

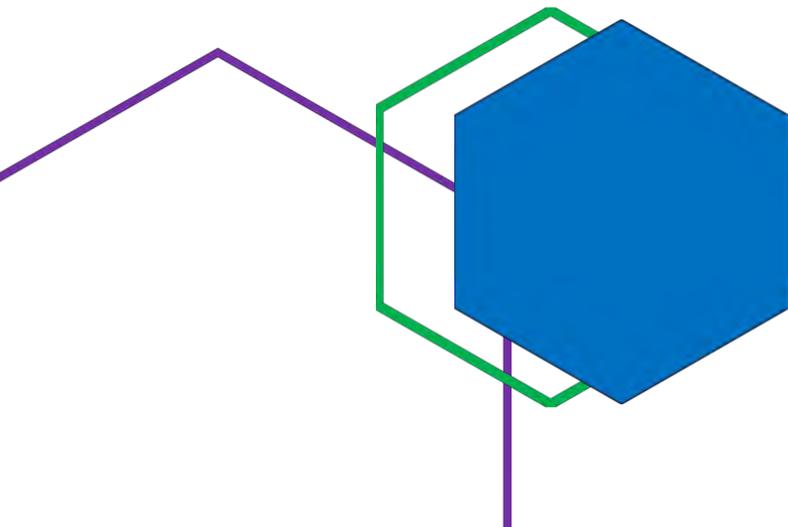
Youth Service

# Local Assessment of Need

## Derry and Strabane

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# 2023



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# Contents

**Executive Summary**

**Page 4**

**Introduction & Methodology**

**Page 5**

**Survey Headlines & Stakeholder Engagement** **Pages 6-7**

**Derry and Strabane Area Profile**

**Pages 8-27**

**Survey Headlines**

**Pages 28-34**

**Appendix 1-Regional Assessment of Need**

**Pages 35-36**

**Appendix 2-Local Assessment of Need**

**Pages 37-50**

**Appendix 3- DEA Profiles**

**Ballyarnett DEA**

**Page 51-58**

**Waterside DEA**

**Page 59-66**

**Sperrin DEA**

**Page 67-72**

**Foyleside DEA**

**Page 73-79**

**Faughan DEA**

**Page 80-85**

**Moor DEA**

**Page 86-93**

**Derg DEA**

**Page 94-99**

## Executive Summary

Derry and Strabane area is made up of seven District Electoral Areas including; Ballyarnett, Waterside, Sperrin, Foyle, Faughan, Moor and Derg.

Based on the analysis of the statistical data and the voice of children and young people, key stakeholders considering also the current uncertainty regarding the future of budgets, increasing cost of living and long lasting impacts on the lives of children and young people as a result of covid-19, there needs to be a clear focus on the priority to protect core services for children and young people.

The purpose of the Assessment of Need for Derry City and Strabane is to build upon and add a local input to the Regional Assessment of Need. It helps to identify and create an evidence informed picture with regard to the needs and inequalities facing children and young people, as well as vulnerable groups whose needs are not currently being met and who experience poor educational, health or social outcomes underpinning this with feedback from local young people and stakeholders.

The Assessment of Need has informed the future delivery of Youth Services in the Derry and Strabane area through the Local Youth Development plan. A plan which recommends Youth Services to support children and young people, a particular group of young people or address issues being experienced by children and young people.

A systematic assessment of need has ensured decisions made were subjective and evidence based. The needs assessment has identified unmet need and informed future service planning and resource allocation ensuring improved outcomes for children and young people and a reduction in inequalities experienced.

The assessment of need will therefore assist the EA Youth Service to identify needs, determine priorities, allocate resources, and make organisational decisions and improvements.

It has involved collecting information about its target population, children and young people, decide what needs are being met, what needs are not being met and identify emerging trends. It has provided a greater insightful understanding of the needs of children and young people, demographic changes and the geographical localities in which they reside allowing Youth Services to ensure that the right type of services are available in the right place at the right time to adequately meet assessed need.

The Assessment of Need clearly establishes the following key areas for action for the delivery of Youth Services in the Derry and Strabane area.

These areas for action are discussed at length throughout the Local Assessment of Need.

- Learning and Achieving
- Health and Wellbeing
- Living in Safety and Stability
- Inclusion Diversity Equality of Opportunity and Good Relations
- Participation
- Environment and Climate

## Introduction

Structured formal planning takes place throughout Youth Services to effectively allocate staff and resources in response to policy priorities, DE targets and an objective assessment of need. Local Planning, therefore, is part of a coherent planning framework established within the Education Authority Youth Service.

An assessment of need is the first phase of the planning process. The purpose of this Assessment of Need is to identify the bespoke needs of Children and Young People including vulnerable groups within the geographical area of Derry and Strabane. This needs assessment will be foundational in the planning and resource allocation to improve outcomes for children and young people.

## Methodology

A range of quantitative and qualitative research methods have been used to inform this Assessment of Need. The most up to date data and statistics from a range of government and statutory sources along with recent relevant reports have been analysed and examined. A full outline of statistics used is provided in the separate Local Government District area profile for Derry and Strabane. Statistical profiles by DEA, are also included later in the document. An extensive consultation with young people and key stakeholders was also undertaken.

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

All the information used was publicly available and is objective and unambiguous. The datasets are also related to outcomes and had a clear focus on educational underachievement and disadvantage.

It remains a policy imperative that young people are included in the design and development of youth services. Many young people engaging in youth services express their interest in actively participating in decision making.

A Local Advisory Group (LAG) is facilitated by Youth Services in the Derry and Strabane area and they have been engaged in the development of the local assessment of need and the local youth development plan. The Local Advisory Group involves representation from the statutory and voluntary sector as well other key stakeholders.

## Survey Headlines

A Regional Assessment of Need survey focusing on key areas of enquiry was designed for young people and administered using Survey Monkey (appendix one)

A total of 314 children and young people from Derry and Strabane responded to the Regional Assessment of Need survey. Children and young people from a range of statutory, local and voluntary youth groups involved in DE funded youth work participated. Children and young people not currently involved in Youth Services were also canvassed.

In addition, a further survey Local Assessment of Need survey based on the same areas of enquiry was designed and distributed across the 7 DEA's of Derry and Strabane. There were 815 respondents to this survey. The survey responses were analysed, and the priority results are outlined further in (appendix two).

1. Mental Health
2. Bullying
3. Stress
4. Social Media
5. Exam Pressure
6. Family Difficulties
7. Self Esteem and Confidence
8. Family Difficulties
9. Lack of Support
10. Physical Health

## Stakeholder Engagement Events

Over the three-year funding cycle there have been a series of Stakeholder Engagement Events completed on behalf of the Regional Advisory Group. They focused on the following topics:

- The Emerging Needs of Children & Young People
- Needs of Rural Young People
- Supporting Young People's Learning
- Young People and Inclusion
- The Health & Wellbeing Needs of Children and Young People
- Research and Innovation in Youth Work
- Needs of Children and young people after lockdown
- Impact of Environmental and Climate Change
- The Needs of Children and Young People affected by the Digital divide
- The Impact of Drugs and alcohol on Children and young people
- The Needs of Newcomer Children and Young People
- The Inclusion of Young Parents
- Volunteering
- Violence Against Young Women

These events were co-designed and co-delivered by young people. Along with young people, key stakeholders from a range of statutory, voluntary and community organisations attended and participated in these events. The findings from these stakeholder events have also been used to inform this Assessment of Need.

EA Youth Service in Derry and Strabane organised focus group events examining identified themes (full details provided at appendix 3)

- Cityside Stakeholder event (Ballyarnett, Moor and Foyleside DEA) – Pilots Row Youth & Community Centre June 2022 (15 stakeholders in attendance)
- Waterside Stakeholder event (Waterside and Faughan DEA) – Area Youth Office Derry June 2002 (8 stakeholders in attendance)
- Strabane Stakeholder event (Sperrin and Derg DEA) – Strabane Youth Resource Centre June 2022 (8 stakeholders in attendance)
- Section 75 Stakeholder event - Area Youth Office Derry June 2002 (30 young people in attendance)
- North West Ministry of Youth Consultation February 2022 -City Hotel (12 Young people in attendance)
- Pathways to Employment Stakeholder Engagement September 2022 (45 young people in attendance)
- 3 Local Advisory Group Consultation Meetings April 2022 – September 2022 – Derry Area Youth Office

Written submissions were also received and considered from;

- Foyle Women's Aid – Pod 15
- Long Tower Youth Centre – Inclusion
- Club Óige Setanta

# Area Profile

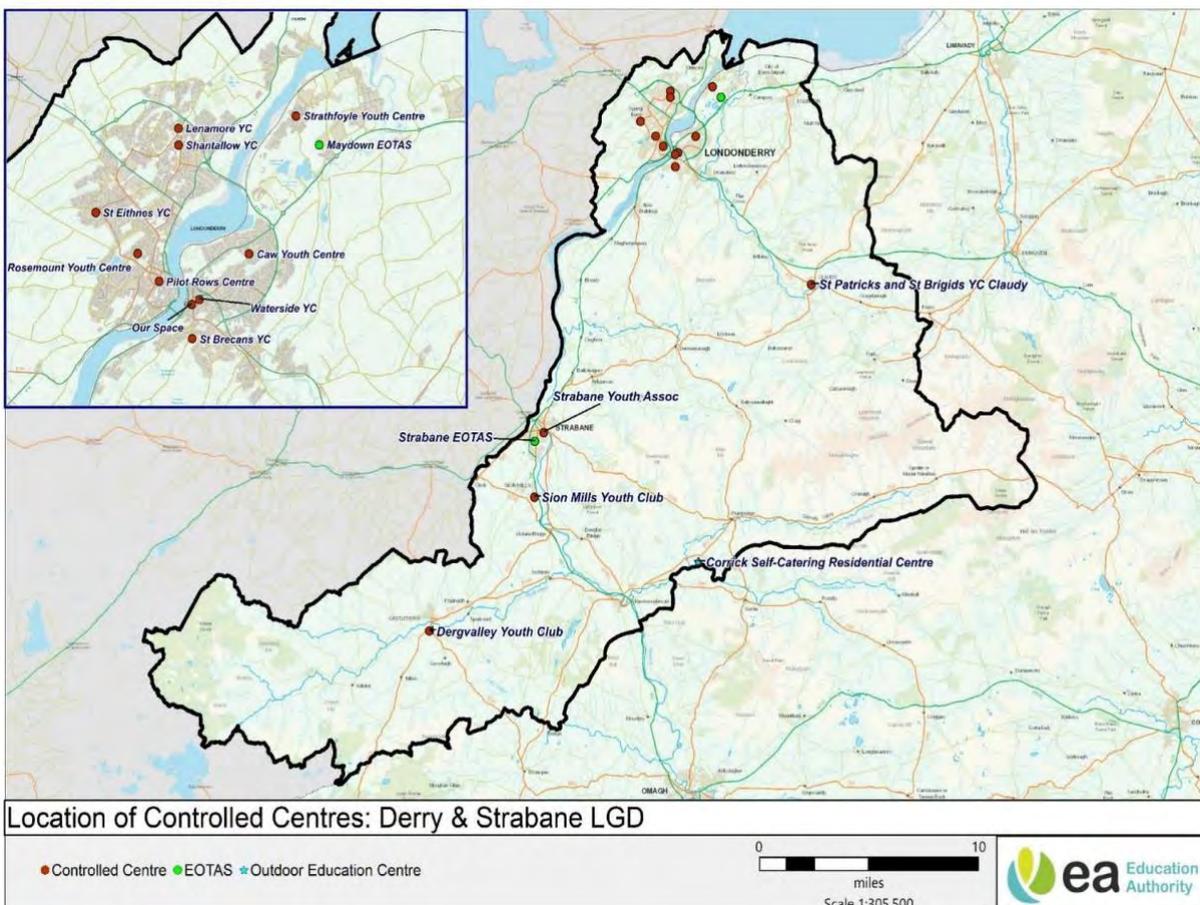
## Overview of Area Derry and Strabane

Derry and Strabane is a local government district in Northern Ireland that was created on 1 April 2015 by merging the City of Derry District and Strabane District. It covers most of the northwest of Northern Ireland. The local authority is Derry City and Strabane District Council.

The district is in the northwest of Northern Ireland and includes parts of counties Derry and Tyrone, and borders County Donegal in the Republic of Ireland. Outside of Derry City the district is largely rural, containing a large swathe of the Sperrin Mountains which start at the market town of Strabane in County Tyrone.

The LGD is made up of seven DEA's area set out below.

- Ballyarnet
- Waterside
- Sperrin
- The Moor
- Foyleside
- Faughan
- Derg



The estimated population of Derry and Strabane local government district in 2022 is 150,756 people, of which 73,659 (49%) are male and 77,097 (51%) are female.

The population aged 25 years and under is 49,927 people which equates to 33.1% of the total population with the NI average being 32.4%. The breakdown of the figures shows that 25,632 (51.3%) of young people aged 25 and under were male and 24,290 (48.6%) of the young people were female.

The demographics of the area indicate that 54.7% of young people in Derry and Strabane live in neighbourhoods designated as deprived areas according to the Multiple Deprivation Measures. There are a total of 75 Super Output Areas in Derry and Strabane, from these 75 SOA, 20 are designated within the top 100 most deprived areas according to the Multiple Deprivation Measures.

Derry and Strabane have 16,791 young people in Northern Ireland living in rural areas which is (39.4%). Derry and Strabane, when compared with other LGD's across NI the percentage is significantly lower, however, it remains higher than the NI average at (34.5%).

The deployment of the Youth Work team ensures that attention is given to the needs of young people in rural and urban settings through centre-based, area youth workers, outreach workers and voluntary sector organisations, supported by grants from Education Authority. Moving forward these datasets will be reviewed in line with the published outcomes of the 2021 NI Census.

# Derry and Strabane in Numbers

The population of Derry City & Strabane is 150,756

49,927 children and young people aged 0-25 years old live in Derry City & Strabane in 2022

24,290 Female and 25,632 Male

- 7,034 aged 0 – 3 years
- 10,090 aged 4 – 8 years
- 10,558 aged 9 – 13 years
- 9,741 aged 14 – 18 years
- 12,229 aged 19 – 25 years
- 27,311 (54.7%) children and young people live in an area of deprivation
- 19,672 (39.4%) children and young people live in a rural community
- 41,938 (84%) of young people are engaged in youth services
- 11,631 (39.87%) of all pupils in Derry City & Strabane are eligible for free school meals. 2021/22 – (NI average 28%)
- 3,708 pupils (12.7%) who attend school in Derry City & Strabane have a Special Educational Need (SEN) but not a Statement (SEN Stage 1-2) - NI average 12%.
- 5,129 pupils (17.58%) who attend school in Derry City & Strabane have a Special Education Need or Disability (SEN stage 1-3). (21/22) – NI average 18%.
- 1,916 (6.56%) of pupils who attend school in Derry City & Strabane have a Statement (SEN stage 3) 21/22 – NI average 6%
- The proportion of Primary 1 pupils identified as obese or overweight in Derry City & Strabane is 24.4%. (NI average 23.2%) This represents 28.4% of girls (NI 27.2%) and 20.3% of boys (NI 19.5%). - data range 2017/18- 19/20 NINIS & 2018/19 – 20/21
- One in five young people have a mental health need (9985)
- Suicide rates in Derry City & Strabane have reduced from 21 in 2019 to 12 in 2020. Waterside DEA has the highest crude suicide death rate (20 per 100,000) in Derry City & Strabane (from 2014-2018), which is above the NI average of 16 per 100,000. (2020.21 NIS
- 427 Newcomers attend schools in Derry and Strabane
- 92 Irish Traveler children and young people attend schools in Derry and Strabane.

## Highlights:

1. There will be a trend of increased 14 -18 years old throughout the period of this plan
2. There is a significant number of children and young people 39.4% who live in rural areas who require bespoke youth services
3. Youth Services need to be considered to meet the needs of children and young people with additional needs
4. The Data indicates a range of vulnerabilities that youth work programmes can be designed to address

## Demographics

The estimated population of Derry and Strabane local government district in 2022 is 150,756 people, of which 73,659 (49%) are male and 77,097 (51%) are female.

The population aged 25 years and under is 49,927 people which equates to 33.1% of the total population, with the NI average being 32.4%. The breakdown of the figures shows that 25,632 (51.3%) of young people aged 25 and under were male and 24,290 (48.6%) of the young people were female.

The demographics of the area indicate that 54.7% of young people in Derry and Strabane live in neighbourhoods designated as deprived areas according to the Multiple Deprivation Measures. There are a total of 75 Super Output Areas in Derry and Strabane, from these 75 SOA, 20 are designated within the top 100 most deprived areas according to the Multiple Deprivation Measures.

Derry and Strabane have 16,791 young people in Northern Ireland living in rural areas which is (39.4%). Derry and Strabane, when compared with other LGD's across NI the percentage is significantly lower, however, it remains higher than the NI average at (34.5%).

The deployment of the youth work team ensures that attention is given to the needs of young people in rural and urban settings through centre-based, area youth workers, outreach workers and voluntary sector organisations, supported by grants from the Education Authority.

### Derry and Strabane Multiple Deprivation Measures

The Multiple Deprivation Measure (MDM) combines the 7 deprivation domains to rank areas based on multiple types of deprivation. When the 100 most deprived super output areas within Northern Ireland are selected, 20 of these super output areas can be found in the Derry and Strabane area. The most deprived super output area in Derry and Strabane is East in Strabane. In addition, this super output area is the most deprived in NI according to Multiple Deprivation Measures

The Derry and Strabane area consists of 75 Super Output Areas, 20 Super Output Areas are ranked in the top 100 most deprived in terms of multiple deprivation at 27% and a further 20% of Super Output Areas ranked in the top 100 regarding Income Deprivation. These are:

Super Output Areas	Rank MDM	Rank Income Deprivation
• East	1	4
• Crevagh 2	3	15
• Strand 1	5	10
• The Diamond	6	11
• Creggan Central 1	10	20
• Brandywell	13	18
• Shantallow West 1	19	65
• Culmore 2	22	42
• Shantallow West 2	27	16
• Creggan South	33	54
• Ballycolman	37	26
• Ebrington 2	38	24
• Clondermot 1	43	45
• Westland	45	43
• Shantallow West 3	51	40
• Carn Hill 2	59	94

• Rosemount	68	51
• Creggan Central 2	69	58
• Shantallow East	86	174
• Glenderg	90	48

According to figures released by the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) in 2017, 54.7% of children and young people from Derry and Strabane live in the top 20% most deprived Super Output Areas within Northern Ireland. Currently, this equates to approximately 27,311 young people living in areas of and experiencing high levels of multiple deprivation.

### **Neighbourhood Renewal Areas (NRA's) 2021**

Neighbourhood Renewal Areas (NRAs) are neighbourhoods identified as experiencing the most severe multiple deprivation and received support under the Department for Communities People and Place Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal. In total 36 neighbourhoods have been identified to receive support. There are five in Derry and Strabane area

- **Outer North**
- **Outer West**
- **Strabane**
- **Triax - Cityside**
- **Waterside**

Young people living in NRAs tend to have lower educational outcomes than their peers who do not live in renewal areas. Derry and Strabane Youth Service requires the delivery of youth provision in these areas in order to raise education standards and contribute to closing the performance gap.

### **Children in Low Income Households**

Within Derry and Strabane, the proportion of children aged under 15 living in households whose equivalised income is below 60 per cent of the NI median (%) ranged from 19% in Faughan DEA 2 to 24.3% in the Moor DEA. Urban areas tended to have higher rates of children in low income families, than rural areas.

## KEY FACTS: LEARN & ACHIEVE

In 2018/19 there were a total of 29,325 pupils enrolled in 116 schools ranging from Pre-school to Post-primary.

- 11,631 (39.87%) of all pupils in Derry City & Strabane are eligible for free school meals. 2021/22 – (NI average 28%)
- 88.2% of young people attending schools in Derry and Strabane achieved 5+ GCSE A\*- C. NI average is 92.1%.
- 70.7% of young people attending schools in Derry and Strabane achieved 5+ GCSE A\*- C including English and Maths. NI average is 77.77%.
- 427 Newcomers attend schools in Derry City & Strabane. (21/22)
- The majority of pupils attending schools in 2021 identified as being White (28,152). The highest non-white group attending schools in Derry and Strabane is 'mixed ethnic group' at 409 and 'other ethnic group' at 162.
- Whilst there are no specific numbers for Derry and Strabane, the most recent figures reveal that 550 Looked After Children were supported by the Western Health and Social Care Trust. Many of these children and young people live and attend schools in the Derry and Strabane area. Department of Health's newly published 'Children in Care in NI 2019/20 Statistical Bulletin.'
- The proportion of children with a Personal Education Plan (PEP) in the Western Trust was 82 per cent - the highest percentage of any Trust in Northern Ireland.

The Local Government District of Derry and Strabane, falls below the Northern Ireland Average of school leavers who achieved at least 5 GCSE's grades A-C\* and achieved at Least 5 GCSE's grades A\*-C including GCSE English and GCSE Maths

In 2020/2021, 83.8% of school leavers not entitled to free school meals achieved at least 5 or more GCSEs at grades A\*- C or equivalent including English and Maths, this compared less favourably to 59.8% of pupils entitled to free school meals achieved this indicator.

In 2020/21, 82.5% of female year 12 pupils achieved 5 or more GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent including English and Maths compared to 73. 1% of male year 12 pupils. This again demonstrates the disparity between young females and males and the need therefore to consider this when developing future educational accredited programmes to contribute to closing this gap.

### Special Education Needs Data

- 3,708 pupils (12.7%) who attend school in Derry City & Strabane have a Special Educational Need (SEN) but not a Statement (SEN Stage 1-2) - NI average 12%.
- 5,129 pupils (17.58%) who attend school in Derry City & Strabane have a Special Education Need or Disability (Sen stage 1-3). (21/22) – NI average 18%.
- 1,916 (6.56%) of pupils who attend school in Derry City & Strabane have a Statement (Sen stage 3) 21/22 – NI average 6%

## **Discussion & Key Trends**

Statistics from DE indicate that young people in receipt of free school meals are more than twice as likely to leave school without any substantive qualifications. There is also a significant attainment gap between children and young people with a Special Educational Need or a disability and their peers. Other children and young people from Section 75 groups such as young carers, children and young people Looked After, newcomers, young people from Traveller and Roma communities or other minority ethnic groups experience similar educational disadvantage.

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 opportunities in both the formal education sector and in the non-formal Youth Service settings.

Youth Services in Derry and Strabane 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.

Children and Young people from Derry and Strabane identified that youth service interventions both planned and bespoke over the past three years have been significant in closing the gap and raising standards for young people. However, there remains a significant piece of work as some of the reported stakeholder feedback included young people presenting with low aspirations, under achieving, coupled with a lack of care or value of education.

In the regional assessment of need stakeholders further identified the top 5 type of programmes youth services should be offering with Lifeskills first and employment and educational opportunities fourth. Specific training opportunities was raised, in the local assessment of need this was advised as more training opportunities such as apprenticeships and supported pathways into employment such as academic, skills and vocational.

In Derry and Strabane underachievement remains prevalent among children and young people living in deprived areas, having a Special Educational Need or disability, being a child or young person Looked After, being a newcomer, being a young carer, coming from the Travelling Community or another minority group and being from a Section 75 group. This list is not exhaustive; however, failure to address the gap in educational attainment from these groups will ensure that vulnerable young people will continue to face a future with limited opportunities and greater social and economic challenges.

Within Derry and Strabane, the majority of children and young people achieve and succeed at school, however, there are significant groups of children and young people who are at risk of failing to fulfil their potential either as a result of their social context, an educational need or their experiences and attitudes towards the formal education system.

Education is a positive factor in ensuring that young people thrive, learn and achieve allowing them to enjoy a prosperous and rewarding life. It is also can contribute to breaking the cycle of poverty and deprivation and act as a protective factor in reducing the likelihood of young people engaging in risk taking activities, crime or anti-social behaviour. As a society, we aspire for every child and young person

to learn and achieve and reach their potential to become an active citizen. Acquiring a worthwhile education can make this a reality. Therefore, we consider youth work within the community to be a vehicle to address this issue through creative Youth Work programmes.

Suggestions from stakeholders on how best to support young people with Learning and Achieving area of enquiry included school refusers requiring an innovative creative and engaging approach to get them back into learning. The development of a new form of Youth Work in Schools, stakeholders reported that youth workers can be seen like teachers, as they are delivering accredited work in a formal education setting, diluting the voluntary participation aspect of Youth Work.

A review of LTP, stakeholders felt it was not dynamic, it was administration heavy and reduced the time youth workers had to develop meaningful relationships with young people. The need for greater educational support and guidance for all young people, not only those who choose to be youth workers. The issue of the digital divide was highlighted as was the need for access and adequate digital technology for young people, as well as all staff needing to be up to date on current and emerging digital trends. The need for alternative education streams to be more accessible, with Youth Service providing greater support with literacy and numeracy during daytime sessions. Furthermore, there was a suggestion of less OCNS, with educational engagement needing to be more action orientated and project based over the need to write. Horizons was advocated as a good leadership and learning opportunity, with the hope for it to be expanded geographically. The location of EOTAS in youth clubs was raised suggesting this may produce negative feelings for EOTAS attending young people, in turn creating circumstances in which they then do not then wish to attend youth club.

## KEY FACTS: HEALTH & WELLBEING

- One in five young people have a mental health need. This equates to 9985 young people in Derry and Strabane
- The rate for self-harm in Derry City & Strabane is 108 per 100,000 population (Northern Ireland 117)
- The suicide rate in Derry City & Strabane is 15.1 per 100,000 population (Northern Ireland is 16.1). In the most deprived areas, it is 23.3 per 100,000 population (Northern Ireland 19.7).

In Northern Ireland in 2020/21, a total of 2,920 clients were recorded on the Substance Misuse Database as having presented to services for problem substance misuse.

- Drug statistics for WHSCT's - Number of clients: 584 (31.2%)
- The WHSCT had the highest number of admissions for drug misuse in NI.  
Most commonly used drugs:
  1. Cannabis: 73.8%
  2. Cocaine: 47.6%
  3. Benzodiazepines: 21.7%
  4. Ecstasy: 17.6%
  5. Pregabalin/Lyrica: 12.8%
- Deaths in Derry City & Strabane due to drug misuse is 8 (NI average 15)
- The rate for alcohol related issues in Derry City & Strabane is 734 per 100,000 population (Northern Ireland is 659).
- The teenage birth rate for Derry City & Strabane is 6.4 per 1,000 population (Northern Ireland is 8.3)
- In 2018-2020, the teenage birth rate for mothers aged under 17 years in Derry City & Strabane was 0.54 per 1,000 females. The comparative figure for Northern Ireland was 1.3.
- Primary 1 pupils identified as obese or overweight in Derry City & Strabane is 24.4%. (NI average 21.4%) This represents 28.4% of girls (NI 25.2%) and 20.3% of boys (NI 17.8%). - data range 2017/18- 19/20 NINIS
- Year 8 pupils identified as obese or overweight in Derry City & Strabane is 23.2% (NI average 21.1%). This represents 27% of females (NI 24.7%) and 19.5% of males (NI 17.6%). - data range 2016/17- 18/19 NINIS
- The prescription rate for mood and anxiety in Derry City & Strabane is 249 per 1,000 population (Northern Ireland 216).
- In 2020, 25% of children aged 0-2 years in Derry City & Strabane were registered with a dentist (Northern Ireland 29.7%).

## **Discussion & Key Trends**

Health inequalities are directly linked to one's social status and this may explain some of the growing inequalities that many children and young people in Derry and Strabane face in terms of their general health outcomes and their mental and emotional wellbeing.

Children and young people living in low income households and in the most deprived communities in Derry and Strabane are more likely to be obese, have lower life expectancies and are more likely to have worse physical, mental and sexual health outcomes.

In Derry and Strabane young people living in disadvantaged areas are more likely to endure health deprivation and suffer mental health issues. 54.7% of the children and young people in Derry and Strabane live in areas of high multiple deprivation experiencing relative poverty. This means they are more likely to experience hunger, greater than their peers, this has been further exacerbated with the current cost of living crisis. This can lead to poor health and education outcomes as well as exposing children and young people to bullying which can negatively impact on their emotional and mental health. These young people are more likely to be absent from school which will negatively impact on their educational attainment.

Vulnerable and marginalised groups of children and young people, including Children and Young People Looked After, those with Special Educational Needs or a disability, those from ethnic minorities, young carers, young people identifying as LGBTQ or those who have experienced adverse childhood experiences are also more likely to have poorer health outcomes than their peers.

Within Derry and Strabane significant numbers of children and young people fall into these groups. Poor health outcomes are also linked to poor educational outcomes.

In response to the local assessment of need children and young people indicated that mental health and emotional wellbeing continued to be a top priority for young people across all ages with a need to support young people with issues that impact their emotional wellbeing e.g. anxiety, lack of confidence, low self-esteem, and identity. This was further substantiated in the regional assessment of need. The lasting impact of COVID on young people's emotional wellbeing featured significantly, in relation to isolation and the need for young people to be supported to reconnect with their peers. Further referenced was the need for physical and general health to be considered in the local need's assessment. This too was highlighted in the regional assessment of need. Children and young people also identified the need for help with their other health and wellbeing matters such as bullying, both in person and online, and more specifically bullying impacting on young people with additional needs.

Other issues raised included support for eating disorders, to include anorexia, bulimia, and obesity linked with low self-esteem, confidence, and identity. In addition to support for peer pressure experienced by young people to engage in substance use namely, drugs, alcohol, and vaping to manage day to day pressures and anxieties in their young lives. Furthermore issues associated with poverty and the ever more challenging cost of living crisis made children and young people reflect on the need to ensure that youth service spaces are warm, welcoming, fun and fully inclusive so as to eliminate some of the pressures young people are witnessing playing out across communities and neighbourhoods in Derry and Strabane area.

Feedback on how youth services should be addressing these issues, presented a range of responses. Children and Young people advised that it was important that youth services supported them to develop resilience and the skills necessary to deal with their emotional and physical wellbeing. They further advised of the need for peer support / mentoring programmes to assist in building resilience. Awareness,

support, and education programmes on the impact of eating disorders such as anorexia, bulimia, and obesity as well as a greater emphasis on physical fitness programmes for healthy lifestyles. They encouraged the creation of welcoming, fun and appropriate spaces, particularly for young people with additional needs. A safe space for all young people within communities to be together and reconnect. They felt a renewed commitment from youth services was needed to intervene early in the lives of young people who were showing early indications of substance use, so they could support them to recognise and understand the potential short and longer-term impact on their lives.

## KEY FACTS: INCLUSION, DIVERSITY, EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY AND GOOD RELATIONS

- Derry and Strabane Interface Areas: There are 16 interface clusters in Northern Ireland; 13 in Belfast (1 in Antrim & Newtownabbey DCA); 1 in Derry; 1 in Lurgan – 1 area with Interface barriers/defensive architecture; 1 in Portadown; - Derry City & Strabane Interface clusters have areas with 11 forms of defensive architecture/barriers
- 427 newcomer children and young people attend schools in Derry and Strabane. (21/22)
- 5,129 pupils (17.58%) who attend school in Derry City & Strabane have a Special Education Need or Disability (Sen stage 1-3). (21/22) – NI average 18% (DE school census data 21/22)
- According to the Office of National Statistics, 8% of young people in the UK aged 16-24 identify as lesbian, gay or bisexual. In Derry City & Strabane this equates to approximately 1,289 young people. (ONS 2020)
- 92 Irish Traveller children and young people attend schools in Derry City & Strabane. (2020/21)
- Whilst there are no specific numbers for Derry City & Strabane, the most recent figures reveal that 688 Looked After Children were supported by the Western Health and Social Care Trust. Many of these children and young people live and attend schools in the Derry City & Strabane area. (HSC 20/21)
- The overall attendance figures for schools in Derry City & Strabane in 2021/22 was 92.4%, Northern Ireland in 2021/22 was 92.4%
- 25 pupils were expelled from schools in Northern Ireland in 2020/21
- 3,506 pupils were suspended from schools in Northern Ireland in 2020/21. (2,702 male pupils (77%), 804 female pupils (23%).)
- 3,530 children and young people Looked After attend schools in Northern Ireland
- In April-June 2022, there were 25,000 young people (aged 16-24) in Northern Ireland who were not in education, employment or training (NEET). This represents 7.5% of all young people aged 16-24.

### Discussion & Key Trends

Derry and Strabane area in recent times has made great strides in maintaining a peaceful society. Despite this, there are still a number of factors which contribute to community tension, polarisation and segregation. The political landscape in Northern Ireland continues to face uncertainty, further contributing to children and young people experiencing different forms of educational, environmental and social segregation. The education system remains segregated with the majority of children and young people attending schools based on their religion.

Interface areas is the name given in Northern Ireland to areas where segregated nationalist and unionist residential areas meet. Many neighbourhoods across Derry and Strabane are single identity which encounter legacy issues and experience sectarianism, which often become more prominent at certain times of the year.

Derry and Strabane area has 1 interface cluster, where inter-community tension exists. These areas often have vulnerable community infrastructure and children and young people growing up in these areas are more likely to have lower educational attainment, poor career opportunities and engage in anti-social behaviour. However, whilst tensions can often initially present at flashpoints such as the Bogside/Bishop

Street /Fountain interface, there is a tendency for this to transpire into other areas across the City and district other interface type areas, which border each other such as, Currynierin Estate, the Tullyalley Estate, and Irish Street / Top of the Hill area of Waterside. Sectarian incidents in Derry and Strabane have increased by 30% (from 33 to 43) while sectarian crimes have decreased by 4% (from 28 to 27). Crime outcomes for sectarian offences have reduced from 25.0% to 14.8%. Source PCSP 21/22

Despite significant Good Relations work, Derry and Strabane remains somewhat segregated, with few neighbourhoods which are diverse in their makeup. Public and social housing in Derry and Strabane is overwhelmingly segregated between the two communities and this can lead to inter-community tensions, involving children and young people especially at contentious times of the year, particularly showing itself at interface areas. This can also lead to children and young people being at risk of coercion or coming under the influence of criminal gangs with associated paramilitary links.

Although Derry and Strabane area has many communities with rich cultural connections, racist incidents have increased by 22% in the area (from 18 to 22) while racist crimes have decreased by 12% (from 17 to 15). Crime outcomes for racist offences have increased from 41.2% to 46.7%. Source PCSP 21/22

Children and young people supported the view that Youth Services should provide safe spaces for children and young people and promote inclusion and embrace and celebrate difference. This should be addressed through Inclusion, diversity and equality of opportunity programmes, good relation opportunities; and T: BUC residential or camps.

Other marginal groups also experience intolerance and prejudice. For example, the LGBTQ community reported that they have been subjected to political and social intolerance, where their rights have been denied and not respected. For many within this community, discrimination and prejudice begins in school and many young people noted ongoing bullying and harassment. Homophobic incidents in Derry and Strabane have increased by 84% (from 6 to 11) while homophobic crimes have increased by 50% (from 6 to 9). Crime outcomes for homophobic offences have reduced from 33.3% to 0.0%. Source PCSP 21/22

In relation to inclusion, diversity, equality of opportunity and good relations children and young people identified significant thematic and operational issues, this included flexibility relative to targeted type work which for young people with additional needs was overly prescriptive and not in keeping with their needs.

Stakeholders conveyed for Youth Services to be fully inclusive, there was a need to ensure adequate staffing levels to fully support young people with additional needs, similarly to the levels of support they get provided with in the school setting “their needs don’t stop at the end of the school day”.

There was communication of the need to work with non-disabled young people to raise awareness of the needs of young people with additional needs so that they could where possible offer buddy type support, to support young people to feel more included. Transport and access to Youth Services was raised as an issue for young people with additional needs as they were often dependent on parents / family members to transport them to and from Youth Services. With the high increase in fuel costs, and for those residing in more rural areas this potentially will become a barrier to them being able to access an adequate level of Youth Services. Children and young people also reported facilities in rural areas were sometimes not fit for purposes as they often were not statutory Youth Service buildings and were often sessions delivered in community halls.

The Inclusion of the needs of young people identifying as LGBTQ+ also was raised as area of work which Youth Service need to ensure adequate levels of support. It was also communicated that for those young people transitioning or who use specific pro nouns they need to be recognised within Youth Services for whom it is they identify as. It was further suggested this needs considered at a policy level. Issues of religion was discussed and many felt that for young people the religious backgrounds of 'others' was no longer a concern, however it was further suggested that sectarianism to some extent still exists in some neighbourhoods across Derry and Strabane, but is often only visible at certain times of the year, when bonfires appear adorned with sectarian symbols. Programmes such as TBUC and CRED go some way to addressing these issues, however there is limited opportunity to participate in TBUC if the community balance for application can't be met. Prior to participating in CRED or TBUC stakeholders advised of the need for single identity work as being necessary.

Suggested feedback on what Youth Services can do to address some of the issues highlighted in relation to inclusion, diversity, equality of opportunity, and good relations included the need for Youth Service Centres to be more user friendly and welcoming, staff and other youth services users better informed and how they can support the integration of young people with additional needs comfortably and confidently into youth services. A relevant work force development offer which allows Youth Service staff and volunteers to fully understand the varying level of additional needs which young people are presenting with in Youth Services. Additionally, the need for buddying programmes across all Youth Services to support young people with additional needs into mainstream Youth Services in their areas, without removing the choice for them to attend a Youth Service, solely designated for young people with additional needs.

Further suggested feedback included the provision of programmes which fully consider and reflect the needs of young people within Youth Services who identify as LGBTQ+. This it was explained should be reflected in Youth Service programmes, policies, and provision. Also the need for enhanced opportunities to participate in residentials, international trips, and the opportunity to meet not only young people from different religious backgrounds, but cultural backgrounds and different countries.

## KEY FACTS: LIVING IN SAFETY AND STABILITY

There was a total of 3,112 incidences of hate crime recorded in Northern Ireland between July 2021 and June 2022

- There were 96 Racist incidents recorded across Derry City & Strabane
- There were 44 Homophobic incidences recorded across Derry City & Strabane
- There were 1082 Sectarian incidences recorded across Northern Ireland between July 2021 and June 2022
- There were 124 Sectarian incidences recorded across Derry City & Strabane

Overall recorded crime in Derry and Strabane area has increased by 0.8% when compared to the same five months for last year (increase of 38 crimes). The overall NI crime figure increased by 5.1% for the same period, so our increase represents 4.3% less than the overall NI figure.

When compared to last year;

- Violence against the person increased by 4.4% (103 more offences), harassment/stalking increased by 7.2% (47 more offences), theft offences have increased by 20.8% (155 additional offences), burglary increased by 15.9% (17 more burglaries) and shoplifting increased by 88.7% (134 additional offences). PSNI August 2022
- Sexual offences in Derry and Strabane reduced by 4.8% or 9 fewer offences, criminal damage reduced by 7.8% (61 fewer offences) and drug offences reduced by 29.6% or 131 fewer offences. PSNI August 2022
- Crime outcomes in Derry and Strabane Council area have reduced by 1.0% from 27.9% to 26.9%. Recorded ASB incidents in Derry and Strabane have decreased by 20.0% or 438 fewer reported incidents when compared to last year. This decrease is 4.8% less than the overall NI decrease of 24.8%. PSNI August 2022.
- There were 753 drug seizures in Derry and Strabane in the 12 months between October 2021 and September 2022. This represents a reduction of 190 seizures when compared to the same period last year. This represents the second highest drop across the 11 Council areas.
- There were 359 drug related arrests in Derry and Strabane in the 12 months between October 2021 and September 2022. This represents a reduction of 102 arrests when compared to the same period last year. This represents the highest drop across the 11 Council areas.
- There were 22 fewer reported domestic abuse incidents and 37 additional domestic abuse crimes in Derry and Strabane when compared to Q1 of 2021/22. Derry and Strabane ranks fourth for domestic abuse incidents and domestic abuse crimes (only Belfast, NM&D and AB&C is higher). It is encouraging that PSNI outcomes for these crimes has increased by 2.3% (from 26.1% in Q1 of 2021/22 to 28.4% for Q1 of 2022/23)
- Domestic abuse rates, where the victim is under 18, in 2018/19 in Derry and Strabane was 238, this has increased in 2019/2022 by +14, with 248 recorded incidences of Domestic Abuse amongst under 18's.
- The numbers of young people referred to Youth Justice in Derry and Strabane across the various age bands both increased and decreased in the period 2018/19 and 2019/20, an increase was shown in the 10-15-year olds and a decrease in those aged 16-17 years.

In relation to crime statistics, sectarian crime recorded, racial crimes, homophobic crime and anti-social behaviour are all at a showing at varying levels of increase and decrease accordingly.

## Discussion and Key trends

Adverse childhood experiences can have a detrimental effect on a child or young person's personal and social development. As well as having negative consequences for the individual it can also impact on other children and young people in local communities. A recent study noted that a negative home environment can lead to a series of problems, including among others, poor language development, deficit in school readiness, later behavioural problems and mental health issues.<sup>1</sup>

In Derry and Strabane there are a number of risk factors such as socio-economic, demographic, environmental and cultural influences which directly impact on children and young people. These range from instability in terms of parenting, home environment, lack of a male role model, education and employment and can include negative transitions which they may experience, such as family relationships, including divorce or remarriage, moving home and school, neglect and witnessing or being the victims of domestic abuse. In relation to safety and stability in Derry and Strabane there were significant issues highlighted which referred to young people being witness to violence on the streets in the Derry and Strabane area. Recent events in Derry were highlighted, such as events which occurred on Easter Monday and the subsequent riots, being dangerous and frightening for young people, some of whom were actively involved and more of whom were bystanders.

Further feedback suggested that young people in CNR/PUL communities are still vulnerable to coercion by criminal gangs with associated links to paramilitarism. It was suggested by stakeholders that young people continue to be susceptible to manipulation by these gangs and need the safety of Youth Services to feel supported should they feel they are being manipulated or coerced into activity which they do not wish to be involved in. Additional issues of a safety and stability nature include young people living in homes in which domestic abuse was present, the normalising of violence and unhealthy relationships.

Toxic masculinity and the need to work with young men to support and challenge them to recognise the detrimental impact of their behaviour, on themselves and indeed others. Issues relating to young people's use of drugs and alcohol and the ease with which these can be accessed in communities across Derry and Strabane, as well as the hidden harm aspect of parental drug and alcohol misuse and the impact this has on the safety and stability of young people within the home.

Further issues of safety and stability were raised for looked after children and vulnerable young people namely substance misuse and the risk of child sexual exploitation. Quite often young people at higher risk of experiencing these types dangers congregate in unsafe spaces across the city centre. Additional issues of safety and stability discussed included online issues of internet safety, excessive and addictive use of social media, young people being able to distinguish between reality and online and what young people need to understand and do to keep themselves safe.

Some other suggested feedback in relation to safety and stability as to how youth services should address these issues include continued and ongoing participation of Youth Services on the multi-agency collaborative concern hub, which will support Youth Services to identify and connect with those most vulnerable young people. Street, area-based youth work and City Centre services in collaboration with

Local Voluntary sector will enable Youth Services to reach young people not currently engaged, young people who are a risk of coercion and subsequently involved in risk taking behaviours. Supported early intervention lifestyle type programmes to enable young people to develop skills and resilience, enabling them to augment protective factors in their lives by mitigating against potential risk factors at an early stage, with a supported progression into youth leadership, volunteering opportunities/employability programmes and then into paid employment. Also, to conclude it was indicated Youth Services should develop educational and awareness raising programmes addressing, online safety and the detrimental impact of excessive social media use, addressing how young people can stay safe online, relative to bullying, coercive behaviour, grooming and gambling.

## PARTICIPATION

Article 12 of the United Nation's Convention on the Rights of the Child stipulates that: *Every child has the right to express their views, feelings and wishes in all matters affecting them and to have their views considered and taken seriously.* Children and young people's participation in decision making on issues that affect them has increasingly been recognised and valued as a right. It has also been reported that successfully engaging children and young people in the institutions, communities and contexts in which they live and building their capacity as active citizens can be a critical factor in their positive development as individuals, enhance their career prospects and life chances and support their positive contribution to these same contexts and institutions.

Most children and young people in Derry and Strabane have access to some form of social, cultural or sporting outlet. Participation in school, Youth Services and wider society helps children and young people become more confident and independent. It can also provide opportunities to socialise and make friends with people from different backgrounds.

Many young people engaging in Youth Services express their interest in actively participating in decision making. The current participation structures operating in Derry and Strabane are extremely active groups, participating in many consultations with Youth Service and other Statutory Partners.

Participation will continue to be a key priority for the Derry and Strabane Youth Service to ensure that our Youth Voice, North West Ministry of Youth, governed via a partnership arrangement with Derry City and Strabane District Council is developed and sustained with a continued focus on broadening the membership to include young people from Section 75 groups in order to ensure a broad representation.

Feedback from stakeholders on the area of participation identified a number of issues for young people that should be considered moving forward. There was a strong voice on the need for a greater focus on generic / Core Youth Service provision to enhance and encourage participation. The need for centres and youth spaces to be welcoming and inclusive so that young people can develop a sense of connection and belonging. There was reference made to social anxiety, and its increase since COVID coupled with the need to support young people so that they feel safe and confident to participate and fully reengage with Youth Services. There were specific concerns raised relating to rurality and the need to ensure adequate levels of youth work in rural settings. The cost of living and increased costs for families having to transport young people across rural areas to access youth services was considered a barrier to participation.

Disability and mobility issues was a further issue and barrier for young people to be able to fully participate. Stakeholders reported the need to challenge the perception that Youth Services are only for young people in deprived neighbourhoods, which is often seen as a barrier to participation. Some neighbourhoods have no physical youth service infrastructure therefore it creates a perception that there is no Youth Service operating in their locality when in fact there is.

The engagement with stakeholders further provided suggestions as to how Youth Services could address the issues identified in relation to participation. It was suggested Youth Services provide transport for young people to access youth work in rural areas which would further reduce the costs associated with families already under financial stress and hardship having to subsume additional fuel / transport costs

for their children to access Youth Services. There was also feedback on the need for reprioritisation of meaningful resources to consolidate core delivery in the rural district. The need to fully operationalise and adequately resource Mobile Youth Units was also raised. Other suggestions included, buddying programmes, Youth Service ambassadors, and a need to further invest in refurbishing of rural facilities which are operating part time. The Regional Assessment of need also identified with “making you feel included” ranking third in the type of programmes Youth Services should provide. To conclude stakeholders suggested a greater emphasis on promoting the benefits and youth work outcomes for all young people across communities, schools and churches. Feedback from the Regional Assessment of Need Survey ranked ‘making friends’ and ‘meeting new people’ as the topmost important thing for young people taking part in Youth Services, followed closely by opportunities to take part in fun activities, and thirdly ‘a place to meet’.

## ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE

Environmental and climate change are a key area of concern for young people as the effects of climate change are being better understood and young people are becoming more active in highlighting this and acting on the matter.

The introduction of new area of enquiry this year will be examine and explore the environment and climate albeit this is an area of work often advocated by young people involved in Youth Services over the years. Some stakeholders particularly in the more rural DEA's welcomed the official inclusion of environment and climate, however there were those who articulated that "young people are more concerned with surviving in the current cost of living climate as opposed to being overly concerned with the environmental aspects of climate".

Young people and adults at the stakeholder event agreed that environmental issues needed addressed urgently and came up with practical improvements that could be made at youth group level right through to RAG. Stakeholders highlighting the need for RAG to set priorities around Green Standards and education for Youth Workers and young people. It was also recommended that Local Youth Services act on making youth settings more environmentally friendly inside and out and to move towards green energy sources and materials. Youth groups can be proactive in keeping their area litter free, reducing plastic use, increasing recycling, and creating an environmentally friendly outdoor space

Further thought relative to the environment and climate change, included feedback suggesting that "climate is not the most important thing for young people, the development of life skills, social skills, and personal development more important issues for them than climate. However, this was countered by others suggesting that climate is an important issue especially in rural communities, as it is important for young people to appreciate the natural environment. Some reported "for young people we have found that climate change is one of the most important things for their future. The young people we work with feel that there is not enough focus on this".

Feedback on models of current practice in relation the environment and climate were discussed and how the social enterprise of the Thrift shop has been used as a means of educating and supporting young people with additional needs to become better informed of the environmental benefit to the climate to recycle, to reuse and resell clothing and other items, reducing the need to always purchase new. It is evident for the feedback the level of disparity experienced relative to this of the area of enquiry.

In relation to how Youth Services deal with the issue of environment and climate it was suggested "as young people are now more clued in on the environment and climate, they should be involved in the development of Youth Service policies related to running youth clubs, regarding recycling and ensuring the environmental friendly and eco efficient sustainability of the youth clubs across Derry and Strabane. Other suggestions included the need for workforce development, with further training for staff necessary on environmental issues so they are then able to deliver specific programmes, which should be developed with young people in a co-design process.

# Survey Headlines

## Survey Headlines Regional Assessment of Need

A Regional Assessment of Need survey focussing on key areas of enquiry was designed for young people and administered using Survey Monkey (appendix 1). The survey was responded to by 314 young people across the Derry and Strabane area of which 156 responses were from 9-13-year olds, 110 from 14-18-year olds and 48 from 19-25-year olds. Of those returns 140 identified as male, 160 female and 6 preferred not to say. 130 lived in a rural area and 184 resided in an urban area. 299 identify their ethnicity as white, 2 black African, 1 black Caribbean, 3 Irish traveller, and 9 other. 32.7% identified as having a disability and 62.5 advise no disability. There was almost equal representation between male and female. Those engaged were representative of the both the urban and rural population across the area. Based on the responses from children and young people it highlighted what is important to them is the fact that Youth Services provide safe, inclusive spaces where they are welcomed, have fun and meet friends whilst supporting their emotional health and wellbeing needs as they express their views in trusted relationships. This reinforces the importance of Youth Service providing core youth work at this time.

When asked what programmes the Youth Service could provide to support these needs young people highlighted that the following were important to them:

1. Youth Services provide opportunities for children and young people to support their physical, mental and sexual health
2. Youth Services support children and young people to achieve and remain in education and training
3. Youth Services enable children and young people to have decisions on issues and services that affect them
4. Youth Services provides children and young people with opportunities to meet and engage with others from different backgrounds
5. Youth Services encourage children and young people to make positive choices preventing them from engaging in risk taking behaviours

Children and young people from a range of statutory, local and voluntary youth groups involved in DE funded youth work participated in the Regional Assessment of Need. Children and young people not currently involved in Youth Services were also canvassed.

## Survey Headlines Local Assessment of Need

In addition to the Regional Assessment of Need survey a further Local Assessment of Need survey based on the same areas of enquiry was designed and distributed across the 7 DEA's of Derry and Strabane. There were 815 respondents to this survey. The survey responses were analysed and can be found at (appendix 2). In summary priority issues highlighted through the Local Assessment of Need include;

1. Mental Health
2. Bullying
3. Stress
4. Social Media
5. Exam Pressure
6. Family Difficulties
7. Self Esteem and Confidence
8. Family Difficulties
9. Lack of Support
10. Physical Health

# Establishing Key Priorities of Work for 2023

Based on the analysis of the Statistical data and the voice of stakeholders, children and young people considering the current uncertainty regarding the future of budgets, increasing cost of living and long lasting impacts on the lives of children and young people as a result of covid-19, there needs to be a clear focus on the priority to protect core services for children and young people. The Assessment of Need clearly establishes the following Key Areas for Action for the delivery of Youth Services in the Derry and Strabane Area;

- Health and Wellbeing
- Learning and Achieving
- Living in Safety and Stability
- Participation
- Inclusion Diversity Equality of Opportunity and Good Relations
- Environment and Climate

## Priority Outputs for 2023

### Key Area for Action: Health and Wellbeing

It has been clearly highlighted by the Voice of Children and Young People that health and wellbeing remain a core and significant priority need for our children and young people. The Department of Education NI Emotional health and wellbeing framework has highlighted and evidenced that a focus needs to be placed on Wellbeing for All and Early Support programmes for children and young people to positively address this long-term need.

The Local Assessment of need has highlighted that this can be addressed through youth work by;

- Delivering programmes embedding the Emotional Health and Wellbeing Framework in core Youth Work Services to support young people to develop and understand the skills and strategies necessary to improve wellbeing for all.
  - Programmes such as 5 Steps to Wellbeing and Gimme 5 resource for young people.
  - Co-designed wellbeing programmes with young people to ensure they are emotionally resilient to cope with the demands of adolescence and making the transition into adulthood
  - Physical health and fitness programmes
  - Programmes addressing sexual health, appropriate relationships, healthy relationships and consent
  - Delivery of health workshops to primary and post primary pupils as part of Mental Health Week across the Derry and Strabane area.
  - Drugs and Alcohol Awareness Programmes to raise awareness of the effects of drugs and alcohol and promote positive alternatives.
  - Programmes to support young peoples emotional wellbeing through the provision of early intervention programmes on emotional and mental wellbeing offered by the FLARE service
  - Programmes to support young people's emotional wellbeing through the REACH service to support young people with their emotional and mental wellbeing when in School
  - Youth services through the Connect service to support young people who present to E&D with issues attributed to their emotional and mental wellbeing
  - Support for Children Looked After to access Youth Services
  - Access to Trauma and Attachment Informed spaces

## **Key Area for Action: Learning and Achieving**

Addressing barriers to learning remains a significant need within Derry and Strabane. This need is further exacerbated by the pandemic, levels of children and young people with additional and special educational needs and Children Looked After.

Youth Services 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.

The Local Assessment of Need has highlighted that this can be addressed through youth work by;

- The Delivery of Youth Work in Schools – Learning Together Programme
- Provision of Learning Opportunities, with relevant accreditation for children and young people in non-formal education settings
- Outdoor Learning
- CADi
- Leadership Programmes such as Youth Leadership L1/L2, Trainee Youth Support Worker
- Fair Start Programmes – Horizons
- International Programmes - 3C's, GSL
- Volunteer Development Programmes

## **Key Area for Action: Living in Safety and Stability.**

Feeling safe, stable, and secure is central to our health and wellbeing. How safe we feel at home and in our community can influence our social habits and feeling of freedom. When we feel safe, we find it easier to relax, do all the things that comfort us, and focus on the work or study we need to do to help ensure our stability. Living and spending time in a secure and stable environment is incredibly important for all children and young people. Children and young people want to feel like they belong in a safe secure home, school, and community.

Many factors can influence children and young people's sense of security – this is often dependent on relationships, trust, living arrangements, finances, security and having supportive friends and family all strongly linked with safety and stability. A stable home, school and community environment can support children and young people to develop positive trusting relationships in which they can thrive. However unfortunately for some young people the absence of protective factors in their lives results in them congregating in spaces which are often unsafe, placing themselves at greater risk. These young people often gather in hotspots across the City Centre.

Additionally, discussed was issues associated with paramilitarism, its presence, and threat. Young people expressed a reality and a growing concern for their peers, particularly those young people from the most deprived communities where paramilitaries exert the greatest control. A report by the Independent Reporting Commission 2019, reported that without a functioning Executive and the uncertainty regarding Brexit ending paramilitarism is now more difficult. "Paramilitary activity is also linked to criminality and organised crime and children and young people from deprived communities are more susceptible to be influenced and become involved". During the Local Assessment of Need young people recognised the threat posed by paramilitary organisations in their areas. They were able to articulate how children and young people could become involved. It was also noted that the police were not always welcomed or trusted in some communities. Young people supported the idea of community partnerships, based on trust and respect, involving all key stakeholders to provide children and young people with alternative positive opportunities.

The Local Assessment of need has highlighted that this can be addressed through youth work by;

- Street based youth work to reach young people not engaged in Youth Services, but who are at risk of coercion and involved in risk taking behaviours
- Delivery of strength-based youth work curriculum for children and young people through generic / core youth service provision to as a means of early intervention.
  - Lawfulness Education
  - Child Sexual Exploitation
  - Domestic Abuse
  - School Based Youth Work – SYTES and YVA
  - Anti-Bullying Programmes and Internet Safety
- Youth services through the Connect service to support young people who present to E&D with issues attributed safety and stability
- Youth service programmes to support young people with mental health related problems attributed to issues of safety and stability through the provision of programmes on emotional and mental wellbeing offered by the FLARE service.
- Youth services programmes to support young people with issues of safety and stability through the provision of ENAGE programmes.
- Planned Intervention Programmes

## **Key Area for Action: Participation**

Youth participation strengthens personal and social development, provides expertise for children and Youth Services, and promotes a more democratic society. Youth participation actively involves young people in decision-making processes on issues that affect them. Young people make invaluable contributions to communities and are empowered themselves when they participate.

Participation actively encourages and supports the empowerment of young people. Imparting to them control over their lives through participation in decisions related to Youth Services they receive. Participation through purposeful engagement sees young people taking on valued roles, addressing issues that are relevant to them and influencing real outcomes.

Another critical component of equitable participation is inclusiveness, ensuring all young people are able and supported to fully participate.

The Local Assessment of need has highlighted that young people's participation needs can be addressed through youth work by;

- Delivery of a strength-based youth work curriculum for children and young people through generic / core youth service provision to enhance and encourage participation
- Creation of welcoming and inclusive Centres so that all young people can develop a sense of belonging and connection
- Equitable participative opportunities for young people with additional needs / section 75 children and young people
- Provision of local participative structures across all age bands
- Access to area Youth Services in urban and rural areas through Outreach and Detached Youth Work
- Access to Mobile Youth Unit in Rural areas
- Volunteering and Leadership Opportunities

## **Key Area for Action: Inclusion, Diversity and Equality of Opportunity Good Relations**

Inclusion, Diversity and Equality of Opportunity Good Relations are said to exist where there is a high level of dignity, respect and mutual understanding and an absence of prejudice, hatred, hostility, or harassment. Initiatives that promote Inclusion, Diversity and Equality of Opportunity such as good community relations programmes, are the pursuit for practical foundations of trust and harmony between all children and young people in Northern Ireland.

Regrettably, in many respects Derry and Strabane remains a polarised society with high percentages of social housing residents living in single identity communities and 93% of children and young people across Northern Ireland attending segregated schools. Only 7% attend integrated schools.

Children and young people living in interface areas are likely to have experienced sectarian abuse and been involved in or witnessed violence. In many areas, such violence has become normalised at certain times in the year. Youth Services staff deliver inclusive youth work programmes for young people in their attempts to create a more inclusive, equitable and diverse society

The Local Assessment of need has highlighted that young people's Inclusion, Diversity and Equality of Opportunity and Good Relations needs can be addressed through youth work by;

- Delivery of strength-based youth work curriculum for children and young people through core Youth Service provision to enhance inclusion.
- Core Youth Service Provision to Support Young People with Disabilities across Derry and Strabane
- Gender Specific Programmes
- Single Identity Programmes
- Equitable access to welcoming and inclusive Centres
- Improved participative opportunities for young people with additional needs / Section 75 children and young people
- Embedding of CRED within core youth service provision to improve good relations
- Delivery of TBUC programmes
- Delivery of area-based youth work in rural and urban settings
- Access to Mobile Youth Unit in Rural areas

## **Key Area for Action: Environment and Climate**

Environment and Climate change is a direct threat to children and young people's ability to survive, grow and thrive. As extreme weather events such as storms and heatwaves increase in frequency and ferocity, they threaten children's lives and damage infrastructure critical to their well-being. Floods, compromise water, sanitation and community infrastructure, the destructive nature of environmental and climate change leave children and young people particularly vulnerable.

Children are the least responsible for climate change, yet without doubt they will bear the greatest burden of its impact. Droughts and changing global rainfall patterns are leading to crop failures and rising food prices, which for the those in poverty mean food insecurity and nutritional deprivations that can have lifelong impacts.

Children are the most vulnerable to growing up in a world made far more dangerous and uncertain as a result of a changing climate and degraded environment. Addressing climate change and mitigating its impact is imperative to protect children and young people and fulfil their rights.

The Local Assessment of need has highlighted children and young people views on Environment and climate and how youth work can address these by;

- Delivery of strength-based youth work curriculum for children and young people through core Youth Service provision to become better informed on environmental and climate issues.
- Delivery of community action environmental and climate Projects
- Delivery of Social Action Projects
- Youth / local voice environmental and climate Campaigns
- Greater use of outdoor learning to support the development of and awareness of the environment and climate
- Youth / local voice consultations on environment and climate

## Appendix 1 - Regional Assessment of Needs Highlights – & Summary Analysis Derry and Strabane

Below sets out the responses to the RAON from the Derry and Strabane area in June 2022, 314 responses returned. 156 responses from 9-13-year olds, 110 from 14-18-year olds and 48 from 19-25-year olds. Of those returns 140 identified as male, 160 female and 6 preferred not to say. 130 lived in a rural area and 184 resided in an urban area. 299 identify their ethnicity as white, 2 black African, 1 black Caribbean, 3 Irish traveller, and 9 other. 32.7% identified as having a disability and 62.5% advise no disability.

### As a young person what is most important to you?

1. Good friendships	60.7%
2. Having fun	58.4%
3. Having somewhere to hang out	34.2%
4. Mental health and wellbeing	29.2%
5. Family relationships	27.2%
6. Feeling safe in your community	23.3%
7. Being happy at school	17.1%
8. Career/ job training opportunities	14.4%
9. Making good educational choices	10.5%
10. Help with Bullying	6.2%
11. The cost of living or money problems	5.1%
12. None of the above	1.2%
13. Exploring faith and Values	1.2%

### Please rank in order of importance to you?

6. Youth Services provide opportunities for children and young people to support their physical, mental and sexual health	(111 responses)
7. Youth Services support children and young people to achieve and remain in education and training	(105 responses)
8. Youth Services enable children and young people to have decisions on issues and services that affect them.	(102 responses)
9. Youth Services provides children and young people with opportunities to meet and engage. with others from different backgrounds	(98 responses)
10. Youth Services encourage children and young people to make positive choices preventing them from engaging in risk taking behaviours	(90 responses)
11. Youth Services should provide children and young people with opportunities to explore environmental and climate issues	(89 responses)
12. Youth Services ensure that children and young people have access to a wide range of activities and opportunities	(82 responses)

### Identify the most important things about taking part in Youth Services

1. Making friends and meeting new people	72.1 %
2. Opportunities to take part in fun activities	53.9%
3. A place to meet	41.5%
4. Regular activities/programmes to take part in	29.8%
5. Opportunities to discuss issues e.g. friendships, bullying, home life, relationships	24.4%
6. Support and advice from an adult I trust	22.5%
7. Being able to express my views on things that matter to me in a safe space	18.2%
8. Opportunities to participate in Irish Medium youth work	16.3%

9. Opportunities to engage in Faith Based youth work	3.9%
10. Opportunities to participate in Ulster Scots youth work	1.9%

### What activities/programmes could Youth Services provide that would be most helpful to you?

1. Sport and Fitness	51.6%
2. Life skills programme	45%
3. Music	36%
4. Arts and crafts	34.1%
5. Mental and emotional health programmes	24.4%
6. Leadership	21.7%
7. Drama	21.7%
8. Outdoor Learning	20.5%
9. Outdoor activities in natural surroundings	20.2%
10. Irish medium youth work	17.8%
11. Health and wellbeing programmes	17.1%
12. Volunteering opportunities	16.3%
13. Gamin/coding opportunities	16.3%
14. Programmes that help with employment in the future	14.7%
15. Homework clubs	9.7%
16. Young men /young women work	9.7%
17. Employment and interview training	8.9%
18. Mentoring programmes/opportunities	5.4%
19. Environmental programmes	5%
20. Faith Based youth work	2.7%
21. Other	2.3%
22. Ulster Scots youth work	1.6%

### Please rank by importance the type of programmes Youth Services should provide for you?

1. Help with general health	(244 responses)
2. Making you feel included	(242 responses)
3. Help with mental health	(239 responses)
4. Environmental and climate change awareness	(239 responses)
5. Skills for life	(237 responses)
6. Employment and Educational training	(236 responses)

## Appendix 2 - Local Assessment of Needs Survey and Highlights Analysis

EA Youth Service - Derry and Strabane Local Assessment of Need 2022 4-8 / 9-25 year old / stakeholders

### Section 1

#### Profile Information

1. Please select your age category? Required to answer. Single choice.

4-8

9-13

14-18

19-25

25+

2. Please select your gender? Required to answer. Single choice.

Male

Female

Prefer not to say

Other

3. Do you consider yourself to have a disability? Required to answer. Single choice.

Yes

No

Prefer not to say

4. In which District Electoral Area (DEA) do you live? Required to answer. Single choice.

Ballyarnett

Foyleside

Moor

Waterside

Faughan

Derg

Strabane

Sperrin

5. Do you currently participate in Youth Service activities in Derry or Strabane? Required to answer. Single choice.

Yes

No

6.If yes, what type of Youth Service do you attend? Required to answer. Multiple choice.

Youth Club

- Youth Work in School
- Youth Projects
- Area Youth Work
- Street Based Youth Work
- Detached Youth Work
- Outreach Youth Work
- Youth Voice
- Outdoor Learning
- Duke of Edinburgh
- Scouts
- Boys Brigade
- Girls Brigade
- Rural Outreach Projects
- Irish Medium
- Faith Based Youth Projects

7.Do you have the opportunity to participate in Youth Services in your area? Required to answer. Single choice.

Yes

No

Don't Know

8.What do you consider to be the issues negatively impacting Children and Young People's lives in Derry and Strabane? Required to answer. Multiple choice.

Please prioritise your top 5 answers

- Stress
- Isolation
- Substance misuse
- Exam pressure
- Family difficulties
- Poverty
- Health and Wellbeing
- Relationships
- Bullying
- Issues of safety and stability
- Self esteem and confidence
- Lack of support
- Mental health
- Lack of opportunity
- Limited access to play facilities
- Lack of participation
- Environmental and Climate
- Limited access to Youth Services
- Limited access to recreational activities

- Social Media
- Self-Identity
- Good Relations
- Gambling
- Physical health

9. Can you identify any other emerging issues/need impacting the lives of Children and Young People in Derry and Strabane, not covered above but which you believe Youth Service should be addressing? Required to answer.

Please provide bullet point answers ONLY

Enter your answer

## Section 2

### Health and Wellbeing

10. What issues are being experienced for Children and Young People regarding Health and Wellbeing? Required to answer.

Please provide bullet point answers ONLY

Enter your answer

11. What can Youth Service do to address these Health & Wellbeing issues?

Required to answer. Multi Line Text.

Please provide bullet point answers ONLY

Enter your answer

12. How do the Health and Wellbeing issues identified affect Children and Young people? Required to answer.

Please provide bullet point answers ONLY

Enter your answer

13. Has the work of Youth Services or Youth Workers created any positive change in relation to these Health and Wellbeing issues? Required to answer. Multi Line Text.

Please provide bullet point answers ONLY

Enter your answer

## Section 3

### Safety and Stability

14. What are the issues for Children and Young People regarding Living in Safety & Stability? Required to answer.

Please provide bullet point answers ONLY

Enter your answer

15.What can Youth Services do to address these Living in Safety & Stability issues?

Required to answer. Multi Line Text.

Please provide bullet point answers ONLY

Enter your answer

16.What are the issues being experienced for Young People regarding Safety & Stability?

Required to answer. Multi Line Text.

Please provide bullet point answers ONLY

Enter your answer

17.What can Youth Service do to address these Safety & Stability issues?

Required to answer. Multi Line Text.

Please provide bullet point answers ONLY

Enter your answer

#### Section 4

##### **Learning & Achieving**

18.What are the issues for Children and Young People regarding Learning & Achieving?

Required to answer.

Please provide bullet point answers ONLY

Enter your answer

19.What can Youth Service do to address Learning & Achieving issues?

Required to answer.

Please provide bullet point answers ONLY

Enter your answer

20.How do the issues identified with regard to Learning & Achieving affect you?

Required to answer.

Please provide bullet point answers ONLY

Enter your answer

21.Has the current work of Youth Service or Youth workers created any positive change in relation to Learning & Achieving issues? Required to answer.

Please provide bullet point answers ONLY

Enter your answer

#### Section 5

##### **Inclusion, Diversity & Equality of Opportunity**

22.What are the issues for Children and Young People regarding Diversity & Equality of Opportunity?

Required to answer. Multi Line Text.

Please provide bullet point answers ONLY

Enter your answer

23.What can Youth Service do to address Inclusion, Diversity & Equality of Opportunity issues?

Required to answer.

Please provide bullet point answers ONLY

Enter your answer

24. How do the issues identified in relation to Diversity & Equality of Opportunity affect you?

Required to answer.

Please provide bullet point answers ONLY

Enter your answer

25.Has the current work of Youth Service or Youth Workers created any positive change in relation to issues of Diversity & Equality of Opportunity ? Required to answer. Multi Line Text.

Please provide bullet point answers ONLY

Enter your answer

## Section 6

### Good Relations

26.What are the issues for Children and Young People regarding Good Relations? Required to answer. Multi Line Text.

Please provide bullet point answers ONLY

Enter your answer

27.What can Youth Service do to support you to become involved in Good Relations activities? Required to answer.

Please provide bullet point answers ONLY

Enter your answer

## Section 7

### Participation

28.

What do you gain from attending Youth Services in your area? Required to answer.

Please provide bullet point answers ONLY

Enter your answer

29.In your opinion, why do Children and Young People not access Youth Services in your area? Required to answer.

Please provide bullet point answers ONLY

Enter your answer

30. What changes would you suggest to increase the participation of Children and Young People in local Youth Services? Required to answer.

Please provide bullet point answers ONLY

Enter your answer

31. In your opinion, are Children and Young Peoples thoughts and opinions listened to and acted upon by Youth Services you attend? Required to answer.

Please provide bullet point answers ONLY

Enter your answer

32. Are you aware of the opportunity to Volunteer within your Youth Service? Required to answer. Single choice.

Yes

No

### Emerging key issues as identified by children and young people in order of priority.

1. Mental Health
2. Bullying
3. Stress
4. Social Media
5. Exam Pressure
6. Family Difficulties
7. Self Esteem and Confidence
8. Family Difficulties
9. Lack of Support
10. Physical Health

EA Youth Service - Derry and Strabane Local Assessment of Need 2022 - Stakeholders

### Section 1

#### Profile Information

1. Please select category, required to answer.

Full Time Controlled Centre

Part Time Controlled Centre

Local Area Based Youth Sector Organisation

Regional Strategic Youth Organisation

Controlled Youth Sector Staff Member

Voluntary Sector Youth Staff Member

Other Statutory Sector Organisation Representative

Other Community & Voluntary Sector Organisation Representative

Rural Outreach Organisation

Irish Medium Orgnanistaion

Faith Based Youth Organisation

2. In which District Electoral Area (DEA) do you deliver services? Required to answer. Single choice.

Ballyarnett

Foyleside

Moor

Waterside

Faughan

Derg

Strabane

Sperrin

3. In your DEA area, what do you think would be the most effective method of Youth Work delivery? Required to answer. Multiple choice.

Please select two

Full Time Centre Based Youth Work

Full Time Area Based Youth Work

Street Based Youth Work

Detached Youth Work

Mobile Youth Work

Part Time Centre Based Youth Work

School Based Youth Work

Faith Based Youth Work

Irish Medium Youth Work

Rural Outreach Youth Work

Other

4. Are you aware of the Local Advisory Group (LAG) for Youth Services? Required to answer. Single choice.

Yes

No

5. Do you have any suggestions or areas for improvement in relation to how EA fund local Youth Services? Required to answer.

Limit response to 250 words

Enter your answer

6. As a key stakeholder what do you consider to be the issues negatively impacting Children and Young People's lives in Derry and Strabane? Required to answer. Multiple choice.

Please choose three

Stress

Isolation

Substance misuse

Exam pressure

Family difficulties

Poverty

Health and Wellbeing

Relationships

Bullying

Issues of living in safety and stability

Self esteem and confidence

Lack of support

Mental health

Lack of opportunity

Limited access to play facilities

Lack of participation

Environmental and Climate

Limited access to youth services

Limited access to recreational activities

Social Media

Self-Identity

Good Relations

Gambling

Physical health

7. Can you identify any other emerging issues/need impacting the lives of Children and Young People in Derry and Strabane, not covered above but which you believe Youth Service should be addressing? Required to answer.

Please provide bullet point answers ONLY

Enter your answer

Section 2

**Health and Wellbeing**

8.What issues are being experienced for Children and Young People regarding Health and Wellbeing?  
Required to answer. Multi Line Text.

Please provide bullet point answers ONLY

Enter your answer

9.What can Youth Services do to address these Health & Wellbeing issues?

Required to answer.

Please provide bullet point answers ONLY

Enter your answer

10.How do the Health and Wellbeing issues identified affect Children and Young people?

Required to answer.

Please provide bullet point answers ONLY

Enter your answer

11.Has the work of Youth Services or Youth Workers created any positive change in relation to these Health and Wellbeing issues? Required to answer.

Please provide bullet point answers ONLY Enter your answer

### Section 3

#### **Safety and Stability**

12.What are the issues for Children and Young People regarding Living in Safety & Stability? Required to answer.

Please provide bullet point answers ONLY Enter your answer

13.What can Youth Services do to address these Living in Safety & Stability issues? Required to answer.

Please provide bullet point answers ONLY

Enter your answer

14.What are the issues being experienced for Young People regarding Safety & Stability? Required to answer.

Please provide bullet point answers ONLY Enter your answer

15.What can Youth Services do to address these Safety & Stability issues? Required to answer. Multi Line Text.

Please provide bullet point answers ONLY

### Section 4

#### **Learning & Achieving**

16.What are the issues for Children and Young People regarding Learning & Achieving?  
Required to answer.

Please provide bullet point answers ONLY

17.What can Youth Services do to address Learning & Achieving issues? Required to answer.

Please provide bullet point answers ONLY

18. How do the issues identified with regard to Learning & Achieving affect Children and Young People? Required to answer.

Please provide bullet point answers ONLY

19. Has the current work of Youth Service or Youth Workers created any positive change in relation to Learning & Achieving issues? Required to answer. Please provide bullet point answers ONLY

## Section 5

### **Inclusion, Diversity & Equality of Opportunity**

20. What are the issues for Children and Young People regarding Inclusion, Diversity & Equality of Opportunity? Required to answer. Please provide bullet point answers ONLY Enter your answer

21. What can Youth Service do to address Inclusion, Diversity & Equality of Opportunity issues? Required to answer. Please provide bullet point answers ONLY

22. How do the issues identified in relation to Inclusion, Diversity & Equality of Opportunity affect Children and Young People? Required to answer. Please provide bullet point answers ONLY

23. Has the current work of Youth Service or Youth Workers created any positive change in relation to issues of Inclusion, Diversity & Equality of Opportunity? Required to answer.

## Section 6

### **Good Relations**

24. What are the issues for Children and Young People regarding Good Relations? Required to answer.

25. What can Youth Services do to support Children and Young People to become involved in Good Relations activities? Required to answer.

## Section 7

### **Participation**

26. In your opinion, what prevents Children and Young People from accessing Youth Services in Derry and Strabane?

27. What changes would you suggest to increase the participation of Children and Young People in Youth Services in Derry and Strabane? Required to answer.

28. In your opinion, are Children and Young Peoples thoughts and opinions listened to and acted upon by Youth Services in Derry and Strabane?

<b>Summary Key Themes and Findings Emerging from the Local Assessment of Need Surveys, Health and Wellbeing for All</b>	
Key issues ( <b>not</b> ranked in order of importance)	Suggested Youth Service response ( <b>not</b> ranked in order of importance)
<p>Mental Health across all age bands  Support for eating disorders – both obesity and anorexia  Bullying in school and the community/ especially young people with SEN  Lack of confidence  Generational trauma  Poverty and cost of living  Lack of positive relationships  Children and young people vaping instead of smoking  Drugs and Alcohol - YP turning to drugs and alcohol as coping strategies  Peer pressure to take drugs and alcohol still exists  YS do not have the capacity to fully support CYP needs with mental health issues nor are the services available to signpost them to EA delivery lends itself to creating at least one guaranteed place for meaningful social contact with their peers  Mental health suffering after Covid  Social isolation after Covid, YP lacking in social skills  Disconnecting after Covid periods of isolation – falling away from YS and other groups (football)</p>	<p>Need for peer support /mentoring from other YP who have went through similar MH issues and can assist – not depending on parents/adults all the time  Resilience Programmes  Awareness, support, and education of the impact on H&amp;W being of eating disorders – both obesity and anorexia  Creation of welcoming and fun and adequate spaces, particularly for young people with additional needs  Development of strategies for YP to manage their emotional health and wellbeing  Renewed YS commitment to address issues of substance use amongst young people impacting on their lives  Greater emphasis on physical fitness programmes  Provide safe spaces for young people within communities to just be together and reconnect</p>

<b>Summary Key Themes and Findings Emerging from the Local Assessment of Need Surveys – Identified by Young People – Inclusion, Diversity and Equality of Opportunity Good Relations</b>	
Key issues ( <b>not</b> ranked in order of importance)	Suggested Youth Service response ( <b>not</b> ranked in order of importance)
<p>Flexibility to reduce targeted numbers.  Increase staffing levels to have more 1:1 support for CYP with SEN  Schools get additional support/CAs for statemented children however YS is given no additional support  YP not feeling accepted and welcome in youth clubs, do not feel like other CYP understand them  Not enough YCs that specify in CYP with SEN (Only bud club in area)  Not enough awareness on SEN and disabilities  Limited opportunities for CYP with SEN  Transport is a significant issue in rural areas for young people with SEN  Localised rural facilities sometimes are not fit for purpose  Representation of S75 groups needs to be more streamlined  The needs of young people who identify as LGBTQ+ need fully considered  CYP in BUD had never attended a gym or fitness programme before BUD.  YS needs to be adapted for SEN Parents sometimes do not complete registration form fully (can leave out SEN or Disability) in case the child gets left out or not allowed to attend – stigma around SEN</p>	<p>Centres need to be more user friendly and staff more aware and understanding of needs of young people with additional needs.  Inclusive centres - proper support / provision for i.e. personal care for young people with additional needs.  More training and awareness from staff/management of the needs of CYP with SEN / additional needs  Greater opportunities for the provision of Youth Services in a young person's first language, Irish.  Specific inclusion nights with the aim to bring CYP with SEN into mainstream  More educational trips – learn by doing, trips to other YC to meet other YP from different back grounds.  Provision of single identity work in preparation for CRED / TBUC programmes</p>

<p>Don't want to segregate YP with specific programmes and make them feel they are under the spotlight, supported integration.</p> <p>Single identity work still important</p> <p>Understanding other groups and the differences between them and mixing between the groups</p> <p>Young people do not get the exposure of working with other people from different backgrounds</p> <p>Not enough groups to link with other communities, some groups whose staff are one sided and only do good relations for funding</p> <p>Learning about other people – other people getting the chance to learn about the person and about the disability. Ability to see more than just the disability</p> <p>Young people now do not care about religion</p> <p>Usually YP do not know they are engaged in anti-social behaviour (re: bonfires etc) – just doing it because they were told to.</p>	<p>The needs of LGBTQ+ young people, need fully considered and reflected in programmes, policies and provision.</p> <p>Good Relations Programme which focuses on more than Religion, culture identity.</p>
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**Summary Key Themes and Findings Emerging from the Local Assessment of Need Surveys – Identified by Young People – Participation**

Key issues (not ranked in order of importance)	Suggested Youth Service response (not ranked in order of importance)
<p>More focus on Generic Provision</p> <p>Fear of the unknown, YP do not have the sense of belonging</p> <p>Social anxiety post Covid</p> <p>Rurality, shortage of youth staff and a need for reprioritisation of meaningful resources to consolidate core delivery in the rural district</p> <p>Transport for CYP in rural areas</p> <p>Cost of living crisis and cost of fuel – parents cannot prioritise bringing YP to youth club</p> <p>Lack of knowledge of what is available. Not knowing anyone there, fear of doing something new</p> <p>Lack of friends already in youth club, apprehensive of joining</p> <p>Exam and homework pressures – not enough time</p> <p>Lack of confidence</p> <p>To cool for club, young people feel when they are 14+ they are too old or feel it is too hard to mix at that age</p> <p>More focused work with select focus groups of young people that can give a view of what the general YP feel is missing and how they can improve</p> <p>Disability – mobility can be an issue/barrier to participation</p> <p>More volunteers so the CYP are not as dependant on the staff – Opportunities to move forward</p> <p>None of the children attending BUD, attend local YCs in their areas. All prefer to attend BUD over local YCs</p> <p>Some areas have no youth clubs so they are unaware of Youth Services</p> <p>Stigma still against YCs as they are often in deprived areas – Parents will send CYP to Sumer Schemes but not to YC</p> <p>CYP with SEN – not knowing they will fit in and Parents scared to allow them in case they are made fun of</p>	<p>Buddying programmes</p> <p>Youth Service Ambassadors</p> <p>Mobile facilities for rural areas</p> <p>Promotional work in schools, via community settings and through the Churches</p> <p>Development of a promotional guide /QR code for services across the City and District, pass out in Schools and places young people hang out</p> <p>Marketing campaign and meet and greet in Schools and wider community to encourage participation</p>

**Summary Key Themes and Findings Emerging from the Local Assessment of Need Surveys – Identified by Young People - Safety and Stability**

Key issues ( <b>not</b> ranked in order of importance)	Suggested Youth Service response ( <b>not</b> ranked in order of importance)
<p>Witnessing violence on the streets                      Pulled into groups and gangs by coercion                      Young people are manipulated by paramilitaries, this happens in local communities. To combat this Youth Services, need to identify and engage with these young people so that they become involved in youth activities                      Bonfires and associated anti community activity                      Vulnerable young people in the City Centre engaging in risk taking behaviours                      Youth Service support needed all year and on key calendar dates (heighten tension) when large numbers of young people congregate in the City Centre                      Internet safety and knowing responsibilities and consequences                      Access to drugs and alcohol is easier than ever before                      Parental drug and alcohol use                      Young people living in homes where they are exposed to domestic abuse – how to recognise the early signs                      Paramilitary exploitation                      Community is BUD club for young people – not where they live hence why they feel safe in their ‘community’                      Bud club is a safe space for them where they feel understood.</p>	<p>Participation on concern Hub to ensure adequate support for vulnerable young people.                      Street Based and Area youth work to reach young people not engaged in Youth Services and involved in risk taking behaviours, delivered in collaborative partnership between the statutory and voluntary youth services.                      Youth Service support and bespoke 1-1 support for young people at risk particularly amongst the 14+ age group - City Centre Provision                      Early Intervention programme to support young people to make better lifestyle choices                      Educational and awareness raising programmes regarding online safety and use of social media                      Creation of welcoming and safe spaces for young people                      Enhanced leadership and developmental opportunities through volunteering and paid employment</p>

**Summary Key Themes and Findings Emerging from the Local Assessment of Need Surveys – Identified by Young People – Learn and Achieve**

Key issues ( <b>not</b> ranked in order of importance)	Suggested Youth Service response ( <b>not</b> ranked in order of importance)
<p>Low aspirations,                      Lack of care or value for education                      Underachievement                      More training opportunities such as apprenticeships                      No more OCNs                      Greater educational support and guidance for young people who do not want to be youth workers                      EOTAS - YP may see YC as School and not want to attend – negative feelings                      School non-attendees need an innovative creative approach to get them back into learning                      When pupils transition to post primary schools outdoor learning (garden areas in schools) is lost as there is a more focus on education and learning outcomes</p>	<p>New form of Youth Work in Schools required, innovative and engaging for YP.                      LTP review                      Availability of digital technology – all staff need to be up to date on current and emerging trends                      Alternative education streams to be more accessible                      YS providing more support/additional resources with reading and writing after school                      Less OCNS – needs to be more action / project based over writing</p>

**Summary Key Themes and Findings Emerging from the Local Assessment of Need Surveys – Identified by Young People – Environment and Climate**

Key issues ( <b>not</b> ranked in order of importance)	Suggested Youth Service response ( <b>not</b> ranked in order of importance)

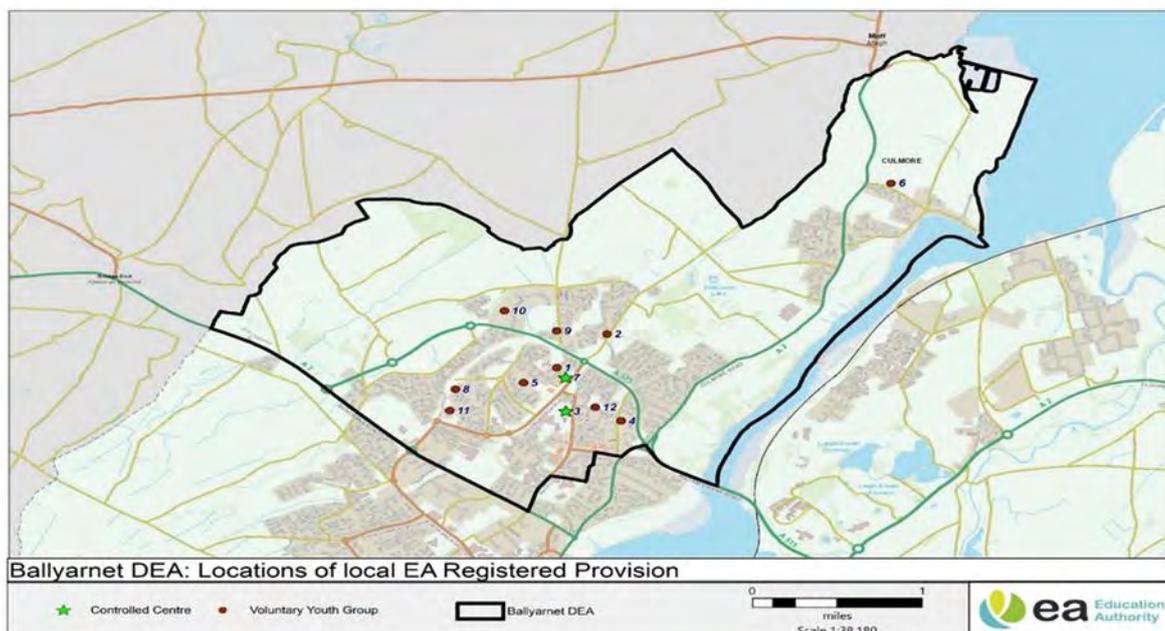
<p>Climate is an important issue especially in rural communities as its important to appreciate the natural environment</p> <p>For YP we have found that climate change is one of the most important things for their future. The YP we work with feel that there is not enough focus on this.</p> <p>We are learning everyday through recycling, working in thrift we encourage people to recycle clothes and not buy new.</p> <p>Young people need to survive, climate may not be that important to young people</p> <p>Young people are more clued in now around the environment. Young people need to be more involved in the running of the youth club in terms of bin use and caring for the club environment.</p> <p>Important for future generations – taught in BUD around recycling and reusing</p> <p>Climate change is not the most important thing for YP – Life skills, social skills, and personal development more important issues for them than climate</p>	<p>Training for staff on environmental issues to be able to deliver specific programmes</p> <p>Young people need to be more involved in the running of the youth club in terms of bin use and caring for the club environment, learning more about climate change and cost of electricity &amp; oil and informing YS policies.</p> <p>Programmes need to be suited to YP needs about climate change (Co-Design)</p>
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### Summary Key Themes and Findings Emerging from the Local Assessment of Need Surveys – Identified by Young People

Key issues ( <b>not</b> ranked in order of importance)	Suggested Youth Service response ( <b>not</b> ranked in order of importance)
<p>Youth Services are putting less value on generic youth work, generic is sometimes more suitable to young people.</p> <p>Targeted programmes are putting YP off – they do not want to attend for programmes, preferring having fun with friends</p> <p>Lack of provision in rural areas, no full-time youth club / Lack of weekend provision</p> <p>Youth engagement needs to extend beyond the 6pm to 9pm, Monday to Friday. It needs to be more accessible, YP have outgrown the traditional opening hours and evenings. To heavy focus on outcomes, to targeted at the expense of YP</p> <p>Social Media - YP unable to distinguish between reality and online</p> <p>Online is more predominant now – YP especially younger children have more access to social media higher risk of bullying, coercive behaviour, grooming.</p>	<p>There is a need for mobile youth units in rural and urban areas to cover areas that are lacking in physical resources. These units and resources can be shared across all communities.</p> <p>Review of Youth Services hours of operation</p> <p>Youth work has become to scripted and targeted, greater need and more emphasis on interaction and fun</p> <p>More fun activities for CYP to enjoy – residential, recreation, team games, outdoor activities, let it be about fun and opportunities to travel to different places</p>

## Appendix 3 – Derry and Strabane District Electoral Areas

### District Electoral District Electoral Area: Ballyarnett



(Map 1)

Ballyarnett DEA, commonly known as Greater Shantallow, lies at the northerly end of the district, housing six of Derry & Strabane’s Council Wards – Carnhill, Culmore, Galliagh, Shantallow, Shantallow East and Skeoge and 13 super output areas. An area characterised by expanding suburbia, with recent newly built and ongoing social and private housing developments. Ballyarnett has a significant rural land base and rural hinterland. Ballyarnett DEA straddles the River Foyle to the East and is bounded by the Donegal border to the North and West.

### DEA Population

The estimated population of Ballyarnett DEA at 30 June 2020 was 24,670, which accounts for 1.3% of the Northern Ireland Population. Within Ballyarnett DEA, there is youthful population. This accounts for 6,160 children and young people who are aged 0-15 years old representing 24.9% of DEA population compared to the NI average of 21%. (3,000 female and 3,160 male). When compared with other DEA’s across the LGD, Ballyarnett DEA has the highest youth population 0-24 yrs.

DEA2014	All usual residents DEAs 2020	Total 0-15 years 2020	Approximate 16-24-year-old population (2020)	Approximate Total 0-24 years old population (2020)
BALLYARNETT	24,670	6,160	3,417	9,577

(Table 1.1)

Rurality: No, Ballyarnett DEA is an urban settlement.

### Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDAC) – Rank

The IDAC Deprivation measure income rank scores **Ballyarnett DEA** at 19.2%. This is slightly above the NI average measure of 18.7%. IDAC is derived from the proportion of the population aged 15 and under

living in households whose equivalised income is below 60 per cent of the NI median. This DEA has the second highest level of income deprivation affecting children in Derry City and Strabane.

Ballyarnett DEA is home to many families who often experience social and economic disadvantage resultant of their IDAC . The DEA area is characterised by high levels of worklessness, low income / poverty, low educational attainment and skills set, low self-esteem and mental well-being, with many families resident in those neighbourhoods across the DEA, which are ranked in the 10% most, deprived areas in NI.

DEA	Proportion of the population living in households whose equivalised income is below 60 per cent of the NI median (%)	Proportion of the population aged 15 and under living in households whose equivalised income is below 60 per cent of the NI median (%)	Proportion of the working age population who are employment deprived (%)
BALLYARNETT	15	19.2	31.7

(Table 1.2)

### Closing the Performance Gap – Measuring Deprivation

The strong correlation between poverty and education underachievement, shows itself in this DEA area. The Programme for Government (NI 2016) prioritised several indicator mechanisms to track and measure educational underachievement outcomes. Significantly, one key measuring indicator focuses on the percentage of pupils not entitled to free school meals (FSME) achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\* - C including GCSE English and Maths (NI average 83.8%), compared to those, who are entitled to free school meals (FSME) achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\* - C including GCSE English and Maths (NI average 59.8%)

In **Ballyarnett DEA** 88.2% of non-free school meals entitled pupils achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\* - C including GCSE English and Maths compared to 69.3% of those pupils who are entitled to free school meals achieving the same.

DEA	Non-FSME School Leavers	Non-FSME School Leavers: Achieved At Least 5 GCSEs grades A*-C (or equivalent) inc. GCSE English and GCSE Maths (%)	FSME School Leavers	FSME School Leavers: Achieved At Least 5 GCSEs grades A*-C (or equivalent) inc. GCSE English and GCSE Maths (%)	% FSME School Leavers
BALLYARNETT	238	88.2	153	69.3	39.1

(Table 1.3)

In **Ballyarnett DEA** 49% of pupils are entitled to Free School Meals (2021/22). (NI average 28%)

### **GCSE / A-levels / Higher Education**

The proportion of school leavers not achieving five or more GCSEs at A\*-C (or equivalent) including Maths and English in **Ballyarnett DEA** was 19.2% compared to the NI average of 23.3%.

In **Ballyarnett DEA** in 2020/21 the percentage of school leavers achieving 2+ A levels (or equivalent) is 64.5% which is above the NI average of 60.5%.

52.4% of school leavers in **Ballyarnett DEA** went onto Higher Education, which is above the NI average of 48%.

DEA	School Leavers	Achieved 2+ A-levels (or equivalent) (%)	Achieved At Least 5 GCSE's grades A*-C (or equivalent) (%)	Achieved At Least 5 GCSE's grades A*-C (or equivalent) inc. GCSE English and GCSE Maths (%)	Destination: Higher Education (%)
BALLYARNETT	391	64.5	94.9	80.8	52.4

(Table 1.4)

### Special Educational Need

In **Ballyarnett DEA** 1,212 pupils have a Special Education Need.

- This represents 434 pupils (7.5%) with a SEN Statement Stage 3
- 778 pupils (13.4%) SEN Stage 1-2.

The NI average for pupils with a SEN Stage 3 Statement is 6% and pupils with a SEN Stage 1-2 at 12%.

Number of pupils suspended in the 2020/21 academic year

DEA	Number of pupils suspended
BALLYARNETT (Highest)	76

When compared with other DEA's across Derry and Strabane Ballyarnett has the highest number in the 20/21 academic year of pupil suspensions. The NI DEA average suspensions are 43; therefore, this demonstrates a significantly higher suspension rate in Ballyarnett DEA.

### Living in Safety and Stability

DEA	Rate of Violence (including sexual offences), robbery and public order (per 1,000 population)	Rate of Theft (per 1,000 population)	Rate of Criminal Damage and Arson (per 1,000 population)	Rate of Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents (per 1,000 population)	Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents	Rate of Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents (per 1,000 population)	Crimes Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation (excluding fraud)	Recorded crime - all offences
BALLYARNETT	18.3	6.6	14.2	32.6	1043	42.3	379	1695

(Table 1.5)

DEA2014 (2020.21 data)	All usual residents DEAs 2020	Incidents Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	NI Average Incidents Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	Incidents Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation rate per 1,000	Crimes Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation (excluding fraud)	NI Average Crimes Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation (excluding fraud)	Crimes Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation (excluding fraud) rate per 1,000
BALLYARNETT	24,670	549	390	22	379	238	15

(Table 1.6)

Ballyarnett DEA is the third highest Incidents Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation across all seven Derry and Strabane DEAs

### Health and wellbeing

- 16.8% smoking during pregnancy
- 7.1% of household overcrowding domestic dwellings that are unfit
- 11.6 of domestic dwellings that are in a state of disrepair
- The estimated prevalence of autism within the school-aged population in Northern Ireland was **4.7% in 2021/22**. There was a large difference in the prevalence rates of autism between the genders, with males almost three times more likely to be diagnosed with autism than females.
- One in 8 children and young people (up to 18 years) have a mental health need such as Panic disorder was the most common diagnosis, followed by separation anxiety disorder and major depressive disorder
- Young people in Northern Ireland experience ill mental health at 25% higher prevalence than the rest of the UK
- 50% of mental health problems are established by the age of 14 years

### Stakeholder Feedback Ballyarnett DEA

Areas of Action	Key issues (not ranked in order of importance)	Suggested Youth Service Response (not ranked in order of importance)
Health and Wellbeing.	Mental Health Isolation Poverty / Family difficulties Substance Misuse Bullying Physical Health Stress Exam Pressures	Supported / targeted early intervention programmes on emotional and mental wellbeing (FLARE) Supported engagement with REACH in school setting Substance awareness and harm minimisation projects Physical / fitness programmes Buddying programmes Healthy lifestyles projects After school and homework support
Learn and Achieve	Limited Opportunities Underachievement	Learning Together Programme in partnership with schools

	<p>Low aspirations Support for school refusers Digital Divide – lack of access to adequate digital technology</p>	<p>Learning opportunities, with relevant accreditation, for children and young people in the non-formal education settings Children and young people supported to re-engage with education Recognition of young people’s participation in youth provision through accreditation Opportunity through generic core youth services to participate in accredited creative youth work curriculum for children and young people Opportunity through generic core youth services to participate in volunteering and leadership opportunities</p>
<p>Environment and Climate</p>	<p>Bonfires Littering Graffiti Vacant property dilapidation - associated anti community behaviour</p>	<p>Youth Led Community Action Projects Group Work Projects Social Action Projects Youth / Local Voice Campaigns Greater use of outdoor learning to support the development of and awareness of the environment and climate Youth / Local Voice consultation on environment and climate</p>
<p>Participation</p>	<p>Need for generic / core youth service provision to enhance and encourage participation</p> <p>Centres should be welcoming and inclusive environment enabling all children and young people to feel a sense of belonging</p> <p>Equitable access for all young people particularly those with additional needs.</p>	<p>Provide a strength-based youth work curriculum for children and young people through generic / core youth service provision to enhance and encourage participation Creation of welcoming and inclusive centres so that all young people can develop a sense of belonging and connection Enhanced participative opportunities for young people with additional needs / section 75 children and young people Provision of local participative structures across all age bands Greater connection between youth voice and local voice Summer Programmes Access to area youth work services</p>
<p>Inclusion, Diversity, Equality of Opportunity, and Good Relations</p>	<p>Need for Youth Services to be inclusive to all children and young people.</p> <p>Additional supports in place for children with additional needs to fully access Youth Services</p> <p>Need for Youth Services to be flexible to meet the needs of children and young people with additional needs.</p>	<p>Equitable access to welcoming and inclusive Centres Improved participative opportunities for young people with additional needs / Section 75 children and young people Delivery of strength-based youth work curriculum for children and young people through generic / core youth service provision to enhance inclusion. Embed CRED within core youth service provision to improve good relations. Reduce barriers to participation within Youth Services Delivery of area-based youth work in rural and urban settings</p>

Living in Safety and Stability	Substance misuse Exposure to domestic abuse Online safety Coercion by criminal gangs with links to paramilitaries	Street based youth work to reach young people not engaged in Youth Services, but who are at risk of coercion and involved in risk taking behaviours Delivery of strength-based youth work curriculum for children and young people through generic / core youth service provision to as a means of early intervention. Services through CONNECT to support young people who present to E&D with issues of safety and stability Services through CONNECT to support young people who present to E&D with issues attributed to their emotional and mental wellbeing. Programmes to support young people with mental health related problems attributed to issues of safety and stability through the provision of programmes on emotional and mental wellbeing offered by the FLARE service. Programmes to support young people with issues of safety and stability through signposting to ENGAGE programmes.
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Current levels of Youth Service provision in Ballyarnett DEA 22/23 in table below. The enables access to youth service provision across the DEA 7 nights per week

#### EA Funded Youth Work 2022/2023

Ballyarnett DEA	Vol / Stat	Allocation 22/23	DEA Totals Combined	Voluntary Sector	%
On Street	Vol	£48,498		<b>£48,498.00</b>	<b>27% Vol</b>
Liberty Consortium	Vol	£129,999		<b>£129,999.00</b>	
Shantallow YC	Stat	£184,408			<b>73% Stat</b>
Lenamore YC	Stat	£166,309			
Ballyarnett Area Project (Street Based Youth Work)	Stat	£115,114			
			<b>£644,328.00</b>		

(Table 1.7)

#### Department for Communities funded Youth Work in Ballyarnett DEA Full Time and Part Time Voluntary Provision

Name of Centre	Statutory/Voluntary	Full / Part Time
Greater Shantallow Community Arts	Voluntary	Full Time
On Streets Initiative	Voluntary	Part Time
Shantallow Community Residents Association	Voluntary	Part Time
Leafair Community Association	Voluntary	Part Time

(Table 1.8)

## EA Registered Youth Groups 2021 / 2022- Ballyarnett DEA

Organisation Type	Organisation Information   Organisation Name
Uniformed Organisation	35th Derry Culmore Scout Group, Scouting Ireland
Voluntary Community Organisation	Culmore Community Partnership
Voluntary Community Organisation	St John Ambulance (NI) - Belmont Cadet Unit
Voluntary Community Organisation	St John Ambulance (NI) - Greenhaw Badger Sett
Voluntary Community Organisation	Youth Initiatives

(Table 1.9)

### Department of Justice Funded - Engage Project

Additional provision across the DEA includes ENGAGE work, led by our voluntary sector partner North West Youth Services in collaboration with EA Youth Service. The Engage Programme and its staff connect directly with young people within communities who have been harmed by paramilitary groups and/or those who are most at risk of becoming involved in paramilitary activity. Individual assessment of need identifies skills-based interventions delivered using trauma informed practices. The youth worker develops relationships with young people in the 'higher risk' of being involved in or under the influence of paramilitary activity known as the 'core group' to deliver programmes that develops the young people's resilience and awareness of risk factors. Resilience is increased by developing new skills, building knowledge, and examining the attitudes of young people to law and order.

### Department of Justice Funded SPARK Project

SPARK is a youth work intervention and public health approach to the participation and safety and stability of our children and young people. SPARK aims to engage young people gathering in areas of heightened tension, contentious spaces such as bonfire sites or who are involved in behaviours that place them at risk. Several factors should be reviewed to ascertain if an area should be included as a possible SPARK intervention:

- Intra community tension
- Anti-community behaviours
- Drug and alcohol misuse
- Influence from organised criminal gangs
- Bonfire locations (interface areas, unsafe sites)

### The Executive Office Funded Youth Work

The Planned Intervention Scheme administered by Youth Services on behalf of The Executive Office is aimed at young people in interface areas and areas where there is the potential of heightened social unrest during the summer period, particularly on weekends, evenings and during the traditional times of community events.

### Planned Intervention: Ballyarnett DEA 22/23

Youth Organisation	Project Name	Amount
On Street Community Youth	OSCY Summer Support Project 2022	£5,349.72

Rainbow Child and Family Centre	Youth Evolved	£5,996.80
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(Table 1.10)

In addition to planned intervention, statutory provision across the Ballyarnett DEA worked collaboratively to also provide a reduction in the number of crime and antisocial behaviour incidents in the area as well as seeking to reduce in the number of young people engaging in risk taking behaviours through a significant programme offer.

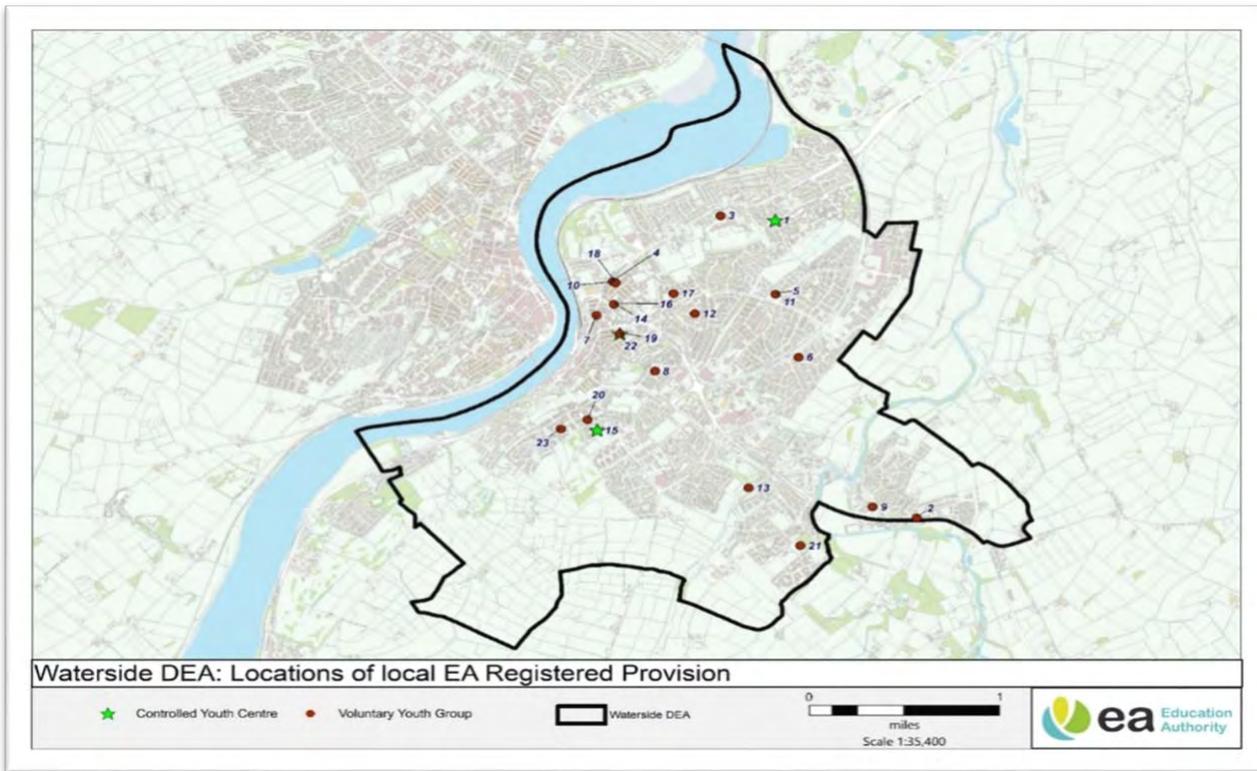
The TEO through the TBUC Programme also fund youth work in Ballyarnett DEA. This programme is about building positive relations and long-lasting friendships among young people across all parts of the Northern Ireland community. TBUC Camps are an integral part of the programme, bringing diverse groups together to get to know each other, try new experiences and help build long-term relationships between young people.

#### **TBUC - TEO Funded Youth work in Ballyarnett DEA - TBUC 22/23**

<b>Youth Organisation</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Greater Shantallow Community Arts	GSCAs Beyond Limits Leadership Camp	£15,000.00
Youth Initiatives Derry	Animate	£7,500.00
Greater Shantallow Community Arts	GSCA musical theatre TBUC camp	£15,000.00
Greater Shantallow Community Arts	GSCAs Christmas Dance Camp	£7,500.00

(Table 1.11)

## District Electoral Area: Waterside



(Map 2)

The makeup of the Waterside DEA area is diverse in nature and is home to a greater number of ethnic minorities than other parts of Derry City as well as having both catholic and protestant neighbourhoods.

According to DCSDC Waterside Local Growth Plan the “Waterside is considered to have resources and energy on which community regeneration approaches can be soundly based. The Voluntary and Community sector is strong and proactive; with cross/inter community working and co-operation continuously improving based on the tradition of self-help”.

Whilst this may indeed be the case with regard to community regeneration, the view is one that an integral aspect of regeneration needs to include adequate levels of youth provision, which draws on a range of approaches including area / street based, centre based methodologies etc.

### DEA Population

Geographically, the **Waterside DEA** has a population of 28,500. This accounts for 5,980 children and young people who are aged 0-15 years old representing 22% of DEA population compared to the NI average of 21%. (2,890 female and 3,090 male). When compared with other DEA’s across the LGD, Waterside DEA has the second highest youth population 0-24 yrs.

DEA2014	All usual residents DEAs 2020	Total 0-15 years 2020	Approximate 16-24-year-old population (2020)	Approximate Total 0-24 years old population (2020)
WATERSIDE	28,500	5,980	3,281	9,261

(Table 2.1)

Rurality: No, Waterside DEA is an urban settlement.

### Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDAC) – Rank

The IDAC Deprivation measure income rank scores **Waterside DEA** at 19.6%. This is above the NI average measure of 18.7%. IDAC is derived from the proportion of the population aged 15 and under living in households whose equivalised income is below 60 per cent of the NI median.

The Waterside DEA is home to many families who often experience social and economic disadvantage resultant of their IDAC.

The DEA area is characterised by high levels of worklessness, low income / poverty, low educational attainment and low skills set, low self-esteem and mental well-being, with many families resident in those neighbourhoods across the DEA, which rank in the 10% most deprived areas in NI. Too many residents across the Waterside DEA are not in work and struggle to make ends meet, especially more so with the ever-increasing costs of living rise.

DEA	Proportion of the population living in households whose equivalised income is below 60 per cent of the NI median (%)	Proportion of the population aged 15 and under living in households whose equivalised income is below 60 per cent of the NI median (%)	Proportion of the working age population who are employment deprived (%)
WATERSIDE	13.8	19.6	25.5

(Table 2.2)

In addition, the strong correlation between poverty and education underachievement, shows itself in this DEA area. The Programme for Government (NI 2016) prioritised several indicator mechanisms to track and measure educational underachievement outcomes.

### Closing the Performance Gap – Measuring Deprivation

Significantly, one key measuring indicator focuses on the percentage of pupils not entitled to free school meals (FSME) achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\* - C, including GCSE English and Maths (NI average 83.8%) compared to those who are entitled to free school meals (FSME), achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\* - C, including GCSE English and Maths (NI average 59.8%)

In **Waterside DEA** 87.3% of non-free school meals entitled pupils achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\* - C including GCSE English and Maths compared to 53.8% of those pupils who are entitled to free school meals achieving the same.

DEA	2020-21		FSME School Leavers	FSME School Leavers: Achieved At Least 5 GCSEs grades A*-C (or equivalent) inc. GCSE English and GCSE Maths (%)	% FSME School Leavers
	Non-FSME School Leavers	Non-FSME School Leavers: Achieved At Least 5 GCSEs grades A*-C (or equivalent) inc. GCSE English and GCSE Maths (%)			
WATERSIDE	212	87.3	91	53.8	30.0

(Table 2.3)

In **Waterside DEA** 33% of pupils are entitled to Free School Meals (2021/22). (NI average 28%)

### GCSE / A-levels / Higher Education

The proportion of school leavers not achieving 5 or more GCSEs at A\*-C (or equiv) including Maths and English in **Waterside DEA** was 22.8% compared to the NI average of 23.3%.

In **Waterside DEA** in 2020/21, the percentage of school leavers achieving 2+ A levels (or equivalent) is 60.1%, which is above the NI average of 60.5%.

46.2% of school leavers in **Waterside DEA** went onto Higher Education, which falls below the NI average of 48%

DEA	School Leavers	Achieved 2+ A-levels (or equivalent) (%)	Achieved At Least 5 GCSE's grades A*-C (or equivalent) (%)	Achieved At Least 5 GCSE's grades A*-C (or equivalent) inc. GCSE English and GCSE Maths (%)	Destination: Higher Education (%)
WATERSIDE	303	60.1	92.4	77.2	46.2

(Table 2.4)

### Special Educational Need

In **Waterside DEA**, 907 pupils have a Special Education Need.

- This represents 336 pupils (6.4%) with a SEN Statement Stage 3
- 571 pupils (10.8%) SEN Stage 1-2.

The NI average for pupils with a SEN Stage 3 Statement is 6% and pupils with a SEN Stage 1-2 at 12%.

### Number of pupils suspended in the 2020/21 academic year

DEA Name	Number of pupils suspended
Waterside (3 <sup>rd</sup> Highest)	72

When compared with other DEA's across Derry and Strabane Waterside DEA has the third highest number in the 20/21 academic year of pupil suspensions. The NI DEA average suspensions are 43; therefore, this demonstrates a significantly higher suspension rate in Waterside DEA.

## Living in Safety and Stability

DEA	Rate of Violence (including sexual offences), robbery and public order (per 1,000 population)	Rate of Theft (per 1,000 population)	Rate of Criminal Damage and Arson (per 1,000 population)	Rate of Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents (per 1,000 population)	Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents	Rate of Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents (per 1,000 population)	Crimes Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation (excluding fraud)	Recorded crime - all offences
WATERSIDE	21.9	7.3	11.3	36.9	1288	45.2	334	1680

(Table 2.5)

DEA2014 (2020.21 data)	All usual residents DEAs 2020	Incidents Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	NI Average Incidents Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	Incidents Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation rate per 1,000	Crimes Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation (excluding fraud)	NI Average Crimes Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation (excluding fraud)	Crimes Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation (excluding fraud) rate per 1,000
WATERSIDE	28,500	554	390	19	334	238	12

(Table 2.6)

Waterside DEA shows the highest Incidents Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation across all seven Derry and Strabane DEAs

## Health and Wellbeing

- 12.6% smoking during pregnancy
- 3.6% of household overcrowding domestic dwellings that are unfit
- 14.7% of domestic dwellings that are in a state of disrepair
- The estimated prevalence of autism within the school-aged population in Northern Ireland was 4.7% in 2021/22. There was a large difference in the prevalence rates of autism between the genders, with males almost three times more likely to be diagnosed with autism than females
- One in 8 children and young people (up to 18 years) have a mental health need such as Panic disorder was the most common diagnosis, followed by separation anxiety disorder and major depressive disorder
- Young people in Northern Ireland experience ill mental health at 25% higher prevalence than the rest of the UK
- 50% of mental health problems are established by the age of 14 years

## Stakeholder feedback Waterside DEA

Areas of Action	Key issues (not ranked in order of importance)	Suggested Youth Service Response (not ranked in order of importance)
Health and Wellbeing	Overall health and wellbeing Anxiety Isolation School pressure Transitions Cost of living Bully Physical activity	Healthy lifestyles programmes Peer mentoring/support Enhanced support Additional support with schoolwork 5 steps to wellbeing programmes
Learn and Achieve	Limited opportunities to chat to YW in school setting Apprenticeships Underachievement Digital divide – lack of access to adequate digital technology	Learning Together Programme in partnership with schools Learning opportunities, with relevant accreditation, for children and young people in the non-formal education settings children and young people supported to re-engage with education
Environment and Climate	Not important to all young people Burning vacant properties	Group Work Projects Social Action Projects Youth / Local Voice Campaigns
Participation	Great collaboration between the statutory / voluntary sector needed More generic provision Welcoming and inclusive spaces needed Greater promotion of work in Waterside area required	Horizons Local Voice and Youth Voice better connected. Generic / core youth service provision to enhance and encourage participation Welcoming and inclusive centres Enhanced participative opportunities for young people with additional needs / section 75 children and young people Summer provision Access to area youth work services
Inclusion, Diversity, Equality of Opportunity, and Good Relations	Need for Youth Services to be inclusive to all children and young people. Additional support in place for children with additional needs to fully access Youth Services Need for Youth Services to be flexible to meet the needs of children and young people with additional needs	Embedding of CRED Welcoming and inclusive centres Improved participative opportunities for all young people/additional needs / Section 75 children Delivery of area-based youth work in urban settings
Living in Safety and Stability	Domestic abuse Online safety Substance misuse Exposure to domestic abuse Coercion by criminal gangs with links to paramilitaries –riots	Street based / ENGAGE youth work to reach young people not engaged in Youth Services Generic / core youth service provision to as a means of early intervention. Connect service to support young people who present to E&D FLARE Service YVA SYYES

## Current level of EA funded Youth Services in the Waterside DEA

<b>Waterside DEA</b>	<b>Vol/Statutory</b>	<b>Allocation 22/23</b>	<b>DEA Totals Combined</b>	<b>Voluntary Sector</b>	<b>%</b>
Hillcrest Trust	Voluntary	£118,592		<b>£118,592.00</b>	<b>52% Vol</b>
Londonderry YMCA - Tullyally & Currynierin	Voluntary	£104,040		<b>£104,040.00</b>	
Londonderry YMCA - Waterside	Voluntary	£129,607		<b>£129,607.00</b>	
Waterside YC	Statutory	£120,553			<b>48% Stat</b>
50% Waterside & Faughan Area Project	Statutory	£58,715.00			
Caw YC	Statutory	£137,099			
			<b>£668,606</b>		

(Table 2.7)

#### Youth Work funded by Department for Communities 2021 /2022 - Waterside DE

<b>Name of Centre</b>	<b>Statutory/ Voluntary</b>	<b>Full / Part Time</b>
Derry and Strabane SYW/TL -Dfc	Statutory	Full Time
Clooney Community Association	Voluntary	Full Time
Irish Street Community Association	Voluntary	Full Time
The Whistle Project	Voluntary	Full Time

(Table 2.8)

#### EA Registered Youth Groups 2021 / 2022- Waterside DEA

<b>Organisation Type</b>	<b>Organisation Information   Organisation Name</b>
Uniformed Organisation	215th Glendermott Girls Brigade
Voluntary Community Organisation	Lincoln Courts Youth and Community Association
Uniformed Organisation	Ebrington Presbyterian Girls Brigade
Uniformed Organisation	Ebrington Presbyterian church youth club
Uniformed Organisation	Kilfennan Presbyterian Church Youth Club
Uniformed Organisation	6th Londonderry Boys Brigade
Voluntary Community Organisation	Clooney Estate Residents Association
Uniformed Organisation	St John Ambulance (NI) - Lisnagelvin Badger Sett
Uniformed Organisation	St John Ambulance (NI) - Lisnagelvin Cadet Unit
Uniformed Organisation	Kilfennan Girls Brigade

Uniformed Organisation	7th Londonderry Boy's Brigade
Voluntary Community Organisation	City of Derry YFC
Uniformed Organisation	1st Glendermott Boys Brigade

(Table 2.9)

### **Other Sources of Funding administered by the Education Authority**

Street based youth work is a key methodology that seeks to widen participation among children and young people, engaging them in conversation on their needs and promoting safety and stability. Several Street based youth work models are utilised by youth services based on the assessed needs of young people; these include:

- Youth work through mobile youth centres
- Youth work Outreach
- Detached Youth Work
- Safety-focused Youth work
- Event or Incident Response Youth work

At present North West Youth Services take the lead on collaborative and bespoke responses across the city including the Waterside DEA, however due to capacity in the Waterside DEA the bespoke responses in the past was limited to certain areas.

It should be noted, whilst limited in response, as an immediate solution the challenge of capacity was briefly overcome, in the short term by enabling experienced trained street-based youth work staff to participate in street-based responses in the Waterside DEA. Centre based work was back-filled, thus enabling street based youth work to occur, outreaching, diverting and directing young people to centres particularly during periods of heighten tension.

### **Engage – Department of Justice Funded**

Additional provision across the Waterside DEA includes ENGAGE work, led by our voluntary sector partner North West Youth Services in collaboration with EA Youth Service. The Engage programme and its staff connect directly with young people within communities who have been harmed by paramilitary groups and/or those who are most at risk of becoming involved in paramilitary activity. Individual assessment of need identifies skills-based interventions delivered using trauma informed practices.

The youth worker develops relationships with young people in the 'higher risk' of being involved in or under the influence of paramilitary activity known as the 'core group' to deliver programmes that develops the young people's resilience and awareness of risk factors. Resilience is increased by developing new skills, building knowledge, and examining the attitudes of young people to law and order.

### **SPARK Project - Department of Justice Funded**

SPARK is a youth work intervention and public health approach to the participation and safety and stability of our children and young people. SPARK aims to engage young people gathering in areas of heightened tension, contentious spaces such as bonfire sites or who are involved in behaviours that place them at risk. Several factors should be reviewed to ascertain if an area should be included as a possible SPARK intervention:

- Intra Community tension

- Anti-community behaviours
- Drug and alcohol misuse
- Influence from organised criminal gangs
- Bonfire locations (interface areas, unsafe sites)

### Planned Intervention – The Executive Office

The Planned Intervention Scheme administered by Youth Services on behalf of The Executive Office is aimed at young people in interface areas and areas where there is the potential of heightened social unrest during the summer period, particularly on weekends, evenings and during the traditional times of community events.

### Planned Intervention, Waterside DEA

Organisation	Project name	Amount
Lincoln Courts Youth and Community Association	The 'C.O.R.E' Project (Community, Opportunities, Relations, Empowerment)	£6,000.00
Lincoln Courts Youth and Community Association	The 'C.A.I.O' Project (Communities, Aspire, Identity's, Opportunities)	£6,000.00
Hillcrest Trust	The REAL Programme (Refuse, Explain, Avoid & Leave)	£5,987.90
Hillcrest Trust	HOPE - Having only positive expectations	£5,987.90
Lincoln Courts Youth and Community Association	The 'C.O.R.E' Project (Community, Opportunities, Relations, Empowerment)	£6,000.00
Londonderry YMCA Ltd	Explore	£4,457.52
Irish Street Youth & Community Association	Irish Street Youth Intervention Project	£5,958.00

(Table 2.10)

In addition to planned intervention, statutory provision across the Waterside DEA worked collaboratively during the summer months to provide a reduction in the number of crime and antisocial behaviour incidents in the area as well as seeking to reduce in the number of young people engaging in risk taking behaviours through a significant summer programme of offer.

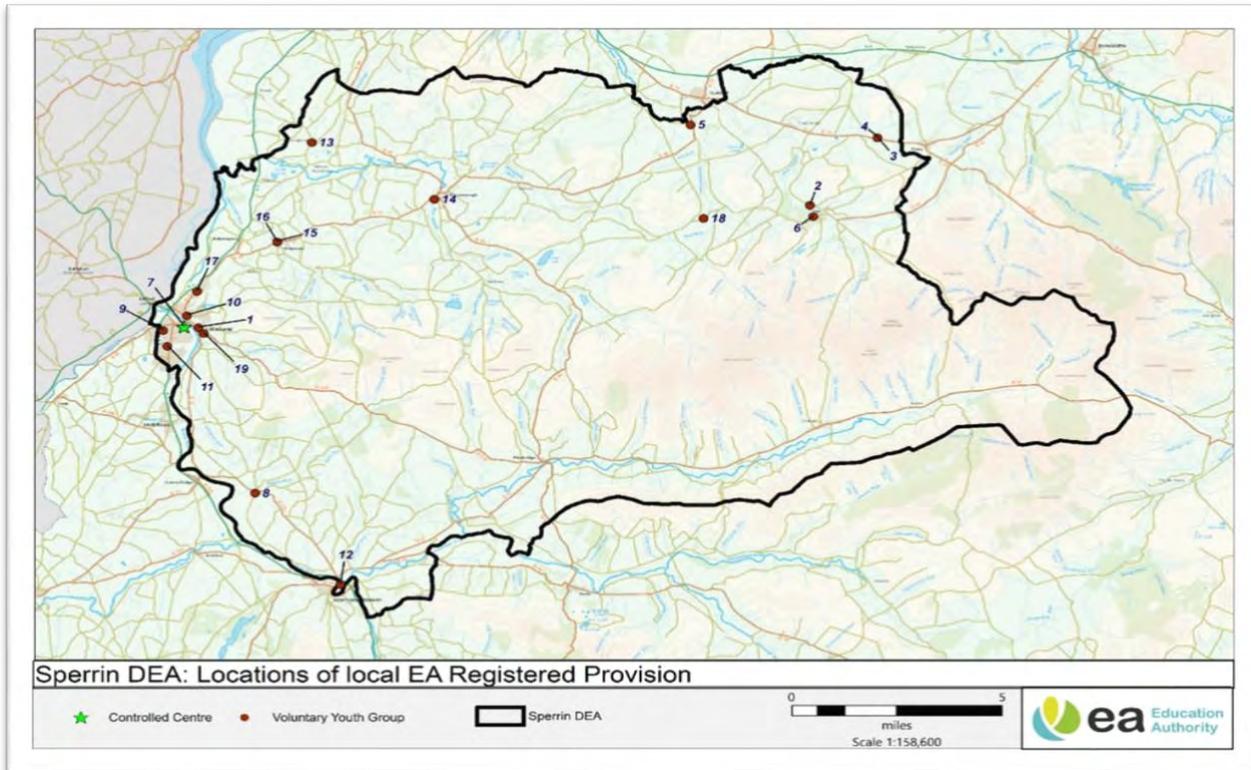
The TEO through the TBUC Programme also fund youth work in Waterside DEA. This programme is about building positive relations and long-lasting friendships among young people across all parts of the Northern Ireland community. TBUC Camps an integral part of the programme bringing diverse groups together to get to know each other, try new experiences and help build long-term relationships between young people

### TBUC – The Executive Office - TEO Funded Youth work in the Waterside DEA - TBUC

Organisation	Project name	Amount
Lincoln Courts Youth and Community Association	The 'C.A.R.E' Project (Communities. Aspire. Relations. Empower)	£12,634.14
The Churches Trust Ltd	Synergy	£7,500.00

(Table 2.11)

## District Electoral Area: Sperrin



(Map 3)

The Sperrin DEA is large rural area dominated by the Sperrin mountain range. It has a solid identity and a solid foundation of community infrastructures across the town of Strabane and the neighbouring villages of Artigarvan, Ballymagorry, Donemana, Cranagh, Glenmornan, Plumbridge, Douglas Bridge, Park and part of Claudy, comprising four SOAs (Artigarvan, Banagher (Park), Dunamanagh (Donemana) and Plumbridge (Glenelly Valley)) falls within the top 30.1% most deprived.

### DEA Population

**Sperrin DEA** has a population of 24,580. This accounts for 5,230 children and young people who are aged 0-15 years old representing 22% of DEA population compared to the NI average of 21%. (2,650 female and 2,580 male). When compared with other DEA's across the LGD, Sperrin DEA has the third highest youth population 0 -24 yrs.

DEA2014	All usual residents DEAs 2020	Total 0-15 years 2020	Approximate 16-24-year-old population (2020)	Approximate Total 0-24 years old population (2020)
SPERRIN	24,580	5,230	2,998	8,228

(Table 3.1)

Rurality: Applicable Sperrin DEA is both a rural and urban settlement.

### Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDAC) – Rank

The IDAC Deprivation measure income rank scores **Sperrin DEA** at 23%. This is above the NI average measure of 18.7%. IDAC is derived from the proportion of the population aged 15 and under living in households whose equivalised income is below 60 per cent of the NI median.

The Sperrin DEA is home to many families who often experience social and economic disadvantage resultant of their IDAC.

DEA	Proportion of the population living in households whose equivalised income is below 60 per cent of the NI median (%)	Proportion of the population aged 15 and under living in households whose equivalised income is below 60 per cent of the NI median (%)	Proportion of the working age population who are employment deprived (%)
SPERRIN	16.7	23	28.4

(Table 3.2)

Additionally, there is a strong correlation between poverty and education underachievement, showing itself across the DEA area. The Programme for Government (NI 2016) prioritised several indicator mechanisms to track and measure educational underachievement outcomes.

### Closing the Performance Gap – Measuring Deprivation

Significantly, one key measuring indicator focuses on the percentage of pupils not entitled to free school meals (FSME), achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\* - C, including GCSE English and Maths (NI average 83.8%) compared to those who are entitled to free school meals (FSME), achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\* - C, including GCSE English and Maths (NI average 59.8%).

In **Sperrin DEA** 88.3% of non-free school meals entitled pupils achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\* - C including GCSE English and Maths compared to 61.5% of those pupils who are entitled to free school meals achieving the same.

DEA	Non-FSME School Leavers	Non-FSME School Leavers: Achieved At Least 5 GCSEs grades A*-C (or equivalent) inc. GCSE English and GCSE Maths (%)	FSME School Leavers	FSME School Leavers: Achieved At Least 5 GCSEs grades A*-C (or equivalent) inc. GCSE English and GCSE Maths (%)	% FSME School Leavers
SPERRIN	205	88.3	91	61.5	30.7

(Table 3.3)

In **Sperrin DEA** 30.7% of pupils are entitled to Free School Meals (2021/22). (NI average 28%)

### GCSE / A-Levels / Higher Education

The proportion of school leavers not achieving five or more GCSEs at A\*-C (or equivalent) including Maths and English in **Sperrin DEA** was 19.9% compared to the NI average of 23.3%.

In **Sperrin DEA** in 2020/21 the percentage of school leavers achieving 2+ A levels (or equivalent) is 59.5% which is below the NI average of 60.5%.

53% of school leavers in **Sperrin DEA** went onto Higher Education, which is above the NI average of 48%.

DEA	School Leavers	Achieved 2+ A-levels (or equivalent) (%)	Achieved At Least 5 GCSE's grades A*-C (or equivalent) (%)	Achieved At Least 5 GCSE's grades A*-C (or equivalent) inc. GCSE English and GCSE Maths (%)	Destination: Higher Education (%)
SPERRIN	296	59.5	88.5	80.1	53

(Table 3.4)

### Special Educational Need

In **Sperrin DEA**, 864 pupils have a Special Education Need.

- This represents 297 pupils (6.4%) with a SEN Statement Stage 3
- 567 pupils (12.3%) SEN Stage 1-2.

The NI average for pupils with a SEN Stage 3 Statement is 6% and pupils with a SEN Stage 1-2 at 12%.

<b>Number of pupils suspended in the 2020/21 academic year</b>	
DEA Name	Number of pupils suspended
Sperrin (4 <sup>th</sup> Highest)	65

When compared with other DEA's across Derry and Strabane Sperrin has the fourth highest number in the 20/21 academic year of pupil suspensions. The NI DEA average suspensions are 43; therefore, this demonstrates a significantly higher suspension rate in Sperrin DEA.

### Living in Safety and Stability

DEA	Rate of Violence (including sexual offences), robbery and public order (per 1,000 population)	Rate of Theft (per 1,000 population)	Rate of Criminal Damage and Arson (per 1,000 population)	Rate of Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents (per 1,000 population)	Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents	Rate of Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents (per 1,000 population)	Crimes Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation (excluding fraud)	Recorded crime - all offences

	1,000 population)							
SPERRIN	14.8	4.5	8.0	21.6	668	27.2	269	1057

(Table 3.5)

DEA2014 (2020.21 data)	All usual residents DEAs 2020	Incidents Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	NI Average Incidents Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	Incidents Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation rate per 1,000	Crimes Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation (excluding fraud)	NI Average Crimes Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation (excluding fraud)	Crimes Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation (excluding fraud) rate per 1,000
SPERRIN	24,580	402	390	16	269	238	11

(Table 3.6)

Sperrin DEA shows the fifth highest incidents recorded with a domestic abuse motivation across all seven Derry and Strabane DEAs

#### Health and Wellbeing 15% smoking during pregnancy

- 5.2% of household overcrowding domestic dwellings that are unfit
- 18% of domestic dwellings that are in a state of disrepair
- The estimated prevalence of autism within the school-aged population in Northern Ireland was **4.7% in 2021/22**. There was a large difference in the prevalence rates of autism between the genders, with males almost three times more likely to be diagnosed with autism than females
- One in 8 children and young people (up to 18 years) have a mental health need such as Panic disorder was the most common diagnosis, followed by separation anxiety disorder and major depressive disorder
- Young people in Northern Ireland experience ill mental health at 25% higher prevalence than the rest of the UK
- 50% of mental health problems are established by the age of 14 years

#### Stakeholder feedback Sperrin DEA

Areas of Action	Key issues (not ranked in order of importance)	Suggested Youth Service Response (not ranked in order of importance)
Health and Wellbeing.	Access to Services Isolation Covid No role models Limited family structure Services to be better connected	Improved access to all Youth Services Healthy lifestyles projects 5 steps to wellbeing programmes Area and mobile youth work
Learn and Achieve	Low education achievement No value on education Generational unemployment	Learning Together Programme in partnership with Schools Horizons

	Youth leadership opportunities Training Volunteering Limited access to adequate digital technology and Wifi	TYSWQ Youth Leadership L1/L2
Environment and Climate	Adverse Weather Graffiti Rubbish	Social Action Projects Youth / Local Voice Campaigns Education programmes on how to protect home and property
Participation	No Youth Centre Limited access of youth work opportunities Small area team Inconsistency – staff changing roles YP with SEN needs better support locally Limited voluntary sector More generic provision Welcoming and inclusive spaces needed	New centre More leadership opportunities Generic / core youth service provision to enhance and encourage participation Welcoming and inclusive spaces Better participative opportunities for young people with additional needs / section 75 children and young people Summer schemes Improved access to area youth work services
Inclusion, Diversity, Equality of Opportunity, and Good Relations	YP with SEN needs better support locally Youth Services to be inclusive to all children and young people / LGBTQ+	Embedding of CRED Inclusive youth spaces Delivery of area-based youth work in mobile youth unit Single identity programmes TBUC Programmes Disability Awareness Programmes
Living in Safety and Stability	Exposure to domestic abuse Online safety Substance misuse - unsafe locations Coercion by criminal gangs with links to paramilitaries – punishment shootings.	Generic / core youth service provision FLARE Service Street based / ENGAGE youth work to reach young people not engaged in Youth Services YVA SYTYES

### Current level of EA funded Youth Services in the Sperrin DEA

Sperrin DEA	Vol/Statutory	Allocation 22/23	DEA Totals Combined	Voluntary Sector	%
Mobile Youth Unit	Statutory	£48,000		N/a	100%
Strabane Youth Association	Statutory	£48,069		N/a	100%
66% Strabane Area Project	Statutory	£138,884.00		N/a	100%
			<b>£234,953.00</b>		

(Table 3.7)

### Youth Work funded by Department for Communities 2021 /2022 - Sperrin DE

Name of Centre	Statutory/ Voluntary	Full / Part Time
Derry and Strabane SYW/TL -Dfc	Statutory	Full Time
Fountain Street Community Association	Voluntary	Full Time

(Table 3.8)

#### EA Registered Youth Groups 2021 / 2022- Sperrin DEA

Organisation Type	Organisation Information   Organisation Name
Uniformed Organisation	125thNI Leckpatrick Presbyterian Girls Brigade
Uniformed Organisation	Banagher Girls' Brigade
Voluntary Community Organisation	Cumber Upper Youth Groups
Voluntary Community Organisation	Upper Cumber Youth Council
Uniformed Organisation	Leckpatrick boys brigade
Uniformed Organisation	3rd Tyrone Scouts Strabane
Uniformed Organisation	170th Magheramason Presbyterian GB
Uniformed Organisation	Lisnafin Youth Club/Ardnalee Trust Community Association
Uniformed Organisation	1st Strabane Scout Group

(Table 3.9)

#### Other Sources of Funding Administered by the Education Authority

Not applicable in this DEA.

#### SPARK Project - Department of Justice Funded

Budget constraints inhibited the delivery of the programme in this DEA. Additionally, it would seem there is no bonfires in July / August, which align with the SPARK programme.

#### Planned Intervention – The Executive Office

No voluntary sector applications in the DEA received.

#### TBUC

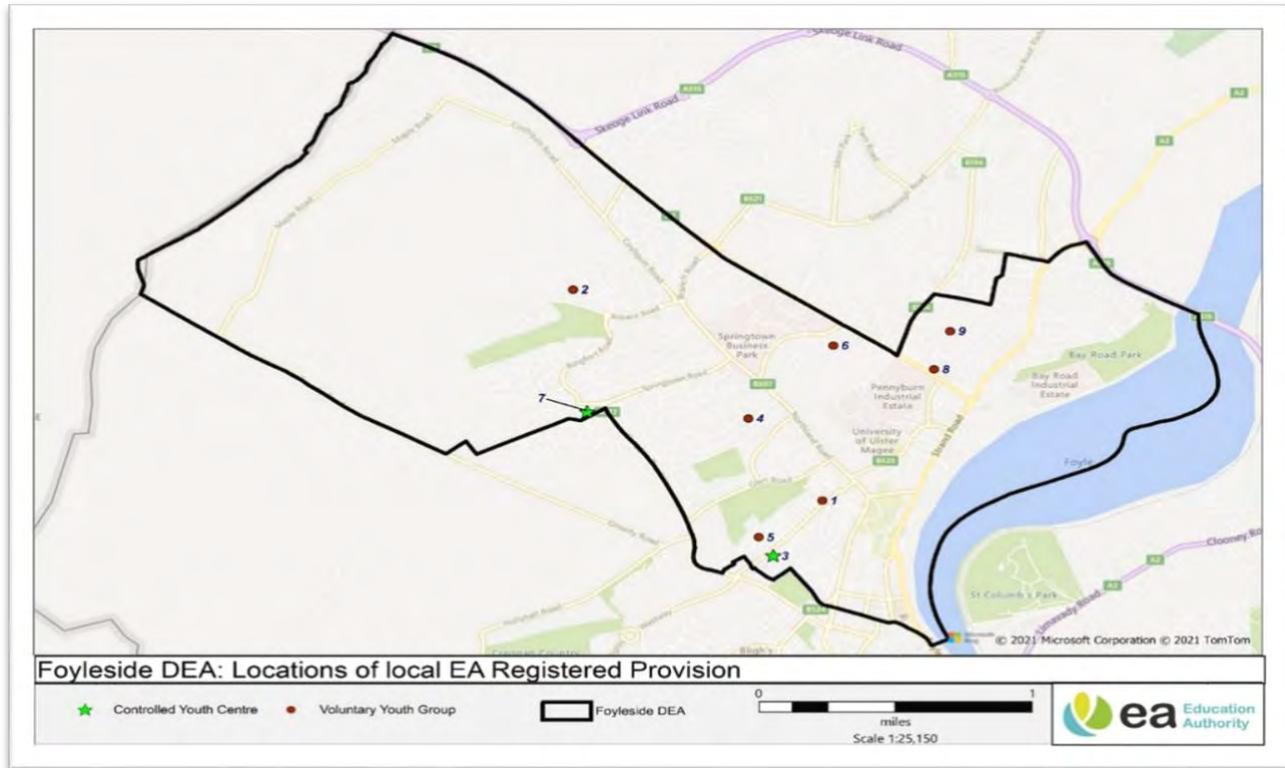
The TEO through the TBUC Programme also fund Youth work in Waterside DEA. This programme is about building positive relations and long-lasting friendships among young people across all parts of the Northern Ireland community. TBUC Camps an integral part of the programme must bring diverse groups together to get to know each other, try new experiences and help build longer-term relationships between young people.

#### TEO Funded Youth work in the Waterside DEA - TBUC

Organisation	Project name	Amount
Strabane Area Team	All About YOUth 2022	£14,831.27

(Table 3.10)

## District Electoral Area: Foyleside



(Map 4)

The Foyleside DEA cover the residential areas of a Ballymagroarty, Foyle Springs, Northland, Rosemount, Springtown and Madam's Bank across these areas there is a good community infrastructure who all work collaboratively to ensure a safe place, which people will choose to live in, invest in and visit.

### DEA Population

**Foyleside DEA** has a population of 18,860. This accounts for 3,390 children and young people who are aged 0-15 years old representing 22% of DEA population compared to the NI average of 21%. (1,690 female and 1,690 male). When compared with other DEA's across the LGD, Foyleside DEA has the fourth highest youth population 0-24 yrs.

DEA2014	All usual residents DEAs 2020	Total 0-15 years 2020	Approximate 16-24-year-old population (2020)	Approximate Total 0-24 years old population (2020)
FOYLESIDE	18,860	3,390	3,353	6,743

(Table 4.1)

Rurality: Not applicable Foyleside DEA is an urban settlement.

### Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDAC) – Rank

The IDAC Deprivation measure income rank scores Foyleside DEA at 20.8%. This is above the NI average measure of 18.7%. IDAC is derived from the proportion of the population aged 15 and under living in households whose equivalised income is below 60 per cent of the NI median.

The Foyleside DEA is home to many families who often experience social and economic disadvantage resultant of their IDAC. The DEA area is characterised by levels of worklessness, low income / poverty, low educational attainment and low skills set, low self-esteem and mental wellbeing, with many families resident in those neighbourhoods across the DEA, which are ranked in the 10% most, deprived areas in NI. Too many residents across the Waterside DEA are not in work and struggle to make ends meet, especially more so with the ever-increasing costs of living rise.

DEA	Proportion of the population living in households whose equivalised income is below 60 per cent of the NI median (%)	Proportion of the population aged 15 and under living in households whose equivalised income is below 60 per cent of the NI median (%)	Proportion of the working age population who are employment deprived (%)
FOYLESIDE	15	20.8	30.6

(Table 4.2)

In addition, the strong correlation between poverty and education underachievement, shows itself in this DEA area. The Programme for Government (NI 2016) prioritised several indicator mechanisms to track and measure educational underachievement outcomes.

### Closing the Performance Gap – Measuring Deprivation

Significantly, one key measuring indicator focuses on the percentage of pupils not entitled to free school meals (FSME), achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\* - C, including GCSE English and Maths (NI average 83.8%) compared to those who are entitled to free school meals (FSME), achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\* - C, including GCSE English and Maths (NI average 59.8%).

In **Foyleside DEA** 87.5% of non-free school meals entitled pupils achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\* - C including GCSE English and Maths compared to 76.9% of those pupils who are entitled to free school meals achieving the same.

DEA	Non-FSME School Leavers	Non-FSME School Leavers: Achieved At Least 5 GCSEs grades A*-C (or equivalent) inc. GCSE English and GCSE Maths (%)	FSME School Leavers	FSME School Leavers: Achieved At Least 5 GCSEs grades A*-C (or equivalent) inc. GCSE English and GCSE Maths (%)	% FSME School Leavers
FOYLESIDE	112	87.5	65	76.9	36.7

(Table 4.3)

In **Foyleside DEA** 45% of pupils are entitled to Free School Meals (2021/22). (NI average 28%)

### **GCSE / A-Levels / Higher Education**

The proportion of school leavers not achieving five or more GCSEs at A\*-C (or equivalent) including Maths and English in **Foyleside DEA** was 16.4% compared to the NI average of 23.3%.

In **Foyleside DEA** in 2020/21, the percentage of school leavers achieving 2+ A levels (or equivalent) is 62.7%, which is above the NI average of 60.5%.

50.8% of school leavers in **Foyleside DEA** went onto Higher Education, which is above the NI average of 48%.

DEA	School Leavers	Achieved 2+ A-levels (or equivalent) (%)	Achieved At Least 5 GCSE's grades A*-C (or equivalent) (%)	Achieved At Least 5 GCSE's grades A*-C (or equivalent) inc. GCSE English and GCSE Maths (%)	Destination: Higher Education (%)
FOYLESIDE	177	62.7	96.0	83.6	50.8

(Table 4.4)

### Special Educational Need

In **Foyleside DEA**, 592 pupils have a Special Education Need.

- This represents 182 pupils (6.3%) with a SEN Statement Stage 3
- 410 pupils (14.2%) SEN Stage 1-2.

The NI average for pupils with a SEN Stage 3 Statement is 6% and pupils with a SEN Stage 1-2 at 12%.

<b>Number of pupils suspended in the 2020/21 academic year</b>	
DEA Name	Number of pupils suspended
Foyleside (2nd Lowest)	36

When compared with other DEA's across Derry and Strabane, Foyleside has the second lowest number in the 20/21 academic year of pupil suspensions. The NI DEA average suspensions are 43; therefore, this demonstrates a significantly lesser suspension rate in Foyleside DEA.

### Living in Safety and Stability

DEA	Rate of Violence (including sexual offences), robbery and public order (per 1,000 population)	Rate of Theft (per 1,000 population)	Rate of Criminal Damage and Arson (per 1,000 population)	Rate of Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents (per 1,000 population)	Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents	Rate of Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents (per 1,000 population)	Crimes Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation (excluding fraud)	Recorded crime - all offences
FOYLESIDE	30.4	8.6	16.2	47.5	1254	66.5	311	1818

(Table 4.5)

DEA2014 (2020.21 data)	All usual residents DEAs 2020	Incidents Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	NI Average Incidents Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	Incidents Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation rate per 1,000	Crimes Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation (excluding fraud)	NI Average Crimes Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation (excluding fraud)	Crimes Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation (excluding fraud) rate per 1,000
FOYLESIDE	18,860	444	390	24	311	238	16

(Table 4.6)

Foyleside DEA shows the fourth highest Incidents Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation across all seven Derry and Strabane DEAs.

### Health and Wellbeing

- 14.1% smoking during pregnancy
- 7.4% of household overcrowding domestic dwellings that are unfit
- 16.2% of domestic dwellings that are in a state of disrepair
- The estimated prevalence of autism within the school-aged population in Northern Ireland was **4.7% in 2021/22**. There was a large difference in the prevalence rates of autism between the genders, with males almost three times more likely to be diagnosed with autism than females
- One in 8 children and young people (up to 18 years) have a mental health need such as panic disorder was the most common diagnosis, followed by separation anxiety disorder and major depressive disorder
- Young people in Northern Ireland experience ill mental health at 25% higher prevalence than the rest of the UK
- 50% of mental health problems are established by the age of 14 years

### Stakeholder feedback Foyleside DEA

Areas of Action	Key issues (not ranked in order of importance)	Suggested Youth Service Response (not ranked in order of importance)
Health and Wellbeing.	Emotional and behavioural problems Covid issues Panic disorder Anxiety Dysregulation Vaping	Resilience building programme Relationships and lifestyles programmes schoolwork 5 steps to wellbeing programmes
Learn and Achieve	Low educational achievement Reduced timetables Need for learning to be engaging and innovative Lack of access to adequate IT equipment Training	Learning Together Programme in partnership with Schools Learning opportunities, accreditation in the non-formal education settings Children and young people supported to re-engage with education Provide iPads library in Youth Club

	Youth leadership Pathways of support into employment not only youth work	
Environment and Climate	Outdoor learning opportunities to learn more about the environment Strewn broken glass everywhere Fires Eco friendly youth club environment should be encouraged.	Environmental competitions – Based ECO friendly Youth centre Social action projects Youth / Local Voice Campaigns
Participation	Youth Centres need to be fun Voluntary participation Extended hours Weekend openings	Generic / core youth service provision to enhance and encourage participation Welcoming and fun Centres Summer scheme provision. Access to area youth work services
Inclusion, Diversity, Equality of Opportunity, and Good Relations	Youth Services to be inclusive to all children and young people. Additional support in place for children with additional needs to fully access to Youth Services Need for Youth Services to be flexible to meet the needs of children and young people with additional needs.	Embedding of CRED principles Adapted inclusive youth centres Improved participative opportunities for all young people/additional needs / Section 75 children/LGBTQ+ Delivery of area-based youth work in urban settings
Living in Safety and Stability	Substance misuse – drugs and alcohol Anti-Social / Anti Community Behaviour Toxic masculinity Inappropriate exposure to pornography Consent	Early intervention programmes on safety and stability issues Great connections with FLARE established Street based youth work to reach young people not engaged in Youth Services Generic / core youth service provision to as a means of early intervention and support Connect services to support young people who present to E&D with Safety and Stability issues

#### Current level of EA funded Youth Services in the Foyleside DEA

Foyleside DEA	Vol/Statutory	Allocation 22/23	DEA Totals Combined	Voluntary Sector	
Rosemount YC	Statutory	£134,064			<b>56% Stat</b>
50 % Moor & Foyleside Area Project	Statutory	£81,056.00			
St Eithne's YC	Statutory	£28,795			
Pennyburn YC	Voluntary	£130,000.00		<b>£130,000.00</b>	<b>44% Vol</b>
Ballymagroarty YC	Voluntary	£62,848.00		<b>£62,848.00</b>	
			<b>£436,763.00</b>		

(Table 4.7)

## Youth Work funded by Department for Communities 2021 /2022 - Foyleside DEA

Name of Centre	Statutory/Voluntary	Full / Part Time
Glen Development Initiative	Voluntary	Full Time

(Table 4.8)

## EA Registered Youth Groups 2021 / 2022- Waterside DEA

Organisation Type	Organisation Information   Organisation Name
Uniformed Organisation	Springtown Scout Group
Uniformed Organisation	St John Ambulance (NI) - Pennyburn Badger Sett
Uniformed Organisation	St John Ambulance (NI) - Richmond Badger Sett

(Table 4.9)

## Other Sources of Funding Administered by the Education Authority

Street based youth work is a key methodology that seeks to widen participation among children and young people, engaging them in conversation on their needs and promoting safety and stability. Several Street based youth work models are utilised by youth services based on the assessed needs of young people; these include:

- Youth work through mobile youth centres
- Youth work Outreach
- Detached youth work
- Safety-focused youth work
- Event or incident response youth work

At present North West Youth Services lead on collaborative and bespoke responses across the city including the Foyleside DEA; however due to capacity in the area, the bespoke responses in the past were limited to certain areas or when a need emerged.

## SPARK Project - Department of Justice Funded

SPARK is a youth work intervention and public health approach to the participation and safety and stability of our children and young people. SPARK aims to engage young people gathering in areas of heightened tension, contentious spaces such as bonfire sites or who are involved in behaviours that place them at risk. Several factors should be reviewed to ascertain if an area should be included as a possible SPARK intervention:

- Intra community tension
- Anti-community behaviours
- Drug and alcohol misuse
- Influence from organised criminal gangs
- Bonfire locations (interface areas, unsafe sites)

## Planned Intervention – The Executive Office

The Planned Intervention Scheme administered by Youth Services on behalf of The Executive Office is aimed at young people in interface areas and areas where there is the potential of heightened social unrest during the summer period, particularly on weekends, evenings and during the traditional times of community events.

**TEO Planned Intervention fund provision: Foyleside DEA**

<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Project name</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Glen Development	Intergenerational Project	£5,164.74
Glen Youth Club/Glen Development Initiative	Halloween Intervention	£3,359.70
Glen Development Initiative	Summer Intervention 1	£4,683.10

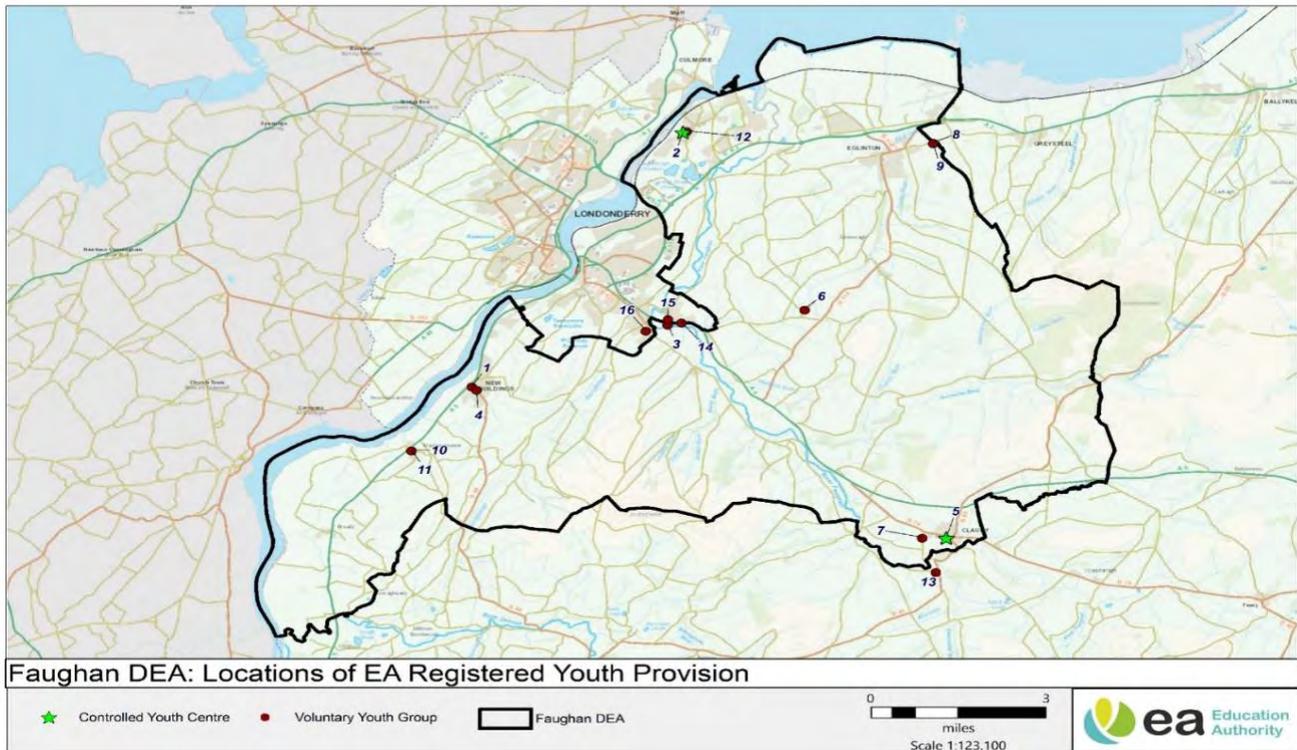
(Table 4.10)

In addition to planned intervention, statutory provision across the Foyleside DEA worked collaboratively during the summer months to provide a reduction in the number of crime and antisocial behaviour incidents in the area as well as seeking to reduce in the number of young people engaging in risk taking behaviours through a significant summer programme of offer.

**TBUC**

No applications in the DEA area were submitted.

## District Electoral Area: Faughan



(Map 5)

The Faughan DEA is a largely rural DEA, it does however have some rural areas which are more densely populated such as Enagh, Eglinton, Newbuildings, Magheramason, Bready, Claudy, Campsie and comprising seven SOAs (Claudy 1, Claudy 2, Eglinton 1, Eglinton 2, Enagh, Newbuildings and Slievekirk) falls within the top 44.2% most deprived.

### DEA Population

**Faughan DEA** has a population of 19,350. This accounts for 4,400 children and young people who are aged 0-15 years old representing 24% of DEA population compared to the NI average of 21%. (2,100 female and 2,300 male). When compared with other DEA's across the LGD, Faughan DEA has the fifth highest youth population 0-24 yrs.

DEA2014	All usual residents DEAs 2020	Total 0-15 years 2020	Approximate 16-24-year-old population (2020)	Approximate Total 0-24 years old population (2020)
<b>FAUGHAN</b>	<b>19,350</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>2,303</b>	<b>6,703</b>

(Table 5.1)

Rurality: Yes, Faughan DEA is a rural locality.

## Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDAC)

The IDAC Deprivation measure income rank scores **Faughan DEA** at 19%. This is slightly above the NI average measure of 18.7%. IDAC is derived from the proportion of the population aged 15 and under living in households whose equivalised income is below 60 per cent of the NI median.

The Faughan DEA whilst home to families who may experience social and economic disadvantage resultant of their IDAC, none of the super output areas across the DEA are identified as being in the top 10% most deprived areas in NI.

DEA	Proportion of the population living in households whose equivalised income is below 60 per cent of the NI median (%)	Proportion of the population aged 15 and under living in households whose equivalised income is below 60 per cent of the NI median (%)	Proportion of the working age population who are employment deprived (%)
FAUGHAN	13.3	19	20.4

(Table 5.2)

Additionally, there is a strong correlation between poverty and education underachievement. The Programme for Government (NI 2016) prioritised several indicator mechanisms to track and measure educational underachievement outcomes.

Significantly, one key measuring indicator focuses on the percentage of pupils not entitled to free school meals (FSME), achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\* - C, including GCSE English and Maths (NI average 83.8%) compared to those who are entitled to free school meals (FSME), achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\* - C, including GCSE English and Maths (NI average 59.8%).

In **Faughan DEA** 89.9% of non-free school meals entitled pupils achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\* - C including GCSE English and Maths compared to 61.9% of those pupils who are entitled to free school meals achieving the same.

DEA	Non-FSME School Leavers	Non-FSME School Leavers: Achieved At Least 5 GCSEs grades A*-C (or equivalent) inc. GCSE English and GCSE Maths (%)	FSME School Leavers	FSME School Leavers: Achieved At Least 5 GCSEs grades A*-C (or equivalent) inc. GCSE English and GCSE Maths (%)	% FSME School Leavers
FAUGHAN	199	89.9	63	61.9	24.0

(Table 5.3)

In **Faughan DEA** 24% of pupils are entitled to Free School Meals (2021/22). (NI average 28%)

## GCSE / A-Levels / Higher Education

The proportion of school leavers not achieving five or more GCSEs at A\*-C (or equivalent) including Maths and English in **Faughan DEA** was 16.8% compared to the NI average of 23.3%.

In **Faughan DEA** in 2020/21, the percentage of school leavers achieving 2+ A levels (or equivalent) is 61.1%, which is above the NI average of 60.5%.

52.7% of school leavers in **Faughan DEA** went onto Higher Education, which is above the NI average of 48%.

DEA	School Leavers	Achieved 2+ A-levels (or equivalent) (%)	Achieved At Least 5 GCSE's grades A*-C (or equivalent) (%)	Achieved At Least 5 GCSE's grades A*-C (or equivalent) inc. GCSE English and GCSE Maths (%)	Destination: Higher Education (%)
FAUGHAN	262	61.1	96.2	83.2	52.7

(Table 5.4)

## Special Educational Need

In **Faughan DEA**, 551 pupils have a Special Education Need.

- This represents 219 pupils (5.9%) with a SEN Statement Stage 3
- 332 pupils (8.9%) SEN Stage 1-2.

The NI average for pupils with a SEN Stage 3 Statement is 6% and pupils with a SEN Stage 1-2 at 12%.

## Number of pupils suspended in the 2020/21 academic year

DEA Name	Number of pupils suspended
Faughan (Lowest)	35

When compared with other DEA's across Derry and Strabane, Faughan DEA has the lowest number in the 20/21 academic year of pupil suspensions. The NI DEA average suspensions are 43; therefore, this demonstrates a significantly lesser suspension rate in Faughan DEA.

## Living in Safety and Stability

DEA	Rate of Violence (including sexual offences), robbery and public order (per 1,000 population)	Rate of Theft (per 1,000 population)	Rate of Criminal Damage and Arson (per 1,000 population)	Rate of Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents (per 1,000 population)	Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents	Rate of Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents (per 1,000 population)	Crimes Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation (excluding fraud)	Recorded crime - all offences

Faughan	10.0	4.1	5.7	20.6	612	31.6	177	868
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(Table 5.5)

DEA2014 (2020.21 data)	All usual residents DEAs 2020	Incidents Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	NI Average Incidents Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	Incidents Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation rate per 1,000	Crimes Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation (excluding fraud)	NI Average Crimes Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation (excluding fraud)	Crimes Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation (excluding fraud) rate per 1,000
FAUGHAN	19,350	255	390	13	177	238	9

(Table 5.6)

Faughan DEA shows the lowest highest incidents recorded with a domestic abuse motivation across all seven Derry and Strabane DEAs.

### Health and Wellbeing

- 16.8% smoking during pregnancy
- 4.1% of household overcrowding domestic dwellings that are unfit
- 13.6% of domestic dwellings that are in a state of disrepair
- The estimated prevalence of autism within the school aged population in Northern Ireland was 4.7% in 2021/22. There was a large difference in the prevalence rates of autism between the genders, with males almost three times more likely to be diagnosed with autism than females.
- One in 8 children and young people (up to 18 years) have a mental health need such as panic disorder was the most common diagnosis, followed by separation anxiety disorder and major depressive disorder
- Young people in Northern Ireland experience ill mental health at 25% higher prevalence than the rest of the UK
- 50% of mental health problems are established by the age of 14 years

### Stakeholder feedback Faughan DEA

Areas of Action	Key issues (not ranked in order of importance)	Suggested Youth Service Response (not ranked in order of importance)
Health and Wellbeing.	Stress Isolation Physical wellbeing Bullying Exam worries Proximity to youth services	Health and wellbeing groupwork Resilience programme Homework /study support 5 steps to wellbeing programmes
Learn and Achieve	Access to leadership opportunities. Accredited opportunities in YW Personal and social development Youth work in schools Access to adequate IT equipment	Learning Together Programme in partnership with schools Accreditation in core services Learning opportunities, accreditation in the non-formal education settings Children and young people supported to re-

		Provide iPad s library in Youth Club
Environment and Climate	Incllement /adverse weather Litter Vandalism Burning of old vacant building	Education and prevention programmes Social action projects Youth / local voice campaigns
Participation	Limited Youth Service Only One FT centre Transport Adequate resources	Core youth service provision to enhance and further develop generic /non-targeted provision Mobile youth unit programme Summer scheme provision Access to area youth work services
Inclusion, Diversity, Equality of Opportunity, and Good Relations	Inclusive service and programmes for all children and young people. Support is in place for children, with additional needs, to fully access Youth Services in their own area. Flexibility to meet the needs of children and young people with additional needs. Need for better integration with different ethnic groups	Embedding of CRED principles Inclusive Youth Centres / Spaces Improved participative opportunities for all young people/additional needs / Section 75 children/LGBTQ+ Delivery of area-based youth work in a rural setting Delivery of mobile youth work in a rural setting
Living in Safety and Stability	Paramilitary influence in more populated areas of DEA. Anti-social and anti-community behaviour Issues of persona safety in and around the railway tracks.	Early intervention programmes on safety and stability issues Street-based youth work to reach young people not engaged in Youth Services Generic / core youth service provision as a means of early intervention and support Connect services to support young people who present to E&D with safety and stability issues

#### Current level of EA funded Youth Services in the Faughan DEA

Faughan DEA	Vol/Statutory	Allocation 22/23	DEA Totals Combined	Voluntary Sector	%
Newbuilding's YC	Voluntary	£117,721		<b>£117,721.00</b>	<b>30%</b>
Claudy YC	Statutory	£11,791			<b>70%</b>
Strathfoyle YC	Statutory	£198,222			
50% Waterside & Faughan Area Project	Statutory	£58,715.00			
			<b>£386,449</b>		

(Table 5.7)

#### Youth Work funded by Department for Communities 2021 /2022 – Faughan DEA

Not applicable in this DEA.

## EA Registered Youth Groups 2021 / 2022- Faughan DEA

Organisation Type	Organisation Information   Organisation Name
Uniformed Organisation	Faughanvale Youth Ministry (FYM)
Uniformed Organisation	1st Claudy Guides
Voluntary Community Organisation	Enagh Youth Forum
Voluntary Community Organisation	Gortilea Social Farm CIC
Voluntary Community Organisation	Craigbane youth Club
Voluntary Community Organisation	Lettershandoney & District Development Group
Uniformed Organisation	Faughanvale Guiding Units

(Table 5.8)

### Other Sources of Funding Administered by the Education Authority

Not applicable in this DEA.

### SPARK Project - Department of Justice Funded

SPARK is a youth work intervention and public health approach to the participation and safety and stability of our children and young people. SPARK aims to engage young people gathering in areas of heightened tension, contentious spaces such as bonfire sites or who are involved in behaviours that place them at risk. Several factors should be reviewed to ascertain if an area should be included as a possible SPARK intervention:

- Intra community tension
- Anti-community behaviours
- Drug and alcohol misuse
- Influence from organised criminal gangs
- Bonfire locations (interface areas, unsafe sites)

### Planned Intervention – The Executive Office

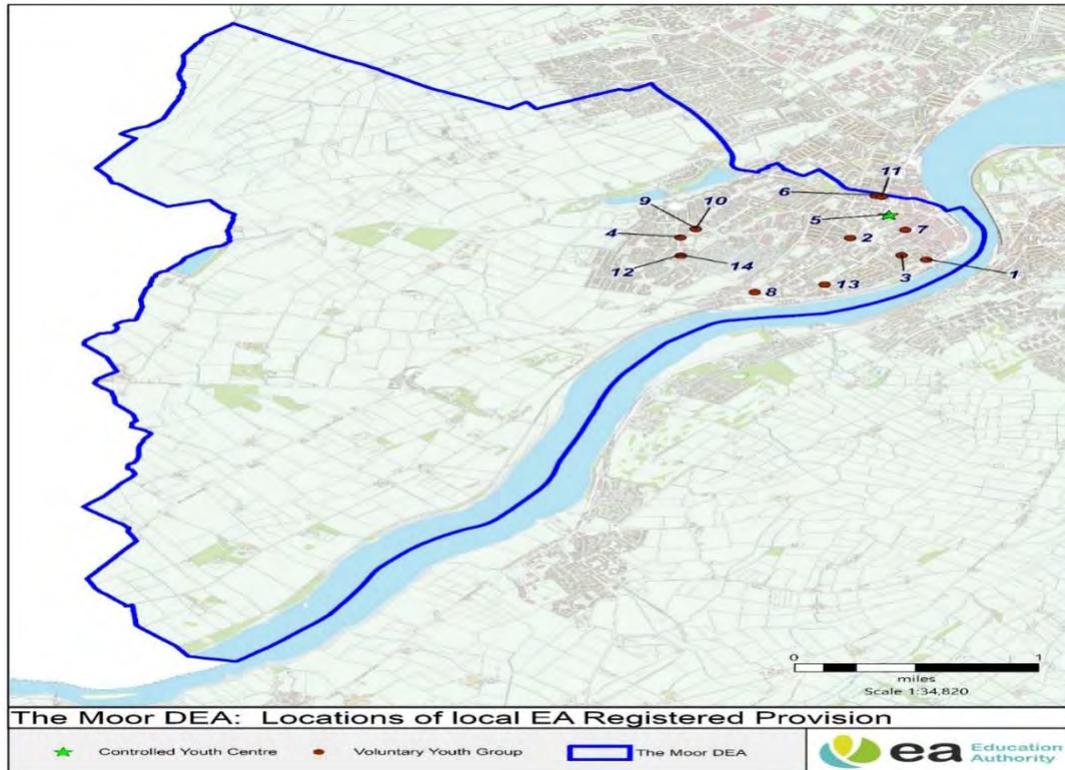
No voluntary sector applications in the DEA received.

### TBUC

No applications in the DEA area were submitted.

## District Electoral Area: Moor

### Overview – Key Statistics



(Map 6)

The Moor DEA covers broadly the areas of Creggan, Bogside, Brandywell, City Walls, Bishop Street, within and without and Sheriff's mountain.

The area is steeped in recent history, with areas across the Moor DEA a focal point for the events of the 'troubles' witnessed on the streets of the Moor DEA. The areas are now adorned with street murals depicting these turbulent times. The Moor DEA has a significantly strong and forward-thinking community infrastructure, with organisations across the DEA leading on many flagship regeneration initiatives in community development, health, and education.

### DEA Population

**The Moor DEA** has a population of 17,020. This accounts for 3,770 children and young people who are aged 0-15 years old representing 22% of DEA population compared to the NI average of 21%. (1,850 female and 1,910 male). When compared with other DEA's across the LGD, Moor DEA has the sixth highest youth population 0-24 yrs.

DEA2014	All usual residents DEAs 2020	Total 0-15 years 2020	Approximate 16-24-year-old population (2020)	Approximate Total 0-24 years old population (2020)
THE MOOR	17,020	3,770	2,455	6,225

(Table 6.1)

Rurality: No, Moor DEA is an urban settlement.

### Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDAC) – Rank

The IDAC Deprivation measure income rank scores **The Moor DEA** at 24.3%. This is above the NI average measure of 18.7%. IDAC is derived from the proportion of the population aged 15 and under living in households whose equivalised income is below 60 per cent of the NI median. This DEA has the highest level of income deprivation affecting children in Derry City and Strabane.

The proportion of school leavers not achieving five or more GCSEs at A\*-C (or equivalent) including Maths and English in **The Moor DEA** was 25.1% compared to the NI average of 23.3%. This DEA represents the highest level of young people not achieving five or more GCSEs at A\*-C (or equivalent) including Maths and English in Derry City and Strabane.

DEA	Proportion of the population living in households whose equalised income is below 60 per cent of the NI median (%)	Proportion of the population aged 15 and under living in households whose equalised income is below 60 per cent of the NI median (%)	Proportion of the working age population who are employment deprived (%)
THE MOOR	19.2	24.3	43.7

(Table 6.2)

### Closing the Performance Gap – Measuring Deprivation

The strong correlation between poverty and education underachievement, shows itself in this DEA area. The Programme for Government (NI 2016) prioritised several indicator mechanisms to track and measure educational underachievement outcomes. Significantly, one key measuring indicator focuses on the percentage of pupils not entitled to free school meals (FSME), achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\* - C, including GCSE English and Maths (NI average 83.8%); compared to those who are entitled to free school meals (FSME), achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\* - C, including GCSE English and Maths (NI average 59.8%)

In **The Moor DEA** 84.8% of non-free school meals entitled pupils achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\* - C including GCSE English and Maths compared to 65.2% of those pupils who are entitled to free school meals achieving the same.

DEA	Non-FSME School Leavers	Non-FSME School Leavers Achieved At Least 5 GCSEs grades A*-C (or equivalent) inc. GCSE English and GCSE Maths (%)	FSME School Leavers	FSME School Leavers: Achieved At Least 5 GCSEs grades A*-C (or equivalent) inc. GCSE English and GCSE Maths (%)	% FSME School Leavers
THE MOOR	112	84.8	115	65.2	50.7

(Table 6.3)

In **The Moor DEA** 58% of pupils are entitled to Free School Meals in (2021/22). (NI average 28%)

### GCSE / A-levels / Higher Education

The proportion of school leavers not achieving five or more GCSEs at A\*-C (or equivalent) including Maths and English in **The Moor DEA** was 25.1% compared to the NI average of 23.3%. This DEA represents the highest level of young people not achieving five or more GCSEs at A\*-C (or equivalent) including Maths and English in Derry City and Strabane.

In **The Moor DEA** in 2020/21, the percentage of school leavers achieving 2+ A levels (or equivalent) is 58.1%, which is below the NI average of 60.5%.

45.8% of school leavers in **The Moor DEA** went onto Higher Education, which falls below the NI average of 48%.

DEA	School Leavers	Achieved 2+ A-levels (or equivalent) (%)	Achieved At Least 5 GCSE's grades A*-C (or equivalent) (%)	Achieved At Least 5 GCSE's grades A*-C (or equivalent) inc. GCSE English and GCSE Maths (%)	Destination: Higher Education (%)
THE MOOR	227	58.1	94.3	74.9	45.8

(Table 6.4)

### Special Educational Need

In **The Moor DEA**, 783 pupils have a Special Education Need.

- This represents 259 pupils (7.7%) with a SEN Statement Stage 3
- 524 pupils (15.6%) SEN Stage 1-2.

The NI average for pupils with a SEN Stage 3 Statement is 6% and pupils with a SEN Stage 1-2 at 12%. This DEA represents the highest level of SEN in Derry City and Strabane.

<u>Number of pupils suspended in the 2020/21 academic year</u>	
DEA Name	Number of pupils suspended
The Moor	75

When compared with other DEA's across Derry and Strabane Moor DEA has the highest number in the 20/21 academic year of pupil suspensions. The NI DEA average suspensions are 43; therefore, this demonstrates a significantly higher suspension rate in Moor DEA. NI DEA average suspensions is 43

## Living in Safety and Stability

DEA	Rate of Violence (including sexual offences), robbery and public order (per 1,000 population)	Rate of Theft (per 1,000 population)	Rate of Criminal Damage and Arson (per 1,000 population)	Rate of Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents (per 1,000 population)	Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents	Rate of Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents (per 1,000 population)	Crimes Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation (excluding fraud)	Recorded crime - all offences
THE MOOR	48.4	12.9	21.7	55.5	1096	64.4	387	1943

(Table 6.5)

As demonstrated above the Moor DEA area has the highest rates when compared with the other seven DEA areas across the crime and disorder statistics per 1,000 population with the exception of anti-social behaviour Incidents, which places Waterside DEA higher.

DEA2014 (2020.21 data)	All usual residents DEAs 2020	Incidents Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	NI Average Incidents Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	Incidents Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation rate per 1,000	Crimes Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation (excluding fraud)	NI Average Crimes Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation (excluding fraud)	Crimes Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation (excluding fraud) rate per 1,000
THE MOOR	17,020	553	390	32	387	238	23

(Table 6.6)

As demonstrated above the Moor DEA area has the second highest rates of incidents recorded with a domestic abuse motivation when compared with the other seven DEA areas Derry and Strabane.

## Health and wellbeing

- 17.3% smoking during pregnancy
- 8.4% of household overcrowding domestic dwellings that are unfit
- 16.8% of domestic dwellings that are in a state of disrepair
- The estimated prevalence of autism within the school-aged population in Northern Ireland was **4.7% in 2021/22**. There was a large difference in the prevalence rates of autism between the genders, with males almost three times more likely to be diagnosed with autism than females
- One in 8 children and young people (up to 18 years) have a mental health need such as Panic disorder was the most common diagnosis, followed by separation anxiety disorder and major depressive disorder
- Young people in Northern Ireland experience ill mental health at 25% higher prevalence than the rest of the UK
- 50% of mental health problems are established by the age of 14 years

## Stakeholder Feedback the Moor DEA

Areas of Action	Key issues (not ranked in order of importance)	Suggested Youth Service Response (not ranked in order of importance)
Health and Wellbeing.	<p>Stress Anxiety Mental ill health Lack of support Substance misuse Isolation Family difficulties Cyber bullying Peer pressure Diet Lack of physical activity</p>	<p>Supported / targeted early intervention healthy lifestyles projects Programmes / projects on emotional and mental wellbeing (FLARE) Supported engagement with REACH in school setting Substance awareness and harm reduction programmes Physical / fitness programmes More youth drop In Sessions Anti-bullying programmes</p>
Learn and Achieve	<p>Continued provision of leadership opportunities Poverty of aspiration Underachievement Lack of access to adequate digital technology and Wi-Fi Support for young people with no interest in becoming a youth worker, but still in need of learning/volunteering opportunities for UCAS</p>	<p>Opportunity through generic core youth services to participate in volunteering and leadership opportunities Learning Together Programme in partnership with Schools Recognition of young people's participation in youth provision though accreditation Learning opportunities, with relevant accreditation, for children and young people children and young people supported to re-engage with education</p>
Environment and Climate	<p>Bonfires Littering Strewn and discarded rubbish and glass Graffiti Vacant waste ground associated anti-social/community behaviour Toxic fumes – significant traffic flow – arterial route</p>	<p>Social action projects / campaigns Youth led community action projects Group Work Projects Youth / local voice campaigns Youth / local Voice consultation on environment and climate</p>
Participation	<p>Need for generic / core youth service provision to enhance and encourage participation. Less group work – more unstructured learning Young people with additional needs require further support Staff training required supporting young people with additional needs Local participative structure connecting with youth voice</p>	<p>Generic / core youth service provision to enhance and encourage participation Creation of welcoming and inclusive spaces so that all young people can develop a sense of full participation. Enhanced participative opportunities for young people with additional needs / section 75 children and young people Summer Programmes Access to area youth work services Provision of local participative structures across all age bands Better promotion of connection between youth voice and local Voice</p>

Inclusion, Diversity, Equality of Opportunity, and Good Relations	Additional supports in place for children with additional needs to fully access Youth Services Better developed links with disability organisations Sectarianism exists just comes to the fore during Bonfires Single identity work and Good relations	Equitable access to welcoming and inclusive Centres / youth spaces Embed CRED within core youth service provision to improve good relations. Delivery of generic / core youth service provision to enhance inclusion. Delivery of area-based youth work in urban settings Good relations and single identity work Improved opportunities for young people with additional needs / Section 75 children and young people
Living in Safety and Stability	Coercion by criminal gangs with links to paramilitaries Anti-social /community behaviour City centre issues – on street drinking / “up the walls” Congregations of vulnerable young people across City Centre hotspots Healthy relationships/consent Exposure to domestic abuse Online safety	Street based youth work to reach young people not engaged in Youth Services, but who are at risk of coercion and involved in risk taking behaviours Programmes to support young people with issues of safety and stability through the provision of ENGAGE programmes. Services through the Connect service to support young people who present to E&D with issues of safety and stability Delivery of strength-based youth work curriculum for children and young people through generic / core youth service provision to as a means of early intervention. City Centre Youth Services / Bespoke 1-1 work Programmes to support young people with mental health related problems attributed to issues of safety and stability through the provision of programmes on emotional and mental wellbeing offered by the FLARE service.

### EA Funded Youth Work 2022 / 2023

Moor DEA	Vol / Stat Providers	Allocation 22/23	DEA Totals Combined	Voluntary Sector	%
Pilots Row YC	Statutory	£240,464			33%
50 % Moor & Foyleside Area Project	Statutory	£81,056.00			
Our Space	Statutory/Voluntary	£68,709			
Long Tower - City Early Intervention Co-ordination	Voluntary	£117,492		<b>£117,492.00</b>	67%
Long Tower - Bishop Street Area	Voluntary	£101,933		<b>£101,933.00</b>	
Long Tower - Brandywell Area	Voluntary	£111,953		<b>£111,953.00</b>	
Long Tower - City Centre Area	Voluntary	£103,269		<b>£103,269.00</b>	

St Marys YC - Creggan Area	Voluntary	£130,000		<b>£130,000.00</b>	
St Marys YC - Triax Area	Voluntary	£108,792		<b>£108,792.00</b>	
St Marys YC - Foyle Hill	Voluntary	£127,358		<b>£127,358.00</b>	
			<b>£1,191,023.00</b>		

(Table 6.7)

### Department for Communities funded Youth Work in The Moor DEA Full Time and Part Time Voluntary Provision

Name of Centre	Statutory/Voluntary	Full / Part Time
Creggan Neighbourhood Partnership	Voluntary	Full Time
Youth First	Voluntary	Full Time
Cathedral Youth Club	Voluntary	Part Time

(Table 6.8)

### EA Registered Youth Groups 2021 / 2022- The Moor DEA

Organisation Type	Organisation Information   Organisation Name
Voluntary Community Organisation	Search Youth Group
Uniformed Organisation	94th Carlisle Road Girls' brigade
Uniformed Organisation	St Eugene's Scouts (Scouting Ireland)
Uniformed Organisation	5th NI Girls Brigade Londonderry
Voluntary Community Organisation	Trojans Youth and Community Group
Voluntary Community Organisation	Destined Ltd
Voluntary Community Organisation	REACH Across
Voluntary Community Organisation	Cathedral Youth Club
Voluntary Community Organisation	Londonderry Crusaders

(Table 6.9)

### Department of Justice Funded - Engage Project

Additional provision across the DEA includes ENGAGE work, led by our voluntary sector partner North West Youth Services in collaboration with EA Youth Service. The Engage programme and its staff connect directly with young people within communities, who have been harmed by paramilitary groups and/or those who are most at risk of becoming involved in paramilitary activity. Individual assessment of need identifies skills-based interventions delivered using trauma informed practices. The youth worker develops relationships with young people in the 'higher risk' of being involved in or under the influence of paramilitary activity known as the 'core group' to deliver programmes that develops the young people's resilience and awareness of risk factors. Resilience is increased by developing new skills, building knowledge, and examining the attitudes of young people to law and order.

### Department of Justice Funded SPARK Project

SPARK is a youth work intervention and public health approach to the participation and safety and stability of our children and young people. SPARK aims to engage young people gathering in areas of heightened tension, contentious spaces such as bonfire sites or who are involved in behaviours that

place them at risk. Several factors should be reviewed to ascertain if an area should be included as a possible SPARK intervention:

- Intra community tension
- Anti-community behaviours
- Drug and alcohol misuse
- Influence from organised criminal gangs
- Bonfire locations (interface areas, unsafe sites)

### The Executive Office Funded Youth Work

The Planned Intervention Scheme administered by Youth Services on behalf of The Executive Office is aimed at young people in interface areas and areas where there is the potential of heightened social unrest during the summer period, particularly on weekends, evenings and during the traditional times of community events

### Planned Intervention: The Moor DEA 22/23

Youth Organisation	Project Name	Amount
Matchbox Youth Club	CY	£6,000.00
Long Tower Youth Club	Making a Change 22	£6,000.00
Long Tower Youth Club	Summer Diversion	£6,000.00
Long Tower Youth Club (Seniors)	DM	£6,000.00
Matchbox Youth Club	MBYC Planned Intervention 1	£6,000.00
Creggan Youth Drop In	FMCW	£6,000.00
Long Tower Youth Club	RB	£6,000.00

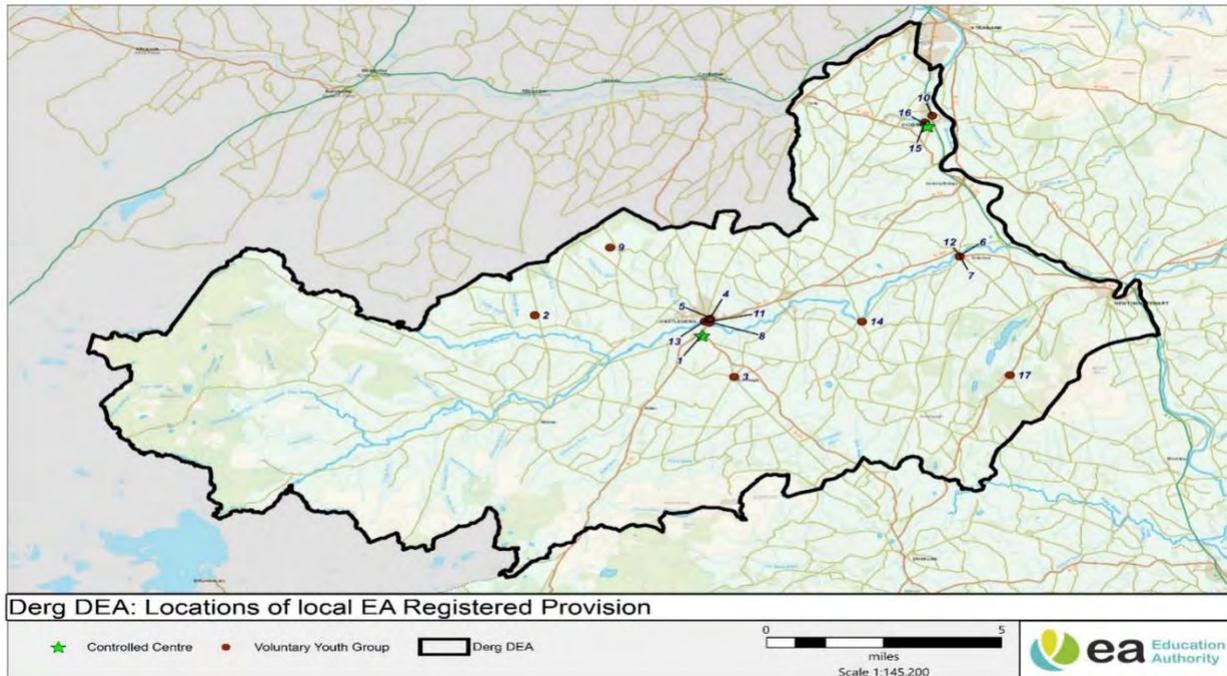
(Table 6.10)

In addition to planned intervention, statutory provision across the Moor DEA worked collaboratively to also provide a reduction in the number of crime and antisocial behaviour incidents in the area as well as seeking to reduce in the number of young people engaging in risk taking behaviours through a significant summer programme offer.

### TBUC - TEO funded provision: Moor DEA

Organisation	Project name	Amount
The Ryan McBride Foundation	Youth Friendship Camp	£15,925.22
REACH Across	G.R.E.A.T Project 2022	£12,500.00
The Bytes Project	Merging with Media	£14,766.56
The Bytes Project	Tech Connections	£14,766.56
The Bytes Project	Unify with Bytes 2022	£14,920.64

## District Electoral Area: Derg



(Map 7)

The Derg DEA is a largely rural DEA, covering the rural hinterlands of Newtonstewart, Killeter, Sion Mills, Castledearg, Clady, Victoria Bridge and Ardstraw, comprising five SOAs (Castledearg, Finn, Glenderg, Newtownstewart and Sion Mills) falls within the top 17.6% most deprived.

### Population

**Derg DEA** has a population of 18,130. This accounts for 3,820 children and young people who are aged 0-15 years old representing 21% of DEA population similar to the NI average of 21%. (1,870 female and 1,950 male). When compared with other DEA's across the LGD, Derg DEA has the lowest youth population 0-24 yrs.

DEA2014	All usual residents DEAs 2020	Total 0-15 years 2020	Approximate 16-24-year-old population (2020)	Approximate Total 0-24 years old population (2020)
<b>DERG</b>	<b>18,130</b>	<b>3,820</b>	<b>2,195</b>	<b>6,015</b>

(Table 7.1)

### Deprivation

SOA	Rank 1/890 (with 1 being the top rank and 890 the least top rank) MDM
Glenderg	152
Castledearg	166
Finn	175
Sion Mills	201
Newtownstewart	205

(Table 7.2)

**Rurality:** Rurality applicable, Derg DEA is a rural locality

**Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDAC) – Rank**

The IDAC Deprivation measure income rank scores **Derg DEA** at 22.5%. This is above the NI average measure of 18.7%. IDAC is derived from the proportion of the population aged 15 and under living in households whose equivalised income is below 60 per cent of the NI median.

The Derg DEA whilst home to families who may experience social and economic disadvantage resultant of their IDAC, none of the super output areas across the DEA are identified as being in the top 10% of most deprived areas in NI, but do notably fall within the falls within the top 20% of most deprived areas in NI.

DEA	Proportion of the population living in households whose equivalised income is below 60 per cent of the NI median (%)	Proportion of the population aged 15 and under living in households whose equivalised income is below 60 per cent of the NI median (%)	Proportion of the working age population who are employment deprived (%)
DERG	16	22.5	28

(Table 7.3)

Additionally, there is a strong correlation between poverty and education underachievement. The Programme for Government (NI 2016) prioritised several indicator mechanisms to track and measure educational underachievement outcomes.

Significantly, one key measuring indicator focuses on the percentage of pupils not entitled to free school meals (FSME), achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\* - C, including GCSE English and Maths (NI average 83.8%) compared to those who are entitled to free school meals (FSME), achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\* - C, including GCSE English and Maths (NI average 59.8%)

In **Derg DEA** 83.6% of non-free school meals entitled pupils achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\* - C including GCSE English and Maths compared to only 69.7% of those pupils who are entitled to free school meals achieving the same.

DEA	Non-FSME School Leavers	Non-FSME School Leavers: Achieved At Least 5 GCSEs grades A*-C (or equivalent) inc. GCSE English and	FSME School Leavers	FSME School Leavers: Achieved At Least 5 GCSEs grades A*-C (or equivalent) inc. GCSE English and GCSE Maths (%)	% FSME School Leavers

		GCSE Maths (%)			
DERG	177	83.6	66	69.7	27.2

(Table 7.4)

In **Derg DEA** 34% of pupils are entitled to Free School Meals (2021/22). (NI average 28%)

### GCSE / A-Levels / Higher Education

The proportion of school leavers not achieving five or more GCSEs at A\*-C (or equivalent) including Maths and English in **Derg DEA** was 20.2% compared to the NI average of 23.3%.

In **Derg DEA** in 2020/21, the percentage of school leavers achieving 2+ A levels (or equivalent) is 57.6%, which is below the NI average of 60.5%. This DEA represents the highest level of young people not achieving 2+ A levels (or equivalent) in Derry City and Strabane.

51.9% of school leavers in **Derg DEA** went onto Higher Education, which falls below the NI average of 48%.

### Special Educational Need

In **Derg DEA**, 610 pupils have a Special Education Need.

- This represents 188 pupils (5.6%) with a SEN Statement Stage 3
- 422 pupils (12.5%) SEN Stage 1-2.

The NI average for pupils with a SEN Stage 3 Statement is 6% and pupils with a SEN Stage 1-2 at 12%.

<b>Number of pupils suspended in the 2020/21 academic year</b>	
DEA Name	Number of pupils suspended
Derg (5 <sup>th</sup> Highest)	38

When compared with other DEA's across Derry and Strabane, Derg DEA has the fifth highest number in the 20/21 academic year of pupil suspensions. The NI DEA average suspensions are 43; therefore, this demonstrates a lesser suspension rate in Derg DEA.

### Living in Safety and Stability

DEA	Rate of Violence (including sexual offences), robbery and public order (per 1,000 population)	Rate of Theft (per 1,000 population)	Rate of Criminal Damage and Arson (per 1,000 population)	Rate of Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents (per 1,000 population)	Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents	Rate of Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents (per 1,000 population)	Crimes Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation (excluding fraud)	Recorded crime - all offences
DERG	11.1	3.5	6.0	17.8	561	30.9	185	693

(Table 7.5)

DEA2014 (2020.21 data)	All usual residents DEAs 2020	Incidents Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	NI Average Incidents Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	Incidents Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation rate per 1,000	Crimes Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation (excluding fraud)	NI Average Crimes Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation (excluding fraud)	Crimes Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation (excluding fraud) rate per 1,000
DERG	18,130	289	390	16	185	238	10

(Table 7.6)

Derg DEA shows the second lowest highest incidents recorded with a domestic abuse motivation across all seven Derry and Strabane DEAs.

### Health and Wellbeing

- 9.9% smoking during pregnancy
- 4.7% of household overcrowding domestic dwellings that are unfit
- 16.4% of domestic dwellings that are in a state of disrepair
- The estimated prevalence of autism within the school-aged population in Northern Ireland was 4.7% in 2021/22. There was a large difference in the prevalence rates of autism between the genders, with males almost three times more likely to be diagnosed with autism than females.
- One in 8 children and young people (up to 18 years) have a mental health need such as panic disorder was the most common diagnosis, followed by separation anxiety disorder and major depressive disorder
- Young people in Northern Ireland experience ill mental health at 25% higher prevalence than the rest of the UK
- 50% of mental health problems are established by the age of 14 years

### Stakeholder feedback Derg DEA

Areas of Action	Key issues (not ranked in order of importance)	Suggested Youth Service Response (not ranked in order of importance)
Health and Wellbeing.	Anxiety Physical wellbeing Diet Bullying Access and proximity to services	5 steps to wellbeing programmes Physical exercise programmes Anti-bullying programmes and projects Improved access to Youth Services through Twilight sessions and Mobile Youth Unit
Learn and Achieve	Improved opportunities for Youth Leadership Volunteering opportunities Youth work in Schools Connectivity Access to IT and Wi-Fi	Learning Together Programme in partnership with Schools Access to iPad s library in Youth Club Youth Leadership Programmes Twilight Youth Work Sessions

Environment and Climate	Adverse weather Litter recycling	Social Action Projects Participative structure campaigns Education and prevention Programme
Participation	Limited access to Youth Services Need to offer more accessible sessions Further opportunities for youth leadership Shared practice visits Limited Transport	Youth Leadership Programmes Horizons 3C's Summer Programme TBUC Mobile Youth Unit
Inclusion, Diversity, Equality of Opportunity, and Good Relations	Need to increase sessions / opening hours Transport Welcoming and Inclusive space Young people with additional needs need to be catered for. Opportunity to learn about difference through TBUC and Good Relations	Twilight sessions Increased sessions in generic provision. TBUC programme CRED programmes Local voice project to develop a youth space which is welcoming and inclusive Access to Mobile Youth Unit
Living in Safety and Stability	Anti-social behaviour Bullying Drugs, alcohol, and vaping Fire work safety Road and bike safety Farm safety	Access to Mobile Youth Unit Core youth service provision as a means of early intervention and support. Early intervention and prevention programmes on safety and stability issues Awareness raising projects Targeted youth work to reach young people not engaged in Youth Services

#### EA Funded Youth Work

Derg DEA	Vol / Stat Providers	DEA Totals Combined	%
Sion Mills YC	Statutory	£12,969	100% Statutory
Derg Valley YC	Statutory	£52,526	
34% Strabane Area Project	Statutory	£68,971.00	
Mobile Youth Unit	Statutory	£48,000	
			<b>£183,466</b>

(Table 7.7)

#### Youth Work funded by Department for Communities 2021 /2022 – Derg DEA

Not applicable in this DEA.

## EA Registered Youth Groups 2021 / 2022- Derg DEA

Organisation Type	Organisation Information   Organisation Name
Voluntary Community Organisation	Killeter Youth Club (The Loft)
Faith Based	Castledearg Methodist Circuit Youth Club
Uniformed Organisation	2nd Castledearg Girls' Brigade
Uniformed Organisation	Ardstraw Girls' Brigade
Voluntary Community Organisation	St Mary's Altinure Youth Club
Uniformed Organisation	1st Ardstraw Boys' Brigade
Faith Based	Ardstraw Presbyterian Church Youth Club
Faith Based	Castledearg Baptist Children's and Youth Work
Voluntary Community Organisation	Derg Valley YFC

(Table 7.8)

### Other Sources of Funding Administered by the Education Authority

Not applicable in this DEA.

### SPARK Project - Department of Justice Funded

Not applicable in this DEA.

### Planned Intervention – The Executive Office

No applications in the DEA area received.

### TBUC

No applications in the DEA area were submitted.

**Youth Service**