

Innovation Circle Berlin 2015

From Drop out to Drop In

Spydeberg Municipality System

By

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Spydeberg Municipality

- ❖ Ca. 5.800 inhabitants
- ❖ Farming and commuter - municipality
- ❖ 47 km South -East Oslo
- ❖ Effective transportation systems.
- ❖ Rapid growing number of inhabitants.
- ❖ Spydeberg Municipality runs a farm where preventing activities for young peoples take place.

Central goals

- ❖ Coordinated services
- ❖ " We need to do more prevention activities to avoid repairing young peoples»
- ❖ Right service i right time
- ❖ Employees deeling with preventing activities have to be at the areas where young people are. (Schools, playgrounds, clubs etc.)

History

- ❖ 2001 Too many dropped out of schools.
- ❖ A number of youngsters made small crimes in town center.
- ❖ Increasing number of drug users.
- ❖ Number of cases in department of child welfare increased
- ❖ Prevention committee established

Spydeberg System



Drop outs

- Young people dropping out from school and work often develop undesired patterns of social – and health profiles.
- Dropping out brings greater risk of developing crime and drug abuse.
- Dropping out starts in primary school

What did we do ?

- Established a committee where leading officer from office of child welfare, local police and municipality coordinator were members.
- All preventing activities were located on Vollene farm owned by the municipality.
- Early intervention when undesired behaviour were discovered.
- All special competence in municipality were registrated to give the best program for restoring/help.

What did we do

- When illegal behaviour was discovered the pupil and parents had to go to the local police for an interview. After the interview they signed a document that told what to do and who should be allowed to get information. This could also be administrated by schools and child welfare office.
- When problems revealed by police, schools or social care the child and family should get a program for help within 24 hours.
- We never talked about money because all children have a legal right to get help from the municipality.



"HELSEØSTER"
FOR TANKER OG FØLELSER

What did we do.

- The municipality coordinator was in contact with local police every morning.
- Other persons within schools, social care, health care, child welfare reported very early when something suspicious was discovered. Then the committee set a meeting and took action.

Cooperating system.

- Municipality committee cooperated very often with :
- NGO financing holydays.
- Local business companies for learning how to work.
- Local High Schools
- Psyciatric centers

Programs at the farm

- Assisted learning
- Having rest and food
- Driving ATV
- Working in the forest or workshops
- Making courses for parents and children how to get out of undesired situations.
- If necessary specialists were hired to help.

Programs at the farm

- Restorative justice
- Coaching pupils and families
- Drug abusers contracts
- Learning contracts with companies
- Healthy behaviour
- Hunting courses
- Courses for driving licences
- Taking young people on holiday trips.

Results 2001 - 2004.

- Reduction of violent crimes 65 %
- Crime for profit reduced 70 %
- Number of children and families getting help from Child welfare increasing 100 %
- No new drug users at the age until 18 years
- 20 young people returned to schools or work to fulfill their education.

Criteria of success

- Competent employees
- Short time from worries to action
- Long term perspectives both political and administrative
- Systematic organization
- Local policing
- Restorative justice

Criteria of success

- Economic cooperation
- Competent staff
- Willingness to cooperate.
- Available arenas
- Contracts with external institutions.
- Willingness to changes in the organization.
- Political willingness to take economic action when needed to save people from drug abuse.

