

Achieving Better Outcomes Today

Youth Work Ireland
Budget Submission

2019



Youth Work Ireland

Active
&
Healthy

Learning
&
Development

Safe &
Protected
from Harm

Economic
Security &
Opportunity

Connected,
Respected &
Contributing

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Executive Summary

The Government launched an ambitious Policy Framework for children and young people in 2014. We are now over half way through this policy framework. If the ambition of this joined up strategy is to be delivered a whole of Government approach is needed and this has been sadly lacking in the past. Enormous damage has been done to the lives of young people and those who work with them since the beginning of the recession as has been illustrated by a number of expert reports.

It is now clear that the days of austerity are over and the Government is faced with a relatively positive budgetary situation. In order to restore some of the damage done during the recession measures we suggest are costed individually on this assumption. The discrete amounts needed can be raised from the introduction of minimum pricing for alcohol consistent with the National Substance Misuse Strategy which will have knock on effects on excise duty and adjustments to policy on the National Lottery. Thus, the self-financing cost of these measures is €89.5m

- 1 Implement the National Substance Misuse Strategy (€14m)
- 2 Deliver on the various guidelines on diet and exercise for young people through schools and voluntary youth services for example those recommended by Safe Food Ireland (€2m)
- 3 Halve CAMHs waiting lists (€10m)
- 4 Establish a fund for community-based sports and leisure activity for young people (€8m)
- 5 Use extra Excise duty from minimum pricing to fund the above and other measures in this submission and other expert reports (+€60m)

- 6 Deliver on the Junior Cycle Student Award (no cost)
- 7 Introduce similar reform for the Leaving Certificate (no cost)
- 8 Reintroduce the Early School Leavers Survey (€0.5m)
- 9 Increase support for literacy and numeracy work in schools and voluntary youth services (€5m)
- 10 Increase support for voluntary youth services who work with early school leavers and the hardest to reach young people, support certified learning in these informal settings (€8m)

- 11 Implement the Report of the Internet Safety Review Group (€1m)
- 12 Increase Support for Compliance and Garda vetting in light of increased demand (€4m)
- 13 Expand the remit of Garda Diversion projects (€2m)
- 14 Support a broad range of youth activities to combat anti-social behaviour in our communities (€2m)



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- 15 The network of Youth Information Centres need to be reinforced and become the backbone of a youth focused pre-employment service linked to the Pathways for Work Initiative (€2m)
- 16 7,500 new places to be made available for young people on labour market relevant courses utilising voluntary youth services to source the most disadvantaged where relevant (€24m net of Youth Guarantee contribution)



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- 17 The amount for good causes from the National Lottery causes should be fixed at 33% and this should be a key deliverable for any franchisee. (+€3.5m for youth services)
- 18 Funding for youth affairs should increase by 10% in Budget 2016 to undo the damage of the past (€5m)
- 19 Income from Sugar Tax income (€26m)



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Introduction

Ireland needs strong and vibrant local youth services in all our communities. Youth Work Ireland makes a real difference to young people's lives today and for the future. Young people and youth work need to be supported today if we are to have a tomorrow.

The turnaround in the Irish economy is complete. The impact on Government finances and the budgetary situation is evident. The Government expects to have room for a positive adjustment in the budget for personal taxes and growth rates are still healthy. Brexit is a key risk and needs to be allowed for but Government policy to date has been successful in ensuring the EU mandate fully allows for Ireland's issues. Given the experience of young people over the last number of years and the lack of response by Government to relevant issues there are key measures that need to be taken at this time which we will outline here.

It was widely accepted that the unprecedented economic crisis from which we have emerged impacted differentially on our country. Reports by both the [ESRI](#) and the [National Economic and Social Council](#) have highlighted this. The impact on young people in particular was nothing short of cataclysmic. Yet since the collapse of the world financial system there has not been one single dedicated measure from Government aimed at even partially relieving in a dedicated way the situation for young people in Ireland. NESC have expressed the situation at its most basic;

“Young people are experiencing high levels of unemployment, with many of them now long-term unemployed. Unemployment among young people is particularly detrimental to the young people themselves and to wider society, and often has long-term consequences.”¹

Young people also suffer in being children of workless households and where parents have suffered a job loss of a reduction in income. The presence of children leads to an increased risk in the transmission of poverty. The ESRI has focused on those under and over 45 in its analysis but the implications are similar. The decreases in income for the under 45s both include those in younger years who have no work and the teenage children of those in negative equity and those who have lost jobs and/or income²

The importance of maintaining the situation of children and young people has been emphasised in commentary;

“NESC (and NESF) have argued that children should receive priority in social policy because of the later problems that result from a poor start in life for both individuals and society. Adhering to such a precept accepts that parental circumstances should not be the cause of any child being denied access to key developmental opportunities, so that while all children are supported, some are supported more than others based on need”³

We repeat much of the above as despite economic recovery the damage done to the situation of young people has not been addressed in recent budgets.

¹ [The Social Dimensions of the Crisis: The Evidence and its Implications, NESC Dublin 2013](#)

² [Research Notes Younger and older households in the crisis Petra Gerlach-Kristen ESRI, Dublin 2014](#)

³ NESC *ibid*

Macro-Economic Situation

Our EU treaty commitments can be achieved with relative ease now and in doing so steps can be taken to undo the damage of previous decisions. As economic growth is much more positive and the numbers on the live register are decreasing the budgetary situation is only going one way. GDP growth for 2018 is forecast at 3.5% and for 2019 at 3.2% While prudent economic management is still necessary the choices the Government now has to reach these figures are their own subject to current EU commitments and with some allowances for Brexit.

Other factors also contribute to a more benign economic picture particularly falling unemployment, improved bond markets and a continuing low interest rate environment. Exchequer targets have often been exceeded due to economic activity being ahead of expectations. Ireland still falls in to the category of a low tax country under Eurostat definitions although the precise distribution of the tax burden is still an issue.

We have thus taken the approach of suggesting discrete revenue raising measures to finance any additional expenditure suggested here.

Better Outcomes Brighter Futures

The publication of [The National Policy Framework for Children and Young People](#) was a welcome development. The document represents a clear and well elucidated attempt to set out the Governments responsibilities and strategies across a range of public policy measures to promote the interests, rights and well-being of children and young people. All in all this is a good thing, however as always the devil can be in the detail.

Rather than restrict itself to what we might see as traditional areas of children and youth policy the Framework seeks a cross cutting approach realising that these issues do not fit neatly in to policy compartments and Government departments. This is a welcome approach and one which was signified by the more formal establishment of the OMCYA in 2008 and reflects the views of many observers in the field.

Like many policy documents and strategies if all the commitments and plans in this document were realised and the “joined up approach” reflected in everyday decisions and policy we really would be heading for a brighter future. However a more sober assessment of the policy environment and realities for children and young people in the last few years suggests that while ambition is always to be welcomed it must be based on real and substantive change across Government. Regardless of policy commitments the realities of the day to day world of improving outcomes for children is fraught with obstacles and blockages many of which emanate from the actions or inactions of other, often quite important, policy players.

Given the above we continue to frame our submission against the high-level commitments in the strategy as if it is a joined up strategy for young people and children it would be evident in the main economic decisions we make as a state.

Mental Health

Ireland's National Children's Strategy commits the state to support children's mental health and emotional well-being. Under the "[Vision for Change](#)" mental health strategy a key cornerstone of this is the development of Community Mental Health Teams. Although some additional support has been forthcoming for this work it is falling behind target with long waiting lists and waiting times. Clearly with an epidemic of youth suicide in Ireland a proper mental health infrastructure for young people is a must. The admission of children and young people to adult psychiatric facilities is also a blot on our mental health system for young people.



The [Children's Rights Alliance](#) in its annual Report Card gives the Government a D grade on mental health and points out that 80% of the people on waiting lists for Psychologists appointments are between 5 and 17.

Year in year out we hear terrible news concerning road deaths of young people. While this is a complex problem there is a definite need for much greater work on safety for young drivers. Many youth services and schools already provide these in a non-formal way. There would be a dividend in mainstreaming these efforts.

One of the main contributors to mental health problems for young people is Ireland's continuing alcohol problem. The Government has had the findings of its National Substance Misuse Policy for a considerable period now and needs to act on it.

Obesity

The [Growing Up In Ireland Survey](#) has found that 75% of nine-year-olds surveyed were defined as being of healthy BMI, 19% were overweight and 7% were obese. Girls are more likely to be defined as being overweight (22%) or obese (8%) than boys (17% and 5%); thus a total of 30% of girls and 22% of boys are defined as overweight/obese. There are pronounced social-class inequalities in the prevalence of overweight and obesity among nine-year-olds. These rates are high by international standards

The survey further states;

"Worse health behaviours (worse diets and less physical exercise) and higher levels of obesity among working-class children suggest that resources for interventions should be heavily targeted at lower socio-economic schools and communities. However, interventions to promote behavioural change will have limited effect if the structural reasons for the higher levels of risk factors among lower socio-economic groups are not also tackled. This will require a far larger effort across a number of different agencies that would be facilitated by leadership from a core government department such as the Department of the Taoiseach, in a similar manner to that adopted for 'poverty proofing' under the National Anti-Poverty Strategy"

The introduction of a sugar tax is most welcome and needs to be monitored carefully. It is not a panacea however and the funds generated need to go to support better nutrition, sports and leisure for young people.

Alcohol, Drugs and Tobacco

The Government should have stuck to measures already agreed under the National Substance Misuse Policy rather than give in to sectional interests. It is important to tackle the factors that influence the culture of alcohol promotion but the Government has been firmly in the Arthurs Day camp when it came to the advertising and promotion of alcohol.

There have been countless reports and strategies in this area down the years. Clearly there has been a huge political unwillingness to engage properly with this issue and the influence of the industry is plain to see. It is now a critical time for this Government to step up to the plate in terms of tackling this hugely serious problem. The recommendations in the Substance Misuse Policy were clear and it was time for real action to deliver on these for the good of our population and our young people but the Government have failed to do this

The main pillars of a successful alcohol strategy have long been accepted as price, restricting promotion and acting on availability. The promotion and sponsorship of alcohol is designed to set the mood music and backdrop to everyday living in order to make consumption more acceptable and thus more widespread. We know that alcohol related harm extends into many areas of society beyond drinkers themselves. The need for high level political action has been clear for a number of years and these needs to be headed at the highest level in Government

Successive Governments have made commitment after commitment on alcohol regulation and advertising yet all we have seen to date have been weak voluntary codes and delayed actions. The use of world famous leaders in promoting alcohol and associating Ireland globally with alcohol flies in the face of all international research for example by the WHO on the Royal College of Physicians. The saga of the [Public Health Alcohol Bill](#) has been going on for over 6 years now each one undermining the Government's credibility on this issue.

Recommendations

- 1 Implement the National Substance Misuse Strategy utilizing income from minimum pricing
- 2 Delivery on the various guidelines on diet and exercise for young people through schools and voluntary youth services for example those recommended by Safe food Ireland
- 3 Establish a fund for community based sports and leisure activity for young people
- 4 Increase Excise duty to fund the above and other measures in this submission consistent with various expert reports
- 5 Ring fence Income from the Sugar Tax for commitments in this submission
- 6 Improve mental health funding to cut waiting lists for children

Junior Cycle Student Award

Schools play a dominant role in young people's lives both in terms of their socialisation and their learning and development. On a basic level young people spend a large proportion of their waking life in school. So what goes on at school is hugely important for young people. Yet we rarely stop to ask just what is a school, how is it run and does it accord with the type of principles and rights we would expect in other institutions. We have seen instances in our history where institutions have disregarded the voice and the rights of children and young people and we know the impact of this.



It is currently a time of change in education the development of the [Junior Cycle Student Award](#) has been a key milestone in this process. All the research on best practice in education from the [ESRI](#), the [OECD](#) and the [NCCA](#) illustrates that the new Junior Cycle Student Award is the way to go. At long last it throws off the hugely problematic system of exams and rote learning and introduces a forward-looking system that builds active citizens and rounded future employees. However, the pace is too slow. The timescale for reform of the senior cycle is unclear and thousands of young people will still go through the same process over the next number of years. Business shares many people's concerns and the OECD illustrates that our system while producing good results for some still fails many.

Disadvantage in Education

Whether in Boom or Bust Ireland has a deep-seated problem relating to educational disadvantage. Early school leaving remains an issue in many disadvantaged areas. The performance of children on key indicators under the PISA system is significantly less in DEIS schools despite some improvement. Non-attendance measured by [Tusla](#) (formerly the NEWB) is still high. We are still a way off the generally accepted school completion rates to senior cycle. Curriculum reform at the senior level needs to be a greater priority. Data in this area and the related area of vocational education and training is weak since the ESRI's School Leavers Survey was effectively defunded.

A joint ESRI/Barnardos Study has found Early school leaving has striking consequences for adult outcomes and leads to substantial costs for society. Key findings included:

- Early leavers were 3 to 4 times more likely to be unemployed than those with higher qualifications, even before the current recession.
- Early leavers in employment hold less skilled jobs and earn lower wages.
- Young women who leave school early are more likely to become lone parents.
- Early leavers have poorer health levels and are more reliant on the medical card to address their health needs.
- Early school leaving reinforces existing social and economic inequality since early leavers mainly come from working-class backgrounds.
- Early leaving means substantial costs for society, leading to higher expenditure on welfare, health and prisons as well as lower tax revenue.

Recommendations

- 7 Deliver on the Junior Cycle Student Award
- 8 Introduce similar reform for the Leaving Certificate
- 9 Reintroduce the Early School Leavers Survey
- 10 Increase support for literacy and numeracy work in schools and voluntary youth services
- 11 Increase support for voluntary youth services who work with early school leavers and the hardest to reach young people, support certified learning in these informal settings

Child Protection

Given the major changes introduced to the area of child protection in the last number of years the challenges for the future will be how these are bedded down in our work. The number of new procedures and the presence of new agencies will inevitably involve some getting used to the system. The indications are that the child protection system will still be challenged in terms of capacity and this will have an impact on all NGOs working with children and young people.



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The Government has been extremely busy in the legislative field here and this means considerable change for local providers. A period of consolidation is needed to ensure services coping with less funding and increased demand can deliver on this change. More broadly youth clubs, groups and projects can offer the critical safe space that many young people need. Key groups also need special attention such as those in care and emerging from care, Travellers, LGBT youth and asylum seekers to mention just a few. With young people increasingly connecting online this will be a critical area for supporting young people living safely.

The advent of TusLa the new Child and Family Agency also contributes to an environment of widespread change management in this field. A number of services which many people in the field felt might fit with the remit of the new agency did not transfer to it such as public health nurses, child and adolescent mental health teams and speech and language therapists. These arrangements would provide a more holistic service. Budget deficits already appear to arising as an issue for the agency.

Bullying

Ambitious plans have been developed to combat bullying in the education sector with a particular focus on LGBT students. The Department of Education and skills has updated its guidelines. It is critical that bullying is seen in its widest possible context and that schools and other groups have policies and awareness at all levels. This work needs to be reflected in the youth sector for all vulnerable young people.

Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

Many young people are the subjects of crime and anti-social behaviour. There has also been a role out of projects via the [Irish Youth Justice Service](#). In many areas the victims and perpetrators of crime and anti-social behaviour intermingle and overlap. Intensive work is needed in some of the most disadvantaged communities to break this spiral.

The successful impact of youth diversion models already established in the youth sector needs to be furthered. Low level anti-social behaviour is not the same as other offending behavior but research on Garda Diversion projects has shown the links with alcohol and public order issues. We have made recommendations elsewhere in this submission about Ireland's alcohol issue.

Recommendations

- 12 Implement the [Report of the Internet Safety Review Group](#)
- 13 Increase Support for compliance in the voluntary sector including changes from in Garda vetting in light of the [Garda Netting Bureau Act 2012](#)
- 14 Expand the remit of Garda Diversion projects
- 15 Support a broad range of youth activities to combat anti-social behaviour in our communities

Youth Unemployment

Clearly the number one concern for young people is the economic situation and the knock on effect on employment and education. While there have been improvements in the field of youth unemployment recently the figures still remain worrying and are undoubtedly “improved” by increases in emigration.

It is important also to note that the increase in emigration is generally forced emigration, the return of high rates of emigration was a major drag on economic recovery. Few economies recover when losing the most productive part of their workforce. Furthermore, the economic investment in these young people’s education is lost to the Irish economy and serves to assist our competitors.

While some improvements can be observed recently it should also be noted that the NQHS illustrates some people are leaving and becoming detached from the labour force which is effectively another form of unemployment. This masks the true rate of unemployment observed. Also the impact of the recession and construction on young males is clear; they experience the highest rates of unemployment, with over a third of those in the Labour Force being out of work. These rates shot up at the end of the boom. Over 210,000 young people left Ireland during the recession.



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Emigration amongst Young People	
Year	Emigration 15-24
2006	15.9
2007	18.2
2008	17.8
2009	27.9
2010	26.7
2011	35.4
2012	35.8
2013	34.8
2014	33.5
2015	30.4
2016	31.7

[CSO](#), *Census and Annual Population and Migration Estimates*

Some of the changes in labour market status are related to an increased take up of education and training places. While the recession was an immensely difficult time for young people the large numbers seeking education and training and indeed the large number emigrating illustrates young people are trying to deal with the crisis any way they can. These figures give lie to the suggestion of a work shy age group. The key capacity constraints are illustrated by the figures and reports by various education bodies and professionals like the [IVEA](#) and CAO of several thousand young people being turned away from chosen courses. This is an obvious area of attention for any strategy for recovery.

There is now a growing problem of long-term unemployment amongst young people in Ireland and a preventative approach is much needed in employment policy towards young people. Over half of male youth unemployment is long term despite improvements in the overall number. There is currently no dedicated youth employment policy in Ireland. The worst youth unemployment rates are not surprisingly concentrated in those with the lowest educational attainment and this has a spatial dimension with counties such as Limerick City, Donegal and Wexford fairs particularly badly while areas like Dun Laoghaire have better rates⁴.

⁴ ESRI *ibid*

Youth unemployment is a serious issue forming labour market habits early and has been shown to have serious long term effects. Younger people may often lack the social networks and connections to assist in the job search process. The research confirms what is known anecdotally that youth unemployment must be high on any government's agenda. Ironically at a time of youth unemployment and emigration Ireland is also experiencing a skills shortage that a concentrated effort relating to young people and the labour market could address particularly in the areas of I.T., sciences and languages.⁵

A Youth Guarantee?

The commitment at European level to the concept of a "Youth Guarantee" has yet to be translated in to reality here in our view. The [European Social Fund](#) is a major tool for doing this. While it is quite difficult we have previously made some very broad estimates about what a Youth Guarantee would entail and what level of provision would need to be delivered in Ireland for it to become a reality. The [DSP's](#) own forecasts have in the past supported this view.

Clearly a renewed commitment to young people and youth unemployment in the field of education and training related to the Youth Guarantee should be a cornerstone of Ireland's approach to the structural funds and the European Social Fund in particular.

There is a general move up the institutional ladder in terms of education and training with many institutions seeking university status and offering more degree programmes. There is a critical need to maintain provision for more disadvantaged young people in the vocational space but to also ensure such provision is labour market relevant. Support for youth entrepreneurship is an area that needs to be prioritised particularly in new technologies and industries.

Youth Information, Young People and the Labour Market

While the recession was one of the worst seen in modern times it is not the first and there have been previous initiatives to deal with issues like youth unemployment. The network of Youth Information Centres in Ireland and throughout Europe was developed in the past by the EU and its member states recognising the importance of such centres in connecting young people to the labour market. Specialised youth information emerged rather quickly, starting in the late 1950s, when information offices for internal migrants opened in Finland to support young people who moved from the countryside to the big cities. Already then the underlying idea of youth information was to give orientation to young people when they are faced with complex surroundings and questions particularly relating to education, training and the labour market.

In 1961 the need for specific provisions for young people in problem situations inspired the "Young People's Consultation Centre" in London was recognised. Probably the first 'walk-in' centre for young people in Europe, where young people could directly approach a professional with their issues. It was critical to not give adolescents the feeling of being thought of as having a mental illness when seeking for help. Hence, the centre was designed in a way that young people would feel as little inhibition as possible to enter and receive immediate attention and help in order to prevent serious social and psychological harm in later stages of their lives.

The development of Youth Information Centres in Ireland has been closely related to the labour market needs of young people and these are often the main accessible and free service to assist young people in their labour market activity for example in CV preparation, letter writing, job search and interview preparation.

⁵ See for example <http://www.djei.ie/labour/workpermits/highlyskilledoccupationslist.htm>

The Department of Social Protection's activation policy has recently been outlined in Pathways to Work. The objective of policy is to ensure that as many as possible of the job opportunities that arise in the economy are taken up by unemployed welfare recipients. 'Pathways to Work' is based on five strands;

1. More regular and on-going engagement with the unemployed
2. Greater targeting of activation places and opportunities
3. Incentivising the take-up of opportunities
4. Incentivising employers to provide more jobs for people who are unemployed
5. Reforming institutions to deliver better services to the unemployed

There is no dedicated youth strand or measure within the policy which is somewhat surprising given the high levels of youth unemployment. However youth work and youth services can play a role in this field. Already local youth services can and do support employment preparation and labour market activities in a whole host of areas. With a proper dedicated support under the proposed youth guarantee such a service could be properly established and linked to the Department of Social Protection in an agreed fashion. Such an initiative needs to avoid the mistakes made by Connexions in the UK and utilise the important soft skills and relationships evident in youth work consistent with the Dublin declaration of the European Expert Roundtable on Youth Work and Employment in June 2013.

Under the previous EU Employment Initiative YOUTHSTART Youth Work Ireland (then the National Youth Federation) ran a programme also called Pathways which concentrated on supporting the labour market journey of young people. The lessons of this initiative can still be harnessed today in a new setting.

Recommendations

- 15 The network of Youth Information Centres need to be reinforced and become the backbone of a youth focused pre-employment service linked to the Pathways for Work Initiative
- 16 7,500 new places to be made available for young people on labour market relevant courses utilising voluntary youth services to source the most disadvantaged where relevant

Youth Services

Disadvantaged Youth Projects were cut at nearly 6 times the rate of public expenditure during the recession. We find this unacceptable. Such cuts now need to be reversed as disadvantaged youth projects have contributed way more to recent adjustments than other areas of public expenditure without any policy basis. There is now a much firmer base of oversight, management and governance of these projects.



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<i>Government Current Expenditure</i>				
	€bn	% decrease	€m YW	YW % decrease
2008	53.4		68.4	
2009	55.7	+4.31%	65.5	4.3%
2010	54.2	2.69%	63.3	3.3%
2011	52.9	2.40%	60.1	5%
2012	52.3	1.13%	56.8	5.6%
2013	51.1	2.29%	51.1*	10%
Total	-2.3bn	-4.3%	-17.3m	-25.3%

Source: Department of Public Expenditure and Reform, CRE & DPER Book of Estimates (* Estimate)

All public services have been subjected to across the board cuts since 2008. The Government has never explained why the limited resources which support youth work programmes have been subjected to cuts six times that of the average particularly when the national lottery part funds these budget sub heads.

The continuing cuts exceeding general reductions in spending are making many local services for young people untenable. Already projects have closed and it is becoming increasingly difficult to meet basic standards of operation. Ironically this is all at a time when the Government is imposing greater requirements and duties on NGOs in the field of Child protection and other areas. This appears to be a classic mismatch between the left and the right hand.

However we also see the tremendous benefit and impact of local youth services for our communities. Even using a basic calculation of the impact of voluntary work and the savings to the state we estimate the value of youth work to be in the region of €1.5bn and a recent report by Indecon Economic Consultants for the [National Youth Council](#) has found a significant economic impact from youth work in Ireland.

Increased funding for youth services in last year's budget are welcome and the trend needs to continue to undo the damage of the past.

Youth Services in Ireland are co-financed by the National Lottery, the contract between lottery players and good causes must remain. If the exchequer is cutting matching funds by greater amounts then such a contract is threatened.

Year	2008	2014	%
<i>Youth Affairs Funding</i>	68.4	49.8	27.9
<i>National Lottery Income</i>	267.8	210	21.60

Revised Estimates of Public Services & National Lottery

The figures from the relevant books of estimates still suggest that the exchequer component of national lottery co-financed expenditure is being cut to a greater degree than the decline in national lottery income.

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	Cumulative %
Total	435.387	410.685	365.58	333	28%
Lottery	275	250	230	220	20%
Exchequer	160.387	160.685	135.58	110	31%

Revised Estimates of Public

Overall we can see that the Government has cut the exchequer contribution to lottery supported programmes by more than the decline in the lottery income, no explanation has ever being provided for this.

The Government has sold the license for the National Lottery for the next 20 years. There has been no discussion or consultation with beneficiaries about this decision. It has further been announced that much of the proceeds of the sale will be used for the new National Children's Hospital and other items even though the original National Lottery legislation sets out entirely different priorities for any funds raised. The Government had previously stated that it would ring fence the amount made available for good causes for the term of the license at 30.5% based on 2011 figures, this idea was not discussed or shared with lottery beneficiaries. The concept has not made its way in to the legislation on the lottery however.

Recommendations

- 17 The amount for good from the National Lottery causes should be set at 33% and this should be a key deliverable for any franchisee.
- 18 Funding for youth affairs should increase by 7.5% in Budget 2015 to undo the damage of the past



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