



















## Young People

Engagement levels for young people are also available from the Young Persons' Behaviour and Attitudes Survey (YPBAS)<sup>2</sup>, which is a school-based survey carried out among year groups 8 – 12 (ages 11-16). The survey has taken place every three years. Analysis is available at Northern Ireland level, but not for Local Government Districts due to sample sizes and three-year gap between surveys.

In 2016, almost all young people (97%) had engaged with culture and the arts at least once within the previous year. This proportion has been consistent over the trend period, 2007 to 2016.

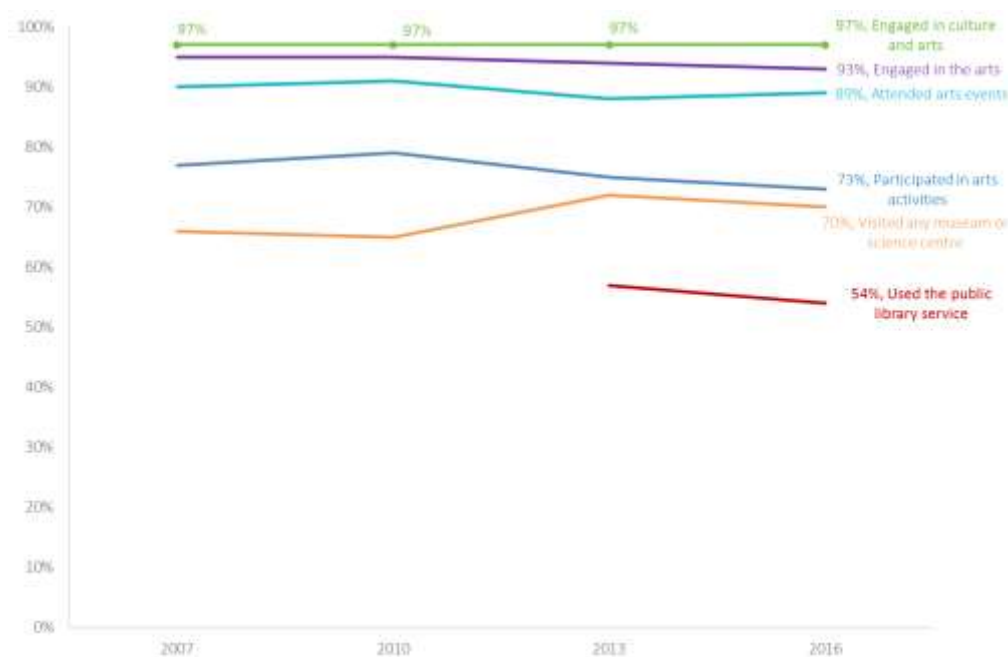


Figure 6. Percentage of young people (aged 11-16) engaging with arts/cultural activities by category, 2007 to 2016, Northern Ireland. Source: Young Persons' Behaviour and Attitudes Survey (YPBAS), NISRA, Department for Communities.

Looking at results for 2016<sup>3</sup>, girls were more likely to have engaged in culture and the arts within the previous year than boys (99% and 95% respectively). This trend has remained consistent over the previous available years' figures.

Young people who are entitled to free school meals (96%) were slightly less likely to have engaged in culture and the arts over the previous year than those who are not entitled to free school meals (97%). This trend is evident in both the 2013 and 2010 surveys, however there was no significant

<sup>2</sup> Engagement in culture, arts and leisure by young people in Northern Ireland, Findings from the Young Persons' Behaviour and Attitudes Survey 2016, NISRA, Department for Communities: <https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/publications/engagement-culture-arts-and-leisure-by-young-people-northern-ireland-2016>.

<sup>3</sup> Experience of culture and the arts by young people in Northern Ireland. Findings from the Young Persons' Behaviour and Attitudes Survey 2016, NISRA, Department for Communities: <https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/publications/experience-culture-and-arts-by-young-people-northern-ireland-2016>.







## Wellbeing and Engagement

Across a range of measures of personal wellbeing: Life Satisfaction, Self-efficacy and Locus of Control, analysis of the Continuous Household Survey results<sup>4</sup>, shows higher personal wellbeing among adults who engaged in culture, arts and sports than among adults who had not engaged in these activities. Whilst the findings show a link between engagement and personal wellbeing and general health it does not show that one causes the other, for example, previous analyses have shown that individuals' poor health is a key barrier to their full participation in culture, arts and sporting activities.

### Life Satisfaction

Life satisfaction relates to an individual's satisfaction with their life overall. Respondents were asked: "Overall, how satisfied are you with life nowadays?" and asked to give their response on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is 'not at all satisfied' and 10 is 'completely satisfied'. Higher scores on the life satisfaction scale represent a greater sense of contentment with life.

In 2016/17 the mean life satisfaction score for adults in Northern Ireland was 7.8. Higher average life satisfaction scores were found for those who engaged in the arts, or visited a museum or science centre in comparison to those who did not. No statistically significant differences were found for those who used the public library service or PRONI.

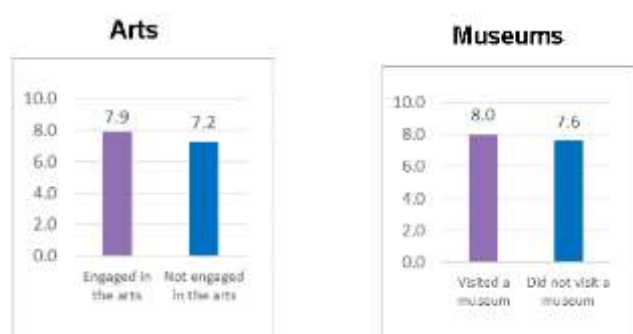


Figure 10. Mean Life Satisfaction scores, 2016/17, Northern Ireland. Source: Continuous Household Survey, NISRA, Department for Communities.

### Self-efficacy

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 perception of their own ability to succeed. Self-efficacy plays a major part in determining our chances for success with those exhibiting higher levels of self-efficacy being more confident in their abilities and ready to face challenges.

Self-efficacy is measured using five statements to which an individual indicates how much they agree or disagree on a five point Likert scale. It is presented as an overall score which is the sum total of the 5 statement questions, with a maximum of 25 and a minimum of 5. Higher scores indicate a higher level of self-efficacy.

<sup>4</sup> Wellbeing and Engagement in culture, arts and sport by adults in Northern Ireland Findings from the Continuous Household Survey 2016/17: <https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/publications/wellbeing-and-engagement-culture-arts-and-sport-by-adults-northern-ireland-201617>

















**Deprivation**

The [Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure \(NIMDM\) 2017](#) provides information for seven distinct types of deprivation, known as domains, along with an overall multiple deprivation measure (MDM). The NIMDM 2017 comprises of 38 indicators in total.

The NIMDM 2017 provides a mechanism for ranking areas within Northern Ireland in the order of the most deprived to the least deprived. However, they do not quantify the extent to which one area is more or less deprived than another.

The majority of results are presented at the Super Output Area (SOA) level. With each SOA in Northern Ireland being ranked, giving a relative measure of deprivation. The SOA ranked 1 is the most deprived while the SOA ranked 890 is the least deprived. SOAs have an average population size of around 2,100 and range from around 400 to 6,000 (2017 mid-year estimates).

Super Output Areas (SOAs) were a new geography that were developed by NISRA, for the 2005 deprivation measures, to improve the reporting of small area statistics. Former electoral wards have an average population of around 3,200; their population varies in population size (ranging from less than 800 to over 10,000 (2017 mid-year estimates). When creating SOAs, wards either remained as was, were split or were combined to form SOAs. For example, the former Dromore South Ward in the borough was split into two SOAs, Dromore South 1 and Dromore South 2, whereas Dromore North ward remained as is to form Dromore North SOA. No former wards in the borough were combined. There were 65 former wards in the three former council areas of Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon and there are 87 SOAs in the borough.

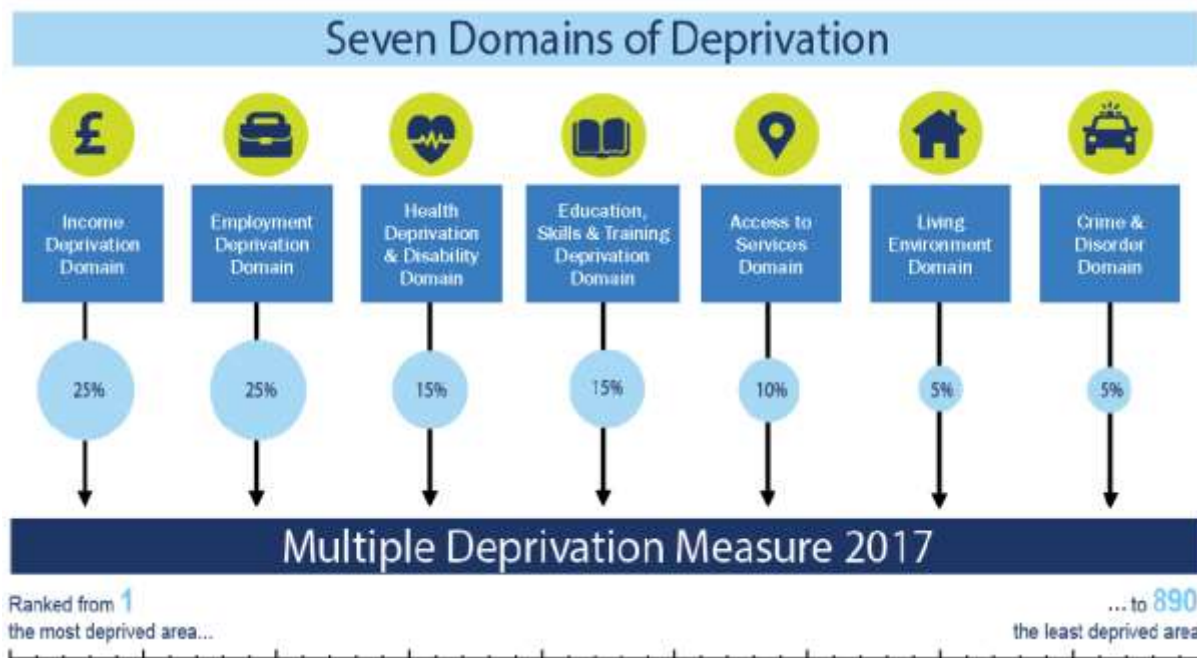


Figure 16. Seven domains of deprivation (including weights) that make up the multiple deprivation measure. Source: Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017, NISRA.

When the 100 most deprived SOAs within NI are selected, 8 of these SOAs can be found in the borough, or 9% of our total 87 SOAs.









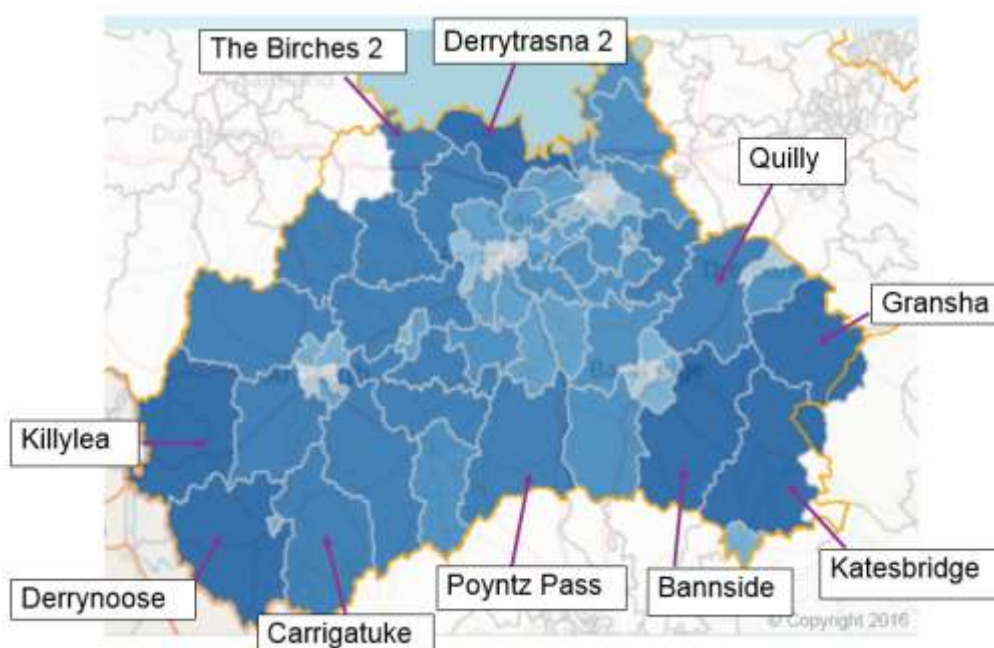


Figure 21. Access to Services Deprivation in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough. Most deprived is shaded dark blue, least deprived is shaded light blue. The top 10 most deprived SOAs on this domain labelled. Source: Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017, NISRA.

As well as the overall Access to Services deprivation, results are available for its three sub domains:

- Service-weighted fastest travel time by private transport (rank)
- Service-weighted fastest travel time by public transport (rank)
- Proportion of properties with broadband speed below 10Mb/s (rank)

For example Bannside (to the east and south of Banbridge) is ranked 411 out of 890 on the multiple deprivation measure, it is ranked eightteenth on access to services and is the second most deprived area in Northern Ireland in terms of proportion of properties with a broadband speed below 10 Mbs per second.

Super Output Area	Multiple Deprivation Measure	Access to Services	Access to Services Sub domains		
			Service-weighted fastest travel time by private transport	Service-weighted fastest travel time by public transport	Proportion of properties with broadband speed below 10Mb/s
Bannside	411	18	100	57	2
Katesbridge	449	33	43	53	33
Derrynoose	212	54	67	41	72
Gransha	520	64	42	32	178
Derrytrasna 2	608	73	56	187	30
Killylea	432	89	38	86	143
The Birches 2	577	96	19	133	202
Quilly	639	98	199	34	99
Carrigatuke	273	100	96	84	94
Poyntz Pass	294	101	129	116	51

Table 7. Top 10 most deprived SOAs in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon in terms of Access to Services Deprivation Measure. Overall Multiple Deprivation Measure and the three access to services sub domains also shown. Source: Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017, NISRA.

Further details and results from the deprivation measures are available on the NISRA website:

<https://www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/deprivation/northern-ireland-multiple-deprivation-measure-2017-nimdm2017>.



