



# Active Essex Foundation Sport and Youth Crime Prevention Programme

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Loughborough  
University



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# Methods

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- Referral Data
- Attendance Data
- Young People Surveys
- Analysis





# SECTION ONE – M&E DATA

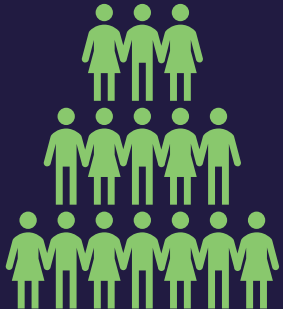


# M&E Data



**9 LTOs** (Two LTOs operate across more than one local authority.)

Voluntary submission of M&E data. Not all belong to same programme

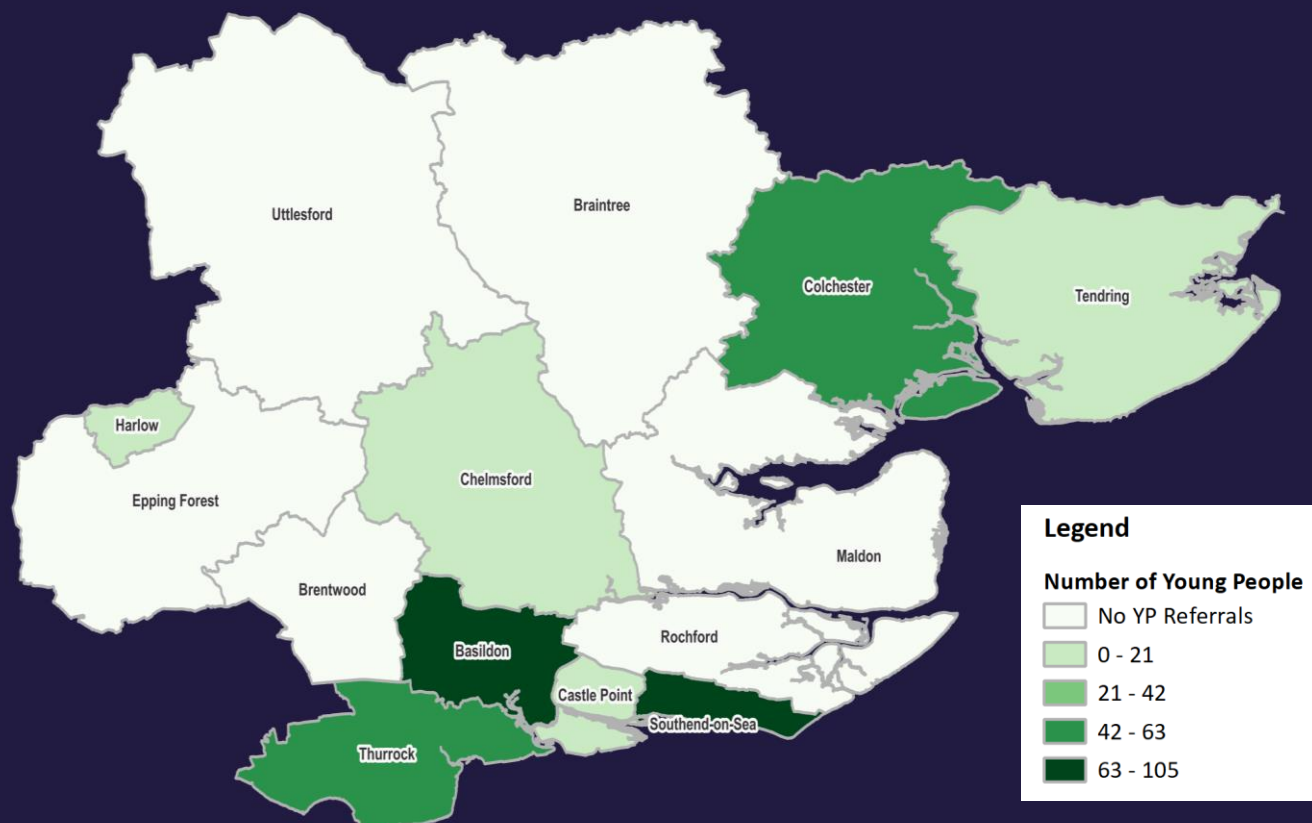


**352 young people**

This was calculated by the number of unique young people recorded on LTO Attendance & Engagement spreadsheets and from survey responses by young people.

# Data – Location

Of the 352 young people involved, **52% are involved with one LTO/Community Sports Provider who operates across three localities: Basildon, Castle Point and Southend-on-Sea.**



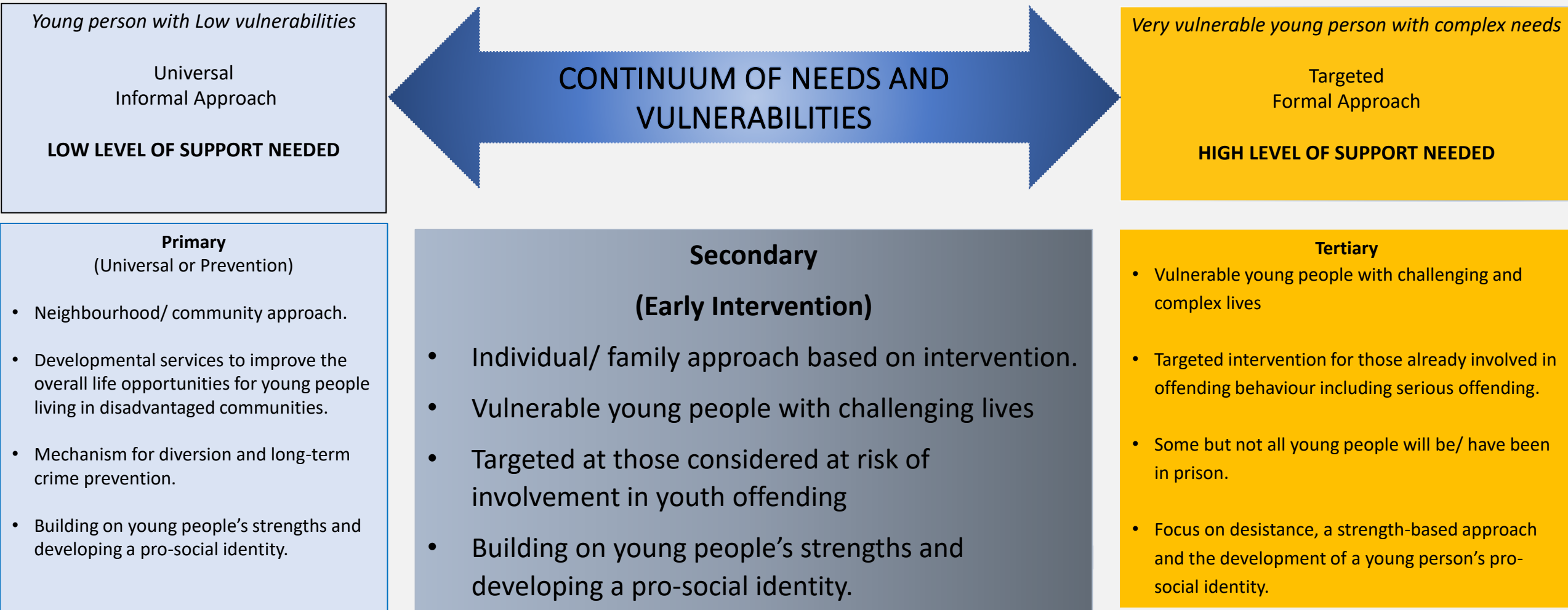
LOCAL AUTHORITY	NUMBER OF YOUNG PEOPLE	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
Colchester	56	16%
Harlow	4	1%
Chelmsford	17	5%
Thurrock	60	17%
Tendring	26	7%
Basildon	105	30%
Castle Point	10	3%
Southend-on-Sea	68	19%
Blank	6	2%



# Context of LTOs

- Intervention level: Secondary and tertiary level
- Ethos – focus on vulnerable young people, based in local communities
- Staff – mainly paid, some volunteers, lived experience, coaches, youth workers, mentors
- Role of sport:
  - Prevention
  - Diversion (from time and place),
  - Deterrent,
  - Diversion from the court system
  - Rehabilitation from prison

# The needs and vulnerabilities of the Child (Primary, Secondary and Tertiary levels)





# Content of the LTO programmes

LTOs provided one or more of the following aspects:

- Sports sessions as the core – SportPlus or PlusSport
- Volunteering
- Training and Qualifications
- Mentoring

# SportPlus sports sessions

SportPlus offer (low/medium secondary level):

- Range of sports – boxing, football, martial arts, parkour, gym, dance, multisport
- Regular weekly sessions, school holiday sessions, 8 week programmes
- Trusted relationships with staff
- Referrals – formal, informal and self-referrals
- At some LTOs:
  - Youth work
  - Food, social
  - Mentoring
  - Volunteering, helping at sessions, social action
  - AQA qualifications – sports, public speaking etc

# PlusSport sports sessions

SportPlus or SportPlus offer (high secondary/tertiary level):

- If difficult to engage young person start with SportPlus and then move to PlusSport
- Sport as a hook/engagement tool – boxing, football, gym
- Youth work approach
- Purposeful, structured programmes with personal development goals
- Issue-based 121/ mentoring/ group conversations/workshops
- Volunteering/social action
- Life skills
- CV and job preparation
- Qualifications
- At some LTOs:
  - Transport
  - Food
  - Community hub - music, games, community work
  - Holistic family support

# Referrals

**Analysis and visualisation of the findings on the following slides will be focused on completed young person records from Attendance & Engagement sheets submitted by Locally Trusted Organisations/Community Sports Providers.**

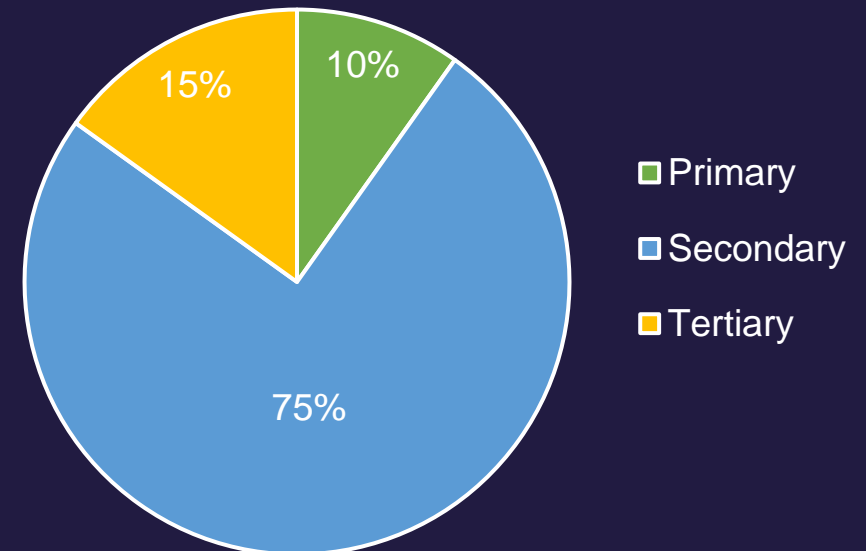
This means total numbers will differ from the overall number of young people involved (352).

**Based on 305 completed records:**

**9.8%** of the young people were primary referrals

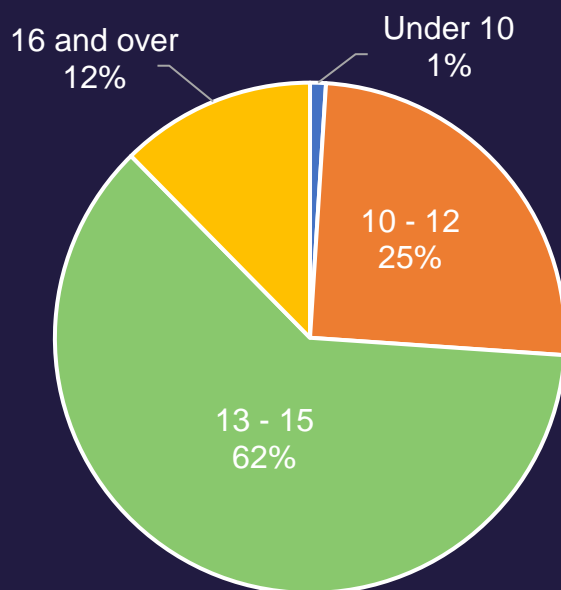
**75.1%** of the young people were secondary referrals

**15.1%** of the young people were tertiary referrals



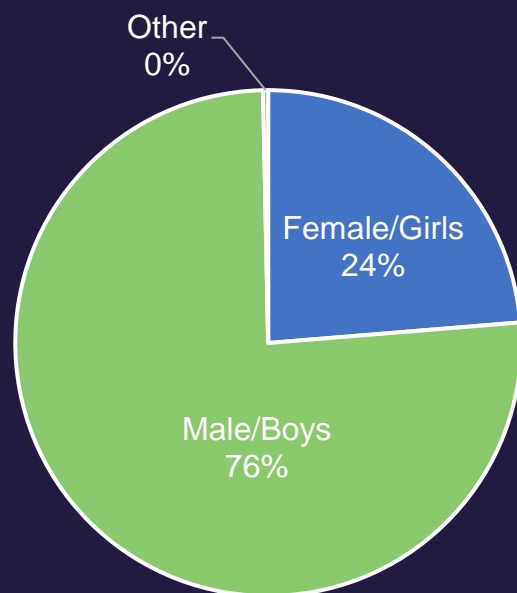
# Referrals – Young People's Demographic

## Age



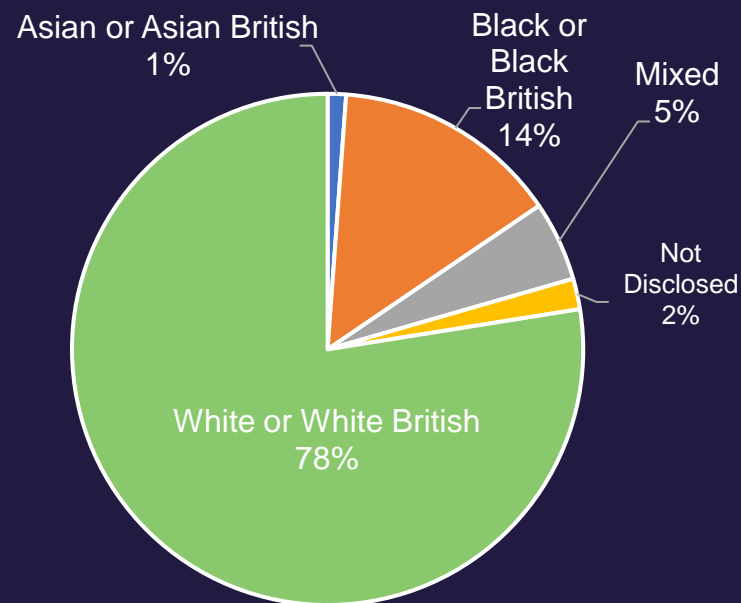
Based on 299 records

## Gender



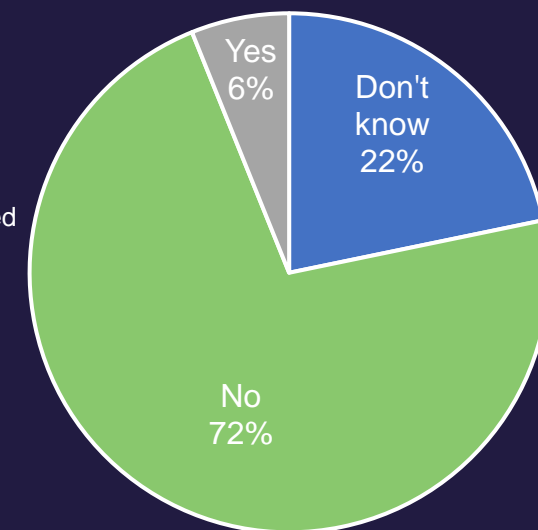
Based on 308 records

## Ethnicity



Based on 258 records

## Disability/Long Term Health Condition



Based on 262 records

Based on 66 completed records about additional needs/SEN, 55% of these young people are reported to have emotional and behavioural issues, 17% have learning difficulties and 9% have communication problems.

# Referral - Sources

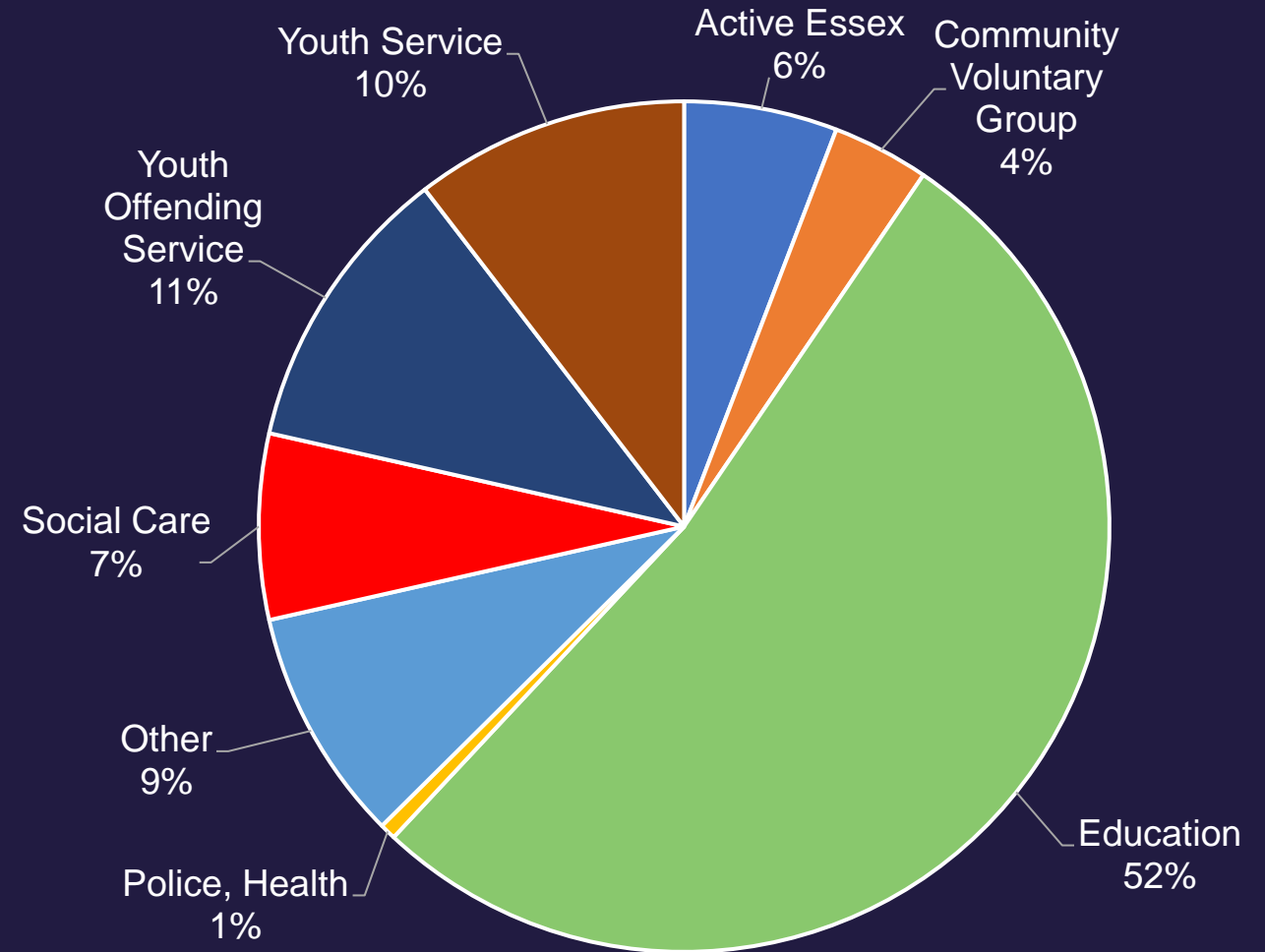
## Formal referral agencies included:

- Education
- Social care
- Police
- Health
- Youth Service
- Youth Offending Service

## LTOs –

- Community Voluntary Group(s)
- Active Essex

**Informal Referrals** - Parents/carers/young people



Based on 326 completed records



# Referrals - Reasons

**24% of the young people were referred for multiple reasons** (see table below), indicating a wide range of vulnerabilities. This suggests that the referral system was identifying and signposting the young people who would benefit from sport as a positive opportunity.

Number of Reasons Listed	Percentage of Referrals
1	76%
2	12%
3	8%
4	2%
5	1%
6	1%

Based on 325 completed records

## Reasons for Referral Included:

- **Offending/Offended or known to the Police** – ABH, ASB, possession of weapons, robbery/shoplifting,
- **ACEs** – abuse, domestic violence, neglect, parent mental health issues
- **At risk of exploitation, gang involvement, and county lines**
- **Substance misuse**
- **Family / home environment problems** – sibling conflict, homelessness, carer/in care
- **Behaviour in school** – disengaged, disruptive, isolation/suspension
- **Risk of exclusion from school**
- **Behaviour outside of school**
- **Struggling with emotions** – anger, anxiety
- **Low confidence/self-esteem**
- **Requires positive role model and/or to develop friendships**
- **Improve sport and/or life skills** e.g. communication, focus, discipline

# Challenges of matching referred young people to sports interventions

- 325 young people referred
- Referrals for primary (9%), secondary (70%) and tertiary (14%)
- In some cases, a mismatch between primary, secondary and tertiary level:

Primary level	Secondary level	Tertiary level
<i>‘ACEs, substance misuse, lack of positive role models.’</i>	<i>‘Gang involvement, carrying weapons, ACEs, CCE and substance misuse’</i>	<i>‘Carrying weapons, suspected gang involvement, missing episodes, CCE, PRU’</i>
<b>Observation:</b> This should be a secondary level referral as this young person is too vulnerable for a primary intervention and needs more support.	<b>Observation:</b> This should be a tertiary level referral as it is very complex and high risk.	<b>Observation:</b> This is the appropriate level of referral. This requires LTOs with specific expertise and skills

- Does the explanation of referral categories need to be clearer?
- Should a checking system be in place for referral intervention levels?
- Should the system allow primary level referrals or should there be an opportunity for more informal signposting to primary sessions?





# Participant Surveys – Reasons for young people attending

*58 young people from 6 organisations responded to the baseline participant survey.*

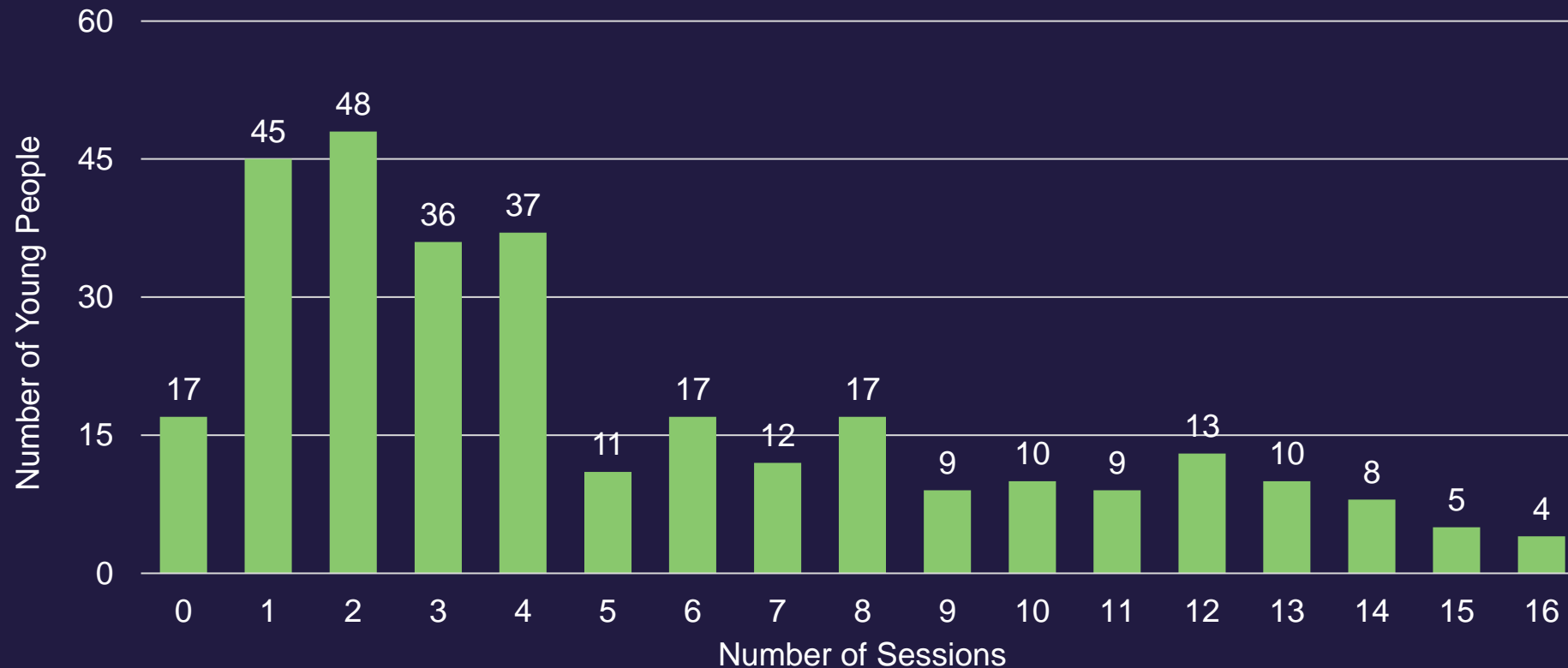
**Nearly 60%** of young people provided at least one and up to three reasons on why they attended a session.

Top 5 Reasons	Number of Young People
To have fun	26
Told to come by another adult	25
To be active	23
I like to do new things	22
To meet new people	19

# Attendance – Young People

The chart below shows how many sessions young people attended.

**Key Insight: The majority attended between 1 to 2 sessions**





# Engagement by Young People

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
Disengagement	Curiosity	Involvement	Achievement	Autonomy

**Average engagement level scores between first and latest session scores for young people increased for most LTOs, with variance ranging from 0.2 to 1.6.**

	Average Engagement Level of Young People at their First Session	Average Engagement Level of Young People at their Latest Session	Variance
Organisation 1	3.2	3.4	0.2
Organisation 2	2.4	4.0	1.6
Organisation 3	2.1	3.5	1.5
Organisation 4	3.0	3.0	0.0
Organisation 5	2.3	3.1	0.8
Organisation 6	2.6	3.4	0.7
Organisation 7	3.3	2.8	-0.6
Organisation 8	2.4	4.0	1.6



# Participant Surveys –Sport and Physical Activity rates

**3.2**

**Average number of days where young people did a total of 30 minutes or more of physical activity which was enough to raise their breathing rate.**

Based on 52 responses.

**Young People participated in a range of sports and activities:**

**MINDFULESS**

**FOOTBALL**

**BASKETBALL**

**FISHING**

**RUGBY**

**ROCK CLIMBING**

**PARKOUR**

**BOXING**

**GARDENING**

**GOLF**

**DANCE**

**TENNIS**

**FITNESS/MULTISPORTS**



# Volunteering



The young people were from  
**3 organisations**



**26 young people**  
volunteered



**95%** of the volunteered hours  
were **'Session Support'**



Between  
**January – April 2023**



An **average of two hours**  
of **volunteering** per person



**279 hours** of  
volunteering recorded





# Training & Qualifications



**31 young people** have undertaken a form of training, qualification or work experience



**Over 80% of the young people** have undertaken training, a qualification or gained work experience related to **sport or physical activity e.g. football, tennis, boxing, climbing**



**10% of the young people** have undertaken work experience in an **education-setting**.



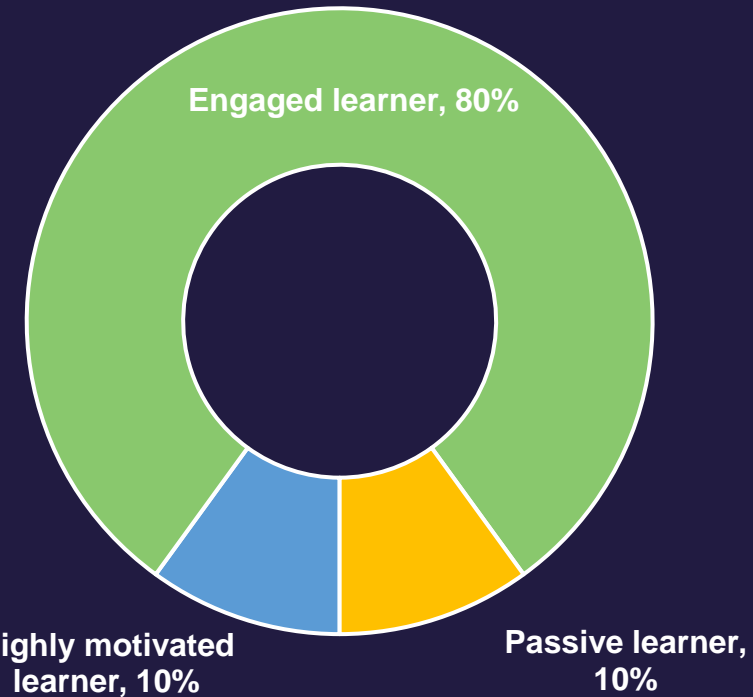
These young people were from **4 organisations**



Between **November 2022 – March 2023**

**80% of the young people** were observed to be **engaged learners at their latest session.**

Based on those who attended more than one session, **26% of the young people improved their attitude to learning.**





# Mentoring



**4 organisations** provided mentoring – all are involved in the Active Essex Foundation Sports & Life Skills project.



**101 young people** mentored



**77% of young people** received 1-2-1 mentoring



Between **November 2022 – March 2023**



**19% of young people** received group-based mentoring



**285 hours** of mentoring recorded



In the month of January (2023), 90% of the young people received mentoring. A total of 150 hours provided.



# Participant Surveys - Belonging, Trust and Community Safety

## Belonging

**52% of young people felt that they belonged to their immediate neighbourhood**

Based on 56 responses

## Trust

**63% of the young people felt that they can trust people of similar to age to them**

Based on 57 responses

## Safety in Local Community

**72% of young people felt unsafe (or neither) in their local community. Two ways that would help them feel safer were being in a group of friends or being on their phone.**

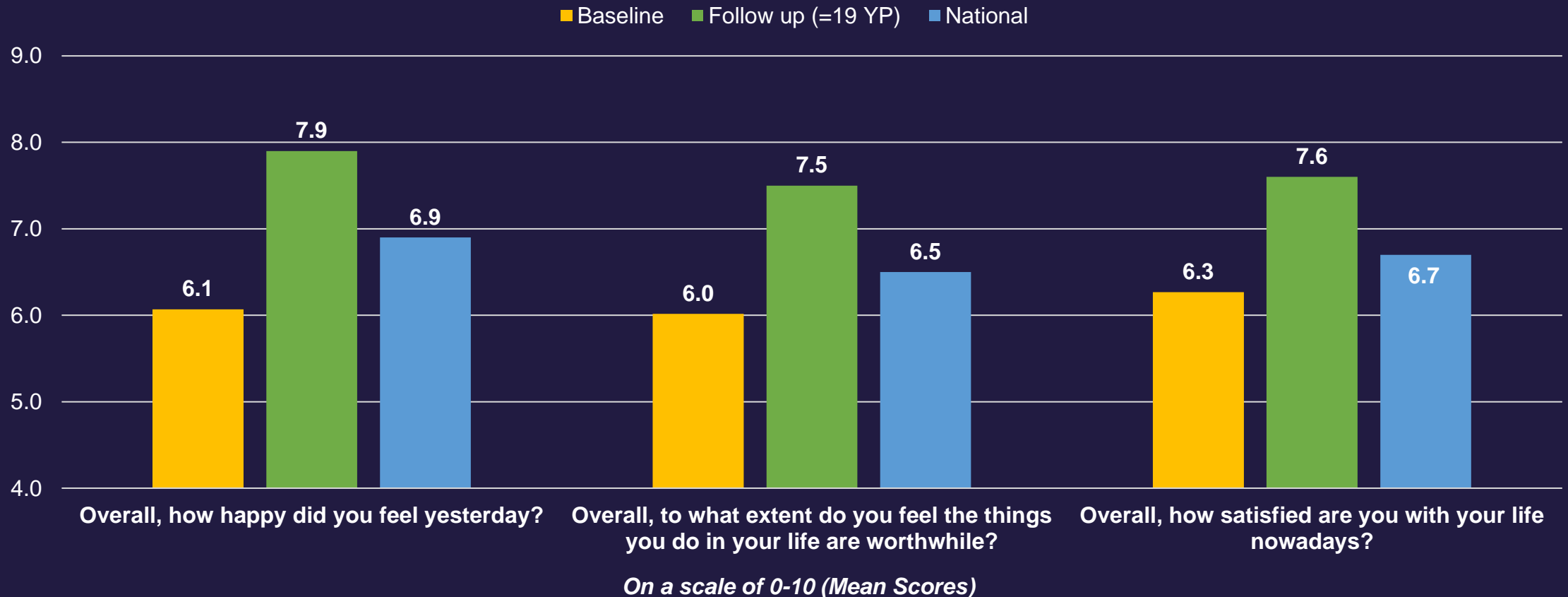
Based on 47 responses





# Participant Surveys - Wellbeing

At baseline (in yellow), young people's scores for happiness, worthwhileness and life satisfaction are below the national average (in blue). Based on 19 matched responses to the participant follow-up survey, initial insight indicates that the young peoples' mean scores are higher than baseline and the national average across all three categories.

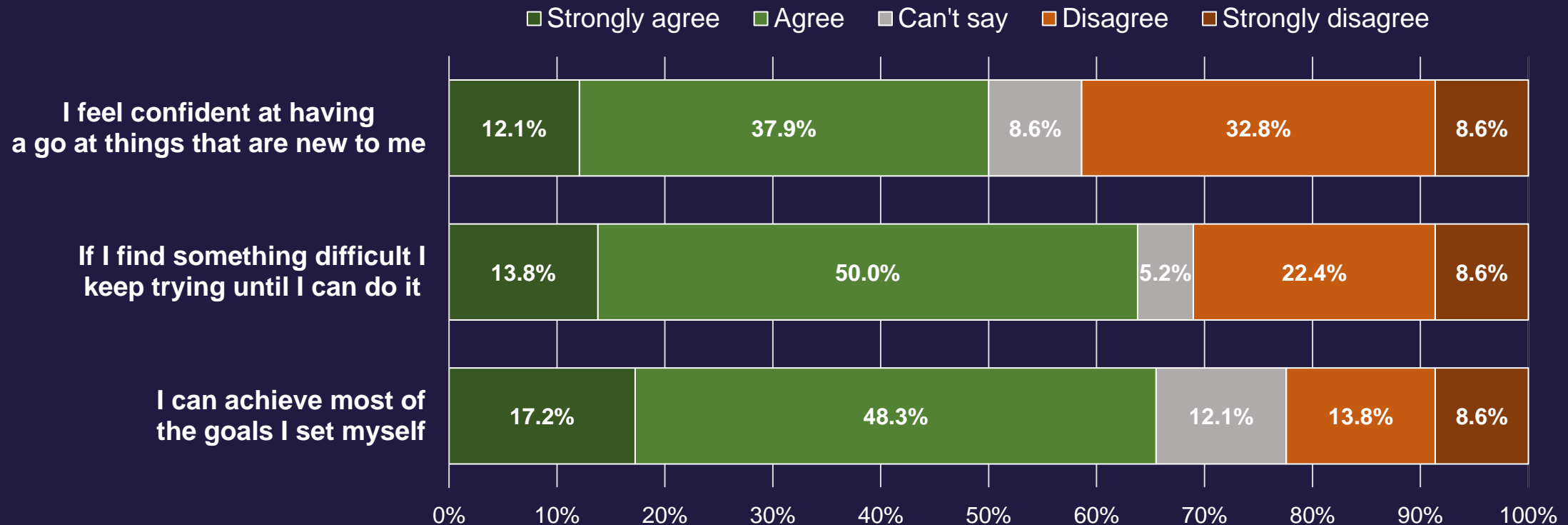




# Participant Surveys

Over 60% of the young people reported that they agree (or strongly agree) that **they can achieve most of the goals that they set** and **if they find something difficult they keep trying until they can do it**.

However, **50%** of the young people feel confident at having a go at things that are new to them.



Based on 58 responses to participant baseline survey



# Participant Surveys

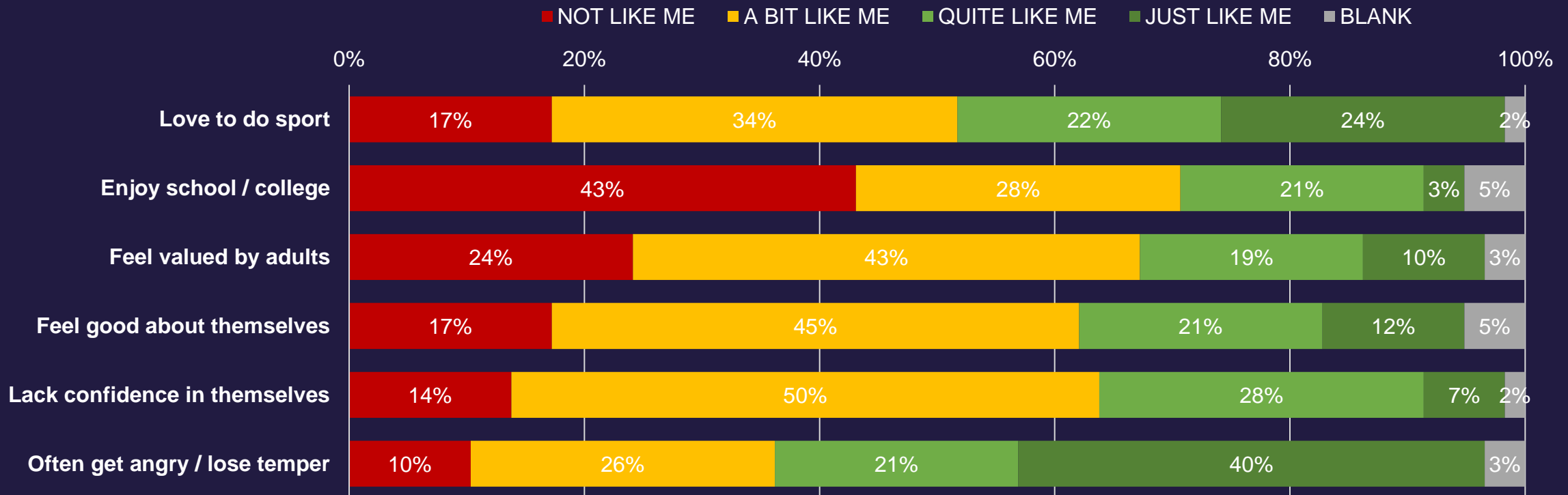
The table below is based on 19 matched responses to both participant surveys

	I can achieve most of the goals I set myself	If I find something difficult I keep trying until I can do it	I feel confident at having a go at things that are new to me
Strongly agree	2 +	0	0
Agree	2 +	4 +	6 +
Can't say	0	1+	-3
Disagree	-4	-5	-3
Strongly disagree	0	0	0

# Participant Surveys – Feelings, Choices and Future Prospects

## Key Insights:

- Over 70% of the young people indicated that enjoying school/college was not or a bit like them
- 61% of the young people indicated that it was quite like or just like them to get angry or lose their temper



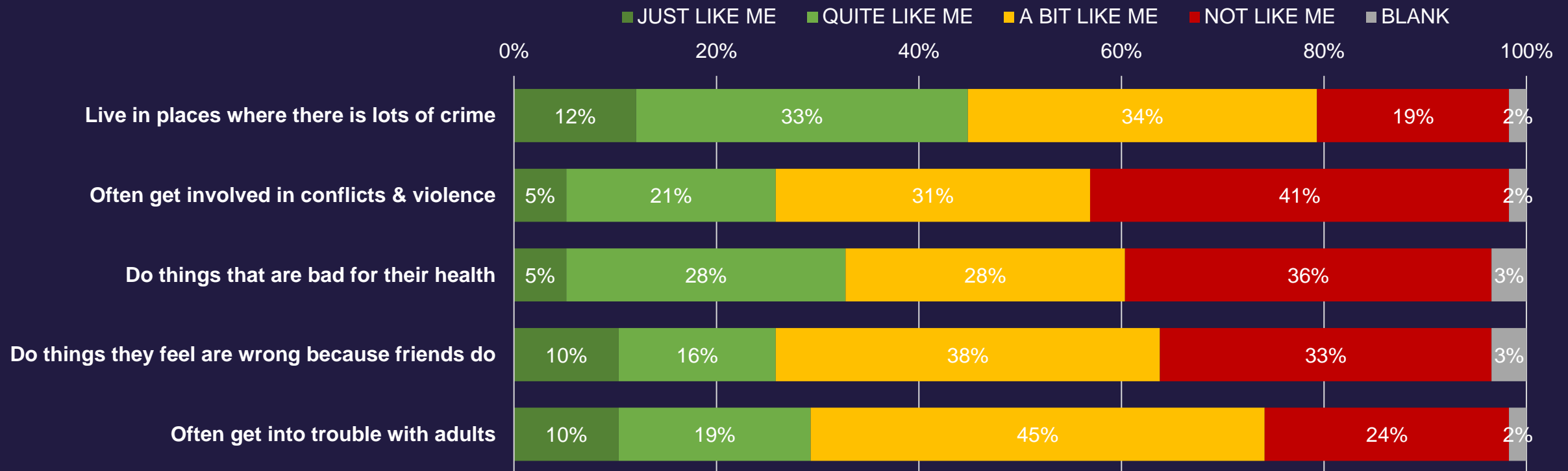
Based on 58 responses to participant baseline survey



# Participant Surveys – Feelings, Choices and Future Prospects

## Key Insights:

- 45% of the young people indicated that it was just or quite like them to live in places where there is lots of crime
- 45% also indicated that getting into trouble with adults often was a bit like them.



Based on 58 responses to participant baseline survey

# Indication of intermediate outcomes

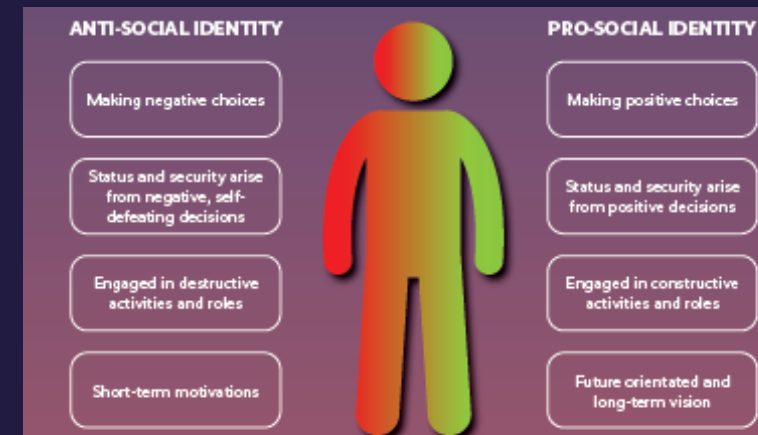
(n=26 young people case studies, mainly tertiary level)

## Indication of intermediate outcomes for young people seen by LTOs include:

- Increased confidence
- Improved communication skills – including talking
- Better self-care
- Getting into a routine
- Stopped smoking weed before the sessions
- New friendships
- Positive choices
- Reduced isolation – making new friends and reconnecting
- Improved behaviour at school/home,
- Regulating behaviours
- Qualifications
- Thinking of new pathways

## Indication of intermediate outcomes reported by parents/ guardians:

- Enjoyment
- Looking forward to the sessions
- Keeping busy
- Getting out of the house
- Helps mentally and physically



# Indications of young people's aspirations

(n=26 young people case studies, mainly tertiary level)

- Staying at the project, playing and volunteering
- Staying at/returning to school
- Having a career
- Being a sports coach
- Going to College
- Going to University
- Building a CV
- Getting a job – hair and beauty, army, tattooist, businessman



*'To make it past a certain age – like twenty to twenty five [years old].'*



# Reflections from the Year One M&E data

1. Encouraging results – referrals, engagement and indications of intermediate outcomes
2. Starting to build the evidence base
3. Potential to use examples from the results to demonstrate the value of M&E to LTOs
4. Consider refining the M&E data e.g. non-attendance reasons, engagement steps...
5. M&E implications for LTO delivery:
  - a) Strategies to support LTOs to deliver quality sports programmes which will support attendance/engagement levels/referrals
  - b) Support referral partners to make the correct classification in terms of P/S/T





# Recommendations for Year 2 M&E

1. Continue to build the evidence base
  - Encourage more LTOs to use the M&E toolkit
  - Encourage more LTOs to contribute their M&E data – making it easy to upload and draw down their data
  - Consider the use of Views as an approved common data collection system for LTOs
2. More balanced geographical M&E data
3. More balanced M&E data of secondary and tertiary level sessions
4. Separate data analysis for secondary and tertiary level interventions
5. Refine/ clarify the classifications for secondary and tertiary levels
6. Consider the status of primary interventions for prevention and the potential inclusion in the M&E data.

## **Section Two: The programme and recommendations**

# Overview of AEF Programme Activities for Year One

- Advocacy
- Building and supporting partnerships
- Capacity building for LTOs – governance, funding bids
- Developing funding pots
- Communities of Learning
- Networking
- Training
- M&E toolkit

# Role of the AEF Programme



Current roles include:

- Connecting with partners - advocating for sport, embedding sport
- Supporting delivery level partnerships – connecting LTOs and partners
- Supporting local referrals – sports navigator role
- Supporting LTOs – governance, advocacy, CoL networking, training, funding, M&E
- Developing and managing county-wide funding pots
- Following up opportunities

# Achievements of AEF Programme

- Very positive feedback from LTOs and partners
- Leveraging of over £300k into the sector
- Supporting LTOs leading to increased numbers of young people
- Increased capacity of LTOs
- Increased partnership working
- Sport and Lifeskills Project seen as an example of good practice for a tertiary level intervention
- New sports navigator role to support local referral process



# The views of LTOs: Benefits of the programme

- Networking opportunities – Knowledge, support, sense of belonging, shared experiences, getting to know each other
  - Impact - more co-operative, sharing referrals
  - The future – continue with networking opportunities
- Training opportunities – Knowledge, staff CPD, form of networking between LTOs and partners
  - Impact – instant!, changed how staff work with young people
  - The future – repeat to refresh/ for new staff, flexibility, clarify attendees, include funders
- Governance – Development of CiCs
  - Impact – increased LTO sustainability, funding, staff, new sessions
- Funding – Sustainability, Delivery
  - Impact- new sessions, paid staff, stability



# The views of LTOs: the benefits of the M&E system

- M&E Toolkit launched in January 2023
- Positive feedback:
  - Valuable – self-reflection, improve delivery, evidence, support funding applications
  - Expanded from case studies to quantitative surveys



# The Views of Partners

- Type of partners: Police, Youth Offending Service, Probation Service, Community Safety partnerships, VVU
- Shared ethos:
  - Supporting young people
  - Strength-based, pro-social experiences
- Partners' views of the role of sport:
  - Positive experiences
  - Structure and routine, an alternative
  - Socialisation, friends
  - Enjoyment
  - Positive behaviour change
- Partners' views of the benefits of involvement:
  - Partnerships - Shared aims, easier referrals – building trust with LTOs, referral programme, sports navigator role, LTOs sharing progress of referred young people
  - Training and networking





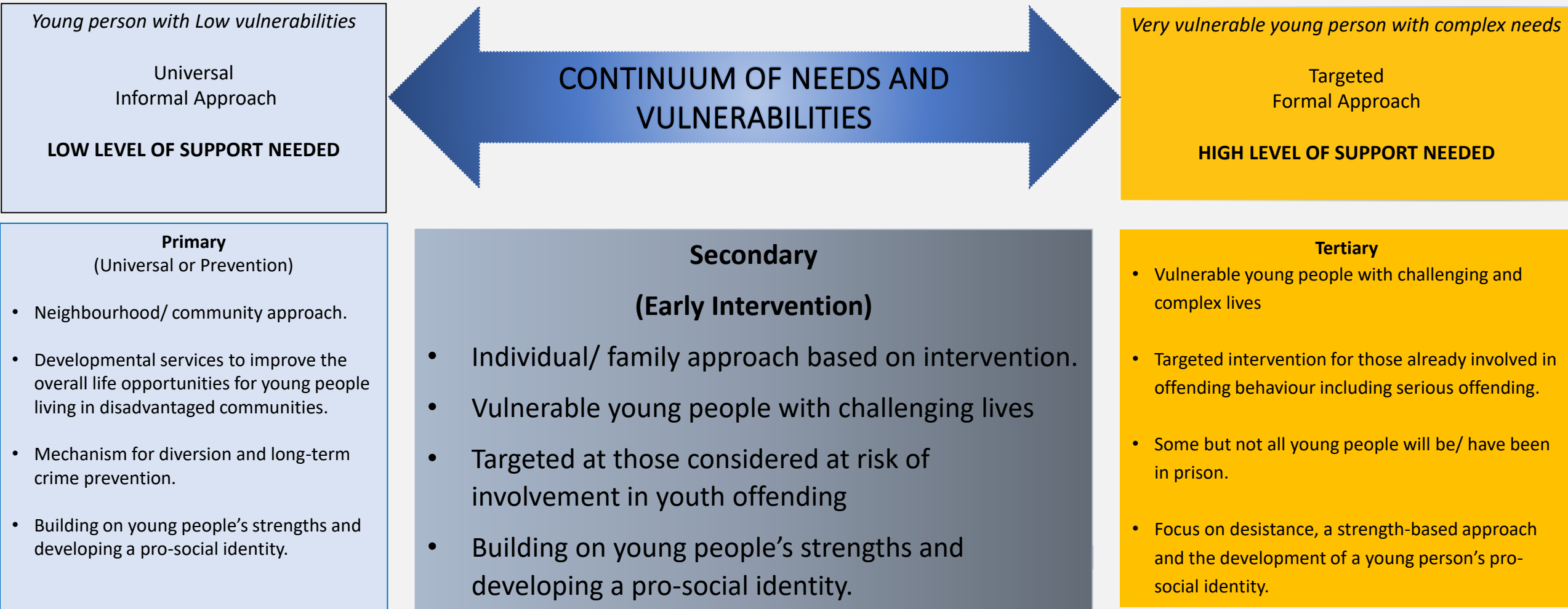
# Organisational status of the Programme

More clarity would be beneficial for the programme's organisational status

- Not fully embedded in AEF
  - Status – independence vs embedded
  - Organisational Support
  - Lack of admin support – comms, social media etc.
  - Clear and shared vision for the future
- Links to Active Essex
  - Clarity about each other's roles with LTOs
  - Streamlining work with LTOs – planning, complementary roles...
  - Agreement about work areas– primary, secondary and tertiary
  - Current focus for this programme is on secondary and tertiary sport-based interventions rather than a holistic approach



# The needs and vulnerabilities of the Child (Primary, Secondary and Tertiary levels)



	Primary level		Secondary level			Tertiary level
	Sport		SportPlus			PlusSport
	<b>Universal</b> Open access sport session in an area with a high crime rates	<b>Diversiionary</b> Engage young people likely to be involved or are involved in ASB/youth crime on a specific day time in a local community	<b>Early intervention</b> Sports session specifically at young people at risk of or involved in youth crime	<b>Replacement/Network</b> ports session targeted at young people at risk of or involved in youth crime and providing a replacement in terms of sense of belonging/ sense of family, status, identity, being valued etc. Usually based on longer term engagement and relationships with staff/ mentors/ youth workers	<b>Diversion from criminal justice system</b> Young people referred to by the police/court system etc as an alternative to custody.Expectations of strong engagement and support services for the young person. Either a strong SportPlus or PlusSport approach	<b>Rehabilitation</b> Young people/adults referred or signposted to sport after leaving prison/YOI
Locality A: LTO 1	√					
Locality A: LTO 2		√				
Locality A: LTO 3			√			
Locality A: LTO 4				√		
Locality A: LTO 5					√	
Locality A: LTO 6						√

# Challenges – Access to resources

- AEF programme - Lack of delivery budget for LTOs from Lottery fund – support, fill gaps, pro-active, M&E
- LTOs - Lack of resources – short and long-term sustainability of LTOs and also sessions, lack of admin support for small LTOs
- Referral partners - Need more funding for more sustainable referral opportunities

# Challenges: Partnership working

- Partnership working for the Programme – takes time, different ways of working, differing views of sport's value
- Partnership working for LTOs:
  - More support needed from partners incl. police/YOS – incl. focus on safety
  - Multi-agency approach - 'sport can't do it all'
  - Partnerships
    - Disclosures to agencies – loss of young person's trust
  - Better partnerships needed between LTOs - moving from competition for funding towards 'on the ground' joint working
- Partnership working for statutory agencies:
  - Some statutory agencies have limited/ no contact with their young people after making the referral
  - Some statutory agencies have limited contact with the LTOs for referrals – lack of time/ capacity

# Challenges: referrals

- AEF Programme support for the referrals – embedding a common referral approach, ensuring the appropriate P/S/T levels are used
- LTO referral support needed:
  - Safeguarding for staff and young people
  - Dynamics of referred young people – victims and perpetrators, known to each other
  - Back to the referral agencies – information, disclosures..
- Referral agencies:
  - Need more appropriate, local referral opps with LTOs in areas where young people live
  - Challenges of matching referrals to LTOs – ages, dynamics, numbers, group vs 121, lack of referral opps, transport issues
  - Some LTOs overpromise and need more resources
  - Need sustainable referral opportunities

# Challenges: Supporting delivery of sports sessions

- Areas of support needed by LTOs:
  - Attendance rates
  - Engagement levels
  - Sharing good practice – SportPlus, PlusSport, volunteering, mentoring
  - Building the capacity of the workforce:
    - Recruiting, supporting and retaining staff - young leaders, lived experience, culturally appropriate, DBS
  - Safeguarding
    - Dynamics of running sessions with young people – victims and perpetrators
  - Complexities of young people
    - Keeping young people engaged if being exploited



# Challenges for the M&E system

- Encouraging more LTOs to use the M&E toolkit and submit their data
- LTOs have a lack of resources to collect M&E data – staff and time
- Survey difficult for young people to complete
- Different M&E data required by different funders - multiple M&E returns, time, resource – need a streamlined system
- Some funders want to retain their own M&E system



# Areas of consideration

1. How can the team be embedded more meaningfully into AEF/AE.
2. Should there be consideration about the prioritisation of work areas
  - Should primary level sports interventions be considered?
  - What is the balance between secondary and tertiary level interventions?
  - Should there be a balance between geographical areas
  - Referral mechanisms
  - Supporting quality sports interventions
3. What value would the audit mapping bring and how can it be completed?
4. How can the work move from reactive to proactive?
5. What does system change mean and what would it look like?
6. What would a sustainability plan look like and what is the vision?

# Recommendations for the AEF programme

- Improved short-term planning
  - Moving from a reactive towards a more planned approach
    - Clear priorities and roles – localities, P/S/T, LTOs, referrals, a co-ordinated, supported referral system, partnerships, funding
  - Audit mapping as a planning tool – to support the identification of priorities
  - Support from the Strategic Board (and others?) for starting to improve the systems and infrastructure
    - M&E
    - Commissioning
- Long-term planning
  - Overall vision for the programme – short and long-term
  - Role of Strategic Sport and Crime Prevention Board
    - Shared understanding and vision
    - Strategic plan
    - Champions and advocates to support system change

THANK YOU

- Add

# Additional Slides



# Introduction

The Active Essex Foundation in collaboration with StreetGames and Loughborough University are working together to support Community Sports Providers/Local Trusted Organisations (LTOs) to collect and evidence how physical activity and sport is an effective tool for engaging young people to divert them away from criminal behaviours and towards a positive lifestyle with positive outcomes.

This report provides the key findings from research and analysis of coach and leader interviews, young person responses to surveys and attendance and engagement data provided by Community Sports Providers/LTOs.





# Attendance – Young People

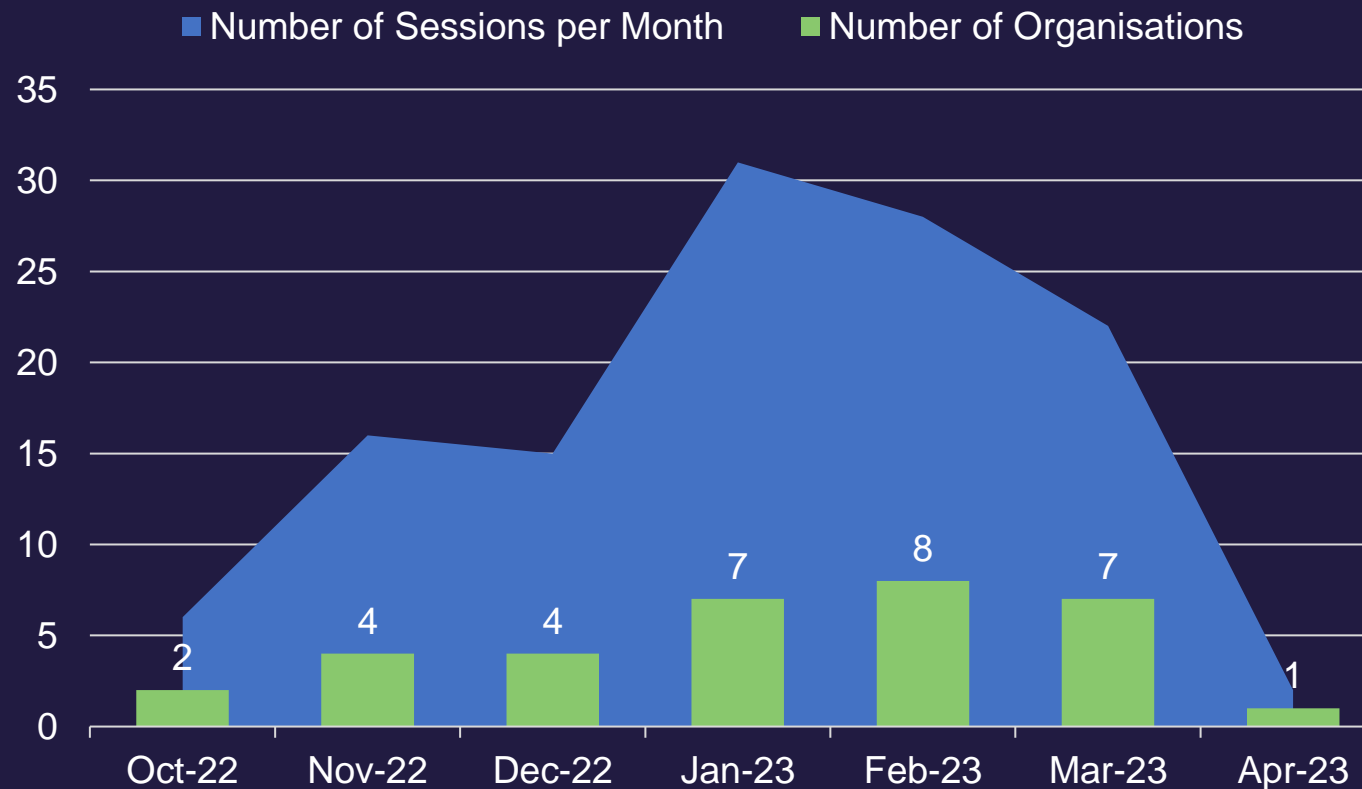
87.5 % of the young people recorded on LTOs' attendance and engagement sheets or responded to the participant survey (total: 352) were marked in attendance and/or on the engagement matrix.

Young people participation rates and patterns vary because:

- Some young people did not attend at all
- Some young people only attended 1 or 2 sessions
- Some young people attended intermittently
- Some young people attended most weeks or all sessions
- Some LTOs only provided engagement matrix so attendance was inferred from this.

# Attendance

The chart below shows the total number of sessions provided by LTOs per month, and the number of organisations that were delivering these sessions each month.







# Attendance

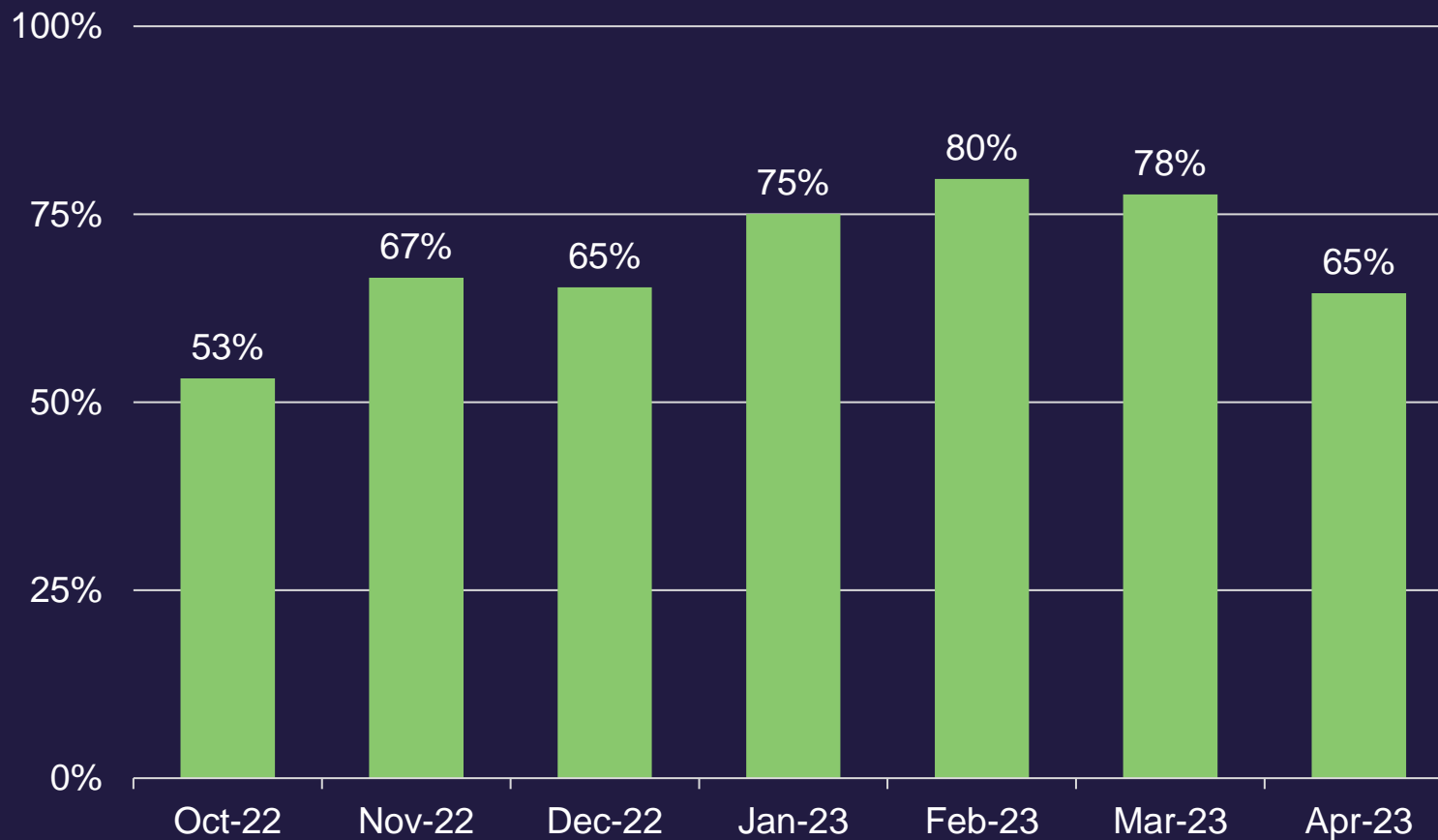
The table below shows the time periods (by month) that LTOs/Community Sports Providers provided attendance and engagement data about young people. **Periods ranged from 2 to 19 weeks.**

	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23
Organisation 1							
Organisation 2							
Organisation 3							
Organisation 4							
Organisation 5							
Organisation 6							
Organisation 7							
Organisation 8							



# Attendance – Young People

The chart below shows the percentage of young people that attended LTO sessions per month.



# Engagement Levels

An 'Engagement Level Matrix' (see below) has been used to measure young people's engagement at LTO sessions.

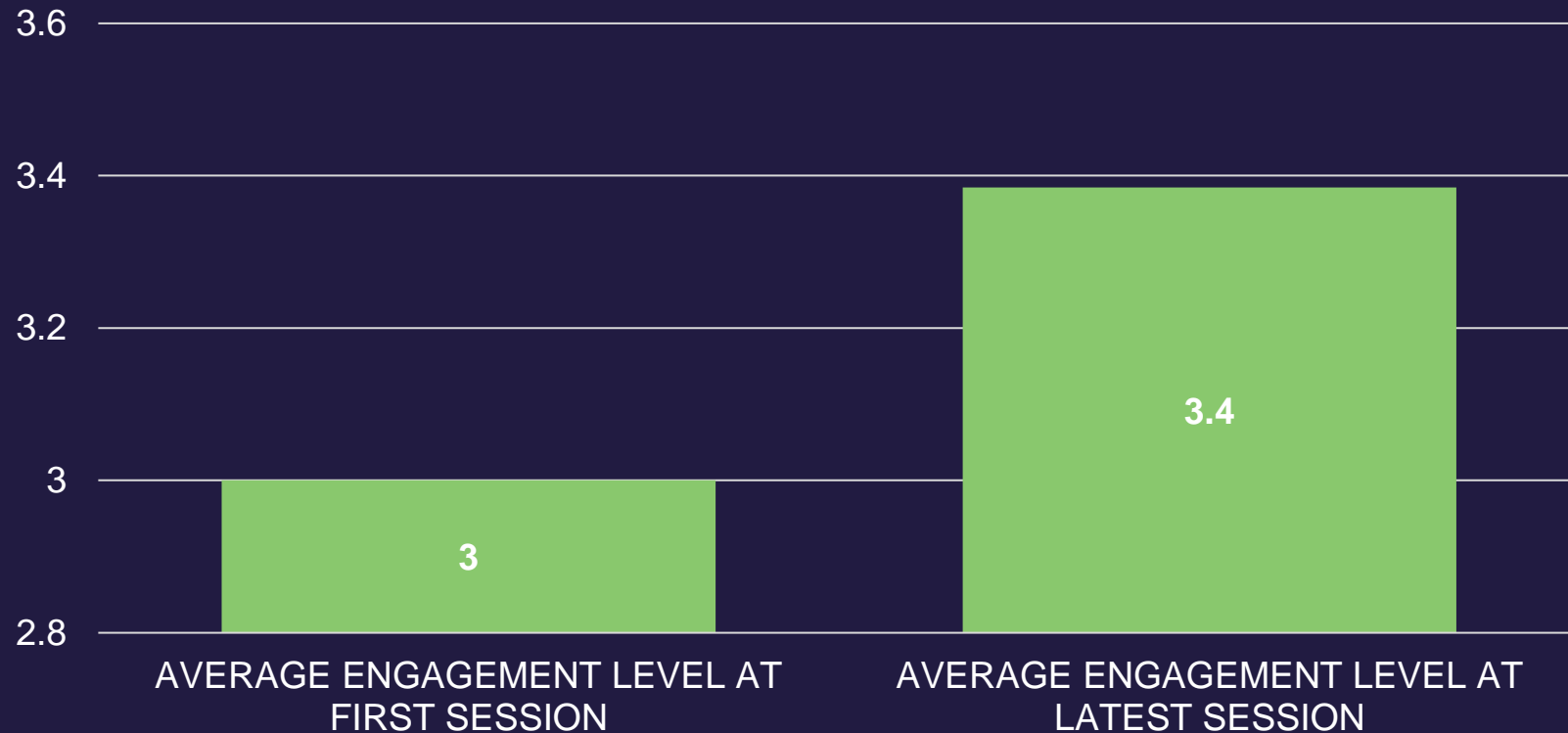




# Engagement by Young People

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
Disengagement	Curiosity	Involvement	Achievement	Autonomy

**Overall, the average engagement level score increased by 0.4, but remained on level 3 or Involvement.**

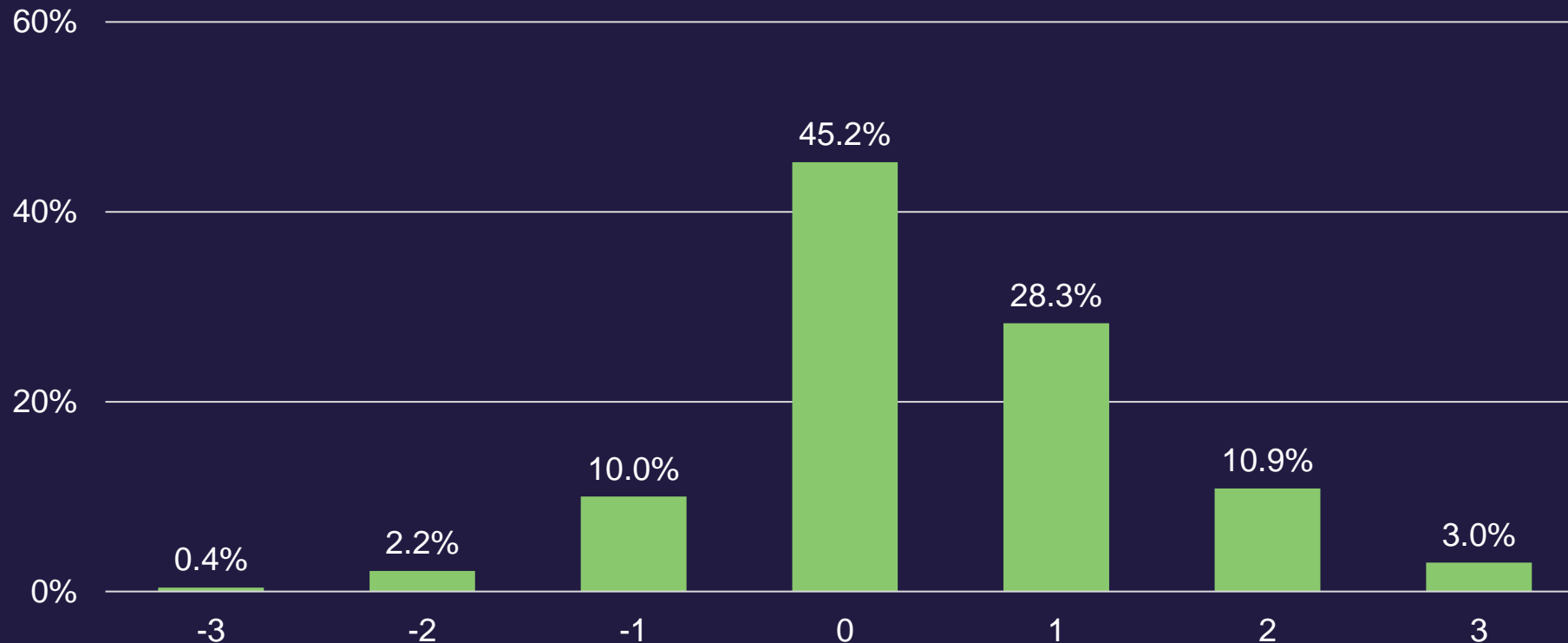




# Engagement by Young People

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
Disengagement	Curiosity	Involvement	Achievement	Autonomy

Overall, **the average engagement level movement is positively skewed**. About 42% of the young people increased their engagement score by at least one level between first and latest session.



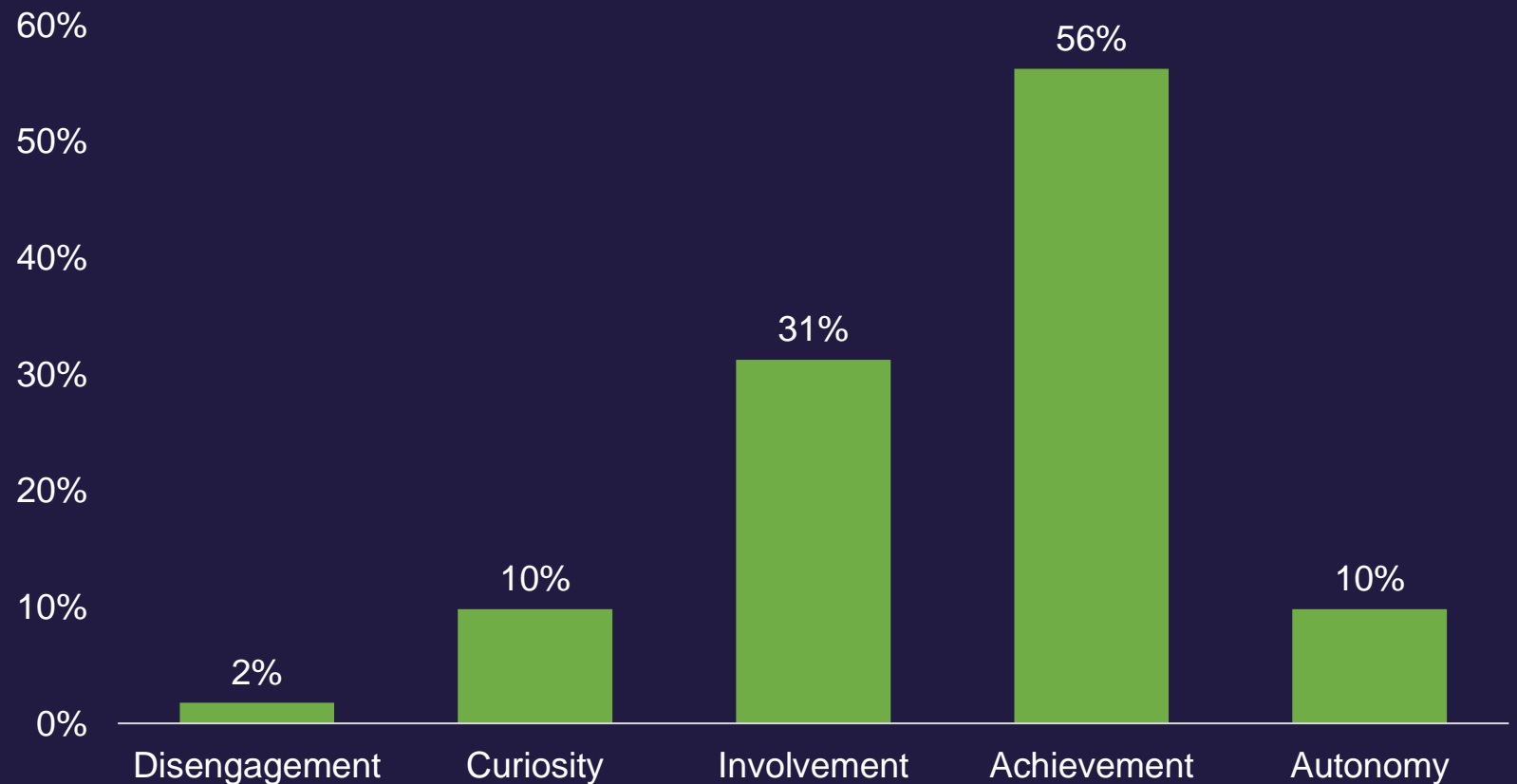


# Engagement by Young People

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
Disengagement	Curiosity	Involvement	Achievement	Autonomy

Young people's engagement level can be assessed at one or more sessions therefore, their recorded first and latest scores may not be reflective of their highest engagement level, which the chart depicts.

**Key Insight: 56% of the young people achieved the engagement level score of 4 or achievement whilst involved with a LTO.**





# Participant Surveys - Sport and Physical Activity

**3.2**

**Average number of days that young people done a total of 30 minutes or more of physical activity which was enough to raise their breathing rate.**

**Based on 52 responses.**

Based on only 19 matched responses, initial insight indicates the average number of days that young people done a total of 30 minutes or more of physical activity was **2.2 (days)**.

**Young People have participated in a range of sports and activities, these include:**

**MINDFULESS**

**FOOTBALL**

**BASKETBALL**

**FISHING**

**RUGBY**

**ROCK CLIMBING**

**PARKOUR**

**BOXING**

**GARDENING**

**GOLF**

**DANCE**

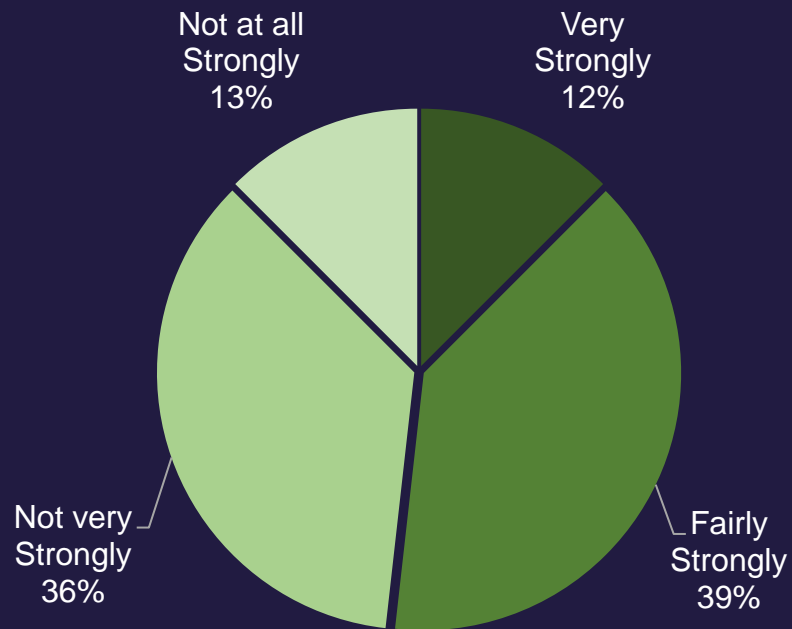
**TENNIS**

**FITNESS/MULTISPORTS**

# Participant Surveys - Belonging, Trust and Community Safety

## Belonging

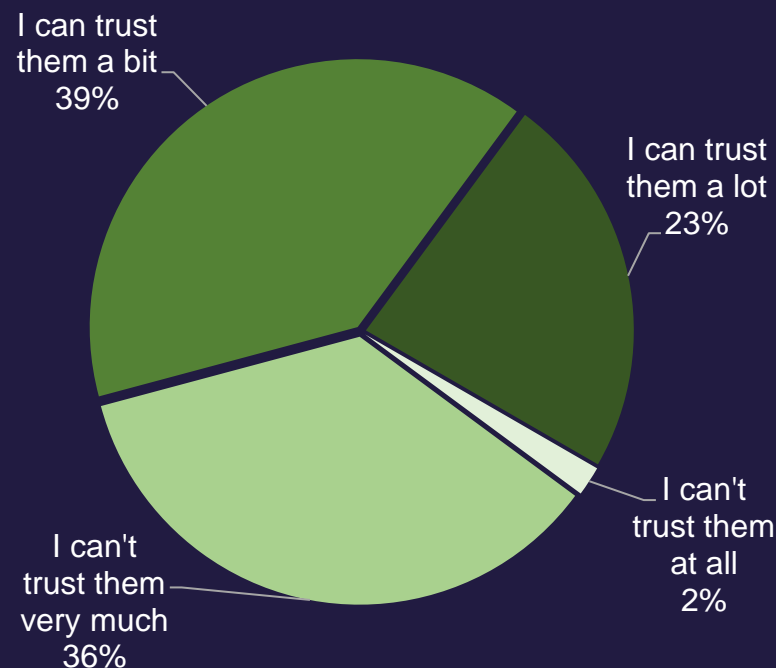
**52% of young people felt that they belonged to their immediate neighbourhood**



Based on 56 responses

## Trust

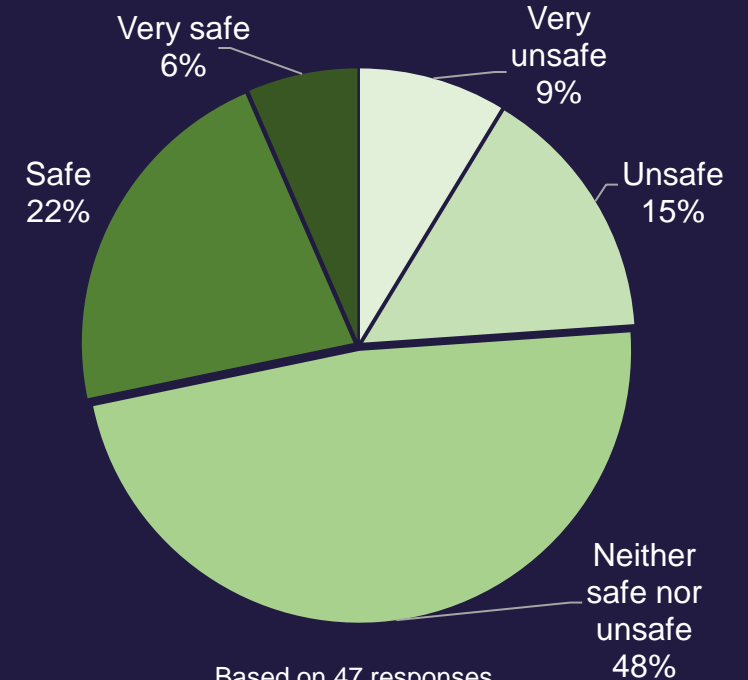
**63% of the young people felt that they can trust people of similar to age to them**



Based on 57 responses

## Safety in Local Community

**72% of young people felt unsafe (or neither) in their local community. Two ways that would help them feel safer were being in a group of friends or being on their phone.**



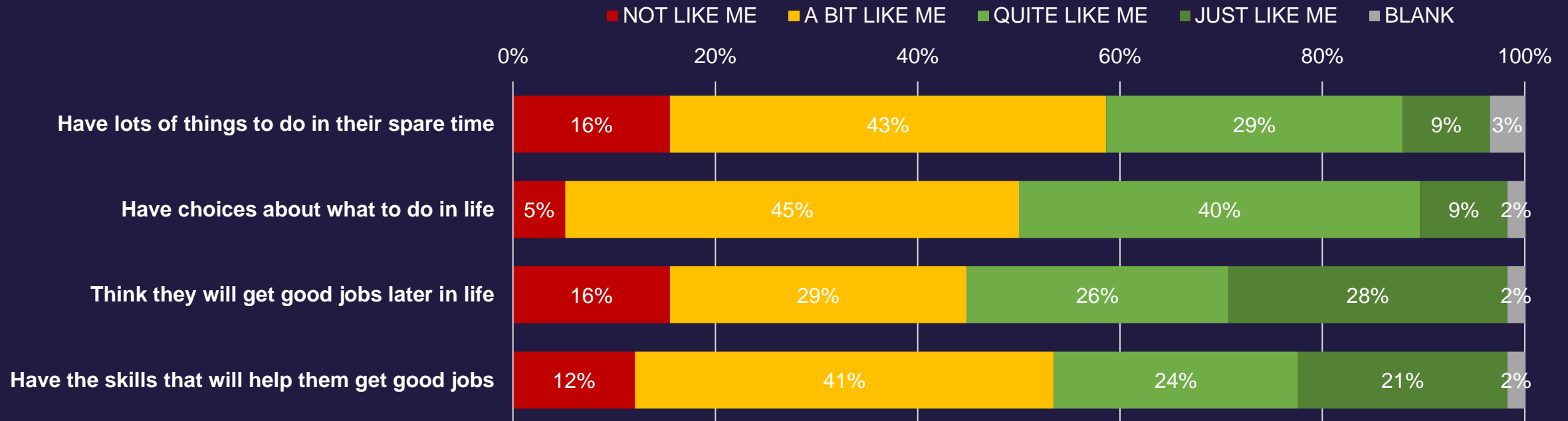
Based on 47 responses



# Participant Surveys – Feelings, Choices and Future Prospects

## Key Insights:

- Nearly 60% of the young people indicated that it was not or a bit like them to have lots of things to do in their spare time.
- Regarding future prospects, there was a nearly even split amongst the young people around their perception on choices about what to do with life. Although over 50% think they will get good jobs later in life.



Based on 58 responses to participant baseline survey

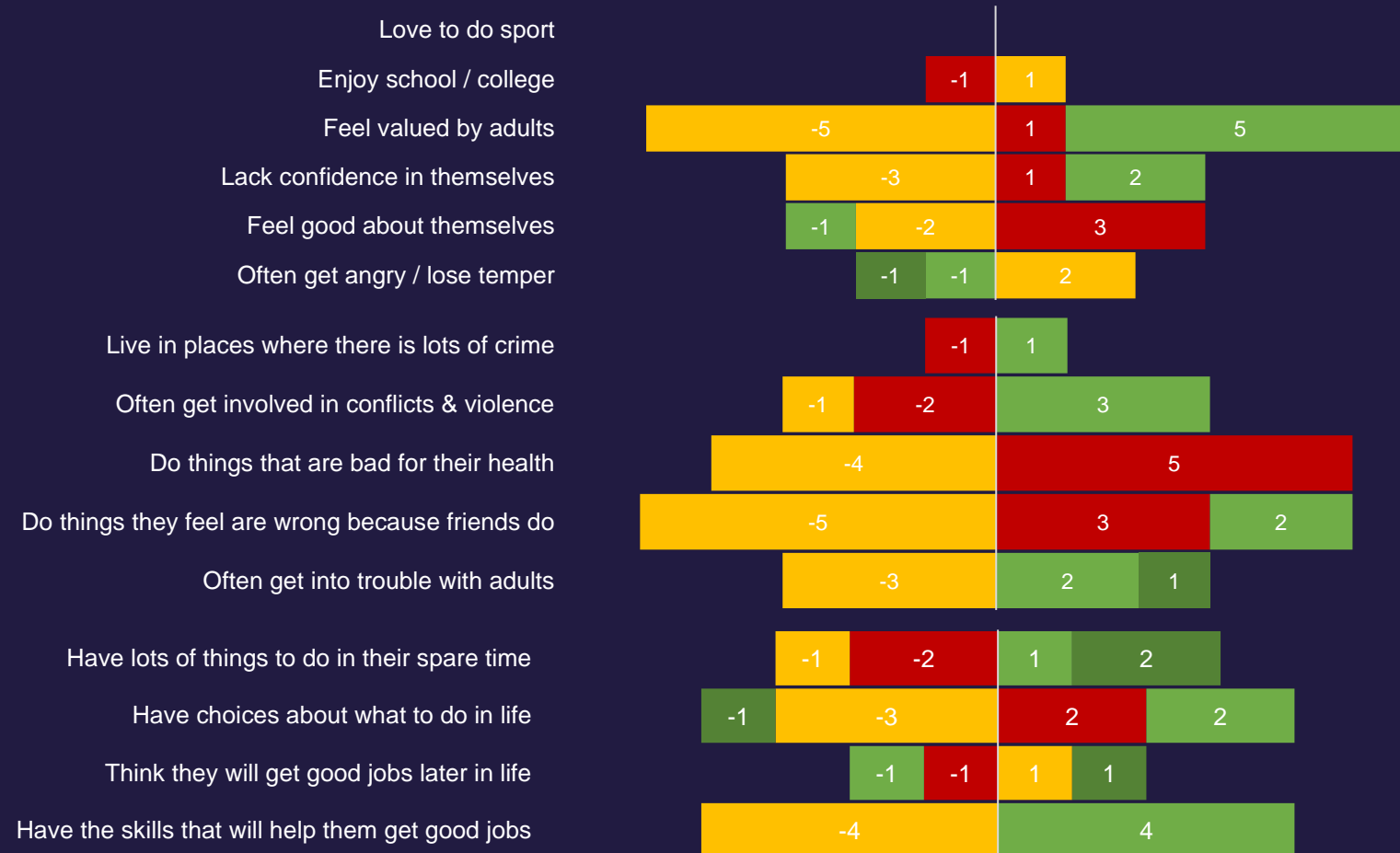
# Participant Surveys – Feelings, Choices and Future Prospects

■ NOT LIKE ME

■ A BIT LIKE ME

■ QUITE LIKE ME

■ JUST LIKE ME



## Based on the 19 matched responses:

- Increase in the total number of young people that feel valued by adults.
- Decrease in the total number of young people who had done things that were bad for their health, with an increase in the number that now say this is not like them.
- Increase in the total number of young people who now think they have lots of things to do in their spare time.
- Increase in the total number of young people who now think they have the skills that will help them good jobs.