

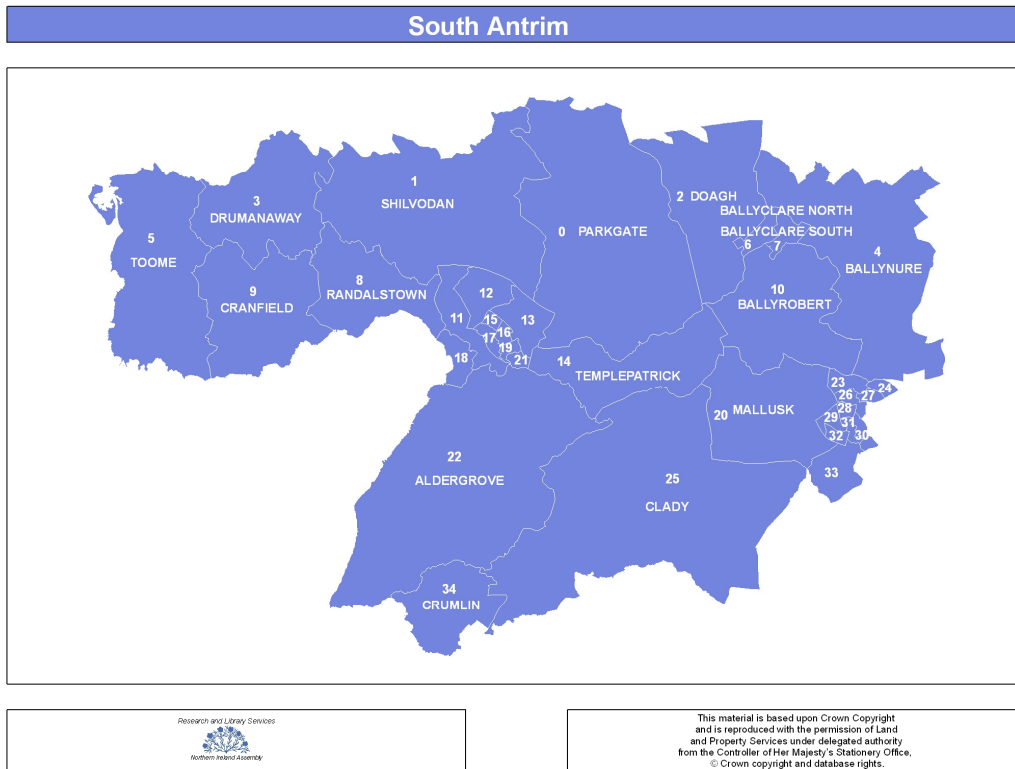


September 2010

Using the latest data available through the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS) www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk, this report provides an up-to-date statistical profile of the Constituency of South Antrim. It includes information on the demographics of people living in South Antrim as well as key indicators of Health, Education, the Economy, Employment, Housing, Crime and Poverty. For each indicator, this profile presents:

- The most up-to-date information available for South Antrim;
- How this compares with Northern Ireland as a whole;
- The ranking of the Constituency; and
- Information on the lowest and highest ranking wards where available.

This report presents a statistical profile of the Constituency of South Antrim which comprises of the 35 wards shown below.



0	Parkgate	12	Springfarm	24	Hawthorne
1	Shilvodan	13	Farranshane	25	Clady
2	Doagh	14	Templepatrick	26	Carnmoney
3	Drumanaway	15	Steeple	27	Ballyduff
4	Ballynure	16	Stiles	28	Burnthill
5	Toome	17	Fountain Hill	29	Ballyhenry
6	Ballyclare North	18	Balloo	30	Glebe
7	Ballyclare South	19	Greystone	31	Glengormley
8	Randalstown	20	Mallusk	32	Hightown
9	Cranfield	21	Ballycraigy	33	Collinbridge
10	Ballyrobert	22	Aldergrove	34	Crumlin
11	Massereene	23	Mossley		

SOUTH ANTRIM: KEY FACTS

Demographics

- An estimated 107,398 people live in South Antrim, the Constituency with the 7th highest population in 2008.
- The majority (66.0%) of people living in South Antrim are of Protestant community background.

Health

- Life expectancy in South Antrim is 77.6 years for males and 81.8 years for females.

Compared to Northern Ireland as a whole, South Antrim has a higher:

- Death rate due to respiratory disease.
- Prevalence of chronic kidney disease for those attending GPs in South Antrim.

Compared to Northern Ireland as a whole, South Antrim has a lower:

- Rate of cancer diagnosis.
- Hospital admission ratio due to self harm.
- Prevalence of obesity for those attending GPs in South Antrim.

Education

- A lower proportion of post-primary pupils have a Statement of Special Educational Need compared to all Northern Ireland pupils.
- South Antrim was the Constituency with the 4th lowest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in further education.

The Economy

- South Antrim received financial assistance totalling £8.2 million from Invest NI in 2008/09.
- There were 149 people from South Antrim participating in the 'Invest NI Start a Business' programme. A lower proportion of South Antrim participants were subsequently offered financial assistance when compared to the Northern Ireland average.

Employment

- 43,108 employee jobs are located in South Antrim.

- In 2009, South Antrim was the Constituency with the 3rd lowest number of redundancies with a total of 90 redundancies in the area.

Housing

- There are 41,212 properties in South Antrim. South Antrim has a higher proportion of semi-detached properties compared to Northern Ireland.
- There were 1,076 new planning applications submitted for the South Antrim area.

Crime

Compared to the Northern Ireland rates, South Antrim has:

- A lower overall crime rate and lower rates of criminal damage, burglary, theft and violent crime.
- A higher anti-social behaviour incident rate.

Poverty

- South Antrim has the 4th lowest proportion of people (5%) living in the most deprived Super Output Areas in Northern Ireland.
- A lower proportion of people living in South Antrim are claiming benefits compared to Northern Ireland as a whole.

2010 Westminster Election Results

- 63,054 people eligible to vote, the turnout of 53.9% is slightly lower than the Northern Ireland turnout of 56.7%.
- Democratic Unionist Party candidate William McCrea won the South Antrim seat.

2007 Assembly Election Results

- 63,654 people were eligible to vote, the turnout of 60.0% turnout was slightly lower than NI average of 62.3%.
- The DUP won 2 seats while the UUP, Sinn Féin, Alliance and the SDLP won one seat each.

Table of Contents

Section	Indicator	Page
Demographics	Population Size, Community Background, Age Profile	6
Health	Life Expectancy of males and females	8
	Death due to Cancer, Respiratory Disease, Circulatory Disease, Suicide and Undetermined Intent	10
	Cancer Diagnoses	14
	Hospital Admissions due to Self Harm	15
	Mood and Anxiety Disorders	16
	Disability-related Benefit Claimants	17
	Births to Teenage Mothers	18
	Quality Outcomes Framework – Disease Prevalence	20
Education	Statement of Special Educational Need	21
	Highest Qualifications of School Leavers	22
	Participation in Further Education	24
	Participation in Higher Education	25
The Economy	Invest NI Assistance	26
	Invest NI Start a Business Programme	27
Employment	Employee jobs (based on employer address)	29
	Employee jobs by Sector (based on employer address)	30
	Redundancies	31
	Unemployment Claimant Count	32
Housing	Housing Type	33
	Planning Applications and Decisions	34
Crime	Overall Crime	36
	Violent Crime, Burglary, Theft, Criminal Damage	37
	Anti-social Behaviour Incidents	38
Deprivation & Poverty	Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010	39
	Benefit Claimants	41
Election Results	2010 Westminster Election Results	44
	2007 Assembly Election Results	45

1. DEMOGRAPHICS

This section presents information on the population size, community background and age profile of those living in South Antrim.

Population Size

As at June 2008, an estimated 107,398 people live in South Antrim, representing 6.1% of the Northern Ireland population (*Source: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA), Mid-Year Estimates*).

South Antrim is the Constituency with the 7th highest population.

Community Background

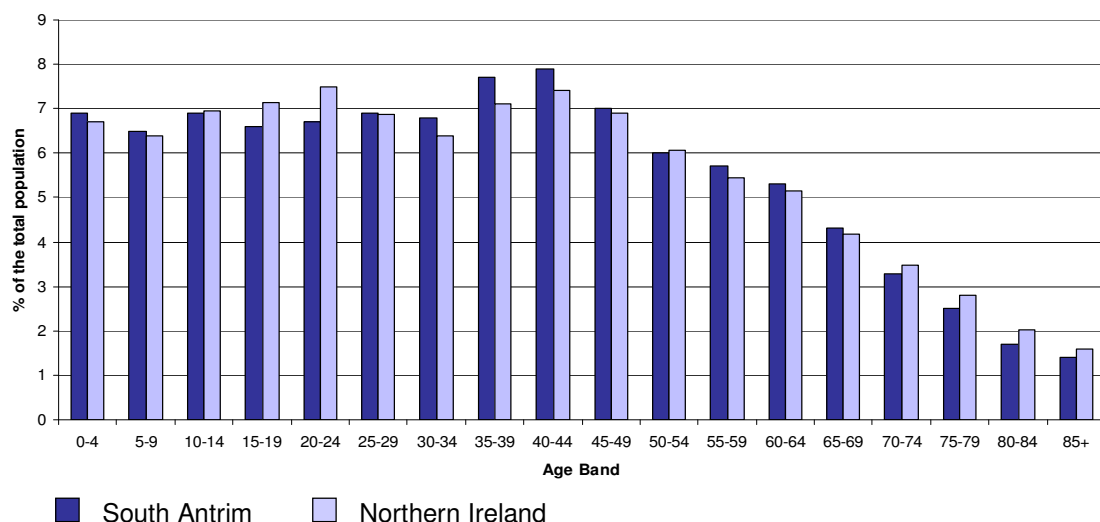
The majority (66.0%) of people living in South Antrim are of Protestant community background. Less than a third (29.7%) of people living in South Antrim are of Catholic community background. The remainder are of other or no community background (*Source: NISRA, Census 2001*).

Age profile of South Antrim

South Antrim has a similar age profile to that of Northern Ireland. South Antrim has a similar proportion of people aged under 16 (21.8% vs. 21.5%) and a similar proportion aged 60 and over (18.5% vs. 19.2%) to all of Northern Ireland.

South Antrim is the Constituency with the 9th highest proportion of people aged under 16 and the 9th lowest proportion aged 60 and over.

Chart 1: Age Profile of the population in 5 year age bands, June 2008



Source: NISRA (Mid-Year Estimates)

2. HEALTH

This section presents information on a wide range of key indicators of health. These are:

- Life Expectancy of males and females (page 8);
- Standardised Death Rates due to Cancer, Respiratory Disease, Circulatory Disease (page 10);
- Deaths due to Suicide and Undetermined Intent (page 13);
- Cancer Diagnoses (page 14);
- Hospital Admissions due to Self Harm (page 15);
- Mood and Anxiety Disorder Prescriptions (page 16);
- Disability-related Benefit Recipients (page 17);
- Births to teenage mothers (page 18) and
- The prevalence of disease as reported through the Quality Outcomes Framework (page 20):
 - Coronary Heart Disease
 - Heart Failure
 - Stroke
 - Hypertension
 - Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
 - Hypothyroid
 - Cancer
 - Mental Health
 - Asthma
 - Dementia
 - Atrial Fibrillation
 - Obesity
 - Diabetes Mellitus
 - Epilepsy
 - Chronic Kidney Disease
 - Learning Disabilities

Life Expectancy of males

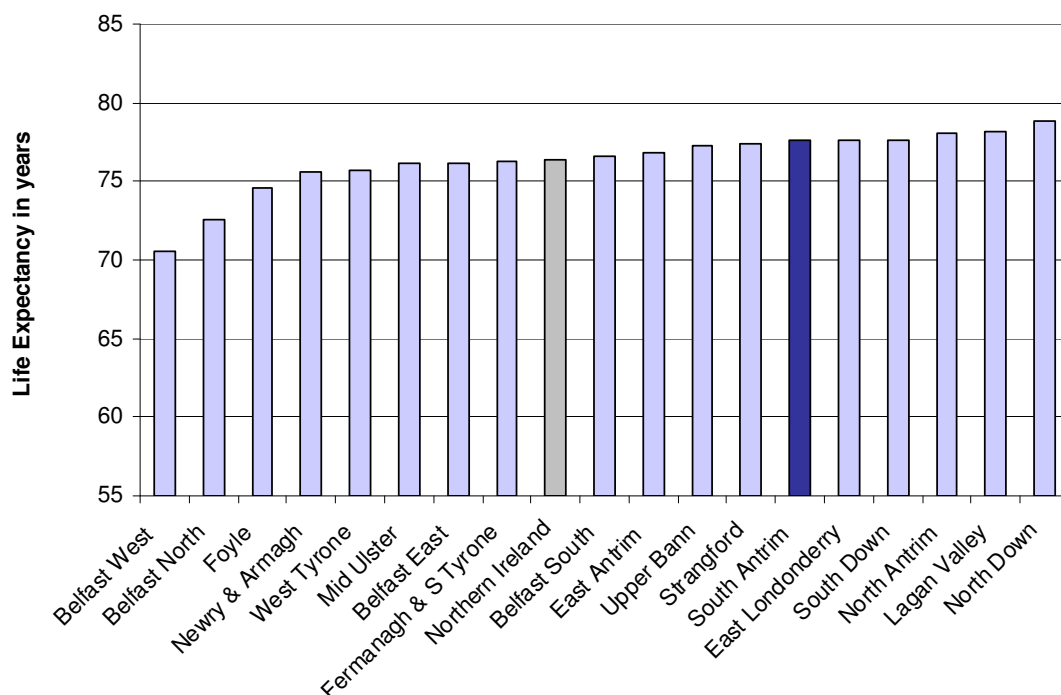
The life expectancy¹ of males (2006-2008) living in South Antrim is estimated to be 77.6 years.

There is little difference in the life expectancy of males living in South Antrim and that of all Northern Ireland males of 76.4 years.

South Antrim is the Constituency with the 6th highest male life expectancy.

The life expectancy of males is lowest in the wards of Ballycraigy, Farranshane, Fountain Hill, Randalstown, Springfarm, Steeple, Ballyclare North and Glebe where it is less than 75 years and highest in the ward of Ballyclare South where it is greater than 85 years.²

Chart 2: Life expectancy of males, 2006-2008



Source: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NISRA, NINIS), (Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (DHSSPS))

¹ Calculated using the no. of deaths (General Register Office) and mid-year estimates (NISRA).

² Ward level data is presented using ranges as the small number of deaths at various age groups does not support robust calculation of an exact life expectancy value at this geographic level.

Life Expectancy of Females

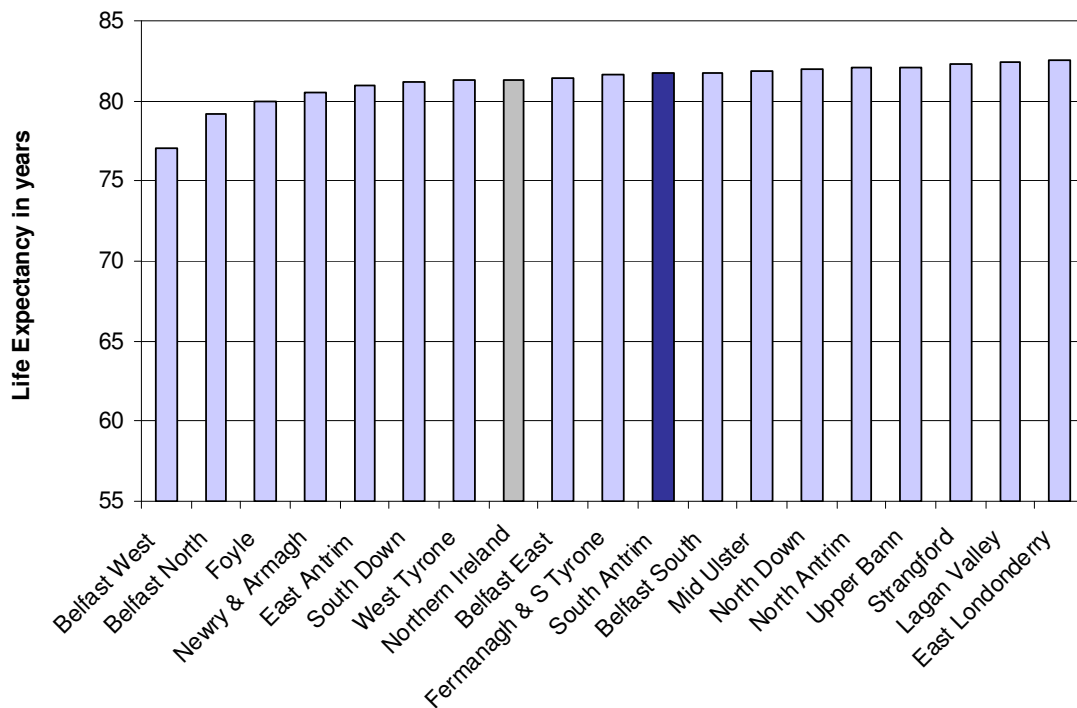
The life expectancy³ of females (2006-2008) living in South Antrim is estimated to be 81.8 years.

As with males, there is little difference in the life expectancy of females living in South Antrim and that of all Northern Ireland females of 81.3 years.

South Antrim is the Constituency with the 9th highest female life expectancy.

The life expectancy of females is lowest in the ward of Farranshane where it is less than 75 years and highest in the wards of Burnthill, Parkgate, Ballyhenry, Ballyrobert, Ballycraigy where it is greater than 85 years.⁴

Chart 3: Life expectancy of females, 2006-2008



Source: NISRA, NINIS (DHSSPS)

³ Calculated using the no. of deaths (General Register Office) and mid-year estimates (NISRA).

⁴ Ward level data is presented using ranges as the small number of deaths at various age groups does not support robust calculation of an exact life expectancy value at this geographic level.

Standardised Death Rates

The standardised death rates⁵ due to cancer, respiratory disease and circulatory disease are presented here. Standardisation allows for comparison between Constituencies having taken characteristics of the populations into account i.e. age and sex profiles.

Standardised Death Rates due to Cancer

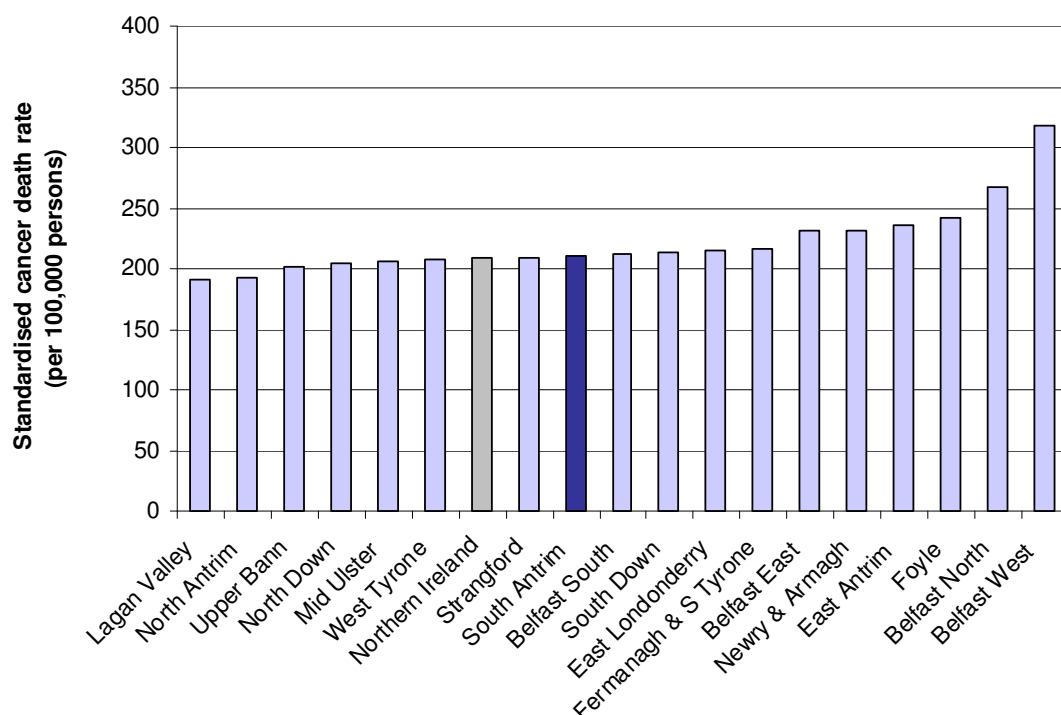
The standardised death rate due to cancer in South Antrim is 211 per 100,000 persons.

The death rate due to cancer in South Antrim is slightly higher than the Northern Ireland of 208 per 100,000 persons.

South Antrim is the Constituency with the 8th lowest death rate due to cancer.

Information on death rates due to cancer is not available at ward level.

Chart 4: Standardised death rates due to Cancer per 100,000 persons by Constituency, 2004-2008



Source: NISRA, NINIS (General Register Office (GRO))

⁵ Rates are based on the number of deaths provided by the General Register Office and 2004 - 2008 Mid-Year Estimates provided by NISRA.

Standardised Death Rates due to Respiratory Disease

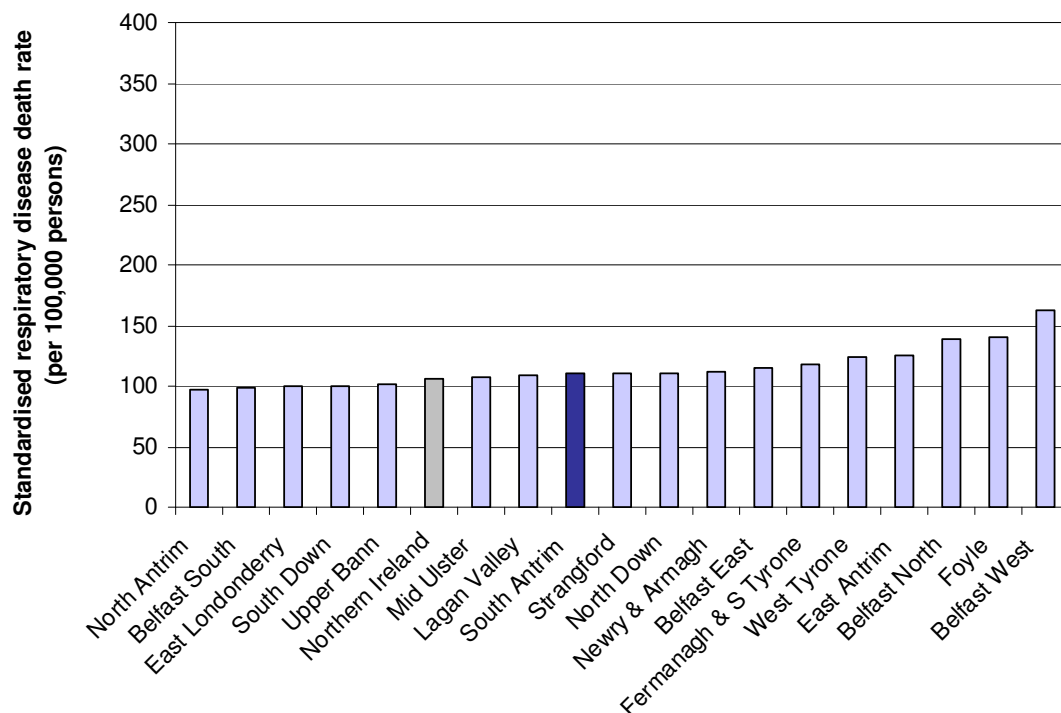
The standardised death rate due to respiratory disease in South Antrim is 110 per 100,000 persons.

The death rate due to respiratory disease in South Antrim is higher than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 106 per 100,000 persons.

South Antrim is the Constituency with the 8th lowest death rate due to respiratory disease.

Information on death rates due to respiratory disease is not available at ward level.

Chart 5: Standardised Death rates due to Respiratory Disease per 100,000 persons by Constituency, 2004-2008



Source: NISRA, NINIS (GRO)

Standardised Death Rates due to Circulatory Disease

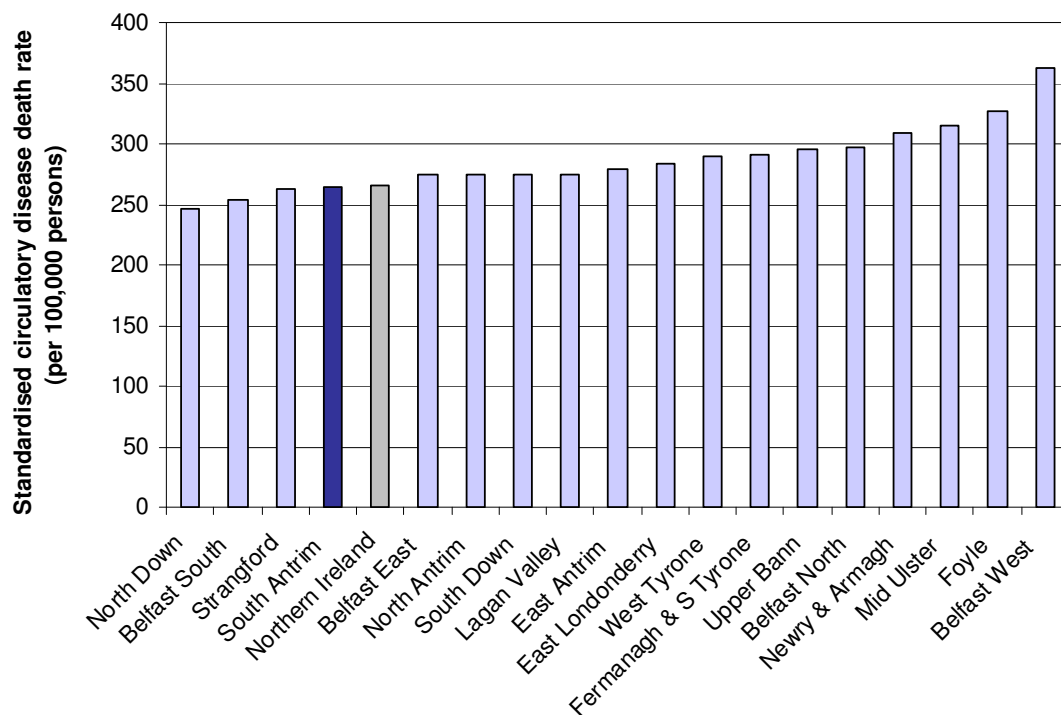
The standardised death rate due to circulatory disease in South Antrim is 263 per 100,000 persons.

The death rate due to circulatory disease is slightly lower in South Antrim than the Northern Ireland rate of 266 per 100,000 persons.

South Antrim is the Constituency with the 4th lowest death rate due to circulatory disease.

Information on death rates due to circulatory disease is not available at ward level.

Chart 6: Standardised death rates due to Circulatory Disease per 100,000 persons by Constituency, 2004-2008



Source: NISRA, NINIS (GRO)

Deaths due to Suicide and Undetermined Intent

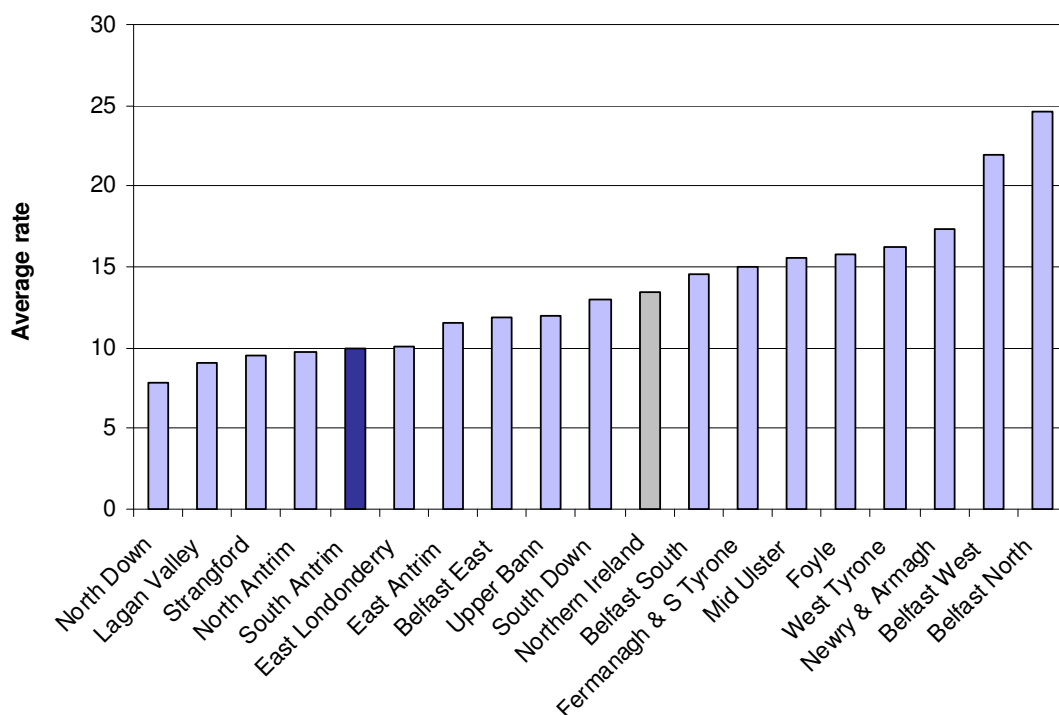
During the period 2004-2008, there were 52 deaths as a result of suicide and undetermined intent⁶⁷ in South Antrim. This equates to an average rate⁸ of 10 per 100,000 persons per annum.

The average death rate due to suicide and undetermined intent is slightly lower for South Antrim than the Northern Ireland rate of 13 per 100,000 persons.

South Antrim is the Constituency with the 5th lowest death rate due to suicide and undetermined intent.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 7: Average death rate due to suicide and undetermined intent per 100,000 persons by Constituency, 2004-2008



Source: NISRA, NINIS (GRO)

⁶ The information is aggregated data from the GRO death files, which are gathered when deaths are registered at the Registrar's Office.

⁷ Death where the intention of the victim is not clear.

⁸ Rate calculated using 2006 mid-year estimates provided by NISRA.

Cancer Diagnoses

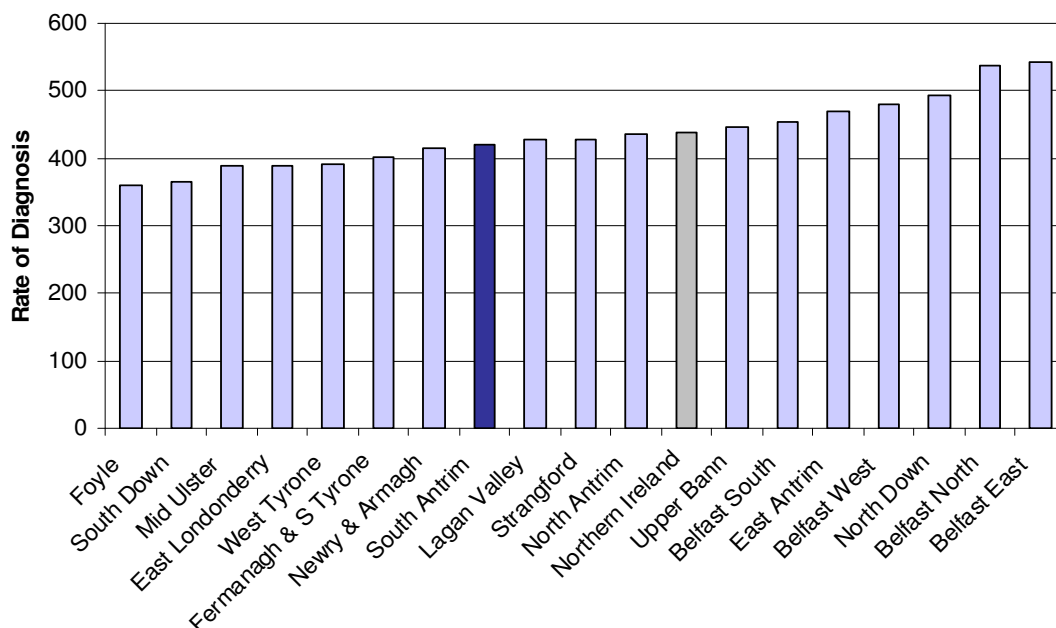
In 2007, there were 447 new incidences of cancer⁹¹⁰ diagnosed for South Antrim. This equates to a rate¹¹ of 421 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of cancer diagnosis was lower for South Antrim than the Northern Ireland rate of 439 per 100,000 persons.

South Antrim was the Constituency with the 8th lowest rate of cancer diagnosis in Northern Ireland.

During the period 2003-2007, the rate of cancer diagnosis per 100,000 persons was lowest in the wards of Aldergrove (199), Clady (251) and Crumlin (251) and highest in the wards of Ballycraig (639), Templepatrick (620) and Carnmoney (597).¹²

Chart 8: Rate of diagnosis of all cancers per 100,000 persons by Constituency (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer), 2007



Source: NISRA, NINIS, Northern Ireland Cancer Registry (calculated by DHSSPS)

⁹ Excluding non-melanoma skin cancer.

¹⁰ Data on cancer incidence are available from multiple sources, primarily pathological records, hospital discharges and death registrations from the General Registrar Office (GRO). This data is captured electronically, collated and quality assured on a regular basis to provide a population-based registry of cancer incidence for Northern Ireland. Tumour details are collected on cancer diagnoses according to the International Classification of Diseases, tenth revision (ICD10).

¹¹ Rate calculated using 2007 mid-year estimates provided by NISRA.

¹² Ward Rates calculated using 2005 mid-year estimates provided by NISRA.

Hospital Admissions due to Self Harm

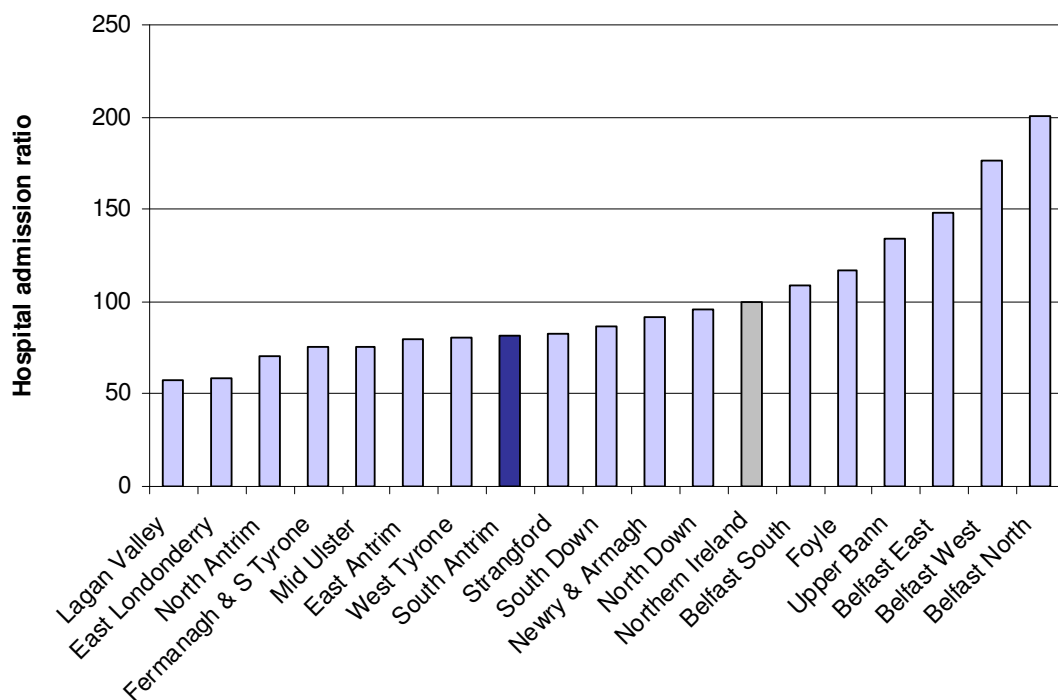
For the period 2005-2009, the standardised hospital admission ratio for self harm¹³ in South Antrim stood at 82. Ratios are calculated to allow comparison of areas or groups to the NI average which is set to 100.

The standardised hospital admission ratio for self harm is lower in South Antrim than the Northern Ireland ratio of 100. This is true for both males (81 compared to 100) and females (83 compared to 100).

South Antrim is the Constituency with the 8th lowest standardised hospital admission ratio for self harm.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 9: Standardised hospital admission ratio for self harm by Constituency, 2005-2009



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Northern Ireland Hospitals Patients Administration System, DHSSPS)

¹³ The data is based upon the number of admissions due to self-harm provided by the Hospital Information Branch.

Mood and Anxiety Disorder Prescriptions

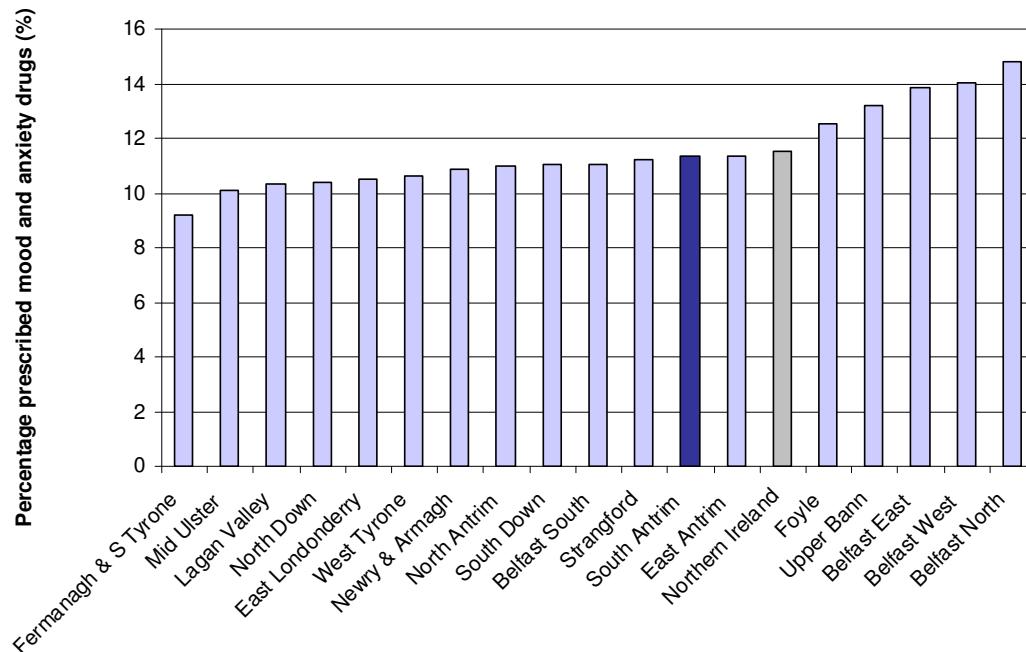
As at April 2008, an estimated 11.3% of people in South Antrim were on prescribed drugs for mood and anxiety disorders.¹⁴

There was little difference in the proportion of people in South Antrim estimated to be on prescribed drugs for mood and anxiety disorders and the Northern Ireland estimate of 11.5%.

South Antrim was the Constituency with the 7th highest proportion of the people estimated to be on prescribed drugs for mood and anxiety disorders.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 10: Estimated Proportion of people on prescribed drugs for Mood and Anxiety Disorders by Constituency, April 2008



Source: NISRA, NINIS (GP practice prescription data for anxiolytic and anti-depressant drugs, DHSSPS)

¹⁴ The number of individuals suffering from mood or anxiety disorders is estimated using prescription data by GP practice for anxiolytic and anti-depressant drugs. This data is then attributed to geographical area using the GP practice list.

Disability-related Benefit Recipients

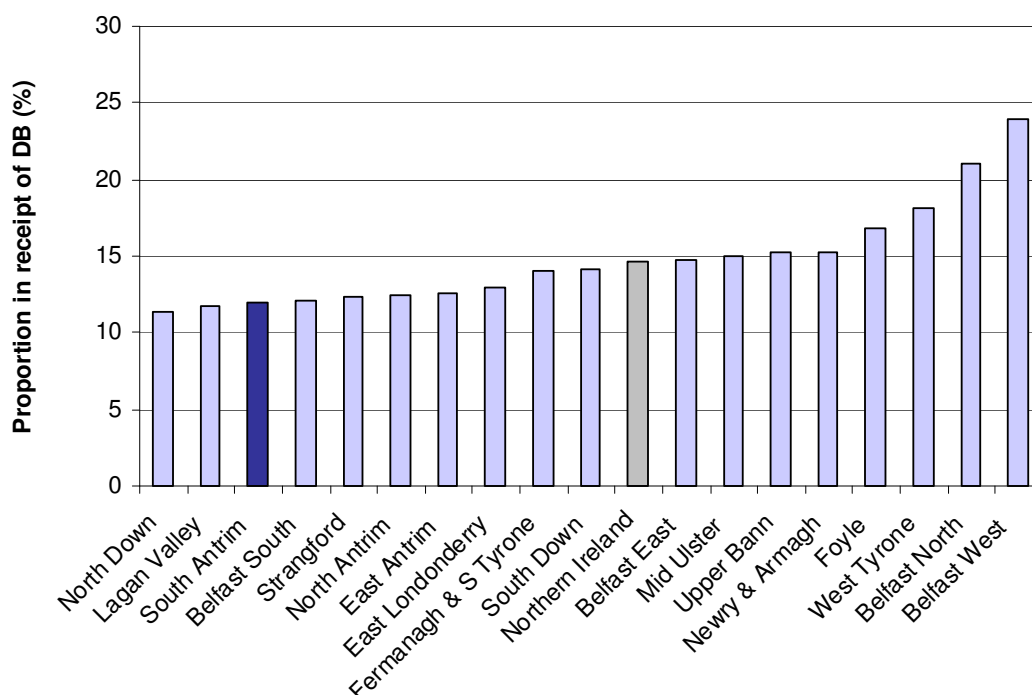
In February 2010, there were 12,860 people in South Antrim in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit.¹⁵ This equates to 12.0% of constituents receiving such benefits.

A slightly lower proportion of people living in South Antrim were in receipt of disability-related benefits compared to the Northern Ireland figure of 14.6%.

South Antrim was the Constituency with the 3rd lowest proportion of disability-related benefit recipients.

The lowest proportions of people in receipt of disability-related benefits were concentrated in the wards of Mallusk (7.2%), Doagh (7.9%) and Parkgate (8.0%) while the highest proportions were concentrated in the wards of Balloo (20.5%), Ballycraigy (19.3%) and Steeple (18.5%).¹⁶

Chart 11: Proportion of people in receipt of Disability-related Benefits by Constituency, February 2010



Source: NISRA, NINIS, Analytical Services Unit (Department for Social Development (DSD))

¹⁵ The information is aggregated data from IAD 100% scans of Attendance Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance data at 1992 ward level.

¹⁶ Ward figures are calculated from total population using 2008 mid-year estimates.

Births to Teenage Mothers

Proportion of all births which are to teenage mothers

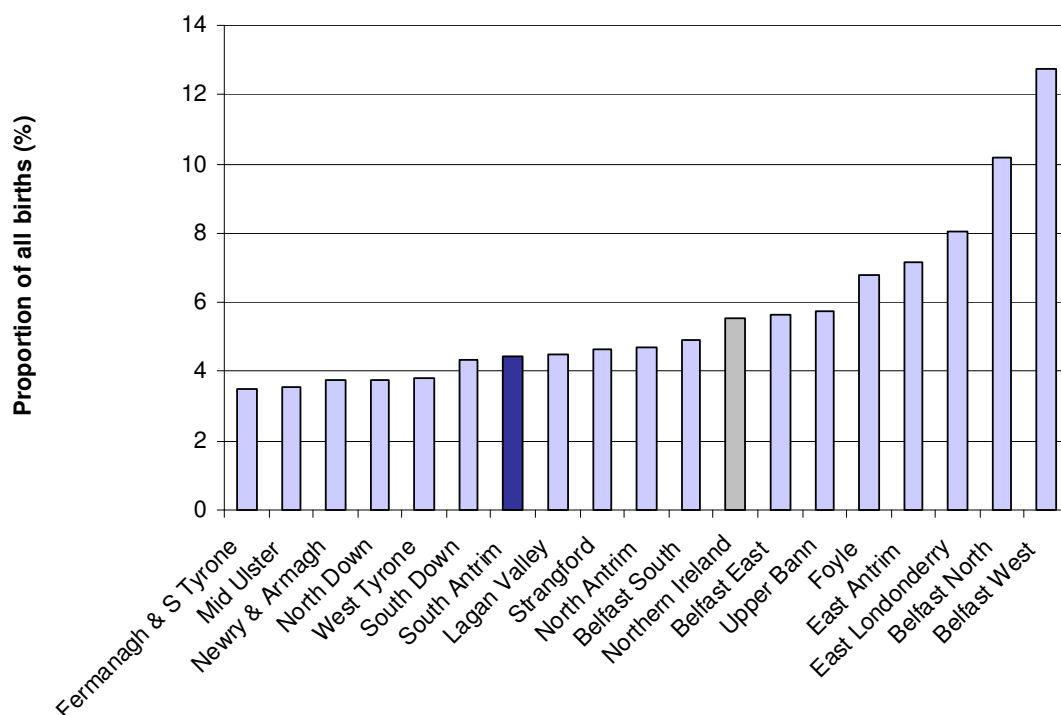
In 2008, there were 73 births to teenage mothers. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 4.4% of all births in South Antrim, although it is worth noting that this figure is influenced by the number of teenagers in the area and so the teenage birth rate (see over) is more accurate for the purposes of comparison between areas.

There was little difference in the proportion of births in South Antrim that were to teenage mothers and the Northern Ireland average of 5.6%.

South Antrim was the Constituency with the 7th lowest proportion of all births which are to teenage mothers.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 12: Proportion of births which are to teenage mothers by Constituency, 2008



Source: NISRA, NINIS (GRO)

Teenage Birth rate

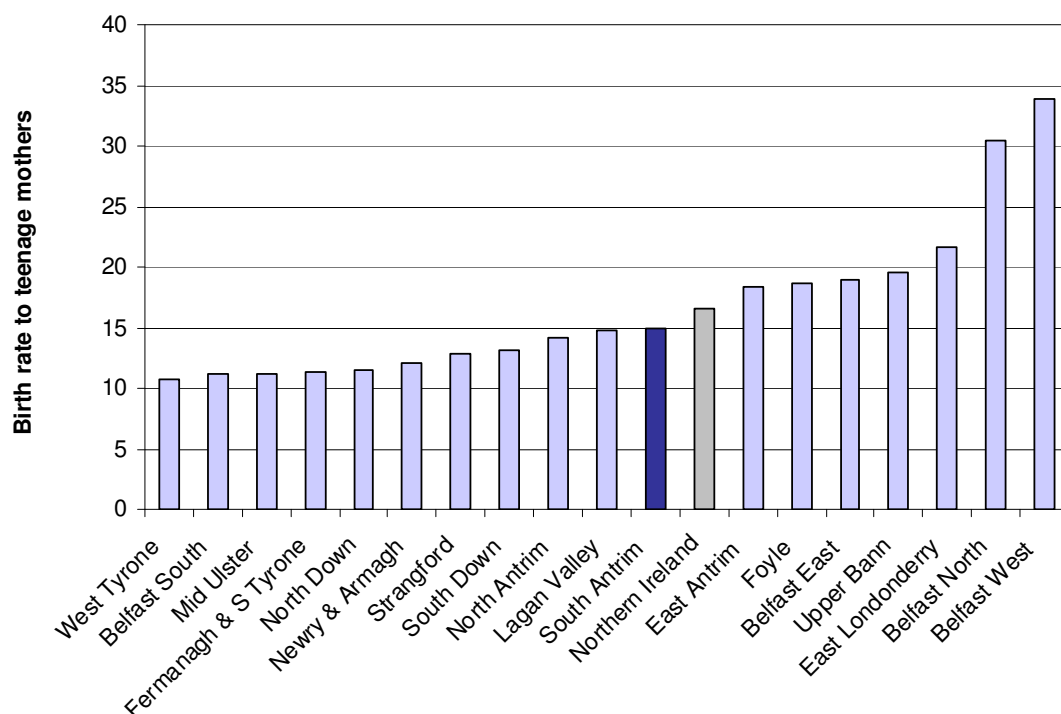
In 2008, the teenage birth rate of South Antrim stood at 15 per 1,000 female persons aged 13-19 years.

The teenage birth rate was slightly lower for South Antrim than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 17 per 1,000 female persons aged 13-19.

South Antrim was the Constituency with the 8th highest teenage birth rate.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 13: Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 females aged 13-19 by Constituency, 2008



Source: NISRA, NINIS (GRO)

Quality Outcomes Framework – Disease Prevalence

The Quality Outcome Framework (QOF) is a system used to remunerate general practices; disease prevalence data per 1,000 patients is collected and then used within the QOF to deliver a more equitable distribution of payments in the light of different workloads that practices face.¹⁷

As at 31 March 2009, there was a lower prevalence of obesity and a higher prevalence of chronic kidney disease amongst patients whose GP practice is located in the South Antrim area compared to GP practices across all of Northern Ireland.

Table 1: Disease Prevalence per 1,000 patients as reported through QOF, 2009

	South Antrim Patients		All Northern Ireland Patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Coronary Heart Disease	4,355	42	75,278	41
All Heart Failure Patients	838	8	13,903	8
Stroke	1,735	17	31,063	17
Hypertension	12,749	124	225,093	122
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	1,465	14	29,099	16
Hypothyroid	3,458	34	57,599	31
Cancer	1,116	11	20,741	11
Mental Health	788	8	14,407	8
Asthma	6,004	58	104,527	56
Dementia	567	5	9,971	5
Atrial Fibrillation	1,411	14	23,827	13
Obesity (Patients aged 16+)	8,467	104	165,956	113
Diabetes Mellitus (Patients aged 17+)	3,684	46	65,066	45
Epilepsy (Patients aged 18+)	808	10	13,983	10
Chronic Kidney Disease (patients aged 18+)	3,393	43	55,150	39
Learning Disabilities (Patients aged 18+)	421	5	6,912	5

■ Higher than NI* ■ Lower than NI*

* by more than 3

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

¹⁷ A full set of QOF data tables and explanation of the QOF can be found at http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/hss/gp_contracts/gp_contract_qof.htm.

3. EDUCATION

This section presents information on:

- Post-primary pupils with a Statement of Special Educational Need
- The highest qualifications of school leavers and
- Participation in Further and Higher Education.

Statement of Special Educational Needs

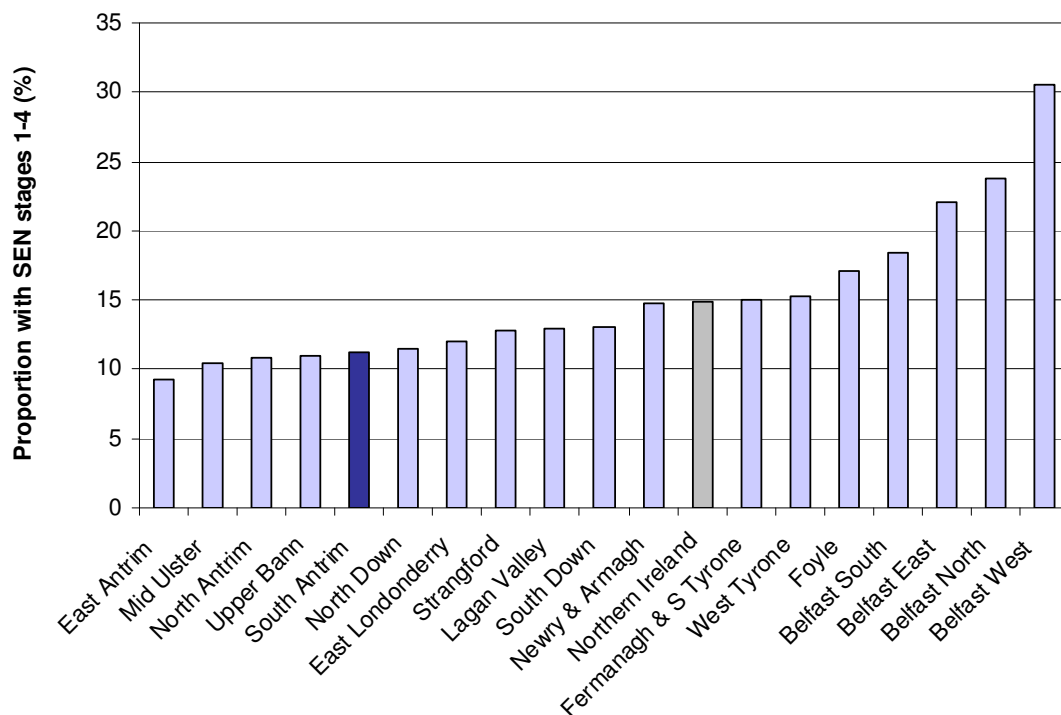
In 2008/09, 11.2% of South Antrim post-primary pupils had a Statement of Special Educational Need (SEN) at stages 1-4.

The proportion of post-primary pupils with a SEN at stages 1-4 was lower for South Antrim than the Northern Ireland proportion of 14.9%.

South Antrim was the Constituency with the 5th lowest proportion of pupils with a SEN at stages 1-4.

The lowest proportions of pupils with a SEN were concentrated in the wards of Balloo (0.0%), Doagh (4.6%) and Fountain Hill (5.5%). The highest proportions of pupils with a SEN were concentrated in the wards of Hightown (18.1%), Glengormley (17.1%) and Ballyclare South (16.1%).

Chart 14: Proportion of post-primary pupils with a SEN by Constituency, 2008/09



Source: NISRA, NINIS (School Census, Department of Education (DE))

Highest Qualifications of School Leavers

School leavers achieving at least two A-levels

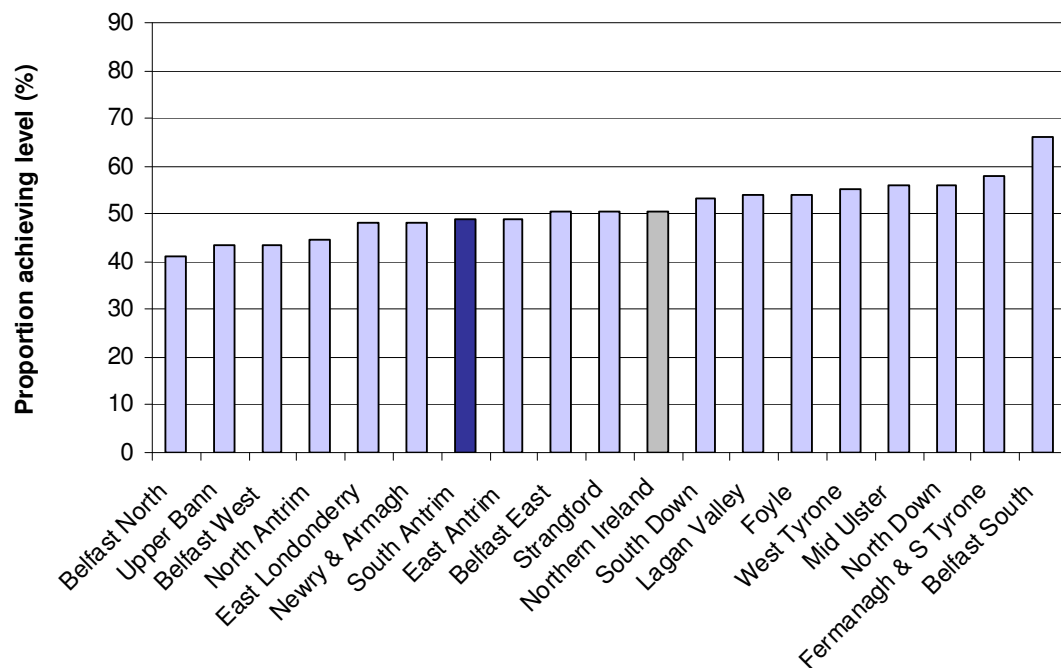
In 2008/09, 49.0% of South Antrim school leavers achieved at least two A-levels.

There was little difference in the proportions of pupils from South Antrim who left school with at least two A-levels and the Northern Ireland figure of 50.6%.

South Antrim was the Constituency with the 7th lowest proportion of school leavers achieving at least two A-levels.

The lowest proportions of school leavers achieving at least two A-levels were concentrated in the wards of Fountain Hill (12.0%, 3 pupils), Farranshane (15.8%, 3 pupils) and Steeple (15.8%, 3 pupils). The highest proportions of school leavers achieving at least two A-levels were concentrated in the wards of Collinbridge (75.0%), Cranfield (71.9%) and Ballynure (66.7%).¹⁸

Chart 15: Proportion of school leavers achieving at least two A-levels by Constituency, 2008/09



Source: NISRA, NINIS (School Leavers Survey, DE)

¹⁸ Note care should be taken in drawing conclusions from these figures due to the low numbers involved.

At least five GCSEs at grades A-C*

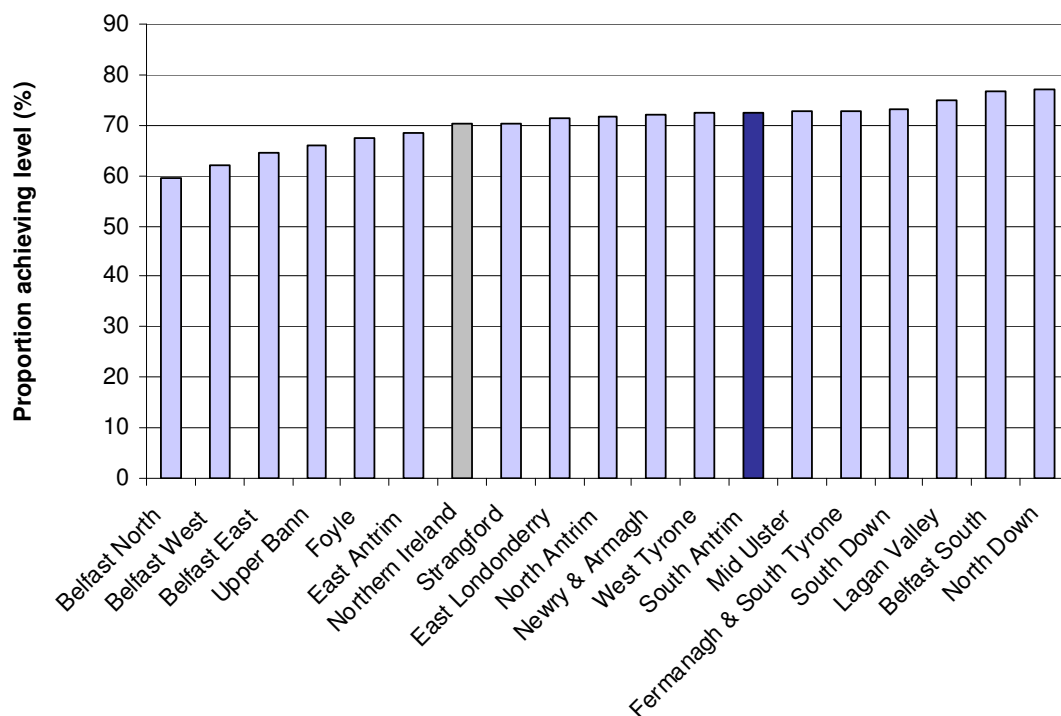
In 2008/09, 72.6% of South Antrim school leavers achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C.¹⁹

A slightly higher proportion of South Antrim school leavers achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C as their highest level of attainment compared to the Northern Ireland of 70.1%.

South Antrim was the Constituency with the 7th highest proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C.

The lowest proportions of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C were concentrated in the wards of Steeple (47.4%), Farranshane (52.6%) and Ballycraigy (53.3%). The highest proportions of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C were concentrated in the wards of Shilvodan (91.9%), Collinbridge (88.5%) and Cranfield (87.5%).

Chart 16: Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C by Constituency, 2008/09



Source: NISRA, NINIS (School Leavers Survey, DE)

¹⁹ Note that this figure includes those who left school with at least two A-levels.

Participation in Further Education

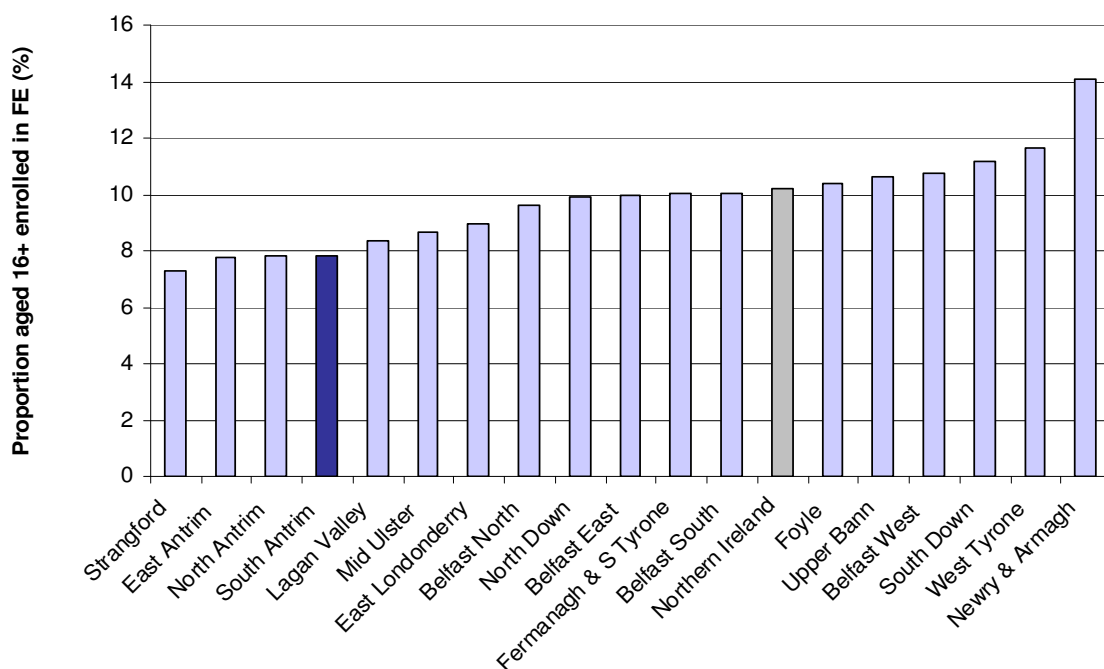
In 2007/08, there were 6,586 students from South Antrim enrolled in further education.²⁰ This equates to 7.8% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in further education.

The proportion of people aged 16 and over from South Antrim who are enrolled in further education is slightly lower than the Northern Ireland figure of 10.2%.

South Antrim was the Constituency with the 4th lowest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in further education.

Further education participation rates were lowest in the wards of Doagh (3.8%), Parkgate (3.9%) and Ballynure (4.4%) and highest in the wards of Glebe (8.3%), Stiles (7.9%) and Massereene (7.6%).

Chart 17: Proportion of those aged 16+ enrolled in FE by Constituency, 2007/08



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

Of all South Antrim students enrolled, 19.7% were full time and 80.3% were part time students, while 52.7% were female and 47.3% were male. In total, 39.2% of those enrolled in further education were aged 26 and over.

²⁰ Further Education can be defined as post-secondary education that is distinct from the education offered in universities.

Participation in Higher Education

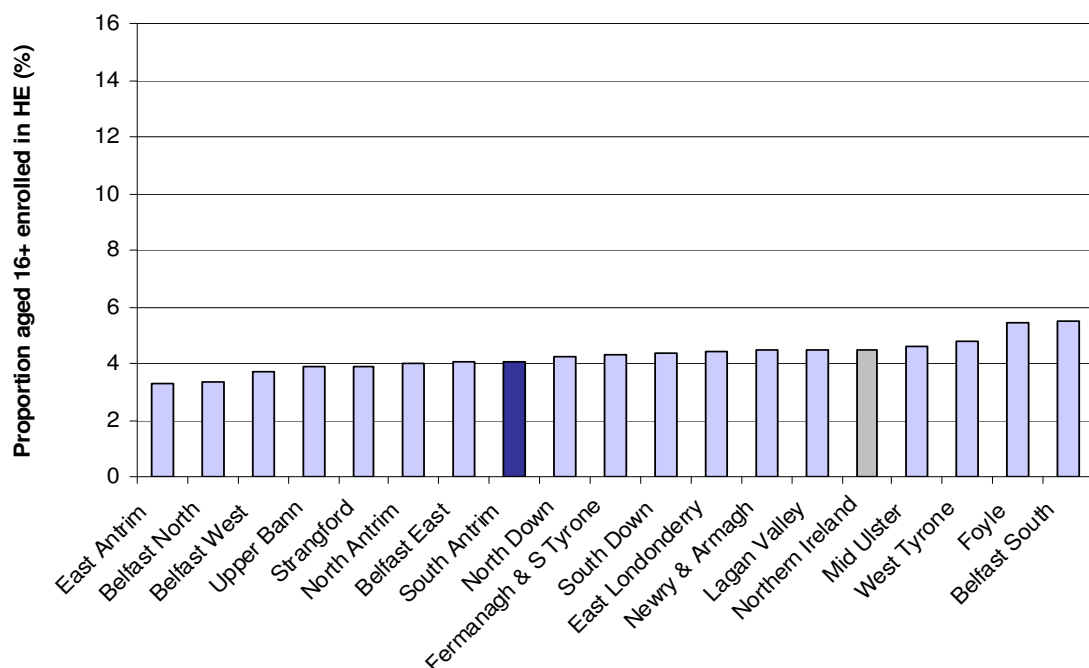
In 2007/08, there were 3,430 students from South Antrim enrolled in higher education²¹ This equates to 4.1% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in higher education.

There was little difference in the proportion of people aged 16 and over from South Antrim who are enrolled in higher education and the Northern Ireland figure of 4.5%.

South Antrim was the Constituency with the 8th lowest Constituency proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in higher education.

Higher education participation rates were lowest in the wards of Ballycraigy (1.1%), Steeple (1.2%) and Farranshane (1.7%) and highest in the wards of Collinbridge (5.0%), Shilvodan (4.8%) and Glebe (4.5%).

Chart 18: Proportion of those aged 16+ enrolled in HE by Constituency, 2007/08



Source: NISRA, NINIS (HE Enrolment data, DEL)

Of all students enrolled, 68.8% were full time and 31.2% were part time students, while 58.9% were female and 41.1% were male. In total, 31.3% of those enrolled in higher education were aged 25 and over.

²¹ Higher education can be defined as education at a higher level than secondary school, usually provided in universities.

4. THE ECONOMY

This section presents information on financial assistance provided by Invest NI as well as information on those completing and subsequently being offered financial assistance through its Start a Business Programme.

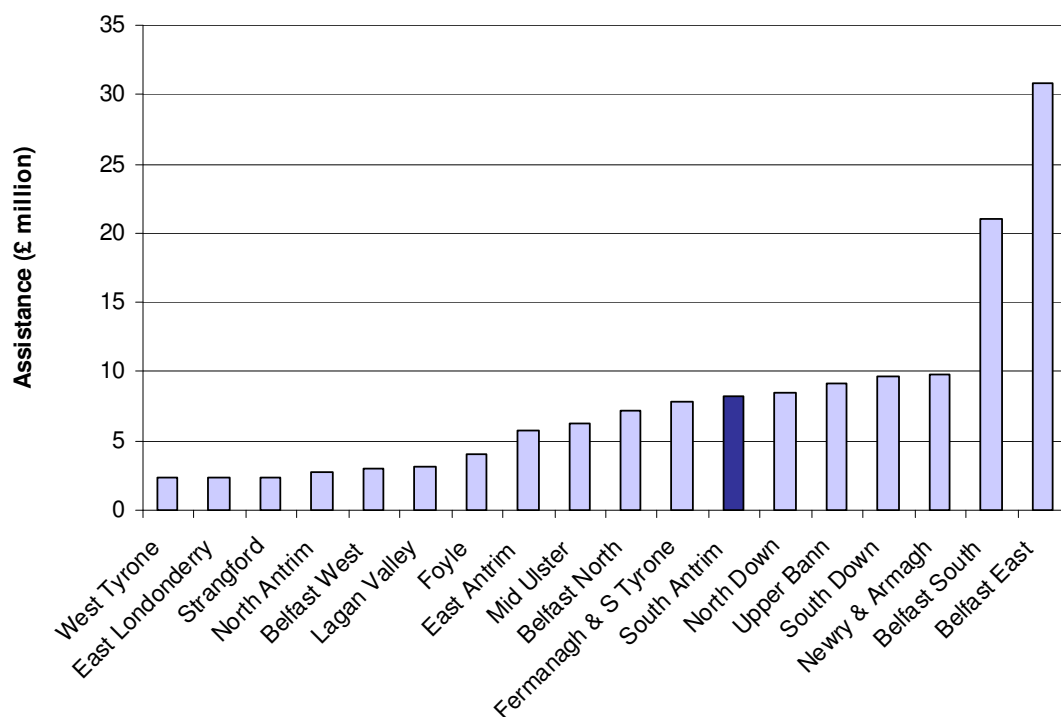
Invest NI Assistance

In 2008/09, Invest NI provided £8.2 million in financial assistance to companies in South Antrim, accounting for 5.7% of all assistance provided in Northern Ireland during that period.

South Antrim was the Constituency that received 7th highest financial assistance in 2008/09.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 19: Invest NI assistance provided in 2008/09 in £m by Constituency, 2008/09



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Invest NI)

Start a Business Programme

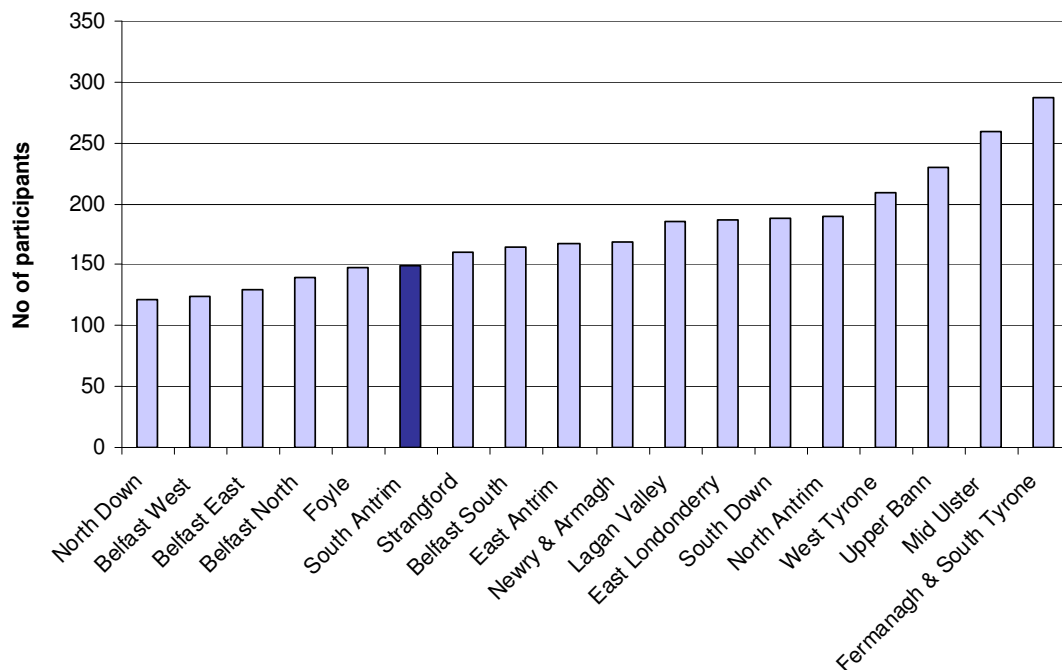
Participation in the Start a Business Programme

In 2008/09, 149 people from South Antrim completed the Invest NI Start a Business Programme.

South Antrim was the Constituency with the 6th lowest number of people completing this programme.

No-one from the wards of Shilvodan, Stiles, Doagh and Hawthorne participated in the training. One person from each of the wards of Ballyclare North, Farranshane and Springfarm participated in the training. The highest numbers of participants were from the wards of Mallusk (12), Randalstown (9) and Ballyrobert (9).

Chart 20: Number of Invest NI Start a Business Programme participants by Constituency, 2008/09



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Invest NI)

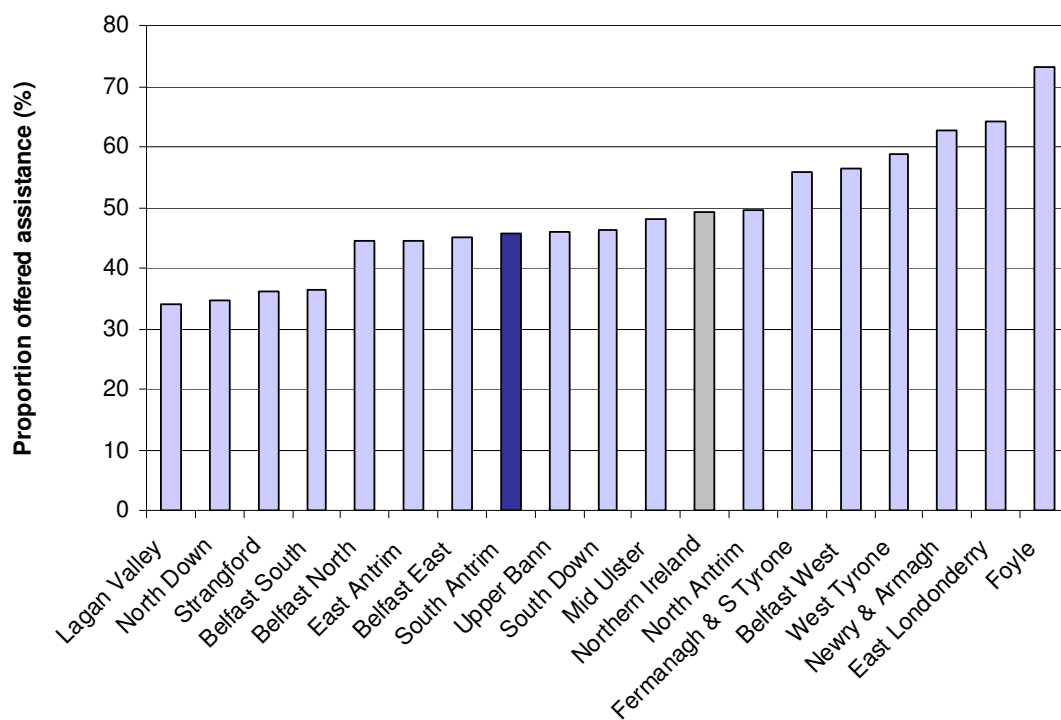
Financial Assistance offered to those who completed the Start a Business programme

Of those who did complete the training, 68 people (45.6% of participants) from South Antrim were subsequently offered financial assistance.

A lower proportion of South Antrim participants were subsequently offered financial assistance compared to the Northern Ireland figure of 49.3%.

South Antrim was the Constituency with the 8th lowest proportion of participants who were offered financial assistance.

Chart 21: Proportion of Invest NI Start a Business Programme participants who were offered assistance by Constituency, 2008/09



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Invest NI)

5. EMPLOYMENT

This section presents information on the number of employee jobs and employee jobs by sector; the number of redundancies in South Antrim and the unemployment claimant count.

Employee jobs

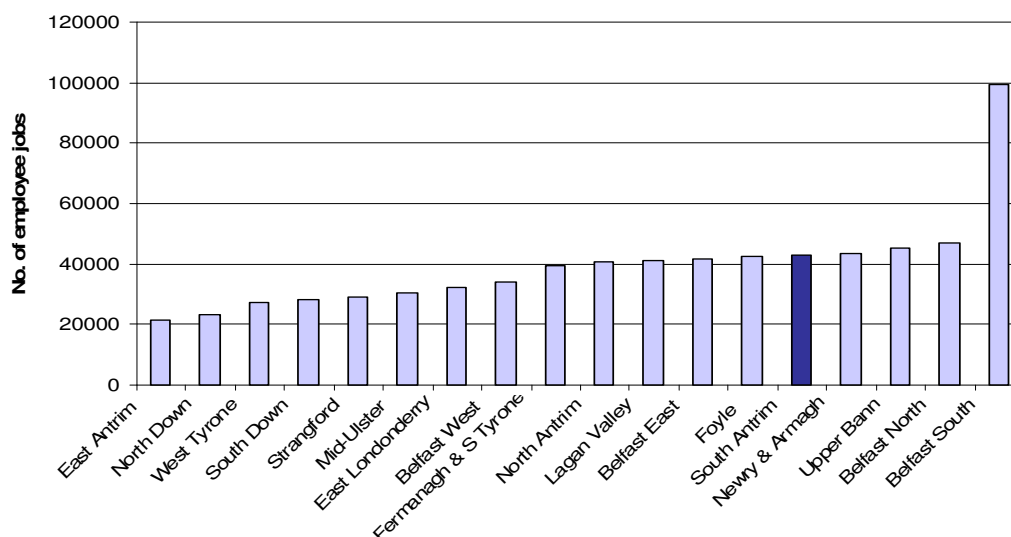
As at 3 September 2007, there were 43,108 employee jobs²² located in South Antrim, representing 6.1% of all employee jobs in Northern Ireland.

South Antrim was the Constituency with the 5th highest number of employee jobs located in the area.

The lowest concentrations of employee jobs were in the wards of Stiles (71), Burnthill (76) and Steeple (102) and the highest concentrations were in the wards of Mallusk (9,923), Massereene (5,139) and Aldergrove (5,018) although it is worth noting that these figures are based on job location not home address and so variations between wards will depend on the nature of the ward - rural, residential or industrial.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 22: No. of employee jobs by Constituency, September 2007



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Census of Employment, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment (DETI))

²² The Census of Employment is conducted every two years by means of a postal enquiry of all NI employers and a full response is sought in order to obtain an accurate count of the number of employee jobs at the Census date. It collects information on employees only (the self-employed are excluded) and counts the number of jobs rather than the number of people in these jobs.

Employee jobs by Sector

In 2007, 78.1% of employee jobs in South Antrim were in the services sector, 12.8% were in manufacturing and 8.5% were in construction.

There was little difference in the proportion of employee jobs in South Antrim that were in services and the Northern Ireland figure of 80.6%.

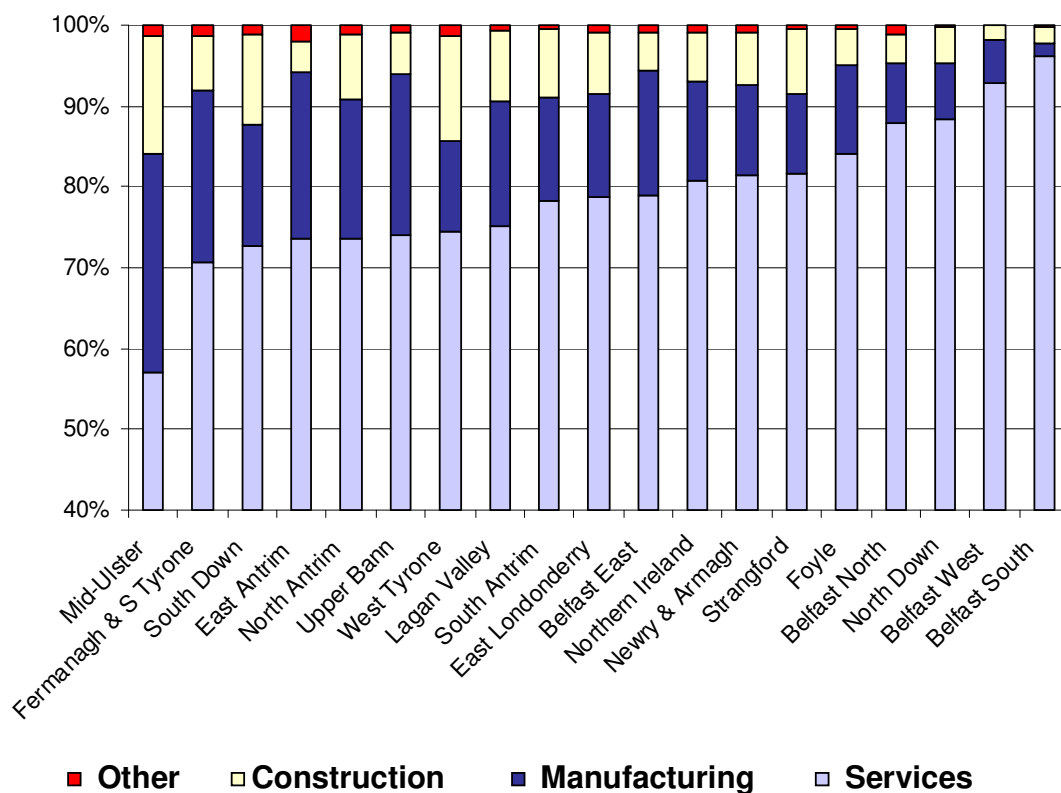
There was little difference in the proportion of employee jobs in South Antrim that were in manufacturing and the Northern Ireland figure of 12.3%.

There was little difference in the proportion of employee jobs in South Antrim that were in construction and the Northern Ireland figure of 6.2%.

South Antrim was the Constituency with the 9th lowest proportion of services jobs, the 9th highest proportion of manufacturing jobs and the 5th highest proportion of construction jobs.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 23: Employee jobs by sector and Constituency, 2007



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Census of Employment, DETI)

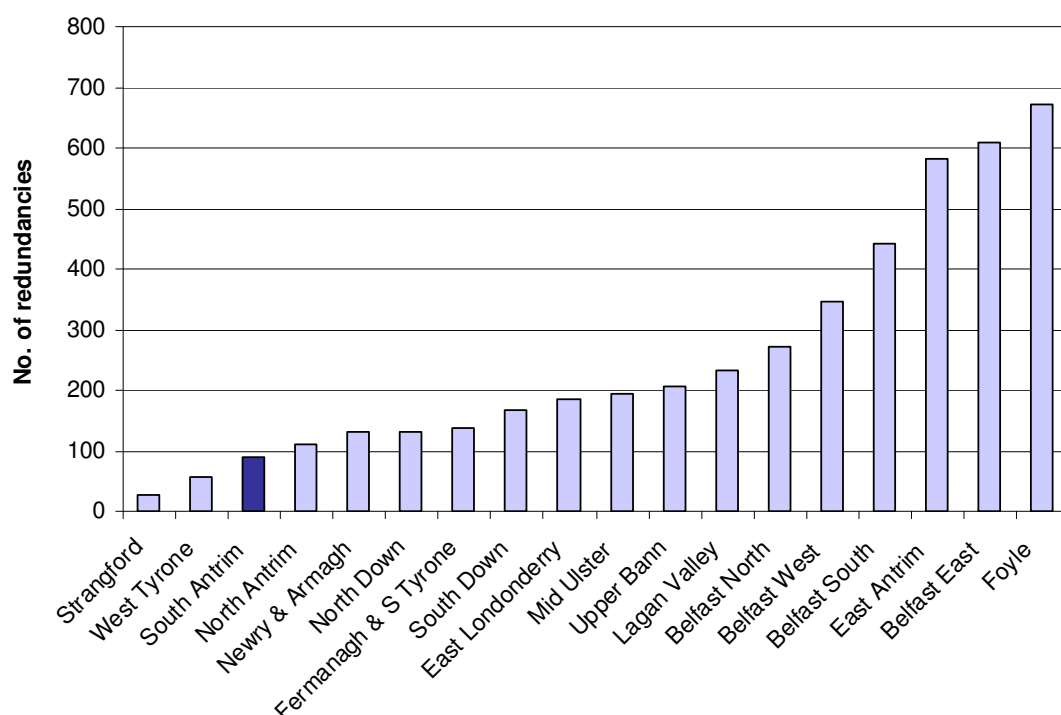
Redundancies

In 2009, there were 90 redundancies²³ in South Antrim, representing 2.0% of all redundancies made in Northern Ireland (please note that this refers to location of business rather than employee home).

The Constituency of South Antrim had the 3rd lowest number of redundancies in 2009.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 24: No. of redundancies by Constituency, 2009



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count Section, DETI)

²³ While the figures provided are likely to be an underestimate of total job losses, it is not possible to quantify the extent of the shortfall. Subject to the criteria mentioned above, employers must notify the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment of (a) redundancies proposed and (b) redundancies confirmed. Since all proposed redundancies do not actually take place, the confirmed total provides a better indication of real job losses. Proposed redundancies are notified to the Department using the Advance Notification - HR1 Form. Redundancies do not necessarily equate to job losses, for example, employees who do not qualify for a redundancy package, those on temporary contracts, will not be incorporated into the redundancy figures.

Unemployment Claimant Count

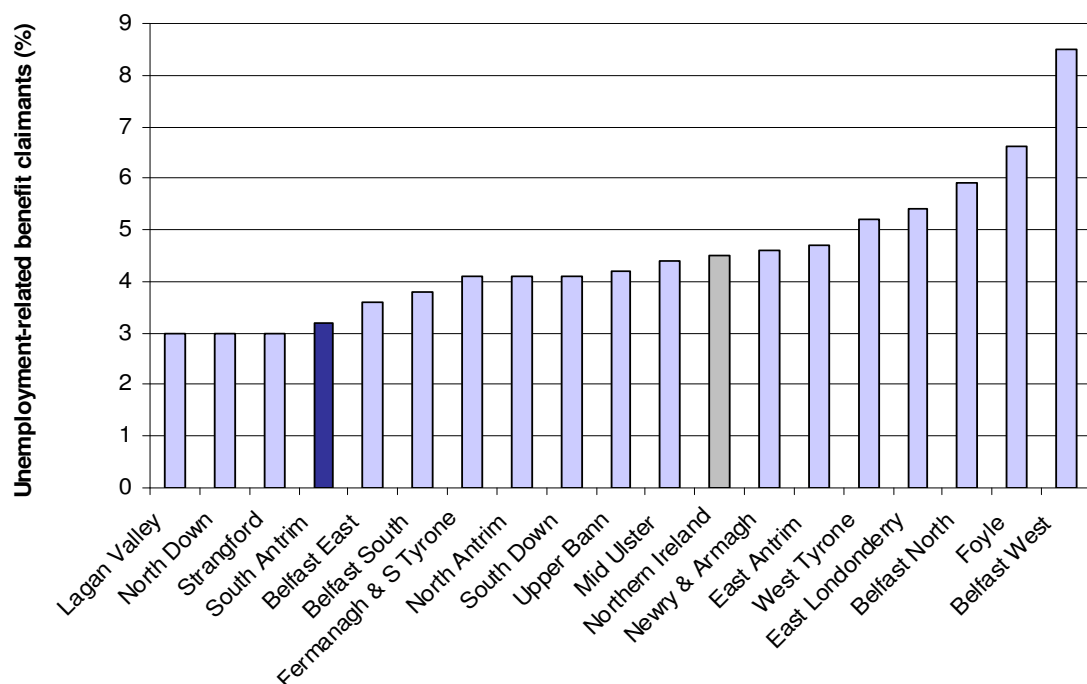
During the period January – December 2009, there were 2,147 people claiming unemployment-related benefits²⁴ in South Antrim. This equates to 3.2% of all working age constituents claiming such benefits.

There was little difference in the proportion of working age people claiming unemployment-related benefits in South Antrim and the Northern Ireland figure of 4.5%.

South Antrim was the Constituency with the 4th lowest proportion of Constituency claiming such benefits.

The claimant count was lowest in the wards of Aldergrove (1.3%), Templepatrick (1.4%) and Ballynure (1.8%) and highest in the wards of Farranshane (6.0%), Steeple (5.9%) and Fountain Hill (5.2%).

Chart 25: Proportion of working age people claiming unemployment-related benefits by Constituency, 2009



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count Section, DETI)

²⁴ The Claimant Count records the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits. '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.

6. HOUSING

This section presents information on housing type within South Antrim as well as information on planning applications and decisions in the area.

Housing type

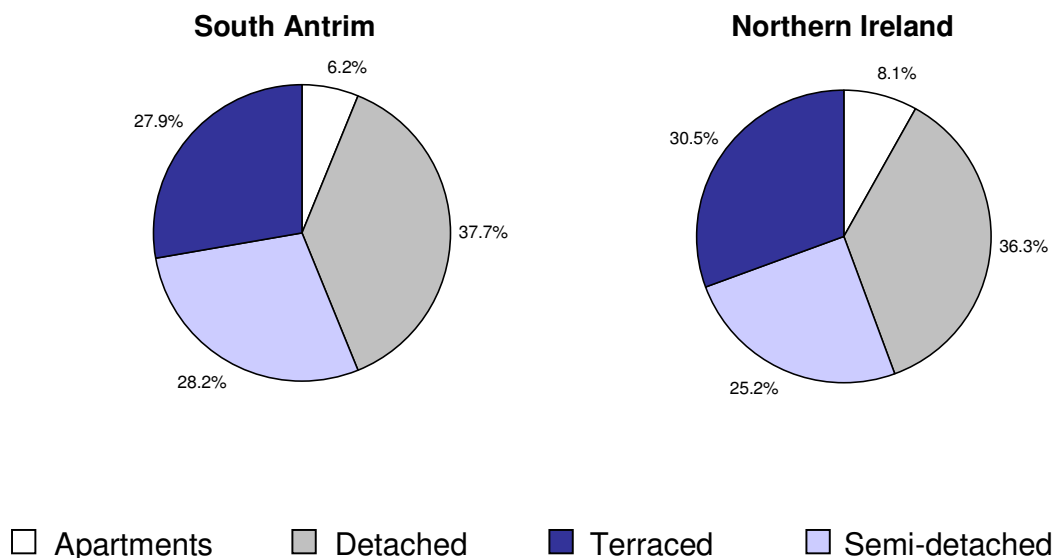
In 2008, there were 41,212 properties in South Antrim, representing 5.8% of all properties in Northern Ireland.

A higher proportion of properties in South Antrim were semi-detached (28.2% vs. 25.2%) compared to Northern Ireland as a whole.

A similar proportion of properties in South Antrim were detached compared to the Northern Ireland figure (37.7% vs. 36.3%), accounting for the highest proportion of properties in the area.

A slightly lower proportion of properties in South Antrim were terraced (27.9% vs. 30.5%) or apartments (6.2% vs. 8.1%) compared to all Northern Ireland properties.

Charts 26 and 27: Housing type, 2008



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Valuation List, Land and Property Services)

Planning applications and decisions

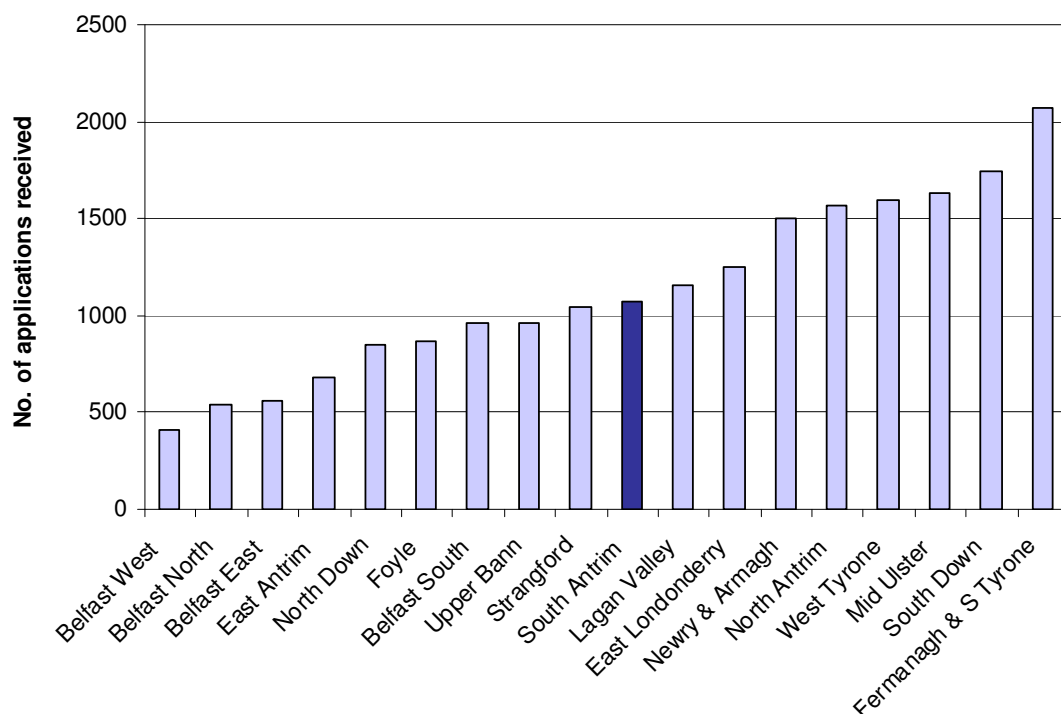
Planning applications

In 2008/09, there were 1,076 new planning applications received for the South Antrim area, representing 5.3% of all Northern Ireland applications received.²⁵

South Antrim was the Constituency with the 9th highest number of planning applications in 2008/09.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 28: Number of planning applications by Constituency, 2008/09



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Planning Service, Department of Environment (DoE))

²⁵ Applications received also include withdrawn applications.

Planning Decisions

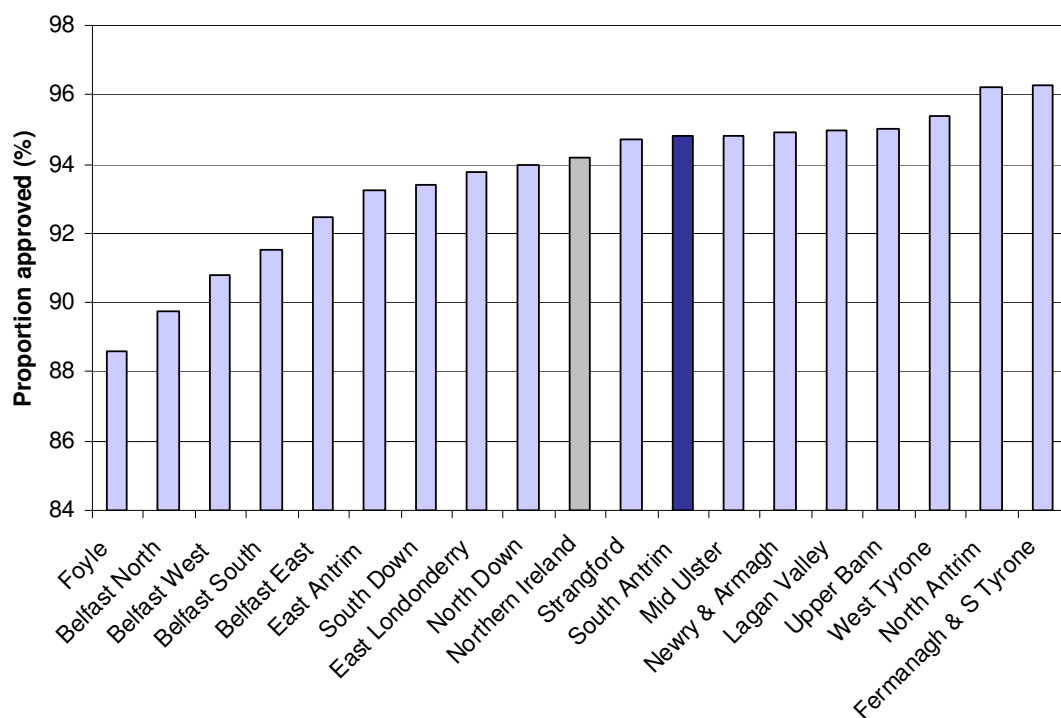
Decisions were made on a total of 1,113²⁶ applications during 2008/09, of which 94.8% were approved.²⁷

There was little difference in the proportion of applications that were approved in South Antrim and the Northern Ireland average of 94.2%.

South Antrim was the Constituency with the 8th highest proportion of approvals in 2008/09.

This information is not available at ward level.

Chart 29: Proportion of planning applications approved by Constituency, 2008/09



Source: NISRA, NINIS (Planning Service, DoE)

²⁶ Note that the number of decisions is higher than the number of planning applications received as this includes applications from previous years.

²⁷ Excludes withdrawn applications. The number and per cent of applications approved is based on the number of decisions issued in the same year.

7. CRIME

This section presents information on the overall recorded crime rate in South Antrim and breaks this down further into violent crime, burglary, theft and criminal damage. Information on anti-social behaviour rates is also presented in this section. These figures relate to where the offence occurred rather than where the offender was from.

Overall Crime rate

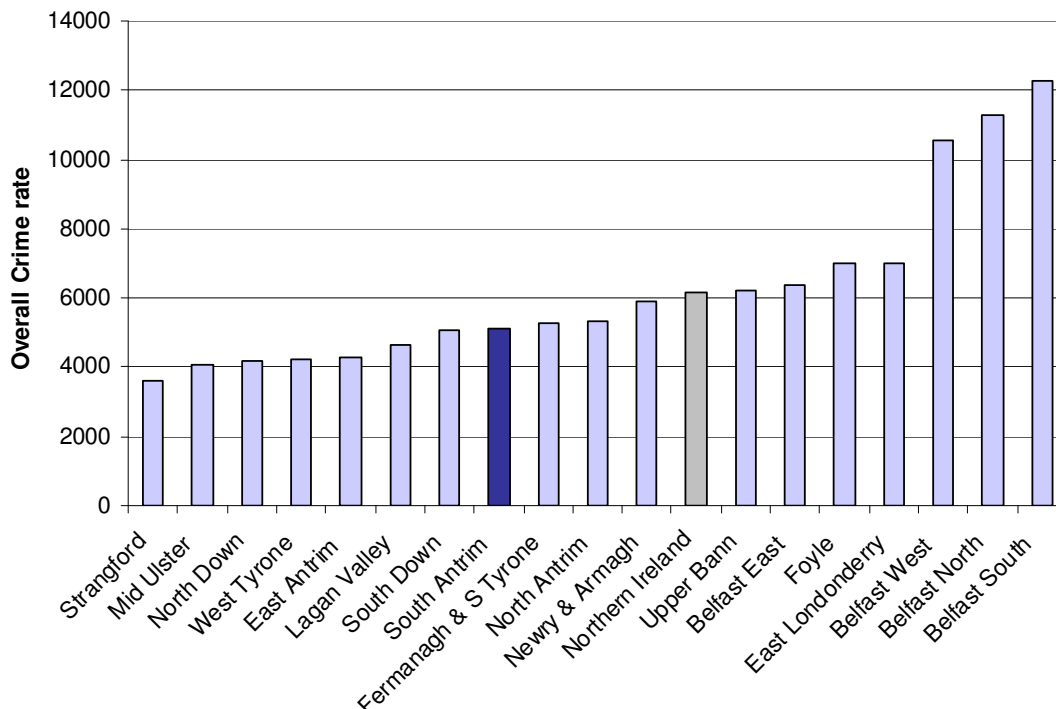
In 2009/10, a total of 5,501 offences were recorded in South Antrim. This equates to an overall crime rate of 5,122 per 100,000 persons.

The crime rate for South Antrim was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 6,149 per 100,000 persons.

South Antrim was the Constituency with the 8th lowest crime rate.

Overall crime rates were lowest in the wards of Cranfield (1,573), Doagh (2,188) and Shilvodan (2,427) and highest in the wards of Farranshane (16,657), Greystone (11,576) and Massereene (11,286).

Chart 30: Crime rate per 100,000 persons by Constituency, 2009/10



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

Crime Rates by type - violent crime, burglary, theft and criminal damage

Rates of violent crime, burglary, theft and criminal damage were lower in South Antrim than the Northern Ireland rates.

Table 2: Crime Rates by type of crime, 2009/10

	South Antrim		Northern Ireland
	Rate	Rank	Rate
Violent Crime	1,365	13	1,865
Burglary	643	9	709
Theft	1,099	13	1,499
Criminal Damage	1,440	7	1,490

**1=highest crime rate, 18=lowest crime rate*

Source: NISRA, NINIS

Violent Crime

In 2009/10, the violent crime rate for South Antrim was 1,365 per 100,000 persons and was lower than the Northern Ireland rate. Violent crime rates were lowest in the wards of Templepatrick (279), Parkgate (441) and Cranfield (465) and highest in the wards of Massereene (3,693), Farranshane (3,205) and Greystone (3,005).

Burglary

In 2009/10, the burglary rate for South Antrim was 643 per 100,000 persons and was lower than the Northern Ireland rate. Burglary rates were lowest in the wards of Cranfield (215), Hawthorne (221) and Randalstown (296) and highest in the wards of Farranshane (1,660), Greystone (1,084) and Ballyduff (1,036).

Theft

In 2009/10, the theft rate for South Antrim was 1,099 per 100,000 persons and was lower than the Northern Ireland rate. Theft rates were lowest in the wards of Cranfield (250), Drumanaway (328) and Doagh (438) and highest in the wards of Massereene (3091), Farranshane (2,690) and Ballyclare South (1,921).

Criminal Damage

In 2009/10, the criminal damage rate for South Antrim was 1,440 per 100,000 persons and was lower than the Northern Ireland rate. Criminal damage rates were lowest in the wards of Shilvodan (173), Aldergrove (274) and Cranfield (393) and highest in the wards of Farranshane (7,556), Greystone (5,567) and Fountain Hill (2,628).

Anti-social Behaviour

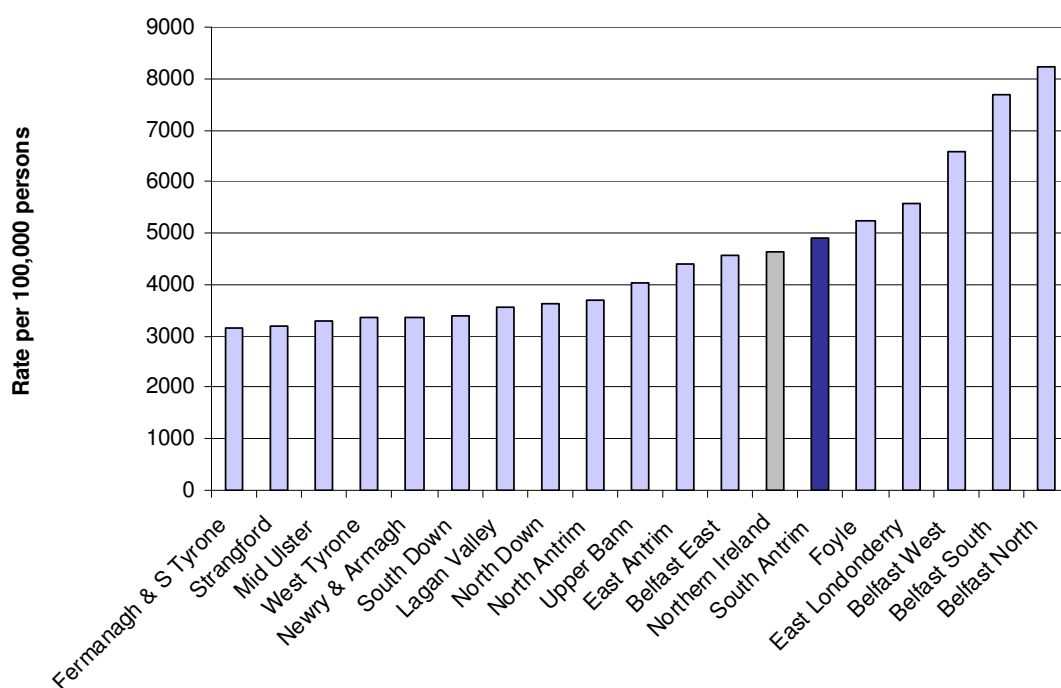
In 2009/10, there were 5,268 incidents of anti-social behaviour in South Antrim. This equates to an anti-social behaviour incident rate of 4,905 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents was higher in South Antrim compared to the overall Northern Ireland rate of 4,625 per 100,000 persons.

South Antrim was the Constituency with the 6th highest rate of anti-social behaviour incidents.

Anti-social behaviour incident rates per 100,000 persons were lowest in the wards of Aldergrove (1,240), Shilvodan (1,691) and Parkgate (1,725) and highest in the wards of Glengormley (16,060), Farranshane (13,509) and Greystone (11,232).

Chart 31: Rates of Anti-social Behaviour per 100,000 persons by Constituency, 2009/10



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

8. DEPRIVATION & POVERTY

This section presents information from the Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010 and on the number of people claiming benefits.

Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure

The Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure (NIMDM) 2010 identifies small concentrations of multiple deprivation across Northern Ireland. Summaries at Constituency level consisting of five measures are also produced. The following contains the summary information for South Antrim.

Extent

South Antrim has an Extent of 5%. This means that 5% of people living in South Antrim live in the most²⁸ deprived Super Output Areas²⁹ in Northern Ireland. South Antrim is the Constituency ranked 15 out of 18 in terms of Extent.

Income Deprivation Scale

The Income Deprivation Scale shows that there are 17,851 people in South Antrim experiencing Income Deprivation (*defined as being in receipt of income-related benefits/tax credits*). South Antrim is the Constituency ranked 13 out of 18 on this measure of deprivation.

Percentage of the total population Income Deprived

17% of those living in South Antrim are income deprived. South Antrim is ranked 16 out of 18 on this measure of deprivation.

Employment Deprivation Scale

The Employment Deprivation Scale shows that 6,307 people in South Antrim are experiencing employment deprivation (*defined as being in receipt of employment-related benefits or on a government training programme*). South Antrim is ranked 12 out of 18 on this measure of deprivation.

Percentage of working age population Employment Deprived

10% of working age people in South Antrim are employment deprived. South Antrim is ranked 15 out of 18 on this measure of deprivation.

²⁸ *Most deprived* is defined as within the first 30% most deprived areas, including all of the population in the 10% most deprived SOAs, and a proportion of the population from the next two deciles (i.e. the next 20%) on a sliding scale.

²⁹ A geography designed for the collection of small area statistics with similar population sizes.

Table 3: NIMDM 2010 for the Constituency of South Antrim

Measure	Score	Rank*
Extent (%)	5	15
Income Deprived Scale	17,851	13
% of total population Income Deprived	17	16
Employment Deprived Scale	6,307	12
% of working age population Employment Deprived	10	15

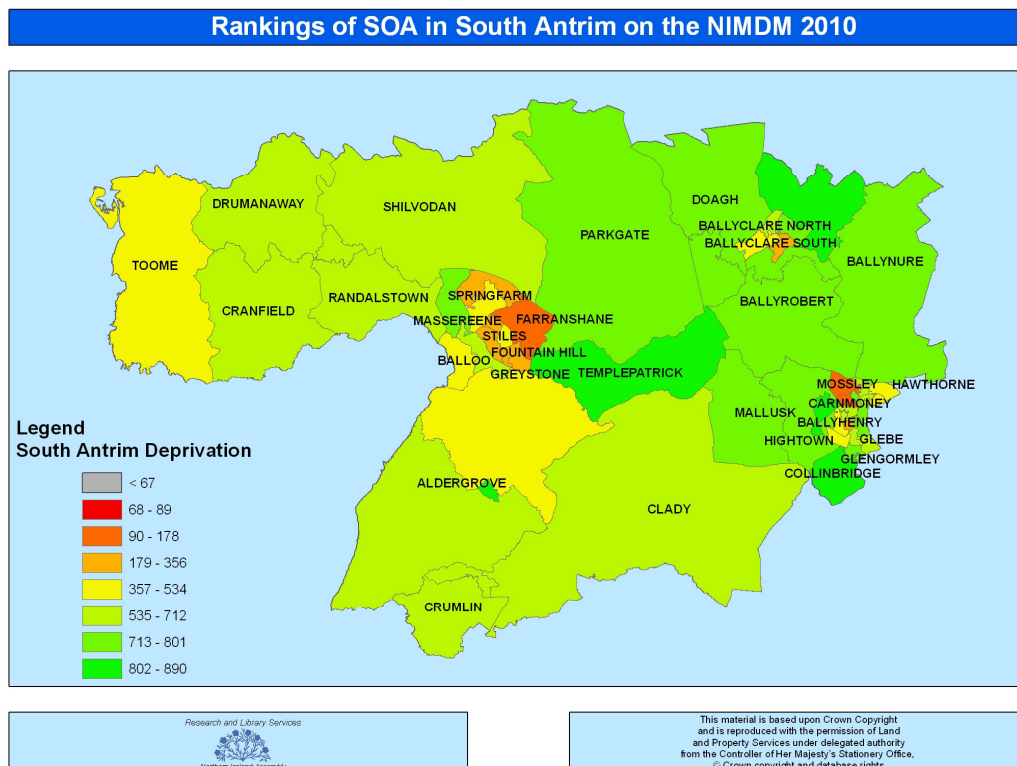
*1=most deprived, 18=least deprived

Source: NISRA, NINIS (NIMDM 2010)

Deprivation within South Antrim

No area in South Antrim ranked in the 10% most deprived areas in Northern Ireland.

The least deprived areas in South Antrim covered the ward of Templepatrick and parts of Aldergrove, Ballynure, Collinbridge and Mallusk which were ranked in the 10% least deprived areas in Northern Ireland.



Source: NISRA, NINIS (NIMDM 2010)

Benefit Claimants

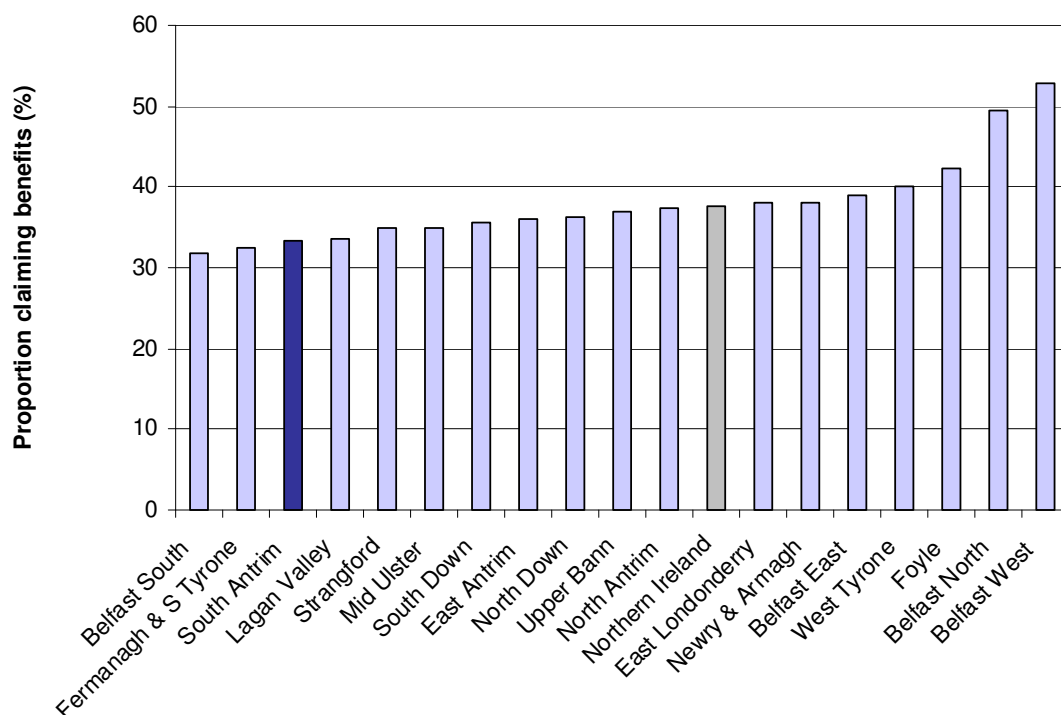
As at April 2010, there were 27,960 people in South Antrim were claiming at least one benefit. This equates to 33.3% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming at least one benefit.

A lower proportion of people aged 16 and over living in South Antrim were claiming benefits compared to the Northern Ireland figure of 37.6%.

South Antrim was the Constituency with the 3rd lowest proportion of benefit claimants.

The lowest proportions of benefit claimants were concentrated in the wards of Mallusk (15.1%), Aldergrove (15.3%) and Parkgate (20.0%) and the highest proportions were concentrated in the wards of Balloo (39.2%), Carnmoney (38.5%) and Ballycraigy (37.8%).³⁰

Chart 32: Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one benefit by Constituency, 2010



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

³⁰ Ward figures calculated as a proportion of total population using 2008 mid-year estimates.

Income Support

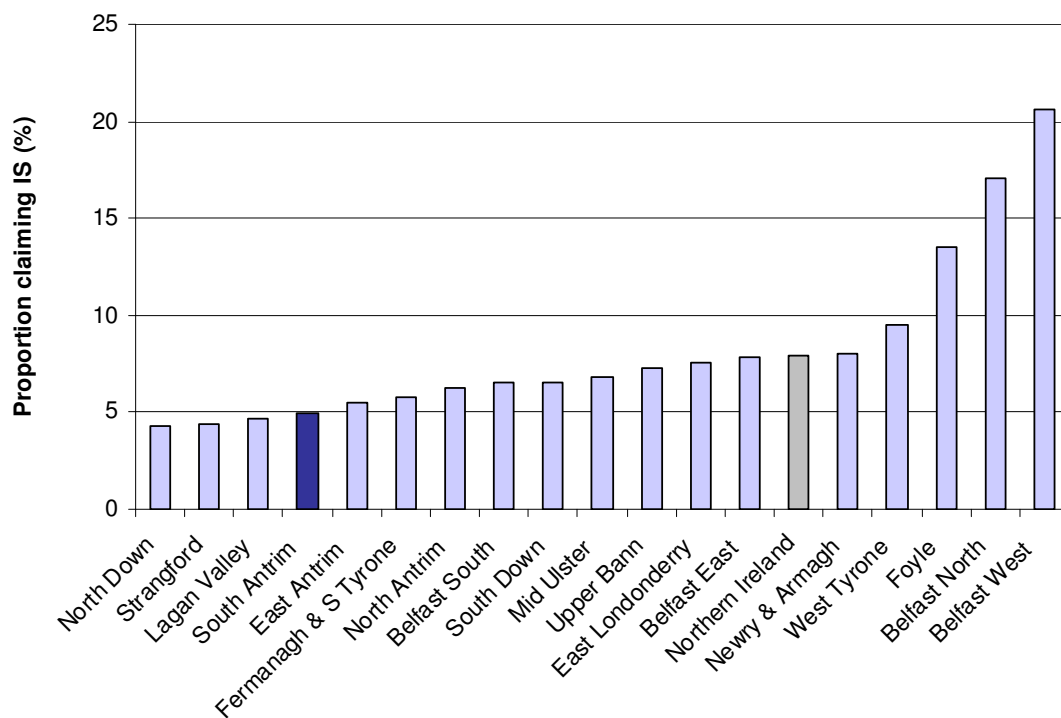
As at February 2010, there were 3,317 people claiming Income Support. This equates to 5.0% of all working age people claiming this benefit.

A lower proportion of people living in South Antrim were claiming Income Support compared to the Northern Ireland figure of 8.0%.

South Antrim was the Constituency with the 4th lowest proportion of Income Support claimants.

The lowest proportions of Income Support claimants were concentrated in the wards of Parkgate (0.9%), Ballynure (1.0%), Aldergrove (1.2%) and Ballyrobert (1.2%) and the highest proportions were concentrated in the wards of Farranshane (7.9%), Ballycraigy (7.1%) and Greystone (6.5%).³¹

Chart 33: Proportion of working age population claiming Income Support by Constituency, February 2010



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

³¹ Ward figures calculated as a proportion of total population using 2008 mid-year estimates.

Housing Benefit

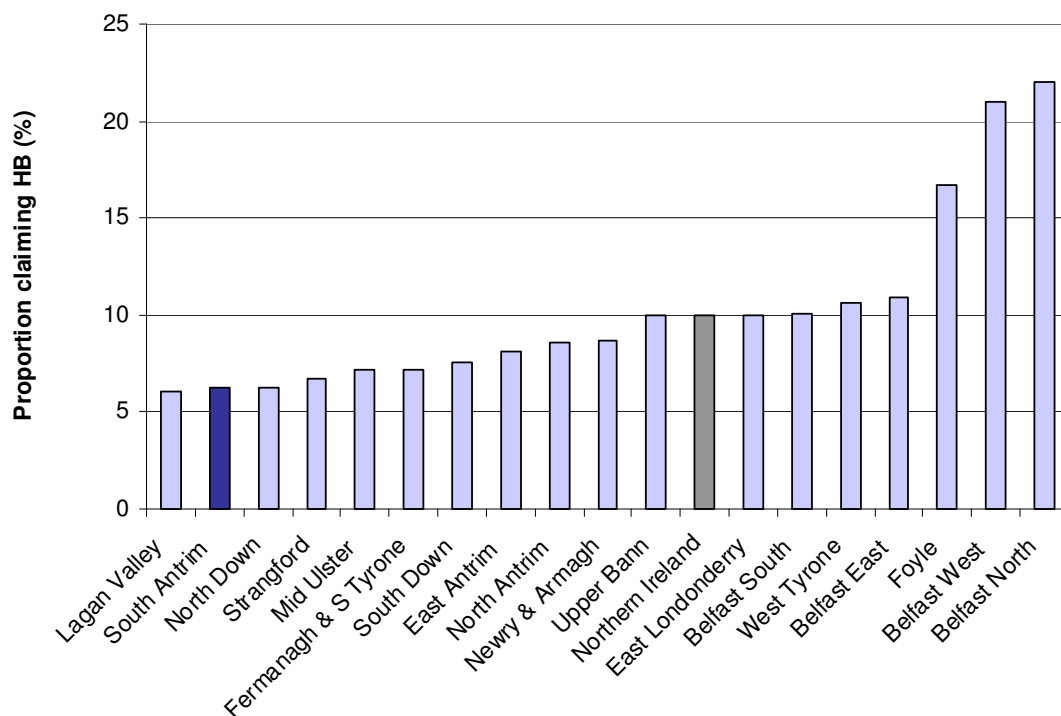
As at May 2009, there were 5,232 people claiming Housing Benefit. This equates to 6.2% of constituents aged 16 and over claiming this benefit.

A lower proportion of people aged 16 and over living in South Antrim were claiming Housing Benefit compared to the Northern Ireland figure of 10.0%.

South Antrim was the Constituency with the 2nd lowest proportion of Housing Benefit claimants.

The lowest proportions of Housing Benefit claimants were concentrated in the wards of Shilvodan (0.9%), Aldergrove (1.0%), Templepatrick (1.2%) and Parkgate (1.2%) while the highest proportions were concentrated in the wards of Ballycraig (12.8%), Steeple (12.7%) and Farranshane (12.4%).³²

Chart 34: Proportion of those aged 16 and over claiming Housing Benefit by Constituency, May 2009



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

³² Ward figures calculated as a proportion of total population using 2008 mid-year estimates.

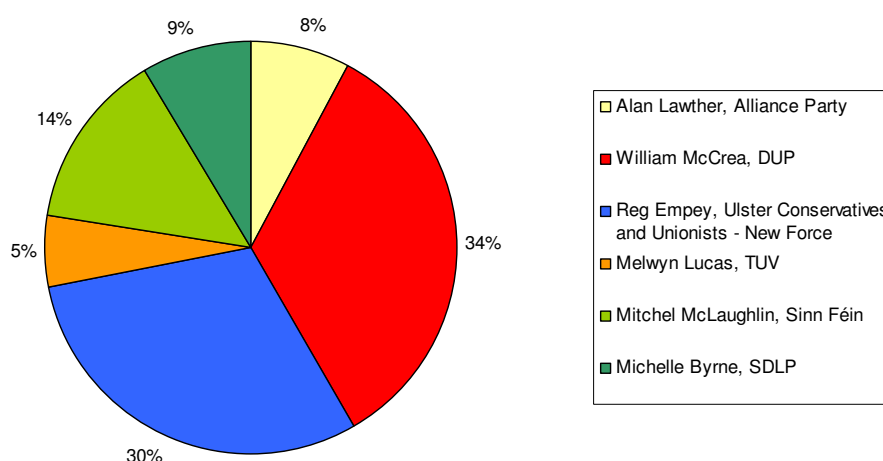
9. ELECTION RESULTS

This section presents information on the 2010 Westminster Election Results and the 2007 Assembly Election Results.

2010 Westminster Election Results

In South Antrim, 63,054 people were eligible to vote in the 2010 Westminster Elections. 34,009 valid votes were cast, a turnout of 53.9%.³³ Turnout for South Antrim was slightly lower than the Northern Ireland turnout of 56.7%. The Democratic Unionist Party received the majority of votes in the Constituency with 11,536 votes. As a result, William McCrea, was elected to represent South Antrim.

Chart 35: 2010 Westminster Election Results



Candidate (*elected)	Votes	Party
William McCrea*	11,536	Democratic Unionist Party.
Reg Empey	10,353	Ulster Conservatives and Unionists - New Force
Mitchel McLaughlin	4,729	Sinn Féin
Michelle Byrne	2,955	Social Democratic & Labour Party
Alan Lawther	2,607	Alliance Party
Melwyn Lucas	1,829	Traditional Unionist Voice - TUV

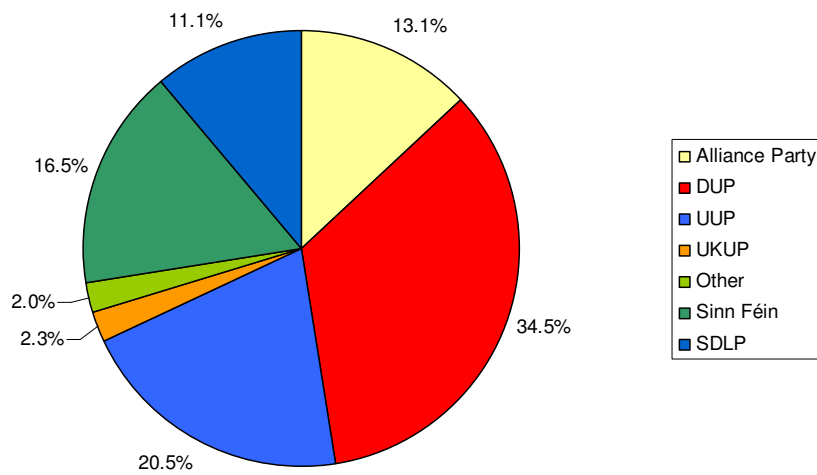
Source: The Electoral Office for Northern Ireland

³³ Excludes invalid votes, n = 134.

2007 Assembly Election Results

In South Antrim, 63,654 people were eligible to vote in the 2007 Assembly Elections. 38,175 valid votes were cast, a turnout of 60.0%.³⁴ Turnout for South Antrim was slightly lower than the Northern Ireland turnout of 62.3%. The DUP won 2 seats while the UUP, Sinn Féin, Alliance and the SDLP won 1 seat each.

Chart 36: 2007 Assembly Election Results



Candidate (*elected)	1 st pref votes	Party
Mitchel McLaughlin*	6,313	Sinn Féin
William McCrea*	6,023	DUP
David Ford*	5,007	Alliance Party
David Burnside*	4,507	UUP
Trevor Clarke*	4,302	Democratic Unionist Party
Mel Lucas	2,840	DUP
Thomas Burns*	2,721	Social Democratic & Labour Party (SDLP)
Danny Kinahan	2,391	UUP
Noreen McClelland	1,526	SDLP
Stephen Nicoll	927	UUP
Robert McCartney	893	UKUP
Pete Whitcroft	507	Green
Stephen O'Brien	129	Conservative
Marcella Delaney	89	Workers Party

Source: The Electoral Office for Northern Ireland

³⁴ Excludes invalid votes, n = 306.



**Northern Ireland
Assembly**

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