



Part A: Lessons from Diabetes Youth Work

Part B: Understanding Serious Youth Violence

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Oasis Youth Support

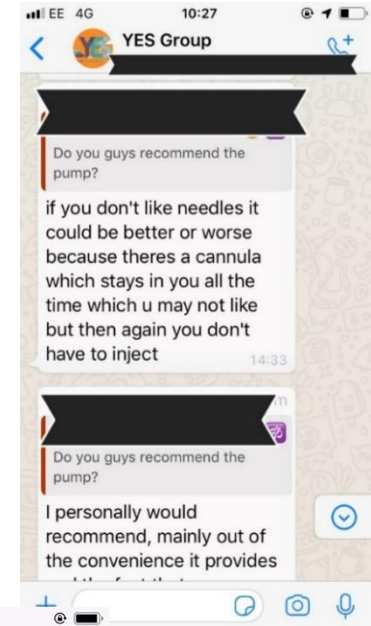
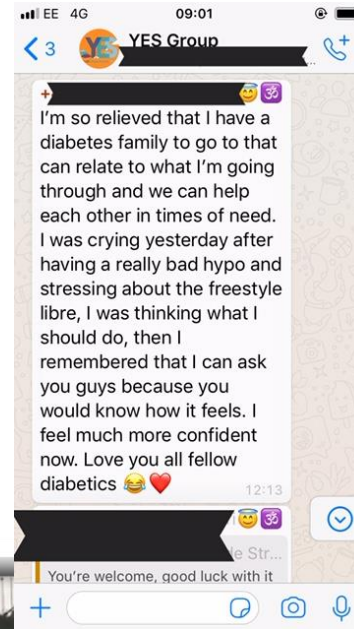
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Part A: Lessons from Diabetes Youth Work

It all started with YES...



1. Build and facilitate connection, peer support and belonging among young people with diabetes...



2. Provide Targeted 1:1 support and mentoring work to improve health engagement and life-outcomes



3. Be available in clinics and multi disciplinary teams



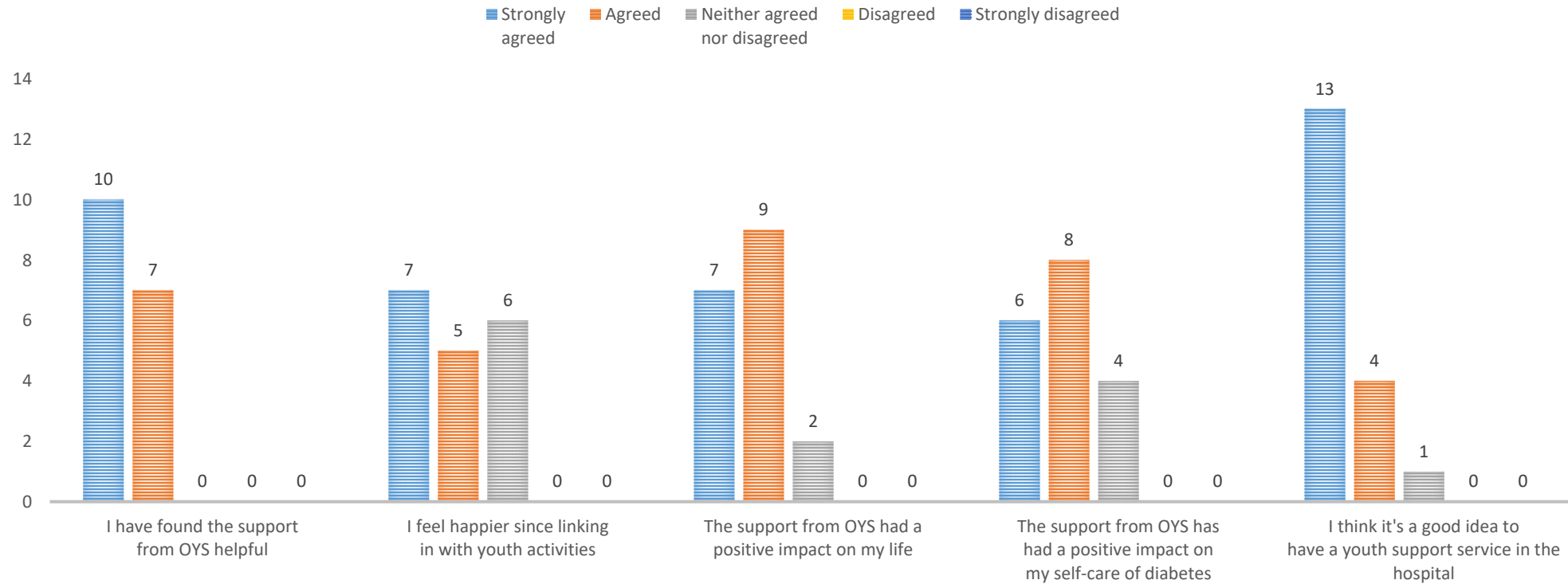
CASE STUDY: Timothy

- Not attended clinics or appointments for almost a year. Admissions and complications.
- Traumatic life experiences, poor mental health, criminal involvement.
- YWs link with the other professionals- Social care, YOS worker, GP, and another youth service in the community.
- Visit YP at home to build rapport. Resulted in Timothy seeing his GP at home.
- Agreed for our YW to travel with him to a diabetes clinic appointment- re-engaging with his health care.
- Attended 5 of the 9 clinic appointments over the last 12 months.
- Oasis Hub Waterloo's debt advice centre was also able to support Timothy and his Mother submit a PIP appeal.

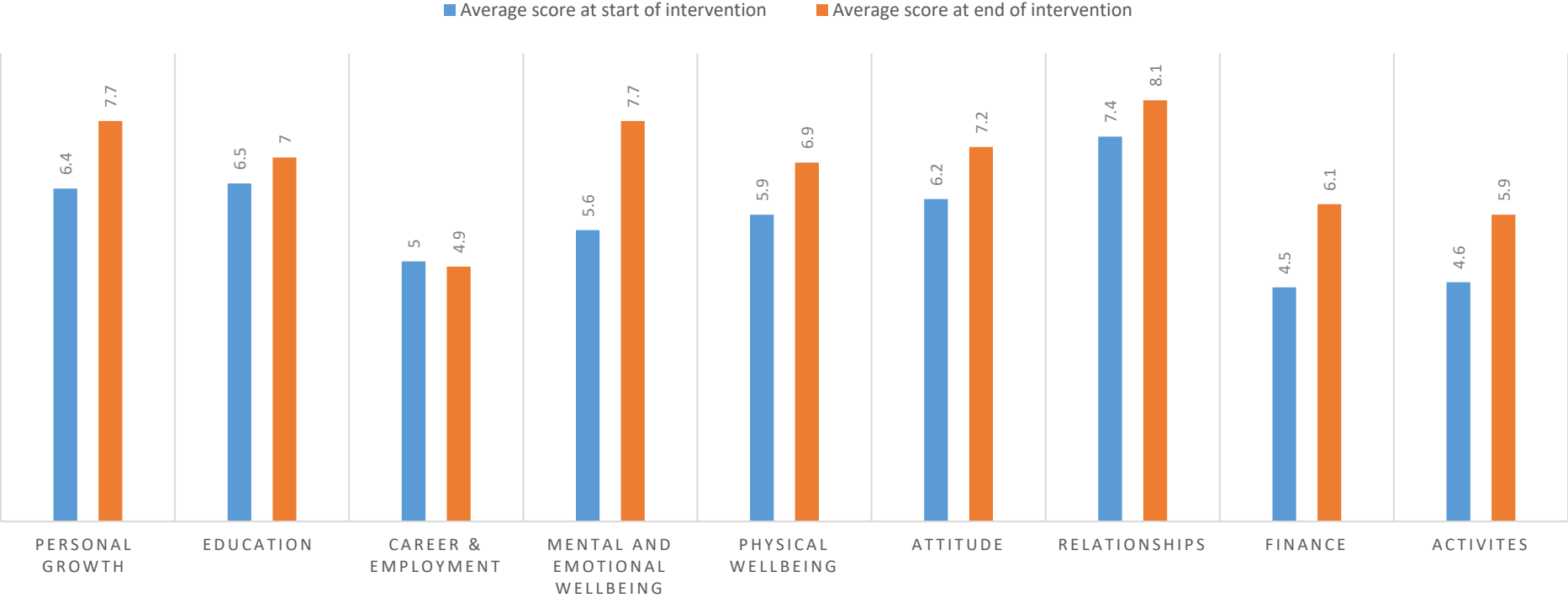
CASE STUDY: Zion

- Disengaging with both clinicians and psychology at clinic
- Trouble at school, threat of exclusion, difficult behaviour at home.
- Engaged with YW through YES- social activities and trips.
- Agreed for YW to come into school and meet with him.
- Mentoring started. SA opened up about causes of his stress, low-mood and anger. Included an absent parent, self-esteem issues, and struggles with diabetes clinicians.
- SA explored his thoughts and feelings. Sessions around anger management, goal setting and confidence building.
- Behaviour and punctuality at school improved, and he started to engage with clinicians again.

YP FEEDBACK QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS



WHEEL OF CHANGE- AVERAGE SCORES



What were the best things about Oasis Youth Support?

Peer support

- ‘Doing YES, talking about diabetes with other YP.’
- ‘Meeting new people so you know you aren't the only one’
- ‘Meeting similar people, relating to other diabetics.’
- ‘Everyone is in the same situation as you. It's not all just about diabetes and not everyone there is old.’

Mentoring & 1:1 support

- ‘Talking about different parts of life.’
- ‘Allows us to speak out on issues.’
- ‘They listen to what you say.’
- ‘They give great advice.’

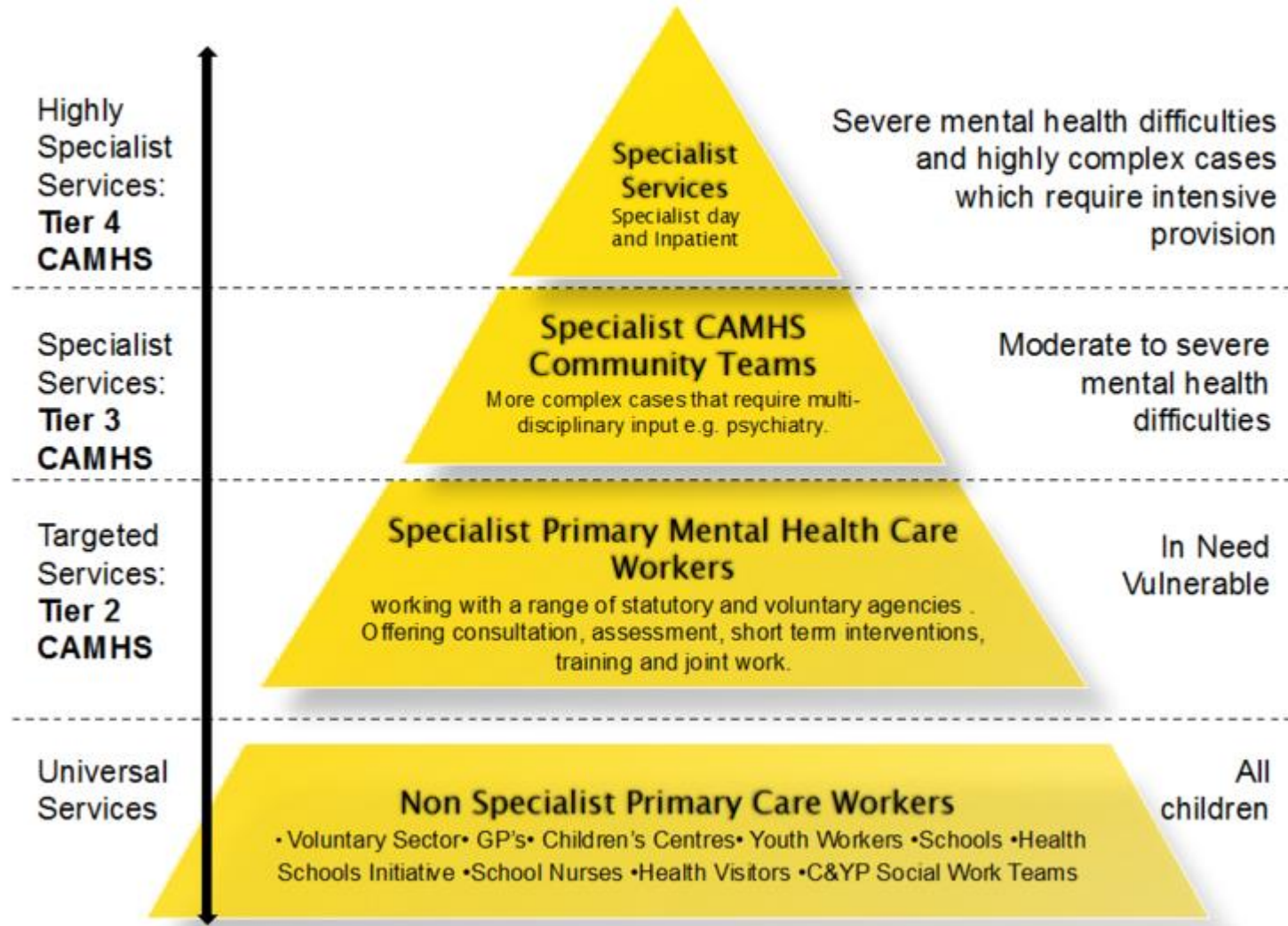
Opportunities & pathways

- ‘Giving me opportunities for work and college’
- ‘Helped with applications to Uni’
- ‘Took me to job course’
- ‘Got me support when I couldn't live at home’

Youth Work can improve mental health: A&E service evaluation findings

- During OYS intervention, young people's conduct disorder rates were almost halved, reducing from 54% to 27%.
- During OYS intervention, young people's hyperactivity disorder rates were almost halved, reducing from 51% to 31%.
- During OYS intervention, young people's emotional disorder, showed significant reduction, from 22% to 12%.
- Violent and impulsive behaviour among young people OYS worked with reduced from 41% to 24% during intervention.

Youth Work can improve mental health:



Common barriers to YP engaging:

Time

Lack of Cultural Competency

Unconscious Bias & Labelling

Patronising or Shaming

‘Telling off’ vs. Encouragement

Too many people in the room

Part A: Lessons from Diabetes Youth Work

Any Questions?

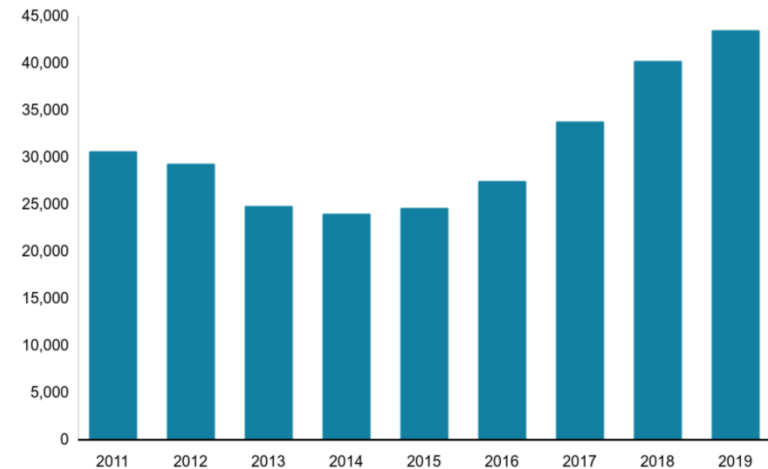


Part B: Understanding Serious Youth Violence

Understanding the stats

- 2019 teenagers stabbed to death in London hit an 11-year high
- 45,627 offences involving knives or sharp instruments recorded by police in 2019, a 7% rise year on year, and 49% higher than 2011
- Average custodial sentence length given to children increased by more than six months over the last ten years
- Each murder costs society 3.2 million!

Total knife offences in England and Wales
Offences involving a knife or sharp instrument



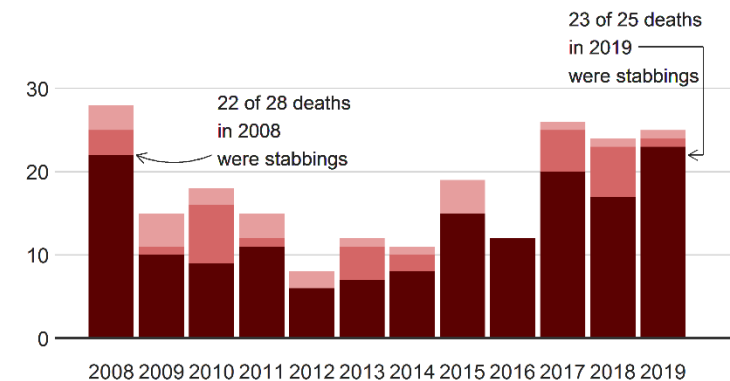
Source: Home Office, year ending March. Figures exclude Greater Manchester.

BBC

Teenage homicides in London

Fatal stabbings of 13 to 19-year-olds are the highest for more than a decade

■ Stabbing ■ Shooting ■ Other



2019 figures to 21 November

Source: Metropolitan Police

BBC



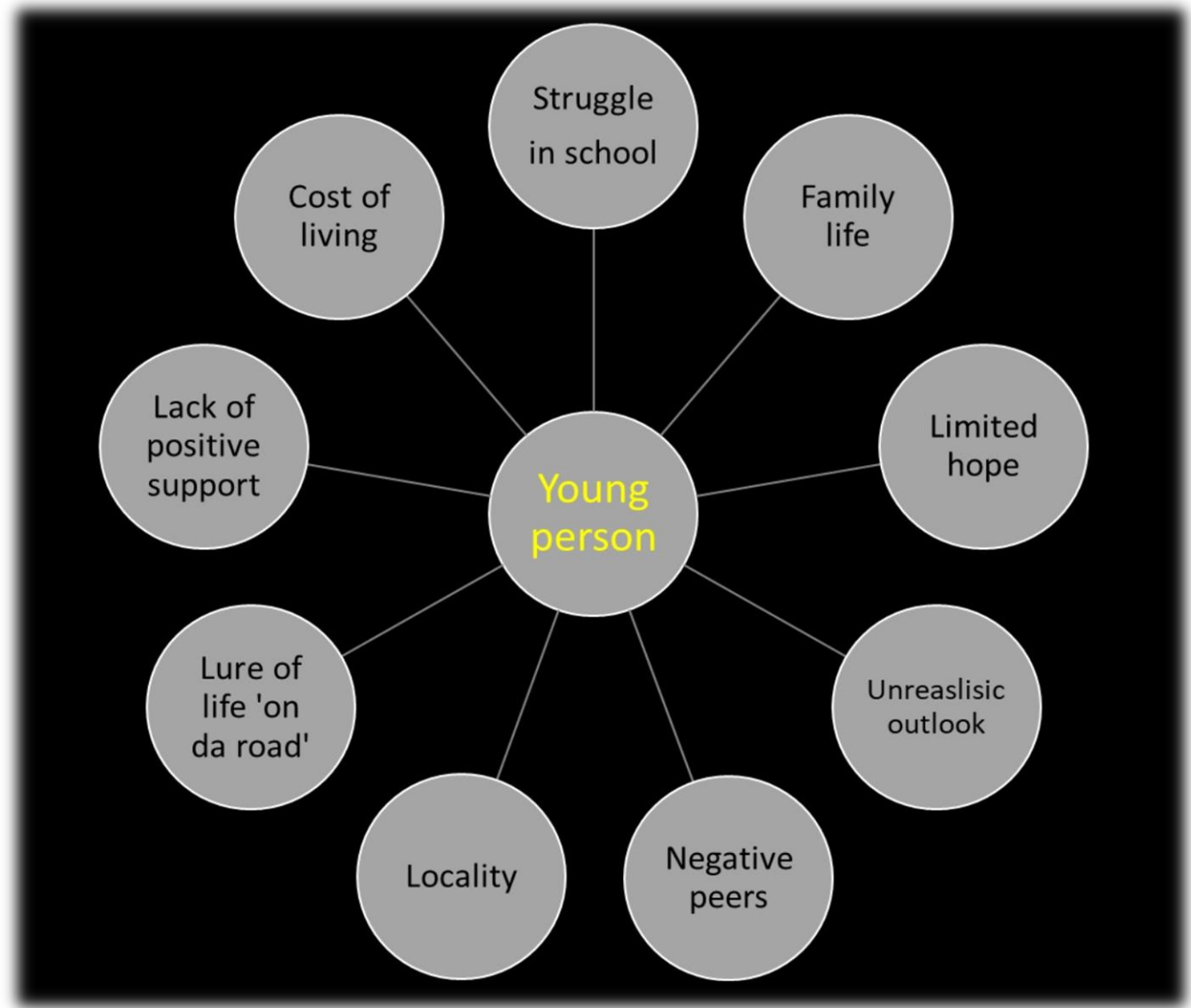
A survey in London by the Mayor's Office for Police and Crime (MOPAC) in 2018 of almost 8000 11- 16-year olds asked the question:

‘What are the issues perceived as a big problem in your local area and at school?’ The top four answers for both their local area and school included:

- **‘Violence’,**
- **‘People Joining Gangs’**
- **‘People Carrying Knives’**

Q: What factors put young people more at risk of violence?

- Adverse Childhood Experiences
- Exposure to Violence
- Trauma
- Fear
- Poverty

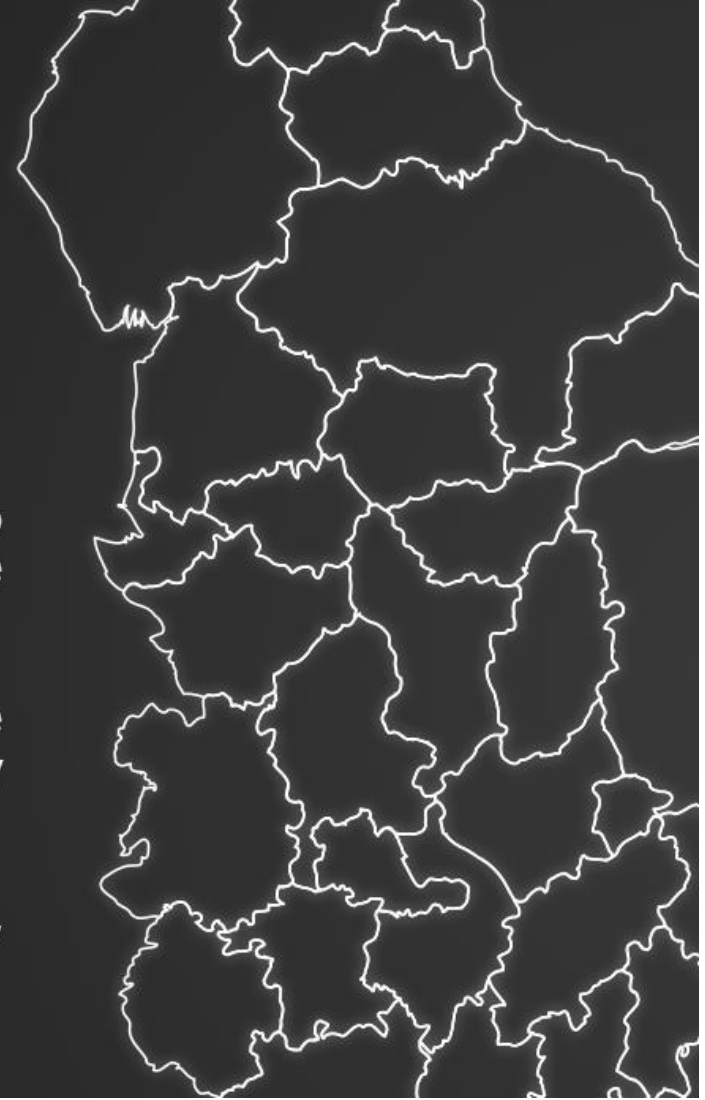


WHAT IS COUNTY LINES?

A network between an urban hub and county location into which drugs (primarily heroin and crack cocaine) are supplied.

Operators of the network exploit young or vulnerable people to store/supply the drugs, and to move money around.

Controlling the victims often includes the use of intimidation, violence and weapons.



Know the signs to spot



Has a child or young person gone missing from school or home?



Are they meeting with unfamiliar adults or is there a change in their behaviour?



Are they using drugs and alcohol?



Have they acquired money or expensive gifts they can't account for?

Questions to ask in your practise

- How can you create an atmosphere and trust where young people feel safe to talk about these things?
- How can you and your team stay up-to-date on these issues?
- Are we keeping the impact of these issues of our young people in mind?
- Do we have links to the support needed for young people effected by violence and/ or criminality?

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Any Questions?



Many thanks!

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