

DELIVERING OUR COMMUNITY PLAN

CONFIDENT & WELCOMING INDICATOR BASELINES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION



Confident Community

Long-term outcome: Everyone has opportunities to engage in community life and shape decisions - we have a strong sense of community belonging and take pride in our area.

Two indicators are being used to monitor progress towards the confident community long-term outcome for the borough:

- Percentage of people who feel a sense of belonging to their neighbourhood.
- Percentage of people who feel they have an influence when it comes to any of the local decisions made in their neighbourhood.

Data source: [Northern Ireland Life and Times survey, ARK](#).

Indicator: Percentage of people who feel a sense of belonging to their neighbourhood.

In 2014-2016 in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough 90% of adults said they felt a sense of belonging to their neighbourhood, the same as in the previous three year period (2013-2015).

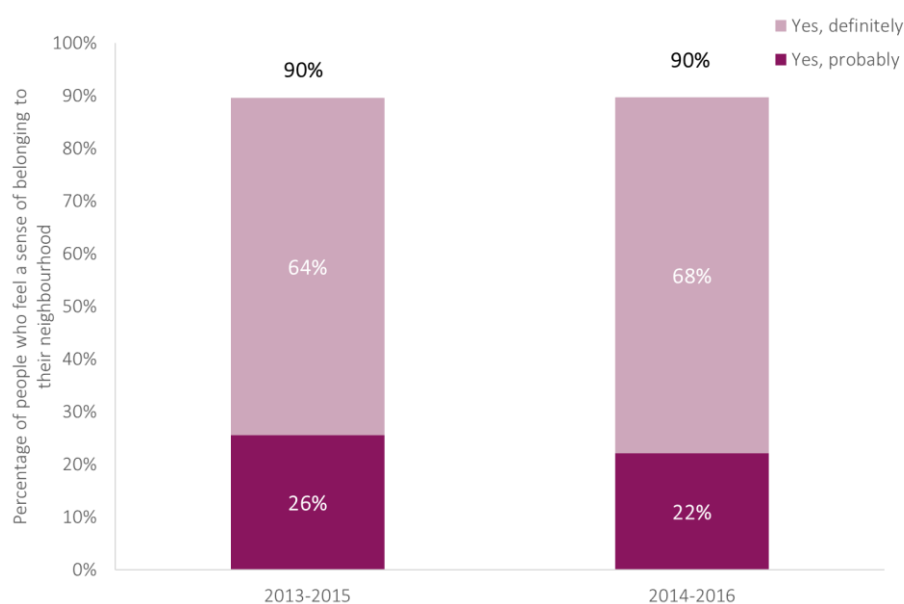


Figure 1. Percentage of adults who feel a sense of belonging to their neighbourhood, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough, 2013-2015 and 2014-2016. Source: NI Life and Times survey, ARK. Note - adults aged 18 years or over.

Percentage of people who feel a sense of belonging to their neighbourhood	2013-2015		2014-2016	
	ABC	NI	ABC	NI
Yes, definitely	64%	52%	68%	52%
Yes, probably	26%	34%	22%	35%
Probably not	8%	9%	6%	8%
Definitely not	1%	3%	2%	3%
Don't know	2%	2%	2%	1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Yes, definitely or Yes, probably	90%	86%	90%	87%

Table 1. Percentage of adults who feel a sense of belonging to their neighbourhood, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough and Northern Ireland, 2013-2015 and 2014-2016. Source: NI Life and Times survey, ARK. Note - adults aged 18 years or over.

Young people had lower levels of a sense of belonging to their neighbourhood, in NI in 2016, 75% of young people said they felt a sense of belonging to their neighbourhood compared to 88% of adults.

	Percentage who feel a sense of belonging to their neighbourhood (Northern Ireland)	
	Young people	Adults
2013	74%	86%
2014	76%	87%
2015	78%	87%
2016	75%	88%

Table 2. Percentage of young people and adults who feel a sense of belonging to their neighbourhood, Northern Ireland, 2013 to 2016. Source: Young Life and Times and NI Life and Times surveys, ARK. Note - Young people 16 year olds, adults 18 years and over.

A recent [‘Measuring National Well-being: Quality of Life in the UK, 2018’](#) report by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) described how having a sense of belonging to a neighbourhood is an important factor not only to personal well-being but also to community well-being and cohesion. Older people seem more likely to report having a sense of neighbourhood belonging when compared to younger people.

In 2014 to 2015 in the UK, nearly 7 in 10 people aged 16 and over (68.8%) agreed or agreed strongly that they felt they belonged to their neighbourhood. People aged 75 and over reported this sense of belonging most frequently (83.1%). This was higher than all other age groups (apart from those aged 65 to 74). Conversely, younger people aged 16 to 34 were least likely to express this sense of belonging to their neighbourhood (56.6%).

Indicator: Percentage of people who feel they have an influence when it comes to any of the local decisions made in their neighbourhood

In 2014-2016 in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough 36% of adults said they felt like they have an influence when it comes to any of the local decisions made in their neighbourhood. Similar to the level of 32% in the previous rolling three year period (2013-2015).

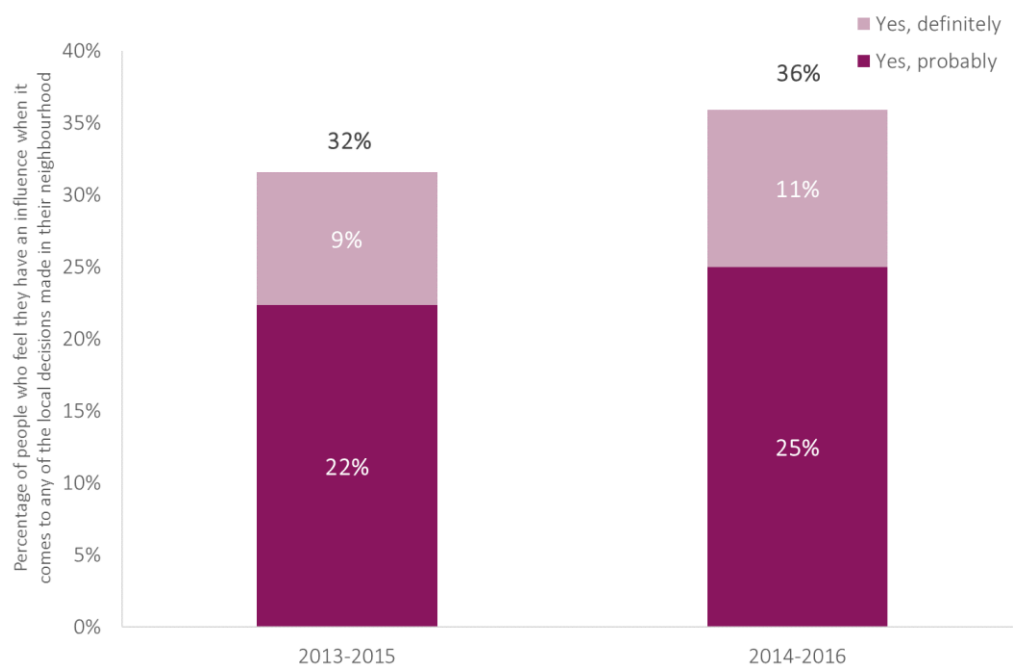


Figure 2. Percentage of adults who feel they have an influence when it comes to decisions made in their neighbourhood, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough, 2013-2015 and 2014-2016. Source: NI Life and Times survey, ARK. Note - adults aged 18 years or over.

Percentage of people who feel they have an influence when it comes to any of the local decisions made in their neighbourhood	2013-2015		2014-2016	
	ABC	NI	ABC	NI
Yes, definitely	9%	9%	11%	8%
Yes, probably	22%	21%	25%	21%
Probably not	40%	37%	36%	35%
Definitely not	26%	31%	25%	34%
Don't know	2%	2%	2%	2%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Yes, definitely or Yes, probably	32%	29%	36%	29%

Table 3. Percentage of adults who feel they have an influence when it comes to decisions made in their neighbourhood, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough and Northern Ireland, 2013-2015 and 2014-2016. Source: NI Life and Times survey, ARK. Note - adults aged 18 years or over.

For young people, the proportions were lower. In NI in 2016, 11% of young people said they felt a sense of belonging to their neighbourhood, compared to 30% of adults.

	Percentage who feel they have an influence when it comes to decisions made in their neighbourhood (Northern Ireland)	
	Young people	Adults
2013	14%	31%
2014	15%	30%
2015	9%	27%
2016	11%	30%

Table 4. Percentage of young people and adults who feel they have an influence when it comes to decisions made in their neighbourhood, Northern Ireland, 2013 to 2016. Source: Young Life and Times and NI Life and Times surveys, ARK. Note - Young people 16 year olds, adults 18 years and over.

Notes on indicator data

The [Northern Ireland Life and Times](#) (NILT) survey is produced by ARK, a joint resource between Queen's University Belfast and University of Ulster. The mission of the survey is to monitor the attitudes and behaviour of people across Northern Ireland annually to provide a time-series and a public record of how our attitudes and behaviour develop on a wide range of social policy issues.

The NILT survey interviews adults aged 18 years or over.

The two indicators are estimates 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 approximate confidence intervals for the estimates.

	ABC			NI		
	Value	+/- CI	Sample	Value	+/- CI	Sample
Percentage of people who feel a sense of belonging to their neighbourhood	90%	3%	444	87%	1%	3,621
Percentage of people who feel they have an influence when it comes to any of the local decisions made in their neighbourhood	36%	4%	444	29%	1%	3,621

Table 5. Approximate confidence intervals (CI) and achieved sample sizes, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough and Northern Ireland 2014-2016, Northern Ireland Life and Times survey.

In 2016, the achieved sample size of the Young Life and Times Survey was 1,009.

Good Relations - both of these indicators are among the 22 indicators being used to monitor progress against the four key strategic priorities within the good relations strategy 'Together: Building a United Community' for Northern Ireland.

Welcoming Community

Long-term outcome: Our borough is a safe, respectful and peaceful environment.

Three indicators are being used to monitor progress towards the welcoming community long-term outcome for the borough:

- Percentage of people reporting that fear of crime has a minimal impact on their quality of life. Source: [Northern Ireland Crime Survey, NISRA, Department of Justice](#) (from April 2018 the survey has been renamed Northern Ireland Safe Community Survey).
- Percentage of people who see town centres as safe and welcoming places for people of all walks of life. Source: [Northern Ireland Life and Times survey, ARK](#).
- Number of accidental dwelling fires. Source: [Northern Ireland Fire and Rescue Service](#).

Indicator: Percentage of people reporting that fear of crime has a minimal impact on their quality of life.

In 2016/17, 71% of respondents to the NI Crime Survey in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough felt that fear of crime has a minimal impact on their quality of life. A further 22% claimed it has a moderate effect, while the remaining 7% stated their quality of life is greatly affected by their fear of crime. The level reporting minimal impact (71%) is similar to that for the previous year 69% (2015/16).

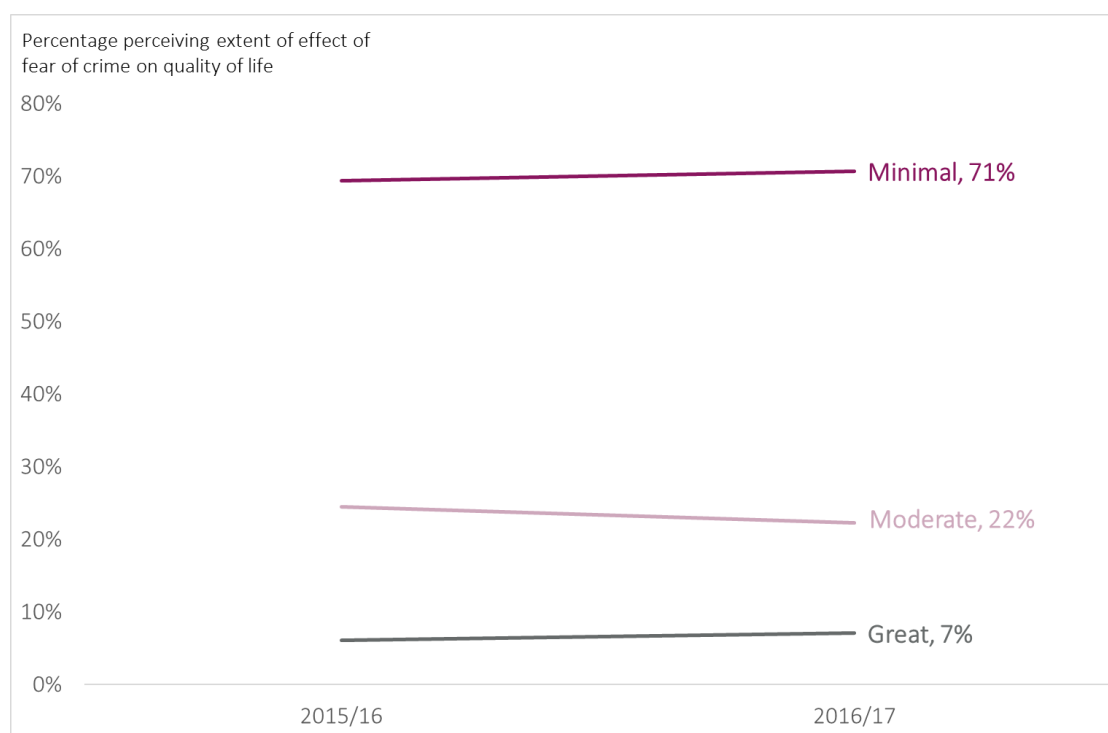


Figure 3. Percentage perceiving extent of effect of fear of crime on quality of life in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough, 2015/16 and 2016/17. Source: NI Crime Survey, NISRA, Department of Justice.

Percentage perceiving extent of effect of fear of crime on quality of life	2015/16		2016/17	
	ABC	NI	ABC	NI
Minimal	69%	73%	71%	72%
Moderate	24%	23%	22%	23%
Great	6%	4%	7%	4%

Table 6. Percentage perceiving extent of effect of fear of crime on quality of life in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough and Northern Ireland, 2015/16 and 2016/17. Source: NI Crime Survey, NISRA, Department of Justice. Note – percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

At a NI level, the proportion of respondents who felt a minimal impact on their quality of life has shown an improvement over the last decade or so with the 2016/17 rate of 72% comparing with a low of 57% observed in 2003/04. In turn, a reduction has occurred in the proportion reporting a moderate effect from 36% to 23% over the same period, while the rate observed for a great effect on quality of life has remained relatively stable.

Percentage perceiving extent of effect of 'fear of crime' on quality of life

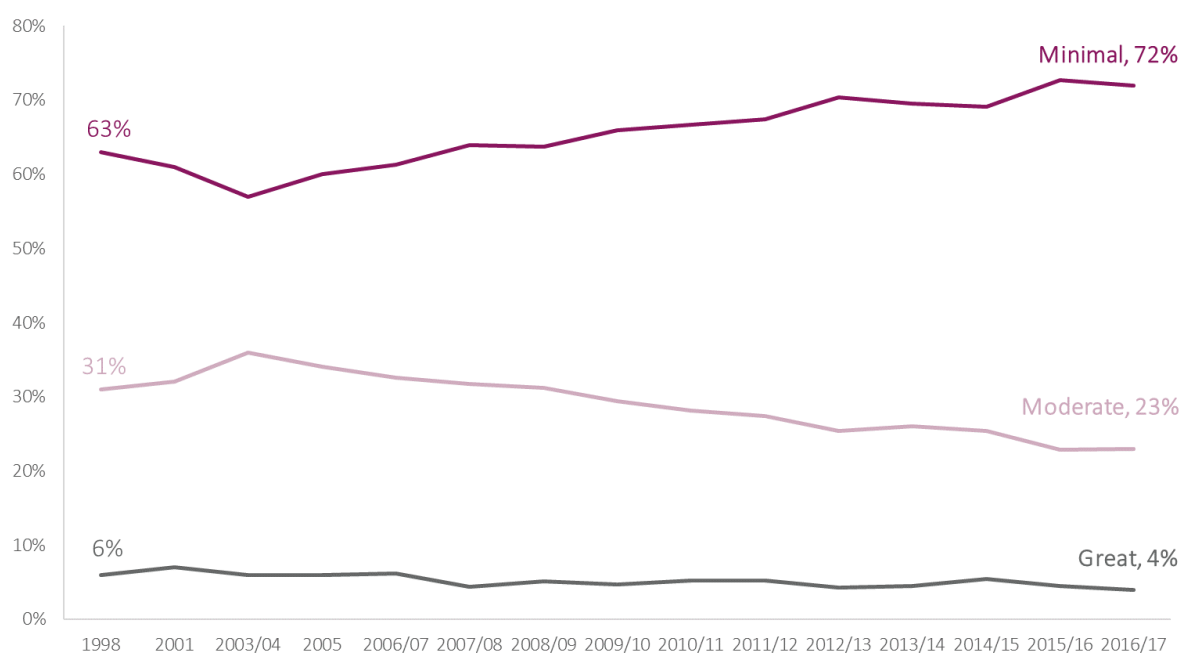


Figure 4. Percentage perceiving extent of effect of fear of crime on quality of life in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough, 2015/16 and 2016/17. Source: NI Crime Survey, NISRA, Department of Justice.

Compared to the NI average of 72% feeling a minimal impact on their quality of life, rates were lower for:

- those who perceived the level of anti-social behaviour in their local area to be high (52%),
- victim of crime within last 2 years (52%),
- single adult & child(ren) households (52%), and
- adults with long-standing illness or disability which limits activities (64%).

Notes on indicator data

The NI Crime Survey is produced by NISRA in the Department of Justice. From April 2018 it has been renamed the Northern Ireland Safe Community Survey.

The NI Crime Survey interviews people aged 16 years and over. Respondents were asked how much their own quality of life is affected by their fear of crime on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no effect and 10 is a total effect. In order to standardise the results, the following conventions have been used to gauge the effect of fear of crime on quality of life:

1. minimally affected (responded in the range 1 to 3);
2. moderately affected (responded in the range 4 to 7); and
3. greatly affected (responded in the range 8 to 10).

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 the best estimate (BE) which is the mean figure drawn from the sample. The lower (LE) and higher (HE) estimates are for the 95% confidence interval. There is 95% certainty that the prevalence risk lies between the lower and higher estimates.

	Minimal			Moderate			Great			<i>Un-weighted base</i>
	LE	BE	HE	LE	BE	HE	LE	BE	HE	
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	64%	71%	77%	16%	22%	28%	3%	7%	11%	210
Northern Ireland	70%	72%	75%	21%	23%	25%	3%	4%	5%	1,877

Table 7. Perceptions of the effect of fear of crime on quality of life in Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon and Northern Ireland, 2016/17. LE = Lower Estimate, BE = Best Estimate, HE = Higher Estimate. Source: NI Crime Survey, NISRA, Department of Justice.

The NI Crime Survey showed that in 8.7% of all households and their adult occupants were victims of crime during the 12 months prior to interview (2016/17). One of the lowest victimisation (prevalence) rates reported in the available time series.



Figure 5. Households / adults victims of crime once or more, Northern Ireland (1998 - 2016/17). Source: NI Crime Survey, NISRA, Department of Justice.

Looking at police recorded crime, during 2016/17 there were 53 crimes recorded per 1,000 population in Northern Ireland, levels have declined generally from 81 per 1,000 population in 2002/03.

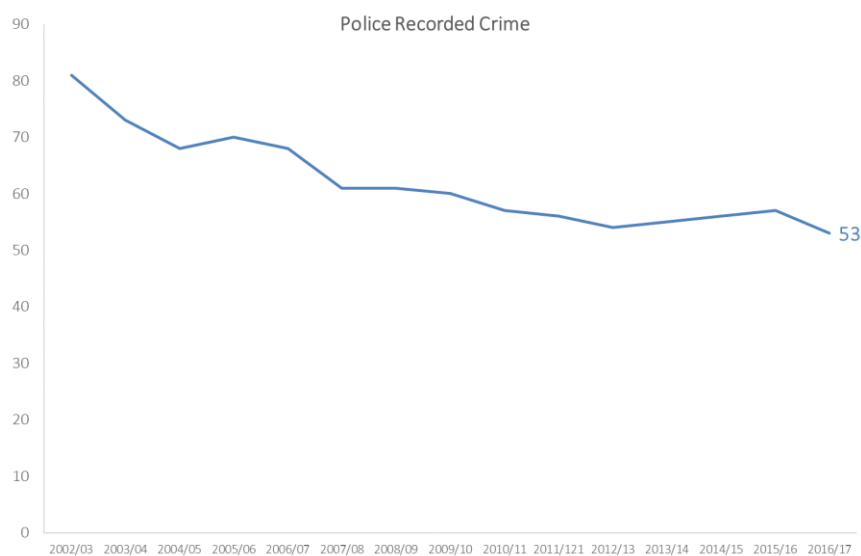


Figure 6. Total crime per 1,000 population (excluding fraud), Northern Ireland, 2002/03 to 2016/17. Source: PSNI.

Indicator: Percentage of people who see town centres as safe and welcoming places for people of all walks of life.

In 2014-2016, 71% of people in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough saw town centres as safe and welcoming for people of all walks of life. This was higher than the level in NI overall, 58%.

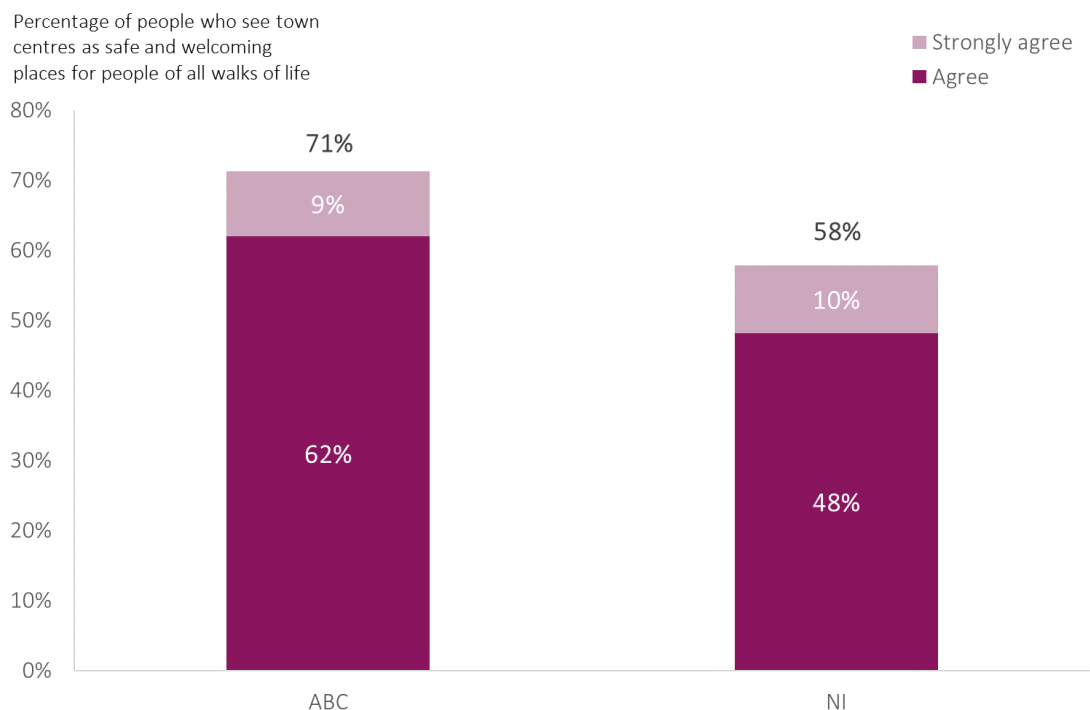


Figure 7. Percentage of people who see town centres as safe and welcoming places for people of all walks of life. Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough and Northern Ireland, 2014-2016. Source: Northern Ireland Life and Times survey, ARK. Note - adults aged 18 years or over.

Percentage of people who see town centres as safe and welcoming places for people of all walks of life	ABC	NI
Strongly agree	9%	10%
Agree	62%	48%
Neither agree nor disagree	17%	18%
Disagree	10%	18%
Strongly disagree	1%	4%
Don't know	1%	2%
Total	100%	100%
Strongly agree or Agree	71%	58%

Table 8. Percentage of people who see town centres as safe and welcoming places for people of all walks of life. Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough and Northern Ireland, 2014-2016. Source: Northern Ireland Life and Times survey, ARK. Note - adults aged 18 years or over.

In 2016, for NI overall, the levels of those who agreed were similar by religion and gender.

Notes on indicator data

The [Northern Ireland Life and Times](#) (NILT) survey is produced by ARK, a joint resource between Queen's University Belfast and University of Ulster. The mission of the survey is to monitor the attitudes and behaviour of people across Northern Ireland annually to provide a time-series and a public record of how our attitudes and behaviour develop on a wide range of social policy issues.

The NILT survey interviews adults aged 18 years or over.

The question on perception of town centres was changed from 2014, so 2014-2016 is the first available three year period of indicator data at Local Government District level.

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 approximate confidence intervals for the estimates.

Percentage of people who see town centres as safe and welcoming places for people of all walks of life.	ABC			NI		
	Value	+/- CI	Sample	Value	+/- CI	Sample
Strongly agree or Agree	71%	4%	444	58%	2%	3,621

Table 9. Approximate confidence intervals (CI) and achieved sample sizes, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough and Northern Ireland 2014-2016, Northern Ireland Life and Times survey.

Good Relations - this indicator is among the 22 indicators being used to monitor progress against the four key strategic priorities within the good relations strategy 'Together: Building a United Community' for Northern Ireland.

Indicator: Number of accidental dwelling fires.

In 2017, there were 90 accidental dwelling fires in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough, 11% of all accidental dwelling fires in Northern Ireland. The number of accidental dwelling fires in the borough decreased from 101 in 2012 to a low of 76 in 2014, followed by an increase to 90 in 2017.

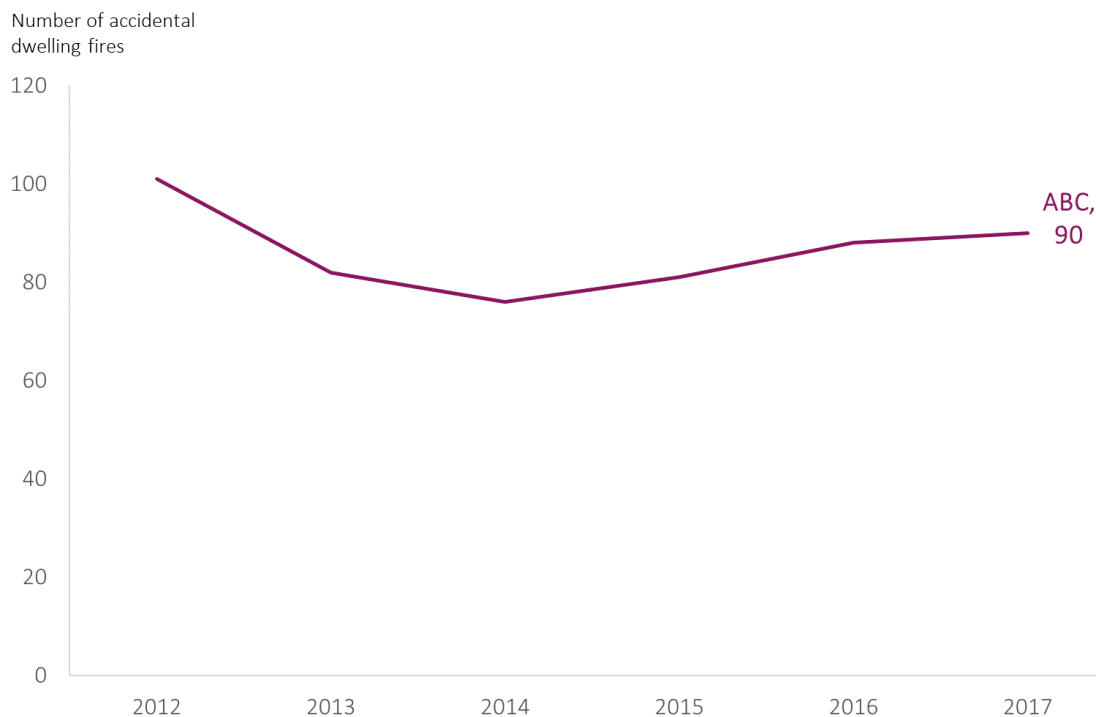


Figure 8. Number of accidental dwelling fires, 2012 to 2016, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon. Source: Northern Ireland Fire and Rescue Service.

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017 % of NI
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	101	82	76	81	88	90	11%
Northern Ireland	855	967	922	882	843	855	100%

Table 10. Number of accidental dwelling fires, 2012 to 2017, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon and Northern Ireland. Source: Northern Ireland Fire and Rescue Service.

Contextual Information

Population

With a population of 210,300 in 2016, 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 228,900 - by 2026. 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 2026, in terms of the number of people, and the joint largest percentage increase with Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD.

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.

- Ageing of the population is set to continue, with the borough population aged 65 and over projected to increase by 28% (i.e. 8,700 people).
- The number of children is projected to rise by 5% (2,300 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 5% (600 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).

	Mid 2016 estimate		Mid 2026 projection		Population change mid 2016 to mid 2026	
	People	%	People	%	People	% change
0-15 years	46,800	22.3%	49,100	21.5%	2,300	4.9%
16-64 years	131,800	62.7%	139,400	60.9%	7,600	5.8%
65+ years	31,700	15.1%	40,400	17.7%	8,700	27.5%
All Ages	210,300	100.0%	228,900	100.0%	18,600	8.9%

Table 11. Projected population change by age groups 2016 to 2026, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough. Source: 2016 mid-year population estimates and 2026 population projections (2016 based), NISRA. Note – Figures may not sum due to rounding.

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.

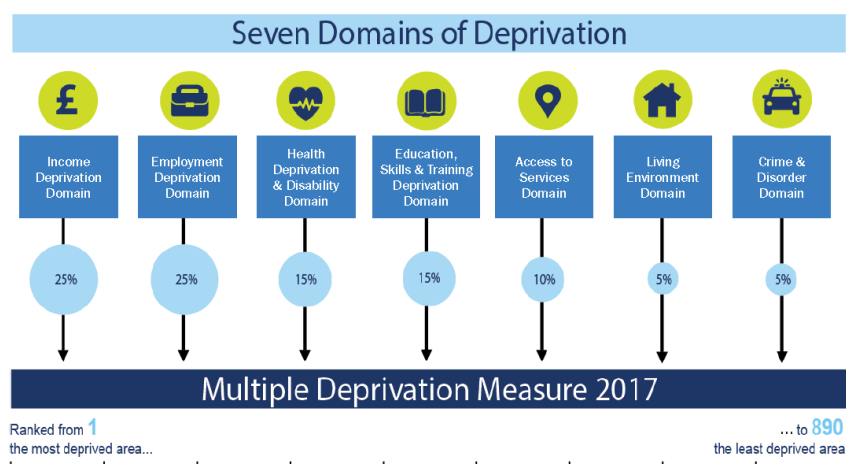


Figure 9. Seven domains of deprivation (including weights) that make up the multiple deprivation measure. Source: Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017, NISRA.

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.

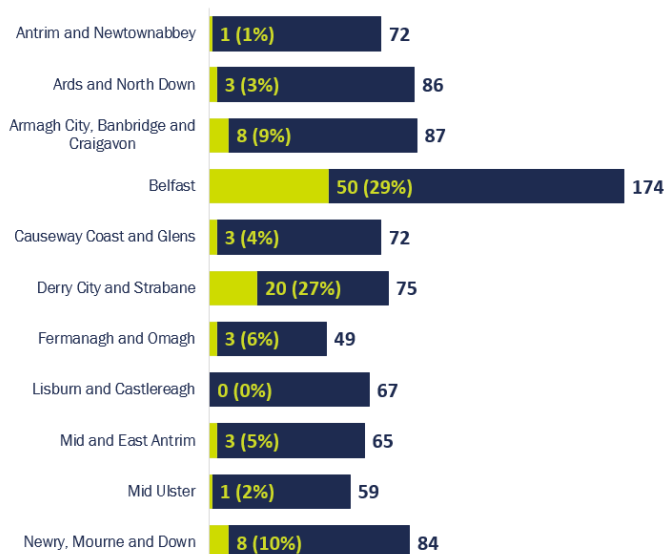


Figure 10. The 100 most deprived SOAs by LGD. Source: Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017, NISRA.

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	Corcrain 2	Portadown
120	The Cut	Banbridge

Table 12. 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	Corcrain 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	Corcrain 1	119	Drumgask 1
83	Drumnamoe 1	129	Drumgask 1	124	Corcrain 1
108	Corcrain 2	144	Court 2	128	Callan Bridge
120	The Cut	152	Corcrain 2	130	Court 2

Table 13. 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.

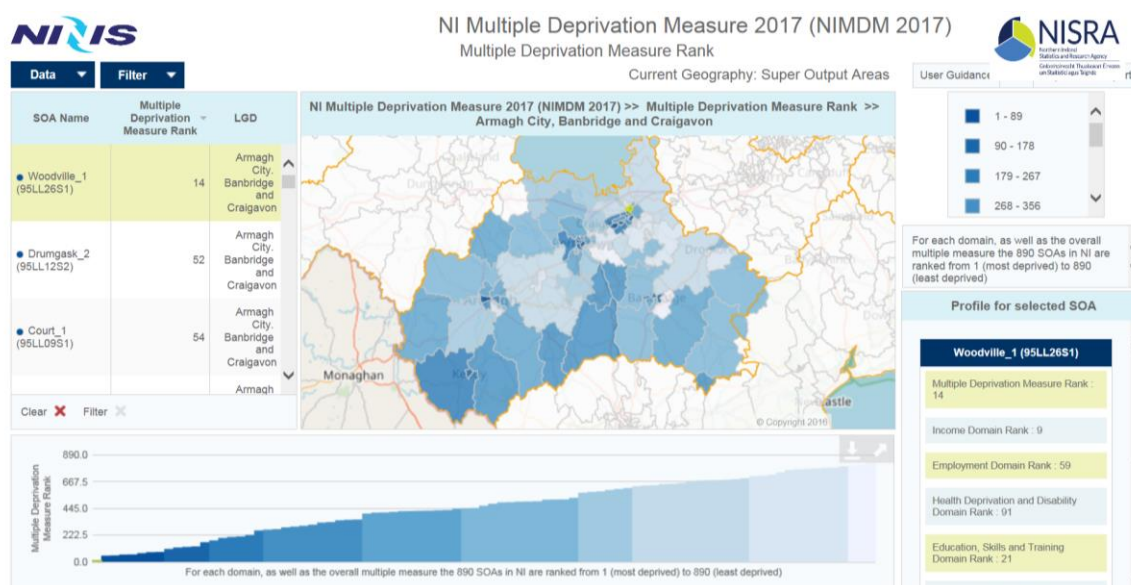


Figure 11. Multiple Deprivation in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough. Most deprived is shaded dark blue, least deprived is shaded light blue. Source: Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017, NISRA.

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

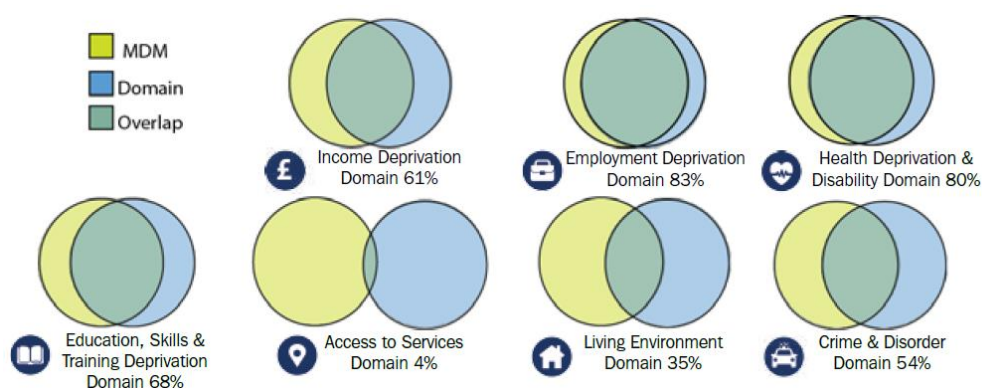


Figure 12. MDM compared with individual domains, Northern Ireland. Source: Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017, NISRA.

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

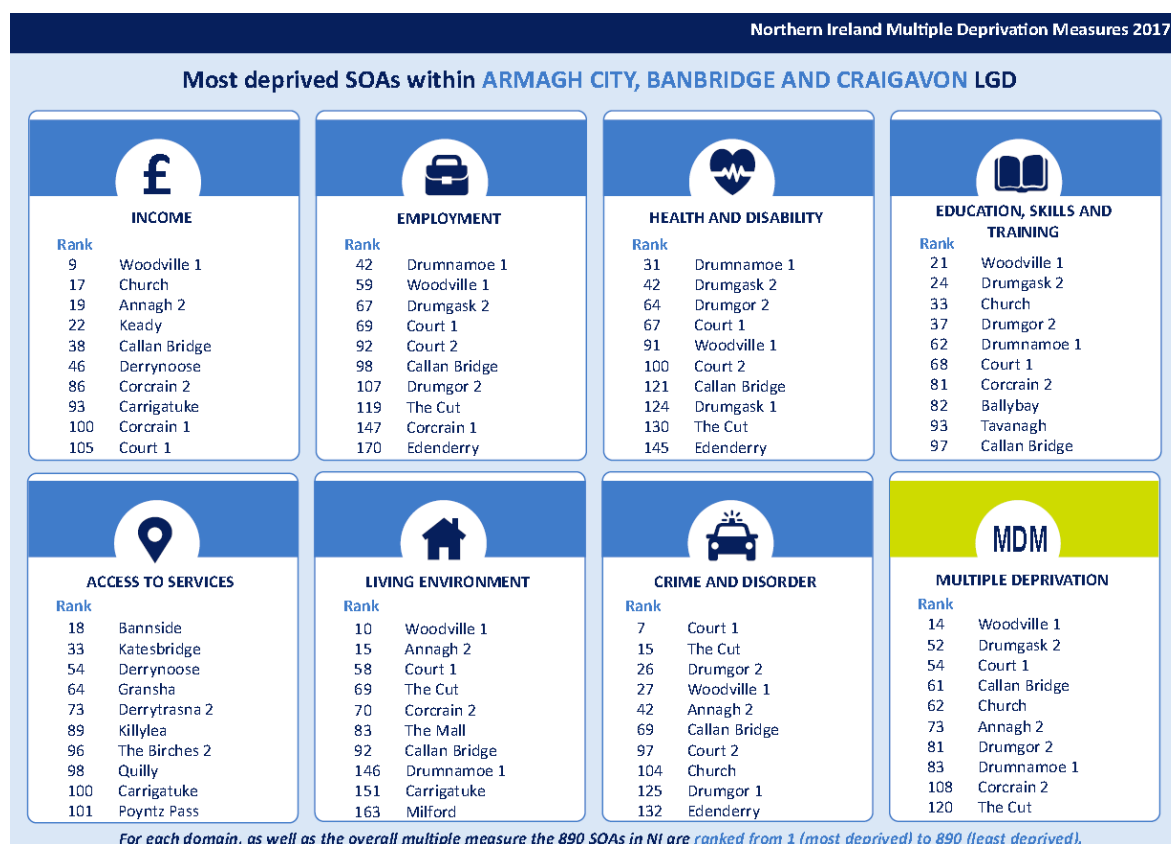


Figure 13. Deprivation ranks for the most deprived SOAs in Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon Borough on 7 domains and multiple deprivation measure. Source: Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017, NISRA.

Income and Employment Deprivation

The proportions of the population who are income and employment deprived were higher in the most deprived areas than the borough overall. For example in Woodville 1 SOA in Lurgan 24.4% of the population were on low income, this compares to 13.5% in the borough overall.

SOA	Income Domain Rank	Proportion of the population living in households whose equivalised income is below 60 % of the NI median
Woodville 1	9	24.4%
Church	17	21.6%
Annagh 2	19	21.4%
Keady	22	21.1%
Callan Bridge	38	20.2%
Derrynoose	46	19.6%
Corcrain 2	86	17.9%
Carrigatuke	93	17.8%
Corcrain 1	100	17.7%
Court 1	105	17.5%
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon Borough		13.5%

SOA	Employment Domain Rank	Proportion of the working age population who are employment deprived
Drumnamoe 1	42	43.2%
Woodville 1	59	40.1%
Drumgask 2	67	38.4%
Court 1	69	37.7%
Court 2	92	34.6%
Callan Bridge	98	34.2%
Drumgor 2	107	33.7%
The Cut	119	32.4%
Corcrain 1	147	30.3%
Edenderry	170	29.1%
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon Borough		18.9%

Table 14. Top 10 most deprived SOAs on Income and Employment deprivation in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough. Source: Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017, NISRA.

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 confident or welcoming outcomes are outlined below.

Age - The Young Life and Times and the Life and Times Surveys showed that in Northern Ireland in 2014, 76% of young people and 87% of adults felt a sense of belonging to their neighbourhoods. For people to feel like they belong to their community, it is important that they feel like they have an influence when it comes to decisions made in their neighbourhood. In 2014, 15% of young people and 30% of adults in Northern Ireland felt they have an influence when it comes to any of the local decisions made in their neighbourhood.

Marital Status - Findings from the 2014/15 Northern Ireland Crime Survey results suggest that the groups displaying the highest rates of experience of violent crime were: respondents who are divorced (5.5%); single parents (4.2%), this compared to the overall violent crime rate victimisation rate for respondents of 1.2%.

Findings from the 2014/15 Northern Ireland Crime Survey results show 5% of respondents stated their quality of life is greatly affected by their 'fear of crime'. Those participants most likely to state that their lives are greatly affected by 'fear of crime' were: residents in areas of self-perceived high ASB (15%); single parents (15%); respondents who are divorced (13%); residents of the 20% most deprived areas of Northern Ireland (12%); respondents with a limiting illness or disability (12%); and recent victims of crime reported to the police (12%).

Sexual Orientation - One of the key issues for Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual people is the promotion of community safety across the borough findings from the PSNI Hate Crime Offences show that in our borough there were 32 homophobic offences in 2015/16 this figure has seen an increase in recent years.

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

Gender - Looking at women's participation in local government, almost a quarter (24%) of elected members (10 out of 41) of the Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council are female.

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