

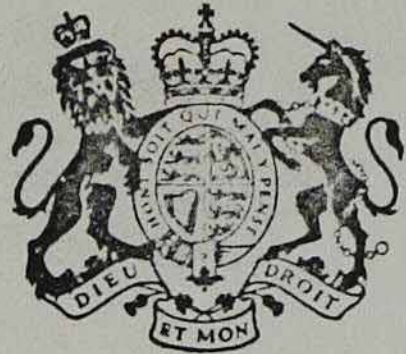
Confidential Filing

The PM's meeting with representatives
of the Community Service Volunteers (CSV)

SOCIAL SERVICES

JULY 1980

Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date
8.7.80.							
30.7.80.							
11.8.80							
11.11.80							
PREM 19/369							



cc D/Emp

HLB

Social Services

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

11 November 1980

Thank you for your letter of 10 November.

I am afraid I cannot let you have a copy of the note of the meeting on 7 July but I can say apropos Mark Jackson's article, that the Prime Minister was under the clear impression at the meeting that Dr. Dickson was proposing a programme of National Youth Service with an element of compulsion in it, and that she said that she was not disposed to such a programme if it involved compulsion. The point about serving members of the armed forces came up in a quite different context: you suggested that it would be helpful if army personnel could be seconded to CSV to supervise particular projects.

Whether or not Mark Jackson has a copy of the note of the meeting I know not; but I can tell you that it was not "verbatim".

T. P. LANKESTER

Mrs. Elizabeth Hoodless

EB

CSV

cc D/emp

COMMUNITY SERVICE VOLUNTEERS

237 Pentonville Road, London N1 9NJ
Telephone 01-278 6601

EH/CAS

Tim Lankester, Esq.,
10, Downing Street,
Whitehall,
London, SW1

10th November, 1980

Dear Tim,

Mark Jackson of the Times Educational Supplement claims that he has seen a verbatim note of our meeting at No.10. If it exists might we also be allowed to see a copy? His claims about the contents of the note and our recollection seem to diverge significantly. I attach a note of his piece in last weeks TES.

Yours sincerely,

Elisabeth

Elisabeth Hoodless
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Enc: TES note

CSV's principal objective is to involve people in community service and to encourage social change. Our task is with the young; involvement should enable them to help the community and develop their own potential. has an important role to play as an ideas bank in the field of community involvement.



CSV is now working through five major programmes:

1. **A FULL-TIME VOLUNTEER PROGRAMME**, which involves young people in community service from four to twelve months throughout the United Kingdom. Over two thousand are placed each year. Projects give volunteers board, lodging, pocket-money and fares.
2. **AN ADVISORY SERVICE**, which produces ideas and materials for schools and colleges wishing to involve their pupils and students in social action related to the curriculum and which sets up local projects.
3. **A PROGRAMME FOR DISADVANTAGED VOLUNTEERS**, which involves borstal trainees (in their last month of sentence) and children in the care of Local Authorities in community service.
4. **A MEDIA PROGRAMME**, which works with television and radio companies to recruit volunteers of every age and background, and to link them with needs.
5. **A YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME**, which deploys around one thousand young people in full-time work in the social services, with Government funding.

LOCAL OFFICERS

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MANCHESTER 50 Woodcote Road, West Timperley, Altrincham, Cheshire. Zena Homewood 061 969 4981

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TAYSIDE/FIFE Castle House, Ceres, Fife. Margaret Cummins 033 482 445

ADVISORY SERVICE FIELD BASED WORKERS

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NORTHERN IRELAND Schools Community Involvement Project, Londonderry Teachers' Centre, Magee University College, Northland Road, Londonderry, BT48 7JE. Sister Catherine Boyle 0504 64509

SALFORD Salford School Concern Project, Chaseley Field Teachers' Centre, Chaseley Road, Salford, M6 7DZ. Richard O'Connell 061 736 4112

CHILDREN IN CARE FIELD BASED VOLUNTEER DIRECTORS

BIRMINGHAM CSV, Birmingham Social Services Department, Area 2, 23 All Saints Road, Birmingham, B18 5QB. Kathleen England 021 554 6279

BOLTON CSV, Bolton Social Services Department, Marsden House, Deansgate, Bolton, BL1 1BE. 0204 34871

EAST SUSSEX CSV, East Sussex Social Services Department, Brighton Division, 15-17 Princes Street, Brighton, BN2 1SL. David Nicholls 0273 693693 X89

East Sussex Social Services Department, Esher House, 48 St Leonards Road, Eastbourne. Jean Southey 0323 37551

SOUTH WEST REGION (DEVON & CORNWALL) SCOTLAND

SUFFOLK

SUNDERLAND

WANDSWORTH

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME SCHEMES

ISLINGTON Springboard Islington, 338-340 Upper Street, London N1. Caroline Reeson 01 226 0508

Operation Cleanup, Capel King's Cross, (Basement), 247 Pentonville Road, London N1. Clive Attenborough 01-837 9364

KENT Springboard Kent, 388 High Street, Chatham, Kent. Colin Guest 0634 409369

LANARK Springboard Lanark, 303 Brandon Street, Motherwell, Lanarkshire. Stuart Rutherford 0698 54828

NORTHERN IRELAND Young Help, 3rd Floor, 22 High Street, Belfast BT1 2BD. Fred Williams 02332 46981/25385

SOUTHWARK Springboard Southwark, Tress House, 3-5 Stamford Street, London SE1 9NT. Wendy Fryer 01 261 9273/9283/9351

SUNDERLAND Springboard Sunderland, 10 Toward Road, Sunderland, Tyne & Wear. Gordon Jackson 0783 79923/41429

MEDIA PROGRAMME OFFICERS

COMMUNITY ACTION RADIO & TELEVISION (CART) Ulster CSV, 41 University Street, Belfast BT7 1FY. 0232 27855

TV, Downtown Radio, BBC Radio Ulster

CLYDEACTION (Radio Clyde) CSV, 1 Lynedoch Place, Glasgow G3 6AB. Elizabeth Partyka 041 332 0261

THAMESMEAD INSOUND HELP! PROGRAMME (Thames TV) 19 Tavy Bridge, Thamesmead, London SE2. Frank Warren 310 5025

TRAINING UNIT 149 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 9LL. Viv Taylor Gee/Gill Brown 388 5199

CSV, 2nd Floor, The Ralli Building, Stanley Street, Salford, M3 5EF. John Callaghan 061 832 9477/5748

...during the war. His was again interrupted to leave his apprenticeship towards the end of the career as an instructor in the area of current affairs. After a lengthy career, he entered FE via engineering, later becoming head of technology at Padbury before taking up his

...president of the lecturers' NATFHE, he led the way years ago to negotiate much envied conditions of employment. With patience and a deft touch, he helped win for the working week of 30 hours, with maximum time laid down, 20 to 22 hours for

...labeled it a "skiver's charter".

"Basically", he recalls, "being a moderate I think we got the agreement by stressing the complexity of the teaching job rather than pressing for industrial action. I wouldn't wish to ignore what industrial action can do. But it should be the last rather than the first resort."

As his lecturing career progressed he began "almost accidentally" to get much more interested in the "educational process as such" and embarked on research on the curriculum, projects on team teaching, assessment, curriculum evaluation and took up education consultancies in Singapore and India.

His experience in form entry had left him in no doubt of the bewildering plethora of one-year courses facing the uncommitted school leaver. The *Basis for Choice* report offered a solution in its common one-year curriculum framework. "The solution happens to be coin-

It irks him a bit that his proposals are being described now as a 17-plus exam rather than a course or preferably curriculum framework. Schools tend to put exams first and the curriculum follows. FE is the other way about, he says. The Mansell vocational preparation curriculum prescribes only areas and objectives. It is not prescriptive, in spite of its 60 per cent core element, about actual subjects to be studied. Students who complete it will get a four-page sophisticated profile which could include some formal test but also some work experience and "maturing experiences" such as visits to magistrates' courts.

"The concept of vocational preparation is a concept more amenable to a mobile work force and new technology than more rigid apprenticeship schemes", Mr Mansell explains.

"We have to recognize that everybody must have a chance of doing



Jack Mansell as Natfhe president in 1975 when he helped win the FE teachers their much envied 30-hour working week.

something. It is not good enough for industry to use market forces to grab the highest ability candidate. They ought to realize that they have certain jobs that a lot of youngsters can do."

He says the alternative model to the rigid apprenticeship schemes that have dominated industry's thinking, would be a "process of vocational preparation which keeps a kid flexible, gives him basic skills and allows him to jump in any way that employment demands.

"Some form of curriculum which earns the transition from school to work is the right of all school leavers, whether they are high or low ability, committed or uncommitted."

Compulsory service: a great debate?

by Mark Jackson

The most emotive issue in youth affairs, compulsory youth service, is coming to a head. Youth organizations are preparing to resist a major public campaign by those who favour conscripting youngsters for community work.

Influential politicians, including Mr Michael Meacher, MP, a former Labour minister and Baroness David, the opposition education spokesman in the Lords, are among the founders of a body which has been set up to push the idea of a national programme of full-time community work for all young people. The group, who call themselves "The Commission on Youth and the Needs of the nation" want to force a widespread public debate on whether youngsters should be compelled to spend a time in such service.

Coincidentally, it appears, a powerful plea for all young people to be legally barred from ordinary employment and to be obliged to undertake community work has been made by one of Britain's leading employment experts, Professor George Wedell, who is now head of the Common Market Commission's vocational training division.

The Commission on Youth's chairman, Mr Mike Hanson, the Manpower Services Commission's former Greater London regional director, who set up the government's original work experience scheme for unemployed youngsters, says that he is against the principle of compulsion, but that it needs to be thrashed out publicly if only to dispose of the idea. But among the members of the "commission" is Dr Alex Dickson, chairman of Com-

munity Service Volunteers, who is the leading proponent of what he prefers to call universal service.

It was following a meeting between Dr Dickson and his director, Mrs Elizabeth Hoodless with the Prime Minister earlier this year that employment ministers suggested that the dole might be withheld from those who refused to do some form of community work. The Prime Minister had to intervene in the ensuing row, making it plain that the Government was not considering any compulsion. Some of those present at the meeting say that Dr Dickson at one point advocated what sounded to them like compulsory service for the young, and suggested that the army might be asked to second instructors. Dr Dickson says that the conversation was confidential, but agrees that he is in favour of using serving members of the armed forces to instruct youngsters on community service projects.

Whatever Dr Dickson actually said at the meeting, Mrs Thatcher quickly made it plain that she was not interested in any form of conscription.

Although Professor Wedell says he has been attracted by some of Dr Dickson's ideas, the professor's advocacy of compulsory youth service primarily as a way of combating unemployment may embarrass the commission, which wants to emphasize its educational and moral value. They agree with the professor that an important element of a national programme is that it should cover everyone and not only the underprivileged—both Professor Wedell and Dr Dickson believe that community service should be one of the entry qualifications for universities. But the commission group

say that community work must not be a second best to employment or as a means of supplementing health and social services.

Mr David Howie, director of the National Youth Bureau, said that the youth organizations would welcome debate on the issue if it led to a genuine scheme with realistic opportunities for youngsters. But that would not happen unless young people themselves and those who worked directly with them were brought on to the new body.

Mr Howie thinks that the question of compulsion will have to figure largely in any discussions of a national scheme, despite the solid opposition of the youth organizations in the past. "A lot has happened in the past two or three years, and support for compulsion is no longer confined to a few backwoodsmen. You might find that a good many youngsters would say they were prepared to do community service only if everyone had to." He added that in any case, even if pilot projects were begun right away to develop the necessary variety of projects, it would take several years before there was a big enough programme to cover every youngster.

Mr Nicholas Hinton, director of the National Council of Voluntary Organizations, agreed that it was inevitable that the compulsion issue should be discussed, and equally inevitable that it would be rejected, because it was simply impracticable, apart from any question of its morality. In a report last week the council made a point of declaring its opposition to any compulsory participation in youth programmes or any attempt to use the withdrawal of benefits as a stick.

Technology gets a very mixed response

Mixed schools turn boys' thoughts towards technology, but girls away from it, suggests a report published this week. The report, produced by the University of Bath and the Standing Conference on Schools' Science and Technology, with Department of Industry money, is based on a survey of 10,000 fourth year pupils.

It finds that boys have significantly more favourable attitudes to technology and industry than girls, and that boys in mixed schools favour them more than those in boys' schools. But girls in single sex schools favour technology and industry more than those who are studying alongside male pupils.

The researchers say that they can see much to be done with this information, but one solution might be to teach boys and girls technological subjects in separate classes, in view of other recent research findings that in mixed schools boys tend to veer more towards technological studies and girls towards the arts. They add the suggestion that it might be helpful, where possible, to let boys and girls have equal time with male and female teachers of technological subjects.

The researchers point out that the situation may change because schools, in response to the Equal Opportunities Act, are now teaching both sexes the crafts traditionally

assigned to one, whereas the fourth form girls in the survey had not been taught engineering and technical subjects in their first three years. In all the study schools there were now strenuous attempts to encourage girls to study physics.

The researchers report that at all the study schools there seemed a growing receptivity towards the idea of pupils going on to technological careers. But they fear that spending cutbacks, which they said were having a notable effect on the Nuffield based science teaching, will probably prove detrimental to the pupils' own attitudes towards technology.



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STUDY

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Social Services

11 August 1980

Tim Lankester is now on holiday and he has passed me your letter of 1 August.

It is most helpful to us to have this report of the ideas you have discussed.

The Prime Minister has asked to be kept informed of progress on your talks with Ministers, and she will be writing to Dr. Dickson shortly.

M.A. PATTISON

Mrs. Elizabeth Hoodless

GE.



JPW JPH
CDM

10 DOWNING STREET

THE PRIME MINISTER

8 August 1980

Together with Jim Prior and Keith Joseph I was delighted to see you and your colleagues on 7 July and to have the opportunity to discuss with you the whole problem of youth unemployment and the potential role for voluntary organisations like CSV in helping to deal with it.

Jim Prior wants to involve voluntary organisations as much as possible in alleviating the problems of the unemployed. He is now looking at some of the ideas which you put forward at your meeting with me. Insofar as the Youth Opportunities Programme is concerned I know that the MSC will want to discuss with you the scale of CSV provision under that programme, notably the very successful Springboard schemes. I know that the MSC are interested in the Service Away From Home scheme and want to see it succeed but they will want to see the results of the current evaluation before deciding whether or not to continue to fund it in its present form.

Apart from these specific schemes, it is too early to comment in detail on the various proposals CSV has put forward, but I can assure you that these are most helpful as Ministers consider how the voluntary sector can play a greater part in helping the young unemployed. I understand that Jim Lester and Lord Gowrie made this point at their meeting with Mrs Hoodless and others from CSV on 17 July.

/A number of

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A number of individual government departments contribute to specific CSV projects relevant to their responsibilities. If you have proposals for further work which relate specifically to the fields of interest of individual departments, please feel free to approach them direct.

I am most grateful for the interest you have shown and for your constructive suggestions. It is particularly helpful that you should have come forward with these now since, as I have said, the Government is in the process of examining these issues and will be able to take your views fully into account.

(SGD) MARGARET THATCHER

Dr. Alec Dickson.

vb



10 DOWNING STREET

PRIME MINISTER

Here is Mr. Prior's report on MSC's consideration of the Community Service Volunteers' suggestions.

The report seems a little condescending - "interesting ideas but they do not really fit in with what Government is already doing." Mr. Prior suggests that you should now write to CSV, and I attach the draft he has offered, slightly amended.

M.A.P.

6 August 1980



2003

PRIME MINISTER

Following your meeting on 7 July with Dr Alec Dickson, the Director of Community Service Volunteers, and his colleagues, I have considered further the ideas CSV put forward for their own programmes and their more general ideas. Since that meeting Lord Gowrie and Mr Lester have seen Mrs Hoodless and my officials have also met her.

WHAT CSV DO NOWYOP

First by way of background it must be emphasised that CSV is already one of the major voluntary organisations in the Youth Opportunities Programme and is primarily concerned with the schemes run under the community service element of this programme which is for the unemployed in the 16-18 age group. Like other parts of the programme this is designed to aid unemployed young persons' personal development and so improve their chances of obtaining permanent employment. CSV under YOP operates through small teams on projects, or placements with host organisations (eg, hospitals, nurseries, old peoples' homes etc). They also sponsor schemes in STEP (for long term unemployed over 18s), and a scheme designed to provide work experience in Community Service through placements for young people away from their home areas.

VOLUNTEER PROGRAMMES

Secondly they run a number of volunteer programmes, under which young people, not necessarily unemployed and not restricted to a particular age group are placed in a variety of social work. The main volunteer programme is funded by the Voluntary Services Unit of the Home Office. There are also special programmes eg, the Borstal Scheme (supported by the Home Office), the Children in Care Scheme and Hospital Volunteers (DHSS).



All these schemes are relatively small in scale, eg, in Great Britain CSV provide only about 700 of the 9,000 places in YOP provided by the voluntary sector. Similarly the numbers in the volunteer services are small (2,430 in all).

It is important to appreciate that there are differences in the financial arrangements. Those in YOP are paid the same allowance (£23.50 at present) as all YOP trainees. The volunteers funded by VSU are paid board and lodging, and/or pocket money, by the organisations which they assist. The Home Office - or other Government Department - pays administrative expenses.

CSV's PROPOSALS

CSV have divided their proposals into the feasible and the possible. If I might start with the former, it seems clear from the further discussions which Ministers and officials have had with Mrs Hoodless that CSV are primarily interested in expanding their own volunteer programme. They have supplied preliminary estimates for two stages of expansion each providing an additional 1,000 volunteers a year (500 places in each stage). The estimates would need refining before any decisions could be taken, but CSV would want proportionately more assistance for administrative costs for the first stage, whereas particularly in the second stage they would not be confident that sufficient volunteers could be placed without the Government financing the £10 pocket money, and even the board and lodging of the volunteers. If the Government met all these costs this would make the scheme much more comparable to YOP in conception and cost and possibly more expensive per place. Moreover CSV have not hitherto targetted their scheme to the unemployed, though no doubt many of their volunteers would be receiving supplementary or unemployment benefit if they had not found volunteer jobs. It would change its open character if they did, although they could well increase the unemployed element in their scheme by concentrating on particular areas.



The expansion of CSV's schemes in the Youth Opportunities Programme is certainly something the MSC is very willing to consider in the context of an enlarged YOP. The future of YOP is something my colleagues and I are now discussing with the MSC and it is indeed likely that more opportunities will be needed in view of the recent rises in youth unemployment. I think therefore that when the size of the programme is settled we will be able to react positively to CSV's suggestions for enlarged springboard and service away from home schemes. Our discussions with MSC also embrace the establishment of centres where vacancies in voluntary work and information about other voluntary authorities can be sought. These might be based in Jobcentres or in an enlarged network of the existing volunteer bureaux.

For the present, however, and particularly with regard to the main volunteer programme, I do not think there would be merit in making available in the immediate future additional Government funds to CSV, because the numbers involved are likely to be small in relation to current increases in the numbers of unemployed. It is however for further consideration whether if we decide to do anything more generally about facilitating the use of volunteers it would be compatible to say we are prepared to finance stage I of the CSV proposal on condition that we are satisfied that the administrative costs are strictly necessary, and that sponsors pay pocket money and board and lodging. In that case the Secretary of State for Social Services would be ready to consider whether some funds could be made available to enable organisations to take on volunteers. It is doubtful however whether there is a case for expanding the CSV's Main Volunteer Programme in isolation (under the terms mentioned in para 5) and there would be a problem of financing, since the Voluntary Services Unit of the Home Office (which at present funds the CSV Main Volunteer Programme) is unable significantly to increase its grant.

NEW APPROACHES

Turning to CSV's possible developments you will appreciate that I very much wish that the voluntary approach should be made use of in our plans for dealing with the unemployed. But to work on all the lines proposed by CSV may not be the most effective approach. In addition I think it important that we gain as wide-spread support for proposals for helping the unemployed as possible. Moreover we need to carry with us the major voluntary organisations (many of whom already help the unemployed in substantial ways through YOP) which means that there are limitations on what we can say to CSV alone. Something of their ideas is already informing our thinking. The idea of a major drive on urban dereliction and the use of the young unemployed on home insulation work are both under consideration and in the case of home insulation, proposals for a new, though small scale, MSC scheme are in train. The YOP already counts among its sponsors bodies active in conservation work and there would be scope for expansion in an enlarged programme. On the global approach underlying the ideas of a universal year of service, there has already been considerable debate both in the House, and in meetings and correspondence between myself and colleagues, and proponents of universal voluntary service ideas. Generally our view has been that the present programmes, which work well, are founded on an individual and voluntary approach which would be lost in this kind of "solution en masse".

Patrick Jenkin, in a letter to me, has commented that it would not be sensible to set up a mechanism separate from the normal allocation arrangements for health authorities for finding volunteers, although there may be some scope for increasing financial help to voluntary bodies like CSV that provide health service placements. On the question of "competitive tendering" by local authorities for the provision of meals on wheels, residential and day care services, authorities are at present free to make whatever arrangements they consider appropriate and these include the use of volunteers. He sees no case for encouraging them to displace existing and stable volunteer forces.

Generally, I think it is essential to see the picture in the round



rather than proceed piecemeal or attempt at this stage to give definitive judgements on each of CSV's possible developments. Also, of course, since additional expenditure could be involved, it is particularly important so to do. Consequently I consider that our approach to the voluntary sector needs to be looked at in the context of plans for the future of YOP and for other measures of assistance. I have therefore asked my officials to conduct a wide ranging review of special employment measures looking particularly but not exclusively at those for young people with a view to producing proposals for me in the early autumn. Our ideas are necessarily at a preliminary stage of consideration and I do not think it will help to go public on them at this stage. I need to consider the priorities which would be assigned to possible new schemes in terms of their relative cost effectiveness. We will need to keep in mind the possibility of assisting CSV as part of our more general approach.

Apart from CSV's volunteer programme CSV is one of many volunteer organisations which takes part in YOP, and I do not think it would be appropriate for their Springboard and other YOP activities to be separately financed. The YOP programme is based on the need to ensure that local needs are met, through the local initiatives and enterprises, supervised by Areas Boards on which the voluntary organisations have a place.

I attach a draft letter which you might send to Dr Dickson.

I am sending copies of this minute to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord President, the Home Secretary, the Secretary of State for Health and Social Security, Education and Science, Defence, Industry, Environment, Scotland and Wales and to Sir Robert Armstrong.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "J P".

J P

5 August 1980

CONFIDENTIAL

DRAFT LETTER FROM PRIME MINISTER TO DR DICKSON CSV

Together with Jim Prior and Keith Joseph I was delighted to see you and your colleagues on 7 July and to have the opportunity to discuss with you the whole problem of youth unemployment and the potential role for voluntary organisations like CSV in helping to deal with it.

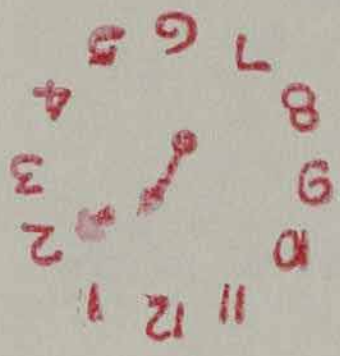
Jim Prior wants to involve voluntary organisations as much as possible in alleviating the problems of the unemployed. He is now looking at some of the ideas which you put forward at your meeting with me. Insofar as the Youth Opportunities Programme is concerned I know that the MSC will want to discuss with you the scale of CSV provision under that programme, notably the very successful Springboard schemes. I know that the MSC are interested in the Service Away From Home scheme and want to see it succeed but they will want to see the results of the current evaluation before deciding whether or not to continue to fund it in its present form.

Generally, however, as I am sure you will appreciate it is too early at this point to comment on the various proposals CSV has put forward other than to say that they are certainly informing our thinking on how the voluntary sector can play a greater part in helping the young unemployed. I think this point was made by Jim Lester and Lord Gowrie at their meeting with Mrs Hoodless and other from CSV on 17 July.

I am writing here mainly about your general proposals. A number of individual government departments clearly contribute to specific CSV projects relevant to their responsibilities. If you have, in the current context, proposals for further work specifically directed at fields of interest to individual departments, you can, of course, approach them direct.

CONFIDENTIAL

I am most grateful for the interest you have shown and for your constructive suggestions. It is particularly helpful, that you should have come forward with these now since, as I have said, the Government is in the process of examining these issues and will be able to take your views fully into account.



- 5 AUG 1980

EH/CAS

Tim Lankester, Esq.,
10, Downing Street,
London,
S.W.1.

1st August, 1980

Dear Tim,

1. Following our meeting on the 7th July I thought it might be helpful if I were to let you see the position as we now find it: We met with Lord Gowrie and Jim Lester on the 17th July and with Mr. Hodgkins the Under Secretary at the meeting on the 23rd. Following discussions with him we submitted a proposal for placing an additional 1,000 or 2,000 young people at a net cost of £293,000 and £110,000. I attach a copy.

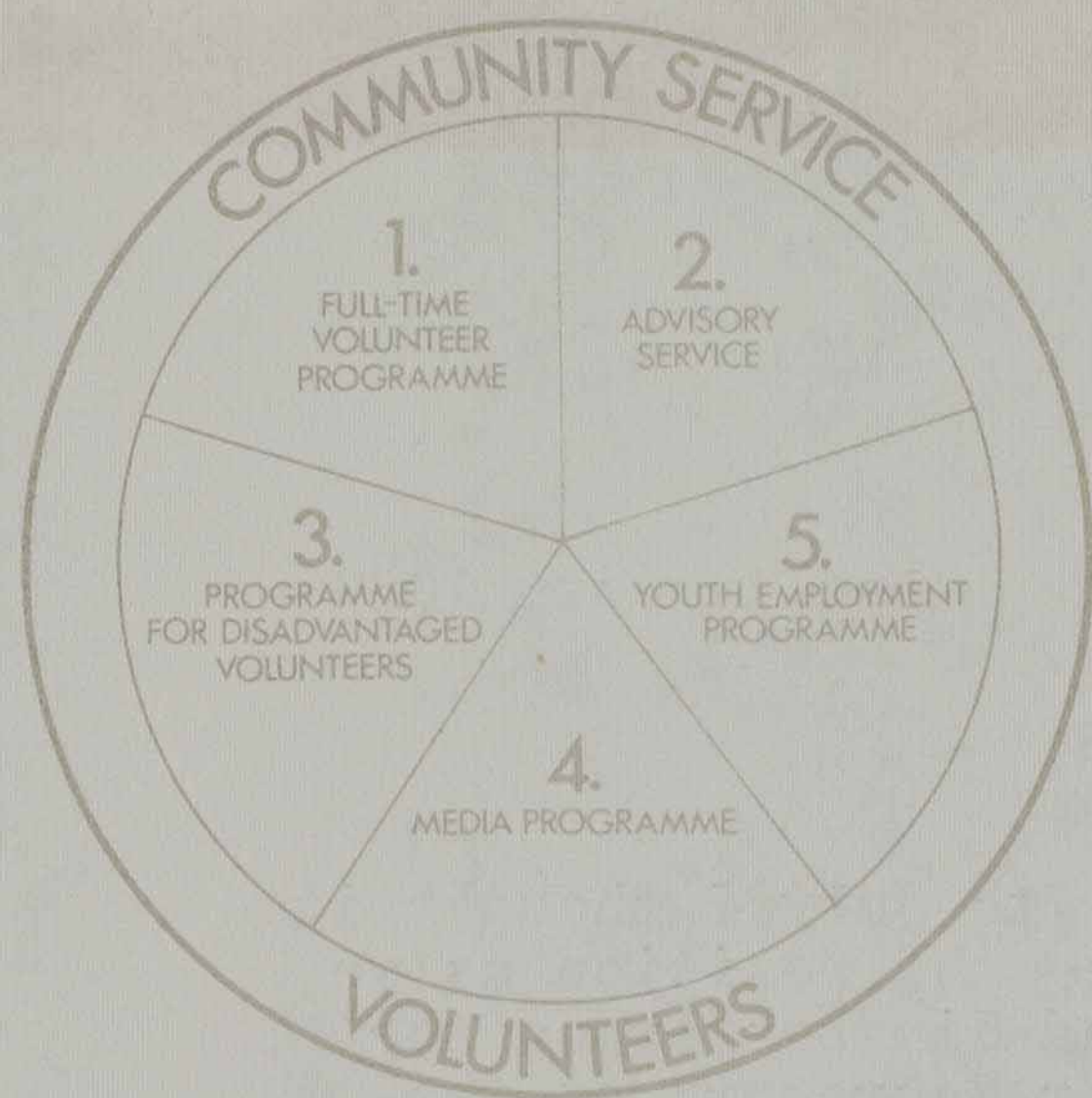
2. Other possibilities we considered are:-

a) Youth Line/Signpost: a telephone information service linked into a local radio and television station which would enable the unemployed in a Town to discover through one phone call where their help could be used and to make contact. Additionally the unit could supply information about further education, sport, MSC opportunities and indeed the whole range of purposeful outlets for underutilised time. Our experience indicates that the media are particularly appropriate for attempting to involve those who are most alienated and least likely to respond to initiatives which have the tinge of "authority" attached to them. We estimate the cost at around £19,000 per station and I could supply further details if there were interest.

b) enabling a housing estate to solve its own maintenance and social problems: We have had discussions with a housing trust and believe we have identified a pilot estate in Tower Hamlets. We would like to make a stab at such an enterprise in the belief that not only would it help tackle some of the aspects of youth unemployment but additionally it would explore new ways of dealing with the rapidly escalating costs of public housing maintenance. We would estimate the direct cost at around £65,000 per annum but have not yet had time to quantify the substantial savings that would accrue to the housing authority and the supplementary benefit commission, probably enough to halve the cost.

c) we have had approaches from a number of organisations concerned about the environment including the Nature Conservancy Council and The British National Trust for Conservation of Volunteers. We have been impressed by the management capability they seem to offer and would welcome the chance to explore further the ways in which they might be able to harness the energy of unemployed youngsters in

CSV's principal objective is to involve people in community service and to encourage social change. Our main task is with the young; involvement should enable them to help the community and develop their own potential. CSV has an important role to play as an ideas bank in the field of community involvement.



CSV is now working through five major programmes:

1. **A FULL-TIME VOLUNTEER PROGRAMME**, which involves young people in community service from four to twelve months throughout the United Kingdom. Over two thousand are placed each year. Projects give volunteers board, lodging, pocket-money and fares.
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LOCAL OFFICERS

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LEEDS	10 Dean Street, Ilkley, West Yorkshire, LS29 8JR. Peter Panteli 0943 608043
LIVERPOOL	Gamlingay, 8 Grange Cross Lane, West Kirby, Wirral, Merseyside, L48 8BL. George Eustance 051-625 8460
MANCHESTER	50 Woodcote Road, West Timperley, Altrin- cham, Cheshire. Zena Homewood 061-969 4981
NEWCASTLE	Norwood, West Avenue, Gosforth, New- castle upon Tyne, NE3 4ES. Janet Giaretta 0632 841290
NORTHERN IRELAND	CSV, 41 University Street, Belfast, BT7 1FY. Mike Gaston 0232 21946
SCOTTISH CO-ORDINATOR	CSV, 1 Lynedoch Place, Glasgow, G3 6AB. Rie Holland 041-331 2375
ABERDEEN	1 St. Swithin Street, Aberdeen, AB1 6XH. Edmund Jones 0224 322549
EDINBURGH	62 Grange Loan, Edinburgh, EH9 2EP. Sandra Carter 031-668 1900
GLASGOW	CSV, 1 Lynedoch Place, Glasgow, G3 6AB. Margaret Critchlow 041-331 2375
TAYSIDE/FIFE	Mansefield, Ceres, Fife. Margaret Cummins 033 482 445

ADVISORY SERVICE FIELD BASED WORKERS

NEWCASTLE	Newcastle Social Action Centre, Room 32, First Floor, Exchange Buildings, Quayside, Newcastle upon Tyne 1. Janet Giaretta 0632 28917
NORTHERN IRELAND	Schools Community Involvement Project, Londonderry Teachers' Centre, Magee University College, Northland Road, Londonderry, BT48 7JE. Sister Catherine Boyle 0504-64509
SALFORD	Salford School Concern Project, Chaseley Field Teachers' Centre, Chaseley Road, Salford, M6 7DZ. Richard O'Connell 061-736 4112

CHILDREN IN CARE FIELD BASED VOLUNTEER DIRECTORS

BIRMINGHAM	CSV, Birmingham Social Services Depart- ment, Area 2, 23 All Saints Road, Birming- ham, B18 5QB. Kathleen England 021-523 4361
BOLTON	CSV, Bolton Social Services Department, Marsden House, Deansgate, Bolton, Lan- cashire. Dianne Fitzpatrick 0204 34871
EAST SUSSEX	CSV, East Sussex Social Services Depart- ment, Brighton Division, 15-17 Princes Street, Brighton, BN2 1SL. Dave Nicholls 0273 693693 X 89

SCOTLAND

CSV, 1 Lynedoch Place, Glasgow, G3 6AB.
Rachel Ball 041-331 2375

SUFFOLK

CSV, Suffolk Social Services Department,
17 Tower Street, Ipswich, IP4 1LH
Mike Morris 0473 51258

WANDSWORTH

IT Centre, 178 Battersea Park Road,
London SW1 W11
John Kennedy 01-720 7323

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME SCHEMES

ISLINGTON

Springboard Islington, Archway Central Hall,
Archway Close, London N19.
01-263 5111

KENT

Springboard Kent, 388 High Street, Chatham,
Kent.
Colin Guest 0634 409369

LANARK

Springboard Lanark, 303 Brandon Street,
Motherwell, Lanarkshire.
Stuart Rutherford 0698 54828

NORTHERN IRELAND

Young Help, 3rd Floor, 22 High Street,
Belfast, BT1 2BD
Fred Williams 0232-46981/25385

SOUTHWARK

Springboard Southwark, Tress House,
3-5 Stamford Street,
London SE1 9NT.
Wendy Fryer 01-261 9273

SUNDERLAND

Springboard Sunderland, 10 Toward Road,
Sunderland, Tyne and Wear.
Bill Garland 0783-79923/41429

MEDIA PROGRAMME OFFICES

COMMUNITY ACTION RADIO & TELEVISION

CSV, 41 University Street, Belfast, BT17 1FY.
0232 27855

(CART) (Ulster TV, Downtown Radio, BBC Radio Ulster)

CLYDEACTION (Radio Clyde)

CSV, 1 Lynedoch Place, Glasgow, G3 6AB.
Elizabeth Partyka 041-332 0261

THAMESMEAD INSOUND HELP!

19 Tavy Bridge, Thamesmead, London SE2
Frank Warren 310-5025

PROGRAMME (Thames TV)

149 Tottenham Court Rd., London W1P 9LL.
Viv Taylor-Gee/Gill Brown 388 5199

TRAINING UNIT

CSV, 2nd Floor, The Ralli Building, Stanley
Street, Salford, M3 5EF.
061-832 9488/5748

both rural and urban environmental improvement. They have considerable experience under the old Job Creation Programme and a ready willingness to develop new possibilities.

d) informal discussions with the Manpower Services Commission leads us to believe that there will be significant growth in the community service aspect of the Youth Opportunities Programme, should funds become available. From our point of view we do not lose sight of the fact that one of the few remaining sectors which is still increasing its demand for labour is the service industries and we know that the kind of preparation that young people get through Community service schemes frequently fits them well for jobs of this kind.

3. However the last three weeks have demonstrated more clearly than ever before how positive responses to unemployment cross departmental boundaries: I fear the present arrangements risk duplication and confusion not only within government but within the voluntary sector itself. Jim Lester alluded to discussions with The National Trust, and the Financial Times reports negotiations between government and MIND and CARE. Is there some way of adopting a more open approach? We here are familiar with the contracting arrangements used by the State of Massachusetts and closer to home The Independent Broadcasting Authority. Would it be impossible to identify a percentage of opportunities sought in any geographical area and then call for bids? In this way it would be possible to ensure a wide range of tasks to be tackled. It would give small locally based agencies the opportunity to mesh in. It might persuade the private sector to participate and it will certainly bring more ideas and possible solutions into the daylight.

4. In discussions during the last three weeks a number of points have come to light about eligibility for benefits: it appears that some supplementary benefits offices insist that claimants undertake no work paid or unpaid in which it includes community service. David Donnison has kindly agreed to deal with problems as and when they come to light. I have written to Reginald Prentice (copy enclosed) about the difficulties with unemployment benefits as illustrated by the youngsters who were prevented from working in Middlesborough. As yet I have had no reply.

I am going on holiday this afternoon but I shall only be in the country. My assistant Scilla Bunn, can reach me if required.

With every good wish.

Yours sincerely,

Elisabeth

Elisabeth Hoodless
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

both rural and urban environmental improvement. We
have considerable experience under the old system
and a strong willingness to develop new possibilities.

The informal discussions with the Property Services Commission
last week have shown that there will be significant work
in the country to carry out the new program. From my point
of view, the loss of the past few years is not
irreversible. The country is still in a state of
transition and we know that the
kind of past mistakes that were made through government
action are not necessarily the same as those that

are being made today. The first task is to establish a
clear framework for the new program. This is not
an easy task, but it is essential. We must
have a clear understanding of the government's
role in the new program. We must also have
a clear understanding of the role of the
private sector. The government's role is to
provide a framework for the private sector
to operate within. The private sector's
role is to provide the goods and services
that the government cannot provide. This
is the only way to ensure that the
country is able to meet its needs. It
will be possible to ensure a wide range of
goods and services are available to the
people. This will be done by ensuring
that the government has the opportunity to
provide the goods and services that the
private sector cannot provide. It will
also be possible to ensure that the
private sector is able to provide the
goods and services that the government
cannot provide. This will be done by
ensuring that the government has the
opportunity to provide the goods and
services that the private sector cannot
provide. It will also be possible to
ensure that the private sector is able
to provide the goods and services that
the government cannot provide. This will
be done by ensuring that the government
has the opportunity to provide the goods
and services that the private sector
cannot provide.

As our discussions during the last three weeks
have shown, there are a number of points
that need to be considered. It is
important to have a clear understanding
of the government's role in the new
program. It is also important to have
a clear understanding of the role of
the private sector. The government's
role is to provide a framework for
the private sector to operate within.
The private sector's role is to
provide the goods and services that
the government cannot provide. This
is the only way to ensure that the
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It will be possible to ensure a wide
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available to the people. This will
be done by ensuring that the
government has the opportunity to
provide the goods and services that
the private sector cannot provide.
It will also be possible to ensure
that the private sector is able to
provide the goods and services that
the government cannot provide. This
will be done by ensuring that the
government has the opportunity to
provide the goods and services that
the private sector cannot provide.

I am sure that this program will be
successful. It will be possible to
ensure that the country is able to
meet its needs. It will be possible
to ensure that the people have access
to the goods and services that they
need. It will be possible to ensure
that the private sector is able to
provide the goods and services that
the government cannot provide. This
will be done by ensuring that the
government has the opportunity to
provide the goods and services that
the private sector cannot provide.

With every good wish,

Yours sincerely,

Bradford

Director, Housing
Development

74 AUG 1980
11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

CSV

237 Pentonville Road, London N1 9NJ
Telephone 01-278 6601

EH/CAS

D.J. Hodgkins, Esq.,
The Department of Employment,
Caxton House,
Tothill Street,
London, SW1

23rd July, 1980

Dear Mr. Hodgkins,

Following our meeting this morning we have spent sometime going through our estimates and representing them in a format which we hope will be helpful to you: specifically we have:-

- adjusted the local officers downwards based on the assumption that they will continue to work from their own homes
- shown all costs related to premises in one place and thereby reduced the salaries cost slightly
- increased the salaries for the second one thousand volunteers to give better supervisory and volunteer director coverage

The net affect of these changes is to reduce the total gross cost for the two thousand volunteers placed by £6,500. These figures supercede all earlier versions.

We have included an estimate of the savings to public funds of the proposals to give an assessment of the net cost of placing two thousand volunteers.

At this stage we have made no attempt to phase the placement of volunteers and the costs. Rather we have shown annual costs for one thousand volunteers and an additional one thousand volunteers, together with initial set up costs. We would be in a position to consider phasing when we have an understanding of the timetable for implementation of our proposals.

We assumed that all the young people would otherwise be drawing supplementary benefits and that half would be aged 16 or 17 and the other half aged 18. As we agreed we are carrying out a spot check on our next one hundred interviews to test these assumptions and will let you have the results as soon as they are available.

The research to which we refer in note 6 is an examination of our Children in Care Programme undertaken by the Dartington Social Research Unit to be published later this year.

You will recall we mentioned our willingness to explore the feasibility of locally based phone-in networks linked to our radio and television programmes to enable unemployed people to discover through one call where their help would be welcome. Whilst we recognise this is not class 1 employment, we hope one or two pilots might be considered as part of a package.

We should be grateful for any help you may be able to offer us in resolving the problem of headquarters costs of our Youth Employment Programme Schemes. Increasing numbers of requests for help from areas such as Sheffield, Bristol and Plymouth are reaching us but without some modest central funding we will not be able to respond: grants from Banks that we have been using until now are running out.

With every good wish.

Yours sincerely,

Elisabeth Hoodless

Elisabeth Hoodless
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

EH/CAS

Rt. Hon. R. Prentice,
Minister of State for Health,
Department of Health & Social Security,
Alexander Fleming House,
Elephant & Castle,
London, SE1

21st July, 1980

Dear Mr. Prentice,

As you may be aware CSV is concerned to offer opportunities to more young people to become involved in service for the community during the periods of their unemployment. There seems to be some confusion about whether it is possible for them to continue to draw employment or supplementary benefit at the same time as they are involved in community service. A particular case has been raised which may serve as a learning vehicle: in August 1979 some youngsters in Middlesbrough were involved in clearing up Stainsby Beck under the auspices of the British Trust for conservation of volunteers, some of them were drawing unemployment benefit. It appears that when this was drawn to the attention of the local office the youngsters were informed that this infringed the requirement that they should be "available for work" and that if they did not desist their benefit would be stopped.

The Local Officer responsible Ian Hammerson, tried to resolve the matter locally but failed. He then pursued the matter to your Regional Headquarters at Swan House in Newcastle where he was told in no uncertain terms that those drawing benefit could not be engaged in work which was paid or unpaid.

Is this really the case? If so is there some way in which
guidelines might be altered?

With every good wish.

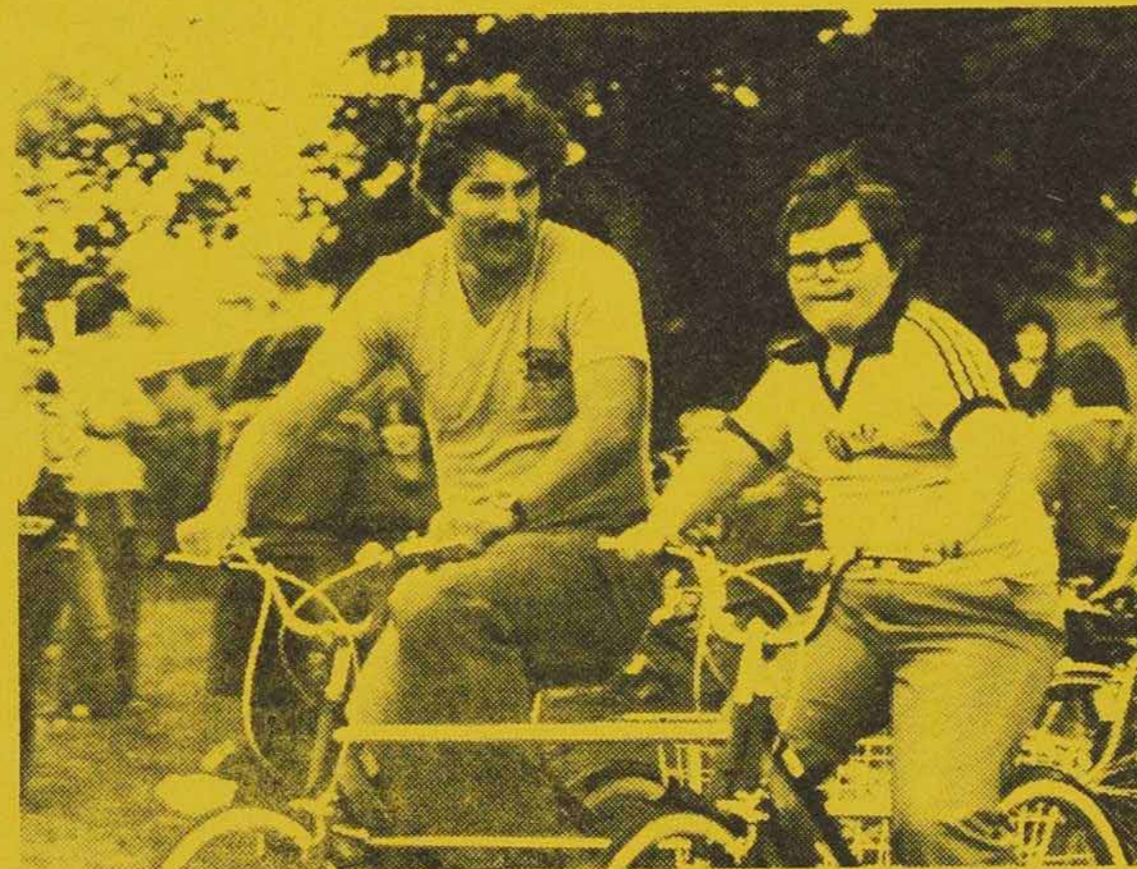
Yours sincerely,

Elisabeth Hoodless
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

CLYDE ACTION? WHAT IS IT?



**CLYDE
ACTION
GETS
THINGS
DONE!**



Peter Latchford, Celtic goalkeeper, leads off the Clyde Action tandem rally for the blind. Pedalling beside him is Kenneth Edgar from the Royal Blind School.

Each week, armed with a new appeal, be it for willing volunteers or equipment Clyde Action takes to the 261 airwaves.

Clyde Action is a joint venture by Radio Clyde, and Community Service Volunteers to promote community action via the media. We don't raise money — instead we try to get people to involve themselves.

Monday to Friday, the Clyde Action spots, contained in each D.J.'s programme encourage listeners to phone the CLYDE ACTION hotline — 041-332 0261 — and volunteer their services for a wide variety of community projects.

Past appeals have ranged from visiting long stay patients in a local mental hospital to helping out in summer playschemes.

Since its small beginnings Clyde Action has managed to involve over 1500 Radio Clyde listeners — no mean feat.

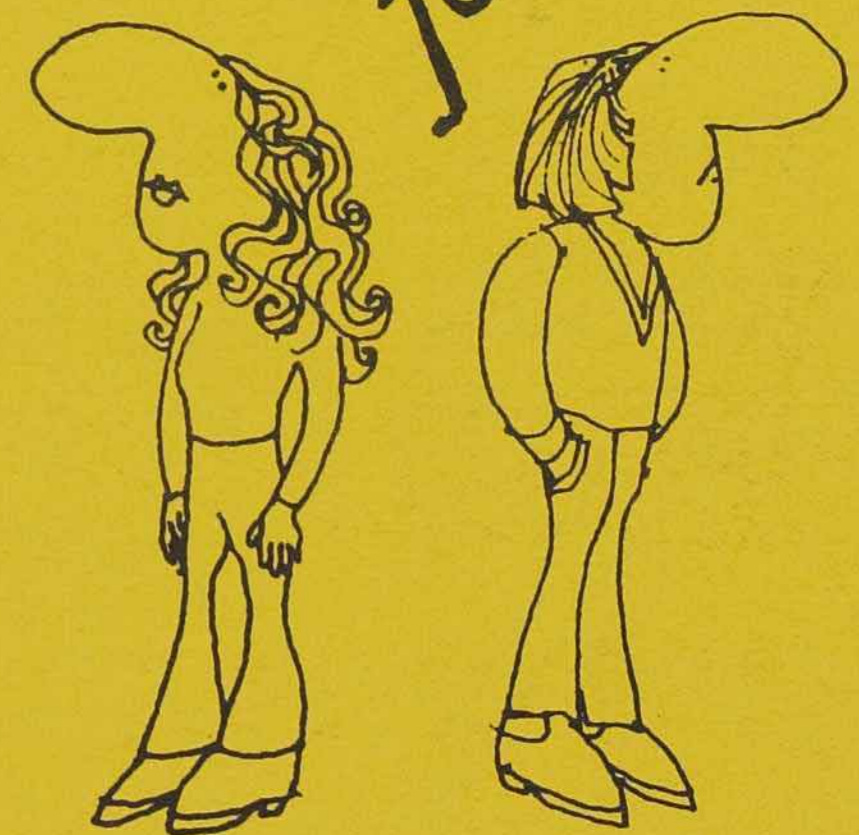
So has Clyde Action anything to offer you?
Read on

its on 261!

**041
332 0261**

**RADIO
ACTIVE
CLYDE
ACTION**

*Whats in
it
for us?*



on 261!

CLYDE ACTION: PAST

Cast your mind back to

Monday 14th May 11.33 a.m.

Radio Clyde presenter, Jeff Cooper, introduced something new into the listening lives of the Radio Clyde audience — Clyde Action took to the 261 airwaves.

The generosity of Radio Clyde listeners was well known, but how best to use it? Clyde Action was attempting to try and put those in need of help in touch with those who could offer it.

Saturday 19th May 14.31 p.m.

220 enthusiastic volunteers at a One to One day in a local mentally handicapped hospital were introduced — and befriended — some of the 220 residents.

"A great day for us all" Staff Nurse Jones.

Monday 11th June 15.24 p.m.

An OAP Lunch club needed a deep freeze — 10 mins after a Clyde Action appeal had gone out, they were in luck.

"Tremendous" Mrs. Lottie Carrick, Manageress.

Tuesday 10th July 11.10 a.m.

Clyde Action has a holiday slant with "Send a Postcard" to OAPs or a young kid in care. Unbelievably more than 500 people volunteered, many following up with a visit.

"The response to the Clyde Action Appeal was fantastic . . ." Catherine Doolan, Woodhead House Home.

Wednesday 4th July

In response to a call from Elizabeth, a blind OAP who was housebound, Clyde Action appealed for volunteers willing to become telephone friends.

"My telephone friend and I get on so well that she is coming to see me soon, this could not have happened if it wasn't for you" Elizabeth.



Dave Jamieson interviews Ros Taylor from the Linwood Agrophobia Group, introducing the Clyde Action appeal for that week.

CLYDE ACTION: THE PRESENT

OUT AND ABOUT WITH CLYDE ACTION

In an effort to actually meet the people Clyde Action is trying to help, we now have special "area projects" once a month.

July 29th 2.30 p.m. The Clyde Action Hamilton week of community action kicked off to a great start with a super soccer extravaganza with Clyde Action taking on the might of the Hamilton Police/District Council. Throughout the week we managed to involve over 100 local residents in a variety of Hamilton community projects ranging from a talking book scheme for the blind to a welfare rights bus.

"Hamilton week got local people involved in their community — Great!

Hamilton Volunteer Group

Built into the weekly Clyde Action appeals we have now adopted "The Monday Expert" Depending on the subject for the week, each Monday an appropriate expert is on hand at 041-332 0261 to answer any questions connected with the Clyde Action appeal, be it Women's Aid or agrophobia. Having the professional on hand allows us to give expert advice throughout that day.

"Radio Clyde opened a door for me after speaking to the agrophobia expert" — An agrophobia sufferer.

CLYDE ACTION: THE FUTURE

the festive season drawing nigh, Clyde Action are looking towards some festive events. Many people do not have the advantage of family or friends during this period. It is to them that Clyde Action will be directing all offers of help.

Looking even further ahead, the great number of school leavers will soon be with us. With this in mind, Clyde Action are in the process of devising a special CLYDEYOUTH hotline aiming to inform, help and direct the masses of kids at a loose end after leaving school.

However, Clyde Action is your community service so we need your advice, guidance and ideas.

The number to ring is 041-332 0261 for

- ACTION
- INFORMATION
- HELP

Listen for us every day on 261.

Be Radio Active with Clyde Action.



A COMMUNITY SERVICE ON 261 !!

(Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation 1979) has highlighted both the need for and the potential of broadcasting aimed at the young, - in particular those aged between 14 and 21. Preliminary discussions have already been held with Ulster Television and Downtown Radio which are keen to consider the development of programme stands aimed at and involving the young in community service. The potential of Independent Local Radio in particular has not so far been used. Approximately 72% of all 15-24 year olds listen to independent local radio each week. CSV would thus aim to develop a service which would reflect the needs of young people and be presented in a style to which they are accustomed. The service would have various elements including;

- (1) Advice/referral service (a 'signposting' operation to appropriate bodies.
- (2) Educational opportunity provision.
- (3) Encouragement to take up sports and activities.
- (4) Volunteer Involvement specifically aimed at young people (eg. participation in Youth Club)
- (5) Informations about employment opportunities and training.

The media are particularly appropriate for attempting to involve those who have been most alienated and who are extremely unlikely to respond to initiatives which have the tinge of 'authority' attached to them. Use of mass media is also particularly appropriate for the encouragement of community involvement.

The budget required to sustain our existing service during this next year is as follows:

BUDGET 1979/80 TO CONTINUE PRESENT OPERATION

	£
STAFF COSTS	
Project Co-ordinator (AP5) (£4,773 to 5,073)	4,900
Assistant Co-ordinator (AP4) (£4,235 to 4,632)	4,500
Secretary (AP1) (£2,823 to 3,180)	3,000
Plus: anticipated July 1979 NJC scale revision	930
NI contributions plus pension	1,333
	<hr/> 14,663
ESTABLISHMENT COSTS	
Proportion of rent, rates, heating, lighting, cleaning	750
Telephones	900
Postage	600
Printing and stationary	600
Office sundries	300
Sundry equipment	200
	<hr/> 3,250

PRELIMINARY AND TENTATIVE FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY

Estimate of Financial Resources Required to Increase Volunteer Programmes

<u>Gross Costs</u>	<u>Note</u>	<u>First 1000 Volunteers</u>		<u>Second 1000 Volunteers</u>	
		<u>Initial set-up</u>	<u>Full year</u>	<u>Initial set-up</u>	<u>Full year</u>
		£	£	£	£
Salaries and oncosts for placement	1		165,000		165,000
Salaries and oncosts for supervision	2		146,000		30,000
Additional premises and equipment	3	70,500	40,500	35,500	25,500
Local officers	4		43,000	3,000	23,500
Pocket money, board and lodging for volunteers	5		910,000*		910,000*
		<u>70,500</u>	<u>1,304,500</u>	<u>38,500</u>	<u>1,154,000</u>
 <u>Savings</u>					
Residential care	6		690,000		690,000
Supplementary Benefit	7		392,000		392,000
		<u>70,500</u>	<u>1,082,000</u>	<u>38,500</u>	<u>1,082,000</u>
<u>Net Costs</u>		<u>£70,500</u>	<u>£222,500</u>	<u>£38,500</u>	<u>£72,000</u>

*Possible reduction in costs if projects contribute towards them by providing pocket money, board and lodging as at present. Say 40% for first 1000 and 10% for second 1000

£364,000 £91,000

PRELIMINARY AND TENTATIVE FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY

NOTE 1 Salaries and oncosts for Placement

MAIN PROGRAMME

750 additional placements

125 volunteer placements per Volunteer Director Unit (see below) x £15,000 Volunteer Director Unit = £90,000

SPECIAL PROGRAMME

300 additional placements

60 volunteer placements per Volunteer Director Unit (see below) x £15,000 Volunteer Director Unit = £75,000

Total per 1050 volunteers (say 1000 volunteers for estimating purposes) £165,000

N.B. Volunteer Director Unit =

Salary at AP3 + $\frac{1}{2}$ Admin. Assistant on C1 + employers contributions at 1.7.80 prices £9,755

Oncost (post, telephone, travel, stationery and computing) 50% £4,877

£14,632
say £15,000

NOTE 2 Salaries and oncost for Supervision

This supervision strengthens middle management, training and support staff. The majority is shown for the first 1000 volunteers. It is anticipated that by the second 1000 those recruited would have acquired sufficient experience to carry the additional load. However a further £30,000 is included for senior management assistance.

PRELIMINARY AND TENTATIVE FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY

NOTE 3 ADDITIONAL PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

First 1000 volunteers;

27 additional members of staff x 100 sq. ft. each x £12 per sq. ft.	£32,400
oncost (for rates, light, heat, cleaning etc) 25%	8,100
	<hr/>
Full Year Cost for first 1000	40,500
	<hr/> <hr/>

Second 1000 volunteers;

17 additional members of staff x 100 sq. ft. each x £12 per sq. ft.	20,400
oncost (25%)	5,100
	<hr/>
Full Year Cost for second 1000	25,500
	<hr/> <hr/>

Set up First 1000 volunteers;

2700 sq. ft. @ £15 sq. ft. fitting out expenses	40,500
Word processing facilities	30,000
	<hr/>
	70,500
	<hr/> <hr/>

Set up Second 1000 volunteers;

1700 sq. ft. @ £15 sq. ft. fitting out expenses	25,500
Word processing facilities	10,000
	<hr/>
	35,500
	<hr/> <hr/>

PRELIMINARY AND TENTATIVE FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY

NOTE 4 LOCAL OFFICERS

First 1000 volunteers

Make up 11 part-time AP3 officers to full-time:

$\frac{11}{2}$ x £6024 salary + employers contribution at 1.7.80 prices £33,132

other costs. 30%
(typing, post, telephone, travel expenses) 9,900

43,032

Second 1000 volunteers

Additional 3 full-time officers

3 x £6024 118,072

other costs. 30% 5,421

23,493

Initial set up costs for furniture and fittings,
office equipment etc for new officers

3,000

PRELIMINARY AND TENTATIVE FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY

NOTE 5 POCKET MONEY, BOARD AND LODGING FOR VOLUNTEERS

Per 1000 Volunteers

Pocket money £10 per week

Board, say £25 per week

£35 x 1000 volunteers x 26 weeks = £ 910,000

NOTE 6 RESIDENTIAL CARE

Per 1000 volunteers

300 volunteers in Special programmes i.e. disadvantaged young people

Per DSRU Report 23% of young people would have otherwise been in care

300 children x 23% x estimated residential cost of £20 000 per annum for 26 weeks £690,000

NOTE 7 SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFIT

Per 1000 volunteers Assume 100% would otherwise draw SBC*

500 16/17 years non-householder @ £13.10 per week at 1.11.80 prices for 26 weeks £170,300

500 over 18 years non-householders @ £17.05 per week at 1.11.80 prices for 26 weeks 221,650

391,950

* evidence is being collected on this point.

PRIME MINISTER

You should see Patrick Jenkin's attached letter to Mr. Prior about opportunities of voluntary work for the young unemployed.

In his final paragraph, Mr. Jenkin suggests that the more worth-while voluntary work opportunities will require a commitment that would in theory make those involved ineligible for unemployment benefit. He therefore suggests that they should be paid through the voluntary agencies at a rate marginally above benefit level. There would presumably be some additional cost to public funds in this way, but I am sure that some arrangement like this will need to be devised if much is to be achieved in this direction.

Content to leave this to be argued between Messrs. Prior and Jenkin and Treasury Ministers for the present?

Yes me

MP

30 July 1980



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SECURITY

Alexander Fleming House, Elephant & Castle, London SE1 6BY

Telephone 01-407 5522

From the Secretary of State for Social Services

The Rt Hon James Prior MP
Secretary of State for Employment
Caxton House
Tothill Street
London SW1

Price - has seen.

26 July 1980

*R
29/7*

Dear Jim,

YOUNG VOLUNTEERS

As requested in Mr Lankester's letter to your private secretary of 8 July, following the Prime Minister's meeting with representatives of Community Service Volunteers (CSV), I am commenting generally on the measures that might be taken in my field to encourage the flow of volunteers including unemployed young people to the health and personal social services; and specifically on the two points raised by CSV about these services.

I am keen to see many more young people, otherwise without employment, able to direct their energies into helping others through voluntary work. But for the reasons I explain below, the accent should I believe - at any rate as far as health and social service is concerned - be on locally led expansion of opportunities, primarily (though not entirely) through the voluntary movement itself.

General Issues

At present, both health and social services authorities use volunteers (including young ones) through a variety of mechanisms - direct engagement (particularly through YOP and STEP), arrangement with local voluntary groups, and through placement by local or national organisations - notably CSV at the national level - which specialise in such arrangements. In addition - and on a more significant scale overall - the voluntary movement in its own right is a major provider of service through volunteer activity - particularly in personal social services. Voluntary organisations recruit their manpower from a wide variety of sources, but many use young volunteers, and, like statutory authorities, some are beneficiaries of Manpower Service Commission programmes.

There is a good deal of sensitivity about the use of volunteers by health authorities. It is certainly desirable to encourage them discreetly to make the maximum use of YOP and STEP, including any enlarged opportunities for engaging young people that those programmes may in future offer. There has already been a useful discussion between NHS Regional Personnel Officers and the Manpower Services Commission and arrangements are being made for the Commission's officers to follow this up in the Regions and to seek ways of expanding opportunities through these programmes for service by young people with health authorities.

E. R. .

For the personal and social services provided by local authorities, the considerations are broadly similar. They, too, are fairly heavily unionised and there is the added complication that authorities hostile to us politically may not wish to co-operate with any overt Government pressure which they would see as a threat to employment prospects.

I think, therefore, that any major and overt Government move to increase the use of young volunteers directly engaged by the statutory agencies in my field would be ineffective, and might very well put at risk the arrangements that now exist. The initiative must come locally, and we should concentrate on encouraging the wish to be helpful where it exists locally; and take complementary action in the management of the MSC's programmes.

However, given the right approach, I am sure that the independent voluntary movement offers more scope for action, and I have in mind a programme as follows:-

- i. encouragement of selected individual national voluntary organisations with local networks to consider whether they could make use, or more use, of young people not at present in employment, through YOP and STEP where possible, but also through other methods of which the CSV have given examples.
- ii. since it is in the end local initiatives which count, to discuss with the National Council for Voluntary Organisations and the Volunteer Centre ways in which we might be able to help them encourage the placement of young volunteers through local Councils of Voluntary Service and Volunteer bureaux.

For both (i) and (ii) above we may be able to offer help with administrative and supervision expenses through our voluntary grants vote. But it would be important for the MSC to be active in taking complementary action in its own programmes.

The timing and presentation of discussions with the voluntary movement would need careful thought. I would be inclined to present it not so much as part of a Government "package" to deal with youth unemployment, but one is a series of policy developments which we are taking here to stimulate voluntary provision in the health and personal social services.

CSV

My Department contributes to four CSV programmes aimed at groups in my field. Though not involving many people they are effective. I should certainly be willing to consider further support very sympathetically, and to discuss with CSV - in the context of the general approach I have outlined above - ways in which I could help them. I gather, for example, that they are particularly interested in schemes to help unemployed young disabled and mentally ill people provide voluntary service. I am anxious to encourage such schemes.

With regard to the two points the CSV raised at No 10, I do not think it would be sensible to set up a mechanism separate from the normal allocation arrangements for health authorities for funding and engagement of volunteers by them. It would be cumbersome and artificial and union leaders would not be slow to spot that the sources of money were ultimately the same. However, there may be some scope for increasing our financial help in relevant ways to voluntary organisations providing health service volunteer placements (including, of course, CSV, and some of the voluntary organisations I have in mind to approach).

E. R. .

On the question of "competitive tendering" by local authorities for the provision of meals on wheels, residential and day care services, authorities are at the moment free to make whatever arrangements they consider to be most suitable and economical for the provision of these services. Many of them already make extensive use of volunteers (particularly for meals on wheels and day care), and there would be little point in encouraging them to displace their existing and stable volunteer forces. However, any voluntary organisation is welcome to approach any authority with proposals.

Payment of Volunteers: Supplementary and Unemployment Benefit

As you know, it has long been a fundamental condition for the receipt of benefit that an unemployed person must be able to show that he is available for employment if a vacancy arises. Unpaid voluntary work which does not involve the volunteer in an unbreakable forward commitment is, therefore, perfectly compatible with the availability rules but worthwhile voluntary work must often require such a commitment and will be incompatible with them. To broaden the rules will inescapably broaden the scope for abuse. The way round the difficulty is I think to arrange for the volunteers to be paid by the voluntary agency at a level a little above the benefit level. This would of course make them ineligible for benefit; and the community will in effect get the produce of their work for the cost of the marginal addition. As regards individual voluntary work different considerations arise and as Reg Prentice recently told the House, we are considering referring questions about the benefit entitlement of voluntary workers to the new Social Security Advisory Committee when it is set up.

Yours ever
D
Tate



28 JUL 1980





MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
MAIN BUILDING WHITEHALL LONDON SW1

Telephone 01-~~8307022~~ 218 2111/3

Social Services

MO 21/8/11

22nd July 1980

Mr Richard

✓ Mike

MBPM

R

24/7

Tim Lankester copied to me his letter of 8th July about the meeting the Prime Minister had with Dr Dickson and his colleagues from CSV.

I should comment on the suggestion that Army personnel, particularly those with trade skills, could make a valuable contribution to volunteer programmes. My Secretary of State would be ready in principle for Servicemen to help worthwhile social projects - there is specific provision for this in our arrangements for 'Military Aid to the Civil Community', which may already be familiar to CSV. This would, of course, be on the assumption that the Defence budget would be reimbursed for costs in the usual way. However, I should say that we face continuing manpower shortages, particularly among the skilled, experienced officers and NCOs who might be of most value to CSV. Defence tasks must therefore take priority. Unfortunately this means that we cannot guarantee to be able to release people; any help we could give could be only on a very modest scale. I should be grateful if this could be borne in mind as your Department reviews the CSV's proposals.

Copies go to Tim Lankester and to recipients of his letter.

John Smith
John Dawson

(J D S DAWSON)

R Dykes Esq

23 JUL 1980



Social Services

28 Caterham Road,
London SE 13
9 July, 1980

Tim Lancaster Esq,
10, Downing Street,
London SW 1

Personal and Confidential

LF. Mr. file
R. (have asked)

Dear Tim

I was perhaps uncharacteristically silent on Monday evening. But having been actively involved in youth employment matters since 1972, and been responsible for setting up both the Job Creation Programme and the Work Experience Programme, the topic is one of consuming interest. I have therefore taken the liberty of setting down some ideas, and you may find the attached note useful.

R.
16/7

Yours sincerely,

Mike Hanson

Mike Hanson

P.S. I have only dealt with young people. I suspect that long term unemployed adults and pressure to increase STEP will grow. I think this is a difficult area.

The Problems

1. Although the full extent of school-leaver unemployment will not be clear until September/October, school-leaver unemployment will be higher this year and qualitatively different, with a higher proportion of more able school-leavers.
2. Also increasing problems associated with
 - under 19s, who may be long term unemployed or frequent job changers (this will be the key group in inner cities/black unemployment);
 - young people completing YOP schemes and unable to find work. (Not a marked problem so far but likely to emerge as the recession deepens).

The Scale

3. MSC expects school-leaver unemployment (without effects of special measures, eg YOP) to reach 190,000 in the first quarter of 1981. (The comparable figure in 1979 was 90,000). The number of unemployed under 19s (excluding school-leavers) could be as high as 237,000 by the first quarter of 1981.

The Planned Response

4. The major Government response is the Youth Opportunities Programme (YOP), though other measures exist (eg relaxation of supplementary benefit rules to allow for study). In 1980/81 YOP plans an average of 100-105,000 filled places at any time (cf 80-85,000 in 1979/80) and a total target of 250-260,000 young people (cf 210,000 in 1979/80).
5. YOP is basically a good programme with the following benefits:
 - a. it is large scale and therefore more than 'tokenism';
 - b. it has national coverage and is becoming well known;
 - c. it has a wide measure of support from employers and trade unions;
 - d. young people seem to like the Programme and so far there is measurable success in 'moving' young people into jobs.

6. YOP has drawbacks, however, (see Annex 1) and in the immediate future the Programme may face new problems:
- i) although large the scale will be inadequate to meet the needs of all unemployed young people;
 - ii) it is arguable if the present range of opportunities will attract the more able youngster;
 - iii) the major attraction to young people has been that YOP has by and large offered a route to a permanent job. If this pattern is changed the credibility of YOP may suffer;
 - iv) although work experience has always been a recruitment subsidy there is some evidence that employers are using the scheme increasingly as cheap labour and monitoring needs to be more rigorous.

A Strategy for this winter

7. Whilst there is little scope for new initiatives the Government needs to stamp its own identity on measures to help the young unemployed (It was during a Conservative Administration that Community Industry was set up and the apprenticeship award schemes for ITBs introduced).
8. YOP is increasingly perceived as the 'only' programme. Whilst it was right to bring order to the range of MSC schemes to help the young unemployed, there is a danger that YOP will be too monolithic and drive out other possible ideas. There needs to be a new focus to consider the range of actions which might be open to tackle unemployment and to 'push' other bodies, with funds available, to do things. For example, the CRE has not done nearly enough to help young blacks. But who is to goad them into activity?
9. A new strategy for tackling youth unemployment would have the following elements:
- a. YOP would remain the largest single element, with increased resources, and some changes, eg
 - less rigidity in the 16-19 age range;

- closer integration of YOP activities and UVP (Unified Vocational Preparation);
 - streamlining national network and merging MSC YOP network with its Training Services network.
- b. Funds available to DE to directly finance other initiatives and undertake experimental and pioneering work in new areas;
- c. Prime Ministerial initiative to all Departments and Agencies for reports on what actions they might be able to take to help ease youth unemployment (E.G. scope for more apprenticeships in MOD establishments, apart from preaching what specifically is CRE doing?)
- d. Mobility is a key problem. There is scope for a new mobility allowance/scheme for young people. The careers service is too fragmented to provide an adequate national machine for linking vacancies/young people/accommodation in different parts of the country. Massive publicity will be needed. Commercial radio networks would provide a national framework for distributing information about vacancies, attracting accommodation. Their facilities with civil service/local authority back-up teams could give a national network at marginal cost;
- e. mobilise 'leaders'. In every community there are people who could do more to help the young unemployed, eg Rotary, Chambers of Commerce, youth associations. Approaches to these organisations so far have tended to be in terms of promoting existing schemes, eg YOP, rather than in thinking about local initiatives and self-help. Ideas would need to be generated and suggested to groups to start imaginations working.
10. The strategy outlined above is a low cost one. It seeks to open up new channels and break away from the monism of YOP. It would require a central direction and strong ministerial support and activity. It would work.

Annex 1

The major deficiencies of YOP can be summarised thus:

a. A fragmented programme

YOP is still not a wholly combined operation. The Training Services Division of the MSC continues to provide all training placements and co-ordination is patchy. YOP and STEP have their own national network of offices in addition to the TSD. Important activities like Unified Vocational Preparation and YOP have few links.

b. The range of opportunities

It is arguably if YOP will be able to provide opportunities for the more able this year, and doubtful if it has ever generated sufficient opportunities for the least able and the older segment of its client group.

c. Locked into itself

There is little scope for developing activities outside the range of YOP opportunities. Thus a proposal which does not fit into the framework will usually fall, although it is clear that the YOP scheme was devised with an imperfect understanding of the problems and possibilities for action.

d. Age barriers too tight

YOP deals with 16-18 year olds. Yet the major problem of youth unemployment is not school leavers but the 17-24 age group. The YOP age limits prevent the development of many appropriate schemes.

e. Quality of YOP

The quality of schemes is highly variable and insufficient help is given to employers and other sponsors to improve the quality.

MSC is deficient in qualified staff to be able to give practical help to sponsors, but organisations like ORT would be able to help. MSC guidance to employers on raising standards has tended to be 'academic' with little regard to the realities of the shop-floor. Despite four years of YOP-type programmes the published literature about projects has changed little, and there has been little attempt to build on experience and publicise the things that work.

f. A 'Will o' the wisp' style of management

Too often the MSC is prone to consider that a particular programme offers a 'solution' without full investigation and evaluation. For example, the full potential and problems of running training workshops have not been investigated. Great reliance has been placed on work experience in YOP. In the areas of highest youth unemployment it must be questionable if employers will be able to provide increasing numbers of opportunities. If post YOP job opportunities decrease there will be a need for more training workshops and other types of provision. But there is need to offer better and more systematic help in launching these ventures.

CF Know anything about this?

Tim Lankester

Community
Volunteer
Services. File
Monday

I could offer:

Monday: any time of day & evening
(I would cancel speeder in Salisbury)

Tuesday: from 2.0 pm till midnight

[Wednesday: No]

Thursday
(a) any time in the morning
(b) from 5.40 till midnight

Friday any time of day
I would cancel speeder at Ealing before early in morning and B.P. man at 3.0

MEMO

TO EVERYONE

From: Eve Mason

Subject: The "Children in Care Field Based Volunteer Directors" list issued today, Wednesday 27th February.

This list that was issued this morning is totally inaccurate and should be thrown away. The list given below and in fact recently issued is accurate and is the one that should be used. Thank you.

Eve.

27th February 1980.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES FIELD WORKERS - ADDRESSES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS AS AT JANUARY 1980

David Nicholls,
East Sussex Social Services Dept.,
Brighton Division,
15/17 Princes Street,
Brighton, BN2 1SL.

0273 693693 X 89

AND WEDNESDAYS ONLY

0273 218498 X 25

(Hastings and Rother Division,
10 Buckhurst Road,
Bexhill on Sea.)

Mike Morris,
Suffolk Social Services Dept.,
17 Tower Street,
Ipswich IP4 1LH.

0473 51258

Dianne Fitzpatrick Pollard
Bolton Social Services Dept.,
Marsden House,
Deansgate,
Bolton,
Lancs.

0204 34871

Richard Paris,
Haringey Social Services Dept.,
IT Centre,
628 Green Lanes,
London, N8.

01 888 8335/6

John Kennedy,
IT Centre,
168/170 Battersea Park Road,
London, SW11.

01 720 7323

Rachel Ball,
CSV,
1 Lynedoch Place,
Glasgow, G3 6AB,
Scotland.

041 331 2375-7

Kathleen England,
Birmingham Social Services Dept.,
Area 2,
23 All Saints Road,
Birmingham, B18 5QB.

021 523 4361

CONFIDENTIAL



10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

8 July 1980

~~B/F 29-7-80~~

cc. MAP.
cc: 410
DHSS
HM
DES
WPO
MOD
cc Master Set.
cc: B. Ingham
cc: Services DSG

As you know, Dr. Alec Dickson, the Director of Community Service Volunteers, called on the Prime Minister last evening. He was accompanied by Mrs. Hoodless and Mr. Hanson. Your Secretary of State and the Secretary of State for Industry were also present.

At the outset, Dr. Dickson suggested that the country needed a major national programme of youth service. This was needed to alleviate the problems of growing youth unemployment, and there were many tasks which such a youth programme could undertake at relatively low cost and with benefits for the community as a whole. For example, there were huge areas of dereliction which could be improved. One of the pre-requisites for the success of such a programme was the involvement of young people from privileged educational and social backgrounds. As U.S. experience showed, if it were to cater only for disadvantaged young people, it would acquire a reputation for being a programme for layabouts and it would lack the essential element of leadership which more privileged youngsters could provide. Dr. Dickson also argued that one way of preventing the nation from becoming increasingly divided was to include privileged young people in programmes of this kind.

The Prime Minister said that she was not disposed to consider the setting up of a programme of national youth service particularly if (as Dr. Dickson seemed to be implying) there was to be an element of compulsion in it. Such a programme would be extremely costly, it would involve a vast bureaucracy and - if it were compulsory - it would be unacceptable to many young people and their parents. However, she was quite prepared to consider expanding the existing youth programmes, and in particular to see whether voluntary agencies such as CSV could make a bigger contribution.

The discussion then turned to the enclosed note which Mrs. Hoodless handed to the Prime Minister. Referring to page 2 of the note, Mrs. Hoodless said that CSV had the administrative capacity to expand their programme significantly, provided they were able to obtain some additional funding, continued support from the trade unions, and increased private sector assistance. In addition, it would be very helpful if the Government could second, say, another twenty civil servants to CSV, and also possibly some Army personnel. CSV's experience with seconded civil servants so far

/ had been

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- 2 -

had been quite excellent, and Army personnel - particularly those with trade skills - could be very helpful in supervising particular projects. Furthermore, CSV would find it easier if they could be released from funding by the MSC and funded direct from the Department of Employment: the present MSC funding arrangements involved an excessive amount of bureaucracy. Mrs. Hoodless went on to explain that CSV had in mind the expansion of their main volunteer programme by the addition of 1,000 volunteers; the addition of 500 volunteers in local Springboard slots and 1,000 in their Service Away from Home scheme; and finally, the setting up of an advisory service whereby CSV would, drawing on their own experience, assist other groups such as hospitals and local authorities to develop their own volunteer programmes.

Mr. Prior said that he would consider these proposals, including the possibility of direct funding from the Department of Employment. One additional point which he would look into was the question of how employers such as health authorities financed their contribution to supporting those volunteers whom they took on: if trade unions could be sure that volunteers were not being paid out of funds which might otherwise have financed the employment of their own members, they would be less resistant to the use of volunteers; and this argued, where possible, for a separate channel for volunteer funding.

Mrs. Hoodless then went on to suggest various ideas for expanding youth programmes, not necessarily under the aegis of CSV. These are set out on pages 3 and 4 of the CSV note. The Prime Minister said that she was not prepared to commission a report as suggested under Item 1; but the other specific suggestions were worth looking at on an individual basis. Most of the ideas were for the Department of Employment to consider. Mr. Prior said that he was certainly prepared to look at them. He suggested that Mrs. Hoodless should have an early meeting with Lord Gowrie or Mr. Lester to explain them further. Sir Keith Joseph said that his Department would consider Item 8 - the suggestion that companies might help in establishing and managing Springboard-style schemes. The Prime Minister said that DHSS would need to consider the proposal under Item 9(a) - that social services departments should introduce competitive tendering for the provision of meals on wheels and residential and day care with a view to enabling young people to provide these services. The Home Office would need to consider the proposal under Item 10 - that unemployed youngsters could help promote police crime prevention programmes.

In the light of the discussion, the Prime Minister would be grateful if your Secretary of State would submit a report to her in three weeks' time setting out his conclusions on CSV's immediate proposals for their own programmes, and also on their ideas more generally. It would be helpful if the report could include the DHSS's and Home Office's comments on the two proposals which are within their ambit. No doubt you will make arrangements for Mrs. Hoodless to see Lord Gowrie or Mr. Lester.

/ I am sending

CONFIDENTIAL

EMP.

S/S to submit report
on CSU's ideas.

CONFIDENTIAL

- 3 -

I am sending copies of this letter to John Halliday (Home Office), Don Brereton (Department of Health and Social Security), Martin Hall (H.M. Treasury), and Peter Shaw (Department of Education and Science), Jim Buckley (Lord President's Office) and Brian Norbury (Ministry of Defence).

E. P. LANKESTER

Richard Dykes, Esq.,
Department of Employment.

CONFIDENTIAL



Caxton House Tothill Street London SW1H 9NA

Telephone Direct Line 01-213 6400

Switchboard 01-213 3000

Tim Lankester Esq
Private Secretary
10 Downing Street
LONDON SW1

4 July 1980

Dear Tim

COMMUNITY SERVICE VOLUNTEERS

I attach briefing for the Prime Minister's meeting with Dr Alec Dickson and others on Monday evening.

I am sending a copy of this letter and the briefing to Peter Stredder (DI).

*Yours sincerely
John Anderson.*

J ANDERSON
Private Secretary

PM'S MEETING WITH CSV

1. Briefing is attached opposite, as follows:

Doc A - Voluntary Bodies, CSV and their Involvement in YOP

Doc B - Support for CSV from the Home Office Voluntary Service Unit (VSU)

Doc C - General Brief on Youth Unemployment

Doc D - General Brief on YOP

Doc E - Some supplementaries on youth unemployment and YOP.

2. CSV Attendance

Dr Dickson is Director of CSV, and Mrs Elizabeth Hoodless is Executive Director. Mr Hanson, who will also attend, is special adviser to the Select Committee on Employment. Mr Prior will give evidence to the Select Committee next Wednesday, 9 July.

3. On Future Developments in means to help the young unemployed, DE's advice would be that these are best contained within the existing measure - YOP-rather than through setting up new schemes. The central idea of YOP is that it should combine a variety of provision in one centrally planned and organised programme avoiding a confusing multiplicity of separate schemes.

VOLUNTARY BODIES, CSV AND YOP

Voluntary Sector and YOP

1. Voluntary bodies make a substantial contribution to YOP, providing about a $\frac{1}{10}$ of all opportunities - about 20,000 of the 1979/80 total. Nevertheless this is much smaller than the $\frac{2}{3}$ of all opportunities provided by the private sector and the further $\frac{1}{4}$ by local authorities. Voluntary bodies, however, make a particular contribution in helping "difficult" cases such as young offenders and those from ethnic minorities.

2. YOP will be expanded by 25% in 1980/1. All elements of the programme will be expanded including these to which voluntary bodies make a contribution. However, because the voluntary bodies' efforts tend to be concentrated on more expensive types of provision (eg workshops, projects) there is no scope for expanding their involvement further. With rising youth unemployment, the largest provision at the least possible cost is necessary and this inevitably means concentrating on cheaper opportunities such as Work Experience on Employers' premises (which is also one of the more effective forms of provision in getting young people into jobs).

CSV and YOP

3. CSV was set up in ¹⁹⁶²~~1952~~ with the aim of involving people in community service and to encourage social change. The main task is with young people whose involvement should enable them to enrich the projects and develop their own potential. CSV receives financial support from Government Departments, local authorities, and trusts (Dr Barnardo's, Carnegie etc)

4. The 5 major programmes run by CSV are:

- (a) The full-time volunteer programme of social work.
- (b) Advisory Service, providing ideas and materials related to community service for schools, colleges etc.
- (c) Programme for disadvantaged volunteers eg Borstal boys
- (d) Media programme
- (e) Youth Employment Programme

5. CSV is one of the major voluntary organisations involved in YOP. It runs 7 schemes in the community service element of the programme offering a total of some 700 places and employing approximately 150 adult staff. Schemes are run in:

Sunderland

Lanark

Kent

Southwark

Islington

Liverpool

In addition CSV are involved in a new initiative designed to offer trainees work experience away from home.

Points At Issue Between CSV and MSC

6. CSV has been complaining that the MSC over-supervise their sponsorship of schemes and will not trust it to run schemes without monitoring checks. MSC has pointed out that substantial sums of public money are involved and accountability can only be satisfied with a degree of public supervision. Monitoring is an integral part of YOP as a whole, essential to the efficient running of the programme. MSC are sympathetic to complaints about the amount of paperwork involved in sponsorship, and are seeing what can be done, but beyond this advise resistance to any attempts CSV might make to ease existing monitoring controls.

7. In the past year CSV has also been active in pressing for MSC support for central administrative costs incurred in YOP sponsorship (on behalf of voluntary bodies generally). After detailed discussion agreement was reached by all concerned that:

- (a) Voluntary bodies may now budget for an administrative charge where this is justified and include in the "other costs" allowance of schemes sponsored.
- (b) There should be scope for the appointment of "Special Development Officers" attached to groups of voluntary organisations with specific responsibility for designing and working out new opportunities.

In every case that central administrative costs are claimed, the approval of the local MSC Area Board is necessary. There is currently a CSV complaint that the Horsham Area Board has refused to allow such a claim. The MSC is looking into the matter.

8. The CSV have been running a 'Service Away From Home Scheme' whereby unemployed young people are placed in opportunities away from their home area where employment prospects generally are poor. The scheme got off to a disappointing start and MSC has recently made suggestions for its improvements. These have been accepted by CSV and MSC sponsorship of the scheme has been extended for a further 9 months. A full review will be conducted in December 1980.

Support for CSV From the Voluntary Services Unit of the Home Office

1. The Home Office VSU co-ordinates the position of Government vis a vis voluntary bodies, where more than one Department is involved in sponsoring or subsidising a particular Voluntary organisation. It is also a central source of funding for many voluntary bodies in the social sphere, including CSV.

2. The VSU provided CSV funding of £327,000 in 1979/80 (the 1980/1 allocation is currently being discussed with the Treasury. CSV has asked for £420,000). The money was spent in supporting:

- (a) The Central administrative costs of running CSV (something over 80% of the total costs met)
- (b) The CSV's main Volunteer programme - in terms of the administrative costs of placing young volunteers in a variety of social work, and also meeting their travelling costs. (again over 80% of total costs met)
- (c) the Home Office programme of placing Borstal trainees in social service work (100% of costs met).

3. In addition, the VSU is providing CSV with £20,000 pa for the next two years to support its Media Project - a scheme to pilot co-operation between local radio and local voluntary bodies in social action broadcasting.

4. Apart from the VSU and MSC, a number of other Government Departments also provide CSV with funds (including DHSS, DES, Scottish Home and Health Department, NI Department of Health and Social Services). In all, and including local authority funding, the public sector provides about 85% of CSV's finances.

The Youth Unemployment Situation- What Is Happening

1. The Government is determined to tackle youth unemployment and to provide young people with opportunities to help them find suitable permanent jobs. The approach is to cut out wasteful Government spending and to concentrate assistance on those areas and those groups in greatest need. All the Government's policies are designed to bring about economic recovery. It is only through a revival of the economy that job prospects will improve.

Youth Unemployment - under 20

2. The trend in unemployment over recent years among the under 20s had shown some improvement since a peak in 1977/8. The improvement in January 1980 over January 1979 was however very small, although since October 1979 unemployment figures have been affected by the new fortnightly signing rules which may cause unemployment to be slightly overstated. However the most recent figures for April 1980 show an increase of some 28.8% over April 1979. The April 1979 and 1980 figures do not represent a true comparison as the majority of Easter school leavers had not registered as unemployed by the count date due to later school leaving dates in 1979.

School-leavers

3. The most straight forward guide to the trend in unemployment amongst school leavers is given by comparing each month's figures with the figure for 12 months earlier. On this basis there were successive increases in the numbers of unemployed school leavers from January 1975 until mid 1978. From June 1978 there was a progressive reduction in unemployment amongst school leavers. Figures of unemployed school leavers since March 1980 show increases over the corresponding months in 1979 and show a reversal of the previous downward trend. In March 1980, the number of unemployed school leavers increased by about 2% over March 1979, and the latest available figure for June shows a 30% increase. The number of vacancies registered at Careers Offices has also been falling and this is not a hopeful sign for speedy improvement.

The Longer Term View of Youth Unemployment

4. The most recent figures of youth unemployment (under 20), for April, show an increase of some 23.8% over April 1979 (although due to differing school leaving dates these figures were not strictly comparable). However, if the April figure is looked at in the context of the past few years, it is still on the low side -

April 1980 - 245,633

January 1980 - 240,425

January 1978 - 274,822

January 1977 - 252,328

Increase in Youth Unemployment during previous Administration

In May 1974 there were only 4946 school leavers under 18 who were registered as unemployed. After a peak in mid 1978 there were 36,201 unemployed school leavers under 18 in May 1979. This represents a six fold increase in numbers of unemployed school leavers in five years under the previous Government. However total youth unemployment increased at a slower rate over the same period, for example at January 1976 there were 224545 young people under 20 unemployed and, after a peak of 274822 in January 1978, the number had risen to only 240492 in January 1979.

The Youth Opportunities Programme

The Government is fully in support of the YOP. In the year ending 31 March 1980, some 210,000 young people had entered the programme, 130,000 of them 1979 school leavers. The Government has agreed to the MSC's proposals to expand YOP by 25% in the current financial year to provide some 250/260,000 opportunities, and has renewed the undertakings to unemployed school leavers and the long-term young unemployed.

D

PRIME MINISTER BRIEFING

1. Youth Opportunities Programme (YOP)

The YOP which arose out of the NSC report "Young People and Work" (the Holland Report) in 1977, and started in April 1978, provides a variety of training courses and work experience for unemployed young people aged 16-19 who have normally been without work for at least six weeks. Training includes general "introduction to work" courses and short training courses to semi skilled level in a wide range of jobs in manufacturing, commerce or the service sectors. Work experience schemes may be on employers premises, in community service, community projects or training workshops, and last from 6 months to a year. Young people receive a flat-rate weekly allowance of £23.50 and are normally entitled to stay up to 12 months in the programme. The level of allowance is reviewed each autumn in relation to the uprating of supplementary and unemployment benefits.

2. For the second year running, the Manpower Services Commission has substantially met its undertaking to last year's jobless school leavers to offer them a place on the Youth Opportunities Programme before Easter. During 1979-80, over 210,000 young people were helped under the Programme. Of these, more than 130,000 were 1979 school leavers - an increase of nearly a quarter over the comparable figure last year. On 10 April this year, there remained fewer than 500 1979 school leavers for whom a place was still needed. Most of them were in Merseyside and North-East England. Overall, this represented almost total success when viewed against the numbers who were eligible.

3. Last year, the Commission also gave a new undertaking - to offer a place on the Programme to young people under 19 who had been unemployed for more than 12 months. On 10 January this year, when this undertaking became effective, there were about 5,000 such young people. By 10 April, only 700 of this group remained without the offer ^{of} a suitable place on the Programme. Both undertakings - designed to help the most vulnerable group of young people - have been renewed for 1980-81.

4. The framework of YOP provision remains flexible to suit the varying employment needs of the young people and enable them to move from one element to another or into jobs or further education. The reductions

in public expenditure last summer meant that £25.2 million less was spent on YOP than had been allocated to it; expenditure was £124 million (compared to this year's budget of £183 million). Savings in the programme have been made by shifting provision marginally towards less expensive opportunities, including Work Experience on Employers Premises (WEEP). There has also been a slight reduction in the length of time for which young people remain in the programme: the movement towards WEEP provision will not affect the comprehensive nature of YOP - WEEP has been successful in helping unemployed youngsters into jobs and is very popular among the young people as a result. Despite operational economics, determined efforts to improve the quality and relevance of opportunities will continue. Schemes, and the progress of young people in them, will be monitored regularly. Where appropriate, participants will be encouraged to attend day release classes which provide training in life and social skills. Regular surveys by the MSC have shown that about 70% of young people who leave YOP work experience courses find work - about half of them with their sponsoring employer.

Rules of the Programme

5. YOP is designed for those young people who have difficulty in getting and retaining regular jobs and it is normally only open to those who have been unemployed for at least six weeks. This is to ensure that the young people entering the programme have made a determined effort to find normal employment. However, it has been agreed that the six week rule should not apply to certain groups of young people, provided they were in an area where there were no young people who had been unemployed for six weeks or more, for whom the opportunity was suitable. These exempted groups are:-

- (i) Disabled young people (whether registered or unregistered);
- (ii) young people subject to a care of supervisor order; or those discharged within a six week period from a borstal or detention centre;
- (iii) young people not previously registered for employment who are referred to the Careers Service by recognised outreach workers;

- (iv) young people who in their last two years of full-time education have attended schools or classes within ordinary schools explicitly designated for the educationally sub-normal (ESN(M) or (S));
- (v) young people, for example from ethnic minorities, who have arrived in this country within the last two years and whose backgrounds and education is such that they need special help in finding employment.

The rule will also be relaxed for all young people in those geographical areas exempted last year, namely Merseyside, Cleveland, County Durham and the Isle of Sheppey.

Limited exceptions are also allowed from the 12 month limit on participation in YOP, to help the most disadvantaged young people. In some circumstances youngsters who have been unemployed for three months since completing their full entitlement under YOP may be readmitted to the programme for a further period of up to six months.

PARTICIPATION OF 15 YEAR OLDS AND THE YOP ALLOWANCE

6. The Government has agreed that 15 year olds leaving school on or after the earliest legally permitted school leaving date will, from 17 July 1979 be eligible to participate in YOP. They will receive a lower rate of allowance of £19.50 per week (current) rather than the full YOP allowance of £23.50 (current). The standard rate of YOP allowance for 15 year olds has been reduced by £4 to take account of standard rate of child benefit that parents will already receive, until the child is 16 and arrangements have been made by the MSC to help prevent any other double benefit payments, (eg supplementary benefit). The MSC has also clarified the insurance position of 15 year olds to ensure adequate coverage.

Opportunities for the most disadvantaged

7. There may be difficulties in placing the most disadvantaged youngsters on work experience courses with employers which in cost per week terms are less costly than other elements of the programme. But such

youngsters are often more suitable for some of the shorter courses. The undertakings in respect of school-leavers and long term unemployed youngsters should also help to ensure that the most disadvantaged youngsters are covered by the programme.

Distribution of YOP places throughout the country

8. Resources will continue to be allocated to regions broadly in proportion to the numbers of young people unemployed by region. Thus although there are large concentrations of unemployed young people in some regions where provision of YOP places is rightly concentrated, there are also other young people who have been unemployed for an extended period throughout the country, in both urban and rural areas.

Community Industry (CI)

9. CI was set up in 1972 to provide particularly disadvantaged young people with work experience designed to help them find permanent jobs. The scheme is run by the National Association of Youth Clubs and funded by Department of Employment money, which is administered by the MSC. The programme has been expanded to provide 6,000 filled places in 1979/80. The Government has accepted the need to maintain it at this size in 1980/81. Areas of particularly acute youth unemployment are, and will remain, the chief beneficiaries. A study of CI's role in helping the young unemployed, including its relationship to YOP is being undertaken by DE/MSD and NAYC under the chairmanship of Lord Melchett, the Chairman of the CI National Management Board. A report to Ministers and the MSC is expected in the late summer.

What does the Government intend to do about the 2 Undertakings to School Leavers and the long term young unemployed - especially in the light of rising youth unemployment?

In his statement of Congratulation to the MSC last month on meeting the Youth Opportunities Programme undertakings, my rt hon Friend the Secretary of State for Employment made it clear that the Government backed the programme to the hilt, and would continue it while the need for it existed. There is at the present time a very clear need for YOP and the Government and the MSC have renewed the undertakings for 1980/81. The size and scale of the programme for 1981/82 will be decided in the light of advice ^{received} renewed from the MSC and the need to contain public expenditure.

Will the Government Review the Undertakings for 1981/2?

I have already indicated that we back YOP to the hilt. But the details of the programme for next year have yet to be determined in consultation with the MSC.

Doesn't the Government care about the high levels of unemployment especially among the young?

Of course we care. Our policies should ensure an improvement in the ability of the British economy to create jobs. The more pay settlements can be moderated, the lower the transitional cost of the fight against inflation in terms of bankruptcies, lost production and reduced employment.

The Government cannot create real jobs - what it can do is to create the conditions which will enable UK firms to compete successfully in world markets and so create a genuine demand for labour. This is the only sure way to reduce unemployment and there is no easy way out.

Is this not an indictment of Government cuts in Expenditure?

No. Public expenditure in 1980/81 is planned to be about the same in real terms as in 1979/80. The prospects for employment will depend upon overall conditions in the economy. The biggest threat to employment comes from excessive pay claims.

What is the Government's forecast of future (YOUTH) Unemployment?

The Government does not forecast future levels of Youth unemployment. It nevertheless accepts that the current employment position for young people is poor and that is why it has agreed to the MSCs proposals to expand YOP in 1980/81 by 25%.

Does the Government Realise that Numbers Leaving School are Increasing over the Next Few Years?

The number reaching minimum school leaving age is due to peak in 1980/81 and this "bulge" will of course have general effect over the following years. However, the number of school leavers available for work is in fact projected to fall after this year. The Government has renewed the undertakings to unemployed school leavers and the long-term young

unemployed that they will be offered places in the YOP. The MSC and the Government will naturally keep levels of unemployment under review, but the Government would hope that in the medium term the economic policies will improve employment prospects.

What Special Measures are being taken to relieve Youth unemployment?

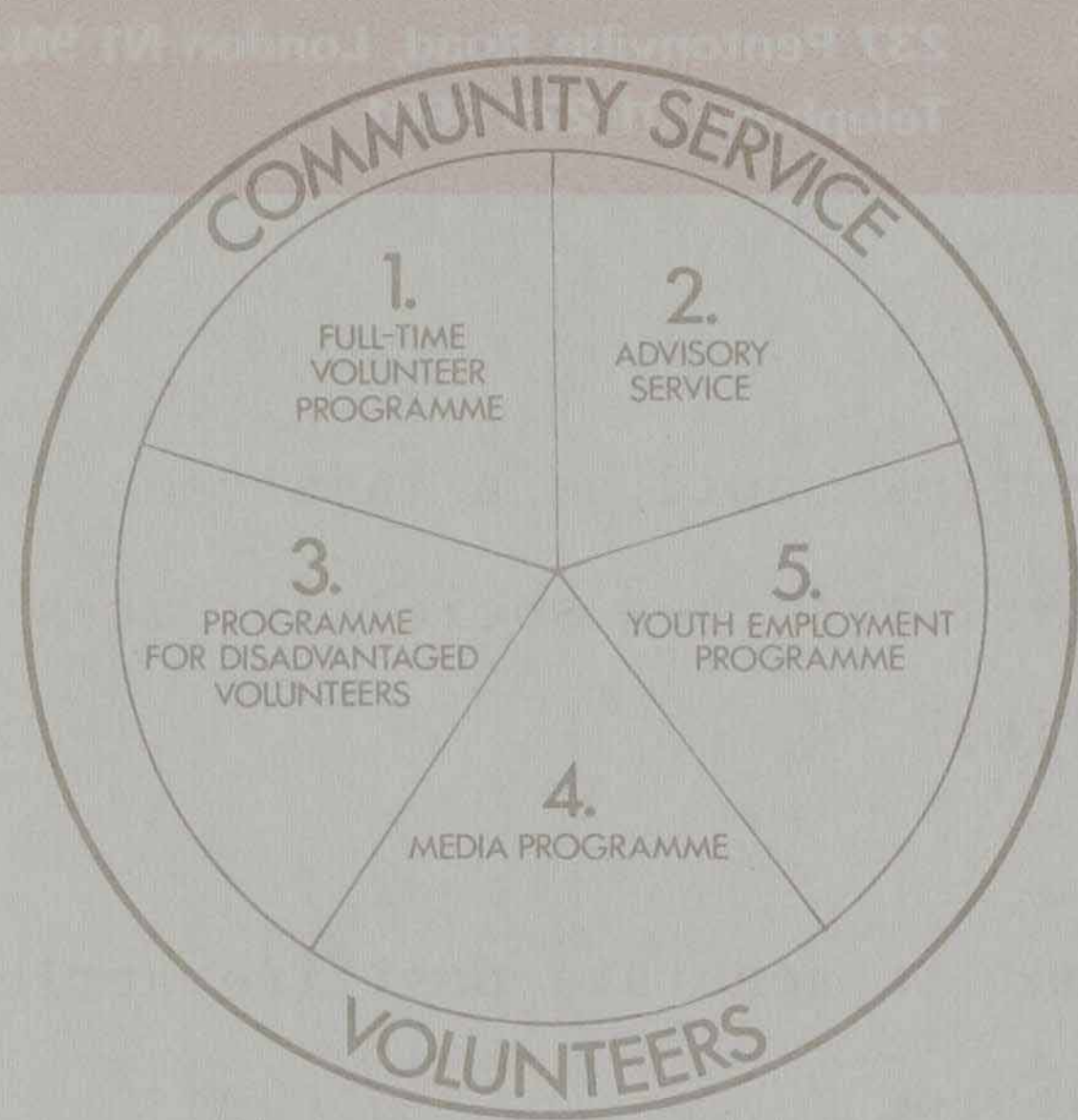
For the second year running, the MSC has substantially met its undertaking to last year's jobless school leavers to find them a place on YOP before Easter 1980. During 1979/80 over 310,000 young people were helped under the programme. Of these more than 130,000 were 1979 school leavers. During April 1980 there were 78,500 young people on YOP.

1. Availability of young people's time could be a massive source of practical help for overstretched social services
- benefits to young & needy alike
2. Principal problem = management to generate positive action
- mobilise every available resource

CSV

1. Present capacity per annum	<u>Age</u>	<u>No.p.a.</u>	
(1) Main Volunteer Programme	16 - 35	1800	Beneficiary provides pocket money & board & lodgin
(2) Special Volunteer Programme	15 - 25		
'Children in Care'		380	Beneficiary pays board & lodging
Borstal trainees		180	
Young Offenders		50	
(3) Youth Employment Schemes		1300	
Springboards	16 - 19	1020	MSC pays training allowance
Clean-up Squads & Media	19 - 25	80	
Service Away from Home		200	
(4) Media Programme - recruits via Thames TV, HTV, Ulster TV, Radio Clyde, Radio Forth & Downtown Radio (Belfast)			
(5) Advisory Service - practical kits on maximising volunteers energy. Turnover £25,000 p.a. & local demonstration projects (Derry, Newcastle & Salford)			

CSV's principal objective is to involve people in community service and to encourage social change. Our main task is with the young; involvement should enable them to help the community and develop their own potential. CSV has an important role to play as an ideas bank in the field of community involvement.



CSV is now working through five major programmes:

1. **A FULL-TIME VOLUNTEER PROGRAMME**, which involves young people in community service from four to twelve months throughout the United Kingdom. Over two thousand are placed each year. Projects give volunteers board, lodging, pocket-money and fares.
2. **AN ADVISORY SERVICE**, which produces ideas and materials for schools and colleges wishing to involve their pupils and students in social action related to the curriculum and which sets up local projects.
3. **A PROGRAMME FOR DISADVANTAGED VOLUNTEERS**, which involves borstal trainees (in their last month of sentence) and children in the care of Local Authorities in community service.
4. **A MEDIA PROGRAMME**, which works with television and radio companies to recruit volunteers of every age and background, and to link them with needs.
5. **A YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME**, which deploys around one thousand young people in full-time work in the social services, with Government funding.

LOCAL OFFICERS

BRISTOL	4 Edgumbe Road, Redland, Bristol 6, Avon. Janet Atfield 0272 46823
LEEDS	10 Dean Street, Ilkley, West Yorkshire, LS29 8JR. Peter Panteli 0943 608043
LIVERPOOL	Gamlingay, 8 Grange Cross Lane, West Kirby, Wirral, Merseyside, L48 8BL. George Eustance 051-625 8460
MANCHESTER	50 Woodcote Road, West Timperley, Altrin- cham, Cheshire. Zena Homewood 061-969 4981
NEWCASTLE	Norwood, West Avenue, Gosforth, New- castle upon Tyne, NE3 4ES. Janet Giaretta 0632 841290
NORTHERN IRELAND	CSV, 41 University Street, Belfast, BT7 1FY. Mike Gaston 0232 21946
SCOTTISH CO-ORDINATOR	CSV, 1 Lynedoch Place, Glasgow, G3 6AB. Ric Holland 041-331 2375
ABERDEEN	1 St. Swithin Street, Aberdeen, AB1 6XH. Edmund Jones 0224 322549
EDINBURGH	62 Grange Loan, Edinburgh, EH9 2EP. Sandra Carter 031-668 1900
GLASGOW	CSV, 1 Lynedoch Place, Glasgow, G3 6AB. Margaret Critchlow 041-331 2375
TAYSIDE/FIFE	Mansefield, Ceres, Fife. Margaret Cummins 033 482 445

ADVISORY SERVICE FIELD BASED WORKERS

NEWCASTLE	Newcastle Social Action Centre, St. Andrews Church, Newgate Street, Newcastle upon Tyne 1. Janet Giaretta 0632 26090
NORTHERN IRELAND	Schools Community Involvement Project, Londonderry Teachers' Centre, Magee University College, Northland Road, Londonderry, BT48 7JE Sister Catherine Boyle 0504-64509
SALFORD	Salford School Concern Project, Chaseley Field Teachers' Centre, Chaseley Road, Salford, M6 7DZ. Richard O'Connell 061-736 4112

CHILDREN IN CARE FIELD BASED VOLUNTEER DIRECTORS

BIRMINGHAM	CSV, Birmingham Social Services Depart- ment, Area 2, 23 All Saints Road, Birming- ham, B18 5QB. Kathleen England 021-523 4361
BOLTON	CSV, Bolton Social Services Department, Marsden House, Deansgate, Bolton, Lan- cashire. Dianne Fitzpatrick 0204 34871
EAST SUSSEX	CSV, East Sussex Social Services Depart- ment, Brighton Division, 15-17 Princes Street, Brighton, BN2 1SL. Dave Nicholls 0273 693693 X 89

HARINGEY	CSV, Haringey Social Services Department, IT Centre, 628 Green Lanes, London N8. Irv Davidson 888 8335-6
SCOTLAND	CSV, 1 Lynedoch Place, Glasgow, G3 6AB. Rachel Ball 041-331 2375
SUFFOLK	CSV, Suffolk Social Services Department, 17 Tower Street, Ipswich, IP4 1LH Mike Morris 0473 51258
WANDSWORTH	IT Centre, 178 Battersea Park Road, London SW1 W11 John Kennedy 01-720 7323

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME SCHEMES

ISLINGTON	Springboard Islington, Archway Central Hall, Archway Close, London N19. 01-263 5111
KENT	Springboard Kent, 388 High Street, Chatham, Kent. Colin Guest 0634 409369
LANARK	Springboard Lanark, 303 Brandon Street, Motherwell, Lanarkshire. Stuart Rutherford 0698 54828
NORTHERN IRELAND	Young Help, 3rd Floor, 22 High Street. Belfast, BT1 2BD Fred Williams 0232-46981/25385
SOUTHWARK	Springboard Southwark, St. Giles Youth Centre, Benhill Road, Camberwell, London SE5 (temporary address) Wendy Fryer 703-9777
SUNDERLAND	Springboard Sunderland, 10 Toward Road, Sunderland, Tyne and Wear. Bill Garland 0783-79923/41429

MEDIA PROGRAMME OFFICES

COMMUNITY ACTION RADIO & TELEVISION (CART) (Ulster TV, Downtown Radio, BBC Radio Ulster)	CSV, 41 University Street, Belfast, BT17 1FY. 0232 27855
CLYDEACTION (Radio Clyde)	CSV, 1 Lynedoch Place, Glasgow, G3 6AB. Elizabeth Partyka 041-332 0261
THAMESMEAD INSOUND HELP! PROGRAMME (Thames TV)	19 Tavy Bridge, Thamesmead, London SE2 Frank Warren 310-5025
TRAINING UNIT	149 Tottenham Court Rd., London W1P 9LL. Viv Taylor Gee/Gill Brown 388 5199 CSV, 2nd Floor, The Ralli Building, Stanley Street, Salford, M3 5EF. 061-832 9488/5748

2. Feasible Developments

CSV Year 1

- a) Main volunteer programme
 - additional 1000 volunteers recruited and deployed nationwide
- b) Youth Employment schemes
 - growth in local Springboard slots (10% by 1.10.80)
 - additional 500
 - Service Away From Home 1000 +
- c) Advisory Service - additional production of kits to assist local authorities, hospitals etc., to harness available energy

- 3. Prerequisites for progress:
 - a) release from MSC local networks
 - ? block grant from MSC
 - ? D Employment direct
 - ? via VSU style arrangement
 - b) increase in number of Civil Servants & Army personnel on loan to CSV

4. Assumptions

- a) Funding available quickly
- b) continuation of present level of active and silent Trades Union support
- c) increased private sector help, i.e. IBM, Arthur Andersens, NatWest Marks & Spencer and Manpower

Possible developments

1. Establish Prime Minister's commission to report direct by mid- September and attachment of 4 person team to Think Tank
 - with specific time table for major push for declared numbers. Local in 1980, nationwide in 1981.

2. More 'Urban Clean-Up Squads'
 - derelict land improvement (20,000 acres in London
8,000 in Liverpool
7,000 in Manchester)
 - improvement of small employers premises
 - improve public transport buildings

HIT Teams (Home Insulation Teams)

 - for public & private homes
 - save energy & cut fuel bills

Housing Trusts: use their project management capability to carry out non-housing environmental improvement using unemployed labour

3. Establish 'Country Conservation Corps' in conjunction with British National Trust for Conservation Volunteers to assist National Parks, Forestry Commission & National Trust

4. Establish pilots with major public service employers - hospitals, old peoples homes, parks authorities
 - a) to extend take-up of unemployed
 - b) to re-examine shape of their future demand for labour

5. Every potential student/graduate to give a year
 - NUS offer (1980) in return for non-means testing of grants
 - essential source of leadership

6. Geographically based pilot projects to investigate "A universal year of service" "Social Enterprise Zones"
 - to tackle problems which will never be solved at market prices
 - 500,000 cut in unemployment
 - massive injection of practical help into social services
7. CBI and/or local Chambers of Commerce to establish 'Springboard' style operations to assist small employers
8. Mesh-in networks

As large employers shed labour on to unemployment registers, establish Springboard style operations in conjunction with the companies which might even manage the schemes
9. Promote programmes to enable young people to become self-employed
 - window cleaning/engine tuning etc.
- 9a. Introduce competitive tendering and contracts for provision of social services - meals-on-wheels, residential & day care
10. Promote Police crime prevention programmes deploying unemployed youngsters (Devon & Strathclyde)

E.H. 7.7.80

CONFIDENTIAL

FILE

MS



cc D/I
HMCT

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

3 July 1980

B/F 4-7-80.

As I think you know, the Prime Minister has agreed to see Dr. Alec Dickson, the Director of Community Service Volunteers, on Monday evening. Your Secretary of State and the Secretary of State for Industry have also been invited.

The Prime Minister wishes to discuss with Dr. Dickson the problem of youth unemployment, the measures that are currently being taken to alleviate it, and what further measures might be introduced. She wishes to hear from him what particular contribution Community Service Volunteers is making and could make if it were to expand its programme with the possibility of additional Government funding.

I would be grateful if you could let me have a brief for the Prime Minister by close of play tomorrow night. You should be aware that Dr. Dickson will be accompanied by Mrs. Elizabeth Hoodless and by Mr. Mike Hanson.

I am sending copies of this letter to Ian Ellison (Department of Industry) and Martin Hall (H.M. Treasury).

T. P. LANKESTER

Richard Dykes, Esq.,
Department of Employment.

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NRGM



10 DOWNING STREET

PRIME MINISTER

N. L. ...

Your meeting to discuss youth
unemployment on Monday 7 July

As Alec Dixon is getting
rather old he wonders if he
can bring with him two people
who have worked very closely
with him - Mrs. Hoodless and
Mr. Michael Hanson.

es.

Yes

MB

3 July 1980



10 DOWNING STREET

MR LANKESTER

I have fixed for the Secretary of State for Employment and the Secretary of State for Industry to see the Prime Minister to discuss youth unemployment on Monday, 7 July at 1915. I promised their private offices that you would write to them explaining exactly what the Prime Minister wishes to discuss and also explaining the presence of Mr Alec Dixon.

I have not contacted Mr Dixon.

ed.

I have the

2 July, 1980

Mrs Hoodless

*1915 Monday
Community Service Volunteers*

+ Hanson, Hoodless

Mike Hanson

