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Council for Wales of Voluntary Youth Services

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Lynne Neagle AM
Chair of Children, Young People and Education Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Ty Hywel
Cardiff Bay
CF99 1NA

28 October 2016

Dear Lynne

CYPE COMMITTEE: INQUIRY INTO YOUTH WORK

Thank you for the courtesy extended to CWVYS in relation to your kind invitation to provide oral evidence at the CYPE Committee meeting on 6 October. Keith Towler, Catrin James and I enjoyed the opportunity to meet Committee members and to elaborate upon our written evidence.

As you are aware, during his address to Committee, the Minister outlined his department's plans to release the report findings of Welsh Government-commissioned research by Cordis Bright (*'Mapping voluntary sector provision to support young people (14-18) to engage with ETE: report on phase 2'*). We seem to recall that the Minister and his officials were setting a considerable amount of store by this report, in that it would help to 'map' the services provided by the voluntary youth work sector, in order to aid local authorities as part of their work on the Youth Engagement and Progression Framework (YEPF) programme.

I'm writing to highlight our concerns about this work – from a strategic perspective and also an operational viewpoint; the latter being supported by comments received from several of CWVYS Member organisations at our recent Regional Group meetings.

I have attached all documents pertaining to the research project, for your reference plus the slides released to the sector at the beginning of Cordis Bright's work (April 2016).

ISSUES/CONCERNS

- Welsh Government claim that 242 consultation responses were received but Cordis Bright's report states that only 206 organisations replied. The Welsh Government is therefore claiming an extra 34 replies, which are actually derived from a few respondents sending in several responses.

- 206 organisations out of a total of 2,554 groups working with young people in Wales (WCVA Statistical Resource 2016) is a mere 8% response rate

- 39 respondents are current members of CWVYS plus 2 former members (20% of respondents) could reasonably be assumed that they are already known to LAs

- There are many listed that are clearly not youth work providers – there are at least 84 in this category i.e. 41% of respondents. This includes County Voluntary Councils and countless other 'non-providers' and/or non-core youth work provision.

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- Others listed may include some work with children and young people but I might suggest that it is fairly tangential and not necessarily a core aspect of their delivery – The Baptist Chapel in Hengoed, for example, has a youth club that runs for one hour per week.

- More positively, there are some organisations listed (both known and unknown to us) - and with whom we will continue to discuss the potential benefits of CWVYS Membership.

- However, it's clear that those who did respond but who are not youth work providers see youth work, or rather 'working with young people' as an 'add-on' to their normal business.

- Finally, it is interesting to note that Cordis Bright were instructed to 'map voluntary sector provision' when the original CWVYS recommendation which prompted the commissioning of the research stated that 'voluntary youth work organisations have great potential to contribute to the implementation of the YEPF'. The serious omission of the words 'youth work' appear to have been lost in the commissioning process and has led to many non-youth work specific organisations responding to the research.

MEMBERS' VIEWS

It was clear from recent CWVYS Regional Group meetings that several CWVYS members are questioning the validity of the YEPF programme in relation to their work and also their working relationships with local authorities.

Whilst accepting that this is anecdotal evidence, we believe that Members at the 'sharp end' of delivering youth work in their respective locations have are very important and very 'real' issues for them and the young people with whom they work on daily basis.

On one level, several Members found the exercise difficult to complete because of the short-term nature of projects covering several local authority areas.

Serious concern is attached to comments made directly about the YEPF programme:

- That Members inform local authorities of their work, location and services but no referrals are forthcoming
- 'What is the point? We find the young people ourselves'
- 'Local authorities keep young people for their own general low-level provision'
- 'We end up with more complex referrals'
- That funding does not follow the complex referrals because some local authorities do not engage as outlined above

SUMMARY

In conclusion, the purpose of the 'mapping' is clearly towards supporting the targeted YEPF programme and on that basis, the list might offer some useful information to the Engagement & Progression Co-ordinators (EPCs) in each local authority, it does depends on what EPCs they are seeking to commission/support/work with i.e. do they want youth work organisations or just community-based enterprises that deliver some 'work with young people'?

It is important to acknowledge that the work of all the respondents is no doubt of huge importance – whether on a local, regional or national basis.

However, it is CWVYS's opinion that this exercise in no way demonstrates anywhere near the breadth and diversity and range of youth work providers and open access youth work provision in the voluntary sector in Wales.

I do hope that this information is of use and/or interest to you. Should you need anything further from CWVYS, please let me know.

I look forward to hearing from you in due course.

Yours sincerely

Paul Glaze
Chief Executive
CWVYS
e-mail: paul@cwvys.org.uk

copied to: Marc Wyn Jones, Committee Clerk

Mapping voluntary sector provision to support young people (14-18) to engage with ETE: report on phase 2

September 2016

1 Introduction

This brief report accompanies the maps produced as the result of an exercise to map voluntary sector provision to support young people aged 14-18 to engage or remain engaged with education, training and employment. The report relates to phase 2 of the mapping exercise and its purpose is to outline the activities and outputs of this final phase. The report summarises:
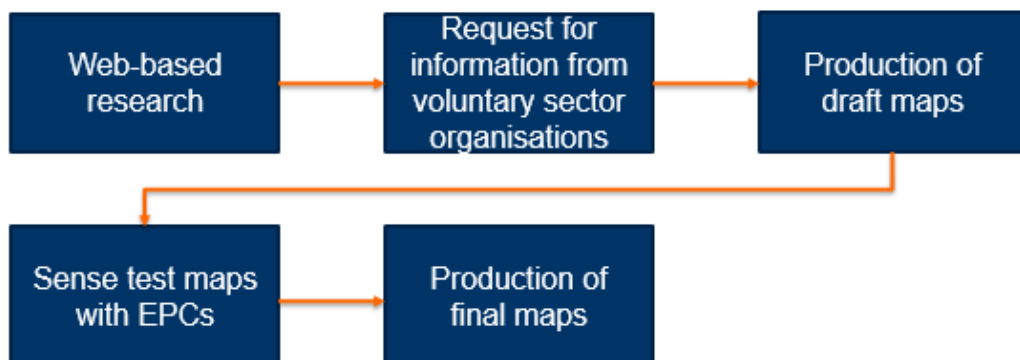
- The methodology used in phase 2.

- Responses received from voluntary sector organisations during the mapping exercise.

- The format of the draft maps produced.

- Feedback received from Engagement and Progression Coordinators (EPCs) who reviewed an early draft of the map for their local authority area.

- Suggestions for future analysis of the maps produced for this mapping exercise.

2 Methodology for phase 2

2.1 Summary of approach

Figure 1 provides a summary of our methodology for phase 2 of this project.

Figure 1: Methodology for phase 2

2.2 Stage 1: Web-based research

The following web-based research was conducted.

- Identifying additional national and local voluntary sector organisations who were not identified within phase 1 of the research, i.e. in addition to those included in existing provision maps or whose details were provided to Cordis Bright by Engagement and Progression Coordinators (EPCs) and voluntary sector colleagues.

- Establishing whether voluntary sector organisations identified in phase 1 of the research operate in local authority areas outside of those identified in phase 1 of the research.

- Establishing whether voluntary sector organisations identified in phase 1 of the research run additional programmes not identified in phase 1 of the research.

- Identifying email addresses for voluntary sector organisations to enable Cordis Bright to send them the request for information and template directly. This also included telephone research to establish or verify email addresses for organisations.

2.3 Stage 2: Request for information from voluntary sector organisations

Information was requested from voluntary sector organisations using the online questionnaire agreed with the Welsh Government following phase 1 of the mapping exercise. The online questionnaire was administered via SurveyMonkey and was available in Welsh and English. It was available for completion from 15 June 2016 to 17 July 2016.

Requests to participate in the mapping exercise were disseminated via a number of methods. These were:

- Direct emails to 305 providers identified during phase 1 and stage 1 of phase 2. This included an initial request and three reminders.

- Emails cascaded via networks and umbrella organisations who had agreed to promote the mapping exercise. Again, this included an initial request and three reminders. Organisations who cascaded the information included:

  o CWVYS.
  o WCVA.
  o Inter-Faith Council for Wales.
  o Race Council Cymru.

- Emails to all CVCs asking them to cascade the request and questionnaire via their networks. This included an initial request and two reminders.

- Emails to all EPCs asking them to cascade the request and questionnaire via their networks.

- Use of Twitter, including tweets from Cordis Bright and from the Welsh Government.

- Follow-up phone calls to 43 providers to request that they complete the questionnaire. These phone calls targeted providers thought to be operating in at least two local authority areas.

2.4   Stage 3: Production of draft maps

The information received via the questionnaires was added to information already gathered from existing provision maps. This was used to produce a draft individual map for each local authority area. The maps were created in Excel and produced in English at draft stage.

2.5   Stage 4: Sense-testing maps with EPCs

Each draft map was shared by email with the EPC for the local authority area. They were asked to review the maps and to comment in particular on whether any amendments could be made to the format to make the map more accessible or useful.

2.6   Stage 5: Production of final maps

Feedback from the EPCs has been incorporated into re-drafted versions of the maps to create the draft versions shared with the Welsh Government for feedback. Amendments will be made based on feedback in order to finalise the maps. These will then be translated into Welsh and the final versions will be delivered to the Welsh Government.

3   Responses received to the online questionnaire

242 online responses were received to the questionnaire. 232 of these were submitted in English and 10 were submitted in Welsh. The data was checked and duplicates were removed/merged. This resulted in map entries relating to 206 individual providers and/or programmes.

These were used to create a map for each local authority area. These maps were then compared to the existing local authority provision maps provided by EPCs during phase 1 of the mapping exercise to establish how many entries for each local authority area were:

- **New entries** – i.e. providers or programmes which responded to the online questionnaire and had not featured on the existing local author provision map.

- **Updated entries** – i.e. providers or programmes which responded to the online questionnaire and had already featured on the existing local authority provision map.

The comparison was also used to identify **previous entries** on existing local authority provision maps – i.e. providers which did not respond to the online questionnaire but which featured on the existing local authority provision maps[1]. Whether the entry is new, updated or previous is indicated in column F of the maps.

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[1] Please note that these are listed at provider rather than programme level. There are three key reasons for this: a). a number of existing local authority provision maps did not detail specific programmes; b). internet searches did not

Figure 2 summarises the number and proportion of new, updated and previous entries per local authority. This indicates that between 34% and 98% of entries on the individual maps produced following phase 2 of the mapping exercise are new entries which did not feature on the existing local authority provision map.

Figure 2: New, updated and previous entries per local authority

Local authority	New entries	Updated entries	Previous entries	Total entries
Anglesey	45 (71%)	5 (8%)	13 (21%)	63
Blaenau Gwent	41 (68%)	12 (20%)	7 (12%)	60
Bridgend	49 (69%)	6 (8%)	16 (23%)	71
Caerphilly	48 (79%)	11 (18%)	2 (3%)	61
Cardiff	68 (84%)	7 (9%)	6 (7%)	81
Carmarthenshire	48 (74%)	8 (12%)	9 (14%)	65
Ceredigion	42 (72%)	6 (10%)	10 (17%)	58
Conwy	51 (61%)	6 (7%)	26 (31%)	83
Denbighshire	28 (34%)	24 (29%)	30 (37%)	82
Flintshire	27 (41%)	22 (33%)	17 (26%)	66
Gwynedd	45 (56%)	13 (16%)	23 (29%)	81
Merthyr Tydfil	46 (75%)	10 (16%)	5 (8%)	61
Monmouthshire	47 (84%)	5 (9%)	4 (7%)	56
Neath Port Talbot	51 (58%)	4 (5%)	33 (38%)	88
Newport	63 (93%)	1 (1%)	4 (6%)	68
Pembrokeshire	35 (52%)	14 (21%)	18 (27%)	67
Powys	43 (73%)	2 (3%)	14 (24%)	59
Rhondda Cynon Taf	39 (46%)	25 (30%)	20 (24%)	84
Swansea	51 (76%)	10 (15%)	6 (9%)	67
Torfaen	38 (51%)	13 (18%)	23 (31%)	74
Vale of Glamorgan	55 (98%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	56

consistently confirm the continued existence of specific programmes listed in the existing local authority maps; and c.) some providers responded to the survey but did not provide details of specific programmes that were listed in the existing local authority maps, and it was not possible to ascertain from their responses whether this was because programmes were no longer running or because providers had simply not submitted a response for this programme.

Local authority	New entries	Updated entries	Previous entries	Total entries
Wrexham	43 (54%)	8 (10%)	28 (35%)	79

4   Format and content of draft maps

The format of the draft maps is closely based on the structure of the online questionnaire itself. It enables map users to filter within columns to isolate providers/programmes with particular characteristics (e.g. by age of young person worked with, type of support offered, etc). However, more complex formatting has not been built into the maps and all raw data is visible to users. This is because we anticipate that many local authority areas will not retain the maps as a separate resource, but will incorporate the data into their existing local provision maps. As discussed in the scoping report following phase 1 of the mapping exercise, these existing maps take a variety of forms. Keeping the formatting of the draft maps simple minimises any difficulties which local authority areas might experience in transferring the data across to their preferred resource.

The draft maps contain:

- All data collected via the online questionnaire, including "new" and "updated" entries. If providers did not respond to individual questions, these columns in the spreadsheet are blank.

- The provider name and web address[2] (if known) of all "previous" entries[3]. This is so that map users can see at a glance the names of all voluntary sector providers who have either reported via the online questionnaire that they operating in the local authority area or who were thought to be operating in the local authority area at the date when the existing local authority maps were last updated[4].

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[2] All web addresses included have been verified via internet searches. For national or regional providers, a local webpage for the relevant local authority is included where was available.

[3] For "previous" entries, additional data about provision is not included in the draft maps. This is because the level of detail included in existing local authority provision maps varied widely, with some local authorities listing only a provider name. In addition, all information included within local authority maps could not be verified by Cordis Bright without direct contact with all providers and there was only limited resource available within the project budget to chase up with individual providers by telephone. Lastly, individual local authorities already hold the non-verified data on their own "previous" entries in within the existing provision map.

[4] This date varies for individual local authorities, depending on their timetable for reviewing and updating provision maps.

5   Feedback from EPCs on draft maps

The draft map for each local authority area was sent to the relevant EPC for feedback. EPCs were particularly encouraged to offer feedback on changes that could be made to the format of the maps to make them more accessible or useful.

Feedback was received from nine EPCs. Two of these had forwarded the draft maps to colleagues in the voluntary sector, who also provided feedback, meaning that in total feedback was received from 11 potential map users. All feedback indicated that the maps were useful and provided additional information about voluntary sector provision to support young people aged 14-18 to engage or remain engaged with ETE.

Figure 3 summarises specific feedback and Cordis Bright's response to this.

Figure 3: Feedback from EPCs and voluntary sector colleagues – suggested amendments and responses

Feedback	Response from Cordis Bright
Some organisations have indicated that they provide support to all tiers of young people, but this appears inaccurate given local knowledge of the provision offered by these organisations.	On reviewing responses, it does appear that some providers have indicated that they cover all Tiers/a particular Tier when their description of their provision/information on the internet suggests that they do not. We suggest adding a note to this affect when we circulate the finalised maps.
There are a number of providers who currently work with young people who have not completed the online survey.	We have included the names of providers from existing local authority provision maps within the draft maps to try to ensure that all provision identified via the online questionnaire or within existing maps is captured within the mapping exercise.
There is mention of some organisations covering 'part of the local authority'- to support planning and brokerage of support it would be really useful to know what areas in the local authority are covered.	Providers were asked within the online questionnaire to provide specific detail on which parts of the authority their provision covered. We have included this information in column J when it was provided. Otherwise, we have referred to 'part of the local authority' to flag to map users that the whole local authority area is not covered so that they can check the specifics directly with providers.
It would be helpful to know the specific areas in which support is offered rather than the following generic statements: • Support to address wider issues that may impact negatively on a young person's engagement with ETE. This might include support	The intention was that more detailed information would be captured in the open text responses in columns AS, BS and BT. This has been included when it was reported by providers in the questionnaire.

Feedback	Response from Cordis Bright
with mental health, physical health problems, disabilities, learning difficulties/disabilities, housing, substance misuse, offending behaviour or family support. • Support to engage with external ETE provision or to become ready to engage with ETE. This might include support to develop soft/employability skills, to identify and access ETE opportunities, mentoring and/or accompaniment to ETE provision.	
There are a lot of regional or national bodies on the map rather than local provision. Are there plans to address this?	As the mapping exercise was based primarily on providers participating via the online questionnaire, the proportion of regional, national and local providers included in the draft maps was dictated by the overall response to the questionnaire. Local providers have been included if they participated and previous entries for other known local providers have been listed. If the Welsh Government is happy for us to share the questionnaire template with EPCs, they could use it in future reviews of their provision maps in order to obtain additional information from non-participating providers (including local providers).
If providers are regional and national, there doesn't seem a way to identify if the delivery is done locally or are young people expected to travel out of county to access the support.	It is true that this information cannot be established from the current maps and would need to be checked directly with providers.
The map is comprehensive, but as discussed at the workshop to prevent duplication of task and staff resource, has the research examined and compared the map to current LA Information systems such as DEWIS?	The proposed categories of information for use in phase 2 of the mapping exercise have been cross-checked against other key maps and databases and are compatible with these. Therefore information provided to local authorities as a result of this mapping exercise could be transferred to other directories/maps at the local authorities' discretion. The mapping exercise has also incorporated detail from existing local authority provision maps, as these are understood to be the primary local source of information for professionals about provision to support to

Feedback	Response from Cordis Bright
	enable young people to engage and progress within ETE.
Spreadsheet entries for some providers/programmes include very limited information other than contact details.	It is true that the level of information varies across providers/programmes. The information included in the map is taken primarily from providers' responses via the online questionnaire. Therefore if individual providers did not respond to particular questions, we were unable to include this information. However, we hope that providing names and contact details offers a starting point for EPCs to approach these providers for more information, if it would be useful to include them in provision maps in future.
The spreadsheet has too many columns and a lot of the information is only relevant to EPCs, etc. It may be worth just displaying the important information (e.g. name, contact details, provision description and eligibility) and including the remaining information as a backing document.	The spreadsheet is intended for use by EPCs in the first instance. The intention is that the information in the spreadsheet can be incorporated into the existing local provision maps that are circulated more widely to professionals working in the local authority area (either to expand on information already held about providers/programmes or to introduce new providers/programmes into the maps). The format and level of detail in the existing provision maps varies across local authorities. However, based on the feedback at workshops, we had understood that the majority of stakeholders thought that the mapping exercise should include this level of detail. We didn't include it as a backing document as we thought it would be helpful to keep all the information on one basic spreadsheet for those wishing to copy data across to other spreadsheets/databases.
It would be interesting to see how many providers/programmes currently deliver in the local authority area and have staff based in the area, and how many are stating they can theoretically deliver within the locality. Sometimes provision is not actually in place unless there is a cohort of young people to to justify this provision running in an area.	It is true that this information cannot be established from the current maps and at this stage, EPCs/map users would need to check this directly with providers. If a similar mapping exercise was to be repeated in the future, it would be very useful to include an additional question to capture this information.

Feedback	Response from Cordis Bright
It is not clear from the spreadsheet whether provision is free or whether there are associated costs. Even though they are run through the voluntary sector, this doesn't mean it going to be free.	Some provision may indeed involve a cost and the online questionnaire did not include specific questions to determine this. EPCs/map users would need to discuss this with providers. If a similar mapping exercise was to be repeated in the future, it would be very useful to include an additional question to capture this information.

6   Suggestions for future analysis

The new and updated entries on local maps have been combined to provide a Wales-wide map to share with the Welsh Government. The Welsh Government may find it useful to analyse this Wales-wide map and/or the local provision maps to increase their understanding of the voluntary sector provision included within the maps. For example, the maps could be used to establish.

- The proportion of national, regional and local providers included in the maps.

- The proportion of providers working with young people of particular ages, or with particular characteristics or common experiences.

- The proportion of different types of provision included within the maps (e.g. direct delivery of ETE vs support to engage with ETE delivery).

- The coverage across Wales by different providers and types of provision.

- The reported activities, outputs, outcomes and progression routes of provision included within the maps.

This type of analysis could be used as a way to profile voluntary sector provision to support young people aged 14-18 to engage or to remain engaged in ETE. It could also be used as a starting point to identify potential gaps and/or saturation within voluntary sector provision to support these young people.

In addition, the previous entries on the local maps have been combined to create a second Wales-wide map. This indicates all providers which featured on existing local authority provision maps but either: a.) did not complete an online questionnaire at all or b.) completed an online questionnaire but did not indicate that the provision covered all local authority areas on whose existing maps they had previously featured. This provides information about other providers with which it might be beneficial to liaise in the future to request/check information in order to increase the profile of their provision.

Mapping voluntary sector provision to support young people aged 14-18 to engage with education, training and employment (ETE)

Workshop with key stakeholders

Cardiff

28th April 2016

Introductions

Before we start we would like to find out…

- Your name

- The organisation you work for

- Your role

Agenda

Time	Activity
11.00am	Welcome and introductions Purpose of the workshop
11.10am	Aims/objectives of the research Approach to the research
11.20am	Summary of previous research by CWVYS
11.30am	Group discussion: voluntary sector involvement in implementation of YEPF – benefits, challenges and solutions
11.50am	Key findings from analysis of existing provision maps
12.05pm	Small group discussions: how to approach mapping provision
1.00pm	Thank you and close

Purpose of the workshop

The purpose of the workshop is to:

- Provide you with details about the service mapping research, including:
  - The background to the research.
  - Our planned approach.
- Explore the potential and scope of voluntary sector provision to support young people to engage or remain engaged with ETE.
- Discuss with you:
  - The types of voluntary sector provision you feel should be included in local provision maps.
  - The range of information that should be included about these providers in order to make the provision maps as useful as possible.
  - The feasibility of obtaining this information from voluntary sector providers and the best approach to involving them in the research.

Aims and objectives of the service mapping research (1)

The overarching objectives of the service mapping research are to:

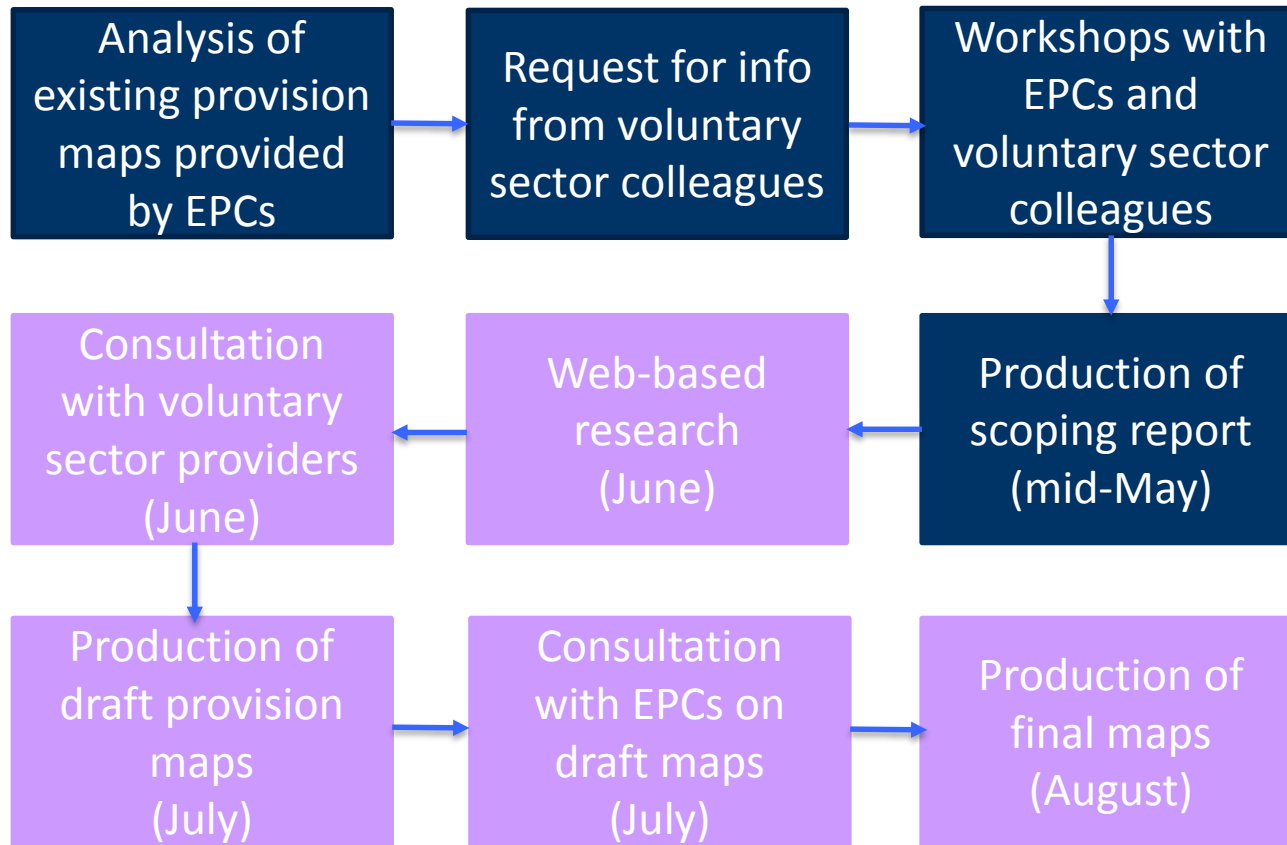- Raise the profile of voluntary sector provision within local authority provision maps by gathering detailed information about as many relevant voluntary sector services as possible.

- Produce a map of voluntary sector provision for each local authority and work with Engagement and Progression Coordinators (EPCs) to "sense test" these maps to ensure they are practically useful.

- Support the implementation of the YEPF.

Aims and objectives of the service mapping research (2)

In order to achieve these objectives the research seeks to work with EPCs and voluntary sector colleagues to:

- Understand the extent to which voluntary sector provision is already included in local provision maps.
- Understand more about how colleagues believe voluntary sector provision can support the engagement of young people aged 14-18 in ETE, and use this information to determine the types of provision to include within local provision maps.
- Explore the range and type of information that would be practically useful to professionals working within the Youth Engagement and Progression Framework (YEPF).
- Identify individual services/projects for inclusion in the provision maps.
- Gather detailed information directly from providers of these services/projects.

Approach to the research

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┌─────────────────────┐     ┌─────────────────────┐     ┌─────────────────────┐
│ Analysis of         │ ──▶ │ Request for info    │ ──▶ │ Workshops with      │
│ existing provision  │     │ from voluntary      │     │ EPCs and            │
│ maps provided       │     │ sector colleagues   │     │ voluntary sector    │
│ by EPCs             │     │                     │     │ colleagues          │
└─────────────────────┘     └─────────────────────┘     └─────────────────────┘
                                                                   │
                                                                   ▼
┌─────────────────────┐     ┌─────────────────────┐     ┌─────────────────────┐
│ Consultation        │ ◀── │ Web-based           │ ◀── │ Production of       │
│ with voluntary      │     │ research            │     │ scoping report      │
│ sector providers    │     │ (June)              │     │ (mid-May)           │
│ (June)              │     │                     │     │                     │
└─────────────────────┘     └─────────────────────┘     └─────────────────────┘
          │
          ▼
┌─────────────────────┐     ┌─────────────────────┐     ┌─────────────────────┐
│ Production of       │ ──▶ │ Consultation        │ ──▶ │ Production of       │
│ draft provision     │     │ with EPCs on        │     │ final maps          │
│ maps                │     │ draft maps          │     │ (August)            │
│ (July)              │     │ (July)              │     │                     │
└─────────────────────┘     └─────────────────────┘     └─────────────────────┘
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Previous research by CWVYS (1)

Key findings:

- Voluntary youth work organisations have great potential to contribute to the implementation of YEPF.

  – Voluntary youth work organisations offer flexible and adaptable provision.

  – Voluntary youth work organisations and EPCs felt that some voluntary sector orgs have the staff, skills and rapport to fulfil the lead worker function.

  – Voluntary youth work organisations can support the tracking of young people through formal and informal ETE opportunities.

  – E.g. 6 case studies of voluntary youth work organisations to illustrate the range and scope of provision within the sector.

Previous research by CWVYS (2)

- There is a need for greater understanding of YEPF and the potential contribution of voluntary sector.

  – There was a perception that YEPF and its provision was wholly delivered by local authorities.

  – There was a lack of awareness of YEPF by some voluntary youth work organisations.

  – There was a need for increased understanding amongst local authorities of the skills, professionalism and range of provision offered by voluntary youth work organisations.

- There is a gap within existing maps.
  – National voluntary youth work organisations were under-represented in local authority provision maps.

Previous research by CWVYS (3)

- There is demand to fill this gap.
  - EPCs expressed a desire to ensure that the voluntary youth work sector was represented in provision maps.
  - Voluntary youth work organisations expressed a willingness to be more involved in the implementation of the YEPF, and in the mapping exercise.

- But…there is a lack of capacity to respond to this gap.
  - National voluntary youth work organisations lacked the capacity to complete 22 LA maps.
  - They welcomed the opportunity to participate in a mapping exercise on an all-Wales basis.

- CWVYS also produced a suggested template for gathering information from voluntary youth work organisations.
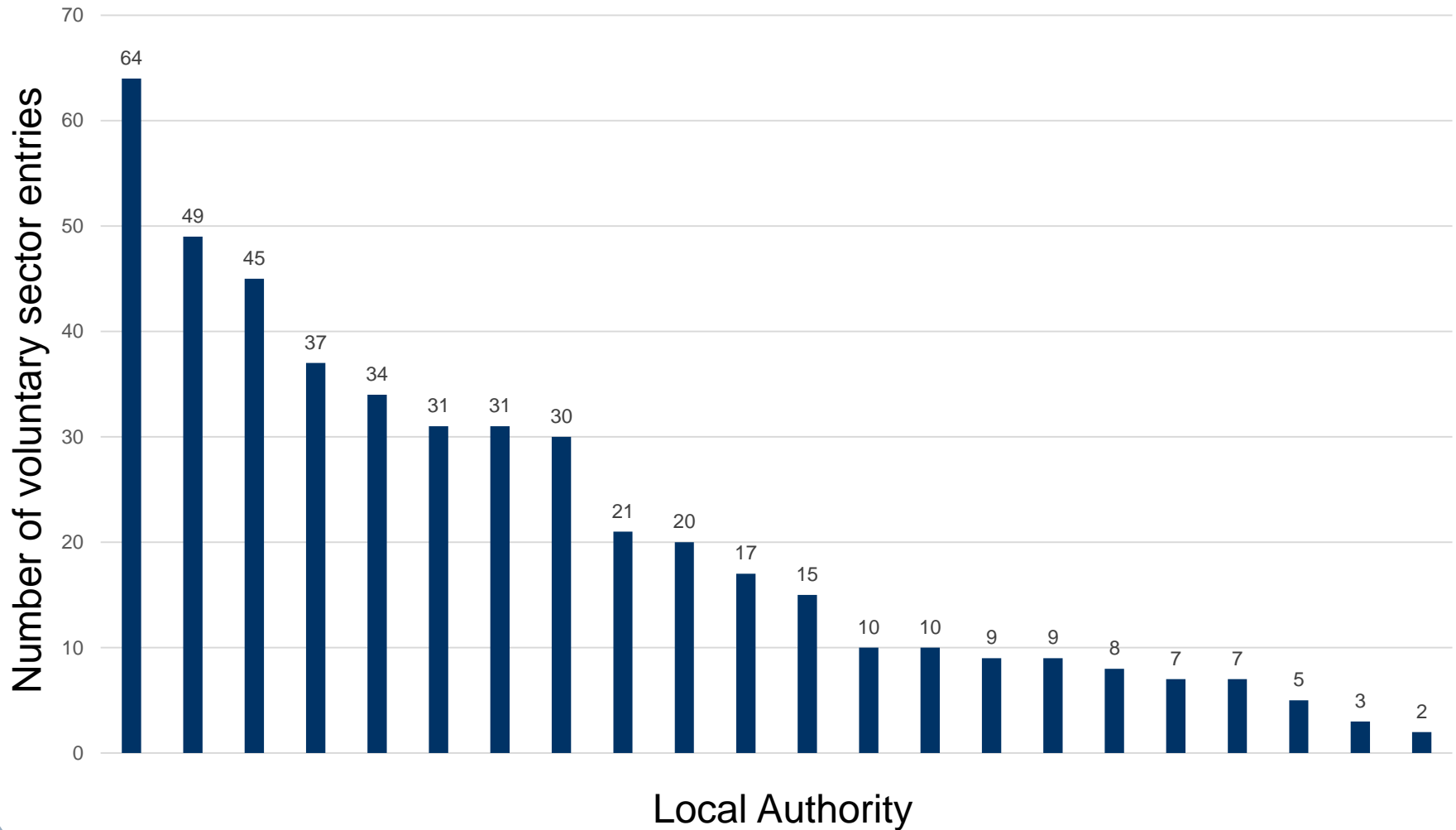
Group discussion: voluntary sector involvement in implementing YEPF

Key questions to consider:

- What are the benefits of including voluntary sector services/programmes in the implementation of YEPF?
  - What types of voluntary sector service contribute to supporting young people to engage/remain engaged in ETE?
  - What specific roles can voluntary sector organisations take?

- How can we maximise the contribution of the voluntary sector to the implementation of YEPF?
  - What are the potential challenges to ensuring that voluntary sector providers can maximise their contribution?
  - What needs to be in place to overcome these challenges?

Analysis of existing provision maps: number of voluntary sector entries

Analysis of existing provision maps: types of provider included

Type of provider	Number
UK-wide charity	150
Wales-wide charity	123
Local charity	147
Local volunteering group	23
Local council for voluntary services	14
Social enterprise	12
Community Interest Company	5
Cooperative and Community Benefit Society	3

Analysis of existing provision maps: commonly-listed providers

Provider	Number of maps
Prince's Trust	13
Mind Cymru	9
Rathbone	8
Barnardo's; CAIS; Hafal; Llamau; Shelter Cymru	7
Action for Children; ARCH Futures; Carers Trust; Hafan; NWREN; Riding for the disabled	6

Analysis of existing provision maps: types of service/programme included

The types of service/programme provided can be divided into three categories:

1. Services/programmes directly offering ETE opportunities to young people.

2. Services/programmes building young people's soft skills to enable them to engage/remain engaged with ETE opportunities or offering additional support to enable them to engage (e.g. mentoring).

3. Services/programmes supporting a young person to address other issues which might be negatively impacting on their ability to engage with ETE (e.g. mental health services, housing, family support services, substance misuse services).

Analysis of existing provision maps: types of information included

Contact/referral details	Programme details	Financial information	Eligibility criteria
Name of programme	Description	Current funding arrangements	Age range
Name of organisation	Accreditations offered	Availability for commissioning	Target tiers
Generic contact details	Length, hours of attendance, location		Geographical area covered
Specific contact details (to refer)	Progression routes		Specific target audiences
Referral process	Gains for the young person		
	Language of delivery		

Group discussion: best approach to mapping voluntary sector provision (1)

Group 1: What types of service/programme should be included?

We suggest that in order to be included within the maps a service/programme should either:

1. Directly offer ETE opportunities to young people and/or;
2. Build young people's soft skills to enable them to engage/remain engaged with ETE opportunities and/or;
3. Offer additional support to enable them to engage with ETE opportunities.

In addition, we suggest that it should either:

1. Have funding in place for at least 12 months from the date the mapping is undertaken and/or;
2. Have been running continuously for a minimum of two years at the date when the mapping is undertaken.

Group discussion: best approach to mapping voluntary sector provision (2)

Groups 2 and 3: What types of information should be included?

Looking at the table on the next slide:

- Are there any additional categories that should be included to make the maps as useful as possible for professionals?

- Are there any categories that are not useful?

- How can we ensure that the information collated is standardised?

Group discussion: best approach to mapping voluntary sector provision (3)

Contact/referral details	Programme details	Financial information	Eligibility criteria
Name of programme – free text	Type – sub-categories	Current funding arrangements – funding source and end date for current funding	Age range – lower and upper age limit
Name of organisation – free text	Description - free text with guidance	Availability for commissioning – yes/no	Target tiers
Generic contact details – website and email address	Accreditations offered – yes/no then free text	When the service was established - date	Geographical area covered – sub-categories
Specific contact details (to refer) – name, email, tel	Duration, hours of attendance, location – free text		Specific target audiences – sub-categories
Referral process – free text	Progression routes – tier and type		
	Gains for the young person		
	Language of delivery		

Group discussion: best approach to mapping voluntary sector provision (4)

Group 4: Is it feasible and reasonable to request this level of detail from voluntary sector providers?

- How can we minimise the burden for voluntary sector providers of participating in the mapping exercise?

- How many smaller, local providers will easily be able to provide information across all of these categories?

- Should our approach be different for national and local providers? If so, how should it differ?

- How can we make the best use of existing networks/umbrella organisations/councils of voluntary services?

Thank you

Thank you very much for your time and input.

Please provide any further feedback to Hannah Nickson:
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