

CYP Select Committee - Summary of Evidence – Youth Services Review

Theme	Evidence	Key Findings/ Possible Recommendation Areas
Scope and KLOE	<p>Scope of Review</p> <p>The main aim of the review was how to remodel the service in order to focus on early help and prevention. How do we best utilise significantly reduced resources to provide effective interventions to support those children and young people most in need. The Committee pursued the following Key Lines of Enquiry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the national context with this review? • How are other Local Authorities delivering services/what are the different delivery models? • How do we maximise the capacity of key workers? • How do we maximise interventions? • What is the customer journey? • Are the various support programmes joined up? How do they link? • What do children and young people think about the services provided? • How can we best utilise support from the voluntary and community sector? • How do we continue to provide good services targeting resources to those most in need? • What are the key measures of success? 	
Statutory Requirements	<p>Youth Offer</p> <p>Two specific elements: a local authority is required to ensure <i>‘sufficient educational leisure time activities which are for the improvement of young people’s well-being, and sufficient facilities for such activities’</i>; and, <i>‘sufficient recreational leisure time activities which are for the improvement of their well-being, and sufficient facilities for such activities’</i></p> <p>Youth Offending – Four Key Areas for Statutory Delivery</p> <p>Prevention of Offending – reductions in the numbers of first time entrants (FTE) to the criminal justice System.</p> <p>Reduce reoffending – Reductions in reoffending rates</p> <p>Ensure the safe and effective use of custody – Reductions in the numbers and duration of young people</p>	

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	<p>in the secure estate</p> <p>Risk of Harm & Public Protection</p> <p>Raising the Participation Age and Participation:</p> <p>Secure sufficient suitable education and training provision for all young people aged 16-19 and for those aged 20-24 with a Learning Difficulty Assessment in their area.</p> <p>All young people are under a duty to participate in education or training until their 18th birthday. A local authority in England must ensure that its functions are (so far as they are capable of being so) exercised so as to promote the effective participation in education or training.</p> <p>A local authority in England must make arrangements to enable it to establish (so far as it is possible to do so) the identities of persons belonging to its area who are failing to fulfil the duty to participate in education or training.</p> <p>In order to discharge this duty Local Authorities must collect information to identify young people who are not participating, or who are at risk of not doing so, to target their resources on those who need them most. The information collected must be in the format specified in the Client Caseload Information System (CCIS) Management Information Requirement. Young people's current activity information should be made available at regular intervals.</p> <p>Local authorities are expected to work with schools to identify those who are in need of targeted support or who are at risk of not participating post-16. Tools such as Risk of NEET indicators (RONI) may support this.</p> <p>Local authorities are expected to lead the September Guarantee process which underpins the delivery of this duty.</p> <p>Information is required on the number and proportion of young people in each area who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ receive an offer under the September Guarantee, ➤ are participating in education or training, 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ who are NEET, or ➤ whose current activity is not known. <p>Local authorities are expected to pay particular attention to young people who are not in any form of education, employment or training.</p>	
National and Regional Picture	<p>Evidence from Leon Mexter, Chief Executive Youth Focus, North East</p> <p>Nationally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 23 January 2013 Michael Gove, the Secretary of State for Education, announced to the Education Select Committee that youth policy was not a government priority • The value of the early intervention allocation to local authorities (as measured through the value of the Early Intervention Grant and on-going equivalent allocation) has fallen by 55%, from around £3.2 billion per year in 2010-11, down to just £1.4 billion in 2015-16 – a cut of £1.8 billion per year • Services for young people have been subjected to a similar squeeze on funding, with spending cuts of almost 20 per cent, a reduction of nearly £138 million in real terms, in 2014-15 compared to 2010-11 • More than 2,000 youth workers have been axed and 350 youth centres closed since 2012 as a direct result of cuts, a report by UNISON, in 2014, has found <p>In the North East:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All youth services have seen a reduction in funding • Several areas have lost all youth service provision • Many local authority areas youth provision is targeted • Stockton has the highly regarded youth service, with strong evidence underpinning its contribution across the authority <p>The national response has been:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Much greater targeting of youth service provision – contributing to the social care agenda • Outsourcing or redeveloping universal provision • New models of delivery • Closer working with voluntary sector <p>Development of new integrated teams e.g. Windsor's social work pods</p>	<p>Within the context of diminishing resources there has been national recognition of the need to target services to those most in need. Stockton's Council Plan has endorsed this approach.</p> <p>Recent Ofsted report commended the Council on the quality of its service delivered holistically as part of a wider early help strategy.</p>

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	<p>Emerging New External Models include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mutuals – Kensington and Chelsea, Knowsley • Establishing Young People’s Foundations – 3 London Boroughs • Creating Community Interest Companies (CICs) to run youth services • Outsourcing universal youth provision (although recent trend to keep or bring back in-house) • Commissioning youth services to the voluntary sector <p>Emerging New Internal Models include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combining services e.g. Surrey Youth Support Service • Single point of entry for a young person e.g. Gloucestershire 11+ service • Youth workers in social care e.g. Windsor Social Work Pods • Integrated teams, integrated management, integrated approaches – links to, or being part of, Social Care • The development of a lead professional role to achieve <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Consistency ➤ Single point of contact ➤ Bringing in support and expertise, where needed ➤ Highly trained, well supported ➤ Recognised by all the professions involved 	<p>There is a pressure to deliver open access youth provision in a different way.</p> <p>Commence discussions with the third sector to extend the delivery of open access youth provision through the voluntary and community sector.</p> <p>Develop integrated teams and the lead professional approach as the preferred model for future child centred delivery.</p>
<p>SBC Youth Direction – Current Provision</p>	<p>Participation and Support</p> <p>Raising the Participation Age (RPA) Since 2013, all young people have been be under a duty to participate in education or training until the end of the academic year in which they turn 17. Since 2015, this age has risen to their 18th birthday.</p> <p>Local Authorities Duties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure sufficient suitable education and training provision for all young people aged 16-19 and for those aged 20-24 with a Learning Difficulty Assessment in their area • Collect information to identify young people who are not participating, or who are at risk of not doing so, to target their resources on those who need them most • Collect information to identify young people who are not participating, or who are at risk of not doing so, to target their resources on those who need them most • Collect and store information on the CCIS data base 	

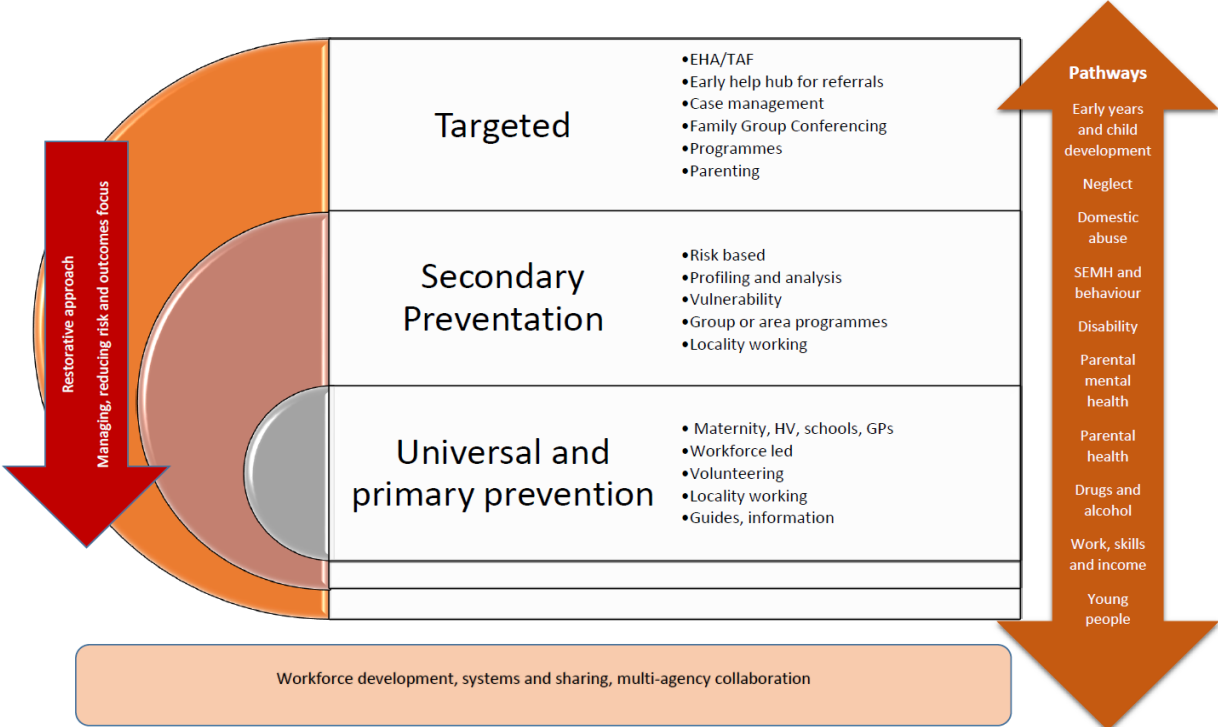
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	<p>Schools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Education Act 2011 introduced a statutory duty on schools in England to secure access to independent, impartial careers guidance for their pupils in years 9-11 • Local authorities will be expected to continue to work with schools to identify those who are in need of targeted support or who are at risk of not participating post-16 • Stockton on Tees have developed a Risk of NEET Indicator (RONI) to help identify those young people • Intensive work is carried out with those young people who are at risk of dropping out and becoming NEET <p>Post 16:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth Direction have a dedicated Schools Team and a post 16 NEET team • We have developed a Participation Assessment Tool (PAT) to help determine the needs of young people who are NEET • Participation Advisers carry NEET case loads • Intensive work is carried out with young people collecting a range of data and information • This team also tracks and follows young people (Not Known) <p>Vulnerable Groups: Provide information advice and support to young people pre and post 16 including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Looked After Children and Leaving Care ➤ Young Offenders ➤ Young People with Learning Disabilities and/or Difficulties ➤ Young Carers ➤ Teen Pregnancy and Teen Parents. <p>Open Access Provision</p> <p>Youth work helps young people learn about themselves, others and society, through non-formal educational activities which combine enjoyment, challenge and learning. A universal service to young people offers places to go and things to do and a structured informal educational intervention in the lives of young people. It assists in developing better outcomes for young people (i.e. resilience). It is provided via:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borough wide Youth Clubs • Youth Assembly and MYP 	<p>Schools choose to buy in this service even though there is no requirement for them to do so.</p> <p>Mapping of wider youth provision reveals that there is a vast array of positive activities provided for children and young people in addition to Council youth clubs. Still a value in Local Authority providing some open access</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide pop up youth clubs where needed to address issues (Norton Grange following murder) • Provide sessions on health & wellbeing, drug and alcohol, cyber safety etc. in clubs <p>Targeted Youth Support</p> <p>Targeted youth support aims to ensure that the needs of vulnerable teenagers are identified early and met by agencies working together effectively – in ways that are shaped by the views and experiences of young people themselves. There are seven key elements of targeted youth support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthens the influence of vulnerable young people, and their families and communities, and their ability to bring about positive change • Identifies vulnerable young people early, in the context of their everyday lives • Builds a clear picture of individual needs, shared by young people and the agencies working with them, using the Early Help Assessment • Enables vulnerable young people to receive early support in universal settings. Helps all agencies to draw in extra help on behalf of young people, through better links with other agencies and organisations • Ensures vulnerable young people receive a personalised package of support, information, advice and guidance, and learning and development opportunities, with support for their parents or carers as appropriate. This should be coordinated by a trusted lead professional and delivered by agencies working well together • Provides support for vulnerable young people across transitions, for example moving on from school or from the support of one service to another as needs change • Makes services more accessible, attractive and relevant for vulnerable young people <p>Effective targeted youth support addresses the risk factors that may result in poor outcomes and helps build vulnerable young people’s resilience. In particular, it aims to develop young people’s social and emotional skills, enabling them to make positive choices, manage change and navigate risk and raise young people’s aspirations and help them to achieve and feel positive towards learning. This includes helping them to be engaged, and stay engaged, in the wider range of learning opportunities becoming available for 14–19 year-olds. It also helps foster supportive and positive families, communities and peer groups</p> <p>Addressing risk factors and building the resilience of young people can help avert and address a range of problems, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Youth offending/anti-social behaviour ➤ Drug or alcohol misuse 	<p>provision and important role in co-ordinating provision as part of a robust early help approach.</p> <p>Strong track record of high performing targeted youth provision in Stockton.</p> <p>High quality information is held by SBC about children and young people. This puts the Council in a strong position to target limited resource to those most in need.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Under-18 conceptions and poor sexual health ➤ Poor outcomes for teenage parents and their children ➤ 16–18 year-olds not in education, employment and training ➤ Low attainment ➤ Running away and youth homelessness ➤ Poor mental health ➤ Entry into care <p>It is provided via:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work 1:1 with young people stepping up/down from statutory services • Work on Youth Outreach patrols • Provide targeted clubs – Port Clarence, Thornaby (Victoria & South), Norton Grange, Arlington Park, Girls Group • Provide holiday activities and events • Provide pop up clubs to respond to incidents of ASB • Host young people’s VIP event for SIRF • Deliver ASB project (POSBO) <p>Outreach Patrols</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead on joint patrols • Address ASB hot spot areas • Work with Police – attend JAGs – to agree geographical areas and address behaviour with identified young people • Provide group work - Tilery fire setting <p>Preventions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim of the Preventions team is to prevent young people entering statutory services through effective youth support, and aim to intervene during the early signs of difficulty • Preventions Caseworkers manage an individual caseload and take the role of Lead Professional for the child. This includes leading with EHA assessment, co-ordinating and chairing TAC meetings, co-ordinating EH support plans, and ensuring swift access to specialist services where needed • Caseworkers also take the lead with the face to face delivery of interventions with the child and they are supported in doing so by a range of in house programmes and interventions • Preventions aim to manage a case from start to conclusion with EHA rather than the case being stepped up into statutory services • All interventions offered to young people come from the EHA/plan and are young person led. Case 	<p>Strong case for developing outreach patrols and strengthening preventions work.</p>

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	<p>workers deliver issue based 1-1 support sessions around Knife Crime, ASB, anger management and a variety of other topics on a weekly basis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive links with partner agencies and are developing more specialist groups work interventions with Harbour and Community safety counselling team to deliver courses around perpetrator domestic violence from young people to parent and also intensive anger management support • The Preventions team also delivers a variety of small group work sessions this may include personal development courses, girls and boys groups, ASB and the consequences and Prisoner insight interviews, but to name a few <p>Youth Offending Team</p> <p>The Youth Offending Team (YOT) is a statutory body established by The Crime & Disorder Act 1998. The Local Authority is the Lead Agency, with Probation, Police, Education and Health having a duty to cooperate. This includes the provision of staff and other resources to the YOT.</p> <p>The YOT partnership has three key performance objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce the number of first time entrants to the youth justice system through the delivery of preventative and diversionary activities • To reduce re-offending by children and young people • To reduce the number of children and young people in custody <p>Delivery Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restorative Justice approaches which engage both victims and offenders in order to repair harm. • Assessment and delivery of Bail Support and Supervision programmes • Assessment and delivery of Remand Management programmes (including remand to local authority accommodation), in partnership with secure estate • Assessment of children and young people • Provision of advice and guidance to the CPS and Courts during the application process for Criminal Behaviour Orders • Provision of advice and guidance to the Courts, including at bail / remand and sentencing stages • Provision of Pre-Sentence reports and other Court Reports, to advise Courts in order to assist with sentencing • Delivery of court ordered ‘youth community sentences’, excluding fines, compensation 	<p>Strong case for linking YOT with targeted youth work to improve customer pathway and intensive support for preventing re-offending and children and young people going into custody</p> <p>Restorative approaches include the wider family</p>

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	<p>orders and curfew orders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of a lay youth panel to discharge the responsibilities of Referral Orders (community volunteers) • Responsibility for coordinated multi-agency activity to support the full range of Youth Rehabilitation Order requirements Delivery of Parenting Orders, issued by the Court in criminal and civil proceedings • Joint delivery of Detention and Training Orders and other custodial sentences, in partnership with secure estate <p>Delivery of post custodial licence supervision in the community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement of community and custodial sentences in Court 	
<p>Early Help</p>	<p>It is vital that any new model for youth services has a strong focus on early help and prevention. Early help is about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early identification of issues to prevent things getting worse • Not just about early years, but evidence suggests early years critical • Trying to tackle causes not symptoms • Preventative approaches – proactively identifying those most at risk • Identification and assessment • Case management • Evidence based approaches and programmes, but also innovation • Balancing short term activity and longer term impact <p>The recent Ofsted Inspection recognised that the Council has effectively prioritized and invested in early help support and that this is having a positive impact and improving outcomes for many children.</p> <p>The emerging Stockton Early Help Model can be illustrated as follows:</p>	<p>Continue to model services to strengthen early help and prevention.</p>

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	<p data-bbox="412 228 775 248">Stockton Early Help Model – April 2016</p>  <p data-bbox="819 363 958 400">Targeted</p> <ul data-bbox="1066 308 1272 435" style="list-style-type: none"> •EHA/TAF •Early help hub for referrals •Case management •Family Group Conferencing •Programmes •Parenting <p data-bbox="786 515 992 592">Secondary Prevention</p> <ul data-bbox="1066 504 1272 611" style="list-style-type: none"> •Risk based •Profiling and analysis •Vulnerability •Group or area programmes •Locality working <p data-bbox="734 691 1043 767">Universal and primary prevention</p> <ul data-bbox="1066 679 1279 786" style="list-style-type: none"> • Maternity, HV, schools, GPs •Workforce led •Volunteering •Locality working •Guides, information <p data-bbox="1451 320 1536 341">Pathways</p> <ul data-bbox="1451 360 1536 882" style="list-style-type: none"> Early years and child development Neglect Domestic abuse SEMH and behaviour Disability Parental mental health Parental health Drugs and alcohol Work, skills and income Young people <p data-bbox="663 927 1196 948">Workforce development, systems and sharing, multi-agency collaboration</p>	
<p data-bbox="73 1129 331 1190">Key Issues for the Review</p>	<ul data-bbox="365 1129 1368 1428" style="list-style-type: none"> • The balance between universal, preventative and targeted • The value of universal work around public health outcomes • The role of the Council – commissioner / provider • The capacity of the voluntary and community sector • The opportunities for locality working • Building capacity around preventative working • Developing the capacity for more targeted working • Youth services an essential part of overall approach to children’s services 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenge of reducing resources • Taylor Report on Youth Justice – likely change of direction • Success of targeted and prevention approaches • Drawing on best practice – national and local 	
What Should the New Approach Look Like?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early help interventions • Resources focused on targeted & vulnerable young people • Reduced Local Authority access provision - some resource for step down support in partnership with the voluntary sector (bid process based on priorities identified by young people) • Smarter use of profiling/data (young people) - identify emerging issues & target services • Referrals into targeted services via Early Help Hub & Youth Justice System (appropriate consideration of cases / identification of lead professional) • Achieving Public Health outcomes • New pathways for young people step up/step down interventions & removal of barriers • Multi-disciplinary teams - greater staff flexibility • - improved staff skills & customer journeys (removing barriers) • Young people supported in context of family / family intervention/support • YOT - greater integration with overall youth provision • Strengthening preventative & targeted work - reduce entrants into YOT/reoffending and custody • Continuation of restorative approach • Strengthen response to ASB & low level crime focusing on 'hot spot' areas • Continue work within schools targeting & working with those likely to be NEET • Continue work with schools dealing with vulnerable young people (Abbey Hill, Westlands and Bishopton Centre), developing a wider whole family approach. • Work intensively with young people 16-19 & up to 25 with SEN who are NEET or in danger of becoming NEET • Further develop a targeted model to focus on vulnerable young people who are LAC, Leaving Care, SEN, Teen Pregnancy/Parents, Young Carers etc. <p>Implications for Open Access Provision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change model of service delivery • Work with voluntary sector and young people to identify priorities • Complement existing voluntary sector provision – mapping exercise shows significant alternative activities • Increase preventions work – partnership work with young people on the cusp of; risky behaviour, exclusion from school, entering the criminal justice system). Increase in referrals, so restructure 	

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	<p>to meet growing need (improve step up / step down approach)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More street based flexible provision – increase in joint patrols with dedicated staff who can work out of hours • Using information and profiling to target resources to those who most need it • Quickly tackling emerging issues 	
<p>Youth Offending and, Taylor Review and the Scottish Model</p>	<p>It is essential to preserve the best, most successful elements - namely strong local leadership coupled with holistic and multi-agency partnership working - and use them as the foundations for a reformed model that has the following key principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A fully devolved model of youth justice delivery, offering local autonomy to meet nationally set standards; • Devolved youth justice budgets giving local areas responsibility and accountability; • A central, expert body which sets and upholds practice and workforce standards, drives efficient and targeted delivery, and has powers to intervene where there is poor performance. <p>The Whole System Approach (WSA) is the Scottish Government’s programme for addressing the needs of young people involved in offending. Underpinned by Getting it Right for Every Child, this ensures that anyone providing support puts the child or young person – and their family – at the centre. Practitioners need to work together to support families, and take early action at the first signs of any difficulty – rather than only getting involved when a situation has already reached crisis point.</p> <p>Scottish youth justice is still largely influenced by the recommendations of The Kilbrandon report published in 1964. This report strongly influenced the creation of the Children’s hearings system, which is the first formal system that young people involved in offending are likely to encounter. Children can be referred if it is believed that a compulsory supervision order may be necessary for the “protection, guidance, treatment or control” of the child. Referrals come from five main sources: Police, social work, education, health, and parent/relevant person.</p> <p>The number of referrals to the children’s hearing system received has continuously fallen since 2003/04. General youth offending levels in Scotland have been on a consistent and downward trajectory since 2008/09 and serious offending levels have also continually reduced. In line with this the numbers of convictions in court have also decreased as have admissions to prison by direct sentence.</p> <p>The above range of data is suggesting that youth crime is falling in Scotland and that this may be</p>	<p>Develop an approach whereby practitioners work together to support families, and take early action at the first signs of any difficulty – rather than only getting involved when a situation has already reached crisis point.</p>

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	<p>reflective of shifts in the landscape and contextual circumstances. Post devolution changes saw Single Outcome agreements drawn up, abolition of ring fencing of funding for tackling offending by young people and the creation of a £10 million Reducing Reoffending Change fund. Alongside these a number of practice developments also emerged, three of these are particularly notable.</p> <p>Getting it right for every child (GIRFEC) – This creates a consistent way for people across all partner agencies to work together to improve outcomes for children, young people and their families.</p> <p>Early Years Collaborative (EYC) – is about Investment in early years focused on building success and reducing the costs of failure, and a change from intervening only when a crisis happens to prevention and early intervention.</p> <p>Whole System Approach (WSA) – is about identifying at the earliest opportunity when young people are in trouble and ensuring that the systems and processes in place are tailored appropriately to meet needs and address risks and concerns.</p> <p>Although the youth justice system appears to be effective 50 years on from the Kilbrandon report it is important to determine if improvements can be made to the current system that will allow it to continue to support the values of Scotland.</p> <p>Five realistic ambitions for change have been suggested as a starting point for discussions. Ultimately it is agreed that an “earthquake” is not needed to reshape youth justice in Scotland from the bottom up as the system is built on firm foundations. These ambitions, if realised, might more usefully be construed as youth justice “home improvements”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The age of criminal responsibility in Scotland is raised to at least 12. <p>The grounds for this are numerous and include human rights compliance, inter-jurisdictional consistency, the minimisation of social harm and the decriminalisation of social need.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scottish employers recruit young people with conviction. <p>Young people with criminal conviction may be equipped with the personal skills and resources to work but systematic factors and preconceptions prevent this. Removing barriers which limit</p>	

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	<p>Scottish employers willingness to recruit with conviction is imperative.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The whole system approach (WSA) is expanded <p>The extension of the WSA to older young people up to 21 or beyond is being actively advocated due to the success of the current approach for 16 & 17 year olds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The arrangements for joint reporting of young people aged 16 and 17 are revised <p>Children up to the age of 18 be referred to the children’s reporter. This would ensure that the majority of children who commit offences continue to be dealt with in a non-adversarial system with strong welfare orientation. Legislative changes would however be required in order to pursue this ambition.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When deprived of their liberty as a “last resort” young people are held in age-appropriate facilities. <p>Current government policy advises that when a young person does appear in court, all options as an alternative to secure care and custody should be explored and custody should be a last resort. Where custody is deemed inevitable, secure care should be used whenever possible as an alternative to prison. There is however a huge financial barrier that needs to be addressed in order to allow this ambition to be achieved as the cost of secure accommodation far exceeds the cost of prison.</p>	
Consultation	<p>Youth Direction Review Young People’s Consultation</p> <p>As part of the review and proposed restructure of Youth Direction young people are being consulted as service users of the Open Access delivery. In order to maximise the number of young people reached and to ensure diversity this consultation is being undertaken in a variety of settings, not only SBC Open Access centres, over the summer and into September.</p> <p>Initial consultation took place at the last Youth Assembly meeting before the summer break. The Youth Assembly were in broad agreement with Youth Direction’s proposed method of consultation and added some ideas of their own which are being implemented. They also gave their views on how they feel the Open Access element of the service should move forward to best meet the needs of today’s young</p>	<p>Further consultation will be required on proposed changes to service delivery to implement the agreed approach.</p>

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	<p>people.</p> <p>In order to ensure consistency of consultation over this variety of settings and to give a qualitative result, a questionnaire has been produced to ascertain the views of young people</p> <p>In addition the possibility of general consultation via Ask Alex is being explored. If this is not be possible, due to the number of questions on the survey, Ask Alex will be used to promote an alternative e-survey portal where young people can complete the questionnaire. Paper copies will also be provided at all Youth Direction venues, VCS clubs, and participating schools.</p> <p>Timetable</p> <p>Youth Assembly – consultation complete</p> <p>Open Access centres (SBC) – consultation on-going</p> <p>Schools – consultation to start in the second week of term.</p> <p>Youth Clubs (VCS) – consultation to commence in second week of September due to many clubs either being closed or holding off site activities</p> <p>It is anticipated that all consultation will be complete by the end of September with the final report due mid-October.</p> <p>Catalyst and Voluntary Sector – commenced further meetings week commencing 5/09/2016</p> <p>Finding so far</p> <p>To date the overriding theme is that young people are generally happy with current provision, namely clubs in local areas over a couple of evenings per week. They are generally unconcerned who delivers them – SBC, VCS, etc. – the main concern is that attendees have a say over what activities are offered and how the club is run. They also strongly feel that staff need to be open, honest, welcoming, and treat them with respect. They also wish to have input into any rules and regulations of the clubs.</p>	