



Education Authority
Youth Service

**Local
Assessment
of Need
2018/2020**

Causeway Coast and Glens
Division

Contents

1. Introduction	1
2. Policy Context	3
Introduction	3
Draft Programme for Government 2016-2021	3
Department of Education	4
Department of Education Business Plan.....	4
Priorities for Youth.....	5
Community Relations, Equality and Diversity (CRED) and CRED Addendum	6
Shared Education	7
Rural Needs Act Northern Ireland 2016.....	8
3. Current Delivery.....	9
Introduction	9
Generic and Targeted Youth Work	9
Central Theme.....	9
Youth Work Team	10
Extended Provision	12
Inclusion	12
School Based Youth Work.....	13
Participation.....	13
International Work.....	13
Partnership working.....	13
Tackling Paramilitarism - EA START Programme	14
4. Causeway Coast and Glens Needs Analysis.....	15
Methodology.....	15
Desktop Research	16
Questions and Surveys.....	16
Demographics	Error! Bookmark not defined. 16
Deprivation	19
Education.....	24
Special Educational Needs	27
Newcomer Pupils	28
Access to Services	29

Health	31
Stakeholder Engagement	32
5. Areas for Action	38
DE Priority: Raising Standards for All	38
• Generic Youth Work/Support to Voluntary Groups	38
• Allocation of Staff/Resources.....	38
• Quality Assurance/Masurement of Youth Work Programme	38
• Public Relations.....	38
DE Priority: Closing the Gap between the Highest and Lowest Performers, Improving Access and Equity.....	39
• Addressing Low Educational Attainment.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.39
• Health and Wellbeing.....	40
• Flare Programme	41
• Access to Services	41
• CRED.....	41
• Inclusive Youth Work	42
• Positive Behaviour	42
• Participation.....	42
• Raising Aspirations.....	43
• Outdoor Learning	43
DE Enabling Goal: Developing the Non-Formal Education Workforce	44
• Leadership and Volunteering.....	44
• Adult Volunteers	44
DE Enabling Goal: Improving the Non-Formal Learning Environment	44
• Facility Management	Error! Bookmark not defined.44
DE Enabling Goal: Transforming Education Management	44
• Youth Advocacy Programme.....	44
• Securing External Funding	44
• Summary Areas for Action	45
6. Area Action Plan	46
Appendix 1	63

1. Introduction

On 1st April 2015 the existing educational structures in Northern Ireland were replaced with a single regional body, the Education Authority (EA), coinciding with the implementation of new local government structures. The new Education Authority took over all of the roles and responsibilities of the former Education and Library Boards (ELBs) and the Staff Commission.

The Department of Education (DE) is committed to implementing a coherent policy brief for Youth Work providing a clear focus, a new way of looking at planning, delivery and evaluation and a high quality service for young people with improved outcomes.

The Education Authority delivers youth services directly to young people in a variety of settings such as full-time and part-time Youth Centres and Outdoor Education Centres, as well as through outreach work and specialist programmes, particularly focussed on enhancing the inclusion and participation of young people. A significant proportion of youth work programmes also takes place in voluntary sector organisations, supported by grants from EA.

The structure of EA Youth Service delivery has also changed. The previous model was based on the legacy Education and Library Boards, whereby, there were fourteen Youth Officers managing areas from the old twenty-six District Council areas.

Following restructuring, the new model sees the introduction of a coterminus delivery model based on the new Local Government Districts. There are now nine Youth Officers managing the new eleven Council areas. Two Officers are based in Belfast, three Officers will service two new council areas and the remaining four will manage a Council area each. This new model ensures that each Officer will manage an area with similar numbers of young people.

Structured formal planning takes place throughout the Service in order to effectively allocate resources in response to policy priorities, DE targets and an objective assessment of needs. Area Planning is part of a coherent planning framework established within Youth Services.

The Area Plan describes the policy and local context for the Service and summarises a needs assessment of the area. The Action Plan, the delivery model, will reflect DE policy and targets and will also articulate how the needs of the area will be addressed over the next three years.

EA has developed two strands to ensure the delivery of quality provision for young people; these are local services and regional services.

Local services aim to provide a universal service based on policy directives including Priorities for Youth, Community Relations Equality and Diversity (CRED) and Shared Education whilst aiming to provide a targeted service based on key priorities within an assessment of need. Local services aim to ensure the delivery of essential services by the voluntary and statutory sector and manage statutory provision in distinct geographical areas.

The Head of Service for local provision has responsibility for the effective engagement of children and young people in service design, delivery and evaluation of Youth Service. The HOS has overall responsibility for the leadership and management of strategic planning and quality assurance for local Youth Services across the Education Authority.

As part of local services nine Senior Youth Officers (SYOs) have been employed to manage the strategic development of the Youth Service in designated areas. The SYOs oversee the implementation of the Area Plan, monitor and moderate provision, and represent the EA on strategic partnerships.

Regional services are managed by a Head of Service with responsibility for the leadership and management of strategic planning and quality assurance for regional youth services across EA, as well as providing the relevant support for the delivery of youth work in line with key policy directives including Priorities for Youth, Community Relations Equality and Diversity (CRED) and Shared Education.

The HOS has responsibility for the design, delivery and evaluation of training and curriculum support services and the development of effective quality assurance systems. A key element of the role of the HOS is to ensure effective engagement with strategic partners including voluntary sector organisations.

2. Policy Context

Introduction

On 1st April 2015 the existing educational structures in Northern Ireland were replaced with a single regional body, the Education Authority (EA), coinciding with the implementation of new local Government structures. The new Education Authority took over all of the roles and responsibilities of the former Education and Library Boards and the Staff Commission.

Established as a non-departmental public body in 1990, the Youth Council for Northern Ireland (YCNI) continues to advise the Department of Education, the Education Authority and other bodies on the development of the Youth Service; to encourage cross-community activity by the Youth Service; to encourage the provision of facilities for the Youth Service and facilities which are especially beneficial to young persons, and encourage and assist the co-ordination and efficient use of the resources of the Youth Service. In 2016 YCNI was conferred with an additional statutory function to encourage and facilitate Shared Education.

The policy landscape also changed following the 2016 Assembly elections. Northern Ireland had a new Minister for Education, a new Programme for Government and a series of high level strategies set for implementation from early 2017 which may have potential ramifications for Youth Services. There is also the impending UK exit from the European Union which may influence the focus and direction of Youth Services in the future.

Strategic planning within Youth Services must take account of this high level policy context alongside wider DE policies. The following sections are a brief outline of some of the key policy areas. It should however be remembered that the policy context is constantly evolving and subject to change.

Draft Programme for Government 2016-2021

The Programme for Government is the highest level strategic document of the Northern Ireland Executive, setting out the priorities that will be pursued by the Assembly and identifying the most significant actions it will take to address them.

The draft Framework contains fourteen strategic outcomes which touch on every aspect of Government, including the attainment of good health and education, economic success and establishing confident and peaceful communities. The fourteen outcomes are supported by forty-two indicators which are clear statements for change and each indicator is accompanied by a measure largely derived from existing statistics.

The draft Programme for Government will require a significant change in approach from that used by previous administrations and a key feature is its dependence on collaborative working between organisations and groups, whether in the public, voluntary or private sectors. Delivery of the Programme will encourage working across boundaries and focusing on the outcomes rather than traditional departmental lines.

The Department of Education will take the lead role on one of the Programme for Government outcomes, we give our children and young people the best start in life. There may be implications for DE funded Youth Provision to support this outcome. The greater impetus for collaborative working and the adoption of outcomes based accountability, both of which are central features of the draft Programme for Government, may also have repercussions for the scope and approach of Youth Provision in future.

Department of Education

Although the work of the Department of Education extends across many of the fourteen Outcomes in the draft Programme for Government, its key area of focus lies within Outcome Fourteen, which states that : We give our children and young people the best start in life. DE will lead on the development of Delivery Plans for the following four indicators in the draft Programme for Government:

- Indicator 11: Improve Educational Outcomes
- Indicator 12: Reduce Educational Inequality
- Indicator 13: Improve the Quality of Education
- Indicator 15: Improve Child Development

The DE Corporate Plan for Education will outline the strategic direction for DE and the wider education service and set out the key priorities and objectives during the period that it covers. The Corporate Plan is developed from the draft Programme for Government and will follow once the draft Programme for Government has been agreed and published. Each year DE will develop an annual business plan setting out its commitments to delivering the corporate goals and strategic objectives contained in the Corporate Plan.

Department of Education Business Plan

The overarching DE vision is that all children and young people receive the best start in life to enable them to achieve their full potential at each stage of their development. The DE business plan reflects the key priorities and objectives during the 2016/17 financial year in support of the draft Programme for Government (PFG) Framework (2016-2021). The Plan will be updated as and when the draft PFG (2016-2021) has been agreed and finalised. Currently DE's plan is set out under seven corporate goals:

- Improving the well-being of children and young people: Supporting the draft PFG Indicator 15: Improve child development
- Raising standards for all which supports the draft PFG Indicator 11: Improving educational outcomes
- Closing the performance gap, increasing access and equality: Supporting the draft PFG Indicator 12: Reduce educational inequality
- Developing the education workforce which supports the draft PFG Indicator 13: Improving the quality of education
- Improving the learning environment which supports the draft PFG Indicator 13: Improving the quality of education
- Transforming the governance and management of education
- Discharging our corporate responsibilities effectively

Specific references to Youth Services in the 2016-2017 business plan include progression of the implementation of Priorities for Youth and development of the Network for Youth model.

Priorities for Youth

Priorities for Youth, published in October 2013, clearly sets out the positive contribution that Youth Services can play in achieving the Department of Education's vision that every young person can achieve to his or her full potential at each stage of his and her development.

The policy affirms that Youth Work can, through various methodologies and in various settings, provide additional opportunities to support young peoples' learning and development and improve employability by re-engaging disadvantaged young people with education.

The policy also recognises that Youth Work has a major role to play as we continue to deal with the legacy of conflict, moving towards a shared and inclusive society, by equipping young people with the skills, attitudes and behaviours to recognise, understand and respect difference.

Priorities for Youth revised the overarching aims of Youth Work to reflect a closer alignment between Youth Work and education priorities, and presented the strategic aims of Youth Work as:

- To contribute to raising standards for all and closing the performance gap between the highest and lowest achieving young people by providing access to enjoyable, non-formal learning opportunities that help them to develop enhanced social and cognitive skills and overcome barriers to learning; and
- To continue to improve the non-formal learning environment by creating inclusive, participative settings in which the voice and influence of young people are championed, supported and evident in the design, delivery and evaluation of programmes.

The policy identified the following principles underpinning all aspects of Youth Work supported by DE:

- Participation in Youth Services is voluntary and should enable young people to develop the necessary knowledge, skills and abilities to tackle the issues that are important to them
- The active participation of young people should be fostered, supported and evident across all youth settings
- Equality and inclusion should be fundamental to planning and implementation and the values of equality, diversity and interdependence should be at the heart of Youth Work
- Young people, their families and the wider community should be involved in Youth Work in a meaningful way, with expectations managed within the resources available
- Young people should expect high quality services, which follow best practice including the highest standards of child protection
- Collaborative working between the voluntary, uniformed, faith-based and statutory sectors should play an important part in securing improved outcomes for young people and the continued commitment from the youth workforce, including volunteers

- The contribution of the volunteer workforce within the youth sector is invaluable and should be acknowledged, supported and celebrated
- Resources should be used to achieve priority outcomes for young people in the most cost effective way, according to best practice principles (public value)
- The needs of the young person should be the key focus at each stage of development
- Activities should be engaging, enjoyable and planned to deliver improved outcomes.

Priorities for Youth directs that Youth Work must be planned in response to the assessed need, prioritised age ranges and other identified groups. It emphasises that strategic planning within Youth Services must reflect wider DE policy and that future Youth Provision will be consistent, transparent and allocated proportionate to the level of disadvantage experienced by young people.

Whilst the needs of specific groups of young people are prioritised, the policy is clear that general Youth Provision will also continue to be supported in line with the assessment of need.

Although the policy strives for closer alignment between DE funded Youth Work and the DE agenda, it also affirms that Youth Work can assist in the delivery of a range of other strategic outcomes such as the:

- Programme for Government
- Children and Young People's 10 Year Plan
- Play and Leisure Policy
- Child Poverty Policy
- Pathways to Success
- Delivering Social Change
- Together: Building a United Community.

The policy acknowledges initiatives and funding opportunities available at European level, along with the need to build on co-operation between youth sectors on a North/South and East/West basis.

The policy also recognises and supports the shared values and principles in the 2011 Concordat between the voluntary and community sector and the NI Executive and notes that DE is committed to working with partners in line with the Concordat. In turn, DE requires the Education Authority and other arms-length-bodies to adhere to the values and principles of the Concordat when carrying out activities on its behalf.

In planning for youth provision, Priorities for Youth asserts that managers must take account of a range of high level education policies and services, such as CRED, Extended Schools, Full Service Schools, Education Other Than At School (EOTAS), Irish Medium Education, Special Education, Area Learning Communities and the Entitlement Framework.

Community Relations, Equality and Diversity (CRED) and CRED Addendum

The Department of Education launched the Community Relations, Equality and Diversity (CRED) policy for Youth Services and schools in March 2011. The aim of the CRED Policy was to contribute to improving relations between communities by educating children and young people to develop self-respect and respect for others by providing them, in formal and non-formal education settings, with

opportunities to build relationships with those from different backgrounds and traditions within the resources available.

To assist the implementation of the CRED policy, earmarked funding was provided to support capacity building for teachers and Youth Workers. This was designed to provide opportunities for young people to engage in meaningful activities, to develop resources and to establish a dedicated website to display and disseminate effective good practice. However this funding was withdrawn in March 2015.

In 2014/2015 DE undertook a formal review of the CRED policy to ensure that the policy was meeting its aims and objectives and to inform further development of the policy. The review findings confirmed that the policy was fit for purpose and largely effective in improving attitudes of children and young people towards those they perceived to be different, helping prepare them to take their place in an increasingly diverse society.

In September 2016 DE published the CRED Addendum. While the core CRED policy remains unchanged, the Addendum provides an updated set of commitments to be read in conjunction with the policy. The Addendum recognises the close relationship between the CRED, Shared Education, and Priorities for Youth policies. DE states that its arms-length bodies will assist educational partners in reflecting the aims, objectives and core values of the CRED policy within plans to progress Shared Education and Priorities for Youth in a holistic way.

The Addendum identifies a range of key issues and actions for DE and education partners. In terms of resourcing CRED work in the youth sector, it notes that the Regional Youth Development Plan will articulate how CRED related issues will be addressed. It also highlights that the Education Authority and other delivery organisations will take account of the particular needs of those of differing sexual orientation, racial groups and disability.

The Education Authority will identify priority areas for professional learning for practitioners and ensure voluntary youth organisations have the knowledge and skills to embed CRED through dissemination of good practice, training and mentor support.

Shared Education

The Shared Education Act (NI) 2016 received Royal Assent in May 2016, and the purpose of the Act is to make legislative provision in relation to Shared Education. It provides a definition of Shared Education and confers a duty on DE to encourage, facilitate and promote Shared Education. The Act also confers a power on relevant arms-length bodies, including the Education Authority and the Youth Council for Northern Ireland to encourage and facilitate Shared Education.

The Shared Education Act (NI) 2016 defines Shared Education as the education together of those of different religious belief, including reasonable numbers of both Protestant and Roman Catholic children or young persons and those who are experiencing socio-economic deprivation and those who are not. This form of education is secured by the working together and co-operation of two or more relevant providers. A relevant provider means a person providing education at a grant-aided

school or services of any kind, including youth services, which provide educational benefit to children or young persons.

Shared Education means that the organisation and delivery of education must align to the following three principles:

- Meets the needs of and provides for the education together of learners from all Section 75 categories and socio-economic status
- Involves schools and other education providers of differing ownership, sectoral identity and ethos, management type or governance arrangements
- Delivers educational benefits to learners, promotes the efficient and effective use of resources, and promotes equality of opportunity, good relations, equality of identity, respect for diversity and community cohesion.

The vision for Shared Education, articulated in the DE policy 'Sharing Works' (September 2015) is for: Vibrant, self-improving Shared Education partnerships delivering educational benefits to learners, encouraging the efficient and effective use of resources, and promoting equality of opportunity, good relations, equality of identity, respect for diversity and community cohesion.

The policy reflects that equality and inclusion are key features of high performing education systems, and states that all children and young people should have the opportunity to be involved in Shared Education. The policy is therefore aimed at:

- Both statutory and voluntary early-years educational settings
- Primary, post-primary and special schools
- Non-formal educational environments, such as statutory and voluntary Youth Work settings.

Rural Needs Act Northern Ireland 2016

Rural proofing is the process by which policies, strategies and plans are assessed to determine whether they have a differential impact on rural areas and, where appropriate, adjustments are made to take account of particular rural circumstances. Rural Proofing has been a requirement for all Government Departments in Northern Ireland since 2002 and has been an integral part of the policy development process. In 2016, this commitment to rural proofing was strengthened with the introduction of the Rural Needs Act (Northern Ireland) 2016.

There are three main areas of responsibility for public authorities under the Act and these relate to the consideration of rural needs; monitoring and reporting on how the public authority has complied with this requirement; and co-operation and sharing of information with other public authorities.

3. Current Delivery

Introduction

The Youth Service in the Causeway Coast and Glens area is constantly innovating in addressing its approach to meet the consistent and emerging needs of young people. The EA provides a range of Youth Services directly to young people in a variety of settings such as full-time and part-time youth centres, as well as through area work and specialist programmes with particular focus on enhancing the inclusion and participation of young people. A significant proportion of Youth Work programmes take place in voluntary youth sector organisations, supported by funding from the EA Youth Service.

Generic and Targeted Youth Work

The provision of Youth Work can be categorised broadly into two types, Generic and Targeted.

- Generalist youth provision ensures that supportive environments are made available to a significant proportion of young people throughout our communities. This allows them to enhance their personal skills, levels of motivation and general resilience and to help them to develop their ability to interact with other young people and adults
- Targeted provision seeks to address the direct impact of exclusion and marginalisation, addressing key themes of work, such as risk-taking health behaviour, sectarianism and racism, disaffection and low levels of attainment in school, while also focusing resources on specific groups of young people that are most marginalised, such as those young people in Section 75 groupings. Such targeting of provision is aimed at meeting policy imperatives and ensuring that Youth Services are positioned to tackle the impact of economic and social deprivation, particularly as such deprivation affects the ability of young people to make most of their life chances and general education.

Whilst the Assessment of Need puts a particular focus on the needs and circumstances of specific groups, as defined by Priorities for Youth, it is important to emphasise the DE policy directive that universal or generic Youth Work will continue to be supported. Therefore, regardless of socio-economic or situational context, all children and young people have universal developmental needs which can be effectively supported by age-appropriate Youth Work provision in accordance with the Youth Work curriculum.

Central Theme

Youth Work: A Model for Effective Practice identified personal and social development as the central theme of Youth Work in Northern Ireland. The following diagram illustrates this as well as highlighting the core values and principles of Youth Work.¹

¹ Curriculum Development Unit, 2003, Youth Work: A Model for Effective Practice, CDU, Antrim.

Core values	Core principles	Central theme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Equity •Diversity •Interdependence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Preparing young people for participation •Testing values and beliefs •Promotion of acceptance and understanding of others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Personal and social development of young people

The developmental needs of children and young people are not static and so the policy also directs that the focus of Youth Work activities should progress according to age, as follows:

- The focus for the age range 4-8 will be through general Youth Work provision linked to the Youth Work Curriculum
- For the age ranges 9-13 and 14-18 the focus will be on the provision of Youth Work activities, in line with the priority needs identified
- For the 16+ age range, the focus will be on programmes that provide access to leadership/training opportunities or apprenticeships. Young people should also have access to recognised and/or accredited programmes to volunteer either within units or in the wider community
- The focus for the age range 19-25 will be on issue based programmes or volunteering and leadership opportunities
- For the age range 22-25, the focus will be on those who are either in, or at risk of being in, the group of young people not in education, employment or training or those who have not yet accessed developmental or other educational opportunities and are unlikely to do so.

Youth Work Team

The Causeway Coast and Glens Youth Work Team consists of:

Title	Location
1 Senior Youth Worker / Team Leader	Causeway Coast and Glens Youth Office
1 Senior Youth Worker II – Divisional Causeway Coast and Glens	Causeway Coast and Glens Youth Office
1 Senior Youth Worker II – Divisional Causeway Coast and Glens	Sunlea Projects Office
1 Area Youth Worker	Causeway Coast and Glens Youth Office
1 Area Youth Worker	Causeway Coast and Glens Neighbourhood Renewal
1 Area Youth Worker	Causeway Coast and Glens Rural
1 Area Youth Worker II	Limavady Area Office
Centre Based Worker II	St Mary's Limavady

Centre Based Provision	
Centre	Provision
Portrush Youth Centre	4 nights per week
Limavady High School Youth Club	4 nights per week
Ballycastle Youth Club	5 nights per week
St Mary's Limavady	2 nights per week
Sunlea Youth Centre	2 nights per week
St Cancies, Dungiven	3 nights per week

In addition to these youth clubs, Youth Work in the Causeway Coast and Glens area also operates on an accreditation programme basis or on a detached basis. Examples of these types of provision include Inclusion work with young people from Section 75 groups through the Inclusion Unit, Outdoor Learning facilitated by a Peripatetic Outdoor Instructor, Community Relations, Equality and Diversity (CRED) programmes, statutory funded area based projects such as programmes for rural Youth Work and Outreach, Health programmes, Personal and Social Development programmes, Environmental projects, Inclusion schemes and Youth Intervention. Over 50 projects were delivered in 2017-2018 by the youth work team ranging from CRED, Inclusion Youth Exchange, Youth Council, Gender, Risk Taking, Youth Advisory project, Summer Camp, Duke of Edinburgh, Personal and Social Development.

The most recent figures reveal that 9,417 young people in the Causeway Coast and Glens area participated in registered Youth Work.

Members of staff have responsibility for providing appropriate Youth Services for designated areas or groups identified as being most in need to enhance opportunities that will raise educational standards. Full-time Staff employed by the Education Authority complete an annual Controlled Delivery Agreement (CDA) and Full-time staff from Voluntary Units complete a Service Level Agreement (SLA). These agreements identify work that will be carried out throughout the year as identified in the Area Plan and aim to provide opportunities to address inequalities. This work will primarily focus on those areas that fall into the top 25% of most deprived wards in Northern Ireland but will also support generic work.

Full-time centres are well placed to deliver programmes in designated areas and also to deliver generic Youth Work. The Service particularly targets areas of economic and social deprivation which are normally in the top 25% most deprived in Northern Ireland and at groups identified as Section 75 or those most in need. These areas and groups will have access to a range of targeted Youth Services that will help young people enhance their personal skills and improve their levels of motivation and general resilience. The full-time team is supported in its delivery by both volunteers and part-time youth workers.

Other programmes and projects have been designed following the review of current research and thorough consultation with young people, Youth Workers and parents or guardians. Examples of this include programmes based on Body Image, Peer Pressure, Mental Health Issues and Cyber Bullying / Child Sexual Exploitation.

School Based Youth Work

Partnerships have been developed with a number of primary, post-primary and special schools in the Causeway Coast and Glens area. The EA Youth Service introduced a schools programme, 'Learning Together' in September 2014. Youth Service will be delivering LTP in Ballymoney High School in the Causeway Coast area. The Learning Together Programme has been developed with other educational support services and is delivered in partnership with teachers in schools. The programme offers young people, who may be at risk of low achievement and disaffection, the opportunity to access supportive bespoke interventions within Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 3, to help them make best use of their education and in Key Stage 4 to obtain a qualification equivalent to a GCSE Grade B. These programmes are designed to break down the barriers that some young people may face to learning and achieving. Youth Workers will be delivering KS3 LTP in Dunluce College, North Coast Integrated, Ballycastle High School and Rossmar Special School.

Participation

As proposed in "Priorities for Youth" a Local Advisory Group (LAG) has been established during 2016/17. The LAG includes key stakeholders and young people from the Causeway Coast and Glens area and provides advice to support the development and implementation of local Youth Service provision via Area Youth Development Plans and influence the development of the Regional Youth Development Plan.

The Youth Advocacy Programme (YAP) supports young people becoming involved in the LAG through a programme to enhance the personal capabilities of participants to advocate for their peers and represent young people at a Planning and Service delivery level and fully participate in the LAG process.

Other participative structures such as centre-based Members Forums and Youth Council also exist in Causeway Coast and Glens area.

International Work

The Causeway Coast and Glens area has a long established tradition in providing opportunities for young people to participate in international programmes. Programmes have ranged from study visits to Poland, international Youth exchanges and USA international young leaders' programmes. The team leader is also exploring the option of the Global Service Learning Programme for the Glens following a study visit to Washington in March 2018.

Partnership Working

EA Youth Service receives the major part of its funding from the Department of Education. However, the service has also developed key strategic partnerships to enable the securing of additional resources for the delivery of specific programmes and projects. Such partnerships, for example with the Department for Communities (DfC) and local district councils have strengthened the ability of the service to deliver innovative and highly creative projects for the most marginalised young people in our community. The YEAR Project is funded by the Lottery and Youth Service is a key member of the project's steering committee.

At a strategic level the EA Youth Service has representation on several multi-agency groups, including active involvement in the PCSP in Causeway Coast and Glens council area, PCSP ASB Forum, NRA Forum in Ballysally and Churchlands, Western Health and Social Care Trust, Looked after Children and Autism Support Unit, Youth Justice, as well as the Children's and Young People's Partnership. New links are being forged and developed in the local communities of Harpur's Hill and Ballysally.

Tackling Paramilitarism – EA START Programme

The Fresh Start Agreement (November 2015) resulted in the Executive Action Plan in 2016, the aim of which is to tackle paramilitary activity, criminality and organised crime. The Executive Action Plan is a cross departmental programme of work, and the Tackling Paramilitarism Programme Board has tasked the Department of Education to take forward Action A4, which states that, *The Executive should commission appropriate initiatives aimed at promoting lawfulness in schools and through youth work in communities.*

Youth Workers in the Causeway Coast and Glens area will deliver programmes which will contribute to a respect for the law and address risk factors which could put young people at risk of influence by paramilitary groups or organised criminal gangs, working with the generality of young people in youth centres/projects and schools (Education) across the Education Authority. This will involve education and awareness-raising. There will be high numbers involved in this action, which will be run out in a minimum of 60 schools across the region as one of the modules in the Education Authority's Learning Together Programme aimed at Key Stage 4 (Year 11 & 12).

In addition youth workers will deliver programmes in their youth work setting and in schools at Key Stage 3 on Lawfulness, Policing and Justice, as well as life skills such as resilience, positive mental health, drugs and alcohol awareness and relationships, which will address the key risk factors for young people becoming influenced by paramilitary groups or criminal gangs.

4 Causeway Coast and Glens Needs Analysis

4.1 Methodology

The *Priorities for Youth* policy maintains that the strategic planning and resourcing of youth work must address the assessed need for youth work interventions. Therefore an effective assessment of need is critical given that DE funded youth work must be set within the context of prioritised age ranges, priority groups and a clear definition of the need for targeted interventions, alongside an element of non-targeted provision that is assessed as needed.

Quantifying the needs of young people in Causeway Coast and Glens is a complex and difficult task. There is a clear variation and level of needs across the council boundaries, with some areas facing greater challenges than others. A range of quantitative and qualitative research methods have been used to inform this Assessment of Need. We have endeavoured to use the most up to date data and statistics from a range of government and statutory sources along with recent, relevant reports. An extensive consultation with young people and key stakeholders was also undertaken.

The information gleaned from the research has then been collated and analysed and the evidence gathered has been used to compile this report, highlighting the key issues and levels of need affecting young people.

Where possible quantitative and qualitative data has been used to inform this needs assessment. The information and data used in the assessment of need process came from variety of sources, including the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA), the Police Service of Northern Ireland, the Department of Education, Health Trusts and other government and statutory statistics. All the information used was publicly available as well as being objective and unambiguous. The datasets were also related to outcomes and had a clear focus on educational underachievement and disadvantage.

Data is continually being updated and may be outdated by the time plans have been published, therefore it is imperative that the assessment and analysis of the needs of young people is an ongoing process and planners should be aware of this in terms of their own local plans.

Within this document, assessed needs are set within a framework for planning that takes into account current government policy, in particular those identified by the Department of Education in its policy document, *Priorities for Youth*. The following are some of the key themes that the group have identified, although this list is not exhaustive:

- Demographics
- Deprivation
- Proximity to Services
- Educational Underachievement
- Health and Wellbeing
- Crime and Disorder

The needs assessment also reflected upon the following:

- Generic provision needs
- Targeted Needs
- The composite assessment of need
- Stakeholder engagement
- Highest levels of disadvantage
- DE Policies
- Collaborative planning and need
- Emerging needs

4.2 Desktop Research

The initial stages of the Assessment of Need involved desktop research. This process involved analysing existing assessment of needs models, both national and international, to gain an insight into good practice and assist in the design and development of the assessment of need.

Desktop research was also used to gather and analyse qualitative information from a range of sources. These sources were generally from government departments or other statutory agencies. The information collected from these sources helped identify key priority areas of need within the area. A review of recent, relevant literature was also undertaken. Evidence gathered from these documents and reports were used to support the original findings.

4.3 Questionnaires and Surveys

Stakeholders' voices, especially those of young people, are important to both the Department of Education and the Education Authority in the design and delivery of Youth Services.

Young people, engaged and not engaged in youth work were surveyed as part of the process and Youth Workers and parents/guardians were also surveyed. A series of focus groups were also facilitated by EA.

4.4 Demographics

The Causeway Coast & Glens Borough Council was established on 1st April 2015. It covers most of the northern coast of Northern Ireland and replaced Ballymoney Borough Council, Coleraine Borough Council, Limavady Borough Council and Moyle District Council.

The estimated population of Causeway Coast And Glens Local Government District at 30 June 2016 was 143,525, of which 71,166 (49.6%) were male and 72,359 (50.4%) were female. Less than one third of the total population of Causeway Coast & Glens Borough Council, 45,240, (31.5%) are aged 25 years or under. (NI average 33.3%).

Table 1 – Population by Age Bands 2014

Age	0 - 4 years	5 - 9 years	10 - 14 years	15 - 19 years	20 - 24 years
Number of Young People	8,764	9,243	8,678	9,654	8,901

Chart 1 – Projected Population 2016 – 2025

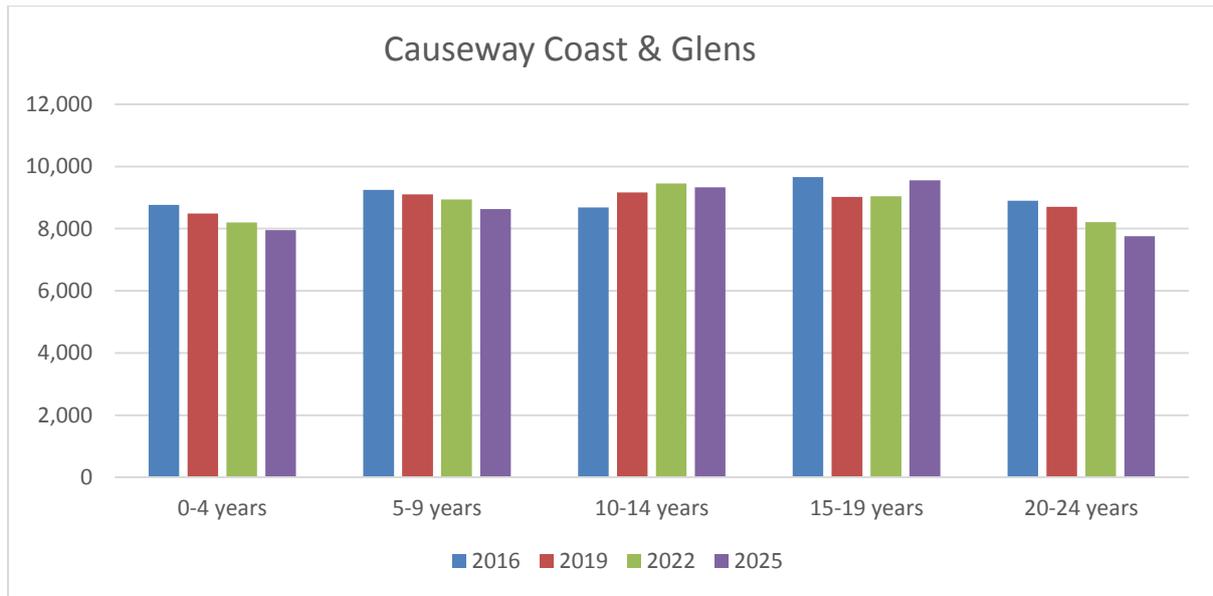


Table 2 – Projected Population 2016 – 2025

Age Groups	2016	2019	2022	2025
0-4 years	8,764	8,488	8,203	7,955
5-9 years	9,243	9,108	8,942	8,635
10-14 years	8,678	9,163	9,456	9,332
15-19 years	9,654	9,027	9,040	9,557
20-24 years	8,901	8,706	8,209	7,754

Table 3 - Number and Percentage of Young People Living in Deprived Areas.

LGD 2014	Aged 4-8	Aged 9-13	Aged 14-18	Aged 19-25	Total
Antrim & Newtownabbey YP	8892	8810	9239	12887	39828
Antrim & Newtownabbey YP living in Deprived Areas	2524	2399	2580	3943	11446
% Antrim & Newtownabbey YP living in Deprived Areas	28.4	27.2	27.9	30.6	28.7
Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon YP	13445	13092	13804	18325	58666
Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon YP living in Deprived Areas	1208	1080	1175	1793	5256
% Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon YP living in Deprived Areas	9.0	8.2	8.5	9.8	9.0
Belfast YP	18621	19261	22438	42080	102400
Belfast YP living in Deprived Areas	10664	11062	12822	19733	54281
% Belfast YP living in Deprived Areas	57.3	57.4	57.1	46.9	53.0
Causeway Coast & Glens YP	8533	9228	9860	13552	41173
Causeway Coast & Glens YP living in Deprived Areas	1592	1681	1792	2517	7582
% Causeway Coast & Glens YP living in Deprived Areas	18.7	18.2	18.2	18.6	18.4
Derry & Strabane YP	9575	10523	11812	14631	46541
Derry & Strabane YP living in Deprived Areas	4942	5463	6369	8692	25466
% Derry & Strabane YP living in Deprived Areas	51.6	51.9	53.9	59.4	54.7
Fermanagh & Omagh YP	7466	7785	8252	9851	33354
Fermanagh & Omagh YP living in Deprived Areas	877	863	908	1204	3852
% Fermanagh & Omagh YP living in Deprived Areas	11.7	11.1	11.0	12.2	11.5
Lisburn & Castlereagh YP	8151	8378	9092	11026	36647
Lisburn & Castlereagh YP living in Deprived Areas	368	326	375	514	1583
% Lisburn & Castlereagh YP living in Deprived Areas	4.5	3.9	4.1	4.7	4.3
Mid & East Antrim YP	8210	8225	9155	11456	37046
Mid & East Antrim YP living in Deprived Areas	1333	1191	1341	2163	6028
% Mid & East Antrim YP living in Deprived Areas	16.2	14.5	14.6	18.9	16.3
Mid Ulster YP	9697	9583	10141	13853	43274
Mid Ulster YP living in Deprived Areas	1343	1278	1335	2038	5994
% Mid Ulster YP living in Deprived Areas	13.8	13.3	13.2	14.7	13.9
Newry, Mourne & Down YP	11689	12056	12852	16096	52693
Newry, Mourne & Down YP living in Deprived Areas	2018	2117	2230	3164	9529
% Newry, Mourne & Down YP living in Deprived Areas	17.3	17.6	17.4	19.7	18.1
North Down & Ards YP	9147	9138	9611	12411	40307
North Down & Ards YP living in Deprived Areas	678	597	634	1009	2918
% North Down & Ards YP living in Deprived Areas	7.4	6.5	6.6	8.1	7.2
Northern Ireland YP	113426	116079	126256	176168	531929
Northern Ireland YP living in Deprived Areas	27547	28057	31561	46770	133935
% Northern Ireland YP living in Deprived Areas	24.3	24.2	25.0	26.5	25.2

4.5 Deprivation

The Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure was published in November 2017, identifying small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across Northern Ireland. The results are presented by small areas known as Super Output Areas (SOAs). Northern Ireland is divided into 890 of these SOAs which are ranked according to deprivation using seven domains, or distinct types which in composite form is known as the Multiple Deprivation Measure. These are:

- Income Domain
- Employment Domain
- Health Deprivation and Disability Domain
- Education, Skills and Training Domain
- Access to Services Domain
- Living Environment Domain
- Crime and Disorder Domain

Within Northern Ireland significant numbers of young people live in areas of multiple deprivation as identified by the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA).

Although the Causeway Coast and Glens Council area is not considered to have widespread deprivation compared to the rest of Northern Ireland, there exist pockets of multiple deprivation. Table 4 below highlights the most recent NISRA statistics for Causeway Coast and Glens. It reveals that there are 21 Super Output Areas in Causeway Coast and Glens in the 25% most deprived (shaded red) and 40 in the 50% most deprived (shaded green).

Table 4: Super Output Areas

SOA	MD M Rank	SOA2	MDM Rank 3
Greystone	11	Kilrea	407
Ballysally_1	31	Aghanloo_1	414
Coolessan	34	Upper Glenshane	440
Royal Portrush	105	The Vow	444
Glentaisie and Kinbane	124	Forest	446
Enagh_2	127	Castlerock_2	450
Central	137	Macosquin	458
Dungiven	145	Bonamargy and Rathlin and Glenshesk	460
Cross Glebe	157	Mount Sandel	471
Ballysally_2	160	Clogh Mills	483
Armoy and Moss-Side and Moyarget	169	Fairhill	488
Churchland	172	Magilligan	491
Ballylough and Bushmills	177	Aghanloo_2	493
Roeside	191	Glenaan and Glendun	499
The Highlands	194	Seacon	533
Route	197	The Cuts_2	539
Feeny	203	Knocklynn_1	542
Newhill	204	Glenariff	543
Carnmoon and Dunseverick	210	Killoquin Lower	546
Atlantic	213	Dunluce	547
Knocklayd	221	Agivey	550
Ballykelly	251	Stranocum	552
Portstewart	253	Killoquin Upper	566
Gresteel_2	265	Knockaholet	575
Garvagh	272	Dunloy	581
Gresteel_1	290	Dalriada	584
Carnany	302	The Cuts_1	592
Dundooan_1	337	Hopefield_2	593
Ringsend	341	Enagh_1	610
Rathbrady	348	Hopefield_1	626
Dervock	349	Knocklynn_2	665
Glack	365	Glebe	677
Castlerock_1	373	Waterside	708
Benvardin	382	Dundooan_2	793
Ballyhoe and Corkey	387	Strand_1	835
University	398	Strand_2	861

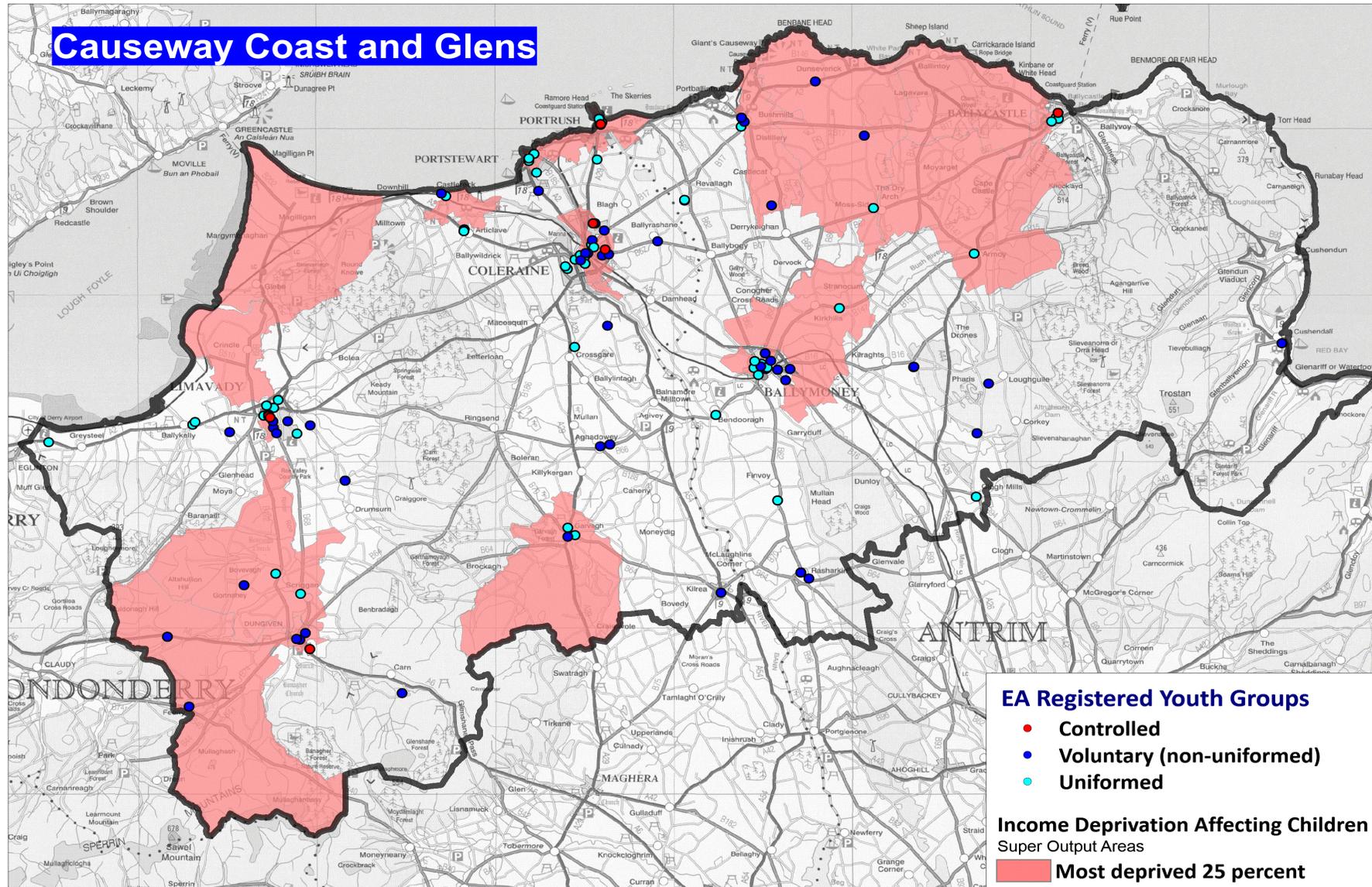
The Income Deprivation Affecting Children measure is derived from the proportion of the population aged 15 and under living in households whose equivalised income is below 60% of the NI median. The following table reveals the IDAC rankings for Causeway Coast and Glens. Cells shaded red, indicate that the Super Output Areas are in the 25% most deprived in Northern Ireland and those shaded green are within the 50% most deprived.

Table 5: Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDAC) – Rank

SOA Name	IDAC Rank	SOA Name2	IDAC Rank3
Ballysally_1	12	Castlerock_1	274
Central	14	Gresteel_1	276
Glentaisie and Kinbane	24	Dunluce	280
Castlerock_2	27	The Vow	283
Royal Portrush	32	Benvardin	302
Atlantic	33	Agivey	303
Dungiven	35	Ringsend	365
Ballylough and Bushmills	38	Glenariff	371
Newhill	60	Knocklynn_1	372
The Highlands	63	Bonamargy and Rathlin and Glenshesk	382
Feeny	66	Stranocum	383
Carnmoon and Dunseverick	70	Ballysally_2	431
Greystone	80	Ballyhoe and Corkey	436
Armoy and Moss-Side and Moyarget	83	Gresteel_2	438
Mount Sandel	91	Waterside	442
University	98	Forest	466
Hopefield_2	101	Rathbrady	476
Garvagh	113	Enagh_2	480
Magilligan	114	Macosquin	487
Knocklayd	121	Killoquin Lower	494
Coolessan	129	Glack	498
Route	169	Dalriada	503
Portstewart	182	Roeside	514
Cross Glebe	188	Aghanloo_2	517
Knocklynn_2	222	Fairhill	519
Dervock	223	Seacon	533
Ballykelly	228	Dundooan_2	535
Gleanaan and Glendun	232	Upper Glenshane	560
Clogh Mills	242	Dunloy	586
Dundooan_1	244	Strand_2	607
Churchland	247	Enagh_1	613
Kilrea	254	Hopefield_1	637
Carnany	256	Killoquin Upper	652
Aghanloo_1	259	Knockaholet	680
The Cuts_2	264	Strand_1	697
The Cuts_1	269	Glebe	779

Under the Government's People and Place strategy, 36 urban neighbourhoods across Northern Ireland have been designated as Neighbourhood Renewal Areas (NRAs). These communities are experiencing the highest levels of deprivation and are the focus of urban regeneration programmes. There are 3 NRAs within the Causeway Coast and Glens Council area. They are:

- **Ballysally** which incorporates the Millburn and Ballysally areas of Coleraine.
- **Churchlands** which incorporates the Killown and Heights areas of Coleraine.
- **Limavady** (see appendix 1).



4.6 Education

Children and young people growing up in poverty have worse outcomes and life chances than those who do not. Young people living in deprived areas tend to have lower aspirations, have low educational ambitions and tend to underachieve in school. Young people and their parents are influenced by the people and places where they live. Neighbourhood characteristics such as housing, the local environment, crime rates and the quality of services are also likely to influence and impact upon the attitudes and outcomes of young people.

Youth Work is designed to complement the formal education system and the Department of Education (DE) recognised that it plays an important role by encouraging learning in a non-formal setting and by developing young people's personal, social and other key life skills.

Priorities for Youth, DE's policy document, noted that non-formal education in the form of Youth Work is an important aspect of the education system as it encourages young people's participation, allowing them to engage or re-engage in positive learning within a non-formal setting. *Priorities for Youth* also placed a greater emphasis on the needs of disadvantaged children and young people, as well as those for whom Youth Work can provide a valuable link with formal education to increase their life chances in areas such as future employment and training opportunities. Youth Work in Northern Ireland offers a diverse range of programmes which are valued by young people as they both complement and enhance the learning provided through formal schooling.

A young person's socio-economic status also has an impact on their overall educational attainment. Social disadvantage as measured by free school meal entitlement or living in a Neighbourhood Renewal Area ensures that a young person is less likely to achieve educationally and boys are less likely to succeed than girls and there are also significant differences in terms of religion.

A total of 6,570 (28.2%) of pupils in Causeway Coast and Glens are eligible for Free School Meals. Although the national average of Free School Meals is 29.5%, the table below indicates the schools with FSM percentage above the national average percentage. The schools highlighted represent the schools that the Youth Service currently work with.

Table 6: FSM Percentages

De Ref.	School Name	School Type	Total Pupils	% Pupils Entitled to FSM
3420012	Dalriada School	Grammar	865	7.90%
3420317	Coleraine Grammar School	Grammar	1247	12.60%
2410048	Limavady Grammar School	Grammar	879	14.60%
3420034	Loreto College	Grammar	850	14.70%
3420068	Dominican College, Portstewart	Grammar	536	18.30%
3230227	Cross and Passion College	Non-grammar	727	26.30%
2240319	Gaelcholáiste Dhoire	Non-grammar	83	27.70%
3230151	St Paul's College	Non-grammar	274	28.50%
3210124	Ballycastle High School	Non-grammar	412	33.50%
3210133	Ballymoney High School	Non-grammar	604	38.40%
2210302	Limavady High School	Non-grammar	741	40.20%
3230075	Our Lady of Lourdes High School	Non-grammar	222	41.40%
3230110	St Joseph's College, Coleraine	Non-grammar	183	41.50%
2230144	St Patrick's College, Dungiven	Non-grammar	261	43.30%
3210300	Coleraine College	Non-grammar	230	46.10%
2230077	St Mary's Limavady	Non-grammar	552	46.60%
3210222	Dunluce School	Non-grammar	287	52.30%
3260290	North Coast Integrated College	Non-grammar	446	52.70%

The education system in Northern Ireland has been characterised by a significantly higher gap in achievement as compared with the rest of the UK. On the one hand, many young people achieve a high degree of academic success, however, significant numbers of young people fail to achieve to their fullest potential.

Levels of academic achievement in Northern Ireland are rising slowly, however, disparities still exist according to socio-economic background, gender and residency. Pupils from economically deprived backgrounds achieve considerably lower results and social deprivation has a more pronounced negative impact within the Controlled school sector, and this is especially true of boys.

An analysis of pupil outcome statistics reveals that the overall educational figures for Northern Ireland are improving and exceed those of other regions in the United Kingdom. However, these positive figures mask a long tail of underachievement.

Although combined, Causeway Coast and Glens are above the Northern Ireland average for GCSE achievement with English and Maths (85.8% (NI 84.6%) and below the NI average without English and Maths (66.1% (NI 70.3%)). The following tables indicate the levels of achievement that are below the national average and in some schools significantly lower. The schools highlighted are the current schools the Youth Service work with in the Causeway Coast and Glens area.

Tables 7 and 8 outline the number of school leavers in Causeway Coast and Glens achieving DE's expected standards of 5+ GCSEs A*-C and 5+ GCSEs A*-C including English and Maths. The tables outline the proportion of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs in schools located within Causeway Coast and Glens for 2016/17 and for the two preceding years. The three year average percentage is shown for each school, listed in ascending order.

Table 7 – Educational attainment: 5+ GCSE A*-C (2016/17 and over 3 years)

De Ref.	School Name	School Type	% year 12 pupils achieving 5+ GCSEs grades A*-C (including equivalents)			3 Year Average
			2016-17	2015-16	2014-15	
3420317	Coleraine Grammar School	Grammar	89.9	89.1		59.7
3210300	Coleraine College	Non-grammar	60	58.8	66.7	61.8
2210302	Limavady High School	Non-grammar	70.3	62.4	68.2	67.0
2230144	St Patrick's College, Dungiven	Non-grammar	62.5	79.1	60.5	67.4
3260290	North Coast Integrated College	Non-grammar	67.3	71.2	73.5	70.7
3210133	Ballymoney High School	Non-grammar	81.5	59.1	72.8	71.1
3210222	Dunluce School	Non-grammar	66	79.3	68.6	71.3
2230077	St Mary's Limavady	Non-grammar	82.1	79.2	67.2	76.2
3210124	Ballycastle High School	Non-grammar	66.7	83.3	89.3	79.8
3230151	St Paul's College	Non-grammar	94.7	90.6	80.4	88.6
3230227	Cross and Passion College	Non-grammar	87.7	92.7	92.3	90.9
3230110	St Joseph's College, Coleraine	Non-grammar	87.5	90.6	98.1	92.1
2410048	Limavady Grammar School	Grammar	95.5	97.0	96.8	96.4
3420068	Dominican College, Portstewart	Grammar	98.5	100.0	95.8	98.1
3230075	Our Lady of Lourdes High School	Non-grammar	100	100.0	97.4	99.1
3420012	Dalriada School	Grammar	98.4	100.0	100.0	99.5
3420034	Loreto College	Grammar	99.1	100.0	100.0	99.7
2240319	Gaelcholáiste Dhoire	Non-grammar				

(Source: Summary of Annual Examination Results, DE)

Table 8 – Educational attainment: 5+ GCSE A*-C including English & Maths, (2016/17 and over three years)

De Ref.	School Name	School Type	2016-17 % year 12 pupils achieving 5+ GCSEs grades A*-C (including equivalents) including GCSE English and GCSE maths			3 Year Average
			2016-17	2015-16	2014-15	
3210222	Dunluce School	Non-grammar	22.6	26.8	26.7	25.4
3260290	North Coast Integrated College	Non-grammar	21.8	26.9	29.4	26.0
3210300	Coleraine College	Non-grammar	36	35.3	35.9	35.7
3210133	Ballymoney High School	Non-grammar	37	32.2	40.0	36.4
2210302	Limavady High School	Non-grammar	30.6	34.4	50.8	38.6
3230110	St Joseph's College, Coleraine	Non-grammar	33.3	46.9	47.2	42.5
2230077	St Mary's Limavady	Non-grammar	51.6	45.8	40.3	45.9
2230144	St Patrick's College, Dungiven	Non-grammar	37.5	65.1	53.5	52.0
3230075	Our Lady of Lourdes High School	Non-grammar	52.9	61.1	57.9	57.3
3420317	Coleraine Grammar School	Grammar	87.8	86.6		58.1
3210124	Ballycastle High School	Non-grammar	48.5	61.1	69.6	59.7
3230151	St Paul's College	Non-grammar	70.2	64.2	46.4	60.3
3230227	Cross and Passion College	Non-grammar	71.7	67.7	67.3	68.9
3420068	Dominican College, Portstewart	Grammar	93.8	97.0	85.9	92.2
2410048	Limavady Grammar School	Grammar	92.4	96.2	96.0	94.9
3420012	Dalriada School	Grammar	97.6	99.2	100.0	98.9
3420034	Loreto College	Grammar	99.1	100.0	100.0	99.7
2240319	Gaelcholáiste Dhoire	Non-grammar	NO DATA			

Source: Summary of Annual Examination Results, (DE)

4.7 Special Educational Needs

A young person is deemed to have a Special Educational Need (SEN) if he or she has significant learning difficulties or disabilities that make it harder for them to learn than most children of the same age. Special Educational Needs can be broken down into two categories, SEN with a Statement which sets out a young person's needs and the additional support they require and SEN without a Statement which identifies pupils with less severe educational needs.

Young people with Special Educational Needs are less likely to achieve DE's key indicators of 5+ GCSEs A*-C and 5+ GCSEs A*-C including English and Maths. Table 9 highlights there were 4,847 on the Special Educational Needs Register. This means that a total of more than one fifth (20.8%) of all pupils in Causeway Coast and Glens have some form of Special Educational Need. Whilst this is below the NI average it still represents a significant number of children young people.

Table 9: Special Educational Needs Pupils

LGD	Total enrolment	% Statemented pupils	% SEN (stages 1-4)	Total SEN Pupils	% All SEN
Antrim and Newtownabbey	24513	2.60%	18.70%	5205	21.20%
Armagh Banbridge and Craigavon	39064	3.80%	14.00%	6974	17.90%
Belfast	54572	4.10%	24.70%	15754	28.90%
Causeway Coast and Glens	23317	3.60%	17.20%	4847	20.80%
Derry and Strabane	28328	3.60%	19.10%	6436	22.70%
Fermanagh and Omagh	21031	5.00%	20.50%	5358	25.50%
Lisburn and Castlereagh	23870	3.70%	15.50%	4580	19.20%
Mid and East Antrim	22001	2.40%	17.10%	4289	19.50%
Mid Ulster	28133	3.80%	14.60%	5188	18.40%
Newry Mourne and Down	33787	4.70%	16.10%	7049	20.90%
North Down and Ards	24910	3.00%	17.00%	4983	20.00%
All Northern Ireland	323526	3.80%	18.10%	70663	21.80%

4.8 Newcomer Pupils

A newcomer pupil is one who has enrolled in a school but who does not have the satisfactory language skills to participate fully in the school curriculum, the wider environment and does not have a language in common with the teacher, whether that is English or Irish.

Recent figures reveal that there were 615 Newcomer pupils enrolled in schools throughout Causeway Coast and Glens. Newcomer young people are less likely to achieve DE's key indicator, 5+ GCSE A*-C including English and Maths than their non-Newcomer peers.

A review of research into the experiences of newcomer children highlights a range of barriers to educational achievement including limited English language ability, lack of knowledge of the education system, racist bullying, social exclusion, starting the school year at different points in time, being placed in younger age or lower ability groups and the capacity of schools to respond to Newcomer pupils' needs.

Table 10: Newcomer Pupils, by LGD (2016/17)

	Pre school, Nursery/Reception class	Primary School (Year 1-7)	Post primary	Special	All Newcomer Pupils
Antrim and Newtownabbey	110	630	95	5	845
Ards and North Down	40	220	55	5	325
Armagh , Banbridge and Craigavon	240	1925	620	25	2810
Belfast	370	2050	490	40	2950
Causeway Coast and Glens	65	435	105	10	615
Derry and Strabane	45	290	80	5	420
Fermanagh and Omagh	85	550	160	0	790
Lisburn and Castlereagh	75	585	65	20	745
Mid and East Antrim	85	465	215	10	775
Mid Ulster	250	1760	440	10	2460
Newry, Mourne and Down	85	785	255	10	1135
All Northern Ireland	1460	9705	2645	140	13945

4.9 Access to Services

More than one third of young people from Northern Ireland live in communities that have been defined as rural. In Causeway Coast and Glens, 47.7% of all young people live in rural areas. The table below indicates the breakdown of young people. Causeway Coast and Glens has 21 super output areas ranked in the top 20% for access to services.

For many children and young people, living in a rural community presents many challenges. There is a lack of facilities, such as cinemas or clubs, which their peers in urban areas can take for granted. This isolation from services is often exacerbated by a lack of transport options and hidden poverty. Rural deprivation is scattered and can be masked by living alongside relative affluence. Young people from rural communities face differing levels of social exclusion and marginalisation. Rural isolation also presents challenges for the provision of adequate public transport and the viability and accessibility of Youth Services.

Table 11 - Number and Percentage of Young People Living in Rural Areas

LGD 2014	Aged 4-8	Aged 9-13	Aged 14-18	Aged 19-25	Total
Antrim & Newtownabbey YP	8892	8810	9239	12887	39828
Antrim & Newtownabbey YP living in Rural Areas	1658	1820	1858	1922	7258
% Antrim & Newtownabbey YP living in Rural Areas	18.6	20.7	20.1	14.9	18.2
Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon YP	13445	13092	13804	18325	58666
Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon YP living in Rural Areas	5942	5668	5965	7191	24766
% Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon YP living in Rural Areas	44.2	43.3	43.2	39.2	42.2
Belfast YP	18621	19261	22438	42080	102400
Belfast YP living in Rural Areas	0	0	0	0	0
% Belfast YP living in Rural Areas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Causeway Coast & Glens YP	8533	9228	9860	13552	41173
Causeway Coast & Glens YP living in Rural Areas	4257	4655	4759	5953	19624
% Causeway Coast & Glens YP living in Rural Areas	49.9	50.4	48.3	43.9	47.7
Derry & Strabane YP	9575	10523	11812	14631	46541
Derry & Strabane YP living in Rural Areas	4007	4451	4723	5161	18342
% Derry & Strabane YP living in Rural Areas	41.8	42.3	40.0	35.3	39.4
Fermanagh & Omagh YP	7466	7785	8252	9851	33354
Fermanagh & Omagh YP living in Rural Areas	5654	5885	6240	7199	24978
% Fermanagh & Omagh YP living in Rural Areas	75.7	75.6	75.6	73.1	74.9
Lisburn & Castlereagh YP	8151	8378	9092	11026	36647
Lisburn & Castlereagh YP living in Rural Areas	2588	2658	2740	2915	10901
% Lisburn & Castlereagh YP living in Rural Areas	31.8	31.7	30.1	26.4	29.7
Mid & East Antrim YP	8210	8225	9155	11456	37046
Mid & East Antrim YP living in Rural Areas	3021	3001	3279	3848	13149
% Mid & East Antrim YP living in Rural Areas	36.8	36.5	35.8	33.6	35.5
Mid Ulster YP	9697	9583	10141	13853	43274
Mid Ulster YP living in Rural Areas	6528	6424	6729	8901	28582
% Mid Ulster YP living in Rural Areas	67.3	67.0	66.4	64.3	66.0
Newry, Mourne & Down YP	11689	12056	12852	16096	52693
Newry, Mourne & Down YP living in Rural Areas	6585	6738	6914	8316	28553
% Newry, Mourne & Down YP living in Rural Areas	56.3	55.9	53.8	51.7	54.2
North Down & Ards YP	9147	9138	9611	12411	40307
North Down & Ards YP living in Rural Areas	1686	1688	1726	1995	7095
% North Down & Ards YP living in Rural Areas	18.4	18.5	18.0	16.1	17.6
Northern Ireland YP	113426	116079	126256	176168	531929
Northern Ireland YP living in Rural Areas	41926	42988	44996	53401	183311
% Northern Ireland YP living in Rural Areas	37.0	37.0	35.6	30.3	34.5

4.10 Health

Health outcomes in Northern Ireland continue to improve thanks to advancements in medical knowledge, improved social conditions and investment in the healthcare system. However, these improvements mask a widening gap in health outcomes between the wealthiest and most deprived communities. Young people living in disadvantaged areas are more likely to endure health deprivation, disability or suffer mental health issues.

Health Deprivation and Disability Domain figures show that in Causeway Coast and Glens there are 9 Super Output Areas in the 25% most deprived areas in Northern Ireland for Health Deprivation and Disability and 27 Super Output Areas in the 50% most deprived areas for this domain, as the following table shows.

Table 12: Health Deprivation

SOA	Health Deprivation and Disability Domain Rank	SOA2	Health Deprivation and Disability Domain Rank3
Coolessan	48	Kilrea	503
Greystone	51	Glebe	508
Ballysally 1	94	The Cuts 2	513
Enagh 2	120	Dalriada	515
Churchland	171	Dervock	527
Cross Glebe	184	Glack	539
Ballysally 2	193	Ballyhoe and Corkey	542
Roeside	214	Killoquin Lower	544
Central	222	Mount Sandel	546
Dungiven	241	Ballylough and Bushmills	558
Newhill	243	Garvagh	559
Route	265	Dunloy	581
Knocklayd	266	Carnmoon and Dunseverick	586
Greestel 1	268	Glenariff	613
Carnany	314	The Vow	625
Fairhill	340	Gleanna and Glendun	653
Royal Portrush	342	Macosquin	662
University	345	Bonamargy and Rathlin and Glenshesk	666
Armoyn and Moss-Side and Moyarget	348	Stranocum	667
Glentaisie and Kinbane	350	Hopefield 1	673
Portstewart	353	Knocklynn 1	674
Ballykelly	373	Aghanloo 2	683
Greestel 2	381	Killoquin Upper	687
Rathbrady	396	Ringsend	697
Feeny	414	The Cuts 1	708
Enagh 1	429	Castlerock 2	715
Aghanloo 1	434	Castlerock 1	734
Upper Glenshane	447	Knockaholet	737
Atlantic	451	Hopefield 2	752
Clogh Mills	468	Knocklynn 2	753
Seacon	470	Agivey	768
The Highlands	471	Strand 2	784
Dundooan 1	474	Waterside	813

Causeway Coast and Glens Council 2018

Benvardin	479	Dunluce	830
Magilligan	489	Dundooan 2	834
Forest	492	Strand 1	866

Children from low income families are 4 times more likely to experience mental health problems than children from higher income families and mental health problems are twice as common in boys as girls. Recent research highlighted that more than 20% of young people are suffering significant mental health problems by the time they reach 18. Indicators for poor mental health include disproportionately higher rates of suicide in Northern Ireland within under 18's compared to other parts of the UK, increasing self-harm rates for 0-18 year olds and self-reported poor emotional well-being of children and young people. (NICCY 2017)

4.11 Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholders' voices, especially those of young people, are important to both the Department of Education and the Education Authority in the design and delivery of Youth Service provision.

Stakeholder engagement is a key element in the design and delivery of Youth Service provision. Questionnaires for four specific groups of stakeholders were designed by the Planning and Monitoring Group, these were:

- Young people aged 9 to 13
- Young people aged 14 to 25
- Youth Workers
- Parents and guardians.

EA Youth Service and Volunteer partners used a planned approach to the collection of data to ensure an equitable reflection of needs from young people in Northern Ireland. The Causeway Coast and Glens area targeted number of responses in areas such as:

- Young people in Youth Centres/Youth Clubs
- Young people engaged in Projects/Programmes
- Schools in the local areas
- Youth Councils
- LAGS/RAG/YAPS
- Youth Workers
- Local Councillors and Council
- Local voluntary groups
- Regional voluntary groups.

A summary of the responses from young people in the North West are provided over the next several pages. Full details of all surveys, can be provided on request.

Consultation Survey Findings

Young People Aged 9-13 Results

Background Variables

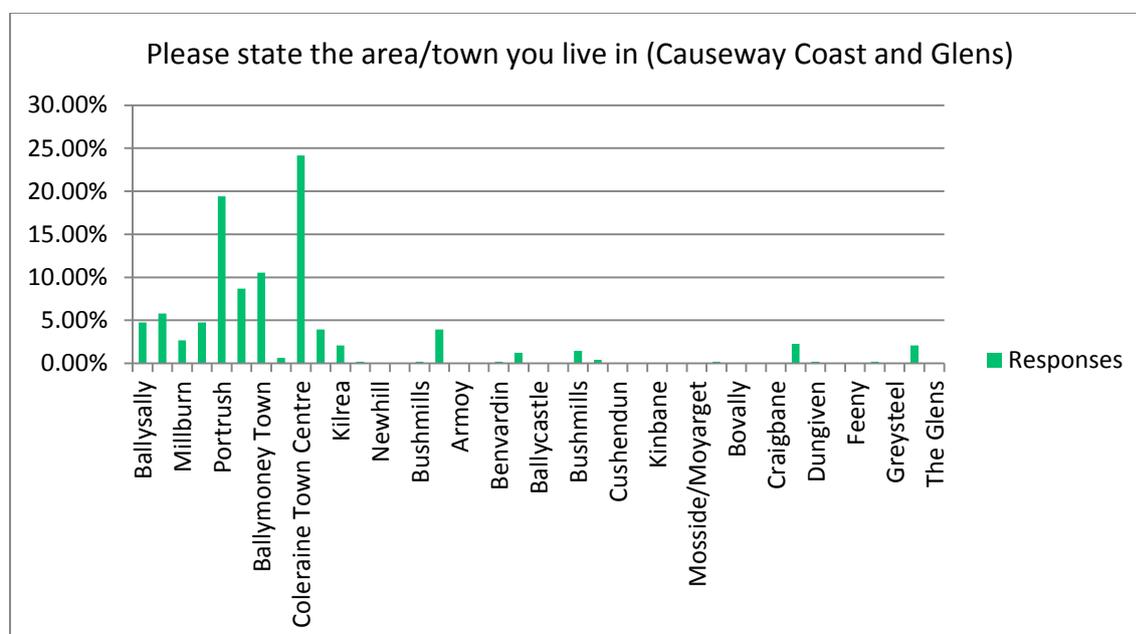
An on-line survey of young people aged 9-13 was conducted as part of the EA Youth Service needs assessment consultation. A total of 508 young people from this age group responded to this survey within the Causeway Coast and Glens area.

Age Range of Respondents

Age	Responses	% Responses
9	42	8.42
10	77	15.43
11	80	16.03
12	135	27.5
13	165	33.7
Total	499	
Skipped	9	

Gender of Respondents

Gender	Responses	% Responses
Male	214	43.41
Female	279	56.59
Total	493	
Skipped	15	



Summary of Feedback from Young People's consultation in the Causeway Coast and Glen's area – 9-13 years old

The following narrative provides a snapshot of some of the key issues emerging:

- 214 (43.41%) identified as Male and 279(56.59%) as Female
- Highest number of responses came from Coleraine town 24%, Portrush 19.92%, Ballymoney Town 10% and Portstewart 8%

Issues Affecting Young People - 9-13 years old

- The issues of physical health, bullying, making positive relationships, internet safety, and mental health (23.73%) were the greatest concerns among this age group, based on its weighted average, and was equally high among all Super Council Areas across NI
- Whilst racism was a significant issue for many young people, they did not place the same importance on cultural identity and sectarianism
- Nutrition and diet, lack of confidence and body image were also important concerns for this age group
- A high proportion of this age group ranked crime and anti-social behaviour of being of significant
- Rural isolation had the 3rd lowest weighted average for this age group, and only four Super Council Areas had it as an issue that was higher than the regional average.

Youth Service Activities

- Sporting activities, residential and late night opening featured strongly among the responses of this cohort of young people, with weekend opening in particular being perceived as very important by over half of all respondents and a weighted average well in excess of that for other activities
- Conversely, drama, art and drop in programmes were among those rated as less important. However, school based programmes was rated highly as a means of tackling the issues that young people face
- Community relations work, personal and social development programmes and inter-club activities were also important for this age group.

Consultation Survey Findings

Young People Aged 14-25 Results

Background Variables

An on-line survey of young people aged 14- 25 was conducted as part of the EA Youth Service Needs Assessment Consultation. A total of 565 young people from this age group responded to this survey within the Causeway Coast and Glens Area.

Age Range of Respondents

Age	Responses	% Responses
14-18	557	96.7
19-25	19	3.3
Total	0	
Skipped	576	

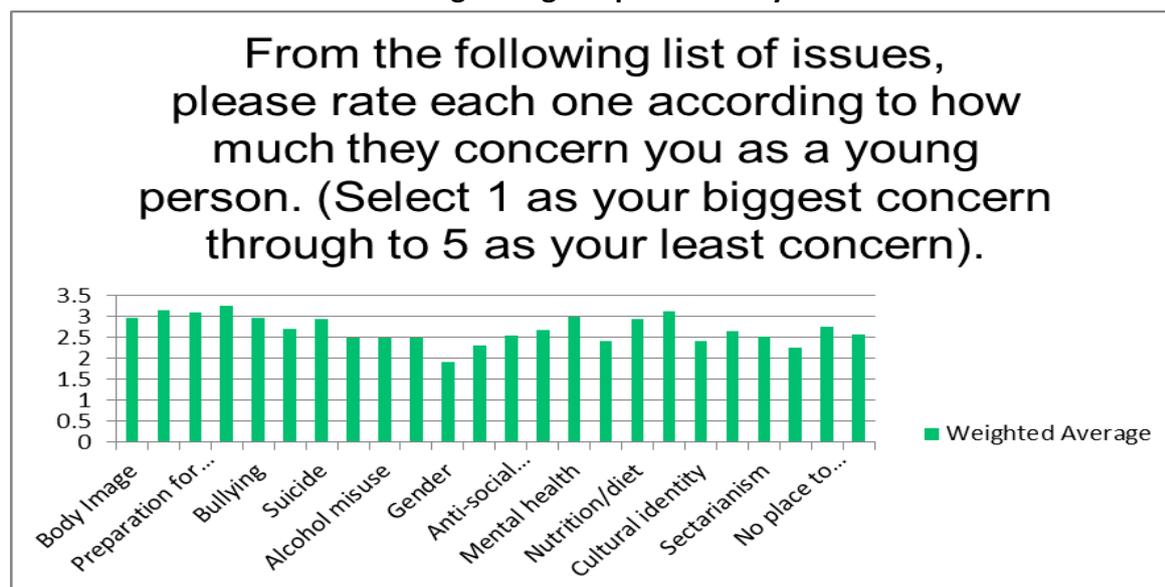
Gender of Respondents

Gender	Responses	% Responses
Male (14-18)	253	46.25
Female (14-18)	289	52.83
Male(19-25)	6	33.33
Female (19-25)	12	66.67
Total	565	
Skipped	11	

Summary of Feedback from Young People's consultation in Causeway Coast and Glens – 14-25 years old

The following narrative provides a snapshot of some of the key issues emerging from the Consultation in Causeway Coast and Glens area:

- Eleven young people identified as living in the Coleraine Area, 57 Portrush, 23 Ballycastle, 22 Armoy, 11 Ballymoney, 10 Drumurn
- 253 (46.25%) identified as Male and 289 (52.83%) as Female.

Headline Results - Issues Affecting Young People - 14- 25 year olds

- The issues of making positive relationships, preparation for work and lack of confidence were the greatest concern among this age group, based on its weighted average, and was equally high among all Council Areas across NI
- Whilst bullying and suicide was a significant issue for many young people, they did not place the same importance on alcohol misuse and drug misuse
- Physical and mental health concerns along with body image and nutrition and diet were also important concerns for this age group
- A high proportion of this age group ranked crime, anti-social behaviour and self-harm of being of significant concern
- Surprisingly, gender had the lowest weighted average for this age group, and only 2 Super Council Areas had it as an issue that was higher than the regional average.

Youth Service Activities

- Qualifications, sport and outdoor education, careers and employment programmes featured strongly among the responses of this cohort of young people, with residential in particular being perceived as very important by over half of all respondents and a weighted average well in excess of that for other activities
- However, school based programmes, art and drama were among those rated as less important. However, life skills and personal and social development programmes were rated highly as a means of tackling the issues that young people face
- Awareness raising programmes, peer education programmes, weekend and late night opening and drop in were also important for this age group.

Summary of Feedback from Youth Workers

An online survey of Youth Workers was conducted as part of the EA Assessment of Need Consultation. A total of 795 Youth Workers responded – of these, 40% operated in EA Statutory Youth Provision and 60% in the Voluntary Sector. 10.7% or 72 were from the Causeway Coast and Glens Area. Out of the 72 a total of 54.2% operated in EA Statutory Provision and 45.8% in the Voluntary Sector.

The top 5 issues of concern for young people selected by this group were:

1. Boredom
2. Confidence
3. Mental Health
4. Alcohol
5. Drugs / Legal Highs

The top 5 Programmes and activity workers believed the Youth Service should provide to address the issues are:

1. Volunteering
2. Awareness Raising
3. Personal and Social Development Programmes
4. Events
5. Outdoor Education

71.4% of respondents also felt that Youth Provision could be improved by providing more activities.

Summary of Feedback from Parents and Guardians in the Causeway Coast and Glens Area

An online survey was conducted as part of the EA Youth Service Needs Assessment Consultation. 862 parents and guardians responded with 13.5% coming from the Causeway Coast and Glens area (116). 78% of parents reported that their young person enjoyed participating in Youth Service with 61% overall satisfaction with the opportunities open to their young person.

5 Areas for Action

DE Priority: Raising Standards for All

Generic Youth Work/support to voluntary groups

The EA Youth Service acknowledges the key role played by the variety of part-time units within the Service and will continue to support their critical work through grant-aid processes and the provision of localised training.

Controlled units will also continue to provide generic youth work activities, with a view to engaging young people to access youth services, aiming to increase participation and engagement levels across the Causeway Coast and Glens.

Allocation of Staff/Resources

Key resources will be allocated to those wards in the top 25% areas of Multiple Deprivation within the Causeway Coast and Glens area to ensure that those young people most in need will have increased access to youth provision. There is a need for further youth service development in all of the areas identified above, which are consistently identified as some of the most deprived in Northern Ireland.

Programmes in these areas will focus on targeted interventions, including personal and social development opportunities which aim to address key themes of work, such as risk-taking health behaviour, disaffection and low levels of attainment in school.

Quality Assurance/Measurement of Youth Work Programme

The Youth Service has a coherent and robust evaluation framework, to ensure continuous improvement of delivery and youth work provision.

Youth Workers use a variety of tools to monitor and evaluate units/programmes, gathering information regarding quantitative data (outputs) and qualitative data (outcomes and evaluations). The primary emphasis of evaluation is to measure the impact of the programme on young people with reference to the *generic outcomes for youth work*².

Evidence is maintained by Youth Work staff in the form of files, which are assessed on an ongoing basis. Quality assurance is carried out by the Senior Youth Officer, Team leader and Senior Youth Workers via staff supervision, moderation of youth work delivery, practice development, peer support and collation of statistical returns and the completion of a target monitor.

Public Relations

Stakeholder engagement identified the need to improve how Youth Service advertise and promote the service. Surveys undertaken with Youth Workers revealed that the best way to encourage more young

² The generic outcomes for Youth Work have been developed by the Youth Service Sectoral Partnership Group (YSSPG)

people to become involved in Youth Service was through social media. It is clear there is a need to further utilize the media in ways that are attractive to young people including social media.

DE Priority: Closing the gap between the highest and lowest performers, improving access and equity

Addressing Low Educational Attainment

Failure to address the gap in education attainment ensures that young people from the most deprived areas and those from the vulnerable Section 75 groups identified in *Priorities for Youth* will face a future with fewer opportunities and greater challenges.

In order to address the gap between the highest and lowest achieving young people there is a clear need to tackle the root causes of educational disadvantage and barriers to learning through interventions in both the formal education sector and in the non-formal Youth Service settings.

Youth Services therefore are ideally placed to contribute to the reduction in barriers to learning through personal and social development programmes, focusing on outcomes such as enhanced personal capabilities, improved health and well-being, the development of thinking skills, life skills and work skills, improved relationships with others, increased participative action and active citizenship. This, alongside the availability of accredited and non-accredited programmes in the youth setting, can potentially increase educational attainment among the most vulnerable young people and minority groups.

Youth Work can help young people succeed in education and allow them to continue to participate in learning in a non-formal education setting. Success for many of these vulnerable young people will not be through the traditional formal school system but rather in a Youth Work setting which provides both academic and vocational opportunities which are engaging and challenging and meet the needs of the most vulnerable young people.

Educational Attainment at Key Stages 3 and 4 is improving in Northern Ireland, however, there is a tail of underachievement which is prevalent among vulnerable groups, including those with special educational needs, young people from the travelling community and pupils entitled to free school meals.

When surveyed, some young people discussed how the formal education system has failed them and did not support them to fulfil their full potential. Many spoke about how Youth Work provided life-changing opportunities for them.

Causeway Coast and Glens is an area with high numbers of pupils identified as having special educational needs. There is a clear need to develop programmes to assist the formal education sector with supporting these young people and to also provide educational opportunities outside of the formal environment. Youth Service currently has programmes being delivered in Rossmar Special School.

The Youth Service “Learning Together Programme” (LTP), delivers both accredited and non-accredited programmes in targeted schools where attendance levels are below average and young people are underachieving, therefore requiring support to achieve.

These programmes will be continued in order to maintain and support this valuable link with formal education to increase the life chances of young people in areas such as future employment and training opportunities.

Youth Work methodologies will be utilised within LTP as appropriate to re-engage and support young people with education, particularly those who are facing particular barriers to learning, or who could potentially disengage from mainstream education.

There is also a need to develop and deliver training and leadership opportunities to young people in youth centres and youth programmes to help them to overcome barriers to learning by providing further opportunities to gain qualifications, to volunteer and to develop a range of skills and attributes that will improve their life outcomes as individuals and as contributors to their local community and the wider economy.

Health and Wellbeing

Young people living in disadvantaged areas are more likely to endure health deprivation, disability or suffer mental health issues. These vulnerable young people are more likely to be absent from school which will negatively impact on their educational attainment.

Increasingly, health and wellbeing among children and young people needs to be considered in its broadest sense, emphasising mental and social health as well as physical aspects of health. The survey results show that body image, confidence and mental health featured highly in the issues facing young people.

Addressing health issues such as smoking, alcohol and drug misuse, physical activity and sexual health has been an integral part of Youth Work.

In response to the Assessment of Need, Youth Workers in centres in Causeway Coast and Glens will develop additional programmes and activities around exam stress, healthy eating and body image to counter the challenges facing young people today.

These programmes will be designed so that young people are emotionally and physically healthy and resilient to cope with the demands of adolescence and making the transition into adulthood.

Risk-taking behavior is a particular concern that will be addressed by Area Youth Workers with young people in the Causeway Coast and Glens area, particularly in view of Assessment of Need research findings and raised awareness of the issues associated with child sexual exploitation.

The Youth Service Action Plan will address this through educational programmes that target specific areas of risk-taking health behavior, to provide opportunities for young people to participate in engaging activities that develop their personal, social and emotional skills to promote and enhance personal resilience, healthy decision-making and wellbeing and lead to a positive impact on the educational achievements of young people living in areas of deprivation.

The Causeway Coast and Glens Action Plan will address this through educational programmes that target

specific areas of risk-taking health behavior, to provide opportunities for young people to participate in engaging activities that develop their personal, social and emotional skills to promote and enhance personal resilience, healthy decision-making and wellbeing and lead to a positive impact on the educational achievements of young people living in areas of deprivation.

Flare Programme

The Education Authority Youth Service has developed, in partnership with the Public Health Agency (PHA), an innovative support service for young people (Year 11-25 years old) experiencing poor mental health. The model is a development of the effective Young Men's Support Project, operated since 2010. Extensive health service research and evidence has established the need for such a regional service to improve young people's mental health and well-being. Poor mental health is proven to affect young people's educational attainment, ability to form positive relationships thus increasing isolation, sense of happiness, and threat to their future opportunities and meaningful role in the community and economy.

2 Youth Workers will be based in the Western and North-Eastern Trust regions, one with a remit to support the Limavady area, the second the Causeway Coast & Glens, delivering youth work practice based support service for young people experiencing mental issues or impacted by suicide. The project offers outreach support, out of hours cover and individual mentoring and motivational support.

Access to Services

A key point in feedback from both young people and other stakeholders was their frustration that Youth Service and primarily youth clubs are not always open when they needed them most. In order to increase accessibility to Youth Service work will be undertaken with controlled and voluntary providers to continue to provide extended opening of Youth Centres over periods of time and on days when traditionally Youth Centres have not been open, such as late nights and weekends, particularly in areas of significant deprivation.

In order to address the issues facing young people in rural areas the Youth Service has developed a network of part-time and 4 night per week youth groups, both voluntary and statutory, that are supported by a Senior Youth Worker. These workers will engage with young people in rural areas locally, therefore alleviating issues of accessibility and transport.

The Youth Service aims to engage young people experiencing rural isolation through the deployment of Area Workers in Causeway Rural, The Glens and Limavady. These workers are vital to engage young people experiencing social isolation through the development of educational and personal development programmes, responsive to the needs of young people in areas where there is little or no provision. This work also involves building capacity in communities to sustain youth provision through the development of community workers or young volunteers. The targeted SOA areas based on Access to Services rankings, include Glack, Ballyhoe and Corkey, Magilligan, Dunloy, Armoy, Mosside and Moygaret, Dunluce and Stranoucum.

CRED

Recent changes in the demography make-up of the Northern Ireland population have resulted in a more

diverse school population. Given the numbers of newcomer pupils, there is clearly a need for work around cultural awareness and diversity and to support young people in relation to community relations, equality and diversity, taking account of different faiths, cultures, ethnicities, disabilities and sexual orientations in delivery.

Sectarianism was highlighted as an issue for young people and the need for interventions. This indicates a need to provide opportunities for young people to build relationships with those from different backgrounds and traditions.

Developing initiatives with young people around community relations, equality and diversity allows them to develop their skills, attitudes and behaviors that enable them to value and respect difference and engage positively with it. CRED programmes will be delivered by all Controlled Youth Workers through their CDA.

Inclusive Youth Work

All Youth Work staff deliver inclusive youth work programmes for young people and this has been enhanced with support from the regional specialist service. There has also been an increase in the numbers of young people from S75 groups engaging in Youth Services for a number of years.

The EA funding scheme provides support to youth groups to develop work that promotes inclusion and inclusive youth work practice.

Moving forward, set within the context of current budget restrictions, there is a significant challenge for the EA Youth Service to build on the success of these programmes, however, they have become essential elements of the Service in addressing DE policy priorities as described in '*Priorities for Youth*' (2013) and reviews of these programmes have highlighted the continued need to expand the inclusion agenda in youth projects in all areas.

Positive Behaviour

The numbers of young people in the Causeway Coast and Glens area that are involved with Youth Justice Services are higher than the national average with 5% of all cases coming from the district. The Limavady area has a partnership in place with the Youth Justice Agency to support the inclusion of young people involved in Youth Justice to Youth Services.

Staff in the Causeway Coast and Glens area will also aim to seek Youth Intervention Funding in order to decrease tension and ASB in targeted areas during the summer period. Work will be specifically carried out where there is the likelihood of heightened tensions and unrest during the summer.

Youth Workers in the Causeway Coast and Glens area will deliver programmes which will contribute to a respect for law, and address risk factors which could put young people at risk of influence by paramilitary groups or organised gangs. The Youth Volunteering Academy will be delivered targeting young people from Bushmills and surrounding areas. Awareness raising on lawfulness will be rolled out across all EA youth centres and also in targeted schools.

Participation

Many young people engaging in Youth Services express their interest in actively participating in decision

making. The current model for Youth Council will be to amalgamate the 4 former Youth Councils that operated in Coleraine, Ballymoney, Moyle and Limavady into the Causeway Coast and Glens Youth Council. These are extremely active groups, participating in many consultations with Youth Service and other statutory partners and will have one formal partnership agreement with Causeway Coast and Glens.

Participation will continue to be a key priority for the Youth Service Team with resources and support from the Senior Youth Worker Coleraine to ensure that Youth Councils are sustained and that Members Forums are developed in the rural areas to ensure representation geographically. There will be a continued focus on broadening the membership to include young people from marginalised backgrounds and from Section 75 groups in order to ensure a broad representation.

The Small Grants Programme is a key action in the Department of Education's policy document, "Priorities for Youth - improving young people's lives through youth work" (2013). The programme has been set-up to allow young people to administer grants to other young people, and aims to strengthen the participation of young people as decision-makers within the local and wider community. Participation within the Small Grants Programme context is about young people taking part in projects which have been planned by young people for young people. It's what they decide to do, when, where and how.

The Small Grants Programme is open to groups of young people aged 4 through to 25 who are part of an Education Authority Youth Service (EA-YS) registered / funded group, and grants of £300 - £1500 are available.

Raising Aspirations

Opportunities to travel were identified both regionally and locally as an activity or programme that young people felt should be offered by Youth Service. This has also been identified by staff as a means for young people becoming active citizens and learning life skills, which in turn will lead to young people with raised aspirations. The Senior Youth Worker for Coleraine will support staff who wish to apply for external funds, including Erasmus, in order to organise study visits to Poland and to look towards the development of future exchange programmes and the Global Service Learning programme.

Outdoor Learning

The Education Authority has completed a review and public consultation on its residential and outdoor education services, and is now undertaking the transformation of the newly named "Outdoor Learning Service" (OLS). The out workings of the transformational process is leading to the consolidation of four outdoor learning centres (OLC) across the region, namely Gortatole, Shannagh-more, Delamont and Woodhall. Three Outdoor Learning Day Centres in Conlig, Armagh and Ballycastle will cater for groups seeking non-residential outdoor activity, and two self-catering centres, Corick Residential Centre in Co. Tyrone and Ballyhome Residential Centre in Co Antrim are available for EA-registered groups to book. The final strand in the OLS sees the appointment of 10 Peripatetic Outdoor Learning Instructors to deliver services locally across the region.

DE Enabling Goal: Developing the Education Workforce

Leadership and Volunteering

Volunteering has become a long-term focus of the Youth Service Team with a number of controlled workers developing programmes which allow young people the opportunity to volunteer. This focus on volunteering was validated in the regional stakeholder survey with young people identifying it as an initiative to improve youth services.

Youth Service staff have collaborated with *Volunteer Now* to register young people for the *Millennium Volunteer Award*. The Causeway Coast and Glens team will actively promote and facilitate volunteering development opportunities, providing opportunities in Youth Centres for young people to volunteer with younger groups and disability groups and to be trained annually to deliver summer schemes/programmes in their Centres (Ballycastle, Dungiven, Limavady Resource Centre, Portrush, and Sunlea). This will be further developed across the area to improve the confidence, skills and knowledge of young people and contribute positively to their employability.

Adult Volunteers

All volunteers will fulfill the training requirements as laid out in the EA coherent training route to include the Youth Support Worker Qualification, Child Protection and Embedding CRED will be delivered to develop the confidence, skills and knowledge of volunteers.

DE Enabling Goal: Improving the Learning Environment

Facility Management

Effective youth work is facilitated by the provision of safe and youth friendly environments. Capital Funding is being sought for new builds at Sunlea and Ballycastle as part of the Shared Education Campus. The modular build for Portrush will be completed in 2019.

The consultation with young people for the assessment of need identified the need for more youth work facilities and programmes, further volunteering opportunities and additional opportunities to gain qualifications.

DE Enabling Goal: Transforming Education Management

Youth Advocacy Programme

To further support the enhanced engagement of young people, Causeway Coast and Glens are embedding a capacity-building programme aimed at enabling participants to be actively involved in the Local Advisory group (LAG) by researching peer opinion and advocating on behalf of young people in the area. The programme will engage participants, aged 17-21, representing a cross-section of the community and involving both users of the Youth Service and non-users. The young people will commit to full participation over the two years of the programme and demonstrate a keen interest in advocating on behalf of others.

Securing External Funding

External funding allows young people to benefit from increased provision in the areas most in need in the Causeway Coast and Glens area and leads to effective collaboration with key agencies to avoid duplication

of services. The Senior Youth officer will seek out opportunities for external funding.

Summary Areas for Action

Raising Standards for All

- To ensure that all planning, funding and delivery of services is based on the Regional and Local Assessment of Need and implements policy requirements
- To ensure that there is access to a full-time youth Centre or full-time youth worker present in each of the top 25% of the most deprived wards
- To implement agreed Inter-board standards for the registration of youth units
- To provide financial assistance and support to registered units
- To develop and apply appropriate quality assurance measures and systems
- To maintain generic youth provision across the area to ensure young people have access to youth services

Closing the Gap between the Highest and Lowest Performers, Improving Access and Equality

- To promote inclusion of Section 75 young people and address issues relating to diversity
- To enhance the educational attainment of young people, particularly those underachieving, through direct work in schools
- To reduce barriers to learning by promoting healthy choices and reducing risk taking behaviour
- To reduce conflict and promote positive behaviour in areas of community tension
- To engage young people in isolated rural areas
- To engage young people who want to become active citizens by supporting and delivering the Youth Councils and Youth Forums
- To develop and maintain appropriate partnerships with statutory and voluntary organisations to enhance youth work provision for young people in the area.
- To provide residential and non-residential outdoor learning opportunities to EA-registered groups

Enhancing the quality of teaching by developing the workforce

- To increase adult and youth volunteering opportunities within the service
- To offer an annual calendar of staff development opportunities.

Improving the learning environment

- To ensure that all Youth Service provision operates to accepted standards of Child Protection
- To establish appropriate risk management and controls within controlled provision
- To develop capital projects and appropriate maintenance programmes to ensure that the Education Authority estate is fit for purpose.

APPENDIX 1

Map of Limavady Neighbourhood Renewal Area

