



Longitudinal research into student numbers on higher education programmes in Christian youth work/ministry and/or Children's work/ministry programmes – 2011-12 to 2021-22

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1 BACKGROUND

This research, which has been running annually for eleven years, records the numbers of students who have entering or continuing higher education programmes¹ in Christian youth work/ministry and/or children's work/ministry. It has been linked to the collection of information on academic programmes which forms the basis of the information available on the Christian Youth Work Training website².

The following tables and charts are drawn from the numbers which have been supplied by the individual institutions and providers, on the basis that the overall numbers will be available publically, but individual numbers per institution will remain confidential.

1.1 METHODOLOGY

For the 2021-22 figures, student numbers were obtained from **13** colleges/training agencies offering **28** Christian youth/children's work/ministry programmes which commenced in September 2021. This compares remarkably similarly with 2011-12 when there were **14** Colleges/training agencies offering **30** Christian youth work/ministry courses and providing numbers.

The request was for numbers of students on programmes which are specifically linking Christian theology with youth and/or children's work/ministry; or which have a pathway in that specialism, or which require/enable a placement in that specialism.

Numbers were requested for 1st December 2021, the same date on which the Higher Education Statistics Authority³ numbers are collected across the UK. All 14 institutions provided the requested numbers. The overall student numbers are in the table in Appendix 1, recruitment for

¹ 'Higher Education' covers everything above Level 3 which is A-Levels, BTec Advanced etc. Generally it includes undergraduate and post-graduate qualifications

² <http://www.cywt.org.uk/> was originally set up with funds from Centre for Youth Ministry, Frontier Youth Trust and Churches Together in Britain and Ireland. It is now supported by Churches Together in England and seeks to provide details of all of the learning programmes for Christian youth and/or children's work/ministry programmes across the UK.

³ HESA collects, processes and publishes data about Higher Education in the UK <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/>

September 21 in Appendix 2 and the list of institutions and programmes providing the statistics is in Appendix 3.

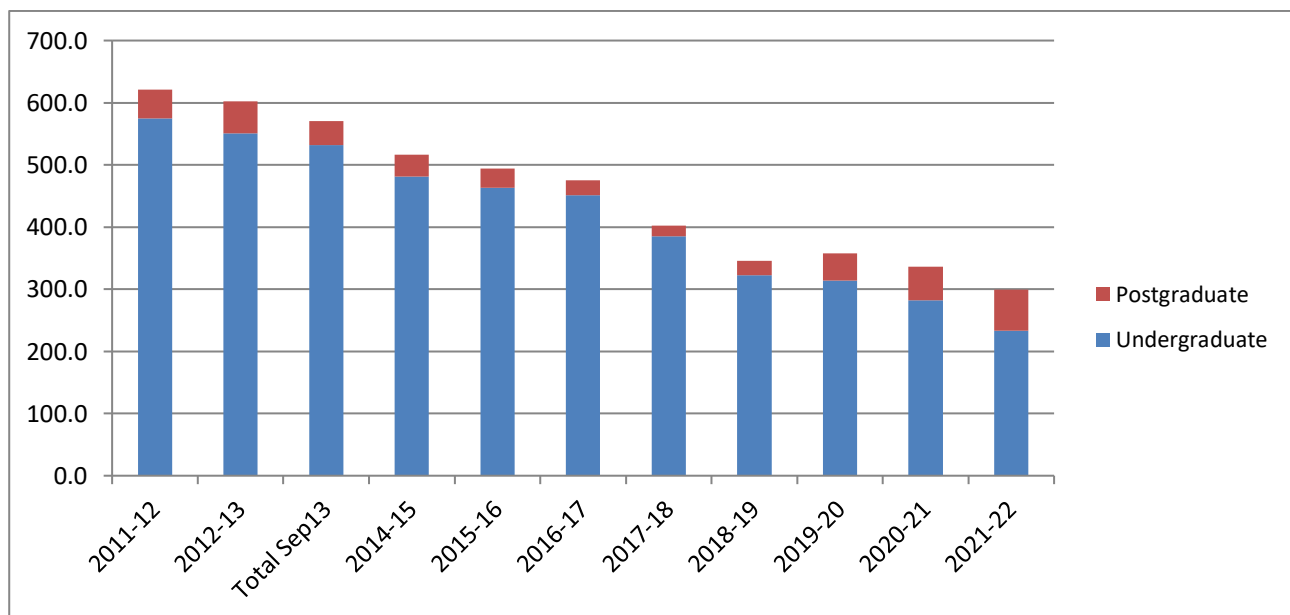
Some of the programmes in Youth Work are also recognised by the Education & Training Standards Committees (ETS) of the four nations, as conferring professional youth work status, often referred to as JNC.⁴

The list of institutions and programmes is not exhaustive as new providers enter this field each year. At the same time many denominations, Christian agencies and individual churches are providing training, some of which is linked to existing academically-validated programmes and some which is in-house and carries no transferable nationally recognised qualification. Every effort has been made to capture all of the current provision, but this list is not exhaustive. The results give a snapshot of what is happening with the institutions listed (in Appendix 3).

2 RESULTS

2.1 Total Numbers⁵

Figure 1 – total numbers of undergraduate and postgraduate students on Christian youth and/or children’s work/ministry programmes across the UK



The numbers of students on academically validated⁶ programmes delivered by Christian faith-based providers at undergraduate and postgraduate level has declined by over half across the last eleven years from a total of **621** in 2011-12 to **299** in 2021-22 (**51.9%** decline). Undergraduate and postgraduate numbers declined at roughly the same rate until 2018-19, after which there was an

⁴ ETS (England) is a sub-committee of the Joint Negotiating Committee for Youth & Community Work (JNC) which covers England and Wales. Similar bodies operate in Scotland and Ireland (North & South combined).

⁵ All numbers are “full-time equivalent” (FTE); for example a part-time student is normally 0.5FTE

⁶ ‘Validated’ means that either the institution has degree-awarding powers, or works in collaboration with a university to validate the programme, or the qualification is validated by some other external body. Where it is a UK university, it implies that it meets the national standards for undergraduate or postgraduate qualifications.

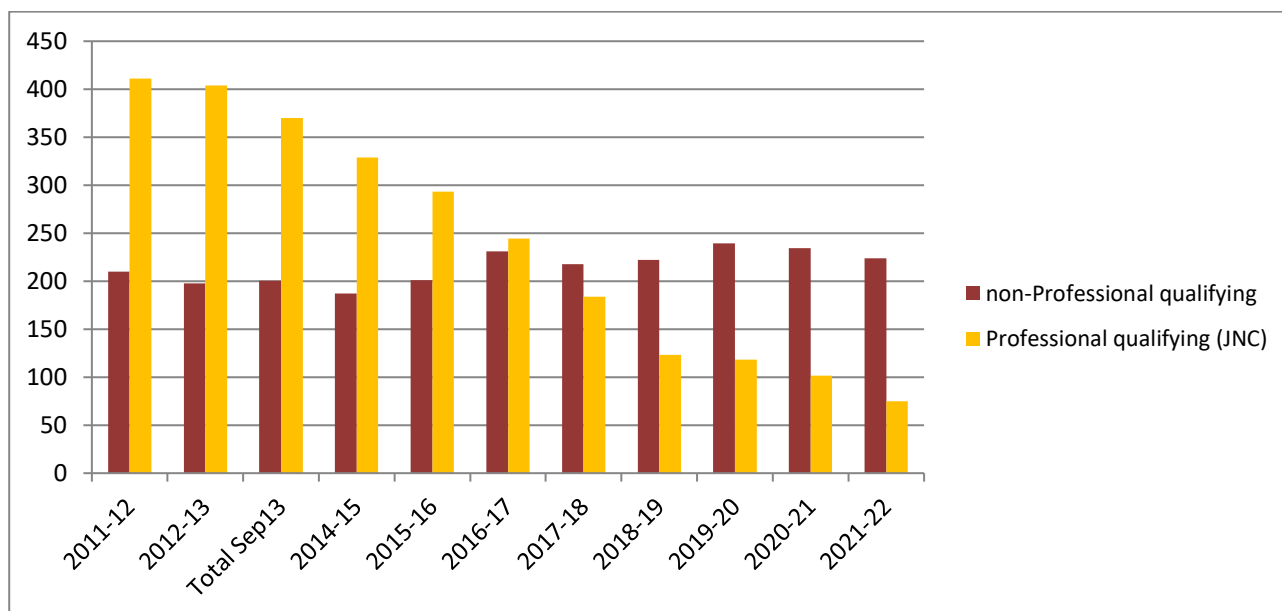
increase in postgraduate students, from **16.5** in Sep17 to **65.5** in Sep21. This is the highest number on postgraduate programmes across the eleven years.

Overall there was a general decline across the first five years of the research, then a significant drop in 2017-18 and 2018-19 followed by a slight increase the following year and then further declines, especially across the Covid years⁷. 2021-22 saw a significant decline on the previous year (17.53%) mainly due to the enduring impact of the pandemic on learning modes and a general increase in anxiety across the country.

2.2 Professional qualifying Christian faith-based programmes

There has been a continuing and significant decline in the numbers of students on programmes with a Christian value-base which also provide the professional recognition in youth work (JNC). This last year the number of agencies/providers has not changed significantly but there have been problems in recruitment caused by the global pandemic and internal structural problems for some providers.⁸

Figure 2 – total number of Christian youth and/or children’s work/ministry students on professional qualifying and non-professional qualifying programmes



In 2011-12 the number of students on professionally qualifying programmes was **411**, with **210** on non-professional qualifying courses. In 2021-22 there were **75** on professional qualifying routes and **224** on other programmes. The year-on-year change from September 2020 saw a decrease of **11%** on non-qualifying programmes, and a decline of **26%** on professional qualifying programmes.

Over the years there has been a constant decline of students on the professional qualifying programmes whilst the numbers on the non-professional courses have stayed surprisingly

⁷ The first Covid lockdown was 23Mar20 and the pandemic had a significant effect until variants were less dangerous and more of the population were immunised, from the Spring/Summer of 2022

⁸ CYM took the decision not to recruit for the September 2020 intake due to internal reorganisation.

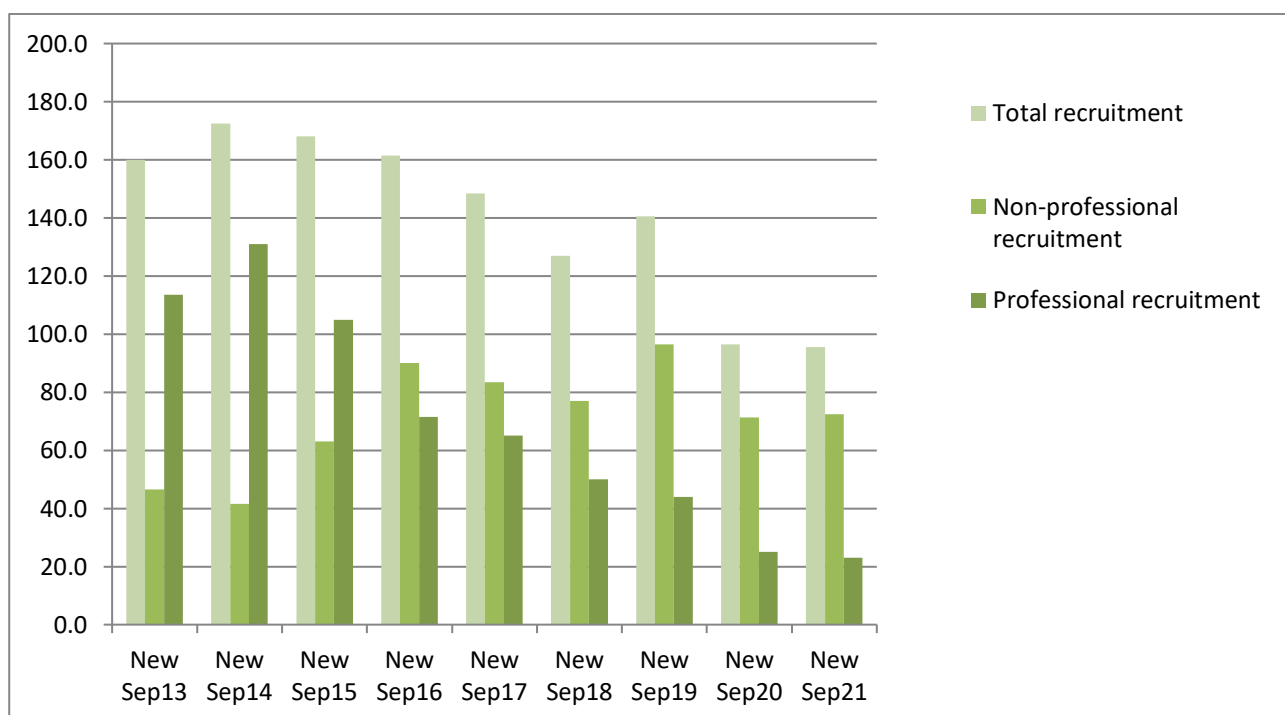
constant from **210** in 2011-12 through to **201** in 2015-16. There have been slight increases in subsequent years to **224** in 2021-22.

In 2011-12 there were **six** undergraduate and **three** postgraduate professional qualifying programmes being delivered by **six** training agencies. In 2021-22 there have been **four** undergraduate and **one** postgraduate programme delivered by **three** training agencies. Most of the training agencies formerly delivering these programmes closed due to the decline in student applications. Oasis College, London, closed applications from September 2017.

Wrexham/Glyndwr University set up a faith-based pathway in its undergraduate Youth and Community Work (JNC) honours degree in September 2016 but have had no take-up across the years! The Nazarene College in Manchester, which has been one of the colleges delivering the professional qualifying programmes in this period, will be closing that course to new applicants and commencing a new non-qualifying route from September 2022.

2.3 Recruitment

Figure 3 – Total numbers of students recruited onto higher education programmes for both the professionally qualifying (JNC)⁹ and non-professionally qualifying programmes



Numbers of new students recruited to commence at the beginning of each academic year have been counted from the September 2013 intake. A total of **95.5** new students were recruited and commenced in September 2021 compared with **160** in September 2013, a decline of **40.3%**. For professional qualifying programmes **23** students were recruited in September 2021 compared to **113.5** in September 2013, a decline of **79.7%**.

⁹ The professional qualifying recognition in youth work is sometimes referred to by the acronym JNC (Joint Negotiating Committee for Youth and Community Work) which agrees standards and programmes from Level 2 to Level 7 in England, with similar bodies in the other nations.

A similar decline in recruitment to general youth work professional qualifying programmes delivered by higher education institutions in England has been noted, from **951** in 2011-12 to **270** in 2021-22 – a fall of **71.6%**¹⁰ across the same period. Whilst a direct comparison is not possible, due to some of the Christian programmes being delivered in other nations,¹¹ it is, nevertheless, interesting to see similar challenges for professionally qualifying youth work training as for Christian faith-based programmes.

In September 2013 **46.5** students were recruited for the non-professional programmes. In September 2021 the intake was **72.5**, an increase of **56%** across the nine years.

There was an increase in student intake in September 2019, driven mainly by the non-professional programmes and by an increase in postgraduate entrants. This was wiped out in September 2020. The reasons cited by the colleges in the training agencies were varied but the majority included the impact of the Coronavirus (Covid-19) global pandemic. In addition one significant provider was undergoing structural and academic changes and was not able to recruit a new cohort for September 2020.¹² Other colleges/training agencies have been unable to deliver programmes from September 2021 due to not enough applicants to make the delivery viable.¹³

Some of the early decline may be as a result of talk of the English local authorities pulling out of the JNC during 2015-16, which caused a significant drop in confidence in the professional qualification generally. At the same time funding for youth work delivered by local authorities in England was drastically reduced during the austerity years which followed the financial crash of 2008. This caused a significant decrease in the numbers of youth workers and thus in the profession and in training.

During the pandemic, the value of youth work has risen, in part due to the efforts of the staff at the National Youth Agency and the CEO, Leigh Middleton, in establishing the importance of youth work. Qualified youth workers were given key/critical worker status (in England) in January 2021 as a result. All the political parties had been raising their verbal and manifesto commitments to the value of youth work in the lead up to the general election in 2019. However most of the finance promised has yet to materialise!

2.4 Institutions and Training Agencies

In September 2011 there were **14** colleges/training agencies offering a total of **30** Christian youth work/ministry programmes at Higher Education levels¹⁴ and from whom the above numbers were obtained. **6** of the colleges/training agencies offered a total of **9** professionally recognised courses (JNC). A further five Colleges/training agencies offered **8** courses which included an element of Christian youth work/ministry, such as a placement with a Christian faith-based organisation.

¹⁰ Details of Annual Monitoring of these courses can be obtained through the National Youth Agency who provide, through the Education and Standards Committee of the JNC, the secretariat services. https://nya.org.uk/resource_category/annual-monitoring/ The figures are available up to 2020-21 and the probably number (270) for 2021-2022 was conveyed by phone in June 2022

¹¹ CYM and Moorlands both have delivery centres in Northern Ireland, and St Padarn's is based in Cardiff.

¹² CYM did not recruit to its undergraduate and postgraduate programmes in September 2020, but is preparing for new cohorts from September 2021

¹³ 4 Colleges/institutions did not having enough viable numbers for some programmes to run

¹⁴ Level 4 and upwards within the English system

In September 2021 there were **13** Colleges/training agencies offering **28** Christian youth work/ministry programmes. **3** colleges/training agencies offered the **4** JNC professionally validated programmes.

New programmes for September 2022 include Newman University, which is advertising a post-graduate programme in Chaplaincy and also working with the Centre for Chaplaincy in Education to deliver short CPD¹⁵ programmes.

There has been an interesting increase in multi-site delivery across the years. In September 2011 there was just **1** institution which had **5** campus locations across the UK. In September 2021 **4** institutions were delivering in a total of **9** locations.

2.5 Changes

Some of the changes across the years have been due to internal re-arrangements, for example Bristol Baptist College and Ridley Hall Cambridge were part of CYM in 2011-12 and now deliver higher education programmes independently, both validated through Durham University as part of the university's Common Award.

Other changes have been the result of closures of programmes or agencies. Oasis College of Higher Education took the decision to cease recruiting students to its higher education programmes in September 2017. The Scottish School of Christian Ministry (formerly International Christian College) became the Glasgow campus of Nazarene Theological College¹⁶ for a while and has subsequently fully closed. The Oxford Centre for Youth Ministry closed in 2018 due to insufficient numbers.

ForMission has always delivered at multiple sites, but only one of their programmes is specifically youth ministry and it is delivered in one location by Reign Ministries. St Mellitus College has four delivery locations around the country, however the Theology and Youth Ministry degree is only delivered in London. Ridley Hall, Cambridge, now also enables potential students to undertake a taster module from the first year of their undergraduate programme, in London and from September 2021 offered a Foundation Award and a Certificate of Higher Education in Theology, Ministry and Mission purely online.

A significant new provider is St. Padarn's Institute (Cardiff) offering the *MA Theology, Ministry and Mission*; the only college based in Wales offering a faith-based route for those who work with children, young people and families. The Light Project (Chester) had initially offered youth ministry at undergraduate level but now offers a more general mission and evangelism qualification and so has dropped out of the numbers figures with effect from September 2018.

From September 2020 the CYM Northern Ireland centre ceased to accept new students onto its professional programme and is teaching out those still there on Level 6.¹⁷ Moorlands College, working with Youth Link NI, have opened a new delivery centre in Belfast which had its first intake of students in September 2020, for the Moorlands professionally validated undergraduate programme. This is validated in both England and Ireland.¹⁸

¹⁵ CPD – Continuing Professional Development

¹⁶ With effect from 30Jun18

¹⁷ See footnote 7

¹⁸ Through ETS England and the North South Education & Training Standards Committee which validates professional youth work programmes across the whole of Ireland.

Full details of the institutions and the programmes from whom the numbers have been gained are in Appendix 3 below.

3 ANALYSIS & REFLECTIONS

The biggest concern is illustrated in the fact that half as many people are in training, through higher education programmes, for work/ministry with children and/or young people than there were eleven years ago. There has been an increase in post-graduate study but a significant decline in under-graduate students.

Across the period of this research there has been a significant change around regarding the numbers in training for professional youth work qualifications and other qualifications. The balance between JNC programmes and the others in September 2011 was **2 to 1**. In September 2021 the balance was **1 to 3** (professional route : non-professional route).

Another significant shift has been away from the 'university equivalent' experience of campus-based study to placement-based programmes.

3.1 Austerity

The financial crash of 2008 and the resulting years of austerity had a profound impact on political commitments to youth work generally and this was also seen in the churches and in their commitment to Christian youth and/or children's work/ministry. Many churches experienced a drop in their finances and had to make decisions on which ministerial/staff posts to drop. Ali Campbell's research into the Terms and Conditions for employed workers in these fields noted that many were regarded as staff and not as ministry¹⁹ and therefore more expendable!

The change in finance models may also have had an impact upon student numbers. The £9,000 student fees were introduced by the Coalition Government in 2012 but were not extended to alternative providers²⁰ until 2016. With rising costs and validation by universities becoming more expensive, the majority of training agencies offering a validated qualification moved the £9,000 figure as students were able to access the Student Loan Company.

3.2 Lack of role models

The decline in the number of students qualifying and serving in Christian youth work and ministry settings has meant that there has been a decline in the number of role models in churches and Christian agencies, and thereby a decline in those young people who have seen the value and importance in this type of work, role modelled. In the years before this research project commenced, the Institute for Children, Youth and Mission's (known as CYM) own internal research on what attracted new applicants to the programme indicated that the most effective people to recruit new students were the current students. The less role models there are, the less young people approaching adulthood capture the value of a Christian youth work/ministry vocation.²¹

¹⁹ Ali Campbell *Terms and Conditions of Salaried Workers* 2019 <https://www.leicester.anglican.org/news/news-stories-1915.php> accessed 14Jul22; *The Youth and Children's Work Crisis* January 2022

²⁰ <https://www.youthandchildrens.work/Read/Blog/The-youth-and-children-s-work-crisis> accessed 08Jul22

²¹ 'Alternative Providers' is the title given to all those institutions who do not confer their own degrees but work with a university to validate their programmes.

²¹ The author was the National Director of CYM from 1996 to 2009 and evidenced applicants citing youth workers/ministers as being the most important person in their decision to apply.

3.3 The value, or not, of formal training

In his article for Premier Christianity last year, Paul Friend pointed out that one of the problems was the lack of value placed on formal training by churches generally. His experience of talking with churches about this led him to see that many churches ‘..want the finished article without investing in the process’²² This is reinforced in the research undertaken by South West Youth Ministries in 2021-22. In their report, subtitled ‘Second Class Ministry?’ they noted that

*...over 40% of those in employed roles had been in post for less than three years. Additionally, the majority of respondents viewed academic or professional qualifications as unnecessary for working with young people.*²³

The report indicated that over **90%** of churches were indifferent to the value of qualifications for the Christian youth/children’s workforce. Interestingly, the Christian agencies – organisations which work with children and young people – had a slightly higher commitment to training, around **20%** for undergraduate qualifications and above, which although better is still not sufficient to engender a deeper commitment to training for the new generations of potential students.²⁴

When former students are surveyed, they demonstrate a much higher commitment to formal training. Ali Campbell undertook a survey of the “Terms and Conditions of Salaried Workers” during the first quarter of 2019 at the request of the Bishop of Leicester. A total of 637 salaried children’s, youth and families workers completed the survey from across the UK and across denominations. **63** had a youth ministry degree or equivalent and **81** had the JNC qualification = **22.6%** of the total workforce surveyed. Given the decline of student numbers across the last ten years, when looking at those who have been in Christian youth work/ministry for ten years or more (**89**) **81** had an appropriate qualification and only **8** did not. Given that **91.0%** of those who have served longer than ten years have such a qualification, this appears to suggest that the value to the individual, and to their work, is very significant.²⁵

3.4 Less valued than pastoral ministry

For many years there has been an un-written but widely accepted view that you move into youth ministry after which, as you mature, so you move into a ‘proper’ job, that of the ordained ministry! Whilst it is true that the skills learned in youth and children’s work can be transferred to the wider generational reach of most churches, it is also true that salaries for youth workers have not matched those for the pastoral/preaching ministry and thus as youth workers have grown

²² Paul Friend Churches are desperate for youth workers. So why can’t they find any? 05Aug21
https://www.premierchristianity.com/opinion/churches-are-desperate-for-youth-workers-so-why-cant-they-find-any/5315.article?_ga=2.146314932.125115396.1643818237-1866513226.1643818237 accessed 08Jul22

²³ SWYM Mapping the Landscape May2022 p8

²⁴ SWYM Mapping the Landscape May2022 p19-p21

²⁵ Alistair Campbell Terms and Conditions of Salaried Workers 19Sep19
<https://www.bing.com/ck/a?!&p=b62828f1838080d18fddcaa76965e28842e693ddd06c8d699645a82678a36ca4JmItDhM9MTY1ODM5MDc3OSZpZ3VpZD0xMWZkZWZiNy01MWWjLTQzMdktYTZkZS05Mzc2N2U4YjUzZDgmaW5zaWQ9NTE4NQ&ptn=3&fclid=005cc8b4-08cc-11ed-97dd-c041ac9223fa&u=a1aHR0cHM6Ly90aGVyZXNvdXJjZS5vcmcudWsvd3AtY29udGVudC91cGxvYWRzLzlwMTkvMTevVGvYbXMTYw5KLUNvbnMtU3VtbWVyeS1SZXBvcnQucGRm&ntb=1> accessed 21Jul22
Also on the Diocese of Leicester website at <https://www.leicester.anglican.org/news/news-stories-1915.php> accessed 21Jul22

older and wished to support families and homes, they have looked for more financial returns and greater security.²⁶

Sam Donoghue, the Head of Children's and Youth Ministry for the Diocese of London, has suggested in Premier Youth & Children's Work (March 2021 Vol 1) that the decline in numbers...

*'...seems to tell the story of how the role of the youth and children's worker in churches has become more precarious and less valued. That has in turn led to less people being willing to invest in training in it in a way that commits them to staying in the field for their career. Why would you invest so much in getting a degree that sets you up for a job that you may only do for a couple of years and doesn't pay enough to enable you to be able to afford to have kids? This has driven down how long people tend to spend in role and limits what they can build that lasts before they move on, often to a vicar training establishment.'*²⁷

Donoghue goes on to argue for *professional development for those already in role*, more youth work apprenticeships, as is the case in London, more online training and programmes which recognise the transferability of learning to other careers, such as volunteer management.

3.5 The evidence-of the value of employed workers

A recently published paper indicates that there is a quantifiable increase in attendance of children and young people in Anglican Churches in England who employ a Children, Families and/or Youth Worker²⁸ It used original data collected by Youthscape in 2015-16²⁹ to show that there is an average increase of 7 children/young people in a church, over against churches who do not employ such workers.

It is to be hoped that the development of a community of post-graduate students and lecturers to engage in research into youth work and ministry, and the establishment of the Youthscape Centre for Research will both, in their different ways, challenge the church and Christian agencies with the evidence-based value of those who have a 'call' to youth work/ministry and the practical and academic skills that will enable them to be effective in the long-term.

3.6 Challenge of the post-Covid season

The academic years 2019-22 have seen the biggest challenge to traditional learning of almost any period in educational history. The global pandemic swept through and brought with it significant changes to the way learning was delivered and the way that all life, not just university life, had to

²⁶ Paul Friend Churches are desperate for youth workers. So why can't they find any? 05Aug21 https://www.premierchristianity.com/opinion/churches-are-desperate-for-youth-workers-so-why-cant-they-find-any/5315.article?_ga=2.146314932.125115396.1643818237-1866513226.1643818237 accessed 08Jul22. Also evidenced in Ali Campbells *Terms and Conditions for Salaried Youth Workers* (see footnote 25)

²⁷ Premier Youth & Children's Work (March 2021 Vol 1) https://www.magloft.com/app/premier-ycw?utm_source=Premier%20Christian%20Media&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=11930306_YCW%20notification%20email&utm_content=header&dm_i=16DQ,73PHE,68UIOM,SPLRJ,1#/shelf/38079/default Accessed 14Apr21

²⁸ *Assessing the Impact of a Paid Children, Youth, or Family Worker on Anglican Congregations in England* Leslie J. Francis, David Howell, Phoebe Hill & Ursula McKenna
Journal of Research on Christian Education; Volume 28, 2019 – Issue 1

²⁹ *Losing Heart* Youthscape Centre for Research December 2016

be lived! This season has come off of the back of the austerity measures in England which have decimated open youth work by local authorities.

Before the arrival of Coronavirus Covid-19 the major political parties and the government, had all been talking about increasing spending on youth work across England. This talk has now evaporated as a result of the financial issues raised by the necessary response of the government to the continuing crisis.

Sarah Fegredo replied to Paul Friend's article and argues that the totally different experience of the Covid-generation calls for a greater commitment to training

Our post-COVID world is much more complex and challenging than anything we have experienced before and if churches are to face up to the task, we need those who work with young people and children to be well-trained... to work with young people whose lives have been shaped in ways that no adult can fully understand...

I would argue that no adult can share the experience of this COVID generation: those who have come to adulthood in a global pandemic, with schooling disrupted, mental health challenged in ways we cannot imagine and support structures disappearing overnight! How much more so now do young people and children need workers that really know what they are doing.³⁰

The global pandemic has caused a huge decline in numbers of children and young people in our churches and ministry events, which in its turn will have an impact on recruitment. Many churches have also experienced a decline in volunteers available to minister to children and young people. Volunteers are at the heart of good youth and children's work and need a good employed worker to provide the time to develop the work and to support and sustain the volunteers. As Fegredo argues, now more than ever, there is a need to invest in a qualified and trained workforce.

3.7 Challenges of training with less numbers

With the decline in numbers of children and young people over the decade, and the decline in finances available, many church roles have expanded to cover children, young people and young families. This has, for some, been the way in which they can continue to employ a staff/ministry team member and cover a wider reach.

Colleges and training agencies have responded in a variety of ways to the decline in numbers, one of which has been to put training nearer to the placements where the students are based, thus enabling a full-time programme to be managed whilst working for, and learning the trade through a church, a group of churches or a Christian agency. This has resulted in the increase of dispersed campuses.

4 The Future?

Now, more than ever, the churches and Christian agencies need to invest in training people for the long haul. We are at a crisis point with numbers of young people in our churches and agencies,

³⁰

Sarah Fegredo *Why can't churches find youth workers? A response to Paul Friend* 13Aug21
<https://cym.ac.uk/why-cant-churches-find-youth-workers-a-response-to-paul-friend/> accessed 14Jul22

and in the open youth work³¹ that has been part of the commitment of many churches to their local young people, having declined as a result the issues raised above. If we are to see a new generation of young people wanting to grow in Christ and impact their world, then the churches and Christian agencies need to raise their commitment to and payment for training, and to improve the terms and conditions for such salaried workers.

David Howell

21Jul22

³¹ Open Youth Work is the phrase used for work with any young person who cares to drop-in, whether or not they are part of the local church or Christian agency. This has been the traditional youth work undertaken by local authorities in England until the financial crash forced the majority of LAs to pull-back to targeting youth work on those who had identifiable needs.

Appendix 1 ~ Table of student numbers (Dec20)

Colour code

Undergraduate programmes

Postgraduate programmes

Undergraduate and postgraduate programmes with (JNC) professional qualification

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total Sep14	Total Sep15	Total Sep16	Total Sep17	Total Sep18	Total Sep19	Total Sep20	Total Sep21
TOTAL Undergraduate	575.0	551.0	532.0	481.0	463.5	451.5	385.5	322.5	313.5	282.4	233.5
TOTAL Postgraduates	46.0	51.0	38.5	35.0	31.0	24.0	16.5	23.0	44.5	53.5	65.5
Total HE	621.0	602.0	570.5	516.0	494.5	475.5	402.0	345.5	358.0	335.9	299.0
%age change in overall student numbers		3.06%	5.23%	9.55%	4.17%	3.84%	15.46%	14.05%	-3.62%	6.17%	10.99%
TOTAL JNC qualifying courses	411.0	404.0	370.0	329.0	293.5	244.5	184.0	123.5	118.5	101.5	75.0
TOTAL Ordinary courses	210.0	198.0	200.5	187.0	201.0	231.0	218.0	222.0	239.5	234.4	224.0
	621.0	602.0	570.5	516.0	494.5	475.5	402.0	345.5	358.0	335.9	299.0
%age on non-JNC courses	33.82%	32.89%	35.14%	36.24%	40.65%	48.58%	54.23%	64.25%	66.90%	69.78%	74.92%

Appendix 2 ~ Student Recruitment (Sep20)

Colour code

JNC recruitment (England) – all programmes across England, not just the Christian faith-based

Christian JNC recruitment to programmes with (JNC) professional qualification

Christian Undergraduate and postgraduate programmes without a professional youth work qualification

	<i>New Sep13</i>	<i>New Sep14</i>	<i>New Sep15</i>	<i>New Sep16</i>	<i>New Sep17</i>	<i>New Sep18</i>	<i>New Sep19</i>	<i>New Sep20</i>	<i>New Sep21</i>
JNC recruitment (England)	701.0	793.0	673.0	456.0	432.0	295.0	259.0	250.0	270.0 ³²
Overall %age change on JNC recruitment	17.7%	11.6%	-17.8%	-47.6%	-5.6%	-46.4%	-13.9%	-3.6%	7.4%
Christian JNC recruitment	113.5	131.0	105.0	71.5	65.0	50.0	44.0	25.0	23.0
annual %age change		15.4%	-19.8%	-31.9%	-9.1%	-23.1%	-12.0%	-43.2%	-8.0%
Non-professional Christian recruitment	46.5	41.5	63.0	90.0	83.5	77.0	96.5	71.4	72.5
annual %age change		-10.8%	51.8%	42.9%	-7.2%	-7.8%	25.3%	-26.0%	1.5%
Total recruitment to Christian programmes	160.0	172.5	168.0	161.5	148.5	127.0	140.5	96.4	95.5

³² The annual returns from the 2021-22 programmes has not yet been published by the NYA. The returns normally come out in the Spring following the end of the academic year in question

Appendix 3 Table of providers, validating universities and programmes (Sep21) providing numbers

Agency	Programmes available in September 2020	University / JNC	Notes
Aurora Training (Diocese of Sheffield)	Training programmes at Level 4 (Cliff College)		Children & Youth
Bristol Baptist College	CertHE Theology, Ministry and Mission MA Theology, Ministry and Mission	Durham Durham	<i>formerly within CYM</i> Children & Families specialism Children & Families specialism
Institute for Children, Youth & Mission	BA (Hons) Practical Theology (Community Youth Work) BA (Hons) Practical Theology MA Mission and Ministry (Youth & Community Work) MA Mission and Ministry	Newman (JNC) Newman Newman (JNC) Newman	Delivered at the Midlands Centre (teach out in Northern Ireland) Non-professional pathways non-professional pathways plus Chaplaincy
Cliff College	Certificate in Mission and Ministry (Children) Certificate in Mission and Ministry (Youth) BA (Hons) Mission and Ministry MA in Mission (Children & Youth) MPhil / PhD Missiology	Manchester Manchester Manchester Manchester Manchester	Children and Youth pathways
CMS Pioneer Mission Leadership Training	BA (Hons) Theology, Ministry and Mission MA Theology, Ministry and Mission	Durham Durham	pioneer youth ministry or pioneer children and family work
Crosslands Seminary	MA Christian Ministry	SE Baptist Seminary	online
ForMission College	BA (Hons) in Theology, Mission and Ministry with specialism in Youth Work	Newman	Youth pathway delivered by Reign Ministries
Moorlands College	BA (Hons) Applied Theology (Youth & Community Work) BA (Hons) Applied Theology (pathways in Children/Schools; Family/Community; Youth Ministry) MA Applied Theology	Gloucestershire (JNC) Gloucestershire Gloucestershire	delivered in Christchurch, Midlands and Northern Ireland delivered in Christchurch, Midlands and South West Placements in Family, Children's & Youth Ministry
Nazarene Theological College	BA (Hons) Theology: Youth and Community	Manchester (JNC)	
Regents Theological College	BA (Hons) Applied Theology	Chester	Youth Ministry track
Ridley Hall Cambridge	CertHE, DipHE, BA (Hons) Theology, Ministry and Mission MA Theology, Ministry and Mission	Durham Durham	Youth & Children's pathways; Online CertHE Youth & Children's pathway
St Mellitus College	BA (Hons) Theology and Youth Ministry	Middlesex	
St Padarn's	MTh Children, Young People and Families	Cardiff	