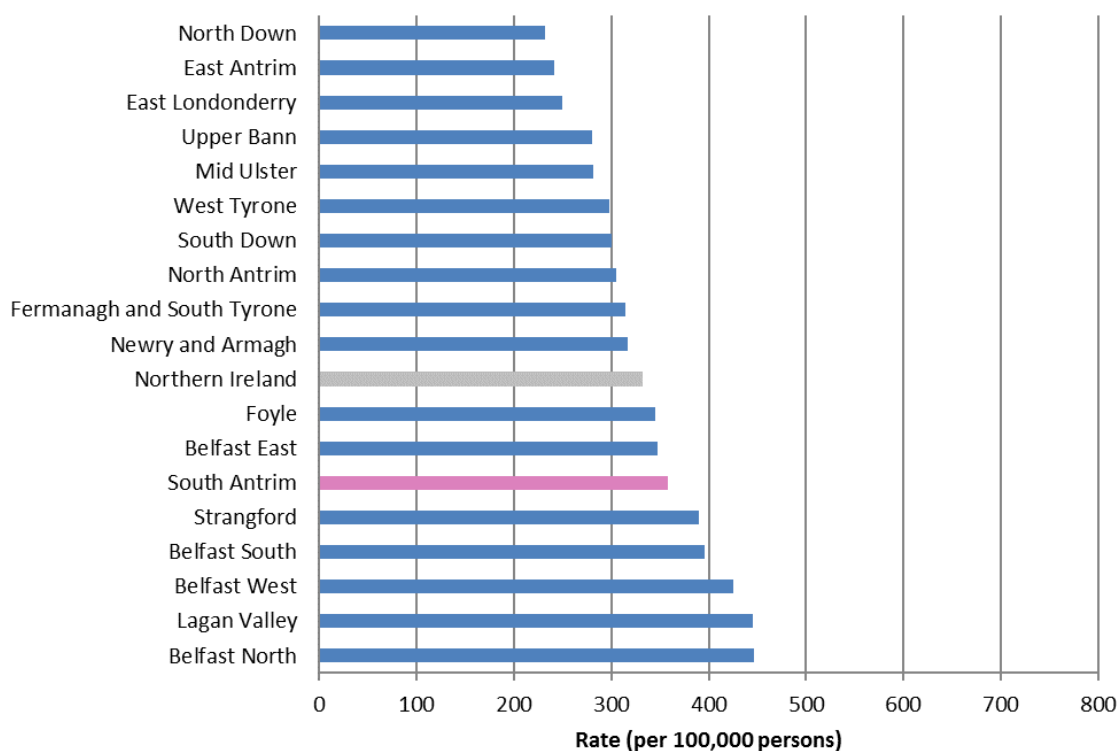
## Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions

In 2015, there were 364 road traffic collisions with injury reported in South Antrim, a collision rate of 358 per 100,000 persons. Of these, 6 were fatal, 35 were classified as serious and 323 were slight.

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

South Antrim had the sixth highest 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)

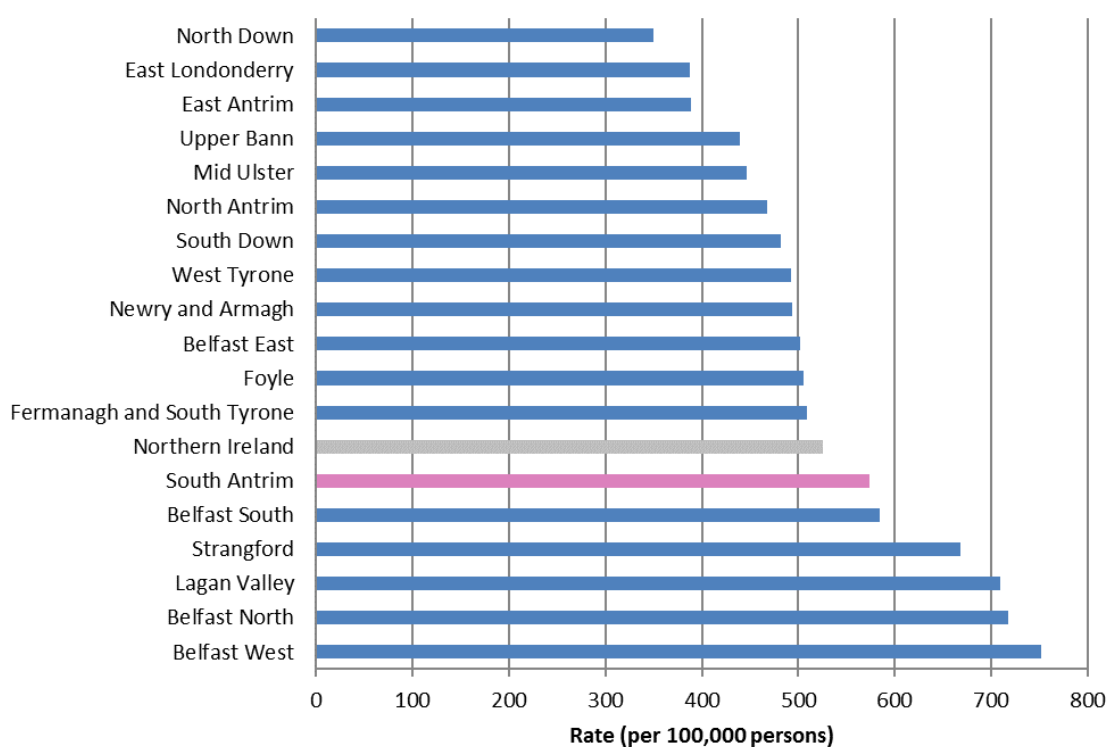
## Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Casualties

In 2015, there were 583 casualties as a result of road traffic collisions in South Antrim– 6 people were killed, 41 people were seriously injured and 536 were slightly injured, a rate of 574 casualties per 100,000 persons.

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

South Antrim had the sixth highest 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 Shilvodan (878), Clady (773), and Glenavy (766). The lowest rates were recorded in Ballyduff (0), Springfarm (42) and Crumlin (66).

The highest road traffic casualty rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Shilvodan (1,672), Clady (1,453) and Glenavy (1,381). The lowest rates were recorded in Ballyduff (0), Springfarm (42) and Burnthill (81).

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

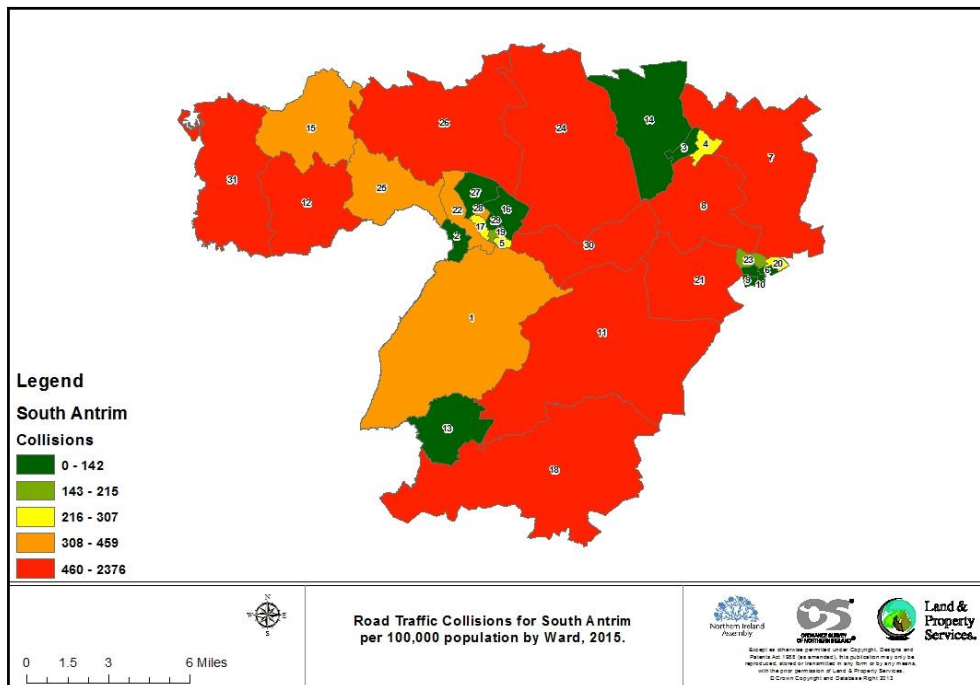
Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury)	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Aldergrove	15	20	324	432
Balloo	2	3	113	169
Ballyclare North	4	7	99	173
Ballyclare South	8	17	222	472
Ballycraigy	4	5	220	275
Ballyduff	0	0	0	0
Ballynure	16	32	495	991
Ballyrobert	24	40	554	924
Burnthill	2	2	81	81
Carnmoney	2	3	77	115
Clady	25	47	773	1453
Cranfield	17	27	613	973
Crumlin	3	4	66	88
Doagh	5	11	135	297
Drumanaway	9	11	419	513
Farranshane	2	3	123	185
Fountain Hill	5	12	232	556
Glenavy	46	83	766	1381
Greystone	3	4	161	215
Hawthorne	5	10	226	452
Mallusk	44	69	476	747
Massereene	24	38	441	698
Mossley	6	10	202	336
Parkgate	14	24	496	851
Randalstown	12	16	361	482
Shilvodan	21	40	878	1672
Springfarm	2	2	42	42
Steeple	6	10	334	557



Stiles	2	3	95	142
Templepatrick	15	22	628	921
Toome	20	32	735	1176

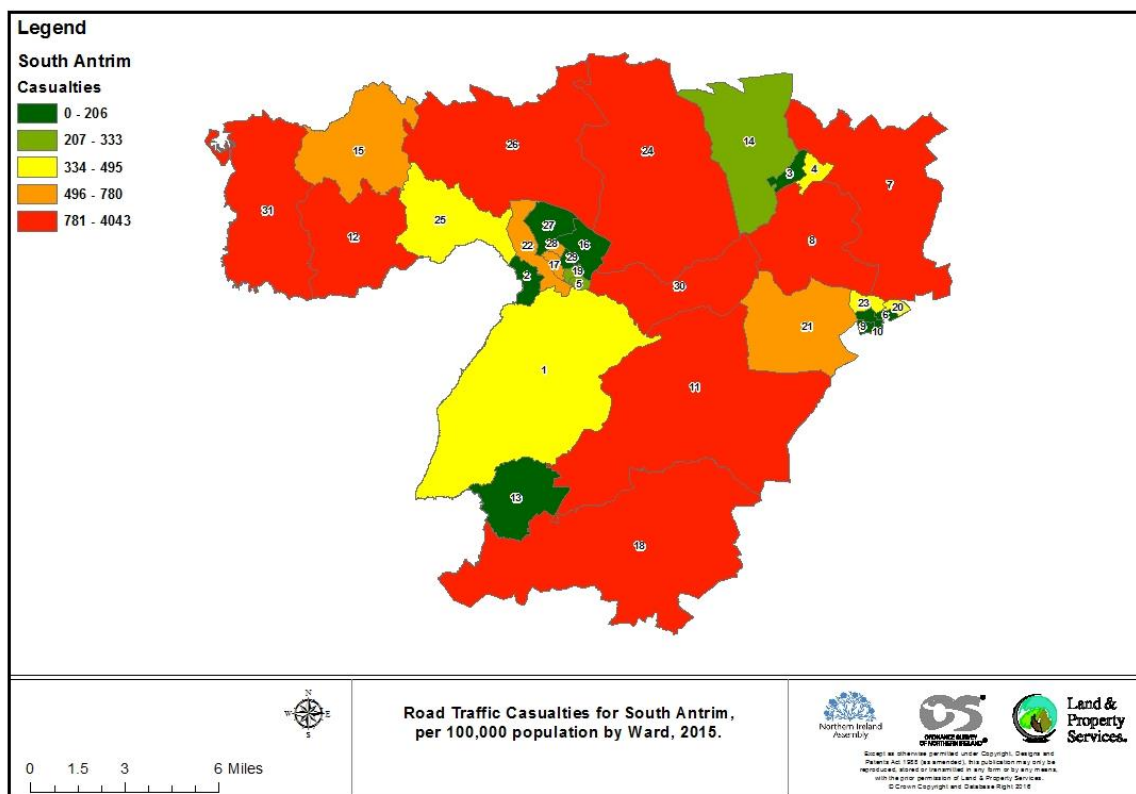
Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

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



1	Aldergrove	17	Fountain Hill
2	Balloo	18	Glenavy
3	Ballyclare North	19	Greystone (Antrim LGD)
4	Ballyclare South	20	Hawthorne
5	Ballycraigy	21	Mallusk
6	Ballyduff	22	Massereene
7	Ballynure	23	Mossley
8	Ballyrobert	24	Parkgate
9	Burnthill	25	Randalstown
10	Carnmoney	26	Shilvodan
11	Clady	27	Springfarm
12	Cranfield	28	Steeple
13	Crumlin (Antrim LGD)	29	Stiles
14	Doagh	30	Templepatrick
15	Drumanaway	31	Toome
16	Farranshane		

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



1	Aldergrove	17	Fountain Hill
2	Balloo	18	Glenavy
3	Ballyclare North	19	Greystone (Antrim LGD)
4	Ballyclare South	20	Hawthorne
5	Ballycraig	21	Mallusk
6	Ballyduff	22	Massereene
7	Ballynure	23	Mossley
8	Ballyrobert	24	Parkgate
9	Burnthill	25	Randalstown
10	Carmmoney	26	Shilvodan
11	Clady	27	Springfarm
12	Cranfield	28	Steeple
13	Crumlin (Antrim LGD)	29	Stiles
14	Doagh	30	Templepatrick
15	Drumanaway	31	Toome
16	Farranshane		

## 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 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.

### 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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