



SERVICE OVERVIEW

YOUTH-AT-RISK

6-9-2023

Objectives



1. Understanding Service Setting
2. Understanding of client's characteristics and needs
Suggestions for assignments
3. Sharing : Student (Outreach Setting)
4. How to engage clients? What's your worries?
5. Tips of working

Youth at Risk (Marginal Youth)

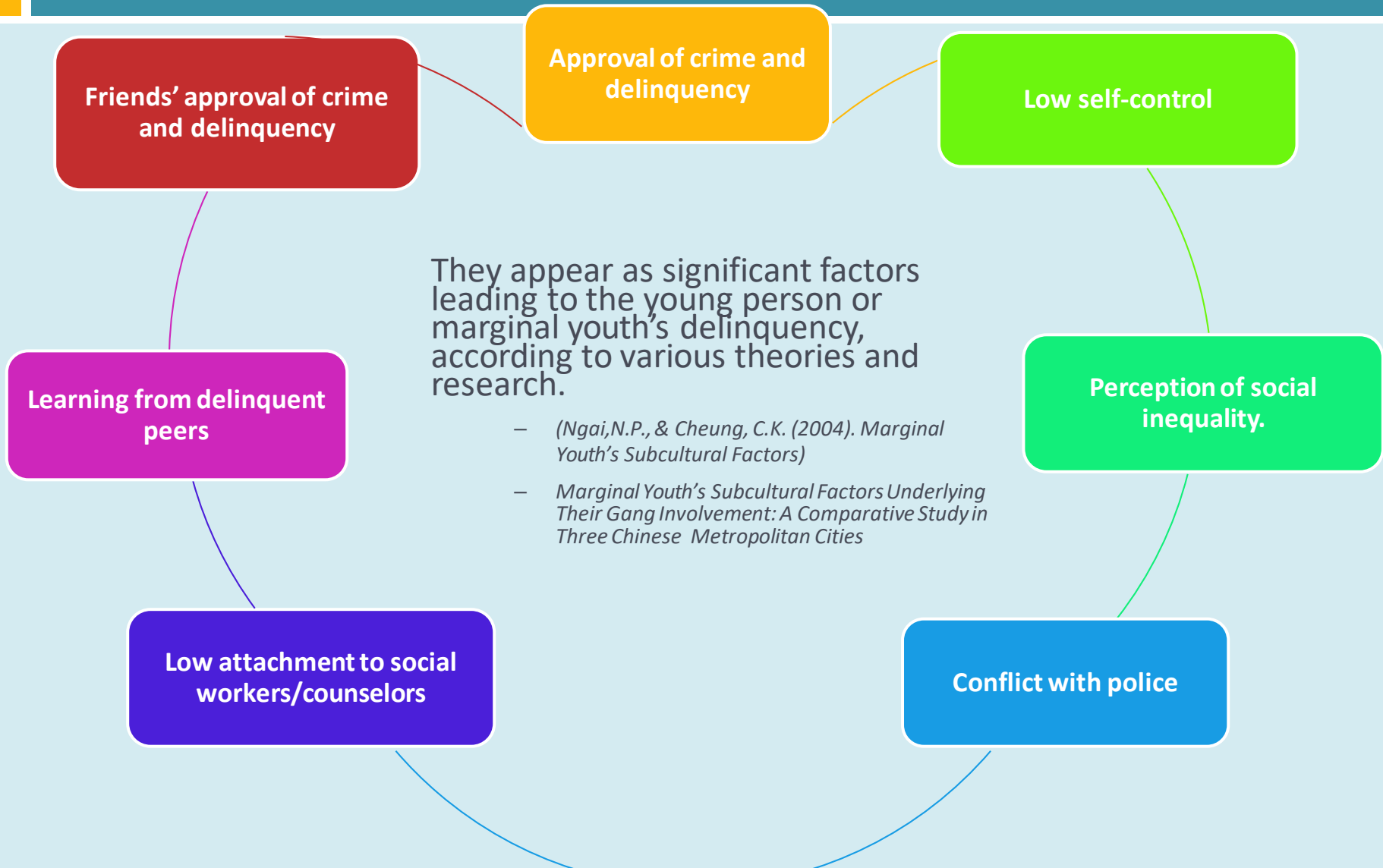
- young who normally do not participate in conventional social or youth activities and are vulnerable to undesirable influences.
- Hidden youths
- Crisis Situation
- Children and youth cautioned under the Police Superintendent's Discretion Scheme, the arrested youth and their peers. (From SWD)

young people lacking self-esteem and aspiration are usually regarded as more at-risk. They deserve transformational change to ease rising problems associated with property crime, violence, illegal drugs, truancy and exclusion ???

Youth at Risk (Factors)

- Risk factors:
 - Family risk factors
 - School risk factors
 - Community risk factors
 - Individual/ friends/ peer risk factors
- Protective factors
 - Healthy behaviors
 - Clear standards
 - Social bonding
 - Mentoring

Components of youth gang



Service for youth-at-risk

•Services for Youth at Risk

- District Youth Outreaching Social Work Service
- Overnight Outreaching Service for Young Night Drifters (YNDs)
- Cyber Youth Support Teams
- Hotline Service for Youth at Risk
- Community Support Service Scheme
- Conducting Family Conference for Children / Juveniles Cautioned under the Police Superintendent's Discretion Scheme
- Committee on Services for Youth at Risk
- Crisis Residential Service for Youth-at-Risk
- Back-up Shelter Service for Young Night Drifters

District Youth Outreaching Social Work Service

Service Description

provide counselling and guidance to those young people aged between 6-24 who normally do not participate in conventional social or youth activities and are vulnerable to undesirable influences.

Current Provision

Since 1 September 2002, 16 District Youth Outreaching Social Work Teams

Operating Hours of District Youth Outreaching Social Work Service

Generally speaking, District Youth Outreaching Teams (YOTs) have different operating hours and there are two types of sessions, i.e. morning session (10 a.m. to 1 p.m.), afternoon session (2 p.m. to 6 p.m.).

Overnight Outreaching Service for Young Night Drifters

Introduction

Government has extended the service hours and service focus of 18 Integrated Children and Youth Services Centres for the purpose of providing overnight outreaching service for YNDs on a territory-wide basis from September 2001 onwards.

The 18 designated Integrated Children and Youth Services Centres are provided with additional manpower and recurrent as well as non-recurrent funding to purchase 7-seater vans and mobile phones while organising activities for YND to facilitate service delivery in extended service hours.

The general operating hours are from 10 p.m. at night to 6 a.m. in the morning

Crisis Residential Service for Youth-at-Risk

•Service Description

The Youth Outreach operates two Crisis Residential Centres (the Boys' Centre and the Girls' Centre) under the subvention of Social Welfare Department. The crisis residential service provides professional intervention and immediate and temporary accommodation lasting from 1 day to a maximum of 2 months for the youth-at-risk who are referred by the integrated children and youth services centres, the youth outreaching teams, or other welfare units serving youth-at-risk. Self-referral is also accepted.

•Target Group

At-risk boys / girls between the age of 8 and 21.

•Capacity

The capacity of the Crisis Residential Centre - Boys' Centre and the Crisis Residential Centre - Girls' Centre is 15 each.

Cyber Youth Support Teams

Service Description

To address the at-risk and hidden youths aged 6 to 24 who may not prefer conventional mainstream services, Cyber Youth Support Teams (CYSTs) are set up to proactively approach and engage them through cyber means.

The CYSTs provide professional social work intervention with online and offline counselling and group/programme services to at-risk and hidden youths. The CYSTs will form partnership with other community stakeholders and organisations to foster cross-sectoral collaboration to address the needs of at-risk and hidden youths.

Operating Hours of CYSTs

CYSTs have different operating hours to suit operational needs. Please contact individual CYST for its operating hour

About Crime Prevention

- Objectives:
 1. Reduce the number of crime
 2. Reduce the risk of crime
 3. Enhance the sense of safety and security
 4. Have a positive influence on quality of life.
- Crime prevention is a result of everyday practices concentrated in different institutional settings... Yet much of the crime prevention literature fits quite neatly into seven major institutional settings;
- (1) family, (2) schools, (3) communities, (4) labour markets, (5) places, (6) police agencies and (7) courts and corrections. – source: Sherman et al., (2002:5)
- - Main targets: victims; offenders; security staff; parents/teachers; general citizens

Policy and Service Nature

- The Social Welfare Department (SWD) is responsible for implementing the Government's policies on social welfare and for developing and co-ordinating social welfare services. These include social security, services for the elderly, family and child welfare services, medical social services, group and community work, **services for young people**, rehabilitation services for people with disabilities, as well as **services for offenders**.
- Target: 6-24 children and youth
- Mainly **funded by SWD, with Funding Services Agreement (FSA)**

SWD services

- Under the **Criminal Justice system** of Hong Kong.
- Statutory services: SWD uses **social work approach** in providing community-based statutory supervision and guidance for offenders through **Probation Service, Community Service Orders Scheme, residential training and aftercare services**.
- SWD works jointly with the **Correctional Services Department** in delivering services for offenders. The **Young Offender Assessment Panel** formed by the two departments consolidates views of different professionals and recommends to the court the most appropriate programme of social rehabilitation for convicted young offenders.

The residential childcare service

Non-institutional care	Services	Target group
Non-institutional Care	Foster care	Children under 18 years of age
	Small group homes x112	Children from 4 to under 18 years of age
Institutional Care	Residential child care centres (Residential creches/ Residential nursery) x 4	Children aged under 3 years of age / from 3 to under 6
	Children's reception centre x 4	Children aged under 18 years of age
	Children's homes x 5	Children or young persons between 6 and under 21 years of age
	Boys' / girls' homes x 11	Children/young persons (7 to under 21 years of age) with behavioural or emotional problems who are studying. Schools for Social Development are run within some of these homes.
	Boys' / girls' hostels x 4	Young persons (14 to under 21 years of age) with behavioural or emotional problems who are studying or working

Youth outreaching service

- **Outreaching social services:** **19** youth outreaching teams and **18** outreaching service for young night drifters teams of NGOs provide counselling, guidance and other social work services to young people (aged 6-24) who normally **do not participate in conventional social or youth activities and are vulnerable to undesirable influences.**
- Since 1 September 2002, **District Youth Outreaching Social Work Teams** run by 11 NGOs have been providing outreaching service to address the needs of high-risk youth and to tackle issues of **juvenile gangs.**
- To address the needs of **young night drifters (YNDs)** in a more comprehensive manner, the Government has extended the service hours and service focus of **18** Integrated Children and Youth Services Centres (ICYSCs) for the purpose of providing overnight outreaching service for YNDs on a territory-wide basis from September 2001 onwards.
- Non-recurrent funding has been provided to purchase **7-seater vans and mobile phones** while organizing activities for YND to facilitate **service delivery in extended service hours.**
- The youth-at-risk service content includes individual and family counselling, therapeutic groups, skill training/educational groups, adventure activities as well as recreational and community services.

Crisis residential centres

- The **Youth Outreach** operates two **Crisis Residential Centres (the Boys' Centre and the Girls' Centre)** under the subvention of Social Welfare Department. The crisis residential service provided professional intervention and immediate and temporary accommodation lasting from 1 day to a maximum of 2 months for the youth-at-risk who are referred by the integrated children and youth services centres, the youth outreaching teams, or other welfare units serving youth-at-risk.
- Back-up shelter service (Holland hostel) provides protection and temporary accommodation to those Young Night Drifters (YNDs) who are referred by the ICYSCs, the youth outreaching teams or other welfare units serving YNDs. Normally, the period of stay is 7 days.

Community Support Service Scheme (CSSS)

- Community Support Service Scheme (CSSS): 5 NGOs (attached to ICYSCs). Youth people cautioned under the Police Superintendent's Discretion Scheme, with a view to **re-integrating them into the mainstream education or work force and reducing the likelihood of re-offending**. Others are self-financing services, projects relied on short term funding, district based or agency's back up.

Drug treatment and rehabilitation service

- The **Narcotics Division (ND) of the Security Bureau (保安禁毒處)** is tasked with co-ordinating policies and measures across the public sector, non-government organisations (NGOs) and the community to combat the problem of drug abuse.
- Anti-drug policy (<http://www.nd.gov.hk/en/antidrugstrategy.htm>)
 - Acting on the advice of the Action Committee Against Narcotics (ACAN)
 - Initiating and reviewing legislation and law enforcement measures against drug trafficking;
 - Implementing and facilitating the provision of preventive education and publicity programmes, and treatment and rehabilitation services;
 - Administering the Central Registry of Drug Abuse;

Drug treatment

- Drug treatment and rehabilitation programmes include:
 - Compulsory placement scheme operated by the Correctional Services Department
 - **Voluntary out-patient methadone treatment programme** provided by the Department of Health
 - **Voluntary residential drug treatment and rehabilitation programmes run by NGOs**. There are **37** drug treatment and rehabilitation centres and halfway houses in the territory (19 of them are subvented by Department of Health or SWD)
 - Community-based counselling services, including **11 counselling centres** for psychotropic substance abusers and **two** centres for **drug counseling** under subvention of Social Welfare Department;
 - **Substance abuse clinics (SACs)** operated by the Hospital Authority.

Others: addictions treatment service

- **Integrative Centre on Addiction Prevention & Treatment (ICAPT)** adopts a multi-disciplinary and integrated treatment approach. We provide a one-stop comprehensive assessment and treatment program for people with multiple addictions and comorbid mental health disorders. Our services include:
 - Hotline counseling and consultation
 - Addiction counseling and treatment
 - Psychological assessment and treatment
 - Psychiatric assessment and treatment
 - Physical examination and consultation
 - Group therapy
 - Community and youth education
 - Professional training
 - Web-based counseling and self-help program
 - Empirical research

Social work intervention

- The social work profession promotes **social change, problem solving in human relationships and the empowerment and liberation of people to enhance well-being**. Utilizing theories of human behavior and social systems, social work intervenes at the points where people interact with their environments. Principles of human rights and social justice are fundamental to social work. (IFSW).
- The professional activity of **helping individuals, groups, or communities to enhance or restore their capacity of social functioning**.
- Creating societal conditions favourable to that goal (NASW)

Service Delivery Models

Rational Emotive
therapy Relapse
prevention Social
skill training
Positive psychology
Strength based
perspectives Solution
focused therapy
Restorative justice /
mediation Cognitive
behavioral therapy

Gang work/ de-group
Outreaching methods
Psychosocial approach
Crisis intervention
Family intervention/ therapy Career's
planning Experiential learning
Person centred therapy
Motivational Interviewing

Operation and work principles/culture

- Confidentiality
- Privacy
- Individualism
- Parental consent
- Risk assessment
- Empowerment/ Advocacy
- Depending on the agency's policy and leadership style
- Self-discipline
- Accountable RSW

Tips on working in agency



Tips on working in agency

- Networking
- Building Rapport
- Beware of centre culture and dynamics
- Report to your supervisor and agency IC/mentor
- Be grounded, realistic and flexible
- Be proactive
- Client management
- Contact privacy
- Time management (set To-do-list, stick to your learning contract)
- Dance with your supervisor and teammates
- Submitting recordings regularly
- Heartfelt reflection

Tips of working with specific clientele

- Start where the client is
- Listening to the story of the client, non-judgemental, person centre
- Seeing facial expression and non-verbal languages
- Hearted devoted – apply empathetic skills, be humble
- Hands- work independently, search for referencing.
- Brain – Case conceptualization
- Feet – Reaching out, walking with your youth

Engaging with youth

- Self-introduction
- Starting conversation: warm up, casual talk
- Play: board game, ball games
- Use some tools: drawings, questionnaire, handicrafts
- non-judgmental: help to address responsibility
- showing concern: exploration and empathy
- acceptance, respect: attentive listening, sensitive to their feelings.
- Value conflict: awareness of your own emotion
- communication style, tone used, chatting content, easy going, facing testing behavior.

Warm Reminders

- Beware of boundary
- Beware of gender
- Beware of community dynamics
- Beware of safety issue
- Beware of own emotion
- What else?

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- What's your work experience in working with youth-at- risk?
- Problem encounter and how to prepare (group and program)
- Tips on working with specific clientele (engagement, need assessment)
- Tips on working with the service settings

Some Remarks

- Odd Working hours (Shift, mainly work in pm and evening sessions; occasionally weekends, Sundays & public holidays)
- Developmental/ Educational-Prevention-Remedial
- Children in ICYSCs and CYCs as more common
- Groups and Programs, Cases possible (except in C&Y center services)
- Unmotivated and involuntary clients (CSSS, drug abusers...)
- Residential setting: dual roles as on discipline and counseling

Useful sites

- Hancock, M. (1997), Principles of social work practice: a generic practice approach. New York : Haworth Press
- Horejsi, C. R., & Horejsi, G. A. (1997). Techniques and Guidelines for Social Work Practice. Boston: Allyn & Bacon.
- YOUTHLAW : ycpc.hkfyg.org.hk/youthlaw
 - Service for Youth-at-risk https://www.swd.gov.hk/en/index/site_pubsvc/page_young/sub_seryouth_risk/
 - http://www.hkcss.org.hk/c/business_detail.asp?isnew=1&page_type=cy
 - https://www.nd.gov.hk/en/antidrug_resources.htm
 - https://www.nd.gov.hk/pdf/three_year_plan_2018_2020_ch5_en.pdf
- Crime Library
 - <http://www.crimelibrary.com>
- Bilingual Laws Information System, HK
 - <http://www.legislation.gov.hk/eng/home.htm>
- Crime prevention studies volume 1 to 25
 - <http://www.popcenter.org/library/CrimePrevention/>

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