



Love Living Here

BASELINE REPORT

Economic Wellbeing

February 2017

Please Note

Some of the data in this document is sourced from sample survey data. Data from a sample survey means that the whole population of Northern Ireland has not been asked. Therefore, when looking at the figures, the confidence intervals/ranges associated with the figures should be noted.

A confidence interval represents the range of values in which the true population value is likely to lie. It is based on the sample estimate and the confidence level.

Example:

For example, the employment rate for Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council in 2015 was estimated to be 70.7%. This figure had a stated 95% confidence interval of +/- 5.8 percentage points. This means that we would expect that in 95% of samples, the true employment rate for 2015 for Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council was between 64.9% and 76.5%.

Also, due to some of the small numbers presented in some of the sub-categories, some caution should be taken when interpreting the figures.

Analysis by Local Government District

In most of the datasets used, individual records are attributed to Local Government Districts on the basis of their postcode. However, in some cases the postcode may be missing/invalid and cannot be assigned to a Local Government District but are included in the Northern Ireland totals.

As an example, in the School Leavers data (Department of Education), approximately 0.6% of pupils have incomplete or missing postcode information. Therefore, the sum of the School Leavers in each of the Local Government Districts in 2014/15 is 22,224 pupils. The Northern Ireland total is 22,361 pupils.

Table of Contents

List of Acronyms.....	7
EDUCATION	8
Number of Schools	8
School Enrolments	8
Nursery Schools	8
Nursery Classes	9
Pre-Schools	9
Special Schools.....	10
Primary School.....	10
Primary School Years 1-7	11
Primary School – Free School Meal Entitlement (FSME)	13
Newcomers.....	14
Surplus Places	14
Class Size.....	15
Attendance Rates – Primary School (Years 1-7)	15
Post Primary School	15
Post Primary Pupils – Free School Meal Entitlement (FSME)	18
Newcomers.....	19
Surplus Places	19
Attendance Rates – Post Primary School.....	19
Achievement at Key Stage 2	20
School Leavers – Achievements.....	21
School Leavers – Destinations	27
Higher Education (HE) Enrolments	31
HE Qualifications	33
FE Regulated Enrolments.....	34
Essential Skills Enrolment	36
ECONOMY	37
Economic Activity	37
Employment rate	39
Economic activity.....	39
Qualification levels	42
Inactivity	46
Claimant Count	46
Annual Averages	46
January 2017 Claimant Count (Monthly Data)	46
Skill Level – Annual Average	47
Benefits/Claimants	49
Client Group Analysis.....	49
Disability Living Allowance Recipients	51
Employment and Support Allowance Claimants	52
	3

Attendance Allowance Recipients	53
Carers Allowance Claimants	54
Income Support Claimants	55
Housing Benefit Claimants.....	56
Pension Credit Claimants.....	57
Retirement Pension Claimants	58
Widows/Bereavement Benefit Claimants	59
Employee Jobs	60
Employee Jobs by Sector	61
Public/Private Jobs	63
Agriculture – Farm Labour	63
Wages.....	64
Steps2Success.....	65
ApprenticeshipsNI	65
Redundancies	65
Business Demography	66
Business Births, Deaths and Survival Rates	68
Vacancy Rates of Non-Domestic Properties	72
Entrepreneurship.....	73
Invest NI Support	74
Annual Business Inquiry Estimates	77
 Appendix 1 – Post Primary Schools within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council (2015/16)	 79

Tables

Table 1: Number of Schools – Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council and NI (2015/16).....	8
Table 2: School Leavers Achievements – Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council and Northern Ireland (2012/13 – 2014/15).....	23
Table 3: School Leavers Achievements LGD Comparison (2014/15).....	25
Table 4: School Leavers Achievement by DEA (2014/15).....	26
Table 5: School Leavers Destinations – Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council (2010/11 – 2014/15)...	28
Table 6: School Leavers Destinations LGD Comparisons (2014/15).....	29
Table 7: School Leavers Destinations by DEA (2014/15).....	30
Table 8: Economic Activity in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council (2015).....	39
Table 9: Skill Level of Usual and Sought Occupations of Claimants – Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council and Northern Ireland Annual Average (2015/16).....	48
Table 10: Skill Level of Usual and Sought Occupations of Claimants – Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council Annual Average (2015/16).....	48
Table 11: Employee Jobs by Sector Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council (2015)	62
Table 12: Full-Time Median Gross Weekly and Annual Wages (2015)	64
Table 13: Enterprises Operating in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council and Northern Ireland by Size (2015).....	66
Table 14: Vacant Properties – Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council (2014 – 2016).....	72
Table 15: Invest NI Support Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council (2011/12 – 2015/16)	74
Table 16: Turnover, Purchases and GVA by LGD (2014)	78

Figures

Figure 1: Nursery School Enrolments by DEA (2015/16).....	9
Figure 2: Special School Enrolments by DEA (2015/16) (Home Residence of Pupil).....	10
Figure 3: Total Primary School Pupils (Years 1-7) (FSME and Non FSME) Resident by LGD (2015/16).....	13
Figure 4: Total Primary School Pupils (Years 1-7) (FSME and Non FSME) Resident by DEA (2015/16).....	14
Figure 5: Newcomer Pupils (Primary School Years 1-7) by DEA (2015/16).....	14
Figure 6: Primary School Pupils (Years 1-7) Resident by DEA Attendance Rate (2012/13-2014/15).....	15
Figure 7: Total Post Primary Pupils (FSME and Non FSME) Resident by LGD (2015/16)	18
Figure 8: Total Post Primary Pupils (FSME and Non FSME) Resident by DEA (2015/16).....	19
Figure 9: Post Primary School Pupils Resident by DEA Attendance Rate (2012/13-2014/15).....	20
Figure 10: School Leavers Achievements - Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council and Northern Ireland.....	22
Figure 11: Achievement of 5 GCSEs A*-C Including English and Maths by Gender, School Type and FSME - Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council and Northern Ireland (2014/15).....	24
Figure 12: School Leavers Achievement by DEA (2014/15).....	26
Figure 13: School Leavers Destinations - Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council and Northern Ireland (2010/11-2014/15).....	28
Figure 14: School Leavers Destinations by DEA (2014/15).....	30
Figure 15: HE Enrolments Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council (Resident) (2014/15).....	31
Figure 16: HE Enrolments by Subject Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council (2014/15).....	32
Figure 17: Students Gaining HE Qualifications Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council (2014/15)	33
Figure 18: FE Regulated Enrolments Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council (Resident) (2014/15)	35
Figure 19: Essential Skills Enrolments Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council (Resident) (2010/11-2014/15)	36
Figure 20: Seasonally Adjusted Economic Inactivity Rates (aged 16-64) (Jul-Sept 2006 to Jul-Sept 2016).....	38
Figure 21: Seasonally Adjusted Employment Rates Northern Ireland and UK (aged 16-64) (Jul- Sept 2006 to Jul-Sept 2016).....	38
Figure 22: Economic Activity Rate (aged 16-64 years) and Employment Rate (16-64 years) Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council and Northern Ireland.....	40
Figure 23: Economically Active (aged 16-74) by DEA (2011).....	41
Figure 24: Economically Inactive (aged 16-74) by DEA (2011).....	41
Figure 25: Achieved Level 4 and Above (aged 16-64 years) and No Qualifications (aged 16-64 years) Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council and Northern Ireland (2009-2015).....	42
Figure 26: Percentage Unemployed (Monthly Claimant Count) Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council and Northern Ireland (Jan 05 - Jan 17).....	46
Figure 27: Client Group Analysis Claimants per 10,000 Population (aged 16+) by LGD.....	49
Figure 28: Client Group Analysis Claimant by Age and Gender Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council (2015).....	49
Figure 29: Number of Recipients/Claimants by Benefit Type - Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council (2014 & 2015).....	50
Figure 30: Employee Jobs in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council	60
Figure 31: Agricultural Labour Force Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council (2015).....	62
Figure 32: Number of Redundancies in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council (2013-2016).....	65
Figure 33: VAT Registered and PAYE Businesses (%) Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council and Northern Ireland.....	66
Figure 34: Business Births Antrim and Newtownabbey (2001-2014).....	67
Figure 35: Business Birth Rate Antrim, Newtownabbey and Northern Ireland (2005-2014).....	68
Figure 36: Business Deaths Antrim and Newtownabbey (2005-2014).....	68

Figure 37: Business Death Rate Antrim, Newtownabbey and Northern Ireland (2005-2014).....	69
Figure 38: Survival Rate of Newly Born Businesses in Antrim (old LGD) (2005-2014).....	69
Figure 39: Survival Rate of Newly Born Businesses in Newtownabbey (old LGD) (2005-2014).....	70
Figure 40: Survival Rate of Newly Born Businesses in Northern Ireland (old LGD) (2005-2014).....	70
Figure 41: Type of Assistance Offered (£m) Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council (2011/12-2015/16)	73
Figure 42: Total Planned Investment/Total Assistance (£) Per Head and Total Offers per 10,000 (aged 16+) by LGD (2015/16)	75

Maps

Map 1: Primary School Pupils Resident within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council and School Attended by LGD (2015/16).....	11
Map 2: Primary School Pupils (Years 1-7) by Location of School by DEA (2015/16)	12
Map 3: Primary School Pupils (Years 1-7) by Residence of Pupil by DEA (2015/16)	12
Map 4: Post Primary School Pupils Resident within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council and School Attended (by LGD) (2015/16).....	16
Map 5: Post Primary School Pupils by Location of School by DEA (2015/16).....	17
Map 6: Post Primary School Pupils by Residence of Pupil by DEA (2015/16).....	17
Map 7: Qualification 'Level 4 and Above' (aged 16-64) by LGD (2015).....	43
Map 8: No Qualifications (aged 16-64) by LGD (2015).....	44
Map 9: Disability living Allowance Recipients per 10,000 population by LGD (2015).....	51
Map 10: Employment and Support Allowance Claimants per 10,000 population (aged 16+) by LGD (2015).....	52
Map 11: Attendance Allowance Recipients per 10,000 population (aged 65+) by LGD (2015).....	53
Map 12: Carers Allowance Claimants per 10,000 population (aged 16+) by LGD (2015).....	54
Map 13: Income Support Claimants per 10,000 population (aged 16+) by LGD (2015).....	55
Map 14: Housing Benefit Claimants per 10,000 population (aged 16+) by LGD (2015).....	56
Map 15: Pension Credit Claimants per 10,000 population (aged 60+) by LGD (2015).....	57

List of Acronyms

ANBC	Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council
CHS	Continuous Household Survey
DAERA	Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs
DEA	District Electoral Area
DENI	Department of Education Northern Ireland
DLA	Disability Living Allowance
FE	Further Education
FSME	Free School Meal Entitlement
HE	Higher Education
HEI	Higher Education Institutions
LAC	Local Authority Collected
LGD	Local Government District
NI	Northern Ireland
NISRA	Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency
SOA	Super Output Area

Education¹

Please note the data relates to academic year.

Nursery and Pre-School figures relate the location of the school.

Number of Schools

In Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council in 2015/16 there were a total of 99 schools within the area. Over half were Primary Schools (53 schools, 54%) and 24% were Pre-Schools (24 schools).

Table 1: Number of Schools – Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council and NI (2015/16)

	Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council	Northern Ireland	Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council % of Northern Ireland Total
Primary	53	827	6%
Post-primary	10	202	5%
Special	5	39	13%
Nursery	7	96	7%
Pre-schools	24	405	6%
All Schools	99	1,569	6%

Source: DENI

School Enrolments²

Nursery Schools

In 2015/16, there were 695 pupils enrolled to attend Nursery Schools located within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council. (*These are 'stand-alone' Nursery Schools.*)

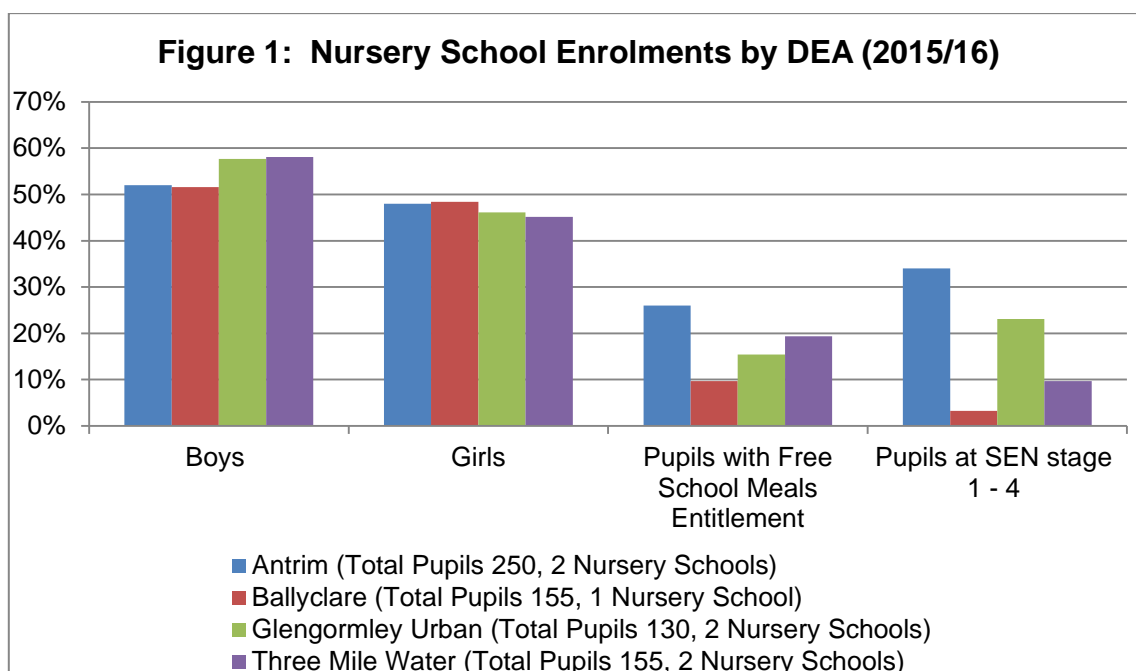
- 53% boys (370 pupils) and 47% girls (325 pupils)
- 19% were entitled to free school meals (130 pupils)
- One in five (20%) pupils were at SEN Stage 1-4 (140 pupils)

¹ Statemented pupils are those pupils with a statement of special educational needs. Pupils at **SEN** stage 1 – 4 are those children assessed as being at stages 1 – 4 of the Special Educational Needs Code of Practice.

A **newcomer pupil** is one who has enrolled in a school but who does not have the satisfactory language skills to participate fully in the school curriculum, and the wider environment, and does not have a language in common with the teacher, whether that is English or Irish

² All small area data has been suppressed to avoid the disclosure of any personal information. All data have been rounded to the nearest 5 i.e. counts of 0, 1 and 2 become 0, counts of 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 become a 5. As a result, figures may not sum up.

- 40 Newcomer Pupils, 30 of which attend school within Antrim DEA.



Source: DENI³

A higher proportion of pupils that attend Nursery Schools located in Antrim DEA were entitled to free school meals (26%, 65 pupils) and also those at SEN stage 1-4 (34%, 85 pupils). This is higher than Antrim and Newtownabbey overall with 19% and 20% respectively.

Nursery Classes

In 2015/16, there were 545 pupils enrolled to attend nursery classes located within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council.

- 52% boys (285 pupils) and 49% girls (265 pupils)
- 22% were entitled to free school meals (120 pupils)
- 5% pupils were at SEN Stage 1-4 (25 pupils)
- 35 Newcomer Pupils

Pre-Schools⁴

In 2015/16, there were 555 pupils enrolled to attend Pre-Schools located within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council.

- 49% boys (270 pupils) and 50% girls (280 pupils)
- 9% were entitled to free school meals (50 pupils)
- 8% pupils were at SEN Stage 1-4 (45 pupils)

³ No Nursery Schools in Airport, Dunsilly or Macedon DEA.

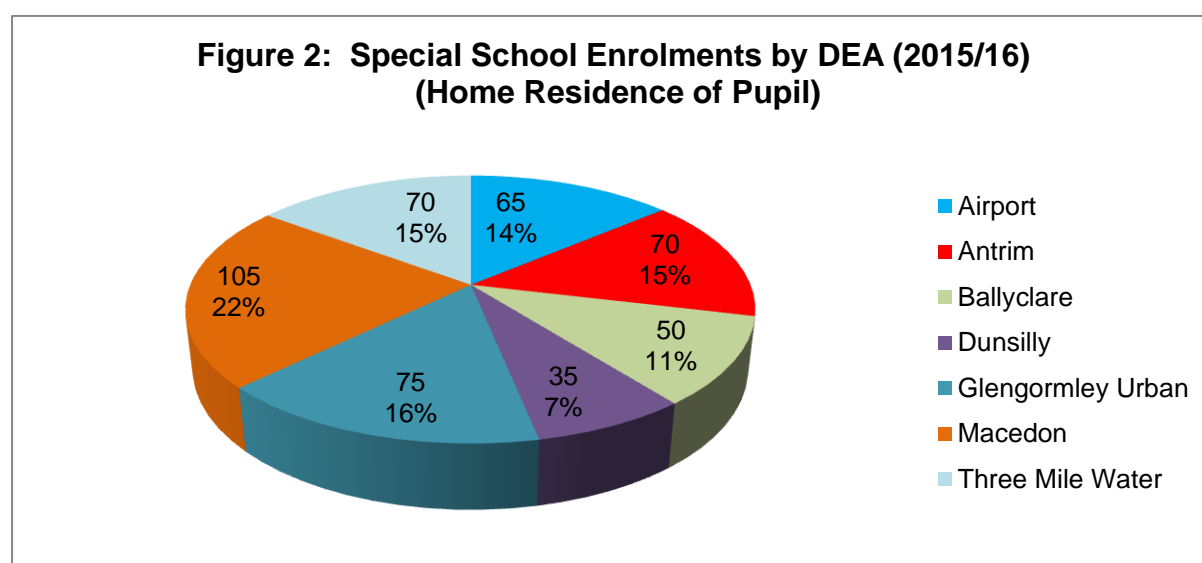
⁴ Voluntary and private pre-schools would be non-statutory, and would describe playgroups or day nurseries, often run on a community basis.

Special Schools⁵

In 2015/16, there were 465 pupils resident within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council that were enrolled with a Special School.

- 71% boys (330 pupils) and 30% girls (140 pupils)
- 450 were Statemented pupils
- 15 pupils were SEN Stage 1-4

Macedon had the highest number of pupils resident within the area that were enrolled with a Special School (105 pupils).



Source: DENI

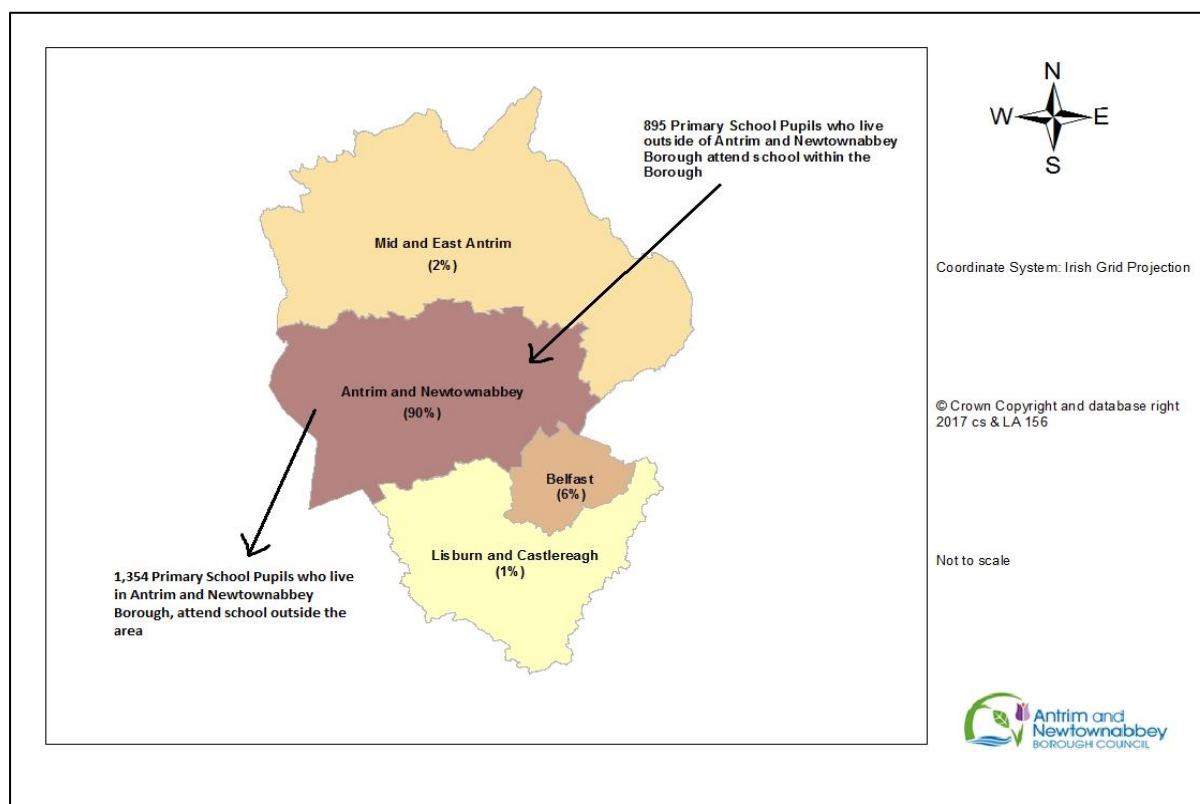
Primary School

There are 13,490 primary school pupils (including Year 1 - 7, reception and nursery class pupils in primary schools and Preparatory Departments) that live within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council.

Nine in ten (90%) primary school pupils that live within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council also attended school within the area in 2015/16, with 6% attending a school in Belfast.

⁵ Special schools have pupils enrolled from ages 3-18 (as per 1st July before the school year in question) according to the most recent data.

Map 1: Primary School Pupils⁶ Resident within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council and School Attended (by LGD) (2015/16)



Source Data: DENI

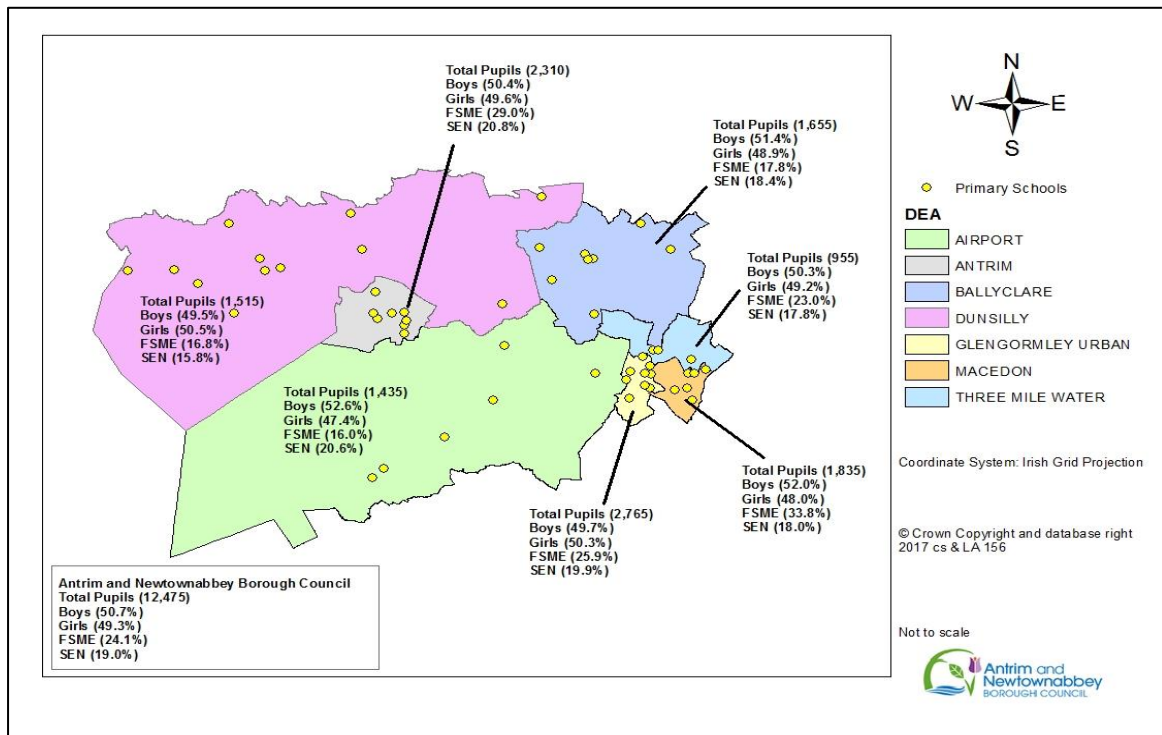
Primary School Years 1-7

In 2015/16, 12,910 pupils resident within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council were enrolled with a Primary School (Year 1-7) with an almost equal split between boys and girls, 50.9% and 49.1% respectively.

The majority of primary school pupils that are resident within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council live in the Antrim DEA (2,085 pupils), whereas the DEA with the highest number of pupils attending a primary school within the area, is Glengormley Urban (2,765 pupils) in 2015/16.

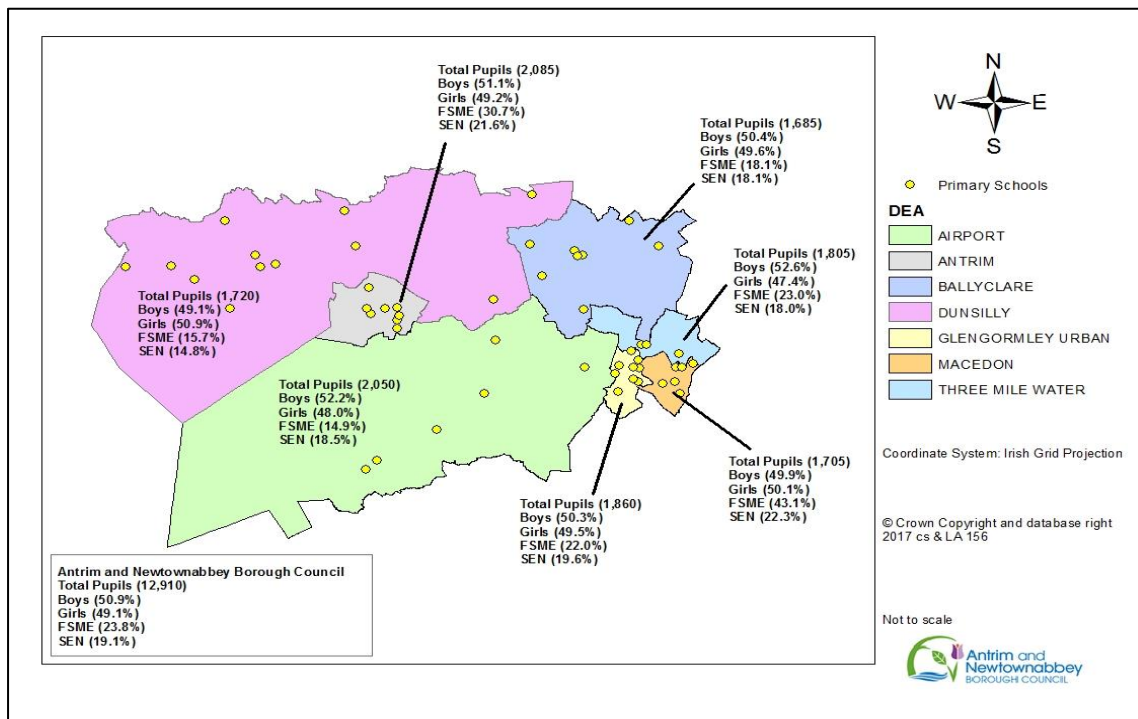
⁶ Figures include Year 1 - 7, reception and nursery class pupils in primary schools and Preparatory Departments.

Map 2: Primary School Pupils (Years 1 – 7) by Location of School by DEA (2015/16)



Source Data: DENI

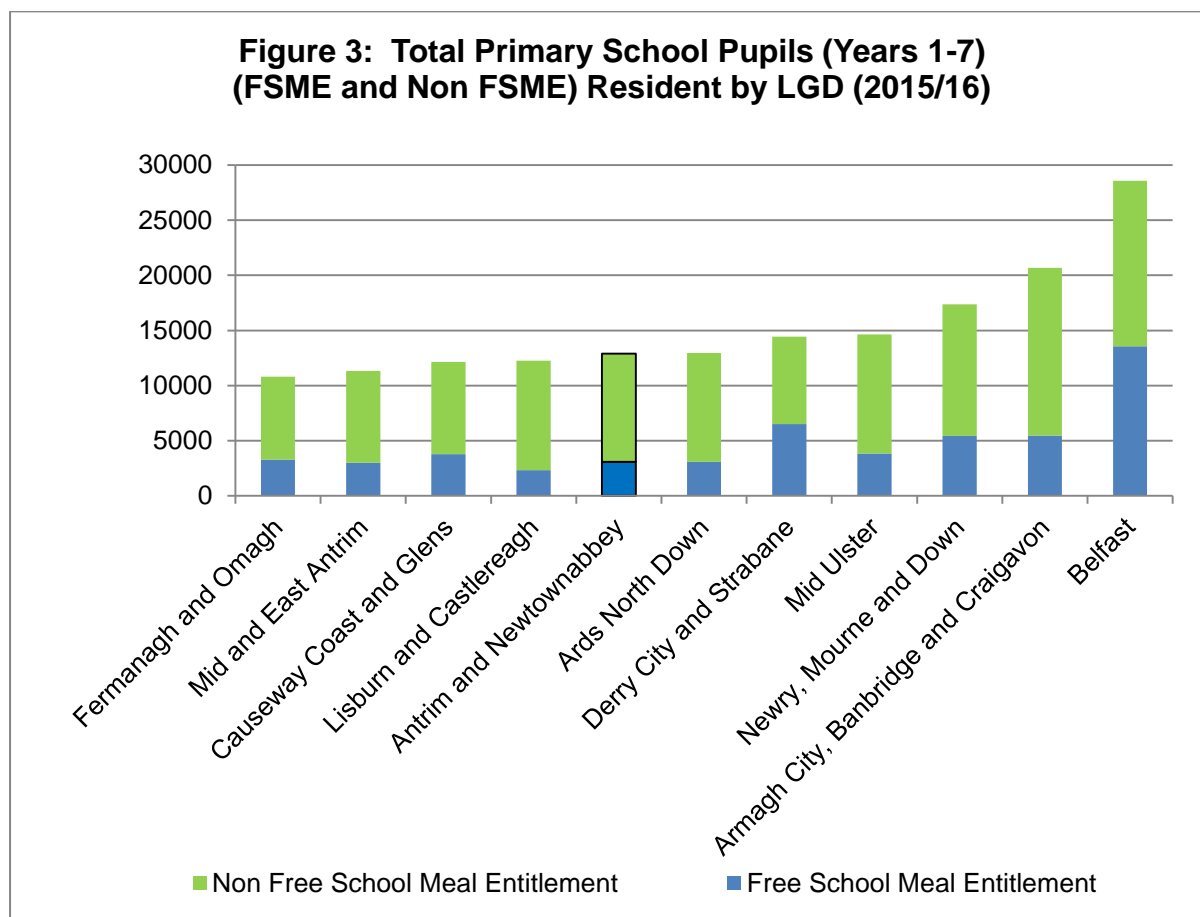
Map 3: Primary School Pupils (Years 1 – 7) by Residence of Pupil by DEA (2015/16)



Source Data: DENI

Primary School – Free School Meal Entitlement (FSME)

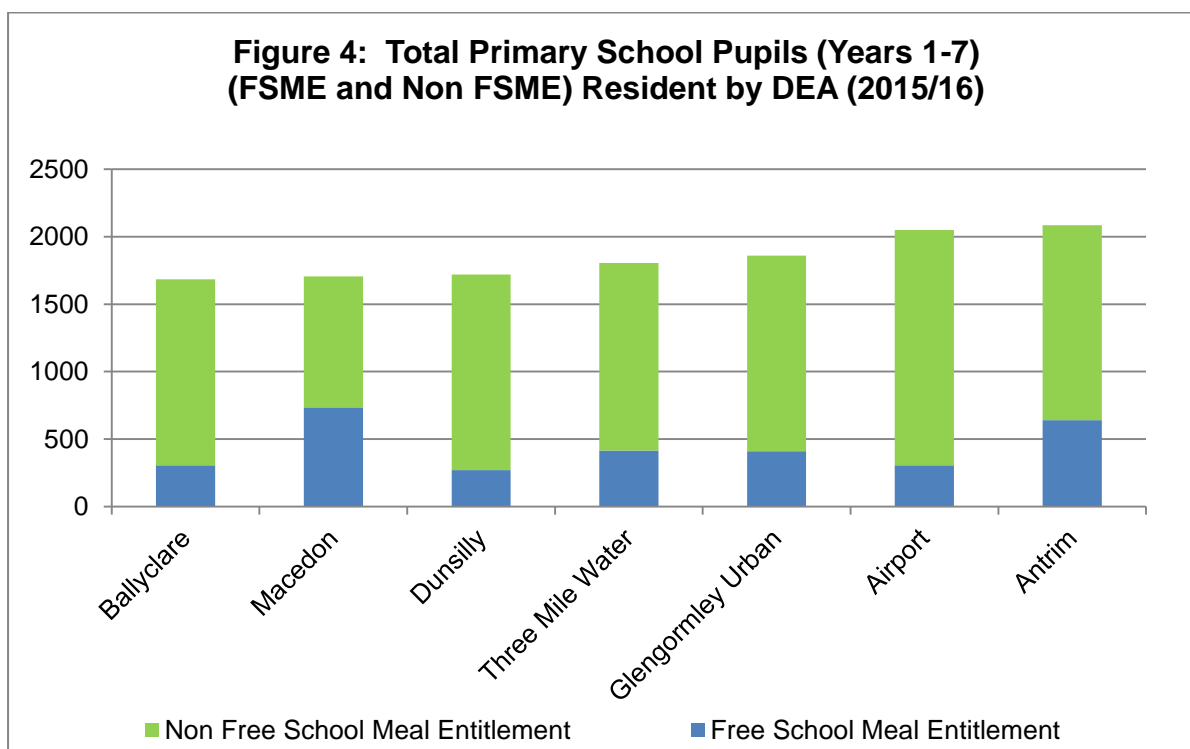
In 2015/16, almost one in four (23.8%) primary school pupils resident within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council were entitled to free school meals. This is lower than Northern Ireland overall (31.7%) and third lowest across all councils.



Source: DENI

The proportion of primary school pupils resident within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council that are entitled to free school meals has decreased slightly from 24.3% in 2014/15 (3,115 pupils) to 23.8% in 2015/16 (3,075 pupils). This pattern is similar in other council areas.

Figure 4: Total Primary School Pupils (Years 1-7) (FSME and Non FSME) Resident by DEA (2015/16)

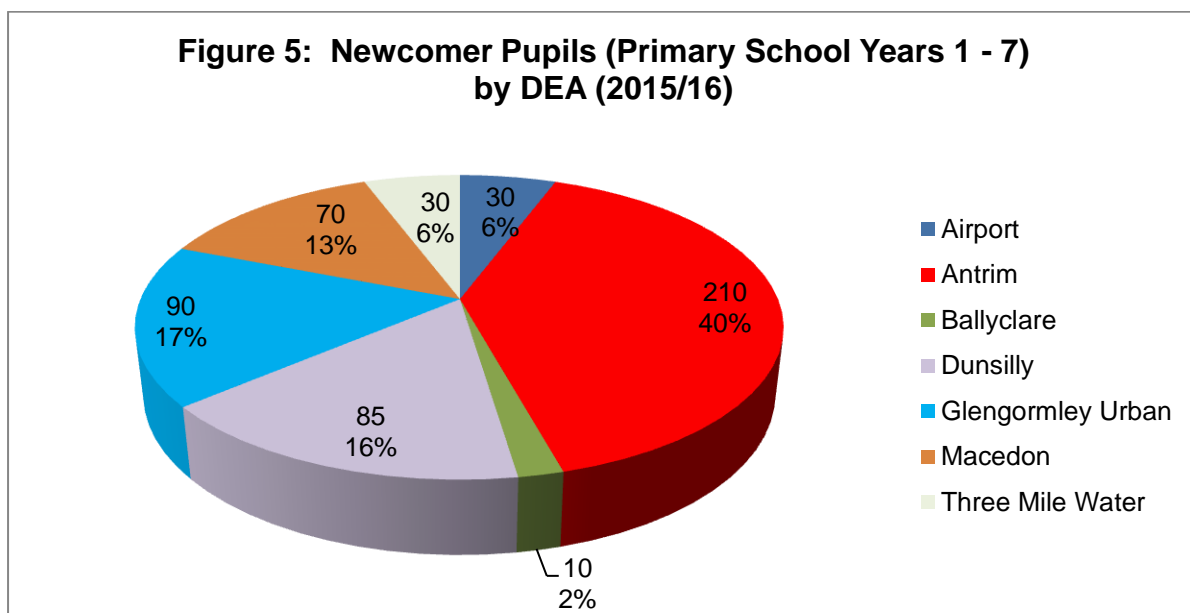


Source: DENI

Newcomers

In 2015/16, four in ten newcomer primary school pupils within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council are resident within Antrim DEA.

Figure 5: Newcomer Pupils (Primary School Years 1 - 7) by DEA (2015/16)



Source: DENI

Surplus Places

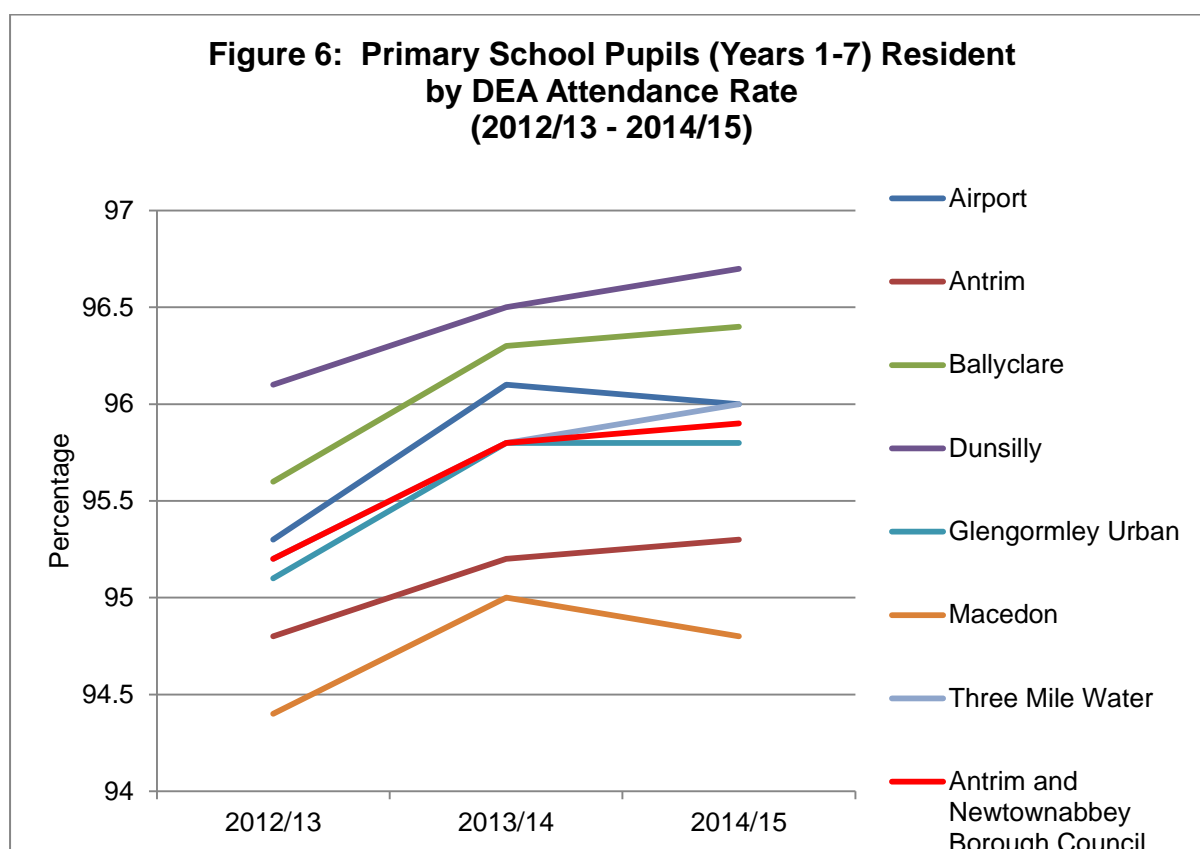
There were 4,408 unfilled places in primary schools in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council in 2014/15, a similar number to Fermanagh and Omagh, and fifth highest of all eleven councils.

Class Size

The average primary school class size in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council in 2015/16 was 25.2, which was the fourth highest of all the councils. The Northern Ireland average being 24.5, with Lisburn and Castlereagh having the highest (26.3) and Fermanagh and Omagh the lowest (22.6).

Attendance Rates – Primary School (Years 1-7)

The level of attendance at Primary School for those pupils that live within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council is gradually improving, increasing from 95.2 in 2012/13 to 95.9 in 2014/15.



Source: DENI

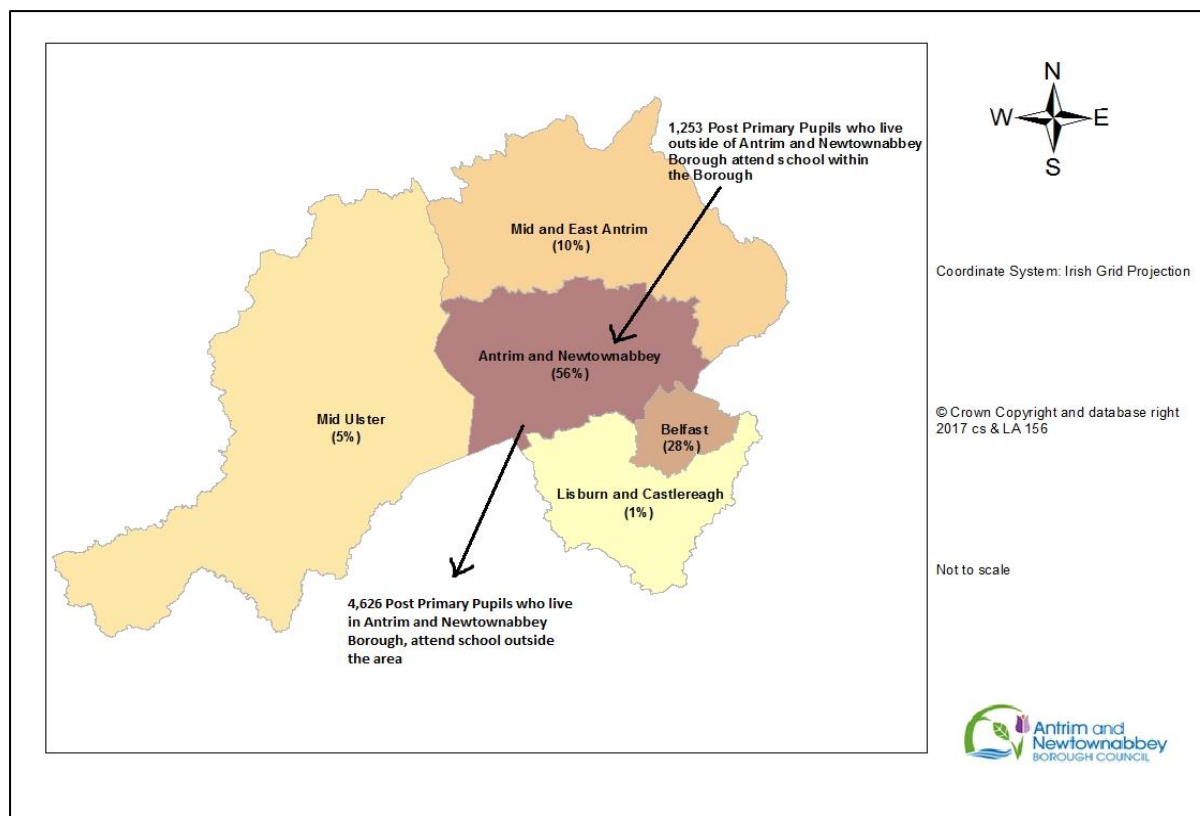
In 2014/15, the DEA with the lowest level of attendance was Macedon (94.8) and the highest was Dunsilly (96.7).

Post Primary School

There are 10,415 post primary school pupils that live within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council.

Over half (56%) of post primary school pupils that live within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council also attended school within the area in 2015/16, with 28% attending a school in Belfast.

Map 4: Post Primary School Pupils Resident within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council and School Attended (by LGD) (2015/16)



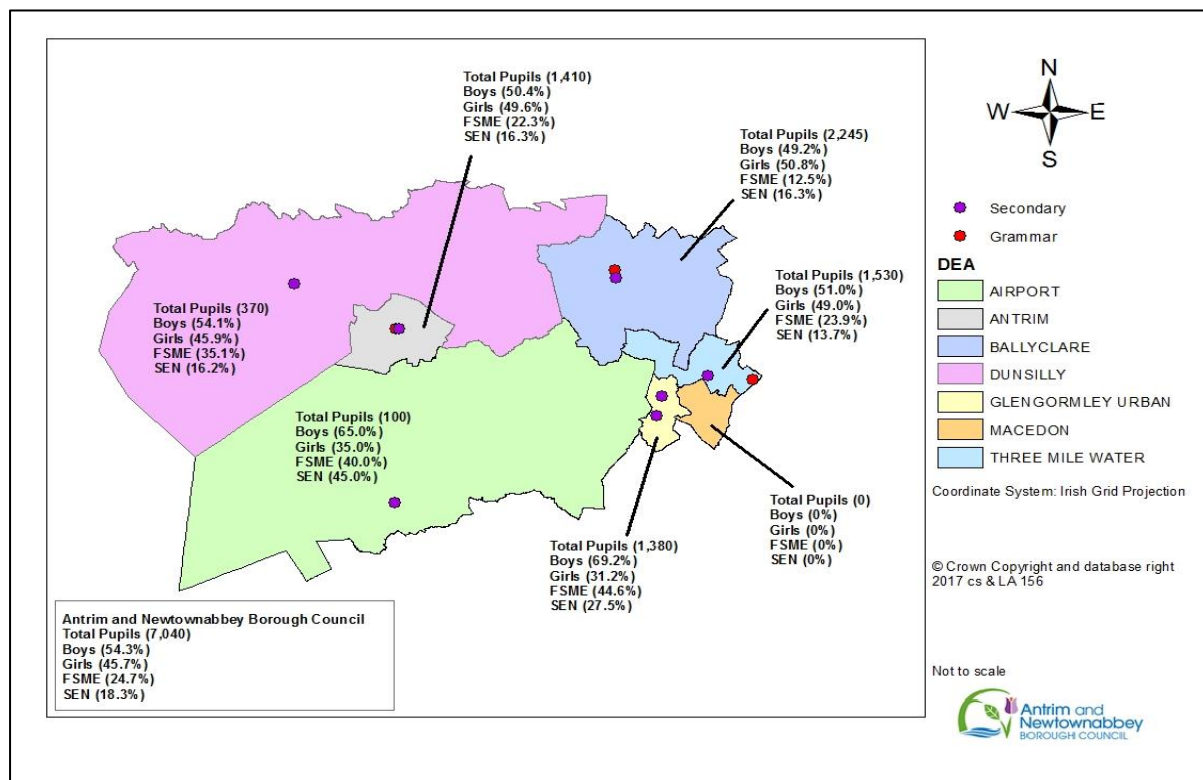
Source Data: DENI

There was an equal split between boys and girls, post primary pupils resident within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council.

50.8% of post primary pupils who live in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council attended a secondary school and 49.2% attended a grammar school in 2015/16. Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council had the third highest proportion of post primary pupils attending a grammar school behind Lisburn and Castlereagh (60.5%) and Ards and North Down (55.7%).

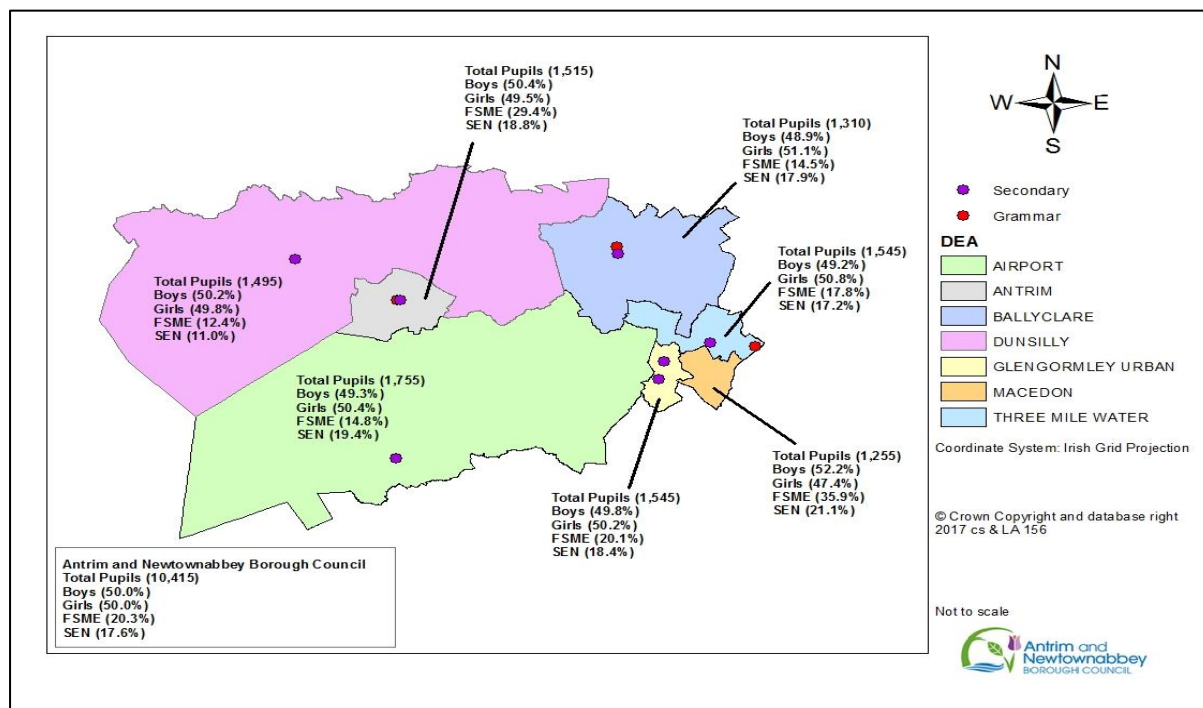
The majority of post primary school pupils that are resident within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council live in the Airport DEA (1,755 pupils), whereas the DEA with the highest number of pupils attending a post primary school within the area, is Ballyclare (2,245 pupils) in 2015/16.

Map 5: Post Primary School Pupils by Location of School by DEA (2015/16)



Source: DENI

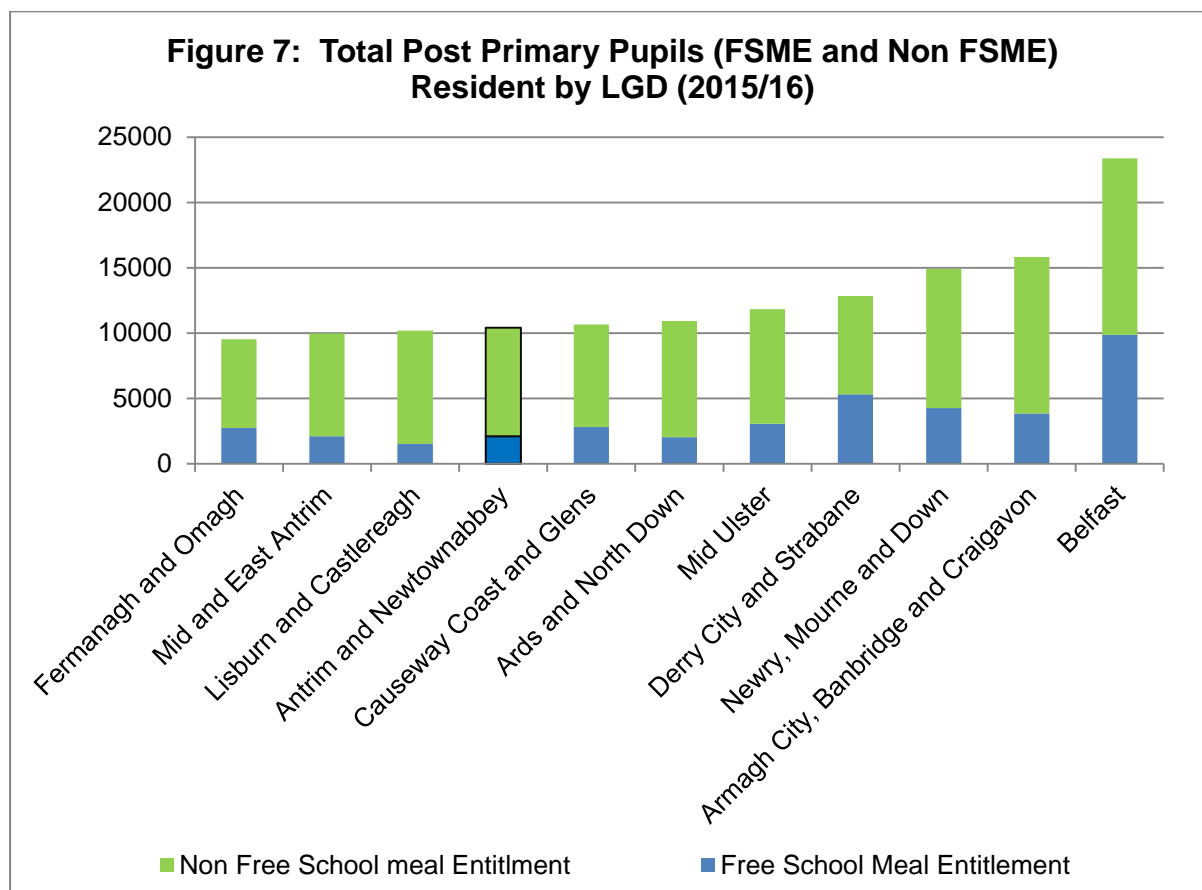
Map 6: Post Primary School Pupils by Residence of Pupil by DEA (2015/16)



Source Data: DENI

Post Primary Pupils – Free School Meal Entitlement (FSME)

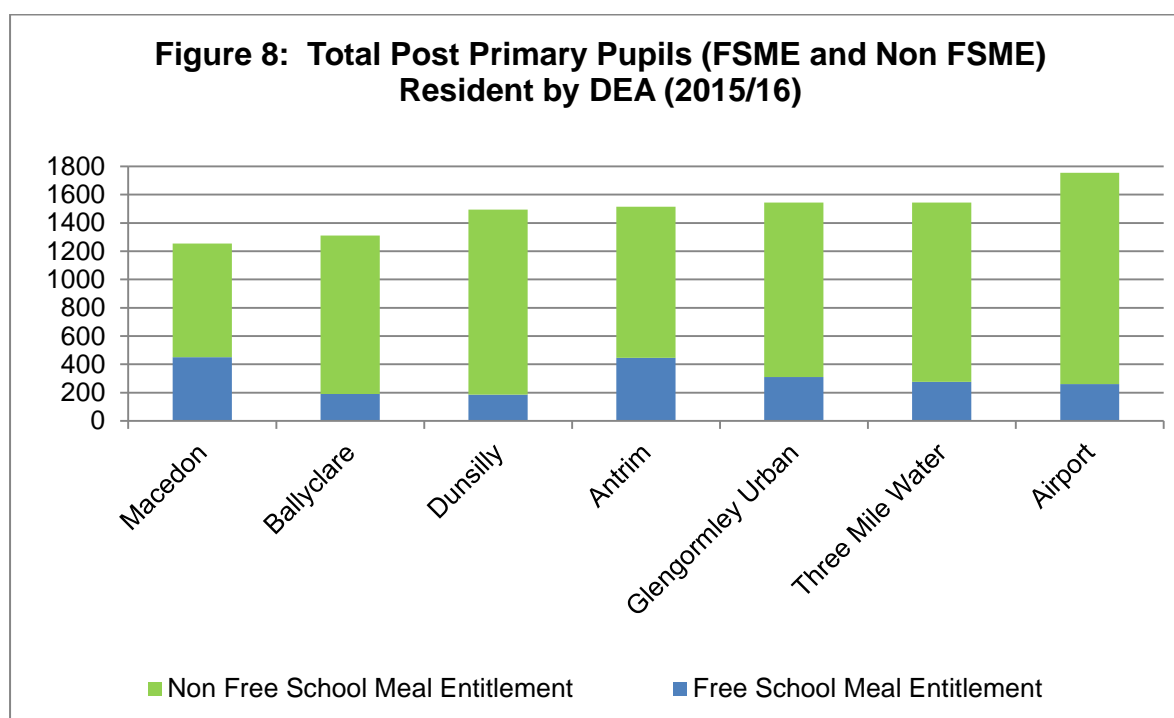
In 2015/16, one in five (20.3%) post primary school pupils resident within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council were entitled to free school meals⁷. This is lower than Northern Ireland overall (28.2%) and third lowest across all councils.



Source: DENI

The proportion of post primary school pupils resident within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council that are entitled to free school meals has increased from 17.6% in 2014/15 (1,845 pupils) to 20.3% in 2015/16 (2,110 pupils). This pattern is similar across other council areas.

⁷ Eligibility under the Working Tax Credit free school meal criterion was introduced on a phased basis with Nursery, Foundation Stage and Key Stage 1 pupils eligible from September 2010 and Key Stage 2 pupils eligible from September 2011. It was extended to post-primary pupils from September 2014.



Source: DENI

Newcomers

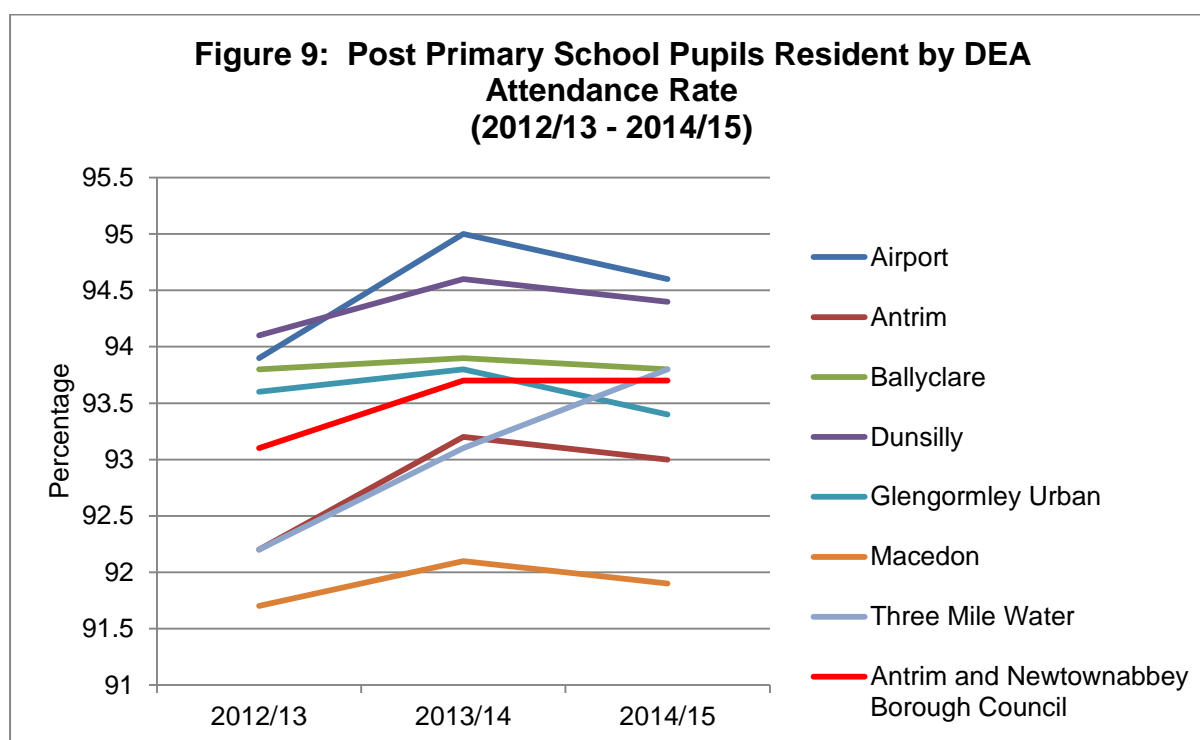
In 2015/16, there were 100 post primary newcomer pupils in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council. 40 of these pupils are resident within Antrim DEA.

Surplus Places

In 2015/16, in post-primary schools in the Borough, there were 1,858 surplus places, which was in the middle of the eleven councils, and again similar to Fermanagh and Omagh.

Attendance Rates – Post Primary School

In 2014/15, Post Primary pupils that live within Macedon DEA had the lowest level of attendance (91.9%) whereas; those Post Primary Pupils that live within Airport DEA had the highest (94.6%).



Source: DENI

Achievement at Key Stage 2

Pupils living in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council in 2012/13,

- 78.2% achieved level 4 or above in Communication in English at Key Stage 2, compared to a Northern Ireland average of 77.1%. Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council ranked sixth highest overall, with Newry, Mourne and Down having the highest (80.9%).
- 79.6% achieved level 4 or above in Using Maths at Key Stage 2, above the Northern Ireland average (78.5%). Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council ranked fourth highest overall, with Mid Ulster having the highest (81.6%).

School Leavers – Achievements⁸

Northern Ireland

- The proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A* - C or equivalent has increased by 9.2 percentage points from 71.9% in 2009/10 to 81.1% in 2014/15.
- At 66.0%, the proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A* - C or equivalent including GCSE English and Maths has increased by 2.5 percentage points since 2013/14 (63.5%) and by 6.9 percentage points since 2009/10 (59.0%).
- The proportion of free school meal entitled school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A* - C or equivalent including GCSE English and Maths increased by 6.4 percentage points from 34.9% in 2013/14 to 41.3% in 2014/15.
- The proportion of school leavers achieving three or more A-levels A* - C or equivalent was 38.2% in 2014/15, an increase of 2.7 percentage points from 35.5% in 2009/10.

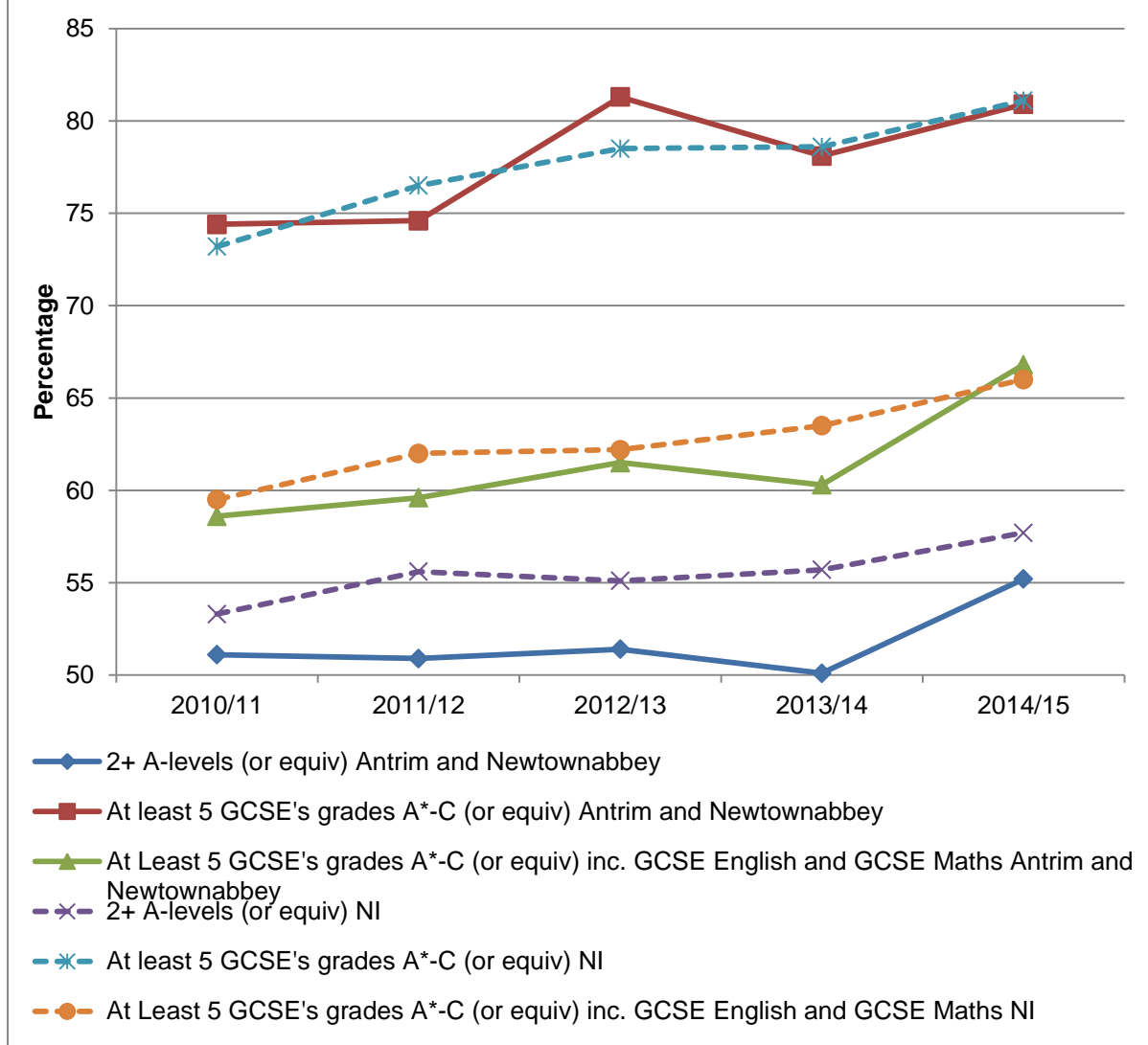
Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council

In 2014/15, there were a total of 1,588 school leavers (resident) in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council. This equates to approximately 7% of all school leavers in Northern Ireland in the same time period.

⁸ This data is based on home residence of the pupil and excludes special and independent schools.

- The numbers relating to qualifications are cumulative totals of the level detailed and those above. For example 81.1% of school leavers achieved at least 5 GCSEs A*-C inc. equivalents. This proportion is calculated by adding those with a highest qualification of 3+ A-levels, 2 A-levels, 1 A-level & 5 GCSEs A*-C and dividing by the total number of school leavers.
- Destinations are reported by the school leaver and recorded by the school.
- Since 2012/13 two AS qualifications have not been counted as one A-level as in previous years.
- The school leaving cohort comprises of year 12, 13 and 14 pupils leaving mainstream grant aided post-primary schools.

Figure 10: School Leavers Achievements - Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council and NI (2010/11 - 2014/15)



Source: DENI

Table 2: School Leavers Achievements – Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council and Northern Ireland (2012/13 – 2014/15)

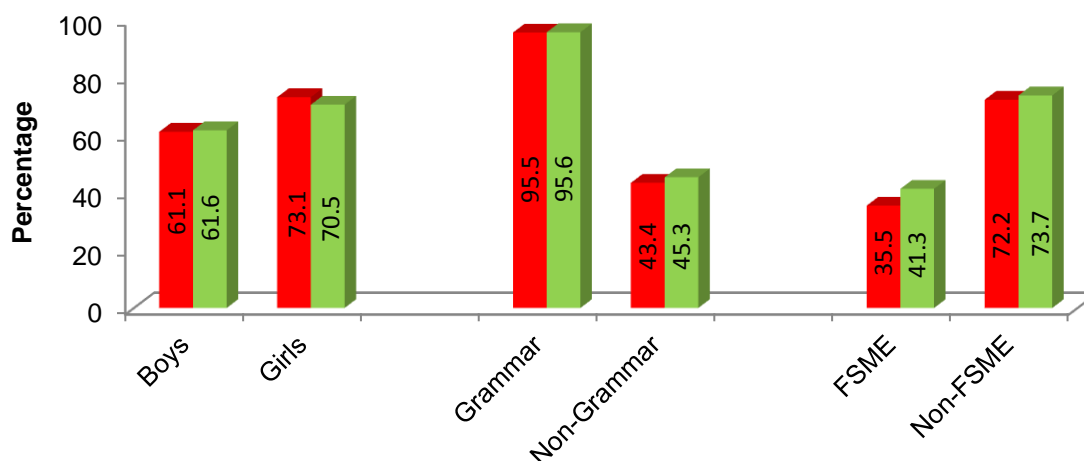
	School Leavers	Achieved 2+ A-levels (or equivalent)			Achieved at least 5 GCSE's grades A*-C (or equivalent)			Achieved At Least 5 GCSE's grades A*-C (or equivalent) inc. GCSE English and GCSE Maths		
		Number	%	NI %	Number	%	NI %	Number	%	NI %
2012/13	1,674	861	51.4	55.1	1,361	81.3	78.5	1,029	61.5	62.2
2013/14	1,682	842	50.1	55.7	1,313	78.1	78.6	1,014	60.3	63.5
2014/15	1,588	876	55.2	57.7	1,285	80.9	81.1	1,061	66.8	66.0

Source: DENI

School leavers resident within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council;

- Over half (55.2%) achieved 2+ A-Levels (or equivalent) in 2014/15. This figure is lower than the Northern Ireland average (57.7%) but the highest it has been for Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council over the last three years.
- Eight in ten (80.9%) achieved at least 5 GCSE's grades A*-C (or equivalent) in 2014/15. Again, lower than the Northern Ireland average (81.1%).
- Two thirds (66.8%) achieved at least 5 GCSE's grades A*-C (or equivalent) including English and Maths in 2014/15. This is slightly higher than the NI average (66.0%) and the highest it has been over the last three years for Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council.
- A higher proportion of girls (73.1%), those attending a grammar school (95.5%) and those pupils not entitled to free school meals (72.2%) achieved at least 5 GCSE's grades A*-C (or equivalent) including English and Maths in 2014/15.

Figure 11: Achievement of 5 GCSEs A*-C Including English and Maths by Gender, School Type and FSME - Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council and Northern Ireland (2014/15)



Source: DENI

Please note – a total of 234 'school leavers' resident within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council were entitled to FSM in 2014/15.

Table 3: School Leavers Achievements LGD Comparison (2014/15)

2014/15	Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council	ANBC Rank across all councils	NI	Highest Proportion	Lowest Proportion
Proportion of school leavers achieved 2+ A-Levels (or equivalent)	55.2%	9 th	57.7%	Lisburn and Castlereagh (65.1%)	Causeway Coast and Glens (50.1%)
Proportion of school leavers achieved at least 5 GCSE's grades A*-C (or equivalent)	80.9%	8 th	81.1%	Lisburn and Castlereagh (85.8%)	Ards and North Down (76.9%)
Proportion of school leavers achieved At Least 5 GCSE's grades A*-C (or equivalent) inc. GCSE English and GCSE Maths	66.8%	6 th	66.0%	Lisburn and Castlereagh (73.6%)	Belfast (60.2%)
FSME Proportion of school leavers achieved At Least 5 GCSE's grades A*-C (or equivalent) inc. GCSE English and GCSE Maths	72.2%	10 th	73.7%	Lisburn and Castlereagh (77.4%)	Causeway Coast and Glens (68.3%)
Non-FSME Proportion of school leavers achieved At Least 5 GCSE's grades A*-C (or equivalent) inc. GCSE English and GCSE Maths	35.5%	10 th	41.3%	Newry, Mourne & Down (48.3%)	Ards & North Down (31.4%)

Source: DENI

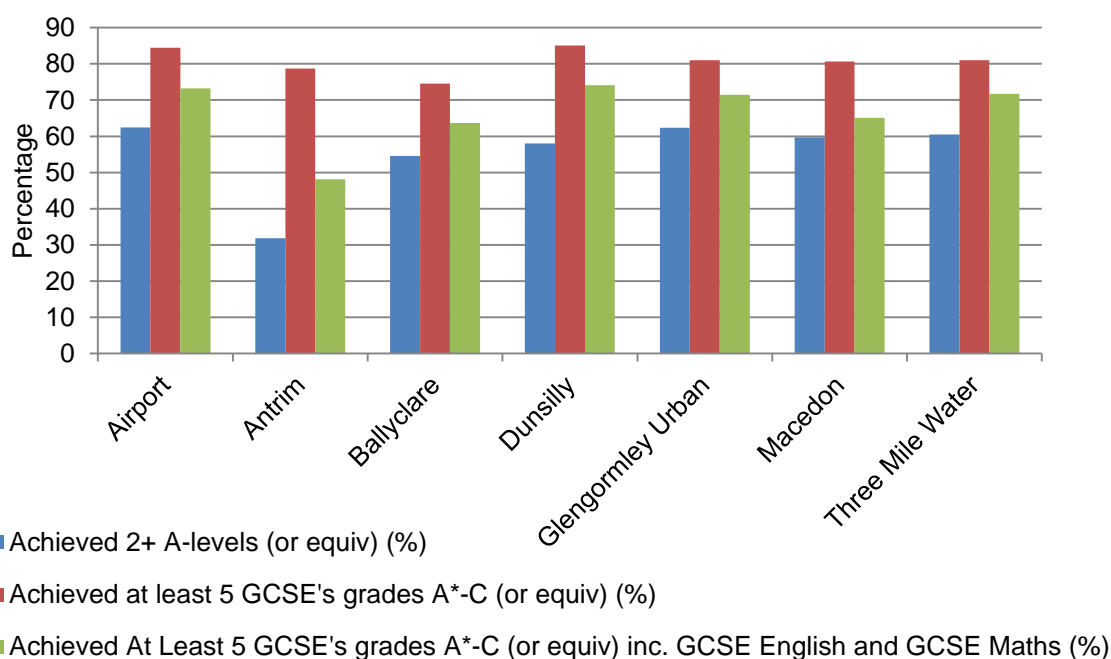
Table 4: School Leavers Achievement by DEA (2014/15)

	School Leavers	Achieved 2+ A-levels (or equivalent)		Achieved at least 5 GCSE's grades A*-C (or equivalent)		Achieved At Least 5 GCSE's grades A*-C (or equivalent) inc. GCSE English and GCSE Maths	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Airport	258	161	62.4	218	84.5	189	73.3
Antrim	258	82	31.8	203	78.7	124	48.1
Ballyclare	220	120	54.5	164	74.5	140	63.6
Dunsilly	255	148	58.0	217	85.1	189	74.1
Glengormley Urban	263	164	62.4	213	81.0	188	71.5
Macedon	129	77	59.7	104	80.6	84	65.1
Threemilewater	205	124	60.5	166	81.0	147	71.7

Source: DENI

In 2014/15, Airport and Dunsilly had the highest proportion of school leavers resident within their area achieving 2+ A-Levels (or equivalent).

Figure 12: School Leavers Achievement by DEA (2014/15)



Source: DENI

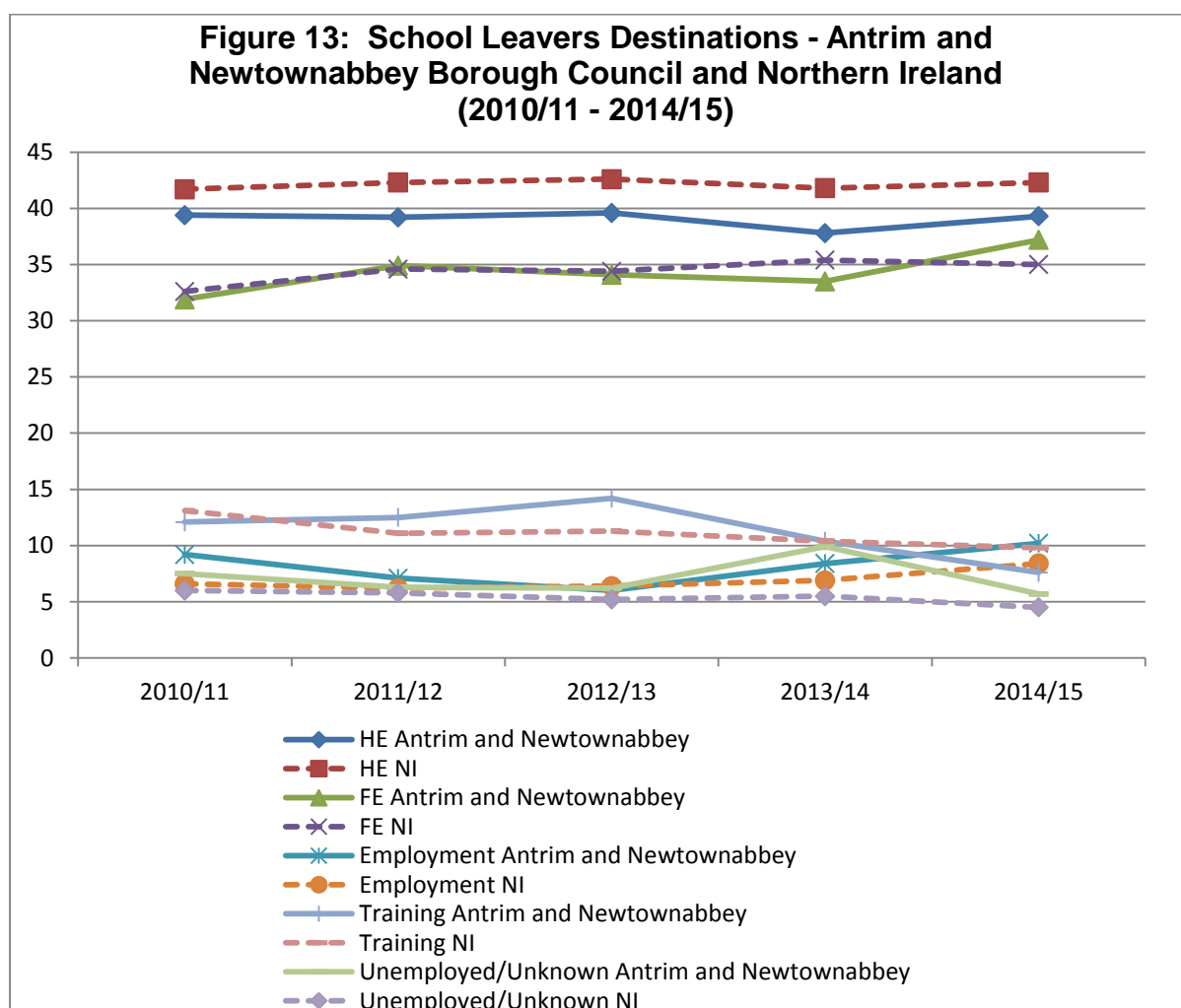
School Leavers – Destinations

Northern Ireland

- The proportion of school leavers continuing on to Institutions of Higher Education has remained stable (42.3% in 2014/15).
- Overall, 95.5% of school leavers were recorded by their school as entering Education, Employment or Training in the same time period.
- In 2014/15, school leavers not entitled to free school meals were more likely to continue their education with 81.1% entering institutions of Higher or Further Education compared with 65.3% of leavers who were entitled to free school meals.

Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council

In 2013/14, Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council had the highest proportion (9.9%, 166 school leavers) of school leavers who were either unemployed or their destination was unknown of all eleven councils, and over the last five years has been one of the top four councils for the proportion either unemployed or unknown. Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council fell to second highest in 2014/15, with 5.7% (166 pupils) of school leavers who were either unemployed or their destination was unknown, behind Mid Ulster (5.9%).



Source: DENI

Table 5: School Leavers Destinations – Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council (2010/11 – 2014/15)

	Higher Education		Further Education		Employment		Training		Unemployed/Unknown		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	NI %
2012/13	663	39.6	570	34.1	100	6.0	238	14.2	103	6.2	5.2
2013/14	636	37.8	564	33.5	141	8.4	175	10.4	166	9.9	5.5
2014/15	624	39.3	590	37.2	162	10.2	121	7.6	91	5.7	4.5

Source: DENI

Table 6: School Leavers Destinations LGD Comparisons (2014/15)

2014/15	Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council	ANBC Rank across all councils	NI	Highest Proportion	Lowest Proportion
Proportion of school leavers entering HE	39.3%	9 th	42.3%	Fermanagh and Omagh (49.2%)	Causeway Coast and Glens (36.1%)
Proportion of school leavers entering FE	37.2%	3 rd	35.0%	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon (45.6%)	Belfast (28.3%)
Proportion of school leavers entering Employment	10.2%	2 nd	8.4%	Belfast (14.1%)	Derry City and Strabane (5.2%)
Proportion of school leavers entering Training	7.6%	10 th	9.8%	Belfast (12.2%)	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon (7.5%)
Proportion of school leavers entering Unemployed/ Unknown	5.7%	2 nd	4.5%	Mid Ulster (5.9%)	Newry, Mourne and Down (2.9%)

Source: DENI

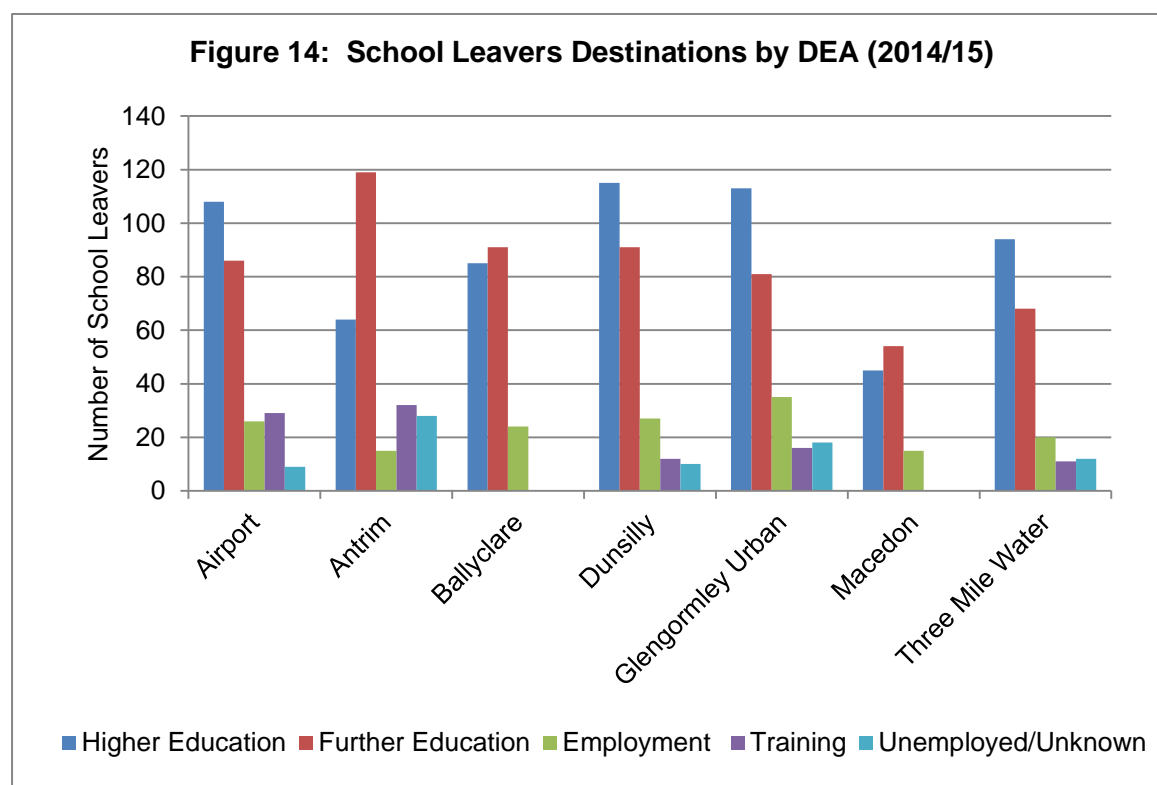
In 2014/15, 45.9% of school leavers resident within Threemilewater DEA progressed to Higher Education, whilst 46% of school leavers residents within Antrim DEA progressed to Further Education.

Table 7: School Leavers Destinations by DEA (2014/15)

	Higher Education		Further Education		Employment		Training		Unemployed/Unknown	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Airport	108	41.9	86	33.3	26	10.1	29	11.2	9	3.5
Antrim	64	24.8	119	46.1	15	5.8	32	12.4	28	10.9
Ballyclare	85	38.6	91	41.4	24	10.9	#	#	*	*
Dunsilly	115	45.1	91	35.7	27	10.6	12	4.7	10	3.9
Glengormley Urban	113	43.0	81	30.8	35	13.3	16	6.1	18	6.8
Macedon	45	34.9	54	41.9	15	11.6	*	*	#	#
Threemilewater	94	45.9	68	33.2	20	9.8	11	5.4	12	5.9

Source: DENI

Cells with less than five pupils have been concealed (*) and cells that allow small numbered cells to be calculated have also been concealed (#).



Source: DENI

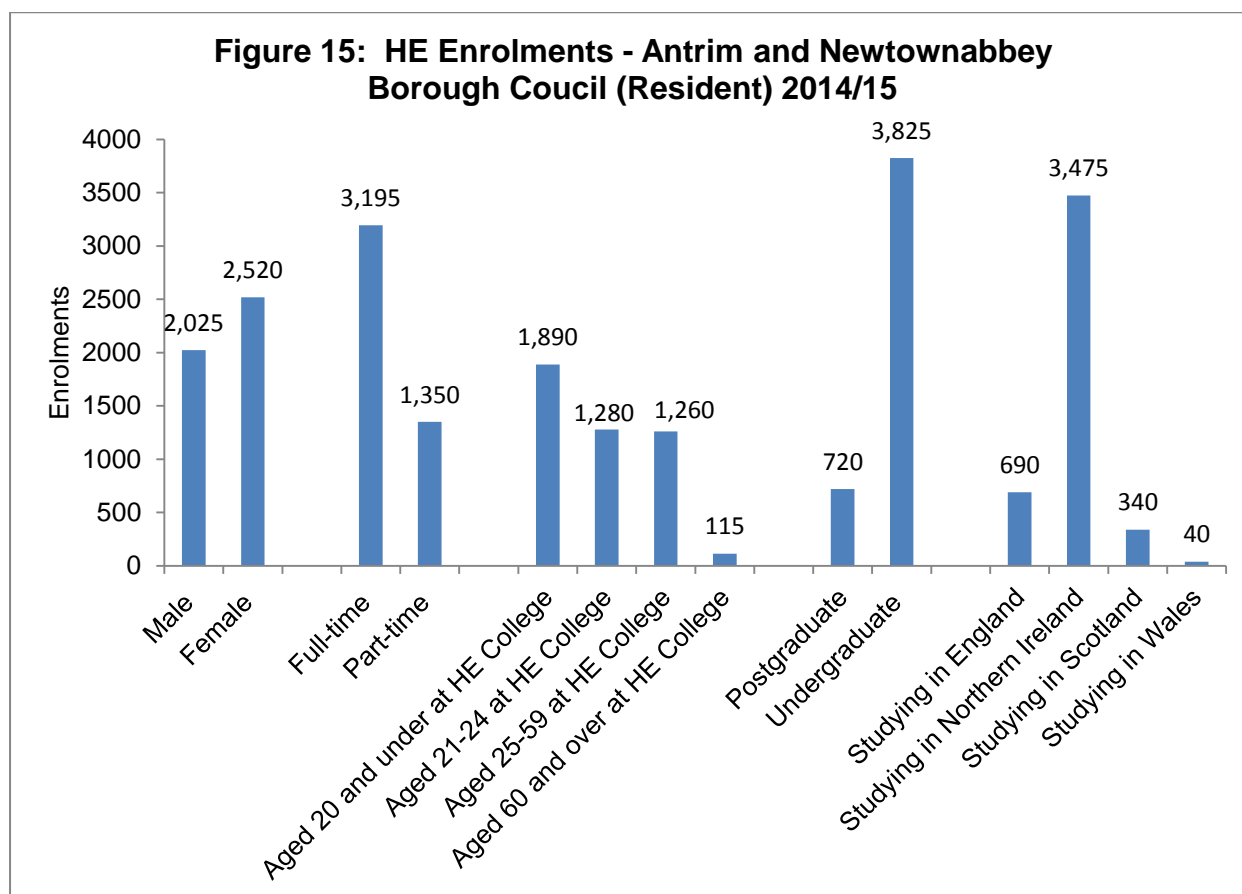
Higher Education (HE) Enrolments⁹

Northern Ireland

Although fluctuating over the past ten years, the number of Northern Ireland students enrolled at HEIs in Northern Ireland, England, Scotland and Wales decreased by 2.7%, from 65,730 in 2005/06 to 63,965 in 2014/15. Between 2013/14 and 2014/15 the figure decreased by 0.9% (from 64,570).

Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council

In Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council in 2014/15 there were 4,545 HE enrolments by residents within the area (7% of all HE Enrolments in Northern Ireland). This is a decrease of 55 enrolments from the previous year.

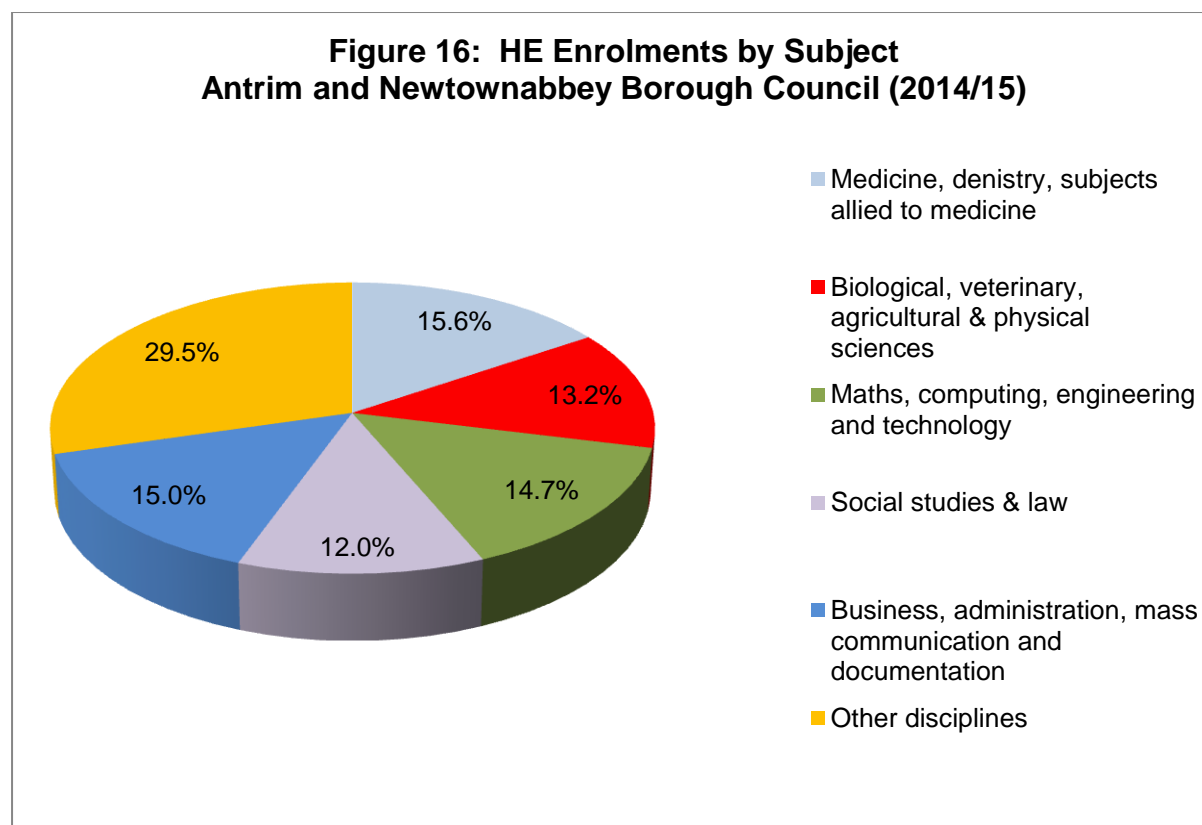


Source: Department for the Economy

⁹ **HE Enrolments** - The information refers to NI domiciled student enrolments at higher education institutions in the UK. Figures provided for the 2014/15 academic year are not directly comparable to figures provided for past academic years. Previously, figures for NI domiciled enrolments in Open University (OU), were detailed in a separate category, 'NI Enrolments studying in Open University'; however, from the 2014/15 academic year DfE have split the Open University enrolments between England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales depending on the location of the national centre.

Those students resident within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council enrolled in HE institutions in 2014/15:

- 84% were undergraduate enrolments
- 76% enrolments studying in Northern Ireland, 15% in England, 7% in Scotland and 1% in Wales.



Source: Department for the Economy

In 2014/15, Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council had the second highest proportion of students within its area enrolled on business, administration, mass communication and documentation (15.0%, 680 enrolments) across all councils behind Mid Ulster (16.2%, 775 enrolments).

HE Qualifications¹⁰

In 2014/15, students resident within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council;

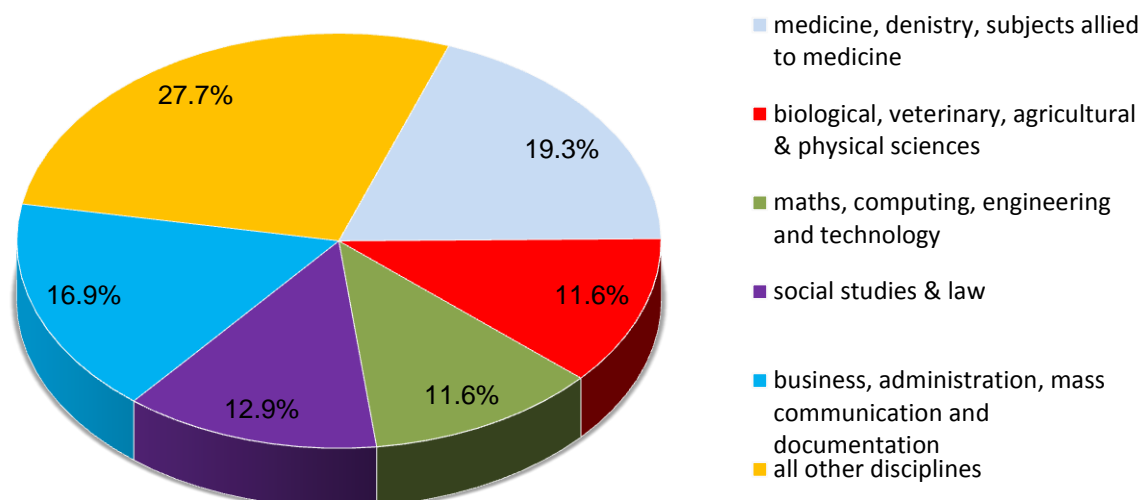
- 1,240 gained HE qualifications (6.9% of all students gaining HE qualifications in Northern Ireland).
- 945 gained HE qualifications through full-time study, while 295 gained HE qualifications through part-time study.
- 305 gained postgraduate HE qualifications, while 935 undergraduate qualifications were gained.

Comparing 2012/13 and 2014/15, the number of students obtaining HE qualifications decreased from 1,350 to 1,240. The overall change by subject area is detailed below;

- 2% decrease in medicine, dentistry, subjects allied to medicine
- 6% decrease in biological, veterinary, agricultural and physical sciences
- 12% increase in maths, computing, engineering and technology
- 26% decrease in social studies and law
- 14% decrease in business, administration, mass communication and documentation

¹⁰ Figures provided for the 2014/15 academic year are not directly comparable to figures provided for past academic years. Previously, figures for qualifications obtained by NI domiciled students at the Open University (OU), were detailed in a separate category 'NI Students gaining HE Qualifications in Open University'; however from the 2014/15 academic year DfE have split the Open University qualifications between England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales depending on the location of the national centre.

**Figure 17: Students Gaining HE Qualifications
Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council (2014/15)**



Source: Department for the Economy

In 2014/15, Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council had the highest proportion of students within its area gaining a HE Qualification in business, administration, mass communication and documentation (16.9%) across all councils.

FE Regulated Enrolments¹¹

Northern Ireland

- Over the past five academic years, the number of enrolments at FE colleges decreased by 5.7% from 186,470 in 2010/11 to 175,818 in 2014/15.
- The number of individuals also decreased but more substantially, with a fall of 17.2% from 113,113 students in 2010/11 to 93,681 in 2014/15. There has been a steady decline in the number of students in each year over the period. This would suggest that while there are fewer students enrolling at FE colleges, those that do enrol are undertaking a higher number of courses.
- The number of enrolments per individual has increased from 1.6 to 1.9 over the five years.

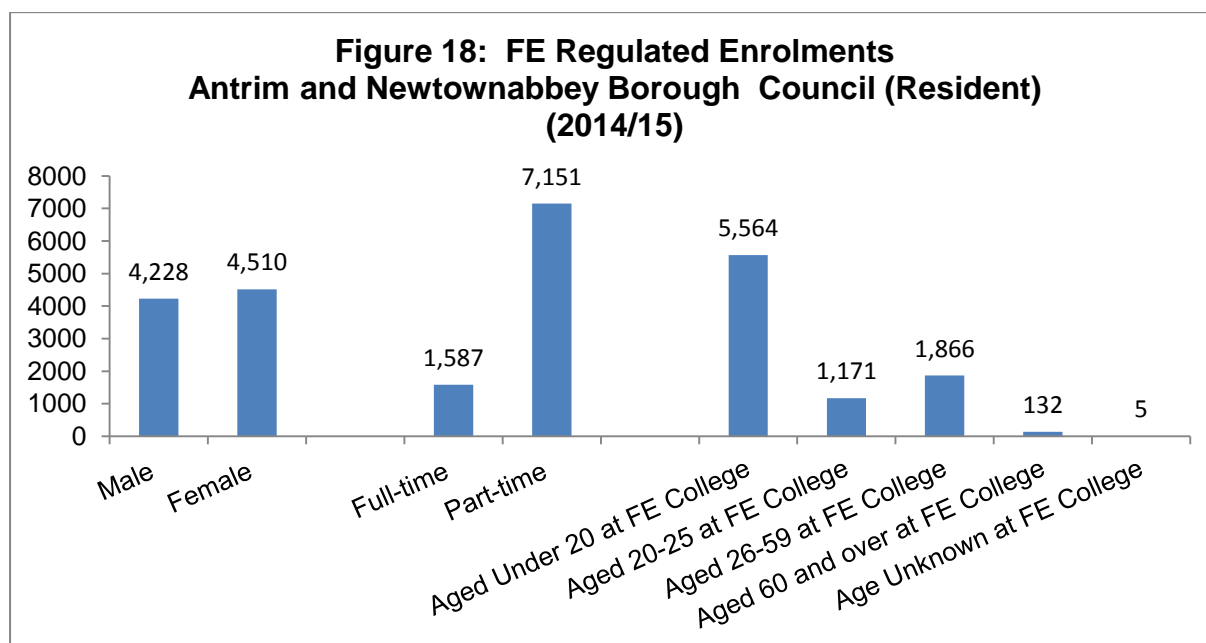
¹¹ FE Enrolments - From 2013/14 'non-regulated enrolments' are those which potentially lead to a formal qualification (at 'level 3 or below') but do not appear on the RRQ or where a qualification is not expected, typically hobby & leisure, or recreational courses.

The new definition of 'regulated enrolments' from 2013/14 onwards may result in a change in the proportion of regulated enrolments and therefore comparison with earlier years will need to take this into context.

- The number of individuals have also decreased (10.1%) from 16,254 in 2013/14 to 14,607 in 2014/15.
- Of the 175,818 enrolments during the latest academic year (2014/15), almost four-fifths (79.7%, 140,137) were on regulated courses and 20.3% (35,681) were on non-regulated courses.
- The proportion of regulated enrolments has decreased by over 3.6 percentage points from 83.4% in 2010/11 to 79.7% in 2014/15. However, the estimated real change in regulated enrolments is only a 0.6 percentage point decrease based on comparisons of the regulated enrolment count, if the 'old' definition was applied in 2014/15.
- Non-regulated enrolment proportions have increased by over 3.6 percentage points from 16.6% in 2010/11 to 20.3% in 2014/15. However, the estimated real change in regulated enrolments is only a 0.6 percentage point increase based on comparisons of the regulated enrolment count, if the 'old' definition was applied in 2014/15.

Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council

In Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council in 2014/15 there were 8,738 regulated enrolments by students resident within the area. This is an increase of 754 enrolments from the previous year.



Source: Department for the Economy

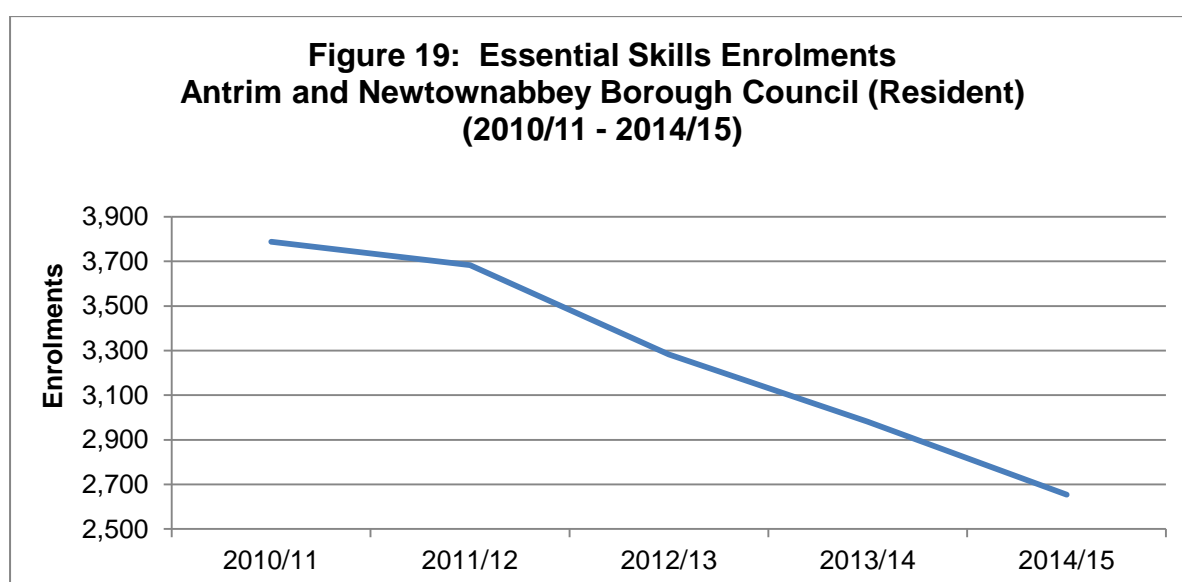
Essential Skills Enrolment

Northern Ireland

From 2002/03 to 2010/11 enrolments in Essential Skills have increased year on year. However, since 2011/12, enrolments have started to decrease. Over the past academic year enrolments have decreased by 11.4% from 45,803 in 2013/14 to 40,589 in 2014/15 but still remains higher than totals in 2008/09 and earlier academic years. Possible explanations for the decline in the number of Essential Skills enrolments are patterns from Northern Ireland School Leaver data, which indicate that the number of school leavers not achieving a grade A*-C in GCSE English and Maths has generally been decreasing over the past eight years.

Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council

In 2014/15 for Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council, there were 2,654 enrolments on Essential Skills courses, the lowest number over the last five years.



Source: Department for the Economy

Economy

Economic Activity¹²

Northern Ireland

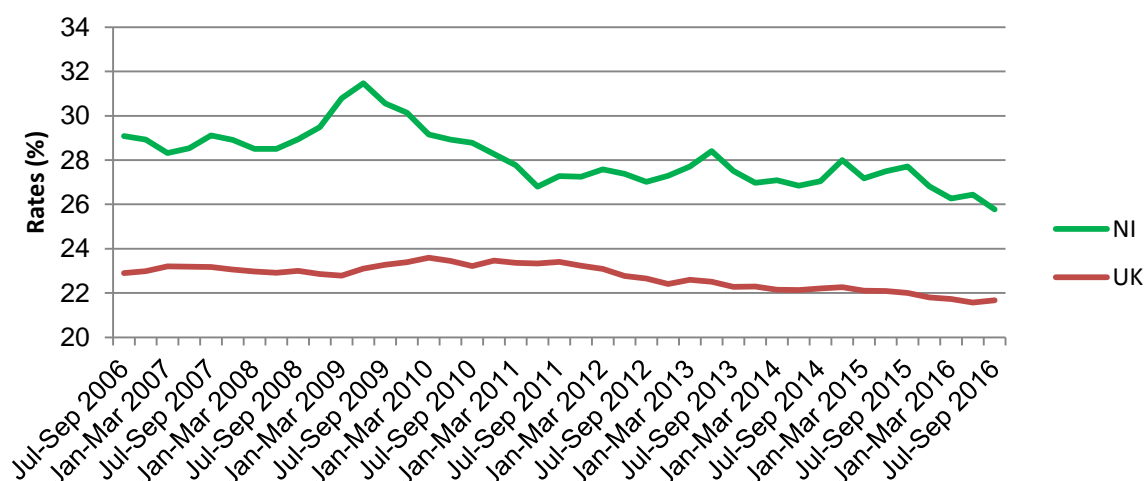
- Over the last ten years in Northern Ireland the economic inactivity rate was consistently higher than the UK. The Northern Ireland economic inactivity rate decreased over the quarter and over the year and is the highest of the twelve UK regions.
- Figures unadjusted for seasonality show that, of the economically inactive:
 - 81% did not want a job while 19% did
 - 29% were long-term sick / disabled
 - 26% were students
 - 22% were looking after the family / home
 - 12% cited an 'other' reason for inactivity and
 - 11% were retired.

¹² This data is from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) Local Area Database (Department for the Economy). The LFS is a household sample survey carried out by interviewing individuals about their personal circumstances and work. It provides a rich source of information on the labour force using internationally agreed definitions. The Northern Ireland Statistics Research Agency (NISRA) does not publish estimates below 6,000 (grossed) from the Local Area Database as it is not deemed sufficiently reliable for quotation. Care should be taken when making inferences from the estimates as they are subject to sampling error. This means that the exact figure is likely to be contained in a range surrounding the estimate quoted. Further information on the confidence intervals for 2015 data can be found here <https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/publications/labour-force-survey-2015-local-area-database>

The employed are: people aged 16 or over who did at least one hour of paid work in the reference week (whether as an employee or self-employed); those who had a paid job that they were temporarily away from; those on government-supported training and employee programmes and those doing unpaid family work.

Economically active (those in employment and those seeking work). **Economically inactive** (not looking for work or not available for work, this will include all those who are looking after a home, long term sick or disabled, students and retired).

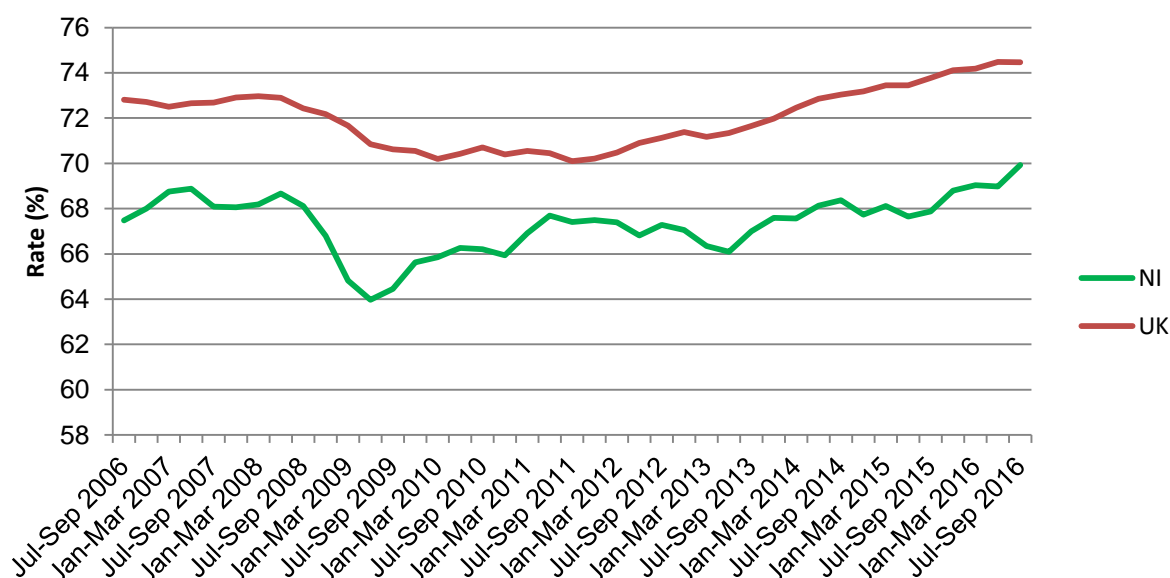
Figure 20: Seasonally Adjusted Economic Inactivity Rate Northern Ireland and UK (aged 16-64) (Jul-Sept 2006 to Jul-Sept 2016)



Source: Labour Force Survey (Department for the Economy)

In Northern Ireland, the employment rate has consistently been below the UK average over the last ten years. The most recent Northern Ireland employment rate for those aged 16-64 for the period July - September 2016 was estimated at 69.9%.

Figure 21: Seasonally Adjusted Employment Rate Northern Ireland and UK (aged 16-64) (Jul-Sept 2006 to Jul-Sept 2016)



Source: Labour Force Survey (Department for the Economy)

Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council

Table 8: Economic Activity in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council (2015)

	Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council (Population in 000's)
Total 16+ population	106
Total 16 - 64 population	86
Economically active (16+)	67
In employment* (16+)	63
In full-time employment* (16+)	49
In part-time employment* (16+)	14
Economically inactive (16+)	40

Source: Local Area Database – Labour Force Survey (Department for the Economy)

**Includes those on Government training and employment schemes and unpaid family workers, and some who did not state if working full or part-time.*

Employment rate

In 2015, the 16-64 employment rate for Northern Ireland was 68.4% and was:

- higher than the rate for 2014 (67.6%).
- highest in Ards and North Down (74.2%) and Mid and East Antrim (73.9%).
- lowest in Derry City and Strabane (59.6%), Causeway Coast and Glens (62.3%) and Newry, Mourne and Down (66.2%).
- fifth highest in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council (70.7%)

The employment rate for Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council for those aged 16-64 has been decreasing over time from 75.4% in 2011 to 70.7% in 2015. Compared to Northern Ireland overall 67.0% and 68.4% respectively, which has been gradually increasing.

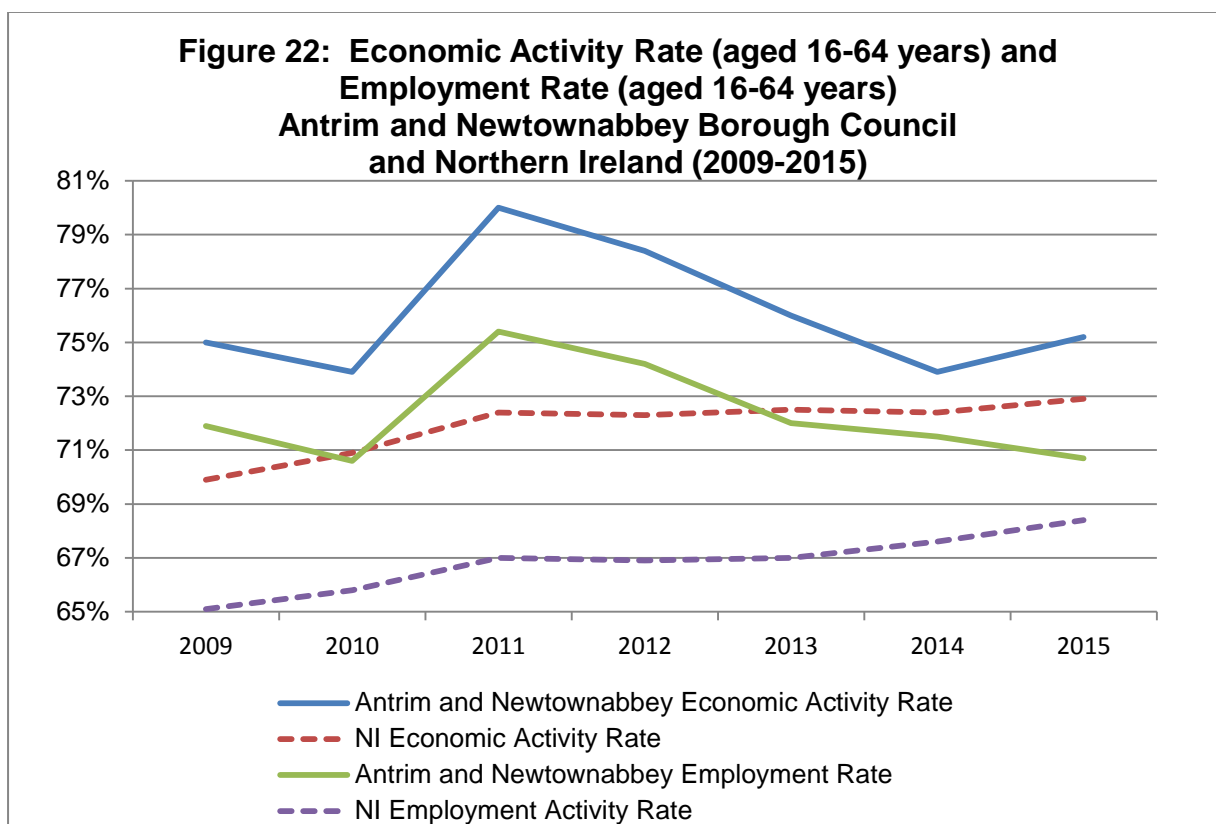
In 2011, Airport DEA had the highest proportion employed (68.1%), while Dunsilly had the highest proportion who were self-employed (12.9%).

Economic activity

Figures for economic activity (16-64) showed that in 2015:

- in Northern Ireland, there was a slight increase from the 2014 rate of 72.5% to 72.9%
- the lowest economic activity rates were Derry City and Strabane (67.1%), Belfast (69.9%) and Causeway Coast and Glens (69.9%)
- the LGD with the highest rate was Ards and North Down (77.6%)

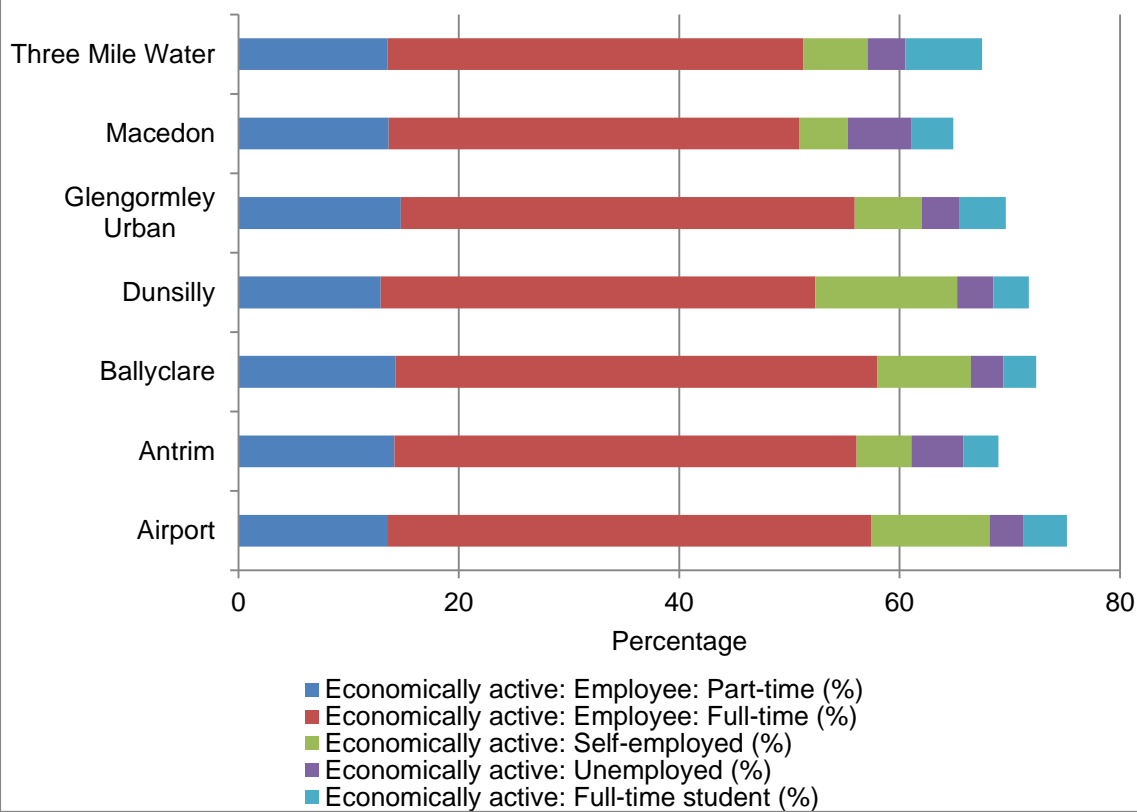
- Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council had the fifth highest rate (75.2%)



Source: Local Area Database – Labour Force Survey (Department for the Economy)

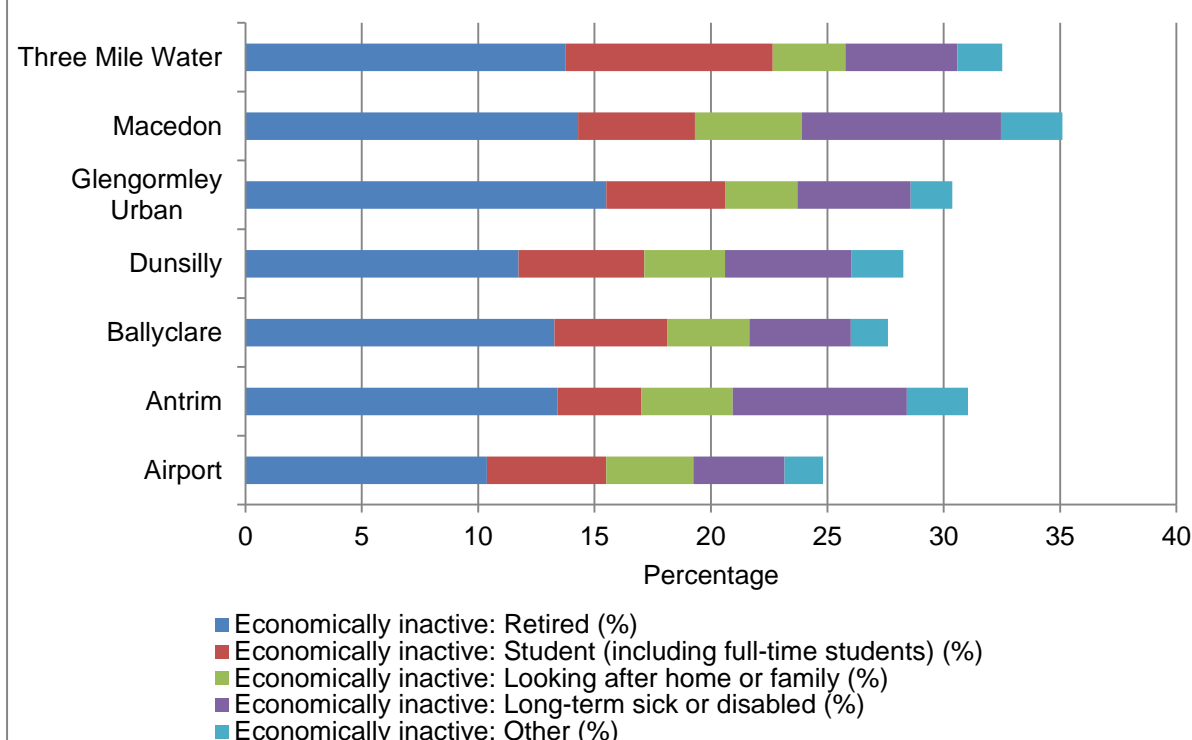
In 2011, Macedon had the highest proportion unemployed (5.8%), and also the highest proportion economically inactive (35.1%). This DEA was also the one with the highest proportion who had never been employed.

Figure 23: Economically Active (Aged 16-74) by DEA (2011)



Source: 2011 Census

Figure 24: Economically Inactive (Aged 16-74) by DEA (2011)



Source: 2011 Census

Qualification levels¹³

In terms of educational achievement in 2015,

- the LGD with the highest proportion of persons aged 16–64 who were qualified to level 4 or above was Lisburn and Castlereagh (41.1%), while Causeway Coast and Glens had the lowest proportion at 21.9%.
- Derry City and Strabane (21.2%) and Mid Ulster (19.5%) had the highest proportion of persons with ‘no qualifications’ – the Northern Ireland average was 16.5%.
- Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council had the fifth highest proportion of persons with ‘no qualifications’ (18.8%)

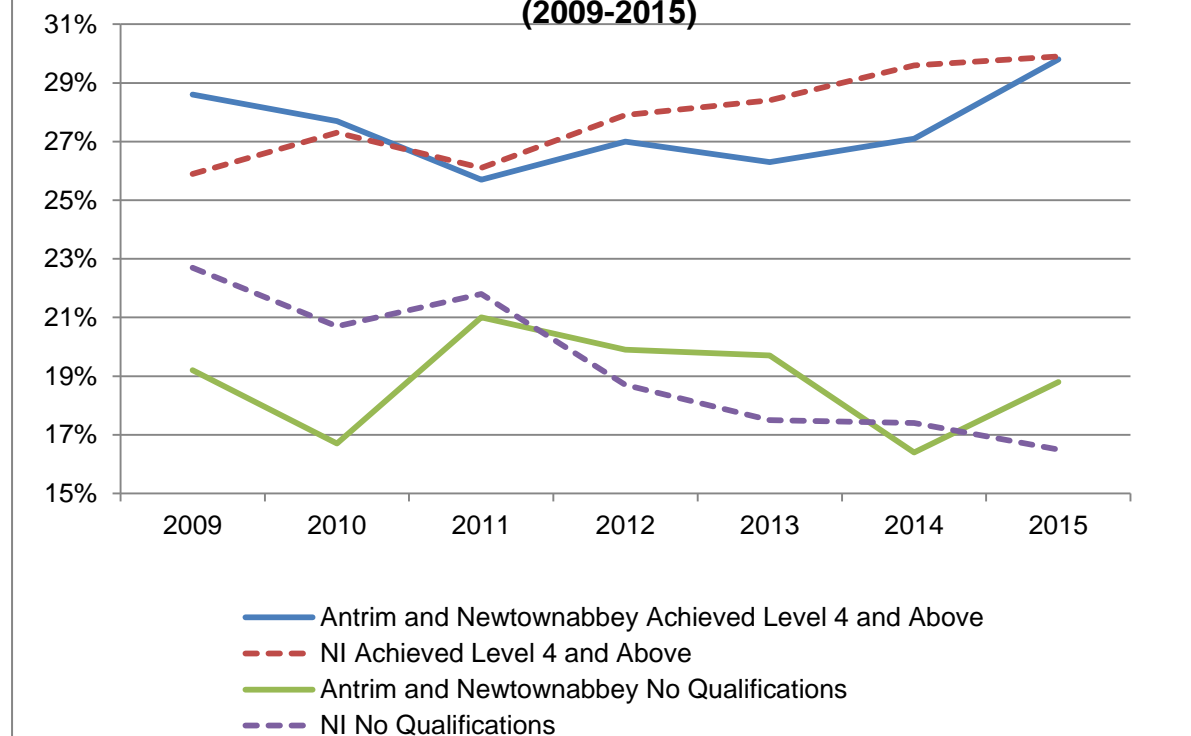
¹³ **Level 1:** 1-4 O Levels/CSE/GCSEs (any grades), Entry Level, Foundation Diploma, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ, Basic/Essential Skills.

Level 2: 5+ O Level (Passes)/CSEs (Grade 1)/GCSEs (Grades A*-C), School Certificate, 1 A Level/2-3 AS Levels/VCEs, Intermediate/Higher Diploma, Intermediate Diploma, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC First/General Diploma, RSA Diploma.

Level 3: 2+ A Levels/VCEs, 4+ AS Levels, Higher School Certificate, Progression/Advanced Diploma, NVQ Level 3; Advanced GNVQ, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, ONC, OND, BTEC National, RSA Advanced Diploma.

Level 4+: Degree (for example BA, BSc), Higher Degree (for example MA, PhD, PGCE), NVQ Level 4-5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher level, Foundation degree, Professional qualifications (for example teaching, nursing, accountancy).

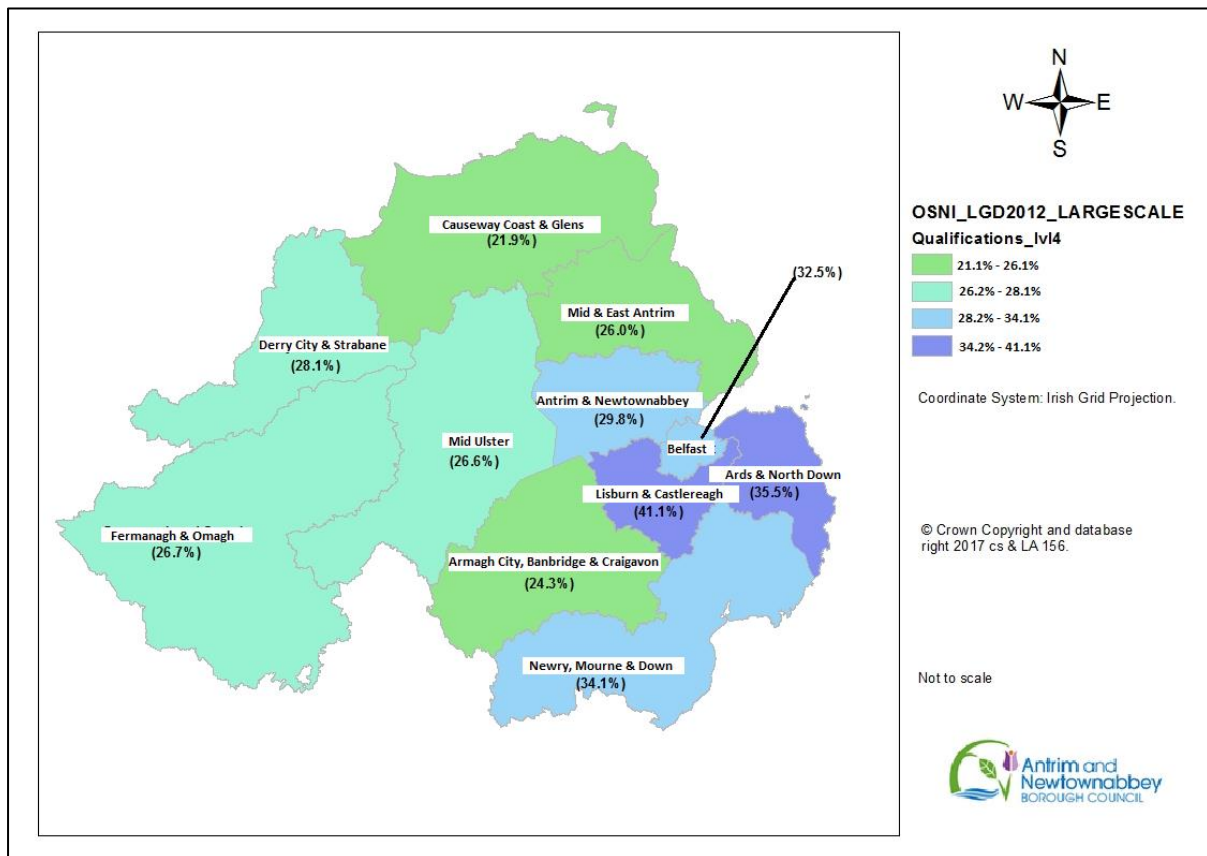
**Figure 25: Achieved Level 4 and Above (aged 16-64 years)
and No Qualifications (aged 16-64 years)
Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council
and Northern Ireland
(2009-2015)**



Source: Local Area Database – Labour Force Survey (Department for the Economy)

In 2015, 29.8% of those people aged 16-64 within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council are qualified to Level 4 and above, 18.6% to Level 3, 18.0% to Level 2, 14.8% to Level 1 and 18.8% with no qualifications.

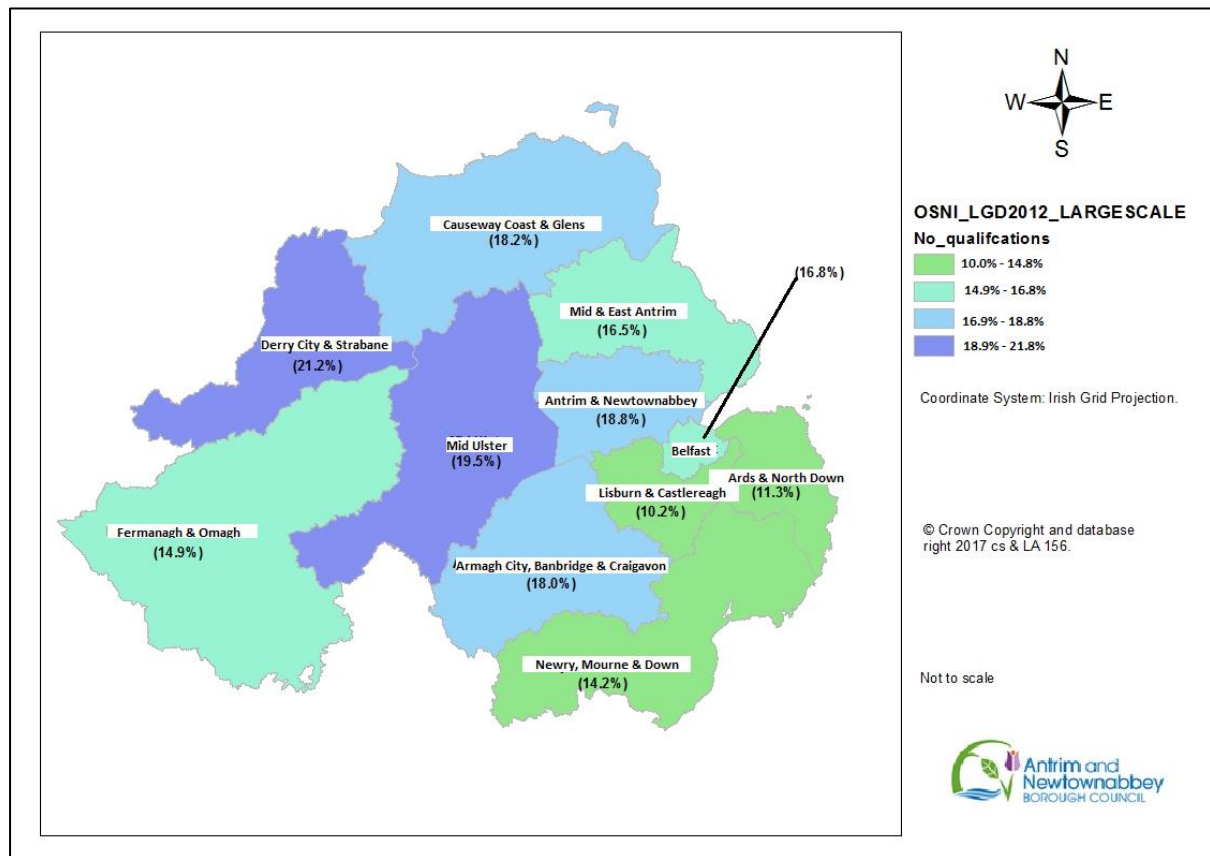
Map 7 – Qualification ‘Level 4 and Above’ (aged 16-64) by LGD (2015)



Source: Local Area Database – Labour Force Survey (Department for the Economy)

Excludes those that did not state a qualification level

Map 8 – No Qualifications (aged 16-64) by LGD (2015)



Source: Local Area Database – Labour Force Survey (Department for the Economy)

Excludes those that did not state a qualification level

Inactivity¹⁴

Claimant Count

Annual Averages

The claimant count annual average for Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council in 2015 was 2.6% (2,330 claimants aged 16-64 years), the lowest it has been from 2008 (1.7%). In 2015, Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council ranked third lowest across all council areas, with Derry City and Strabane having the highest (7.0%) and Lisburn and Castlereagh the lowest (2.2%).

The percentage of the working age population (16-64) in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council that were claimants of job-seekers allowance benefits was lower than the Northern Ireland level across the time period (Jan 05 – Jan17) as illustrated in Figure 33.

January 2017 Claimant Count (Monthly Data)

Using claimant count data unadjusted for seasonality

In January 2017 in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council;

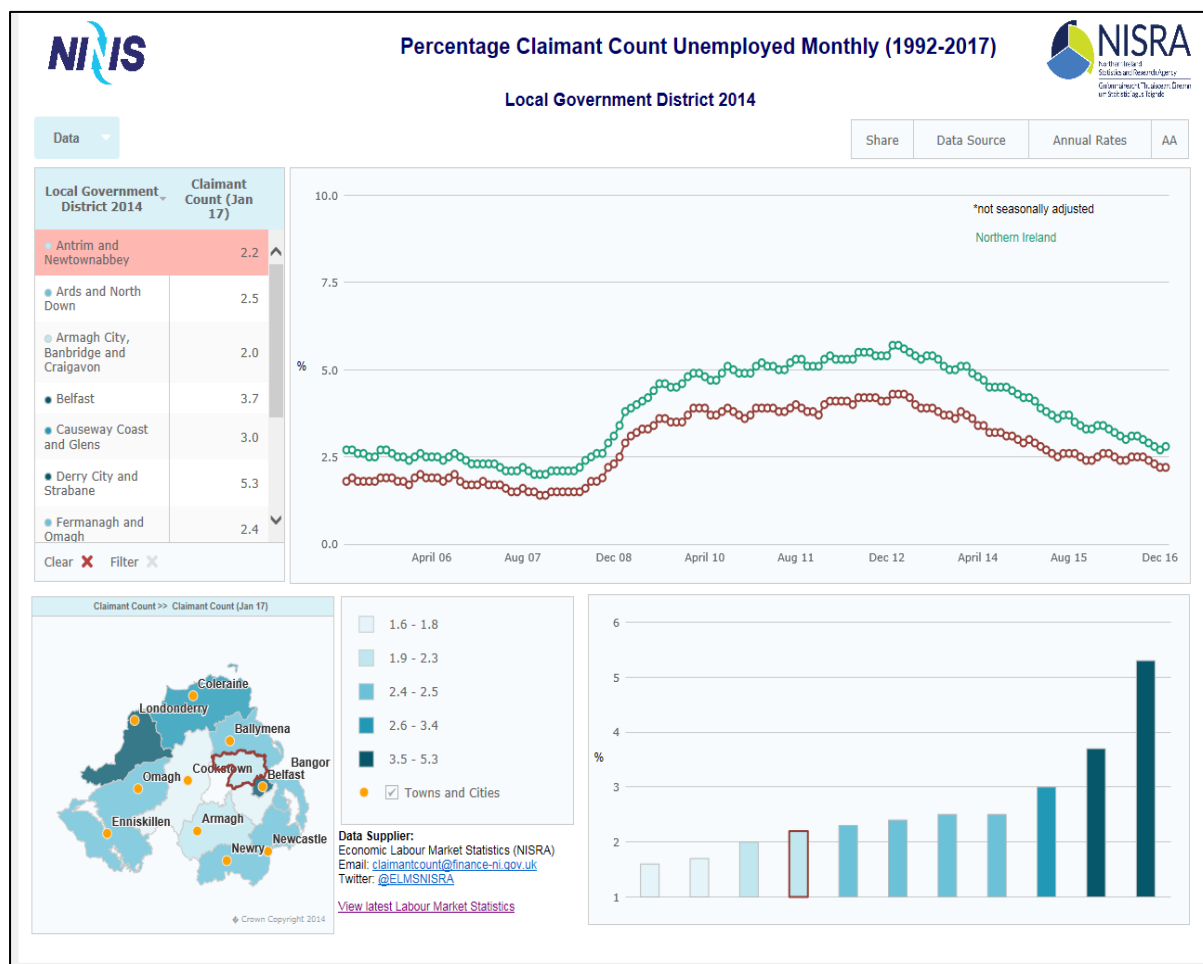
- There were 1,976 claimants of job-seekers allowance benefits, 71.0% of whom were male
- Overall, 2.2% of the working age were claimants; 3.3% of the male working age population and 1.3% of the female working age population
- Over the year, there was a reduction of 252 (11.3%), while over the month there was a reduction of 68, 3.6%
- 390 claimants came onto the register in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council in January 2017, 25.8% were aged 16-24, 49.9% aged 25-49 and 24.3% aged 50+
- Dunanney Ward had the highest proportion of their working age population claiming (6.0%). Monkstown had the highest actual number of claimants (103) *(Based on old ward boundaries)*.

¹⁴The claimant count is an administrative data source derived from Jobs and Benefits Offices systems, which records the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits (Jobseeker's Allowance). They must declare that they are out of work, capable of, available for and actively seeking work during the week in which their claim is made.

The Claimant Count annual averages are not seasonally adjusted. People who are not claimants can appear among the unemployed if they are not entitled to unemployment related benefits. For example: (i) people who are only looking for part-time work (ii) young people under 18 who are looking for work but do not take up the offer of a Youth Training place (iii) students looking for vacation work (iv) people who have left their job voluntarily

Some people recorded in the claimant count would not be counted as unemployed. For example, in certain circumstances people can claim Jobseeker's Allowance while they have relatively low earnings from part-time work. These people would not be unemployed. Unemployment is only available at Northern Ireland level.

Figure 26: Percentage Unemployed (Monthly Claimant Count) Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council and Northern Ireland (Jan 05–Jan 17)



Data in graph above relates to Jan 05 to Jan 17. Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council is the red line and the green line is Northern Ireland.

Skill Level – Annual Average

In 2015/16, the majority of those on the claimant count in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council had usual occupations of lower skill levels, Level 1 and 2, with 33% and 47% respectively.

There were more claimants seeking work at higher skill levels, Levels 3 and 4, with 19% and 6% respectively compared to those whose usual occupation are Level 3 (15%) and Level 4 (5%).

However, the proportion within each skill level for 'Sought Occupations' and Usual Occupations' are similar to the proportions within Northern Ireland overall.

Table 9: Skill Level of Usual and Sought Occupations of Claimants¹⁵
Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council and Northern Ireland
Annual Average (2015/16)

Skill Level	Sought Occupation		Usual Occupation	
	Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council	NI	Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council	NI
Level 1	29%	26%	33%	32%
Level 2	46%	47%	47%	48%
Level 3	19%	21%	15%	17%
Level 4	6%	5%	5%	4%

Source: Department for the Economy

Table 10: Skill Level of Usual and Sought Occupations of Claimants – Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council Annual Average (2015/16)

Occupation	Skill Level	Sought	Usual	Difference
Corporate Managers	4	55	50	5
Managers & Proprietors in Agriculture & Services	3	5	10	-5
Science & Technology Professionals	4	35	30	5
Health Professionals	4	0	0	0
Teaching & Research Professionals	4	30	30	0
Business & Public Service Professionals	4	10	10	0
Science & Technology Associate Professionals	3	35	30	5
Health & Social Welfare Associate Professionals	3	20	10	10
Protective Service Occupations	3	5	5	0
Culture, Media & Sports Occupations	3	60	45	15
Business & Public Service Associate Professional	3	30	25	5
Administrative Occupations	2	180	180	0
Secretarial & Related Occupations	2	25	35	-10
Skilled Agricultural Trades	3	45	55	-10
Skilled Metal & Electronic Trades	3	85	60	25
Skilled Construction & Building Trades	3	110	70	40
Textiles, Printing & Other Skilled Trades	3	35	20	15
Caring Personal Service Occupations	2	90	90	0
Leisure & Other Personal Service Occupations	2	55	45	10
Sales Occupations	2	430	400	30
Customer Service Occupations	2	20	30	-10
Process, Plant & Machine Operatives	2	125	140	-15
Transport & Mobile Machine Drivers & Operatives	2	120	135	-15
Elementary Trades, Plant & Storage Related Occupations	1	410	440	-30

¹⁵ Data rounded to nearest 5 and does not include clerical claimants

Elementary Administration & Service Occupations	1	235	305	-70
	Total	2,250	2,250	

Source: Department for the Economy

The main sought after occupations by claimants with Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council was 'Sales Occupations' Skill Level 2 (430 claimants) in 2015/16.

Benefits/Claimants

Please note the data is a snapshot at February (with the exception of the housing Benefit Data which is a snapshot at June) and the figures have been rounded to the nearest ten.

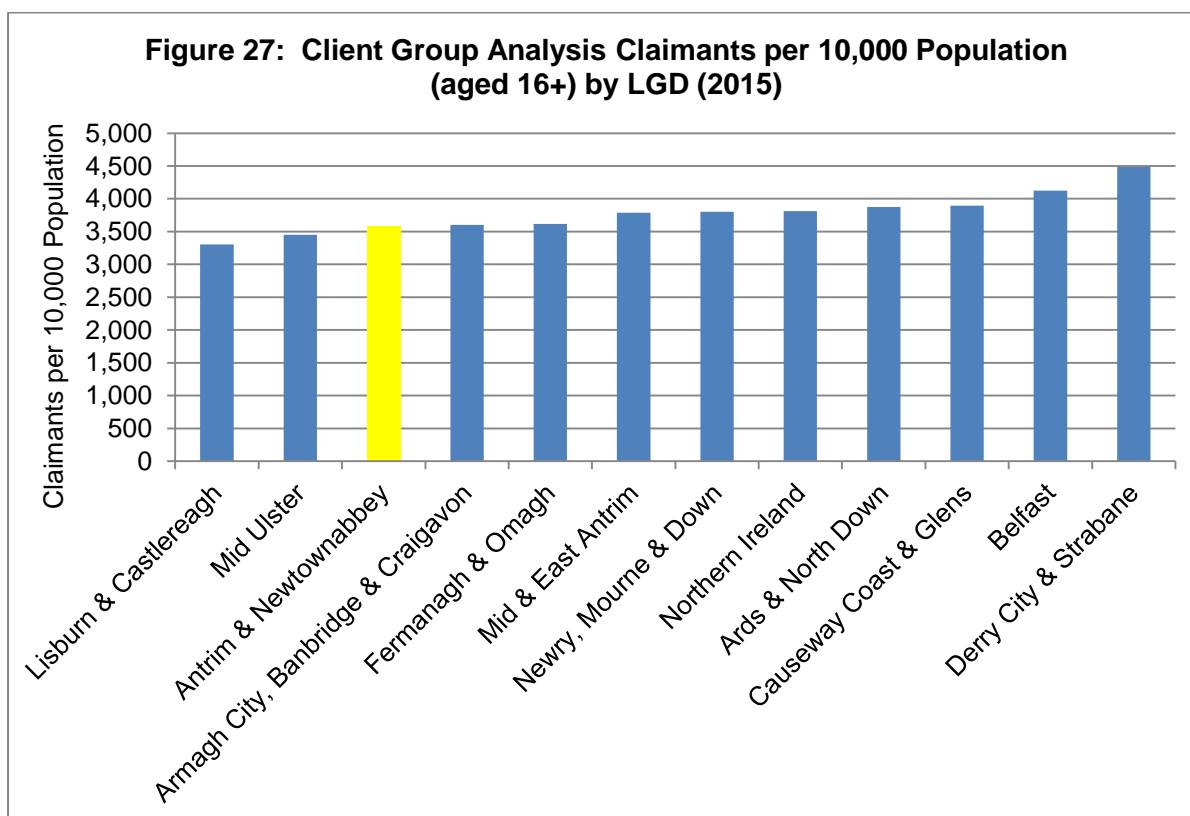
Client Group Analysis¹⁶

To enable comparisons between all eleven councils, the population base of 16+ has been used. However, it is important to note that some of the main benefits within the client group analysis relate to working age claimants and some relate to pensionable age claimants.

In 2015:

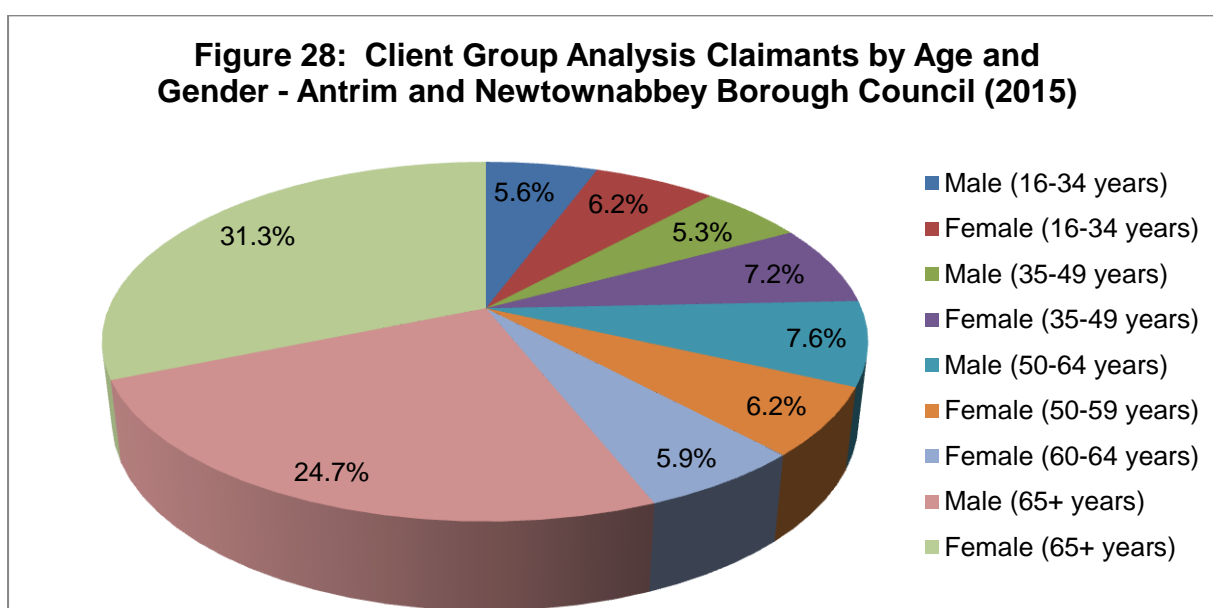
- 39,780 claimants claiming at least one social security benefit in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council
- A decrease of 170 claimants in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council claiming at least one social security benefit from 39,950 in 2014 to 39,780 in 2015.
- 3,584 claimants per 10,000 population aged 16+ in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council
- 3,814 per 10,000 population aged 16+ in Northern Ireland
- Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council was the third lowest overall (per 10,000 population aged 16+) across all councils.
- Derry City and Strabane had the highest (4,485 per 10,000 population aged 16+)
- Lisburn and Castlereagh had the lowest (3,303 per 10,000 population aged 16+)

¹⁶ The data is a snapshot at February and the figures have been rounded to the nearest ten. The information is aggregated data from a database created by merging all the MIDAS 100% scans of the main Social Security Benefits. 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).



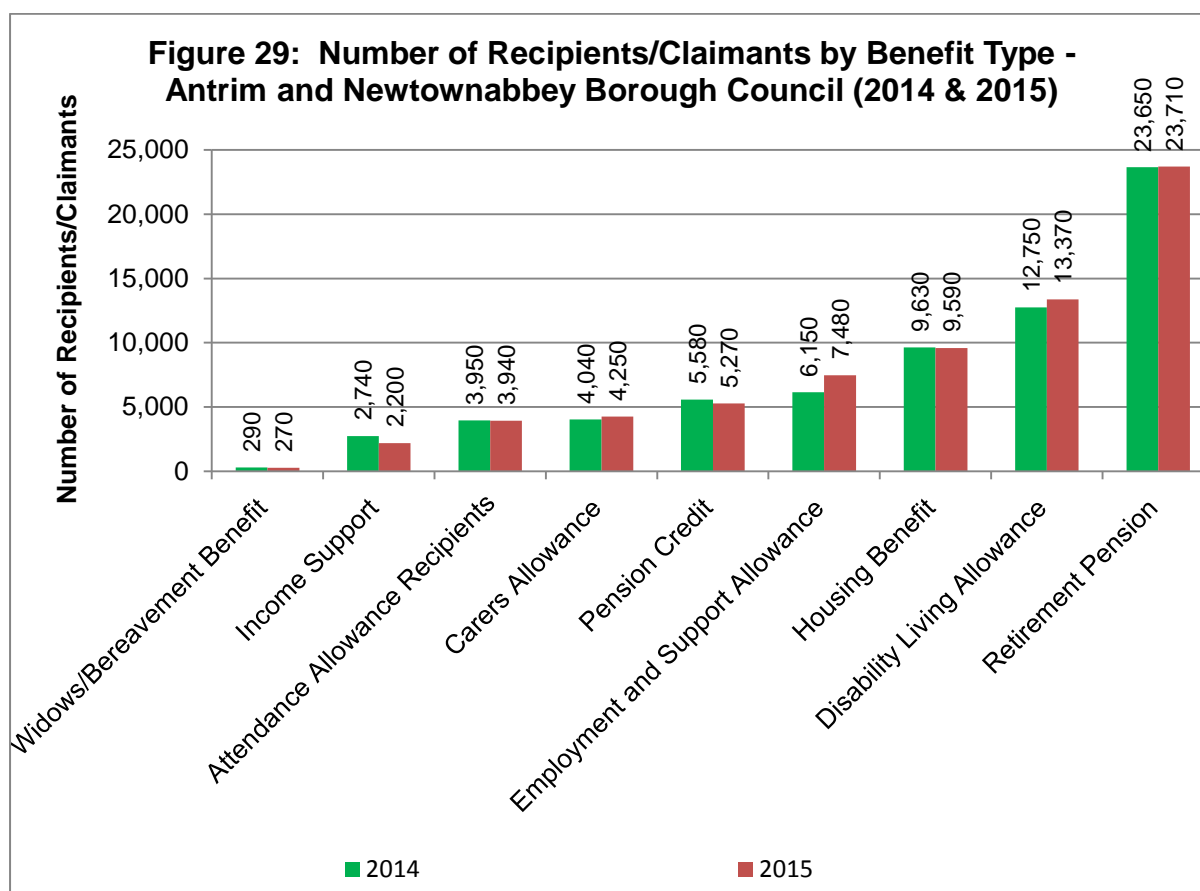
Source: Department for Communities and 2015 Mid-Year Population Estimates

The majority of those claimants, claiming at least one social security related benefit in 2015 in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council are females aged 65+ and males aged 65+ with 31.3% and 24.7% respectively.



Source: Department for Communities

In 2015, the greatest number of claimants within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council were within the 'Retirement Pensions' group (23,710 claimants).



Source: Department for Communities

Disability Living Allowance Recipients

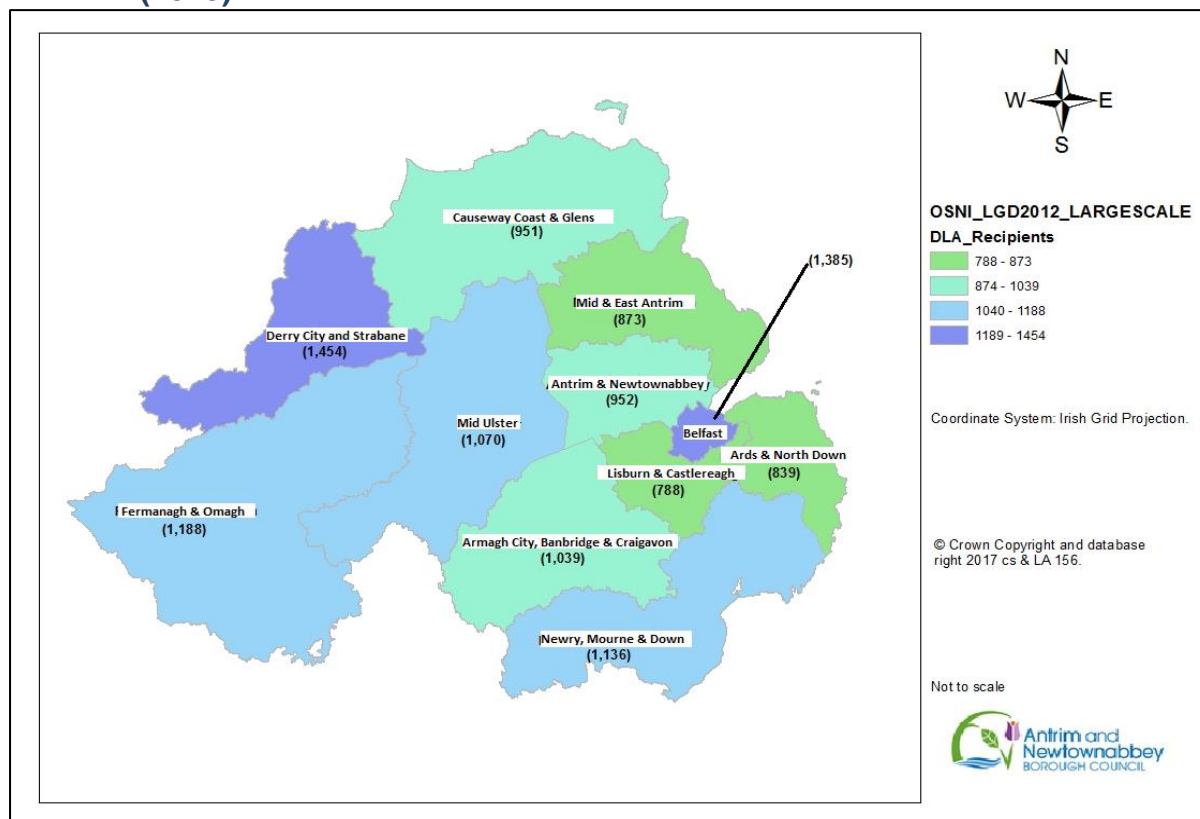
Disability Living Allowance (DLA) is a tax-free benefit for disabled children and adults to help with extra costs you may have because you are disabled. It is not based on your disability but the needs arising from it. For example, if a person needed someone to help look after them. Since 20 June 2016 Personal Independence Payment (PIP) has replaced DLA for people aged 16 to 64 years.

<https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/articles/disability-living-allowance-dla>

In 2015:

- 13,370 recipients in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council
- 952 per 10,000 population in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council
- 1,095 per 10,000 population in Northern Ireland
- Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough council ranked seventh highest (per 10,000 population)
- Derry City and Strabane having the highest (1,454 per 10,000 population)
- Lisburn and Castlereagh the lowest (788 per 10,000 population).

Map 9 - Disability Living Allowance Recipients per 10,000 population by LGD (2015)



Source: Department for Communities and NISRA 2015 Mid-Year Population Estimates

Employment and Support Allowance Claimants

Employment and Support Allowance provides financial help if a person is unable to work because of illness or disability. It also provides personalised support if a person is able to work. Since 31 January 2011 no new Incapacity Benefit claims have been accepted, Employment and Support Allowance should be claimed instead. Since April 2001 it has not been possible to make a new claim for Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA). A person may have been able to claim if before April 2001 they were unable to work because of illness or disability. Severe Disablement Allowance has been replaced with Employment and Support Allowance (ESA)

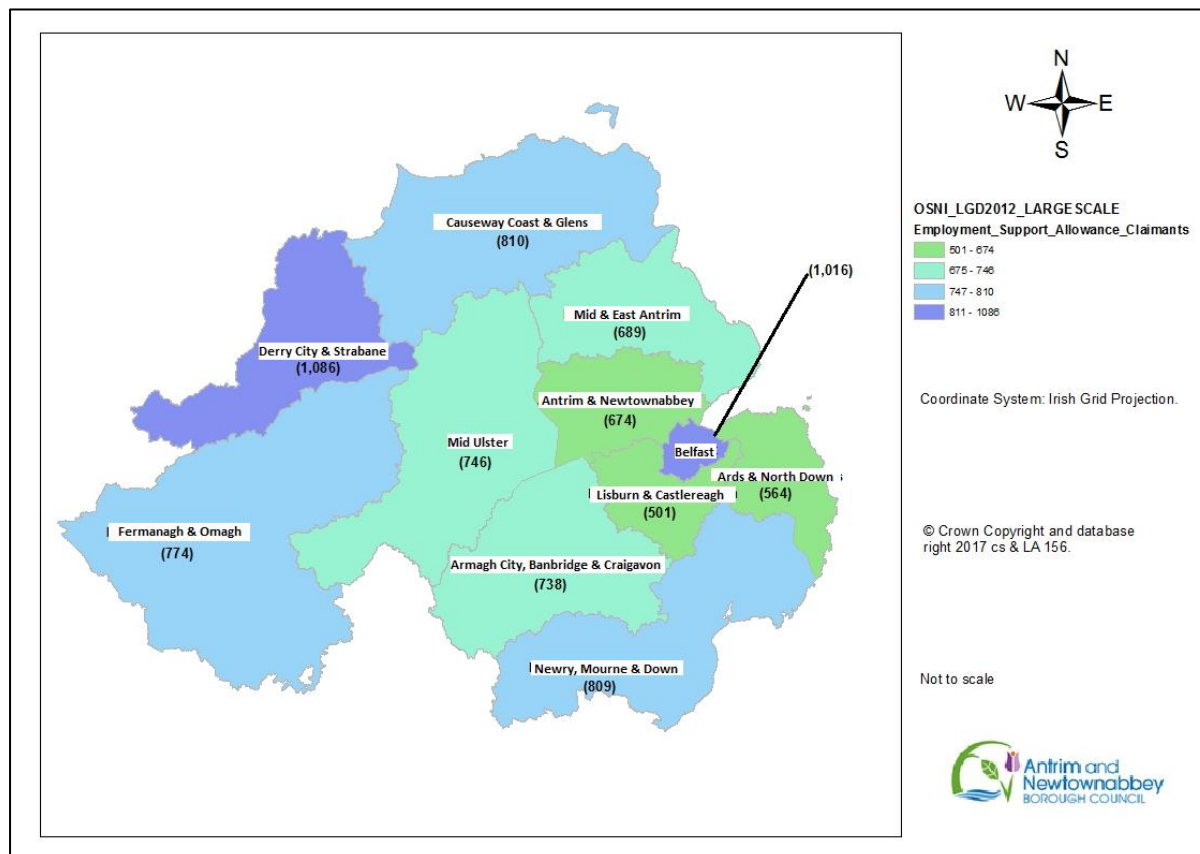
<https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/articles/employment-and-support-allowance>

In 2015:

- 7,480 claimants (aged 16+) in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council
- 674 per 10,000 population aged 16+ in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council
- 790 per 10,000 population aged 16+ in Northern Ireland
- Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough council ranked third lowest (per 10,000 population aged 16+)
- Derry City and Strabane having the highest (1,086 per 10,000 population aged 16+)

- Lisburn and Castlereagh the lowest (501 per 10,000 population aged 16+).

Map 10 – Employment and Support Allowance Claimants per 10,000 population (aged 16+) by LGD (2015)



Source: Department for Communities and NISRA 2015 Mid-Year Population Estimates

Attendance Allowance Recipients

Attendance Allowance is a tax-free benefit a person may get if they are aged 65 or over and need help with personal care because they are physically or mentally disabled.

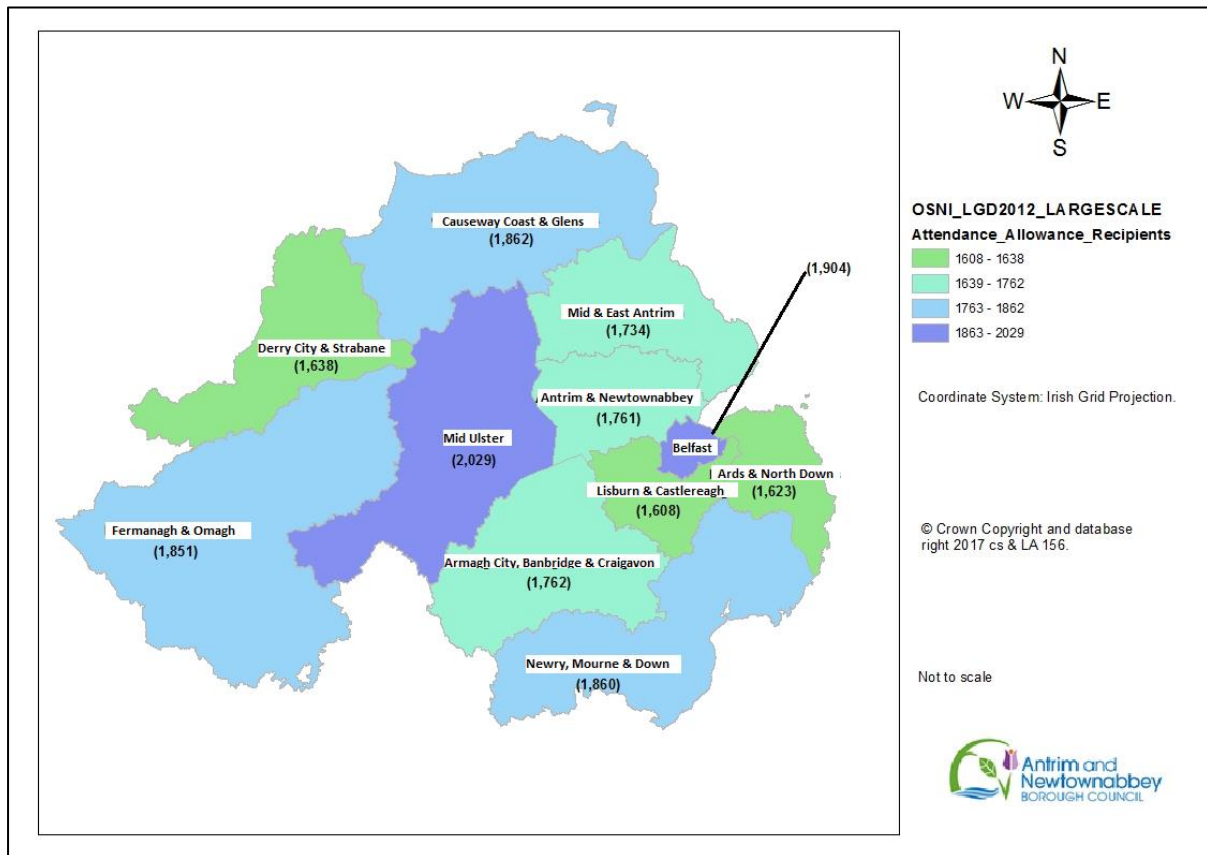
<https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/articles/attendance-allowance>

In 2015:

- 3,940 recipients (aged 65+) in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council
- 1,761 per 10,000 population aged 65+ in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council
- 1,788 per 10,000 population aged 65+ in Northern Ireland
- Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough council ranked seventh highest (per 10,000 population aged 65+)
- Mid Ulster having the highest (2,029 per 10,000 population aged 65+)

- Lisburn and Castlereagh the lowest (1,608 per 10,000 population aged 65+).

Map 11 – Attendance Allowance Recipients per 10,000 population (aged 65+) by LGD (2015)



Source: Department for Communities and NISRA 2015 Mid-Year Population Estimates

Carers Allowance Claimants

A person may be eligible for **Carer's Allowance** if they are aged 16 or over and they spend at least 35 hours a week caring for someone who is ill or has a disability. The weekly amount is £62.10. The allowance can affect other benefits that the carer or the person they care for receive.

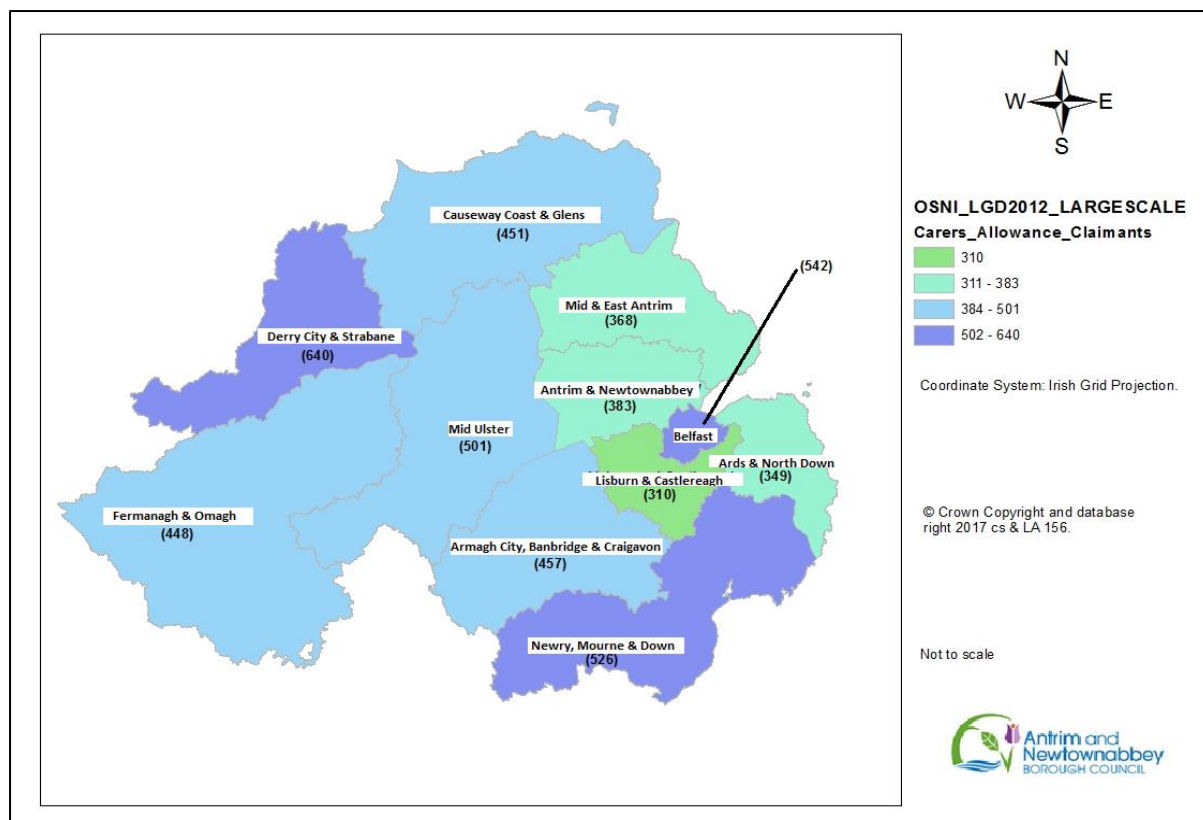
<https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/articles/introduction-carers-allowance>

In 2015:

- 4,250 claimants (aged 16+) in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council
- 383 per 10,000 population aged 16+ in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council
- 463 per 10,000 population aged 16+ in Northern Ireland

- Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough council ranked fourth lowest (per 10,000 population aged 16+)
- Derry City and Strabane having the highest (640 per 10,000 population aged 16+)
- Lisburn and Castlereagh the lowest (310 per 10,000 population aged 16+).

Map 12 – Carers Allowance Claimants per 10,000 population (aged 16+) by LGD (2015)



Source: Department for Communities and NISRA 2015 Mid-Year Population Estimates

Income Support Claimants

Income Support is extra money to help people on a low income. It's for people who don't have to sign on as unemployed. Whether a person qualifies or not and how much they get depends on their circumstances.

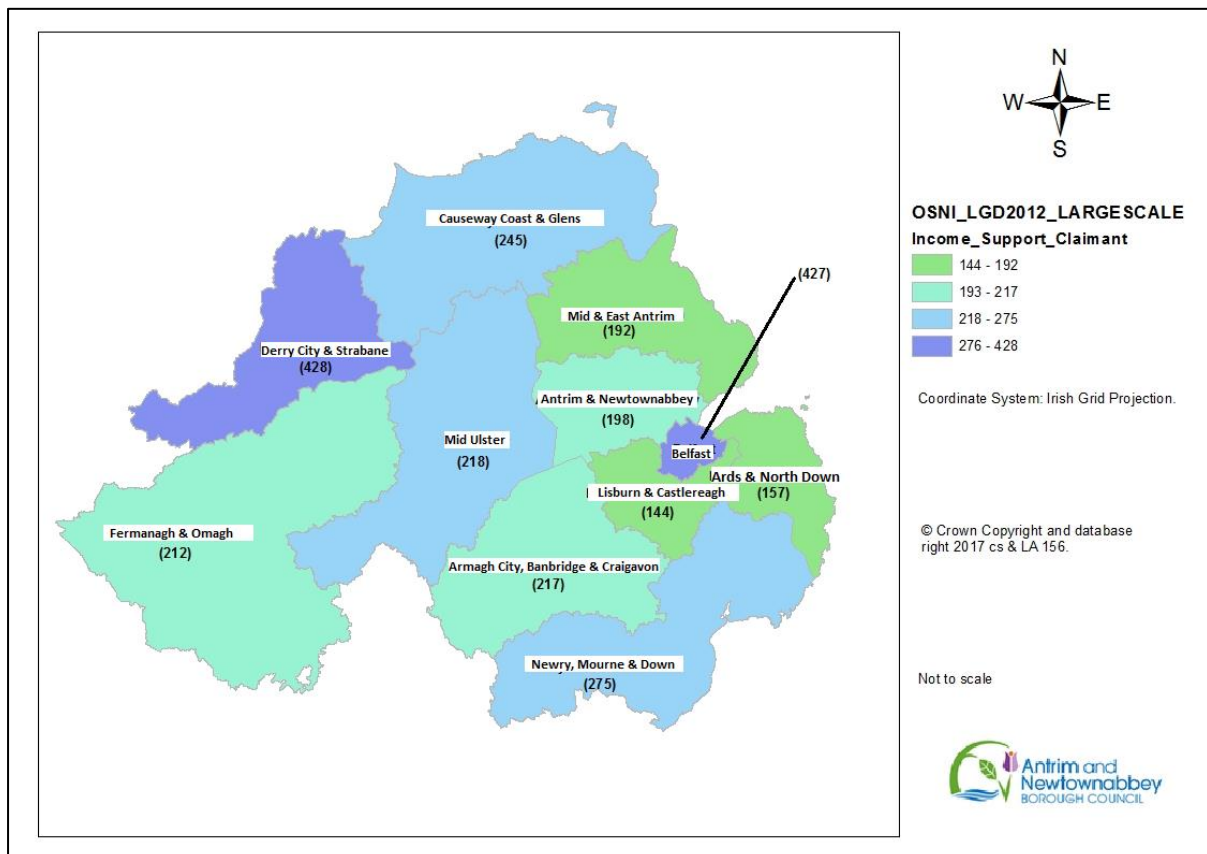
<https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/articles/income-support>

In 2015:

- 2,200 claimants (aged 16+) in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council
- 198 per 10,000 population aged 16+ in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council
- 266 per 10,000 population aged 16+ in Northern Ireland
- Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough council ranked fourth lowest (per 10,000 population aged 16+)

- Derry City and Strabane having the highest (428 per 10,000 population aged 16+)
- Lisburn and Castlereagh the lowest (144 per 10,000 population aged 16+).
- 3,360 children and 2,450 adults in Income Support households in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council
- 1,360 lone parent claimants of Income Support in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council

Map 13 – Income Support Claimants per 10,000 population (aged 16+) by LGD (2015)



Source: Department for Communities and NISRA 2015 Mid-Year Population Estimates

Housing Benefit Claimants

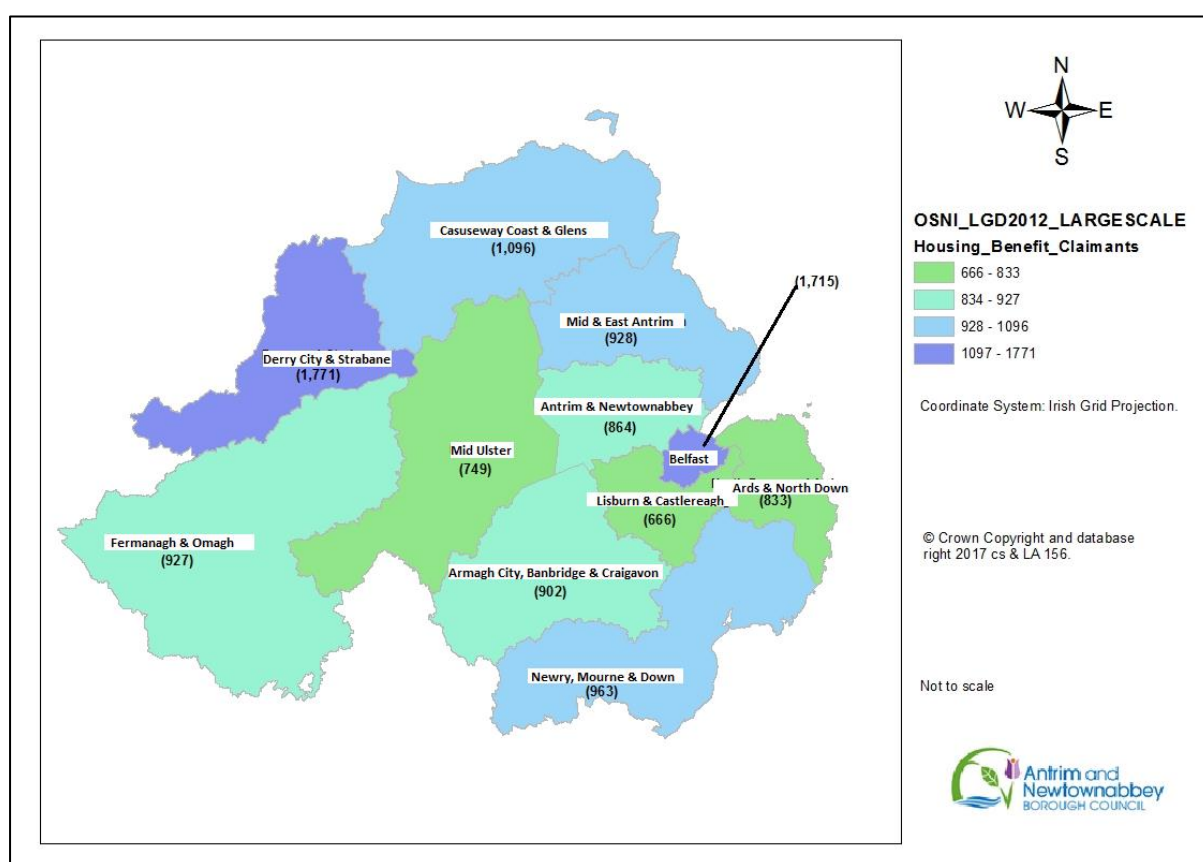
More information in relation to housing benefit can be found here <https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/information-and-services/guide-rates/help-paying-your-rates>

In 2015:

- 9,590 claimants (aged 16+) in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council
- 864 per 10,000 population aged 16+ in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council

- 1,108 per 10,000 population aged 16+ in Northern Ireland
- Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough council ranked fourth lowest (per 10,000 population aged 16+)
- Derry City and Strabane having the highest (1,771 per 10,000 population aged 16+)
- Lisburn and Castlereagh the lowest (666 per 10,000 population aged 16+).

Map 14 – Housing Benefit Claimants per 10,000 population (aged 16+) by LGD (2015)



Source: Department for Communities and NISRA 2015 Mid-Year Population Estimates

Pension Credit Claimants

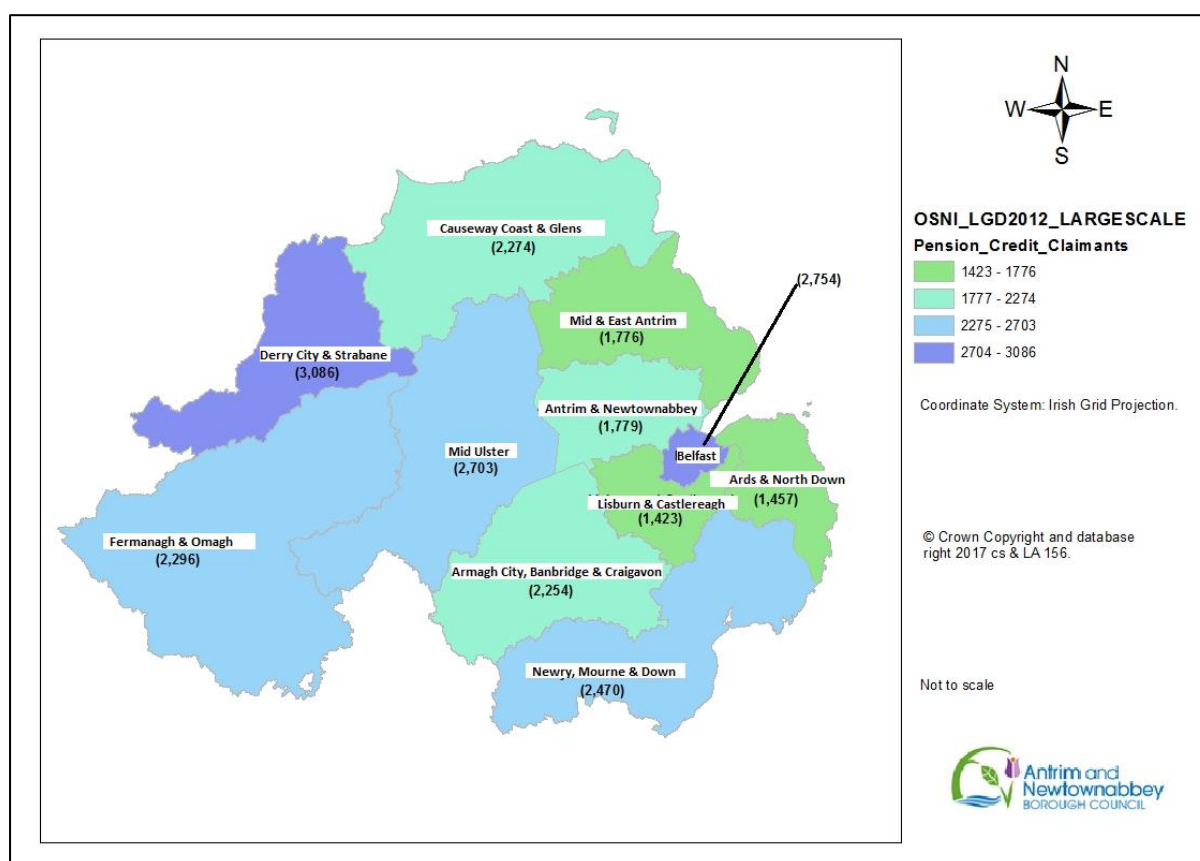
If a person reached the minimum qualifying age they may be entitled to **Pension Credit** - extra money each week. It's made up of two elements - 'Guarantee Credit' and 'Savings Credit' (which may be payable from age 65).

<https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/articles/understanding-pension-credit>

In 2015:

- 5,270 claimants (aged 60+) in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council
- 1,779 per 10,000 population aged 16+ in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council
- 2,225 per 10,000 population aged 60+ in Northern Ireland
- Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough council ranked fourth lowest (per 10,000 population aged 65+)
- Derry City and Strabane having the highest (3,086 per 10,000 population aged 60+)
- Lisburn and Castlereagh the lowest (1,423 per 10,000 population aged 60+).

Map 15 – Pension Credit Claimants per 10,000 population (aged 60+) by LGD (2015)



Source: Department for Communities and NISRA 2015 Mid-Year Population Estimates

Retirement Pension Claimants

State Pension <https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/campaigns/state-pension>

In 2015:

- 9,720 male claimants (aged 65+) and 13,990 female claimants (aged 60+) in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council

- 8,649 per 10,000 population (females aged 60+) and 9,848 per 10,000 population (males aged 65+) in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council
- 8,431 per 10,000 population (females aged 60+) and 9,571 per 10,000 population (males aged 65+) in Northern Ireland
- Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough council had the highest (per 10,000 population) males aged 65+
- Ards and North Down the highest (8,668 per 10,000 population) females aged 60+

Source: Department for Communities and NISRA 2015 Mid-Year Population Estimates

Widows/Bereavement Benefit Claimants

After a person is widowed they may be able to claim **Bereavement Allowance**, a taxable weekly benefit. It is paid to the person for up to 52 weeks from the date of death of their husband, wife or civil partner

<https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/articles/bereavement-allowance>

In 2015:

- 270 claimants (aged 16-64) in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council
- Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough council ranked seventh highest (number of claimants aged 16-64)

Source: Department for Communities and NISRA 2015 Mid-Year Population Estimates

Employee Jobs¹⁷

Northern Ireland

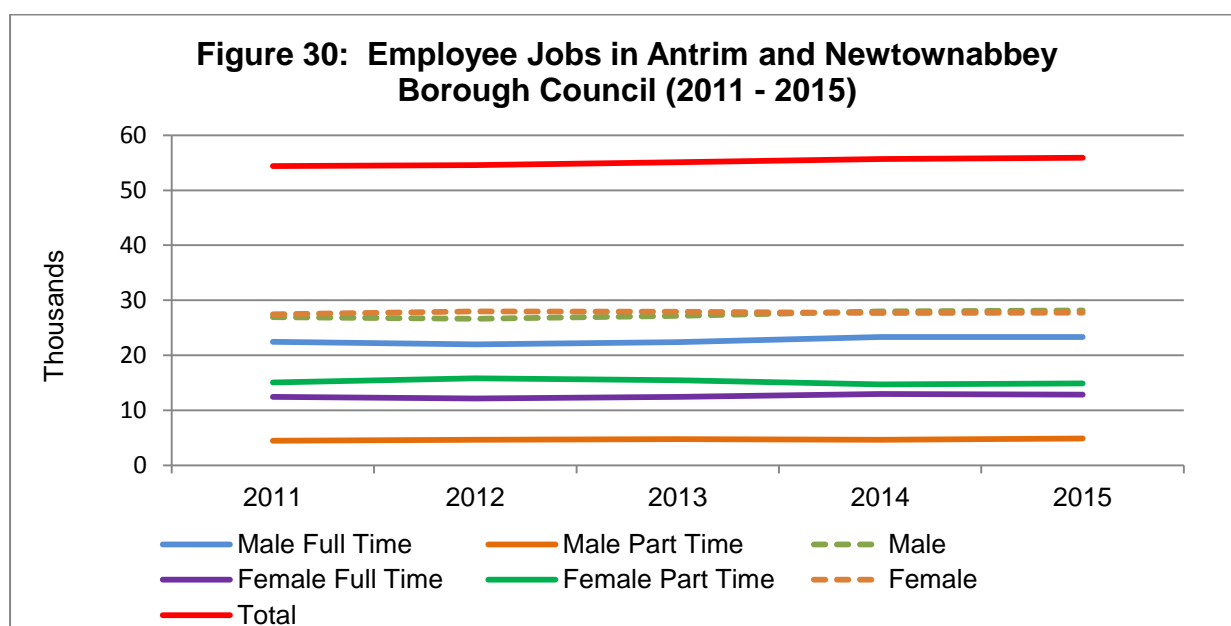
- The total number of employee jobs in Northern Ireland in September 2015 was 728,932, an increase of 7,749 jobs (1.1%) since September 2014.
- In 2015,
 - 82% employee jobs in 'Services'
 - 11% in 'Manufacturing'
 - 4% 'Construction'
 - 3% 'Other'
- Between September 2014 and September 2015, there was a decrease in jobs in the public sector (5,430 jobs or 2.6%) and an increase in jobs in the private sector (13,179 jobs or 2.6%).
- The increase in employee jobs in Northern Ireland between 2014 and 2015 was driven by growth in the Services (3,830 jobs), Manufacturing (3,162 jobs) and Construction (1,425 jobs) industries.

Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council

- In 2015, 55,937 employee jobs within the Borough, an almost equal split between males (28,171 male employee jobs) and females (27,766 female employee jobs).
- Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council had the third highest number of employee jobs in 2015 across all the councils.
- Belfast had the highest (220,190 employee jobs)
- Ards and North Down had the lowest (38,182 employee jobs).
- Between September 2014 and September 2015, Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council had the biggest increase in manufacturing jobs (1,066 jobs).
- The number of employee jobs located in the Borough increased by 2.8% (1,550 jobs) between 2011 and 2015, while the number of employee jobs filled by males increased by 4.6%, and females by 1.1%.

¹⁷ The Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) is a statutory enquiry of employers in Northern Ireland, carried out under the Statistics of Trade and Employment (Northern Ireland) Order 1988. It **excludes**: agriculture (but includes animal husbandry service activities and hunting, trapping and game propagation), the self-employed, HM Armed Forces, private domestic servants, homeworkers and trainees without a contract of employment (non-employed status).

Persons working 30 hours or less per week are regarded as being in part-time employment. The BRES counts the number of jobs rather than the number of persons with jobs. Sub Northern Ireland analysis from the BRES is primarily based on the location of the jobs, not on the home address of the employees. However, in a small number of instances where employers were not able to provide figures by actual location, the employees were allocated to the address where pay records were held.



Source: Department for the Economy (Business Register and Employment Survey)

The latest data available at ward level is from 2013, when Mallusk had the highest number of employee jobs (7,687) followed by Springfarm (6,632) and Antrim Centre (5,740). The least number of employee jobs was in Fairview (103), Greystone (172) and Burnthill (177). (Based on new ward boundaries).

Employee Jobs by Sector

The Census of Employment¹⁸ is a statutory enquiry of all employers in Northern Ireland, carried out biennially under the Statistics of Trade and Employment (Northern Ireland) Order 1988.

In relation to the number of employee jobs, the top three sectors within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council (accounting for over half of all employee jobs 52%) in 2015 were:

- Human Health and Social Work Activities (19.6%, 10,969 Employee Jobs) (NI: 17%)
- Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles (19.4%, 10,829 Employee Jobs) (NI: 17%)
- Manufacturing (13.2%, 7,370 Employee Jobs) (NI: 11%)

In Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council in 2015, one in five (20.7%) of male employee jobs were in 'Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair Of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles' (compared to 17.6% of males overall in Northern Ireland within this sector) and 33.7% of female employee jobs were in 'Human Health and Social Work Activities' (compared to 27.6% of females overall in NI within this sector).

¹⁸ Census of Employment figures exclude agriculture but include animal husbandry service activities and hunting, trapping and game propagation.

Table 11: Employee Jobs by Sector Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council (2015)

	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Human Health & Social Work Activities	1,614	5.7%	9,355	33.7%	10,969	19.6%
Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair Of Motor Vehicles & Motorcycles	5,832	20.7%	4,997	18.0%	10,829	19.4%
Manufacturing	5,997	21.3%	1,373	4.9%	7,370	13.2%
Education	1,465	5.2%	4,020	14.5%	5,485	9.8%
Transportation & Storage	3,967	14.1%	1,273	4.6%	5,240	9.4%
Administrative & Support Service Activities	1,674	5.9%	1,486	5.4%	3,160	5.6%
Accommodation & Food Service Activities	1,177	4.2%	1,589	5.7%	2,766	4.9%
Construction	2,213	7.9%	374	1.3%	2,587	4.6%
Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory Social Security	1,057	3.8%	778	2.8%	1,835	3.3%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Activities	843	3.0%	622	2.2%	1,465	2.6%
Information & Communication	665	2.4%	316	1.1%	981	1.8%
Other Service Activities	352	1.2%	630	2.3%	982	1.8%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	321	1.1%	339	1.2%	660	1.2%
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management & Remediation Activities	501	1.8%	58	0.2%	559	1.0%
Financial & Insurance Activities	162	0.6%	311	1.1%	473	0.8%
Real Estate Activities	120	0.4%	121	0.4%	241	0.4%
Electricity, Gas, Steam And Air Conditioning Supply	97	0.3%	96	0.3%	193	0.3%
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	59	0.2%	20	0.1%	79	0.1%
Mining & Quarrying	55	0.2%	8	0.0%	63	0.1%
Total	28,171	100.0	27,766	100.0	55,937	100.0

Source: Department for the Economy Census of Employment

Public/Private Jobs

In 2015, 26% of employee jobs (14,356 jobs) in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council were in the public sector, ranking it fourth lowest across all councils. Although the proportion of public sector jobs in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council remained the same compared to the previous year, the actual number of public sector jobs decreased from 14,537 in 2014 to 14,356 in 2015. The proportion of public sector jobs overall in NI in 2015 was 28%, a decrease of two percentage points from the previous year (26%).

Agriculture – Farm Labour¹⁹

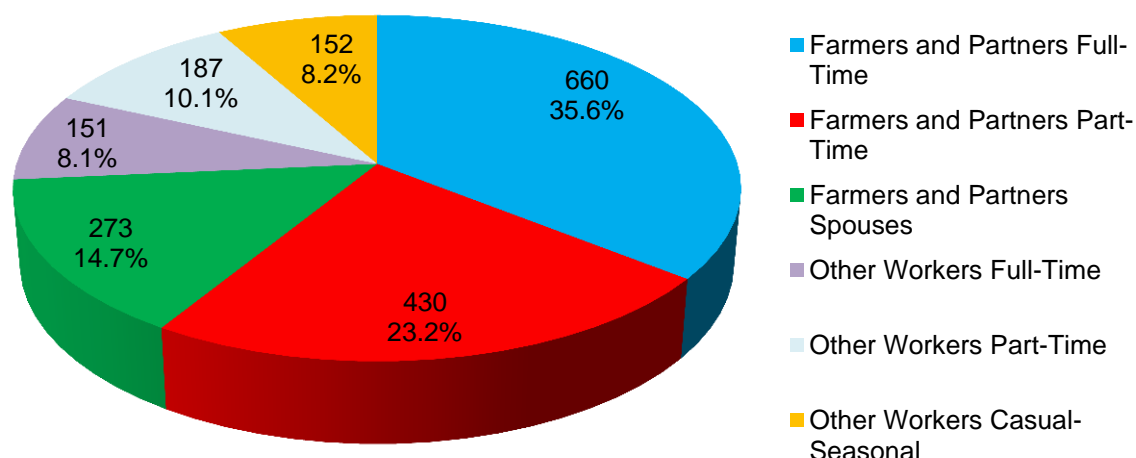
Almost all farm businesses in Northern Ireland are owned and operated either by an owner occupier or by a family partnership. Most labour is therefore provided by the farm family. The long-term trend shows declining numbers in all labour categories, although farmers, particularly full-time farmers, have fallen more quickly than spouses and other-workers. These trends reflect an overall decline in the number of farms and greater reliance on part-time labour.

In 2015, 1,853 people in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council were employed in agriculture. Almost three quarters (73.6%) of the total agricultural workforce were farmers and their spouses, while just over a quarter (26.4%) were other workers.

Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council had the fourth lowest number employed in agriculture behind Belfast (126), Ards & North Down (1,734) and Lisburn and Castlereagh (1,806).

¹⁹ More detailed information can be found in the 'Agricultural Census in Northern Ireland 2015 report <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/agricultural-census-northern-ireland-2014>

**Figure 31: Agricultural Labour Force
Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council (2015)**



Source: Agricultural Census - DAERA

Wages

Northern Ireland

In Northern Ireland, there was an increase in the full-time median weekly wage by 5.4% from £460 in 2014 to £485 in 2015 - driven mainly by the private sector. This is the largest annual percentage increase in earnings since 2004 and the first increase in inflation adjusted earnings since 2009. In Northern Ireland, the full-time median weekly earnings was highest in Education (£708 per week) and lowest in Accommodations and Food Services (£298 per week).

Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council

In 2015, in relation to the Annual Full-Time Median Wages (Place of Residence), Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council ranked fourth highest out of the eleven councils. Lisburn and Castlereagh had the highest (£29,656) and Mid Ulster the lowest (£22,242).

Table 12: Full-Time Median Gross Weekly and Annual Wages (2015)

	Place of Work		Place of Residence	
	Weekly	Annual	Weekly	Annual
Northern Ireland	£484.70	£25,719	£484.70	£25,719
Antrim & Newtownabbey Borough Council	£489.00	£27,039	£488.80	£25,956

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (2015)

Steps2Success²⁰

Steps 2 Success (S2S) is the Department for Communities main return to work programme. The aim of S2S is to help eligible benefit recipients find and sustain work thereby supporting the needs of employers and the economy. It was developed to build on the success of the previous Steps to Work programme and was introduced on 20th October 2014.

In Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council, there were 1,793 referrals to Steps 2 Success and 1,511 starts (Oct 2014 to Jun 2016). Within this time period, there were on average 0.8 monthly starts per 1,000 population compared to 1.3 per 1,000 population for Northern Ireland overall.

259 starts (26%) on Steps 2 Success from October 2014 to June 2015 moved into employment, compared to 24% in Northern Ireland overall.

Source: Department for Communities

Apprenticeships NI²¹

Apprenticeships NI 2013 aims to provide participants with the opportunity to take part in a Level 2/Level 3 Apprenticeship where the apprentice, in paid employment from day one, works towards achieving an industry-approved Level 2/Level 3 Apprenticeship Framework. At April 2016, in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council there were 620 participants on Apprenticeships NI 2013.

Source: Department for the Economy

Redundancies²²

There were 98 redundancies in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council in 2013 which almost trebled in 2014 to 282, with the highest number of redundancies in the Borough occurring in April 2014 (166).

The number of confirmed redundancies almost quadrupled between 2015 (106) and 2016 (408) in the Borough.

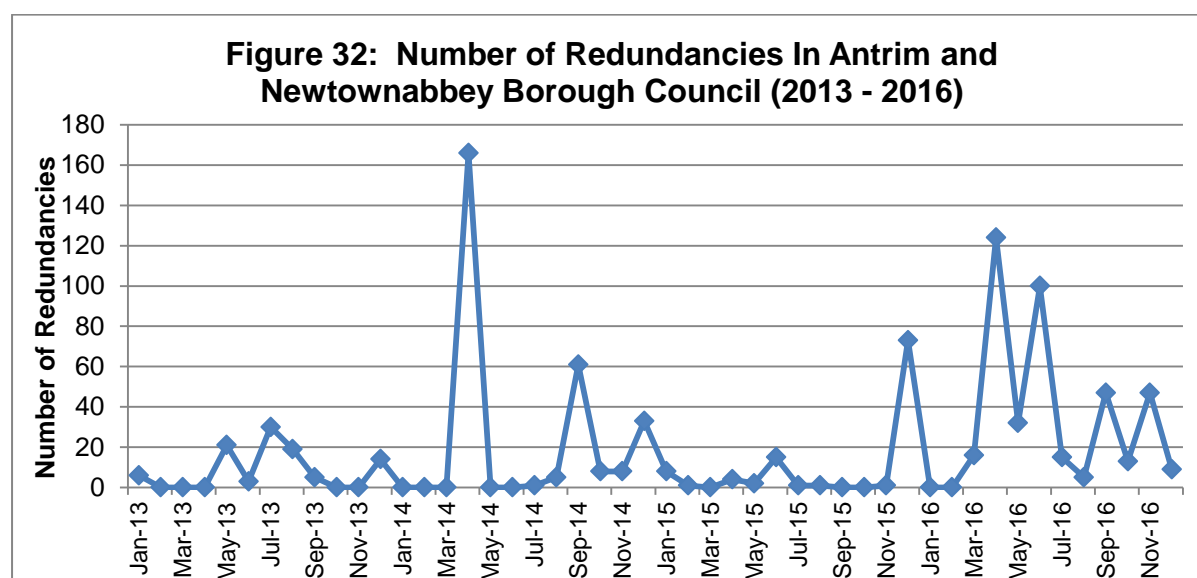
²⁰ A referral is the point at which a client is referred by their Employment Service Advisor within the Job Centre/Jobs & Benefit Office to the Steps 2 Success programme. It is expected that the client will normally start the programme within 15 working days of the referral.

²¹ From September 2007, Apprenticeships NI were aimed at individuals aged 16-24, however in September 2008 they became all-age apprenticeships. From August 2012 adult apprenticeships have been restricted to the priority economic sectors needed to rebalance the economy.

These figures are for apprentices on Apprenticeships NI 2013, they do not include those apprentices who remain on the Jobskills Modern Apprenticeships programme.

²² 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. Under the Employment Rights (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 (Amended 8 October 2006) companies are only legally required to notify the Department of impending redundancies of 20 or more employees. 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.

In 2016, Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council had the third highest number of redundancies across all councils behind Mid and East Antrim (958) and Belfast (854).



Source: Department for the Economy

Business Demography²³

There were 3,685 VAT and/or PAYE registered businesses in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council in 2015, 5.4% of all businesses in Northern Ireland (68,085) and the lowest across all councils.

Table 13: Enterprises Operating in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council and Northern Ireland by Size (2015)

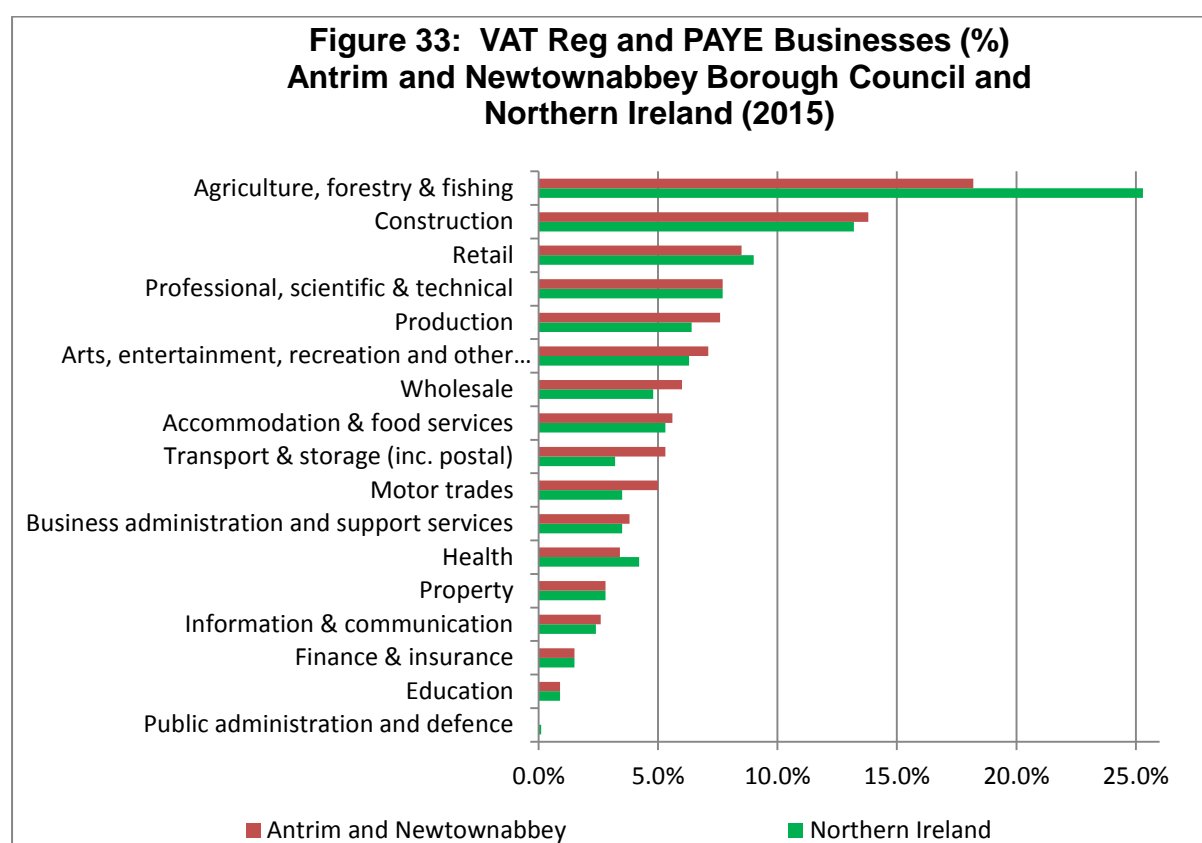
	Northern Ireland		Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council	
Size of enterprise	Number	%	Number	%
All enterprises	68,085	100.00	3,685	100.00
Small (< 50 employees)	66,570	97.77	3605	97.83
Medium (50 – 250 employees)	1,225	1.80	65	1.76

²³ The Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) is a UK register and contains information on businesses which are registered for VAT or operating a PAYE scheme. The data is at March of each year. The IDBR covers most of the economy including the Agriculture, Production and Service sectors in Northern Ireland. It does not however include very small businesses which fall below the VAT threshold (£81,000 in 2014/2015) or do not operate a PAYE scheme. This means that many self-employed workers will not be included in these counts.

Large (> 250 employees)	295	0.43	15	0.41
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Source: Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR), Department for the Economy

In 2015, the vast majority of enterprises operating in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council employ less than 50 employees, with less than 0.5% employing more than 250. This is similar to Northern Ireland as a whole.



Source: Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR), Department for the Economy

The largest proportion of VAT and/or PAYE registered businesses in 2015 in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council was within the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry group (18%) lower than Northern Ireland as a whole (25%). This is also the largest industry group in all councils in 2015 with the exception of Belfast, where Professional, scientific and technical was the largest industry group (18% of all businesses in Belfast).

The second largest industry group in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council in 2015 is Construction and the third largest is Retail; accounting for 14% and 9% of all businesses in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council respectively.

The top three industries (Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, Construction and Retail) account for 41% of all VAT and/or PAYE registered businesses in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council, compared to 48% for Northern Ireland overall.

Business Births, Deaths and Survival Rates²⁴

The number of business births in Antrim and Newtownabbey combined have fluctuated between 2005 and 2014. In 2014, there were 250 business births in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council (115 in Antrim and 135 in Newtownabbey) with a business birth rate of 7.5% for Antrim and 7.4% for Newtownabbey. In 2014, the birth rate for Northern Ireland (8.7%) was the lowest of the four UK regions with England having the highest (14%).

²⁴**Births**

A birth is identified as a business that was present in year t , but did not exist in year $t-1$ or $t-2$. Births are identified by making comparison of annual active population files and identifying those present in the latest file, but not the two previous ones. The birth rate is expressed as a percentage of total active enterprises in year t .

Deaths

A death is defined as a business that was on the active file in year t , but was no longer present in the active file in $t+1$ and $t+2$. The death rate is expressed as a percentage of total active enterprises in year t .

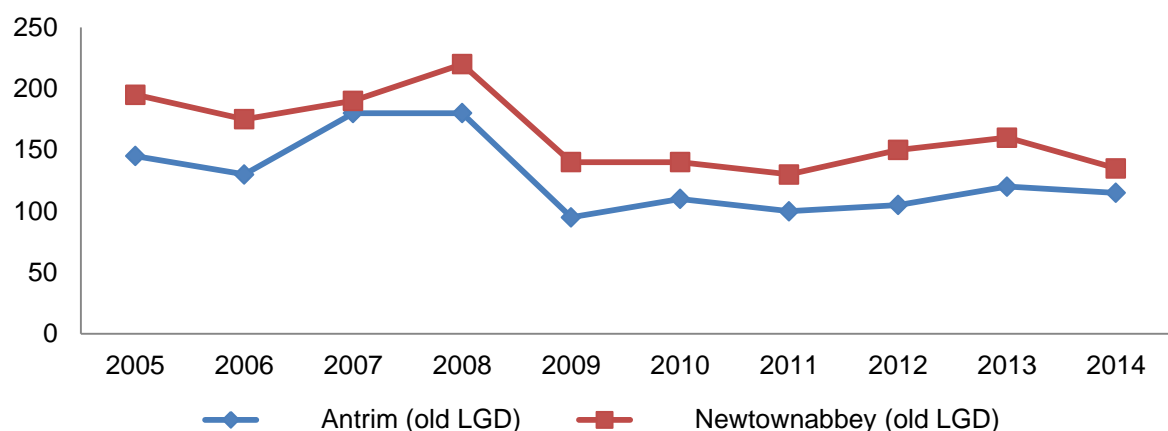
Reactivations occur due to lags in the administrative sources (VAT/PAYE), which mean it is possible that a business that is continuing to trade can appear to cease on the IDBR. If an old VAT scheme is de-registered and there is a delay in the creation and/or matching of the new VAT scheme it can leave the enterprise without a live administrative source resulting in it being automatically flagged as a death. Additionally, VAT based units where turnover drops to zero are automatically made dead on IDBR, but will rebirth if turnover is then reported in a later period. These units will appear to move from the active stock into the death counts then come live again as births.

In order to prevent distortion in these figures, those businesses that 'reactivate' on the register within two years of death are treated as if they have continued to trade throughout the period.

Survival

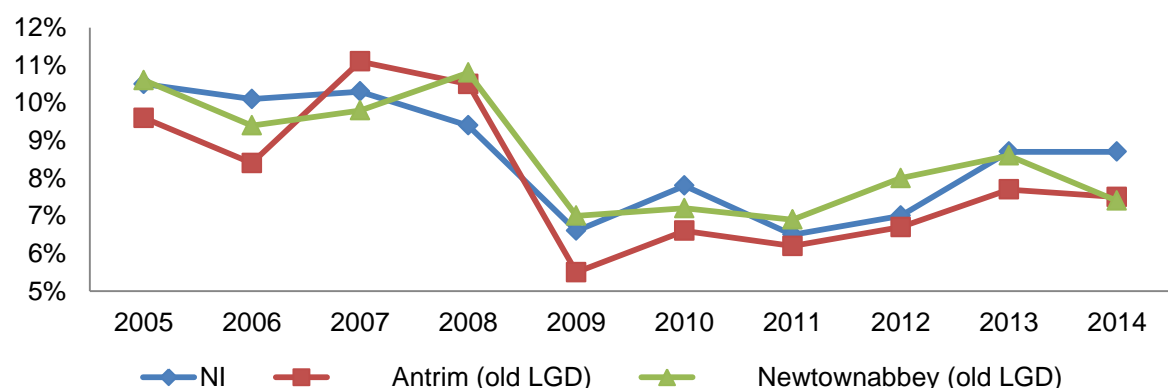
A business is deemed to have survived if having been a birth in year t or having survived to year t ; it is active in terms of employment and/or turnover in any part of $t+1$.

Figure 34: Business Births Antrim and Newtownabbey (2005-2014)



Source: IDBR Business Demography Department for the Economy

Figure 35: Business Birth Rate Antrim, Newtownabbey and Northern Ireland (2005-2014)

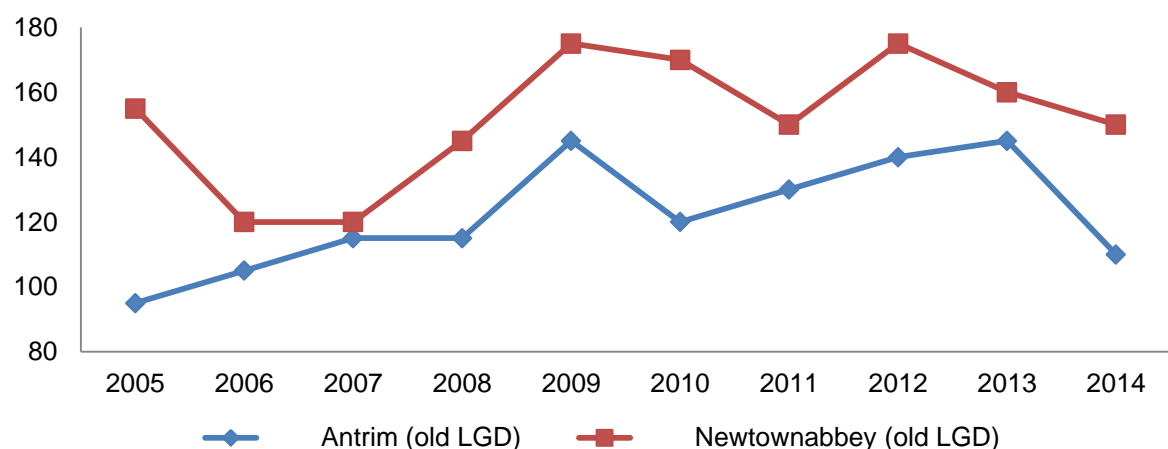


Source: IDBR Business Demography Department for the Economy

In 2014, there were 260 business deaths in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council (110 in Antrim and 150 in Newtownabbey) with a business death rate of 7.2% for Antrim and 8.2% for Newtownabbey. The death rate in Northern Ireland (8.3%) was also the lowest in the UK with England having the highest (9.7%).

In 2014, there was a decline of 10 businesses (250 births – 260 deaths). From 2009 onwards in Antrim and Newtownabbey (combined) there have been more business deaths than business births.

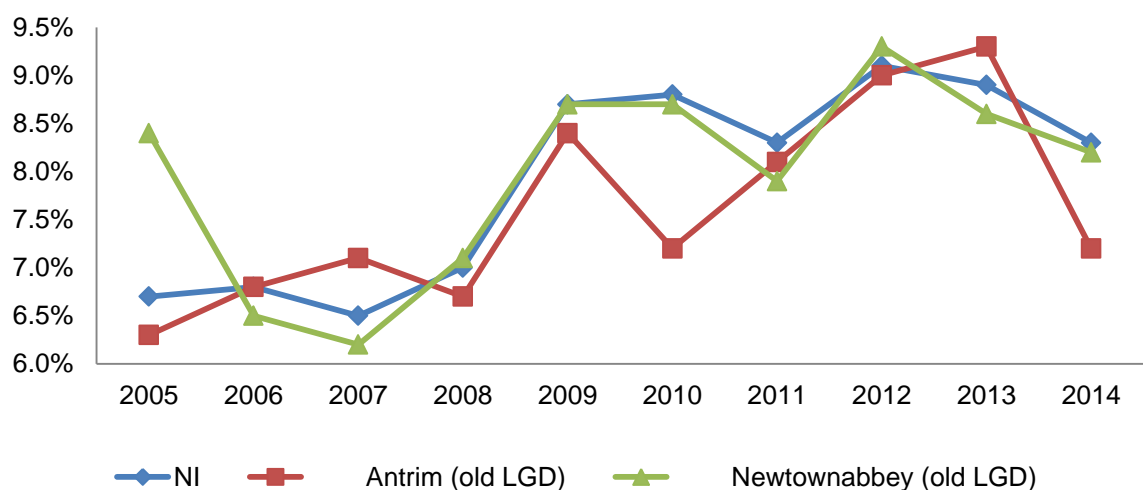
Figure 36: Business Deaths Antrim and Newtownabbey (2005-2014)



Source: IDBR Business Demography Department for the Economy

* In order to provide an early estimate of deaths, an adjustment has been made to the 2012 - 2014 deaths to allow for reactivations. These figures are provisional and subject to revision.

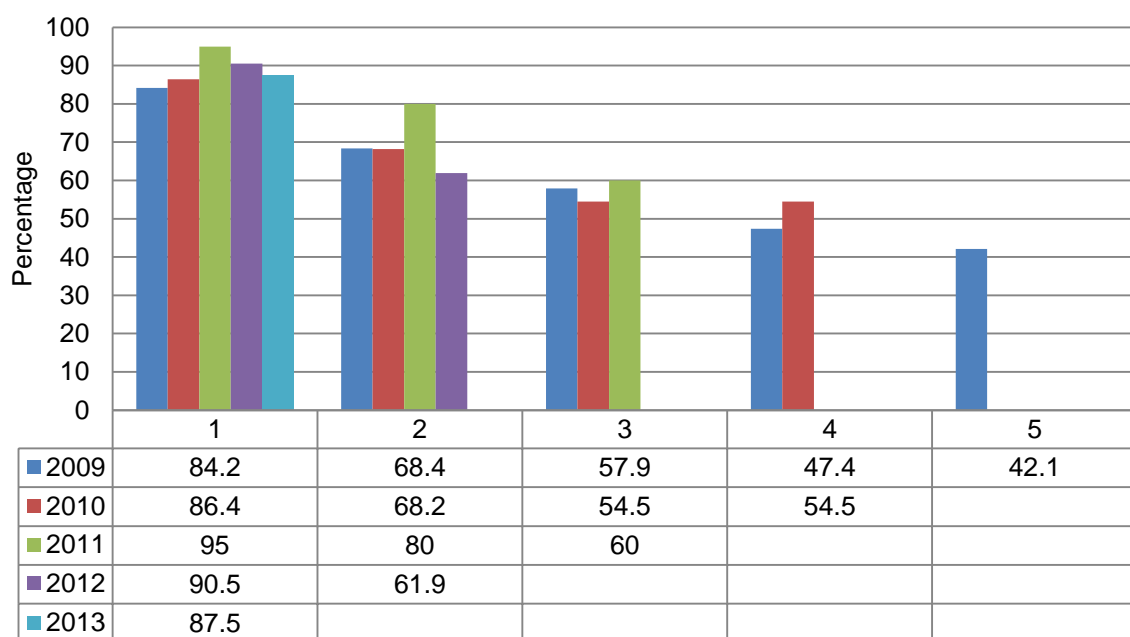
Figure 37: Business Death Rate Antrim, Newtownabbey and Northern Ireland (2005-2014)



Source: IDBR Business Demography Department for the Economy

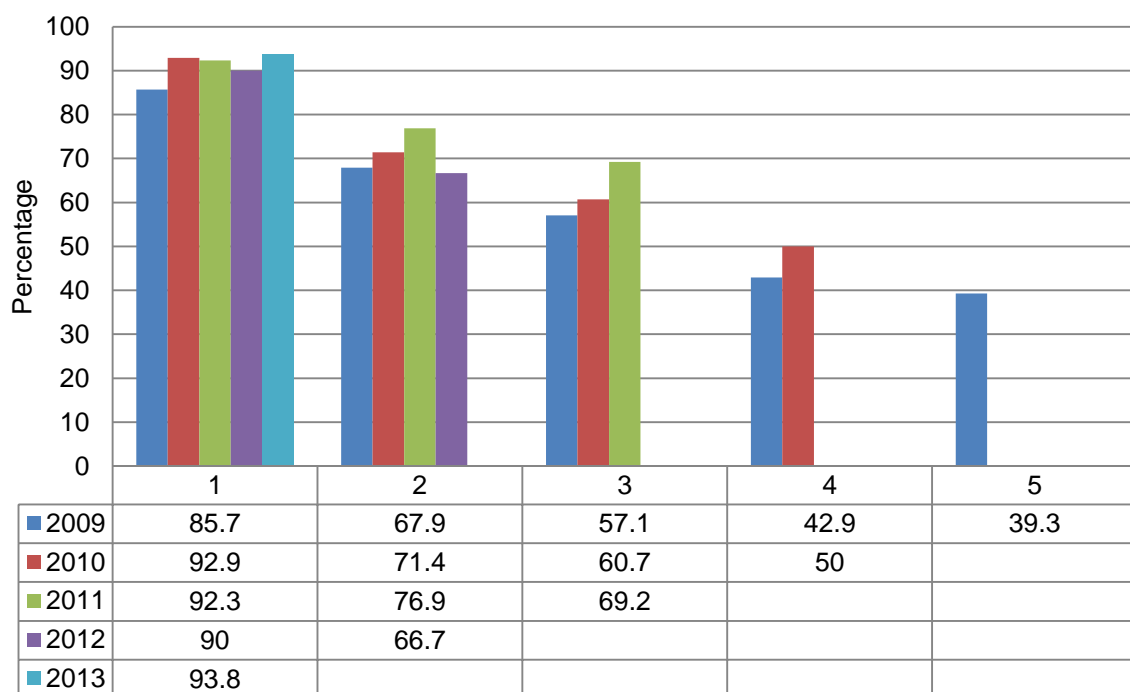
Comparing the five year survival rate for those businesses born in 2009 in Antrim (42.1%) and Newtownabbey (39.3%) with Northern Ireland (39.7%) – Antrim has a higher survival rate and Newtownabbey slightly lower than Northern Ireland.

Figure 38: Survival Rate of Newly Born Businesses in Antrim (old LGD) (2009-2013)



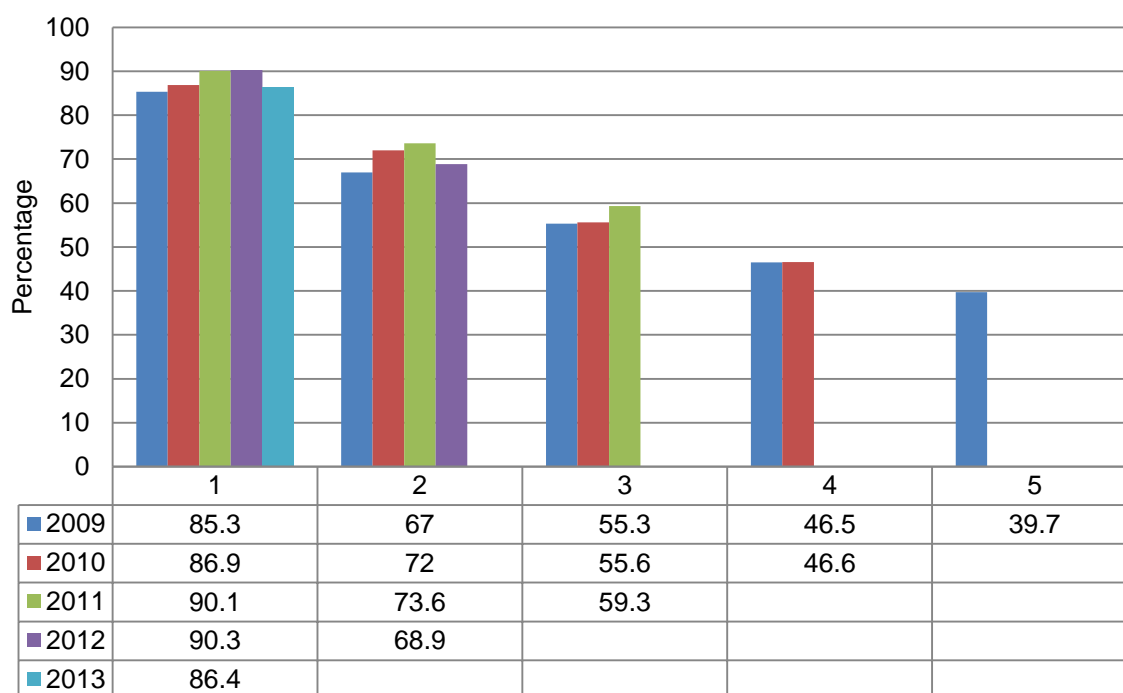
Source: IDBR Business Demography Department for the Economy

Figure 39: Survival Rate of Newly Born Businesses in Newtownabbey (old LGD) (2009-2013)



Source: IDBR Business Demography Department for the Economy

Figure 40: Survival Rate of Newly Born Businesses in Northern Ireland (2009-2013)



Source: IDBR Business Demography Department for the Economy

Vacancy Rates of Non-Domestic Properties²⁵

In April 2016, Belfast City had the highest percentage of non-domestic vacant properties (34%) and Craigavon had the lowest (6%). This compares to 24.8% for all 41 towns listed in the Town Centre Database in the same time period.

Within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council, Randalstown had the highest proportion of non-domestic vacant properties in April 16 (29.2%), whilst Antrim had the highest number of vacant properties (50).

Table 14: Vacant Properties – Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council (2014 – 2016)

	April 14	April 15	Dec 15	April 16
Number of Non-Domestic Properties				

²⁵ The breakdown of Non-domestic properties and vacancy rates are supplied by Land and Property Services and they are based on Property IDs identified through Pointer from the Town Centre Maps provided by Department for Communities. The data is from The Town Centre Database (TCD) has been produced by Analytical Services Unit (ASU) within the Department for Communities (DfC). The Database aims to provide a clear, consistent set of statistics relating to the 41 urban towns and cities in Northern Ireland. Statistics include demography, crime, business data and information relating to non-domestic properties. <https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/publications/town-centre-database>

Antrim	279	276	277	277
Ballyclare	210	208	207	207
Crumlin	94	94	94	94
Randalstown	115	113	113	113
Number of Non-Domestic Vacant Properties				
Antrim	57	47	52	50
Ballyclare	44	43	38	40
Crumlin	16	14	16	14
Randalstown	32	32	33	33
% of Non-Domestic Vacant Properties				
Antrim	20.4%	17.0%	18.8%	18.1%
Ballyclare	21.0%	20.7%	18.4%	19.3%
Crumlin	17.0%	14.9%	17.0%	14.9%
Randalstown	27.8%	28.3%	29.2%	29.2%
Total (41 Towns)	25.5%	24.8%	24.7%	24.8%

Source: Town Centre Database (Department for Communities)

Entrepreneurship²⁶

The Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) research consortium has been measuring the entrepreneurial activity of working age adults across a wide range of countries in a comparable way since 1998. In 2014, the study conducted surveys in 73 sovereign nations and represented the world's most authoritative comparative study of entrepreneurial activity in the general adult population. A telephone survey of a random sample of the adult population is conducted each year between May and September.

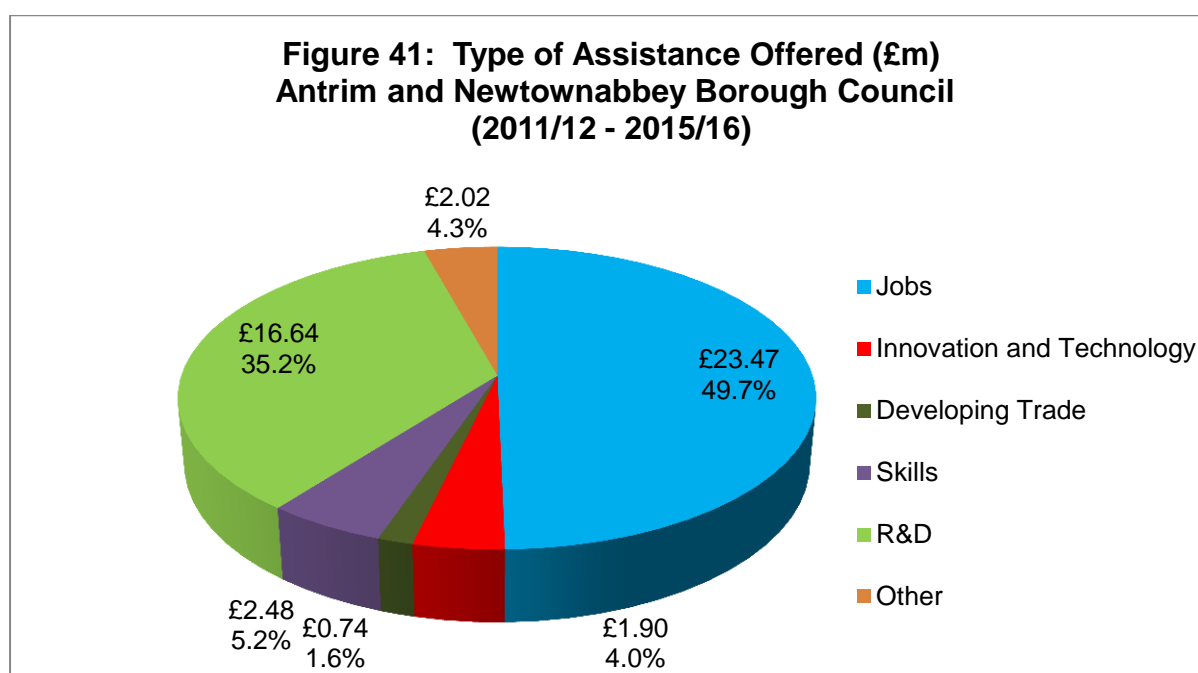
The rate of early-stage entrepreneurship (TEA) in Northern Ireland in 2014 is 6.7%. This compares to 8.6% in the UK overall, 7.1% in Wales, 9.1% in England and 5.4% in Scotland. The TEA rate for Northern Ireland is not significantly lower than that for England or the UK in 2014.

Using data for 2003 to 2014, 4.2% of 18-64 year olds in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council started or are in the process of starting a business, the second lowest rate of all councils, compared to 5.1% Northern Ireland.

²⁶ GEM 2014 report <https://secure.investni.com/static/library/invest-ni/documents/global-entrepreneurship-monitor-ni-report-2014.pdf>

Invest NI Support²⁷

In the period 2011-12 to 2015-16, Invest NI made 1,490 offers to companies within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council, with an equivalent assistance of £47.3m²⁸, total planned investment of £307.9m, and 2,628 new jobs. This equated to the fourth highest level of total assistance of all councils, and fourth highest total planned investment. Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council in this period had the fifth highest number of new jobs of the 11 councils.



Source: Invest NI Support

**Table 15: Invest NI Support Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council
(2011/12 – 2015/16)**

	Externally-Owned Businesses
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²⁷ 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. Planned Investment includes Assistance Offered. Jobs Promoted represent the number of jobs expected to be created by the project. Jobs Safeguarded represent the number of jobs that would have been lost if the project was not supported. These figures include both projects that are specifically aimed at job creation and projects that are not; therefore, job numbers do not directly correlate with the assistance and investment figures included in this table.

²⁸ Does not include £25.21m of support to External Delivery Organisations or universities, which contributes towards £38.15m of investment, as this benefits businesses across all of NI.

	Offers	Jobs Promoted	Jobs Safeguarded	Assistance Offered (£m)	Planned Investment (£m)
2011/12	17	54	0	1.0	5.5
2012/13	28	30	15	0.5	3.0
2013/14	40	663	15	14.3	102.8
2014/15	21	87	88	6.8	46.0
2015/16	9	8	0	0.3	1.4

Source: Invest NI Support

	Locally-Owned Businesses				
	Offers	Jobs Promoted	Jobs Safeguarded	Assistance Offered (£m)	Planned Investment (£m)
2011/12	294	235	0	3.8	16.3
2012/13	279	247	53	6.1	20.1
2013/14	348	294	20	4.0	18.6
2014/15	275	920	0	8.2	83.2
2015/16	179	90	7	2.3	10.9

Source: Invest NI Support

Moira Loughran, Invest NI's Eastern Regional Manager²⁹, said: "It is encouraging to see more and more companies investing in the Antrim & Newtownabbey Borough Council area, such as the £62million investment from local business Radox which will lead to the creation of 540 new jobs in the area. This was the largest investment and jobs project by a local company that we supported in 2014/15.

"Wright En-Drive, one of our most successful indigenous manufacturing companies also made a significant investment with the promotion of 130 new jobs and investments were made by McLaughlin & Harvey, Oakwood Door Designs, and Jet2 to name just a few.

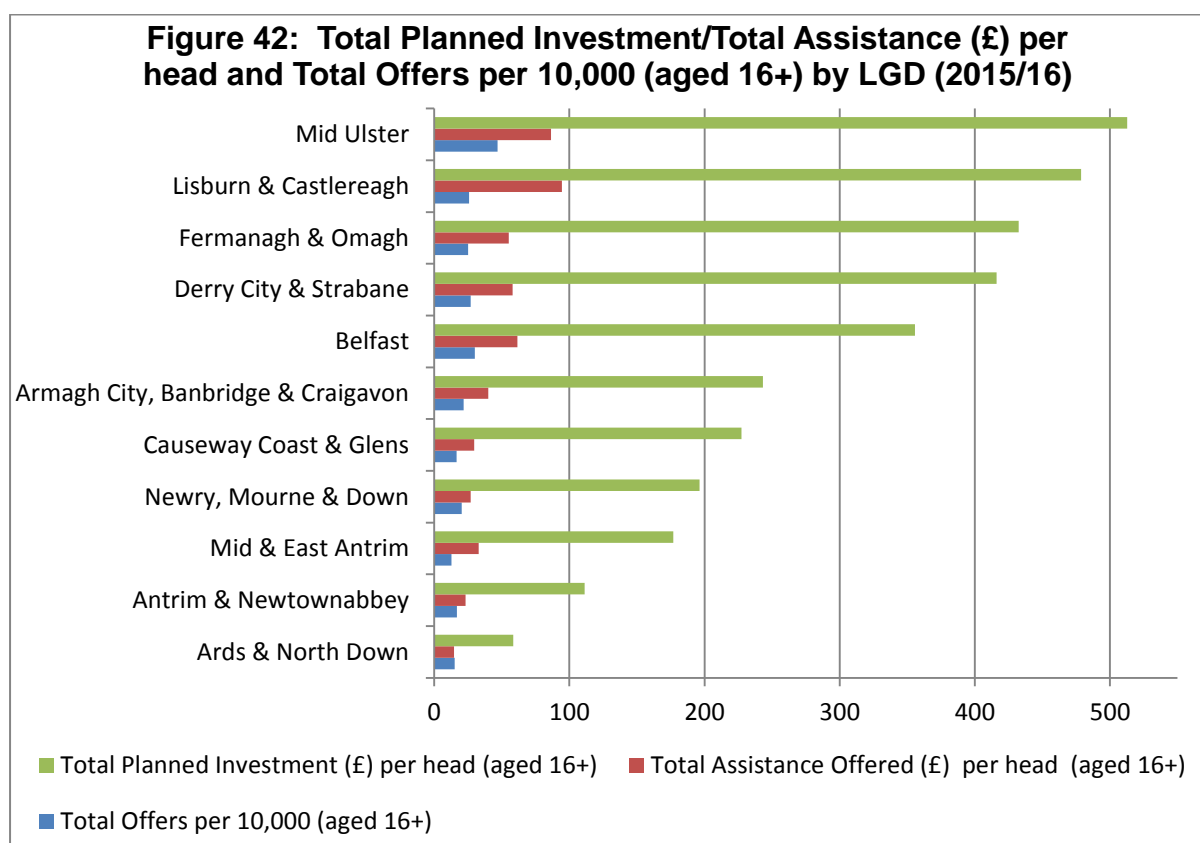
In 2015/16 in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council, the number of offers, the total assistance and total planned investment was at its lowest across the five year period (from 2011/12).

Invest NI offered £2.6m in assistance to companies in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council in 2015/16. This was the second lowest total assistance offered after Ards and North Down (£1.9m) and the second lowest per head of population

²⁹

<https://www.investni.com/news/invest-ni-goes-for-growth-securing-129m-of-investment-and-promoting-990-new-jobs-in-the-antrim-newtownabbey-borough-council-area.html>

aged 16+. The total planned investment related to these projects was £12.3m, the second lowest investment across all councils.



Source: Invest NI and NISRA 2015 Mid-Year Population Estimates

Annual Business Inquiry Estimates³⁰

The Annual Business Inquiry showed that in 2014, in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council, the Gross Value Added (GVA) – value of estimate was £1,873 million, an increase from the previous year (£1,662 million). Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council had the third highest GVA after Belfast (£5,744m) and Mid and East Antrim (£2,259m).

³⁰ The Northern Ireland Annual Business Inquiry (NIABI) collects both financial and employment information from businesses and other establishments and covers about two thirds of the economy. This includes the Production, Construction, Distribution and Service industries in Northern Ireland but excludes public sector activity for the most part. Published estimates include the total value of sales and work completed by businesses (turnover), the value of the purchase of goods, materials and services, approximate Gross Value Added at basic prices and employment.

Table 16: Turnover, Purchases and GVA by LGD (2014)

	Turnover - Value of Estimate (£m)	Purchases - Value of Estimate (£m)	GVA - Value of Estimate (£m)
Antrim & Newtownabbey	6,411	4,610	1,873
Ards & North Down	2,187	1,454	756
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	5,891	4,211	1,831
Belfast	16,548	11,202	5,744
Causeway Coast & Glens	3,065	2,253	860
Derry City & Strabane	3,531	2,458	1,175
Fermanagh & Omagh	2,853	1,987	932
Lisburn & Castlereagh	4,876	3,686	1,253
Mid & East Antrim	9,018	2,917	2,259
Mid Ulster	6,479	4,885	1,678
Newry, Mourne & Down	4,370	3,009	1,434

Source: Department for the Economy

Appendix 1 – Post Primary Schools within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council (2015/16)

School Name	Address 1	Town	Postcode	Type	Management Type		Pupils
Ballyclare Secondary School	19 DOAGH ROAD	BALLYCLARE	BT39 9BG	Secondary	Controlled	URBAN	1,022
Glengormley High School	134 BALLYCLARE ROAD	NEWTOWNABBEY	BT36 5HP	Secondary	Controlled	URBAN	790
Abbey Community College	100 BRIDGE ROAD	NEWTOWNABBEY	BT37 0EA	Secondary	Controlled	URBAN	613
Edmund Rice College	96-100 HIGHTOWN ROAD	NEWTOWNABBEY	BT36 7AU	Secondary	Catholic Maintained	URBAN	592
St Benedict's College	5 CRAIGSTOWN ROAD	RANDALSTOWN	BT41 2AF	Secondary	Catholic Maintained	URBAN	370
Crumlin Integrated College	10 GLENNAVY ROAD	CRUMLIN	BT29 4LA	Secondary	Controlled Integrated	RURAL	100
Parkhall Integrated College	STEEPLE ROAD	ANTRIM	BT41 1AF	Secondary	Controlled Integrated	URBAN	674
Ballyclare High School	31 RASHEE ROAD	BALLYCLARE	BT39 9HJ	Grammar	Controlled	URBAN	1,225
Antrim Grammar School	10 STEEPLE ROAD	ANTRIM	BT41 1AF	Grammar	Controlled	URBAN	738
Belfast High School	740 SHORE ROAD	NEWTOWNABBEY	BT37 0PX	Grammar	Voluntary	URBAN	917

	Years 8-12	Year 13	Year 14	FSME	% FSME	Stage 1 - 5 on code of practice	Newcomer	Unfilled places
Ballyclare Secondary School	888	81	53	224	21.9%	311	*	0
Glengormley High School	673	63	54	305	38.6%	239	11	490
Abbey Community College	533	50	30	299	48.8%	196	0	227
Edmund Rice College	464	83	45	309	52.2%	210	0	49
St Benedict's College	370	-	-	130	35.1%	88	37	156
Crumlin Integrated College	100	-	-	38	38.0%	48	*	304
Parkhall Integrated College	674	-	-	262	38.9%	215	14	92
Ballyclare High School	933	142	150	55	4.5%	87	0	0
Antrim Grammar School	539	110	89	51	6.9%	51	0	8
Belfast High School	690	117	110	66	7.2%	41	*	22

Source: DENI