

**DELIVERING OUR COMMUNITY
PLAN**

**CREATIVE PLACE INDICATOR
BASELINE
AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION**



Creative Place

Long-term outcome: Our borough is an inspirational and creative place offering quality, inclusive arts and cultural experiences.

One indicator is being used to monitor progress towards the creative place long-term outcome for the borough:

- Percentage of people (aged 16+) engaging with arts/cultural activities in the past year.

Source: [Continuous Household Survey, NISRA, Department for Communities](#).

Links to Programme for Government Framework – working draft (January 2018):

Outcome 5 - We are an innovative, creative society, where people can fulfil their potential.

Indicator - percentage engaging in arts/cultural activities (adults aged 16+).

Indicator: Percentage of people (aged 16+) engaging with arts/cultural activities in the past year

In Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough, engagement levels in arts and culture are high, 86% of adults engaged in culture and arts in the past year (based on three-year average for 2013/14-2015/16). This is the same level in the previous two rolling three-year periods (both 86%).

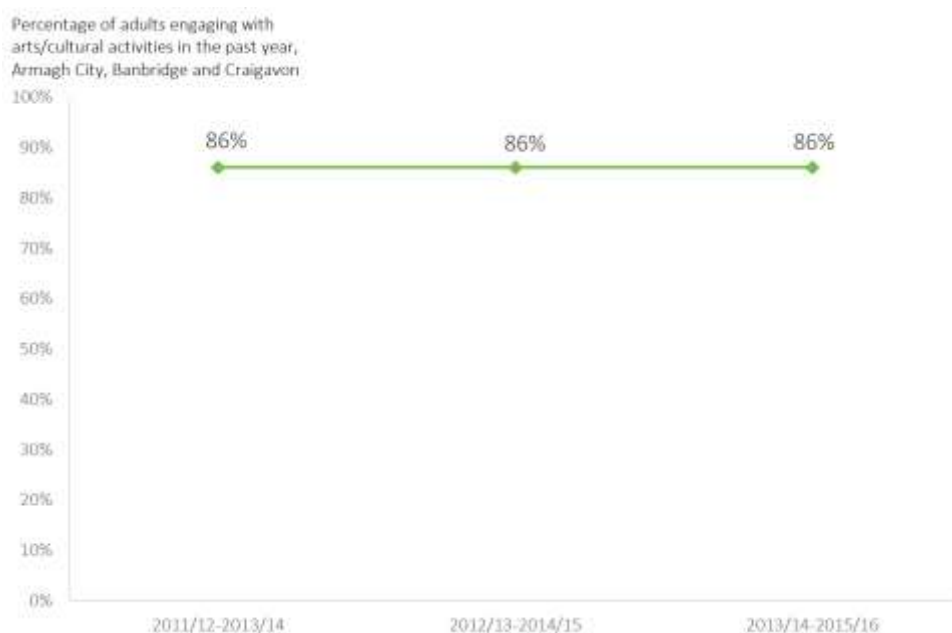


Figure 1. Percentage of adults engaging with arts/cultural activities in the past year, 2011/12-2013/14 to 2013/14-2015/16, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough. Source: Continuous Household Survey, NISRA, Department for Communities.

Percentage of adults who engaged in culture and arts in the past year	2011/12-2013/14	2012/13-2014/15	2013/14-2015/16
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	86%	86%	86%
Northern Ireland	86%	87%	86%

Table 1. Percentage of adults engaging with arts/cultural activities in the past year, 2011/12-2013/14 to 2013/14-2015/16, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough and Northern Ireland. Source: Continuous Household Survey, NISRA, Department for Communities.

In Northern Ireland in 2017/18, 87% of adults had engaged in culture and arts. These levels have been similar over the long term.

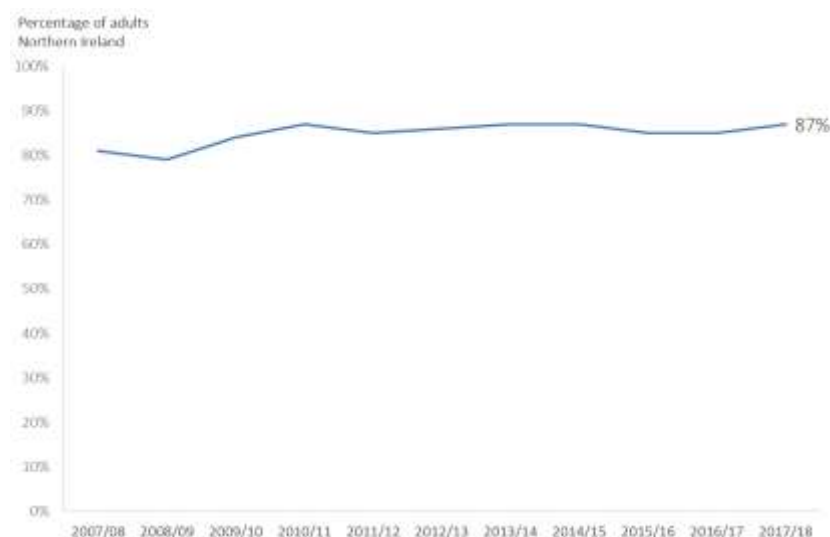


Figure 2. Percentage of adults (aged 16+) engaging with arts/cultural activities in the past year, 2007/08 to 2017/18, Northern Ireland. Source: Continuous Household Survey, NISRA, Department for Communities.

Engagement levels by activity

In the Continuous Household Survey, the source of the indicator data, engagement is defined as engaging with the arts (participation in arts activities or attendance at arts events), using the public library service, visiting a museum or science centre or visiting Public Records Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI).

The results are available for these breakdowns. In the borough, just over three quarters attended an arts event (77%), while a third participated in arts activities (33%). As for the indicator overall, these levels have been similar over time. These were similar levels as seen in Northern Ireland as a whole.

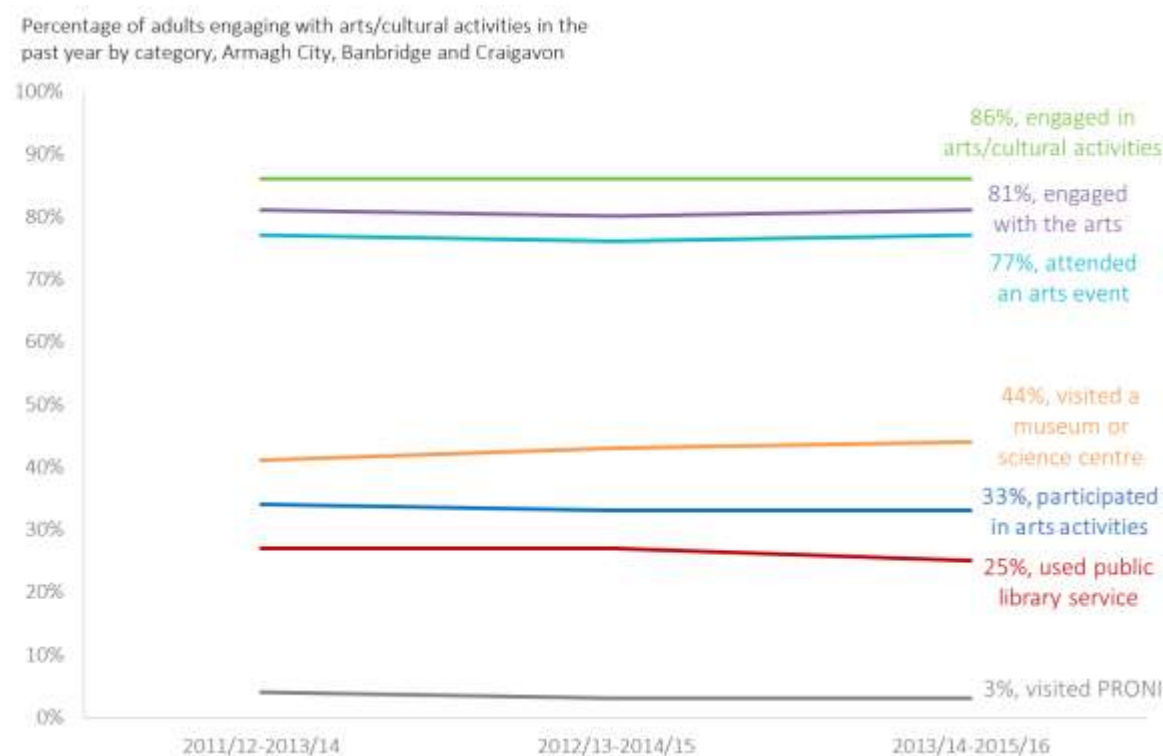


Figure 3. Percentage of adults (aged 16 and over) engaging with arts/cultural activities by category in the past year, 2011/12-2013/14 to 2013/14-2015/16, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough. Source: Continuous Household Survey, NISRA, Department for Communities.

	2013/14-2015/16	
	Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	Northern Ireland
Engaged in arts/cultural activities	86%	86%
Engaged with the arts	81%	82%
Participated in arts activities	33%	34%
Attended an arts event	77%	79%
Used public library service	25%	27%
Visited a museum or science centre	44%	47%
Visited PRONI	3%	3%

Table 2. Percentage of adults (aged 16 and over) engaging with arts/cultural activities by category in the past year, 2013/14-2015/16, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough and Northern Ireland. Source: Continuous Household Survey, NISRA, Department for Communities.

While not part of the indicator, in 2017/18 in Northern Ireland 54% of adults had visited a place of historic interest within the last 12 months, a similar figure to that in 2016/17 (53%).

Adult's engagement

Analysis of 2017/18 results for Northern Ireland¹ show, while 87% of adults engaged in arts/cultural activities, levels of engagement were lower for certain groups.

The lowest engagement levels were seen in older age groups especially 55-64 years (82%) and 65 years and over (69%); those who were widowed (67%) or separated/divorced (83%); those with a disability (74%); those with no dependents (83%) and those living in the most deprived areas (80%).

- Women were more likely to have engaged in culture and the arts within the previous year (89%) than men (84%). This difference has been apparent over the majority of the trend period (2007/08 – 2017/18).
- The proportions of adults who engaged with culture and the arts generally decreased as age group increased, particularly beyond the 35-44 years age group.
- There were no differences in the engagement rates within the last year among adults from Catholic or Protestant communities (both 86%).
- Adults who lived in the least deprived areas (92%) were more likely to have engaged in culture and the arts than those who live in the most deprived areas (80%). This difference has been apparent over the entire trend period (2007/08 – 2017/18).

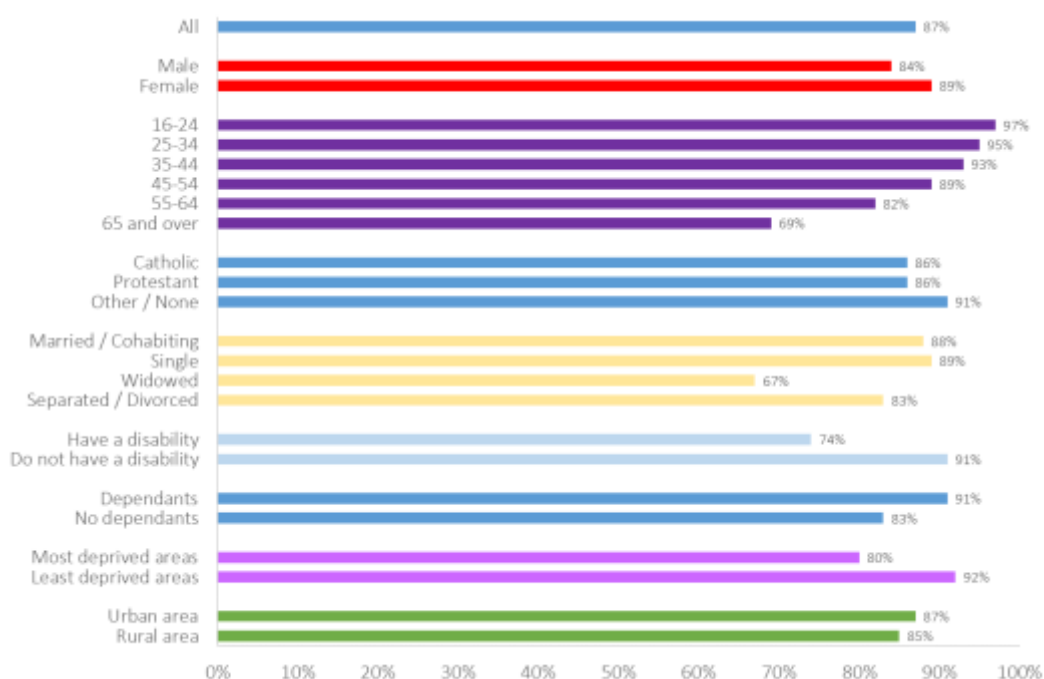


Figure 4. Percentage of adults (aged 16 and over) engaging with arts/cultural activities in the past year, 2017/18, Northern Ireland. Source: Continuous Household Survey, NISRA, Department for Communities.

¹ Experience of culture and the arts by adults in Northern Ireland, Findings from the Continuous Household Survey 2016/17, NISRA, Department for Communities: <https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/publications/experience-culture-and-arts-northern-ireland-201718>

Children's engagement

In the same survey (Continuous Household Survey), parents of children aged 4 to 15 years old were asked about their children's engagement with culture and arts outside of school.

In 2017/18, nearly all children in Northern Ireland aged 4 to 15 years old (96%) had engaged with culture and the arts at least once within the previous year. The level in 2017/18 showed an increase on both the 2016/17 and 2015/16 comparable figures (93% and 92% respectively).

While there was no significant difference between the proportions of boys (95%) and girls (96%) who had engaged with culture and arts activities within the last year in 2017/18, the previous year shows that girls were more likely to have engaged than boys (96% and 90% respectively).

According to heads of households with a child(ren):

- Arts - 93% of children had engaged with the arts outside of school, 90% had attended an arts event and 64% had participated. Engagement with the arts has increased over the trend period, since the questions were first asked in 2015/16.
- Museums - almost two-thirds of children (63%) aged 4-15 years old had visited a museum or science centre outside of school within the previous year. The proportion of children who had visited a museum or science centre over the last year has remained relatively consistent since the question was first asked in 2015/16.
- Libraries - half of children (50%) aged 4 - 15 years old had used the public library service outside of school within the previous year. This was similar to the proportion who had done so in 2016/17 (51%) although an increase on the 46% who had used it in 2015/16.

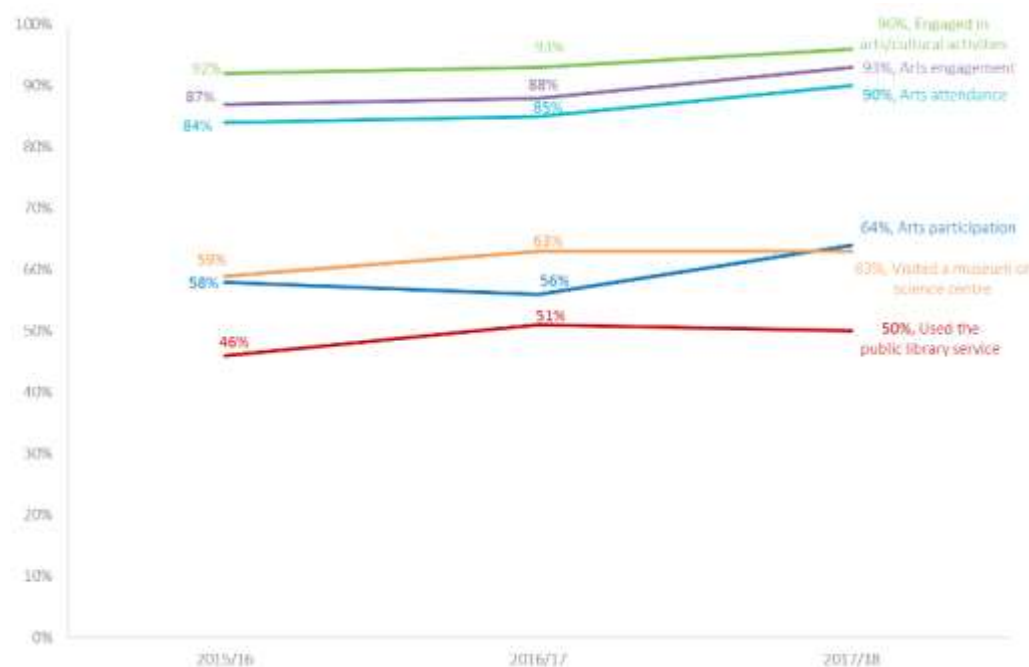


Figure 5. Percentage of children (aged 4-15) engaging with arts/cultural activities by category in the past year, 2017/18, Northern Ireland. Source: Continuous Household Survey, NISRA, Department for Communities. Note – engagement reported by heads of households with a child(ren).

Notes on indicator data

The Continuous Household Survey (CHS) is a Northern Ireland wide household survey administered by the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA). The survey covers respondents aged 16 and over.

Engaged in culture and arts - have done at least one of the following in the 12 months prior to the CHS:

- Engaged in the arts (either participated in arts activities or attended arts events)
- Used the public library service
- Visited a museum or science centre
- Used Public Records Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI) services – visited or used services (from 17/18 the question was extended from visiting to include using services)

Definitions

Engaged in culture and arts – Have done at least one of the following in the 12 months prior to the CHS:

- Engaged in the arts
- Used the public library service
- Visited a museum or science centre
- Visited PRONI

Arts engagement – Either participated in arts activities or attended arts events in the 12 months prior to the CHS.

Arts participation – Participated in at least one of the following arts activities in the 12 months prior to the CHS:

- Ballet
- Other dance (not for fitness)
- Sang to an audience or rehearsed for a performance (not karaoke)
- Played a musical instrument to an audience or rehearse for a performance
- Played a musical instrument for own pleasure
- Written music
- Rehearsed or performed in play/drama
- Rehearsed or performed in opera/operetta
- Painting, drawing, printmaking or sculpture
- Photography as an artistic activity (not family or holiday snaps)
- Made films or videos as an artistic activity (not family or holiday)
- Used a computer to create original artworks or animation
- Textile crafts such as embroidery, crocheting or knitting
- Wood crafts such as wood turning, carving or furniture making
- Other crafts such as calligraphy, pottery or jewellery making
- Written any stories or plays
- Written any poetry

Arts attendance – Attended at least one of the following arts events in the 12 months prior to the CHS:

- Film at a cinema or other venue
- Exhibition or collection of art, photography or sculpture
- Craft exhibition (not a crafts market)
- Event connected with books or writing (such as poetry reading or storytelling)
- Circus
- Carnival
- An arts festival
- A community festival
- Play or drama
- Other theatre performance (such as a musical or pantomime)
- Opera/operetta
- Classical music performance
- Rock or pop music performance
- Jazz performance
- Folk, or traditional or world music performance
- Other live music event
- Ballet
- An Irish dance performance
- Other dance event
- A museum

Used the public library service – Used the public library service at least once in the 12 months prior to the CHS, e.g. visited a public library or mobile library, used the Libraries NI website, attended a library event outside a library. Public library does NOT include school, college, or university libraries. A library event outside a library is an event run by Libraries NI which has taken place in a venue other than a library.

Visited a museum or science centre – Visited one of the following museums or science centres in the 12 months prior to the CHS:

- Andrew Jackson & US Rangers Centre
- Ardara House
- Argory
- Armagh County Museum
- Armagh Planetarium
- Armagh Public Library
- Ballycastle Museum
- Ballymoney Museum
- Barn Museum
- Carrickfergus Museum
- Castle Ward
- Coleraine Museum
- Craigavon Museum
- Down County Museum
- Downpatrick & County Down Railway Museum
- FE McWilliam Gallery and Studio
- Fermanagh County Museum
- Flame - the Gasworks Museum of Ireland
- Florencecourt
- Garvaghy Museum & Heritage Centre
- Green Lane Museum
- Hazlett House
- Irish Linen Centre & Lisburn Museum
- Inniskillings Museum
- Limavady Museum, RVACC
- Mid Antrim Museum
- Milford House Museum
- Mount Stewart
- Newry & Mourne Museum
- North Down Museum
- Northern Ireland War Memorial
- Police Museum
- Railway Preservation Society of Ireland
- Royal Irish Fusiliers Museum
- Royal Ulster Rifles Museum
- Sentry Hill House
- Somme Museum
- Springhill
- Strabane Museum Service
- Tower Museum
- Ulster American Folk Park
- Ulster Folk & Transport Museum
- Ulster Museum
- W5, Odyssey Centre
- Some other museum not mentioned

Used PRONI services – Have done one of the following in the 12 months prior to the CHS:

- Visited the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI) to carry out personal research
- Visited PRONI to carry out business research
- Visited PRONI for a talk/event or as part of a group
- Used the PRONI website to search the online catalogue
- Used the PRONI website to use another application (e.g. Will Calendars, Valuation Revision Books, etc.)

Children's engagement is reported by heads of households where there is a child(ren), it includes engagement in the arts (either participation or attendance), use of the public library service and visiting a museum or science centre.

The questions that were asked in 2017/18 CHS are available [here](#).

The indicator is an estimate based on sample surveys, as such, the estimates from it are subject to sampling error and care should be taken when making inferences from them. The table below shows confidence intervals and base achieved sample sizes for the estimates. The indicator engagement rates are calculated on three-year rolling averages. Comparisons should not be made across the years provided due to overlapping samples.

Engaged in culture and arts	2013/14-2015/16			
	%	Confidence intervals		Base
		Lower limit	Upper limit	
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	86%	84.5%	88.2%	1,280
Northern Ireland	86%	85.6%	86.9%	10,379

Engaged in culture and arts	2012/13-2014/15			
	%	Confidence intervals		Base
		Lower limit	Upper limit	
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	86%	83.7%	87.6%	1,276
Northern Ireland	87%	85.9%	87.2%	10,711

Engaged in culture and arts	2011/12-2013/14			
	%	Confidence intervals		Base
		Lower limit	Upper limit	
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	86%	83.8%	87.6%	1,284
Northern Ireland	86%	85.3%	86.6%	11,045

Table 3. Confidence intervals and achieved base sample sizes for estimates of percentage of adults (aged 16 and over) engaging with arts/cultural activities in the past year, 2011/12-2013/14 to 2013/14-2015/16, Northern Ireland. Source: Continuous Household Survey, NISRA, Department for Communities.

Young People

Engagement levels for young people are also available from the Young Persons' Behaviour and Attitudes Survey (YPBAS)², 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.

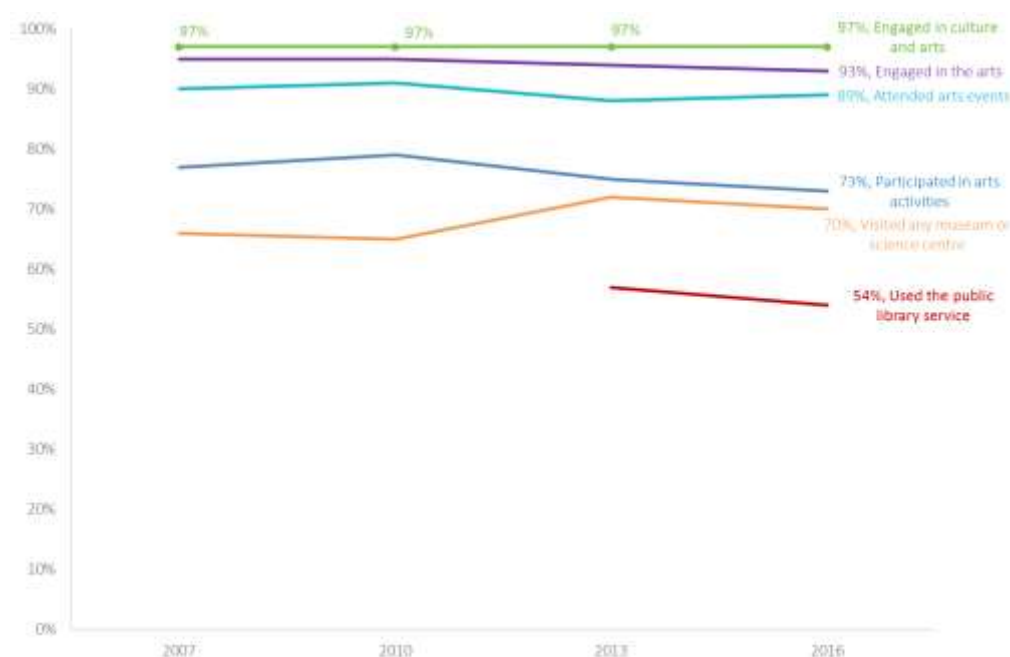


Figure 6. Percentage of young people (aged 11-16) engaging with arts/cultural activities by category, 2007 to 2016, Northern Ireland. Source: Young Persons' Behaviour and Attitudes Survey (YPBAS), NISRA, Department for Communities.

Looking at results for 2016³, 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

² 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>.

³ 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>.

difference between the engagement rates of those entitled to free school meals and those not entitled in 2007. Young people who are entitled to free school meals have lower engagement rates than those who are not, particularly for those who visited museums and science centres and places of historic interest.

The proportions of young people who had engaged with culture and the arts decreased as the School Year Group increased, from nearly all young people in Year 8 (99%) to 94% of young people in Year 12.

Religion did not have any bearing on engagement rates with no difference in the proportions of young people from the Protestant and Catholic communities engaging with culture and the arts within the last year (both 97%). Similarly, there was no difference in the culture and arts engagement rates of young people who have a disability and those who do not (both 97%).

Notes on Young Persons' Behaviour and Attitudes Survey

The Young Persons' Behaviour and Attitudes Survey (YPBAS) is a school-based survey carried out among year groups 8 - 12 and covers a wide range of topics relevant to the lives of young people today. A stratified random sample of 182 schools was selected from a list of all post-primary schools in Northern Ireland and 73 of these participated, resulting in a response rate of 40%. One class in each of the five year groups (years 8-12) was then randomly selected to take part in the study. A total of 3,790 pupils were surveyed using Version A (response rate 85%) and 3041 pupils using Version B of the questionnaire (response rate 83%). The questions on engagement of culture and arts were included in Version A. It should be noted that YPBAS continues to be carried out in mainstream schools and therefore will not be representative of all young people with a disability.

Benefits of Engaging

Some of the most common benefits cited were I had fun, that it improved my knowledge, positive impact on my wellbeing, and helped me to teach my children.

Benefits of engaging in the arts

Looking at results for Northern Ireland in 2017/18, around three quarters (76%) of all adults who had engaged in the arts cited “I had fun” as a benefit. The other benefits cited included “Positive impact on my wellbeing” (46%) and “Improved my knowledge” (28%).

Only five percent of all adults who engaged stated that they experienced no benefits as a result of engaging with the arts in the last year.

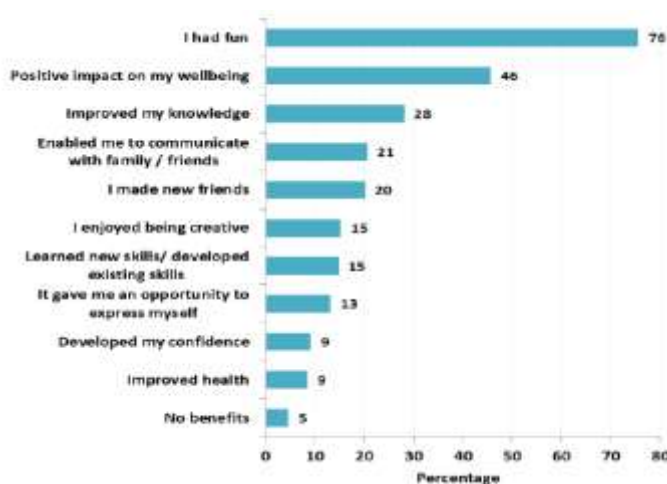


Figure 7. Most frequently cited benefits, percentage of adults who had engaged in the arts, 2017/18, Northern Ireland. Source: Continuous Household Survey, NISRA, Department for Communities.

Benefits experienced from visiting a museum or science centre

Looking at results for Northern Ireland in 2017/18, 60% of adults who had visited a museum or science centre in the last year said that a benefit was they had improved their knowledge. A similar proportion cited ‘having fun’ as benefit (58%). Other benefits cited included helped them to teach their children (29%) positive impact on their wellbeing (29%).

Only, 3% of adults stated that they felt no benefits from having visited a museum or science centre in the last year.

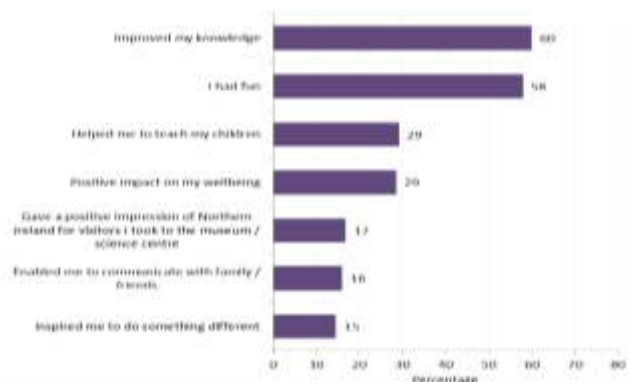


Figure 8. Most frequently cited benefits, percentage of adults who had visited a museum or science centre, 2017/18, Northern Ireland. Source: Continuous Household Survey, NISRA, Department for Communities.

Benefits of using the public library service

Over half of all adults (53%) who had used the public library service in the last year cited “improved my knowledge” as a benefit.

One third (33%) said that it had a positive impact on their wellbeing, and a quarter said that they had fun (25%), and just under a fifth said that they had learned new skills or developed existing skills (19%). However, around one in ten adults (9%) who used the public library service stated that they felt no benefits from using the public library service in the last year.

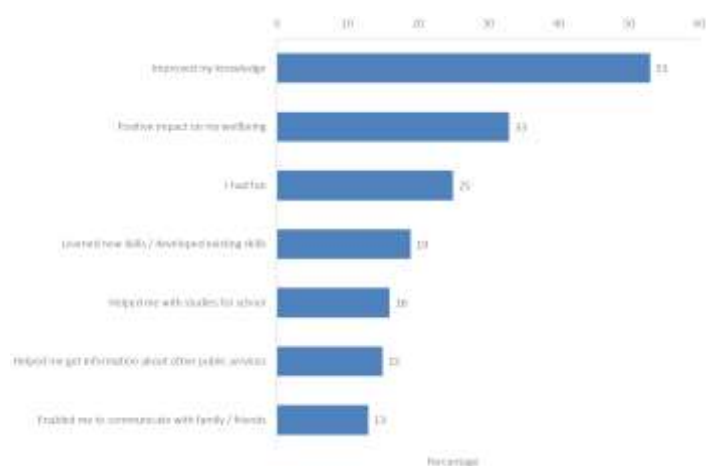


Figure 9. Most frequently cited benefits, percentage of adults who had used the public library service, 2017/18, Northern Ireland.
Source: Continuous Household Survey, NISRA, Department for Communities.

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 results⁴, 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.

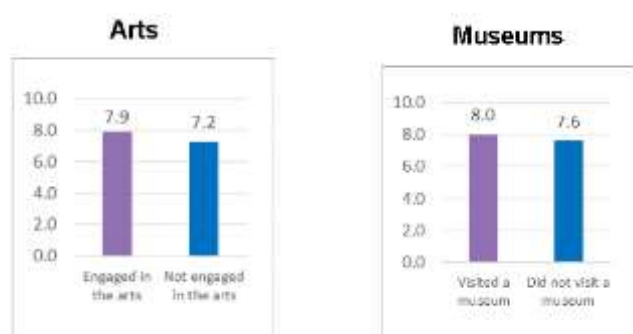


Figure 10. Mean Life Satisfaction scores, 2016/17, Northern Ireland. Source: Continuous Household Survey, NISRA, Department for Communities.

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.

⁴ 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>

In 2016/17 the mean self-efficacy score for adults in Northern Ireland was 19.2. Higher average self-efficacy scores were found for those who engaged in the arts, used the public library service, visited a museum or science centre or visited PRONI in comparison to those who did not.

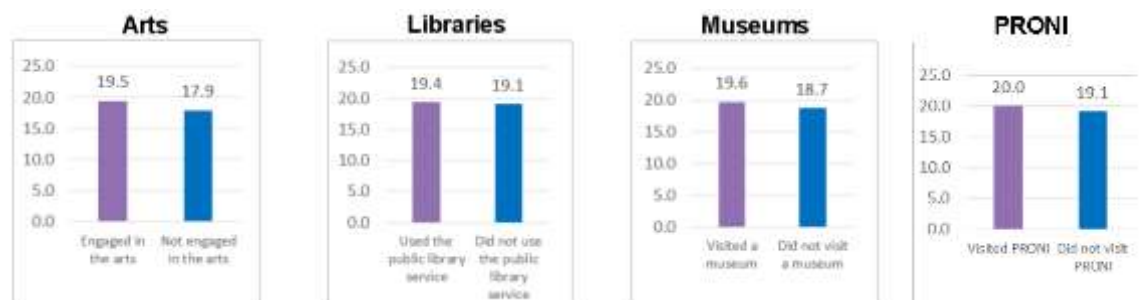


Figure 11. Mean self-efficacy scores, 2016/17, Northern Ireland. Source: Continuous Household Survey, NISRA, Department for Communities.

Locus of Control

Locus of control explains the degree to which a person feels in control over their life. Locus of control is classified as either external or internal. Those with an internal locus of control believe in their own influence and control, while those with an external locus of control believe control over their life is determined by outside factors.

Locus of control 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. The locus of control scale is not a measurement of higher or lower, rather it is a continuum from external to internal.

In 2016/17 the mean locus of control score for adults in Northern Ireland was 16.9. Higher (more internal) locus of control scores were found for those who engaged in the arts, used the public library service, visited a museum or science centre, participated in sport, or visited PRONI, in comparison to those who did not.

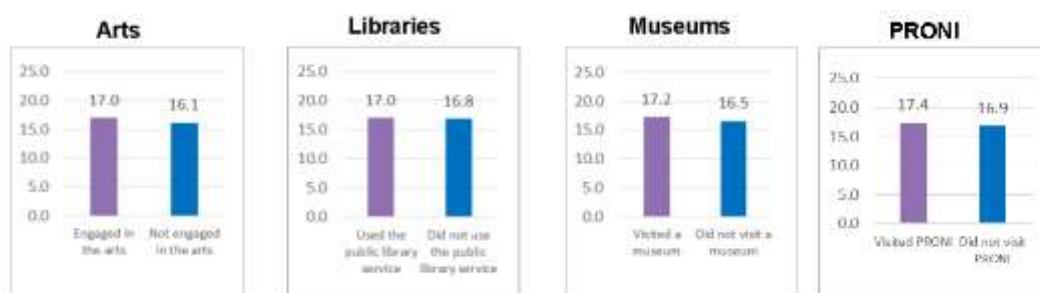


Figure 12. Mean locus of control scores, 2016/17, Northern Ireland. Source: Continuous Household Survey, NISRA, Department for Communities.

General Health - Fairly good or good health

The Continuous Household Survey asks the following question in relation to general health: 'Over the last 12 months, would you say that your health has on the whole been good, fairly good or not good?'.

In 2016/17 83% of all adults in Northern Ireland rated their health as 'fairly good' or 'good'. Greater proportions of adults who engaged in the arts; used the public library service; or visited a museum or science centre, rated their health as 'fairly good' or 'good' in comparison to those who did not engage in these activities. No statistically significant difference was found for those who visited PRONI.

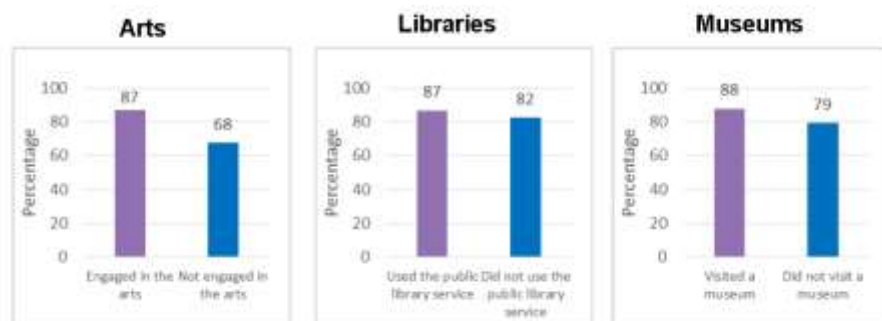


Figure 13. Percentage of adults who rated their health as 'fairly good' or 'good', 2016/17, Northern Ireland. Source: Continuous Household Survey, NISRA, Department for Communities.

The borough's cultural landscape

Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough's cultural offering is rich and diverse. Cultural venues, large and small, strong community engagement and events of growing reputation all help us tell the story of the place. Arts, culture and heritage already play an important role in community life and the borough boasts a range of first class cultural venues.

Visual arts

We have a rich visual arts offering with three renowned arts centres, each with their own unique identity.

In Banbridge, the F.E. McWilliam Gallery and Studio offers a diverse programme of museum standard temporary exhibitions and a permanent collection of work by internationally renowned sculptor F.E. McWilliam who was born in Banbridge in 1909. The sculpture garden, recreation of F.E. McWilliam's studio and a busy popular restaurant make it a destination for locals and visitors.

The Market Place Theatre and Arts Centre provides a varied visual arts programme in its gallery and communal spaces, with regular opportunities to participate in visual arts through their workshop programme.

The Millennium Court Arts Centre (MCAC) in Portadown has carved a niche as a leading contemporary arts centre with particular expertise in supporting emerging artists.

Armagh County Museum has a fine collection of paintings and works on paper including pictures of exceptional quality across Irish art history, from 18th century to the present day; including a very fine collection of paintings by Lurgan-born writer, poet and mystic, George Russell (AE). Works from the collection are regularly on display in one of three temporary exhibition spaces in the museum.

Performing arts

The Market Place Theatre and Arts Centre was opened in 2000 and since then has been offering audiences a programme spanning theatre, dance, comedy, music, poetry and song. It attracts almost 70,000 attendances per year including national and international audiences. Delivery partners include John Hewitt International Summer School, William Kennedy Piping Festival, AmmA Centre, choral societies and a range of amateur theatre groups. It is at the heart of Armagh city and was an anchor to the city centre regeneration playing a key role in building the night-time economy.

Heritage

There are many ways to explore and experience heritage in the borough. Armagh City has several significant cultural venues of renown including Navan Centre & Fort, Armagh Robinson Library, The Archbishop's Palace, No 5 Vicar's Hill, and Armagh Observatory and Planetarium.

The Uilleann Pipes, championed by the Armagh Pipers Club, recently achieved UNESCO World Heritage Status⁵.

Armagh County Museum (ACM) is our oldest county museum and holds an unparalleled collection of art, artefacts and books relating to County Armagh. ACM is a fully accredited museum and transferred to the council from National Museums of Northern Ireland in 2015.

Craigavon Museum Services (CMS) and The Barn Museum, Tannaghmore Gardens, both hold full museum accreditation. The CMS collection is diverse and reflects the heritage of the local area. Heritage experiences are delivered to children, families and older people. Moneypenny's Forge near Portadown offers experiential learning and promotes the preservation of the traditional skill of blacksmithing. The Brönte Interpretative Centre near Rathfriland celebrates the local origins of the famous literary Brönte family.

The F.E. McWilliam Gallery and Studio in Banbridge is also a fully accredited museum and holds the largest and most significant collection of work by internationally renowned sculptor F.E. McWilliam.

There are a number of venues and attractions that offer opportunities to uncover the heritage of the area; Thomas Ferguson's Linen Mill in Banbridge; Dan Winter's Cottage and Sloan's House, Loughgall; Carleton Street Orange Hall, Portadown; Brownlow House, Lurgan; and the borough's two National Trust properties, The Argory and Ardress House.

The borough has a number of significant examples of built heritage, particularly the Georgian architecture in Armagh and architecture relating to the linen and textile industries.

Community-based work

Access to the arts and creativity is provided through partnerships with community and arts organisations. These locally relevant projects deliver on needs and opportunities identified through consultation and collaboration. Outreach programmes are also offered across the cultural venues often focusing on particular target groups. For example, 'Playful Museums' which targeted families with early years' children and the dementia-friendly cultural programmes across venues aimed at older people and carers.

Events

Armagh city hosts two signature events each year. The award winning Georgian Festival celebrates the city's eighteenth-century Georgian heritage. The Home of Saint Patrick Festival hosts many exciting Irish and international artists and events, coming together in recognition of the strong connection with Saint Patrick. The Food & Cider Festival celebrates County Armagh's famous apple orchards and the fabulous local cuisine of one of Ireland's top emerging food destinations.

Lurgan Park will host the prestigious UK Pipe Band Championship for three years from 2019. Community-focused events are held throughout the borough including Buskfest, a popular music

⁵ Inscribed in 2017 (12.COM) on the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity

festival in Banbridge, Country Comes to Town, in Portadown and two local agricultural shows in Armagh and Lurgan.

Cultural activity

A thriving arts scene, populated with professional artists, unique cultural organisations, creative industries, a host of localised cultural interest groups and vibrant community festivals, enriches the borough.

Libraries

Libraries NI deliver their services through a network of 96 libraries, two heritage libraries, 15 mobile libraries and 10 homecall vehicles, which provide a wide range of free services including access to cultural and creative experiences and family history, heritage and local studies material.

There are 10 branch libraries and the Irish and Local Studies Library, Armagh in the borough. Mobile libraries operate in Armagh and Craigavon areas.

Contextual Information

Population

With a population of 211,900 in 2017, the borough is the second largest Local Government District (LGD) in terms of population size after Belfast, making up 11% of Northern Ireland's population.

The population of the borough is projected to continue to grow by 18,600 people or 9% - to around 230,500 - by 2027. This rate of growth is more than double that projected for Northern Ireland as a whole (4%). This is the largest population increase of the 11 LGDs in the ten years to 2027, both in terms of the number of people and percentage increase.

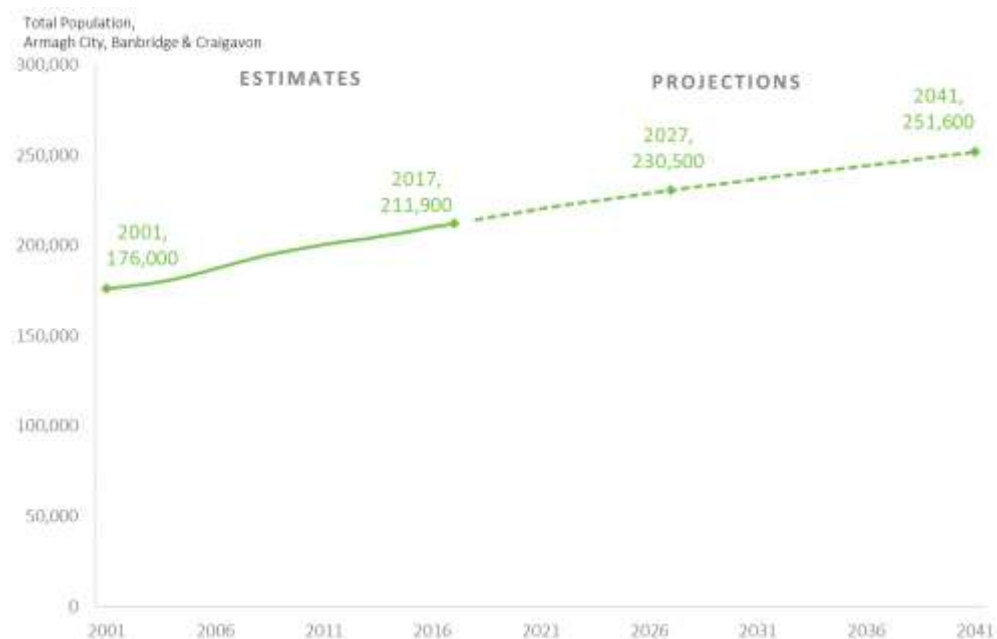


Figure 14. Total population, 2001 to 2041, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough. Source: 2017 mid-year population estimates and population projections (2016 based), NISRA.

The numbers in each of the three broad age groups - children, working age and older people are set to increase over the ten-year period to 2027.

- Ageing of the population is set to continue, with the borough population aged 65 and over projected to increase by 29% (i.e. 9,300 people).
- The number of children is projected to rise by 3% (1,500 children). The largest increase (both number and percentage) of the 11 LGDs. In contrast, the number of pre-school children (i.e. those aged 0-3) in the borough is projected to fall by 4% (500 children) over the decade.
- Growth of 6% is projected among the working age population (i.e. those aged 16-64).

The proportion of the population aged 65 and over in the borough is projected to overtake that of children by 2033 (20.4% and 20.1% respectively).

	2017 estimate		2027 projection		Population change 2017 to 2027	
	People	%	People	%	People	% change
0-15 years	47,400	22.4%	48,900	21.2%	1,500	3.2%
16-64 years	132,300	62.4%	140,100	60.8%	7,800	5.9%
65+ years	32,300	15.2%	41,600	18.0%	9,300	28.8%
All Ages	211,900	100.0%	230,500	100.0%	18,600	8.8%

Table 4. Projected population change by age groups mid 2017 to mid 2027, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough. Source: 2017 mid-year population estimates and 2027 population projections (2016 based), NISRA. Note – Figures may not sum due to rounding.

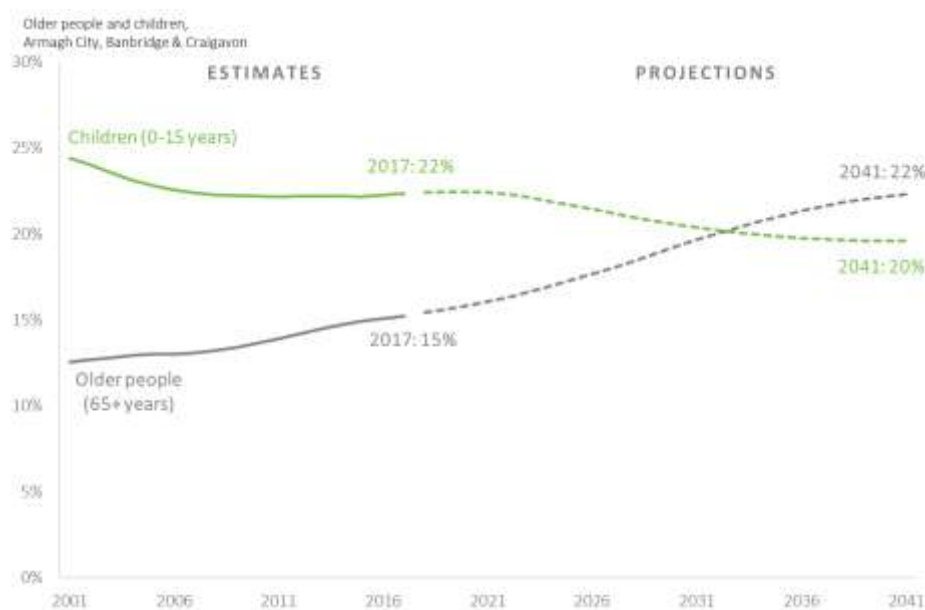


Figure 15. Percentages of older people (aged 65 and over) and children (0-15 years), Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough. Source: 2017 mid-year population estimates and population projections (2016 based), NISRA.

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.

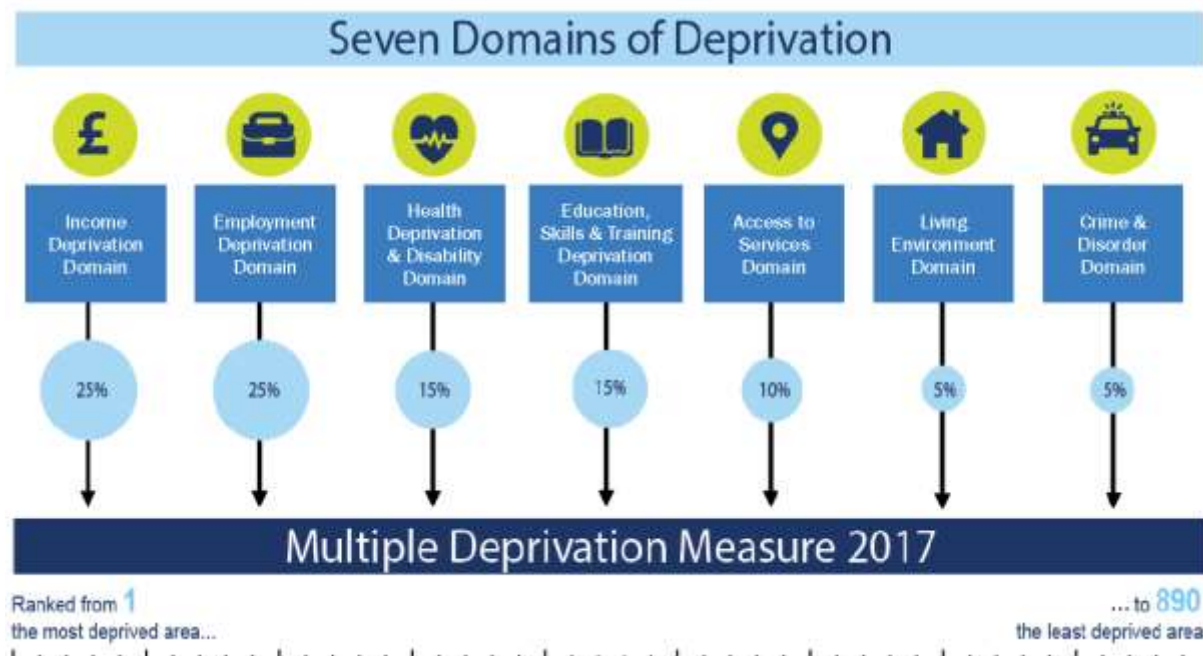


Figure 16. Seven domains of deprivation (including weights) that make up the multiple deprivation measure. Source: Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017, NISRA.

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.

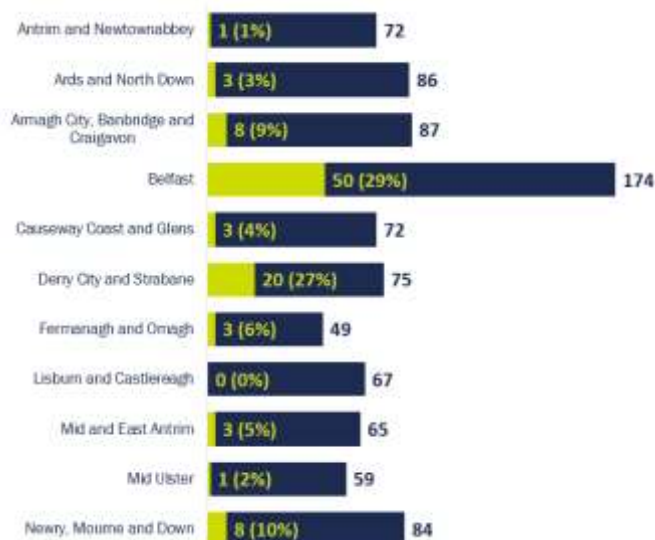


Figure 17. The 100 most deprived SOAs by LGD. Source: Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017, NISRA.

The ten most deprived SOAs in the borough are shown below. The first eight (with ranks below 100) are in the top 100 most deprived in NI. While the top 10 are all urban areas, rural areas in the borough experience deprivation. For example, Keady SOA in Armagh (rank 125), just outside the top 10 in the borough (11th), is the 9th most deprived rural SOA in Northern Ireland on the multiple deprivation measure.

MDM	SOA	Location
14	Woodville 1	Lurgan
52	Drumgask 2	Craigavon
54	Court 1	Lurgan
61	Callan Bridge	Armagh
62	Church	Lurgan
73	Annagh 2	Portadown
81	Drumgor 2	Craigavon
83	Drumnamoe 1	Lurgan
108	Corcrair 2	Portadown
120	The Cut	Banbridge

Table 5. Top 10 most deprived SOAs in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon on the Multiple Deprivation Measure. Source: Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017, NISRA.

Most of the top 10 deprived areas in the borough in 2017 were also in the top 10 in 2010 and 2005. Three areas were new to the top 10 in 2017 – Church (Lurgan), Annagh 2 (Portadown) and The Cut (Banbridge). If an area has moved in or out of the top 10, this does not necessarily mean that the area is more or less deprived in absolute terms than they were in 2010 or 2005. The deprivation ranks provide relative spatial measures at a point in time.

2017		2010		2005	
MDM	SOA	MDM	SOA	MDM	SOA
14	Woodville 1	31	Drumnamoe 1	41	Drumgask 2
52	Drumgask 2	34	Drumgask 2	63	Drumnamoe 1
54	Court 1	55	Drumgor 2	65	Corcrair 2
61	Callan Bridge	92	Woodville 1	74	Drumgor 2
62	Church	99	Court 1	87	Court 1
73	Annagh 2	106	Callan Bridge	118	Woodville 1
81	Drumgor 2	119	Corcrair 1	119	Drumgask 1
83	Drumnamoe 1	129	Drumgask 1	124	Corcrair 1
108	Corcrair 2	144	Court 2	128	Callan Bridge
120	The Cut	152	Corcrair 2	130	Court 2

Table 6. Deprivation ranks for the 10 most deprived SOAs in Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon Borough in 2017, 2010 and 2005. SOAs new to top 10 in 2017 shaded in dark blue, SOAs in top 10 in all three time periods shaded in light blue. Source: Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017, NISRA. Note 2010 ranks = 155 The Cut, 194 Church, 213 Annagh 2. 2005 ranks = 131 Church, 138 Annagh 2, 271 The Cut.

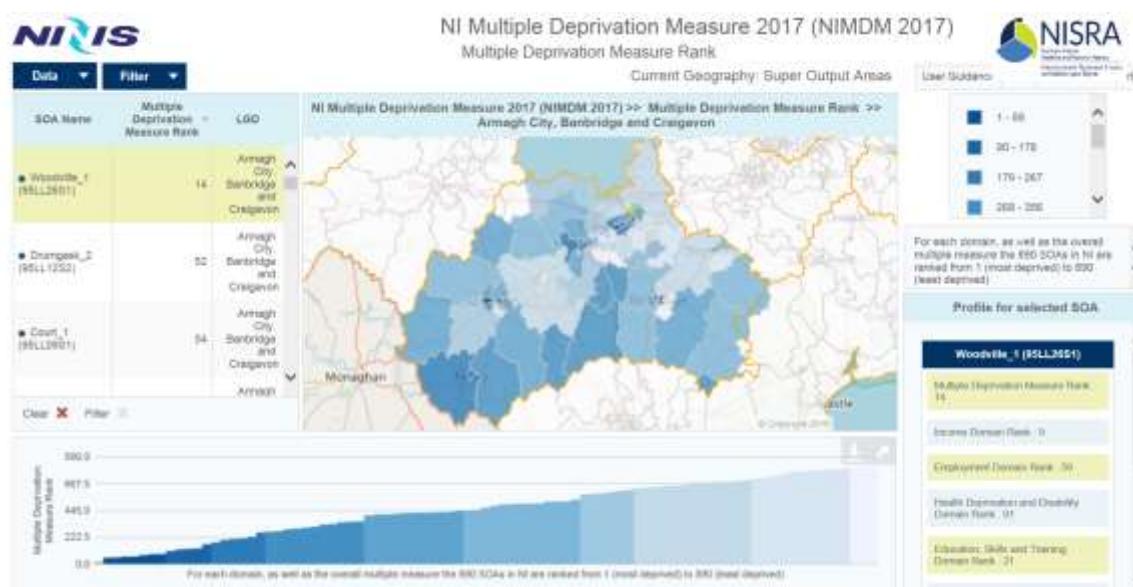


Figure 18. Multiple Deprivation in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough. Most deprived is shaded dark blue, least deprived is shaded light blue. Source: Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017, NISRA.

MDM compared with individual domains

The 7 individual deprivation domains contribute to the MDM according to their weights. While the MDM provides an overall measure, it may mask some interesting and important variation in the domains. NISRA encourages users to consider both the Multiple Deprivation Measure and individual domains, especially when targeting specific types of deprivation, or choosing the tools to improve overall deprivation.

The circles below represent the 100 most deprived areas in Northern Ireland on the overall MDM and each of the 7 domains, and show the extent to which they overlap. The overlap of two circles represents the number of areas that are in the 100 most deprived areas according to the MDM, as well as in a domain-specific 100 most deprived areas. For example:

- The overlap is greatest for the Employment Deprivation Domain, sharing 83 areas with the MDM
- The Income Deprivation Domain shares 61 areas with the MDM
- The overlap is smallest for the Access to Services Domain, which shares 4 areas with the MDM

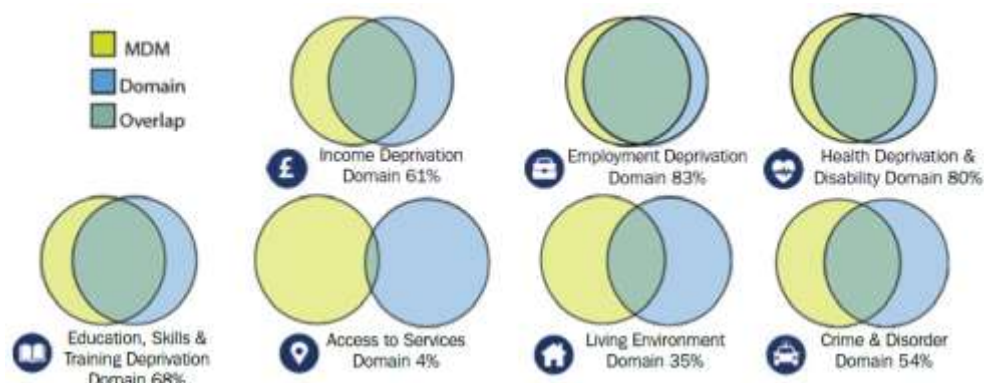


Figure 19. MDM compared with individual domains, Northern Ireland. Source: Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017, NISRA.

The most deprived SOAs within the borough on each of the seven domains and the overall multiple deprivation measure are shown below.

Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measures 2017

Most deprived SOAs within ARMAGH CITY, BANBRIDGE AND CRAIGAVON LGD

INCOME

Rank	
9	Woodville 1
17	Church
19	Annagh 2
22	Keady
38	Callan Bridge
46	Derrynoose
86	Corrain 2
93	Carrigatuke
100	Corrain 1
105	Court 1

EMPLOYMENT

Rank	
42	Drumnaeoe 1
59	Woodville 1
67	Drumgask 2
69	Court 1
92	Court 2
98	Callan Bridge
107	Drumgor 2
119	The Cut
147	Corrain 1
170	Edenderry

HEALTH AND DISABILITY

Rank	
31	Drumnaeoe 1
42	Drumgask 2
64	Drumgor 2
67	Court 1
91	Woodville 1
100	Court 2
121	Callan Bridge
124	Drumgask 1
130	The Cut
145	Edenderry

EDUCATION, SKILLS AND TRAINING

Rank	
21	Woodville 1
24	Drumgask 2
33	Church
37	Drumgor 2
62	Drumnaeoe 1
68	Court 1
81	Corrain 2
82	Ballybay
93	Tavanagh
97	Callan Bridge

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Rank	
18	Binnside
33	Katesbridge
54	Derrynoose
64	Gransha
73	Derrytrasna 2
89	Gillylea
96	The Birches 2
98	Quilly
100	Carrigatuke
101	Payntz Pass

LIVING ENVIRONMENT

Rank	
10	Woodville 1
15	Annagh 2
58	Court 1
69	The Cut
70	Corrain 2
83	The Mall
92	Callan Bridge
146	Drumnaeoe 1
151	Carrigatuke
163	Milford

CRIME AND DISORDER

Rank	
7	Court 1
15	The Cut
26	Drumgor 2
27	Woodville 1
42	Annagh 2
69	Callan Bridge
97	Court 2
104	Church
125	Drumgor 1
132	Edenderry

MDM

MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION

Rank	
14	Woodville 1
52	Drumgask 2
54	Court 1
61	Callan Bridge
62	Church
73	Annagh 2
81	Drumgor 2
83	Drumnaeoe 1
108	Corrain 2
120	The Cut

For each domain, as well as the overall multiple measure, the 800 SOAs in NI are ranked from 1 (most deprived) to 800 (least deprived).

For each domain, as well as the overall multiple measure the 890 SOAs in NI are ranked from 1 (most deprived) to 890 (least deprived).

Figure 20. Deprivation ranks for the most deprived SOAs in Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon Borough on 7 domains and multiple deprivation measure. Source: Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017, NISRA.

Access to Services Deprivation

The Access to Services Domain measures the extent to which people have poor physical and online access to key services. When the 100 most deprived SOAs within NI in terms of access to services deprivation are selected, 9 of these SOAs can be found in the borough, or 10% of our total 87 SOAs. The most deprived areas in terms of access to services are more likely to be in rural areas.

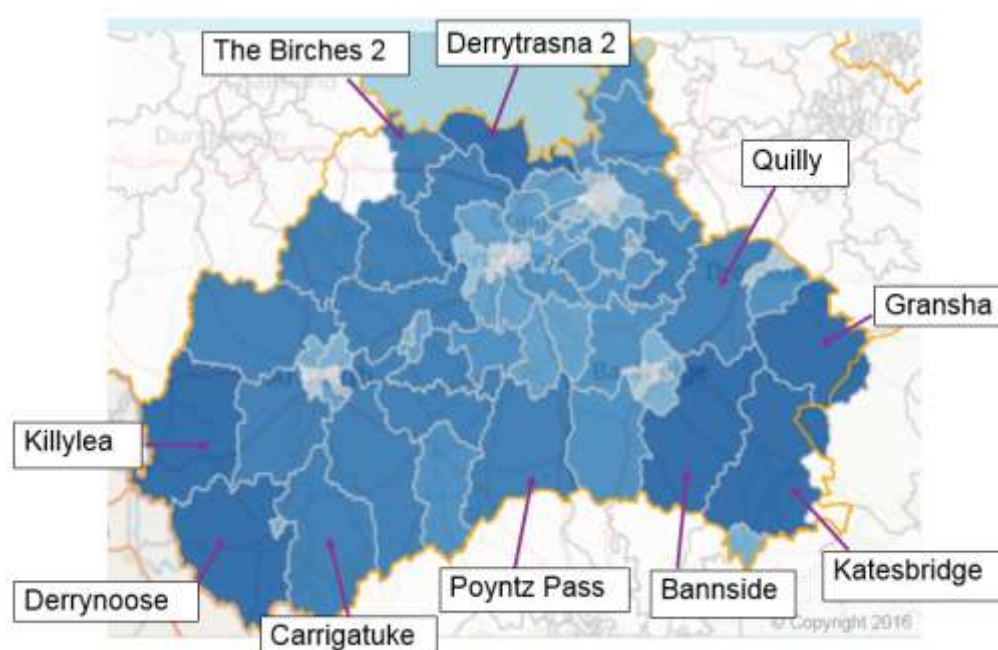


Figure 21. Access to Services Deprivation in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough. Most deprived is shaded dark blue, least deprived is shaded light blue. The top 10 most deprived SOAs on this domain labelled. Source: Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017, NISRA.

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>.

Equality

An Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA) was completed on the community plan with the aim of ensuring that, in identifying and taking forward projects under the community plan, the council and its partners give due regard to the need to promote equal opportunity by addressing the inequalities within and between section 75 groups.

Feedback from stakeholder engagement, along with baseline data and other research reports were analysed to provide an insight into the potential impacts of the three strategic themes in the plan on people in the various section 75 groups. The EQIA highlighted some inequalities the community plan may help to address, those related to the creative place outcome are outlined below. Results are for Northern Ireland unless otherwise stated.

Religious Belief/Political Opinion - Results from the Continuous Household Survey 2014/15 found, while there were no difference in proportions of Catholics (82%) and Protestant (83%) adults who engaged with the arts, adults with other/no religion were more likely to have engaged than either group (91%).

Age - Findings from the Continuous Household Survey 2015/16 show that in Northern Ireland 80% of households had access to the internet at home and 77% of households had home broadband access. Analysis of 2014/15 data showed while 80% of all individuals aged 16 and over in Northern Ireland had access to the internet, the level of access varies markedly by age. For those aged under 40, access to the internet was almost universal. The figure drops to 92% among 40-49 year olds and decreases further among the older age groups. Sixty-nine per cent of those in the 60-69 age group had access to the internet, and this dropped to 40% for those aged 70 and over.

Marital Status - Findings from the Continuous Household Survey 2014/15 shows there was no difference found between the proportion of single (88%) and married/ cohabiting people (86%) who engaged with the arts within the previous year. However, both groups were more likely to have attended than separated/ divorced people (73%). Widowed people were the marital group least likely to have engaged with the arts within the previous year (58%).

Sexual Orientation - It was noted on the whole there is a lack of statistical data available on sexual orientation in Northern Ireland and within our borough.

Disability – The ‘Internet Access Quarterly Update: Q1 2014’ report published by ONS (since discontinued) shows those who are less likely to have used the internet include both the elderly and disabled adults. The proportion of those who had never used the internet was higher for disabled adults (30%) compared to those adults who reported no disability (7%).

Findings from the Continuous Household Survey 2014/15 show that in Northern Ireland adults who have a disability were less likely to have engaged with the arts (68%) than those who do not have a disability (89%).

The Northern Ireland Travel Survey results show in 2012-2014, almost a fifth (18%) of persons aged 16 and over, who were surveyed, reported having a mobility difficulty. On average those with a mobility difficulty made 589 journeys per year in 2012-2014, 41% less than those without a mobility difficulty (992 journeys per year).

The Northern Ireland Travel Survey results show in 2012-2014, the majority of journeys were made by car for both those with a mobility difficulty and those without a mobility difficulty. However, car journeys accounted for a higher proportion of the journeys made by those with a mobility difficulty (82% of all journeys made) than those without a mobility difficulty (72% of all journeys made). Walks accounted for 7% of all journeys for those with a mobility difficulty, lower than the proportion of walking journeys made by those without a mobility difficulty (18%).

It was recognised in the EQIA that none of the section 75 groups operates as a silo and that people have multiple identities.