

DERRY & STRABANE LABOUR MARKET PARTNERSHIP 2022/23



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Strategic Assessment and Action Plan:

AN OVERVIEW OF THE DERRY CITY AND STRABANE DISTRICT ECONOMY AND ITS CHALLENGES

The Strategic Assessment (SA) carried out and Action Plan (AP) developed by Derry City and Strabane District Council is valid until 31st March 2023.

DCSDC have evaluated and prioritised local employability and labour market issues based on a strategic assessment informed by existing statistics, partnerships, consultations, prior knowledge and a collaborative approach across council and with key stakeholders.



DCSDC Inclusive Strategic Growth Plan: 2017 - 2032

1. Executive Summary

Council initiated the community planning process working with a wide range of partners including representatives from the statutory, community, voluntary, business, higher and further education sectors to develop a long-term plan to improve the social, economic and environmental wellbeing of the city.

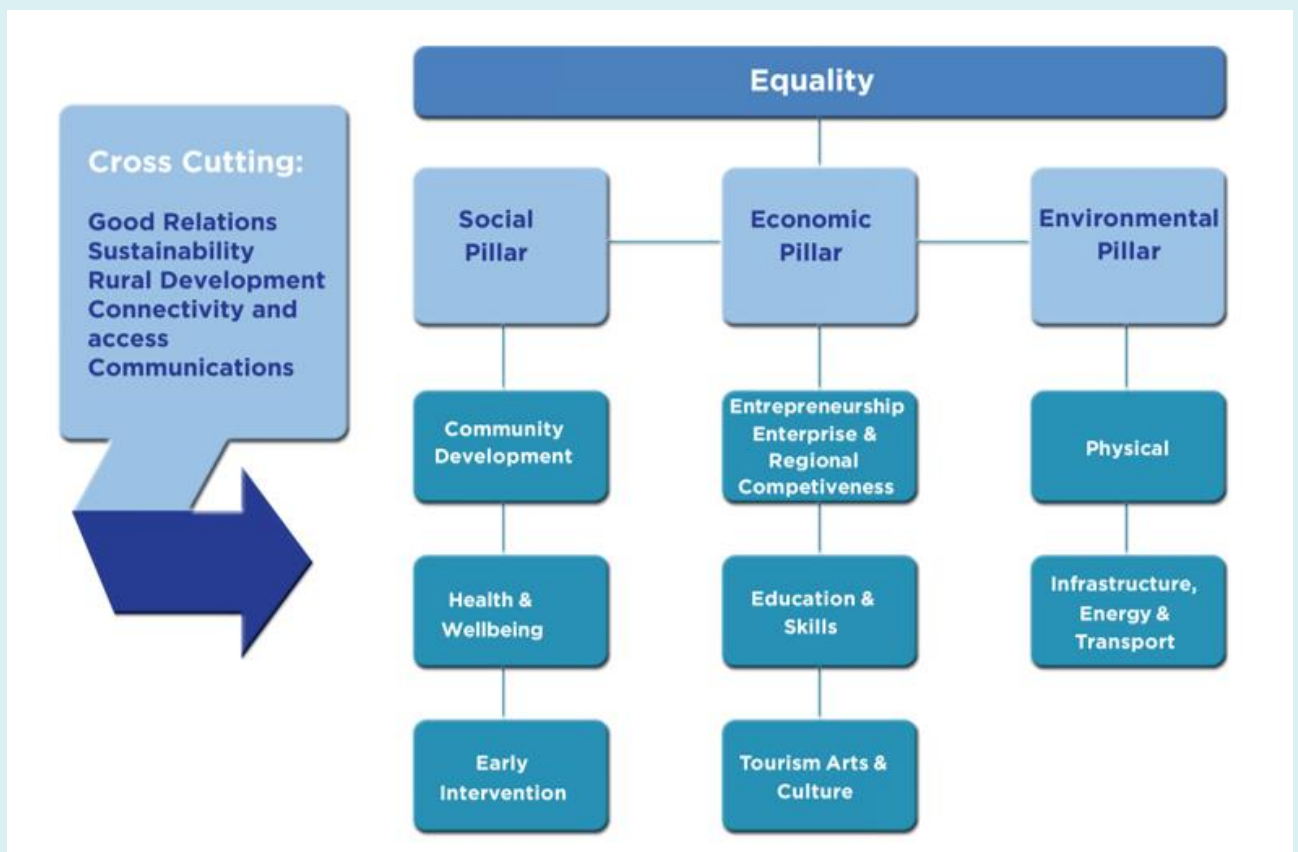
The community planning process, as laid out in the Inclusive Strategic Growth Plan, provides a clear framework for a wide range of plans and strategies which will be taken forward at a city and local area level with a wide range of partner organisations.

A common vision for the future of the Derry City and Strabane District Council area was agreed:

“A thriving, prosperous and sustainable City and Region with equality of opportunity for all which will be achieved by a:

focus on social, economic and environmental well-being and regeneration and by addressing and targeting poverty, social exclusion and disadvantage.”

The co-design community planning process agreed a framework for the development of the Strategic Growth Plan with the establishment of 8 thematic working groups to develop the outcomes, indicators and actions within the plan.



3 pillars of wellbeing and 8 thematic working groups: Community Planning

To oversee the implementation of the education and skills outcomes, under the economic pillar in the Inclusive Strategic Growth Plan, the thematic working group 'Education Skills Delivery Partnership' (ESDP) was established and this terms of reference developed:

Education Skills Delivery Partnership

Terms of Reference



Membership of the Partnership was identified in conjunction with the Chair, Action Lead and Delivery Partners responsible for the actions listed under the outcome **We Are Better Skilled & Educated** in the Strategic Growth Plan (aligned to Programme for Government (PfG) 5,6,10).

DCSDC will advance their Labour Market Partnership (LMP) with a permanent partnership in the coming months. The ESDP will intercede as the LMP until this permanent partnership is established.

Education Skills Delivery Partnership membership

Council Representatives		
Tina Gillespie	Skills Manager	DCSDC
Stephen Gillespie	Director of Business & Culture	DCSDC
Kevin O'Connor	Head of Business	DCSDC
Angela Hughes	Strategic Projects Manager	DCSDC
Education Representatives		
Malachy O'Neill	Director of Regional Engagement, Magee	Ulster University
Leo Murphy	Principal & CEO	North West Regional College
Martine Mulhern	Principal of St Cecilia's College	Foyle Learning Community
Deirdre Hasson	EA Community Team	Education Authority
Statutory / Support Representatives		
Paul Clancy	Chief Executive	Chamber of Commerce
Niall Casey	Director of Skills & Strategy Solutions	Invest NI
Maura Craig	Area Manager	Libraries NI
Jo Smythe	UC District Manager	JBO
Liz Doherty	Programme Coordinator	CMP
Business / Industry Representatives		
Gavin Killeen	Managing Director	Nuprint Technologies
	ESDP Chair	
Columb Duffy	Manager of Innovation, R&D	Allstate
	Digital, Creative, Fintech Subgroup Chair	
Garreth Harvey	Learning + Development Manager	Allstate
	Learning Cities Subgroup Chair	
Paul Kirkpatrick	Capital, Reliability, Maintenance Manager AME Subgroup Chair	Dupont
Roisin McKee	Director	People 1 st
	HATS Chair	
Joanne Sweeney	Project Facilitator	NW AME Collaborative Network
Ciaran O'Neill	Managing Director	Bishop's Gate Hotel
Claire Lundy	Communications + Engagement Manager	Seagate Technologies
Jennifer McKeever	Director	Airporter
Community Representative		
Padraig.NiMhaonaigh	Rep for Voluntary, Community	Skills NW

Labour market challenges within DCSDC as evidenced in the Strategic Assessment

An overview of the demographics and economy of the Derry City and Strabane District Council area is outlined in this document highlighting the particular challenges faced by the City~Region and the levels of deprivation, poverty, unemployment and economic inactivity that are experienced; citing comparisons drawn against the Northern Ireland average.

Our labour force faces the twin challenges of a historically *continuously higher than average economic inactivity rate* and a *higher than average proportion of young people unemployed / long term unemployed*, which is reflected in a lower than NI average employment rate.

We have a high percentage of claimants who are economically inactive (EI) through disability or long term illness and our residents suffer from significantly high and *disproportionate levels of health inequalities*. The levels and effects of economic inactivity is further exacerbated for those living in our most deprived areas. Derry City and Strabane has the *second highest poverty rate of all council areas* at 27% compared to an NI average of 13%. <https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/articles/poverty-policy>

Labour market challenges

- Low employment rates exacerbated by low youth employment
- High levels of economic inactivity
- High levels of economic inactivity in the lower + upper working age ranges
- Higher levels of economically inactive females
- Educational underachievement in an economy where high level jobs are prevalent
- Education inequalities
- Vast and varied health issues and inequalities

Underlying causes

- Deprivation
- Poverty
- Inter-generational unemployment

Key priorities and themes cutting across the LMP Action Plan

- Tackling unemployment: helping those who are unemployed gain a foothold in the labour market in a way that makes best use of their skills
- Addressing skills imbalances: developing the right skills to respond to the needs of the labour market
- Improving skills: a “win, win” for all – for the economy, society, employers and individuals
- Reducing inequalities: evidence shows where there is inequality there is poor wellbeing, poverty and disadvantage

What can we do locally to improve employability outcomes and labour market conditions for the people of Derry City and Strabane District?

Evidenced by the strategic assessment, **5 key themes** are the focus of the Action Plan:

Theme 1. Into Training & Employment

Target: all ages of work-ready unemployed individuals

- I. Ready to Work: address immediate skills gaps through bespoke academies

Target: all ages of unemployed + economically inactive individuals

- II. Creating Pathways: grow the uptake of qualifications by number and level

Target: all unemployed + economically inactive individuals eligible for apprenticeships

- III. Growing the Numbers of Apprentices: promote apprenticeships as a career pathway

Target: all unemployed + economically inactive potential entrepreneurs

- IV. Enterprise Plus: promote business start-up through advanced support measures

Into training and employment proposed outcomes:

- Reduction in economic inactivity
- Reduction in claimant numbers

Theme 2. Fit & Well for Work

Target: those at risk of falling out of work and unemployed + economically inactive individuals with health conditions

- I. Support for Life and Work: continuity of service for the Condition Management Programme (CMP) through on-site provision of all support pertaining to clients keeping or finding employment

Target: all residents over the age of 40

- II. Plan for Life and Work: MOT programme to encourage people in their 40s - 60s to actively plan in the key areas of work, employability, health, wellbeing and finance

Fit & Well for Work proposed outcomes:

- Reduction in economic inactivity
- Reduction in claimant numbers

3. Lifelong Learning

Target: all citizens of DCSDC

- I. Community Education Programme: identify and implement

Lifelong learning proposed outcome:

- Reduction in % of working age population with no qualifications

4. Young People

Target: 16 to 24-year-old unemployed + economically inactive individuals

- I. Bespoke youth employability programme: directly address barriers and key issues

Young people proposed outcome:

- Reduction in youth claimant count

5. Women in the Workforce

Target: all women seeking to enter / return to employment in non-traditional sectors

- I. Bespoke women's programme: directly address barriers and key issues

Women in the workforce proposed outcome:

- Reduction in female claimant count

2. Process for the statistical audit and engagement/consultation

The Strategic Assessment (SA) is a review of a strong evidence base which exists within and for DCSDC and, where council information is not definable, within NI. The SA includes a statistical analysis of, for example, claimant count, employment rates, economic inactivity, deprivation, poverty and educational achievement. Data is drawn from extensive, professional and reliable sources including Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA), Education Authority (EA), Audit Office, Invest NI, Office for National Statistics (ONS), Ulster University (UU), Ulster University Economic Policy Centre (UUEPC), DCSDC including the Strategic Growth Plan building on previous statistical analysis for Community Planning, Economic Development Projects and more.

DCSDC's established Skills Team have worked together since 2008. In collaboration with key stakeholders, including the ESDP, the Skills Team supports the education and skills ambitions outlined in the Strategic Growth Plan through its core function of:

- Developing an employability and skills pipeline to ensure residents' skills match the needs of the economy
- Improving accessibility to employment opportunities for those most removed from the labour market
- Improving the employability of school leavers
- Increasing skills investment in growth sectors reinforcing their growth potential

The key targets and ambitions of the Skills Team relate to job creation, improving competitiveness addressing economic inactivity, increasing overall job numbers and improving skills; particularly for those with no or low skills. The experience and acquired knowledge of the Skills Team has been utilised in the preparation of the SA and AP.

Consultations took place with local businesses, educational establishments, Chamber of Commerce, Condition Management Programme, Invest NI, Council's Education Skills Delivery Partnership, established subgroups under the partnership, Council's Children's and Young People Coordinator and the Health and Communities Directorate. Feedback from consultations have been built into the Action Plan.

It is pertinent to include prior research and reports which are relevant to the local area and work of the LMP; these are evident within the strategic assessment. A further example of work which will be used as a point of reference when developing the innovative programmes outlined in the Action Plan is the UUEPC / Department for Economy (DfE) *Skills Barometer* providing a detailed understanding of the skills requirement for the Northern Ireland economy up to 2028; identifying skills gaps.

The proposed strategic framework of nine *Programme for Government* Outcomes as laid out in the draft consultation 2021 document presents a picture of the society we strive for across Northern Ireland and within the Derry & Strabane City~Region:

“an inclusive society in which people of all ages and backgrounds are respected and supported. A society which has no barriers to people living prosperous and fulfilling lives”.

Current relevant Programme for Government outcomes identified for alignment within the LMP Action Plan (to be reviewed upon PfG revision) are listed below.

Programme for Government outcomes:

<p>3</p> <p>We have a more equal society</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gap between highest and lowest deprivation quintile in healthy life expectancy at birth • Gap between % non-FSME school leavers and % FSME school leavers achieving at Level 2 or above including English & Maths • % population living in absolute and relative poverty • Employment rate of 16-64 year olds by deprivation quintile • Economic inactivity rate excluding students • Employment rate by council area
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FSME: free school meals entitlement

<p>6</p> <p>We have more people working in better jobs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic inactivity rate excluding students • Proportion of the workforce in employment qualified to level 1 and above, level 2 and above, level 3 and above, and level 4 and above • Seasonally adjusted employment rate (16-64) • A Better Jobs Index • % people working part time who would like to work more hours • Employment rate by council area • Proportion of local graduates from local institutions in professional or management occupations or in further study six months after graduation
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<p>8</p> <p>We care for others and we help those in need</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % population with GHQ12 scores ≥ 4 (signifying possible mental health problem) • Number of adults receiving social care services at home or self directed support for social care as a % of the total number of adults needing care • % population living in absolute and relative poverty • Average life satisfaction score of people with disabilities • Number of households in housing stress • Confidence of the population aged 60 years or older (as measured by self-efficacy)
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Following an extensive co-design process, DCSDC's Strategic Growth Plan aligned 8 outcomes with the PfG. 3 are clearly relevant to the work of the Labour Market Partnership:

DCSDC SGP / PfG Outcomes / LMP alignment:

Outcome ▶ **We are better skilled and educated**
Refers to Programme for Government outcome 5, 6 & 10

Outcome ▶ **We live long, healthy and fulfilling lives**
Refers to Programme for Government Outcomes 4 & 8

Outcome ▶ **Our children and young people have the best start in life**
Refers to Programme for Government Outcome 12

DCSDC Inclusive Strategic Growth Plan: 2017 - 2032

Council's Inclusive Strategic Growth Plan vision for the City~Region sits hand in hand with the vision of the PfG.

Council's Inclusive Strategic Growth Plan vision for the City~Region:

Our vision is a thriving, prosperous and sustainable City and District with equality of opportunity for all.

DCSDC Inclusive Strategic Growth Plan: 2017 - 2032

At this unique time, we must manage and keep forefront the uncertainty around COVID. We must work with the Executive's recovery plan to safeguard the longer-term recovery of our local economy. The effect of Covid is ongoing: Feb 2022 claimant count data shows an overall annual fall of 31.1% but DCSDC fell 24%, the slowest recovery of all LGDs.

EXPERIMENTAL STATISTICS

Table 3a
Claimant Count by Local Government Districts
February 2022

Local Government Districts	Number of Claimants			% Of Working Age			Change over month		Change over Year		Jobs Indicator**
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Number	%	Number	%	
Antrim and Newtownabbey	1,565	860	2,425	3.6	1.9	2.7	45	1.8	-1,235	-33.8	0.82
Ards and North Down	1,880	1,050	2,935	4.0	2.1	3.0	25	0.9	-1,465	-33.3	0.49
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	2,195	1,535	3,725	3.3	2.3	2.8	55	1.6	-2,045	-35.5	0.71
Belfast	6,700	3,570	10,270	6.1	3.1	4.6	185	1.8	-3,680	-26.4	1.19
Causeway Coast and Glens	1,810	1,185	2,995	4.1	2.6	3.4	40	1.4	-1,400	-31.8	0.59
Derry City and Strabane	3,170	1,705	4,880	6.8	3.5	5.1	55	1.1	-1,550	-24.1	0.77
Fermanagh and Omagh	1,140	690	1,830	3.2	2.0	2.6	-20	-1.1	-935	-33.7	0.76
Lisburn and Castlereagh	1,235	775	2,010	2.7	1.7	2.2	40	2.0	-1,170	-36.7	0.78
Mid Ulster	1,225	930	2,160	2.6	2.1	2.3	-40	-1.9	-1,385	-39.1	0.62
Mid and East Antrim	1,765	1,080	2,845	4.2	2.5	3.3	0	0.0	-1,110	-28.1	0.79
Newry Mourne and Down	2,255	1,375	3,625	4.0	2.5	3.2	105	2.9	-1,975	-35.3	0.64
Total*	24,940	14,760	39,705	4.3	2.5	3.4	485	1.2	-17,950	-31.1	0.79

<https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/claimant-count-tables>

DCSDC will drive on towards the full delivery of the City Deal and the Strategic Growth Plan. It will take a full role in the new Labour Market Partnership to see Council become a key player in local skills development.

3. Summary of findings - engagement / consultation process

Apprenticeship Forum:

- Keep apprenticeships / Higher Level Apprenticeships (HLAs) front and centre
- Promote apprenticeships/HLAs as a viable pathway and change perceptions
- Work with schools to build the status of apprenticeships / HLAs

Community Representation:

- Record age, gender, postcode: measure impact on local inequalities / deprivation
- Community delivery builds on existing relationships with residents / locals
- Target groups who are statistically at a disadvantage
- Target areas statistically at a disadvantage: neighbourhood renewal

Condition Management Programme:

- Marked increase in users over all disciplines has resulted in under-capacity
- Address increase in demand for mental health services since pandemic onset

DfE:

- Ensure linkage with skills strategy and pathways
- Link actions to statistics clearly
- Align with DfE provision to reduce duplication

Digital Creative Financial Technologies Subgroup:

- Match future skills delivery to actual vacancies in sectors where skills gaps exist
- Tackle youth unemployment and EI

European Social Fund (ESF) Forum:

- Continue to work with ESF providers to identify best practice and replicate, where appropriate, across labour market interventions
- Take what has worked and build on the investment
- Focus on geographical inequalities and deprivation
- Create opportunities for local providers / the community to bring additional programmes into the area to address geographical inequalities

Education Skills Delivery Partnership:

- Identify what the jobs are now and in the future
- Focus on recovery within industries most affected by Covid-19 where demand exceeds supply
- Focus on groupings most affected by Covid-19 without duplication

Invest NI:

- First and foremost, identify what the jobs are now and in the future
- Accurately identify academies which will result in job interviews and job outcomes
- Work on initiatives to bring / attract people back to the DCSDC area

North West Regional College (NWRC):

- Discussion to minimise duplication and highlight potential gaps in provision

4. Findings from statistical audit

Note: detailed analysis and references available in appendices.

Population

The population of the Derry and Strabane Council area is 151,109^{1,1} which represents 8.0% of the Northern Ireland (NI) population. This denotes a population increase of 4.8% between 2001 and 2018.

Derry and Strabane is one of Northern Ireland's most youthful districts^{1,2}. In 2018, 21.8% of the district's population was aged under 16, 33.5% under the age of 25, and 63.4% of the population were between the ages of 16 and 64.

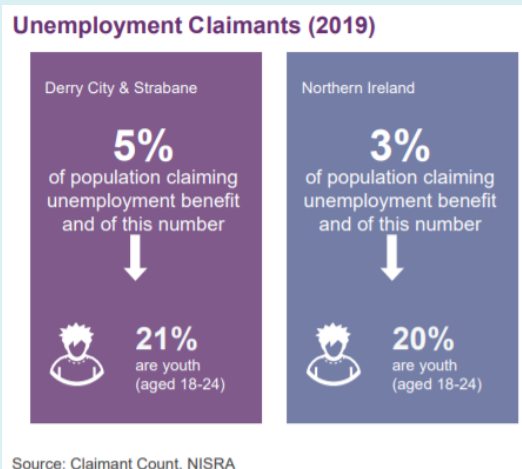


DCSDC Inclusive Strategic Growth Plan: 2017 - 2032

Youth Employment Rate

Youth employment^{2,1} declined rapidly in NI throughout the Covid-19 pandemic and NI experienced the highest drop in all UK regions at 13.2%, second lowest only to London in UK wide youth employment levels. Figure ^{2,2} illustrates the overall claimant count rate for DCSDC as 5%, whilst highlighting the *claimant count for 18-24 years olds at a startling 21%*.

Youth unemployment remains an issue for the Council area, particularly young people who are long term unemployed, as this is the group likely to be most affected by the economic demise caused by Covid19.

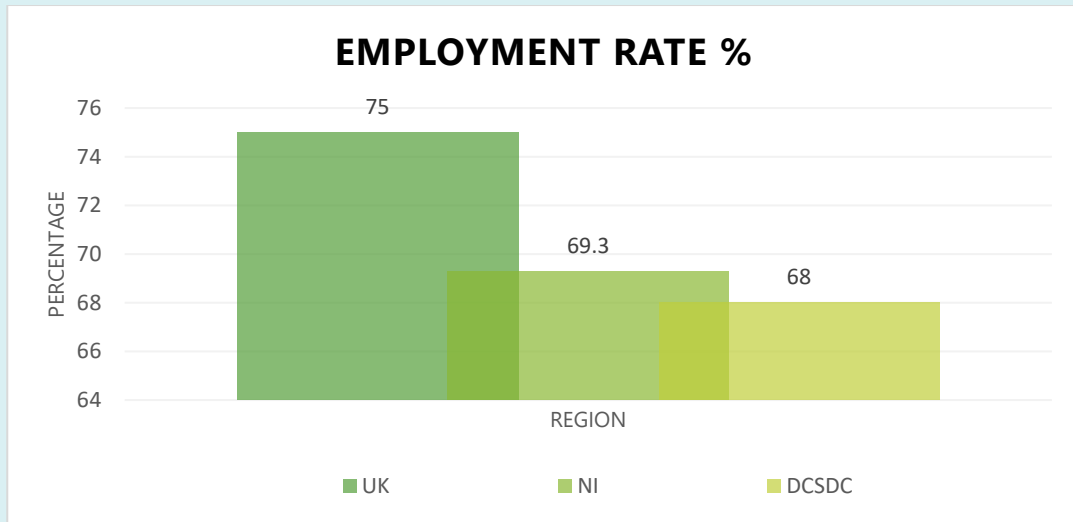


Invest NI Derry & Strabane Council Briefing: September 2020

DCSDC Employment Rate

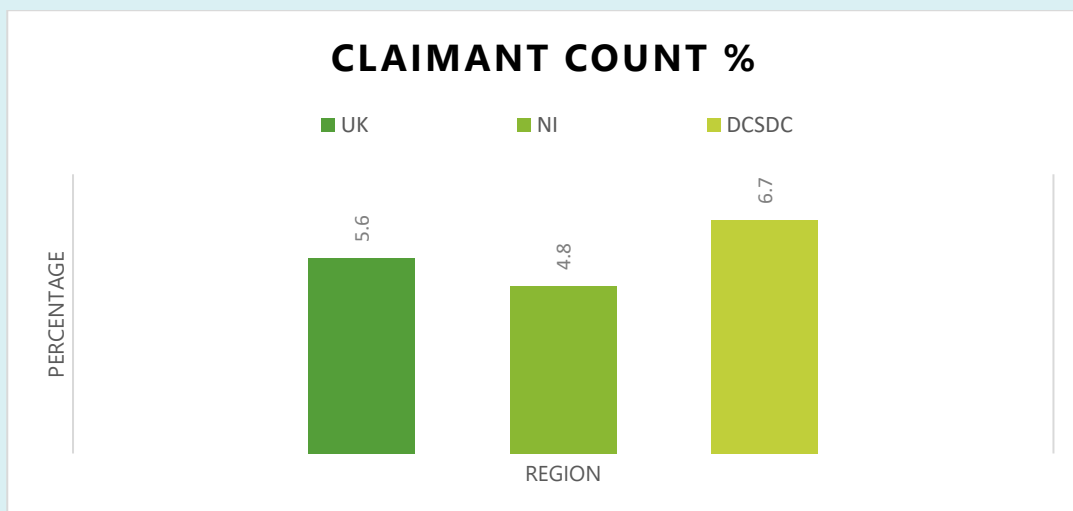
NI has the lowest employment rate^{3.1} in the UK at 69.3% compared to a UK average of 75%.

At 68.0% the Derry and Strabane city region has a lower employment rate than the NI average and significantly lower rate than the UK average.



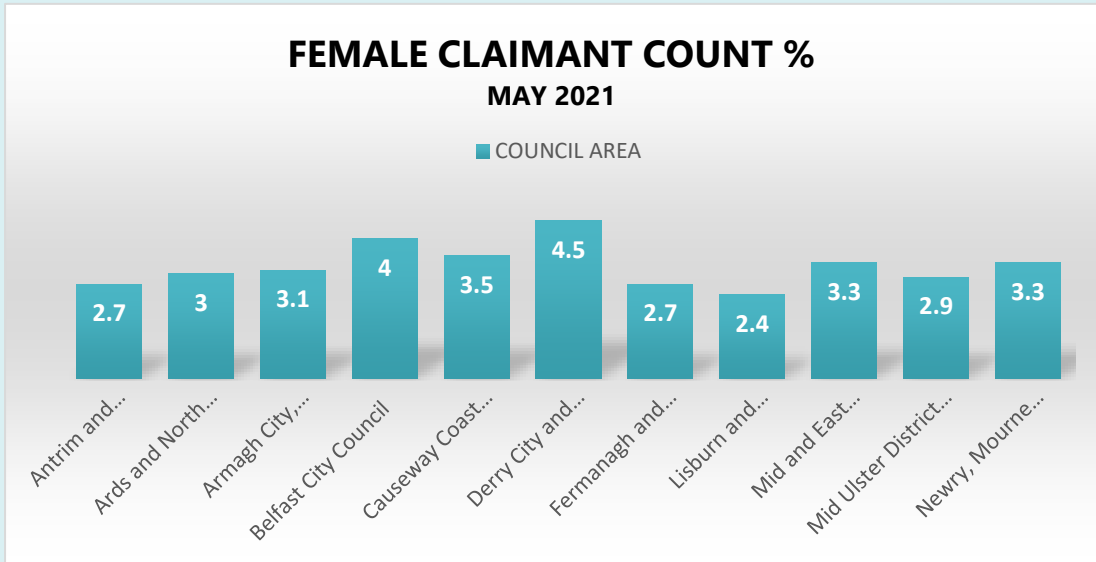
DCSDC Claimant Count

At 6.7% DCSDC's claimant count^{3.2} (May 2021: 16 – 64) is the highest in NI compared to a NI average of 4.8%. The UK claimant count in the same period was 5.6%.

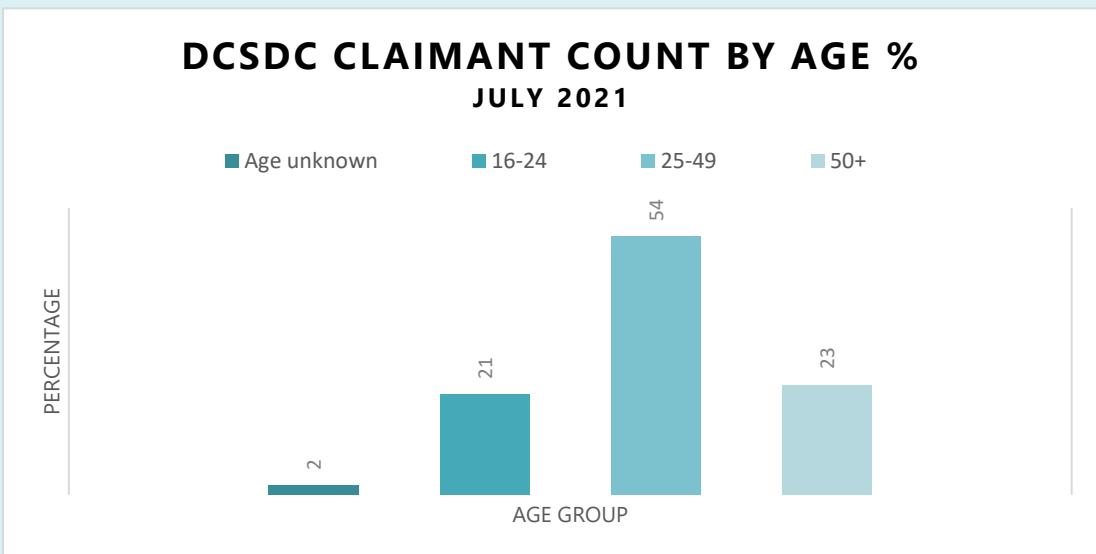
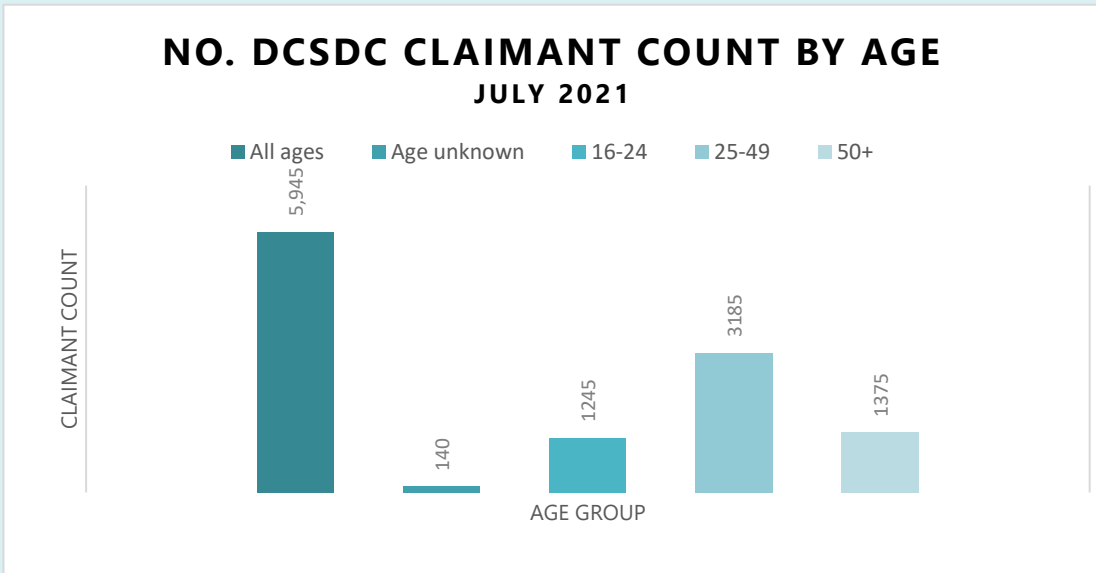


Worth noting:

- Geographical inequality is evident across the city region, for example, the Diamond Super Output Area (SOA) claimant count almost triples that of the NI average at 13.7%
- DCSDC have the highest % claimant count of women in Northern Ireland at 4.5%^{3.9}. The NI average is 3.3% (see below)



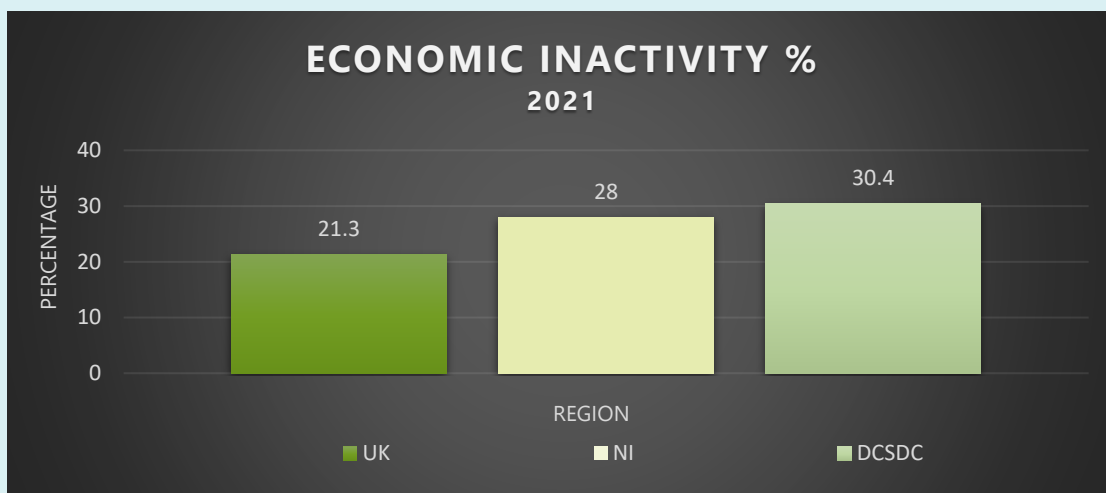
- DCSDC's claimant count for those aged 50+ stands at a staggering 23%^{3.10}



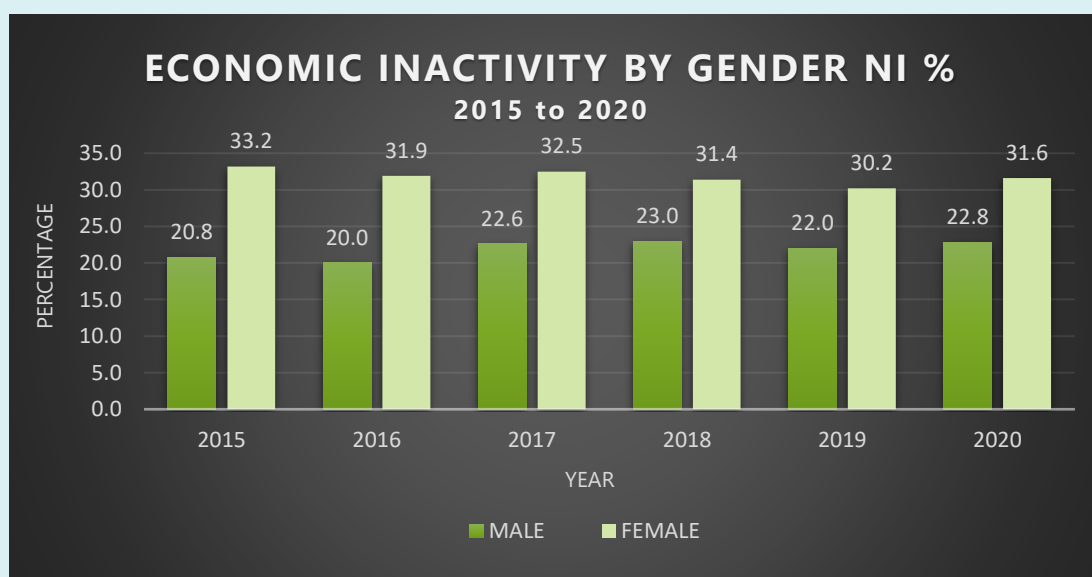
Economic Inactivity

At 30.4% the Derry & Strabane city - region has a significantly higher percentage of economically inactive^{3.3 3.4} people aged 16-64 than the NI average of 28.0% and presents at over 9 percentage points (pp) above the UK rate of 21.3%^{3.5} in April 2021.

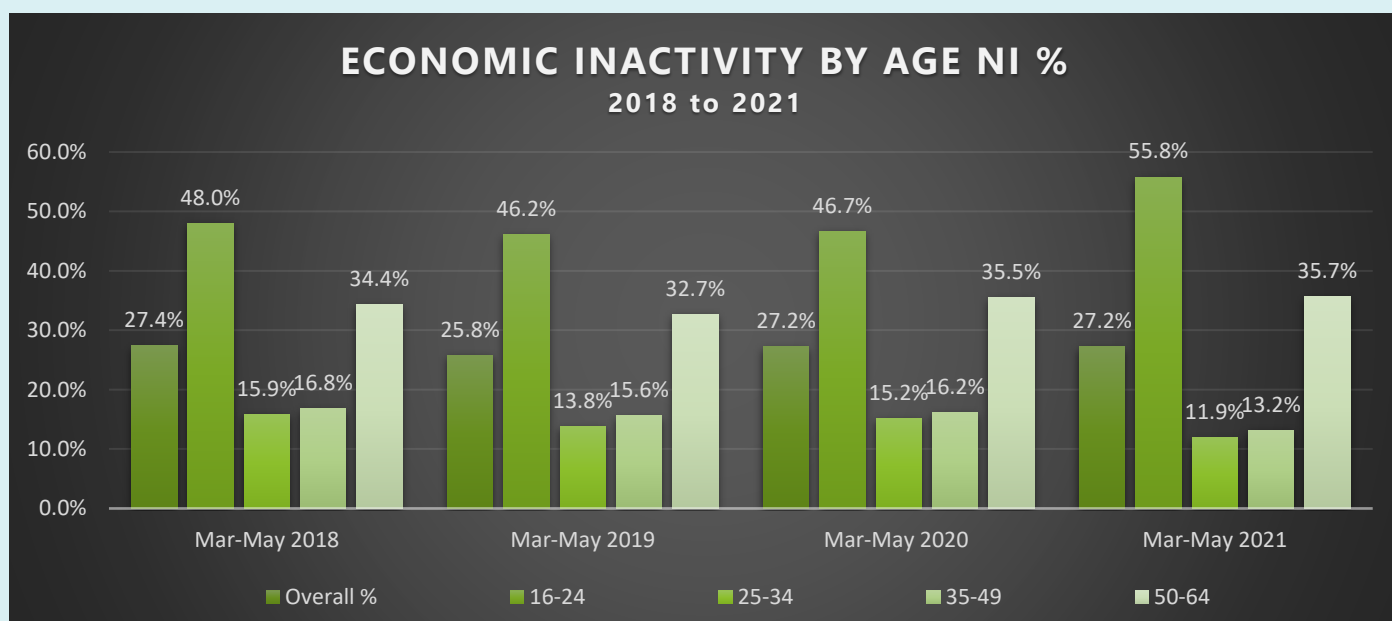
Stats show NI has the highest economic inactivity rate of all UK regions. DCSDC has a higher EI rate than the NI average therefore EI is a significant issue within this council area.



- June 2019: of all local UK wide area districts and local government districts, Kensington and Chelsea had the highest economic inactivity rate at 35.2%, while Derry and Strabane came in second with a rate of 34.1%^{3.6}. Economic inactivity in Kensington and Chelsea was mainly due to looking after the family or home, whereas economic inactivity in Derry and Strabane was as a result of a high level of sick/disabled. It is pertinent to note it is not just the rates of inactivity that are important, but reasons behind that inactivity.
- Across NI there has consistently been a higher number of inactive females than males, with 8.4% more inactive identifying as female than male in 2018^{3.7}



- NISRA's an Overview of Economic Inactivity in NI 04 June 2019 tells us that economic inactivity rates are highest for those at either end of the working age range, i.e. under 25 years or over 50 years. The predominance in the over 50s age range is people who are sick or disabled^{3.8}



Self-Employment

2020 saw a sharp decline in the number of self-employed in NI^{3.11} falling from 136,000 in Q1 to 112,000 by Q4, an 18% decline of mainly male self-employed persons. Within the UK, self-employment declined by around 12% in the same time period.

Poverty

A newly established DCSDC expert advisory committee on an anti-poverty strategy for NI released a draft poverty study/recommendations in 2020. Within this report they state that:

- DCSDC has the highest poverty rate of all council areas at 27%
- DCSDC has the highest rate at 17.9% of over-indebted adults in NI

The Education Authority's Local Assessment of Need 2020 informs that *"children and young people growing up in poverty have worse outcomes and life chances than those who do not"*. According to the Child Poverty Action Group, for young people, poverty is not just about growing up in a low income household it is also about being denied good health, education and housing, basic self-esteem and the ability to participate in social activities^{4.4}.

EA's Assessment of Need also states that an affordable healthy diet is essential for good health but that in reality many families in NI struggle to buy and eat enough fruit, vegetables or other healthy foods to meet official nutrition guidelines, a recent poverty report finding that the poorest families are unable to meet the government's healthy food requirements. Worryingly they quote a report by the Children's Society which noted that children and young people living in poverty are 5.5 times more likely to go hungry than their peers.

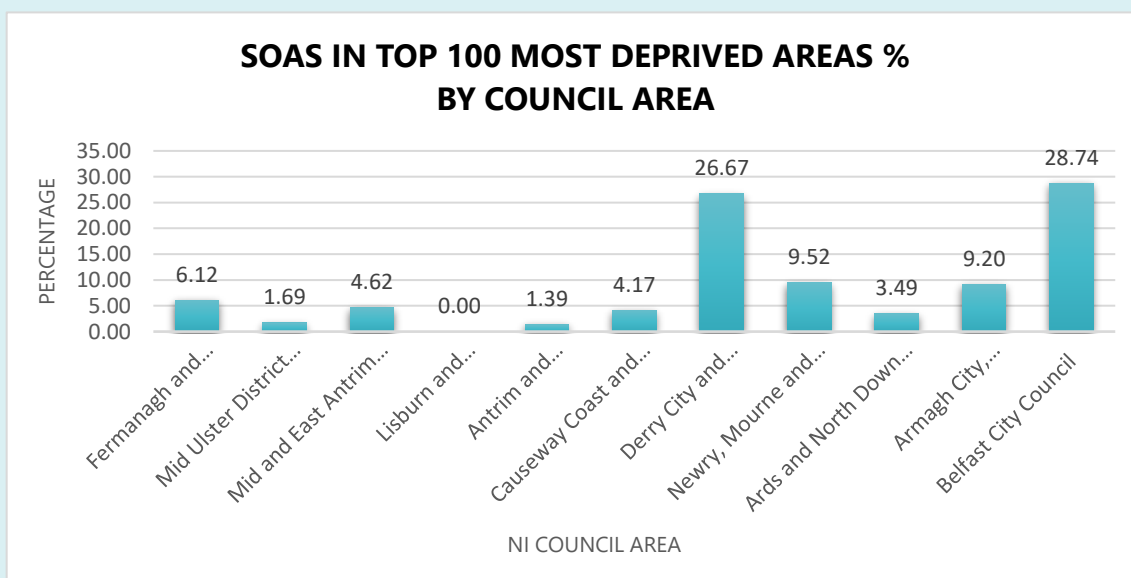
What are some of the consequences of poverty?

- poor health
- poor education outcomes
- exposure of vulnerable children and young people to bullying
- negative impact on emotional and mental health

Social Deprivation Number of SOAs in NI: 890
 Number of SOAs in DCSDC: 75

High levels of social deprivation historically continue within DCSDC SOAs:

- 5 of DCSDC’s SOAs are in the top 10 most deprived 1st 3rd 5th 6th 10th
 - 20 of DCSDC’s SOAs fall within the top 100 most deprived SOAs across NI **4.1**
- DCSDC ranks 2nd most deprived of all Council areas
 - In real terms almost 27% of the population of DCSDC live in the top 100 / top 11% most deprived areas in Northern Ireland



The seven designated domains of deprivation which factor in the multiple deprivation measure are:

Measure	DCSDC SOAs in the top 100 most deprived	
Income	24	32%
Employment	24	32%
<i>The income/employment domains carry a 50% weighting of the overall deprivation</i>		
Health and Disability	18	24%
Education, Skills and Training	9	12%
Access to Services	7	9%
Living Environment	8	11%
Crime and Disorder	12	16%

DCSDC Domain of Deprivation Statistics:

1. The **Income Deprivation** Domain identifies the proportion of the population living in households whose equivalised income is below 60% of the NI median.

- 10 DCSDC SOAs fall in the top 40 most income deprived areas^{4.2}
- 24 fall in the top 100^{4.1}

Reality: 47,000 people (36%) live with the highest levels of income deprivation.

Note: mean annual wage (2020) is lower in DCSDC at £22,388pa than NI at £27,061^{4.5}

2. The **Employment Deprivation** Domain identifies the proportion of the working age population excluded from work.

- 10 DCSDC SOAs fall in the top 24 most deprived SOAs re: employment
- 24 fall in the top 100

Reality: 43,000 people (29%) live with the highest levels of employment deprivation

3. The **Health Deprivation and Disability** Domain identifies rates of premature death and proportions of population whose quality of life is impaired by poor health / disability.

- 10 DCSDC SOAs fall in the top 46 most deprived SOAs re: Health and Disability
- 18 fall in the top 100

Reality: 32,000 people (21%) live with the highest levels of health deprivation and disability

4. The **Education, Skills and Training** Domain identifies the prevalence of poor educational outcomes for children and low levels of qualifications for working age adults.

- 10 DCSDC SOAs fall in the top 108 most deprived Education, Skills + Training areas
- 9 fall in the top 100

Reality: 15,000 people (10%) live with highest levels of education, skills, training deprivation

5. The **Access to Services** Domain measures the extent to which people have poor physical and online access to key services.

- 10 DCSDC SOAs fall in the top 165 most deprived Education, Skills + Training areas
- 7 fall in the top 100

Reality: 18,000 people (12%) live with the highest levels of access to services deprivation

6. The **Living Environment Deprivation** Domain identifies shortcomings in housing quality, access to suitable housing and the outdoor physical environment.

- 10 DCSDC SOAs fall in the top 117 most deprived Education, Skills + Training areas
- 8 fall in the top 100

Reality: 14,000 people (10%) live with the highest levels of deprivation of living environment

7. The **Crime and Disorder Deprivation** Domain identifies rates of crime and disorder at the small area level.

- 10 DCSDC SOAs fall in the top 50 most Crime and Disorder deprived areas
- 12 fall in the top 100

Reality: 20,000 people (14%) live with the highest levels of crime and disorder deprivation

These 7 measures take account of a family’s income, employment status of people within these families, state of their housing, their access to housing, quality/safety of the outdoor spaces surrounding them, number of deaths which were preventable, range and extent of poor mental health, prescribed medication and physical health in these families, disability, school attendance, not in employment, education or training (NEETS), special needs, underachievement at GCSE level, overall qualification levels, access to transport, access to broadband, anti-social behaviour, crime such as arson, violence and burglaries and so much more. The figures for DCSDC speak for themselves. Summary of deprivation levels:

- Figures ^{4.2+4.3} uncover the extent of deprivation across the DCSDC area:
 - o 6.7% of all DCSDC SOAs are ranked in the top 1.1% most deprived areas
 - o 13.3% of all DCSDC SOAs are ranked in the top 3.7% most deprived areas
 - o 43% of all DCSDC SOAs are ranked in the top 20% most deprived areas
 - o 48% of all DCSDC SOAs are ranked in the top 25% most deprived areas
 - o 62% of all DCSDC SOAs are in the top 34% most deprived areas

Additionally:

- 11,813 (41.6%) of all pupils in Derry and Strabane are Free School Meals Eligible^{4.4} (FSME)
- 6,848 (23.7%) of all pupils in Derry and Strabane have a Special Educational Need or a Disability^{4.4}

DCSDC have commissioned a ‘Youth Feasibility Study’ - the table below displays the number / % of young people living in deprived areas and shows that:

in Derry & Strabane, 54.7% of young people are living in the top 20% of the most deprived Super Output Areas (SOAs) in Northern Ireland, more than double the NI average at 25.2%.

Currently, this equates to approximately 23,500 young people living in areas of high levels of multiple deprivation.

2017					
LGD	Aged 4-8	Aged 9-13	Aged 14-18	Aged 19-25	Total
Derry and Strabane YP	9575	10523	11812	14631	46541
Derry and Strabane YP living in deprived areas	4942	5463	6369	8692	25466
% of YP in Derry and Strabane living in deprived areas	51.6	51.9	53.9	59.4	54.7%
% of NI YP living in deprived areas	24.3	24.2	25	26.5	25.2%

Draft Derry Youth Feasibility Study, 2021: source <https://eanifunding.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Derry-and-Strabane-Local-Assessment-of-Need-2020-2023.pdf>

Educational Attainment

Further intensifying issues caused by deprivation and poverty in the DCSDC area, the link between social deprivation and educational underachievement^{5.1} is widely documented.

The table below shows the link between deprivation quintile and qualification level:

32/75 (43%) of DCSDC's SOAs are in the top 20% (178/890) most deprived areas ^{4.3}

It is estimated that: a high proportion (up to 26.8%) of them will achieve no qualifications
And degree attainment drops from the DCSDC average 34% to approx. 21.3%

LFSAR19 4.4: Persons aged 16-64 by qualification level and deprivation quintile, 2019

Deprivation Quintile ¹	16-64						
	Degree Level and Above		Below Degree Level		No Qualifications		Total
	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate
1	44,000	21.3%	107,000	51.9%	55,000	26.8%	206,000
2	71,000	30.6%	125,000	54.0%	36,000	15.4%	231,000
3	75,000	33.9%	116,000	52.2%	31,000	13.9%	222,000
4	101,000	41.3%	120,000	49.0%	24,000	9.7%	245,000
5	129,000	53.8%	98,000	41.2%	12,000	5.0%	239,000
Northern Ireland	420,000	36.7%	566,000	49.5%	157,000	13.8%	1,144,000

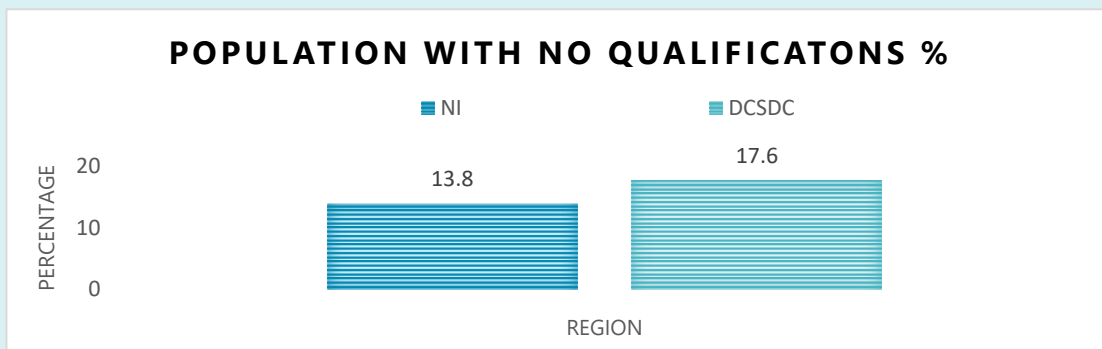
Source: Labour Force Survey, January-December 2019

Figures rounded so may not sum

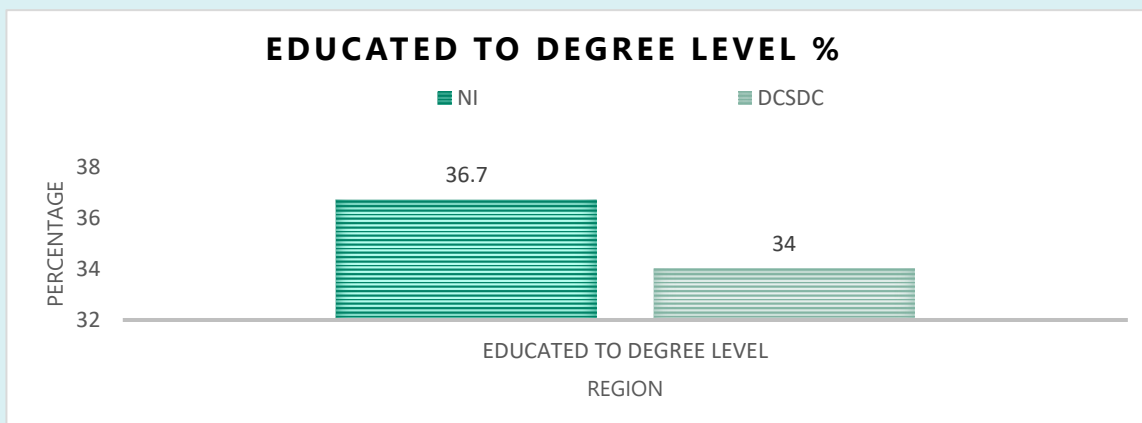
¹1 is the most deprived, 5 is the least deprived

Unshaded estimates are based on a larger sample size but are still subject to sampling variability.

In 2019 17.6%^{5.2} of those aged 16 to 64 in the DCSDC area had no formal qualifications, almost 4pp above the NI average and 4th lowest of NI Council areas.



UUEPC inform that current employment trends show a fall in lower level occupational areas which will intensify the situation if not rectified^{5.4 5.5} 34%^{5.3} are educated to degree level + above, falling short of 36.7% NI average and joint 3rd lowest of Council areas:

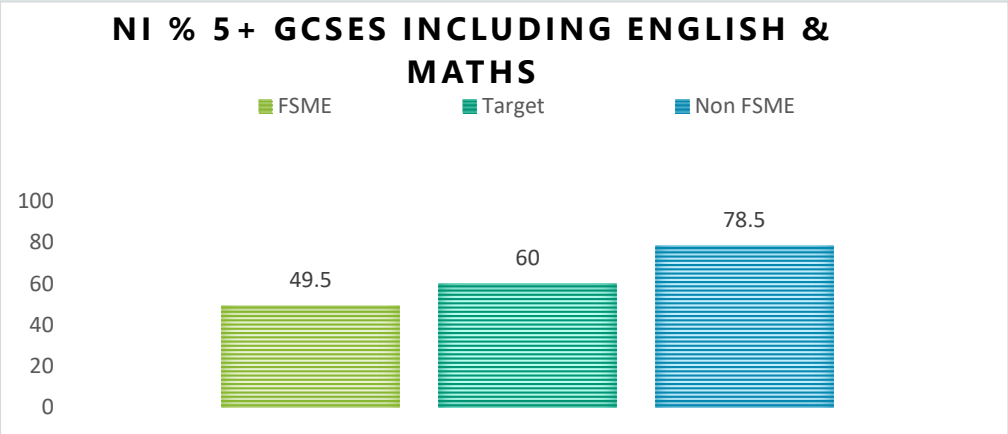


Current employment trends show higher employment levels for those educated to degree level and above^{5.4 5.5}

These stats are highly concerning DCSDC as “the link between underachievement at age 16 and socio-economic background is stronger in NI than in many Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries.”^{5.1}

- NI shows a higher linkage between educational underachievement and deprivation compared to many OECD countries
- Derry + Strabane shows a higher level of deprivation than most other council areas

In May 2021 the NI Audit Office in their report ‘Closing the Gap’ tell us that in the 2018-19 academic year, only 49.5 per cent of school leavers with FSME achieved five or more GCSEs including English and Maths, compared with a departmental target of 60.0 per cent and a 78.5 per cent attainment rate for non-FSME school leavers.



The attainment gap between non-FSME and FSME school leavers fell only slightly from 32.1% (2005/6) to 29.0% (2018/19) * 11,813 (41.6%) of Derry and Strabane pupils are eligible for Free School Meals^{4.4}

As trends dictate, before pen is put to paper, over 20% of the pupils in DCSDC post primary schools will not achieve 5 or more GCSEs including English and Maths.

	NI Average	76.2	6	Newry, Mourne Down	76.9
1	Belfast	69.7	7	Ards North Down	78.9
2	ABC	74.6	8	Mid Ulster	79.3
3	Causeway Coast and Glens	75.4	9	Lisburn Castlereagh	80.4
4	Derry City and Strabane	75.5	10	Fermanagh Omagh	83.3
4	Mid and East Antrim	75.5			
5	Antrim Newtownabbey	76.5			

Qualifications of school leavers 2019/2020: % achieving 5+ GCSEs at grades A*-C including GCSE English and Maths

DCSDC rank joint 4th lowest attainment in 2019/2020^{5.6}

The NI Audit Office acknowledges that the qualifications young people achieve are a strong predictor of their life chances. Good educational attainment outcomes support people to succeed economically, are linked to better health, and open up opportunity.

The links with deprivation and educational underachievement are evident, but it does not stop there, the links between deprivation and poor health are also well defined.

Health Deprivation / Inequalities

The Department of Health April 2021 Regional Health Inequalities Report provides an analysis of health inequality gaps between the 20% most and 20% least deprived areas of NI across a wide range of indicators. The results are stark reading for the DCSDC area^{6.0}

DCSDC show a majority of indicators / health outcomes lower than the NI average:

Sub-regional Summary Annual Report 2021

COMPARISON OF SUB-REGIONAL HEALTH OUTCOMES AGAINST THE REGIONAL AVERAGE

The following areas had a majority of health outcomes that were better than the NI average:

- South Eastern HSC Trust
- Ards & North Down
- Lisburn & Castlereagh
- Mid Ulster

The following areas had a majority of health outcomes that were worse than the NI average:

- Belfast HSC Trust
- Belfast LGD
- Derry City & Strabane

61% of DCSDC health outcomes are worse than the NI average

32% are similar

7% are better

Derry City & Strabane Local Government District Annual Report 2021

Derry City & Strabane

Local Government District (LGD)

Comparison with NI

25	Health Outcomes were Worse Than the NI Average	Most notably: Alcohol Specific Mortality Elective Inpatient Admissions Primary 1 Obesity
13	Health Outcomes were Similar To the NI Average	
3	Health Outcomes were Better Than the NI Average	

What does this mean in reality? those living in the 20% most deprived SOAs within DCSDC have a significantly lower life expectancy; males live over 5 years less and females almost 3 years less than the LGD average life expectancy:

Comparison with Most Deprived Areas

Inequality gaps between the Derry City & Strabane LGD and its 20% most deprived areas:

Life Expectancy

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male life expectancy in the LGD's most deprived areas was 72.5 years, 5.3 years less than the LGD average (77.8 years). 	Male Inequality Gap Widened
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Female life expectancy in the LGD's most deprived areas was 78.5 years, 2.9 years less than the LGD average (81.4 years). 	No Change in Female Inequality Gap

Summary: research has shown us there is a direct link between deprivation, poverty, educational underachievement, mental and physical health issues, housing concerns, crime rates and so on. This is made all the more relevant and perturbing for the Derry & Strabane City~Region when we look at where those in poverty live^{6.0}

- Belfast City Council area accounts for 20% of the NI total
- Derry and Strabane has the highest poverty rate of all council areas at 27%

Performance of the City~Region Compared to other UK Local Authorities (LA)^{7.0}.

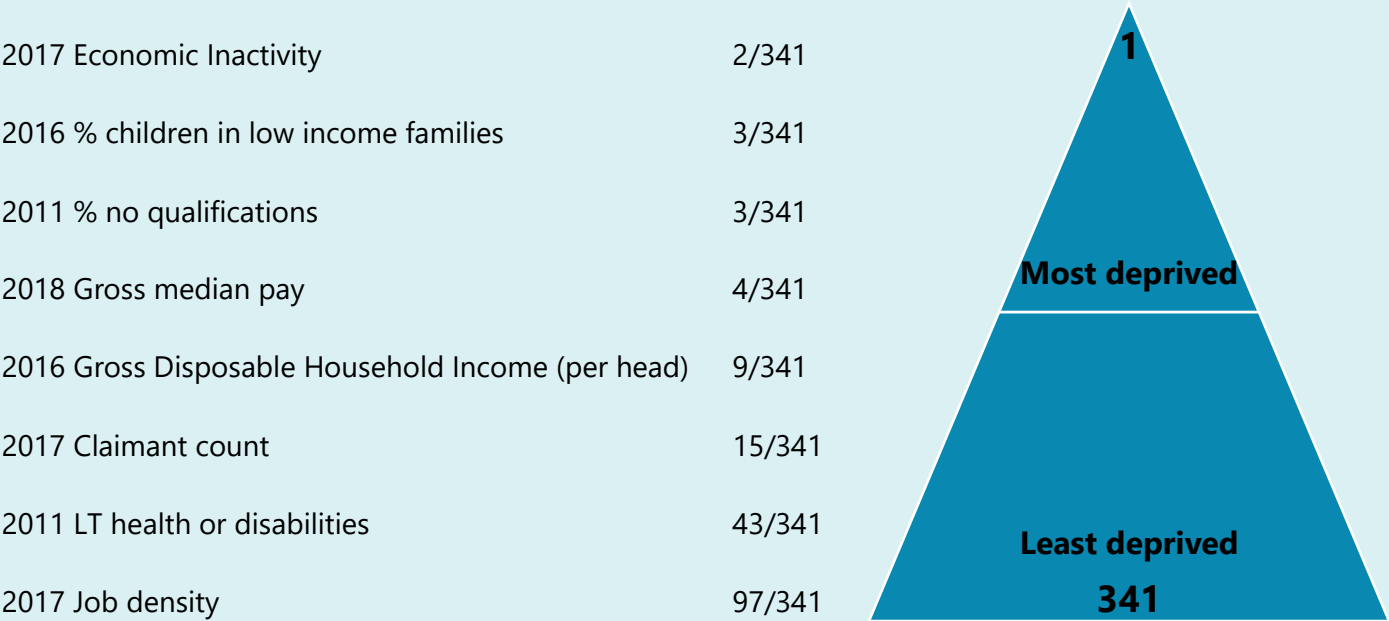
We have shown that DCSDC stats fall short in comparison to NI averages:

- higher poverty level
- higher deprivation levels
- lower educational attainment
- higher health inequalities and so on

How do we perform within the UK arena? Indicators such as claimant count, economic inactivity, gross disposable household income, children in low income families and persons with no qualifications were examined, with DCSDC ranked against other Local Authorities in relation to these.

Across a range of 8 socio economic indicators the Derry & Strabane City~Region underperforms significantly in all indicators compared to the other 340 Local Authorities throughout the rest of the UK.

In 5 of 8 indicators analysed the City~Region was ranked in the top 10/341 Local Authorities



DCSDC ranks in the top 100 most deprived areas in all indicators.

5. Summary of findings from the strategic assessment

Statistics denote factual trends / pictures / stories which are hard to refute. Sources used include the Anti-Poverty Expert Panel, Derry City and Strabane District Council, Department of Education, Department of Health, Education Authority, Invest NI, NI Audit Office, NISRA, National Labour Market Statistics - NOMIS, Office for National Statistics, Ulster University and Ulster University Economic Policy Centre and all are reputable, professional bodies. Considering the statistics and information available for the Derry City and Strabane District Council area and, in its absence, NI as a whole it is evidenced that DCSDC has:

- Highest claimant count in NI**
- Higher than NI and UK average EI**
- Lower than NI and UK average employment rate**
- Highest female claimant count & economic inactivity in NI**
- High youth claimant count & economic inactivity**
- High 50+ age group claimant count & economic inactivity**
- 48% of DCSDC SOAs are in the top 25% deprived areas**
- 6/9 DCSDC deprivation indicators in the top 2% most deprived areas in the UK**
- Lower than NI and UK average employment rate**
- Majority of health indicators fall below the NI average**
- Low average wage rates**
- Declining levels of self employment**
- Ranked 8/11 of NI Councils for non attainment of 5 GCSEs inc. English and Maths**
- 4 percentage points above the NI average have no formal qualifications**
- High levels of spatial inequality**

We must invest in creating the inclusive conditions required for our citizens to take advantage of the opportunities work will bring them. We will create pathways to bring those most distant from the workplace into employment and business. We envisage an eco-system that will support individual pathways to employment through the development of a suite of innovative programmes, which are presented in the Action Plan.

We are mindful of existing resources not least the role of the Work Coaches, Careers Service and other regional programmes in delivering a suite of bespoke job search assistance, CV building, application completion, interview techniques training, mock interview scenarios and more. Complimenting these are local ESF programmes, disability based assistance and community and voluntary groups who strive to meet the needs of their local people.

In line with the draft 10x Skills Strategy for NI, as labour market opportunities for those with low or no skills continue to decline, it is vital we engage more individuals with low or no qualifications in education and training to provide pathways to sustainable employment.

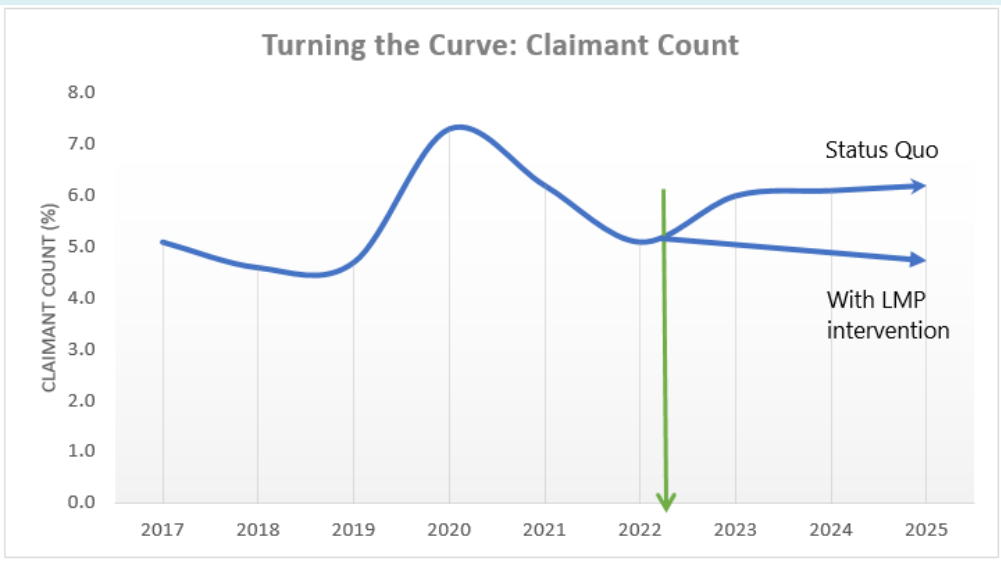
OECD underscores how patterns of low skills outcomes and low aspiration can become endemic across generations in deprived communities and tackling social and educational inequality will be a focus of our Action Plan. We will ensure appropriate pathways are in place to enable all our citizens to reach their potential and the 'skills and talents of our people will be the foundation of our economic success'.

Based on these statistics + research Derry & Strabane LMP 2022/23 Action Plan focuses on

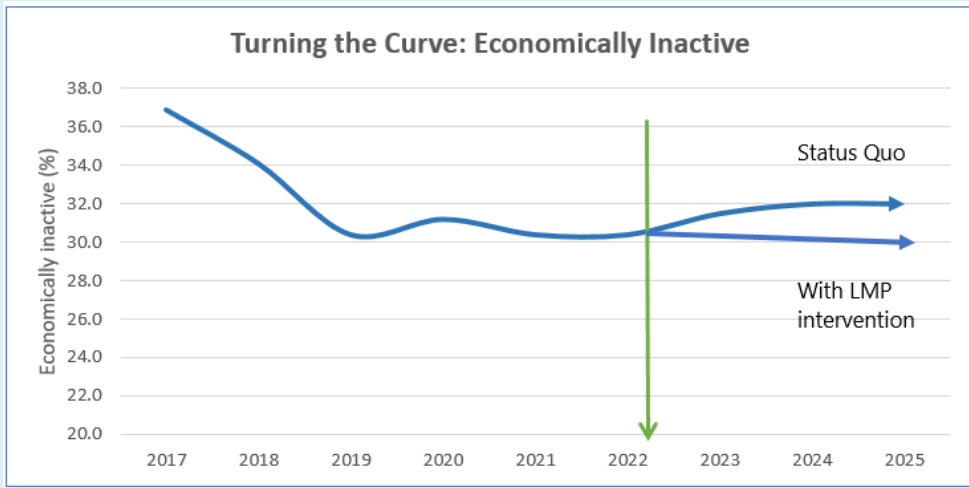


INTO TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT

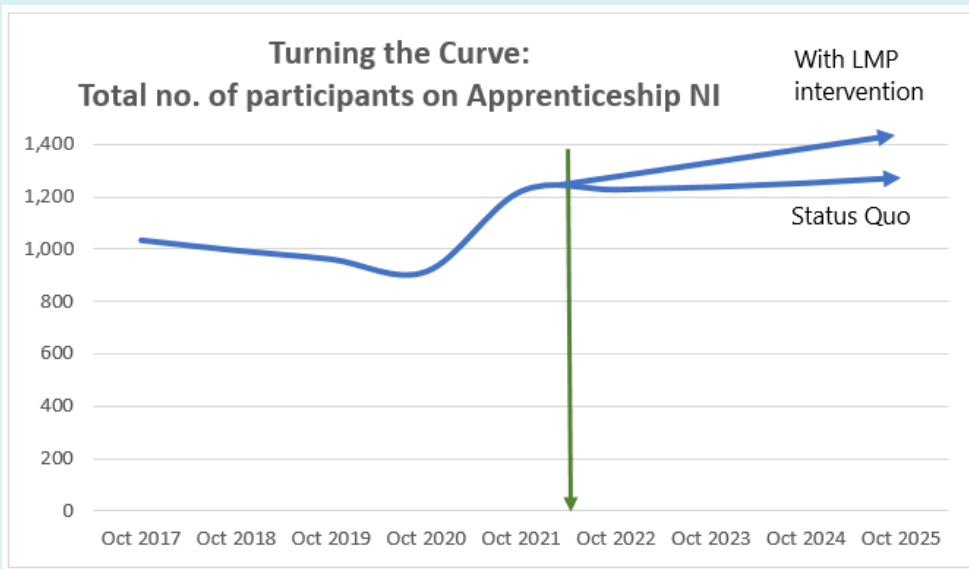
1. Ready to Work: build skills work academies through employer engagement and accurate Labour Market Information (LMI)



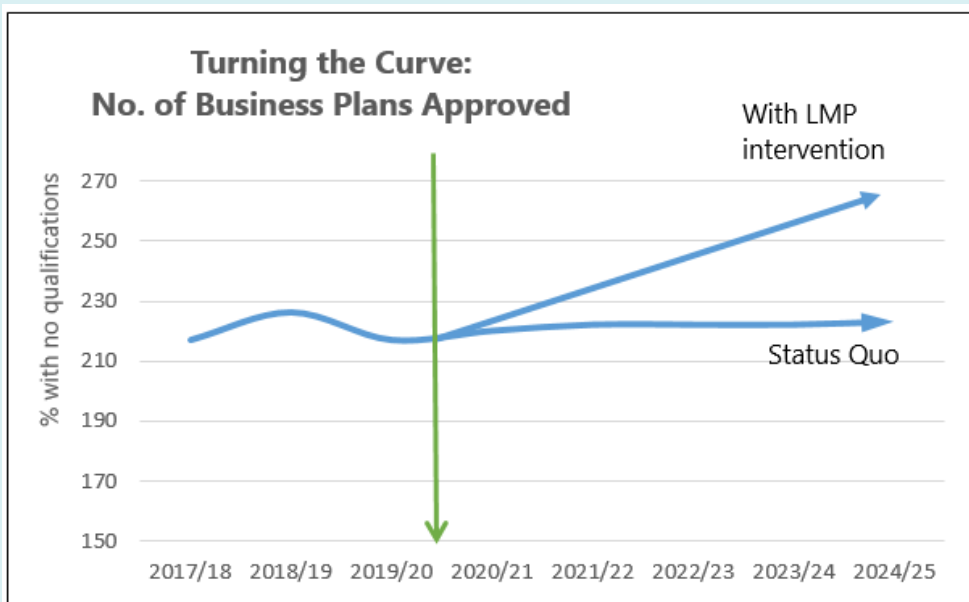
2. Creating Pathways: catalogue clear pathways to careers and ensure access for all



3. Growing the Number of Apprenticeships: promote as a viable career pathway



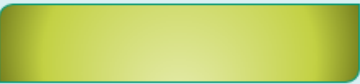
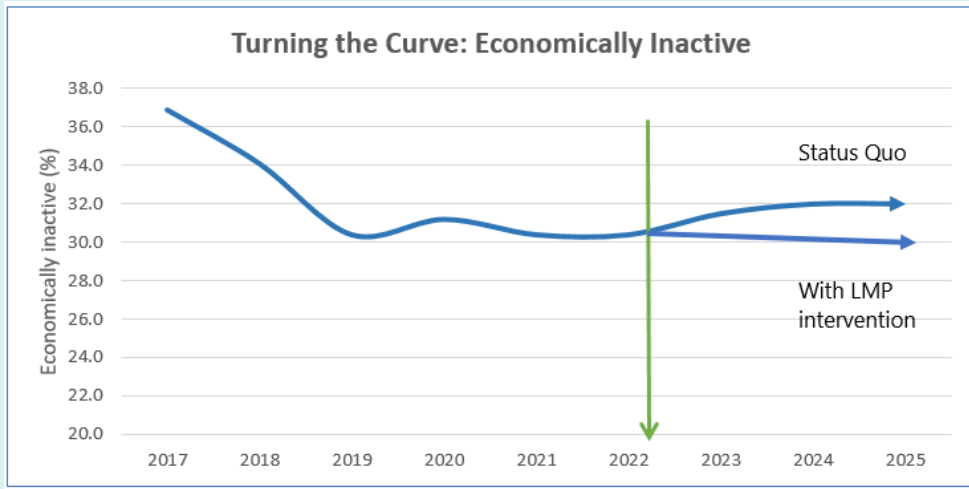
4. Enterprise Plus: intensive support for lower skilled potential entrepreneurs





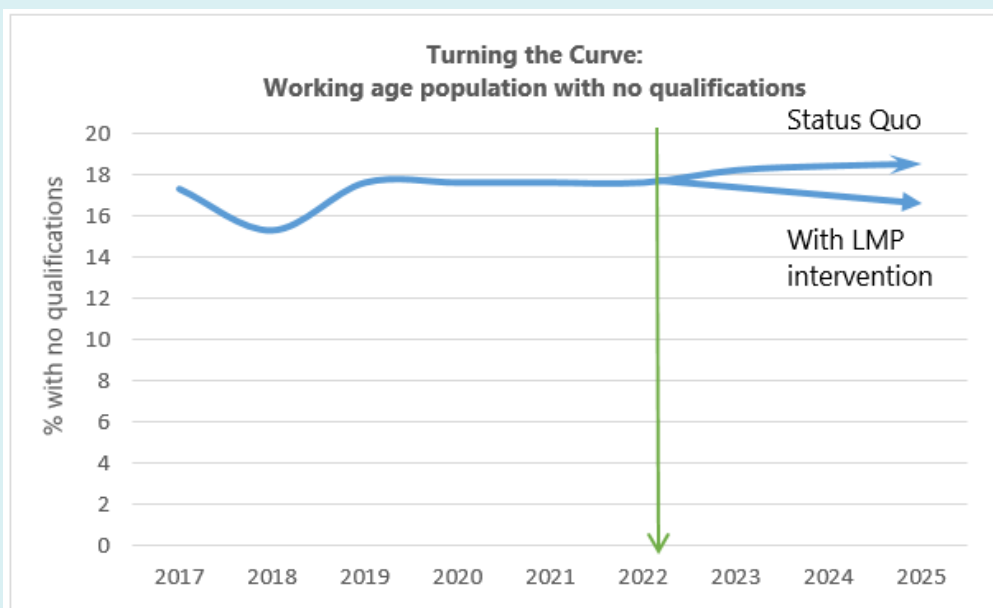
FIT AND WELL FOR WORK

1. Support for life and work: CMP will provide employability, job matching and mentor support to clients
2. Plan for life and work: promote active planning for work



LIFELONG LEARNING

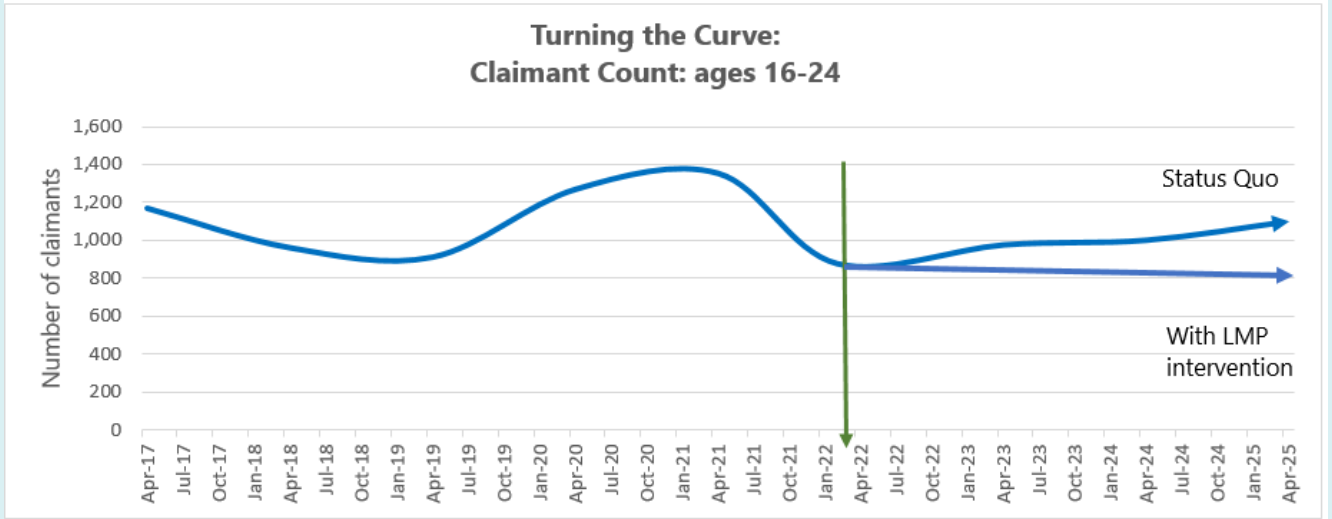
1. Build on and promote a culture of lifelong learning (LLL) across all council areas
 Encourage formal and informal learning
 Take it back to basics with literacy, numeracy, digital and employability skills
 Enable access to learning at all ages for employment and well-being





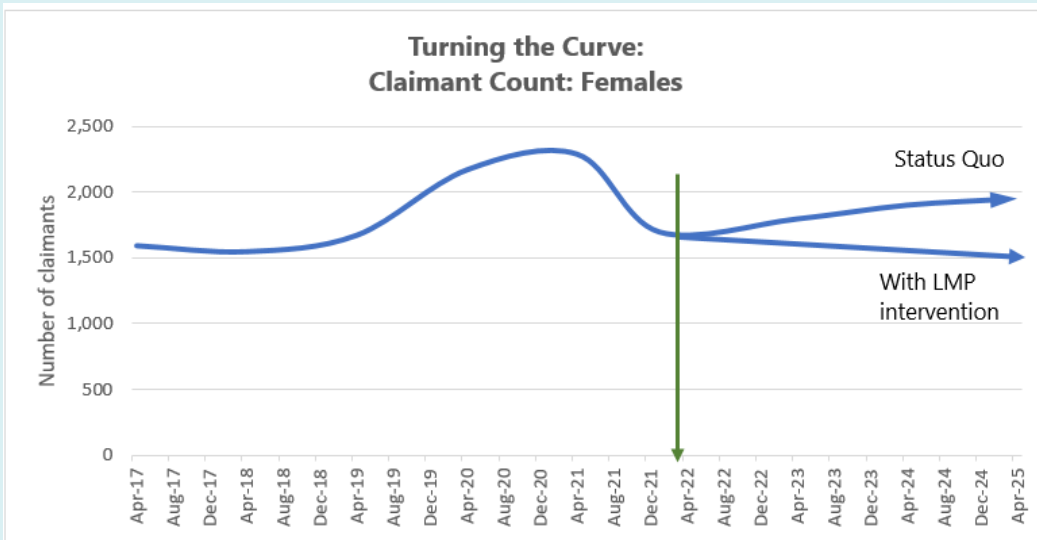
YOUNG PEOPLE

1. Build bespoke programme to directly positively impact issues and barriers



WOMEN IN THE WORKFORCE

1. Build bespoke programme to directly positively impact issues and barriers



Derry & Strabane LMP will work collaboratively across the council area to improve local employability outcomes and labour market conditions building on our strategic working with partners to co-ordinate effective delivery of the employment & skills agenda for the City & District to realise its economic potential.

Key to our plan is improving accessibility to employment & training for all with a focus on those furthest from the labour market and ensuring residents' skills match the needs of the economy now and in the future.

We are mindful of localising the plan within a Northern Ireland economy and framework to include, for example, PfG, Skills Barometer, NI Skills Strategy:

- We have more people working in better jobs PfG 6

Indicator 17: Economic inactivity rates excluding students

Indicator 19: % of population living in absolute and relative poverty

Indicator 32: Employment rate of 16-64 year olds by deprivation quintile

Indicator 33: % of people working part-time who would like to work more hours

6. Derry & Strabane LMP Action Plan 2022-2023: BASELINE INFORMATION

Strategic Priorities	Indicators to which Local LMP makes a contribution	2021/22 Baseline
Strategic Priority 1: To form and successfully deliver the functions of the local Labour Market Partnership for DSCDC	Establishment of LMP LMP, member training, marketing Labour Market Intelligence <i>Indicator: establishment of LMP</i> <i>Source: LMP Secretariat</i>	2021/22 baseline Established an LMP: 100% of partnership formed with relevant stakeholders
	Develop LMP, Strategic Assessment, Action Plan, consultations <i>Indicator: % LMP members better informed on DCSDC Labour Market</i>	2021/22 baseline not available

Strategic Priorities	Indicators to which Local LMP makes a contribution (Source)	2021/22 Baseline																													
Strategic Priority 2: To improve employability outcomes and/or labour market conditions locally	Into Training and Employment 1. Ready to Work <i>Indicator: % Claimant Count</i> <i>Source: NINIS - LGD2014</i>	% Claimant Count DCSDC <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Date</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>6.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>7.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>4.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>4.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>5.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Date	%	2021	6.2	2020	7.3	2019	4.7	2018	4.6	2017	5.1																	
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Into Training and Employment 3. Growing the Number of Apprentices: <i>Indicator: Nos. on ApprenticeshipsNI</i> <i>Source: NISRA Statistical Bulletin</i>	No. of Participants on ApprenticeshipsNI <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Total</th> <th>Level 2</th> <th>Level 2/3</th> <th>Level 3</th> <th>Date</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1219</td> <td>745</td> <td>16</td> <td>458</td> <td>Oct 21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>915</td> <td>493</td> <td>35</td> <td>387</td> <td>Oct 20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>962</td> <td>514</td> <td>76</td> <td>370</td> <td>Oct 19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>995</td> <td>462</td> <td>106</td> <td>424</td> <td>Oct 18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1,034</td> <td>428</td> <td>123</td> <td>480</td> <td>Oct 17</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Total	Level 2	Level 2/3	Level 3	Date	1219	745	16	458	Oct 21	915	493	35	387	Oct 20	962	514	76	370	Oct 19	995	462	106	424	Oct 18	1,034	428	123	480	Oct 17
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	<p>Into Training and Employment 4. Enterprise Plus</p> <p><i>Indicator: No. of business plans approved</i> <i>Source: DCSDC Business Team CRF</i></p>	<p>Business Plan Approvals DCSDC</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Approvals</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>213</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>226</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>217</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Approvals	2019/20	213	2018/19	226	2017/18	217															
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<p>Lifelong Learning</p> <p><i>Indicator: % of working age population with no qualifications</i> <i>Source: NISRA publications annual report table: LFS</i></p>	<p>Working age population qualification levels DCSDC</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Degree Level</th> <th>Below Degree Level</th> <th>No Quals</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>34.0%</td> <td>48.4%</td> <td>17.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>33.1%</td> <td>51.7%</td> <td>15.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>27.3%</td> <td>55.4%</td> <td>17.3%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Degree Level	Below Degree Level	No Quals	2019	34.0%	48.4%	17.6%	2018	33.1%	51.7%	15.3%	2017	27.3%	55.4%	17.3%								
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<p>Young People</p> <p><i>Indicator: claimant count: ages 16-24</i> <i>Source: NOMIS</i> Claimant count by sex and age Area type: NI local government districts (2014) Area name: N09000005: Derry City + Strabane Gender: total Measure: claimant count</p>	<p>Claimant count: ages 16-24 (no.) DCSDC</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age</th> <th>April 2018</th> <th>April 2019</th> <th>April 2020</th> <th>April 2021</th> <th>Feb 2022</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>16-17</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>18-24</td> <td>955</td> <td>910</td> <td>1,270</td> <td>1,355</td> <td>870</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>960</td> <td>915</td> <td>1,270</td> <td>1,355</td> <td>875</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Age	April 2018	April 2019	April 2020	April 2021	Feb 2022	16-17	5	5	0	0	5	18-24	955	910	1,270	1,355	870	Total	960	915	1,270	1,355	875
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<p>Women in the Workforce</p> <p><i>Indicator: claimant count: females</i> <i>Source: NOMIS</i></p>	<p>Claimant count: females (no.) DCSDC</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Date</th> <th>No. female claimants</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Jan 2022</td> <td>1695</td> </tr> <tr> <td>April 2021</td> <td>2290</td> </tr> <tr> <td>April 2020</td> <td>2170</td> </tr> <tr> <td>April 2019</td> <td>1670</td> </tr> <tr> <td>April 2018</td> <td>1545</td> </tr> <tr> <td>April 2017</td> <td>1590</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Date	No. female claimants	Jan 2022	1695	April 2021	2290	April 2020	2170	April 2019	1670	April 2018	1545	April 2017	1590										
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6. Derry & Strabane LMP Action Plan 2022 – 2023

ACTION PLAN

Strategic Priority 1: To form and successfully deliver the functions of the local Labour Market Partnership for the area							
Theme	Aims & Description	Key Activities	Start Date	End Date	Resource	Performance Measures	Reporting Quarter
Indicators	Establishment of LMP % LMP members better informed on DCSDC Labour Market						
LMP Delivery	<p>LMP Delivery Aim: effective, optimal delivery of the LMP.</p> <p>Description: establishment of permanent LMP to provide an integrated approach to address labour market challenges. Bring together necessary local knowledge and expertise to build on existing structures locally and operate in a holistic, streamlined and joined up way.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide a Secretariat to the LMP 2. Establish permanent LMP board & appoint Chair 3. Establish a governance framework to assist with designing and commissioning activities and monitoring and evaluation 	01/04/22	31/03/23	Room hire, hospitality, facilitation. + staff resource	<p>How much did we do? 6 meetings of LMP</p> <p>How well did we do it? 75% attendance</p> <p>Is anyone better off? 75% of members report improved partnership working with other key stakeholders</p>	1, 2, 3, 4

	<p>Capacity Building Aim: build the capacity of members to optimise knowledge, understanding and participation.</p> <p>Description: provide information sessions and training for members as deemed appropriate</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Member needs assessment 2. Member induction training 3. Additional training related to needs assessment <p>Examples of training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – conflict of interest – action planning – team development 	01/04/22	31/03/23	<p>Procure resource to deliver training. Room hire, hospitality, facilitation.</p> <p>+ staff resource</p>	<p>How much did we do? 2 partnership training programmes delivered to members</p> <p>How well did we do it? 50% attendance</p> <p>Is anyone better off? 50% of LMP members feel supported / equipped to carry out their role</p>	
	<p>Strategic Planning Aim: develop a 3-year Strategic Plan 2023/26 and subsequent annual Action Plan 2023/24.</p> <p>Description: procured resource will develop a 3-year Strategic Plan which will inform the work of the LMP when they formulate future Action Plans.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Commission a 3-year Strategic Plan for the period 2023/2026 2. Established LMP develops an annual Action Plan based on the Strategic Plan 	01/04/22	31/03/23	<p>Procure resources for technical assistance.</p> <p>+ staff resource</p>	<p>How much did we do? 1 three-year strategic plan commissioned 2023/26 1 Action Plan produced by LMP 2023/24</p> <p>How well did we do it? Three-year strategic plan developed on time to inform LMP Action Plan 2023/24</p> <p>Is anyone better off? 80% of LMP members feel confident & equipped to deliver on the Action Plan</p>	

	<p>Labour Market Intelligence Aim: formulate a register of employability and skills provision and providers. Description: procured resource will identify current employability & skills provision and create a register of activities within the DCSDC area. The research report will inform gaps in provision or where adding value to existing provision will improve service take up. The research will assist with City Deal Business Cases by identifying future jobs created through City Deal thus allowing an understanding of the skills required for these jobs to enable planning for training provision. Research will be made available to all involved in the employability and skills sector.</p>	<p>Intelligence gathering to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define labour market trends & challenges. This will inform the work of Derry & Strabane's LMP to ensure skills provision is aligned to the needs of industry. 2. Define the hardest to reach groups (i.e. people with a disability, women returners, older people out of work, LTU & youth) and recommend bespoke interventions which complement existing programmes. 3. Research informed by labour market / employers to advise bespoke programmes and future Action Plans. 	01/04/22	31/03/23	<p>Procure resources for technical assistance. + staff resource</p>	<p>How much did we do? 1 employability and skills register developed 1 labour market report defining trends in the Derry & Strabane City~Region</p> <p>How well did we do it? 60% LMP members report they found the register useful to inform them of the employment & skills environment</p> <p>Is anyone better off? 60% of LMP stakeholders believe they are better informed about the employability and skills environment in DCSDC</p>	4
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Strategic Priority 2: To improve employability outcomes and/or labour market conditions locally

Indicators	% Claimant Count (NINIS) Total Number of Participants on ApprenticeshipNI No. Business Plans Approved % Economic Inactivity (NINIS - LGD2014) % of Working Age Population with No Qualifications No. Claimant Count: Ages 16-24 No. Claimant Count: Females						
Theme	Aims & Description	Key Activities	Start Date	End Date	Resource or Cost	Performance Measures	Reporting Quarter
1. Into Training & Employment	<p>i. <u>Ready to Work</u> Aim: increase numbers into work whilst addressing skills gaps.</p> <p>Description: engage directly with employers to determine future skills needs and opportunities. Ascertain demand across a range of employers. Procured resource and LMP will co-design bespoke training + support interventions which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - address skills gaps - meet employer requirements - align with and build on 	<p>Develop industry-led skills + sector based work academies with employers resulting in a guaranteed job interview.</p> <p>Link with Assured Skills to avoid duplication and ensure 'gap' areas / sectors are targeted.</p> <p>Directly target short term demand. E.G.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - transport / logistics - hospitality - care 	01/04/22	31/03/23	<p>Procure resources.</p> <p>+ staff resource</p> <p>Note: travel, childcare, uniforms are for those not eligible for Advisor's Discretionary Fund (ADF).</p>	<p>How much did we do? 180 participants enrolled</p> <p>How well did we do it? 80% (144/180) complete 85% (122/144) of completers report satisfaction with skills academies</p> <p>Is anyone better off? 85% (122/144) of completers achieve 1 or more qualifications 60% (86/144) of completers move into employment / further education / training</p>	2, 3, 4

	<p>current provision</p> <p>Programmes will target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – those ready for work – those made redundant <p>Timeframe examples:</p> <p>3 academies, 30 people HGV 16 to 20 weeks (from medical to test)</p> <p>4 academies, 60 people Hospitality 2 weeks / 10 days (potential 2-week placement to follow)</p> <p>3 academies, 45 people Care 2 weeks / 10 days (potential 2-week placement to follow)</p> <p>3 academies, 45 people Bespoke academies 2 weeks / 10 days (potential 2-week placement to follow)</p>	<p>Examples:</p> <hr/> <p>3 HGV Academies</p> <hr/> <p>4 Hospitality Academies</p> <hr/> <p>3 Care Academies</p> <hr/> <p>3 further academies to be determined by LMI / requirement to support employer demand / bespoke intervention linked to local employer need.</p> <hr/>					
Into Training & Employment	<p>ii. <u>Creating Pathways</u> Aim: reduce numbers of economically inactive.</p> <p>Description: provide additional flexible models of accredited training to</p>	<p>1. Create pathways back to the labour market;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Review existing provision – Review barriers to participation 	01/04/22	31/03/23	<p>Procure resources.</p> <p>+ staff resource</p> <p>Note: travel,</p>	<p>How much did we do? 60 participants enrolled</p> <p>How well did we do it? 75% (45/60) complete 85% (38/45) of completers report satisfaction with</p>	2, 3, 4

	<p>support those who are not immediately ready for work. The programme will target those identified as economically inactive and provide assistance into employment in conjunction with local & DfE training providers.</p> <p>The procured resource / programme will address the needs of the job seeker and compliment and add to current provision.</p> <p>Delivery will be groups of 12, 2 days per week for 5 weeks. The classroom / community based programme will include, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - employability - active +evidenced job search - confidence building - team building - accredited qualifications - labour market information - mentoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Procure best practice training pathways to make L1, L2 + upwards more accessible to those needing additional support - 5 creating pathways programme groups delivered <p>2. Delivering 'Inclusive Growth' underpins DCSDC's City Deal and we are committed to ensuring skills and employability contribute to the achievement of this ambition. We will contribute as a member of Council's Interdepartmental Social Value Working Group. In conjunction with the Strategic Investment Board</p>			<p>childcare is for those not eligible for Advisor's Discretionary Fund (ADF).</p>	<p>the programme</p> <p>Is anyone better off?</p> <p>60% (36/60) of those enrolled achieve 1+ qualifications</p> <p>30% (14/45) of completers move into employment / further education / training</p>	
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		(SIB) a procurement strategy will be devised that promotes social clauses as a mechanism to create jobs and training opportunities for those furthest from the labour market.					
Into Training & Employment	<p>iii. <u>Growing the number of apprenticeships</u></p> <p>Aim: grow the number of apprenticeship + apprentice opportunities in the Council area.</p> <p>Description: strengthen the 'Providers Apprenticeship Forum' linking DCSDC, NWRC and private training organisations.</p> <p>Link with an existing apprenticeship portal to target potential apprentices and local businesses. The forum and portal will inform and direct an apprenticeship marketing campaign across</p>	<p>1. In partnership with DfE and key stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Host and support the 'Apprenticeship Forum' – Support + build on previous 'National Apprenticeship Week submissions e.g. videos / site visits / webinars / careers talks – Develop and deliver a "Get Paid, Get Qualified, Get Ahead" marketing campaign – Enhance + develop 	01/04/22	31/03/23	External marketing, portal support. + staff resource.	<p>How much did we do?</p> <p>10 activities delivered for apprenticeship week engaging 200 people 1 apprenticeship marketing campaign delivered</p> <p>How well did we do it?</p> <p>50 additional participants receive training under ApprenticeshipNI 6 additional employers providing opportunities</p> <p>Is anyone better off?</p> <p>70% (35/50) participants will still be participating on ApprenticeshipNI at</p>	1, 2, 3, 4

	the DCSDC area.	<p>www.getap prenticeships.me to inform on and promote apprenticeships as a viable pathway (including local vacancies).</p> <p>– Link with existing NI apprenticeship portal to raise the profile of apprenticeships across DCSDC.</p>				<p>31/03/2023 85% (5/6) new employers report satisfaction with ApprenticeshipNI</p>	
Into Training & Employment	<p>iv. Enterprise Plus Aim: promote the creation of start-ups among those who require additional help including residents with disabilities. This programme builds upon the lessons learned from the DfC test and learn.</p> <p>Description: procured resource and LMP will build self-employment skills and entrepreneurial culture amongst the LTU / EI to support the creation of new start-ups. Procured resource will</p>	<p>1. Procure Enterprise Plus programme to create more business start-ups. Target those requiring enhanced levels of support (LT unemployed / economically inactive) to that provided by mainstream provision (Go for It).</p> <p>Enterprise Plus will run for 8 weeks</p>	01/10/22	31/03/23	<p>Procure resources for delivery.</p> <p>(£1500 per participant financial incentive).</p> <p>+ staff resource.</p>	<p>How much did we do? 12 participants enrolled</p> <p>How well did we do it? 80% (10/12) participants develop business plans</p> <p>Is anyone better off? 50% (6/12) new businesses created / people entering into self-employment 70% (4/6) sustained business / self-employment status at 31/03/2023</p>	3, 4

	provide participants with training, support, mentoring and financial incentive to cover start-up costs to support their business idea.	and include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Workshops – Business planning – Mentoring – Training – Financial incentive 					
2. Lifelong Learning	<p>Aim: build partnerships to reconnect communities to formal and informal learning activities as part of their journey back to the labour market.</p> <p>Focus will be on the working age population with no / low level qualifications as this correlates directly with high levels of deprivation.</p> <p>Description: promote and accelerate the practice of life-long learning and develop an active, creative and inclusive learning culture throughout communities and across the Council area.</p> <p>As a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) Learning City we will work with the Learning</p>	<p>In line with the Skills Strategy for NI we will support <i>Creating a Culture of Lifelong Learning</i> by providing opportunities to connect and reconnect with learning. We will support a return to education and create pathways back to the labour market.</p> <p>1. Update 2021/22 survey of the community education sector to identify learning opportunities to inform delivery of a Community Education Programme (CEP). The CEP will then</p>	01/04/22	31/03/23	<p>Procure resources.</p> <p>Existing staff and secretariat will conduct community survey and determine programme contents.</p> <p>Note: travel, childcare is for those not eligible for Advisor's Discretionary Fund (ADF).</p>	<p>How much did we do? 280 participants enrolled 20 training courses delivered 2 Learning Hubs supported</p> <p>How well did we do it? 70% of participants (224/280) report that the programme enhanced their learning experience</p> <p>Is anyone better off? 40% of participants (128/280) gain an additional skill / qualification 60% of participants (168/280) feel more positive about navigating the labour market</p>	2, 3, 4

	<p>City Network to add value across their activities.</p> <p>These courses will be delivered in the community in a group setting. (1-1 delivery will be considered on an individual basis depending on participant needs).</p> <p>Duration will be determined by the course / if it is accredited / the level of the qualification being delivered / the level + ability of the individual.</p> <p>Participants will receive 2 hours of 1-1 mentoring.</p>	<p>be designed to promote, engage and encourage a return to learning using survey results. Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Literacy - Numeracy - Introductory IT - employability - Managing finance - Health literacy <p>Note: as programme development / course delivery is dependent on the community survey an average of 3-days delivery with 1 accredited qualification has been used.</p> <p>2. Promote/support Learning Hubs</p>					
3. Fit & Well For Work	<p>I. Support for Life and Work</p> <p>Aim: increase the number of economically active individuals in the labour market.</p>	<p>The Employment Support Officer guides and directs CMP clients towards work, to stay in work or to seek alternative employment.</p>	01/04/22	31/03/23	<p>Salary Employment Support Officer £10,000 barriers fund</p>	<p>How much did we do? 40 CMP participants supported 130 baseline assessments completed on SP2 participants across the programmes</p>	2, 3, 4

	<p>Description: CMP offer 5 core services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Mental Health Nursing -Occupational Therapy -Physiotherapy -Professional Exercise -Social Work to help clients -deal with stress/anxiety -manage depression/mood -cope with pain/fatigue -communicate better -develop healthier lifestyle <p>After a 12-week intervention clients can be referred for job related support, but change often leads them to fall out of the support loop completely.</p> <p>Support for Life and Work will integrate employment support as a 6th core onsite function of CMP. Post induction, the client will be introduced to the Employment Support Officer (ESO) who will offer support and build relationships through the client's CMP journey.</p>	<p>Key functions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Confidence building - Job searching - Job matching - CV building - Application forms - Interview techniques - Mock interviews - Job maintenance <p>Key support includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - client barriers fund (for non ADF eligible training and support) - wellbeing + advocacy (learning from DSD / DCSDC Want to Work? Pilot) <p>The CMP Employment Support Officer will also support participants on SP2 programmes providing an individual baseline assessment and personalised 'back to work' plan.</p>			<p>for resources to overcome client barriers</p>	<p>How well did we do it? 30% of participants (12/40) are supported to stay in or find work</p> <p>Is anyone better off? 70% of participants (28/40) feel more confident seeking and applying for jobs following participation on the programme 70% of participants (28/40) feel more positive about navigating the labour market</p>	
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	The ESO will provide continuity of service and an advancement on the work of the multiple disciplines within CMP for a further period of 16 weeks.						
LMP Delivery: Fit and Well for Work	<p>II. Plan for Life and Work programme development Aim: increase the number of economically active individuals in the labour market.</p> <p>Description: procured resource will design a support measure for those aged 40+ in work / seeking to go into work through a programme of activities designed to address and remove barriers.</p>	Design and develop a mid-life MOT programme to encourage people in their 40s, 50s and 60s to more actively plan in the key areas of work, employability, health, wellbeing and finance.	01/04/22	31/03/23	Procure resources for technical assistance. + staff resource	<p>How much did we do? 1 MOT programme developed for Q4 2022/23</p> <p>How well did we do it? 100% over 40s MOT programme developed in time for Q4 2022/23 delivery.</p> <p>Is anyone better off? 80% LMP members are more knowledgeable about barriers affecting those aged 40+</p>	2, 3
	<p>Plan for Life and Work programme delivery Aim: increase the number of economically active individuals in the labour market.</p> <p>Description: procured resource delivers a pre-</p>	Procure resource to professionally deliver a bespoke mid-life MOT programme to encourage people in their 40s, 50s, 60s to actively plan in the key areas of: -Work	01/01/23	31/03/23	Procure resources for delivery. + staff resource Note: travel, childcare is for	<p>How much did we do? 1 programme delivered 12 participants enrolled</p> <p>How well did we do it? 75% participants complete (9/12) 30% completers (3/9) move into work / further</p>	4

	<p>designed programme of support for those aged 40+ seeking to go into work. Programme of activities designed to address and remove barriers and encourage life planning.</p> <p>Group classroom delivery 2 days per week for 5 weeks</p>	<p>-Employability -Health -Wellbeing -Finance</p>			<p>those not eligible for Advisor's Discretionary Fund (ADF).</p>	<p>education / training</p> <p>Is anyone better off? 80% of completers (7/9) feel more confident planning for work.</p>	
<p>4. Young People</p>	<p>'Young Person' programme development Aim: reduce the 16-24 claimant count.</p> <p>Description: promote inclusion and employability pathways for those under 25 to enhance their chances of securing employment. A DCSDC commissioned youth study identified the foremost issues as: mental health, boredom, drugs, alcohol, suicide. Procured resource will assist with the co-design of a new employability programme to include activities to address these issues / increase resilience.</p>	<p>Conduct thorough research and co-design a programme to fill gaps in provision for residents aged 16-24. Work alongside existing services to increase levels of employability and confidence.</p>	01/04/22	31/03/23	<p>Procure resources for technical assistance.</p> <p>+ staff resource</p>	<p>How much did we do? 1 youth programme developed for Q4 2022/23</p> <p>How well did we do it? 100% young people programme developed in time for Q3 2022/23 delivery.</p> <p>Is anyone better off? 80% LMP members are more knowledgeable about barriers affecting young people</p>	2, 3

	<p>'Young Person' programme delivery Aim: reduce the 16-24 claimant count.</p> <p>Description: procured resource delivers a pre-designed programme of support for those aged 16-24.</p> <p>Programme will include activities to address issues detailed in DCSDC 'Youth Zone' report including mental health, boredom, drugs, alcohol, suicide prevention, team building days.</p> <p>Group classroom delivery 2 days per week for 8 weeks</p>	<p>Procure resource to professionally deliver a bespoke youth programme to fill gaps in provision for residents aged 16-24. Work alongside existing services to increase levels of employability and confidence.</p>	01/01/23	31/03/23	<p>Procure resources for delivery.</p> <p>Cost breakdown in key activities column. + staff resource</p> <p>Note: travel, childcare is for those not eligible for Advisor's Discretionary Fund (ADF).</p>	<p>How much did we do? 2 programmes delivered 24 participants enrolled</p> <p>How well did we do it? 75% participants complete (18/24) 30% completers (6/18) move into work / further education / training</p> <p>Is anyone better off? 80% of completers (13/18) feel more confident planning for work.</p>	3, 4
5. Women in the Workforce	<p>'Women in the Workforce' programme development Aim: reduce claimant count of women.</p> <p>Description: procured resource will scope and develop a programme which promotes women returning to or entering the workforce</p>	<p>Scope, design and develop a programme which co-exists with and compliments current provision targeting females of all ages. The programme will include (not exclusively)</p>	01/04/22	31/03/23	<p>Procure resources for technical assistance.</p> <p>+ staff resource</p>	<p>How much did we do? 1 women in the workforce programme developed for Q4 2022/23</p> <p>How well did we do it? 100% women in the workforce programme developed in time for Q3 2022/23 delivery.</p>	2, 3

	<p>with a focus on areas where gender gaps exist.</p> <p>'Women in the Workforce' programme delivery Aim: reduce economic inactivity levels among women. Description: procured resource delivers a pre-designed programme which promotes women returning to or entering the workforce with a focus on areas where gender gaps exist and new, developing sectors.</p> <p>Group classroom / on site</p>	<p>employability, confidence building, mentoring, support, labour market awareness, benefits awareness, awareness of the benefits of good work, the future of work, female role models and more. There must be a link with local companies to develop a programme aimed at non-traditional / new / developing sectors.</p> <p>Professionally deliver a bespoke programme to encourage women (back) into work.</p> <p>Support will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employability - Confidence building - 1 to 1 mentoring - Benefits awareness - LMI - Benefits awareness - Benefits of good work awareness 	01/01/23	31/03/23	<p>Procure resources for delivery.</p> <p>Cost breakdown in key activities column. + staff resource</p> <p>Note: travel, childcare is for those not eligible for</p>	<p>Is anyone better off? 80% LMP members are more knowledgeable about barriers affecting women.</p> <p>How much did we do? 2 programmes delivered 24 participants enrolled</p> <p>How well did we do it? 75% participants complete (18/24) 30% completers (6/18) move into work / further education / training</p> <p>Is anyone better off? 80% of completers (13/18) feel more confident planning for work.</p>	3, 4
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	delivery 2 days per week for 8 weeks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The future of work - Female role models - Links with local companies <p>Focus: new, non-traditional and developing sectors.</p>			Advisor's Discretionary Fund (ADF).		
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Strategic Priority 3: To support delivery of Employability NI

Indicators	No. referrals onto regional programmes No. on new initiatives and apprentices on ApprenticeshipNI No. of events held						
Theme	Aims & Description	Key Activities	Start Date	End Date	Resource or Cost	Performance Measures	Reporting Quarter
Increased awareness and understanding of regional, EU & other employability programmes	<p>Aim: to support and promote the work of Employability NI</p> <p>Description: deliver a programme of awareness raising events to inform the community of DfC regional, EU and other employability programmes: LMP / ESF programmes Access to Work,</p>	<p>Provide accurate information and guidance on the DCSDC website</p> <p>Deliver a comms / digital and social media campaign to all stakeholders / public</p> <p>Co-host inter agency events and workshops with stakeholders e.g. jobs fairs</p>	01/04/22	31/03/23	<p>Procure resources.</p> <p>Cost breakdown in key activities column. + staff resource</p>	<p>How much did we do? 2 events co-hosted 300 attendees 30 referrals to regional programmes</p> <p>How well did we do it? 60% of attendees (180) at co-hosted events have increased awareness of local</p>	1, 2, 3, 4

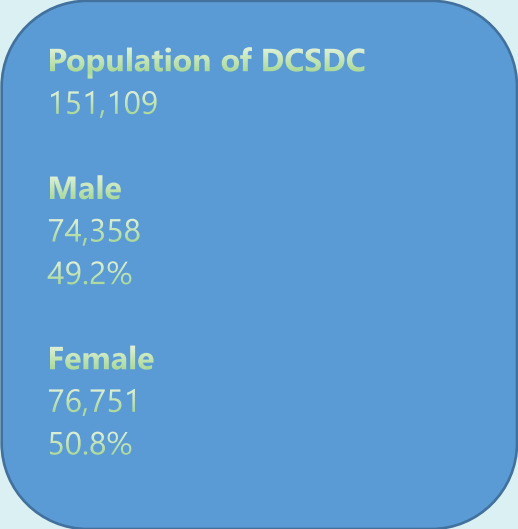
	ADF, ApprenticeshipNI, CMP, HLAs, JobStart, Skills for Life & Work Traineeships, Workable, Work Exp. Programme,					and regional initiatives Is anyone better off? 25% of referrals to regional programmes (8) enrolled on regional programmes	
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Appendices

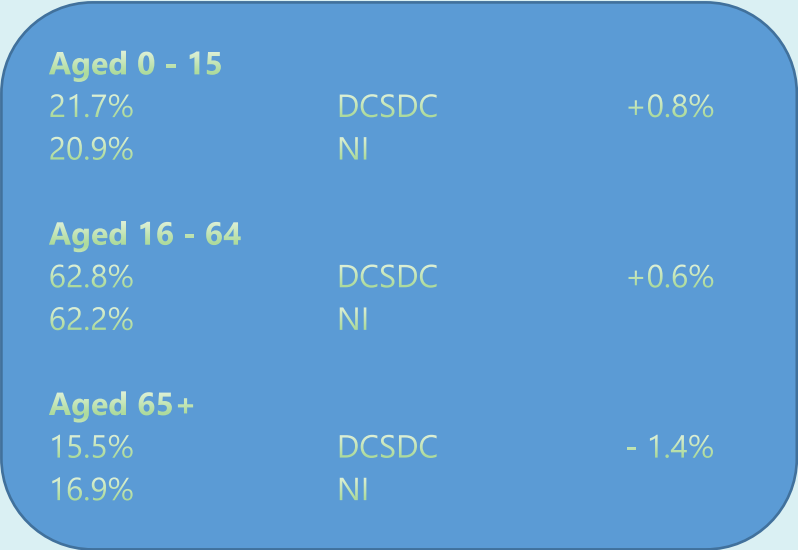
Appendix I – Detailed Statistical Analysis

1.0 Population

1.1 Population by Gender: DCSDC has a relatively even split of male to female



1.2 Population by Age: DCSDC is one of the most youthful districts



Source 1.1 1.2: NISRA June 2021
<https://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/AreaProfileReportViewer.aspx?FromAPAddressMultipleRecords=Derry%20City%20And%20Strabane@@Derry%20City%20And%20Strabane@22>

2.0 Youth Employment

2.1 Youth employment: the steepest decline in the NI employment rate occurred within the 16-24 to age bracket

Nov 2020 - Jan 2021 NI youth employment dropped from 56.4% to 43.2%, a fall of 13.2%, the largest recorded in the UK. At this time the NI youth employment rate was the 2nd lowest of all UK regions with only London recording lower rates.

Mar 2020 - Mar 2021 NI youth employment dropped by 27,000 which equates to 24%.

Potential reasons:

- Young people in the labour market were more likely to be working in sectors adversely affected by the pandemic.
- Fulltime students were unable to find employment to supplement their studies thus lowered the employment rate.

Source: UUEPC March 2021

https://www.ulster.ac.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0008/830969/NI-Labour-Market-Briefing_FINAL.pdf

2.2 Labour Market Structure, 2018 (16-64 Working-Age Population) and Claimant Count, 2019

Council or Region	Claimant Count 18-24	Claimant Count 18-24 (% of total)	Claimant Count Number	Claimant Count Rate
Antrim & Newtownabbey	385	21%	1,805	2%
Ards & North Down	425	20%	2,160	2%
Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	560	21%	2,720	2%
Belfast	1,180	18%	6,470	3%
Causeway Coast & Glens	580	22%	2,695	3%
Derry & Strabane	920	21%	4,485	5%

Source: Invest NI 2019

<https://www.investni.com/sites/default/files/2020-07/investni-performance-council-area-derry-and-strabane-2020.pdf>

3.0 Employment rates / Economic Inactivity rates / Claimant Count

3.1 NI has the lowest employment rate in the UK

DCSDC's employment rate is lower than the NI average

68.0% DCSDC
69.3% NI
75.0% UK

3.2 DCSDC has the highest claimant count rate in NI

6.7% DCSDC
4.8% NI
5.6% UK

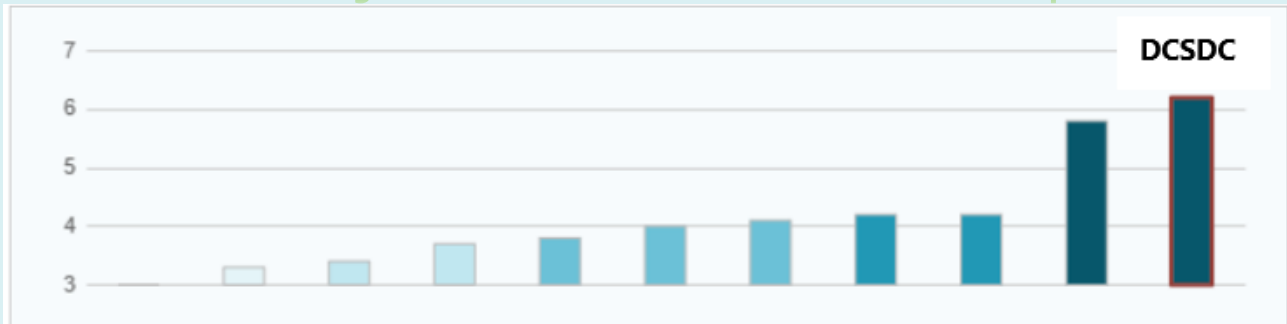
The highest claimant count rate in NI is The Diamond, Derry at 13.7%

3.3 NI has the highest economic inactivity rate in the UK

DCSDC's EI rate is higher than the NI average

30.4% DCSDC
28.0% NI
21.0% UK

3.2 DCSDC has the highest claimant count rate in NI: 11 councils depicted June '21



3.4 NI has registered the highest % increase in EI rates among all UK regions in the past year

3.5 The UK EI rate stands at 21.3% in April 2021

3.6 June 2019: Kensington + Chelsea had the highest UK EI rate at 35.2%, with DCSDC 2nd highest at 34.1%

Sources:

3.1 NISRA March 2021

<https://www.nisra.gov.uk/system/files/statistics/labour-market-report-march-2021.pdf>

3.2 NISRA: May 2021

<https://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/InteractiveMaps/Labour%20Market/Claimant%20Count%20Monthly%20Averages%20LGD2014/atlas.html>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/alternative-claimant-count-statistics-january-2013-to-may-2021/alternative-claimant-count-statistics-january-2013-to-may-2021>

3.3 / 3.4 UU: March 2021

https://www.ulster.ac.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0008/830969/NI-Labour-Market-Briefing_FINAL.pdf

3.5 Office for National Statistics April 2021

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peoplenotinwork/economicinactivity/timeseries/lf2s/lms>

3.6 NISRA June 2019

<https://www.nisra.gov.uk/sites/nisra.gov.uk/files/publications/Economic%20Inactivity%20in%20Northern%20Ireland.pdf>

3.7 Historic Economic Inactivity Rates in NI by gender (NI)

Table 1.3: Economic inactivity by sex, 16-64, 2010 to 2020 [Index](#)

Year	Economic inactivity (number)						Economic inactivity rate (%)					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-
2010	125,000	10,000	212,000	12,000	337,000	16,000	21.8	1.8	36.2	2.0	29.1	1.4
2011	121,000	10,000	199,000	12,000	320,000	16,000	21.1	1.8	33.9	2.0	27.6	1.3
2012	125,000	10,000	195,000	11,000	320,000	16,000	21.8	1.8	33.3	2.0	27.6	1.3
2013	120,000	10,000	198,000	12,000	318,000	16,000	21.0	1.8	33.8	2.0	27.5	1.4
2014	122,000	11,000	197,000	12,000	320,000	16,000	21.4	1.9	33.6	2.0	27.6	1.4
2015	120,000	11,000	195,000	12,000	315,000	17,000	20.8	1.9	33.2	2.1	27.1	1.4
2016	115,000	10,000	188,000	12,000	303,000	16,000	20.0	1.8	31.9	2.0	26.0	1.4
2017	131,000	11,000	192,000	12,000	323,000	16,000	22.6	1.9	32.5	2.0	27.6	1.4
2018	133,000	10,000	185,000	11,000	318,000	15,000	23.0	1.7	31.4	1.8	27.2	1.3
2019	127,000	8,000	178,000	9,000	306,000	12,000	22.0	1.5	30.2	1.5	26.2	1.1
2020	132,000	10,000	186,000	11,000	318,000	15,000	22.8	1.7	31.6	1.8	27.2	1.3

NISRA 2020: headline tables

<https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/labour-force-survey-annual-report-2020>

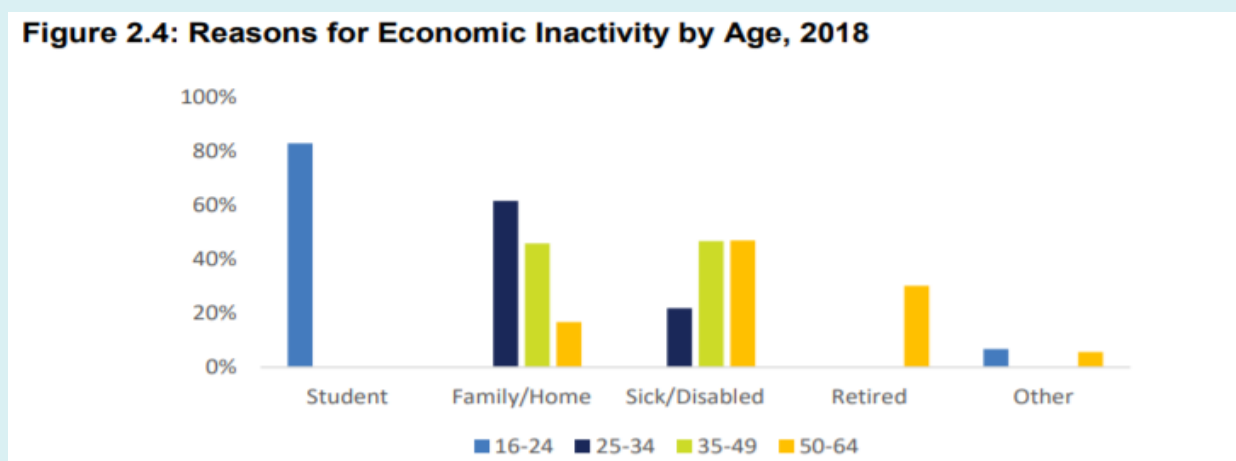
3.8: Economic Inactivity by Age (NI)

**TABLE 2.7
ECONOMIC INACTIVITY BY AGE INCLUDING RATES**

	Total aged 16+	Total persons 16-64	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Mar-May 2018	39.9%	27.4%	48.0%	15.9%	16.8%	34.4%	89.5%
Mar-May 2019	38.7%	25.8%	46.2%	13.8%	15.6%	32.7%	88.8%
Mar-May 2020 (r)	40.4%	27.2%	46.7%	15.2%	16.2%	35.5%	90.7%
Jun-Aug 2020 (r)	39.1%	26.0%	44.9%	14.6%	15.5%	33.5%	88.8%
Sep-Nov 2020 (r)	39.6%	26.5%	48.7%	16.7%	13.5%	33.7%	89.1%
Dec-Feb 2021 (r)	40.6%	27.3%	52.6%	14.1%	13.6%	35.9%	90.2%
Mar-May 2021	40.7%	27.2%	55.8%	11.9%	13.2%	35.7%	91.1%

NISRA July 2021

<https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/labour-force-survey-tables-july-2021>



NISRA: NISRA March 2021

<https://www.nisra.gov.uk/sites/nisra.gov.uk/files/publications/Economic%20Inactivity%20in%20Northern%20Ireland.pdf>

3.9: Claimant count by gender and council area

EXPERIMENTAL STATISTICS

Table 3a
Claimant Count by Local Government Districts
May 2021

Local Government Districts	Number of Claimants			% Of Working Age			Change over month		Change over Year		Jobs Density Indicator**
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Number	%	Number	%	
Antrim and Newtownabbey	2,245	1,235	3,480	5.1	2.7	3.9	-185	-5.1	-570	-14.0	0.82
Ards and North Down	2,615	1,470	4,085	5.5	3.0	4.2	-230	-5.4	-740	-15.3	0.49
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	3,275	2,080	5,355	4.9	3.1	4.0	-245	-4.3	-930	-14.8	0.71
Belfast	8,995	4,555	13,550	8.2	4.0	6.0	-400	-2.9	-1,245	-8.4	1.19
Causeway Coast and Glens	2,450	1,595	4,045	5.5	3.5	4.5	-195	-4.6	-1,215	-23.1	0.59
Derry City and Strabane	3,940	2,175	6,115	8.4	4.5	6.4	-255	-4.0	-965	-13.6	0.77
Fermanagh and Omagh	1,595	965	2,560	4.4	2.7	3.6	-125	-4.6	-655	-20.3	0.76
Lisburn and Castlereagh	1,840	1,125	2,965	4.1	2.4	3.3	-165	-5.2	-440	-12.9	0.78
Mid and East Antrim	2,400	1,445	3,850	5.6	3.3	4.5	-100	-2.5	-390	-9.2	0.62
Mid Ulster	1,880	1,310	3,185	4.0	2.9	3.5	-145	-4.4	-930	-22.6	0.79
Newry Mourne and Down	3,250	1,865	5,120	5.8	3.3	4.6	-320	-5.9	-1,480	-22.5	0.64
Total*	34,485	19,820	54,300	5.9	3.3	4.6	-2,360	-4.2	-9,560	-15.0	0.79

NISRA: June 2021 <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/claimant-count-tables>

3.10: Claimant count by age (Council Area)

Claimant count by sex and age

ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 23 February 2022]

area type	Northern Ireland local government districts (as of 2014)
area name	N09000005 : Derry City and Strabane
date	January 2022
measure	Claimant cour
Age	Total
All categories: Age 16+	4,875
Aged 16-17	5
Aged 18-24	870
Aged 40-44	435
Aged 45-49	375
Aged 50+	1,220
Aged 50-54	395
Aged 55-59	385
Aged 60-64	365

NOMIS: February 2022
<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/asv2htm>

3.11: Self employment

UUEPC: March 2021
https://www.ulster.ac.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0008/834056/Impact-of-COVID-on-Start-ups_final.pdf

4.0 Social Deprivation

4.1 Social Deprivation: NISRA Super Output Area Multiple Deprivation Measures

2017: There are 890 SOAs in NI. DCSDC has 75 SOAs.

Multiple Deprivation Measure 10 most deprived SOAs	
1	East, Derry City and Strabane
2	Water Works 2, Belfast
3	Crevagh 2, Derry City and Strabane
4	Ardoyne 2, Belfast
5	Strand 1, Derry City and Strabane
6	The Diamond, Derry City and Strabane
7	New Lodge 2, Belfast
8	Woodvale 1, Belfast
9	Ardoyne 3, Belfast
10	Creggan Central 1, Derry City and Strabane

**4 of the top 6
and 5 of the top 10
most deprived SOAs in NI
are located in the Derry
Strabane City-Region**

20 of the top 100 most deprived SOAs in NI are located in DCSDC. This equates to 27% of all DCSDC's SOAs. In real terms 37,000 people or 24.5% of the total population of the DCSDC city-region live in the top 10% most deprived areas in NI.

DCSDC SOA	NI rank (1 = most deprived; 890 is least deprived)
East	1
Crevagh 2	3
Strand 1	5
The Diamond	6
Creggan Central 1	10
Brandywell	13
Shantallow West 1	19
Culmore 2	22
Shantallow West 2	27
Creggan South	33
Ballycolman	37
Ebrington 2	38
Clondermot 1	43
Westland	45
Shantallow West 3	51
Carn Hill 2	59
Rosemount	68
Creggan Central 2	69
Shantallow East	86
Glenderg	90

4.1 continued: Top 100 Deprived SOAs: NI

100 most deprived SOAs (Multiple Deprivation Measure)

1 East, Derry City and Strabane	26 Collin Glen 3, Belfast	51 Shantallow West 3, Derry City and Strabane	76 Ladybrook 3, Belfast
2 Water Works 2, Belfast	27 Shantallow West 2, Derry City and Strabane	52 Drumgask 2, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	77 Upper Springfield 2, Belfast
3 Crevagh 2, Derry City and Strabane	28 Shankill 1, Belfast	53 Duncairn 2, Belfast	78 Ballymacarrett 2, Belfast
4 Ardoyne 2, Belfast	29 Falls 3, Belfast	54 Court 1, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	79 Botanic 5, Belfast
5 Strand 1, Derry City and Strabane	30 Falls 2, Belfast	55 Clonard 2, Belfast	80 The Mount 1, Belfast
6 The Diamond, Derry City and Strabane	31 Ballysally 1, Causeway Coast and Glens	56 Water Works 3, Belfast	81 Drumgor 2, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon
7 New Lodge 2, Belfast	32 New Lodge 3, Belfast	57 Crossmaglen, Newry, Mourne and Down	82 Upper Springfield 1, Belfast
8 Woodvale 1, Belfast	33 Creggan South, Derry City and Strabane	58 Blackstaff 1, Belfast	83 Drumnamoe 1, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon
9 Ardoyne 3, Belfast	34 Coolessan, Causeway Coast and Glens	59 Carn Hill 2, Derry City and Strabane	84 Dunanney, Antrim and Newtownabbey
10 Creggan Central 1, Derry City and Strabane	35 Whiterock 3, Belfast	60 Highfield 3, Belfast	85 Ballee, Mid and East Antrim
11 Greystone, Causeway Coast and Glens	36 Twinbrook 2, Belfast	61 Callan Bridge, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	86 Shantallow East, Derry City and Strabane
12 Woodvale 2, Belfast	37 Ballycolman, Derry City and Strabane	62 Church, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	87 Glencairn 1, Belfast
13 Brandywell, Derry City and Strabane	38 Ebrington 2, Derry City and Strabane	63 Collin Glen 1, Belfast	88 Legoniel 2, Belfast
14 Woodville 1, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	39 Poleglass 1, Belfast	64 The Mount 2, Belfast	89 Murlough, Newry, Mourne and Down
15 Water Works 1, Belfast	40 Ballymacarret 3, Belfast	65 Northland, Mid and East Antrim	90 Glenderg, Derry City and Strabane
16 Ardoyne 1, Belfast	41 Falls 1, Belfast	66 Beechmount 2, Belfast	91 Moat, Mid and East Antrim
17 Woodvale 3, Belfast	42 Twinbrook 1, Belfast	67 Shaftesbury 3, Belfast	92 Coalisland South, Mid Ulster
18 Shankill 2, Belfast	43 Clondermot 1, Derry City and Strabane	68 Rosemount, Derry City and Strabane	93 Ballybot, Newry, Mourne and Down
19 Shantallow West 1, Derry City and Strabane	44 Devenish, Fermanagh and Omagh	69 Creggan Central 2, Derry City and Strabane	94 Silver Bridge 1, Newry, Mourne and Down
20 Collin Glen 2, Belfast	45 Westland, Derry City and Strabane	70 Drumgullion 1, Newry, Mourne and Down	95 Ballymacarret 1, Belfast
21 Crumlin 2, Belfast	46 Lisanelly 2, Fermanagh and Omagh	71 Scrabo 2, Ards and North Down	96 Woodstock 3, Belfast
22 Culmore 2, Derry City and Strabane	47 Lisanelly 1, Fermanagh and Omagh	72 Creggan, Newry, Mourne and Down	97 Glen 1, Ards and North Down
23 Whiterock 2, Belfast	48 Upper Springfield 3, Belfast	73 Annagh 2, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	98 Cliftonville 1, Belfast
24 Crumlin 1, Belfast	49 Duncairn 1, Belfast	74 Whiterock 1, Belfast	99 Central, Ards and North Down
25 New Lodge 1, Belfast	50 Clonard 1, Belfast	75 Daisy Hill 2, Newry, Mourne and Down	100 Forkhill 2, Newry, Mourne and Down

For each domain, as well as the overall multiple measure the 890 SOAs in NI are ranked from 1 (most deprived) to 890 (least deprived)

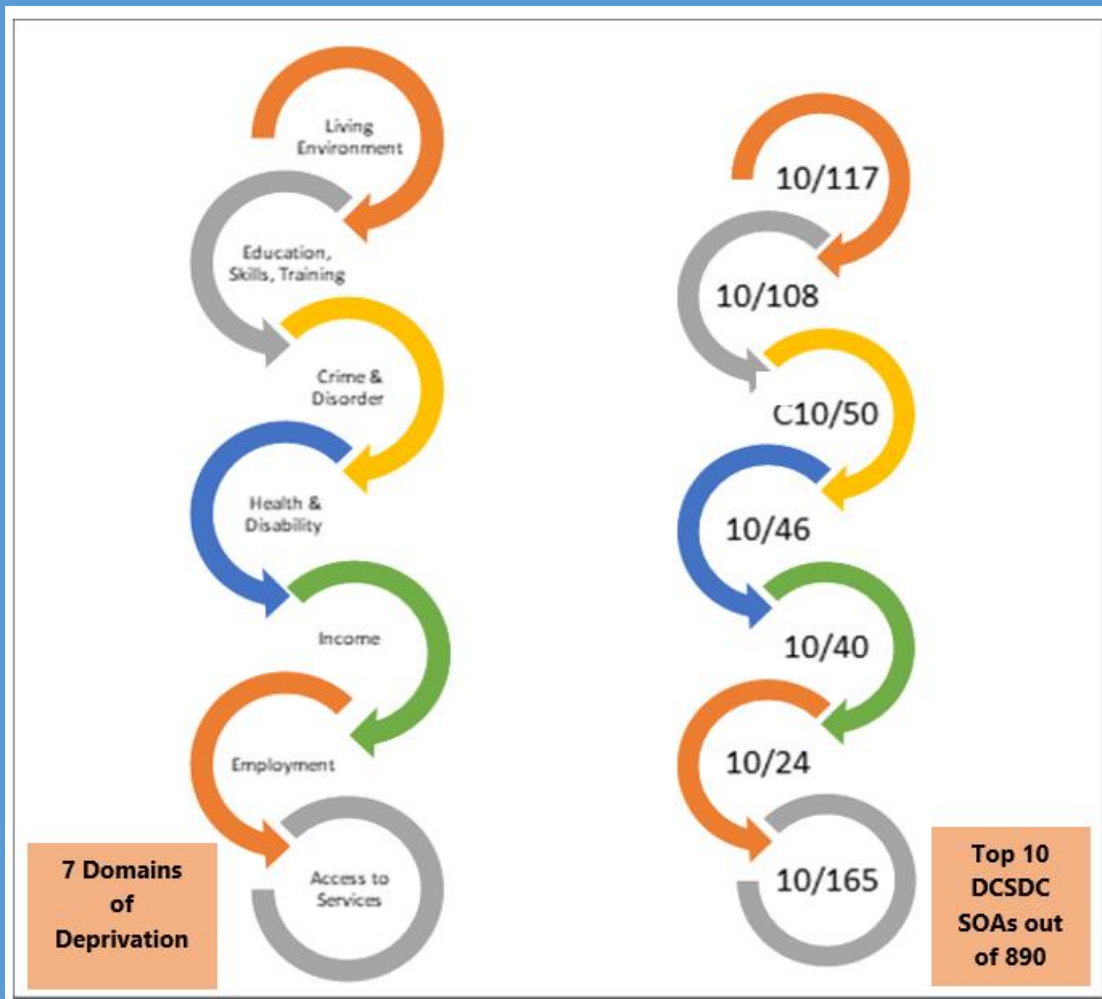
NISRA 2017

<https://www.nisra.gov.uk/sites/nisra.gov.uk/files/publications/Top%20100%20SOAs.pdf>

<https://www.nisra.gov.uk/sites/nisra.gov.uk/files/publications/DeprivationLGD.pdf>

4.2 The Seven Domains of Deprivation

Top 10 DCSDC SOAs in all 7 domains of deprivation



NISRA 2017

<https://www.nisra.gov.uk/sites/nisra.gov.uk/files/publications/Top%20100%20SOAs.pdf>

4.3 DCSDC SOAs in rank order

Table B1: DCSDC SOAs ranked by Multiple Deprivation Measure

SOA	Urban / Rural	Rank	SOA	Urban / Rural	Rank
East	Urban	1	South_1	Urban	236
Crevagh_2	Urban	3	Banagher	Rural	245
Strand_1	Urban	5	Victoria Bridge	Rural	266
The Diamond	Urban	6	Lisnagelvin_1	Urban	274
Creggan Central_1	Urban	10	New Buildings_1	Rural	278
Brandywell	Urban	13	Caw	Urban	287
Shantallow West_1	Urban	19	Slievekirk	Rural	299
Culmore_2	Urban	22	Culmore_4	Urban	300
Shantallow West_2	Urban	27	Plumbridge	Rural	304
Creggan South	Urban	33	Shantallow West_4	Urban	327
Ballycolman	Urban	37	Clare	Rural	333
Ebrington_2	Urban	38	Claudy_2	Rural	340
Clondermot_1	Urban	43	Artigarvan	Rural	376
Westland	Urban	45	Strand_2	Urban	405
Shantallow West_3	Urban	51	Kilfennan_2	Urban	415
Carn Hill_2	Urban	59	Ebrington_1	Urban	416
Rosemount	Urban	68	Pennyburn_1	Urban	419
Creggan Central_2	Urban	69	Eglinton_1	Rural	421
Shantallow East	Urban	86	Holly Mount_1	Rural	470
Glenderg	Rural	90	South_2	Urban	477
Altnagelvin_1	Urban	101	Claudy_1	Rural	490
Culmore_3	Urban	130	Lisnagelvin_2	Urban	513
North	Urban	141	Altnagelvin_3	Urban	525
Crevagh_1	Mixed	142	Altnagelvin_2	Urban	545
Springtown_1	Urban	144	Springtown_2	Urban	578
Donemana	Rural	148	Holly Mount_2	Mixed	603
Crevagh_3	Urban	149	Ballynashallog_1	Urban	621
Castlederg	Rural	152	Kilfennan_1	Urban	630
Victoria	Urban	153	Clondermot_2	Urban	633
Finn	Rural	166	Enagh_2	Mixed	634
West_2	Urban	170	Eglinton_2	Rural	636
Sion Mills	Rural	175	Culmore_1	Rural	650
Enagh_1	Rural	180	Foyle Springs_1	Urban	713
Beechwood	Urban	196	Culmore_5	Rural	738
Newtownstewart	Rural	201	New Buildings_2	Mixed	739
West_1	Urban	205	Pennyburn_2	Urban	755
Carn Hill_1	Urban	226	Ballynashallog_2	Urban	808
Foyle Springs_2	Urban	229			

Source DCSDC: NI Multiple Deprivation Measures 2017: Summary of those SOAs within the DCSDC area
[file:///C:/Users/nicky.gilleece/Downloads/DCSDC-Multiple-Deprivation-Measures-2017-feb2018%20\(3\).pdf](file:///C:/Users/nicky.gilleece/Downloads/DCSDC-Multiple-Deprivation-Measures-2017-feb2018%20(3).pdf)

4.4 EA Derry and Strabane Local Assessment of Need 2020 - 2023

EA March 2020

<https://eanifunding.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Derry-and-Strabane-Local-Assessment-of-Need-2020-2023.pdf>

4.5 Average Annual Wage

£22,388 DCSDC

£27,061 NI

NISRA November 2020

<https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/ni-geographies-by-place-work-and-place-residence>

Description	Number of jobs ^b (thousand)	Median	Mean
All	800	23,043	27,061
Antrim and Newtownabbey	55	23,244	26,504
Ards and North Down	39	19,210	22,374
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	88	22,531	26,234
Belfast	236	25,785	31,203
Causeway Coast and Glens	46	19,855	22,742
Derry City and Strabane	57	19,306	22,388
Fermanagh and Omagh	41	20,706	23,674
Lisburn and Castlereagh	58	21,987	24,715
Mid and East Antrim	44	20,841	24,413
Mid Ulster	54	22,216	23,841
Newry, Mourne and Down	61	21,625	25,843

5.0 Educational Attainment

5.1 CLOSING THE GAP: Social Deprivation and Links to Educational Attainment NI AUDIT OFFICE May 2021

NI Audit Office May 2021

<https://www.niauditoffice.gov.uk/sites/niao/files/media-files/249503%20NIAO%20Closing%20the%20Gap%20report%20Final%20WEB.pdf>

5.2 A significantly higher percentage of the DCSDC population have no qualifications compared to the NI average

17.6% DCSDC

13.8% NI

16,000 people have no qualifications

5.3 Less people within the DCSDC area are educated to degree level than the NI average

34% DCSDC
37% NI

NISRA 2019

<https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/annual-report-tables-2019>

5.4 Employment is changing by qualification level

A fall in employment is evident for people who are educated below undergraduate degree level – NQF level 6

Employment levels have increased amongst people who have undergraduate degrees and postgraduate qualifications – NQF Level 6 and L7+

5.5 Employment is changing by occupation

A fall in employment is evident in occupations which provide opportunities across the qualification spectrum including low levels

Growth is concentrated in occupations requiring high level qualifications

UUEPC March 2021

https://www.ulster.ac.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0008/830969/NI-Labour-Market-Briefing_FINAL.pdf

5.6 DCSDC are ranked joint 4th / 11 councils in non-attainment of 5+ GCSEs including English and Maths.

They fall short of the NI average

Department of Education

<https://www.education-ni.gov.uk/publications/school-leavers-201920-statistical-bulletin>

6.0: Health Inequalities

Department of Health April 2021

<https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/publications/health-inequalities-annual-report-2021>

Recommendations for an Anti-Poverty Strategy // Report of the Expert Advisory Panel

<http://meetings.derrycityandstrabanedistrict.com/documents/s34727/NI%20APS%20App%201.pdf>

7.0: Comparison with Other UK Devolved Administrations

Indicator	Date	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	NI	DCS DC	DCSD C Rank
Claimant Count (% 16 -64)	2017	2.7	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.5	4.8	15
Econ Inactivity (% 16-64)	2017	21.8	21.4	22.6	23.9	27.7	37.0	2
Job Density	2017	0.85	0.87	0.81	0.76	0.76	0.7	97
GDHI per head (£)	2016	19,432	19,878	18,231	15,835	15,719	14,036	9
GDHI per head (UK = 100)	2016	100	702.3	93.8	81.5	80.9	72.2	9
Gross Median Annual Pay (£)	2018	24,006	24,298	23,800	22,088	22,016	18,204	4
% Children in Low Income Families	2016	17.3	17.0	16.7	20.5	21.3	31.7	3
Daily Activities Limited due to LT Health Problem or Disability (% 16+)	2011	18.1	17.6	19.6	22.7	20.1	22.5	43
% Population with No Qualifications (16+)	2011	23.2	22.5	26.8	25.9	29.1	34.8	3

Source DCSDC

DCSDC – City Deal and Inclusive Future Fund Bid – Figures provided by UUEPC

Additional statistics

Apprenticeship baseline 2021

Table 2.4: All participants on ApprenticeshipsNI 2013/2017/2021 by Local Government District (October 2021) ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾

Local Government District ⁽⁴⁾	Total	Level 2	Level 2/3	Level 3	Level not assigned
Antrim and Newtownabbey	753	369	76	308	0
Ards and North Down	648	281	59	308	0
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon	1,006	441	84	481	0
Belfast	1,295	584	141	570	0
Causeway Coast and Glens	802	365	69	368	0
Derry City and Strabane	1,219	745	16	458	0
Fermanagh and Omagh	908	388	38	482	0
Lisburn and Castlereagh	537	252	43	242	0
Mid and East Antrim	744	316	90	338	0
Mid Ulster	1,210	556	141	513	0
Newry, Mourne and Down	974	398	53	523	0
Not Known ⁽⁵⁾	83	43	4	36	0
Total	10,179	4,738	814	4,627	0

NISRA October 2021

<https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/publications/apprenticeshipsni-statistics-august-2013-october-2021>