



RSM McClure Watters (Consulting)
Connected for Success

Mid and East Antrim Borough Council

Baseline Report Community Plan

**(Review Copy and Preliminary Comments from External
Stakeholders)**

September 2015

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

RSM McClure Watters (Consulting) Ltd was appointed by Mid and East Antrim Borough Council (the Council) to produce a Baseline Report to inform the development of the first Community Plan for the Council.

1.2 Report Aims and Objectives

It is the aim of the Council that the Baseline Report is:

- A professional, robust document which will be a 'State of the Borough' report which describes the new Mid and East Antrim Borough Council area in terms of its geography, its people, the health and social factors affecting its people, the local economy, education and crime in the area;
- Structured so that key findings for each District Electoral Area and/or ward are presented under each of the 6 Community planning themes identified by Council, namely:
 - Safety and Good Relations;
 - Health, Leisure and Wellbeing;
 - Education;
 - Economic Regeneration;
 - Community and Social Regeneration; and
 - Environment and Spatial Planning.

The key objectives of the Baseline Report are:

- To provide an introduction to the new borough for residents, employees, elected members and partner organisations;
- To provide standard information that all partners can use in needs assessments, strategies, action plans and funding bids;
- To act as a starting point for information requests relating to the new Council area;
- To ensure all relevant qualitative and quantitative data is included which may not have been identified by the Evidence Gathering Sub Group; and
- To ensure both quantitative and qualitative data is cross referenced.

1.3 Key Findings

The new Mid and East Antrim Council extends to 104,570 hectares (1,046 km²) from the Northern Channel in the East to the River Bann in the West. This is illustrated in Figure 1.1:

Figure 1.1: Mid and East Antrim Borough Council



Source: Department of Environment (NI): Boundary Maps (2015)

The new Council has 7 District Electoral Areas (DEAs) that are comprised of the electoral wards detailed in Table 1.1 below:

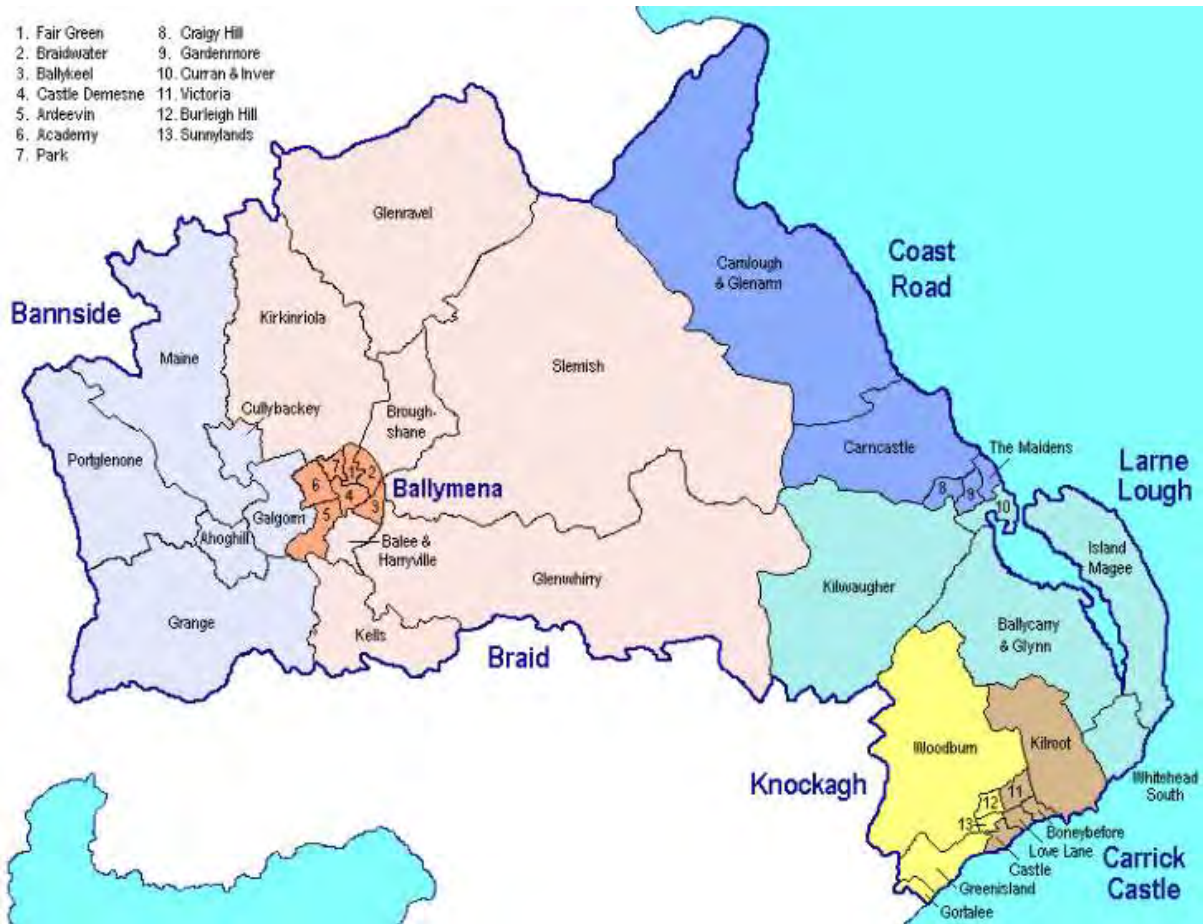
Table 1.1: Seven new District Electoral Areas

District Electoral Area	Composite Wards
Ballymena	Academy, Ardeevin, Ballykeel, Braidwater, Castle Demesne, Fair Green and Park.
Bannside	Ahoghill, Cullybackey, Galgorm, Grange, Maine and Portglenone.
Braid	Ballee and Harryville, Broughshane, Glenravel, Glenwherry, Kells, Kirkinriola and Slemish.
Carrick Castle	Boneybefore, Castle, Kilroot, Love Lane and Victoria.
Coast Road	Cairncastle, Carnlough and Glenarm, Craigyhill, Gardenmore and The Maidens.
Larne Lough	Ballycarry and Glynn, Curran and Inver, Islandmagee, Kilwaughter and Whitehead South.
Knockagh	Burleigh Hill, Gortalee, Greenisland, Sunnylands and Woodburn.

Source: Mid and East Antrim Council

Figure 1.2 illustrates the configuration of the 7 DEAs and their respective wards:

Figure 1.2: Configuration of New Council Area



Source: Mid and East Antrim Council (2015)

The new Council area represents 7.5% of the NI population and 7.5% of the NI land mass, its rural/urban split reflects the overall NI average. As is illustrated in Table 1.2, 58% of the population is concentrated in three main towns with the remaining 42% located in smaller settlements or rural areas.

1.4 Overview of the Council Area

1.4.1 Demographic Profile

The table below compares the new Council area to NI as a whole:

Table 1.3: Mid and East Antrim Council Demographic Profile compared to NI

Description	Northern Ireland	Mid and East Antrim
Population (2015)	1.8m	137,025 (7.5%)
Population (2030) Estimate	1.97m	145,912 (7.4%)
Geographical coverage	13,843 km ²	1,046 km ²
Population Density	1.34	1.29
Birth rate	13.2%	5.46%
Death rate	8.2%	3.6%
In-migration	4.5%	3.56%
Median age	37	40
Population growth rate	9.5%	8%

Source: *Population and Migration Estimates: Statistical Report: NISRA 2014*

Key issues arising from our analysis are as follows:

- It has a population of 137,025 (7.5% of the total NI population) and extends to 1,046 km². This equates to a population density of 1.29 just below the NI average of 1.34;
- The population has increased 8% since 2001, against growth of 9.5% for NI. The birth rate (5.46%) is higher than the death rate (3.6%) but both are significantly lower than their respective NI figures (13.2% (birth rate) and 8.2% (death rate));
- In terms of the overall population profile, there has been a marginal decline since 2001 (-5.8% and -5.9%) for the 0-15 and 16-39 age groups. However, there has been significant growth in the 40-64 and 65+ age groups, (20% and 32% respectively). The comparative growth of the latter two age groups can be attributed to a 75% decline in deaths under 75;
- The level of in-migration to the area has been lower than the NI average: 3.56% to 4.5%. It is projected that the overall population of MEA Council area will grow to 145,912 by 2030, with the two older age cohorts continuing to grow faster but with a comparative decline in the 0-15 and 16-39 age groups; and
- The present median age is 40 and the sex ratio is 48.7% male, 51.3% female. The religious breakdown is 19.34% Catholic and 72.84% Protestant/other Christian.

1.5 Review of Strategies

At the time of writing, most policy continues to take a NI/regional perspective and little if any account has been made of the new delivery powers for Councils and the pivotal role Councils

will have in the Community Planning process (the latter point will be addressed in a Department of Environment Memorandum of Understanding which will be produced in September 2015). However, there is a clear role for the Council in facilitating the delivery of regional strategies and using its local knowledge to focus interventions where they will have maximum impact. The strategic review identifies the following priorities for the Mid and East Antrim area:

- A focus on redeveloping town centres of key settlements as places not only to shop, but also to work, live and play;
- Promoting shared use of public spaces and also address the issue of proximity to services;
- Targeted interventions to address the lifetime opportunities of the most vulnerable within society by addressing constraints affecting health and educational achievement;
- A need to diversify the local economy, through three principal initiatives:
 - Enhancing local clusters through smart specialisation and the attraction of Foreign Direct Investment;
 - Encouraging business start-ups (including social enterprises) and addressing the high business death rate; and
 - Promoting the wider tourism proposition of the area.
- A need to ensure that the skillset of the (emerging) workforce reflects the needs of business.

1.6 Stakeholder and Community Consultation

The Stakeholder and Community Consultation exercise identified the following issues related to the implementation of community planning:

- Need to 'rural proof' any community plan, particularly the case where there is a perceived urban 'bias';
- There are challenges with working across new geographies, as Larne has traditionally worked with Moyle, Carrickfergus with Newtownabbey and Ballymena with Ballymoney and Coleraine;
- Need to ensure 'buy-in' for community planning through enhanced partnership working and community empowerment: utilising where possible 'bottom up' community clusters and shared goals/performance indicators with key Government Agencies. Progress must be measured;
- Recognition of the importance by all respondents of the following issues:
 - The level of engagement by certain partners is reflective of the particular needs in a Council area (variable geometry);
 - Where possible, Councils should consider clustering to address common strategic problems/attract funding;
 - Council itself should have a variable role, but is principally there to provide the local perspective;

- Need to have a flexible (thematic) delivery structure, which allows for local and regional buy-in and involving a range of public and private partners;
- Need to have a clear focus on outcomes, which must reflect input of all active partners and the outcomes must be dynamic; and
- Need to have a senior responsible officer/lead partner for each theme.

1.7 Socio Economic Review of the Council

The Council is either close to the NI average or outperforms against five of the six community planning themes, the exception being education, where skills levels amongst school leavers and the wider workforce are slightly below the NI average. As would be expected, there is a greater variance between the performance of individual wards within the Council, than between the Council and wider NI performance. Although there are a significant number of wards which continue to outperform the NI average, there are a small number of wards which significantly underperform against a number of variables. Underperforming wards include:

- Antiville (Health and Lifetime opportunities);
- Ballee (Education); and
- Castle Demesne (Housing).

The socio economic review has reaffirmed all of the issues identified at the strategic review and stakeholder consultation stages, but has identified a small number of wards where there is a discernible concentration of multiple need.

1.8 Emerging Issues

The review has identified the following issues which may inform any subsequent community plan:

- A focus on integrating Council delivery across both the new sectors and new geographies;
- A focus on redeveloping town centres of key settlements as places not only to shop, but also to work, live and play;
- Promoting shared use of public spaces and address the issue of proximity to services;
- Need to address negative perceptions of particular communities in the Council area in relation to specific issues (sectarianism and drug abuse);
- Need to ensure that the rural perspective is considered in all policy decisions, in particular:
 - Addressing rural crime and isolation;
 - Need to preserve the open countryside;
 - Addressing the decline in population (particularly amongst the young); and
 - Low farm prices impacting the wider rural economy.

- Need to ensure the roll out of the community clusters approach, which provides 'bottom up' solutions and can augment the delivery of community planning;
- Targeted interventions to address the lifetime opportunities of the most vulnerable within society by addressing constraints affecting health and educational achievement;
- A need to diversify the local economy, through three main initiatives:
 - Enhancing local clusters through smart specialisation and the attraction of Foreign Direct Investment;
 - Encouraging business start-ups (including social enterprises) and addressing the high business death rate; and
 - Promoting the wider tourism proposition of the area.
- A need to ensure that the skillset of the (emerging) workforce reflects the needs of business.

2 INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

RSM McClure Watters (Consulting) Ltd was appointed by Mid and East Antrim Borough Council to produce a Baseline Report to inform the development of the first Community Plan for the Council. This report summarises the findings of the following consultative methods:

- Desk based research (Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis);
- Stakeholder Consultation;
- Strategic Community Planning Conference held on 25th March 2015;
- Resident Survey; and
- Section 75 Workshops.

2.2 Report Aims and Objectives

It is the aim of Council that the Baseline Report is:

- A professional, robust document which will be a 'State of the Borough' report which describes the new Mid and East Antrim Borough Council area in terms of its geography, its people, the health and social factors affecting its people, the local economy, education and crime in the area;
- Structured so that key findings for each District Electoral Area and/or ward are presented under each of the 6 Community planning themes identified by Council, namely:
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The key objectives of the Baseline Report are:

- To provide an introduction to the new borough for residents, employees, elected members and partner organisations;
- To provide standard information that all partners can use in needs assessments, strategies, action plans and funding bids;
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- To ensure all relevant qualitative and quantitative data is included which may not have been identified by the Evidence Gathering Sub Group; and
- To ensure both quantitative and qualitative data is cross referenced.

2.3 Our response

In response to the terms of Reference, RSM McClure Watters undertook the following activities:

Figure 2.1: Our approach and key activities



The Baseline Study involved a review of the 6 Community Planning Themes (Safety and Good Relations, Health, Leisure and Wellbeing, Education, Economic Regeneration, Community and Social Regeneration and Environment) against the following criteria¹:

- Review of Strategic Guidance;
- Review of qualitative information sources (local primary and secondary research);
- Review of key statistics (where possible at the NI, Council and DEA level); and
- Preliminary Prioritisation of Issues and Opportunities.

2.4 Structure of Report

In line with the terms of reference, our report will have the following structure:

- Section 3: Description and History of the Mid and East Antrim Area;
- Section 4: Review of Key Strategies;
- Section 5: Results of External Consultation Exercise;
- Section 6: Quantitative Data Analysis; and

¹ A number of the key performance indicators (particularly economic statistics) cannot be analysed below Local Government District Level, consequently they have been assessed as Not Applicable (N/A).

- Section 7: Conclusions.

3 DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY OF MID AND EAST ANTRIM

3.1 Introduction

The 2014 Local Government Act, dramatically changed the map of Local Government in Northern Ireland (NI), reducing the existing 26 Councils to form 11 new Super Councils and specifically the merging of the three former Councils of Ballymena, Carrickfergus (save for a small area of the existing Carrickfergus District in the vicinity of Greenisland which will be transferred to Antrim and Newtownabbey Council) and Larne to form the new Mid and East Antrim Council.

The vision for the 11 new councils is to have:

“a thriving dynamic local government that creates vibrant, healthy, prosperous, safe and sustainable communities that have the needs of the citizens at their core”.

Source: ‘Local Government Reform – Back to Basics – what are the benefits Department of Environment’ (DOE) (Feb 2013).

The following section identifies the characteristics of the new geography of the area and the new (formal and informal) powers which the Council now has.

3.2 New Geography

The new Mid and East Antrim Council extends to 104,570 hectares (1,046 km²) from the Northern Channel in the East to the River Bann in the West. This is illustrated in Figure 3.1:

Figure 3.1: Mid and East Antrim Borough Council



Source: Department of Environment (NI): Boundary Maps (2015)

The new Council has 7 District Electoral Areas (DEAs) that are comprised of the electoral wards detailed in Table 3.1 below:

Table 3.1: Seven new District Electoral Areas

District Electoral Area	Composite Wards
Ballymena	Academy, Ardeevin, Ballykeel, Braidwater, Castle Demesne, Fair Green and Park.
Bannside	Ahoghill, Cullybackey, Galgorm, Grange, Maine and Portglenone.
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Source: Mid and East Antrim Council (2015)

Figure 3.2 illustrates the configuration of the 7 DEAs and their respective wards:

Figure 3.2: Configuration of New Council Area



Source: Mid and East Antrim Council (2015)

The new Council area represents 7.5% of the NI population and 7.5% of the NI land mass, its rural/urban split reflects the overall NI average. As is illustrated in Table 3.2, 58% of the population is concentrated in three main towns with the remaining 42% located in smaller settlements or rural areas.

Table 3.2: Urban and Rural Population Split

	Ballymena	Larne	Carrickfergus	Mid and East Antrim
Main Towns	29,467 (46%)	18,705 (58.1%)	27,903 (71.3%)	76,075 (56.2%)
Local Towns	n/a	n/a	9,270 (23.7%)	9,270 (6.8%)
Total Towns	29,467 (46%)	18,705 (58.1%)	37,173 (95%)	85,345 (63%)
Villages	12,858 (20.1%)	5,889 (18.3%)	n/a	18,747 (13.9%)
Small Settlements	813 (1.3%)	1,082 (3.4%)	136 (0.3%)	2,031 (1.5%)
Total Urban	43,138 (67.4%)	25,676 (79.8%)	37,309 (95.4%)	106,123 (78.4%)
Rural remainder	20,906 (32.6%)	6,504 (20.2%)	1,805 (4.6%)	29,215 (21.6%)
District Total	64,044 (100%)	32,180 (100%)	39,114 (100%)	135,338 (100%)

Source: NISRA 2011 Census Headcount and Household Estimates for Settlements Published 26/03/2015* Excludes 11 small settlements in Larne where the population and household totals were below the following thresholds: 20 or more households and 50 or more usual residents. The figures for these 11 have been included in Rural Remainder totals.

An estimate of the rural population was calculated using the population figures of Super Output Areas which were classified as Rural by NISRA (and Department of Agriculture and Rural Development). The estimated rural population of Mid & East Antrim by this calculation is 29,215 (21.6% of total population).

The table below highlights the principal settlements in the new Council area:

Table 3.3: Principal Settlements

Settlement Hierarchy	Settlements
Main towns	Ballymena, Carrickfergus and Larne
Local towns	Greenisland and Whitehead
Villages	Ahoghill, Ballycarry, Ballygally, Ballystrudder, Broughshane, Cargan, Carnlough Clough, Cullybackey, Glenarm, Glynn, Kells and Connor and Portglenone
Small Settlements	Browns Bay, Carnageer, Carnalbanagh, Cairncastle, Crosshill, Deepark, Drumcrow, Ferris Bay, Feystown, Garron Point, Glenoe, Grange Corner,

	Kilwaughter, Knocknagulliagh, Magheramourne, Martinstown, Mill Bay, Mounthill, Mullaghboy, Raloo, Straidkilly and Trooperslane.
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Source: Mid and East Antrim Council (2015)

3.3 Overview of the Council Area

3.3.1 Demographic Profile

The table below compares the new Council area to NI as a whole:

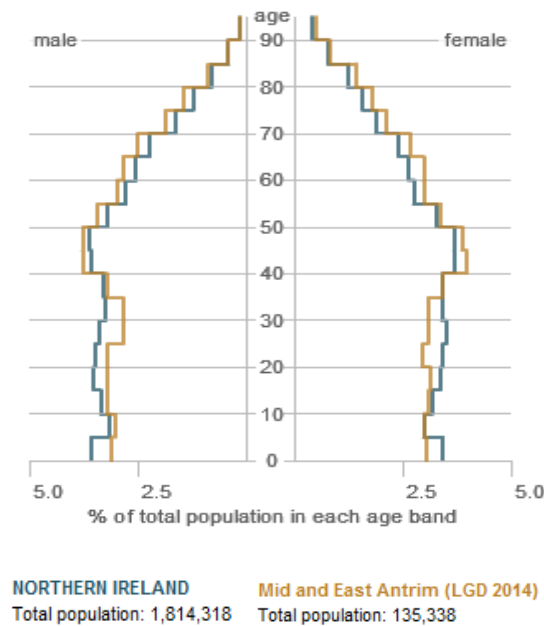
Table 3.4: Mid and East Antrim Council Demographic Profile compared to NI

Description	Northern Ireland	Mid and East Antrim
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Population (2030) Estimate	1.97m	145,912 (7.4%)
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Death rate	8.2%	3.6%
In-migration	4.5%	3.56%
Median age	37	40
Population growth rate	9.5%	8%

Source: Population and Migration Estimates: Statistical Report: NISRA 2014 NI Neighbourhood Statistics

Figure 3.3 illustrates the overall age profile of the Council area:

Figure 3.3: Age Profile of the Council Area Compared to NI



Source: *Population and Migration Estimates, Northern Ireland (2013), Statistical Report*

Key issues arising from our analysis are as follows:

- It has a population of 137,025 (7.5% of the total NI population) and extends to 1,046 km². This equates to a population density of 1.29 just below the NI average of 1.34;
- The population has increased 8% since 2001, against growth of 9.5% for NI. The birth rate (5.46%) is higher than the death rate (3.6%) but both are significantly lower than their respective NI figures (13.2% (birth rate) and 8.2% (death rate));
- In terms of the overall population profile, there has been a marginal decline since 2001 (-5.8% and -5.9%) for the 0-15 and 16-39 age groups. However, there has been significant growth in the 40-64 and 65+ age groups, (20% and 32% respectively). The comparative growth of the latter two age groups can be attributed to a 75% decline in deaths under 75;
- The level of in-migration to the area has been lower than the NI average: 3.56% to 4.5%. It is projected that the overall population of MEAD will grow to 145,912 by 2030, with the two older age cohorts continuing to grow faster but with a comparative decline in the 0-15 and 16-39 age groups; and
- The present median age is 40 and the sex ratio is 48.7% male, 51.3% female. The religious breakdown is 19.34% Catholic and 72.84% Protestant/other Christian.

3.3.2 Physical Infrastructure and Deprivation

Of the three large towns in the new Mid and East Antrim Council area, Ballymena has the largest town centre (132,490 sqm) and is the 4th largest ² in NI (marginally behind 3rd place Newry (132,710 sqm)). Larne and Carrickfergus came in 12th and 17th place respectively (57,090 sqm and 48,270 sqm). However, the recent recession has had a negative impact on the local retail sector, with Carrickfergus having the highest vacancy rate by unit number (21%) in NI³, Ballymena was in 2nd place (20%) and Larne was in 11th place.

In terms of housing tenure, 66% of the housing stock in the Mid and East Antrim area is owner occupied compared to an NI average of 62%. The Council area has a rate of vacant stock approximately half that for NI (3.5% compared to 7.2%) however, there has been a 17% increase over the last 3 years compared to 2.3% increase for NI as a whole.

Using the NI Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010 (1 most deprived and 26 least deprived), Ballymena was ranked in 11th place, Larne was in 13th place and Carrickfergus was in 14th place. Mid and East Antrim District is ranked 6 out of the 11 new Councils in terms deprivation, largely due to lack of access to services. This lack of access to services is particularly noticeable in rural communities including: Glenarm, Island Magee, Carnlough, Glenravel, Grange, Glenwhirry, Dunminning and Slemish,

3.4 New Powers

In this section we identify the new powers and working relationships which the 2014 Reform of Local Government has instigated.

The new Council will benefit from the expansion of existing powers regarding economic development and Good Relations and also the transference of the following functions from Central Government including:

- Planning:
 - Local Development plan functions; and
 - Development control and enforcement.
- Roads:
 - Off street parking (except park and ride)
- Urban Regeneration and community development:
 - Functions associated with physical development (e.g. environment improvement schemes);
 - Area based regeneration (such as Neighbourhood Renewal_

² Out of 26

³ Out of 26

- Some community development programmes for the voluntary and community sectors:
 - Local Economic Development (transfer from Invest NI);
 - Local Tourism;
 - Some of elements of the delivery of the EU Rural Development Programme;
 - Authority to Spot List to enable Councils to add a building to the statutory list; and
 - Provision of local sports facilities.

As well as the transfer of these formal powers and budgets, the Council will also have an enhanced facilitative role through the new Community Planning powers, providing a unique geographical perspective and thereby guiding local delivery in conjunction with a range of statutory bodies operating in the Mid and East Antrim area.

The 2014 Local Government Act also gave the new Council⁴ the statutory duty to lead, maintain and facilitate, in partnership with relevant statutory, support partners and the community, the Community Planning process.

Community Planning is defined in the Act as “a process whereby voluntary and community sector, statutory bodies and local councils come together to develop and implement a shared vision for promoting the well-being of the area and to pave the way for the more efficient use of resources, in particular:

- Improving social, economic and environmental well-being (including promoting equality of opportunity, tackling poverty, exclusion and disadvantage);
- Contributing to achieving sustainable development across the region; and
- Planning and improving public service.

The new Community Plan will set out the long term vision for the social, economic and environmental wellbeing of the area. It will establish the priorities for the Mid & East Antrim area, including areas such as Health, Environment, Education, Economic & Social Regeneration, Good Relations and Safety.

The Council will lead the process, which is a statutory duty, by working with a wide range of statutory partners and local community representatives. The statutory partners will include:

- Education Authority;
- Northern Health & Social Care Trust;
- Public Health Agency;
- Health & Social Care Board;
- Police Service of Northern Ireland;
- Fire & Rescue Service;

⁴ The new power of Community Planning has been introduced through the Local Government (NI) Act (2014), (*the Act*), placing upon the 11 new Councils a statutory duty to lead, maintain and facilitate, in partnership with relevant statutory and support partners and the community, the Community Planning process, to enhance the quality of life for the people of the district.

- Northern Ireland Housing Executive;
- Invest Northern Ireland; and
- Tourism Ireland.

Council is currently developing a governance structure that will include a Strategic Alliance Operational & Monitoring Board, Thematic Groups and a Community Panel.

Finally the new Power of General Competence brings the greatest potential for innovative action by the Council, providing opportunities to develop more 'commercial methods' for managing assets and when used in conjunction with the new Planning powers can transform the Council into an 'enabling organisation', particularly in area regeneration, by being able to assemble, develop and actively promote sites for enterprise and the wider community.

4 REVIEW OF KEY STRATEGIES

4.1 Introduction

In line with the terms of reference, Table 4.1 identifies the key strategies which will potentially impact Mid and East Antrim:

Table 4.1: Review of Key Strategies

Relevant Strategies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NI Executive's <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Programme for Government (2011-2015); • Department of Regional Development (DRD): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Regional Development Strategy (RDS)(2010); • Department of Agriculture and Rural Development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Agri-food Strategy: Going for Growth (2014). • Department for Education (DE): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Food in Schools Strategy (2013); and ○ Success through STEM (2011). • Department for Employment and Learning (DEL): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 'Access to Success': An Integrated Regional Strategy for Widening Participation in Higher Education (2012); • Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment (DETI): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Economic Strategy (2012); ○ InnovateNI: Innovation Strategy for Northern Ireland (2014-2025) (2014); ○ Social Economy Strategy (2010-11) ○ Strategic Energy Framework (2010); ○ Tourism Strategy (2010); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department for Health, Social Services and Public Safety (DHSSPS): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A Fitter Future For All (2012-2022); ○ Families Matter Strategy (2009) ○ Stopping Domestic and Sexual Violence and Abuse in Northern Ireland 2013-2020; ○ The Suicide Prevention Strategy 2012-2014 ○ Transforming your Care: A Review of Health and Social Care in Northern Ireland (2011); • Department of Justice Northern Ireland (DOJNI) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 'Building Safer, Shared and Confident Communities' (2011); ○ Northern Ireland Organised Crime Strategy (2012-2014); ○ Reducing Offending Strategy (2013); ○ Victims Charter (2014) ○ Youth Justice Strategy (2013-2016)

Relevant Strategies (Cont'd)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department for Social Development (DSD): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fuel Poverty Strategy (2011) ○ Homelessness Strategy (2012-2017) • NI Fire and Rescue Service: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Road Safety Strategy to 2020; • Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Housing Strategy (2012). • Office First Minister, Deputy First Minister (OFMDFM): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Active Ageing Strategy (2014-2020); ○ A Sense of Belonging: Delivering Social Change through a Racial Equality Strategy for Northern Ireland 2014-2024; ○ A Strategy to improve the lives of people with disabilities 2012-2015; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OFMDFM Continued: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Child Poverty Strategy 2011; ○ Delivering Social Change (2010-2016) ○ Early Years Strategy (2010) ○ Together: Building a United Community Strategy: 2013 • Public Health Agency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Making Life Better – A Whole System Framework for Public Health 2013-2023; and • Sports Northern Ireland (Sports NI): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sports Matters Strategy 2009-2019.
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A detailed analysis of each of the key strategies cited in Table 4.1 is contained in Appendix A.

The following section provides an overview of emerging priorities against the six Community Planning Themes identified by the Council:

- Safety and Good Relations;
- Health, Leisure and Well-being;
- Education;
- Economic Regeneration;
- Community and Social Regeneration; and
- Environment and Spatial Planning.

4.1.1 Safety and Good Relations

Mid and East Antrim Police and Community Safety Partnerships (PCSP) (2015-18) and Action Plan (2015-2016) has been influenced by the NI Community Safety strategy 'Building Safer, Shared and Confident Communities', with a specific focus on the following issues within the Transitional Strategy:

- To form and successfully deliver the functions of the PCSP for the area;
- To improve Community Safety by tackling crime and anti-social behaviour; and

- To improve Community confidence in policing.

The joint DOJ/DHSSPS Strategy “Tackling Violence at Home” estimates that the cost of domestic violence in Northern Ireland, including the potential loss of economic output, could amount to £180 million each year. Domestic Violence is a crime. PSNI statistics for 2011/12 indicate that there were more recorded crimes with a domestic motivation (10,387) than the combined total of all the following crimes (10,327) – all recorded sexual offences (1,836), shoplifting (6,201) and theft of a motor vehicle (2,290).

4.1.2 Health, Leisure and Well-being

The Public Health Agency’s Strategy ‘Making Life Better’ states **that social gradient is the biggest determinant of lifetime opportunities and that there is a clear link between poverty and poor health.** It is designed to provide direction for policies and actions to improve the health and wellbeing of people in Northern Ireland and to reduce inequalities in health. Achieving a healthier Northern Ireland will hinge largely on what is done collaboratively through both policy and practice to influence the wide range of factors that influence lives and choices. The framework is not just about actions and programmes at government level – it also provides direction for work at both regional and local levels with public agencies, including local government, local communities and others working in partnership.

Through strengthened co-ordination and partnership working in a whole system approach, the framework will seek to create the conditions for individuals and communities to take control of their own lives, and move towards a vision for Northern Ireland where – **"All people are enabled and supported in achieving their full health and wellbeing potential."**

This drive to a patient focused approach is further promoted through the Transforming Your Care Strategy which seeks to engage with the wider community and voluntary sector including:

- More community based step up/step down and respite care to be provided by the community and voluntary sector;
- A shift between the balance of spend between hospitals and their respective community, with reinvestment in any hospital savings going into community services; and
- Greater involvement of the community and voluntary sector mental health organisations in the planning on Integrated Care Partners.

4.1.3 Education

DEL’s Strategy ‘Success through Skills’ aims **to increase the number of students in higher and further education coming out with Level 6-8 qualifications** in economically relevant STEM subjects. DE’s strategy, Access to Success goes further and specifically aims to **ensure that talented individuals from traditionally under-represented groups such as students from low participation/high deprivation neighbourhoods, young Protestant males and adult learners can have access to** Higher Education in economically relevant subjects.

Although Mid and East Antrim has a relatively well educated workforce, it has higher than the NI average of unskilled residents. There are also a small number of comparatively large

communities which have a high preponderance of low skills and intergenerational worklessness.

4.1.4 Community and Social Regeneration

At the core of urban regeneration and community development policy **is the need to provide access to decent affordable sustainable homes and housing support services**. Policy then goes to stress the importance of bringing divided communities together by creating urban centres which are sustainable, welcoming and accessible to live, work and relax in peace.

4.1.5 Environment and Spatial Planning

Ballymena and Larne are recognised as main hubs (with a specified range of services) in the Regional Development Strategy. In addition, Larne is identified as a gateway due to its strategic coastal location, natural harbour and second largest port in NI. The regeneration of Carrickfergus is seen as a priority, extending its employment and retail base. The Council's new Local Development Plan must take into account the Regional Development Strategy (RDS) and the Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS) and should become the spatial expression of the Council's Community Plan. The RDS, is currently complemented by the DoE's Planning Policy Statements (PPSs) all of which are pertinent to Mid and East Antrim Borough. The following is a flavour of the policy direction from these PPS's in relation to Mid and East Antrim Borough:

- SPPS sets out the Town Centre First Principle for retailing and the need to maintain **the integrity of the principal town centres of Ballymena, Carrickfergus and Larne;**
- PPS 6 provides guidelines in relation to Areas of Townscape or Village Character, for demolition of buildings, new development and has informed recent public realm and village renewal activities;
- PPS 12 assists in the implementation of the RDS to guide the future pattern of housing by managing future housing growth and distribution, support urban renaissance and achieve balanced communities. **The RDS has predicted the need for an additional, 6,400 houses for Ballymena, 3,900 for Larne and 3,700 for Carrickfergus.** However, following the release of 2012 based household projections these figures are currently being reviewed by DRD.

The newly published Strategic Planning Policy consolidates these separate policy publications into one document and sets out strategic planning policy for a wide range of planning matters. It also provides the core planning principles to underpin delivery of the two tier planning system with the aim of furthering sustainable development. It sets the strategic direction for the new councils to bring forward detailed operational policies within future local development plans. A transitional period will operate until such times as a plan for the whole Council area has been adopted. During the transitional period, the Council as planning authority will apply existing policy contained within the majority of the existing PPSs to bring together with the SPPS.

Until the Council's new Local Development Plan is in place the following extant area plans for the Borough are material considerations: Ballymena Area Plan 1986-2001, Larne Area Plan 2010 and Belfast Metropolitan Area Plan (BMAP) 2015.

The sustainable development strategy stresses the **importance of creating more environmentally and economically sustainable locations to live and work in, specifically rethinking the use of town centres and brownfield sites**. The strategy also identifies the role of the green economy in stimulating jobs, developing skills and the core need to sustain the voluntary and community sector through the development of social enterprises.

4.1.6 Economic Development

In common with the economic development strategies at both the European and National levels, there is recognition of the importance of enhancing productivity, innovation and exporting within the NI economy through the utilisation of a smart specialization approach i.e. focusing on key clusters/sectors in which the region has a unique strength. Mid and East Antrim has a number of such clusters including, agri-food, manufacturing and construction which can be further enhanced through the drivers of innovation, R&D and export support. Unlike other 'eastern' Councils, the area does not have a high percentage of public sector jobs, however there is an over-reliance on a small number of foreign owned manufacturing companies. Therefore any rebalancing within the local economy must be focused on addressing a relatively weak level of business start-up and survival rates.

4.2 Summary

At the time of writing, most policy continues to take a NI/regional perspective and little if any account has been made of the new delivery powers for Councils and the pivotal role Councils will have in the Community Planning process (the latter point will be addressed in a Department for Social Development Memorandum of Understanding which will be produced in September 2015). However, there is a clear role for the Council in facilitating the delivery of each of the aforementioned strategies and using its local knowledge to focus interventions where they will have maximum impact. The strategic review identifies the following priorities for the Mid and East Antrim area:

- A focus on redeveloping town centres of key settlements as places not only to shop, but also to work, live and play;
- Promoting shared use of public spaces and address the issue of proximity to services;
- Targeted interventions to address the lifetime opportunities of the most vulnerable within society by addressing constraints affecting health and educational achievement;
- A need to diversify the local economy, through three main initiatives:
 - Enhancing local clusters through smart specialisation and the attraction of Foreign Direct Investment;
 - Encouraging business start-ups (including social enterprises) and addressing the high business death rate; and
 - Promoting the wider tourism proposition of the area.

- A need to ensure that the skillset of the (emerging) workforce reflects the needs of business.

5 EXTERNAL CONSULTATION

5.1 Introduction

This section details the results of consultations with key stakeholders and residents. The aim of the consultation was to test the validity of the initial findings derived from the desk based review (Section 5) and identify any other issues specific to the Mid and East Antrim Council area, or which have not been previously identified.

The external consultation exercise involved three activities:

- Resident Survey;
- Stakeholder Consultation; and
- Themed Focus Groups.

5.2 Resident Survey

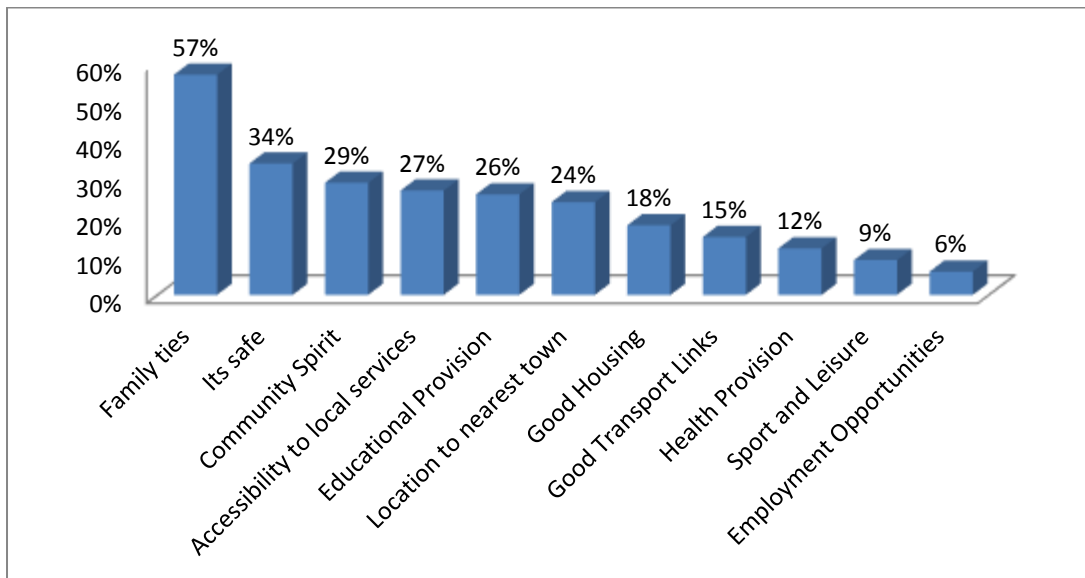
In July 2015, the new Council undertook an online survey of the views of residents. There was a total of 439 responses to the survey which covered all geographies and post primary age cohorts (See Appendix C for Survey Questions and Responses).

The key findings of the survey are summarised in the following section:

- 68% respondents stated that they were either very satisfied or satisfied with Mid and East Antrim as a place to live;
- 28% of respondents said the area was changing for the better, however 20% respondents stating that it was changing for the worse; and
- 27% of respondents stated that they were increasingly confident regarding emerging economic prospects however 42% thought local economic prospects were worsening.

Figure 5.1 identifies those issues which residents most liked about the area:

Figure 5.1: What do you like most about living in your area?

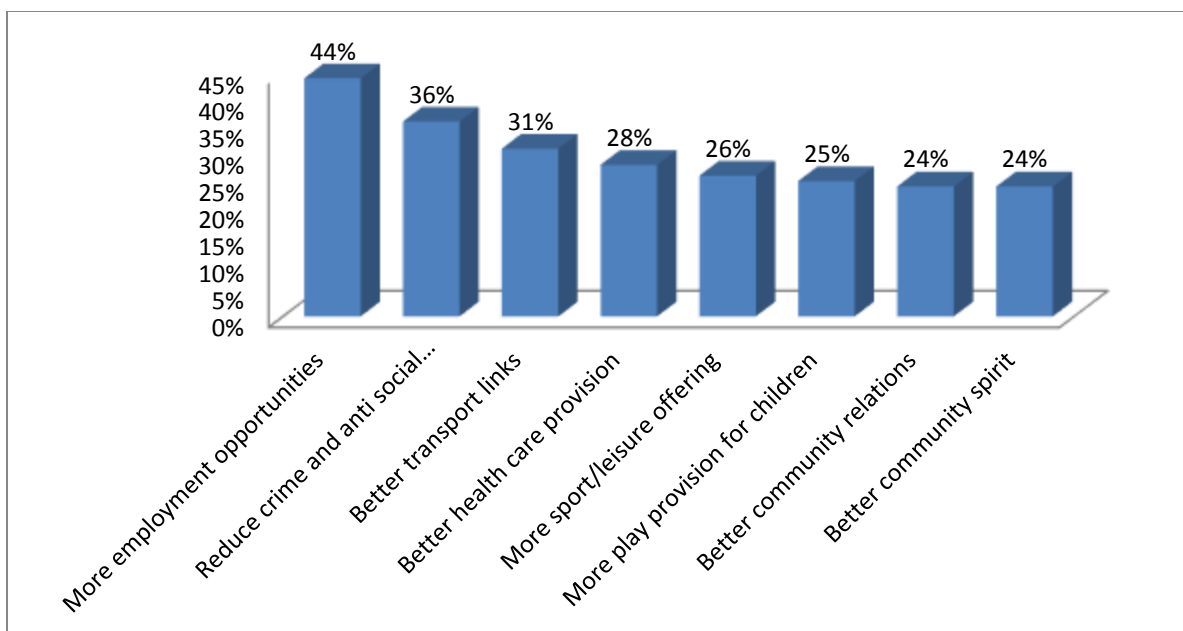


Source: Mid and East Antrim Council Area Resident's Survey 2015

Family ties are the most important determinant as to why people like living in the Council area and a review of population trends illustrates a highly stable, but maturing community who have existing ties to Mid and East Antrim. Although the area continues to be viewed externally as being economically vibrant, only 6% of respondents state that employment opportunities were a positive factor.

Figure 5.2 identifies those issues which residents would most like to change about the area:

Figure 5.2: What, if anything, would you change about the local area to make it better?

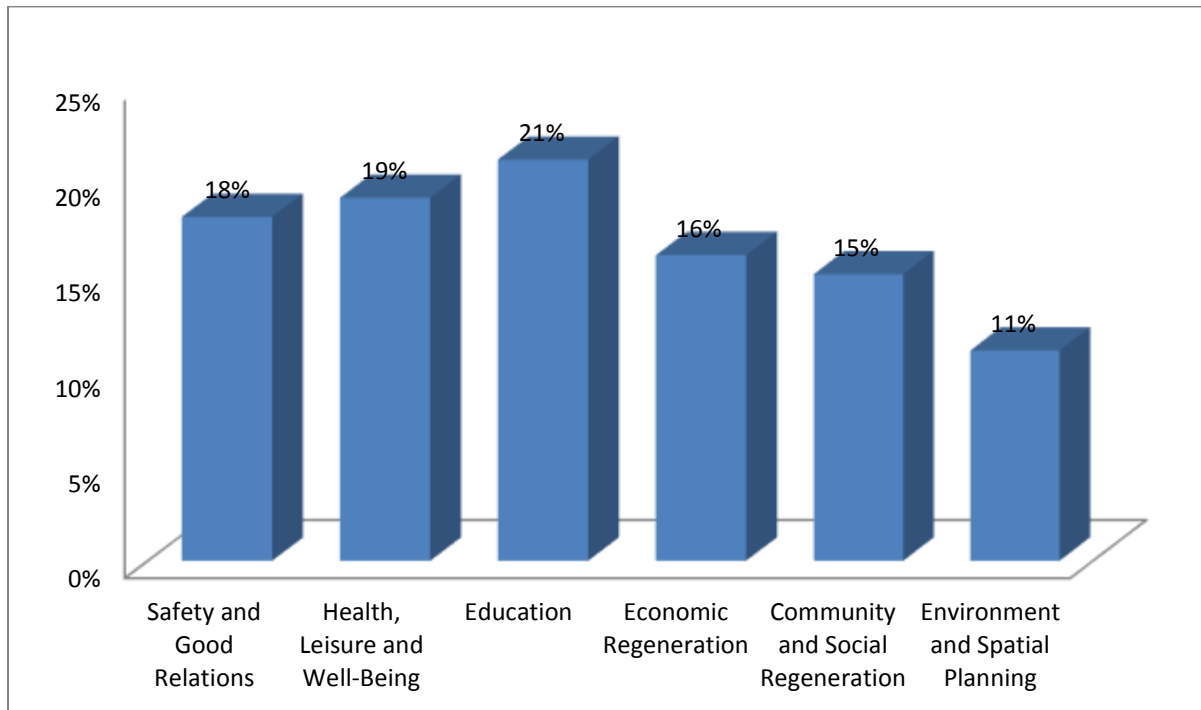


Source: Mid and East Antrim Council Area Resident's Survey 2015

Respondents most frequently reported that enhancing employment opportunities and reducing crime and anti-social behaviour would change the area for the better.

Using the Community Planning Themes, respondents were asked to identify the most important priorities for the new Council:

Figure 5.3: What is the most important priority for the Council?



Source: Mid and East Antrim Council Area Resident's Survey 2015

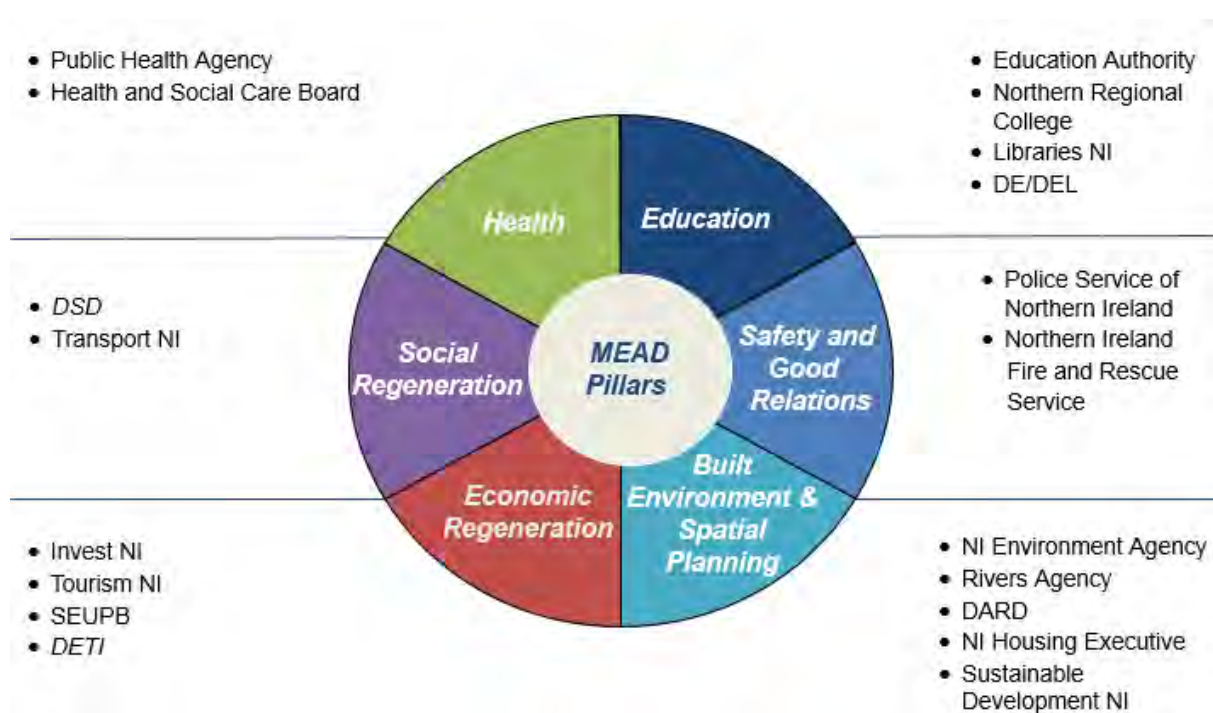
Figure 5.3 highlights that education is the most important priority for residents and reflects ongoing concerns about employment and training opportunities for young people.

5.3 Stakeholder and Community Consultation

In the following section, we compare the perceptions of Stakeholders who are out with of the area (See Figure 5.4 for list of Stakeholders) to the views of local residents (as expressed by attendees of 4 Section 75 Themed Focus Groups held by the Council in July 2015) (See Appendix D: Section 75 Focus Group Minutes).

Figure 5.4 maps each of the stakeholders against the 6 key themes for community planning:

Figure 5.4: Stakeholder Mapping



Source: RSM McClure Watters

5.3.1 Interview Questions

The Stakeholder and Focus Group consultations were based on the following questions:

- What are the emerging challenges and opportunities facing the community in the Mid and East Antrim Council area over the next five years?
- What should be the key priorities for community planning in the district over the next five years?
- How should these key priorities be delivered? Is there a need for new delivery mechanisms?

5.3.2 Responses

The following section summarises the responses for each of the questions:

- **What are the emerging challenges and opportunities facing the community in the Mid and East Antrim Council area over the next five years?**

Environment	Stakeholder Perspective	Community Perspective
Concerns over the number of void commercial premises in town centres, potential to diversify use by the community/voluntary sector;	X	X

Environment	Stakeholder Perspective	Community Perspective
Weak powers to deal with long term derelict properties. Very difficult to establish ownership of some properties and then to know what to do with that property;	X	X
Provision of facilities and amenities for rural areas to be taken into consideration when planning applications are made;	X	X
Need for protection of green countryside areas;	X	X
Village renewal schemes must provide an opportunity to improve the look and feel of the wider community and not just the centres of the important towns;	X	
No major infrastructural investment into the area	X	
Principal (Central Government) health and education investment has been undertaken out-with of the Council area.	X	
Need more sheltered accommodation, particularly in rural communities		X
More social housing, particularly in smaller settlements		X
Parking in town centres needs to be enhanced		X

Safety and Good Relations	Stakeholder Perspective	Community Perspective
Community tensions- a perceived rise in paramilitary activity in a number of estates.	X	X
Community tensions- a perceived rise in racial incidents	X	X
Need for greater education and police crackdown on drugs (concern over distribution of legal highs).		X

Fear of crime, most evident amongst the elderly and women. Highest incidence of fear is at home and at night;	X	X
Issues of rural crime and feeling of isolation	X	X
Build community infrastructure. There is a fear/lack of trust between groups and leaders. More partnerships are needed;	X	
Opportunity to build on good practice in relation to cluster approach to community development (in particular ethnic forum approach)	X	
Recognise community development successes and hold celebration awards events. Also a good networking opportunity and can change perceptions of areas.	X	X
Promotion of civic leadership		X

Health, Leisure and Well-being	Stakeholder Perspective	Community Perspective
Principal hospitals are out with of the Council area, there are continuing issues related to access to services.	X	X
Perceptions of increased suicide in area. Need for emotional health and well-being support for young people;	X	X
High incidence of mental health problems and feeling isolation	X	X
Potential to use more community based/out of hours health care solutions.	X	X

Community and Social Regeneration	Stakeholder Perspective	Community Perspective
Continued need to develop the social capital/community capacity of groups and communities. Introduce/expand the community cluster model;	X	

Community and Social Regeneration	Stakeholder Perspective	Community Perspective
Need to ensure the integration of Council services across the new geographical area;	X	
Need to consult with relevant communities to assess community provision ahead of any large scale physical development;	X	X
High number of under-utilised premises/facilities, particularly in town centres and factory closures;	X	X
Issues of rural exclusion, particularly in relation to 'Not Spots' and 'access to services';	X	X
Personal transport issues affect access to services. A situation exacerbated by core education and health provision being out-with of the Council area;	X	X
Hidden deprivation, particularly in mature privately owned residential estates;	X	
High incidence of homes assessed as being unfit;	X	
Social exclusion, exacerbated by negative perceptions of estates: Lack of civic pride in certain areas	X	X
Relatively dispersed (rural isolation) settlements mean official statistics may underreport extent of deprivation in area		X
Need for greater engagement with elected officials: Councils need to engage not just at election time		X
More intergenerational work needs to be done within the area.	X	
Appears to be a lot of duplication of community groups who are rather small, need to amalgamate and publicise them better.		X
Enhanced signposting of community support.	X	X

Economic Regeneration	Stakeholder Perspective	Community Perspective
Good tradition of manufacturing.	X	
Need to encourage more foreign direct investment to the area	X	X
There is limited support to attract foreign direct investment to the area: i.e. shortage of development space and identification of the area's unique selling point.	X	
High GVA (a number of world class companies) opportunities for knowledge exchange/supply chain diversification;	X	
Low level of business start-up and comparatively small business bases;	X	
Continuing problems of loss population from rural areas (in particular youth migration)	X	X
Low farm prices hit wider rural economy	X	X
Need to address the impact of large scale job losses, by promoting entrepreneurship and foreign direct investment;	X	X
Need for more business growth workspace, flexible planning and use of vacant land for enterprise. Develop sites from large scale closures into business incubators and sites for inward investment.	X	
Need to develop the entire east coast of County Antrim as a tourism entity;	X	X
Possible opportunity for themed tourism trails, develop sea fronts and maximise the benefits arising from the Game of Thrones; and	X	X
Opportunity to develop an Integrated East Coast Tourism Proposition.	X	X
Problem of matching the demands of businesses with the skillsets of young people		X

Fewer job opportunities for younger males		X
Increase in informal working (i.e. employing under 16s and pension age people)		X

Education	Stakeholder Perspective	Community Perspective
Significant proportion of school leavers with no or low qualifications;	X	X
Potential skills mismatch due to reduction of entry level jobs;	X	X
Intergenerational underperformance prevalent in specific communities;	X	
Deliver foundation degrees in non-academic subjects;	X	
Business in the community style programmes to mentor entrepreneurship;	X	
Think smarter and consider the other models (e.g. Ayrshire Model);	X	
Address the lack of rural transport to schools;	X	X
More integrated posts for post primary schools	X	
Community schools: use of facilities for weekend, evening and summer holidays.	X	X
Better use could be made of the libraries to promote non vocational/community led learning	X	
There is no specialist help for young people dealing with mental health issues.		X
Need for review of school placement policy for migrant children (More support for teachers and children).		X
Shortage of English lessons for parents at convenient times.		X

Education	Stakeholder Perspective	Community Perspective
Problems of accessibility for further education for young people in smaller settlements.		X

In most instances the views of external stakeholders and the local community were in agreement, where variances occurred can be attributable to one of two reasons:

- External Stakeholders identified a technical constraint to delivery of a service/missed target; and
- Local community identified an issue which was specific to a specific community and therefore does not 'show' on official statistics.

The following solely relate to the findings of the Stakeholder Consultation exercise:

- **What should be the key priorities for community planning in the district over the next five years?**
 - A focus on integrating Council delivery;
 - A focus on redeveloping town centres of key settlements as places not only to shop, but also to work, live and play;
 - Promoting shared use of public spaces and address the issue of proximity to services;
 - Need to address negative perceptions of particular communities in the Council area in relation to specific issues (sectarianism and drug abuse);
 - Need to ensure the roll out of the community clusters approach, which provides bottom up solutions and can augment the delivery of community planning;
 - Need to ensure that the rural perspective is considered in all policy decisions, in particular:
 - Addressing rural crime and isolation
 - Need to preserve the open countryside;
 - Addressing decline in population (particularly amongst the young); and
 - Low farm prices impacting the wider rural economy.
 - Targeted interventions to address the lifetime opportunities of the most vulnerable within society by addressing constraints affecting health and educational achievement;
 - A need to diversify the local economy, through three main initiatives:
 - Enhancing local clusters through smart specialisation and the attraction of Foreign Direct Investment;
 - Encouraging business start-ups (including social enterprises) and addressing the high business death rate; and
 - Promoting the wider tourism proposition of the area.

-
- A need to ensure that the skillset of the (emerging) workforce reflects the needs of business; and
 - A need to ensure there is sufficient business space for local companies and inward investment.

 - **How should these key priorities be delivered? Is there a need for new delivery mechanisms?**
 - There is a recognition that a joined up approach to delivery is essential but brings with it significant potential for policy overlap;
 - Uncertainty around roles and responsibilities of new/existing Government Departments. There should also be an opportunity to involve a wider selection of Department/Agencies in community planning so as to reflect local needs/opportunities;
 - Need to 'rural proof' any community plan, particularly the case where there is a perceived urban 'bias'. Rural issues should be considered as a cross cutting theme (i.e. involved in delivery);
 - There are challenges with working across new geographies, as Larne has traditionally worked with Moyle, Carrickfergus with Newtownabbey and Ballymena with Ballymoney and Coleraine;
 - Need to ensure 'buy-in' for community planning through enhanced partnership working and community empowerment: utilising where possible 'bottom up' community clusters and shared goals/performance indicators with key Government agencies. Progress must be measured;
 - Recognition of the importance by all respondents of the following issues:
 - The level of engagement by certain partners is reflective of the particular needs in a Council area (variable geometry);
 - Where possible, communities and Councils should consider clustering to address common strategic problems/attract funding;
 - Council itself should have a variable role, but is principally there to provide the local perspective;
 - Need to have a flexible (thematic) delivery structure, which allows for local and regional buy-in and involving a range of public and private partners;
 - Need to have a clear focus on outcomes, which must reflect input of all active partners and the outcomes must be dynamic; and
 - Need to have a senior responsible officer/lead partner for each theme.
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6 QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

6.1 Introduction

In this section we assess the six themes (Environment, Safety and Good Relations, Health, Leisure and Well-being, Community and Social Regeneration, Economic Regeneration and Education) and the proposed cross cutting theme (Rural) against each of the following variables:

- The relative performance of the Council;
- Any significant variance in DEA/Ward performance; and
- Any local constraints/opportunities highlighted by the statistics and which are not reflected in National/Regional Policy Development

(A detailed analysis of all ward level performance is contained in Appendix B).

6.2 Safety and Good Relations

Table 6.1: NI, MEAD and Ward Level Analysis of Safety and Good Relations

Indicator	NI Average	MEAD Average	MEAD DEA Range	Comments
Safety & Good Relations				
Road Casualties per 10,000	50.2	41.66	0 – 142.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dunclug, Gortalee, Central (Larne LGD) & Craigyhill shared the lowest rate of casualties; Craigywarren had the highest rate of casualties.
% Change in road casualties	1.63%	54.07%	-100% - 836.49%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dunclug, Gortalee & Central (Larne LGD) all decreased their casualties to 0 per 10,000; Academy had the highest increase in casualties.
Collisions*	10	6.61	0 - 22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dunclug, Central (Larne LGD) & Craigyhill all experienced no collisions; Killycrot had the highest number of collisions.
Recorded Crimes – Offences*	176.22	102.66	31 - 648	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Milebush had the lowest crime rate; Castle Demesne had the highest crime rate.
Violence against the person, sexual offences & robbery*	61.06	35.84	7 - 190	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knockagh had the lowest rate; Castle Demesne had the highest rate.
Criminal Damage Offences*	34.1	20.43	3 - 91	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ballyloughan had the lowest criminal damage offences; Castle Demesne had the highest criminal damage offences.
Drug Offences*	8.11	4.55	0 - 32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numerous Wards reported no drug offences; Castle Demesne reported the highest amount of drug offences.
Total Hate Crimes	1831 (1.01 per 1,000)	81 (0.63 per 1,000)	0 - 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple Wards experienced no hate crimes; Dunclug had the highest number of recorded hate crimes.

*Average per ward. Source Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service: Crime and Justice (2014)

Key points to note:

- In every heading except for percentage change in road casualties, the MEAD performance was significantly better than the NI average;
- In all headings there was a ward/s which was in excess by a significant multiple of the NI average;
- Of particular note are:
 - Castle Demesne which had the highest crime rate (including highest amount of drug offences, violence and criminal damages); and
 - Academy had the most significant increase in road casualties (increasing approximately 8 fold).

The findings run counter to perception surveys of residents/visitors and stakeholders⁵ who believe that urban areas within Mid and East Antrim Council area have a significantly higher crime (in particular hate crime) than NI as a whole.

The following information provided by Women's Aid, augments official statistics related to domestic violence produced by PSNI. In the last five years, Women's Aid has received the following total referrals for support to address domestic violence in Mid and East Antrim (including Coleraine and Antrim):

- 409 referrals from Children's Services NHSCT
- 518 referrals from Health Services which include Mental Health and Older People's Services
- 362 referrals from PSNI and 101 from MARAC
- 60 referrals from NIHE
- 23 referrals from PBNI
- 1496 self-referrals

In common with other Council areas, reported incidences of domestic violence (particularly against women) are on the increase.

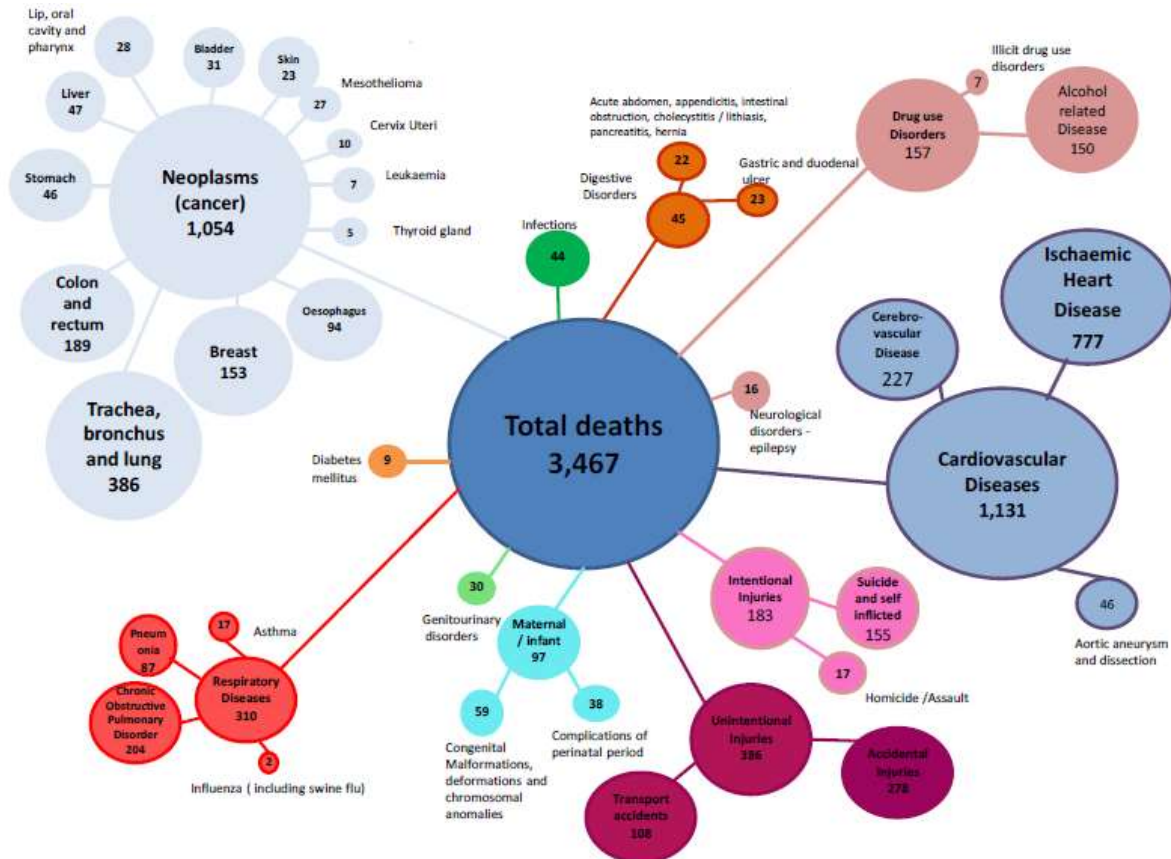
⁵ Anecdotal evidence from Ballymena Inter-Ethnic Forum and the local PSNI confirmed that there is an under-reporting of racist hate crime in the area.

6.3 Health, Leisure and Well-being

6.3.1 Health and Lifestyle Profile

Figure 6.1 identifies that between 2001-2011 there were an estimated 3,467 avoidable deaths within the Mid and East Antrim Council area.

Figure 6.1: Potentially Avoidable Deaths in Mid and East Antrim 2001-2011

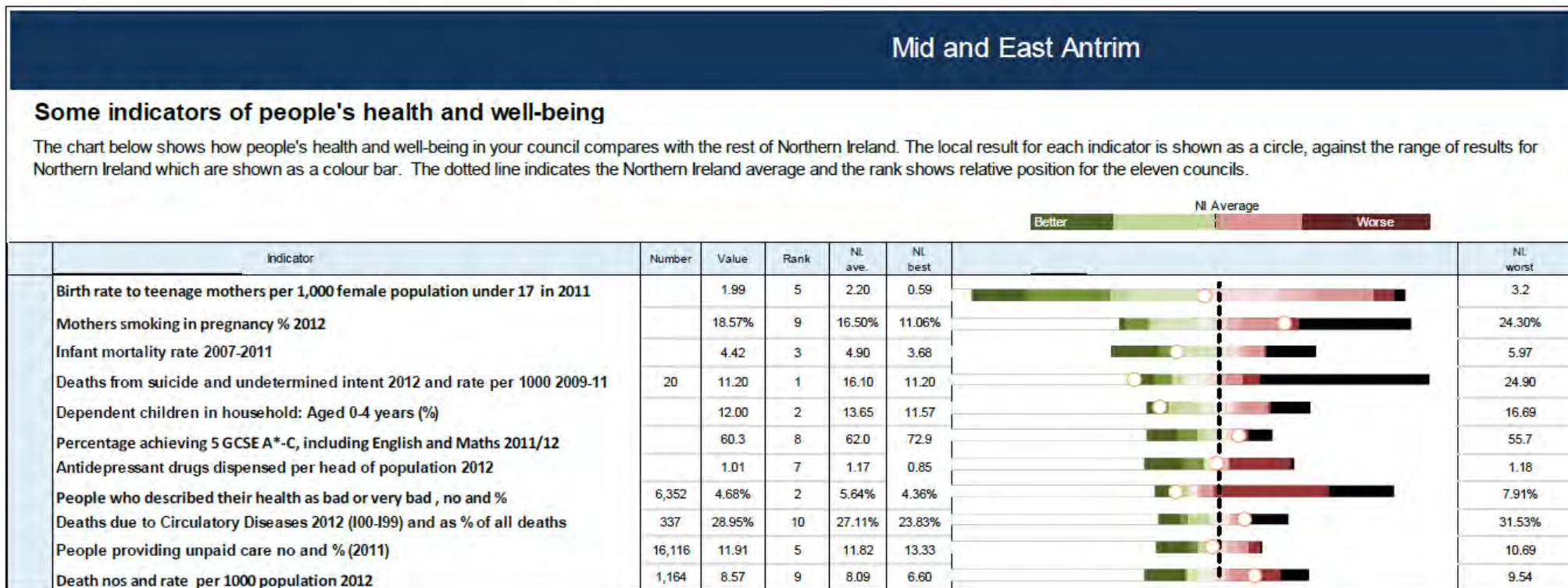


Source: Potential Avoidable Deaths: Public Health Agency; 2015

As noted above the two most significant causes of avoidable deaths in the Council area were: Heart Disease (Cardiovascular diseases) and Cancers (neoplasms) with a total of 2,185 deaths. The next most significant cause of avoidable death was unintentional injuries made up of 108 transport related deaths and a further 278 accidental injuries.

Figure 6.2 compares the performance of Mid and East Antrim to a number of key health performance indicators for NI.

Figure 6.2: Indicators of people's health and well-being



Source: Public Health Agency and NISRA: Investing For Health Statistics: 2015

Table 6.2: NI, MEAD and Ward Level Analysis of Health, Leisure and Well-Being

Indicator	NI Average	MEAD Average	MEAD DEA Range	Comments
Health, Leisure & Well-Being				
Median age at death	80	79	66 - 86	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ballykeel had the lowest median age at death; Love Lane had the highest median age at death.
Deaths to under 75s	35.4%	35.7%	14.7% - 73.3%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harryville recorded the lowest concentration; Burleigh Hill recorded the highest concentration.
Deaths due to malignant neoplasms	28%	29.35%	9.7% - 61.5%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Love Lane reported the lowest concentration; Ahoghill reported the highest concentration.
Deaths due to circulatory diseases	27.1%	29.63%	10% - 61.5%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ballyloran had the lowest concentration; Ballycarry had the highest concentration.
Deaths due to respiratory diseases	13.7%	12.12%	0% - 26.7%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple Wards reported 0 deaths caused by respiratory disease, including Slemish & Kilwaughter; Antiville reported the highest concentration.

Source: Public Health Agency and NISRA: Investing For Health Statistics: 2015

As noted above, Mid and East Antrim is 10th out of the 11 Councils in terms of deaths due to circulatory diseases, in addition the Council is in 9th position in relation to the number of deaths per 1,000 population.

Two wards: Ballycarry and Antiville are twice the NI average in terms of deaths due to circulatory diseases and deaths due respiratory diseases.

However, the Council area is in the top quartile in NI in relation to:

- Lowest level of deaths from suicide;
- People who described their health as bad;
- Dependent children in household between ages of 0-4; and
- Infant mortality rate.

Mid and East Antrim ranks 5th out of 11 Councils in health performance terms.

6.4 Education

Table 6.3: NI, MEAD and Ward Level Analysis of Education Performance

Indicator	NI Average	MEAD Average	MEAD DEA Range	Comments
Education				
% of working age population with no qualifications	29.12%	30.41%	15.13 % - 49.74%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knockagh had the lowest concentration; • Ballee had the highest concentration.
% of working age population with 5 or less GCSEs	11.51%	12.02%	8.1% - 18.44%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Academy had the lowest concentration; • Northland had the highest concentration.
% of working age population with 2+ A-Levels	12.3%	11.98%	6.46% - 16.57%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Castle Demesne had the lowest concentration; • Bluefield had the highest concentration.
% of working age population with Degree, NVQ, BTEC etc.	23.65%	20.78%	6.68% - 39.37%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ballee had the lowest concentration; • Knockagh had the highest concentration.
Special Educational Needs Pupils (Total Number)	4830	365	0 - 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple wards had no SEN pupils; • Eden reported 20 SEN pupils.
Further Education Professional & Technical Enrolments	269.42	139.73	55 - 330	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ballyloran reported only 55 enrolments; • Eden reported 330 enrolments.
Full time enrolments	17.8%	19.9%	11.5% - 26.7%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Castle Demesne had the lowest concentration; • Woodburn had the highest concentration.
Part time enrolments	82.2%	80.1%	73.7% - 88.5%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woodburn had the lowest concentration; • Castle Demesne had the highest concentration.
Further Education Achievements	173.85	88.21	35 - 220	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town Parks & Antiville both reported 35 achievements; • Eden reported the most achievements.

Source: NISRA NI Neighbourhood Information Service, Labour Market and Education Skills (2014)

Key points to note:

- In every heading Mid and East Antrim underperformed the NI average;
- In all headings there was a ward/s which was in excess by a significant multiple of the NI average;
- Of particular note are:
 - Ballee had the highest concentration of the working age population without qualifications; and
 - Castle Demesne had the lowest concentration of those enrolled full time in College or University, but had the highest concentration who were enrolled part time. The results may be skewed due to outreach work by the NRC in this community;

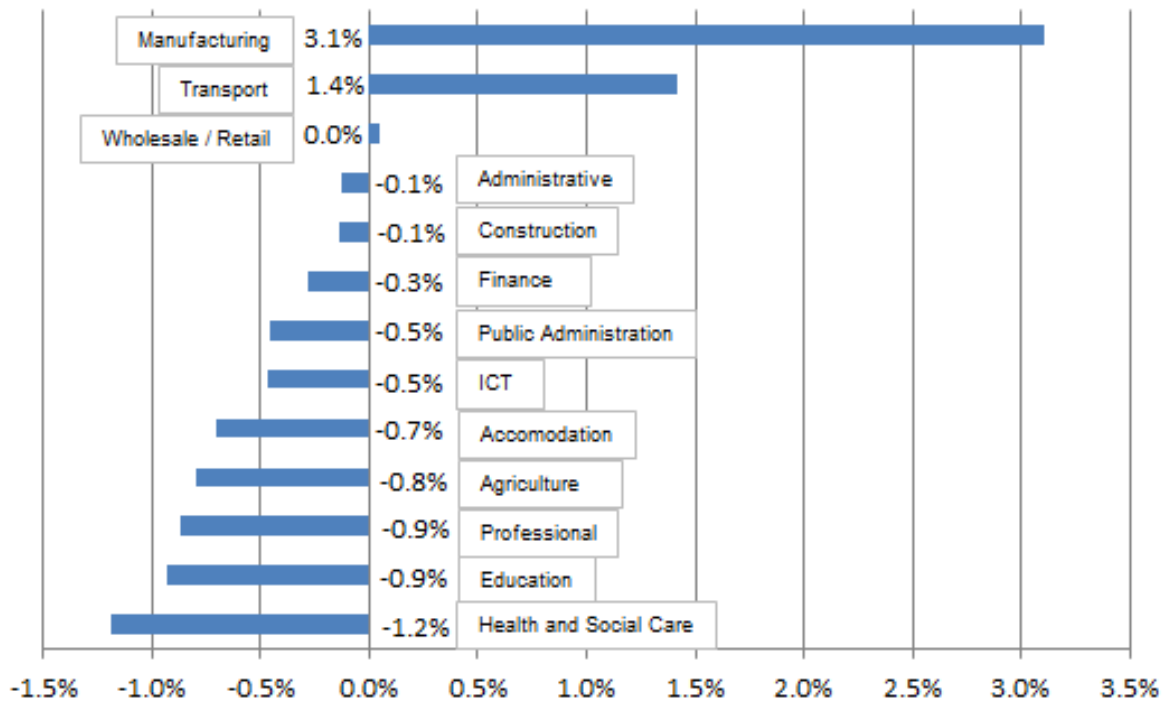
These findings correspond with Stakeholder feedback and the policy review which highlighted the link between areas of deprivation and low educational achievement, particularly in the Protestant, Unionist and Loyalist communities in the main urban areas. The overall level of educational achievement is lower than the NI average (which in itself is negatively skewed by the impact of Belfast).

6.5 Economic Regeneration

The following section provides a high level profile of the relative economic competitiveness of the Mid and East Antrim Council area compared to the NI average.

Figure 6.3: compares employment by sector between the Council and NI:

Figure 6.3: Sector Composition by Employment



Source: Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment: Census of Employment (2013)

Figure 6.3: illustrates that the manufacturing, transport and wholesales sectors have a higher representation in the MEAD economy than the NI economy by 3.1%, 1.4% and 0.1% respectively. All other sectors are unrepresented within the MEAD economy compared to NI as a whole.

Table 6.4: confirms key labour market statistics for NI and the Mid and East Antrim Council area:

Table 6.4: Labour Market Statistics

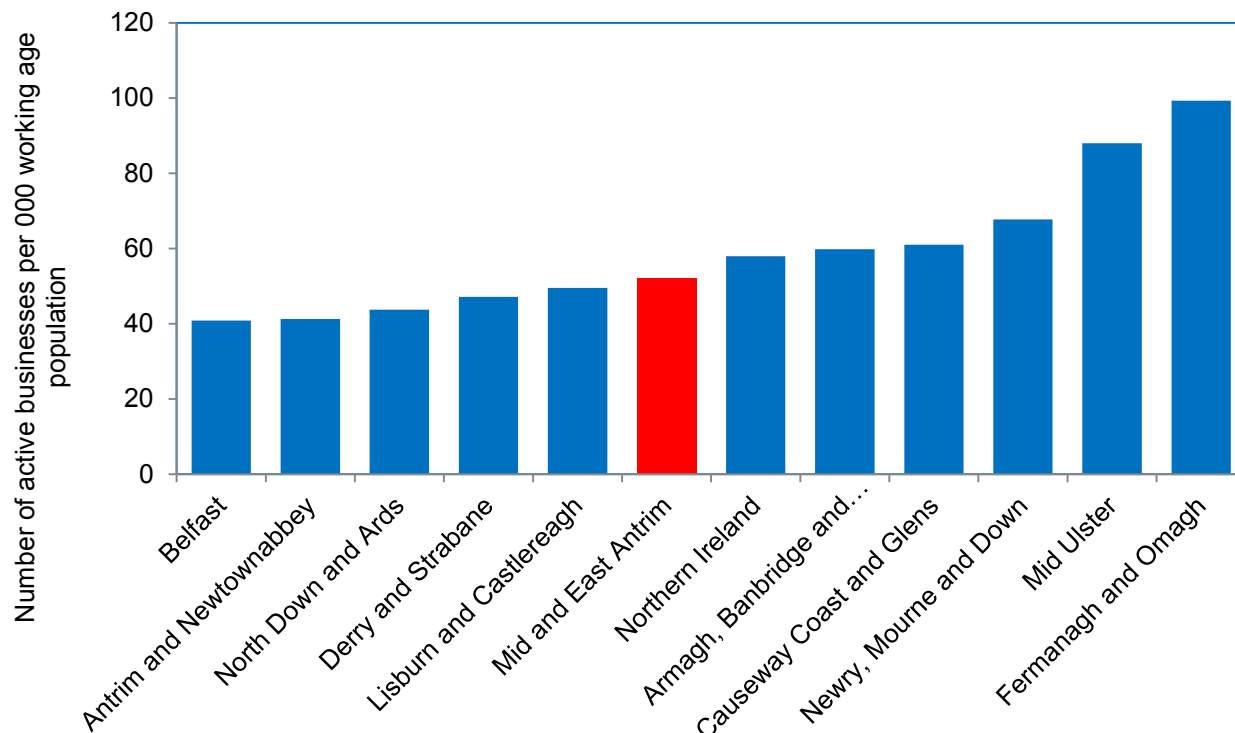
Indicator	NI Total	MEA Total
Economically active (and per 1,000 of population)	869,000 (482 per 1,000)	69,000 (511 per 1,000)
Full time employee (and per 1,000 of population)	597,000 (332 per 1,000)	47,000 (348 per 1,000)
Part time employee (and per 1,000 of population)	206,000 (114 per 1,000)	14,000 (103 per 1,000)

Indicator	NI Total	MEA Total
Economically inactive (and per 1,000 of population)	559,000 (311 per 1,000)	38,000 (281 per 1,000)
Not in employment, education and training (NEET)	14.7	14.1
Unemployed	6.0%	3.6%
Jobs Density	0.71	0.65
Average Wage	£429	£450
Gross Value Added	£35,300	£35,400

Source: DETI Economic Commentary 2015

The following table illustrates the comparative business density (number of firms per 1,000 of population) of the Mid and East Antrim Council area to both the NI average and the other super councils:

Table 6.4: Business Density



Source: DETI Economic Commentary 2015

Key issues arising:

- There is a high proportion of well-paid semi-skilled/entry level jobs in the manufacturing and transport sector;
- There is a degree of under-representation in employment in professional services, agri-food and accommodation (tourism). These sectors are viewed as important to the local economy as they have the potential to significantly increase overall GVA per head (professional services and agri-food) through the provision of graduate level jobs, or deliver a significant number of entry level jobs (accommodation/tourism);
- In terms of business density, the Council area is below the NI average, a position which will continue to weaken due two factors:
 - A lower than average business start-up rate (6.4% compared to NI average of 7%); and
 - A higher than average business death rate (9.75% compared to NI average of 9.4%).
- In all labour force metrics (except jobs density), Mid and East Antrim Council area outperforms the NI average, this is principally due to a legacy of employment in the manufacturing sector:
 - Of note is the number of self employed in the Council area, with Slemish have the highest percentage, this probably reflects the high percentage involved in agriculture; and
 - Although Love Lane had the highest rate of unemployment, much of this was cyclical, however Antiville had the highest rate of inactivity (38.79%) which is probably structural unemployment with intergenerational worklessness.
- In terms of job density (number of jobs in an area divided by the resident population aged 16-64 in that area) the Mid and East Antrim Council area has fewer resident jobs than the NI average, this may have two explanations:
 - Lower business density; and
 - The area is within commuting range for Belfast.
- Mid and East Antrim has a twin track economy:
 - Approximately 30% of the workforce employed by large (often) foreign owned manufacturing companies, employ a range of professional staff, semi-skilled and unskilled staff (usually local school leavers). Average salary and Gross Value Added (GVA) per head (i.e. productivity) is higher in Mid and East Antrim, due to the presence of this small number of high paying companies; and

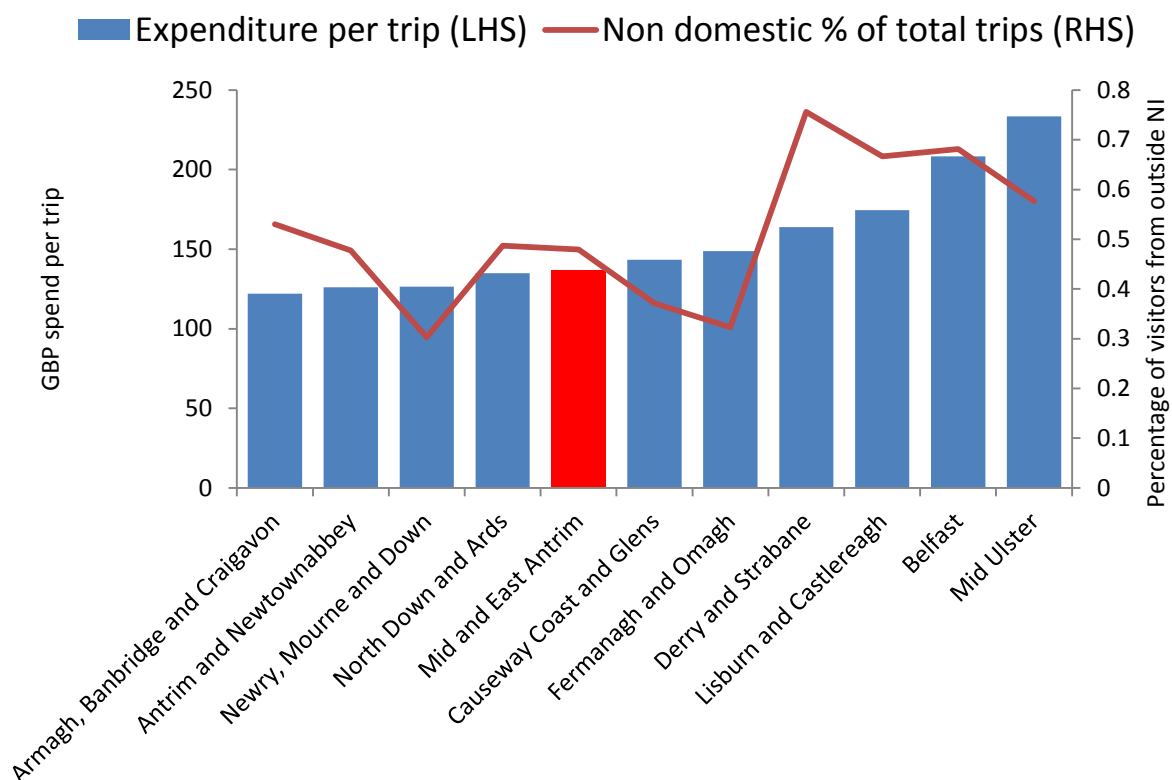
- Remaining workforce are employed in sectors which have the following characteristics: small indigenously companies, comparatively low wages, perceived low requirement for skilled personnel and low level of Business Expenditure on Research and Development (BERD).

6.5.1 Tourism Profile

Figure 6.4 compares Mid and East Antrim's performance against two variables:

- Expenditure per trip; and
- Non domestic visitors as a percentage of total trips.

Figure 6.4: Comparison of tourism spend and non-domestic visits by NI Local Authority



Source: NITB Tourism Industry Barometer 2013

The above highlights that Mid and East Antrim ranked:

- 7th out of 11 in terms of tourism spend per day (£128);
- 10th in terms of overnight stays (554,000); and
- 7th (in terms of spend per night) amongst visitors from outside NI rather than 8th place for all visitors.

6.6 Community and Social Regeneration

Table 6.5: NI, MEAD and Ward Level Analysis of Community and Social Regeneration

Indicator	NI Average	MEAD Average	MEAD DEA Range	Comments
Community and Social Regeneration				
Disability Living Allowance Recipients*	337.63	210	120 - 400	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whitehead and Glenarm had the fewest recipients; Killycrot had the highest number of recipients.
DLA Recipients: Male*	163.09	100.89	50 - 200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ballyloughan had the fewest male recipients; Killycrot had the most male recipients.
DLA Recipients: Female*	174.54	109.11	50 - 200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whitehead and Glenarm had the fewest female recipients; Killycrot had the highest number of female recipients.
Housing Benefit Recipients*	279.66	185.18	40 - 470	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ballyloughan had the fewest recipients; Killycrot had the most recipients.
Fuel Poverty	44%	43%	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carrick Castle had the highest level of fuel poverty.
*Average per ward				

Source: NISRA, NI Neighbourhood Information Service, People and Place and Neighbourhood Renewal (2014)

Key points to note:

- In every heading except for number of students, the MEAD performance was better than the NI average;
- In all headings there was a ward/s which was in excess by a significant multiple of the NI average; and
- Killycrot was the worst performing ward in MEAD and underperformed against each heading the NI average.

6.7 Environment and Spatial Planning

Table 6.6: NI, MEAD and Ward Level Analysis of Environment and Spatial Planning

Indicator	NI Average	MEAD Average	MEAD DEA Range	Comments
Environment				
Owner Occupied Housing	67.5%	72.23%	41.02% - 91.21%	Castle Demesne had the lowest owner occupied level; Burleigh Hill had the highest owner occupied level.
Socially Rented Housing	14.91%	17.81%	0.53% - 47.03%	Ballyloughan has the lowest concentration; Ballee has the highest concentration.
Privately Rented Housing	15.07%	13.51%	5.27% - 35.93%	Castle Demesne has the highest concentration; Bluefield has the lowest concentration.
Lives rent free	2.51%	2.44%	1.08% - 4.33%	Kilwaughter has the lowest concentration; Portglenone has the highest concentration.
One Person Household	27.92%	27.43%	16.18% - 51.37%	Killycrot has the highest concentration; Bluefield has the lowest concentration.
One Family Household	64.71%	67.06%	42.27% - 79.87%	Castle Demesne has the lowest family housing statistics; Bluefield has the highest family housing statistics.
Lone Parent Household	14.25%	13.08%	7.06% - 25.26%	Academy has the lowest lone parent rate; Ballykeel has the highest lone parent rate.
65+ Households	18.23%	20.19%	9.83% - 33.53%	Kilwaughter has the lowest 65+ concentration; Gardenmore has the highest 65+ concentration.
No cars or vans in household	22.7%	21.25%	4.54% - 48.31%	Slemish has the lowest concentration Central (Larne LGD) has the highest concentration.
1 car or van in household	41.38%	42.04%	29.05% - 50.13%	Glenwhirry has the lowest concentration; Harbour (Larne LGD) has the highest concentration.

Indicator	NI Average	MEAD Average	MEAD DEA Range	Comments
2 or more cars or vans in household	35.91%	36.71%	9.42% - 65.55%	Castle Demesne has the lowest concentration; Glenwhirry has the highest concentration.
Source: Source: NISRA, NI Neighbourhood Information Service, People and Place and Neighbourhood Renewal (2014)				

Key points to note:

- In every heading, the MEAD performance was approximately the NI average;
- In all headings there was a ward/s which was in excess by a significant multiple of the NI average;
- Of particular note are:
 - Mid and East Antrim has a higher proportion of socially rented households than NI; and
 - Castle Demesne has the highest concentration of private rented households (which reflects the location of most migrants in the town).

Stakeholder feedback and the results of the strategic review state that there are concentrations of poor housing stock across the Mid and East Antrim area, however, it has not been possible to undertake a review of housing condition at a ward level.

6.8 Rural

The following section provides an overview of the rural composition of the local economy:

- Rural Population: Calculated using the population figures of Super Output Areas which were classified as Rural (including: Ahoghill 1, Ahoghill 2, Broughshane 1, Broughshane 2, Craigwarren, Cullybackey, Dunminning, Glenravel, Glenwhirry, Grange, Kells 1, Kells 2, Portglenone 1, Portglenone 2, Slemish, Blackhead, Whiteheads, Ballycarry, Carnlough, Glenarm, Glynn, Island Magee, and Kilwaughter 2). The estimated rural population in Mid & East Antrim is 29,215;
- Number of farms: Combined total of 1,750⁶. 1,132 in Ballymena, 92 in Carrickfergus and 526 in Larne. This represents the 7.23% of the 24,200 registered farms in NI;
- VAT Registered Businesses: In Mid & East Antrim, the number of VAT registered businesses was 4,465⁷, 6.59% of the Northern Ireland total, placing Mid & East Antrim 8th amongst the 11 LGD2014 Council areas;
- VAT Registered Farms: It is estimated that there are 982 VAT registered farms⁸ in Mid and East Antrim;

⁶ Agricultural Census 2014.

⁷ Data from the Inter Departmental Business Register reports the total number of VAT registered businesses in Northern Ireland in March 2014 stood at 67,710. In Mid & East Antrim, the number of VAT registered businesses was 4,465, 6.59% of the Northern Ireland total, placing Mid & East Antrim 8th amongst the 11 LGD2014 Council areas.

⁸ According to statistics published by the Department for Business Innovation and Skills in November 2014, there are 17,870 businesses in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector. Of that 17,870, there are 13,585 which indicate having no employees and being VAT registered. 13,585 is therefore the estimate for total VAT registered farms in Northern Ireland. Mid & East Antrim have 1,750 farms, 7.23% of the Northern Ireland total. The estimate for VAT registered farms in Mid & East Antrim is 982 (7.23% X 13,585).

- Start a Business Approvals per 10,000: There were 265 business births in Mid & East Antrim in 2013, which is 5.5% of the total business births in Northern Ireland in 2013.
- Rural Service Deprivation: All of the rural Super Output Areas in Mid and East Antrim are classified as being in the top 50% of the most service deprived SOAs in NI.

Although the area has higher than the NI proportion of rural population and businesses, the new Council area is still predominantly urban. There is consequently a need to ensure that the distinct rural voice across the 23 Super Output Areas is heard.

6.9 Summary

The quantitative review of NI, Council and ward level statistics has illustrated the following:

- Against all community planning themes, except education the Council is either close to the NI average or outperforms it;
- There is more significant variance between wards in the Council area than between overall NI and Council performance. The following wards significantly underperformed against a number of criteria:
 - Antiville (Health and Lifetime opportunities);
 - Ballee (Education); and
 - Castle Demesne (Housing).
- The crime findings run counter to perception surveys of residents/visitors and stakeholders who believe the urban areas within Mid and East Antrim Council area have a significantly higher crime (in particular hate crime) than NI as a whole;
- Although the area has higher than the NI proportion of rural population and businesses, the new Council area is still predominantly urban. There is consequently a need to ensure that the distinct rural voice across the 23 Super Output Areas is heard.

7 CONCLUSIONS

The previous sections have reviewed the performance of the Council and its composite wards from the following perspectives:

- Desk based review of strategies;
- Stakeholder consultation exercise; and
- Socio economic review of the Council.

7.1 Review of Strategies

At the time of writing, most policy continues to take a NI/regional perspective and little if any account has been made of the new delivery powers for Councils and the pivotal role Councils will have in the Community Planning process (the latter point will be addressed in a Department of Environment Memorandum of Understanding which will be produced in September 2015). However, there is a clear role for the Council in facilitating the delivery of regional strategies and using its local knowledge to focus interventions where they will have maximum impact. The strategic review identifies the following priorities for the Mid and East Antrim area:

- A focus on redeveloping town centres of key settlements as places not only to shop, but also to work, live and play;
- Promoting shared use of public spaces and also address the issue of proximity to services;
- Targeted interventions to address the lifetime opportunities of the most vulnerable within society by addressing constraints affecting health and educational achievement;
- A need to diversify the local economy, through three principal initiatives:
 - Enhancing local clusters through smart specialisation and the attraction of Foreign Direct Investment;
 - Encouraging business start-ups (including social enterprises) and addressing the high business death rate; and
 - Promoting the wider tourism proposition of the area.
- A need to ensure that the skillset of the (emerging) workforce reflects the needs of business.

7.2 Stakeholder and Community Consultation

The Stakeholder and Community Consultation exercise identified the following issues related to the implementation of community planning:

- Need to 'rural proof' any community plan, particularly the case where there is a perceived urban 'bias';
- There are challenges with working across new geographies, as Larne has traditionally worked with Moyle, Carrickfergus with Newtownabbey and Ballymena with Ballymoney and Coleraine;

- Need to ensure ‘buy-in’ for community planning through enhanced partnership working and community empowerment: utilising where possible ‘bottom up’ community clusters and shared goals/performance indicators with key Government Agencies. Progress must be measured;
- Recognition of the importance by all respondents of the following issues:
 - The level of engagement by certain partners is reflective of the particular needs in a Council area (variable geometry);
 - Where possible, Councils should consider clustering to address common strategic problems/attract funding;
 - Council itself should have a variable role, but is principally there to provide the local perspective;
 - Need to have a flexible (thematic) delivery structure, which allows for local and regional buy-in and involving a range of public and private partners;
 - Need to have a clear focus on outcomes, which must reflect input of all active partners and the outcomes must be dynamic; and
 - Need to have a senior responsible officer/lead partner for each theme.

7.3 Socio Economic Review of the Council

The Council is either close to the NI average or outperforms against five of the six community planning themes, the exception being education, where skills levels amongst school leavers and the wider workforce are slightly below the NI average. As would be expected, there is a greater variance between the performance of individual wards within the Council, than between the Council and wider NI performance. Although there are a significant number of wards which continue to outperform the NI average, there are a small number of wards which significantly underperform against a number of variables. Underperforming wards include:

- Antiville (Health and Lifetime opportunities);
- Ballee (Education); and
- Castle Demesne (Housing).

The socio economic review has reaffirmed all of the issues identified at the strategic review and stakeholder consultation stages, but has identified a small number of wards where there is a discernible concentration of multiple need.

7.4 Emerging Issues

The review has identified the following issues which may inform any subsequent community plan:

- A focus on integrating Council delivery across both the new sectors and new geographies;
- A focus on redeveloping town centres of key settlements as places not only to shop, but also to work, live and play;

- Promoting shared use of public spaces and address the issue of proximity to services;
- Need to address negative perceptions of particular communities in the Council area in relation to specific issues (sectarianism and drug abuse);
- Need to ensure that the rural perspective is considered in all policy decisions, in particular:
 - Addressing rural crime and isolation;
 - Need to preserve the open countryside;
 - Addressing the decline in population (particularly amongst the young); and
 - Low farm prices impacting the wider rural economy.
- Need to ensure the roll out of the community clusters approach, which provides 'bottom up' solutions and can augment the delivery of community planning;
- Targeted interventions to address the lifetime opportunities of the most vulnerable within society by addressing constraints affecting health and educational achievement;
- A need to diversify the local economy, through three main initiatives:
 - Enhancing local clusters through smart specialisation and the attraction of Foreign Direct Investment;
 - Encouraging business start-ups (including social enterprises) and addressing the high business death rate; and
 - Promoting the wider tourism proposition of the area.
- A need to ensure that the skillset of the (emerging) workforce reflects the needs of business.

APPENDIX A: STRATEGIC REVIEW

Title	Description
NI Executive's Programme for Government (2011-2015)	<p>The PfG identifies the macro strategic priorities against which public spending are allocated in NI. The Government's over-arching aim is to build a peaceful, fair and prosperous society in Northern Ireland, with respect for the rule of law and where everyone can enjoy a better quality of life now and in years to come. To ensure that Government is clearly focused on achieving that aim, the Executive has set out in the Programme for Government (PfG) with five key strategic and interdependent priorities as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority 1 - Growing a Sustainable Economy and Investing in the Future; • Priority 2 - Creating Opportunities, Tackling Disadvantage and Improving Health and Well-Being; • Priority 3 - Protecting Our People, the Environment and Creating Safer Communities; • Priority 4 - Building a Strong and Shared Community; and • Priority 5 - Delivering High Quality and Efficient Public Services.
Department of Regional Development (DRD): Regional Development Strategy (RDS) (2010)	<p>This (revised) strategy sets out the framework for the spatial development for NI up to 2035. The Strategy reflects the Programme for Government approach of balanced sub-regional growth and recognises the importance of key settlements as centres for growth and investment. The 8 aims of the RDS are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support strong, sustainable growth for the benefit of all parts of NI; • Strengthen Belfast as the regional economic driver and Londonderry as the principal city of the North West; • Support our towns, villages and rural communities to maximise their potential; • Promote development which improves the health and well-being of communities; • Improve connectivity to enhance the movement of people, goods, energy and information between places; • Protect and enhance the environment for its own sake; • Take actions to reduce our carbon footprint and facilitate adaptation to climate change; and • Strengthen links between north and south, east and west, with Europe and the rest of the world. •

Title	Description
<p>Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD)</p> <p>Agri food Strategy (2014)</p>	<p>Agri-Food supply chain, focused on delivering the needs of the market.” Industry, Government and the wider stakeholder base, working together, will focus on the following strategic priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grow sales by 60% to £7bn; • Grow employment by 15% to 115,000; • Grow sales outside Northern Ireland by 75% to £4.5bn; and • Grow by 60% to £1bn the total added value of products and services from local companies. <p>By 2020 our industry will have profitably grown turnover by 60% to £7bn and employment by 15% to 115,000. The industry will have been transformed into an ambitious, outward looking and globally competitive sector. At the core of this transformation will be a world-class supply chain focused on exploiting the global opportunities that we have identified in the Going for Growth Strategic Action Plan. The integrated industry will have a customer-led focus on global market growth, supported by a single marketing organisation.</p>
<p>DARD: Rural Development Strategy 2013-16</p>	<p>A move towards fewer but more strategic projects aimed at enhancing the competitiveness of the farming sector; and</p> <p>Continuing to invest in ensuring the sustainability of the rural environment.</p>
<p>DARD: Rural Proofing Paper</p>	<p>DARD held a public consultation exercise from 3 February to 16 March 2015 on proposals related to a Rural Proofing Bill. The proposed Bill would require policy-makers to assess whether proposed policy is likely to have a different impact in rural areas compared with elsewhere. Rural Proofing will support the equitable treatment of rural dwellers by requiring their needs and the impact on rural communities to be appropriately addressed in the development and delivery of policy and public services. It is hoped to introduce the Bill to the Assembly, subject to Executive approval, before the end of June 2015.</p>

Title	Description
Department for Education (DE): Food in Schools Strategy	<p>The Strategy is an overarching policy advocating a ‘whole school approach’ to all food provided and consumed in schools and developing knowledge and skills in relation to healthy eating and lifestyles.</p> <p>The strategy can only be truly effective within the context of a school that addresses personal development and emotional health and well-being and will work best when linked closely to physical education and physical activity in schools.</p>
DE: Success through STEM	<p>The Report contains 20 recommendations grouped under four ‘imperatives’:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imperative 1 - Business must take the lead in promoting STEM; • Imperative 2 - The key constraints in the STEM artery must be alleviated; • Imperative 3 - There needs to be increased flexibility in the provision of STEM education; and • Imperative 4 - Government must better coordinate its support for STEM. <p>The principal constraints to the promotion of STEM are attitudinal: i.e. attitudes of parents, children (particularly girls and boys from disadvantaged backgrounds) and employers. Interventions are aimed at addressing each of this constraints.</p>
Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment (DETI) NI Economic Strategy (2012)	<p>The NIES sets out a vision for 2030 to have an economy ‘characterised by a sustainable and growing private sector, where a greater number of firms compete in global markets and there is growing employment and prosperity for all’.</p> <p>The overarching goal of the Strategy is to improve the economic competitiveness of NI. It recognises that the economy has been overly dependent on the public sector. This has constrained economic growth and contributed to a very large fiscal deficit. There is therefore a need to rebalance the NI economy by growing the private sector.</p> <p>The Economic Strategy identifies five strategic themes required to achieve this change. Three of the five themes reflect an ambition to promote smart growth. They are to:</p>

Title	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stimulate innovation, R&D and creativity; • Encourage business growth; and • Compete in the global economy. <p>The key objectives of the NIES include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting £300m investment by businesses in R&D, with at least 20% coming from SMEs; and <p>Supporting 500 businesses to undertake R&D for the first time and secure 120 Collaborative Projects in R&D.</p>
<p>InnovateNI: Innovation Strategy for Northern Ireland (2014-2025)</p>	<p>InnovateNI, the Innovation Strategy for Northern Ireland 2014-2025, seeks to expand upon and refine the priority within the Economic Strategy to ‘stimulate Innovation, R&D and Creativity’. InnovateNI sets out a vision for NI, by 2025, to be recognised as an innovation hub and to be one of the UK’s leading high growth, knowledge-based regions which embraces creativity and innovation at all levels of society’. One of the anticipated tangible outcomes of the InnovateNI strategy is to achieve, by 2025, expenditure of over £1.2 billion per annum on Research and Development.</p> <p>The strategy seeks to achieve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More firms engaged in innovation; • More companies, particularly local SMEs investing in R&D; and • Enhanced creativity and design in everything we do. <p>To achieve this, actions will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the focus on those companies who are not innovation active; • Encourage more businesses to innovate and carry out R&D; • Prioritise support in areas which will have the greatest potential economic impact for NI; and

Title	Description
	Use foresight activity to inform government of emerging technologies and future markets.
Invest NI Corporate Plan	<p>In the Corporate Plan, Invest NI's aim is to increase business productivity, the means by which wealth can be created for the benefit of the whole community. Invest NI's mission is: <i>"To deliver expertise and resources to accelerate the creation and growth of business committed to and capable of, being entrepreneurial, innovative and international"</i>.</p> <p>To achieve this, Invest NI's objectives are to achieve: Improved competitiveness, increased skill levels and greater entrepreneurship amongst client companies; A more positive attitude towards enterprise that stimulates increased and better quality business starts; Increased levels of research and development (R&D), innovation and commercialisation of research; A more internationally focused economy with increased value-added activities stimulating increased export sales; and Levels of new inward investment and reinvestment proportionally greater than the UK average. The range of services Invest NI offer to client companies includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice on strategic development (e.g. Design Development programmes, financial assistance for potential exporters); • People development (e.g. mentoring support, collaborative networking programmes); • Technology and Process Support (e.g. process solutions, e-business solutions); • Technical and Sustainable Development (e.g. energy advice, environmental advice); • Research and Development (e.g. knowledge transfer, industrial research); and • Passport to Export (e.g. Market visits, Market research and advice). <p>In terms of enterprise and local economic development, Invest NI recognises the importance of SMEs to the economy, and consequently aims to work closely with DETI in developing an Enterprise Framework to map the wide range of support available to businesses across central and local government. This Framework will help set the direction of an Enterprise Strategy which will enable Invest NI, over time, to concentrate its efforts on innovative entrepreneurship and growing NI based SMEs with an export focus.</p>

Title	Description
<p>Social Economy Strategy (2010-11)</p>	<p>In 2012 DETI funded a social enterprise programme which had the following aims:</p> <p>The aims of the work programme are aligned with Government strategies and setting out the mechanisms in which the Social Enterprise sector will contribute to redressing and rebalancing the economy for Northern Ireland.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and raise awareness of the social economy sector across Northern Ireland and provide the impetus for collaboration to ensure the collective weight and capacity of the social economy sector and broader third sector are realized; • Represent the collective interests of the social economy sector; • Promote best practice both within the sector and about the sector; • Communicate and promote the full breadth of existing support programmes/initiatives; and • Develop new products to support the sustainable development of the social economy sector and pilot test product/service delivery to develop the social economy sector. • The Action Plan is delivered by Social Enterprise NI and through a consortium of partners including Local Authorities, enterprise networks and in Mid and East Antrim the Northern Trust.
<p>Strategic Energy Framework (2010)</p>	<p>In 2010, DETI set out its Strategic Energy Framework (SEF) for Northern Ireland, which included a request for a Sustainable Energy Action Plan (SEAP) to be produced. The SEAP is designed to incorporate all the current and planned Sustainable Energy actions and programmes, in one short & accessible document.</p> <p>Therefore, the SEAP is a holistic plan to assist with the implementation of the SEF and it is a combination of actions already in existence in various action plans and strategies, plus some which are new.</p> <p>The main targets in the SEAP are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fuel Poverty – to reduce fuel poverty in as many vulnerable households as far as is possible by 2016; • Electricity – to create the relevant conditions for an increase to 40% electricity consumption from renewable sources by 2020; • Heat – publish a Renewable Heat Map setting out key actions to achieve a 10% contribution from renewable heat by 2020, including opportunities for geo-thermal energy; and

Title	Description
Tourism Strategy (2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport – reduce greenhouse gas emissions, protect biodiversity and reduce air, water and noise pollution. <p>The Tourism Strategy sets out a framework for the delivery of tourism interventions in Northern Ireland with a key vision being to “Create the new Northern Ireland experience and get it on everyone’s destination wish list”. The main aim of the Tourism Strategy is to double the income Northern Ireland earns from tourism by 2020. This will be achieved by the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing visitors from 3.2million to 4.5 million by 2020; • Increasing earning from tourism from£536million to £1billion by 2020; • Progressively accelerating spend by visitors; • Targeting specific markets and market segments; • Supporting indigenous high quality businesses to grow; and • Being visitor inspired in all actions
DEL ‘Access to Success’: An Integrated Regional Strategy for Widening Participation in Higher Education (2012)	<p>This strategy seeks to ensure that talented individuals are given every opportunity to benefit from the higher education that is right for them, irrespective of their personal or social background. It targets individuals from traditionally under-represented groups such as students from low participation/high deprivation neighbourhoods; young Protestant males from areas of high deprivation; and adult learners, particularly work-based learners.</p> <p>The 2020 vision articulated within this strategy include:</p> <p><i>“there will be even stronger links between universities and employers. Higher education will be recognised as entrepreneurial, innovative, encouraging the growth of enterprise and providing strong, coherent services and support for businesses. Intermediate and higher level skills in the workforce will be significantly improved through the development of relevant professional and technical modular qualifications, taken mostly on a part-time basis”.</i></p>
Department for Health, Social Services and Public Safety (DHSSPS): A Fitter	<p>The key principles of Fit Futures are: providing leadership and leading by example; building on existing good practice; adopting an holistic and long term approach; focussing on environmental and lifestyle factors; being positive and encouraging to help people develop a sense of self-esteem and self-worth; adopting a population approach; reflecting the importance of early years</p>

Title	Description
Future for All (2012-2022).	<p>and role of parents and carers; recognising schools fulfil a key role; recognising the importance of basic knowledge and skills in the community; and being evidence based.</p> <p>The Department established the cross-sectoral Obesity Prevention Steering Group (OPSG) in 2008 to oversee and drive forward Fit Futures, and to begin the development of a life course Framework to tackle obesity in the rest of the population. The OPSG has a supporting structure of four Advisory Groups to look at specific issues relating to obesity and these cover: Physical Activity; Food and Nutrition; Prevention, Education and Public Information; and Data and Research. Two objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ increase the percentage of people eating a healthy, nutritionally balanced diet; and increase the percentage of people meeting the CMO guidelines on physical activity. <p>http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/framework-preventing-addressing-overweight-obesity-ni-2012-2022.pdf</p>
Families Matter Strategy (2009)	<p>'All children and young people are valued during childhood. Children and young people reach their potential and have the opportunity to lead full, healthy and satisfying lives by becoming active contributors to their community through participating socially, educationally and economically in the life of the community'. The levels of services are described as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level 1: this represents services for the whole population, such as mainstream health care, education, leisure facilities, etc. • Level 2: this represents support for children who are vulnerable, through an assessment of need and are targeted through specific services. • Level 3: this represents support to families, or individual children and young people, where there are chronic or serious problems, provided through a complex mix of services across both the statutory and voluntary/community sector. • Level 4: this represents support to families, or individual children and young people, where the family has broken down temporarily or permanently, levels 1-3 services having not met their needs
Stopping Domestic and Sexual Violence	<p>The Strategy is a joint strategy dealing with Domestic and Sexual Violence and Abuse in Northern Ireland led by the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (DHSSPS) and the Department of Justice (DoJ) on behalf of the Northern Ireland Executive. It is about how the Northern Ireland Executive intends to work across departments, their agencies and in partnership</p>

Title	Description
<p>and Abuse in Northern Ireland (2013-2020)</p>	<p>with community and voluntary organisations to reduce the incidence of domestic and sexual violence and abuse, and provide the ongoing services for victims and their families. The Strategy has the following strands:</p> <p>Strand 1 Driving Change – This strand focuses on collaborative working and promoting a more cohesive approach to tackling domestic and sexual violence and abuse. The strand acknowledges that more can always be done to promote integrated working across all sectors. Driving Change Outcome - The Northern Ireland Executive will continue to recognise the adverse impact of domestic and sexual violence and abuse on society, and the need to promote change through leadership and partnership working.</p> <p>Strand 2 Prevention and Early Intervention – This strand focuses on primary prevention - that is aimed at preventing domestic and sexual violence and abuse from happening. This will be achieved through promoting better knowledge and understanding of violence and abuse, promoting healthy relationships, changing behaviours and attitudes in our society towards violence, and early intervention for those at risk - such as vulnerable individuals, children and older people. Prevention and Early Intervention Outcome – Reduce the incidence of domestic and sexual violence and abuse through, effective preventative educational programmes, a skilled and resourced workforce and promotion of a culture of prevention, and earlier intervention at societal, governmental and local levels.</p> <p>Strand 3 Delivering Change – This strand focuses on preventing further violence and abuse of those victims and families who are at risk of the violence reoccurring. It is about building more responsive services for those who need them. This is not just about statutory or community services but about everyone knowing their roles and responsibilities – from family members and co-workers, to professionals, community workers and faith leaders being able to recognise signs and symptoms and being able to access information and advice to assist individuals. To achieve this requires a greater focus on training, and expertise, as well as further development of specialist services. Safety planning, following disclosure of violence, is an integral part of this Strand. Delivering Change Outcome – Responsive services for individuals and/or groups at risk of, or subject to, domestic and sexual violence and abuse and its reoccurrence.</p> <p>Strand 4 Support – This strand reflects the provision of additional support for those who have been victims of domestic and/or sexual violence and abuse. It is about the support needed to come to terms with what has happened and to manage the longer term consequences of violence and abuse. Support comes in many forms and can include educational support services, housing</p>

Title	Description
	<p>support, outreach and advocacy services and improving access to more specialist psychological interventions. Support Outcome – Provision of appropriate support services that promotes equality of access and positive outcomes for all victims of domestic and sexual violence and abuse.</p> <p>Strand 5 Protection and Justice – This strand focuses on continually improving the protections and justice available to victims of violence and their families. It covers both civil and criminal justice. It also describes the victim’s journey through the criminal justice system. Part of this strand is the recognition that the harmful and violent behaviour of perpetrators must be addressed. Protection and Justice Outcome – Provision of effective, engaged, supportive, responsive and timely protection and justice in relation to domestic and sexual violence and abuse.</p>
<p>The Suicide Prevention Strategy (2012-2014)</p>	<p>The aim of the original “Protect Life” strategy was to reduce the overall Northern Ireland suicide rate by 10% by 2008 and by a further 5% by 2011. “Protect Life” did not specify a baseline for these reduction targets. The baseline was set later in a public service agreement target for the 2008/11 Programme for Government which sought a 15% reduction by 2011 from a baseline of 12.6 deaths per 100,000 of population annually over the period 2004 to 2006. The achievement of this target would see an average annual death rate of 10.7 per 100,000 of population over the three year period 2010 to 2012.</p>
<p>Working in Partnership: Community Development Strategy for Health and Wellbeing (2012-2017), Health and Social Care Board</p>	<p>The Health and Social Care Board (HSCB) alongside the Public Health Authority (PHA) have brought forward a Community Development Strategy which aims to improve community development approaches across Health and Social Care organisations in Northern Ireland.</p> <p>The key benefits noted in the strategy in relation to promoting a community development approach to address health needs are that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It seeks to address inequalities, local needs and build capacity and skills; • It maximises the sharing of resources at the local level, thus enhancing effectiveness and efficiency; and • It works in partnership with people, communities, and excluded groups. <p>The Board and Agency note that they wish to seek a reduction in inequalities which mean addressing the social factors which affect health and wellbeing. The HSCB and PHA state that they will through this strategy aim to identify</p>

Title	Description
	<p>and encourage models of health and social care that facilitate the transfer of resources to maximise community development. As a result they state they should see:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An increased focus on early intervention and prevention; • Tangible differences to health and wellbeing outcomes; • Decreasing incidence of major causes of ill health; • Maximising independent living; • Improving mental health scores of population; • Reductions in the health inequalities gap; • Support for and building sustainable communities and increased social capital; and • Support for volunteering.
<p>Transforming your Care (TYC): A Review of Health and Social Care in Northern Ireland, (2011)</p>	<p>TYC makes 99 recommendations in total, a number of which discuss the importance of increasing the involvement of the community and voluntary sector to provide support and care services. Some of these recommendations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (13) More community based step-up/step-down and respite care to be provided largely by the independent sector; • (59) A shift between the balance of spend between hospital and community with reinvestment in any hospital savings into community services; and • (60) Greater involvement of the voluntary and community sector mental health organisations in the planning of Integrated Care Partnerships.
<p>Department of Justice, Northern Ireland (DoJNI)</p> <p>Building Safer, Shared and</p>	<p>Building Safer, Shared and Confident Communities' sets the direction for reducing crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime in Northern Ireland over the next five years. It builds on the positive progress made in recent years in reducing crime and anti-social behaviour, both by continuing to focus on what works, as well as a stronger emphasis on the guiding principle that prevention is better than cure. The overall aim of the Community Safety Strategy, as endorsed during the consultation, is to help build:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safer communities, with lower levels of crime and anti-social behaviour;

Title	Description
<p>Confident Communities (2011)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared communities, where each person's rights are respected in a shared and cohesive community; and • Confident communities, where people feel safe and have confidence in the agencies that serve them. <p>To build safer communities with lower levels of crime and anti-social behaviour we will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intervene earlier to reduce the risk of individuals being drawn into offending; • Reduce the level of alcohol and drug related crime by supporting individuals who face addiction and substance misuse; • Tackle domestic and sexual violence; • Continue to reduce levels of anti-social behaviour in local communities through targeted programmes delivered regionally and locally; • Increase safety in our town and city centres, and help make our rural communities safer. <p>To build shared communities where each person's rights are respected in a shared and cohesive community we will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work closely with local communities and across government to address community safety issues at interfaces; • Seek agreement with local communities to reduce the number of interface structures; • Tackle all forms of hate crime through prevention, awareness and education and support victims and communities. <p>To build confident communities where people feel safe and have confidence in the agencies that serve them we will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support PCSPs to enable local communities to identify the issues that matter locally and develop solutions; • Reduce fear of crime and help people feel safer through regional and local programmes to increase trust and confidence; • Give confidence to individuals to report crime to PSNI and others where appropriate, such as Crimestoppers. • http://www.niassembly.gov.uk/globalassets/Documents/Social-Dev/community-safety-strategy/2-COJ-Draft-Community-Safety-Strategy.PDF
<p>Northern Ireland Organised Crime</p>	<p>The three main objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to tackle organised crime and put the perpetrators not only out of business but, where possible, before the courts; • to highlight the successes of the OCTF, so that its work is known and supported and

Title	Description
Strategy (2012-2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to help the various communities in Northern Ireland that have been affected by organised criminal activity. <p>Partners in the delivery of the plan include law enforcement agencies and statutory and non-statutory bodies.</p>
Reducing Offending Strategy (2013)	<p>The Strategic Framework has two key aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> promoting timely interventions across Government to support people in achieving positive outcomes in life, thereby reducing the risk that they become involved in offending behaviour; and where people do offend, holding them to account for their actions, whilst providing the systems and support to bring them to the point where they can move on and do not reoffend in the future. <p>Rather than catalogue the discrete interventions by each agency, department, voluntary or community organisation, the Strategic Framework is a thematic approach, covering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention; Diversion; Reducing opportunities to commit crime; Effective delivery of justice; and Reducing reoffending.
Victims Charter (2014)	<p>The Victim Charter is a Charter for victims of crime. Most of the services and entitlements under the Charter will only be relevant where the crime has been reported to the police and there are criminal proceedings. Even if no one is brought to justice the victim will still have entitlements and be able to access services under the Charter. Generally victims are entitled to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> be recognised and treated fairly, professionally, and with dignity and respect; be understood and to understand – in their first language if necessary; be updated at key stages and given relevant information; have their needs considered by service providers;

Title	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be told about available support and bring someone with them to give support; • apply for compensation, if they were a victim of a violent crime; • ask for a court familiarisation visit and be kept separate from the accused as much as possible at court; • have the opportunity to tell the court how the crime has harmed them, where the case is to go to court; • ask to be told how the offender's sentence is managed; and • let service providers know if you are unhappy with the service provided.
<p>Youth Justice Strategy (2013-2016)</p>	<p>We have identified four priority areas around which services are based:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making communities safer; • faster, fairer justice; • Delivering effective youth justice; and • Managing resources <p>Making communities safer to reduce offending by young people and build community confidence in the services we deliver faster, fairer justice to promote a faster, fairer system of youth justice by delivering our statutory responsibilities within agreed timescales and by meeting the needs of young people, families and victims.</p> <p>Delivering effective to develop, deliver and continuously evaluate our services youth justice to support the delivery of youth justice within communities and custody.</p> <p>Managing resources to develop a multi-skilled workforce which is flexible and capable of delivering a high quality service; and to use resources effectively, deliver best value and operate best practice in corporate governance.</p>
<p>PSNI Policing Plan</p>	<p>The Policing Plan is delivered across three principal themes:</p> <p>Personal Policing means dealing with local concerns and issues which have an impact on the quality of daily life. The aim is to provide a service which addresses the concerns of most individuals including burglary, antisocial behaviour, drugs and road safety. In particular addressing:</p>

Title	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hate Crime; • Crimes with a domestic motivation; and • The percentage of people who perceive the level of antisocial behaviour to be high in their local area . <p>Professional Policing means establishing trust and confidence with communities and partners through delivery of an excellent service. Specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective Community Engagement • Effective Joint Problem Solving <p>Protective Policing means keeping people safe from harm, risk or threat. We do this by tackling the serious harm and threat caused by organised crime, violent crime and terrorism. In order to maintain and enhance public confidence, it is important that victims of crime, and in particular the most vulnerable in society, feel reassured by our response to crimes committed against them. In particular contributing to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced levels of activity and harm caused by individuals or gangs involved in organised crime • Reduced level of Violent crime .
<p>NI Fire and Rescue Road Safety Strategy</p>	<p>The scope of this Strategy is to focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention: The range of educational and engagement activities that NIFRS develops to prevent the occurrence of RTCs. • Protection: How NIFRS will influence the design and development of vehicles and the built environment to improve road safety. • Intervention: Improving how we respond to RTCs, and improving the intervention techniques and equipment we use to reduce the impact on individuals involved. • Communication: How we will promote NIFRS Road Safety activity to both Internal (NIFRS Staff & Board Members) and External (Public, Media and Key Stakeholders) audiences.

Title	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interagency: How we work with our partners to ensure a cost-effective, intelligence led approach to further improving road safety in Northern Ireland. <p>The statistical analysis highlighted that the top 6 driver behaviours which caused collisions are: Excessive speed; Alcohol or drugs; Inattention or attention diverted; Wrong course/position; Emerging from a minor road; and Overtaking on offside without care.</p> <p>The analysis also highlighted that young drivers (17-24 years) were responsible for 38% of fatal collisions and 32% of fatal and serious collisions which involved a car or light goods vehicle even though they only accounted for 11% of licensed drivers. Key targets for the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce the number of people killed in road collisions by at least 60% by 2020; and • To reduce the number of people seriously injured in road collisions by at least 45% by 2020.
<p>Department for Social Development (DSD)</p> <p>Fuel Poverty Strategy (2011)</p>	<p>Under the current Northern Ireland Fuel Poverty Strategy published in 2011, the problem is defined as a household which “in order to maintain an acceptable level of temperature throughout the home, the occupants would have to spend more than 10 per cent of their income on all household fuel use”.</p> <p>Northern Ireland has the highest prevalence of fuel poverty in the UK and one of the highest in the European Union, with the current official estimate indicating that 42 per cent of households are experiencing fuel poverty. This estimate has decreased from 44 per cent in 2009, meaning 14,000 fewer homes face the problem. The Department for Social Development proposed a warm homes scheme to be rolled out in 2014. The new scheme looks at targeting geographical areas. The pilot ran in 19 council areas in 2012 and surveyed 2,145 targeted homes while the fuel poverty average at the time was 42 per cent, it identified areas with an average of 78 per cent of homes in fuel poverty.</p>
<p>Homelessness Strategy (2012-2017)</p>	<p>The strategy has four strategic objectives;1. To place homelessness prevention at the forefront of service delivery;2. To reduce the length of time households and individuals experience homelessness by improving access to affordable housing; 3. To remove the need to sleep rough;4. To improve services to vulnerable homeless households and individuals. The Department for Social Development, through the Promoting Social Inclusion Partnership will be the</p>

Title	Description
	<p>vehicle by which the strategy will be progressed and monitored so that an integrated response to homelessness is delivered. The current terms of reference of the “Promoting Social Inclusion Partnership; are:</p> <p>“ To consider how government departments, agencies, and non departmental public bodies can best work together to firstly, ensure that the risk of homelessness is reduced and secondly, that the full range of appropriate services is available to those who find themselves homeless so that they can make the choices required to play a full part in society”.</p>
<p>Northern Ireland Housing Executive Strategy</p>	<p>In September 2013, the Department for Social Development (DSD) approved the Housing Strategy for Northern Ireland (Facing the Future 2012-2017). The Housing Executive is currently involved in a number of strategic initiatives emanating from the Housing Strategy, these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Together Building United Communities (TBUC): Westminster funding for shared housing schemes 2014/17; • Affordable Home Loans Fund: this local application of Get Britain Building (GBB) will provide up to 600 affordable homes in Northern Ireland by 2020; • Community Asset Transfer: this is a change in management and/or ownership of land or buildings, from public bodies to communities to provide an additional means of investing in regeneration in local communities; • Building Successful Communities: this initiative aims to use housing intervention as one of the main catalysts for local regeneration. Six pilot areas have been identified; • A Housing Supply Forum: established by DSD, will identify ways of increasing housing supply; • Fundamental Review of Social Housing Allocations: DSD has published this research which is currently out for consultation. In our response, the Housing Executive affirmed that the allocation of housing should continue to prioritise those in greatest housing need, with equality as a core principle. <p>Analysis of the new Council area identifies a number of housing issues which present significant challenges in the current economic climate. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in accessing mortgage finance; • Limited provision of intermediate housing;

Title	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing requirement for investment in, and regulation of, the private rented sector; • Homelessness; • Fuel poverty; • Low but rising unfitness levels; and • The need for additional social housing in some locations.
<p>Office First Minister, Deputy First Minister (OFMDFM)</p> <p>Active Ageing Strategy (2014- 2020)</p>	<p>Vision: Northern Ireland is an age friendly region in which all people, as they get older, are valued and supported to live actively to their fullest potential; with their rights and dignity protected. Key priorities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote active independent living by older people; • To promote the active participation of older people in all aspects of life; • To promote equal access to high quality health and social care services; • To support older people to develop to the fullest of their potential; and • To promote and protect the human rights of people here of all ages.
<p>A Sense of Belonging: Delivering Social Change through a Racial Equality Strategy for Northern Ireland (2014-2024)</p>	<p>The Strategy aims to establish a framework for Government Departments and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To tackle racial inequalities and to open up opportunity for all; • To eradicate racism and hate crime; and • Along with Together: Building a United Community, to promote good race relations and social cohesion. <p>The Strategy also sets out six strategic aims that the Executive will pursue in eradicating racism and tackling racial inequalities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elimination of Racial Inequality; • Combating racism and hate crime; • Equality of Service Provision; • Participation; • Social Cohesion; and • Capacity Building.

Title	Description
<p>A Strategy to improve the lives of people with disabilities (2012-2015)</p>	<p>The purpose of the Strategy is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set out a high level policy framework to give coherence and guidance to NI Departments' activities across general and disability specific areas of policy; • Drive improved performance of service delivery leading to improved outcomes for persons with a disability; • Increase understanding and importance of the needs of persons with a disability and ensure these needs are recognised when policy is developed or when implementing initiatives which impact on disabled people; and • Improve the opportunities for people with disabilities to contribute across all areas of society. <p>Key priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Priority 1: Increase people with disabilities opportunity to influence policies and programme in Government including the delivery of this Strategy and the subsequent Action Plan; • Strategic Priority 2: Improve interaction between all sectors to achieve the social inclusion of people with disabilities; • Strategic Priority 3: Increase awareness among people with disabilities of their rights and opportunities through a range of communication activities; • Strategic Priority 4: To develop, in partnership with people with disabilities, a range of awareness raising activities, including those aimed at the general public, to challenge the negative perceptions surrounding disability and to gain a better understanding of the range of diversity of disabilities particularly mental health • Strategic Priority 5: Eliminate the barriers people with disabilities face in accessing the physical environment, goods and services so that disabled people can participate fully in all areas of life; • Strategic Priority 6: Eliminate the barriers people with disabilities face in accessing transport ensuring necessary measures are in place to allow personal mobility for people with disabilities; • Strategic Priority 7: Increase the level of accessible/inclusive communications so that people with disabilities can access information as independently as possible and make informed choices; and • Strategic Priority 8: Increase the level of choice, control and freedom that people with disabilities have in their daily lives.

Title	Description
Delivering Social Change (2010-2016)	<p>It aims to deliver a sustained reduction in poverty and associated issues across all ages and is also seeking to secure an improvement in children and young people's health, well being and life opportunities thereby breaking the long term cycle of multi-generational problems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivering Social Change - Introduction: The Delivering Social Change framework was set up by the Northern Ireland Executive to tackle poverty and social exclusion. It represents a new level of joined-up working by Ministers and senior officials across Executive departments to drive through initiatives which have a genuine impact on the ground. • Delivering Social Change Signature Programmes: The six initial Signature Programmes were set up to improve literacy and numeracy levels, offer increased family support and to support job creation within local communities - all of which were identified as being key priorities. A seventh Signature Programme seeks to enhance play and leisure opportunities for children and young people whilst a further three Signature Programmes are aiming to deliver dementia services, early intervention services and expand the shared education system. • Delivering Social Change for Children and Young People: Delivering Social Change for Children and Young People will provide an integrated policy framework encompassing policy on children and young people, including child poverty and children's rights. • Social Investment Fund: The Social Investment Fund (SIF) was set up to deliver social change. It aims to make life better for people living in targeted areas by reducing poverty, unemployment and physical deterioration. The fund will run until March 2016 and has been allocated £80 million by the Northern Ireland Executive.
Together: Building a United Community Strategy (2013)	<p>The Together: Building a United Community Strategy recognises the problems Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual (LGB) people face due to prejudice and intolerance and acknowledges that good relations principles must apply to LGB people in the same way that they apply to people from different religious community or ethnic backgrounds. The strategy states:</p> <p>Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people have and do play a role in building good relations across our community. This was highlighted extensively throughout the public consultation when a number of individuals and</p>

Title	Description
	<p>representatives of lesbian, gay and bisexual groups, and transgender people, also spoke of the need to apply good relations principles more widely across all s75 groupings.</p> <p>The specific needs of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender people were articulated clearly in the course of the public consultation on Cohesion Sharing and Integration, which included the commitment to publish the Sexual Orientation Strategy. The intention is that the Strategy and associated action plans will address the issues that impact on the daily lives of LGB people.</p> <p>This, in line with the current legal duty to promote equality of opportunity for LGB people, includes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • countering homophobia, including homophobic harassment, bullying, violence and abuse; • adopting a positive and proactive approach to identifying, understanding and responding to the needs and choices of LGB people and their families; • ensuring that negative stereotypes of the LGB community have no place in policy development or decision-making; • recognising the multiple identities of LGB people (e.g. ethnic origin, disability, occupation) as well as the impact of these other identities on individual circumstances; and • promoting a partnership approach to developing effective and inclusive policies and service delivery, enabling departments, agencies, statutory bodies, NGOs, trade unions, and voluntary and community groups to work productively together and share best practice.
<p>Public Health Agency</p> <p>Making Life Better: A Whole System Framework for</p>	<p>Vision: All people are enabled and supported in achieving their full health and wellbeing potential. The aims are to achieve better health and wellbeing for everyone and reduce inequalities in health.</p> <p>The framework has been re-structured around 6 themes: Giving every child the best start; Equipped throughout life; Empowering healthy living; Creating the Conditions; Empowering Communities; and Developing Collaboration.</p>

Title	Description
Public Health (2013-2023)	<p>For each of the six themes long-term outcomes have been set with strategic supporting actions and commitments over the current budgetary period that work towards these. They include actions which are particularly relevant to influencing the determinants of health and wellbeing. It is intended that departmental commitments will be updated on a rolling basis over the period of the framework.</p> <p>The framework recognises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the key roles of DHSSPS and the wider Health and Social Care system; • importance of collaboration across government departments; and • that inter-agency and inter-sectoral partnership working is vital. <p>It seeks to create a whole system approach across the various levels of the system at which work needs to be taken forward.</p> <p>http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/mlb-strategic-framework-2013-2023.pdf</p> <p>At strategic level a Ministerial Committee for Public Health will be established. Key functions will be to provide strategic leadership, direction and coherence with other key strategic programmes and structures,</p> <p>such as Programme for Government (PFG), NI Economic Strategy and Delivering Social Change, agree shared goals and priorities and oversee implementation on behalf of the Executive. This group will be chaired by the Minister for Health, Social Services and Public Safety and supported and informed by the All Departments Officials Group (ADOG).</p> <p>The All Departments Officials Group (ADOG), chaired by the Chief Medical Officer, will comprise senior officials from all departments. It will inform and make recommendations to the Ministerial Committee; co-ordinate collaborative working at departmental level; connect with the Regional Project Board, directing, or supporting action as appropriate; and monitor and report on progress.</p>

Title	Description
	<p>The Regional Project Board, led by the Public Health Agency (PHA) will focus on strengthening collaboration and co-ordination to deliver on shared strategic priorities across sectors at a regional level, and on supporting implementation at a local level. Membership of the group will comprise the Chief Officers of relevant statutory agencies, and include representation from local government, the community and voluntary sector and the private sector.</p> <p>This Group will be informed by and will support Local Partnerships of key statutory, private, community and voluntary bodies, based on an agreed geographic coverage. These should be developed from existing local arrangements and include a balance of statutory and non-statutory partners. The initial focus will be to collaborate on the three areas of work outlined under “Developing Collaboration” (in relation to food, space/ environments and places, and social inclusion).</p>
<p>Sports Northern Ireland Sports Strategy (2009-2019) Matters (2009-2019)</p>	<p>The Strategy for Sport and Physical Recreation 2009-2019’ articulates the Vision expressed and endorsed by respondents during the development of, and consultation on, the Strategy for Sport & Physical Recreation 2008-2018. In delivering against each of the 26 high level targets, this Strategy will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase the number of children and adults experiencing, enjoying and participating in high quality sporting opportunities; • enable an increasing number of our most talented athletes to achieve at the highest level in their sport, including European, World, Commonwealth and Olympic/ Paralympic competition; and • ensure that every person in Northern Ireland has access to a range of new, improved and shared world-class and locally available sports facilities.

APPENDIX B: REVIEW OF TABLES

Indicator	NI Average	MEAD Average	MEAD DEA Range	Comments
Environment				
Owner Occupied Housing	67.5%	72.23%	41.02% - 91.21%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Castle Demesne had the lowest owner occupied level; Burleigh Hill had the highest owner occupied level.
Socially Rented Housing	14.91%	17.81%	0.53% - 47.03%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ballyloughan has the lowest concentration; Ballee has the highest concentration.
Privately Rented Housing	15.07%	13.51%	5.27% - 35.93%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Castle Demesne has the highest concentration; Bluefield has the lowest concentration.
Lives rent free	2.51%	2.44%	1.08% - 4.33%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kilwaughter has the lowest concentration; Portglenone has the highest concentration.
One Person Household	27.92%	27.43%	16.18% - 51.37%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Killycrot has the highest concentration; Bluefield has the lowest concentration.
One Family Household	64.71%	67.06%	42.27% - 79.87%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Castle Demesne has the lowest family housing statistics; Bluefield has the highest family housing statistics.
Lone Parent Household	14.25%	13.08%	7.06% - 25.26%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Academy has the lowest lone parent rate; Ballykeel has the highest lone parent rate.
65+ Households	18.23%	20.19%	9.83% - 33.53%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kilwaughter has the lowest 65+ concentration; Gardenmore has the highest 65+ concentration.
No cars or vans in household	22.7%	21.25%	4.54% - 48.31%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slemish has the lowest concentration Central (Larne LGD) has the highest concentration.
1 car or van in household	41.38%	42.04%	29.05% - 50.13%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Glenwhirry has the lowest concentration; Harbour (Larne LGD) has the highest concentration.
2 or more cars or vans in household	35.91%	36.71%	9.42% - 65.55%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Castle Demesne has the lowest concentration; Glenwhirry has the highest concentration.
Economic Regeneration				
Employed (Full-time)	35.26%	37.96%	30.25% - 47.69%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ballykeel has the lowest full-time employment rate; Kilwaughter has the highest full-time employment rate.
Employed (Part-time)	13.11%	13.66%	11.51% - 16.55%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Killycrot has the lowest part-time employment rate;

Indicator	NI Average	MEAD Average	MEAD DEA Range	Comments
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northland has the highest part-time employment rate.
Employed (Self-employed)	8.88%	8.14%	2.54% - 20.06%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ballyloran has the lowest self-employed figures; Slemish has the highest self-employed figures.
Student	9.83%	7.58%	4.69% - 11.11%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ballyloran has the lowest concentration; Victoria (Carrickfergus LGD) has the highest concentration.
Unemployed	4.96%	4.54%	2.09% - 8.72%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ardeevin has the lowest unemployment rates; Love Lane has the highest unemployment rate.
Economically Inactive	27.6%	28.11%	17.31% - 38.79%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kilwaughter has the lowest level of inactivity; Antiville has the highest level of inactivity.
Retired	12.94%	15.53%	8.86% - 27.47%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kilwaughter has the lowest retired rate; Boneybefore has the highest retired rate.
Claimant Count	29.5%	22.12%	8.2% - 34.4%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dunminning has the lowest claimant count rate; Milebush has the highest claimant count rate.
Safety & Good Relations				
Casualties per 10,000	50.2	41.66	0 – 142.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dunclug, Gortalee, Central (Larne LGD) & Craigyhill shared the lowest rate of casualties; Craigywarren had the highest rate of casualties.
% Change in casualties	1.63%	54.07%	-100% - 836.49%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dunclug, Gortalee & Central (Larne LGD) all decreased their casualties to 0 per 10,000; Academy had the highest increase in casualties.
Collisions	10	6.61	0 - 22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dunclug, Central (Larne LGD) & Craigyhill all experienced no collisions; Killycrot had the highest number of collisions.
Recorded Crimes – Offences	176.22	102.66	31 - 648	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Milebush had the lowest crime rate; Castle Demesne had the highest crime rate.
Violence against the person, sexual offences & robbery	61.06	35.84	7 - 190	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knockagh had the lowest rate; Castle Demesne had the highest rate.
Criminal Damage Offences	34.1	20.43	3 - 91	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ballyloughan had the lowest criminal damage offences; Castle Demesne had the highest criminal damage offences.

Indicator	NI Average	MEAD Average	MEAD DEA Range	Comments
Drug Offences	8.11	4.55	0 - 32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numerous Wards reported no drug offences; Castle Demesne reported the highest amount of drug offences.
Total Hate Crimes	1831	81	0 - 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple Wards experienced no hate crimes; Dunclug had the highest number of recorded hate crimes.
Community and Social Regeneration				
Job seekers allowance claimants	97.11	60.71	10 - 130	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ballyloughan have the fewest claimants; Killycrot have the highest number of claimants.
JSA claimants: male	69	42.68	10 - 100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ballyloughan & Glenwhirry had the fewest male claimants; Killycrot had the most male claimants.
JSA claimants: female	28.11	18.04	0 - 40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple wards had 0 female claimants, such as Slemish and Boneybefore; 3 wards had 40 claimants: Northland, Castle Demesne & Ballee
Disability Living Allowance Recipients	337.63	210	120 - 400	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whitehead and Glenarm had the fewest recipients; Killycrot had the highest number of recipients.
DLA Recipients: Male	163.09	100.89	50 - 200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ballyloughan had the fewest male recipients; Killycrot had the most male recipients.
DLA Recipients: Female	174.54	109.11	50 - 200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whitehead and Glenarm had the fewest female recipients; Killycrot had the highest number of female recipients.
Housing Benefit Recipients	279.66	185.18	40 - 470	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ballyloughan had the fewest recipients; Killycrot had the most recipients.
Lone Parents with dependents	87.01	79.75	29 - 218	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slemish and Academy recorded the fewest amount of lone parents; Kilwaughter Reported the highest amount of lone parents.
% Unemployed	39.48%	38.85%	20% - 59.48%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bluefield had the lowest unemployment rate amongst lone parents;

Indicator	NI Average	MEAD Average	MEAD DEA Range	Comments
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dunclug had the highest unemployment rate amongst lone parents.
Education				
% of working age population with no qualifications	29.12%	30.41%	15.13 % - 49.74%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knockagh had the lowest concentration; Ballee had the highest concentration.
% of working age population with 5 or less GCSEs	11.51%	12.02%	8.1% - 18.44%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Academy had the lowest concentration; Northland had the highest concentration.
% of working age population with 2+ A-Levels	12.3%	11.98%	6.46% - 16.57%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Castle Demesne had the lowest concentration; Bluefield had the highest concentration.
% of working age population with Degree, NVQ, BTEC etc.	23.65%	20.78%	6.68% - 39.37%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ballee had the lowest concentration; Knockagh had the highest concentration.
Special Educational Needs Pupils (Total Number)	4830	365	0 - 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple wards had no SEN pupils; Eden reported 20 SEN pupils.
Further Education Professional & Technical Enrolments	269.42	139.73	55 - 330	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ballyloran reported only 55 enrolments; Eden reported 330 enrolments.
Full time enrolments	17.8%	19.9%	11.5% - 26.7%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Castle Demesne had the lowest concentration; Woodburn had the highest concentration.
Part time enrolments	82.2%	80.1%	73.7% - 88.5%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Woodburn had the lowest concentration; Castle Demesne had the highest concentration.
Further Education Achievements	173.85	88.21	35 - 220	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town Parks & Antiville both reported 35 achievements; Eden reported the most achievements.
Health, Leisure & Well-Being				

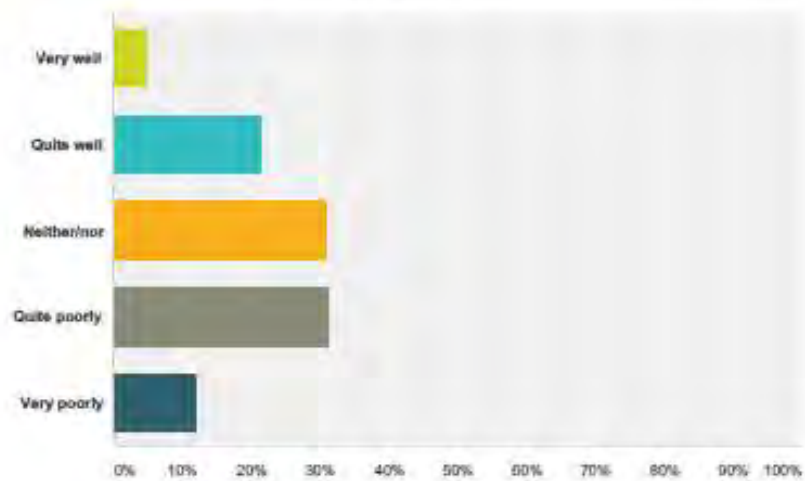
Indicator	NI Average	MEAD Average	MEAD DEA Range	Comments
Median age at death	80	79	66 - 86	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ballykeel had the lowest median age at death; Love Lane had the highest median age at death.
Deaths to under 75s	35.4%	35.7%	14.7% - 73.3%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harryville recorded the lowest concentration; Burleigh Hill recorded the highest concentration.
Deaths due to malignant neoplasms	28%	29.35%	9.7% - 61.5%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Love Lane reported the lowest concentration; Ahoghill reported the highest concentration.
Deaths due to circulatory diseases	27.1%	29.63%	10% - 61.5%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ballyloran had the lowest concentration; Ballycarry had the highest concentration.
Deaths due to respiratory diseases	13.7%	12.12%	0% - 26.7%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple Wards reported 0 deaths caused by respiratory disease, including Slemish & Kilwaughter; Antiville reported the highest concentration.

APPENDIX C: SURVEY RESULTS

MEA Community Planning Survey Feb 2015

Q1 Community Planning is about working together to plan and deliver better services. Although it has not yet been finalised, it is likely that the following will be statutory partners working together as part of the Mid and East Antrim Community Planning Partnership - your Council, the Police Service for Northern Ireland, the Northern Ireland Housing Executive, the Northern Health and Social Care Trust, the Public Health Agency, the Health and Social Care Board, the Education and Library Board, Invest NI, the NI Fire and Rescue Service and the Northern Ireland Tourist Board. Overall, how well do you think these organisations work together at present to plan and deliver better public services?

Interviewed: 434 Skipped: 7



Answer Choices	Responses
Very well	4.61% 10
Quite well	21.43% 33
Neither/nor	30.88% 134
Quite poorly	31.11% 135
Very poorly	11.98% 52

MEA Community Planning Survey Feb 2015

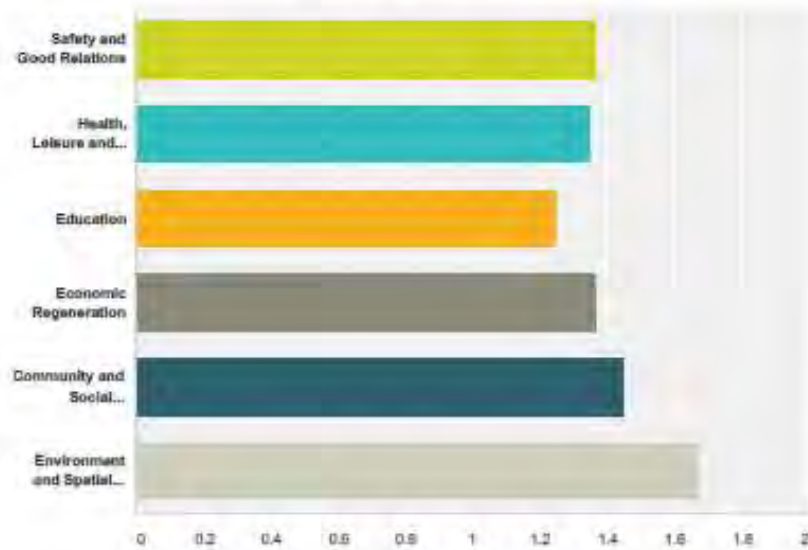
Total

434

MEA Community Planning Survey Feb 2015

Q2 Community Planning covers a number of broad themes. Please rate how important you feel each is to you.

Answered: 434 Skipped: 7

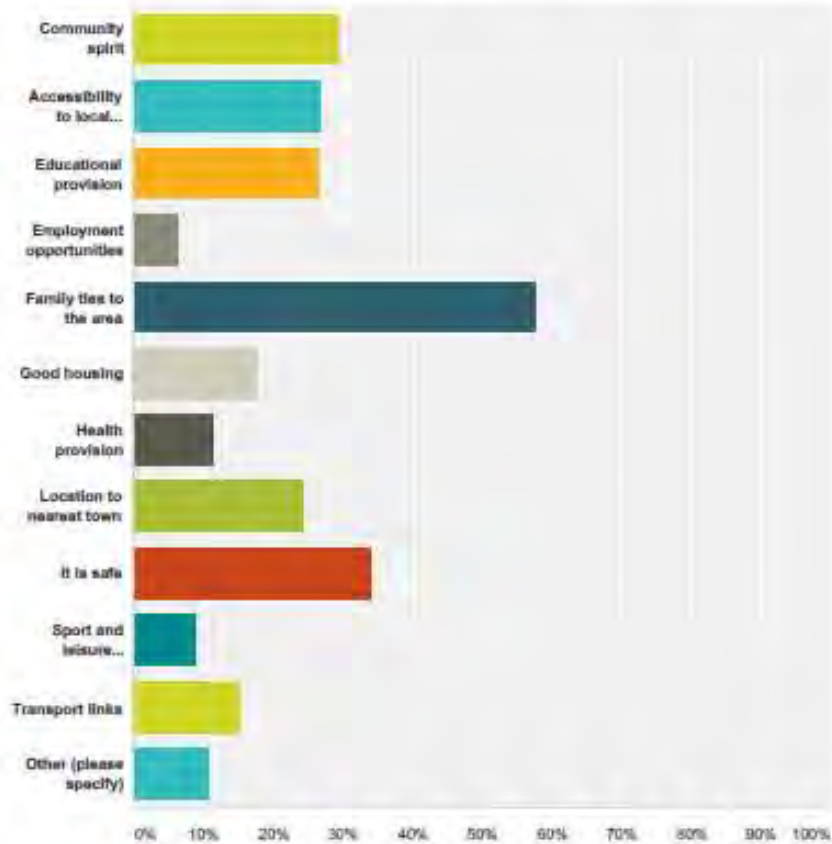


	Very important	Quite important	Not very important	Not at all important	Total	Weighted Average
Safety and Good Relations	66.82% 290	29.72% 129	3.23% 14	0.23% 1	434	1.37
Health, Leisure and Wellbeing	67.74% 294	29.95% 130	2.07% 9	0.23% 1	434	1.35
Education	78.80% 342	18.20% 78	2.53% 11	0.46% 2	434	1.25
Economic Regeneration	65.90% 285	31.80% 136	1.61% 7	0.69% 3	434	1.37
Community and Social Regeneration	59.68% 259	36.18% 157	3.46% 15	0.69% 3	434	1.45
Environment and Spatial Planning	42.86% 185	47.47% 205	9.22% 40	0.46% 2	434	1.57

MEA Community Planning Survey Feb 2015

Q3 What do you like most about living in your area? Please select your top 3.

Answers: 434 Skipped: 7



Answer Choice	Responses
Community spirit	29.26% 127
Accessibility to local services	26.96% 117
Educational provision	26.50% 115
Employment opportunities	6.22% 27
Family ties to the area	57.60% 250
Good housing	17.51% 76
Health provision	11.52% 51
Location to nearest town	24.19% 105
It is safe	34.10% 148

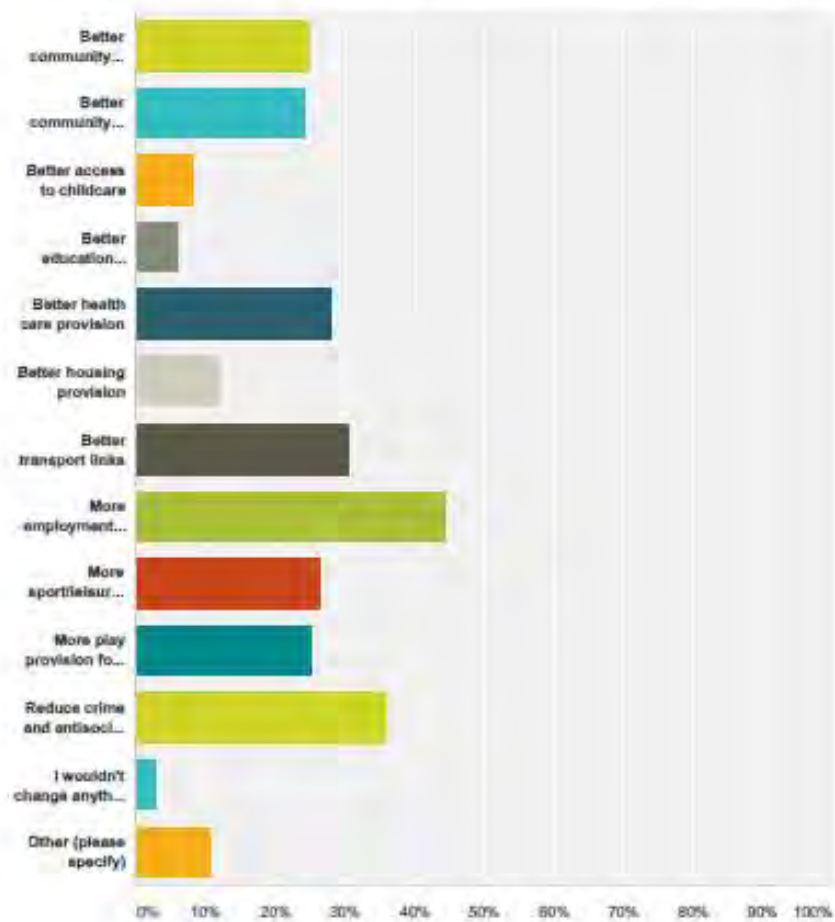
MEA Community Planning Survey Feb 2015

Sport and leisure provision	8.99%	33
Transport links	14.98%	55
Other (please specify)	10.83%	40
Total Respondents: 434		

MEA Community Planning Survey Feb 2015

**Q4 What, if anything, would you change about your local area to make it better?
Please mark your top 3 choices?**

Answered: 434 Skipped: 7



Answer Choices	Responses
Better community relations	24.88% (105)
Better community spirit	24.19% (103)
Better access to childcare	8.29% (36)
Better education provision	5.76% (25)
Better health care provision	28.11% (122)
Better housing provision	11.98% (52)

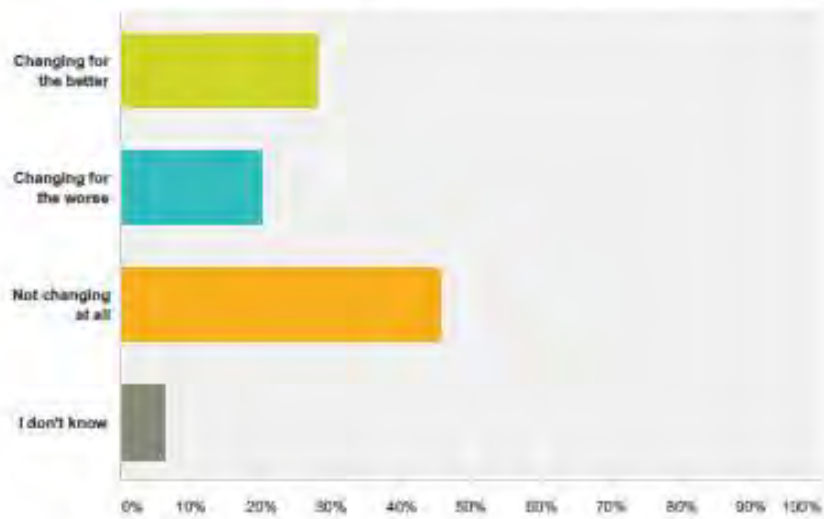
MEA Community Planning Survey Feb 2015

Better transport links	38.65%	130
More employment opportunities	44.34%	150
More sports/leisure offerings	28.27%	114
More play provision for children	25.35%	110
Reduce crime and antisocial behaviour in the area	35.94%	128
I wouldn't change anything about the area where I live	2.76%	10
Other (please specify)	10.93%	47
Total Respondents: 434		

MEA Community Planning Survey Feb 2015

Q5 Would you say that overall your area is...

Answered: 434 Skipped: 7

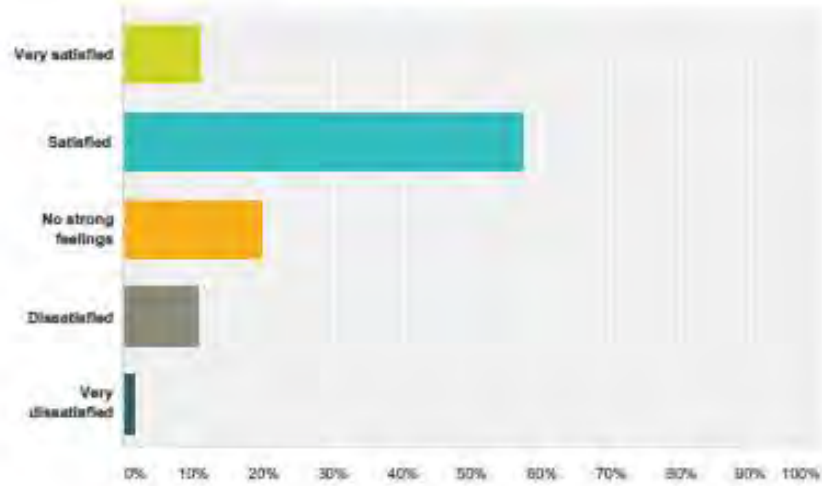


Answer Choices	Responses
Changing for the better	27.88% 121
Changing for the worse	20.28% 88
Not changing at all	45.62% 198
I don't know	6.22% 27
Total	434

MEA Community Planning Survey Feb 2015

Q6 Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the area as a place to live?

Answered: 434 Skipped: 7

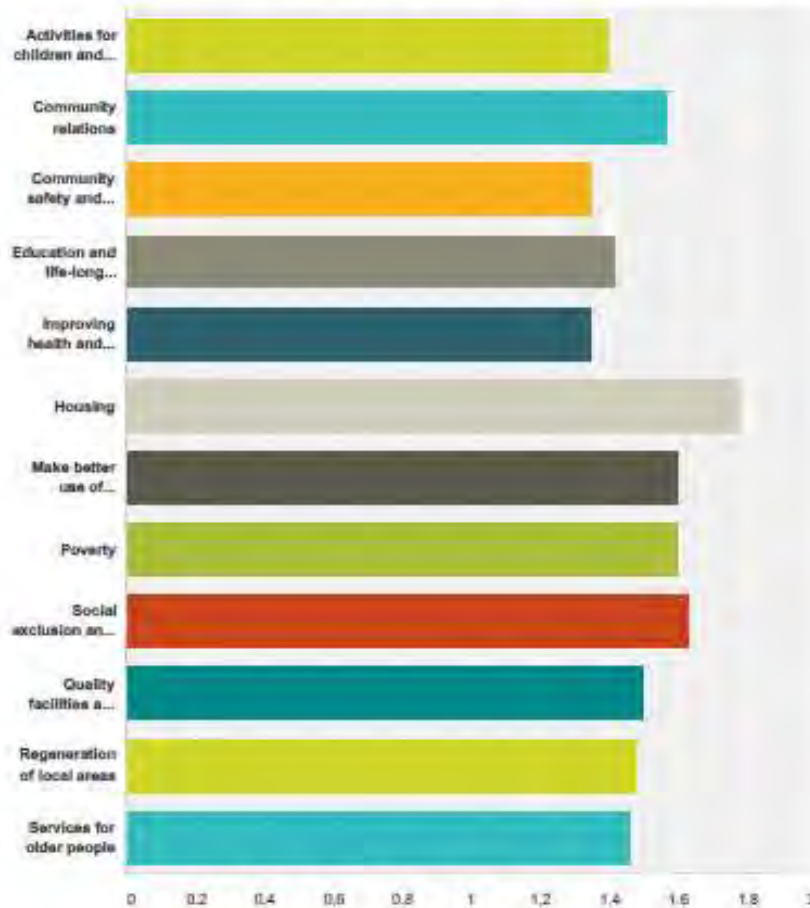


Answer Choices	Responses	
Very satisfied	11.06%	48
Satisfied	57.14%	248
No strong feelings	19.82%	88
Dissatisfied	10.69%	46
Very dissatisfied	1.38%	6
Total		434

MEA Community Planning Survey Feb 2015

Q7 With regards to social wellbeing in the Mid and East Antrim area, please indicate the level of priority that you would give each of the following by indicating whether they are 'high', 'medium' or 'low' priority?

Answered: 387 Skipped: 84



	High	Medium	Low	Total	Weighted Average
Activities for children and young people	66.67% 258	26.87% 104	6.46% 25	387	1.41
Community relations	49.87% 193	43.15% 167	6.98% 27	387	1.57
Community safety and antisocial behaviour	70.03% 271	24.55% 95	5.43% 21	387	1.35

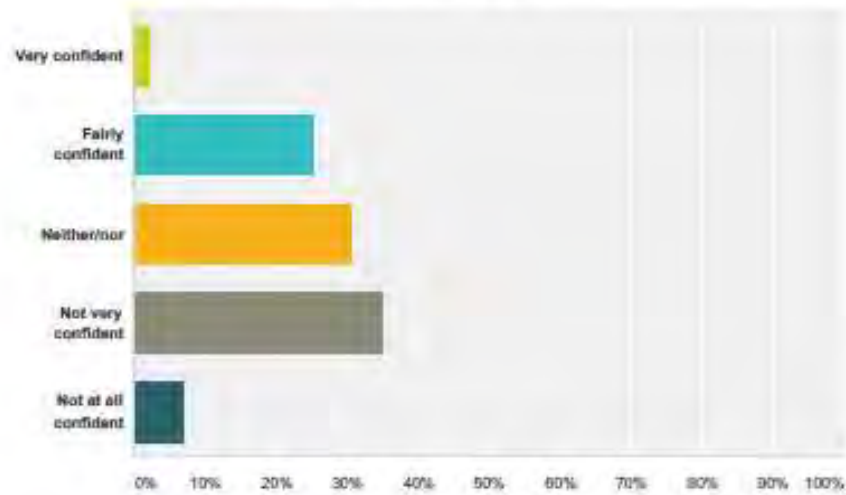
MEA Community Planning Survey Feb 2015

Education and life-long learning	61.76% 239	34.11% 132	4.13% 16	397	1.42
Improving health and wellbeing	68.48% 265	27.91% 105	3.62% 14	397	1.35
Housing	33.07% 128	56.07% 217	10.86% 42	397	1.78
Make better use of buildings for use by the community	49.10% 190	41.86% 162	9.04% 36	397	1.60
Poverty	50.13% 194	39.28% 152	10.59% 41	397	1.60
Social exclusion and isolation	45.99% 178	45.48% 176	8.53% 33	397	1.63
Quality facilities and activities for all	56.85% 220	36.18% 140	6.98% 27	397	1.50
Regeneration of local areas	58.66% 227	34.03% 134	7.72% 30	397	1.48
Services for older people	60.21% 235	33.85% 131	5.94% 23	397	1.40

MEA Community Planning Survey Feb 2015

Q8 How confident are you about the economic prospects of the area in which you live?

Answered: 387 Skipped: 04

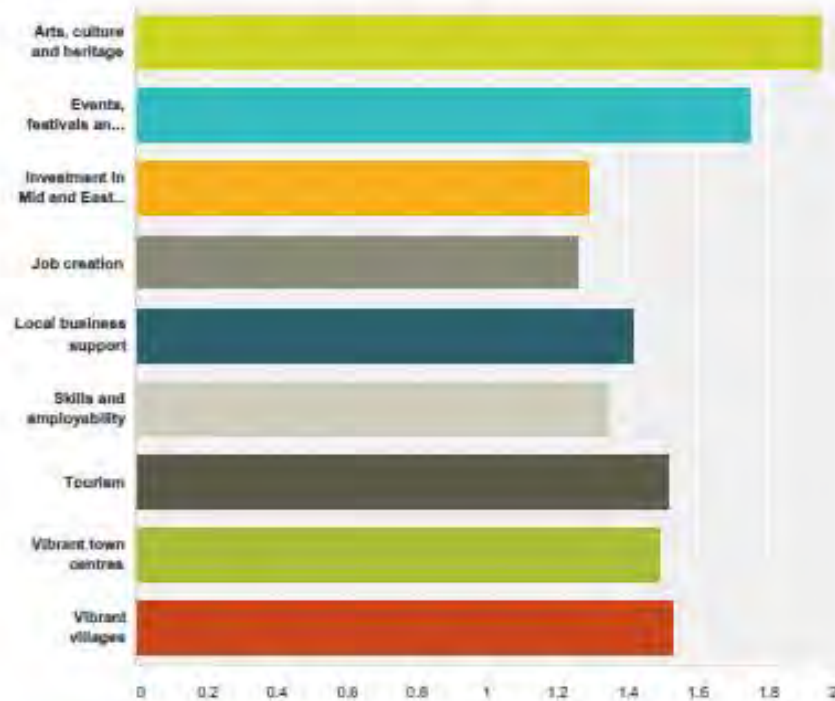


Answer Choices	Responses
Very confident	2.53% 9
Fairly confident	25.06% 97
Neither/nor	30.48% 118
Not very confident	35.14% 136
Not at all confident	6.98% 27
Total	387

MEA Community Planning Survey Feb 2015

Q9 In terms of economic wellbeing in Mid and East Antrim, please prioritise each of the following with regard to whether you rate them a 'high', 'medium' or 'low' priority;

Answered: 387 Skipped: 54



	High	Medium	Low	Total	Weighted Average
Arts, culture and heritage	24.94% 96	55.32% 213	19.74% 76	385	1.95
Events, festivals and cultural activities	37.14% 143	50.91% 198	11.95% 46	385	1.75
Investment in Mid and East Antrim	75.00% 288	20.57% 79	4.43% 17	384	1.29
Job creation	78.70% 303	16.36% 63	4.94% 19	385	1.26
Local business support	83.54% 344	30.47% 117	5.99% 23	384	1.42
Skills and employability	69.61% 269	25.45% 98	4.94% 19	385	1.35
Tourism	56.22% 217	35.49% 137	8.29% 32	386	1.52

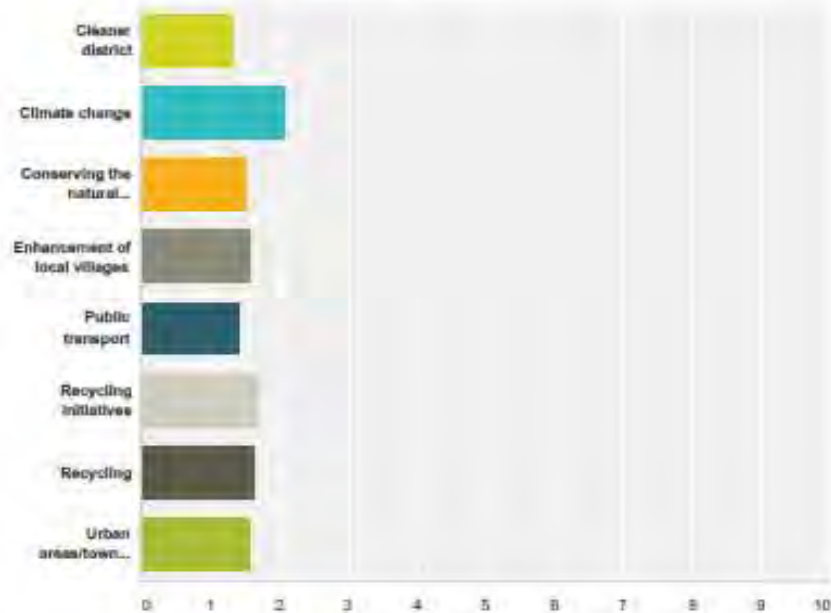
MEA Community Planning Survey Feb 2015

Vibrant town centres	59.11% 227	32.55% 125	8.33% 32	384	1.46
Vibrant villages	53.97% 204	39.15% 148	6.88% 26	378	1.53

MEA Community Planning Survey Feb 2015

Q10 Please prioritise the following with regard to environmental wellbeing in the Mid and East Antrim area;

Response: 337 Skipped: 64

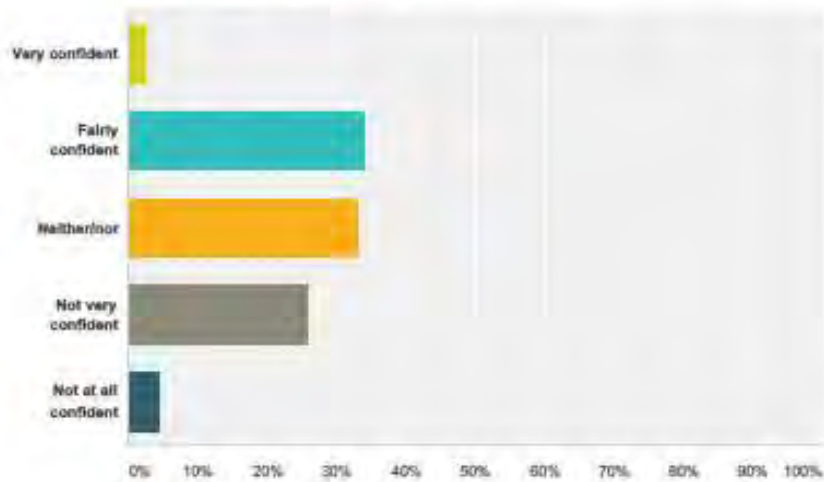


	High	Medium	Low	Total	Weighted Average
Cleaner district	88.49% 263	29.17% 112	2.34% 9	384	1.34
Climate change	20.83% 20	50.26% 193	28.91% 111	384	2.08
Conserving the natural environment	55.06% 212	39.48% 152	5.45% 21	385	1.50
Enhancement of local villages	51.97% 198	40.16% 153	7.87% 30	381	1.56
Public transport	60.47% 231	36.13% 138	3.40% 13	382	1.43
Recycling initiatives	38.95% 148	52.37% 199	8.68% 33	380	1.70
Recycling	44.50% 170	48.17% 184	7.33% 29	383	1.63
Urban areas/town centres	48.41% 163	43.92% 166	7.67% 29	378	1.56

MEA Community Planning Survey Feb 2015

Q11 How confident are you about the future health and emotional wellbeing prospects of the area in which you live?

Answered: 387 Skipped: 84

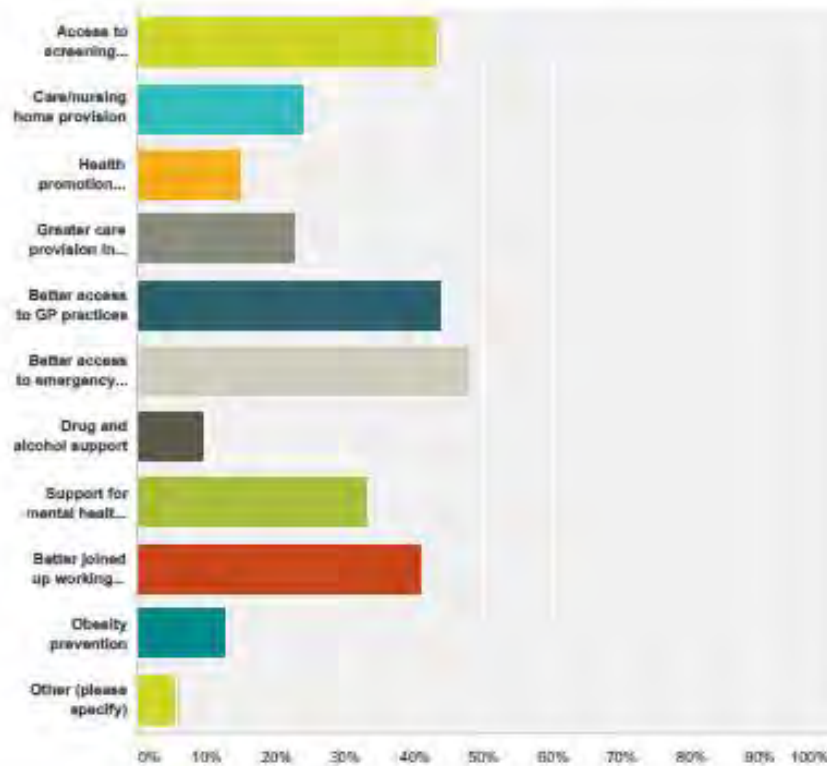


Answer Choices	Responses
Very confident	2.58% 30
Fairly confident	34.11% 132
Neither/nor	33.07% 126
Not very confident	25.84% 100
Not at all confident	4.39% 17
Total	387

MEA Community Planning Survey Feb 2015

Q12 Please outline your top 3 priorities for health and wellbeing

Answered: 187 Skipped: 64



Answer Choices	Responses
Access to screening services, e.g. for cancer	43.15% 157
Care/nursing home provision	23.77% 88
Health promotion services	14.73% 57
Greater care provision in the home	22.48% 87
Better access to GP practices	43.93% 170
Better access to emergency care and local hospital services	48.06% 186
Drug and alcohol support	9.30% 35
Support for mental health and emotional wellbeing	33.07% 128
Better joined up working between services	40.83% 158
Obesity prevention	12.86% 49

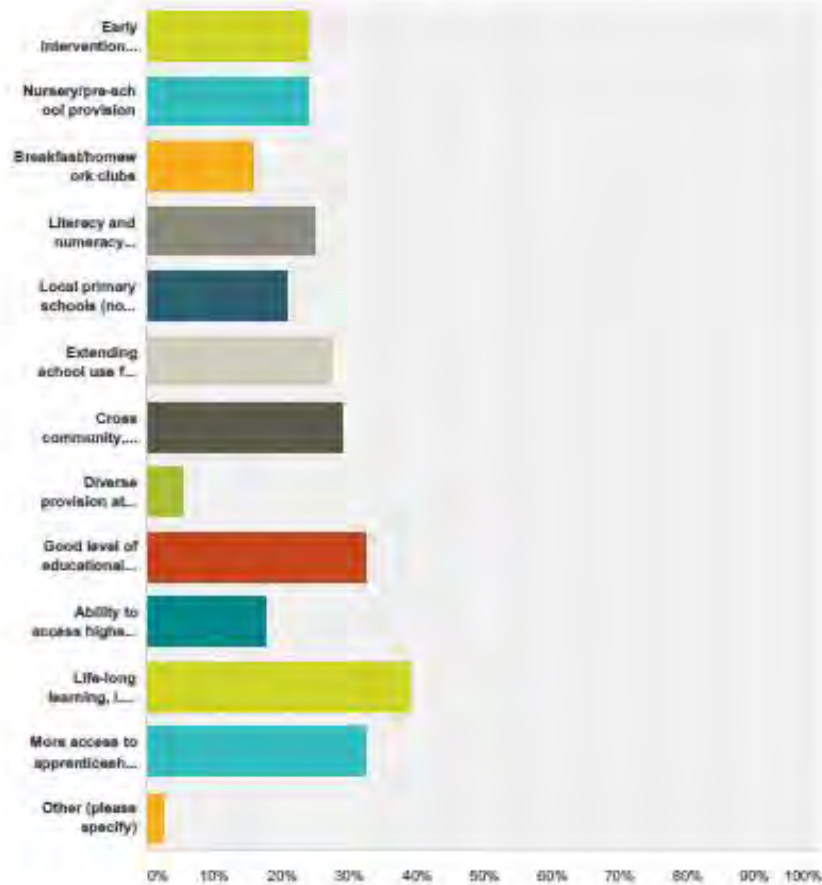
MEA Community Planning Survey Feb 2015

Other (please specify)	5.43%	21
Total Respondents: 387		

MEA Community Planning Survey Feb 2015

Q13 Please outline your top 3 priorities for education in this area.

Answered: 501 Skipped: 54



Answer Choices	Responses
Early Intervention, e.g. Sure start and parenting support	23.77% 02
Nursery/pre-school provision	23.77% 02
Breakfast/homework clubs	15.76% 01
Literacy and numeracy support	24.81% 03
Local primary schools (no greater than 5 miles from home)	20.93% 01
Extending school use for the benefit of the wider community	27.65% 107
Cross community, integration and mutual understanding programmes	28.94% 112

MEA Community Planning Survey Feb 2015

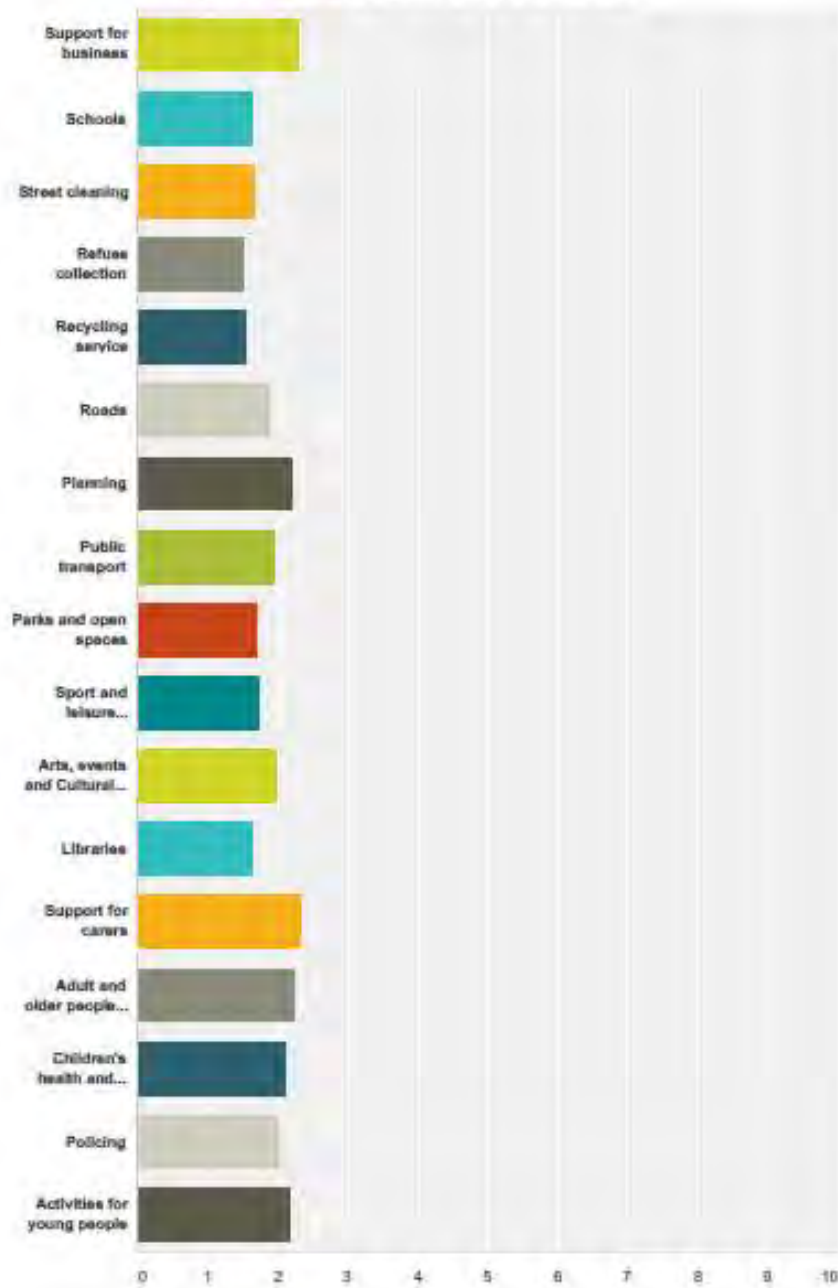
Diverse provision at post-primary level	5.17%	27
Good level of educational attainment for school leavers	32.56%	172
Ability to access higher education	17.83%	93
Life-long learning, i.e. opportunities to return to education for additional courses, training etc	39.82%	207
More access to apprenticeships within the area	32.56%	172
Other (please specify)	2.58%	14
Total Respondents: 387		

MEA Community Planning Survey Feb 2015

**Q14 How satisfied or dissatisfied are you
with each of the following public services in
your local area?**

Answered: 307 Skipped: 54

MEA Community Planning Survey Feb 2015



	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Total	Weighted Average
Support for business	21.19% 82	28.42% 110	50.39% 195	387	2.25
Schools	60.47% 234	17.31% 67	22.22% 86	387	1.83

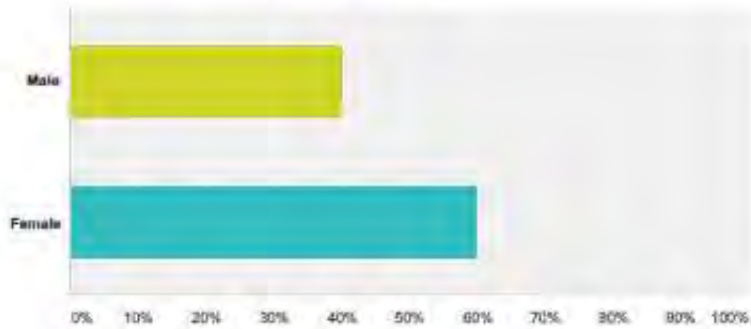
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Street cleaning	51.16% 108	30.75% 110	18.09% 70	387	1.07
Refuse collection	53.31% 245	21.19% 83	15.50% 60	387	1.02
Recycling service	63.05% 244	19.64% 78	17.31% 67	387	1.04
Roads	31.01% 120	49.61% 192	19.38% 75	387	1.88
Planning	21.96% 85	34.63% 134	43.41% 168	387	2.21
Public transport	30.75% 119	42.64% 165	26.61% 103	387	1.96
Parks and open spaces	49.35% 191	31.52% 122	19.12% 74	387	1.70
Sport and leisure services (including leisure centres)	47.03% 182	31.78% 123	21.19% 82	387	1.74
Arts, events and Cultural activities/facilities	37.21% 144	26.36% 102	36.43% 141	387	1.90
Libraries	60.98% 238	13.95% 54	25.06% 97	387	1.64
Support for carers	13.44% 52	42.38% 164	44.19% 171	387	2.31
Adult and older people's health and social care	15.50% 60	45.99% 178	38.50% 149	387	2.23
Children's health and social care	29.97% 116	29.97% 118	40.05% 155	387	2.10
Polling	27.13% 105	45.74% 177	27.13% 105	387	2.00
Activities for young people	14.21% 55	54.26% 210	31.52% 122	387	2.17

MEA Community Planning Survey Feb 2015

Q15 Are you male or female?

Answered: 381 Skipped: 00

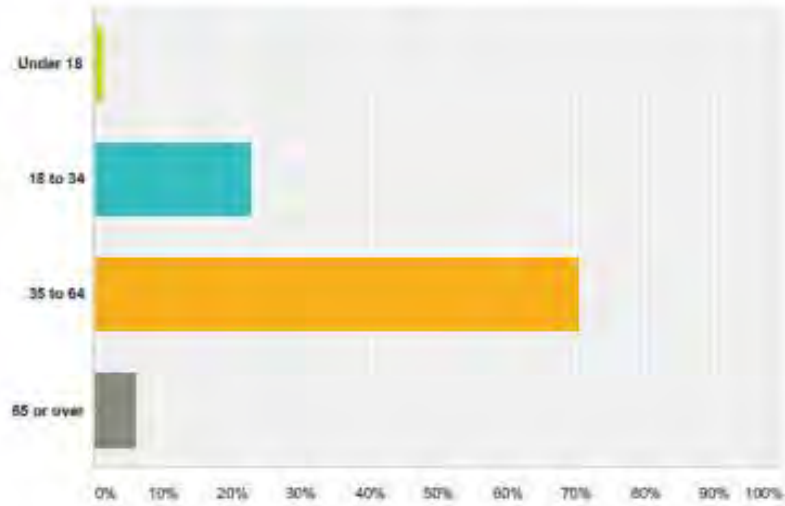


Answer Choices	Responses	
Male	40.16%	153
Female	59.84%	228
Total		381

MEA Community Planning Survey Feb 2015

Q16 What age are you?

Answered: 381 Skipped: 0

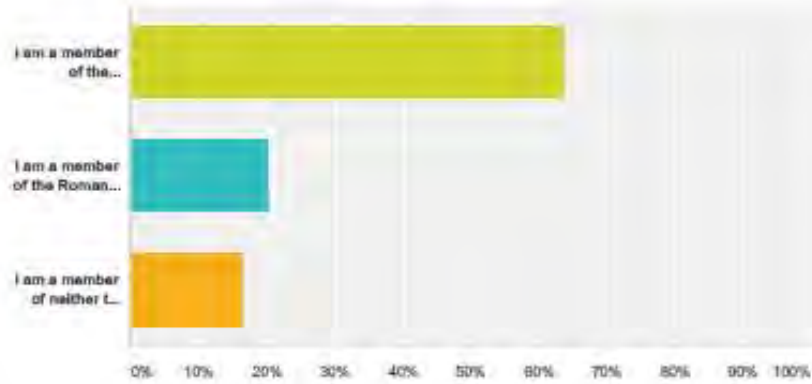


Answer Choices	Responses
Under 18	1.31% 3
18 to 34	22.83% 87
35 to 64	70.88% 267
65 or over	5.77% 22
Total	381

MEA Community Planning Survey Feb 2015

Q17 What would you describe as your community background?

Answered: 381 Skipped: 0

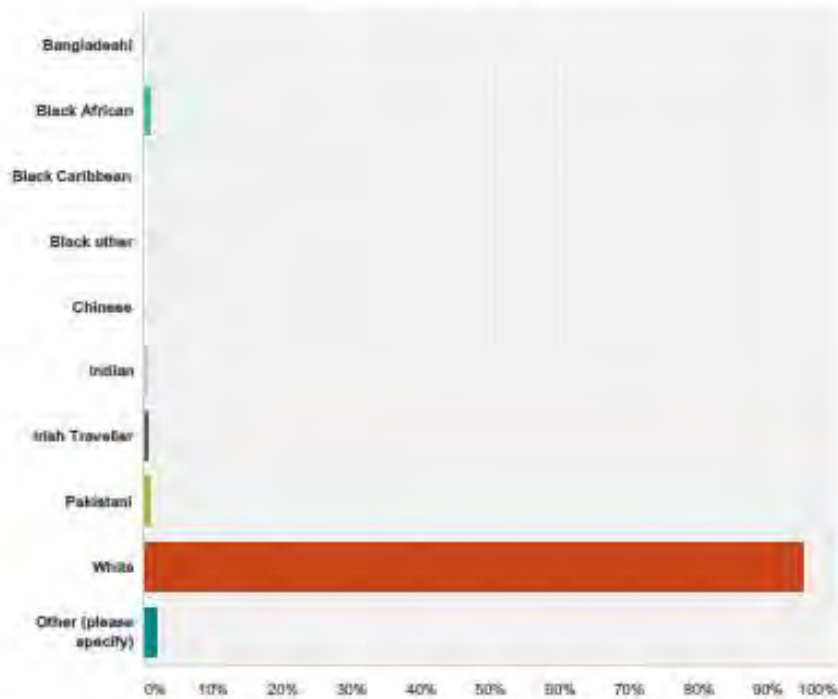


Answer Choices	Responses
I am a member of the Protestant community	63.52% 242
I am a member of the Roman Catholic community	19.95% 75
I am a member of neither the Protestant nor Roman Catholic communities	16.54% 63
Total	381

MEA Community Planning Survey Feb 2015

Q18 What would you describe as your ethnic origin?

Answered: 381 Skipped: 0/0

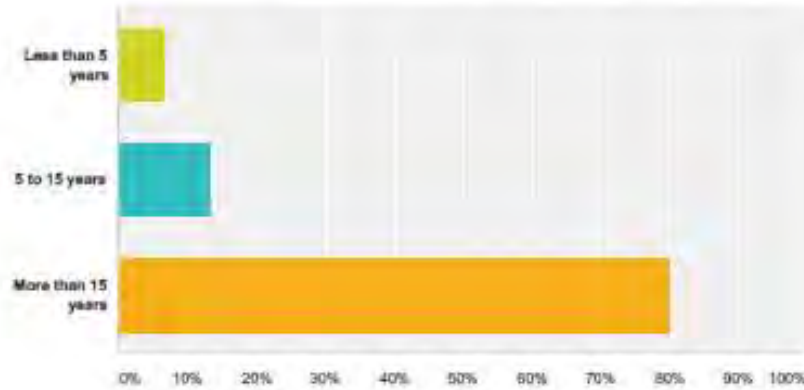


Answer Choices	Responses	
Bangladeshi	0.26%	1
Black African	0.79%	3
Black Caribbean	0.00%	0
Black other	0.00%	0
Chinese	0.00%	0
Indian	0.52%	2
Irish Traveller	0.52%	2
Pakistani	0.79%	3
White	95.28%	363
Other (please specify)	1.24%	7
Total		381

MEA Community Planning Survey Feb 2015

Q19 How long have you lived and/or worked in the Mid and East Antrim area?

Answered: 381 Skipped: 00



Answer Choice	Responses
Less than 5 years	6.56% (25)
5 to 15 years	13.39% (51)
More than 15 years	80.05% (305)
Total	381

MEA Community Planning Survey Feb 2015

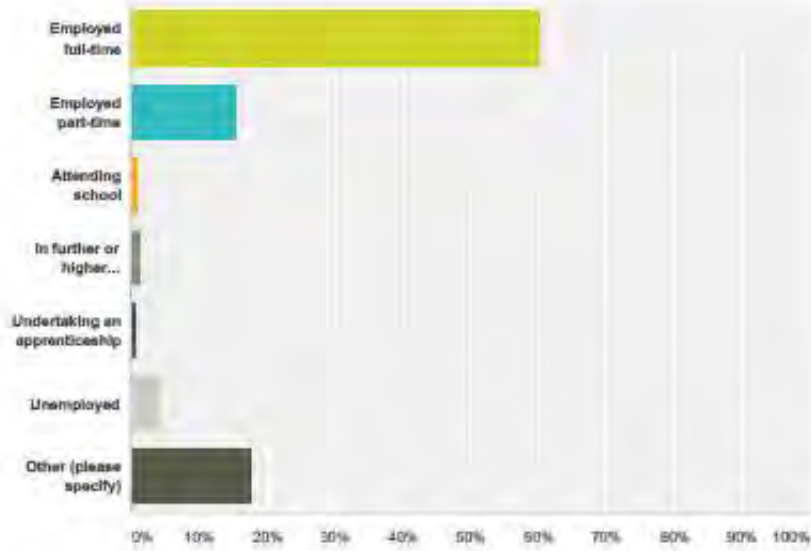
Q20 What is your postcode?

Answered: 281 Skipped: 60

MEA Community Planning Survey Feb 2015

Q21 Which of the following best describes your current employment situation?

Answered: 381 Skipped: 0

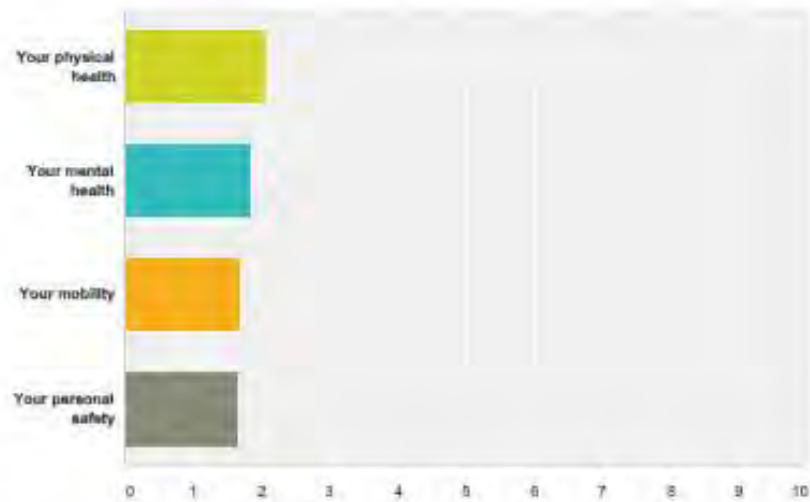


Answer Choices	Responses	
Employed full-time	60.10%	229
Employed part-time	15.49%	60
Attending school	0.79%	3
In further or higher education	1.31%	5
Undertaking an apprenticeship	0.52%	2
Unemployed	3.94%	15
Other (please specify)	17.85%	68
Total		381

MEA Community Planning Survey Feb 2015

Q22 How would you rate the following?

Answered: 381 Skipped: 0

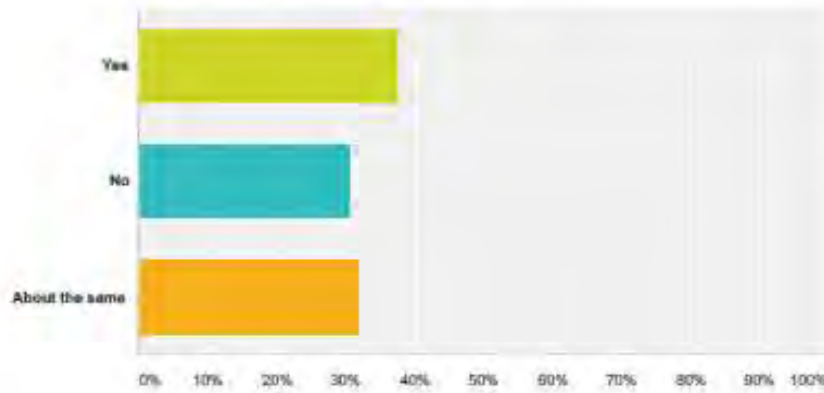


	Very good	Good	Average	Poor	Very poor	Total	Weighted Average
Your physical health	31.32% 119	40.00% 152	21.58% 82	6.32% 24	0.79% 3	380	2.05
Your mental health	42.74% 162	38.26% 145	14.25% 54	4.49% 17	0.26% 1	379	1.81
Your mobility	52.91% 200	32.28% 122	9.79% 37	3.97% 15	1.06% 4	378	1.68
Your personal safety	47.11% 179	42.88% 183	8.42% 32	1.05% 4	0.53% 2	380	1.85

MEA Community Planning Survey Feb 2015

Q23 Are you financially more secure than you were 5 years ago?

Answered: 381 Skipped: 0

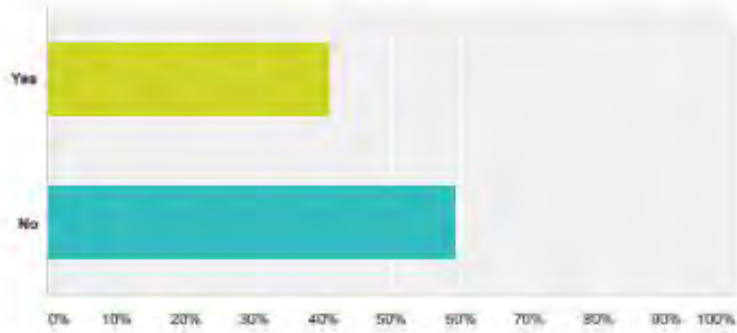


Answer Choice	Responses	
Yes	37.53%	143
No	30.45%	116
About the same	32.02%	122
Total		381

MEA Community Planning Survey Feb 2015

Q24 Have you taken part in any training or learning experience in the last 2 years (e.g. college course or adult education class)?

Answers: 381 Skipped: 00



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	40.94%	158
No	59.06%	225
Total		381

MEA Community Planning Survey Feb 2015

**Q25 Please outline any additional
comments here.**

Answers: 0 | Skipped: 34