

DEPARTMENT FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

BELFAST REGENERATION OFFICE

EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EQIA)

**URBAN REGENERATION – NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR BELFAST**

July 2005



CONTENTS

	Page
Executive Summary	5
EQIA	8
Context	9
Reasons for Changing Existing Policy	10
Main Elements of New Policy on Neighbourhood Renewal	12
How will target Neighbourhoods be identified?	13
Strategy Implementation	14
Resourcing the Strategy	14
Neighbourhood Action Plans (NAPs)	15
Consultation on the Policy	16
Consideration of Available Data and Research	16
Assessment of Impact	17
Impact on Section 75 Groups	18
Monitoring Arrangements	20
Comments on this Equality Impact Assessment	21

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

- Equality Impact Assessment:** A process which involves an examination of the impact of policies on various groups as defined by section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998. It involves consideration of available data and research, consideration of measures which might mitigate any adverse impact, formal consultation and monitoring for adverse impact in the future.
- Noble** Measures Relative Deprivation in Northern Ireland (updates the 1994 Robson Measures). It comprises 7 Ward level domain Deprivation Measures; a ward level Multiple Deprivation Measure; a supplementary ward level Child Poverty Measure; Income and Employment Deprivation Measures at Enumeration District(ED) level; an Economic Deprivation Measure at ED level; 6 Local Government District level summaries of the ward level Multiple Deprivation Measure and 2 ward level summaries of the ED level economic Deprivation Measure.
Further information on Noble is available on the website of NISRA www.nisra.gov.uk The research is also incorporated in a publication 'Measures of Deprivation in Northern Ireland' (ISBN 1-899203-43-5).
- New TSN:** The New Targeting Social Need Policy recognises and seeks to reduce inequalities in the life experiences of citizens in terms of poverty, health, housing, educational and economic opportunity and disability.

Annexes

- A List of the Most Deprived Wards in Northern Ireland at 30 June 2005
- B List of the Most Deprived Wards in Belfast at 30 June 2005
- C List of Neighbourhood Renewal Areas
- D Comments on the EQIA
- E Belfast Neighbourhood Renewal Areas: Section 75 Statistics Profile (1991 Census)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998 requires all public authorities, in carrying out their functions relating to Northern Ireland, to have due regard to the need to promote equality of opportunity, and to the desirability of promoting good relations. The Department is committed to complying with the statutory equality obligations and therefore undertook a separate formal equality impact assessment on the Implementation Plan for Neighbourhood Renewal in Belfast. This document therefore is the Equality Impact Assessment of the Department's Implementation Plan for Belfast.

The Department for Social Development published '*People and Place*', Government's Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal, in June 2003. The overall aim of the Strategy is to close the gap between the quality of life of the people who live in the most deprived neighbourhoods and the quality of life enjoyed by the rest of society.

Drawing from what is known about the nature of deprivation, the lessons learned from previous regeneration activity, the experience of Neighbourhood Renewal elsewhere and the results of an extensive consultation process, the Department identified key issues that must be addressed in order to tackle deprivation:

- we must target the most acute deprivation;
- we must take a long term view;
- we must take an integrated approach;
- we must address community division and tension;
- we must work in partnership;
- we must empower communities; and
- we must make a difference to the deep-seated problems of the most deprived neighbourhoods.

The Strategy is supported by three 'sub-regional' Implementation Plans that describe how Neighbourhood Renewal will be implemented in Derry/Londonderry, Belfast and the Regional Towns and Cities of Northern Ireland.

The Implementation Plan, published by Belfast Regeneration Office (BRO) in March 2005, sets out the Department's approach to Neighbourhood Renewal in Belfast and has been informed by a wide-ranging consultation exercise which generated much debate and discussion within the city.

The Implementation Plan for Belfast includes the following:

- the approach to the selection of target areas in which Neighbourhood Renewal will be focused and the rationale for their inclusion;
- a broad description of the make-up, roles and responsibilities of the new implementation structures; and
- the stages for the implementation of the Strategy, including the transition to a new expenditure programme.

The equality implications of the above three aspects of the Implementation Plan have been considered as follows:

- the impact between people who live in the city's proposed Neighbourhood Renewal Areas and those who live outside these areas; and
- the impact of the policy on people in the Section 75 groups who live within the target areas.

In general terms, the assessment of the impact of the Plan indicates that the combined population of the proposed Neighbourhood Renewal Areas contains higher proportions of females, Catholics and single persons and a lower proportion of households with dependent children as compared to the general population of Northern Ireland. It is considered that this differential impact is a natural outcome of targeting the most acute deprivation and reflects the Strategy's aim of closing the gap between the quality of life of the people who live in the most deprived neighbourhoods and the rest of society.

By targeting areas of greatest social need, the Department will be improving equality of opportunity for some of the most socially deprived members of society. During BRO's consultation, however, concern was expressed regarding the area-based approach adopted by *People and Place*. In order to mitigate any potential adverse impact of this approach to tackling deprivation, the Department is

currently considering a support programme for disadvantaged areas and communities not selected for Neighbourhood Renewal.

It is intended that equality screening exercises will be applied during the preparation of Neighbourhood Renewal Vision Frameworks and Neighbourhood Action Plans in all Neighbourhood Renewal Areas. The overarching Strategy, *People and Place*, includes the need to address community division and tension as one of its strategic imperatives. The Department will also ensure that Neighbourhood Action Plans take account of the need to encourage more integration within and between communities in the city under the Community Renewal objective.

The effects of Neighbourhood Renewal on Section 75 groups will be monitored over the life of the Strategy. Most monitoring activity will be undertaken at neighbourhood level and will be the responsibility of the local Neighbourhood Partnerships. Monitoring and evaluation data will also be gathered by the Department on a regular basis and reported to the cross-Departmental Ministerial Group on Neighbourhood Renewal.

The Draft EQIA and Implementation Plan for Neighbourhood Renewal in Belfast were subject to formal consultation over an eight-week period from publication. During that period 6 responses were received on the draft EQIA and 13 issues were raised, relating to 8 different equality matters. The following is an overview of the 13 issues raised.

Two responses referred to ensuring that the views of minority groups were represented on the Neighbourhood Partnerships. Two responses queried whether the consultation was all-inclusive. Another response suggested that wards were selected as Neighbourhood Renewal Areas without evidence of the equality implications being considered. Two responses referred to religious equality issues. One respondent raised concerns that the EQIA stated that Neighbourhood Action Plans would 'benefit men and women equally' and suggested that gender equality in this instance was unfair as they attested that females faced more inequalities than males. Two respondents suggested there was not enough quantitative data in the EQIA. Two responses proposed that a further EQIA should be produced for the final Neighbourhood Renewal Areas. Finally, one respondent commented that the Department, in the draft Implementation Plan or EQIA Consultation Document, made no explicit reference to discussions it had held with groups representing people with disabilities or of different sexual orientations. The Department for Social Development's response to these concerns is set out in **Annex D**.

URBAN REGENERATION - 'Neighbourhood Renewal Implementation Plan for Belfast'

EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

1. This document is an Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA) of the Implementation Plan for Neighbourhood Renewal in Belfast and conforms to the requirement to have due regard to the need to promote equality of opportunity and the need to provide equality of opportunity in developing new policy. Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998 requires public authorities, in carrying out their functions relating to Northern Ireland, to have due regard to the need to promote equality of opportunity:-
 - between persons of different religious belief, political opinion, racial group, age, marital status or sexual orientation;
 - between men and women generally;
 - between persons with a disability and persons without; and
 - between persons with dependants and persons without.
2. In addition, without prejudice to the above obligation, public authorities should also, in carrying out their functions relating to Northern Ireland, have regard to the desirability of promoting good relations between persons of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group.
3. Schedule 9 of the Act requires public authorities to prepare equality schemes which should state, amongst other things, arrangements for assessing the likely impact of policies adopted or proposed to be adopted by the authority on the promotion of equality of opportunity. Schedule 9 also requires that a public authority, in publishing the results of an assessment, should give details of any consideration given to measures, which might mitigate the adverse impact of that policy on the promotion of equality of opportunity and alternative policies which might better achieve the promotion of equality of opportunity.
4. The Department is committed to complying with the statutory equality obligations. The Department has set out in its Equality Scheme how it proposes to fulfil its obligations. Its Mission Statement "*together, tackling disadvantage, building communities*" highlights

the Department's commitment to work together with organisations, both within and outside the Department, in order to implement its statutory obligations.

A copy of the Department's Equality Scheme is available at www.dsdni.gov.uk

CONTEXT

5. There have been many successful area-based regeneration programmes that have contributed to the economic, environmental and social well being of Northern Ireland. These measures were however developed to deal with evolving problems and as such tended to be demand-led and fragmented in response to real needs. Despite worthwhile achievements and the efforts of the providers of core public services the evidence provides a clear message that concentrated deprivation and social exclusion are complex, multi-dimensional, and stubborn problems that cannot be resolved easily or quickly.
6. The need for comprehensive and integrated regeneration initiatives to tackle concentrations of multiple deprivation and social exclusion in our society has never been greater. The evidence points to the need for area-based policies to improve the environment and the physical characteristic of socially excluded areas so that they become attractive places to live and invest in. Initiatives are also required to help mainstream providers to focus and target their resources on people and areas most in need, so that the vicious cycle of relative decline can be broken.
7. It is against this backcloth that the Department for Social Development (the Department) introduced a new government-wide urban regeneration policy, the core aim of which is the regeneration of local neighbourhoods, targeting those communities experiencing the most serious economic and social deprivation.
8. This was published in June 2003 in the document '*People and Place: A strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal*'. This is the framework for the delivery of urban regeneration activities in Northern Ireland and informs how the sub-regional strategies for Northern Ireland will be implemented (namely Belfast, Londonderry and other regional towns and cities).
9. This Equality Impact Assessment relates to Belfast. Two separate Assessments have been produced for 'Derry/Londonderry and for 'other Regional Towns and Cities'

10. As outlined in *'People and Place'* an important stage in the implementation of the policy was the engagement of the Department for Social Development with the public, private and community/voluntary sectors in Belfast on how it proposed to implement Neighbourhood Renewal in the City. This EQIA should be read in conjunction with the Neighbourhood Renewal Implementation Plan for Belfast prepared by the Belfast Regeneration Office. It describes the proposals for implementing the Strategy in Belfast and:

- provides a summary of the wider Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy for Northern Ireland;
- outlines the proposed target neighbourhoods and the rationale for inclusion;
- sets the roles and responsibilities of the proposed implementation structures;
- describes how the implementation of the Strategy will be reviewed and measured and how it will make links with existing organisations involved in regeneration activities within the target neighbourhoods; and
- details the process for local engagement and consultation.

REASONS FOR CHANGING EXISTING POLICY

11. The challenge of regenerating urban areas has received considerable attention throughout the UK and in Europe. There is now greater emphasis on helping people obtain jobs and to focus on specific initiatives in areas such as health and education. It is now accepted that disadvantage and social exclusion are complex and multi-dimensional issues that require an integrated and comprehensive approach if they are to be successfully tackled.

12. In 2000 the UK Government published a strategy for the renewal of England's most deprived neighbourhoods, which reflects the importance of a holistic and integrated approach to tackling social and economic disadvantage. It sets out overarching aims as follows:

- to bridge the gap between the most deprived neighbourhoods and the rest of England; and

- in all the poorest neighbourhoods, to have lower long-term worklessness and crime, and better health, skills, housing and physical environment.

13. It is recognised that many successful area-based regeneration programmes have contributed to the economic, environmental and social well being of Northern Ireland. Also, that considerable efforts have been made to improve the ability of main spending Government Departments and Public Agencies to respond to the needs of marginalised people living in the most deprived urban areas. These measures were however developed to deal with evolving problems and as such tended to be demand-led and fragmented in response to real needs. Despite worthwhile achievements and the efforts of the providers of core public services the evidence provides a clear message that concentrated deprivation and social exclusion are complex, multi-dimensional, and stubborn problems that cannot be resolved easily or quickly. The manifestation of urban areas with widespread multiple deprivation is well documented and well known. These are characterised by:

- a dominance of social housing;
- high rates of unemployment;
- a high dependence on state benefits;
- low average income and high levels of poverty;
- low levels of skills and qualifications in the population;
- low levels of attainment in secondary school pupils;
- above-average disability, incapacity and long-term sickness;
- below-average standards of health; and
- above-average rates of vandalism and crime.

14 Levels of deprivation closely mirror population density. Belfast and Londonderry contain many of the most deprived urban areas. This is important, not only for the levels of disadvantage experienced but also for the total number of people affected. Significant levels of disadvantage exist in the neighbourhoods and housing estates of regional towns.

- 15 Reviews commissioned in recent years by the Department, together with similar research and data produced locally and nationally over the last 30 years, suggest that problems of this nature and scale do not go away on their own accord; rather they tend to become cumulatively worse and inter-generational. The need for comprehensive and integrated regeneration initiatives to tackle concentrations of multiple deprivation and social exclusion in our society has never been greater. The evidence points to two basic needs in terms of urban regeneration policy. The first is for area-based regeneration policies to improve the environment and the physical characteristic of socially excluded areas so that they become attractive places to live and invest in. The second is for initiatives to help mainstream public service providers to focus and target their resources on people and areas most in need, so that the vicious cycle of relative decline can be broken.

MAIN ELEMENTS OF NEW POLICY ON NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL

- 16 The Implementation Plan for Neighbourhood Renewal in Belfast published in March 2005 sets out in detail the implementation proposals for the Strategy in Belfast. The Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy is seen as providing the necessary spatial framework to co-ordinate and connect the policies of a range of agencies that share a common concern for local development and tackling social exclusion. In line with national policy Neighbourhood Renewal should be placed at the core of the work programmes of Government Departments. A Ministerially-led working Group of senior officials, representative of Government Departments and their Agencies, will provide the strategic direction for the implementation of the strategy across Northern Ireland. The strategy will be taken forward under the Group's direction by sub-regional strategies and operational plans which will facilitate the identification of the target neighbourhoods, establish structures in each area and set out the arrangements for implementing the programme over a proposed nine-year time frame. In response to comments made during consultation the strategy contains a flexible framework that can respond to local needs and circumstances.
- 17 The key components of the new Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal are:
- firstly to put the tackling of the most acute deprivation and disadvantage at the heart of all regeneration activity;

- secondly by focusing regeneration at the neighbourhood level, to empower communities to shape, and then drive, urban regeneration initiatives in their own areas;
- thirdly to encourage Government Departments and public agencies to place regeneration at the centre of their programmes of work and to work together to complement one another's efforts;
- fourthly to increase focus on the outcomes which are delivered and to be able to clearly articulate the difference which the investment has made; and
- finally to commit to a 7–10 year planning and implementation time-scale, so that sustainable renewal and stability can be achieved.

HOW WERE TARGET NEIGHBOURHOODS IDENTIFIED?

18. Given the large number of people living in relatively deprived areas, and the resources available for urban regeneration, the initial focus is on the worst areas. **Annex B** lists those wards in urban areas which currently fall into the 10% most deprived wards in the Belfast Area (as measured in the Noble Index of Multiple Deprivation) and we clearly want to prioritise regeneration plans in these communities along with smaller clusters of deprivation revealed by an analysis of Enumeration Districts.
19. Using the Noble Measures of Multiple Deprivation, we originally identified 11 "neighbourhoods" as primary target areas in which we will initially concentrate our resources. The final number of neighbourhoods decided upon had to reflect the resources available across all partners dedicated to implementing the Strategy. Additionally, local choice, knowledge and research played an important role in agreeing the Neighbourhood Renewal Areas (NRAs) in Belfast. As a result of the consultation process on the draft Implementation Plan for Belfast, BRO increased the number of Neighbourhood Renewal Areas in the city from 11 to 13 (Annex C). Maps of these 13 "neighbourhoods" have been included in our Implementation Plan.

20. Local knowledge and expertise was used to delineate boundaries, taking account of factors such as precarious population structure, weak community capacity and the effects of segregation. We wanted to emphasise that in all cases we saw *neighbourhoods* as naturally functioning places that reflect peoples' experiences and feelings about the places they live in. As a guide, our approach viewed neighbourhoods as a collection of area-based activities, services and facilities clustered around residential and other land uses. Neighbourhood boundaries were agreed through a process of local consultation, which was facilitated by the Belfast Regeneration Office, in conjunction with the Belfast Area Partnerships. In this regard, it was important to identify neighbourhoods that are large enough to allow integrated regeneration measures to be developed and to prevent the resources that are available from being spread thinly between too many neighbourhoods. While most regeneration activity will take place within the boundary of each neighbourhood, projects located outside the area may be supported, provided they contribute to the needs of people living in the target area. It is also important that neighbourhood renewal areas be shaped to take account of appropriate area-based initiatives already underway and that they provide the necessary vehicle for local delivery of future Government initiatives.

STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION

21. The Implementation Plan for Belfast describes the broad approach. Existing or adapted local partnership structures will be used wherever possible to implement the strategy at the local level. The Implementation Plan for Belfast outlines our proposals which signal a significant role for the Belfast Area Partnerships. Once sub-regional strategies and operational plans are in place Neighbourhood Action Plans (NAPs) will be developed and delivered within local areas. Each will set out a nine-year vision, a three-year rolling NAP, linked to action and resource allocation, and set targets for the achievement of strategy aims.

RESOURCING THE STRATEGY

22. The Department recognises that it will not be possible to achieve delivery of the strategy in its entirety all at once. A start, however, has been made with over £20m worth of

European Union and Executive Programme Fund programmes currently being rolled out to tackle multiple deprivation and inter-related problems caused by the conflict. In addition, over the next 3 years the Department aims to allocate £56m towards the renewal of the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods. The £56m will be directed towards projects that best meet the criteria set out in the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy. This includes £14.4m which is required to meet existing commitments in Neighbourhood Renewal areas. For the strategy to be successful all Departments must be able to focus their mainstream spending programmes on failing neighbourhoods. We will therefore work with Departments and other service providers to construct genuinely integrated plans that pull together all mainstream spending agencies at local level. Therefore the resources applied to the identified neighbourhoods by the dominant providers of services will be critical to the success of this policy initiative.

NEIGHBOURHOOD ACTION PLANS (NAPs)

23. It should be noted that the strategy is not a blueprint for neighbourhood renewal to be followed slavishly in every area. There is a need for some flexibility, as each neighbourhood will have different needs and priorities. We want to ensure that the core strategy aims and objectives are achieved and each NAP should contribute to the attainment of the following overarching policy objectives:
- a. *Community Renewal* – which recognises the importance of community capacity building in the formulation and delivery of neighbourhood plans
 - b. *Economic Renewal* – which aims to build the internal capacity of deprived communities and at the same time connect them to better training and employment opportunities elsewhere in the urban economy.
 - c. *Social Renewal* - which emphasises the need to support education, community health, sports and the arts, in order to implement an approach that puts the welfare of people at the heart of the development process.
 - d. *Physical Renewal* - which will support initiatives that develop the property economy generally in neighbourhoods, contribute to the regeneration of derelict

land or run down buildings, encourage and sustain private investment and diversify housing tenure.

CONSULTATION ON THE POLICY

24. Neighbourhood renewal has already been the subject of considerable consultation. This process lasted approximately 3 years and was one of the most comprehensive and far-reaching consultation processes ever under-taken by a Government department. The purpose of this specific consultation was to tease out issues specific to local delivery and the final definition of the target neighbourhoods.

CONSIDERATION OF AVAILABLE DATA AND RESEARCH

25. *People and Place*, Government's strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal was developed following an extensive process of consultation, analysis of previous policies and experience and evaluation of best practice in the UK and beyond. In developing the strategy, the Department critically examined the particular contribution urban regeneration has made to society in Northern Ireland and developed a large body of evidence to support the move to a more focussed approach to tackling deprivation.

26. The Noble Indices were used as a guide for making the difficult choices as to the neighbourhoods in which the strategy should operate. We stated that the focus should be the worst 10% as measured in the Multiple Deprivation Index. Noble is now being used extensively across Government since adoption of the basic methodology and indicators by the NI Executive in 2001. There was very considerable consultation and briefing on the Indices prior to their adoption. The development of the indices was overseen by a broadly representative Steering Group. All NI Departments, the Northern Ireland Office, Equality Commission, Local Authorities (SOLACE) and the NI Council for Voluntary Action (NICVA) were represented. A wide-ranging series of consultation meetings were held across the Province at the start of the project. The Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) also briefed political parties. Noble is therefore considered a sound, independent and objective basis for identifying the most socially excluded in our society and guiding decisions on the allocation of resources for neighbourhood renewal. Further information on Noble is available on the website of

NISRA www.nisra.gov.uk. The research is also incorporated in a publication 'Measures of Deprivation in Northern Ireland' (ISBN 1-899203-43-5).

27. In assessing the equality impact of the Implementation Plan for Neighbourhood Renewal in Belfast, the Department has sought to make use of statistical information on the composition of the population of the 13 Neighbourhood Renewal Areas for the city. However, there are difficulties with gathering up-to-date and accurate statistical information to assist in this process. The Noble indices, and consequently the target areas for Neighbourhood Renewal as identified in *People & Place*, are based upon wards and Enumeration Districts defined in 1984. The 2001 Census, however, which is the most up-to-date and reliable source of demographic information, was based upon wards and Output Areas defined in 1992. Difficulty then arises when attempting to match data extracted from the 2001 Census with the proposed NRAs, the geography of which relate to the 1984 electoral boundaries.
28. It has been decided that the data provided must match the Noble areas. As a consequence, this EQIA presents statistical data for the Section 75 categories based upon the geographic boundaries, which were defined in 1984. For the various categories, the statistical information been extracted from the 1991 Census. These have been used to generate the data for each of the 13 Neighbourhood Renewal Areas (**Annex E**). There is no readily available statistical data on the composition of the population of these areas in terms of racial group, persons with disability and persons without, political opinion or sexual orientation. It should be noted that this data is currently over 10 years out of date but will be reconsidered following the revision of Noble.

ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT

29. The Department has examined the equality implications of this policy on Section 75 groups both during its policy development and during earlier consultations. Those with an interest in urban regeneration, community development and equality issues were invited to submit their views at the time. No major issues were raised by any respondents. Working within its urban regeneration remit the Department has indicated that the policy will focus on people living in the worst 10% of deprived areas, objectively identified and measured.

30. The policy aim is to redress disadvantage and promote the inclusion of the most economically and socially deprived in our society, along the lines of the Government's New TSN policy. The policy will also contribute to the equality outcomes envisaged under equality legislation and to a fairer and more inclusive society. Any negative impact there might be in, or between, any of the nine groups living outside the target areas is therefore simply a natural outcome of using Noble to target the most deprived neighbourhoods. In general terms, however, the assessment suggests that any potential differential impacts for the new policy should be positive.
31. In terms of the impact of the policy on people in the Section 75 groups who live in the target areas the assessment has been made having regard to the following:
- firstly, while the policy aims to target the most deprived neighbourhoods, using Noble as a guide, no clear or all encompassing definition of neighbourhood exists. Under the Belfast Strategy the Department consulted with local people before final decisions on the choice of neighbourhood renewal areas was taken.
 - secondly, each neighbourhood will have different needs and priorities and we will not have a clear picture of the range of necessary programmes required, or target groups, until a community led assessment of the needs of each area is completed and related action plans are produced.
 - thirdly, the Department will not be able to do everything at once. A phased approach to the implementation of the strategy will be required with resources being prioritised as they become available.

IMPACT ON SECTION 75 GROUPS

32. In the following paragraphs the Department sets out in some detail the potential impact of the policy on each of the nine categories. It should be recognised that implementation of the Belfast strategy will involve a neighbourhood partnership being established for each targeted area. This will generate a rolling 3-year neighbourhood action plan containing integrated community, social, economic and physical programmes that reflect the specific needs of that neighbourhood. Once these individual neighbourhood action plans are developed it will fall to each neighbourhood to identify and determine the priority actions for their particular neighbourhood. It is the intention that key political,

statutory, community, voluntary and private sector representatives will be identified in each neighbourhood and consequently as wide a spread as possible of section 75 equality groups would be involved in the development of the neighbourhood action plans.

33. In implementing the strategy the Department's commitment to equality will be demonstrated by:

- a transparent and objective selection processes in the final choice of neighbourhood renewal areas;
- equality of opportunity in accessing resources within the neighbourhood renewal areas; and
- monitoring of the effects of programmes on Section 75 groups over the lifetime of the policy.

Religious Belief / Political Opinion

34. The policy will be targeted at the most marginalised people living in the most deprived urban areas. It is consistent with the Government's New TSN policy and will also positively contribute to the equality outcomes envisaged under equality legislation. The areas to be assisted under the policy will be chosen on the basis of the Noble Index of Multiple Deprivation which is an independent and objective measure of relative deprivation in Northern Ireland. It should be recognised that targeting the most acute deprivation using the Noble indices will probably result in particular neighbourhoods being predominately one section of the community or the other, simply as a result of historical segregation between the two main communities.

Racial Groups

35. The overall aims of the strategy are designed to be beneficial to all members of the community, regardless of their race. There is no reason to believe that the strategy will have any adverse impact on any specific racial group.

Age

36. Pupils in secondary schools in the most deprived areas tend to have lower levels of educational attainment. While at the other end of the spectrum older people in deprived

areas may have a life expectancy lower than the national average. This strategy should help to address such issues and to be generally positive across all age groups.

Marital Status / Sexual Orientation / Men and Women

37. Within each of the targeted neighbourhoods, action plans are expected to benefit women more than men. Single parenting and women's' programmes are a significant feature of regeneration activities. Historically it has been difficult to encourage those in most acute need to take-up related programmes and in implementing the strategy we are seeking to address this.

Persons with Disability and Persons without

38. People with disabilities are likely to benefit from programmes under this policy as the most deprived neighbourhoods are characterised, amongst other things, by above-average disability, incapacity and long-term sickness. Using the uptake of Invalidity Benefits and Severe Disability Allowance as a proxy for long-term illness, the rate of relevant uptake in Northern Ireland is around 10.5%, but in the socially deprived wards it can go up to almost 25%.

Persons with Dependants and those without

39. Since the birth rate to teenage mothers in the most deprived urban wards in Northern Ireland for the period 1991 –99 was 21%, compared to a figure of 6.9% for the province as a whole, it is likely programmes under the policy will benefit young mothers

MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

40. Monitoring arrangements will be put in place to assess the impact of the strategy when it is being implemented. The Department is currently developing appropriate evaluation and monitoring models for the delivery of urban regeneration policy in Northern Ireland. The effects of the policy on Section 75 groups will also be monitored over the life of the policy programmes and particularly as the neighbourhood action plans are rolled out.

COMMENTS ON THIS EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EQIA)

41. As noted previously, the Belfast Regeneration Office's (BRO) proposals for the implementation of the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy in Belfast have been subject to extensive consultation. The views and opinions expressed during that process have informed the preparation of the final Implementation Plan.
42. The Draft EQIA and Implementation Plan were issued for consultation on 19th January 2004. During this eight-week consultation period 6 responses were received on the draft EQIA, from which 13 issues were raised relating to 8 different equality matters.
43. Full details of the issues raised and the Departmental responses are given in **Annex D**.
44. Further information is available from:

Mrs Louise McGibbon
Belfast Regeneration Office
Department for Social Development
3rd Floor
James House
Gasworks Business Park
Ormeau Road
Belfast
BT7 2JA

Telephone: 028 9081 9828
Fax: 028 9081 9823
Email: bro@dndni.gov.uk
Textphone: 028 9082 9446

List of *urban* wards currently falling in the worst 10% of Northern Ireland's wards

Number	Ward Name	Local Government District	Rank order on the Noble Index
1	Crumlin	Belfast	1
2	Falls	Belfast	2
3	Whiterock	Belfast	3
4	St Annes	Belfast	4
5	Ballymacarrett	Belfast	5
6	Brandywell	Derry	6
7	Woodvale	Belfast	7
8	New Lodge	Belfast	8
9	The Mount	Belfast	9
10	Shankill	Belfast	10
11	Upper Springfield	Belfast	11
12	Ardoyne	Belfast	12
13	Creggan South	Derry	13
14	Shaftsbury	Belfast	14
15	The Diamond	Derry	15
16	Water Works	Belfast	16
17	St Peters	Derry	17
18	Victoria	Derry	18
19	Duncairn	Belfast	19
20	Clonard	Belfast	20
21	East	Strabane	21
22	Creggan Central	Derry	22
23	Shantallow East	Derry	23
24	Binvevenagh	Limavady	24
25	Flying Horse	Downpatrick	25
26	Woodstock	Belfast	26
27	Shantallow West	Derry	27
28	Twinbrook	Lisburn	28
29	Beechmount	Belfast	29
30	Westland	Derry	31
31	Blackstaff	Belfast	32
32	Daisy Hill	Newry and Mourne	33
33	Glencairn	Belfast	35
34	Island	Belfast	37
35	Colin Glen	Lisburn	38
36	Ballybot	Newry and Mourne	40
37	Court	Craigavon	41
38	Glen	Derry	42
39	Rosemount	Derry	43
40	Drumhask	Craigavon	45
41	Ballysally	Coleraine	46
42	Glencolin	Belfast	48
43	Carn Hill	Derry	49
44	Drumgor	Craigavon	50
45	Callan Bridge	Armagh	51
46	Beechwood	Derry	52
47	Tullycarnet	Castlereagh	53
48	Churchland	Coleraine	54
49	Ballykeel	Ballymena	55
50	Braden	Newtownabbey	56

Annex B

List of urban wards currently falling in the worst 10% of Belfast Regeneration Office's Operational Area wards

Number	Ward Name	Local Government District	Rank order on the Noble Index
1	Crumlin	Belfast	1
2	Falls	Belfast	2
3	Whiterock	Belfast	3
4	St Annes	Belfast	4
5	Ballymacarrett	Belfast	5
7	Woodvale	Belfast	7
8	New Lodge	Belfast	8
9	The Mount	Belfast	9
10	Shankill	Belfast	10
11	Upper Springfield	Belfast	11
12	Ardoyne	Belfast	12
14	Shaftsbury	Belfast	14
16	Water Works	Belfast	16
19	Duncairn	Belfast	19
20	Clonard	Belfast	20
26	Woodstock	Belfast	26
28	Twinbrook	Lisburn	28
29	Beechmount	Belfast	29
31	Blackstaff	Belfast	32
33	Glencairn	Belfast	35
34	Island	Belfast	37
35	Colin Glen	Lisburn	38
42	Glencolin	Belfast	48
47	Tullycarnet	Castlereagh	53
50	Braden	Newtownabbey	56

SUMMARY OF NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL AREAS IN BELFAST

Neighbourhood Renewal Area (NRA)	Geographical Area	Electoral Wards Included in NRA	Enumeration Districts Included in NRA
Inner East Belfast	Short Strand Lower Newtownards Road Estate Albertbridge Road Albertbridge/Beersbridge The Mount Woodstock Rd (East) Lower Ravenhill Road Woodstock Road (West) Lower Newtownards Road (Dee Street to Arches) Connswater area	Ballymacarrett Island The Mount Woodstock	
South West Belfast	Sandy Row Lower Donegall Road The Village Donegall Road Roden Street	Blackstaff Shaftesbury*	
Colin	Twinbrook Poleglass	Colin Glen Twinbrook	19118 (Kilwee) 19120 (Kilwee) 19121 (Kilwee)
Lenadoon	Upper Lenadoon Tullymore Glencolin	Glencolin	7332 (Ladybrook) 7262 (Glen Road)
Greater Shankill	Mid Shankill/Tudor Lower Shankill Woodvale Upper Shankill Lawnbrook Ainsworth Glencairn Ballygomartin Road Springmartin Browns Square	Crumlin* Glencairn Shankill St. Anne's* Woodvale	7298 (Highfield) 7300 (Highfield) 7340 (Legoniel)
Lower Falls / Clonard	Lower Falls/Divis Hamill/John Streets Roden Street Estate Clonard Lower Clonard/Falls Cavendish Fort/Forest Streets	Beechmount Clonard Falls	

	Beechmount Donegall Road (North) Iveagh Broadway		
Upper Springfield / Whiterock	Ballymurphy Springhill Whiterock 'Rock' Streets Turf Lodge New Barnsley Dermot Hill Moyard Springfield Park	Upper Springfield Whiterock	
Crumlin / Ardoyne	Ardoyne Lower Oldpark Waterworks	Ardoyne Crumlin* Waterworks*	
Inner North Belfast	Duncairn New Lodge Unity/Carrick Hill	Duncairn New Lodge St. Anne's* Waterworks*	7136 (Castleview)
Inner South Belfast	Markets Donegall Pass Lower Ormeau	Shaftesbury*	7119 (Botanic) 7120 (Botanic) 7121 (Botanic) 7122 (Botanic) 7130 (Botanic) 7132 (Botanic)
Tullycarnet	Kincross Melfort Vionville	Tullycarnett	
Rathcoole	Part of Rathcoole Estate Carmeen Drive / Rathmore Drive	Braden	23081 (Dunanney) 23144 (Whitehouse) 23071 (Coole)
Upper Ardoyne/Ligoniel	Ligoniel Silverstream Wheatfield Glenbryn		7064 (Ballysillan) 7335 (Legoniel) 7342 (Legoniel) 7343 (Legoniel)

*** = Ward boundary overlaps more than 1 Neighbourhood Renewal Area Boundary**

The following Enumeration Districts have not been included in Proposed Neighbourhood Renewal Areas however we will work with the Area Partnerships and the Neighbourhood Partnerships to find a way in which they can be incorporated into the Neighbourhood Renewal process.

Enumeration District	Ward
7005	Andersonstown
7249	Finaghy

COMMENTS ON THIS EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EQIA)

Issue raised	Respondent who raised issue	Response from Department for Social Development
1. Voices/views of those with learning disabilities should be included within Partnerships.	MENCAP	The Department would expect representation on Neighbourhood Partnerships to be wholly reflective of the area they serve. Working with BRO the Belfast Area Partnerships will have responsibility for establishing the Neighbourhood Partnerships and, should a problem of under-representation arise during the establishment of these Partnerships, this should be brought immediately to the attention of the relevant Belfast Area Partnership for its consideration. In cases where residents feel that their local Belfast Area Partnership has not adequately addressed their concerns, the matter can be escalated to the Director of BRO.
2. Immigrant communities should be asked to contribute to any development plans.	St Colmcille's Playgroup	Response as at point 1
3. No description of how the consultation was carried out.	Equality Commission	The Department conducted an open and non-prescriptive consultation process. The consultation process for the Implementation Plan consisted of written responses and seven area-based workshops. The draft Equality Impact Assessment was issued to approx 1500 organisations for consideration and was also made available for comment on the DSD website.
4. The views of under-represented groups (e.g. young people, older people, Travellers, Black/Ethnic Minority groups) should be included when considering	NICVA	Response as at point 3

Issue raised	Respondent who raised issue	Response from Department for Social Development
the impact of the strategy.		
5. No evidence equality implications were considered when wards were selected.	West Belfast Economic Forum	The Neighbourhood Renewal Areas were selected following an extensive consultation process in the autumn of 2001. A subsequent important step was to have Government's the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy equality impact assessed in the Spring of 2003.
6. The majority of those benefiting from Neighbourhood Renewal funding will belong to the Catholic community.	West Belfast Economic Forum	The policy intent is to target need in designated Neighbourhood Renewal Areas as identified by the Noble Index of Multiple Deprivation, which is an independent and objective measure of relative deprivation in Northern Ireland. Funding is targeted at areas due to the level of deprivation and disadvantage evident in those areas, the religious or political beliefs of the residents is not taken into consideration.
7. The decision to exclude areas with less than 5,000 residents for consideration as Neighbourhood Renewal Areas adversely affects the Catholic community, as most of the areas disregarded were predominately Catholic.	Equality Commission	This issue refers to the Neighbourhood Renewal Policy in general, and therefore the issue should have been addressed in the earlier Equality Impact Assessment carried out on the Policy.
8. Not enough quantitative data in the EQIA.	NICVA	Although absent from the draft EQIA, quantitative data on the following Section 75 groupings has been included in Annex E in this final EQIA: Religious Belief; Age; Marital Status; Gender; Households with Dependents. There is no readily available statistical data on the composition of the population of these areas in terms of racial group, persons with disability and persons without, political opinion or sexual orientation. It should be noted that

Issue raised	Respondent who raised issue	Response from Department for Social Development
		this data is currently over 10 years out of date but will be reconsidered following the revision of Noble.
9. Not enough quantitative data in the EQIA.	Equality Commission	Response as at point 8
10. Gender equality in this instance was unfair as the respondent felt that females faced more inequalities than males.	West Belfast Economic Forum	Upon consideration of the Implementation Plan, DSD found that there was likely to be a bias towards females, especially single and/or teenage mothers, and amended this final EQIA accordingly.
11. A more comprehensive EQIA should be produced when the final Neighbourhood Renewal Areas are identified.	NICVA	DSD feels that there would be no benefit to producing a further EQIA at this stage. The final 13 Neighbourhood Renewal Areas in Belfast were agreed following extensive consultation. This process consisted of written responses and seven area-based workshops. Representatives from organisations representing several of the Section 75 groupings attended the workshops and did not raise any issues regarding potential inequality. DSD will consider the possibility of carrying out a further EQIA at a later stage, when all of the Neighbourhood Action Plans have been developed.
12. An EQIA should be produced on the final Neighbourhood Renewal Areas before firm conclusions on inequality can be reached.	Equality Commission	As above at point 11
13. No explicit reference is made by the Department in the draft Implementation Plan or EQIA Consultation Document to discussions it has held with groups representing people with	Equality Commission	All consultation documents- on the proposals for Neighbourhood Renewal, the EQIA of the Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal, the draft Implementation Plan for Neighbourhood Renewal in Belfast and the EQIA Consultation

Issue raised	Respondent who raised issue	Response from Department for Social Development
disabilities and of different sexual orientations		Document for Belfast- have been distributed to bodies listed in Appendix 5 of the Department's Equality Scheme. There was one response from an organisation representing people with disabilities (MENCAP) and no response from any of the organisations representing people of different sexual orientations.

SECTION 1: GENDER PROFILE

TABLE 1A: GENDER PROFILE FOR ALL WARDS AND ENUMERATION DISTRICTS IN THE BRO AREA.

	ALL PERSONS	MALES	%	FEMALES	%
TOTAL BRO AREA	135552	63620	47	71932	53
NORTHERN IRELAND	1577836	769071	49	808765	51

TABLE 1B: GENDER PROFILE FOR BELFAST LOCAL GOVERNMENT DISTRICT (LGD) NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL AREAS

	ALL PERSONS	MALES	%	FEMALES	%
CRUMLIN / ARDOYNE NRA	11155	5253	47	5902	53
GREATER SHANKILL NRA	17773	8295	47	9478	53
INNER EAST NRA	20099	9250	46	10849	54
INNER NORTH NRA	15805	7437	47	8369	53
INNER SOUTH NRA	4991	2336	47	2655	53
LENADOON NRA	8206	3976	48	4230	52
LOWER FALLS / CLONARD NRA	15631	7297	47	8334	53
SOUTH WEST NRA	7686	3645	47	4041	53
UPPER ARDOYNE / LIGONIEL NRA	2031	935	46	1096	54
UPPER SPRINGFIELD / WHITEROCK NRA	11490	5490	48	6000	52
POCKETS*	858	382	45	476	55
BELFAST LGD	279237	130820	47	148417	53
NORTHERN IRELAND	1577836	769071	49	808765	51

**PLEASE NOTE 'POCKETS' REFERS TO TWO ENUMERATION DISTRICTS (EDs) RANKED IN THE 10% MOST DEPRIVED EDs IN NORTHERN IRELAND BUT NOT INCLUDED IN A BRO NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL AREA.*

TABLE 1C: GENDER PROFILE FOR LISBURN LGD NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL AREAS

	ALL PERSONS	MALES	%	FEMALES	%
COLIN NRA	14066	6574	47	7492	53
LISBURN LGD	99458	48653	49	50805	51
NORTHERN IRELAND	1577836	769071	49	808765	51

TABLE 1D: GENDER PROFILE FOR NEWTOWNABBEY LGD NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL AREAS

	ALL PERSONS	MALES	%	FEMALES	%
RATHCOOLE NRA	3202	1512	47	1690	53
NEWTOWNABBEY LGD	74035	35760	48	38275	52
NORTHERN IRELAND	1577836	769071	49	808765	51

TABLE 1E: GENDER PROFILE FOR CASTLEREAGH LGD NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL AREAS

	ALL PERSONS	MALES	%	FEMALES	%
TULLYCARNET NRA	2561	1239	48	1322	52
CASTLEREAGH LGD	60799	28946	48	31853	52
NORTHERN IRELAND	1577836	769071	49	808765	51

SECTION 2: AGE PROFILE

TABLE 2A: AGE PROFILE FOR ALL WARDS AND ENUMERATION DISTRICTS IN THE BRO AREA.

	ALL PERSONS	0-15	%	16-64	%	65+	%
TOTAL BRO AREA	135552	38253	28	78593	58	18706	14
NORTHERN IRELAND	1577836	409898	26	968886	61	199052	13

TABLE 2B: AGE PROFILE FOR BELFAST LGD (LOCAL GOVERNMENT DISTRICT) NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL AREAS

	ALL PERSONS	0-15	%	16-64	%	65+	%
CRUMLIN / ARDOYNE NRA	11155	3410	31	6391	57	1355	12
GREATER SHANKILL NRA	17773	3977	22	10420	59	3376	19
INNER EAST NRA	20099	4363	22	11795	59	3941	20
INNER NORTH NRA	15805	4113	26	9039	57	2654	17
INNER SOUTH NRA	4991	1240	25	3030	61	722	14
LENADOON NRA	8206	2701	33	5058	62	447	5
LOWER FALLS / CLONARD NRA	15631	4399	28	9156	59	2076	13
SOUTH WEST NRA	7686	1630	21	4606	60	1451	19
UPPER ARDOYNE / LIGONIEL NRA	2031	672	33	1109	55	250	12
UPPER SPRINGFIELD / WHITEROCK NRA	11490	4044	35	6568	57	878	8
POCKETS*	858	153	18	485	57	220	26
BELFAST LGD	279237	65515	23	169432	61	44290	16
NORTHERN IRELAND	1577836	409898	26	968886	61	199052	13

**PLEASE NOTE 'POCKETS' REFERS TO TWO ENUMERATION DISTRICTS (EDs) RANKED IN THE 10% MOST DEPRIVED EDs IN NORTHERN IRELAND BUT NOT INCLUDED IN A BRO NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL AREA.*

TABLE 2C: AGE PROFILE FOR LISBURN LGD NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL AREAS

	ALL PERSONS	0-15	%	16-64	%	65+	%
COLIN NRA	14066	6208	44	7296	52	562	4
LISBURN LGD	99458	26376	27	62587	63	10495	11
NORTHERN IRELAND	1577836	409898	26	968886	61	199052	13

TABLE 2D: AGE PROFILE FOR NEWTOWNABBEY LGD NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL AREAS

	ALL PERSONS	0-15	%	16-64	%	65+	%
RATHCOOLE NRA	3202	630	20	2031	63	541	17
NEWTOWNABBEY LGD	74035	17548	24	47782	65	8705	12
NORTHERN IRELAND	1577836	409898	26	968886	61	199052	13

TABLE 2E: AGE PROFILE FOR CASTLEREAGH LGD NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL AREAS

	ALL PERSONS	0-15	%	16-64	%	65+	%
TULLYCARNET NRA	2561	715	28	1611	63	235	9
CASTLEREAGH LGD	60799	12121	20	39243	65	9435	16
NORTHERN IRELAND	1577836	409898	26	968886	61	199052	13

SECTION 3: RELIGIOUS PROFILE

TABLE 3A: RELIGIOUS PROFILE FOR ALL WARDS AND ENUMERATION DISTRICTS IN THE BRO AREA.

	ALL PERSONS	ROMAN CATHOLIC	%	PROTESTANT AND OTHER DENOMINATION ¹	%	NONE	%	NOT STATED	%
TOTAL BRO AREA	135552	69790	51	51542	38	4348	3	9872	7
NORTHERN IRELAND	1577836	605639	38	798136	51	59234	4	114827	7

PROTESTANT AND OTHER DENOMINATION¹: CHURCH OF IRELAND, PRESBYTERIAN, METHODIST AND OTHER DENOMINATION

TABLE 3B: RELIGIOUS PROFILE FOR BELFAST LGD NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL AREAS

	ALL PERSONS	ROMAN CATHOLIC	%	PROTESTANT AND OTHER DENOMINATION ¹	%	NONE	%	NOT STATED	%
CRUMLIN / ARDOYNE NRA	11155	8023	72	1891	17	228	2	1013	9
GREATER SHANKILL NRA	17773	921	5	15046	85	641	4	1165	7
INNER EAST NRA	20099	2304	11	14896	74	1312	7	1587	8
INNER NORTH NRA	15805	8203	52	5753	36	431	3	1419	9
INNER SOUTH NRA	4991	2364	47	1750	35	347	7	530	11
LENADOON NRA	8206	7589	92	31	0	88	1	498	6
LOWER FALLS / CLONARD NRA	15631	14268	91	328	2	135	1	900	6
SOUTH WEST NRA	7686	1000	13	5753	75	414	5	519	7
UPPER ARDOYNE / LIGONIEL NRA	2031	947	47	803	40	81	4	200	10
UPPER SPRINGFIELD / WHITEROCK NRA	11490	10660	93	25	0	105	1	700	6
POCKETS*	858	479	56	297	35	26	3	56	7
BELFAST LGD	279237	108954	39	132765	48	14756	5	22762	8
NORTHERN IRELAND	1577836	605639	38	798136	51	59234	4	114827	7

PROTESTANT AND OTHER DENOMINATION¹: CHURCH OF IRELAND, PRESBYTERIAN, METHODIST AND OTHER DENOMINATION

**PLEASE NOTE 'POCKETS' REFERS TO TWO ENUMERATION DISTRICTS (EDs) RANKED IN THE 10% MOST DEPRIVED EDs IN NORTHERN IRELAND BUT NOT INCLUDED IN A BRO NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL AREA.*

TABLE 3C: RELIGIOUS PROFILE FOR LISBURN LGD NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL AREAS

	ALL PERSONS	ROMAN CATHOLIC	%	PROTESTANT AND OTHER DENOMINATION ¹	%	NONE	%	NOT STATED	%
COLIN NRA	14066	12947	92	137	1	160	1	822	6
LISBURN LGD	99458	26786	27	60515	61	4780	5	7377	7
NORTHERN IRELAND	1577836	605639	38	798136	51	59234	4	114827	7

PROTESTANT AND OTHER DENOMINATION¹: CHURCH OF IRELAND, PRESBYTERIAN, METHODIST AND OTHER DENOMINATION

TABLE 3D: RELIGIOUS PROFILE FOR NEWTOWNABBEY LGD NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL AREAS

	ALL PERSONS	ROMAN CATHOLIC	%	PROTESTANT AND OTHER DENOMINATION ¹	%	NONE	%	NOT STATED	%
RATHCOOLE NRA	3202	81	3	2668	83	221	7	232	7
NEWTOWNABBEY LGD	74035	9635	13	53148	72	4476	6	6776	9
NORTHERN IRELAND	1577836	605639	38	798136	51	59234	4	114827	7

PROTESTANT AND OTHER DENOMINATION¹: CHURCH OF IRELAND, PRESBYTERIAN, METHODIST AND OTHER DENOMINATION

TABLE 3E: RELIGIOUS PROFILE FOR CASTLEREAGH LGD NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL AREAS

	ALL PERSONS	ROMAN CATHOLIC	%	PROTESTANT AND OTHER DENOMINATION ¹	%	NONE	%	NOT STATED	%
TULLYCARNET NRA	2561	5	0	2165	85	159	6	232	9
CASTLEREAGH LGD	60799	5743	9	45887	75	3797	6	5372	9
NORTHERN IRELAND	1577836	605639	38	798136	51	59234	4	114827	7

PROTESTANT AND OTHER DENOMINATION¹: CHURCH OF IRELAND, PRESBYTERIAN, METHODIST AND OTHER DENOMINATION

SECTION 4: MARITAL STATUS PROFILE

TABLE 4A: MARITAL STATUS PROFILE FOR ALL WARDS AND ENUMERATION DISTRICTS IN THE BRO AREA.

	ALL PERSONS	SINGLE	%	MARRIED	%	OTHER ²	%
TOTAL BRO AREA	135552	71807	53	47792	35	15953	12
NORTHERN IRELAND	1577836	773670	49	661072	42	143094	9

OTHER²: DIVORCED, REMARRIED AND WIDOWED

TABLE 4B: MARITAL STATUS PROFILE FOR BELFAST LGD NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL AREAS

	ALL PERSONS	SINGLE	%	MARRIED	%	OTHER ²	%
CRUMLIN / ARDOYNE NRA	11155	6141	55	3881	35	1134	10
GREATER SHANKILL NRA	17773	8037	45	7038	40	2699	15
INNER EAST NRA	20099	9240	46	7419	37	3440	17
INNER NORTH NRA	15805	8437	53	5219	33	2149	14
INNER SOUTH NRA	4991	2885	58	1489	30	618	12
LENADOON NRA	8206	4773	58	2929	36	504	6
LOWER FALLS / CLONARD NRA	15631	8918	57	5244	34	1469	9
SOUTH WEST NRA	7686	3677	48	2858	37	1152	15
UPPER ARDOYNE / LIGONIEL NRA	2031	1106	54	686	34	239	12
UPPER SPRINGFIELD / WHITEROCK NRA	11490	6837	60	3834	33	819	7
POCKETS*	858	379	44	335	39	144	17
BELFAST LGD	279237	136448	49	110298	39	32491	12
NORTHERN IRELAND	1577836	773670	49	661072	42	143094	9

OTHER²: DIVORCED, REMARRIED AND WIDOWED

**PLEASE NOTE 'POCKETS' REFERS TO TWO ENUMERATION DISTRICTS (EDs) RANKED IN THE 10% MOST DEPRIVED EDs IN NORTHERN IRELAND BUT NOT INCLUDED IN A BRO NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL AREA.*

TABLE 4C: MARITAL STATUS PROFILE FOR LISBURN LGD NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL AREAS

	ALL PERSONS	SINGLE	%	MARRIED	%	OTHER ²	%
COLIN NRA	14066	8655	62	4656	33	755	5
LISBURN LGD	99458	46926	47	43592	44	8940	9
NORTHERN IRELAND	1577836	773670	49	661072	42	143094	9

OTHER²: DIVORCED, REMARRIED AND WIDOWED**TABLE 4D: MARITAL STATUS PROFILE FOR NEWTOWNABBEY LGD NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL AREAS**

	ALL PERSONS	SINGLE	%	MARRIED	%	OTHER ²	%
RATHCOOLE NRA	3202	1413	44	1229	38	560	17
NEWTOWNABBEY LGD	74035	32233	44	34281	46	7521	10
NORTHERN IRELAND	1577836	773670	49	661072	42	143094	9

OTHER²: DIVORCED, REMARRIED AND WIDOWED**TABLE 4E: MARITAL STATUS PROFILE FOR CASTLEREAGH LGD NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL AREAS**

	ALL PERSONS	SINGLE	%	MARRIED	%	OTHER ²	%
TULLYCARNET NRA	2561	1311	51	977	38	273	11
CASTLEREAGH LGD	60799	24988	41	29108	48	6703	11
NORTHERN IRELAND	1577836	773670	49	661072	42	143094	9

OTHER²: DIVORCED, REMARRIED AND WIDOWED

SECTION 5: HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN PROFILE

TABLE 5A: HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN PROFILE FOR ALL WARDS AND ENUMERATION DISTRICTS IN THE BRO AREA.

	ALL HOUSEHOLDS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN	%	HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT DEPENDENT CHILDREN	%
TOTAL BRO AREA	51387	18848	37	32539	63
NORTHERN IRELAND	530369	215829	41	314540	59

TABLE 5B: HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN PROFILE FOR BELFAST LGD NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL AREAS

	ALL HOUSEHOLDS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN	%	HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT DEPENDENT CHILDREN	%
CRUMLIN / ARDOYNE NRA	4052	1661	41	2391	59
GREATER SHANKILL NRA	7605	2202	29	5403	71
INNER EAST NRA	9026	2444	27	6582	73
INNER NORTH NRA	6214	2060	33	4154	67
INNER SOUTH NRA	2273	637	28	1637	72
LENADOON NRA	2394	1319	55	1075	45
LOWER FALLS / CLONARD NRA	5631	2133	38	3498	62
SOUTH WEST NRA	3485	908	26	2578	74
UPPER ARDOYNE / LIGONIEL NRA	759	308	41	451	59
UPPER SPRINGFIELD / WHITEROCK NRA	3221	1751	54	1470	46
POCKETS*	366	77	21	289	79
BELFAST LGD	107394	35448	33	71946	67
NORTHERN IRELAND	530369	215829	41	314540	59

**PLEASE NOTE 'POCKETS' REFERS TO TWO ENUMERATION DISTRICTS (EDs) RANKED IN THE 10% MOST DEPRIVED EDs IN NORTHERN IRELAND BUT NOT INCLUDED IN A BRO NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL AREA.*

TABLE 5C: HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN PROFILE FOR LISBURN LGD NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL AREAS

	ALL HOUSEHOLDS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN	%	HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT DEPENDENT CHILDREN	%
COLIN NRA	3867	2602	67	1265	33
LISBURN LGD	33277	14331	43	18946	57
NORTHERN IRELAND	530369	215829	41	314540	59

TABLE 5D: HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN PROFILE FOR NEWTOWNABBEY LGD NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL AREAS

	ALL HOUSEHOLDS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN	%	HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT DEPENDENT CHILDREN	%
RATHCOOLE NRA	1510	364	24	1146	76
NEWTOWNABBEY LGD	26491	10415	39	16076	61
NORTHERN IRELAND	530369	215829	41	314540	59

TABLE 5E: HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN PROFILE FOR CASTLEREAGH LGD NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL AREAS

	ALL HOUSEHOLDS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN	%	HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT DEPENDENT CHILDREN	%
TULLYCARNET NRA	985	383	39	602	61
CASTLEREAGH LGD	22910	7432	32	15478	68
NORTHERN IRELAND	530369	215829	41	314540	59