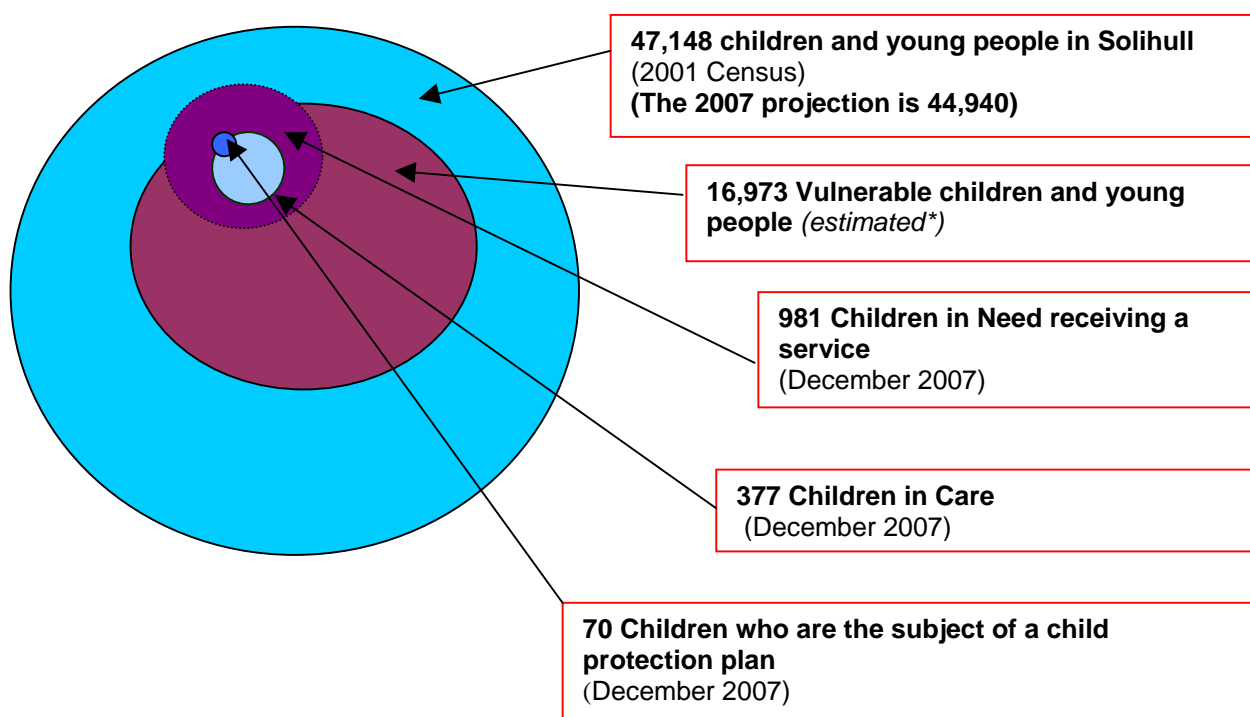


## Local Needs Analysis for PAYP

### 1. Local Findings

#### Solihull Children Population Projections (source Solihull Census)

Age group	1996	2001	2006
0-4 yrs	12300	<b>11,800</b> = 4% <b>decrease</b> on 1996 figure	<b>11,200</b> = 9% <b>decrease</b> on 1996 figure
5-9 yrs	13600	<b>13,000</b> = 4.5% <b>decrease</b> on 1996 figure	<b>12500</b> = 8% <b>decrease</b> on 1996 figure
10-14yrs	13100	<b>14,100</b> = 0.7% <b>increase</b> on 1996 figure.	<b>13500</b> = 3% <b>increase</b> on 1996 figure
15-19yrs	11600	<b>12,200</b> = 5% <b>increase</b> on 1996 figure	<b>13,000</b> = 12% <b>increase</b> on 1996 figure



(Adapted from Carola Bennion 2005 Needs Analysis)

\* taken from the Assessment Framework estimate that four out of eleven million children (i.e. 36%) in England may be termed "vulnerable".

#### **1.1 Solihull Strategic Assessment 2008 (ASB Strategic Group 04/07)**

- ASB and criminal damage combined account for 43% of total recorded incidents within Solihull during 2006/07, despite the fact that many residents did not report them (50%)

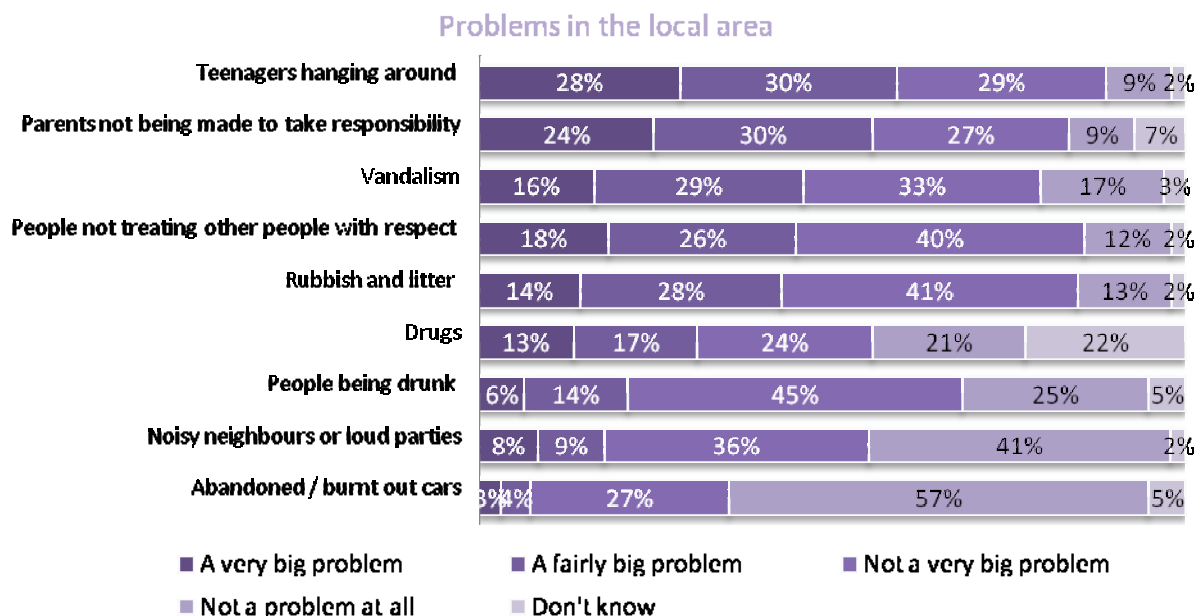
- Criminal damage has decreased by 18% from the previous calendar year, but is still 7% higher than 2003/04 benchmark
- Arson levels remained unchanged
- Combined this has an estimated cost of £10 million to the Borough
- ASB and criminal damage are 'signal offences' that effect quality of life and influence fear of crime
- ASB can be a precursor to more serious crime
- Linked to the cross cutting issues of alcohol related crime, drug misuse, youth offending and prolific offending
- Hotspots for ASB and criminal damage were the northernmost wards. Regeneration in these areas may help in the long term, but may cause short term issues
- Offenders and victims were likely to be young, although the perception was that older people were most likely to be victimised
- A third (31%) of offenders reside outside the Borough
- Males aged 13 to 27 comprise the main defendant age group for all crime across Solihull; BME groups are over-represented
- Non-white residents were also more likely to become victims of ASB (48%)
- Peak periods were weekends and evenings
- ASB subject profile from Solihull Community Housing Tenancy Relations would suggest that this was not merely an issue caused simply by young people, as in this case 25-44 year olds females were identified as the most common perpetrators.
- One of the reasons for prioritising ASB and criminal damage in Solihull is that they can cause significant harm as 'signal offences', having a strong influence on fear of crime, and thereby quality of life for those effected (Innes and Fielding, 2002)<sup>1</sup>.

---

<sup>1</sup> Innes and Fielding (2002) 'From Community to Communicative Policing: "Signal Crimes" and the Problem of Public Reassurance', Sociological Research Online

**1.2 Solihull Citizens Panel in October 2006**, who in a specific ASB survey<sup>2</sup> confirmed that the type of behaviour most associated with ASB in their view was rowdy behaviour (48%), although closely followed by teenagers on the streets (45%) and criminal damage (43%). The most serious ASB issues were judged in this survey to be drugs use or dealing (57%) and criminal damage (56%).

When 1216 residents were asked how much of a problem various issues were in their local area as part of the **2007 BVPI survey**, those that involved young people were the most common



### 1.3 Neighbourhood Management Teams

Ward	Area	Activity
<b>Blythe</b>	Shelly Farm Community Centre.	Extend provision for young people
<b>Bickenhill</b>	Greenland Road and Cambridge Drive, Marston Green	Reduce ASB in hotspot areas
	Fusion, Marston Green Girl Guides	To engage young people in positive/diversionary activities
<b>Castle Bromwich</b>	Hazelhurst Road, Water Orton Road	Reduce ASB in hotspot areas
	Park Hall School	Engage young people in positive/diversionary activities
<b>Chelmsley Wood</b>	Chelmsley Road, Perch Avenue, Piccadilly Way	Reduce ASB in hotspot areas
	Fusion, Youth Service, Play Rangers, Archbishop Grimshaw	Engage young people in positive/diversionary activities
		Develop facilities for young people based on Meriden Park

<sup>2</sup> Source: Your Say Solihull Citizens' Panel Nov 06 Wave 3 (ASB)

<b>Kingshurst /Fordbridge</b>		To reduce ASB in hotspot areas
	Youth Service , Fusion, Play Rangers, local community groups & schools	Engage young people in positive/diversionary activities
		Reduce problem from quad bikes, especially in area of Babbs Mill Recreation Ground
<b>Smith's Wood</b>	Walkway opposite Green Lane shops, Birds and Cars Estate, Sheppey Drive, Lundy View, Alvis Walk	Reduce ASB
<b>Lyndon &amp; Elmdon</b>	Barn Lane to Wagon Lane	Reduce ASB and criminal damage on the walkway
	Fusion, BCFC	Extend provision for young people and targeting youths at risk
<b>Olton and Silhill</b>	Castle Lane/Bradbury Road	deal with an existing hot spot location
	Christian Renewal	Provide educational opportunities for young people to divert
	sports coaches, Langley, Lode Heath schools	Extend provision for young people
<b>Shirley East and West</b>	Palmers Rough Bridlepath off Streetsbrook Road	Reduce ASB
	Shirley Park and Green Lane (Fusion, BCFC, Light Hall School)	Extend provision for young people

## **2 National Evidence**

### **2.1 PAYP National Evaluation: End of Yr 2, 2005**

Sport, followed by education and recreation categories of activity were most popular. Programme saw increase in activities that had a development aspect rather than solely diversionary.

42% of participants had a recorded outcome. Of this, 80% reported a positive outcome, usually in engagement in education or training

Lack of respondents from BME groups

Levels of volunteering and active citizenship are not high

Most referrals from Youth Service

### **2.2 Positive Futures: review of the year 2007**

124 projects nationally

76% participants stick with the project for 12 weeks or more

### **2.3 Going the Distance: Positive Futures Impact Interim Report 2006**

Young people's progression is principally related to educational improvement, better social relations and continued engagement in the programme

PF needs to mobilise the attractions of sport and engagement of young people from diversionary activity to developmental styles of work.

PF can provide a physically and emotional safe zone between territorial and racial neighbourhood boundaries.

Dominant theme of programme is crime reduction with a residual theme of sports development. Emerging theme of social inclusion & community development.

#### **2.4 National Evaluation of YIP: Youth Justice Board; 2003**

30% interventions were sports related

Group activities often best way of engaging young people

65% reduction in arrests for participants

68% reduction in seriousness of offences

12 – 27% reduction in fixed & permanent exclusions

40% decrease in overall school absence

Nationally, neighbourhood crime increased during years 1 & 2 of programme, due to new police recording system.

#### **2.5 Crime Prevention Projects: YJB**

A combination of structured and recreational activities seem to necessary components of an effective programme.

#### **2.6 Risk Factors: YJB**

Hyperactivity, mental ill health and behaviour problems are risk factors in vulnerability to involvement of ASB / offending

#### **2.7 NCB – Good Childhood Response 2006**

British Crime Survey (2005) reports teenagers hanging around on streets as anti-social behaviour comparable with drug dealing & vandalism

Crime & fear of crime have significantly reduced children & young people's use of open space

#### **2.8 British Crime Survey (2005)**

Peak male offending age 15 – 19

Peak female offending age 15

7% were frequent offenders responsible for 83% of crime

Assault & theft were most common offences

Risk factors for potential offenders aged 10 – 15 yrs: committing ASB, being victim of personal crime, drunk more than once a month, friends / siblings offending, taking drugs

Risk factors for potential offenders aged 10 – 15 yrs as above.

#### **2.9 Youth Inclusion Support Programme**

YJB (2007) regards the YISP approach as an effective prevention tool and recommends that it should be continued. The national Children's Fund evaluation (NECF 2006) corroborates this view and found that it to be an effective multi-agency model. An internal evaluation of the Solihull YISP by The Children's Society (2006) found that the programme had considerable success in reducing risk and increasing protective factors which lead to a diversion away from offending and that the child centred, intensive key worker system ensured ongoing involvement by young people.

#### **2.10 Joseph Rowntree Foundation**

##### **A national survey of problem behaviour and associated risk and protective factors among young people (2002)**

Although almost half the young people aged 11 to 17 reported committing at least one criminal act, offending and illegal drug use were mostly infrequent

Most young people liked their neighbourhoods, but around a fifth felt unsafe going out at night - girls more than boys.

The highest proportions of students admitting offences were in Year 10. A third of these 14- and 15-year-olds said they had vandalised property in the past year and more than a quarter had stolen from shops.

'Under-age drinking' was common. More than four out of ten students in Year 10 and over half in Year 11 acknowledged 'binges' when they consumed five or more alcoholic drinks in a session

### **The use and impact of dispersal orders (2007)**

Where targeted at groups of youths, dispersal orders can antagonise and alienate young people who frequently feel unfairly stigmatised for being in public places.

In many localities, dispersal orders generated displacement effects, shifting problems to other places, sometimes merely for the duration of the order.

Enforced alone, dispersal orders constitute a 'sticking plaster' over local problems of order that affords a degree of localised respite but invariably fails to address the wider causes of perceived anti-social behaviour.

## **3 Local Evidence**

### **3.1 Solihull Strategic Assessment 2008**

Since November 2006 more than 11,000 participants have accessed the Fusion programme and West Midlands Police have confirmed a 51% reduction in crime in August 2007 after NS Fusion increased session delivery in the area. There has also been a 11% reduction in Total Recorded Crime in the Fordbridge area since the NS Fusion boxing programme started in November. There has also been a 12% reduction in disorder logs (calls) to the area and Bosworth Drive crime hotspot.

### **3.2 PACT 2007**

1230 children aged 10 – 16 yrs responded by questionnaire;

*What clubs would you like to see in your area?* Football/rugby, dance/drama & youth clubs

*What do you think your area needs?* Youth clubs, more/better clubs, fun stuff

*What would improve your area?* To be cleaner, less litter, more clubs.

### **3.3 Youth Opportunity Fund 07-08:**

65 groups were funded. Most were service user groups from already existing youth centres and services. Activities are broadly categorised (in order of preference) as: General activities & residentials, training courses and learning, media & music, sport, outdoor, women only events and art.

### **3.4 Fusion April 08**

Consultation with existing service users from Castle Bromwich about what sport activity they would like to see in the summer. Top five preferences were:

Football playing and being coached in the skills, tennis playing and being coached in the skills, Junior Football Organisers Certificate 14 – 18 yr olds, The FA. Level 1 Certificate in Coaching Football 16 yrs +, basketball playing and being coached in the skills.

Some interest in dance, photography & art in the park.

## **4 Activity**

### **4.1 Summary of Solihull Play and Activity Opportunities (at March 2006)**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Number of providers</b>
Performing Arts	21
Structured Play	51
Sports	58
Uniform & Church Groups	119

### **4.2 Summary of 2007-08 figures**

<b>Service</b>	<b>Total Number</b>
Open access play	959
Extended Primary School clubs	899
PAYP – Solihull	97
Youth Service	3,131
Fusion	633
SoLO	175
SCVYS	6,475
Positive Futures	707
Off the Wood	145

Total recorded above: 13,221

### **4.3 Leisure Services offers:**

- A sports centre in both the North and the South of the Borough.
- A refurbishment of North Solihull Sports Centre was completed in August 2007. This facility consists of a six lane 25m swimming pool, a learner pool, health suite, studio, crèche, six court sports hall, brand new gym, athletics track and all weather pitch.
- The redevelopment of Tudor Grange/Norman Green Sports Centres is due to be completed in December 2007. The new facility will consist of an 8 lane 25m pool, a learner pool and a multi-purpose pool with moveable floor, a sports hall, 3 court tennis hall, studio, crèche, gym, health suite and athletics track.
- The sports development team runs two CYP inclusion related projects Positive Futures and NSFusion. Both projects are based in the North of the Borough although plans are being put together to expand the NSFusion project to the south of the Borough at least in the short term.
- A project is due to start having received funding from the Big Lottery targeting CYP that are seriously obesity for a weight management course.
- Solihull Active is a web based searchable database of 284 local organisations that offer opportunities in sport and physical activity.

### **4.4 Arts and Tourism offers:**

- The Dancescape project has run for the last two years with Solihull hosting a Dance development Officer for the Coventry, Solihull and Warwickshire sub region. The focus of much of this activity has been CYP. As part of the broader dance programme a dance artist in residence has been in place through a partnership with

Dance Exchange, Dair to.... this to has had as its focus CYP. Provisions are being made to continue both projects in some form.

- The arts complex provides the venue for many local amateur dramatic, school and dance performances were CYP take part.
- The Gallery at the Central Library provides an opportunity for students to display there work through their school/college.
- The arts and tourism team and park rangers jointly stage events in the parks. The one that proves most popular for CYP is the Knowle Party in the Park.
- Parks
- The Borough offers a wide range of parks. Further detail of this provision will be obtained from the Transport, Highways and Environmental Division.

#### **4.5 Play**

Overall, approximately 970 individuals were consulted. In particular, the following documents have provided very pertinent information for shaping play provision: *Wish Box (Solihull Children's Information Service 2004)* *Safer Stuff (Solihull Children's Fund 2004)*, *Playing Out (Extended Schools 2005)* and the *Regeneration Fun Day (Solihull Children's Fund 2006)*.

It has been found that there is alot of concern about safe play in parks and open spaces and a need for more interesting play equipment that has diminished their use. To address this, many Solihull residents have suggested that more varied play equipment be installed and safety be improved via increased police or warden presence. The need for a greater variety of outdoor provision that engages children and young people, particularly those aged 8 - 13 years has been identified. A gap in play provision that delivers the to 3 Frees Principle was also highlighted as most current activity is structured and required pre-registration and / or payment.

#### **4.6 Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour**

In consulting with young people the Solihull CDRP has determined that the concerns of young people mirror those of our older residents but to an extent could be seen to be seen as more realistic given that the profile of victims within the borough as is the case nationally tends to fall within the under 24 age group. National research would also indicate that crime is under reported by this group which may mask the size of the problem.

Both national and local research indicates that young people within the borough feel at risk from crime ASB and bullying. They also that they feel that their views and wishes are not fully taken into account and that not enough is being done to protect them by teachers and others. A number of dispersal orders which have been put into place across the Borough to tackle issues of ASB are also felt by young people to potentially put them further at risk by dispersing them away from the well lit areas where they congregate because they feel safer there.

335 first time entrants to youth justice system (2006/7) is 25% lower than 2005/6.

#### **4.7 YISP**

Crime prevention with children and young people aged 8 – 13 years.

Summary of data obtained from the current programme from December 2003 to March 2007 is 263 young people referred, of which 41 referrals transferred directly to a more

appropriate agency. A total of 26 cases went on to re/offend either during or after exit from programme. This represents a low recidivism rate of 9%.

Data obtained from local police showed that from Jan – Dec 2007 101 young people aged 11 – 13 years were arrested and interviewed by the police in Solihull OCU. Of this group, 14 were known to YISP in 2007, of which 10 were successfully diverted away from offending. This represents a low recidivism rate of 10%.

#### 4.8 Youth Service Needs Analysis

Youth Service Needs Analysis 2006/07 highlighted a number of areas in respect of 'Things to do and Places to go':

- Fear of violence / fear of walking alone / getting mugged / people hurting others / other groups carrying weapons etc
- Personal safety / being attacked by gangs - **targeted because I'm 'different'**
- **Lack of facilities/provision** /funding, particularly in rural area + lack of funding to develop activities & employ staff
- **Lack of financial support** for voluntary organisation working with YP Lack of alternative provision in the area / Earlier intervention needed (pre 14)
- **Boredom on the streets** was an on going theme, having nothing to do, nowhere to go (through not being able to afford leisure activities)
- **Needing something to do** / Somewhere to hang out and take part / somewhere to sit and talk to /make friends (streets cold) / activities for young people to engage in – good choice & range / activities during holidays
- **Someone to talk to** who isn't family - confidentiality / Lack of support for parents
- **Lack of local leisure activities** like a cinema, eating places – other than McDonalds.
- Young people's **lack of a voice** in shaping agendas and policies that affect them
- Community/leisure centres not designed to accommodate the faith practices of young people
- Hanging around on streets with nothing to do / boredom / staying out of trouble

### 5 Needs analysis headlines.

5.1 The north 'hotspot' wards

5.2 Young men aged 15-19 are most likely to offend

5.3 BME young people over represented in offending but under represented in service user data

5.4 Alcohol and illegal substance misuse is linked to ASB / offending

5.5 Provision at weekends and in the evening to correspond with timing of ASB / offending

5.6 A mix of sporting, arts and youth provision is requested by service users

5.7 Activity that is developmental as well as activity based.

5.8 A lack of activities for the 14-18 age range

5.9 The need for greater variety of outdoor provision that engages children and young people, particularly those aged 8-13 years old

5.10 Safety is a key theme re: streets, gangs, bullying, fear of crime