TARGETED PROGRAMMING
EVIDENCE AND EXPECTATIONS

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Attorney General's
department of nsw

Delivering Crime Prevention Conference:

Targeted Programming – Evidence and Expectations

Garner Clancey, CHD Partners &
S/Sgt Peter Borg, NSW Police

Introductions

S/Sgt Peter Borg:

- Serving member of the NSW Police for 17 years
- 10 years attached to the Police and Community Youth Clubs
- Chair of the PCYC Program Executive team who revised the Targeted Programming Model
- Member of the NSW Police Youth Issues Advisory Group

Garner Clancey:

- Director, CHD Partners
- 13 years involvement in criminal justice system (including NSW Police)
- Member YJAC, JJAC, ACSR
- Teach at UWS on policing, crime prevention & security

Session Overview

- Brief history of NSW PCYC

- Introduction to Targeted Programming
  - Factors contributing to development
  - Description of the model
  - Changes along the way
  - Future vision

- Challenges and Tensions

- Opportunities

PCYC – Some Facts

- Operating since 1937 in NSW
- Partnership between young people, the community and NSW Police working to assist young people develop the qualities of responsible citizens, leaders and avoid being offenders or victims of crime.
- 57 Clubs across NSW (metro 21/ rural 36)
- 2 Youth Program Officers per Club – Command strength is 126
- Historically, PCYC (or Police Boys Clubs) operated on the premise that boxing, football and some 'summary justice' prevented offending – times have changed
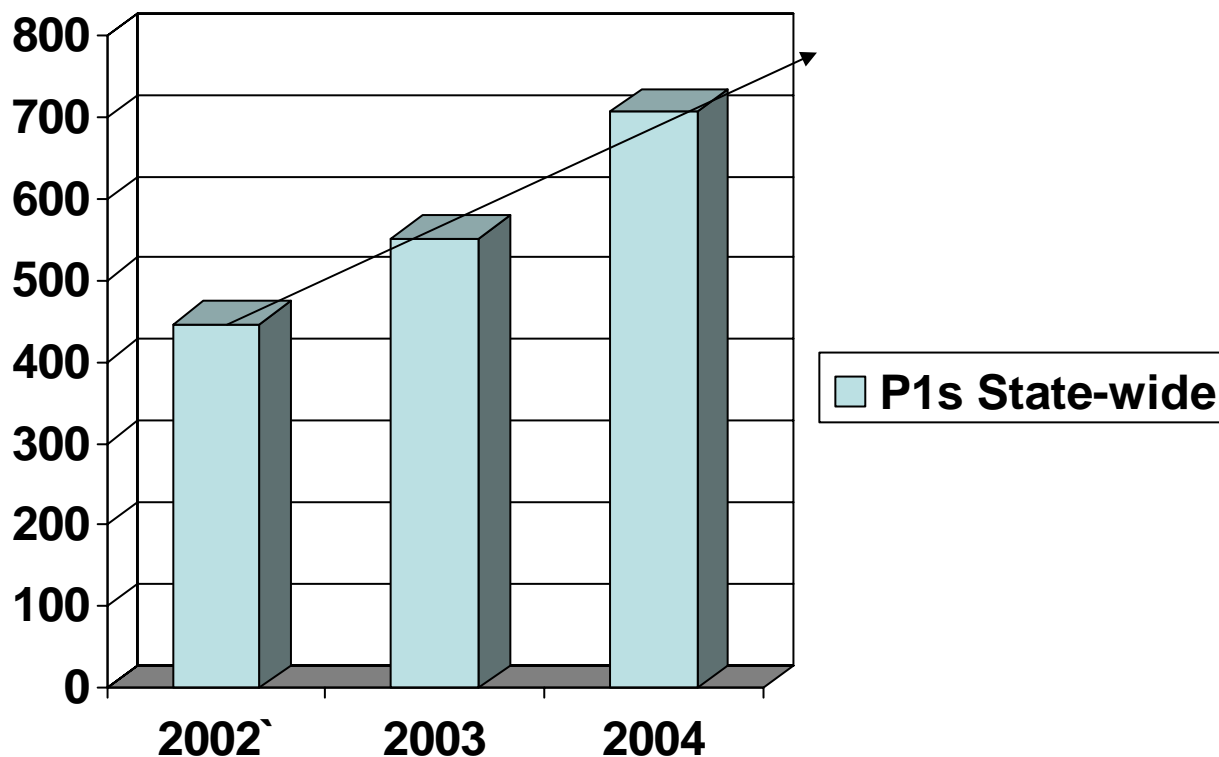
What is Targeted Programming?

- Intelligence-led, case coordinated approach to working with known young offenders and youth at risk of offending (and HOT spot initiatives)

- Central aim is to reduce and prevent offending of young people in NSW

- Programs and individual strategies employed to address risk factors associated with offending

- Intensive work with a small number of young people over and extended period of time – six per officer, with a 12 month duration desirable
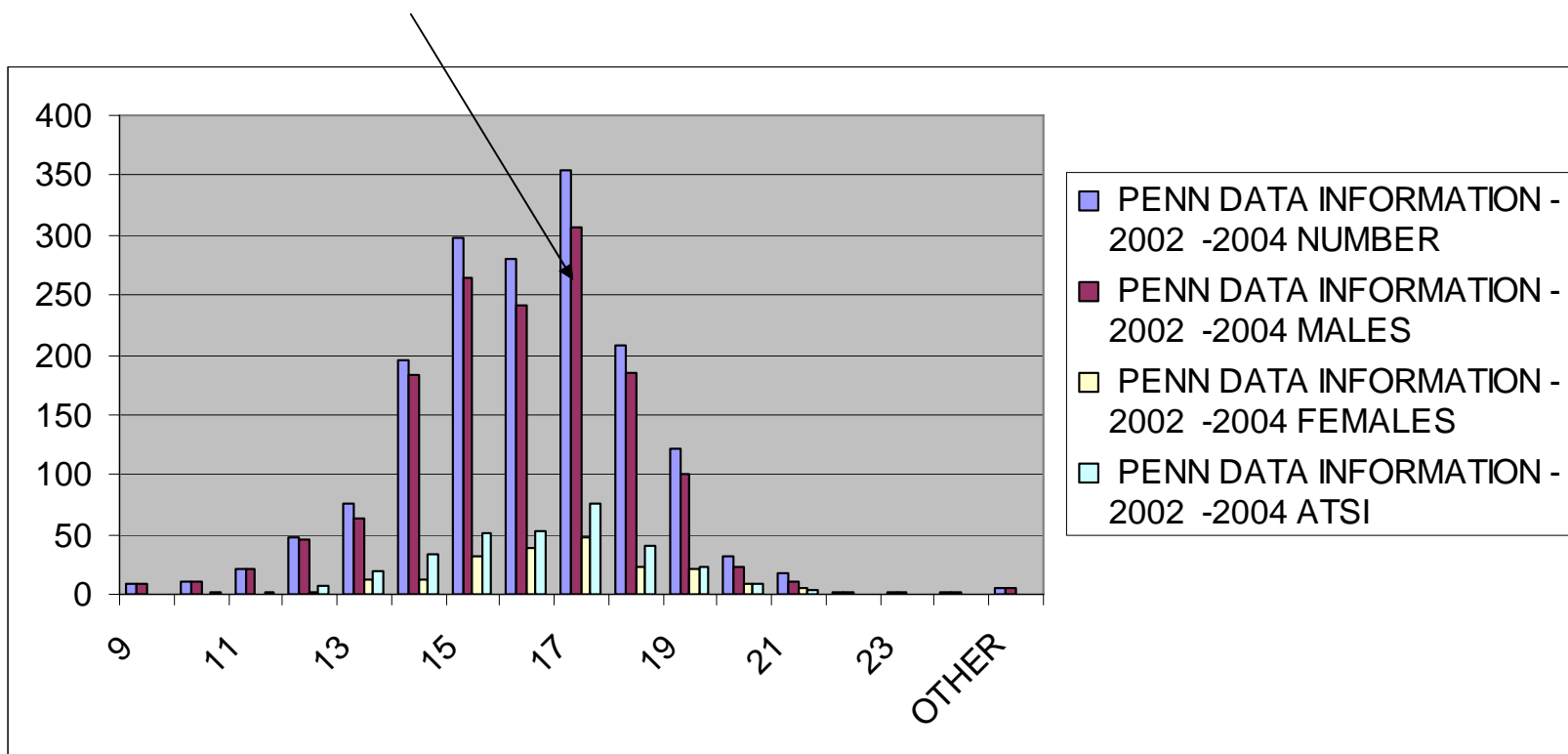
State-wide Priority Clients
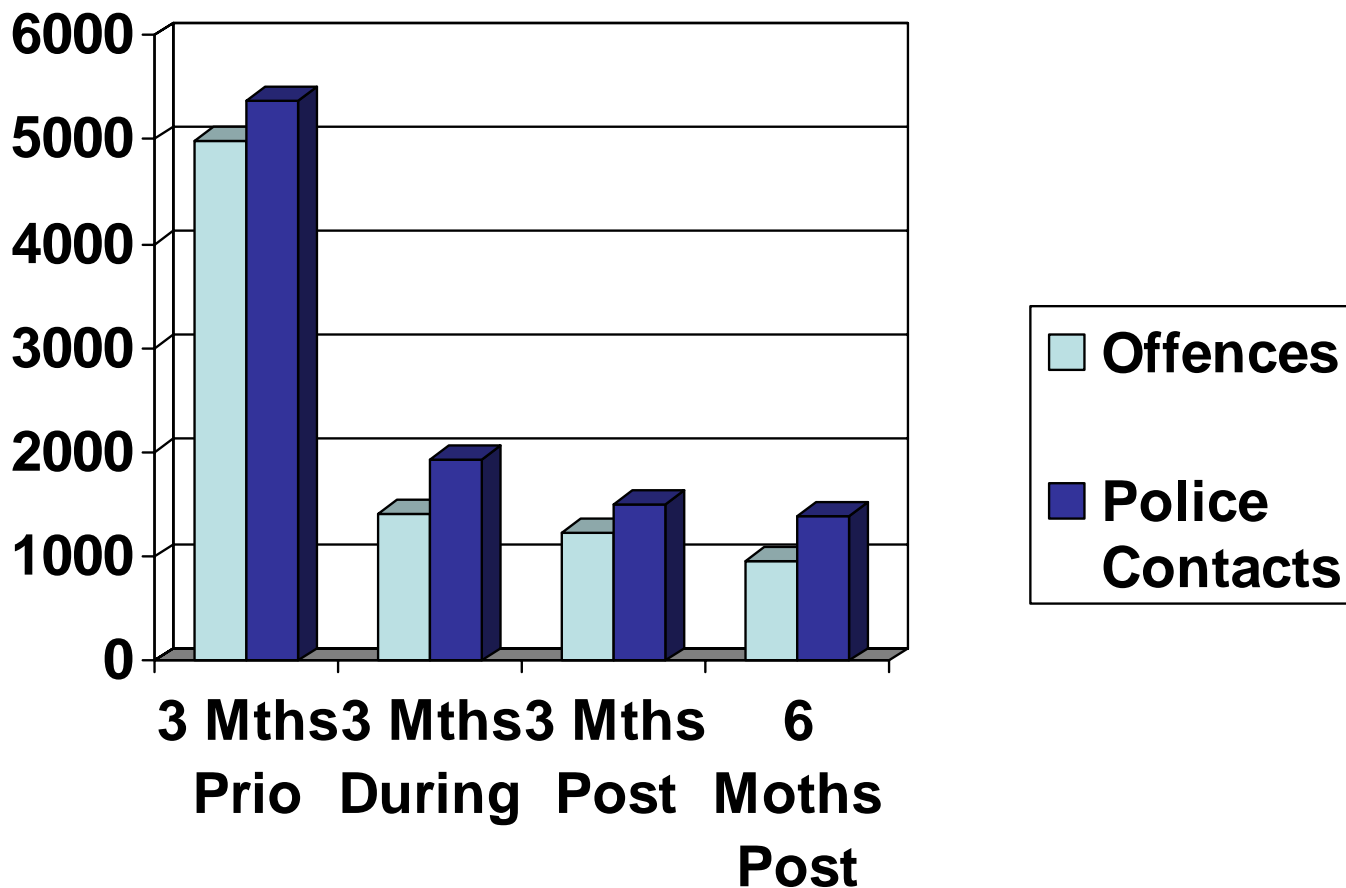
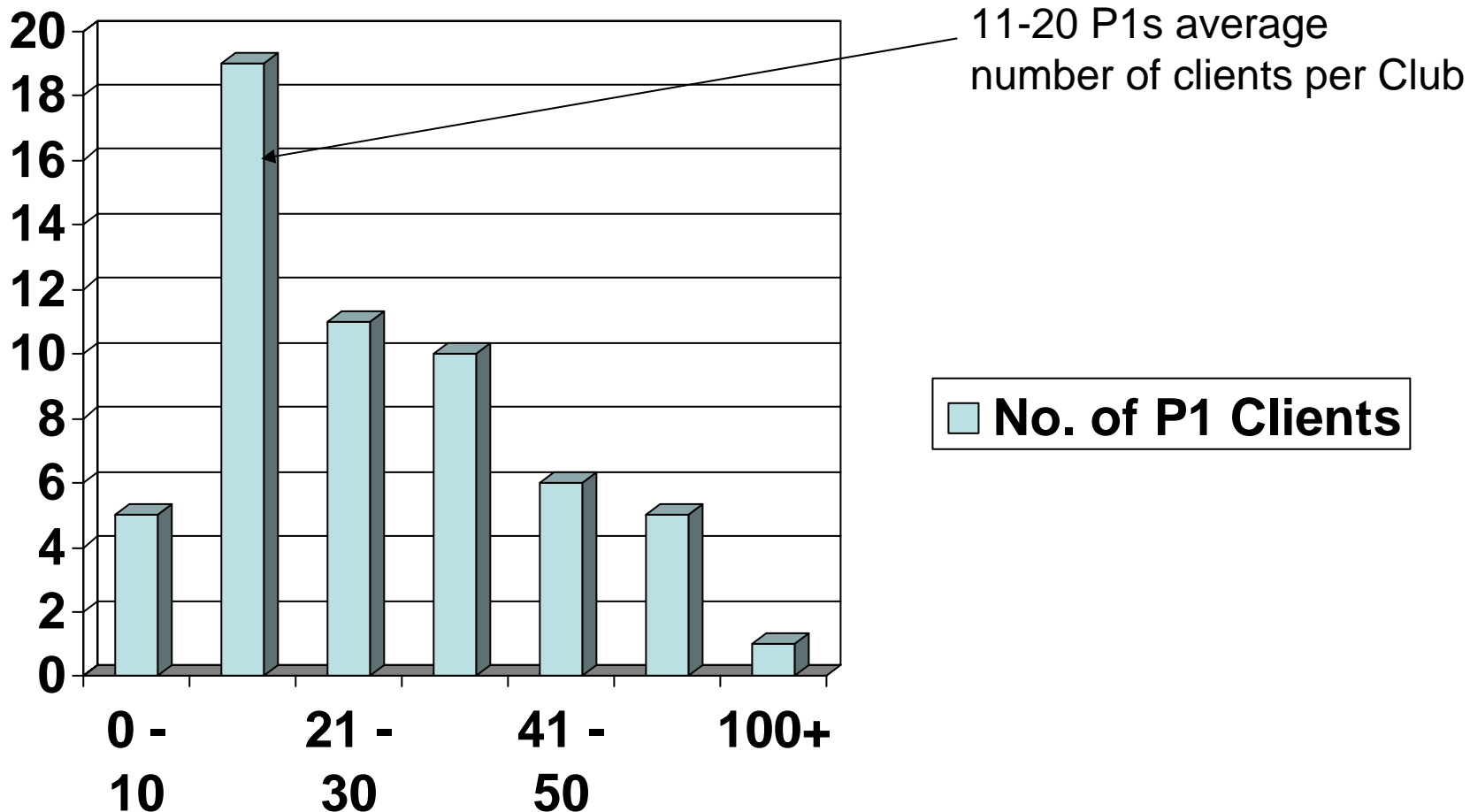# Age of Priority Clients: 2002-04

Average age is 17 years

Recorded Offences & Police Contacts for Priority Clients (01-05)

No. of Priority Clients per Club 02-04

11-20 P1s average number of clients per Club

No. of P1 Clients

Review completed August 2004 – Key Findings

- **Positive Findings**
  - Large drop in recorded offences and police intervention after referral

  - Those young people likely to re-offend targeted for program (high ATSI, males and criminal histories of participants)

- **Areas Requiring Attention**
  - Referrals not based on set guidelines (has been addressed)

  - Consistency across settings (being addressed)

  - Control group comparison suggested as way of testing 'treatment effect'

  - Program duration – extended (being addressed)

Targeted Programming Model

Referral
- Referral received from Crime Management Unit (or other agency)
- Three forms of referral:
  - Young offender (known offender)
  - Young person at-risk of offending (risk factors and intel)
  - Youth crime HOT spot

Assessment
- Criteria linked to known risk factors used to assess referrals:
  - Onset of offending / coming to attention of police
  - Familial offending
  - Child notification reports (abuse and / or neglect)
  - Truancy and school attendance
  - Alcohol and other drug use
  - Offending peers
- HOT spots assessed according to levels of crime

Intervention
- Interventions for young people include group programs and individual case coordination
- External referral and inter-agency coordination stressed
- HOT spot initiatives developed in case-by-case basis

Youth Program Officers Intervention Points – Maximising the impact and opportunities

Suspect Target Management Plan and Dept. of Corrective Services	Adult offending and intervention.	18 + years
	Exiting from a Juvenile Justice Centre. Post-release support offered through DJJ. YPO might be involved to assist DJJ (lead agency).	16 – 18 years
Dept. of Juvenile Justice Clients	Community supervision provided by DJJ. YPO might be involved to assist DJJ (lead agency).	
Young Offender – Primary Intervention Target	Youth Justice Conference outcome plans – YPO might engage young people in Targeted Programming as part of outcome plan, .	12 – 16 years
	Police cautions – those caution recipients likely to re-offend to be referred to YPOs. 'Back on Track' Program a good example of how YPOs can work with repeat cautions recipients.	
Youth at risk – Secondary Intervention Target	Warnings, truancy reports, early onset of offending (and police contact), family violence, neglect and abuse notifications and signs of drug use factors employed to identify young people at risk of offending. Key YPO intervention target.	8 – 12 years
Social Welfare Agencies	Signs of anti-social behaviour – oppositional behaviour; poor adjustment to schooling; defiant; early signs of aggression; erratic and inconsistent parenting; hyperactivity; etc.	0 - 8 years

The Vision - 2008

- Standardised risk and need assessment methodology used state-wide. LACs to partially complete assessment, prior to referral.

- Intervention manual, containing modules addressing key risk factors, used in all Clubs, ensuring standard intervention state-wide.

- Electronic case management system linked to risk and need of clients. Unnecessary data entry eliminated as PENN System is linked to police database and modified to provide regular reports for use in supervision.

- Externally accredited Youth Crime Prevention qualification compulsory for all programmers. Debriefing and supervision structures revised to improve support structures for Programmers.

- Action research project undertaken to monitor progress and assist in further program modifications.

Why Targeted Programming?

Ideological	Empirical	Local
Managerialism	Life-Course	Ministerial Inquiries
'Risk Society'	Crime Prevention & Offender Rehab. 'What Works'	Early Onset Pathways
Intelligence-led Policing	HOT Offenders / Spots / Victims	Relentless Pursuit of Crime Reduction

Callaghan Report 1998 – Key Recommendations

R 13: Each Local Area Command should formulate a preventative policing strategy for youth at risk … Where PCYCs exist they should be incorporated as an integral component of the preventative strategy.

R 15: Activities for at risk young people should take priority over other activities and programs.

R 18: A formal and substantial training program should be developed to equip PCYC police to work with young people on youth crime prevention strategies.

R 37: The PCYC Board should identify a core prevention program which is delivered in all clubs. The outcomes of the program should be carefully monitored and reported.

R 38: PCYCs should expand outreach programs to ensure that communities which cannot access the club buildings become involved in education, youth support and crime prevention programs.

Challenges / Tensions

Internal	Ideological / Empirical
Non-mandated	Stigmatisation
Officer Competence	Net-widening
Programmatic	Privacy
Consistency	Police-youth Relations
Resources	Untested

Opportunities

- Maximise impact of blue uniform
- Benevolent policing
- Successfully effect change
- Prevent entry into chronic offender pathway
- Reduce victimisation

The End.

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Why Targeted Programming?

Managerialism

Ministerial Inquiries

Crime Prevention Research

Risk Society

Targeted Programming

NSW-specific Research

Intelligence-led Policing

Life-course Research