**CashBack for Communities – Logic Model and Programme Outcomes**

CashBack for Communities supports Scottish Government Justice Aims by focusing on young people at risk of entering the criminal justice system and the communities most affected by crime.

# What we will do:

Deliver a range of trauma-informed and person-centred services and activities for young people between the ages of 10-25 that:

* Support young people most at risk of being involved in antisocial behaviour, offending or reoffending towards or into positive destinations;
* Provide person-centred support for young people, parents and families impacted by Adverse Childhood Experiences and trauma;
* Support young people to improve their health, mental health and wellbeing;
* Support people, families and communities most affected by crime.

# Phase 6 Outcomes:

* Young people are diverted from antisocial, criminal behaviour and involvement with the justice system
* Young people participate in activity which improves their learning, employability and employment options (positive destinations)
* Young people’s health, mental health and wellbeing improves
* Young people contribute positively to their communities
* Young people build their personal skills, resilience, and benefit from strengthened support networks and reduce risk taking behaviour

# Phase 6 Indicators:

| Outcome number | Outcome | What we will measure | Indicators |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Young people are diverted from antisocial, criminal behaviour and involvement with the criminal justice system | * Levels of criminal behaviour
* Levels of involvement with the criminal justice system
* Levels of antisocial behaviour
 | * Young people report that:
* their own participation in antisocial and/or criminal behaviour has reduced
* they feel less inclined to participate in antisocial and/or criminal behaviour.
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| 2 | Young people participate in activity which improves their learning, employability and employment options (positive destinations) | * Young people develop core skills, including literacy, numeracy and thinking skills; working with others.
* Levels of participation in activities such as volunteering and training which improves their soft skills
* Levels of participation in learning, training and employability (including formal volunteering).
* Levels of improved financial awareness
* Young people develop enterprise and employability skills such as leadership; personal learning planning and career management
* Levels of progression into employment
* Young people improve school attendance
* Young people improve their relationship with their school
 | * Young People:
* Gain an accreditation for a new skill
* Report an improved relationship with their school
* Attendance at school improves
* Progression outcomes after completion of the programme; the number of participants:
	+ College/University placement
	+ Modern Apprenticeship
	+ Training placement
	+ Gaining employment
	+ Volunteering/formal volunteering
	+ Undertaking work experience, where it is part of a recognised course or programme

 * Other people involved with the young person e.g. parents, teachers, youth workers, etc. report skills are increasing.
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| 3 | Young people’s health, mental health and wellbeing improves | * Development of physical skills, including physical co-ordination and movement;
* Levels of physical activity,
* Young people’s feeling of being safe, healthy, achieving, nurtured, active, respected, responsible and included (These skills link to the SHANARRI indicators)
* Confidence of young people
* Young people access mental health improvement frameworks
 | * Young people report:
* An increase in feelings against SHANARRI indicators: Safety, Health, Achievement, Nurture, Activity, Respect, Responsibility, Inclusion.
* Their mental health has improved and they have a more positive outlook on life.
* They are more aware of the risks and impacts of harmful substance use
* They are less inclined to engage in harmful drugs and/or alcohol use.
* Their confidence has increased
* Evidence of participation in physical and sporting activities
* Other people involved with the young person e.g. parents, teachers, youth workers, etc. report perceived increases in SHANARRI indicators; confidence; mental health and wellbeing improvement
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| 4 | Young people contribute positively to their communities | * The contribution young people make – such as volunteering, leading, coaching, mentoring
* Perceptions of the neighbourhood
* Sense of belonging
* Motivation to influence decision making
 | * Young people report:
* their perception of their neighbourhood improves
* a heightened sense of belonging to a community
* feeling their contribution, links with communities and social interaction are improving
* increased motivation to positively influence what happens in their community
* Number of participants going on to volunteer, coach, mentor, support or take a leadership role in community organisations
* The number of hours of volunteering contributed by participants
* The number of community focused awards gained by participants
* Other people involved with the young person e.g. parents, teachers, youth workers, etc. perceive that young people’s contribution, links and social interaction are improving

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| 5 | Young people build their personal skills, resilience, and benefit from strengthened support networks and reduce risk taking behaviour | * Development of social skills
* Resilience of young people
* Strength of support networks
* Levels of risk-taking behaviour
 | * Young people report:
* feeling more resilient (e.g. believing in yourself, taking things in your stride, being determined, being self-disciplined, being optimistic, adapting to different situations)
* positive, supportive networks – including improved relationships with family, friends and peer mentors
* increased access to appropriate services1
* positive changes in their behaviour (e.g. reduced risk taking/ increased understanding of risk/ better ability to make positive choices/ improved understanding of rights and responsibilities)
* Other people involved with the young person e.g. parents, teachers, youth workers, peer mentors etc. report perceived increases in resilience, positive supportive networks, and positive changes in the behaviour of young participants

 1: measures or activities serving to reduce material deprivation, see [Bright Start, Bright Futures – Tackling Child Poverty Delivery Plan 2022-2026](https://www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/strategy-plan/2022/03/best-start-bright-futures-tackling-child-poverty-delivery-plan-2022-26/documents/best-start-bright-futures-tackling-child-poverty-delivery-plan-2022-2026/best-start-bright-futures-tackling-child-poverty-delivery-plan-2022-2026/govscot%3Adocument/best-start-bright-futures-tackling-child-poverty-delivery-plan-2022-2026.pdf) |