Analysis of the Impact of Youth Service Centres on Youth Development in the UK Community

ABSTRACT

Development of youth for the betterment of the society is very important because it drives social change positively. In the UK, this is nothing exceptional but youth service centres offer wider ranges of development programs for youth development. Change squad, the big music project, democracy, national citizen service, and active young program have found to be some effective youth development programs in the UK. To study the impact of these programs on youth development current study has been undertaken. This study has used 100 young people as sample to analyse this issue and has found that these programs has positive association youth development. However, youth development programs i.e. change squad, democracy, national citizen service, and active young program have positive impact on youth development while the big music project has found to have negative impact. Overall, the youth development programs have positive impact on youth development in the United Kingdom.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

According to UNISON (2016), youth people in the society play a vital role in the development of the social and economic development along with many other aspects as well. There has been a significant trend of providing different kinds of youth services such as training on technical and social aspects, being a good human being, education and part time employment to the young people of the society by youth service centres. The majority of the youth service centres build a supporting and truth-worthy relationship with the young people that ultimately develop their decision making ability and increase self-confidence while working in the same community (Sewell, 1966). According to Newman & Blackburn (2002), youth service is very important to provide with technical, mental and financial support to the young people for their better future in the career world. Although, the number of youth service centre increased over the period of the last century, recently, there has been a continuous cut in the funding for the youth service centres by the government or other social organizations surprisingly. So, a major question arises whether the youth service centres are beneficial to the societies or not.

1.2 RATIONALE

The topic of the paper is to analyse the impact of youth centre services on youth development in the UK. Many researchers have found that there is a positive relationship between youth service centre and the development of youth. But recently, UNISON (2016) reported that from 2010, there has been a continuous cut in the funding for young people by every local authority. In the year 2014 and 2015, local authorities have cut the job of youth service worker by 58% and 55% respectively and the aggregate amount of the cut is £123 Million. As a result, this study has been undertaken to examine the impact of youth service centres on the development of the young people for judging the appropriateness of the cuts in the youth service funding.

1.3 AIM

The aim of this investigation to critically analyse the impact of youth centre services on youth development in the UK.

1.4 OBJECTIVES

In order to fulfil the aim of the paper, the researcher has developed following objectives that would be addressed in the overall investigation. The objectives are-

- To understand the critical aspects of youth development in the UK.
- To develop an understanding of major youth development programs offered by youth centres in the UK.
- To determine the association between youth services and youth development.
- To analyse the impact of youth development centre services on youth development

1.5 RESEARCH QUESTION

The core question of the paper is "What is the impact of youth centre services on youth development in the UK?"

1.6 STRUCTURE

Introduction: In this chapter, research question, objective, aim, rationale, background, structure etc. have been included.

Literature Review: In this section, the findings from the previous research or studies have been analysed. Different theories and knowledge regarding youth centre services in the UK and their impact on youth development have been studied.

Methodology: In methodology section, the process of doing the whole investigation has been stated. Research strategy, approach, method, data collection procedures, data sources, data type, analysis tools, ethical issues, and limitations have been described.

Analysis, Findings, and Discussion: In the result section, the obtained result through the investigation by the research has been shown. Descriptive results along with inferential results have been shown there. In the discussion, the researcher has described the implications of the results found in the study and the strengths of current study.

Conclusion: The researcher has concluded the study in this section and provided some insight for future researches as well.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 YOUTH SERVICE CENTRES IN THE UK

Youth centres are the small organizations or programs that work for the betterment of the young people of the society. The youth club is commonly used to refer this kind of program or institutions. In these clubs, young people meet together and participate in many social occasion and activities. According to Larson (2000), although youth centre is a modern concept that works for youth, it has a long history of success in developing the skills and quality of the young people of the society. In the UK, Ambition, National Association of Boys and Girls Clubs and UK Youth are the most significant institutions for working with young people. There was a tremendous growth in these kinds of activities in the last decade. There were almost 2000 youth centres in the UK and the accumulated fund in those centres in more than Billions of Euros. But recently, there has been a cut in the funding for the youth organizations. UNISON (2016) reported that from 2010, there has been a continuous cut in the funding for young people by every local authority. In the year 2014 and 2015, local authorities have cut the job of youth service worker by 58% and 55% respectively and the aggregate amount of the cut is £123 Million. So, if the trend of fund cut for this kind of activities is not stopped and increased, the future of the young people will be tougher than before. This report shows that due to the cut, young people feel them less empowered, have lost some jobs, harder for getting a job etc. So, the situation will go beyond tolerance if the allowances for the youth are not increased in the future.

2.2 YOUTH DEVELOPMENT IN THE UK

According to Richardson (2015), youth development refers to the enhancement of the skills and ability of the young people in the society. Education, physical training, skills training, emotional training, and behavioural training are the main drivers of youth development. On the other hand, Damon (2004) argued that creating a positive environment or making it easy for the young people to develop a better future is also a part of youth development. In the UK, many organizations are working for the development of the young people of the UK. Wilson et al., (2009) stated that after school program is very common in the UK that plays a vital role in developing the skills and competencies among those young people. In their paper, they showed

that there has been a positive impact on the ability of young people who have joined the program. Wiggins et al. (2004) stated that UK Youth Social Development Journey Framework is a major tool to measure the effectiveness of different kinds of youth development program. This framework mainly deals with four aspects such as Social Learning, Social Leadership, Social Action and Social Engagement. Brew (2013) they further showed that about 3000 organizations are working individually for the development of the youth of the UK. In the UK, Ambition, National Association of Boys and Girls Clubs and UK Youth are the most significant institutions for working with young people. The young people are more empowered, energetic, employed, self-confident, skilled, knowledgeable, and enthusiastic after being part of the youth development programs in the UK.

2.3   YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS IN THE UK

2.3.1   CHANGE SQUAD

The main target of Change Squad is to convince youth to work for the betterment of the society. It provides with a fund of £400 to every team of it, in order to start their social activity journey. In addition to that, £200 can be claimed to make the ideas viable and implemented. The program has dual benefit strategy. By providing funds to the team it inspires the members to contribute to the society that develops a habit of social welfare in the long run. Another side is that this program develops different skills and ability in those team members by them able to utilize those funds in the betterment of the society. The main benefit of the program is that it does not provide funds to any group less than 10 members. As a result, a group wise development occurs here (Limited, 2017).

2.3.2   THE BIG MUSIC PROJECT

This project was partnered by Global and UK Youth. The Big Lottery Fund provided the financial support to the program. This program was much extended to the UK including Youth Scotland, Youth Action Myplace. Northern Ireland, Youth Cymru, and Rathbone. This program was mainly targeted to use the power of music in order to empower the young people of the UK. Musical programs are arranged under this program to gather young people in a single place and encourage them to do something good for the society. Different types of training are given to the

young people to enhance the confidence, knowledge, and skills and build a successful career in the music industry (Limited, 2017).

2.3.3 DEMOCRACY

This program was mainly undertaken to engage the young people in the politics of the country and make them able to contribute to the welfare of the national politics. Under this program, young people were able to discuss on important democratic issues, register for voting, and rehearsal for the role of active citizens. A Youth Count Toolkit was developed and used by the young people in order to encourage more youth to the join the campaign and become a role player in the local politics through their appropriate voting cast. Almost, 222 youth leaders were trained who further trained more than 2500 young people through this program. Under this program, 825 young people registered for their voting in the national election (Limited, 2017).

2.3.4 NATIONAL CITIZEN SERVICE

National Citizen Service (NCS) includes mainly young people of 16 to 17 years' old who participate in NCS Pathfinder Program. NCS is supported by the corporate allies. Under this program, youth participate in courses for presentation skills that are mainly focused on the future career opportunity of those young people. In this program, young people work with a variety of groups of people with different areas, interests, and backgrounds. This program teaches the youth about budgeting and earning team skills. The next phase trains them on how to grow and learn different skills. This ultimately develops the budgeting, leadership, and skills of the young people. This program is no more running (Limited, 2017).

2.3.5 ACTIVE YOUTH PROGRAM (AYP)

Active Youth Program (AYP) is involved with physical training to the young people of 14 years to 25 years old. Sports England funds this for a program that mainly aims to encourage the young people who do not take any physical activities to enter into the program and become a fit and active youth. AYP mainly focus on deprived areas such as Leicestershire, Cumbria, Chester West, and the Wirral. This program consists of six sessions that are given to the inactive youth to lay the foundation for future development and spread the program all over the UK. There are almost 120 leaders who train the newly joined young people (Limited, 2017).

2.4 EMPIRICAL REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Historically, there has been a positive relationship between the scope of youth centre services and the level of youth development. According to a study of Bushra Khan (2012), an after-school program called Fusion has a positive impact on developing the young people of that program. She showed that youth are more competent and skilled after undergoing the program and they are more likely to become a perfect adult in the future. Granger (2002) did a study in the UK and found that young people who have joined youth centre have a low unemployment rate and a better career in the future. According to the report of Wiggins et al., (2006), 6.5% of the UK's Gross Value Added comes from Soft skills of the workforce of the country and there are more than 1500 youth centres that provide with soft skill training to the young people. So, they concluded that youth centre adds value to the development of the economy as well to the society. Arbreton et al., (2005) showed that the average grade score of young people who have joined a youth centre education program is higher than that of other similar young people. They further showed that a good knowledge level is a significant indicator of youth development. Allen et al., (1997) did a study on the young people who joined Teen Outreach Program and showed that participators are more comfortable in handling pregnancy and the risk of any complexity while pregnancy. So, they concluded that this program enabled the girls to learn about safe pregnancy that ultimately help to give birth of healthy children.

3 CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The analytical procedure as well as presentation of the findings has significant association with research methodology which emphasizes on defining appropriate techniques and methods to achieve the research objectives (Zikmund, 2013). According to the definition of Saunders, Lewis, and Thornhill (2013), research methodology is a structured and systematic way to address research problem and derive a justifiable outcome. On the other hand, research methodology is considered as a strategy which determines the appropriate analytical procedure for a research (Yin, 2013). However, *Research Onion* is one of the comprehensive strategies to define research methodology developed by Saunders, Lewis, and Thornhill (2013). Methodology of current study has been developed by using research onion which is demonstrated below:
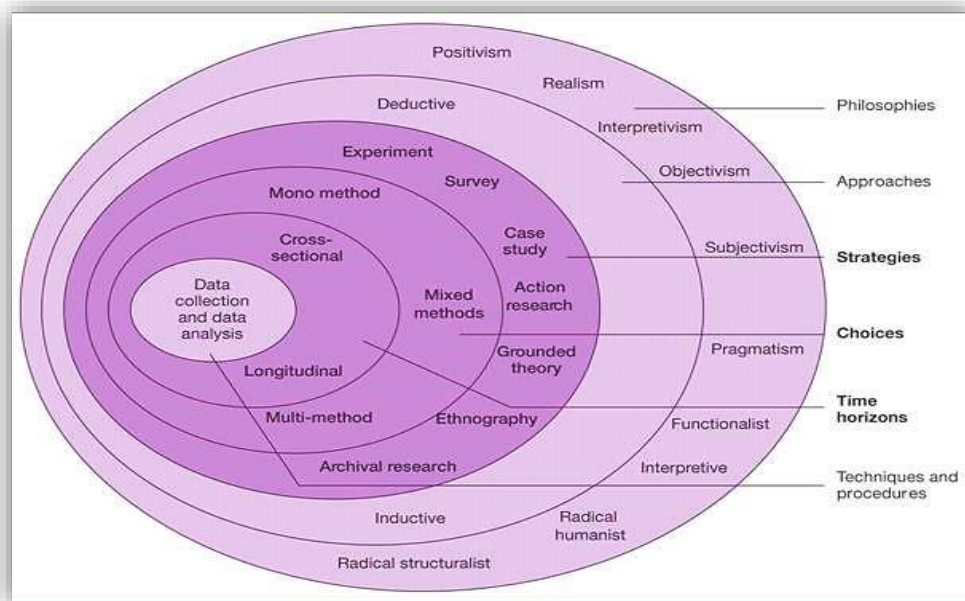
3.2 RESEARCH PHILOSOPHY

The first layer of research onion emphasizes on philosophy of the study which is defined as the view of a researcher regarding nature of reality and what constructs acceptable knowledge. There

are four ways to consider the definition of research philosophy; positivism, realism, interpretivism, and pragmatism (Collis and Hussey, 2013). Definition and characteristics of each of the research philosophies have been outlined in following table:

Table 1: Research Philosophy (Collis and Hussey, 2013)

	Positivism	Realism	Interpretivism	Pragmatism
Ontology: the researcher's view of the nature of reality or being	External, objective and independent of social actors	Is objective. Exists independently of human thoughts and beliefs or knowledge of their existence (realist), but is interpreted through social conditioning (critical realist)	Socially constructed, subjective, may change, multiple	External, multiple, view chosen to best enable answering of research question
Epistemology: the researcher's view regarding what constitutes acceptable knowledge	Only observable phenomena can provide credible data, facts. Focus on causality and law like generalisations, reducing phenomena to simplest elements	Observable phenomena provide credible data, facts. Insufficient data means inaccuracies in sensations (direct realism). Alternatively, phenomena create sensations which are open to misinterpretation (critical realism). Focus on explaining within a context or contexts	Subjective meanings and social phenomena. Focus upon the details of situation, a reality behind these details, subjective Meanings motivating actions	Either or both observable phenomena and subjective meanings can provide acceptable knowledge dependent upon the research question. Focus on practical applied research, integrating different perspectives to help interpret the data
Axiology: the researcher's view of the role of values in research	Research is undertaken in a value-free way, the researcher is independent of the data and maintains an objective stance	Research is value laden; the researcher is biased by world views, cultural experiences and upbringing. These will impact on the research	Research is value bound, the researcher is part of what is being researched, cannot be separated and so will be subjective	Values play a large role in interpreting results, the researcher adopting both objective and subjective points of view
Data collection techniques most often used	Highly structured, large samples, measurement, quantitative, but can use qualitative	Methods chosen must fit the subject matter, quantitative or qualitative	Small samples, in-depth investigations, qualitative	Mixed or multiple method designs, quantitative and qualitative

However, in line with the objectives of current study, positivism is appropriate for several reasons. First, positivism philosophy allows external objects into the study which are independent of social actors. Although realism is also similar to positivism, it differs in assumption which positivism does not take into account. As a result, positivism emphasizes more on realistic measurement over assumption. Second, positivism considers evidence-based facts or data to construct acceptable knowledge. Third, positivism accepts mixed method of analysis based on structured data collection strategy. Other research philosophies are as important as positivism but the objective of this study are best suited for positivism for above reasons. Therefore, philosophy of current study has been positivism.

3.3   RESEARCH APPROACH

The focus of a research may have two facets; either test existing theories based on previous literature or derive new theories based on empirical investigation. First type of approach which focuses on testing existing theories based on previous literature is called as deductive approach (Balsley, Clover, and Clover, 2012). On the other hand, second type of approach which focuses on developing new theories based on empirical investigation is called as inductive approach (Balsley, Clover, and Clover, 2012). However, objectives of current study clearly states that the impact of youth service centres' impact on youth development to be studied in this research. If impact of youth service centres to be assessed on youth development it is necessary to address external factors within the analysis. As a result, this study considered testing existing theories or understanding concerning the impact of youth service centres on youth development. Therefore, the approach of this study has been deductive.

3.4   RESEARCH METHOD

Explicitly, research method deals with the way of analysing data; it may be qualitative or quantitative or mixed method of analysis (Zikmund, 2013). Qualitative research method analyses interview or qualitative data while quantitative research method analyses structured or numerical data. On the other hand, mixed research method analyses both qualitative and numerical data. However, in this study, quantitative data has been considered for analysis which makes it important to use quantitative research method for this study. Furthermore, the influence of one quantifiable variable on the other quantifiable variables needs to be analysed quantitatively (Zikmund, 2013). Therefore, this research has used quantitative research method over mixed and qualitative methods.

3.5   RESEARCH STRATEGY

Strategy of a research is very important in the sense that it relates to data collection and analysis procedure as well as sampling. Experiment, interview, survey, grounded theory, and archival research are some widely used research strategies (Kumar, 2015). The context of current research demonstrated that it is going to evaluate the influence of youth service centre on youth

development in the UK. Furthermore, it has also been stated that this research needs evidence-based external facts or observations to make the analysis. Therefore, this study considered survey as strategy of this study because it helps collecting structured data from external participants. In addition, survey consumes less time and adds reliability if conducted under ethical guidelines. Therefore, strategy of this research has been survey.

3.6   DATA COLLECTION AND SAMPLING

Data is an important part of any research and it has two types; primary and secondary. Secondary data could be found in any published sources while primary data are raw and have not been used previously. However, for this study, primary data is essential because analysis of the impact of youth service centres on youth development required the perception of the young people in the UK. Their perception regarding their development and role played by youth service centres is the most important way through which the objectives of this study can be achieved. Therefore, primary data has been used in this study to make analysis.

However, data has been collected through structured questionnaire. Structured questionnaire has been used because it helps understanding questions easily and takes a little time to collect data. In addition, it helps addressing all objectives into the questionnaire so that the study can derive expected outcome. Though, data has been collected from the random young population in the UK. According to the Youth Policy UK (2017), young people are considered to be aged between 13 and 19 years. Therefore, this study delivered the questionnaire to those people who are aged between 13 and 19 years with due respect to ethical standards of conducting survey to these age groups. These young people have been confronted face to face for data collection and in a convenient basis but in one condition which was they must have experience in receiving youth services from youth centres. Considering these concerns this study delivered 150 questionnaires but returned 100 questionnaires in appropriate way. Therefore, the sample size of this study is 100 young people in the UK.

3.7   DATA ANALYSIS AND RELIABILITY

This study has collected quantitative data from the participants which was analysed numerically. Data analysis has been carried out by using SPSS. However, this study particularly focused on

frequency distribution of the major variables to understand the characteristics of the data and correlation analysis so that relationship between youth service centre and youth development can be understood. Finally, regression analysis has been carried out to determine the impact of youth service centre and youth development can be determined. In order to do so, this study first analysed the reliability of the dataset before further analysis.

Table 2: Reliability Analysis

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.730	6

Reliability of dataset has been tested by using Cronbach's Alpha analysis. The value of Cronbach's Alpha has found to be 0.730 which is high enough to confirm reliability of the dataset used in this study. Therefore, the dataset that has been used in this study are reliable for further statistical analysis.

3.8 ETHICAL ISSUES

This study has been confronted by number of ethical issues because it has collected data from people aged between 13 and 19 years. However, this study has been developed under the ethical standards and instruction provided by the university as well as ethical standards committee. In addition, before delivering questionnaire to the target participants a consent form has been provided to understand the objectives of this study and their voluntary participation. This study has used nothing that could have harmed the participants either physically or mentally.

4 CHAPTER 4: ANALYSIS, FINDINGS, AND DISCUSSION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

In this chapter analysis, findings, and discussion on findings have been provided. First part of this chapter provided discussion on data characteristics while second part provided discussion on the relationship between youth service centre and youth development. Third part of this chapter provides discussion on the results obtained after regression analysis. Final part of this chapter provided discussion on current findings in comparison with previous studies.

4.2 FREQUENCY ANALYSIS

Frequency analysis has been carried out to understand the characteristics of the dataset and responses provided by the young people. However, frequency distribution for Change Squad (CS) indicates that most of the young people participated in this study agreed about its influence in youth development. Through this program, youth of the UK are convinced to work for the betterment of the society. On the other hand, frequency distribution for Big Music Project (BMP) indicates that most of the young people believe that this youth development program assists in developing their understanding towards society in a positive way. The BMP helps young people to use the power of music in order to empower themselves.
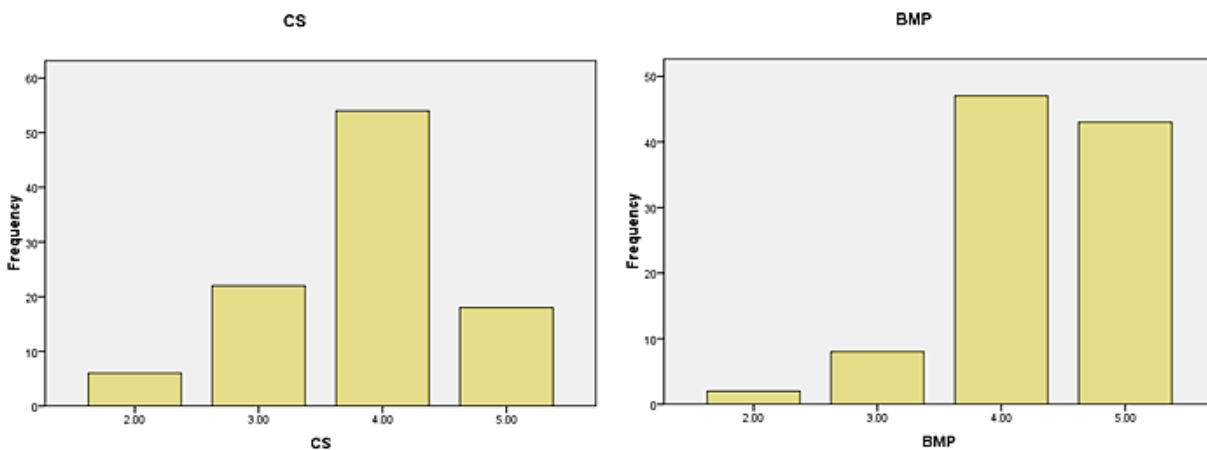

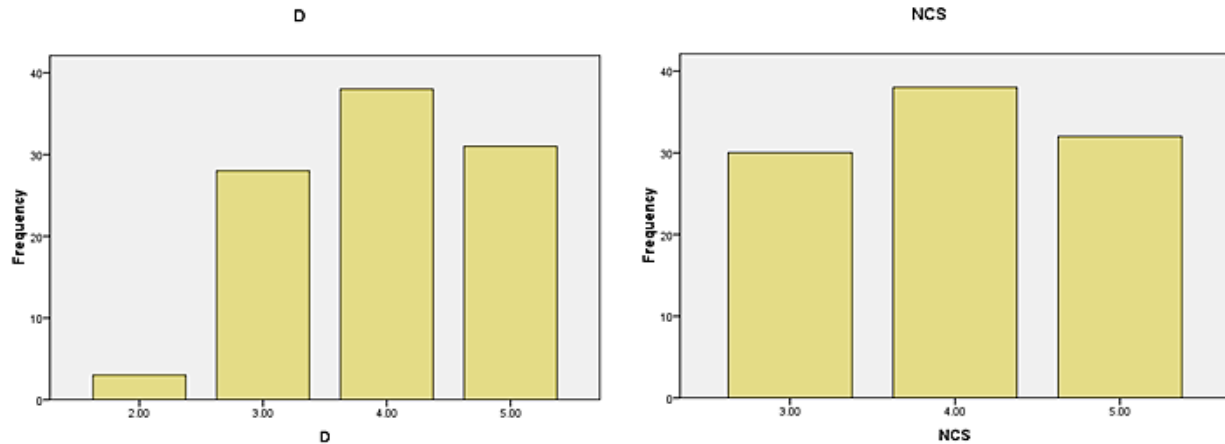Figure 2: Frequency Analysis for Change Squad and The Big Music Project

Figure 3: Frequency Analysis for Democracy and National Citizen Service

Frequency for democracy indicates that most of the young people have found positive influence of the Democracy (D) program to help them get better for their own and for society. Under this program, young people are being engaged in the politics of the country and make them able to contribute to the welfare of the national politics. However, frequency analysis for National Citizen Service (NCS) indicates positive feedback from the young people; therefore it can be demonstrated that through this program youth participate in courses for presentation skills that are mainly focused on the future career opportunity of those young people which helps them get empowered for betterment.
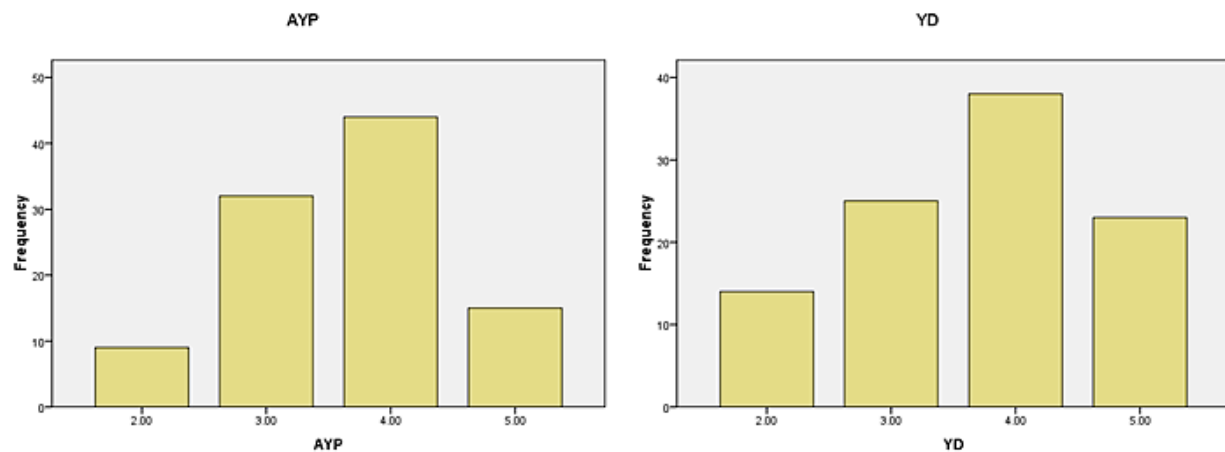

Figure 4: Frequency Analysis for Active Youth Program and Youth Development

In addition to these, the frequency analysis for Active Youth Program (AYP) indicates positive feeling of the participants towards the outcome of AYP. Through this program young people are

being trained physically to take part in different sports and make their in way into professional athletes. Finally, the frequency of Youth Development (YD) indicated positive perception concerning youth development in context of the UK. Therefore, it can be assumed that youth services offered by youth centres are making positive contribution towards the development of youth in the UK.

4.3 CORRELATION ANALYSIS

To observe the association between youth services offered by youth centres and youth development in the UK correlation analysis has been performed. The correlation matrix presented below indicates that YD has positive association with all the youth development programs under study which implies that all the programs are having positive contribution in the development of youth in the UK. However, it can also be observed that only the relationship with AYP is statistically significant while correlation with other programs did not exhibit statistical significance. Therefore, it can be said that AYP has greater influence over YD, in this particular case.

Table 3: Correlation Analysis

Correlations

		CS	BMP	D	NCS	AYP	YD
YD	Pearson Correlation	.076	.039	.026	.123	.274**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.453	.697	.801	.225	.006	
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

4.4 REGRESSION ANALYSIS

Regression analysis has been performed to determine the impact of youth development programs offered by youth centres on youth development in the UK. In the regression analysis, YD has been considered to be the dependent variable while CS, BMP, D, NCS, and AYP are considered to be the independent variables. However, the regression analysis indicates that 83.3% of the

expected outcomes have been predicted by the regression model while 81.1% variation in the YD has been explained by the variation in all the independent variables.

Table 4: Regression Model Summary and ANOVA

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.833a	.811	.606	.94731

a. Predictors: (Constant), AYP, NCS, BMP, D, CS

ANOVAb

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	10.645	5	2.129	2.372	.045a
	Residual	84.355	94	.897		
	Total	95.000	99			

a. Predictors: (Constant), AYP, NCS, BMP, D, CS

b. Dependent Variable: YD

Furthermore, ANOVA indicates that the regression model is statistically significant because it has a significance value of 0.045 which is below 0.05. Therefore, it can be considered that the regression model is statistically significant.

Table 5: Regression Coefficients Table

Coefficientsa

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	3.309	.934		3.545	.001
	CS	.141	.155	-.113	-.909	.037
	BMP	-.034	.173	-.024	-.195	.046
	D	.132	.120	.114	1.099	.027
	NCS	.177	.129	-.143	-1.372	.173

AYP		.346	.115	.299	3.011	.003

a. Dependent Variable: YD

The table presented above provides information regarding coefficients of each variable considered in the regression along with constant and significance of each coefficient. The coefficient of CS has found to be positive (0.141) and it is statistically significant as well. This result implies that CS has significantly positive impact on YD. The table above also indicates that BMP has a negative coefficient of 0.034 which implies negative impact on YD. the coefficient of BMP is also statistically significant. Therefore, it can be said that BMP has significantly negative impact on YD in the UK. In case of D, it has a positive coefficient of 0.132 and it is also statistically significant. Therefore, similar to CS, D has significantly positive impact on YD. although NCS has positive coefficient of 0.177 but has no statistical significance implying that it has positive impact on YD but this impact cannot be significant. Finally, the coefficient of AYP is also found to be positive (0.346) and highest among all with statistical significance. Therefore, it can be said that AYP has significantly positive and strongest impact on YD.

From the discussion above it can be argued that although the entire youth development program aims at youth development but not all the programs have been successful in developing youth. The BMP project indicates negative impact on youth development while other youth development programs exhibits positive impact. However, the regression equation therefore turns out to be:

$$YD= 3.309+ 0.141CS- 0.034BMP+ 0.132D+ 0.177NCS+ 0.346AYP$$

This equation implies that even though the entire youth development program fails youth development will be 3.309 units. In addition, if CS, D, NCS, and AYP are increased by 1 unit it will result in an 0.141, 0.132, 0.177, and 0.346 units of increase in YD. besides, the value of YD will decrease by 0.034 units if BMP is increased by a unit. Overall, it can be said that youth developed programs on offer has positive impact on youth development in the United Kingdom.

4.5 DISCUSSION ON FINDINGS

Empirical studies have exhibited mixed evidence concerning the impact of youth development services by youth centres on youth development. According to a study of Bushra Khan (2012), an after-school program called Fusion has a positive impact on developing the young people of that program. Current study also indicated that youth development programs have positive impact on youth development. Granger (2002) did a study in the UK and found that young people who have joined youth centre have a low unemployment rate and a better career in the future. Findings of current study also imply that young people attending to a youth centre may be benefitted through positive influence of youth programs. These findings also imply that current study supports the findings of Bushra Khan (2012) and Granger (2002).

In addition to these studies, the report of Wiggins et al., (2006) concluded that youth centre adds value to the development of the economy as well to the society. Current study has also found positive outcome of youth development programs which helps young people to develop for the betterment of the society. Arbreton et al., (2005) showed that the average grade score of young people who have joined a youth centre education program is higher than that of other similar young people. They further showed that a good knowledge level is a significant indicator of youth development which is also supported by the findings of current study. Finally, Allen et al., (1997) have concluded that youth development program enabled the girls to learn about safe pregnancy that ultimately help to give birth of healthy children; it implies that the young generation has better understanding of the world and their actions. Therefore, current study has supported the findings of Wiggins et al., (2006), Arbreton et al., (2005), and Allen et al., (1997).

5 CONCLUSION

Youth development programs mainly focus on development issues that young generations need to be addressed for their development. Some of the youth development programs have been studied in this research to observe their impact on youth development in the UK. The study has indicated that youth development programs (e.g. change squad, democracy, national citizen service, and active young program) have positive impact on youth development. Although these programs have been undertaken to motivate young people to develop their potential but not all the programs have been successful as current study has found negative impact on youth development from the big music project. Apart from the big music project, other programs have shown significantly positive influence on youth development.

Furthermore, the association between youth development programs and youth development exhibited positive relationship. The positive relationship indicates that young people are getting interested in youth services offered by youth centres in the UK. In addition, higher rate of youth participation in youth development programs implies that young people are expected to have better understanding, skills, and knowledge for their future development. However, one of the objectives of this study was to understand the critical aspects of youth development in the UK. It has been found that education, physical training, skills training, emotional training, and behavioural training are the main drivers of youth development. After school program is very common in the UK that plays a vital role in developing the skills and competencies among those young people. As a result, young people becomes more empowered, energetic, employed, self-confident, skilled, knowledgeable, and enthusiastic after being part of the youth development programs in the UK.

However, there are some opportunities in conducting researches in future on youth development. Current study has used survey strategy which covered some structured questions but in-depth interview would have helped this study find more factors that motivates (demotivates) young people in participating in youth development programs. In addition, UK is currently experiencing reduced youth participation in youth development programs but the causes of such reduction in participation has not been explored in this study. Moreover, sample of only 100 young people is not so big to make generalized conclusion concerning the impact of youth service centre's

impact on youth development. Therefore, there remain future research opportunities and future researches need to address these shortcomings of current study for generalizable conclusion.

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7 APPENDIX: QUESTIONNAIRE

This is a questionnaire to study "The Impact of Youth Service Centres on Youth Development in the UK Community". You are invited to voluntarily participate in this study though this study offers no direct benefit. This study has minimal risk for you as your response will remain confidential and private. You can contact for any information regarding this study at abcd@efg.com. By proceeding to the questions you are confirming your voluntary participation in this study.

Please tick (√) where appropriate:

Demographic Information

1. Gender-
    a. Male
    b. Female
    c. Don't Want to Tell
2. Occupation-
    a. Primary Schooler
    b. Senior Schooler
    c. College
    d. None

Change Squad

3. This program inspires young people to give back to their local communities-

    ☐ Strongly Disagree   ☐ Disagree   ☐ Neutral   ☐ Agree   ☐ Strongly Agree

4. This program empowers young people to deliver inspiring projects that addresses local issues in a community-

    ☐ Strongly Disagree   ☐ Disagree   ☐ Neutral   ☐ Agree   ☐ Strongly Agree

The Big Music Project

5. Empowering youth through the power of music helps development of young people-

   ☐ Strongly Disagree   ☐ Disagree   ☐ Neutral   ☐ Agree   ☐ Strongly Agree

6. Working with biggest brands in music inspires me and provides self-belief to succeed-

   ☐ Strongly Disagree   ☐ Disagree   ☐ Neutral   ☐ Agree   ☐ Strongly Agree

Democracy

7. Political engagement of youth through imaginative activities helps them get better in doing social welfare-

   ☐ Strongly Disagree   ☐ Disagree   ☐ Neutral   ☐ Agree   ☐ Strongly Agree

National Citizen Service

8. Crash courses offered under this program improves skills of young people-

   ☐ Strongly Disagree   ☐ Disagree   ☐ Neutral   ☐ Agree   ☐ Strongly Agree

9. NCS courses help me learn about future career opportunities-

   ☐ Strongly Disagree   ☐ Disagree   ☐ Neutral   ☐ Agree   ☐ Strongly Agree

Active Youth Program

10. This 2 years program makes young people physically better for athleticism-

    ☐ Strongly Disagree   ☐ Disagree   ☐ Neutral   ☐ Agree   ☐ Strongly Agree

Youth Development

11. Youth development services offered by youth centres in the UK are effective-

    ☐ Strongly Disagree   ☐ Disagree   ☐ Neutral   ☐ Agree   ☐ Strongly Agree

12. Enrolment in youth centre helped me achieve knowledge and improve skills for my future development-

☐ Strongly Disagree   ☐ Disagree   ☐ Neutral   ☐ Agree   ☐ Strongly Agree