

Armagh City Banbridge & Craigavon Borough

COMMUNITIES REPORT

AUGUST 2016



**Armagh City
Banbridge
& Craigavon**
Borough Council

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this document is to provide an overview of the topics relating to communities in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough to help inform the development of a community plan.

KEY FINDINGS

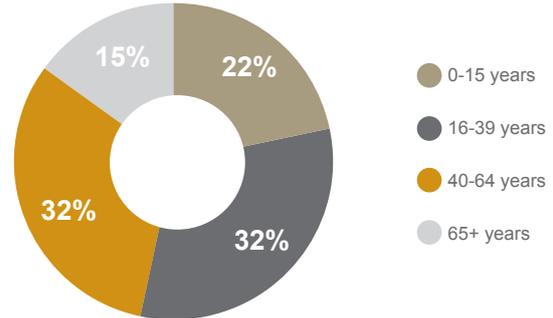
Population (2014)

Total
Population
205,711



**11% of total
NI population**

Population by Age



Income and Poverty

Average household income (2014/15)



Northern Ireland
£420 per week
(£21,900 per year)

United Kingdom
£473 per week
(£24,700 per year)

Average (median) household net disposable income

Northern Ireland relative poverty

All individuals



Children



Working-age adults



Pensioners



Based on household income before housing costs, incomes adjusted for household size and composition, reference point is couple with no children.

Education (2014/15)



1-2%

of half days missed due to unauthorised absences (NI 1-3%)



68%

school leavers 5 GCSEs A*-C (including English and Maths) (NI 66%)

Diversity (Census 2011)

**Armagh City,
Banbridge &
Craigavon**

89.0%
Born in NI

5.4%
Born outside
the UK or ROI

**Northern
Ireland**

88.8%
Born in NI

4.5%
Born outside
the UK or RO



Language

7,896

residents aged
3+ Main language
not English or Irish

Polish
(2,919)

Lithuanian
(1,736)

Portuguese
(834)



Top 3 other languages

Belonging and Influence Northern Ireland (2014)



Young People **Adults**

76% **87%**

Feel a sense of belonging to their neighbourhood

15% **30%**

Feel have an influence on local decisions made in their neighbourhood

Shared Space (2014)

Preference for mixed:

70%



Neighbourhood

80%



Workplace

59%



School

Community Safety (2015/16)

Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon

Northern Ireland



Anti-social behaviour

5,614

Hate Crimes

83 racist **84** sectarian **32** homophobic

Domestic abuse

3,001 incidents **1,546** crimes recorded

Fires (2012/13 to 2014/15)
Attended by NI Fire and Rescue Service



Personal Wellbeing (2012-2015)

Life Satisfaction Worthwhile Happiness Anxiety



Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon

7.78 **8.06** **7.69** **3.09**

Northern Ireland

7.69 **7.93** **7.58** **3.02**

UK

7.53 **7.76** **7.38** **2.93**

*These figures are average scores out of 10, people were asked to answer 4 questions on scale of 1-10

Volunteering



14% adults

22,186 individuals undertook voluntary work in past year in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon (Census 2011)

Top 3 types of volunteering in Northern Ireland (2015)



Fundraising



Helping in a church or religious organisation



Organising or helping to run a community event

POPULATION

In 2014 the population of the Borough was estimated at 205,711 (11.2% of the total NI population). The Borough has a similar age profile to NI, with the majority (63%) being working age (16-64 years).

The 2014 based population projections show the population of the Borough is projected to increase by 10.4% or almost 21,400 people to 2024 - almost double the rate of population increase projected for NI as a whole (5.3% increase). As with NI as a whole the Borough has both a growing and ageing population.

The number of children (i.e. those aged 0-15) is projected to increase by 4,400 people (9.6%) from 45,700 to 50,100.

The working age population (i.e. those aged 16-64) is projected to increase by 8,600 people (6.6%) from 129,800 in mid-2014 to 138,400 in mid-2024.

The number of those aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 8,500 people (28.0%) from 30,200 to 38,700 over the ten years from mid-2014 to mid-2024. Within this group, the number of people aged 85 and over is projected to increase by 1,700 people (50.1%).

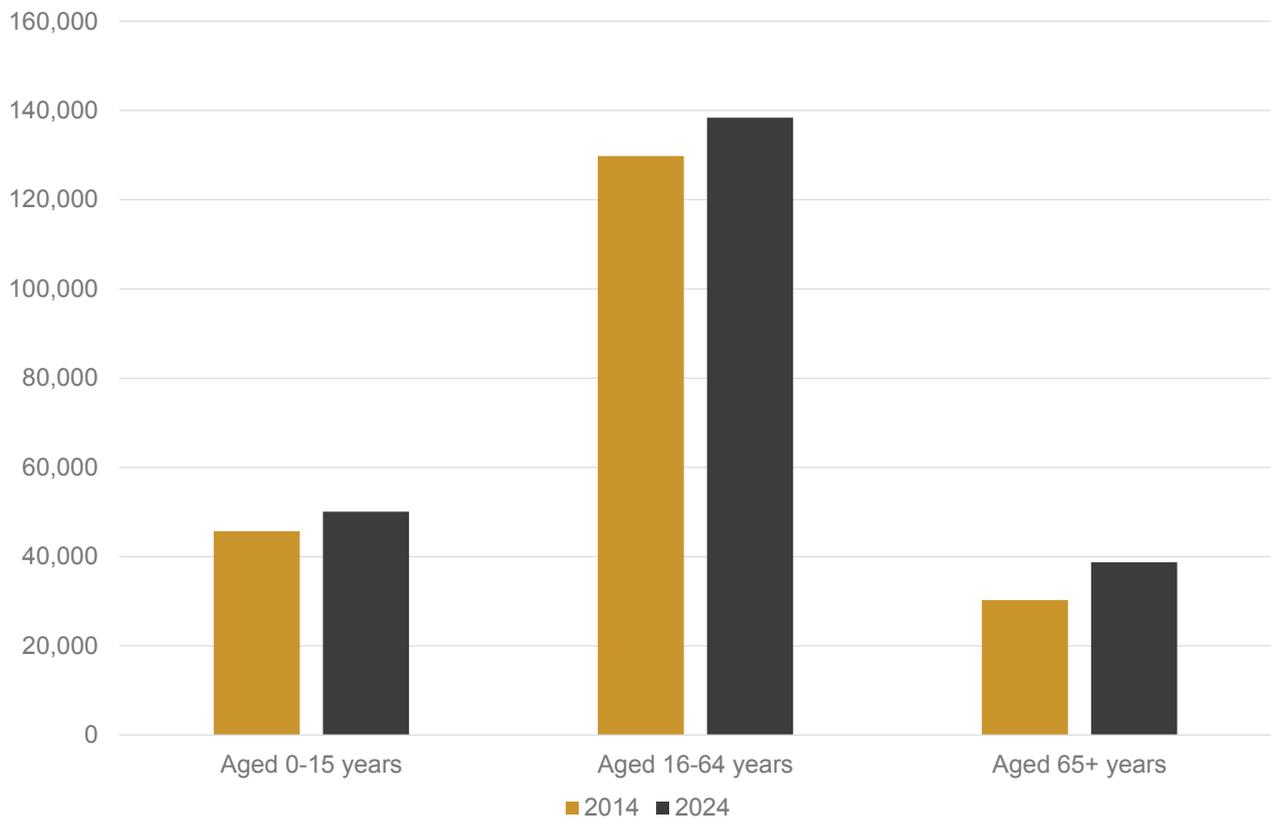


Figure 1. Population, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon 2014 - 2024. Source: NISRA.

The number of households is projected to increase from 77,762 in 2014 to 85,688 in 2024, an extra 7,926 households or a 10% increase (2012 based household projections). This is higher than the increase projected for NI overall (6%). The average household size in the council area (2.63) was slightly higher than NI (2.54), but both are expected to decrease over time.

SETTLEMENTS - CITY CENTRE, TOWNS, VILLAGES AND SMALL SETTLEMENTS

The existing Area Plans which cover the Borough recognise a settlement hierarchy which places the hubs of Armagh City, Craigavon Urban Area (Portadown, Central Craigavon and Lurgan) and Banbridge as the main settlements.

Within this hierarchy, the Borough also has six smaller local towns (Keady, Markethill, Tandragee, Dromore, Rathfriland and Gilford), 29 villages and 66 small settlements.

The 2011 population of the largest Borough settlements are shown below. Both the Planning and the NISRA settlement classification used Settlement Development Limits (SDLs) to define the spatial extent of settlements; the Settlement Development Limit of the Craigavon Urban Area includes the three elements of Portadown, Central Craigavon and Lurgan. Populations for these three individual elements are not currently available.

Settlement	NISRA Classification	ACBCBC Planning Classification	2011 Census Population	
Craigavon Urban Area (includes the three elements of Portadown, Central Craigavon and Lurgan)	Large Town (population 18,000+)	Urban Area and Hub	64,193	
Banbridge	Medium Town (population 10,000 - 17,999)	Main Town and Hub	16,653	
Armagh		City and Hub	14,749	
Dromore	Small Town (population 5,000 - 9,999)	Local Town	6,011	
Waringstown	Intermediate Settlement (population 2,500 - 4,999)	Village	3,647	
Tandragee		Local Town	3,486	
Keady		Local Town	3,036	
Richhill		Village	2,821	
Rathfriland		Local Town	2,472	
Dollingstown		Village	2,126	
Gilford		Local Town	1,927	
Donaghcloney		Village	1,701	
Markethill		Village (population 1,000 - 2,499)	Local Town	1,652
Magheralin		Village	1,337	
Laurelvale / Mullavilly	Village	1,284		
Aghagallon	Village	1,056		
Bleary	Village	1,011		
	Settlements with populations of less than 1,000 or open countryside			

Table 1. NISRA Settlement Classification 2015, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council Planning Classification, Census 2011 population.

In the NISRA settlement classification a prescriptive urban-rural classification is not produced, but a default urban-rural classification is provided; where settlements with a population of over 5,000 being classified as urban. Note this differs from the Council Planning Department classification of settlements which considers issues such as the population, location and settlement role, including facilities provided and rural catchment.

Looking at 2011 Census results just over half of the Borough's population (51%) lived in urban areas based on the NISRA default urban / rural classification, while just under half (49%) lived in rural areas (compared to 63% urban and 37% rural for Northern Ireland overall using the NISRA classification). The Borough had a higher proportion of its population living in rural areas than NI overall. These estimates differ from the estimates using Planning Department's classification of urban and rural which estimates that approximately 72% of the Borough households live within the urban area (hubs, local towns and villages); a higher percentage than when using the NISRA classification.

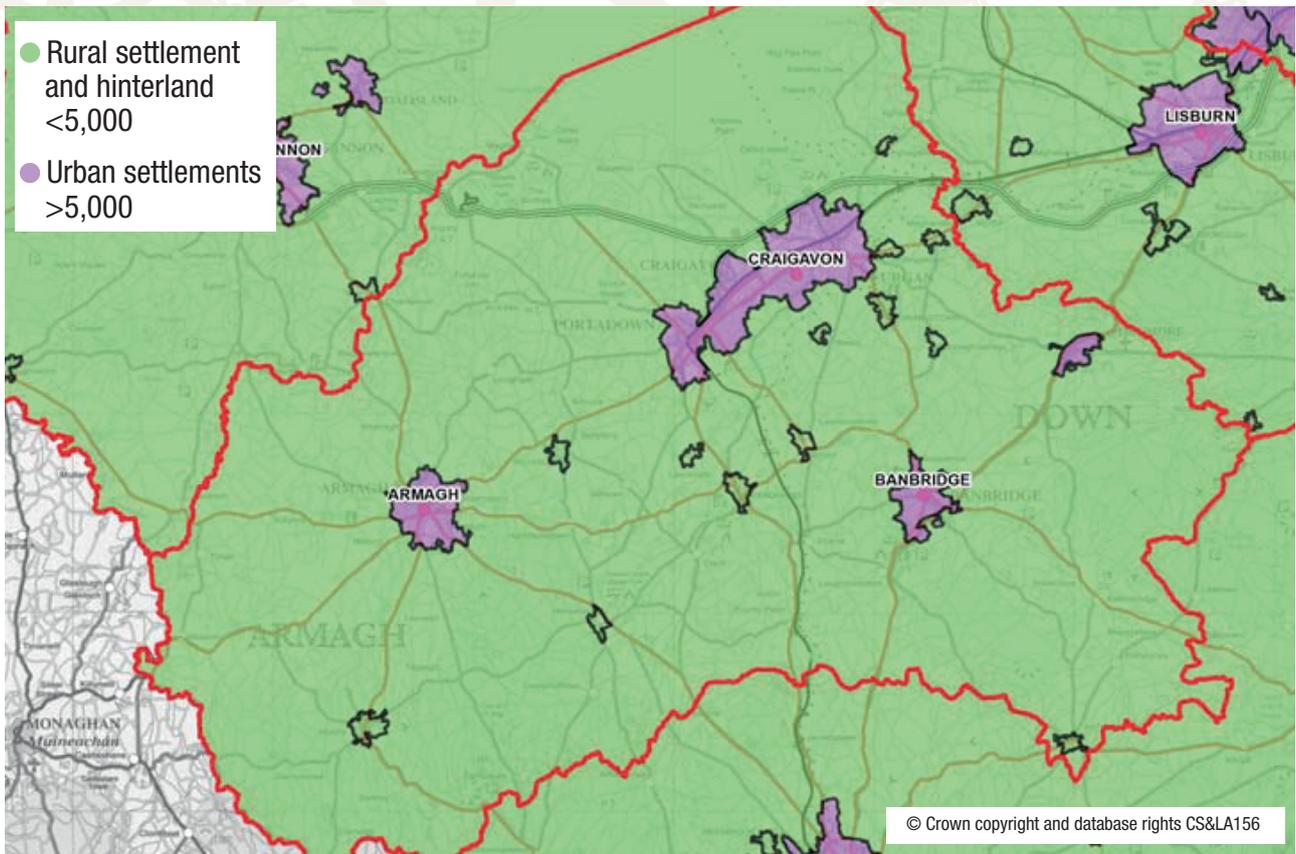


Figure 2. Urban / Rural Geographies. NISRA Settlement Classification 2015. Source: NIHE Housing Investment Plan 2015-2019. Note - The Settlement Development Limit of the Craigavon Urban Area (labelled Craigavon) shown on the map includes the three elements of Portadown, Central Craigavon and Lurgan.

POVERTY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

'Lifetime Opportunities', government's anti-poverty and social inclusion strategy for Northern Ireland, was published following its launch in November 2006. It has two overall strategic objectives:

- To work towards the elimination of poverty and social exclusion in Northern Ireland by 2020; and
- To end child poverty by 2020

The strategy itself is structured around key lifecycle groups comprised of: early years; children and young people; working-age adults; and older citizens. For each lifecycle group, a set of specific over-arching goals was outlined:

Early Years (0-4): To ensure that every child should have a chance to develop their full potential in infancy regardless of social background.

Children and Young People (5-15): To ensure all children and young people experience a happy and fulfilling childhood, while equipping them with the education, skills and experience to achieve their potential to be citizens of tomorrow.

Working-age Adults: To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to fully participate in economic, social and cultural life.

Older Citizens - Beyond Working-age: To ensure that older people are valued and respected, remain independent, participate as active citizens and enjoy a good quality of life in a safe and shared community.

The associated monitoring framework presents a range of statistical targets and indicators, including income poverty and income inequality, economic activity, education and qualifications, health and housing.

In 2012, the Northern Ireland Executive set up the Delivering Social Change Framework to tackle poverty and social exclusion. This framework aims to deliver a sustained reduction in poverty and associated issues across all ages and to improve children and young people's health, well-being and life opportunities thereby breaking the long-term cycle of multi-generational problems.

Income and Poverty

The Households Below Average Income publication is Northern Ireland’s key source of information on household income and poverty, results are based on findings from the Family Resources Survey. Headline Northern Ireland results for 2014/15 are available in the NI Poverty Bulletin with further breakdowns available up to 2013/14.

In 2014/15 average (median) household income in Northern Ireland before housing costs was £420 per week or £21,900 per year. This represents a £12 (3%) increase from the previous year, in real terms. However, over the time series from 2002/03, median income in 2014/15 remains below the peak of £439 in 2008/09. Median incomes after housing costs have followed a similar pattern increasing by 4% (£13) from £367 in 2013/14, to £380 in 2014/15; and remains below the peak of £391 in 2008/09.

In 2014/15, the average (median) income in the UK was £473 before housing costs and £404 after housing costs.

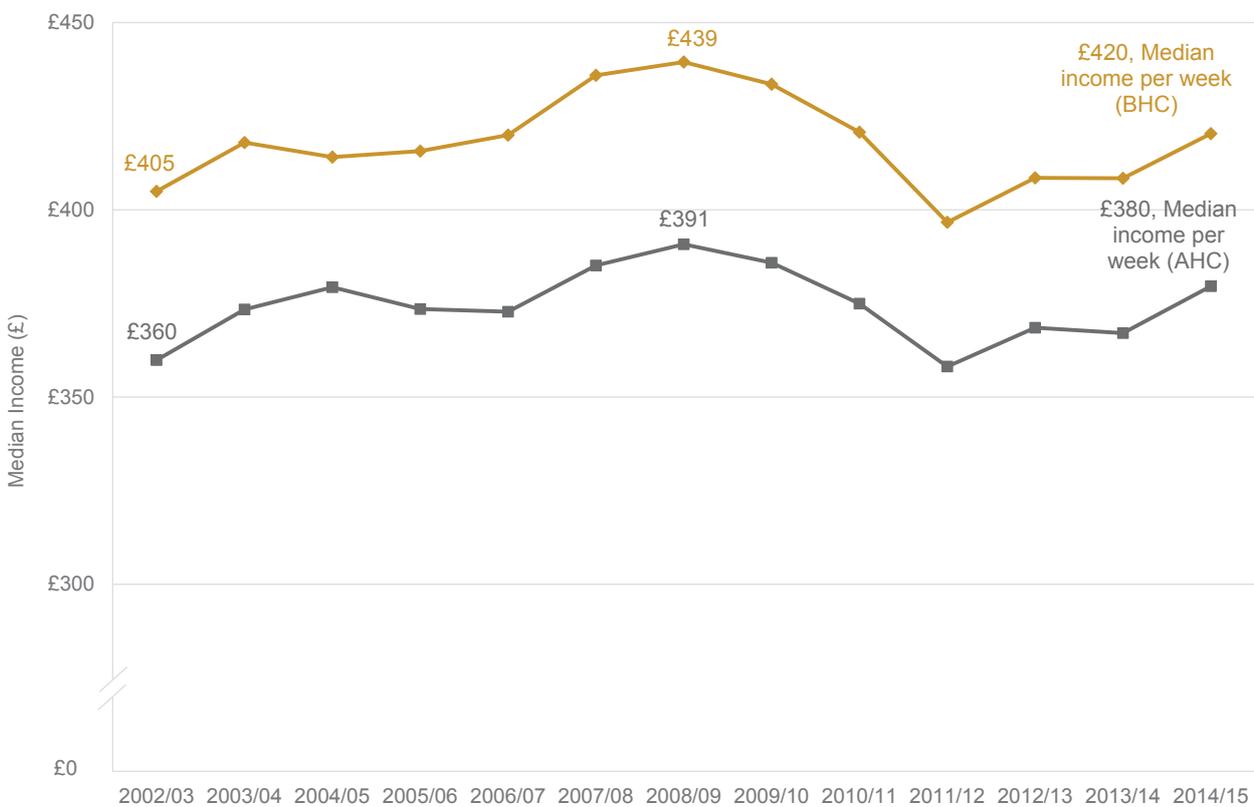


Figure 3. Median income, Northern Ireland 2002/03 - 2014/15 (2014/15 prices). Source: NI Poverty Bulletin, Department for Communities. Note variants of the CPI inflation index are used to inflate prices.

An individual is considered to be in relative poverty if they are living in a household with an income below 60% of UK median income in the year in question. In 2014/15, the average (median) income in the UK was £473 before housing costs and £404 after housing costs. Therefore, in 2014/15, the relative poverty threshold, 60% of the UK median, was £284 per week before housing costs and £243 after housing costs.

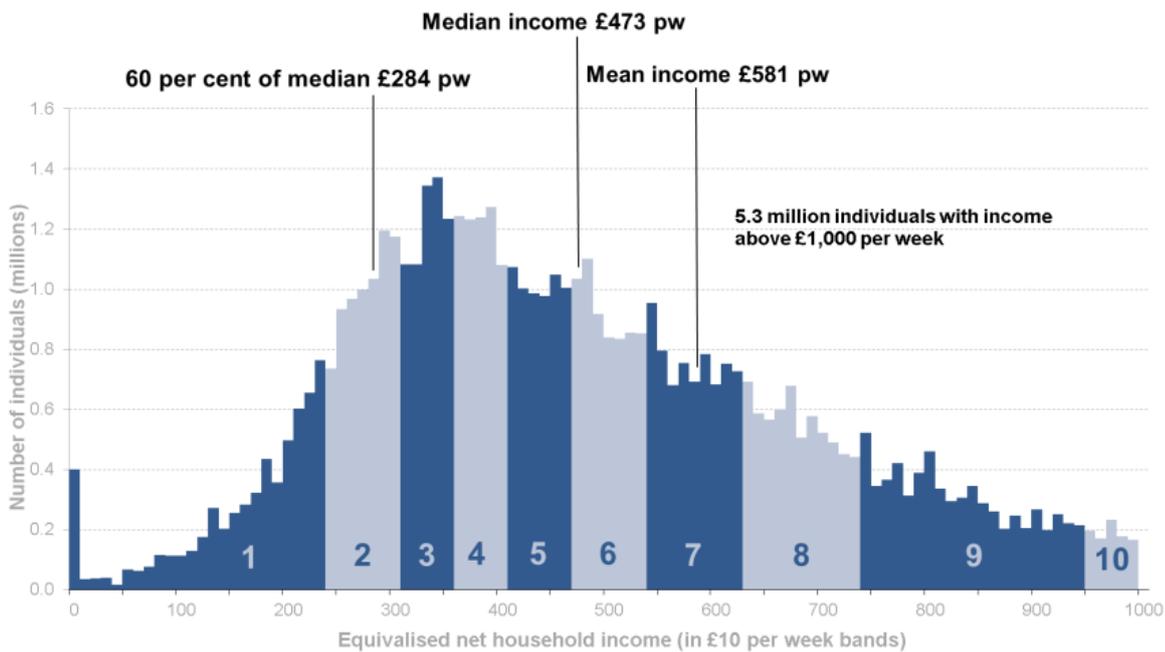


Figure 4. Income distribution (BHC) for the UK total population (2014/15). Source: Households Below Average Income, Department for Work and Pensions.

The overall long term trend of poverty in Northern Ireland has remained fairly stable since 2002/03, with approximately one fifth of the population living in relative poverty.

In 2014/15 in Northern Ireland, looking at relative poverty before housing costs, 22% of individuals were in poverty, approximately 395,100 individuals.

- 25% of children were in poverty, approximately 109,500 children.
- 21% of working-age adults were in poverty, approximately 226,400 working-age adults.
- 20% of pensioners were in poverty, approximately 59,200 pensioners.

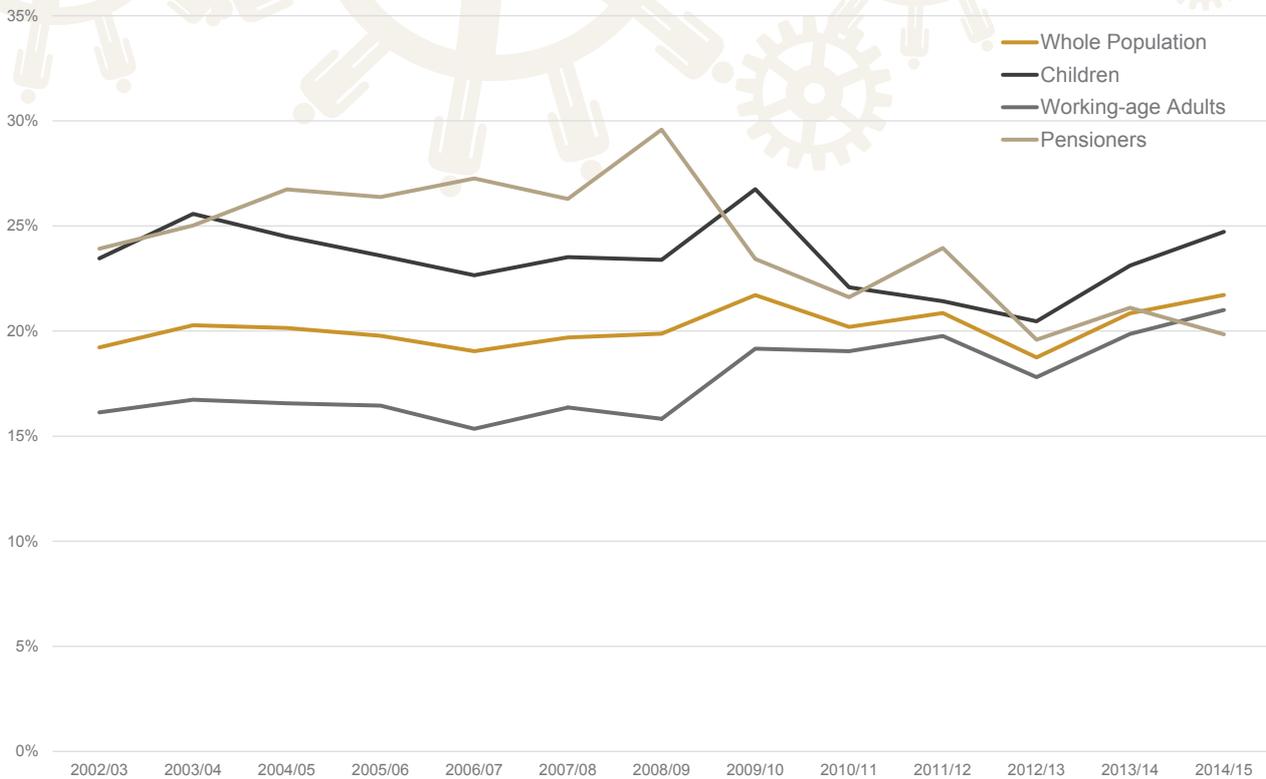


Figure 5. Relative poverty (before housing costs) by lifecycle group 2002/03 - 2014/15. Source: NI Poverty Bulletin, Department for Communities.

The Poverty results are estimates based on sample survey data and are therefore subject to sampling error. The NI level results will be more robust and have smaller confidence intervals than estimates for the Local Government Districts. For example using three years of data (2011/12 to 2013/14) gives a poverty estimate for Northern Ireland of 20.1%, the 95% confidence interval ranges from 18.8% to 21.5%. For Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough the poverty estimate is 21.1%, but the confidence interval ranges from 17.6% to 25.2%.

Analysis for 2013/14 showed that higher levels of poverty were experienced by individuals in ‘workless, other inactive’ households (42%), those living in families where someone is disabled (25%) and those living in NIHE/Housing Association tenure (35%) and private rented (25%) (each before housing costs).

The ‘Monitoring Poverty and Social Exclusion in Northern Ireland 2016’ research by New Policy Institute and published by Joseph Roundtree Foundation, looked at changes in poverty over time from 2008/09 to 2013/14. They note specific groups whose importance in the overall poverty picture has risen in recent years. There have been large increases in the number in poverty for 16-29-year-olds and those living in the private rented sector in Northern Ireland, of 15,000 and 40,000 respectively. In the case of young people, this is because their poverty rate has increased by six percentage points to 24% - they are simply more likely to be in poverty now than previously. In the case of private renters, the numbers in poverty have largely risen due to the rising number of people in that tenure. There are now more people in poverty in Northern Ireland’s private rented sector than in its social rented sector. There has been a small rise in the number of people in poverty living in working families. In-work poverty now accounts for 45% of income poverty in Northern Ireland.

The draft Programme for Government published in May 2016 describes how living in poverty is directly associated with negative outcomes in education, health and future economic potential. In addition to direct material deprivation, therefore, people experiencing poverty are more likely to live in poor health, to die younger, to have low levels of skills, to have poor employment prospects - and their children are likely to suffer the same ill-effects in turn. Evidence suggests that move people out of poverty successfully will contribute significantly to addressing a wide range of social issues.

Poverty and Education

Good educational outcomes support people to succeed economically, are linked to better health, and open up opportunity.

'Persistent Poverty in the UK and EU: 2014' – a report by the Office for National Statistics, illustrated the relationship between educational attainment and poverty. Using longitudinal data from the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), which covers the years 2011 to 2014, they examined persistent poverty levels. The study showed the number of years spent in relative low income varied by education level, highlighting a strong relationship between educational attainment and poverty.

Over 4 in 10 people (43%) who left education without any formal qualifications (below GCSE level) in the UK were at risk of poverty at least once between 2011 and 2014, twice the percentage of those with a degree or higher. Additionally, among those who did experience relative low income, those with degree-level qualifications or above were also far more likely to experience it for only a short period of 1 or 2 years (86%), compared with those with medium (77%) or low (65%) levels of educational attainment. Low educational attainment relates to no formal qualifications. Medium educational attainment is GCSE or A-Level or equivalent qualifications. High educational attainment is degree level or above.

Attendance and Absence

Absence is reported by schools in half day sessions and recorded as authorised or unauthorised. In 2014/15 academic year, for children who lived in the Borough, 4% of all half days were missed due to absence at primary school level, 6% for post-primary schools and 9% for special schools. Absence rates in the Borough were similar to those in Northern Ireland overall. For each school type the majority of absences were authorised absences.

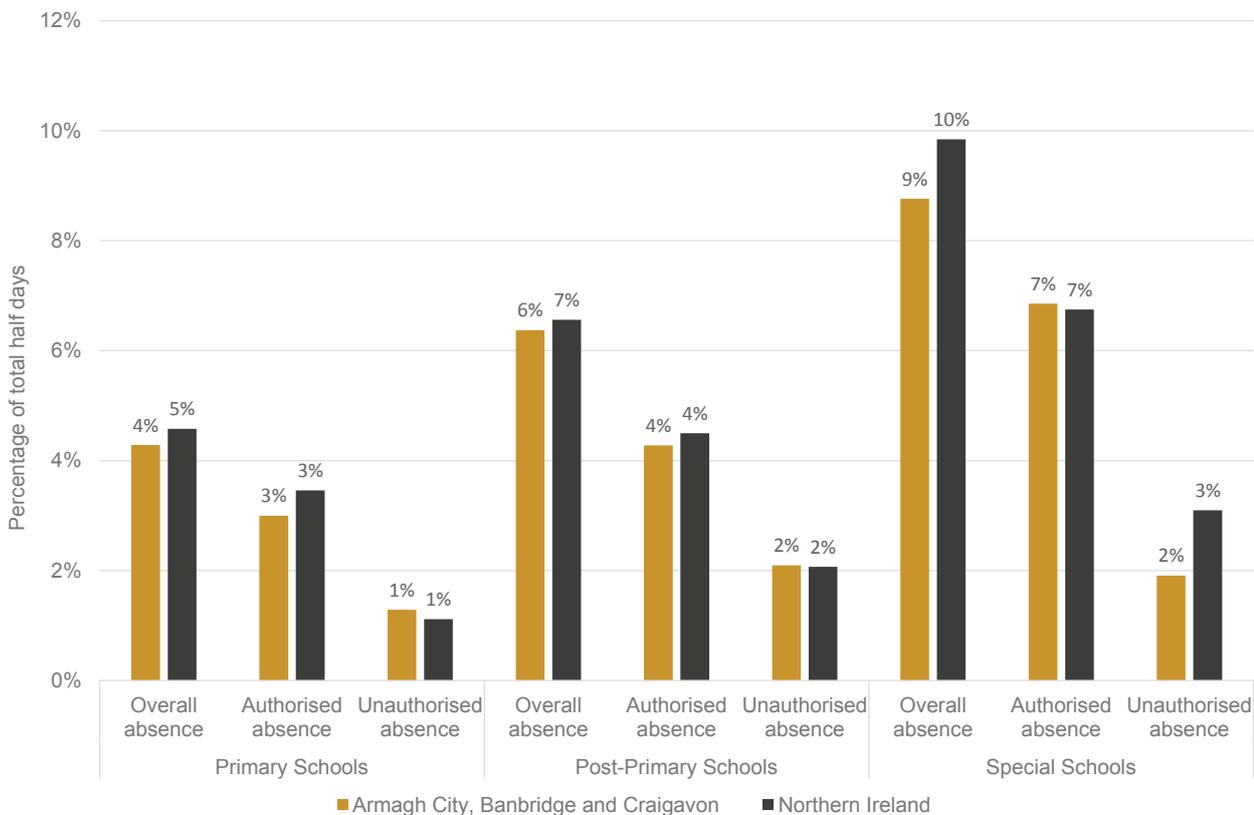


Figure 6. Absence from primary, post primary and special schools, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough and Northern Ireland, 2014/15. Source: Department of Education. Note - figures based on pupil residence.

At a Northern Ireland level in 2014/15, the most common reason for absence in all schools was illness, which is an authorised absence. Illness accounted for 63.9% of all absent half days in primary schools, 52.9% in post-primary schools and 46.2% in special schools.

Looking at the ten most frequently reported home languages for primary school pupils in NI, the lowest absence rate (3.5%) is reported for pupils whose home language is Chinese (Mandarin/Putonghua), while the highest absence rate (13.6%) is reported for pupils whose home language is Romanian. At post primary school level, at 2.9%, the lowest absence rate is reported for pupils whose home language is Malayalam, while the highest absence rate (11.9%) was reported for pupils whose home language is Slovak.

For post-primary schools in NI the figures indicate that for the most part, absence rates increase in line with the percentage of pupils enrolled who are eligible for free school meals. In schools where less than 10% of pupils enrolled were eligible for free school meals, the overall absence rate was 3.9% of the total half days. This compares with 9.0% of the total half days for schools with more than 50% of pupils enrolled eligible for free school meals. Unauthorised absence is notably higher for schools with high levels of FSME. Since the level of free school meal eligibility is indicative of levels of deprivation, the data indicate that absence tends to be higher in more disadvantaged areas.

For post primary schools, at 39.0% of the total half days, the rate of overall absence was higher for Irish Traveller children than for any other ethnic group. This compares with 6.5% for white children and 5.7% for children from a minority ethnic background.

Suspensions and Expulsions

There were 307 pupils suspended in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough in the 2014/15 academic year, 8% of the total 3,647 pupils suspended in Northern Ireland overall. There were 25 pupil expulsions in Northern Ireland in the 2014/15 academic year.

	Number of pupils suspended
Antrim and Newtownabbey	281
Ards and North Down	287
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	307
Belfast	879
Causeway Coast and Glens	236
Derry City and Strabane	511
Fermanagh and Omagh	212
Lisburn and Castlereagh	225
Mid and East Antrim	255
Mid Ulster	237
Newry, Mourne and Down	208
Not available	9
Total	3,647

Table 2. Numbers of pupil suspensions by Local Government District, 2014/15. Source: Department of Education. Note - the figures relate to all pupils undertaking Foundation Stage and Key Stage 1-4 in primary, post-primary and special schools.

Qualifications of School Leavers

Literacy and numeracy are the most essential skills that people gain through formal education. In Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough, of those who left school in 2014/15, 68% gained 5 or more GCSEs at grade C and above including GCSE English and Maths, slightly higher than the NI level of 66%. By gender, 74% of girls achieved at least five GCSEs at grade C or above including GCSE English and Maths compared with 62% of boys, a similar picture by gender was seen in Northern Ireland overall (girls 71%, boys 62%).

	Achieved at Least 5 GCSE's grades A*-C inc. GCSE English and GCSE Maths (%)	
	2013/14	2014/15
Antrim and Newtownabbey	60	67
Ards and North Down	65	67
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	63	68
Belfast	58	60
Causeway Coast and Glens	64	61
Derry City and Strabane	59	63
Fermanagh and Omagh	71	69
Lisburn and Castlereagh	75	74
Mid and East Antrim	67	68
Mid Ulster	61	66
Newry, Mourne and Down	65	69
Northern Ireland	63	66

Table 3. Qualifications of school leavers by Local Government District, 2013/14 and 2014/15. Source: Department of Education. Note - figures based on pupil residence.

Income Inequality

The Gini coefficient is an international standard technical measure, showing how incomes are distributed across all individuals. It ranges from 0% (when everyone has identical incomes) to 100% (when all income goes to only one person).

In 2013/14 the Gini coefficient for Northern Ireland was 30%. Over the past decade this has remained steady, ranging from 28% to 31%. In 2013/14 the UK Gini coefficient was 34%. Northern Ireland has a lower level of income inequality, as the Gini Coefficient in Northern Ireland has consistently been lower than in the UK, both before and after housing costs.

Children in Low Income

The Children in Low Income Families Local Measure produced by HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) is the proportion of children living in families either in receipt of out-of-work benefits or in receipt of tax credits with a reported income which is less than 60 per cent of national median income. This measure provides a broad proxy for the relative low income measure as used in the Child Poverty Act 2010 and enables analysis at a local level. The analysis for 2013 was published in September 2015.

In the HMRC measure the incomes are restricted to taxable incomes plus tax credits and child benefit rather than all sources of income. The low income threshold (which is 60 per cent of the UK median income) was £218 per week in 2013. This is based on a couple with no children, the threshold is adjusted for different family types.

In 2013, 21.4% of children in Northern Ireland lived in low income families, compared to 18.1% in Great Britain.

Within Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough, the proportion of children living in low income families ranged from 4.5% in Waringstown 2 to 51.8% in Drumgask 2 super output areas.

Of the 87 super output areas in the Borough, 27 had higher proportions of children living in low income families than the NI average. Urban areas tended to have higher rates of children in low income families, than rural areas.

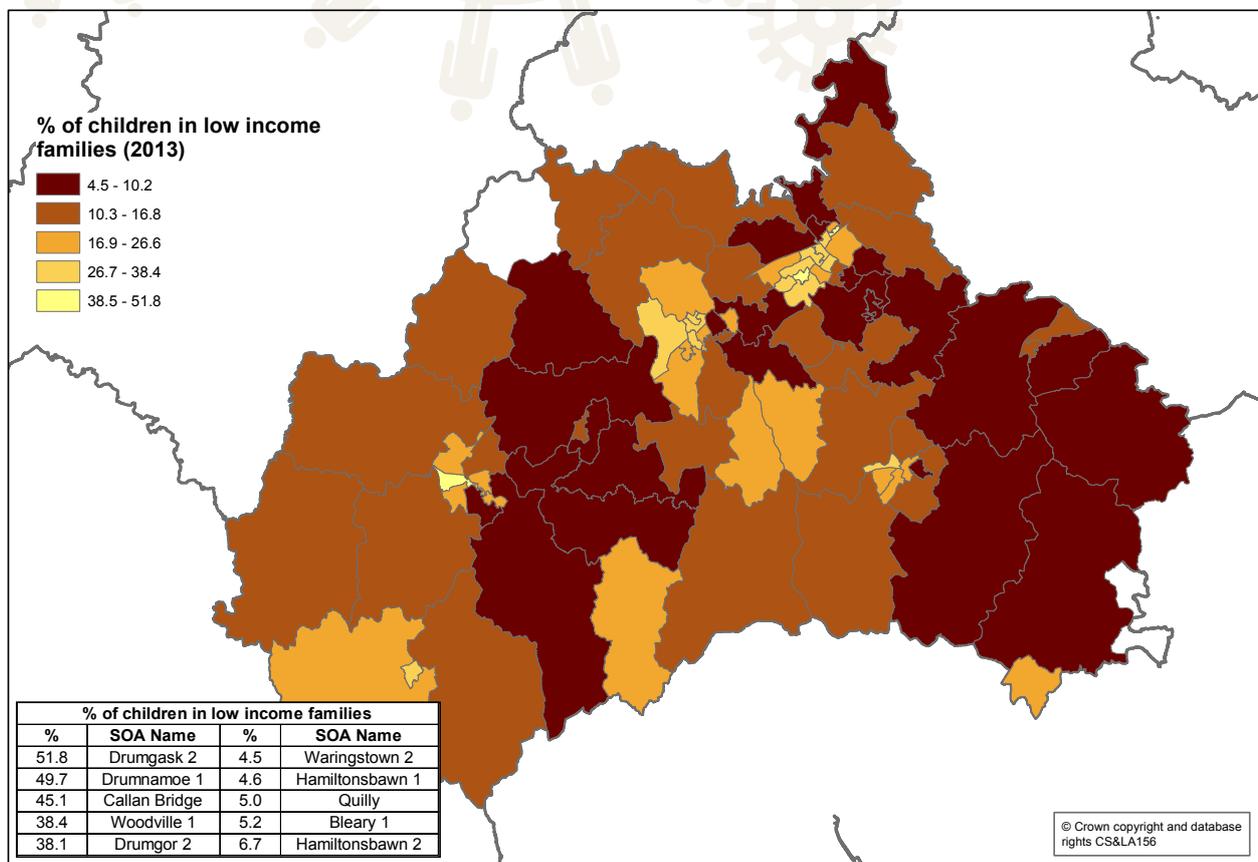


Figure 7. Children in Low Income Families Local Measure, highest and lowest proportions by Super Output Area listed, 2013. Source HMRC (2015).

Deprivation

The Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure (NIMDM) 2010 identifies small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across Northern Ireland. It provides information on seven types or 'domains' of deprivation and an overall multiple deprivation measure. The majority of results are presented at the Super Output Area geography. The NIMDM 2010 is a combination of all seven deprivation domains, weighted as follows:

- Income Deprivation 25%
- Employment Deprivation 25%
- Health Deprivation and Disability 15%
- Education Skills and Training Deprivation 15%
- Proximity to Services 10%
- Living Environment 5%
- Crime and Disorder 5%

Proximity to Services - The purpose of the proximity to services domain is to measure the extent to which people have poor geographical access to key services, including statutory and general services, it uses expected travel times. The Borough has six areas in the 10% most deprived areas in NI on the proximity to services measure.

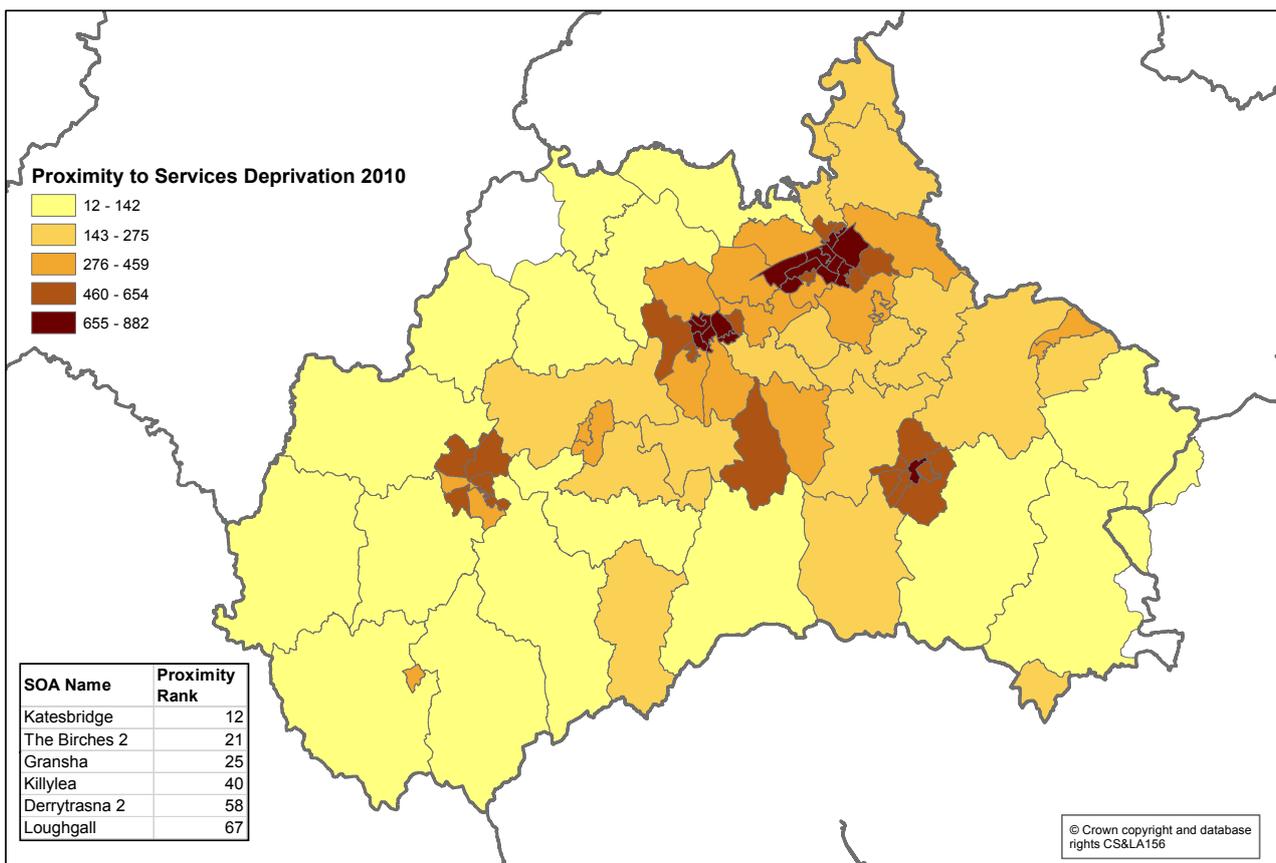


Figure 8. Proximity to Services Deprivation, NIMDM 2010. Top six areas in most deprived 10% in NI listed. Source: NISRA.

Living Environment - The living environment domain aims to identify small areas experiencing deprivation in terms of the quality of housing, access to suitable housing, and the outdoor physical environment. Results are also available for these three sub-domains.

The council has eight areas in the 20% most deprived areas in NI on the living environment measure, the top seven of these being defined as Urban, the eighth (Ballybay being Mixed Urban/Rural).

The council also has 31 areas in the 20% least deprived areas in NI on the living environment domain, the least deprived in the Borough on this domain being Waringstown 2, Magheralin 1, Richhill 2 and Richhill 1.

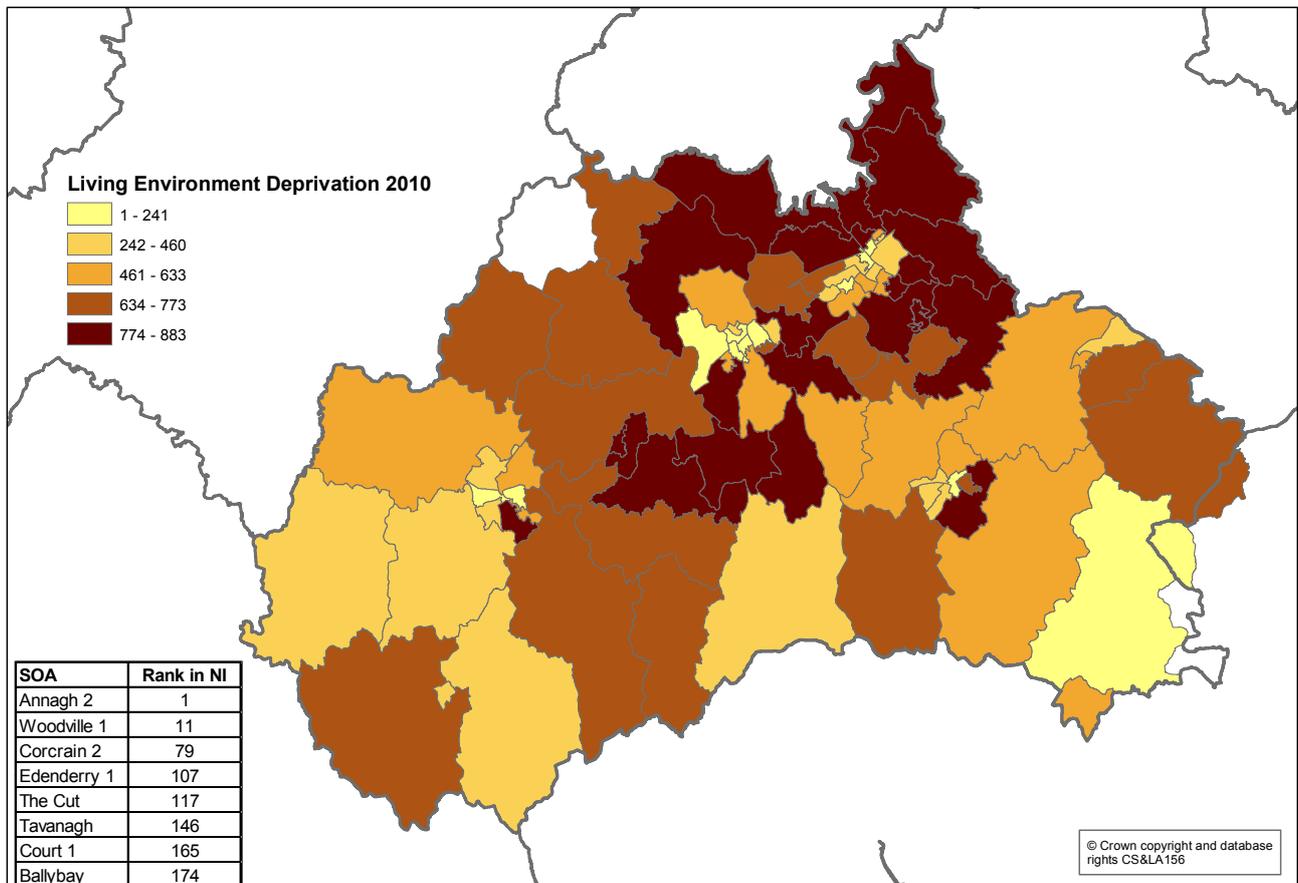


Figure 9. Living Environment Deprivation, NIMDM 2010. Top eight areas in most deprived 20% in NI listed. Source: NISRA.

Crime and Disorder Deprivation - The crime and disorder domain measures the rate of crime and disorder at the small area level. This includes recorded crime, deliberate fires and incidents of antisocial behaviour. The Borough has nine areas in the 20% most deprived areas in NI on the crime and disorder domain, the most deprived areas on this domain tend to be urban areas.

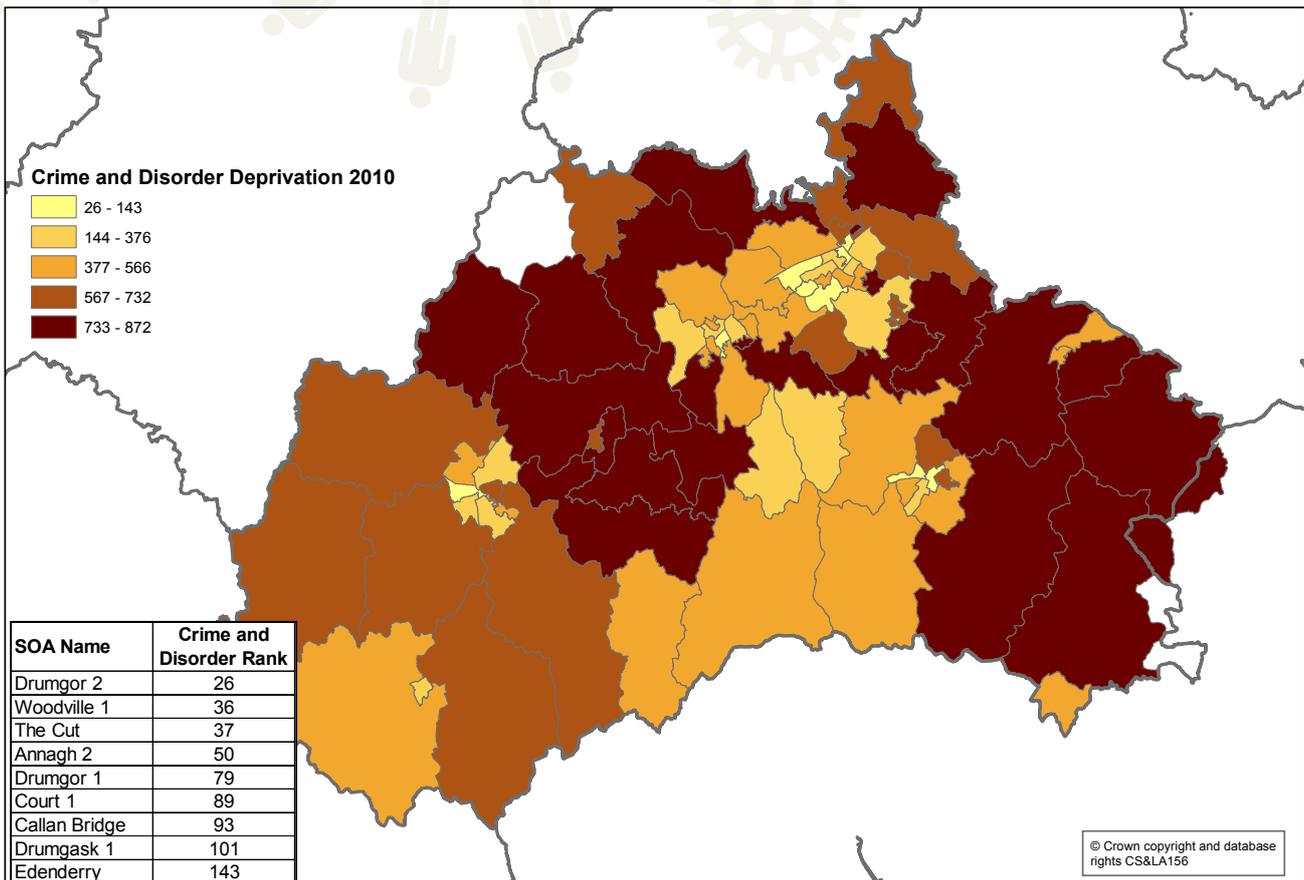


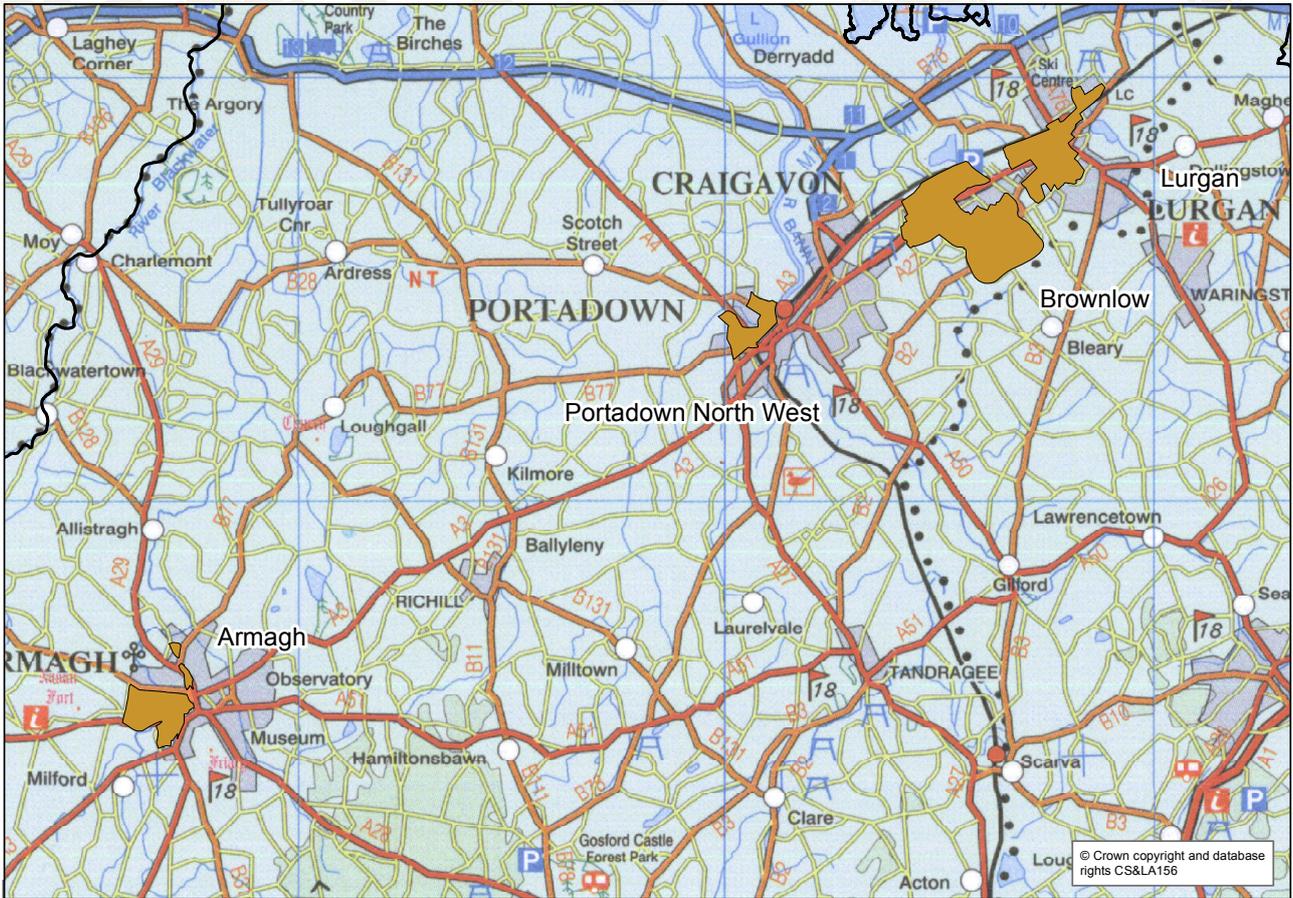
Figure 10. Crime and Disorder Deprivation, NIMDM 2010. Top nine areas in most deprived 20% in NI listed. Source: NISRA.

Neighbourhood Renewal

The Neighbourhood Renewal Programme aims to reduce the social and economic inequalities which characterise the most deprived areas. The Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy 'People and Place' was published in 2003 to close the gap between the quality of life for people in the most deprived neighbourhoods and the rest of society. The Strategy has four interlinking strategic objectives:

- Community Renewal - to develop confident communities able and committed to improving the quality of life in their areas.
- Economic Renewal - to develop economic activity in the most deprived neighbourhoods and connect them to the wider urban economy.
- Social Renewal - to improve social conditions for the people who live in the most deprived neighbourhoods through better co-ordinated public services and the creation of safer environments.
- Physical Renewal - to help create attractive, safe and sustainable environments in the most deprived neighbourhoods.

'People and Place' led to 36 deprived areas across Northern Ireland being chosen to receive support. There are four Neighbourhood Renewal Areas in the Borough: Armagh, Brownlow, Lurgan and Portadown North West.



Neighbourhood Renewal Partnerships were set up to deliver the programme and are responsible for drawing up a vision framework and action plans outlining the priorities and needs for the Neighbourhood Renewal areas. The Partnerships include statutory representatives as well as representatives from each of the areas that will benefit from neighbourhood renewal. The Partnerships are also tasked with periodic reviews of their action plans and submission of funding applications to deliver projects that help address the priority needs of the areas.

The Department for Communities publishes Measurement Outcomes Report for each Neighbourhood Renewal Area, these use a range of statistical indicators to provide evidence on the absolute change that is being recorded across key outcomes.

Diversity

Country of Birth

The 2011 Census results showed that 89.0% of residents in the Borough were born in Northern Ireland, similar to NI overall at 88.8%. The Borough had 5.4% of residents or 10,846 individuals who were born outside the United Kingdom or Republic of Ireland, compared to 4.5% for NI overall.

Country of Birth	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon		Northern Ireland
	Number	%	%
Northern Ireland	177,634	89.0	88.8
England	6,125	3.1	3.6
Scotland	1,312	0.7	0.9
Wales	269	0.1	0.1
Republic of Ireland	3,507	1.8	2.1
Other EU: Member countries prior to 2004 expansion	1,399	0.7	0.5
Other EU: Accession countries 2004 onwards	6,306	3.2	2.0
Other	3,141	1.6	2.0
Total	199,693	100.0	100.0

Table 4. Country of Birth. Source: 2011 Census, NISRA.

Ethnicity

The 2011 Census showed that 98.5% of the population of the Borough was White. The largest ethnic minorities were Mixed (605 individuals), Chinese (528 individuals) and Other Asian (463 individuals).

	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon		Northern Ireland
	Number	%	%
White	196,777	98.54	98.21
Chinese	528	0.26	0.35
Irish Traveller	136	0.07	0.07
Indian	388	0.19	0.34
Pakistani	196	0.10	0.06
Bangladeshi	25	0.01	0.03
Other Asian	463	0.23	0.28
Black Caribbean	32	0.02	0.02
Black African	195	0.10	0.13
Black other	108	0.05	0.05
Mixed	605	0.30	0.33
Other	240	0.12	0.13

Table 5. Ethnic Group. Source: 2011 Census, NISRA.

Language

In the Borough 7,896 residents aged 3+ years spoke a language other than English or Irish as their main language. Of those whose main language is not English or Irish, 34% cannot speak English or cannot speak it well (based on three legacy council areas). Apart from English and Irish, the most common other main languages were Polish (2,919 residents aged 3+ years), Lithuanian (1,736) and Portuguese (834).

	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon
English	182,380
Polish	2,919
Lithuanian	1,736
Irish (Gaelic)	250
Portuguese	834
Slovak	195
Chinese	130
Tagalog/Filipino	166
Latvian	343
Russian	170
Malayalam	92
Hungarian	100
Other	1,211
All aged 3+ years	190,526

Table 6. Main language, number of usual residents aged 3+ years. Source: 2011 Census, NISRA.

The 2011 census showed, in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough considering the population aged 3 years old and over:

- 10.3% had some knowledge of Irish (NI 10.7%)
- 6.0% had some knowledge of Ulster-Scots (NI 8.1%)
- 4.3% did not have English as their first language (NI 3.1%)

Religion

In the Borough 43% of the population were either Catholic or brought up as Catholic, while 52% belonged to or were brought up in Protestant, Other Christian or Christian-related denominations. A further 1% belonged to or had been brought up in Other Religions and Philosophies, while 5% neither belonged to, nor had been brought up in, a religion. Figures rounded to the nearest percentage.

National Identity

The 2011 census results showed that half (50%) of usual residents in the Borough in 2011 included British as a national identity, while 29% included Northern Irish and 25% included Irish. Respondents could indicate more than one national identity.

Embracing cultural diversity and celebrating cultural expression will be key to good relations in the future. Findings from the NI Life and Times Survey showed that in 2014, 76% of people believed that the culture and traditions of the Catholic community adds to the richness and diversity of Northern Ireland society. A similar proportion (78%) believed this about Protestant culture and traditions, whilst a smaller proportion (59%) believe this about the culture and traditions of people from different Minority Ethnic groups.

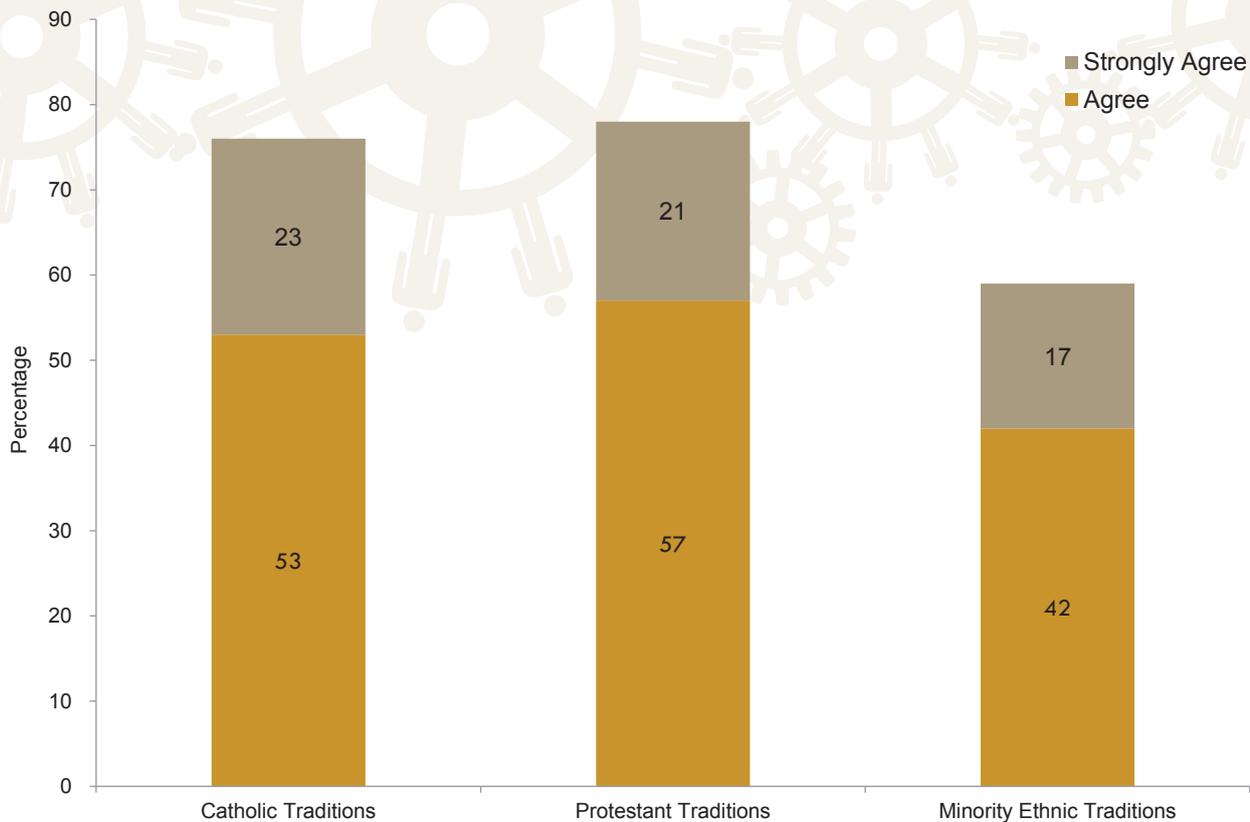


Figure 12. Percentage of people who think the culture and traditions of Catholics, Protestants and Minority Ethnic people add to the richness and diversity of Northern Ireland Society. Source: Good Relations Indicators 2015 update, The Executive Office.

EXPERIENCES OF BLACK AND MINORITY ETHNIC PEOPLE

As well as statistics showing the diversity of communities, it is important to also look at the experiences of those communities. Findings from two reports from the Northern Ireland Council for Ethnic Minorities (NICEM) are summarised below.

Views on Integration

'Voices for Change' - Mapping the views of black and minority ethnic people on integration and their sense of belonging in Northern Ireland, was published by NICEM in 2014. The aim of the project was to conduct a mapping exercise to complement and build on NICEM's work by exploring how individuals and communities from a range of different nationalities view their integration into Northern Ireland society, the factors that facilitate this and the barriers that work against integration and a 'sense of belonging'.

The research included use of an online questionnaire, focus groups and informal meetings. In Mid-Ulster and Down the mapping exercise generated 156 questionnaire responses. This information was supplemented by the views of 27 black and minority ethnic (BME) individuals via two focus groups held on April 15, 2014; the first was with members of the Polish community in Lurgan and the second in Craigavon with people from a range of nationalities including Guinea Bissau, Filipino, Polish, East Timorese and Romanian Roma. The views of the members of Mid Ulster and Down (BME) communities who participated in the project mapping are summarised below.

Employment

As with the other regions, people in Mid Ulster and Down are keen to work rather than depend on social security; however, they, too, have found it difficult to find work that matches their qualifications, skills and experience. The availability of work experience opportunities would assist by giving people the chance to gain experience within the Northern Ireland context as would better proficiency in English. There was frustration that, despite making efforts to find work, many applications for employment went unacknowledged by employers. Some sectors that employ large numbers of migrant workers appear to operate a 'who you know' culture and agency staff are thought not always to operate in the best interests of jobseekers. Poor working conditions, intimidation and the lack of employment protection or trade union support, are features of the working lives of some migrant workers.

Education

For Mid Ulster and Down respondents attaining proficiency in English is their most pressing educational need – both for children and adults. The inability to access suitable tuition can be influenced by a lack of confidence, because of tiredness after work, irregular shift patterns or the requirement to do overtime. The inadequacy and inflexibility of provision generally was highlighted including the need for more advanced classes for those who are ready to progress.

Social inclusion

Although the majority of people manage to support themselves and their families, others, particularly those who have lost a job, face difficulties and are increasingly becoming reliant on food banks. People in Mid Ulster and Down stressed the need for more information across a range of areas including healthcare, housing and benefits. This would be particularly useful when people first arrive in Northern Ireland. As elsewhere, greater access to appropriate interpreting services is needed as are improvements in the help received from and the attitudes of front line healthcare staff. Better levels of service from the Northern Ireland Housing Executive would help those who struggle to complete housing applications and advice on how to address barriers in the private rented sector, such as references, guarantors, deposits and outright refusals to rent premises, would be welcome.

Active citizenship

As elsewhere, there are high levels of voting in Mid Ulster and Down, particularly in local and European Union elections. Yet attitudes toward politics and politicians are quite negative. As with other spheres of life, information about the Northern Ireland political system and its political parties is lacking.

Welcoming society

Although the majority of people felt that Northern Ireland is, or is partly, a welcoming society this was offset by the everyday experiences of verbal or physical abuse or harassment or humiliation at work or bullying at school. A large number of people had experienced different treatment, negative attitudes and behaviours when accessing services. Despite attitudes toward the police being generally positive, there was also a sense that there was little point in complaining as little could or would be done to challenge these types of behaviours. Poor proficiency in English appears also to be a barrier to reporting. Government should prioritise integration and fill information gaps so that migrants and newcomers are able better to understand the society they are joining. Mainstreaming education for children about the realities and benefits of diversity should also help, not forgetting those from a BME background born in Northern Ireland who wish to learn about and maintain links with their heritage and background.

Priorities

Pressing priorities are English proficiency, recognising qualifications, childcare, healthcare and jobs, but most importantly people want to see improvements in Northern Ireland's attitudes to people who come to live here from elsewhere.

Experiences of Women

The experiences of ethnic and minority women in Northern Ireland, 2013, reported on analysis of a questionnaire that was circulated and returned by over 450 Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) and migrant women in Northern Ireland. The main findings of the report are summarised below.

Women can be vulnerable through the uncertainty of their legal status, in particular if they are married and their entitlement to stay in NI is dependent on their husbands. In several cases, women seem to lack clarity in relation to their legal status.

BME and migrant women suffer specifically from a lack of recognition of their qualifications, which prevents them from accessing the labour market and getting jobs that match their qualifications and skills.

BME women report high levels of unemployment or economic inactivity. Whilst there are numerous factors to explain this, lack of flexible and affordable childcare has been mentioned (as well as lack of recognition of relevant qualifications gained from abroad).

The majority of BME women receive different types of benefits and any changes of benefits policies are likely to impact heavily on their lives.

There is still a low take-up of childcare by BME women, partly as a result of the lack of flexible and affordable childcare, as well as a lack of culturally sensitive childcare options.

BME women have a very low rate of political participation, both as voters and actors, and have generally reported a lack of interest in politics, highlighting worrying disconnect between themselves and political decision makers.

Although the majority of BME women reported their language skills are good enough, there is still a sizeable minority stating the need for appropriate language classes, which are both flexible and affordable.

There is a lack of appropriate community organisations catering for the needs of BME women. These groups have been reported to be particularly important to their lives by the women themselves, highlighting the need to support their development and sustainability.

GOOD RELATIONS

The good relations strategy 'Together: Building a United Community' was published by the Northern Ireland Executive in May 2013. The Strategy sets out a range of actions and commitments for government departments, communities and individuals who will work together to build a united community and achieve change against four key strategic priorities. Within the four key priorities, two outcomes were agreed that would be expected if the strategy was successful, these are measured by 22 indicators.

Our Children and Young People	Our Safe Community
Improved attitudes between young people from different backgrounds	Reduction in the prevalence of hate crime and intimidation
Young people engaged in bringing the community together	A community where places and spaces are Safe for all
Our Shared Community	Our Cultural Expression
Increased use of shared space and services (e.g. leisure centres, shopping centres, education, housing)	Increased sense of community belonging
Shared Space is accessible to all	Cultural diversity is celebrated

Information is available from the Young Life and Times survey and the Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey on the attitudes and behaviour of people across Northern Ireland annually on a wide range of social policy issues.

Cultural Expression

In Northern Ireland in 2014, 76% of young people and 87% of adults felt a sense of belonging to their neighbourhoods. Data for this indicator was first collected in 2013, and was repeated in 2014. There has been virtually no change between the two years. Looking at Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon in 2013 and 2014 combined, 90% of adults felt a sense of belonging to their neighbourhood. Note survey estimates at lower levels will be less robust than at NI level overall.

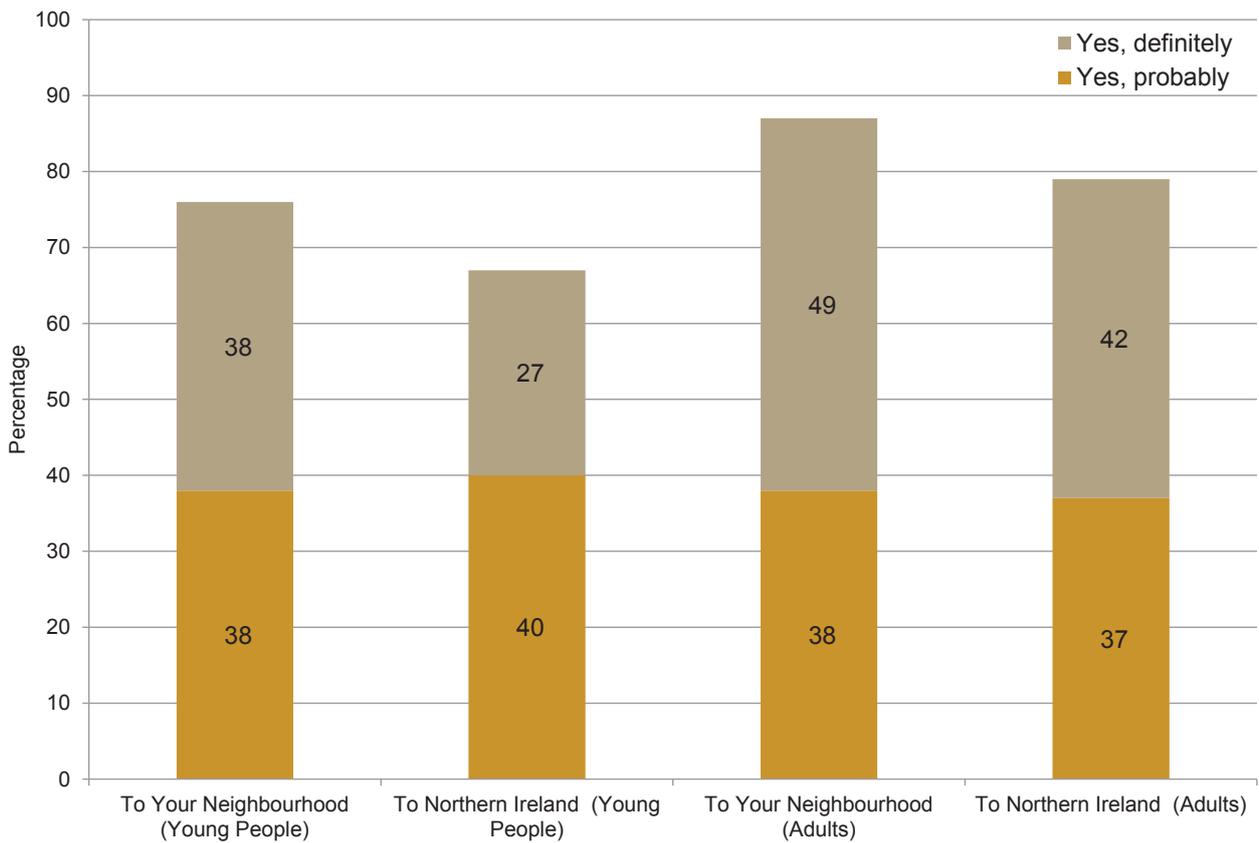


Figure 13. Percentage of young people and adults who feel a sense of belonging to their neighbourhood and to Northern Ireland, 2014. Source: Good Relations Indicators 2015 update report, The Executive Office.

In Northern Ireland in 2014, 15% of young people and 30% of adults felt they have an influence when it comes to any of the local decisions made in their neighbourhood. These are similar levels to those in 2013. Looking at results for Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon in 2013 and 2014 combined, 31% of adults felt they have an influence when it comes to any of the local decisions made in their neighbourhood. Note survey estimates at lower levels will be less robust than at NI level overall.

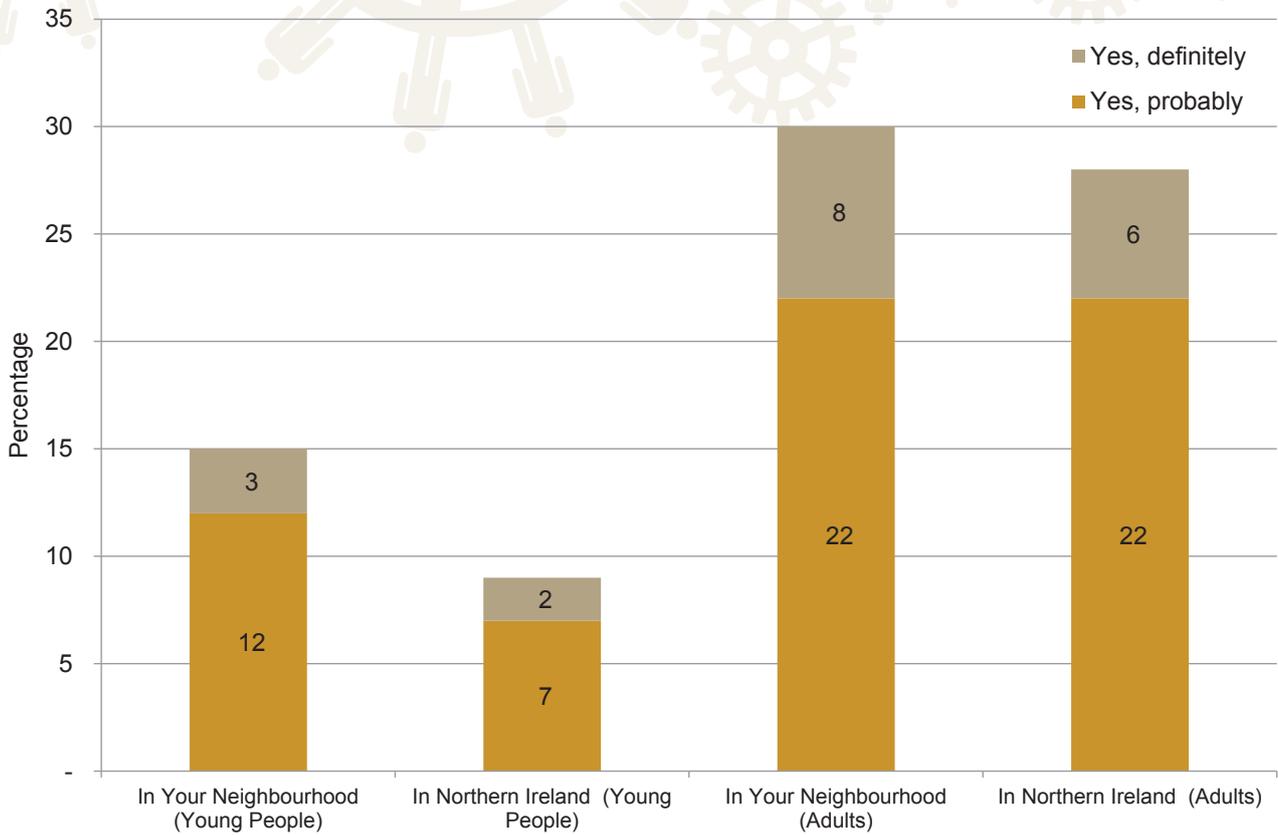


Figure 14. Percentage of young people and adults who feel they have an influence when it comes to any of the local decisions made in their neighbourhood and Northern Ireland, 2014. Source: Good Relations Indicators 2015 update, The Executive Office.

Shared Space

It is important that all public services and shared spaces are seen as accessible to the whole community.

Almost two thirds (63%) of people think that Protestants and Catholics don't tend to go to different local shops or use different GP surgeries and other services in their area. People of no religion think that it does happen more than Protestants and Catholics. This question has only been asked in the NI Life and Times Survey since 2012, with responses in each year virtually the same.

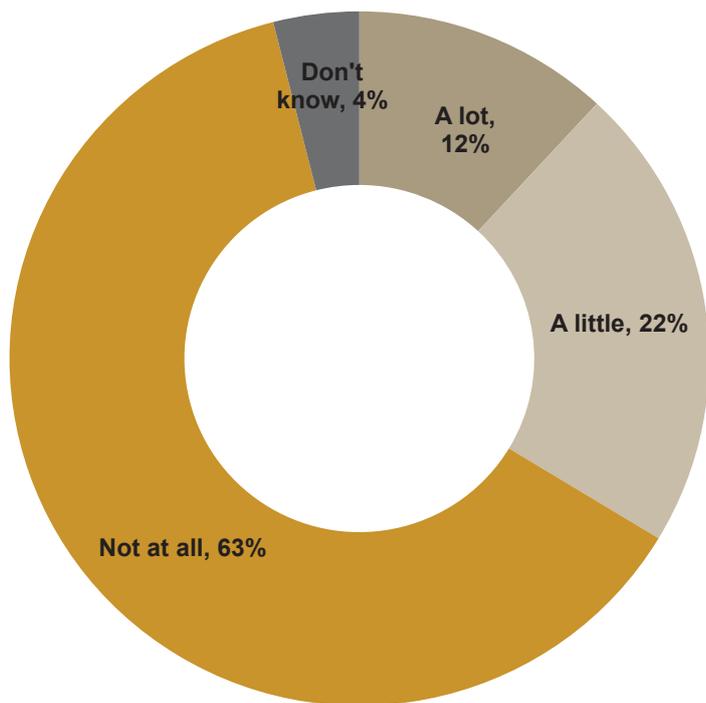


Figure 15. Percentage of adults who think that Protestants and Catholics tend to go to different local shops or use different GP surgeries and other services in their area. Source: Good Relations Indicators 2015 update, The Executive Office.

The vast majority of respondents (86% or over) think that leisure centres, parks, libraries and shopping centres in their area are 'shared and open' to both Protestants and Catholics. There is little difference between religions and gender. This question has only been asked in the NI Life and Times Survey since 2012, with responses in each year fluctuating only slightly.

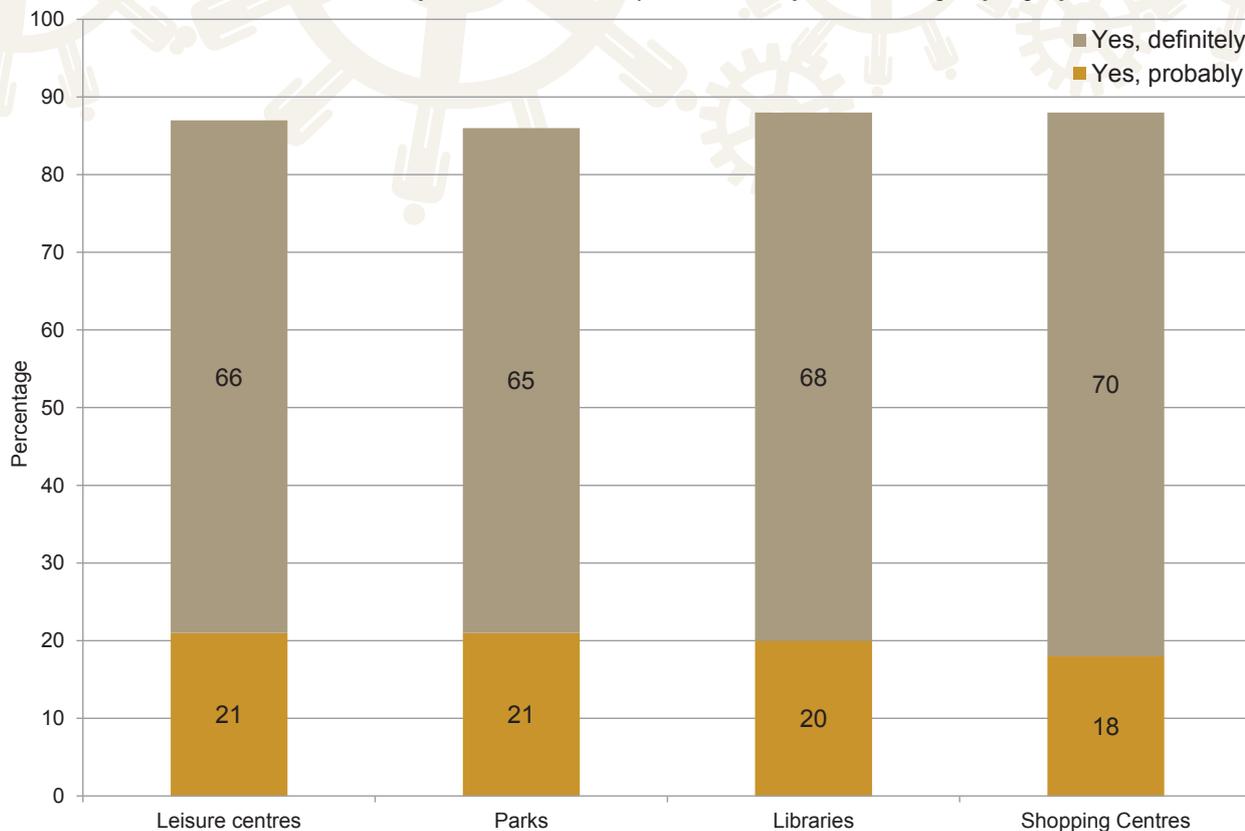


Figure 16. Percentage of adults who would define the neighbourhood/workspace where they live as a shared space. Source: Good Relations Indicators 2015 update, The Executive Office.

Almost nine in ten people (88%) say they would define the neighbourhood where they live as a shared space and more than eight in ten (83%) would say the same about their workplace. Figures were remarkably consistent between 2006 and 2010, and the four year gap in the question being asked between 2010 and 2014 has seen little in the way of change.

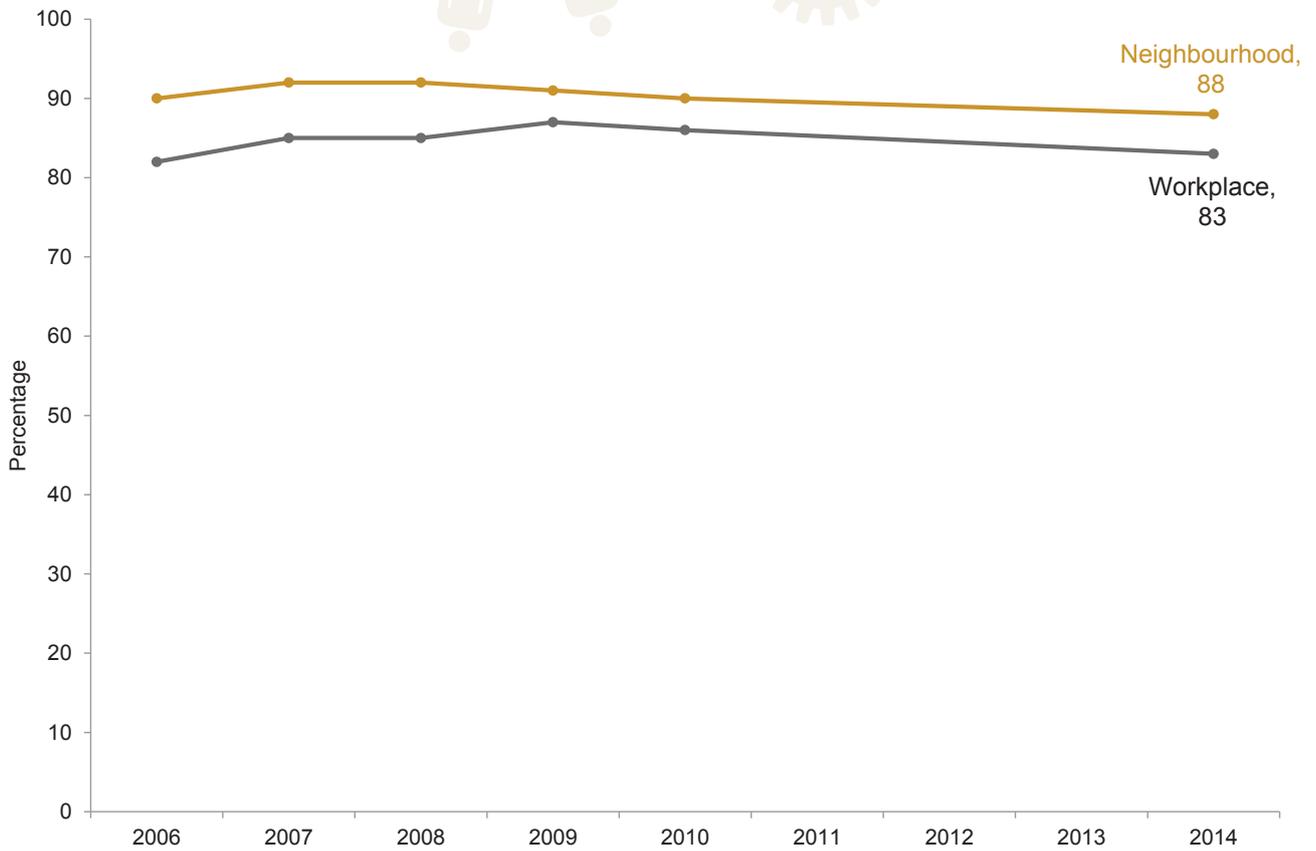


Figure 17. Percentage of adults who would define the neighbourhood/workplace where they live as a shared space. Source: Good Relations Indicators 2015 update, The Executive Office.

Preference for mixed neighbourhoods and workplaces is an important indicator of attitudes towards other communities, as well as an indicator of preference for a shared community. In 2014, 70% of people would prefer to live in a mixed-religion neighbourhood, and 80% would prefer a mixed-religion workplace. 59% would prefer to send their children to a mixed-religion school. All figures are higher for those of no religion.

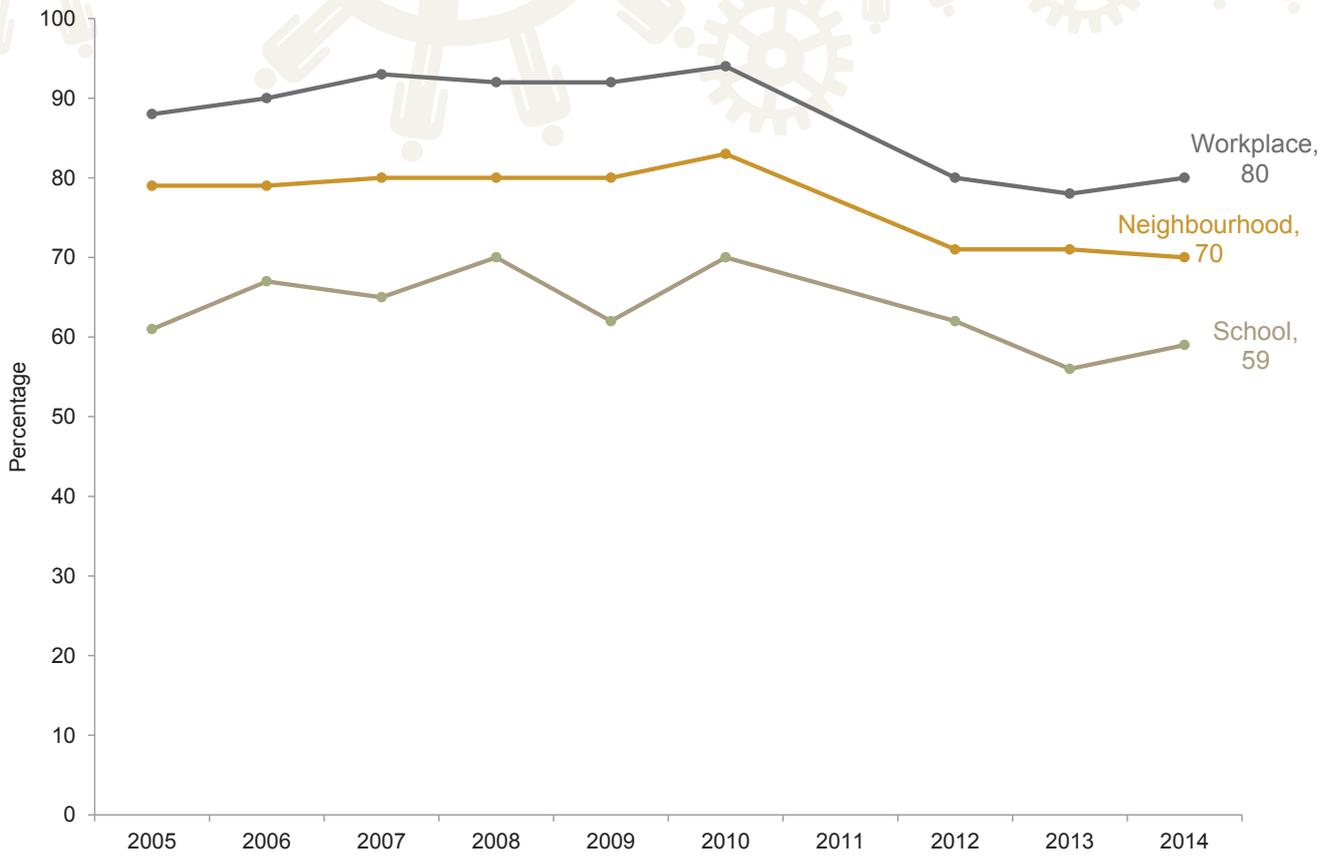


Figure 18. Percentage of adults who would prefer mixed neighbourhood, workplaces and schools. Source: Good Relations Indicators 2015 update, The Executive Office.

Community Safety

Crime

The Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) publishes figures on the levels and trends of crime in Northern Ireland, based on police recorded crime data. An alternative but complementary measure of crime, the Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS), is published by the Department of Justice for Northern Ireland. Each source of crime information has different strengths and limitations but can be looked at together to provide a more comprehensive picture of crime than could be obtained from either series alone. Both of these measures of crime inform public debate about crime and support the development and monitoring of policy.

Recorded Crime

The Police Recorded Crime in Northern Ireland: Monthly Update to 31 March 2016 describes how over the last eighteen years in Northern Ireland, crime peaked in 2002/03 with 138,132 offences recorded and then has generally followed a downward trend until it reached a low of 98,558 offences recorded in 2012/13. Since then crime has increased in each of the last three years bringing it back closer to the level of crime recorded seven years ago in 2009/10.

The overall downwards trend in crime over the last twelve years has generally been experienced within the main crime types of robbery, burglary and vehicle offences. In 2015/16 each of these crime types recorded their lowest levels since the start of the data series in 1998/99. The number of robbery offences is one third of the peak level in 2002/03, burglary levels have more than halved since they reached a peak in 2002/03 and vehicle offences are less than one quarter of the number recorded in 2002/03.

Most policing districts (including Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon) showed peaks in crime levels around 2001/02 and 2002/03. Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon showed its lowest crime level during 2012/13, however the crime level has since increased in each of the last three financial years.

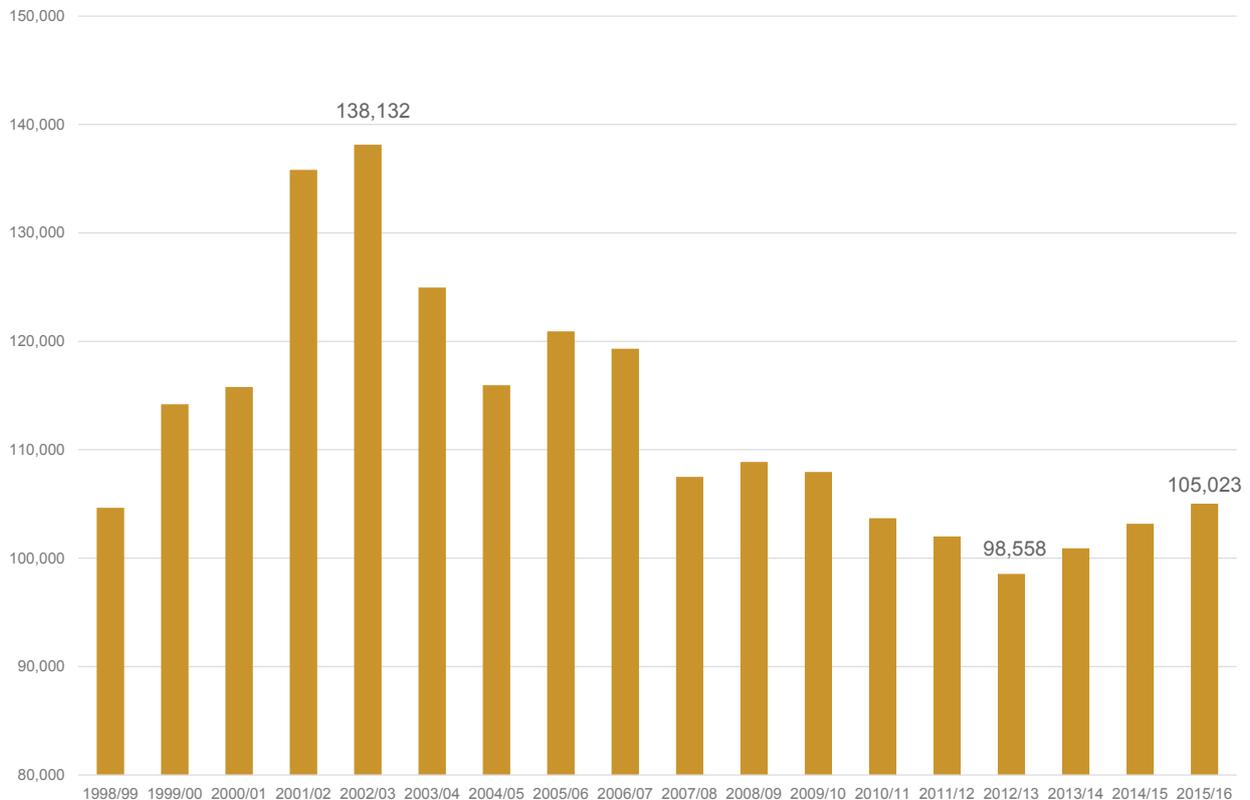


Figure 19. Recorded crime in Northern Ireland (excluding fraud), 1998/99 to 2015/16. Source: PSNI. Note - non-zero axis.

In 2015/16 there were 10,068 crimes recorded by the PSNI in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon, the second highest number after Belfast and 10% of all recorded crimes in NI. In The number of crimes in 2015/16 in the Borough was an increase of 1.9% from 2014/15.

In Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon in 2015/16 the crime outcome rate was 31.6%, higher than the NI overall crime outcome rate of 28.7%.

Policing District	Recorded Crime			Crime Outcomes (rate, %)		
	2014/15	2015/16	% change 2014/15 to 2015/16	2014/15	2015/16	% point change 2014/15 to 2015/16
Belfast City	34,911	35,701	2.3	21.9	23.1	1.2
Lisburn & Castlereagh City	5,331	5,960	11.8	32.1	37.2	5.1
Ards & North Down	6,167	6,256	1.4	29.8	32.8	3.0
Newry, Mourne & Down	8,536	8,800	3.1	32.9	32.3	-0.6
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	9,878	10,068	1.9	34.0	31.6	-2.4
Mid Ulster	5,019	5,044	0.5	29.6	29.3	-0.3
Fermanagh & Omagh	4,934	4,998	1.3	29.8	32.8	3.0
Derry City & Strabane	9,370	9,425	0.6	30.4	30.0	-0.5
Causeway Coast & Glens	6,534	6,301	-3.6	27.3	31.2	3.9
Mid & East Antrim	5,696	5,565	-2.3	28.2	29.7	1.5
Antrim & Newtownabbey	6,800	6,905	1.5	27.5	29.8	2.2
Northern Ireland	103,176	105,023	1.8	27.5	28.7	1.2

Table 7. Recorded crimes and crime outcomes by policing district 2014/15 and 2015/16 (excluding fraud). Source: PSNI. Note - Crimes are geographically recorded by the police based on the location in which the incident occurred.

As in NI overall, the largest numbers of recorded crimes in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon in 2015/16 were violence without injury, criminal damage and violence with injury.

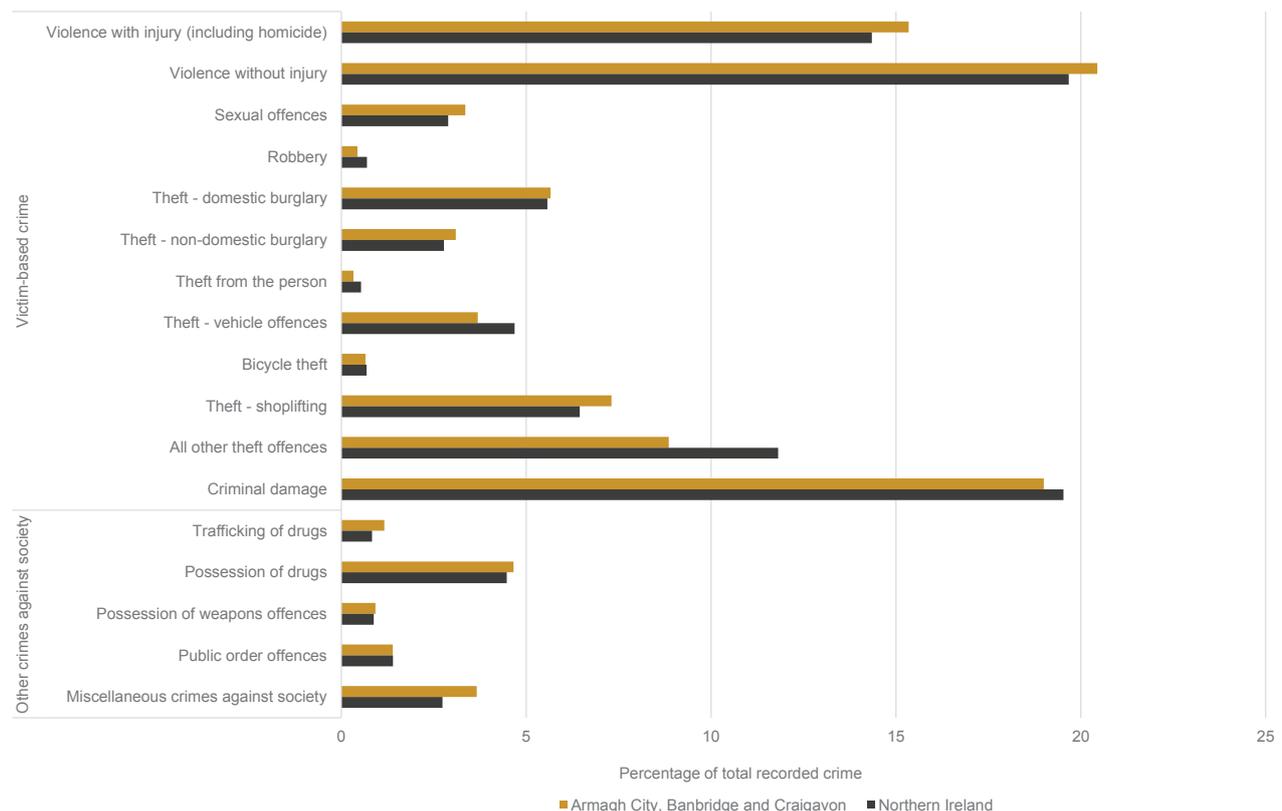


Figure 20. Recorded crime, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon and Northern Ireland, 2015/16 (excluding fraud). Source: PSNI.

Offence Group	Recorded Crime				Crime Outcomes (rate, %)		
	Apr-Mar 14/15	Apr-Mar 15/16	change	% change	Apr-Mar 14/15	Apr-Mar 15/16	% point change
VICTIM-BASED CRIME							
VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON	3,499	3,604	105	3.0	37.6	30.6	-7.0
Violence with injury (including homicide)	1,482	1,545	63	4.3	37.8	30.9	-6.8
Violence without injury	2,017	2,059	42	2.1	37.4	30.4	-7.1
SEXUAL OFFENCES	278	338	60	21.6	14.7	18.9	4.2
ROBBERY	35	44	9	-	14.3	22.7	8.4
Robbery of personal property	26	25	-1	-	15.4	24.0	8.6
Robbery of business property	9	19	10	-	11.1	21.1	9.9
THEFT OFFENCES	3,071	2,981	-90	-2.9	24.0	25.5	1.5
Burglary	1,008	882	-126	-12.5	11.1	9.5	-1.6
Domestic burglary	614	570	-44	-7.2	7.8	8.8	1.0
Non-domestic burglary	394	312	-82	-20.8	16.2	10.9	-5.3
Theft from the person	28	33	5	-	7.1	6.1	-1.1
Vehicle offences	425	372	-53	-12.5	23.3	26.1	2.8
Bicycle theft	56	66	10	17.9	3.6	4.5	1.0
Shoplifting	586	736	150	25.6	65.2	61.7	-3.5
All other theft offences	968	892	-76	-7.9	14.5	13.3	-1.1
CRIMINAL DAMAGE	1,842	1,913	71	3.9	23.9	19.2	-4.7
OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY							
DRUG OFFENCES	581	586	5	0.9	81.1	93.3	12.3
Trafficking of drugs	97	117	20	20.6	67.0	90.6	23.6
Possession of drugs	484	469	-15	-3.1	83.9	94.0	10.1
POSSESSION OF WEAPONS OFFENCES	88	93	5	5.7	62.5	51.6	-10.9
PUBLIC ORDER OFFENCES	157	140	-17	-10.8	58.0	57.1	-0.8
MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY	327	369	42	12.8	62.7	54.2	-8.5
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME - ALL OFFENCES	9,878	10,068	190	1.9	34.0	31.6	-2.4

Table 8. Recorded crime and crime outcomes Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon, April 2015 to March 2016 compared with April 2014 to March 2015 (excluding fraud). Source: PSNI.

Anti-Social Behaviour

There has been a general downwards trend in the number of anti-social behaviour incidents recorded in NI since the data series began in 2006/07. They have fallen from 100,365 incidents in 2006/07 to 59,502 in 2015/16. Anti-social behaviour incidents have fallen at a faster rate than recorded crime since 2006/07. In NI anti-social behaviour incidents have tended to peak in July and August, with lowest levels being in December to February.

A similar overall falling trend was also seen in the Borough, anti-social behaviour incidents have fallen from 7,805 in 2008/09 to a low of 5,317 in 2011/12, levels have remained similar over the last four years, with 5,614 incidents in 2015/16.

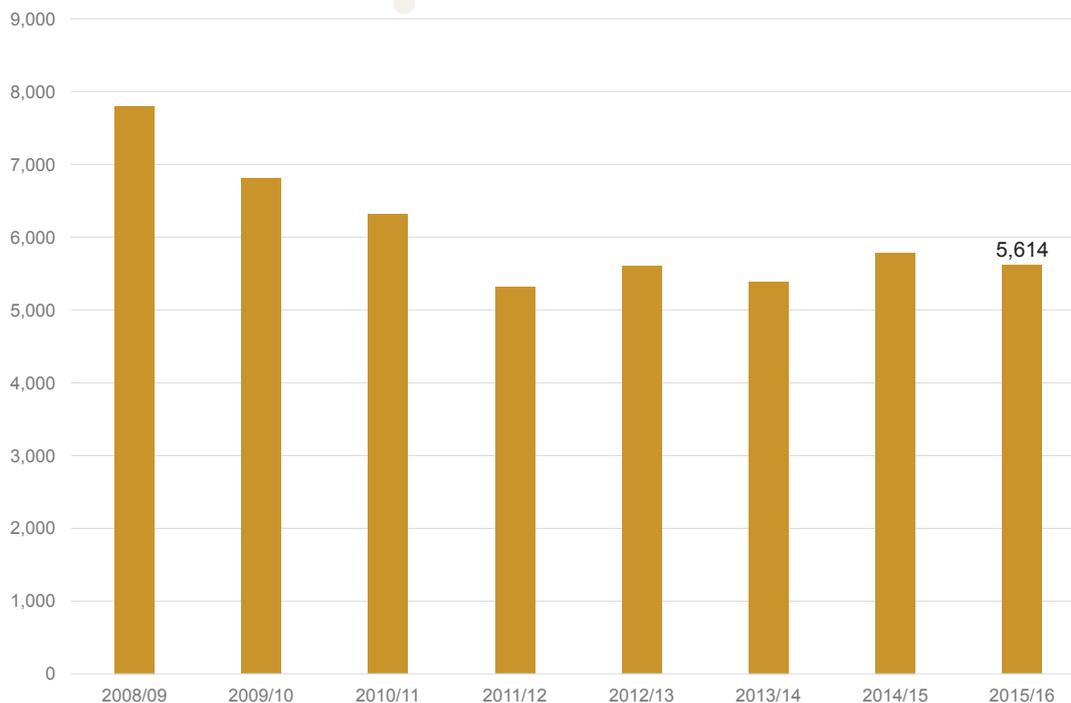


Figure 21. Anti-social behaviour incidents, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon, 2008/09 to 2015/16. Source: PSNI.

The Borough had the second highest number of incidents after Belfast. The incidents in the Borough were 9% of total incidents in NI, compared to Belfast which represented 31% of incidents. For comparison in 2014, the Borough had 11% of the NI population and Belfast was 18%.

Policing District	2015/16
A. Belfast City	18,260
B. Lisburn & Castlereagh City	3,519
C. Ards & North Down	5,316
D. Newry, Mourne & Down	4,478
E. Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	5,614
F. Mid Ulster	2,906
G. Fermanagh & Omagh	2,578
H. Derry City & Strabane	4,748
J. Causeway Coast & Glens	3,797
K. Mid & East Antrim	3,842
L. Antrim & Newtownabbey	4,444
Northern Ireland	59,502

Table 9. Anti-social behaviour incidents 2015/16. Source: PSNI.

Hate Crime

Hate crime information includes notifiable offences that have been identified as having a defined hate motivation by the victim or any other person. Hate incident information is any incident, which may or may not constitute a criminal offence, which is perceived by the victim or any other person, as being motivated by prejudice or hate.

- **Racist:** A racist incident is defined as any incident which is perceived to be racist by the victim or any other person. A racial group can be defined as a group of persons defined by reference to race, colour, nationality or ethnic or national origins (this includes UK National origins ie Scottish, English, Welsh and Irish) and references to a person’s racial group refer to any racial group into which he/she falls. Racial group includes the Irish Traveller community.
- **Homophobic:** A homophobic incident is defined as any incident which is perceived to be homophobic by the victim or any other person. Homophobia can be defined as a fear or dislike directed towards lesbian, gay or bisexual people, or a fear or dislike directed towards their perceived lifestyle, culture or characteristics.
- **Sectarian:** A sectarian incident is defined as any incident which is perceived to be sectarian by the victim or any other person. The term ‘sectarian’, whilst not clearly defined, is a term almost exclusively used in Northern Ireland to describe incidents of bigoted dislike or hatred of members of a different religious or political group. It is broadly accepted that within the Northern Ireland context an individual or group must be perceived to be Catholic or Protestant, Nationalist or Unionist, or Loyalist or Republican.

A time series graph with information from 2005/06 to 2014/15 (including fraud offences) is shown below. Figures for the latest year 2015/16 excluding fraud offences are shown in the table below. A revised back-series at local government district level excluding fraud is due to be released in summer 2016.

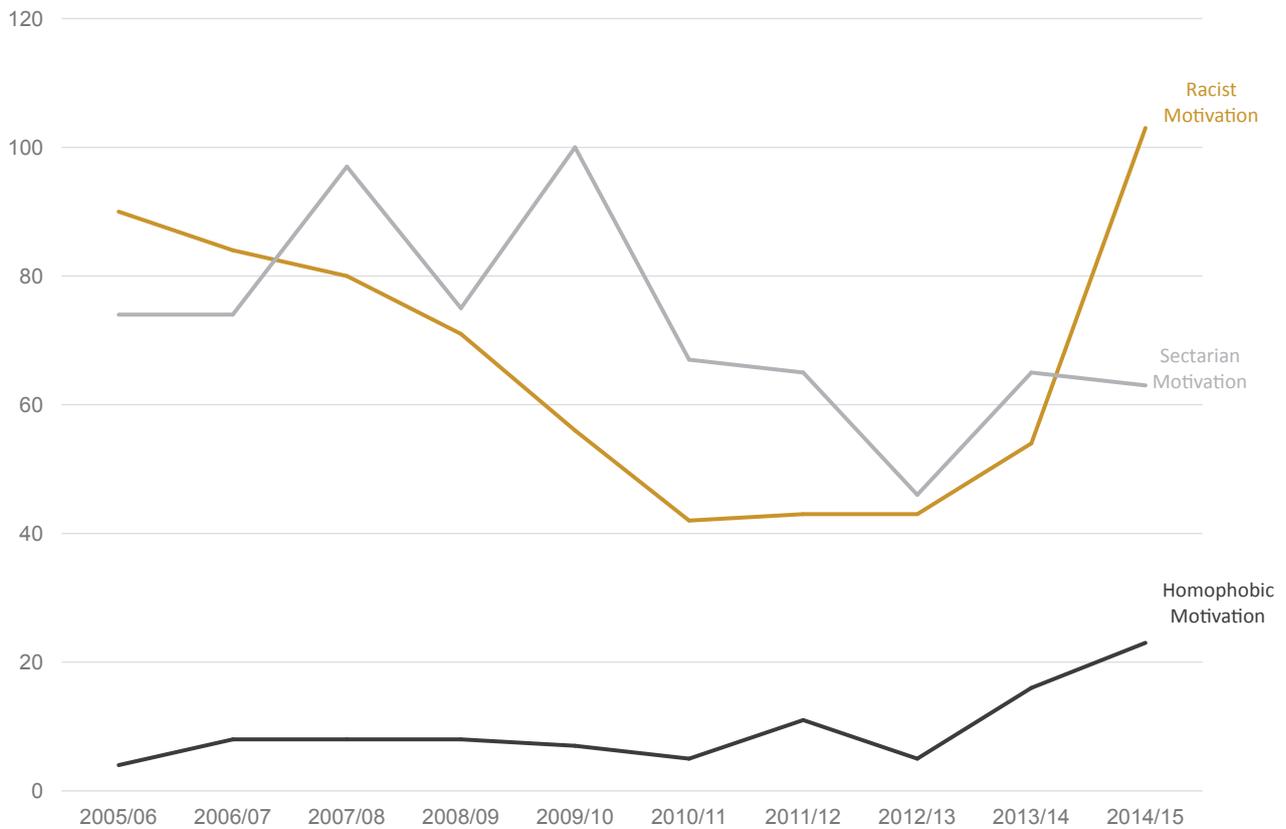


Figure 22. Hate Crime Offences in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon (including fraud), 2005/06 - 2014/15. Source PSNI.

In Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough in 2015/16, there were 83 racist, 84 sectarian and 32 homophobic offences. The crime outcome rates for each of these types of incidents were higher in the Borough than for NI overall.

Policing District	Racist motivated		Sectarian motivated		Homophobic motivated	
	Crimes	Crime Outcomes (%)	Crimes	Crime Outcomes (%)	Crimes	Crime Outcomes (%)
A. Belfast City	427	16.9	422	10.7	72	25.0
B. Lisburn & Castlereagh City	30	13.3	39	7.7	6	33.3
C. Ards & North Down	29	20.7	19	42.1	16	12.5
D. Newry, Mourne & Down	55	25.5	43	18.6	10	40.0
E. Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	83	20.5	84	25.0	32	37.5
F. Mid Ulster	39	15.4	48	14.6	7	14.3
G. Fermanagh & Omagh	42	21.4	19	26.3	6	33.3
H. Derry City & Strabane	39	30.8	114	24.6	35	31.4
J. Causeway Coast & Glens	34	32.4	77	15.6	6	33.3
K. Mid & East Antrim	36	22.2	43	14.0	9	0.0
L. Antrim & Newtownabbey	39	5.1	93	3.2	11	9.1
Northern Ireland	853	18.9	1,001	14.6	210	26.2

Table 10. Hate crimes and crime outcome rates (excluding fraud) 2015/16. Source: PSNI.

Domestic Abuse

Domestic abuse incidents have increased almost year on year since 2004/05. The figure for NI of 28,392 incidents for 2015/16 is the highest level recorded since 2004/05, and shows an increase of 0.4% on the 2014/15 figure of 28,287.

The number of domestic abuse crimes in NI in 2015/16 (14,073 crimes) is also the highest level recorded since 2004/05, numbers have been rising year on year since 2010/11.

There was one murder with a domestic abuse motivation in NI in 2015/16, compared with six in 2014/15.

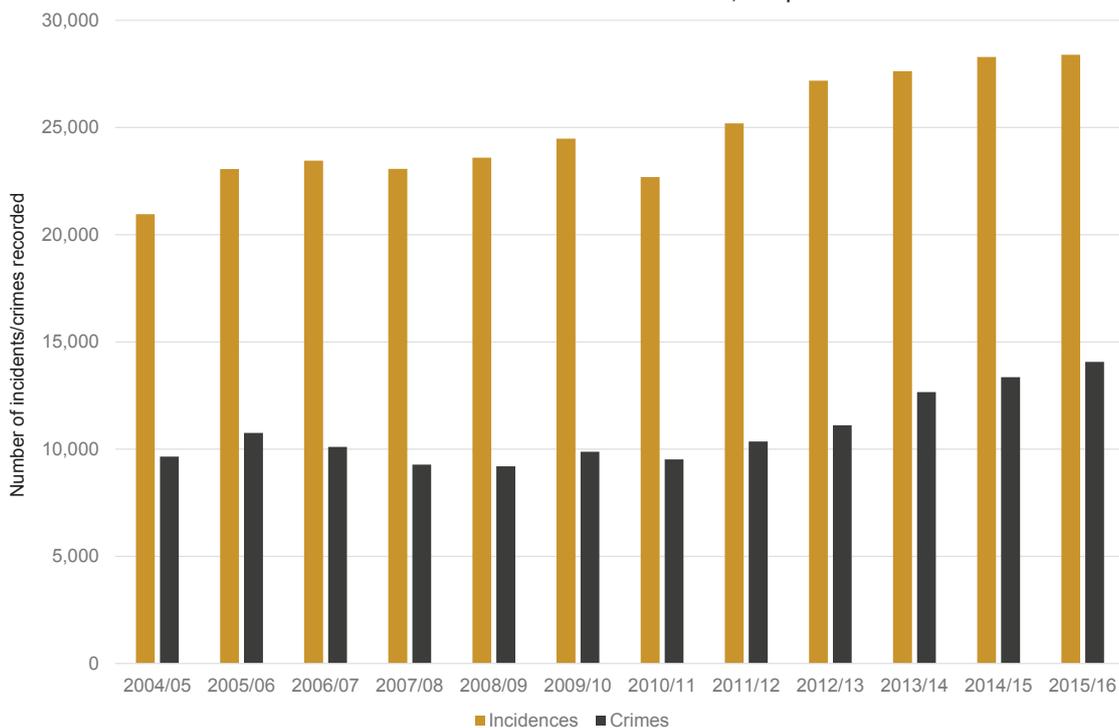


Figure 23. Trends in domestic abuse incidents and crimes in Northern Ireland 2004/05 to 2015/16. Source: PSNI.

In 2015/16 looking at domestic abuse there were 3,001 incidents and 1,546 crimes recorded in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon, both 11% of the NI total. The domestic abuse crime outcome rate was 32%, compared to 31% for NI.

Policing District	Incidents	% of NI Incidents	Crimes	% of NI Crimes	Crime Outcomes Rate
A. Belfast City	7,613	27	3,935	28	29%
B. Lisburn & Castlereagh City	1,497	5	707	5	30%
C. Ards & North Down	2,068	7	954	7	35%
D. Newry, Mourne & Down	2,020	7	1,130	8	32%
E. Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	3,001	11	1,546	11	32%
F. Mid Ulster	1,476	5	810	6	30%
G. Fermanagh & Omagh	1,493	5	685	5	33%
H. Derry City & Strabane	3,012	11	1,453	10	35%
J. Causeway Coast & Glens	2,158	8	1,022	7	29%
K. Mid & East Antrim	2,161	8	865	6	31%
L. Antrim & Newtownabbey	1,893	7	966	7	32%
Northern Ireland	28,392	100	14,073	100	31%

Table 11. Domestic abuse incidents, crimes and crime outcome rates 2015/16. Source: PSNI.

As in NI, the majority of domestic abuse crimes in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon were ‘violence against the person’.

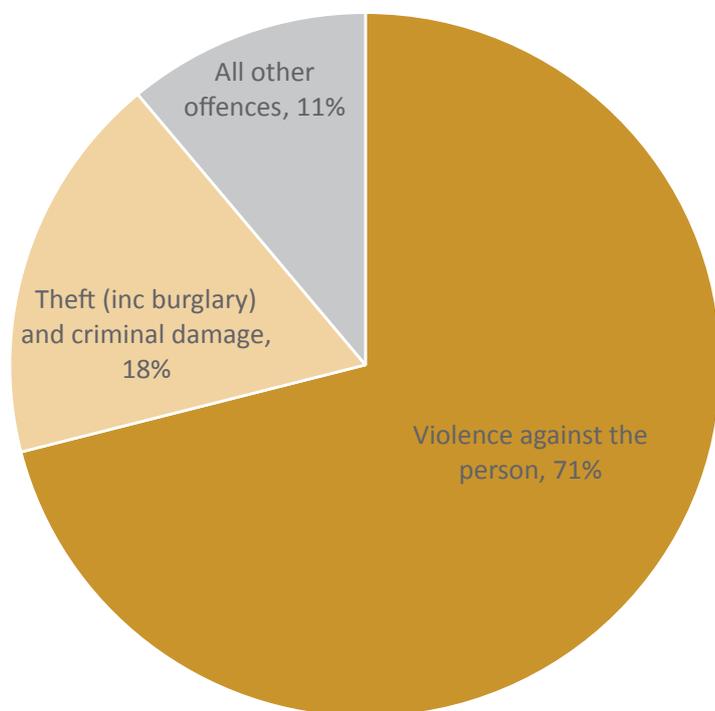


Figure 24. Domestic abuse crimes by type, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon, 2015/16. Source: PSNI.

The 2014/15 annual report published in August 2015, noted that Northern Ireland outcome rates for all domestic abuse crimes were higher than those for all crimes recorded by the police. Due to the nature of domestic abuse crimes a potential offender can be more easily identified than for crime in general. This is particularly noticeable in relation to theft and criminal damage offences. However, the outcome rate for sexual offences, violence against the person and other offences with a domestic abuse motivation tend to be similar to or lower than all crime in general.

Crime type	E. Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon		Northern Ireland	
	Crimes	Crime Outcomes Rate	Crimes	Crime Outcomes Rate
Violence against the person	1,098	26.1%	10,083	27.0%
Theft (inc burglary) and criminal damage	277	45.8%	2,299	41.7%
All other offences	171	47.4%	1,691	43.3%
Total (domestic abuse motivation)	1,546	32.0%	14,073	31.4%

Table 12. Domestic abuse crimes and crime outcome rates by type, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon and NI, 2015/16. Source: PSNI.

Previously released figures for 2014/15 (prior to new recording to exclude fraud), showed the age and gender profile of victims. Of the domestic abuse crimes recorded in 2014/15 where there was a person victim with known age and gender details, 13% were aged under 18, 62% were females aged 18 and over and 25% were males aged 18 and over.

Experience and Perception of Crime

As well as PSNI recorded crime, an alternative but complementary measure of crime, is the Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS), this survey aims to measure people's experiences and perceptions of crime.

Victims of Crime

The 2014/15 NICS estimates that 8.8% of all households and their adult occupants in Northern Ireland were victims of at least one NICS crime during the 12 months prior to interview. While not statistically different from the 2013/14 NICS figure (10.0%), this represents the lowest NICS victimisation (prevalence) rate since the measure was first reported in the NICS 1998 (23.0%).

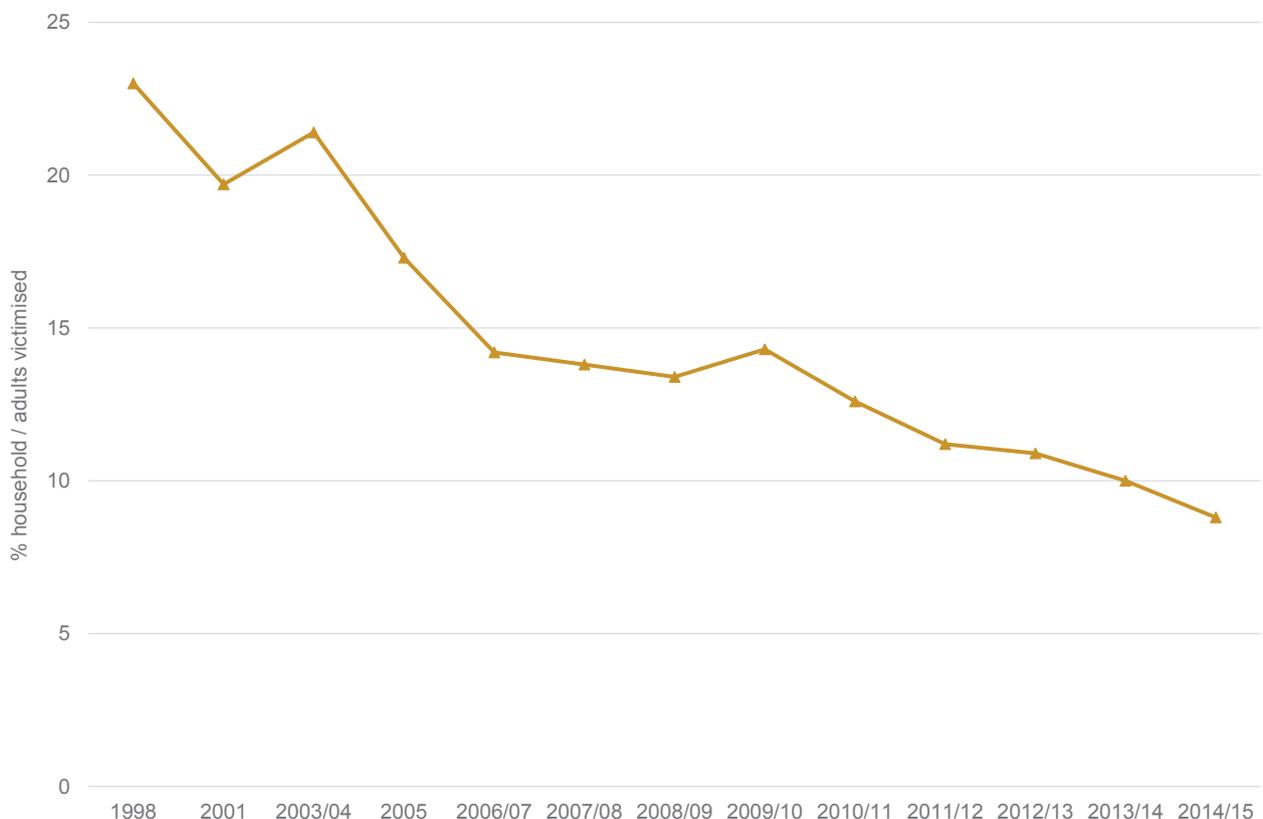


Figure 25. Prevalence rate of victims of any crime, Northern Ireland 1998 - 2014/15. Source: NI Crime Survey, Department of Justice.

Perception of Anti-Social Behaviour

Looking at the previous Policing District E (Armagh, Banbridge, Craigavon and Newry & Mourne legacy councils) 7% of respondents perceived the level of anti-social behaviour in their local area to be high, compared to 8% in NI and 11% in England and Wales. This is based on findings from the NI Crime Survey 2014/15 and Crime Survey for England and Wales 2014/15). In Policing District E across the individual categories, the most commonly identified as a problem ('very' or 'fairly' big problem) were 'Rubbish or litter lying around' (26%) and 'People using or dealing drugs' (21%).

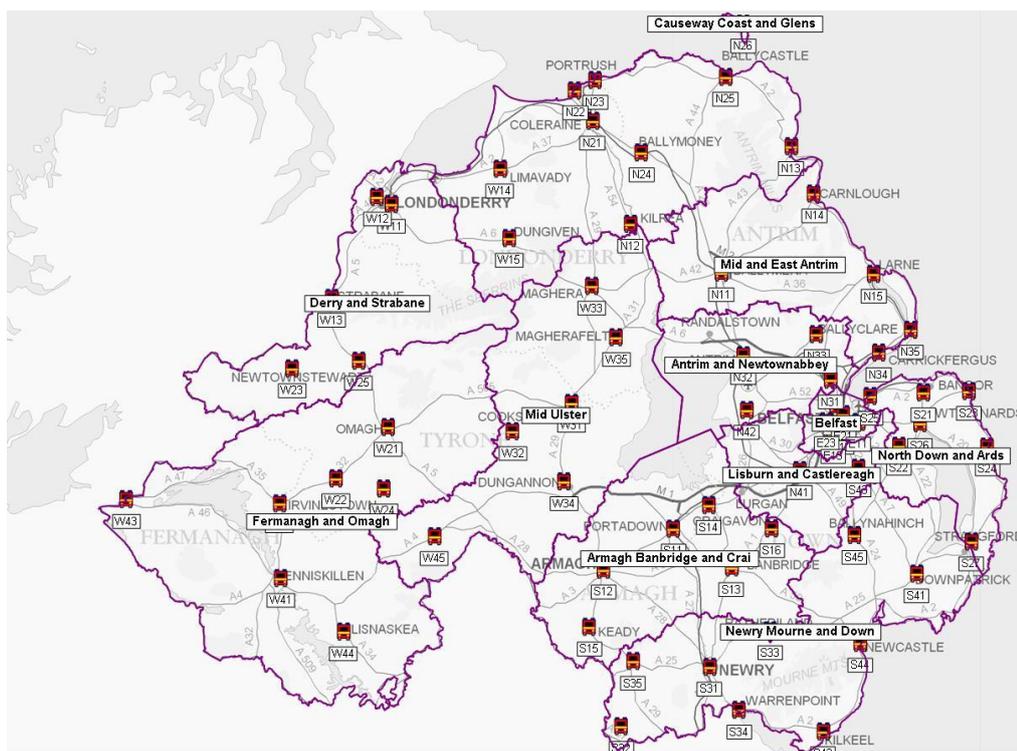
	% saying 'very' or 'fairly' big problem							
	Abandoned or burnt-out cars	Noisy neighbours or loud parties	People being drunk or rowdy in public places	People using or dealing drugs	Teenagers hanging around on streets	Rubbish or litter lying around	Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property	Perceived high level of ASB
All adults	3	7	15	21	15	26	15	8
Previous Policing District E (previous)	3	4	14	21	13	27	12	7

Table 13. Perceptions of anti-social behaviour, 2014/15. Source: NI Crime Survey, Department of Justice. Note - the previous Policing District E includes Armagh, Banbridge, Craigavon and Newry & Mourne legacy councils.

Fires

The Northern Ireland Fire and Rescue Service (NIFRS) have prepared a draft Incident report in 2015 which gives number of incidents at which NIFRS attended by type of incident for each of the 11 Local Government Districts.

There are 67 NIFRS stations spread across the 11 Local Government Districts, with seven located in the Borough, these are in Armagh, Banbridge, Dromore, Keady, Lurgan, Portadown and Rathfriland.



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Figure 26. NIFRS stations 2015. Source: NIFRS

From April 2012 - March 2015 there were 334 dwelling fires and 151 fires in other buildings attended by NIFRS in the Borough, both are the third highest number of incidents after Belfast and Derry City and Strabane. Looking at special service calls over the same time period, there were 260 Road Traffic Collision incidents attended in the Borough, the highest of all the council areas.

	Dwelling Fires	Other Buildings	Special Service Call			Vehicle Fires	Wildfires
			Animal	Other	Road Traffic Collision		
Antrim and Newtownabbey	261	120	27	281	149	279	321
Ards and North Down	278	116	27	289	130	133	443
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	334	151	72	376	260	316	445
Belfast	948	315	106	1,626	232	1,004	578
Causeway Coast and Glens	262	139	25	281	172	151	347
Derry City and Strabane	350	173	29	412	127	354	632
Fermanagh and Omagh	185	110	46	233	197	163	336
Lisburn and Castlereagh	190	149	44	293	181	165	134
Mid and East Antrim	236	131	41	306	140	183	302
Mid Ulster	211	141	52	178	155	207	245
Newry Mourne and Down	292	143	49	359	241	289	954

Table 14. Incidents attended by NIFRS, April 2012 - March 2015. Source: NIFRS.

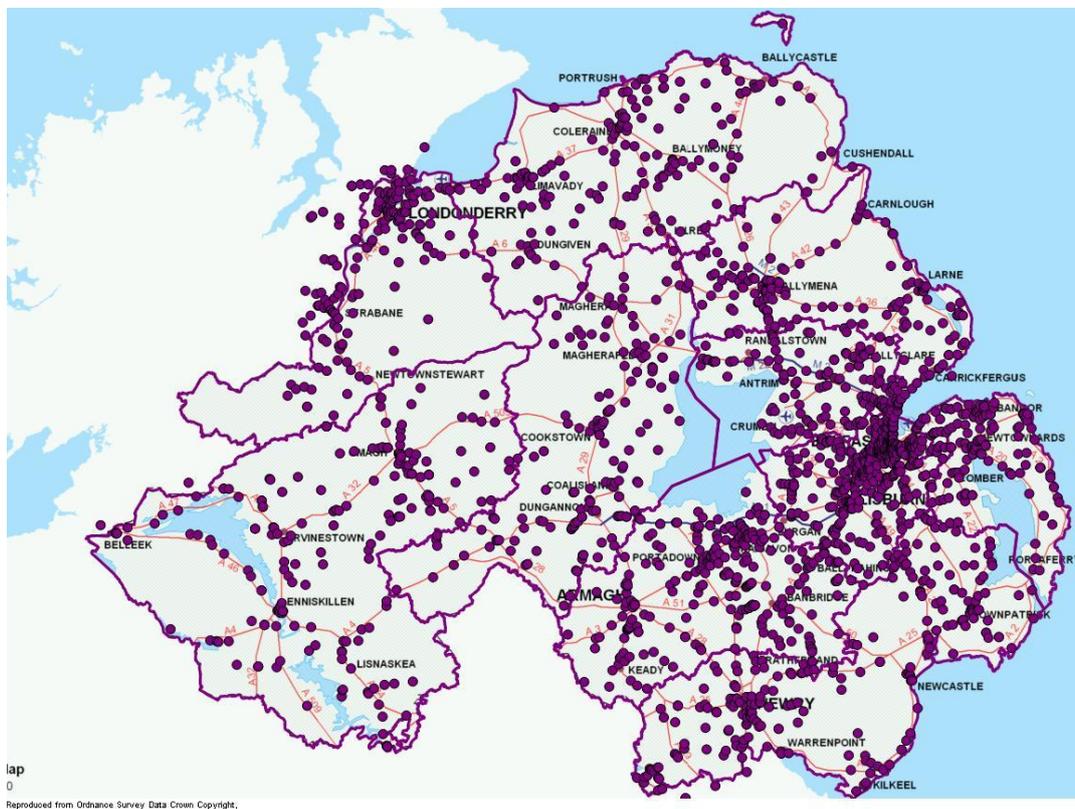
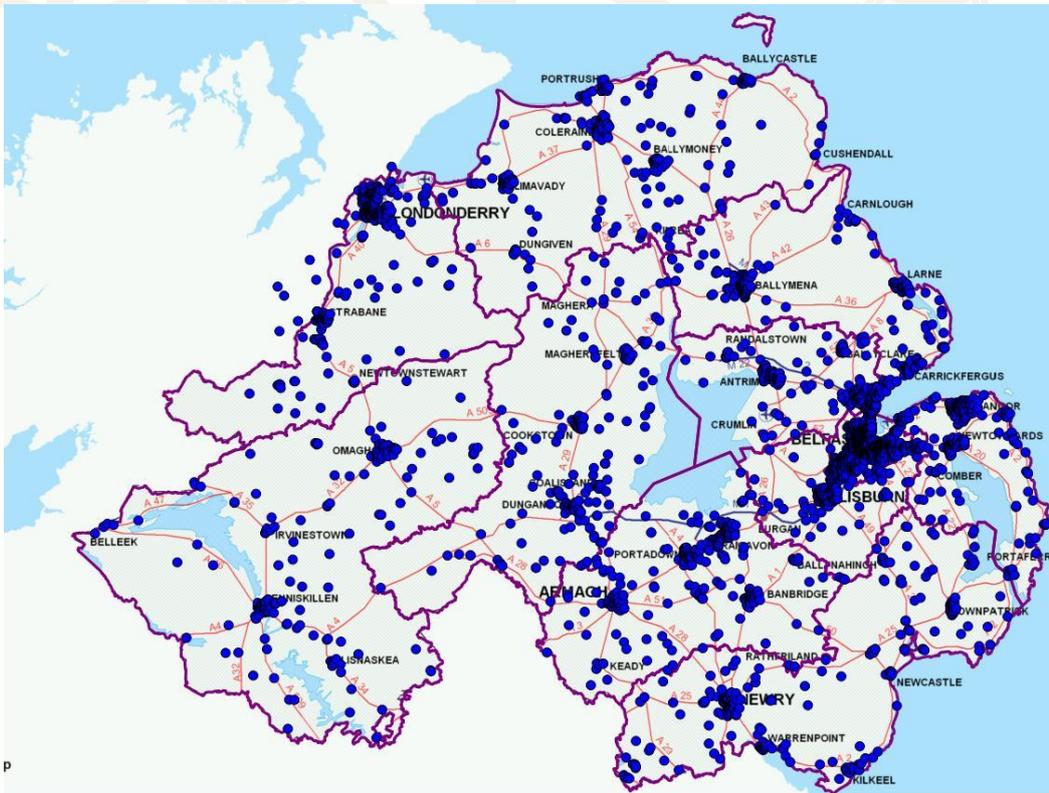


Figure 27. Dwelling fires in NI in which NIFRS attended, April 2012 - March 2015. Source: NIFRS.



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Figure 28. Special Service Calls - Road Traffic Collisions in which NIFRS attended, April 2012 - March 2015. Source: NIFRS.

Road Traffic Collisions

The Police Service of Northern Ireland statistics on injury road traffic collisions are the main source of information used in Northern Ireland for monitoring and tracking trends on the number of persons killed, seriously and slightly injured as a result of collisions on our roads.

During 2015/16 there were 6,150 injury road traffic collisions in Northern Ireland. These collisions resulted in 9,654 casualties of whom 75 were killed, 707 were seriously injured and 8,872 were slightly injured. The numbers of casualties and injury road traffic collisions have shown an upward trend since 2010/11. Compared with ten years ago the total number of injury road traffic collisions and casualties has shown an increase with 535 more collisions (up 9.5%) and 422 more casualties (up 4.6%) recorded than that of 2006/07.

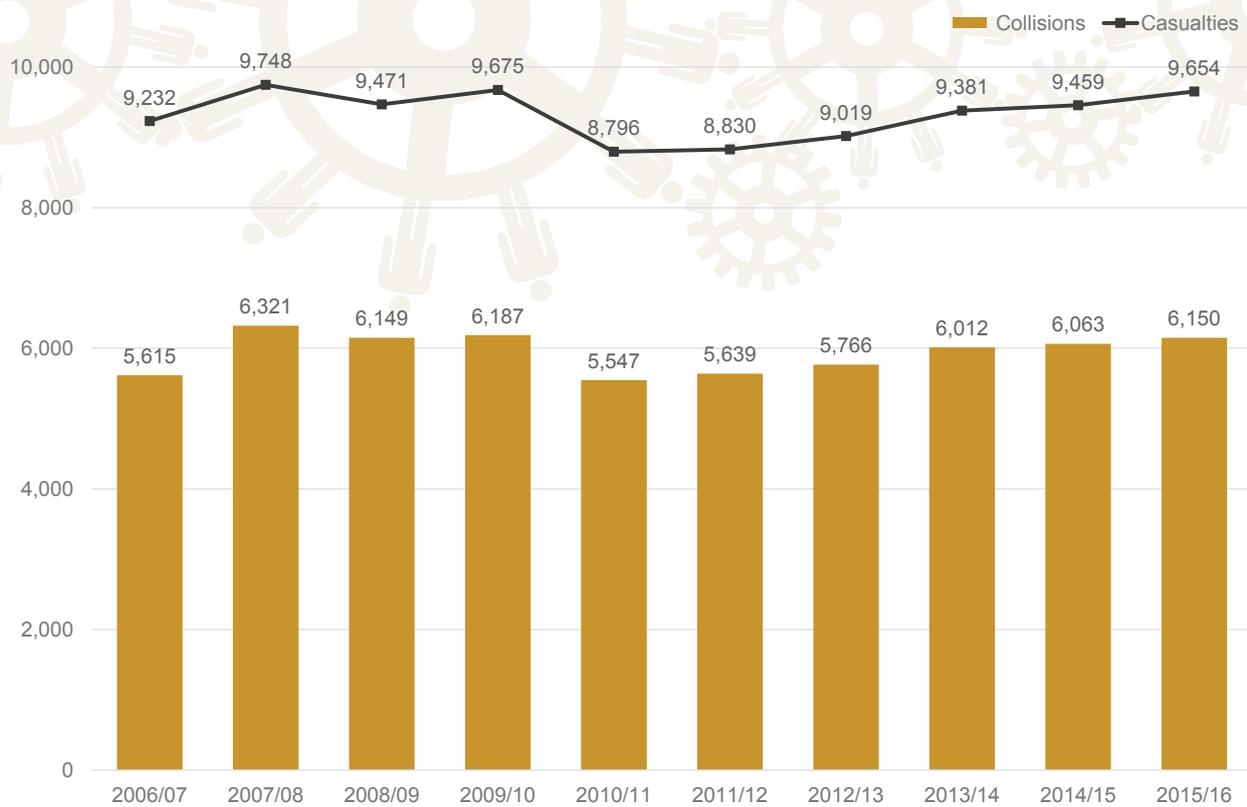


Figure 29. Recorded injury road traffic collisions and casualties in Northern Ireland, 2006/07 to 2015/16. Source: PSNI.

The numbers of people seriously injured in road traffic collisions has declined over the most recent 10 years, from 1,194 in 2006/07 to 707 in 2015/16.

In 2015/16 there were 75 fatalities recorded; lower than the number ten years ago (128), but higher than in 2011/12 of 52.

	Casualties				
	Killed	Seriously Injured	KSI Casualties	Slightly Injured	Total Casualties
2006/07	128	1,194	1,322	7,910	9,232
2007/08	110	1,076	1,186	8,562	9,748
2008/09	106	998	1,104	8,367	9,471
2009/10	101	995	1,096	8,579	9,675
2010/11	58	891	949	7,847	8,796
2011/12	52	806	858	7,972	8,830
2012/13	53	779	832	8,187	9,019
2013/14	60	725	785	8,596	9,381
2014/15	76	731	807	8,652	9,459
2015/16	75	707	782	8,872	9,654

Table 15. Recorded injury road traffic casualties, Northern Ireland, 2006/07 - 2015/16. Source: PSNI. Note – KSI is killed or seriously injured.

Principal Causation Factors

The main principal causation factors for KSI casualties during 2015/16 were 'excessive speed having regard to conditions' and 'inattention or attention diverted' which both had 94 KSI casualties recorded in 2015/16. The next highest was 'impaired by drugs/alcohol – driver rider' with 68 KSI casualties.

Gender and Age of Road Traffic Collision Casualties

Fatalities - Of the 75 people killed on Northern Ireland's roads in 2015/16, 56 were male and 19 were female. Most of the fatalities were from either the 16 to 24 age group (21 deaths) or from those aged 65 and over (18 deaths) with over half of those killed coming from these age categories.

People Seriously Injured - Although males typically account for approximately three fifths of people seriously injured over a year, proportionally there were more females seriously injured in 2015/16 (38.9%) than in 2014/15 (33.0%). Across the various age bands, those aged 16-24 accounted for the most seriously injured by age group in both years (23.9% of all people seriously injured in 2015/16 and 26.7% in 2014/15).

In 2015/16 Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon 106 people were either killed or seriously injured (9 fatalities and 97 seriously injured). While the fatality number was the same as in 2014/15, the numbers seriously injured increased from 84.

	2014/15					2015/16				
	Killed	Seriously Injured	Total KSI	Slightly Injured	Total	Killed	Seriously Injured	Total KSI	Slightly Injured	Total
Antrim & Newtownabbey	3	45	48	678	726	5	51	56	711	767
Ards & North Down	6	52	58	583	641	5	48	53	655	708
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	9	84	93	825	918	9	97	106	763	869
Belfast City	8	114	122	2,259	2,381	5	102	107	2,290	2,397
Causeway Coast & Glens	7	73	80	512	592	9	66	75	549	624
Derry City & Strabane	3	48	51	634	685	4	33	37	631	668
Fermanagh & Omagh	12	45	57	527	584	7	42	49	518	567
Lisburn & Castlereagh City	7	48	55	719	774	5	75	80	849	929
Mid & East Antrim	6	50	56	578	634	5	57	62	545	607
Mid Ulster	4	71	75	587	662	10	57	67	610	677
Newry, Mourne and Down	11	101	112	750	862	11	79	90	751	841
Northern Ireland	76	731	807	8,652	9,459	75	707	782	8,872	9,654

Table 16. Recorded road traffic casualties by Policing District, 2014/15 and 2015/16. Source: PSNI. Note – KSI is Killed or seriously injured.

WELLBEING

Personal Wellbeing

Personal wellbeing provides an important insight into people's thoughts and feelings about their quality of life. It is part of a much wider initiative in the UK and internationally to look beyond Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and to measure what really matters to people.

The Office for National Statistics produces four personal wellbeing measures for the UK based on answers to four survey questions:

- Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays?
- Overall, to what extent do you feel the things you do in your life are worthwhile?
- Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday?
- Overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday?

Looking at a three year average (2012-15), compared with the UK as a whole, adults in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon and Northern Ireland overall were more likely to indicate that they were satisfied with their lives overall; felt that the things they do in life are worthwhile; and rated their happiness yesterday higher. Ratings for anxiety in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon and Northern Ireland were similar to those in the UK.

For each of the four measures results for the Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon were not significantly different from results for NI overall.

	Life Satisfaction	Worthwhile	Happiness	Anxiety
United Kingdom	7.53	7.76	7.38	2.93
England	7.52	7.75	7.37	2.93
Wales	7.51	7.76	7.40	2.93
Scotland	7.60	7.79	7.41	2.87
Northern Ireland	7.69	7.93	7.58	3.02
Antrim and Newtownabbey	7.82	7.99	7.87	2.51
Ards and North Down	7.73	7.80	7.46	3.14
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	7.78	8.06	7.69	3.09
Belfast	7.40	7.79	7.28	3.64
Causeway Coast and Glens	7.65	7.94	7.68	2.72
Derry City and Strabane	7.09	7.42	7.10	3.73
Fermanagh and Omagh	8.13	8.15	7.94	2.19
Lisburn and Castlereagh	7.86	8.03	7.88	3.32
Mid and East Antrim	7.95	8.17	7.77	2.59
Mid Ulster	7.85	8.02	7.57	2.53

Table 17. Personal Wellbeing. Source: Office for National Statistics 2012/13 - 2014/15.

The findings presented are based on survey estimates and are subject to a degree of uncertainty. Therefore, they should be interpreted as providing a good estimate, rather than an exact measure of personal well-being in the UK. The figures are average (mean) ratings based on a scale of 1-10. For Life satisfaction, Worthwhile and Happiness 10 is high level, for Anxiety 0 is 'not at all anxious' and 10 is 'completely anxious'.

Volunteering

The Volunteering Strategy for Northern Ireland ‘Join in, get involved: build a better future’ released in 2012, describes how in Northern Ireland there is a strong history and ethos of volunteering. Volunteering underpins much of community life and the services which benefit people and which are relied upon.

Voluntary Work - 2011 Census

A new question for the 2011 Census asked respondents aged 16 and over whether they had helped with or carried out any voluntary work (without pay) in the previous year.

Voluntary work and age and sex

Overall in Northern Ireland, 15% of people aged 16 and over had undertaken voluntary work in the 12 months before Census Day 2011, with females (16%) slightly more likely than males (14%) to have done so. This was similar to volunteering levels in the Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough, with 14% of people overall (or 22,186 individuals), 15% of females and 13% of males.

People in the 16 to 24 age group were most likely to have carried out voluntary work (19% volunteering in NI and 18% in the Borough). At 7% in NI and 6% in the Borough, however, those aged 75 and over were less likely than other age groups to have done so.

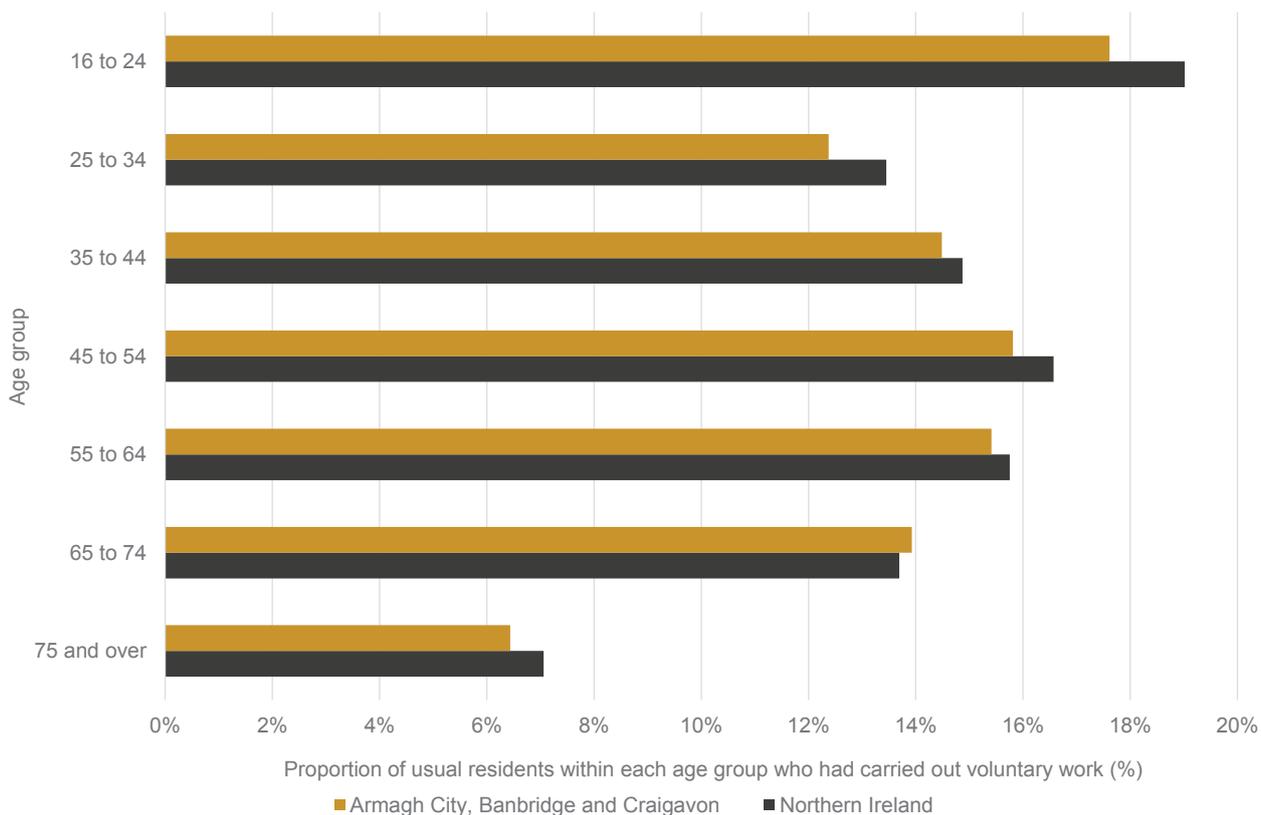


Figure 30. Proportion of usual residents within each age group who had carried out voluntary work in the 12 months before Census Day 2011. Source: 2011 Census, NISRA.

Age	Northern Ireland			Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
16 to 24	19	16	22	18	14	21
25 to 34	13	13	14	12	12	13
35 to 44	15	13	16	14	13	16
45 to 54	17	16	17	16	15	16
55 to 64	16	15	17	15	14	17
65 to 74	14	13	14	14	14	14
75 and over	7	9	6	6	8	5
All	15	14	16	14	13	15

Table 18. Proportion of usual residents 16 and over who had undertaken voluntary work in the last year by age by sex. Source: 2011 Census, NISRA.

Voluntary work and general health and long-term health problem or disability

In Northern Ireland overall, taking into account both general health and long-term health problem or disability, the most likely people to have participated in some form of voluntary work were those aged 16 and over who were in 'very good' health and whose day-to-day activities were limited 'a little' (23%), while the least likely were in 'very bad' health and their activities were limited 'a lot' (2.6%)

Voluntary work and economic activity

In Northern Ireland, usual residents aged 16 and over who were economically active were more likely than those who were economically inactive to have participated in voluntary work in the previous year (17% and 13% respectively in). Students were most likely to have carried out voluntary work, including 28% of economically active full-time students and 22% of economically inactive students. Among the economically active, unemployed people were least likely to have carried out voluntary work (13%), whereas, among the economically inactive, it was people who were long-term sick or disabled (5.3%).

Volunteering Research

Further information on volunteering is available from the Department for Communities Volunteering in Northern Ireland Research Report. This shows findings from the NI Omnibus Survey in September / October 2015, in which the following definition of volunteering was used:

Volunteering is defined as "the commitment of time and energy, for the benefit of society and the community, the environment, or individuals outside (or in addition to) one's immediate family. It is unpaid and undertaken freely and by choice."

Levels of participation in volunteering

In the 2015 survey, just under a third (32%) of respondents indicated that they had carried out voluntary work within the past year. This is a slight increase from the previous two surveys, 30% in 2014 and 29% in 2013. Volunteering levels were higher for those without a disability (35%) compared to those with a disability (19%). They were also higher for respondents in rural areas (39%) compared to urban areas (28%). Volunteering was lower for those in the most deprived areas (21%) compared to those in the least deprived areas (35%) - based on the top 20% most and least deprived areas in Northern Ireland.

Types of volunteering undertaken

Of those who had volunteered in the previous year, 43% had carried out a fundraising activity, 33% had volunteered for a church or religious organisation and 32% of respondents indicated that they had organised or helped to run a community event.

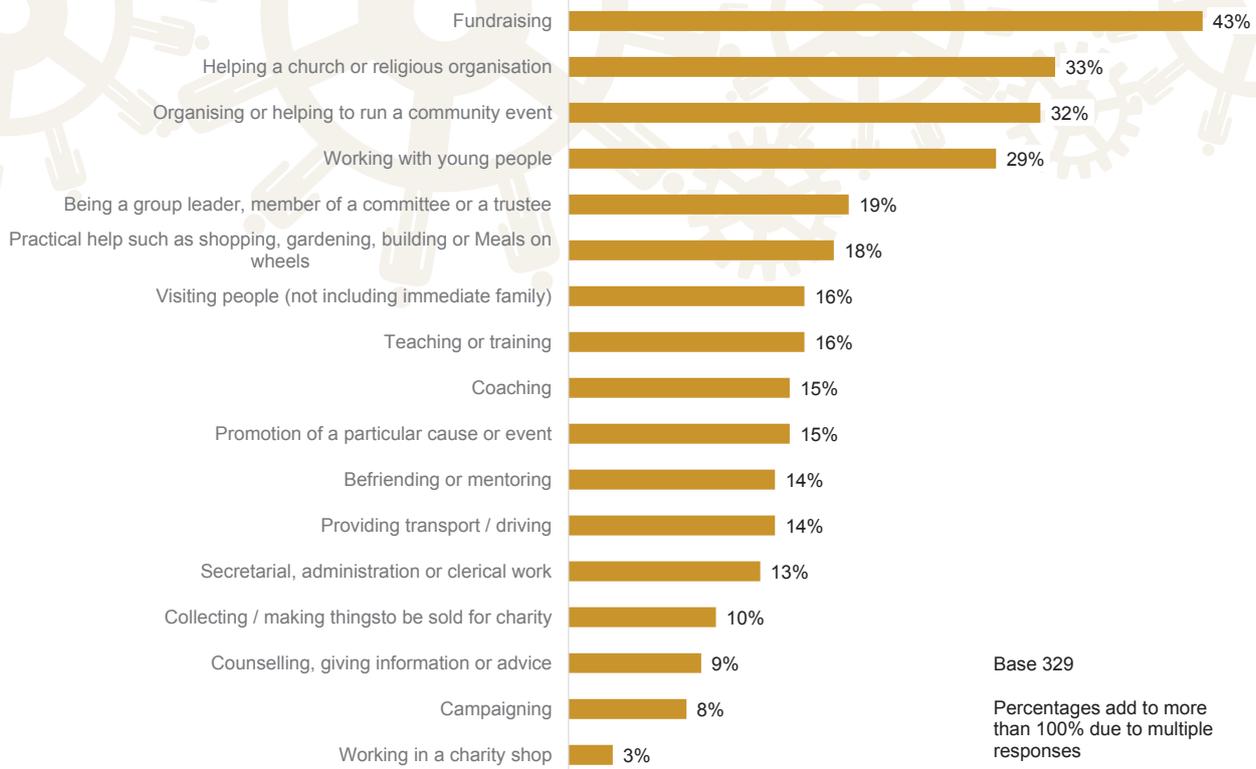


Figure 31. Types of volunteering undertaken in last 12 months in Northern Ireland, Omnibus Survey September / October 2015. Source: Volunteering in NI research report 2016, Department for Communities.

Time Spent Volunteering

The most common length of time spent volunteering in the previous 4 week period was “Less than 8 hours” (38% of respondents).

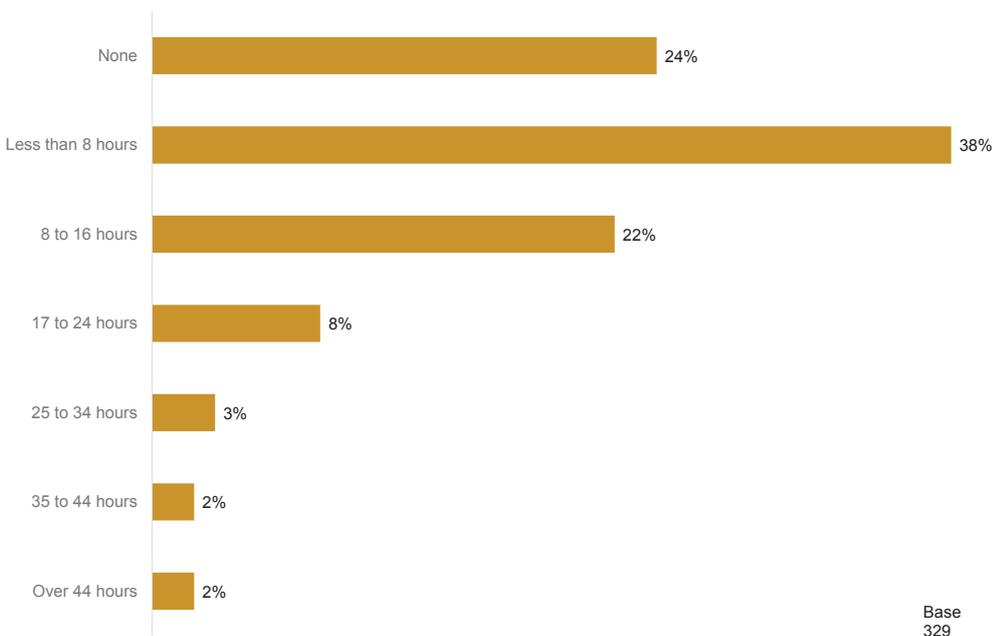


Figure 32. Time spent volunteering in last 4 weeks in Northern Ireland, Omnibus Survey September / October 2015. Source: Volunteering in NI research report 2016, Department for Communities.

The most common methods of identifying volunteering roles were from someone already involved in the organisation (43%), by word of mouth (38%), and through a church or religious organisation (32%).

The top three reasons for not volunteering were, 'I have work commitments' (35%), 'I don't have the time' (34%) and 'I have to look after children/the home' (20%).

CAR OR VAN AVAILABILITY

The 2011 Census showed that 82% of households in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough had access to at least one car or van - 41% of total households had one car or van, while a further 30% of households had 2 cars or vans. This was slightly higher than levels in NI overall, where 77% of households had access to at least one car or van. In contrast 18% of households in the Borough had no cars or vans compared to 23% in Northern Ireland overall.

	Percentage of households by number of cars or vans in household					
	No cars or vans	1 or more cars or vans	1 car or van	2 cars or vans	3 cars or vans	4 or more cars or vans
Antrim and Newtownabbey	20	80	43	29	6	2
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	18	82	41	30	7	3
Belfast	38	62	42	16	3	1
Causeway Coast and Glens	19	81	42	29	7	3
Derry City and Strabane	29	71	42	22	5	2
Fermanagh and Omagh	17	84	39	32	9	4
Lisburn and Castlereagh	15	85	42	33	7	3
Mid and East Antrim	20	81	42	29	7	3
Mid Ulster	15	85	39	32	9	5
Newry, Mourne and Down	18	82	40	30	8	4
Ards and North Down	17	83	42	32	7	2
Northern Ireland	23	77	41	27	6	3

Table 19. Car or van availability, Local Government Districts. Source: 2011 Census, NISRA.

The 2011 Census also showed 22% of people (5,945) aged 65+ years in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough living in households had no access to a car or van.

COMMUNITY TRANSPORT

Community transport is a term covering a wide range of solutions usually developed to cover a specifically identified transport need, typically run by the local community for local neighbourhoods on a not-for-profit basis. Community transport provides the connectivity needed to get otherwise isolated or excluded groups of people to a range of destinations, and helps to develop sustainable communities. It is often provided via minibuses and volunteer car schemes. The main community transport providers in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough are Armagh Rural Transport and Down Armagh Rural Transport partnership. Both these providers offer community car schemes, door to door or dial a ride and group transport. There are a variety of additional providers offering group transport including Ballymore Open Centre and Shankill (Lurgan) Community Projects.

A stakeholder engagement report on the community transport services provided by the rural community transport partnerships in Northern Ireland in 2015, found high levels of user satisfaction with existing community transport services and that interaction with their local community transport partnership was positive in terms of user experience. Nevertheless the stakeholders surveyed provided insights into how the existing service could be enhanced and delivered in a more customer centric approach. Some of these recommendations from surveyed users and stakeholders include:

- Providing more weekend and evening demand responsive services.
- Accepting that current demand responsive services have become more than a 'transport option' for many, rather 63% of the surveyed sample state that current community transport services have become a life-line service which needs to be maintained and enhanced with increased funding.
- Since almost 50% of service users avail of community transport to access health services there is an ever-pressing need for an urgent dialogue with Health & Social Services at a strategic level to resource community transport and support core government subvention.
- There is an identified need for increased market and awareness raising of community transport services at all levels, local, regional, and digital.

In an era of austerity where reduced budgets have become the 'new normal' the research report highlighted the growing reliance on community transport for the rurally isolated and the vulnerable living in rural areas where there is an insufficient or non-existent public transport infrastructure. As community sector budgets decrease the report identifies cost as a growing barrier to community group usage of community transport across Northern Ireland.

Research undertaken in 2014 for Down Armagh Rural Transport aimed to estimate the social return on investment that the partnership has generated for its stakeholders. It found the range of services provided generates a social value of approximately £1:£17 over a five year period. The extrapolated 5 year period was used due to the impact being experienced by stakeholders beyond the period the service is delivered. Half of this value was to Dial a Lift users, followed by Group Members accounting for 51% and 24% of the total social value created, respectively.

CONFIDENCE AND CAPABILITY OF PEOPLE AND COMMUNITIES

The draft Programme for Government 2016-21 published in May 2016 gives details on a proposed new self-efficacy indicator. This is due to be introduced in autumn 2016 as part of the data development agenda for the Programme for Government.

Self-efficacy is the extent or strength of an individual's belief in their own ability to complete tasks and reach goals. It is not a measure of the individual's abilities but a measure of their perception of their own ability to succeed. This can be seen as the ability to persist and a person's ability to succeed with a task. High and low self-efficacy determines whether or not someone will choose to take on a challenging task or "write it off" as impossible. By determining the beliefs a person holds regarding his or her power to affect situations, it strongly influences both the power a person actually has to face challenges competently and the choices a person is most likely to make. It can also be seen as a measure of resilience.

The tool for self-efficacy is a simple statement based survey tool. In the Northern Ireland Continuous Household Survey it takes the form of 5 simple statements to which the individual indicates to what extent they agree or disagree. The responses provided form an overall 'score'. The statements relate to how well the individual feels they cope with unexpected events or problems and how well they feel they stick to completing tasks.

