

<b>Agenda Item:</b>	
<b>Report to:</b>	<b>Strategic Policy &amp; Resources Committee</b>
<b>Subject:</b>	<i>Community Planning Baseline Evidence</i>
<b>Date:</b>	Thursday 13 August 2015
<b>Reporting Officer:</b>	Eddy Curtis, Director Strategy, Planning and Performance
<b>Contact Officer:</b>	Heather McKee, Community Planning Manager

<b><u>Decisions Required</u></b>	
Community Planning Baseline Evidence document for information and noting.	
1.0	<b><u>Purpose &amp; Background</u></b>
1.1	<p>The Community planning process and actions must be based on robust evidence.</p> <p>The attached report has been compiled as an evidence baseline that will support the next phase of engagement towards developing a Community Plan for the area. The report includes an extensive range of social, economic and environmental data. It has been compiled in sections to link to the initial themes used for discussion and engagement with communities earlier this year. However, it should be noted, this does not mean these will be the final themes in our community plan.</p> <p>The Report attached at Appendix 1</p>
2.0	<b><u>Key Issues</u></b>
	<p><b>The report covers social, economic and environmental information and examines trends in population, comparing for example employment and pension recipient numbers. It looks at employment across different sectors making comparisons to educational attainment and training courses offered.</b></p> <p><b>It explores household size and changing trends and the potential future impact on housing demand. Information on health inequalities, levels of cancer across our electoral wards, crime levels, domestic violence and many more issues are examined.</b></p> <p><b>This evidence base, along with the information from the datahub and the engagement process will form a robust basis for our Community Plan.</b></p>
3.0	<b><u>Resource Implications</u></b>
	None

4.0 **Appendices**

- **Community Planning Baseline Evidence Report**



Comhairle Ceantair  
an Iúir, Mhúrn  
agus an Dúin

**Newry, Mourne  
and Down**  
District Council

**Community Planning Baseline  
Report**  
**July 2015**

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## Introduction

From 1 April 2015 local government in Northern Ireland is required to initiative, facilitate and manage a community planning process. This involves local government working with the statutory, voluntary and community sectors to develop and implement a shared vision to promote collaborative working, ultimately improving the social, economic and environmental wellbeing of the district.

The Local Government Act (2014) sets out the high level aspects of the community planning process including the Council's responsibilities to initiative, facilitate, maintain and participate in the process. It outlines how Councils and partners identify:

- Long term objectives for improving the social, economic and environmental wellbeing of the district,
- Achieving sustainable development,
- Actions and functions to be performed including the monitoring and review of the plan.

The attached report has been compiled as an evidence baseline that will support the next phase in developing a Community Plan for the area. The report includes an extensive range of social, economic and environmental data.

## SOCIAL CONTEXT

### General Demographic Trends

The population of the new Newry, Mourne and Down Council Area as at June 2014 was 175,403, making up 9.5% of the total population in Northern Ireland. The breakdown of this population is as follows:

	All	0-15 years	16-39 years	40-64 years	65+ years
N,M &D	175,403	39,602 (22.6%)	55,053 (31.4%)	55,557 (31.7%)	25,191 (14.4%)

**Table 1**

When looking at gender we see that there are 88,570 females and 86,833 males making up the N, M&D population which represents 50.5% and 49.5% respectively.

The 2015 estimate for this new Council area is 175,976 while NISRA's 2012 projections show population growth of 8.1% (2012-2022) for Newry, Mourne and Down, the fourth highest population growth across all 11 councils, climbing to 187,841 by 2022. Looking further to growth through to 2037 it shows an increase of 18% on 2012 figures. (NISRA: Population Projections with NI, New 11 Local Government Districts)

The number of children in Northern Ireland is projected to grow by 18,537 (4.9 per cent), from 382,141 children in 2012 to 400,678 children in 2022, with Newry, Mourne and Down's child population projected to grow by 6.6%, again the fourth highest across all councils.

In relation to school population projections The Department of Education released data for projections up to 2020/21 for the whole of Northern Ireland. For Pre-School Education there are expected to be 23,145 by 2020/21, an increase of 1,000 from 2010/11 figures. The pre-education population is projected to be at its highest in 2014/15, decreasing continuously from this up until 2020/21.

The Primary population is to reach 169,899 by 2020/21 an increase of 16,400 in the ten year period from 2010/11.

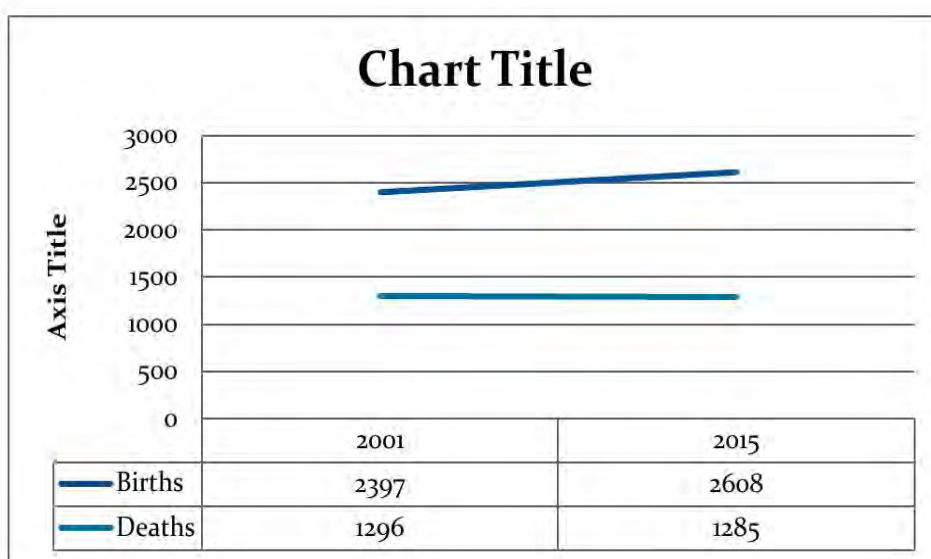
The post primary population within NI is projected to be 148,054 by 2020/21, an increase of 926 on 2010/11 figures. (DOE: School Population Projections 2014/15 – 2020/21)

The working age population in Northern Ireland is set to grow only slightly by 0.5 per cent over the 10 year period 2012 to 2022. Looking at Newry, Mourne and Down it is projected to increase by 3.3% by 2022, one of only 5 councils that are set to experience growth in the working age group during this period. (NISRA: Population Projections with NI, New 11 Local Government Districts)

High growth is projected across all 11 councils in relation to the 65+ population. Newry, Mourne and Down is set to grow by 33.2% in this age band, the second largest projected growth behind Fermanagh & Omagh.

Given the difficulties in recording accurately, migration patterns within an LGD, especially in a border region where extensive inward and outward commuting takes place and where many families live in one jurisdiction, work in another and access services in both then attention turns to robust indicators such a birth rates and death rates.

Our 2015 estimates for birth and death rates (Planning Palette) is displayed in the graph below



**Chart 1**

Analysis shows that the birth rate is relatively constant and has been steadily increasing while the death rate has decreased slightly during this time indicating a growing population for the area.



Looking at projected annual births, deaths and net migration for NM&D to 2022 we see the following

Area	Average Annual Births (2012-2022)		Average Annual Deaths (2012 – 2022)		Annual Average Net Migration (2012-2022)	
	People	Per 1,000 Population	People	Per 1,000 Population	People	Per 1,000 Population
Northern Ireland	24,300	13.0	14,600	7.8	-300	-0.2
Antrim & Newtownabbey	1,800	12.5	1,100	7.8	-100	-0.6
Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	3,000	14.3	1,500	7.2	+500	+2.3
Belfast	4,800	14.0	2,900	8.5	-800	-2.4
Causeway Coast & Glens	1,700	11.7	1,100	7.8	-200	-1.4
Derry & Strabane	2,000	13.5	1,100	7.4	-700	-4.9
Fermanagh & Omagh	1,400	12.3	900	7.5	-100	-0.9
Lisburn & Castlereagh	1,700	12.2	1,100	7.9	+600	+4.4
Mid & East Antrim	1,500	11.2	1,200	8.4	0	-0.1
Mid Ulster	2,200	14.7	1,000	6.5	+200	+1.4
Newry, Mourne & Down	2,500	14.1	1,300	7.3	+200	+1.0
North Down & Ards	1,700	10.8	1,400	9.0	+100	+0.9

**Table 2**

Newry, Mourne and Down has one of the highest average annual births, third behind Belfast and Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon. It has the fourth highest average annual death rate and is projected to be one of only 5 council areas that will experience a positive net migration by 2022.

The graph below illustrates an ageing population and predicts that the 65+ population will exceed the 0-15 population come 2034 with a consistently decreasing children's population over the same period. The working age population, although is predicted to

increase by 3.3% for Newry, Mourne and Down by 2022 is actually projected to decrease from then up to 2034 as can be seen from the graph, all of which have consequences for the NM&D area as by this time over 40% of the population will be economically dependent on less than 60% of the population in the working age category.

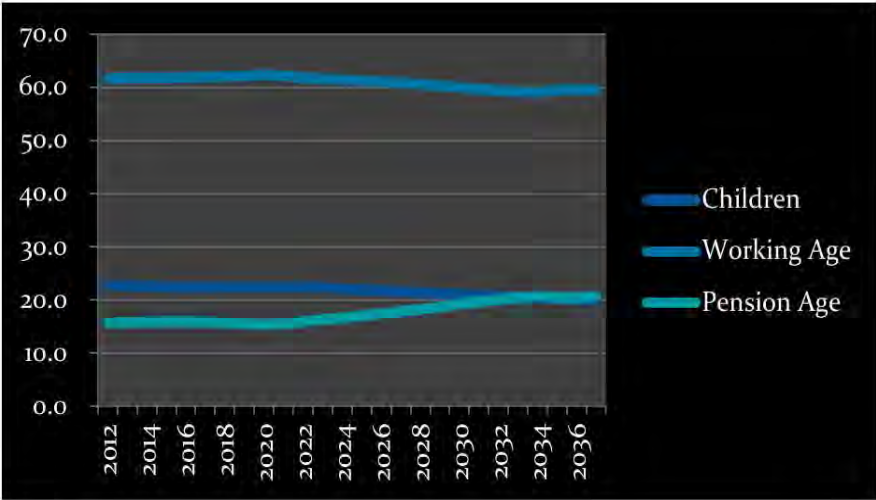
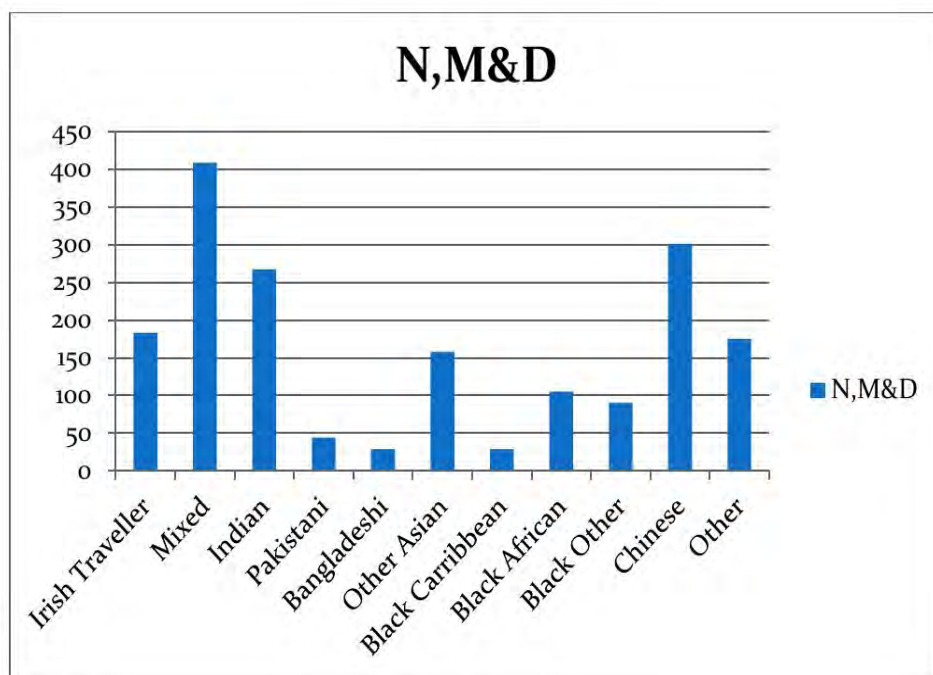


Chart 2

Ethnicity and Identity is another important factor of the demographics of Newry, Mourne and Down. In 2011 40,473 people in the district identified themselves as British only; 69,923 people identified themselves as Irish only with a further 42,495 people identifying themselves as Northern Irish only. (Census 2011)

The most dominant ethnic group within Newry, Mourne and Down in 2011 was 'White' with 169,743. The remaining ethnic groups living in Newry, Mourne and Down are displayed in the graph below



**Chart 3**

Between July 2004 and July 2014, Newry, Mourne and Down has experienced net international migration of 6,023. This is the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest figure across all 11 districts. In fact Newry, Mourne and Down is only one of four councils that did not experience any negative net migration from 2004 to 2014.

In 2014 its estimated net international migration was 647, the second highest figure behind Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon (NISRA)

Newry, Mourne and Down is the third largest council area in Northern Ireland yet its population is widespread and often quite rural. The table below highlights the current breakdown of these areas as classified under the Census 2011:

Settlement Classification	Settlement Development Limit (SDL)	2011 Census Population
Band C – Large Town (18,000+)	Newry	26,893
Band D – Medium Town (10,000-17,999)	Downpatrick	10,874
Band E – Small Town (5,000 – 9,999)	Warrenpoint / Burren	8,721
	Newcastle	7,743
	Kilkeel	6,521
	Ballynahinch	5,715

Band F – Intermediate Settlement (2,500 – 4,900)	Saintfield	3,406
	Killyleagh	2,928
	Castlewellan	2,792
	Rostrevor	2,788
Band G – Village (1,000 – 2,499)	Bessbrook	2,739
	Crossgar	1,892
	Annalong	1,796
	Hilltown	1,698
	Ardglass	1,643
	Crossmaglen	1,608
	Dundrum	1,551
	Drumaness	1,344
	Camlough	1,081
	Mayobridge	1,068

**Table 3**

We can see from the table that Newry, Mourne and Down in 2011 had only one large town and one medium town. As NISRA's Report in March 2015 'Review of the Statistical Classification and Delineation of Settlements' classifies an area as rural if it has a population less than 5,000 and greater than 1,000 we can see that the majority of this district is rural in nature with 14 of the 21 SDL's fitting this description.

In Northern Ireland between 2012 and 2037, there is a projected increase of 104,000 households, equivalent to 4,200 households per annum over the 25 year projection period.

The projected growth in households (14.7 per cent) is greater than that of the projected population growth (9.9 per cent), indicating a rise in the number of people living in smaller sized households between 2012 and 2037. (NISRA: Household Projections – 11 new Local Government Districts 2012-2037)

Looking at household size we see that by 2037 Newry, Mourne and Down is expected to have 77,840 total households, the third highest behind Belfast and Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon. This will be an increase of 23.9% on 2012 figures and almost 10% higher than the projected NI average. The households are projected to be divided as follows in 2037:

	Total households	One person households	Two person household	Three person household	Four person household	Five or more person household
Northern Ireland	812650	240225	271799	121116	105569	73941
Antrim and Newtownabbey	61296	18702	20702	9291	8022	4579
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon	95997	24434	32266	15324	13803	10170
Belfast	153379	52540	49192	24339	17347	9961
Causeway Coast and Glens	58626	17744	20067	8163	7344	5308
Derry and Strabane	60635	20323	18061	8973	7599	5679
Fermanagh and Omagh	48301	14518	15807	6290	6209	5477
Lisburn and Castlereagh	65997	17940	24165	9551	9348	4993
Mid and East Antrim	58913	17765	20778	8892	7439	4039
Mid Ulster	61382	14681	18556	8567	9581	9997
Newry, Mourne and Down	77840	20943	24765	11964	10533	9635
North Down and Ards	70284	20635	27440	9762	8344	4103

**Table 4**

27% of all households in Newry, Mourne and Down will be 1 person households by 2037. In fact the fastest projected growth is projected in NMD for one adult households without children (33.0%) (NISRA: Northern Ireland Household Projections 2012)

While average household sizes are expected to decrease in each Local Government by 2037, with NM&D expected to decrease by .14 from 2.74 in 2012 to 2.60 in 2037, Newry, Mourne and Down will still have the second highest average household size behind Mid Ulster.

## IMPACT OF THE BORDER REGION

The Newry, Mourne and Down council area borders both County Louth and County Monaghan in the Republic. These areas have seen large population movement cross-border making it extremely difficult to determine to what extent the rate of population growth has been affected by this migration. However in 2011 Louth had a population of 122,897 which is significant for an area the size of 826km<sup>2</sup> while the new Council area with 50,000 higher population is spread across an area of 1681.83km<sup>2</sup>

In March 2011, Louth local authorities and Newry and Mourne District Council signed a Memorandum of Understanding that commits the authorities to strengthen and promote the social, cultural and economic links within their combined local authority districts. The agreement represents an "entirely new form of regional governance above and beyond traditional local and central government structures" and establishes new precedents for other regions in Ireland and Europe. By signing up to the agreement, the local authorities which include Newry and Mourne District Council, and Louth local authorities incorporating Dundalk, Ardee and Drogheda town councils agree to strengthening existing co-operation and further development of activities under a number of themes including: emergency planning; renewable energy and green technology; tourism and recreation; sustainable economic growth; and job creation. Furthermore the authorities will commit to develop joint policies and actions in areas of mutual interest to increase efficiency and delivery of services and will work together towards improving cross border co-operation.

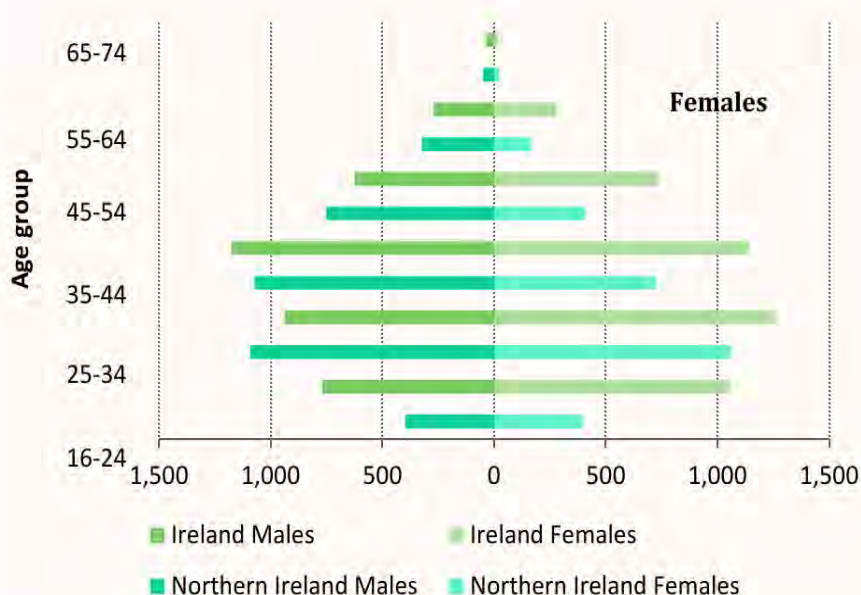
The economic catchment area of NM&D extends well into Louth and Monaghan resulting in many of these individuals working, shopping and being involved in recreational and leisure activities within the adjacent Council area. This cross-border interaction is two-way with many residents from Newry, Mourne and Down employed in Louth and Monaghan and further down into Dublin. At times of extreme exchange rate volatility and differing taxation rates both on income and sales many consumers and retailers face a high degree of uncertainty regarding real purchasing power of their income and household costs.

The borderlands of Northern Ireland and Ireland are amongst the most disadvantaged and deprived areas of the island. Though places near the borders eastern region including the cities of Newry in Northern Ireland and Dundalk in Ireland, have recently grown in prosperity as part of the Belfast-Dublin axis of development, most of the borderlands were badly affected by the troubles and continue to suffer the significant negative economic and social effects of the border (Irish Border Lands) This has

implications for the continued development and prosperity of the new Newry, Mourne and Down Council area.

The 2011 Ireland and Northern Ireland Census for the first time looked at cross-border commuters. A total of 14,800 persons regularly commuted between the jurisdictions for work or study with 6,500 travelling to Ireland from Northern Ireland and 8,300 travelling in the other direction.

The graph below from the Census 2011 Ireland and Northern Ireland shows that 57% of commuters travelling from Northern Ireland to Ireland were male while commuters in the opposite direction were mainly female (54%). The age profiles were similar, with the majority in the early working years; the largest cohort travelling to Ireland from Northern Ireland were males aged 25-34, while females in the same age group were the most likely to commute to Northern Ireland from Ireland.



**Chart 4**

The report showed that the origin and destination of cross-border commuters from Ireland to work or study in Northern Ireland were predominantly resident in the border areas of Donegal, Cavan, Monaghan and Louth. Their destinations, corresponding to their places of work or study in Northern Ireland were mainly concentrated in the Belfast and Derry LGD’s with further clusters in Newry, Armagh, Craigavon, Dungannon, Enniskillen, Omagh, Limavaddy, Strabane and Coleraine.

Looking at those travelling from Northern Ireland to Ireland we can see that the origin of these commuters is more widely spread across all of Northern Ireland while the destination of these commuters is concentrated in Dublin with further clusters in the towns of Letterkenny, Drogheda, Dundalk, Cavan and Monaghan. (Census 2011 – Ireland and Northern Ireland)



## **Some Implications for Community Planning**

Within a Community Planning context the scenarios outlined above have quite different implications for the area. While population will continue to grow over the next twenty years it's make up will change to see a higher level of 65+ population which will significantly impact on health services, and household size which will in turn impact on construction and demand on council services such as bin collections.

A decreasing youth population will have obvious implications for school numbers and demand for other youth services, and may also impact on employment levels and university courses.

The slight decline in the working age population projected will also have severe implications for the economic wellbeing of the area and this combined with the growth in the older population will see a high dependency ratio that will be difficult to sustain. This is explored in more detail in the next chapter below when we look at the economic context under which community planning must operate and the uncertainty surrounding welfare reform and its implications for Northern Ireland and specifically Newry, Mourne and Down District Council area.

## ECONOMIC CONTEXT:

Economy and Society OFMDFM – Impact of Welfare Reform on NI, 2013

In the context of Community Planning, one of the key challenges facing Northern Ireland and the Newry, Mourne and Down area is the reduction in public expenditure. A number of academic studies have been completed which attempt to forecast the overall impact upon NI and at LGD level.

One such is the NICVA Report – Impact of Welfare Reform on Northern Ireland. It states that when the present welfare reforms have come into full effect they will take £750m a year out of the Northern Ireland economy which is the equivalent to £650 a year for every adult of working age.

The impact at LGD level was worked out for the 26 legacy council structure so the figures will not include the area of Ballyward that has been subsumed into the new Newry, Mourne and Down area.

It details that the Newry and Mourne District Council area and the Down District Council area when combined would lose £73m p.a. from welfare reform which would equate to a loss per working age adult per annum of £1,310. The table below shows how the council looks compared to the 10 other LGD areas.

	Estimated loss £m p.a.	Loss per working age adult
<b>Antrim and Newtownabbey</b>	48	1100
<b>Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon</b>	81	1830
<b>Belfast</b>	147	840
<b>Causeway Coast and Glens</b>	58	2680
<b>Derry and Strabane</b>	86	1770
<b>Fermanagh and Omagh</b>	45	1250
<b>Lisburn and Castlereagh</b>	62	1010
<b>Mid and East Antrim</b>	47	1680
<b>Mid Ulster</b>	55	1840
<b>Newry, Mourne and Down</b>	73	1310

<b>North Down and Ards</b>	50	980
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**Table 5**

Newry, Mourne and Down will experience the fourth highest estimated £m loss p.a. while ranking 6<sup>th</sup> in relation to the loss per working age adult.

It is to be expected that welfare reforms will hit hardest in the places where welfare claimants are concentrated, which in turn tend to be the poorest areas with the highest rates of worklessness and the lowest incomes. There is a clear and unambiguous relationship: as a general rule, the more deprived the local government district, the greater the financial hit. (NICVA Report: Impact of Welfare Reform on Northern Ireland)

When comparing the loss per working age adult £ p.a. across all the districts in the UK, Newry and Mourne was ranked 20<sup>th</sup> and Down 40<sup>th</sup> which is out of just over 400 local authorities.

Looking at the various welfare reforms that are proposed to be introduced the following is estimated for the Newry, Mourne and Down area:

	<b>Housing Benefit</b>	<b>'Bedroom Tax'</b>	<b>Non-dependant deductions</b>	<b>Household benefit cap</b>	<b>Disability living allowance</b>	<b>Incapacity benefits</b>	<b>Child Benefit</b>	<b>Tax Credits</b>
LGD	No. H' Holds Affected	No. H' Holds Affected	No. H' Holds Affected	No. H' Holds Affected	No. Individuals Affected	No. Individuals Affected	No. H' Holds Affected	No. H' Holds Affected
A&N	3,000	2,000	600	30	4,400	4,000	19,100	10,900
ABC	5,900	2,600	900	60	7,200	6,900	28,100	18,400
Belfast	10,800	9,600	2,400	130	13,300	14,300	35,700	27,600
CC&G	4,800	2,300	700	50	4,400	5,300	18,100	13,000
D&S	7,000	4,000	1,200	80	7,300	8,200	21,900	18,300
F&O	3,400	1,400	500	40	4,500	4,000	14,300	10,300
L&C	2,900	3,300	700	50	5,900	4,900	25,600	14,300
M&EA	3,700	1,900	700	40	3,800	4,100	17,500	10,600
MU	3,400	1,300	500	40	5,200	4,900	19,100	13,400
<b>NM&amp;D</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>6,600</b>	<b>6,300</b>	<b>23,000</b>	<b>16,200</b>
ND&A	3,400	2,200	600	40	4,400	3,800	19,800	11,600

**Table 6**

Newry, Mourne and Down ranks 4<sup>th</sup> highest out of the 11 councils in relation to the majority of these welfare reforms apart from the 'bedroom tax' where it is ranked 7<sup>th</sup> out of 11 and in relation to the Household Benefit cap where it was ranked joint 3<sup>rd</sup> highest.

## **UNIVERSAL CREDIT IN NORTHERN IRELAND: WHAT WILL ITS IMPACT BE, AND WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES?**

A major reform to the welfare and tax credit system, integrating six of the seven main means-tested welfare benefits and in-work tax credits for those of working age into a single programme, to be known as Universal Credit, is set to be introduced throughout the UK. This represents a significant simplification of the benefits system as a whole.

Universal Credit will lead to a small reduction in aggregate benefit entitlements in both Northern Ireland and the UK as a whole. The total reduction in benefit entitlement as a percentage of income in Northern Ireland is slightly larger than in the UK as a whole. However, because Universal Credit is a simpler scheme, it is anticipated that take-up of means tested support will increase as a result of its introduction, which in practice is likely to lead to higher total expenditure on benefits, despite the small reduction in entitlements.

Although benefit entitlements will fall very slightly overall in both Northern Ireland and the UK as a whole, this disguises significant winners and losers from the reform. In Northern Ireland, around 9% of families will gain and 9% of families will lose from the introduction of Universal Credit, ignoring transitional protection. Both of these figures are larger than in the UK as a whole: as Northern Ireland is a relatively low-income part of the UK, more people are entitled to means-tested support, and hence affected by reforms to means-tested benefits.

The main losers from Universal Credit's introduction will be: low-income couples where one person is aged above the female State Pension Age (SPA) and the other is aged below, who will no longer be entitled to the more generous Pension Credit; families with significant amounts of unearned income or capital, as these are treated more harshly in the Universal Credit means test than in the means tests for tax credits; and those on Disability Living Allowance claiming the severe disability premium in means-tested benefits, which will be abolished when Universal Credit is introduced. As receipt of Disability Living Allowance is higher in Northern Ireland than in the UK as a whole, this partly explains the slightly larger reduction in benefit entitlements in Northern Ireland.

The main winners from the introduction of Universal Credit will be single earner couples with children. This group will gain more from the introduction of Universal Credit in Northern Ireland than in the UK as a whole, mainly because gains are focused on those with lower incomes and incomes are lower on average in Northern Ireland. By increasing support for single-earner couples while reducing support for workless families on average, Universal Credit will strengthen the incentive for one member of a couple to do paid work rather than none. Universal Credit also strengthens work incentives for single people without children.

However, because means-tested support is withdrawn more quickly when the second member of a couple enters work under Universal Credit, the reform weakens the

incentive for both members of a couple to be in paid work rather than just one. This effect is particularly acute in Northern Ireland, as lower average earnings levels mean that a greater proportion of single-earner couples are entitled to means-tested support, meaning that those not in paid work that have a partner in paid work are more likely to face withdrawal of Universal Credit if they were to enter paid work.

By replacing a jumble of overlapping means tests with a single one, Universal Credit will go some way to ensuring overall effective tax rates cannot rise too high. Thus, some those who face the weakest incentives to increase their earnings under the current system will see their incentives strengthened. However, those previously not entitled to means-tested support that will become entitled to Universal Credit (mainly single-earners in couples with children) and those in two-earner couples tend to see weaker incentives to earn more.

Two of the main advantages of Universal Credit, then, are that it simplifies the benefits system and rationalises work incentives. However, these benefits could be undermined by the decision to leave support for local taxes (Council Tax in Great Britain and domestic rates in Northern Ireland) outside Universal Credit. As domestic rates in Northern Ireland are lower on average than Council Tax in Great Britain, support for local taxation is a correspondingly smaller component of the overall benefit system in Northern Ireland, and so this issue is less important in Northern Ireland than in the rest of the UK. Nevertheless, keeping support for domestic rates separate from Universal Credit will definitely make the overall benefits system more complicated than it could be, and could lead to the reintroduction of the very high overall withdrawal rates that Universal Credit was supposed to eliminate. How much this happens in practice will depend on decisions made by the Northern Ireland Executive surrounding the design of the proposed rate rebate replacement scheme.

The introduction of Universal Credit also raises issues around the administration of rate rebates. Currently, more than 70% of claimants of the rates component of Housing Benefit are 'passport'ed to a full rebate through receipt of other benefits that are being abolished when Universal Credit is introduced. There is no obvious alternative passport in Universal Credit that could be used to identify these people, and if they all had to go through a full means test to receive support, the burden on both claimants and administrators would increase substantially. Ways around this problem include merging the administration of Universal Credit and rate rebates, allowing claimants to claim both with the same form, or transferring information on Universal Credit claims to the appropriate authority responsible for the administration for rate rebates so that claimants would not have to submit the same information twice.

Similar issues arise around other non-social security benefits that use a passport based on receipt of other benefits to identify who is eligible. The introduction of Universal Credit offers an opportunity for the Northern Ireland Executive to consider the rationale

for providing benefits in kind rather than in cash and, if these benefits should continue to be provided, whether their provision should be means tested or offered universally. For those benefits that it was decided to retain as means-tested benefits in kind, the most obvious solution would be to give these benefits only to families with incomes below a certain threshold. This would, however, create 'cliff edges' that would make some people worse off after a pay rise. A longer-term solution would be to allow claimants to choose which benefits in kind they wish to receive, and make a deduction against that claimant's Universal Credit award which would depend on their income. This would be more administratively complex, but would avoid the 'cliff edges' inherent in alternative approaches.

In short, the UK Government and Northern Ireland Executive have taken a welcome big and radical step forward by proposing the introduction of Universal Credit. But many of the advantages it will bring could be undermined by the decision to keep support for local taxes separate from Universal Credit. Decisions to be made by the Northern Ireland Executive around the design of a rate rebate replacement scheme and other non-social security benefits will therefore be crucial in determining the extent to which these benefits are realised. *(Universal Credit in Northern Ireland: what will its impact be, and what are the challenges? -Institute for Fiscal Studies)*

## MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION MEASURES FOR NM&D (2010)

Table 7 below list the 83 Super Output Areas (SOA) that comprise the Newry, Mourne and Down District Council Area (Omitting the Ballyward Area). Within Northern Ireland there are 890 SOA's resultant in the top 10% (worst) rank order breakdown in NI at 89/890 and correspondingly the 20% breakdown at 178/890. Thus the ranks in all the Tables below relate to their ranking within NI rather than where they are placed within N, M&D.

The worst 10% SOA's and 20% SOA's for each Domain and Sub-Domain are colour coded for easy identification with 10% in red and 20% in orange.

The SOAs are ranked across the seven components of the Multiple-Deprivation Measures updated by NISRA in 2010.

These domains, sub-domains and measures are as follows:

1. Multiple Deprivation Measure (MDM)
2. Income
3. Income Deprivation Affecting Children
4. Income Deprivation Affecting Older People
5. Health Deprivation and Disability
6. Education, Skills and Training
7. Education, Skills and Training – Primary
8. Education, Skills and Training – Post-Primary
9. Education, Skills and Training – Working Age Adults
10. Proximity to Services
11. Living Environment
12. Living Environment Housing Quality
13. Living Environment Housing Access
14. Living Environment Outdoor Physical Environment
15. Crime and Disorder
16. Crime and Disorder – Crime
17. Crime and Disorder – Disorder

These various measures and domains tells us that overall Newry, Mourne and Down have 2 SOAs that are in the top 10% of the most deprived areas of NI and they are Ballymote (59) and Drumgullion 1 (71). In fact Ballymote ranks in the worst 10% across 11 of the 17 categories listed, followed by Drumgullion 1 that featured in 8 of the 17 categories.

12 of the 83 SOA's were ranked in the top 10% for proximity to services (Table 8), the highest number experienced within all the indicators and is reflective of the widespread rural area that exists in Newry, Mourne and Down and the rurality of the district.

Newry, Mourne and Down had no SOAs in the top 10% in relation to the Living Environment – Outdoor Physical Environment (Table 9) which is perhaps a reflection of the 3 areas of outstanding natural beauty within the district as well as many parks and open spaces.

The highest ranking achieved by any SOA in the top 10% of deprivation was in relation to Crime and Disorder – Disorder (Table 9) where Clonallan 1 was 7<sup>th</sup> out of 890.

In the 20% deprivation measure, 2 SOA's have experienced deprivation in 9 of the 17 categories including Bessbrook and Derrymore 1. (Table 10)

9 of the 83 SOA's are between 10% and 20% deprivation. The highest numbers of SOA's in the 20% deprivation level are within Proximity to Services and Housing Quality with 16 SOAs each. (Table 11)

As is known there is a very strong correlation between Income, Employment, Education and Health. Thus as can be seen through the tables, in general, those SOAs which rank highly do so across the range of measures.

The two SOAs that ranked worst in terms of the 10% MDM are urban in nature (Table 7).



## Newry, Mourne and Down SOA 2010 Deprivation – Domains and Sub-Domains Ranked (10%)

SOA	Multiple Deprivation Measure Rank	Income Domain Rank	Income Deprivation Affecting Children Rank	Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Rank
Ardglass_1	178	169	146	381
Ardglass_2	301	350	300	439
Audley's Acre	510	522	441	722
Ballymaglave_1	587	551	542	474
Ballymaglave_2	413	491	485	704
Ballymote	59	81	76	187
Ballynahinch East	295	319	274	409
Castlewellan_1	225	197	223	144
Castlewellan_2	407	377	373	384
Cathedral_1	280	351	314	297
Cathedral_2	177	209	212	285
Crossgar_1	659	607	615	525
Crossgar_2	619	595	569	552
Derryboy_1	675	789	814	669
Derryboy_2	566	544	487	604
Donard_1	322	376	560	368
Donard_2	707	687	539	840
Drumaness_1	355	438	464	203
Drumaness_2	640	713	722	637
Dundrum	352	345	390	387
Dunmore	656	720	761	744
Killough_1	329	369	419	411
Killough_2	579	739	677	692
Killyleagh	384	356	352	420
Kilmore_1	732	754	800	691
Kilmore_2	738	766	763	787
Murlough	216	179	115	359
Quoile_1	243	297	282	505
Quoile_2	667	686	638	694
Saintfield_1	776	696	698	695
Saintfield_2	846	857	841	864
Seaforde	490	635	746	485
Shimna	349	328	334	450

Strangford	470	523	469	616
Tollymore_1	379	393	385	395
Tollymore_2	353	299	313	382
Annalong_1	503	517	566	338
Annalong_2	288	278	292	201
Ballybot	91	69	74	58
Bessbrook	118	134	179	135
Binnian	518	549	667	331
Burren and Kilbroney_1	617	574	657	587
Burren and Kilbroney_2	715	717	736	597
Camlough	321	221	271	151
Clonallan_1	181	191	137	306
Clonallan_2	597	467	428	558
Creggan	184	125	151	102
Crossmaglen	112	67	113	26
Daisy hill_1	95	68	65	46
Daisy hill_2	120	150	138	84
Derryleckagh_1	572	462	465	352
Derryleckagh_2	544	477	459	393
Derrymore_1	171	113	95	69
Derrymore_2	186	151	171	142
Donaghmore_1	460	561	592	476
Donaghmore_2	547	527	505	556
Drumalane_1	318	327	365	366
Drumalane_2	402	400	574	215
Drumgullion_1	71	63	81	27
Drumgullion_2	406	367	336	224
Fathom	434	340	357	190
Forkhill_1	230	154	155	199
Forkhill_2	336	201	235	56
Kilkeel Central_1	613	540	482	481
Kilkeel Central_2	157	204	218	184
Kilkeel South_1	399	364	295	334
Kilkeel South_2	188	206	167	196
Lisnacree	376	487	651	278
Mayobridge_1	361	370	358	276
Mayobridge_2	628	664	693	433
Newtownhamilton	293	298	359	223
Rostrevor	464	423	437	494
Seaview_1	588	539	530	593

Seaview_2	237	199	230	170
Silver Bridge_1	182	124	185	138
Silver Bridge_2	452	385	490	237
Spelga	258	326	386	252
St Mary's	199	202	243	104
St Patrick's_1	394	365	398	347
St Patrick's_2	222	216	284	207
Tullyhappy	476	483	488	447
Windsor Hill_1	723	673	710	686
Windsor Hill_2	256	229	143	280

**Table 7**

## MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION MEASURES FOR NM&D (2010)

### NI Multiple Deprivation Measures 2010 (statistical geographies) (continued) (10%)

SOA	Health Deprivation and Disability Domain Rank	Education, Skills and Training Domain Rank	Education, Skills and Training Domain - Primary School Sub-Domain Rank	Education, Skills and Training Domain - Post-Primary School Sub-Domain Rank	Education, Skills and Training Domain - Working Age Adults Sub-Domain Rank	Proximity to Services Rank
Ardglass_1	388	266	139	359	415	162
Ardglass_2	384	383	375	471	323	66
Audley's Acre	540	612	405	638	719	396
Ballymaglave_1	444	430	441	312	555	463
Ballymaglave_2	415	341	429	285	336	328
Ballymote	59	83	84	58	149	481
Ballynahinch East	233	269	243	258	344	376
Castlewellan_1	284	149	17	357	407	331
Castlewellan_2	356	446	306	535	509	204
Cathedral_1	203	243	207	240	325	385
Cathedral_2	224	250	167	236	429	360
Crossgar_1	712	686	750	583	593	222
Crossgar_2	537	608	447	627	648	224
Derryboy_1	866	811	809	769	704	20
Derryboy_2	727	672	561	735	605	112
Donard_1	192	567	310	667	739	276
Donard_2	741	670	419	718	822	326
Drumaness_1	223	279	234	306	340	209
Drumaness_2	639	662	607	659	602	114
Dundrum	316	362	363	278	499	183
Dunmore	709	788	765	768	658	85
Killough_1	390	361	226	446	496	134
Killough_2	731	417	508	396	346	33
Killyleagh	489	274	228	342	293	271
Kilmore_1	653	828	833	836	726	195
Kilmore_2	738	735	610	767	662	155
Murlough	197	244	173	211	443	375
Quoile_1	269	277	135	334	530	465

Quoile_2	484	689	396	815	811	321
Saintfield_1	752	798	828	710	702	341
Saintfield_2	881	870	890	857	818	278
Seaforde	512	599	481	600	604	70
Shimna	385	448	266	495	633	460
Strangford	551	622	495	619	635	94
Tollymore_1	560	379	530	398	265	75
Tollymore_2	301	483	376	460	597	225
Annalong_1	529	496	667	481	345	83
Annalong_2	348	211	340	165	184	199
Ballybot	93	160	171	203	131	789
Bessbrook	123	122	111	123	141	461
Binnian	487	458	618	377	375	139
Burren and Kilbroney_1	609	720	673	779	564	178
Burren and Kilbroney_2	703	702	509	796	677	172
Camlough	309	500	425	552	485	223
Clonallan_1	244	164	62	170	441	531
Clonallan_2	575	647	390	719	768	344
Creggan	213	394	348	437	392	109
Crossmaglen	127	254	263	358	190	244
Daisy hill_1	81	89	52	145	117	790
Daisy hill_2	100	104	82	56	266	864
Derryleckagh_1	446	618	394	786	613	259
Derryleckagh_2	420	619	346	740	742	303
Derrymore_1	129	169	93	247	225	470
Derrymore_2	214	240	259	194	307	387
Donaghmore_1	530	637	694	691	431	58
Donaghmore_2	483	754	841	725	542	116
Drumalane_1	254	331	150	350	643	615
Drumalane_2	210	694	435	818	749	786
Drumgullion_1	53	121	131	128	112	766
Drumgullion_2	331	504	337	521	652	501
Fathom	466	464	326	558	501	261
Forkhill_1	288	351	236	448	425	192
Forkhill_2	323	533	554	656	362	113
Kilkeel Central_1	651	372	486	343	319	323
Kilkeel Central_2	113	183	332	213	96	349
Kilkeel South_1	418	286	464	339	156	350
Kilkeel South_2	109	178	255	241	105	280
Lisnacree	439	348	442	487	203	105

Mayobridge_1	273	439	533	488	310	106
Mayobridge_2	628	696	686	814	484	77
Newtownhamilton	353	291	400	298	211	120
Rostrevor	497	594	459	581	644	218
Seaview_1	523	784	552	827	825	330
Seaview_2	174	285	154	397	401	464
Silver Bridge_1	216	343	451	665	135	86
Silver Bridge_2	547	663	606	811	491	79
Spelga	265	378	349	472	337	55
St Mary's	125	179	100	226	288	681
St Patrick's_1	256	401	276	402	563	711
St Patrick's_2	186	312	288	459	222	810
Tullyhappy	623	501	649	557	314	111
Windsor Hill_1	771	768	531	813	814	528
Windsor Hill_2	365	231	172	220	365	520

**Table 8**

## NI Multiple Deprivation Measures 2010 (statistical geographies) (continued) (10%)

SOA	Living Environment Domain Rank	Living Env Domain - Housing Quality Sub-Domain Rank	Living Env Domain - Housing Access Sub-Domain Rank	Living Environment Domain - Outdoor Physical Environment Sub-Domain Rank	Crime and Disorder Domain Rank	Crime and Disorder Domain - Crime Sub-Domain Rank	Crime and Disorder Domain - Disorder Sub-Domain Rank
Ardglass_1	346	293	320	419	190	136	324
Ardglass_2	371	177	359	706	533	485	570
Audley's Acre	568	541	406	496	299	324	281
Ballymaglave_1	352	254	395	405	335	292	417
Ballymaglave_2	642	628	555	392	764	717	788
Ballymote	157	538	54	259	30	44	27
Ballynahinch East	331	498	226	313	168	216	111
Castlewellan_1	404	399	371	386	389	319	504
Castlewellan_2	718	458	554	696	401	277	681
Cathedral_1	455	718	239	408	191	224	157
Cathedral_2	317	419	283	276	29	47	23
Crossgar_1	542	335	455	648	415	507	292
Crossgar_2	676	374	612	661	344	311	396
Derryboy_1	703	225	859	871	821	764	855
Derryboy_2	220	39	445	723	666	617	708
Donard_1	248	84	668	326	99	73	166
Donard_2	624	327	724	546	654	680	587
Drumaness_1	605	529	427	549	278	294	276
Drumaness_2	725	279	731	880	747	725	733
Dundrum	572	410	517	522	250	230	309
Dunmore	666	242	763	792	745	674	813
Killough_1	393	113	649	698	347	270	498
Killough_2	474	121	744	818	635	599	662
Killyleagh	395	499	294	362	314	301	354
Kilmore_1	616	206	780	783	733	679	772
Kilmore_2	655	241	718	821	662	581	763
Murlough	448	519	302	428	118	115	136
Quoile_1	130	97	230	235	46	40	73
Quoile_2	745	402	723	660	491	435	551
Saintfield_1	768	730	499	580	695	644	726
Saintfield_2	774	514	652	646	625	536	745
Seaforde	472	141	646	814	536	446	651

Shimna	290	211	340	370	39	41	46
Strangford	246	46	492	730	474	429	497
Tollymore_1	222	17	714	848	758	782	677
Tollymore_2	558	268	571	689	447	420	457
Annalong_1	408	94	760	773	576	723	391
Annalong_2	653	462	614	500	404	472	311
Ballybot	82	71	221	143	132	135	123
Bessbrook	116	25	422	332	279	315	249
Binnian	449	140	601	780	636	760	467
Burren and Kilbroney_1	721	377	660	717	503	673	301
Burren and Kilbroney_2	850	503	681	866	638	721	510
Camlough	631	360	486	749	551	514	556
Clonallan_1	208	167	329	244	22	49	7
Clonallan_2	748	602	523	616	384	543	219
Creggan	560	239	520	849	797	774	773
Crossmaglen	424	308	339	594	548	482	610
Daisy hill_1	230	356	191	237	171	264	87
Daisy hill_2	112	115	151	233	9	13	10
Derryleckagh_1	629	435	432	695	658	703	564
Derryleckagh_2	726	561	511	631	417	387	440
Derrymore_1	488	510	372	431	120	129	116
Derrymore_2	268	290	262	301	195	169	261
Donaghmore_1	514	119	844	877	775	805	684
Donaghmore_2	427	77	865	878	521	418	673
Drumalane_1	322	446	190	393	129	121	140
Drumalane_2	406	384	376	399	161	123	232
Drumgullion_1	65	125	58	189	97	82	137
Drumgullion_2	550	690	300	494	332	298	401
Fathom	690	395	581	702	349	254	550
Forkhill_1	491	296	363	764	408	359	470
Forkhill_2	523	200	569	805	586	461	795
Kilkeel Central_1	714	407	790	543	361	463	239
Kilkeel Central_2	340	339	381	295	103	145	66
Kilkeel South_1	327	126	626	434	453	636	250
Kilkeel South_2	426	255	462	529	196	329	94
Lisnacree	283	29	816	873	499	596	357
Mayobridge_1	801	375	803	781	602	627	547
Mayobridge_2	602	161	837	888	846	865	784
Newtownhamilton	451	152	604	732	258	293	233
Rostrevor	522	277	564	591	320	309	356



Seaview_1	260	105	488	397	121	188	65
Seaview_2	247	322	292	203	243	252	240
Silver Bridge_1	574	250	550	800	792	815	705
Silver Bridge_2	781	312	804	872	879	863	877
Spelga	729	332	664	822	482	488	438
St Mary's	178	139	328	209	179	222	131
St Patrick's_1	253	229	249	343	219	199	263
St Patrick's_2	118	89	286	171	74	62	114
Tullyhappy	265	104	252	789	634	654	575
Windsor Hill_1	760	515	680	585	256	263	270
Windsor Hill_2	359	280	352	426	85	153	43

Table 9

## Newry, Mourne and Down SOA 2010 Deprivation – Domains and Sub-Domains Ranked (20%)

SOA	Multiple Deprivation Measure Rank	Income Domain Rank	Income Deprivation Affecting Children Rank	Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Rank
Ardglass_1	178	169	146	381
Ardglass_2	301	350	300	439
Audley's Acre	510	522	441	722
Ballymaglave_1	587	551	542	474
Ballymaglave_2	413	491	485	704
Ballymote	59	81	76	187
Ballynahinch East	295	319	274	409
Castlewellan_1	225	197	223	144
Castlewellan_2	407	377	373	384
Cathedral_1	280	351	314	297
Cathedral_2	177	209	212	285
Crossgar_1	659	607	615	525
Crossgar_2	619	595	569	552
Derryboy_1	675	789	814	669
Derryboy_2	566	544	487	604
Donard_1	322	376	560	368
Donard_2	707	687	539	840
Drumaness_1	355	438	464	203
Drumaness_2	640	713	722	637
Dundrum	352	345	390	387
Dunmore	656	720	761	744
Killough_1	329	369	419	411
Killough_2	579	739	677	692
Killyleagh	384	356	352	420
Kilmore_1	732	754	800	691
Kilmore_2	738	766	763	787
Murlough	216	179	115	359
Quoile_1	243	297	282	505
Quoile_2	667	686	638	694
Saintfield_1	776	696	698	695
Saintfield_2	846	857	841	864
Seaforde	490	635	746	485

Shimna	349	328	334	450
Strangford	470	523	469	616
Tollymore_1	379	393	385	395
Tollymore_2	353	299	313	382
Annalong_1	503	517	566	338
Annalong_2	288	278	292	201
Ballybot	91	69	74	58
Bessbrook	118	134	179	135
Binnian	518	549	667	331
Burren and Kilbroney_1	617	574	657	587
Burren and Kilbroney_2	715	717	736	597
Camlough	321	221	271	151
Clonallan_1	181	191	137	306
Clonallan_2	597	467	428	558
Creggan	184	125	151	102
Crossmaglen	112	67	113	26
Daisy hill_1	95	68	65	46
Daisy hill_2	120	150	138	64
Derryleckagh_1	572	462	465	352
Derryleckagh_2	544	477	459	393
Derrymore_1	171	113	95	69
Derrymore_2	186	151	171	142
Donaghmore_1	460	561	592	476
Donaghmore_2	547	527	505	556
Drumalane_1	318	327	365	366
Drumalane_2	402	400	574	215
Drumgullion_1	71	63	81	27
Drumgullion_2	406	367	336	224
Fathom	434	340	357	190
Forkhill_1	230	154	155	199
Forkhill_2	336	201	235	56
Kilkeel Central_1	613	540	482	481
Kilkeel Central_2	157	204	218	184
Kilkeel South_1	399	364	295	334
Kilkeel South_2	188	206	167	196
Lisnacree	376	487	651	278
Mayobridge_1	361	370	358	276
Mayobridge_2	628	664	693	433
Newtownhamilton	293	298	359	223
Rostrevor	464	423	437	494

Seaview_1	588	539	530	593
Seaview_2	237	199	230	170
Silver Bridge_1	182	124	185	138
Silver Bridge_2	452	385	490	237
Spelga	258	326	386	252
St Mary's	199	202	243	104
St Patrick's_1	394	365	398	347
St Patrick's_2	222	216	284	207
Tullyhappy	476	483	488	447
Windsor Hill_1	723	673	710	686
Windsor Hill_2	256	229	143	280

**Table 10**

## NI Multiple Deprivation Measures 2010 (statistical geographies) (continued) (20%)

SOA	Health Deprivation and Disability Domain Rank	Education, Skills and Training Domain Rank	Education, Skills and Training Domain - Primary School Sub-Domain Rank	Education, Skills and Training Domain - Post-Primary School Sub-Domain Rank	Education, Skills and Training Domain - Working Age Adults Sub-Domain Rank	Proximity to Services Rank
Ardglass_1	388	266	139	359	415	162
Ardglass_2	384	383	375	471	323	66
Audley's Acre	540	612	405	638	719	396
Ballymaglave_1	444	430	441	312	555	463
Ballymaglave_2	415	341	429	285	336	328
Ballymote	59	83	84	58	149	481
Ballynahinch East	233	269	243	258	344	376
Castlewellan_1	284	149	17	357	407	331
Castlewellan_2	356	446	306	535	509	204
Cathedral_1	203	243	207	240	325	385
Cathedral_2	224	250	167	236	429	360
Crossgar_1	712	686	750	583	593	222
Crossgar_2	537	608	447	627	648	224
Derryboy_1	866	811	809	769	704	20
Derryboy_2	727	672	561	735	605	112
Donard_1	192	567	310	667	739	276
Donard_2	741	670	419	718	822	326
Drumaness_1	223	279	234	306	340	209
Drumaness_2	639	662	607	659	602	114
Dundrum	316	362	363	278	499	183
Dunmore	709	788	765	768	658	85
Killough_1	390	361	226	446	496	134
Killough_2	731	417	508	396	346	33
Killyleagh	489	274	228	342	293	271
Kilmore_1	653	828	833	836	726	195
Kilmore_2	738	735	610	767	662	155
Murlough	197	244	173	211	443	375
Quoile_1	269	277	135	334	530	465

Quoile_2	484	689	396	815	811	321
Saintfield_1	752	798	828	710	702	341
Saintfield_2	881	870	890	857	818	278
Seaforde	512	599	481	600	604	70
Shimna	385	448	266	495	633	460
Strangford	551	622	495	619	635	94
Tollymore_1	560	379	530	398	265	75
Tollymore_2	301	483	376	460	597	225
Annalong_1	529	496	667	481	345	83
Annalong_2	348	211	340	165	184	199
Ballybot	93	160	171	203	131	789
Bessbrook	123	122	111	123	141	461
Binnian	487	458	618	377	375	139
Burren and Kilbroney_1	609	720	673	779	564	178
Burren and Kilbroney_2	703	702	509	796	677	172
Camlough	309	500	425	552	485	223
Clonallan_1	244	164	62	170	441	531
Clonallan_2	575	647	390	719	768	344
Creggan	213	394	348	437	392	109
Crossmaglen	127	254	263	358	190	244
Daisy hill_1	81	89	52	145	117	790
Daisy hill_2	100	104	82	56	266	864
Derryleckagh_1	446	618	394	786	613	259
Derryleckagh_2	420	619	346	740	742	303
Derrymore_1	129	169	93	247	225	470
Derrymore_2	214	240	259	194	307	387
Donaghmore_1	530	637	694	691	431	59
Donaghmore_2	483	754	841	725	542	116
Drumalane_1	254	331	150	350	643	615
Drumalane_2	210	694	435	818	749	786
Drumgullion_1	53	121	131	128	112	766
Drumgullion_2	331	504	337	521	652	501
Fathom	466	464	326	558	501	261
Forkhill_1	288	351	236	448	425	192
Forkhill_2	323	533	554	656	362	113
Kilkeel Central_1	651	372	486	343	319	323
Kilkeel Central_2	113	183	332	213	96	349
Kilkeel South_1	418	286	464	339	156	350
Kilkeel South_2	109	178	255	241	105	280
Lisnacree	439	348	442	487	203	105
Mayobridge_1	273	439	533	488	310	106

Mayobridge_2	628	696	686	814	484	77
Newtownhamilton	353	291	400	298	211	120
Rostrevor	497	594	459	581	644	218
Seaview_1	523	784	552	827	825	330
Seaview_2	174	285	154	397	401	464
Silver Bridge_1	216	343	451	665	135	86
Silver Bridge_2	547	663	606	811	491	79
Spelga	265	378	349	472	337	55
St Mary's	125	179	100	226	288	681
St Patrick's_1	256	401	276	402	563	711
St Patrick's_2	186	312	288	459	222	810
Tullyhappy	623	501	649	557	314	111
Windsor Hill_1	771	768	531	813	814	528
Windsor Hill_2	365	231	172	220	365	520

**Table 11**

## NI Multiple Deprivation Measures 2010 (statistical geographies) (continued) (20%)

SOA	Living Environment Domain Rank	Living Env Domain - Housing Quality Sub-Domain Rank	Living Env Domain - Housing Access Sub-Domain Rank	Living Environment Domain - Outdoor Physical Environment Sub-Domain Rank	Crime and Disorder Domain Rank	Crime and Disorder Domain - Crime Sub-Domain Rank	Crime and Disorder Domain - Disorder Sub-Domain Rank
Ardglass_1	346	293	320	419	190	136	324
Ardglass_2	371	177	359	706	533	485	570
Audley's Acre	568	541	406	496	299	324	281
Ballymaglave_1	352	254	395	405	335	292	417
Ballymaglave_2	642	628	555	392	764	717	788
Ballymote	157	538	54	259	30	44	27
Ballynahinch East	331	498	226	313	168	216	111
Castlewellan_1	404	399	371	386	389	319	504
Castlewellan_2	718	458	554	696	401	277	681
Cathedral_1	455	718	239	408	191	224	157
Cathedral_2	317	419	283	276	29	47	23
Crossgar_1	542	335	455	648	415	507	292
Crossgar_2	676	374	612	661	344	311	396
Derryboy_1	703	225	859	871	821	764	855
Derryboy_2	220	39	445	723	666	617	708
Donard_1	248	84	668	326	99	73	166
Donard_2	624	327	724	546	654	680	587
Drumaness_1	605	529	427	549	278	294	276
Drumaness_2	725	279	731	880	747	725	733
Dundrum	572	410	517	522	250	230	309
Dunmore	666	242	763	792	745	674	813
Killough_1	393	113	649	698	347	270	498
Killough_2	474	121	744	818	635	599	662
Killyleagh	395	499	294	362	314	301	354
Kilmore_1	616	206	780	783	733	679	772
Kilmore_2	655	241	718	821	662	581	763
Murlough	448	519	302	428	118	115	136
Quoile_1	130	97	230	235	46	40	73
Quoile_2	745	402	723	660	491	435	551
Saintfield_1	768	730	499	580	695	644	726



Saintfield_2	774	514	652	646	625	536	745
Seaforde	472	141	646	814	536	446	651
Shimna	290	211	340	370	39	41	46
Strangford	246	46	492	730	474	429	497
Tollymore_1	222	17	714	848	758	782	677
Tollymore_2	558	268	571	689	447	420	457
Annalong_1	408	94	760	773	576	723	391
Annalong_2	653	462	614	500	404	472	311
Ballybot	82	71	221	143	132	135	123
Bessbrook	116	25	422	332	279	315	249
Binnian	449	140	601	780	636	760	467
Burren and Kilbroney_1	721	377	660	717	503	673	301
Burren and Kilbroney_2	850	503	681	866	638	721	510
Camlough	631	360	486	749	551	514	556
Clonallan_1	208	167	329	244	22	49	7
Clonallan_2	748	602	523	616	384	543	219
Creggan	560	239	520	849	797	774	773
Crossmaglen	424	308	339	594	548	482	610
Daisy hill_1	230	356	191	237	171	264	87
Daisy hill_2	112	115	151	233	9	13	10
Derryleckagh_1	629	435	432	695	658	703	564
Derryleckagh_2	726	561	511	631	417	387	440
Derrymore_1	488	510	372	431	120	129	116
Derrymore_2	268	290	262	301	195	169	261
Donaghmore_1	514	119	844	877	775	805	684
Donaghmore_2	427	77	865	878	521	418	673
Drumalane_1	322	446	190	393	129	121	140
Drumalane_2	406	384	376	399	161	123	232
Drumgullion_1	65	125	58	189	97	82	137
Drumgullion_2	550	690	300	494	332	298	401
Fathom	690	395	581	702	349	254	550
Forkhill_1	491	296	363	764	408	359	470
Forkhill_2	523	200	569	805	586	461	795
Kilkeel Central_1	714	407	790	543	361	463	239
Kilkeel Central_2	340	339	381	295	103	145	66
Kilkeel South_1	327	126	626	434	453	636	250
Kilkeel South_2	426	255	462	529	196	329	94
Lisnacree	283	29	816	873	499	596	357
Mayobridge_1	801	375	803	781	602	627	547
Mayobridge_2	602	161	837	888	846	865	784
Newtownhamilton	451	152	604	732	258	293	233

Rostrevor	522	277	564	591	320	309	356
Seaview_1	260	105	488	397	121	188	65
Seaview_2	247	322	292	203	243	252	240
Silver Bridge_1	574	250	550	800	792	815	705
Silver Bridge_2	781	312	804	872	879	863	877
Spelga	729	332	664	822	482	488	438
St Mary's	178	139	328	209	179	222	131
St Patrick's_1	253	229	249	343	219	199	263
St Patrick's_2	118	89	286	171	74	62	114
Tullyhappy	265	104	252	789	634	654	575
Windsor Hill_1	760	515	680	585	256	263	270
Windsor Hill_2	359	280	352	426	85	153	43

Table 12

Table 13 below highlights the extent to which SOAs have moved in rank order between 2005 and 2010 within the MDM.

SOA	Multiple Deprivation Measure Rank (2005)	Multiple Deprivation Measure Rank (2010)	Change
Ardglass_1	307	178	-129
Ardglass_2	284	301	17
Audley's Acre	586	510	-76
Ballymaglave_1	584	587	3
Ballymaglave_2	474	413	-61
Ballymote	88	59	-29
Ballynahinch East	464	295	-169
Castlewellan_1	257	225	-32
Castlewellan_2	453	407	-46
Cathedral_1	418	280	-138
Cathedral_2	179	177	-2
Crossgar_1	622	659	37
Crossgar_2	672	619	-53
Derryboy_1	705	675	-30
Derryboy_2	566	566	0
Donard_1	398	322	-76

Donard_2	765	707	-58
Drumaness_1	343	355	12
Drumaness_2	598	640	42
Dundrum	409	352	-57
Dunmore	641	656	15
Killough_1	376	329	-47
Killough_2	508	579	71
Killyleagh	369	384	15
Kilmore_1	753	732	-21
Kilmore_2	725	738	13
Murlough	256	216	-40
Quoile_1	218	243	25
Quoile_2	763	667	-96
Saintfield_1	717	776	59
Saintfield_2	826	846	20
Seaforde	556	490	-66
Shimna	352	349	-3
Strangford	582	470	-112
Tollymore_1	278	379	101
Tollymore_2	526	353	-173
Annalong_1	346	503	157
Annalong_2	252	288	36
Ballybot	86	91	5
Bessbrook	147	118	-29
Binnian	442	518	76
Burren and Kilbroney_1	456	617	161
Burren and Kilbroney_2	649	715	66
Camlough	180	321	141
Clonallan_1	157	181	24
Clonallan_2	718	597	-121
Creggan	127	184	57
Crossmaglen	66	112	46
Daisy hill_1	104	95	-9
Daisy hill_2	146	120	-26
Derryleckagh_1	546	572	26
Derryleckagh_2	572	544	-28
Derrymore_1	148	171	23
Derrymore_2	203	186	-17
Donaghmore_1	454	460	6
Donaghmore_2	489	547	58
Drumalane_1	290	318	28
Drumalane_2	285	402	117

Drumgullion_1	75	71	-4
Drumgullion_2	435	406	-29
Fathom	377	434	57
Forkhill_1	269	230	-39
Forkhill_2	258	336	78
Kilkeel Central_1	629	613	-16
Kilkeel Central_2	169	157	-12
Kilkeel South_1	344	399	55
Kilkeel South_2	191	188	-3
Lisnacree	332	376	44
Mayobridge_1	314	361	47
Mayobridge_2	438	628	190
Newtownhamilton	187	293	106
Rostrevor	387	464	77
Seaview_1	539	588	49
Seaview_2	289	237	-52
Silver Bridge_1	151	182	31
Silver Bridge_2	328	452	124
Spelga	366	258	-108
St Mary's	176	199	23
St Patrick's_1	273	394	121
St Patrick's_2	177	222	45
Tullyhappy	357	476	119
Windsor Hill_1	628	723	95
Windsor Hill_2	211	256	45

Table 13

To understand the ranking system it should be noted that that closer you are to 1 the more deprived you are so if you decrease in ranking you are actually increasing in deprivation. We can see that 35 of the 83 SOAs dropped down the ranks in relation to deprivation, which represents 42%.

The highest drop was experienced in Tollymore 2 which fell by 173 to be ranked 353, down from 526. The greatest increase in rank occurred in Mayobridge 2 which rose from 438 to 628, indicating a rise of 190 places.

Crossmaglen, which was the most deprived SOA in 2005 rose 46 places taking it out of the top 10% most deprived areas. Ballymote is now the most deprived SOA within the Newry, Mourne and Down district council area, ranked 59<sup>th</sup> in 2010.

## 1. - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Economic development encompasses rural development, regeneration and tourism.

Table 14 below shows us how the SOAs within NM&D ranked in relation to employment deprivation:

SOA	Employment Domain Rank	MDM Rank
Ardglass_1	123	178
Ardglass_2	281	301
Audley's Acre	332	510
Ballymaglave_1	707	587
Ballymaglave_2	288	413
Ballymote	47	59
Ballynahinch East	324	295
Castlewellan_1	254	225
Castlewellan_2	438	407
Cathedral_1	264	280
Cathedral_2	150	177
Crossgar_1	665	659
Crossgar_2	649	619
Derryboy_1	871	675
Derryboy_2	591	566
Donard_1	330	322
Donard_2	611	707
Drumaness_1	434	355
Drumaness_2	599	640
Dundrum	410	352
Dunmore	618	656
Killlough_1	302	329
Killlough_2	812	579
Killyleagh	404	384
Kilmore_1	746	732
Kilmore_2	836	738
Murlough	268	216
Quoile_1	260	243
Quoile_2	607	667
Saintfield_1	788	776
Saintfield_2	840	846
Seaforde	471	490
Shimna	360	349

Strangford	496	470
Tollymore_1	405	379
Tollymore_2	339	353
Annalong_1	631	503
Annalong_2	297	288
Ballybot	96	91
Bessbrook	126	118
Binnian	561	518
Burren and Kilbroney_1	554	617
Burren and Kilbroney_2	743	715
Camlough	292	321
Clonallan_1	223	181
Clonallan_2	560	597
Creggan	186	184
Crossmaglen	110	112
Daisy hill_1	131	95
Daisy hill_2	194	120
Derryleckagh_1	596	572
Derryleckagh_2	508	544
Derrymore_1	275	171
Derrymore_2	198	186
Donaghmore_1	407	460
Donaghmore_2	586	547
Drumalane_1	285	318
Drumalane_2	326	402
Drumgullion_1	70	71
Drumgullion_2	334	406
Fathom	449	434
Forkhill_1	237	230
Forkhill_2	472	336
Kilkeel Central_1	703	613
Kilkeel Central_2	158	157
Kilkeel South_1	453	399
Kilkeel South_2	272	188
Lisnacree	355	376
Mayobridge_1	379	361
Mayobridge_2	653	628
Newtownhamilton	343	293

Rostrevor	437	464
Seaview_1	679	588
Seaview_2	300	237
Silver Bridge_1	204	182
Silver Bridge_2	439	452
Spelga	240	258
St Mary's	266	199
St Patrick's_1	429	394
St Patrick's_2	221	222
Tullyhappy	518	476
Windsor Hill_1	597	723
Windsor Hill_2	255	256

**Table 14**

We can see that Ballymote has the highest rank at 47, making it into the 10% most deprived SOA's in relation to employment.

In 2011 there were 70,135 people in paid employment in Newry, Mourne and Down. In 2013 the Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimated that there were 79,000 people employed in the district, an increase of about 12.5% in a two year period.

Looking at the LFS data in the table below it highlights employment in the district in relation to full time and part time work. (Excluding Ballyward)

	2013	Full Time	Part Time	Total	% Full Time	% Part Time
Newry & Mourne		42,000	9,000	51,000	82	18
Down		21,000	7,000	28,000	75	25
Newry, Mourne & Down		63,000	16,000	79,000	80	20

**Table 15**

This tells us that 80% of the people employed in the district are in full time employment which is high compared with other council area such as Derry City and Strabane which has a full time rate of 64%.

Next we focus on employee jobs by industry sector which comes from the Census of Employment 2013. The Graph below shows the total employed in each section as well as looking at the male to female ratio in each.

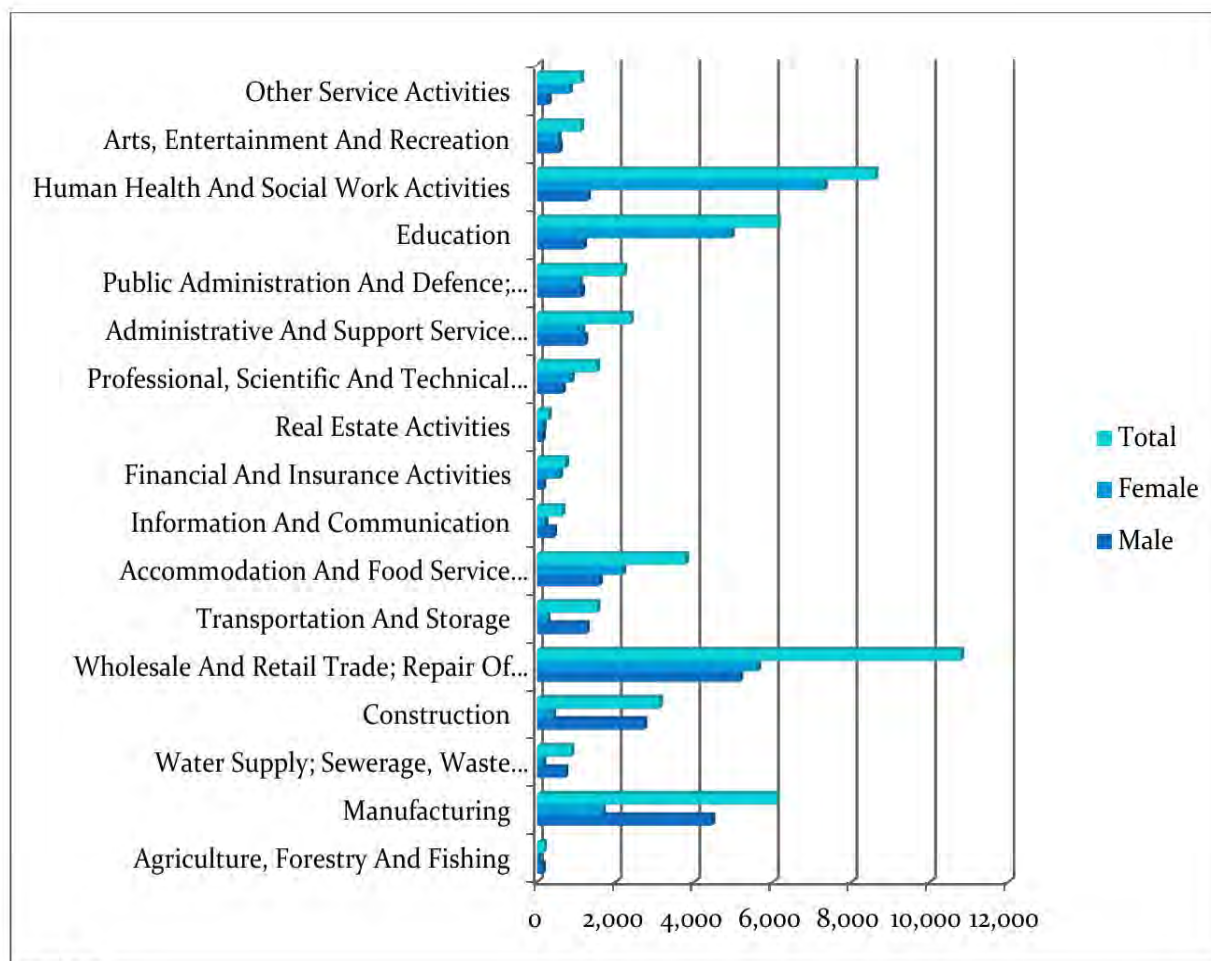


Chart 5

The data depicted in this Graph does not include Mining and Quarrying or Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply as it was suppressed to avoid disclosure.

What the table does tell us is that Wholesale, Retail and Trade is the biggest employer in the Newry, Mourne and Down district council area employing (10,786) followed by Human Health and Social Work Activities (8,609) and then Education (6,125). There are more female employees in each of these top three employing industries than men.

The number of people employed in Accommodation and Food Services in Newry, Mourne and Down was 3,775 in 2013. This is a decrease of 188 on the 2011 figure of 3,963 and is important when looking at tourism within our district which is done so further on in this report.

As many parts of Newry, Mourne and Down are quite rural as well as having an extensive coast line the following explores in more detail the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Industry.



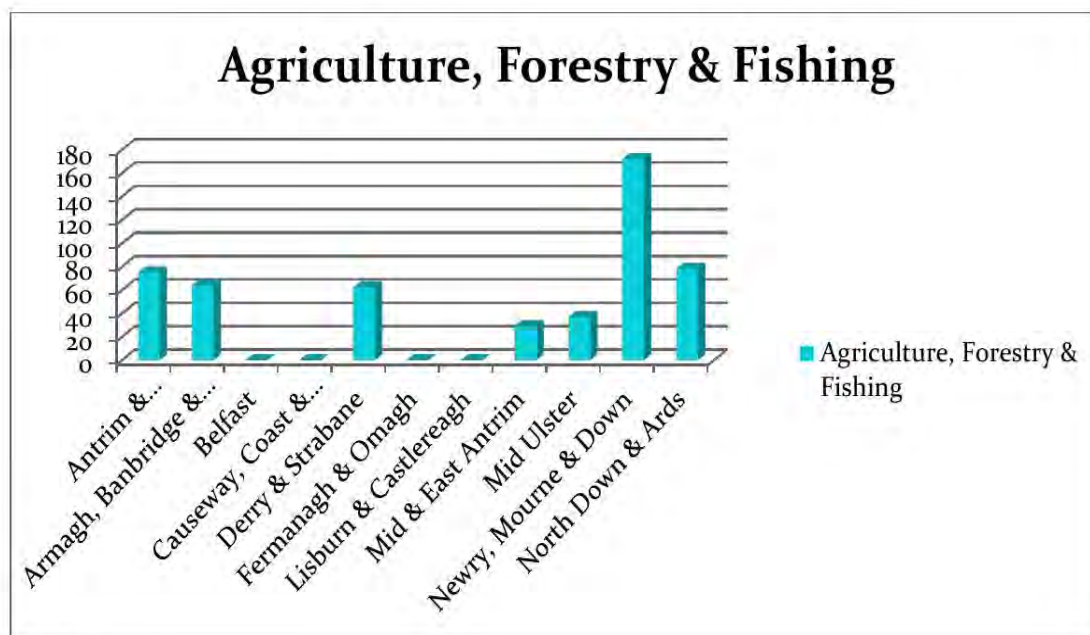


Chart 6

Although 4 of the 11 Councils figures for this industry were suppressed to avoid disclosure we can see that Newry, Mourne and Down employs the most people across Northern Ireland in this section (172)

The Census of Employment however does not report on agricultural labour. This is obtained from the annual Agricultural Census. In 2014, the agricultural labour force for N, M&D was 6,467.

Looking at farms by Less Favoured Areas (LFA) designation (which implies that farms are in naturally less favoured areas in Northern Ireland due to perhaps remoteness, difficult topography and poor soil conditions) , Newry, Mourne and Down has 73% of its farms in LFAs, 3% higher than the NI as a whole. Of this 73%, 41% are designated as severely disadvantaged areas. (DARD: - *Agricultural Census in Northern Ireland June 2014*)

The construction industry is another sector that has been significant in Newry, Mourne and Down. In 2011 Newry, Mourne and Down had 9,181 people employed in the construction industry, the highest figure across all council areas. In the Census of Employment the figure is an estimated 3,115, however it should be noted that the Census of Employment covers employee jobs only and does not account for self-employed which many would be in this particular industry.

In 2014 the mean earnings in Newry, Mourne and Down was £19,440, well below the NI average of £21,616. It sits 7<sup>th</sup> in the list of 11 councils.

The Annual Average Claimant Count (the number of people claiming unemployment related benefits) in Newry, Mourne and Down in 2014 was 5,050 representing 4.6% of the district population. The annual average long term unemployed claimant count in Newry, Mourne and Down was 1,840 in 2014. This represents 36.4% of the total 5,050 claimants in the district. (*NINIS – Claimant Count Annual Averages*)

In Newry Mourne and Down in the 2011 Census of Population there was 81,021 people aged 16-74 years recorded as economically active. 41,303 were recorded as economically inactive giving an economic activity rate of 66.2%. Of those that are inactive the breakdown is as follows – Retired (34.8%), Student (18.3%), Looking after home and family (14.8%), Long term sick or disabled (22.6%) and Other (9.5%) and these can be seen in the graph below compared with NI figures.

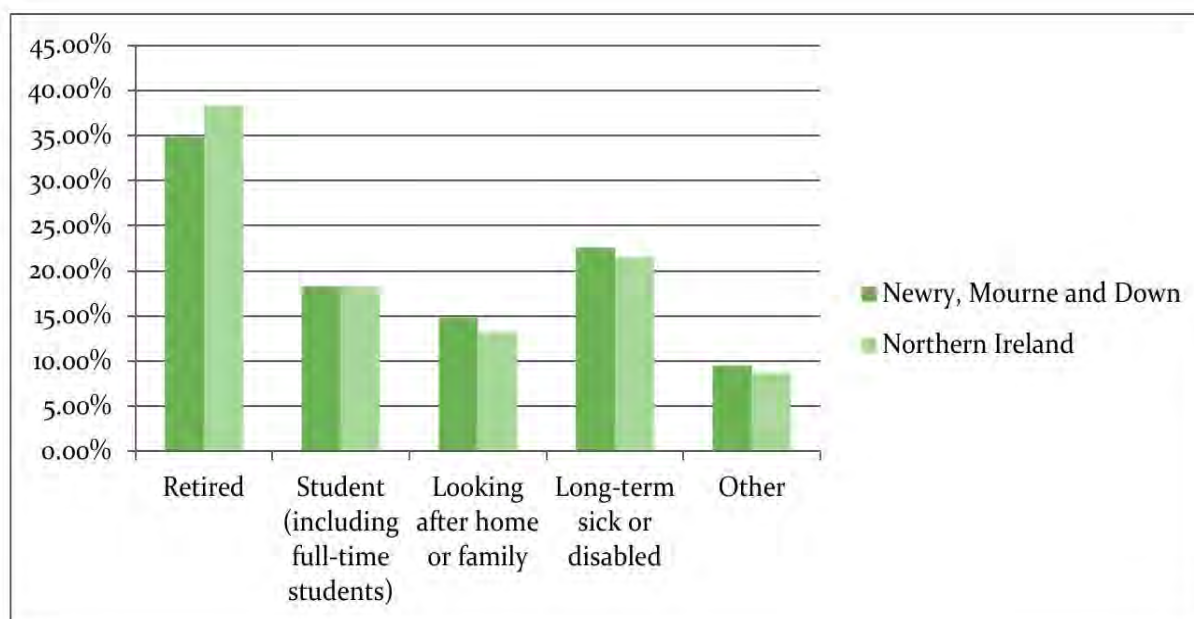


Chart 7

Looking then at 2013 estimates from the Labour Force Survey it shows Newry Mourne and Down (excluding Ballyward) as having an estimated 52,000 people aged 16+ classed as economically inactive. 86,000 of the 16+ population within the district were economically active giving an economic activity rate of 62.3% for the population aged 16+.

Equivalent figures for NI in 2013 are as follows – There were an estimated total of 559,000 people economically inactive aged 16+. An estimated 869,000 were economically active providing an economic activity rate of 60.8%. (Labour Force Survey)

This tells us that there has been an estimated decrease in the economic activity rate of the Newry, Mourne and Down district council area in the past two years.

### 1.1 Tourism

Tourism is an integral part of economic development and a core strategic objective under the Council’s corporate plan and as such warrants a separate section within this theme. Focusing on statistics from 2013 and 2014 the following has been released for Newry, Mourne and Down

NMDDC had the third highest number of overnight trips, behind Belfast and Causeway Coast & Glens, by visitors in 2013 totalling 453,000. This accounts for 10.8% of the total overnight trips recorded in 2013. The overnight trips across all the districts are broken down in the Graph below:



Map 1

Overnight trips for holiday purposes accounted for 55% of the total overnight trips recorded in NMDDC in 2013. This is the second highest percentage recorded behind Causeway Coast & Glens.

There was £722 million in overnight expenditure in Northern Ireland in 2013. 50m was spent in Newry, Mourne and Down, accounting for 6.9% of total spend.

In 2013 NM&D had 3,951 beds available in licensed accommodation, accounting for 9% of the total available in Northern Ireland.

Only one visitor attraction from the NMDDC area featured in the Top 10 Visitor Attraction List in Northern Ireland in 2013 and this was the Murlough Reserve. (This list excluded country parks/parks/forests/gardens). And in 2014 the visitor numbers to this attraction had fallen by 33% from 2013 figures.

Down District Council area had a total of 170 accommodation providers including hotels, hostels, B&B's, self-catering etc in 2013. It had 1,003 rooms and 2,506 bed spaces.

The Down District Council area had 6 hotels in 2013, 2 of which were 4/5 star.

Newry and Mourne District Council had a total of 94 accommodation providers including hotels, hostels, B&B's, self-catering etc in 2013, 72 less than Down District Council.

It had a total of 612 rooms and 1,449 bed spaces.

Newry and Mourne also had 6 hotels in 2013, 1 with a 4/5 star rating.

Collectively in 2013 Newry, Mourne and Down had 264 accommodation providers with provision for 3,955 bed spaces. It contains 12 hotels, 3 of which have a 4/5 star rating.

Of all the participating country parks/parks/forests/gardens in Northern Ireland in 2013, two from the NMDDC area made it in to the top 10 and they were Delamont Country Park (6) with 247,000 visitors and Tollymore Forest Park (10) with 135,000 visitors. The statistics also show that between 2012 and 2013 Delamont Country Park had an increase of 9% in visitor numbers, however between 2013 and 2014 there was an 11% decrease in numbers experienced.

Other NMDDC country parks / forests with 2013 visitor information included Castlewellan Forest Park with 119,974 visitors and Silent Valley Mountain Park with 44,090 visitors.

Newry and Mourne museum (incl. Bagenals Castle) had 34,251 visitors in 2013, down 1% on 2012 figures.

Down County Museum had 32,715 visitors in 2013, an increase of 4% on 2012 figures.

Referring back to the Labour Force Survey and the number of people employed in Accommodation and Food Services, Newry, Mourne and Down employed 3,775 in 2013. This is a decrease of 188 on the 2011 figure of 3,963.

## 2 - EDUCATION

The theme of education encompasses primary, post primary, further and lifelong education. It is integral for a healthy sustainable economy, and impacts on employment opportunities for the population.

The table below lists the SOAs within Newry, Mourne and Down which are within the 20% most deprived SOAs in NI in relation to Education, Skills and Training.

SOA	Education, Skills and Training Domain Rank	Multiple Deprivation Measure Rank
Ballymote	83	59
Daisy hill_1	89	95
Castlewellan 1	149	225
Ballybot	160	91
Bessbrook	122	118
Clonallan 1	164	181
Daisyhill 2	104	120
Derrymore 1	169	171
Drumgullion 1	121	71
Kilkeel South 2	178	188

**Table 16**

We can see that 10 of the 83 SOAs in Newry, Mourne and Down are within the 20% most deprived areas for Education, Skills and Training, accounting for 12% of the total district

The total number of enrolments for all schools for 2013/14 in Newry, Mourne and Down was 34,383, which is the third highest figure behind Belfast and Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon.

Chart 8 overleaf displays the number of pupils attending Educational Establishments in Newry, Mourne and Down in 2013/14 including nursery school, primary and post primary, special and independent school enrolments.

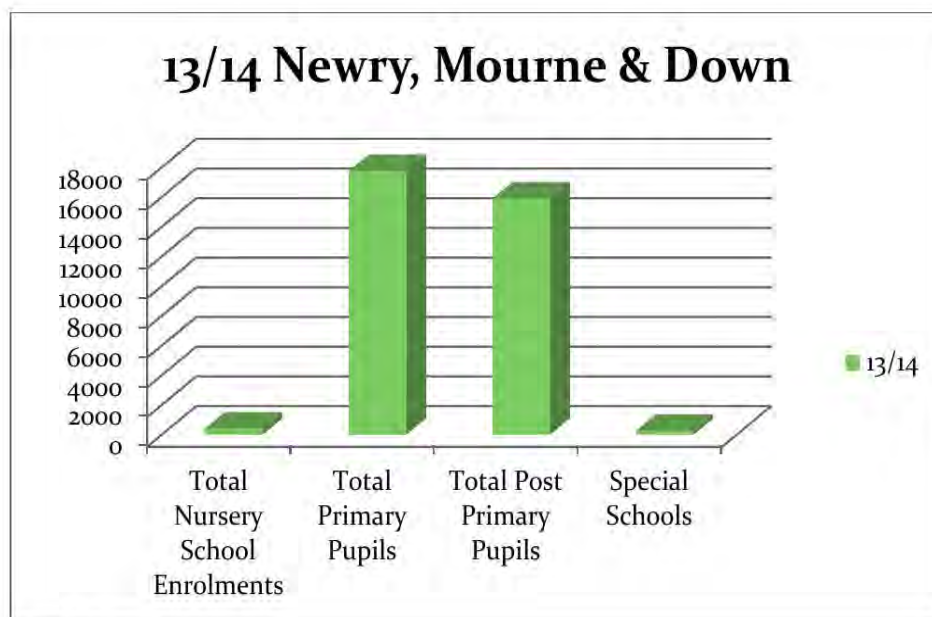


Chart 8

Newry, Mourne and Down had the second highest number of post primary enrolments in 2013/14 behind Belfast. It has 9,275 pupils registered in non grammar schools with the remaining 6,612 registered in grammar schools.

It ranks 8<sup>th</sup> highest out of the 11 in relation to the number of enrolments in Special Schools.

In relation to nursery school enrolments it ranked 4<sup>th</sup> out of the 11 councils in 2013/14 with 401.

Looking at qualification attainment within Newry, Mourne and Down the data (from Census 2011) tells us that there were 37,336 people aged 16-74 within the district with no qualifications. Compared to the other super councils this figure sees us ranked 4<sup>th</sup> highest behind Belfast, Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon and Derry & Strabane.

Educational attainment from Level 1 to 4 are displayed in the graph below for Newry, Mourne and Down



Chart 9

The table below from the Department of Education NI, shows educational attainment in relation to GCSE and A-level achieved in Newry, Mourne and Down as well as showing a comparative to the NI average

Qualification	NM&D	NM&D %	NI %
2+A-Levels A*-E	1338	56.8	55.7
5+ GCSE's A*-C	1820	77.2	78.6
5+ GCSEs A*-C inc. GCSE English & Maths	1535	65.13	63.5

Table 17

Looking within the District, at ward level, there has been a significant increase in further education, professional and technical enrolments across all of the 41 wards between 2001 and 2015, with all wards experiencing estimated growth of over 65%.

11 wards across NMDDC experienced a decrease in enrolments in Higher Education with the highest increase of 3.7% being experienced in Whitecross.

While students studying full time in Northern Ireland have increased slightly over the last 15 years, those studying part time have decreased by as much as 11%.



## **2.1 Success through Skills – Transforming Futures The Skills Strategy for Northern Ireland – DEL 2011**

### **The need for higher-level skills**

There will be an increasing need for people with higher level skills (Levels 4-8 on the qualifications frameworks) within the workforce. This increasingly 'skills hungry' job market will have an impact right across the skills spectrum.

### **The need to up-skill**

As over 75% of the 2020 workforce have already completed their compulsory school education<sup>1</sup>, there must be a renewed focus on the up-skilling or re-skilling of these people. As a result, employers will need to be encouraged to see the wider skills agenda and encourage their staff to gain more knowledge through training. It is important that these qualifications are accredited.

### **The need to address subject imbalances**

DEL Forecasts predict that degree subject requirements will become more skewed towards

physical sciences, mathematical and computer sciences, engineering and technology, law and creative arts and design ('imagineers' rather than pure art) and less skewed towards subjects allied to medicine and education. Consideration should be given to the ways in which students can be encouraged to study these subjects.

The 'Report of the STEM Review' examines ways in which Government and business can increase the number of people with STEM qualifications entering the workplace. The need to increase management and leadership skills.

It is not enough, though, to have a workforce with the right skills – that workforce needs to be utilised effectively and this is where good management and leadership plays a vital role.

### **The need to attract skilled labour**

Where there are insufficient numbers of people with high level skills a certain amount of in-migration of suitably skilled people will be required.

### Skills Classification and Terminology

NFQ/QCF/FHEQ6	Examples	Terminology
8	Doctorate, Vocational qualifications (VQs) Level 8	Postgraduate
7	Masters, postgraduate certificate and diploma; VQs Level 7	
6	Honours degree; VQs Level 6	First degree and sub degree
5	Sub-degree including foundation degree; VQs Level 5	
4	Certificates of Higher Education; VQs 4	
3	VQS Level 3, e.g. NVQ Level 2; A-Levels	Intermediate A
2	VQs Level 2; GCSE grades A*-C; Essential Skills Level 2	Intermediate B
1	VQs Level 1, e.g. NVQ Level 1; GCSE grades D-G; Essential Skills Level 1	Low
Entry	Entry Level qualifications in adult literacy, other qualifications	

**Table 18**

Compared with the UK average and most other regions of the UK, Northern Ireland has significantly more working age people with low level skills and fewer with high level skills. In addition, many graduates leave – especially those potentially high-skilled young people, many of whom leave Northern Ireland to pursue higher education options and who subsequently do not return; and in addition, others who do undertake higher education in Northern Ireland here then leave following graduation. This is, in part, an element of a UK-wide picture that could be characterised as a drift to the job-rich areas of London and the South-East of England, as other regions show a similar haemorrhaging of people with high level qualifications. Nevertheless, addressing this drift remains a challenge for Northern Ireland: in 2007/2008, 13% of leavers gaining higher education qualifications through full-time study at Higher Education Institutions in Northern Ireland were employed outside the region.

Northern Ireland currently has an above average (compared to UK as a whole) concentration of people in employment with degrees in:

- medicine and dentistry;
- subjects allied to medicine;
- veterinary science, agriculture and related subjects;
- architecture, building and planning;
- business and administration<sup>18</sup>;
- mass communication and documentation;
- history and philosophical studies; and
- combined degrees.

The degree data suggests that the pool of graduates within the Northern Ireland workforce has a rather 'narrow' unspecialised subject focus with a below average number of graduates in 'creative arts and design' and STEM subjects.

This is of concern as Oxford Economics forecast that, relative to recent trends, the degree subject requirement will become more skewed towards:

- physical sciences;
- mathematical and computer science;
- engineering and technology ;( *Success Through Skills – Transforming Futures*)

These forecasts need to be factored into our curriculum and a focus on the skills shortage needs to be tackled at post primary level upwards in order to encourage diversification of skills and to provide the homegrown graduates the potential to remain and fill the forecasted positions in the various fields.

In Newry, Mourne and Down we know that construction is one of the top employing industries and has started to see a slight improvement since recession times yet trade courses are being cut at further education level institutions and this would need to be investigated and addressed.

### 3 – ENVIRONMENT (SUSTAINABILITY)

In examining the environment in relation to Community Planning not only environmental issues such as waste, recycling, food safety etc should be considered, we also need to consider the built environment, housing issues, greenspace, connectivity and their collective impact.

When looking at the deprivation measure in relation to this theme from 2010, that of Living Environment, we know that only two SOAs in Newry, Mourne and Down were in the 10% range with a further 5 falling with the 20% deprivation measure.

SOA	Living Environment Domain Rank	Multiple Deprivation Measure Rank
Drumgullion 1	65	71
Ballybot	82	91
Daisy Hill 2	112	120
Bessbrook	116	118
St Patrick's 2	118	222
Quoile 1	130	243
Ballymote	157	59

**Table 19**

### 3.1 NI Local Authority Municipal Waste Management Report

In 2013/14 Newry, Mourne & Down (excluding Ballyward) collected 80,015 tonnes of municipal waste. This figure ranks the area 5<sup>th</sup> out of the 11 councils as highlighted in the table below:



Chart 10

The tonnage of waste that that has been collected by Newry, Mourne and Down from 2002 to 2013/14 is detailed in the graph below. We can see from this that there was a steady decrease between 07/08 to 2012/13 which saw the lowest amount collected in these 14 years. However an increase of nearly 2,000 tonnes occurred between 2012/13 and 2013/14.

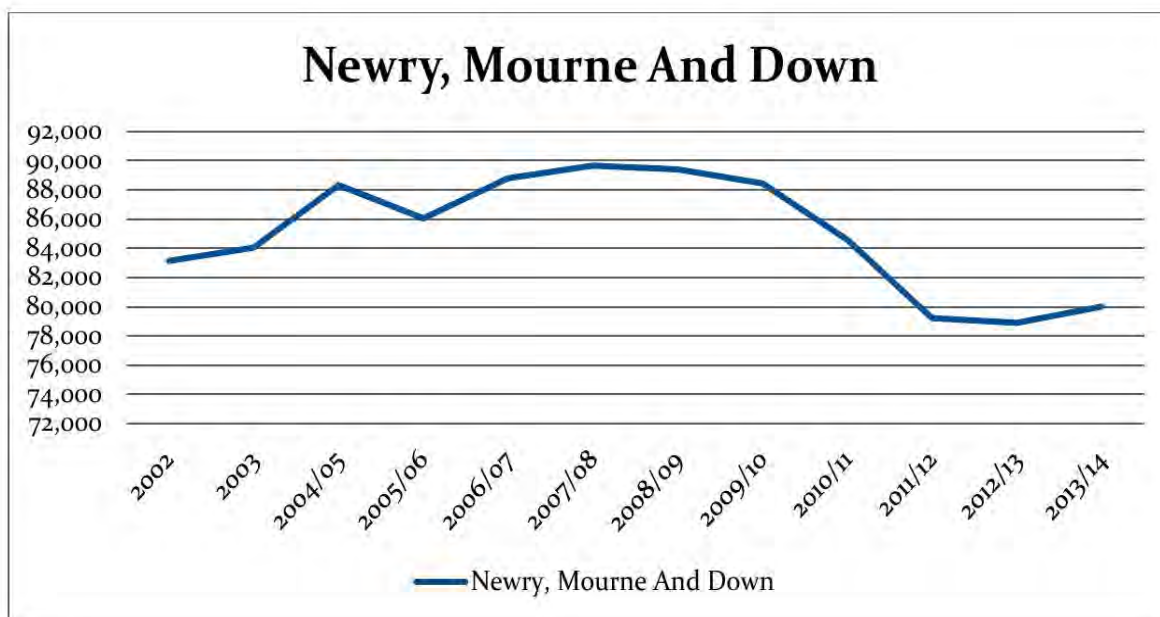


Chart 11

In 2013/14, 28.7% of local authority municipal waste in the Down District Council area was recycled and composted compared to 33.7% in Newry and Mourne. Both were well below the NI figure of 40.6%. In fact Down experienced a decrease of nearly 4% between 2012/13 and 2013/14 falling from 32%.

In 2013/14 Down and Newry and Mourne Councils had the highest and second highest percentage of waste land filled as a % of total local authority collected municipal waste.

### 3.2 Housing Information – NIHE District Housing Plan & Local Housing Strategy 2014/15

At March 2014, 4,429 NIHE tenants were claiming housing benefit across the Newry, Mourne and Down District (excluding Ballyward).

Owner occupation is the most popular tenure across the whole district at 70.75% (Census 2011) which is higher than the Northern Ireland figure of 67.5%.

The private rented sector houses 16.6% of households, compared with 15% across NI.

The proportion of social housing in the new district is 10%, nearly 5% less than the NI figure of 14.9%.

As at March 2014 the Housing Executive owned 5,403 properties across the Newry, Mourne and Down district (excluding Ballyward) and had sold 12,061 since the introduction of the House Sales Scheme.

At March 2014 there were 3,657 applicants registered on the waiting list for social housing; 2,034 (55.6%) were in housing stress.

Between April 2014 and March 2015 1,322 people presented themselves as homeless in Newry, Mourne and Down; 750 (56.7%) were accepted as full duty applicants by the NIHE, which meant they were owed a duty of care by the Housing Executive under the Homelessness Legislation, Article 10(2) of the Housing (NI) Order 1988.

During 2013/2014 the Northern Ireland Housing Executive spent £13.739 million across the Newry, Mourne and Down area.

There were 225 social housing units completed across N, M&D in 2013/14. At 31 March 2014 there was 214 units on site across the district with a further 260 planned for completion for 2014/15.

Looking at house prices in the district the University of Ulster House price Index recorded an average house price of £120,841, well below the NI average of £131,204.

Looking internally at our own wards in Newry, Mourne and Down it has been estimated for 2015 that the ward of Ballybot contains the highest number of occupied housing stock totalling 2,203.

Whitecross is the ward with the lowest number of occupied housing stock numbering 1223.

Ballybot and Whitecross also contained the highest and lowest numbers of vacant housing stock. There is an average of 6.3% vacant housing stock as a percentage of total housing stock throughout Newry, Mourne and Down.

There has been an increase across all wards of owner occupied households, where it is owned outright. This increase ranges from 17.4% in Ballybot to 26.8% in Whitecross.

During this same period (2001-2015) 29 wards with households which are owner occupied with a mortgage or loan decreased by an average of 1.8% since 2001.

There has been a decrease in the number of households rented from the Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE) between 2001 and 2015 with all wards experiencing an estimated decrease of between 34% and 40%.

Ballybot has the highest number of households renting from the NIHE with 179 while Whitecross and Ballydugan have the lowest with 100.

Houses rented from Housing Associations, Housing co-operatives or Charitable Trusts experienced a significant percentage increase between 2001-2015 with all experiencing growth of 42% or more. It should be noted however that the actual figures for this type of rented accommodation is quite low and remains about three quarters that of NIHE rented.

Private rental from landlord or letting agency has increased significantly since 2001, with all wards experiencing estimated growth of over 120%.

#### Social Housing Need Assessment (HNA) 2 - (2013-2018)

Settlement - District / Town	5 Year Projected Social Housing Need
Downpatrick Town	85
Newry	545
Ballynahinch	110
Crossmaglen	55
Kilkeel	15
Newcastle	150
Warrenpoint	110
Settlement - Villages	
Annalong / Longstone / Glassdrumman	4
Ardglass	30
Bessbrook / Derramore	30
Burren	4
Camlough	30
Castlewellan	75
Clough (Incl. Dundrum & Seaforde)	25
Crossgar	30
Cullyhanna	4
Drumaness	7
Forkhill	15
Hilltown	10
Killough	20
Killyleagh	45
Mayobridge	15
Meigh	15
Mullaghbawn	10
Rostrevor	30
Saintfield	40
Shirgley	2
Strangford (incl. Kilchief)	15



Spa	3
The Commons / Ballyholland	2
<b>Small Settlements</b>	
Belleek	2
Culloville	4
Kilcoo	3
Kileen	2
Lurganare / Barnmeen	4
Newtowncloghogue	10
Silverbridge	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1559</b>

Table 20

The above table shows that the projected housing need across the whole district over the next 5 years is 1,559. The greatest social housing need is identified as Newry with 545 followed by Newcastle at 150.

The current NIHE stock In Newry, Mourne and Down as at March 2014 is as follows:

Settlement – Urban Centres / Town	Housing Executive Stock March 2014	
	Current Stock	Sold Stock
<b>Downparick</b>	649	1,204
<b>Newry</b>	1,289	3,050
<b>Ballynahinch (Ballynahinch / Dunmore)</b>	350	461
<b>Crossmaglen</b>	104	278
<b>Kilkeel</b>	187	318
<b>Newcastle</b>	278	462
<b>Warrenpoint</b>	279	555
<b>Newtownhamilton</b>	96	124
Settlement - Villages		
<b>Annalong / Longstone / Glassdrumman</b>	90	201
<b>Annsborough</b>	65	70
<b>Ardglass (incl. Ballyhornan/Dunsford)</b>	111	160
<b>Ballykinler (Ballykinler/Tyrella)</b>	13	67
<b>Bessbrook / Derramore</b>	301	693
<b>Burren</b>	14	68
<b>Camlough</b>	62	177

Castlewellan	120	269
Clough (Dundrum / Seaforde / Clough)	114	179
Crossgar (Crossgar / Annacloy)	77	193
Cullyhanna	14	66
Drumaness	64	147
Forkhill	20	69
Hilltown	46	213
Jonesborough	17	73
Killough	43	53
Killyleagh	110	311
Mayobridge	17	111
Meigh	25	119
Mullaghbawn	43	122
Rostrevor / Killowen	63	246
Saintfield	110	208
Shirgley	59	96
Spa (Spa/Ballymacarn)	9	52
Strangford (Strangford / Kilchief)	29	87
Settlement – Small Settlement		
Belleek	15	39
Burrenbridge	8	36
Creggan	17	81
Culloville	12	69
Drumintee	15	76
Granite View	16	78
Greencastle / Ballyardle / Dunnaman	125	281
Killeen	10	22
Kilcoo	12	58
Kilmore	12	51
Lurganare / Barnmeen	28	158
Mullaghglass	47	144
Newtowncloghoge	7	117
Silverbridge	20	75
The Commons / Ballyholland	14	108
Whitecross	18	65

Table 21

### 3.3 Air Quality

Other Environmental aspects to look at include Annual CO<sup>2</sup> emission estimates for Newry, Mourne and Down. The graph below shows these estimates for the period 2005-2012 sourced from the UK local authority carbon dioxide emissions national statistics. It should be noted however that there are significant uncertainties in the estimate for Northern Ireland and great care should be exercised in drawing conclusions at local council level.

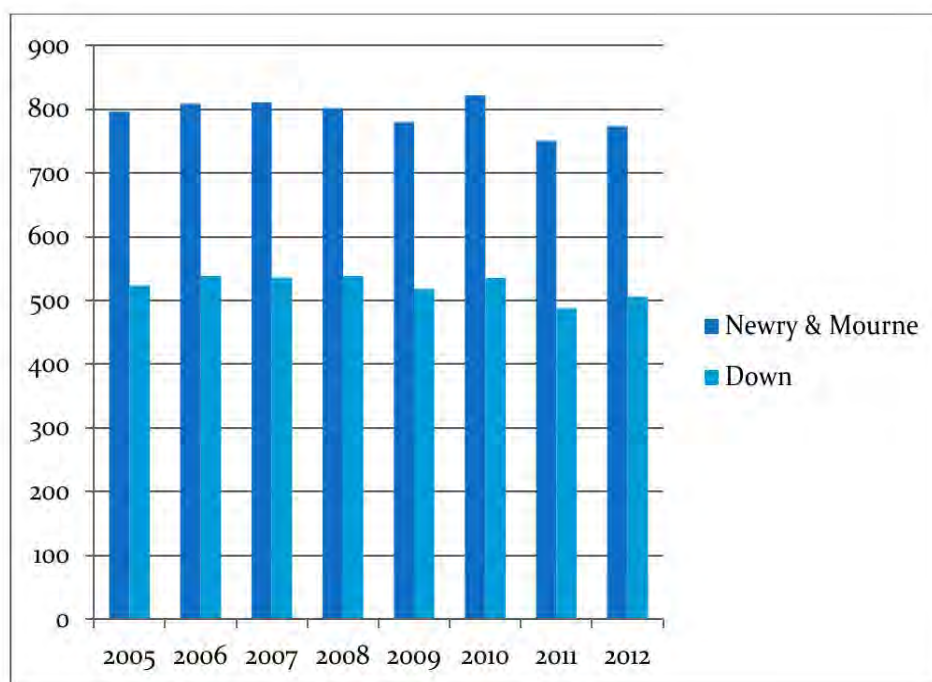


Chart 12

Air Quality is an issue that is monitored by the Council themselves. Newry, Mourne and Down have 4 Automatic Air Quality Monitoring Sites based at Downpatrick Roadside, Canal Street, Newry; Monaghan Row, Newry; and Trevor Hill Newry. These sites monitor pollutants in the air such as Pm<sub>10</sub> particulate matter and Nitrogen dioxide. Automatic monitoring networks measure air pollutants in near real-time to produce hourly average concentrations. The measurements are collected from individual sites by dial-up modem.

A range of simple statistics are routinely calculated by the database for the automatic monitoring data each night and these include daily mean, maximum and minimum values for all pollutants; 8-hour running mean values for ozone and carbon monoxide; daily maximum 8-hour running means for ozone; and running 24-hour means for PM<sub>10</sub> particulate matter.

Newry Monaghan Row was last updated 15/07/2015 11:00

Pollutant	Band	Concentration	Period
PM <sub>10</sub> particulate matter (Hourly measured)	<b>LOW (1)</b>	8 µgm <sup>-3</sup> (TEOM FDMS)	24 Hour mean
Volatile PM <sub>10</sub> (Hourly measured)	Not applicable	1 µgm <sup>-3</sup> (TEOM FDMS)	24 Hour mean
Non-volatile PM <sub>10</sub> (Hourly measured)	Not applicable	7 µgm <sup>-3</sup> (TEOM FDMS)	24 Hour mean

**Table 22**

Downpatrick Roadside was last updated 15/07/2015 11:00

Pollutant	Band	Concentration	Period
Nitrogen dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> )	<b>LOW (1)</b>	36 µgm <sup>-3</sup>	Hourly mean
Nitric oxide (NO)	Not applicable	29 µgm <sup>-3</sup>	Hourly mean
Nitrogen oxides as nitrogen dioxide (NO <sub>x</sub> asNO <sub>2</sub> )	Not applicable	80 µgm <sup>-3</sup>	Hourly mean

**Table 23**

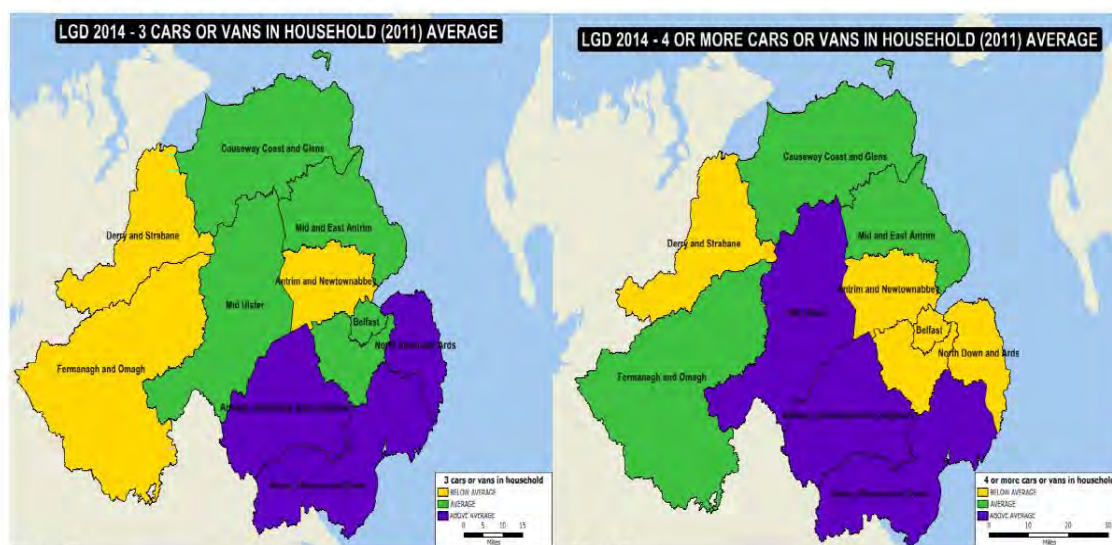
Other environmental type issues include public health complaints, transport, electricity consumption as well as fuel and fuel poverty.

### 3.4 Public Health

Between 1 January 2015 and 30 June 2015 Newry, Mourne and Down District Council received 450 public health complaints inclusive of dog fouling, vermin, littering and animal carcasses.

### 3.5 Transport

In 2011 Newry, Mourne and Down had 10,883 households that had no car or van, ranking it 5<sup>th</sup> out of the 11 district areas in this category. Looking at the other end of the spectrum at households with 3 and 4 or more cars, N, M&D ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> out of the 11, behind Belfast, for each category, with the maps below highlighting this above average trend got household car ownership.



Map 2

Map3

The Census 2011 data on travel to work highlighted that 40,843 people aged 16-74(excluding students) drove a car/van to work. This ranks Newry, Mourne and Down 4<sup>th</sup> out of the 11 new Council areas. 352 people said they cycled to work, ranking NM&D 6<sup>th</sup> out of the 11 while 4,600 residents walked to work on foot which was the 4<sup>th</sup> highest out of the 11 Councils.

### 3.6 Electricity

A report released from DETI entitled the Electricity Consumption and Renewable Generation in Northern Ireland: Year Ending March 2015 said the following:

For the 12 month period from April 2014 to March 2015, 19.9% of total electricity consumption in Northern Ireland was generated from renewable sources located in Northern Ireland. This represents an increase of 0.5 percentage points on the previous 12 month period (April 2013 to March 2014).

In terms of the volume of electricity consumption between April 2014 and March 2015, approximately 7,928 Gigawatt hours (GWh) of total electricity was consumed in Northern Ireland. Of this, some 1,581 GWh was generated from renewable sources within Northern Ireland.

Of the renewable electricity generated and consumed within Northern Ireland between April 2014 and March 2015, 91.6% was generated from wind sources.

In 2014/15 there were 57 renewable energy applications made for the Newry, Mourne and down area (excluding Ballyward). 47 applications were approved in 2014/15. The table below displays the number of applications received and approved from 2002/03 – 2014/15

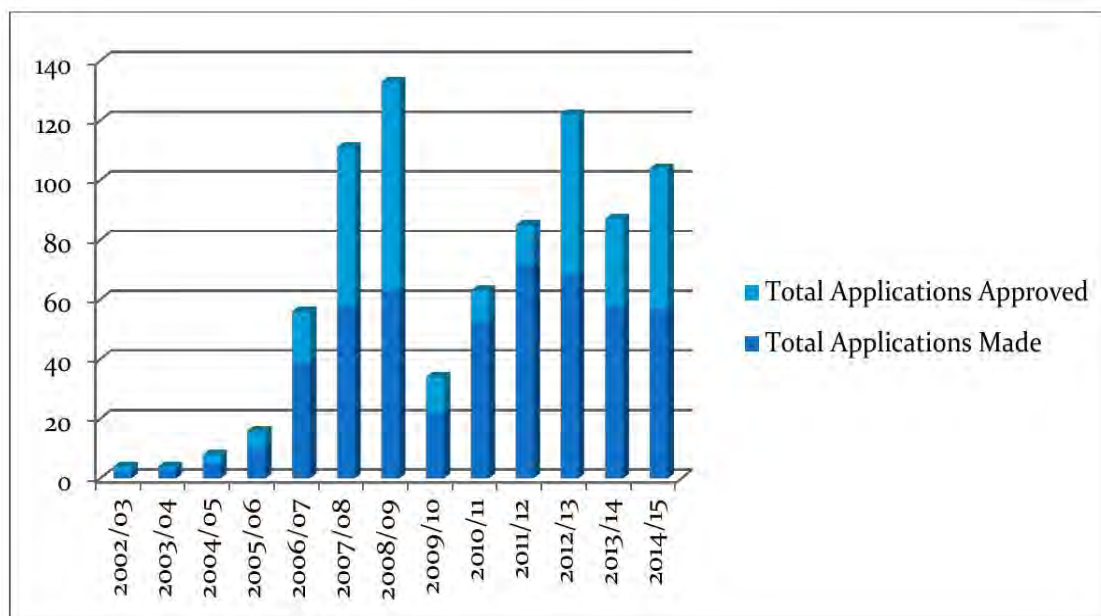


Chart 13

### 3.7 Fuel Poverty

Fuel Poverty is another issue to be looked at under the Environmental Theme. It is defined as follows: ‘..a fuel poor household is one that cannot afford to keep adequately warm at a reasonable cost. The most widely accepted definition of a fuel poor household is one which needs to spend more than 10% of its income on all fuel use and to heat its home to an adequate standard of warmth(recommended by the World Health Organisation to be 21°C for the main living area, and 18°C for other occupied rooms)

There are many reasons why Northern Ireland should have such a high predominance of fuel poverty, but the principal driver has been demonstrated to be the region’s reliance on oil for domestic heating (Liddell, Morris, Rae & McKenzie, 2011)

More than three quarters of households in Northern Ireland use oil as the most common method to heat the home (NIHE, 2013) due to the under-development of a natural gas network. The oil dependency culture of this region, and concomitant high fuel bills for heating, make the region particularly at risk of fuel poverty. (UK Fuel Poverty Strategy, 2001).

Northern Ireland has the highest prevalence of fuel poverty in the UK (as indicated in the table below) and one of the highest in the EU, with the current estimate indicating that 42% of households in Northern Ireland are experiencing fuel poverty (NIHE, 2013) This does however represent a decrease of 33.1% since 2012.

Country	Number (millions)	Percentage	Year of Estimate
England	3.2	15%	2011
Scotland	0.58	25%	2011
Wales	0.37	29%	2011
Northern Ireland	0.29	42%	2011

**Table 24**

To tackle this, the Department of OFMDFM has instigated an ‘Affordable Warmth’ Scheme which is being rolled out by each Local Council. The method of targeting those in need of this scheme has been designed by the University of Ulster as an area based tool concentrating on a wide range of demographic, social, energy and household characteristics. Applicants must be living in the private sector (in other words own your own home or rent from a private sector landlord) and have a total gross annual household income of less than £20,000 to be entitled to help under the scheme. Some statistics on this scheme are mentioned within the chapter on Health& Wellbeing.

Below is a fuel poverty table based on the old 26 council model from 2011:

LGD	2011	2011
	Households	In Fuel Poverty (%)
Antrim	19,709	38 - 42
Ards	30,964	38 - 42
Armagh	21,216	43 - 46
Ballymena	20,270	47 - 51
Ballymoney	11,424	52 - 56
Banbridge	17,975	38 - 42
Belfast	151,567	32 - 37
Carrickfergus	13,234	43 - 46
Castlereagh	27,254	38 - 42
Coleraine	23,332	52 - 56
Cookstown	10,543	52 - 56
Craigavon	35,297	38 - 42
Derry	40,468	47 - 51
Down	25,745	43 - 46
Dungannon	16,560	47 - 51
Fermanagh	18,840	52 - 56
Larne	10,859	52 - 56
Limavady	12,007	47 - 51
Lisburn	44,913	38 - 42
Magherafelt	12,282	47 - 51
Moyle	6,560	52 - 56
Newry and Mournes	34,406	43 - 46
Newtownabbey	33,371	38 - 42
North Down	32,679	38 - 42
Omagh	15,059	52 - 56
Strabane	14,708	52 - 56

**Table 25**

We can see that collectively Newry, Mournes and Down (excluding Ballyward) had 60,151 households in fuel poverty correlating to 43 – 46%.



### 3.8 Heating

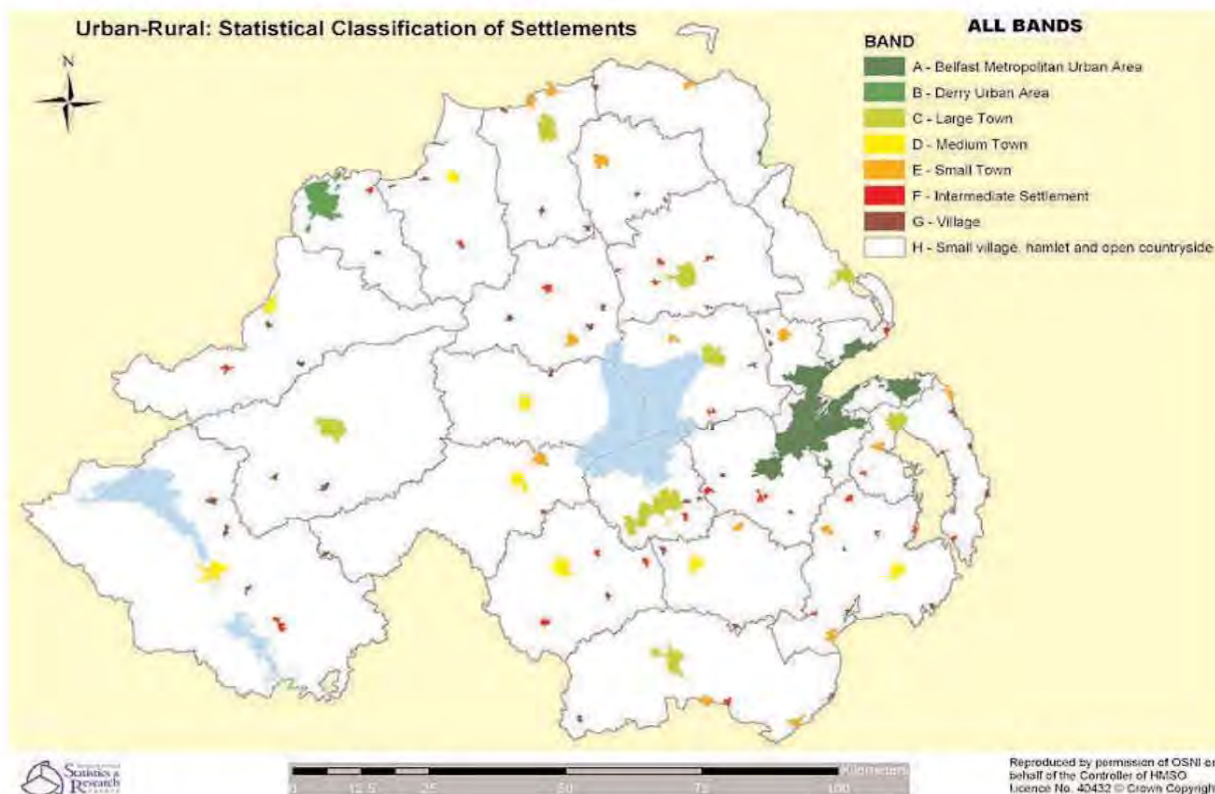
In Newry, Mourne and Down in 2011 there were 389 households with no central heating. Although this is below the NI average of 424 households it still ranked Newry, Mourne and Down 3<sup>rd</sup> out of the 11 councils.

2,043 households within Newry, Mourne and Down have solid fuel central heating (wood, coal etc) and this is the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest figure across the 11 council areas behind Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon. It is also well above the NI average of 1,647 households.

Households with electric (including storage heaters) central heating in Newry, Mourne and Down numbers 1,627. This is well below the NI average of 2,243 and ranks N, M&D 8<sup>th</sup> out of the 11 councils.

### 3.9 Rurality

It would be remiss not to mention the issue of rurality under this theme given the rural nature of the Newry, Mourne and Down council area. In an earlier part of this report we looked at the deprivation measure of Proximity of Services for Newry, Mourne and Down. 12 of the 83 SOA's were ranked in the top 10% for proximity to services, the highest number experienced across all the deprivation indicators.



Map 4

The map above produced from the Inter-Departmental Urban-Rural Definition Group Statistical Classification and Delineation of Settlements, NISRA, 2005. Shows that under the above bands, Newry, Mourne and Down has 1 Large Town, 1 Medium Town, a number of small, intermediate settlements and villages but the majority of the area is classified as small village, hamlet and open countryside.

In 2009 the urban / rural composition of households in Newry, Mourne and Down was 32,532 urban dwellings representing 51.58% and 30, 530 rural dwellings representing 48.42%. This figure was the 4<sup>th</sup> highest across all the 11 new super councils.

The table below lists the settlement classifications in Newry, Mourne and Down.

Settlement Classification	Settlement Development Limit (SDL)	2011 Census Population
Band C – Large Town(18,000+)	Newry	26,893
Band D – Medium Town (10,000-17,999)	Downpatrick	10,874
Band E – Small Town (5,000 – 9,999)	Warrenpoint / Burren	8,721
	Newcastle	7,743
	Carryduff	6,947
	Kilkeel	6,521
	Ballynahinch	5,715
Band F – Intermediate Settlement (2,500 – 4,900)	Saintfield	3,406
	Killyleagh	2,928
	Castlewellan	2,792
	Rostrevor	2,788
	Bessbrook	2,739
Band G – Village (1,000 – 2,499)	Crossgar	1,892
	Annalong	1,796
	Hilltown	1,698
	Ardglass	1,643
	Crossmaglen	1,608
	Dundrum	1,551
	Drumaness	1,344
	Camlough	1,081
Mayobridge	1,068	

**Table 26**

Between Jan – Aug 2014 in Newry and Mourne alone there was 1,905 applications submitted for building notices, regularisations and full plans. Of these 650 were full plan applications. Of these 650, 282 were for new dwellings (44%). Of the 282, 142 were being built as part of housing developments for both private and social. This indicates that almost half of all applications submitted for a new dwelling were for one off housing in the Newry and Mourne Area.

### 3.10 Sustainability

In April of this year Newry, Mourne and Down hosted a 'Future of Sustainability' Workshop looking at what is happening in relation to sustainability across the District. Below is a table showing the number and types of sustainability initiatives happening in Newry, Mourne and Down.

What we see	Who	Where
<b>Energy</b>		
Solar Panels on housing development	Housing Associations	Castlewellan Burren Meadows, Newcastle BT33
Renewables – manufacturing and installation	Alternative Heat	BT31 9HH
Biomass Boiler	Downe Hospital (SEHSCT)	Downe Hospital, BT30 6RL
Fossil fuel disinvestment project	Belinda Loftus	BT33 0LY
Oil buying club	Dundrum Village Association	BT33 0LY
Oil buying club	Downpatrick	BT31
Oil buying club	Ballynahinch	Ballynahinch / Spa
Leaflets on climate change	Downpatrick Soroptimists	Downpatrick
Electric car infrastructure	NMD Council / NIE	
Council own an electric car	NMD Council	
Energy and sustainability officer	NMD Council	
Energy management projects	NMD Council	Various sites
Retrofit project on 5 houses	NIHE	Newry
Centre for excellence in microgrids and energy storage	Down District Farmers for Renewable Energy (DDFRE)	Bishopscourt Airdrome
Wind installer	Green energy for U	Dunturk Rd, Castlewellan
Newry Low Carbon City	Council / SRC	BT34 BT35
<b>Waste Management</b>		
Recycling sites	NMD Council	Various
Brown bins	NMD Council	Across district

Industrial symbiosis – waste as a resource for other companies	Invest NI	Various (available to all businesses)
<b>Green Tourism</b>		
Sustainable holiday destination	Tory Bush Cottages	BT34 SLD
Green tourism business programme	NMD Council	various
Gullion Rambler bus service	Translink	Gullion
Outdoor pursuits	Tollymore Mountain Centre	BT33 OPZ
Outdoor pursuits	Greenhill YMCA	Newcastle
Outdoor pursuits	Life Adventure	Castlewellan
Outdoor pursuits	Clearsky	Castleward
Newry and Portadown Canal project	IWAI	Newry / Portadown
Castlewellan Forest Park – bike and walking trails	Forest Service / NMDC	Castlewellan
<b>Biodiversity / Nat Environment</b>		
Awareness raising	NMD Council	Various
Dundrum footpaths project – study and protect wildlife	Dundrum village Assoc, with Nat Trust	BT33 OLY
Biodiversity implementation Plan	NMD Council	Various
Slieve Donard – protected area	Nat Trust	Slieve Donard
Bloody Bridge	NMD Council	BT33 OLA
Camlough to Bessbrook riverside walk	NMD Council	Camlough / Bessbrook
Projects on Council owned land (trees, wildflowers, giant bird table)	NMD Council	various
Ring of Gullion AONB	NMD Council	Ring of Gullion
Volunteering	Ring of Gullion Landscape Partnership	Gullion
Sustainable Hardwood woodland	Private	BT30
Living Seas Community Engagement project – voluntary marine conservation area	UWT	Dundrum
Seed Bank – seed collection and storage – for all types of seed of Ireland	True Harvest Seeds	BT30 7NN
Local group to develop and encourage use of Derramore (Deramore) Woods	Friends of Derramore	Derramore
Tree planting at home, reed bed filter	Sally Montgomery	BT31
Bee Keeping	Bee Keeper Associations	Warrenpoint
<b>Food</b>		
Artisan Brewery	Whitewater	Attical

Allotment and mens Shed	Kairos	Newcastle BT33
Allotment and mens Shed	Action for Mental Health	BT30 6PY
Food banks	Newcastle, Downpatrick	
Community Garden	Burrenbridge Community Group	BT31 9HT
Lacken Cottage Farm Low impact / off grid living, Permaculture	Low impact / off grid living, Permaculture	Lacken Rd
Grow it yourself – support network to grow your own food, skill sharing etc	John McCombe	Various
<b>Community Resilience</b>		
Boat building project	Ardglass	BT30
Big spring clean	NMD Council	various
Community Transport – 30 minibuses across Down	various	
South Down Inter Community Dialogue Project – bringing together community leaders and state agencies to reduce sectarianism	Sean O Baoill, Alan Ruddock	Various towns – Killyeagh to Newry BT31 9HB
Community woodland	Friends of Bunkers Hills	Castlewellan
Village regeneration project	Killough Village Association	BT30 7PT
Saintfield Community Projects – events, community vision, community centre, green Saintfield	Saintfield Development Association	BT24
Newcastle Arts Festival – use of arts to strengthen community and design	Nick Mack	BT33 0AH
Rural Benefit check, social inclusion, grants, warm homes etc – 4000 households in last 4 years	MARA	Various
Protection of old buildings, raising awareness of local environment through guided walks and talks	Bessbrook Heritage Group	Bessbrook
Castlewellan Futures – Town Plan, energy project, HLF project lining town to Annesleys	Castlewellan Futures	BT31 9DQ
<b>Construction</b>		
Hemp cottage demonstration eco house	Tom Woolley	BT31 9HR
Tollymore Mountain Centre – eco building	Sport NI	BT33 0PZ
Rainwater harvesting	Saintfield community hub	Saintfield
<b>Business Services</b>		
Bayview Synergy Space (shared workspace to help new of very small business to	Nick Mack	BT33 0HH

collaborate and reduce costs and resource use		
Ballymote Community and Business Centre – 130 jobs	Ballymote	Ballymote
South Eastern Social Enterprise Hubs	South Eastern Social Enterprise Hubs	Downpatrick, Lisburn
<b>Education</b>		
Eco schools – 40 Green Flag Schools, all schools registered	NMD Council	various
<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>		
Courses in mindfulness, mindful movement, meditation, yoga etc	Mourne Mindfulness	BT33 0QD
Managing stress in the workplace	The Health and Wellbeing Company	Downpatrick
Green Gym	TCV	BT31, BT33

**Table 27**

(Note: This list is not exhaustive and the capture of sustainability projects will continue)

#### 4. HEALTH & WELLBEING

As seen earlier in this document there are 83 SOA's in Newry, Mourne and Down within the top 20% of deprived areas for Health and Disability deprivation and these are displayed in the table below:

	Health Deprivation and Disability Domain Rank	Multiple Deprivation Measure Rank
Drumgullion 1	53	71
Ballymote	59	59
Daisy Hill 1	81	95
Daisy Hill 2	100	120
Kilkeel South 2	109	188
Kilkeel Central 2	113	157
Bessbrook	123	118
St. Mary's	125	199
Crossmaglen	127	112
Derrymore 1	129	171
Seaview 2	174	237

**Table 28**

Of the 84 super output areas in the Newry, Mourne and Down (NM&D) Local Government District (LGD), eleven (13%) are classified as being in the 20% most deprived areas in Northern Ireland

## 4.1 Health Inequalities

Coming from the Health Inequalities - NI Health and Social Care Inequalities Monitoring System – Sub-regional 2015 Report the following issues were highlighted for Newry, Mourne and Down.

Health outcomes were worse in the most deprived areas in NM&D LGD as a whole across all 26 indicators.

Males in the 20% most deprived NM&D LGD areas could expect to live 75.9 years, 2.1 years fewer than in the LGD overall (78.0 years).

Female life expectancy in the most deprived areas was 80.2 years, 2.1 years less than the LGD average of 82.3 years.

Between 2006-08 and 2010/12 the life expectancy inequality gap narrowed by 0.7 years for males and remained similar for females.

The largest inequality gaps in the N, M&D LGD were

- Standardised Admission Rate: Drugs
- Standardised Admission Rate: Alcohol
- Teenage Birth Rate
- Standardised Admission Rate: Self- Harm
- Crude Suicide Rate

A decrease in the equality gap occurred in relation to Teenage Birth Rate and standardised admission rate: Circulatory.

An increase in the inequality gap occurred in relation to standardised admission rate for drugs.

The standardised admission rate for alcohol related conditions in the most deprived LGD areas, where there was 1,194 admissions per 100,000 population, was 75% higher than the rate seen in the LGD overall which was 699 admissions per 100,000 in 2010/11 – 2012/13.

The inequality gap for the standardised admission rate for drugs was 71% in 2010/11 – 2012/13 with a rate of 445 admissions per 100,000 in the most deprived areas and 255 admissions per 100,000 population with the LGD as a whole.



In 2010-12 the teenage birth rate per 1,000 females in the most deprived areas (17.0 births per 1,000 females) was 67% higher than in the LGD as a whole (10.1 births per 1,000 females).

Other relatively large inequality gaps exist across various health outcomes, with 5 of the 26 indicators examined showing gaps of 40% or greater.

Between 2008-10 and 2010-12 the inequality gap for teenage birth rates narrowed from 78% to 67%. This was due to a relatively higher decrease in the rate in the most deprived LGD areas (24%) from 22.4 to 17.0 births per 1,000 females, than in the LGD overall where the rate decreased by a fifth (20%) from 12.6 to 10.1 births per 1,000 females.

The standardised death rate due to circulatory disease in the most deprived areas reduced by 26% from 510 to 376 deaths per 100,000 population between 2004-08 and 2008-12. Over the same period the rate in the LGD overall reduced at a relatively slower rate (20%) from 416 to 334 deaths per 100,000 population, resulting in the equality gap narrowing from 22% to 13%.

The only notable increase in inequality gaps in the Newry, Mourne and Down LGD was for standardised admission rate due to drugs which widened from 59% to 75% between 2006/07 – 08/09 and 2010/11 – 12/13.

In relation to the 26 Health Indicators, Newry, Mourne & Down Local Government District area fares as follows:

- **Standardised Admission Rate (SAR) – Drugs:** There were 455 admissions per 100,000 population in the most deprived areas of N, M& D. Northern Ireland had an average of 261 admissions per 100,000 while the figure for the overall N, M&D area was 255. The inequality gap between the overall N,M&D figure and the most deprived areas of N, M&D is 75%, the highest gap across all the health indicators for N,M &D. Newry, Mourne and Down is however 2% below the NI figure for SAR – Drugs.
- **Standardised Admission Rate (SAR) – Alcohol:** Between 2010/11-2012/13 there were 1,194 admissions per 100,000 for alcohol in Newry, Mourne and Down's most deprived areas. This is 71% greater than the overall N,M&D figure of 699 admissions per 100,000 population, however there is still an inequality gap of 2% between N,M&D (699 per 100,000) and NI (683 per 100,000).

- **Teenage Birth Rate (U20):** In the most deprived areas of Newry, Mourne and Down there was 17.0 births per 1,000 females in 2010-12. This is 6.9 births higher than the overall N,M&D figure of 10.1 births per 1,000 females equating to an inequality gap of 67%. The overall N,M&D figure is also 27% less than the NI average of 13.8 births per 1,000 females.
- **Standardised Admission Rate (SAR) – Self-Harm:** The number of admissions per 100,000 population in Newry, Mourne and Down's most deprived areas are 398. This is 160 more than the overall N,M&D figure of 238 indicating to an inequality gap of 67% in 2008/09-12/13. The NI and N,M&D figure are virtually the same for this indicator, thus no inequality gap between the two.
- **Crude Suicide Rate:** In the most deprived areas of Newry, Mourne and Down the crude suicide rate was 20.7 per 100,000 population between 2008-12. This is 4.9 deaths higher than the NI average of 15.8 deaths per 100,000 and 7.1 deaths higher than the overall N,M &D figure of 13.6 deaths per 100,000 population. The inequalities gap between Newry, Mourne and Down's most deprived and the LGD itself in relation to the crude suicide rate is 52%. N, M&D is however 14% below the NI average for crude suicide rates.
- **Standardised Death Rate (SDR) – Respiratory:** During 2008-12 there were 193 deaths per 100,000 population in the most deprived areas of Newry, Mourne and Down. The figure for the overall Local Government District is 142 deaths per 100,000 while the NI figure is 156 deaths per 100,000 population. The inequality gap between the most deprived areas and the overall N,M&D area is 36%. N,M&D is however 14% below the NI figure for respiratory deaths.
- **Standardised Death Rate (SDR) – Smoking:** During 2008-12 there were 220 deaths per 100,00 population due to smoking in Newry, Mourne and Down's most deprived areas. This was 36% greater than the overall Newry, Mourne and Down figure of 162 deaths per 100,000 and 29% greater than the NI figure of 171 deaths per 100,000 population. In relation to the overall N,M&D figure for this health indicator it is 5% below the NI average.
- **Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL):** The PYLL in Newry, Mourne and Down's most deprived areas is 11.1 per 100 population. The figure for the overall N,M&D area is 8.7 thus showing an inequality gap of 28%. The NI average is 9.0 years lost per 100 population which is 3% greater than the N,M&D LGD area.

- **Standardised Death Rate – Preventable:** Between 2008-12 there were 270 preventable deaths per 100,000 population in N,M&D's most deprived areas. This is 58 higher than the overall Newry, Mourne and Down figure of 212 indicating an inequality gap of 27%. The N,M&D figure is 10 deaths less than the NI average of 222 indicating a percentage difference of 5%.
- **Standardised Death Rate (SDR) – Avoidable:** The number of avoidable deaths in the most deprived areas of Newry, Mourne and Down in 2008-12 was 323 per 100,000 population. This was 67 deaths higher than the overall N,M&D figure of 250 equating to an inequality gap of 26%. The NI figure was 268 deaths per 100,000 population which is 4% higher than the overall Newry, Mourne and Down total.
- **Standardised Prescription Rate (SPR) –Mood & Anxiety:** The prescription rate for mood and anxiety in 2012 was 236 per 1,000 population in Newry, Mourne and Down's most deprived areas. The inequality gap between this and the overall N,M&D area is 26% while the NI figure of 199 is 6% above the overall N,M&D figure of 187.
- **Standardised Admission Rate (SAR) – Respiratory:** In 2010/11 - 2012/13 there were 2,460 admissions per 100,000 population in the most deprived areas of Newry, Mourne and Down. This was 448 admissions higher than the overall N,M&D figure of 2,012 indicating an equality gap of 22%. There is an 8% inequality gap in relation to respiratory admissions between NI and N,M&D, with NI having 1,867 admissions per 100,00 and N,M&D having 2,012 per 100,000 population.
- **Standardised Admission Rate (SAR) –Emergency:** In 2012/13 the emergency admissions rate for the most deprived areas of N,M&D was 11,436 per 100,000 population. The figure for the overall N,M&D area was 9,452 per 100,000 equating to an inequality gap of 21%. The N,M&D figure is 2% higher than the NI rate of 9,277 admissions per 100,000 population.
- **Standardised Death Rate (SDR) – Amenable:** The number of amenable deaths per 100,000 population in the most deprived areas of Newry, Mourne and Down was 144. The overall N,M&D area experienced 122 deaths per 100,000 in 2008-12 indicating an inequality gap of 18%. The N,M&D figure was however, 4% less than the NI Figure of 127 amenable deaths per 100,000 population.
- **Standardised Death Rate (SDR) – All Age All Cause Mortality:** During 2008-12 there was 1,255 deaths per 100,000 population in relation to all age, all cause mortality. The overall N,M&D death rate was 1,065

per 100,000 population indicating an inequality gap of 18%. The NI fissure of 1,090 deaths per 100,000 population is 2% greater than the N,M&D total.

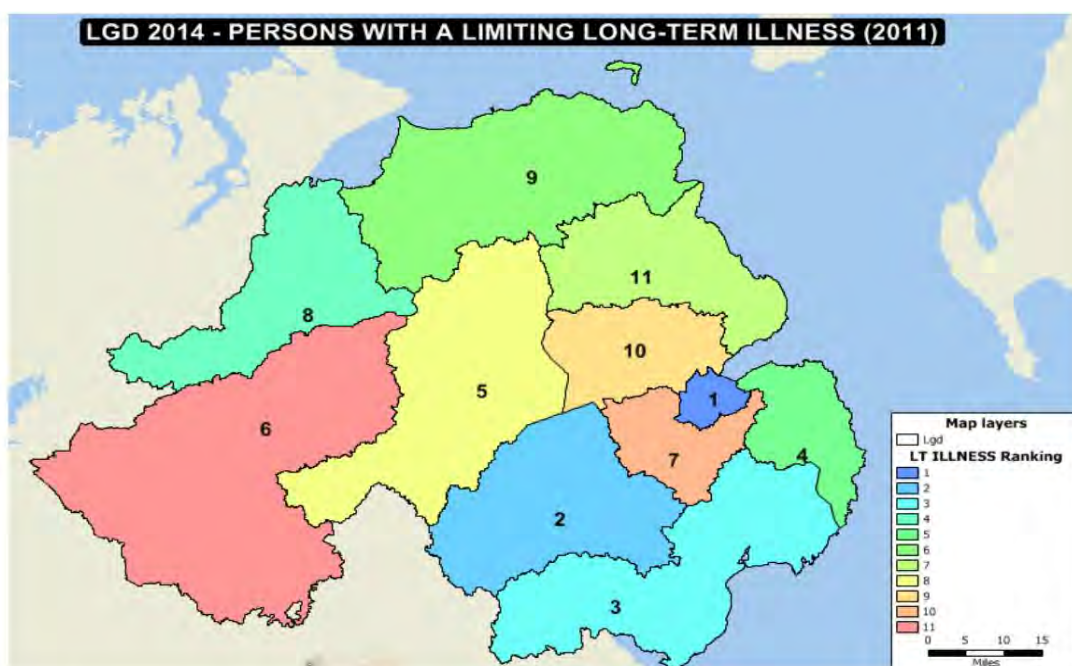
- **Standardised Death Rate (SDR) –Cancer:** The number of deaths by cancer in the most deprived areas of N,M&D is 338 per 100,000 population (2008-12). This is 48 deaths higher than the N,M&D figure of 290 deaths per 100,000 indicating an inequality gap of 17%. The NI figure for cancer is 292 deaths per 100,000, 1% above the N,M&D figure.
- **Low Birth Weight:** Between 2009-13 the proportion of births with low birth weights in N,M&D's most deprived areas was 6.1% This is also the figure for the NI average. For the overall Newry, Mourne and Down area this figure was 5.2% indicating an inequality gap of 16%.
- **Standardised Death Rate –Circulatory:** In Newry, Mourne and Down's most deprived areas the death rate for circulatory issues was 376 per 100,000 population. This is 42 higher than the figure of 334 that was experienced in the N,M&D area overall as well as in Northern Ireland in general. This indicates an inequality gap of 13% between the most deprived areas of N,M&D and N,M&D itself.
- **Standardised Prescription Rate – Statin:** The statin prescription rate for Newry, Mourne and Down's most deprived areas was 376 per 100,000 population in 2012. The rate in the overall N,M&D area was 170, indicating an inequality rate of 12%. Both N,M&D and Northern Ireland had the same statin prescription rate of 170 per 100,000 population.
- **Breastfeeding on Discharge:** The proportion of females breastfeeding on discharge from Newry, Mourne and Down's most deprived areas was 40% in 2013. The overall Newry, Mourne and Down proportion for breastfeeding on discharge is 45% which equates to an 11% inequality gap between the two. The proportion breastfeeding on discharge for the whole of NI is 46%, indicating a 1% inequality gap between it and the overall Newry, Mourne and Down figure.
- **Standardised Admission Rate (SAR) – Circulatory:** In 2010/11-2012/13 there was 2,679 circulatory related admissions per 100,000 population in the most deprived areas of Newry, Mourne and Down. The figure for the overall N,M&D area is 2,419, indicating an inequality gap of 11%. The NI figure for circulatory related admissions was 2,335 per 100,000 population, 2% higher than the overall N,M&D figure.
- **Standardised Incidence Rate (SIR) – Cancer:** 620 incidences of cancer per 100,000 population occurred in the most deprived areas of Newry, Mourne and Down between 2006-12. The figure for the overall

N,M&D area was 569 incidences per 100,000 which indicates an inequality gap of 9%. The NI figure was just slightly lower at 567 incidences per 100,000 population.

- **Standardised Admission Rate (SAR) –All:** In 2012/13 there was 40,142 admissions per 100,000 from the most deprived areas of Newry, Mourne and Down. This was 3,312 admissions higher than the rest of the N,M&D area of 36,830 per 100,000 population indicating an inequality gap of 9%. The average NI figure for all admissions was 36,963 which is 133 admissions higher than the N,M&D figure.
- **P1 Childhood Obesity:** The proportion of P1 Children that are obese in the most deprived areas of Newry, Mourne and Down is 5.4% (2010/11-2012/13). The overall N,M&D proportion is 5.1% which equates to an inequality gap of 6%. The NI proportion of P1 children who are obese is 5.2%.
- **Male Life Expectancy at Birth:** The male life expectancy rate at birth for the years 2010-12 was 75.9 in the most deprived areas of Newry, Mourne and Down. The overall N,M&D figure for male life expectancy at birth was 78.0, indicating an inequality gap of 3%. The NI figure was 77.7 years, just 0.3 years below the N,M&D figure.
- **Female Life Expectancy at Birth:** In 2010-12 the female life expectancy at birth for Newry, Mourne and Down's most deprived areas was 80.2 years. For the overall N,M&D area the female life expectancy at birth was 82.3 indicating an inequality gap of 3%. The N,M&D area had a marginally higher female life expectancy at birth than the NI average of 82.1

## 4.2 Long Term Illness

In 2011, 34,053 people in Newry, Mourne and Down had a limiting long-term illness. This is just below the NI average of 34,059 and ranks it the third highest across all the 11 districts as shown in the map below



Map 5

The types of long term conditions that people in Newry, Mourne and Down are living with are laid out in the table below from 2011 and compared with the NI average in the second row.

	Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing	Chronic illness	An emotional, psychological or mental health condition	A learning, intellectual, social or behavioural difficulty	Communication difficulty	Deafness or partial hearing loss	Blindness or partial sight loss
NMD	13,918	10,141	9,190	4,198	2,994	7,749	2,864
<b>NI Avg</b>	<b>14,354</b>	<b>10,778</b>	<b>9,593</b>	<b>3,652</b>	<b>2,716</b>	<b>8,463</b>	<b>2,806</b>

Table 29

We can see that shortness of breath or breathing difficulty is the most common long term condition suffered by residents of Newry, Mourne and Down however it is below the NI average of 14,354. Newry, Mourne and Down has a higher than NI average in 3 of the 7 conditions listed above including blindness or partial sight loss, communication difficulty and a learning, intellectual, social or behavioural difficulty.

## 4.3 Benefits

### Disability Living Allowance

In Newry, Mourne and Down in 2014 there was 19,450 people claiming Disability Living Allowance, ranking it the fourth highest across the 11 super council areas. This figure is also 1,589 higher than the NI average of 17,861. Of those in receipt of DLA in Newry, Mourne and Down, 1,790 are aged 0-15, the second highest figure behind Belfast across all 11 council areas. There is also a much higher male to female recipient in this age group with 1,250 males and 540 females.

There are 11,700 persons aged 16-64 in NM&D claiming disability living allowance with a further 5,970 people claiming aged 65+ equating to 30.7% of the total. In relation to this age group there is a higher female to male ratio claiming DLA with 3,190 females compared to 2,780 males.

Within N,M&D disability living allowance recipients are estimated to have risen by between 39% and 50% across all wards in NMDDC since 2001.

### Incapacity Benefit Recipients

In 2014 Newry, Mourne and Down had 310 people (aged 16-64) claiming incapacity benefit (which is a state benefit paid to people who are unable to work due to illness or disability for a period of more than twenty-eight consecutive weeks). This figure ranks it 4<sup>th</sup> out of the 11 council areas. Incapacity benefit claimants have decreased by an estimated 94% in all wards across NMDDC since 2001.

### Housing Benefit Claimants

13,220 people aged 16+ were claiming housing benefit in Newry, Mourne and Down in 2014, representing just over 8% of the NI total claimants. This figure ranks N,M&D 4<sup>th</sup> out of the 11 councils and 1,577 less than the NI average. The table below breaks down claimants in this area by age -

Housing Benefit Claimants - NMD - 2014		
Age Bands	Total	% of Total
16-34	3670	27.8
35-49	3950	29.9
50-64	3150	23.8
65+	2450	18.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>13220</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 30**

### Attendance Allowance Recipients

Attendance allowance is a benefit that can be claimed by persons aged 65+ who need help with personal care because they are physically or mentally disabled. In Newry, Mourne and Down there were 4,850 recipients of the attendance allowance in 2014. This figure was 345 less than the NI average of 5,811 and ranked NM&D 4<sup>th</sup> across all 11 council areas.

### Income Support Claimants

Newry, Mourne and Down had 4,530 income support claimants in 2014, the third highest figure behind Belfast and Derry & Strabane. This figure is 239 greater than the NI average of 4,291.

In 2014 there were 5,310 children in Income Support households in Newry, Mourne and Down, which is above the NI average of 5,068. It is the third highest figure across all the 11 councils



## 4.4 Deaths

In 2013 there was 1,313 deaths in Newry, Mourne and Down, 4<sup>th</sup> highest figure across the 11 councils but still below the NI average of 1,361.

23 deaths were alcohol related in Newry, Mourne and Down in 2013. 16 were drug related deaths or deaths due to drug misuse.

There were 30 deaths in 2013 relating to suicide and undetermined intent, the second highest figure behind Belfast.

In 2009, 6 people died as a result of obesity in Newry, Mourne and Down.

## 4.5 Cancer

In 2013, Newry, Mourne and Down experienced 794 incidents of cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) ranking it 4<sup>th</sup> out of the 11 councils. The table shows the incidence of cancer in Newry, Mourne and Down based on the old council wards (excluding Ballyward):

Incidences of Cancer by Ward 2009 -2013	
Ward	Total
Ardglass	83
Audley's Acre	57
Ballymaglave	76
Ballymote	64
Ballynahinch East	54
Castlewellan	87
Cathedral	73
Crossgar	76
Derryboy	63
Donard	100
Drumaness	75
Dundrum	71
Dunmore	70

Killough	66
Killyleagh	75
Kilmore	67
Murlough	58
Quoile	65
Saintfield	68
Seaforde	74
Shimna	86
Strangford	74
Tollymore	67
Annalong	85
Ballybot	67
Bessbrook	70
Binnian	68
Burren and Kilbroney	69
Camlough	57
Clonallan	87
Creggan	80
Crossmaglen	62
Daisy Hill	67
Derryleckagh	91
Derrymore	73
Donaghmore (Newry and Mourne LGD)	71
Drumalane	74
Drumgullion	60
Fathom	77
Forkhill	100
Kilkeel Central	103
Kilkeel South	58
Lisnacree	58
Mayobridge	72
Newtownhamilton	56
Rostrevor	84
Seaview	83
Silver Bridge	74
Spelga	67
St Mary's	72

St Patrick's	74
Tullyhappy	72
Windsor Hill	69

**Table 31**

We can see from the table that the ward of Kilkeel Central had the greatest incidences of cancer over the 2009-2013 period with 103. This was followed by the wards of Forkhill and Donard that had 100 incidences each. At the other end of the scale the ward with the lowest number of incidences of cancer for that 5 year period was Ballynahinch East with 54. This was followed by Newtownhamilton with 56 incidences and the wards of Camlough and Audleys Acre with 57 incidences each.

During 2008-2012 the average number of males diagnosed in NMDDC was 574 with 513 females per year.

NMDDC has two cancer types with significantly higher incidence rates than the NI average and these include colorectal cancer and NMSC (Non Melanoma Skin Cancer). It is 10.2% higher than the NI average for colorectal cancer, the highest among all 11 Local Government Districts (LGD).

In contrast however the area had significantly lower than average incidence rate of kidney and pancreatic cancer between 2008 and 2012. NMDDC was 16.2% lower than the NI average for kidney cancer which was the best across all districts.

NMDDC was 12.5% lower than the NI average for incidents of lung cancer per year between 2008-2012. However the incident rate of female lung cancer was much higher than males within NMDDC.

An average of 347 deaths by cancer occurred in NMDDC per year between 2008-2012 which accounts for 8.7% of the total.

At the end of 2012 there were 51,296 people in the North who had a diagnosis of cancer (excluding nmssc) within the last 20 years.

NMDDC had 4,762 persons in the district living with cancer at the end of 2012, accounting for 9.3% of the NI total.

Lung cancer resulted in the highest number of deaths caused by cancer in Northern Ireland totalling 917, which was 23% of the total deaths caused by cancer on average per year between 2008 and 2012. This was reflected in NMDDC where lung cancer was the cause of the highest number of deaths by cancer per year accounting for 21% of the total.

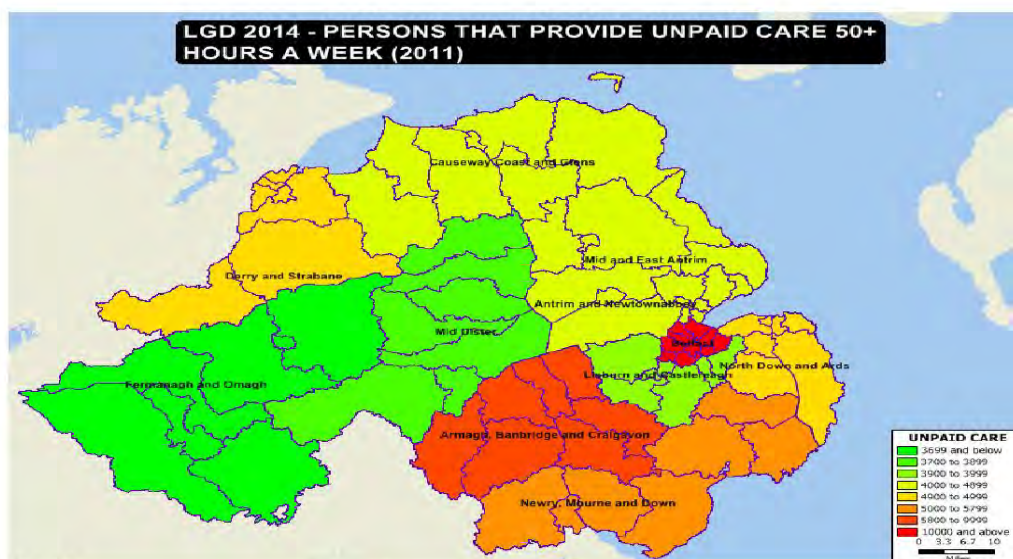
## 4.6 Unpaid Care; Volunteering and Carers

A new question for the 2011 Census asked respondents aged 16 and over whether they had helped with or carried out any voluntary work in the previous year. Overall, 15 per cent of people aged 16 and over had undertaken voluntary work in the 12 months before Census Day 2011, with females (16 per cent) more likely than males (14 per cent) to have done so. People in the 16 to 24 age group were most likely to have carried out voluntary work (19 per cent), including 22 per cent of females and 16 per cent of males. At 7.1 per cent, however, those aged 75 and over were less likely than other age groups to have done so, including 6.1 per cent of females and 8.6 per cent of males.

### Voluntary work and Economic activity

Usual residents aged 16 and over who were economically active (A person aged 16 to 74 is described as economically active if, in the week before the census, they were: in employment, as an employee or self-employed; not in employment, but were seeking work and ready to start work within two weeks; or not in employment, but waiting to start a job already obtained and available.) were more likely than those who were economically inactive to have participated in voluntary work in the previous year (17 per cent and 13 per cent respectively). Students were most likely to have carried out voluntary work, including 28 per cent of economically active full-time students and 22 per cent of economically inactive students. Among the economically active, unemployed people were least likely to have carried out voluntary work (13 per cent), whereas, among the economically inactive, it was people who were Long-term sick or disabled (5.3 per cent). (Census 2011: Detailed Characteristics for Northern Ireland on Housing, Labour Market and Voluntary Work)

From Census 2011 data we know that 11,154 people from the Newry, Mourne and Down Council area provided unpaid care of between 1-19 hours a week. A further 3,486 persons provided between 20 and 49 hours of unpaid care a week. 5,576 persons provided unpaid care of 50+ hours a week ranking N, M&D 3<sup>rd</sup> across all 11 councils for this level of unpaid care. The map below shows the level of unpaid care of 50+ hours a week spread across Northern Ireland



Map 6

In 2014 there were 6,850 claimants of carers allowance, the 4<sup>th</sup> highest behind Belfast; Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon and Derry and Strabane. The table below displays the claimants by sex and age group

2014	Claimants (16-34 years)		Claimants (35-49 years)		Claimants (50-64 years)		Claimants (65+)	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
N, M & D	310	580	620	1410	680	1310	840	1110
<b>Total</b>	890		2030		1990		1950	

Table 32

The table tells us that that for every age group the female claimants are much higher than the males. The largest claimant group is the 35-49 year olds, however looking at males claimant figures they had their highest number in the 65+ age bracket.

Carers Allowance Claimants are also detailed at ward level in the table below and shows the figures over the past 5 years.

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
	<b>Carers Allowance Claimants</b>	<b>Carers Allowance Claimants</b>	<b>Carers Allowance Claimants</b>	<b>Carers Allowance Claimants</b>	<b>Carers Allowance Claimants</b>
<b>Ardglass</b>	150	150	140	133	122
<b>Audley's Acre</b>	90	80	80	71	69
<b>Ballymaglave</b>	80	80	80	73	62
<b>Ballymote</b>	180	170	170	169	154
<b>Ballynahinch East</b>	100	100	90	85	77

<b>Castlewellan</b>	150	150	130	125	122
<b>Cathedral</b>	150	150	140	140	126
<b>Crossgar</b>	90	90	90	81	76
<b>Derryboy</b>	80	70	60	61	55
<b>Donard</b>	90	100	90	78	69
<b>Drumaness</b>	130	130	120	119	106
<b>Dundrum</b>	90	100	90	83	78
<b>Dunmore</b>	70	70	70	78	61
<b>Killough</b>	140	130	130	112	102
<b>Killyleagh</b>	110	100	90	94	84
<b>Kilmore</b>	70	60	60	57	52
<b>Murlough</b>	140	110	100	104	94
<b>Quoile</b>	90	90	80	74	74
<b>Saintfield</b>	70	80	70	61	66
<b>Seaforde</b>	110	110	90	91	87
<b>Shimna</b>	100	100	80	85	77
<b>Strangford</b>	90	80	80	70	69
<b>Tollymore</b>	110	120	120	113	108
<b>Annalong</b>	150	130	130	117	121
<b>Ballybot</b>	140	130	120	108	111
<b>Bessbrook</b>	150	150	130	125	124
<b>Binnian</b>	110	120	110	112	111
<b>Burren and Kilbroney</b>	120	120	100	94	89
<b>Camlough</b>	160	150	140	128	126
<b>Clonallan</b>	190	180	160	155	137
<b>Creggan</b>	170	160	160	160	167
<b>Crossmaglen</b>	160	160	150	149	141
<b>Daisy Hill</b>	210	190	170	166	179
<b>Derryleckagh</b>	130	150	130	136	126
<b>Derrymore</b>	190	180	170	166	157
<b>Donaghmore (Newry and Mourn LGD)</b>	110	120	100	101	108
<b>Drumalane</b>	140	140	130	124	120
<b>Drumgullion</b>	160	170	160	147	138
<b>Fathom</b>	140	140	130	125	127
<b>Forkhill</b>	190	170	170	155	144
<b>Kilkeel Central</b>	150	150	140	129	136
<b>Kilkeel South</b>	160	140	140	129	120
<b>Lisnacree</b>	130	130	120	111	96
<b>Mayobridge</b>	140	130	130	138	123

<b>Newtownhamilton</b>	120	110	100	101	97
<b>Rostrevor</b>	100	100	100	86	92
<b>Seaview</b>	120	110	110	106	105
<b>Silver Bridge</b>	150	150	140	134	121
<b>Spelga</b>	160	160	160	154	144
<b>St Mary's</b>	120	130	120	109	108
<b>St Patrick's</b>	150	140	140	130	122
<b>Tullyhappy</b>	80	80	80	72	72
<b>Windsor Hill</b>	120	110	100	101	100

**Table 33**

The table tells us that in 2014 the ward of Daisy Hill had the highest number of carers allowance claimants with 210. Three wards had the lowest 2014 figure of 70 including Dunmore, Kilmore and Saintfield.

8 wards experienced a decrease in claimants since 2013 including Donard (-10); Dundrum (-10); Tullymore (-10); Binnian (-10); Derryleckagh (-20); Donaghmore (-10); Drumgullion (-10) and St. Mary's (-10).

Only 1 ward experienced a decrease in carers allowance claimants between 2010 and 2014 and that was the ward of Binnian which decreased by 1 claimant. The ward that experienced the highest increase in claimants was Clonallan which rose by 53 claimants or 38.7% during this five year period.

## 4.7 Free School Meals

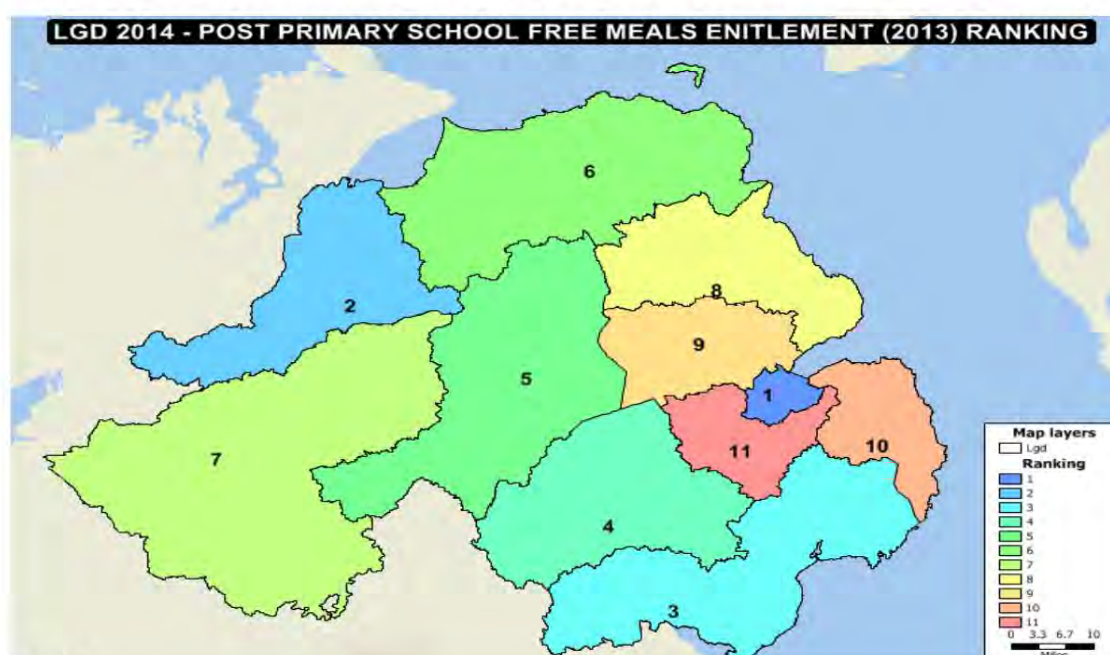
A pupil shall be entitled to Free School Meals if:

- the parent/guardian is in receipt of Income Support, Income-Based Jobseeker's Allowance, Income-Related Employment and Support Allowance, or if a pupil claims Income Support in their own name; or,
- the parent/guardian is in receipt of Child Tax Credit or Working Tax Credit and have an annual taxable income of £16,190 or less; or,
- he/she has a statement of special educational needs and is designated to require a special diet; or
- he/she is a boarder at a special school; or,

- the parent is in receipt of the Guarantee element of State Pension Credit; or
- he/she is the child of an asylum seeker supported by the Home Office National Asylum Support Service (NASS). (Education Support for Northern Ireland)

In 2013 there were 5,075 primary students entitled to free school meals in Newry, Mourne and Down. This was above the NI average of 4,584 and ranked 4<sup>th</sup> highest across the 11 district council areas.

Also in 2013 there were a further 2,900 post primary school students entitled to free school meals in Newry, Mourne and Down, ranking it 3<sup>rd</sup> in this category as can be seen in the map below



**Map 7**

In 2014/15 across all school types (excluding special schools) within Northern Ireland, 97,517 pupils (29.7% of the total school enrolment) were entitled to free school meals – an increase of 13,231 (15.7%) on the previous year.

The majority of this increase is in post-primary schools where the number of pupils entitled to free school meals has risen from around 26,700 in 2013/14 to over 37,200 in 2014/15.

There were 78,560 free school meals taken by pupils across all school types, which is an increase of 10,638 on the previous year. This represents 43.5% of all meals provided by schools, which is an increase from 39.7% on the previous year.



The former Southern Education and Library Board (SELB), of which Newry & Mourne was a part, had the lowest percentage of school meals being provided free to pupils with 36.4%.

Uptake of free school meals on school meal census day by entitled pupils was 80.6% - this has not changed since 2013/14.

Looking at ward level for 2014/15 within Newry, Mourne and Down primary school free meal entitlements have increased by over 100% in all wards across NMDDC since 2001.

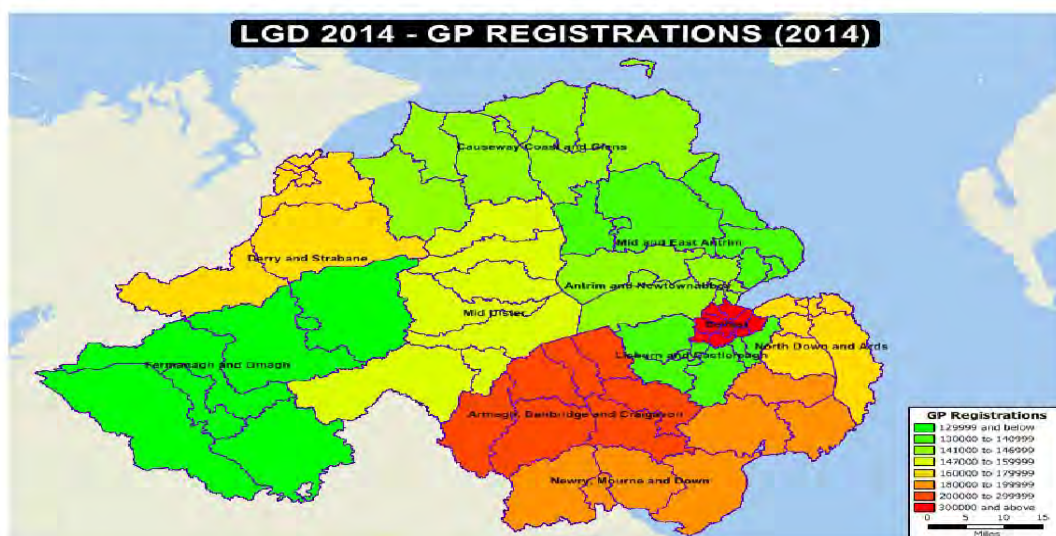
At post primary level an increase has also occurred by as much as 96%.

### 4.8 Dental & GP Registrations

In 2014 there were 2,151 dental registrations for persons aged 0-2 years in Newry, Mourne and Down. This was 286 higher than the NI average of 1,865 ranking N, M&D third out of the 11 councils.

For 3-5 year olds there were 5,812 dental registrations in 2014, again higher than the NI average and 3<sup>rd</sup> highest across the 11 districts.

In relation to GP registrations in Newry, Mourne and Down there was 187,717 registered in 2014. This is much greater than the NI average of 173,684 and is the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest figure behind Belfast and Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon. The level of GP registrations across NI is displayed in the map below



Map 8

## 4.9 Households

### District Housing Plan Newry, Mourne and Down – Improving People’s Lives

Under the NIHE District Housing Plans for Newry & Mourne and Down it carried out in 2013/14, 106 disabled facilities grants and 38 repair grants. Under the Warm Home Scheme they carried out 746 insulation of homes, 7 heating installations, 21 both heating and insulation works and 81 dry-lining insulations. NIHE also carried out 1158 boiler replacements in 2013/14. All of the above assist in improving people’s lives and thus their wellbeing.

#### Household Size

Health & wellbeing can be affected by numerous issues including household size whether you live alone perhaps with feelings of isolation or whether you may be experiencing overcrowding in homes where there are many people living. The table below displays the household size in Newry, Mourne and Down as well as the NI average.

	Newry, Mourne and Down	NI Average
1 person in Household	15,553	17,856
2 people in Household	17,228	19,299
3 people in Household	10,501	10,720
4 people in Household	9,695	9,376
5 people in Household	5,725	4,488
6 people in Household	2,468	1,655
7 people in Household	554	356
8 people in Household	274	184

**Table 34**

We can see that Newry, Mourne and Down has a higher than NI average for between 5 and 8 people in a household. In fact it has the second highest figure for the number of households with 7 and 8 people living in a household across all 11 districts. It also has a below NI average for 1 person households.

## 5. Safety

Looking at the Deprivation measure for Crime and Disorder for Newry, Mourne and Down the table below shows the number of SOA's within the top 20% for this indicator and compares it to the overall Multiple Deprivation Measure Rank.

SOA	Crime & Disorder Domain Rank	Multiple Deprivation Measure rank
Daisy Hill 2	9	120
Clonallan 1	22	181
Cathedral 2	29	177
Ballymote	30	59
Shimna	39	349
Quoile 1	46	243
St. Patrick's 2	74	222
Windsor Hill 2	85	256
Drumgullion 1	97	71
Donard 1	99	322
Kilkeel Central 2	103	157
Murlough	118	216
Derrymore 1	120	171
Seaview 1	121	588
Drumalane 1	129	318
Ballybot	132	91
Drumalane 2	161	402
Ballynahinch East	168	295
Daisy Hill 1	171	95

**Table 35**

We can see that there are 19 SOA's within Newry, Mourne and Down that are within the top 20% most deprived areas in relation to crime and disorder. Daisy Hill 2 is the most deprived SOA in relation to this indicator ranked 9<sup>th</sup> out of 890.

Overall in Northern Ireland (based on the Recorded Crime in Northern Ireland – Monthly Update to 30 September 2014) there has been a downward trend in overall crime over the last 10 years in Northern Ireland, from 142,496 in 2002/03 to 100,389 in 2012/13, a decrease of 29.5%.

However the overall crime rate recorded increased by 3.1% in the 12 months to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2014 when compared with the 12 months to 30 September 2013.

105,005 crimes were recorded during the 12 months to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2014, an increase of 2,304 (2.2%) on the 2013/14 figure of 102,746

9,240 crimes were recorded in September 2014, 14.2% (1,150) higher than the levels recorded in September 2013 – this is the highest level recorded in the past 24 months. The table below shows the total number of crimes each month from October 2012 to September 2014

	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
<b>Oct'12- Sep'13</b>	8928	8451	8353	7911	7990	8433	8759	8473	8393	9157	8909	8090
<b>Oct'13 – Sep '14</b>	9090	8687	8196	8227	7669	9096	8774	8854	9066	9213	8938	9240

**Table 36**

All but two months (Dec and Feb) experienced a higher crime rate in the twelve months from Oct'13-Sep'14 than between Oct'12-Sep'13.

The percentage change in the main recorded crime types, October 2013 to September 2014 compared with October 2012 to September 2013 are as follows:

<b>Crime Types</b>	<b>Percentage Increase/Decrease</b>
<b>Violence against the person</b>	+ 8.8%
<b>Sexual Offences</b>	+ 11.1%
<b>Robbery</b>	-8.7%
<b>Theft-Burglary</b>	-2.8%
<b>All other theft offences</b>	-0.6%
<b>Criminal Damage</b>	-2.8%
<b>Drug Offences</b>	+15.6%
<b>Possession of weapons</b>	+2.9%
<b>Public order offences</b>	-2.2%
<b>Miscellaneous crimes against society</b>	+2.2%
<b>Other fraud</b>	+7.5%
<b>Total Crime</b>	<b>+3.1%</b>

**Table 37**

Since January 2014 the number of cases recorded has shown an overall increasing trend.

E District (which encompasses Newry and Mourne) has seen a percentage increase of 4.5% in recorded crime, October 2013 – September 2014 compared with October 2012 – September 2013.

C District (which encompasses Down) has also seen a percentage increase of 5.5% during this same period. It is the second highest increase behind B District (South & East Belfast)

#### Number of recorded crimes in the 12 months to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2014 compared with the previous 12 months

Offence group	12 months to September 2013	12 months to September 2014	Recorded crime change between years	% change between years <sup>3</sup>
<b>VICTIM-BASED CRIME</b>				
<b>VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON</b>	31,133	33,869	2,736	8.8
<i>Homicide</i>	19	19	0	-
<i>Violence with injury</i>	14,387	14,396	9	0.1
<i>Violence without injury</i>	16,727	19,454	2,727	16.3
<b>SEXUAL OFFENCES</b>	2,105	2,339	234	11.1
<i>Rape</i>	547	561	14	2.6
<i>Other sexual offences</i>	1,558	1,778	220	14.1
<b>ROBBERY</b>	995	908	-87	-8.7
<i>Robbery of personal property</i>	723	658	-65	-9.0
<i>Robbery of business property</i>	272	250	-22	-8.1
<b>THEFT OFFENCES</b>	36,447	36,010	-437	-1.2
<i>Burglary</i>	9,262	9,001	-261	-2.8
<i>Domestic burglary</i>	5,817	5,749	-68	-1.2
<i>Non-domestic burglary</i>	3,445	3,252	-193	-5.6
<i>Theft from the person</i>	611	578	-33	-5.4
<i>Vehicle offences</i>	5,541	5,465	-76	-1.4
<i>Bicycle theft</i>	1,164	1,034	-130	-11.2
<i>Shoplifting</i>	6,191	6,603	412	6.7
<i>All other theft offences</i>	13,678	13,329	-349	-2.6
<b>CRIMINAL DAMAGE</b>	20,420	19,839	-581	-2.8
<b>OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY</b>				
<b>DRUG OFFENCES</b>	4,285	4,953	668	15.6
<i>Trafficking of drugs</i>	861	950	89	10.3
<i>Possession of drugs</i>	3,424	4,003	579	16.9
<b>POSSESSION OF WEAPONS OFFENCES</b>	694	714	20	2.9
<b>PUBLIC ORDER OFFENCES</b>	1,558	1,524	-34	-2.2

MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY	2,370	2,422	52	2.2
OTHER FRAUD <sup>4</sup>	1,840	1,978	138	7.5
<b>TOTAL RECORDED CRIME – ALL OFFENCES</b>	<b>101,847</b>	<b>105,050</b>	<b>3,203</b>	<b>3.1</b>

Table 38

## Selected violent and sexual offences recorded by the police involving knives

or sharp instruments<sup>1</sup> by offence type in Northern Ireland, 2007/08 to September 2014 Numbers

Selected offence type		Number of selected offences involving a knife or sharp instrument						
2007/08		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	12 months to 30 Sep 2014
Homicide <sup>2</sup>	5	8	7	8	7	7	3	2
Attempted murder	50	44	31	33	40	28	27	35
Threats to kill	100	102	105	67	74	84	72	78
Actual bodily harm & grievous bodily harm <sup>3</sup>	569	521	600	520	492	558	574	603
Robbery	207	236	228	215	249	238	200	213
Rape / sexual assaults <sup>4</sup>	3	9	7	8	7	13	13	13
<b>Total selected offences</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>944</b>

Table 39

## 5.1 Anti-Social Behaviour

Looking at the Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents – Monthly Update to 31 March 2015 released by the PSNI it tells us that there was an overall downwards trend in the number of anti-social behaviour incidents since 2006/07.

The number of incidents rose however by 0.5% from 60,706 in 2013/14 to 60,982 in 2014/15.

The level seen in 2014/15 is the second lowest since the data series started in 2006/07.

Anti-social behaviour incidents have fallen at a faster rate than recorded crime offences since 2006/07.

In 2014/15 there were 105,072 police recorded crimes. 60,982 were anti-social behaviour incidents accounting for 58% of all recorded crimes in 2014/15.

When compared to 2006/07 figures (when the data series began) we can see that 83% (100,365) of the total recorded crimes (121,144) were anti-social behaviour incidents, indicating a steep decline in the past 8 years.

Based on data available from 2006, anti-social behaviour incidents tend to show higher levels in July, August and October.

While the majority of policing districts showed lower levels of anti-social behaviour incidents from 2013/14, Policing District C, of which Down is a part, experienced an increase of 7.6% and Policing District E, of which Newry and Mourne is a part, experienced an increase of 7.2% on 2014/15 figures.

In Down there was 2,196 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in 2014/15. This is an increase of 80 on the 2013/14 figures, indicating a percentage increase of 3.8%. Down did have the second lowest number of ASB incidents within C District and experienced the lowest increase in ASB incidents from 2013/14.

Newry and Mourne recorded 2,347 incidents of anti-social behaviour in 2014/15, increasing by 152 from 2013/14, indicating a percentage increase of 6.9%.

Looking at ward level in Newry, Mourne and Down in relation to ASB it decreased significantly across all wards between 2001 to 2015, with all experiencing over 45% of a decrease.

## 5.2 Domestic Abuse

According to the Domestic Abuse Incidents and Crimes Recorded – Update to 31 March 2015 domestic abuse incidents have increased year on year since 2004/05.

In 2014/15 there was 28,287 incidents recorded and this is the highest level recorded since 2004/05 and shows an increase of 2.4% on the 2013/2014 figure of 27,628.

In 2014/15 there was 13,426 domestic abuse crimes recorded which is again the highest level recorded since 2004/05 and represents a 5.6% increase on the 12,720 crimes recorded in 2013/14.

There were 6 murders with a domestic abuse motivation in 2014/15, compared with 7 in 2013/14.

In 2014/15 there were 28,287 incidents recorded where there was a domestic abuse motivation. Of these 28,287 incidents, 16,360 were not recorded as a crime. The remaining 11,927 contained one or more crimes amounting to 13,426 recorded crimes in total. This means that 42% of all the domestic abuse incidents recorded in 2014/15 were considered to be a crime.

<b>Domestic Abuse Incidents</b>	<b>2013/14</b>	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>Change</b>
<b>Incidents not containing any crime</b>	16,316	16,360	44
<b>Incidents with one or more crimes recorded</b>	11,312	11,927	615
<b>Total Number of Incidents</b>	<b>27,628</b>	<b>28,287</b>	<b>659</b>

**Table 40**

The domestic abuse crime outcomes rates for 2014/15 was 31.3%, 0.5% lower than the rate for 2013/14.

Between 2013/14 and 2014/15 domestic abuse incidents increased in all policing districts apart from E District (of which Newry & Mourne is a part) which showed a fall of 3.4%.

In Down the number of domestic abuse incidents increased by 38 between 2013/14 (888) and 2014/15 (926). The number of domestic abuse crimes recorded also increased during this time, from 420 in 2013/14 to 518 in 2014/15, an increase of 61. The outcome rate too has increased from 29.8% in 2013/14 to 36.6% in 2014/15.

Within C District, Down ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest out of the 4 areas within C District for both domestic abuse incidents and domestic abuse crimes recorded for both 2013/14 and



2014/15. They did however have the highest outcome rate within the District during both these time periods.

Newry and Mourne saw the number of domestic abuse incidents fall by 70 between 2013/14 and 2014/15 indicating a decrease of 5.2%.

The number of domestic abuse crimes however increased by 20 over this same time period from 665 in 2013/14 to 685 in 2014/15.

In relation to domestic abuse crime, C District experienced an increase of 7.4% between 2013/14 and 2014/15 while E District also experienced an increase of 9.6%.

Looking at the trends in domestic abuse incidents and crimes recorded we see that in 2013/14 violence against the person accounted for 70% of the overall domestic abuse crimes that occurred.

The level of violence against the person offences with a domestic abuse motivation has increased year on year. The 2013/14 figure of 8,965 is the highest level recorded, showing an increase of 16.15% on the 2012/13 figure of 7,718. In 2013/14, 27.7% of the total number of violence against the person offences had a domestic abuse motivation, and is the highest proportion recorded.

In 2013/14 there were 7 murders with a domestic abuse motivation accounting for 41.2% of all murders recorded during that time.

In 2013/14 sexual offences with a domestic abuse motivation accounted for 17.6% of all sexual offences recorded by police.

In 2013/14 offences of rape with a domestic abuse motivation accounted for 25.6% of all rape offences recorded by police.

There were 986 breaches of non-molestation orders recorded in 2013/14.

13% of domestic abuse crimes recorded in 2013/14 was against persons aged under 18 (1,568).

62% were females aged 18+ (7,265) and 24% were males aged 18+ (2,823).

The age band profile that experienced the highest percentage of domestic abuse crimes was persons aged 20-24 years with 13% and also persons aged 25-29 that also experienced 13% of the total.

The age profile that experienced the highest percentage of domestic abuse crimes in 2013/14 was 20-24 year olds with 13% and 25-29 year olds also with 13%.

Domestic abuse crimes where victims were aged under 18 has increased by 27.2% between 2012/13 and 2013/14.

Female victims aged 18+ experienced an increase of 12.7% during this same time period while male victims aged 18+ experienced an increase of 11.8%.

Down policing area had 61 victims of domestic abuse crimes aged under 18 in 2013/14 a decrease of 5 from 2012/13 figures.

Newry and Mourne policing area had 84 victims of domestic abuse crimes under 18 in 2013/14 experiencing an increase of 32 from 2012/13 figures.

Down had 195 victims of domestic abuse who were female aged 18+, increasing by 33 on 2012/13 figures.

Newry and Mourne had 377 victims of domestic abuse who were female aged 18+ which is an increase of 46 on 2012/13 figures.

Down had 97 victims of domestic abuse crime that were males aged 18+ and this figure is 18 more than that recorded in 2012/13.

Newry and Mourne had 161 male victims aged 18+ in relation to domestic abuse crimes and this is an increase of 14 on 2012/13 figures.

There were 12,720 domestic abuse offences recorded in 2013/14, of which 4,036 received outcomes (31.7%)

The number of outcomes fell by 152 between 2012/13 and 2013/14 while the number of crimes recorded rose by 1,560.

In 2013/14 outcome rates<sup>1</sup> for all domestic abuse crimes were higher than those for all crimes recorded by the police.

From 2010/11 to 2013/14 the number of males as victims of domestic abuse crimes has risen by 58.5% from 2,216 in 2010/11 to 3,513 in 2013/14.

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<sup>1</sup> (For an outcome to be assigned to a recorded crime the following basic principles must apply: a notifiable offence has been committed and recorded; a suspect has been identified and has been made aware that they will be recorded as being responsible for committing that crime and what the full implications of this are; and one of the following outcome types applies charge or summons; caution; offence taken into consideration; youth conference; penalty notice for disorder; the offence is 'indictable only' and the case cannot proceed because the offender has died or because the Public Prosecution Service decides not to prosecute; discretionary disposal )

During this same time period female victims of domestic abuse crimes increased by 27.2% from 6,414 in 2010/11 to 8,156 in 2013/14.

During 2013/14 of the 11,670 person victim of domestic abuse crimes, 10,797 were white, accounting for 92.5% of the total.

Of the 10,797 white victims, 9,758 were from the UK and Ireland (90.4%)

Of those domestic abuse crimes where there was a victim/offender relationship, 33% (1,096) were a current spouse, partner, girlfriend, boyfriend etc., 28% (927) was an ex spouse, partner, girlfriend, boyfriend etc., 26% (862) were parent and child and 8% (277) were siblings.

In Down in 2013/14, there were 13 incidents with a domestic abuse motivation per 1,000 population.

In Newry and Mourne this figure was also 13 per 1,000 population.

In relation to ward level within Newry, Mourne and Down offences recorded with a domestic abuse motivation have seen the most dramatic percentage increase between 2001-2015 with all wards increasing by over 140%. (It should be highlighted however that in 2001 figures recorded for offences with a domestic abuse motivation were low ranging from 8 to 16 while in 2015 these increased to between 22 and 39 offences).

### 5.3 Hate Incidents and Crimes

In 2014/15 there was 3,419 hate motivated incidents and they are broken down as follows with a comparison to 2013/14 figures:

Motivation	2013/14	2014/15	Change
Racism	982	1,356	374
Homophobic	280	334	54
Sectarian	1,284	1,517	233
Disability	107	138	31
Faith/Religion	24	53	29
Transphobic	23	21	-2

Table 41

Also in 2014/15 there was 2,284 hate motivated crimes and 338 crime outcomes as follows:

Motivation	Hate Motivation Crimes			Hate Motivation Crime Outcomes	
	2013/14	2014/15	Change	2013/14	2014/15
Racism	691	921	230	119	130
Homophobic	179	209	30	31	44
Sectarian	961	1,043	82	148	151
Disability	70	76	6	3	9
Faith/Religion	13	27	14	3	3
Transphobic	8	8	0	2	1

Table 42

In 2014/15 the highest incidents of hate motivation were in relation to sectarianism, accounting for 44.4% of the total hate motivated incidents that occurred.

Of all the hate motivated crimes racism experienced the largest increase in the number of incidents occurring rising by 374 between 2013/14 and 2014/15.

Faith/Religion motivation experienced the largest percentage increase in incidents while transphobic incidents actually experienced a decrease during this time.

The number of crime outcomes increased for all but two hate motivation crime types. However when looking at percentages, the crime outcome rate for racism actually fell by 3.1% between 2013/14 and 2014/15 despite their being an actual increase in the number of crime outcomes.

Percentage decreases were also experienced in sectarian crime outcomes (-0.9%) and Faith/ Religion crime outcomes (-12.0%). This is worrying when you consider that the number of faith/religion crimes recorded more than doubled in the past year from 13 in 2013/14 to 27 in 2014/15.

When looking at ethnicity of racially motivated crimes we can see that in 2014/15 125 were Asian, 117 were Black, 70 were Mixed/Other and 452 were White. Of those classed as White, 143 were polish accounting for 31.6%)

The level of racist motivated incidents in C District (of which Down is a part) increased by 41 between 2013/14 (60) and 2014/15 (101).The number of racist crimes recorded in C District also rose during this time from 30 in 2013/14 to 56 in 2014/15.

The outcome rate however in C District decreased during this period by 8.3% from 33.3% in 2013/14 to 25% in 2014/15.

Within C District, racist incidents in Down doubled between 2013/14 and 2014/15 from 10 to 20.

The number of racist crimes recorded in Down rose to 10 in 2014/15 from 4 in 2013/14. Down however experienced a significant decrease in racist crime outcomes, falling from 50% in 2013/14 to 20% in 2014/15.

In relation to E District (of which Newry and Mourne is a part) it experienced an increase of 52 racist incidents between 2013/14 (110) and 2014/15 (162). The racist crimes recorded during this time also increased from 77 in 2013/14 to 125 in 2014/15, resulting in an increase of 48.

E District experienced the second highest growth in both racist incidents and crimes between 2013/14 and 2014/15, behind B District.

Within E District, Newry and Mourne actually experienced a decrease of 1 in racist incidents, and were only 1 of 7 policing areas in the North to experience a decrease.

The number of racist crimes recorded also fell by 1 between 2013/14 (23) and 2014/15 (22). In relation to racist crime outcomes Newry and Mourne increased its rate by 18.6% between 2013/14 and 2014/15 and this rate was the third highest increase across all the policing areas.

During 2014/15 there were 334 incidents recorded where there was a homophobic motivation. Of these 334, 143 did not contain a crime.

The homophobic crime outcome rate for 2014/15 increased by 3.7% when compared to 2013/14, rising from 17.3% to 21.1%.

The most common crime type relating to homophobic motivation crimes was violence against the person. In 2014/15 209 homophobic crimes were recorded and of these 149 were violence against the person offences, accounting for 71.3%.

Between 2013/14 and 2014/15, C District was only one of two policing districts that experienced a decrease in homophobic incidents between 2013/14 and 2014/15, falling by 4.

The number of homophobic crimes recorded between 2013/14 and 2014/15 remained unchanged at 16 while its homophobic crime outcomes rose by 18.8%.

Within C District Down actually experienced an increase of 3 homophobic incidents, from 14 in 2013/14 to 17 in 2014/15.

The number of homophobic crimes recorded in Down during this time also increased, by 4. Down's homophobic crime outcomes did increase however from 0% in 2013/14 to 25% in 2014/15.

E District experienced an increase of 16 in the number of homophobic incidents recorded between 2013/14 (42) to 2014/15 (58), while the number of homophobic crimes recorded during this time rose by 13.

These increases in homophobic incidents and crimes were the second highest across the policing districts behind H District.

E District did however increase its percentage of homophobic crime outcomes by 25.6% between 2013/14 (15.4%) and 2014/15 (41%).

Within E District, Newry and Mourne's homophobic incidents increased by 5 from 16 in 2013/14 to 21 in 2014/15 while its homophobic crime rate increase by 6 from 10 in 2013/14 to 16 in 2014/15.

Newry and Mourne's homophobic crime outcome rate also rose during this time from 20% in 2013/14 to 31.3% in 2014/15.

During 2014/15 there were 1,517 incidents of sectarianism recorded. Of these 576 did not contain a crime.

In 2014/15 there were 11 attacks on churches/chapels. This is 6 less than the 2013/14 figure of 17.

There were 17 attacks on Orange/Apprentice Boys Halls, again a decrease of 23 on 2013/2014's figure of 40.

There was however 5 attacks on GAA or Ancient Order of Hibernians Hall and 5 attacks on schools in 2014/15 that did not occur in 2013/14.

C District (of which Down is a part) had an increase of 14 in the number of sectarian crimes recorded within the district from 79 in 2013/14 to 96 in 2014/15.

It did however experience a decrease of 9 in the number of sectarian crimes recorded within the district from 53 in 2013/14 to 44 in 2014/15.

C District experienced an increase of 12% in its sectarian crime outcome rate.

When looking specifically at Down we see that it doubled its number of sectarian incidents from 13 in 2013/14 to 26 in 2014/15.

In relation to the number of sectarian crimes recorded in Down this too increase during this time by 3 while its crime outcome rate also increased by 14.3%.

E District (of which Newry and Mourne is a part) experienced an increase of 11 in the number of sectarian incidents recorded, rising from 102 in 2013/14 to 113 in 2014/15. The number of sectarian crimes recorded during this time also rose, by 4, from 80 in 2013/14 to 84 in 2014/15.

The sectarian crime rate outcome rate also rose from 20% in 2013/14 to 27.4% in 2014/15.

In relation to Newry and Mourne, it experienced an increase of 2 sectarian incidents, from 18 in 2013/14 to 20 in 2014/15.

The number of sectarian crimes recorded in Newry and Mourne rose from 15 in 2013/14 to 20 in 2014/15 but at the same time it did also increase its sectarian crime outcome rate by 16.7% during this time.

During 2014/15 there were 138 incidents recorded where there was a disability motivation. Of these 138 incidents recorded, 68 did not contain a crime. The remaining 70 contained one or more crimes amounting to 76 recorded crimes in total.

In 2014/15 the number of disability motivated incidents recorded more than doubled when compared to 2013/14, rising from 8 to 19.

The number of disability crimes recorded also doubled in C District (of which Down is a part), jumping from 4 to 8 between 2013/14 and 2014/15.

Disability crime outcomes have also increased during this time in C District from 0% in 2013/14 to 12.5% in 2014/15.

Within C District, Down increased its number of disability motivated incidents by 4 between 2013/14 and 2014/15, rising from 1 to 5.

The number of disability crimes recorded during this time rose from 1 to 2.

In relation to disability outcome rates in Down this rose from 0% in 2013/14 to 50% in 2014/15.

When looking at E District (of which Newry and Mourne is a part) there was an increase of 7 in the number of disability motivated incidents, rising from 9 in 2013/14 to 16 in 2014/15.

Disability crimes recorded in E District increased by 2 between 2013/14 (6) and 2014/15 (8). In relation to crime outcome rates in E District this rose from 0% in 2013/14 to 37.5% in 2014/15. In fact this figure is the highest achieved across all the policing districts.

When analysing Newry and Mourne it experienced a rise of 4 disability motivated incidents between 2013/14 and 2014/15. Going from 2 to 6.

The number of disability motivated crimes recorded in Newry and Mourne rose from 2 to 3 during this period.

During 2014/15 there were 53 incidents recorded where there was a faith/religion motivated incidents. 28 of these did not contain a crime and the remaining 25 contained one or more crimes, adding to 27 in total.

There were 29 more faith/religion motivated incidents in 2014/15 compared with 2013/14, increasing from 24 to 53.

The number of faith/religion motivated crimes also increased during this time from 13 to 27, a rise of more than double.

There were 3 crime outcomes recorded in both 2013/14 and 2014/15 resulting in the outcome rate falling by 12%, down from 23.1% in 2013/14 to 11.1% in 2014/15.

C District (of which Down is a part) experienced a decrease in faith/religion motivated incidents, falling from 4 in 2013/14 to 3 in 2014/15.

A decrease of 1 also occurred in relation to faith/religion motivated crimes recorded in Down, falling from 3 to 1 between 2013/14 and 2014/15.

The outcome rate for faith/religion motivated crime for 2014/15 remained at 0%. In Down itself, the number of faith/religion motivated incidents fell from 2 in 2013/14 to 0 in 2014/15.

In relation to faith/religion motivated crime this also decreased during this period, from 1 to 0. As there was no faith/religion motivated crime recorded in 2014/15 there was no crime outcome rate.

E District remained unchanged at 1 faith/religion motivated incident in 2014/15. It did however record one faith/religion motivated crime in 2014/15 which it did not have in 2013/14. There was no crime outcome recorded for this however.

Newry and Mourne had no faith/religion incident or crime in either 2014/15 or 2013/14.

During 2014/15 there were 21 incidents recorded where there was a transphobic motivation. Of these 21 incidents, 13 did not contain a crime. The remaining 8 incidents contained one crime each.

These 21 incidents is two lower than that recorded in 2013/14.

The number of transphobic motivated crimes remained unchanged at 8 for both 2013/14 and 2014/15.

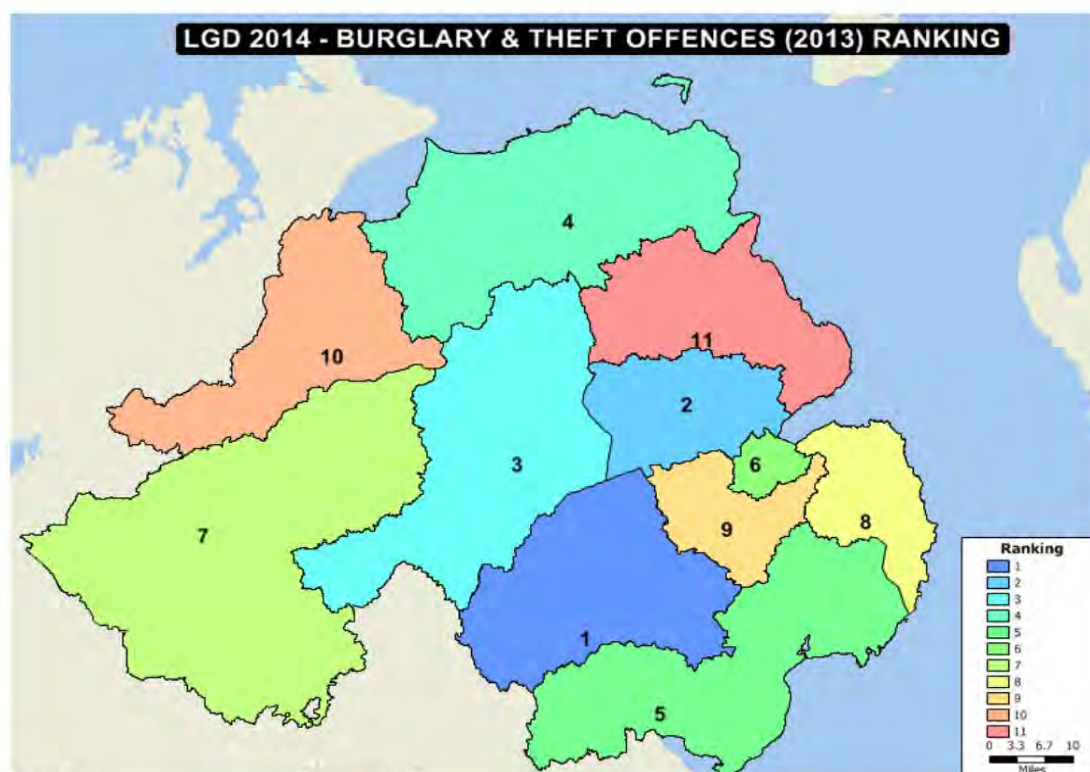
Of the 21 transphobic motivated incidents recorded in Northern Ireland one took place in Newry and Mourne.

No transphobic motivated crimes were recorded in either Down or Newry and Mourne during 2014/15.



## 5.4 Burglary & Theft

In 2013 in Newry, Mourne and Down there were 686 incidents of burglary and theft. This is below the NI average of 976 incidents recorded and ranks N, M&D 5<sup>th</sup> out of the 11 councils as seen in the map below



**Map 9**

*Police Recorded Crime in Northern Ireland: Monthly Update to 31 May 2015*

Domestic burglaries: Over the last two years domestic burglaries showed an upwards trend. March 2015 and February 2015 have recorded the highest (573 offences) and second highest (546 offences) figures while the level recorded in April 2015 was the fourth highest during this time period (531 offences). The lowest level was 419 recorded in June 2013.

Non-domestic burglaries have shown a downwards trend over the last two years with figures tending to fluctuate month to month; the highest level in the last 24 months was 315 recorded in March 2014 and the lowest level of 211 offences was recorded in January 2015. The current level for May 2015 stands at 242 recorded crimes. Theft from the person has shown a flat trend; the highest level in the past 24 months was seen in October 2013 when 70 offences were recorded, while the lowest month January 2015 when 26 offences were recorded. The current level recorded in May 2015 is 38 offences.

Vehicle offences showed a slight downwards trend over the past two years. A two-year high of 588 offences in January 2014 was followed by a level of 386 in February 2014

with a further increase to 508 offences in March 2014. Levels have generally fluctuated over the past few months, with a two-year low of 347 offences in January 2015 and a level of 397 in May 2015.

Shoplifting offences have shown a fairly flat trend, with a peak of 659 offences in October 2013, the highest level recorded in the last two years. While this was followed by a fall to 487 offences recorded in January 2014, the increasing trend then resumed to reach 614 offences recorded in November 2014. The level fell to the two lowest levels in the past two years with 439 offences recorded in January 2015 and 450 offences recorded in February 2015. There were 585 offences recorded in May 2015.

Bicycle theft showed a steady increase from June 2013 to reach 159 in August 2013; the level then fell each month to 47 offences recorded in December 2013 before showing an increasing trend to September 2014 (134 offences). As with the previous year, the figure has since fallen sharply to a two-year low of 36 offences recorded in January 2015 before rising to a level of 81 offences in April 2015. The level has since fallen to 50 offences recorded in May 2015 and this trend is depicted in the chart below:

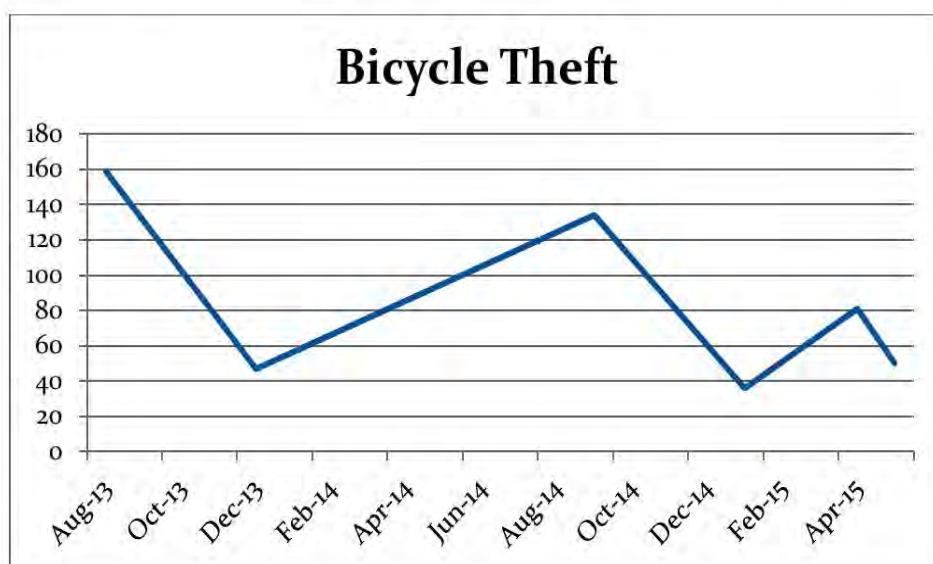


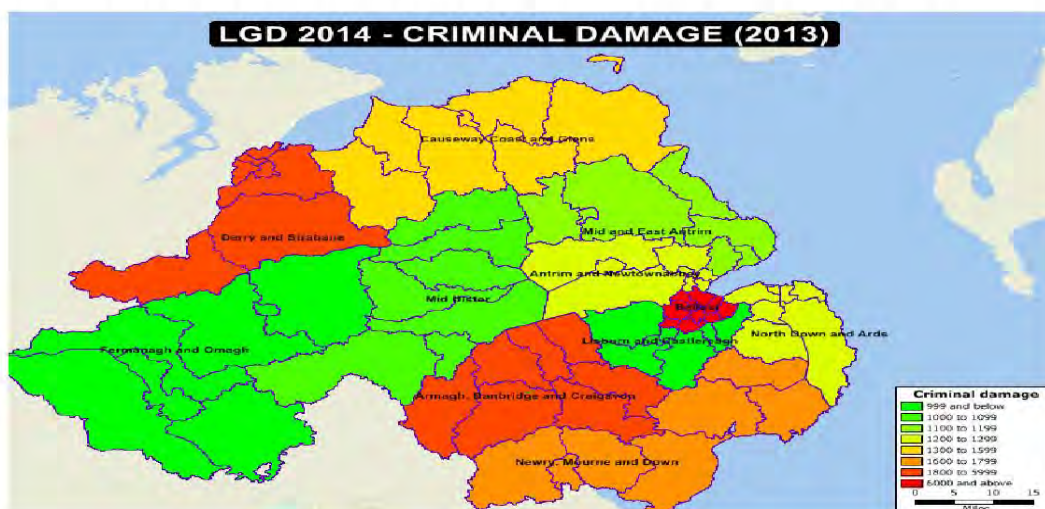
Chart 14

All other theft offences have shown a fairly flat trend since May 2013. There was a general downward trend until February 2014. Levels have since been generally increasing, reaching 1,201 offences recorded in October 2014 which is the highest level in the past two years. The level currently stands at 1,159 recorded in May 2015.

### 5.5 Criminal Damage

Incidents of criminal damage numbered 1,602 in Newry, Mourne and Down in 2015. This was 202 less than the NI average of 1,804 and ranked N, M & D 4<sup>th</sup> out of the 11 council areas.

The map below details the spread of criminal damage incidents across all 11 councils –



Map 10

### 5.6 Road Traffic Casualties

Between 1 January 2015 – 30 April 2015 there were 23 people killed in road traffic accidents in Northern Ireland. A further 262 were seriously injured during this period. Combined this figure of 285 is 19.7% greater than the figure of 238 which was recorded for the same period the year previous in 2014.

The graphs below breaks down the casualties and injuries by age group and gender for the first four months of this year.

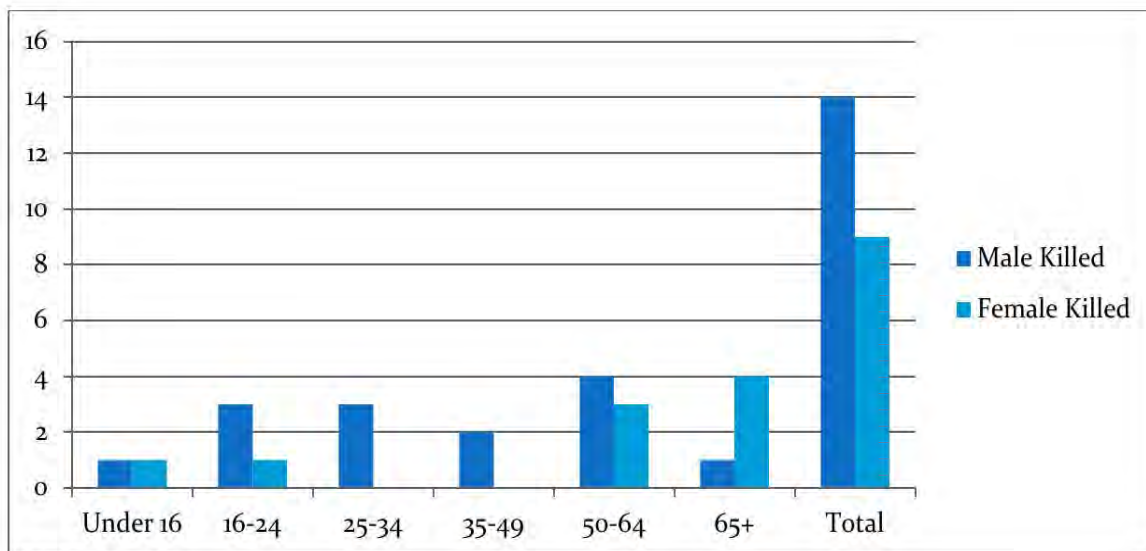


Chart 15

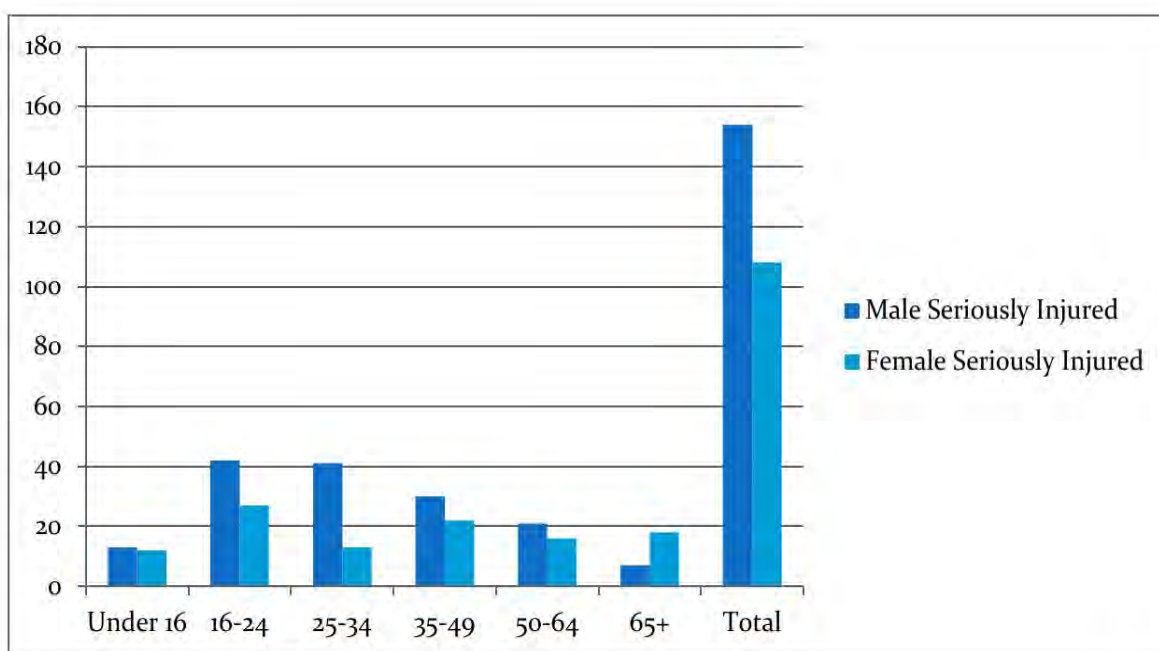


Chart 16

The graphs indicate that there were a higher number of males than females both killed and seriously injured in road traffic collisions for the first four months of this year.

The age group with the highest number of male deaths was the 50-64 year olds with 4 fatalities. For females the age group that experienced the greatest number of deaths was the 65+ also with 4 fatalities.

Looking at persons seriously injured, the age group with the highest number of injuries was the 16-24 year olds for both sexes, with 42 and 27 respectively.

At District Council level, in Newry, Mourne and Down there were 0 people killed in road traffic collisions in the first four months of this year. This is down from 4 killed during the same period in 2014. 36 people were seriously injured during this period, an increase of 9 on 2014 figures, with a further 249 slightly injured, again 5 greater than 2014 figures for this same period.

Below is a table displaying the road traffic fatalities and injuries across all 11 districts:

1 Jan 2015 - 30 Apr 2015			
	Killed	Seriously Injured	Slightly injured
Belfast	1	35	733
Antrim & Newtownabbey	1	14	211
Cause Coast & Glens	2	16	159
Derry & Strabane	2	14	212
Mid & East Antrim	2	27	152
Ards & North Down	2	11	222
Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	3	33	263
Fermanagh & Omagh	4	21	187
Lisburn & Castlereagh	3	15	279
Mid Ulster	3	40	204
Newry, Mourne & Down	0	36	249
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>2871</b>

**Table 43**

We can see that for the first four months of this year, Newry, Mourne and Down was the only council area with no road deaths, with Fermanagh & Omagh experiencing the highest (4).

Newry, Mourne and Down did record the second highest figure however for persons seriously injured (36), just 4 below the highest figure of Mid Ulster (40).

At 249 people with slight injuries from road traffic collisions in N, M & D this figure is the third highest behind Belfast and Lisburn and Castlereagh.

## **CONCLUSIONS AND MOVING FORWARD**

Community Planning in Newry, Mourne and Down is underpinned by the five themes detailed in this report.

This baseline data allows us to paint a picture of our district and see what trends are emerging in relation to these themes and the demography of the district and where the demand may arise for the Council and community planning partners.

Conclusions from each of the themes as well as the social context of the district is detailed in the paragraphs below

### **Social Context**

Similar to the rest of Northern Ireland, Newry, Mourne and Down has and will continue to have an ageing population. In fact estimates predict that by 2034 the 65+ population will exceed the 0-15 population. For community planning this means having the awareness to plan for the future demand on services this growth will entail particularly in relation to health care, housing, transport and the economy.

For Community Planning, the datahub will be a very effective tool as it will allow us to see the draw on resources by all areas within the district and from this data, analysis can be done on why there is so much demand in particular areas and a plan of action can be formed on how to address this by a collective effort.

27% of all households in Newry, Mourne and Down will be 1 person households by 2037. In fact the fastest projected growth is projected in NMD for one adult households without children (33.0%) (NISRA: Northern Ireland Household Projections 2012) This has implications for housing development and the construction industry as there may be a trend towards 1 person households due to the change in household size.

While average household sizes are expected to decrease in each Local Government by 2037, with NM&D expected to decrease by .14 from 2.74 in 2012 to 2.60 in 2037, Newry, Mourne and Down will still have the second highest average household size behind Mid Ulster.

## **Economic Development**

In 2013 the Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimated that there were 79,900 people employed in Newry, Mourne and Down. Just over 20% of these are in part-time employment.

Wholesale, Retail and Trade was the largest employer in Newry, Mourne and Down in 2011.

In relation to the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Industry N,M&D employed the most people in this sector across NI (LFS) This highlights the rural nature of this district and its reliance on its environment. It was also highlighted at our community planning engagement events the need to look at more employment in the rural areas through the further development of these sectors, perhaps in a more innovative and creative way.

Another industry which has been significant in Newry, Mourne and Down is Construction. In 2011 Newry, Mourne and Down had 9,181 people employed in the construction industry, the highest figure across all council areas. Yet we see in the Education sector that many trade's courses are being cut or taken off the curriculum. As construction is a significant employer in this area and the construction industry has started to see an upturn in the past few years community planning can aim to bring the relevant partners together to discuss this issue, look at the evidence and make an informed decision.

## **Education**

Newry, Mourne and Down had the second highest number of post primary enrolments in 2013/14 behind Belfast. It has 9,275 pupils registered in non grammar schools with the remaining 6,612 registered in grammar schools.

It ranks 8<sup>th</sup> in relation to enrolments in Special Schools.

In relation to nursery school enrolments it ranked 4<sup>th</sup> out of the 11 councils in 2013/14 with 401.

Looking at qualification attainment within Newry, Mourne and Down the data (from Census 2011) tells us that there were 37,336 people aged 16-74 within the district with

no qualifications. Compared to the other super councils this figure sees us ranked 4<sup>th</sup> behind Belfast, Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon and Derry & Strabane.

Looking within the District at ward level there has been a significant increase in further education, professional and technical enrolments across all of the 41 wards between 2001 and 2015, with all wards experiencing growth of over 65%.

11 wards across NMDDC experienced a decrease in enrolments in Higher Education with the highest increase of 3.7% being experienced in Whitecross.

This decrease in Higher Education enrollments is worrying considering that the Departments 'Success through Skills – Transforming Futures The Skills Strategy for Northern Ireland' (2011) emphasises that there will be an increasing need for people with higher level skills (Levels 4-8 on the qualifications framework) within the workforce.

Through Community Planning this issue could be addressed primarily by the education sector but also through engagement from the industry sector on the needs of the economy and providing an insight to students at the post primary level on what skills will be required in Northern Ireland over the next 10-20 years.

### **Environment (Sustainability)**

In 2013/14, 28.7% of local authority municipal waste in the Down District Council area was recycled and composted compared to 33.7% in Newry and Mourne. Both were well below the NI figure of 40.6%. In fact Down experienced a decrease of nearly 4% between 2012/13 and 2013/14 falling from 32%.

In 2013/14 Down and Newry and Mourne Councils had the highest and second highest percentage of waste land filled as a % of total local authority collected municipal waste.

Owner occupation is the most popular tenure across the whole district at 70.75% (Census 2011) which is higher than the Northern Ireland figure of 67.5%. The private rented sector houses 16.6% of households, compared with 15% across NI. The proportion of social housing in the new district is 10%, nearly 5% less than the NI figure of 14.9%.

At March 2014 there were 3,657 applicants registered on the waiting list for social housing; 2,034 (55.6%) were in housing stress.



Between April 2014 and March 2015 1,322 people presented themselves as homeless in Newry, Mourne and Down; 750 (56.7%) were accepted as full duty applicants by the NIHE, which meant they were owed a duty of care by the Housing Executive under the Homelessness Legislation, Article 10(2) of the Housing (NI) Order 1988.

Within Newry, Mourne and Down there has been a decrease in the number of households rented from the Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE) between 2001 and 2015 with all wards experiencing a decrease of between 34% and 40%.

Houses rented from Housing Associations, Housing co-operatives or Charitable Trusts experienced a significant percentage increase between 2001-2015 with all experiencing growth of 42% or more. It should be noted however that the actual figures for this type of rented accommodation is quite low and remains about three quarters less than NIHE rented.

Private rental from landlord or letting agency has increased significantly since 2001, with all wards experiencing growth of over 120%.

Looking at house prices in the district the University of Ulster House price Index recorded an average house price of £120,841, well below the NI average of £131,204.

In 2014/15 there were 57 renewable energy applications made for the Newry, Mourne and Down area (excluding Ballyward). 47 applications were approved in 2014/15.

In 2011, collectively Newry, Mourne and Down (excluding Ballyward) had 60,151 households in fuel poverty correlating to 43 – 46%.

In 2009 the urban / rural composition of households in Newry, Mourne and Down was 32,532 urban dwellings representing 51.58% and 30,530 rural dwellings representing 48.42%. This figure was the 4<sup>th</sup> highest across all the 11 new super councils. This is an issue for employment and the prosperous economic activity of the area. Community Planning has identified this through the initial engagement process where the likes of tourism, utilizing our natural resources and diversification of farming industries were suggested as ways of tackling this issue.

## **Health & Wellbeing**

Coming from the Health Inequalities - NI Health and Social Care Inequalities Monitoring System – Sub-regional 2015 Report, health outcomes were worse in the most deprived areas in NM&D LGD as a whole across all 26 indicators.

The largest inequality gaps between N, M&D's most deprived areas and the overall N, M&D Local Government District itself were

- Standardised Admission Rate: Drugs (75%)
- Standardised Admission Rate: Alcohol (71%)
- Teenage Birth Rate (67%)
- Standardised Admission Rate: Self- Harm (67%)
- Crude Suicide Rate (52%)

In Newry, Mourne and Down in 2014 there was 19,450 people claiming Disability Living Allowance, ranking it the fourth highest across the 11 super council areas.

There was 310 people (aged 16-64) claiming incapacity benefit. This figure ranks it 4<sup>th</sup> out of the 11 council areas.

13,220 people aged 16+ were claiming housing benefit in Newry, Mourne and Down in 2014, this figure ranks N, M&D 4<sup>th</sup> out of the 11 councils and 1,577 less than the NI average.

In Newry, Mourne and Down there were 4,850 recipients of the attendance allowance in 2014. This figure was 345 less than the NI average of 5,811 and ranked NM&D 4<sup>th</sup> across all 11 council areas.

Newry, Mourne and Down had 4,530 income support claimants in 2014, the third highest figure behind Belfast and Derry & Strabane. This figure is 239 greater than the NI average of 4,291.

NMDDC has two cancer types with significantly higher incidence rates than the NI average and these include colorectal cancer and NMSC. It is 10.2% higher than the NI average for colorectal cancer, the highest among all 11 Local Government Districts (LGD).

In contrast however it did have significantly lower than average incidence rate of kidney and pancreatic cancer between 2008 and 2012. It was 16.2% lower than the NI average for kidney cancer which was the best across all districts.

NMDDC was 12.5% lower than the NI average for incidents of lung cancer per year between 2008-2012. However the incident rate of female lung cancer was much higher than males within NMDDC.

From Census 2011 data we know that 11,154 people from the Newry, Mourne and Down Council area provided unpaid care of between 1-19 hours a week. A further 3,486 persons provided between 20 and 49 hours of unpaid care a week. 5,576 persons provided unpaid care of 50+ hours a week ranking N, M&D 3<sup>rd</sup> across all 11 councils for this level of unpaid care.

In 2014 there were 6,850 claimants of carers allowance, the 4<sup>th</sup> highest behind Belfast; Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon and Derry and Strabane.

In 2013 there were 5,075 primary students entitled to free school meals in Newry, Mourne and Down. This was above the NI average of 4,584 and ranked 4<sup>th</sup> highest across the 11 district council areas.

Also in 2013 there were a further 2,900 post primary school students entitled to free school meals in Newry, Mourne and Down, ranking it 3<sup>rd</sup> in this category.

Looking at ward level for 2014/15 within Newry, Mourne and Down primary school free meal entitlements have increased by over 100% in all wards across NMDDC since 2001. At post primary level an increase has also occurred by as much as 96%.

Coming from the Community Planning Engagement Process that took place in February and March we know that Health & Wellbeing is a very important and emotive issue for the whole district. Mental Health in particular came up frequently throughout the process and is an issue that needs to be addressed under the Community Plan.

## **Safety**

In Down there was 2,196 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in 2014/15. This is an increase of 80 on the 2013/14 figures, indicating a percentage increase of 3.8%. Newry and Mourne recorded 2,347 incidents of anti-social behaviour in 2014/15, increasing by 152 from 2013/14, indicating a percentage increase of 6.9%.

In Down the number of domestic abuse incidents increased by 38 between 2013/14 (888) and 2014/15 (926). The number of domestic abuse crimes recorded also increased during this time, from 420 in 2013/14 to 518 in 2014/15, an increase of 61.

The outcome rate too has increased from 29.8% in 2013/14 to 36.6% in 2014/15. Newry and Mourne saw the number of domestic abuse incidents fall by 70 between 2013/14 and 2014/15 indicating a decrease of 5.2%.

The number of domestic abuse crimes however increased by 20 over this same time period from 665 in 2013/14 to 685 in 2014/15.

The number of racist crimes recorded in Down rose to 10 in 2014/15 from 4 in 2013/14. Down however experienced a significant decrease in racist crime outcomes, falling from 50% in 2013/14 to 20% in 2014/15.

Newry and Mourne actually experienced a decrease of 1 in racist incidents, and were only 1 of 7 policing areas in the North to experience a decrease.

The number of racist crimes recorded also fell by 1 between 2013/14 (23) and 2014/15 (22). In relation to racist crime outcomes Newry and Mourne increased its rate by 18.6% between 2013/14 and 2014/15 and this rate was the third highest increase across all the policing areas.

Down experienced an increase of 3 homophobic incidents, from 14 in 2013/14 to 17 in 2014/15.

The number of homophobic crimes recorded in Down during this time also increased, by 4. Down's homophobic crime outcomes did increase however from 0% in 2013/14 to 25% in 2014/15.

Newry and Mourne's homophobic incidents increased by 5 from 16 in 2013/14 to 21 in 2014/15 while its homophobic crime rate increase by 6 from 10 in 2013/14 to 16 in 2014/15.

Newry and Mourne's homophobic crime outcome rate also rose during this time from 20% in 2013/14 to 31.3% in 2014/15.

Down doubled its number of sectarian incidents from 13 in 2013/14 to 26 in 2014/15. In relation to the number of sectarian crimes recorded in Down this too increased during this time by 3 while its crime outcome rate also increased by 14.3%.

In relation to Newry and Mourne, it experienced an increase of 2 sectarian incidents, from 18 in 2013/14 to 20 in 2014/15.

The number of sectarian crimes recorded in Newry and Mourne rose from 15 in 2013/14 to 20 in 2014/15 but at the same time it did also increase its sectarian crime outcome rate by 16.7% during this time.

Down increased its number of disability motivated incidents by 4 between 2013/14 and 2014/15, rising from 1 to 5.

The number of disability crimes recorded during this time rose from 1 to 2.

In relation to disability outcome rates in Down this rose from 0% in 2013/14 to 50% in 2014/15.

When analysing Newry and Mourne it experienced a rise of 4 disability motivated incidents between 2013/14 and 2014/15. Going from 2 to 6.

The number of disability motivated crimes recorded in Newry and Mourne rose from 2 to 3 during this period.

A decrease of 1 occurred in relation to faith/religion motivated crimes recorded in Down, falling from 3 to 1 between 2013/14 and 2014/15.

The outcome rate for faith/religion motivated crime for 2014/15 remained at 0%.

In Down itself, the number of faith/religion motivated incidents fell from 2 in 2013/14 to 0 in 2014/15.

In relation to faith/religion motivated crime this also decreased during this period, from 1 to 0. As there was no faith/religion motivated crime recorded in 2014/15 there was no crime outcome rate.

Newry and Mourne had no faith/religion incident or crime in either 2014/15 or 2013/14.

Of the 21 transphobic motivated incidents recorded in Northern Ireland in 2014/15 one took place in Newry and Mourne.

No transphobic motivated crimes were recorded in either Down or Newry and Mourne during 2014/15.

Over the last two years in Northern Ireland domestic burglaries showed an upwards trend. March 2015 and February 2015 have recorded the highest (573 offences) and second highest (546 offences) figures while the level recorded in April 2015 was the fourth highest during this time period (531 offences). The lowest level was 419 recorded in June 2013.

In 2013 in Newry, Mourne and Down there were 686 incidents of burglary and theft. This is below the NI average of 976 incidents

Incidents of criminal damage numbered 1,602 in Newry, Mourne and Down in 2015. This was 202 less than the NI average of 1,804 and ranked N, M & D 4<sup>th</sup> out of the 11 council areas.

At District Council level, in Newry, Mourne and Down there were 0 people killed in road traffic collisions in the first four months of this year. This is down from 4 killed during the same period in 2014. 36 people were seriously injured during this period, an increase of 9 on 2014 figures, with a further 249 slightly injured, again 5 greater than 2014 figures for this same period.

This information tells us that ASB incidents are on the rise again in this District as was also emphasised in the Community Planning Engagement Events held across the 7 District Electoral Areas. An issue raised that may be contributing to this is the lack of events/facilities/engagement with the 11+ age group which was highlighted frequently

at the above events and is an issue that may be looked at through Community Planning.

Burglary and theft is a major issue in this district especially in relation to the rurality of the area and potential isolation by many. PCSP's and the PSNI have established a high quality network of neighbourhood watch schemes across the district which help with this issue but as said in the engagement events more needs to be done which is where the potential of community planning may prove integral, along with the datahub which will highlight where the hot spots are in the district in relation to this issue and allow partners to direct their resources in these areas.

This report provides a snap shot of the main issues occurring in our district under each of the 5 key themes in the report, many of which were confirmed further through our community planning engagement events. It suggests some partnership collaboration that may assist these issues but overall it gives us a baseline from which to start our Community Planning Discussion.

<b>Agenda Item:</b>	
<b>Report to:</b>	<b>Strategic Policy &amp; Resources Committee</b>
<b>Subject:</b>	<i>Community Planning Pilot Initiatives</i>
<b>Date:</b>	Thursday 13 August 2015
<b>Reporting Officer:</b>	Eddy Curtis, Director of Strategy, Planning and Performance
<b>Contact Officer:</b>	Heather McKee, Community Planning Manager

<b><u>Decisions Required</u></b>	
Approve support and linkage with Community Planning pilot initiatives led by Community Voluntary Sector Organisations	
1.0	<b><u>Purpose &amp; Background</u></b>
1.1	Through the Council led community planning engagement process and our aim to build capacity within the community, some examples of good practice are emerging. Groups such as Community Places and the Community Development and Health Network are able to lead on engagement initiatives, with our support, that will feed into the Community Planning Process.
2.0	<b><u>Key Issues</u></b>
2.1	<b>Council has already approved linking with the Community Places initiative which is funded by the Building Change Trust. It is proposed that this pilot is undertaken in the Mourne DEA as it covers both legacy Council areas and has a good mix of urban and rural communities.</b>
2.2	<b>Volunteer Now and the Community Development and Health Network have proposed undertaking 2 Co-production Pilots. These are proposed for Newry and Rowallen DEAs (Ballynahinch area).</b>
2.3	<b>A number of other organisations have offered to connect with their networks on behalf of Council and Partners to support more meaningful engagement. One such example is the Integrated Care Partnership. This is generally a low cost way of achieving robust engagement via existing relationships with Community Voluntary Sectors networks. Approval is requested to link with this and other emerging initiatives.</b>
3.0	<b><u>Resource Implications</u></b>
	Limited to room hire charges, equipment and catering costs and in-kind support from Council Officials.
4.0	<b><u>Appendices</u></b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ None</li> </ul>

<b>Agenda Item:</b>	
<b>Report to:</b>	<b>Strategic Policy &amp; Resources Committee</b>
<b>Subject:</b>	<i>Datahub and Elected Members Information System</i>
<b>Date:</b>	Thursday 13 August 2015
<b>Reporting Officer:</b>	Eddy Curtis, Director Strategy, Planning and Performance
<b>Contact Officer:</b>	Heather McKee, Community Planning Manager

<b><u>Decisions Required</u></b>	
<i>Approval of budget for Datahub and Elected Member Information System (EMIS)</i>	
1.0	<b><u>Purpose &amp; Background</u></b>
1.1	<p>The Shadow Council agreed for Newry, Mourne and Down to lead a multi Council tender to acquire the Datahub for the period of the current Council with the option to extend for a further year.</p> <p>The tender closed on 3 August 2015.</p>
2.0	<b><u>Key Issues</u></b>
	<p><b>The cost per annum for the Datahub mapping and analysis of ‘live’ partner and Council data - £</b>  <b>(NOTE: this is a reduction on the costs to the legacy Newry and Mourne Council due to economies of scale across a number of Councils.)</b></p> <p><b>One off cost for EMIS - £11,135. Council will own this and there will be no subsequent licence fee.</b></p>
3.0	<b><u>Resource Implications</u></b>
	As above.
4.0	<b><u>Appendices</u></b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>None</b></li> </ul>



## Outline Community Planning Engagement Plan

### District Wide Media:

What	Where	How/Action	When
Social Media	Facebook	Develop programme for message release throughout engagement process	Dates – see separate programme
	Twitter	Develop # for NMDDC Link to #getinvolved	Live feed at engagement events
	Pintrest	?	?
	On line Survey (s)	Connected to Community plan draft priorities	
Radio	QFM	Interviews	Pre events Weekly throughout Autumn
Local Press	Newspapers	Press release Launch of Engagement Phase 2 Photocall at each engagement event	Prior to events

### Geographical Communities - DEAs

Who	When	What/Where	Why	How
Crotlieve	September 15 onward	DEA Forum	Broad engagement on DEA Issues	Bi – monthly DEA Forum meetings
Downpatrick	September 15 onward	DEA Forum	Broad engagement on DEA Issues	Bi – monthly DEA Forum meetings
Mournes	September 15 onward	DEA Forum	Broad engagement on DEA Issues	Bi – monthly DEA Forum meetings
	October – November 15 (launch September)	Community Visioning Pilot	Pilot led by Community Places to identify issues and steps and actions to resolve issues.	1 Launch event 3 Workshops 1 Learning/Evaluation event

				Results fed into community plan
Newry	September 15 onward  October 15 (launch late August)	DEA Forum  Newry Thrives Co-Production Pilot in Quays/ Buttercrane	Broad engagement on DEA Issues  Pilot led by Volunteer Now and Community Development and Health Network	Bi – monthly DEA Forum meetings  Brining all groups and community together around 3 themes of Social enterprise & Economic Development, Health & Wellbeing, Sustainable Development
Rowallane	September 15 onward  October 15 (launch late August)	DEA Forum  Ballynahinch Thrives Co-Production Pilot	Broad engagement on DEA Issues  Pilot led by Volunteer Now and Community Development and Health Network	Bi – monthly DEA Forum meetings  Brining all groups and community together around 3 themes of Social enterprise & Economic Development, Health & Wellbeing, Sustainable Development
Slieve Croob	September 15 onward	DEA Forum	Broad engagement on DEA Issues	Bi – monthly DEA Forum meetings
Slieve Gullion	September 15 onward	DEA Forum	Broad engagement on DEA Issues	Bi – monthly DEA Forum meetings

**Communities of Interest**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>When</b>	<b>Where</b>	<b>How/Action</b>	<b>Who</b>
Business sector	Sept - Dec		DEA Fora Economic Action Plan	Lead: Working Group members:
Community Voluntary Sector	June 2015	Whistledown, Warrenpoint	Via County Down Rural Advisory Group network Workshops and questionnaire  Resrepresentation on Community Voluntary Sector Interface Forum	Lead: CDRAG
Faith Groups	Sept – Dec	DEA basis	Via Good Relations Contacts Areas meeting with Clergy Church bulletins To engage congregations who may not link with other groups/organisations	Lead:
Youth and Schools	Sept – Dec	Schools Youth Councils	Education Authority  Youth Justice Agency	Lead: Youth sector
Older People	Oct – Dec	Conference - October	Age Friendly Strategy/Alliance  U3A Network Senior Citizens Consortium MARA Project Carers	Lead: Regina Mackin
Sporting Groups	Sept – Dec		SAND	Lead:

Farming/Rural	Oct – Dec		Farmers Markets Via NFU	Lead:
Urban	Sept – Oct	Newry Downpatrick Warrenpoint Saintfield Kilkeel Ballynahinch	Markets  Shopping Centre  Festivals	Lead:
Ethnic Minorities	Oct – Dec	District Wide	Polish Consulate Peace Team	Lead:
Carers	Oct – Dec			Integrated Care Partnership
Longterm ill	Oct – Dec			Patient Client Council
Consumers	Oct – Dec			Consumer Council
Section 75	Oct – Dec			

<b>Agenda Item:</b>	
<b>Report to:</b>	<b>Strategic Policy &amp; Resources Committee</b>
<b>Subject:</b>	<i>Outline Community Planning Engagement Plan</i>
<b>Date:</b>	13 August 2015
<b>Reporting Officer:</b>	Eddy Curtis, Director Strategy, Planning and Performance
<b>Contact Officer:</b>	Heather McKee, Community Planning Manager

<b><u>Decisions Required</u></b>	
<i>Approval of Outline Community Engagement Plan</i>	
1.0	<b><u>Purpose &amp; Background</u></b>
1.1	At the Workshop on 18 June it was agreed that an outline Community Planning Engagement Programme would be drafted for discussion at the next workshop.
2.0	<b><u>Key Issues</u></b>
	<p><b>Parts of the Engagement programme need to commence as soon as possible. While the programme needs to be further populated and Council Officials taking responsibility for specific area of work, Members are asked to agree the plan in principal and support the development of for example</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A community plan 'brand'</li> <li>2. Twitter hashtag #</li> <li>3. Forum/blog space</li> <li>4. Schools flier</li> </ol> <p><b>At the workshop on 25 August commitment from Partners will be sought to participate in and/lead on certain aspects of the engagement programme and develop it further.</b></p>
3.0	<b><u>Resource Implications</u></b>
	Marketing and printing costs
4.0	<b><u>Appendices</u></b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Outline Community Engagement Plan</b></li> </ul>

<b>Agenda Item:</b>	
<b>Report to:</b>	<b>Strategic Policy &amp; Resources Committee</b>
<b>Subject:</b>	<i>Community Planning Workshop for Elected Members, Officers and Partner Organisations</i>
<b>Date:</b>	Thursday 13 August 2015
<b>Reporting Officer:</b>	Eddy Curtis, Director of Strategy, Performance and Planning
<b>Contact Officer:</b>	Heather McKee, Community Planning Manager

<b><u>Decisions Required</u></b>	
Approval of the attached report and its recommendations	
1.0	<b><u>Purpose &amp; Background</u></b>
1.1	<p>As part of our Community Planning process, Partners, elected members and staff in Newry, Mourne and Down District Council came together at a workshop on 18 June 2015 to consider the governance structure for community planning in the Council area.</p> <p>There was a range of debate about the changing role and relationship between Council and Statutory partners which is captured in the report attached at Appendix 1.</p>
2.0	<b><u>Key Issues</u></b>
	<p><b>A further workshop to be held where more in-depth consideration will be given to community planning themes, role of Elected Members and Statutory Partners at each level within the Community Planning process.</b></p> <p><b>And further consideration given to Statutory Partners role in the engagement process.</b></p> <p><b>Next Workshop to be held on Tuesday 25 August 2015, Bagenals Castle, Newry</b></p> <p><b>(The Community Planning Manager can meet with any Elected Members who were unable to attend the workshop in June prior to the August workshop if they wish.)</b></p>
3.0	<b><u>Resource Implications</u></b>
	<p>Attendance at the Workshop by Elected Members, Senior Staff from Council and Partner Organisations.</p> <p>Facilitation and catering costs.</p>

**4.0** **Appendices**

- **Report from Louise O'Meara, Interaction Institute for Social Change**

## Appendix 1



Interaction Institute  
*for Social Change*

147 Cregagh Road, Belfast BT6 0LB  
+44 2890 803296  
[www.interactioninstitute.org](http://www.interactioninstitute.org)

**Note of**  
***Governance of Community Planning Workshop***  
**Newry, Mourne and Down District Council**

Downpatrick Arts Centre  
Thursday 18<sup>th</sup> June 2015

**Designed and facilitated by:**  
**Louise O'Meara**  
**Regional Director**  
**IISC Ireland**  
**147 Cregagh Road**  
**Belfast BT6 0LB**

Email: [lomeara@interactioninstitute.org](mailto:lomeara@interactioninstitute.org)

Website: <http://interactioninstitute.org/iisc-ireland/>

Tel: 0044 777 999 8060



## 1. Introduction

### **Workshop Purpose**

The purpose of this workshop was to bring Community Planning Partners, elected members and staff in Newry, Mourne and Down District Council together to consider the governance structure for community planning in the Council area.

### **Desired Outcomes:**

- A greater awareness of the background to, and rationale for, the workshop so that all are starting from a common point of reference.
- A shared understanding of what Community Planning is, Council's role in it, and how it differs from legacy councils' ways of working, so that all are clear on this.
- A greater awareness of the role of partners in relation to Community Planning, and how they can influence it, so that they can engage effectively and with greater impact.
- Agreement on outline governance structures and mechanisms for the community planning process locally.
- A list of next steps.

## 2. Setting the Scene

Following welcome and introductions, Liam Hannaway, Chief Executive Officer, and Heather McKee, Community Planning, outlined the background to the workshop and presented an overview of community planning, the Council's role in it, and how it differs from legacy councils' ways of working (see accompanying PowerPoint presentation).

## 3. Community Planning

This was followed by small group discussion to consider community planning and the role of councillors in it, as well as associated challenges. The following questions and comments were reported back in plenary.

### Group i)

#### **Questions ...**

- How does Community Planning link in with previous plans and initiatives?
- What does this mean in terms of their relevance (until new Community Plan produced)?
- How does it link in with statutory element of new Local Development Plan (LDP)?

#### **We would add...**

- Community Planning is bigger than simply communities and space – it includes other services and issues.
- Need to separate out the CP from the LDP but also understand the links.

#### **Challenges...**

- Losing previous work e.g. consultation with groups / identification of local issues.
- Managing expectations and constructing priorities.
- Agreeing what Community Plan actually means and how it relates with other Council activity (e.g. LDP).
- How to avoid reinventing the wheel.
- Council identifying the real issues, for example, infrastructure.

### Group ii)

- Keeping everybody happy - is this our role? In other words, do we keep giving people a 'sugar rush' or support real impact?
  - ~ Evidence based - transparent - data hub.
  - ~ Fragmented community - lots of groups.
  - ~ It is a big task!
- How can councillors support groups to collaborate?
- Councillors – we need to be force for good:
  - ~ lead on a journey and bring vision to fruition.
  - ~ manage expectation - what is achievable?
- Community taking responsibility – ownership and education is needed.
- Evidence based and transparent, a data-hub.

### Group iii)

#### **Questions ...**

- How to avoid being a talking shop?
- How will we get the necessary resources?
- Need to connect with the strategic level.
- Councillors need to be realistic leaders.
- Could older people be used more effectively in community groups?
- Can we have procurement to help keep things local?
- Disconnect at central government level – for example, case of Downe Hospital.

#### **We would add...**

- Council doesn't have responsibility for education.
- How to deal with the "crying baby syndrome", that is, paying attention to those who cry loudest?
- Lots of very small community groups – possible need to bring them together?
- Use of social media - meetings are no longer necessarily the best way to work now.
- Agencies have their own objectives – pre-set objectives; how do we work with these and community planning? – we need to get the dots joined.
- Cost free ways to deliver – through making use of volunteers and of businesses.

#### **Challenges...**

- Councillors will need to sell / promote, to defend the community plan once it is agreed.

### Group iv)

- Better delivery - definition over complicated - needs to be simpler and should be 'council facilitated', not 'council lead'.
- Different types of engagement needed - wide spread engagement needed, not single issue lobbyists.
- Collective interests together.
- There is huge variations in DEAs.
- Where will resources come from?
- Getting communities to think differently – it is a difficult Council job.
- Tendency to think in silos at the minute.
- Has to operate at a high, strategic level.
- Get the clubs / groups to take the lead.

- Need to follow through with decisions / this can be a challenge for Councillors.
- Need for community to be helping themselves – but people are afraid, due to issues such as indemnity et cetera.
- Seems to be more DEA meeting than community planning.
- What are our targets / measures?
- Small wins needed!
- Everybody has a role - how do we get that message across.
- We need to get agreement on priorities.
- We need to be working inside as well as outside DEAs.

Group v)

#### **Questions ...**

- There is a community disconnect, with confusion at community level. There will be a shift of responsibility onto community – but has the community the capacity required?

#### **We would add...**

- Still coming to terms with community planning.
- Councillors role imposed, and is confined to a strategic role.
- The role of councillors should be one of engagement.

#### **Challenges...**

- Councillors being allowed to be involved in detail.
- Sheer scale of new council area.
- There has been enough consultation; more action – NOW!

### **Emerging Common Themes**

*Following feedback in plenary a number of emerging, common themes were identified, as follows:*

- There seems to be a willingness to make community planning work.
- There is a need for role clarity.
- Sharing of data is important.
- Realism is required – we need to manage expectations.
- Need to acknowledge that this is a new role for Council and Councillors
- We need to align with what's already out there...

#### **4. The role of partners in Community Planning**

Partners joined the meeting at this point and, working in small groups, addressed the following question:

- ***How can partners engage well and have the greatest impact on community planning?***

The following feedback from small groups was shared in plenary:

Group i)

- Identify common areas of interest.
- Confirm which group delivers what.
- Data sharing.
- Think more about how we identify need.
- Budget reduction / reorganisation.
  
- How can elective representatives help us to engage?
  - ~ realistic expectations.
  - ~ strategic focus.
  - ~ good communication.
  - ~ Council DEAs can be a conduit.

Group ii)

- Massive cultural change for us all!
- Statutory requirement for engagement and participation. But what does this mean? For example, in relation to allocation of resources? - tell us!
- We are all in this together but need to clarify roles.
- To best pool / spend public money - duty of us all.
- Knowledge is power - share your knowledge freely with us.
- In the interim period – we need to fill the gaps.
- NIHE / Road Service to deliver on their statutory requirement under development plan – what are the statutory requirements of other agencies?
- How do partners view the Council?
- Conflicting political priorities - ministers and departments versus Councils - what will be the situation?

Group iii)

- Define parameters and priorities, including governance structures.
- Need to get a clear understanding of existing structures, existing partnerships, what's working, et cetera.
- We need shared common strategic goals and aims. This is a long-term ambition, not a quick fix.
- Thematic groups - are there too many?, and are they facilitating silo working? If so, how can we avoid this?
- We also need a clear understanding of roles.
- We must learn to assume the best of each other.
- Take cognisance of existing planning cycles, and seek alignment in the future.
- Realism - managing expectations.

Group iv)

- Communication
  - ~ maximise opportunity at all levels.
  - ~ share knowledge and information.
- Continuity
  - ~ representation needs to be consistent.

- ~ appropriate representation at meetings et cetera.
- ~ dealing with issues, have one point of contact.
- Accountability
  - ~ once agreed, we need to ensure they work.
  - ~ agencies must remain accountable.
- Clarification of:
  - ~ roles;
  - ~ responsibilities;
  - ~ what outcomes need to be measured.

#### Group v)

- Look at previous successful models.
- Co-terminosity issues.
- Commitment from agencies - need buy in.
- Community plan takes precedence over other plans.
- Get away from silo mentality.
- Engage through thematic groups.
- Local delivery by agencies and contacts.
- Agreed expectations and governance is required.

#### Group vi)

- Dedicated resources – time. Do they have flexibility to implement community plan? Are our priorities conflicting with their schedule of work?
- Sharing knowledge – need to take account of information data protection / legal issues.
- Understanding communities is important.

#### Questions for partners include:

- ◆ What are expectations of statutory partners?
- ◆ Detail how we overcome conflicting priorities e.g. community plan versus master plan vision.

Group vii)Engagement

- Engaging well, understand the community and engaging with it.
- What is good engagement? Different types - appropriate to localities, ages (you are engaging with), learning abilities.
- Knowledge of community, their awareness about what they want. How do we gather evidence? Use / link with community leaders.

Partners

- Perception - standardised answer one size fits all. Response re. policy – need to understand why some things can't happen.
- Are partners going through the motions?
- How does this relate to local delivery?

Council

- Need to build relationship with partners and assist links to community.
- Community Planning is a new approach – can be seen as a “fresh breeze”.

Other

- Change of mindset is required, we are one team - initiate action as one.
- Terms of reference for each level of the Community Planning structure is needed.
- Capacity building for community a key issue.
- Code of conduct for Councils.

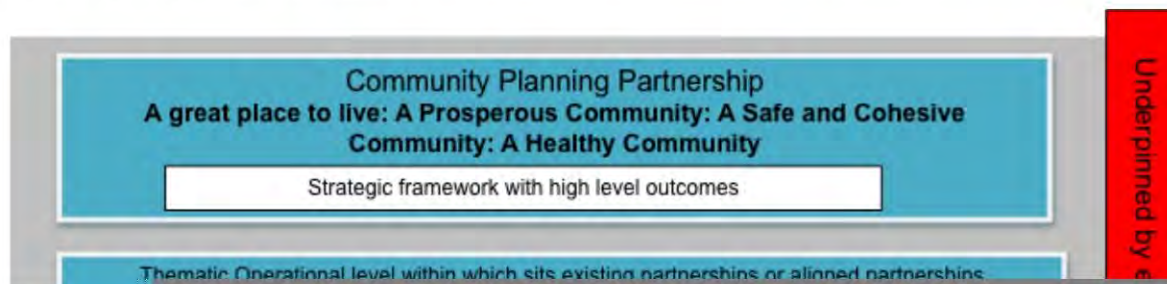
**Some Emerging Common Themes**

*Following the above feedback, a number of emerging, common themes were identified in plenary, as follows:*

- Relationships between Council and statutory sector is important. Clarity on roles and responsibilities can help foster good relationships.
- Sharing of knowledge and good communication are also important requirements.
- How do we marry agency priorities with collective community planning priorities?
- Use data hub to help resolve conflicting priorities.
- The issue of coterminosity needs to be addressed.
- Involvement of all agencies is required and at all levels; need to define parameters of involvement.

**5. Governance structures and mechanisms for community planning locally.**

Heather gave an over view of proposed governance structures which had been circulated to all workshop participants in advance.



- Involve the business sector.
- Limit number of Councillors on Community Planning Partnership.
- Need to acknowledge lack of co-terminosity.
- Greater acknowledgment of Community and Voluntary (CVS) involvement at every level.
- Thematic groups - numbers and overlap themes.

#### **Additional comments, thoughts**

- What will be included in the thematic groups? Where is the accountability built in? How would we achieve integration between Thematic Groups?
- It is evolving and not static.
- Understand how procurement rules apply - and if they are likely to frustrate efforts.
- Too many groups - needed for more concise structure.
- Clarity / TOR for thematic groups (be clear they don't take on role of statutory bodies).
- Voluntary groups need to focus their ambitions.
- Question on the role of the Equalities Forum and how this links into the structures proposed.
- How agenda is set and decisions made within and between tiers.

#### **Agreements**

Following a good discussion on the above points, the following agreements were reached in plenary:

#### **Thematic Group**

Progress the Thematic Group idea as it has been proposed, and develop a TOR for it. Also, define what *themes* mean.

then review whether there is an overlap and whether or not there is a need to reduce the number of themes.

#### **5.2 Composition of Community Planning Partnership**

- ~ **CEO or other decision-maker of Statutory partners** (internal representation to be determined by partner organisations themselves);
- ~ **Elected members;**
- ~ **CVS members.**

#### **DEA Fora membership**

- ~ **Elected members;**
- ~ **Community members.**

**Re. Statutory involvement in DEA Fora** – Agreement was not reached in relation to this. It was felt that it needs further consideration and discussion.



**6. Next steps**

- Council will draft TOR and engagement plan – and present to this group (probably in August).
- Louise will prepare a Note of today’s workshop.

**7. Review of Workshop**

Participants expressed satisfaction with the workshop, and the following specific points were noted:

<b><i>What worked well...</i></b>	<b><i>What could be changed/improved...</i></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Different level of representation at workshop.</li> <li>• Summarising what was said.</li> <li>• Got outcomes we set out to achieve.</li> <li>• Fairly collegiate way of working.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timing: perhaps have two half day sessions.</li> <li>• More time to hear from partners.</li> <li>• Think about seeking written input in advance.</li> <li>• Have more councillors present.</li> <li>• Talk to party leaders.</li> </ul>

<b>Agenda Item:</b>	
<b>Report to:</b>	<b>Strategic Policy &amp; Resources Committee</b>
<b>Subject:</b>	<i>Training for DEA Officers</i>
<b>Date:</b>	13 August 2015
<b>Reporting Officer:</b>	Eddy Curtis, Director Strategy, Planning and Performance
<b>Contact Officer:</b>	Heather McKee, Community Planning Manager

<b><u>Decisions Required</u></b>	
Approval of training for DEA Officers and other relevant Officers.	
1.0	<b><u>Purpose &amp; Background</u></b>
1.1	7 DEA Officers are being appointed to lead on the development of the new DEA For a and engagement process to support the Community Planning Process. This will be a new context and way of working for Council Officials.
2.0	<b><u>Key Issues</u></b>
	<p><b>Due to the changing, strategic context within which the DEA Officers will be working training needs to be provided to support them in their new role.</b></p> <p><b>They will need to have the skills to fully support involvement of the community of each DEA in identifying priorities and working with the Statutory sector partners to create meaningful and impactful services.</b></p>
3.0	<b><u>Resource Implications</u></b>
	3 day training for DEA Officers and other relevant Officials - £1500
4.0	<b><u>Appendices</u></b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Training programme</b></li> </ul>

## Draft plan for DEA training

Newry, Mourne and Down

This is a draft three day training programme for newly appointed DEA officers.

The training would initially be two days with a follow up session 3 - 4 weeks later. The following is a broad outline of the content of the training - this can and will be altered in line with continued discussion with council officers and management. There may be the opportunity to work with the DEA officers to develop case stories around their work.

CDHN training uses a range of methods to engage with participants including reflective working, group work, plenary discussion and worksheets. CDHN trainers are skilled and experienced in working with diverse groups and different learning needs. Trainers endeavour to use the skills and experience of participants to enhance the learning for everyone attending.

### Day 1

#### Setting the scene and context

- Social model of health and wellbeing
- What contributes to health and wellbeing (Dahlgren and Whitehead, Wider determinants of health: Barton and Grant, Habitat for Human Health)
- Political context community planning and public health policies (Northern Ireland)
- Need – understanding and developing assessment of need within community context
- Values – importance of understanding personal values and organisational values

### Day 2

#### Exploring opportunity .....

- Community – what is community, diversity of community etc.
- Engagement practice – current practice and experience, SWOT analysis of practice
- Engagement and co-production
- Asset mapping
- Community planning and new role as DEA officers; opportunities and challenges both personal and organisational
- Areas for personal development (reflecting on day 1 and day 2 learning)
- Action planning for engaging with communities

### Day 3

#### Next steps.....

- Revisit action planning
- Revisit asset mapping
- Opportunities and challenges to date – shared learning and experience
- Developing case stories