Nicholas Hudd

Issues for Youth & Community Practice 04/05/18







(Language)



Gwynedd Council to axe all youth clubs in bid to save £270,000

All 39 will shut as service remodelled with youth worker attached to all secondary schools instead



Craig ab lago, portfolio holder for the youth service, said: "There are three main things that have driven this work - the changing expectations amongst younger people; less money available **to the council**; and changes to government policy in terms of what provisions are needed by young people.

"I accept that change is difficult but we can't continue to do the same thing year in year out if the service does not meet the needs of young people."

https://www.dailypost.co.uk/news/gwynedd-council-axe-youth-clubs-14407781

Love and Hendry (1994) asked both youth workers and young people about their perspectives of youth work. The research showed a clear mismatch between what youth workers thought youth work was for (education) and what young people thought it was for (leisure).

Richardson, L. and Wolfe, M. (2008). *Principles and practice of informal education*. London: Routledge Falmer.

Youth work is a border crossing practice, where the <u>collaborations</u> between young people and youth workers facilitate the creation of new knowledge and ideas.

Janet R Batsleer, Bernard Davies (2010). What is Youth Work?. London: Sage Publishing.

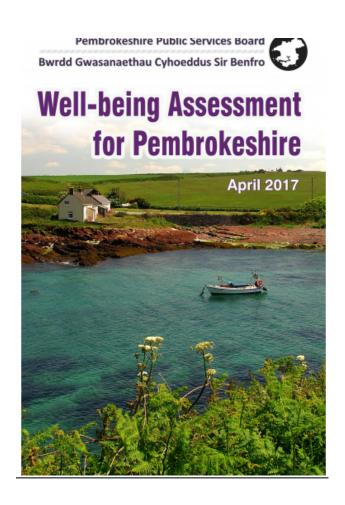




7 Well-being goals:

- A prosperous Wales
- A resilient Wales
- A healthier Wales
- A more equal Wales
- A Wales of cohesive communities
- A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language
- A globally responsible Wales





2282 Pembrokeshire residents responded to the survey.

Less than 4% of respondents were under 16 or over 85

As both Shenton (2004) and Hart (1992) point out, without any real power to influence or instigate change, participative practice too easily becomes tokenistic, and does not amount to participation.

Ord, J. (2016). Youth Work Process, Product and Practice. London: Taylor and Francis.

The interchangeable language of youth work practice......

Consultation

Engagement

Participation

Empowerment

(Language)

4 parts to the community aspect of our job;

- Utilising the community to help identify need.
- Utilise the community to help address need.
- Inform the community about our work.
- Include the community in evaluation of our work.







7 Well-being goals:



- A resilient Wales
- A healthier Wales
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- A Wales of cohesive communities
- A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Langu
- A globally responsible Wales







The Essentials



































































A Wales of

Attractive, viable, safe and well-connected communities.

The formal definition of community cohesion adopted in Guidance issued by the British Government and others is that a cohesive community is one where:

- there is a common vision and a sense of belonging for all communities;
- the diversity of people's different backgrounds and circumstances are appreciated and positively valued;
- those from different backgrounds have similar life opportunities; and
- strong and positive relationships are being developed between people from different backgrounds in the workplace, in schools and within neighbourhoods.

Cantle, T. (2008). Community cohesion. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.

Why then....???

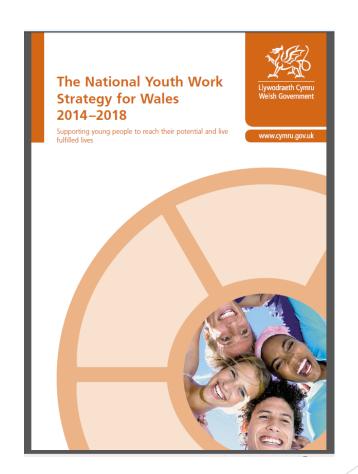
- NEET
- YAC
- YOUNG OFFENDER
- ► LOW ACHIEVER
- ► FSM's
- LAC

(Language)



Prescribed Outcomes for Young People

- Active participation:
- young people enjoy and achieve
- young people make a positive contribution
- young people have a voice
- young people have the right to have their voice heard and opinion taken account of
- young people have improved well-being
- young people enhance/develop their practical skills
- young people learn to manage risk.
- ▶ Wider skills development:
- team building
- communication
- problem solving
- decision making
- influencing others.
- Enhanced emotional competence:
- increased levels of confidence and self-motivation
- improved self-awareness, motivation and self-worth
- ability to develop and sustain relationships
- empathy and consideration for others.



An identified problem

Strengthening the evidence base

A strengthened and robust evidence base on the impact of youth work is vital to inform and drive the development of a more consistent and high-quality national youth work offer across Wales.

Currently there is a wealth of anecdotal evidence demonstrating the contribution of youth work and positive outcomes for young people. However much more needs to be done to systematically and robustly evidence the contribution of youth work.

Really.....

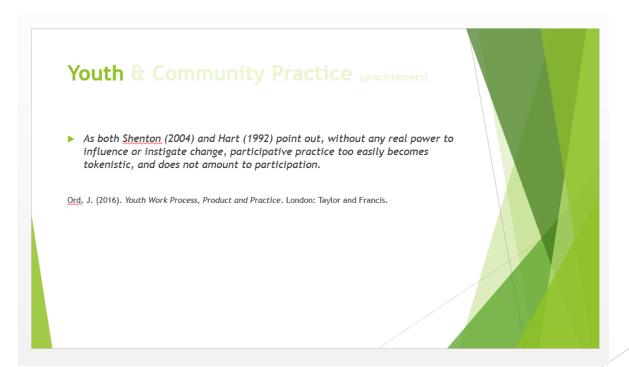
- 'Builds confidence'
- 'He/she now comes in, takes their hood down and looks me in the eye'
- 'We help young people make sense of the world'
- 'If we weren't here who would be?'
- 'Young people don't won't qualifications they want support'



(Language)

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Thanks for listening

Any questions?



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May 22nd

May 25th

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'Young People, Resilience and Well-being'

Carmarthen: UWTSD and Newport: University of Wales

'Developing a Charter for post-Brexit Youth and Community Work'

University of Glasgow and University of West Of Scotland (Dumfries)

'Revisiting the Value of Faith-based Youth Work'

Belfast: Youth Link Northern Ireland

'The Changing Context for Youth Work Practice'

London: University of East London (Stratford)

'Youth Work and Inter-Professional Practice'

Derby: University of Derby

'Creating Spaces for Collaboration in Youth and Community Work'

Leeds: Leeds Beckett University





ANNUAL CONFERENCE 2018 Emerging Landscapes:

Constructing and Re-constructing Spaces for Youth and Community Work

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