



HAPPY

Holiday programme for Sandwell

Coordinated programme for Young People at Risk

Year Three report



**Prepared by
Sport Structures Limited
For the**

***HAPPY* Steering Group is a partnership between: Sandwell
MBC Youth and Community Services, Regeneration, Black
Country Connexions, Sandwell Children's Fund and Youth
Offending Team.**

Year Three report – 2005-6

Contents:

1. Introduction to the Borough of Sandwell.....	2
2. Introduction to the HAPPY programme	2
3. Evaluation of top two 'tiers'	5
4. Crime Statistics	22
5. Soft Outcomes.....	26
6. Evaluation of meeting NRF objectives.	27
7. Good Practice – Christmas Residential	30



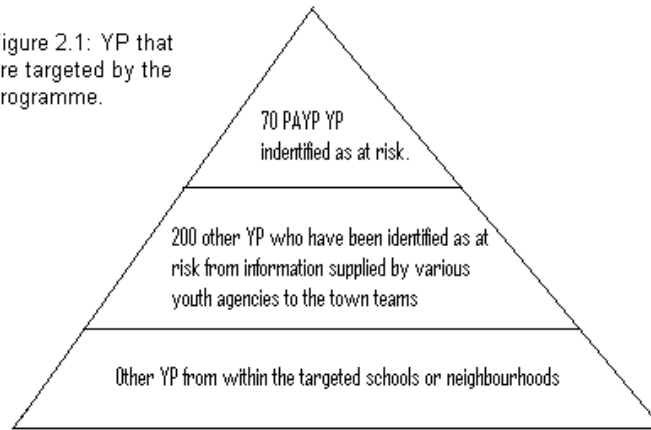
1. Introduction to the Borough of Sandwell.

- 1.1 Sandwell is a particularly diverse area both in respect of its communities and in relation to geography. Sandwell is currently a Borough of exceptionally high Deprivation.
- 1.2 Deprivation and dereliction is spread throughout the Borough and is not highly localised. 85.5% of all enumeration districts are worse than the national average. Sandwell has identified 79 neighbourhoods that warrant targeted special support and services.
- 1.3 There are six distinct towns in Sandwell that are now each recognised by dedicated Town Team Co-ordinators. The six towns are:
 - Oldbury
 - Rowley Regis
 - Smethwick
 - Tipton
 - Wednesbury
 - West Bromwich.

2. Introduction to the HAPPY programme

- 2.1 The HAPPY Programme in Sandwell seeks to engage Young People from across the Borough in a wide range of holiday activities within the arts, sports and outdoor pursuits. The programme itself is funded by a number of partners including:
 - Connexions - PAYP
 - Neighbourhood Renewal Fund
 - Sandwell Children's Fund
- 2.2 Due to the nature of the funding the programme caters for Young People within the ages of 5-19. The programme is targeted at Young People on a three level process outlined in Figure 2.1 below.

Figure 2.1: YP that are targeted by the programme.



- 2.3 This targeted approach within the first two levels is slightly different.
- 2.4 The first level is through the referral process. Referrals are received by Connexions from key Schools, YOT, Sandwell Children's Fund, Police, BEST teams and Social Services. The process is described later in this document from 2.13 onwards.
- 2.5 The second level of the diagram is targeted at the neighbourhoods in each Town that are neighbourhoods with the highest levels of deprivation in addition to those neighbourhoods identified by the Sandwell Children's Fund. A full breakdown of the neighbourhoods is listed below in figure 2.9 and for the specific Sandwell Children's Fund Neighbourhoods in figure 2.11.
- 2.6 The programme is coordinated by the Steering group of key partners which meet on at least a six weekly basis to agree policy, oversee the project management and delivery of the summer programme. Following a tender process Sport Structures Limited were appointed in late June 2003 to manage and coordinate the programme.
- 2.7 A large percentage of the funding for the HAPPY programme is allocated to direct delivery within each of the six towns.
- 2.8 Each town has worked with a number of agencies to identify the 3 neighbourhoods that are deemed most 'at risk'. The core PAYP (Positive Activities for Young People) programme focused on the needs of the Young People living in these disadvantaged neighbourhoods. This programme in the Town is coordinated by the Senior Officer for Young People.
- 2.9 The target neighbourhoods for the programme are identified at Children & Young Theme Groups within each town based on a number of factors including youth crime, anti-social behaviour hotspots, deprivation & lack of provision for young people. Listed below are the identified neighbourhoods that were targeted by the programme in year 3:

- ❑ Oldbury: Brandall, Lion Farm, Cakemore, Bristnall
- ❑ Rowley Regis: Brickhouse, Cradley Heath, Old Hill, Blackheath
- ❑ Smethwick: Galton Village & North Smethwick, Londonderry
- ❑ Tipton: Park Estate, Tibbington, Ocker Hill
- ❑ Wednesbury: Harvills Hawthorn, Wednesbury Central, Friar Park
- ❑ West Bromwich: Stonecross, Hately Heath, Hamstead

Three neighbourhoods were selected based on the resources available in terms of funding & staffing. Targeting three neighbourhoods has also allowed the programme to keep its targeted focus.

In addition to the neighbourhoods listed above, the Sandwell Children's Fund Plan identified areas that were deemed 'hot spots of need'. These 6 'hot spots' are listed below:

Grace Mary (Rowley)

North Smethwick, Galton Village (Smethwick)

Great Bridge, Tibbington Estate (Tipton)

Tantany (West Bromwich)

In addition the "On-Track" Neighbourhood of Harvills Hawthorn and Hately Heath are also identified as a target area.

These 8 areas were provided with additional funding in order to provide activities to Young People from a slightly different age group of 8-13. The neighbourhoods are diagrammatically described in section 8.



3. Evaluation of top two 'tiers'

Number of participants

The following table highlights the number of participants who have engaged in the HAPPY programme over the last year and also compares this information with Years 1 & 2 (targets in brackets).

	HAPPY Yr3	HAPPY Yr2	HAPPY Yr1
Tier One	82 (80)	83 (70)	95 (70)
Tier Two	1409	1724	1200
Total number of young people who engaged in the programme	1491 (1500)	1807 (1800)	1295 (900)

The table above shows a slight decrease in the number of young people who engaged in the programme this year. This was due to a reduced target of 1500 which was set in order to take a more targeted approach, and engage those who were involved for longer and with greater quality.

Number of young people attending the programme by town and holiday period:

	Whit'	Summer	Oct'	Christ'	Feb'
Tipton	105	169	83	42	42
Smethwick	79	160	35	38	20
West B	101	141	38	16	105
Wed	29	73	64	31	32
Oldbury	60	75	62	19	44
Rowley R	122	180	100	55	106
Total	496	798	382	201	349

NB- It should be noted that the above data can not be totalled in rows to provide total numbers of young people as participants attended in a number of holiday periods.

The table above shows that the programme managed to maintain a relatively consistent level of young people engaging in the programme over the year. The highest level of engagement was over the summer period which is as expected, as the programme delivered a comprehensive 6-week programme. The lowest figure was over the Christmas period which is the same as in previous years. There was a slight drop off in numbers after the Whitsun & Summer period which reflected an enhanced targeting process for the programme where there was a requirement to support less young people for longer periods of time in order to enhance the work done with individuals and support them towards achieving youth achievement award accreditation.

Fig 1: Number of individual young people who engaged in the programme by Town

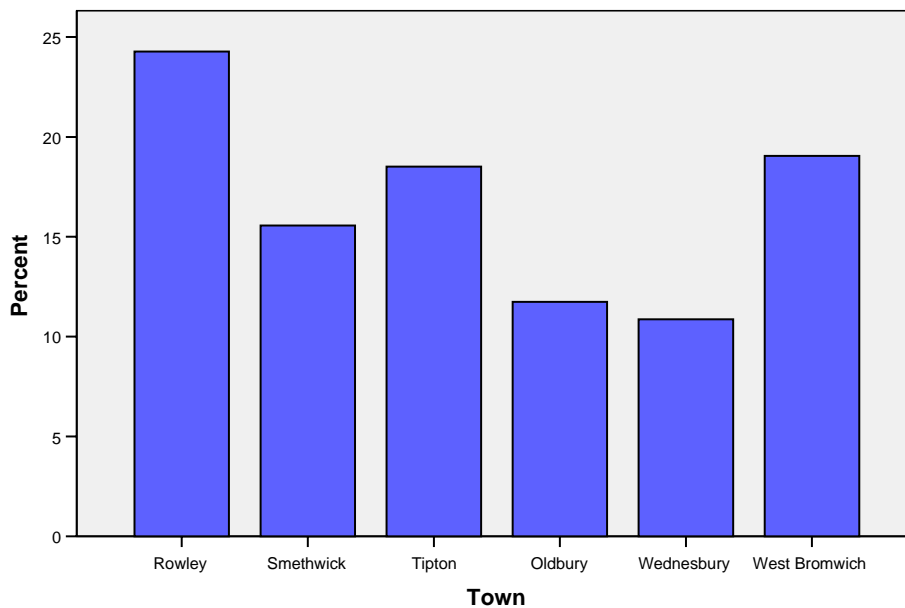


Figure one shows that Rowley, West Bromwich & Tipton have engaged a greater number of young people with 24.3% (363 young people), 19% (284 young people) & 18.5% (276 young people) of all participants attending their programmes. This is similar to last year except that Rowley & West Bromwich has switched places, with Tipton having closed the gap significantly. Wednesbury & Oldbury have the lowest percentage of young people engaging in their programme with 10.9% (162 young people) & 11.7% (175 young people) of all participants engaging in the programme. These percentage figures were however, slightly higher than last year. Overall the percentage difference between attendees has closed meaning that this year there has been a far more even distribution of attendees per town than in previous years.

Figures 2 & 3 break down this information further through an evaluation of the number of hours young people have engaged in the programme & percentage from targeted neighbourhoods.



Fig 2: Number of times participants engaged in the programme

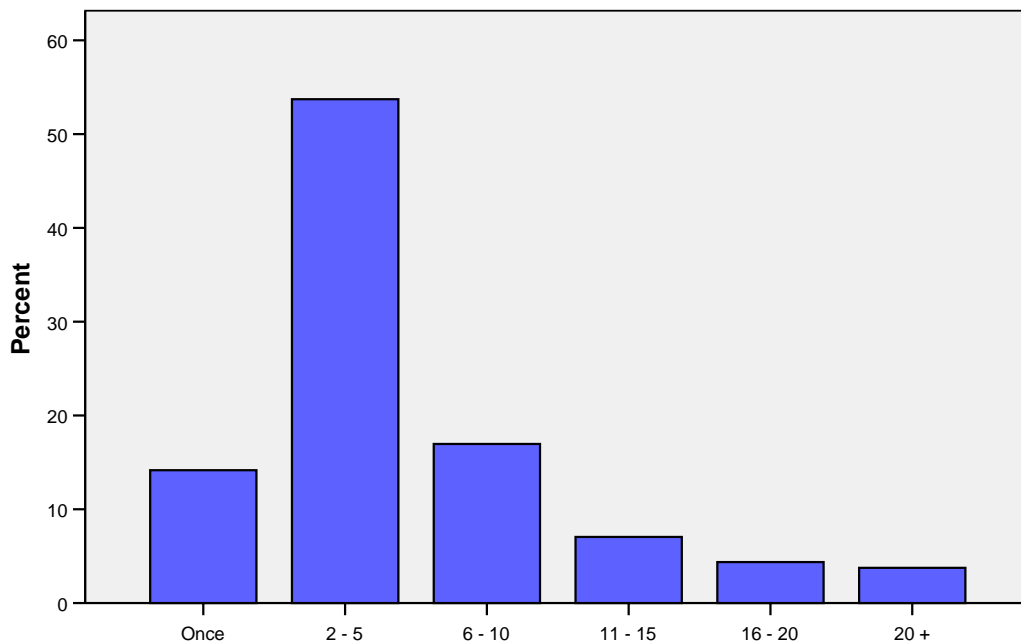


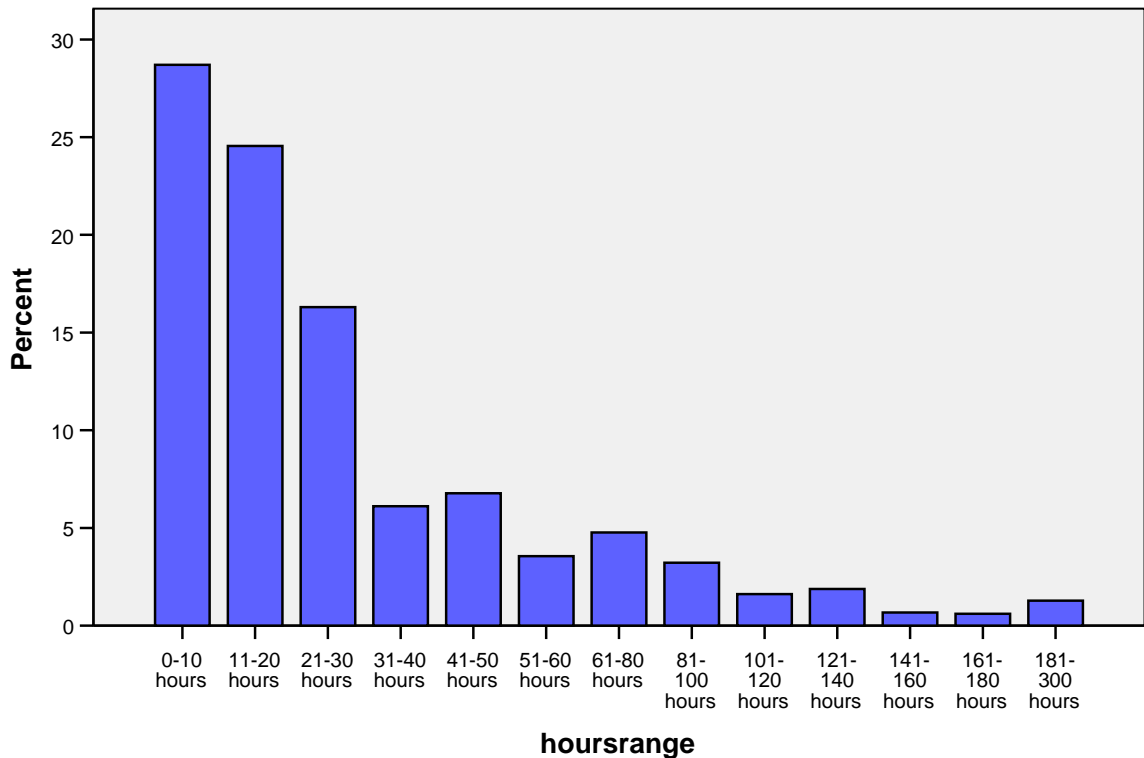
Figure 2 displays how the programme compared against the target of 20% of young people to have engaged in the programme 10 or more times. Within the 6-10 times sector 51 young people (3.4%) engaged in the programme 10 times. Within the other groups:

- 105 young people (7.0%) engaged in the programme 11-15 times
- 65 young people (4.4%) engaged in the programme 16-20 times
- 56 young people (3.8%) engaged in the programme 20+ times

This results in a total of 277 (18.58%) of all young people engaging in the programme 10 or more times. This is just over 2% higher than last years figure of 16%.



Fig 3: Number of hours young people were engaged in the programme



This graph shows the number of hours that individuals engaged in the programme for. Approximately 50% of all young people engaged in the programme for over 20hours. A full-time equivalent place is stated to be 120 hours of engagement:

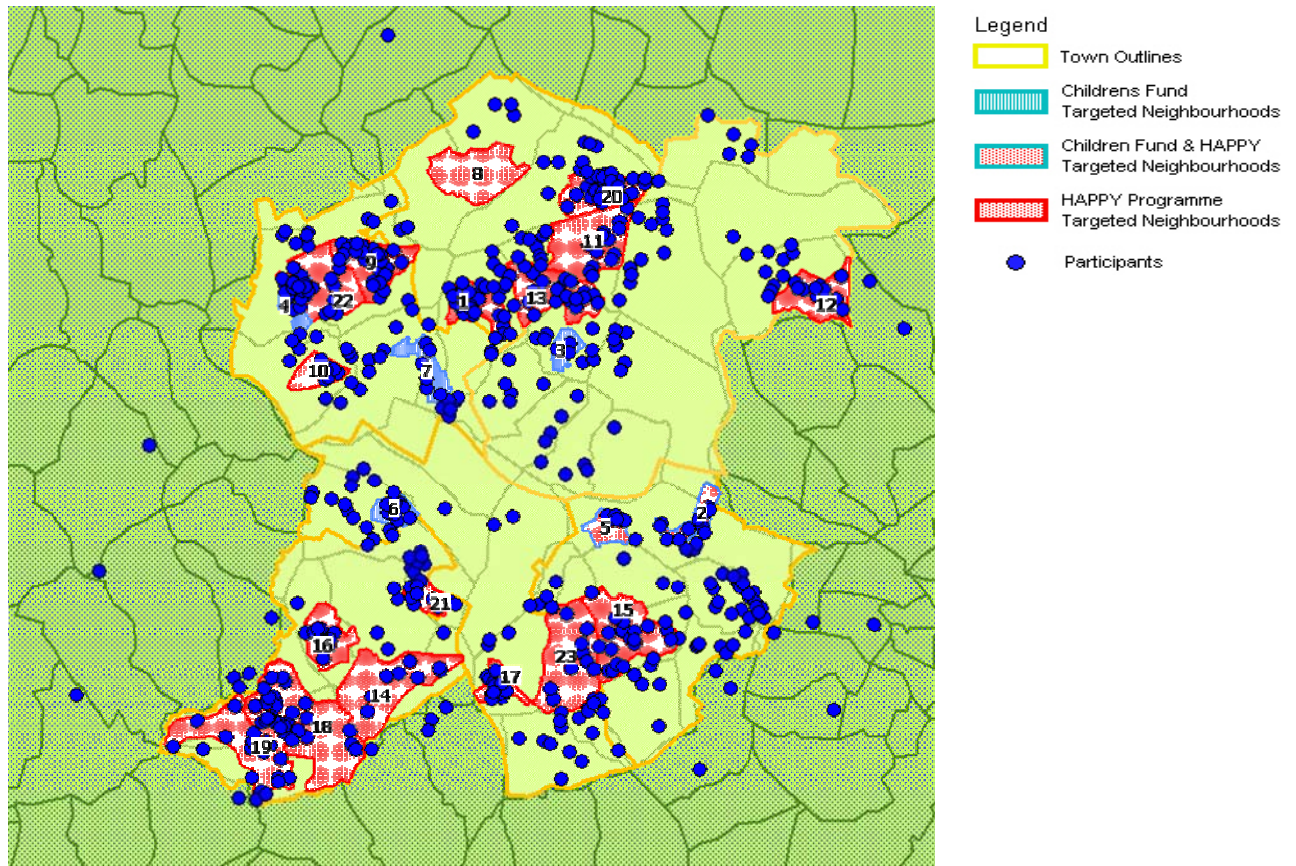
- 28 young people (1.9%) engaged in the programme for 121-140 hours
- 10 young people (0.7%) engaged in the programme for 141-160 hours
- 9 young people (0.6%) engaged in the programme for 161-180 hours
- 19 young people (1.3%) engaged in the programme for 180+ hours

Therefore a total of 66 young people were above the engagement target of 120 hours.

Targeting:

Figure 4 below shows a map of Sandwell. It also displays the HAPPY targeted neighbourhoods (in red), The Sandwell Children’s Fund Target Neighbourhoods (in blue) & each dot represents a postcode from which a young person came from (please note that each postcode can represent up to 6 households which means that more than one person can be represented by each dot).

Figure 4: Map showing geography of young people who engaged in the HAPPY programme



- Neighbourhoods**
1. Harvills Hawthorn
 2. North Smethwick
 3. Tantany
 4. Tibbington Estate
 5. Galton Village
 6. Grace Mary
 7. Great Bridge
 8. Wednesbury Central
 9. Ozker Hill
 10. Park Estate
 11. Stone Cross
 12. Hamstead
 13. Hateley Heath
 14. Blackheath
 15. Londonderry
 16. Brickhouse
 17. Cakemore
 18. Old Hill
 19. Cradley Heath
 20. Friar Park
 21. Lion Farm
 22. Tibbington
 23. Bristnall

Note: 437 postcodes did not 'geocode' therefore not all participants are visually represented

The map shows that the targeting of young people from within neighbourhoods was largely successful with a large majority of the young people who engaged in the programme coming from within a targeted neighbourhood. The only neighbourhood that did not have young people from within it was Wednesbury Central. This neighbourhood was targeted due to high crime figures and therefore young people who were 'hanging around' the

high street areas were targeted by youth detached teams. However, it is very likely that the young people who were targeted in this way were from other

Town	Targeted Neighbourhoods	Additional Children's Fund Neighbourhoods	Number of YP who came from targeted neighbourhoods	%
Oldbury	Lion Farm, Cakemore, Bristnall		64	25%
Wednesbury	Harvills Hawthorn, Wednesbury Central, Friar Park	Harvills Hawthorn (On-Track)	86	38%
West Bromwich	Hately Heath, Stonecross, Hamstead	Tantany	96	24%
Tipton	Ocker Hill, Tibbington, Park Estate	Tibbington Estate, Great Bridge	161	37%
Smethwick	Londonderry	Galton Village, North Smethwick	90	27%
Rowley Regis	Cradley Heath & Old Hill, Blackheath, Brickhouse	Grace Mary	142	25%

areas of Wednesbury and used Wednesbury Central as a meeting place. Within Smethwick there appears to be large clusters of young people who are not from a target neighbourhood. This neighbourhood is Cape Hill/Windmill Lane which was a target neighbourhood for the Easter and Whitsun programme before Londonderry replaced it as one of the towns target neighbourhoods.

Percentage of young people who came from each town's targeted Neighbourhoods

This table would appear to show that targeting in each of the towns was not that effective, opposing the above map. However, 437 postcodes were either missing or not valid which accounts for almost one-third of all young people on the programme. This is skewing the figures in the above table. Out of the information that was available, Wednesbury & Tipton were the towns that targeted by neighbourhood most effectively. It must also be considered that some towns have more referrals than others which can affect their percentage figures.

Programme satisfaction and activity evaluation:

Young people on the HAPPY were asked to complete an overall programme evaluation form in order to assess the quality of the programme. The main aim of the evaluation form was to assess their satisfaction with the programme. Figure 5 displays the results of the answer to this question:

Analysis of participants by: Ethnicity

The following section highlights:

- The ethnicity profile for this year
- Comparisons to Sandwell Census information
- Comparisons to Sandwell Neighbourhood Intelligence Project Data
- Comparisons with last year

Fig 6: Ethnicity Profile for HAPPY participants

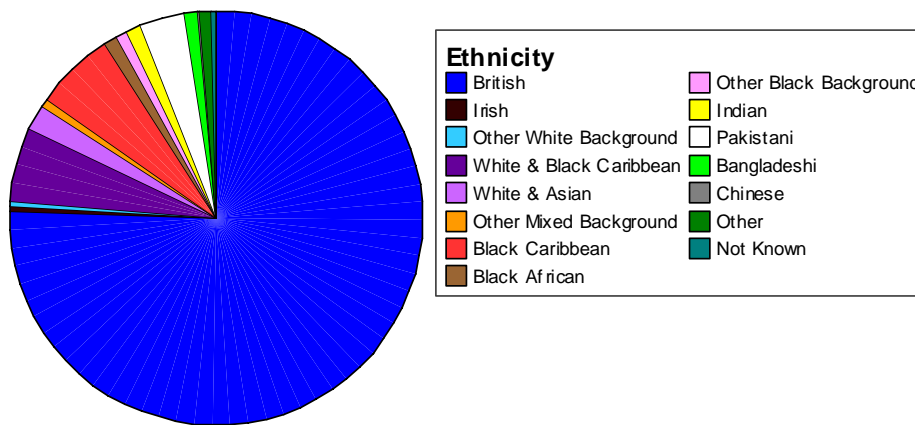


Figure 6 shows that a large percentage of young people who participated in the programme were from a White British Background (75.16%). This is slightly above the census data which shows that 67.1% of Sandwell Residents are classified as White British. It is also marginally higher than last years figure which stated that 72.7% of young people who participated in the programme were from a White British Background.

Fig 7: Ethnicity profile for HAPPY participants excluding White British

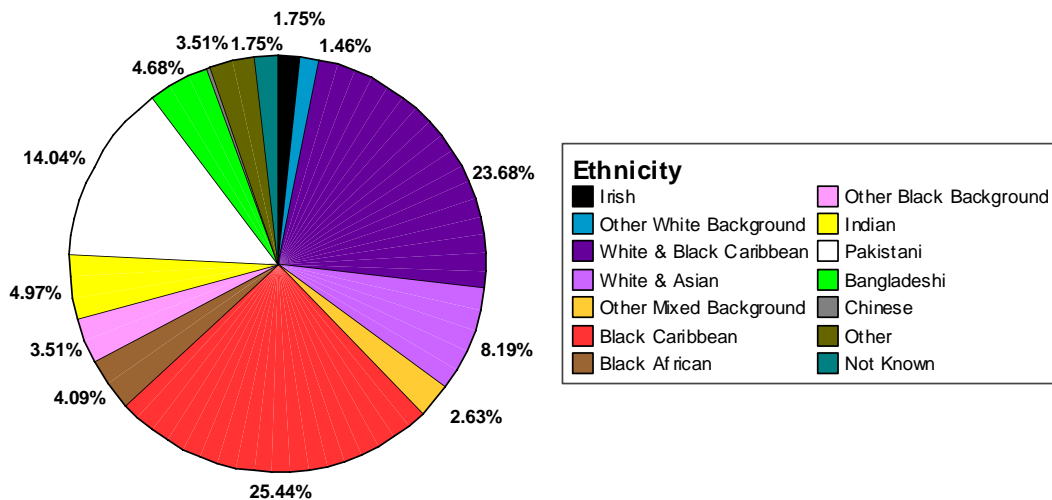
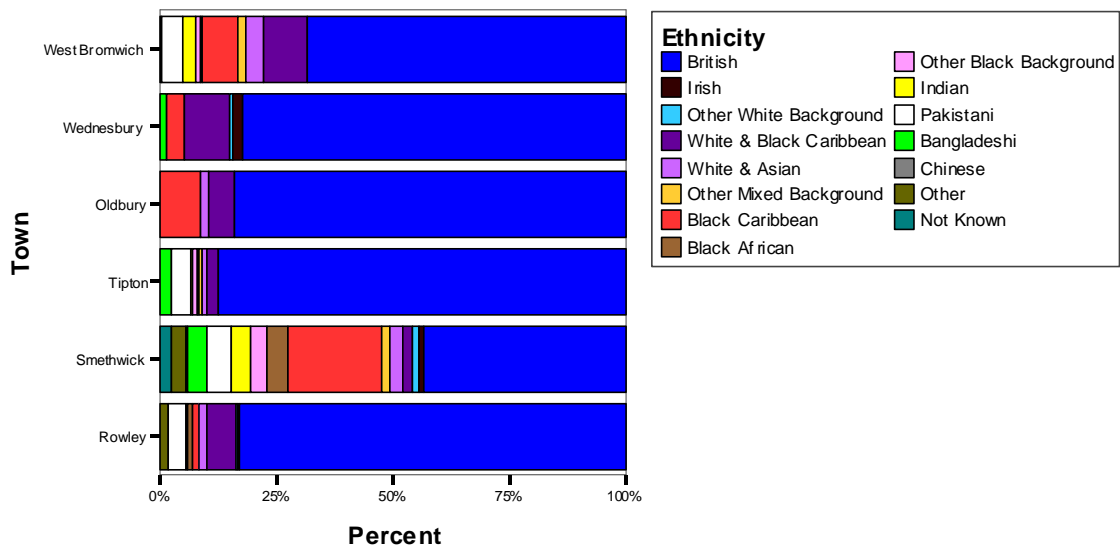


Figure 7 shows that the highest represented groups excluding White British were young people from Black Caribbean & White & Black Caribbean

backgrounds (49.12% of all 'other' ethnicity groups). This figure is higher than the census data for Sandwell. However, The S.N.I.P neighbourhood profile rankings for ethnicity (ages 5-15) for the neighbourhoods in Sandwell show that 4 of our targeted neighbourhoods are ranked within the Top 10 neighbourhoods for % of residents classified as 'Black Groups' : Albion Estate (2), Galton Village (6) & Cape Hill (9). This is supported by Fig 3 which shows that Smethwick (the town in which the neighbourhoods fall within) has the highest percentage of young people from a Black Caribbean background.

On the whole there has been an increase in the percentage of young people from an Asian background (Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Indian, White & Asian) in comparison with last year. In particular the percentage of young people who attended the programme (excluding White British) from a Pakistani background has risen from 8.87% to 14.04%, from a White & Asian background has risen from 3.99% to 8.19%. There has however been a slight percentage fall in the number of young people engaging in the programme from an Indian & Bangladeshi background. There has also been a slight increase in the number of people from a Black African background 0.67% to 4.09%.

Fig 8: Ethnicity profile for HAPPY participants by town



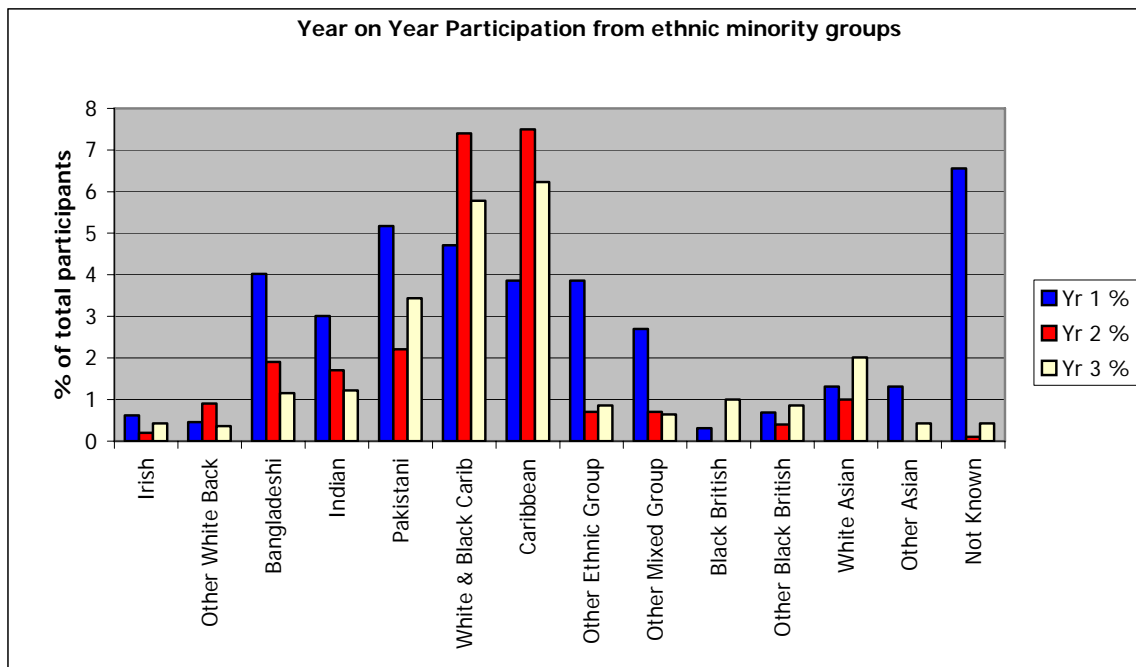
The ethnicity spread by towns shows no major surprises with a large number of young people from ethnic minorities engaging in the Smethwick programme. The ethnicity profile by town is almost identical to the figures from last year with the exception of Tipton which has seen a reduction in the number of young people from ethnic minorities engaging in the programme. This may be in part due to a large focus on engaging young people from the Ocker Hill neighbourhood who are predominantly from a White British Background.

Comparison with the last two years on participants' ethnicity

	Yr 3 %	Yr 2 %	Yr 1 %	+/- over entire prog'
White British	75.16	66.4	61.39	+13.77
Irish	0.43	0.2	0.62	-0.19
Other White Back	0.36	0.9	0.46	-0.10
Bangladeshi	1.15	1.9	4.02	-2.87
Indian	1.22	1.7	3.01	-1.79
Pakistani	3.44	2.2	5.17	-1.73
White & Black Caribbean	5.78	7.4	4.71	+1.07
Caribbean	6.23	7.5	3.86	+2.37
Other Ethnic Group	0.86	0.7	3.86	-3.00
Other Mixed Group	0.64	0.7	2.70	-2.06
Black British	1.00	0	0.31	+0.69
Other Black British	0.86	0.4	0.69	+0.17
White Asian	2.01	1.0	1.31	+0.70
Other Asian	0.43	0	1.31	-0.88
Not Known	0.43	0.1	6.56	-6.13

The above table shows that there has been a 13.77% increase in the number of young people from a White British background taking part in the programme over the three years steadily increasing year on year. As a result of this % of participants from other groups must have declined. This following graph compares the participation on the programme by young people from ethnic minorities' year on year.

Fig 9: Year on Year Participation from ethnic minority groups



The graph shows that there has been a year on year decrease on the percentage of young people from Bangladeshi & Indian backgrounds engaging in the programme. It also shows an overall decrease in the percentage of young people from a Pakistani background taking part in the programme although there was an increase from Yr 2 to Yr 3. However, the programme has seen an overall increase in the number of people from Caribbean backgrounds taking part in the programme. Participation from young people within this group peaked during year 2. The participation rate from young people from other ethnic minorities has stayed relatively the same. Finally the number of young people who's ethnicity was 'not known' has decreased greatly to less than 0.5% over the previous years emphasising a much improved data collection process.



Analysis of participants by: Age

The following section highlights:

- The age profile for this year
- Comparisons on a town basis
- Comparisons with last year

Fig 9: Age Profile for HAPPY participants

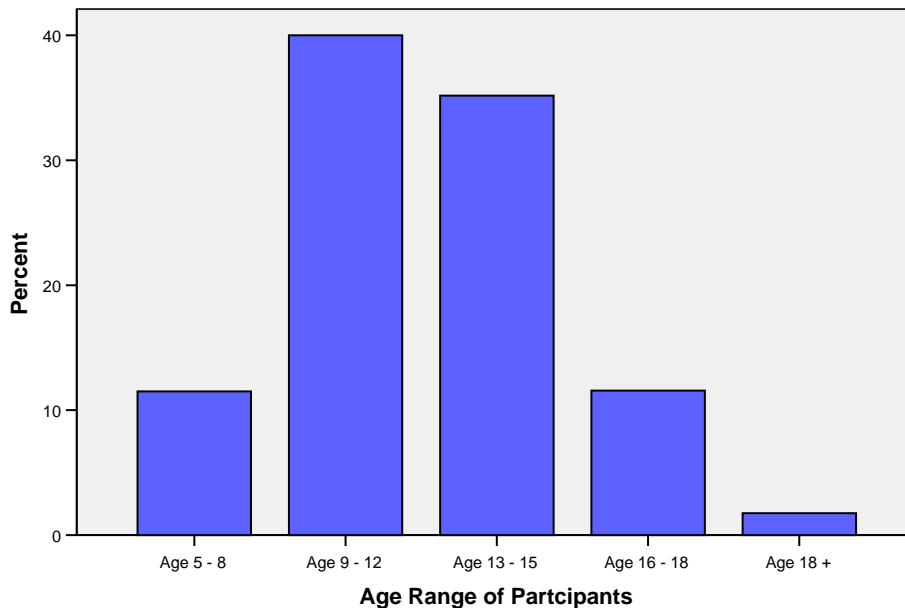
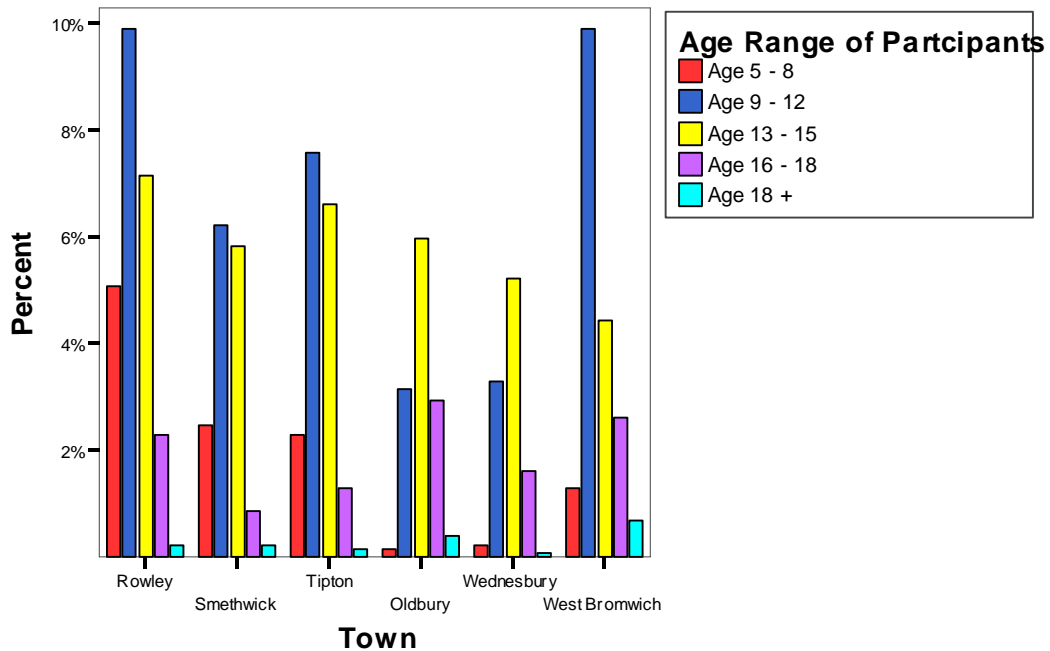


Figure 9 shows that the majority of young people who engaged the HAPPY programme this year were between the ages of 9-15. There has been an increase in the number of 5-8 year olds taking part in the programme whilst 9-12 year old participation has stayed the same. This follows on with the trend from Year 2 which saw a large rise in the number of young people under the age of 12 engaging in the programme once again reflecting the funding put in by Sandwell Children's Fund and the work that has been done to support Under 13 delivery as a separate provision to 11-19 provision. The benefit of this is that the HAPPY programme is now also engaging with a number of younger young people at the prevention stage who are from neighbourhoods where they could become at risk of moving into crime and anti-social behaviour. As a consequence of the percentage increase by young people aged 5-8 there has been a slight drop of in the number of young people aged 13-15 who engaged in the programme whilst attendances from the 16-18 age group remained stable. Figure 10 breaks this information down by town.

Figure 10: Age profile for HAPPY participants by town



Four of the towns – Rowley, Smethwick, Tipton & West Bromwich mirrored the borough wide statistic of participation by age having the 9-12 age group as the highest attendees followed by the 13-15 age group. However, both Oldbury & Wednesbury defied this trend and had 13-15 year olds as the highest attendance group. The towns of Oldbury and West Bromwich had the highest levels of attendance by young people aged 16-18. Rowley had an extremely high level of 5-8 year olds attending there programme which is a reflection of the work delivered by the voluntary agency SAPA. The age group trends by town are very similar to last year figures.



Analysis of participants by: Gender

The following section highlights:

- The gender profile for this year
- Comparisons on a town basis
- Comparisons with last year

Fig 11: Gender Profile for HAPPY participants

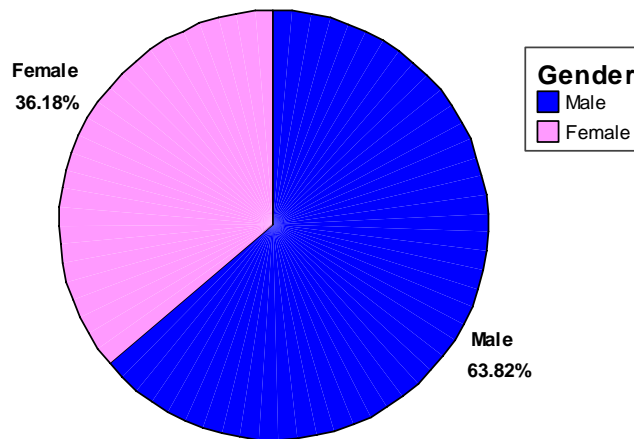
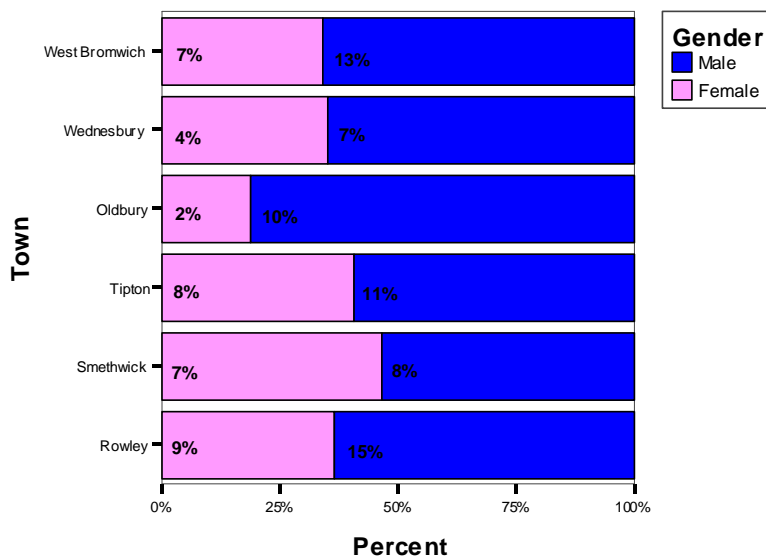


Figure 11 shows that there is a significantly higher percentage of Males engaging in the programme than Females. Figure 12 analyses this further by breaking the information down by Town.

Fig 12: Gender profile for HAPPY participants by town



N.B: Figure 12 percentages equal over 100%-this is due to rounding percentages up or down

Figure 12 shows that Smethwick has been the most successful in engaging both males and females onto their programme with an almost even split. In

percentage terms Rowley has engaged the most Females onto their programme (9%). Oldbury had the most uneven split of Male and Female participation (a 8% difference) and also had the lowest percentage of females engaging in their programme. The figures are quite similar to last year with all towns displaying a similar gender profile.

Comparison with the last two years on participants' gender

	Year 3 %	Year 2 %	Year 1 %	+/- over prog'
Male	63.82	60.7	65.0	-1.18
Female	36.18%	37.3	35.0	+1.18
Not Known	0	2.0	0	0

Comparison with last year:

The overall comparison of the programme in terms of the gender of young people engaging in the programme is positive with an overall rise of 1.18% in female participation. There was however a small decline in the number of females engaging in the programme in Year 3 compared to year 2.

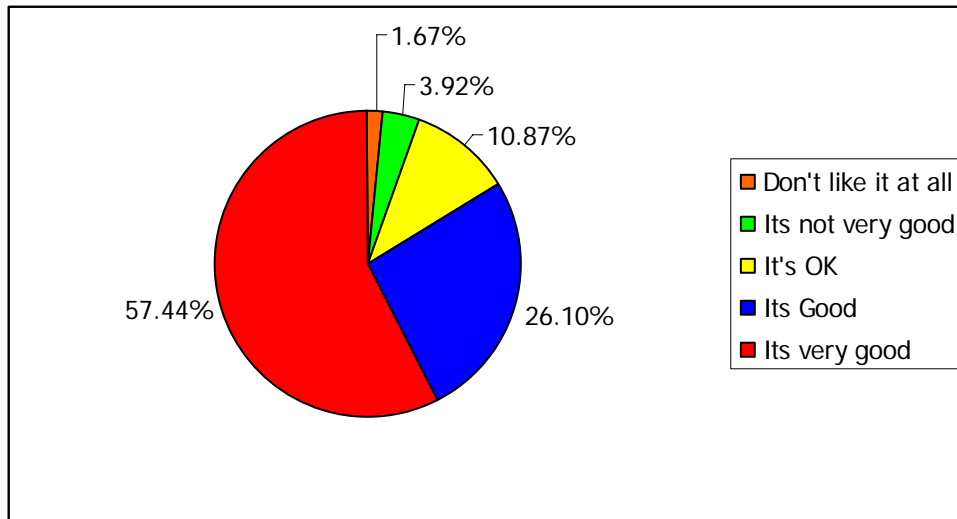
The gender profile is what the programme expected. It reflects the targeted nature of the programme, predominantly targeting young people at risk of causing crime & anti-social behaviour. The statistics that the programme has obtained from the police in year 2 show that just over 70% of all juvenile crimes were committed by males.



Young People's Satisfaction with the programme

Young People's satisfaction with the programme was measured to evaluate the success of the programme in the eyes of the participants. Young people were asked how they rated the HAPPY programme. The results are displayed in the following graph:

Fig 13: Young People's satisfaction with the programme



The chart shows that there was an overall satisfaction rating of 94.41% (ok or better) with 83.54% of those rating the programme as good or very good. This has exceeded the programme satisfaction target of 80%.

Comparison with last year on young people's satisfaction with the programme

	Year 2 %	Year 3 %	+/- on Year 2
Its very good	55.68	57.44	+1.76
Its Good	28.41	26.10	-2.31
Its Ok	11.36	10.87	-0.49
Total Ok or better	95.46	94.41	-1.05
Its not very good	2.27	3.92	+1.65
Don't like it all	2.27	1.67	-0.6
Total dissatisfaction	4.54	5.59	+1.05

In comparison with last year two there was a slight increase in the dissatisfaction with the programme (1.05%) and as a result a slight drop in overall satisfaction of the programme (1.05%). However, there was a 1.76% increase in those young people who rated this year's programme as highly as they could (Its very good). Overall the satisfaction rating between year 2 and 3 remained fairly consistent.

Key Findings:

- The number of young people who have engaged in the programme has dropped slightly this year due to a more targeted and enhanced quality approach
- Ethnicity profile remained relatively the same.
- Increase in number of young people from a Pakistani background
- Year on year decrease in number of young people from Indian & Bangladeshi Groups engaging in the programme
- Good participation rates throughout the last two years from young people from a Black Caribbean background
- There was a significant increase in the number of 5-8 year olds involved in the programme largely influenced by SAPA's delivery in the Rowley Programme
- Male participation was significantly higher than Female participation
- The percentage of participants who were Female slightly reduced (1.12%) this year
- The percentage of Females involved in the programme since it began has increased by 1.18%
- Smethwick has the most even split of Male & Female participation. Oldbury had the lowest percentage of Female participation

Data collection once again improved this year

4. Crime Statistics

The programme has been provided with some crime analysis from the police for the K1 area of Sandwell covering the North Sandwell.

The information contained within this document is based on crimes from the West Midlands Police Crimes Data warehouse based on date-recorded offences.

Crimes have been researched where an offender (suspect, probable, or defendant) has been detected to a crime where the age is 16 or under. All information has been researched from June 2003 to present (please note June 2006 is not a full month).

The information has been researched for following neighbourhood areas (as depicted by Sandwell Borough Council SNIP Team); Wednesbury Central, Friar Park, Stone Cross, Hateley Heath, Harvills Hawthorn, Tibbington Estate and Ocker Hill.

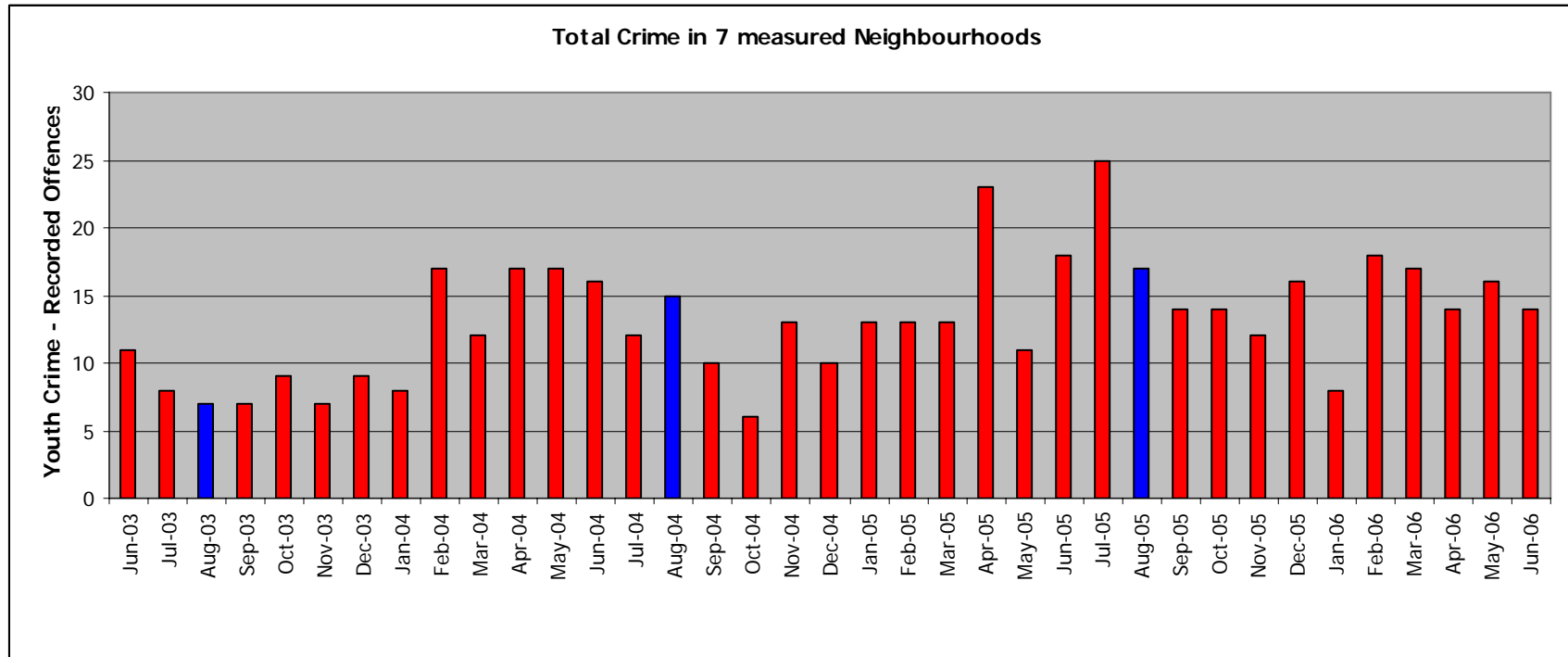
The following table the total amount of detected crimes where the offender is aged 16 or under for the 7 identified neighbourhoods from June 2003 to June 2006

Total amount of detected crimes where the offender is aged 16 or under for the 7 identified neighbourhoods from June 2003 to June 2006.

Month	Total Crime in 7 measured Neighborhoods	Month	Total Crime in 7 measured Neighborhoods	Month	Total Crime in 7 measured Neighborhoods	Month	Total Crime in 7 measured Neighborhoods	Month	Total Crime in 7 measured Neighborhoods
Jun-03	11	Feb-04	17	Oct-04	6	Jun-05	18	Feb-06	18
Jul-03	8	Mar-04	12	Nov-04	13	Jul-05	25	Mar-06	17
Aug-03	7	Apr-04	17	Dec-04	10	Aug-05	17	Apr-06	14
Sep-03	7	May-04	17	Jan-05	13	Sep-05	14	May-06	16
Oct-03	9	Jun-04	16	Feb-05	13	Oct-05	14	Jun-06	14
Nov-03	7	Jul-04	12	Mar-05	13	Nov-05	12		
Dec-03	9	Aug-04	15	Apr-05	23	Dec-05	16		
Jan-04	8	Sep-04	10	May-05	11	Jan-06	8		

The table highlights the detected crimes each month within the Dark Blue areas indicating the summer programme where the HAPPY programme was delivered for an entire month and so had the most chance of having an impact. The turquoise shaded cells indicate that there was a school holiday period of either 1 or 2 weeks during that month where the programme may have had the opportunity to make a small impact. The diagram displays this information as a graph.

Graph showing the total amount of detected crimes where the offender is aged 16 or under for the 7 identified neighbourhoods from June 2003 to June 2006.



The graph above shows that within the 7 identified target neighbourhoods youth crime during the summer was at varying levels. There was a general increase in crime during from 2003-2004. The August of 2004 saw crime at an average level to how it was during the previous 6-months with a slight increase from July to August. However for the same period in 2005 youth crime during the summer appears to be slightly lower than the 4-months prior (with the exception of May) and saw a quite large decrease from July to August. It would appear that the programme may have only had if any, a slight effect on crime during the summer months. However, any reduction in crime could not be attributed to the programme as the HAPPY steering group recognise that there are

many other factors that can and do effect crime reduction. Overall there is not enough evidence to confirm what has happened to youth crime levels throughout the programme. Its is recommended therefore that for future diversionary programmes, that delivery agencies develop further methods of assessing impact on crime, developing closer relationships with neighbourhood groups and police monitoring teams.

5. Soft Outcomes

Project Objectives	Measure method	Year Three:
Reduce anti social behaviour and crime	Contacts have been made with the police who will attempt to pull us some crime statistics for the neighbourhoods that we have worked in.	
Support young people back into education and training and helping them stay there	Attendance records of YP who have engaged in HAPPY are to be analyzed, pre & post HAPPY. Connexions P.A's to assist us in doing this.	The programme has set up and has worked towards supporting a large number of young people to achieve the Bronze Level Youth Achievement awards
Ensure appropriate support as young people move between activities and, particularly, between primary and secondary school	Effective delivery of programmes for 8-12 years olds. Programmed in to activity programmes.	The programme delivered an in-depth U13 programme this year. The u13 programme has its own delivery group to tailor for the needs of this age group
Provide access to services of the highest quality and ensure that young people can continue to develop to their potential after the end of the programme	Case Studies- particularly around the top 70 group to access these outcomes. To be conducted by keyworkers and senior youth workers	Each neighbourhood group has work continued with them during term time. This work is carried by youth detached teams assigned to the target neighbourhoods. A number of issue based programmes have continued during term time
Give opportunities for personal development	Monitor of personal development and accreditation to be included as part of the town by town monitoring process	As stated previously the programme has supported young people to achieve accreditation and also supported young people to learn vital life skills on a series of residential experiences
Address issues of social and community cohesion	Development of Town based action teams and support and development for Sports Clubs	The programme regularly brings neighbourhoods together from within towns and also runs a number of borough wide events

6. Evaluation of meeting NRF objectives.

The programme targeted the neighbourhoods within each Town of the highest levels of deprivation in addition to those neighbourhoods identified by the Sandwell Children's Fund. The neighbourhoods were selected because they have one of several needs: -

Secondary level of young people	Measure method	Report for Year Three
Young people at risk of/engaging in anti-social behavior	Make links with police and youth offending team to compare if the YP that have engaged in HAPPY are the same YP that are on their lists.	Agencies such as YOT, YISP, Connexions PA's, Children's Fund, Police & Youth Detached teams all link in and refer young people onto the programme
Community cohesion issues	Neighbourhoods and towns brought together	3 neighbourhoods from within a town often brought together for activities. Also a large number of borough wide activities that have been delivered with great success
Crime 'hotspots'	Links have been made with local police who will pull down some crime stats. A comparison will establish if the areas that HAPPY has targeted are 'crime hotspots'.	The programme has received a large amount of 2 nd tier referrals from local police.
Clusters of truancy	Education Welfare Officers maybe able to assist us in identifying high areas of truancy. We can then measure the impact of HAPPY on these areas.	The SNIP reports show that the neighbourhoods that HAPPY are working in have high truancy rates: Harvills Hawthorn (rank 1), Hill Top (2), Galton Village (4), Friar Park (8), Stonecross (9) & Albion Estate (10). Young people from all these states have been engaged in the HAPPY programme
Lack of facilities and services for young people and young	The maps that Sport Structures provide can identify the geography of the YP who accessed the programme along with the	The programme has delivered programmes in neighbourhoods where facilities and services is a problem such as Stonecross in West Bromwich. Transport has

Secondary level of young people	Measure method	Report for Year Three
people unable to access activities due to location and deprivation	location of the venues they attended.	been provided were travel is an issue. The maps provided have aided the programme significantly in terms of planning & targeting

NRF Targets

Definition of Target: How each town will contribute to the cumulative targets

Baseline Year	2003	2004/05		2005/06	
	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Engage 11 YP from the top tier group in the programme	9	11	13	11	14
Engage 300 YP from the 2nd tier in the programme	241	300	301	250	248
3 voluntary sector providers to have delivered on the programme	0	3	2	3	2
17 YP who engaged in HAPPY prog' to become members of a voluntary sector club	New target	17	11	17	7
17 YP to engage in mainstream youth provision for 1st time	New target	17	38	17	
20% of young people to have engaged in the programme 10 or more times	19%	20%	16%	18.3%	

Intermediary Measures: Borough-wide

Baseline Year	2003	2004/05		2005/06	
	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Reduce anti social behaviour and crime in targeted neighbourhood		15%	n/a	20%	
Support young people back into education and training - YP on accredited courses		20	42	33	
Ensure appropriate support as young people - specific programmes for under 12's		60	113	60	131
Provide access to services of the highest quality - young people in term time activity		200	-	200	-
Provide access to services of the highest quality - satisfaction with the programme		80%	95.4%	80%	
Give opportunities for personal development - mentoring/ award schemes		30	0	30	
Contribute to social and community cohesion - voluntary clubs involved		24	11	12	8

7. Good Practice – Christmas Residential

What did the Christmas Residential involve?
Over the Christmas holiday period all 6 towns were brought together for a 3-day residential to the Pioneer Centre near Kidderminster. The purpose of the residential was to provide young people with a positive, challenging experience and was also essential to take young people out of the borough because there was a large number of facilities that were shut down for the Christmas break.



The residential consisted of Outdoor pursuit activities in the day including abseiling, assault courses, ropes courses, falconry, archery and much more. During the evenings the programme brought along artists and sports coaches to run activities to ensure young people were not bored and constantly challenged. The senior youth workers also delivered a series of issue based workshops and consultations. The Day sessions and issue based workshops were compulsory and then young people got the opportunity to decide what activity they would like to take part in during the evenings.

Why was this programme successful?
There were a large number of reasons why the programme was successful:
Planning: The programme was planned in depth with a large number of meetings taking place between the HAPPY planning team and the Pioneer Centre staff and management. The accommodation was sourced, areas designated and precise timings set up during these meetings, all of which helped the smooth running of the event.





Staffing: Because the residential was a borough wide programme, there were a large number of Senior Staff on site to guide and lead teams. This leadership was a vital part of the success of the weekend ensuring that rotas were adhered to and less experienced staff were guided and mentored to ensure that the residential ran smoothly. It also ensured that there was a number of senior staff present at the event who could deal with situations as the occurred. There was also 1:3 staff to young people ratio which was essentially in working with young people at risk and also ensured that staff were able to have time to relax due to an effective rota system.

Activity: The young people were provided with an extremely action packed and varied activity programme. The Pioneer Centre delivered an impressive outdoor pursuits programme during the day. The key however, was the additional activities that the programme provided during the evenings including arts sessions and sports tournaments. This meant that there was very little down town were young people could get bored. The programme also used the residential to deliver a series of issue based workshops and consultations during non-activity periods.



**Project Management by
Sport Structures**
Simon Kirkland and Dave Spacey
Sport Structures
PO BOX 10710
Sutton Coldfield
B75 5YG



0870 770 5140

simon.kirkland@sportstructures.com or dave.spacey@sportstructures.com

