

Report to: **Scrutiny Committee for Children's Services**

Date: **17 June 2008**

By: **Director of Children's Services**

Title of report: **Strategic review of the Youth Development Service (YDS)**

Purpose of report: **To consult the Committee on the recommendations of the review**

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Children's Service Scrutiny Committee is recommended to note the proposals currently out for consultation, and invited to offer any views for consideration.

1. Financial Appraisal

1.1 The consultation proposals can be accommodated within the existing budget for the Youth Development service of just over £2m. They relate to the way in which this budget is deployed.

2. Background and Supporting Information

2.1 The decision in Autumn 2007 to carry out a strategic review of the YDS followed the inspection of the Service by Ofsted in summer 2007. The inspection found that while the quality of the service was satisfactory or good (and in some respects very good), there was a need for a clearer overarching strategy for the Service, taking into account the significant changes in young people's services associated with the wider Every Child Matters reform programme.

2.2 The review began just before Christmas with a desk review of how the YDS budget is spent and the range of activities provided. The analysis produced at the end of this first stage is attached at appendix 2 as background information.

2.3 The review was overseen by a multi agency project board and included consultation with a range of stakeholders including young people themselves, Youth Development Service staff, schools and others. Following these initial consultations, a consultation document was issued in early May setting out proposals. A copy of this document is attached as appendix 1. At the back of the document is a summary of the recommendations. The recommendations have implications for the allocation of the YDS budget as between different areas of the county, the range of activities undertaken and for partnership working around young people's services.

3. Current position

3.1 Consultation on the proposals does not end until 22 June. So far the responses have been mainly positive. A few have suggested that any new formula for allocating the YDS budget between areas of the county should reflect factors other than the numbers of young people living in poverty, pointing to other issues such as accessibility of services for young people in rural areas. One community college (Seaford Head) has suggested that other governance/management models might be explored, perhaps on a pilot basis, such as a group of schools in a 14-19 Partnership taking on management of the service. Generally, however, the rationale behind the recommendations has so far been seen as broadly sound.

4. Conclusion

4.1 The recommendations in the attached consultation document are designed to provide a clear role and strategic direction for the Youth Development Service and a sound basis for the deployment of the YDS budget. They are set within a wider context, in particular the requirement

on the County Council to secure and publicise sufficient activities for young people (the Youth Offer) and the importance of integrating the work of the YDS with that of other children's services including voluntary sector provision. Views from members of the Scrutiny Committee would be very welcome.

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Local Member(s): All members

Appendices:

Appendix 1 - Strategic review of the East Sussex Youth Development Service: Consultation document

Appendix 2 - East Sussex Youth Development Service: background information

Appendix 1

Strategic Review of the East Sussex Youth Development Service (YDS)

Consultation document

Introduction

1. This consultation document seeks views on proposals for the future strategic direction of the county Youth Development Service (YDS), against the background of wider development of services for young people. Comments are invited from a wide range of relevant stakeholders including young people, the YDS itself, schools, local councils and other agencies and services including voluntary sector organisations. The proposals take into account initial consultations through a range of meetings and interviews with stakeholders between January and April 2008. Comments should be addressed to Alison Jeffery, Children and Young People's Trust Manager at alison.jeffery@eastsussex.gov.uk by **22 June 2008**.
2. **We cannot emphasise too strongly that the proposals in this document are set out for consultation, as a basis for discussion. They do not represent agreed policy.** We would like them to stimulate debate across a wide community of stakeholders. We expect there to be much discussion; and there is plenty of scope for changes to the proposals before decisions are taken in the summer.
3. The decision to undertake a strategic review of the YDS was taken in the light of:
 - the inspection of the service in 2007, which found that while the quality of the service provided to young people was good, greater clarity was needed as to its strategic role, direction and core functions
 - the significant national policy developments affecting services to young people, in particular the development of the Youth Offer and Targeted Youth Support (both of which are explained in more detail in this document).
4. A summary of the key recommendations can be found at the end of the document.

Work of the review to date; background information

5. The review began at the end of 2007 with a desk exercise looking at the current range of YDS activities, the way the service budget is used across the county, and the results of the Autumn 2007 survey of users of the service. A background paper is available for those who are interested, giving an overview of this information. This was followed by a first meeting of the Project Board established to oversee the review, on which all key stakeholders are represented, and a series of consultation meetings and interviews. Annex A sets out the Project Board membership. An initial set of principles for the development of future strategy, and initial consultation questions, were agreed by the Project Board subject to consultation; these are attached as annex B.
6. It was clear from all the meetings and interviews that the YDS is a highly valued service; and also that youth work more widely, both in the YDS and in the voluntary sector, has a very important role to play in future services for young people. Based on discussions to date this consultation document sets out, as a basis for discussion, a broad model for youth work and services for young people, as a context in which specific proposals for the role of the county YDS can be considered.

What do young people need?

“Young carers, the NEET group, Respond and the Young Parents group all commented on the importance of the youth worker role. They saw these individuals as key links to providing support and being someone that could help challenge the negative perceptions of young people within the community” - Report on consultation with targeted groups of young people for the East Sussex Children and Young People’s Plan (CYPP) 2008-2011

“[Young people] hang around the streets because they cannot attend youth centres without being educated on a raft of matters” – comment from consultation with staff in children’s services on the CYPP

7. It is clear from research and consultation evidence both locally and nationally that young people have a wide range of different needs. In East Sussex we know that:
 - Having more places to go and things to do was one of the top three concerns expressed by young people in the Big Vote 2007, in which 50% of the 13-19 cohort participated
 - More activities for teenagers is also a key issue for other sectors of the community across the county, regularly topping the list of most important issues in community consultations

- Families of disabled young people frequently call for more activities provision which they can access
 - Existing users of the YDS place a high level of trust in youth workers and value the services they access
 - At a conference for young people earlier this year, 15% of young people said that they did not have a trusted adult in their lives in whom they could confide. Research collated for the national “Narrowing the Gap” programme identifies the availability of a trusted adult as a critical factor in achieving good outcomes for children and young people
 - In consultation in 2006 on information, advice and guidance for young people, many parents attending parent support courses (a number on parenting orders) expressed a view that their children/young people needed people at school or in children’s services who could really listen to them and understand their needs
 - Evidence from campaign/communication events for young people such as those organised around Valentine’s Day 2008 by the Teenage Pregnancy Partnership suggest a significant level of need among young people for more information, advice and guidance on health and lifestyle issues.
 - Youth workers are seen, particularly by vulnerable groups of young people, as people who can stand up for them and help change how they are perceived by others (cf the quotation above)
8. The YDS cannot on its own meet the whole range of different needs listed above. A key principle agreed by the Project Board at the beginning of the review was that there should be a clear defined role for the YDS within the broad system of services for young people, which it exercised on a consistent basis across the county. As a starting point for clarifying what this role should be we have considered what should be the core mission of the service.

A clear mission for the YDS

Skills and values of the YDS

9. In defining a role for the YDS in the whole system of services it is important to built on the particular qualities and strengths which YDS workers offer. It was very clear in our early consultations that a wide

range of partners placed a high value on what they saw as the distinctive abilities and strengths of YDS workers in the county. In broad terms their strengths include:

- A highly developed ability genuinely to listen to young people and to give young people well founded confidence that they are understood
- The ability to engage and interest young people who have become disengaged from mainstream provision
- The ability to empower young people and to boost their confidence in their own abilities
- Skills in helping young people to take small steps to increase their skills/confidence/understanding
- The ability to take a very broad view of young people's development and to develop young people's skills, confidence and understanding across a broad range of fields. YDS workers are effective informal educators.
- The ability to challenge and motivate young people to change lifestyles, prejudices, aspirations
- The flexibility of their work patterns: the fact that it is part of the expectation of all youth workers that they should be available to work in the evenings and weekends – whenever they are most needed

10. The strong value set of youth workers was also widely recognised. These included respect for all young people; a belief that all young people can change, develop, contribute; and a genuine desire to empower young people - to maximise their participation in, ownership of and direction of all activities.

11. These skills and values were widely seen as extremely valuable, particularly in helping to keep on track, and to provide effective support for, young people who were likely otherwise to be very vulnerable to a range of poor outcomes. Other professionals often possessed some or all of the skills, and, it is to be hoped the values; for the YDS they are recognised as the “specialism” in which they have been trained and developed. The application of youth work skills is not limited to the YDS or to core youth service provision, but the YDS holds a key professional expertise that can be shared.

Proposed core mission for the YDS

We believe that the best possible use would be made of the specialist skills of youth workers if their role was essentially to act as a flexible

bridge between young people at risk of poor outcomes and the opportunities and support they need. We believe that the Service needs to provide both preventative support, for young people at risk of poor outcomes, and an empowering support service for those already experiencing those outcomes. Working with young people who engage with them voluntarily, we see the core role of the Service as to help ensure that young people:

- Are supported and motivated to develop self understanding, resilience, emotional literacy and the ability to create and maintain good relationships with others
- Are supported to make healthy lifestyle choices and to maintain good physical and mental health
- Are supported to access any specialist help they may need, where that “bridging” support is necessary
- develop the confidence needed to make the best possible use of all opportunities open to them, within education, training, employment and in their leisure time
- develop into fully included, responsible citizens with the power and motivation both to participate fully in developing services and to use democratic processes to promote changes they want to see in their communities

12. The age range of young people the YDS works with is currently those over 13. We would expect the 13+ group to continue to be the main focus of the service, but we believe there should be flexibility so that where support is needed for 11 and 12 year olds, particularly through detached work or individual support (see below) where this age group are identified as vulnerable, then the service can provide it.

13. Against the background of this proposed core mission, the rest of this document looks at:

- the broad types of youth provision to which the YDS should contribute
- the relationship between the service and other agencies, and its contribution to different strategies
- the distribution of YDS resources across the county

Youth provision and the contribution of the YDS

14. On youth provision, there are four areas of provision which need to be available for young people and to which we believe the YDS needs to make a contribution. These are:

- The universal Youth Offer, and Information, Advice and Guidance (IAG)
- Detached and mobile provision
- Centre based activities and/or IAG provision
- “Key worker” support for individual young people

The Universal Youth Offer and Information, Advice and Guidance; background

The Youth Offer

15. It is now a statutory duty of the Children’s Services Authority, working with Children’s Trust partner organisations (particularly in two tier authorities such as East Sussex) to secure the provision of sufficient leisure activities for young people in its area, outside school hours and in holidays. The CSA is required to publish and disseminate to young people comprehensive information about these activities, known as the Youth Offer. In East Sussex a website with the Youth offer information is due to be launched in June 2008.

16. The Government has provided some additional funding for youth activities through the Youth Opportunities and Youth Capital Funds. In East Sussex a total of £509k has been provided each year for the past two years through these funds. This figure has been confirmed for 2008-9

17. The legislation does not require local authorities to provide free access to activities; the Government’s “Children’s Plan” published in late 2007 promises financial support, however, to help young people who could not otherwise afford activities to access them. Authorities, including East Sussex, are currently bidding to be pathfinders in a scheme for subsidising access to extended school activities for children and young people from families with low incomes. If successful, funding would be provided for a fixed term period to provide access to activities at two “clusters” of schools.

18. The legislation also does not define “sufficient”. The Government is currently seeking views, however, on a core entitlement for all young people to positive activities. In a factsheet published recently as part of The Children’s Plan toolkit, “Creating an Entitlement to positive Activities” a draft entitlement is set out, framed in terms of a set of experiences which all young people should have had by the age of 19. A copy of this factsheet is attached as annex C.

19. The provision of, and access to, the Youth Offer in East Sussex is variable. There are a number of clubs, including uniformed organisations such as the scouts, guides and cadets, which are well established and accessed by large numbers of young people. A large network of sports clubs also exist across East Sussex providing a diverse range of sporting opportunities. In some areas secondary schools offer a wide range of activities after school, and in some cases in the holidays, much of it funded through charges; many parents also pay for additional activities for their children and young people, for example drama and music, from independent organisations. At the other end of the spectrum there are schools with a much more limited range of activities, accessed by fewer young people. Voluntary sector provision in these areas provides much valued opportunities for some young people, but often faces uncertainty with difficult funding issues.
20. The attitudes of young people also differ. Some expect to get involved in a range of activities and find what is on offer enjoyable and rewarding. Others do not expect to be involved, may be sceptical about the benefits and/or see organised activities as an extension of “school” and to be resisted. In some areas, local youth club sessions, run by either the YDS or by the voluntary sector, are either the only provision in the area, or the only provision accessed by some young people.
21. We share the view of the Government that experience of a good range of activities – access to a good quality Youth Offer – is very important for all young people. This is not just about “getting people off the street”, although it does do that. Developing interests and choosing to pursue them in their own time helps young people to develop good self esteem, resilience and a sense of belonging to their community. It raises aspirations, motivates, and helps to identify and nurture the different talents of young people. Research shows that experience of getting involved in activities out of school has a particularly beneficial impact on the most vulnerable groups of young people, such as children in care. For children and young people who undertake caring roles (of whom there are thought to be many more than are known by schools or other agencies) they provide an opportunity for them to do things “for them”. For disabled children and young people they provide an experience of independent enjoyment that is focused around the needs of the individual young person as well as respite for their carers.

Information, Advice and Guidance (IAG)

22. All young people need access to good quality IAG in relation to education, training, lifestyle and health issues. The Government has recently published national standards for IAG. It expects local authorities to ensure that the standards are met both through its use of annual Connexions grant and by coordinating the work of all relevant services.

*The Universal Youth Offer and Information, Advice and Guidance;
contribution of the YDS*

23. The YDS currently contributes to the Youth Offer by providing activities for young people who attend youth club sessions. Youth clubs also go beyond the provision of activities in that they also provide an informal programme of social education and personal development, looking at relationships, confidence building and information, advice and guidance around key lifestyle issues such as drugs and sexual health. The YDS also makes an important contribution to the operation of dedicated community IAG centres, for example in Hastings, Hailsham and Crowborough.

24. The YDS could never have the capacity, however, to provide the universal Youth Offer, or significant levels of IAG, for all young people, even in targeted areas. At present only a minority of the cohort of young people aged 13-19 (15% according to 2007 records, in line with national targets for the service) are recorded as “participating” in YDS activities. The YDS also does not have the range of specialist skills to offer the breadth of sports, arts and other activities which young people should expect to access. To ensure access for all young people to the kind of entitlement, to both activities and to IAG, which the Government proposes, we believe that we need to work together to:

- (i) Change the culture in some communities so that young people expect to get involved in activities, seeing it as something they want to do, and parents/carers place a high value on them: if they can afford it being prepared to pay for charged activities and encouraging their young people to enjoy them. We believe that extended schools have an important role here in raising the aspirations and expectations of young people and of their parents and carers.
- (ii) Develop further the voluntary sector contribution to the Youth Offer and IAG. This is already significant. We believe that increased support for the voluntary sector in the form of small grants, training and other support (eg on the curriculum) could potentially significantly extend the reach of the Youth Offer and IAG, helping to engage more young people and contributing to the culture change referred to above
- (iii) Encourage all relevant organisations and agencies to understand their responsibilities, and the part they can play, in delivery of the Youth Offer and IAG. For example, some Parish Councils have already demonstrated the contribution which they can make; others should be encouraged to do the same.

- (iv) Encourage independent activity providers, helping them to find premises (including through extended schools), and market opportunities. Extended school activity coordinators have a significant potential role here as do local networks of Youth Offer organisations (see section on strategic planning below).
- (v) Establish a coherent network of IAG provision through Connexions funding and careful services coordination – an IAG “community” across the statutory and voluntary sectors

25. We believe that the YDS itself should have a number of roles in relation to the Youth Offer and IAG. These should include:

- (i) Helping to identify the gaps in the Youth Offer and the opportunities for/needs of the voluntary and independent sectors in each area of the county, working through local networks (see paragraph 51 below).
- (ii) Contributing to training programmes for the voluntary sector, including volunteers
- (iii) Providing small grants to pump prime/develop the capacity of the voluntary sector. We believe that the current allocation for grants within the YDS budget should be increased for this purpose
- (iv) Working with extended schools on ways of extending the reach of their activities provision, and ensuring that young people who most need to benefit from it are able to do so. This could require direct work by YDS staff with individuals or groups of young people to encourage them to access activities provision. (See also the section below on YDS and schools).
- (v) In areas where provision is low (and extending it will take time) and also where young people particularly need broad personal development support, providing “youth club” sessions open to any young person who wants to access them . Where these are provided it is important that the YDS seek to maintain a good throughput of young people, using the sessions to build young people’s confidence, using the broad personal development approach which the service has developed through its curriculum model, and then, wherever possible, encouraging them also to access other different kinds of activity provision (see section below on Centre based provision). In rural areas, mobile sessions should be the main form of this sort of provision given the difficulties of ensuring that centre based provision is accessed fairly across a wide area and reaches the young people who most need it. (See also the section on Centre based provision below). The days and times when youth club sessions

are provided should reflect the needs of young people in the area; in principle we believe that more provision needs to be made over key periods such as Friday evening and weekends.

- (vi) Providing, on their own or in partnership with others, accredited learning opportunities for young people who are having difficulty making progress within school on mainstream programmes. Accredited programmes run by the YDS, including the Duke of Edinburgh Awards Scheme, are popular with young people; it would be helpful if their reach could be further extended. Where programmes are followed by young people as an alternative to mainstream provision the Service should aim as far as possible, working with education and training providers, to help ensure that the young people have effective progression routes into further education and training. The YDS can make a significant contribution, in this way, to reducing the number of young people aged 16-18 who are not in education, employment or training.
- (vii) Providing, on their own or in partnership with others, youth club sessions for specific groups of young people, such as black and minority ethnic young people, disabled young people, young people with mental health problems, or young people at risk of exclusion from school. There are others who may also be able to offer this provision, for example in the voluntary sector, and should be encouraged to do so. But the YDS should aim to meet their needs as a matter of priority.
- (viii) Contributing directly to the delivery of national IAG standards, in partnership with Connexions providers. This should be both through being equipped to deliver “first line” IAG to young people as part of youth club sessions and/or detached work, and through suitable, dedicated locations (see section on Centre based provision below).

26. We recognise that many YDS workers feel strongly that all young people should be able to access the broad personal development/education programme which they offer, as well as activities provision. There is no doubt that this programme has many benefits. It has to be recognised, however, that the substantial majority of young people do not currently access the programme, whether that is through choice or access restrictions such as transport. The skills and understanding which the programme is designed to promote, such as emotional literacy, understanding about lifestyle choices and risks, and contributing to community cohesion are ones which schools already aim to develop in young people through both structured Personal, Social and Health Education (PSHE) lessons and through the ethos and culture of the school generally. Promoting these is a key feature of the preventative work which the Government is now encouraging all schools to see as a key accountability, in relation to

their new duty of promoting the well being of children and young people. As far as the YDS is concerned, therefore, we believe that the aim should be to provide additional personal development support to those young people who most need it, rather than to deliver it to all young people. As part of the close working with schools which we recommend (see below) we would nevertheless expect YDS staff to contribute to thinking and planning within schools about personal development within the wider school curriculum and ethos.

Detached and Mobile Provision

27. “Detached” and mobile provision is where youth workers do not base themselves in a building but go out to make contact with young people where they are: on the street, in the park or on the beach. There was a strong consensus in our initial consultations that detached work should be a significant strand within YDS budget strategy– greater than it is currently in terms of the level of investment. We share that view. Many young people who are not well engaged at school and/or in other activities will not seek out a centre based youth club. To make sure that those young people get the support and encouragement they need, the YDS needs proactively to find them, work with them, and be a channel through which they can develop positively as individuals and make better use of opportunities that are available to them. This is skilled work, however; it is essential that all those who undertake it are clear about the purpose of what they are doing and what is expected of them.
28. There are no areas of the county, in our view, where detached or mobile provision is not needed. Rural areas, as well as urban ones, can and should benefit from the work of detached and mobile teams. Particular priority does need to be given to reaching young people who are at risk of getting involved in anti social or criminal behaviour, in accordance with the national Youth Task Force action plan and the local East Sussex youth crime prevention strategy. This is considered further in paragraphs 44 and 45 below.
29. As already happens, the planning of detached and mobile provision by the YDS needs to be done in close liaison with other local agencies and services, including any VCS providers. The structure we propose below for on going strategic planning of the YDS and the Youth Offer more broadly should reinforce and facilitate such joint working arrangements.
30. Once young people have been reached by detached and mobile provision, and have gained confidence in accessing opportunities and support, they are often prepared to consider, and would benefit from, getting involved in Centre based activities. The long term aim should be to see all young people involved in the broad range of activities which make up the universal Youth Offer, as this offers them the best

prospect of improving their quality of life and life chances. A first step, however, may be to attend a Centre based YDS youth club session.

Centre based provision

31. As noted earlier, in some areas Youth Offer provision is very limited. Youth Club sessions run by the YDS, and in some areas by voluntary sector youth workers, are the main out of school activity available locally. Also, some young people are not accessing other activities because they lack either confidence or motivation. They need somewhere to go, to socialise, talk to trusted youth workers and get involved in activities of different kinds. There should be a continuing role therefore, in our view, for some Centre based youth club provision run by the YDS. There are a number of risks associated with Centre based provision, however:
- (i) Regular attendance by a specific group of young people can lead to the provision being seen by other young people as for that group only
 - (ii) In rural areas, it is very difficult, if not impossible, to ensure that Centre based provision is accessed fairly by young people across the broad catchment area that the centre hopes to serve. It can become effectively a club for the one village or town in which it is located. Having a clear identity like this can be a strength, as it is for example in some VCS provision; but where YDS service is expected to reach a wider group it is problematic
 - (iii) It can be difficult to organise a good range of different stimulating activities, since Youth Centres are not equipped for specialist activities. There are examples of really good YDS led activities taking place in East Sussex, and also of youth workers making very good use of other facilities (such as the RSPCA environmental centre in Hastings). Generic youth club provision, however, can sometimes be - through the choice of young people - a mix of semi structured and unstructured sessions. Accessing this provision can be a very important stage in the movement of a young person from being disengaged to getting involved in specific activities. The availability of a "generic" youth club may be a critical factor in a young person getting the support they need. It is important, however, that it is not seen as the end point for young people – all that they need.
32. Developing and maintaining an appropriate, effective range of YDS Centre based provision is one of the most demanding challenges faced by the YDS. Structured activities around developmental issues, such

as lifestyles and attitudes, can be very helpful to young people. They can also lead to a feeling for some young people that “you can’t go to the youth club without being educated”. YDS workers try very hard, and with some success, to maintain a balance here. We believe that it is important that the Service should:

- (i) For YDS provision in the rural areas, invest in mobile rather than centre based provision, to ensure equity of access, and maximum reach. As with any services, this may be done by commissioning other organisations rather than direct provision. The key test will be value for money.
- (ii) Work to make sure that young people do not become over reliant on, and potentially limited by, particular Centre based (or indeed mobile) provision. The aim should be to offer them development support (which in some cases may take a long time), so that they join the majority of young people whose involvement in activities is through school or clubs other than the YDS (if necessary with financial support, as proposed by the Government).
- (iii) Use Centre based provision to sign post and encourage young people to access as much of the local Youth Offer as possible, including support to young people (eg through YOF and YCF) to set up their own activities
- (iv) Use Centre based provision to signpost local specialist support services, through posters, literature and drop in sessions by specialists as appropriate.

33. A small part of the Centre based work of the YDS is focused as much, if not more, on IAG as on activities provision. The provision of broad based, drop in, IAG is a legitimate and useful role for the YDS, working alongside Connexions funded services. We believe that a contribution should continue to be made here, from the core YDS budget.

34. We believe that the balance of activities within the YDS needs to change with more resource invested in detached and mobile provision and less on Centre based activities work (whether on secondary school sites or in local Youth Centres). This would reduce the risks identified in paragraph 32 and help to ensure the most appropriate use of Centre based activities. The need for Centre based work at particular times should be reviewed carefully, however; it may be that they are particularly needed on Friday nights, weekends or during holiday periods, for example.

35. Youth Centres, and facilities at schools, are also important assets in the provision of the Youth Offer as a whole. These buildings should be made available to VCS and independent organisations for the provision

of Youth Offer activities. This already happens to some extent and the revenue derived from charges contributes to YDS expenditure. Charges to youth providers may need to continue; although we recommend that a transparent charging policy is drawn up, designed to maximise the use of premises and to provide targeted support for the expansion of activities (ie making premises available free of charge in areas where Youth Offer provision is thin). The YDS should also consider making use of VCS premises where appropriate. There is scope for a more joined up, coherent, partnership based approach to the use of premises for young people across the board.

Key worker support for individual young people

36. In the east of the county, particularly Hastings, YDS workers have recently provided one to one support for individual young people with complex needs through external funding. YDS staff in other areas do not generally undertake this work on the same scale (although it does happen). As part of the new system of children and young people's services which we are trying to build, all services, from schools to housing departments need to be able to offer a personalised service to young people, meeting their particular needs. YDS staff are well placed to identify among the young people they work with, those who may need particular individual support. This may not always be intensive support, of the kind provided, for example, by intensive Connexions Personal Advisers. It may be a more light touch role, or be exercised over a shorter period. In some cases, however, YDS staff may be the best placed, within the local targeted youth support service (see below) to provide in depth support to a young person, and possibly also to his or her family. Some element of the YDS budget should be available to provide individual in depth support on occasion. Generally we would expect there to be a spectrum of personalised support provided by the YDS. YDS staff should be prepared, and trained as appropriate, in some cases to undertake common assessment with young people and their families and to act as a lead professional for the coordination of support plans. Where they provide significant support for individual young people, they should ensure (with the consent of the young people) that their involvement is recorded on the East Sussex Children Index.

The YDS and other agencies and strategies

37. The relationship between the YDS and other services is extensive and quite complex. In this document we look specifically at:

- The relationship between schools and the YDS
- The YDS and crime prevention
- The YDS and health promotion/services
- The YDS and targeted youth support

- A structure for on-going strategic planning of the Youth Offer and YDS activity

The YDS and schools

38. As part of the broader Every Child Matters reform programme it is important that there should be very close joint working between the YDS and all schools; secondary schools in particular, of course, but in certain circumstances joint work with primary schools may also be appropriate, to support young people or groups of young people in Year 6 who are identified as being vulnerable.
39. Currently the arrangements for liaison with secondary schools are very different according to whether or not the school is a community college. Community colleges have delegated responsibility for the delivery of the YDS in their area, with accountability exercised through a service level agreement (SLA). The resources from the core budget invested in services delegated to community colleges are greater per head than those invested in services elsewhere. The relationship between the YDS and other secondary schools is much less strong, with often no, or very little, joint planning of services/activities between the two.
40. In the context of the current reform programme, including the expectation that all schools should offer extended services, we can see no justification in principle for a distinction between community colleges and other secondary schools in the way in which they work with the YDS. Against the background of the core mission for the YDS proposed above, moreover, we believe it is imperative both that the YDS should work very closely with schools in the more deprived areas of the county, many of which are not community colleges, and that resources should be targeted more precisely on support for the young people who most need the support the YDS should offer (who, it should be noted, are to be found in all areas of the county, even if numbers vary).
41. The community college model of YDS provision does have some important strengths. In particular, where it works well it links YDS staff very closely with the network of staff within the school who have particular responsibility for promoting inclusion and providing support for individual young people. The work of YDS staff is planned alongside, and integrated with, other work at the school. It is important that this close joint working is preserved as it is clearly in the best interests of young people at the school.
42. It is also important, however, that the pattern of YDS activity across each area of the county – the balance of detached and mobile provision, centre based activity, support for the wider youth offer and support for individual young people – reflects the pattern of need across a wider area. In our view the planning of activities, alongside

school activities and contributions from other agencies, needs to be done on a partnership basis across larger areas, for example the district and borough areas. The delegation of the management of the YDS budget to individual community colleges does not, in our view, provide sufficient flexibility over the deployment of resources on an ongoing basis across district and borough areas.

43. We propose, therefore, a reorganisation of YDS staff into area teams, based, we suggest, on the district and borough areas. The deployment of these area teams should be decided by YDS managers, but with close consultation with all secondary schools in the area, together with other Children and Young People's Trust partners at area level. We cannot emphasise too much the importance of very close coordination, particularly with arrangements within schools for promoting inclusion and supporting individual young people, and for extended school services. We would expect all schools to provide a physical base for a youth worker to use, and to include youth workers in their detailed planning around both the personal development aspects of the wider school curriculum and the specific targeted support they offer to young people (including through extended school services) in order to meet the needs of particular groups and individuals. Schools are vital hubs within the provision of integrated, extended services for children and young people: YDS provision should be integral to that integrated local offer.

The YDS and crime prevention

44. There was a strong consensus among those involved in initial consultations that YDS staff had a crucial role to play in reaching out to those young people who were either already involved in the criminal justice system or were at risk of becoming so. YDS staff themselves were very keen to emphasise the principle that young people should come to the YDS voluntarily. It was a core part of their role, they felt, that they worked with young people who were free not to engage. Other stakeholders, including the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership coordinators, shared their view. The value of the YDS lay in the fact that it was not a compulsory service. Stakeholders also argued that the service should not be wholly targeted at such groups. Young people would value the service less highly and be less likely to engage if they saw it as a targeted crime prevention service.
45. It seems clear to us that the crime prevention role of the YDS needs to be exercised sensitively. There is also an important difference between the roles of the Police and the YDS in terms of immediate crime prevention and response to criminal behaviour. It would not be appropriate for YDS staff to be required, for example, to investigate what groups of young people are doing or to be used as an intervention force. But none of this detracts from the importance of the role of the service, in helping to ensure that young people stay on track and out of trouble. It is important that this role is recognised by all YDS staff, so

that they can contribute to a genuinely joined up approach across the county to the prevention of anti social behaviour and crime.

The YDS and health promotion/services

46. Promoting the health of young people is one of the key priorities in the current YDS strategic plan, with particular emphasis on emotional well being and on sexual health. Regular open access sessions, such as the weekly "Health Zone" session in Hampden Park, Eastbourne, and drop in services, particularly around sexual health are a significant feature of the current work of the service. The service is commissioned to deliver services by the PCTs in some parts of the county; it also contributes resources from its own budget to support this. At the time of writing, an audit of sexual health services, for both young people and the wider population, is being undertaken by the PCTs. The results are not yet available, however.
47. Judged by their level of use, sexual health services run by the YDS on its own or on a multi agency basis, appear to be greatly valued by young people. They also provide an obvious route to reach young people who may also need other forms of support. And appropriately trained YDS staff are particularly well placed to provide health support to young people, in a holistic way. Health promotion and partnership in the provision of health services should clearly continue to be part of the core role of the YDS. We believe that it would be helpful, however, if more benchmarking were carried out of the contributions to these areas of statutory youth services and Primary Care Trusts in other areas of the country. This could be helpful in judging whether the balance which currently exists in East Sussex is about right or whether it should be adjusted.
48. Partnership between the YDS and Primary Mental Health Workers is very important so that maximum support for emotional well being can be given to young people. In recent years the Service has worked increasingly closely with the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS); it is important that both services understand each other's roles and can work together as effectively as possible.

The YDS and Targeted Youth Support

49. The Government has set out a requirement that all areas of the country should have in place by December 2008 clear arrangements for Targeted Youth Support (TYS). It has set out what this means in some detail. Essentially the core requirement is that for each locality there should be a multi agency team in place, on an actual or virtual basis, whose function is to work intensively together to overcome barriers and improve outcomes for individual young people. Where a young person needs support, a lead professional should be identified, and a plan drawn up, involving whatever services and support the young person

needs to meet his or her particular needs. A number of youth services are expected to contribute to TYS arrangements, and to be involved on a regular basis in planning the provision of TYS in their area.

50. We have already proposed that a proportion of YDS resources should be available to provide targeted support for individual young people. It is clear that the YDS must be full partners in the planning and provision of Targeted Youth Support across the county, along with other specialist services for young people.
51. Being part of TYS has a number of implications for the YDS. It is essential that YDS staff fully understand the roles of other agencies and teams, and understand what they need to do when they identify young people who need targeted support. It is equally essential that those other agencies understand how the YDS operates, and give support to the YDS in getting the balance right between supporting young people themselves and involving others. Judgements about how best to support a young person are not easy. YDS staff, and staff in other services (for example housing departments), need training and support to understand how best to discharge their role in relation to Targeted Youth Support. Priority needs to be given over the rest of 2008 to raising the awareness of YDS (and other) staff about TYS and helping them think through its implications in their area in detail. The implementation of TYS needs to include careful briefing and clear expectations about roles and responsibilities in key areas such as mental health and substance misuse.

On going strategic planning of YDS activities, the Youth Offer and Targeted Youth Support

52. We have said that we believe the planning of YDS activity should be done across a district and borough basis, to ensure that the balance of activity reflects needs and priorities across each area. It seems to us that it would be helpful to bring together the planning of YDS activities with both a strategic approach to the provision of the Youth Offer and the planning needed for effective Targeted Youth Support. We suggest that from 1 April 2009, Youth Partnerships should be established in each area, reporting to the Area Children's Services Planning Groups (CSPGs), which involve both the statutory and voluntary sectors. These could look, in more detail than the CSPGs are generally able, at:
 - the nature of the Youth Offer in the area and how it might progressively be developed. This should have a particular focus on the role of the voluntary and independent sectors and of extended school services, as well as the contribution of the local district/borough

- the capacity for Targeted Youth Support in the area, how it needs to operate, and how best to publicise and promote understanding of TYS across the area
- priorities for the YDS in the area, against that background
- whether there is a case for using YDS resources to commission services externally rather than for direct provision, according to the nature of the service required and the capacity of different organisations locally to provide them. Decision making here should be governed by the East Sussex Children and Young People's Trust Commissioning Strategy
- bidding as consortia for external funds eg My Place capital funding programme.

A partnership of this kind is beginning to be developed in Hastings, and in Bexhill the Local Partnership for Children is also developing a plan across the areas above. Our proposal would build on these developments, establishing a consistent framework across the County.

The distribution of YDS resources across the county

53. The current distribution of the core YDS budget across the county is described in the background information paper referred to in paragraph 6 above. It has a basis in historical patterns, particularly in the provision for community college areas, and has also been influenced by patterns of external funding. One of the principles agreed by the Project Board subject to consultation was that the levels of funding in different areas of the county should reflect the relative need in different areas for the agreed core role of the service, and should not be influenced by other factors. This was strongly supported in initial consultation.
54. Views differ within the initial consultation as to the factors which should be taken into account in allocating the budget in future. Those who held strongly to a view that the service should aim to be accessible to all young people, including a number of people within the service, were keen to see a formula which at least in part reflected actual numbers of young people in different areas. Others, again including some within the service, felt that a number of quite specific factors should be taken into account.
55. We believe that there would be merit in a fairly simple formula which could be understood easily by different stakeholders. Evidence suggests that there is a strong correlation between need for the support, which we suggest should be the core mission of the service, and poverty, whether this is judged by the number of young people receiving free school meals or by other indicators such as the IDACI index within the Index of Multiple Deprivation. We believe, therefore, that a formula based on the numbers of young people experiencing

poverty would be appropriate. Given the different population sizes of the district and borough areas, it is important in our view that the formula should allocate funding according to the absolute numbers of young people experiencing poverty in each area, and not according to the proportion of young people who do so. Young people who need the support of the YDS can be found in all areas of the county; the resource provided to each area needs to be proportionate to their number so that there is equity in their access to that support.

56. Within each district and borough YDS managers, working with the Youth Partnerships we propose should, on a trial basis at least, be established, should aim to target resources so as to reach the young people who most need support. This will mean some work being concentrated in areas of high deprivation; it also means deploying mobile resources in a way which allows young people from a wide range of areas to access them.

External funding for YDS services; scope for “traded” extension of activities

57. The particular skills of youth workers make them well placed to deliver a wide range of services. The commissioning of health services from the YDS by the PCTs has already been mentioned. Other agencies may also want to commission services from the YDS; they could contribute, for example, to the delivery of Personal Health and Social Education in schools (which we do not believe should be a core function of the YDS) or the provision of other extended school services beyond those which are prioritised within the core YDS budget for the area. We believe that the service should continue to be prepared to undertake commissions using external funding, and that some of the core budget could legitimately be used for the time of managers in publicising opportunities and drawing up proposals for commissioned work either on their own or in partnership with others. The management time needed to oversee commissioned work should generally be included in the costs met externally on a full cost recovery basis, however, both in the interests of promoting a healthy and fair market for children’s services and to avoid diversion of funds away from the priority activities for which core YDS budget is intended. (Different considerations apply, of course, in the case of grant funding from national or local agencies where tapering/mainstreaming of funded activities is expected.)

Implementing change

58. Whether or not the proposals in this consultation paper are implemented will depend on decisions taken following consultation. Whatever changes are implemented, we believe it is important that

they are made on a manageable timescale, in a way which fully involves staff, and all other stakeholders affected, including schools. Subject to the outcome of consultation on the proposals, we recommend that a short life project group is established to oversee implementation, including VCS and Community College representation as well as YDS managers.

Summary of Key Recommendations – for consultation

The list below summarises the key proposals in the consultation document. **We would like to emphasise again that they are set out as a basis for discussion. They do not represent agreed policy and there is plenty of scope for changes before decisions are taken.**

- ❖ The core mission of the YDS should be to act as a bridge between young people at risk of poor outcomes and the support they need (see definition of the core mission at paragraph [])
- ❖ The YDS should have an important role in promoting the development of the wider Youth Offer in East Sussex, with more of its budget made available for small grants, training and infrastructure support for the voluntary and community sector
- ❖ More resources should be devoted to detached and mobile provision, designed to reach out to the young people who most need support
- ❖ Some centre based generic provision should continue, but with much of the support provided in rural areas being provided on a mobile basis and a strong emphasis on supporting all young people to access the full Youth Offer in their area
- ❖ Some YDS resource should be available for intensive support to individual young people, as part of Targeted Youth Support in the area
- ❖ There should be benchmarking with other areas of the country to establish the appropriate level of YDS/PCT investment in health provision for young people
- ❖ The deployment of the YDS budget across different activities should be decided on a district/borough area basis, replacing the current delegation of funding to community colleges; there should , however, be close consultation with secondary schools in all areas.
- ❖ Youth Partnerships, linked to Area Children's Services Planning Groups, should be established as a vehicle for strategic planning of the Youth Offer, Targeted Youth Support and YDS activities in each district/borough area. Within these areas, resources should be

targeted as far as possible so as to reach the young people who most need them

- ❖ A simple formula should be used to allocate YDS core budget funding based on the absolute number of young people experiencing poverty (further work needed to establish the most appropriate indicator for this purpose)

Project Board membership: Strategic Review of the Youth Development Service

Helen Davies, Deputy Director, Children and Families ESCC (Chair)

Councillor Keith Glazier, Lead Member for Adults and Children's Services

Peter Swan, Principal, Beacon Community College, Crowborough

Trudi Hillman, Inclusion Manager, Bexhill High School

Angela Haines, Hastings Borough Council

Jeremy Leach, Wealden District Council

Tony Pippin, Chair of ESCVYS

Justine Armstrong, Safer Communities Team, ESCC

Ivan Rudd, Public Health, East Sussex PCTs

Mac Heath, Head, Integrated Children's Services (East) and lead for 11-19 services, ESCC

Alison Jeffery, Children's Trust Manager (and project manager for the review)

Colin Edgley, Planning and Commissioning Manager, Youth Matters, ESCC

Alastair Lee, Quality Assurance Manager, Planning and Partnerships, ESCC

Mark Preston, 14-19 team, ESCC

Strategic Review of the Youth Development Service: some possible principles for future strategy and issues for consultation

Possible Principles

1. Youth work needs to fit coherently into a “whole system” of services/support for young people. We should aim to reach an agreed view about what its place in that system is.
2. Consistent with this, the Youth Development service should play the same core role or range of roles in all the areas of the county where it operates.
3. The contribution made by the service in each area should be in proportion to the level of need for that role, assessed through reference to relevant objective data.
4. The YDS contribution should reflect only the assessed need in the area, not the availability of other services. (External funders should always have confidence that their funding is not substituting for county council investment.)
5. Where there are gaps in the operation of the “whole system” in particular areas, Children’s Trust partners in East Sussex (including schools) should aim to fill them in the most appropriate way. The flexibility of youth workers should not be exploited by using the YDS to fill gaps which would be better/more sustainably filled in other ways.
6. If other services exist in an area, eg in the VCS, consideration should be given to contracting with those services as an alternative to direct provision, but with an overriding focus on quality and effective commissioning.
7. The management arrangements for the service should be such as to be able to ensure on a day to day basis that the operation of the service is consistent with the agreed service role and the level of contribution required in different areas of the county, and that there is full integration with other services/coordination with other areas. This principle would not exclude management through service level agreements/contracts with community colleges/ other providers but could have implications for the way SLAs/contract are specified and managed.

Issues for consultation

- (i) What should be the role of youth workers within the “whole system” of support for young people?
- (ii) What other aspects of the “whole system” need development in East Sussex?
- (iii) Which groups of young people should be seen as key target groups for support by youth workers and/or other services?
- (iv) How should the relative need for youth work in different areas of the county be assessed? What factors should be taken into account?
- (v) What aspects of the needs/entitlement of young people should more appropriately be addressed by others/through other strategies, working in partnership with the YDS
- (vi) Would it be helpful to have more diversity/competition within the commissioning market place for youth work? How might this be encouraged? What other issues does more diversity raise?
- (vii) What should be the key elements of effective management of all parts of the YDS, whoever is providing the service? (Eg setting standards, monitoring, the ability to make flexible use of resources, ensuring effective integration)

East Sussex Youth Development Service (YDS)

Background information and Analysis for the strategic review 2007-2008

1. Background

In January 2003 the Youth Development Service (YDS), which had formerly been a section within Community Education, was re-launched as a discrete youth service with new management arrangements.

The YDS was reconfigured in 2005 to fit with the two service areas adopted by all other local authority services for children and young people, which are now coterminous with health services.

The Service became part of Integrated Youth Development and Support Services (YDSS) in 2006. Integrated YD&SS currently include YDS, Connexions, education welfare, secondary behaviour support and re-integration services, the new youth support teams, teenage pregnancy and under 19s substance misuse service.

The YDS is now centrally and strongly placed to ensure an integrated approach to meeting the developmental and support needs of young people. And particularly a targeted approach to young people who are vulnerable to poor outcomes in line with DCFS and TDA (Training and Development Agency for schools) direction of travel. YDS now benefits from the support of two senior managers who recognise and promote the contribution that effective youth work makes to improving outcomes for young people in line with Every Child Matters.

The service is also beginning to benefit from co-location of staff, management networks supported by integrated area management meetings and joint training/workshops.

The YDS strategy for 2007 – 2010 has the following key themes:

- ❑ Information, Advice and Guidance – available to all young people
- ❑ Health – focusing on sexual health, substance misuse and emotional health and wellbeing
- ❑ Inclusion work – closing the gap for those most vulnerable to poor outcomes
- ❑ Positive Activities – both generic and targeted

2. Service Delivery

The service is delivered through two Areas (East and West) and the voluntary sector. The YDS areas are broken down to:

East

East Area Service (Hastings, St. Leonards and Bexhill)
Battle – Claverham Community College
Rye – Thomas Peacocke Community College
Robertsbridge – Robertsbridge Community College

West

West Area Service (Eastbourne, Lewes and Peacehaven)

Crowborough – Beacon Community College
Hailsham – Hailsham Community College
Heathfield – Heathfield Community College
Ringmer – Ringmer Community College
Seaford – Seaford Head Community College
Uckfield – Uckfield Community College
Wadhurst – Uplands Community College

Each Community College is responsible for delivering a programme of youth work (specified in a Service Level Agreement) to the young people attending the college and living in the surrounding area.

The YDS commissions the voluntary sector to increase capacity (by supporting ESCVYS); to deliver work with specific target groups (e.g. Young Carers and young people with disabilities) and the Scouts and Guides.

3. Delivery method

The YDS uses a range of delivery methods to contact, support young people and involve them in positive activities, the main ones are:

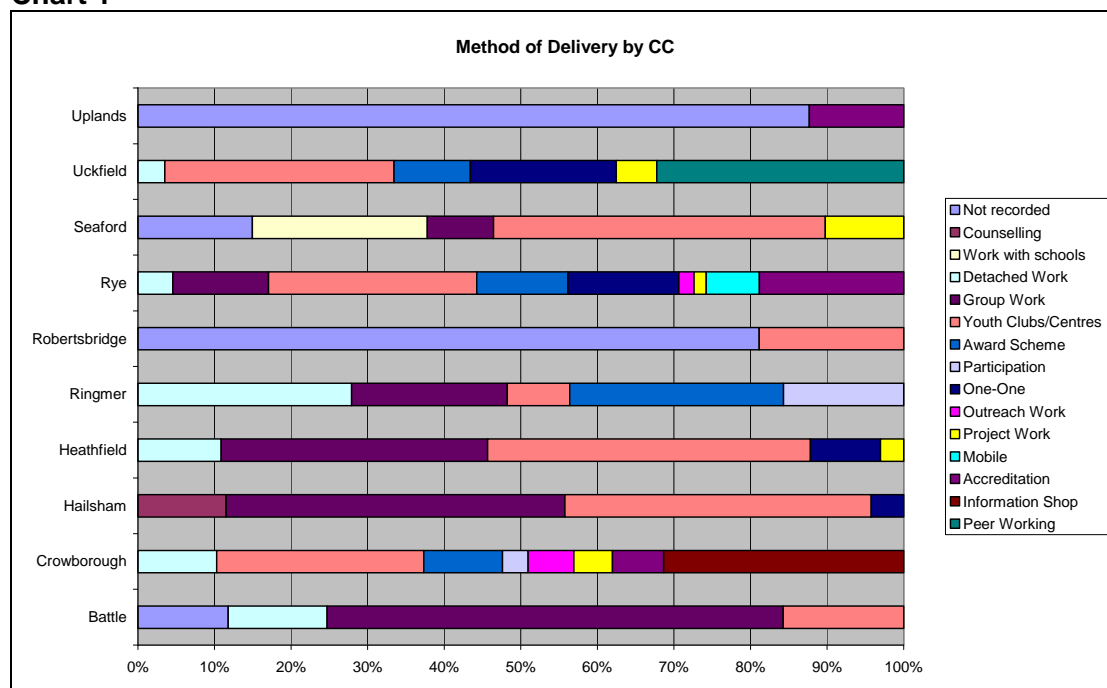
- 1) Youth Club/Centre – these are building based youth clubs which are accessible to all young people aged 11 – 19 in an area. The provision may be divided by age into: Juniors (11 – 13), Inters (13 – 15) and Seniors (15 – 19).
- 2) One to One work – this is individual work dealing with vulnerable young people based in Information shops, advice projects or within youth clubs/centres
- 3) Groupwork – this is issue based work (e.g. health, relationships, drugs etc) with small groups of young people that can take place in Information shops, advice projects, within youth clubs/centres or in a Community College PSHE programme
- 4) Accreditation – either carried out as a standalone project or within one of the above, accreditation or award programmes are used to accredit young people’s learning from their involvement in youth work (e.g. Duke of Edinburgh’s Award, Keystone Award)
- 5) Detached work – this is youth work delivered on the street within the young people’s own community. It often leads into groupwork or project based work within the community. It differs from outreach in that outreach has the intention of drawing the young people into a building based youth project.

The majority of youth work across the county is delivered through Youth Clubs and Centres (30%), One to One work (27%), Group Work (12%) and Detached Work (9%).

The majority of One to One work sessions are carried out in Hastings (85%), while Youth Clubs and Centre sessions are mostly in Eastbourne (25%), Rye (11%) and Hastings (14%). (Source: Youthbase)

The service level agreements with the community colleges are negotiated to deliver a broad range of service in each community college area. As a result we would expect each community college to show a good range of delivery methods. As can be seen from Chart 1: “Method of Delivery by CC”, this is only the case for Rye and Crowborough, there are problems with recording at Uplands and Robertsbridge.

Chart 1



(Source: Youthbase)

Table 1: Time of session April – Dec 2007

Area	AM	PM	EVE	Not Recorded
Battle	14%	49%	37%	0%
Crowborough	13%	41%	20%	26%
Hailsham	52%	3%	45%	0%
Heathfield	11%	30%	58%	0%
Ringmer	3%	33%	64%	0%
Robertsbridge	23%	4%	73%	0%
Rye	34%	42%	13%	12%
Seaford	1%	69%	23%	8%
Uckfield	73%	5%	18%	5%
Uplands	56%	4%	40%	0%
West Area Service	11%	41%	48%	1%
East Area Service	28%	54%	18%	0%
Total	28%	39%	28%	5%

(Time of day is calculated from the start time of the session (Source Youthbase))

There is an overall even balance between morning, afternoon and evening delivery but this hides significant variation between different areas and community colleges. Hastings has over 50% of sessions running in the afternoon and Seaford 69%. Robertsbridge has 73% of sessions in the evening and Ringmer 64%. There is a bias toward morning sessions in Hailsham (52%), Uplands (56%) and Uckfield (73%). There will be a trend toward earlier reporting as this report was based on the start time of a session, so a session running from 11.30am to 2.30pm will be counted as a morning session.

The vast majority (97%) of sessions take place in the week with only 127 sessions (3%) taking place at weekends (Source: Youthbase)

Profile of young people working with YDS April - Dec 2007

Table 2: Age (Source: Youthbase)

Age	Percent
11 – 12	15%
13 – 14	26%
15 – 16	36%
17 – 19	19%
20 - 25	4%

Table 3: Ethnicity (Source: Youthbase)

Ethnic Group	Number	Percent
Bangladeshi	12	0.18%
Black African	14	0.21%
Caribbean	4	0.06%
Chinese	6	0.09%
Gypsy / Roma	32	0.49%
Indian	2	0.03%
Not Known/Specified	752	11.42%
Other	30	0.46%
Other Asian Background	6	0.09%
Other Black Background	5	0.08%
Other Mixed Background	33	0.50%
Other White Background	63	0.96%
Traveller of Irish Heritage	2	0.03%
White and Asian	9	0.14%
White and Black African	21	0.32%
White and Black Caribbean	15	0.23%
White Irish	29	0.44%
White British	5535	84.03%
White Other	15	0.23%

Compared to the East Sussex school population percentages the YDS is in contact with more young people from the following ethnic groups than would be expected:

Caribbean	Other
Other Black Background	Traveller of Irish Heritage
Irish	

Work with young people with Special Educational Needs

It is not possible to report on the number of young people with disabilities in touch with the YDS using Youthbase. The YDS user survey 2007, which was completed by 366 regular service users, showed that 13% considered themselves to have a disability.

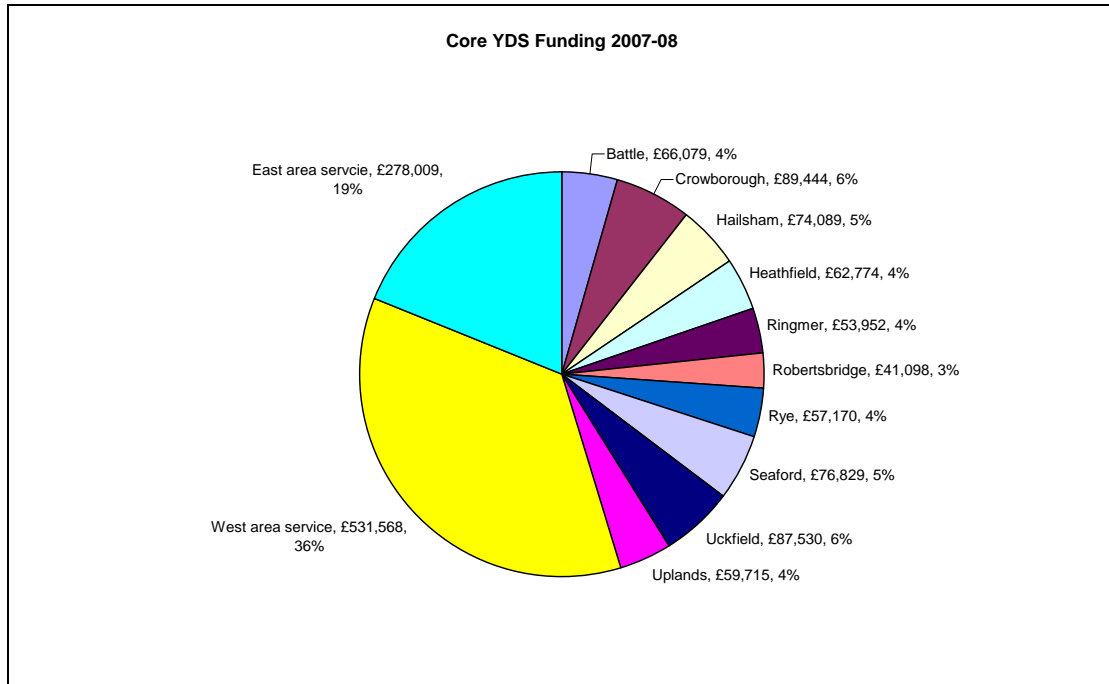
The YDS has identified youth provision for young people with SEN as a priority area. For many years it has run Nik Naks in Eastbourne, but provided very little other bespoke services. To address this the service took direct management of Youthability (now called Funky Teens) in April 2007, it had previously received grant funds from the YDS. This has allowed the service to enhance provision in Heathfield, Uckfield and Eastbourne and develop a “youth work” approach to the sessions. To meet the needs of these groups the YDS curriculum development model (CDM) is being adapted to make it more suitable for young people with special needs.

4. Funding

Available funding

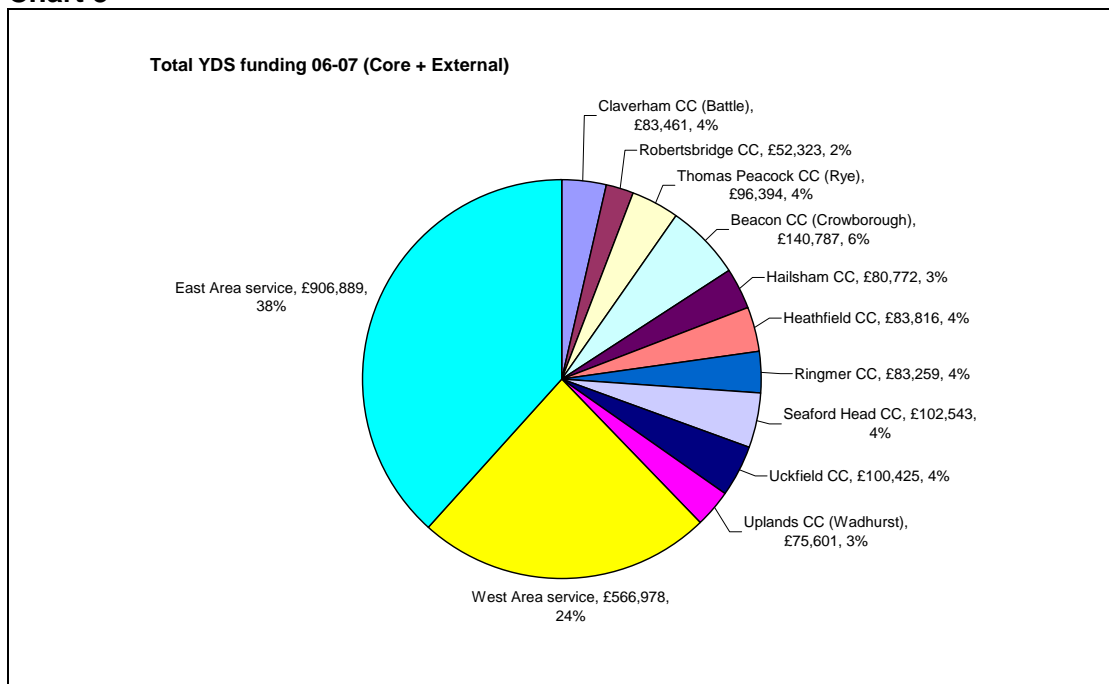
For 2007-08 the budget for the Youth Development service is £2,018,600, this figure is split between the two area services and the community colleges, a proportion (not shown here) is also used to cover central management and support functions and grant aid is provided to the voluntary sector (Appendix 1 – Support to the Voluntary Sector). The formula for dividing the budget up is based on level of deprivation and rurality as well as youth population.

Chart 2



(Source: YDS)

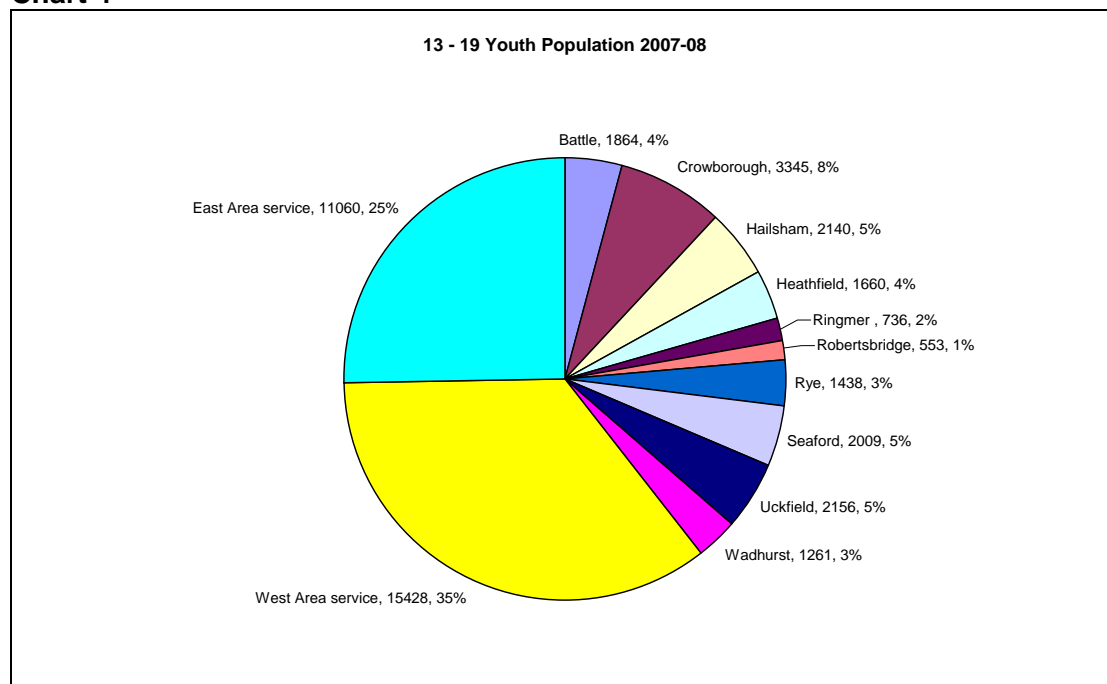
Chart 3



(Source: YDS)

It is useful to compare these two charts against the 13 -19 population breakdown for the community colleges and service areas (Chart 3: 13 – 19 Population 2007-08). The same data has been used to show Core funding available per head of the 13 – 19 youth population in Table 4, below. It is worth noting that this per head figure will not be evenly distributed across each service area with local managers targeting resources to meet local need.

Chart 4



(Source: ESCC Transport and Environment)

Table 4 Core funding per head of 13 – 19 population 2006-07

YDS Area	13 - 19 population (06-07)	Core funding per head of 13 - 19 population
Claverham CC (Battle)	1832	£34
Robertsbridge CC	902	£50
Thomas Peacock CC (Rye)	1457	£44
Beacon CC (Crowborough)	3426	£28
Hailsham CC	2185	£37
Heathfield CC	1638	£42
Ringmer CC	765	£85
Seaford Head CC	2114	£40
Uckfield CC	2108	£45
Uplands CC (Wadhurst)	988	£66
West Area service	15481	£29
East Area service	11170	£24

(Source ESiF and YDS)

External Funding

There are significant constraints on the use of most external funding. In the West area service the CRP grants come after much discussion and negotiation about which estates in Eastbourne are to be targeted and the work is monitored on the number of sessions on those estates, as well as their contribution to reducing anti-

social behaviour. Other funding, such as for sexual health work (from the PCT), for BME community work (from Anti-bullying and Smith’s Charity) and Polegate Town Council is to fund workers who have very specific remits.

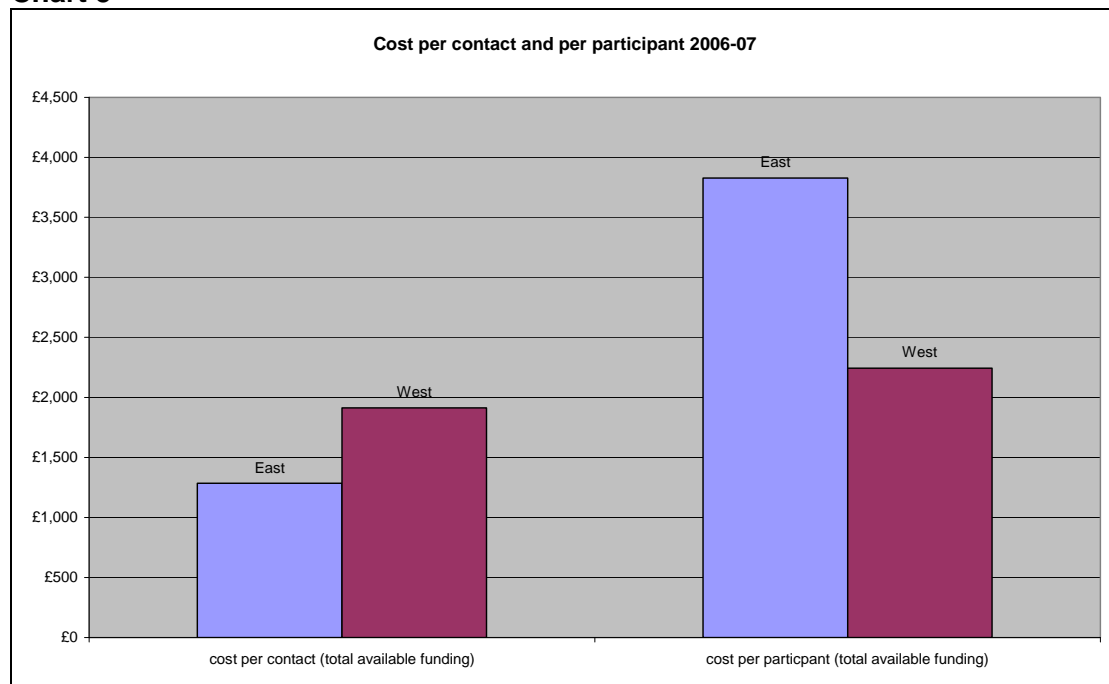
The East Area service receives a broad range of external funding, all of which needs monitoring on a quarterly basis. The biggest funder is the NRF which funds the 121 project, youth clubs and detached work (Streets Ahead) in Central St. Leonard’s and the Seafront. Some funders have very tight constraints and require very detailed monitoring (Positive Futures and the Safer Rother Partnership).

Full details of YDS external funding in 2007-08 can be found at Appendix 2.

Cost of YDS provision

The most basic measure of the cost of provision can be seen through cost per contact and cost per participant (13-19). A “contact” is a young person who has only limited or irregular contact with the service, a “participant” is a young person who is a regular service user or has been involved in an intensive youth work experience.

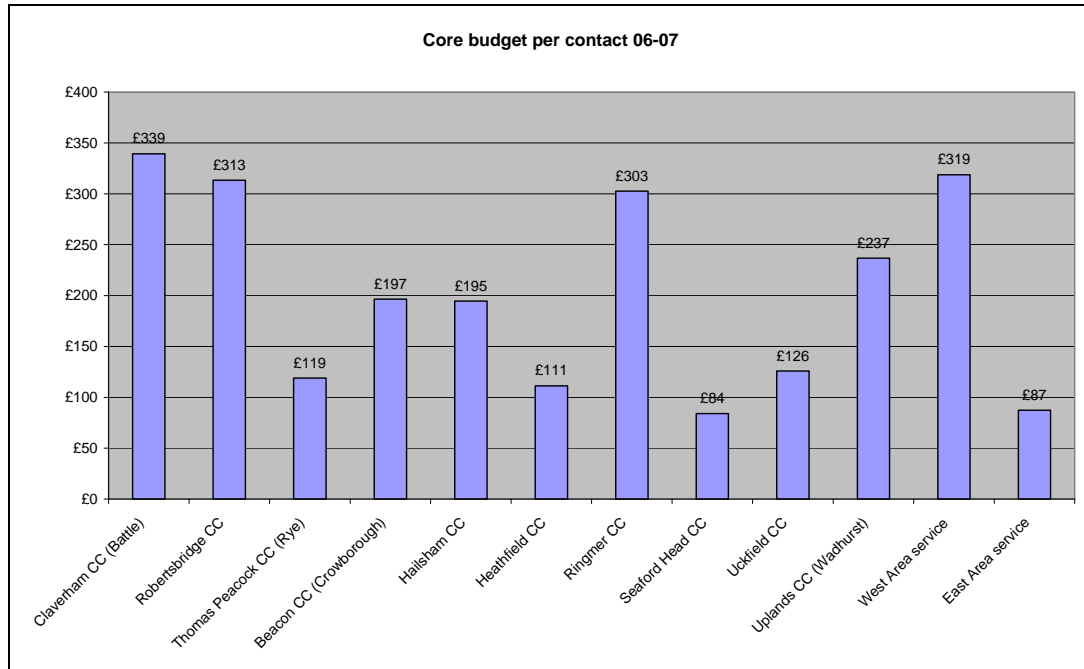
Chart 5



(Source: YDS and Youthbase)

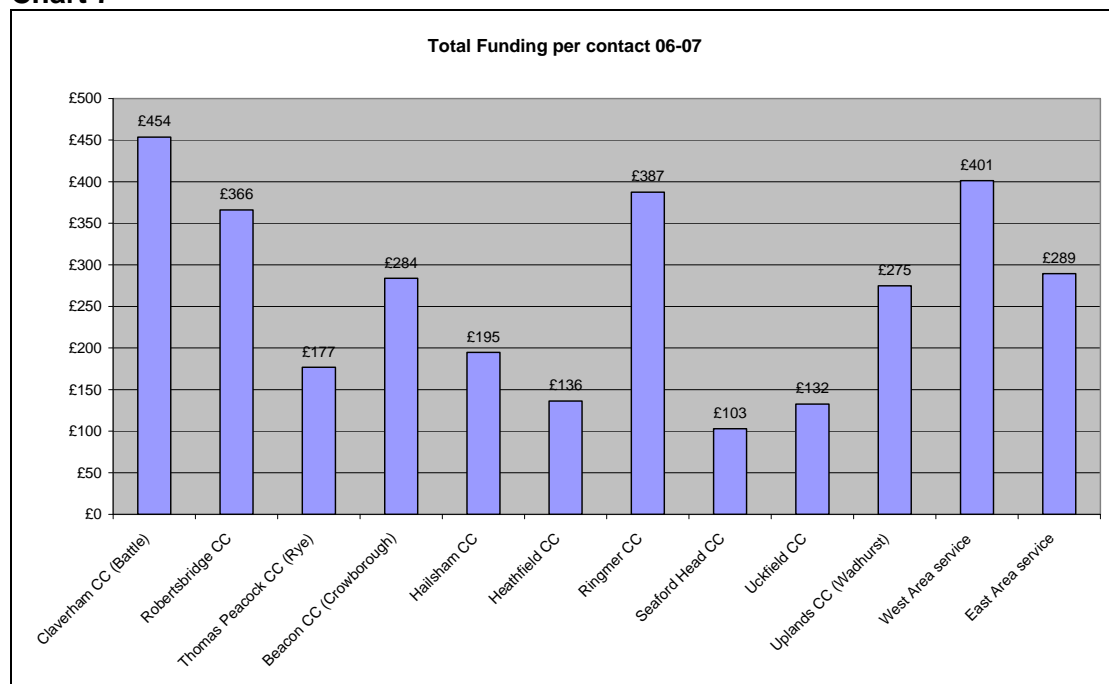
A more detailed breakdown of this shows significant variation between service areas (Charts 6 & 7). Some explanation is necessary as Claverham were without a senior youth worker for most of 2006-07 so not all their youth projects ran, leading to lower than expected number of contacts. Also both area services include funding for administrative support to the community colleges, the West Area having 7 community colleges and the East Area 3.

Chart 6



(Source: YDS and Youthbase)

Chart 7



(Source: Youthbase)

A more detailed analysis of cost for 2006-07 is available at Appendix 2 - Key Data 2006-07

5. Needs Assessment

The following broad brush stroke needs assessment is based on data from the Schools Census and displayed against the Local Partnerships for Children areas, data is for all children and young people of school age. The LPC areas are not totally co-terminus with the YDS areas, but are close. The LPCs that make up the East Area Service are:

- Bexhill
- Hastings East
- Hastings West
- North St Leonards
- South St Leonards

The LPCs that make up the West Area Service are:

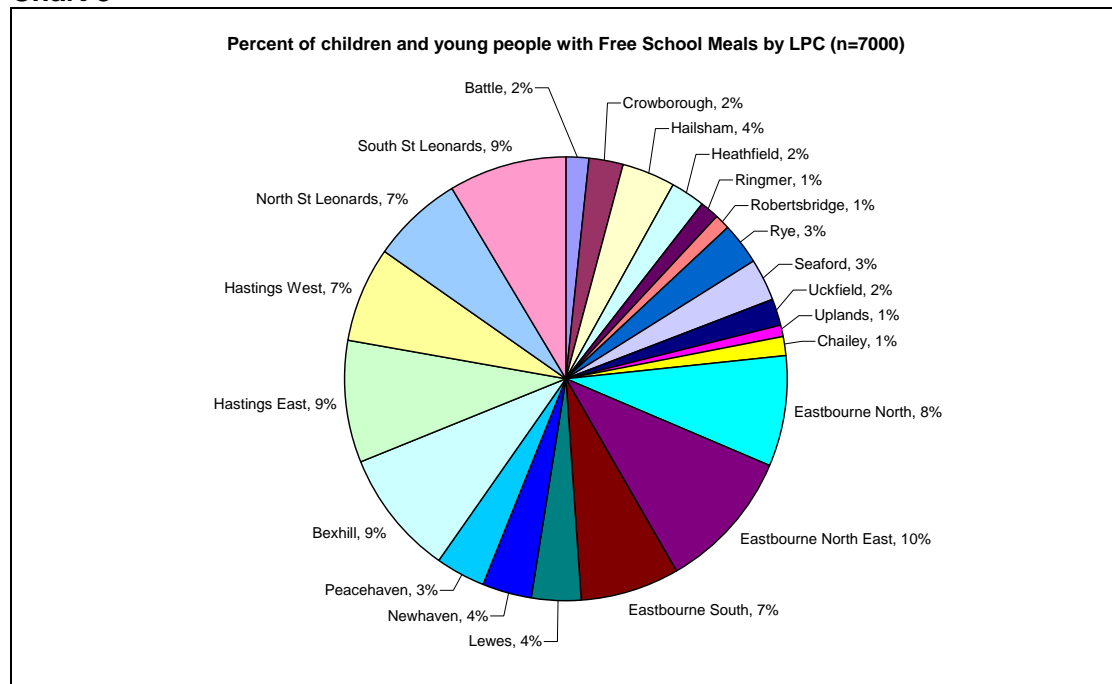
- Chailey
- Eastbourne North
- Eastbourne North East
- Eastbourne South
- Lewes
- Newhaven
- Peacehaven

The others are close matches to the YDS community college areas.

Deprivation may not be the only factor when assessing local need, for example distance or ease of travel to services may be a factor and this also may not be synonymous with rurality.

Free School Meals

Chart 8

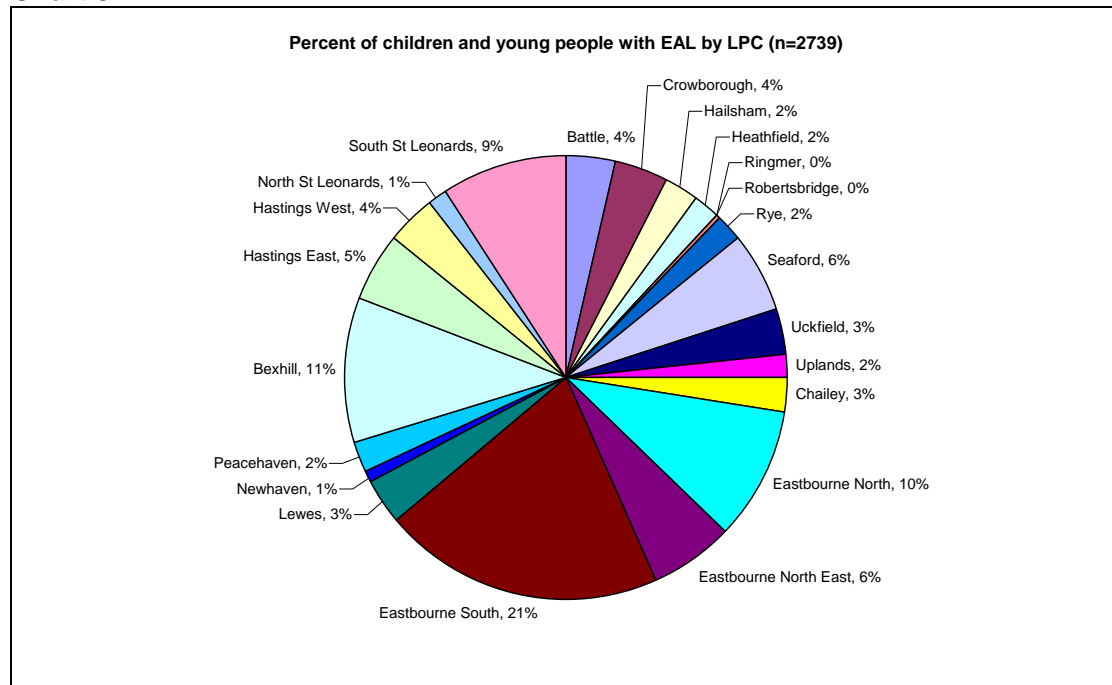


(Source: Schools Census)

40% of the children and young people receiving free school meals are in the East Area Service, 38% are in the West Area Service and the remaining 22% are distributed between the 10 Community Colleges.

English as an additional language

Chart 9



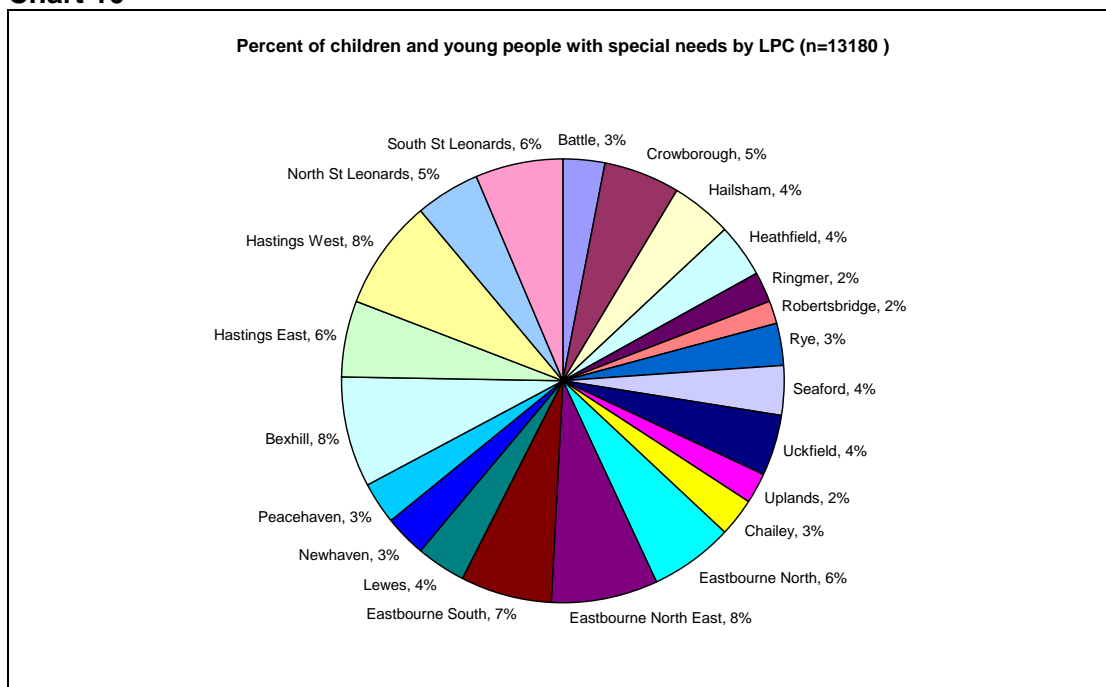
(Source: Schools Census)

45% of children and young people with English as an additional language are in the West Area Service, 30% in the East Area Service and the remaining 25% is distributed between the 10 Community Colleges. Four LPCs have significantly higher percentages of these children and young people, Eastbourne South (21%), Bexhill (11%), Eastbourne North (10%) and South St. Leonards (9%)

Special Educational Needs

The percentage of children and young people with statements, school action plus and school action are evenly distributed between the two area services (East and West, 33% each) and the 10 community colleges (33%). When looking at the children and young people with statements the top four LPC areas are South St. Leonards (12%), Bexhill (10%), Eastbourne South (9%) and Eastbourne North East (9%) (see Chart 10 below).

Chart 10



(Source: Schools Census)

Across all three of these areas of need, LPCs in Hastings, St. Leonards, Bexhill and Eastbourne show the highest percentages. Of the community college LPC areas Hailsham is the highest for free school meals (4% of the total), Seaford for EAL (6% of the total) and Crowborough for SEN (5% of the total).

Appendix 1 – Support to the Voluntary and Community Sector

East Sussex County Federation of Young Farmers Clubs (ESCFYFC) Plumpton College Plumpton East Sussex BN7 3AE	£2,000
East Sussex County Voluntary Youth Service (ESCVYS) 20 West Street Shoreham-by-Sea West Sussex BN43 5WG	£ 10,000
Sussex Clubs for Young People 20 West Street Shoreham by Sea West Sussex BN43 5WG	£ 29,000
Girlguiding Sussex East 10 Glebe Close BEXHILL TN39 3UY	£ 3,000
Action in Rural Sussex Sussex House 212 High Street Lewes BN7 2NH	£ 12,000
East Sussex County Scout Council 17 The Combe Eastbourne BN20 9DB	£ 3600
SASBAH (Sussex Association for Spina Bifida & Hydrocephalis) 5a Grand Avenue Worthing West Sussex BN11 5AP	£ 5,000
TAP Eastbourne	£ 5,000
Small Grants Programme For Vol sector organisations administered via ESCVYS (Grants up to £500 to support running costs and equipment)	£ 15,4000

Appendix 2 – YDS External Funding 2007-08

Source	Amount	Constraints
CRP Eastbourne	£30,000	This grant comes after much discussion and negotiation about which estates in Eastbourne are to be targeted and we are monitored on the number of sessions etc. on those estates, as well as their contribution to reducing anti-social behaviour
Sure Start	£2,100 (recharge)	Funding for crèche worker to support young mums' group
PCT West	£17,000 match funding	To half fund a one year sexual health worker post
Smith's Charity Anti-bullying Team Connexions	£3,500 (one off) £7,000 £6,500 (one off)	Part funds a BME worker for the West, although no monitoring
Polegate Town Council	£3,300 (recharge)	Funding for a part time youth work in Polegate managed and matched by the YDS
Starfish Committee	£6,780 (recharge)	Contribution towards Music Co-ordinator position.
PCT East	£12,663	To fund specific projects agreed and reviewed annually – sexual health, mental wellbeing and teenage pregnancy
CRP East (Safer Hastings Partnership)	£10,000	To fund the 121 project and detached projects, monitored quarterly
Positive Futures	£40,000	Crime/Drug diversionary sports activities in Hastings and St. Leonard's, monitored quarterly by Central Government
NRF	£118,086	To fund the 121 project, youth clubs and detached work (Streets Ahead) in Central St. Leonard's and the Seafront. Monitored quarterly
Greater Hollington Partnership	£60,000	To fund the 121 project, youth clubs and detached work in Hollington. Monitored quarterly
New Horizons	£7,100	To provide lunchtime activities in the school. Monitored quarterly
Young People's lottery	£41,569	Ore valley youth work projects, monitored against targets set in the original lottery application on a quarterly basis.
1066 housing	£5,000	To fund the 121 project, monitored quarterly
LEGI	£11,940	To fund the volunteer programme, monitored quarterly
Ore valley forum	£15,127	To fund the 121 project, monitored quarterly
YOT	£16,860	To fund the 121 project, monitored quarterly
Safer Rother Partnership	£10,000	To fund detached work in Bexhill, detailed quarterly monitoring
Pulse	£41,331	To fund Want2talk (mental wellbeing project) and the Pulse health bus. Monitored quarterly
LIF	£10,000	To fund teenage pregnancy work, monitored quarterly.
Bexhill Comm. Partnership	£3,360	Youth clubs, detached youth work in Bexhill

Appendix 3 – Key Data 2006-07

Community College	Core budget	External funding	Total available	External as a percentage of total funding	13 - 19 population (06-07)	Core funding per head of 13 - 19 population	Total funding per head of 13 - 19 population	13 - 19 individuals contacted (06-07)	Cost per contact (core budget)	Cost per contact (total available funding)	Participants	Cost per participant (total available funding)
Claverham CC (Battle)	£62,423	£21,038	£83,461	25%	1832	£34	£46	184	£339	£454	71	£1,176
Robertsbridge CC	£44,805	£7,518	£52,323	14%	902	£50	£58	143	£313	£366	378	£138
Thomas Peacock CC (Rye)	£64,819	£31,575	£96,394	33%	1457	£44	£66	545	£119	£177	337	£286
Beacon CC (Crowborough)	£97,512	£43,275	£140,787	31%	3426	£28	£41	496	£197	£284	442	£319
Hailsham CC	£80,772	£0	£80,772	0%	2185	£37	£37	415	£195	£195	409	£197
Heathfield CC	£68,436	£15,380	£83,816	18%	1638	£42	£51	615	£111	£136	410	£204
Ringmer CC	£65,091	£18,168	£83,259	22%	765	£85	£109	215	£303	£387	201	£414
Seaford Head CC	£83,758	£18,785	£102,543	18%	2114	£40	£49	996	£84	£103	490	£209
Uckfield CC	£95,425	£5,000	£100,425	5%	2108	£45	£48	758	£126	£132	616	£163
Uplands CC (Wadhurst)	£65,101	£10,500	£75,601	14%	988	£66	£77	275	£237	£275	272	£278
West Area service	£450,489	£116,489	£566,978	21%	15481	£29	£37	1413	£319	£401	1237	£458
East Area service	£273,510	£633,379	£906,889	70%	11170	£24	£81	3133	£87	£289	407	£2,228
AVERAGE of column	£121,012	£76,759	£197,771	23%	3,672	£44	£58	766	202	£267	439	£506