

PLACE-SHAPING PLAN

ARMAGH AREA PROFILE



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Connected: A Community Plan

The vision of Connected: A Community Plan is to “have a happy, healthy and connected community, a vibrant and sustainable economy and appealing places for living, working and learning.”

Connected has three strategic themes each of which have three long-term outcomes. As well as this there are three cross—cutting themes.

Strategic Themes

COMMUNITY

We live in a caring and safe borough, where people lead healthy, fulfilling lives and take pride in shaping, nurturing and enriching community life.

ECONOMY

We are an internationally renowned destination – our competitive industries, productivity and outward facing economy provides the global platform to attract, develop and maintain talent, investment and high growth opportunities.

PLACE

The borough is a place of discovery, where unique cultural and natural assets are cherished and people are inspired to be creative, to grow and to flourish.

Cross-Cutting Themes:



Connectivity



Equality



Sustainability

The data within this document have been grouped to reflect the themes of Connected - community, economy and place.

Geography

Throughout this document various types of geography are used to present information at the lowest possible level.

Information on settlements is very limited, with most data at this level only available from the Census. Information at Super Output Area (SOA) level is more readily available and so, as a proxy, SOAs that cover Armagh Settlement can be used. It should be noted that these cover are greater area than the settlement. The SOAs making up Armagh Area Proxy are:

- Abbey Park
- Callan Bridge
- Demesne 1
- Demesne 2
- Downs
- Observatory
- The Mall

These SOAs are shown in the following map, along with the Armagh Settlement boundary.

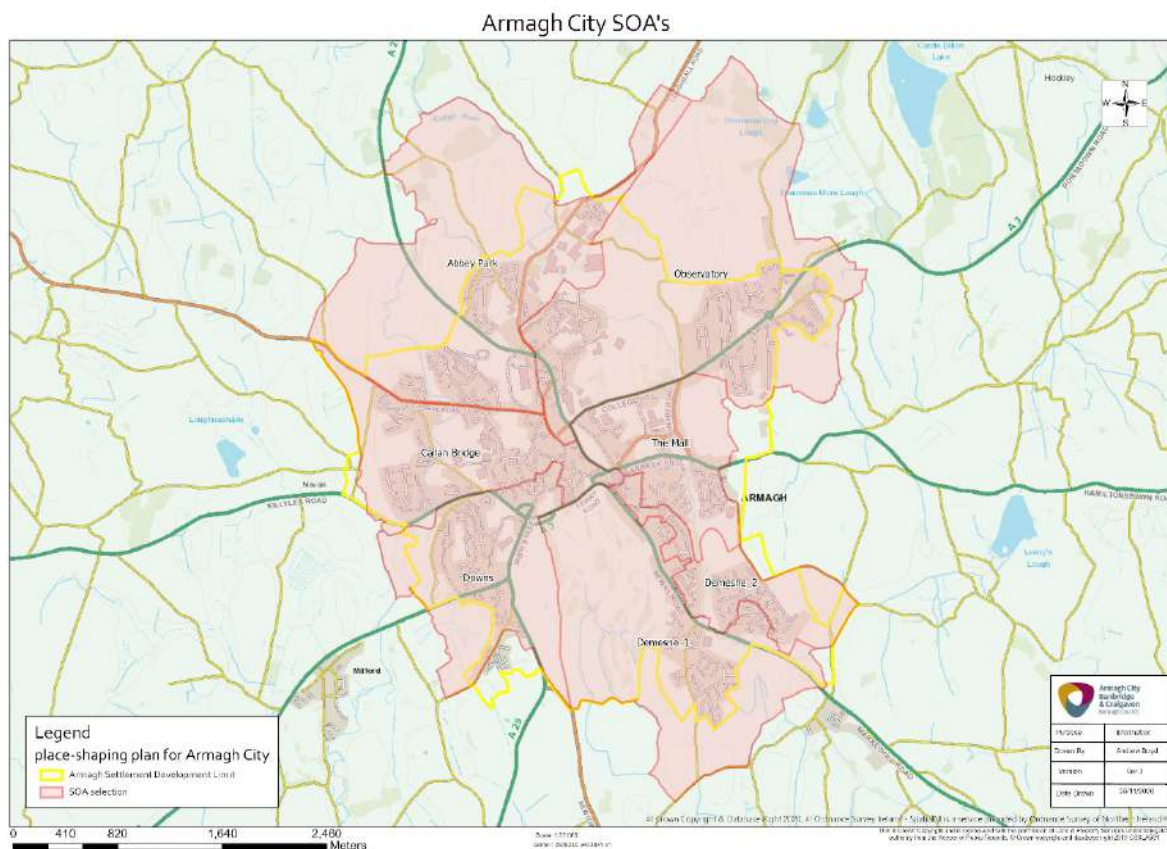


Figure 1. Super Output Areas in the Armagh Settlement Area.

It is not only important to know the people who live within Armagh Settlement but also those who live in the surrounding areas who come to Armagh for work and leisure purposes. Using drive-time analysis gives an idea of those who are likely to visit the city. Armagh Catchment includes all those who live within a 20 minute drive of the city centre so will include both residents of the city and those further afield. Information for 23 Super Output Areas are used to make up this catchment area as shown in the map below. A number of SOAs were excluded from the catchment as some had large parts which were outside the 20 minute drive time or very close to another large town/city which made it less likely that they would travel to Armagh.

Abbey Park	Demesne 2	Keady	Milford
Ballymartrim	Derrynoose	Killeen	Observatory
Callan Bridge	Downs	Killylea	Rich Hill 1
Carrigatuke	Hamiltonsbawn 1	Laurelvale	Rich Hill 2
Charlemont	Hamiltonsbawn 2	Loughgall	The Mall
Demesne 1	Hockley	Markethill	

Table 1. SOAs selected for Armagh Catchment Area (within 20 minute drive time from Armagh City Centre).

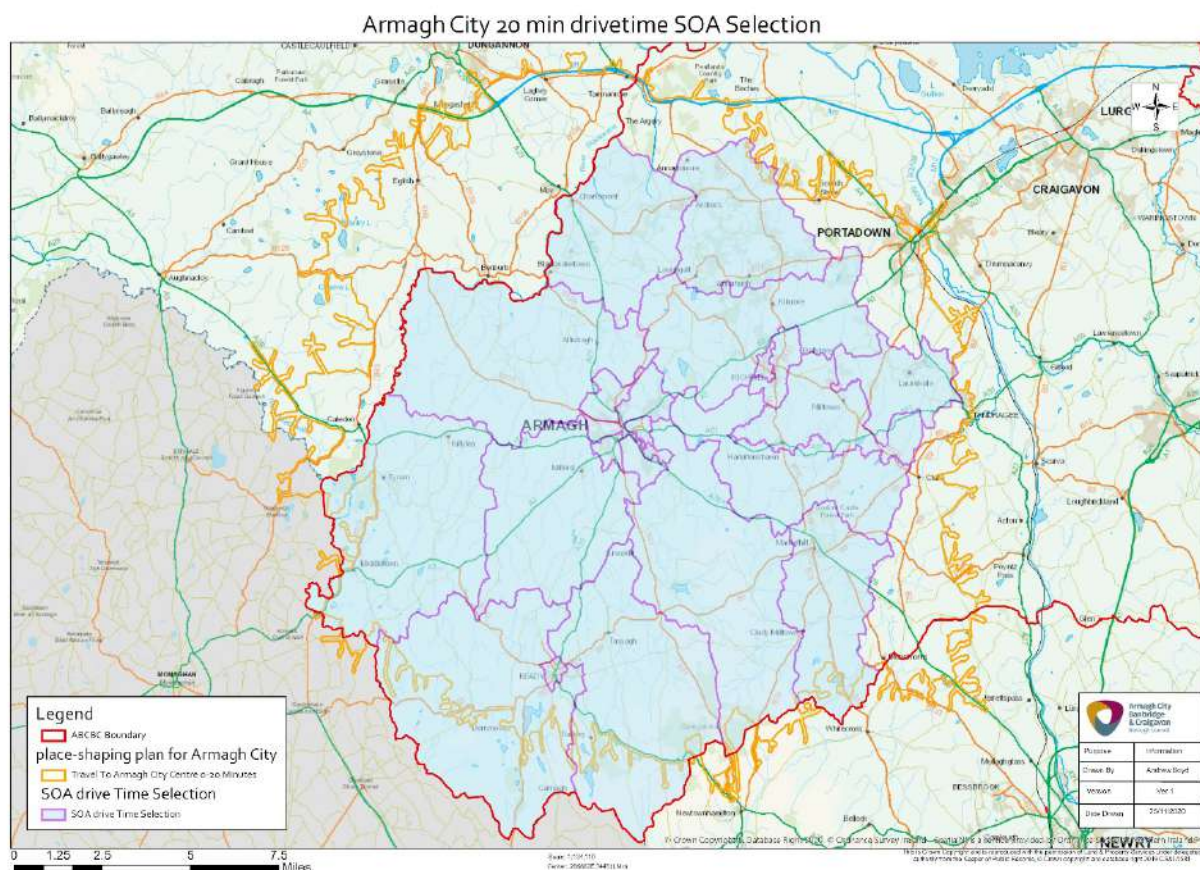


Figure 2. SOAs selected for Armagh Catchment Area.

Where it is not possible to have information at SOA level, District Electoral Area (DEA) level information has been used. The seven DEAs that make up the borough are shown below, followed by a closer image of Armagh DEA.

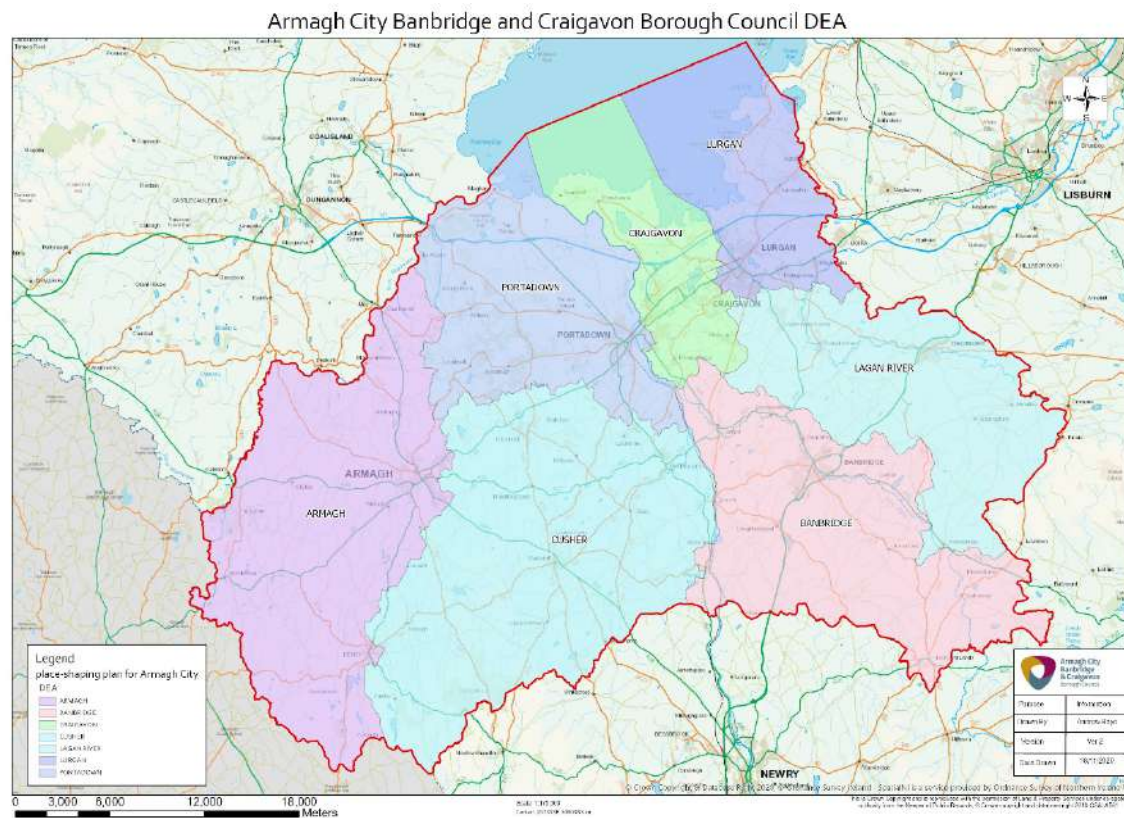


Figure 3. District Electoral Areas in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough.

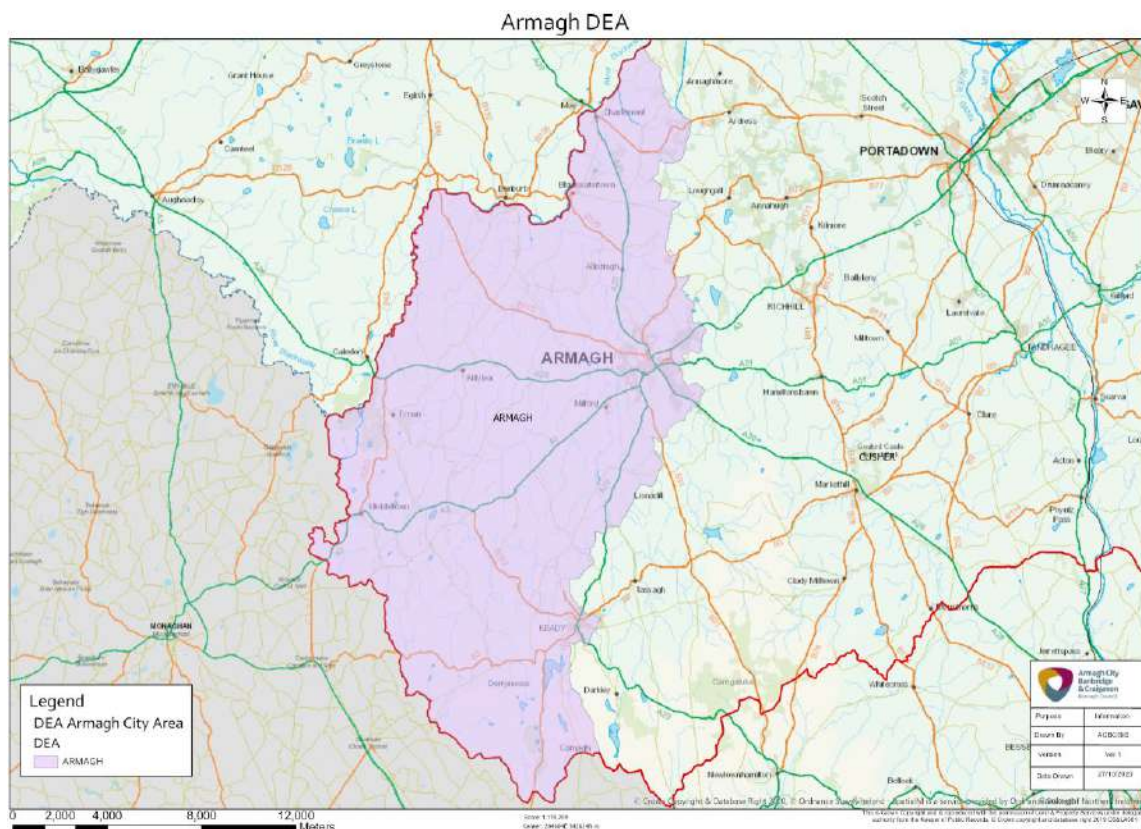


Figure 4. Armagh District Electoral Area.

COMMUNITY

Population

Age and Gender

Armagh Settlement had an estimated population of 14,777 on Census Day 2011. The age profile of Armagh Settlement at this time is similar to that of the borough overall. In terms of gender, Census 2011 figures show females make up a higher percentage of Armagh Settlement than the borough overall. Residents of Armagh Settlement accounted for 7% of the population of the borough in 2011.

Armagh Catchment Area had an even split in 2011 of males and females. The age profile was the same as the borough overall.

	All Persons	Males	Females	Persons 0-15 years	Persons 16-64 years	Persons 65+ years	Mean Age of Population	Median Age of Population
Armagh Settlement Area	14,777 (approx.)	7,016	7,761	3,089	9,406	2,282	38	37
		47%	53%	21%	64%	15%		
Armagh Catchment	53,695	26,688	27,007	11,859	34,217	7,619	-	-
		50%	50%	22%	64%	14%		
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough	199,693	98,713	100,980	44,206	127,860	27,627	37	36
		49%	51%	22%	64%	14%		

Table 2. Gender and age profile of Armagh Settlement Area, Armagh Catchment Area and Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough at Census 2011. Source: Table KS101NI and KS102NI Census 2011, NISRA.

More recent population estimates are not available for settlements, instead the SOAs that make up Armagh Area Proxy can be used. Population estimates for 2019 show that the population of the borough increased by 8.3% since 2011. Using the seven SOAs that make up the majority of Armagh Settlement, the population of this proxy area increased by 7.5% over the same period. Demesne 1 SOA and The Mall SOA showed the largest percentage increases.

	Census 2011	2019 Mid-Year Population Estimates	Change 2011 to 2019	% Change 2011 to 2019
Abbey Park SOA	2,558	2,665	107	4.2%
Callan Bridge SOA	2,817	2,994	177	6.3%
Demesne 1 SOA	1,468	1,700	232	15.8%
Demesne 2 SOA	1,308	1,429	121	9.3%
Downs SOA	2,565	2,651	86	3.4%
Observatory SOA	2,342	2,492	150	6.4%
The Mall SOA	1,740	1,977	237	13.6%
<i>Armagh Area Proxy</i>	<i>14,798</i>	<i>15,908</i>	<i>1,110</i>	<i>7.5%</i>
Armagh Catchment	53,695	57,657	3,962	7.4%
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	199,693	216,205	16,512	8.3%
Northern Ireland	1,810,863	1,893,667	82,804	4.6%

Table 3. Population of Armagh Area Proxy, Armagh Catchment Area, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough and Northern Ireland in 2011 and 2019. Source: Table KS102NI Census 2011, NISRA and 2019 Mid-Year Population Estimates, NISRA.

Population estimates for DEAs are available up to 2018, with both Armagh DEA and Cusher DEA showing increases since Census 2011. In 2011, Armagh Settlement Area accounted for almost half (48.8%) of the population of Armagh DEA.

	Census 2011	2018 Mid-Year Population Estimates	Change 2011 to 2018	% Change 2011 to 2018
Armagh DEA	30,286	31,920	1,634	5.4%
Cusher DEA	23,278	25,580	2,302	9.9%

Table 4. Population of Armagh District Electoral Area and Cusher District Electoral Area in 2011 and 2018. Source: Table KS102NI Census 2011, NISRA and 2018 Mid-Year Population Estimates for Small Areas, NISRA.

Religion

The 2011 Census shows that the majority of Armagh Settlement belonged to or were brought up in the Catholic religion (69%). This differed from the borough as a whole where those belonging to or brought up in the Catholic religion account for 43% of the population while 52% belong to or were brought up in a Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related) religion.

Religion or Religion Brought Up In	Armagh Settlement	Armagh Settlement %	Armagh Catchment	Armagh Catchment %	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough %
Catholic	10,174	69%	27,368	51%	85,770	43%
Protestant and Other Christian	3,982	27%	24,449	46%	103,315	52%
Other	127	1%	338	1%	1,590	1%
None	494	3%	1,540	3%	9,018	5%
Total	14,777	100%	53,695	100%	199,693	100%

Table 5. Religion or religion brought up in of residents in Armagh Settlement, Armagh Catchment Area and Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough at Census 2011. Source: Table KS212NI Census 2011, NISRA. Please note percentages may not sum due to rounding.

Ethnicity

According to the 2011 Census, 97.9% of residents in Armagh Settlement were white, compared to 98.54% of the borough overall. Armagh Settlement had a larger proportion of Chinese, Irish Traveller and Indian residents than the borough overall.

Ethnicity	Armagh Settlement	Armagh Settlement %	Armagh Catchment	Armagh Catchment %	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough %
White	14,467	97.90%	53,196	99.07%	196,777	98.54%
Chinese	94	0.64%	108	0.20%	528	0.26%
Irish Traveller	59	0.40%	75	0.14%	136	0.07%
Indian	70	0.47%	104	0.19%	388	0.19%
Pakistani	11	0.07%	13	0.02%	196	0.10%
Bangladeshi	4	0.03%	4	0.01%	25	0.01%
Other Asian	21	0.14%	46	0.09%	463	0.23%
Black Caribbean	0	0.00%	3	0.01%	32	0.02%
Black African	4	0.03%	5	0.01%	195	0.10%
Black Other	2	0.01%	4	0.01%	108	0.05%
Mixed	31	0.21%	91	0.17%	605	0.30%
Other	14	0.09%	46	0.09%	240	0.12%
Total	14,777	100%	53,695	100%	199,693	100%

Table 6. Ethnic group of residents in Armagh Settlement, Armagh Catchment Area and Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough at Census 2011. Source: Table KS201NI Census 2011, NISRA. Please note percentages may not sum due to rounding.

Country of Birth

82.7% of residents in Armagh Settlement on Census Day 2011 were born in Northern Ireland, a lower proportion than the borough overall (89.0%).

Country of Birth	Armagh Settlement	Armagh Settlement %	Armagh Catchment	Armagh Catchment %	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough %
Northern Ireland	12,225	82.7%	47,453	88.4%	177,634	89.0%
England	490	3.3%	1,530	2.8%	6,125	3.1%
Scotland	105	0.7%	279	0.5%	1,312	0.7%
Wales	27	0.2%	76	0.1%	269	0.1%
Republic of Ireland	538	3.6%	1,701	3.2%	3,507	1.8%
Other EU: Member countries prior to 2004 expansion	63	0.4%	169	0.3%	1,399	0.7%
Other EU: Accession countries 2004 onwards	1,012	6.9%	1,819	3.4%	6,306	3.2%
Other	317	2.2%	668	1.2%	3,141	1.6%
Total	14,777	100%	53,695	100%	199,693	100%

Table 7. Country of birth of residents in Armagh Settlement, Armagh Catchment Area and Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough at Census 2011. Source: Table KS204NI Census 2011, NISRA. Please note percentages may not sum due to rounding.

Main Language

Results from the 2011 Census show that Armagh Settlement had a lower proportion of residents aged 3+ whose main language was English (91.96%) than the borough overall (95.72%). Lithuanian (2.97%) and Polish (1.83%) were the other most common main languages for residents of Armagh Settlement.

Main Language	Armagh Settlement	Armagh Settlement %	Armagh Catchment	Armagh Catchment %	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough %
English	12,986	91.96%	49,414	96.13%	182,380	95.72%
Polish	259	1.83%	496	0.96%	2,919	1.53%
Lithuanian	420	2.97%	674	1.31%	1,736	0.91%
Irish (Gaelic)	56	0.40%	110	0.21%	250	0.13%
Portuguese	13	0.09%	25	0.05%	834	0.44%
Slovak	16	0.11%	37	0.07%	195	0.10%
Chinese	28	0.20%	29	0.06%	130	0.07%
Tagalog/Filipino	7	0.05%	13	0.03%	166	0.09%
Latvian	98	0.69%	166	0.32%	343	0.18%
Russian	49	0.35%	73	0.14%	170	0.09%
Malayalam	22	0.16%	29	0.06%	92	0.05%
Hungarian	9	0.06%	44	0.09%	100	0.05%
Other	159	1.13%	292	0.57%	1,211	0.64%
Total (Aged 3+)	14,122	100%	51,402	100%	190,526	100%

Table 8. Main language of residents aged 3+ in Armagh Settlement, Armagh Catchment Area and Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon at Census 2011. Source: Table KS207NI Census 2011, NISRA. Please note percentages may not sum due to rounding.

Health Inequalities

Male life expectancy at birth in Armagh DEA has increased by 1.6 years between 2012-14 and 2016-18. This increase is greater than in both the borough (+0.2 years) and Northern Ireland (+0.4 years). Armagh DEA now has a higher male life expectancy at birth than both the borough overall and Northern Ireland but is below that of Cusher DEA.

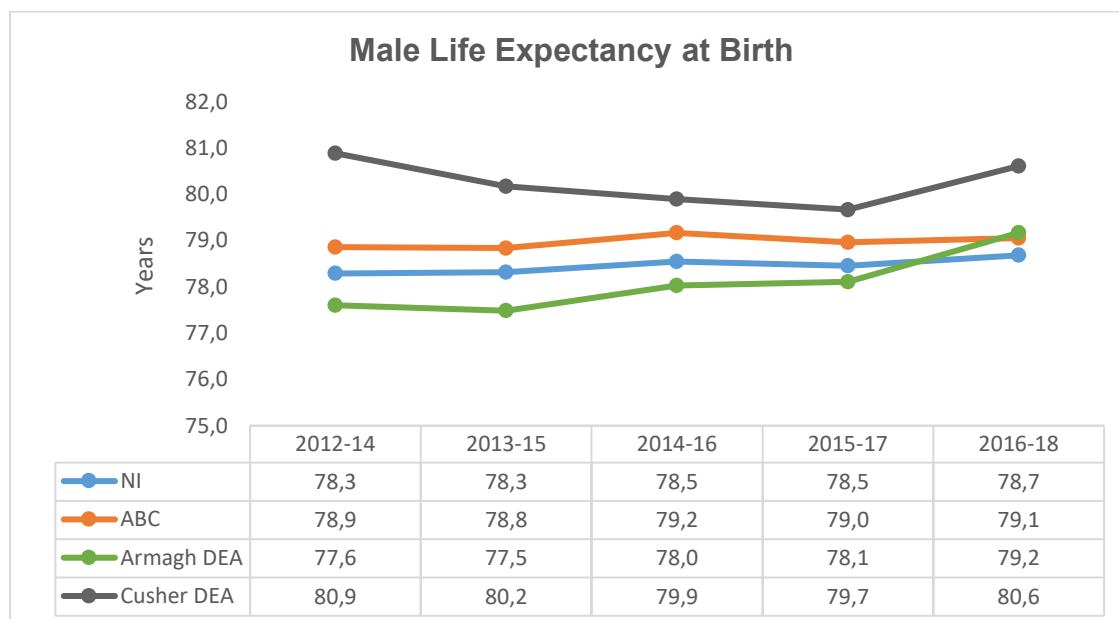


Figure 5. Male life expectancy at birth in Armagh DEA, Cusher DEA, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough and Northern Ireland 2012-14 to 2016-18. Source: NI Health and Inequalities Monitoring System, Department of Health.

Female life expectancy at birth is higher than that for males. The female life expectancy in Armagh DEA has increased by 0.7 years between 2012-14 and 2016-18, although it is below Cusher DEA, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough and Northern Ireland.

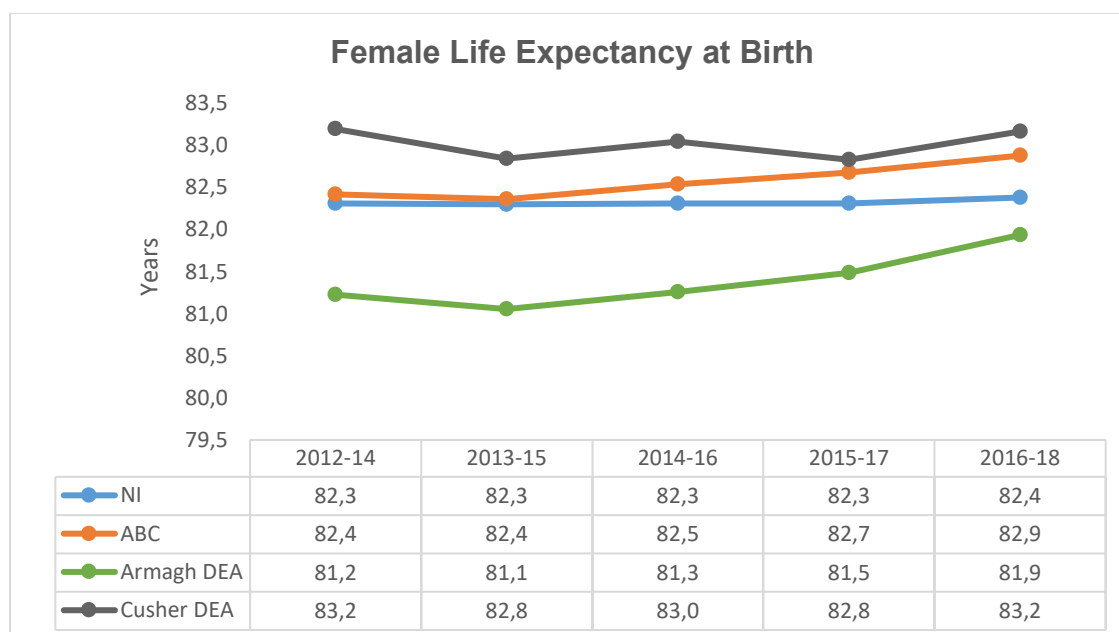


Figure 6. Female life expectancy at birth in Armagh DEA, Cusher DEA, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough and Northern Ireland 2012-14 to 2016-18. Source: NI Health and Inequalities Monitoring System, Department of Health.

The standardised death rate for preventable deaths in Armagh DEA has fallen from 178 per 100,000 in 2010-14 to 154 per 100,000 in 2014-18. This is just below the rate in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough (156 per 100,000) and also lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate (169 per 100,000) but higher than Cusher DEA (125 per 100,000).

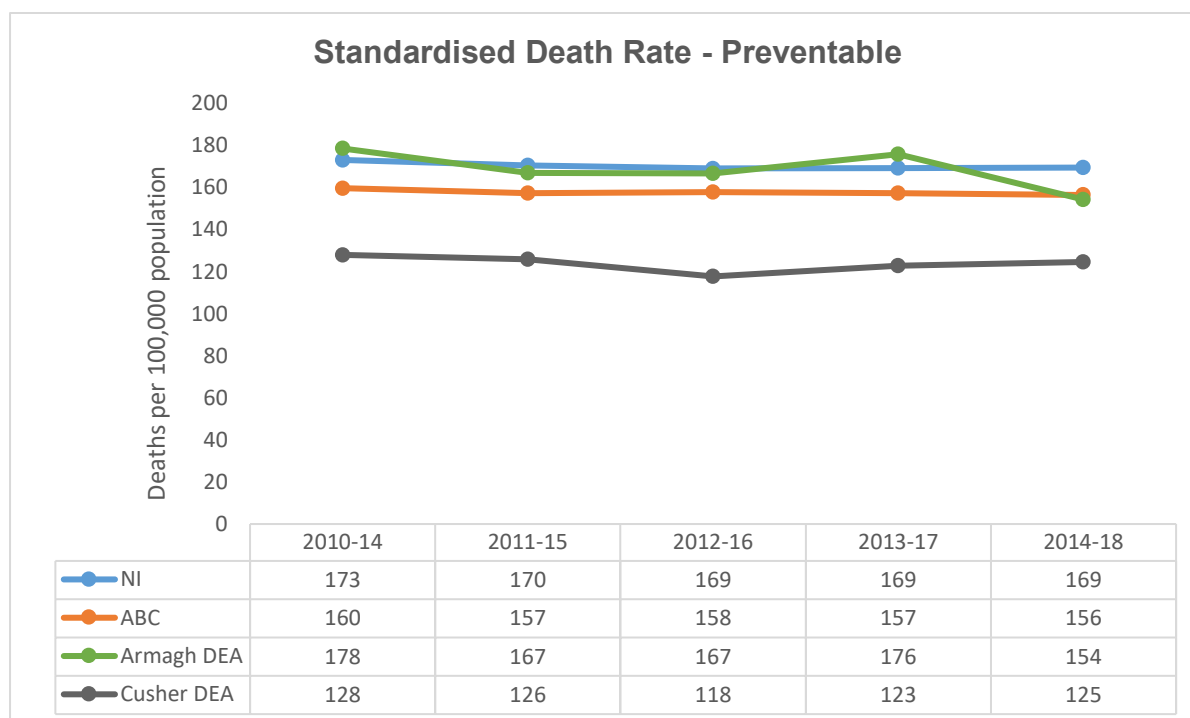


Figure 7. Standardised death rate per 100,000 population for preventable deaths in Armagh DEA, Cusher DEA, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough and Northern Ireland 2010-14 to 2014-18. Source: NI Health and Inequalities Monitoring System, Department of Health.

Deprivation – Multiple Deprivation Measure and Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

The Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure (NIMDM) 2017 provides information for seven distinct types of deprivation, known as domains, along with an overall multiple deprivation measure (MDM). The NIMDM 2017 provides a mechanism for ranking areas within Northern Ireland in the order of the most deprived to the least deprived. However, they do not quantify the extent to which one area is more or less deprived than the other.

The majority of results are presented at the Super Output Area (SOA) geography. Each SOA is ranked, giving a relative measure of deprivation, with a rank of 1 being the most deprived while the SOA ranked 890 is the least deprived.

The overall Multiple Deprivation Measure Ranks for the seven SOAs within Armagh Area Proxy and within a 20 minute drive time of Armagh City Centre (Armagh Catchment Area) are shown below. The shade of each SOA reflects the rank of deprivation within the Armagh Catchment Area only. The 23 SOAs that make up Armagh Catchment Area have been ordered and grouped according to their rank, with the most deprived of the 23 SOAs shaded dark blue and the least deprived shaded light blue.

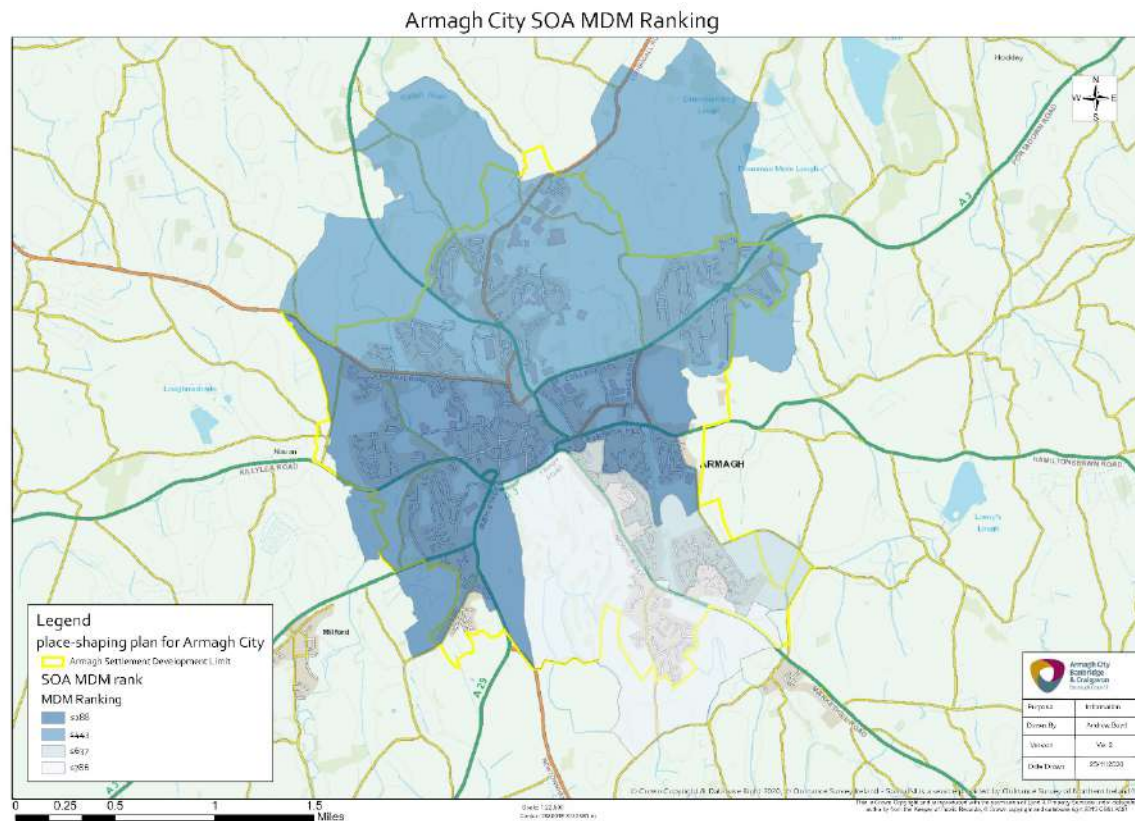


Figure 8. Overall Multiple Deprivation Measure Rank in Armagh Area Proxy. Source: Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017, NISRA. Shading based on rank in Armagh Catchment Area, most deprived shaded dark blue, least deprived shaded light blue.

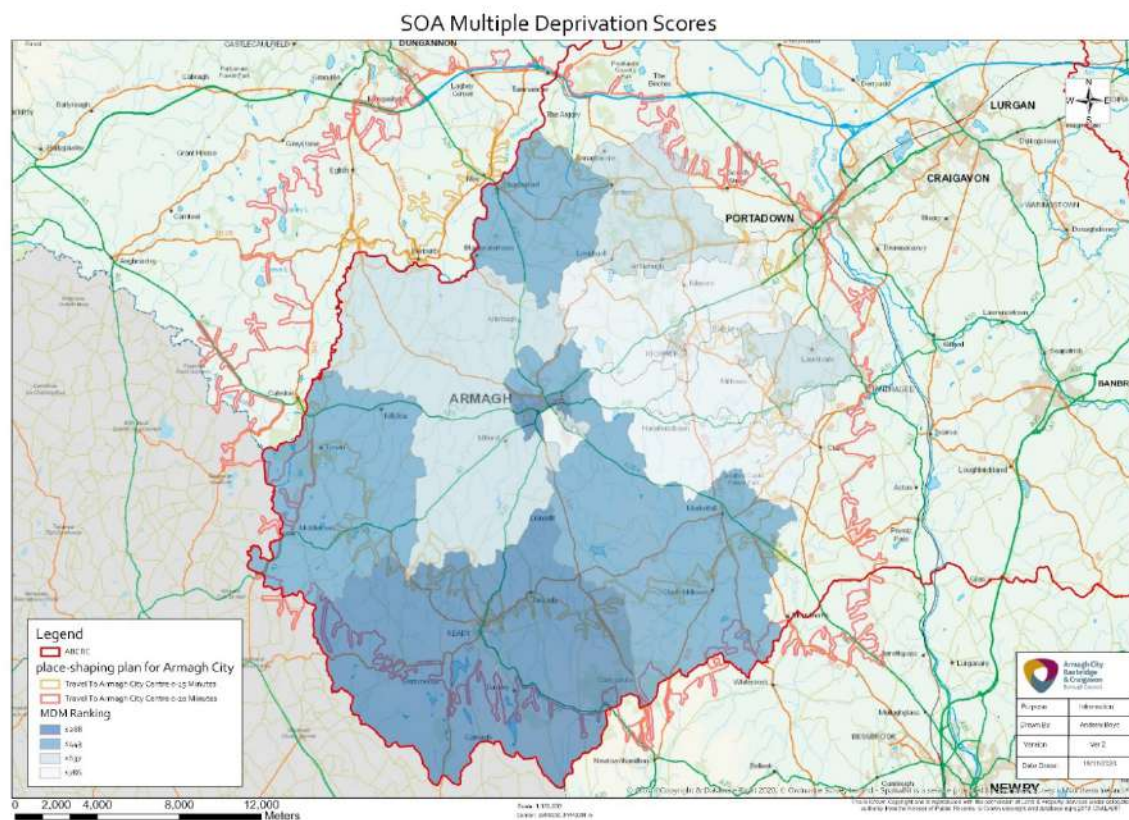


Figure 9. Overall Multiple Deprivation Measure Rank in Armagh Catchment Area. Source: Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017, NISRA. Shading based on rank in Armagh Catchment Area, most deprived shaded dark blue, least deprived shaded light blue.

As part of the Community section, the overall Multiple Deprivation Measure and Health Deprivation and Disability Domain are relevant. Looking at those SOAs in the Armagh Area Proxy, Callan Bridge is ranked within the 10% most deprived SOAs in Northern Ireland for the overall MDM. It is also within the 20% most deprived SOAs in Northern Ireland for Health Deprivation and Disability.

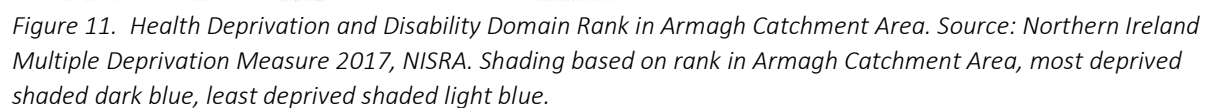
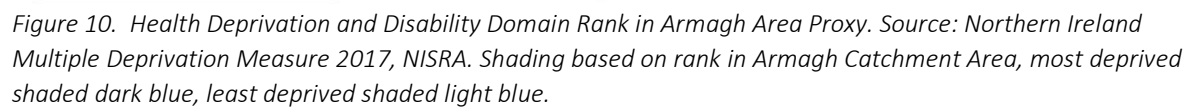
Rank of 1 is the most deprived, 890 is the least deprived	Multiple Deprivation Measure Rank	Income Domain Rank	Employment Domain Rank	Health Deprivation and Disability Domain Rank	Education, Skills and Training Domain Rank	Access to Services Domain Rank	Living Environment Domain Rank	Crime and Disorder Domain Rank
Abbey Park	424	451	353	315	362	442	425	391
Callan Bridge	61	38	98	121	97	716	92	69
Demesne 1	718	745	678	724	762	333	242	371
Demesne 2	521	485	387	432	502	450	717	311
Downs	288	197	273	262	368	603	528	239
Observatory	426	217	404	478	609	414	455	490
The Mall	269	156	320	391	292	714	83	356

Table 9. Overall Multiple Deprivation Measure Rank and individual domain ranks for SOAs in Armagh Area Proxy. Source: Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017, NISRA. Those shaded dark blue are ranked in the 10% most deprived and those in light blue are in the top 11-20% most deprived in Northern Ireland.

Each of the domains are made up of a number of indicators, with information also being available at higher level geographies, a small number of which from the Health Deprivation and Disability Domain are presented below. The standardized ratio of people registered as having cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancers) is highest in Downs SOA (143.6), well above that of the borough overall (100.3). The proportion of singleton births with low birth weight is highest in Abbey Park SOA (8.3%), four percentage points higher than the borough.

	Standardized ratio of people registered as having cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancers) (NI=100)	Proportion of Singleton Births with Low Birth Weight (%)
Armagh DEA	103.0	4.1%
Cusher DEA	101.0	4.3%
Abbey Park SOA	100.9	8.3%
Callan Bridge SOA	100.2	3.1%
Demesne 1 SOA	100.4	7.8%
Demesne 2 SOA	95.0	6.1%
Downs SOA	143.6	4.0%
Observatory SOA	123.0	6.7%
The Mall SOA	132.5	3.3%
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	100.3	4.3%
Northern Ireland	100.0	4.4%

Table 10. Indicator information relating to Health Deprivation and Disability Domain. Source: Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017, NISRA.



ECONOMY

Education

Qualifications and Destinations of School Leavers

In 2018/19, 82.5% of school leavers in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough achieved at least 5 GCSEs A*-C; this decreased to 68.3% when English and Maths were included. Those entitled to Free School Meals (FSME) in the borough had a lower proportion achieving 5 GCSEs A*-C including English and Maths (48.7%) than those not entitled to Free School Meals (Non-FSME) (74.6%).

Within the borough Armagh DEA had similar attainment to the borough overall for achieving GCSEs grades A*-C (81.6%) and 70.0% for the inclusion of English and Maths. FSME achievement in Armagh DEA (55.8%) was higher than Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon overall and the second highest of the seven DEAS within the borough.

In 2018/19, 35.9% of school leavers resident in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon entered Higher Education Institutions while 41.5% continued on to Institutes of Further Education. Within the borough, Armagh DEA had the lowest proportion of school leavers continuing on to further or higher education.

	Qualifications					Destination				
	2+ A-levels A*-E (%)	5+ GCSE's grades A*-C (%)	5+ GCSE's grades A*-C inc. GCSE English and Maths (%)			Higher Education (%)	Further Education (%)	Employ ment (%)	Training (%)	Unemploy ed / Unknown (%)
			All	Non-FSME	FSME					
Armagh DEA	51.9	81.6	70.0	75.5	55.8	34.0	30.5	11.2	20.8	3.5
Banbridge DEA	46.8	86.1	68.9	74.8	48.3	34.7	40.5	5.6	14.2	5.1
Craigavon DEA	43.6	83.7	62.7	68.6	49.0	35.7	41.7	5.3	14.4	2.8
Cusher DEA	43.5	87.5	74.8	79.8	57.1	31.6	50.5	5.8	8.6	3.5
Lagan River DEA	54.5	84.7	73.5	76.4	51.4	42.4	40.2	5.3	8.7	3.4
Lurgan DEA	48.9	75.5	64.0	72.4	41.3	41.2	36.5	6.5	9.9	5.9
Portadown DEA	37.2	80.3	65.5	74.5	42.2	30.2	55.4	3.7	8.3	2.5
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	46.9	82.5	68.3	74.6	48.7	35.9	41.5	6.3	12.4	3.9
Northern Ireland	55.6	86.4	70.8	78.5	49.5	42.0	32.9	10.3	10.6	4.2

Table 11. Qualifications and destinations of school leavers by District Electoral Area of pupil residence 2018/19.

Source: Northern Ireland School Leavers Survey, Department of Education.

Further Education

In 2018/19, there were 7,650 individuals from the borough enrolled at Further Education Institutions, accounting for 12.5% of all individuals from Northern Ireland enrolled. Armagh DEA had a higher proportion studying Level 3 courses than both the borough overall and Northern Ireland. The proportion studying Level 1 and Entry Level courses from Armagh DEA

was the third lowest of the seven DEAs in the borough and below both the borough overall and Northern Ireland.

	Individuals Enrolled	Level 1 and Entry Level (%)	Level 2 (%)	Level 3 (%)	Level 4 and Above – HE (%)
Armagh DEA	1,164	6.9	33.6	43.2	16.3
Banbridge DEA	1,157	8.8	34.8	39.6	16.8
Craigavon DEA	1,122	11.3	36.5	35.7	16.5
Cusher DEA	974	6.4	37.1	38.6	18.0
Lagan River DEA	716	4.9	35.1	40.2	19.8
Lurgan DEA	1,326	13.8	35.6	36.7	13.9
Portadown DEA	1,191	12.7	34.8	37.9	14.6
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	7,650	9.7	35.3	38.7	16.3
Northern Ireland	61,057	11.0	32.6	40.2	16.2

Table 12. Individuals enrolled at Further Education Institutions by level of study 2018/19 (by student address).

Source: Consolidated Data Return, Department for the Economy.

In 2018/19, the majority of individuals from the borough enrolled at Further Education Institutions were attending Southern Regional College (77.8%). 79.8% of individuals from Armagh DEA were enrolled at Southern Regional College while 10.7% were enrolled at South West College, the largest proportion in the borough.

	Individuals Enrolled	Belfast Metropolitan College (%)	Northern Regional College & North West Regional College (%)	South Eastern Regional College (%)	Southern Regional College (%)	South West College (%)
Armagh DEA	1,164	6.5	0.7	2.2	79.8	10.7
Banbridge DEA	1,157	7.5	0.4	9.2	82.4	0.4
Craigavon DEA	1,122	8.6	0.4	7.8	81.8	1.4
Cusher DEA	974	5.3	0.7	3.8	88.1	2.1
Lagan River DEA	716	10.2	1.0	36.2	52.2	0.4
Lurgan DEA	1,326	13.1	0.9	10.8	74.1	1.1
Portadown DEA	1,191	8.2	0.3	6.4	78.8	6.4
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	7,650	8.6	0.6	9.6	77.8	3.4

Table 13. Individuals enrolled at Further Education Institutions by College 2018/19 (by student address). Source: Consolidated Data Return, Department for the Economy.

Higher Education

In 2018/19, there were 6,780 enrolments made by people in the borough to Higher Education Institutions. As a student can be enrolled on more than one course this figure will exceed the number of students. There were 1,060 enrolments from Armagh DEA with proportions by age broadly similar to those of the borough overall. A slightly higher proportion of enrolments from Armagh DEA were studying in Northern Ireland (77.8%) than from the borough overall (74.7%).

	Enrolments	Age Group				Country of HE Study			
		Aged 20 and under (%)	Aged 21-24 (%)	Aged 25-59 (%)	Aged 60 and over (%)	England (%)	Northern Ireland (%)	Scotland (%)	Wales (%)
Armagh DEA	1,060	44.3	34.0	20.3	0.9	16.0	77.8	4.7	1.4
Banbridge DEA	1,085	42.9	30.9	24.9	1.8	20.3	72.4	6.5	1.4
Craigavon DEA	885	38.4	34.5	26.6	1.1	20.9	73.4	5.6	0.6
Cusher DEA	880	43.2	34.7	21.6	0.0	18.8	74.4	5.7	1.1
Lagan River DEA	935	44.4	29.4	24.1	1.6	23.0	69.0	6.4	1.1
Lurgan DEA	1,085	40.1	32.7	26.3	0.9	14.3	80.6	4.6	0.9
Portadown DEA	850	40.6	34.7	24.1	0.6	19.4	74.7	4.7	0.6
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	6,780	42.0	33.0	23.9	1.1	18.8	74.7	5.5	1.0
Northern Ireland	63,535	41.0	30.6	25.8	2.6	20.1	72.6	6.4	0.9

Table 14. Enrolments at Higher Education Institutions by District Electoral Area of student residence 2018/19.

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency Student Record, Department for the Economy. Please note data are rounded to the nearest five and therefore totals may not sum due to rounding.

Deprivation – Income, Employment and Education, Skills and Training Domains

As part of the Economy section, the Income Domain, Employment Domain and Education, Skills and Training Domain are relevant. Looking at those SOAs in Armagh Area Proxy, Callan Bridge SOA ranks within the 10% most deprived in Northern Ireland according to the Income Domain and within the 20% most deprived according to the Employment Domain and Education, Skills and Training Domain. The Mall SOA is also within the 20% most deprived for income.

Rank of 1 is the most deprived, 890 is the least deprived	Multiple Deprivation Measure Rank	Income Domain Rank	Employment Domain Rank	Health Deprivation and Disability Domain Rank	Education, Skills and Training Domain Rank	Access to Services Domain Rank	Living Environment Domain Rank	Crime and Disorder Domain Rank
Abbey Park	424	451	353	315	362	442	425	391
Callan Bridge	61	38	98	121	97	716	92	69
Demesne 1	718	745	678	724	762	333	242	371
Demesne 2	521	485	387	432	502	450	717	311
Downs	288	197	273	262	368	603	528	239
Observatory	426	217	404	478	609	414	455	490
The Mall	269	156	320	391	292	714	83	356

Table 15. Overall Multiple Deprivation Measure Rank and individual domain ranks for SOAs in Armagh Area Proxy. Source: Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017, NISRA. Those shaded dark blue are ranked in the 10% most deprived and those in light blue are in the top 11-20% most deprived in Northern Ireland.

Data from some of the indicators that make up these three domains show 13.5% of the population of Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon live in households whose equivalised income is below 60 per cent of the NI median compared to 13.1% for NI overall. Four of the seven SOAs in the Armagh Area Proxy have higher proportions than the borough. While 18.9% of the working age population in the borough are employment deprived, this is lower than Northern Ireland overall (20.6%). However, six of the seven SOAs in the Armagh Area Proxy have proportions higher than the borough, most notably Callan Bridge (34.2%). The proportion of working age adults (25-64) with no or low levels of qualifications is higher in four of the seven SOAs in the Armagh Area Proxy than the borough overall (36.2%). Callan Bridge again has the highest proportion (48.1%).

	Proportion of the population living in households whose equivalised income is below 60 per cent of the NI median (%)	Proportion of the working age population who are employment deprived (%)	Proportion of working age adults (25-64) with no or low levels of qualification (%)
Armagh DEA	15.7	20.4	37.7
Cusher DEA	14.1	16.6	35.7
Abbey Park SOA	12.7	21.8	42.0
Callan Bridge SOA	20.2	34.2	48.1
Demesne 1 SOA	9.2	13.6	23.5
Demesne 2 SOA	12.3	20.4	34.5
Downs SOA	15.7	24.2	43.1
Observatory SOA	15.5	19.8	27.5
The Mall SOA	16.4	22.8	42.5
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	13.5	18.9	36.2
Northern Ireland	13.1	20.6	35.6

Table 16. Indicator information relating to Income Domain, Employment Domain and Education, Skills and Training Domain. Source: Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017, NISRA.

The deprivation ranks for the Armagh Area Proxy and Armagh Catchment Area for Income Domain, Employment Domain and Education, Skills and Training Domain are shown below.

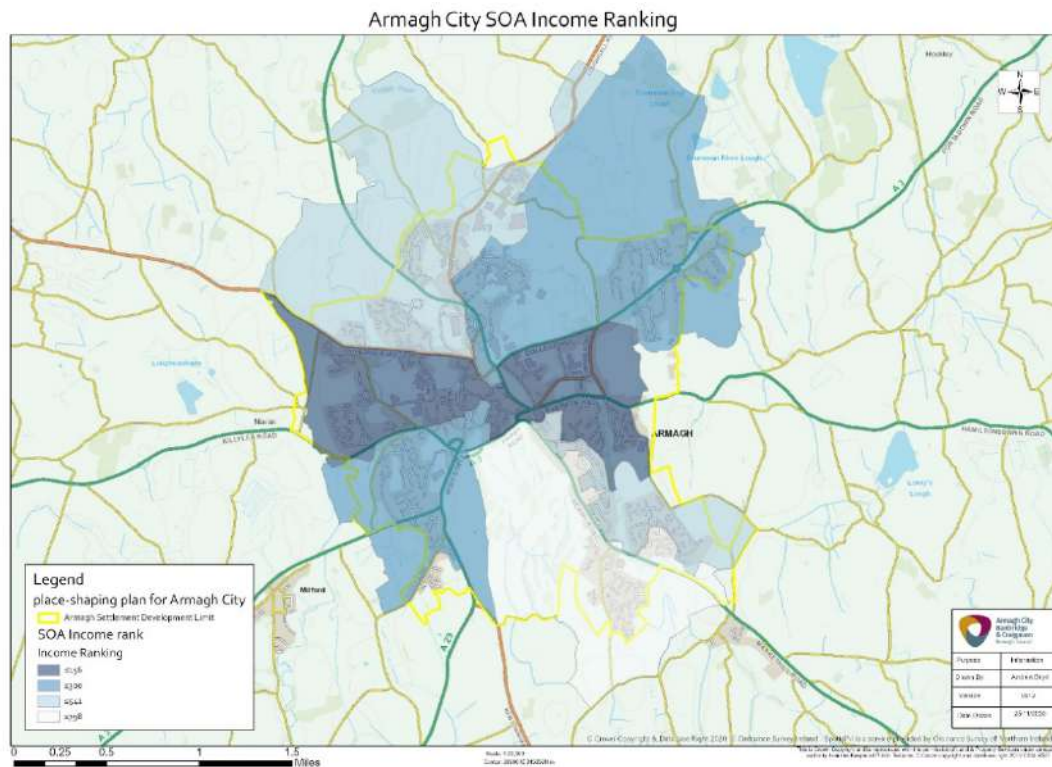


Figure 12. Income Deprivation Domain Rank in Armagh Area Proxy. Source: Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017, NISRA. Shading based on rank in Armagh Catchment Area, most deprived shaded dark blue, least deprived shaded light blue.

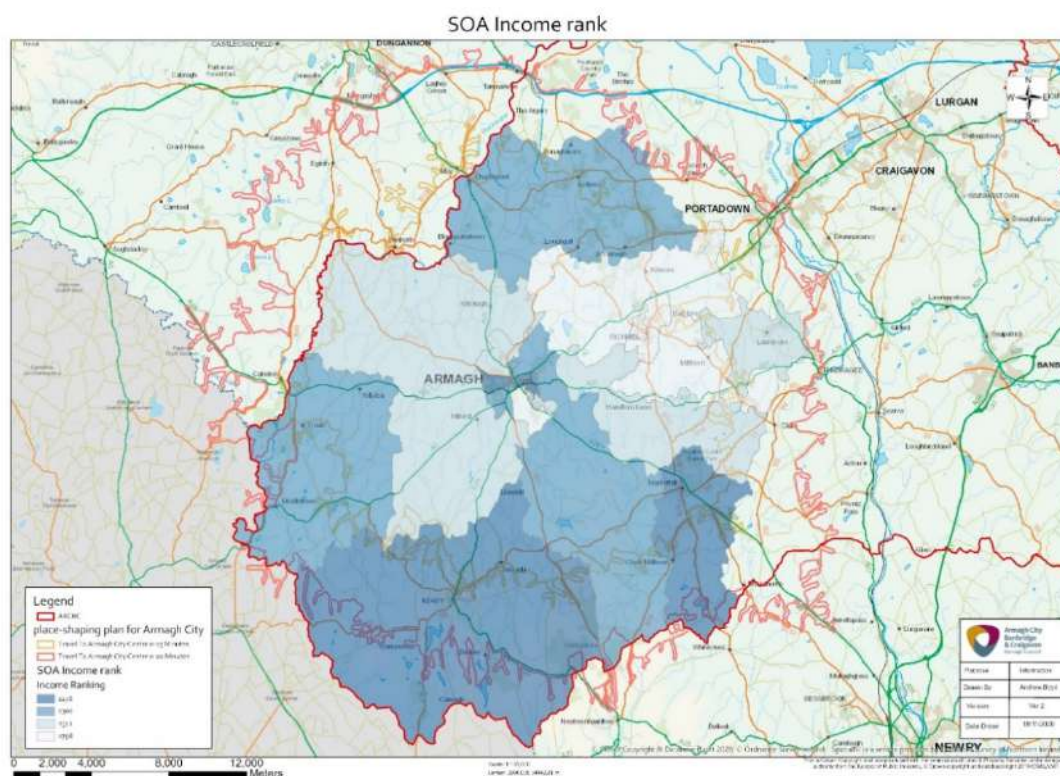


Figure 13. Income Deprivation Domain Rank in Armagh Catchment Area. Source: Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017, NISRA. Shading based on rank in Armagh Catchment Area, most deprived shaded dark blue, least deprived shaded light blue.

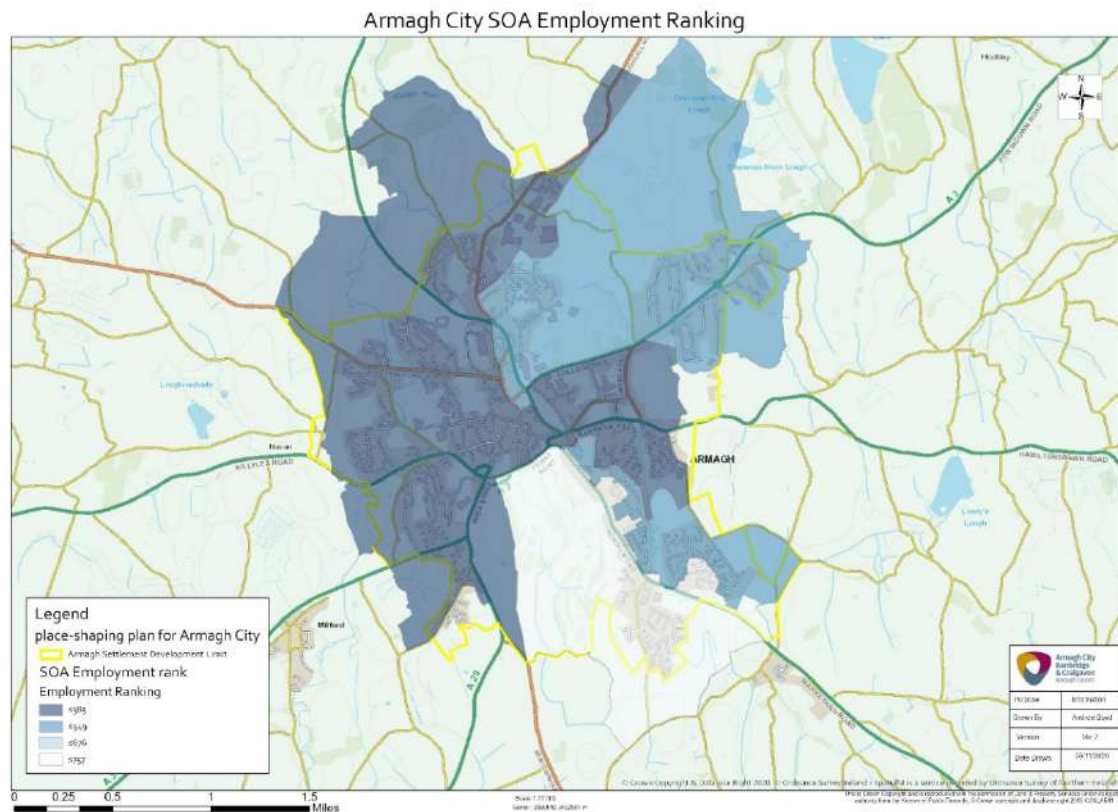


Figure 14. Employment Deprivation Domain Rank in Armagh Area Proxy. Source: Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017, NISRA. Shading based on rank in Armagh Catchment Area, most deprived shaded dark blue, least deprived shaded light blue.

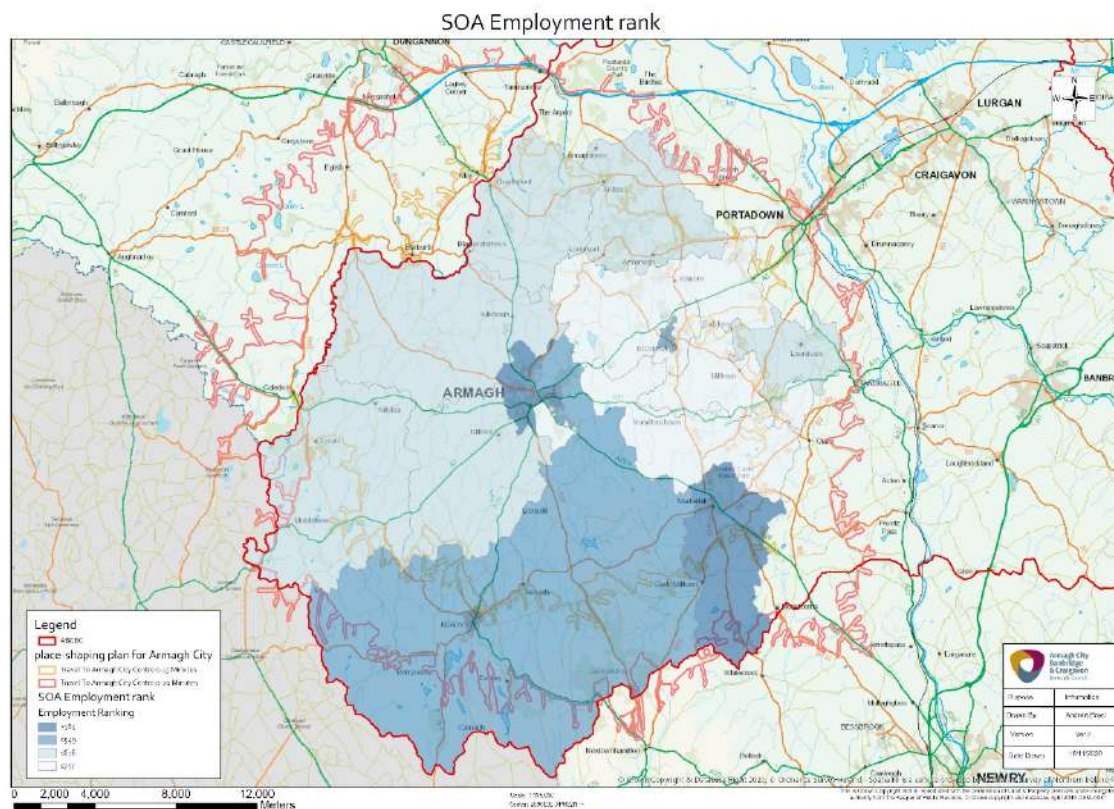


Figure 15. Employment Deprivation Domain Rank in Armagh Catchment Area. Source: Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017, NISRA. Shading based on rank in Armagh Catchment Area, most deprived shaded dark blue, least deprived shaded light blue.

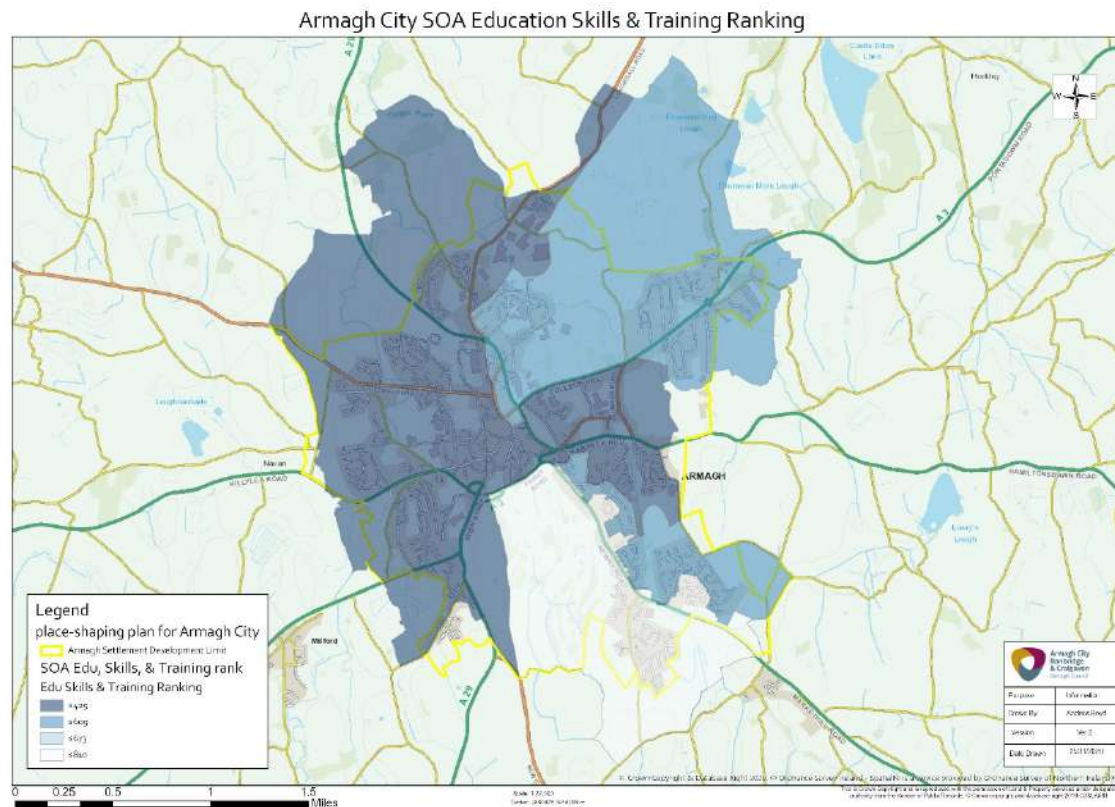


Figure 16. Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain Rank in Armagh Area Proxy. Source: Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017, NISRA. Shading based on rank in Armagh Catchment Area, most deprived shaded dark blue, least deprived shaded light blue.

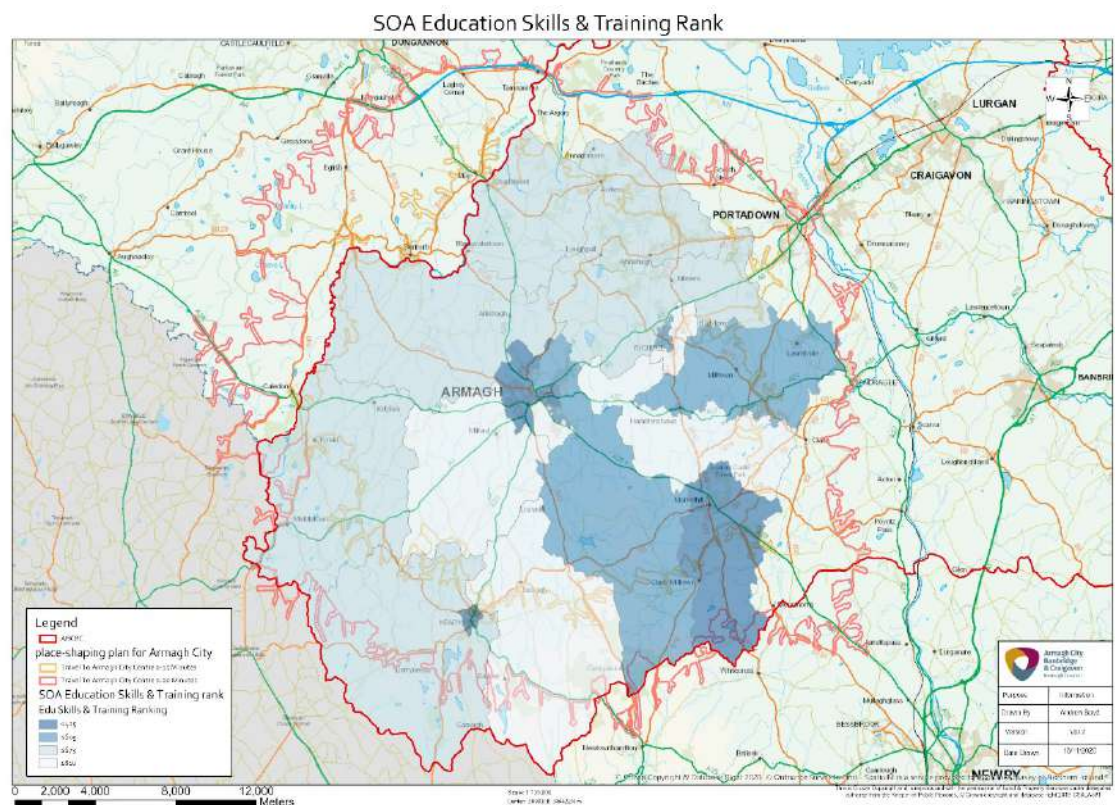


Figure 17. Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain Rank in Armagh Catchment Area. Source: Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017, NISRA. Shading based on rank in Armagh Catchment Area, most deprived shaded dark blue, least deprived shaded light blue.

Labour Market

Employment

In 2019, the percentage of people aged 16 to 64 in work (the employment rate) in the borough was 72.3%, similar to the Northern Ireland rate of 71.9%. The employment rate in the borough has risen from 67.2% in 2009 and has been higher than the Northern Ireland rate for the last eleven years.

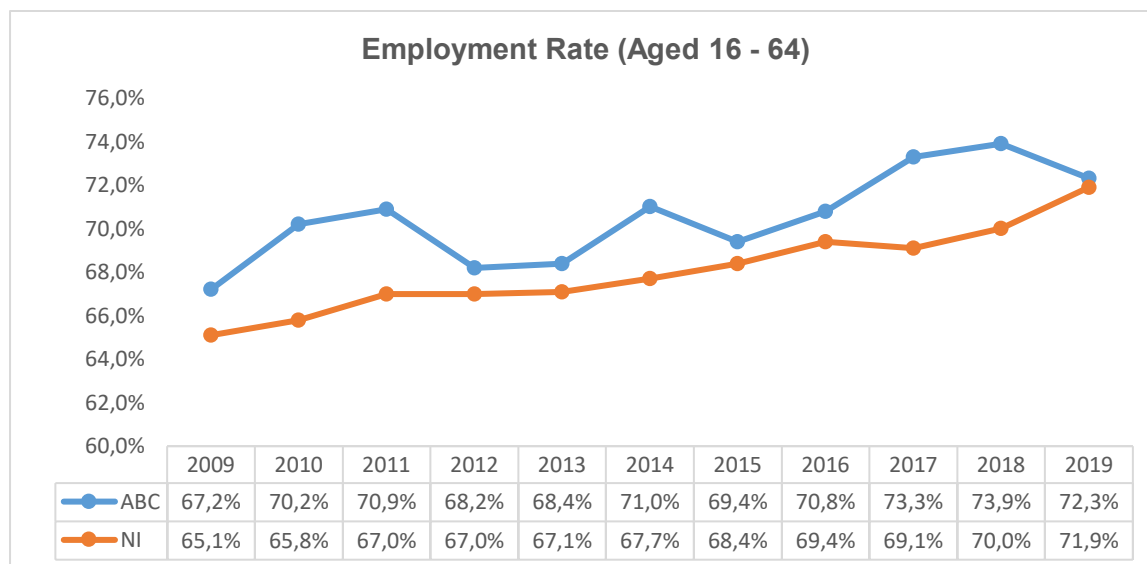


Figure 13. Employment rates in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough and Northern Ireland 2009-2019. Source: Labour Force Survey, NISRA.

The employment rate in 2019 for males was higher than females in both the borough and Northern Ireland. Those aged 16-24 in the borough had a lower employment rate (47.1%) than in Northern Ireland overall (52.3%). Employment rates in both urban and rural areas are similar in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon and Northern Ireland overall.

	Employment Rate (16-64)	
	ABC	NI
Total	72.3%	71.9%
- Male	77.3%	75.8%
- Female	67.5%	68.1%
- 16-24	47.1%	52.3%
- 25-34	84.0%	83.0%
- 35-49	85.3%	82.4%
- 50-64	65.7%	64.7%
- Urban	71.2%	70.8%
- Rural	73.5%	73.7%

Table 17. Employment rates by gender, age and urban/rural in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough and Northern Ireland 2019. Source: Labour Force Survey, NISRA.

Economic Inactivity

The economic inactivity rate for those aged 16 to 64 (excluding students) was 18.1% in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon in 2019, lower than Northern Ireland (19.7%). This is an increase of 1.8 percentage points on 2018 when the borough rate was 16.3%.

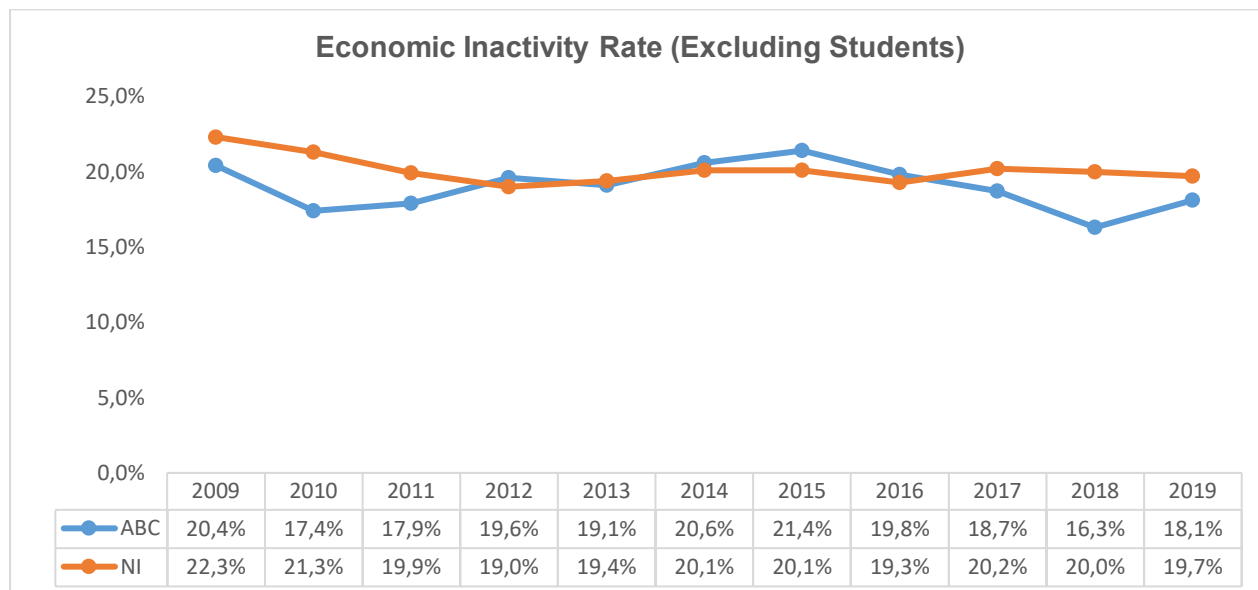


Figure 18. Economic inactivity (aged 16 to 64) rates (excluding students) in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough and Northern Ireland 2009-2019. Source: Labour Force Survey, NISRA.

Qualifications of Workforce in Employment

In 2019 in the borough, 40.1% of those in employment were qualified to level 4 or above (degree level or higher). Just over three quarters (77.8%) were qualified to level 2 or above (5 or more GCSEs grade A*-C or equivalent). Each of the qualification levels of those in employment have shown increases since 2009. In the borough in 2019, 8.6% had no qualifications compared to 17.8% in 2009.

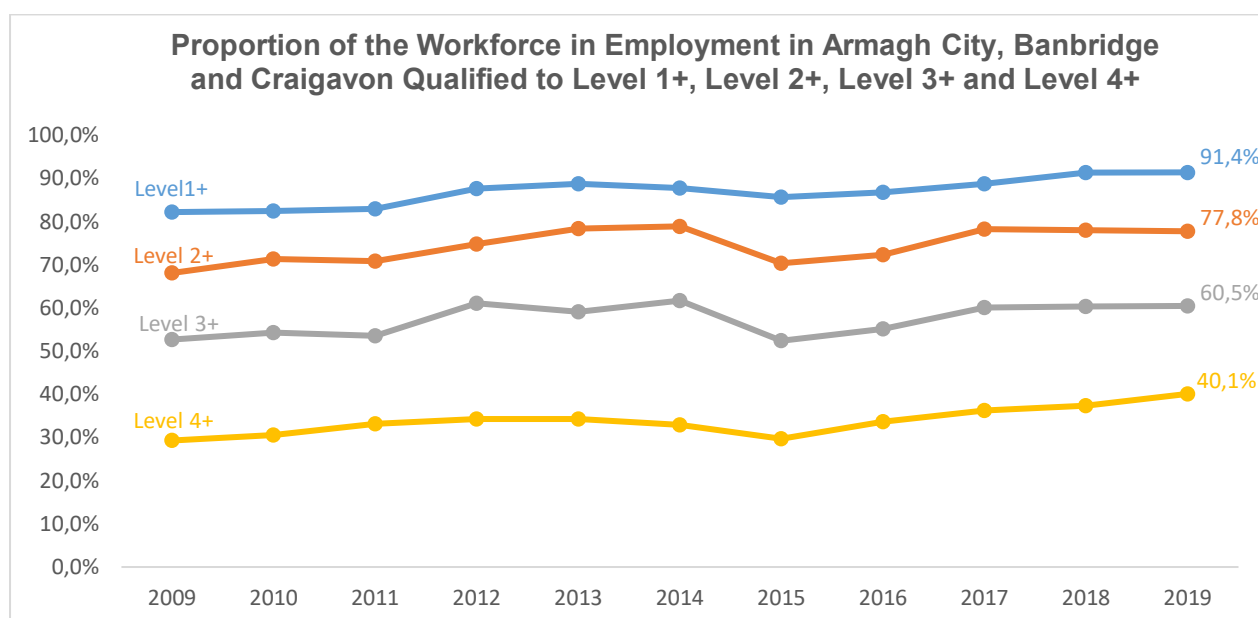


Figure 19. Qualification level of those in employment (aged 16+) in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough 2009-2019. Source: Labour Force Survey, NISRA.

Claimant Count

The experimental Claimant Count is a measure of unemployment. It includes Jobseeker's Allowance Claimants and those Universal Credit claimants who were claiming principally for the reason of being unemployed.

Claimant Count data is available to electoral ward level with the following map showing the wards around Armagh City.

The electoral wards that make up most of the Armagh City area are:

- Abbey Park
- Callan Bridge
- Demesne
- Downs
- Observatory
- The Mall

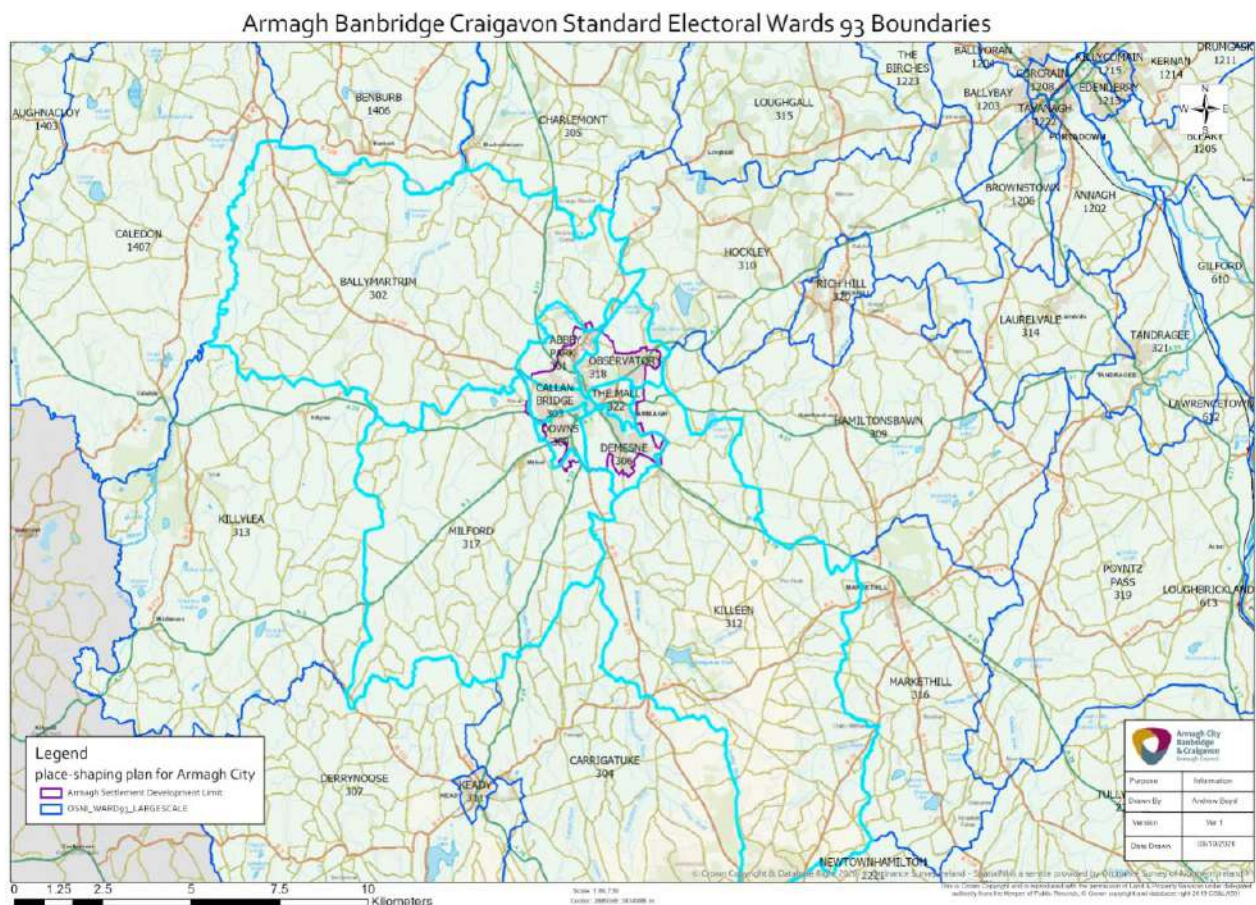


Figure 20. Electoral Wards in the Armagh Settlement area.

At March 2020 the claimant count rate (claimants as a proportion of residents aged 16 to 64) for the borough was 1.9%. This was below the Northern Ireland rate of 2.6%. Callan Bridge electoral ward had the highest rate in the Armagh City area (4.5%). In September the rate in the borough was 4.7%, an increase of 2.8 percentage points. All electoral wards in the area of Armagh City showed an increase equal to or greater than this.

	March 2020		September 2020		Percentage point change in rate
	Claimants	Rate (%)	Claimants	Rate (%)	
Abbey Park	40	2.3	85	5.1	2.8
Callan Bridge	80	4.5	180	10.0	5.5
Demesne	30	1.5	90	4.8	3.3
Downs	45	2.8	115	7.2	4.4
Observatory	30	2.0	85	5.7	3.7
The Mall	35	3.2	85	7.7	4.5
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough	2,610	1.9	6,270	4.7	2.8
Northern Ireland	30,200	2.6	62,250	5.3	2.7

Table 18. Claimant Count by electoral wards in the borough March 2020 and September 2020. Source: Claimant Count, NISRA. Please note figures are rounded to the nearest five and therefore may not sum to totals.

The following maps show the results for all electoral wards in the borough in September 2020 and the change in the claimant count rate between March and September.

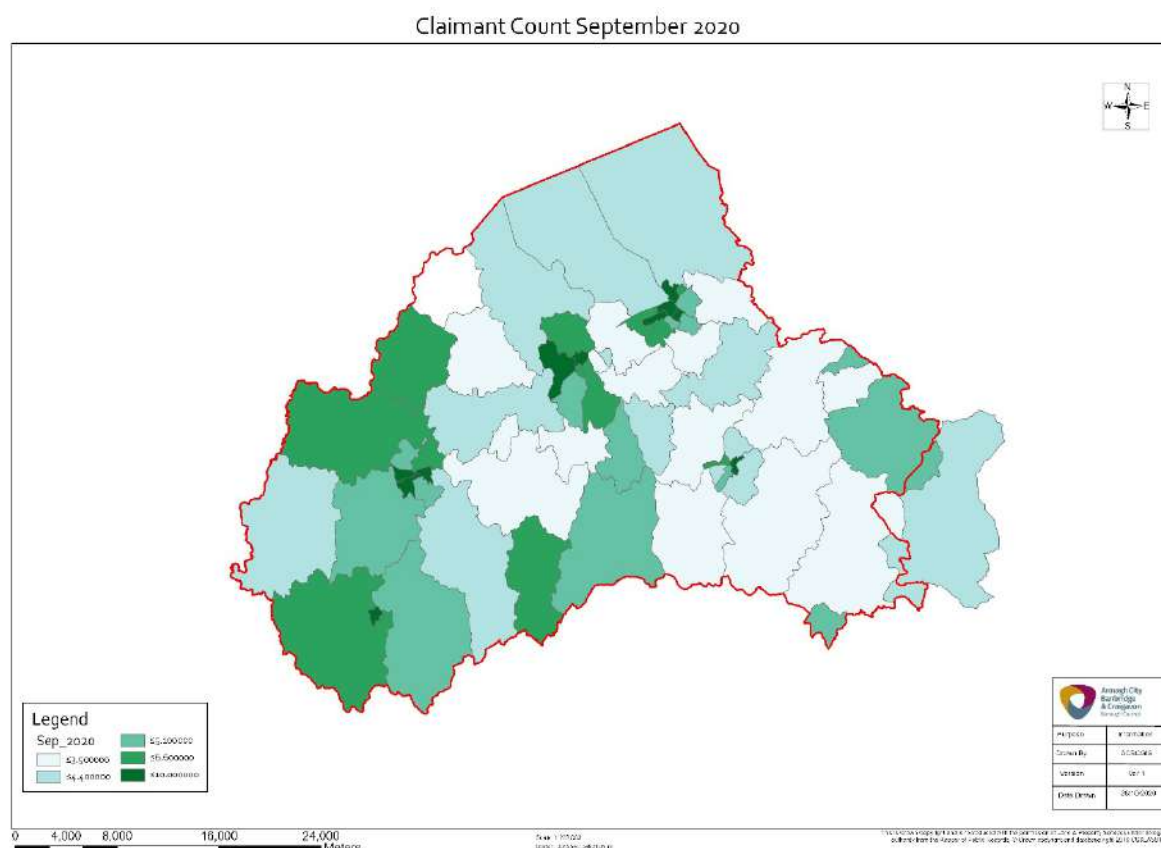


Figure 21. Claimant count rate for electoral wards in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough September 2020. Source: Claimant Count, NISRA.

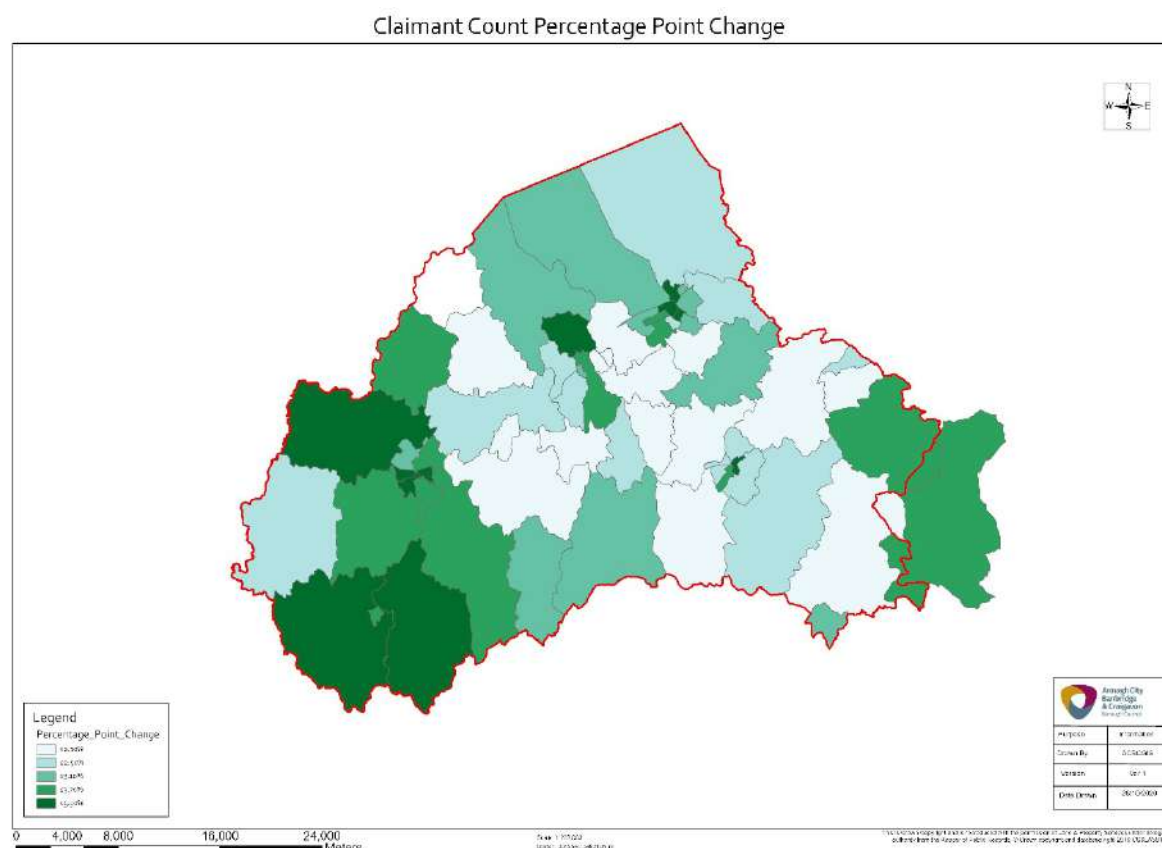


Figure 22. Percentage point change in claimant count rate for electoral wards in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough between March 2020 and September 2020. Source: Claimant Count, NISRA.

Businesses

In 2020 there were 8,725 VAT and/or PAYE registered businesses in the borough, accounting for 11.5% of all such businesses in Northern Ireland. The number of businesses has increased year on year since 2014, although this increase levelled off between 2019 and 2020, with the number of businesses in the borough rising by only 0.1%.

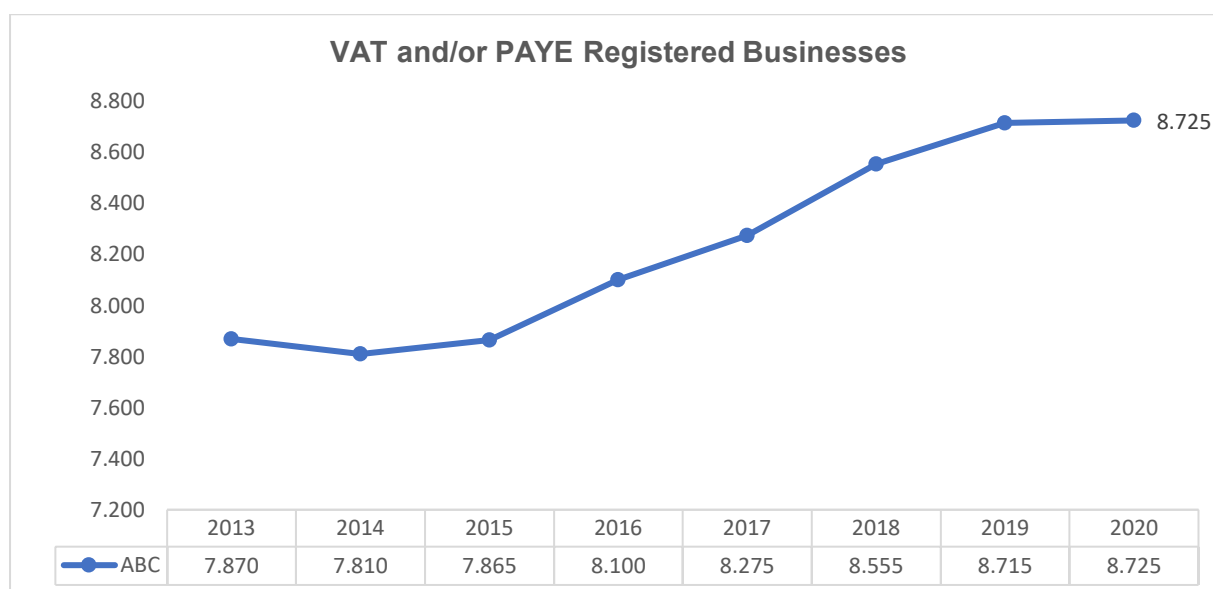


Figure 23. Number of VAT and/or PAYE registered businesses in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough 2013-2020. Source: Inter-Departmental Business Register, NISRA. Please note figures have been rounded to the nearest five.

Armagh DEA accounted for around one-fifth (20.7%) of VAT and/or PAYE registered businesses in the borough in 2020.

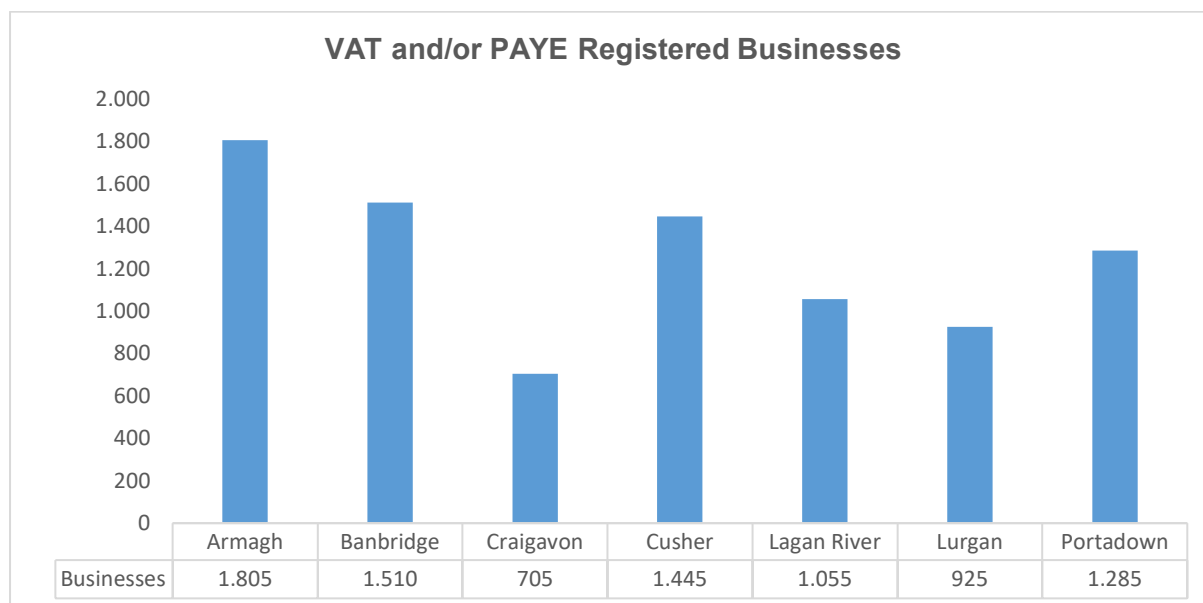


Figure 24. Number of VAT and/or PAYE registered businesses in District Electoral Areas in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough 2020. Source: Inter-Departmental Business Register, NISRA. Please note figures have been rounded to the nearest five and therefore may not sum to totals.

Business Demography

The largest industry group in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough in 2020 is agriculture, forestry and fishing, accounting for 27.4% of all VAT and/or PAYE registered businesses. The second largest industry group in the borough is construction (14.0%), followed by retail (8.4%). Together these three industry groups account for around half (49.9%) of all businesses in the borough.

In Armagh DEA agriculture, forestry and fishing are also the largest industry group, accounting for 31.0% of all VAT and or/PAYE registered businesses. Similarly, this is followed by construction (13.3%) and retail (8.9%). These three industries make up 53.2% of businesses in Armagh DEA.

	Armagh DEA (%)	Banbridge DEA (%)	Craigavon DEA (%)	Cusher DEA (%)	Lagan River DEA (%)	Lurgan DEA (%)	Portadown DEA (%)	ABC Borough (%)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	31.0	28.5	12.8	40.8	30.8	10.3	23.3	27.4
Production	6.6	5.6	12.1	7.3	7.6	9.2	7.4	7.6
Construction	13.3	14.2	19.1	13.8	16.6	15.1	9.7	14.0
Motor Trades	4.4	3.0	3.5	4.2	3.8	3.2	3.9	3.8
Wholesale Trades	4.4	4.6	5.7	4.2	6.2	5.4	6.2	5.2
Retail Trades	8.9	8.6	8.5	5.2	6.2	12.4	10.1	8.4
Transport and storage	5.3	4.3	5.7	5.2	2.8	5.4	5.8	4.9
Accommodation and food service activities	3.6	4.6	3.5	2.8	2.4	8.1	5.1	4.3
Information and communication	0.8	1.3	2.8	1.0	1.9	2.7	1.9	1.5
Financial and insurance activities	1.1	1.0	2.1	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.9	1.3
Property	2.2	3.6	3.5	1.7	2.4	2.7	3.1	2.7
Professional, scientific and technical activities	6.4	7.3	5.0	4.5	6.6	7.6	6.6	6.3
Business administration and support services	2.8	3.3	5.7	2.1	3.8	3.8	3.1	3.3
Public administration and defence	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education	1.1	1.0	0.7	*	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7
Human health and social work activities	2.8	2.3	2.8	2.1	2.8	4.3	3.5	2.8
Arts, entertainment, recreation and other services	5.5	6.3	6.4	3.5	4.3	8.6	7.0	5.7

Table 19. Broad industry group of VAT and/or PAYE registered businesses in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough 2020. Source: Inter-Departmental Business Register, NISRA. Please note - * counts of businesses one to four have been suppressed. Figures have been rounded to the nearest five therefore percentages may not sum due to rounding.

Armagh City Centre had 15 more business in 2017 than in 2012. The majority of business in Armagh are wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

	2012		2013		2015		2017	
	Number of Businesses	% of Businesses	Number of Businesses	% of Businesses	Number of Businesses	% of Businesses	Number of Businesses	% of Businesses
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*	*	*	*
Mining and quarrying	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Manufacturing	5	1.1%	10	2.2%	10	2.1%	15	3.2%
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	N/A	N/A	*	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	20	4.4%	15	3.3%	20	4.3%	20	4.3%
Wholesale and retail trade; Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	140	31.1%	135	29.3%	130	27.7%	140	30.1%
Transportation and storage	15	3.3%	10	2.2%	10	2.1%	10	2.2%
Accommodation and food service activities	55	12.2%	50	10.9%	45	9.6%	40	8.6%
Information and communication	5	1.1%	10	2.2%	10	2.1%	5	1.1%
Financial and insurance activities	15	3.3%	15	3.3%	15	3.2%	20	4.3%
Real estate activities	15	3.3%	10	2.2%	10	2.1%	10	2.2%
Professional, scientific and technical activities	40	8.9%	45	9.8%	50	10.6%	50	10.8%
Administrative and support service activities	10	2.2%	15	3.3%	25	5.3%	15	3.2%
Public administration and defence; Compulsory Social Security	10	2.2%	10	2.2%	15	3.2%	10	2.2%
Education	25	5.6%	25	5.4%	25	5.3%	25	5.4%
Human health and social work activities	40	8.9%	45	9.8%	50	10.6%	45	9.7%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	25	5.6%	25	5.4%	20	4.3%	20	4.3%
Other service activities	35	7.8%	35	7.6%	45	9.6%	45	9.7%
Total	450	100%	460	100%	470	100%	465	100%

Table 20. Business demography in Armagh City Centre 2012 to 2017. Source: Inter-Departmental Business Register, NISRA Economic and Labour Market Statistics Branch via Town Centre Database, Department for Communities. Note – IDBR figures are rounded to the nearest 5 and counts under 5 have been suppressed (*).

Business Turnover and Size

In the borough in 2020 around a quarter of business had a turnover of less than £50,000 (25.7%) while around one in ten (10.2%) had a turnover of £1m or more. Armagh DEA had a similar turnover profile to the borough overall.

Turnover Size Band (£ thousand)	Armagh DEA (%)	Banbridge DEA (%)	Craigavon DEA (%)	Cusher DEA (%)	Lagan River DEA (%)	Lurgan DEA (%)	Portadown DEA (%)	ABC Borough (%)
0 – 49	27.7	25.8	17.7	32.5	29.9	16.2	23.0	25.7
50 – 99	16.9	18.9	15.6	17.0	18.0	18.9	16.7	17.5
100 - 249	24.7	25.5	26.2	23.5	27.0	29.2	26.8	25.9
250 - 499	12.5	12.3	12.1	12.1	12.3	16.8	14.0	13.0
500 - 999	7.5	8.6	7.8	6.9	5.7	8.6	8.6	7.7
1,000 – 4,999	7.8	7.6	11.3	5.9	4.7	8.6	8.2	7.6
5,000+	2.8	1.3	9.2	1.7	1.9	1.6	2.7	2.6

Table 21. Turnover size band of VAT and/or PAYE registered businesses in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough 2020. Source: Inter-Departmental Business Register, NISRA. Please note percentages may not sum due to rounding.

The majority of businesses in the borough in 2020 are micro-businesses (employing fewer than 10 people). Armagh DEA has similar proportions to the borough for employee size bands.

Employee Size Band (£ thousand)	Armagh DEA (%)	Banbridge DEA (%)	Craigavon DEA (%)	Cusher DEA (%)	Lagan River DEA (%)	Lurgan DEA (%)	Portadown DEA (%)	ABC Borough (%)
0 ¹	37.1	36.1	22.7	46.4	38.9	21.1	30.4	34.8
1-9	54.0	56.3	57.4	47.8	55.9	67.0	58.8	56.0
10-19	4.4	4.3	6.4	2.8	2.4	6.5	5.4	4.5
20-49	2.5	2.3	6.4	1.7	1.4	4.3	3.5	2.8
50-99	1.1	0.7	2.8	0.7	0.5	*	1.2	0.9
100-199	0.6	*	2.1	0.3	*	0.5	0.4	0.5
200-249	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.1
250+	*	*	2.1	*	*	*	*	0.3

Table 22. Employee size band of VAT and/or PAYE registered businesses in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough 2020. Source: Inter-Departmental Business Register, NISRA. . Please note - * counts of businesses one to four have been suppressed. Percentages may not sum due to rounding. ¹This sizeband includes holding companies and those companies that are not yet trading, for example, if a factory is under construction.

Business turnover in Armagh City Centre increased by 14.2% between 2013 and 2015, from £150.74m to £172.16m. In 2015, arts, entertainment and recreation accounted for 4.2% (£7.24m) of the turnover of Armagh City Centre.

	2013		2014		2015	
	Turnover (£ millions)	% of Total Turnover	Turnover (£ millions)	% of Total Turnover	Turnover (£ millions)	% of Total Turnover
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining and quarrying	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Manufacturing	d	d	d	d	d	d
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	d	d
Construction	d	d	d	d	11.12	6.5%
Wholesale and retail trade; Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	86.22	57.2%	77.60	58.8%	101.76	59.1%
Transportation and storage	d	d	d	d	d	d
Accommodation and food service activities	6.06	4.0%	d	d	d	d
Information and communication	d	d	d	d	d	d
Financial and insurance activities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Real estate activities	d	d	d	d	d	d
Professional, scientific and technical activities	17.50	11.6%	10.01	7.6%	8.31	4.8%
Administrative and support service activities	4.18	2.8%	d	d	d	d
Public administration and defence; Compulsory Social Security	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Education	d	d	d	d	N/A	N/A
Human health and social work activities	0.73	0.5%	0.98	0.7%	1.11	0.6%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	6.70	4.4%	6.95	5.3%	7.24	4.2%
Other service activities	3.99	2.6%	3.08	2.3%	d	d
Total	150.74	100%	132.05	100%	172.16	100%

Table 23. Business turnover in Armagh City Centre 2013 to 2015. Source: NISRA Economic and Labour Market Statistics Branch via Town Centre Database, Department for Communities. Note – d refers to disclosive information that cannot be presented.

Employee Jobs

Employee jobs in Armagh City Centre decreased by 5.3% between 2011 and 2017, from 4,569 to 4,326. Over a fifth (21.4%) of jobs in 2017 were in wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

	2011		2013		2015		2017	
	Employee Jobs	% of Total Employees	Employee Jobs	% of Total Employees	Employee Jobs	% of Total Employees	Employee Jobs	% of Total Employees
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	N/A	N/A	*	*	N/A	N/A	0	0.0%
Mining and quarrying	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Manufacturing	95	2.1%	108	2.6%	126	2.8%	139	3.2%
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	N/A	N/A	*	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	177	3.9%	44	1.0%	68	1.5%	90	2.1%
Wholesale and retail trade; Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,069	23.4%	1,005	23.8%	994	22.3%	927	21.4%
Transportation and storage	187	4.1%	178	4.2%	176	4.0%	174	4.0%
Accommodation and food service activities	298	6.5%	303	7.2%	297	6.7%	318	7.4%
Information and communication	40	0.9%	39	0.9%	44	1.0%	*	*
Financial and insurance activities	159	3.5%	155	3.7%	147	3.3%	118	2.7%
Real estate activities	76	1.7%	37	0.9%	*	*	47	1.1%
Professional, scientific and technical activities	288	6.3%	225	5.3%	267	6.0%	364	8.4%
Administrative and support service activities	90	2.0%	72	1.7%	79	1.8%	42	1.0%
Public administration and defence; Compulsory Social Security	759	16.6%	740	17.5%	780	17.5%	671	15.5%
Education	722	15.8%	676	16.0%	721	16.2%	697	16.1%
Human health and social work activities	303	6.6%	319	7.5%	292	6.6%	321	7.4%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	211	4.6%	201	4.8%	188	4.2%	154	3.5%
Other service activities	95	2.1%	124	2.9%	141	3.2%	127	2.9%
Total	4,569	100%	4,228	100%	4,454	100%	4,326	100%

Table 24. Employee jobs in Armagh City Centre 2011 to 2017. Source: Business Register and Employment Survey, NISRA Economic and Labour Market Statistics Branch via Town Centre Database, Department for Communities.

Business Birth Rates

In 2018, there were 625 enterprises born in the borough, giving a business birth rate of 9.3% (births as a percentage of active enterprises), similar to the NI business birth rate of 9.6%. This is the lowest business birth rate since 2014.

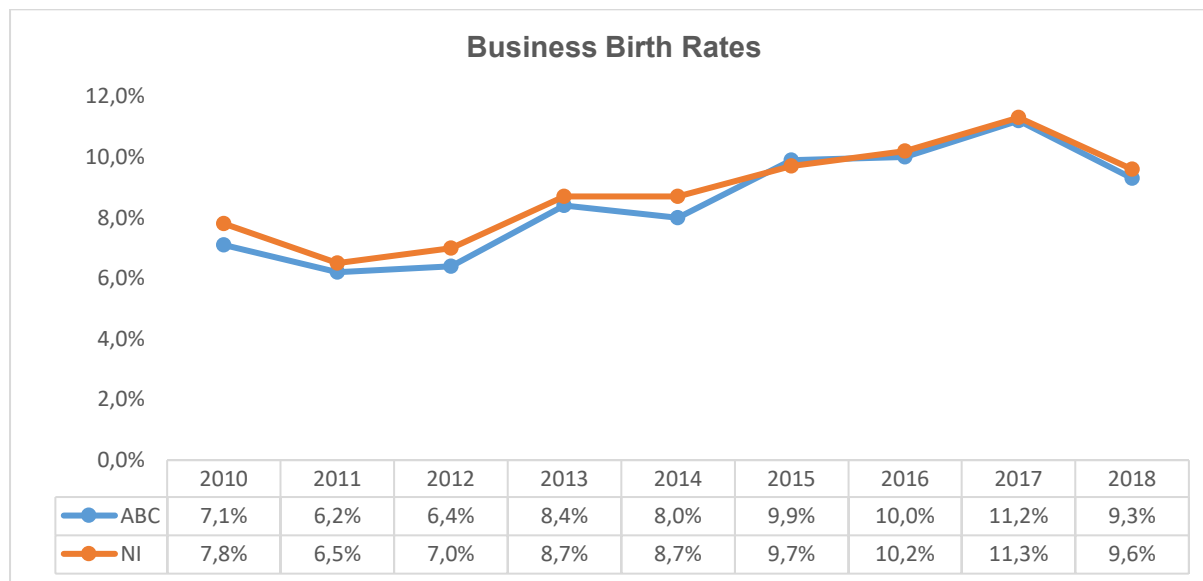


Figure 25. Business birth rates in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough and Northern Ireland 2010 – 2018. Source: Inter-Departmental Business Register, Office for National Statistics. Please note figures from 2010 to 2014 for Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough are an aggregation of the three former council areas.

Business Survival Rates

Approximately 46% of newly born businesses in the borough survive five years, just above the Northern Ireland five-year business survival rate (43%). Survival rates in the borough are just above those of Northern Ireland for years one to three, while for four-year survival the borough (49%) is just below Northern Ireland (50%)

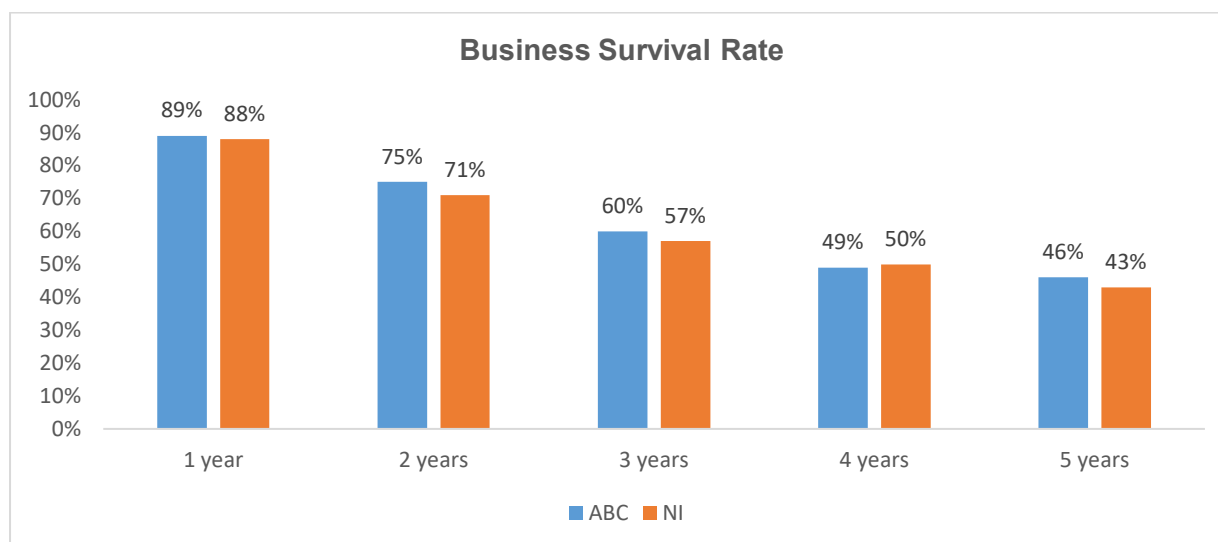


Figure 26. Business survival rates in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough and Northern Ireland 2013 – 2017. Source: Inter-Departmental Business Register, Office for National Statistics. Please note figures from 2013 and 2014 for Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough are an aggregation of the three former council areas.

The five-year business survival rate in the borough has increased by eight percentage points for businesses born between 2010 and 2013, compared to a three percentage point increase in Northern Ireland over the same period.

Year of business birth	ABC Survival rate (%)					Year of business birth	NI Survival rate (%)				
	1-year	2-year	3-year	4-year	5-year		1-year	2-year	3-year	4-year	5-year
2010	87	73	53	46	38	2010	87	72	56	47	40
2011	90	75	63	56	49	2011	90	74	59	52	46
2012	94	72	59	53	48	2012	90	69	57	51	45
2013	88	68	60	51	46	2013	86	67	57	49	43
2014	87	69	57	49	-	2014	86	70	58	50	-
2015	90	71	60	-	-	2015	88	70	57	-	-
2016	90	75	-	-	-	2016	89	71	-	-	-
2017	89	-	-	-	-	2017	88	-	-	-	-

Table 25. Business survival rates in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough and Northern Ireland 2010 – 2017. Source: Inter-Departmental Business Register, Office for National Statistics. Please note figures from 2010 to 2014 for Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough are an aggregation of the three former council areas.

Tourism

In 2018 there were 188,551 overnight trips made to the borough, accounting for £26.4m expenditure. Within Armagh City Centre there are eleven popular tourist attractions.

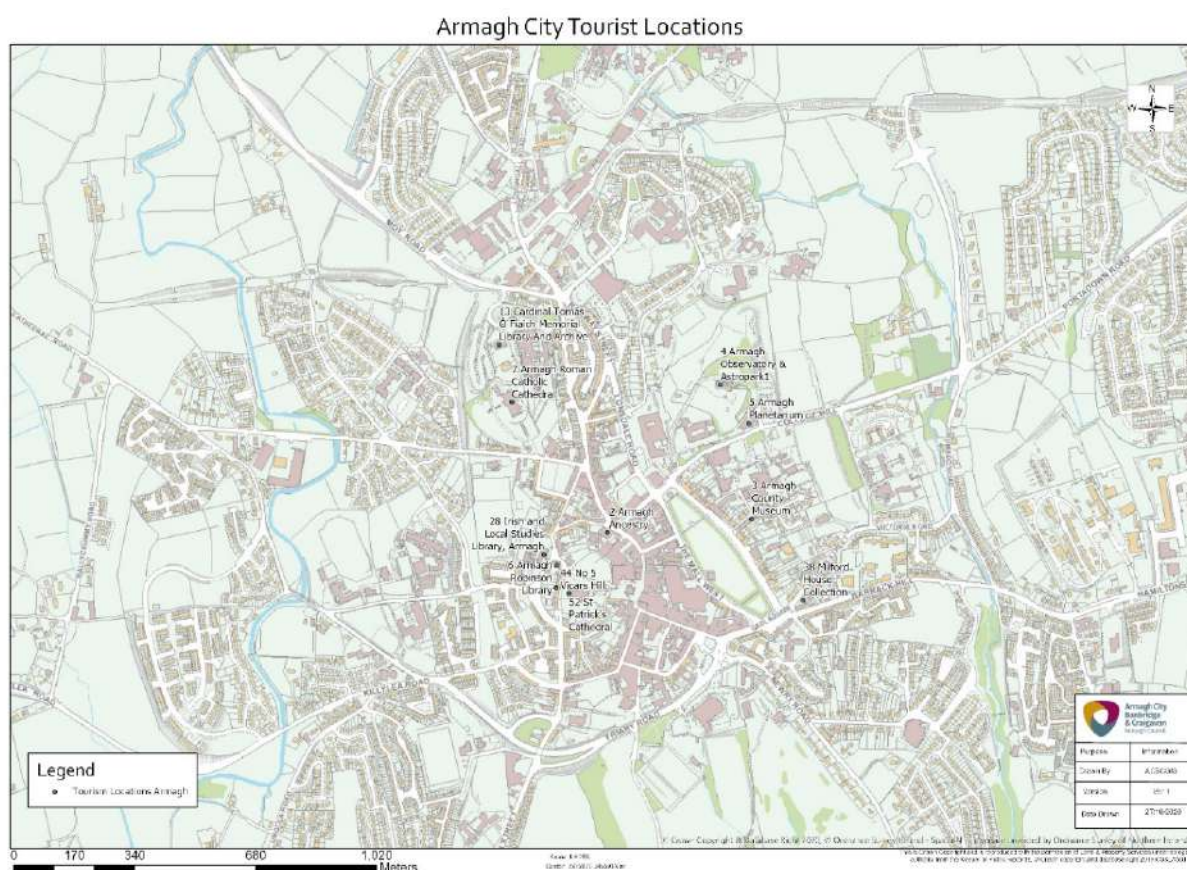


Figure 27. Visitor attractions within Armagh City Centre.

While data is not available for all attractions for each year it can be seen that Armagh City Centre attracts many visitors with St. Patrick's Cathedral, Armagh Roman Catholic Cathedral and Armagh Planetarium the most popular.

	2016	2017	2018
Armagh Ancestry	-	-	-
Armagh County Museum	10,247	10,780	11,050
Armagh Observatory & Astropark1	44,251	-	-
Armagh Planetarium	51,211	52,871	42,302
Armagh Robinson Library	8,276	8,075	8,209
Armagh Roman Catholic Cathedral	60,000	60,000	-
Cardinal Tomas Ó Fiaich Memorial Library And	12,467	-	-
Irish and Local Studies Library	-	-	-
Milford House Collection	798	2,000	3,000
No 5 Vicars Hill	4,149	3,252	3,965
St Patrick's Cathedral	87,285	78,855	80,779

Table 26. Visitors to attractions in Armagh City Centre 2016-2018. Source: Visitor Attraction Survey, NISRA.

Although not within Armagh Settlement Development Limits, Navan Centre and Fort also attracts a large number of visitors to the area, with over 51,000 visiting in 2018.

PLACE

Housing

Tenure

At Census 2011, around six in ten homes in Armagh Settlement were owned either outright (29%) or with a mortgage (30%). In the borough overall in 2011, around seven in ten homes were owned either outright (33%) or with a mortgage (37%). The tenure profile of the borough appears to have changed from 2011 to 2019/20 with 77% of homes estimated to now being owned and only 5% rented from the Northern Ireland Housing Executive. It should be noted that Census 2011 results cover responses from all individuals while 2019/20 results are from a survey and are therefore subject to sampling error.

	Armagh Settlement 2011	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon 2011	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon 2019/20
Owned Outright	29%	33%	45%
Owned with Mortgage	30%	37%	32%
Rented – NI Housing Executive	15%	9%	5%
Rented – Housing Association	3%	2%	2%
Rented – Privately / Other	20%	16%	15%
Rent Free	3%	3%	1%

Table 27. Housing tenure of Armagh Settlement 2011 and Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough 2011 and 2019/20. Source: Table KS402NI Census 2011, NISRA and Continuous Household Survey, NISRA. Please note percentages may not sum due to rounding. Estimates from the Continuous Household Survey are subject to sampling error.

Social Housing

The level of social housing need in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough has been increasing, with the need for 504 additional units in 2019-24.

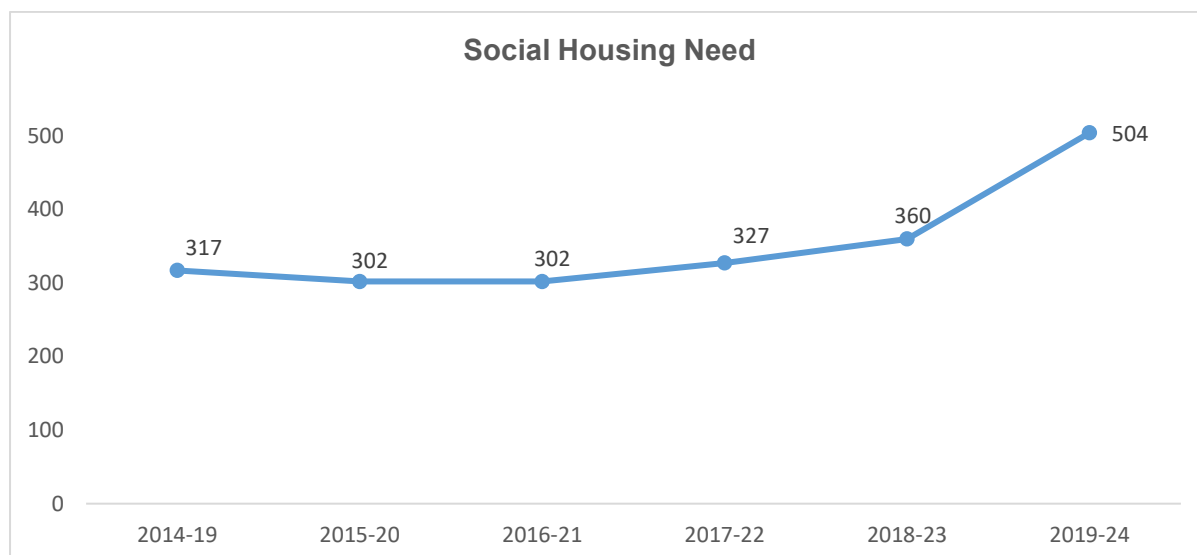


Figure 28. Social housing need in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough 2014-19 to 2019-24. Source: Northern Ireland Housing Executive.

Social housing need for 2019-24 in the borough is greatest in North Lurgan (127 units). The Armagh City area has a need for an additional 108 units (87 in Armagh 1 and 21 in Armagh 2).

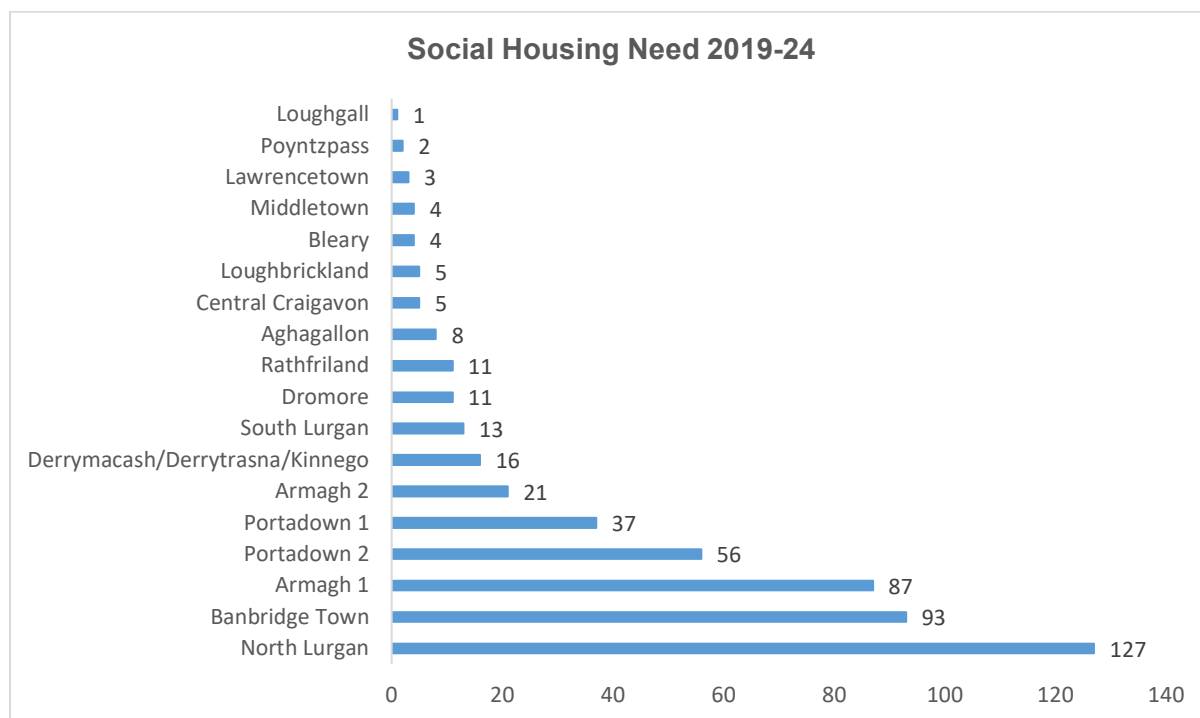


Figure 29. Social housing need in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough 2019-24. Source: Housing Investment Plan, Northern Ireland Housing Executive.

The number of applicants in the borough in 2020 is at the highest level since 2013, while the number of applicants in housing stress has been increasing year on year since 2016.

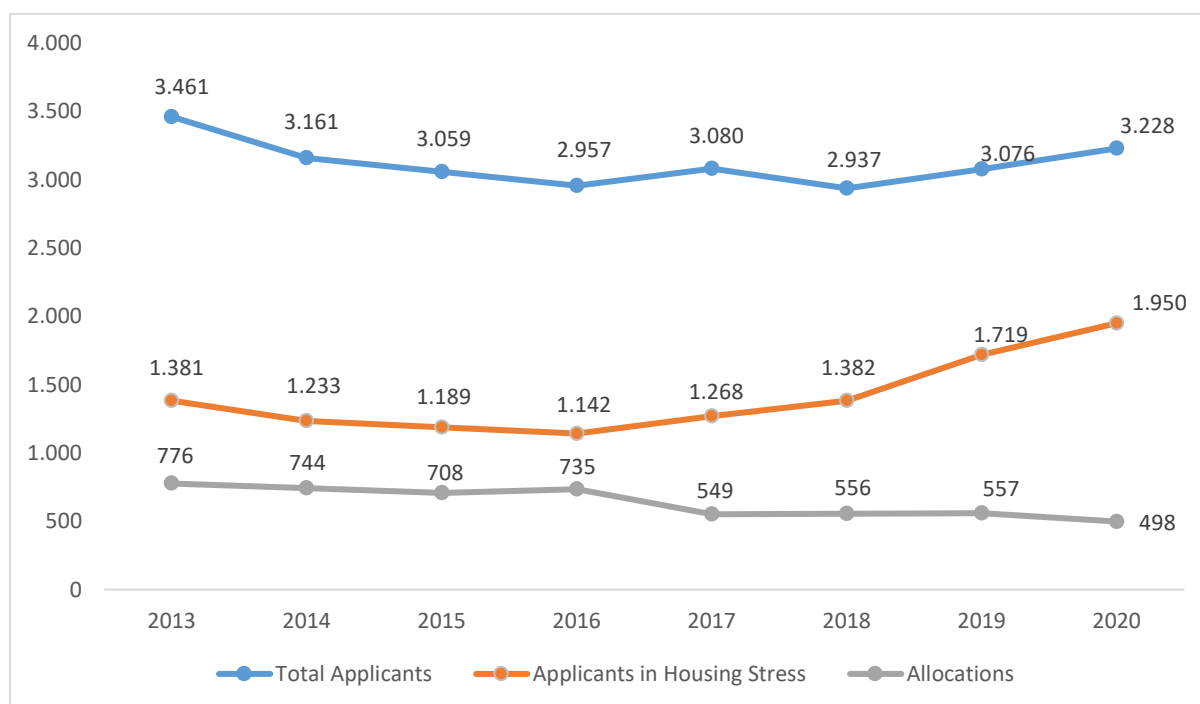


Figure 30. Social housing applicants and allocations in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough 2013 to 2020. Source: Northern Ireland Housing Executive.

At March 2020, single persons accounted for 40% of applicants on the waiting list in the borough, followed by small families (24%).

Waiting List Applicants

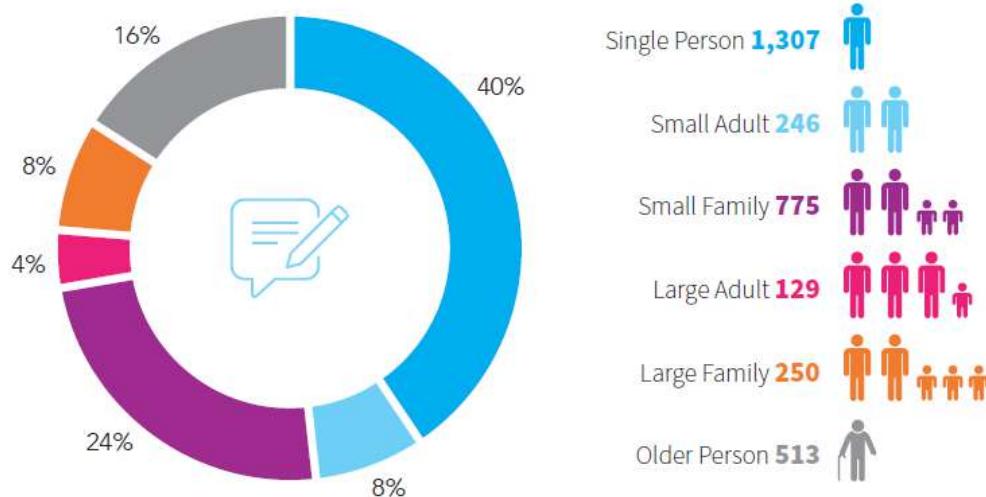


Figure 31. Waiting list applicants in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough at March 2020. Source: Housing Investment Plan, Northern Ireland Housing Executive.

42% of applicants in housing stress at March 2020 were single persons. Around six in ten single person applicants were in housing stress.

Applicants in Housing Stress

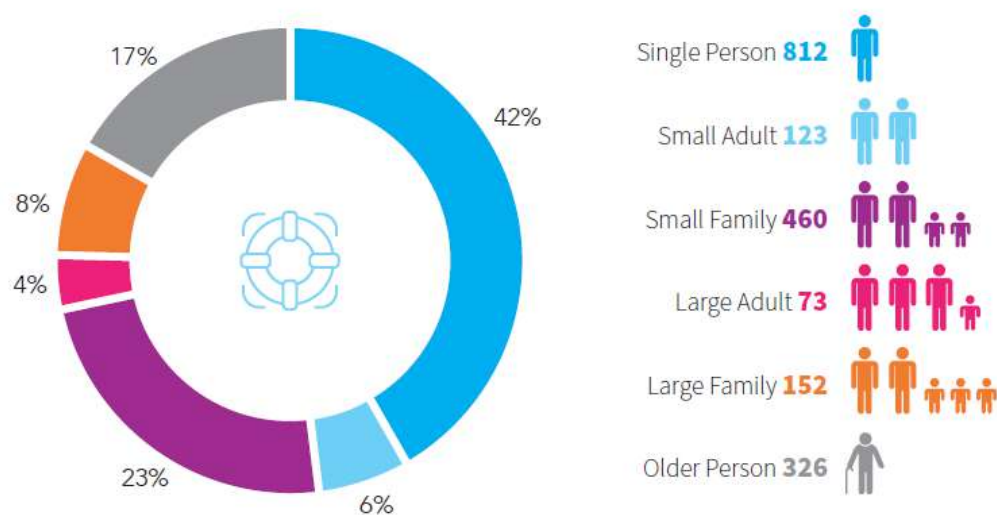


Figure 32. Waiting list applicants in housing stress in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough at March 2020. Source: Housing Investment Plan, Northern Ireland Housing Executive.

At March 2020 there 431 applicants on the waiting list in the Armagh City area. Of these, 58% were in housing stress.

	Applicants	Applicants in Housing Stress	Allocations
Armagh 1	314	192	43
Armagh 2	117	60	16

Table 28. Waiting list applicants and allocations in Armagh City area at March 2020. Source: Housing Investment Plan, Northern Ireland Housing Executive.

Deprivation – Access to Services, Living Environment and Crime and Disorder Domains

As part of the Place section, the Access to Services Domain, Living Environment Domain and Crime and Disorder Domain are relevant. Looking at those SOAs in Armagh Area Proxy, The Mall SOA ranks within the 10% most deprived in Northern Ireland according to the Living Environment Domain while Callan Bridge SOA is within the 20% most deprived. Callan Bridge SOA is also within the 10% most deprived in Northern Ireland according to the Crime and Disorder Domain. In terms of the Access to Services Domain, the SOAs in Armagh Area Proxy perform well, with Demesne 1 being the most deprived at a rank of 333. This is due to the urban location as rural areas tend to be more deprived in this domain.

Rank of 1 is the most deprived, 890 is the least deprived	Multiple Deprivation Measure Rank	Income Domain Rank	Employment Domain Rank	Health Deprivation and Disability Domain Rank	Education, Skills and Training Domain Rank	Access to Services Domain Rank	Living Environment Domain Rank	Crime and Disorder Domain Rank
Abbey Park	424	451	353	315	362	442	425	391
Callan Bridge	61	38	98	121	97	716	92	69
Demesne 1	718	745	678	724	762	333	242	371
Demesne 2	521	485	387	432	502	450	717	311
Downs	288	197	273	262	368	603	528	239
Observatory	426	217	404	478	609	414	455	490
The Mall	269	156	320	391	292	714	83	356

Table 29. Overall Multiple Deprivation Measure Rank and individual domain ranks for SOAs in Armagh Area Proxy. Source: Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017, NISRA. Those shaded dark blue are ranked in the 10% most deprived and those in light blue are in the top 11-20% most deprived in Northern Ireland.

The proportion of domestic dwellings that are unfit is broadly similar in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon (2.7%) as Northern Ireland (2.4%). Observatory SOA (3.2%) has the highest proportion of domestic dwellings that are unfit of the seven SOAs in Armagh City. The Mall SOA (37.4%) and Observatory SOA (33.6%) have the highest proportion of domestic dwellings without (1) modern boiler, or (2) loft insulation and double glazing of the seven

SOAs around Armagh City, higher than the borough overall (26.8%). The rate of household overcrowding is higher in six of the seven SOAs around Armagh City than in the borough overall. Callan Bridge SOA (9.1%) is the highest of these, more than double the rate of the borough (3.5%).

	Proportion of domestic dwellings that are unfit (%)	Proportion of domestic dwellings without (1) modern boiler, or (2) loft insulation and double glazing (%)	Rate of household overcrowding (%)
Armagh DEA	3.8	30.4	4.8
Cusher DEA	3.2	30.8	2.6
Abbey Park SOA	3.1	28.2	6.3
Callan Bridge SOA	3.0	28.7	9.1
Demesne 1 SOA	2.2	25.6	1.1
Demesne 2 SOA	1.4	26.3	4.6
Downs SOA	2.8	26.9	4.1
Observatory SOA	3.2	33.6	4.2
The Mall SOA	3.1	37.4	3.9
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	2.7	26.8	3.5
Northern Ireland	2.4	26.9	3.9

Table 30. Indicator information relating to Living Environment Domain. Source: Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017, NISRA.

The rate of violence in Callan Bridge SOA (35.9 per 1,000) is more than double the rate of the borough (14.4 per 1,000). The rate of criminal damage and arson and anti-social behaviour incidents is also highest in Callan Bridge SOA.

	Rate of violence (including sexual offences), robbery and public order (per 1,000 population)	Rate of criminal damage and arson (per 1,000 population)	Rate of anti-social behaviour incidents (per 1,000 population)
Armagh DEA	14.2	7.6	25.1
Cusher DEA	7.9	4.5	13.9
Abbey Park SOA	16.6	5.5	24.3
Callan Bridge SOA	35.9	19.0	74.7
Demesne 1 SOA	11.2	8.9	30.1
Demesne 2 SOA	25.5	9.5	35.9
Downs SOA	23.6	11.5	44.4
Observatory SOA	10.8	6.3	19.5
The Mall SOA	16.0	9.8	28.1
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	14.4	7.4	24.7
Northern Ireland	15.6	8.9	27.8

Table 31. Indicator information relating to Crime and Disorder Domain. Source: Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017, NISRA.

The ranks for these three domains for SOAs in Armagh Area Proxy and Armagh Catchment Area are shown below.

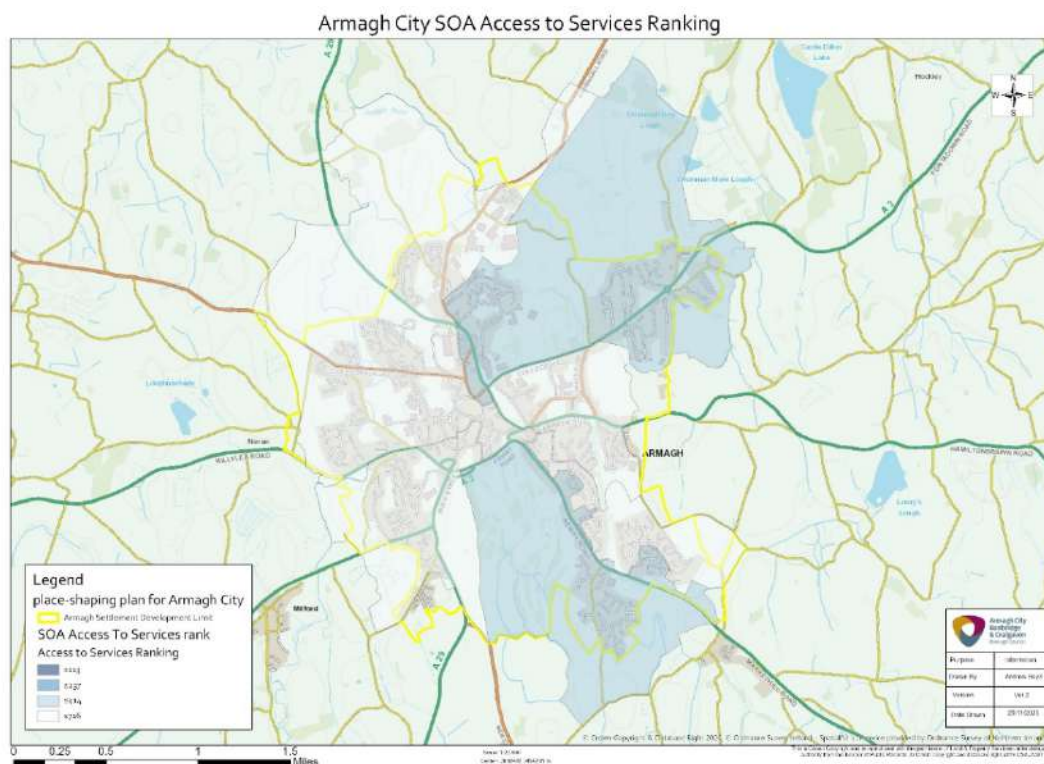


Figure 33. Access to Services Deprivation Rank in Armagh Area Proxy. Source: Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017, NISRA. Shading based on rank in Armagh Catchment Area, most deprived shaded dark blue, least deprived shaded light blue.

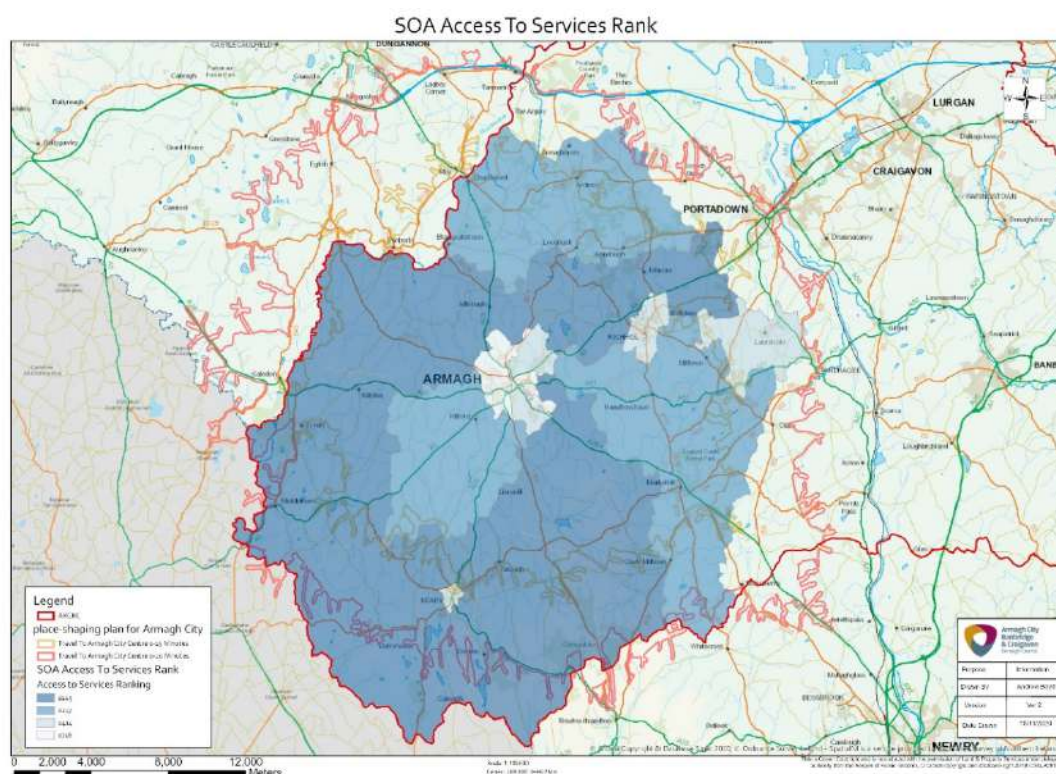
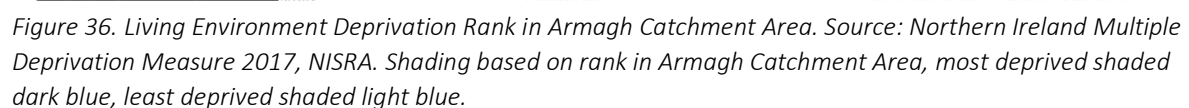
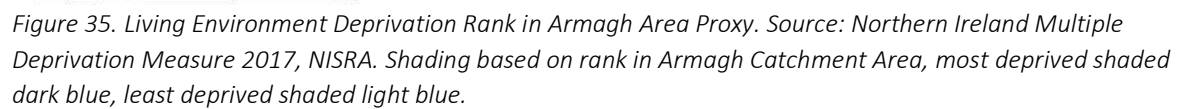


Figure 34. Access to Services Deprivation Rank in Armagh Catchment Area. Source: Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017, NISRA. Shading based on rank in Armagh Catchment Area, most deprived shaded dark blue, least deprived shaded light blue.



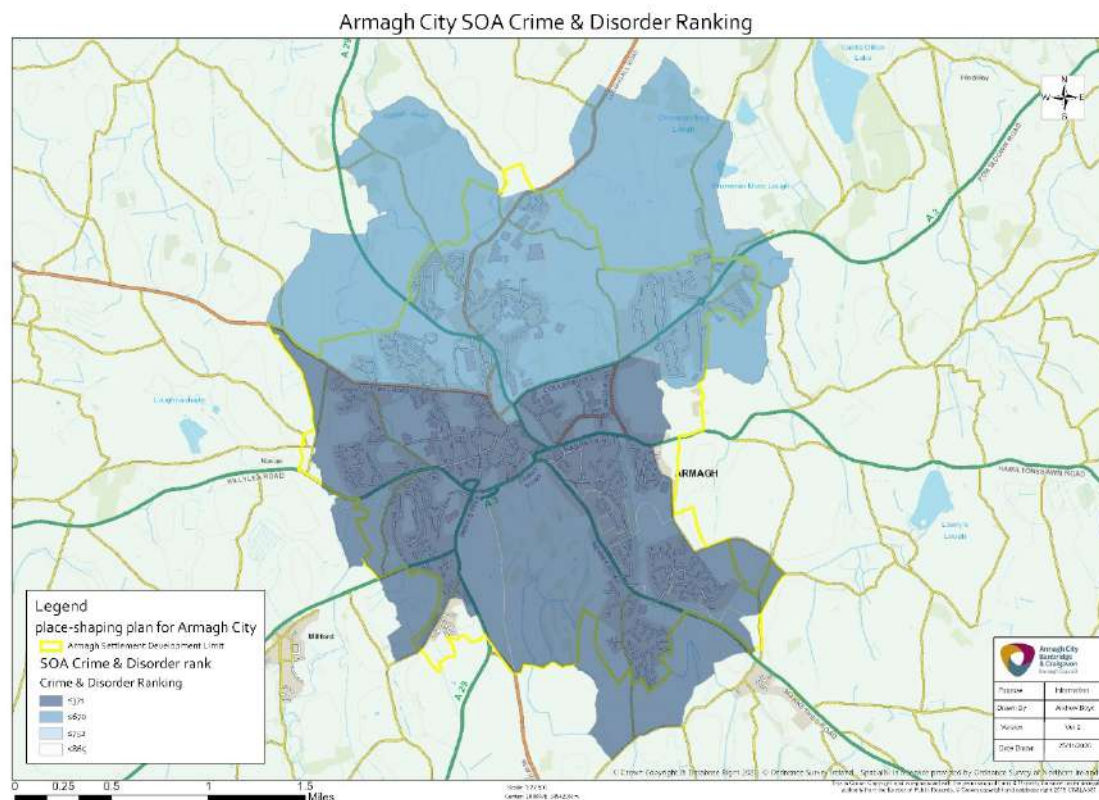


Figure 37. Crime and Disorder Deprivation Rank in Armagh Area Proxy. Source: Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017, NISRA. Shading based on rank in Armagh Catchment Area, most deprived shaded dark blue, least deprived shaded light blue.

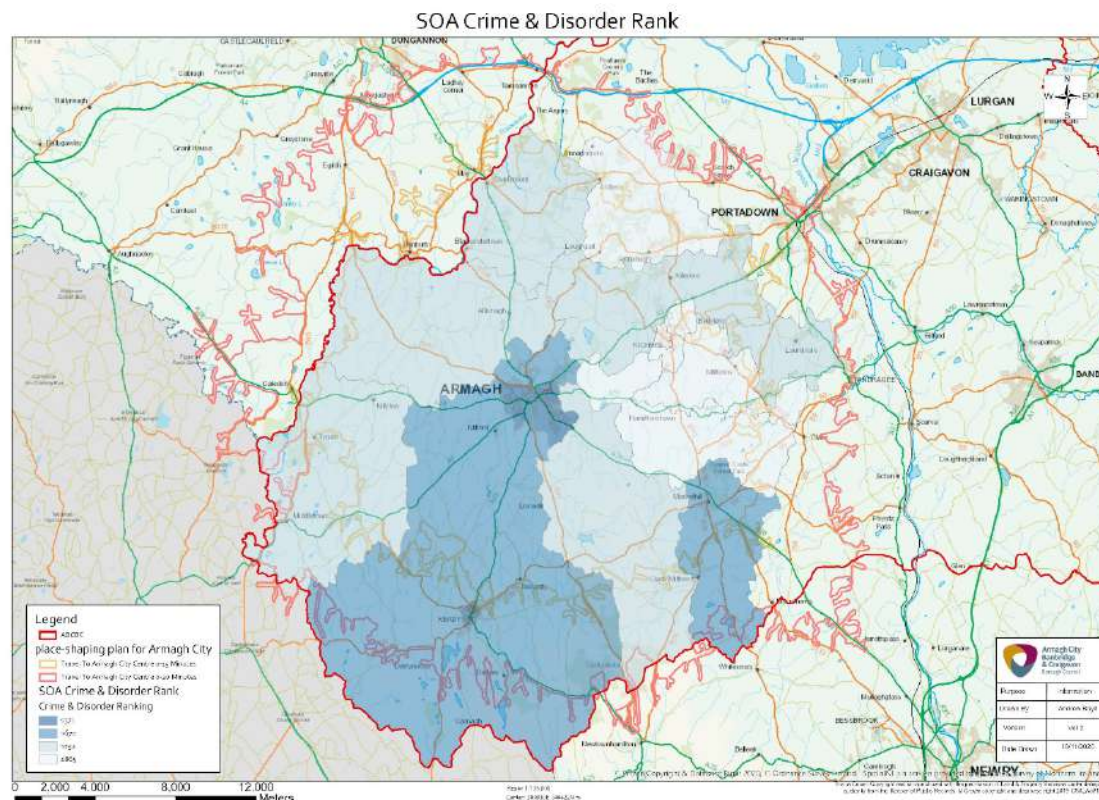


Figure 38. Crime and Disorder Deprivation Rank in Armagh Catchment Area. Source: Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017, NISRA. Shading based on rank in Armagh Catchment Area, most deprived shaded dark blue, least deprived shaded light blue.

Armagh City Centre

Purple Flag Award

Armagh City centre has official 'purple flag' status, recognising it as a vibrant, well-managed, welcoming and diverse city to visit during the evening.

Purple Flag is recognised across the UK and Ireland as the 'gold standard' accreditation scheme for raising city and town centre standards and is widely sought after. To win Purple Flag status, towns and cities must provide a clean welcoming and safe environment, with a good mix of venues and attractions which are appealing to visitors – not just at night but also during the day.

Armagh is one of five locations in Northern Ireland to hold this prestigious accreditation. Derry-Londonderry, Enniskillen, Omagh and Newry are also Purple Flag holders. There are over 70 towns and cities across the UK and Ireland as official Purple Flag holders.

Non-Domestic Property Floor Space

The average floor space for non-domestic properties in Armagh City Centre has shown little change over the last 3 years with the exception of manufactories, which have decreased from an average of 721m² in 2017 to 609m² in 2019.

	Offices(Includes Banks and Post Offices)		Shops,Showrooms, Supermarkets etc		Warehouses,Stores, Workshops,(Non-IND) Garages		Manufactories	
	Average Internal Size (M ²)	No. of Properties	Average Internal Size (M ²)	No. of Properties	Average Internal Size (M ²)	No. of Properties	Average Internal Size (M ²)	No. of Properties
2017	154.7	242	187.4	306	218.3	59	721.3	10
2018	149.3	252	195.5	320	217.7	57	770.1	12
2019	154.1	243	197.2	314	220.0	56	608.7	12

Table 32. Non-domestic property floor space Armagh City Centre. Source: Land and Property Services via Town Centre Database, Department for Communities.

Vacancy Rates

Vacancy rates for non-domestic properties are available for the five main city / town centres in the borough (Armagh, Banbridge, Craigavon, Lurgan and Portadown) and Dromore from the Town Centre Database (using data from Land and Property Services) produced by the Department for Communities.

As of 17th May 2020, vacancy rates in town and city centres in the borough varied from 8.7% in Craigavon to 27.4% in Dromore. This compares to a Northern Ireland average vacancy level of 24.1%.

	17 th May 2020		
	No. of Properties	No. of Vacant Properties	% of Properties Vacant
Armagh	741	161	21.7%
Banbridge	439	79	18.0%
Craigavon	104	9	8.7%
Dromore	117	32	27.4%
Lurgan	512	118	23.0%
Portadown	694	155	22.3%
Northern Ireland	21,651	5,213	24.1%

Table 33. City/town centre non-domestic property vacancy rates as at 17th May 2020. Source: Land & Property Services via Town Centre Database, Department for Communities.

The vacancy rates in Armagh City Centre have remained fairly steady over the last couple of years and have stayed below the Northern Ireland figure since April 2016.

	30 th Apr 2016	31 st Oct 2016	7 th May 2017	31 st Oct 2017	30 th Apr 2018	31 st Oct 2018	30 th Apr 2019	31 st Oct 2019	17 th May 2020
Armagh	23.6%	23.1%	22.0%	21.9%	22.8%	22.8%	22.9%	22.0%	21.7%
Banbridge	20.7%	23.2%	22.1%	20.3%	20.8%	20.6%	20.1%	20.3%	18.0%
Craigavon	6.3%	8.5%	10.5%	8.4%	5.4%	8.4%	5.9%	5.9%	8.7%
Dromore	30.2%	29.5%	29.5%	28.6%	29.1%	28.0%	28.0%	28.8%	27.4%
Lurgan	25.5%	23.6%	24.2%	24.0%	25.3%	24.8%	26.0%	24.8%	23.0%
Portadown	27.8%	25.9%	25.6%	26.9%	25.7%	26.1%	25.7%	24.8%	22.3%
Northern Ireland	24.8%	23.9%	24.2%	24.0%	25.3%	24.9%	25.0%	25.1%	24.1%

Table 34. City/town centre non-domestic property vacancy rates 30th April 2016 to 17th May 2020. Source: Land & Property Services via Town Centre Database, Department for Communities.

Town Centre Vacancy Audit

Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council commissioned Ove Arup and Partners (Arup) to undertake a town centre vacancy audit of five town centres in the borough (Armagh City, Banbridge, Dromore, Lurgan and Portadown). The findings of the report were issued in 2019. The following maps show the vacant properties in Armagh City while the diagram below shows the scoring system used.

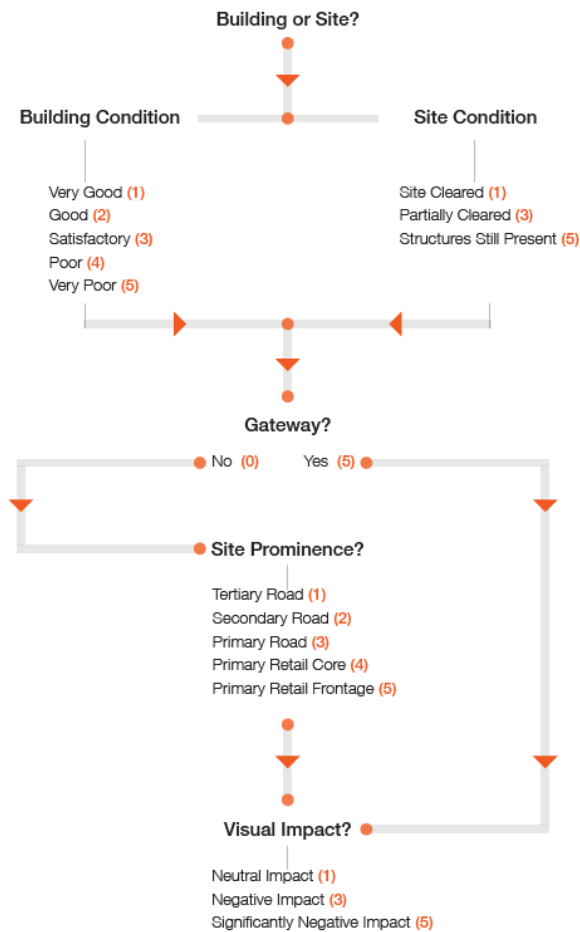
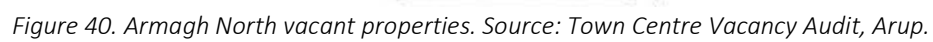


Figure 39. Scoring system for town centre vacancy audit. Source: Town Centre Vacancy Audit, Arup.



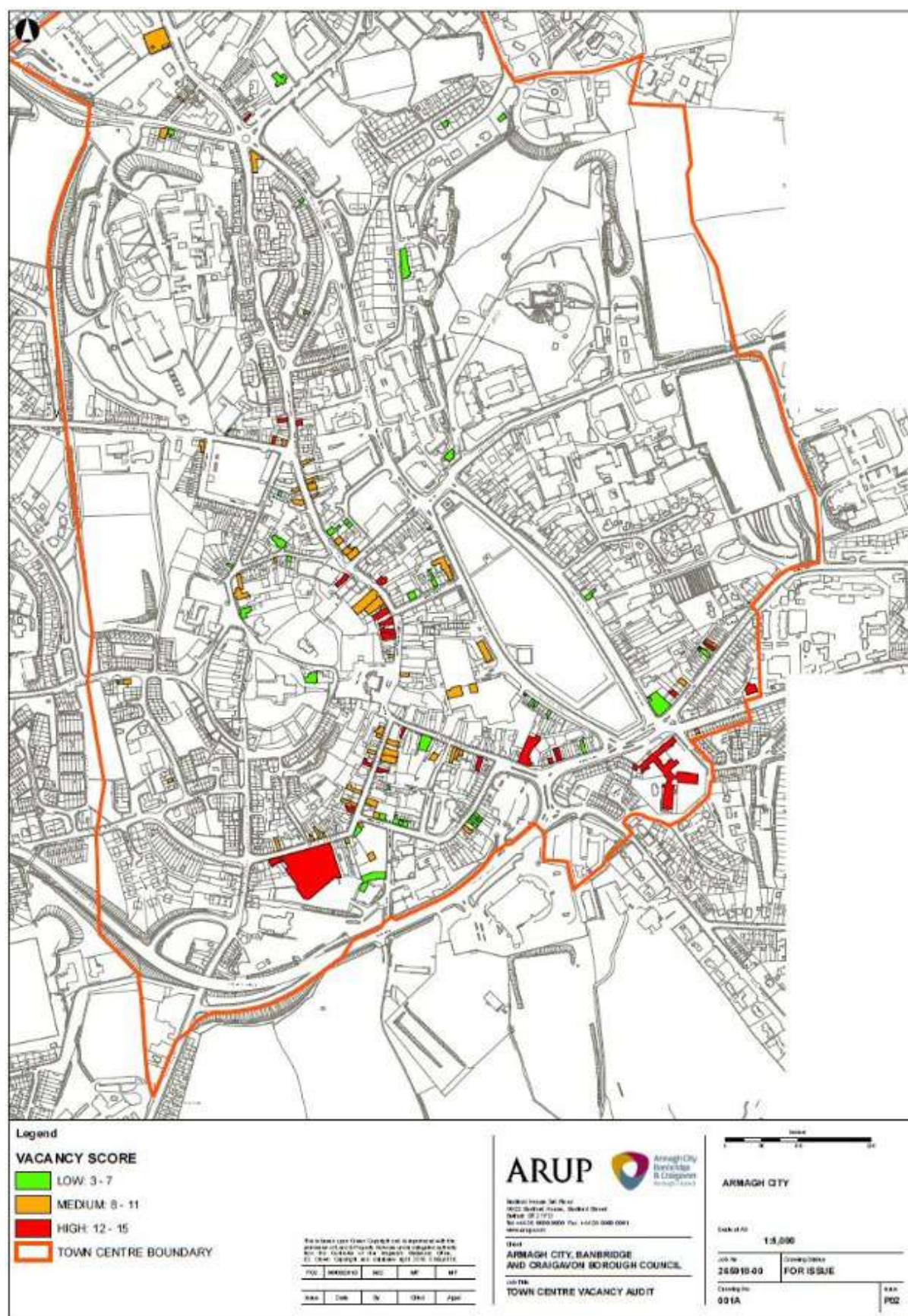


Figure 41. Armagh South vacant properties. Source: Town Centre Vacancy Audit, Arup.

Listed Buildings

There are 201 listed buildings in Armagh Conservation Area, the majority of which are currently used as houses.

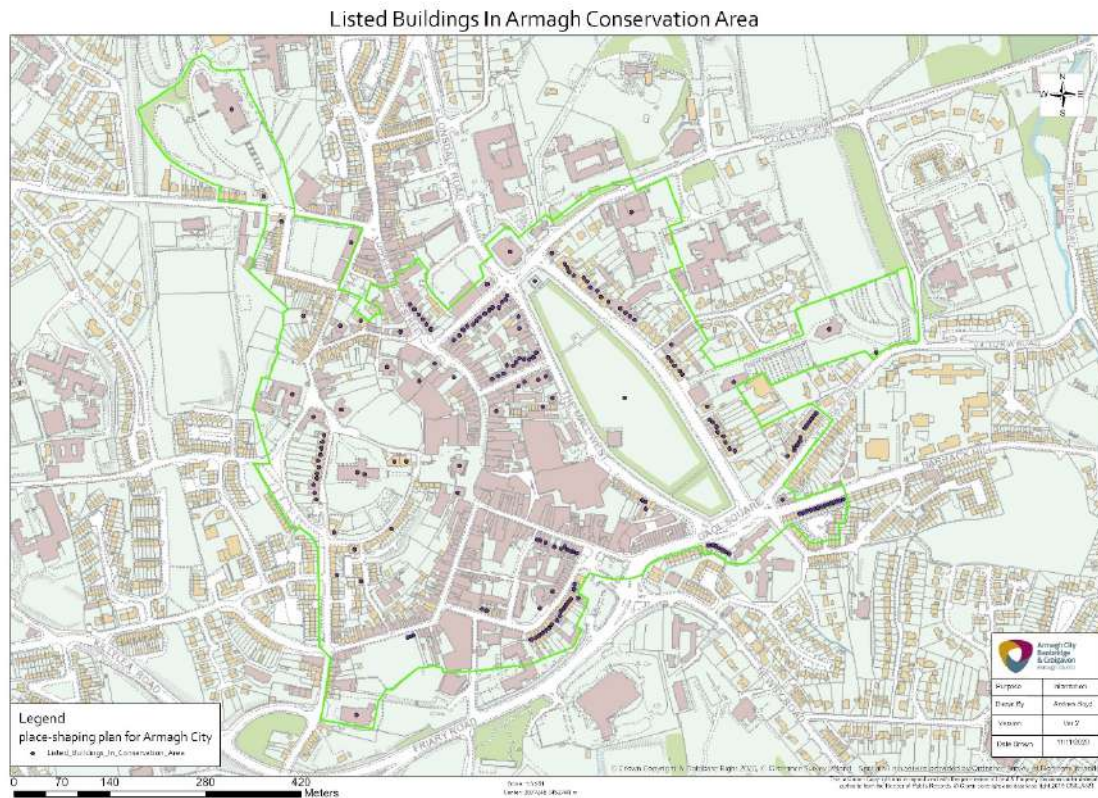


Figure 42. Listed buildings in Armagh Conservation Area.

	Number of Listed Buildings
Arch	1
Bank	7
Church	10
Court House	1
Gallery / Museum	1
Gates / Screens / Lodges	3
Hall	6
House	97
House – Terrace	59
Library	1
Market	1
Memorial	1
Recreational Club	1
School	1
Shop	6
University / College Building	1
Walling	3
Warehouse	1
Total	201

Table 35. Listed buildings in Armagh Conservation Area by current use.

Heritage at Risk

The Heritage at Risk register for Northern Ireland highlights properties of architectural or historic merit that are considered to be at risk or under threat, and aims to act as a catalyst for their restoration and reuse. The register is funded and managed by Historic Environment Division of Department for Communities in partnership with Ulster Architectural Heritage.

As of January 2020 there were 98 properties in the borough on the Heritage at Risk register, accounting for 15% of the Northern Ireland total. From 2007 to 2019, 24 buildings at risk in the borough included on the register were saved, while 3 were demolished.

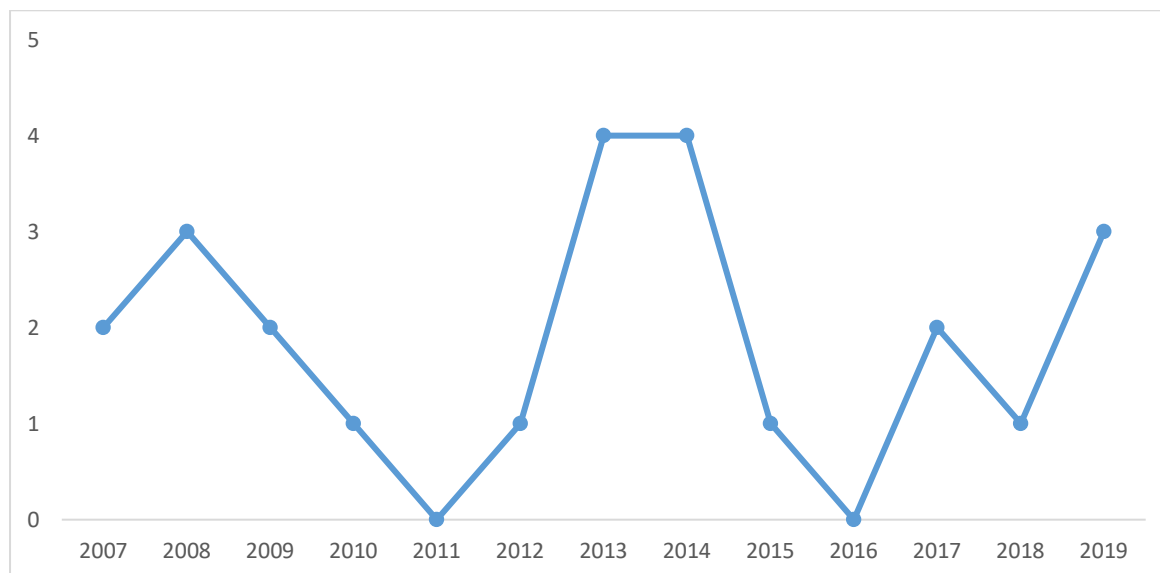


Figure 43. Number of buildings at risk saved in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough 2007 – 2019. Source: Heritage at Risk Register, Ulster Architectural Heritage and Department for Communities.

Since 2007, three of the building at risks saved were in the Armagh Conservation Area, all three of which are listed buildings.

HB Reference	Address	Year removed from at risk list
HB15/17/033 A	10 Russell Street, Armagh	2007
HB15/16/005 F	55 Upper English Street, Armagh	2017
HB15/16/005 E	No. 6 Seven houses, 53 Upper English St, Armagh	2017

Table 36. Buildings at risk saved in Armagh Conservation Area 2007 – 2019. Source: Ulster Architectural Heritage and Department for Communities.

Three listed buildings in Armagh Conservation Area are on the heritage at risk register.

HB Reference	Address
HB15/16/005 C	49 Upper English Street (AKA 4 Seven Houses), Armagh
HB15/17/055 F	24 Victoria Street, Armagh
HB15/18/011	23 Dobbin Street, Armagh

Table 37. Heritage at risk in Armagh Conservation Area at January 2020. Source: Ulster Architectural Heritage and Department for Communities.

None of the buildings demolished since 2007 in the borough were in the Armagh Conservation Area.

Planning Applications

In 2017/18 a total of 22 planning applications were decided relating to Armagh City Centre, all of which were approved.

Decision Type	Category	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Approved	Commercial	7	2	3	1
	Civic	8	6	3	4
	Mixed Use	3	1	5	4
	Other	0	11	9	9
	Residential	3	4	5	0
	Industrial	0	0	0	0
	Agricultural	0	0	0	0
	Change of Use	26	1	1	4
Refused	Change of Use	1	0	0	0
Total Applications		48	25	26	22
Approval Rate		97.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 38. Planning applications decided Armagh City Centre. Source: Department for Infrastructure via Town Centre Database, Department for Communities.

Environment

Green Flag Awards

The Green Flag Award® scheme, run by Keep Northern Ireland Beautiful, recognises and rewards well managed parks and green spaces, setting the benchmark standard for the management of recreational outdoor spaces across the United Kingdom and around the world.

In 2020, 78 sites in Northern Ireland were awarded a Green Flag, 10 of which were in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough. These included Palace Demesne and Gosford Forest Park.

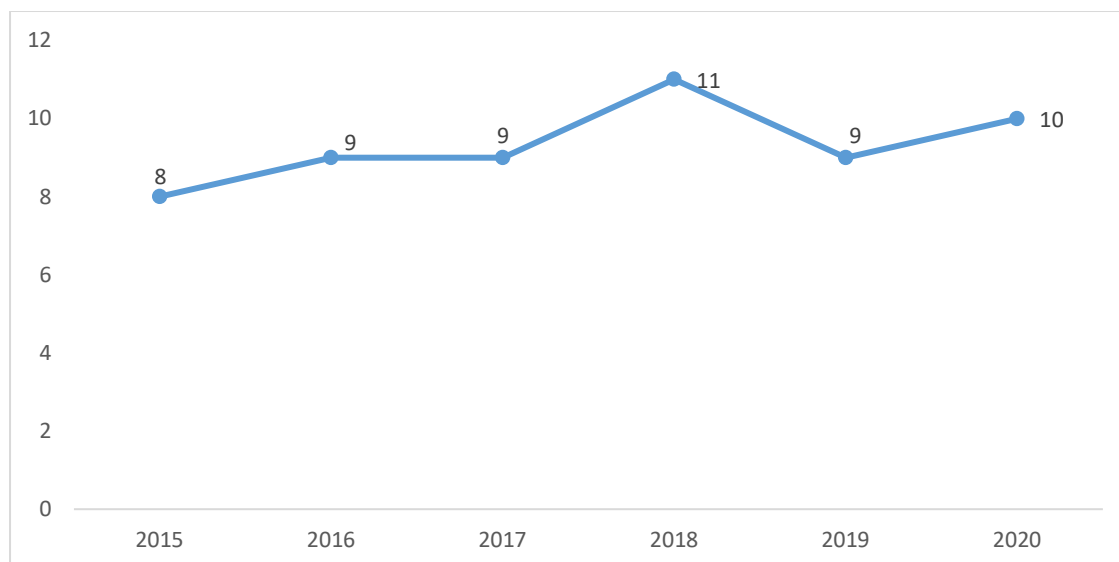


Figure 44. Number of Green Flag Awards 2015 to 2020 in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough. Source: Keep Northern Ireland Beautiful.

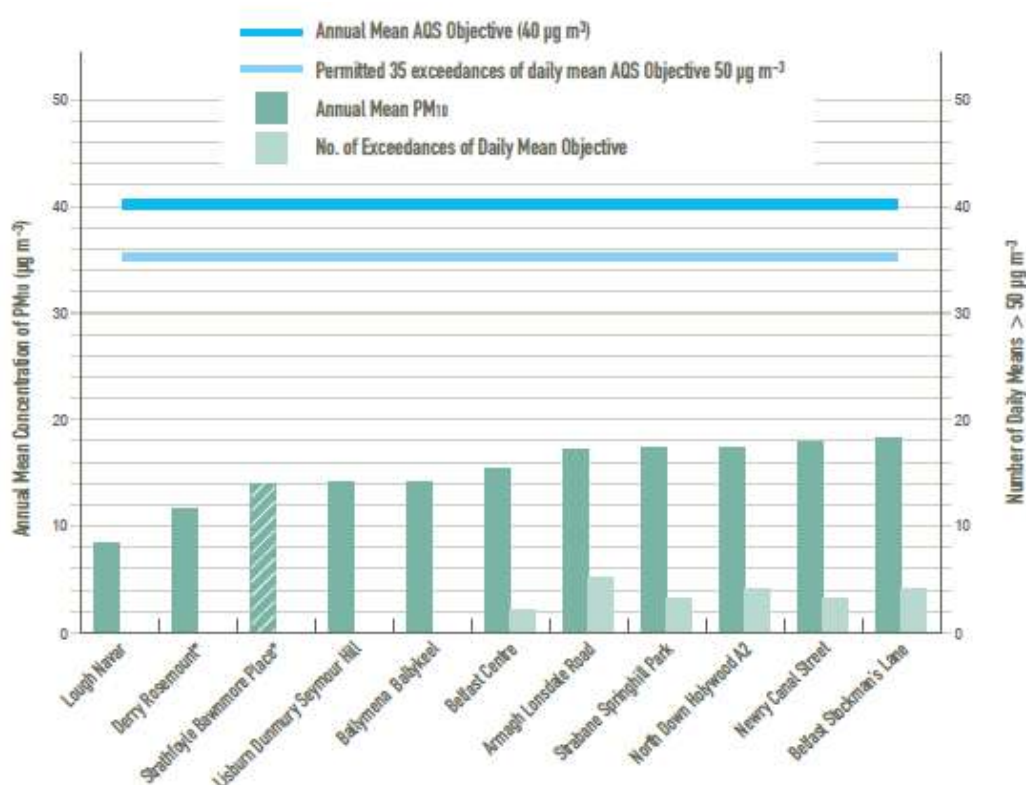
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
ABC Canal Greenway	-	-	Green Flag	Green Flag	Green Flag	Green Flag
Bann Boulevard	Green Flag	-	-	-	-	-
Brownstown Park	-	-	-	-	Green Flag	Green Flag
Clare Glen	-	Green Flag	-	-	-	-
Dromore Park	Green Flag	Green Flag	Green Flag	Green Flag	-	-
Edenvilla	Green Flag	Green Flag	Green Flag	Green Flag	Green Flag	Green Flag
Gosford Forest Park	-	-	-	-	Green Flag	Green Flag
Loughbrickland	Green Flag	Green Flag	-	-	-	Green Flag
Oxford Island (Lough Neagh Conservation Area)	-	-	Green Flag	Green Flag	-	-
Lurgan Park	Green Flag	Green Flag	Green Flag	Green Flag	Green Flag	Green Flag
Loughgall Country Park	-	-	-	Green Flag	-	-
Palace Demesne	-	Green Flag	Green Flag	-	Green Flag	Green Flag
Portadown People's Park	-	-	-	Green Flag	Green Flag	Green Flag
Scarva Park	Green Flag	Green Flag	-	Green Flag	-	-
Solitude Park	Green Flag	Green Flag	Green Flag	Green Flag	Green Flag	Green Flag
Tannaghmore Gardens	Green Flag	Green Flag	Green Flag	Green Flag	Green Flag	Green Flag
The Mall Armagh City	-	-	Green Flag	Green Flag	-	-
Total	8	9	9	11	9	10

Table 39. Green Flag Awards 2015 to 2020 in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough. Source: Keep Northern Ireland Beautiful. Please note both Palace Demesne in 2017 and The Mall in 2018 also held Green Heritage Awards.

Air Quality

Particulate matter in the atmosphere with a diameter of less than or equal to 10 microns (PM₁₀) arises from both man-made and natural resources. The majority of airborne particulate matter found in the air in urban locations is produced by road transport and fossil fuel combustion. Fine particles can be carried deep into the lungs where they can cause inflammation and a worsening of symptoms in people with heart and lung diseases.

PM₁₀ was monitored at 11 locations in Northern Ireland in 2019 including at Lonsdale Road, Armagh. The annual mean PM₁₀ at Lonsdale Road in 2019 was below 18 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$, again well below the annual mean objective of 40 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$. There were five instances where the daily mean objective was exceeded at Lonsdale Road, however this was again within the permitted number of 35 exceedances.



* Asterisk indicates sites with <85% data capture. Where the valid data capture is less than 75%, the means have been "annualised" and shown as a striped bar

Figure 45. Annual mean PM₁₀ concentrations and exceedances of daily mean objective 2019. Source: Air Pollution in Northern Ireland 2019, Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs.

Index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Band	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High	High	High	Very High
$\mu\text{g/m}^3$	0-16	17-33	34-50	51-58	59-66	67-75	76-83	84-91	92-100	101 or more

Figure 46. Boundaries between index points for daily mean concentration of PM₁₀. Source: Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.

Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) is part of a group of gaseous air pollutants produced as a result of road traffic and other fossil fuel combustion processes. It can irritate the lungs and lower resistance to respiratory infections such as influenza while continued or frequent exposure to adverse concentrations may cause increased incidence of acute respiratory illness in children.

Nitrogen Dioxide was monitored using automatic analysers at 16 sites in Northern Ireland during 2019, one of which is located in the borough at Lonsdale Road, Armagh. In 2019 the annual mean of Nitrogen Dioxide recorded at Lonsdale Road was just below 24 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$, well below the annual mean objective of 40 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$. There were also no instances of exceedances of the hourly mean objective of 200 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ at the Lonsdale Road monitoring station in 2019.

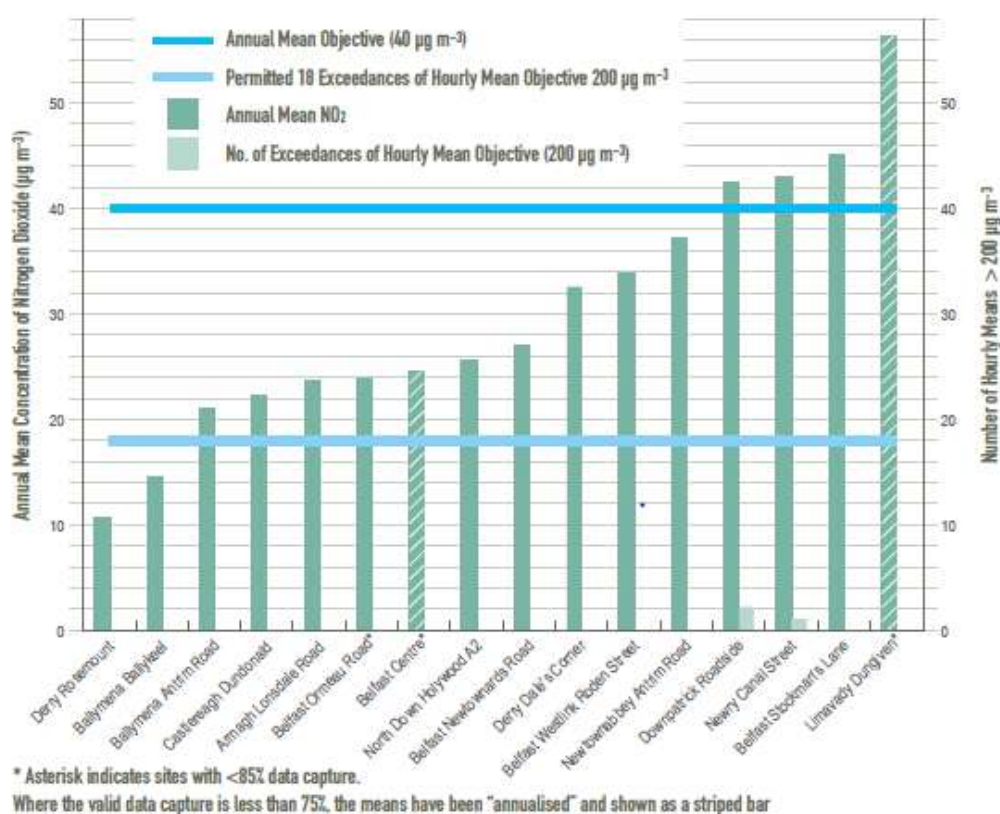


Figure 47. Annual mean NO₂ concentrations and exceedances of hourly mean objective 2019. Source: Air Pollution in Northern Ireland 2019, Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs.

Index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Band	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High	High	High	Very High
$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	0-67	68-134	135-200	201-267	268-334	335-400	401-467	468-534	535-600	601 or more

Figure 48. Boundaries between index points for hourly mean concentration of NO₂. Source: Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.

The levels of nitrogen dioxide greatly decreased when lockdown happened in March 2020. Comparing the first two weeks of lockdown (23rd March 2020 – 5th April 2020) with the same two weeks the previous year (25th March 2019 – 7th April 2019) showed a 50% decrease in the average daily mean of nitrogen dioxide at Lonsdale Road monitoring station.

	Average Daily Mean ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$)		% Change
	2019	2020	
Armagh Lonsdale Road	31.3	15.5	-50.4%
Ballymena Antrim Road	22.1	8.7	-60.6%
Ballymena Ballykeel	14.9	5.3	-64.6%
Belfast Centre	26.0	14.4	-44.4%
Belfast Newtownards Road	29.7	13.4	-54.8%
Belfast Ormeau Road	23.6	12.2	-48.3%
Belfast Stockman's Lane	45.6	20.3	-55.5%
Belfast Westlink Roden Street	43.0	18.3	-57.5%
Castlereagh Dundonald	25.3	11.9	-53.1%
Derry Dale's Corner	36.9	18.5	-49.9%
Derry Rosemount	11.1	6.1	-44.9%
Downpatrick Roadside	49.9	22.4	-55.1%
Newry Canal Street	59.6	22.3	-62.6%
Newtownabbey Antrim Road	40.5	19.2	-52.6%
North Down Holywood A2	26.1	11.7	-55.2%

Table 40. Average daily mean nitrogen dioxide levels 25/03/2019 – 07/04/2019 and 23/03/2020 – 05/04/2020.

Source: Air Quality NI.

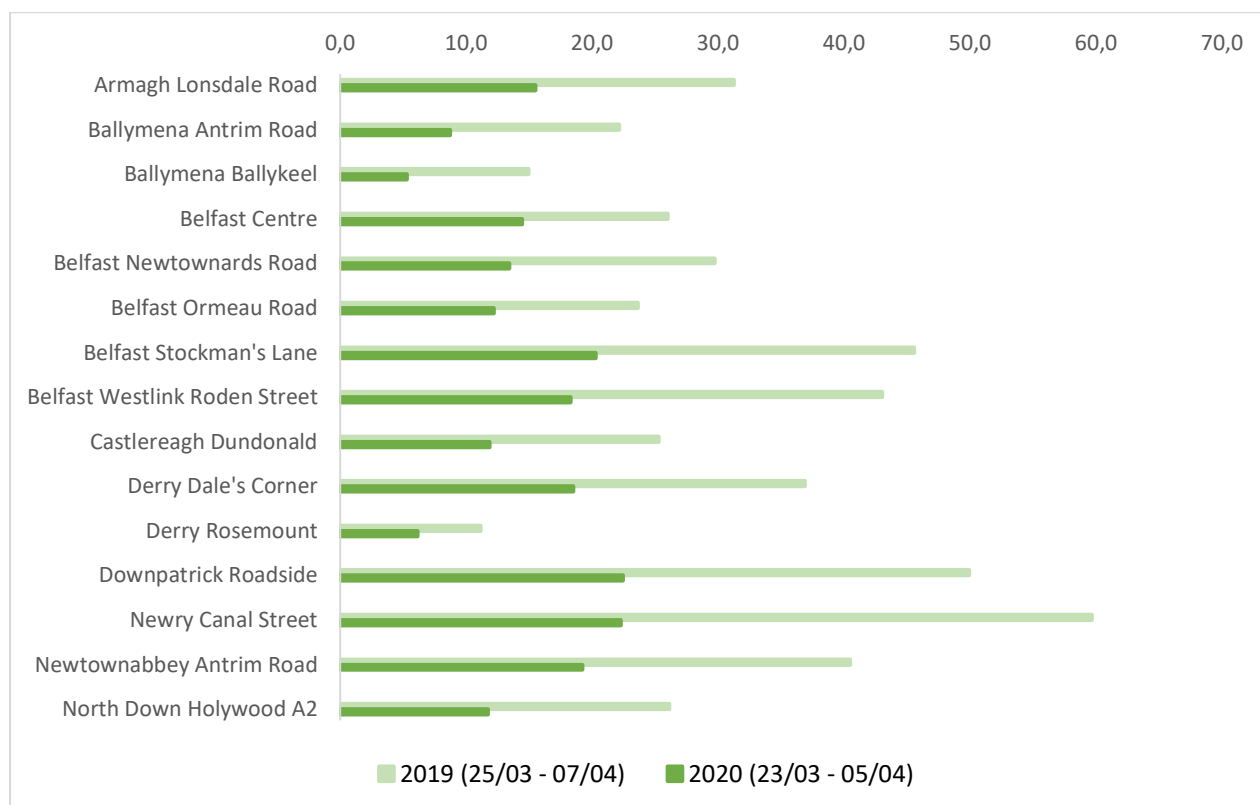


Figure 49. Average daily mean nitrogen dioxide levels 25/03/2019 – 07/04/2019 and 23/03/2020 – 05/04/2020.

Source: Air Quality NI.

Drinking Water Quality

Drinking water is monitored and tested for quality by NI Water. Water quality at council level is based on the percentage compliance (with water quality regulations 2017) at customer tap (including supply points) over the water supply zones associated with that council area. In a number of cases water supply zones overlap council boundaries. Separation of data within these water supply zones across council boundaries is not practicable, therefore the information used in calculating council compliance relates to the whole zone and not merely the part included within a council boundary.

There was 99.9% compliance at customer tap (including supply points) in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough in 2019, similar to Northern Ireland figures (99.8%). The figures for the borough have remained at 99.9% for the last three years.

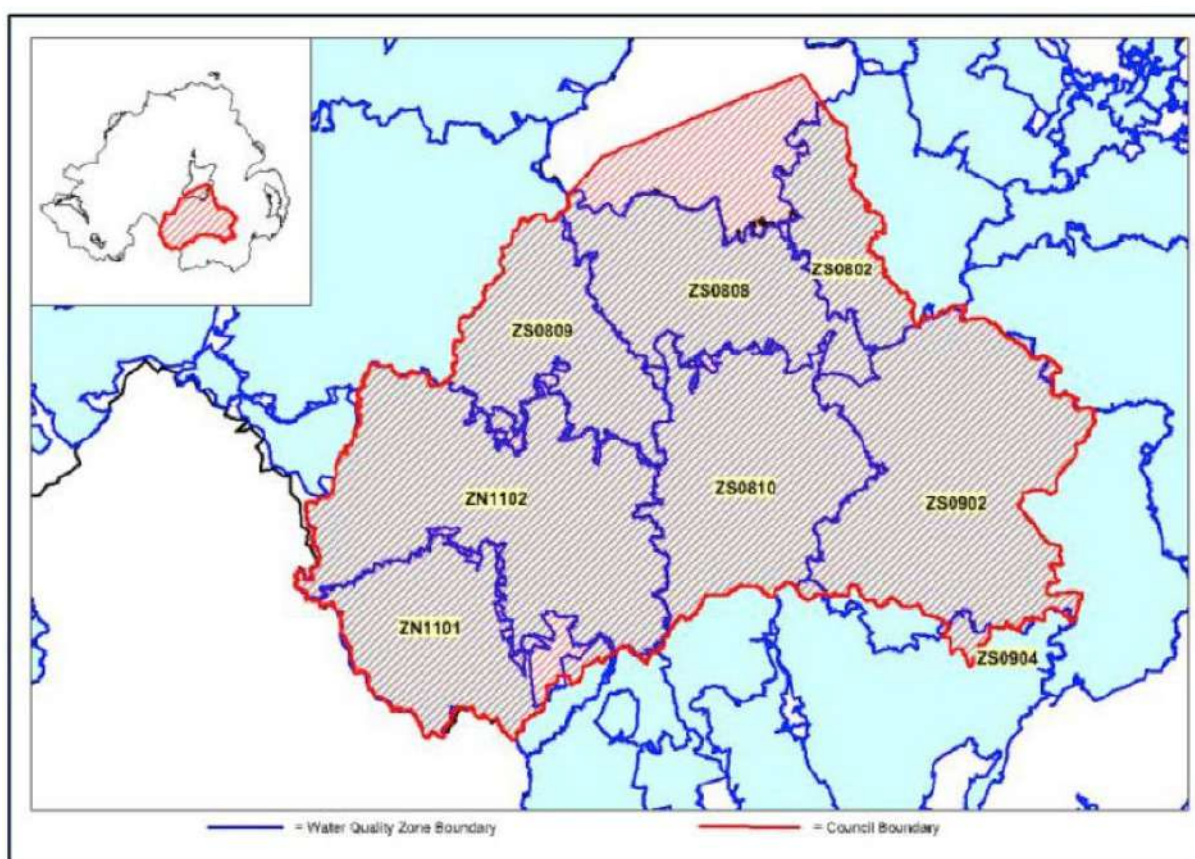


Figure 50. NI Water zones in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough. Source: Drinking Water Quality Annual Report 2019, NI Water.

Annex A – Impact of Coronavirus

COVID-19 Infections and Deaths

Analysis carried out to the 26th May showed that the age standardised infection rate (based on positive tests) in Northern Ireland was 272 cases per 100,000 population.

The rate among females was 32% higher than for males.

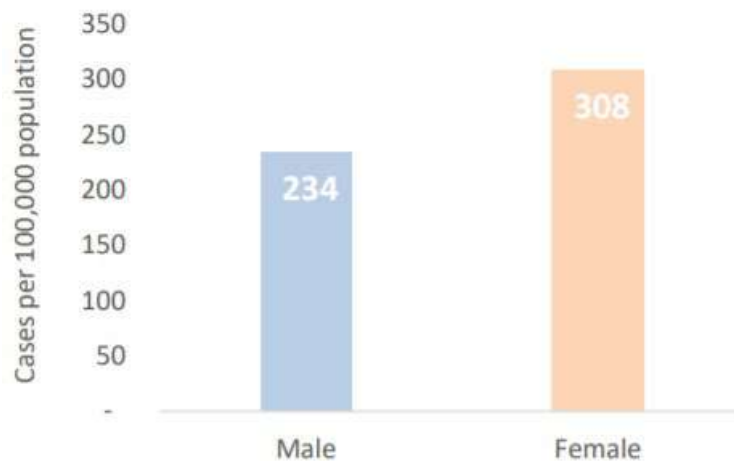


Figure 51. Standardised infection rate by gender to 26th May 2020. Source: Coronavirus Related Health Inequalities, Department of Health.

The infection rate was highest in the 10% most deprived areas, which was 40% higher than the Northern Ireland average. The infection rate in the 10% most deprived areas was 20% higher than the rate in the 10% least deprived areas.



Figure 52. Standardised infection rate by deprivation decile to 26th May 2020. Source: Coronavirus Related Health Inequalities, Department of Health.

The standardised infection rate among those aged over 65 in the 10% most deprived areas was almost three-quarters higher than the Northern Ireland average (598 cases per 100,000 population). The rate for those aged over 65 in the 10% most deprived areas was almost two-fifths higher than the rate in the 10% least deprived areas.

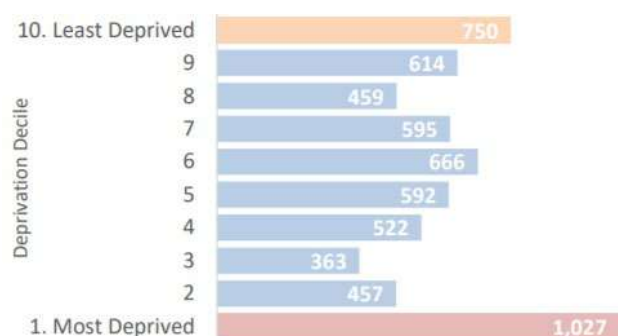


Figure 53. Standardised infection rate by deprivation decile for those aged over 65 to 26th May 2020. Source: Coronavirus Related Health Inequalities, Department of Health.

The standardised infection rate among those aged 65 and under in the 10% most deprived areas was 15% higher than the Northern Ireland average (192 cases per 100,000). The rate for those aged 65 and under in the 10% most deprived areas was not significantly different from the rate in the 10% least deprived areas.



Figure 54. Standardised infection rate by deprivation decile for those aged 65 and under to 26th May 2020. Source: Coronavirus Related Health Inequalities, Department of Health.

The infection rate was lowest in rural areas (169 cases per 100,000), with the rate in urban areas almost double (322 cases per 100,000). The rate was highest in mixed urban/rural areas.

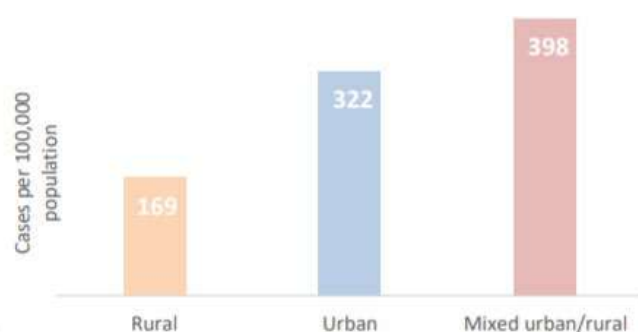


Figure 55. Standardised infection rate by urban/rural to 26th May 2020. Source: Coronavirus Related Health Inequalities, Department of Health.

The number of positive cases in the borough showed small increases during July (17 new positive cases) and August (122). Since September, the number of positive cases has been increasing at a faster rate with over 2,000 positive cases in October alone.

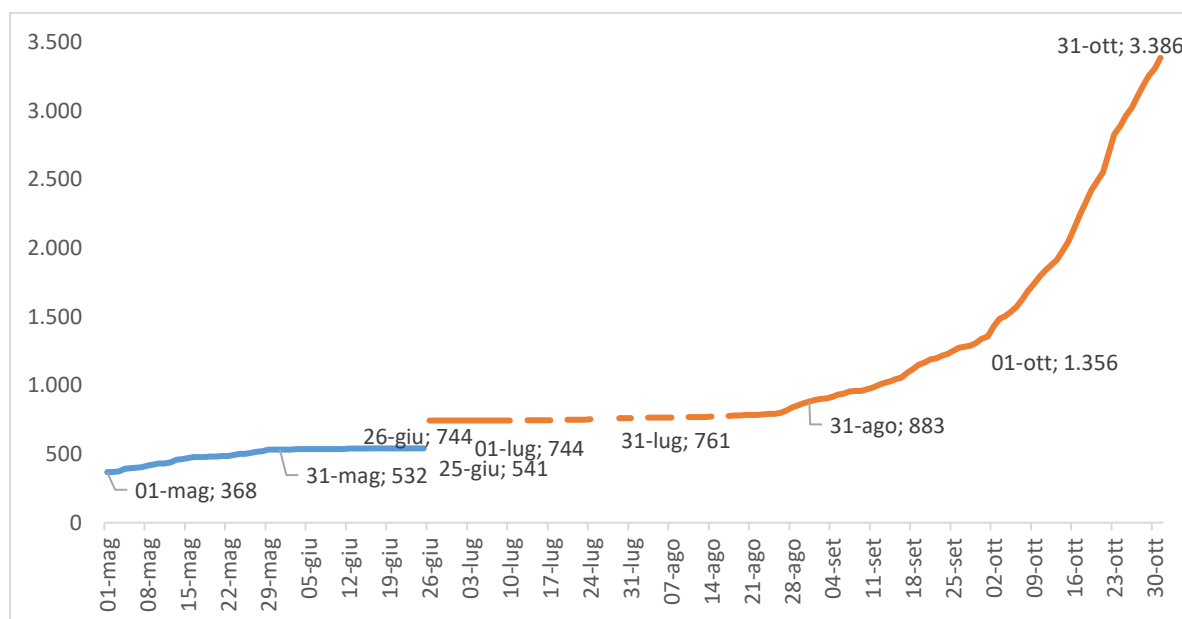


Figure 56. Cumulative number of positive cases in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough 1st May to 31st October. Source: COVID-19 Daily Dashboard, Department of Health. Please note as of 26th June information on tests began to include data from the National Initiative Laboratory, as well as the HSC Trust Laboratory. Dashboard publication at weekends was suspended at the end of June and resumed on the 15th August.

The rate of individuals testing positive in the borough per 100,000 population has been above the peaks shown earlier in the year since the middle of September. In the last week of October the rate was over 240 per 100,000. While the proportion testing positive peaked in mid-April, figures have been rising in recent weeks with 12.9% of individuals tested in the borough returning positive results in the last week of October.

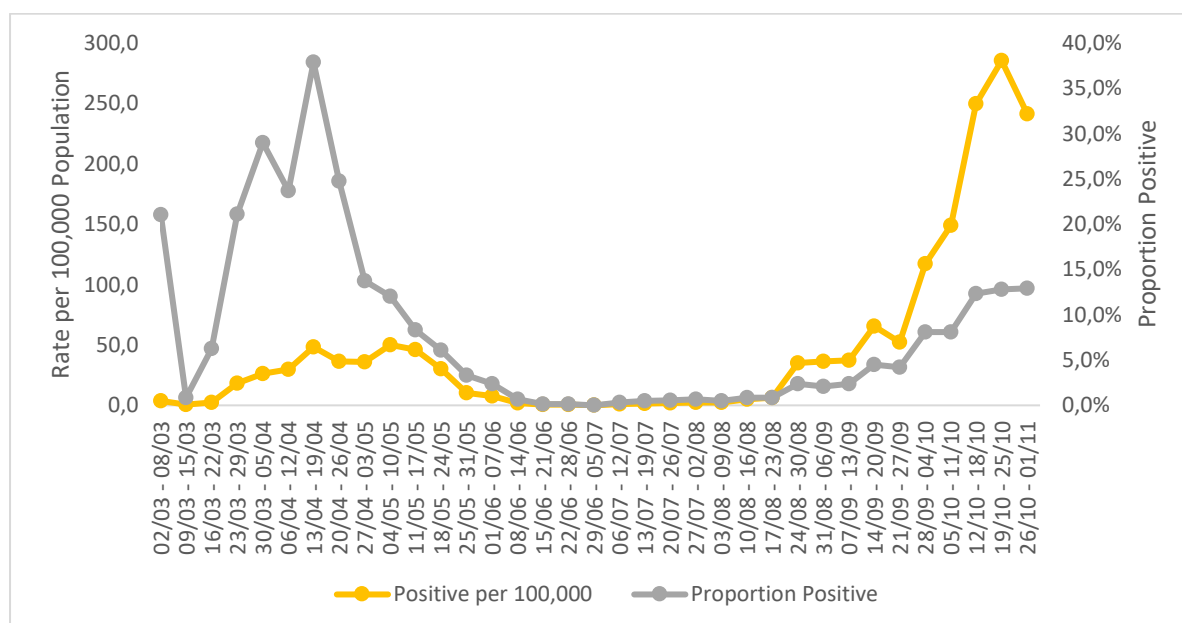


Figure 57. Weekly rate of individuals testing positive in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough from week beginning 2nd March to week ending 1st November. Source: COVID-19 Daily Dashboard, Department of Health.

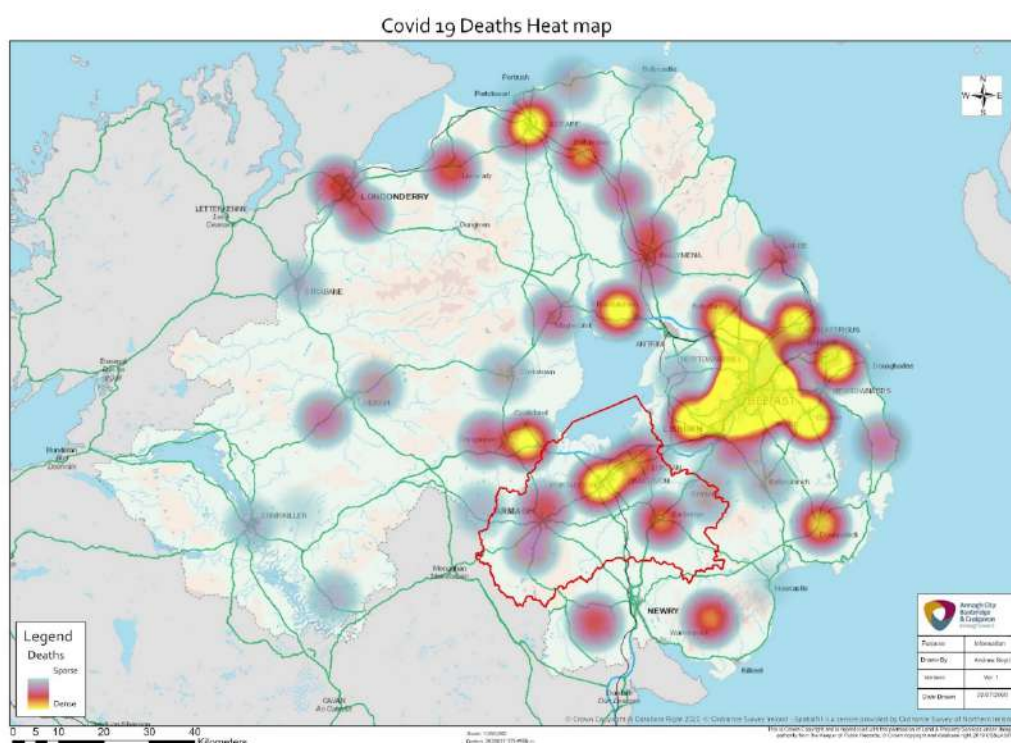
Positive Cases in last 7 Days per 100K Pop. by Postal District (26 Oct - 1 Nov 20)

Map Legend

- < 100 per 100k pop.
- 100 - 199 per 100k pop.
- 200 - 299 per 100k pop.
- 300 - 399 per 100k pop.
- 400 - 499 per 100k pop.
- > 500 per 100k pop.

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Postcode information is also available for deaths registered to the 29th May 2020 using death certificate information from NISRA. While the Armagh area had a large number of deaths, more occurred in Craigavon Urban Area.



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There were 875 COVID-19 related deaths in Northern Ireland between 1st March and 31st August, according to NISRA (using death certificate information.) The Age-Standardised Mortality Ratio (ASMR) for the borough was 55.5 per 100,000, just above the Northern Ireland figure of 55.2.

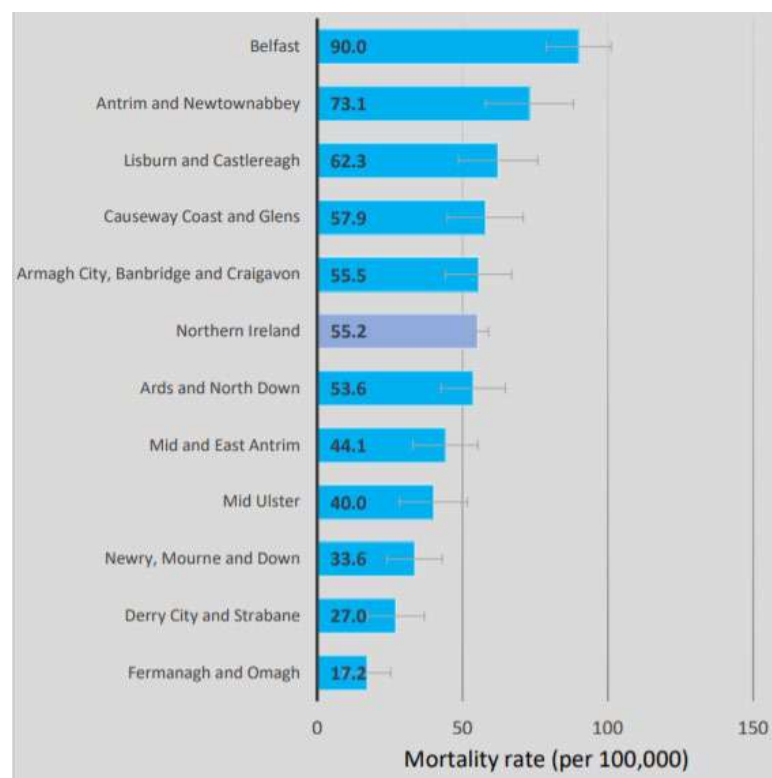


Figure 60. COVID-19 Age-Standardised Mortality Rate (per 100,000) for occurrences up to 31st August 2020.
Source: COVID-19 Related Deaths in Northern Ireland – Deaths Occurring During March to August 2020, NISRA.

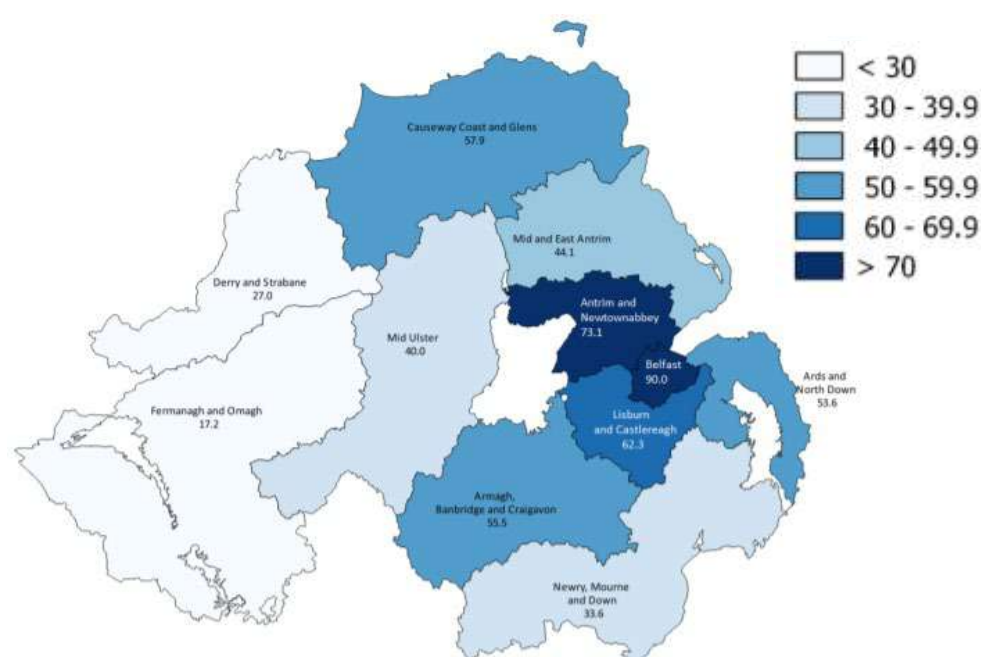


Figure 61. COVID-19 Age-Standardised Mortality Rate (per 100,000) for occurrences up to 31st August 2020.
Source: COVID-19 Related Deaths in Northern Ireland – Deaths Occurring During March to August 2020, NISRA.

According to the Department of Health there have been 79 COVID-19 deaths in the borough up to the 31st October. During the summer the borough had almost two months without a COVID-19 death (5th June to 2nd September) while in October there have been 12 COVID-19 deaths.

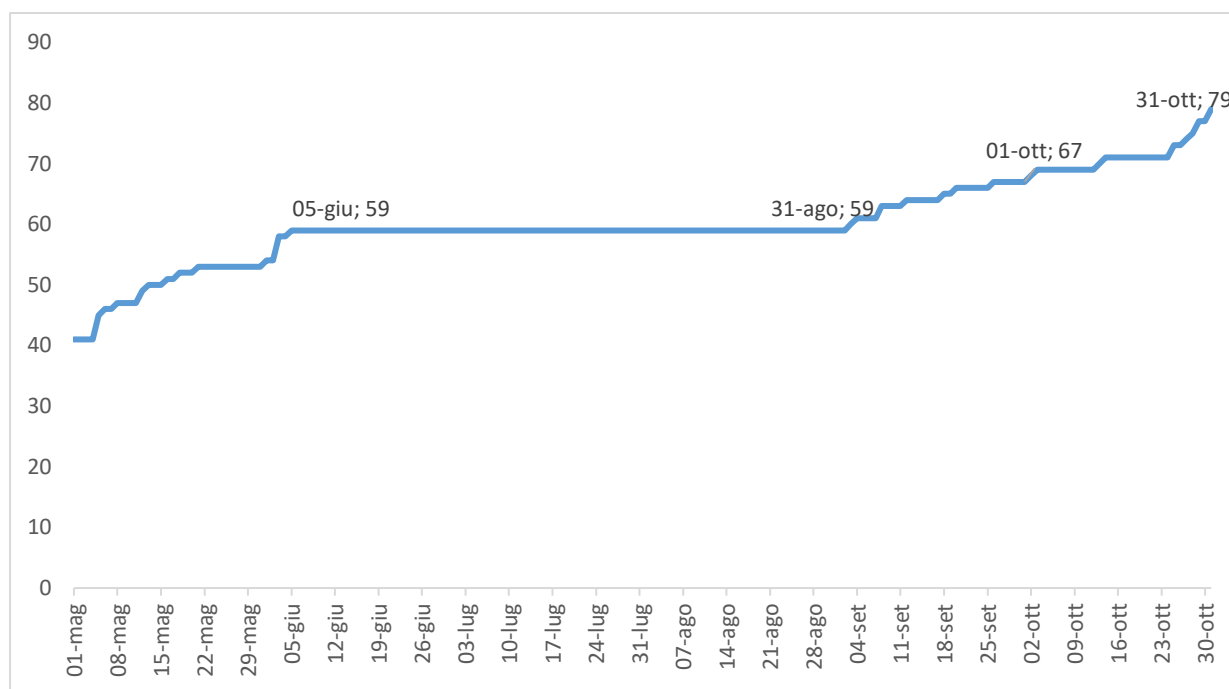


Figure 62. Department of Health reported coronavirus deaths in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough to 31st October. COVID-19 Daily Dashboard, Department of Health.

According to NISRA figures (which use death certificate information), there have been 108 deaths registered in the borough up to the 23rd October. This is 37 higher than Department of Health figures to the same date.

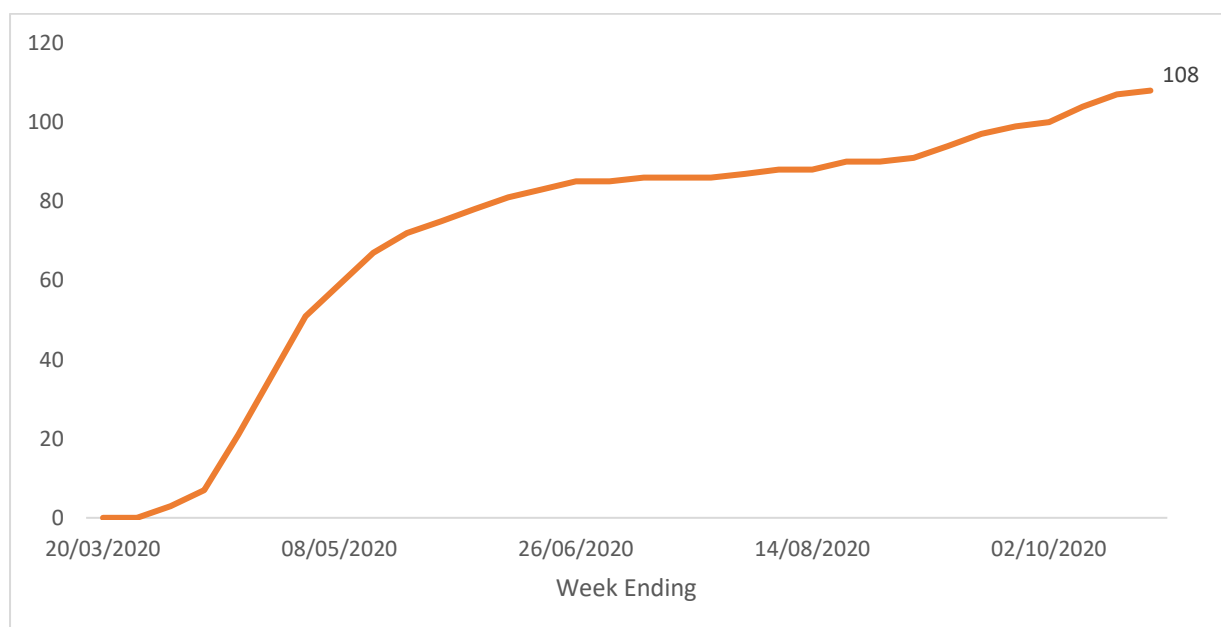


Figure 63. NISRA reported coronavirus deaths in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough to 23rd October. Weekly Deaths Bulletin, NISRA.

COVID-19 hospital admissions are available for each Health and Social Care Trust, with admissions in the Southern Trust shown below. During June and July there were very few admissions, however in September the numbers began to increase. In October the number of daily admissions passed those recorded at the peak of the virus in April.

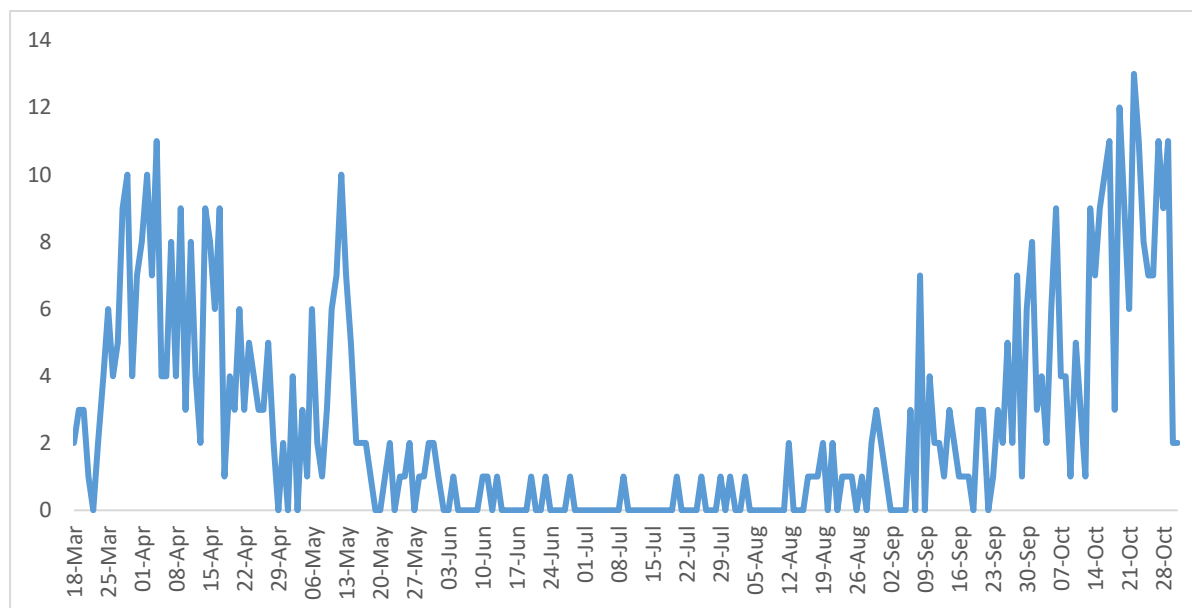


Figure 64. COVID-19 admissions in Southern Health and Social Care Trust 18th March 2020 to 31st October 2020.
Source: COVID-19 Daily Dashboard, Department of Health.

Business Survival and Job Losses

Employments furloughed peaked in the borough in July with three in ten eligible employments furloughed (28,800). From August employers had to pay National Insurance and pension contributions for the hours the employee was on furlough while in September employers had to further pay 10% of wages. At the end of August the number of employments furloughed decreased to 7,500.

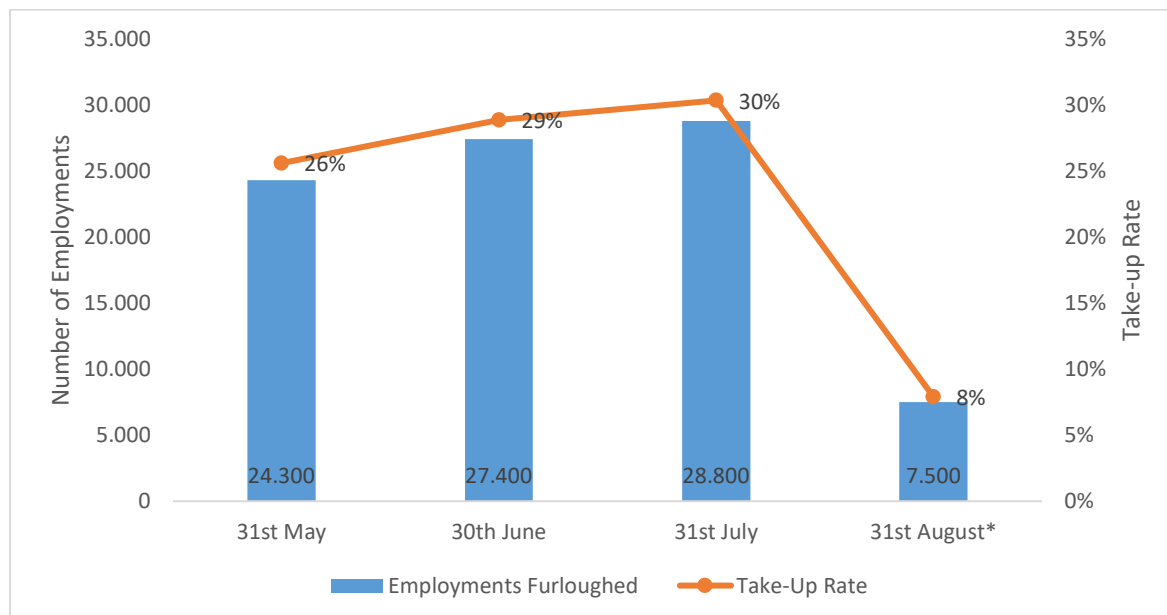


Figure 65. Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme usage in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough May 2020 to August 2020. Source: Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme Statistics, HM Revenue and Customs. *includes employments that are both fully or partially furloughed.

The Self-Employment Income Support Scheme provided grants to the self-employed. The first scheme saw 9,300 claims made in the borough, 82% of those eligible. The claims made in the borough totalled £27.3m. The second scheme has a take-up rate of 69% to the 30th September, with the scheme open until mid-October.

	Claims up to	Number of Claims	Take-Up Rate
Scheme 1	31st May	8,000	71%
	30th June	9,000	79%
	31st July	9,300	82%
Scheme 2	31st August	6,500	57%
	30th September	7,800	69%

Table 41. Self-Employment Income Support Scheme claims made in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough to 30th September 2020. Source: Self-Employment Income Support Scheme Statistics, HM Revenue and Customs.

There were 40 confirmed redundancies in the borough in May 2020. Redundancies were also made in the borough in August and September, although figures are not available (these data are suppressed due to returns from less than 3 businesses).

The experimental Claimant Count is a measure of unemployment. It includes Jobseeker's Allowance claimants and those Universal Credit claimants who were claiming principally for the reason of being unemployed. At March 2020 the claimant count rate (claimants as a proportion of residents aged 16 to 64) for the borough was 1.9%. Since May the number of claimants has more than doubled, with over 6,000 claimants in the borough in each of the last five months. The claimant count rate for September 2020 in the borough is 4.7%.

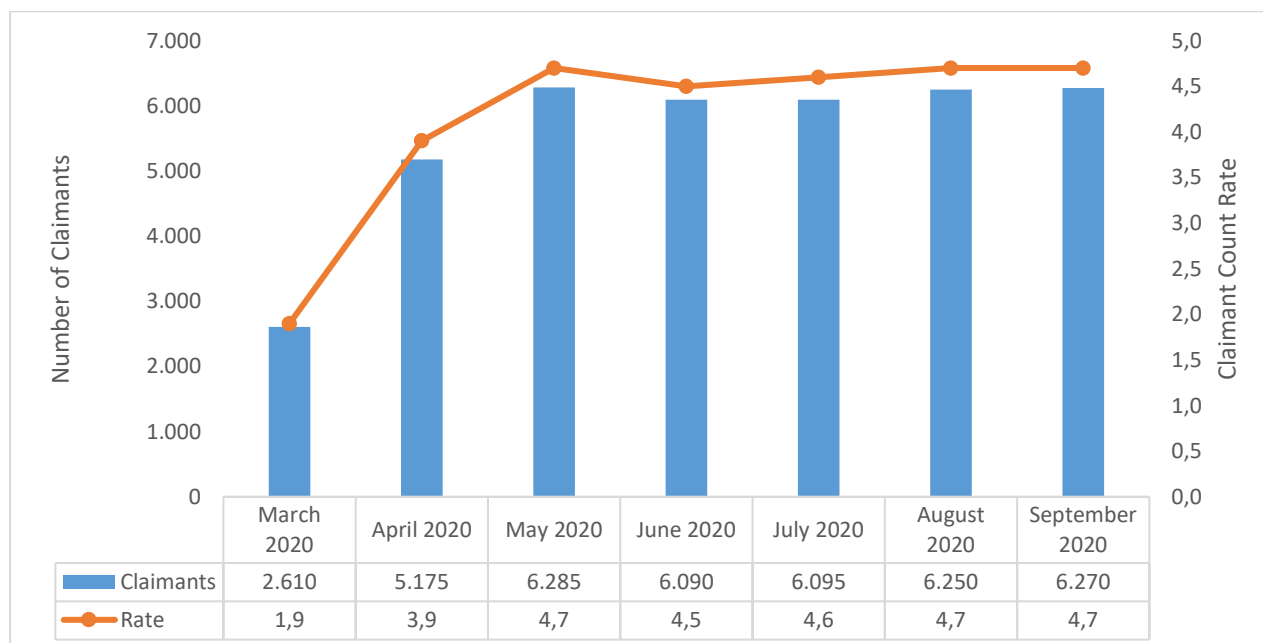


Figure 66. Claimant count in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough March 2020 to September 2020. Source: Claimant Count, NISRA via NOMIS. Please note claimant figures are rounded to the nearest five.

Males made up 61% of claimants in the borough in September 2020 and also showed a greater percentage increase in claimants between March 2020 and September 2020 than females. In terms of age more than half of claimants in the borough in September 2020 were 25 to 49 years old. The largest percentage increase in number of claimants however was shown in the 16 to 24 age group.

Date	All Claimants	Gender		Age		
		Male	Female	Aged 16-24	Aged 25-49	Aged 50+
March 2020	2,610	1,550	1,060	505	1,350	725
April 2020	5,175	3,210	1,965	1,010	2,960	1,170
May 2020	6,285	4,000	2,285	1,310	3,525	1,405
June 2020	6,090	3,830	2,260	1,350	3,330	1,370
July 2020	6,095	3,810	2,285	1,400	3,295	1,380
August 2020	6,250	3,895	2,355	1,385	3,370	1,440
September 2020	6,270	3,845	2,430	1,395	3,385	1,440
Proportions Sept		61%	39%	22%	54%	23%
Percentage change March to September	140%	148%	129%	176%	151%	99%

Table 42. Claimant count in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough by gender and age March 2020 to September 2020. Source: Claimant Count, NISRA via NOMIS. Please note claimant figures are rounded to the nearest five and therefore may not sum to totals.

The Labour Force Survey shows that during June to August 2020 the total number of hours worked in Northern Ireland was 25 million. This was an increase of 6% on March to May but still 13% below the December to February value. The decrease in total weekly hours worked was driven by a decrease in average hours worked and not by changes in the number of people employed.

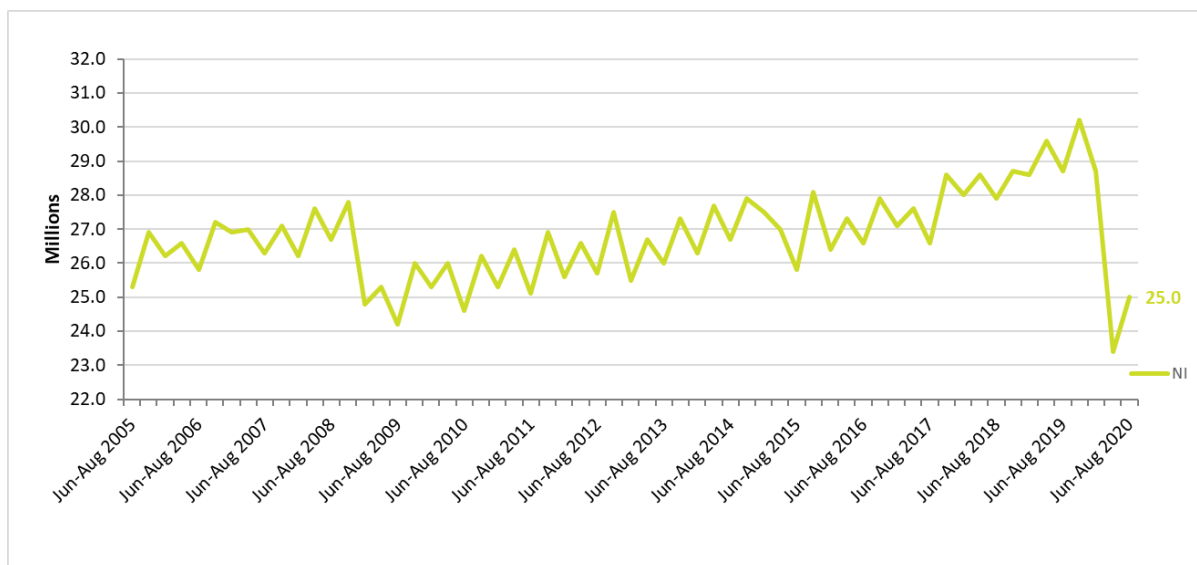


Figure 67. Total hours worked in Northern Ireland Jun – Aug 2005 to Jun – Aug 2020. Source: Labour Force Survey, NISRA.