

COMMUNITY PLAN:

1. SOCIAL DRAFT PRIORITIES (ie, what do we need to focus on to make a difference?)

1. Plan for the needs of an ageing population.
2. Improve the physical and mental wellbeing of our people through awareness of and access to inclusive local services that promote healthy and creative lifestyles.
3. Promote collaborative working and cross sector service delivery models, particularly in relation to the health care family.
4. Develop an education system which equally values both academic and vocational pathways and promotes life-long learning.
5. Tackle deprivation in rural and urban areas including the working poor.
6. Develop an inclusive place for all, addressing inequalities.
7. Support and enable communities to develop and thrive.
8. Promote and support mechanisms to reduce crime and fear of crime.

Draft Priorities	Supporting Evidence ¹
<p>1. Plan for the needs of an ageing population</p>	<p>15% of the current population are aged 65 years or above; this is projected to increase to 20% by 2025; NISRA project 440 fewer children, 965 fewer working age people and 6,400 older people in the next decade (reduction in the number of working aged people fuelled by outward migration of our young people).</p> <p>Men in Fermanagh and Omagh District have a life expectancy of 77.6 (NI average is 77.7) whilst women have a life expectancy of 82.73 years (82.9 is NI average).</p>
<p>2. Improve the physical and mental wellbeing of our people through awareness and access to inclusive local services that</p>	<p>There are 107 prescriptions for anti-depressant drugs for every 100 people on the health register. This does not mean that everyone on</p>

¹ The Western Health and Social Care Trust (WHST) is the health authority responsible for health provision in the Fermanagh and Omagh region. The majority of health and social care data are published at WHST level, and thus this evidence has been utilised where necessary to provide a complete picture of health in the region. Where WHST data are used is highlighted clearly throughout. The WHST area also incorporates Derry City and Strabane District Council area and parts of the Causeway Coast and Glens District area.

<p>promote healthy and creative lifestyles.</p>	<p>the register is prescribed anti-depressants, but those who are prescribed anti-depressants are likely to be on multiple drugs.</p>
<p>3. Promote collaborative working and cross sector service delivery models, particularly in relation to the health care family.</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. 139 per 1,000 registered patients have high blood pressure; 126 per 1,000 are on the obesity register in Fermanagh and Omagh.</p>
	<p>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. NI figures is 5.4 out of every 10,000 admitted.⁽¹⁾</p> <p>Approximately 65 people out of every 10,000 people were repeat admissions to care due to self-harm in Fermanagh and Omagh.</p> <p>There are 15 instances of deaths by suicide per 10,000 people on average per annum across</p>

	<p>Fermanagh and Omagh with 16 instances of deaths by suicide per 10,000 people on average per annum across NI.</p>
<p>4. Develop an education system which equally values both academic and vocational pathways and promotes life-long learning.</p>	<p>Levels: 52% go on to higher education. These figures are the highest of any LGD; 24% of the working age population have no formal qualifications; 24% have NVQ Level 4+ qualifications.</p> <p>Approximately 6% of all higher education students do not progress into their second year of study.</p> <p>Only 26% of all higher education students from Fermanagh and Omagh are aged 25 years and above (NI average=34%) and 22% are studying on a part time basis (NI average =25%).</p>
<p>5. Tackle deprivation in rural and urban areas including the working poor.</p>	<p>Only 1 ward appears in the 100 most deprived wards in NI; 5 of the 10 most remote wards are in Fermanagh and Omagh</p> <p>Approximately 5,125 (23%of 21,560 children of school age in the District) children in school in</p>

Fermanagh and Omagh are receiving free school meals (50 in pre-school, 145 in nursery school, 3,200 in primary school and 1,730 in secondary education)

School attendance rates in Fermanagh and Omagh are above the NI average in primary (Average 95.5%) and post primary schools (Average 93.3%); however they do fall below average in specific areas of deprivation to as low as 90.9%.

The range of deprivation in Fermanagh and Omagh stretches from having the 29th most deprived ward in N Ireland to having an area in the 100 least deprived.

Relative inequality measures are long term – i.e. the areas that are deprived today were deprived 10/15 years ago.

69% of residents in the Fermanagh and Omagh region reside in rural areas (31% in urban areas). The proportion of rural dwellers has

	<p>increased since 2001 (66%).</p> <p>Approximately 20% of children in the Fermanagh and Omagh area are raised in low income families; at a ward level, this raises from a high of 62% in Newtownsaville to a low of 6.6% in Ballinmallard.</p>
<p>6. Develop an inclusive place for all, addressing inequalities.</p>	<p>14% of residents in Fermanagh and Omagh were not born in NI and 3% have a first language that is not English</p> <p>10% of residents practice a religion outside Roman Catholicism and the established Protestant Churches or no religion</p> <p>Up to 30% of the population in Fermanagh and Omagh are not in good health.</p> <p>19% of residents in Fermanagh and Omagh are living with a long term illness (a mobility or dexterity condition and chronic pain and discomfort are amongst the most prevalent conditions)</p>

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	area is below the NI average but changes at ward level significantly.
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