

Greater Shankill Neighbourhood Renewal Area

# **Action Plan**

2017-2018



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# Introduction

In June 2003, Government launched Neighbourhood Renewal - People and Place. Neighbourhoods in the most deprived 10% of wards across Northern Ireland were identified using the Noble Multiple Deprivation Measure. Following extensive consultation, this resulted in a total of 36 Areas, and a population of approximately 280,000 (one person in 6 in Northern Ireland), being targeted for intervention and the Greater Shankill Neighbourhood Renewal Area was declared in 2007. This is the fourth published iteration Greater Shankill's Neighbourhood Action Plan (NAP).

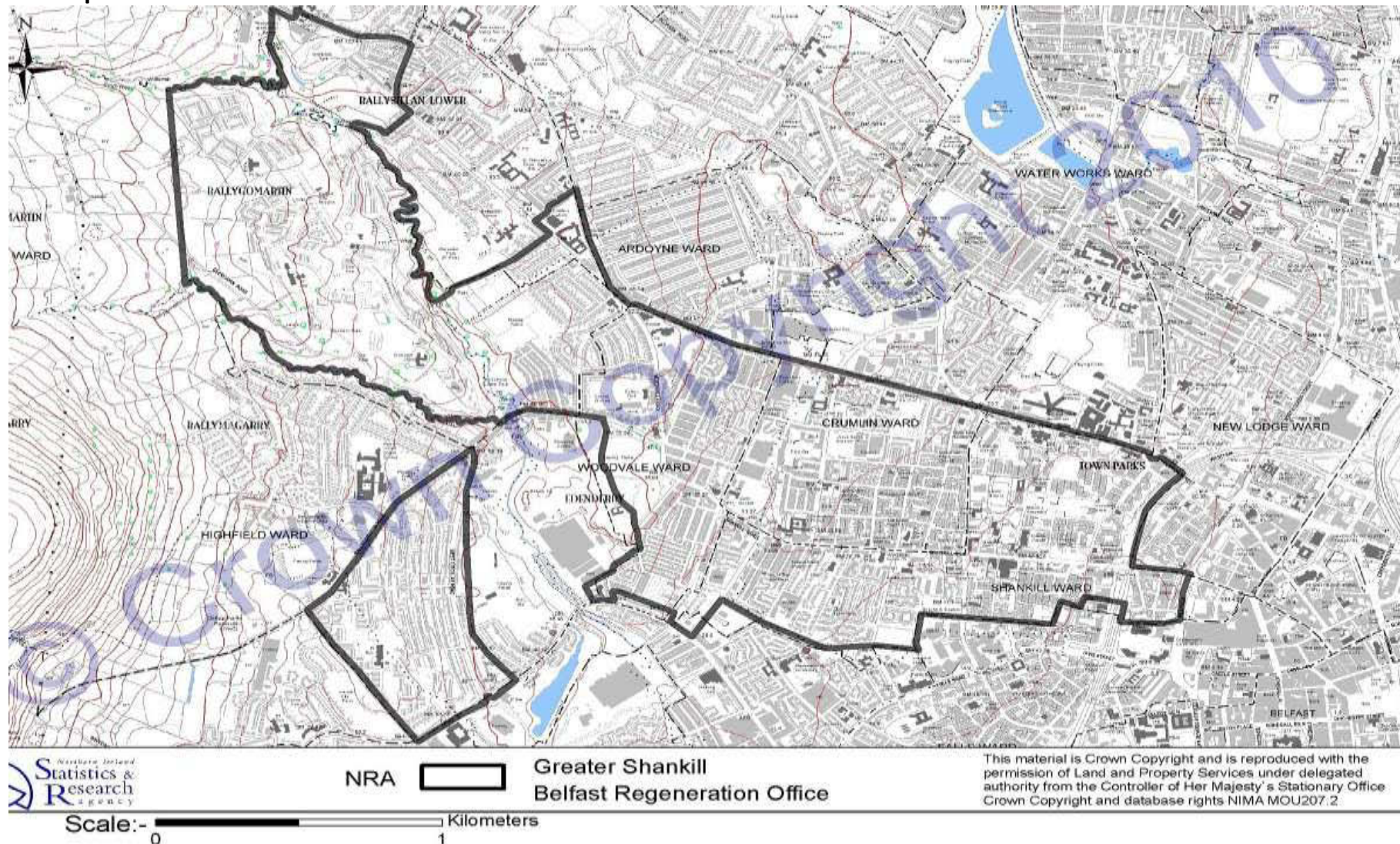
Each NAP takes its authority from the Greater Shankill Community Convention and is then adopted by the area's Neighbourhood Partnership. In 2010/11 two Conventions met to establish an 'Agreed Agenda' for Greater Shankill and this NAP has been formatted around that Agenda, prioritising Children & Young People; Employability & Employment; Physical Regeneration & Quality of Life issues. The 2016/17 NAP sets out current and comparative data, outcomes, outputs, actions and those with 'lead' involvement for taking forward these priorities in the incoming year.

The Greater Shankill environment continues to show positive 'shoots of renewal'. Our young population continues to show consistent growth; the Children & Young People Zone holds out the possibility of generational transformation and there is new energy around health issues, creativity and the arts. However, there are real uncertainties going forward. The present political impasse, lack of a PfG and budget presents real challenges across the very areas addressed by Neighbourhood Renewal - health, education, the economy and, at another level, funding for groups working to increase the quality of life for people in disadvantaged areas.

This Neighbourhood Action Plan was adopted by the Greater Shankill Community Convention on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2017.

# Context

## Map of Greater Shankill NRA



# Demography

The 2011 census of population gives the population of the Shankill as 18,028. This is a decrease of 757 from the census of 2001.

- The Greater Shankill Neighbourhood Renewal Area (NRA) comprises of a total population of 18,028.
- There were 81% of residents who identified themselves as having a 'Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related) community background', while approximately 12% identify themselves as having a Catholic community background.
- Approximately 61% are of working age. (10,998) compared to 64% in Non NRAs and 64% in the Belfast LGD.
- 20% of the population are aged 15 and under compared to 21% in Non NRAs and 19% in the Belfast LGD.
- 21% of the female population are 65 or over compared to 17% in Non NRAs and 21% in the Belfast LGD.
- 17% of the male population are 65 or over compared to 13% in Non NRAs and 12% in the Belfast LGD.
- The gender breakdown for GSNRA in 2011 was 47% male and 53% female

Table 1: NRA Population change 2001-2011

Gender	Male					Female					Total
Age band	0-15	16-39	40-64	65+	Total	0-15	16-39	40-64	65+	Total	Total population
Census 2001	2,167	2,476	2,534	1,420	8,597	2,053	2,964	2,804	2,367	10,188	18,785
Census 2011	1,896	2,679	2,441	1,420	8,436	1,791	3,063	2,746	1,992	9,592	18,028
Population Change (%)	-12.5	8.2	-3.7	0.0	-1.9	-12.8	3.3	-2.1	-15.8	-5.9	-4.0

Table 2: Population comparison with non-NRAs and LGD 2011

Gender	Male					Female					Total
Age band	0-15	16-39	40-64	65+	Total	0-15	16-39	40-64	65+	Total	Total population
<b>Gt. Shankill NRA</b>	1,896	2,679	2,441	1,420	8,436	1,791	3,063	2,746	1,992	9,592	<b>18,028</b>
<b>Non-NRAs</b>	162,698	243,602	243,732	100,188	750,220	154,359	244,514	248,885	128,736	776,493	<b>1,526,714</b>
<b>Belfast LGD</b>	33,332	60,044	47,371	19,744	160,491	31,548	62,863	42,647	36,346	173,404	<b>333,895</b>

# Gap Analysis

**The gap analysis tables below are in two parts:**

1. Gap analysis table
2. Measuring of impact across each key outcome indicator

The Gap Analysis tables provide a summary across the key indicators on whether GSNRA has experienced a positive or negative outcome or if there has been little or no change. This allows us to compare the GSNRA to Non-NRAs baseline position and the most current year available to us.

The measuring of the individual key outcome indicators provides data on a year by year basis across a given period. These changes are highlighted. This information allows the user to examine the trend and variances and consider if there has been any outside influences, for example, the economic downturn. Care should be taken when interpreting a positive or negative outcome as the area may still be experiencing significant problems – improving but still significantly behind Non NRAs. Given the changes in the provision of welfare, some key indicators are reporting a closing of the gap. This may be due to changes in the rules for claiming particular benefits and the migration to new benefits, for example, some claimants might be transferred to Employment and Support Allowance if they have been claiming other benefits like Income Support or Incapacity Benefit. The statistics which refer to Local Government District (LGD) are referring to the new LGDs and not the old LGDs.



# Analysis Table List

## Economic Renewal

- Table 1: Jobseekers Allowance Claimants (% of working age population)
- Table 2: Income Support Claimants (% of working age population)
- Table 3: Incapacity Benefit Recipients
- Table 4: Employment and Support Allowance Claimants (% of working age population)
- Table 5: Disability Living Allowance Recipients (% of total population)
- Table 6: State Pension Credit (% of eligible population)

Work is considered the most important route out of poverty for working age people. Measuring the percentage Rate and the breakdown of the claimant count can establish whether there is a need for interventions that tackle the barriers to employment.

## Social Renewal

### Education

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Health and wellbeing can affect people's capacity to do paid work and is a contributing factor to living in poverty. Measuring the numbers claiming ill health benefits and understanding the primary causes of ill health especially those living within NRAs can better inform decisions when considering interventions

## Crime

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# Economic Renewal

**To develop economic activity in the most deprived neighbourhoods and connect them to the wider urban economy.**

(All tables as % of working age population)

Table 1: Jobseekers Allowance Claimants (% of working age population)

Jobseekers allowance claimants	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Greater Shankill NRA</b>	7.0	6.7	6.1	6.6	6.1	5.2	6.8	9.0	9.5	10.1	11.6	10.8
<b>Non-NRA</b>	2.5	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.6	3.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.5	3.9
<b>Changes</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>- 6.9</b>
<b>Belfast LGD</b>								6.0	6.4	6.7	7.3	6.7

**Of those claiming JSA in 2014 in Greater Shankill NRA:**

- 26% of Claimants are under 25 (NEETS), compared to 25% in Non NRA's
- 48% of those claiming JSA are deemed long-term unemployed (12 months +). This compares to 41% in Non NRA's.

Table 2: Income Support Claimants (% of working age population)

Income support claimants	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Greater Shankill NRA</b>	43.2	25.7	25.3	24.7	24.8	24.4	23.7	21.1	19.8	18.1	14.7	11.3
<b>Non-NRA</b>	12.5	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.4	5.1	4.8	3.9	3.0
<b>Changes</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>8.3</b>
<b>Belfast LGD</b>								12.3	11.6	10.6	8.5	6.4

**Of those claiming Income support in 2014 in Greater Shankill NRA:**

- 40% are claiming as Lone Parents.
- 35% are also in receipt of Carer's Allowance.

**Comparable figures for Non Neighbourhood Renewal Areas are:**

- 34% are claiming as Lone Parents.
- 33% are also in receipt of Carer's Allowance.

Table 3: Incapacity Benefit Recipients

Incapacity Benefit Recipients	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Greater Shankill NRA</b>	11.2	11.4	11.4	11.0	10.3	9.1	8.7	7.0	3.9	0.6
<b>Non-NRA</b>	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.5	4.0	3.4	1.9	0.3
<b>Changes</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Belfast LGD</b>						5.5	5.0	4.2	2.4	0.3

**Incapacity benefit is being ‘wound down’ and discontinued. It is being replaced by ESA. There are only a handful of cases remaining at 2014.**

The main reasons for claiming Employment and Support Allowance in 2014 for Greater Shankill NRA are:

- 50% Psychiatric Disorders
- 15% Musculoskeletal Disease
- 9% Abnormal Clinical Findings

Table 4: Employment and Support Allowance Claimants (% of working age population)

Employment & support Allowance claimants	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Greater Shankill NRA</b>	4.0	6.2	11.6	17.4
<b>Non-NRA</b>	1.9	2.7	4.6	6.9
<b>Changes</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>10.5</b>
<b>Belfast LGD</b>	2.5	4.0	7.0	10.7

Table 5: Disability Living Allowance Recipients (% of total population)

Disability Living Allowance recipients	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Greater Shankill NRA</b>	17.9	18.7	19.2	19.5	19.9	19.8	20.0	19.8	19.9	19.9	20.2	20.3
<b>Non-NRA</b>	7.1	7.7	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.5	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.3
<b>Changes</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11.0</b>
<b>Belfast LGD</b>								12.9	13.1	13.2	13.4	13.6

**The main reasons for claiming Disability Living Allowance in 2014 for Greater Shankill NRA are:**

- 26% Other mental health causes
- 17% Arthritis
- 7% Learning difficulties

Table 6: State Pension Credit (% of eligible population)

Pension Credit Claimants	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Greater Shankill NRA</b>	59.5	60.9	61.9	61.1	61.0	59.5	60.9	58.9	57.3	55.1
<b>Non-NRA</b>	33.8	33.9	33.3	32.4	32.4	32.7	31.7	30.6	29.1	27.4
<b>Changes</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>27.7</b>
<b>Belfast LGD</b>						37.6	37.2	36.4	34.9	33.5

The percentage of eligible population receiving Pension Credit in 2014 in Greater Shankill NRA is considerably higher (55.1% in 2014) than the Non NRAs rate for the same period (27.4 %). Benefit uptake in the Greater Shankill NRA, remains higher than Non NRAs with the gap showing a negative change for Jobseekers Allowance (JSA)

## Social Renewal

**To improve social conditions for the people who live in the most deprived neighbourhoods through better co-ordinated services and the creation of safer environments.**

## Education

**Differences relate to GSNRA and non-NRAs**

Table 7: Achieving Key Stage 1 Level 2 or above Maths (% of pupils assessed)

Achieving KS1 Level 2 or above Maths (%)	2005/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12
<b>Greater Shankill NRA</b>	92.2	91.7	91.7	91.9	90.8	85.5	85.4
<b>Non-NRA</b>	96.1	95.6	95.3	95.7	95.7	95.5	95.8
<b>Difference</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>10.4</b>

Table 8: Achieving Key Stage 1 Level 2 or above English (% of pupils assessed)

Achieving Key Stage 1 Level 2 or above English (%)	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<b>Greater Shankill NRA</b>	90.8	91.0	88.5	88.2	88.2	79.5	82.3
<b>Non-NRA</b>	95.3	95.1	94.6	95.0	95.0	94.7	94.8
<b>Difference</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>-6.1</b>	<b>-6.8</b>	<b>-6.8</b>	<b>-15.2</b>	<b>-12.5</b>

Table 9: Achieving Key Stage 2 Level 4 or above Maths (% of pupils tested)

Achieving Key Stage 2 Level 4 or above Maths (%)	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
<b>Greater Shankill NRA</b>	49.0	55.9	52.7	62.4	64.0	45.2	58.2	64.9	67.7
<b>Non-NRA</b>	81.9	82.3	82.1	82.9	83.7	84.4	84.7	85.4	80.7
<b>Belfast LGD</b>									73.6
<b>Differences</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>13</b>

Table 10: Achieving Key Stage 2 Level 4 or above English (% of pupils tested)

Achieving Key Stage 2 Level 4 or above English (%)	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
<b>Greater Shankill NRA</b>	52.3	56.6	47.3	63.8	44.9	43.2	46.6	56.7	69.3
<b>Non-NRA</b>	79.7	80.5	80.6	80.9	82.3	83.4	84.4	84.7	79.3
<b>Belfast LGD</b>									71.8
<b>Differences</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>

Table 11: Achieved at least 5 GCSEs grades A\*-C (or equivalent) (% of school leavers)

Achieving at least 5 GCSEs grades A*-C (or equiv) (%)	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
<b>Greater Shankill NRA</b>	27.6	38.0	39.3	32.9	40.5	53.7	41.4	57.5	73.7
<b>Non-NRA</b>	66.9	67.9	68.4	70.5	73.6	75.1	76.2	79.0	80.7
<b>Belfast LGD</b>									74.2
<b>Differences</b>	<b>-39.3</b>	<b>-29.9</b>	<b>-29.1</b>	<b>-37.6</b>	<b>-33.1</b>	<b>-21.4</b>	<b>-34.8</b>	<b>-21.5</b>	<b>-0.7</b>

Key Stage 2 data covering 2012/13 onwards are based on the new Levels of Progression; these results are not directly comparable with Key Stage Assessment outcomes from previous years. The Department recognises that these new arrangements will need time to embed and has recommended caution in analysing data and benchmarking performance from the first years' implementation.

Table 12: Achieved at least 5 GCSEs grades A\*-C (Including English and Maths) (% of school leavers)

Achieved at least 5 GCSEs grades A*-C (Inc English and Maths) (%)	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
<b>Greater Shankill NRA</b>	18.9	22.0	36.0	24.7	36.2	36.5
<b>Non-NRA</b>	60.6	62.4	62.8	63.6	65.6	65.9
<b>Differences</b>	<b>-41.7</b>	<b>-40.4</b>	<b>-26.8</b>	<b>-38.9</b>	<b>-29.4</b>	<b>-29.4</b>

Table 13: Highest qualifications: No GCSEs (% Of school leavers)

Highest qualifications: No GCSEs (%)	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<b>Greater Shankill NRA</b>	13.6	8.0	4.6	12.6	11.9	1.5	7.4	1.7
<b>Non-NRA</b>	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.2	1.5	1.8	1.4
<b>Differences</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>

Table 14: Percentage of total half days not attended (Primary)

Primary absence rates	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
<b>Greater Shankill NRA</b>	6.6	7.8	8.2	8.0	7.4	7.5
<b>Non-NRA</b>	4.8	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.7
<b>Differences</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>

Table 15: Percentage of total half days not attended (Post Primary)

Post primary absence rates	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
<b>Greater Shankill NRA</b>	14.4	12.9	11.7	11.1	11.1	10.2
<b>Non-NRA</b>	7.1	7.0	7.1	6.8	6.5	6.6
<b>Differences</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>

Table 16: Destination of school leavers (% of school leavers)

Destination	Greater Shankill NRA	Non NRA	Greater Shankill NRA	Non NRA	Belfast LGD
	<b>2004/05</b>	<b>2004 / 05</b>	<b>2011 / 12</b>	<b>2011 / 12</b>	<b>2011 / 12</b>
<b>Higher education</b>	8.2	41.7	30.5	45.4	36.3
<b>Further education</b>	14.8	27.5	22.2	34.3	30.1
<b>Employment</b>	20.6	9.0	13.8	6.1	9.8
<b>Training</b>	36.6	16.1	24.6	9.8	14.7
<b>Unemployed / Unknown</b>	19.8	5.7	9.0	4.4	9.1

Greater Shankill NRA is showing a considerable positive change in the Gap to Non NRAs across many of the educational indicators, although as this is due to current year results, caution is advised when interpreting these results.

When looking at the destination of those leaving school, the percentage going onto higher and further education has more than doubled since 2004/05 and Greater Shankill NRA has one of the highest percentage of school leavers going on to employment after leaving school.

## Health

Table 17: Deaths to under 75s (% of total deaths)

Deaths to under 75s (%)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Greater Shankill NRA</b>	34.2	39.5	38.8	40.8	36.3	40.7	41.5	37.2	37.4
<b>Non-NRA</b>	47.3	36.3	35.6	35.5	36.4	40.7	39.0	37.2	37.8
<b>Belfast LGD</b>				39.1	38.6	40.7	39.0	37.2	37.8
<b>Differences</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.4</b>

Table 18: Alcohol related deaths (% of total)

Alcohol related deaths	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012	2009-2013
<b>Greater Shankill NRA</b>	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.7
<b>Non-NRA</b>	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
<b>Belfast LGD</b>				2.4	2.3
<b>Differences</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>



Table 19: Drug related deaths (% of total)

Drug related deaths	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012	2009-2013
<b>Greater Shankill NRA</b>	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
<b>Non-NRA</b>	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
<b>Belfast LGD</b>				1.1	1.2
<b>Differences</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>

Table 20: Deaths from suicide and undetermined intent (% of total deaths)

Deaths from suicide and undetermined intent	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012	2009-2013
<b>Greater Shankill NRA</b>	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.1
<b>Non-NRA</b>	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
<b>Belfast LGD</b>				2.5	2.6
<b>Differences</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>

Greater Shankill NRA has one of the lowest rates of deaths to under 75's compared to other NRAs. The gap to Non NRAs is showing a negative change due to the considerable drop in the percentage of deaths to under 75's from Non NRAs. A positive change in the gap to Non NRAs can be seen with the 'births to teenage mother's' indicator where the percentage for Greater Shankill NRA has more than halved since 2005

Table 21: Births to teenage mothers (% of total births)

Births to teenage mothers (13-19 years) (%)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Greater Shankill NRA</b>	17.6	13.7	17.6	12.9	8.9	10.3	9.7	8.7	8.1
<b>Non-NRA</b>	4.6	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.1
<b>Belfast LGD</b>				8.7	8.0	7.7	6.7	6.2	5.7
<b>Differences</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>

## Crime

Table 22: Recorded crime – offences (Per 1000 of population)

Recorded crime – offences	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Greater Shankill NRA</b>	86.4	90.4	99.3	80.2	82.1	84.4	78.3	73.6	76.9	73.7	81.2
<b>Non-NRA</b>	61.7	56.2	57.6	55.4	47.9	48.3	47.3	45.5	43.6	41.7	42.2
<b>Belfast LGD</b>	122.7	113.6	113.5	113.8	102.1	103.4	101.0	97.1	96.6	96.6	101.9
<b>Differences</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>39.0</b>

Table 23: Violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery offences (Per 1000 of population)

Violence against the person, sexual offences & robbery	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Greater Shankill NRA</b>	26.3	27.1	34.5	25.8	25.7	29.4	23.7	25.1	23.8	23.9	28.8
<b>Non-NRA</b>	14.8	14.8	15.3	15.3	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.3	13.6	13.5	14.2
<b>Belfast LGD</b>	29.4	28.3	31.1	32.1	29.8	29.8	29.1	29.6	29.3	29.1	31.9
<b>Differences</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>

Table 24: Criminal damage offences (Per 1000 of population)

Criminal damage	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Greater Shankill NRA</b>	25.6	25.1	32.5	25.1	23.2	25.6	21.8	21.7	20.8	17.9	21.5
<b>Non-NRA</b>	15.5	15.1	16.1	16.8	13.8	12.3	11.3	10.6	9.5	8.6	8.0
<b>Belfast LGD</b>	29.9	27.4	31.5	31.7	26.7	25.5	22.6	21.1	20.3	20.1	19.8
<b>Differences</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>13.5</b>

Table 25: Drug offences (Per 1000 of population)

Drug offences	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Greater Shankill NRA</b>	1.1	1.9	1.7	1.3	2.8	3.0	2.3	1.9	2.6	2.5	3.5
<b>Non-NRA</b>	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9
<b>Belfast LGD</b>	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.7	3.7
<b>Differences</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>

Table 26: Theft offences (Per 1000 of population)

Theft	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Greater Shankill NRA</b>	22.4	22.7	16.1	15.6	17.1	14.5	16.8	13.3	14.9	16.2	16.6
<b>Non-NRA</b>	18.0	15.3	14.5	13.2	11.3	12.2	12.2	11.6	11.1	10.5	10.9
<b>Belfast LGD</b>	42.8	38.1	32.1	31.8	27.8	27.7	28.7	27.3	29.0	30.0	31.9
<b>Differences</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>

Table 27: Burglary offences (Per 1000 of population)

Burglary	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Greater Shankill NRA</b>	7.8	9.4	7.4	7.7	9.3	6.3	8.6	6.8	9.3	8.4	5.8
<b>Non-NRA</b>	9.0	7.1	6.8	5.9	5.8	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.1	4.5	4.3
<b>Belfast LGD</b>	13.0	13.0	10.2	10.5	11.0	11.7	12.4	11.0	9.6	8.9	9.2
<b>Differences</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>

Table 28: Offences recorded with a domestic abuse motivation (Per 1000 of population)

Offences recorded with a domestic abuse motivation	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Greater Shankill NRA</b>	9.4	12.1	11.9	12.3	11.8	10.1	10.4	9.4	13.4	12.2
<b>Non-NRA</b>	3.9	5.0	4.7	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.8	5.4
<b>Belfast LGD</b>	6.9	8.7	8.0	7.7	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.5	8.9	9.9
<b>Differences</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>6.8</b>

Table 29: Anti-social behaviour incidents (Per 1000 of population)

Anti-social behaviour incidents	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Greater Shankill NRA</b>	46.4	47.5	58.6	54.2	56.0	48.3	41.6	41.9
<b>Non-NRA</b>	48.9	45.6	38.4	35.9	33.8	28.1	28.0	25.5
<b>Belfast LGD</b>	71.4	74.0	68.0	66.6	65.7	54.5	56.3	56.1
<b>Differences</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>16.4</b>

Whilst crime levels overall have fallen by 18% from a series high in 2005, the change in the gap reported between Greater Shankill NRA and Non NRAs across many indicators is negative due to a relatively larger decrease in Non NRA levels. Information on the Crime position within NRAs can assist in considering the need for crime-related interventions.

# Implementation Plan

The Implementation Plan is structured according to the four themes identified by the Greater Shankill Community Convention (2011) as the “Agreed Agenda”.

1. Children & Young People
2. Employment & Employability
3. Physical Regeneration
4. Quality of Life

# 1 Children & Young People

Priority	Desired Outcomes	Outputs / Actions	Who's involved	Timescales
1.1) Children & Young People	a) Children and young people are more fully realising their potential and shaping their future	i) Engage in conversations with 100 children & young people	Children & Young People, Families Zone Pathfinders Zone Stakeholders (inc. locally based organisations, statutory & voluntary bodies)	2017-18
		ii) Pathways created for 100 children & young people		
		iii) An audit of services in the area to support children & young people on their pathways and work to ensure quality and relevance		
		iv) Sustained support co-ordinated for 100 children and young people		
		v) Establish a platform for the Zone's development and implementation	Zone Stakeholders 'The willing' Groups / Organisations	
		vi) Continue a working relationship with QUB and its Centre for Evidence & Social Innovation (CESI)	QUB Zone Stakeholders	
		vii) Two meetings with Interdepartmental Reference Group (Grade 3 Group)	Zone Advisory Team	

## 2 Employability & Employment

Priority	Desired Outcomes	Outputs / Actions	Who's involved	Timescales
2.1) Employability & Employment	a) People in Greater Shankill (particularly young people) will have developed relevant technical & personal skills and knowledge, leading to meaningful employment	i) Provision of 60-70 Intermediate Labour Market jobs and 160 unemployed and under employed in training (SIF)	Greater Shankill Job Assist Centre	2017-18
		ii) Development of 2 potential Social Enterprise programmes (SIF)	Greater Shankill Job Assist Centre Impact Training Relevant local groups	
		iii) Reform Employment & Employability Forum	Employment & Employability Forum	
		iv) Carry out a needs-based analysis of personal development programmes with relevant local groups		
		v) Design a strategy to: 1) develop the skills of local people to access jobs 2) develop employment opportunities within Greater Shankill		



### 3 Physical Regeneration

Priority	Desired Outcomes	Outputs / Actions	Who's involved	Timescales
3.1) Housing	a) An adequate mix of housing to develop a sustainable community	i) Housing strategy developed	Agreed Agenda Housing Strategy Group, BCC, NIHE, DfC	2017-18
3.2) Greenway	a) Greater Shankill will be a connected, attractive part of the city, with open and used green spaces.	i) Build Greenway into Belfast Agenda	BCC GSP	
		ii) Appropriate Greenway Stepping Stones adopted as part of city-wide plans	BCC DfC GSP	
3.3) Interfaces	a) Shared, safe and creative space	i) Proactive engagement to address interface violence and hate crime	Community Safety Network Groups	
3.4) Derelict Land / Razed Sites	a) Greater Shankill will be a more attractive and sustainable community	i) Map and designate all existing sites for use	Agreed Agenda Housing Strategy Group, BCC, NIHE, DfC	
3.5) The Shankill Road	a) The Shankill Road is a regenerated, economic and social hub for the community	i) Inventory of existing businesses	Greater Shankill Business Forum	
		ii) Map and designate all existing razed sites for use		
		iii) Shankill Public Realm Scheme Phase 1 Streetscape implementation	DfC, RPS, GSP, BSC, Relevant Local Groups	
		iv) Secure funding for next stage of development of The Mission Hotel	Argyle Business Centre	

## 4 Quality of Life

Priority	Desired Outcomes	Outputs / Actions	Who's involved	Timescales
4.1) A Safer Community	a) The community will feel safer and there will be a reduction in the fear of crime particularly amongst older people, vulnerable people and children.	i) 3 projects will be developed to promote intergenerational work	Members of the Greater Shankill Community Safety Network and partner groups	2017-18
		ii) Provide early response information to lessen fear and information meetings held when relevant		
		iii) Continue projects to support the elderly		
	b) The Greater Shankill will be a more cohesive community with less anti-social behaviour or disorder	i) Provide mediation with offenders and victims		
		ii) Continued round-table meetings with landlords and agencies		
		iii) Organise 3 meetings with Anti-Social Behaviour Forum		
	c) Public spaces will feel safer and more welcoming	i) Undertake an inventory of all public spaces and agree actions		
	d) People suffering from drug and alcohol dependency will have benefited from accessing effective local services	i) Secure relevant accessible local services for people from the Shankill		
	e) Minority Ethnic groups will feel safe in Greater Shankill and offences motivated by hatred will have been reduced	i) Develop a new welcome pack for new arrivals		

Priority	Desired Outcomes	Outputs / Actions	Who’s involved	Timescales
		ii) Arrange activities to encourage integration of Ethnic Minorities		
		iii) Arrange meetings with Ethnic Minority groups representatives		
	f) Interface communities will have more cohesion, better community spirit and stronger networks	i) We are going to agree a plan to strengthen networks across communities	Members of the Community Safety Network and interface groups	
		ii) Develop cross-community work and programmes		
		iii) Research and examine on the ground resources required for work interface groups		
		iv) Address issues around the legacy of the troubles		
4.2) A Healthy Community	a) People in Greater Shankill will have a greater knowledge of how to improve their own health outcomes	i) The task group will meet 5 times a year to co-ordinate the promotion of and recruitment for a range of healthier choices programmes e.g. drugs/alcohol and nutrition	Greater Shankill Health and Wellbeing forum and partner groups	2017-18
		ii) Provide appropriate training and information sessions to build capacity of community workers e.g. Managing Challenging Behaviours in Children		
		iii) Support the ongoing design and development of the North Belfast Chronic Disease Prevention and Re-ablement Hub		

Priority	Desired Outcomes	Outputs / Actions	Who's involved	Timescales
		iv) Support and publicise the local Family Support Hub		
		v) Support the establishment of Greater Shankill as an Age-friendly community		
		vi) Greater Shankill Seniors Forum will meet regularly to address issues relevant older people		
		vii) The health needs of the area will be highlighted at a Strategic level to the relevant bodies		
	b) People in the Greater Shankill will have enhanced emotional resilience	i) Deliver 3 ASIST programmes locally		
		ii) Establish self-support mechanisms for community workers		
		iii) Host an Emotional wellbeing event		
		iv) Compile a Directory of relevant Services for local Community Workers		
		v) Increase awareness of and review the local 'Community Suicide Response Pathway'		
4.3) A Creative Community	a) The people of the Greater Shankill will have benefited from culture and arts development, engendering a sense of pride	i) Update the Greater Shankill Arts Map	Arts Forum and partner groups	2017-18
		ii) Greater Shankill Arts forum meet to agree strategy and action plan (working groups established)		

Priority	Desired Outcomes	Outputs / Actions	Who's involved	Timescales
		iii) Deliver festival / carnival activities		
		iv) Develop and deliver artistic outreach programmes, exhibitions and talks		
		v) Develop new public arts initiatives		