



STRABANE

Neighbourhood Renewal Partnership

Strabane Neighbourhood Renewal Area

Community Audit

(2014)

Report Findings



Department for
**Social
Development**
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Strabane & District **CARING SERVICES**

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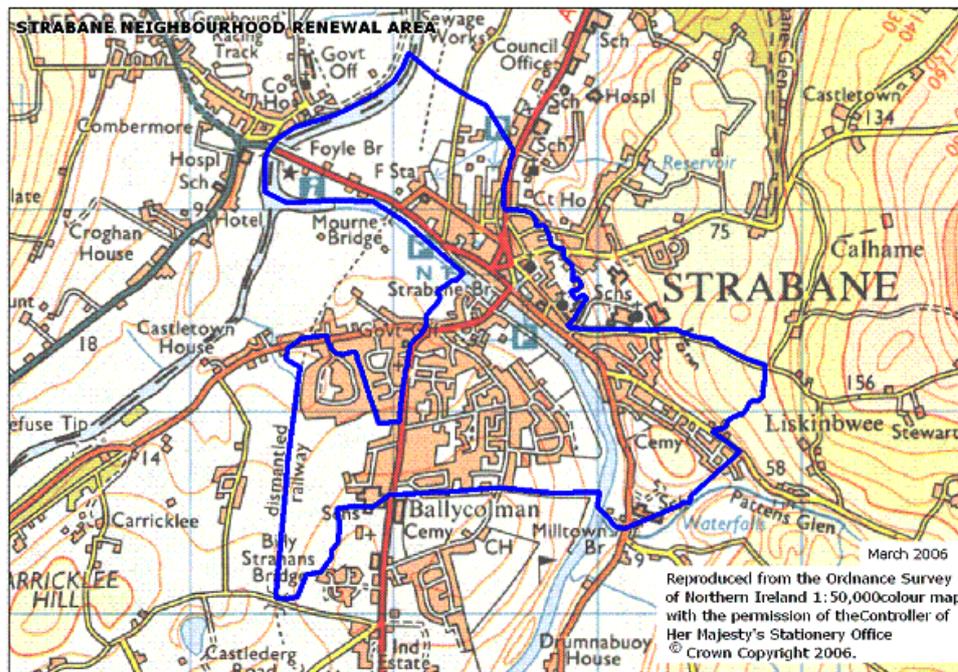
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Introduction

Strabane Neighbourhood Renewal area consists of six regions; Ballycolman, Lisnafin/Ardnalee, Fountain Street, Springhill, Carlton Drive, Bridge Street including parts of the town centre.

Map of Strabane Neighbourhood Renewal Area



Neighbourhood Renewal Partnerships were established throughout Northern Ireland to address inequalities in the most deprived areas in Northern Ireland.

The Neighbourhood Renewal Programme aims to reduce the social and economic inequalities which characterise these areas. It does so by making a long term commitment to communities, to work in partnership with, them to identify and prioritise needs and co-ordinate interventions designed to address the underlying causes of poverty. To take forward the Neighbourhood Renewal Programme, Strabane Partnership was set up in 2005 to oversee the development and delivery of the local Neighbourhood Renewal Action Plan. The Partnership currently comprises 25 members which include representatives from local communities, voluntary organisations, elected representatives, private sector and local statutory organisations including the Northern Ireland Housing Executive, Police Service of Northern Ireland, Western Health & Social Care Trust, and Roads Service.

Identifying need

The need for a community audit in the Strabane NRA was presented and discussed at a neighbourhood partnership meeting on 4th December 2013. It was established that there was a need for updated baseline information across all four key themes of Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy; community, economic, physical and social.

The last community audit carried out in Strabane took place in 2006 and could not be relied upon as evidence of need, as statistical evidence over 5 years old is considered to be outdated. Local community activists had expressed concern that the evidence of need they referred to when submitting projects was not considered relevant or as up to date as it should be.

Strabane and District Caring Services (SDCS) were appointed as the lead organisation in the delivery of the community audit project. SDCS is a community based not for profit organisation. The company has a strong community ethos and is committed to providing the best value and highest standards in all the work carried out. SDCS work in partnerships with local community organisation to provide services which promote improved Health and Well Being, deliver social, educational and recreational services for marginalised groups not covered by existing statutory and voluntary bodies, and develop community initiatives which create training and employment opportunities.

The community Audit was designed to engage people from the local community, strengthen community cohesion , produce a valuable baseline analysis of living standards for residents of the Strabane Neighbourhood Renewal area, and inform the decision making process going forward.

Project Outline

To ensure we obtained a representative sample which would be indicative of the Neighbourhood Renewal Area we sought the advice and services of the Department for Social Development (DSD) Analytical Services Unit. The Unit

personnel provided what they determined to be a viable sample of 660 households to survey within Strabane NRA.

A Community Audit steering group was formed which was made up of representatives from community organizations within the Neighborhood Renewal Area. The steering group met on a regular basis to discuss the delivery and content of the project. 30 volunteer peer researchers were recruited to carry out the door to door questionnaires. All volunteers took part in a tailored training programme in which they received an OCN Level 2 qualification in Research Skills. Once all the data had been collected it was then entered onto SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) and sent to Ulster University for analysis.

Methodology

We recruited and trained 30 volunteer peer researchers. The DSD analytical unit personnel provided 1,651 addresses in the NRA of which we had to obtain a minimum of 660 questionnaires. The 30 volunteers were then tasked with achieving this return of completed questionnaires. A pilot study surveying 20 households was carried out which enabled us to refine any questions and address some issues raised.

The main survey was then carried out from August to October (2014) which consisted of volunteers going door to door and administering the questionnaires to households in the designated area.

Weekly meetings were held with the volunteer peer researchers to monitor how the survey was going, address any difficulties that came to light and to ensure that everything was going okay. The peer researchers reported back on the reaction from the householders, most of whom were open and welcoming whilst some others were hesitant and expressed their concern about being 'surveyed out'. Nevertheless the majority engaged fully and feedback was very positive.

When all 660 questionnaires were complete, we sought advice and guidance from experienced statisticians on the input of the data. During the

period October to November two trained personnel entered the data into an SPSS data analysis package. Once all the information was on the system it was then sent to Ulster University for analysis and write up of the report.

Acknowledgements

We would like to say a special thank you to our funders Department for Social Development (DSD) for giving us the opportunity to explore the needs of Strabane Neighbourhood Renewal Area and to the DSD analytical unit for providing the sample of households to survey.

Our thanks go out to the University of Ulster for carrying out the analysis and write up of the report, and to Customized Training Services for delivering the training sessions and accredited qualification.

To all the community representatives who formed part of the steering group to help develop and deliver the project and to Wenda and Una-Marie for all their advice on the input of data, we are extremely grateful.

We acknowledge the support and effort of Strabane District Caring Services staff, managers and directors for all the hard work and effort they have put in to the project and for making it happen.

Thank you to all the volunteers for their immense use of their shoe leather, patience and commitment to carrying out the task so diligently.

Finally, our sincere gratitude goes out to all those who invited us into their homes and shared all their information with us on the completion of the audit.

Gerard Harkin, General Manager, Strabane & District Caring Services

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STRABANE
Neighbourhood Renewal Partnership

Executive Summary

This report is divided into four parts; Part One deals with responses from the Strabane sample as a whole, and includes a section on sample characteristics. Parts 2A, 2B and 2C in the report break sample responses down by various categories:

- 2A – Responses were broken down by Sex (2 categories: Male; Female)
- 2B - Responses were broken down by Area (5 categories: North; South; East; West; Ballycolman)
- 2C - Responses were broken down by Age Group (3 categories: 16-34 years; 35-54 years; 55 years and over)

Each part includes 5 key sections – Employment; Education; Health & Wellbeing; Community; Physical

An outline of the key findings from each part will be detailed below under the appropriate headings. The key findings reported are shaped by the responses of the overall sample, with the effects of sex, area and age group only highlighted where responses differed from those of the overall sample.

Sample Characteristics

Overall, 660 respondents completed the audit. Of these, 545 (83%) were the designated heads of their household. Respondents were sampled from 6 key geographical areas across Strabane. The greatest number of respondents (34%) indicated that they lived in East Strabane. The sample was comprised of 291 males (44%) and 364 females (56%), aged 16 years and over.

In regards to relationship status 222 (34%) respondents were married, 196 (30%) were single, while 241 (36%) indicated that their marital status was explained in some other way. In regards to religious denomination, 606

respondents (92%) were Catholic, 17 (3%) identified as Protestant or Other Christian, while 15 reported that they followed 'No Religion'. Overall, 643 (97%) respondents described their ethnicity as 'White'.

When asked about disability 126 respondents (19%) reported that they themselves had a disability, while 129 (20%) reported that someone else in their household had a disability. The most commonly reported type of disability in households was physical disability. Regarding care for another, 181 respondents (27%) reported that they were responsible for the care of a child. This was the most commonly endorsed 'responsibility for others' item. Of those with responsibility for others, the majority (144 respondents (63%)) reported that they received support from Family and Friends. On evaluation of support for carers, 154 respondents (67%) reported that they were 'Very Satisfied', or 'Fairly Satisfied' with the support that they received, while 18 (8%) reported varying levels of 'Dissatisfaction'.

In relation to housing status, 255 respondents (39%) owned their own home, 225 (34%) lived in a housing executive/ housing association house, while 173 (26%) described their housing status in other terms. Regarding car ownership 299 respondents (46%) stated that there was one car in the household, 270 (41%) reported that there were no cars in the household, while 82 (13%) reported having two cars in their household.

Employment

Status

Overall, 144 respondents (22%) were in full-time employment, while 81 (13%) were employed part-time. The largest proportion of respondents reported that they were retired (156 (24%)); while the smallest number (3 (0.5%)) were in work related government training.

In relation to area, most respondents in the South and West were in full-time employment, while in the North, East and Ballycolman areas the largest proportion of respondents were retired. In relation to age, most respondents aged 16-34 years, and aged 35-54 years were in Full-time employment; while among those aged 55 years and over most respondents were retired.

Job Role

The two most commonly endorsed job roles were 'Skilled Manual' and 'Professional'.

In relation to sex, the most commonly endorsed job role for males was 'Skilled Manual', while the most commonly endorsed job role for females was 'Professional'. Conversely, the least commonly endorsed job role among males was 'Partly Skilled' and 'Other'; while among females the least commonly reported job role was 'Skilled Non-Manual'.

In relation to area, the most commonly endorsed job role in the North, West and Ballycolman areas was 'Skilled Manual'. In the East and South the most commonly endorsed job role was 'Professional'. Conversely, the least commonly endorsed job role in the North and East was 'Partly Skilled'. The least commonly endorsed job role for respondents from the South and the West was 'Other'. Respondents from Ballycolman endorsed 'Skilled Non-Manual' and 'Unskilled Manual' job roles least.

In relation to age, the least commonly endorsed job role among those aged 16-34 years was Managerial and Other; while among those aged 35-54 years the least commonly reported job role was Partly Skilled. Those 55 years and over were in Skilled Non-Manual and Partly Skilled job roles.

Entering Employment

Of those unemployed, 158 (52%) indicated that they would like to get into employment while 149 (48%) reported that they would not.

In relation to sex, more unemployed males and females expressed a desire to get into employment. In relation to area, the number of those reporting a desire to get into employment was higher than those who did not wish to enter employment in the East and Ballycolman areas. However in the North, South and West the majority of the unemployed did not want to get into employment.

In relation to age, the number of those reporting a desire to get into employment was higher than those who did not wish to enter employment among those aged 16-34 years. However the reverse of this was evident for respondents aged 35-54 years and over.

Barriers

Most respondents indicated that there were barriers to employment, other than those listed. Of those barriers listed, most identified Childcare as a

primary obstacle. In relation to age, for respondents aged 16-34 years the most commonly endorsed barrier to employment was also childcare. For those aged 35-54 years and over the most commonly endorsed barrier was one other than those listed.

Income

The majority of the sample (N=299, 62.5%) reported an annual household income of under £15,000. 34 (7.1%) respondents reported an annual household income of £30,000 or more.

In relation to area, the most commonly reported Household income was less than £10,000 per year for those in the East, West and Ballycolman areas; while it was £10,000-£15,000 per year for those in the South and £16,000 - £20,000 per year in the North.

In relation to age, no respondents aged 16-34 years reported an annual household income of £21,000-£25,000 per year. The smallest proportion of respondents aged 35-54 years, and those aged 55 years and over, reported an annual household income of £25,000-£30,000 per year.

Education

Qualifications

Overall, 259 respondents (43%) had no formal qualifications, 174 (29%) held GCSEs or their equivalent, 40 (7%) had GNVQs, 51 (8%) held A-Levels, while 66 (11%) were educated to Degree Level or higher.

In relation to sex, most males and females had no formal qualifications, while OCNs was the least endorsed response among the sexes. In relation to age, most respondents aged 35-54 years and over had no formal qualifications. The majority of those aged 16-34 years held GCSEs or their equivalent.

GCSEs

The majority of the sample indicated that they attained a Grade C in their GCSE English (N=106) or GCSE Maths (N=101)

The largest proportion of male and female respondents achieved a grade C in GCSE English. The smallest proportion, again of both sexes,

obtained a grade D in English at GCSE level. The largest proportion of respondents achieved a grade C in GCSE English across all areas. The smallest proportion of respondents in the North, East, West and Ballycolman areas obtained a grade D in English at GCSE level. The smallest grouping across the South obtained a grade A in English at GCSE level

The largest proportion of male and female respondents achieved a grade C in GCSE Maths. The smallest proportion of males obtained a Grade D. The smallest proportion of females obtained a grade A in GCSE Maths. The largest proportion of respondents, across all age groups, achieved a grade C in GCSE Maths. The smallest grouping, of those aged 16-34 years, and those aged 35-54 years obtained a Grade A. The smallest proportion, among those aged 55 years and over obtained a grade D in Maths at GCSE level

Training Programme Provision

Most respondents indicated a preference for training programmes in Computing & IT (31%) and Sports, Leisure and Tourism (17%). The least popular options were programmes in Retailing or Hairdressing/ Beauty (6%). The least popular training options for males were programmes in Hairdressing/ Beauty and Child Care. The least popular programme options for females were those in Apprenticeships/ Constructing and Retailing.

The least popular training programme option in the West and Ballycolman areas was in Retailing. The least popular options in the North were Retailing and Digital photography & Multimedia; whilst the least popular programme option in the South was Digital photography & Multimedia. In the East the least popular training option was in Catering & Hospitality.

In relation to age, the least popular training options for those aged 16-34 years were programmes in Arts & Crafts, Literacy & Numeracy and Retailing. For 35-54 year olds Retailing was least popular; while among those aged 55 and over training programmes in Hairdressing/ Beauty were least popular.

Barriers

The most commonly endorsed barrier to attending a community training programme was time; 233 respondents (35%) identified this as a barrier. Finances were a barrier for 171 respondents (26%) and for 151 (23%) the location and venue of the training programmes were identified as barriers.

The least endorsed barrier, among females was an issue Other than those listed. For males the least reported barriers were Caring responsibilities/ Lack of childcare provision. The most commonly endorsed barrier to community training, among those aged 16-34 and 35-54 years was Time. For those aged 55 and over finance was selected most.

Health & Wellbeing

Health Rating

Overall, 419 respondents (63%) rated their health as Excellent, or Good. 137 (21%) rated their health as Quite Good, while 93 (14%) rated their health as Poor.

In relation to area, 52 respondents (58%) in the North rated their current health as Excellent, or Good, while 16 (18%) rated their health as Poor. In the South 34 respondents (68%) rated their health as Excellent, or Good while 10 (20%) rated their health as Poor. In the East 148 respondents (65%) rated their health as Excellent, or Good while 31 (14%) rated their health as Poor. In the West 63 respondents (62%) rated their health as Excellent, or Good while 15 (15%) rated their health as Poor. Finally, 122 respondents (64%) in Ballycolman rated their health as Excellent, or Good while 21 (12%) rated their health as Poor.

In relation to age, those between 16-34 most commonly rated their health as Excellent, whilst those aged 35-54 years, and 55 years and over, rated their health most commonly as Good. Among those rating their health as Poor, the fewest were in the 16-34 year age group. Poor health was endorsed most frequently among those aged 55 years and over.

Chronic Health Complaints

Overall, 214 respondents (33%) reported that they suffered from a long-term/ chronic health complaint. In relation to sex, 35% of male respondents suffered from a long-term/ chronic health complaint while 31.9% of female respondents suffered from a chronic health complaint.

In relation to age, 14% respondents aged 16-34 years suffered from a long-term/ chronic health complaint; 30% respondents aged 35-54 had a chronic health complaint; while 49% of respondents aged 55+ indicated that they had a long-term chronic health complaint.

In relation to specific long-term/ chronic health complaints, 51 respondents (8%) reported that they suffered from a health complaint Other than those listed; 48 (7%) reported that they had a Physical Disability; 42 (6%) indicated that they had Asthma, while 42 (6%) reported Diabetes as the chronic condition which they experienced. The most commonly reported health problems for male respondents were Heart Disease and Diabetes. Whilst among females the most commonly reported health problems were Mental Health Issues and Physical Disability.

In relation to area, the most commonly reported health problem for respondents in the North, was Asthma; whilst for those in the South the most commonly reported health problem was Heart Disease. The most commonly reported health problem for respondents in the East, was Physical Disability; whilst Diabetes was most commonly endorsed by those in the West. The most commonly reported health problem for respondents in Ballycolman, was not listed.

The most commonly reported health problems for respondents also varied across age groups. The most commonly reported health problems for respondents aged 16-34 years, were Physical Disability and Asthma; whilst among those aged 35-54 the most commonly reported health problem was Mental Health Issues. Diabetes was the most common complaint among those aged 55 years and over.

Mental Health Issues

Overall, 333 respondents (50%) reported that they experienced no mental health related issues. However, 166 (25%) reported that they suffered from

Stress; 138 (21%) experienced depression; while 130 (20%) reported anxiety. Addiction was the least commonly endorsed mental health related issue (4%).

The most endorsed mental health related issue in the North was Stress and Anxiety; whilst Stress was the most prominent issue in the South, the East, and in the West. The most endorsed mental health related issue in Ballycolman was Depression.

Health Behaviours

In relation to Health Behaviours, 35% of respondents reported that they smoked, while 30% drank alcohol regularly. Over half of respondents (55%) reported that they ate fruit and vegetables every day, while 69% reported that they ate breakfast regularly.

Over a third (34%) of male respondents and 32% of female respondents were on long-term medication. In relation to age, 11% of respondents aged 16-34 years, 32% of those aged 35-54 years and 47% of respondents aged 55 years and over reported long-term medication.

Coping

Overall, 178 respondents (27%) reported that their method of dealing with stress, was smoking. The least commonly endorsed was illegal drug use (2%). The most commonly endorsed method of coping with stress in the North and West was Physical Exercise. In the East and Ballycolman areas the most commonly endorsed method of dealing with stress was smoking. The most commonly endorsed method of coping with stress in the South was Alcohol consumption.

Activities

The most popular exercise activity among respondents was Walking (44%). This was consistent for respondents across sex, area and age groups also. Overall 33% of respondents indicated that they did not exercise.

Activity Frequency

Respondents were most likely to engage in regular exercise activities 2-3 times per week (35%). Only 11% of respondents reported activity frequency of 4-6 times per week. Respondents, aged 16-34 and 35-54 years, were most likely to engage in regular exercise activities 2-3 times per week. Those aged 55 years and over most commonly indicated that they never engaged in regular exercise.

Major Health Issues

Overall 415 respondents (63%) reported that they considered life illnesses, such as cancer, diabetes and heart disease as major health issues in their area. The major health issue identified among 16-34 year olds was Debt.

Healthy Living Centre

The majority of respondents (95%) indicated that Strabane would benefit from a Healthy Living Centre.

Community

Community Activity

Overall, 80 respondents (12%) were involved in Community Activity at the time of the survey. In relation to area, 9% of respondents from the North, 4% from the South, 14% from the East, 17% from the West and 12% from the Ballycolman area were involved in Community Activity. In relation to age 14% of respondents aged 16-34 years, 16% aged 35-54 years, and 8% of those aged 55 years and over were involved in Community Activity at the time of the survey.

Involvement

The most commonly endorsed reason for lack of involvement in community activity was no interest, followed by no awareness of local groups.

The most commonly endorsed reason for lack of involvement in community activity in the North was simply that respondents were Not Interested. In the South the biggest factors were work commitments and having no Idea of local groups. The biggest influencing factor for lack of

involvement in community activity in the East was no Interest and no idea of local groups. In the West the most commonly endorsed factors were work commitments and having no interest. Most respondents in the Ballycolman area reported that they had no idea/awareness of local groups.

For the different age groups the most commonly endorsed factor for lack of involvement in community activity among respondents aged 16-34 years, was simply that they had no idea/awareness of local groups. The biggest influencing factor for lack of involvement among 35-54 year olds was work commitments. Most of those aged 55 years and over, indicated that they were simply not interested.

Attendance

Overall, 142 respondents (22%) frequently attended their local sports club in Strabane. The majority attended on a weekly basis (35%), while a small number attended on a daily basis (5%). Males were least likely to endorse daily attendance; whilst females were least likely to endorse monthly attendance. Of those attending clubs, respondents aged 55+ most commonly attended their local sports club on a weekly basis, whilst respondents aged 16-34 and 35-54 years most commonly attended their local club 2-3 times a week.

Clubs

Overall 245 respondents (38%) stated that there were specific clubs they would like to see in their local area.

Provision of Facilities

In relation to facilities respondents would like to see in their area, the most popular endorsement was for a Youth Shelter (38%), followed by a Play Park (38%). Among males, the most popular endorsement was a Multi-Use Games Area, followed by a 3G Sporting Pitch. Among female respondents the most requested facility was a Youth Shelter, followed by a Play Park.

In relation to facilities respondents would like to see in their area, the most popular endorsement for those from the North and in the East was a Play Park. The most requested facility for those in the South was a 3G

Sporting Pitch. For respondents in the West it was a Multi Use Games Area; and among those from the Ballycolman area a Youth Shelter was the most commonly endorsed facility.

Regarding age groups, the most popular endorsement for those aged 16-34 years and 55 years and over, was a Youth Shelter. Among those aged 35-54 years the most requested facility was a Play Park.

Safety During the Day

Overall, the majority of respondents felt safe in their own home (94%) and walking around their area during the day (93%). This response rate was consistent across the sex, age and area variables.

Safety After Dark

Overall 81% of respondents reported that they felt safe in their own home after dark. However, in relation to area, of the 90 respondents from the North, who answered this question 25 (28%) stated they did not feel safe in their own home after dark. Of the 50 respondents from the South, who answered this question, 12 (24.0%) stated they did not feel safe in their own home after dark. Less than 17% of respondents in the remaining areas did not feel safe in their own home after dark.

Furthermore, overall, 64% of respondents reported they felt safe walking around their area after dark. The majority of respondents from the South, the East, the West and Ballycolman areas felt safe walking around their area after dark, however the majority of those from the North reported they did not feel safe walking around their area after dark. Indeed, 53% of those from the North, 41% from the South, 28% from the East, 30% from the West and 33% from Ballycolman stated they did not feel safe walking around their area after dark.

The majority of respondents from all age groups felt safe walking around their area after dark. However 40% of those aged 55+ stated they did not feel safe.

Impact

Respondents rated the degree to which anti-social behaviour impacted upon their quality of life using a 1-10 scale (1 = no impact; 10 = extremely significant impact). Overall, 33% reported 0 (No Impact), which was the most commonly endorsed response. However 3% of respondents scored 10.

Anti Social Behaviour

Overall 64% of respondents felt that the PSNI were primarily responsible for resolving issues of anti-social behaviour in their area. 2% of respondents believed that this was the responsibility of Local Residents. These findings were reflected across sex, area and age groups.

Physical

Neighbourhood Renewal

Overall 114 respondents (18%) were aware of the neighbourhood renewal programme in their area while 13% of respondents were aware that the Neighbourhood Renewal Programme funded projects in their area.

Changes

Overall, 10% of respondents reported that their area was changing for the worse while 58% indicated that their area was not changing. In total 32% felt that their area was changing for the better.

In relation to sex 9 – 11% of female and male respondents respectively reported that their area was changing for the worse; while 34% and 28% of females and males respectively reported that their area was changing for the better.

Of the 90 respondents from the North, 12 (13%) reported that their area was changing for the worse, while 19 (21%) indicated that they felt their area was changing for the better. Of the 49 respondents from the South, 6 (12%) reported that their area was changing for the worse, while 9 (18%) indicated that they felt their area was changing for the better. Of the 221 respondents from the East, 18 (8%) reported that their area was changing for the worse, while 78 (35%) indicated that they felt their area was changing for the better. Of the 99 respondents from the West, 15 (5%) reported that their

area was changing for the worse, while 41 (41%) indicated that they felt their area was changing for the better. Of the 179 respondents from Ballycolman, 21 (11%) reported that their area was changing for the worse, while 58 (32%) indicated that they felt their area was changing for the better.

Of the 149 respondents aged 16-34 years, 10 (6.7%) reported that their area was changing for the worse, while 54 (36.2%) indicated that they felt their area was changing for the better. Of the 246 respondents aged 35-54 years, 24 (9.8%) reported that their area was changing for the worse, while 85 (34.6%) indicated that they felt their area was changing for the better. Of the 242 respondents aged 55 years and over, 28 (11.6%) reported that their area was changing for the worse, while 66 (27.3%) indicated that they felt their area was changing for the better.

Satisfaction

Overall 253 respondents (38%) were very satisfied with their area as a place to live, while 4 (0.6%) were very dissatisfied.

In relation to area, less than 5% of the respondents in the North, East, West, and Ballycolman areas were dissatisfied with their area as a place to live. 10% however of those in the South indicated that they were fairly dissatisfied. Between 30% and 41% of residents in all areas indicated that they were fairly satisfied with their area. In the West over 53% of respondents indicated that they were very satisfied with their area as a place to live, while only 14% of those in the South were very satisfied with their area as a place to live.

In relation to age, less than 5% of the respondents in each age group were dissatisfied with their area as a place to live. Over 30% of each age group were satisfied. Most satisfied were the over 55's, 51% of this age group indicated that they were very satisfied with their area as a place to live.

Neighbourhood Revitalisation

Overall, 283 respondents (43%) reported that there were areas of their neighbourhood that they would like to see revitalized. Conversely 111 (17%) stated that there were no areas of their neighbourhood that they would like to see revitalized.

Health Improvements

The health service improvement that most respondents wished to see in their area was in relation to Doctors/GP practices (17%), the least popular was the location of a Health and Wellbeing Centre in their area.

In the North, More information readily available, Exercise/ Diet, Health Screening and a Health & Well Being Centre were endorsed by none of the respondents as desired health improvements in their area. In the South, Increased services for vulnerable, Better Services for Mental Health and a Health & Well Being Centre were endorsed by none of the respondents. In the West, More information readily available, Health Screening and a Health & Well Being Centre were endorsed by none of the respondents as desired health improvements in their area. In Ballycolman Health Screening and a Health & Well Being Centre were endorsed by none of the respondents. The least commonly endorsed health improvement in the East was a Health & Well Being Centre

Education Improvements

Overall, the most commonly endorsed education improvement that respondents wished to see was Education for Adults (10%), the least popular was Reduced Fees associated with Education.

In relation to the sexes, the least commonly endorsed education improvements that male respondents wished to see were Educating Youth on Life Issues and Reduced Fees associated with Education. The least endorsed education improvement that female respondents wished to see was Reduced Fees associated with Education.

In relation to area, the most commonly endorsed education improvement that respondents in the East, West and Ballycolman areas wished to see was Education for Adults. The most commonly endorsed improvement in the South was Improved Education, whilst in the South the most popular response was for More Education Opportunities.

The area of education that most respondents aged 16-34 years, and 35-54 years, wished to see improved in their area was Education for Adults. Those aged 55+ years endorsed After Schools Clubs.

Social Improvements

Overall, the most commonly endorsed social improvements that respondents wished to see were more clubs and societies (10%), the least popular was Improved Social Housing.

The most commonly endorsed social improvements that respondents wished to see in the East and Ballycolman areas were More Clubs and Societies. The most commonly endorsed improvement in the South was the provision of more youth activities; whilst in the North the demand was highest for improved provision and more use of outdoor space. The most commonly endorsed responses in the West were Improved Provision and more youth activities. Respondents, aged 16-34 wished to see more clubs and societies. Those 35-54 years wished to see more youth activities and also more clubs and societies; whilst those aged 55 years and over wished to see more clubs and societies.

Part One

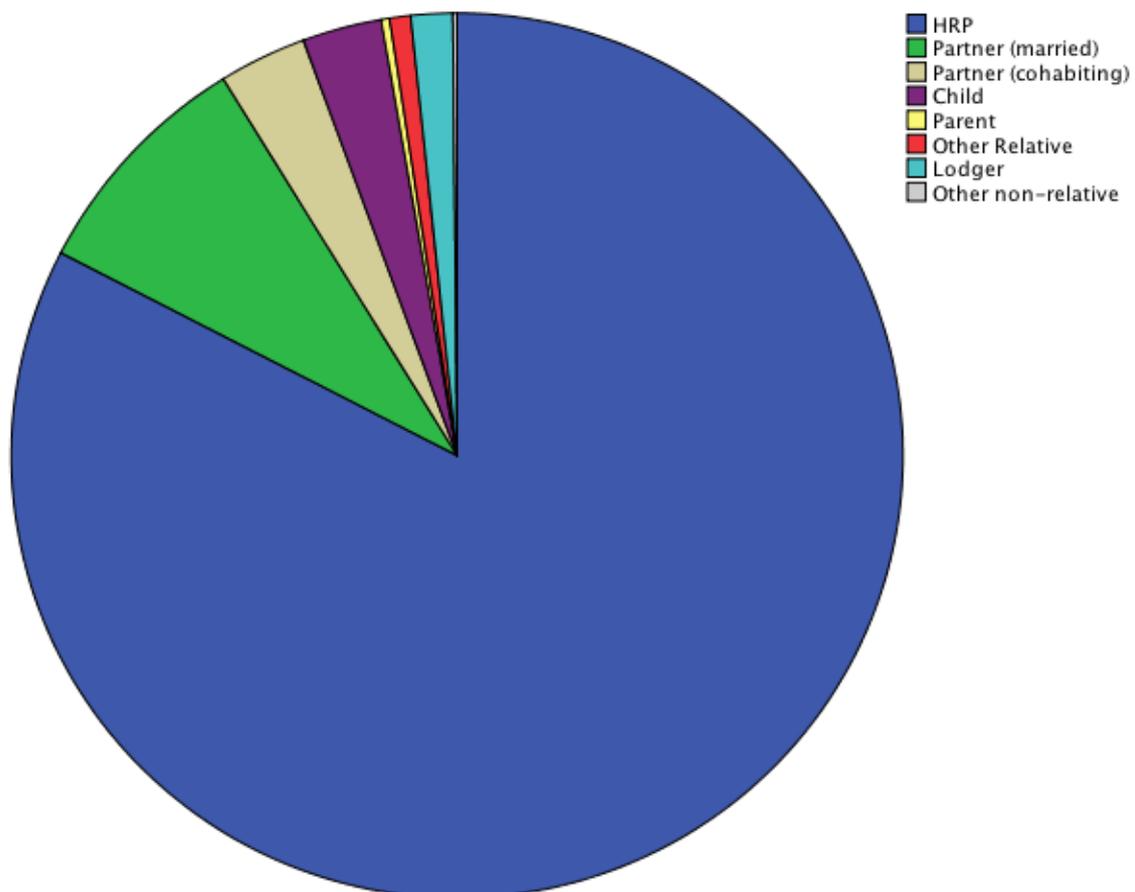
Overall Survey Findings

PART ONE – OVERALL SURVEY FINDINGS

Section 1: General information about respondents

The Audit was completed by 660 respondents, 545 (82.6%) of whom, identified themselves as the head of the household (HRP). The remaining 115 respondents indicated their relationship to the HRP, with 57 (8.6%) stating that they were married to the HRP, 21 (3.2%) stating that they were cohabiting with the HRP, 19 respondents (2.9%) stating that they were a child of the HRP. The remainder reported that they were either a parent (N=2, 0.3%) or other relative (N=5, 0.8%) of the HRP. Of those with no relationship to the HRP, 10 (1.5%) reported they were a lodger, whilst 1 (0.2%) simply identified themselves as an 'other non-relative' (See Figure 1).

Figure 1: Respondent status



The 660 respondents provided information about the area of Strabane in which they lived (See Table 1). The largest proportion of respondents stated that they lived in the East area (N=227, 34.4%); followed by 188 (28.5%) respondents who reported living in the Ballycolman area. The smallest number of respondents reported living in the West 1 area (N=12, 1.8%).

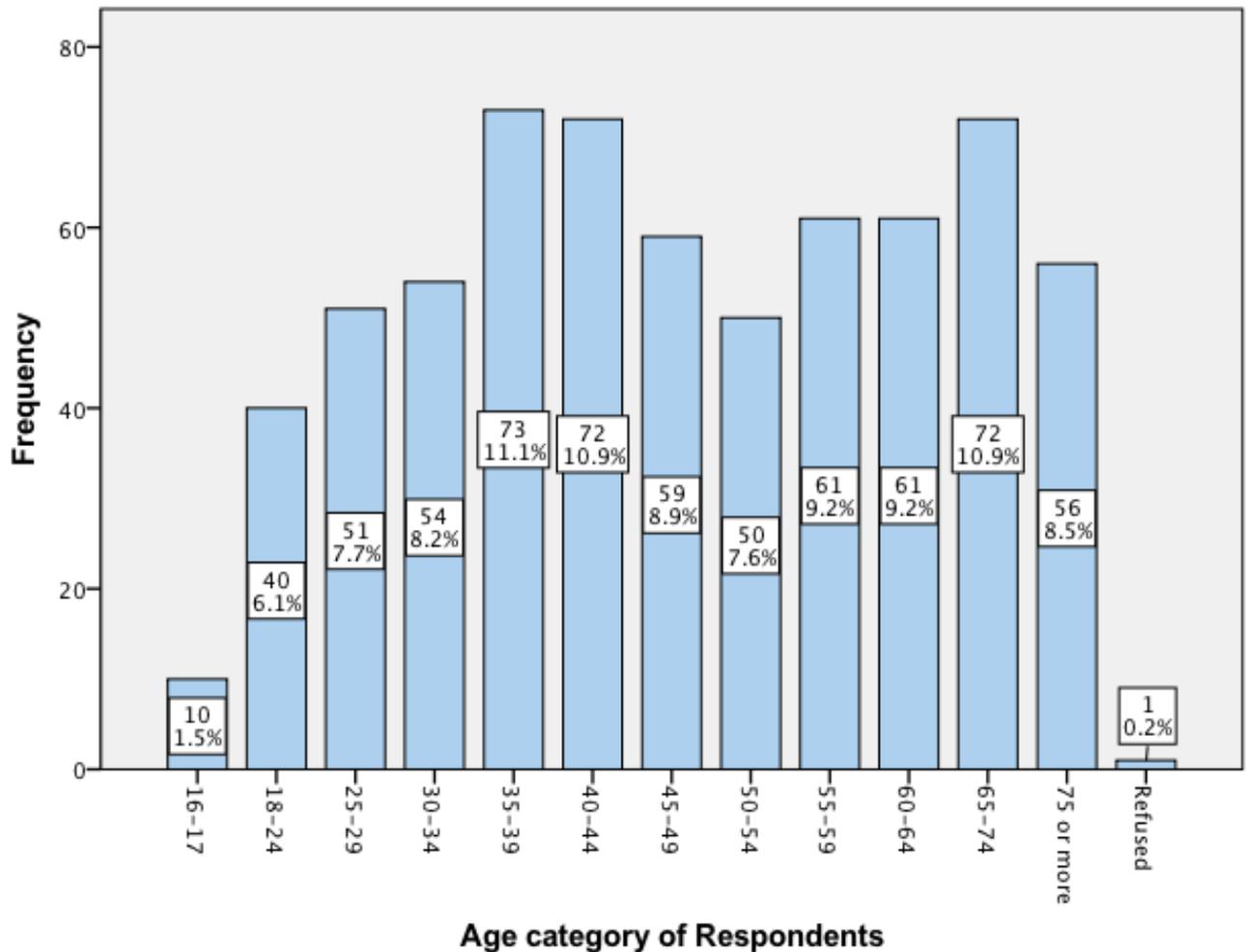
Table 1: Respondents area

Area	Frequency	Percent
North	91	13.8
South	52	7.9
East	227	34.4
West 1	12	1.8
West 2	90	13.6
Ballycolman	188	28.5
Total	660	100.0

655 of the 660 respondents provided information on their sex, with 291 males (44.4%) and 364 females (55.6%) completing the audit.

Figure 2 shows the breakdown of the sample by age. The largest number of respondents were aged between 35-39 years (N=73, 11.1%), followed by those aged 40-44 years (N=72, 10.9%) and 65-74 years (N=72, 10.9%). Although one respondent (0.2%) refused to provide information on their age, the smallest number of respondents in the sample were aged between 16-17 years (N=10, 1.5%).

Figure 2: Age Category of Respondents



In response to the question “How many people live in your household (males)?” 117 respondents (17.7%) indicated that no males lived in the household, whilst 360 (54.5%) reported that only one male lived in the household. 123 respondents (18.6%) stated that there were 2 males in the household, 55 (8.3%) stated that 3 males lived in the home; 4 (0.6%) respondents identified 4 males in the household, whilst 1 (0.2%) respondent identified 5 males lived in the household.

In response to the question “How many people live in your household (females)?” 113 respondents (17.1%) indicated that no females lived in the household, whilst 338 (51.2%) reported that only one female lived in the household. 156 respondents (23.6%) stated that there were 2 females in the household, 39 (5.9%) stated that 3 females lived in the home; whilst 11 (1.7%) respondents reported that 4 females lived in the household.

The next question asked respondents to provide information on the ages of those living in their household. In the cases of missing information, it was taken that those who did not indicate a response in a category, were also reporting that no one of that age group lived in the household. In relation to those with children under 5 in the household, 562 (85.1%) reported there were no under 5's in the household, whilst 74 (11.2%) reported that one under 5 lived in the house. 22 (3.3%) reported that there were two children under 5 living in the household, with the remaining 2 (0.3%) respondents stating that there were three under 5's in the household.

In relation to those with children aged 5-11 years in the household, 564 (85.5%) reported there were no 5-11 year olds in the household, whilst 62 (9.4%) reported one child aged 5-11 lived in the house. 31 (4.7%) reported there were two, 5-11 year olds living in the household, with the remaining 3 (0.5%) respondents stating that there were three children aged 5-11 in the household.

In relation to those with 12-17 year olds in the household, 564 (85.5%) reported there were no 12-17 year olds in the household, whilst 74 (11.2%) reported one teenager aged 12-17 lived in the house. 20 (3.0%) reported there were two, 12-17 year olds living in the household, with the remaining 2 (0.3%) respondents stating that there were three teenagers aged 12-17 years in the household.

In relation to those with 18-24 year olds in the household, 543 (82.2%) reported there were no 18-24 year olds in the household, whilst 89 (13.5%) reported one 18-24 year old lived in the house. 23 (3.5%) reported there were two, 18-24 year olds living in the household, with 4 (0.6%) respondents stating that there were three individuals aged 18-24 years in the household. The remaining 1 (0.2%) respondent reported that four, 18-24 year olds lived in their household.

In relation to those with 25-34 year olds in the household, 537 (81.3%) reported there were no 25-34 year olds in the household, whilst 85 (12.9%) reported one 25-34 year old lived in the house. 37 (5.6%) reported there were two, 25-34 year olds living in the household, with the remaining 1 (0.2%) respondent stating that that there were three individuals aged 25-34 years in the household.

In relation to those with 35-44 year olds in the household, 512 (77.5%) reported there were no 35-44 year olds in the household, whilst 100 (15.2%) reported one 35-44 year old lived in the house. 45 (6.8%) reported there were two, 35-44 year olds living in the household, with 2 (0.3%) respondents stating that there were three individuals aged 35-44 years in the household. The remaining 1 (0.2%) respondent reported that four, 35-44 year olds lived in their household.

In relation to those with 45-54 year olds in the household, 529 (80.2%) reported there were no 45-54 year olds in the household, whilst 93 (14.0%) reported one 45-54 year old lived in the house. The remaining 38 (5.8%) respondents stated that there were two individuals aged 45-54 years in the household.

In relation to those with 55-64 year olds in the household, 531 (80.5%) reported there were no 55-64 year olds in the household, whilst 83 (12.6%) reported one 55-64 year old lived in the house. 44 (6.7%) reported there were two, 55-64 year olds living in the household, with the remaining 2 (0.3%) respondents stating that there were three individuals aged 55-64 years in the household.

In relation to those with 65 year olds or older in the household, 543 (82.2%) reported that no one aged 65 or over resided in the household, whilst 81 (12.3%) reported that one 65+ year old lived in the house. The remaining 36 (5.5%) respondents stated that there were two individuals aged 65 years or over in the household.

659 respondents answered the question on marital status, however 15 (2.3%) refused to provide details on this (See Table 2). The largest proportion of respondents reported they were married and living with their husband or wife (N=222, 33.6%), whilst the smallest proportion reported they were in a legally-recognized Civil Partnership (N=2, 0.3%).

Table 2: Marital status of respondents

Marital Status	Frequency	Percent
Single	196	29.7
Co-habiting	83	12.6
Married and living with Husband or Wife	222	33.7
A civil-partnership in a legally-recognized Civil Partnership	2	0.3
Married and separated from Husband or Wife	20	3.0
Divorced	38	5.8
Widowed	83	12.6
Refused	15	2.3
Total	659	100.0

The next question asked respondents to provide information on the marital status of those living in their household. In the cases of missing information, it was taken that those who did not indicate a response in a category, were also reporting that no one of the listed marital status lived in the household. In relation to those with 'single' individuals living in the household, 383 (58.9%) reported there were no single people in the household, whilst 163 (24.7%) reported that one single person lived in the house. 63 (9.5%) reported there were two single people living in the household, 29 (4.4%) stated there were three single individuals living in the home, with 10 (1.5%) reporting that four single individuals were living there. Of the remaining 6 respondents, 3 (0.5%) indicated there were five single people living in the household, with the remaining 3 (0.5%) respondents stating that there were six single individuals in their household.

In relation to those with married individuals living in the household, 469 (71.0%) reported there were no married people in the household, whilst 100 (15.2%) reported one married person lived in the house. 90 (13.6%) reported there were two married people living in the household, with the remaining 1 (0.2%) respondents stating that there were three married individuals in their

household.

In relation to those with divorced individuals living in the household, 638 (96.7%) reported there were no divorced people in the household, whilst the remaining 22 (3.3%) respondents stated that there was 1 divorced individual in their household.

In relation to those with individuals indicating their marital status as 'other' living in the household, 623 (94.4%) reported there were no 'other' people in the household, whilst 30 (4.5%) reported that one person who identified their marital status as 'other' lived in the house. 5 (0.8%) reported there were two 'other' people living in the household, with the remaining 2 (0.3%) respondents stating that there were four people who identified their marital status as 'other' in their household.

658 respondents provided information on their religion (See Table 3), with the largest proportion of respondents indicating that they were Catholic (N=606, 91.8%). The smallest proportion of respondents indicated that they had no religion (N=15, 2.3%).

Table 3: Religion of Respondent

Religion	Frequency	Percent
Catholic	606	92.1
Protestant or Other Christian	17	2.6
No Religion	15	2.3
Refused	20	3.0
Total	658	100.0

652 respondents provided information about the ethnic grouping to which they belonged, table 4 shows the breakdown of the sample by ethnic group. The largest proportion of respondents reported their ethnicity as 'White' (N=643, 98.6%). 3 respondents (0.5%) refused to answer this question. Of the

remaining 6 respondents, 3 (0.5%) identified as Irish Travellers, 2 (0.3%) as Polish and 1 (0.2%) as 'other'.

Table 4: Ethnic grouping of Respondents

Ethnic Group	Frequency	Percent
White	643	98.6
Irish Traveller	3	0.5
Polish	2	0.3
Other	1	0.2
Refused	3	0.5
Total	652	100.0

659 respondents answered if they considered themselves to have a disability. 26 (3.9%) refused to answer this question. 126 (19.1%) indicated they had a disability, whilst the remaining 507 (76.8%) reported they had no disability (See Figure 3). 568 respondents provided information on whether or not there was a person in their household with a disability. 129 (19.5%) reported that someone in their house had a disability, whilst the remaining 439 (66.5%) stated there was no one in the household with a disability (See Figure 4).

Figure 3: Respondents reporting a Disability

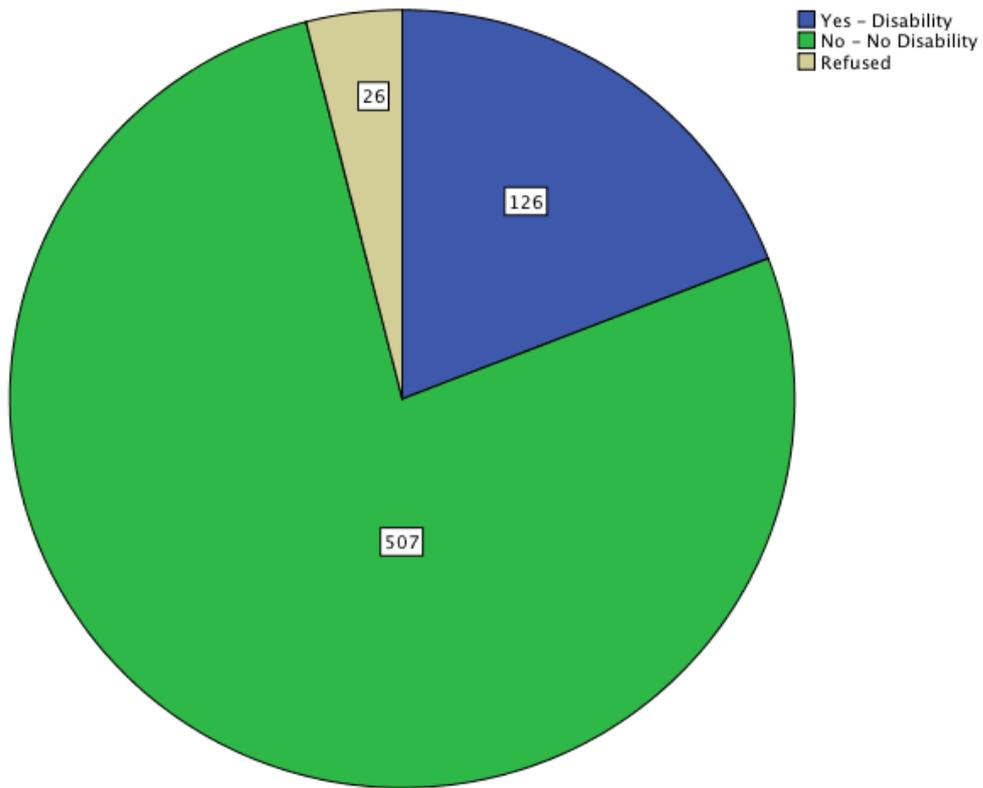
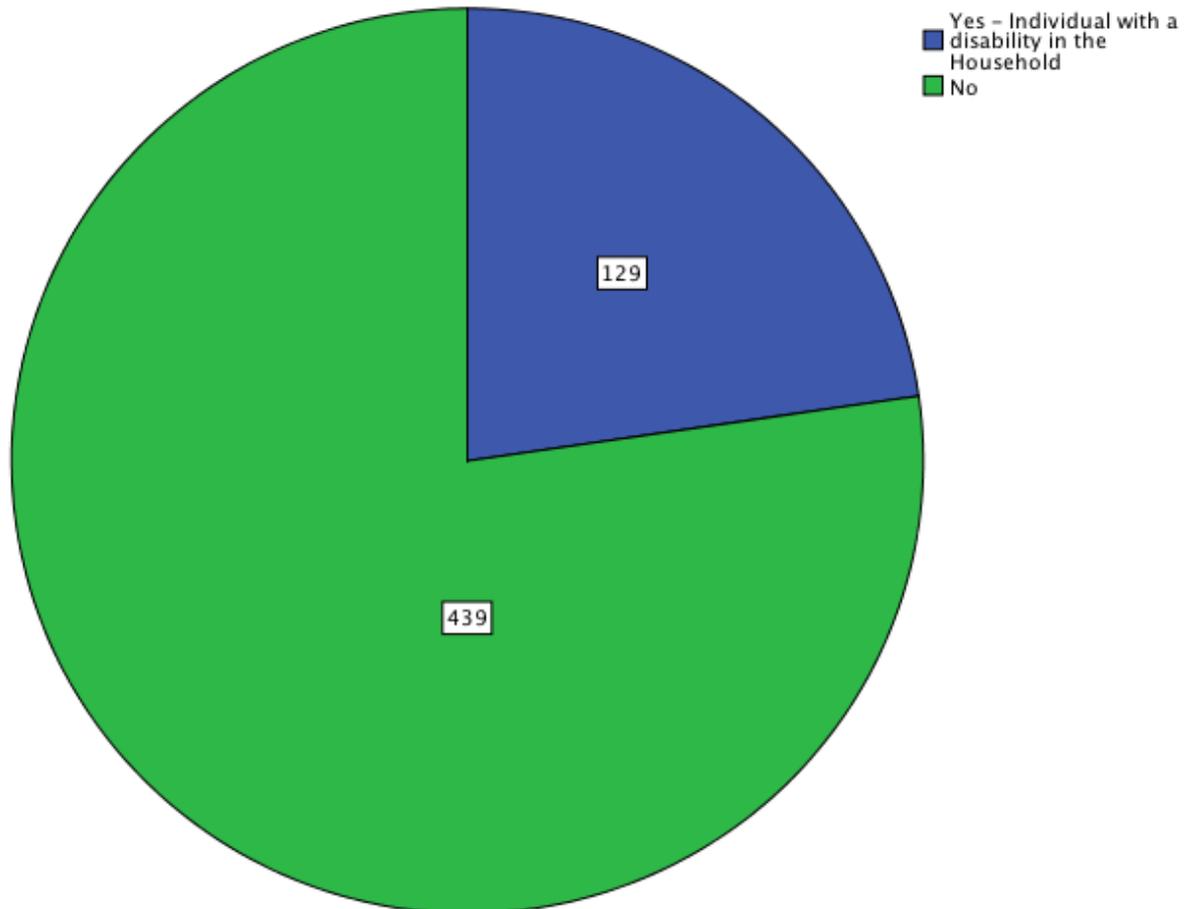


Figure 4: Households with an individual with a Disability



The next question asked respondents to provide information on the disability of identified disabled residents. Again, in the cases of missing information, it was taken that those who did not indicate a response in a category, were also reporting that no one of the listed disability type lived in the household. In relation to those with an individual living in the household with a physical disability, 538 (81.5%) reported there was no one in the household with a physical disability, whilst 108 (16.4%) reported that one person living in the house had a physical disability. 13 (2.0%) reported that there were two people living in the household with a physical disability, whilst the remaining 1 (0.2%) respondent stated that there were three people in their household with a physical disability.

In relation to those with an individual living in the household with a sensory disability, 641 (97.1%) reported there was no one in the household with a sensory disability, whilst 17 (2.6%) reported that one person living in the house had a sensory disability. The remaining 2 (0.3%) respondents stated that there were two people in their household with a sensory disability.

In relation to those with an individual living in the household with a learning disability, 628 (95.2%) reported there was no one in the household with a learning disability, whilst 30 (4.5%) reported that one person living in the house had a learning disability. The remaining 2 (0.3%) respondents stated that there were two people in their household with a learning disability.

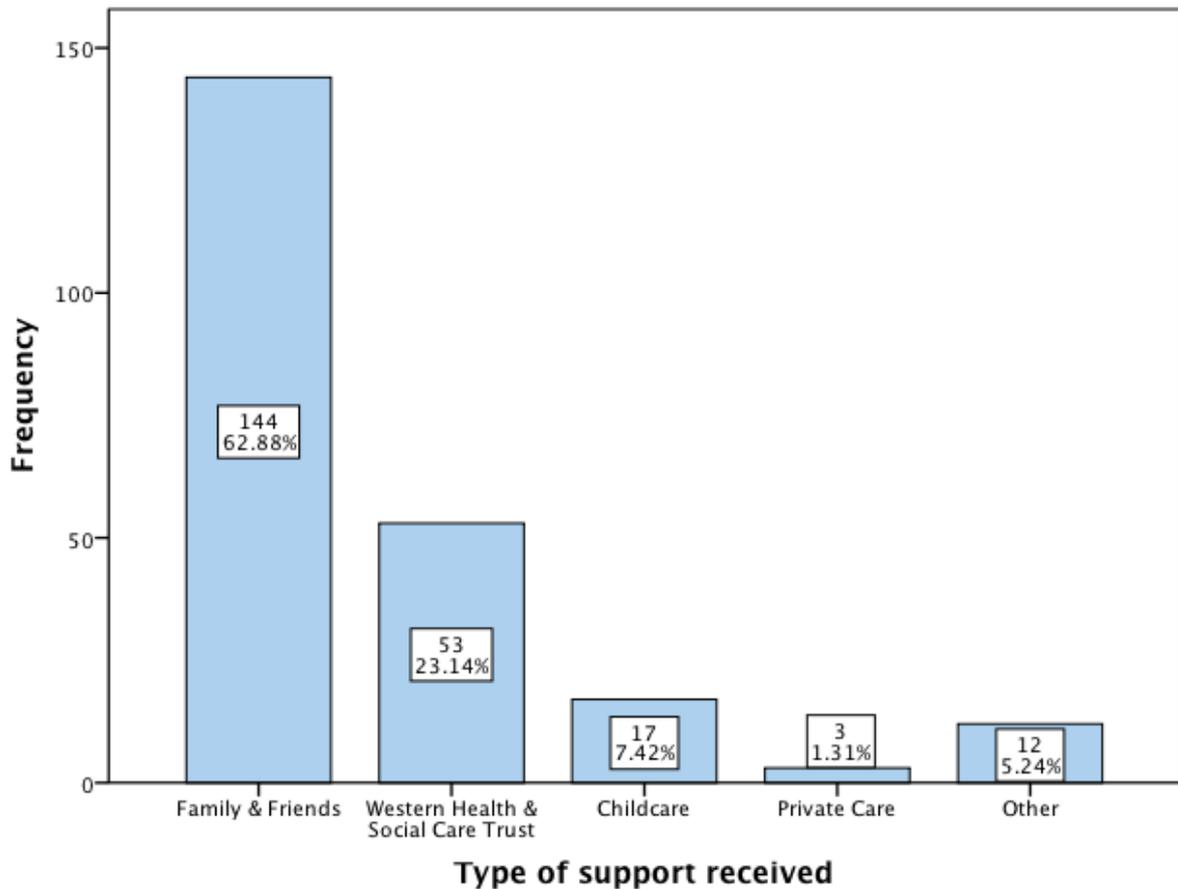
Respondents provided information about any responsibilities they had for the care of another individual. In the cases of missing information, it was taken that those who did not indicate a response in a category, were also reporting a 'no' response for that question. The responses are shown in Table 5. The largest proportion of respondents who reported that they had responsibility for the care of another, indicated that they were responsible for the care of a child (N=181, 27.4%). Whilst only 15 (2.3%) reported that they had responsibility for the care of a dependent elderly person.

Table 5: Respondents' responsibilities

Do you have:	Yes (%)	No (%)
Responsibility for the care of a child	181 (27.4)	479 (72.6)
Responsibility for the care of a person with a disability	50 (7.6)	610 (92.4)
Responsibility for the care of a dependent elderly person	15 (2.3)	645 (97.7)

The respondents, above, who indicated they had responsibilities for the care of another individual, also provided information on the type of support they received for this role. Of the 229 respondents answering this question, the largest proportion indicated they received support from family and friends (N=144, 62.9%). Only 3 (1.3%) indicated they received support via Private Care. Figure 6 shows the type of support received by those who reported they had responsibilities for the care of another individual.

Figure 6: Type of support received by respondents



The follow up question regarding the type of support received, asked respondents to indicate how satisfied they were with the level of support they received. Of the 213 respondents to this question, 93 (43.7%) indicated they were very satisfied; whilst an additional 61 (28.6%) reported they were fairly satisfied with the support they receive. 8 respondents (3.8%) stated they were very dissatisfied, with another 10 (4.7%) reporting they were fairly dissatisfied with the support they received. The remaining 41 (19.2%) respondents were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with the level of support they received.

Respondents provided information about any responsibilities others in their household had for the care of another individual. In the cases of missing information, it was taken that those who did not indicate a response in a category, were also reporting a 'no' response for that question. The responses are shown in Table 6. The largest proportion of others in the household with responsibility for the care of another, were those responsible for the care of a child (N=83, 12.6%). Whilst only 12 (1.8%) reported that others in the

household had responsibility for the care of a dependent elderly person.

Table 6: Responsibilities of others in the household

Does anyone in your house have:	Yes	No
	(%)	(%)
Responsibility for the care of a child	83 (12.6)	577 (87.4)
Responsibility for the care of a person with a disability	21 (3.2)	639 (96.8)
Responsibility for the care of a dependent elderly person	12 (1.8)	648 (98.2)

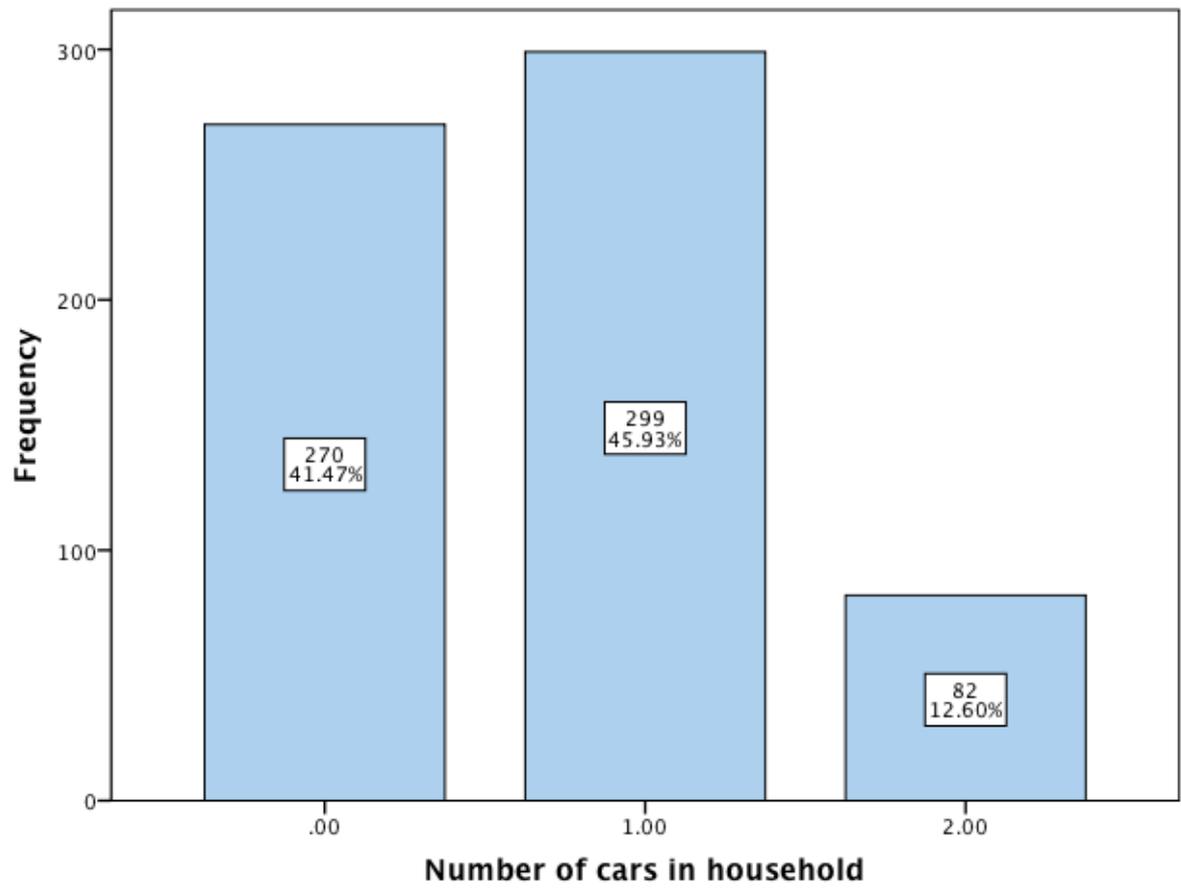
653 respondents provided information on their current housing situation. Table 7 shows the breakdown of the sample in this respect. The largest proportion of respondents reported they were home owners (N=255, 39.1%), closely followed by those living in housing executive/ housing association houses (N=225, 34.5%). The smallest proportion of respondents reported their housing status as 'other' (N=12, 1.8%). 12 (1.8%) respondents refused to provide information on their housing status.

651 respondents indicated the number of cars in their household, ranging from 0 to 2 cars. Figure 7 shows the number of cars in each household. 270 (41.5%) reported that there were no cars in the household, 299 (45.9%) stated there was one car in the household. The remaining 82 (12.6%) reported having two cars in their household

Table 7: Housing status of respondents

Housing Status	Frequency	Valid Percent
A house owner	255	39.1
Spouse or Partner of house owner	20	3.1
Renting private	130	19.9
Housing Executive/Housing Association	225	34.5
Other	11	1.7
Refused	12	1.8
Total	653	100.0

Figure 7: Number of cars in the household



SECTION 1: GENERAL SUMMARY

- Overall, 660 respondents completed the audit. Of these, 545 (83%) were the designated heads of their household. Respondents were sampled from 6 key geographical areas across Strabane. The greatest number of respondents (34%) indicated that they lived in East Strabane. The sample was comprised of 291 males (44%) and 364 females (56%), aged 16 years and over.
- In regards to relationship status 222 (34%) respondents were married, 196 (30%) were single, while 241 (36%) indicated that their marital status was explained in some other way. In regards to religious denomination, 606 respondents (92%) were Catholic, 17 (3%) identified as Protestant or Other Christian, while 15 reported that they followed 'No Religion'. Overall, 643 (97%) respondents described their ethnicity as 'White'.
- When asked about disability 126 respondents (19%) reported that they themselves had a disability, while 129 (20%) reported that someone else in their household had a disability. The most commonly reported type of disability in households was physical disability. Regarding care for another, 181 respondents (27%) reported that they were responsible for the care of a child. This was the most commonly endorsed 'responsibility for others' item. Of those with responsibility for others, the majority (144 respondents (63%)) reported that they received support from Family and Friends. On evaluation of support for carers, 154 respondents (67%) reported that they were 'Very Satisfied', or 'Fairly Satisfied' with the support that they received, while 18 (8%) reported varying levels of 'Dissatisfaction'.
- In relation to housing status, 255 respondents (39%) owned their own home, 225 (34%) lived in a housing executive/ housing association house, while 173 (26%) described their housing status in other terms. Regarding car ownership 299 respondents (46%) stated that there was one car in the household, 270 (41%) reported that there were no cars in the household, while 82 (13%) reported having two cars in their household.

Section 2: Employment

648 respondents provided information about their current employment status (See Table 8), with the largest proportion of respondents reporting they were currently retired (N=156, 24.1%), closely followed by the group in full-time employment (N=144, 22.2%). The smallest number of respondents reported that they were in work related government training (N=3, 0.5%).

Table 8: Employment status of respondents

Current Employment Status	Frequency	Percent
Employed Full Time	144	22.2
Employed Part Time	81	12.5
Self Employed Full Time	12	1.9
Self Employed Part Time	8	1.2
Unemployed for 6-12 months	36	5.6
Long term unemployed 12 months +	87	13.4
Work related government training	3	.5
Looking after the family	29	4.5
Retired	156	24.1
Long term sick or unable to work	45	6.9
Full/Part time student	13	2.0
Carer	13	2.0
Other	8	1.2
Refused	13	2.0
Total	648	100.0

Respondents were asked to provide information about the employment status

of others in their household. Table 9 offers some insight into the current employment status within the respondents' households.

Emp	F/T	P/T	Self-	Self-	Unemp	Retired	Carer	Student	Other	Total
	Emp	Emp	Emp	Emp						

Status			F/T	P/T						
Spouse/ Partner	98 (32.7)	36 (12.0)	12 (4.0)	5 (1.7)	71 (23.7)	40 (13.3)	8 (2.7)	5 (1.7)	25 (8.3)	300 (100)
Child 1	31 (16.6)	7 (3.7)	2 (1.1)	17 (9.1)	1 (0.5)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.5)	94 (50.3)	34 (18.2)	187 (100)
Child 2	6 (5.4)	4 (3.6)	1 (0.9)	2 (1.8)	10 (8.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	67 (59.8)	22 (19.6)	112 (100)
Child 3	2 (4.9)	2 (4.9)	1 (2.4)	0 (0.0)	3 (7.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	20 (48.8)	13 (31.7)	41 (100)
Child 4	1 (10.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (40.0)	5 (50.0)	10 (100)
Child 5	2 (50.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (25.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (25.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (100)
Relative/ Other	12 (38.7)	2 (6.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (16.1)	5 (16.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	7 (22.6)	31 (100)
Total	152 (100)	51 (100)	16 (100)	24 (100)	118 (100)	45 (100)	9 (100)	191 (100)	151 (100)	685 (100)

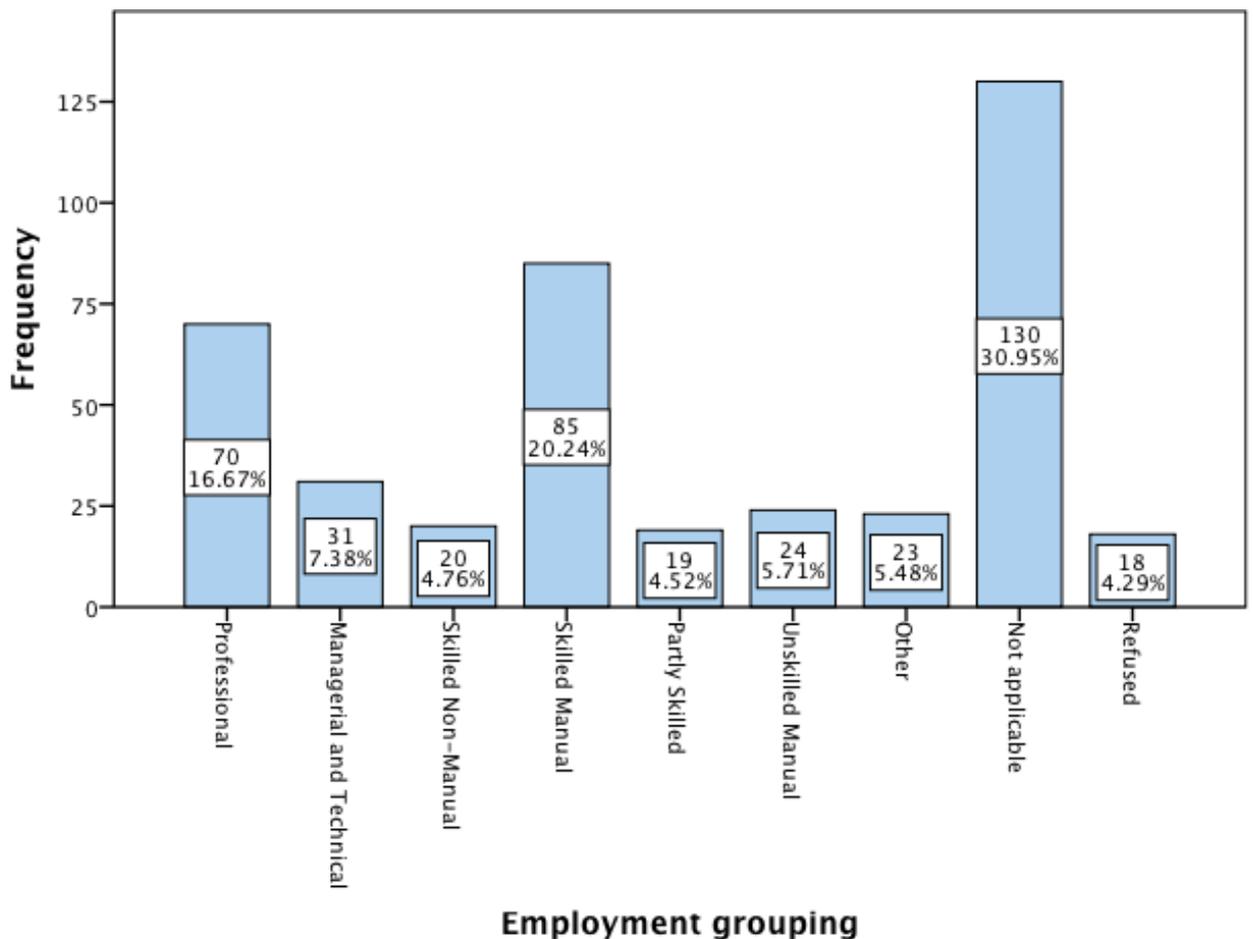
Table 9: Employment Status of Others in the Household

Those who indicated they were currently employed provided information about the type of job role they had. 420 respondents provided answers to this question, with the highest proportion of respondents reporting the responses listed were not applicable (N=130, 31.0%).

Of those highlighting an employment group to which they belonged, the largest employment grouping was that of Skilled Manual, with 85 (12.9%) respondents in this grouping, this was followed by 70 (16.7%) respondents

who reported they belonged to the next largest employment grouping – Professional. Although 18 (4.3%) refused to provide any information about their professional grouping, the smallest grouping among those who did was that of Partly Skilled, with 19 (4.5%) respondents belonging to this grouping. Figure 8 illustrates the breakdown of the 420 responses received to this question.

Figure 8: Employment Group of Respondents

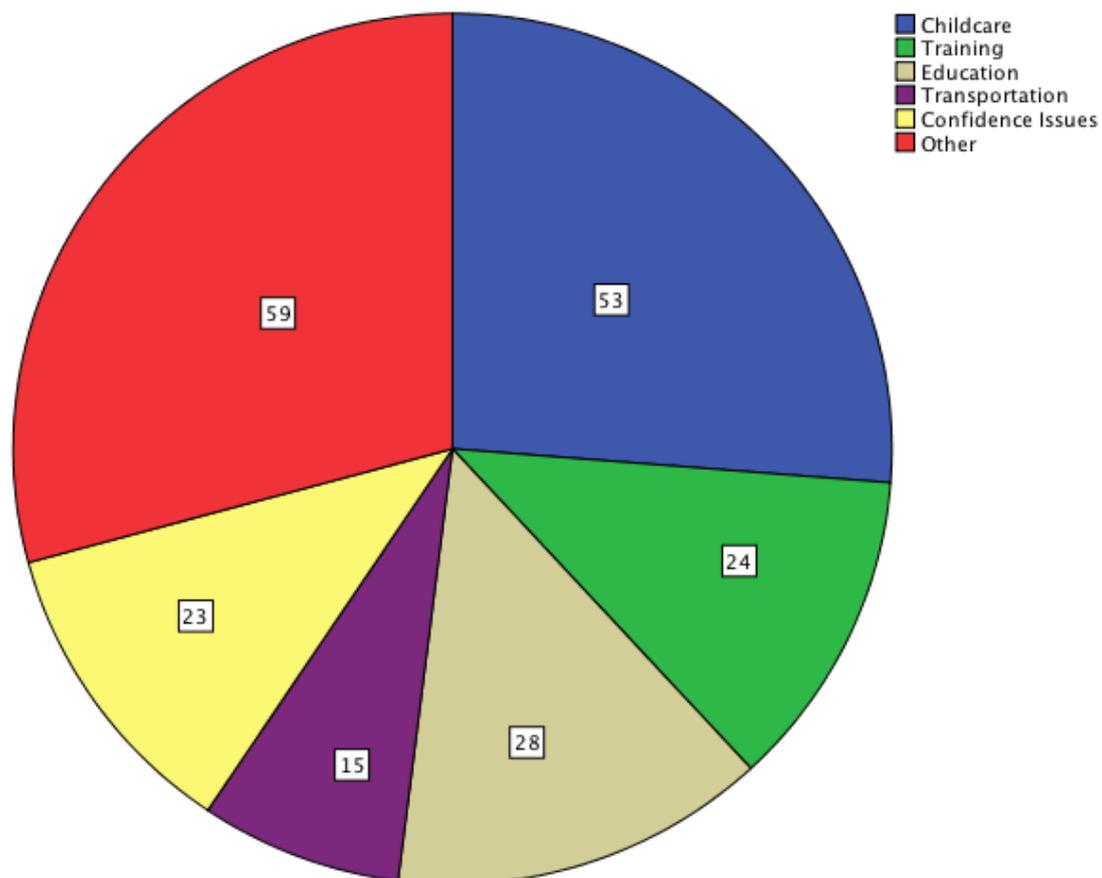


307 respondents answered the question, 'If unemployed, would you like to get into employment. 158 (51.5%) respondents indicated they would like to get into employment; with the remaining 149 (48.5%) reporting that they would not.

202 respondents answered the next question concerning barriers to accessing or pursuing employment. Of the 202, 53 (26.2%) indicated

Childcare was a key barrier for them, 24 (11.9%) reported Training as a perceived barrier. 28 (13.9%) stated Education was a barrier for them; whilst 15 (7.4%) and 23 (11.4%) reported that Transportation and Confidence issues, respectively were key barriers for them. The remaining 59 (29.2%) respondents reported that there was a barrier, other than those listed, preventing them from accessing/ pursuing employment (See Figure 9).

Figure 9: Barriers to Employment Access



479 respondents provided information on their annual estimated household income (See Table 10). The largest proportion of respondents reported an annual household income less than £10,000 per year (N=179, 37.4%). The next largest grouping within this 479, were those who reported an annual household income between £10,000 and £15,000 (N=120, 25.1%); the majority of the sample therefore (N=299, 62.5%) reported an annual household income of under £15,000. 34 (7.1%) respondents reported an

annual household income of £30,000 or more.

Table 10: Respondents' Annual Household Income

Annual Household Income	Frequency	Percent
Less than £10,000 per year	179	37.4
£10,000-£15,000 per year	120	25.1
£16,000-£20,000 per year	85	17.7
£21,000-£25,000	40	8.4
£25,000-£30,000 per year	21	4.4
£30,000 and above	34	7.1
Total	479	100.0

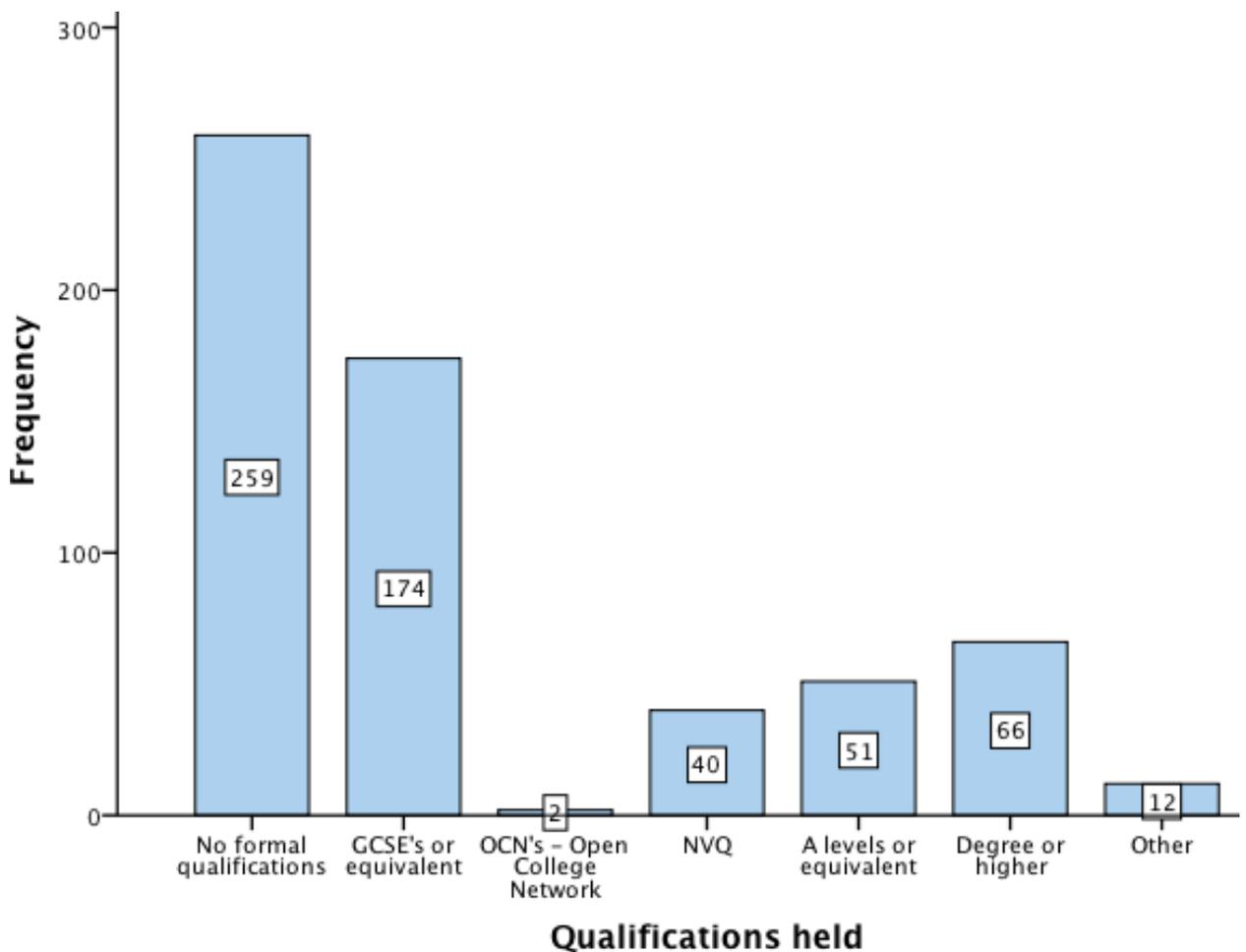
SECTION 2: EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY

- Overall, 144 respondents (22%) were in full-time employment, while 81 (13%) were employed part-time. The largest proportion of respondents reported that they were retired (156 (24%)); while the smallest number (3 (0.5%)) were in work related government training.
- The two most commonly endorsed job roles were 'Skilled Manual' and 'Professional'. Of those unemployed, 158 (52%) indicated that they would like to get into employment while 149 (48%) reported that they would not.
- Most respondents indicated that there were barriers to employment, other than those listed. Of those barriers listed, most identified Childcare as a primary obstacle.
- The majority of the sample (N=299, 62.5%) reported an annual household income of under £15,000. 34 (7.1%) respondents reported an annual household income of £30,000 or more.

Section 3: Education

604 respondents provided information on their level of educational qualification. 259 (42.9%) reported that they had no formal qualifications, whilst 174 (28.8%) stated they held GCSEs or the equivalent. 2 (0.3%) respondents indicated they held OCNs, with a further 40 (6.6%) reporting that they had NVQs. 51 (8.4%) held A Levels or their equivalent, and 66 (10.9%) respondents had a Degree or higher qualification. The remaining 12 (2.0%) reported they held a qualification other than those listed (See Figure 10).

Figure 10: Respondents' Qualifications



Respondents were asked, about specific grade levels for GCSE English and Math's (See Table 11 and 12). 252 respondents provided information on the

grade they achieved in English at GCSE level, whilst 245 provided information about the grade obtained in Maths.

Table 11: Grade achieved in GCSE English

Grade achieved in GCSE English	Frequency	Percent
A	26	10.3
B	61	24.2
C	106	42.1
D	12	4.8
Not Specified	47	18.7
Total	252	100.0

As can be seen from Table 11, the largest proportion of respondents reported achieving a grade C in GCSE English (N=106, 42.1%).

Table 12: Grade achieved in GCSE Maths

Grade achieved in GCSE Maths	Frequency	Percent
A	18	7.3
B	54	22.0
C	101	41.2
D	26	10.6
Not Specified	46	18.8
Total	245	100.0

As can be seen from Table 12, the largest proportion of respondents reported achieving a grade C in GCSE Maths (N=101, 41.2%).

Respondents were also asked to provide information about the education

level of others in their household (see Table 13).

Ed Level	No Quals	GCSE	A Level	OCN	NVQ	Degree/ Higher	Total
Spouse/	87	72	26	3	24	40	252

Table 13: Education Level of Others in the Household

Partner	(34.5)	(28.6)	(10.3)	(1.2)	(9.5)	(15.9)	(100.0)
Child 1	34	34	30	1	4	7	110
	(30.9)	(30.9)	(27.3)	(0.9)	(3.6)	(6.4)	(100.0)
Child 2	24	25	6	0	1	6	62
	(38.7)	(40.3)	(9.7)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(9.7)	(100.0)
Child 3	7	5	1	0	0	2	15
	(46.7)	(33.3)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.3)	(100.0)
Child 4	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
	(66.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(33.3)	(0.0)	(100.0)
Child 5	2	0	0	0	0	1	3
	(66.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(33.3)	(100.0)
Relative/ Other	5	6	3	2	1	4	21
	(23.8)	(28.6)	(14.3)	(9.5)	(4.8)	(19.0)	(100.0)
Total	161	142	66	6	31	60	466
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)

Respondents were asked to indicate which training programmes they would be interested in taking part in, if they were offered the opportunity. In the cases of missing information, it was taken that those who did not indicate a response in a category, were also reporting a 'no' response for that question.

204 (30.9%) respondents reported they would be interested in taking a Computing and IT training programme, whilst 114 (17.3%) indicated that a Sports, Leisure and Tourism programme would be of interest. 104 (15.8%) respondents reported that they would be interested in taking a Health and Social Care training programme. 102 (15.5%) respondents were interested in Arts and Crafts. A Business and Management training programme was the preference of 79 (12.0%) respondents, with 71 (10.8%) and 70 (10.6%) respondents interested in taking a training programme in Child Care, and Essential Skills Literacy and Numeracy respectively. 63 (9.5%) respondents

reported that they would be interested in taking an Apprenticeships/ Constructing training programme, whilst 62 (9.4%) indicated a Digital photography and Multimedia programme would be of interest. A Catering and Hospitality training programme was the preference of 58 (8.8%) respondents, with 56 (8.5%) and 41 (6.2%) respondents interested in taking a training programme in Hairdressing/ Beauty, and Retailing respectively. The smallest proportion of respondents indicated that an 'Other' training programme would be of interest to them (N=27, 4.1%).

Respondents were asked to indicate, from a list of potential barriers, what would stop them from taking part in a community training course or programme. The responses are listed in Table 14. In the cases of missing information, it was taken that those who did not indicate a response in a category, were also reporting a 'no' response for that question, i.e. that potential barrier were not an issue for the respondent. The largest proportion of respondents indicated Time is a key issue which would stop them from taking part in a community training course or programme (N=233, 35.3%). The smallest proportion of respondents indicated an issue other than those listed would prevent them from taking part in a community training course or programme (N=55, 8.3%).

Table 14: Barriers to attending Community Programmes

Potential Barrier	Yes (%)	No (%)
Location/ Venue/ Convenience	151 (22.9)	509 (77.1)
Time	233 (35.3)	427 (64.7)
Finances	171 (25.9)	489 (74.1)
Motivation	79 (12.0)	581 (88.0)
Confidence (Fear of joining in/ meeting people)	93 (14.1)	567 (85.9)
Caring responsibilities/ Lack of childcare provision	92 (13.9)	568 (86.1)
Transport	88 (13.3)	572 (86.7)

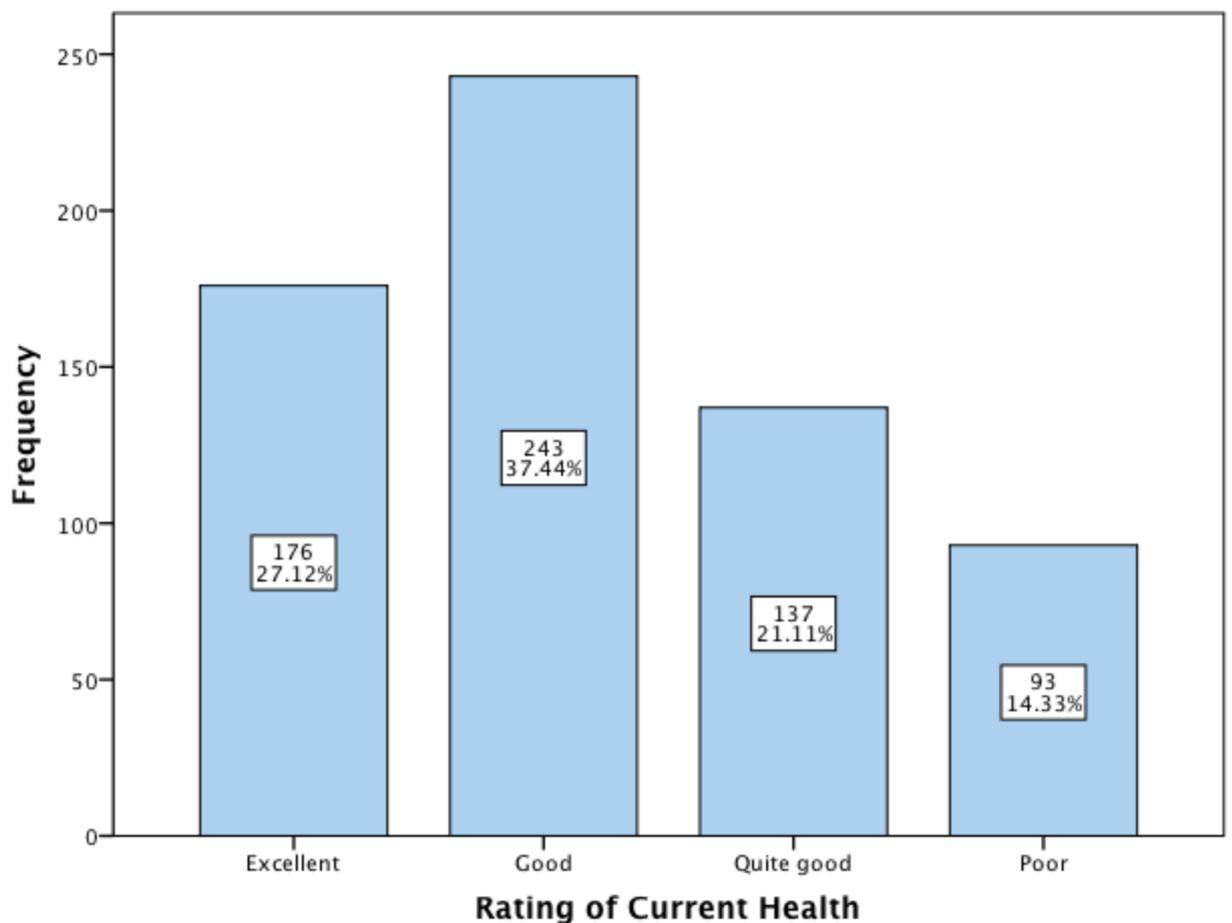
SECTION 3: EDUCATION SUMMARY

- Overall, 259 respondents (43%) had no formal qualifications, 174 (29%) held GCSEs or their equivalent, 40 (7%) had GNVQs, 51 (8%) held A-Levels, while 66 (11%) were educated to Degree Level or higher.
- The majority of the sample indicated that they attained a Grade C in their GCSE English (N=106) or GCSE Maths (N=101).
- Most respondents indicated a preference for training programmes in Computing & IT (31%) and Sports, Leisure and Tourism (17%). The least popular options were programmes in Retailing or Hairdressing/Beauty (6%).
- The most commonly endorsed barrier to attending a community training programme was time; 233 respondents (35%) identified this as a barrier. Finances were a barrier for 171 respondents (26%) and for 151 (23%) the location and venue of the training programmes were identified as barriers.

Section 4: Health & Wellbeing

Respondents were asked to rate their current health (See Figure 11). Of the 649 respondents answering this question, the largest proportion indicated that their current health could be described as 'Good' (N=243, 37.4%). The smallest proportion of respondents reported their health as 'Poor' (N=93, 14.3%).

Figure 11: Respondents' Current Health Rating



645 respondents answered the question about any long-term health problems. 214 (33.2%) respondents reported that they had a long-term health problem.

Respondents were next asked to indicate, from a list, any long-term health problems which they currently experienced. The responses are shown in

Table 15. Again, in the cases of missing information, it was taken that those who did not indicate a response in a category, were also reporting a 'no' response for that question. The most prominent health problems for respondents, was one/ a variety that were not listed (N=51, 7.7%). The least prominent long-term health complaints among the respondents was Stroke and Learning Disability (Both N=7, 1.1%).

Table 15: Respondents' Long-term Health Problems

Health Problem	Yes (%)	No (%)
Heart Disease	37 (5.6)	623 (94.4)
Stroke	7 (1.1)	653 (98.9)
Diabetes	42 (6.4)	618 (93.6)
COPD or Chronic Respiratory Problem	24 (3.6)	636 (96.4)
Learning Disability	7 (1.1)	653 (98.9)
Physical Disability	48 (7.3)	612 (92.7)
Asthma	42 (6.4)	618 (93.6)
Cancer	17 (2.6)	643 (97.4)
Weight Problems	23 (3.5)	637 (96.5)
Mental Health Issues	40 (6.1)	620 (93.9)
Other	51 (7.7)	609 (92.3)

Respondents were asked to provide information about the long-term health complaints of others in their household (see Table 16).

Table 16: Long-term Health Complaints of Others in the Household

Health Complaint	Heart Disease	Stroke	Diabetes	COPD	Cancer	Weight Problem	Mental Health	Other	Total
Spouse/ Partner	16 (21.6)	11 (14.9)	8 (10.8)	2 (2.7)	8 (10.8)	10 (13.5)	9 (12.2)	10 (13.5)	74 (100.0)
Child 1	2 (5.0)	1 (2.5)	2 (5.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	7 (17.5)	3 (7.5)	25 (62.5%)	40 (100.0)
Child 2	0 (0.0)	1 (10.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (10.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (10.0)	1 (10.0)	6 (60.0)	10 (100.0)
Child 3	0 (0.0)	1 (25.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (25.0)	2 (50.0)	4 (100.0)
Child 4	0 (0.0)	1 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (100.0)
Child 5	0 (0.0)	1 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (100.0)
Relative/ Other	3 (20.0)	3 (20.0)	3 (20.0)	2 (13.3)	0 (0.0)	2 (13.3)	1 (6.7)	1 (6.7)	15 (100.0)
Total	21 (100.0)	19 (100.0)	13 (100.0)	5 (100.0)	8 (100.0)	20 (100.0)	15 (100.0)	44 (100.0)	145 (100.0)

Respondents were asked to endorse, from a list, any mental health related issues they had experienced. Again, in the cases of missing information, it was taken that those who did not indicate a response in a category, were also reporting a 'no' response for that question.

166 (25.2%) respondents reported that 'stress' was a mental health related issue for them, with 138 (20.9%) indicating that they experienced depression. Anxiety was an issue experienced by 130 (19.7%) respondents, with 37 (5.6%) and 28 (4.2%) respondents reporting issues with mental illness

and addiction respectively. Overall, 333 (50.5%) indicated that they experienced none of the listed mental health related issues.

Respondents provided information on their health related behaviours. Again, in the cases of missing information, it was taken that those who did not indicate a response in a category, were also reporting a 'no' response for that question. 232 (35.2%) respondents reported that they smoked, with 194 (29.4%) stating that they drank alcohol regularly. 247 (37.4%) respondents indicated that they exercised more than 3 times per week, with the majority of the sample reporting that they ate fruit and vegetables every day (N=363, 55.0%). The majority of the sample also stated that they ate breakfast regularly (N=452, 68.5%). 209 (31.7%) respondents reported that they took long-term medication. 33 (5.0%) respondents reported that none of the listed health behaviours applied to them.

Health Behaviour	Smoke	Drink Alcohol Regularly	Exercise 3 times+/ week	Eat Fruit & Veg daily	Eat Breakfast Regularly	Take Long-term Medication
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Respondents were asked to provide information about the health related behaviours of others in their household. Table 17 offers some insight into this.

Table 17: Health Related Behaviours of Others in the Household

Spouse/ Partner	95 (33.1)	84 (29.4)	114 (40.0)	178 (62.2)	212 (74.1)	70 (25.9)
Child 1	13 (7.2)	26 (14.4)	98 (54.4)	136 (74.3)	159 (85.9)	15 (8.8)
Child 2	5 (4.9)	12 (11.7)	63 (60.6)	83 (78.3)	96 (88.9)	6 (5.9)
Child 3	2 (5.1)	2 (5.9)	19 (55.9)	20 (58.8)	29 (82.9)	2 (6.5)
Child 4	0 (0.0)	1 (10.0)	7 (70.0)	6 (60.0)	8 (80.0)	0 (0.0)
Child 5	0 (0.0)	1 (25.0)	3 (75.0)	3 (75.0)	3 (75.0)	0 (0.0)
Relative/ Other	11 (52.4)	12 (54.5)	7 (30.4)	13 (56.5)	18 (78.3)	10 (43.5)

Respondents provided information on the methods which they currently use to deal with feelings of stress. In the cases of missing information, it was taken that those who did not indicate a response in a category, were also reporting a 'no' response, or non-endorsement, for that question. 178 (27.0%) respondents reported that they smoked to deal with feelings of stress, whilst 146 (22.1%) engaged in exercise to deal with stress. 113 (17.1%) respondents stated that they used alcohol to deal with feelings of stress, whilst 104 (15.8%) relied on comfort eating when dealing with stress. Prescription drugs, such as tranquilisers or anti-depressants; were used by 89 (13.5%) respondents in response to stress. 30 (4.5%) respondents reported use of complimentary/ alternative therapies to deal with stress, whilst 13

(2.0%) relied on illegal drugs. 214 (32.4%) respondents reported that they used none of the methods listed to deal with feelings of stress.

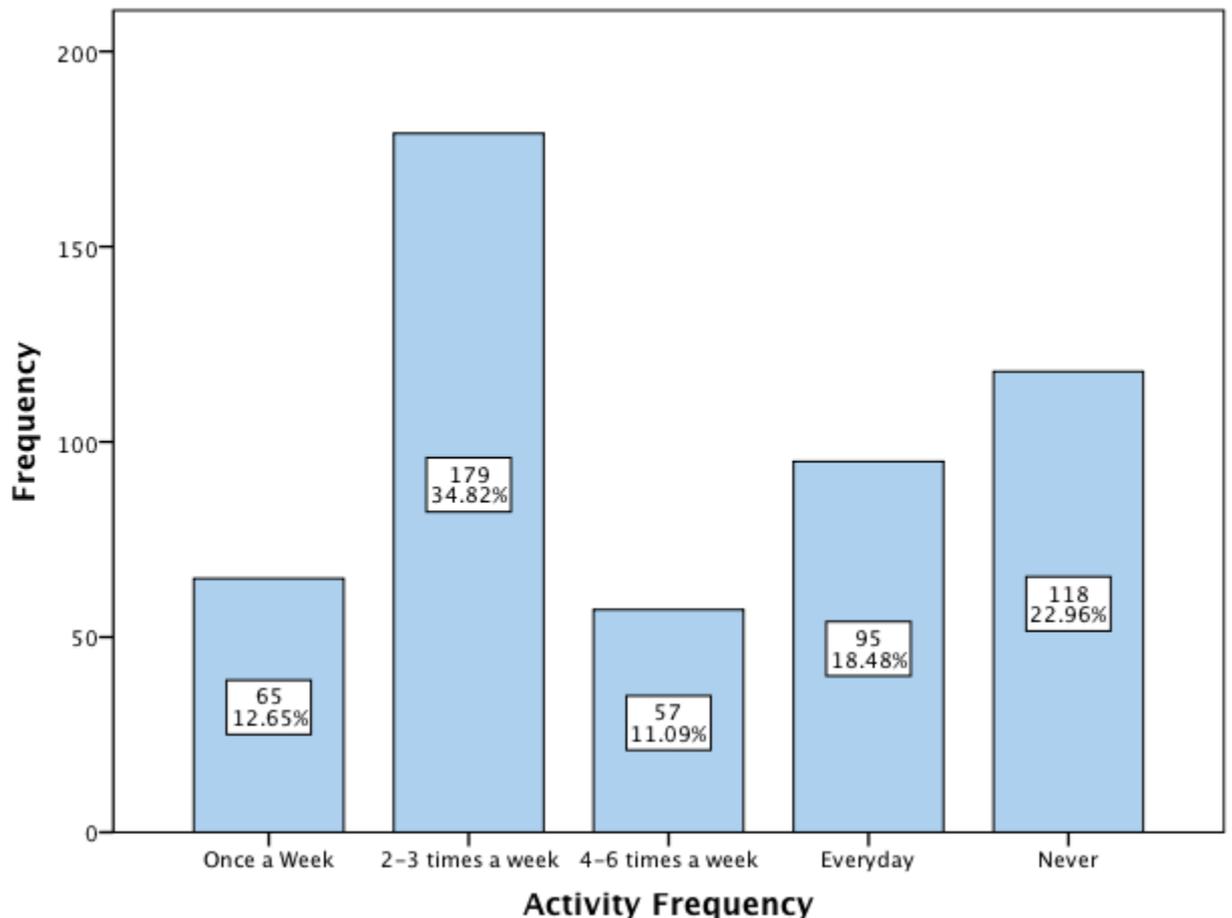
Respondents provided information about the type of activities they currently engaged in (See Table 18). In the cases of missing information, it was taken that those who did not indicate a response in a category, were also reporting a 'no' response, or non-endorsement, for that activity.

Table 18: Respondents' Activities

Activities	Yes (%)	No (%)
Football	63 (9.5)	597 (90.5)
Soccer	36 (5.5)	624 (94.5)
Swimming	80 (12.1)	580 (87.9)
Walking	291 (44.1)	369 (55.9)
Rugby	0 (0.0)	660 (100.0)
Golf	30 (4.5)	630 (95.5)
Snooker	13 (2.0)	647 (98.0)
Cycling	23 (3.5)	637 (96.5)
Other	68 (10.3)	592 (89.7)
None	215 (32.6)	445 (67.4)

514 respondents indicated how many times per week they engaged in the activities listed in the previous question (See Figure 12). 2-3 times a week was the most endorsed response category in relation to this question (N=179, 34.8%). The least endorsed frequency was 4-6 times a week (N=57, 11.1%).

Figure 12: Frequency of Respondents' Activities

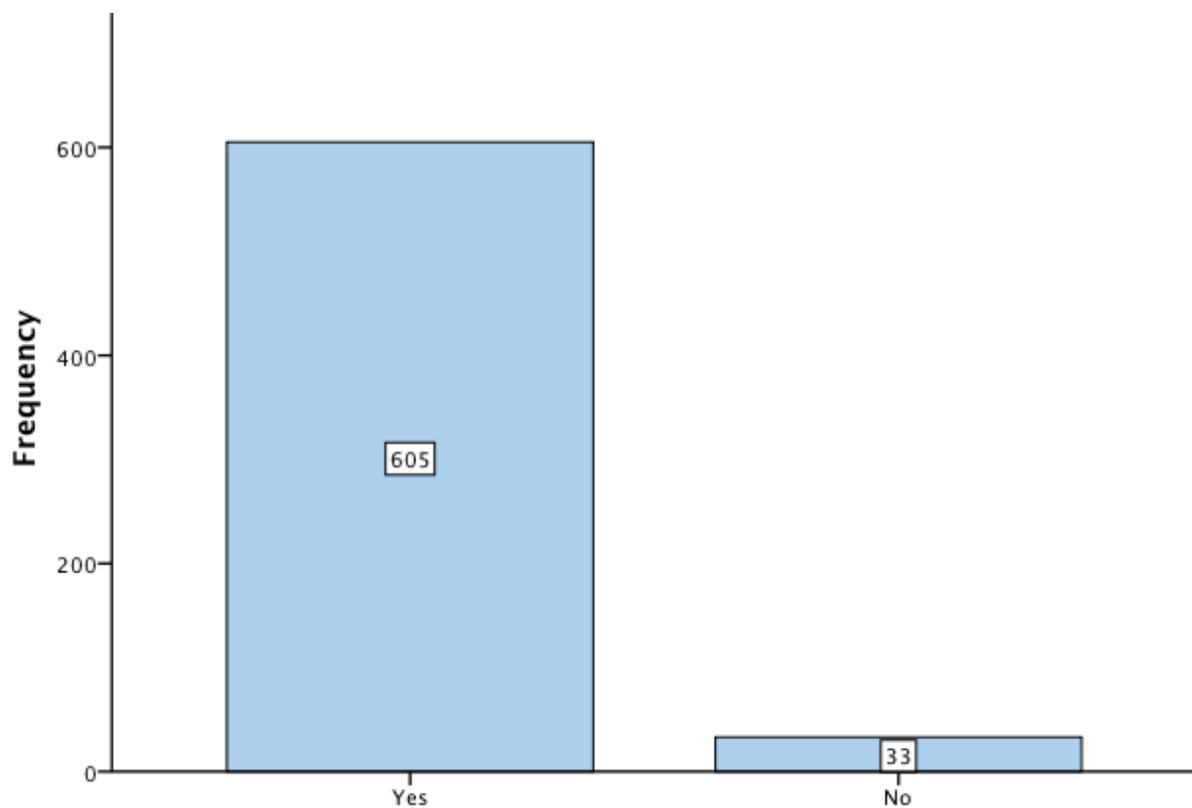


Respondents were asked to indicate, from a list of issues, what they believed the major health issues were in their area. In the cases of missing information, it was taken that those who did not indicate a response in a category, were also reporting a 'no' response, or non-endorsement, for that question, i.e. this was not a major issue in their area. 415 (62.9%) respondents reported they considered life illnesses, such as cancer, diabetes, heart disease, as major issue in their area. Debt was reported to be a major issue in the area, for 361 (54.7%) respondents; with suicide seen as a major issue in the areas of 221 (33.5%) respondents. 142 (21.5%) respondents stated teenage pregnancy as

a major issue in their area, with 69 (10.5%) respondents reporting sexual health as a key issue in their neighbourhoods. 79 (12.0%) respondents indicated issues other than those listed were as major issues in their area.

638 respondents answered the question 'Do you think Strabane would benefit from a healthy living centre as a "One Stop Shop" for all your healthy needs?' 605 (94.8%) reported they feel Strabane would benefit from this Healthy Living Centre, or One-Stop Shop (See Figure 13).

Figure 13: Would Strabane benefit from a Healthy Living Centre



SECTION 4: HEALTH & WELLBEING SUMMARY

- Overall, 419 respondents (63%) rated their health as Excellent, or Good. 137 (21%) rated their health as Quite Good, while 93 (14%) rated their health as Poor.
- Overall, 214 respondents (33%) reported that they suffered from a long-term/ chronic health complaint.
- Overall, 333 respondents (50%) reported that they experienced no mental health related issues. However, 166 (25%) reported that they suffered from Stress; 138 (21%) experienced depression; while 130 (20%) reported anxiety. Addiction was the least commonly endorsed mental health related issue (4%).
- In relation to Health Behaviours, 35% of respondents reported that they smoked, while 30% drank alcohol regularly. Over half of respondents (55%) reported that they ate fruit and vegetables every day, while 69% reported that they ate breakfast regularly.
- Overall, 178 respondents (27%) reported that their method of dealing with stress, was smoking. The least commonly endorsed was illegal drug use (2%). The most commonly endorsed method of coping with stress in the North and West was Physical Exercise.
- The most popular exercise activity among respondents was Walking (44%). Respondents were most likely to engage in regular exercise activities 2-3 times per week (35%). Only 11% of respondents reported activity frequency of 4-6 times per week.
- Overall 415 respondents (63%) reported that they considered life illnesses, such as cancer, diabetes and heart disease as major health issues in their area.
- The majority of respondents (95%) indicated that Strabane would benefit from a Healthy Living Centre.

Section 5: Community

641 respondents answered the question regarding current involvement in community activity. 80 (12.5%) respondents reported that they were involved in community activity at the moment. Those reporting they were not involved in community activity currently were asked to indicate which factors, from a list, may have influenced this. In the cases of missing information, it was taken that those who did not indicate a response in a category, were also reporting a 'no' response, or non-endorsement, for that question, i.e. this was not a factor which influenced their decision not to engage in community activity. The responses are outlined in Table 19. The biggest influencing factor for lack of involvement in community activity was simply that respondents were 'not interested' (N=152, 23.0%), followed by the fact that respondents had 'no idea of local groups' (N=140, 21.2%).

Table 19: Factors influencing involvement in Community Activity

Influencing factor	Yes (%)	No (%)
Work Commitments	121 (18.3)	539 (81.7)
Caring for Another Person	57 (8.6)	603 (91.4)
Not Interested	152 (23.0)	508 (77.0)
Childcare	79 (12.0)	581 (88.0)
Illness	59 (8.9)	601 (91.1)
No Idea of Local Groups	140 (21.2)	520 (78.8)
Other	34 (5.2)	626 (94.8)

Respondents indicated whether or not they were members of clubs or organisations in Strabane. 60 (9.1%) respondents reported they were members of a local Soccer/ Gaelic clubs, whilst 27 (4.1%) indicated they were members of a local Football club. 14 (2.1%) respondents were in a local walking club, with 9 (1.4%) respondents members of a local athletics club; and another 9 (1.4%) members of a local cycling club. 61 (9.2%) respondents

reported they were members of other clubs or organisations in Strabane, which were not listed.

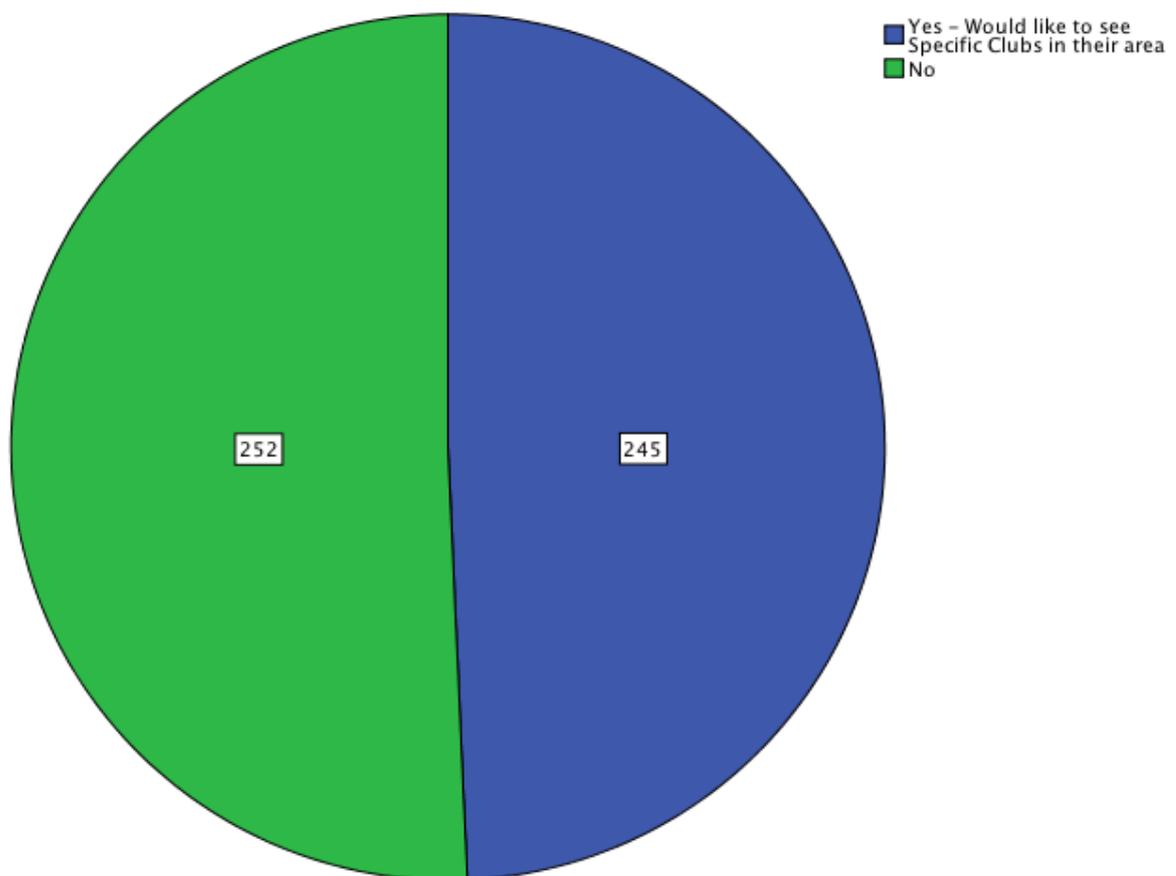
142 respondents provided information on how frequently they would attend their local club in Strabane (See Table 20). Most respondents indicated they attended their local club on a weekly basis (N=50, 35.2%), with daily attendance appearing to be least endorsed (N=7, 4.9%).

Table 20: Frequency of Attendance at Local Club

Frequency of Attendance	Frequency	Percent
Once a month	9	6.3
Twice a month	15	10.6
Every week	50	35.2
2-3 times a week	45	31.7
4- times a week	16	11.3
Everyday	7	4.9
Total	142	100.0

Respondents were asked if there were specific clubs they would like to see in their local area. In the cases of missing information, it was taken that those who did not indicate a response in a category, were also reporting a 'no' response, i.e. there were no clubs that they would like to see in their area. 245 (37.1%) respondents reported there were specific clubs they would like to see in their local area (See Figure 14).

Figure 14: Would Respondents like to see Specific Clubs

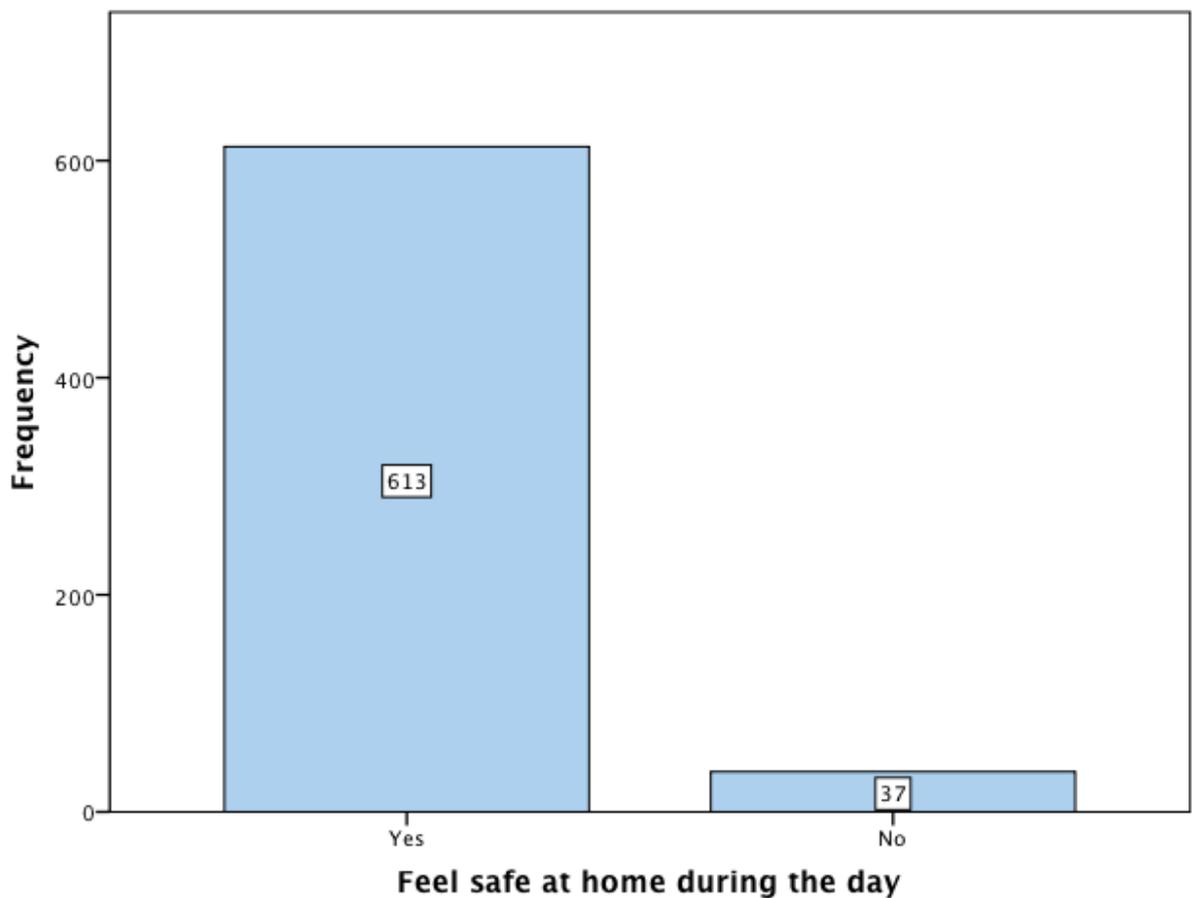


Respondents were asked to endorse, from a list, any types of facilities they would like to see in their area. In the cases of missing information, it was taken that those who did not indicate a response in a category, were also reporting a 'no' response, i.e. they did not wish to see this facility in their area. 254 (38.5%) respondents reported they would like to see a Youth Shelter in their local area, whilst 252 (38.2%) suggested they would like a Play Park in the area. A Multi use Games Area was a facility 216 (32.7%) respondents would like to see in the area, with 180 (27.3%) and 165 (25.0%) indicating

they would like to see a 3G Sporting Pitch and a Men's Shed respectively. 110 (16.7%) respondents reported they would like to see a facility other than those listed, in their local area.

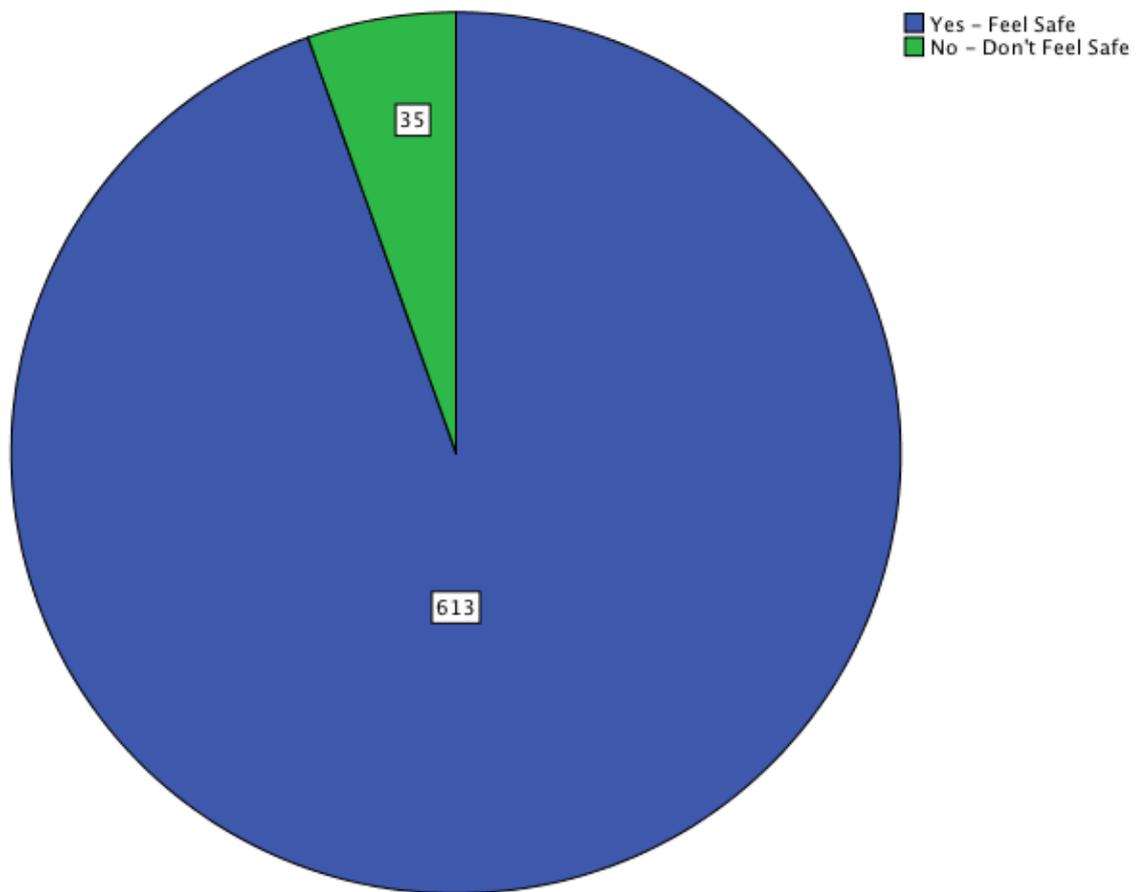
650 respondents answered the question 'Do you feel safe in your own home during the day?' 613 (94.3%) reported they felt safe in their own home, whilst 37 (5.7%) stated they did not feel safe in their own home during the day.

Figure 15: Feeling Safe at Home, During the Day



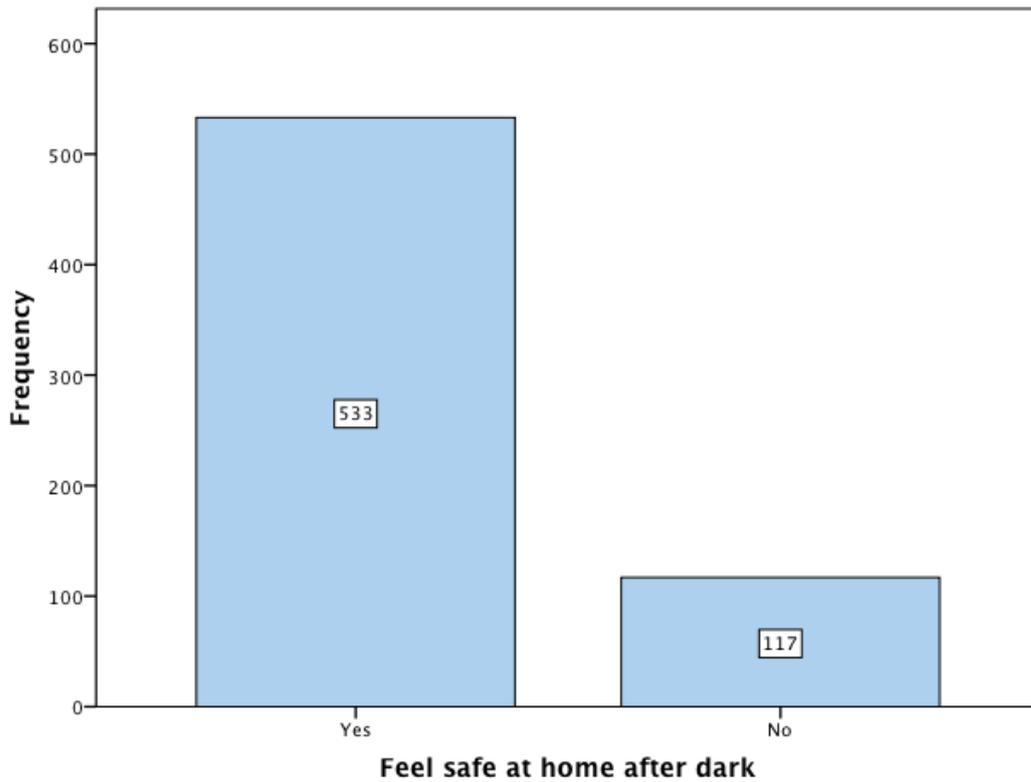
648 respondents answered the question 'Do you feel safe walking around your area during the day?' 613 (94.6%) reported they did feel safe, whilst 35 (5.4%) respondents stated they did not feel safe walking around their area during the day.

Figure 16: Feeling Safe in their Own Area, During the Day



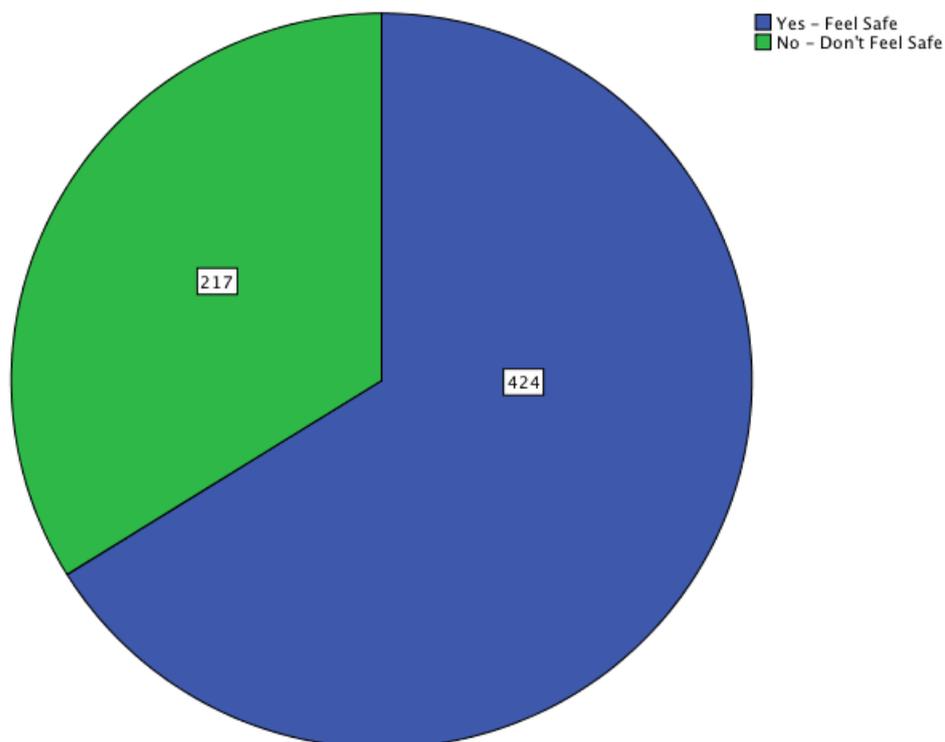
650 respondents answered the question 'Do you feel safe in your own home after dark?' 533 (82.0%) reported they felt safe in their own home, whilst 117 (18.0%) stated they did not feel safe in their own home after dark.

Figure 17: Feeling Safe at Home, After Dark



641 respondents answered the question 'Do you feel safe walking around your area after dark?' 424 (66.1%) reported they did feel safe, whilst 217 (33.9%) respondents stated they did not feel safe walking around their area after dark.

Figure 18: Feeling Safe in their Own Area, After Dark



Respondents were asked to rate, on a scale of 1-10, the impact of anti-social behaviour on their quality of life (1=No impact; 10=Significant impact). 642 respondents answered this question. Responses ranged from 1-10 (M=3.58, SD=2.65). The most commonly endorsed response was for 'no impact' (Mode=1), with 212 (33.0%) providing this rating on the scale. The data was coded, assigning levels of impact to each number on the scale, e.g.: 1=No impact, 2=Very, Very small impact etc... Table 21 shows the breakdown of the ratings of respondents on this scale using the assigned codes.

Table 21: On a scale of 1-10, what impact does anti-social behavior have on your quality of life?

Rating	Level of Impact	Frequency	Valid Percent
1	No Impact	212	33.0
2	VV Small	96	15.0
3	V Small	60	9.3
4	Small	50	7.8
5	Slight	62	9.7
6	Small significant	47	7.3
7	Significant	54	8.4
8	V Significant	22	3.4
9	VV Significant	20	3.1
10	Ex Significant Impact	19	3.0
	Total	642	100.0

483 respondents answered the question 'Which organisation do you consider to be primarily responsible for resolving issues of anti-social behaviour in your area? 310 (64.2%) respondents considered this to be the responsibility of the PSNI, whilst 68 (14.1%) indicated Councilors had responsibility. 55 (11.4%) reported they felt responsibility lay with Community Groups, 39 (8.1%) suggested responsibility lay with organisations 'other' than those listed. The

remaining 11 (2.3%) respondents reported primary responsibility for resolving issues of anti-social behaviour in their area lay with Local Residents.

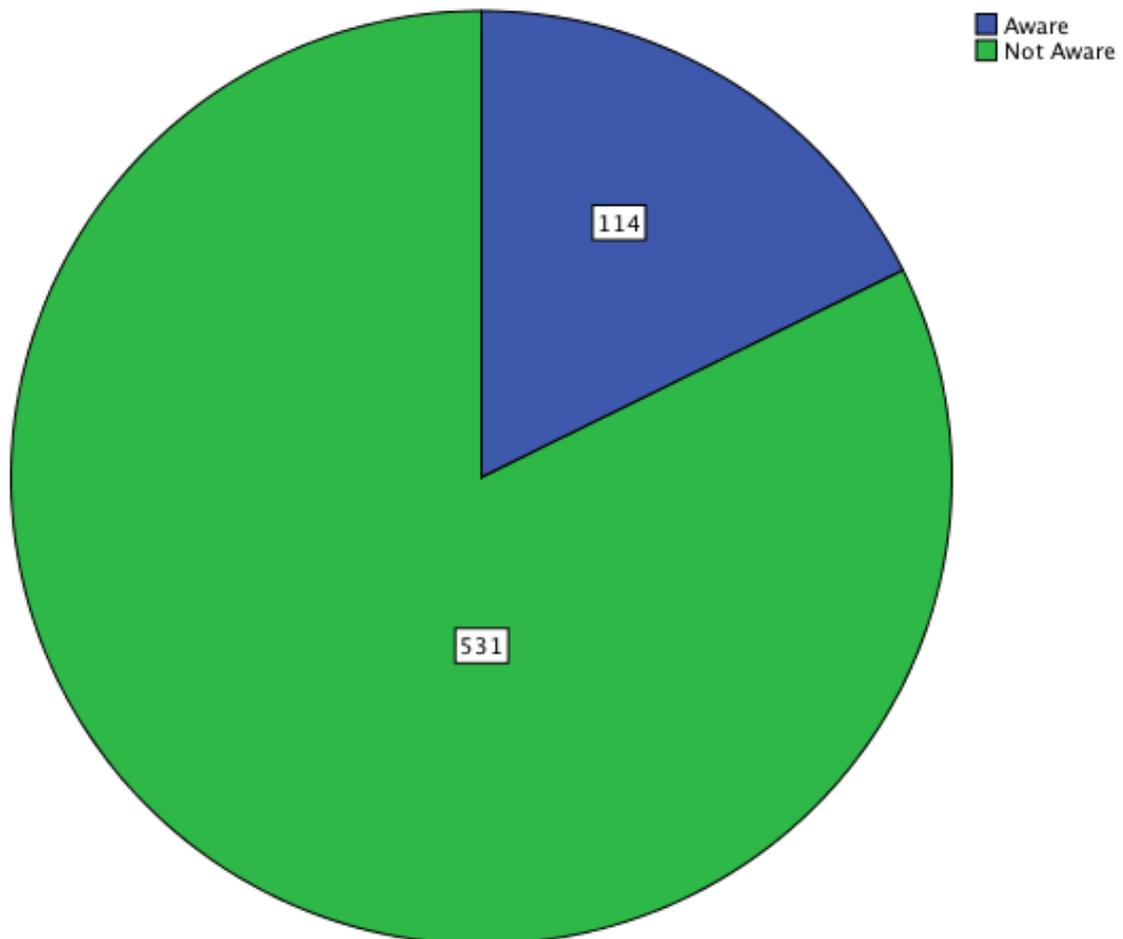
SECTION 5: COMMUNITY SUMMARY

- Overall, 80 respondents (12%) were involved in Community Activity at the time of the survey.
- The most commonly endorsed reason for lack of involvement in community activity was no interest, followed by no awareness of local groups.
- Overall, 142 respondents (22%) frequently attended their local sports club in Strabane. The majority attended on a weekly basis (35%), while a small number attended on a daily basis (5%).
- Overall 245 respondents (38%) stated that there were specific clubs they would like to see in their local area.
- In relation to facilities respondents would like to see in their area, the most popular endorsement was for a Youth Shelter (38%), followed by a Play Park (38%).
- Overall, the majority of respondents felt safe in their own home (94%) and walking around their area during the day (93%).
- Overall 81% of respondents reported that they felt safe in their own home after dark.
- Overall, 64% of respondents reported they felt safe walking around their area after dark.
- Respondents rated the degree to which anti-social behaviour impacted upon their quality of life using a 1-10 scale (1 = no impact; 10 = extremely significant impact). Overall, 33% reported 0 (No Impact), which was the most commonly endorsed response. However 3% of respondents scored 10.

Section 6: Physical

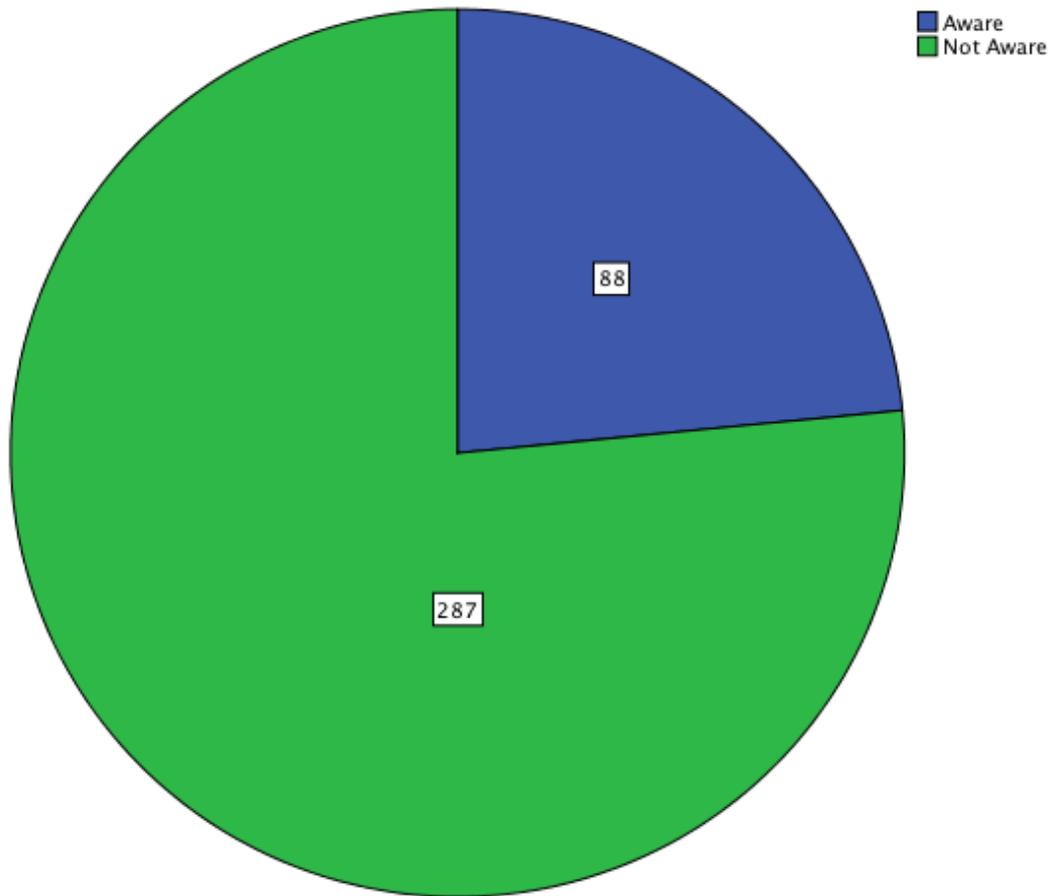
645 respondents answered a question 'Are you aware of the Neighbourhood Renewal Programme in your area?' 114 (17.7%) respondents reported they were aware of the neighbourhood renewal programme.

Figure 19: Awareness of Neighbourhood Renewal Programme



Out of the 660 in the sample, 88 (13.3%) stated they were aware that the Neighbourhood Renewal Programme funds projects in their area.

Figure 20: Awareness of Neighbourhood Renewal Programme Funded Projects



638 respondents reported their feelings/ perceptions about their own area (See Figure 7). 62 (9.7%) respondents reported their area was changing for the worse; 371 (58.2%) state their area was not changing; with the remaining 205 (32.1%) indicating that they felt their area was changing for the better.

Figure 21: Respondent Perception of their Area

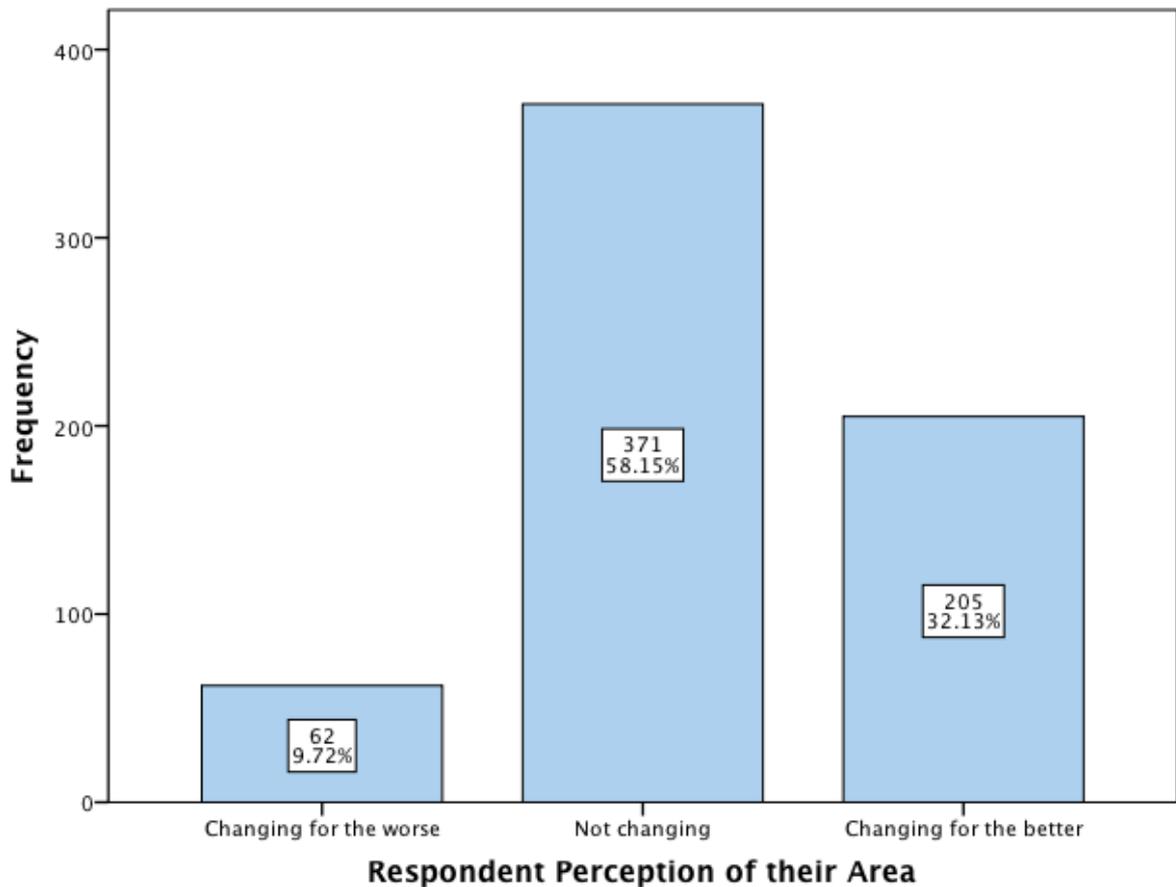


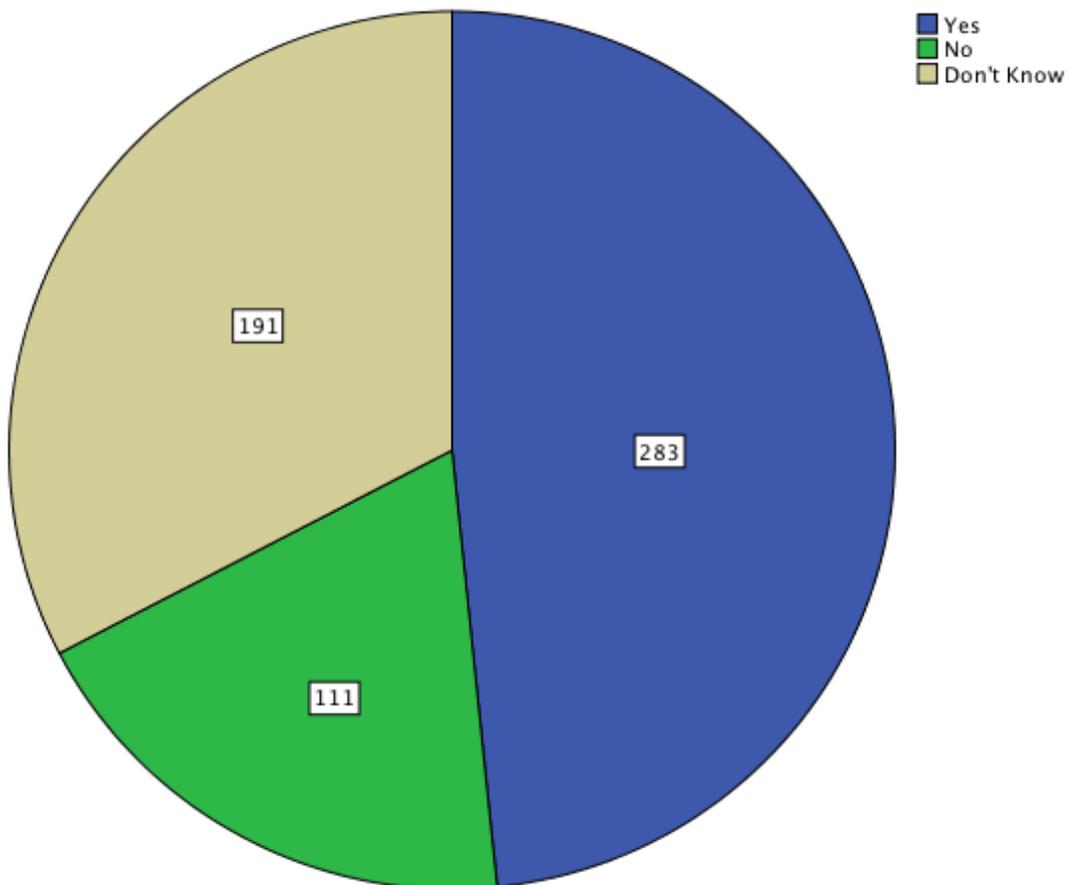
Table 22 shows the responses offered to the question 'Overall, how satisfied are you with your area as a place to live?' 645 respondents answered this question, with the largest proportion indicating they were very satisfied with the area as a place to live (N=253, 39.2%); a further 244 (37.8%) were fairly satisfied. Only 4 (0.6%) respondents reported that they were very dissatisfied with their area as a place to live.

Table 22: Respondents Satisfaction with their Area, as a Place to Live

Respondents Satisfaction	Frequency	Percent
Very Satisfied	253	39.2
Fairly Satisfied	244	37.8
Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	118	18.3
Fairly Dissatisfied	26	4.0
Very Dissatisfied	4	.6
Total	645	100.0

585 respondents reported whether they felt there were areas of their neighbourhood that they would like to see revitalised. 283 (48.4%) respondents reported there were areas of their neighbourhood they would like to see revitalised, whilst 111 (19.0%) stated there were no areas of their neighbourhood they would like to see revitalized. The remaining 191 (32.6%) indicated they did not know.

Figure 22: Would Respondents like to see Areas Revitalised?



192 respondents answered the question 'Can you list a few things under each heading you would like to see improved in your area – Health?'. 111 (57.8%) respondents reported they would like to see Improvements to Doctors/GP practices. 26 (9.4%) indicated they would like to see Increased services for vulnerable, 19 (9.9%) would like to see improvements targeting Exercise and Diet. 18 (9.4%) would like to see More information readily available. 8 (4.2%) would like to see Better services for Mental Health, a further 8 (4.2%) would like to see improvements in Health Screening; whilst the remaining 2 (1.0%) would like to see a Health and Wellbeing Centre.

141 respondents answered the question 'Can you list a few things under each heading you would like to see improved in your area – Education?'. 63 (44.7%) respondents would like to see improvements in Education for Adults, whilst 23 (16.3%) would like to see improved provision for After School Clubs. 23 (16.3%) state they would like to see improvements in offering More Opportunities in Education, whilst 20 (14.2%) respondents want to see Improved Education. 4 (2.8%) respondents wish to see improvements in

Educating Youth on Life Issues, with the remaining 3 (2.1%) respondents would like to see Reduced Fees associated with Education.

272 respondents answered the question 'Can you list a few things under each heading you would like to see improved in your area – Social?'. The responses are reported in Table 23, overleaf.

Table 23: Can you list a few things under each heading you would like to see improved in your area – Social

Improvements (Social)	Frequency	Percent
Improved	31	11.4
More youth activities	50	18.4
Late night facilities	5	1.8
Tackle anti social behaviour	13	4.8
More strict in bars/nightclubs/teenage drinking	12	4.4
More use of outdoor space	33	12.1
More older people activities	18	6.6
Family activities	18	6.6
Improve area image	12	4.4
Employment	4	1.5
More Clubs and Societies	67	24.6
Childcare Support	2	0.7
Community Gardening	3	1.1
Community Centre	3	1.1
Improved social housing	1	0.4
Total	272	100.0

