



ULSTER  
GAA

20

CLUB AUDIT  
REPORT

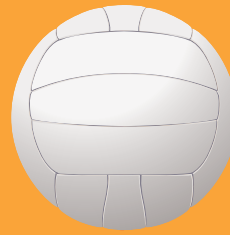
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# AUDIT FINDINGS FROM THE GAA CLUBS OF ULSTER



**93%**  
**MADE A  
FULL AUDIT  
SUBMISSION**



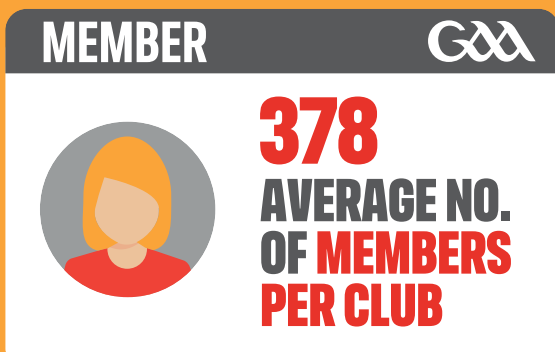
**65%**  
**OFFER  
FOOTBALL  
ONLY**



**32%**  
**OFFER  
HURLING  
OR CAMOGIE**



**5%**  
**OFFER  
HANDBALL**



**59**  
**AVERAGE  
NO. OF  
VOLUNTEERS  
PER CLUB**

**81%**  
**SAY THEY DO NOT HAVE  
ENOUGH VOLUNTEERS**



**91%**  
**ARE AWARE  
OF HEALTHY CLUB  
PROGRAMME**



**80%**  
**WOULD LIKE  
MORE HELP  
WITH MENTAL  
HEALTH**



**24%**  
**HAVE 300+  
PARTICIPANTS**

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# FOREWORD

**Níor thug CLG Uladh riamh faoi dhúshlán den chineál seo: is é sin iniúchadh fairsing ar ár gclubanna. Tugann an tuairisc seo léargas dár gCúige agus dár gcontaetha ar roinnt ábhar: an cóitseáil, na cluichí agus obair dheonach, ballraíocht, acmhainní, Scór, cúrsaí Gaeilge agus go leor eile nach iad.**

Ulster GAA has never undertaken such an extensive audit of its clubs as it has done with this project. This report provides our Province and our Counties with an insight around Coaching, Games, Volunteerism, Membership, Facilities, Scór, Irish language and much more. The findings have thrown up some challenges and issues for the Association and it is helping to inform the development of the Ulster GAA Strategic Plan for 2021-2024.

From the evidence, it is clear that the family of Gaelic games is vibrant in Ulster. However, we cannot be complacent as there is a need to move hurling forward and a clear need to support our small and medium sized clubs, to consolidate the great work being done by coaches, volunteers and administrators. Recently, the Covid-19 pandemic has had a huge impact on our membership - it has decimated our games programme at all levels and will change the way we function as clubs, counties and a Province. We will face many new challenges across our communities as we move forward and this will require new thinking and new ways of getting things done. This report provides a great baseline for each County and for the Province as to where we are in 2020 and where we need to focus our efforts and resources over the next few years.

I would like to acknowledge everyone who has been involved in the delivery of this report. In particular, I would like to thank the Gaelfast project team for their partnership and cooperation with the important aspects of the research design. Additionally, my thanks to the Provincial and County staff who visited over 345 clubs to gather information and support our clubs in the submission of their documentation. Finally, I would like to thank the Chief

Researcher, Dr. David Barrett (Sheffield Hallam University) for his patience and insights, and also Dr Paul Donnelly (Gaelfast), Dr Eugene Young, and Diarmuid Marsden (Ulster GAA), who took the lead on this piece of work.

Without doubt, this audit project has been a very insightful piece of research that will add immense value to our local and provincial planning and delivery. It has taken a combined team effort between county and province and without this, the report could not have been completed to such a high level.



**OLIVER GALLIGAN**

UACHTARÁN COMHAIRLE ULADH



## INTRODUCTION

This baseline report presents the findings of an audit of GAA clubs in Ulster, undertaken by the Sport Industry Research Centre at Sheffield Hallam University. The research was commissioned jointly by Gaelfast<sup>1</sup> and Ulster GAA, to investigate the current state of play with regard to membership, participation, volunteering, finance and facilities, in line with similar exercises conducted in the past by the Sport and Recreation Alliance. The scope of the audit also reflects the GAA's role in promoting Irish language and culture.

The results presented here are intended to give an indication of the general health of clubs at county and provincial level, and should be viewed in the context of establishing a baseline of current performance, so that future trends may be monitored and compared with a consistent set of data.



## METHODOLOGY

The audit was completed via the delivery of an online survey form, designed collaboratively by Gaelfast and Ulster GAA, and sent electronically to all affiliated clubs across the province. Staff from the nine counties provided technical and practical support to club representatives in completing the forms, and clubs were incentivised by means of a prize draw for kit and equipment. In total, 354 clubs engaged with the audit, of which 345 made a full submission, representing 93% of the total number of clubs in Ulster.










The extent of the engagement by county is shown in Figure 1, which highlights the county by county response rate. As the table makes clear, response rates were in excess of 80% across all counties, with all clubs in Antrim and Down completing the survey. The results of the audit can therefore be considered representative, though not comprehensive, as there was a small minority of clubs which did not engage with the survey to any extent. This may have been due to technical issues, or a lack of confidence in the process, though it is not possible to confirm this without additional research. Nevertheless, the overall response rate may be considered a significant success on the part of the project stakeholders.

After cleaning, the data was exported from the survey and analysed at county and provincial level. Clubs were also grouped by size (according to the total number of members), and codes played. The findings of the survey are presented without commentary.

■ 1. Gaelfast is the Coaching and Games Development arm of Antrim GAA



**FIGURE 01**

COUNTY	NO RESPONSE		PARTIAL		SUBMITTED	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
	0	0%	0	0%	49	100%
	1	2%	2	4%	45	94%
	7	17%	1	2%	33	80%
	2	5%	1	3%	37	93%
	3	8%	0	0%	37	93%
	0	0%	0	0%	47	100%
	0	0%	1	0%	20	95%
	2	6%	0	0%	29	94%
	2	4%	5	9%	47	87%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>93%</b>

# RESULTS

The results of the audit survey are presented by breaking down responses in three ways: by county; by club type, and; by club size. Club type is defined by the GAA codes on offer, as determined by the number of participants engaged. Thus, an All Codes club offers Football, Hurling/ Camogie, and either Handball, Rounders, or both. Club size is defined by the number of participant members.



**93%**  
OF ULSTER CLUBS  
MADE A FULL  
SUBMISSION

# YOUR CLUB

The balance of club types varies from county to county, but across Ulster, it is clear that Football / Ladies Football is the dominant code. Figure 1 shows how almost two thirds of clubs (65%) offer only Football or Ladies Football. In total, some 315 out of 350 clubs (90%) offer Football. In comparison, 111 (32%) offer Hurling or Camogie, of which 28 (8%) play this code exclusively, while only 17 clubs (5%) provide Handball. There are 7 Juvenile clubs (i.e. clubs with no adult participant members), of which 6 provide hurling and one offers Football for girls and boys. These clubs tend to be amalgamations, with the aim of providing opportunities for young players who would otherwise be prevented from playing competitively by virtue of their club's shortage of young players.

Figure 1 also makes clear that while every county in Ulster has at least one club which provides Hurling or Camogie, the balance between the two main codes varies considerably from county to county. This is most marked in Fermanagh, where all but one of the 20 clubs which responded to the audit played Football exclusively, with the other club only providing Hurling or Camogie.

Conversely, in Antrim, 35 of the 49 respondent clubs (including 3 Juvenile clubs) provide Hurling or Camogie. While this is reflective of 'traditional' county strengths in Hurling and Camogie (in North Antrim for instance), there is an additional practical consideration which presents itself here: where Hurling or Camogie clubs are fewer and further between, players and teams will have to travel longer distances to find competitive fixtures.

The effect of club size on volunteering and sustainability has been explored extensively elsewhere<sup>2</sup> and it is pertinent to consider whether there is any relationship between the number of members and the viability of clubs in the long term. At the most fundamental level, 31% of clubs in the audit have fewer than 150 participant members (classified as 'small' for the purposes of this audit), from FUNdamentals through to senior level. Just under one in four clubs (24%) has more than 300 participants at all levels. These figures are generally consistent across Ulster, but it should be noted that in Donegal, only 14% of clubs have fewer than 150 participants, while 35% are classified as 'large'.

**FIGURE 01 CLUB TYPE BY COUNTY**

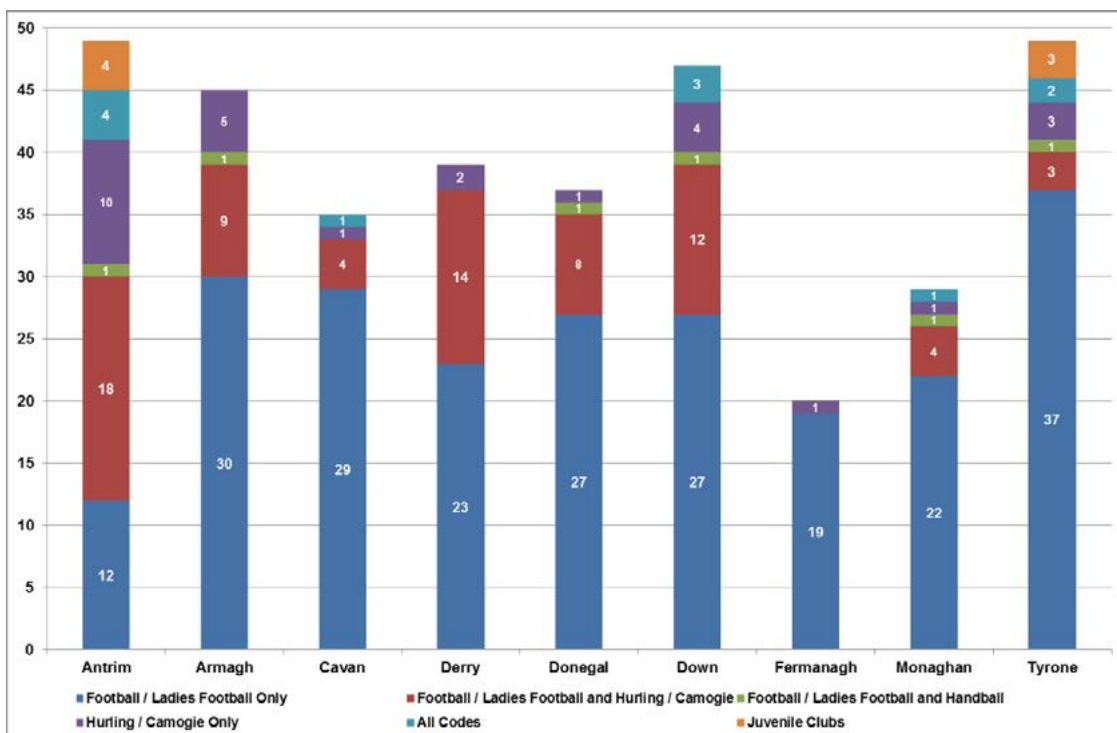
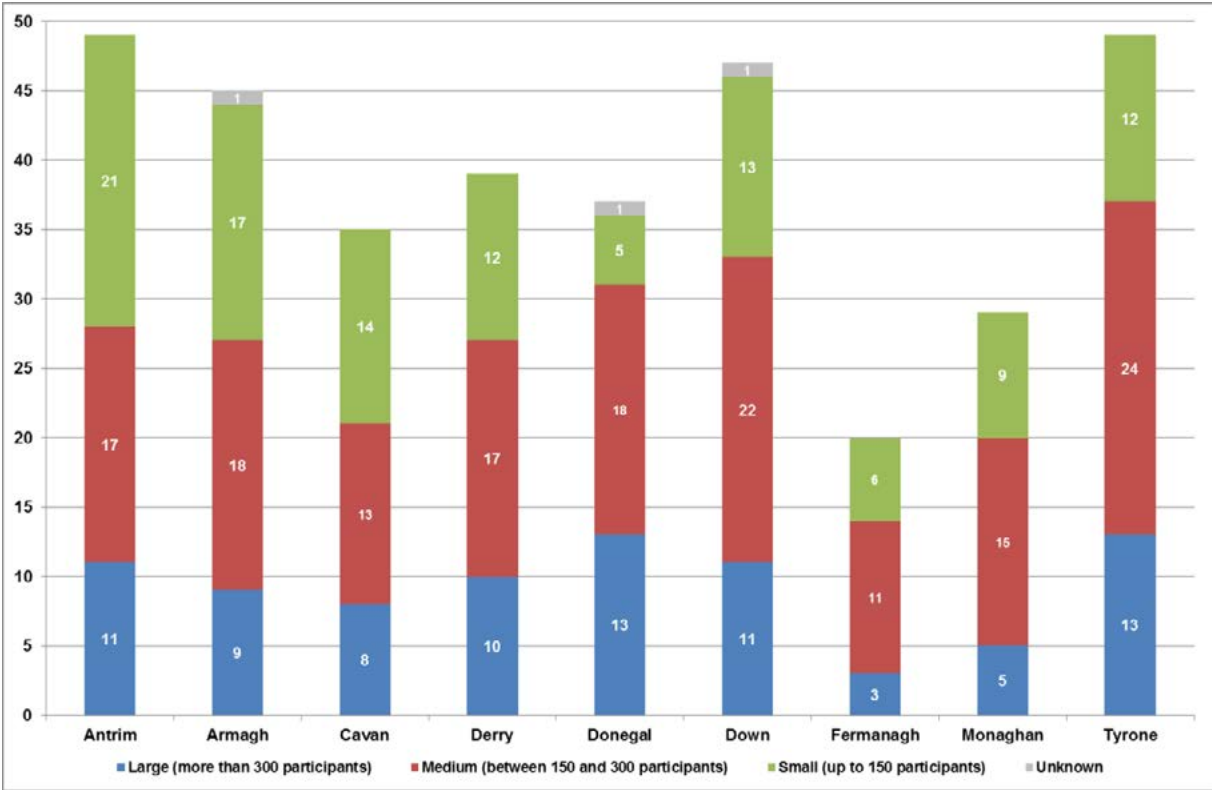




FIGURE 02

CLUB SIZE BY COUNTY



# KNOWING YOUR MEMBERS

The average GAA club in Ulster has 378 registered members of all ages, and 244 participant members (Figure 3). The difference between the two figures (134 on average) is accounted for by adults who retain their membership for social reasons. Almost every juvenile member is also a participant, with the transition from juvenile to adult being the point at which players drop out. This is consistent with patterns of participation in all sports in Ireland.

On average therefore, 65% of members are active participants, though this proportion is higher in Antrim, where 78% of club members take part in at least one GAA code. The 35% of members who are not active represent a potential pool of participants which is not currently being tapped, though it should be recognised that many of these individuals are likely to be the volunteers who sustain their club's provision through the input of their time.

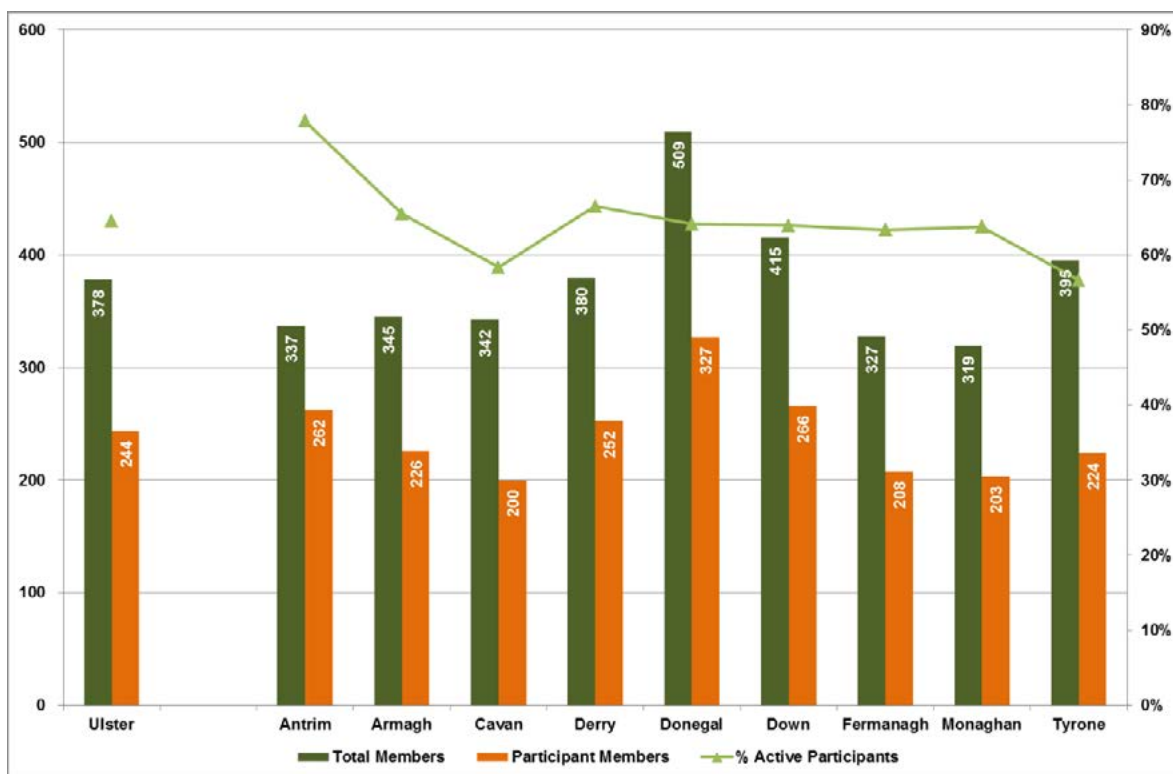
Figure 4 shows how the proportion of members who are active declines with increasing clubs size. While this may seem counter-intuitive, it suggests that larger clubs derive much of their collective strength from social activities, though it should also be stressed that the 65% clubs which only provide Football have the lowest proportion of active members.

# 378

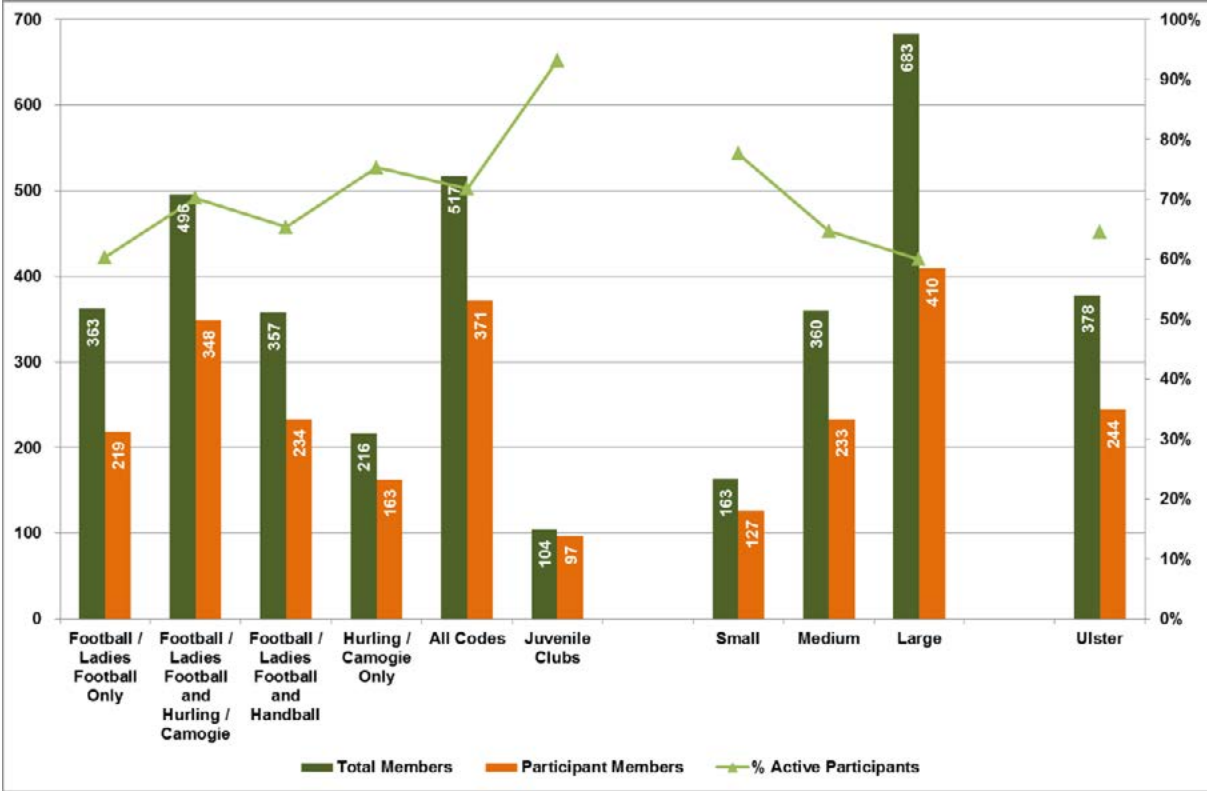
THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF REGISTERED MEMBERS IN ULSTER GAA CLUBS



**FIGURE 03** OVERALL MEMBERSHIP BY COUNTY



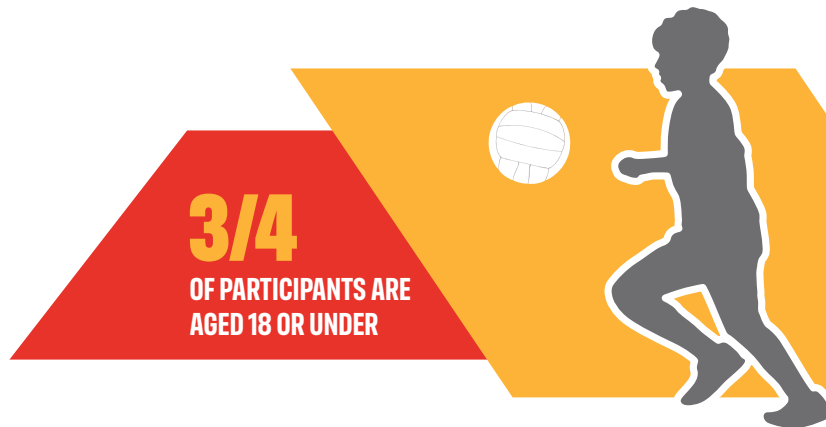
**FIGURE 04** OVERALL MEMBERSHIP BY CLUB TYPE AND SIZE



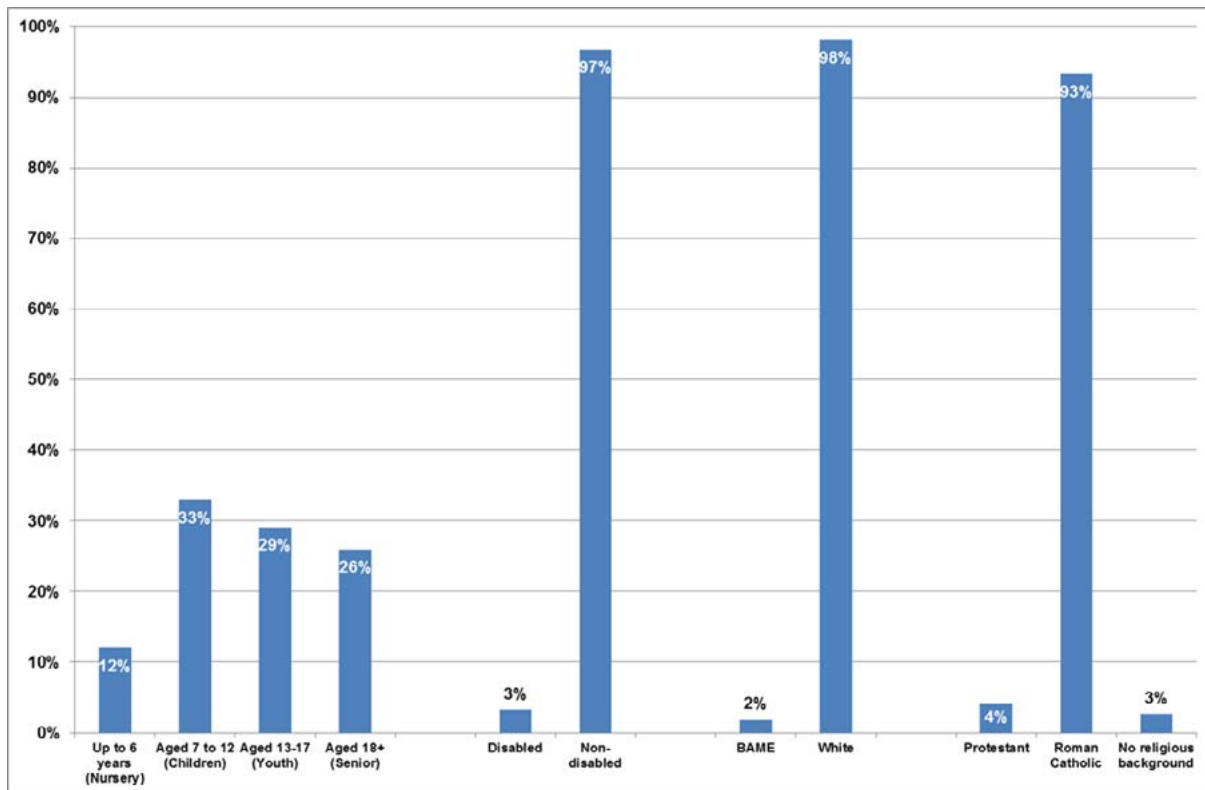
# YOUR PLAYING MEMBERS

The playing membership of clubs in Ulster is weighted in favour of Juvenile players, and Figure 5 emphasises this quite clearly. Three quarters of the participant base are aged 18 or under, underlining the importance of provision for Juveniles across the board. The audit data<sup>3</sup> suggests however, that there is currently very limited engagement from disabled participants (3%), Black and Minority Ethnic (BAME) groups (2%) or people from non-traditional GAA backgrounds (7%). Each of these groups is under-represented relative to the population of Ulster, suggesting that there is further potential to generate new participants from diverse backgrounds.

It should be noted that Ulster GAA currently provides a number of opportunities for people from all backgrounds to try out and play Gaelic games. These can be within our school coaching provision, our outreach programmes, coaching in the justice system or working with many diverse groups within our Peace IV "Sport Uniting Communities" programme.



**FIGURE 05** PLAYING MEMBERSHIP BY COUNTY



**3.** The GAA Registration process does not currently gather demographic information relating to its membership. Therefore, figures in this Report are based on estimates provided by GAA Club Officials

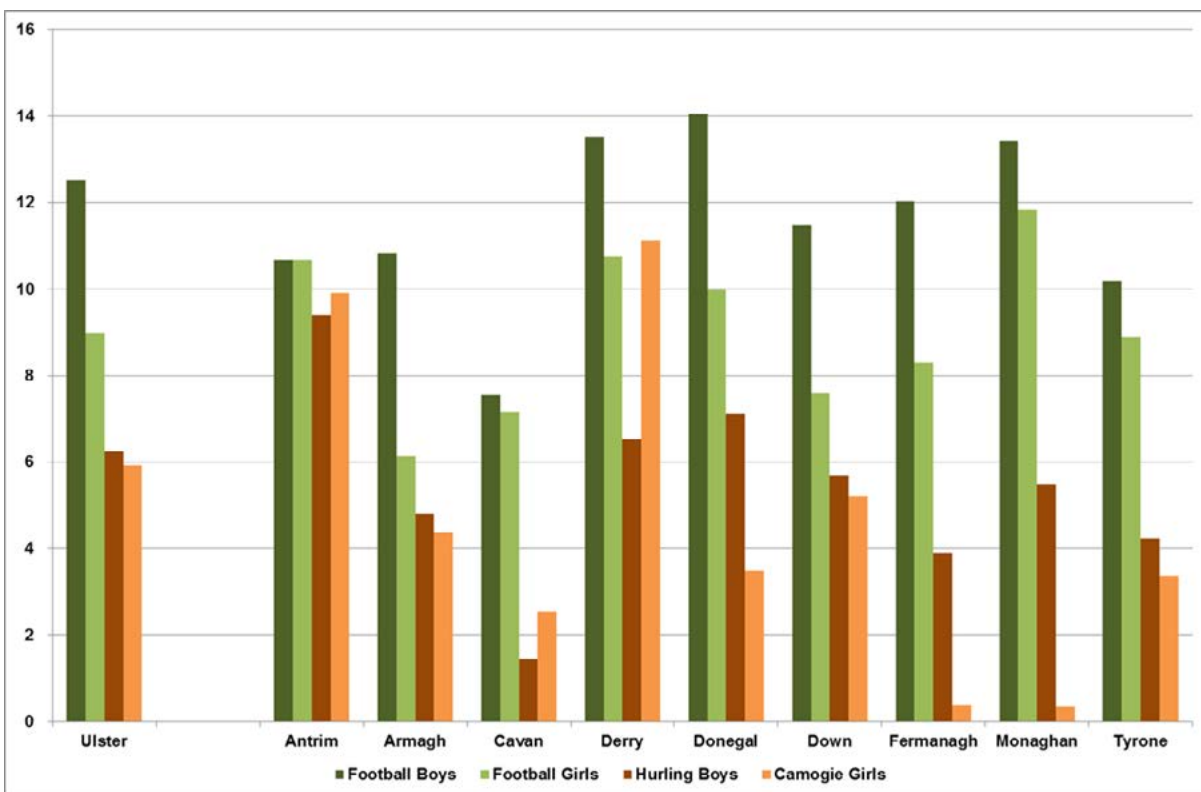
# YOUR TEAMS AND PLAYERS

Further proof of football's popularity comes from the analysis of the number of teams in each code and Figure 6 makes clear that for boys, football is almost twice as popular as hurling across Ulster. Once again, the county by county variations reveal that in some cases there is almost no hurling for boys or girls in Cavan, and no camogie in Fermanagh and Monaghan. This emphasizes the need for teams to travel longer distances to play in competitive fixtures away from urban areas. By contrast, the provision of football and ladies' football is much more consistent across each of the nine counties, although in Cavan the number of teams per club is somewhat lower than across the rest of the province.

It is also notable that in hurling and camogie there appears to be a better balance between the genders in some counties than there is the football. For example, in Antrim the number of boys and girls football and hurling teams is broadly the same. Conversely, in Down and Armagh, while the number of hurling and camogie teams is the same, there is a more substantial difference between the number of boys and girls football teams. Furthermore, in Derry, each club has more camogie teams at under age level than boys hurling.

At senior level, clubs have an average of three men's football teams and two teams in women's football and men's hurling, with one camogie team (Figure 7). A similar

**FIGURE 06** UNDERAGE TEAMS PER CLUB BY COUNTY





pattern of County by County variation is evident among senior teams with much longer rates of provision for hurling and camogie in Cavan and Fermanagh, and a more equal distribution of teams at senior level in Antrim. In general, football is, by some margin, the more popular sport among men, and clearly the dominant code in Cavan, Fermanagh, and to a lesser extent, Tyrone.

There is a better balance between the codes for women with a smaller gap in the number of teams in football and camogie. Nevertheless, the gap between the number of men's and women's teams suggests that there is significant room for growth in participation for women across codes and across counties. Governing bodies in other sports have achieved significant success in closing the participation gap in recent years, and there are numerous examples which may serve as useful reference points in developing a strategy to encourage more women to take part in GAA codes.

**3 MEN'S TEAMS**

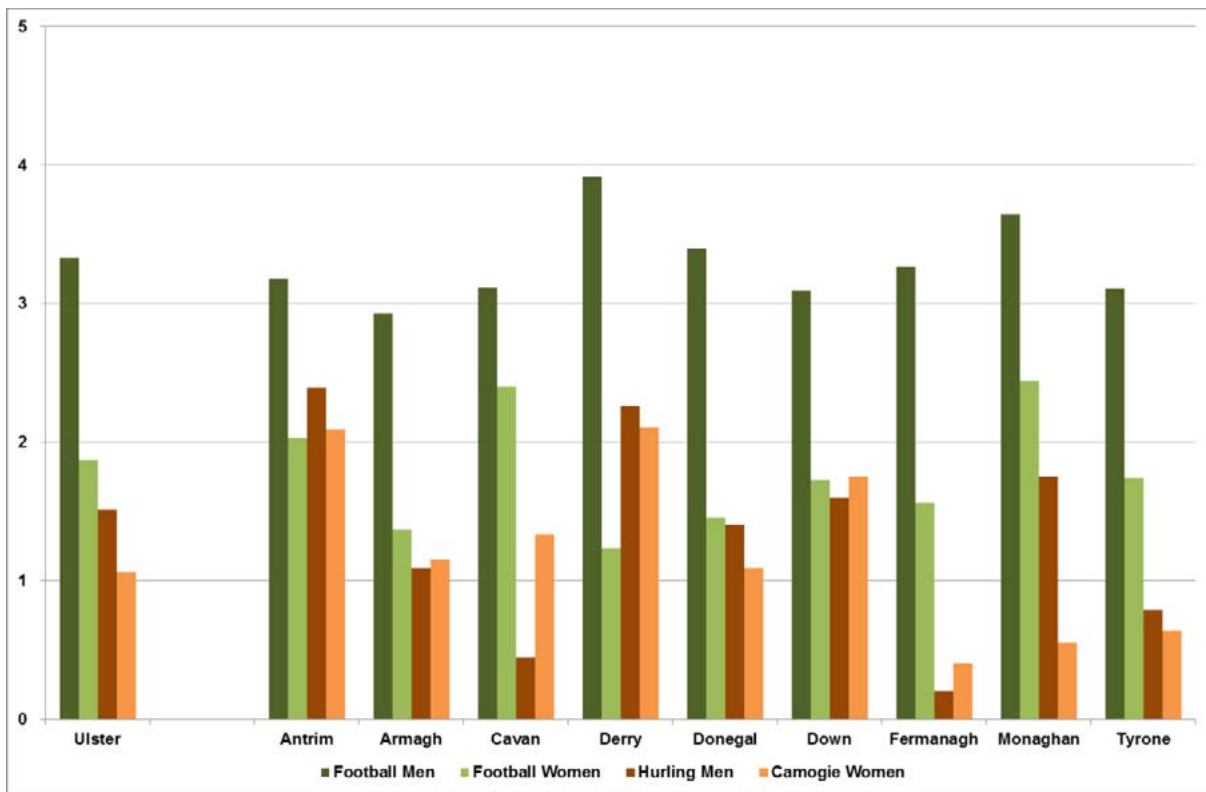
**2 WOMEN'S TEAMS**

**2 MEN'S TEAMS**

**1 WOMEN'S TEAM**

**AVERAGE NUMBER AT SENIOR LEVEL**

**FIGURE 07** SENIOR TEAMS PER CLUB BY COUNTY



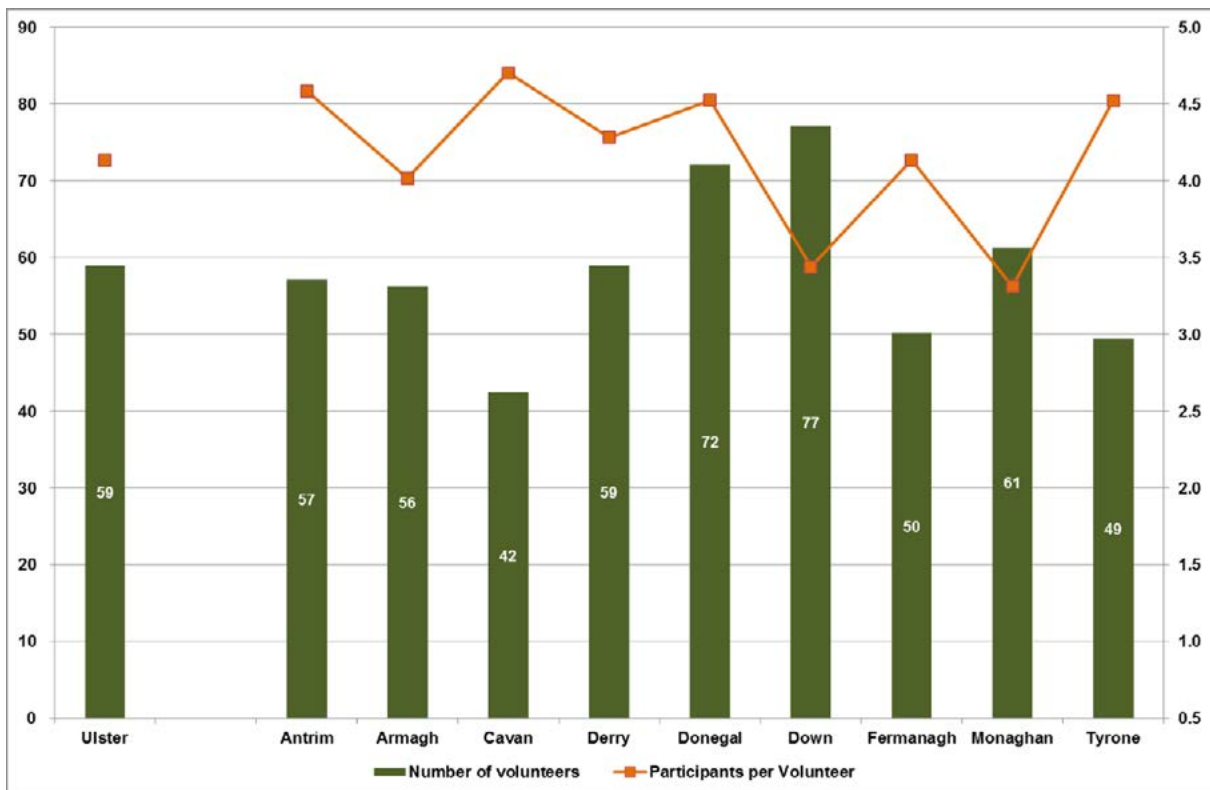


# YOUR VOLUNTEERS

As a strictly amateur organisation, the GAA and the clubs it supports are wholly reliant on the input of volunteers. The audit reveals that the clubs are supported by an average of 59 such individuals, though this figure is subject to some variance according to geography. For example, clubs in Donegal and Down have over 70 volunteers each on average while those in Cavan have just over 40. The ratio of participants to volunteers is just over 4:1, which compares well with clubs in other sports.



**FIGURE 08** VOLUNTEER WORKFORCE SIZE BY COUNTY





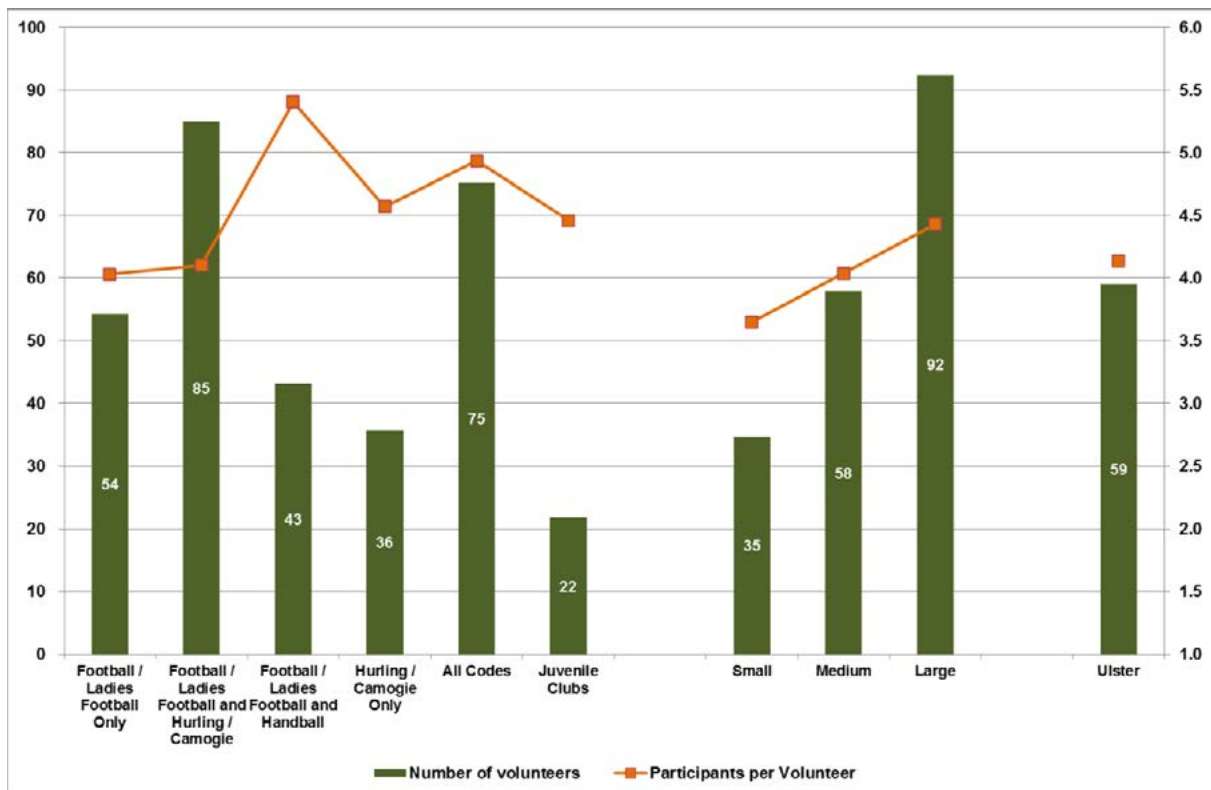
As Figure 9 reveals, larger clubs require a larger volunteer workforce to sustain activity. Clubs with more than 300 participants have on average just over 90 volunteers, while clubs with fewer than 150 participants rely on an average of 34. This helps to explain why multi-code clubs tend to have larger volunteer workforces. Even so, the ratio of participants to volunteers in larger clubs is higher at 4.5:1 than in smaller clubs (3.7:1), which may be explained by economies of scale.

On the whole, volunteers in GAA clubs across Ulster tend to be of working age, male, white and Catholic. More than three quarters of volunteers are estimated to be aged between 25 and 64 and the number of male volunteers outstripped females by two to one. Few clubs were able to identify any volunteers from black or minority ethnic backgrounds and only 6 percent are believed to have a disability. Equally, only 5 percent of volunteers are believed to come from non-Catholic backgrounds<sup>4</sup>.

As with active participants, there is clear potential to recruit and develop female volunteers to address the current imbalance in the workforce, though the more pressing issue might be the almost total absence of volunteers from minority ethnic and non-Catholic backgrounds. It should be noted however, that these figures are based on estimates provided by club representatives, as opposed to accurate registration information. Analysis of this data should therefore be treated with some caution.

Figure 11 gives an indication of the direction of travel within the club volunteer workforce, and shows a generally healthy picture. Nearly half (47%) of clubs in Ulster say that their volunteer base is 'Growing', with a further 40% stating that the number of volunteers is 'Constant'. There is little sense therefore, of being under significant pressure in terms of falling numbers, though it is important to note that more than 20% of clubs in Tyrone

**FIGURE 09** VOLUNTEER WORKFORCE SIZE BY CLUB TYPE AND SIZE





and a similar proportion of Cavan clubs say that they have fewer volunteers than last year.

Irrespective of the actual size of group, the key issue is whether or not clubs feel that they have enough volunteers to meet their needs. Figure 12 suggests that for the overwhelming majority of clubs, this is not the case, with 81% of clubs in Ulster saying that they did not have enough active volunteers. Interestingly, while there is some variation at county level, with 28% of Monaghan and 23% of those in Derry saying that they have enough volunteers, there is little if any variance by club size or type.



**47%**

**OF CLUBS SAY THEIR MEMBERSHIP IS 'GROWING'**

**FIGURE 10 VOLUNTEER DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE**

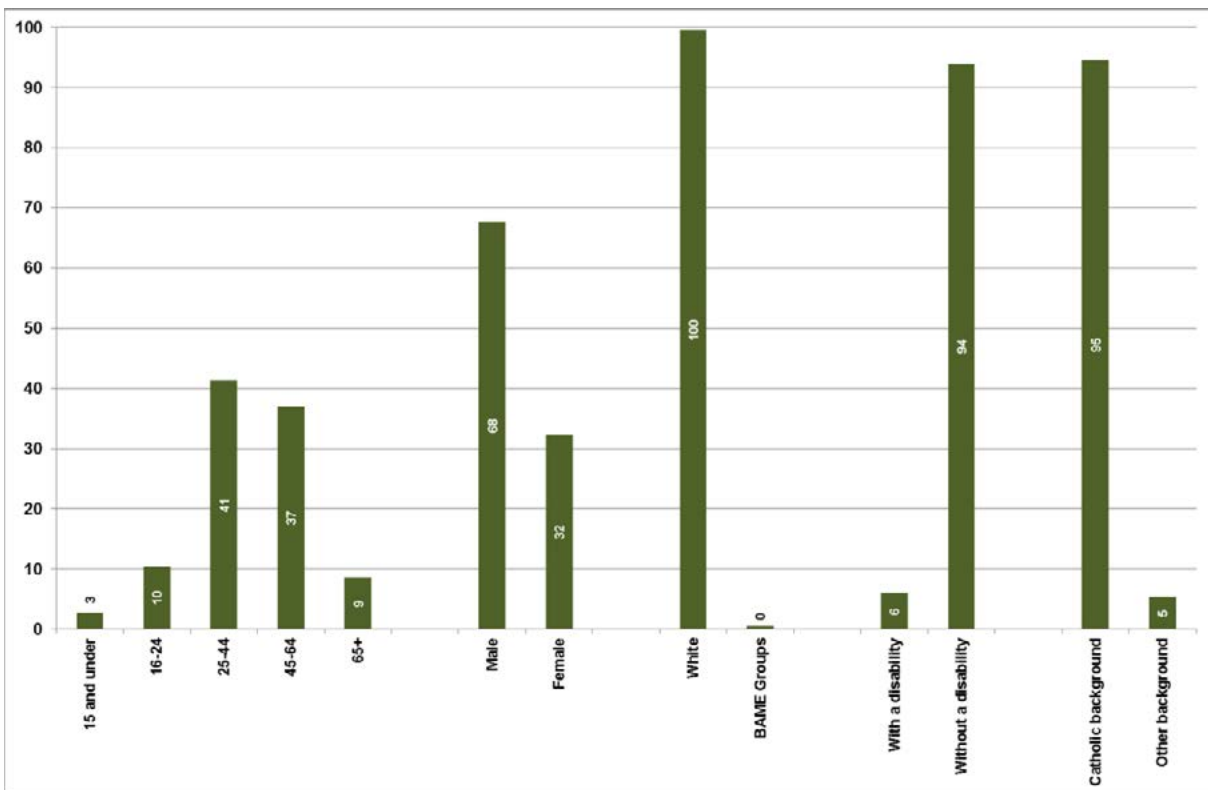
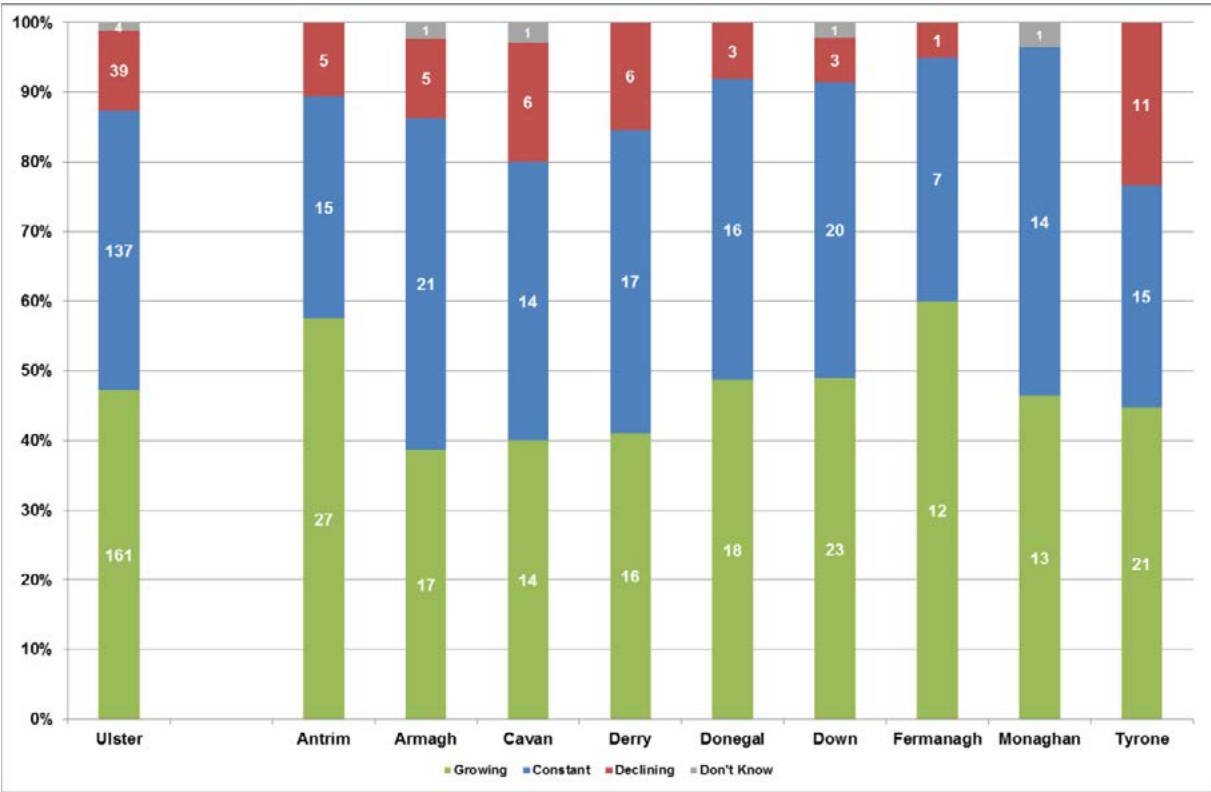


FIGURE 11

VOLUNTEER WORKFORCE BY COUNTY





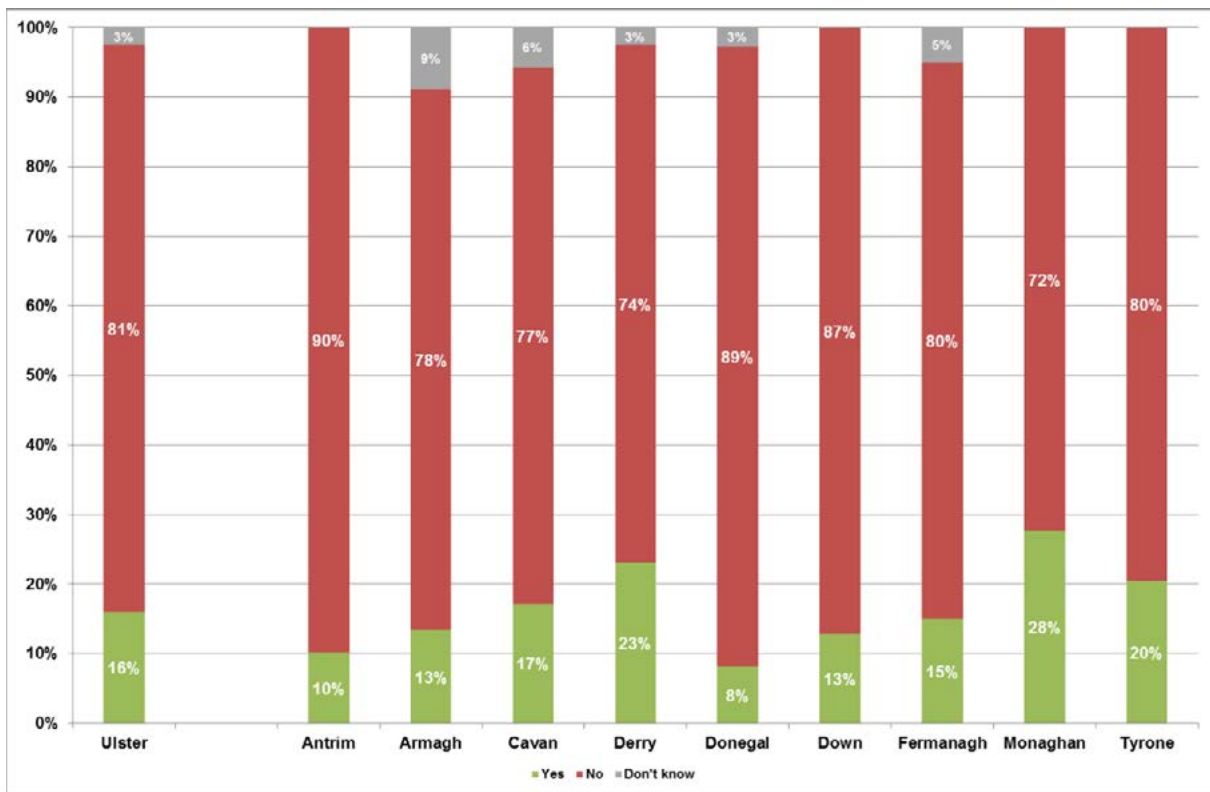
The roles which volunteers are asked to fulfil are often dependent on the skills and expertise of individual members. Some technical positions, such as coach or match official, may require an accredited qualification to be in place before an individual can legitimately undertake the role. In the main however, the only qualification required for volunteering is a willingness to do the job. This may explain why in the majority of clubs most volunteer roles are filled, with an especially high proportion of clubs having someone carrying out the roles of Chair (99%), Secretary (99%), Treasurer (98%), Children's Officer (97%) and Coach (95%).

This is unsurprising to an extent, since a properly constituted club cannot function without these roles being filled. Nevertheless, given the emphasis on juvenile participation already evident in this audit, it is reassuring that all but a few clubs are operating with a recognised

Children's Officer and Coach. Figure 13 shows that there is something of a distinction between roles which are seen as essential and those which are regarded as welcome or nice to have. Positions such as club development officer, fundraiser and school liaison officer appear to be less essential to the efficient running of a GAA club, though it is important to note that the majority of clubs have someone appointed in each of these roles.

Turning to coaching specifically, Figure 14 shows the number of coaches active in the two main GAA codes at the various age group levels. The clear pattern evident from the graph is that there are roughly twice as many coaches active in Football than in Hurling / Camogie in every age bracket. Thus, clubs in Ulster have an average of 10 coaches in youth football, and 5 in youth Hurling / Camogie, while at senior level, the totals are 6 and 3 respectively.

**FIGURE 12** VOLUNTEER CAPACITY BY COUNTY



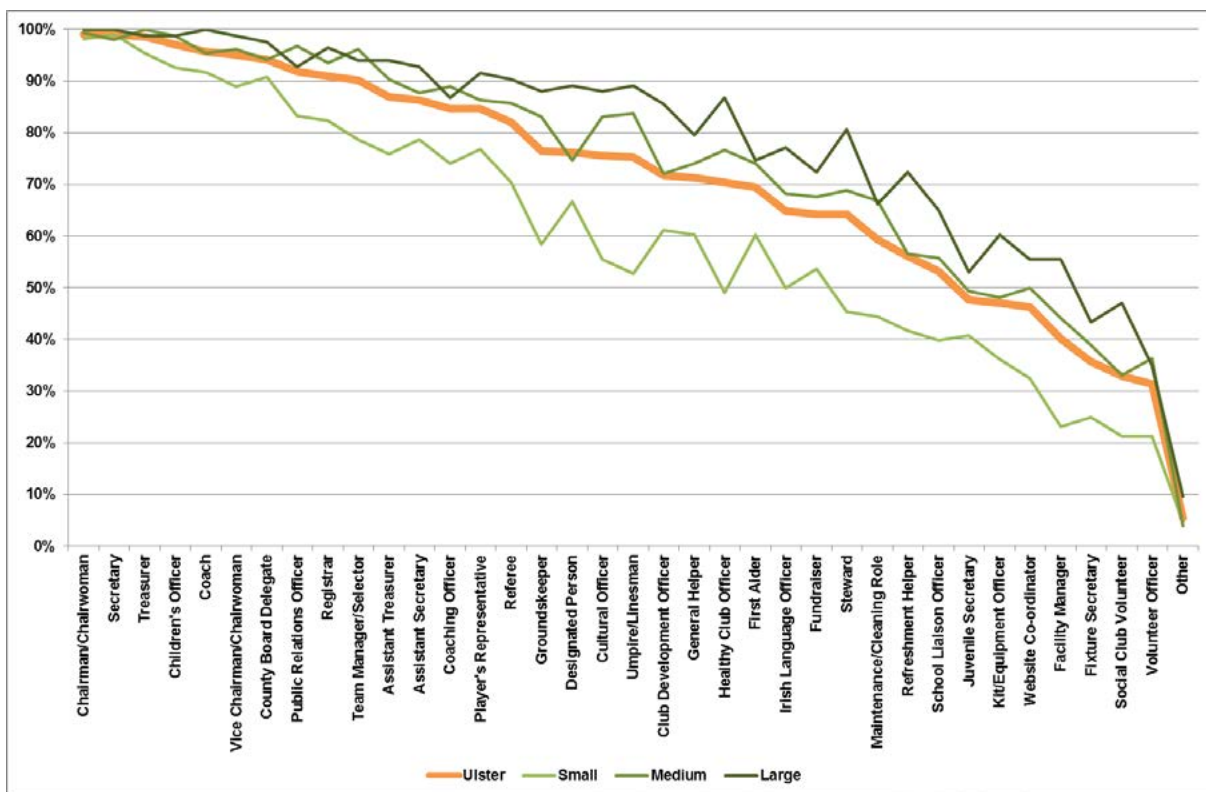
There is a clear relationship between club size (in terms of active participants) and the size of the coaching team, though the two to one ratio between football and hurling / camogie generally holds true across small medium and large clubs. The disparity between large and small clubs is most noticeable in football, where large clubs have on average 16 coaches active at Juvenile level (7-11 year olds) and 15 at Youth level (12-17 year olds), compared with 6 and 5 respectively in small clubs. This additional coaching capacity arguably gives large clubs an additional advantage, in that they have a greater ability to develop existing players, and deliver the kind of coaching outreach work which generates new participants, often through school-club links.

The quality of coaching delivery relies on engagement with education and training programmes offered by the governing bodies, and in this, coaching in GAA codes proves no exception. Figure 15 outlines how the majority

of active coaches in Football and Hurling / Camogie hold a foundation level qualification, while the number of coaches with a valid Level 1 or Level 2 certificate is generally much lower. This is inevitable to some extent, as the achievement of higher-level qualifications involves a more significant commitment of time and effort on the part of the individual. This pattern holds steady across the county boards, and is consistent when analysed by club size (Figure 16).

The same is true of safeguarding and vetting with a consistently high number of coaches having undertaken the GAA Safeguarding 1 - Child Protection in Sport Awareness Workshop, and been vetted by Access NI or An Garda Síochána. Clubs appear to be following the GAA's preferred procedures for giving participants the confidence in their coaches, which should not only be reassuring to players and parents, but should also ensure that coaching standards are maintained.

**FIGURE 13** VOLUNTEER ROLES FILLED BY CLUB TYPE AND SIZE

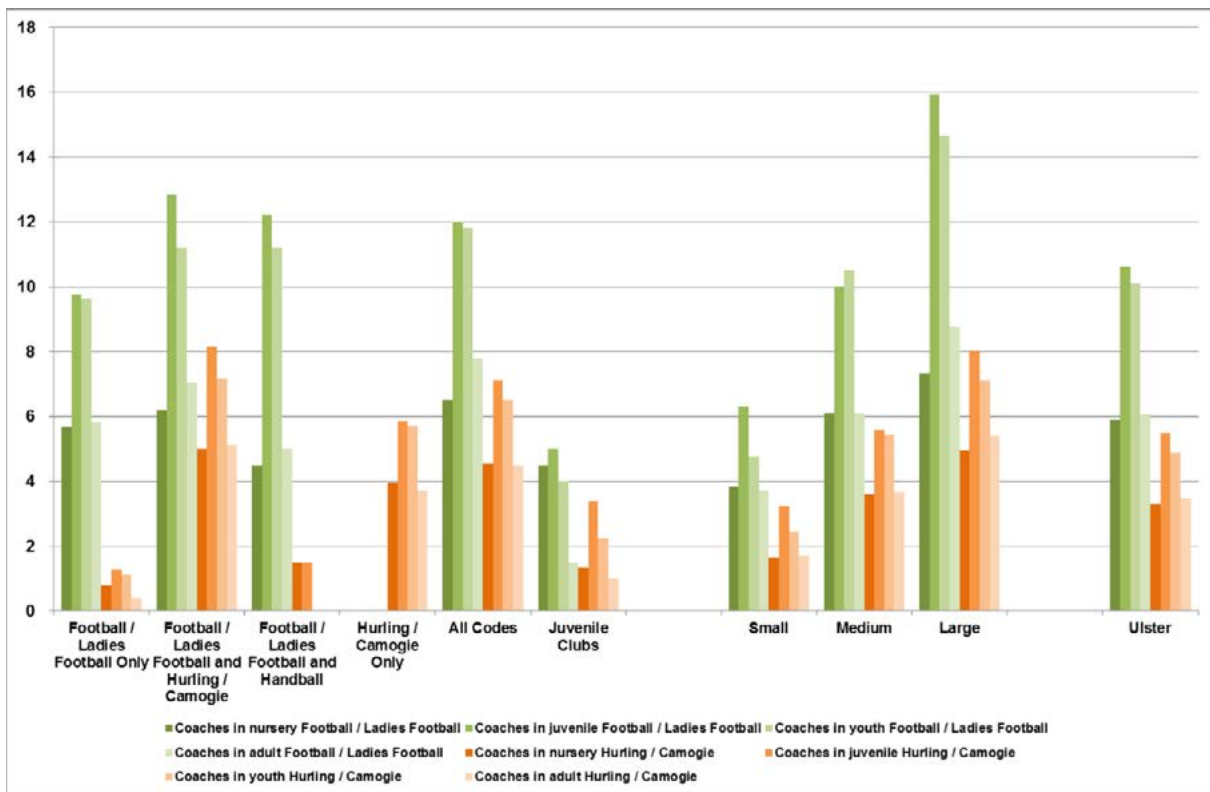




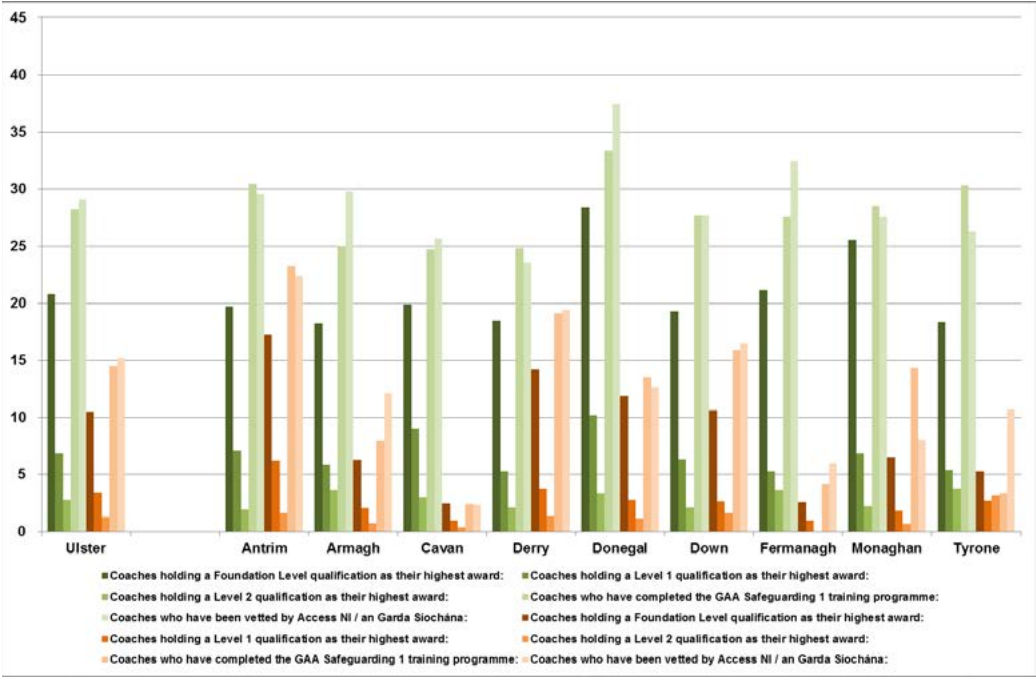
GAA clubs are keen to support the development of coaching talent, as Figure 17 demonstrates. The number of coaches attending county workshops in football stands at just under 8 per club with a further two per club attending provincial coaching workshops. County hurling workshops are attended by an average of four coaches per club, with two more attending provincial workshops. Locally based delivery of coaching development is clearly more popular than the provincial workshops, though this may be related to the content of the courses as much as it is a function of distance to travel.



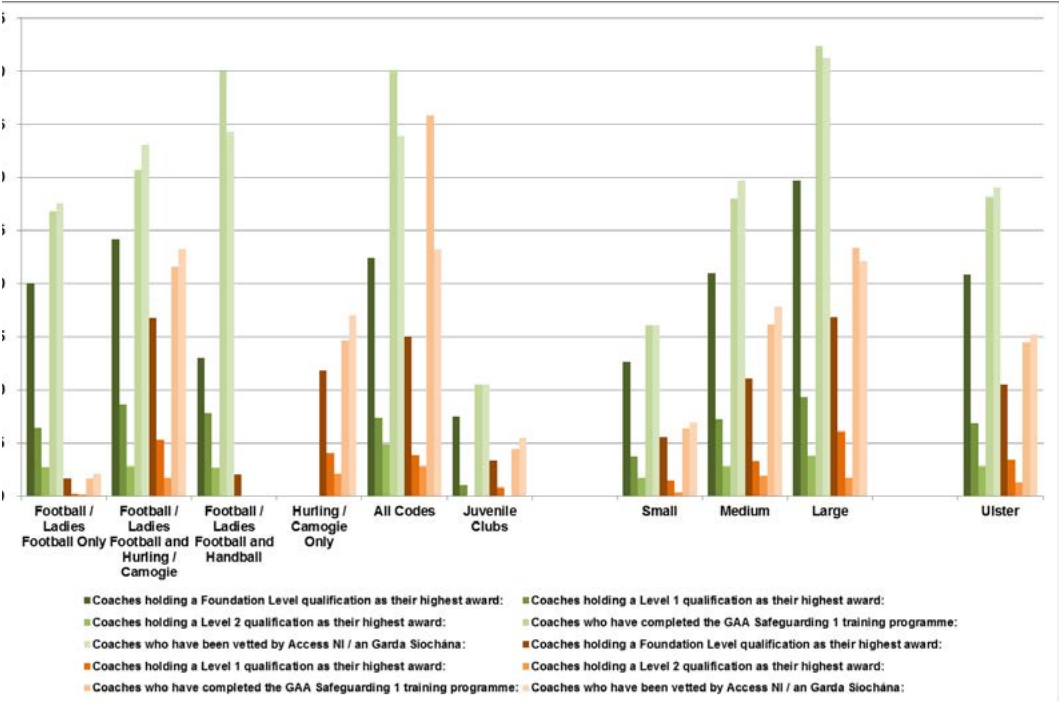
**FIGURE 14** ACTIVE COACHES BY CLUB TYPE AND SIZE



**FIGURE 15** COACH QUALIFICATIONS BY COUNTY



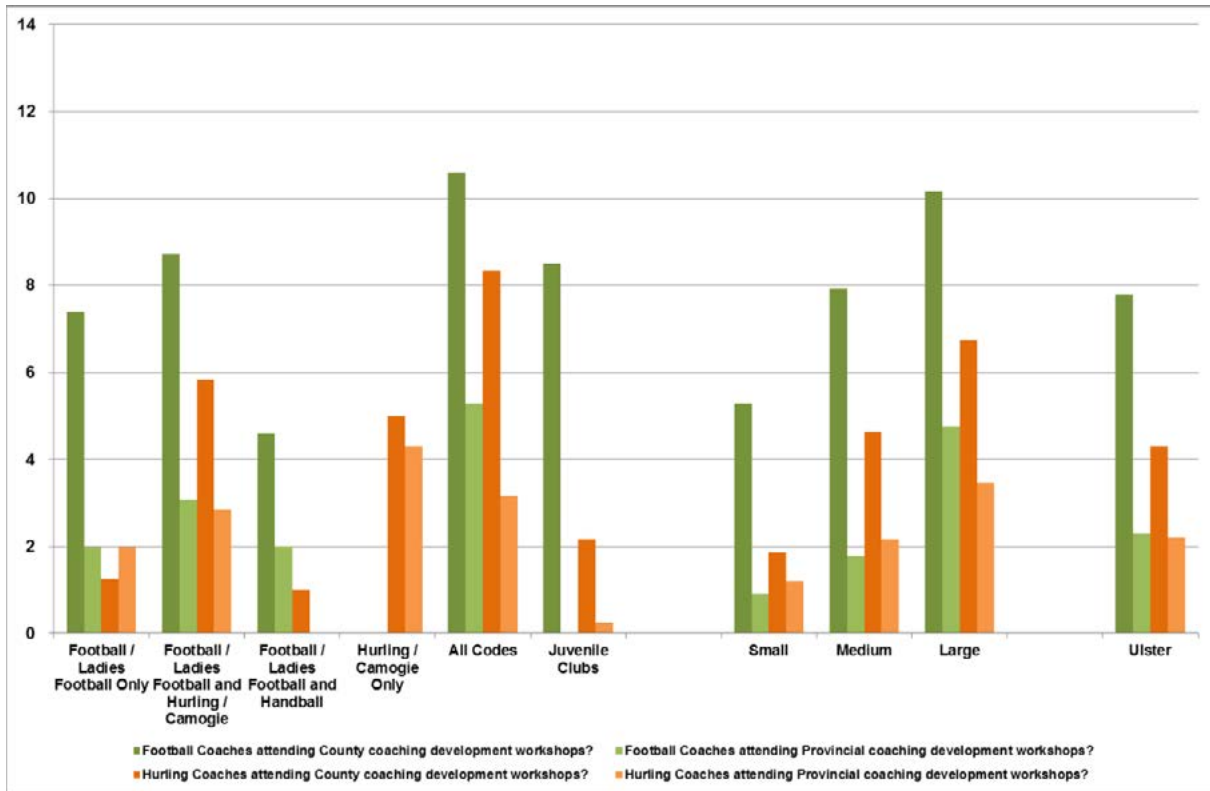
**FIGURE 16** COACH QUALIFICATIONS BY CLUB TYPE AND SIZE





**FIGURE 17**

**COACH WORKSHOP ENGAGEMENT BY CLUB TYPE AND SIZE**





Larger clubs send more coaches to coaching workshops in both codes and are considerably more likely to send coaches to provincial workshops especially in hurling / camogie. There is a further consideration in relation to workshop attendance: in a larger club, if one coach is unable to attend, it is easier to find a replacement. Smaller clubs, which have fewer coaches to begin with, may miss out altogether if the original nominee is unable to attend. This is particularly true of provincial workshops which involve traveling greater distances.

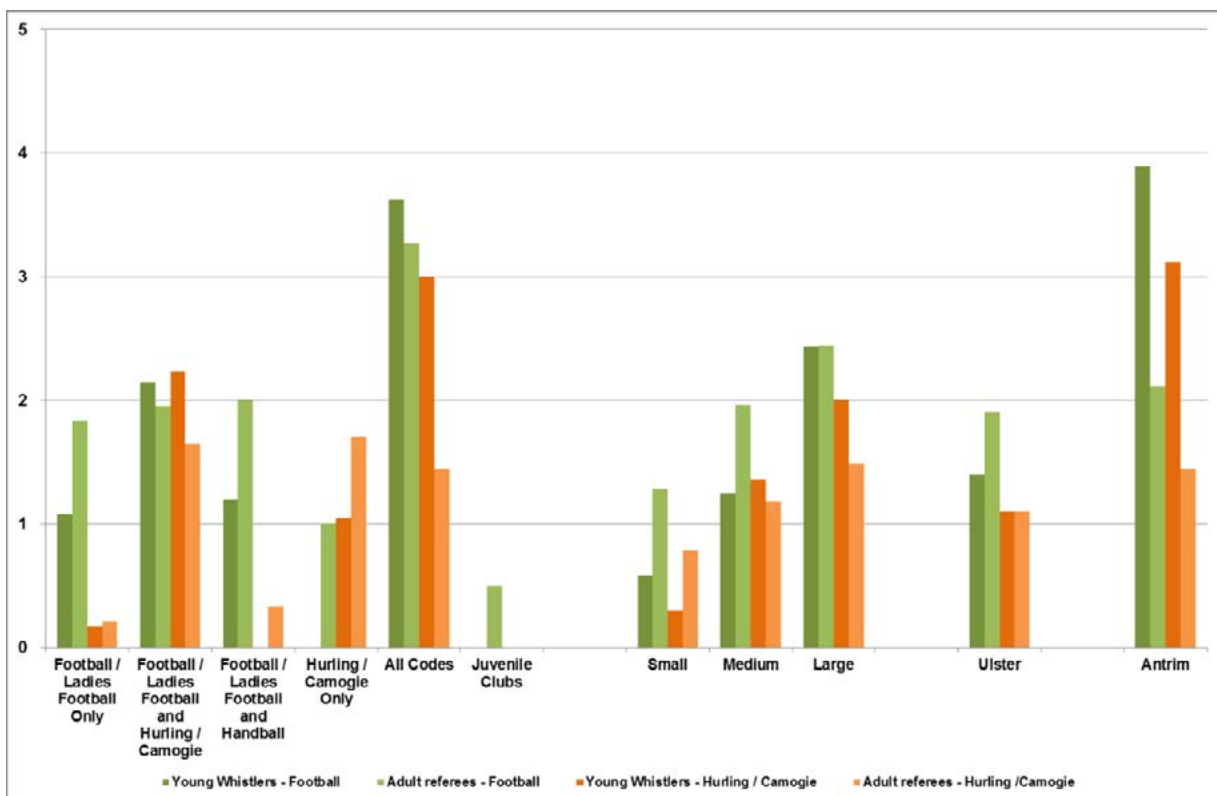
In comparison with coaches, there are far fewer referees and match officials at each GAA club in Ulster, with an average of one Young Whistler and two adult referees in football and one of each in hurling / camogie. As before, the influence of club size on provision of volunteers is clear to see in Figure 18, with large clubs having nearly twice as many officials as the Ulster average. Small clubs in particular appear to be struggling to find individuals to fulfil the role of referee or match official in either code.

A number of counties have implemented a policy requiring all clubs to nominate at least one match official in order to compete in competitions organised by the County Board. In

Antrim in particular this appears to have paid dividends as clubs in the county have four Young Whistlers in football and two adult referees on average, along with three Young Whistlers in hurling /camogie and between one and two adult referees in the same code. Given the returns offered by this model, all counties may wish to place more emphasis on the policy to assist in driving recruitment to refereeing panels.



**FIGURE 18** REFEREES / OFFICIALS BY CLUB TYPE AND SIZE



# YOUR CLUB PROGRAMMES

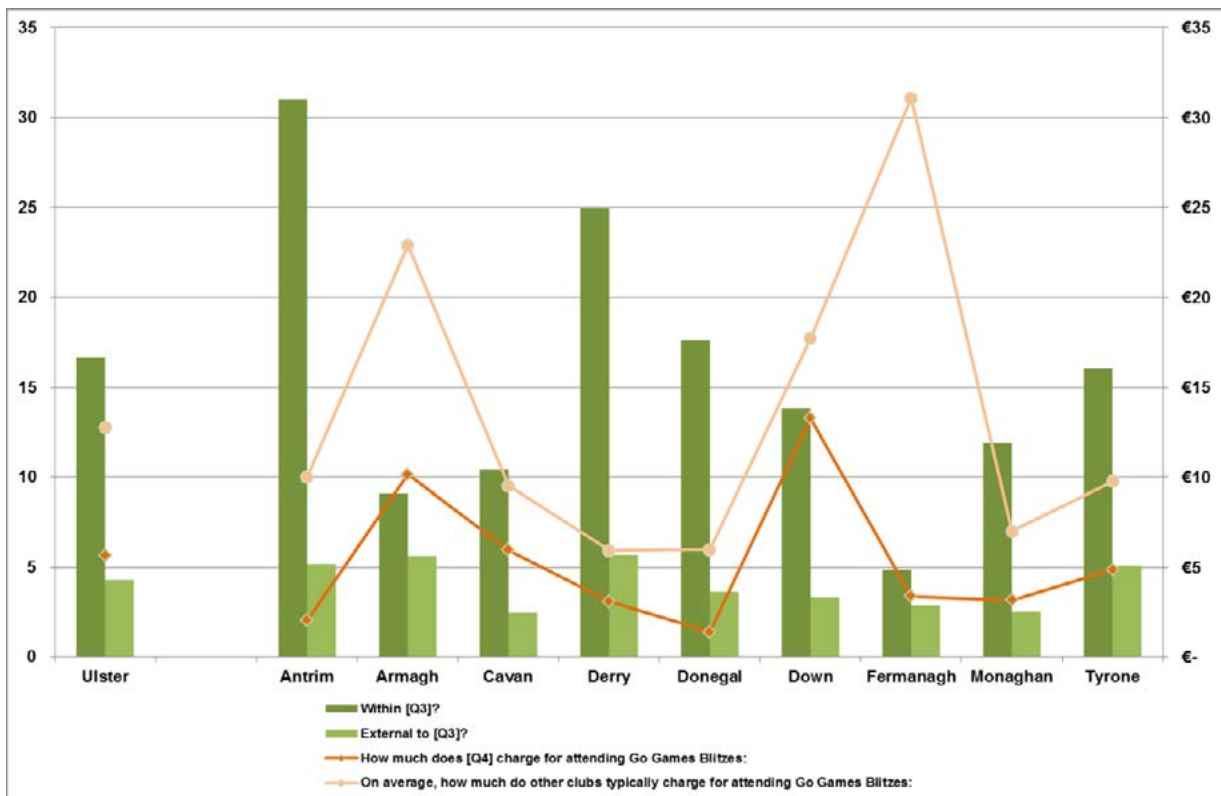
The GAA supports a range of programmes which are designed to increase clubs' engagement with the community. The Go Games initiative is designed to increase participation by giving young children the opportunity to take part in a festival environment. Clubs in Ulster attend just over 20 Go Games blitzes per year, 17 of which take place within their own County. Figure 19 shows that engagement with Go Games is highest in Antrim, Derry, Donegal and Tyrone, primarily driven by internal provision, i.e. within a club's own county. There is much less engagement within Fermanagh, Armagh and Cavan.

On average, clubs charge around €6 per Go Games blitz, and pay €13 to attend blitzes provided by other clubs. It is not clear whether the difference in costs is real or perceived, but one explanation may be that blitzes at other clubs incur additional costs related to travel, food and drink for those taking part. Nevertheless, the figures for Cavan, Fermanagh

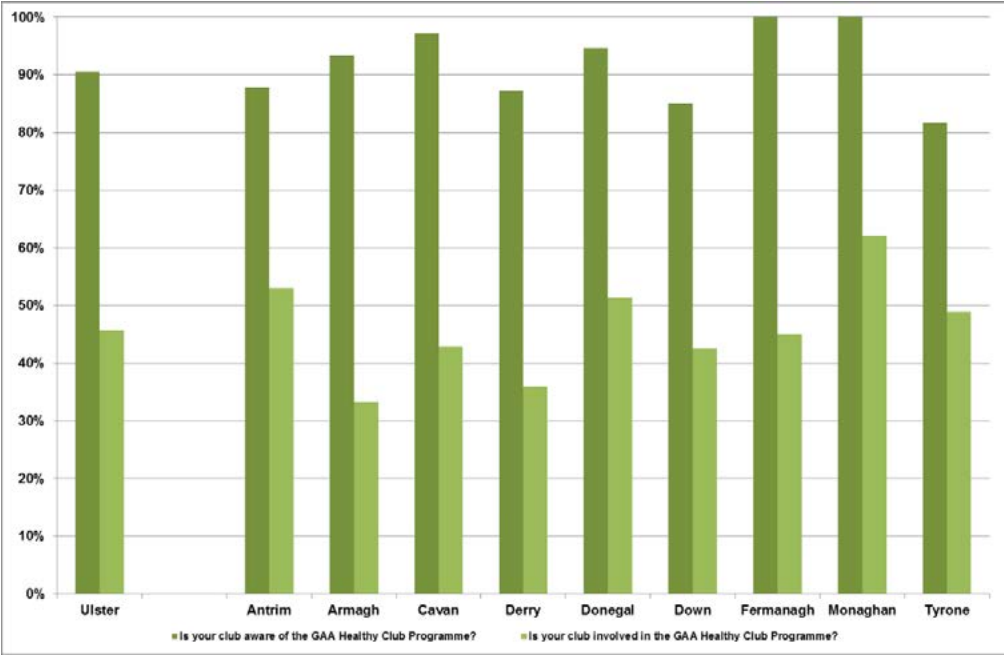
and Monaghan should be treated with some caution, given the relatively low number of clubs that provided cost details for Go Games in those counties.

The *Healthy Club project* aims to help GAA clubs explore how they support the holistic health of their members and the communities they serve." Figure 20 details the overall level of engagement in the programme and shows that while 91% of clubs in Ulster are aware of the initiative, only 46% are actively involved in delivering it. There is some notable variation at county level, with active engagement ranging from 33% of clubs in Armagh, to 62% in Monaghan. Furthermore, as Figure 21 shows, it is once again the larger clubs which are more likely to engage with delivery.

**FIGURE 19** GO GAMES PARTICIPATION BY COUNTY



**FIGURE 20** GAA HEALTHY CLUB ENGAGEMENT BY COUNTY



**FIGURE 21** GAA HEALTHY CLUB ENGAGEMENT BY CLUB TYPE AND SIZE

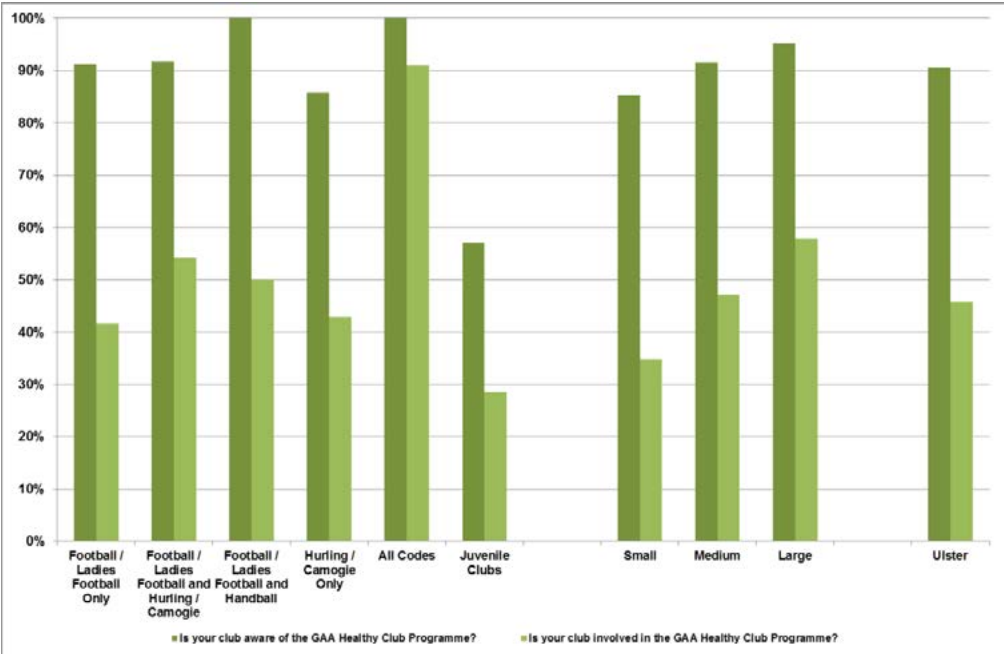




Figure 22 provides more detail on the elements of the healthy club program being provided at club level, and shows that the physical activity initiatives (other than playing) are the most prevalent. Of those clubs which are engaged with the health club program, 3/4 are providing physical activity initiatives. Around half of all clubs in Ulster are providing mental health, physical health and keeping safe initiatives with just over one in four also providing staying connected initiatives.

The graph highlights that this pattern is generally consistent across clubs of different sizes, in the sense that physical activity is the most popular strand of the healthy club program, with other initiatives taking a secondary role. The ability of larger clubs to sustain a high level of provision is emphasized by the fact that over 80% are providing physical activity, and 60% or more are providing the 'Mental Health', 'Physical Health' and 'Keeping Safe' strands.

Regardless of which initiatives are currently being provided, there is clear demand from clubs for additional support with the various elements of the healthy club programme. Demand is highest for support with mental health initiatives with 80% of clubs stating that they would like to receive further assistance from the GAA in this regard. Figure 23 makes clear that this pattern is consistent across club size and club type.



**FIGURE 22**

**DELIVERY OF HEALTHY CLUB INITIATIVES BY CLUB TYPE AND SIZE**

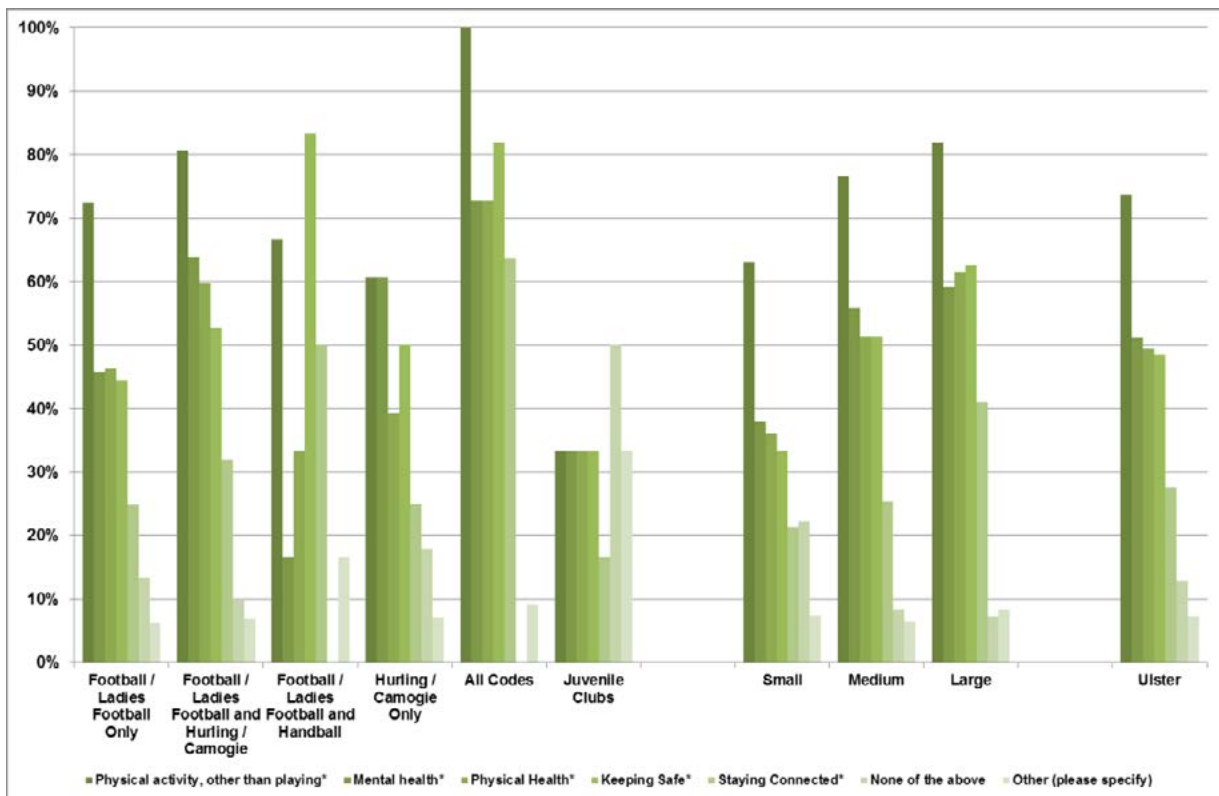
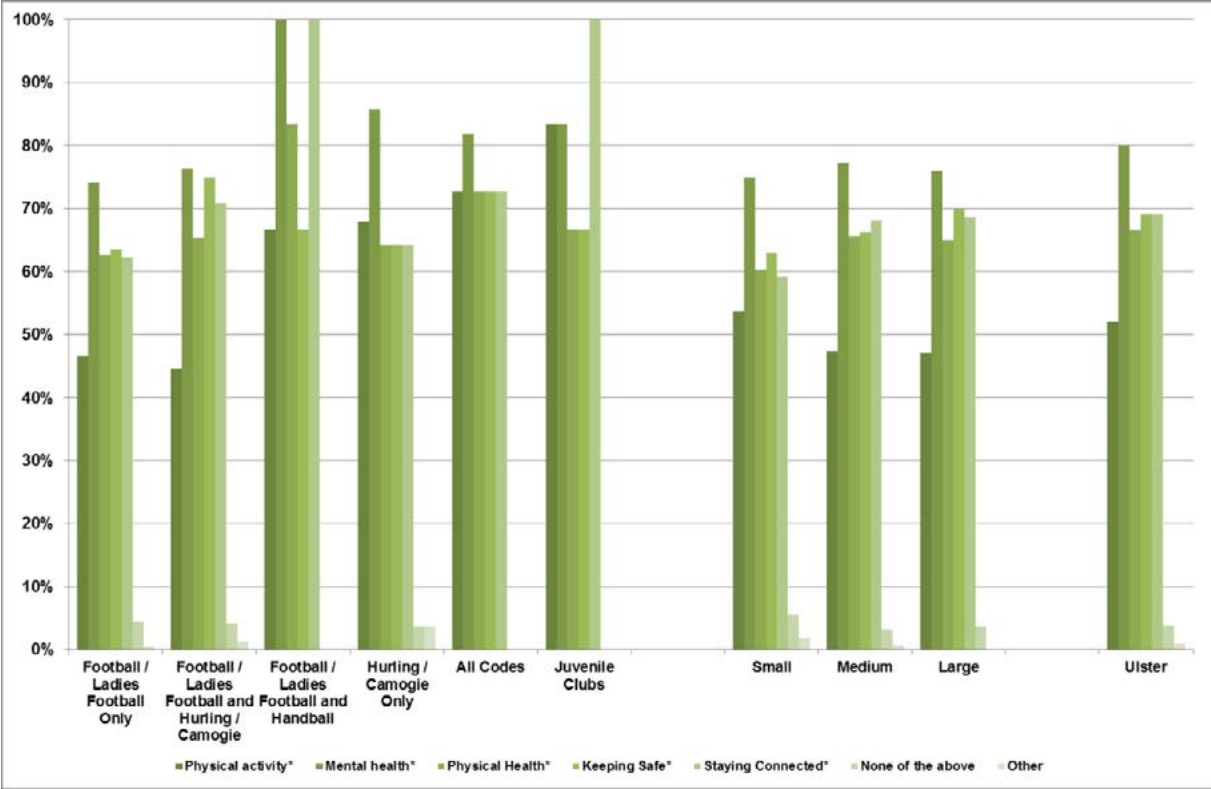


FIGURE 23

SUPPORT REQUIRED FOR HEALTHY CLUB INITIATIVES BY CLUB TYPE AND SIZE



ULSTER  
GAA

The sign lists the following levels and programs:

- LEVEL 3: CLUB PLANNERS TRAINING, CLUB MAITH FACILITATOR TRAINING
- LEVEL 2: ELEVATE AWARD
- LEVEL 1: CLUB OFFICER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
- ENTRY LEVEL: CLUB OFFICER INDUCTION AWARD

Logos for ULSTER GAA and VOLUNTEER DEVELOPMENT PATHWAY are at the bottom, along with social media icons and the website [ulstergaa.ie](http://ulstergaa.ie).



# ADMINISTRATION, ORGANISATION AND PLANNING

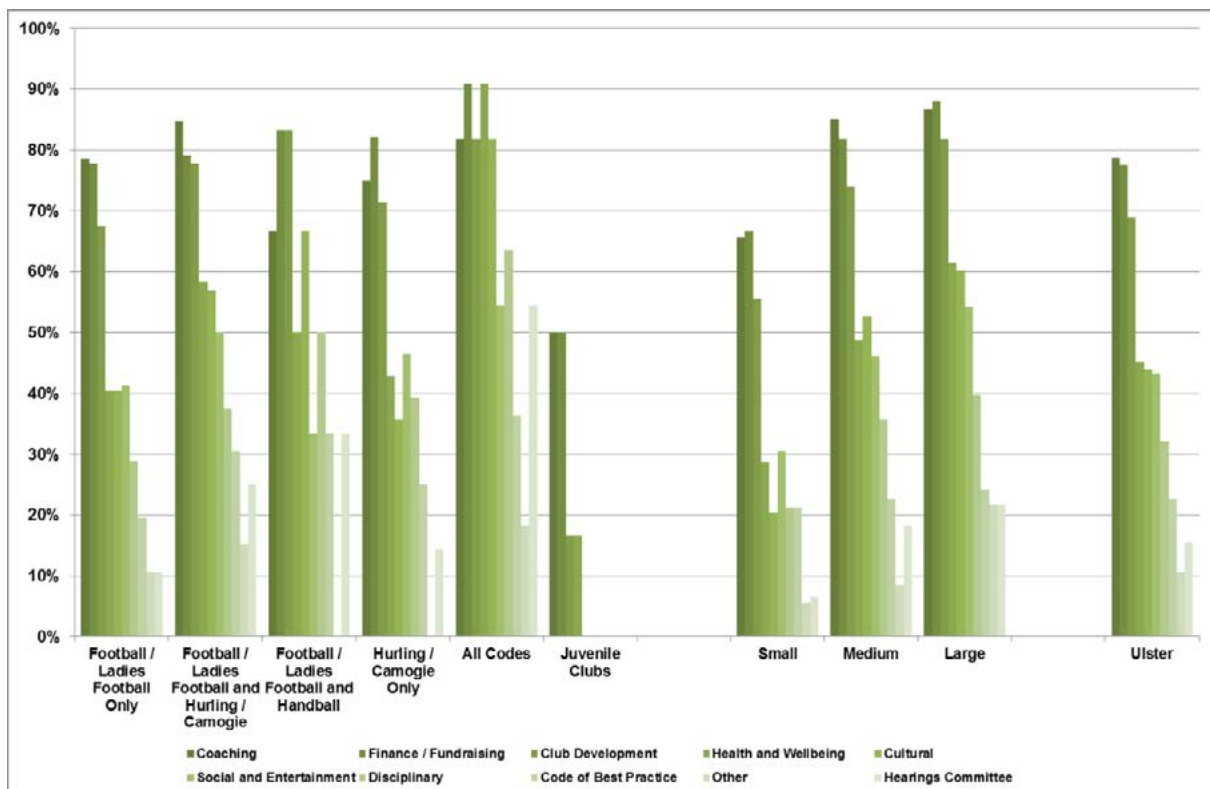
The administration of GAA clubs, reliant as everything else on the input of the volunteer workforce, should be built on a structure which is logical, transparent and accountable. To that end, clubs were asked whether they had committees in place to manage the various strands of club planning and delivery, and the results are presented in Figure 24. Nearly 80% of clubs have coaching and finance committees in place, while 70% have formed a club development committee.

Clubs are less likely to form committees relating to the management of health and wellbeing, culture, discipline or best practice. It is unknown whether these are thought to be less important, or whether clubs manage these processes in another way. Nevertheless, the graph

shows that it is the larger clubs with a more sizeable and flexible volunteer workforce, which tend to have formed committees to support their work in these areas.

One further point of note is that the small number of juvenile only clubs appear not to have formed any committees. Only half of the clubs responding said that they had a Coaching or a Finance Committee, and only one juvenile club stated that they had formed either a Club Development or Health and Wellbeing Committee. This is despite the GAA's stated policy that all clubs should formalise their constitution and committee structure, irrespective of whether they provide activity at senior level. It would appear therefore, that juvenile only clubs are operating on a more informal basis.

**FIGURE 24** CLUB COMMITTEE FORMATION BY CLUB TYPE AND SIZE





# YOUR CLUB GOVERNANCE

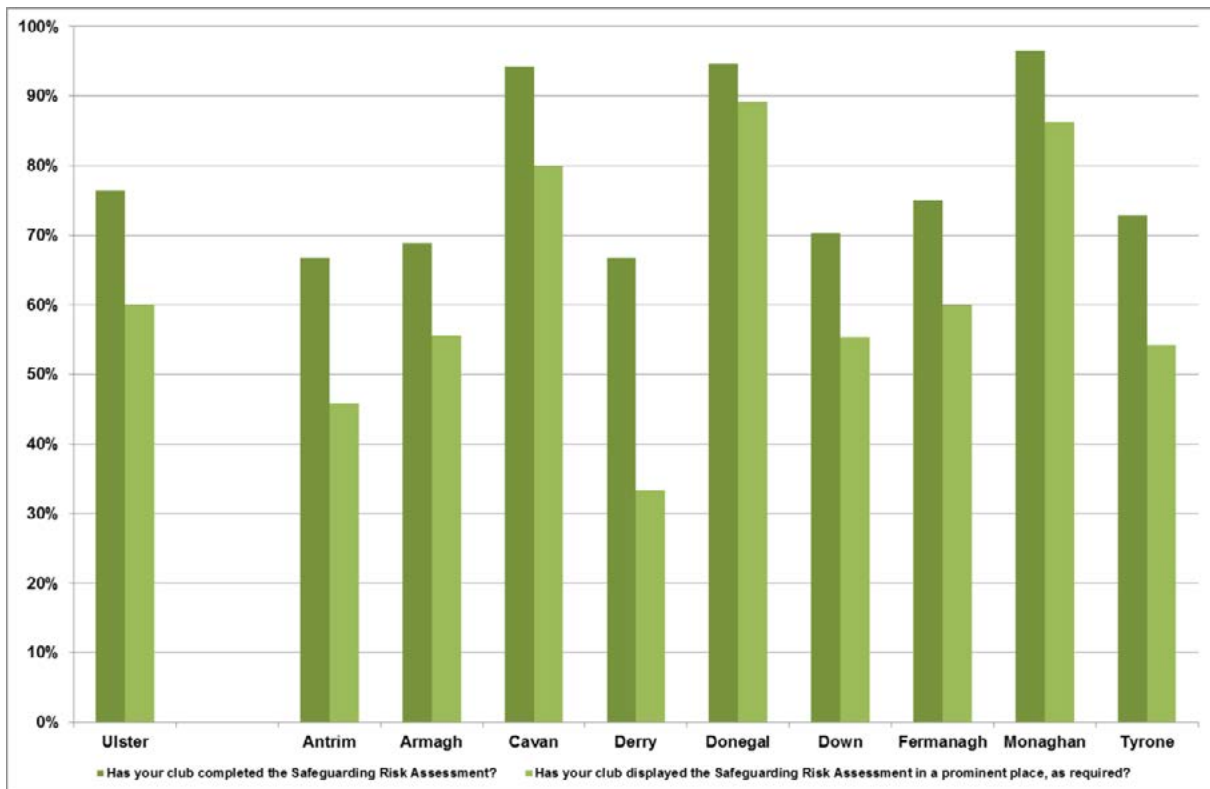
Nearly 80% of clubs in Ulster have completed a safeguarding risk assessment and 60% have displayed this document in a prominent place within the club. As Figure 25 reveals however, compliance with this element of club governance varies notably by county. For example, more than 90% of clubs in Cavan Donegal and Monaghan have completed the risk assessment, and almost all of those that have done so have also displayed the document. Conversely, the completion rate in the remaining six counties is either at or below the average rate for Ulster. More significantly perhaps, fewer than half of the clubs in Antrim and Derry have placed the document on display.

Smaller clubs with limited volunteer capacity are less likely to have completed the safeguarding risk assessment. Only 63% of clubs with fewer than 150 participants have completed their assessment, compared with 90% of large clubs. There is evidently more work

to be done in persuading clubs to complete the risk assessment process, and it may be the case that smaller clubs require additional support in this area.

The proportion of volunteers who have been vetted, either by AccessNI or An Garda Síochána, is highest for those roles which are considered the most essential, such as Chair, Secretary, Treasurer, Children’s Officer and Coach. Individuals volunteering in other roles are less likely to have been vetted, as Figure 26 shows, which might be of some concern in relation to specific roles such as Designated Person or Juvenile Secretary. Once again, club size appears to have an influence, with larger clubs being more likely to have vetted their volunteers regardless of which role they might fulfil. For example, 86% of Children’s Officers at large clubs have been vetted compared with 61% at smaller clubs.

**FIGURE 25 SAFEGUARDING RISK ASSESSMENT COMPLETION BY COUNTY**





Safeguarding of children takes on additional significance in light of the evidence from this report which suggests that the majority of participants at GAA clubs are juveniles. It is therefore reassuring that more than 3/4 of clubs have completed a valid safeguarding statement, and that most of these clubs have put the statement on display in a prominent place. Nevertheless, Figure 27 highlights the fact that in 40% of clubs there are at least some volunteers who have not been appropriately vetted through Access NI or An Garda Síochána, even though a higher percentage (81%) have undertaken training, either through the GAA Safeguarding 1 or the Child Protection in Sport Awareness course.

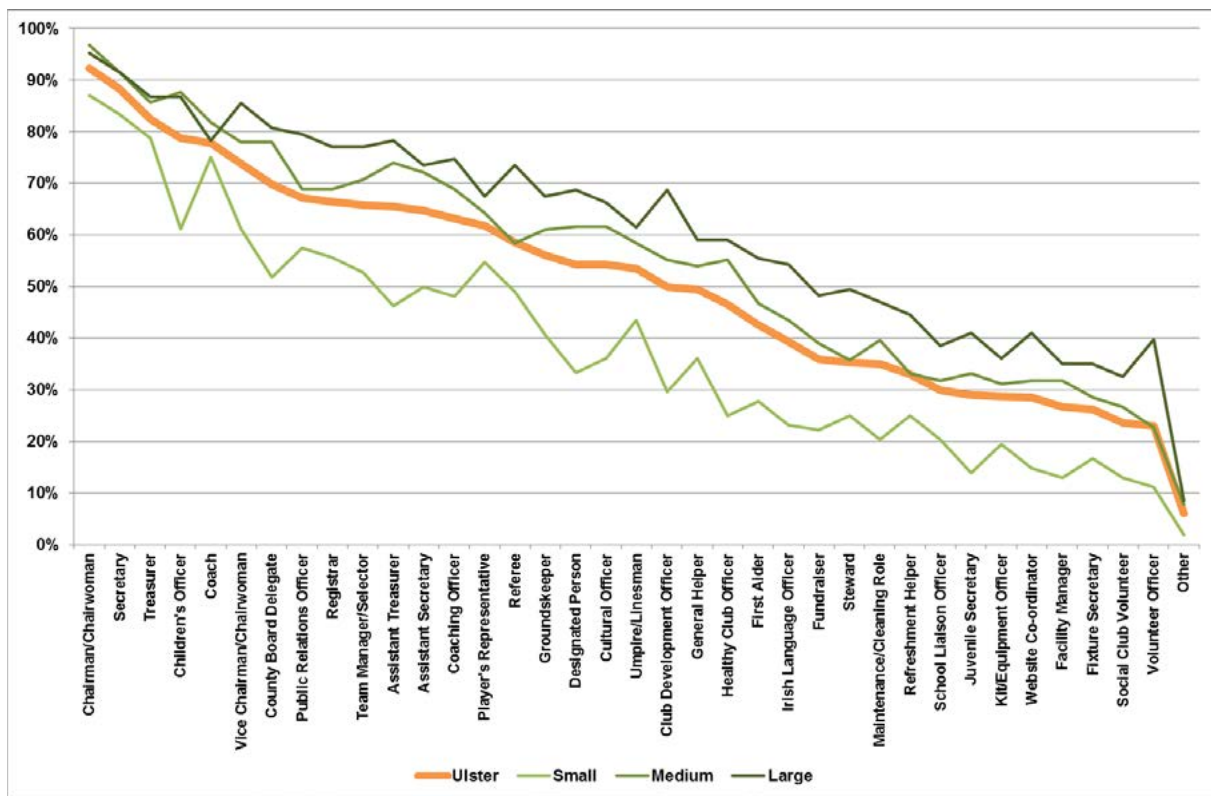
While there is no suggestion that children at these clubs are at any additional risk from coming into contact with unvetted volunteers, it is nevertheless incumbent upon clubs to aim for the highest possible standards of safeguarding. It should, therefore, be of some concern that safeguarding and vetting of volunteers working with children appears to be somewhat patchy in certain areas. In Derry for example, only 56% of clubs have completed a valid safeguarding assessment statement, while only one in three clubs has ensured that all of those working

with children have been appropriately vetted, despite 82% of clubs having put all of their volunteers through the appropriate training.

While the discrepancy between the two figures may be explained by a procedural delay, parents who bring their children to GAA clubs have a right to expect that clubs will have completed the necessary certification to ensure their safety. There is evidently more work to do across Ulster to bring all clubs to the required standard in this regard

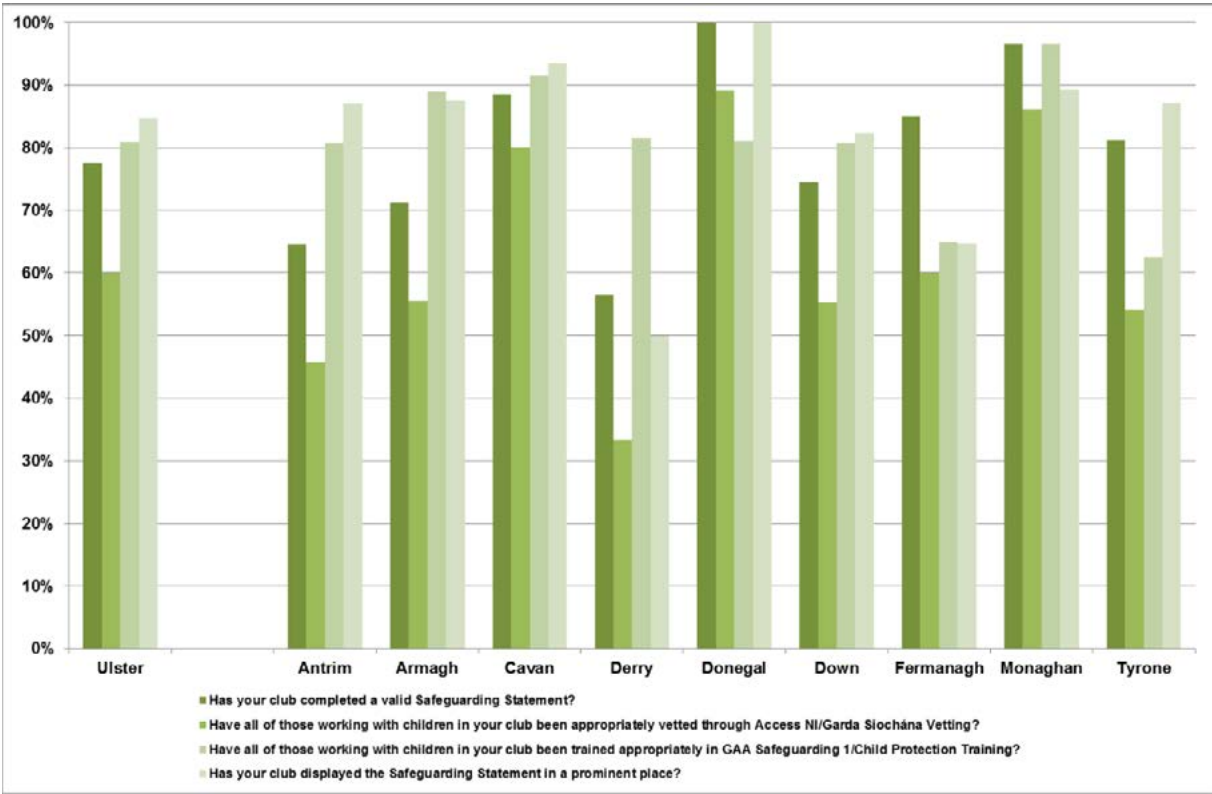


**FIGURE 26** VOLUNTEER VETTING BY CLUB TYPE AND SIZE





**FIGURE 27** CLUB SAFEGUARDING STATEMENTS BY COUNTY



# CLUB DEVELOPMENT TOOLS

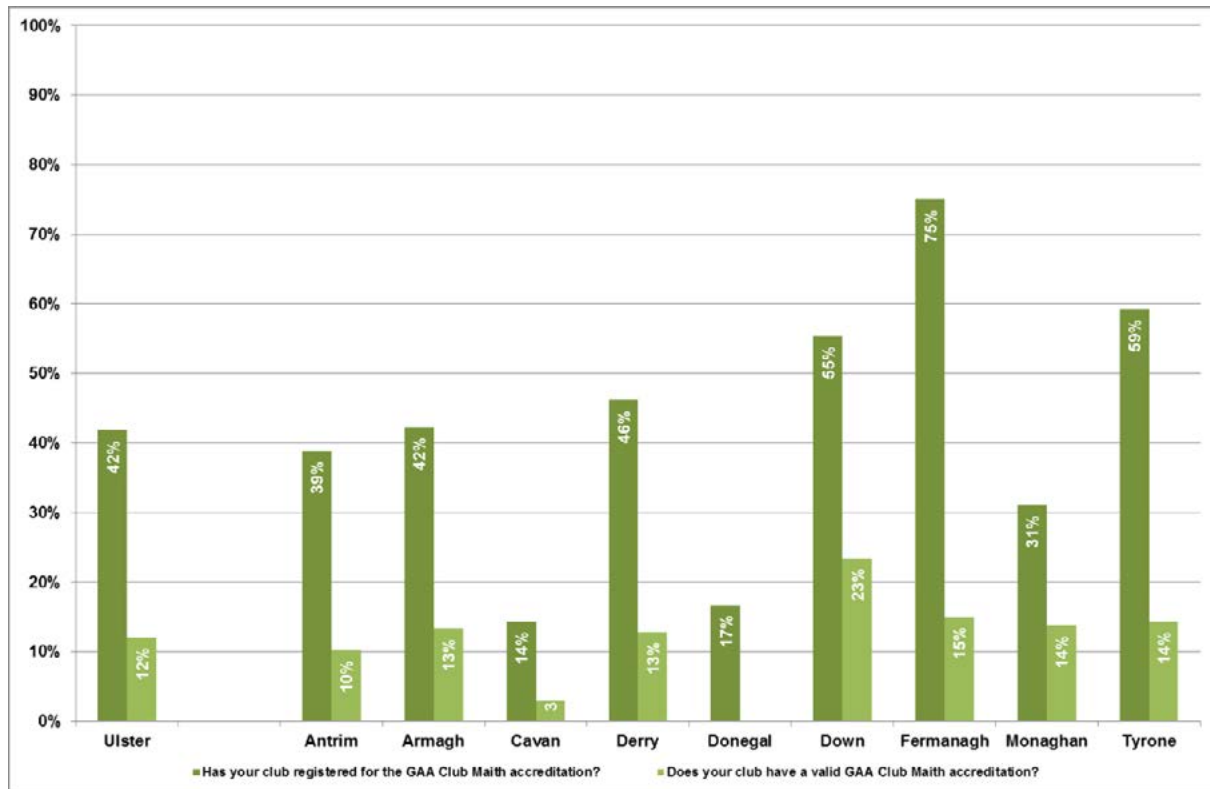
The GAA offers clubs a system of accreditation, Club Maith, which is designed to support them in benchmarking their performance against a range of criteria: Governance; Community Engagement; Coaching & Games; A Safe Environment and Safeguarding Members. To date, 42% of clubs in Ulster have engaged with the Club Maith process by registering for the programme, but only 12% of clubs currently have a valid accreditation.

Coverage is by no means universal, and there are some considerable gaps in uptake (Figure 28). For instance, there are no Club Maith accredited clubs in Donegal and only one in Cavan. Conversely, more than half of the clubs in Down have registered, with nearly one in four having completed the process. In addition, three quarters of clubs in Fermanagh and nearly 60% of clubs in Tyrone have registered, though the proportion of completions is much lower in both counties. Larger clubs with more volunteers

are more likely to have registered (58%) and completed (18%) the accreditation process (Figure 29).

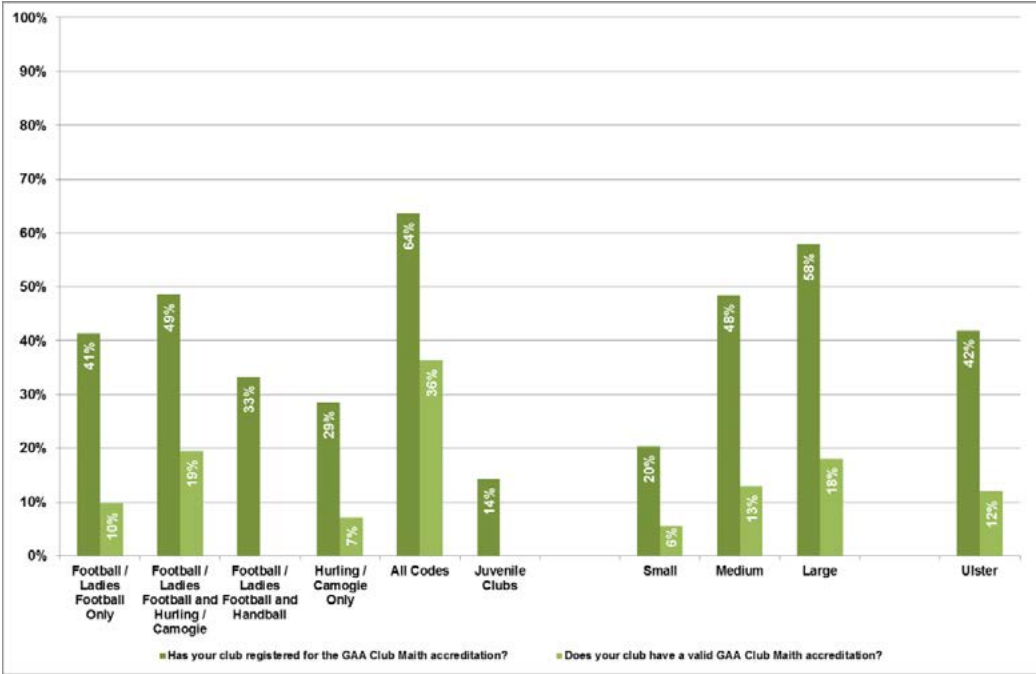
GAA clubs' commitment to robust management of their affairs may also be measured by the number of policies written to anticipate and respond to situations as they arise. Figure 30 shows that across Ulster, it is policies relating to safeguarding and welfare of individuals which tend to be in place, with 80% of clubs having a written safeguarding policy, 73% a data protection policy, and 71% a health and safety policy. Policies aimed at achieving equity within clubs are less prevalent: just over half of the clubs in Ulster have a 'Respect' policy, while fewer still have written policies which support and promote 'Equality' (41%), 'Disability and Special Needs' (37%) or 'Community and Inclusion' (34%). In all cases, the larger the club, the more likely it is to have a written policy in place.

**FIGURE 28** CLUB MAITH ENGAGEMENT BY COUNTY



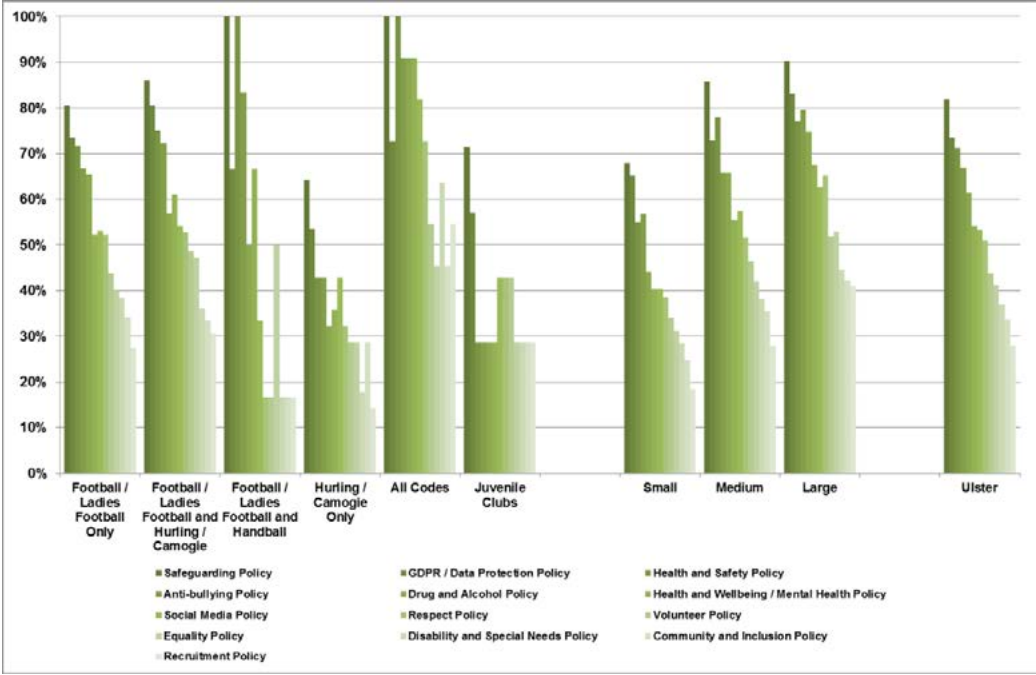
**FIGURE 29**

**CLUB MAITH ENGAGEMENT BY CLUB TYPE AND SIZE**



**FIGURE 30**

**CLUB POLICY COMPLETION BY CLUB TYPE AND SIZE**



# YOUR CLUB'S FINANCES

The financial situation of GAA clubs is a key consideration in understanding the prospects for long-term sustainability and the prospects for growth and development. Figure 31 reveals that in the last two years, while expenditure has risen slightly, clubs have been able to generate sufficient income to keep pace with the increase in costs. The average club in Ulster generated income of €111,500, and spent around €104,500 in the same period, both figures having increased compared with the previous year. A typical club therefore makes a surplus of €7,000, though this figure has declined slightly (by €1,000) since last year.

There is a remarkable similarity in the income and expenditure figures for clubs at county level, though the number of clubs in Cavan were in receipt of lottery grants in the most recent financial year which have skewed the financial data to a certain extent. This highlights one of the limitations of the audit, which did not ask clubs to provide detailed financial information, or to discriminate between general income and grant funding. Similarly, no account was made of existing cash reserves, the size of which might affect a club's financial planning and decision making.

Nevertheless, the general pattern is consistent across Ulster, though as Figure 32 shows, the difference in income and expenditure between small, medium and large clubs is considerable. Furthermore, while both income and expenditure have increased for clubs of all sizes, the average surplus for small clubs declined by €500 between 2017-18 (€4,200) and 2018-19 (€3,700), and by over €5,000 for medium-sized clubs (from c. €7,800 to €2,000). At the same time, the average surplus at large clubs rose by 44%, from €14,800 to €21,300.

The largest clubs are therefore better able to fund investment in coaching development and facilities, and to build cash reserves. This raises a crucial question, since clubs were not asked to state the extent of their reserves, which might indicate the extent to which they are able to withstand a period of prolonged financial uncertainty. This is particularly acute in the context of the current pandemic and the restrictions on club sport implemented by both the Dublin and Stormont legislatures.

**FIGURE 31** CLUB INCOME AND EXPENDITURE BY COUNTY

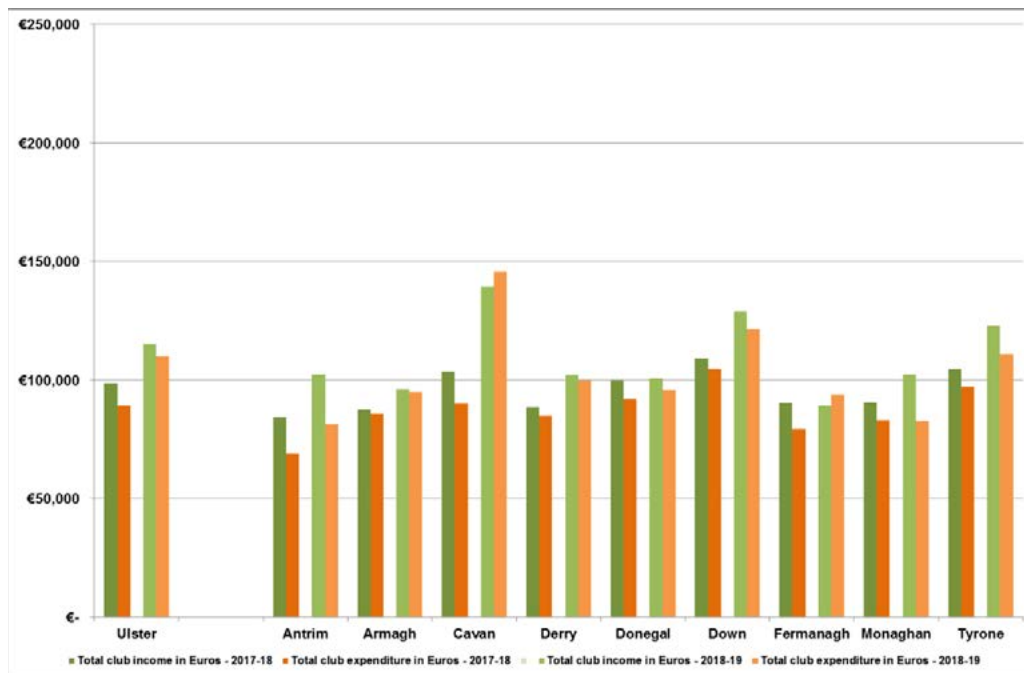
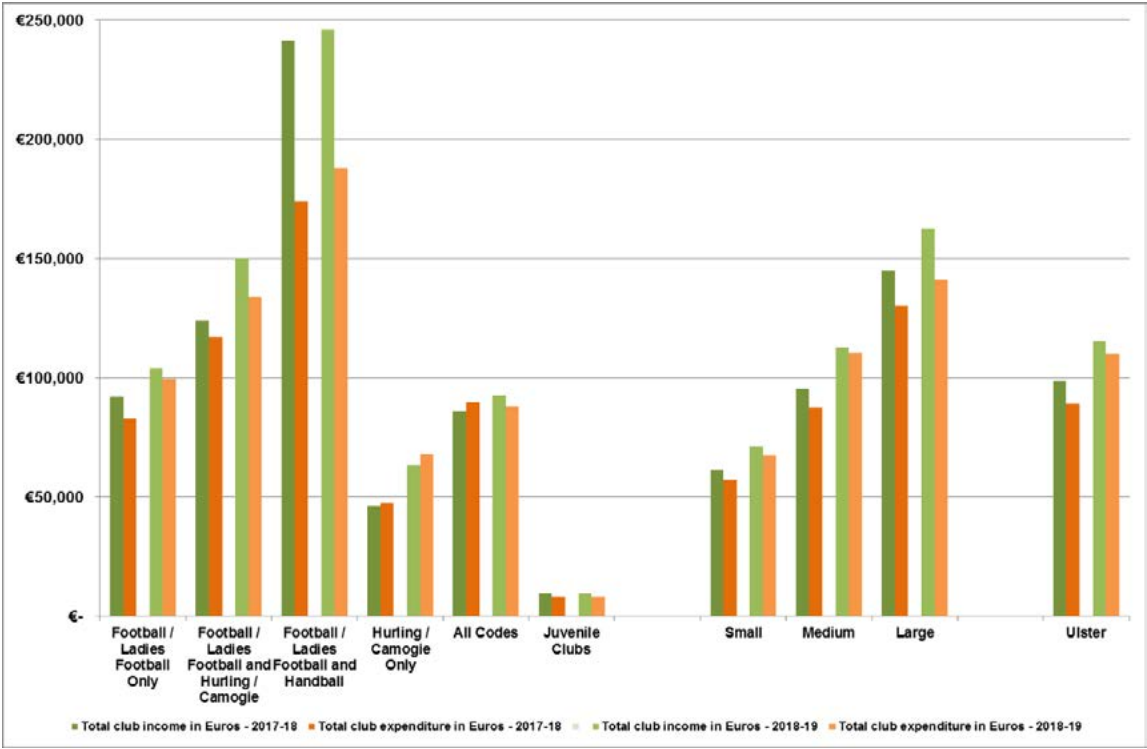


FIGURE 32

CLUB INCOME AND EXPENDITURE BY CLUB TYPE AND SIZE



# IRISH LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

GAA clubs play a critical role in the promotion of Irish language and culture, and Ulster clubs are no exception. Most clubs (71%) have a specific individual responsible for promoting Scór and Scór na nÓg, and two thirds currently take part in the competitions. Both figures are highest in the Gaeltacht county of Donegal, where 95% of clubs have a volunteer entrusted with promoting Scór, and 86% are active in Scór. In contrast, promotion (53%) and participation (45%) in the GAA's cultural competitions is much lower at clubs in the more urban county of Antrim.

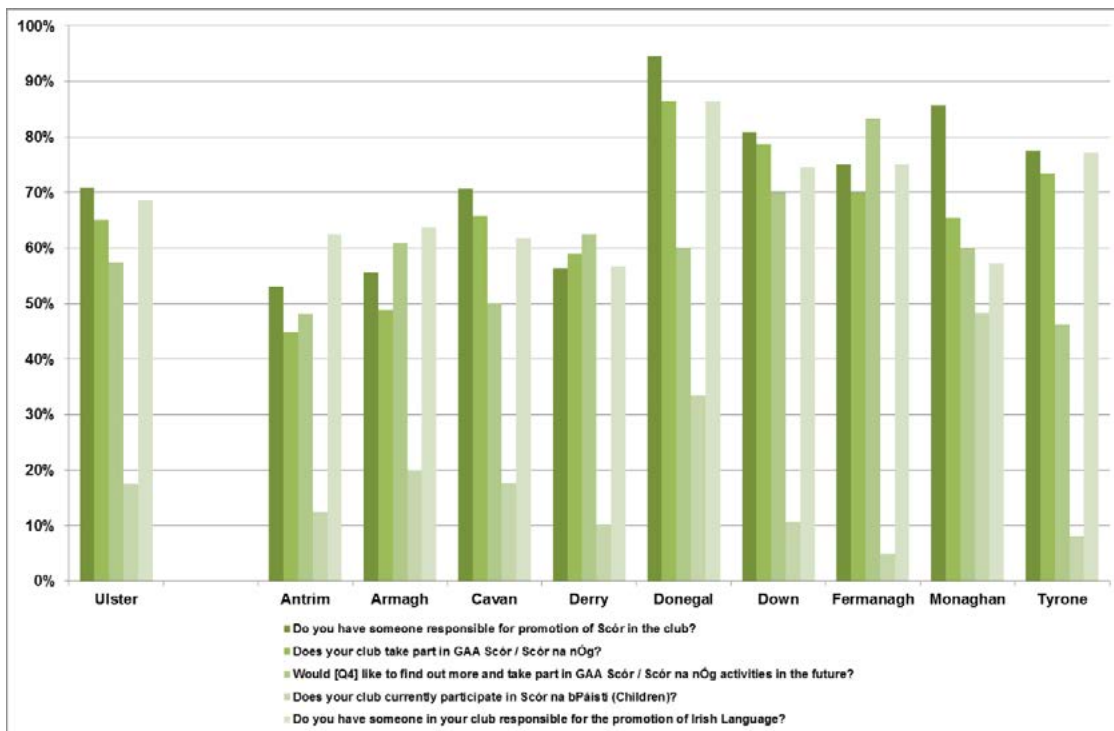
Participation in Scór and Scór na nÓg tends to be confined to Table Quiz and Solo Singing with other strands of the competition being less popular. Figures 34 and 35 give an indication of the spread of activities across Ulster and at county level, with Donegal standing out. The Gaeltacht county has a much higher participation rate in all activities, but especially in Table Quiz (65%), Solo Singing (62%) and Recitation (51%).

With the exception of the Table Quiz strand, engagement is generally higher for Scór na nÓg, mirroring the pattern in Football and Hurling / Camogie (where the transition

to adulthood results in a decline in participation). Young people are more likely to take part in every other strand of the competition, particularly in Armagh, Donegal, Down and Monaghan. In Armagh for instance, 29% of clubs field entrants in the Ballad Group strand of Scór na nÓg, compared with only 11% in Scór. Similarly, in Monaghan, one in three clubs engages with Céilí Dancing in the youth competition, against one in five at adult level. Participation will almost certainly fluctuate from year to year, but the evidence suggests that the youth competitions have generated more interest than the adult contests.

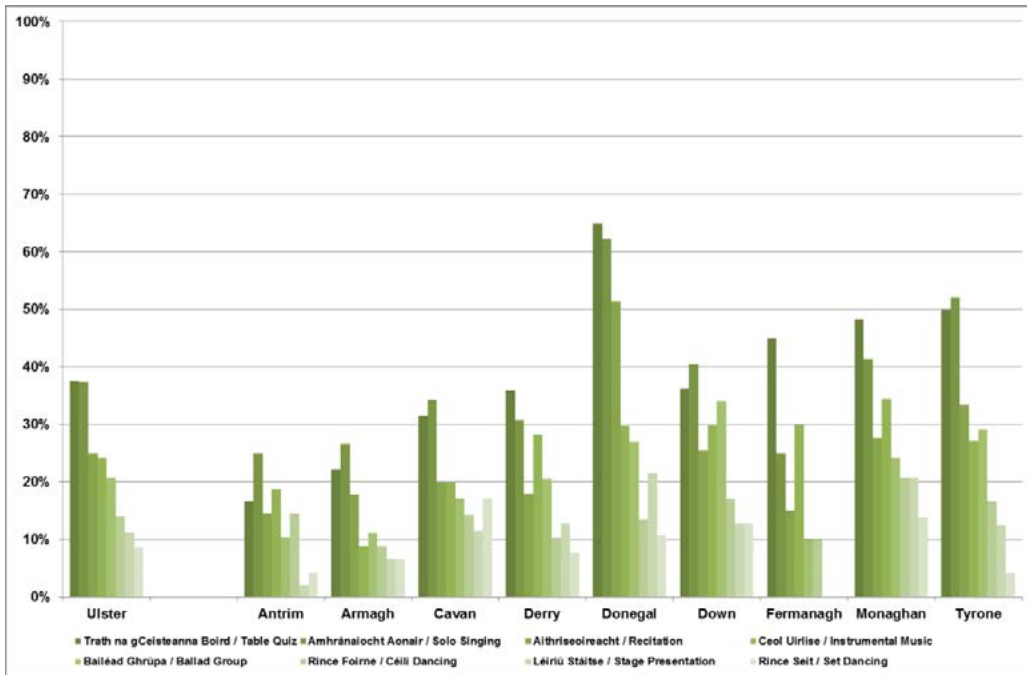
Nevertheless, engagement with Scór and Scór na nÓg is by no means universal, with more than a third of all clubs in Ulster failing to participate in any competition. Further, as Figure 33 demonstrates, engagement with Scór na bPáistí is particularly sporadic, with only 18% of clubs taking part. Reasons cited for this include lack of time (46%), lack of interest (37%) and lack of knowledge (24%). There is clearly some way to go in persuading some clubs to engage with the GAA's cultural competitions.

**FIGURE 33** PARTICIPATION IN SCÓR AGUS SCÓR NA nÓg BY COUNTY

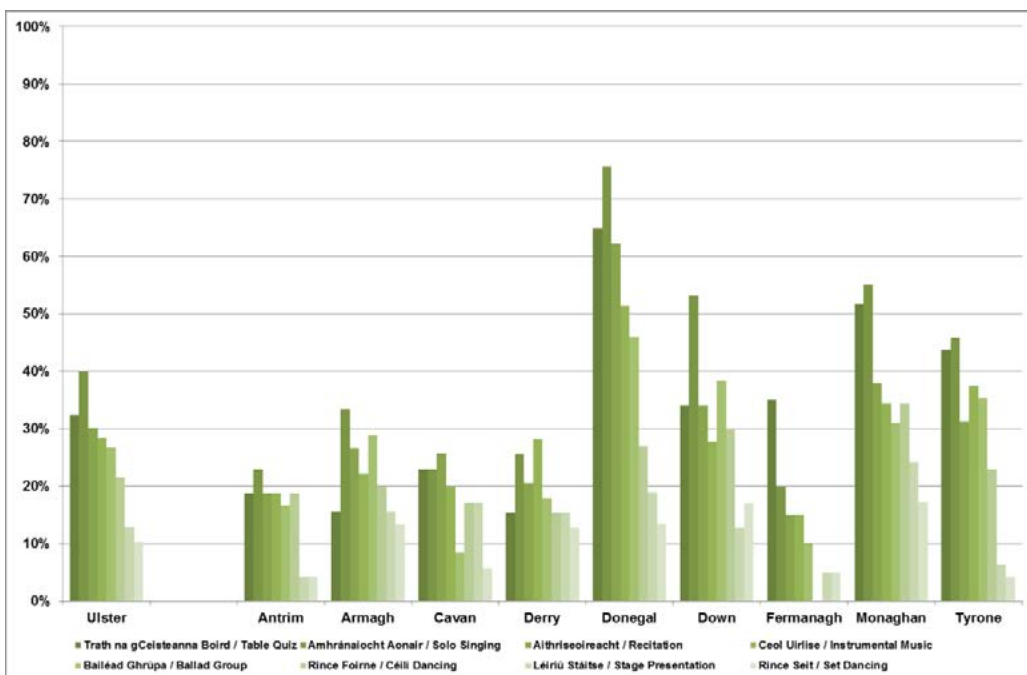




**FIGURE 34** PARTICIPATION IN ELEMENTS OF SCÓR BY COUNTY



**FIGURE 35** PARTICIPATION IN ELEMENTS OF SCÓR NA NÓG BY COUNTY

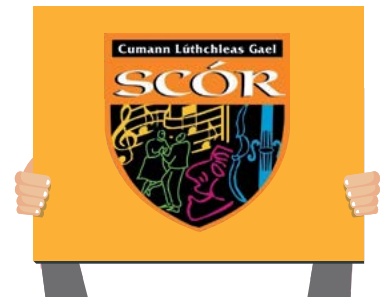




The promotion of the Irish language is ‘an integral part of [the GAA’s] objectives<sup>5</sup> and clubs have a crucial role to play in advancing its use in a variety of contexts. Figure 36 makes clear however, fewer than half of the clubs in Ulster are making significant use of the Irish language in any aspect of their club’s planning and delivery of Gaelic Games. Even in the delivery of Irish classes, only 36% of clubs say that they use the Irish language to any notable extent. One in three clubs makes use of the language in promoting their activities, but otherwise, between 20% and 30% of clubs are using Irish on social media, in competitions and events, in administration or in a social context. Most notably, only one in ten clubs uses Irish to any viable extent in a coaching capacity.

More pointedly, there are some notable variations at county level, with clubs in Cavan making almost no use of Irish at all, while Monaghan clubs are also generally below the Ulster average. Conversely, there is some evidence to suggest that clubs in Tyrone and Donegal have had more success in promoting the use of Irish in all contexts, while those in Antrim (45%) and Down (47%) have the highest rate of Irish use in the delivery of language classes. There

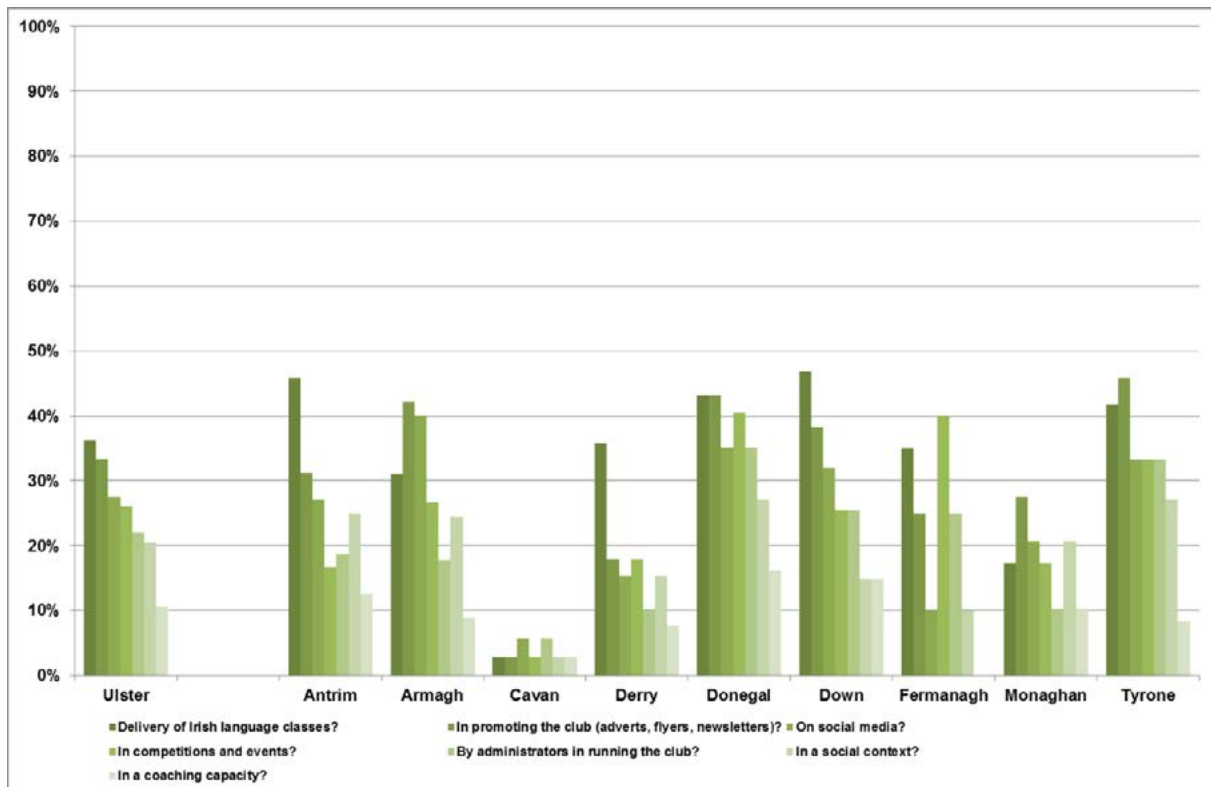
remain however, nearly 150 clubs across the province which make little if any use of Irish in any aspect of their club’s administration, suggesting that there remains a significant amount of work to be done in this regard.



**95%**

**OF CLUBS HAVE A VOLUNTEER ENTRUSTED WITH PROMOTING SCÓR**

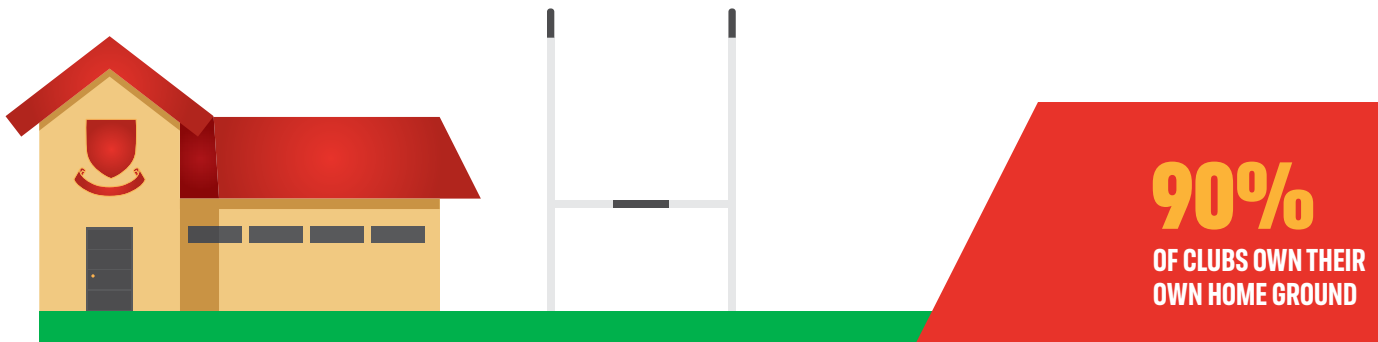
**FIGURE 36** EXTENT OF IRISH LANGUAGE USE BY COUNTY



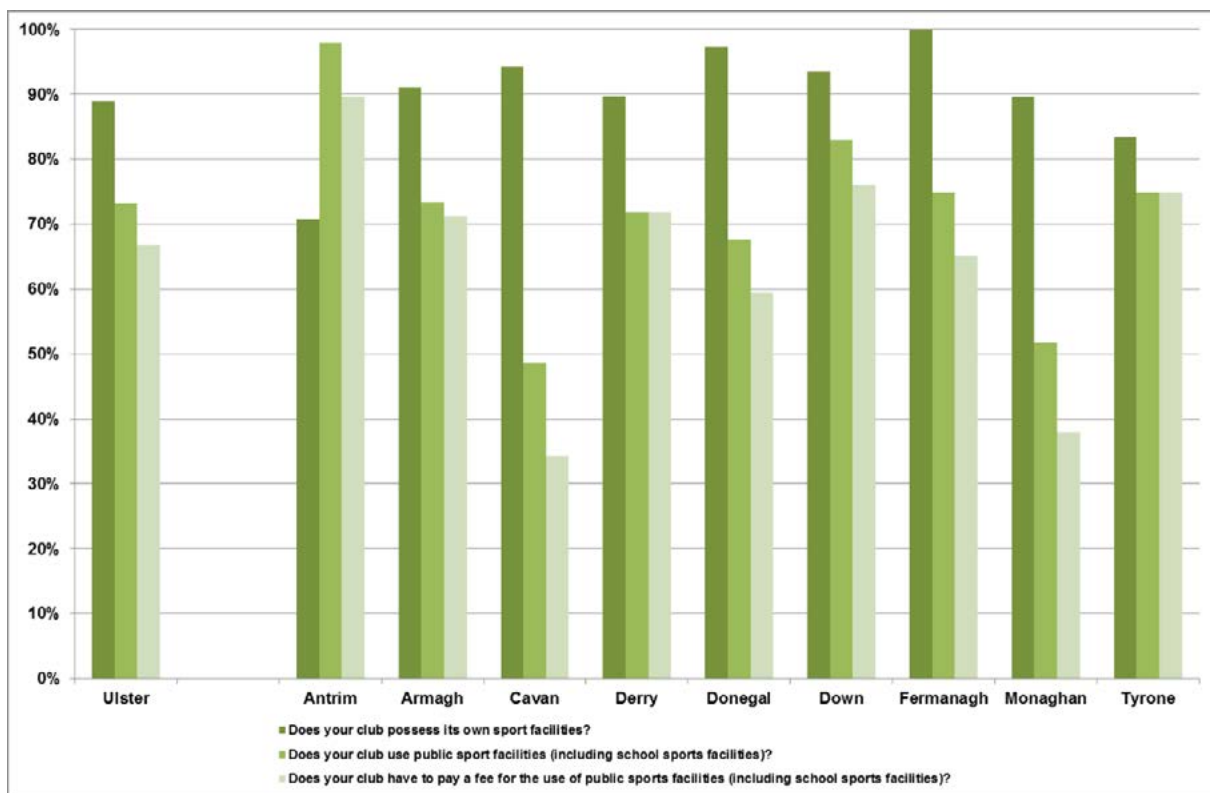
# YOUR FACILITIES

Previous surveys for the Sport and Recreation Alliance have revealed that GAA clubs have a much higher rate of facility ownership than clubs in other sports. The results of this audit confirm that picture as Figure 37 makes clear, with almost 90% of clubs stating that they own their home ground (rising to 100% in Fermanagh). Nevertheless, 73% of clubs said that they also use publicly owned sports facilities, for which the majority are required to pay a fee. While the management and maintenance of

itches, courts and practice facilities inevitably results in additional expenditure, clubs that own their home grounds are believed to be at an advantage in the sense that they retain full control over their use. More importantly perhaps, a club which owns its social facility is able to retain the income which it generates, primarily from bar receipts. By contrast, the need to hire facilities results in leakage of expenditure, which is multiplied in the absence of a clubhouse.



**FIGURE 37** FACILITY TENURE BY COUNTY







It is notable therefore, that in Antrim almost 30% of clubs do not own the facilities at which they play or train, and that all bar one of the clubs in the county uses public facilities, for which 90% are required to pay. Elsewhere, use of public facilities is much more limited, with only half of the clubs in Cavan and Monaghan taking advantage of such an arrangement.

Clubs were asked to identify the facilities available at their home venue, which can be grouped into three types: clubhouse accommodation; clubhouse sport facilities, and; outdoor facilities. Beginning with clubhouse facilities (Figure 38), on average, clubs in Ulster have between three and four changing rooms, a meeting room and a kitchen or catering facility. Bar facilities are much less commonplace, and 170 clubs said that they have none at their home venue.

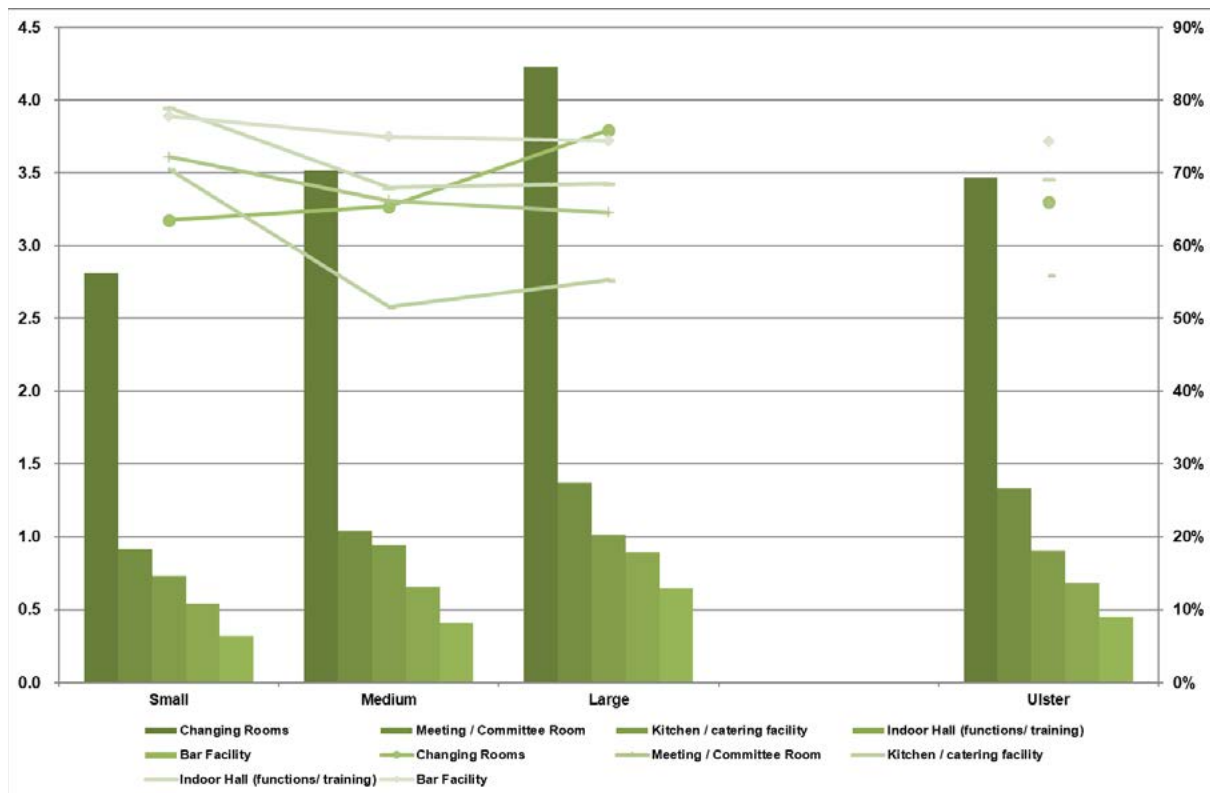
Larger clubs tend to have more clubhouse accommodation available to their members than smaller clubs, with changing rooms (4.2 per club), meeting rooms (1.37) and Indoor Halls (0.9) being in more plentiful supply than at smaller clubs. Satisfaction levels with clubhouse

facilities are generally high, though it is notable that only 56% of clubs felt that their kitchen and catering facilities were 'Good' or 'Excellent'.

Clubhouse sport facilities are much more limited by comparison with clubhouse accommodation and tend to be limited to a weights room. Figure 39 shows facilities for Handball are limited in number, and further analysis reveals that only 46 clubs in Ulster have any Handball facilities at their home venue. Outdoor Ball Walls are similarly rare, with only 69 clubs hosting such a practice facility.

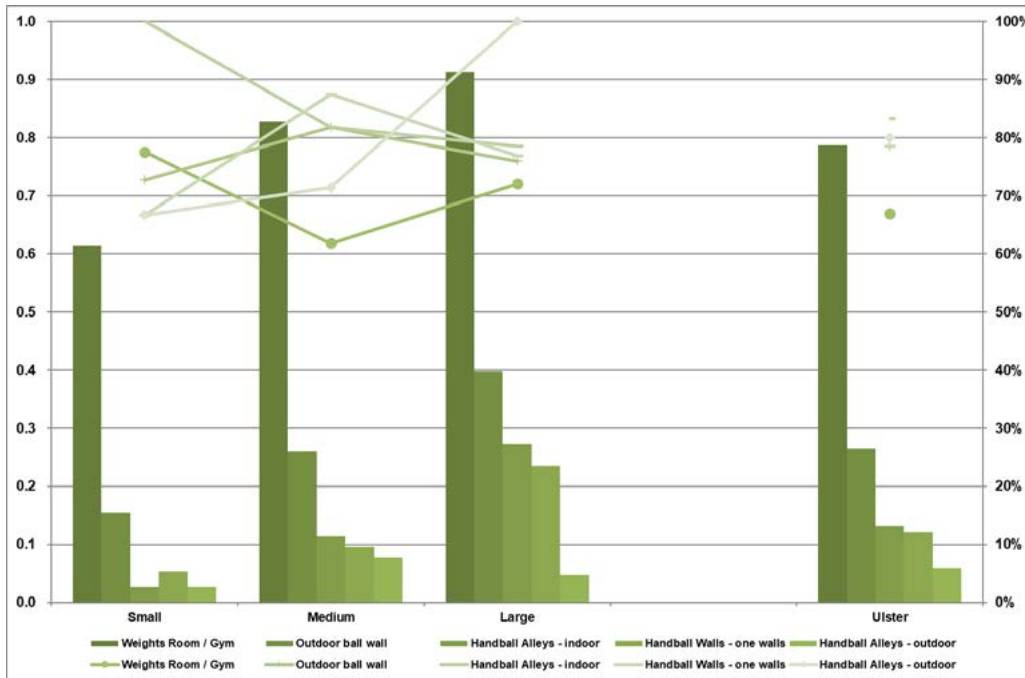
Outdoor facilities are more evenly distributed, with each club home to at least one full size grass pitch with floodlights, on average. Artificial grass pitches (AGPs) are much rarer however, with only 14 full-size facilities across Ulster, of which 6 are in Antrim. Again, larger clubs have a numerical advantage, and are more likely to have multiple pitch facilities available on one site. Satisfaction with outdoor pitches is generally high, with 85% of clubs saying that the grass facility at their home venue is 'Good' or 'Excellent'.

**FIGURE 38** CLUBHOUSE ACCOMMODATION BY CLUB TYPE AND SIZE



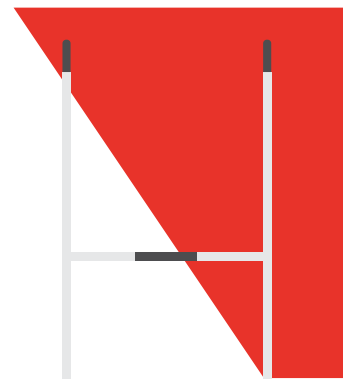
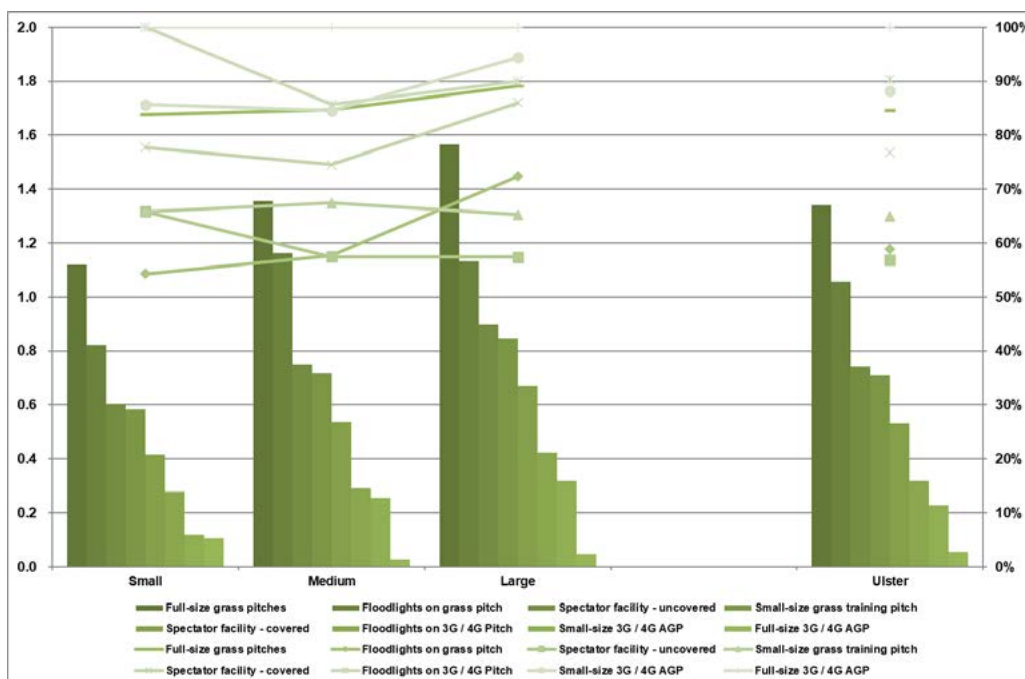
**FIGURE 39**

**CLUBHOUSE SPORT FACILITIES BY CLUB TYPE AND SIZE**



**FIGURE 40**

**OUTDOOR PITCHES BY CLUB TYPE AND SIZE**





# PLANNING YOUR CLUB'S FUTURE

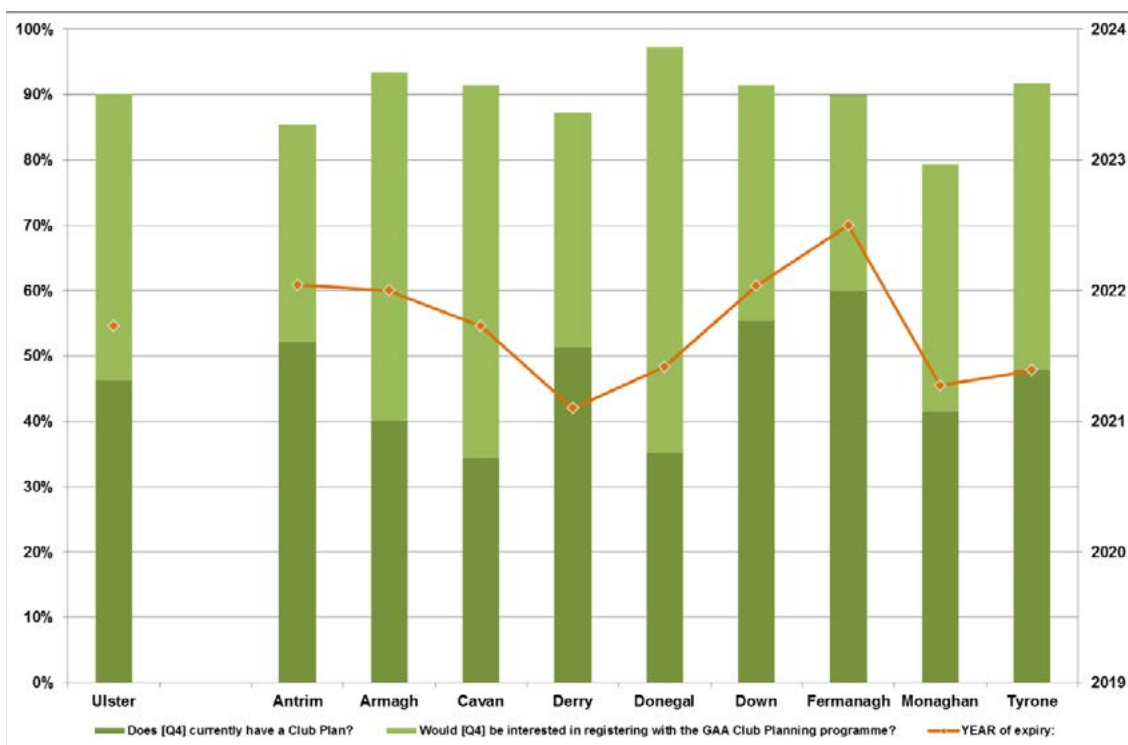
Forward planning of club development is encouraged by all governing bodies, and Figure 41 suggests that there is an encouraging level of engagement with the process at GAA clubs in Ulster. Nearly half of the clubs responding to the questionnaire (46%) have a valid club plan in place, and of the remainder, another 44% are interested in registering with the GAA Club Planning Programme. On average, existing plans have roughly 18 months left to run.

Put simply, there is clear demand from almost all clubs to engage with the planning process, though the ability to do so appears to be limited by club size, or more accurately, club volunteer capacity. More than half of the large clubs in the audit (52%) have a valid plan in place, compared with only 41% of smaller clubs. At county level, while interest is generally high, plan completion rates vary, to the extent that 60% of clubs in Fermanagh have a current

and valid plan, compared with 34% of those in Cavan. As with the adoption of the Club Maith scheme, there is some way to go in persuading every club to follow through on their initial interest.

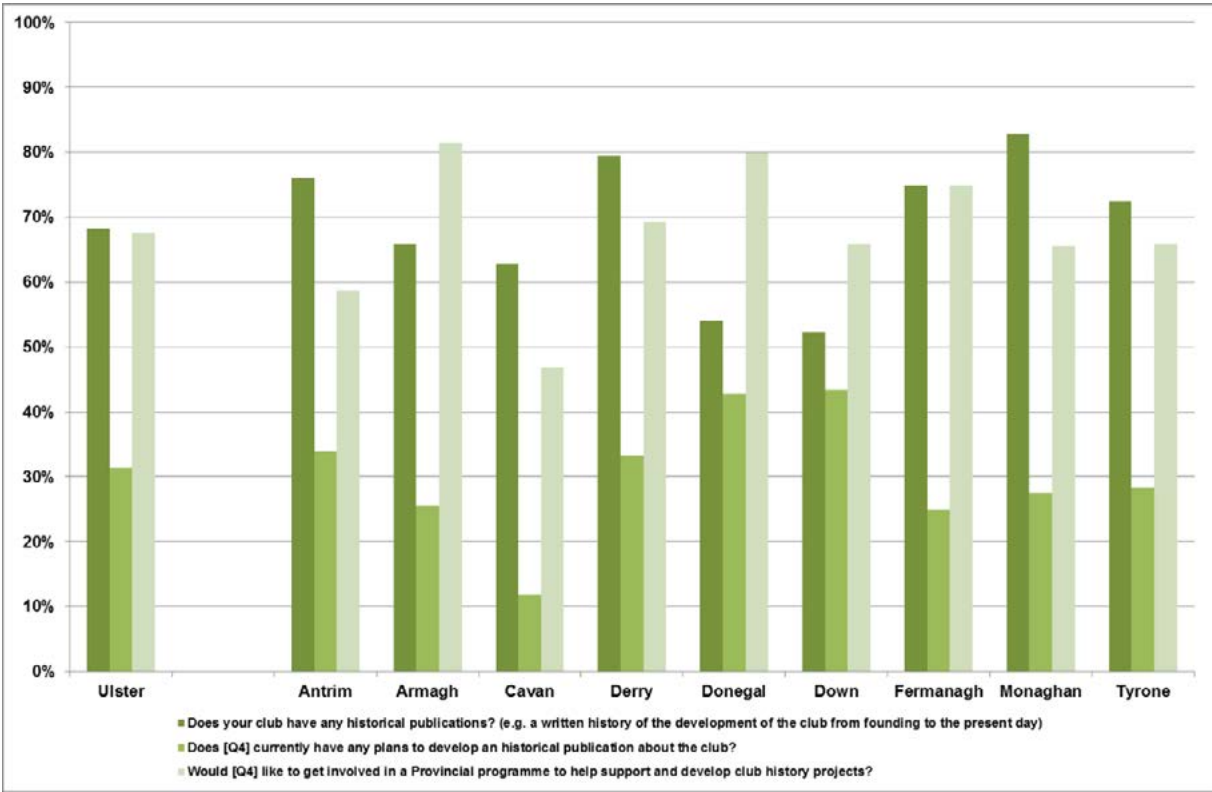
Clubs were also asked to what extent they had developed any historical publications (Figure 42), with 68% replying that they had done so, and 31% expressing a desire to publish in future. Again, there is variance at county level, with 83% of clubs in Monaghan having published a document, against only 52% in Down (though 43% of Down clubs would like to publish something in future). This evidence of apparent latent demand for historical publications is underlined by the high percentage of clubs (67%) which would like to engage with a provincial programme to support and develop club histories.

**FIGURE 41** CLUB PLANS BY COUNTY





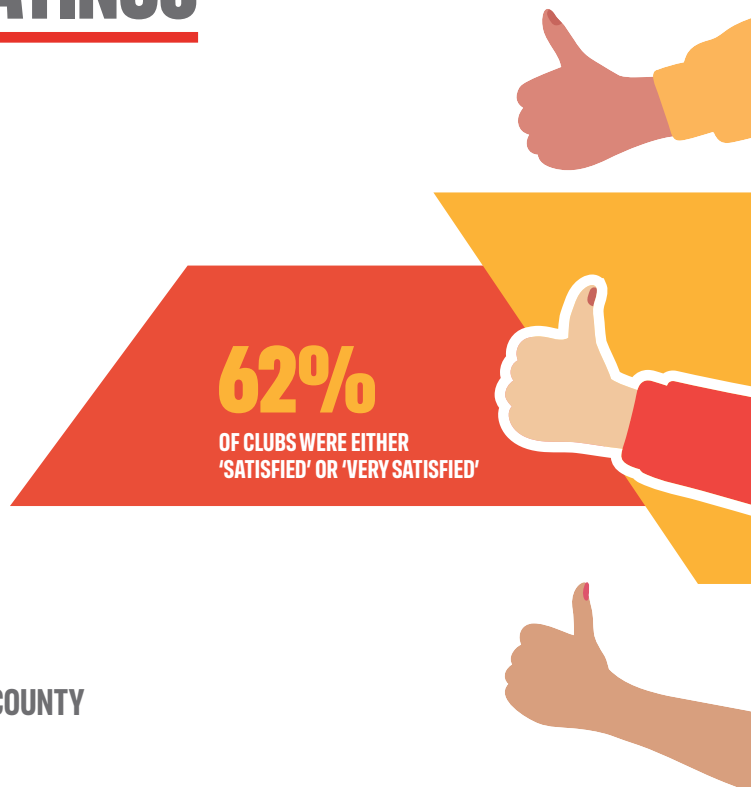
**FIGURE 42** HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS BY COUNTY



# COUNTY BOARD & PROVINCIAL COUNCIL RATINGS

Satisfaction with the nine county boards is generally high, with 62% of clubs either 'Satisfied' or 'Very Satisfied' with the support they provide (Figure 43). This figure rises to 83% in Fermanagh and 97% in Monaghan, where more than half of the clubs are 'Very Satisfied'. In Armagh however, only 5% of clubs are 'Very Satisfied' with the level of support provided by the county board, and 16% are 'Dissatisfied' or 'Very Dissatisfied'.

There is a very similar picture with respect to Ulster GAA (Figure 44), 56% of clubs stating that they were 'Satisfied' or 'Very Satisfied' with the level of support available. This figure was lowest in Donegal where only 37% of clubs declared themselves to be satisfied with the provincial board. Again, the highest levels of satisfaction were in Fermanagh (68%) and Monaghan (79%), with 38% of Monaghan clubs 'Very Satisfied'.



**FIGURE 43** SATISFACTION WITH COUNTY BOARD BY COUNTY

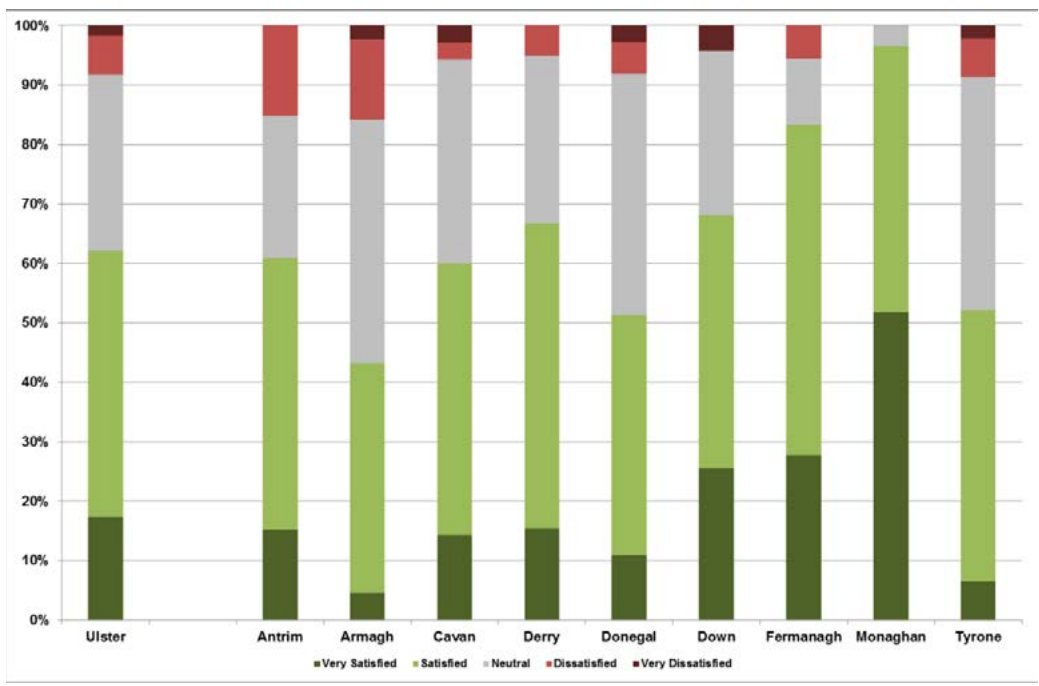
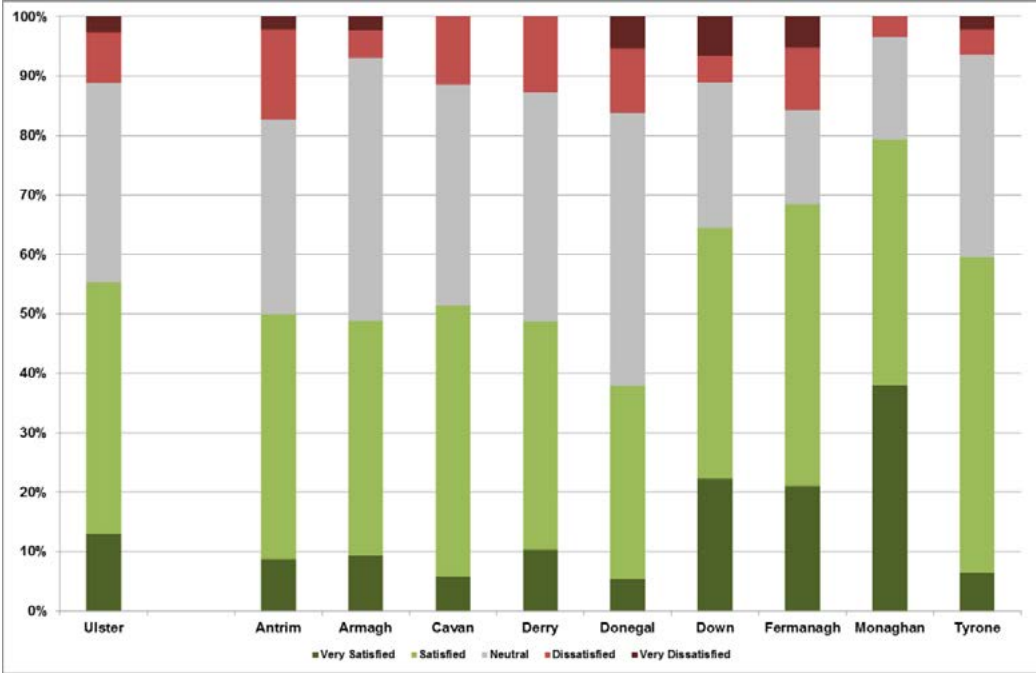


FIGURE 44

SATISFACTION WITH ULSTER GAA BY COUNTY





# SUMMARY

The findings of the audit underline the popularity of Gaelic Games across Ulster at juvenile and adult level. The evidence suggests that clubs are doing an effective job of persuading young people to engage with the various codes as players, supported by a well-developed volunteer workforce. Football is, by some distance, the more popular of the two main Gaelic Games codes, with participation in Hurling and Camogie more limited, taking place mainly in traditional strongholds. There is, nevertheless, considerable potential for growth in both codes, particularly among women and girls. Sustained growth would require a long-term plan supported by significant investment in resources (especially coaching and other workforce roles) and consistent promotion.

In common with most sports in Ireland, participation in Gaelic Games in Ulster declines with age, the most dramatic drop taking place when young people leave school. The majority of adults who are members of GAA clubs are social members, taking no part in any of the codes on offer. This presents both a challenge and an opportunity for clubs, since the high rate of participation at juvenile level suggests that most members would have had some experience of playing. Adult members might be encouraged to re-engage with Gaelic Games, through a 'Back to GAA' scheme, along similar lines to successful programmes promoted by other Sports Governing Bodies

Participation is well supported by substantial number of coaches, many of whom have demonstrated their commitment to the role by achieving accredited qualifications. There is little, if any evidence, to suggest that there are significant gaps in the coaching reserves, though this does not mean that additional resources would be unwelcome. Research for Sport England suggests that the majority of clubs would be able to extend their provision if more coaches could be recruited, trained, developed and most importantly retained<sup>6</sup>. There is no reason to believe that GAA clubs would prove to be any exception to this rule.

Conversely, match officials appear to be much harder to find, and the approach of a number of County Boards' in insisting on a minimum of one qualified referee per club in each code entered offers promising results, which other counties may wish to follow. Regardless of the method chosen, engagement in officiating is something which requires constant encouragement, as the GAA has

acknowledged in the past through its Think you can do better? campaign<sup>7</sup>. In general, however, the club volunteer base is in good shape, and growing, though few clubs would claim that they have enough volunteers.

GAA clubs are offered a wide range of support by the county and provincial boards, and the survey results indicate that there is a good level of awareness among clubs in Ulster. Nevertheless, the uptake of schemes such as the Healthy Clubs programme, the Club Maith benchmarking scheme, and Go Games varies considerably, depending on location and club size. Smaller clubs in particular appear to find it harder to access and sustain involvement in the full range of development programmes provided by the GAA, and this should be of some concern. With fewer volunteers, and therefore less capacity to develop, smaller clubs would benefit the most from county and provincial support, if they could engage in the long term.

The financial position of GAA clubs, at least at the point at which the audit was compiled, is essentially sound. While expenditure has risen over the last financial year, income has kept pace with the result that the average club generated a small surplus in each of the last two seasons. This does not give the full picture however, since clubs were not asked to provide a detailed breakdown.

A proper analysis of financial health and sustainability would need to take account of grant income, assets, liabilities and cash reserves. Not only is this a more complicated proposal however, but it would also likely be subject to some resistance from clubs who would be reluctant to reveal the full position. As with most other aspects of club administration, it is the larger clubs which appear to have an advantage over their smaller counterparts financially.

The promotion and development of Irish language and culture has strong foundations in Ulster's GAA clubs, but there is clear potential for further growth. Engagement with Scór and Scór na nÓg currently stands at 65% of clubs, meaning that one in three has no involvement. Further, the Irish language is not used to a great extent in the majority of clubs, with only 32% producing promotional material and 10% of clubs delivering coaching in Irish to a significant degree.

Given the GAA's historical role in the promotion of Irish language and culture, it may appear that an opportunity is being missed in Ulster's clubs, but in truth, it would appear that the existing level of demand is satisfied, at least to some extent. Nearly half of the clubs in the audit (46%) said that their members did not have the time to take part in Scór, while 37% said that members were uninterested in the competition. In addition, 71% of clubs felt that language classes would help to promote the use of Irish within clubs, suggesting that a substantial proportion of members lack the necessary linguistic ability skills to support further promotion of the language.

The indications are that clubs are generally satisfied with the input provided by Ulster GAA and their county boards. This does not mean however, that clubs would not benefit from additional support, particularly in light of Covid-19, and the associated lockdown. The findings presented here highlight a number of issues which merit the attention of any governing body, irrespective of the specific policy context generated by the pandemic, and the ongoing response of central and local government authorities.



## POLICY IMPLICATIONS

The audit data suggests that overall, GAA clubs in Ulster were in a relatively healthy position before the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic, and the subsequent lockdown which has brought so much disruption to the current season. A more detailed reading of the data suggests however, that there are several areas in which Ulster GAA should consider adjusting its current strategy.

The effects of the disparity between large and small clubs in terms of playing membership and volunteer capacity are profound and wide-ranging. It is the latter which will require the most ongoing support, especially as Ulster emerges from lockdown. Similarly, the dominance of Football in many parts of Ulster hampers the continued efforts to promote Hurling and Camogie, despite the evidence suggesting that dual-code clubs are bigger and more robust.

The data also highlight the extent to which specific demographic groups are under-represented among participants and volunteers at GAA clubs in Ulster. The majority of teams and players in Football and Hurling /

Camogie are male, as are the volunteers who support the provision of both codes. Efforts to engage with people from non-traditional backgrounds are ongoing and early signs are encouraging. Nevertheless, these findings indicate the scale of the task confronting Ulster GAA and other stakeholders in persuading those from all religious groups, women and girls, and people from Black and Minority Ethnic groups to participate in Gaelic Games.

The audit has generated a significant amount of data, but the breadth and depth of information presented here might be overwhelming for many club volunteers. It is important to consider how focussing on a more limited range of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) might support involvement with the audit process, encouraging clubs to engage with evidence-based planning in future. To that end, county level KPI reports are provided as appendices to this report, to encourage discussion and dissemination of findings.



## NEXT STEPS

The first stage in exploiting the findings of this audit should be to disseminate the report to clubs and counties so that they can integrate the results into their strategic planning processes. The evidence presented here offers a sound basis for decision-making and policy development, with clubs able to compare their current situation with that of the overall position in Ulster. The ability to benchmark against clubs of similar size and type presents an opportunity to make that evidence more relevant and thought-provoking, all the more so if the exercise can be repeated to track changes over time.

It is important to note that there are limitations with the existing dataset which require the ongoing attention of Ulster GAA and its stakeholders. While 345 clubs completed the audit survey, there were 30 which did not engage with the process to any functional extent, meaning that the audit is incomplete in that sense. Ulster GAA and its constituent bodies should consider how to encourage and support these clubs, whose lack of involvement may be a sign of a shortage of volunteer capacity.

Equally, though most clubs were able to make a full submission to the audit, this was not always possible. Requests for support from a small number of clubs

indicate that the quality of some information was inconsistent, preventing any meaningful analysis below provincial level. This was particularly true of participant demographic data. There is a strong case for considering what data clubs should be required to collect from their members as part of the affiliation process, which might support further analysis in future.

These minor criticisms notwithstanding, the audit of GAA clubs in Ulster presents a uniquely detailed and robust dataset which offers a model for governing bodies of sport in general, and for those on the island of Ireland in particular. It is imperative therefore, that these results be shared with the central council of the GAA, not only to highlight the current position of clubs in Ulster, but also to demonstrate the efficacy of the process itself, and the utility of the data that it has generated.



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**APPENDIX 1**
**COUNTY LEVEL REPORT FOR ANTRIM**

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	ANTRIM				ULSTER			
	SMALL	MEDIUM	LARGE	TOTAL	SMALL	MEDIUM	LARGE	TOTAL
<b>Total Number of Clubs audited</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>350</b>
<b>Members</b>								
<b>Total no. of Affiliated GAA Club Members</b>	<b>2,636</b>	<b>6,115</b>	<b>7,297</b>	<b>16,048</b>	<b>17,122</b>	<b>55,253</b>	<b>56,711</b>	<b>128,952</b>
Average Total Membership	134	360	663	337	163	360	683	378
<b>Total no. of Affiliated GAA Club Players</b>	<b>1,992</b>	<b>4,573</b>	<b>5,514</b>	<b>12,079</b>	<b>13,064</b>	<b>35,786</b>	<b>33,795</b>	<b>82,754</b>
Average Playing Members	107	269	501	260	127	233	408	244
Average % Playing Members	80%	75%	76%	77%	78%	65%	60%	65%
<b>Total no. of Affiliated GAA Adult Players</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>1,191</b>	<b>1,634</b>	<b>3,495</b>	<b>3,869</b>	<b>9,675</b>	<b>8,341</b>	<b>21,885</b>
<b>Total no. of Affiliated GAA Juvenile Players</b>	<b>1,322</b>	<b>3,382</b>	<b>3,880</b>	<b>8,584</b>	<b>9,195</b>	<b>26,111</b>	<b>25,454</b>	<b>60,760</b>
Average % Juvenile Members	55%	56%	55%	56%	55%	49%	48%	49%
Average % Juvenile Players	67%	74%	70%	71%	71%	73%	75%	74%
<b>Participation</b>								
Average Juvenile Teams - Football	9	22	24	19		22	26	21
Average Juvenile Teams - Hurling/Camogie	11	19	18	16	9	13	14	11
Average Juvenile Players - Football	109	295	416	273	166	282	420	295
Average Juvenile Players - Handball	0	0	22	8	0	30	8	13
Average Juvenile Players - Hurling/Camogie	76	273	312	221	96	171	184	156
Average Senior Teams - Football	2	6	7	5	4	5	6	5
Average Senior Teams - Hurling/Camogie	2	4	5	4	2	3	3	3
Average Senior Players - Football	47	73	107	75	49	66	92	69
Average Senior Players - Handball	1	5	14	6	0	4	3	3
Average Senior Players - Hurling/Camogie	34	60	80	58	24	41	43	37
<b>Volunteers</b>								
<b>Total no. of Volunteers</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>1,159</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>2,517</b>	<b>3,575</b>	<b>8,496</b>	<b>7,211</b>	<b>19,462</b>
Average no of Volunteers per club	28	72	91	57	35	58	92	59
Average % Female Volunteers	30%	29%	30%	30%	33%	32%	32%	32%
<b>Total no. of Coaches - Football</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>3,793</b>	<b>3,011</b>	<b>8,125</b>
<b>Total no. of Coaches - Hurling / Camogie</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>2,042</b>
Average no. of Coaches per club - Football	16	32	46	31	19	33	47	33
Average no. of Coaches per club - Hurling/Camogie	10	24	41	24	9	18	26	17
Average no. of Referees per club - Football	2	6	10	6	2	3	5	3
Average no. of Referees per club - Hurling/Camogie	2	4	10	5	1	3	3	2
<b>Facilities</b>								
<b>Total no. of Grass Pitches</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>453</b>
Average no. of Grass Pitches per Club	1.13	1.33	1.55	1.31	1.12	1.36	1.57	1.34
Average % Rated Good or Better	92%	87%	82%	87%	84%	85%	89%	85%
<b>Total no. of 4G Pitches</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>
Average no. of 4G Pitches per Club	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.11	0.03	0.05	0.06
<b>Total no. of Covered Spectator Facilities</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>151</b>
<b>Finance</b>								
Average Club Income	€ 65,331	€ 141,437	€ 112,881	€ 100,162	€ 71,163	€ 112,685	€ 162,491	€ 111,419
Average Club Expenditure	€ 48,006	€ 118,077	€ 86,733	€ 79,466	€ 67,441	€ 110,666	€ 141,183	€ 104,409
Average Club Surplus/Loss	€ 17,324	€ 23,360	€ 26,148	€ 20,696	€ 3,722	€ 2,020	€ 21,307	€ 7,010
<b>Club Development</b>								
% Clubs registered for Healthy Club programme	38%	59%	73%	53%	35%	47%	58%	46%
% Clubs registered for Club Maith programme	10%	53%	73%	39%	41%	49%	33%	42%
% Clubs with valid Club Development Plans	33%	59%	73%	51%	41%	46%	52%	46%
<b>Irish Culture and Language</b>								
% Clubs participating in Scór / Scór na nOg	5%	12%	27%	13%	39%	70%	90%	18%
% Clubs using Irish in coaching	10%	12%	18%	12%	8%	10%	12%	18%
% Clubs using Irish in administration	14%	18%	27%	18%	18%	21%	23%	27%
<b>Satisfaction</b>								
Average Satisfaction with County Board	50%	69%	73%	62%	58%	61%	70%	62%
Average Satisfaction with Ulster Council	45%	50%	64%	51%	49%	54%	66%	56%

## APPENDIX 2

## COUNTY LEVEL REPORT FOR ARMAGH

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	ARMAGH				ULSTER			
	SMALL	MEDIUM	LARGE	TOTAL	SMALL	MEDIUM	LARGE	TOTAL
<b>Total Number of Clubs audited</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>350</b>
<b>Members</b>								
<b>Total no. of Affiliated GAA Club Members</b>	<b>2,843</b>	<b>6,018</b>	<b>5,956</b>	<b>14,817</b>	<b>17,122</b>	<b>55,253</b>	<b>56,711</b>	<b>128,952</b>
Average Total Membership	178	334	669	345	163	360	683	378
<b>Total no. of Affiliated GAA Club Players</b>	<b>1,882</b>	<b>4,271</b>	<b>3,539</b>	<b>9,692</b>	<b>13,064</b>	<b>35,786</b>	<b>33,795</b>	<b>82,754</b>
Average Playing Members	118	237	399	226	127	233	408	244
Average % Playing Members	66%	71%	60%	65%	78%	65%	60%	65%
<b>Total no. of Affiliated GAA Adult Players</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>1,146</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>2,502</b>	<b>3,869</b>	<b>9,675</b>	<b>8,341</b>	<b>21,885</b>
<b>Total no. of Affiliated GAA Juvenile Players</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>3,125</b>	<b>2,768</b>	<b>7,190</b>	<b>9,195</b>	<b>26,111</b>	<b>25,454</b>	<b>60,760</b>
Average % Juvenile Members	50%	53%	51%	52%	55%	49%	48%	49%
Average % Juvenile Players	69%	73%	79%	74%	71%	73%	75%	74%
<b>Participation</b>								
Average Juvenile Teams - Football	11	14	22	15	15	22	26	21
Average Juvenile Teams - Hurling/Camogie	4	10	12	8	9	13	14	11
Average Juvenile Players - Football	131	228	586	269	166	282	420	295
Average Juvenile Players - Handball	0	0	22	0	0	30	8	13
Average Juvenile Players - Hurling/Camogie	66	147	219	142	96	171	184	156
Average Senior Teams - Football	3	4	5	4	4	5	6	5
Average Senior Teams - Hurling/Camogie	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
Average Senior Players - Football	48	58	71	58	49	66	92	69
Average Senior Players - Handball	1	5	14	0	0	4	3	3
Average Senior Players - Hurling/Camogie	14	34	27	28	24	41	43	37
<b>Volunteers</b>								
<b>Total no. of Volunteers</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>2,419</b>	<b>3,575</b>	<b>8,496</b>	<b>7,211</b>	<b>19,462</b>
Average no of Volunteers per club	31	60	95	56	35	58	92	59
Average % Female Volunteers	35%	31%	34%	33%	33%	32%	32%	32%
<b>Total no. of Coaches - Football</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>3,793</b>	<b>3,011</b>	<b>8,125</b>
<b>Total no. of Coaches - Hurling / Camogie</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>2,042</b>
Average no. of Coaches per club - Football	17	34	49	31	19	33	47	33
Average no. of Coaches per club - Hurling/Camogie	8	12	15	10	9	18	26	17
Average no. of Referees per club - Football	2	2	4	3	2	3	5	3
Average no. of Referees per club - Hurling/Camogie	1	2	5	2	1	3	3	2
<b>Facilities</b>								
<b>Total no. of Grass Pitches</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>453</b>
Average no. of Grass Pitches per Club	1.06	1.33	1.67	1.31	1.12	1.36	1.57	1.34
Average % Rated Good or Better	69%	88%	100%	80%	84%	85%	89%	85%
<b>Total no. of 4G Pitches</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>
Average no. of 4G Pitches per Club	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.03	0.11	0.03	0.05	0.06
<b>Total no. of Covered Spectator Facilities</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>151</b>
<b>Finance</b>								
Average Club Income	€ 56,941	€ 61,752	€ 243,078	€ 96,042	€ 71,163	€ 112,685	€ 162,491	€ 111,419
Average Club Expenditure	€ 50,349	€ 68,046	€ 224,963	€ 95,094	€ 67,441	€ 110,666	€ 141,183	€ 104,409
Average Club Surplus/Loss	€ 6,592	-€ 6,294	€ 18,116	€ 948	€ 3,722	€ 2,020	€ 21,307	€ 7,010
<b>Club Development</b>								
% Clubs registered for Healthy Club programme	29%	33%	44%	33%	35%	47%	58%	46%
% Clubs registered for Club Maith programme	24%	50%	67%	42%	41%	49%	33%	42%
% Clubs with valid Club Development Plans	41%	28%	67%	40%	41%	46%	52%	46%
<b>Irish Culture and Language</b>								
% Clubs participating in Scór / Scór na nOg	6%	22%	44%	20%	39%	70%	90%	18%
% Clubs using Irish in coaching	6%	11%	11%	9%	8%	10%	12%	18%
% Clubs using Irish in administration	24%	11%	22%	18%	18%	21%	23%	27%
<b>Satisfaction</b>								
Average Satisfaction with County Board	47%	41%	44%	43%	58%	61%	70%	62%
Average Satisfaction with Ulster Council	47%	41%	67%	49%	49%	54%	66%	56%

**APPENDIX 3 COUNTY LEVEL REPORT FOR CAVAN**

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	CAVAN				ULSTER			
	SMALL	MEDIUM	LARGE	TOTAL	SMALL	MEDIUM	LARGE	TOTAL
<b>Total Number of Clubs audited</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>350</b>
<b>Members</b>								
<b>Total no. of Affiliated GAA Club Members</b>	<b>2,576</b>	<b>4,597</b>	<b>4,505</b>	<b>11,678</b>	<b>17,122</b>	<b>55,253</b>	<b>56,711</b>	<b>128,952</b>
Average Total Membership	193	362	563	342	163	360	683	378
<b>Total no. of Affiliated GAA Club Players</b>	<b>1,869</b>	<b>2,475</b>	<b>2,453</b>	<b>6,797</b>	<b>13,064</b>	<b>35,786</b>	<b>33,795</b>	<b>82,754</b>
Average Playing Members	138	198	307	200	127	233	408	244
Average % Playing Members	71%	55%	54%	58%	78%	65%	60%	65%
<b>Total no. of Affiliated GAA Adult Players</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>1,951</b>	<b>3,869</b>	<b>9,675</b>	<b>8,341</b>	<b>21,885</b>
<b>Total no. of Affiliated GAA Juvenile Players</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>1,661</b>	<b>1,905</b>	<b>4,846</b>	<b>9,195</b>	<b>26,111</b>	<b>25,454</b>	<b>60,760</b>
Average % Juvenile Members	55%	42%	46%	47%	55%	49%	48%	49%
Average % Juvenile Players	69%	68%	78%	72%	71%	73%	75%	74%
<b>Participation</b>								
Average Juvenile Teams - Football	10	16	12	13	15	22	26	21
Average Juvenile Teams - Hurling/Camogie	2	5	2	4	9	13	14	11
Average Juvenile Players - Football	136	209	263	207	166	282	420	295
Average Juvenile Players - Handball	0	0	22	0	0	30	8	13
Average Juvenile Players - Hurling/Camogie	33	12	53	42	96	171	184	156
Average Senior Teams - Football	5	6	6	6	4	5	6	5
Average Senior Teams - Hurling/Camogie	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3
Average Senior Players - Football	47	55	70	56	49	66	92	69
Average Senior Players - Handball	1	5	14	0	0	4	3	3
Average Senior Players - Hurling/Camogie	14	11	11	16	24	41	43	37
<b>Volunteers</b>								
<b>Total no. of Volunteers</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>1,486</b>	<b>3,575</b>	<b>8,496</b>	<b>7,211</b>	<b>19,462</b>
Average no of Volunteers per club	33	41	61	42	35	58	92	59
Average % Female Volunteers	37%	33%	28%	34%	33%	32%	32%	32%
<b>Total no. of Coaches - Football</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>3,793</b>	<b>3,011</b>	<b>8,125</b>
<b>Total no. of Coaches - Hurling / Camogie</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>2,042</b>
Average no. of Coaches per club - Football	20	33	36	28	19	33	47	33
Average no. of Coaches per club - Hurling/Camogie	5	8	-1	8	9	18	26	17
Average no. of Referees per club - Football	1	2	2	2	2	3	5	3
Average no. of Referees per club - Hurling/Camogie	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	2
<b>Facilities</b>								
<b>Total no. of Grass Pitches</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>453</b>
Average no. of Grass Pitches per Club	1.08	1.15	1.38	1.18	1.12	1.36	1.57	1.34
Average % Rated Good or Better	100%	75%	75%	81%	84%	85%	89%	85%
<b>Total no. of 4G Pitches</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>
Average no. of 4G Pitches per Club	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.03	0.05	0.06
<b>Total no. of Covered Spectator Facilities</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>151</b>
<b>Finance</b>								
Average Club Income	€ 105,167	€ 165,050	€ 149,594	€ 139,486	€ 71,163	€ 112,685	€ 162,491	€ 111,419
Average Club Expenditure	€ 118,414	€ 173,989	€ 140,381	€ 145,770	€ 67,441	€ 110,666	€ 141,183	€ 104,409
Average Club Surplus/Loss	-€ 13,247	-€ 8,939	€ 9,213	-€ 6,283	€ 3,722	€ 2,020	€ 21,307	€ 7,010
<b>Club Development</b>								
% Clubs registered for Healthy Club programme	29%	46%	63%	43%	35%	47%	58%	46%
% Clubs registered for Club Maith programme	0%	8%	50%	14%	41%	49%	33%	42%
% Clubs with valid Club Development Plans	29%	31%	50%	34%	41%	46%	52%	46%
<b>Irish Culture and Language</b>								
% Clubs participating in Scór / Scór na nOg	7%	25%	25%	18%	39%	70%	90%	18%
% Clubs using Irish in coaching	7%	0%	0%	3%	8%	10%	12%	18%
% Clubs using Irish in administration	0%	8%	13%	6%	18%	21%	23%	27%
<b>Satisfaction</b>								
Average Satisfaction with County Board	71%	46%	63%	60%	58%	61%	70%	62%
Average Satisfaction with Ulster Council	43%	46%	75%	51%	49%	54%	66%	56%

## APPENDIX 4

## COUNTY LEVEL REPORT FOR DERRY

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	DERRY				ULSTER			
	SMALL	MEDIUM	LARGE	TOTAL	SMALL	MEDIUM	LARGE	TOTAL
<b>Total Number of Clubs audited</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>350</b>
<b>Members</b>								
<b>Total no. of Affiliated GAA Club Members</b>	<b>2,047</b>	<b>6,049</b>	<b>6,713</b>	<b>14,809</b>	<b>17,122</b>	<b>55,253</b>	<b>56,711</b>	<b>128,952</b>
Average Total Membership	171	356	671	380	163	360	683	378
<b>Total no. of Affiliated GAA Club Players</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>4,150</b>	<b>3,942</b>	<b>9,592</b>	<b>13,064</b>	<b>35,786</b>	<b>33,795</b>	<b>82,754</b>
Average Playing Members	125	259	394	252	127	233	408	244
Average % Playing Members	73%	73%	59%	66%	78%	65%	60%	65%
<b>Total no. of Affiliated GAA Adult Players</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>1,223</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>2,574</b>	<b>3,869</b>	<b>9,675</b>	<b>8,341</b>	<b>21,885</b>
<b>Total no. of Affiliated GAA Juvenile Players</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>2,927</b>	<b>3,020</b>	<b>7,018</b>	<b>9,195</b>	<b>26,111</b>	<b>25,454</b>	<b>60,760</b>
Average % Juvenile Members	56%	51%	46%	50%	55%	49%	48%	49%
Average % Juvenile Players	71%	71%	77%	73%	71%	73%	75%	74%
<b>Participation</b>								
Average Juvenile Teams - Football	15	17	37	21	15	22	26	21
Average Juvenile Teams - Hurling/Camogie	9	12	30	17	9	13	14	11
Average Juvenile Players - Football	165	222	444	267	166	282	420	295
Average Juvenile Players - Handball	0	0	22	8	0	30	8	13
Average Juvenile Players - Hurling/Camogie	102	177	346	226	96	171	184	156
Average Senior Teams - Football	4	5	7	5	4	5	6	5
Average Senior Teams - Hurling/Camogie	2	3	8	4	2	3	3	3
Average Senior Players - Football	39	71	84	66	49	66	92	69
Average Senior Players - Handball	1	5	14	0	0	4	3	3
Average Senior Players - Hurling/Camogie	35	50	72	55	24	41	43	37
<b>Volunteers</b>								
<b>Total no. of Volunteers</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>1,037</b>	<b>2,121</b>	<b>3,575</b>	<b>8,496</b>	<b>7,211</b>	<b>19,462</b>
Average no of Volunteers per club	25	52	104	59	35	58	92	59
Average % Female Volunteers	29%	30%	33%	30%	33%	32%	32%	32%
<b>Total no. of Coaches - Football</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>3,793</b>	<b>3,011</b>	<b>8,125</b>
<b>Total no. of Coaches - Hurling / Camogie</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>2,042</b>
Average no. of Coaches per club - Football	13	32	43	31	19	33	47	33
Average no. of Coaches per club - Hurling/Camogie	9	17	49	26	9	18	26	17
Average no. of Referees per club - Football	2	4	3	3	2	3	5	3
Average no. of Referees per club - Hurling/Camogie	1	1	2	1	1	3	3	2
<b>Facilities</b>								
<b>Total no. of Grass Pitches</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>453</b>
Average no. of Grass Pitches per Club	1.00	1.47	2.10	1.49	1.12	1.36	1.57	1.34
Average % Rated Good or Better	91%	87%	100%	92%	84%	85%	89%	85%
<b>Total no. of 4G Pitches</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>
Average no. of 4G Pitches per Club	0.11	0.08	0.00	0.06	0.11	0.03	0.05	0.06
<b>Total no. of Covered Spectator Facilities</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>151</b>
<b>Finance</b>								
Average Club Income	€ 82,307	€ 99,758	€ 126,952	€ 102,054	€ 71,163	€ 112,685	€ 162,491	€ 111,419
Average Club Expenditure	€ 75,000	€ 107,970	€ 116,034	€ 99,896	€ 67,441	€ 110,666	€ 141,183	€ 104,409
Average Club Surplus/Loss	€ 7,307	-€ 8,212	€ 10,918	€ 2,157	€ 3,722	€ 2,020	€ 21,307	€ 7,010
<b>Club Development</b>								
% Clubs registered for Healthy Club programme	25%	35%	50%	36%	35%	47%	58%	46%
% Clubs registered for Club Maith programme	33%	53%	50%	46%	41%	49%	33%	42%
% Clubs with valid Club Development Plans	50%	59%	40%	51%	41%	46%	52%	46%
<b>Irish Culture and Language</b>								
% Clubs participating in Scór / Scór na nOg	0%	18%	10%	10%	39%	70%	90%	18%
% Clubs using Irish in coaching	8%	6%	10%	8%	8%	10%	12%	18%
% Clubs using Irish in administration	8%	12%	10%	10%	18%	21%	23%	27%
<b>Satisfaction</b>								
Average Satisfaction with County Board	50%	65%	90%	67%	58%	61%	70%	62%
Average Satisfaction with Ulster Council	50%	41%	60%	49%	49%	54%	66%	56%

**APPENDIX 5**
**COUNTY LEVEL REPORT FOR DONEGAL**

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	DONEGAL				ULSTER			
	SMALL	MEDIUM	LARGE	TOTAL	SMALL	MEDIUM	LARGE	TOTAL
Total Number of Clubs audited	5	18	13	37	109	155	83	350
<b>Members</b>								
<b>Total no. of Affiliated GAA Club Members</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>7,474</b>	<b>9,496</b>	<b>17,883</b>	<b>17,122</b>	<b>55,253</b>	<b>56,711</b>	<b>128,952</b>
Average Total Membership	185	433	734	509	163	360	683	378
<b>Total no. of Affiliated GAA Club Players</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>5,284</b>	<b>5,445</b>	<b>11,589</b>	<b>13,064</b>	<b>35,786</b>	<b>33,795</b>	<b>82,754</b>
Average Playing Members	190	294	422	327	127	233	408	244
Average % Playing Members	102%	68%	57%	64%	78%	65%	60%	65%
<b>Total no. of Affiliated GAA Adult Players</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>1,294</b>	<b>2,692</b>	<b>3,869</b>	<b>9,675</b>	<b>8,341</b>	<b>21,885</b>
<b>Total no. of Affiliated GAA Juvenile Players</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>4,110</b>	<b>4,151</b>	<b>8,897</b>	<b>9,195</b>	<b>26,111</b>	<b>25,454</b>	<b>60,760</b>
Average % Juvenile Members	49%	58%	47%	52%	55%	49%	48%	49%
Average % Juvenile Players	76%	78%	76%	77%	71%	73%	75%	74%
<b>Participation</b>								
Average Juvenile Teams - Football	24	20	25	22	15	22	26	21
Average Juvenile Teams - Hurling/Camogie	22	6	9	10	9	13	14	11
Average Juvenile Players - Football	250	367	447	386	166	282	420	295
Average Juvenile Players - Handball	0	0	22	3	0	30	8	13
Average Juvenile Players - Hurling/Camogie	-1	88	112	135	96	171	184	156
Average Senior Teams - Football	4	5	5	5	4	5	6	5
Average Senior Teams - Hurling/Camogie	-1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3
Average Senior Players - Football	51	75	99	82	49	66	92	69
Average Senior Players - Handball	1	5	14	0	0	4	3	3
Average Senior Players - Hurling/Camogie	61	4	26	23	24	41	43	37
<b>Volunteers</b>								
<b>Total no. of Volunteers</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>1,353</b>	<b>2,598</b>	<b>3,575</b>	<b>8,496</b>	<b>7,211</b>	<b>19,462</b>
Average no of Volunteers per club	37	61	104	72	35	58	92	59
Average % Female Volunteers	39%	36%	32%	35%	33%	32%	32%	32%
<b>Total no. of Coaches - Football</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>1,311</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>3,793</b>	<b>3,011</b>	<b>8,125</b>
<b>Total no. of Coaches - Hurling / Camogie</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>2,042</b>
Average no. of Coaches per club - Football	21	40	50	41	19	33	47	33
Average no. of Coaches per club - Hurling/Camogie	17	19	12	15	9	18	26	17
Average no. of Referees per club - Football	3	4	4	4	2	3	5	3
Average no. of Referees per club - Hurling/Camogie	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	2
<b>Facilities</b>								
<b>Total no. of Grass Pitches</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>453</b>
Average no. of Grass Pitches per Club	1.25	1.17	1.38	1.25	1.12	1.36	1.57	1.34
Average % Rated Good or Better	33%	94%	92%	88%	84%	85%	89%	85%
<b>Total no. of 4G Pitches</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>
Average no. of 4G Pitches per Club	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.03	0.05	0.06
<b>Total no. of Covered Spectator Facilities</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>151</b>
<b>Finance</b>								
Average Club Income	€ 70,806	€ 102,023	€ 112,208	€ 100,765	€ 71,163	€ 112,685	€ 162,491	€ 111,419
Average Club Expenditure	€ 50,807	€ 92,705	€ 118,099	€ 95,749	€ 67,441	€ 110,666	€ 141,183	€ 104,409
Average Club Surplus/Loss	€ 19,998	€ 9,318	-€ 5,891	€ 5,016	€ 3,722	€ 2,020	€ 21,307	€ 7,010
<b>Club Development</b>								
% Clubs registered for Healthy Club programme	60%	44%	62%	51%	35%	47%	58%	46%
% Clubs registered for Club Maith programme	25%	6%	31%	17%	41%	49%	33%	42%
% Clubs with valid Club Development Plans	20%	28%	46%	35%	41%	46%	52%	46%
<b>Irish Culture and Language</b>								
% Clubs participating in Scór / Scór na nOg	20%	24%	46%	33%	39%	70%	90%	18%
% Clubs using Irish in coaching	20%	22%	8%	16%	8%	10%	12%	18%
% Clubs using Irish in administration	40%	39%	31%	35%	18%	21%	23%	27%
<b>Satisfaction</b>								
Average Satisfaction with County Board	60%	44%	54%	51%	58%	61%	70%	62%
Average Satisfaction with Ulster Council	40%	33%	46%	38%	49%	54%	66%	56%

**APPENDIX 6**
**COUNTY LEVEL REPORT FOR DOWN**

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	DOWN				ULSTER			
	SMALL	MEDIUM	LARGE	TOTAL	SMALL	MEDIUM	LARGE	TOTAL
Total Number of Clubs audited	13	22	11	47	109	155	83	350
<b>Members</b>								
<b>Total no. of Affiliated GAA Club Members</b>	<b>1,947</b>	<b>7,667</b>	<b>9,284</b>	<b>18,898</b>	<b>17,122</b>	<b>55,253</b>	<b>56,711</b>	<b>128,952</b>
Average Total Membership	150	356	844	415	163	360	683	378
<b>Total no. of Affiliated GAA Club Players</b>	<b>1,626</b>	<b>5,149</b>	<b>5,442</b>	<b>12,217</b>	<b>13,064</b>	<b>35,786</b>	<b>33,795</b>	<b>82,754</b>
Average Playing Members	125	234	495	266	127	233	408	244
Average % Playing Members	84%	66%	59%	64%	78%	65%	60%	65%
<b>Total no. of Affiliated GAA Adult Players</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>1,327</b>	<b>1,359</b>	<b>3,122</b>	<b>3,869</b>	<b>9,675</b>	<b>8,341</b>	<b>21,885</b>
<b>Total no. of Affiliated GAA Juvenile Players</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>3,822</b>	<b>4,083</b>	<b>9,095</b>	<b>9,195</b>	<b>26,111</b>	<b>25,454</b>	<b>60,760</b>
Average % Juvenile Members	64%	51%	46%	50%	55%	49%	48%	49%
Average % Juvenile Players	73%	74%	75%	74%	71%	73%	75%	74%
<b>Participation</b>								
Average Juvenile Teams - Football	10	18	23	17	15	22	26	21
Average Juvenile Teams - Hurling/Camogie	4	9	18	10	9	13	14	11
Average Juvenile Players - Football	125	230	462	258	166	282	420	295
Average Juvenile Players - Handball	0	0	22	9	0	30	8	13
Average Juvenile Players - Hurling/Camogie	43	142	232	132	96	171	184	156
Average Senior Teams - Football	2	5	6	5	4	5	6	5
Average Senior Teams - Hurling/Camogie	1	4	4	3	2	3	3	3
Average Senior Players - Football	40	64	102	68	49	66	92	69
Average Senior Players - Handball	1	5	14	5	0	4	3	3
Average Senior Players - Hurling/Camogie	16	50	49	39	24	41	43	37
<b>Volunteers</b>								
<b>Total no. of Volunteers</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>1,394</b>	<b>1,188</b>	<b>3,474</b>	<b>3,575</b>	<b>8,496</b>	<b>7,211</b>	<b>19,462</b>
Average no of Volunteers per club	57	63	132	77	35	58	92	59
Average % Female Volunteers	31%	33%	29%	31%	33%	32%	32%	32%
<b>Total no. of Coaches - Football</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>1,254</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>3,793</b>	<b>3,011</b>	<b>8,125</b>
<b>Total no. of Coaches - Hurling / Camogie</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>2,042</b>
Average no. of Coaches per club - Football	19	33	55	34	19	33	47	33
Average no. of Coaches per club - Hurling/Camogie	6	18	36	19	9	18	26	17
Average no. of Referees per club - Football	1	2	4	2	2	3	5	3
Average no. of Referees per club - Hurling/Camogie	1	5	2	3	1	3	3	2
<b>Facilities</b>								
<b>Total no. of Grass Pitches</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>453</b>
Average no. of Grass Pitches per Club	1.15	1.36	1.82	1.43	1.12	1.36	1.57	1.34
Average % Rated Good or Better	82%	62%	91%	73%	84%	85%	89%	85%
<b>Total no. of 4G Pitches</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>
Average no. of 4G Pitches per Club	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.03	0.11	0.03	0.05	0.06
<b>Total no. of Covered Spectator Facilities</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>151</b>
<b>Finance</b>								
Average Club Income	€ 65,621	€ 145,520	€ 183,622	€ 128,747	€ 71,163	€ 112,685	€ 162,491	€ 111,419
Average Club Expenditure	€ 75,480	€ 140,212	€ 148,567	€ 121,561	€ 67,441	€ 110,666	€ 141,183	€ 104,409
Average Club Surplus/Loss	-€ 9,859	€ 5,308	€ 35,054	€ 7,185	€ 3,722	€ 2,020	€ 21,307	€ 7,010
<b>Club Development</b>								
% Clubs registered for Healthy Club programme	23%	45%	55%	43%	35%	47%	58%	46%
% Clubs registered for Club Maith programme	31%	64%	64%	55%	41%	49%	33%	42%
% Clubs with valid Club Development Plans	38%	68%	45%	55%	41%	46%	52%	46%
<b>Irish Culture and Language</b>								
% Clubs participating in Scór / Scór na nOg	0%	18%	0%	11%	39%	70%	90%	18%
% Clubs using Irish in coaching	0%	23%	18%	15%	8%	10%	12%	18%
% Clubs using Irish in administration	23%	27%	27%	26%	18%	21%	23%	27%
<b>Satisfaction</b>								
Average Satisfaction with County Board	62%	64%	82%	68%	58%	61%	70%	62%
Average Satisfaction with Ulster Council	54%	65%	73%	64%	49%	54%	66%	56%

**APPENDIX 7**
**COUNTY LEVEL REPORT FOR FERMANAGH**

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	FERMANAGH				ULSTER			
	SMALL	MEDIUM	LARGE	TOTAL	SMALL	MEDIUM	LARGE	TOTAL
Total Number of Clubs audited	6	11	3	20	109	155	83	350
<b>Members</b>								
<b>Total no. of Affiliated GAA Club Members</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>3,974</b>	<b>1,732</b>	<b>6,522</b>	<b>17,122</b>	<b>55,253</b>	<b>56,711</b>	<b>128,952</b>
Average Total Membership	138	361	577	327	163	360	683	378
<b>Total no. of Affiliated GAA Club Players</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>2,293</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>4,124</b>	<b>13,064</b>	<b>35,786</b>	<b>33,795</b>	<b>82,754</b>
Average Playing Members	144	208	330	208	127	233	408	244
Average % Playing Members	104%	58%	57%	63%	78%	65%	60%	65%
<b>Total no. of Affiliated GAA Adult Players</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>3,869</b>	<b>9,675</b>	<b>8,341</b>	<b>21,885</b>
<b>Total no. of Affiliated GAA Juvenile Players</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>1,638</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>2,953</b>	<b>9,195</b>	<b>26,111</b>	<b>25,454</b>	<b>60,760</b>
Average % Juvenile Members	58%	37%	53%	44%	55%	49%	48%	49%
Average % Juvenile Players	73%	71%	72%	72%	71%	73%	75%	74%
<b>Participation</b>								
Average Juvenile Teams - Football	15	21	19	19	15	22	26	21
Average Juvenile Teams - Hurling/Camogie	3	6	0	4	9	13	14	11
Average Juvenile Players - Football	-1	281	521	333	166	282	420	295
Average Juvenile Players - Handball	0	0	22	0	0	30	8	13
Average Juvenile Players - Hurling/Camogie	-1	-1	23	135	96	171	184	156
Average Senior Teams - Football	-1	5	6	5	4	5	6	5
Average Senior Teams - Hurling/Camogie	-1	0	0	0	2	3	3	3
Average Senior Players - Football	74	60	100	70	49	66	92	69
Average Senior Players - Handball	1	5	14	0	0	4	3	3
Average Senior Players - Hurling/Camogie	10	44	0	24	24	41	43	37
<b>Volunteers</b>								
Total no. of Volunteers	244	457	202	903	3,575	8,496	7,211	19,462
Average no of Volunteers per club	41	51	67	50	35	58	92	59
Average % Female Volunteers	37%	37%	33%	37%	33%	32%	32%	32%
<b>Total no. of Coaches - Football</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>3,793</b>	<b>3,011</b>	<b>8,125</b>
<b>Total no. of Coaches - Hurling / Camogie</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>2,042</b>
Average no. of Coaches per club - Football	19	31	41	30	19	33	47	33
Average no. of Coaches per club - Hurling/Camogie	15	16	0	11	9	18	26	17
Average no. of Referees per club - Football	3	4	3	3	2	3	5	3
Average no. of Referees per club - Hurling/Camogie	2	2	-1	2	1	3	3	2
<b>Facilities</b>								
<b>Total no. of Grass Pitches</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>453</b>
Average no. of Grass Pitches per Club	1.17	1.36	1.33	1.30	1.12	1.36	1.57	1.34
Average % Rated Good or Better	83%	100%	67%	90%	84%	85%	89%	85%
<b>Total no. of 4G Pitches</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>
Average no. of 4G Pitches per Club	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.03	0.05	0.06
Total no. of Covered Spectator Facilities	2	6	2	10	35	68	47	151
<b>Finance</b>								
Average Club Income	€ 97,466	€ 75,711	€ 106,643	€ 89,149	€ 71,163	€ 112,685	€ 162,491	€ 111,419
Average Club Expenditure	€ 89,252	€ 66,417	€ 165,141	€ 93,773	€ 67,441	€ 110,666	€ 141,183	€ 104,409
Average Club Surplus/Loss	€ 8,214	€ 9,294	-€ 58,498	-€ 4,625	€ 3,722	€ 2,020	€ 21,307	€ 7,010
<b>Club Development</b>								
% Clubs registered for Healthy Club programme	50%	36%	67%	45%	35%	47%	58%	46%
% Clubs registered for Club Maith programme	50%	82%	100%	75%	41%	49%	33%	42%
% Clubs with valid Club Development Plans	67%	45%	100%	60%	41%	46%	52%	46%
<b>Irish Culture and Language</b>								
% Clubs participating in Scór / Scór na nOg	0%	9%	0%	5%	39%	70%	90%	18%
% Clubs using Irish in coaching	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	10%	12%	18%
% Clubs using Irish in administration	33%	18%	33%	25%	18%	21%	23%	27%
<b>Satisfaction</b>								
Average Satisfaction with County Board	83%	78%	100%	83%	58%	61%	70%	62%
Average Satisfaction with Ulster Council	67%	60%	100%	68%	49%	54%	66%	56%

**APPENDIX 8 COUNTY LEVEL REPORT FOR MONAGHAN**

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	MONAGHAN				ULSTER			
	SMALL	MEDIUM	LARGE	TOTAL	SMALL	MEDIUM	LARGE	TOTAL
Total Number of Clubs audited	9	15	5	29	109	155	83	350
<b>Members</b>								
<b>Total no. of Affiliated GAA Club Members</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>4,659</b>	<b>3,091</b>	<b>9,250</b>	<b>17,122</b>	<b>55,253</b>	<b>56,711</b>	<b>128,952</b>
Average Total Membership	167	311	618	319	163	360	683	378
<b>Total no. of Affiliated GAA Club Players</b>	<b>1,099</b>	<b>2,794</b>	<b>2,006</b>	<b>5,899</b>	<b>13,064</b>	<b>35,786</b>	<b>33,795</b>	<b>82,754</b>
Average Playing Members	122	186	401	203	127	233	408	244
Average % Playing Members	73%	60%	65%	64%	78%	65%	60%	65%
<b>Total no. of Affiliated GAA Adult Players</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>1,448</b>	<b>3,869</b>	<b>9,675</b>	<b>8,341</b>	<b>21,885</b>
<b>Total no. of Affiliated GAA Juvenile Players</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>2,064</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>4,451</b>	<b>9,195</b>	<b>26,111</b>	<b>25,454</b>	<b>60,760</b>
Average % Juvenile Members	54%	46%	50%	49%	55%	49%	48%	49%
Average % Juvenile Players	74%	74%	78%	75%	71%	73%	75%	74%
<b>Participation</b>								
Average Juvenile Teams - Football	-1	20	23	22	15	22	26	21
Average Juvenile Teams - Hurling/Camogie	-1	-1	2	4	9	13	14	11
Average Juvenile Players - Football	198	317	299	280	166	282	420	295
Average Juvenile Players - Handball	0	0	22	7	0	30	8	13
Average Juvenile Players - Hurling/Camogie	-1	-1	25	71	96	171	184	156
Average Senior Teams - Football	5	5	7	6	4	5	6	5
Average Senior Teams - Hurling/Camogie	-1	-1	1	2	2	3	3	3
Average Senior Players - Football	53	61	94	66	49	66	92	69
Average Senior Players - Handball	1	5	14	4	0	4	3	3
Average Senior Players - Hurling/Camogie	-1	-1	13	18	24	41	43	37
<b>Volunteers</b>								
Total no. of Volunteers	375	955	388	1,718	<b>3,575</b>	<b>8,496</b>	<b>7,211</b>	<b>19,462</b>
Average no of Volunteers per club	42	68	78	61	35	58	92	59
Average % Female Volunteers	28%	30%	37%	31%	33%	32%	32%	32%
<b>Total no. of Coaches - Football</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>3,793</b>	<b>3,011</b>	<b>8,125</b>
<b>Total no. of Coaches - Hurling / Camogie</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>2,042</b>
Average no. of Coaches per club - Football	21	33	40	32	19	33	47	33
Average no. of Coaches per club - Hurling/Camogie	9	13	7	9	9	18	26	17
Average no. of Referees per club - Football	3	3	12	4	2	3	5	3
Average no. of Referees per club - Hurling/Camogie	2	-1	0	1	1	3	3	2
<b>Facilities</b>								
<b>Total no. of Grass Pitches</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>453</b>
Average no. of Grass Pitches per Club	1.25	1.50	1.40	1.41	1.12	1.36	1.57	1.34
Average % Rated Good or Better	89%	100%	80%	93%	84%	85%	89%	85%
<b>Total no. of 4G Pitches</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>
Average no. of 4G Pitches per Club	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.11	0.03	0.05	0.06
Total no. of Covered Spectator Facilities	9	14	5	28	<b>35</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>151</b>
<b>Finance</b>								
Average Club Income	€ 79,118	€ 84,385	€ 175,105	€ 102,504	€ 71,163	€ 112,685	€ 162,491	€ 111,419
Average Club Expenditure	€ 64,875	€ 74,283	€ 126,471	€ 82,765	€ 67,441	€ 110,666	€ 141,183	€ 104,409
Average Club Surplus/Loss	€ 14,243	€ 10,102	€ 48,634	€ 19,739	€ 3,722	€ 2,020	€ 21,307	€ 7,010
<b>Club Development</b>								
% Clubs registered for Healthy Club programme	56%	60%	80%	62%	35%	47%	58%	46%
% Clubs registered for Club Maith programme	22%	40%	20%	31%	41%	49%	33%	42%
% Clubs with valid Club Development Plans	56%	33%	40%	41%	41%	46%	52%	46%
<b>Irish Culture and Language</b>								
% Clubs participating in Scór / Scór na nOg	33%	53%	60%	48%	39%	70%	90%	18%
% Clubs using Irish in coaching	11%	0%	40%	10%	8%	10%	12%	18%
% Clubs using Irish in administration	0%	13%	20%	10%	18%	21%	23%	27%
<b>Satisfaction</b>								
Average Satisfaction with County Board	89%	100%	100%	97%	58%	61%	70%	62%
Average Satisfaction with Ulster Council	67%	87%	80%	79%	49%	54%	66%	56%



## APPENDIX 9

## COUNTY LEVEL REPORT FOR TYRONE

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TYRONE				ULSTER			
	SMALL	MEDIUM	LARGE	TOTAL	SMALL	MEDIUM	LARGE	TOTAL
Total Number of Clubs audited	12	24	13	49	109	155	83	350
<b>Members</b>								
<b>Total no. of Affiliated GAA Club Members</b>	<b>1,844</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>8,637</b>	<b>19,181</b>	<b>17,122</b>	<b>55,253</b>	<b>56,711</b>	<b>128,952</b>
Average Total Membership	163	363	664	395	163	360	683	378
<b>Total no. of Affiliated GAA Club Players</b>	<b>1,395</b>	<b>4,797</b>	<b>4,464</b>	<b>10,656</b>	<b>13,064</b>	<b>35,786</b>	<b>33,795</b>	<b>82,754</b>
Average Playing Members	132	200	343	224	127	233	408	244
Average % Playing Members	81%	55%	52%	57%	78%	65%	60%	65%
<b>Total no. of Affiliated GAA Adult Players</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>1,415</b>	<b>1,099</b>	<b>2,930</b>	<b>3,869</b>	<b>9,675</b>	<b>8,341</b>	<b>21,885</b>
<b>Total no. of Affiliated GAA Juvenile Players</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>3,382</b>	<b>3,365</b>	<b>7,726</b>	<b>9,195</b>	<b>26,111</b>	<b>25,454</b>	<b>60,760</b>
Average % Juvenile Members	55%	42%	41%	43%	55%	49%	48%	49%
Average % Juvenile Players	69%	71%	75%	72%	71%	73%	75%	74%
<b>Participation</b>								
Average Juvenile Teams - Football	13	17	19	17	15	22	26	21
Average Juvenile Teams - Hurling/Camogie	7	9	3	7	9	13	14	11
Average Juvenile Players - Football	181	267	313	273	166	282	420	295
Average Juvenile Players - Handball	0	0	22	49	0	30	8	13
Average Juvenile Players - Hurling/Camogie	114	128	63	107	96	171	184	156
Average Senior Teams - Football	4	5	5	5	4	5	6	5
Average Senior Teams - Hurling/Camogie	1	2	0	1	2	3	3	3
Average Senior Players - Football	58	67	92	74	49	66	92	69
Average Senior Players - Handball	1	5	14	4	0	4	3	3
Average Senior Players - Hurling/Camogie	17	24	7	18	24	41	43	37
<b>Volunteers</b>								
Total no. of Volunteers	286	1,055	885	2,226	3,575	8,496	7,211	19,462
Average no of Volunteers per club	26	48	74	49	35	58	92	59
Average % Female Volunteers	39%	31%	31%	33%	33%	32%	32%	32%
<b>Total no. of Coaches - Football</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>3,793</b>	<b>3,011</b>	<b>8,125</b>
<b>Total no. of Coaches - Hurling / Camogie</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>2,042</b>
Average no. of Coaches per club - Football	25	28	47	32	19	33	47	33
Average no. of Coaches per club - Hurling/Camogie	11	17	4	11	9	18	26	17
Average no. of Referees per club - Football	2	2	3	2	2	3	5	3
Average no. of Referees per club - Hurling/Camogie	0	1	1	1	1	3	3	2
<b>Facilities</b>								
<b>Total no. of Grass Pitches</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>453</b>
Average no. of Grass Pitches per Club	1.18	1.46	1.31	1.35	1.12	1.36	1.57	1.34
Average % Rated Good or Better	82%	83%	92%	85%	84%	85%	89%	85%
Total no. of 4G Pitches	0	1	2	3	8	3	3	14
Average no. of 4G Pitches per Club	0.00	0.07	0.20	0.10	0.11	0.03	0.05	0.06
<b>Total no. of Covered Spectator Facilities</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>151</b>
<b>Finances</b>								
Average Club Income	€ 41,108	€ 111,669	€ 237,539	€ 121,139	€ 71,163	€ 112,685	€ 162,491	€ 111,419
Average Club Expenditure	€ 41,962	€ 117,694	€ 164,934	€ 109,601	€ 67,441	€ 110,666	€ 141,183	€ 104,409
Average Club Surplus/Loss	-€ 855	-€ 6,024	€ 72,605	€ 11,538	€ 3,722	€ 2,020	€ 21,307	€ 7,010
<b>Facilities</b>								
% Clubs registered for Healthy Club programme	33%	58%	46%	49%	35%	47%	58%	46%
% Clubs registered for Club Maith programme	17%	71%	77%	59%	41%	49%	33%	42%
% Clubs with valid Club Development Plans	50%	54%	38%	49%	41%	46%	52%	46%
<b>Irish Culture and Language</b>								
% Clubs participating in Scór / Scór na nOg	8%	8%	8%	8%	39%	70%	90%	18%
% Clubs using Irish in coaching	17%	4%	8%	8%	8%	10%	12%	18%
% Clubs using Irish in administration	42%	33%	23%	33%	18%	21%	23%	27%
<b>Satisfaction</b>								
Average Satisfaction with County Board	42%	55%	62%	53%	58%	61%	70%	62%
Average Satisfaction with Ulster Council	42%	65%	69%	60%	49%	54%	66%	56%

# AUDIT FINDINGS FROM THE GAA CLUBS OF ULSTER



**16 FOOTBALL**  
**8 HURLING/CAMOGIE**  
AVERAGE NO OF COACHES



**42%**  
ARE REGISTERED  
WITH CLUB MAITH

**€111,500**

AVERAGE CLUB INCOME



**€104,500**

AVERAGE CLUB EXPENDITURE



**2/3**  
TAKE PART  
IN SCÓR  
COMPETITIONS



**1/3**  
MAKE USE OF  
IRISH LANGUAGE  
IN CLUB PROMOTIONS

**90%**

OWN THEIR OWN CLUB GROUNDS



**73%**

USE PUBLICLY OWNED SPORTS FACILITIES



**46%**  
HAVE A CLUB  
PLAN IN PLACE



**62%**  
SATISFIED/  
VERY SATISFIED  
WITH THEIR COUNTY BOARD



**TÁ ÁIT DÚINN UILIG ANSEO**  
 BEAG BEANN AR CÉ MUID FÉIN NÓ CÁ AS MUID  
 TÁ ÁIT DÚINN UILIG ANSEO DE BHARR GO  
**BHFUIL MUID ANSEO**  
 IS IONANN ÁIT A BHEITH DÚINN UILIG ANSEO  
 AGUS MUID A BHEITH MAR CHUID DE PHOBAL  
 POBAL INA BHFUIL, RÓL AGAINN UILIG ANN  
 ÁIT A GCOTHAÍTEAR POITÉINSIUIL  
**AGUS TALLANN**  
 ÁIT A NDÉANTAR FOIRNE DE DHAOINE  
 A THUGANN ONÓIR DO OIDHREACHT NA  
 NDAOINE A D'IMIGH ROMPU  
 AGUS A DHÉANANN A NDÍCHEALL  
 OIDHREACHT DÁ GCUID FÉIN A CHRUTHÚ  
**IMRÍONN CUID AGAINN**  
 D'IMRÍODH CUID EILE AGAINN  
 NÍOR IMIR CUID AGAINN ARIAMH  
**TÁ ÁIT DÚINN UILIG ANN**  
 IS IONANN ÁIT A BHEITH DÚINN UILIG ANN AGUS GLÓR  
**A BHEITH AGAINN UILIG ANN**  
 IS IONANN É AGUS CEAD A BHEITH AGAINN AN RUD A CHEAPANN

**MUID**  
**A BHEITH CEART, A RÁ**  
**ÁIT A N-É**  
 IS IONANN ÁIT A BHEITH DÚINN UILIG  
 AGUS MEAS A BHEITH DÚINN UILIG  
 IS IONANN É AGUS MEAS A BHEITH DÚINN UILIG  
 NUAIR ATÁ MUID AGUS MEAS A BHEITH DÚINN UILIG  
**AGUS NUAIR ATÁ MUID AGUS MEAS A BHEITH DÚINN UILIG**  
**MUID AR AN RUD A BHEITH DÚINN UILIG**  
 IS IONANN ÁIT A BHEITH DÚINN UILIG  
 AGUS ÁR GCUID DÚINN UILIG  
 AGUS CIBÉ RUD ATÁ MUID AGUS MEAS A BHEITH DÚINN UILIG  
 TÁ ÁIT DÚINN UILIG ANSEO DE BHARR GO  
 BHFUIL MUID ANSEO



 /ulstergaa

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