Three quarters (75%) of respondents lived with both their mother and their father. 19% lived with their mother only and 2% of respondents lived only with their father. The remaining 4% of respondents had other living arrangements.

Figure 4 shows how often in a week young people quarrel with their parents and talk to them about things that matter to them. Approximately four out of ten respondents hardly ever talked or quarreled with either their father or mother. However, females were significantly more likely to talk to their mother than males were.

Figure 4: Percentage of respondents quarrelling with their parents and talking to them each week.

One in ten respondents said they personally looked after a sick or disabled or elderly person who was living with them. Nearly one quarter of respondents (25%) provided such support for someone who was not living with them. There was no statistically significant difference between males and females. However, those who said their families were financially not well-off or not well-off at all were over three times more likely than respondents who said their families were well-off or very well-off to look after someone living with them (18% and 5%, respectively).

All too often the opinions of young people are ignored when decisions are made about many of the issues involving them.

Every year the Young Life and Times (YLT) Survey invites around 2,000 16 year olds from all parts in Northern Ireland to tell us about their experiences of school, and their views on politics, sectarianism and other social issues. In 2006, 770 young people responded.

This leaflet provides a summary of key findings of the 2006 YLT survey.

More detailed results on specific issues as well as research updates are freely available on the YLT website at www.ark.ac.uk/ylt.

Many participants of the survey suggested a range of subjects that could be asked in future. Some of these questions will be included in the 2007 YLT survey.

Comments on the YLT survey are welcome any time and can be submitted via the YLT website.
All young people from Northern Ireland who celebrated their 16th birthday in February 2006 were invited to take part in the survey. Among the 770 16 year olds that responded:

- 42% were male and 58% were female.
- 26% said they lived in a big city or its outskirts, 36% lived in a small town and 37% lived in a village or in the countryside.
- 44% attended a grammar school, 47% attended a secondary school, 6% attended a planned integrated school and 4% attended some other type of school.
- 83% regarded themselves as belonging to a particular religion, 17% said they did not.
- 42% of respondents who belonged to a religion were Catholics. 18% were Presbyterians, 10% belonged to the Church of Ireland and 3% were Methodist. 9% belonged to other religions.
- Less than four in ten respondents (38%) who belonged to a religion said they attended church at least once a month.
- 7% of males and 8% of females had been sexually attracted to a person of the same sex at least once.
- Over one quarter (29%) said their financial situation was either very well-off or well-off. The majority (54%) of respondents described their family’s financial situation as average.
- Over four in ten respondents (44%) said they intended to leave Northern Ireland to study, to have better job prospects or to seek a better future generally. However half of these respondents also said they would come back to live in Northern Ireland.

The vast majority of respondents reported positive school experiences. 71% agreed that, on the whole they felt happy at school. 12% disagreed with this statement. Males were less happy in school than females (Figure 2).

Two thirds of respondents (67%) agreed that school taught them skills they really needed in life. The same proportion of 16-year olds (67%) agreed that they had achieved at school to the best of their ability. Males were significantly more likely to disagree with this statement (23%) than females (13%).

Only 16% of respondents felt that teachers did not respect them as individuals. However, over one quarter (27%) said that they were not allowed to express their views about the running of the school. Only 12% said students could express their views ‘a lot’. Over half (56%) of respondents said their school had a school council, but just one quarter of those who did (25%) felt their council was effective.

Respondents reported that students in their school were most likely to have a say in relation to the following:

- School policies (63%)
- School facilities (63%)
- School uniform (34%)
- The curriculum (14%)
- The school budget (10%)
- School meals (8%).

62% of YLT respondents felt that their national identity was important to them and 54% felt that their religious identity was important. Religious and national identity was more important for Catholics than for Protestants.

- 38% of respondents said they were Irish. Over one quarter (29%) said their national identity was Northern Irish. 24% said they were British, whilst 5% of respondents described their national identity as ‘Ulster’.
- 7% of males and 8% of females had been sexually attracted to a person of the same sex at least once.

Over eight in ten 16 year olds (83%) felt that religion will always make a difference to how people in Northern Ireland feel about each other.

Respondents were asked whether they preferred to live in a mixed-religion neighbourhood, work in a mixed-religion workplace or send their children to a mixed-religion school. Those who said they were member of neither the Catholic nor Protestant community were most supportive of mixing. Catholics were more supportive towards mixing in the neighbourhood and workplace, but only one in three Catholics said they would send their children to a mixed-religion school (31%).

15% of Protestants felt unfavourable towards Catholics and 7% of Catholics felt unfavourable towards Protestants.