



# Love Living Here

**BASELINE REPORT**

**Social 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.*

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## List of Acronyms

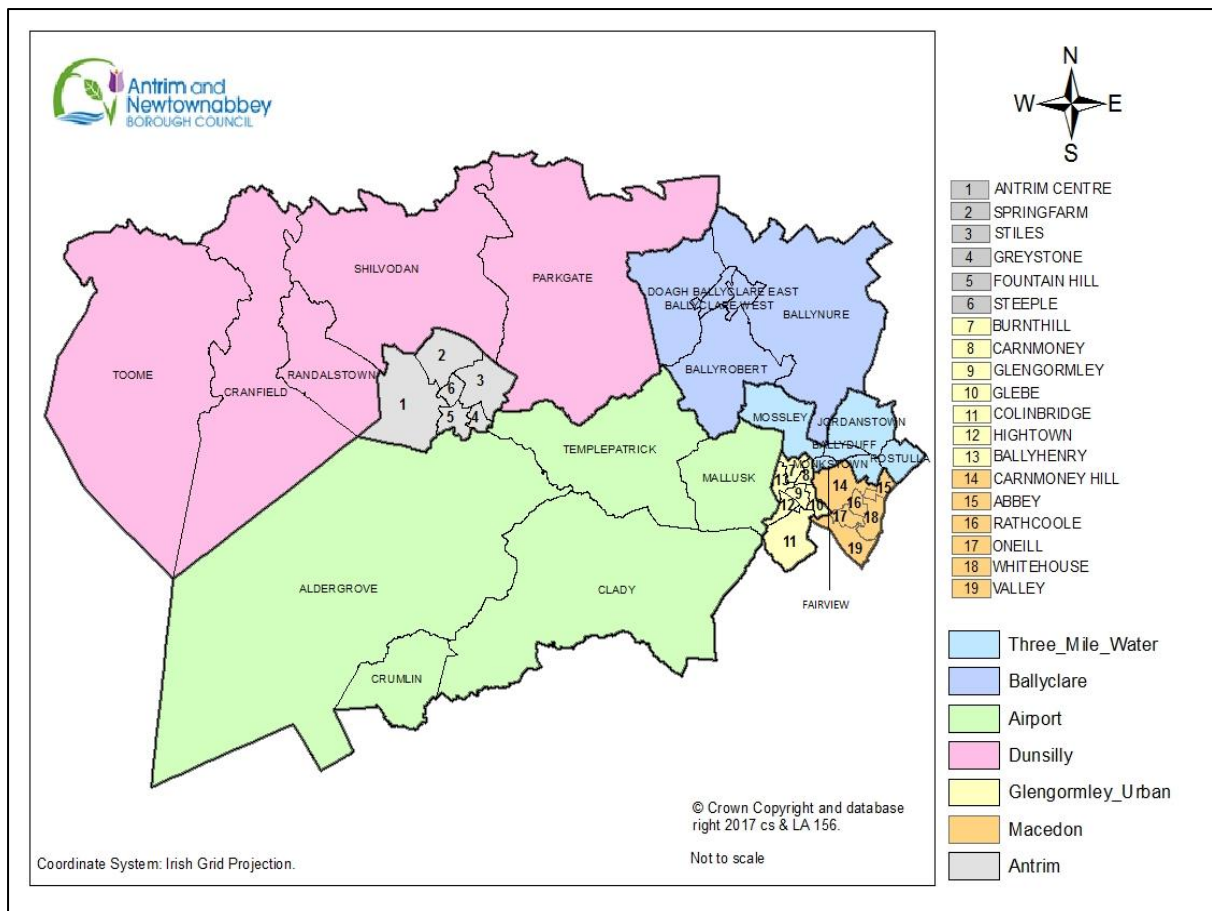
ANBC	Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council
CHS	Continuous Household Survey
DAERA	Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs
DEA	District Electoral Area
DENI	Department of Education Northern Ireland
DLA	Disability Living Allowance
FE	Further Education
FSME	Free School Meal Entitlement
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



## Geography

Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council consists of seven District Electoral Areas (DEA) and forty Wards.

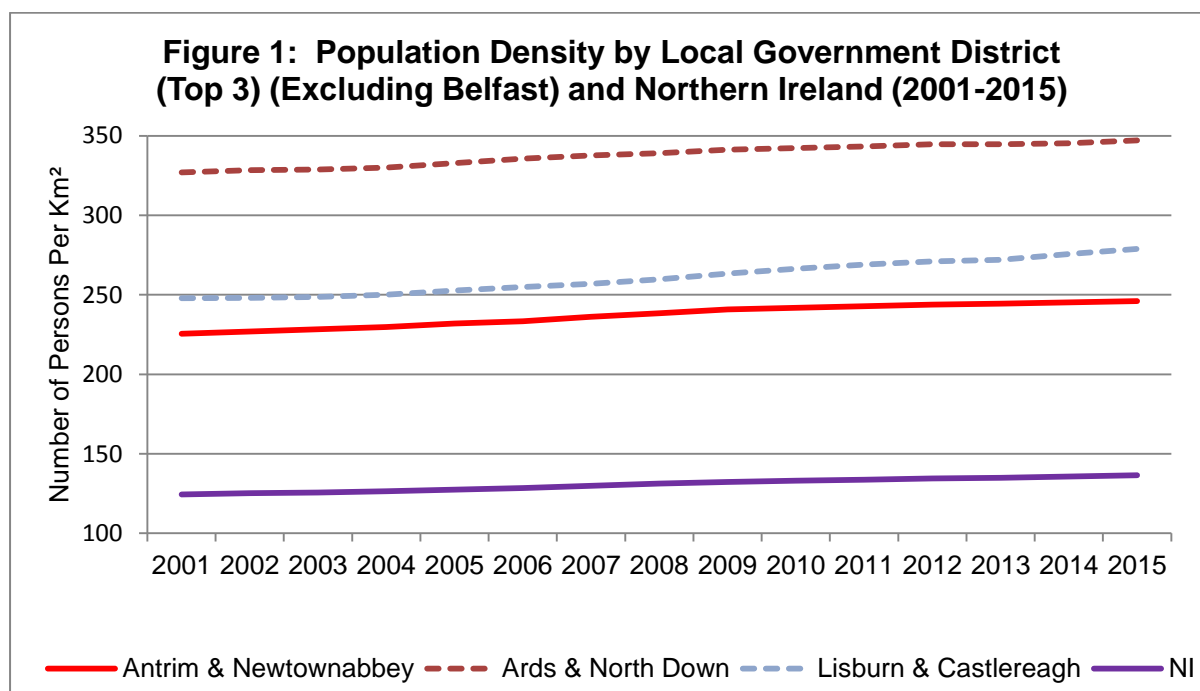
**Map 1: Wards and District Electoral Areas – Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council**



### Population Density

Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council had a population density of 246.1 persons/km<sup>2</sup> in 2015 an increase from 225.6 persons/km<sup>2</sup> in 2001.

Between 2001 and 2015, Belfast has the highest population density with 2,449.8 and 2,526.0 persons/km<sup>2</sup> respectively.



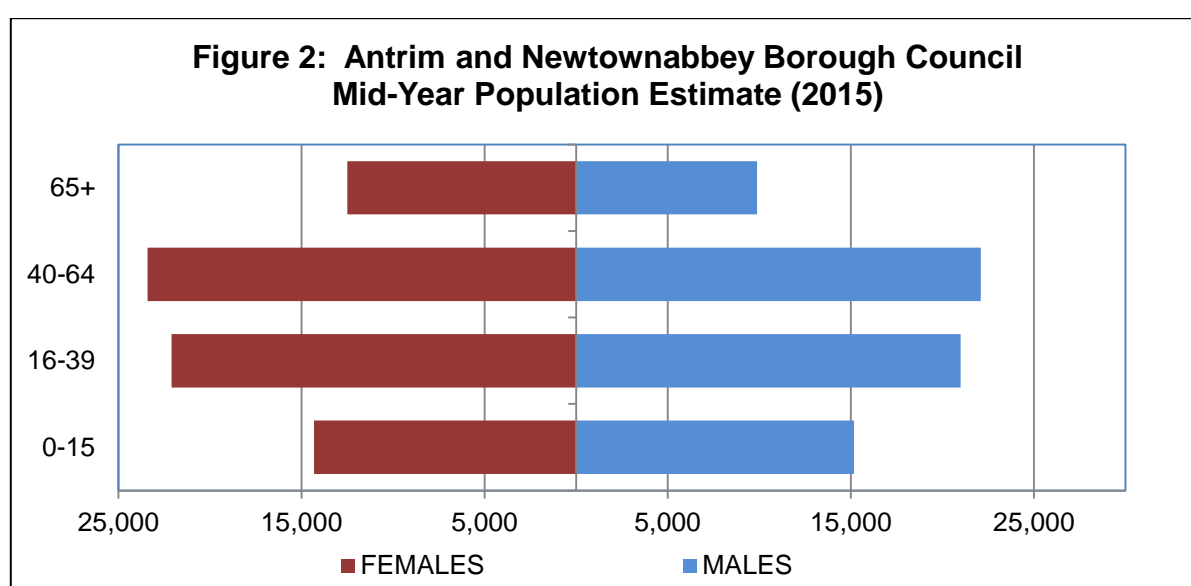
Source: NISRA Demographic Statistics

## Social

### Population Estimates<sup>1</sup>

In Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council in 2015, the population was estimated at 140,467. This was made up of:

- 29,484 children aged 0-15 years (21%);
- 43,109 people aged 16-39 years (30.7%);
- 45,495 people aged 40-64 years (32.4%);
- 22,379 people 65 years and older (15.9%).
- 68,123 (48.5%) males
- 72,344 (51.5%) females



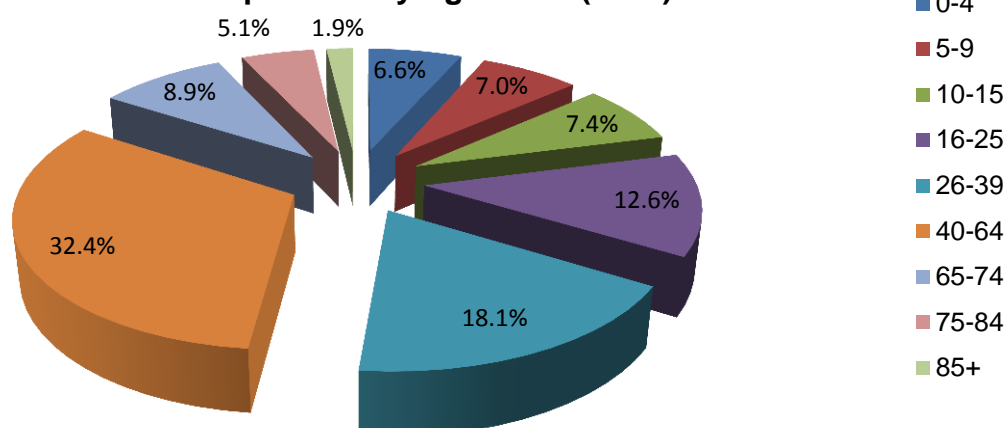
Source: NISRA 2015 Mid-Year Population Estimates

In comparison:

- Mid Ulster had the highest proportion of children (0-15 year olds) among its population (23%).
- Belfast had the highest proportion of the working age population (16-64 year olds) among its population (65.8%); in particular the younger working ages (16-39 year olds) (36.3%).
- Ards and North Down had the highest proportion of older people (aged 65+) among its population (19.9%).

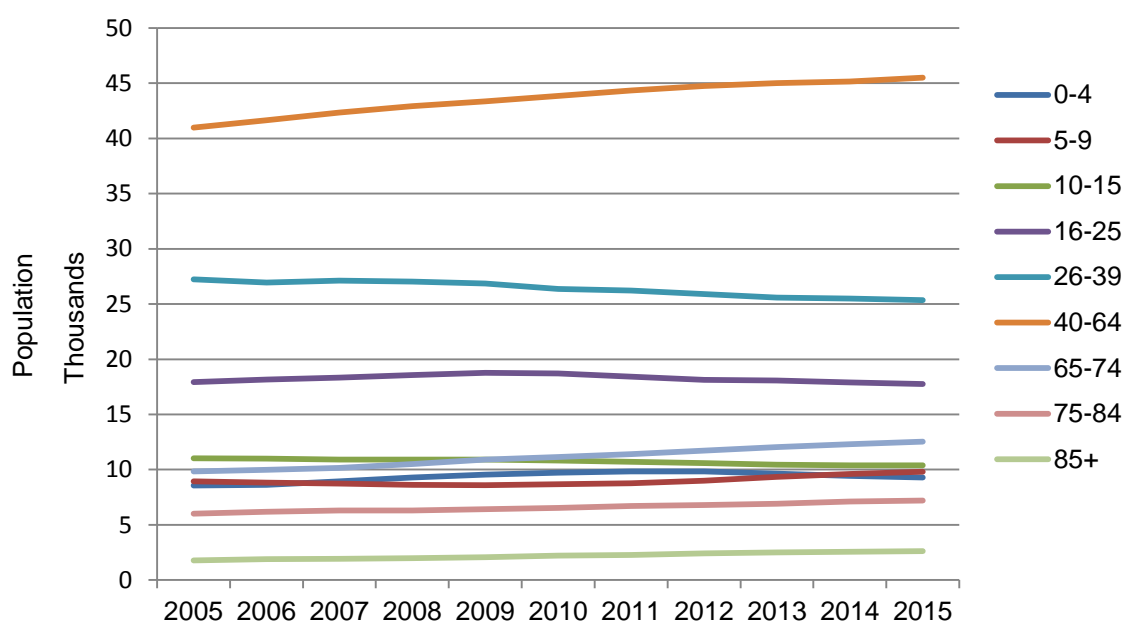
<sup>1</sup> 2015 Mid-Year Estimates for areas within Northern Ireland were published on 31st August 2016. Population estimates refer to the number of people in the population at 30th June each year. <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp3.htm>

**Figure 3: Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council  
Population by Age Band (2015)**



Source: NISRA 2015 Mid-Year Population Estimates

**Figure 4: Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council  
Age Breakdown by Year (2005-2015)**



Source: NISRA Mid-Year Population Estimates

**Table 1: Population Estimates (2015) by District Electoral Area (DEA)**

DEA	2015 Mid-Year Estimates <sup>2</sup>	% of Total Population in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council
Antrim	22,193	15.80%
Airport	21,497	15.30%
Glengormley Urban	20,699	14.74%
Threemilewater	20,458	14.56%
Macedon	19,951	14.20%
Ballyclare	17,889	12.74%
Dunsilly	17,779	12.66%

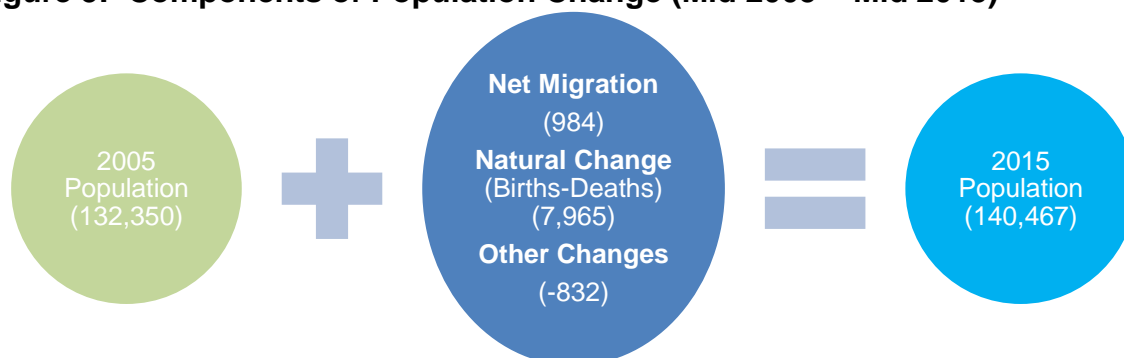
Source: NISRA Mid-Year Populations Estimates (Small Areas)

Comparing 2005 and 2015 mid-year population estimates for Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council:

- the population increased by 6.1% (8,117 people)
- the highest percentage increase was within the 85+ age group (46.7%, 838 people)
- the 26-39 age group had the highest percentage decrease (-6.9%, -1,889 people).

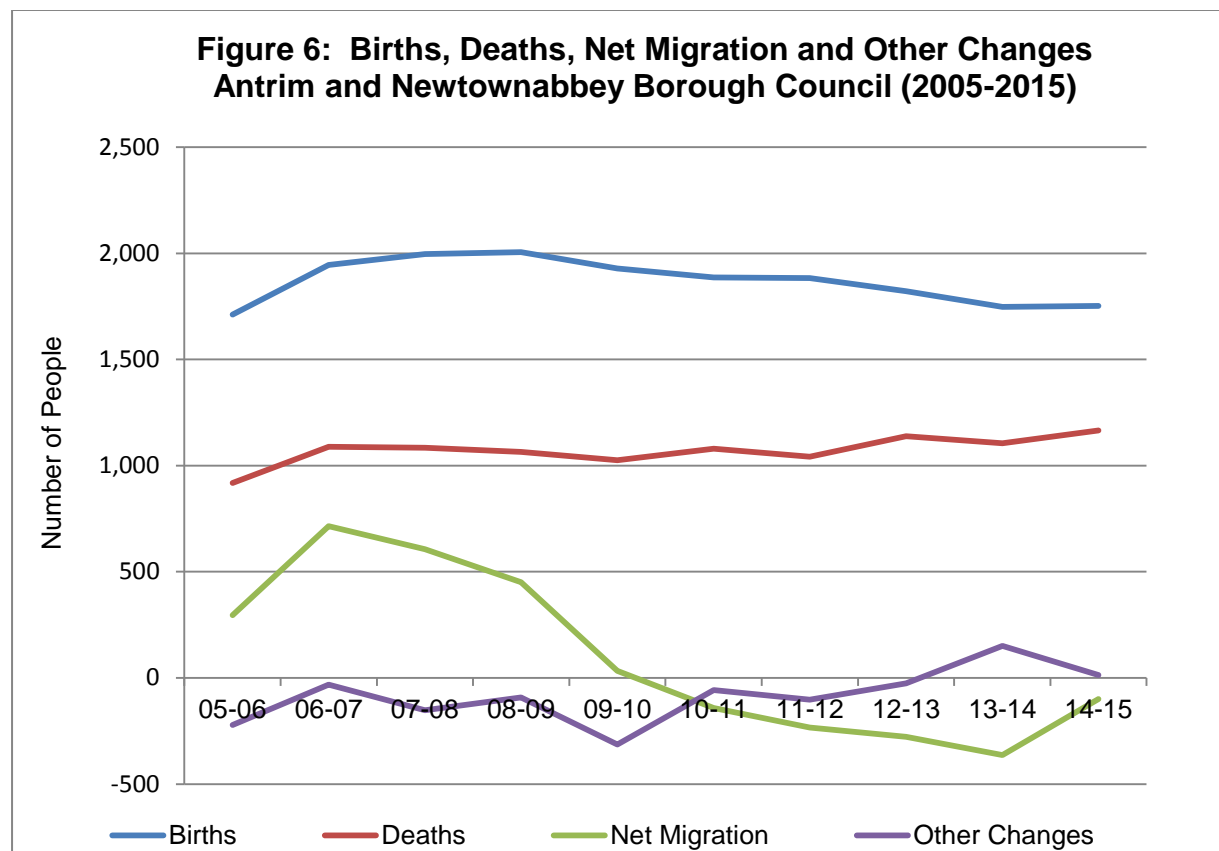
Over the same time period, Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council had the sixth highest percentage population change out of the eleven councils, with Mid Ulster having the highest (15.3%) and Derry City & Strabane the lowest (2.8%).

**Figure 5: Components of Population Change (Mid 2005 – Mid 2015)**



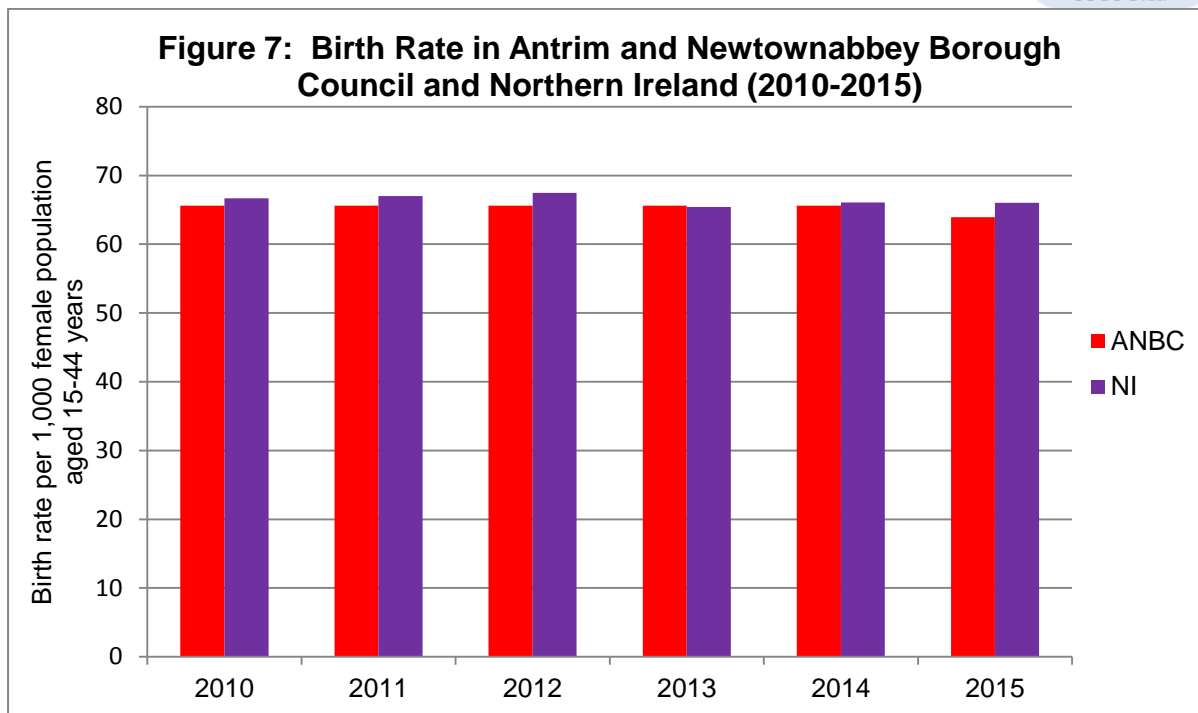
<sup>2</sup> These figures are created using Small Area estimates and therefore may not sum to the total Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council population.

The growth of the population within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council can be attributed to a natural change of 7,965 people (i.e. more births than deaths), a net migration of 984 people and a deduction of 832 due to other changes.



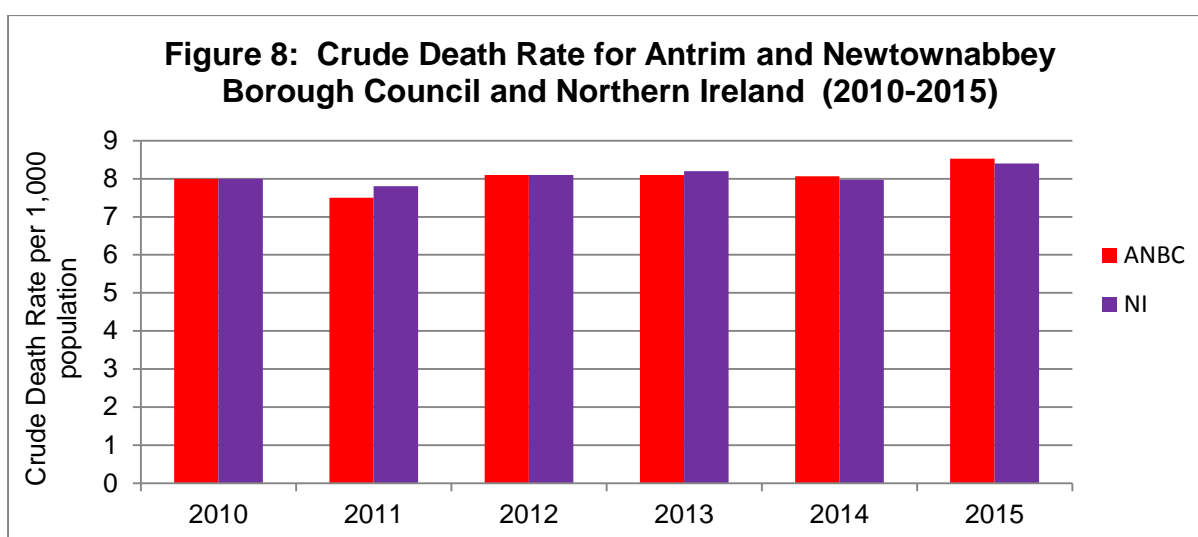
Source: NISRA Demography and Methodology

Between 2010 and 2015 the birth rate in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council was at its lowest in 2013 (60.9 births per 1,000 female population aged 15-44). In 2015, the birth rate in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council was 63.9. Mid Ulster had the highest (74.3) and Mid and East Antrim the lowest (59.5).



Source: NISRA Demography and Methodology

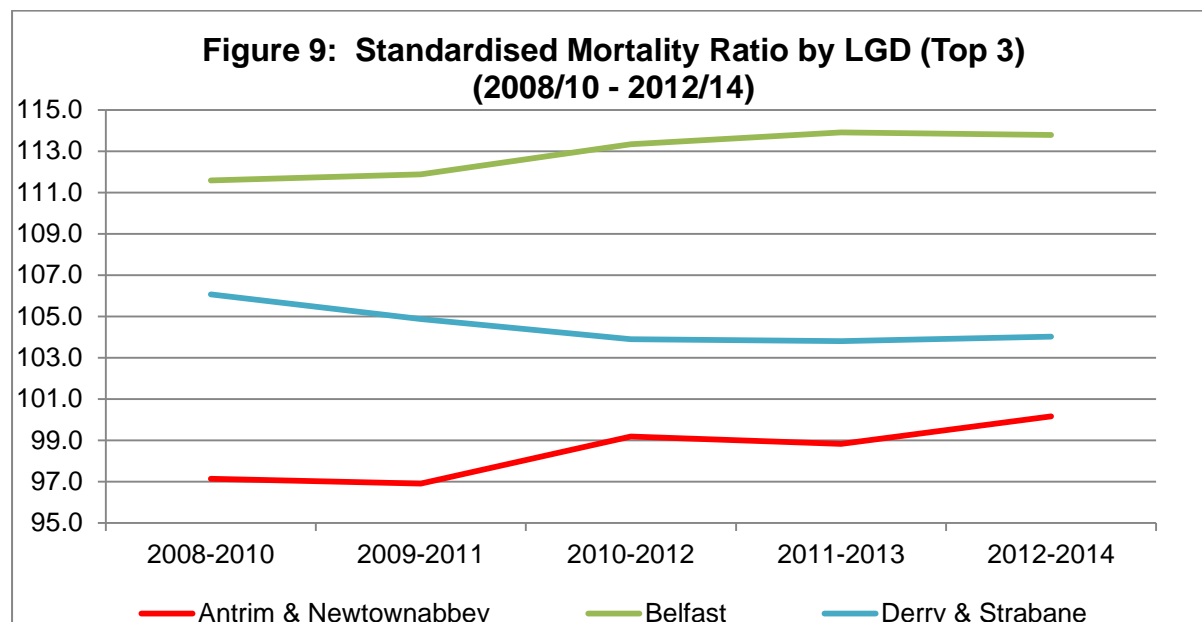
In Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council in 2015 there were 8.5 deaths per 1,000 population compared to 8.4 in Northern Ireland overall.



Source: NISRA Demography and Methodology

The crude death rate does not account for the population today having an older age structure.

The standardised mortality ratio (SMR)<sup>3</sup> for Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council for the period 2012-2014 was 100.16, third highest out of the eleven councils. Belfast had the highest ratio (113.78) and Lisburn and Castlereagh the lowest (91.98). The standardised ratio allows for differences in the age structure of these populations.

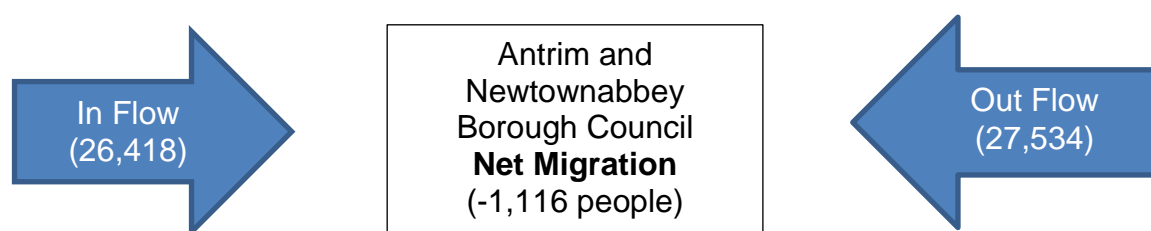


Source: NISRA Demography and Methodology

### Migration

Between mid-2010 and mid-2015, Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council have experienced negative net migration – more people leaving the area than moving into the area.

**Figure 10: Net Migration Mid-2010 to Mid-2015**



<sup>3</sup> SMR based on three years data (2012-2014), compare local death rates with death rates in NI as a whole, taking account the different age structures of each area. The standard ratio for NI is 100.



In 2015, the top three countries of birth (for non UK Nationals) for those residents within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council that registered for a Northern Ireland Medical Card were Poland, Romania and Lithuania.

### Ethnicity, Identity, Language and Religion

On Census Day 27th March 2011, in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council considering the resident population:

- 2.10% were from an ethnic minority population and the remaining 97.90% were white (including Irish Traveller);
- 29.74% belong to or were brought up in the Catholic religion and 61.10% belong to or were brought up in a 'Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)' religion; and
- 62.17% indicated that they had a British national identity, 16.01% had an Irish national identity and 30.86% had a Northern Irish national identity\*.

\*Respondents could indicate more than one national identity

- 6.52% had some knowledge of Irish; (aged 3+)
- 9.30% had some knowledge of Ulster-Scots (aged 3+); and
- 2.72% did not have English as their first language (aged 3+).

**Table 2: Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council (ANBC) and Northern Ireland Population (Mid-2005 to Mid-2015)**

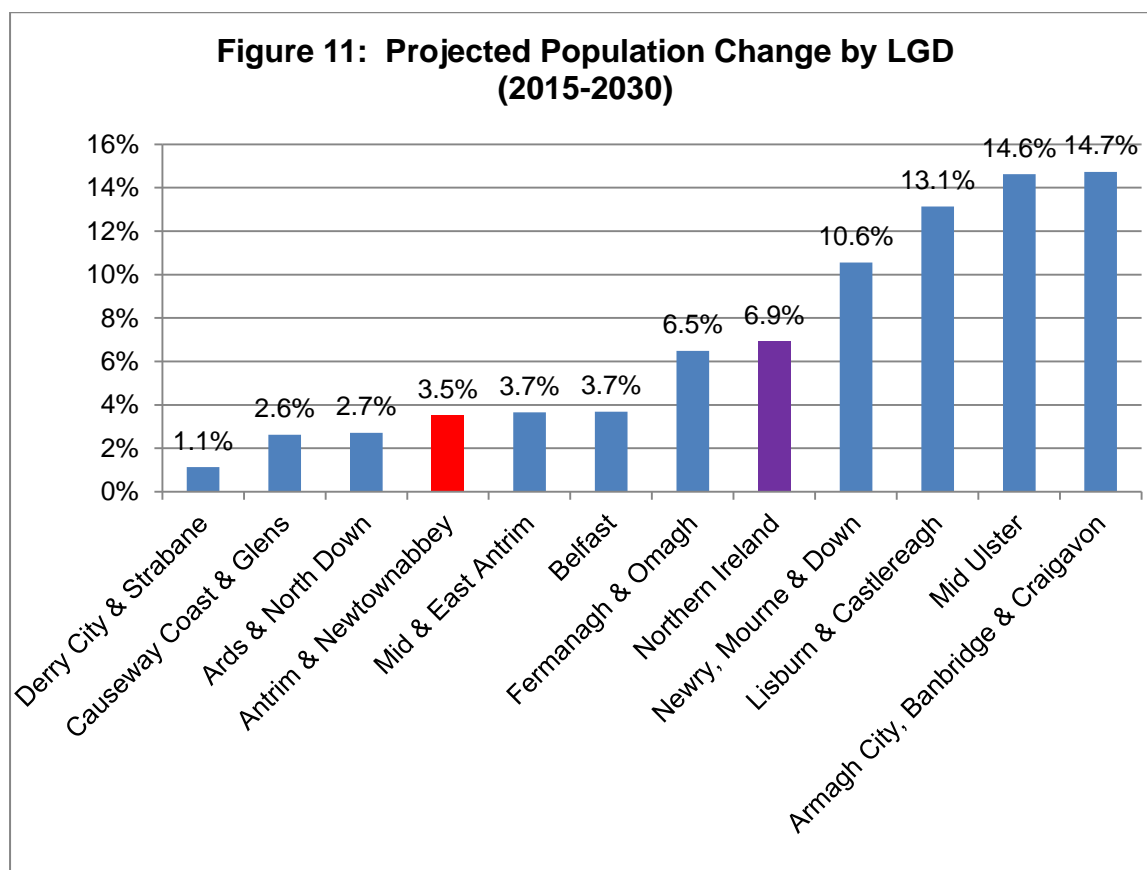
	<b>ANBC</b>	<b>Rank<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>NI</b>	<b>Highest</b>	<b>Lowest</b>
Percentage Population Change <b>All Ages</b> (2005-2015)	6.1%	6 <sup>th</sup>	7.2%	Mid Ulster (15.3%)	Derry City & Strabane (2.8%)
Percentage Population Change <b>Children</b> (0-15 years) (2005-2015)	3.3%	4 <sup>th</sup>	1.7%	Mid Ulster (10.4%)	Derry City & Strabane (-7.0%)
Percentage Population Change <b>Older People</b> (65+ years) (2005-2015)	26.8%	10 <sup>th</sup>	24.2%	Ards & North Down (33.0%)	Belfast (2.5%)
Percentage Population Change <b>Working Age Population</b> (16-64 years) (2005-2015)	2.8%	7 <sup>th</sup>	5.4%	Mid Ulster (14.4%)	Ards & North Down (-1.8%)
Proportion of <b>Children</b> (0-15 years) (2015)	21.0% <sup>5</sup>	6 <sup>th</sup>	20.8%	Mid Ulster (23.0%)	Ards & North Down (18.8%)
Proportion of <b>Older People</b> (65+ years) (2015)	15.9%	5 <sup>th</sup>	15.8%	Ards & North Down (19.9%)	Mid Ulster (13.6%)
Proportion of <b>Working Age Population</b> (16-64 years) (2015)	63.1%	5 <sup>th</sup>	63.4%	Belfast (65.8%)	Ards & North Down (61.3%)
Number of <b>Children</b> (0-15 years) (2015)	29,484	7 <sup>th</sup>	385,200	Belfast (66,581)	Fermanagh & Omagh (24,909)
Number of <b>Older People</b> (65+ years) (2015)	22,379	8 <sup>th</sup>	291,824	Belfast (49,308)	Fermanagh & Omagh (18,156)
Number of <b>Working Age People</b> (16-64 years) (2015)	88,604	8 <sup>th</sup>	1,174,597	Belfast (223,018)	Fermanagh & Omagh (72,246)

<sup>4</sup> Figures are ranked across all eleven councils from highest to lowest.

<sup>5</sup> Example – In 2015, 21% of the population within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council were aged 0-15 years.

## Population Projections<sup>6</sup>

The population within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council is estimated to increase by 3.5% between mid-2015 and mid-2030 (from 140,467 to 145,401), ranking it eighth highest out of the eleven councils in relation to percentage change.



Source: NISRA Demography and Methodology (2014 Based Population Projections) & 2015 Mid-Year Population Estimates

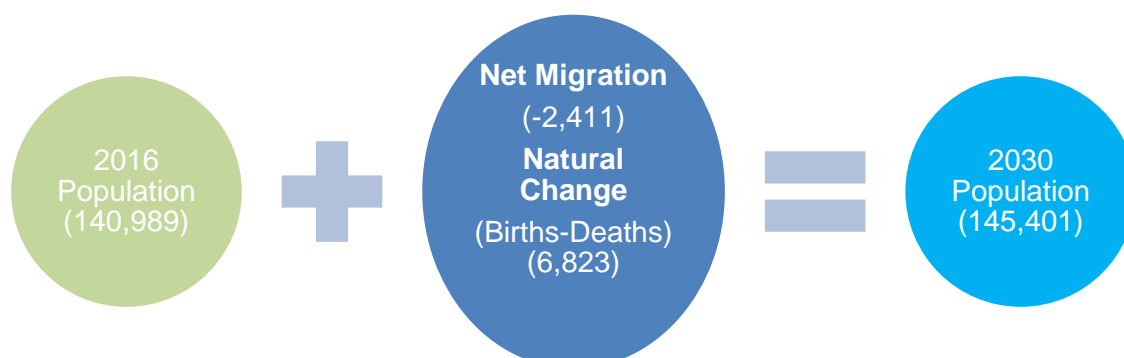
Between mid-2015 and mid-2030:

- the population within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council is projected to increase by 4,934 people (3.5%) from 140,467 in mid-2015 to 145,401 in mid-2030.
- The biggest growth occurring between 2015 and 2020 (2,395 people, 1.7%).
- The largest increase in the number of people over the fifteen years to mid-2030 is projected to occur in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon (30,617 people).

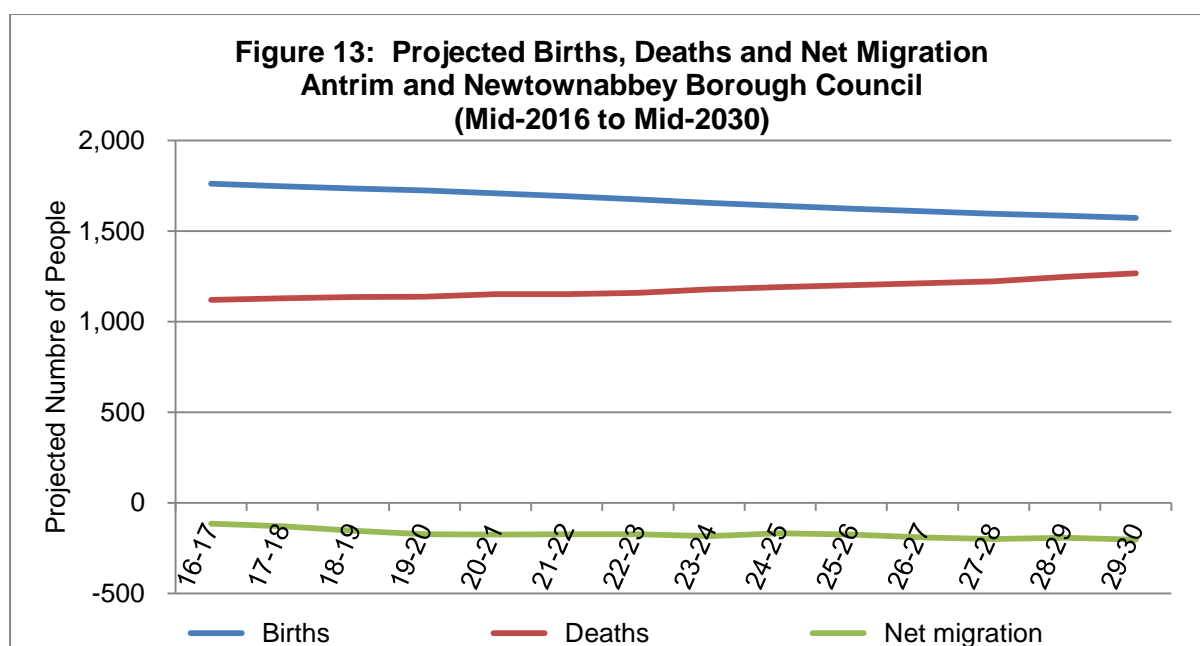
It is projected that by 2027 the older population will overtake the young in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council with 29,346 people aged 65+ and 28,529 aged 0-15 years.

<sup>6</sup> NISRA 2014 Based Population Projections <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp47.htm>

**Figure 12: Projected Components of Change for Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council (Mid-2016 to Mid-2030)**



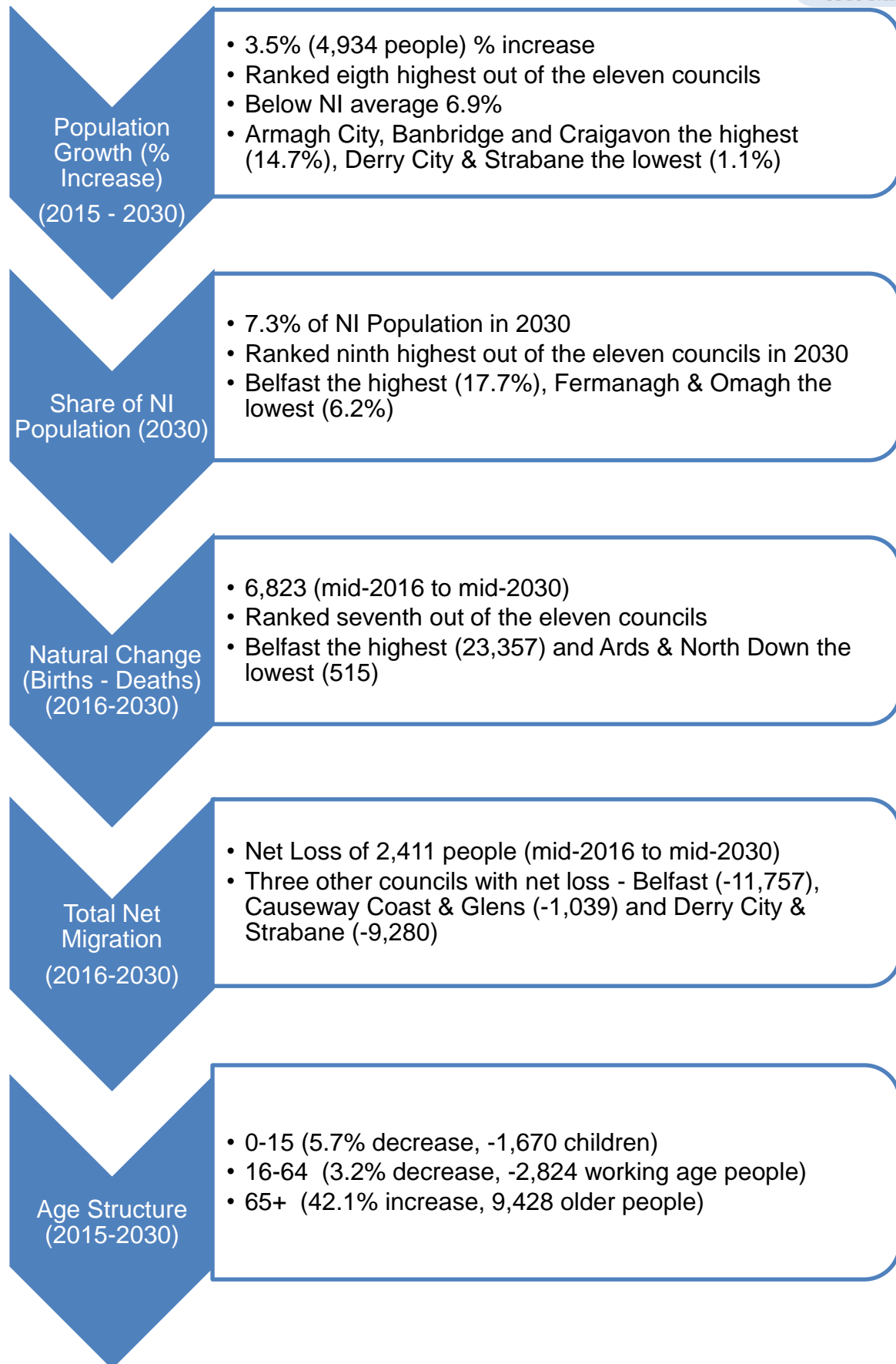
The projected growth of the population in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council between mid-2016 and mid-2030 is due to 'Natural Change' – more births than deaths. The Natural Change is greater than the Net Migration. It is projected that Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council will experience a net loss due to migration with more people leaving the area than coming into the area.



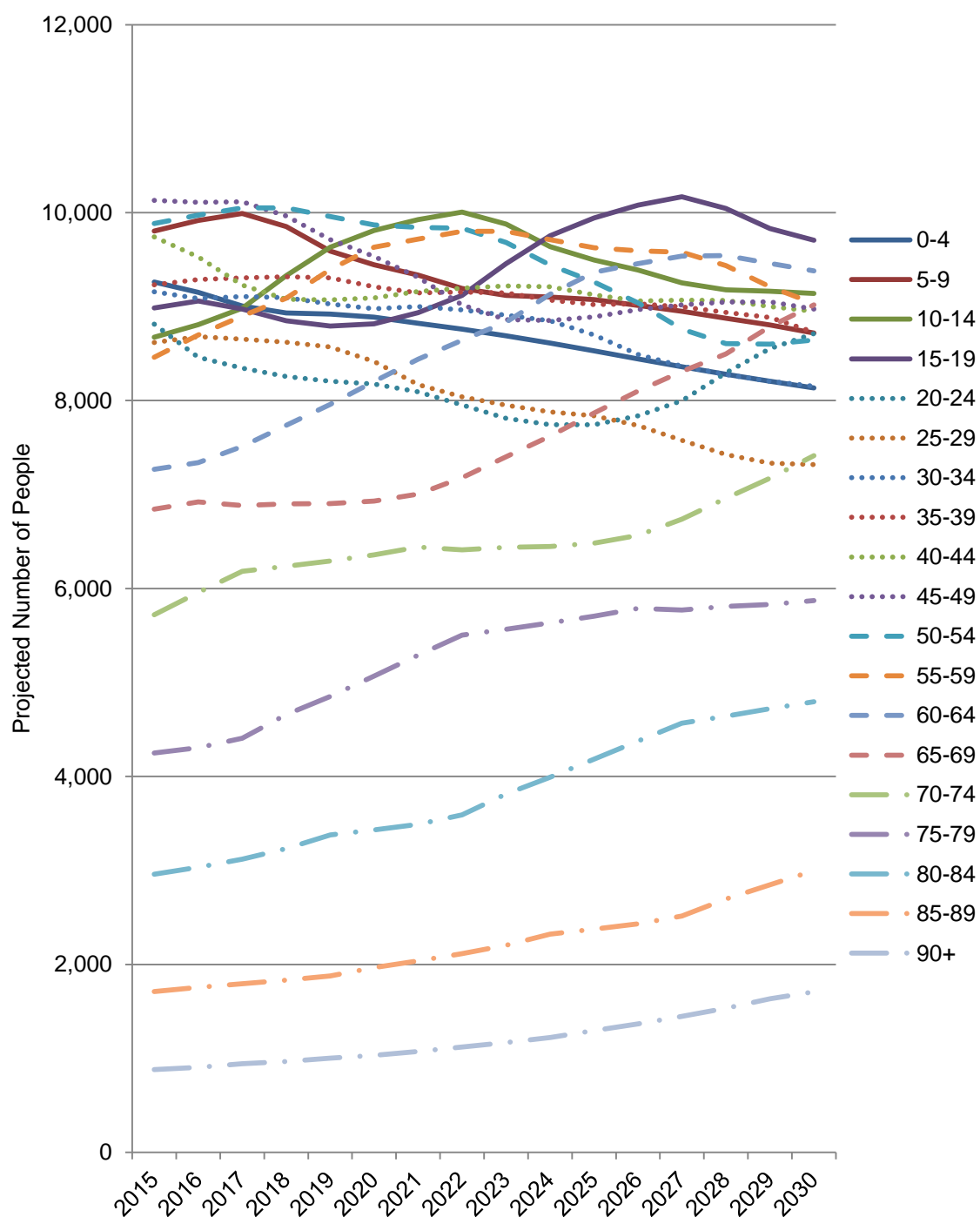
Source: NISRA 2014 Based Population Projections

The figure below highlights comparisons over a fifteen year period, between 2015 (Mid-Year Population Estimates) and 2030 (2014 Based Population Projections) in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council.

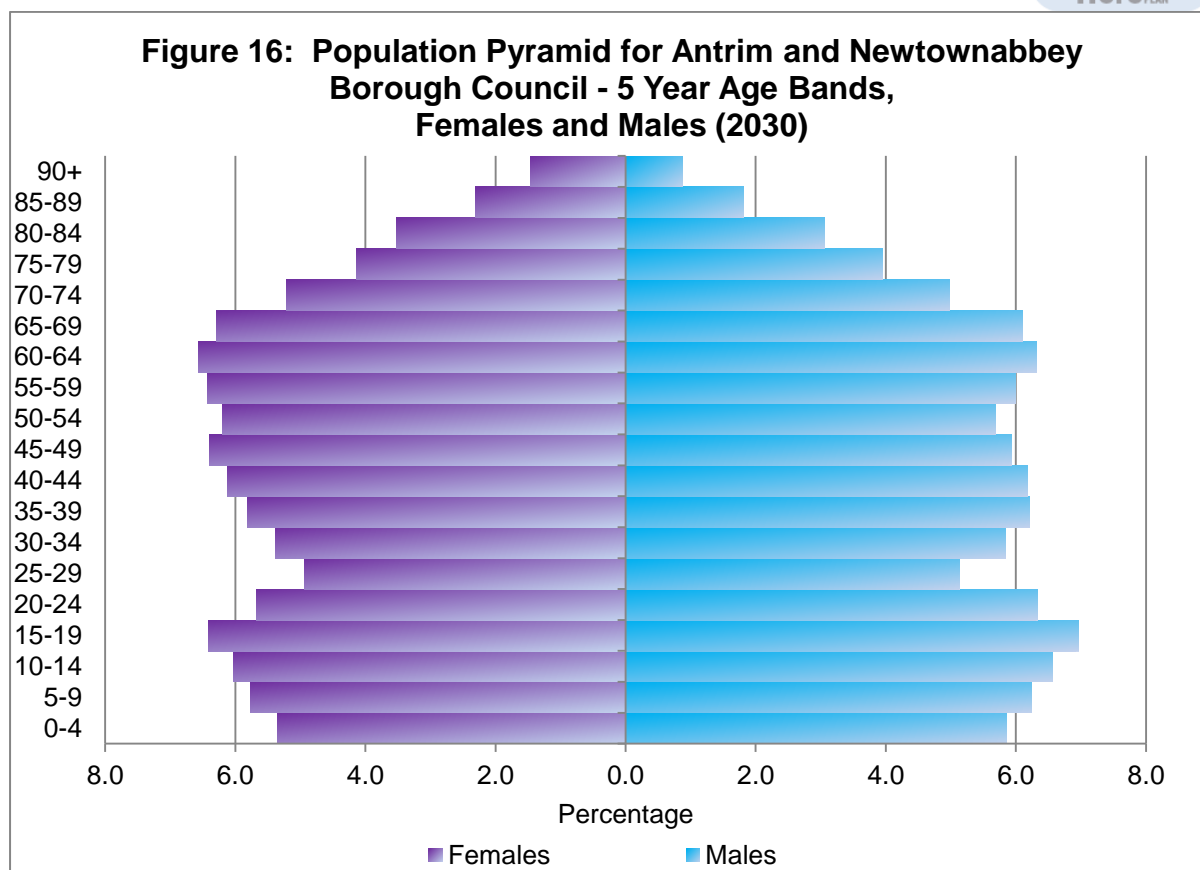
**Figure 14: Population Comparisons (2015-2030) Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council**



**Figure 15: Population in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council by Age Band (Mid-2015 to Mid-2030)**



Source: NISRA 2014 Based Population Projections



Source: NISRA Demography and Methodology (2014 Based Population Projections)

The 2014 based Population Projections indicate that by 2030 within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council, the highest proportion of females will be within the 60-64 age group (6.57%) and for males, within the 15-19 age group (6.96%).

**Table 3: Population Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council and Northern Ireland (Mid-2015 to Mid-2030)**

	<b>ANBC</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>NI</b>	<b>Highest</b>	<b>Lowest</b>
Percentage Population Change <b>All Ages</b> (2015-2030)	3.5%	8 <sup>th</sup>	6.9%	Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon (14.7%)	Derry City & Strabane (1.1%)
Percentage Population Change <b>Children</b> (0-15 years) (2015-2030)	-5.7%	9 <sup>th</sup>	0.2%	Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon (8.2%)	Causeway Coast & Glens (-7.4%)
Percentage Population Change <b>Older People</b> (65+ years) (2015-2030)	42.1%	8 <sup>th</sup>	45.0%	Mid Ulster (54.9%)	Belfast (33.0%) <sup>7</sup>
Percentage Population Change <b>Working Age Population</b> (16-64 years) (2015-2030)	-3.2%	7 <sup>th</sup>	-0.3%	Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon (8.8%)	Ards & North Down (-6.5%)
Proportion of <b>Children</b> (0-15 years) (2030) <sup>8</sup>	19.1%	7 <sup>th</sup>	19.5%	Mid Ulster (21.4%)	Ards & North Down (16.9%)
Proportion of <b>Older People</b> (65+ years) (2030)	21.9%	6 <sup>th</sup>	21.4%	Ards & North Down (27.2%)	Mid Ulster (18.4%)
Proportion of <b>Working Age Population</b> (16-64 years) (2030)	59.0%	5 <sup>th</sup>	59.1%	Belfast (61.9%)	Ards & North Down (55.8%)
Number of <b>Children</b> (0-15 years) (2030)	27,814	7 <sup>th</sup>	386,134	Belfast (68,314)	Fermanagh & Omagh (23,931)
Number of <b>Older People</b> (65+ years) (2030)	31,807	8 <sup>th</sup>	423,093	Belfast (65,595)	Fermanagh & Omagh (27,652)
Number of <b>Working Age Population</b> (16-64 years) (2030)	85,780	8 <sup>th</sup>	1,170,790	Belfast (217,487)	Fermanagh & Omagh (71,217)

<sup>7</sup> Belfast had the lowest percentage population change but the largest increase in the number of people aged 65+ (16,287) between mid-2015 and mid- 2030, across all eleven councils. Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council had the smallest increase in the number of people (9,428) within the same age group and time period.

<sup>8</sup> Example: In 2030, it is projected that 19.1% of the population within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council will be aged 0-15 years



### Household Projections

In the 2011 Census, there were 54,035 households in this area, and this figure is projected to rise to 58,373 by 2025 and to 59,814 by 2030. Whilst the total number of houses is projected to increase, the average household size is projected to decrease in the future: from 2.51 in 2012 to 2.41 in 2030.

Comparing the average household size projections for 2030 across all eleven councils Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council ranks eighth highest. Mid Ulster having the highest (2.83) and Belfast the lowest (2.27). Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council average household size is below the Northern Ireland average in each of the years, 2012 and 2030.

Household projections indicate that within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council, the number of households with four or more people will start to decrease from 2022.

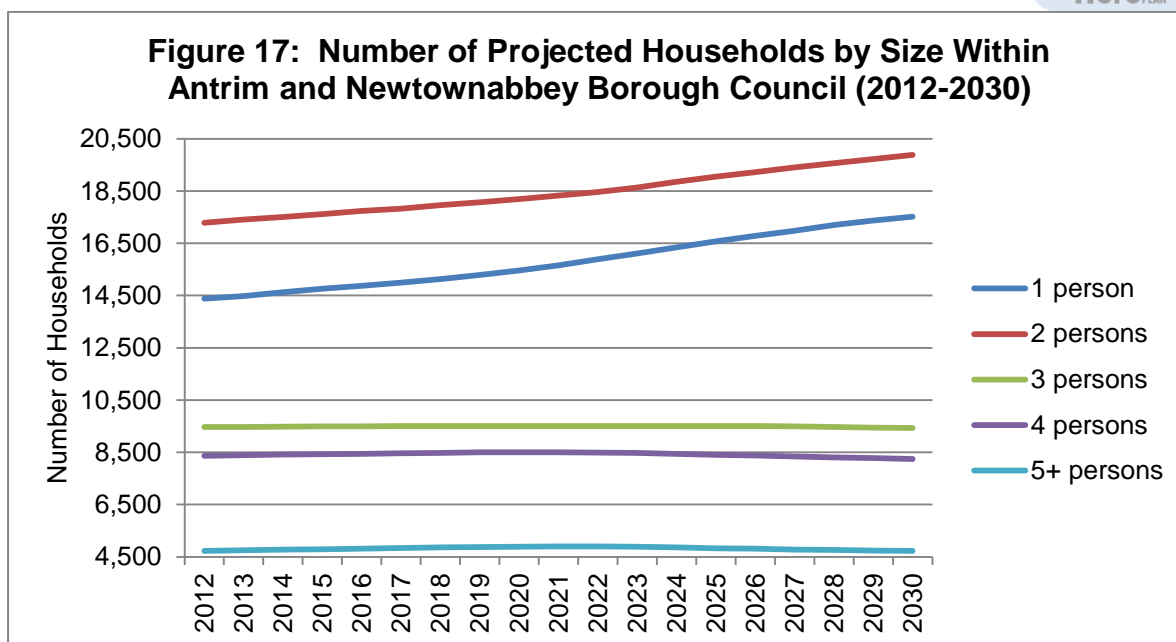
**Table 4: Projected Number of Households by Size within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council (2012, 2025 and 2030)**

	<b>2012</b>		<b>2025</b>		<b>2030</b>	
<b>Total households</b>	54,243		58,373		59,814	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>1 person</b>	14,388	26.5	16,576	28.4	17,523	29.3
<b>2 persons</b>	17,283	31.9	19,055	32.6	19,888	33.2
<b>3 persons</b>	9,465	17.4	9,508	16.3	9,435	15.8
<b>4 persons</b>	8,372	15.4	8,405	14.4	8,245	13.8
<b>5+ persons</b>	4,735	8.7	4,829	8.3	4,723	7.9
<b>Average Household Size</b>	2.51		2.45		2.41	
<b>NI Average Household Size</b>	2.54		2.49		2.46	

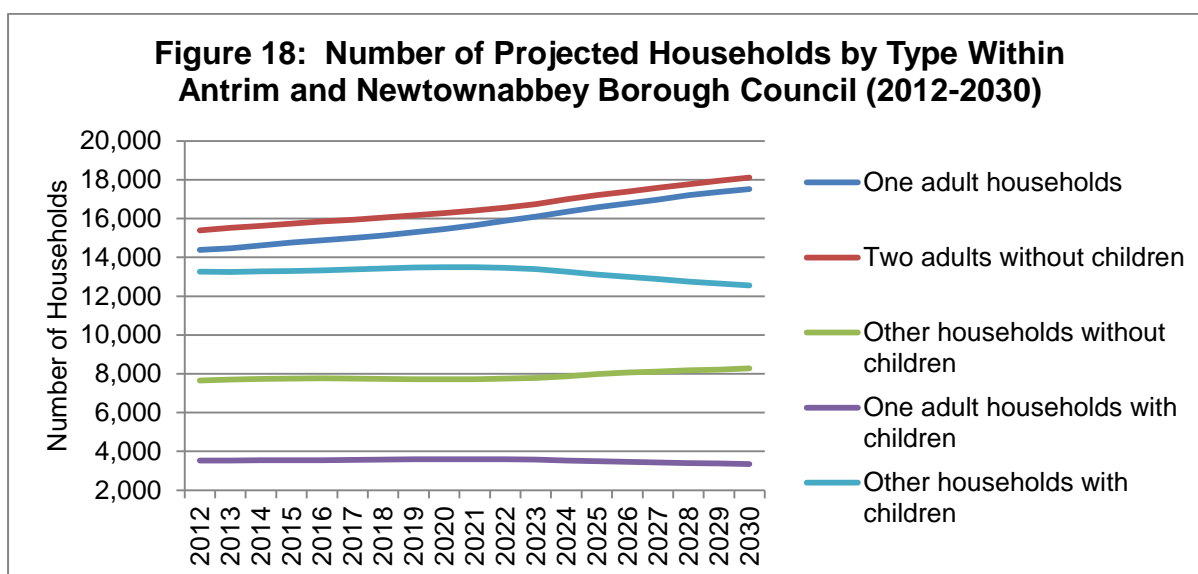
Source: NISRA 2012 Based Household Projections

In relation to household size, projections for Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council indicate that the biggest increase will be in the number of 'one person households' with an increase of just over a fifth (21.8% - 3,135 houses) between 2012 and 2030.

The largest proportion of households within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council in both 2012 and 2030 are '2 person households' this is the same for Northern Ireland as a whole.



Source: NISRA 2012 Based Household Projections

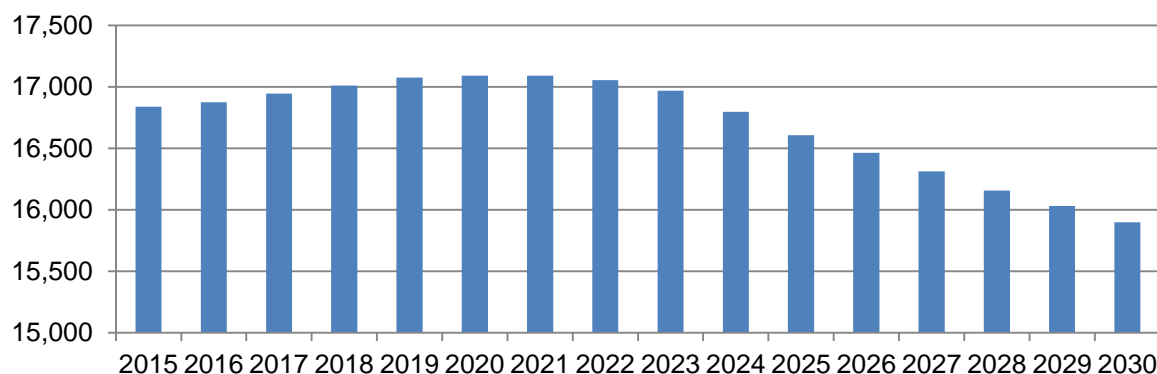


Source: NISRA 2012 Based Household Projections

Within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council, the number of households with children (aged under 16) is projected to reach its peak around 2020/2021 and then decline from this point onwards.

By 2030, the number of households with children within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council is projected to be 15,898, equating to 26.6% of all households.

**Figure 19: Households with Children (aged under 16)  
Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council  
(2015-2030 Projections)**



Source: NISRA 2012 Based Household Projections

### Deprivation

Of the 72 Super Output Areas (SOAs) in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council, Dunanny and Monkstown 1 are within the one hundred most deprived SOAs in Northern Ireland. Eight SOAs lie within the top 20% most deprived SOAs in Northern Ireland.

**Table 5: The Top 10 Most and Least Deprived SOAs<sup>9</sup> in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council**

Top 10 Most Deprived SOA	Multiple Deprivation Rank	Top 10 Least Deprived SOA	Multiple Deprivation Rank
Dunaney	77	Jordanstown 2	888
Monkstown 1	100	Jordanstown 3	885
Valley 2	108	Rostulla 2	884
Farranshane	111	Mallusk 3	879
Coole	117	Templepatrick	833
Mossley 2	138	Aldegrove 1	824
Carnmoney 1	139	Collinbridge 1	803
Whitehouse	154	Ballynure 2	802
Ballycraigy	185	Collinbridge 2	798
Steeple	208	Ballyrobert 2	797

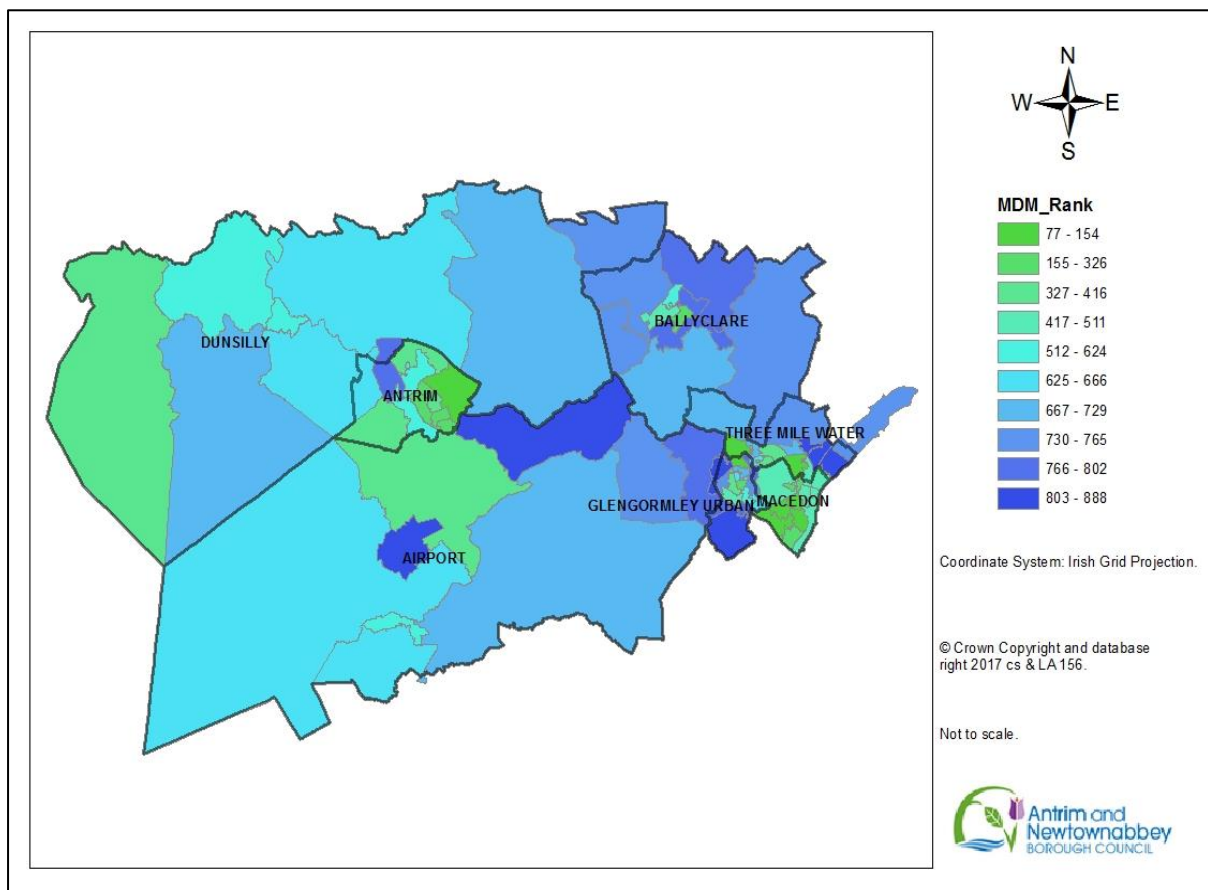
Source: NISRA NI Multiple Deprivation Rank by SOA (2010)

<sup>9</sup> There are 890 Super Output Areas (SOA) in Northern Ireland, 1 is the Most Deprived.

- 10% of the population in the borough live within the 30% most deprived SOAs in Northern Ireland (Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council ranked seventh out of the eleven new councils)
- 18% of the population in the borough are income deprived, compared with a Northern Ireland value of 25%.
- 10% of the working age population is employment deprived, while 13% across Northern Ireland are considered employment deprived.
- Antrim and Newtownabbey Council were ranked ninth out of the eleven council areas on the latter two measures.

See **Appendix 1** for all SOA within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council and each of the deprivation indicators (2010).

**Map 2: Multiple Deprivation Measure (2010) by Super Output Area – Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council**



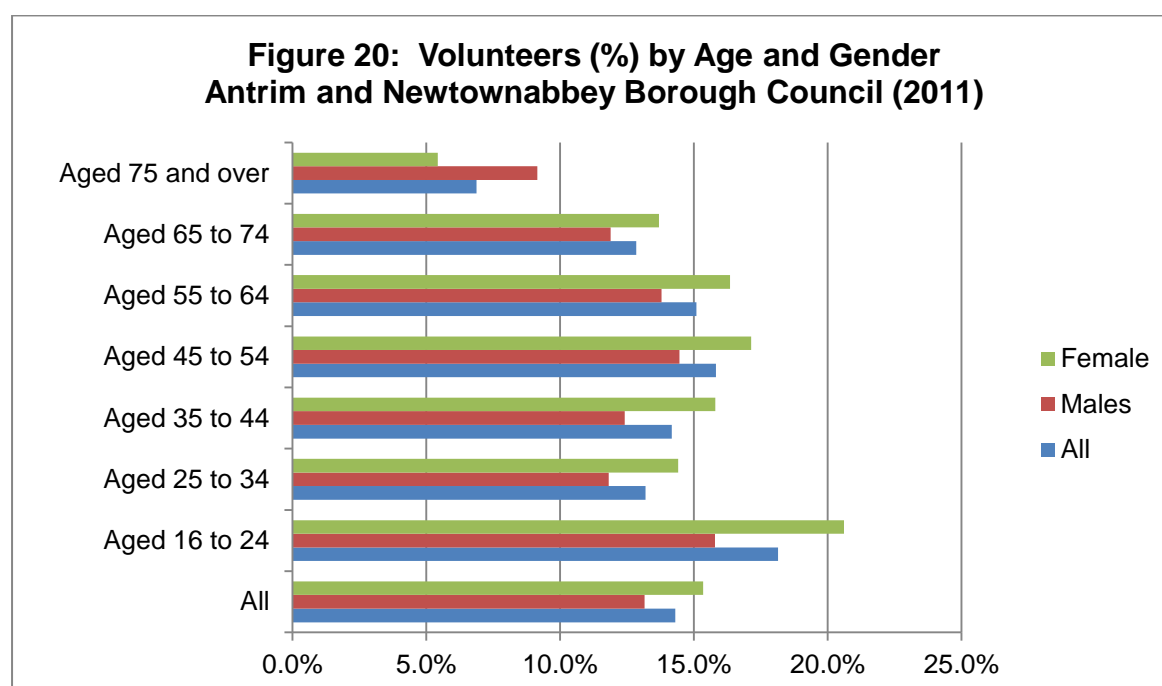
Source: NISRA 2010 Multiple Deprivation Measure

## Social/ Community Participation

### Volunteering<sup>10</sup>

In 2011:

- 14.3% of all usual residents aged 16+ in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council did some kind of voluntary work without pay.
- A higher proportion of females than males have volunteered with 15.3% and 13.2% respectively.
- 18.1% of those usual residents aged 16 to 24 have volunteered, the highest proportion within each age group.
- The next highest age band was 45-54 (15.8%), dropping to 6.9% of those aged 75 and over.



Source: 2011 Census

<sup>10</sup> The voluntary work variable classifies people by whether or not they carried out any voluntary work without pay in the past year. It was only asked of those aged 16 and over. What constitutes 'voluntary work' was a personal decision by each respondent.

## Sports

The 2010 Northern Ireland Sport and Physical Activity Survey commissioned by Sport NI had 228 respondents in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council. It reported that:

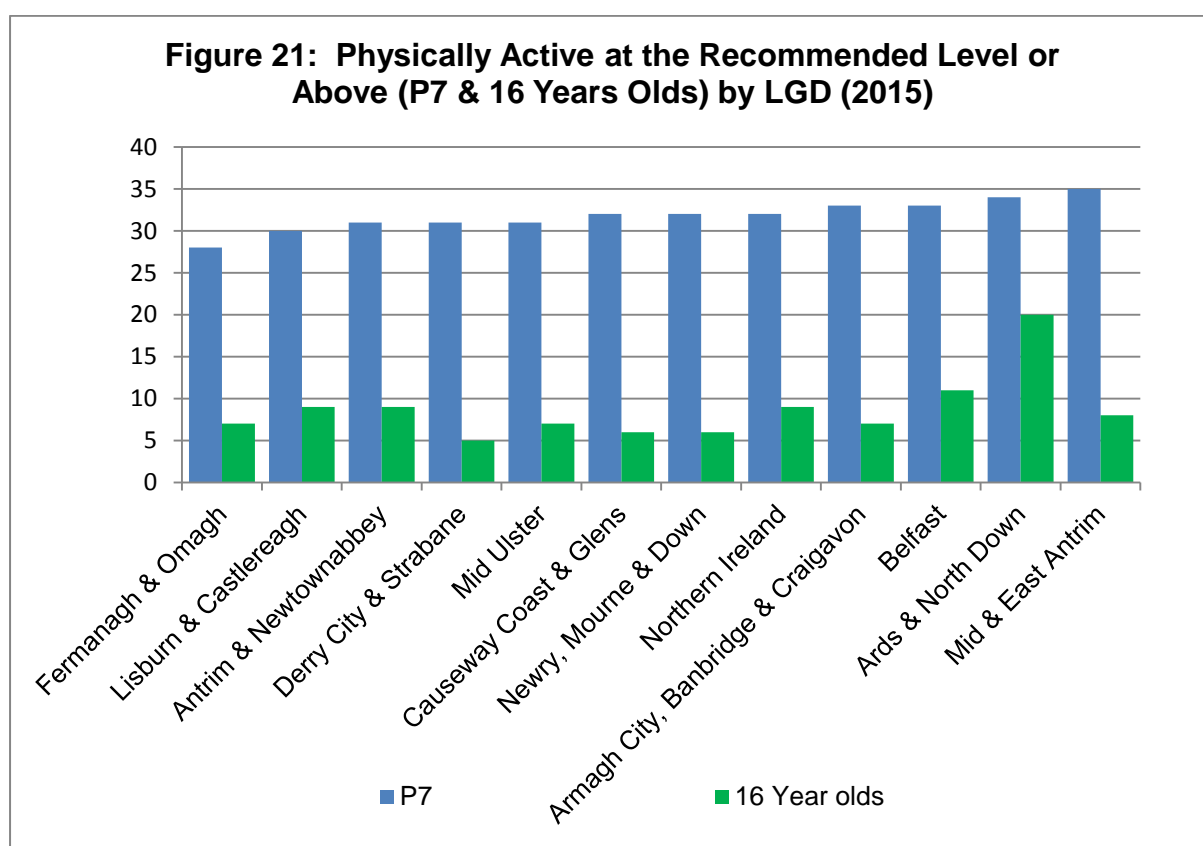
- 34% of respondents in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council participated in 30 minutes of exercise 5 times a week (NI average 35%).
- On average, participants participated in 572 minutes of moderate intensity physical activity per week (NI 473 minutes) split between:
  - sport (18%)
  - work (40%) (NI 32%)
  - home (31%) (NI 37%)
  - getting about (11%).
- 43% have participated in any sport of at least moderated intensity in the last seven days within the Borough, compared with an NI average of 37%.
- The top sports done in the last seven days in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council were
  - walking, done by 19% (NI 8%)
  - exercise bike (9.5%)
  - swimming or diving (7%),
  - whilst keep fit, aerobics and golf, pitch and putt, putting were each participated in by 7%
- One in five of the residents in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council were members of a club which offered opportunities to participate in sport or physical activities (NI average 23%).
- 23% have participated in an organised sporting competition in the last 12 months (NI 22%).
- 22% have received tuition from an instructor or coach in the last 12 months (NI 17%).
- 36% have attended live sporting events in Northern Ireland as a spectator (NI 37%).
- Two thirds of residents expressed satisfaction with sport provision in the local area, while the NI average was 62%.

### Young People and Sport in Northern Ireland

The data below comes from a report 'Young People and Sport in Northern Ireland' – Evidence from the 2015 Young Life and Times and Kids Life and Times Surveys. The Kids Life and Times and Young Life and Times modules were developed specifically to collect data relating to Children and Young People.

In 2015, just over three in ten (31%) of P7 respondents within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council are physically active sixty minutes a day, seven days a week compared to 9% of 16 year olds. These levels are very similar to Northern Ireland overall with 32% and 9% respectively.

Almost eight in ten (79%) 16 year old respondents in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council would like to more physical active than they are at present, compared to 78% respondents aged 16 year old, overall for Northern Ireland. This ranged from 73% (Causeway Coast and Glens) to 81% (Ards and North Down).

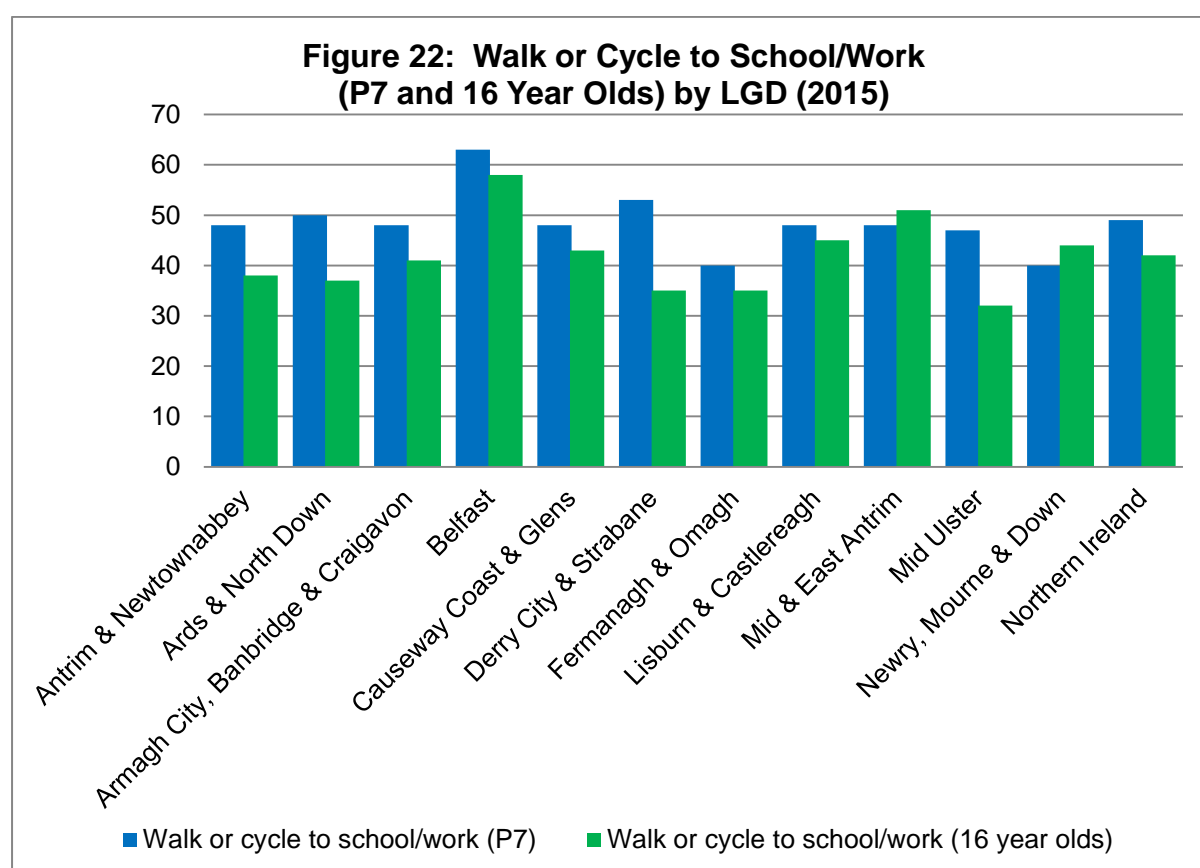


Source: Young Life and Times Survey and Kids Life and Times Survey – via Sport NI)

Lower proportions of P7 respondents and those aged 16 years in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council walk or cycle to school/work (48% and 38% respectively) than respondents aged 16 years in NI overall (49% and 42%).

Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council had the third lowest proportion of P7 (72%) and 16 year olds (46%) that participate in organised sports activities/gym outside school across all councils (NI: 74% and 52% respectively)

Over half (56%) of 16 year olds in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council participate in PE at School or College – the highest across all councils.



Source: Young Life and Times Survey and Kids Life and Times Survey – via Sport NI

### Barriers to Participation

The top three barriers to sport and physical activity participation P7 pupil respondents within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council stated were;

- Not knowing where the activities take place (42%) (**NI** 38%)
- Not enough time (23%) (**NI** 25%)



- Not having anyone to go with (15%) (**NI 15%**)

The top five barriers to participation respondents aged 16 years old within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council stated were;

- Not enough time (65%) (**NI 68%**)
- Not having anyone to go with (24%) (**NI 23%**)
- Difficulty with/lack of transport (22%) (**NI 26%**)
- Costs involved (22%) (**NI 24%**)
- Not knowing where the activities take place (11%) (**NI 13%**)

### Community Relations Projects

33% of respondents aged 16 years old within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council have been involved in a community relations project, compared to 31% of respondents aged 16 years overall for Northern Ireland. Over half (59%) of 16 year old respondents within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council would like to part in a community relations project in the future, the highest proportion across all council areas.

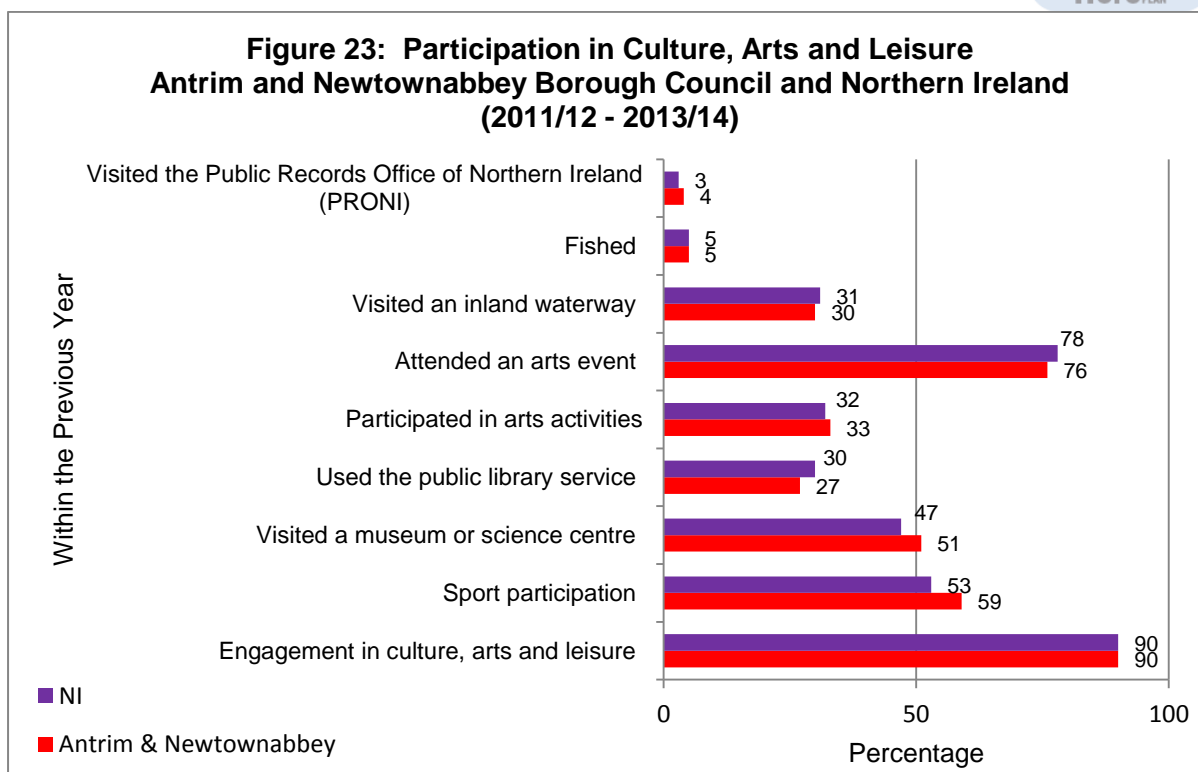
### Culture, Arts and Leisure<sup>11</sup>

A combined 3 year sample from the Continuous Household Survey which had a sample size of 892 for Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council reported that Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council had a higher proportion of adults who participated in sport within the previous year (59%) than the average for Northern Ireland (53%). Lisburn and Castlereagh had the highest (62%) across all council areas.

This Borough also had a higher proportion of adults who had visited a museum or science centre (51%) within the previous year than the Northern Ireland average (47%). Ards and North Down had the highest (67%) across all councils.

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<sup>11</sup> 95% Confidence Intervals apply to these figures – this is the range that we can be 95% certain the true population lies. For engagement in culture arts and leisure for Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council, this ranges from 88.1% 92.1%.



Source: Department for Communities

### Wellbeing

Measures of wellbeing are available at Council level with a score between 0-10, with 10 representing high levels of wellbeing for Life Satisfaction, Worthwhile and Happiness. The scale for anxiety being the opposite (i.e. 0 represents very low levels of anxiety therefore high levels of wellbeing).

The 2015/16 results for Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council and Northern Ireland are presented below. Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council was not statistically significantly different from Northern Ireland overall.

**Table 6: ONS Personal Wellbeing Measures for Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council and Northern Ireland (2015/16)**

Wellbeing Indicator	Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council	Northern Ireland
Life Satisfaction	8.05	7.85
Worthwhile	8.23	8.00
Happiness	8.03	7.70
Anxiety	2.07	2.78

Source: ONS Personal Wellbeing Measures (2015/16)

## Satisfaction with Family and Social Life

*Measured on a scale from 1-10 (Very dissatisfied to Very satisfied)*

Between 2014/15 and 2015/16, Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council was lower than the Northern Ireland average for both levels of satisfaction with family and social life.

In relation to levels of satisfaction with family life, Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council ranked second lowest out of the eleven councils with Derry City and Strabane having the highest average level (8.83) and Belfast having the lowest (8.34).

In the same time period, Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council ranked eighth highest out of the eleven councils when asked about their level of satisfaction with their social life. Fermanagh and Omagh with the highest average level (7.53) and Belfast the lowest average level of satisfaction (6.96).

**Table 7: Satisfaction with Family and Social Life<sup>12</sup> Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council and Northern Ireland (2014/15-2015/16)**

How satisfied are you with....	Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council Mean Score	Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council Rank (Highest to Lowest)	NI Mean Score
<b>Family life?</b>	8.42	10 <sup>th</sup>	8.56
<b>Your social life?</b>	7.16	8 <sup>th</sup>	7.25

Source: NISRA CHS (n= 486 Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council)

## Sense of Belonging

Between 2013 and 2015, 85.1% respondents within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council (aged 18+) felt a sense of belonging to their neighbourhood, seventh highest across all council areas. Derry City and Strabane had the highest (90.2%) and Mid Ulster the lowest (82.8%).

In the same survey and time period, over three quarters of respondents (78.4%) within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council felt that they did not have any influence when it comes to any of the local decisions made around their area. This was the highest across all council areas.

Source: Northern Ireland Life & Times Survey (ARK) (n=241 Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council)

<sup>12</sup> Mean score of satisfaction with family life and social life between April 2014 to March 2016.

Data is based on two years individual data combined (2014/15 and 2015/16). The Continuous Household Survey is one of the largest continuous surveys carried out in Northern Ireland. It is based on a systematic random sample of 4,500 addresses and the questionnaire consists of both a household and individual interview with each person aged 16 and over.

## Connectivity

### Internet and Broadband Access

Between 2013/14 and 2015/16 in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council, eight in ten households (80%) had home internet access with 78% of households having home broadband access (this is higher compared to NI overall with 78% and 75% of households respectively).

Source: NISRA CHS n=559 Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council

### Connected Nations 2015 – Northern Ireland<sup>13</sup>

**High-quality, widespread communications, fixed and mobile are an engine of our economy and the pulse of our society. (Connected Nations Report – 2015).**

Ofcom collected and analysed data from major fixed telecoms operators (BT, Virgin Media, Sky, Talk Talk and KCOM). It contains broadband coverage and broadband speed data, including information on consumers' connection speed, from the operators, aggregated at local authority level. The availability data also includes coverage information provided by five alternative network providers (Cityfibre, Gigaclear, Hyperoptic, IFNL and Relish). The coverage data was collected as a snapshot in May 2015. The capacity data was collected over the month of June 2015.

**Table 8: Data speeds and Downloads by LGD (2015)**

	Super-Fast BB Availability (% premises)*	Average data downloaded** (GB)	Average data uploaded** (GB)	Average download speed (Mbit/s) for Superfast BB lines	% of premises unable to receive 10Mbit/s
<b>Antrim &amp; Newtownabbey</b>	82	69.8	9.4	62.1	9
<b>Ards &amp; North Down</b>	83	59.9	9.4	50.7	7
<b>Armagh Banbridge &amp; Craigavon</b>	70	70.6	9.2	49.2	16
<b>Belfast</b>	97	81.1	10.2	68.7	1
<b>Causeway Coast &amp; Glens</b>	70	60.5	8.3	48.5	19
<b>Derry &amp; Strabane</b>	82	79.1	9.9	54.9	9
<b>Fermanagh &amp; Omagh</b>	50	54.9	7.1	47.9	37
<b>Lisburn &amp; Castlereagh</b>	82	64.4	9.3	58.0	9
<b>Mid &amp; East Antrim</b>	69	60.6	8.8	49.1	17
<b>Mid Ulster</b>	55	58.4	8.8	48.2	30
<b>Newry Mourne &amp; Down</b>	63	58.6	8.6	48.8	24

Source: Connected Nations 2015 – Northern Ireland (Ofcom)

\* Greater than 30 Mbit/s and less than 300Mbit/s \*\*Of all connections

<sup>13</sup>More information can be found here <https://www.ofcom.org.uk/research-and-data/infrastructure-research/connected-nations-2015/downloads>

Overall in Northern Ireland, take-up of superfast services (speeds that are > 30 Mbit/s) is nearly half of availability. 37% of premises in areas where superfast services are available (77%) have taken up the service.

In 2015, in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council there were 17,705 'Take-up of lines > 30 Mbit/s' (number of lines). Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council also had the second highest average download speed (Mbit/s) for Superfast Broad Band lines (62.1) behind Belfast (68.7).

**Table 9: Wi-Fi Hotspots<sup>14</sup>**

	Number of public Wi-Fi hotspots	Average data downloaded (Wi-Fi) (GB)
<b>Antrim &amp; Newtownabbey</b>	44	3,458
<b>Ards &amp; North Down</b>	48	4,352
<b>Armagh Banbridge &amp; Craigavon</b>	53	3,154
<b>Belfast</b>	154	15,510
<b>Causeway Coast &amp; Glens</b>	37	2,642
<b>Derry &amp; Strabane</b>	50	2,100
<b>Fermanagh &amp; Omagh</b>	35	1,853
<b>Lisburn &amp; Castlereagh</b>	39	11,041
<b>Mid &amp; East Antrim</b>	45	3,036
<b>Mid Ulster</b>	29	1,934
<b>Newry Mourne &amp; Down</b>	45	3,011

Source: Connected Nations 2015 – Northern Ireland (Ofcom)

### Licensed Cars

In 2015, there were 75,194 licensed cars in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council (678 cars per head of population 16+) with a further 5,213 declared as SORN.

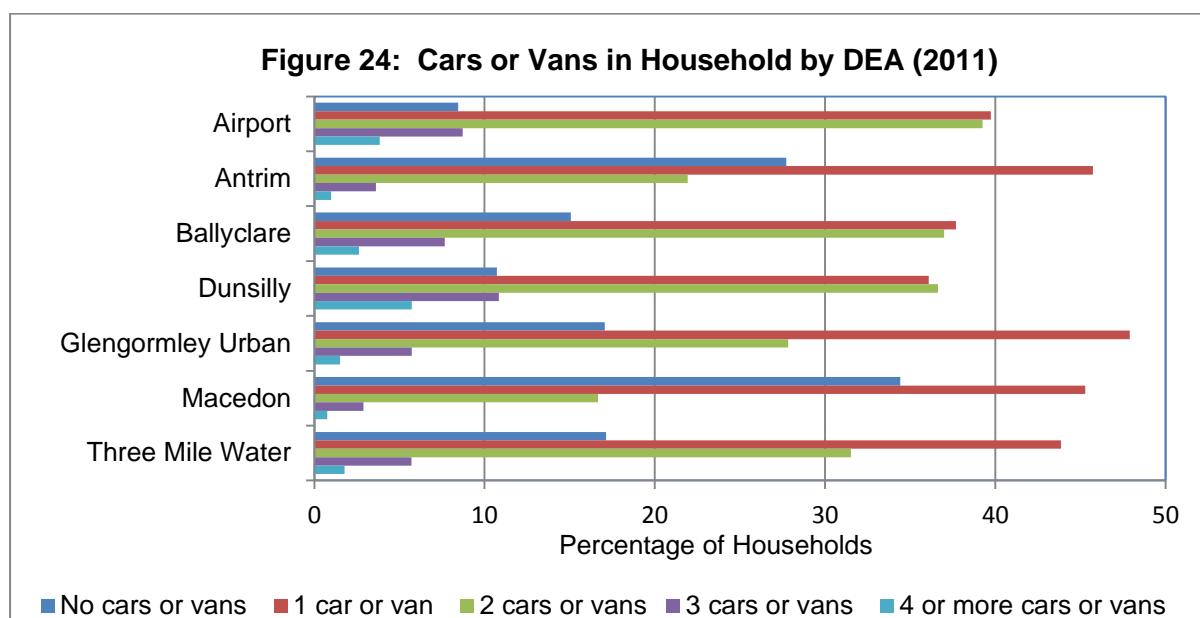
### Access to Cars

Between 2013/14 to 2015/16, 81% of respondents had access to one or more cars in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council compared to an Northern Ireland average of 78%.

<sup>14</sup> Ofcom collected and analysed data from major public Wi-Fi providers. The data relates to public Wi-Fi networks that are purposely made available to members of the public. The data is based on data collected from BT, Arqiva, Sky, Virgin Media, O2 and KCOM over a months' period in June 2015 (please note that there may be other hotspots provided by different operators that are not captured here, so the number should be seen as a reliable minimum.)

Source: NISRA CHS n=559 Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council

In 2011, within all the DEAs in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council, one car or van accounted for the largest percentage, except in Dunsilly, where the majority of households had access to 2 cars or vans (37%). Macedon had the highest proportion of households with no cars or vans (34%).



Source: NISRA Census 2011

### Travel to Work

In 2011, over half (55.6%) of the usual residents aged 16-74 (excluding students) in employment in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council worked within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council, with almost a third (31.1%) working in Belfast.

**Table 10: Usual Residents (aged 16-74) within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council and their Place of Work<sup>15</sup> by LGD (2011).**

Place of Work	Usual Residence (Antrim & Newtownabbey Borough Council) (aged 16-74 excluding students) in employment and currently working in the area	
	Number	%
Antrim & Newtownabbey	33,548	55.6%
Ards & North Down	760	1.3%
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	417	0.7%
Belfast	18,790	31.1%
Causeway Coast & Glens	244	0.4%
Derry City & Strabane	72	0.1%
Fermanagh & Omagh	21	0.0%
Lisburn & Castlereagh	1,674	2.8%
Mid & East Antrim	3,925	6.5%
Mid Ulster	587	1.0%
Newry, Mourne & Down	324	0.5%

Source: 2011 Census (Location of Usual Residence and Place of Work)

In 2011, almost six in ten (59.3%) usual residents (aged 16-74) (excluding students) that worked within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council also lived within the Borough, with 14.1% living in neighbouring Mid & East Antrim and 10.3% living in Belfast.

<sup>15</sup> The workplace population in an area does not include those persons working in the area who live outside Northern Ireland.

**Table 11: Place of Work (Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council) and Usual Residence by LGD (2011)**

Usual Residence (aged 16-74 excluding students) in employment and currently working in the area	Place of Work (Antrim & Newtownabbey Borough Council)	
	Number	%
<b>Antrim &amp; Newtownabbey</b>	33,548	59.3%
<b>Ards &amp; North Down</b>	1,662	2.9%
<b>Armagh City, Banbridge &amp; Craigavon</b>	1,280	2.3%
<b>Belfast</b>	5,848	10.3%
<b>Causeway Coast &amp; Glens</b>	1,168	2.1%
<b>Derry City &amp; Strabane</b>	164	0.3%
<b>Fermanagh &amp; Omagh</b>	149	0.3%
<b>Lisburn &amp; Castlereagh</b>	2,474	4.4%
<b>Mid &amp; East Antrim</b>	8,005	14.1%
<b>Mid Ulster</b>	1,573	2.8%
<b>Newry, Mourne &amp; Down</b>	703	1.2%

Source: 2011 Census (Location of Usual Residence and Place of Work)

### Travel to Work or Place of Study<sup>16</sup>

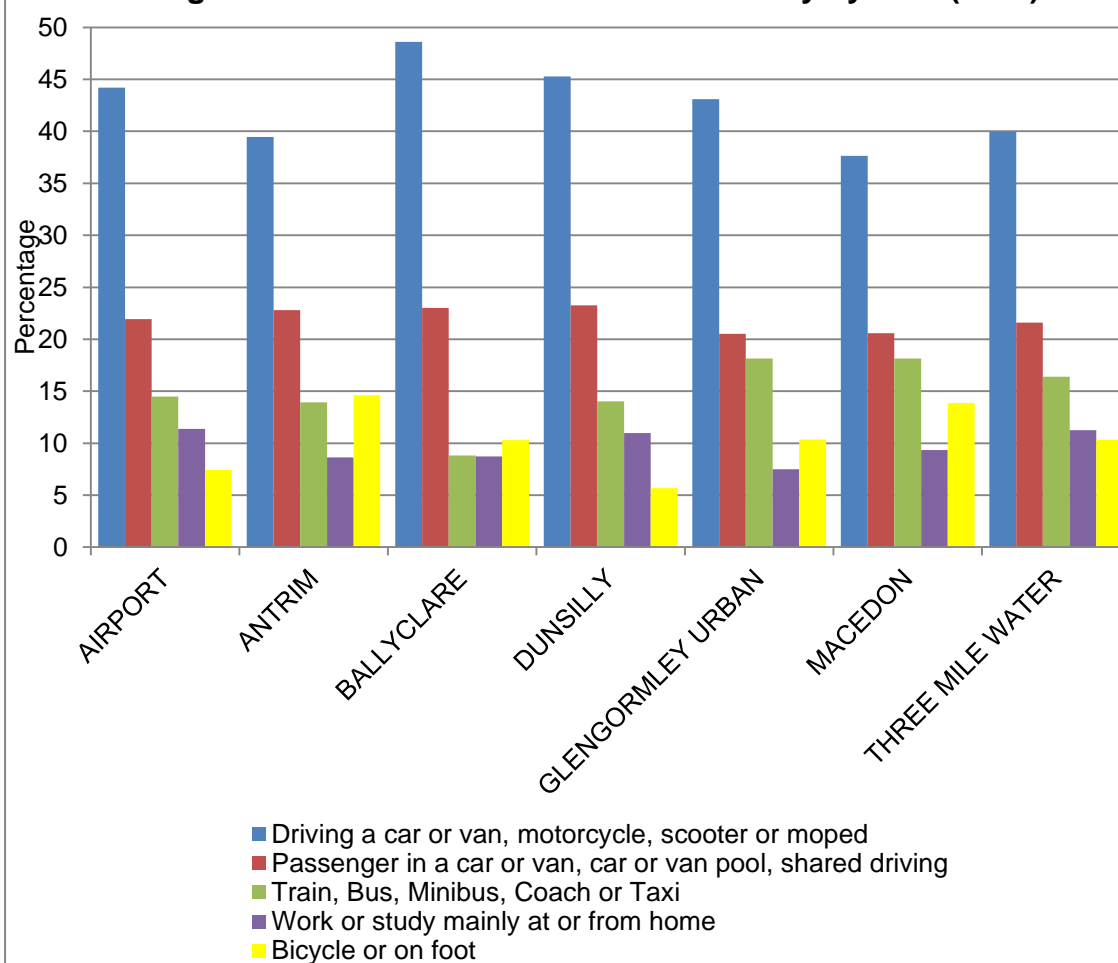
When comparing DEAs within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council for those people that travel to work or place of study:

- Airport DEA had the highest proportion of people working or studying mainly at home (11.4%)
- Antrim had the highest proportion travelling by bicycle or on foot (14.6%) while Dunsilly had the lowest (5.7%).
- Dunsilly had the highest proportion that were a passenger in a car or van, car or van pool or shared driving, almost a quarter of those that travel to work or place of study (23.3%)
- Glengormley Urban and Macedon had the highest proportions of people that use the train, bus, minibus, coach or taxi 18.14% and 18.15% respectively.

<sup>16</sup> All usual residents: Work or study mainly at or from home: Primary school age and over in full-time education or aged 16-74 in employment and currently working.



**Figure 25: Travel to Work or Place of Study by DEA (2011)**



Source: Census 2011

## Crime

### Recorded Crime (Excluding Fraud)<sup>17</sup>

#### Northern Ireland

Crime has shown an overall downwards trend over the last thirteen years. It reached a peak of 138,132 in 2002/03 levels fell to 98,558 in 2012/13, the lowest level recorded since 1998/99. Crime has since risen in each of the last three years to a level of 105,023 in 2015/16. The level of crime recorded in 2015/16 is the seventh lowest crime figure recorded since 1998/99.

#### Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council

Antrim & Newtownabbey reached its lowest level of crime recorded in 2013/14 (6,586). The level has since increased in 2015/16 (6,905).

In 2015/16 in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council, there were 49 recorded crimes per 1,000 population (NI 57 per 1,000 population).

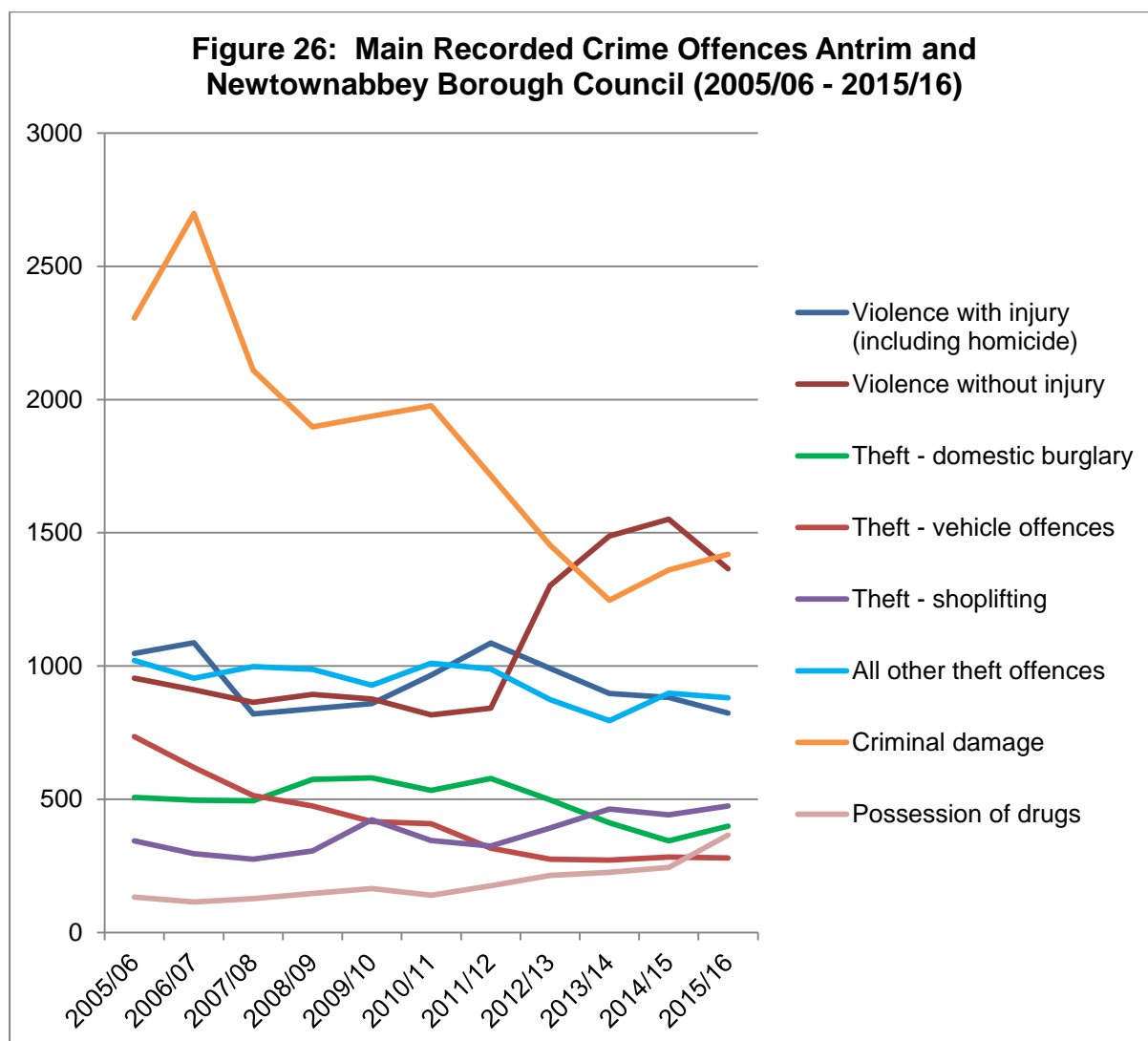
In 2015/16, Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council had the fourth highest number of recorded crime offences per 1,000 population across all councils. Belfast had the highest (105 per 1,000 population) and Mid Ulster the lowest (35 per 1,000 population).

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<sup>17</sup> From 1st April 2015 Action Fraud has taken responsibility for the central recording of fraud and cyber crime previously recorded by PSNI; Action Fraud is the UK's National Reporting Centre for fraud and cyber crime reported directly to them from the public and other organisations. While this means that these fraud and cyber offences are no longer recorded by PSNI, Action Fraud figures relating to fraud and cyber crime in Northern Ireland are provided to PSNI on a monthly basis.

**Crime Type:** This provides figures for the following crime classifications:

Violence with injury (including homicide) , Violence without injury , Sexual offences, Robbery, Theft - domestic burglary, Theft - non-domestic burglary, Theft from the person, Theft - vehicle offences, Bicycle theft, Theft – shoplifting, All other theft offences, Criminal damage, Trafficking of drugs, Possession of drugs, Possession of weapons offences , Public order offences, Miscellaneous crimes against society.

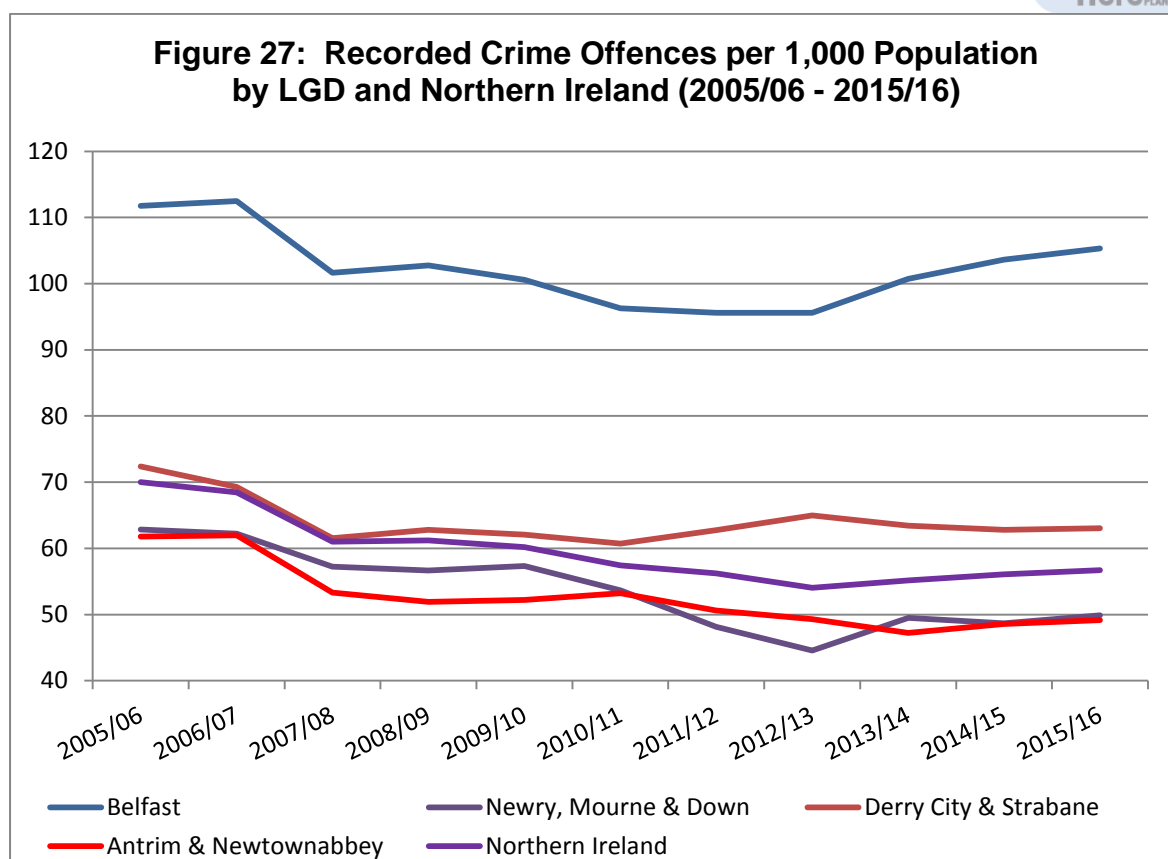


Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland

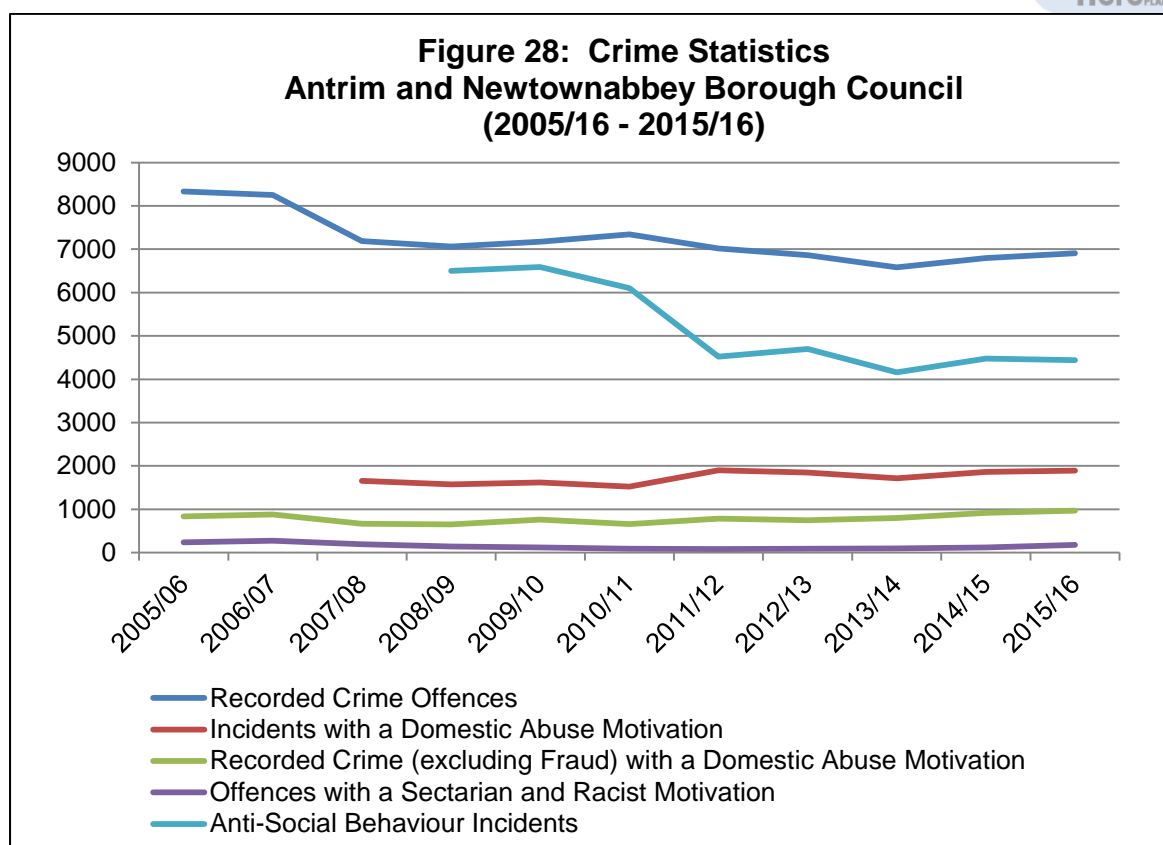
Overall crime in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council has decreased by 16% from 8,179 in 2005/06 to 6,905 in 2015/16.

The biggest reductions were found in Robbery, Vehicle Offences and Theft from the Person.

'Possession of Drugs' Offences almost trebled from 133 in 2005/06 to 366 in 2015/16. Sexual Offences increased by 66% from 116 in 2005/06 to 192 in 2015/16.



Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland



Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland

## Anti-Social Behaviour

### Northern Ireland

There has been a general downwards trend in the number of anti-social behaviour incidents recorded since the data series began in 2006/07 in Northern Ireland. The level of 59,502 recorded during 2015/16 is the lowest in the series, being 2.4 per cent lower than 2014/15 and less than three fifths of the level recorded in 2006/07.

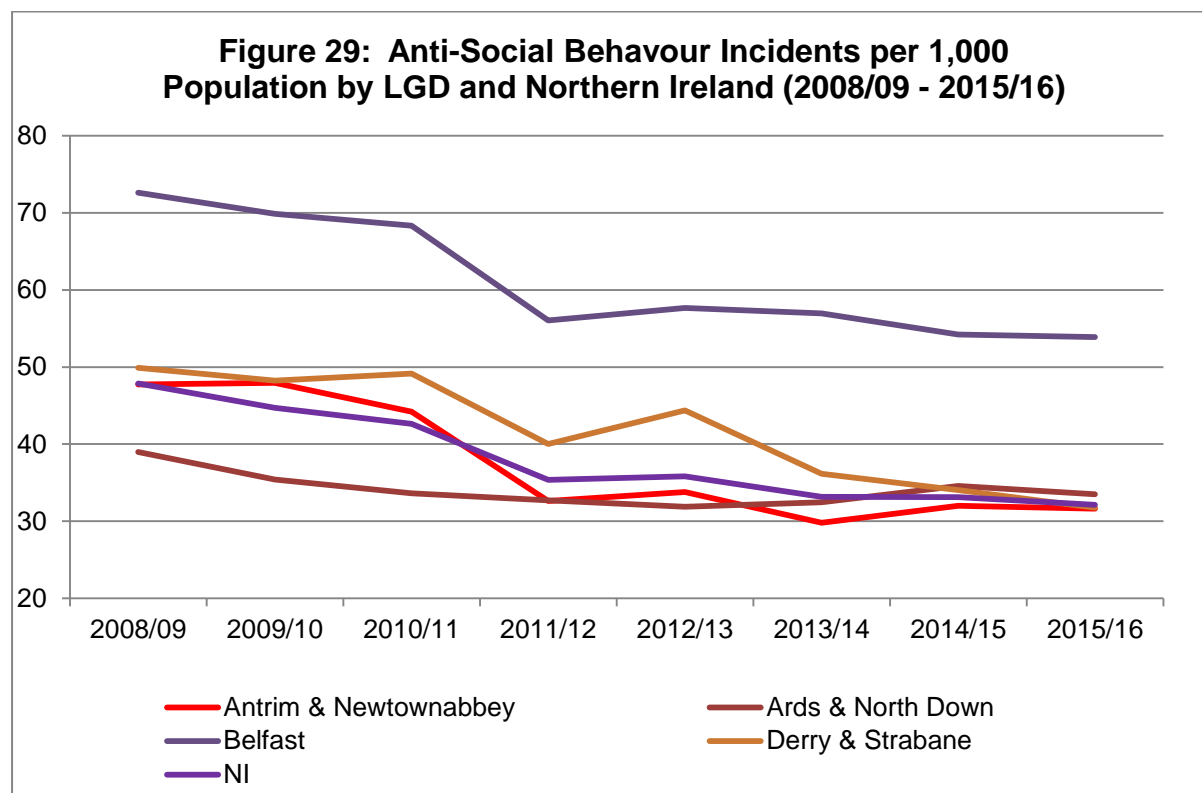
Based on the data series available from April 2006, anti-social behaviour incidents tend to show higher levels in July, August and October. There is then a sharp fall in anti-social behaviour incidents between October and November followed by a period of lower levels of anti-social behaviour between November and February/March.

### Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council

In 2015/16, there were 4,444 anti-social behaviour incidents in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council, a decrease of 32 incidents from the previous year. Antrim & Newtownabbey Borough Council recorded its lowest level of anti-social behaviour in 2013/14.

Levels within Antrim & Newtownabbey have fluctuated over the last five financial years with 32 anti-social behaviour incidents per 1,000 population in 2015/16 the

same as Northern Ireland overall, ranking it fourth highest across all councils. Belfast having the highest (54 per 1,000 population) and Mid Ulster the lowest (20 per 1,000 population).



Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland

## Domestic Abuse

### Northern Ireland

In Northern Ireland, there were 28,392 domestic abuse incidents recorded in 2015/16, the highest level recorded since the data series began in 2004/05 (the 2015/16 figure is 35.5 per cent higher than the level of 20,959 recorded in 2004/05). The level of 14,073 domestic abuse crimes recorded in 2015/16 is also the highest level recorded since 2004/05 (the 2015/16 figure is 45.9 per cent higher than 2004/05).

Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council had 13 incidents recorded with a domestic abuse motivation per 1,000 population in 2015/16, lower than Northern Ireland overall (15 per 1,000 population). Belfast had the highest across all councils (22 per 1,000 population) and Mid Ulster had the lowest (10 per 1,000 population).

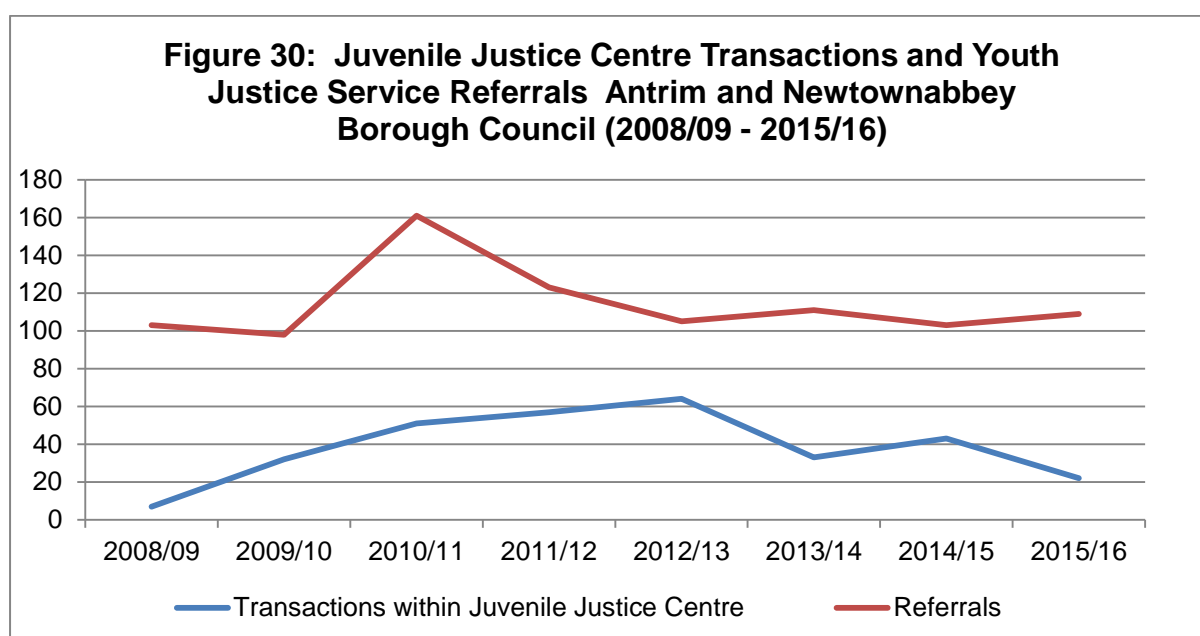
### Racist Motivation

In 2015/16, there were 67 incidents recorded with a racist motivation in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council, a decrease of 13 incidents from the previous year. Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council had 5 incidents recorded with a racist motivation per 10,000 population with Belfast having the highest (18).

### Sectarian Motivation

In 2015/16, there were 115 incidents recorded with a sectarian motivation in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council which was the highest number recorded within the last six years. Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council had 7 incidents recorded with a sectarian motivation per 10,000 population with Belfast having the highest (12).

### Youth Justice<sup>18</sup>

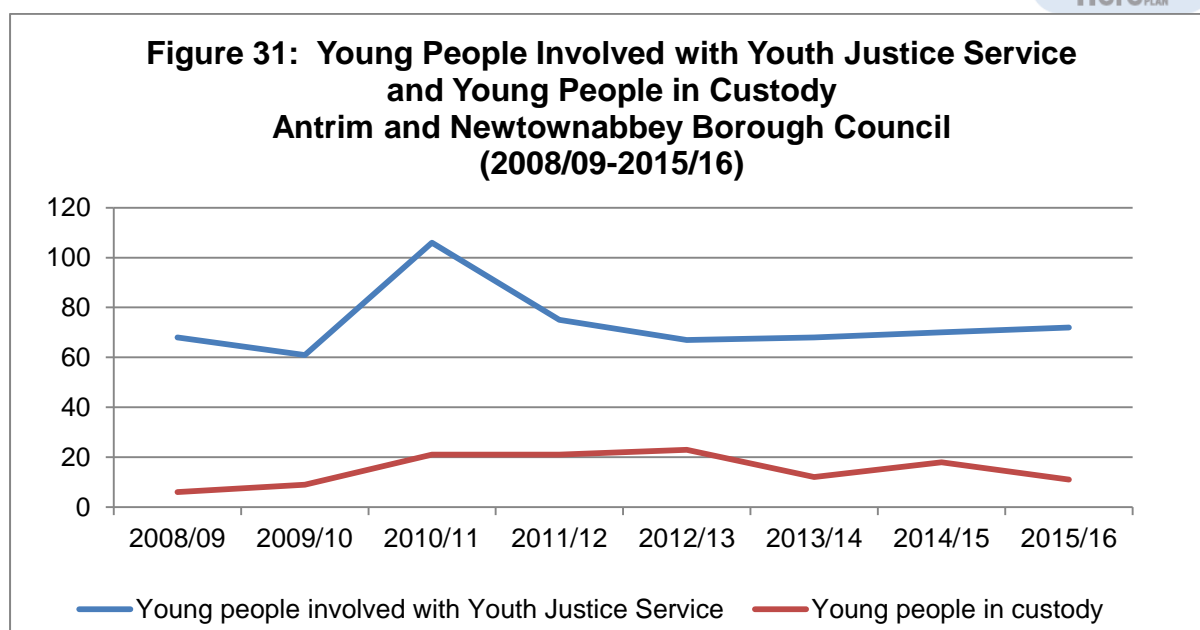


Source: Youth Justice Agency

The number of Juvenile Justice Centre transactions more than halved in 2015/16 (22) compared to the previous year (43) in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council.

In 2015/16, Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council had the fourth lowest number of Juvenile Justice Centre Transactions (22) and the sixth highest Youth Justice Service Referrals (109) across all councils.

<sup>18</sup> For 'Young People in Custody' and 'Young People Involved with YJS', the information is based on each young person's area of residence at the time of their first referral within the given year.



Source: Youth Justice Agency

- In 2015/16 in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council, 11 young people were in custody, equating to 0.8 per 1,000 population (aged 10-17 years), ranking Antrim and Newtownabbey Council fourth highest across all councils.
- Belfast had the highest rate (2.0, 61 young people) and Lisburn and Castlereagh had the lowest rate (0.1, 1 person).
- The number of young people in custody in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council in 2015/16 (11 people), is at its lowest since 2009/10 (9 people).

Rates have varied across the local council areas from year to year; this is largely due to the small number of young people in custody in Northern Ireland.

- Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council had 72 young people involved in the Youth Justice Service in 2015/16, equating to 5.2 per 1,000 population (aged 10-17 years), ranking Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council fourth highest across all councils.
- Belfast had the highest rate (7.8, 239 people) and Lisburn and Castlereagh had the lowest (3.2, 43 young people).

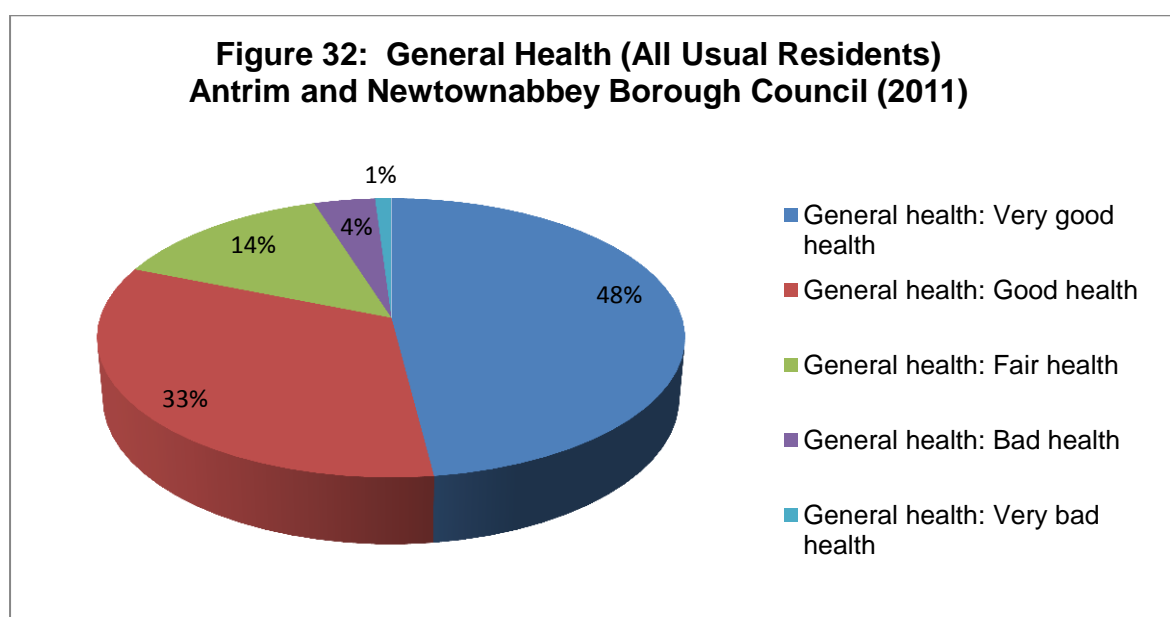


## Health

### General Health

On Census Day 2011 in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council:

- Just over eight in ten (81%) usual residents stated their health was very good or good. This is higher than the Northern Ireland level overall, 79.5%. Mallusk (old Ward) was the ward with the highest proportion stating this (89%), while Whitehouse (old Ward) had the lowest proportion stating their health was either good or very good (65%).



Source: 2011 Census

- 19% of people had long term health problems or disability that limited their day-to-day activities. Mallusk (old Ward) was the ward with the lowest proportion stating this (11%), while Whitehouse (old Ward) had the highest proportion having a long term limiting health problem or disability (34%).
- The majority of usual residents have a mobility or dexterity difficulty (10.7%), similar to Northern Ireland overall (11.4%).

**Table 12: Long-Term Condition Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council and Northern Ireland (2011)<sup>19</sup>**

	Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council		Northern Ireland
	All Usual Residents	% All Usual Residents	% All Usual Residents
<b>No condition</b>	95,984	69.27	68.57
<b>A mobility or dexterity difficulty</b>	14,833	10.70	11.44
<b>Long-term pain or discomfort</b>	13,244	9.56	10.10
<b>Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing</b>	12,005	8.66	8.72
<b>A chronic illness</b>	9,240	6.67	6.55
<b>Other condition</b>	7,210	5.20	5.22
<b>Deafness or partial hearing loss</b>	7,186	5.19	5.14
<b>An emotional, psychological or mental health condition</b>	7,067	5.10	5.83
<b>A learning, intellectual, social or behavioural difficulty</b>	2,844	2.05	2.22
<b>Frequent periods of confusion or memory loss</b>	2,359	1.70	1.97
<b>Blindness or partial sight loss</b>	2,179	1.57	1.70
<b>Communication difficulty</b>	2,142	1.55	1.65

Source: 2011 Census

- 12% provided unpaid care to family, friends, neighbours or others. This unpaid care only relates to long-term physical or mental ill-health/disability or problems related to old age. Fountain Hill (old Ward) was the ward with the lowest percentage providing unpaid care (9%), while 15% of those living in Carnmoney (old Ward) provided unpaid care.

<sup>19</sup> 'Communication difficulty' means a difficulty with speaking or making yourself understood.

'A mobility or dexterity difficulty' means a condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, lifting or carrying.

'An emotional, psychological or mental health condition' includes conditions such as depression or schizophrenia.

'Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing' includes conditions such as asthma.

'A chronic illness' includes illnesses such as cancer, HIV, diabetes, heart disease or epilepsy.

'Long-term' refers to a condition which has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months.

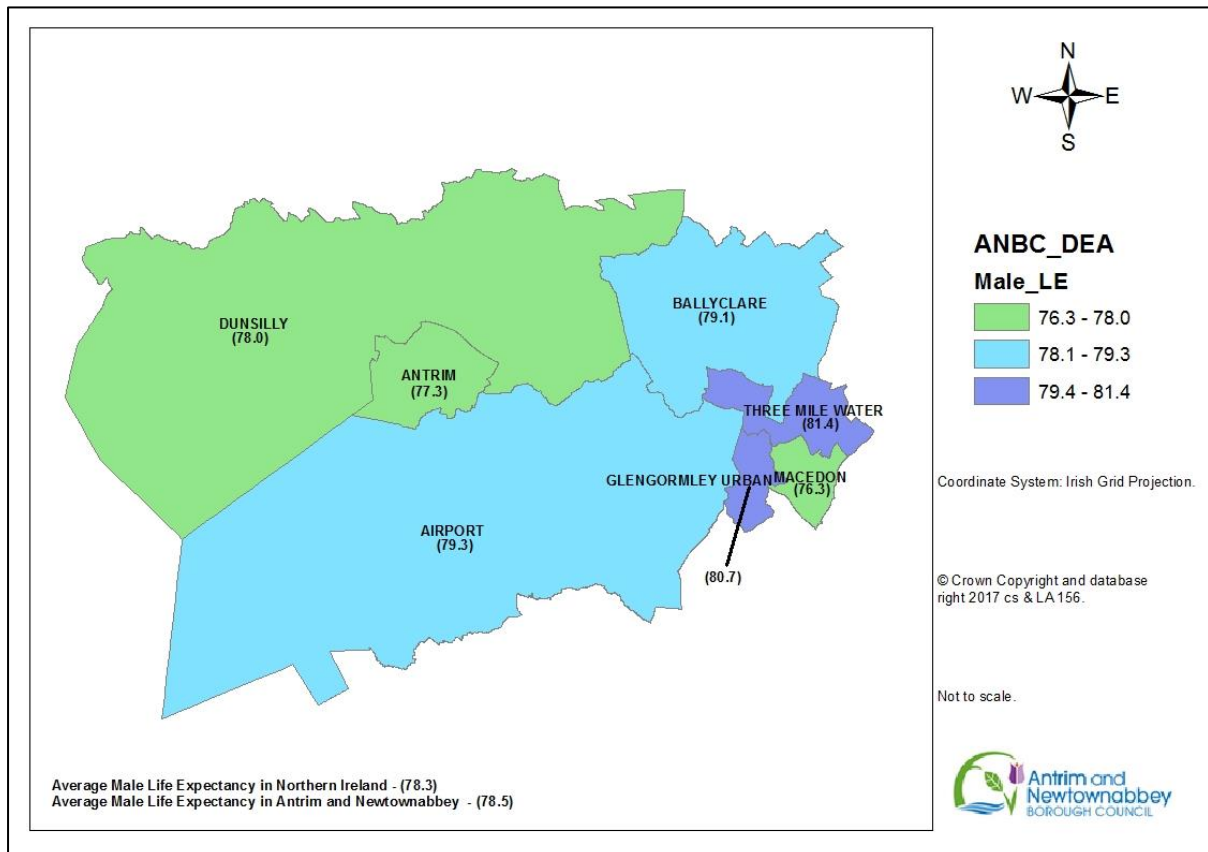
### Life Expectancy

In Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council, males born between 2012 and 2014 can expect to live 78.5 years on average. Females can expect to live just over three years longer (81.8 years of age).

Looking at Northern Ireland as a whole, life expectancy for males was 78.3 years, and for females 82.3 years.

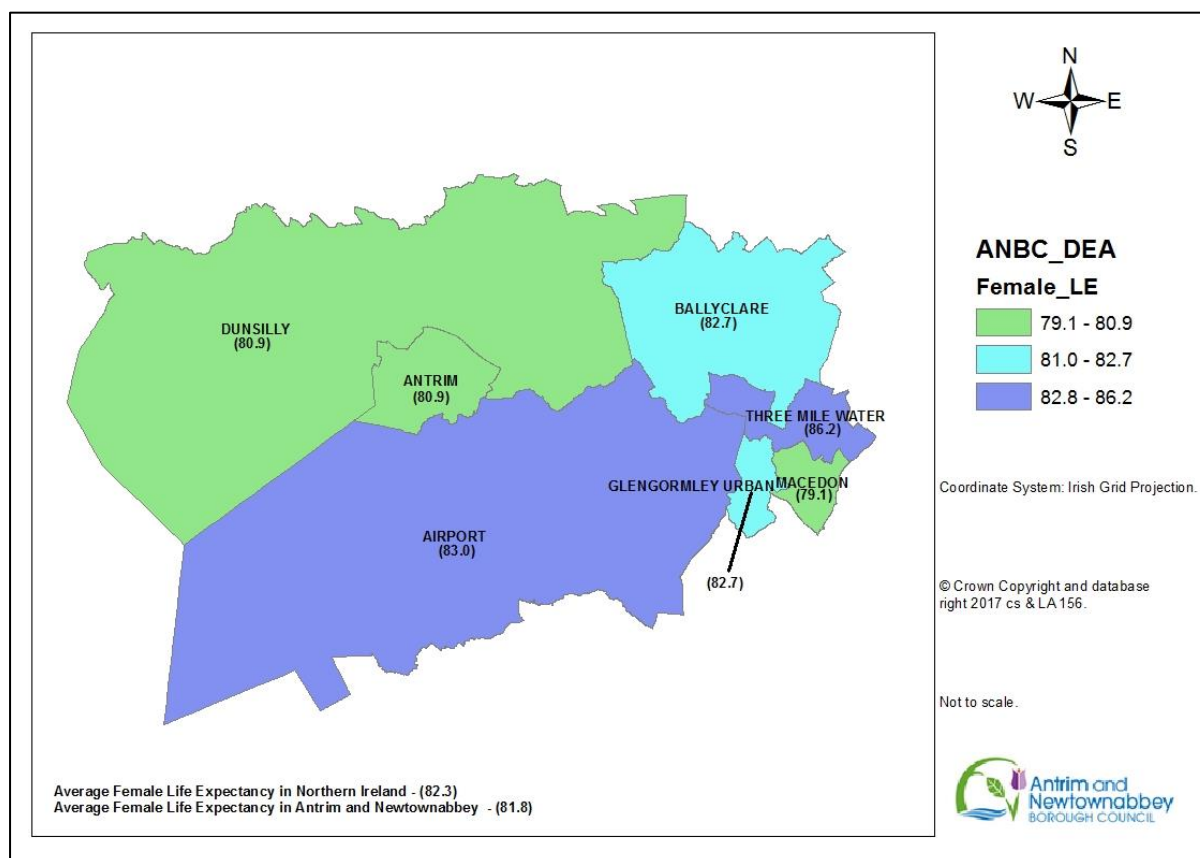
Macedon DEA has the lowest male (76.3 years) and female (79.1 years) life expectancy within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council.

**Map 3: Male Life Expectancy (2012-14) by DEA**



Source: Department of Health – Sub-Regional Inequalities (2017)

**Map 4: Female Life Expectancy (2012-14) by DEA**



Source: Department of Health – Sub-Regional Inequalities (2017)

Another measure of health is Healthy life expectancy, but unfortunately it is not currently available at Council level. In 2010-2012, Healthy Life Expectancy for males in Northern Ireland was 58.6 years, and for females was 61.6 years.

## Infants

### Dental Registrations

In 2016, 27.9% of children aged 0-2 years in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council were registered with a dentist (NI: 29.0%). The figure was higher for 3-5 years olds in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council, almost three in four registered with a dentist (72%) (NI: 73.9%).

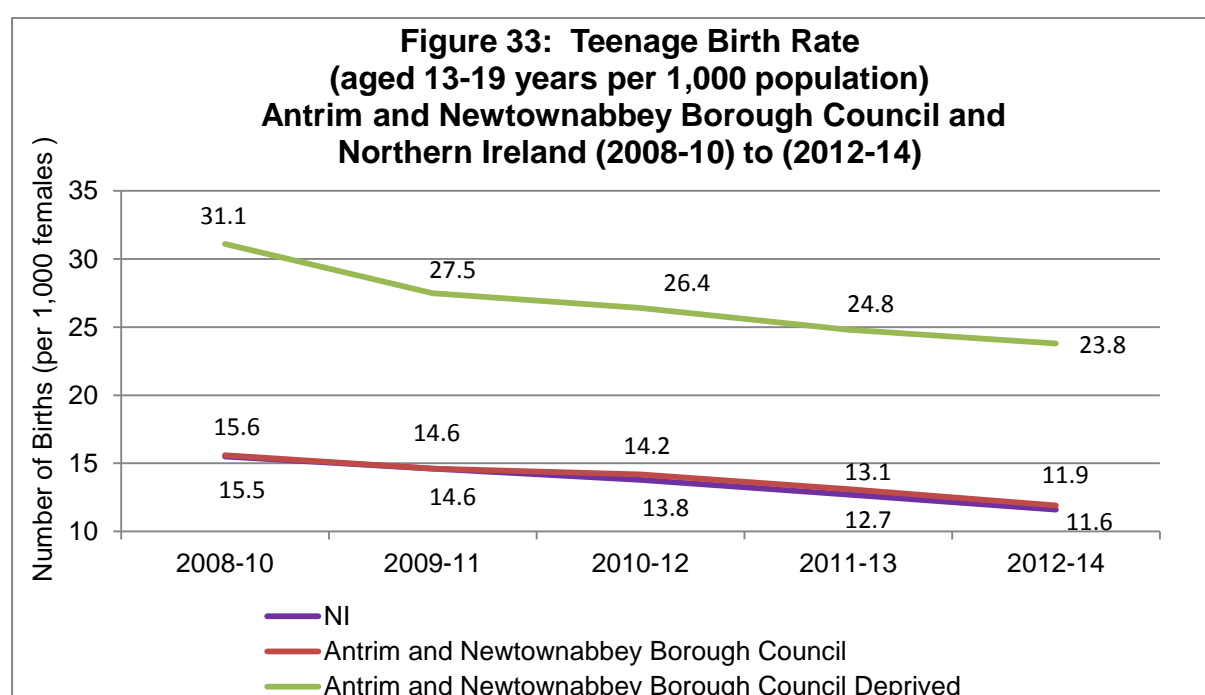
Just over half of adults (18+) (55.4%) were registered with a dentist in 2016 compared to 56.7% overall in Northern Ireland.

## Teenage Birth Rate

This crude rate is the number of births in an area to teenage mothers (between 13 and 19 years of age) per 1,000 females. The figures are an average of three years of data.

In Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council the teenage birth rate has been gradually decreasing from 15.6 births per 1,000 females (2008-10) to 11.9 births per 1,000 females (2012-14).

The figures are almost double within the most deprived areas within the Borough compared to the Borough overall. However, the teenage birth rate within the most deprived areas has also been gradually decreasing over the same time period.



Source: Department of Health – Sub-Regional Inequalities (2017)

## Breastfeeding on Discharge

In 2015, 45.6% of mothers in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council were breastfeeding on discharge (breastfeeding and complimentary) from hospital compared to 45.8% overall for Northern Ireland and 31.8% of mothers within the most deprived areas within the Borough.

Source: Department of Health – Sub-Regional Inequalities (2017)

### Smoking During Pregnancy<sup>20</sup>

14.7% of mothers smoked during pregnancy in 2015 in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council compared to 14.1% overall in Northern Ireland. In 2015, this was the lowest it has been within the Borough in the last five years.

In 2015, within the most deprived areas within the Borough, a quarter of mothers smoked during pregnancy (25.6%). This was 74% higher when compared to the Borough overall.

Source: Department of Health – Sub-Regional Inequalities (2017)

### Infant Deaths

In 2014 in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council:

- 5 stillbirths; rate of 2.8 per 1,000 live births (NI: 3.3)
- 11 perinatal deaths; 6.2 per 1,000 live births (NI: 6.5)
- 6 neonatal deaths, 3.4 per 1,000 live births (NI: 4.8)
- 7 infant deaths; 3.9 per 1,000 live births. (NI: 4.8)

### Infant Mortality<sup>21</sup>

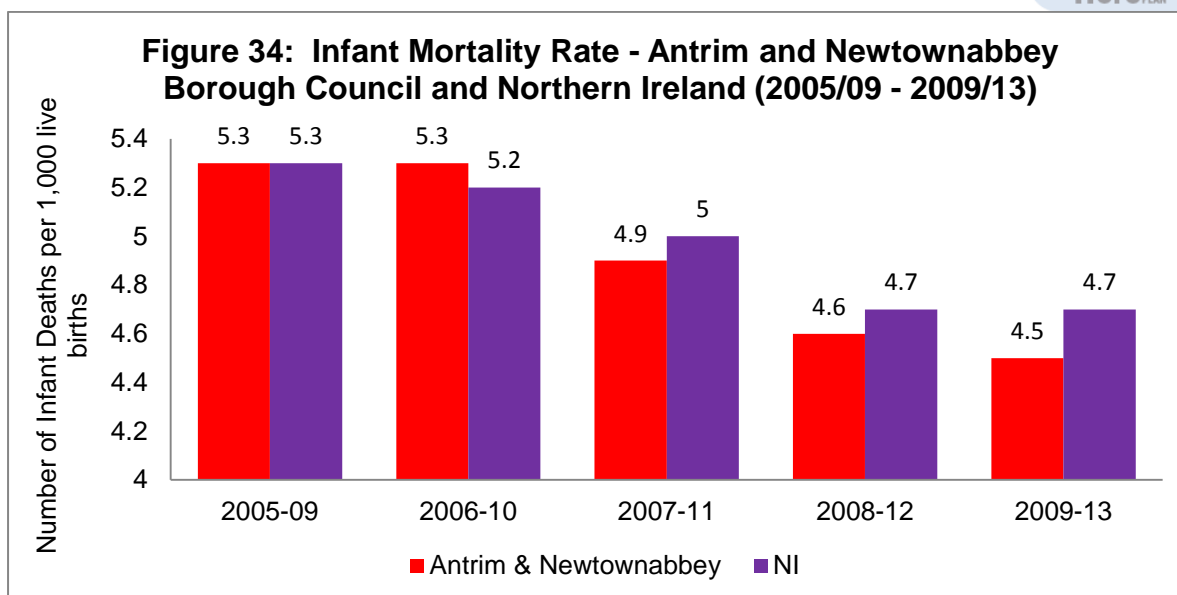
The infant mortality rate has gradually been decreasing from 5.3 per 1,000 live births during 2005-09 to 4.5 during 2009-13.

Over the period 2009-2013, the infant mortality rate in Northern Ireland was 4.7 per 1,000 live births. Derry City and Strabane had the highest (5.7 per 1,000 live births) and Mid and East Antrim had the lowest (3.7 per 1,000 live births).

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<sup>20</sup> This is self reported and at booking appointment Smoker Status is based on status reported at first booking and do not necessarily reflect prevalence at later stages of pregnancy.

<sup>21</sup> The number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births. Infant deaths relate to all deaths in the first year of life. The data is based upon the number of registered infant deaths provided by the General Register Office in addition to the number of registered births.



Source: Department of Health

### Average General Practitioner List Size

At the 1<sup>st</sup> April 2016, Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council had an average GP list size of 1,649. This is based on the number of patients that are registered with a General Practice in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council. The Northern Ireland average was 1,538. Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council ranked third highest out of the eleven councils with Mid Ulster having the highest (1,791) and Belfast the lowest (1,417).

Source: Business Services Organisation

### Illnesses Experienced

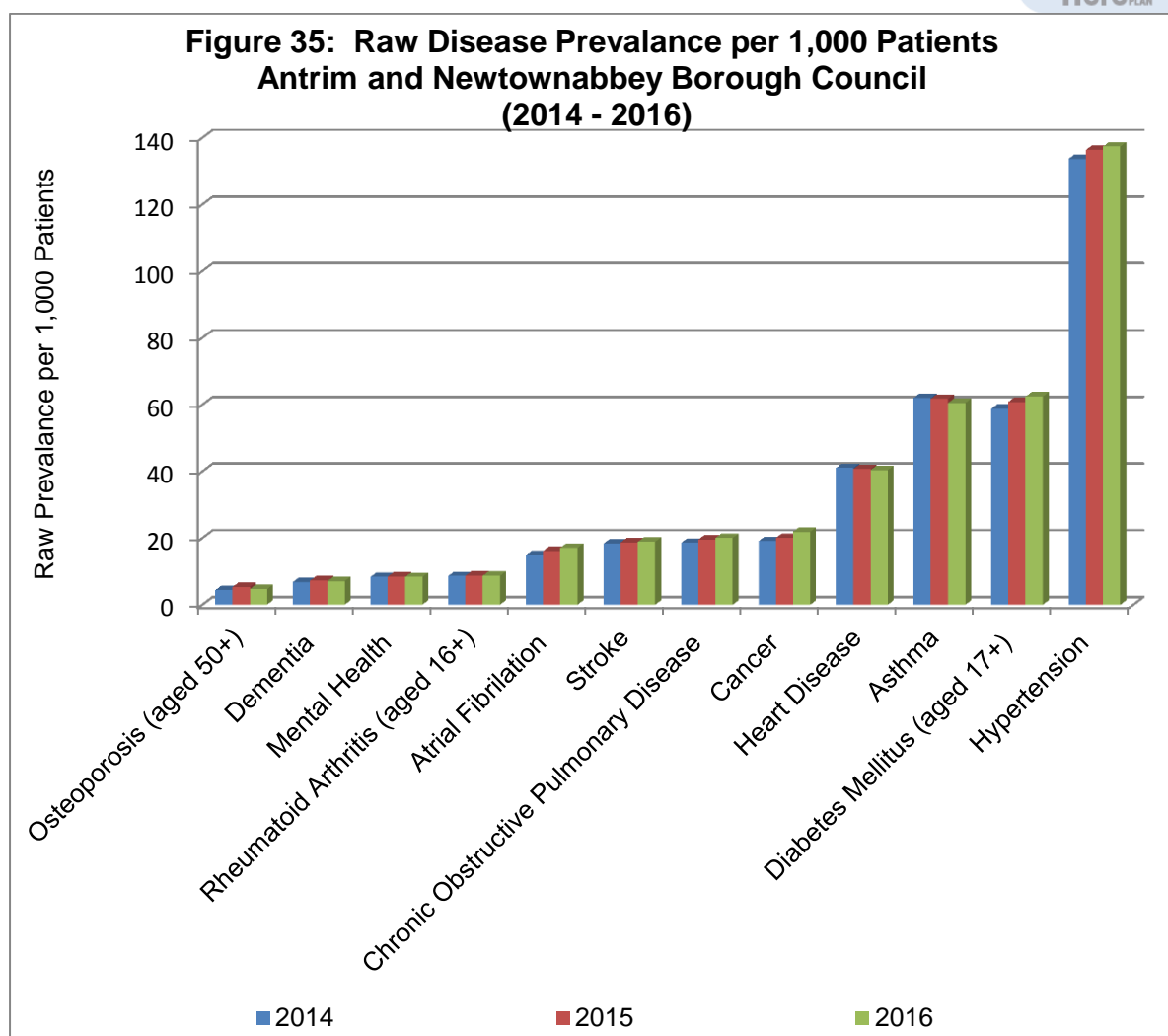
Disease Prevalence (Quality Outcomes Framework)<sup>22</sup>

In 2016, there were 126,668 patients registered with GP Practices located within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council.

The most commonly recorded diseases in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council in 2016 were:

- Hypertension (17,404 patients on register)
- Asthma (7,661 patients on register)
- Diabetes Mellitus (aged 17+) (6,198 patients on register)
- Heart Disease (5,113 patients on register)

<sup>22</sup> List sizes are recorded as at January of the relevant year, prevalence is recorded as at 31<sup>st</sup> March.



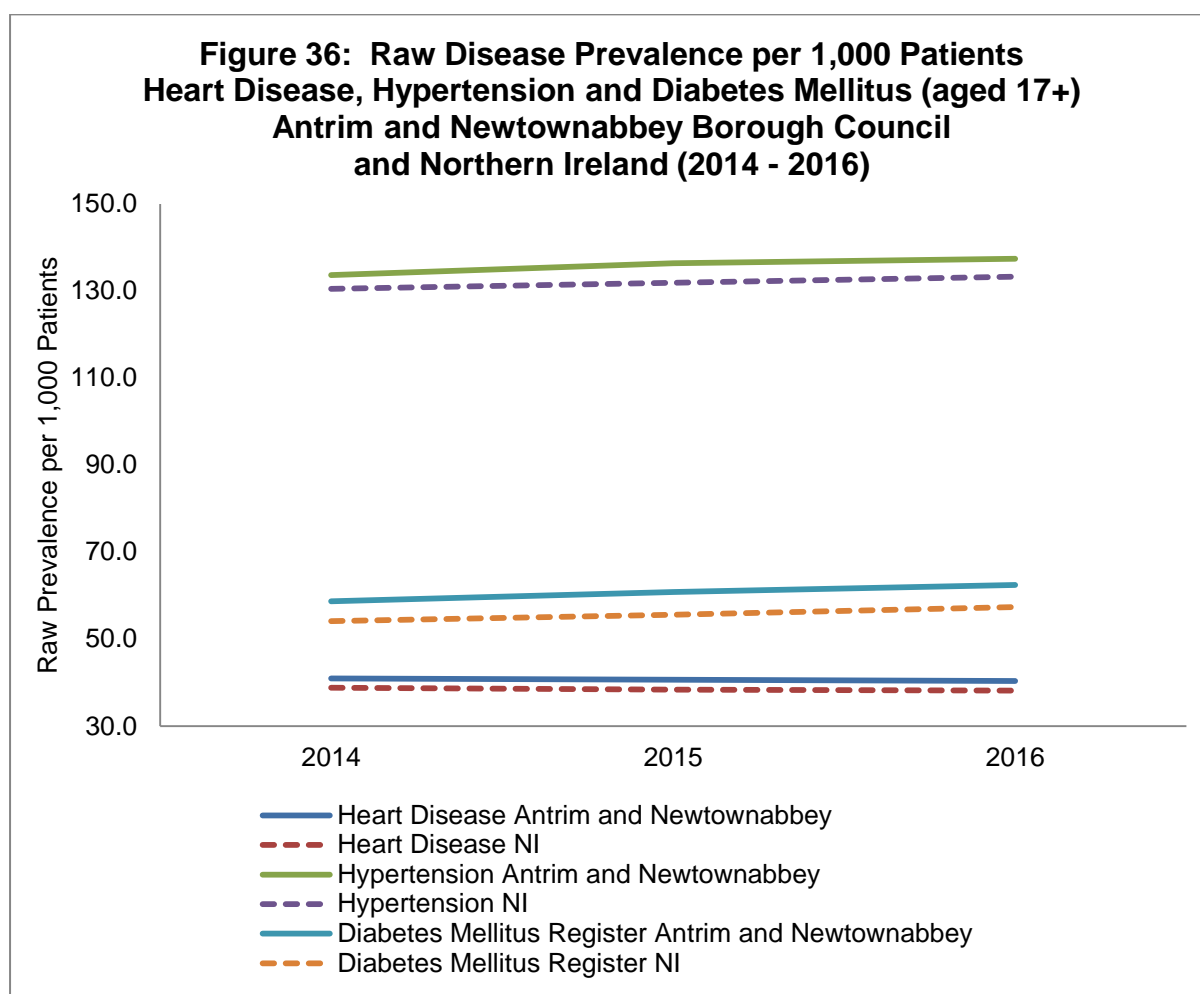
Source: Department of Health

Data on prevalence rates per 1,000 patients, which are comparable taking into account varying list sizes depending on council size are available. The diseases which have the highest prevalence rates in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council in 2016 when compared with other council areas are below, although caution is recommended as these rates are based on one year of data:

Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council had the third highest raw prevalence per 1,000 patients for Coronary Heart Disease and also for Diabetes Mellitus (patients aged 17+) across all the councils.

- Coronary Heart Disease: 40.4 per 1,000 patients (NI: 38.4)
- Diabetes Mellitus (patients aged 17+): 62.4 per 1,000 patients (NI: 57.4)





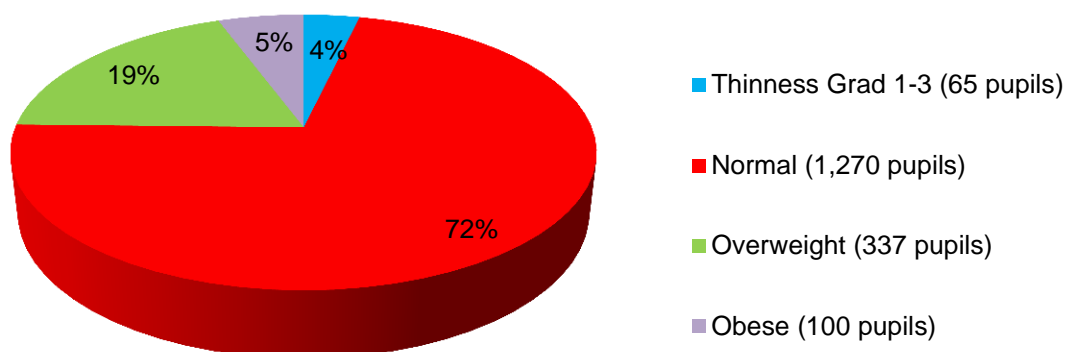
Source: Department for Health

### BMI Levels Primary 1 and Year 8<sup>23</sup>

One in four (24.7%) primary one pupils within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council (for whom a BMI was recorded) were classed as being overweight or obese in 2014/15. This is higher than the overall figure for all primary one pupils (21.2%) and the second highest across all councils behind Derry City and Strabane (25.1%).

<sup>23</sup> Children measured are typically between 4½ and 5½ years of age. The figures are categorised using International Obesity TaskForce measures. It is important to note that in any year all children may not be measured and so coverage may not be complete. 91 Primary 1 pupils could not be assigned to a council. More information can be found at <http://www.publichealth.hscni.net/statistics>

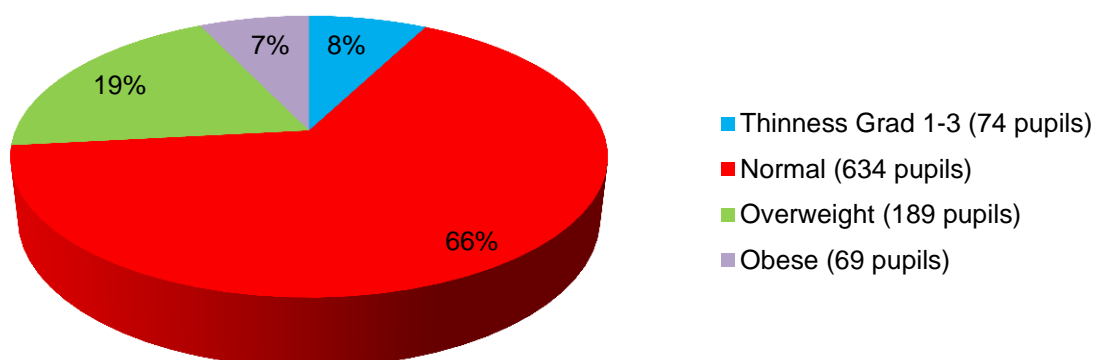
**Figure 37: BMI Levels for Primary 1 Children  
Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council (2014/15)**



Source: Northern Ireland Child Health System (via Public Health Agency) Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council (1,772 pupils BMI recorded)

Just over one in four (26.7%) Year 8 pupils (for whom a BMI was recorded) in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council were classed as being overweight or obese in 2014/15. This figure is slightly lower than the overall figure for all Year 8 pupils (27.7%) and the third lowest across all councils above Lisburn and Castlereagh (22.7%) and Mid Ulster (25.4%).

**Figure 38: BMI Levels for Year 8 Children - Antrim and  
Newtownabbey Borough Council (2014/15)**



Source: Northern Ireland Child Health System (via Public Health Agency) Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council (966 pupils BMI recorded)

## Avoidable Mortality<sup>24</sup>

### Northern Ireland

Approximately 29% (53,879 out of 189,025) of deaths registered between 2001 and 2013 in Northern Ireland were from causes considered potentially avoidable. For those people aged 18-64 years, this figure increases to approximately 74% (26,323 out of 35,307).

In 2013, over one in four deaths 26% (3,881 out of 14,968) registered in Northern Ireland for all ages and 73% for those aged 18-64 years (91,924 out of 2,639) were from causes considered potentially avoidable.

In 2013, 76% of deaths in males and 69% of deaths in females aged 18-64 years registered in 2013 in Northern Ireland were from causes considered potentially avoidable.

From 2007, neoplasms (cancer) have been the largest group of avoidable deaths, followed by diseases of the circulatory system.

*Source: Public Health Agency - Dying early: dying unnecessarily – Analysis of potentially avoidable premature mortality in adults of working age in Northern Ireland 2001 to 2013*

### Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council

The standardised death rate for amenable, preventable and avoidable deaths have consistently been below the Northern Ireland level between 2006-10 and 2010-14 and all are on a downward trend.

### Amenable Deaths

Between 2010-14 in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council, there were on average 126 deaths per 100,000 population due to amenable causes. This figure is 55% higher in the most deprived areas in the Borough (195 deaths per 100,000 population).

<sup>24</sup> **Amenable mortality:** a death is amenable (treatable) if, in the light of medical knowledge and technology at the time of death, all or most deaths from that cause (subject to age limits if appropriate) could be avoided through good quality healthcare

**Preventable mortality:** a death is preventable if, in the light of understanding of the determinants of health at time of death, all or most deaths from that cause (subject to age limits if appropriate) could be avoided by public health interventions in the broadest sense

**Avoidable mortality:** avoidable deaths are all those defined as preventable, amenable (treatable) or both, where each death is counted only once; where a cause of death is both preventable and amenable, all deaths from that cause are counted in both categories when they are presented separately

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/causesofdeath/bulletins/avoidablemortalityinenglandandwales/2014#how-have-we-defined-avoidable-mortality>

'Table A2' which can be found here lists the ICD-10 codes of all causes of death considered avoidable, with indication as to which are considered amenable, preventable or both.

<https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/health/hscims-sri-antnewtownltd-2017.pdf>

At DEA within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council, this ranges from 98 deaths per 100,000 population in Airport to 168 deaths per 100,000 population in Antrim.

### Preventable Deaths

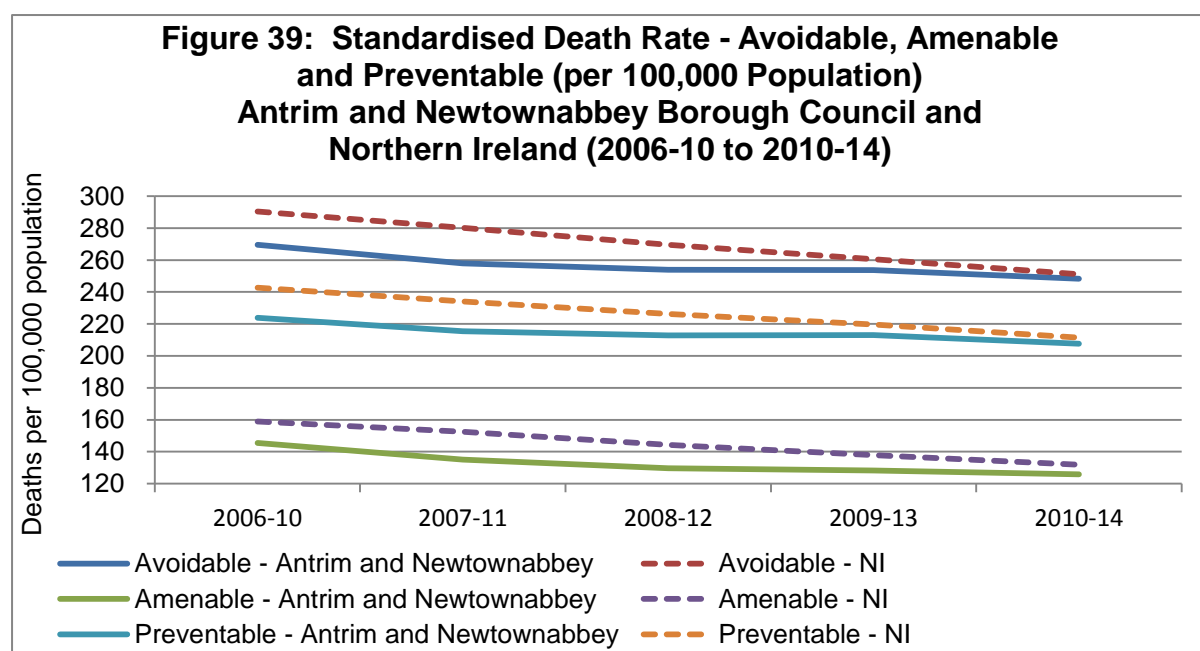
Between 2010-14 in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council, there were on average 208 deaths per 100,000 population due to preventable causes. This figure is 57% higher in the most deprived areas in the Borough (326 deaths per 100,000 population).

At DEA within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council, this ranges from 172 deaths per 100,000 population in Airport to 254 deaths per 100,000 population in Macedon.

### Avoidable Deaths

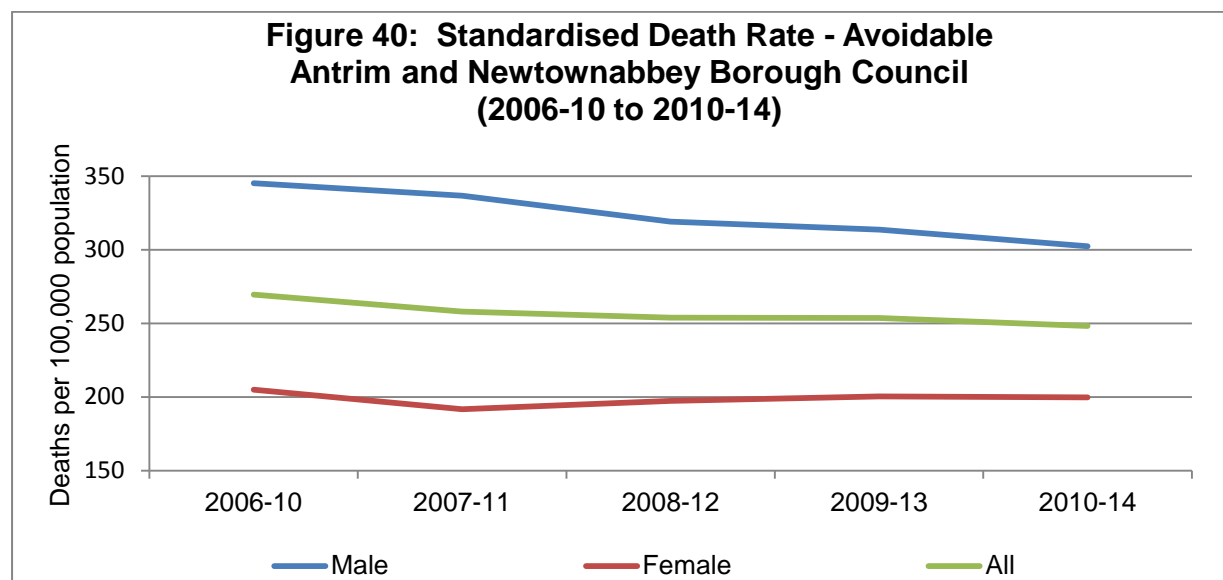
Between 2010-14 in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council, there were on average 248 deaths per 100,000 population due to avoidable causes. This figure is 52% higher in the most deprived areas in the Borough (378 deaths per 100,000 population).

At DEA within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council, this ranges from 203 deaths per 100,000 population in Airport to 308 deaths per 100,000 population in Antrim.

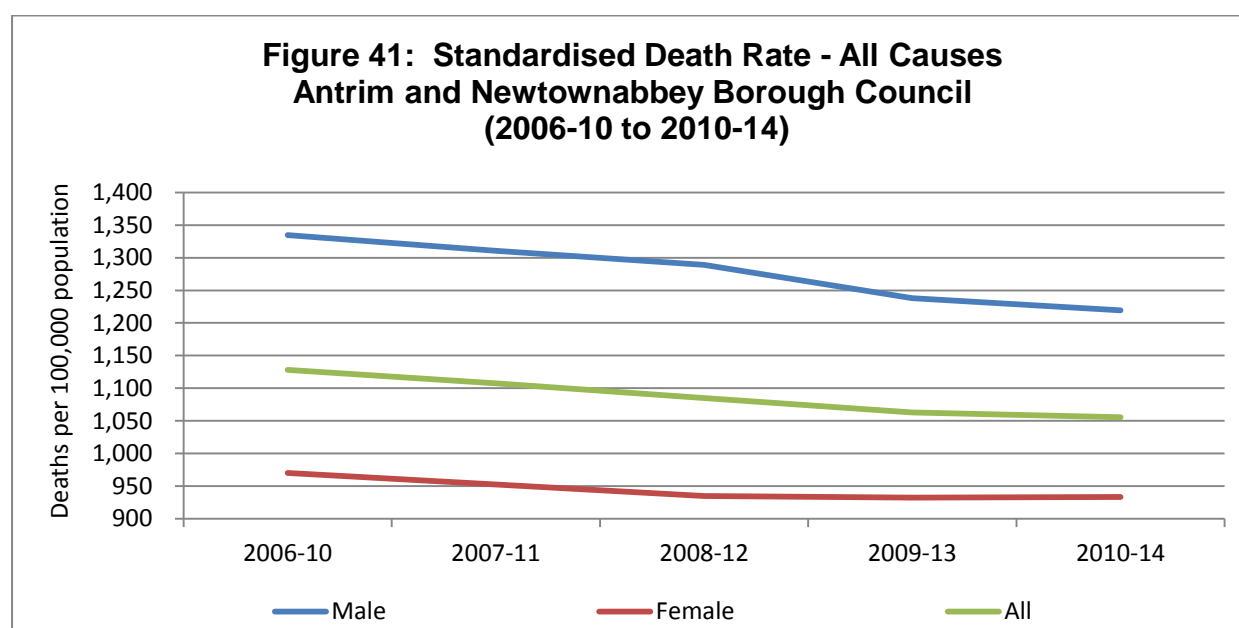


Source: Department of Health – Sub-Regional Inequalities (2017)  
 Figures relate to averages over a five year period

Males had a higher average standardised death rate (per 100,000 population) due to avoidable causes than females. However, for males this is decreasing over the time period (2006-10 to 2010-14) whilst for females the figures have been gradually increasing between 2007-11 to 2010-14.



Source: Department of Health



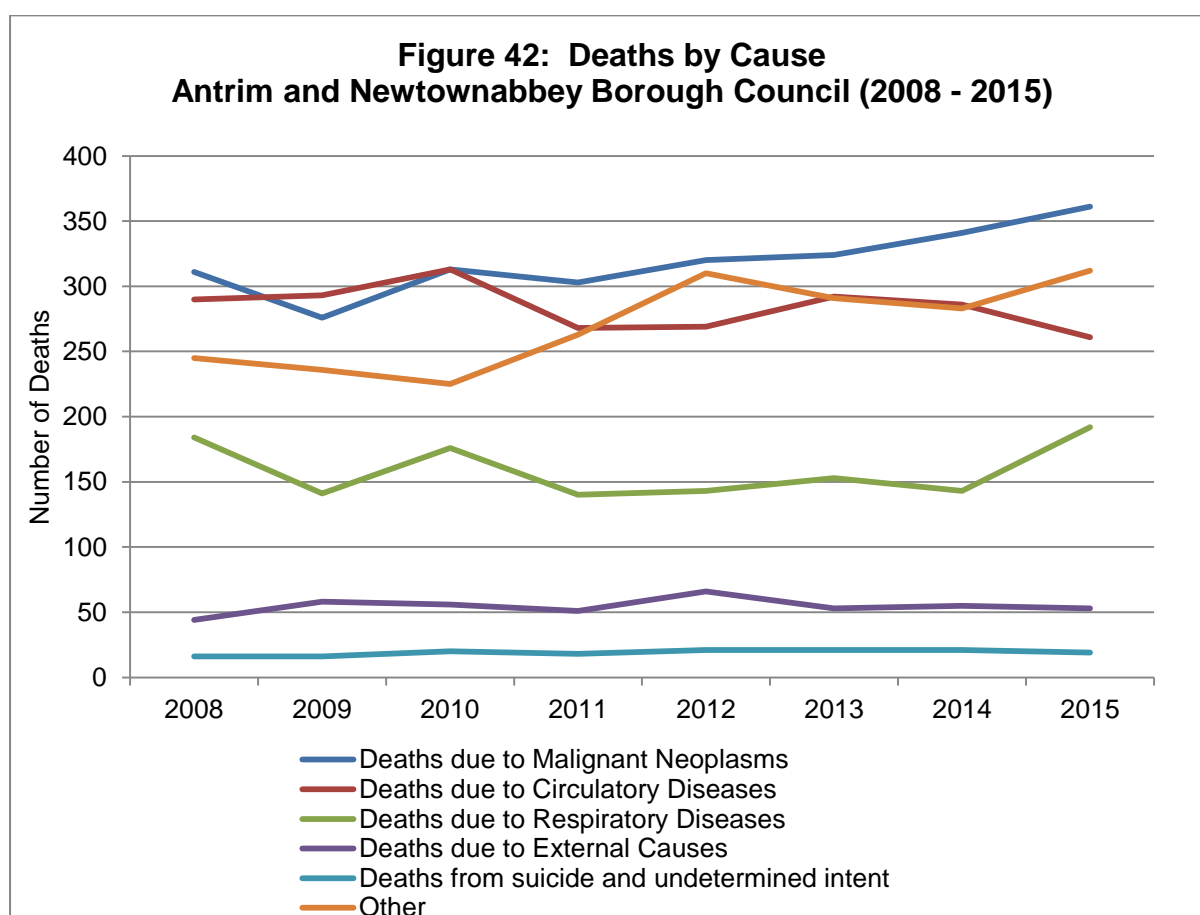
Source: Department of Health

Between 2010-14 in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council there were on average 1,055 deaths per 100,000 population. This was higher for males than females – 1,220 deaths per 100,000 population and 933 deaths per 100,000 population respectively.

## Deaths by Cause<sup>25</sup>

In 2015, Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council had the third highest proportion of deaths within its population due to malignant neoplasms (30.1%) behind Causeway Coast and Glens (31.5%) and Derry City and Strabane (30.5%).

Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council also had the third highest proportion of deaths within its population due to respiratory diseases (16.0%) behind Derry City and Strabane (16.6%) and Mid and East Antrim (16.5%).



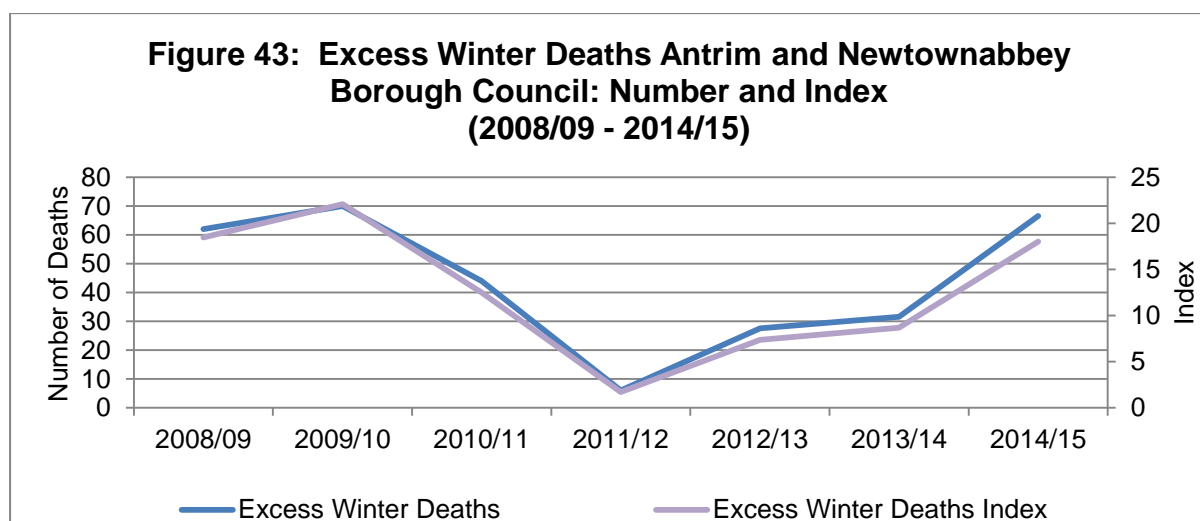
Source: NISRA Demography and Methodology

<sup>25</sup> The information is aggregated data from the GRO death files, which are gathered when deaths are registered at the Registrar's Office. Classification of the underlying cause of death is done by reference to the death certificate and additional information from the certifying doctor and/or coroner. As from the 1st of January 2001, all deaths have been coded in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, tenth revision (ICD10). The relevant ICD10 codes are (ICD9 in brackets): C00-C97 (140-208) for malignant neoplasm, I00-I97 (390-459) for circulatory diseases, J00-J99 (460-519) for respiratory diseases, V01-Y98 for external causes (E800-E999) and X60-X84, Y10-Y34, Y87.0 and Y87.2 (E950-E959 and E980-E989) for suicide and events of undetermined intent.

Examples of cause of death in each category include: **Malignant Neoplasms** - cancer; **Circulatory Diseases** - heart disease, stroke, blood clots; **Respiratory Diseases** - pneumonia, asthma, bronchitis, influenza; **External Causes** - road traffic accidents, falls, suicide & undetermined intent, fires, poisoning, assault.

## Excess Winter Deaths

The number of excess winter deaths is defined as the difference between the overall number of deaths which occurred in the winter months of December to March and the average number of deaths occurring in the preceding August to November, and the following April to July. The Excess Winter Mortality index is calculated as the number of excess winter deaths divided by the average non-winter deaths expressed as a percentage.



Source: NISRA Demography and Methodology Branch

In 2014/15 Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council there were 67 excess winter deaths, equating to an Excess Winter Mortality index of 18, which lay in the middle of the eleven councils.

## Northern Ireland Health and Social Care Inequalities Monitoring System – Sub-Regional (2017)<sup>26</sup>

The Northern Ireland Health and Social Care Inequalities Monitoring System developed by the Department of Health was established in 2002. At the LGD level it comprises of a basket of 42 indicators and 26 indicators at DEA level. The sub-regional report provides a summary of health inequalities between the council area and Northern Ireland overall, along with a comparison between the 20% most deprived areas in the council and the council area overall.

The 2010 NI Multiple Deprivation Measure was used to rank the SOAs within each LGD area into its deprivation quintiles, from quintile 1 (most deprived) to quintile 5 (least deprived). Therefore some of the areas that are classified as the most deprived in the LGD would not be included in the most deprived areas at the Northern Ireland level.

<sup>26</sup> The full report can be found here <https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/articles/sub-regional-health-inequalities-statistics>

11% of SOAs within Antrim and Newtownabbey are included in the 20% most deprived areas in Northern Ireland and a third (32%) of SOAs in the Borough are within the 20% least deprived areas in Northern Ireland.

## Key Findings

### Of the 42 Health Outcomes

- 6 were worse than the Northern Ireland average
- 28 were similar to the Northern Ireland average
- 5 were better than the Northern Ireland average

### Largest Deprivation Inequality Gaps

- Standardised Admission Rate for Self-Harm (118%)
- Standardised Admission Rate due to Alcohol Related Causes (106%)
- Teenage Birth Rate (Under 20) (99%)
- Standardised Admission Rate due to Drug Related Causes (95%)
- Smoking During Pregnancy (74%)

## Mental Health

### Mood and Anxiety Disorders<sup>27</sup>

In 2014 in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council:

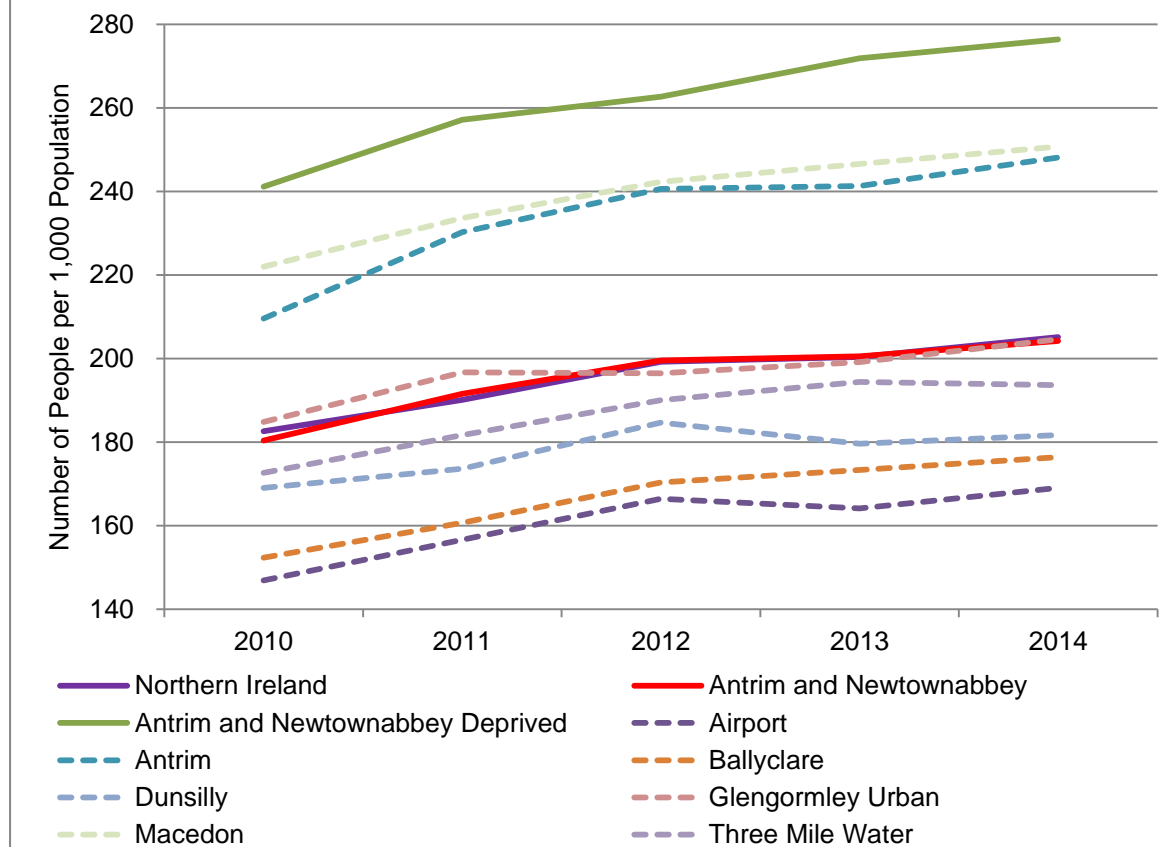
- 204 people per 1,000 population were dispensed at least one 'mood and anxiety' related item
- marginally lower than Northern Ireland overall, 205 people per 1,000 population
- third highest across all councils, behind Belfast (236 people per 1,000 population) and Derry City and Strabane (228 people per 1,000 population).
- 276 people per 1,000 population in the most deprived areas. 35% higher than the Borough overall.
- At DEA this ranges from 169 people per 1,000 population in Airport DEA to 251 people per 1,000 population in Macedon DEA.

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<sup>27</sup>The number of people dispensed a prescription for mood and anxiety disorders per 1,000 population over a calendar year. The number of individuals suffering from mood or anxiety disorders is estimated using prescription data extracted from the Electronic Prescribing Eligibility System (EPES), which allows the calculation of age standardised rates. Drugs included in Mood & Anxiety Disorders are coded 4.1.2 and 4.3 in the British National Formulary (BNF).



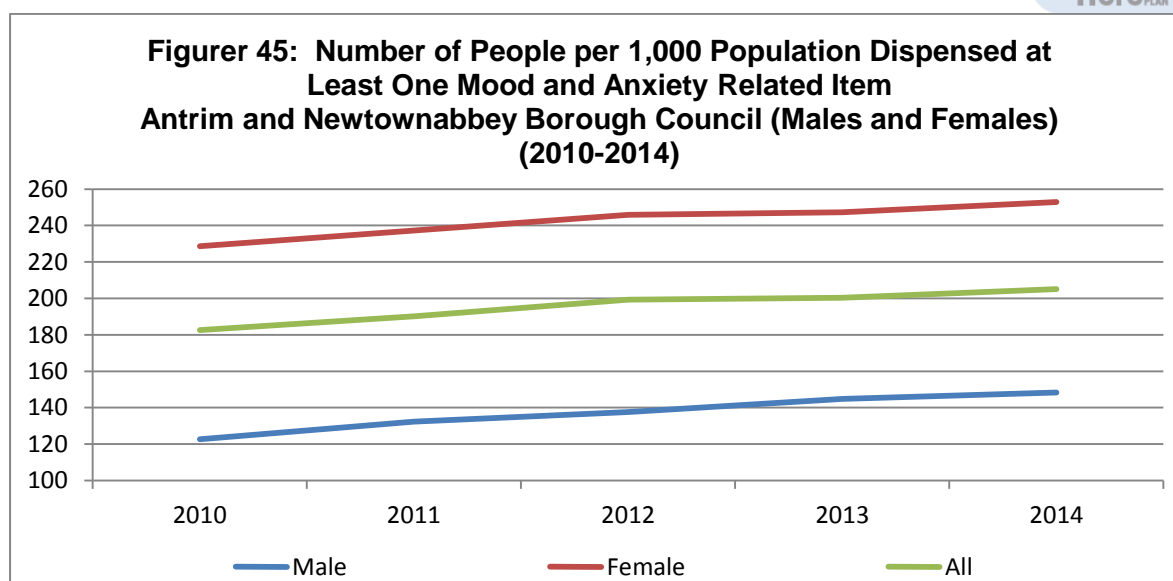
**Figure 44: Number of People per 1,000 Population Dispensed at Least One Mood and Anxiety Related Item Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council and Northern Ireland (2010-2014)**



Source: Department of Health – Sub-Regional Inequalities (2017)

The number of people (per 1,000 population) dispensed at least one mood and anxiety related item was higher for females than males between 2010 and 2014.

In 2014, 253 females (per 1,000 population) were dispensed at least one mood and anxiety related item compared to 148 males (per 1,000 population).



Source: Department of Health – Sub-Regional Inequalities (2017)

### Anti-Depressants<sup>28</sup>

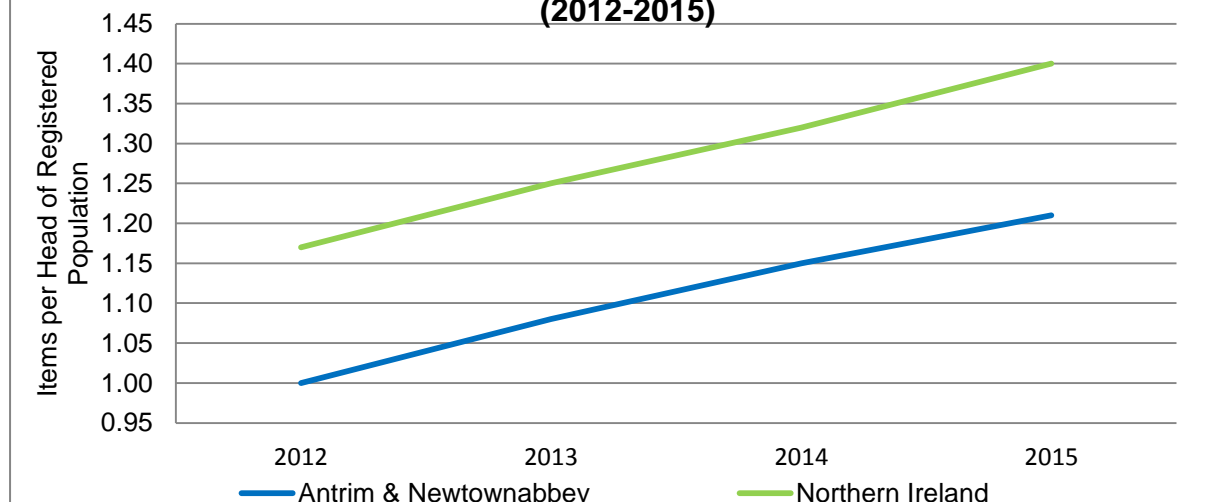
The number of anti-depressant related drug items dispensed per head of the registered population has increased in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council from 1.00 in 2012 to 1.21 in 2015.

In 2015, Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council was lower than Northern Ireland overall (1.40) and the fourth highest rate across all councils. Belfast having the highest (1.38) and Lisburn and Castlereagh the lowest (1.04).

Source: Business Services Organisation

<sup>28</sup> The information is aggregated data from the Enhanced Prescribing Database relating to items dispensed by Pharmacists and forwarded to the Business Services Organisation for payment - period covered January to December. The information is presented per head of population registered with a GP. The drugs used for this analysis are all those identified under section 4.3 of the British National Formulary. Patient information is not captured for all prescriptions. In 2015, 14% of items dispensed within BNF 4.3 cannot be attached to a geography due to missing/incorrect postcodes of the patients. 11% of items in 2014, 11% of items in 2013 and 13% of items in 2012.

**Figure 46: Anti-Depressant Items Dispensed - Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council and Northern Ireland (2012-2015)**



Source: Department for Health

### Standardised Admission Rate for Self-Harm<sup>29</sup>

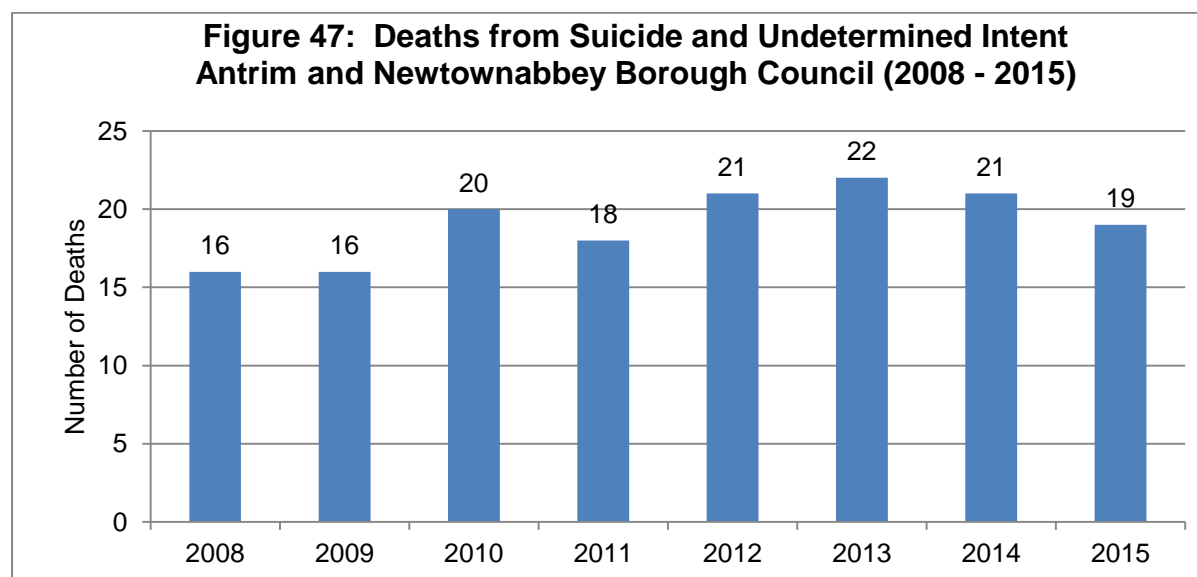
During 2012/13 – 2014/15 in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council:

- 159 admissions per 100,000 population for self-harm
- lower than Northern Ireland overall, 215 admissions per 100,000 population
- third lowest across all councils, above Causeway Coast and Glens (132 admissions per 100,000 population) and Mid Ulster (150 admissions per 100,000 population).
- 347 admissions per 100,000 population in the most deprived areas. 118% higher than the Borough overall.
- Second highest standardised admission rate for self-harm inequality gap across all councils behind Mid and East Antrim (129%)
- At DEA this ranges from 81 admissions per 100,000 population in Ballyclare DEA to 262 admissions per 100,000 population in Macedon DEA.

<sup>29</sup> A comparison of the directly standardised admission rate for self-harm in an area to Northern Ireland as a whole. This comparison takes account of the different age-sex profiles in different areas. Data for five years have been aggregated to provide more robust results which are standardised to the 2013 ESP. This indicator was developed to complement the suicide information. However it does not provide a complete picture of the problem of self-harm (or parasuicide) as in many instances, self-harm does not result in admission to hospital. Admissions for self-harm are classified using the ICD-10 codes X60-84 and Y87.0

## Suicide

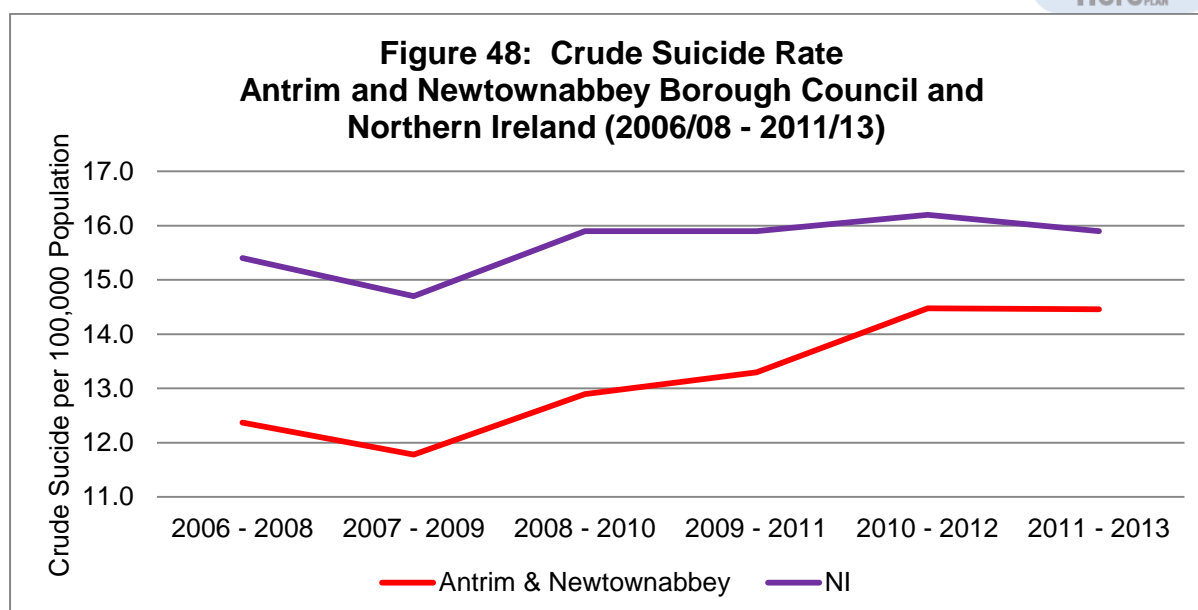
In 2015, there were 19 deaths from suicide and undetermined intent in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council, equating to 1.59% of all deaths in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council (NI 2.05%).



Source: NISRA Demography and Methodology Branch

Between 2011 and 2013 the crude suicide rate<sup>30</sup> within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council was 14.5 per 100,000 population, lower than Northern Ireland overall (15.9 per 100,000 population) and seventh highest across all councils. Belfast had the highest (25.1) and Ards and North Down the lowest (10.0).

<sup>30</sup> Suicide rates are calculated using a 3-year rolling average (2007-09 to 2011-13). Suicide deaths in Northern Ireland are defined using the UK definition which includes deaths from Self-inflicted Injury (International Classification of Disease (ICD-10) codes X60-X84, Y87.0) as well as Events of Undetermined Intent (ICD10 codes Y10-Y34, Y87.2). Data for three years have been aggregated in order to provide robust results. The suicide rates are not age standardised as, previously, it was found to make little or no difference to results whilst introducing a large confidence interval.



Source: Department of Health

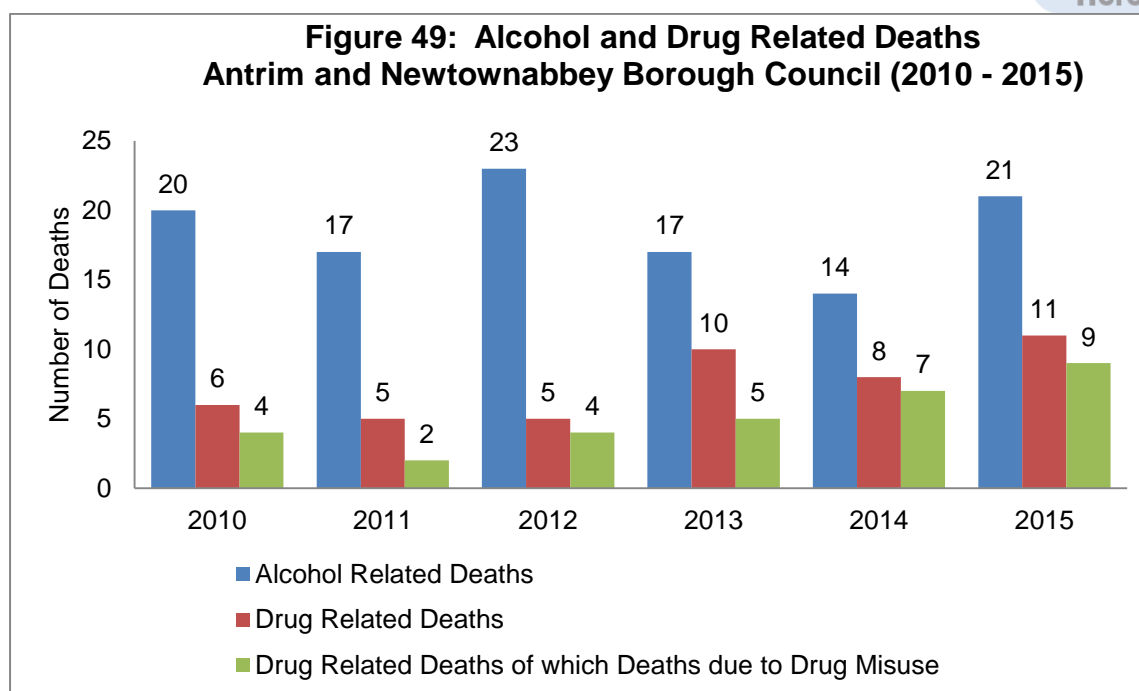
### Alcohol and Drug Related Deaths<sup>31</sup>

In 2015, Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council had 21 alcohol related deaths, an increase of 7 deaths from the previous year.

There were also 11 drug related deaths and 9 drug misuse deaths in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council in 2015, the highest within the last 6 years.

<sup>31</sup> The information is aggregated data from the GRO death files, which are gathered when deaths are registered at the Registrar's Office. The dataset is gathered annually in December. The dataset is updated as registrations take place, however the complete year's file is finalised in November. Classification of the underlying cause of death is done by reference to the death certificate and additional information from the certifying doctor and/or coroner. As from the 1st of January 2001, all deaths have been coded in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, tenth revision (ICD10). In 2005 the definition of alcohol related deaths was widened across the UK to include additional causes of death with a clear causal relationship to alcohol consumption. All data provided is based on this new revised definition.

**Drug-Related Death** - this is when the underlying cause of death recorded on the death certificate is drug poisoning, drug abuse or drug dependence. **Drug-Misuse - deaths** where the underlying cause is drug poisoning, drug abuse or drug dependence and where any of the substances controlled under the Misuse of Drugs Act (1971) are involved.



Source: Department of Health

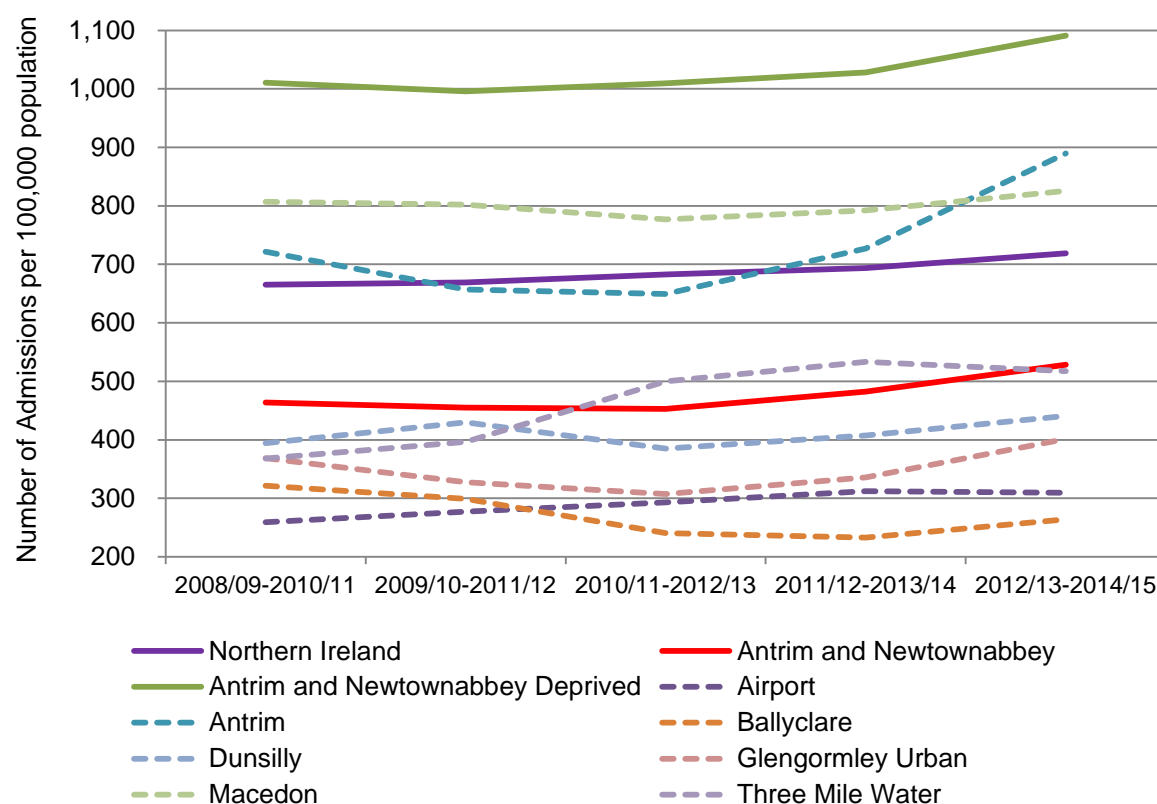
### Standardised Admission Rate due to Alcohol Related Causes<sup>32</sup>

During 2012/13 – 2014/15 in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council:

- 529 admissions per 100,000 population for alcohol related causes
- lower than Northern Ireland overall, 719 admissions per 100,000 population
- fourth lowest across all councils, above Causeway Coast and Glens (405 admissions per 100,000 population), Lisburn and Castlereagh (453 per 100,000 population) and Mid Ulster (498 admissions per 100,000 population).
- 1,091 admissions per 100,000 population in the most deprived areas. 106% higher than the Borough overall.
- At DEA this ranges from 264 admissions per 100,000 population in Ballyclare DEA to 890 admissions per 100,000 population in Antrim DEA.

<sup>32</sup> Standardised admission rate for alcohol related causes (per 100,000 of the population). Alcohol related admission rates. Results are standardised to the European Standard Population (2013) using the direct method. Alcohol related admissions are classified using the ICD-10 codes E24.4, E51.2, F10, G31.2, G62.1, G72.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, K86.0, O35.4, P04.3, Q86.0, T51.0-1, T51.9, X45, X65, Y15, Y57.3, Y90-91, Z50.2, Z71.4, Z72.1. Deaths and discharges are used as an approximation of admissions. Standardised Admission Rates for Alcohol are calculated using a 3-year (financial year) rolling average (2006/07-2008/09 - 2011/12-2013/14).

**Figure 50: Standardised Admission Rate due to Alcohol Related Causes per 100,000 Population  
Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council  
(2008/09-2010/11 to 2012/13-2014/15)**

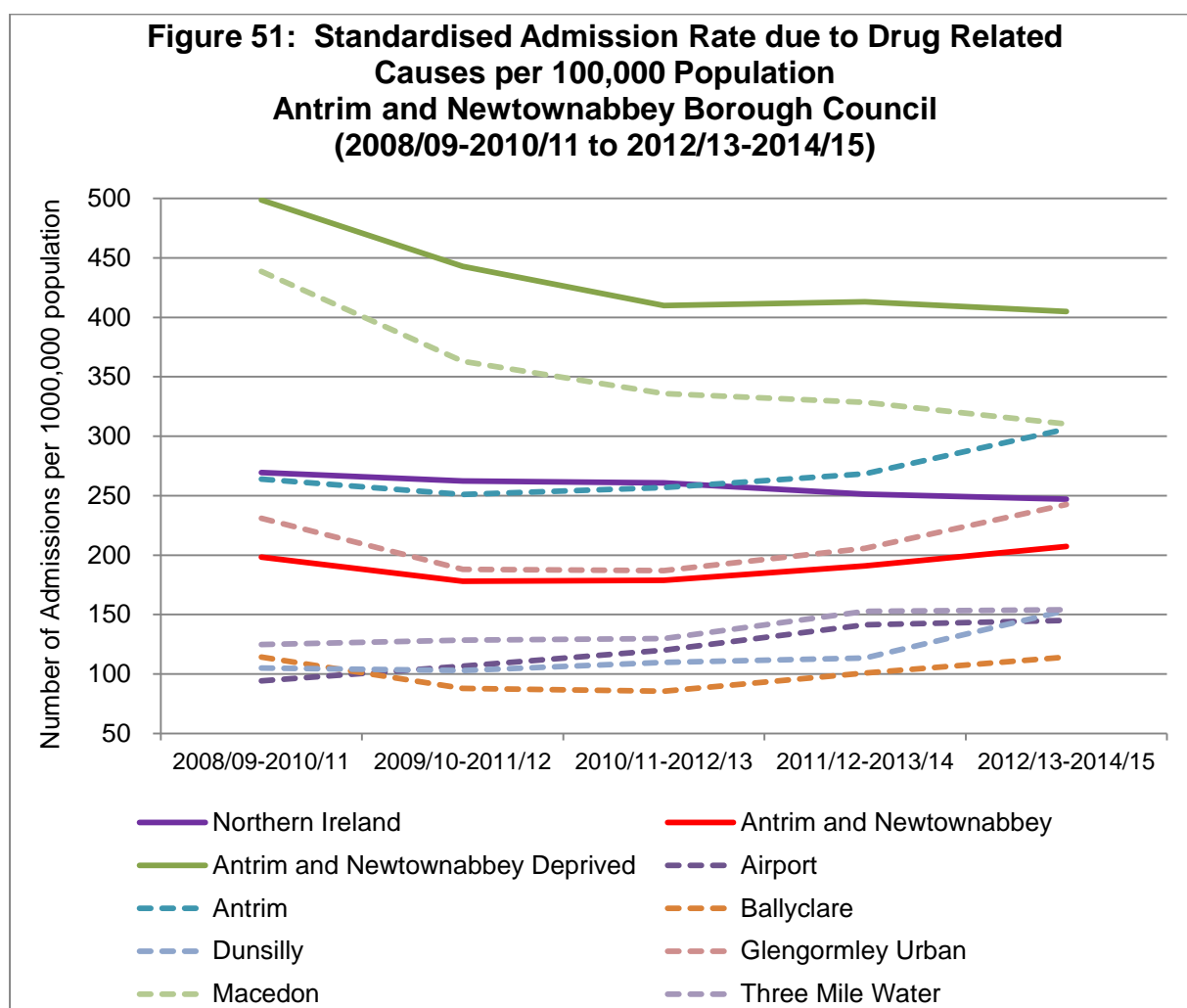


Source: Department of Health – Sub-Regional Inequalities (2017)

### Standardised Admission Rate due to Drug Related Causes

During 2012/13 – 2014/15 in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council:

- 207 admissions per 100,000 population for drug related causes
- lower than Northern Ireland overall, 247 admissions per 100,000 population
- fifth lowest across all councils, above Mid Ulster (166 admissions per 100,000 population), Causeway Coast and Glens (171 admissions per 100,000 population), Lisburn and Castlereagh (197 per 100,000 population) and Fermanagh and Omagh (201 admissions per 100,000 population).
- 405 admissions per 100,000 population in the most deprived areas. 95% higher than the Borough overall.
- At DEA this ranges from 114 admissions per 100,000 population in Ballyclare DEA to 310 admissions per 100,000 population in Macedon DEA.



Source: Department of Health – Sub-Regional Inequalities (2017)

### Standardised Hospital Admission Rate - All<sup>33</sup>

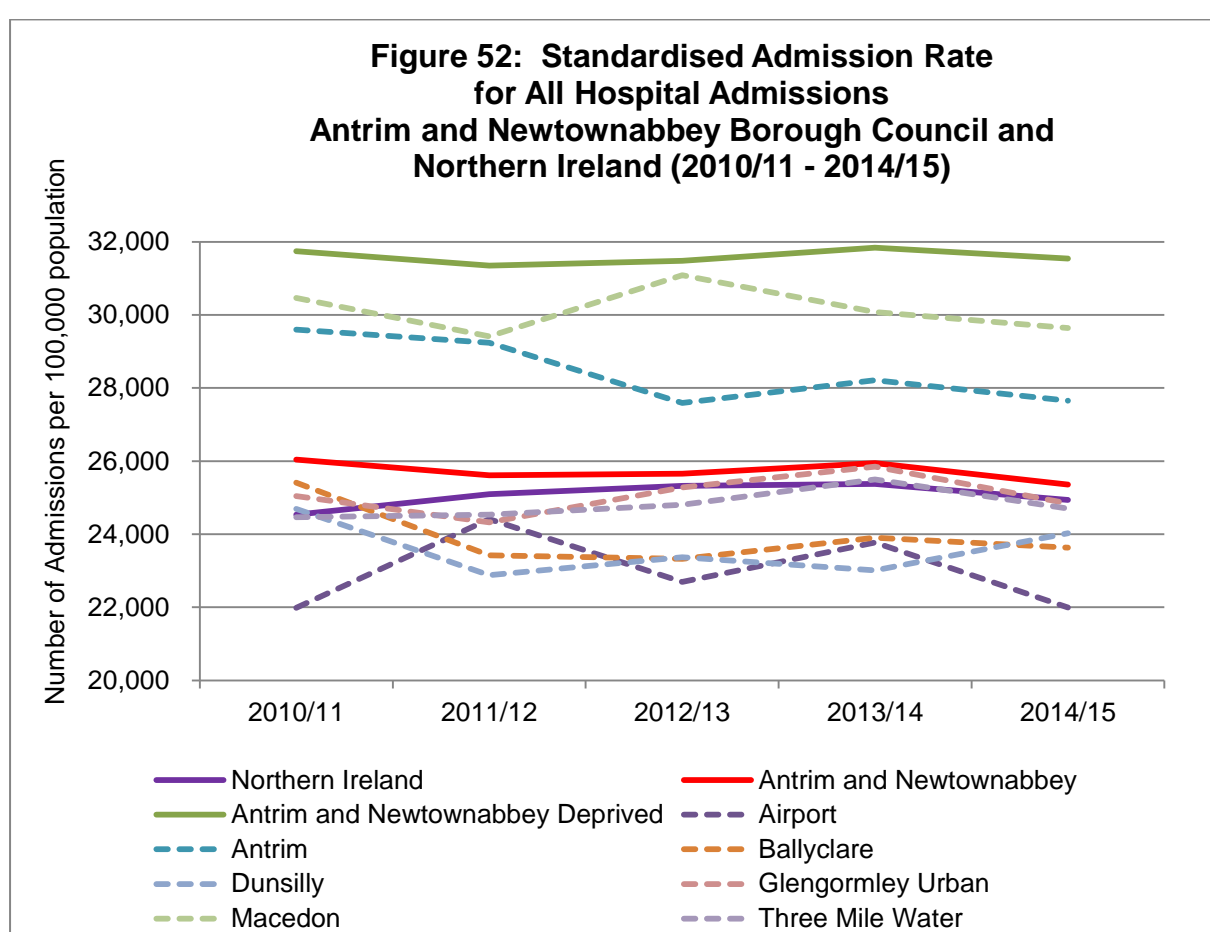
In 2014/15 in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council:

- 25,354 admissions per 100,000 population
- higher than Northern Ireland overall, 24,940 admissions per 100,000 population
- males higher than females – 26,655 admissions per 100,000 population for males and 24,497 admissions per 100,000 population for females

<sup>33</sup> Admissions data are extracted from the Hospital Information System (HIS). Admissions are from within the Acute Services Programme of Care. All mental health specialities have been excluded. Deaths & discharges are used as an approximation of admissions.



- Fourth highest across all councils, behind Derry City and Strabane (29,285 admissions per 100,000 population), Fermanagh and Omagh (28,739 admissions per 100,000 population) and Belfast (25,502 admissions per 100,000 population).
- 31,537 admissions per 100,000 population in the most deprived areas. 24% higher than the Borough overall.
- At DEA this ranges from 21,998 admissions per 100,000 population in Airport DEA to 29,642 admissions per 100,000 population in Macedon DEA.



Source: Department of Health – Sub-Regional Inequalities (2017)

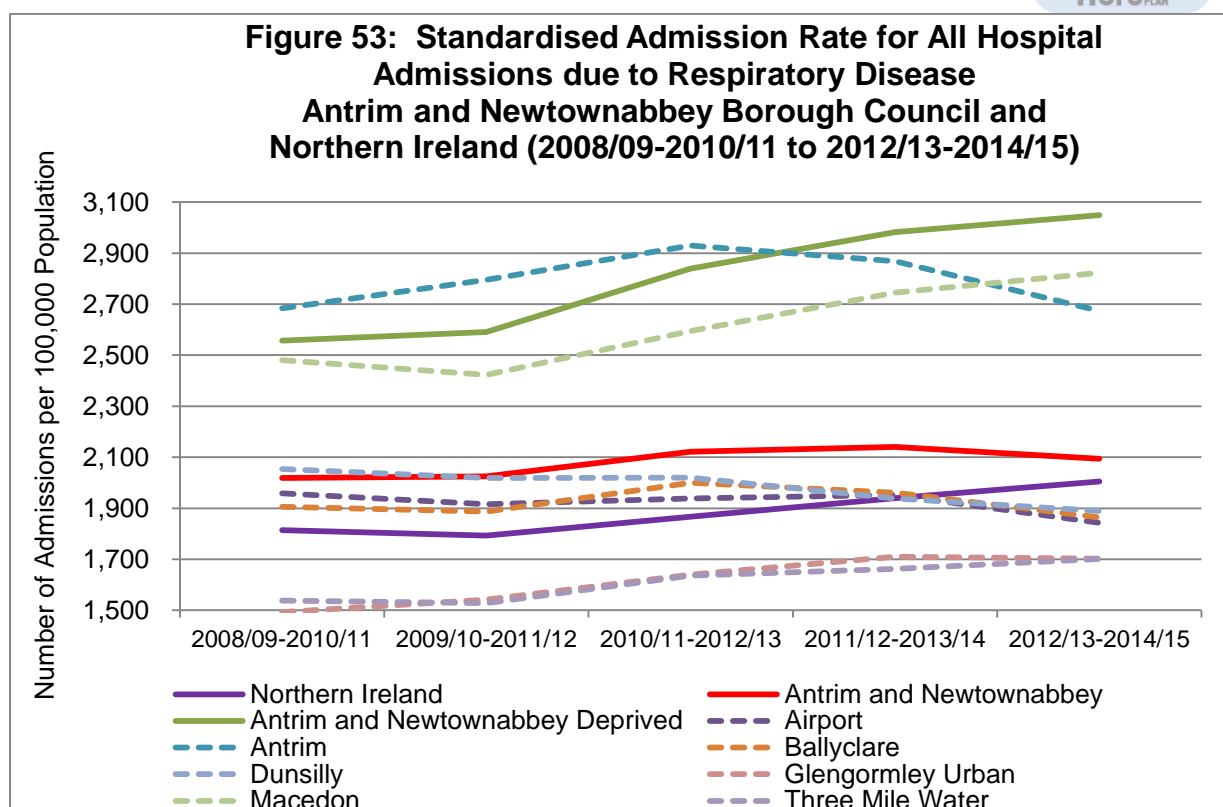
### Standardised Hospital Admission Rate due to Respiratory Disease<sup>34</sup>

Between 2012/13-2014/15 in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council:

- 2,094 admissions per 100,000 population
- higher than Northern Ireland overall, 2,005 admissions per 100,000 population
- males higher than females – 2,294 admissions per 100,000 population for males and 1,968 admissions per 100,000 population for females
- fourth highest across all councils, behind Derry City and Strabane (2,250 admissions per 100,000 population), Belfast (2,313 admissions per 100,000 population) and Newry, Mourne and Down (2,127 admissions per 100,000 population) .
- 3,049 admissions per 100,000 population in the most deprived areas. 46% higher than the Borough overall.
- At DEA this ranges from 1,702 admissions per 100,000 population in Three Mile Water DEA to 2,823 admissions per 100,000 population in Macedon DEA.

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<sup>34</sup> Admissions data are extracted from the Hospital Information System (HIS). Admissions are from within the Acute Services Programme of Care. All mental health specialities have been excluded. Deaths & discharges are used as an approximation of admissions.



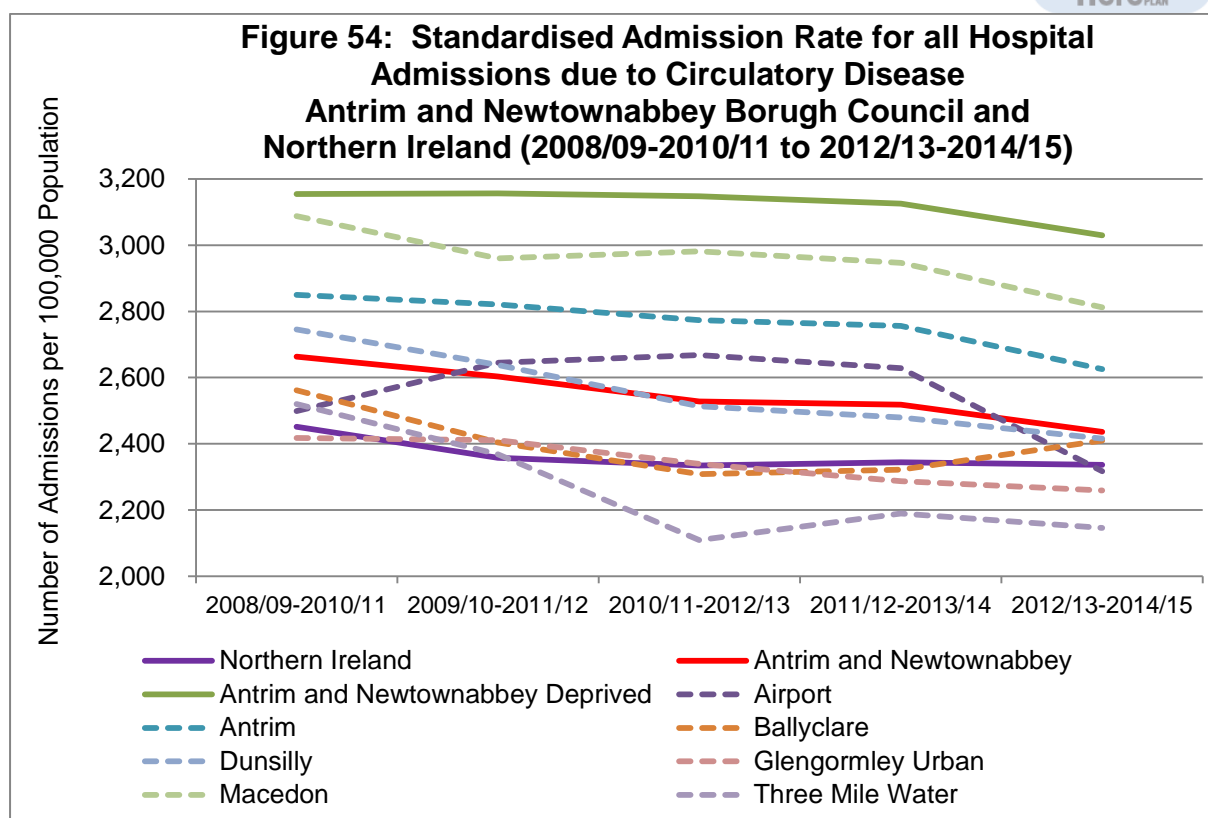
Source: Department of Health – Sub-Regional Inequalities (2017)

### Standardised Hospital Admission Rate due to Circulatory Disease<sup>35</sup>

Between 2012/13-2014/15 in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council:

- 2,436 admissions per 100,000 population
- higher than Northern Ireland overall, 2,337 admissions per 100,000 population
- males higher than females – 3,068 admissions per 100,000 population for males and 1,899 admissions per 100,000 population for females
- fifth highest across all councils, Fermanagh and Omagh having the highest (2,618 admissions per 100,000 population)
- 3,030 admissions per 100,000 population in the most deprived areas. 24% higher than the Borough overall.
- At DEA this ranges from 2,146 admissions per 100,000 population in Three Mile Water DEA to 2,813 admissions per 100,000 population in Macedon DEA.

<sup>35</sup> Admissions data are extracted from the Hospital Information System (HIS). Admissions are from within the Acute Services Programme of Care. All mental health specialities have been excluded. Deaths & discharges are used as an approximation of admissions.



Source: Department of Health – Sub-Regional Inequalities (2017)

## Housing

### House Prices<sup>36</sup>

The Northern Ireland Residential Property Price Index reported a standardised house price of £130,557 in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council at Quarter 4 2016, representing an annual increase of 6.4%.

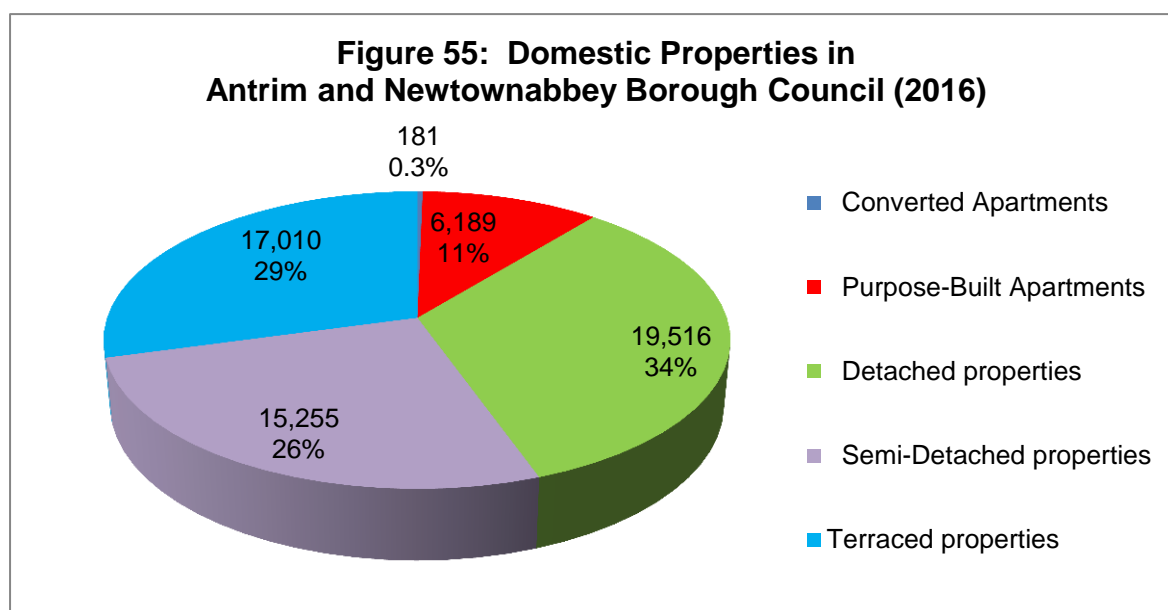
Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council had the third highest standardised house price across all councils behind Lisburn and Castlereagh (£149,600) and Ards and North Down (£145,206).

<sup>36</sup> Information is compiled from the Stamp Duty Land Tax returns and the NI Valuation List, as maintained by the Mapping & Valuation Directorate of Land and Property Services. Information is published quarterly as part of the NI RPPI. The Stamp Duty Land Tax returns and the NI Valuation List is stored electronically. The data refers to properties sold between October and December 2016.

### Domestic Properties<sup>37</sup>

In 2016, the majority of households within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council were detached properties (34%, 19,516 homes). This is similar to Northern Ireland overall, with 35.6% of all domestic properties being detached homes.

Between 2015 and 2016 the biggest percentage increase in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council was in converted apartments (4%, 7 converted apartments), with the largest increase in actual numbers was for semi-detached homes (275 homes, 1.8%).



Source: Land and Property Services

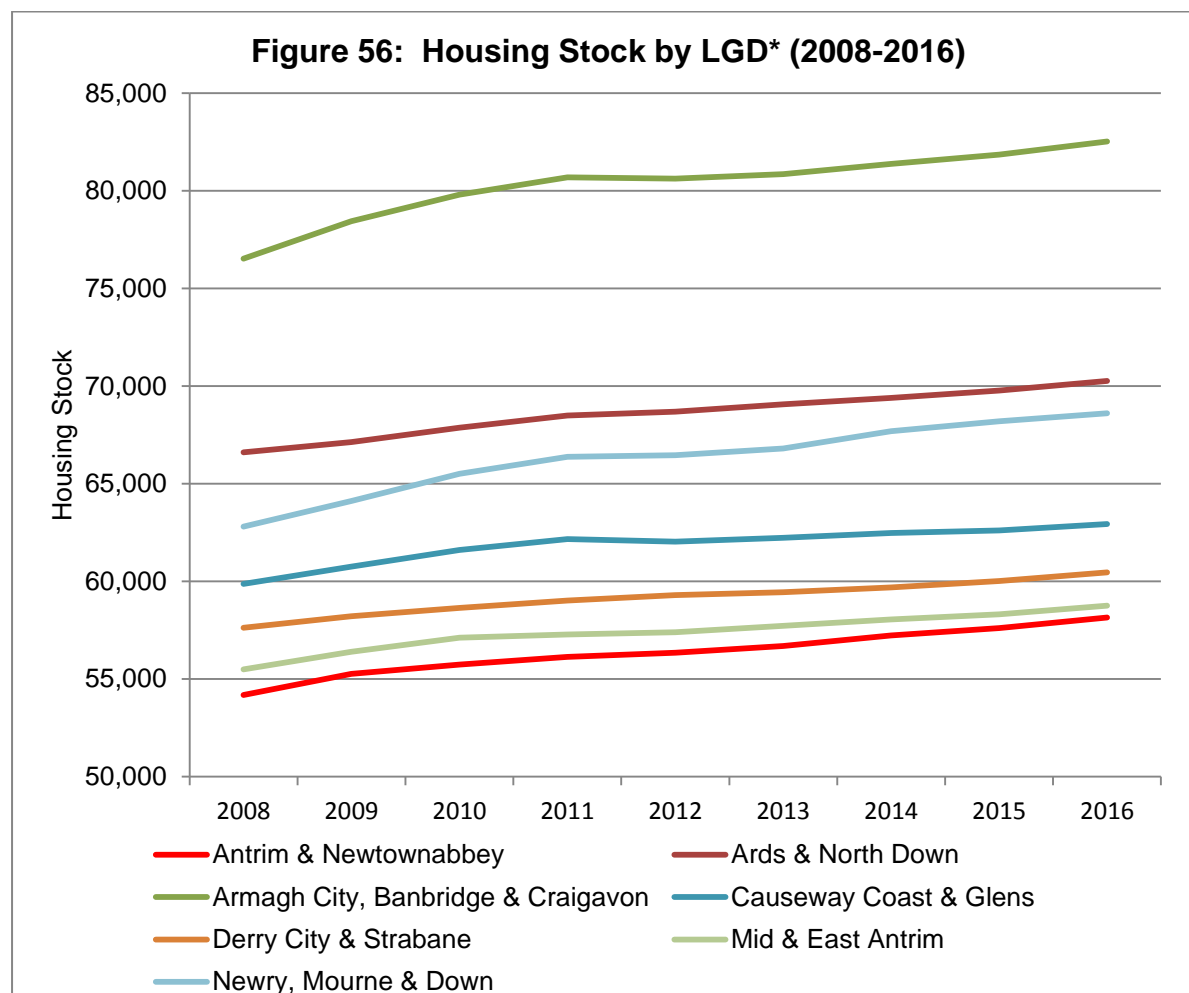
### Housing Stock<sup>38</sup>

In 2016, the housing stock for Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council was 58,151 equating to 7.5% of the total housing stock in Northern Ireland and the eighth highest across all councils.

<sup>37</sup> The data relates to a snapshot at April 2016. Information is compiled from the Valuation List, as maintained by the Valuation Directorate of Land and Property Services. Housing Stock is defined as a count of properties which are valued as domestic or mixed for the purposes of rating. This refers to properties in the Valuation List which are used (or when next in use, will be used) for the purposes of a private dwelling. This includes properties which are temporary incapable of beneficial occupation but excludes caravans, domestic garages, domestic stores and car parking spaces. Each property record has codes that enable the identification of its sub-classification e.g. detached, semi-detached, terraced etc.

<sup>38</sup> In line with the Rates Order (NI) 1977, Housing Stock is defined as a count of properties which are valued as domestic or mixed for the purposes of rating. This refers to properties in the Valuation List which are used (or when next in use, will be used) for the purposes of a private dwelling. This includes properties which are temporary incapable of beneficial occupation, but excludes Caravans, Domestic Garages, Domestic Stores and Car Parking Spaces.

Between 2008 and 2016, the housing stock within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council increased by 7.3% (3,970), higher than the overall growth within Northern Ireland as a whole (6.6%).



Source: Land and Property Services

\*Belfast has the highest housing stock across all councils and has been excluded from this figure. The housing stock ranged from 148,473 in 2008 to 156,176 in 2016.

### Housing Growth Indicators<sup>39</sup>

Housing Growth Indicators (HGIs) provide an estimate of future housing need in Northern Ireland. The figures use household projections produced by the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency as their basis. The figures are therefore based on current population/household formation trends making the assumption that these trends will continue into the future. They should therefore be used for guidance

<sup>39</sup> More information on Housing Growth Indicators can be found here: <https://www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk/publications/2012-based-housing-growth-indicators-hgis-and-methodology-paper>

rather than seen as a cap on housing development in the area or a target to be achieved.

In addition to the household projections, the Housing Growth Indicators also use data on vacant housing stock, second homes and net conversions/closures/demolitions (net stock loss) to produce the final figure.

The latest Housing Growth Indicators use 2012 based household projections and will therefore be calculated for the time period 2012-2025.

In Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council, the projected new dwelling requirement (2012-2025) is 7,200.

### Household Tenure

Between 2013/14 – 2015/16, the majority of respondent households were owned outright or owned with a mortgage (72%) in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council compared to 66% overall in Northern Ireland.

Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council had the highest proportion of properties owned with a mortgage across all councils (36%) in the same time period.

11% of properties were rented from the Northern Ireland Housing Executive and 16% rented from 'Other' within the Borough compared to 12% and 21% in Northern Ireland respectively.

*Source: NISRA CHS Survey (n=559 Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council)*

### Social Rented Sector

In 2014/15, Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council had 3,277 applications and transfers, 6.6% of all applications and transfers in Northern Ireland.

- 2,628 Northern Ireland Housing Executive Applications
- 530 Northern Ireland Housing Executive Transfers
- 119 Housing Association Transfers

In 2014/15, 1,860 applicants in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council were in housing stress (30 plus points), 6.9% of all applicants in housing stress in Northern Ireland overall.

- 1,519 Northern Ireland Housing Executive Applications Housing Stress
- 286 Northern Ireland Housing Executive Transfers Housing Stress
- 55 Housing Association Transfers Housing Stress

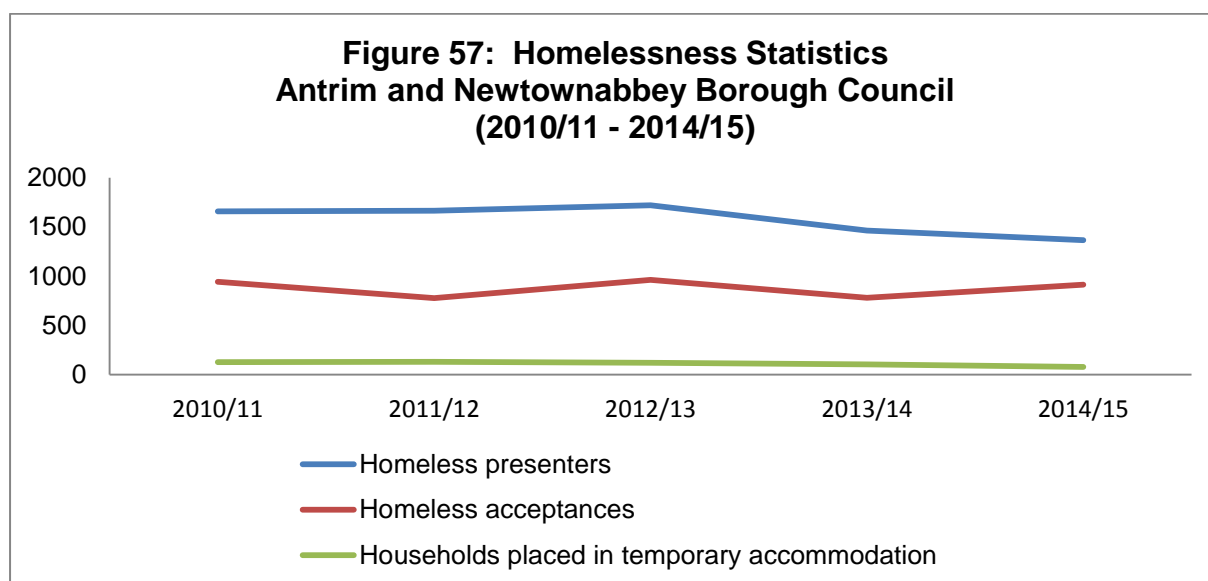
## Social Housing Need

In the Antrim and Newtownabbey Housing Investment Plan Annual Update 2016 produced by the Northern Ireland Housing Executive, it states:

*'The requirement for new social housing in ANBC has consistently increased since 2011. The five-year assessment for 2015-20 shows a need for 803 units. Need is concentrated in Glenvarna/ Glengormley (107 units), Crumlin (94 units) and Rushpark (72 units). There is also a rural housing need of 47 units at Randalstown, and 13 units at Parkgate/ Templepatrick.'*

## Homelessness

The number of homeless presenters in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council has been decreasing from 1,721 in 2012/13 to 1,366 in 2014/15. There is a range of temporary accommodation available within the Antrim and Newtownabbey District including 21 privately owned single lets and 16 hostel placements.



Source: Antrim and Newtownabbey Housing Investment Plan (2015-2019)

## Local Housing Allowance (LHA)<sup>40</sup>

Local Housing Allowance is payable to tenants who rent privately. Local Housing Allowance is a rent assessment scheme for tenants who rent accommodation from

<sup>40</sup> Further information can be found on the Northern Ireland Housing Executive website <http://www.nihe.gov.uk/index/benefits/lha.htm>



private landlords. It is based on rent levels for the area you live in and how many people you live with. Your entitlement to Housing Benefit still depends on your income, how many people make up your household and any savings you have.

The Northern Ireland Housing Executive has divided Northern Ireland into eight 'broad rental market areas' (BRMAs) as shown in the table below. The broad rental market area covers a number of neighbourhoods. There are different LHA rates for different property sizes within each broad rental market area.

The rate of LHA the Northern Ireland Housing Executive uses to work out Housing Benefit depends on:

- the area you live in – this will set the BRMA you fall under; and
- who lives with you – this will decide how many bedrooms you need

**Table 13: Weekly Local Housing Allowance rates from 1 Apr 16 - 31 Mar 17**

Broad Rental Market Area	Belfast	Lough Neagh Upper	Lough Neagh Lower	North	North West	South	South East	South West
Postcode	BT1 - BT16	BT29 BT36 – BT46 BT80	BT25 BT62 – BT67 BT69 – BT71	BT51 – BT57	BT47 – BT49 BT82	BT32 BT34 BT35 BT60 BT61 BT68	BT17 – BT24 BT26 – BT28 BT30 BT31 BT33	BT74 – BT79 BT81 BT92 – BT94
Rate per week								
Shared Room	£42.15	£48.45	£43.63	£37.90	£50.52	£45.80	£52.09	£45.70
1 Bedroom	£83.65	£69.85	£66.94	£65.47	£74.31	£58.72	£77.96	£59.40
2 Bedroom	£92.44	£85.70	£77.92	£83.17	£89.53	£79.99	£93.09	£76.07
3 Bedroom	£101.90	£93.27	£89.43	£89.42	£99.60	£88.44	£102.92	£87.10
4 Bedroom	£118.51	£104.48	£106.83	£97.66	£108.13	£99.58	£120.93	£96.79

Source: Northern Ireland Housing Executive

### Unfitness

Between 2001 and 2011, the unfitness rates for the former Antrim and Newtownabbey districts increased from 2.9% to 4% and 1.3% to 3% respectively.

4.9% of dwellings in Northern Ireland in 2001 were deemed unfit, compared with 4.6% in 2011.

Decent Homes standards which consider a wider range of indicators estimate that 10% homes in the former Antrim district and 7% in the former Newtownabbey district were failing to meet the required standards of fitness, structure, energy efficiency and facilities.

*Source: Housing Conditions Survey (HCS) (Northern Ireland Housing Executive)*

### Fuel Poverty

In 2011, the Housing Conditions Survey (HCS) (Northern Ireland Housing Executive) classified between 38% and 42% of homes in the Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council area as being in fuel poverty which is comparable to the Northern Ireland figure of 42%.

### Rental Share

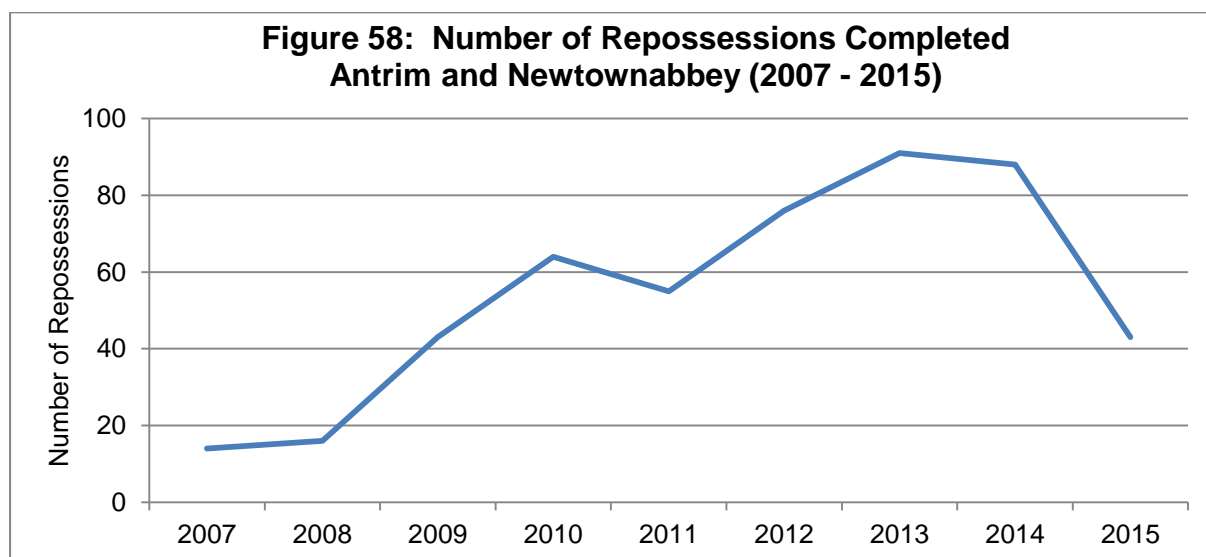
The landlord registration scheme had 5,758 tenancies registered for Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council in March 2015, around 10% of total households in the borough. There are 236 houses of multiple occupancy. At March 2015, 3,994 private tenants (69.3%) were in receipt of housing benefit.

*Source: Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council Housing Invest Plan 2015-2019 (Northern Ireland Housing Executive) and 2016 Annual Update*

## Repossession<sup>41</sup>

The number of repossessions completed in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council has increased from 14 to 43 between 2007 and 2015, with 91 in 2013 being the highest figure recorded in the last 8 years.

In 2015, looking at how the eleven councils compare in terms of actual numbers, Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council ranks fourth lowest (43 repossessions). Belfast had the highest (137) and Fermanagh and Omagh the lowest (35).



Source: Northern Ireland Court Service

## Poverty<sup>42</sup>

The proportion of both individuals and children within Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council in relative and absolute poverty have been consistently lower than the Northern Ireland level from 2002/03 to 2014/15.

<sup>41</sup> Repossession is where a court order has been granted ordering a debtor to hand back a property to a creditor where the property was either used as collateral [for a mortgage or loan or an unsecured debt or loan which has been secured by an order charging land] or rented or leased in a previous contract between the creditor and the debtor. Repossession is recorded as completed when all persons in occupation of the property have been removed and their goods removed and the property is handed over to the creditor. Repossession is also recorded as completed if there are no persons and or goods to remove and the property is handed over to the creditor. For the majority of cases, repossession will relate to a single property, but a court order can sometimes refer to more than one property. The postcode recorded for each repossession refers to the correspondence address of the person to whom enforcement has been sought. This is not always the address of the property to be repossessed as the property may not have a postal address [if it is a piece of land] or it may relate to the correspondence address of a landlord or a second home.

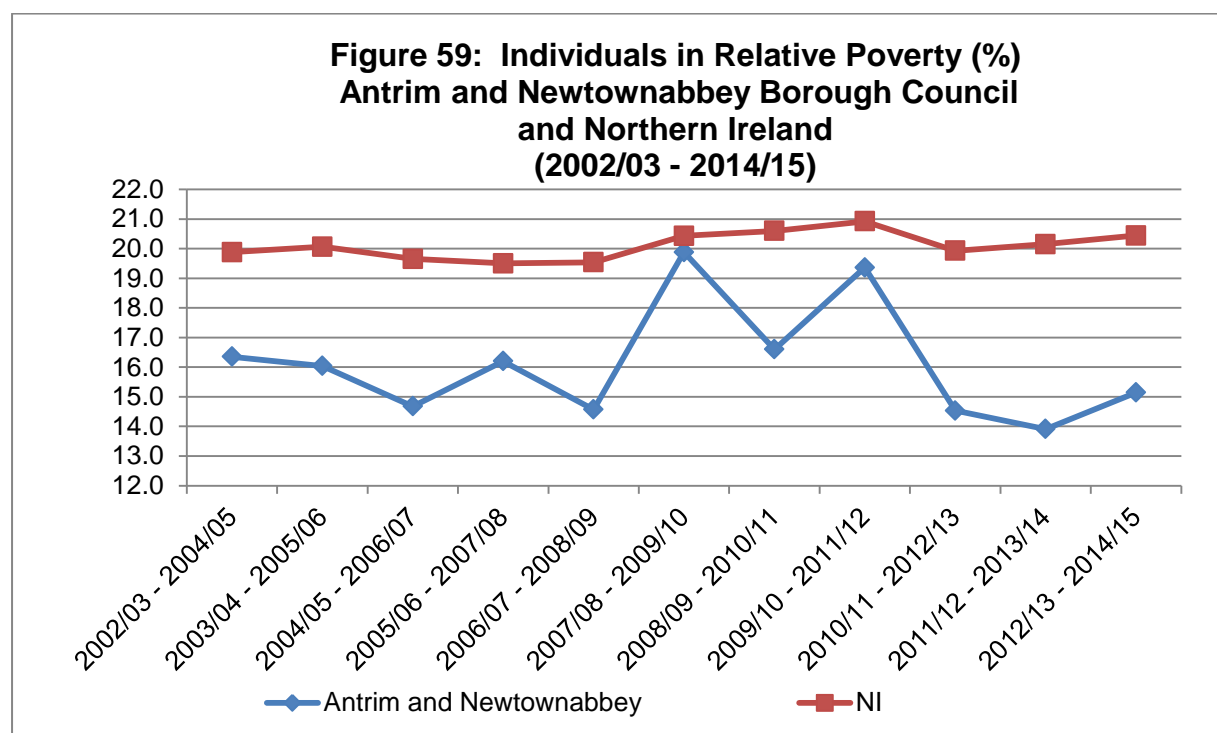
<sup>42</sup> Data is based on three years of data combined (2002/03-2004/05 - 2012/13-2014/15).

A person is considered to be in **Relative Poverty** if they are living in a household with an equivalised income below 60% of the UK median income for that year in question.

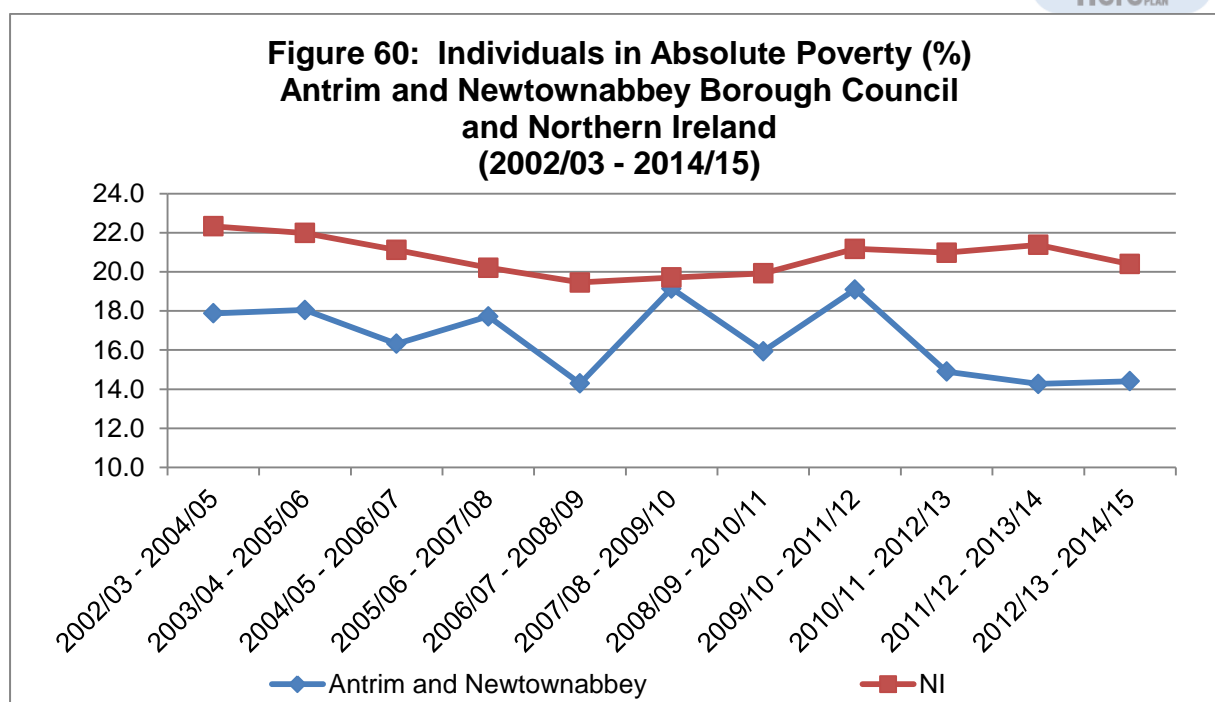
A person is considered to be in **Absolute Poverty** if they are living in a household with an equivalised income below 60% of the UK inflated median income (base year 2010/11) for that year in question.

The latest figures (2012/13 – 2014/15) for Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council indicate 15.1% and 14.4% of individuals are in relative and absolute poverty respectively.

Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council had the second lowest proportion of individuals in relative poverty behind Lisburn and Castlereagh (11.6%) (2012/13 – 2014/15).

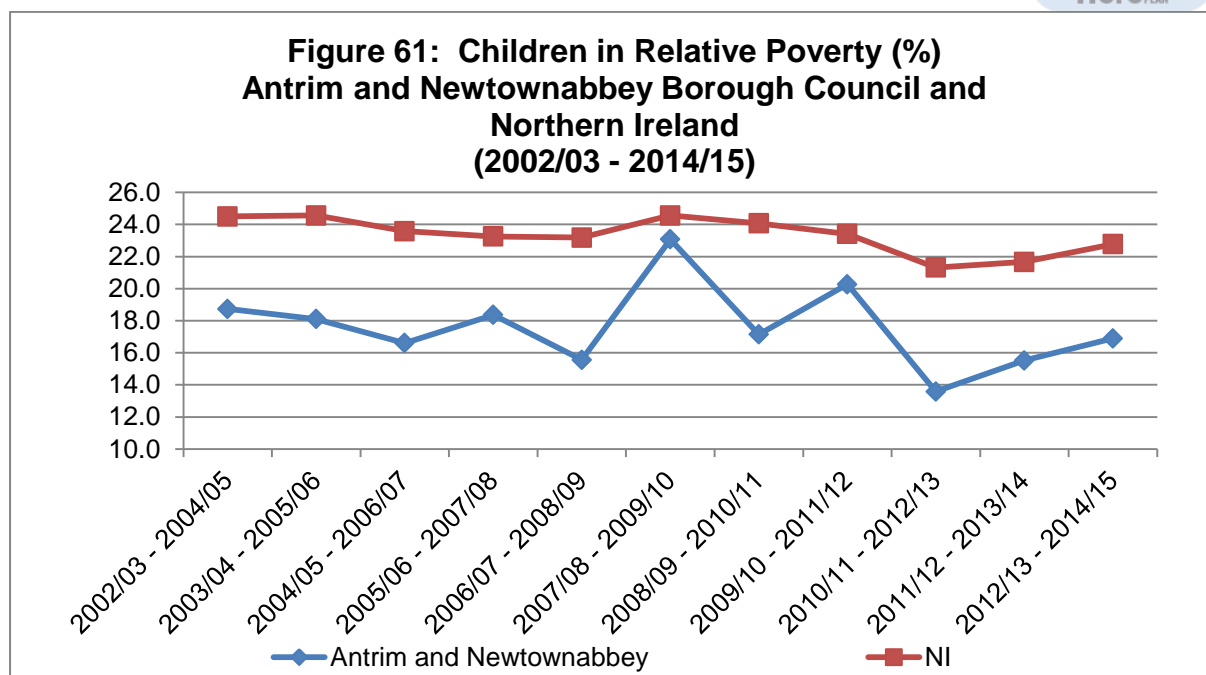


Source: Department for Communities

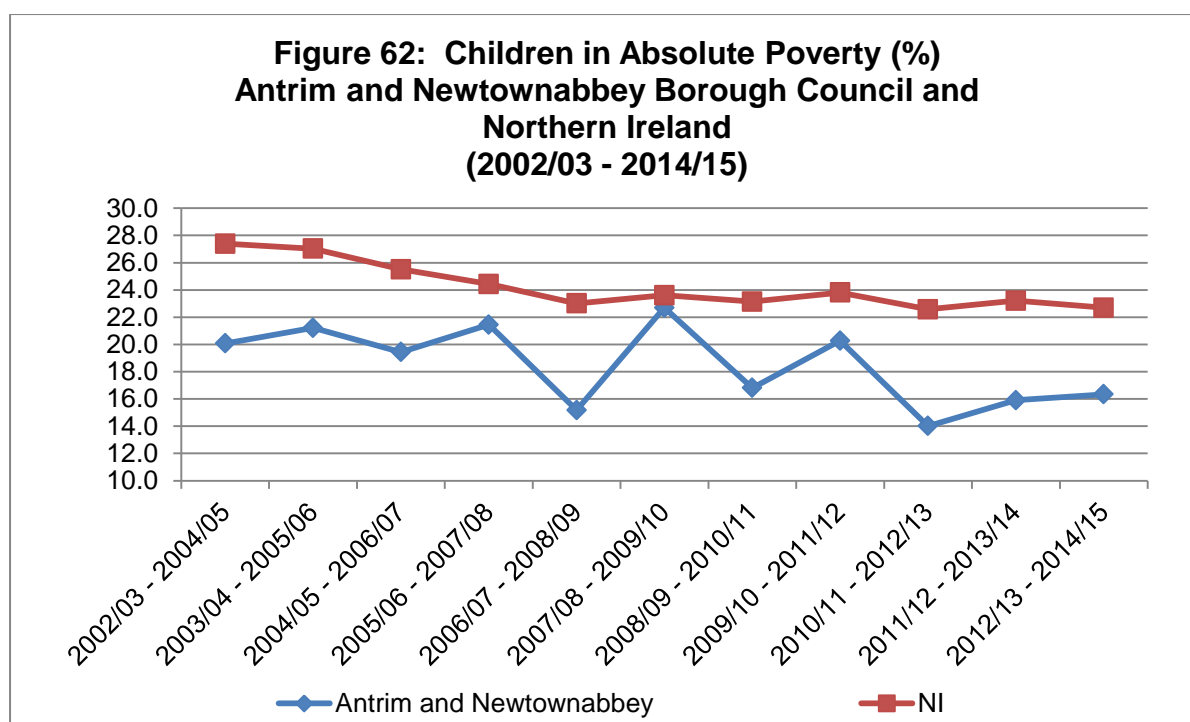


Source: Department for Communities

From 2012/13 – 2014/15, the proportion of children in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council in relative and absolute poverty is 16.9% and 16.3% respectively. Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council had the second lowest proportion of children in relative poverty across all councils behind Lisburn and Castlereagh (9.75%)



Source: Department for Communities



Source: Department for Communities

## Appendix 1 - Deprivation Domains (2010) by SOA Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council

The 20% most deprived SOAs (14 SOAs have been highlighted within each domain)

SOA	Multiple Deprivation Measure Rank	Domain Rank						
		Income	Employment (18-59/64 years)	Health Deprivation and Disability	Education, Skills and Training	Proximity to Services	Living Environment	Crime and Disorder
Abbey 1	511	408	537	403	510	698	350	210
Abbey 2	491	427	579	499	306	704	170	357
Aldergrove 1	824	890	890	890	714	167	885	890
Aldergrove 2	666	775	619	662	704	121	585	741
Aldergrove 3	366	758	178	276	441	193	415	522
Balloo	370	392	346	270	305	629	204	348
Ballyclare North 1	431	355	485	372	410	389	433	359
Ballyclare North 2	600	459	687	583	479	392	543	410
Ballyclare South 1	223	264	183	360	255	566	92	54
Ballyclare South 2	794	742	789	834	726	394	670	556
Ballycraigy	185	279	207	149	123	509	100	222
Ballyduff 1	408	397	461	554	224	381	303	351
Ballyduff 2	638	721	517	561	436	413	778	537
Ballyhenry 1	737	646	657	716	586	710	678	483
Ballyhenry 2	380	389	316	361	384	724	336	76
Ballynure 1	733	792	760	765	763	174	528	609
Ballynure 2	802	811	807	778	837	249	715	664
Ballyrobert 1	722	779	765	831	666	239	355	433
Ballyrobert 2	797	798	793	799	648	363	750	674
Burnthill 1	645	667	685	671	339	456	479	402
Burnthill 2	694	662	673	659	568	407	650	438
Carnmoney 1	139	121	146	290	90	370	180	324
Carnmoney 2	777	835	771	792	627	386	871	380
Clady	695	795	769	823	687	110	661	337
Cloughfern 1	423	403	528	255	346	534	450	287
Cloughfern 2	267	303	212	338	158	734	272	263
Collinbridge 1	803	813	790	649	774	487	884	354
Collinbridge 2	798	731	726	798	745	717	684	303
Coole	117	155	143	112	60	787	71	259
Cranfield	668	647	666	541	741	205	530	808
Crumlin 1	655	579	645	646	638	247	672	579
Crumlin 2	557	529	532	601	492	282	699	226
Doagh 1	765	732	837	789	751	267	680	541
Doagh 2	748	761	792	777	676	216	728	645
Drumanaway	570	568	617	501	423	242	453	651
Dunanney	77	77	107	110	21	607	95	302
Farranshane	111	165	86	148	148	420	234	43
Fountain Hill	305	239	304	304	234	701	256	362

<b>Glebe 1</b>	664	631	643	687	571	537	683	126
<b>Glebe 2</b>	753	747	683	643	748	467	809	450
<b>Glengormley 1</b>	602	590	571	597	526	690	485	70
<b>Glengormley 2</b>	238	250	361	239	99	579	212	201
<b>Greystone</b>	326	267	308	339	321	587	341	154
<b>Hawthorne</b>	375	429	331	320	302	362	401	334
<b>Hightown</b>	485	519	511	397	309	784	368	169
<b>Jordanstown 1</b>	718	698	612	636	562	583	651	667
<b>Jordanstown 2</b>	888	887	869	878	854	458	890	861
<b>Jordanstown 3</b>	885	886	876	877	874	451	880	734
<b>Mallusk 1</b>	743	741	758	801	626	288	711	518
<b>Mallusk 2</b>	780	780	841	691	675	472	698	364
<b>Mallusk 3</b>	879	846	852	872	823	557	836	746
<b>Massereene 1</b>	615	605	581	480	472	696	441	232
<b>Massereene 2</b>	775	803	730	730	646	602	722	346
<b>Monkstown 1</b>	100	107	98	147	42	596	135	735
<b>Monkstown 2</b>	439	379	513	383	270	584	360	434
<b>Mossley 1</b>	683	643	677	722	564	355	552	412
<b>Mossley 2</b>	138	127	181	139	120	347	144	381
<b>Parkgate</b>	729	830	762	851	807	89	743	694
<b>Randalstown 1</b>	641	650	545	548	707	342	469	479
<b>Randalstown 2</b>	624	452	565	571	587	552	551	600
<b>Rostulla 1</b>	482	465	506	526	457	693	358	45
<b>Rostulla 2</b>	884	876	885	864	859	549	791	611
<b>Shilvodan</b>	652	740	575	572	783	149	464	804
<b>Springfarm 1</b>	534	589	589	321	375	523	421	300
<b>Springfarm 2</b>	345	405	484	268	206	339	215	239
<b>Steeple</b>	208	258	217	175	110	672	299	238
<b>Stiles</b>	360	386	423	293	197	636	347	163
<b>Templepatrick</b>	833	819	826	836	826	338	808	526
<b>Toome</b>	416	381	440	539	396	130	618	661
<b>Valley 1</b>	279	249	216	363	264	809	218	182
<b>Valley 2</b>	108	100	127	120	118	760	206	64
<b>Whitehouse</b>	154	166	108	145	218	797	121	212