

**Project Name:**

Sharrow Kickz

**Location:**

Sharrow Safer Neighbourhood Team, Sheffield

**Summary**

Sharrow Safer Neighbourhood Area is located adjacent to Sheffield City Centre and covers 4 sq kilometres, has a population of 29612 and, according to the most recent census data is arguably the most diverse community in Sheffield. Research identified many young people within the community were at risk of involvement in anti social behaviour and crime. In addition, the findings also found many members of the community personally witnessed youth related ASB and crime however were reluctant to formally report the incidents. This created the perception that Police and partners were not equipped to deal with the situation.

Community surveys highlighted rubbish and litter, criminal damage and teenagers hanging around streets were the main factor on quality of life in Sharrow. Analysis was subsequently commissioned from South Yorkshire Police to assess figures relating to ASB/Crime in addition to identifying problematical locations and times. Partnership consultation provided qualitative data from the community. Common to both quantitative and qualitative data sets was the perception and reality of youth related ASB/Crime and lack of resources. Previous responses were disjointed and all stakeholders showed a willingness to deliver an effective sustainable solution to the concerns.

In July 2007, the Sheffield United Kickz project was piloted in Sharrow to analyse if the proposed intervention would be effective. Partners joined to formulate a steering group to oversee strategic direction and delivery. Kickz, an avenue to provide young people with constructive and diversionary activities, was piloted on Wednesday nights. The project was based at Sheffield United Ground and involved members of the community to become coaches, mentors and conflict resolution point of contacts. This encouraged local involvement of members of the community delivering a local solution.

The partnership sought to address a reduction of youth related ASB/Crime by 25% within the Sharrow Neighbourhood and increase the satisfaction and confidence amongst the public by 10% with regards to how well the police deal effectively with locally identified priorities. The final outcome clearly evidences that the partnership focus in consulting with the community, identifying their concerns and then delivering a sustainable solution to reduce ASB/Crime and improve their satisfaction was a success. The wider impact of the project has provided young people, with a variety of ethnic backgrounds to share recreational space without fear.

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## **Scanning**

Sharrow Safer Neighbourhood Area (SNA) is located adjacent to Sheffield City Centre and covers 4 sq kilometers, has a population of 29612 and according to the most recent census data is arguably the most diverse community in Sheffield.

## **Demographics**

Geographical demographics can be located Appendix A.

Within the SNA is the Sharrow Neighbourhood Action Group (NAG) comprising both statutory and voluntary agencies who share a vision to deliver sustainable solutions to locally identified priorities. Each agency, both individually and collectively accesses a wide range of community contacts through a variety of means which include formal surveys, focus groups, ad hoc public access meetings, community meetings, surgeries and focussed personal contact. Furthermore, the partnership has developed a plan to ensure engagement with the community is not duplicated but also ensures representative consultation. At a planning meeting of the NAG to determine forthcoming priorities, all partners identified a whole range of local groups indicating concerns amongst the community relating to young people. A variety of data sources were used, both quantitative and qualitative to identify the problem which included SYP Your Voice Counts Survey, SYP analysis, Sharrow Youth Forum Youth Research 2006, Sharrow Overview of Youth Strategies 2007, Sharrow Neighbourhood Management Consultation 2007 in addition to meeting with a wide range of Key Individual Networks (KINs) on a regular informal basis. A summary of the key points from the qualitative research is summarised below, all of which is available for further reading, whilst the quantitative data is documented in the proceeding section.

Research identified many young people within the community were at risk of involvement in anti social behaviour (ASB) and crime (Sharrow Youth Forum-2006). In addition, the findings also found many members of the community had personally witnessed youth related ASB and crime however were reluctant to formally report the incidents given a perception amongst them that the Police and partners were not equipped to adequately deal with it. This was evidenced in year 1 of the YVC survey in 2007 when only 48.2% of respondents strongly agreed that the police were dealing with things that matter. Further, given the diversity of the neighbourhood in terms of ethnicity and other demographic indicators, the community were also concerned of the risk to community cohesion should these concerns not be addressed (Sharrow Neighbourhood Management Consultation 2007). Areas within the neighbourhood had been identified by groups of young people as their 'territory' with established boundaries easily identified to rival groups (Peer Research Project 2006).

A number of partners were providing detached and centre based work, aiming to engage young people and deliver diversionary activities however few were coordinated with agencies often competing for the same resources which in itself created tension (Overview of Youth Strategies 2007).

The NAG responded by developing a strategy to divert young people from crime and asb whilst providing opportunities for them to realise their potential. A sub group was formed whose terms of reference were to identify a project and funding which would realise the aims outlined above.

- South Yorkshire Police (Sharrow & South West Sheffield SNA)
- Football Unites Racism Divides (FURD)
- Sharrow Community Forum
- Sheffield Homes
- Activity Sheffield
- South Yorkshire Fire & Rescue
- Sheffield City Council
- Sheffield Futures
- Landsowne Tenants & Residents Association
- Sharrow Partnership
- Youth Offending Service

Stakeholders beyond the victims included the community, the NAG and sub group listed above, the Sheffield ASB group, local faith institutions and the local authority, particularly the Children & Young People's Directorate. The community would enjoy a better quality of life whilst the other partners would benefit from a more effective use of shared resources in addition to identifying good practice to be disseminated across the CDRP area and beyond to achieve key strategic aims. In addition, young people would benefit by the partnership's overall focus of the five outcomes of the Every Child Matters agenda.

The sub group sought to address a reduction of youth related ASB/crime by 25% within the Sharrow Neighbourhood and increase the satisfaction and confidence amongst the public by 10% overall with regards to how 'the Police deal effectively with locally identified priorities' from a baseline figure of 48.2%, all of which to be achieved by the second milestone of the project, 2009. In 2008, the YVC survey introduced an additional question to measure the satisfaction amongst the public with regards to how 'the local police and the council dealt with ASB/ Crime that matter'. Consequently this was also set as a target in 2008, aiming to increase the baseline figure of 34.4% by 10%. Whilst in 2007 there were formal targets to reduce crime, there were no formal targets from the Home Office to reduce ASB, however the sub group wanted to set itself a challenging target in response to the concerns identified within the community in line with the neighbourhood policing agenda.

## **ANALYSIS**

### **Quantitative Data**

#### **ASB**

In April 2007, the YVC survey highlighted that rubbish and litter, criminal damage and teenagers hanging around on the street were the main factors which had a very or fairly big effect on their quality of life in Sharrow. Analysis was subsequently commissioned from SYP to assess figures for reported incidents of youth related ASB/crime in addition to identifying problematic locations and times for the period January – July 2007, highlighted on the maps and graphs below. Subsequent data was obtained later for the 2006/2007 comparison.

After stripping out non Youth-related ASB, Sharrow recorded a total of 573 incidents over this six-month period, Appendix B. Appendix B also indicates that 'Rowdy – Inconsiderate' behaviour is the category in the majority, accounting for 73% of the total of incidents considered. This category was further broken down into subcategories, Appendix C.

A temporal chart, Appendix D, shows the hot times in red and orange for ASB incidents while quieter times are shown in green. Main peaks and secondary peaks are shown in Appendix E.

A map identifying the area subject of the analysis and hotspot locations can be seen in Appendix F.

Analysis of data, Appendix G, showed the location of hotspots. Additional analysis, Appendix H, was later commissioned to assess youth related ASB for the previous twelve months showing the overall figures.

Rowdy Inconsiderate behaviour is by far the most significant incident type in both 2006 and 2007. This incident type can be broken down into sub-categories for both of the periods, Appendix J shows the top categories with Nuisance Youths and Problem Male/Females appearing in first and second place.

The total of Rowdy Inconsiderate behaviour incidents rose from 148 to 348 incidents over the period, equating to an increase of 135%. Within this category, Nuisance Youths is the most common incident type. The relative proportions of Nuisance Youth offences remained similar across the two periods – 30% in 2006 and 29% in 2007, however nuisance youth incidents increased by 132% across the two periods. It should be noted that the absolute increase in incidents becomes greater as the focus on youth related incidents becomes more specific;

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>Abs. Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
When considering all ASB incidents	627	394	+233	+59%
When considering all youth ASB Incidents	421	233	+198	+89%
When considering 'Nuisance Youth' incidents	102	44	+58	+132%

## **Crime**

Table 1 shows figures for 'Youth Proxy offences' committed in the area for the two years, 2006 and 2007.

## **Qualitative Data**

Partnership consultation provided qualitative data from the community, a summary of the key issues from which are listed below.

### Sharrow Youth Forum Youth Research – 11-19 yrs (2006)

- Concerned about crime / asb
- Need more activities (structured and non structured leisure)
- Reverse the perception that all young people are troublesome
- Not using local facility (Mount Pleasant park) through fear of crime

### Overview of Youth Strategies (2007)

- Lack of resources
- Short term funding – no sustainability
- Local activities not joined up
- Local work needed to combat negative perceptions and stereotypes of young people

## Sharrow Neighbourhood Management Consultation (2007)

- Crime, Safety, Environment & Young People

Common to both quantitative and qualitative data sets was the perception and reality of youth related ASB/ crime and lack of resources. Looking critically at the presenting problem, whilst there was arguably a degree of local youth provision, little was coordinated between partners, not adequately capturing the culturally diverse communities resident within the neighbourhood. Further, provision did not align to problematic areas and was delivered according to offer from the various agencies involved and not based on the need of the wider community or young people within it. This in itself was largely ineffective and, whilst previous attempts had focussed on specific issues with positive results, the broader theme of sustainable solutions was not being considered. Outcomes were relatively short lived and did not focus upon preventative elements for groups of young people who had not yet become involved in ASB/crime and few positive role models had been identified from within the community.

When considering accepted problem solving theory the Problem Analysis Triangle (PAT) had been considered however the partnership had not fully embraced the concept, subconsciously weighting interventions on either the location or offender with little regard to the victim. For example, territorial issues within the neighbourhood had not been considered when delivering diversionary activities, excluding a significant number of young people whilst short term interventions had not provided sustainable exit routes for young people to follow thus not preventing further offending. Clearly, this had a significant impact upon the community's perception of how well the Police dealt with locally identified issues as documented earlier, with only 48.2% stating 'Police were dealing with things that matter' (Your Voice Counts 2007).

NAG partners all exhibited a willingness to deliver an effective sustainable solution to the community's concerns. However, it was clear partners needed to become much better in sharing information to effectively coordinate and deliver a sustainable service to achieve their aims.

Sharrow SNA is home to Sheffield United FC and, given the appeal of the club to young people, was a partner with whom the NAG approached to engage more closely to identify permanent solutions. Following a number of meetings and subsequent research, the partnership agreed to pursue an application to the Football Foundation to introduce and deliver a social inclusion project 'Kickz' which over time would provide young people with constructive diversionary activities, effective exit strategies to assist them realise their potential, reduce ASB/crime, improve the community's perception of how well we dealt with the things that mattered and develop local positive role models.

The project was designed to:

- engage young people (aged 12-18yrs) in a range of constructive activities linked to the Government's Every Child Matters policy
- create routes into education, training and employment
- encourage volunteering within projects and throughout the target neighbourhoods
- break down barriers between the police and young people
- reduce crime and anti social behaviour in the targeted neighbourhoods
- increase the playing, coaching and officiating opportunities for participants

## **RESPONSE**

In July 2007, the Sheffield United Kickz project was piloted in Sharrow to analyse if the proposed intervention would be effective. Partners joined to formulate a steering group to oversee strategic direction and delivery. Given the analysis, the partnership decided to pilot Kickz sessions on Wednesday nights. Whilst the pilot ran for eight weeks, it did show a reduction of ASB incidents during the times highlighted by the analysis shown in the temporal chart, Appendix K, in that Wednesday was no longer considered to be a hot day for ASB.

The pilot project results were presented to the NAG who unilaterally decided to implement the project within Sharrow, on the following grounds.

- Existing and previous diversionary activities did not deliver sustainability to the community.
- Existing providers were not able to effectively deliver exit strategies for young people.
- Existing services were not coordinated.
- The pilot project provided evidence that a coordinated partnership response would be in a stronger position to achieve its aims of reducing youth related ASB/crime, providing exit routes for young people and increasing the community's satisfaction and confidence.

A series of focus groups held in the community explored their opinions in implementing Kickz. Whilst there was a degree of cynicism amongst some, the majority agreed the project had real potential to make a difference but needed convincing the project was not another short-term fix.

All the stakeholders each had a place on the steering group and played a pivotal role in delivery given the competing demands previously outlined with SYP (Sharrow SNA) and Sheffield United taking the lead role. The SNA lead in committing staff to the project, identifying match funding and providing strategic direction, whilst Sheffield United provided the lead on delivery given the community involvement the club had experienced in the City over many years.

The remaining partners each played a critical role in signposting young people to the project, delivering targeted youth work sessions, providing facilities, coaching, consultation, engagement and feedback to the community. A coordinator was recruited from within the community to oversee the practical delivery of the project.

A number of hotspot locations were identified. The partnership worked with young people to identify two locations within the project area where they would like delivery to be offered, Mount Pleasant Park and Washington Road Flats. Given the analysis, the Kickz project was delivered on Tuesday and Friday evenings, each with two separate sessions catering for two age groups, 12- 14 and 16 – 18 respectively. Initially, football coaching was delivered however as the project has grown young people either participating or expressing an interest have identified other activities including street dance, cricket, boxing, table tennis, basketball and athletics. An additional evening is also delivered where a youth club provides opportunities for inputs from voluntary and statutory agencies relating to issues identified by young people. These include gun and knife crime, drugs, sexual health, seeking employment, assistance with education and a counselling service. In addition, music production, film production and a space to socialise with new found friends provides constructive recreational leisure.

The project has recruited volunteers from the community providing coaching, mentoring and conflict resolution in addition to being actively involved in a local project delivered to local people. Many of the volunteers are young people who refer to the project as “theirs”, engendering a feeling of ownership.

Throughout the project, a number of practical and strategic difficulties have arisen. For example, delivery staff from various partners have experienced difficulty in prioritising work within Kickz whilst future development plans have temporarily stalled given competing demands for locally based funds. Both have been overcome through honest and creative dialogue at the steering group level. As will be seen in the next section an unprecedented rise in nuisance motorcycle incidents in 2009 necessitated the group to react quickly to reverse the trend. Commitment and drive from partners has ensured their physical presence at delivery sessions and community events to celebrate progress of the young people involved. Such clear leadership has only served to harness the strong bond of the partners.

The steering groups have met consistently on a monthly basis to monitor and review progress both in terms of data provided by SYP, participant and volunteer data provided by delivery staff and feedback from the local community with regards to satisfaction and confidence. The monitoring and review process has been closely aligned to the delivery plan initially agreed at the commencement of the project in 2007 which has led to the outcomes discussed in the next section. The strength of the steering group has ensured that other initiatives introduced within the neighbourhood have complemented Kickz, dovetailing into the overall NAG priorities subject of this application. Conscious of the issues identified in the research summarised earlier, the partnership has worked hard to ensure sustainability of the project. To this end, not only has the project grown in Sharrow, another challenging neighbourhood, Broomhall, now has its own Kickz project too, achieved through the commitment and drive of the partners involved. Both projects are now financially secure until 2011.

## **ASSESSMENT**

As a reminder, the partnership sought to address a reduction of youth related ASB/Crime by 25% within the Sharrow Neighbourhood and increase the satisfaction and confidence amongst the public by 10% with regards to how well the Police deal effectively with locally identified priorities from a baseline figure of 48.2%, later adding an additional target to improve by 10% the community's perception of how well the police and partners dealt with ASB/crime that matter.

Throughout the project's lifetime, regular reviews of ASB/crime data and neighbourhood surveys have provided the steering group with current performance against the stated targets which were linked to the strategic aims of SYP and the wider CDRP. As will be seen below, outcomes have exceeded the partnership's expectations however there have been periods throughout the project when unexpected spikes in crime and asb have caused the partnership to review its session delivery times, increase partnership resources, provide additional support and conflict management in addition to communicating closely with the community to keep them informed of the increases but also what the partnership is doing to deal with them. In the results which follow, evidence of this is presented in respect of an increase of nuisance motorcycles and how the partnership responded.

## **Anti Social Behaviour**

Table 2 shows the top three reported incidents during Jan 09 – Nov 09 and changes in ASB incidents over the last four years. It is accepted the dates above are different to those stated earlier when the initial analysis was completed which was to assess ASB from January-July 2007, identifying hotspots to deliver the pilot project.

Clearly, the majority of youth related ASB has shown a reduction when compared to the last two years.

Chart 1 displays the same data as Table 2 but looks at it from the perspective of reductions in “Nuisance Youths” and “Problem Male/Female” incidents when compared with the last two years. Chart 2 shows overall reduction in Youth ASB from September 2007.

The partnership had to respond quickly to unexpected spikes, the greatest being nuisance motorcycles indicated above. The partnership discussed how the issue could be resolved using PAT to tackle it. First, victims were provided reassurance, ASB diaries distributed and support provided in helping the police identify the offenders. Offenders were targeted through police enforcement issuing notices to seize the motorcycles. Additionally workshops at the project’s extra night session were attended by young people and their parents who participated in sessions raising awareness of the illegality of the motorcycles use on public spaces but also the impact their use had on the community. Finally, the location, Mount Pleasant Park received a number of target hardening interventions, which were sensitive to the community’s environmental needs. Considering the overall increase in these incidents critically, the partnership could have responded earlier with interventions to prevent the spike indicated above. However, the partnership would argue that the rigorous intervention discussed above has now clearly reversed the trend.

## **Crime**

Table 3 shows “Youth Proxy Offences” as identified previously over the last four years. All offences have shown significant reductions compared to all three previous years and in particular since 2007 recording a 44% reduction. Criminal Damage to Other Buildings and Personal Robbery recorded the largest reduction of 64% and 57% respectively, see Charts 3 and 4.

## **Satisfaction and Confidence**

### **YVC**

Question 12b – To what extent do you agree with the following statement?: Police in this area are dealing with things that matter to people in the community – Table 4 shows a steady increase in the communities confidence for the Force, Sheffield and Sharrow SNA over a 3 year period.

Question 24b – How much do you tend to agree or strongly agree the local police and council are dealing with ASB / Crime issues that matter in your area? - Table 5 again indicates that the communities confidence in dealing with ASB in their areas has increased.

Both the ASB/ Crime analysis together with the YVC evidence the outcomes of the project in terms of achieving the partnership targets, specifically set to be stretching. Using consistent data sets throughout the project has ensured the methods of

evaluation are appropriate. However, qualitative data is equally important and reproduced below is a statement from a Kickz participant who has turned his back on crime and asb, becoming a volunteer on the project but also gaining employment with Sheffield United FC.

“I’ve been involved with Sheffield United’s Kickz project for about eighteen months now. I live close to the site where sessions are delivered and Keith – the Sheffield United Kickz Coordinator – came to me and my friends and managed to engage us in the project. I started to come to every session regularly and, as I was 18 years old and keen, Keith encouraged me to volunteer as a coach. So I did and I started to take the project more seriously. I now don’t just get involved as a player with the older lads, I coach the younger participants in their sessions – up to 40 kids at a time. The older lads that I got involved with see Kickz as mainly football, but that’s okay; that’s what engaged us in the first place. For the younger ones, it’s the variety of opportunities that gets them involved; we also offer much more. It’s so well organised and great to have so many people involved – it gives us a sense of belonging. Whether it is the staff or the equipment, the quality of the scheme attracts the kids and makes them want to come back. It’s all free too, you can just turn up. Our project is so good. If I wasn’t on it, honestly, I don’t know what I’d be doing – probably nothing at all. What the football club and police are doing through Kickz is amazing” (Project Report 2009)

The outcomes above clearly evidence the partnership’s focus in consulting the community, identifying their concerns and then delivering a sustainable solution to reduce ASB/crime and improve their satisfaction. Following a structured problem solving model has ensured accepted theory is translated into practical reality. The whole process has been a learning curve for the partnership however, the close working relationships developed throughout the project has provided the partnership with a resolve to use the model in dealing with future concerns of the community.

The partnership now looks forward to continuing to progress the project, sharing our experience in disseminating good practice across the City and the SYP area.

The wider impact of the project has provided young people from a variety of ethnic backgrounds to now share recreational spaces in the community without fear and, with positive role models now emerging from the participants, provide the inspiration for young people to channel their energies into positive activities rather than ASB/crime which has previously impacted upon the wider community.

**Word Count: 3,802**

## Appendices, Tables and Charts

### Appendix A

#### Demographic Data of the Area taken from various sources

##### 0-19 Population (Public Health Register)

	2005	2006
Sharrow	1903 (20%)	2273 (24%)
Nether Edge	2254 (18%)	2243 (18%)
Sheffield Average	128,914 (24%)	130,117 (24%)

##### Rivelin to Sheaf Service District Neighbourhood Demographic Information

Neighbourhood	Population Census 2001	0-19 Population Census 2001	Households Census 2001	School Population Year 0-6 2005	School Population Year 7-11 2005
Nether Edge	11758	2436	4597	650	476
Sharrow	8072	2008	3378	587	363

##### BME Population

	2001 Census	2006 Estimate
Sharrow	39%	65%
Nether Edge	22%	34%
Sheffield Average	11%	18%

### Appendix B

#### Recorded incidents over a 6 month period

Incident Type	Total
ROWDY-INCONSIDERATE	419
VEHICLE - ABANDONED	53
VEHICLE - NUISANCE/USE	45
NOISE	32
STREET DRINKING	10
SUBSTANCE MISUSE	7
ANIMAL RELATED	6

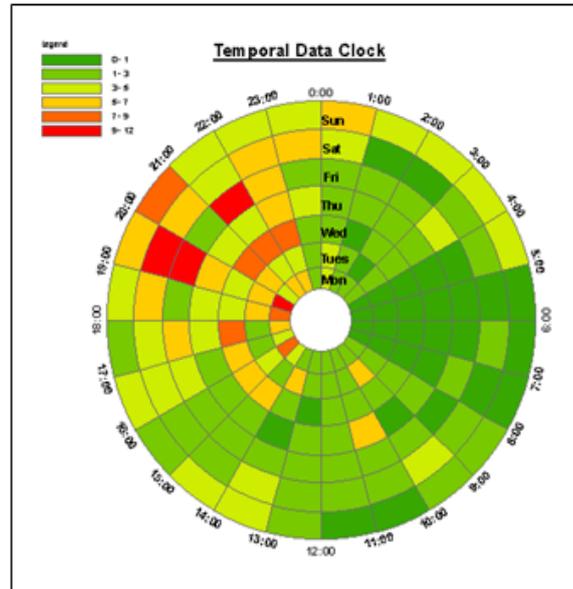
### Appendix C

#### Further analysis of incidents broken down into sub-categories

Incident Sub Category	Total
PROB MALE/FEMALE	116
NUISANCE YOUTHS	111
OTHER A/SOCIAL BEH	46
DRUNKEN BEH	17
DISTURBANCE	16

## Appendix D

### Temporal chart indicating hotspot times for Anti-Social Behaviour



## Appendix E

### Main peaks and secondary peaks taken from temporal chart

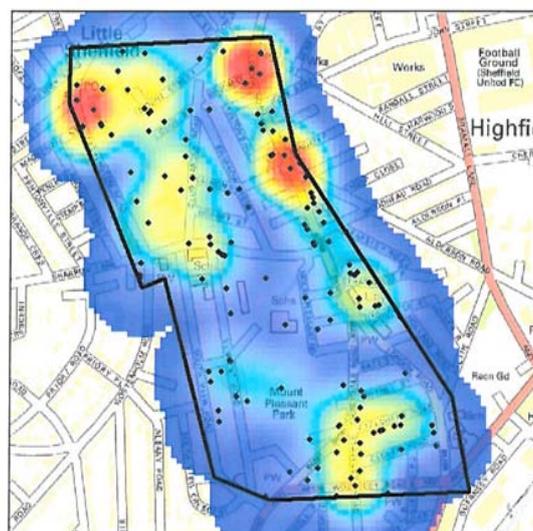
Monday: 18:00-20:00  
 Wednesday: 18:00-23:00  
 Friday: 19:00-20:00 21:00-22:00  
 Saturday: 19:00-21:00  
 Sunday: 20:00-21:00

Secondary peaks in activity across the following times:

Tuesday: 18:00 – 21:00  
 Wednesday: 14:00 – 19:00  
 Saturday: 22:00 – 00:00

## Appendix F

### Map indicating Hot Spot Areas



## Appendix G

### Analysis showing location of hot spots

Incident Type	% Total - 2007	% Total - 2006
ROWDY-INCONSIDERATE	83%	65%
NOISE	5%	7%
FIREWORKS	5%	2%
VEHICLE - NUISANCE/USE	4%	10%
STREET DRINKING	3%	4%
NUISANCE PUBLIC PLACE	n/a	12%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Appendix H

### Additional Analysis over previous 12 months looking at Youth Related Incidents

Incident Type	% Total - 2007	% Total - 2006
ROWDY-INCONSIDERATE	83%	65%
NOISE	5%	7%
FIREWORKS	5%	2%
VEHICLE - NUISANCE/USE	4%	10%
STREET DRINKING	3%	4%
NUISANCE PUBLIC PLACE	n/a	12%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

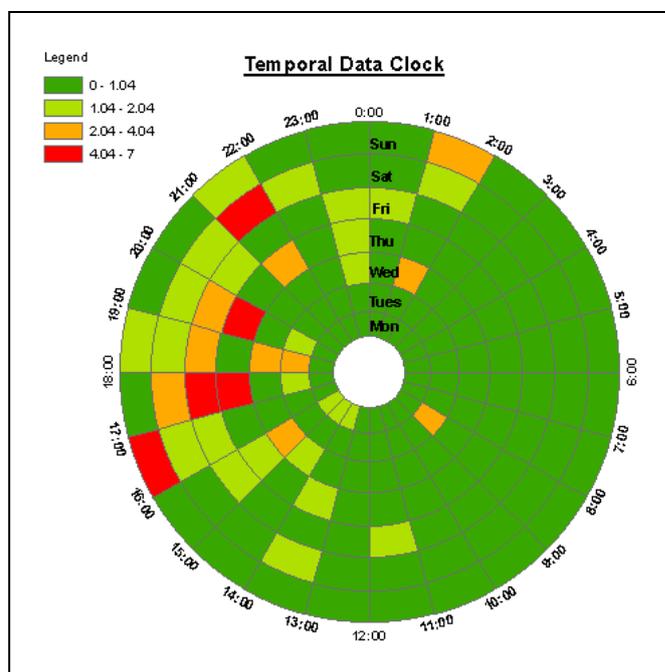
## Appendix J

### Top top categories with Nuisance Youths and Problem Male/Females

Incident Sub-category	Total -2007	% of Total -2007	Total -2006	% of Total -2006
NUISANCE YOUTHS	102	29%	44	30%
PROB MALE/FEMALE	87	25%	37	25%
NUISANCE M/CYCLES	42	12%	6	4%
FIGHTING	15	4%	n/a	n/a
ROWDY BEHAVIOUR	15	4%	8	5%
DRUNKEN BEH	14	4%	9	6%
DISTURBANCE	11	3%	5	3%
ASSAULT	10	3%	5	3%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Appendix K

### Reduction of ASB Incidents during piloted Kickz Project



**Table 1 – Youth Proxy Offences committed between 2006 and 2007**

Offence Recorded	Jan07-Dec07	Jan06-Dec06
Criminal Damage – To Dwellings	46	35
Criminal Damage – To Vehicles	36	25
Criminal Damage – Other Property	10	6
Criminal Damage – To Other Buildings	22	11
Robbery Of Personal Property	14	10
Attempt Robbery Personal	1	2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>89</b>

**Table 2 - The Top Three Reported incidents during January 09 – November 09**

ASB Incidents	Jan09-Nov09	Jan08-Dec08	Jan07-Dec07	Jan06-Dec06
NUISANCE YOUTHS	85	116	93	28
PROB MALE/FEMALE	74	75	108	57
NUIS M/CYCLES	74	66	51	7

**Table 3 - “Youth Proxy Offences” as identified previously over the last four years**

Offence Recorded	Jan09-Nov09	Jan08-Dec08	Jan07-Dec07	Jan06-Dec06
Criminal Damage – To Dwellings	29	35	46	35
Criminal Damage – To Vehicles	21	27	36	25
Criminal Damage – Other Property	8	9	10	6
Criminal Damage – To Other Buildings	8	13	22	11
Robbery Of Personal Property	6	12	14	10
Attempt Robbery Personal	0	2	1	2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>89</b>

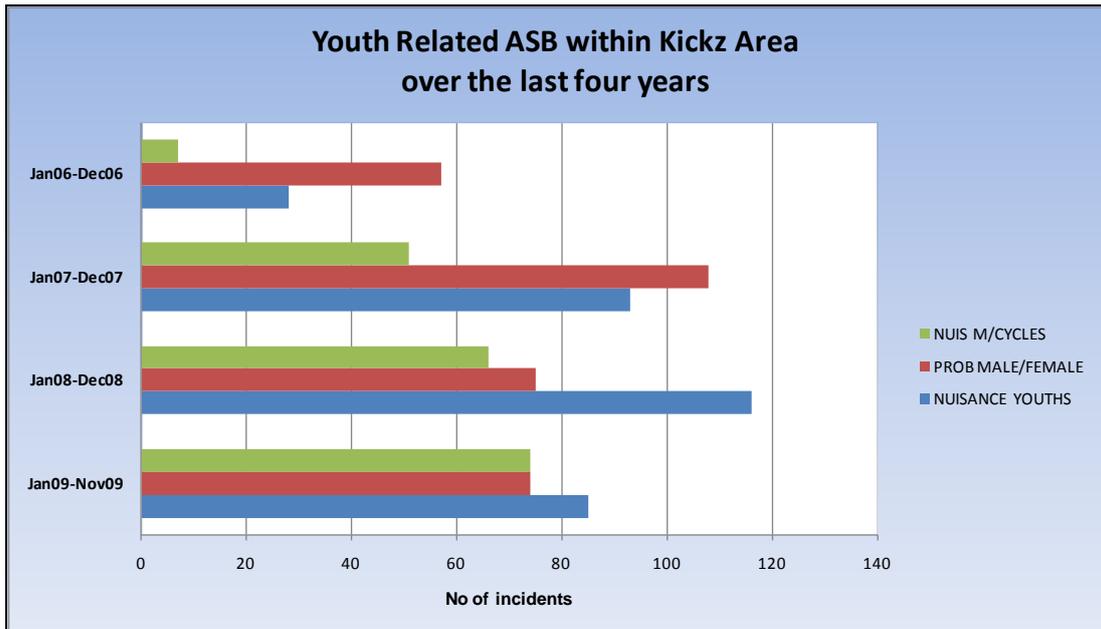
**Table 4 - Question 12b – To what extent do you agree with the following statement?: Police in this area are dealing with things that matter to people in the community**

	Force	Sheffield	Sharrow SNA
2007	41.9%	43.1%	48.2%
2008	39.0%	39.8%	35.3%
2009	49.6%	52.8%	53.5%

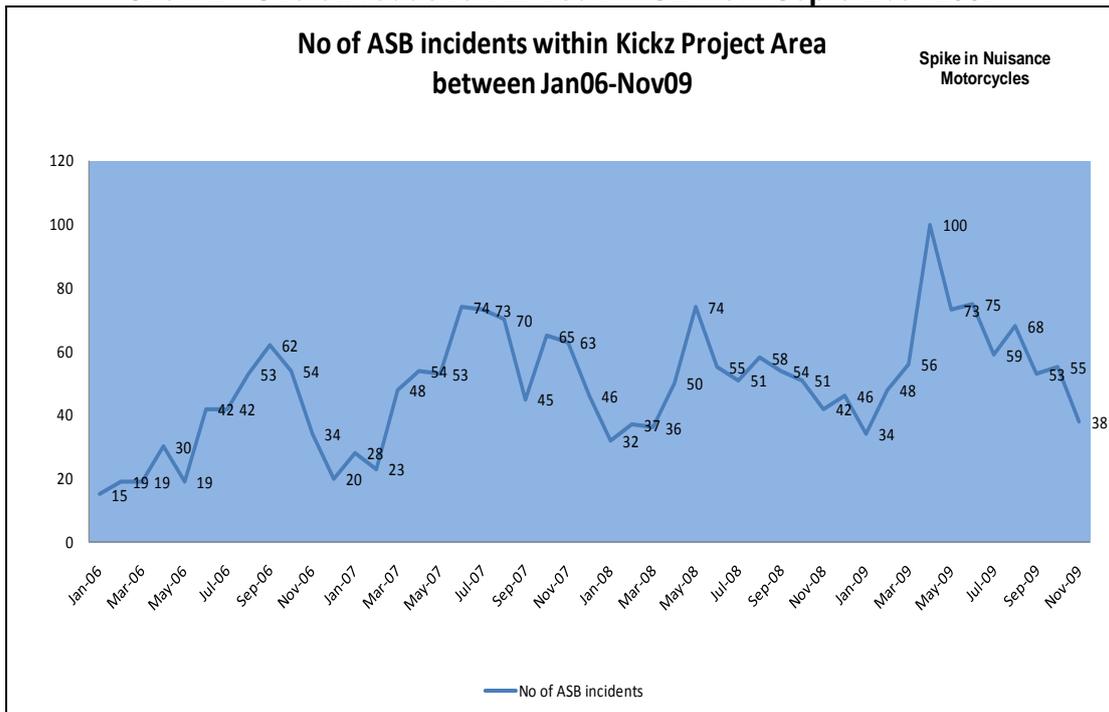
**Table 5 - Question 24b – How much do you tend to agree or strongly agree the local police and council are dealing with ASB / Crime issues that matter in your area?**

	Force	Sheffield	Sharrow SNA
2008	37.3%	37.9%	34.4%
2009	43.9%	44.5%	45.2%

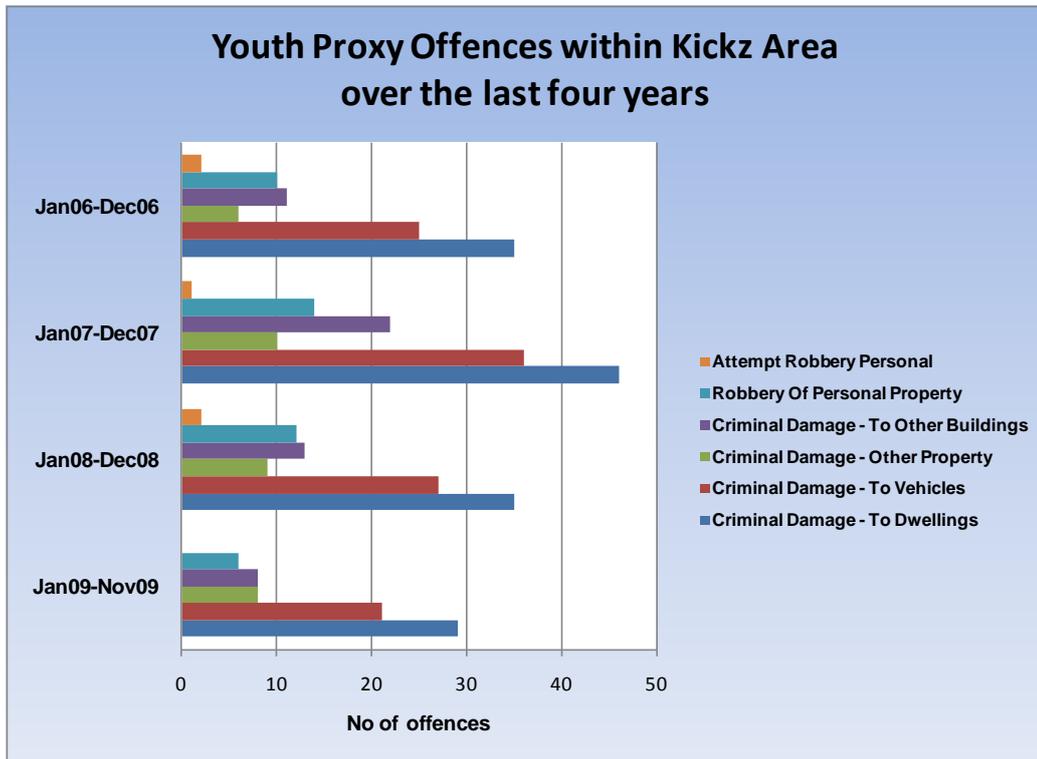
**Chart 1 - Reductions in “Nuisance Youths” and “Problem Male/Female” incidents when compared with the last two years.**



**Chart 2 - Overall reduction in Youth ASB from September 2007**



**Chart 3 – Youth Proxy Offences over last four years**



**Chart 4 – Number of Youth Proxy Offences between April 06 – March 2009**

