

**THE YOUTH SERVICE IN NORTHERN
IRELAND**

**A Statistical and Geographic Report
of the Registered Youth Service in
Northern Ireland**

2010 data cycle

Table of Contents

		Page
	<i>Introduction</i>	3
1.0	Youth Facilities in Northern Ireland	6
	Average weekly membership and contact hours per group	6
	Comparison of mean and median values for membership	8
	Counts of units 2004-10	9
2.0	Youth Service Membership in Northern Ireland	10
	Participation level by age group	10
	Age distribution by type of provision	11
	Age and gender distribution by type of provision	12
	Gender distribution by type of provision	12
	Community background	15
	Ethnic minorities	16
	Disability	16
3.0	Geographical distribution of youth service membership	17
	Participation rates by population group (including young leaders)	19
	Geographical distribution of age groups by DCA	20
	Geographic changes in membership 2009-10	30
4.0	Staffing in the youth service	32
	Staffing by type of youth provision	32
	Volunteers	33
	Paid part-time workers	33
	Full-time workers	34
	Qualifications of youth work staff	36
	Qualifications of Uniformed youth work staff	39
	Staff Weekly contact hours	36
	Age of youth work staff	39
5.0	Non-unit based provision	40
	Duke of Edinburgh schemes	41
	Community Relations (YCRYSS)	45
	Summer Schemes	43
	Personal and social development programmes	45
	Projects without fixed membership base/area projects/outreach/intervention	47
6.0	Cumulative youth work totals for Northern Ireland	49
	Youth work totals by age	49
	Total participation levels for all youth work in Northern Ireland	49
	Total membership counts and participation levels for all youth work in 2010 by age group	50

Introduction

This report contains the findings of the 2010 data cycle for the Registered Youth Service in Northern Ireland. The data presented is entirely derived from the statistical returns of the YS1 forms along with some demographic data from the 2001 Census in order to set the figures in context. These demographic figures have also been supplemented by the 2009 population estimates which provide a more recent assessment of the distribution of population. While every effort has been made to validate the data, it must be highlighted that some of the information contained within this report does not necessarily reflect the full 100% coverage of all registered youth service provision. Since 2006, additional data has been supplied pertaining to non-unit based provision (see section 6). However the systems of data collection for this dimension of youth work are still in the process of refinement. In addition, there are some inconsistencies in data collection between the Education and Library Boards (ELBs), meaning that the interpretation of historical and inter-ELB comparisons should be approached with caution¹. It is envisaged that the establishment of the Education and Skills Authority (ESA) will facilitate the standardisation of data collection procedures.

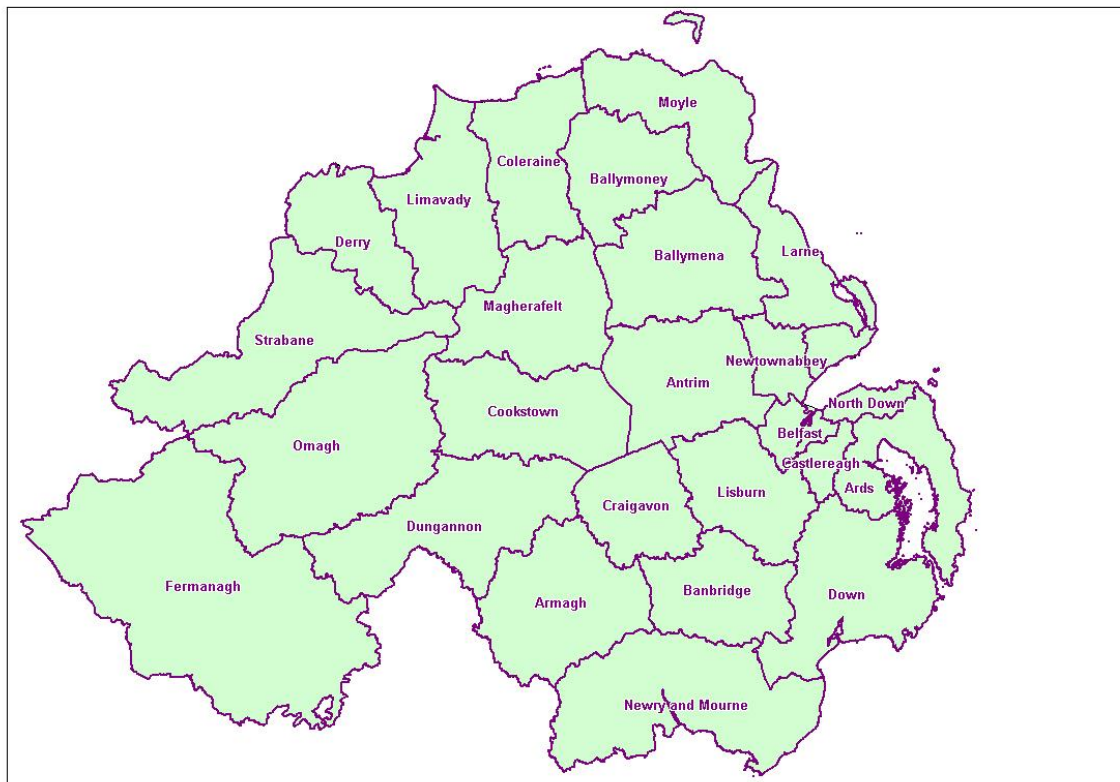
The text of the report deals with the size, membership, contact levels, staffing and geographical distribution of the Registered Youth Service in Northern Ireland and has provided some commentary using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) mainly at District Council Level. The classification of youth groups follows that laid out in the table below, from the detailed description in the first column to the broad description in the third column. Generally the classification in the first column is used in this report.

Classification 1	Classification 2	Classification 3
Controlled- School based	Controlled	Controlled
Controlled- Purpose built		
Controlled-Other		
Voluntary- Church based	Church based	Voluntary
Voluntary- Community	Community	
Voluntary-Purpose built		
Voluntary-Other	Other	
Uniformed- Church based	Uniformed	Uniformed

¹ In particular, some (mainly area) projects were previously coded within the unit-based dataset have now been transferred to the non-unit based dataset from BELB and SEELB. This has been done in order to achieve greater consistency between the ELBs. Though the removal of these projects from the unit based dataset has resulted in greater consistency between the ELBs, this must be considered when comparing figures from year to year .

In 2010, some changes were made to the accounting procedures. Historically there have been a number of area projects associated with unit based provision in BELB and SEELB which have now been removed from these totals. Instead this type of youth work is now reported within the non-unit based totals. Also, the young leaders age 18-25 have now been added to the membership age 19-25 so that they can be included when calculating participation rates for this age group. If further analysis or support is required this will be provided on request to YCNI.

Map 1a shows the district council boundaries in Northern Ireland on which the geographic component of this analysis is based and Map 1b shows these DCAs as configured to the five ELB areas.



Map 1a

Map 1b



1.0 YOUTH FACILITIES IN NORTHERN IRELAND

Table 1 below shows the distribution of youth facilities in Northern Ireland by type of premises. The most commonly occurring type of youth provision in 2010 is Uniformed (church-based), accounting for 32% of the total membership. This is followed by Church based voluntary and Community provision (both around 25%).

Table 1: Counts of youth facilities (original classification)

	Count of Units	Percent count	Membership	Percent of membership
Controlled- School based	37	1.9%	5134	3.4%
Controlled- Purpose built	52	2.7%	8421	5.5%
Controlled-Other	18	0.9%	1832	1.2%
Voluntary- Church based	371	19.5%	37911	24.9%
Voluntary- Community	342	18.0%	35988	23.7%
Voluntary-Purpose built	25	1.3%	4904	3.2%
Voluntary-Other	28	1.5%	1375	0.9%
Uniformed- Church based	848	44.7%	48389	31.8%
Uniformed -Other	177	9.3%	8066	5.3%
Total	1898	100.0%	152020	100.0%

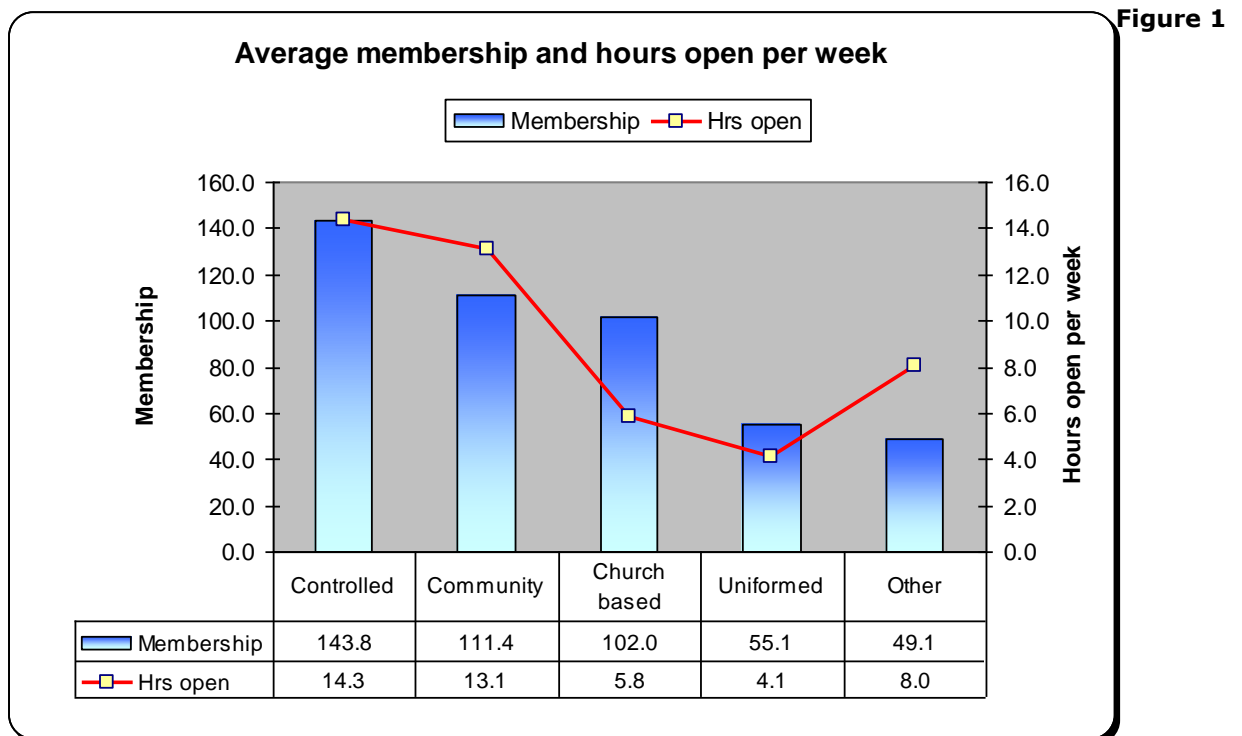
Table 2 below shows the distribution of youth facilities in Northern Ireland. The most commonly occurring type of youth provision in 2010, as in previous years, is Uniformed, accounting for 37% of the total membership and 54% of the total number of units. This is followed by Community-based voluntary provision (27% of total membership). The figures for 2010 show a reduction in overall membership and this variation can be explained by a recoding of some youth work projects from the unit based lists (see footnote 1). Were these projects to be included the grand totals would be 157,321, an almost identical total to that recorded in 2009. Otherwise, the patterns indicated by these figures show minimal change from the previous year. The grand total of 152,020 represents a net reduction around 800 from last year across all ELB areas (not including the projects).

Table 2: Counts of youth facilities

	Count of units	Percent of Count	Membership totals	Percent of Membership
Uniformed	1024	54.0%	56428	37.1%
Church based (vol)	372	19.6%	37938	25.0%
Community (vol)	367	19.3%	40892	26.9%
Controlled	107	5.6%	15387	10.1%
Other	28	1.5%	1375	.9%
Total	1898	100.0%	152020	100.0%

1.1 Average weekly membership and contact hours per group

The information in Figure 1 below shows the average weekly membership by type of youth provision as represented by the bars and the scale on the left-hand axis. The line represents the average number of hours per week each group is open to young people. One exception is Church-based provision which is open for significantly less hours than the trend in membership would suggest. This continues the established pattern from previous years.



1.2 Comparison of mean and median values for membership

Figures 2 and 3 compare the mean and median values for membership and contact hours by type of youth provision. Both are measures of central tendency. Mean values represent average values whereas median values represent the middle value when all the values are ranged from the lowest through to the highest. It is useful to explore the median values as when a small number of values are abnormally high (as in the case of the membership numbers in the largest youth clubs) the mean values are skewed upwards with the effect that it becomes less representative as a measure of central tendency for the bulk of cases. The median, even though it consists of a single value of the middle case in the range, is therefore a valuable statistic as it occurs at the centre of the range and is not affected by abnormally high values, or “outliers”.

Figure 2

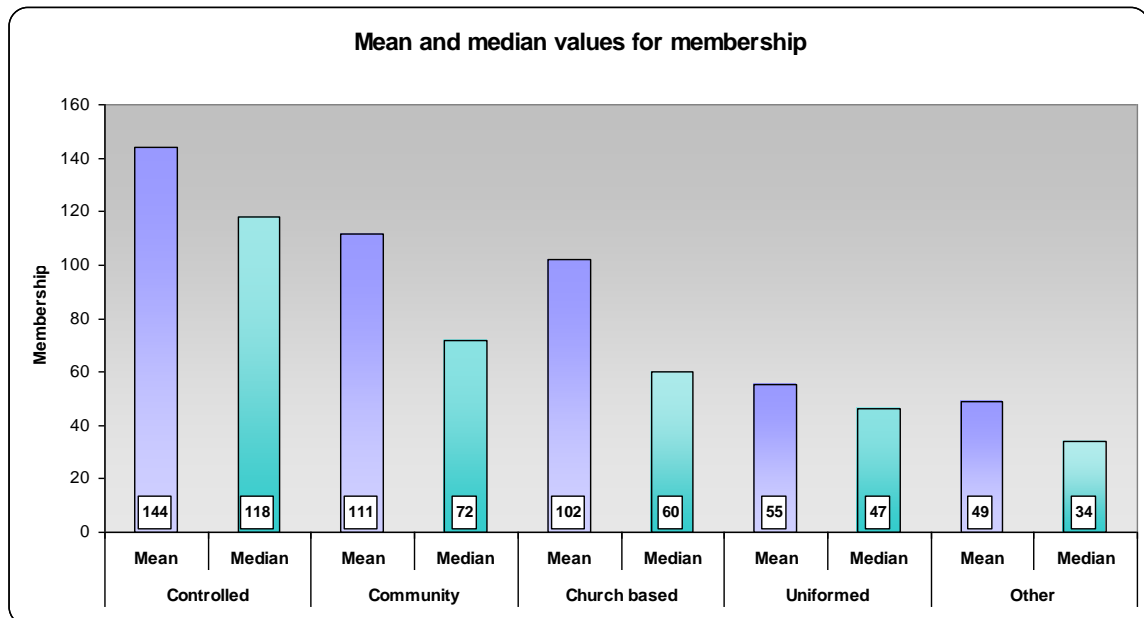
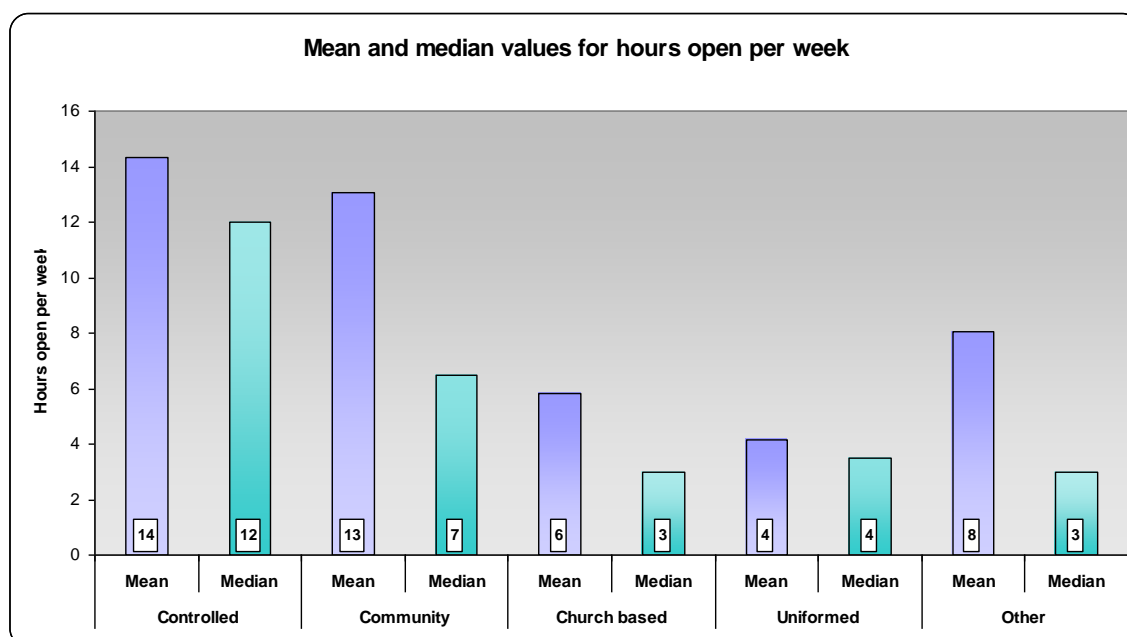


Figure 2 shows that the median values for membership is consistently lower than the mean values across the types of youth provision. For example, whereas the mean membership of controlled groups is 144, the median reduces this to 118. The smallest difference is noted for Uniformed provision, showing that the average size of a Uniformed group involves less variation. These patterns are identical to those observed in previous years.

Figure 3 presents the same analysis in respect of hours open per week. The same patterns again are evident here, with the largest difference noted for Community (voluntary) provision, where the mean exceeds the median by 6

hours per week. To explain this, Patrician Youth Centre, Ardoyne Youth Club and Omagh Boys and Girls Club are open for almost 90 hours per week, but 40% of Community (voluntary) youth groups are open for 5 hours a week or less.

Figure 3



1.3 Counts of units 2004-10

Table 3 below brings together headline totals and counts for various aspects of youth provision membership and staffing and compares them with the previous years for which data is available. **Please note that due to variations in approaches to data collection, the comparative figures should be approached with caution.**

Table 3: Counts of youth facilities

Club Type	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Uniformed	1081	1073	1051	1043	1057	999	1024
Church based (vol)	332	294	366	423	393	397	372
Community (vol)	533	528	414	381	381	381	367
Controlled	126	127	124	133	136	126	107*
Other	62	42	28	27	34	26	28
Grand Total	2134	2064	1983	2007	2001	1929	1898

* Reflects the removal of area project and related youth work totals from Controlled provision in 2010

2.0 YOUTH SERVICE MEMBERSHIP IN NORTHERN IRELAND

This section presents the results from an analysis of the membership of the registered youth service by comparing the characteristics of the memberships of all the main varieties of provision by looking at age, gender and community background.

Table 4 shows the age distribution of youth service membership in Northern Ireland in 2010. From this information the most commonly occurring age band is 4-9 which accounts for 33% of the overall membership. Age group 19-25 accounts for just under 4% of the total membership. In 2010, in order that overall participation rates for the age 19-25 age group be calculated, young leaders age 18-25 have been added to the total of the membership age 19-25. The membership data analysed in this section however uses the membership age 19-25 only (see footnotes) .

TABLE 4: Age distribution of membership in 2010

Age	n	%
4-9	49,939	32.8%
10-12	40,569	26.7%
13-15	37,448	24.6%
16-18	18,163	12.0%
19-25	5,851 ²	3.9%
Total	151,970³	100%

2.1 Participation level by age group

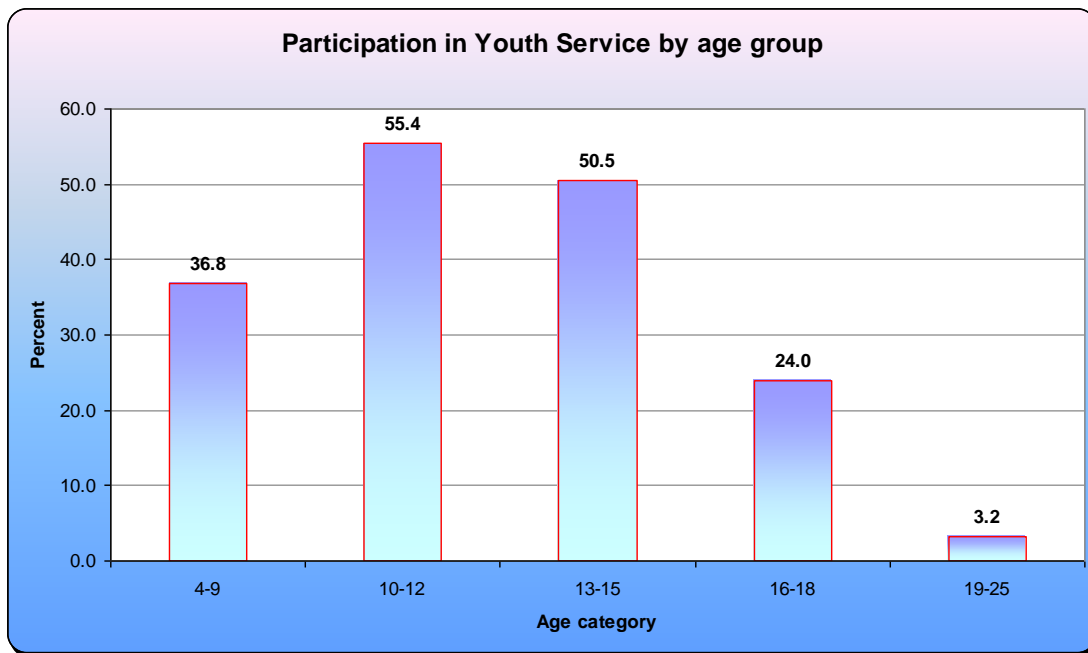
Figure 4 overleaf shows the percentage rate of participation for each age category as a proportion of the population of the same age in Northern Ireland (taken from the 2009 Population Estimates). In general, participation in youth service peaks at 55% of the youth population in the age group 10-12 and decreases to 3.2% at age 19-25.⁴

² Please note this figure does not include the young leaders age 18-25. This would amend this figure to 11,255

³ These figures exclude area based projects and other non-centre based provision. These totals have been counted as non-unit based provision and are added to the cumulative totals on page 49 of this report. If the projects in BELB and SEELB are added to the total (as was the case in 2009), the total would amount to 157,321.

⁴ Excluding young leaders age 18-25

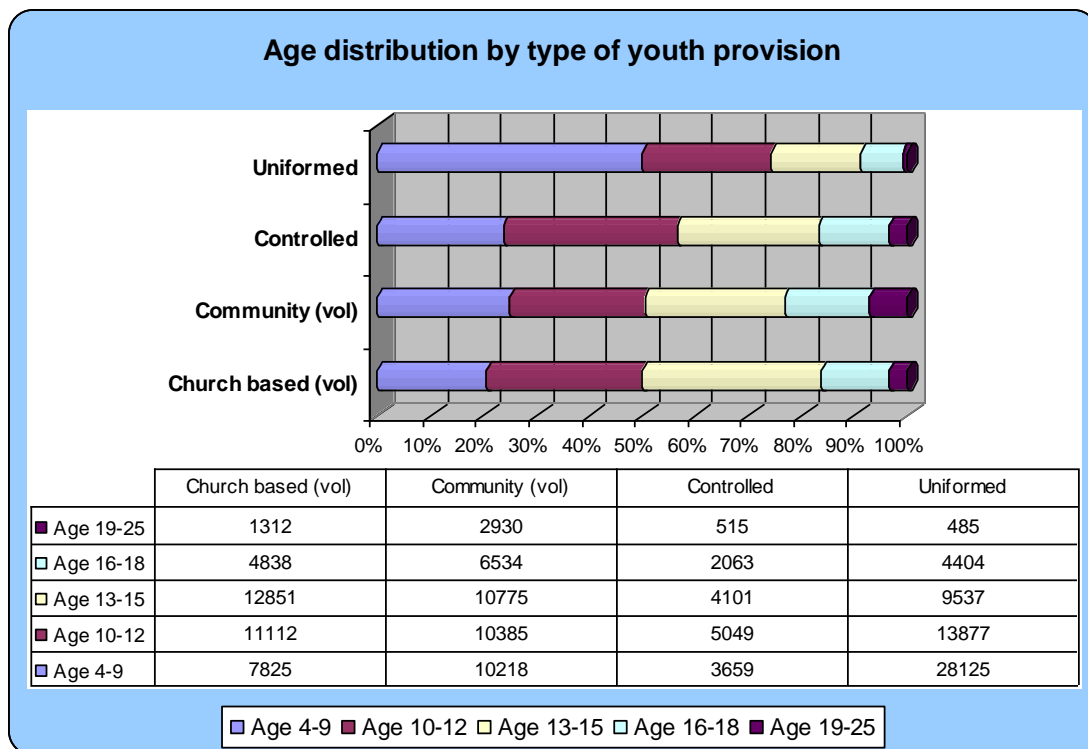
Figure 4



2.2 Age distribution by type of provision

Figure 5 below shows the age distribution of the memberships of the main types of youth provision. The bar chart illustrates the percentages represented by the membership counts in the table below. From this information, Uniformed provision has a younger age profile than the other types with almost 50% of its membership aged 4-9.

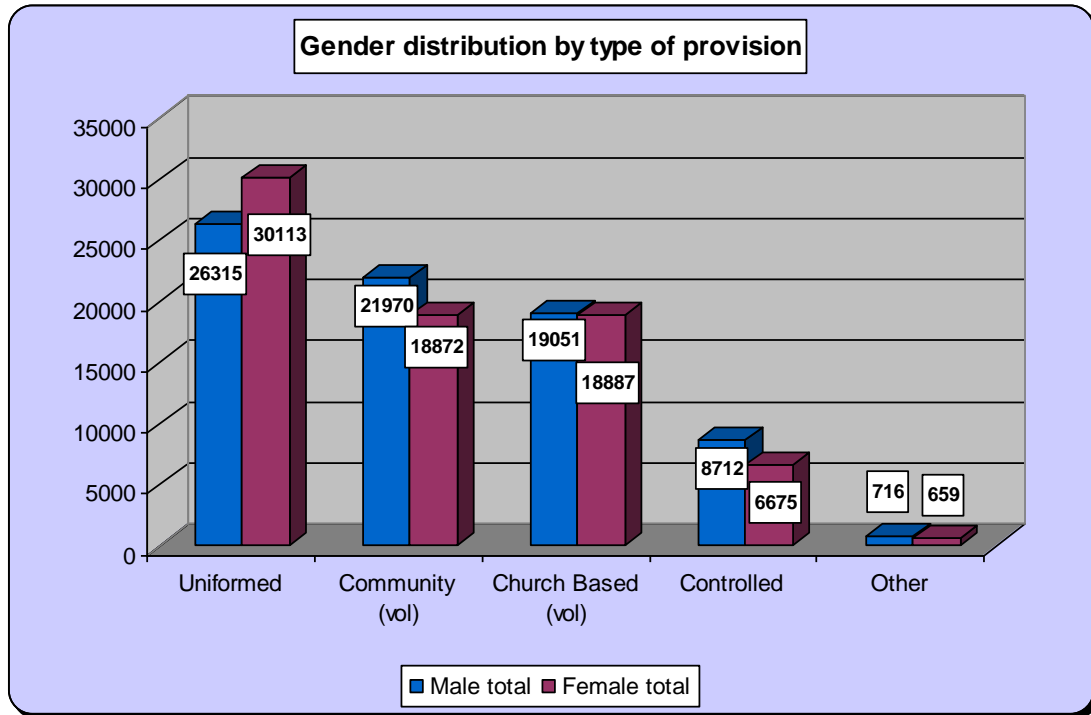
Figure 5



2.3 Gender distribution by type of provision

Fig. 6 indicates that males outnumber females in all types of youth provision with the exception of Uniformed provision where there are over 3800 more females than males.

Figure 6



2.4 Age and gender distribution by type of provision

Table 5 below shows the youth service membership by age and gender. Significantly there is a bias towards females in the 4-9 age group which evens out at age 10-12 and the balance swings in favour of male membership until the disparity is at its widest at age 19-25, where males account for 56% of the membership.

TABLE 5: Distribution of gender by age group and club type*

Age	Male		Female		All members	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
4-9	23,703	47.4%	26,236	52.6%	49,939	100%
10-12	20,448	50.4%	20,121	49.6%	40,569	100%
13-15	19,497	52.0%	17,951	48.0%	37,448	100%
16-18	9,816	54.0%	8,347	46.0%	18,163	100%
19-25	3,300	56.4%	2,551	43.6%	5,851	100%
Total	76,764	50.5%	75,206	49.5%	151,970	100%

Figures 7-10 show the memberships of the four main types of youth provision: Controlled, Voluntary (both church-based and community based shown separately) and Uniformed. In all Controlled and Community (vol) provision, males noticeably account for the majority in most age and with a tendency to increase with age. In Uniformed provision, female membership is significantly more common in the younger age groups, leveling out by age 13-15.

Figure 7

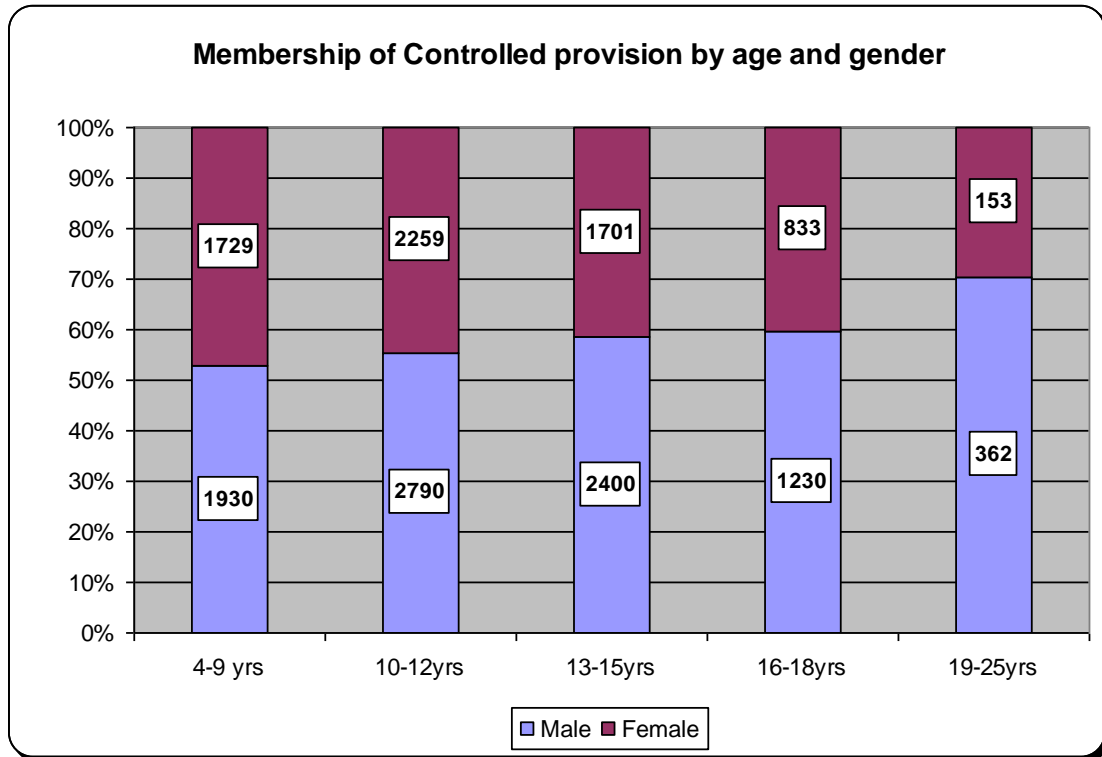


Figure 8

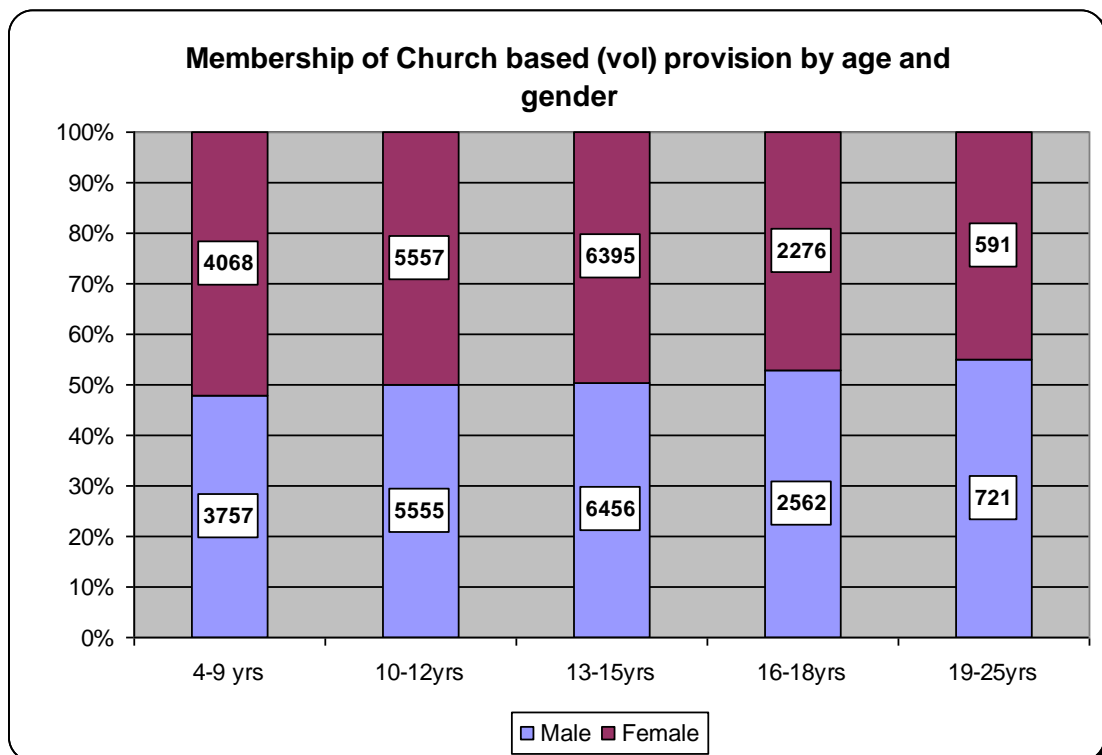


Figure 9

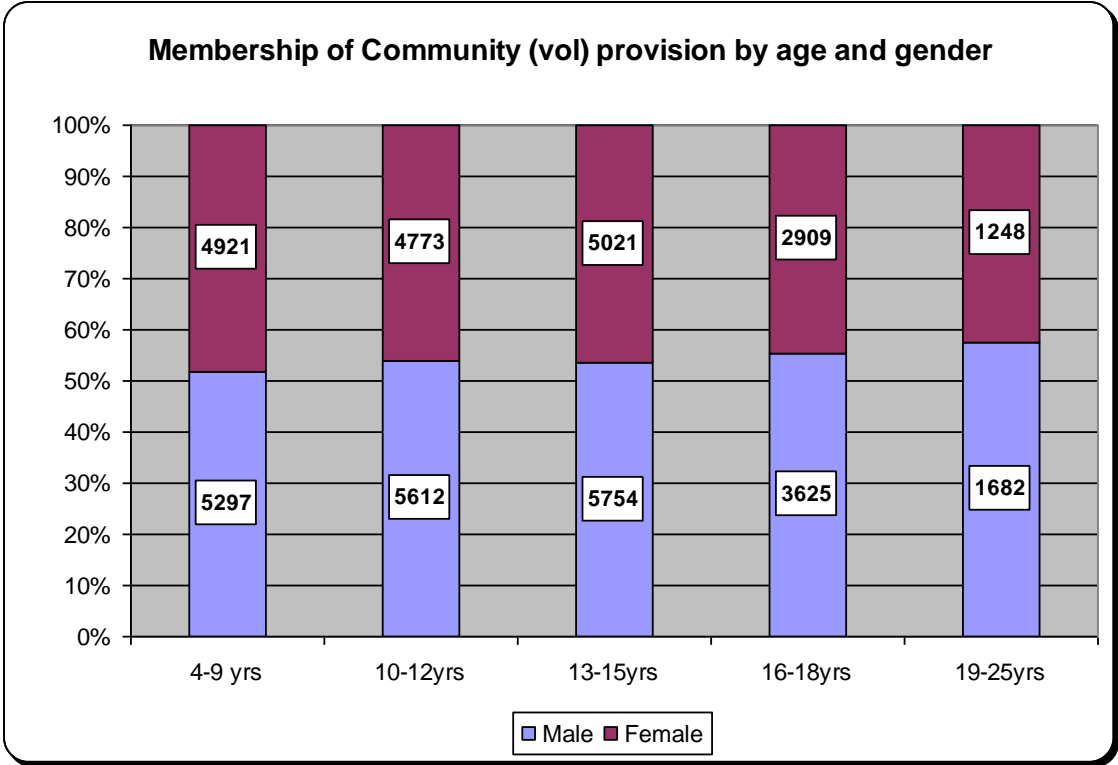
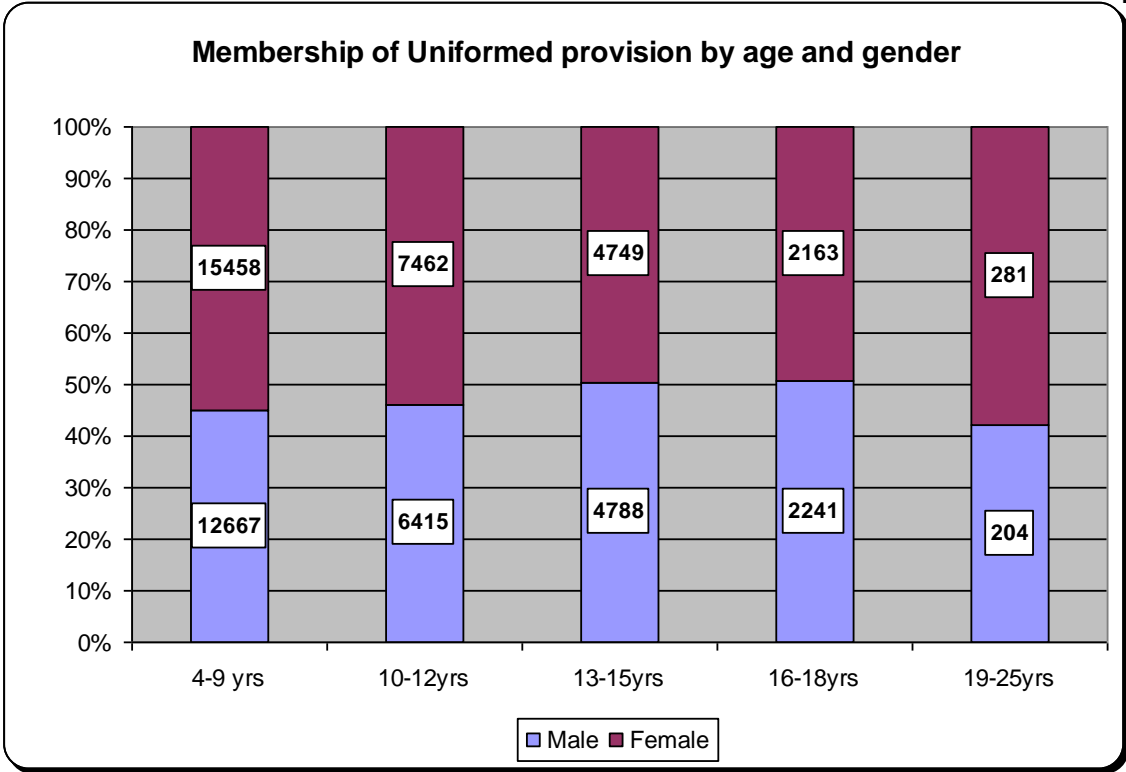


Figure 10



2.5 Community background

TABLE 6: Youth Service membership by community background*

	(n)	%
Protestant	97,794	66.1%
Roman Catholic	47,208	31.9%
Other	2,763	1.9%
TOTAL	147,765	100%

* Please note that due to data supply issues, these figures cannot be regarded as an entirely correct portrayal of community background

Table 6 above shows the counts and percentages of the Youth Service membership by the community background. The membership is from a largely Protestant background (66%). Among the total population aged 4-25 in NI, according to the 2001 Census, Protestants account for 39% of the population, Catholics for 46%.

Figure 11 below shows the community background for the memberships of the main types of provision. Uniformed and Church-based provision is overwhelmingly Protestant (88% and 77% respectively) with only Community (voluntary) provision having a higher proportion of members from a Roman Catholic background. In Controlled provision, membership from a Roman Catholic background accounts for 54% of the total.

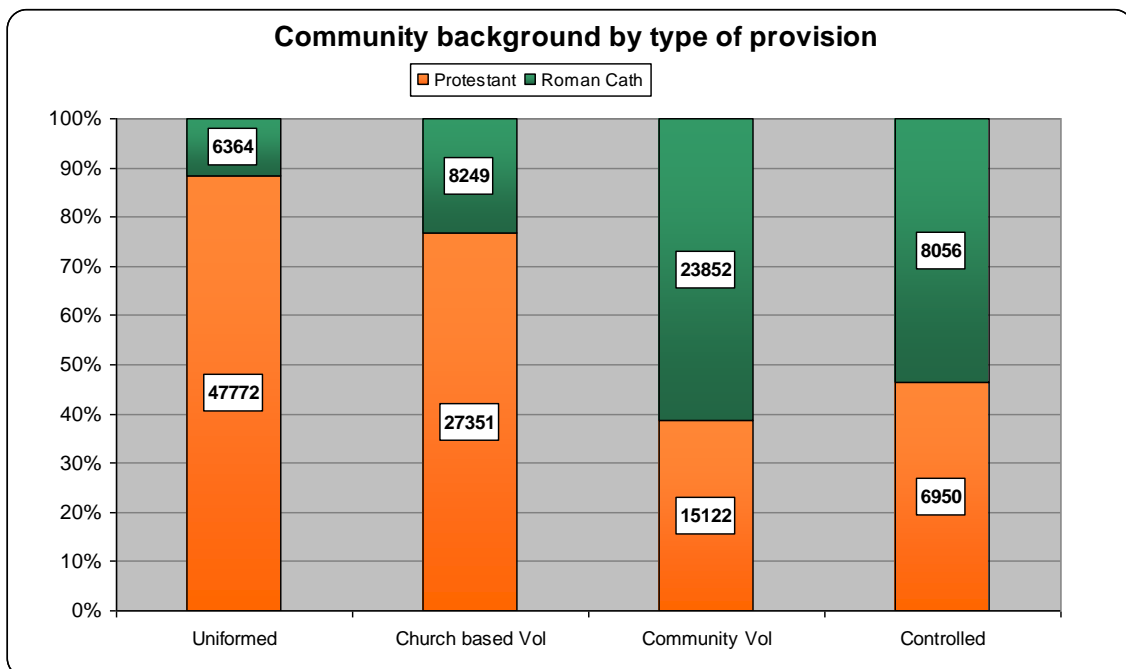


Figure 11

2.6 Ethnic minorities

Table 7 below lists the numbers of ethnic minority groups within the membership of the Youth Service in 2010 and the proportion of those aged 4-25 who belong to each ethnic group in the population of Northern Ireland at large (using the 2001 Census). **Please note that due to missing data entries, the ethnic background could not be elicited for the entire membership.**

TABLE 7: Ethnic background

Ethnic Group	<i>n</i>	<i>% within Youth Service</i>	<i>% within population</i>
White	145,451	98.1%	98.9%
Chinese	487	0.3%	0.3%
Asian	502	0.3%	0.1%
Afro-Caribbean	337	0.2%	0.1%
Travellers	531	0.4%	0.1%
Other	831	0.6%	0.5%
TOTAL	148,139	100%	100%

2.7 Disability

Table 8 below lists the distribution of young people with disabilities within the membership of the Youth Service in Northern Ireland in 2010 by the type of youth provision. Disability is defined as “a physical or mental impairment which has substantial and long term adverse effect on-person or persons ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities”. The portion of membership with a disability is shown alongside the percentage of the total disabled membership within each type of provision. **The percentage of disabled young people in the youth service as a whole is 3.3%.** This maintains the same proportion from 2009.

TABLE 8: The distribution of young people with disabilities by type of youth provision

Club Type	<i>n</i>	<i>% of total disabled</i>	<i>% within type of provision</i>
Community	1699	34.1%	4.1%
Other*	909	18.2%	66.1%
Uniformed	903	18.1%	1.6%
Church based	796	16.0%	2.1%
Controlled	678	13.6%	4.4%
Total	4985	100.0%	3.3%

* Contains all disabled/special needs groups

3.0 GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF YOUTH SERVICE MEMBERSHIP

Table 9 below shows the total counts of Registered Youth Service provision for 2010 in each DCA in descending order. In a repetition of the patterns observed in 2009, the highest membership (outside of Belfast) is based in Lisburn and the lowest membership is found in Moyle.

Table 9: Distribution of Youth Service membership by DCA

DCA	All members	% of total
BELFAST	21967	14.5%
LISBURN	12152	8.0%
CRAIGAVON	9313	6.1%
DERRY	9112	6.0%
NEWTOWNABBEY	7613	5.0%
ARDS	7506	4.9%
NEWRY and MOURNE	6725	4.4%
NORTH DOWN	6544	4.3%
BALLYMENA	6433	4.2%
CASTLEREAGH	6397	4.2%
DOWN	6212	4.1%
DUNGANNON	5623	3.7%
OMAGH	5127	3.4%
ARMAGH	4928	3.2%
FERMANAGH	4911	3.2%
COLERAINE	4660	3.1%
BANBRIDGE	3855	2.5%
ANTRIM	3664	2.4%
CARRICKFERGUS	3482	2.3%
BALLYMONEY	2955	1.9%
LARNE	2663	1.8%
LIMAVADY	2645	1.7%
COOKSTOWN	2169	1.4%
MAGHERAFELT	2149	1.4%
STRABANE	2145	1.4%
MOYLE	1070	0.7%
Total	152020	100.0%

Table 10 below shows the membership of the Youth Service in Northern Ireland by DCA and by type of provision (broken into Controlled, Voluntary and Uniformed).

TABLE 10: Youth service totals by type of provision

DCA	Controlled	Voluntary	Uniformed	Grand Total
ANTRIM	729	1407	1528	3664
ARDS	294	2809	4403	7506
ARMAGH	60	2466	2402	4928
BALLYMENA	595	2001	3837	6433
BALLYMONEY	0	1843	1112	2955
BANBRIDGE	238	1370	2247	3855
BELFAST	3219	14666	4082	21967
CARRICKFERGUS	480	1032	1970	3482
CASTLEREAGH	603	2982	2812	6397
COLERAINE	877	1185	2598	4660
COOKSTOWN	0	1193	976	2169
CRAIGAVON	648	5676	2989	9313
DERRY	1808	5952	1352	9112
DOWN	159	3953	2100	6212
DUNGANNON	882	3368	1373	5623
FERMANAGH	908	1926	2077	4911
LARNE	137	1221	1305	2663
LIMAVADY	559	1016	1070	2645
LISBURN	693	7307	4152	12152
MAGHERAFELT	0	1201	948	2149
MOYLE	202	390	478	1070
NEWRY and MOURNE	0	5946	779	6725
NEWTOWNABBEY	954	2358	4301	7613
NORTH DOWN	450	2276	3818	6544
OMAGH	664	3708	755	5127
STRABANE	228	926	991	2145
Grand Total	15387	80178	56455	152020

3.1 Participation rates by population group

The youth service membership was aggregated into the standard age groupings, and presented as percentages of the total population within the main youth service age categories. From the information presented in Table 11, participation peaks at age 10-12 where 55% of the population participates in the registered youth service. At age 19-25, this figure stands at 3.3%.

This information is also illustrated by Maps 2-8 on pages 25-28 in which the DCAs shaded in the strongest colours represent the highest participation of the youth population and the areas in paler shading represent the lowest. **The maps illustrate participation rates calculated from the 2009 estimates of population.**

TABLE 11: Penetration of Youth Service into youth population by age group

	N. IRELAND (ALL) 2009	N. IRELAND (ALL) 2010
Age 4-9 (%)	36.0%	36.8%
Age 10-12 (%)	55.9%	55.4%
Age 13-15 (%)	54.8%	50.5%
Age 16-18 (%)	26.4%	24.0%
Age 19-25 (%)	3.3%	3.2%⁵
Age 4-18 (%)	41.9%	40.7%⁶
Age 4-25 (%)	28.9%	29.0%

⁵ The 2010 participation rate at 19-25 excludes the young leaders aged 18-25. If this group were to be included, the participation rate would be 6.1% .

⁶ With the addition of the area projects present in 2009, the age 4-18 participation rate would be 42.1%. The 2009 figure includes the SEELB and BELB area projects

3.2 Geographical distribution of age groups by DCA

Tables 10 and 11 shows population statistics and rates of youth service participation at age 4-25 and age 4-18 for each DCA. Two sets of participation rates are presented:

1. Participation rates calculated according to the 2001 census, and
2. Participation rates calculated according to the 2009 population estimates (NISRA)

Table 12, showing participation rates at age 4-25 and 4-18 calculated using the 2001 census and Table 13 using the 2009 mid-year estimates of population. Table 12, on the following page, shows population statistics and rates of youth service participation at age 4-18 and age 4-25 using the 2009 mid-year population estimates. This information shows similar participation rates calculated using the 2001 and 2009 population figures but a difference of 2.8% higher at age 4-18 when the participation rates are calculated from the 2008 population estimates (40.7% compared to 37.9%).

There is considerable geographic variation in participation at age 4-18, from 22% of the 4-18 population in Magherafelt (as measured by the 2009 mid -year estimates) to 52% in Ballymena. If the census figures are used as the basis to calculate participation rates, these rates should be modified by approximately 2% downwards.

TABLE 12: Youth Service participation age 4-18 and 4-25 (2001 Census)

DCA	Population aged 4-25	Population aged 4-18	Participation rate age 4-25	Participation rate age 4-18
ANTRIM	15217	10794	24.08	33.54
ARDS	20696	14958	36.27	48.64
ARMAGH	18081	13206	27.26	35.60
BALLYMENA	17267	12559	37.26	49.87
BALLYMONEY	8322	6101	35.51	46.39
BANBRIDGE	12731	9259	30.28	40.91
BELFAST	92539	59812	23.74	34.45
CARRICKFERGUS	11256	8141	30.93	42.34
CASTLEREAGH	17764	13308	36.01	47.11
COLERAINE	17556	11993	26.54	37.33
COOKSTOWN	11385	8380	19.05	24.26
CRAIGAVON	25720	19188	36.21	46.25
DERRY	38383	27694	23.74	31.36
DOWN	21063	15563	29.49	38.51
DUNGANNON	16178	11964	34.76	43.52
FERMANAGH	18436	13797	26.64	34.44
LARNE	8716	6537	30.55	40.20
LIMAVADY	11181	7959	23.66	32.55
LISBURN	34789	25557	34.93	46.70
MAGHERAFELT	13749	9945	15.63	21.20
MOYLE	4909	3684	21.80	28.61
NEWRY AND MOURNE	30170	22366	22.29	27.52
NEWTOWNABBEY	23735	16533	32.07	45.45
NORTH DOWN	21049	14999	31.09	42.39
OMAGH	16606	12158	30.87	40.70
STRABANE	12859	9557	16.68	21.38
Total	540357	386012	28.13	37.86

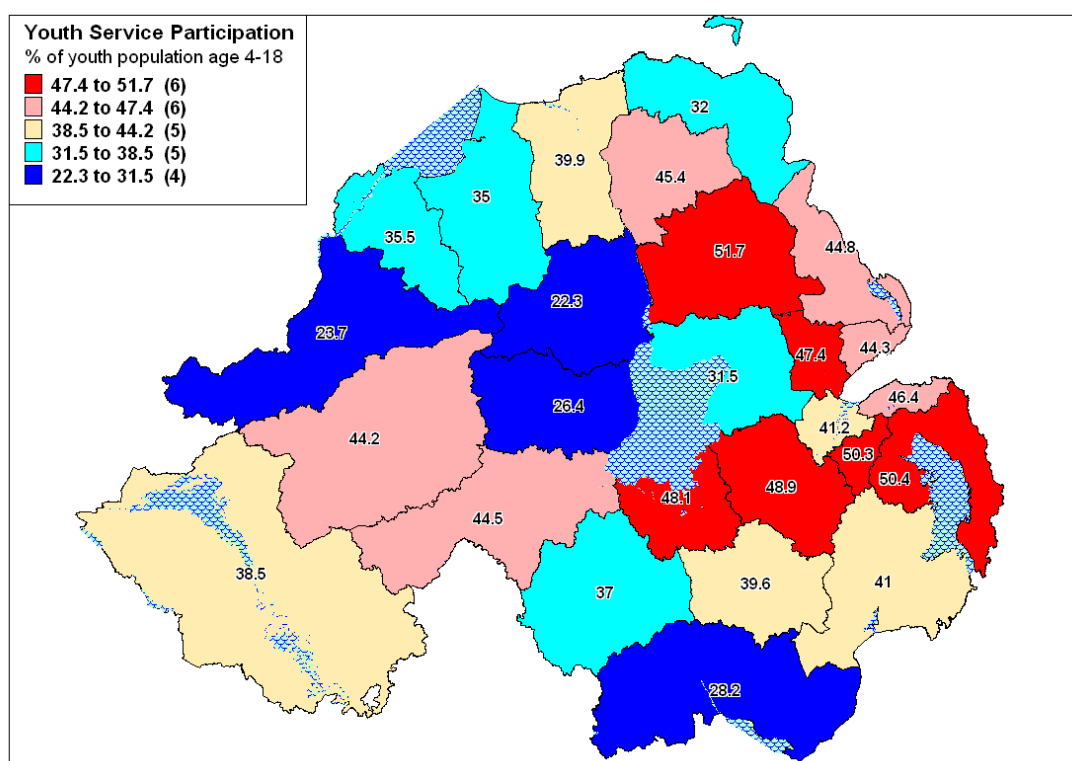
TABLE 13: Youth Service participation age 4-18 and 4-25 (2009 mid-year estimates, NISRA)

DCA	Population aged 4-25	Population aged 4-18	Participation rate age 4-25	Participation rate age 4-18
ANTRIM	16,826	11,480	21.78	31.53
ARDS	20,869	14,423	35.97	50.44
ARMAGH	18,653	12,700	26.42	37.02
BALLYMENA	17,891	12,103	35.96	51.75
BALLYMONEY	8,978	6,232	32.91	45.41
BANBRIDGE	13,811	9,555	27.91	39.64
BELFAST	86,509	50,024	25.39	41.20
CARRICKFERGUS	11,398	7,785	30.55	44.28
CASTLEREAGH	17,938	12,454	35.66	50.35
COLERAINE	16,574	11,218	28.12	39.91
COOKSTOWN	11,686	7,695	18.56	26.42
CRAIGAVON	28,092	18,458	33.15	48.08
DERRY	35,988	24,492	25.32	35.46
DOWN	21,594	14,607	28.77	41.03
DUNGANNON	18,065	11,714	31.13	44.45
FERMANAGH	18,102	12,332	27.13	38.53
LARNE	8,635	5,868	30.84	44.79
LIMAVADY	10,442	7,394	25.33	35.04
LISBURN	35,657	24,404	34.08	48.91
MAGHERAFELT	14,056	9,445	15.29	22.32
MOYLE	4,889	3,292	21.89	32.02
NEWRY AND MOURNE	32,565	21,829	20.65	28.20
NEWTOWNABBEY	23,755	15,849	32.05	47.42
NORTH DOWN	20,278	13,697	32.27	46.42
OMAGH	16,459	11,185	31.15	44.24
STRABANE	12,434	8,603	17.25	23.75
Total	542,144	358,838	28.04	40.73

From the figures in Maps 2-8 below, a varying pattern of youth service engagement from the youth populations of the 26 District Council areas can be observed according to age band. The information in Table 12 is displayed geographically in Map 2 overleaf which shows the participation level by DCA at

age 4-18. The DCAs with the highest participation rates are represented by the red shading and those with the lowest participation are shown by the pale shading.

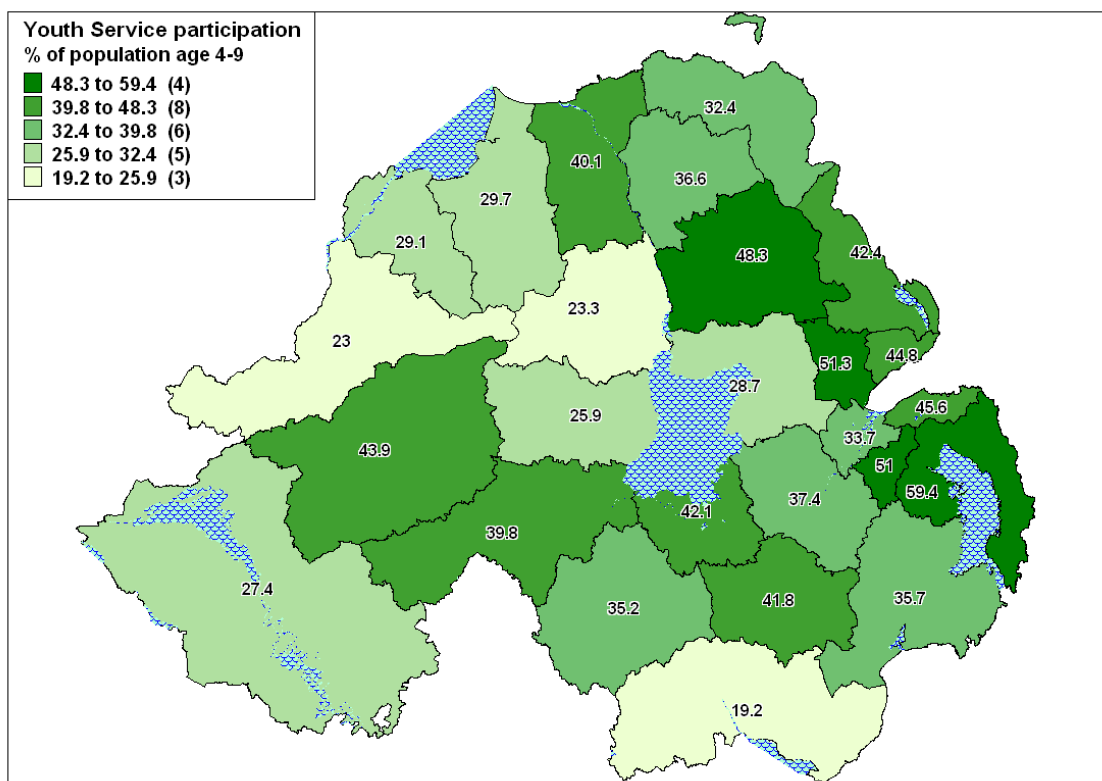
From the figures in Maps 2-8 below, a varying pattern of youth service engagement from the youth populations of the 26 District Council areas can be observed according to age band. For example, whereas 56% of 4-9 year olds in Ards attend youth service provision this is the case with 20% in Newry and Mourne. At age 10-12, the figures show a high level of participation in Belfast, Castlereagh, North Down and Ards up to 76%, whereas in Cookstown and Magherafelt the participation rates are around 31%. This geographic pattern is mirrored at age 13-15. Participation rates in the over 16 age group declines dramatically, ranging from 9% of the relevant population in Magherafelt to a high of 39% in Belfast.



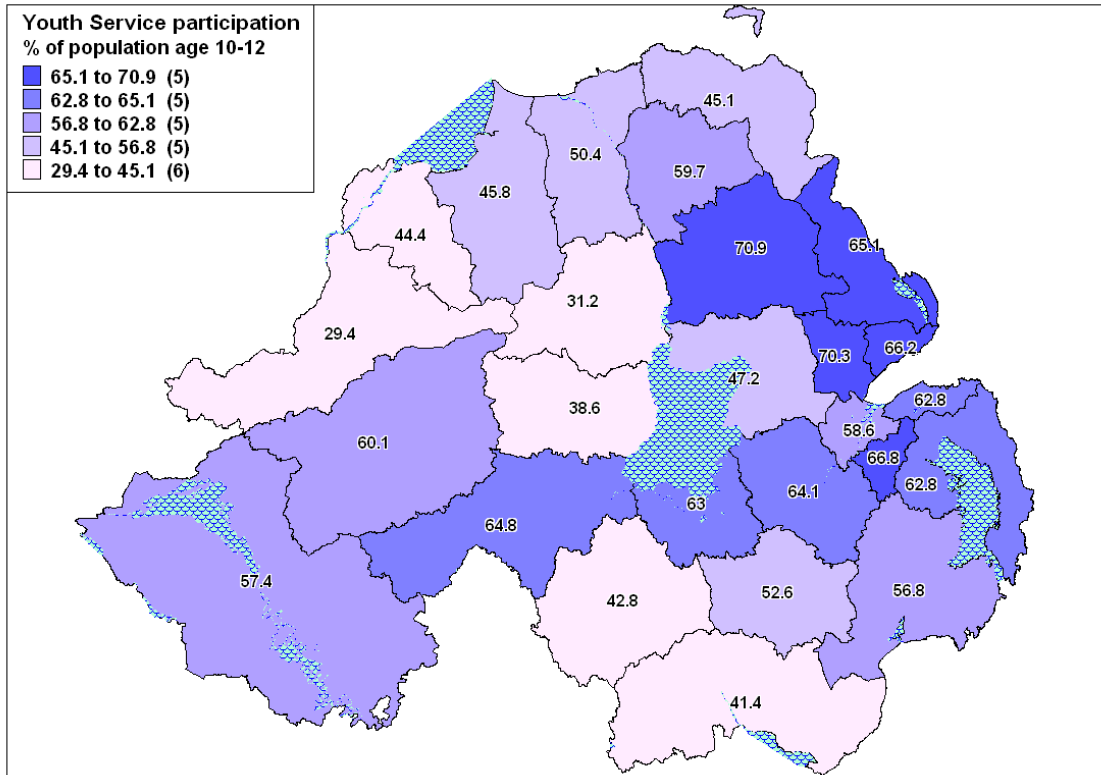
Map 2

Map 3-7 shows this analysis at age 4-9, 10-12, 13-15, 16-18 and 19-25. Map 8 shows the participation levels at age 4-25, representing the entire youth service membership with the DCA participation percentages also including young leaders age 18-25. A wide variation in geographic distribution is again noted, for example, whereas 59% of 4-9 year olds in Ards attend youth service provision

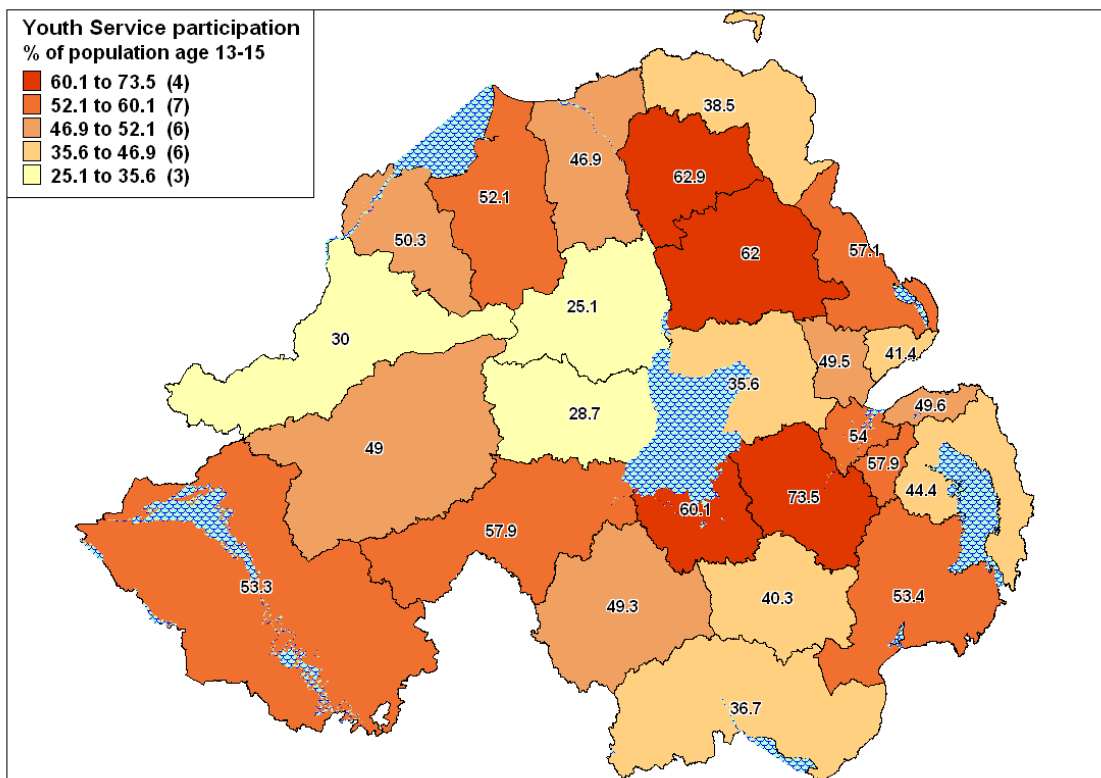
this is the case under 20% in Newry and Mourne. At age 10-12, Ballymena and Newtownabbey are showing high values in excess of 70% participation, whereas in Strabane the participation rate is 29%. This geographic pattern is broadly mirrored at age 13-15 but with Lisburn showing the highest value (73%, primarily down to Fusion (Lisburn Cathedral Youth Club) with a membership of 2877. Participation rates in the over 16 age group declines dramatically, ranging from 8% of the relevant population in Magherafelt to a high of almost 3% in Craigavon. Map 7 shoes the distribution of participation at age 19-25 including the young leaders age 18-25 where Dungannon shows a participation rate of almost 10% compared to less than 3% in Magherafelt. Map 8 shows 4-25 including young leaders.



Map 3

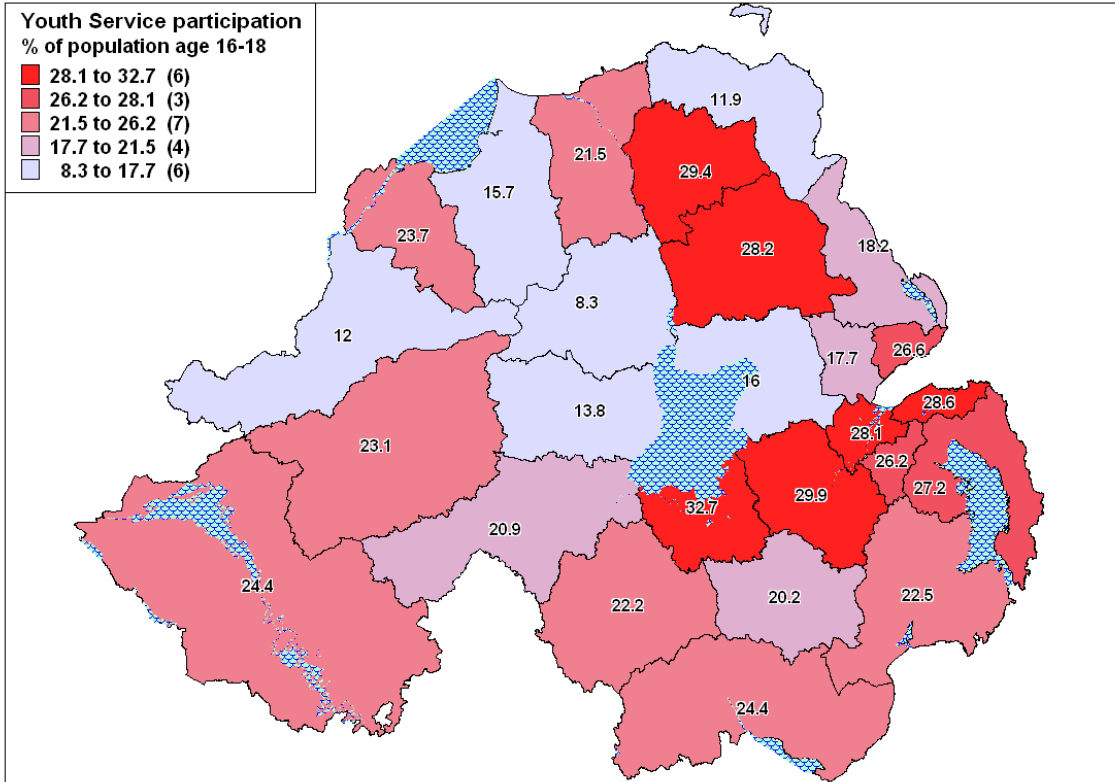


Map 4

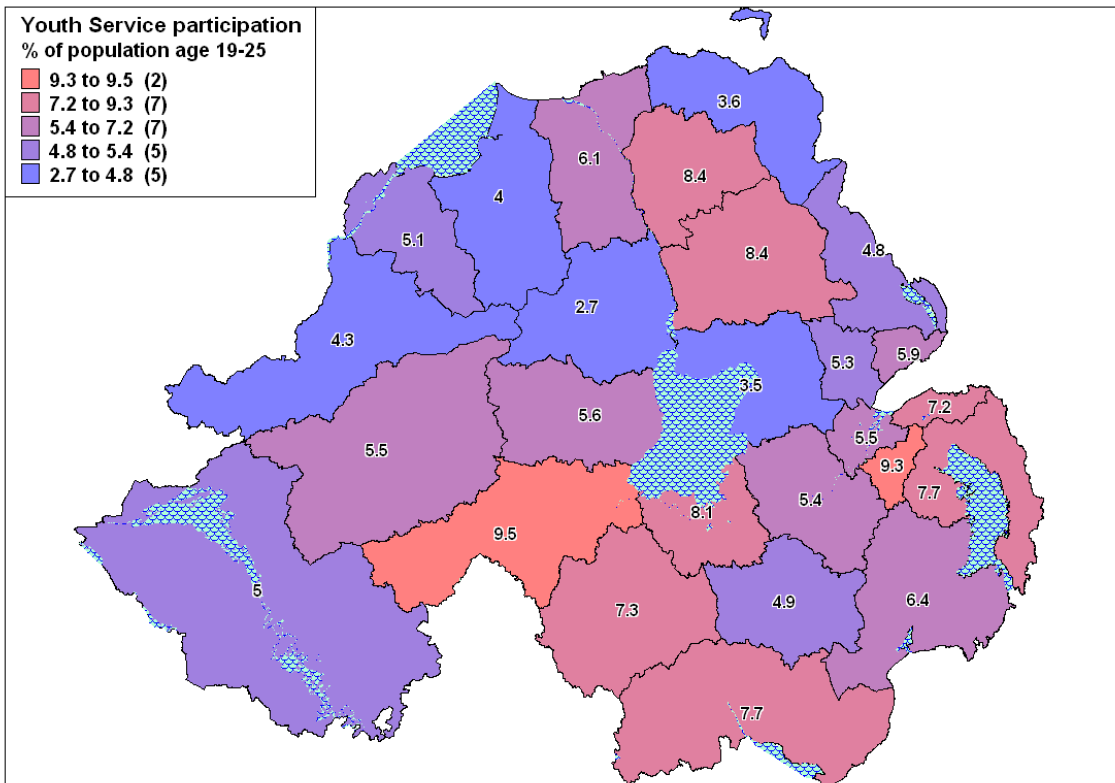


Map 5

Map 6



Map 7



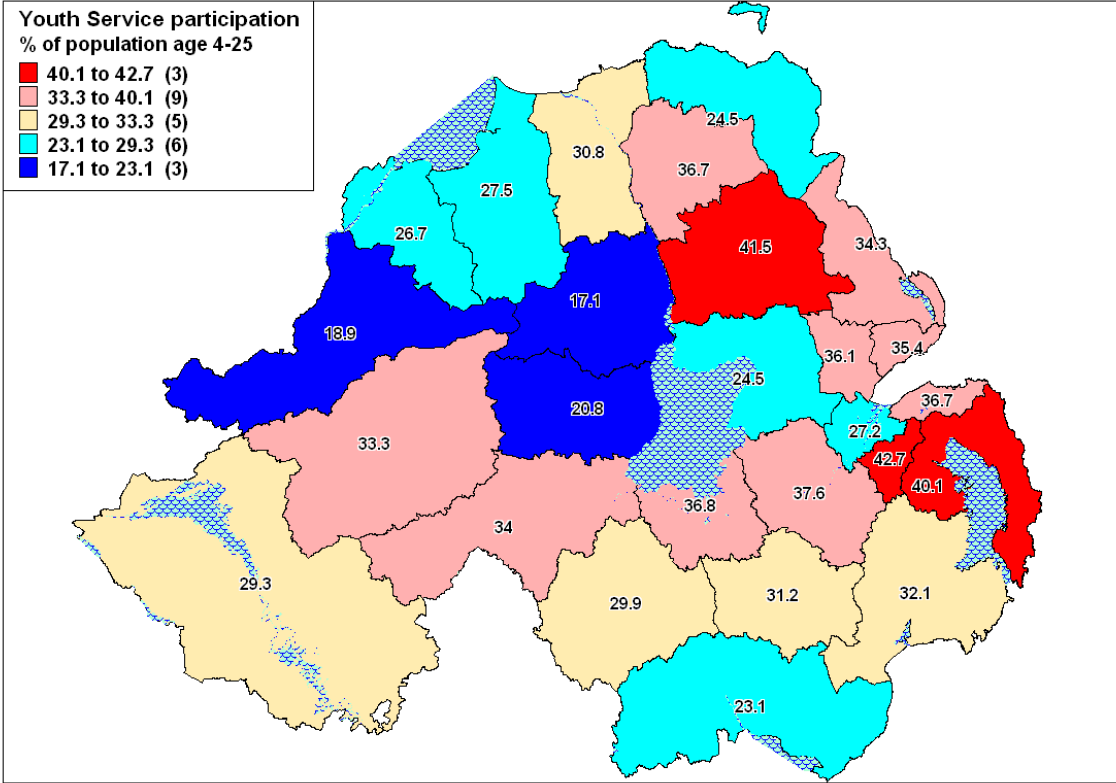


Table 14 overleaf shows the percentages of the total membership for each DCA in terms of the four main types of provision. The highest proportion of membership in any one DCA is for Community (vol) provision in Omagh (61%). The lowest figure for voluntary provision is 3% for Church-based provision in Derry (although in Derry, Cookstown and Newry and Mourne there is no currently registered Controlled provision). Uniformed provision accounts for 54% of youth service membership in Banbridge although this is the case with only 13% in Newry and Mourne. Belfast has the highest proportion of membership in Controlled provision (26%).

TABLE 14: Youth Service membership by DCA and type of provision (percent)

DCA	Controlled	Church Based	Community Based	Uniformed
ANTRIM	20%	19%	17%	42%
ARDS	4%	27%	10%	59%
ARMAGH	1%	32%	16%	49%
BALLYMENA	9%	19%	11%	60%
BALLYMONEY	0%	40%	20%	38%
BANBRIDGE	6%	24%	12%	58%
BELFAST	15%	27%	39%	19%
CARRICKFERGUS	14%	18%	8%	57%
CASTLEREAGH	9%	37%	9%	44%
COLERAINE	19%	14%	10%	56%
COOKSTOWN	0%	21%	34%	45%
CRAIGAVON	7%	32%	29%	32%
DERRY	20%	5%	61%	15%
DOWN	3%	19%	44%	34%
DUNGANNON	16%	35%	25%	24%
FERMANAGH	18%	6%	32%	42%
LARNE	5%	18%	28%	49%
LIMAVADY	21%	5%	33%	40%
LISBURN	6%	50%	10%	34%
MAGHERAFELT	0%	17%	36%	44%
MOYLE	19%	20%	15%	45%
NEWRY and MOURNE	0%	31%	54%	12%
NEWTOWNABBEY	13%	19%	9%	56%
NORTH DOWN	7%	29%	6%	58%
OMAGH	13%	11%	61%	15%
STRABANE	11%	15%	28%	46%
Grand Total	10%	25%	27%	37%

Table 15 below shows the percentage difference between the share of the youth service membership within each type of provision between 2009 and 2010. From this, only some very marginal overall changes have occurred to the overall proportions but some more notable variations can be observed at DCA level. For example, in Strabane, there has been a pronounced shift towards Uniformed provision away from Community (voluntary) provision, the proportion of the total youth service membership attending the latter 10% lower than in 2009, but the proportion attending Uniformed provision is 9% higher. Conversely in Ards, there has been a shift away from Uniformed provision to Community (voluntary)

provision (a decrease in the former by 10% and an increase in the latter by 13%).

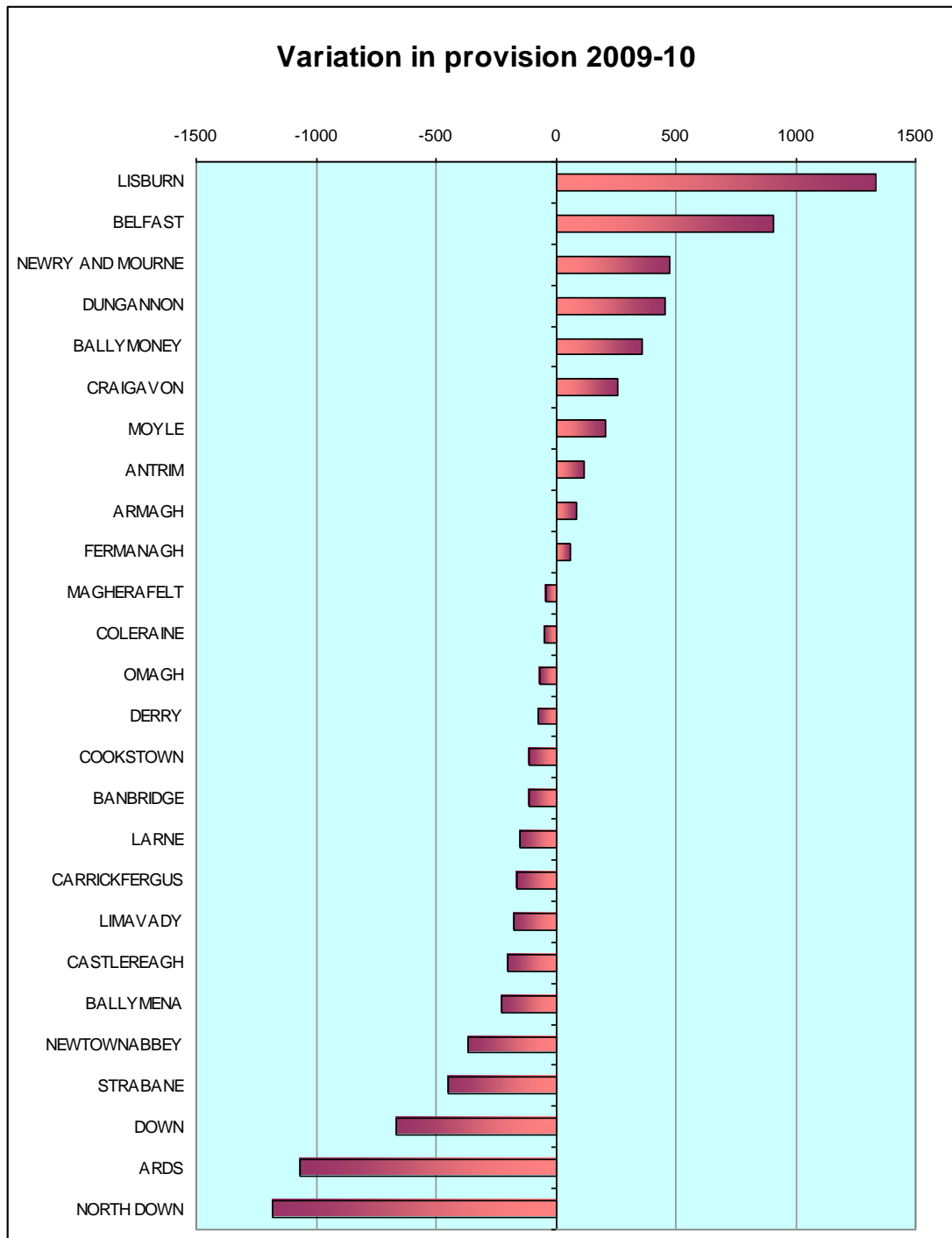
TABLE 15: Percentage change in the proportion of total membership by type of provision 2009-10

DCA	Controlled	Church Based	Community Based	Uniformed
ANTRIM	-2%	-2%	3%	1%
ARDS	1%	-4%	13%	-10%
ARMAGH	0%	-1%	-1%	1%
BALLYMENA	-1%	-1%	5%	-2%
BALLYMONEY	0%	-5%	1%	4%
BANBRIDGE	0%	-2%	6%	-4%
BELFAST	3%	-2%	-1%	1%
CARRICKFERGUS	-2%	2%	4%	-4%
CASTLEREAGH	5%	-4%	0%	-1%
COLERAINE	-1%	3%	2%	-4%
COOKSTOWN	0%	-3%	4%	-1%
CRAIGAVON	0%	1%	-1%	1%
DERRY	2%	-2%	-1%	0%
DOWN	6%	1%	-7%	1%
DUNGANNON	-3%	-4%	7%	0%
FERMANAGH	0%	3%	-1%	-2%
LARNE	7%	0%	-4%	-2%
LIMAVADY	-2%	0%	1%	2%
LISBURN	1%	0%	3%	-4%
MAGHERAFELT	5%	3%	-7%	0%
MOYLE	-8%	3%	0%	5%
NEWRY and MOURNE	0%	1%	-4%	1%
NEWTOWNABBEY	3%	6%	-4%	-4%
NORTH DOWN	-2%	0%	2%	-3%
OMAGH	-2%	0%	0%	0%
STRABANE	-1%	1%	10%	-10%
Grand Total	1%	-1%	1%	-1%

3.2 Geographic changes in membership 2009-10

Figure 12 below illustrates where the changes in Youth Provision between 2009 and 2010 have taken place geographically in terms of actual numbers. The highest increases in the numbers of young people participating in the Youth Service in 2010 have occurred in Lisburn and Belfast.⁷

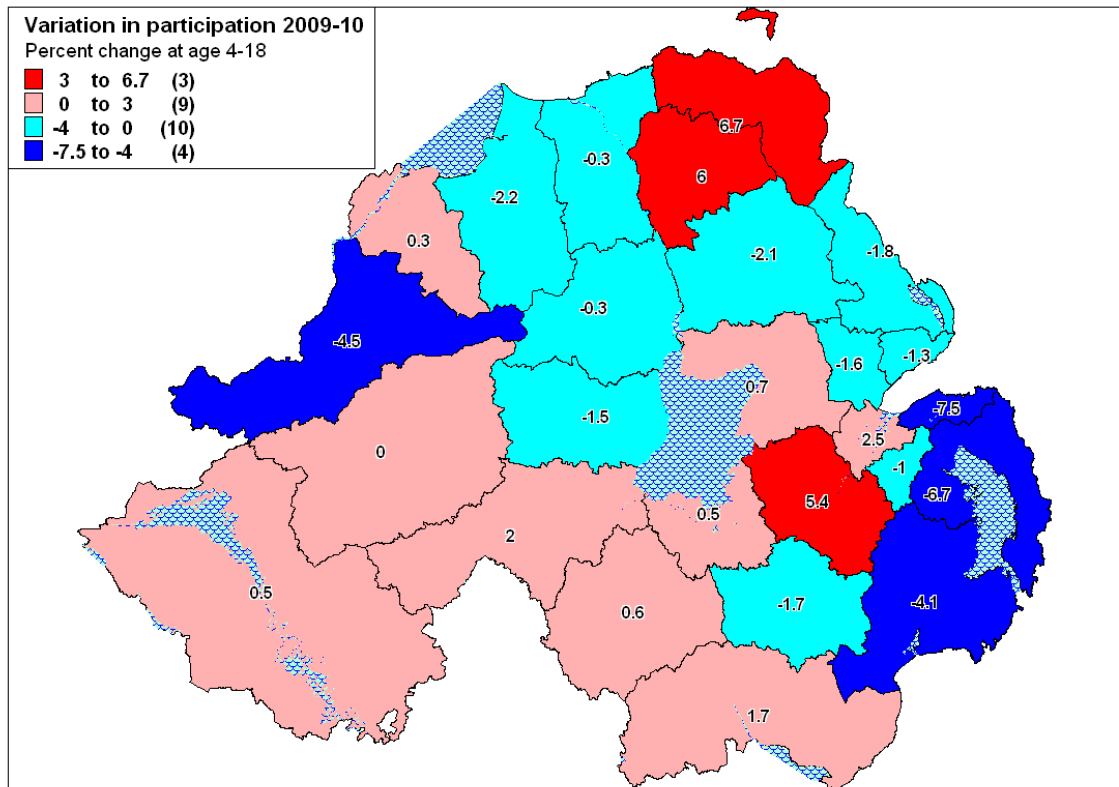
Figure 12



⁷ In order to arrive at this comparison, the SEELB and BELB area projects were removed from the 2009 dataset.

Map 9 shows the difference in the participation rates from 2009-10. The areas shaded red show the greatest increases and the areas shaded blue show decreases. From this, the participation rate in Moyle is 6.7% higher in 2010 than it was in 2009, and North Down, the participation rate runs at 7.5% lower than the previous year.⁸

Map 9



⁸ These comparisons should be regarded with some caution as the totals in 2009 were amended by the removing of the project data, so the 2009 totals were not the published figures.

4.0 STAFFING IN THE YOUTH SERVICE

This section details staffing arrangements within the registered Youth Service in Northern Ireland in 2010. This is analysed in terms of paid part-time, full-time youth workers and volunteers. The tables below list the numbers of volunteers, paid part-time youth workers and full-time youth workers by type of youth provision and gender.

TABLE 16: All staff 2010

	(n)	%
Volunteers	21,869	92.7%
Paid part-time	1,314	5.6%
Full-time workers	265	1.1%
Youth Tutors	124	0.5%
Total	23,572	100%

As Table 16 shows, the overwhelming majority of youth work staff are volunteers (93%). When this is broken down into types of provision, a majority of youth work staff are concentrated in Uniformed provision which is almost exclusively voluntary (see Table 17 below).

4.1 Staffing by type of youth provision

TABLE 17: Counts of youth work staff by type of provision

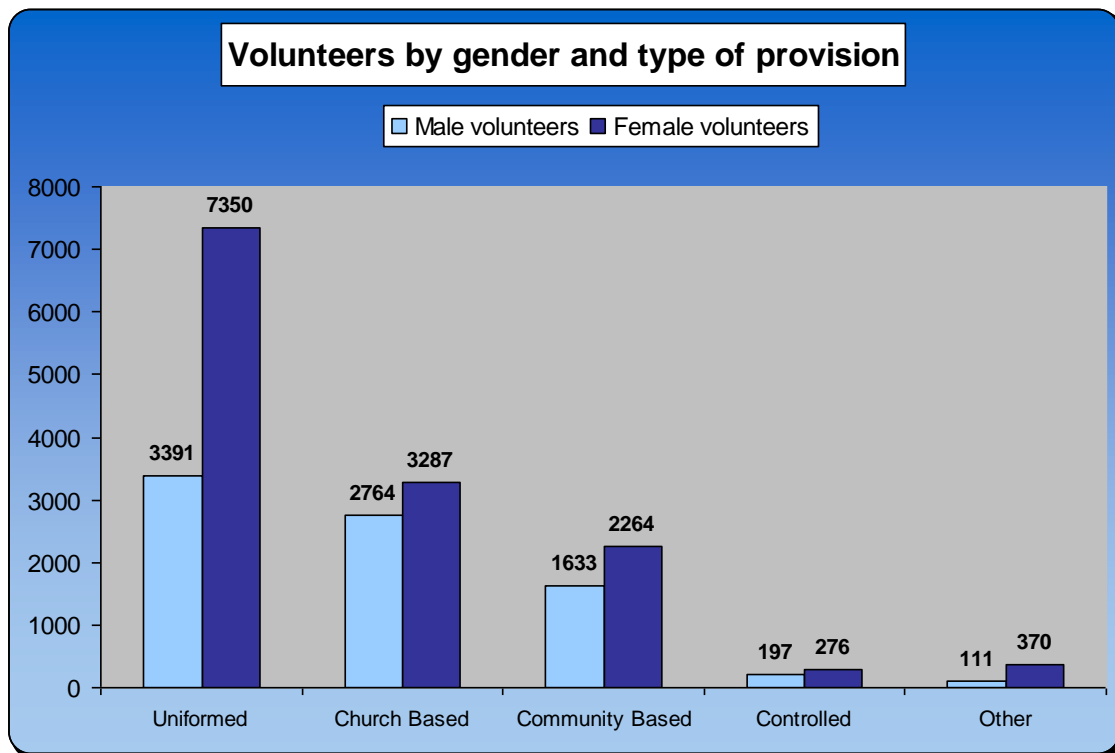
	Volunteers	Paid P/t	FTW	YT
Uniformed	11097	10	3	9
Church based (vol)	5960	179	69	13
Community (vol)	3911	554	139	82
Controlled	495	554	46	20
Other	406	17	8	0
Total	21869	1314	265	124

Figures 9-11 show the counts of youth work staff (volunteers, paid part-time, full-time youth workers and youth tutors).

4.1.1 Volunteers

From Figure 13, female volunteers outnumber male volunteers in all provisions, most markedly in Uniformed provision, as has been the case in recent years.

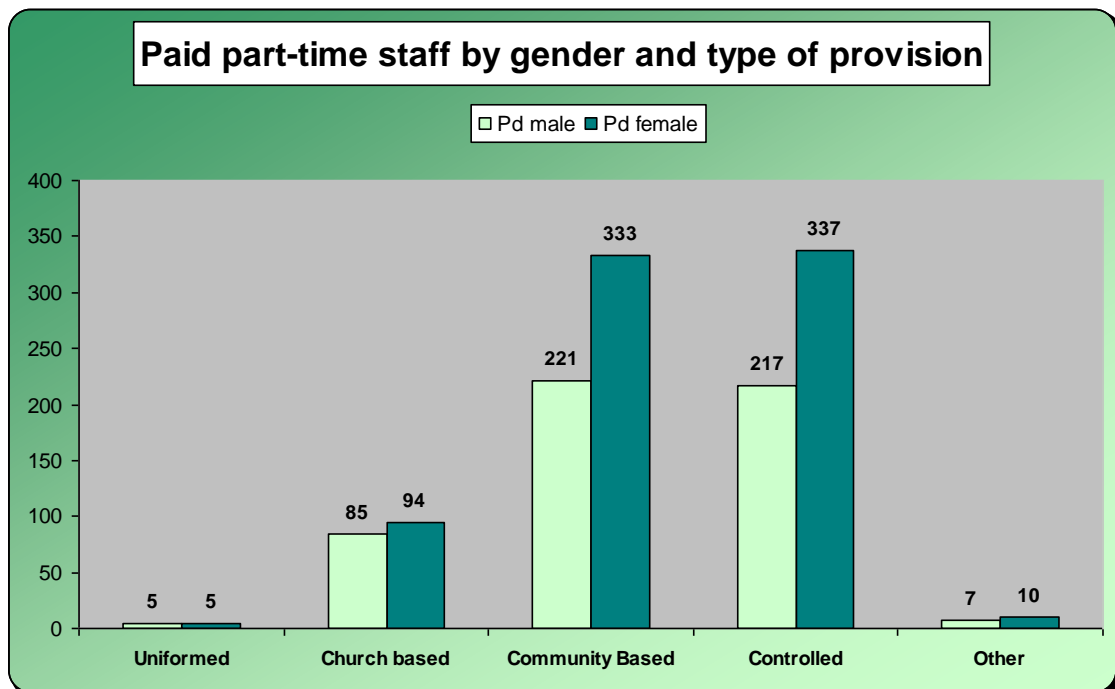
Figure 13



4.1.2 Paid part-time workers

From Figure 14, female paid part-time workers outnumber males, most particularly in Community (voluntary) and Controlled provision.

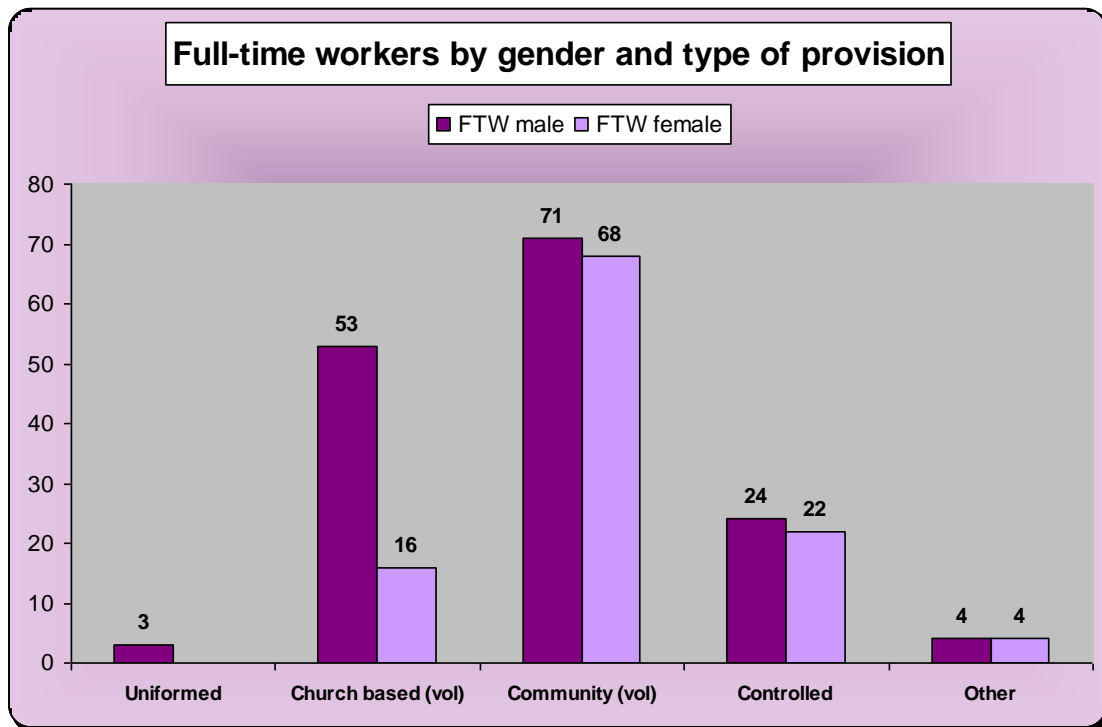
Figure 14



4.1.3 Full-time workers

In the case of full-time workers (Figure 15), male Full-time workers are in a majority. This is most particularly so in Church based (vol) provision, although staff in this type of youth work may not be solely engaged with youth work. The gender balance in other types is more equally distributed. This is most particularly so in Controlled provision (though male full-time workers are more prevalent in church based provision).

Figure 15



4.5 Qualifications of youth work staff

Figure 16 below details the qualifications of staff in non-uniformed youth work. The percentages of staff holding each type of qualification within each type of youth provision is represented by the bar chart with the underlying counts detailed in the table below the chart.

Figure 16

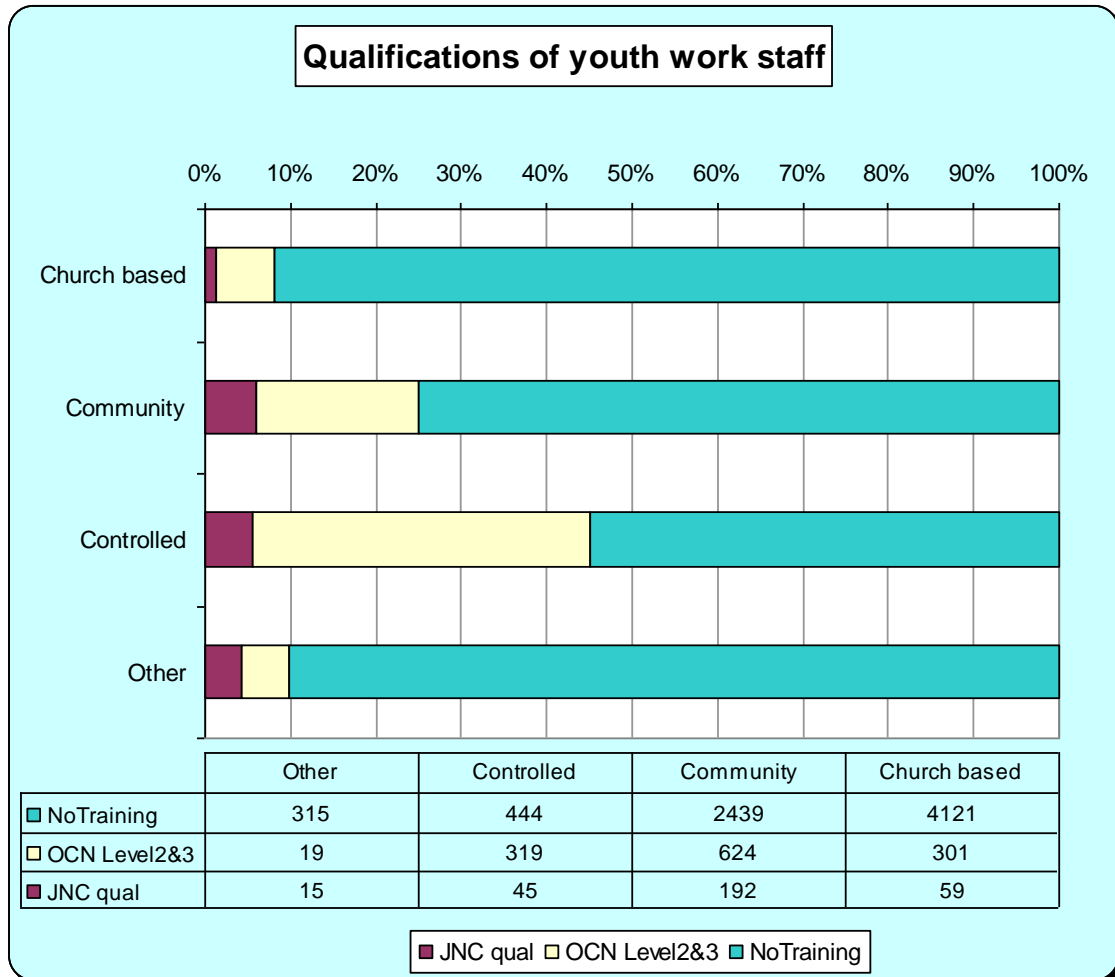


Figure 23 shows a considerably higher proportion of staff in Controlled provision who are qualified to at least OCN Level 2 or 3 standard (45%). There does however appear to be little difference in the proportion of all youth work staff who are JNC qualified between Controlled and Community (vol) provision.

4.5 Qualifications of Uniformed youth work staff

Table 18 below shows that 63% of staff in Uniformed membership are leaders and 30% are helpers (identical proportions to those observed in 2009).

TABLE 18: Distribution of training levels for staff in Uniformed groups

	<i>(n)</i>	%
Advanced	667	6.2%
Leader	6696	62.6%
Helper	3328	31.1%
TOTAL	10691	100%

4.6 Staff weekly voluntary and paid part-time hours

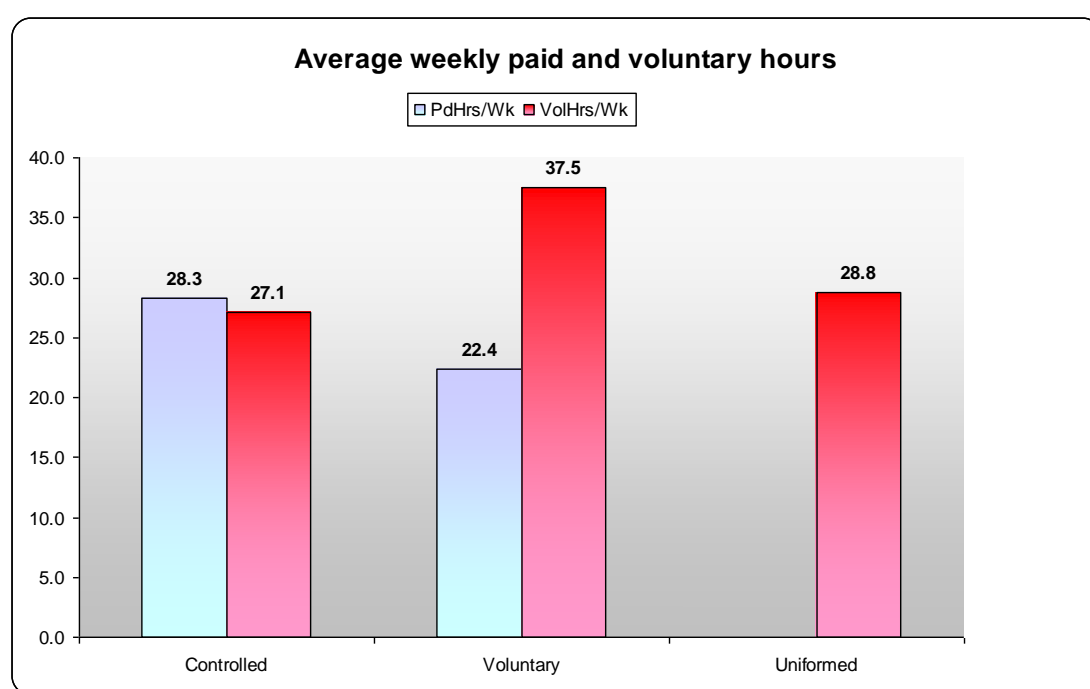


Figure 17

Figure 17 compares the average total paid and voluntary hours in each of the main types of provision. The figures are based on only those units that have either paid or voluntary contributions. For this reason, the average weekly hours for Uniformed provision has been omitted as paid part-time contributions are absent from Uniformed groups. An average of around 28 hours of paid staff input takes place in Controlled provision, exceeding the weekly average for Voluntary provision by 6 hours per week (there is little difference between Church based and Community provision).

Figure 18 shows the median weekly voluntary and paid staff hours for comparative purposes. It shows that whereas the average (or mean) paid staff hours is 3 hours per week above the median in Controlled provision, the mean is 9 hours above the median in Voluntary provision. This implies that the average for Voluntary provision is subject to upwards distortion by a small number of very high values which explains the difference between them. For example, in the Controlled sector, Nubia Youth Club in Belfast has 194 paid part-time hours per week, compared to 70 paid hours per week for Rathcoole Youth Centre which is the entry with the next highest value. Therefore a more accurate representation of typical paid hours in Controlled and Voluntary provision is more accurately represented by the median. In the case of voluntary hours, the mean exceeds the median by almost 18 hours per week, with the mean figure inflated by some very high values (1000 hours per week in Upper Andersonstown Youth Network and 590 in The Net (Annalong)).

Figure 18

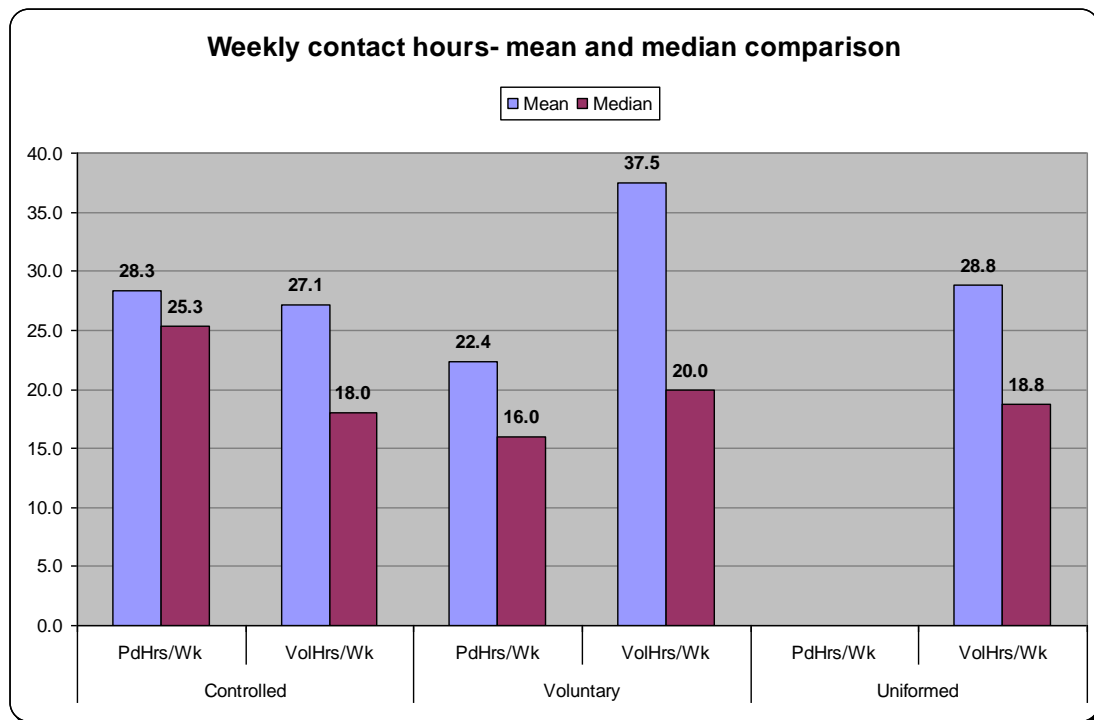
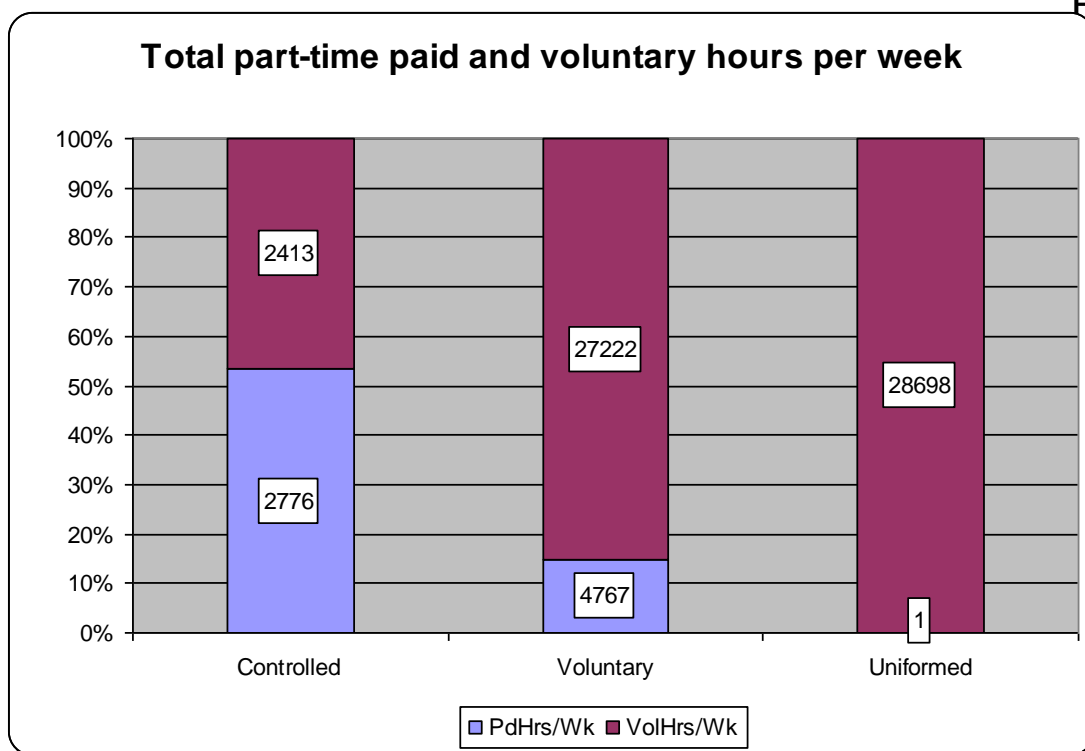


Figure 19 shows the total count of paid part-time hours and voluntary hours per week in whole youth sector by main type of provision. It shows that whereas 53% of staff input is paid in Controlled provision (proportionately slightly less than in 2009), 15% of the staff input was paid in voluntary provision.

Figure 19



The counts of clubs that have paid input are detailed in Table 19 below. A total of 312 units have a paid part-time staff input. The first column counts those clubs which have paid part-time input, and the third column details the total count of units. Therefore, out of 107 Controlled units, 98 have paid part-time staff input. A further 70 groups have the services of a full-time youth worker that do not have paid part-time input.⁹

TABLE 19: Paid weekly staff input

Type	PdHrs/Wk	Total count (units)
Controlled	98	107
Voluntary	213	766
Uniformed	1	1025
Total	312	1898

⁹ Of the 312 units that have specified the number of paid part-time hours per week, 117 also have access to a full-time worker(s). Although total number of 337 units stated they had paid part-time staff, 25 did not specify the number of paid part-time hours.

4.7 Age of Youth work staff (Full-time, Part-time and Volunteers)

Figure 20 below details all youth work staff falling into the prescribed age bands. The accompanying percentages are illustrated by the bar chart.

Figure 20

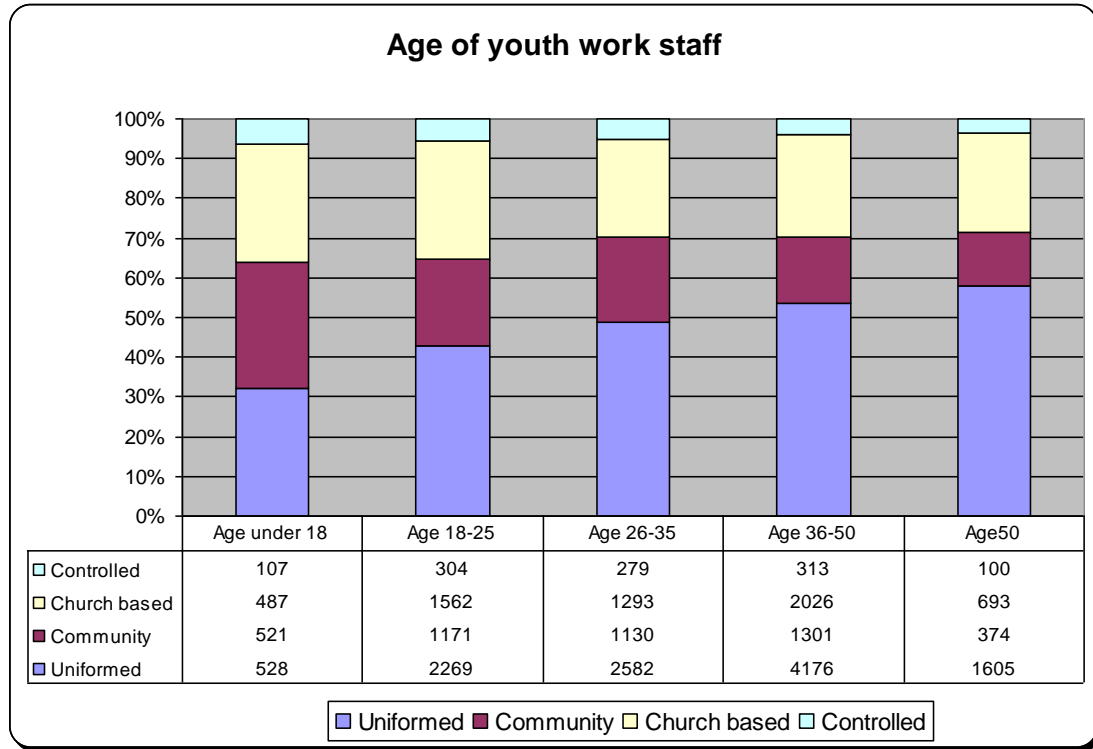
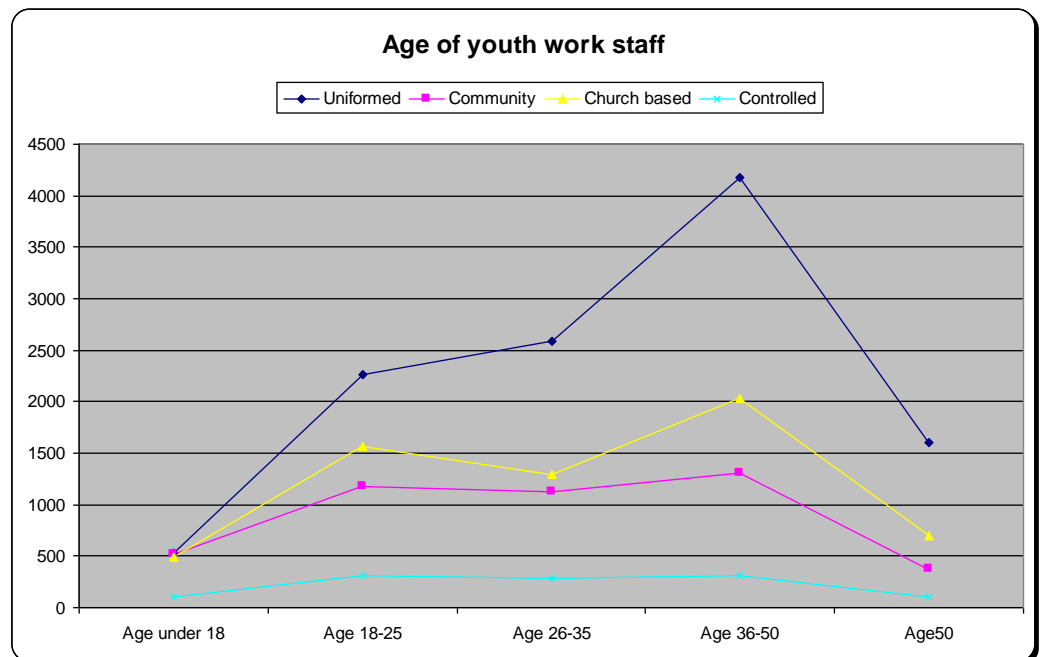


Figure 21

From this information, the general age profile of youth work staff in Controlled provision is the youngest of all the types of provision whereas Uniformed



provision has the oldest age profile and this is reinforced by Fig. 21 opposite with the highest proportion of staff in the age 36-50 category.

6.0 OTHER TYPES OF YOUTH PROVISION – NON-UNIT BASED PROVISION

The information in this section details other types of youth provision that have previously not been subject to data collection in the same way as the unit based provision in the previous section. They are:

- (i) Duke of Edinburgh schemes
- (ii) Community Relations (YCRSS)
- (iii) Summer schemes
- (iv) Personal and Social Development programmes
- (v) Projects without fixed membership base/area
projects/outreach/intervention

(i) Duke of Edinburgh Schemes

Excluding the unavailable count for SEELB, there were 150 Duke of Edinburgh (DoE) schemes registered in 2010. These accounted for 7,750 participants.

Duke of Edinburgh schemes and participants by ELB

Table 20 shows the count of schemes and total participation by ELB. Please note that the count of schemes is unavailable for SEELB.

TABLE 20: DoE participants by ELB

ELB	Count of schemes	Participants
BELB	30	1,886
NEELB	31	1,631
SEELB	n/a	1,779
SELB	53	1,257
WELB	36	1,197
Grand Total	n/a	7,750

DoE membership by age

The age distribution of those in DoE schemes are detailed in Table 21 below.

TABLE 21: Age distribution of membership in DoE schemes

Age	n	%
13-15	4843	62.5%
16-18	2712	35.0%
19-25	195	2.5%
Total	7750	100%

The male/female ratio for Duke of Edinburgh schemes is unavailable for SEELB, but indications from the remaining data suggest that participants are 53-55% female.

(ii) Community Relations Schemes

In Northern Ireland, there are 114 young people participating in 5 registered CRYSS schemes as residual participation from the now terminated funding stream.

YCRSS scheme membership by ELB

Table 22 below shows the distribution of CRYSS schemes by Education and Library Board area.

TABLE 22: Age distribution of membership in of CRYSS schemes

	Count	Membership
NEELB	3	76
SELB	2	38
WELB	3	53
Total	8	167

YCRSS participants by Community background

The community background of those participating in CRYSS schemes is shown in Table 23 below. Please note that due to missing data the total number of participants were not classified with a community background.

TABLE 23: Participation in CRYSS schemes by Community background

	(n)	%
Protestant	51	24%
Roman Catholic	145	69%
Other	14	7%
TOTAL	210	100%

(iii) Summer schemes

There were 66 Summer Schemes registered in 2010 throughout Northern Ireland, with a total participation of 5997 young people.

Summer schemes and participants by ELB

The distribution of registered summers schemes and their participants by ELB is shown in Table 24 below.

TABLE 24: Geographic distribution of Summer Scheme participants

	Count	Membership
NEELB	45	3327
SELB	21	2670
WELB	27	1489
Total	93	7486

(Figures not submitted from SEELB and BELB)

Summer scheme participants by age and gender

Table 25 below shows the distribution of young people who took part in summer schemes by age.

TABLE 25: Age distribution of Summer Schemes participants

Age	(n)	%
4-9	2232	29.8%
10-12	2281	30.4%
13-15	1644	21.7%
16-18	1033	13.8%
19-25	296	3.9%
Total	7486	100%

Summer scheme participants by community background

The community background of young people participating in summer schemes is shown in Table 26 below. .

TABLE 26: Community background of summer scheme participants*

	(n)	%
Protestant	2707	37.2%
Roman Catholic	4332	59.7%
Other	222	3.1%
TOTAL	7261	100%

**Please note that due to missing data the entire membership was not classified with a community background*

(iv) Personal and Social Development Programmes (6-15 and 16+ sessions)

Data was supplied for 116 programmes of mainly short-term personal and social development (PSDs), with a total membership of 2573. **These projects were all registered in SELB and WELB only.** The PSDs referred to in this commentary refer to various programmes and projects such as youth councils, school and single identity projects run from schools, community centres, ELB premises and large youth centres. They are divided into two main groupings by age: 6-15 sessions and 16-plus sessions but are reported here together.

PSD programme participants by age

Table 27 below shows the distribution of young people who took part in PSD programmes by age.

TABLE 27: Age distribution of PSD participants

Age	(n)	%
4-9	0	0.0%
10-12	152	5.9%
13-15	1100	42.8%
16-18	1145	44.5%
19-25	176	6.8%
Total	2573	100%

PSD programme participants by community background

The community background of young people participating in PSD programmes is shown in Table 28 below.

TABLE 28: PSD programme participants by community background*

	(n)	%
Protestant	902	35.4%
Roman Catholic	1563	61.4%
Other	80	3.1%
TOTAL	2545	100%

** Please note that due to data supply issues, these figures cannot be regarded as an entirely correct portrayal of community background*

Staffing for PSDs

Table 29 shows the number of volunteers, paid part-time leaders and full-time workers associated with PSD programmes.

TABLE 29: Staffing within PSD programmes

	Count
Volunteers	93
Paid part-time leaders	96
Full-time workers	166
Total	355

(v) Projects without fixed membership base/area projects/outreach/intervention

Data was supplied for 73 projects mainly area based projects that operate in a non-centre based context, although this section also includes some outreach (including rural outreach) and intervention projects mainly in NEELB and SEELB. This category of youth work also includes the 21 full-time workers registered with NEELB who are involved with area projects and outreach.

Projects and participants by ELB

Table 30 shows the distribution of project related youth work by ELB and the participants associated with it.

TABLE 30: Age distribution of young people participating in projects

	Count	Membership
BELB	5	2,056
NEELB	71	4,897
SEELB	17	3,245
WELB	45	2,677
Total	138	12,875

(Figures not submitted from WELB and SELB project related material included within PSDs)

Project participants by age

The age structure of those young ELB people who are involved in projects is detailed in Table 31 below.

TABLE 31: Age distribution of young people involved in projects

Age	n	%
4-9	0	0.0%
10-12	152	5.9%
13-15	1100	42.8%
16-18	1145	44.5%
19-25	176	6.8%
Total	2573	100%

Project participation by Community background

The community background of young people participating in projects is shown in Table 32 below. Please note that participants in Intervention programmes in NEELB have a 76% Protestant community background and 81% those in WELB have a Roman Catholic community background. Of the remainder, 44% are from a Protestant community background.¹⁰

TABLE 32: Community background of project participants*

	(n)	%
Protestant	5518	44.7%
Roman Catholic	6567	53.2%
Other	238	1.9%
TOTAL	12323	100%

**Please note that due to missing data the entire membership was not classified with a community background*

Staffing of Projects

Table 33 details the number and types of staff associated with these projects.

TABLE 33: Staffing within projects

	Count
Volunteers ¹¹	706
Paid part-time leaders ¹²	172
Full-time workers	132
Total	1010

¹⁰ Participants in NEELB and WELB Intervention programmes make up 45% of the total participants in this category of youth work

¹¹ Of this total, 457 volunteers are associated with Intervention projects in NEELB and 183 in WELB (73% of all volunteers in this category of youth work)

¹² Of this total, 69 paid part-time staff are associated with Intervention projects in NEELB and 48 in WELB (68% of all paid part-time staff in this category of youth work)

7 CUMULATIVE YOUTH WORK TOTALS FOR NORTHERN IRELAND

From Table 34, a grand total of 188,225 young people were involved in registered youth work in Northern Ireland in 2010.¹³

(i) Youth work totals by age

TABLE 34: Cumulative membership totals by age

	Age 4-9	Age 10-12	Age 13-15	Age 16-18	Age 19-25	Total
Unit based	49939	40569	37448	18163	11255	157374
Duke Of Edinburgh	-	-	4843	2712	195	7750
YSCRSS	17	25	58	34	33	167
Summer schemes	2232	2281	1644	1033	296	7486
Area projects/Intervention/outreach	1464	2922	4931	2967	591	12875
PSDs and programmes (SELB/WELB)	-	152	1100	1145	176	2573
Grand Total	53652	45949	50024	26054	12546	188225

(ii) Total participation levels for all youth work in Northern Ireland

2009 population estimates

TABLE 35: Participation levels for all youth work (percent)

	Age 4-18	Age 4-25
Unit based	40.7%	29.0%
Non-unit based	8.2%	5.7%
All youth work	48.9%	34.7%

2001 Census

TABLE 36: Participation levels for all youth work (percent)

	Age 4-18	Age 4-25
Unit based	37.9%	29.1%
Non-unit based	7.7%	5.7%
All youth work	45.6%	34.8%

¹³ This composite figure also includes leaders age 19-25 in unit based provision. The grand total of members only is 178,348

Age 19-25 (2009 population estimates)

	Membership 19-25	Leadership 18- 25	Total
Unit based	3.2%	2.9%	6.1%
Non unit based	0.7%	-	0.7%
All youth work	3.9%	2.9%	6.8%

(iii) Total membership counts and participation levels for all youth work in 2010 by age group

2009 population estimates

Age	Population	Unit Based	Non-Unit Based	% Unit Based	%Non-unit Based	ALL YOUTH WORK
Age 4-9	135652	49949	3713	36.8%	2.7%	39.6%
Age 10-12	73230	40579	5380	55.4%	7.3%	62.8%
Age 13-15	74187	37458	12576	50.5%	17.0%	67.4%
Age 16-18	75769	18173	7891	24.0%	10.4%	34.4%
Age 19-25	183306	11255	1291	6.1%	0.7%	6.8%
Age 4-18	358838	146159	29560	40.7%	8.2%	49.0%
Age 4-25	542144	157414	30851	29.0%	5.7%	34.7%