

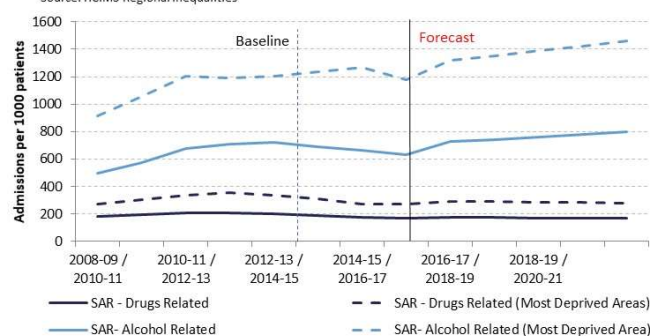
# Population Report Card



Outcome 1:	Our People are Healthy & Well – Physically, Mentally and Emotionally																																																																						
1a. Rationale:	<p>We celebrate the fact that people are generally living longer and the steady decrease in the number of preventable deaths. On average, however, about 20% of the Fermanagh and Omagh population say they are not in good health. This ranges from 4% of those under 34 years of age to 43% of those aged over 75 years. Other data includes: 35-54 years: 11%; 55-64 years: 12%; 65-74 years: 31%. Often those living in more disadvantaged areas typically experience more years of ill health.</p> <p>Data for the WHSCT region shows that people living in the West are more likely to be overweight and less likely to undertake the recommended amount of exercise per week; in Fermanagh and Omagh, almost one third of the population do no daily exercise.</p> <p>There are 192 prescriptions for anti-depressant drugs for every 1000 people on the health register. This does not mean that everyone on the register is prescribed anti-depressants, but those who are prescribed anti-depressants are likely to be on multiple drugs. There are 3.5 people out of every 10,000 admitted to care on mental health and/or learning disability reasons per annum (on a compulsory basis) in the WHSCT area. The NI figure is 5.4 out of every 10,000 admitted.</p> <p>Approximately 132 people out of every 100,000 people were repeat admissions to care due to self-harm in Fermanagh and Omagh.</p> <p>There are 16.3 instances of deaths by suicide per 100,000 people on average per annum across Fermanagh and Omagh with 16.1 instances of deaths by suicide per 100,000 people on average per annum across NI.</p>																																																																						
2. Indicators:	<p>1a: The gap in life expectancy between the most and least deprived areas</p> <p>1b: The standardised admission rates due to alcohol and/or drugs</p> <p>1c: The number of anti-depressants prescribed per 100 patients</p> <p>1d: The number of preventable deaths</p> <p>1e: The number of residents suffering from hypertension and/or obesity</p>																																																																						
3. Indicator Baselines	<p>1a) Gap in life expectancy, Fermanagh and Omagh</p> <p>Source: HCIMS Regional Inequalities</p> <table><thead><tr><th>Period</th><th>Male (avg)</th><th>Male: Most Deprived Areas</th><th>Female (avg)</th><th>Female: Most Deprived Areas</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2008-10</td><td>77.5</td><td>74.0</td><td>82.5</td><td>80.0</td></tr><tr><td>2009-11</td><td>78.0</td><td>74.5</td><td>83.0</td><td>80.5</td></tr><tr><td>2010-12</td><td>78.5</td><td>75.0</td><td>83.5</td><td>81.0</td></tr><tr><td>2011-13</td><td>78.8</td><td>75.5</td><td>83.8</td><td>81.5</td></tr><tr><td>2012-14</td><td>79.0</td><td>76.0</td><td>84.0</td><td>82.0</td></tr><tr><td>2013-15</td><td>79.2</td><td>76.5</td><td>84.2</td><td>82.5</td></tr><tr><td>2014-16</td><td>79.5</td><td>77.0</td><td>84.5</td><td>83.0</td></tr><tr><td>2015-17</td><td>79.8</td><td>77.5</td><td>84.8</td><td>83.5</td></tr><tr><td>2016-18</td><td>80.0</td><td>78.0</td><td>85.0</td><td>84.0</td></tr><tr><td>2017-19</td><td>80.2</td><td>78.5</td><td>85.2</td><td>84.5</td></tr><tr><td>2018-20</td><td>80.5</td><td>79.0</td><td>85.5</td><td>85.0</td></tr><tr><td>2019-21</td><td>80.8</td><td>79.5</td><td>85.8</td><td>85.5</td></tr><tr><td>2020-22</td><td>81.0</td><td>80.0</td><td>86.0</td><td>86.0</td></tr></tbody></table>	Period	Male (avg)	Male: Most Deprived Areas	Female (avg)	Female: Most Deprived Areas	2008-10	77.5	74.0	82.5	80.0	2009-11	78.0	74.5	83.0	80.5	2010-12	78.5	75.0	83.5	81.0	2011-13	78.8	75.5	83.8	81.5	2012-14	79.0	76.0	84.0	82.0	2013-15	79.2	76.5	84.2	82.5	2014-16	79.5	77.0	84.5	83.0	2015-17	79.8	77.5	84.8	83.5	2016-18	80.0	78.0	85.0	84.0	2017-19	80.2	78.5	85.2	84.5	2018-20	80.5	79.0	85.5	85.0	2019-21	80.8	79.5	85.8	85.5	2020-22	81.0	80.0	86.0	86.0
Period	Male (avg)	Male: Most Deprived Areas	Female (avg)	Female: Most Deprived Areas																																																																			
2008-10	77.5	74.0	82.5	80.0																																																																			
2009-11	78.0	74.5	83.0	80.5																																																																			
2010-12	78.5	75.0	83.5	81.0																																																																			
2011-13	78.8	75.5	83.8	81.5																																																																			
2012-14	79.0	76.0	84.0	82.0																																																																			
2013-15	79.2	76.5	84.2	82.5																																																																			
2014-16	79.5	77.0	84.5	83.0																																																																			
2015-17	79.8	77.5	84.8	83.5																																																																			
2016-18	80.0	78.0	85.0	84.0																																																																			
2017-19	80.2	78.5	85.2	84.5																																																																			
2018-20	80.5	79.0	85.5	85.0																																																																			
2019-21	80.8	79.5	85.8	85.5																																																																			
2020-22	81.0	80.0	86.0	86.0																																																																			

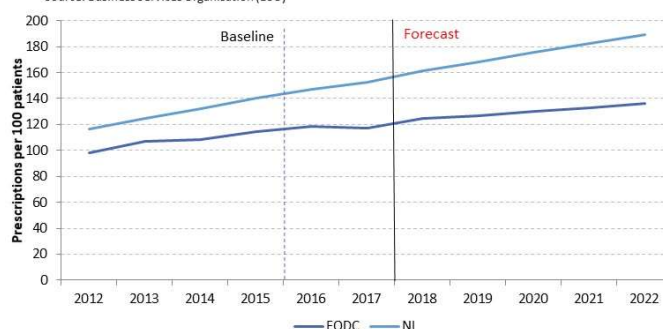
### 1b) Standardised admission rates due to drugs and alcohol

Source: HCIMS Regional Inequalities



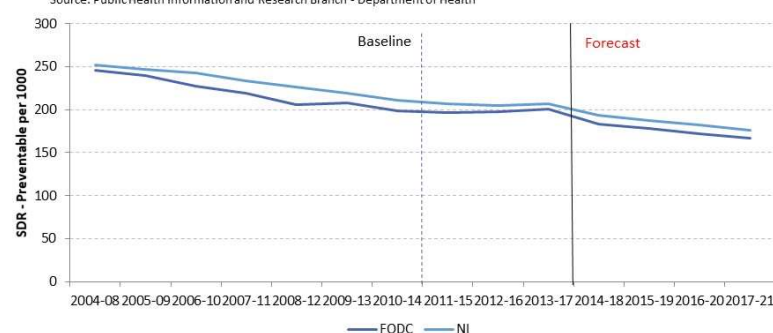
### 1c) Number of anti-depressants prescribed per 100 patients

Source: Business Services Organisation (BSO)



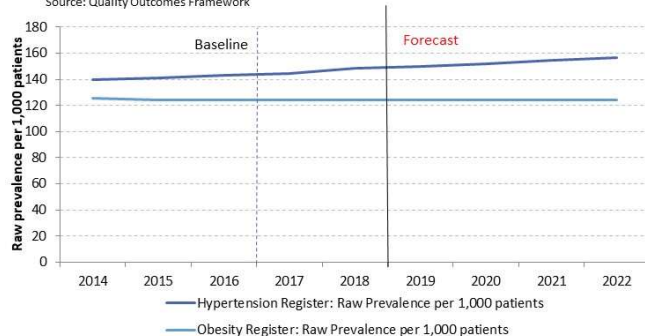
### 1d) Number of preventable deaths

Source: Public Health Information and Research Branch - Department of Health



### 1e) Number of residents suffering from hypertension and/or obesity

Source: Quality Outcomes Framework



## 4. Story Behind the Baselines

### 1a: Gap in life expectancy between most and least deprived areas

The gap stands at 2.6 years for males and 3.2 years for females. People living in the most deprived areas are much more likely to have fallen below the poverty line or to be living on a low income. Low income can often result in poor diets and an increase in behaviours associated with stress such as smoking or increased alcohol or drug dependency. Similarly, uptake of leisure activities is often reduced in the most deprived areas and levels of engagement with GPs and other health professionals, particularly amongst males, is often lower. These inequalities often begin to emerge in early years and progress throughout life making it important to address all age groups. There is also a correlation

	<p>between areas of most deprivation and the highest levels of those who consider themselves not to be in good health.</p> <p><b>1b: Standardised admission rate due to alcohol and/or drugs</b> Currently the Fermanagh and Omagh average stands at 167 admissions per 100,000 people due to drugs and 634 admissions per 100,000 people due to alcohol. Both are much more prominent in the most deprived parts of the district, at 271 per 100,000 (alcohol) and 1,176 per 100,000 (drugs). Drug or alcohol misuse can be attributed to a range of reasons, including family stress or breakdown, peer pressure, coping mechanisms to deal with stress or anxiety. It has also become a social norm to drink alcohol at home on a regular basis and this can spiral into dependency in some, if unchecked. For younger adults the 'pre-drinks' culture before socialising has greatly increased. The rates of admissions are also much higher in the most deprived areas.</p> <p><b>1c: The number of anti-depressants prescribed per 100 patients</b> This currently stands at 117 prescriptions per 100 patients, suggesting that those who receive anti-depressants tend to take multiple drugs. This indicator has been included as a proxy in relation to mental health. This is a consistent trend across NI. A key issue in relation to this indicator is that, in the short term, it may be positive to see an increase in the number of anti-depressants prescribed if we can encourage those suffering from depression to seek help so that they can return to good health. In the longer term the aim would be to improve resilience and promote the ability of our people to maintain good mental health and wellbeing which could lead to reductions in the levels of anti-depressants prescribed.</p> <p><b>1d: The number of preventable deaths</b> The number of preventable deaths in Fermanagh and Omagh is slightly below the Northern Ireland average but still stands at 200 per 100,000 deaths. These can be due to a range of factors including suicide, accidents at home or at work, road traffic accidents, poor lifestyle choices, or ignoring health issues. There is a need to focus on actions with a focus on early intervention and prevention to help people to make better choices and to access support where needed.</p> <p><b>1e: The number of residents suffering from hypertension and/or obesity</b> At 149 incidences and data in relation to obesity is no longer published per 1000 patients, respectively, hypertension and obesity are the most prevalent health issues in Fermanagh and Omagh. Contributing factors are poor diet choices, lack of exercise, more sedentary yet increasingly time-pressured and stressful lifestyles, as well as a greater acceptance.</p>
<b>5. Data Development Agenda:</b>	<p>A better indicator for mental health</p> <p>An indicator for capturing 'emotional' wellbeing</p>
<b>6. Key Partners</b>	FODC, WHSCT, Fermanagh Drugs and Alcohol Forum and Omagh Drug and Alcohol forum (overseen by WDACT Partnership), PHA, CVS, DAERA, EA, CCMS, GPs, Health and Safety Executive, HSCB, Libraries NI, Outdoor Recreation NI, Pharmacies (Fermanagh), Pharmacies (Omagh), PSNI, Schools Sport NI, WAOG,
<b>7. Actions</b>	<p>Action 1.1 was divided into 'physical and leisure programmes' and 'arts and culture programmes';</p> <p>1.1 (1) Increase uptake of physical and leisure activity programmes across all age groups and amongst under-represented groups (1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 2b, 7c)</p> <p>1.1 (2) Increase uptake of cultural and arts activity programmes across all age groups and amongst under-represented groups (1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 2b, 7c)</p> <p>1.2 Increase awareness amongst community partners of the impacts of adverse childhood experiences on life outcomes and expectancy and develop targeted initiatives to address these (1a, 1b, 1c)</p> <p>1.3 Deliver co-ordinated programmes to reduce the effects of alcohol and drug misuse and work to change mindsets through the promotion of healthy lifestyle alternatives (1b, 1c, 1d, 2b, 4c)</p>

	<p>1.4 Work with partners to encourage and support the identification and development of Mental Health Champions (commencing with workplaces and progressing to other sectors such as schools and communities where feasible) (1a, 1b, 1c, 1d)</p>
--	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

	<p>1.5 Provide accessible support services that assist people to obtain, understand and apply health information to make informed and appropriate health decisions and make better use of health services, including community led services (1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 2b, 4c)</p>
--	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------



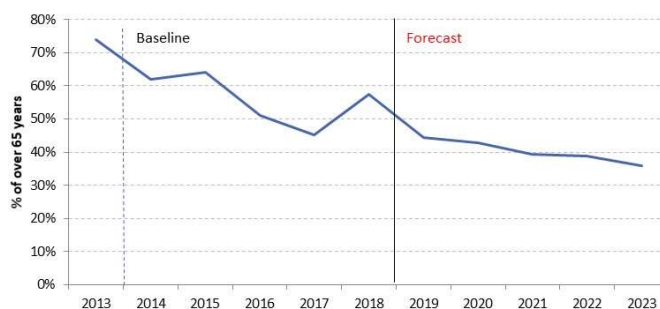
# Population Report Card



Outcome 2:	Older people lead more independent, engaged and socially connected lives																																													
1a. Rationale:	<p>16% of the current population is aged 65 years or above; this is projected to increase to 22% by 2030; NISRA projects a decrease in excess of 1,500 fewer children, over 2,000 fewer working age people and more than an additional 8,000 older people in Fermanagh and Omagh by 2030. This is driven by an ongoing outward migration of young people who do not return to the district, and thus do not have families in the district.</p> <p>Men in the Fermanagh and Omagh District have a life expectancy of 78.7 (NI average is 78.5) whilst women have a life expectancy of 82.5 years (82.3 is NI average).</p>																																													
2. Indicators:	<p>2a: The number of people aged over 75 years who are hospitalised due to a fall</p> <p>2b: % of the people aged over 65 years in good health</p> <p>2c: % of the people aged over 65 years who have never used the internet</p> <p>2d: The number of crimes directed against people aged 60 years or above</p> <p>2e: The number of senior smart pass holders</p>																																													
3. Indicator Baseline	<p>2a) People aged over 75 years hospitalised due to a fall, Fermanagh and Omagh</p> <p>Source: Western Health and Social Care Trust</p> <table border="1"><caption>Estimated data for 2a) Patients aged over 75 hospitalised due to a fall</caption><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Patients with a diagnosis of 'tendency to fall'</th><th>Patients with a diagnosis of 'falls causing injury'</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2015/16</td><td>450</td><td>80</td></tr><tr><td>2016/17</td><td>480</td><td>90</td></tr><tr><td>2017/18</td><td>470</td><td>85</td></tr><tr><td>2018/19</td><td>490</td><td>80</td></tr><tr><td>2019/20</td><td>480</td><td>75</td></tr><tr><td>2020/21</td><td>490</td><td>70</td></tr><tr><td>2021/22</td><td>500</td><td>65</td></tr><tr><td>2022/23</td><td>510</td><td>60</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>2b) % of the population aged over 65 years in good health</p> <p>Source: Census, Residents' Survey 2018</p> <table border="1"><caption>Estimated data for 2b) % of the population aged over 65 years in good health</caption><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Over 65 years in good or fairly good health</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2001</td><td>75%</td></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>85%</td></tr><tr><td>2018</td><td>95%</td></tr><tr><td>2019</td><td>95%</td></tr><tr><td>2020</td><td>95%</td></tr><tr><td>2021</td><td>95%</td></tr><tr><td>2022</td><td>95%</td></tr><tr><td>2023</td><td>95%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Patients with a diagnosis of 'tendency to fall'	Patients with a diagnosis of 'falls causing injury'	2015/16	450	80	2016/17	480	90	2017/18	470	85	2018/19	490	80	2019/20	480	75	2020/21	490	70	2021/22	500	65	2022/23	510	60	Year	Over 65 years in good or fairly good health	2001	75%	2011	85%	2018	95%	2019	95%	2020	95%	2021	95%	2022	95%	2023	95%
Year	Patients with a diagnosis of 'tendency to fall'	Patients with a diagnosis of 'falls causing injury'																																												
2015/16	450	80																																												
2016/17	480	90																																												
2017/18	470	85																																												
2018/19	490	80																																												
2019/20	480	75																																												
2020/21	490	70																																												
2021/22	500	65																																												
2022/23	510	60																																												
Year	Over 65 years in good or fairly good health																																													
2001	75%																																													
2011	85%																																													
2018	95%																																													
2019	95%																																													
2020	95%																																													
2021	95%																																													
2022	95%																																													
2023	95%																																													

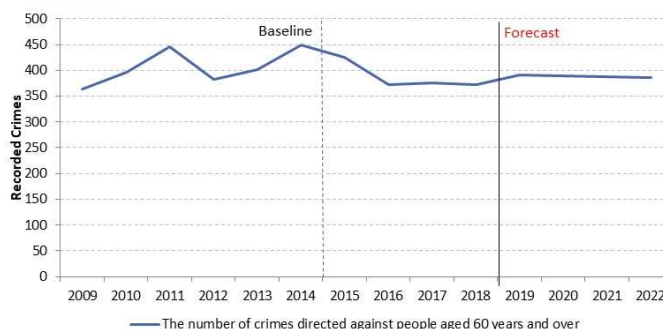
#### 2c) % of people aged over 65 years who have never used the internet

Source: Labour Force Survey



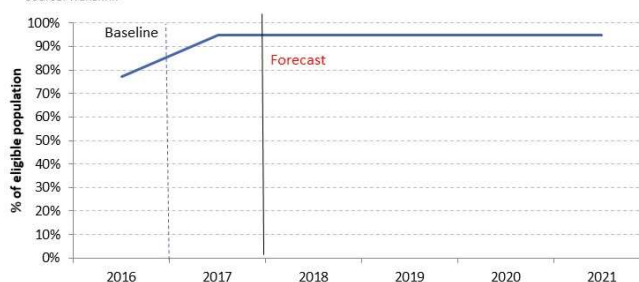
#### 2d) Recorded crime directed against those aged 60 years +

Source: PSNI



#### 2e) Number of Senior Smartpass holders as % of those eligible,

Source: Translink



## 4. Story Behind the Baseline

### 2a: Number of people aged over 75 hospitalised due to a fall

The number of people aged over 75 is a growing % of the population and, due to the natural aging process, the risk of falling increases as people get older with 74 patients with a diagnosis of 'tendency to fall'. 473 patients with a diagnosis of 'falls causing injury'. For those aged over 75, however, falls greatly increase the risk of reduced mobility and loss of independence as well as of premature death. Targeted interventions to reduce risks have been shown to be effective, particularly for those over 75s who continue to live in the community.

### 2b: % of people aged over 65 years in good health

96% of the over 65 population in Fermanagh and Omagh report that they are in good health and this is a statistic which we would aim to maintain and, where possible, improve. Older people are at particular risk of loneliness and isolation, particularly those living in dispersed rural communities, and it is important that older people are enabled and supported to live long, active, healthy lives. Many families and communities within our district already benefit from the contributions of healthy, active older people through their volunteering activities and this is an area which could continue to develop and grow with the right support.

### 2c: Older people who have never used the internet

In 2016, 74% of people aged 65 years or over in Fermanagh and Omagh had never used the internet. This has been declining over time, with the latest figure (2018) suggesting 58%, which is on a par with the NI average. Lack of internet usage may be due to a lack of

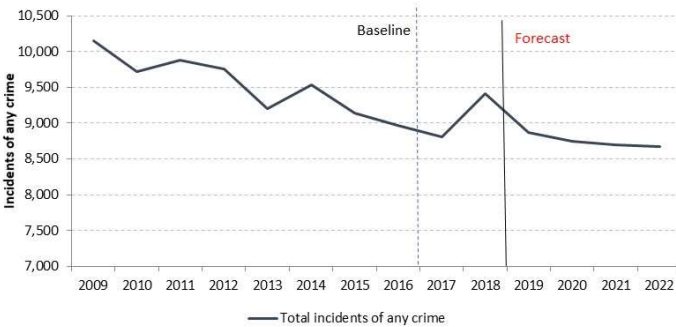



	<p>opportunity or desire to do so or, perhaps, due to affordability or a lack of connectivity and infrastructure. As more and more services migrate online, eg, banking services, this could cause difficulties for older people. Also, the internet provides a tool to increase social activity and engagement which could assist in reducing isolation levels, particularly for those in rural communities. There is a need to focus on specific initiatives aimed at increasing uptake levels amongst this age group.</p> <p><b>2d: Number of crimes directed against people aged 60+</b> This stands at 373, with the trend suggesting a plateau over time. There is a need to ensure that older people are informed and vigilant so that they can take action, where possible, to prevent becoming victims of crime, i.e., awareness of potential scams or bogus callers and so that they can feel safe in their own homes.</p> <p><b>2e: Number of senior smart pass holders</b> Data indicates that 95% of those eligible for a senior smart pass in the Fermanagh and Omagh district currently have one. Of those who haven't applied, this may be due to a lack of awareness or, perhaps, due to rurality and extremely limited or infrequent public transport services. Those with access to a car may feel that they would not benefit from this. It is important that those who could benefit from this service are encouraged to do so and that all age groups make better use of public transport, where practicable.</p>
<b>5. Data Development Agenda:</b>	An indicator for the level of social contact the older population have
<b>6. Key Partners</b>	Fermanagh and Omagh District Council, Public Health Agency, Western Health and Social Care Trust, Health and Social Care Board, NI Social Care Council, Patient and Client Council, Police Service of NI, Policing and Community Safety Partnership, Northern Ireland Fire and Rescue Service, NI Ambulance Service, NI Housing Executive, Housing Associations, Community and Voluntary Sector, Churches, Community Transport, Translink, Department for Communities, Department of Education, Department for Infrastructure, Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs, Social Security Agency, GPs, Pharmacists, Carers, Sport NI, Libraries NI, Advice Services, FODC PLACE EE Co-ordinator (Platform for Aging Community Engagement - Exchange & Enterprise)
<b>7. Action</b>	<p>2.1 Establish Fermanagh and Omagh as an Age Friendly District (2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2e)</p> <p>This action will work towards the 8 themes in the World Health Organisation Guidelines with specific programmes and initiatives aimed at better adapting structures and services to the needs of the aging population, particularly in respect of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Outdoor spaces and public buildings</li> <li>2. Transportation</li> <li>3. Housing</li> <li>4. Respect and social inclusion</li> <li>5. Social participation</li> <li>6. Communication and information</li> <li>7. Civic participation and employment</li> <li>8. Community health and support services</li> </ol> <p><i>Update:</i> Age Friendly status was provided to Fermanagh and Omagh District in September 2019 by the World Health Organisation following the publication of the Age Friendly Strategy. Partners are currently working together to deliver the short-term actions in the strategy.</p> <p>Work is also continuing to develop a 'Handyperson Service' (Lend a Hand) to provide services to people over 60 years old to improve the quality of their lives by improving their housing conditions and supporting them to live safely and independently.</p> <p>Aggregated data is being collated via a number of partners to inform the Performance Measures identified on the Performance Report Card.</p> <p>Work is ongoing to strengthen the sustainability of member groups and to fully engage as many older people in activities as possible.</p> <p>Some of the indicators will be amended to deliver a more accurate picture of the district to include the ASCOT questions and a refinement of 'Crimes directed against people aged over 60)</p>



# Population Report Card

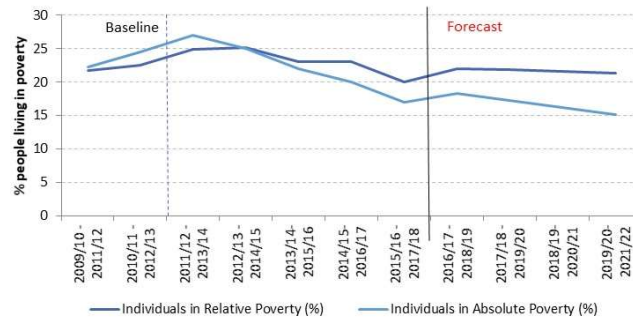


<b>Outcome 3:</b>	<b>Our communities are inclusive, safe, resilient and empowered</b>
<b>1a. Rationale:</b>	<p>There were 37 recorded crimes per 1,000 people in Fermanagh and Omagh in 2018/19. Whilst this is lower than the NI average, the rate varies across the district with as many as 6 wards in Fermanagh and Omagh having been in the 100 highest crime rate areas in NI and 11 amongst the 100 lowest. Fear of crime in the Fermanagh and Omagh area is below the NI average but also varies across the district. There is a need to continue to track the affected pockets and address statistical gaps. In addition to recorded crimes, there are levels of incidence of anti-social behaviour, domestic abuse and hate crimes. In particular, the incidence of domestic abuse has risen over the past few years.</p> <p>Many residents of Fermanagh and Omagh continue to face issues of job insecurity; temporary contracts; zero-hour contracts and being under-employed and not able to work enough hours to earn a decent living. The area remains a relatively low wage economy, with the average wage in Fermanagh and Omagh 12% below the NI average. It remains that the increasing cost of living is affecting growing numbers and is more prevalent in some geographies in Fermanagh and Omagh than others including, for example, 17% of pensioners living in poverty in Rosslea; 16% in Kesh, Ederney and Lack, ranking 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> in NI respectively; 46% of children are living in households in poverty in Lisanelly_1; 29% in Devenish; 26% in Lisnarick. This has a significant impact on the communities and individuals affected.</p>
<b>2. Indicators:</b>	<p><b>3a: Number of incidents of any crime</b>  <b>3b: % who believe their cultural identity is respected by society</b>  <b>3c.% People living in Poverty</b>  <b>3d: % who feel they can influence local decision making</b>  <b>3e. % who are engaged in culture, arts and/ or leisure activities</b>  <b>3f. Community Safety – number of road traffic accidents and accidental dwelling fires.</b></p>
<b>3. Indicator Baselines:</b>	<p><b>3a) Incidents of any crime, Fermanagh and Omagh</b>  Source: PSNI</p>  <p><b>3b) % who believe their cultural identity is respected by society</b>  Source: NI Life and Times Survey</p> 



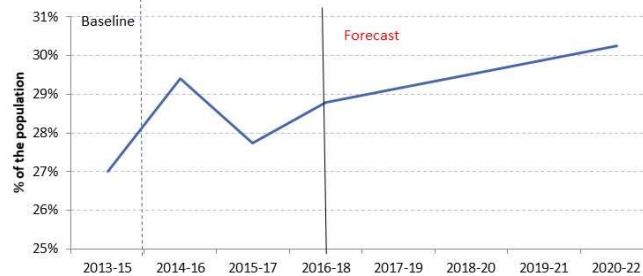
### 3c) Individuals living in poverty (relative and absolute), FODC

Source: Department for Communities ASU



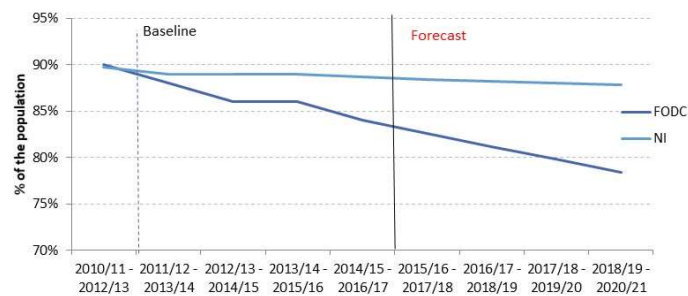
### 3d) % who feel they can influence local decision making

Source: NI Life and Times Survey



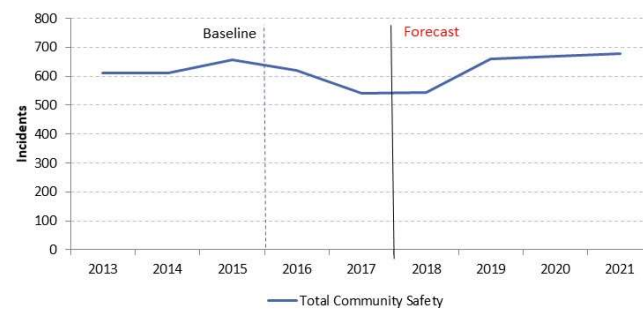
### 3e) % who are engaged in culture, arts or leisure

Source: Continuous Household Survey



### 3f) Community Safety: Road Traffic Collisions and Accidental Dwelling Fires

Source: PSNI and NIFRS



## 4. Story Behind the Baselines:

**3a.** Crimes and incidents of anti-social behaviour, domestic abuse and hate crimes have shown an increase in recent years, following on from a long term downward trend. The overall figure (9,412) is made up of 4 different types of recorded crime, however, of these

	<p>there have been local increases in domestic and sexual abuse and in levels of hate crime. Specific initiatives are required to address these whilst continuing to work to reduce overall crime.</p> <p><b>3b.</b> 81% of people in the Fermanagh and Omagh district believe their cultural identity is respected by society, compared to 67% as a Northern Ireland average. This is a positive indicator of cultural identity in our district and one which we should work to maintain and improve through continued proactive efforts to embrace equality, inclusivity and diversity. It may also relate, at least indirectly, to hate crimes.</p> <p><b>3c.</b> The percentage of people living in relative poverty in the Fermanagh and Omagh district, approximately 20%, is slightly below the Northern Ireland average (17%) and has been on a downward trend. However, this is a complex issue; 'on the ground' practitioners such as food banks and support groups report increasing demand. The data in the indicator is calculated based on household income influenced by a wide range of factors including the local economy, wage levels, welfare reform and ongoing levels of deprivation. Addressing this issue is one of the most important and influential actions which can be taken forward within this Action Plan but is likely to take time and sustained effort to make a difference and is also subject to several external influences beyond the control of the partners.</p> <p><b>3d.</b> 28% of people in Fermanagh and Omagh feel that they can influence local decision making. This is in line with the Northern Ireland average, but represents less than one-third of the population. Factors which may contribute to this could include a lack of involvement in local consultation processes or disenchantment with consultation or decision-making processes. Ongoing political instability may also be a factor in relation to this indicator. Actions should focus on ensuring that decision making, and engagement processes are open, inclusive and user friendly and to encourage community participation and capacity building across our communities.</p> <p><b>3e:</b> 86% of people living in Fermanagh and Omagh engage in culture, arts and/or leisure activities. This is in line with the Northern Ireland average. Many such activities take place within local communities and this can be an indicator of levels of community activity and associated participation. Actions to support this indicator will largely be addressed through Outcome 1.</p> <p><b>3f:</b> Community Safety – Numbers of road traffic accidents and accidental dwelling fires. In 2018 there were 489 road traffic collisions and 55 accidental dwelling fires in the Fermanagh and Omagh district. These are both an increase over the previous data from 2015. Many of these could have been prevented, for example, by reducing speed or not using mobile phones when driving and, in the case of dwelling fires, not smoking indoors, avoiding use of chip pans and ensuring electrical equipment meets safety standards. The amount of technology people possess has vastly increased over recent years. Other common culprits may include smaller appliances which require chargers such as e-cigarettes, mobile phones, iPad and laptops. Actions will focus on information and prevention activities with the aim of reducing levels in future years.</p>
<b>5. Data Development Agenda:</b>	<b>To develop an indicator on the life satisfaction of people with disabilities</b>
<b>6. Key Partners:</b>	Policing and Community Safety Partnership, Police Service of Northern Ireland, Western Domestic and Sexual Violence Partnership, Fermanagh and Omagh District Council, Department for the Communities, NIFRS, CVS
<b>7. Actions:</b>	<p>3.2. Investigate initiatives and develop programmes to deliver early warning communications aimed at preventing incidents of crime (3a, 3f &amp; 2d)</p> <p>3.4 Increase awareness of and work to improve/increase capacity to support those at risk of domestic and sexual abuse (3a)</p> <p>3.6 Explore further opportunities to support/deliver programmes of inclusive activity promoting equality and celebrating diversity. (3a, 3b &amp; 3d)</p>

3.7 Work to tackle the root causes of poverty in the FO district and further enhance projects aimed at supporting people living in poverty.

**(3c, 5a, 5b & 5c)**

3.9 Explore opportunities to strengthen community capacity and resilience across rural and urban areas, including promoting and development of volunteering.

**(3b, 3c, 3d & 3e)**

3.11 Deliver road safety programmes (both safe driving and wider road safety) across a range of age groups.

**(3a, 3f)**



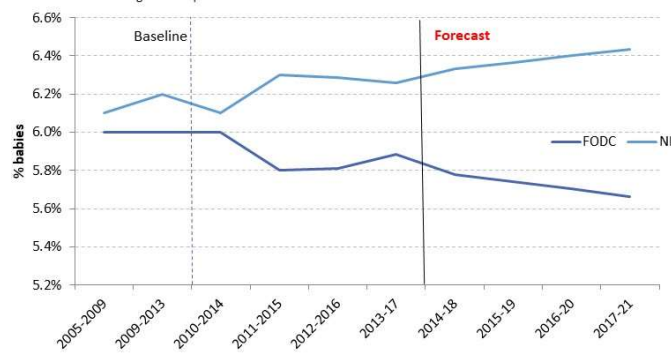
# Population Report Card



Outcome 4:	Our people have the best start in life with lifelong opportunities to fulfil their potential																																																						
1a. Rationale:	<p>Whilst pupils in Fermanagh and Omagh achieve good education outcomes (with Fermanagh and Omagh amongst the highest rates of any LGD for educational attainment and % of those going into higher education), outcomes for boys and those with free school meal entitlement are much lower.</p> <p>For example, 1 out of every 5 boys will leave school with less than 5 GCSEs or equivalent; figures for girls are less than 1 in 10. The gap between Free School Meals Entitled (FSME) students vs non-FSME students are similar.</p> <p>Research also suggests that students from a deprived background are more likely to drop out of university and less likely to achieve top grades vis-à-vis students from more privileged backgrounds.</p> <p>Data also suggest that lifelong learning in Fermanagh and Omagh is less likely than elsewhere in NI, with only 26% of all higher education students from Fermanagh and Omagh aged 25 years and above (NI average=34%) and 22% are studying on a part time basis (NI average =25%).</p>																																																						
2. Indicators:	4a % of school leavers achieving 5 GCSEs (A*-C including English and Maths) 4b % of children achieving expected levels at KS2 % babies born at a low birth weight 4d % children (P1 and Y8) who are obese 4e: % of children in care who, at age 19, are in employment or training																																																						
3. Indicator Baseline	<p>4a) School leavers achieving 5 GCSEs (inc English and Maths)</p> <p>Source: Department of Education ASU</p> <table border="1"><caption>Approximate data for 4a) School leavers achieving 5 GCSEs</caption><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Free School Meal Entitlement (%)</th><th>Non Free School Meal Entitlement (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>42</td><td>75</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>45</td><td>74</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>48</td><td>75</td></tr><tr><td>2015/16</td><td>50</td><td>76</td></tr><tr><td>2016/17</td><td>52</td><td>77</td></tr><tr><td>2017/18</td><td>55</td><td>78</td></tr><tr><td>2018/19</td><td>58</td><td>79</td></tr><tr><td>2019/20</td><td>60</td><td>80</td></tr><tr><td>2020/21</td><td>62</td><td>81</td></tr><tr><td>2021/22</td><td>67</td><td>80</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>4b) % children achieving expected (level 4) levels at KS2, Fermanagh and Omagh</p> <p>Source: Department of Education ASU</p> <table border="1"><caption>Approximate data for 4b) % children achieving expected (level 4) levels at KS2</caption><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Level 4 in English (%)</th><th>Level 4 Maths (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>79.0</td><td>81.0</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>79.0</td><td>81.0</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>79.0</td><td>81.0</td></tr><tr><td>2015/16</td><td>79.0</td><td>81.0</td></tr><tr><td>2016/17</td><td>79.0</td><td>81.0</td></tr><tr><td>2017/18</td><td>79.0</td><td>81.0</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Free School Meal Entitlement (%)	Non Free School Meal Entitlement (%)	2012/13	42	75	2013/14	45	74	2014/15	48	75	2015/16	50	76	2016/17	52	77	2017/18	55	78	2018/19	58	79	2019/20	60	80	2020/21	62	81	2021/22	67	80	Year	Level 4 in English (%)	Level 4 Maths (%)	2012/13	79.0	81.0	2013/14	79.0	81.0	2014/15	79.0	81.0	2015/16	79.0	81.0	2016/17	79.0	81.0	2017/18	79.0	81.0
Year	Free School Meal Entitlement (%)	Non Free School Meal Entitlement (%)																																																					
2012/13	42	75																																																					
2013/14	45	74																																																					
2014/15	48	75																																																					
2015/16	50	76																																																					
2016/17	52	77																																																					
2017/18	55	78																																																					
2018/19	58	79																																																					
2019/20	60	80																																																					
2020/21	62	81																																																					
2021/22	67	80																																																					
Year	Level 4 in English (%)	Level 4 Maths (%)																																																					
2012/13	79.0	81.0																																																					
2013/14	79.0	81.0																																																					
2014/15	79.0	81.0																																																					
2015/16	79.0	81.0																																																					
2016/17	79.0	81.0																																																					
2017/18	79.0	81.0																																																					

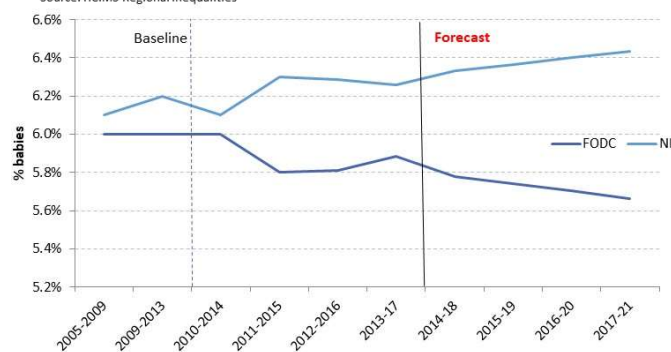
#### 4c) % babies born at a low birth weight

Source: HCIMS Regional Inequalities



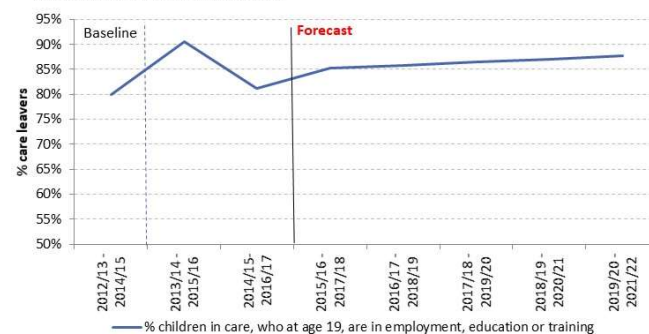
#### 4c) % babies born at a low birth weight

Source: HCIMS Regional Inequalities



#### 4e) % children in care, who at age 19, are in employment, education or training

Source: Western Health and Social Care Trust



## 4. Story Behind the Baseline

### 4a: % of school leavers achieving 5 GCSE's (A\* - C, including English and Maths)

Overall educational performance at GCSE level in the Fermanagh and Omagh district, at 71.4% of pupils achieving 5 GCSE's at A\*-C, including English and Maths, compares favourably with the NI average (66%). This headline figure, however, masks an issue of underachievement affecting young people from more deprived backgrounds (measured by those in receipt of free school meals) and also with girls at GCSE level out performing boys. Actions need to focus on maintaining and building on our overall high performance while targeting initiatives aimed at addressing under-achievement.

### 4b: % of children achieving expected levels at KS2

Performance at KS2 level in Fermanagh and Omagh, with 79% of pupils achieving level 4 in English and 81% in Maths, exceeds the NI average in both English and Maths at 77% and 79% respectively in 2012. Due to data no longer being published we are unable to provide comparative figures. Children achieving level 4 at KS2 are expected to go on to pass 5 or more GCSEs at A\*-C grades. Comparison with 4a indicates that there is a drop off in performance between KS2 and GCSE stage for some pupils and actions should focus on addressing under-achievement and providing learning support.

### 4c: % babies born at a low birth weight

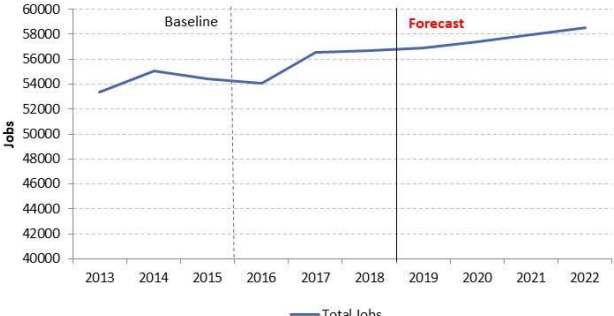
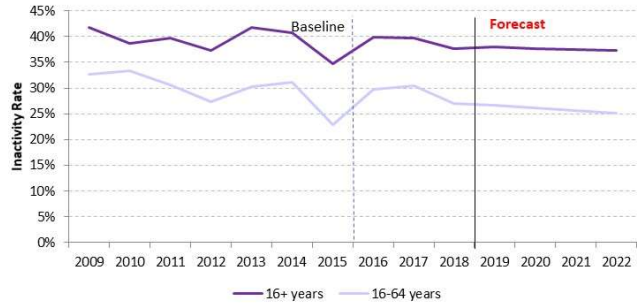
	<p>5.9% of babies born in the Fermanagh and Omagh district are at a low birth weight which is broadly in line with the NI average at 6.3%. Possible causes of low birth weight in babies are multiple births who are at increased risk of low birth weight due to prematurity, teen mums (especially those younger than 15 yrs old), and babies of mums who are exposed to illicit drugs, alcohol and cigarettes. Low birth weight is a major determinant of mortality, morbidity and disability in infancy and childhood and also has a long-term impact on health outcomes in adult life. Actions to address this indicator will largely be taken forward through outcomes 1 and 3.</p> <p><b>4d: % children (P1 and Year 8) who are obese</b>  At both ages the data for the Fermanagh and Omagh district indicates that our childhood obesity levels are slightly above the NI average. Data also indicates that the numbers of children who are obese increases from 5.5% of children in P1 to 7.2% of children in Year 8. Many young children are not as physically active as they should be, nor do they have a healthy, balanced diet and both these issues contribute to levels of obesity. The growth of sedentary leisure activities, the 'car culture', time and financial constraints on busy working parents and our increasing fears about letting young children run around outdoors without adult supervision are all contributory factors.</p> <p><b>4e: % of children in care who, at age 19, are in employment or training</b>  81% of children in care in the Fermanagh and Omagh district are registered as in employment or training at age 19 compared to a Northern Ireland average of 62%. This is a positive indicator for our district, however, looked after children are one of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups in our society. In comparison to non-looked after children, their outcomes are poorer, including poorer educational attainment and much higher rates of unemployment. Girls are more likely than their peers to have a teenage pregnancy; boys are more likely to receive a caution or a conviction than their peers. It is important that sustained efforts are made to improve life outcomes for this group. A number of actions under outcomes 1 and 3 will also contribute to this indicator.</p>
<b>5. Data Development Agenda:</b>	An indicator on child development in pre-school
<b>6. Key Partners</b>	EA, CCMS, Department of Education, Careers Service, CVS, DAERA, Department for Communities, FODC, Libraries NI, NIHE, PHA, Sport NI, SWC, University of Ulster, WHSCT
<b>7. Actions</b>	<p>4.1 Promote and expand co-ordinated early intervention/ support for under achievers not reaching their potential - including pupils with special educational needs, new-comer pupils, looked after pupils, and pupils entitled to free school meals (4a, 4b, 4e)</p> <p>4.2 Establish a Focus Group to consider the potential to deliver a pilot programme, involving a target group of school children, to increase physical activity and promote better nutrition with a view to expansion of the programme, if successful (4d)</p> <p>4.3 Promote partnerships between early years, schools, parents, communities and other relevant agencies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- deliver community-based education and learning support initiatives,</li> <li>- support physical and mental wellbeing of children and young people,</li> <li>- consider opportunities to make school facilities available for community use (4a, 4b, 4e)</li> </ul> <p>4.4 Facilitate community involvement in area planning for schools to ensure we have the right number of schools in the district and that they are of the right size, type and in the right place, to ensure pupils receive the best education possible. (4a, 4b)</p>





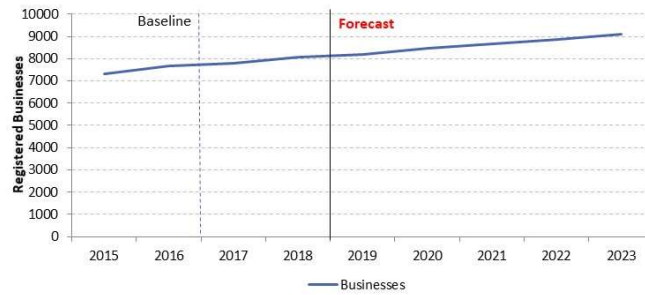
# Population Report Card



<b>Outcome 5:</b>	<b>Our economy is thriving, expanding and outward looking</b>
<b>1a. Rationale:</b>	<p>The Fermanagh and Omagh economy is driven by micro businesses; 94% employ fewer than 10 people and 42.5% have an annual turnover of less than £50k per annum.</p> <p>The economy is more dependent on self-employment and jobs in the agricultural sector than elsewhere in Northern Ireland; over 9,000 are employed directly in agriculture (and more supported indirectly); 22% of total employment is self-employment. Whilst this points to a healthy entrepreneurial spirit, a lot of it is likely driven by necessity.</p> <p>The strong educational outcomes achieved by pupils in Fermanagh and Omagh do not directly translate into the economy which may be largely due to outward migration from the district. 29.4% of all working age people are educated to NVQ level 4 and above (35% NI).</p> <p>The natural beauty of Fermanagh and Omagh leads to a strong tourism economy, with £61m generated from overnight visitors per annum. This places Fermanagh and Omagh behind only Belfast and the Causeway Coast and Glens, and competing with Newry, Mourne and Down.</p>
<b>2. Indicators:</b>	<p>5a: Number of jobs</p> <p>5b: % of the population who are economically inactive</p> <p>5c: Number of registered businesses</p> <p>5d: Wage levels</p> <p>5e: Overnight Tourism Expenditure</p> <p>5f: % 16-64 population with level 1 and above skill levels</p>
<b>3. Indicator Baseline</b>	<p><b>5a) Number of jobs</b> Source: BRES, Labour Force Survey, Agricultural Census, Calculation</p>  <p><b>5b) % of the population who are economically inactive</b> Source: Local Authority Database</p> 

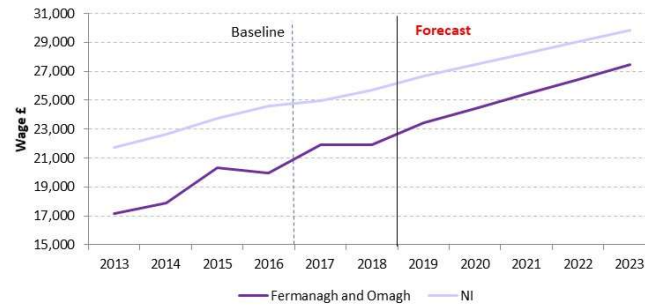
#### 5c) Number of registered businesses

Source: Inter-Departmental Business Register



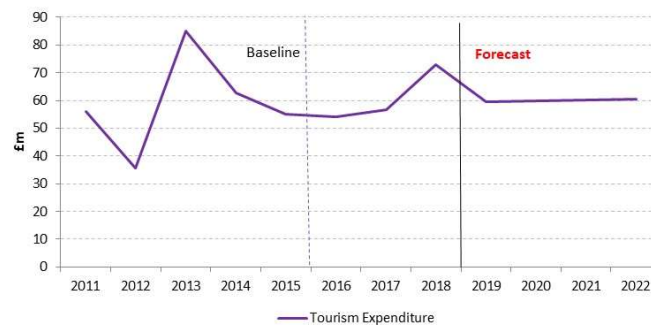
#### 5d) Average annual pay, all jobs, Fermanagh and Omagh

Source: ASHE (all jobs, mean)



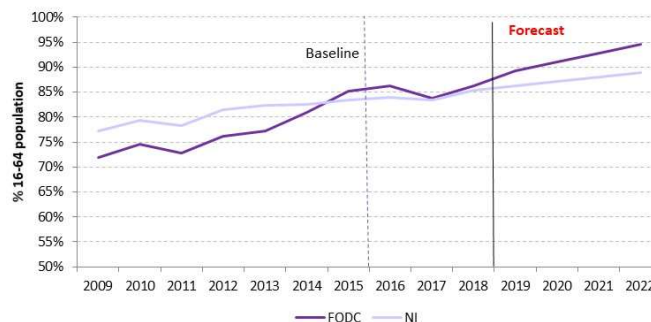
#### 5e) Overnight Tourism Expenditure, Fermanagh and Omagh

Source: Local Government Tourism Statistics



#### 5f) % 16-64 population with level 1 and above skill levels

Source: Local Authority Database



## 4. Story Behind the Baseline

### 5a: The number of jobs

Overall jobs in the Fermanagh and Omagh district decreased following the economic downturn in 2008/09 although, since 2012, has been steadily increasing with the biggest increase in part-time employment. There are 56,600 jobs in the district comprised of 41,860 employee jobs, 5,736 self-employed jobs and 9,064 agricultural jobs (including self-employed farmers). Continued efforts are needed to provide the conditions which contribute to sustaining and growing employment opportunities in the district.

### 5b: % of the population who are economically inactive

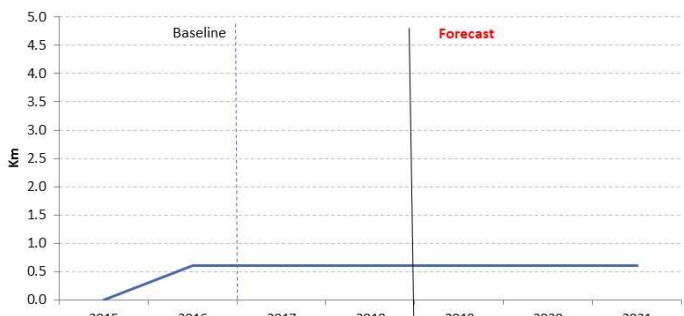
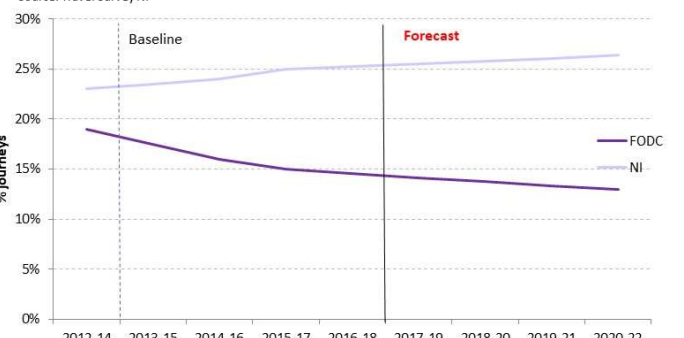
	<p>The numbers of people who are economically inactive has been slowly reducing since the recovery from the economic downturn, at 37.6% in 2018, although the recovery is at a slower rate for younger people compared to the wider working age population. A factor underpinning the latter point may be the numbers of young people who leave the district either to study or to avail of career opportunities elsewhere, many of whom don't return. Other factors may be the lower level of wages available in the district or issues such as childcare costs which may not make it financially attractive for some benefit claimants to take up employment. Issues around income security for those on part-time or flexible hours contracts may also be a factor as well as, perhaps, a mis-match of skills with the posts available.</p> <p><b>5c: Number of registered businesses</b> The number of registered businesses in Fermanagh and Omagh accounts for 11% of the registered businesses in Northern Ireland which is positive given that the district accounts for 6.2% of the NI population. The business base is, however, micro-micro with 94% employing fewer than 10 people and 42.5% with a turnover of less than £50k per annum. The entrepreneurial spirit is strong with 1 in 5 people self-employed, although this may be driven by lack of job opportunities and also numbers of part-time farmers. 90% of businesses in the district survive their first year which is also a positive indicator. Efforts are required to continue to promote entrepreneurship and to encourage business growth.</p> <p><b>5d: Wage levels</b> Average wage levels for those working in the Fermanagh and Omagh district are lower than the Northern Ireland average, i.e., £21,891 compared to £25,704. This may be due, in part, to a reliance on lower paid industries such as agriculture or hospitality. There is a need to attract high growth and higher paid industries to the district and to encourage growth within existing industries so that employees can benefit through increased wage levels.</p> <p><b>5e: Tourism expenditure</b> Overnight tourism expenditure in the district has averaged £61m per annum over the last 3 years (2016, 2017, and 2018). It is clear, however, that the tourism potential of the district is not fully utilised with none of the district's tourism attractions featuring in the top ten in Northern Ireland and performance reaching a plateau at a time when the Northern Ireland tourism economy is steadily growing. Reasons for this need to be fully explored and efforts made to capitalise on the wealth of attractions our district has to offer.</p> <p><b>5f: % of population who are skilled to Level 1 and above</b> 86% of the district's population (16-64) are skilled to Level 1 and above, therefore, 13.7% of our working age population have no formal qualifications. There is a need to address the skill levels in the district and also to align available skills with the available or prospective job opportunities, perhaps through closer links with schools, training providers, businesses and the Careers Service.</p>					
<b>5. Data Development Agenda:</b>						
<b>6. Key Partners</b>	FODC, INI, SWC, Enterprise Centres, Agri Food Strategy Board, Business Sector, Careers Service, CCMS, Chamber of Commerce NI, Cross-Border Networks, CVS, Department for Communities, Department for the Economy, EA, Federation of Small Businesses, Schools, SGN Natural Gas, Tourism NI, Tourism Partnership, Training Providers, University of Ulster, Young Enterprise					
<b>7. Actions</b>	<p>The original 14 actions within Outcome 5, as published in March 2018, were merged and reviewed according to similarities in partners and project focus. The following table, identifies the changes from 14 actions to 5:</p> <table> <tr> <th>Original Action</th><th>New Action</th></tr> <tr> <td>5.1 In line with the concept of 'Smart Region' develop a compelling proposition to attract investment into the area</td><td rowspan="2">"Develop a Compelling Proposition to retain and attract investment &amp; people to the district"</td></tr> <tr> <td>5.9 Develop initiatives to encourage the return of high skilled diaspora to the district</td></tr> </table>	Original Action	New Action	5.1 In line with the concept of 'Smart Region' develop a compelling proposition to attract investment into the area	"Develop a Compelling Proposition to retain and attract investment & people to the district"	5.9 Develop initiatives to encourage the return of high skilled diaspora to the district
Original Action	New Action					
5.1 In line with the concept of 'Smart Region' develop a compelling proposition to attract investment into the area	"Develop a Compelling Proposition to retain and attract investment & people to the district"					
5.9 Develop initiatives to encourage the return of high skilled diaspora to the district						

	5.10 Availing of and building on potential digital networks, promote Omagh and Enniskillen as economic and digital hubs for the district and support commercial and industry led development	(5a, 5b, 5c, 5d, 5e, 5f, 6c, 8a, 8c, 8e)
	5.11 Ensure and monitor the ongoing availability and supply of appropriate industrial/commercial land and premises within the district, alongside consideration of opportunities for the sustainable redevelopment and use of key 'opportunity sites'	
	5.7 Support the Gas to the West Initiative and promote uptake across the region	No change (5a, 5b, 5c)
	5.2 Provide accessible mentoring and inclusive training to support new and growing businesses (including social enterprises), help existing firms create and sustain employment opportunities, and encourage growth and internationalisation	Develop a suite of Support Programmes for Businesses and Social Enterprises  (5a, 5b, 5c, 5d, 5e)
	5.5 Develop and progress a sectoral development programme with potential emerging/high growth sectors	
	5.6 Increase and promote the availability of R&D support for new and existing businesses in emerging/high growth business sectors	
	5.8 Develop/extend the availability of pre-incubation facilities and advice for new/potential businesses	
	5.12 Design a development and branding programme for farm businesses to enable them to promote awareness of local quality produce and to increase the potential to get better value from products	
	5.3 Encourage businesses to prepare a robust Brexit Plan to help mitigate risks and leverage opportunities which may arise from Brexit (5a, 5c, 5d)	No change (5a, 5c, 5d)
	5.4 Improve opportunities for our tourism businesses through a programme of support and capacity building around business innovation, development, customer care and marketing to encourage locally produced products/tourism products	Develop tourism Infrastructure and deliver projects to support tourism growth (5e, 8c)
	5.13 Develop new, and enhance existing, tourism products, infrastructure and visitor experiences to international standard alongside better promotion/branding	
	5.14 Develop an inclusive and accessible continuum of support to encourage post-school young people to follow modern apprenticeships and higher level skills training to meet the needs of emerging industries	No change (5f)



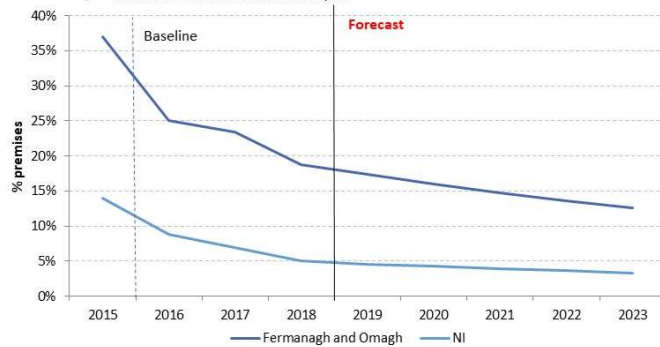
# Population Report Card



Outcome 6:	Our district is better connected																																														
1a. Rationale:	<p>There are no motorways and less than 1km of dual carriageways in Fermanagh and Omagh. There is no rail network.</p> <p>Ongoing budget pressures have led to cuts in rural transport services, an important source of transportation in a predominantly rural district. For example, only 15% of all journeys taken in Fermanagh and Omagh are on public transport and/or by walking/cycling. Distance to travel and safety are the main reasons cited for not walking, whereas a lack of services and distance to the nearest bus stop are the two most common reasons given for not using public transport.</p> <p>N Ireland was the first region to achieve 100% broadband connectivity (achieved in 2006) but the ability to achieve superfast broadband is limited, particularly in rural areas. 91% of all premises in N Ireland have 4G mobile coverage; again, rural areas fare worse. Almost one-in-five premises in Fermanagh and Omagh are unable to receive broadband speeds in excess of 10Mbps, compared to 5% across Northern Ireland.</p> <p>Take up rates for technologies are generally higher in rural parts of NI – 75% of rural households have broadband, compared to 72% in urban areas. Tablet computer uptake is also higher (52% vs 40%). However, almost half (46%) of all users – individual and businesses – have a low level of confidence in the reliability of their connectivity in rural NI, compared to 37% in urban areas.</p>																																														
2. Indicators:	<p>6a: Length of motorways, dual carriageways and ‘A’ roads</p> <p>6b: % of journeys made on public transport and active travel</p> <p>6c: % of premises unable to access broadband in excess of 10Mbps</p> <p>6d: Length of listed walkways and cycle paths in district</p>																																														
3. Indicator Baseline	<div><div>6a) Length of motorways and dual carriageways, Fermanagh and Omagh</div><div>Source: TransportNI / Department for Infrastructure</div><div><table><caption>6a) Length of motorways and dual carriageways (km)</caption><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Length (km)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2015</td><td>0.0</td></tr><tr><td>2016</td><td>0.5</td></tr><tr><td>2017</td><td>0.5</td></tr><tr><td>2018</td><td>0.5</td></tr><tr><td>2019</td><td>0.5</td></tr><tr><td>2020</td><td>0.5</td></tr><tr><td>2021</td><td>0.5</td></tr></tbody></table></div></div> <div><div>6b) % of journeys made on public transport and active travel</div><div>Source: Travel Survey NI</div><div><table><caption>6b) % of journeys made on public transport and active travel</caption><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>FODC (%)</th><th>NI (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2012-14</td><td>19</td><td>23</td></tr><tr><td>2013-15</td><td>18</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>2014-16</td><td>17</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td>2015-17</td><td>16</td><td>26</td></tr><tr><td>2016-18</td><td>15</td><td>27</td></tr><tr><td>2017-19</td><td>14</td><td>28</td></tr><tr><td>2018-20</td><td>13</td><td>29</td></tr><tr><td>2019-21</td><td>13</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>2020-22</td><td>13</td><td>31</td></tr></tbody></table></div></div>	Year	Length (km)	2015	0.0	2016	0.5	2017	0.5	2018	0.5	2019	0.5	2020	0.5	2021	0.5	Year	FODC (%)	NI (%)	2012-14	19	23	2013-15	18	24	2014-16	17	25	2015-17	16	26	2016-18	15	27	2017-19	14	28	2018-20	13	29	2019-21	13	30	2020-22	13	31
Year	Length (km)																																														
2015	0.0																																														
2016	0.5																																														
2017	0.5																																														
2018	0.5																																														
2019	0.5																																														
2020	0.5																																														
2021	0.5																																														
Year	FODC (%)	NI (%)																																													
2012-14	19	23																																													
2013-15	18	24																																													
2014-16	17	25																																													
2015-17	16	26																																													
2016-18	15	27																																													
2017-19	14	28																																													
2018-20	13	29																																													
2019-21	13	30																																													
2020-22	13	31																																													

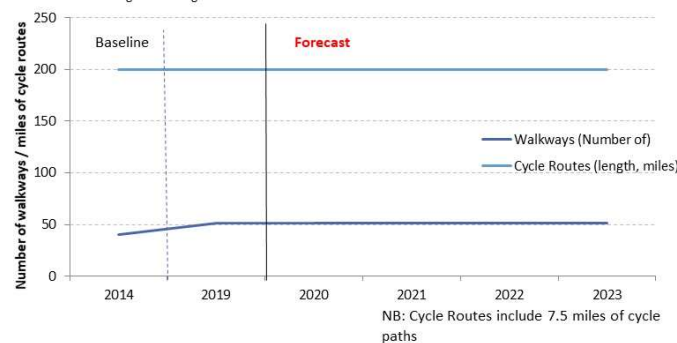
**6c) % of premises unable to access broadband in excess of 10Mbps**

Source: OFCOM Connected Nations Report



**6d) Listed walkways and cycle routes, Fermanagh and Omagh**

Source: Fermanagh and Omagh District Council



#### 4. Story Behind the Baseline

**6a: Length of motorways, dual carriageways and 'A' roads in the district**

There are no motorways or dual carriageways in the Fermanagh and Omagh district (NB: Department for Infrastructure recognises 0.6km of road at the Cherrymount link road in Enniskillen as dual carriageway) and 321km of 'A' class roads. There are ongoing efforts to secure upgrades of key transportation corridors, ie, A5, A4 and A32, which are essential to the continued economic and social development of the district and to promote balanced regional development. Correlations can be drawn between the transport infrastructure gaps in the region and the lower visitor numbers to visitor attractions in the district.

**6b: % of journeys made on public transport and active travel (walking, cycling)**

At 15%, the figures for the district fall below the Northern Ireland average of 25%. This could be due to the rurality of the district and the limited public transport service available across rural areas. In some cases there will be no alternative to use of the car, particularly for commuting, however efforts should be made, where practicable, to encourage use of public transport and/or other forms of active travel due to the personal, social and environmental benefits which could be gained.

**6c: % of premises unable to access broadband in excess of 10Mbps**

In 2015, 19% of business premises in the Fermanagh and Omagh district were unable to access broadband speeds in excess of 10Mbps. This compared unfavourably with the Northern Ireland average at just 5%. (Both of these have decreased in 2016, but the gap between the Fermanagh and Omagh District and NI remains.) Fast and reliable broadband is an essential requirement for businesses in today's environment and this is a limiting factor in terms of business development, attractiveness of the district to investors and growth of the local economy. There is a need to encourage and secure investment in local infrastructure and to explore new and innovative models of delivery.

**6d: length of walkways and cycle paths**

There are 200 miles of identified cycle routes in the district, including 7.5 miles of designated cycle paths. In addition we have 40 quality listed walkways in Fermanagh and Omagh. As we continue to promote active travel and the health benefits associated with increased physical activity, it is



	important to continue to invest in infrastructure to provide quality, safe walking and cycling opportunities so that more people, of all ages and abilities, are encouraged to participate and to avail of the opportunity to enjoy the beauty of our outdoor environment.
<b>5. Data Development Agenda:</b>	An indicator linking the connectivity between major economic corridors and minor rural roads
<b>6. Key Partners</b>	Department for Infrastructure, Department for the Economy, Department of Education, Department of Health, EA, Easilink Community Transport – Omagh, Fermanagh Community Transport, FODC, ICBAN, Invest NI, Sport NI, Sustrans, Translink, WHSCT, Business Sector, CVS,
<b>7. Actions</b>	<p>Actions 6.1 and 6.4 were merged according to similarities in partners and project focus, with the agreed wording being: “Work with Partners to address the infrastructure deficit in Fermanagh and Omagh” and border counties. <i>Original Actions were 6.1 Lobby for/promote a joint government initiative to address the infrastructure deficit in border counties; 6.4 Establish a Fermanagh and Omagh Steering Group to contribute to the Department for Infrastructure’s review of the Regional Strategic Transport Network Transport Plan (RSTN-TP) with a view to achieving more balanced regional development and with a particular emphasis on the upgrade of the A5, A4, A32 and associated cross-border linkages. (6a, 6d)</i></p> <p>6.2 Establish a Working Group to identify key local transport concerns around rural connectivity and access needs and to consider/contribute to emerging proposals aimed at improving integration of transport services (6a, 6b, 6d)</p> <p>6.3 Improve access to and uptake of sustainable forms of transport (cycling, walking and public transport) (6b, 6d 7c, 8e)</p> <p>6.5 Lobby for increased and improved broadband coverage across the district (NB: it is expected that this action will be expanded when information becomes available on potential new government funding streams and initiatives) (6a, 2c)</p>



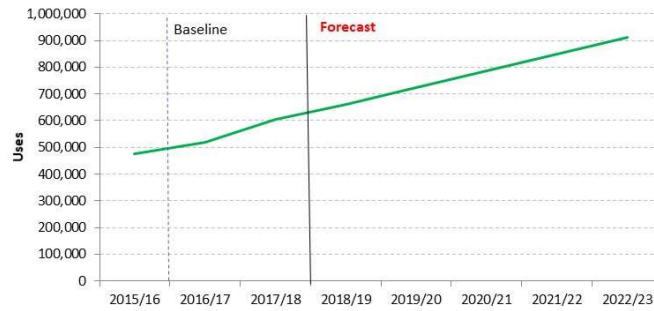
# Population Report Card



Outcome 7:	Our outstanding natural environment and built and cultural heritage is sustainably managed and, where possible, enhanced.																																																			
1a. Rationale:	Fermanagh and Omagh is an area of outstanding natural heritage and built heritage. It is home to: 1 Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, 12 National Nature Reserves, 1 Local Nature Reserve, 8 RAMSAR areas, 20 Special Areas of Conservation, 3 Special Protected Areas and 133 Areas of Special Scientific Interest. It's an area rich in biodiversity with 30 / 51 priority habitats and 119 / 481 priority species. It accounts for 37, 500 hectares of woodlands (30% of NI forestry). It provides a good standard of living for its residents through the benefits of the natural and built environment. Its natural and built heritage is plentiful with 380 scheduled sites protected under planning law, a further 17 State Care Monuments and 697 listed buildings. Almost 50% of all municipal waste is recycled or composted.																																																			
2. Indicators:	7a: % of municipal waste preparing for reuse, dry recycling and composting 7b: Biodiversity levels 7c: Usage of quality listed walkways and cycle paths in district 7d: The number of buildings on the Buildings at Risk (NI) Register 7e: The number of people having a positive impact on the environment.																																																			
3. Indicator Baselines:	<div>7a) % municipal waste preparing for reuse, dry recycling and composting</div> <div>Source: DAERA Municipal Waste Statistics</div> <div><table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>FODC (%)</th><th>NI (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>43</td><td>41</td></tr><tr><td>2015/16</td><td>47</td><td>42</td></tr><tr><td>2016/17</td><td>46</td><td>44</td></tr><tr><td>2017/18</td><td>47</td><td>47</td></tr><tr><td>2018/19</td><td>49</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>2019/20</td><td>50</td><td>52</td></tr><tr><td>2020/21</td><td>52</td><td>55</td></tr><tr><td>2021/22</td><td>53</td><td>58</td></tr><tr><td>2022/23</td><td>54</td><td>60</td></tr></tbody></table></div> <div>7b) Biodiversity Levels</div> <div>Source Fermanagh and Omagh District Council</div> <div><table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Priority habitats</th><th>Priority species</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2016</td><td>30</td><td>220</td></tr><tr><td>2017</td><td>30</td><td>220</td></tr><tr><td>2018</td><td>30</td><td>220</td></tr><tr><td>2019</td><td>30</td><td>220</td></tr><tr><td>2020</td><td>30</td><td>220</td></tr><tr><td>2021</td><td>30</td><td>220</td></tr></tbody></table></div>	Year	FODC (%)	NI (%)	2014/15	43	41	2015/16	47	42	2016/17	46	44	2017/18	47	47	2018/19	49	50	2019/20	50	52	2020/21	52	55	2021/22	53	58	2022/23	54	60	Year	Priority habitats	Priority species	2016	30	220	2017	30	220	2018	30	220	2019	30	220	2020	30	220	2021	30	220
Year	FODC (%)	NI (%)																																																		
2014/15	43	41																																																		
2015/16	47	42																																																		
2016/17	46	44																																																		
2017/18	47	47																																																		
2018/19	49	50																																																		
2019/20	50	52																																																		
2020/21	52	55																																																		
2021/22	53	58																																																		
2022/23	54	60																																																		
Year	Priority habitats	Priority species																																																		
2016	30	220																																																		
2017	30	220																																																		
2018	30	220																																																		
2019	30	220																																																		
2020	30	220																																																		
2021	30	220																																																		

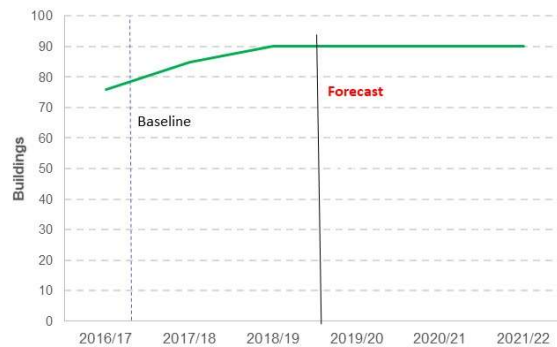
### 7c) Usage of walkways and cycle paths

Source: Fermanagh and Omagh District Council



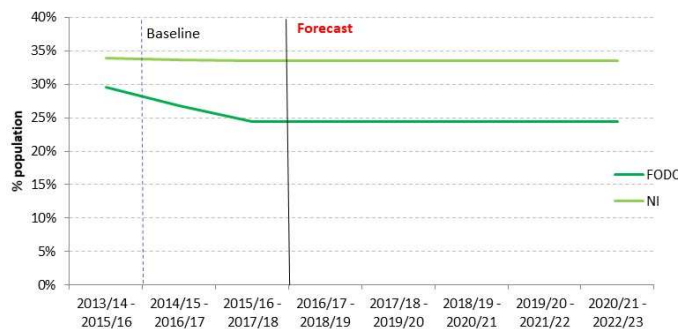
### 7d) Heritage at risk

Source: Heritage at Risk Register (BHARNI)



### 7e) % of people having a positive impact on the environment

Source: Fermanagh and Omagh District Council



## 4. Story Behind the Baselines:

### 7a: % of municipal waste preparing for reuse, dry recycling and composting

49.2% of all waste in Fermanagh and Omagh was preparing for reuse, dry recycling and composting in 2018/19; this is very similar to the Northern Ireland average (49.7%); however, the target remains 50% by 2020. The introduction of the food waste collection service will assist in moving us towards the achievement of this target, nonetheless, efforts must be made to continue to change culture and mindsets and to encourage both householders and businesses to build on the steps that have been made and to further embrace initiatives aimed at increasing reuse, recycling and composting.

### 7b: Biodiversity levels

The Fermanagh and Omagh district is one of the most biodiverse regions in Northern Ireland with a number of priority habitats and species located within our area. This is a highly valued resource and one of the unique selling points of our district, however, there are many risk factors such as climate change, pollution and invasive species, amongst others. We must continue to respect, record and promote the diversity of our natural heritage for the benefit of current and future generations.

### 7c: Usage of quality listed walkways and cycle paths in the district

	<p>In 2015/16, 477,652 usages of walkways and cycle paths were recorded throughout the district. This data is captured by counters, which are located at many of the most recognised walks. This increased to over 600,000 by 2017/18. We aim to expand on these counters so that we can continue to gather data on the numbers of residents and visitors who are actively using and benefitting from this resource and so that we can obtain evidence as to whether efforts to encourage exercise and active are successful.</p> <p><b>7d: Number of buildings on the Heritage at Risk (NI) Register</b>  The Heritage at Risk Register highlights the vulnerability of our heritage. This was initially classed as 'buildings at risk' and subsequently 'built heritage at risk'. It is now a more comprehensive database, capturing all forms of heritage. environment and contains a selection of listed buildings, scheduled monuments and other historic structures from throughout Northern Ireland which are currently at risk and require a sustainable future. As such, the expansion of the definition is partially responsible for the increase from 76 buildings/structures on the heritage at risk register to 90 (within the Fermanagh and Omagh). Efforts are required to identify opportunities to prevent further deterioration and, where practicable, to sustainably restore this resource.</p> <p><b>7e: Number of people having a positive impact on the environment</b>  This figure is a weighted average of various actions which people can take to have a positive impact on the environment. The baseline in Fermanagh and Omagh, taken in 2015/16, was 30%; however, this has dropped to 24% in 2017/18, whilst the NI average has remained steady at 34%. Examples of actively making changes which will have a positive impact on the environment include re-using plastic bags, buying organic food, giving a gift certificate instead of a product. Actions should focus on initiatives which will inform and change mindsets alongside providing or promoting opportunities to practice greater environmental awareness.</p>
<b>5. Data Development Agenda:</b>	<p>(i) The proportion of energy that is sourced from renewables.  (ii) Cultural Heritage.</p>
<b>6. Key Partners</b>	<p>FODC; Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs; Keep NI Beautiful; Leave No Trace Ireland; Department for Communities; Community and Voluntary Sector; Business Community; schools; Heritage Sector; National Trust; NI Environment Link; Lough Erne Landscape Partnership; Heart of Ancient Ulster Landscape Partnership; Royal Society for the Protection of Birds; Woodland Trust; Field Studies Council; Loughs Agency; Waterways Ireland; The Conservation Volunteers, Education Authority; Eco-Schools; Field Studies Council; Woodland Trust; Local Biodiversity Forum;</p>
<b>7. Actions</b>	<p>7.1 Promote a circular economy ethos  <b>(7a), ( 7e)</b>  7.2 Deliver targeted programmes with communities to ensure positive impacts on our environment.  <b>(7a, 7b, 7e &amp; 8b)</b>  <b>7.3</b>  7.4 Identify, promote and engage with opportunities to protect, manage, conserve and invest in our built heritage.  <b>(7d)</b></p>



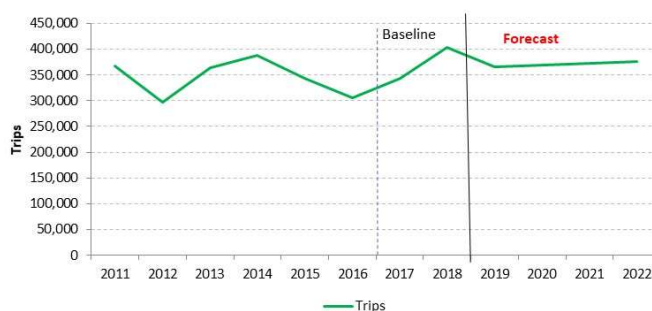
# Population Report Card



Outcome 8:	Our district is an attractive and accessible place																																																
1a. Rationale:	The Fermanagh and Omagh district has a good built environment but poor infrastructure in relation to transport and broadband. There is less than 1km of dual carriageway in Fermanagh and Omagh, with no motorway nor a rail network. Tourism in the district is typically amongst the top 3 of any local government districts (behind Belfast and the Causeway Coast and Glens, and normally in competition with Newry, Mourne and Down for the 3 <sup>rd</sup> spot); however, it is worth noting that none of the visitor attractions in Fermanagh and Omagh feature in the top 10 most visited in Northern Ireland. Belleek Pottery has been the most visited attraction for the past few years but is still 50,000 – 60,000 visitors below the top 10 most visited attractions. attractions.																																																
2. Indicators:	8a: % of commercial premises that are vacant 8b: The number of fly tipping incidents across the district 8c: The number of tourism trips across the district 8d: Provision of car parking spaces, including disabled spaces 8e: % of leisure time spent outdoors (local people)																																																
3. Indicator Baselines:	<div>8a) % of commercial premises that are vacant</div> <div>Source: Land and Property Services</div> <div><table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>NI (Average)</th><th>Local Towns / Villages within FODC (Average)</th><th>District (Average)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2016</td><td>25%</td><td>21%</td><td>20%</td></tr><tr><td>2017/18</td><td>25%</td><td>21%</td><td>20%</td></tr><tr><td>2019</td><td>25%</td><td>20%</td><td>19%</td></tr><tr><td>2020</td><td>25%</td><td>20%</td><td>19%</td></tr><tr><td>2021</td><td>25%</td><td>20%</td><td>19%</td></tr><tr><td>2022</td><td>25%</td><td>20%</td><td>19%</td></tr><tr><td>2023</td><td>25%</td><td>20%</td><td>19%</td></tr></tbody></table></div> <div>8b) Number of fly tipping incidents across the district</div> <div>Source: Fermanagh and Omagh District Council</div> <div><table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Fly Tipping Incidents</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2015/16</td><td>350</td></tr><tr><td>2016/17</td><td>450</td></tr><tr><td>2017/18</td><td>420</td></tr><tr><td>2018/19</td><td>400</td></tr><tr><td>2019/20</td><td>400</td></tr><tr><td>2020/21</td><td>400</td></tr><tr><td>2021/22</td><td>400</td></tr></tbody></table></div>	Year	NI (Average)	Local Towns / Villages within FODC (Average)	District (Average)	2016	25%	21%	20%	2017/18	25%	21%	20%	2019	25%	20%	19%	2020	25%	20%	19%	2021	25%	20%	19%	2022	25%	20%	19%	2023	25%	20%	19%	Year	Fly Tipping Incidents	2015/16	350	2016/17	450	2017/18	420	2018/19	400	2019/20	400	2020/21	400	2021/22	400
Year	NI (Average)	Local Towns / Villages within FODC (Average)	District (Average)																																														
2016	25%	21%	20%																																														
2017/18	25%	21%	20%																																														
2019	25%	20%	19%																																														
2020	25%	20%	19%																																														
2021	25%	20%	19%																																														
2022	25%	20%	19%																																														
2023	25%	20%	19%																																														
Year	Fly Tipping Incidents																																																
2015/16	350																																																
2016/17	450																																																
2017/18	420																																																
2018/19	400																																																
2019/20	400																																																
2020/21	400																																																
2021/22	400																																																

### 8c) Number of tourism trips to the district

Source: Local Government Tourism Statistics



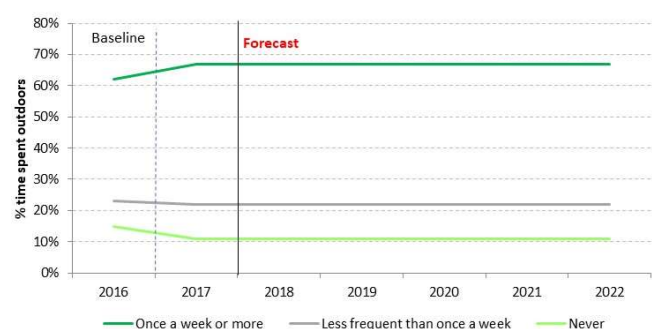
### 8d) % of off-street car parking spaces allocated as disabled spaces

Source: Fermanagh and Omagh District Council / NI Transport Statistics



### 8e) % of leisure time spent outdoors

Source: Continuous Household Survey



## 4. Story Behind the Baselines:

### 8a: % of commercial premises that are vacant

18.6% of commercial premises in the district were vacant in mid 2019, compared to an average of 25% across Northern Ireland. Vacancy rates vary across the district, ranging from 16% in Enniskillen to 35% in Carrickmore. In general, local towns and villages (i.e. those outside Enniskillen and Omagh) tend to have a higher level of vacancies. This figure is seen as an indicator of wider economic conditions and many town centres have not fully recovered from the effects of the last economic downturn. Efforts are required to continue to promote local economic growth and to make town centres attractive to both retailers and customers.

### 8b: Number of fly tipping incidents across the district

392 incidents of fly tipping were recorded across the district in 2018/19 and rates have been steadily increasing over time. Efforts to address this need to focus on changing mindsets and culture, alongside promoting pride of place. Actions will primarily be taken forward under outcome 7, alongside the direct efforts of Fermanagh and Omagh District Council and DAERA to deal effectively with offenders through enforcement action.

### 8c: Number of tourism trips to the district

There were 404,000 overnight tourism trips to the district in 2018. None of the district's visitor attractions feature in the top 10 attractions for Northern Ireland by visitor numbers and it is suggested that there is a correlation between this and the lack of key transport infrastructure in the district. Actions will focus on building tourist infrastructure and products alongside capacity building and will complement actions already identified under outcomes 5, 6 and 7.



	<p><b>8d: Provision of car parking spaces, including disabled spaces</b>  The latest data (2019) indicates that there are 3,695 car parking spaces in council owned public car parks across the district, including 106 spaces for people with a disability. This approximates to 2.9%; an increase from the 1.9% recorded in 2016/17. However, this relates only to council owned off-street car parking. Development work is being undertaken to capture on-street car parking and privately-owned off-street parking levels, which are often more convenient to amenities and thus more relevant in the context of accessibility. Car parking provision is seen to be linked to the viability and sustainability of town centres and actions will focus on ensuring that adequate provision is available to meet needs.</p> <p><b>8e: % of leisure time spent outdoors – local people</b>  67% of Fermanagh and Omagh residents are undertaking activities to spend leisure time outdoors on one or more occasions per week compared to an average of 72% across Northern Ireland. Anecdotal evidence also suggests that increasing numbers of children and young people are spending more time indoors. There are many studies which point to the significant health benefits which can be gained by spending time outdoors on a regular basis, including improved mental health, reduced stress, increasing memory and attention span, increasing vitamin D intake and improving quality of sleep.</p>
<b>5. Data Development Agenda:</b>	N/A
<b>6. Key Partners</b>	FODC, Department for Communities, Business Community, Community and Voluntary Sector, Invest NI, Department for Infrastructure, Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs, Sport NI, Tourism NI, Tourism Partnership, South West College, Waterways Ireland, Failte Ireland, Disability Advisory Group, Access and Inclusion Group, South West Age Partnership, Outdoor Recreation NI, Forest Service, Keep NI Beautiful, Lough Erne Landscape Partnership, Heart of Ancient Ulster Landscape Partnership,
<b>7. Actions</b>	<p>8.1 Improve the sustainability and vitality of the towns and villages in Fermanagh and Omagh District  <b>(8a, 8b,)</b></p> <p>8.4 Work collaboratively across council boundaries to ensure the protection and promotion of both the Sperrins AONB and the Marble Arch Caves Global Geopark  <b>(7b, 8c, 8e)</b></p> <p>8.5 Train young people in the area to be ambassadors for tourism  <b>(5e, 8c, 8e)</b></p> <p>8.8. Promote and increase countrywide access and water-based recreation infrastructure across the district.  <b>(7c, 8c, 8e)</b></p>