



講演会場（国立国会図書館 東京本館 大会議室）



講演中のクレア・ブルマン氏



討論会の模様（中央が山本聡客員調査員、右端がブルマン氏）



討論会でコメントを述べる山本聡客員調査員



講演会場



# *Improving young people's life chances*

International Policy  
Seminar 2007

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## Structure of UK and administrations

- UK is made up of four countries, Scotland, Wales, England and Northern Ireland
- DCSF Ministers set policy for England
- England population 50,763,000. UK 60,587,000 (2006 estimates)
- Other UK countries have broadly equivalent youth policies and their own arrangements
- English youth policy covers ages 13-19 (up to 25 years for young people with special needs or disabilities)
- 4,594,000 young people aged 13-19yrs in England (2006 estimates)

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# Youth Matters July 2005

## Opportunities for all and narrowing the gap

Young people should have:

**More things to do and places to go** in their local areas and more choice and influence over what is available;

**More opportunities to volunteer and make a contribution** to their local community;

**Better information, advice and guidance** about issues that matter to them, delivered in the way they want to receive it;

**Better support** when they need extra help to deal with problems.

- **Be Healthy**
- **Stay Safe**
- **Enjoy and Achieve**
- **Make a positive contribution**
- **Achieve economic well-being**

## Process of reforming services

- **Every Child Matters**
- **5 key outcomes**
- **Integration of services**
- **Preventative approach**
- **Focus on users**

## Current position

- Reversing the rates of teenage pregnancy
- Numbers of young people not in education, employment or training is reducing
- Perceptions of anti-social behaviour in communities are starting to decline
- Policies in place to provide opportunities for young people to engage in positive activities outside of the school day

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## Funding

- Education spend in England is set to rise to £63.7 billion in 2007-08
- Around £1.8billion is spent on youth policy
- Local authorities, through Childrens Trusts, have freedom to decide how much to spend on services in order to meet statutory duties and local priorities
- Inspection
- Huge impact of voluntary and community organisations
  - Charities, mutuals, etc
  - Depend on adults and peers giving up free time to help
  - Very specialised and can support very disadvantaged young people

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## Celebrating the success of our young people

- Exam results and the numbers staying on in education are at all time high, 59% gaining 5 good GCSE's, 77% of 16+17 year olds continuing in learning and training
- More young people volunteer than any other age group
- Young people are more satisfied with their lives
- Young people are more tolerant of others from different races and faiths
- More liberal towards gender roles
- Four out of five say they work as hard as they can at school

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## A minority to continue to struggle

- Despite raising school standards, some young people continue to under achieve
- Too many young people demonstrating high RISK behaviour such as substance and alcohol misuse, underage or careless sexual activity and involvement in crime or anti-social behaviour
- Levels of poor mental health are relatively high
- Some key issues
  - Unwanted teenage pregnancy
  - Reducing the proportion of young people NEET
  - Anti-social behaviour and RESPECT

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## Root causes

- **Poverty, social class inequality and family factors are root causes**
- **Traditional pathways to adulthood disappearing, dependent upon parents for longer/peers have greater influence**
- **Soft skills and qualifications increasingly needed for jobs**
- **Less solidarity between generations**
- **Disadvantaged young people disproportionately lack skills and resources to take advantage of opportunity and choice**

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## Public discourse

- **71% of media stories about young people are negative; only 14% positive**
- **One third of all articles about young people are about crime**
- **A third of adults see ‘young people hanging around’ as a major problem**
- **98% of young people feel the media portrays them as anti-social**

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## Youth Justice

- Reform of the youth justice system - Crime and Disorder Act 1998
- Focussed on prevention and early intervention
- Types of Sentences, Orders and Agreements in the system
- Risk and protective factors
- Specific programmes to deal with risk

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## The challenge - improving life chances for young people

- Improving educational standards and breaking the link between how well a pupil does and their background
- Stopping the minority of young people who engage in crime, anti-social behaviour or substance misuse
- Reducing teenage pregnancy rates
- Engaging more young people in education, employment or training post-16

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## Transforming services

- Since 1997 Government has made unprecedented investment in young people
- Education transformed; 14-19 reforms and raising participation age
- Every Child Matters
- Youth matters; positive activities, targeted youth support, new Youth Opportunity and Youth Capital Funds
- Matched by progress in sport, leisure, health and youth justice

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## Aiming high for young people

- **A ten year strategy for positive activities**
  - to foster a more positive approach to young people across society and in particular within communities
  - increase their participation in high quality positive activities, building resilience and social and emotional skills
  - empower young people to have greater influence over services for them, including parents and community views
  - based on the principles of progressive universalism, prevention and rights and responsibilities

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## New resources and new ways of working

- **Funding package**
  - New investment of up to £184 million over 2008 -11
  - + unclaimed assets
  - Continued baseline funding of £495 million over the next 3 years
  - Integration of local services: focus on PREVENTION
  - Breaking down silos: pooling budgets and joined up working and commissioning
  - Investment in the expansion of successful Third sector provision

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## Empowerment

- **Empowerment: commitments to give young people more influence over their provision to ensure that it better meets their needs. Key commitments include:**
  - Extending the Youth Opportunity and Youth Capital Funds until at least 2011, with additional resources for projects in the most disadvantaged communities;
  - Investment to ensure that marginalised young people are able to influence services
  - the creation of a National Institute of Youth Leadership to support young people to become leaders in their communities
  - challenge negative perceptions of young people, by marking their achievements through celebration events
  - exploring the offer of a mentor to disengaged young people to advise and support their transition to adulthood

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## Access

- **Access:** many young people face barriers to accessing provision. This strategy signals the Government's commitment to improve access for all, but with greater support for those who need it most. Key commitments include:
  - **Significant investment – to improve youth facilities in every community**
  - **Build on the success of the existing programmes to offer more young people from poor neighbourhoods access to residential opportunities**
  - **Funding to expand the Positive Activities for Young People programme *and* enable local authorities to commission year-round intensively supported provision for the most disaffected young people**

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## Quality

- **Quality:** The Strategy recognises that, in order to improve young people's outcomes, their services must be of excellent quality. Key commitments include:
  - **a workforce reform programme, including a new graduate recruitment scheme; and a new leadership and management initiative for leaders and managers across all sectors**
  - **investment to support the sustainability and expansion of third sector organisations that have developed effective approaches to working with young people**
  - **new commitments for health services and youth justice services to pool budgets with local authorities to make a difference on key priorities such as improving educational attainment and preventing youth offending.**

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## Youth policy – challenges now

- Lead the public debate on a more positive approach to our young people
- Tackle hard issues – disaffected youth, NEET and teenage pregnancy
- Sustain strong, firm relationships with national stakeholders
- Successful delivery: supporting Local Authorities and third sector providers to build on knowledge of what works
- Making a reality of DCSF partnership role and cross government working
- Helping local areas implement whole system cultural change which changes the way practitioners work across all local services
- Developing effective prevention and early intervention
- Showing the links between the ten year strategy and improved outcomes for young people

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