



TEENAGE KICKS

THE VALUE OF SPORT IN
TACKLING YOUTH CRIME



LAUREUS ACADEMY MEMBERS HUGO PORTA AND DALEY THOMPSON PAST BIG BEN WITH PRIME MINISTER DAVID CAMERON ON THE BREAKING THE CYCLE OF VIOLENCE BIKE RIDE

“It never ceases to amaze me that sport, something so simple that so many of us take for granted, can have such a powerful impact on self esteem and confidence.”



A MESSAGE FROM DALEY THOMPSON

LAUREUS WORLD SPORTS ACADEMY MEMBER

We all know that sport is great. It makes us physically fitter, stronger and healthier; it is fun, sociable and, almost without us knowing, it has the ability to make us more confident, resilient and happy. Few would argue against these benefits. However, what seems to be harder to accept is the potential that the power of sport has to create real and lasting social change. Despite evidence to the contrary, sport continues to be viewed by the majority as a nice-to-have rather than an effective mechanism to overcome some of the most pressing social challenges faced by individuals and communities all over the world. Whilst it is important to invest in sport for entertainment and leisure purposes, it is equally important to recognise and invest in sport as a mechanism for social change. At the moment, this is not being done nearly enough.

As a professional athlete and Academy Member for the Laureus Sport for Good Foundation, I have been lucky enough to experience the full potential of sport. During my career as a decathlete, I experienced firsthand, the maximum benefits of sport – both physical and mental. Not only this, but I truly believe that the lessons I learnt during my sporting career – teamwork, leadership, respect, determination and friendship – have given me the personal strength and resilience to face down any challenges and obstacles that have come my way.

My role as Academy Member for the Laureus Sport for Good Foundation has given me the opportunity to see the wider potential of sport. I have visited projects in some of the poorest and most deprived pockets of the world and seen with my own eyes how sport is transforming young lives, breaking down barriers and bringing people together. Last year, during my cycle ride from Manchester to London for the Foundation, I visited 8 inspiring projects that use sport to change the lives of young people in the UK. One of them, Fight for Peace, a Laureus grantee in the heart of London's East End, encourages young people at risk of becoming involved in gang violence or youth crime to channel their energy into constructive sports activities such as boxing and martial arts. The young people taking part have the opportunity to transform their aggression into positive energy, learning teamwork, discipline and growing in self-confidence along the way. It gives them an alternative to fighting in the street and shows them that it is possible to gain status and respect without brandishing a weapon. It never ceases to amaze me that sport, something so simple that so many of us take for granted, can have such a powerful impact on self esteem and confidence, enabling young people to flourish and achieve their aspirations and dreams, and setting them on a good path in life.



LAUREUS AMBASSADOR WLADIMIR KLITSCHKO WITH PARTICIPANTS FROM FIGHT FOR PEACE PROJECT IN LONDON

One of the reasons that sport is so effective is due to the fact that it can provide an alternative structure and context for young people who would otherwise be attracted by potentially negative social pursuits. The report, *Breaking the Cycle of Violence*, which I delivered to Downing Street with my fellow Academy Members last year, articulates how sports initiatives could make this happen. The key lies in the similarities of sport and gangs; both provide a sense of belonging, status and excitement. But, whilst sport also helps you develop control over your emotions and learn to respect certain boundaries, being in a gang can be much more destructive and sometimes even fatal. By using this knowledge and working with existing hierarchies of the gang, involving suitable and realistic role models and ensuring that the project is firmly rooted within the local community, the report demonstrated the possibility of reaching out to young

people through sport and putting an end to the gang violence and youth crime that have become so common in societies today. This approach applies as much to youngsters involved in gangs on the streets of London, as it does to the young gangs in the Favelas in Brazil – the principles are universal.

However, we knew that the *Breaking the Cycle of Violence* report on its own was not enough – a more robust approach and evidence base was needed to take the campaign that step further. Therefore I am really pleased to say that this new report, produced by the Laureus Sport for Good Foundation in collaboration with New Philanthropy Capital, does just that. On average, it shows that sports-based initiatives tackling youth crime in the UK, pay back your investment 5 times over!

This report assesses the economic value of three sports projects aimed at tackling gang violence and youth crime in the UK. Each project is using sport to reach out to and engage young people at different stages along the criminal pathway. The results of the study clearly demonstrate that sport is not only a successful mechanism; it is also a cost-effective way to tackle the problem of youth crime and gang violence.

Take the Boxing Academy in Tottenham, which is a sports-based alternative to 'Pupil Referral Units' (centres for children who are not able to attend a mainstream or special school). The ethos of the Academy is to instil discipline and respect through the experience of structured physical activity, shared goals and positive peer groups. It works in partnership with other youth support and social welfare organisations in the area and there are a number of local mentors and role models in the coaching team. Our new report found that young people attending this project are more likely to achieve qualifications than their peers in Pupil Referral Units, and less likely to reoffend. What's more, the Boxing Academy costs half as much to run as a traditional Pupil Referral Unit, despite achieving better results.

In a time of austerity, where countries all over the world are taking measures to reduce spending and strengthen their economies, who can argue with a solution that has not only been shown to work, but also saves money.

Our challenge is for governments to recognise that the outcomes of sport initiatives go beyond the more obvious physical and mental benefits. We are calling for the Home Office and other government departments, who deal with youth crime each and every day of the year, to recognise that sport can provide an effective social framework for tackling the issue. In particular, we would like to see much more evidence of sport being integrated into policy objectives as part of the solution to urban youth gang violence and crime.

By working together and realising the potential power of sport, we can break the cycle of violence in the UK once and for all.

DALEY THOMPSON
Laureus World Sports Academy Member



DAVID CAMERON JOINS IN THE ACTION AT LILLIAN BAYLISS SCHOOL

“The results of the study clearly demonstrate that sport is not only a successful mechanism; it is also a cost-effective way to tackle the problem of youth crime and gang violence.”

THIS REPORT HAS BEEN
RESEARCHED AND
CO-WRITTEN BY NEW
PHILANTHROPY CAPITAL



SUMMARY

Youth crime and antisocial behaviour cost government at least £4bn a year.¹ One in five young people reports being involved in crime and antisocial behaviour,² and there are around 75,000 new entrants into the youth justice system every year.³ Youth crime is clearly an enormous problem, but it is not without solutions. One of the most successful and innovative ways to tackle crime is to use sport to engage young people and create opportunities for them.

Sport has benefits for everyone, but it can be a particularly powerful tool for tackling youth crime, helping to engage disadvantaged and disillusioned young people who are hard to reach in other ways. There are plenty of stories of sport keeping young people off the streets and out of trouble, engaging them in education, and inspiring them to get back on track. However, hard evidence is lacking, and it is difficult to make a convincing case for investment in sports projects.

THE ECONOMIC CASE

Measuring the outcomes of sports projects and comparing the costs of problems and solutions can provide valuable insights into what is effective. This report applies economic analysis to three projects that use sport in different ways to tackle crime: Kickz, The Boxing Academy and 2nd Chance.

Sports projects aimed at tackling youth crime can provide excellent value for money. The three projects we look at provide financial savings to society by reducing costs to the criminal justice system, as well as creating value for communities by reducing costs to the victims of crime and improving the life chances of young people.

“One in five young people reports being involved in crime and antisocial behaviour.”



A GIRLS EVENT AT THE ARSENAL KICKZ PROJECT AT ELTHORNE PARK

KICKZ

Kickz is a national programme, funded by the Premier League and Metropolitan Police, that uses football to work with hard-to-reach young people in deprived areas. Arsenal FC delivers Kickz in Elthorne Park, north London, and the project has helped transform the local area. Kickz gets kids off the street and playing football, and since the project started, youth crime has dropped by two thirds within a one-mile radius of Elthorne Park.

We found that for every £1 invested in the project, £7 of value is created for the state and the local community. A large proportion of this comes from savings to the victims of youth and gang violence that used to be common in the area.



LOCAL CHILDREN PARTICIPATE IN A WORKOUT SESSION AT THE BOXING ACADEMY

THE BOXING ACADEMY

The Boxing Academy in Tottenham, north London, is a sports-based alternative to a Pupil Referral Unit (PRU), working with young people who have struggled in mainstream schools. The Academy combines boxing training with other sports and regular lessons, such as English and maths. Many of the young people who attend are known offenders and have been excluded from school.

The Boxing Academy costs half as much as a PRU and achieves much better outcomes. Young people who attend the Academy are more likely to achieve qualifications than their peers in PRUs, and less likely to re-offend. This means that the Academy is highly cost-effective: for every £1 invested, it creates £3 of value for the young people it works with and for society.



2ND CHANCE TRAINING SESSION

2ND CHANCE

2nd Chance uses sport to work with young people in Ashfield Young Offenders Institution (YOI Ashfield). The project uses sports coaching to help young offenders build relationships and improve behaviour, and gives young people the chance to take sports qualifications and be mentored once released. The project works with 400 young people a year, and if it prevents just five from re-offending, £4.70 of value is created for every £1 invested. Despite being unable to prove its impact due to problems accessing statutory data on re-offending, 2nd Chance still has a compelling argument for investment—it is relatively inexpensive to run at only £87,000 a year, and only needs to prevent just over one young person from offending to break even.

“One of the most successful and innovative ways to tackle crime is to use sport to engage young people and create opportunities for them.”

“Given the huge costs associated with youth crime, there is a compelling case for government and other funders to support such projects.”

RECOMMENDATIONS

Our analysis shows that when sport is used as part of a wider programme of education and support, it can be highly effective at tackling youth crime, and can provide excellent value for money. Given the huge costs associated with youth crime, there is a compelling case for government and other funders to support such projects.

Of course, it may be that it is not sport on its own that causes change, but the wider package of mentoring and support that accompanies it. Few sports organisations collect data about their outcomes. Government and other funders should therefore be careful to fund projects that are well run, that provide additional forms of support, and that can demonstrate their impact. Where evidence is lacking, funders should support evaluation and research to help sports organisations prove the value of what they do. They can also help charities by funding independent research and analysis on the costs of crime and custody, as many statistics within the youth justice sector are opaque or contested.

Charities should collect as much data as possible while working with young people, and should try to maintain contact with young people after they leave the project. They should also forge relationships with local partners, such as schools and the police.

In addition, charities need to develop a good understanding of their own costs and of the costs of the problems that they are trying to prevent, so that they can provide robust evidence that their work not only reduces offending, but also offers good value for money.

Government also has a role to play in helping these organisations to prove their worth. At present, despite commissioners demanding evidence of charities' impact, both on offending and on other outcomes, government does not allow charities access to the data that would enable them to do that. NPC believes that, as well as following up young people that they work with, charities should also be able to check administrative records, such as the Police National Computer.

CONCLUSION

Economic analysis is a powerful tool for valuing sports projects, which can be a cost-effective way to tackle youth crime. But for analysis to be meaningful, charities need to measure their results, funders need to dedicate more money to research, and government needs to open its data sources. Only then can projects like Kickz, The Boxing Academy and 2nd Chance be as effective as possible at helping young people and reducing crime.



LAUREUS AMBASSADOR MICHAEL VAUGHAN
TALKS WITH YOUNGSTERS FROM LAUREUS
URBAN STARS PROJECT IN LONDON



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INTRODUCTION

Youth crime and antisocial behaviour cost government at least £4bn a year⁴. One in five young people reports being involved in crime and antisocial behaviour⁵, and there are around 75,000 new entrants into the youth justice system every year⁶. Sports projects are one way of tackling this problem. Everyone can benefit from playing sport, but it can make a particular difference to young people who are difficult to engage in other ways.

Anecdotally, we know that sport can be a powerful tool for tackling youth crime. It can get young people off the streets, out of trouble, engaged in education, and back on track. However, hard evidence is lacking, and without rigorous analysis, it is difficult to make a convincing case for investment.

Economic analysis is a powerful way of valuing and articulating social impact. Measuring outcomes and comparing the costs of problems and solutions can provide valuable insights into what is effective, and speaks in a language that funders understand.

This report applies the principles of economic analysis to three projects that use sport in different ways to tackle crime: Kickz, The Boxing Academy and 2nd Chance. The three projects use sport as the 'hook' to engage young people in a wider programme of education and support, and they are all highly effective, providing good value for money.



This report explores the case for investment in high quality, well-run sports projects. However, it does not look in detail at which approaches work when using sport to tackle youth crime, as this is already covered in academic literature, such as the 2009 report from the Laureus Sport for Good Foundation, *Breaking the Cycle of Violence*⁷. Funders should be aware that, as with any project tackling social issues, success is highly dependent upon local delivery, and effective sports projects do have certain characteristics, as we summarise in Section 1.

This report is also a call for improved measurement in this sector, as robust economic analysis is impossible without evidence. NPC visited a number of projects during the course of the research, and found that few could provide solid evidence of their impact on offending. This is because charities do not often measure their outcomes, funders rarely provide resources to support evaluation and research, and confidentiality issues mean that charities cannot access statutory data on the offending of the people they work with.

Sport can be a hugely useful tool to tackle youth crime, and it requires further investment. But charities, funders and government need to invest in measurement too. Only by collecting hard data can charities using sport demonstrate their impact, improve their services, and ultimately ensure the maximum benefit for the young people they work with.



LAUREUS ACADEMY MEMBERS BORIS BECKER AND SEAN FITZPATRICK AT THE LAUNCH OF MIDNIGHT BASKETBALL LEAGUE PROJECT IN LONDON

COSTS

In this report, we use published Home Office estimates for the average costs of crime, including the costs to the police, to the criminal justice system and to the victim⁸. These include costs in anticipation of crime (such as security expenditure and insurance), costs as a consequence of crime (such as stolen and damaged property, emotional and physical impact on the victim, and use of health services), and costs in response to crime (such as the police and criminal justice system).

Where appropriate, we have also estimated the value of the sports projects to young people, through improved earnings. The nature of economic analysis means that we can only include outcomes that are easy to value, such as crime and qualifications. The true value of these projects is greater than we can estimate using purely financial terms.

STRUCTURE

Section 1: Background sets the scene and summarises the evidence base for using sport with young people.

Section 2: Kickz is a cost-benefit analysis of a project run by Arsenal FC that uses football in the evenings and weekends to engage young people at risk of offending, in a disadvantaged community in Islington.

Section 3: The Boxing Academy is a cost-benefit analysis of a sports-based education project that works with troubled young people in north London who have been excluded from mainstream school.

Section 4: 2nd Chance is a break-even analysis of a project that works with young people in Ashfield Young Offender Institution to provide coaching and qualifications in sports and youth work.

Section 5: Recommendations sets out our conclusions and recommendations to government, funders and charities.

HOW TO READ THIS REPORT

The style of this report will be familiar to anyone with experience of economic analysis. References in square brackets are presented in tables in each section's corresponding appendix (3 to 5). Those denoted by a superscript number can be found in the references section. Further notes on the calculations (eg, discount rates and sourcing the data) can be found in Appendix 2.

All calculations use 2009 prices and are discounted to 3.5% per annum. All names of young people have been changed to ensure anonymity.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

We started this research in March 2010, conducting a literature review. We then identified three projects with reliable outcomes data (Kickz, The Boxing Academy and 2nd Chance) by reviewing published materials, speaking to experts and visiting organisations. We gathered data on outcomes and costs from these projects and drew on government sources for cost figures. Finally, we interviewed project staff and young people who had been through the programmes.

ABOUT LAUREUS

This report has been commissioned and funded by the Laureus Sport for Good Foundation and compiled and researched by New Philanthropy Capital. The mission of the Laureus Sport for Good Foundation is to fund and promote the power of sport to address social challenges through a worldwide programme of sports-related community development initiatives. The Foundation currently supports over 83 projects worldwide, and carries the unanimous endorsement of the Laureus World Sports Academy, a unique association of 48 of the greatest living sporting legends, who act as its guardians and ambassadors. Laureus is supported with generous donations from its Global Partners Mercedes-Benz, IWC Schaffhausen and Vodafone. The contents of this report should not be deemed to necessarily reflect views of individual Laureus donors or partners. For further information or to make a donation go to www.laureus.com/foundation

ABOUT NPC

New Philanthropy Capital (NPC) is a consultancy and think tank dedicated to helping funders and charities to achieve a greater impact. We provide independent research, tools and advice for funders and charities, and shape the debate about what makes charities effective. We have an ambitious vision: to create a world in which charities and their funders are as effective as possible in improving people's lives and creating lasting change for the better.

For charities, this means focusing on activities that achieve a real difference, using evidence of results to improve performance, making good use of resources, and being ambitious to solve problems. This requires high-quality leadership and staff, and good financial management.

For funders, it means understanding what makes charities effective and supporting their endeavours to become effective. It includes using evidence of charities' results to make funding decisions and to measure their own impact.



ENGLAND COACH FABIO CAPELLO
WITH STREET LEAGUE PLAYERS

SECTION 1: BACKGROUND

YOUTH CRIME IN THE UK

Youth crime and antisocial behaviour are common in the UK. One in five young people reports being involved in crime and antisocial behaviour,⁹ and there are around 75,000 new entrants into the youth justice system every year.¹⁰

Most crime committed by young people is not premeditated. It is committed on the spur of the moment, often in groups and under the influence of alcohol or drugs. When asked, young people give a range of reasons for offending, including excitement, enjoyment or boredom. Punitive responses such as ASBOs and custody are often expensive and ineffective. Despite significant government investment in national initiatives, many young people still lack the support and rehabilitation that they really need to move away from crime, including positive activities, help with education and relationships with trusted adults.

CAN SPORT HELP?

Sport can be an effective way of engaging young people, providing them with positive activities and diverting them from crime. Sport is an effective 'hook' for re-engaging young people in education, and can provide them with supportive relationships and opportunities for personal development.

Unfortunately, although the health benefits of sport are well established, the evidence for sport's impact on education, crime and community cohesion is more limited (see Appendix 1).¹¹ Most claims are based on case studies or anecdotes: stories of football channelling frustrated energies, boxing encouraging discipline and a sense of justice, or tournaments building relationships in segregated communities.

There is growing understanding of the components of effective sports projects (see Box 1), but the processes and 'causal mechanisms' by which sport might lead to reduced offending are not well understood.¹²

BOX 1: THE CHARACTERISTICS OF EFFECTIVE SPORTS PROJECTS

By reviewing the evidence for what works when using sport to tackle youth crime,* and speaking to experts in the field, we have identified four key factors that influence the effectiveness of sports programmes for young people. Sports projects that are most effective at tackling crime and helping young people tend to be:

TARGETED: Projects are most effective when targeted at areas where there is little or no existing sports or activities provision for young people, and a high level of youth disengagement.

RUN BY CREDIBLE STAFF: Staff on effective projects are not just sports coaches—they are also trained and supported youth workers whose purpose is to understand and respond to the issues faced by the young people they work with.

LONG TERM AND BUILT ON TRUST: It takes time to build rapport and trust with young people, so effective projects tend to work with young people over a long period of time.

ABLE TO PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES: Effective sports projects provide other opportunities, such as volunteering and work experience, so that young people can raise their aspirations, gain qualifications, enter employment and move away from crime.

*Coalter, F. (2008) *A Wider social role for sport: Who's keeping the score?* Routledge.



THE NEED FOR EVIDENCE

In the last decade, several research reviews have been commissioned by government to examine the evidence for sport's claimed benefits.^{13, 14, 15, 16} The general conclusion of these reviews is that there is a lack of robust research-based evidence on the outcomes of sports participation. As one review concludes: 'policymakers lack the evidence required to make informed policy decisions and to connect sport issues to other policy priorities'.¹⁷ Fred Coalter, a professor of sports studies, argues that existing research is characterised by methodological problems (such as a lack of control groups), a complex relationship between cause and effect, and a lack of longitudinal research.¹⁸

Part of the problem is that sports projects rarely monitor or evaluate their outcomes. A review of 11 UK schemes that use sport to divert young people from criminal behaviour found that 'information about outcomes was hard to come by', whilst a review of 120 programmes in the USA found that only 4% evaluated changes in young people's behaviour before and after the programme.¹⁹ As this report argues, practitioners, funders and government need to do more to evaluate projects using sport to tackle youth crime.

RESEARCH ON USING SPORT TO TACKLE YOUTH CRIME

The research that does exist can be divided into two main categories: research on programmes seeking to use sport with 'at risk' populations to prevent crime ('diversion'), and research on programmes that use sport to rehabilitate offenders. Evaluations of both diversionary and rehabilitative approaches suggest that the salience and popular appeal of sport can be effective in attracting young people to programmes.²⁰ However, most studies also agree that participation in sports is, on its own, not enough to reduce offending.²¹

However, there is evidence that sport can have a positive impact on behaviour when used as part of a wider developmental programme of education and support.²² This can in turn lead to reduced offending. For example, the evaluations of government initiatives, such as Positive Futures and Laureus funded Midnight Basketball league, suggest that their success lies not in the 'inherent power of sport', but in the wider support that they provide—training, mentoring, education, healthy lifestyle programmes and drug-prevention programmes.^{23, 24} These approaches are often referred to as 'sport plus' programmes, where 'diversion' is complemented by 'development'.

“...there is evidence that sport can have a positive impact on behaviour when used as part of a wider developmental programme of education and support.”

There is little to suggest that participation in sport will reduce crime on its own. Rather, sport is an effective vehicle for engaging disaffected young people and providing the environment and influences that promote positive development. It can create a context in which young people can develop relationships and trust, take on responsibility, and learn how to resolve conflicts constructively.²⁵

EXPLORING THE CASE FOR INVESTMENT

Given the limitations of existing research, it is perhaps unsurprising that there has been little attempt to explore the economic case for investing in sports projects to tackle youth crime. The economic analysis that has been undertaken on sport has generally been focused on the sports industry as a whole—for example, the role of major sporting events and urban regeneration in improving tourism.^{26, 27} 'The evidence does not extend ... to proving that the value of the crime reduction is greater than either the costs of providing the programmes or the costs of dealing with crime after it has taken place, and more work is needed on these cost-benefit questions.'²⁸

In the case studies that follow, we provide economic analyses of three projects that use 'sport plus' approaches to working with at-risk young people. The projects work with young people at different stages of the 'offending pathway': early prevention, targeted support, and custody and resettlement.



LAUREUS AMBASSADOR MICHAEL VAUGHAN WITH YOUNGSTERS FROM LAUREUS URBAN STARS PROJECT IN LONDON

**Positive Futures is a sport and activity programme funded by the Home Office. Launched in 2000, it aims to reduce crime and substance misuse among 10–16 year olds in over 100 locations throughout England and Wales. Midnight Basketball is an initiative launched in the mid-1990s in the USA, using the hook of basketball to divert urban youth from involvement in crime and drugs.*

ARSENAL LEGEND BERGKAMP AT THE LAUNCH OF THE ELTHORNE PARK FACILITY



SECTION 2: KICKZ

Kickz is a national programme, funded by the Premier League and Metropolitan Police, that uses football to work with young people at risk of offending in deprived areas. Arsenal FC delivers Kickz in Elthorne Park, getting kids off the street in the evening and playing football. The project has helped to transform the local area: there has been a reduction of 66% in youth crime within a one-mile radius of the project since it started. If Elthorne Park Kickz is responsible for only a fifth of this reduction, for every £1 invested in the project, a huge £6 of value is created for the state and local community.

THE PROJECT

Kickz is a national initiative that uses football to engage 12 to 18 year olds in deprived areas. The projects are targeted at neighbourhoods with high levels of antisocial behaviour and crime.

Kickz is delivered on three or more evenings a week by professional football clubs. The sessions mostly involve football coaching, but they also provide coaching in other sports, such as basketball, and workshops on issues including drug awareness, healthy eating, volunteering, careers and weapons.

Although Kickz is open to everyone, many of the young people who attend are at risk of offending, and some are known offenders.



KICKZ 2009 AWARDS CEREMONY

Football is used in two ways to stop crime:

Preventing young people from starting to offend:
Football keeps young people busy in the evenings when they might otherwise be on the streets getting into trouble. Youth workers and the police develop positive relationships with young people so that the authorities can better understand and react to the issues facing young people in the area. The programme is also an influential way of delivering important preventative messages, for example, on the dangers of drugs and weapons.

Supporting young people who are already offending to stop, football is used to engage hard-to-reach young people, encourage positive relationships with adult mentors, and develop the confidence, aspirations and skills to help young people move away from crime. Kickz also provides opportunities for young people including sports qualifications, volunteering and even employment.

Kickz is coordinated by Active Communities Network. Having started in 2006 with four clubs, there are now 39 professional football clubs delivering Kickz projects to 30,000 young people in disadvantaged neighbourhoods around the UK. The Metropolitan Police is both a delivery and a funding partner of Kickz projects in London, which are now successfully engaging 12,500 young people a year.²⁹

ARSENAL KICKZ AT ELTHORNE PARK

Arsenal FC delivers Kickz at Elthorne Park in Islington, which used to be a no man's land frequented by vandals, sex workers, drinkers and drug users. The park was poorly lit and notorious local gangs operated there, so locals stayed away for fear of their safety.

There was a youth crime problem in Elthorne Park, and local youth projects trying to address the problem were underfunded. Young people in the area were bored, disengaged and not getting enough help.

Kickz helped to transform the area. In the words of one resident: 'Kickz has calmed down Elthorne a hell of a lot ... before Kickz the situation was shocking.'³⁰

In 2006, The Metropolitan Police selected the park for a Kickz project. Funding for Kickz meant the football pitch and sports facilities could be rebuilt, and the project now holds football training five nights a week, matches once a week, and other

sports sessions at other times. Kickz began to engage young people who had previously been hanging around the local area and getting in trouble with the police. One resident says, 'The kids in Elthorne have something to look forward to now ...they all want to know when the football sessions are on.'³¹

The staff at Elthorne Park Kickz are all trained youth workers. They might be there nominally as football coaches, but their main concern is understanding the issues that local young people face and reacting to them, whether it is addressing tensions between gang members, explaining changes in drugs laws, or helping people like Sarah and Michael (see Box 2 and Box 3) understand the opportunities available to them.

Young people now have somewhere to play sport and meet their friends, and have positive relationships with the youth workers. The project has now been running since October 2006, and, in the words of Superintendent John Sutherland of the Metropolitan Police, 'Elthorne Park is a place transformed.'³²

“Kickz has calmed down Elthorne a hell of a lot... before Kickz the situation was shocking.”

BOX 2: SARAH'S STORY

As a teenager, Sarah says that she 'wanted to hang around with the older kids and grow up quickly'. She was often in trouble for drinking and fighting—after one incident, she was charged with grievous bodily harm and given an electronic tag. She was pregnant at this time, and realised that she needed to turn her life around.

Sarah was referred to Kickz by her sister, who was worried that she was getting involved with the wrong crowd. The Kickz staff helped Sarah to set up a plan, provided personal support and helped her to gain qualifications. She began attending Kickz more regularly, and received regular phone calls from her mentor, Jamie, who provided advice and, in Sarah's words, 'a reality check'. With support from Jamie and a local youth worker, Sarah began to change her attitude—turning up on time, making friends and meeting the goals set for her. She completed a challenging course to become a qualified youth worker, and worked on regenerating the local park.

Sarah says that before she started working at Arsenal, she had no confidence and no motivation to find work. Today, her coach says that she is one of the 'shining lights' of the project, 'a chatty and charismatic person who gets along with everyone'. She is now employed full time as a coach with Kickz, is completing a second coaching qualification, and is a key figure on the national Kickz Youth Board. She wants to continue working with young people, to pass on the positive lessons that helped her to get back on track.

BOX 3: MICHAEL'S STORY

'Imagine coming home to an empty fridge with no expectation of your next meal.' This is how Michael describes how he started offending—stealing bikes and selling drugs to make money. However, as he became more involved in crime, the risks to himself and his family increased, and Michael realised that he needed to change his life.

Michael began attending Kickz when he was 19, playing football, refereeing and helping out with administration. He volunteered with Kickz for two years, receiving support from the staff and a local Connexions worker who 'kept pushing me to do better in life'. However, it was not an easy transition as he faced a battle to pull himself away from his old life and overcome a tragic death in his family. Michael was sceptical about finding work, but with courses in literacy and youth work, interview training and help writing a CV, he persevered.

Michael is now employed full time on the Kickz programme and works at Arsenal on match days. He supports the younger teenagers attending Kickz, looking out for the 'little things' that might be troubling them. It is hard work and long hours, but receiving a pay cheque from Arsenal is a source of pride, and he also sees the value of the work. Without these programmes, he says, 'I think 25% of kids in that estate would be in jail.'

OUTCOMES

Elthorne Park Kickz has many important outcomes. As well as reducing crime, the project has improved community cohesion and created employment and training opportunities. Older participants are encouraged to volunteer as assistant coaches, and some go on to complete football qualifications. Since Kickz started in 2006, 16 young people have found work. However, because the numbers are relatively small, and because it would be hard to accurately predict what would have happened without Kickz, employment and training outcomes are not included in this economic analysis.

Instead, this analysis focuses on youth crime. The Metropolitan Police collects data on the type, timing and location of reported crimes, so we can analyse reported youth crime within a one-mile radius of Elthorne Park. We compare youth crime from the year before Kickz started (2005/2006) with youth crime in the third year of Kickz (2008/2009) [1].

DEFINING YOUTH CRIME

Because the data from the police covers reported crimes, we do not know whether they were actually committed by a young person or an adult. We therefore analyse only those crimes that are known to be committed more often by young people.

The Ministry of Justice publishes figures on the age of offenders found guilty of different types of crime [2]. The top four crimes committed disproportionately by young people are robbery, criminal damage, burglary and violence against a person. Only 27% of the population of England is aged under 21, but more than 27% of these crimes are committed by under 21s (see Table 1) [3]. The Metropolitan Police also identified theft of and from a motor vehicle as being a particular problem amongst youths in London. For this reason, in this economic analysis we define youth crime as robbery, criminal damage, burglary, violence against a person (which includes assault with injury, common assault, harassment, using a weapon and serious wounding), and theft of and from a vehicle.

TABLE 1
PROPORTION OF OFFENDERS AGED UNDER 21 FOUND GUILTY OF CRIMES IN ENGLAND AND WALES [2]

CRIME	PROPORTION OF OFFENDERS AGED UNDER 21
ROBBERY	64%
CRIMINAL DAMAGE	45%
BURGLARY	40%
VIOLENCE AGAINST A PERSON	36%

DIVERSION OR PREVENTION?

The number of youth crimes reported around Elthorne Park dropped from 2,529 in 2005/2006 to 867 in 2008/2009, an overall reduction of 66%. However, we cannot assume that all of this reduction is attributable to Kickz.

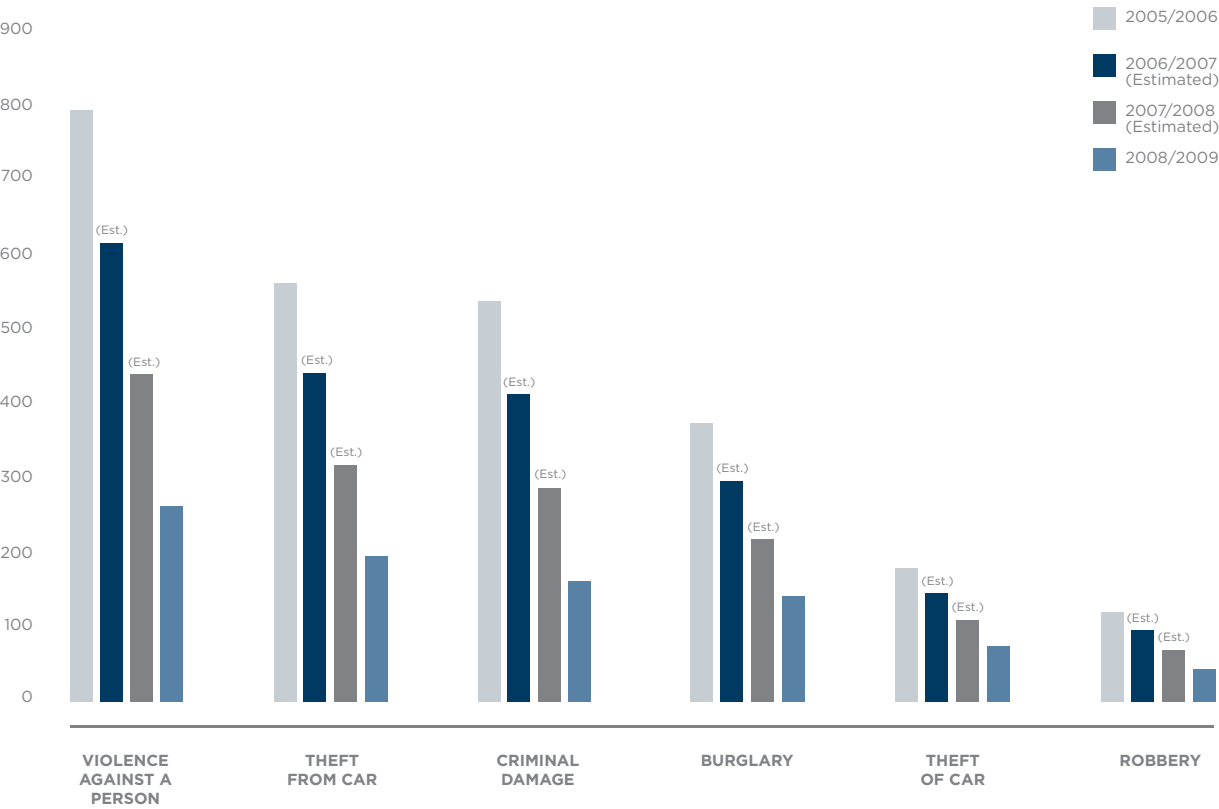
If Kickz was working just as a diversion, the reduction in youth crime would be higher on the days of the week that the scheme runs. We analysed crime reported near Elthorne Park and found that the reduction was exactly the same on scheme days and on non-scheme days, at 66%.

This suggests that Elthorne Park Kickz is doing more than just diverting young people from crime to football. It is also improving their behaviour at other times by teaching the dangers of crime and changing attitudes and aspirations. For this reason, we use annual reported crime rates in the economic analysis, rather than crime reported only on scheme days.



KICKZ TRAINING SESSION: PROVIDING ACCREDITATION AND EMPLOYMENT PATHWAYS HAS BEEN A MAJOR FOCUS FOR THE PROJECT

FIGURE 1: ANNUAL RECORDED CRIME WITHIN ONE MILE OF ELTHORNE PARK



ESTIMATING THE RATE OF DECLINE

Because we do not know what happened in the two years between 2005/2006 and 2008/2009, we assume that there was a steady decline in reported youth crime. This works out as a reduction of 22% in 2006/2007, 44% in 2007/2008 and 66% in 2008/2009, varying slightly by crime type. Figure 1 shows the number of crimes reported within a one-mile radius of Elthorne Park between 2005/2006 and 2008/2009.

WHAT WOULD HAVE HAPPENED WITHOUT KICKZ?

It is difficult to know whether crime rates in Elthorne Park would have gone down anyway if Kickz had not been present. However, we can look at Ministry of Justice figures on annual rates of recorded crime in England and Wales to see what was happening nationally [4].

We assume that the numbers of crimes reported in Elthorne Park would have declined in line with national trends.

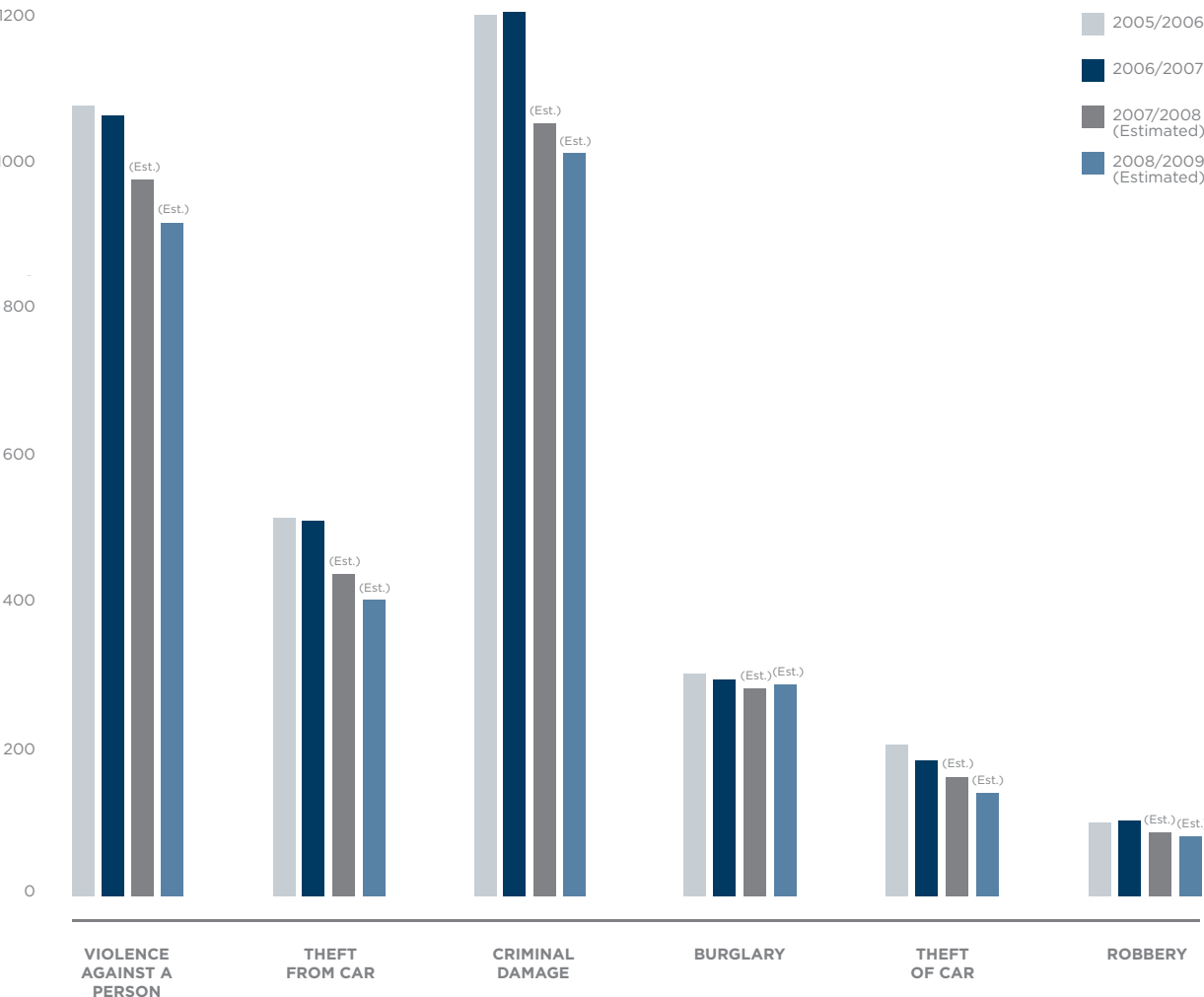
Using these figures, we estimate that youth crime would have declined from 2005/2006 levels by 1% in 2006/2007, 12% in 2007/2008 and 18% in 2008/2009, varying by crime type. Figure 2 shows the number of youth crimes reported annually in England and Wales. We subtract the reduction in reported crime that we estimate would have happened anyway from the actual reduction in reported crime around Elthorne Park. This gives us an estimate of the number of youth crimes prevented as a result of crime reduction initiatives in the area between 2005/2006 and 2008/2009 [4].

ESTIMATING THE CONTRIBUTION OF ELTHORNE PARK KICKZ

We cannot attribute all of the reductions in reported crime to Elthorne Park Kickz, as there have been a number of other crime reduction initiatives in the area.

For example, the local Hillrise police have been on a drive to move away from just enforcing laws, to engaging with young people and trying to address the issues that cause them to commit crime. Police Safer Schools officers tackle truancy and exclusion in school and discourage involvement in crime.

FIGURE 2: NATIONAL ANNUAL RECORDED YOUTH CRIME



The Safer Neighbourhood team provides support to Kickz workers, sending out patrols when tensions arise. Non-uniformed police officers make home visits to young people to understand and address specific problems, such as if a young person is mixed up in a gang dispute or is a known drug user.

However, Elthorne Park Kickz has played a big role in transforming the area and the lives of many young people. According to Superintendent John Sutherland of the Metropolitan Police, ‘Kickz has been a critical element of thebroader programme of change and regeneration.’ Young people in the area had previously felt undervalued and ignored. The regeneration of the park, funded through Kickz, combined with the project itself, have delivered a strong message to local youths that people care about them and want to help them turn their lives around. One participant talks about how things are now, saying Kickz ‘has taken them off the streets... young people now are a lot better than we were, a lot calmer and more respectful.’

In order to calculate a return on investment, we are forced to make an informed assumption about how much of the reduction in crime we can attribute to Kickz.

We want this estimate to be conservative. The estimate should be less than a third of the reduction, because of the contribution of targeted police initiatives in the area and other unknown factors. We therefore estimate that 20% of the reduction in reported youth crime can be attributed to Kickz. It is possible that the true contribution is a lot higher. We therefore estimate that Kickz in Elthorne Park prevented a total of 579 crimes between 2005/2006 and 2008/2009 (see Table 2) [4].

TABLE 2				
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF CRIMES STOPPED BY KICKZ IN ELTHORNE PARK (20% OF THE TOTAL)				
	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	TOTAL
ANNUAL REPORTED YOUTH CRIMES	109	196	274	579



KICKZ TRAINING SESSION: REGULAR ENGAGEMENT AND POSITIVE ACTIVITIES HAVE BEEN CRUCIAL TO THE SUCCESS OF THE PROJECT

COSTS

The financial benefits

The Home Office has published estimates of the average cost of different crimes, including costs to the police, to the criminal justice system and to the victim [5]. We use these figures to estimate the annual savings from reduced crime around Elthorne Park, adjusting to 2009 prices. Table 3 shows the financial savings from reduced crime for the three years that Kickz has been running, with the total broken down by type of crime. This comes to a total of over £3.1m. Of this saving £2.2m comes from reduction in youth violence. This reflects the work of youth workers and the police to tackle youth violence and tensions arising from local gangs.

TABLE 3
THE FINANCIAL SAVINGS FROM REDUCED CRIME IN ELTHORNE PARK

	CALCULATIONS (CRIMES PREVENTED MULTIPLIED BY COST)	SAVINGS
ROBBERY	26 X £8,279	£215,254
CRIMINAL DAMAGE	126 X £985	£124,110
BURGLARY IN A DWELLING	87 X £3,716	£323,292
VIOLENCE AGAINST A PERSON	187 X £11,832	£2,212,584
THEFT OF A MOTOR VEHICLE	31 X £4,705	£145,855
THEFT FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE	122 X £975	£118,950
TOTAL SAVINGS		£3,140,045

The cost of investment

So what investment is required to achieve this reduction in crime? We calculate this by adding running costs to the cost of renovations. An investment of £255,320 was required to repair the Elthorne Park football pitch, lay a new basketball court and generally improve the park. In addition, it costs approximately £51,500 a year to run Kickz at Elthorne Park [6]. Adjusting these costs to 2009 prices means that Kickz at Elthorne Park required an investment of £427,908 over three years (see Table 4).

TABLE 4
THE INVESTMENT IN KICKZ

	ACTUAL INVESTMENT	INVESTMENT ADJUSTED TO 2009 PRICES
FACILITIES	£255,320	£269,294
ANNUAL RUNNING COSTS OVER THREE YEARS	£51,500 X 3	£158,614
TOTAL SAVINGS		£427,908

Return on investment

The final return on investment figure for Kickz is the ratio of the value of the benefits to the value of the investment required. The overall investment ratio is 7.3:1. This means that for every pound invested in Kickz, £7.35 of value is created for society. We can break out these benefits by who receives them [5].

Table 5 shows who receives the return on investment. The greatest value is created for the victims. This is because a large proportion of the crimes stopped were violent crimes, which have a very high cost to the victims. Just under £1.50 is returned through savings to the criminal justice system, so even if we excluded savings to the victims, the project more than breaks even.

However, while the value created by Kickz at Elthorne Park through reduced crime is huge, this is not the only value it creates. Young people like Sarah and Michael (see Box 2) who attend Kickz become healthier and happier, and many use Kickz as a springboard into further education, volunteering and even employment.

TABLE 5
RETURN ON A £1 INVESTMENT

	CALCULATIONS (FINANCIAL SAVINGS DIVIDED BY INVESTMENT)	RETURN
THE METROPOLITAN POLICE	£261,802 + £427,908	£0.61
THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM (EXCLUDING POLICE)	£369,987 + £427,908	£0.87
VICTIMS AND LOCAL COMMUNITY	£2,508,256 + £427,908	£5.87
TOTAL	£3,140,045 + £427,908	£7.35



THE BOXING ACADEMY TRAINING ROOM

SECTION 3: THE BOXING ACADEMY

The Boxing Academy in Tottenham, north London, is a sports-based alternative to a Pupil Referral Unit, working with young people who have struggled in mainstream schools. The Academy combines boxing training with other sports and regular lessons, like English and Maths. Many of the young people who attend are known offenders and have been excluded from school.

The Boxing Academy costs half as much as a Pupil Referral Unit and achieves much better outcomes. Young people who attend the Academy are more likely to achieve qualifications than their peers in Pupil Referral Units, and less likely to re-offend. This means that The Boxing Academy is highly cost-effective: for every £1 invested, it creates £3 of value for the young people it works with and for society.

THE PROJECT

The Boxing Academy in Tottenham, north London, uses sport to engage hard-to-reach young people who are at risk of offending and unable to succeed in mainstream schools. The Academy reaches 14 to 16 year olds, like Nick and Keesha (see Box 4 and Box 5), who would otherwise have been excluded from school and sent to a Pupil Referral Unit (PRU) or even into custody. Young people are referred to the Academy by local schools and Youth Offending Teams.

The Boxing Academy provides sports-based education, working with young people intensively during school hours over two years. Boxing training is combined with other sports, such as athletics, table tennis and football, to develop discipline, a positive attitude and self-esteem, and to build constructive relationships with the adult coaches and other students. Sport is used as the hook to get young people re-engaged in education and away from crime. Many complete qualifications, including GCSEs in English and Maths, which they could not have hoped for in a PRU.

Dave Grant, Borough Commander for Haringey Police says: 'The work that The Boxing Academy carries out with young people who would otherwise be excluded from schools in the borough is a great contribution to crime reduction in Haringey... The Boxing Academy assists in reducing youth offending and increasing educational attendance and achievement by teaching these young people many positive skills, including anger management, knowledge of healthy lifestyles, and social skills.'

Outcomes

The Boxing Academy has been running since 2006 and has helped over 70 young people get back on track. The Academy is good at tracking its progress with young people. It keeps records on attendance, behaviour, literacy and qualifications achieved. The Academy stays in contact with former pupils to see how they are doing, and its close ties with Haringey Police means that the Academy is the first to know if a pupil or ex-pupil is getting in trouble and committing crime. For the economic analysis, NPC used the 17 young people who joined The Boxing Academy in 2007 and left in 2009, because this is the group that had the most complete data on outcomes. All costs are adjusted to 2009 prices.

For the economic analysis, we focused on three outcomes:

Offending: Did The Boxing Academy reduce re-offending?

Qualifications: Did The Boxing Academy improve young people’s qualifications?

Health: Did The Boxing Academy improve young people’s health?



PARTICIPANTS FROM THE BOXING ACADEMY

BOX 4: NICK’S STORY

Nick struggled at school. He found it hard to focus and got in trouble to impress his friends. When the school was burgled, he was blamed.

At 14, Nick was temporarily excluded from school for truanting and bad behaviour. Rather than going to a Pupil Referral Unit, Nick was offered the opportunity to attend The Boxing Academy. At first, it looked similar to a Unit—‘run down and where the bad kids go’. But once at the Academy, Nick found that the sports training was fun and helped him to focus. He said the guidance of the coaches and the desire to get some GCSEs ‘helped me to knuckle down and progress’.

The sports training was an important part of this. ‘Boxing teaches you discipline...you get your energy out there, so when you go into lessons you are more chilled out ... Although boxing teaches you to fight better, it also teaches you to avoid fighting.’

Nick completed the Academy course in 2009 with GCSEs in English and Maths and a BTEC in Sports. He has since gained work experience, completed a fitness instructor course, and has a place at college to study a Level 3 Diploma in Sport. Having learnt from his mentors at the Academy, he says that good coaches can engage and motivate young people, and that this is something he wants to do in the future.

BOX 5: KEESHA’S STORY

Keesha was referred to The Boxing Academy at 14. She had struggled in mainstream school, and she was often angry and aggressive. ‘I used to talk a lot in class, cuss a lot, I used to get in trouble all the time—if I didn’t want to do something, there’s no way that I was going to do it!’ In the end, she was excluded for bringing a knife into school.

Keesha skipped classes at first, but as she got to know the teachers and pupils better she became more engaged. The boxing was also an important element. ‘I love boxing, sparring, fighting...it’s such an adrenaline rush, but fun. I laugh when I’m boxing! ... Boxing takes out my anger. I needed to get the anger out. Violence is not the way.’

At the Academy, one-to-ones and small class sizes helped Keesha to focus, but it was the attitude of the staff that really changed her. If a pupil was angry or upset and wanted to walk out, the teachers let them go and cool off—‘They did not chase you and confront you like at school.’ The staff ‘give you a chance and can laugh with you’, but they are also strict about the important things: turning up on time, being respectful, and not fighting.

Keesha reflects that getting excluded from school and coming to the Academy was the best thing that could have happened to her. If she had stayed at school, ‘I might have punched the headmaster, or done something worse.’ Now, aged 16, she has finished a year at the Academy and completed GCSEs in English, Maths and Art, an ITQ and a BTEC. She has applied to go to college to train as a beauty therapist, and cannot wait to start.

Offending

Of the 17 young people who arrived at the Academy in 2007, eight were known offenders and five were on a community referral order (a community penalty for a variety of offences, including robbery and common assault).

Youth Justice Board figures on the re-offending of juveniles show that a huge 68% of young people on community penalties will re-offend within a year, committing on average four crimes each [1]. This suggests that we would expect five of the eight offenders to re-offend while at The Boxing Academy. We would also expect that they would commit on average four crimes each, totalling 20 crimes.

As it happened, only two of the eight young people (25%) re-offended while attending the Academy. Since we do not know the actual number of crimes they committed, we estimate that they re-offended in line with the national average, committing eight crimes in total. This is a conservative estimate, because attending The Boxing Academy may in fact reduce the frequency of re-offending. On the basis of this estimate, the Academy prevented 12 crimes from being committed (see Table 6).

We are remaining conservative and only looking at one year of re-offending. This is because the Youth Justice Board only publishes one-year re-offending rates, so it is difficult to predict what the usual rate is after this.

TABLE 6
THE RE-OFFENDING OF YOUNG PEOPLE

	CALCULATIONS (N OFFENDERS X % RE-OFFED X N CRIMES PER YEAR)	TOTAL CRIMES COMMITTED
THE BOXING ACADEMY	8x25%	8
COMMUNITY PENALTIES	8x68%	20
DIFFERENCE IN NUMBER OF CRIMES COMMITTED		12

Qualifications

The Boxing Academy mixes sports sessions with classroom education to improve young people's literacy and numeracy, ultimately helping them gain GCSEs. Because the boxing coaches support the teachers, the respect and goodwill that young people learn on the sports field is transferred to the classroom.

Six of the 17 young people who arrived in 2007 had been formally excluded from school, and the other 11 were on the verge of exclusion. Most young people who are excluded from school enter a PRU, which provides a narrower curriculum than school, with a higher teacher-pupil ratio. Despite this additional help, pupils in PRUs tend to gain much lower qualifications than their peers. Lower earnings and higher unemployment follow on from this.

The Boxing Academy provides an alternative to children in Haringey who might otherwise have been sent to the Haringey PRU. The Department for Education collects data on the qualifications that 16 year olds achieve in different types of schools, including PRUs [5]. We compared the qualifications achieved by pupils at The Boxing Academy at 16 with what they might have achieved in a PRU, based on the Department for Education figures. More than half of the young people at the Academy achieve at least the equivalent of one grade GCSE A* to C, compared to only 36% of young people who have been through a PRU.

For each level of qualification achieved at 16, the Youth Cohort Study from the Department for Education shows the highest qualifications achieved by young people at the age of 21 [6]. Using this data, we can predict the highest qualifications that young people at The Boxing Academy will achieve in the future, compared to those in PRUs (see Table 7).

TABLE 7
ESTIMATED HIGHEST QUALIFICATIONS ACHIEVED AT 21 BY THE BOXING ACADEMY AND PRU STUDENTS, BASED ON QUALIFICATIONS AT 16

	THE BOXING ACADEMY	PUPIL REFERRAL UNITS
HIGHER EDUCATION OR DEGREE	6%	4%
A LEVEL OR EQUIVALENT	22%	13%
GCSE GRADES A* TO C OR EQUIVALENT	24%	19%
OTHER QUALIFICATIONS OR NO QUALIFICATIONS	48%	64%

Health

Young people who arrive at The Boxing Academy often lead unhealthy lives, with little exercise, and many abuse alcohol and drugs. This changes at the Academy, with young people doing up to ten hours a week of intensive sport, including boxing, football and athletics. Drugs are banned.

Unfortunately, it is difficult to predict whether increased physical activity during childhood will continue into adulthood, and it is exercise during adulthood that really counts. Adults who do more than 30 minutes of physical activity five days a week are 50% less likely to develop heart disease, stroke, diabetes and cancer [8].

Anecdotaly, The Boxing Academy says that its combined programme of sport and mentoring led at least two young people from the 2007 cohort to stop taking Class A drugs.



THE BOXING ACADEMY EDUCATIONAL SESSION

COSTS

Offending

The Home Office has published estimates of the average cost of different crimes [2]. The financial proxy we use for one crime committed by someone at The Boxing Academy is the average cost of a crime committed by someone on a supervision order, which is one type of community penalty. We first calculated this in our February 2010 report, Trial and Error [3].

We revised the average cost of one crime upwards to 2009 prices, giving a cost of £6,756 per crime. This includes prison, police and victim costs. We did this using Youth Justice Board figures on crimes committed by young people on different disposal orders [4].

Since The Boxing Academy prevented an estimated 12 crimes from happening, it has created £81,072 of value in reduced criminal justice costs and savings to victims of crime (see Table 8).

TABLE 8
FINANCIAL SAVINGS FROM REDUCED RE-OFFENDING

	CALCULATIONS (COST PER CRIME X N CRIMES)	FINANCIAL SAVINGS
THE BOXING ACADEMY TOTAL	£6,756 X 12	£81,072

Earnings and employment

Using predictions of the highest qualifications that Academy students will achieve in the future, compared with predictions of the future qualifications of PRU students, we can estimate the gap in later earnings and employment. We assume that any difference in earnings is due to the impact of qualifications alone. The Labour Force Survey shows figures for full-time wages at different ages according to highest qualifications at 21 [7].

Figures for earnings are for those in full-time employment only, so we must include the effect of unemployment. We use figures from the Youth Cohort Survey [6] to translate qualifications at 16 into unemployment at 21. This predicts that unemployment rates for young people who went to The Boxing Academy will be two percentage points lower than for young people in PRUs, because of lower qualifications (see Table 9).

The Labour Force Survey figures for unemployment rates are for age 21 only. In the absence of other data and to remain conservative, we assume that the gap in unemployment rates remains until the age of 30, and then closes. We also conservatively assume that before the age of 21, there is no gap for those who have left full-time education.

TABLE 9
PREDICTED UNEMPLOYMENT AT AGE 21

THE BOXING ACADEMY TOTAL	6%
PUPIL REFERRAL UNITS	8%



THE BOXING ACADEMY TRAINING SESSION

Young people at The Boxing Academy mix sport with learning and are more likely to leave school with good qualifications than their peers in Pupils Referral Units. As a result, they are more likely to earn higher salaries and less likely to be unemployed.

There is evidence that the impact of poor qualifications persists well into adult life.³³ For that reason, we look at the impact on earnings and employment up to the age of 60. Wages use 2009 prices and are discounted to 3.5% per annum.

Figure 3 shows the resulting earnings gap between young people who go to The Boxing Academy and those who go to PRUs. In the first few years, a young person from a PRU will earn more, because he or she is more likely to leave full-time education. In the later years, this earnings gap reverses as those with lower qualifications earn less. This amounts to about £700 a year during the young people's early 20s, rising to £1,200 a year by their 50s. The young people who attend The Boxing Academy will be able to afford a better quality of life, and the money they spend will go back into the community, boosting the local economy.

The overall effect of this gap is that young people at The Boxing Academy will earn an average of £41,279 more over their lifetime than if they had gone to a PRU, through higher earnings and lower unemployment. This means that the Academy has created £701,743 of value in total for the 17 young people it worked with from 2007 to 2009 (see Table 10).

FINANCIAL SAVINGS FROM REDUCED RE-OFFENDING		
	CALCULATIONS (COST PER YOUNG PERSON X N YOUNG COUPLE)	FINANCIAL SAVINGS
THE BOXING ACADEMY TOTAL	£41,279 X 17	£701, 443

Health

Only 2.5% of children nationally meet the recommended level of exercise [9] and it is estimated that physical inactivity in England costs £8.2bn annually [8]. Young people at The Boxing Academy do regular exercise and this may result in better health later in life. However, we do not attempt here to estimate the savings to the NHS due to increased physical activity, because of the challenge of predicting and attributing health outcomes. Instead we focus on health-related savings through reduced drug use.

The Home Office estimates that the health-related costs of young recreational users of Class A drugs comes to over £34m annually [10]. This includes the costs of NHS treatment and ecstasy deaths. With the British Crime Survey estimating that there are at least 399,000 young recreational Class A drug users in England and Wales [10], the average annual cost per young recreational user is £85.

In order to be conservative, we only look at one year of financial savings. Because The Boxing Academy prevented two young people from using Class A drugs recreationally, it saved £170 in health costs (see Table 11).

The true value of the health outcomes created by The Boxing Academy is probably much higher, as it encourages fitness and a lasting interest in sport, which may well lead to a healthier and happier adulthood.

FINANCIAL SAVINGS FROM REDUCED CLASS A DRUG USE		
	CALCULATIONS (COST PER USER X N STOPPED)	FINANCIAL SAVINGS
THE BOXING ACADEMY TOTAL	£85 X 2	£170

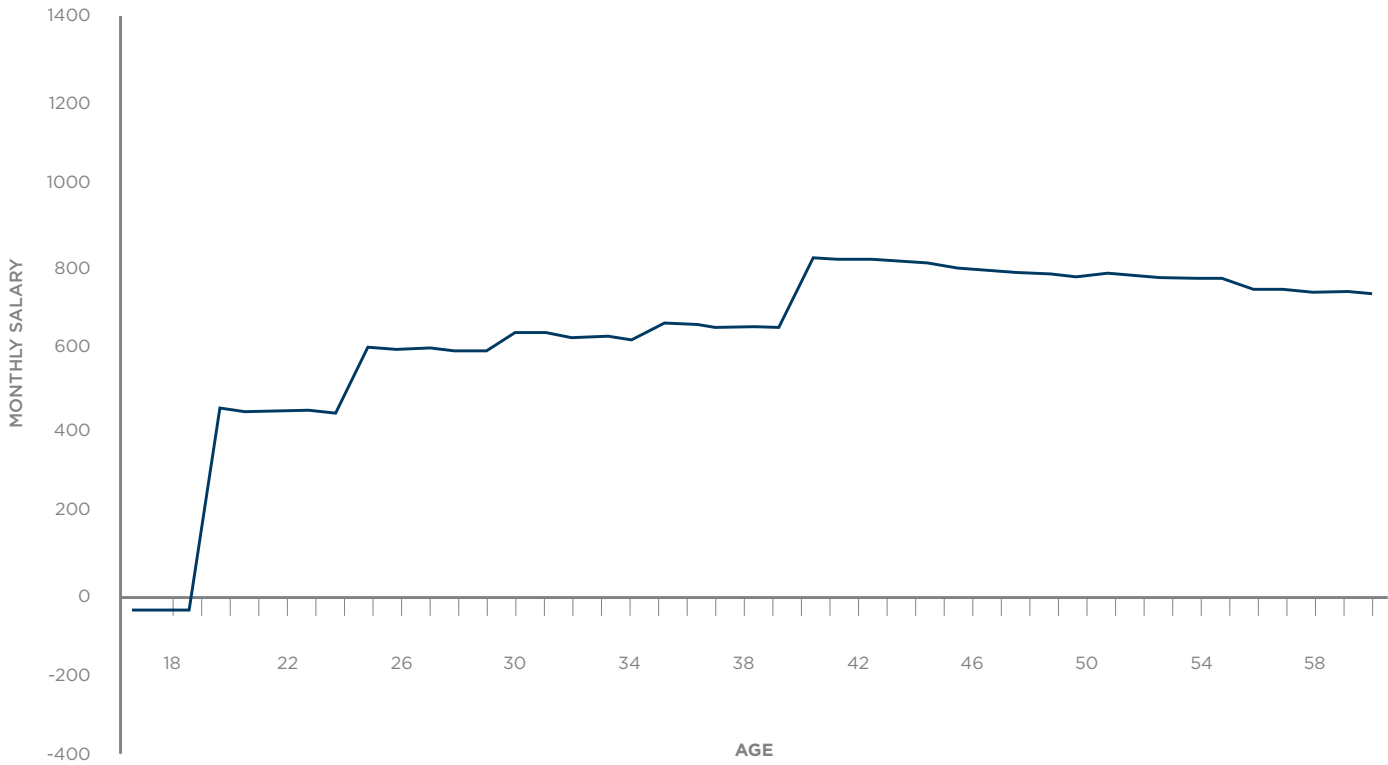
The cost of investment

To calculate the investment required for The Boxing Academy to achieve its outcomes, we add the average annual cost per user for both of the years 2007/2008 and 2008/2009, adjusted to 2009 prices. This was £6,292 for the first year and £8,788 for the second year.

It therefore costs an average of £15,080 to work with one young person for two years at The Boxing Academy. This means a total investment of £256,360 was required to achieve the outcomes for the 17 young people described above (see Table 12).

This is far less than the cost of the alternatives for these young people. Two years in a PRU will cost over £32,000 per young person [11] and a youth offending institution costs £60,000 a year.³⁴

FIGURE 3: INCREASE IN AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS AS A RESULT OF GOING TO THE BOXING ACADEMY



THE INVESTMENT REQUIRED		
	CALCULATIONS (COST PER USER X N YOUNG PEOPLE)	INVESTMENT REQUIRED
THE BOXING ACADEMY TOTAL	£15,080 X 17	£256,360

The return on investment

The total value created by The Boxing Academy through reduced crime, improved earnings and reduced drug use comes to £782,985. The majority of this value comes from improved earnings for young people over a lifetime. There is also over £81,000 in savings from reduced crime. It may seem surprising that only £170 is saved through improved health by the Academy's intervention. However, this figure is not a fair reflection of the true savings. There are methodological problems with linking health outcomes in childhood to those in adulthood, and for this reason, we are only able to include savings from reduced drug use.

The final return on investment figure for The Boxing Academy is as follows—the ratio of the value of the benefits we have quantified, to the value of the investment required. The investment ratio for the Academy is 3:1, meaning that for every £1 invested in the Academy, £3 of value is created for society (see Table 13).

This is a good return on investment. Firstly, the ratio is greater than one which means that The Boxing Academy returns more value than is put in. Secondly, for The Boxing Academy to break even, we only need to include the impact on earnings and employment up to the age of 33. Thirdly, the alternative to the Academy—a PRU—is not only more expensive, but also has worse outcomes for both young people and society.

The Boxing Academy is an excellent example of sport being put to valuable use, enabling young people like Nick and Keesha (Box 4 and Box 5) to lead happier and more fulfilling lives, and making the local community a much safer place.

RETURN ON A £1 INVESTMENT		
	CALCULATIONS	RETURNS
REDUCED CRIME	£81,072 + £256,360	£0.31
IMPROVED EARNINGS AND LOWER UNEMPLOYMENT	£701,743 + £256,360	£2.74
REDUCED DRUG USE	£170 + £256,360	£0.001
TOTAL	£782,985 ÷ £256,360	£3.05

WORKING OUT FOR A BETTER FUTURE



SECTION 4: 2nd CHANCE

2nd Chance uses sport to work with young people locked up in Ashfield Youth Offender Institution (YOI Ashfield). The project uses sports coaching to help young offenders develop relationships and improve behaviour, and they are given the chance to take sports qualifications and be mentored through release. Young people on the programme say it really works. However, due to problems accessing statutory data on re-offending, 2nd Chance is unable to prove its impact. Without outcomes data, we have to do a break-even analysis rather than calculate the return on a £1 investment. But the argument for investment is still compelling—2nd Chance is fairly inexpensive to run, at only £87,000 a year, and it needs to prevent just over one young person from offending to break even. 2nd Chance works with 400 young people a year, and if it prevents just five from re-offending, £4.71 of value is created for every £1 invested

Young people in custody are a disadvantaged group. Almost a third have been in care at some point, 86% have been excluded from school, and 60% have been in custody before [2].³⁵

Custody may be necessary for the most serious offenders, but for most young people, prison can make things worse. They are separated from their home and community, and lose out on education and work. On release from prison, three quarters of young people re-offend within a year, committing an average of six crimes each before being reconvicted [1].

2nd Chance is trying to combat this trend. It uses sport to engage young people in YOI Ashfield and help them turn their lives around. The project runs a number of sports ‘academies’ in the prison, including football, rugby, boxing and rowing. Local professional sports clubs, such as Bristol Rovers and Bristol Rugby FC, send specialist coaches to provide training sessions for the young people. With big name clubs, branded kit and the chance of external fixtures, demand for places in the academies is high.

2nd Chance uses this demand as a powerful incentive to improve the young offenders’ behaviour. Spaces in the academies, as well as access to the prison gym and weights room, are given to young people who show particularly good behaviour, as well as an interest in or talent for a career in sports.

As well as the academies, 2nd Chance delivers PE courses and sports qualifications, including Level 1 Football coaching badges. Young people who succeed on these courses have the chance to leave prison and gain work experience in local clubs. For young people who have struggled in mainstream education, this is a valuable opportunity and a potential way out of the criminal justice system into paid employment.

YOI Ashfield offers courses in a range of subjects, including Maths, English, Art and Horticulture. Despite this, many young people fail to make constructive use of their time in prison and do not know what to do when they leave. All young people in custody are assigned a Youth Offending Team (YOT) worker whose job it is to assess their case and set targets on release, for example, regarding training or work. Yet most young people do not know who their YOT worker is or what their targets are.

Outside prison, 2nd Chance works with young people on release, mentoring them through the difficult transition back into the community. Many young people leaving prison have nowhere to live, no job and no place at school. 2nd Chance puts together resettlement plans and sets realistic goals. It helps young people find accommodation, courses and jobs, as well as assisting with debt and family issues. This is essential to ensuring that these young people find their feet rather than finding themselves back in prison.

Outcomes

Anecdotally, 2nd Chance has helped many young people like Simon (see Box 6) improve their behaviour, take up training opportunities, and prevented them from re-offending on release. Yet because of confidentiality issues with accessing statutory data on the re-offending of the young people they work with, 2nd Chance cannot provide hard evidence of its impact on re-offending.

For this reason, we do a break-even analysis, demonstrating the level of success required to justify investment in a programme. In order to do a break-even analysis, we need to understand what the expected rate of re-offending would be for these young people if 2nd Chance was not there.

Re-offending

YOI Ashfield has 400 places, with around 800 young people passing through each year. Approximately half of these young people come through 2nd Chance’s academies each year, with more than 100 receiving intensive support, through the qualifications and resettlement scheme that 2nd Chance offers. At any one time, around 130 are taking part in a sports academy and 20 to 30 are studying for a sports qualification. Those who do well are helped to find a job on release.

Home Office figures on the re-offending of young people on custodial sentences suggest that 76% of the 800 young people passing through YOI Ashfield annually re-offend on release [2]. However, we cannot assume that the 400 young people who 2nd Chance works with re-offend at the same rate, as the project only works with young people who behave well. We therefore assume that all those who would not have re-offended on release are on the 2nd Chance programme. This suggests that without 2nd Chance, 52% (208) of the 400 young people that 2nd Chance works with annually, would have re-offended within a year.

TABLE 14
THE RE-OFFENDING OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN CUSTODY

	N ANNUALLY	N WHO DO NOT RE-OFFEND	N WHO RE-OFFEND WITHIN A YEAR	% RE-OFFEND WITHIN A YEAR
YOUNG PEOPLE IN YOI ASHFIELD	800	192	608	76%
YOUNG PEOPLE ON 2ND CHANCE	400	192	208	52%

“...they helped Simon to take his mind off where he was, look outside the walls, and see links to the community beyond Ashfield.”



2ND CHANCE TRAINING SESSION

BOX 6: SIMON'S STORY

In his teens, Simon was involved in a local gang and started dealing drugs. He was eventually sentenced to a two-year Detention and Training Order for possession of a gun.

Simon was first sent to Feltham YOI, and was then transferred to YOI Ashfield in 2007. Soon after his arrival at Ashfield, he was referred to 2nd Chance’s sporting academies. He was a talented sportsman and became involved in boxing, rugby, football and cricket sessions in the evenings. 2nd Chance helped Simon to connect to the outside world and plan for a future after release. Because the academy coaches came from professional clubs in Bristol, they helped Simon to take his mind off where he was, look outside the walls, and see links to the community beyond Ashfield.

Simon’s good behaviour and commitment to the project did not go unnoticed. His coach said that he was ‘clearly a young person with drive, motivation and clear passion for supporting other young people within the custodial environment.’ Simon took on responsibility, became captain of various teams, worked as a gym assistant in the prison, and completed qualifications in FA coaching, a boxing tutors’ award and a physical education course. He was also released on temporary licence and worked at a youth project in Bristol, where he provided support to at-risk young people. By telling them his story, he helped to show them the dangers of getting involved in gangs and crime.

Simon was released from Ashfield in 2008 and completed his college course in sports with distinction. His 2nd Chance mentors linked him to an organisation called Cricket For Change in London, where he volunteered supporting young people. Now 20, Simon has been taken on full time by Cricket For Change, doing gang awareness work in London schools and outh centres to support young people towards a crime-free life.



“Keeping a young offender in a secure unit for one year costs the same as sending him to Eton for six years.”

COSTS

Custody
Custody for children and young people is extremely expensive. As a report by Barnardo’s points out: ‘Keeping a young offender in a secure unit for one year costs the same as sending him to Eton for six years.’³⁷ Although official figures put the cost of a YOI at around £60,000 per young person per year, a report by the Foyer Federation claims that the true cost of a YOI is actually likely to exceed £100,000.³⁸

The Foyer Federation report argues that government has long understated the real costs of custody, and that many ‘hidden costs’—such as national management, premises, insurance and staff pensions—are not included in the youth justice budgets or publicly available accounts. This has big implications for policy in terms of calculating the real costs of re-offending, and when making decisions about the cost-effectiveness of custody and its alternatives.

We use the conservative estimate of £60,000 in this economic analysis. Given that the average length of sentence at YOI Ashfield is 12 weeks, we therefore estimate that each custodial sentence costs £14,000.

Re-offending
In 2008, the government estimated the cost, to both society and services, of one young person leaving custody and re-offending. This figure came to £80,000 a year, which is £82,000 in 2009 prices. This includes the costs to the police force, to the courts, to the victims and to the criminal justice system.

Of the 400 young people that 2nd Chance works with annually, 208 (52%) will re-offend within a year. At a cost of £82,000 each, this works out at a total cost of over £17m to society in the year after they leave custody.

This means that the average cost of one of the 400 young people that 2nd Chance works with — including both those who re-offend and those who do not — is over £42,600 in the year after they leave.

The cost of investment
2nd Chance costs £87,000 a year to run. This is fairly inexpensive because all facilities are provided by the prison. The costs cover the salary of one permanent staff member who coordinates the project and manages resettlement in the communities, and the costs to local sports clubs coming in to deliver the activities to young people. £56,000 comes from the Football Foundation and £31,000 is match-funded by YOI Ashfield itself, to cover the costs of local sports clubs’ community workers coming in to deliver activities to the young people in prison. In total, the cost of running 2nd Chance for a year is little more than the cost of housing one young person in a YOI for a year.

Given that 2nd Chance works with over 400 young people a year, the project costs on average just over £200 for each young person it works with. If we only include those 100 that it works with more intensively, it still costs only £870 per young person.



FA LEVEL 1 COACHING AWARD IN ACTION

TABLE 15

THE INVESTMENT REQUIRED		
	CALCULATIONS	INVESTMENT REQUIRED
COST PER SECOND		
2ND CHANCE STUDENT	£87,000 ÷ 400	£218

The return on investment
2nd Chance uses sport to engage hard-to-reach young offenders and encourage them to turn their lives around. Sports coaching in YOI Ashfield encourages good behaviour, instils a sense of discipline and fairness, and helps build positive relationships between the young people and sports coaches. In addition, 2nd Chance provides a valuable opportunity for young people to take sports qualifications and be helped into a job on release, reducing the chance of them ending up back in prison.

2nd Chance has collected numerous case studies of students who have said that 2nd Chance was instrumental in helping them to move away from crime. Although 2nd Chance does not have any quantitative evidence of its impact on reducing re-offending, the financial argument for investing in the project is still compelling.

On average, it costs 2nd Chance only £218 per young offender it works with. In comparison, the average cost of a sentence at YOI Ashfield is £14,000, and on average, each will cost society a further £42,600 in the year after release.

2nd Chance only needs to stop just over one of the 400 young people it works with in a year from re-offending to break even. If it stops two young people from re-offending, the return on a £1 investment is £1.90. If 2nd Chance stops five young people from re-offending, the return on a £1 investment is £4.70.

The real returns are probably even higher. For many young people this is the first time they have been given the care and attention they need to move away from crime.

TABLE 16

	CALCULATIONS	RETURNS
1 STOPPED OFFENDING BY 2ND CHANCE	£82,000 ÷ £87,000	BREAKS EVEN
2 STOPPED OFFENDING BY 2ND CHANCE	(£82,000 X 2) ÷ £87,000	£1.90
5 STOPPED OFFENDING BY 2ND CHANCE	(£82,000 X 5) ÷ £87,000	£4.70

SECTION 5: CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS



LAUREUS ACADEMY MEMBER MIKA HÄKKINEN WITH PARTICIPANTS FROM THE LAUREUS MOTORV8 PROJECT

Hard evidence and rigorous analysis is required to make a convincing case for sport as a solution to social problems. This report is the first time that economic analysis has been applied to projects using sport to tackle youth crime, and it should not be the last. Economic analysis is a powerful way of understanding the costs of problems and their solutions, and it provides valuable insights into what is effective.

This report demonstrates that sport can add value when used appropriately to work with hard-to-reach young people. Many young people enjoy and identify with sport. By using sports like football, boxing and cricket, projects can have an impact on the lives of young people, and improve society by reducing crime.

The three case studies we have analysed all use sport as part of a wide programme of education and support, and provide excellent value for money. Sport can be a very useful tool to tackle youth crime and requires further investment. However, there is a lack of robust evidence within the sector, and charities, funders and government need to invest in measurement too. Only then can we build the evidence base for what works best and what is cost-effective when using sport to tackle youth crime.

Based on our experience, this section sets out some concrete recommendations for charities, funders and government.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CHARITIES

Measure your outcomes

We talked to several projects during the course of this research, and found that few could provide hard evidence of their impact on offending. Also, the wider evidence base for the impact of sports projects is limited. It is therefore vital that charities working in this sector put the right systems in place to try and capture the outcomes of the work that they do.

If charities do not prove that their programmes work, they will find it hard to gain funding, win government contracts and manage their resources effectively. This is particularly important within the current competitive commissioning and funding environment. Only with good outcomes data can you accurately calculate the value of a project.

Charities working with young people face a number of challenges when collecting data. Young people often lead chaotic lives and are hard to maintain contact with. Also, charities are not allowed to access Youth Justice Board data on re-offending, partly because of issues around confidentiality, and partly because information is held on different databases, depending on where the young person is in the criminal justice system. Nevertheless, charities should make an effort to:

Collect data on young people, for example, on their behaviour, offending, substance misuse and academic attainment, before, during and after any intervention. Qualitative case studies support this data by providing evidence of how a project works. One organisation that provides monitoring and evaluation tools for charities that use sport and other activities with young people is 'Substance'.

Maintain contact with young people, after they leave to find out how they are progressing and whether they have re-offended.

Forge relationships with local partners, including the police, Youth Offending Teams and schools, and use these relationships to provide evidence of impact. For example, The Boxing Academy's relationship with the local police means that it knows when an ex-pupil has re-offended. Also, schools can provide data on attendance and attainment.

Understand your costs

Charities should have a good understanding of their own costs, as well as an understanding of the costs of the outcomes that they are trying to prevent. Commissioners and funders want robust evidence that the programmes they are asked to invest in not only reduce offending, but also offer good value for money. A compelling argument for investing in a project can be made if the cost of the project is much less than the cost of the problems it aims to prevent.

When calculating the cost of their projects, charities should include all overheads. When looking at the costs of outcomes, they should aim to use published sources. The Home Office, for example, publishes the estimated costs of different crimes.⁴⁰

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUNDERS

Fund independent research and policy analysis
Evidence provided in this paper and in a report from the Laureus Sport for Good Foundation, Breaking the cycle of violence,⁴¹ shows that sport, when used well, can be valuable. However, further research is required for us to understand what works best across a wider range of projects. This report demonstrates that sport can be an effective vehicle with which to engage disaffected young people and improve their lives. However, it may be that it is not sport itself that causes change, but the wider package of mentoring and support that it comes with. Further research will help us to better understand the relationship between the two.

While writing this report, we have been struck by the lack of up-to-date and robust data on the costs of crime and custody, and the opaque and contested nature of many statistics within the youth justice sector. Voluntary funding could support independent research and analysis that would aid policy-making and charities’ ability to measure and communicate the effectiveness of their interventions.

Fund charities to measure their results
Funders often want charities to provide evidence of their impact, but they are not always prepared to pay for monitoring or evaluation. Funders should find out whether there are systems in place to evaluate the impact of the projects they fund. Many charities would not only benefit from flexible core funding to support monitoring and evaluation, but would also benefit from non-financial support, for example, input on what outcomes to measure and how to measure them.

“Economic analysis is a powerful tool for valuing sports projects, which can be a cost-effective way to tackle youth crime.”

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT

Open your data sources
Commissioners want charities to provide evidence of their impact on offending and other outcomes, yet government does not allow charities access to the data that would enable them to do that. Instead of having to follow up the young people that they work with, charities should be able to check administrative records, such as the Police National Computer.

However, this is difficult. There are issues around confidentiality, and information is held on different databases depending on where the young person is in the criminal justice system. The Youth Justice Board and the UK’s National Offender Management System do not tend to let charities access data on individuals. No group data is published on the re-offending rates of individual prisons, or on local area crime statistics. Government needs to find ways to overcome the logistical barriers to anonymising and sharing data. Only by doing this will commissioners have the information they need to commission effectively.

Conclusion
Economic analysis is a powerful tool for valuing sports projects, which can be a cost-effective way to tackle youth crime. However, there is more work to be done. Charities need to measure their results, funders need to fund research, and government needs to open its data sources. Only then can projects like Kickz, The Boxing Academy and 2nd Chance be as effective as possible at helping young people and reducing crime.

APPENDIX 1:

THE EVIDENCE FOR THE BENEFITS OF SPORT

POTENTIAL BENEFITS OF SPORT

IMPROVED PHYSICAL HEALTH

CONTRIBUTES TO INCREASED FITNESS AND HEALTHY WEIGHT;
REDUCES RISK OF DISEASE AND CHRONIC ILL-HEALTH IN ADULTHOOD (EG, HEART DISEASE);
AN REDUCE ALCOHOL AND DRUG MISUSE

IMPROVED MENTAL HEALTH

REDUCES ANXIETY, STRESS AND DEPRESSION;
IMPROVES SELF-ESTEEM AND BEHAVIOUR.

IMPROVED EDUCATIONAL OUTCOMES

PROVIDES A ‘HOOK’ FOR LEARNING;
ENGAGES HARD-TO-REACH YOUNG PEOPLE;
IMPROVES ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE THROUGH ‘LETTING OFF STEAM’.

REDUCED CRIME AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

DIVERTS BORED YOUNG PEOPLE FROM CRIME AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR;
PROVIDES STRUCTURE;
PROVIDES POSITIVE ROLE MODELS.

COMMUNITY INCLUSION

IMPROVES RELATIONS BETWEEN RIVAL GROUPS OF YOUNG PEOPLE;
REDUCES STIGMA;
INCREASES LEVELS OF TRUST;
ENCOURAGES LEADERSHIP AND VOLUNTEERING.

STRENGTH OF EVIDENCE

GOOD EVIDENCE FOR LONG-TERM HEALTH BENEFITS.

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY HELPS WITH HEALTHY GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT, AND REDUCES ADULT DISEASE.^{42, 43}
MIXED EVIDENCE THAT PARTICIPATION IN PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN CHILDHOOD TRACKS THROUGH TO ADULTHOOD^{44, 45}, IT IS ALSO PHYSICAL ACTIVITY RATHER THAN SPORTS THAT LEADS TO HEALTH BENEFITS.
WEAK CORRELATION BETWEEN INCREASED SPORT AND LOWER LEVELS OF ALCOHOL, DRUG USE AND SMOKING.^{46, 47}

GOOD EVIDENCE FOR IMPROVED MOOD AND SELF-ESTEEM.

GOOD EVIDENCE FOR IMPROVED MOOD AND SELF-ESTEEM.
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY CONTRIBUTES POSITIVELY TO MENTAL HEALTH, HAVING A POSITIVE EFFECT ON ANXIETY, DEPRESSION, MOOD AND EMOTION.⁴⁸ EXERCISE HELPS PEOPLE SEE THEMSELVES MORE POSITIVELY.⁴⁹
HOWEVER, IT IS DIFFICULT TO LINK THIS TO WIDER BENEFITS.⁵⁰ FOR EXAMPLE, THERE IS LITTLE EVIDENCE THAT LOW SELF-ESTEEM IS A CAUSE OF CRIME OR ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR.

SPORT CAN HELP IMPROVE EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT, BUT THE EVIDENCE IS ‘MIXED AND INCONSISTENT’.⁵²

THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT SPORT IS AN EFFECTIVE ‘HOOK’: SPORT IN PARTNERSHIP WITH SPECIALIST DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES CAN MAKE A CONTRIBUTION TO IMPROVED EDUCATIONAL PERFORMANCE.⁵³ SPECIALLY DESIGNED SPORTS-BASED PROGRAMMES CAN BE DELIVERED TO DEVELOP A RANGE OF TRANSFERABLE SKILLS (EG, GOAL-SETTING; COMMUNICATION; HANDLING SUCCESS AND FAILURE).⁵⁴
SOME EVIDENCE OF LINK BETWEEN SPORT AND BETTER EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT.⁵⁵

WEAK EVIDENCE FOR DIRECT IMPACT: SPORT ALONE IS NOT ENOUGH.

SPORTS IN ISOLATION ARE UNLIKELY TO HAVE AN IMPACT ON DELINQUENCY.⁵⁶ ‘PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES DO NOT BY THEMSELVES REDUCE OFFENDING’.⁵⁷
IT IS UNLIKELY THAT SPORT HAS A DIRECT IMPACT ON ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR, BUT IT PROVIDES AN INTERMEDIATE MECHANISM FOR PERSONAL AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT THAT MAY POSITIVELY AFFECT BEHAVIOUR.
NICHOLS AND TAYLOR FIND SOME EVIDENCE OF THE EFFECT OF A SPORTS PROGRAMME ON OFFENDING.⁵⁸ IN GENERAL, THERE IS AN ABSENCE OF ROBUST OUTCOME DATA.⁵⁹

EVIDENCE OF ASSOCIATION, RATHER THAN CAUSE.

SPORTS CLUBS HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO IMPROVE LEADERSHIP AND PARTICIPATION, BY PROVIDING A COMMUNITY HUB, HEALTH PROMOTION, SOCIAL NETWORKS AND COMMUNITY IDENTITY.⁶⁰
MEMBERS OF SPORTS GROUPS ARE MORE LIKELY TO ENGAGE IN CIVIL BEHAVIOURS. COUNTRIES WITH HIGH LEVELS OF SPORTS PARTICIPATION ALSO TEND TO HAVE HIGH LEVELS OF SOCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL TRUST.⁶¹

APPENDIX 2:

TECHNICAL NOTES

Sourcing data

The calculations in this paper draw on a number of different sources—including charity accounts, academic research and government publications. We must temper the conclusions to reflect the blend of imperfect data underlying the calculations. As a consequence, we are conservative in the way we use data. Each step taken is transparent and clear, data is publicly sourced and all calculations are available from NPC.

There is an unfortunate tendency in much of the charitable sector to reject ‘measurement’ of results because it is not possible to do so precisely. This leads to very little information being produced at all where perfectly acceptable, albeit imperfect, data and results could be achieved. The quest for the best becomes the enemy of the good. This paper starts from the opposite end of the spectrum—we insist on the possibility of measuring, and seek data to fulfil this goal. The results must be handled with care but they yield powerful insights.

Defining the ‘average’

An important part of an exercise like this is establishing a baseline. In all three analyses calculations are made relative to an estimate of what would have happened if the project had not been there. In The Boxing Academy and 2nd Chance analyses this is the ‘average’ young person, whether in terms of re-offending, earnings or other indicators. In the Kickz analysis this is the ‘average’ level of reported youth crime in the local area.

Of course within any group of young people or area the costs and benefits will not be distributed evenly. The advantage of defining an average is that we can take into account all this variation.

The whole cost?

This paper considers only the financial costs of crime. A young offender also faces substantial social and emotional costs. They experience isolation and their future opportunities are seriously damaged by a criminal record or even a short spell in custody. Being a victim can be distressing and traumatic, and offenders themselves are more likely to be the victims of crime.

We do not try to estimate the costs of crime in terms of ‘happiness’ or well-being. However, there is a clear correlation between financial costs and well-being. Each item of costs discussed represents a cost to well-being, whether this is through increased crime and drug use, imprisonment, poor educational attainment, lower wages, or higher unemployment.

Putting a value on these in terms of happiness is beyond the scope of this report but remains a very real aspiration.

Calculating over a lifetime

We use 2009 as our baseline year for all calculations and each data point is converted into 2009 prices using the GDP deflator, which measures the price level for the economy as a whole. All savings from reduced crime that have happened in the past are converted into 2009 prices.

The future earnings over a lifetime calculated in The Boxing Academy analysis are discounted back to 2009 using a real interest rate of 3.5%. This is a standard approach. This discounting reflects the fact that we value things less the further into the future they are likely to occur. Using a different discount rate will alter the quantitative conclusions of the report. However, it will not affect our overall conclusions.

APPENDIX 3:

SOURCES OF CALCULATIONS FOR KICKZ ANALYSIS

REFERENCE

DESCRIPTION

1. METROPOLITAN POLICE LOCAL AREA STATISTICS.

UNPUBLISHED FIGURES PROVIDED TO NPC FOR RECORDED CRIME IN A ONE-MILE RADIUS OF ELTHORNE PARK.

2. MINISTRY OF JUSTICE (2010) CRIMINAL STATISTICS ANNUAL REPORT FOR 2008, ENGLAND AND WALES.

ANNUAL STATISTICS ON OFFENDERS DEALT WITH BY FORMAL POLICE CAUTIONS, REPRIMANDS OR WARNINGS, OR CRIMINAL COURT PROCEEDINGS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

3. OFFICE OF NATIONAL STATISTICS (2009) POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE OFFICIAL CENSUS POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.

DATA

CRIMES RECORDED ON ANY DAY	2005/2006	2008/2009
ROBBERY	119	43
CRIMINAL DAMAGE	529	160
BURGLARY IN A DWELLING	368	139
VIOLENCE AGAINST A PERSON	782	258
THEFT OF A MOTOR VEHICLE	177	74
THEFT FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE	554	193
TOTAL	2,529	867

CRIMES RECORDED ON SCHEME DAYS ONLY	2005/2006	2008/2009
ROBBERY	119	43
CRIMINAL DAMAGE	529	160
BURGLARY IN A DWELLING	368	139
VIOLENCE AGAINST A PERSON	782	258
THEFT OF A MOTOR VEHICLE	177	74
THEFT FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE	554	193
TOTAL	2,529	867

OFFENDERS FOUND GUILTY AT ALL COURTS BY TYPE OF OFFENCE, SEX AND AGE GROUP, 2008					
NUMBER OF OFFENDERS (1,000S)	ALL	MALES ALL	21+	FEMALES ALL	21+
VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON	41.5	36.6	23.8	4.7	2.9
SEXUAL OFFENCES	5.1	5.0	4.2	0.1	0.1
BURGLARY	23.9	22.6	13.7	1.1	0.7
ROBBERY	8.5	7.7	2.8	0.8	0.3
THEFT AND HANDLING STOLEN GOODS	110.9	87.5	64.9	22.8	17.3
FRAUD AND FORGERY	19.8	13.6	12.1	6.0	5.6
CRIMINAL DAMAGE	9.6	8.5	4.7	1.1	0.6
DRUG OFFENCES	52.9	47.8	34.7	4.8	4.1
OTHER (EXCLUDING MOTORING OFFENCES)	40.1	34.0	25.8	4.7	3.6
MOTORING OFFENCES	4.5	4.2	3.1	0.2	0.2

MID-2009 POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR ENGLAND: ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY SINGLE YEAR OF AGE AND SEX	
	POPULATION (1,000S)
AGED 0 TO 21	13,799
ALL AGES	51,810

APPENDIX 3:

SOURCES OF CALCULATIONS FOR KICKZ ANALYSIS

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	DATA																																																																																																																								
4. MINISTRY OF JUSTICE RECORDED CRIME STATISTICS HTTP://RDS.HOMEOFFIC E.GOV.UK/RDS/RECORDE DCRIME1.HTML (ACCESSED ON 1 JULY 2010).	A SUMMARY OF RECORDED CRIME DATA BY CRIME TYPE BETWEEN 2001/2002 AND 2008/2009.	<table><tr><th colspan="5">ANNUAL RECORDED YOUTH CRIMES</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>2005/2006</th><th>2006/2007</th><th>2007/2008</th><th>2008/2009</th></tr><tr><td>ROBBERY</td><td>98198</td><td>101376</td><td>84748</td><td>80116</td></tr><tr><td>CRIMINAL DAMAGE</td><td>1184349</td><td>1185040</td><td>1036183</td><td>936351</td></tr><tr><td>BURGLARY</td><td>298355</td><td>290454</td><td>279122</td><td>282972</td></tr><tr><td>VIOLENCE</td><td>1059583</td><td>1046167</td><td>961099</td><td>903442</td></tr><tr><td>THEFT OF A CAR</td><td>203239</td><td>182464</td><td>159675</td><td>137623</td></tr><tr><td>THEFT FROM A CAR</td><td>507239</td><td>502651</td><td>432374</td><td>396950</td></tr></table> <p>WE USE THE METROPOLITAN POLICE LOCAL AREA CRIME STATISTICS [1] TO ESTIMATE THE NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL CRIMES STOPPED AROUND ELTHORNE PARK AS A RESULT OF CRIME REDUCTION INITIATIVES:</p> <table><tr><th></th><th>2006/2007</th><th>2007/2008</th><th>2008/2009</th><th>TOTAL</th></tr><tr><td>ROBBERY</td><td>26</td><td>44</td><td>62</td><td>132</td></tr><tr><td>CRIMINAL DAMAGE</td><td>123</td><td>215</td><td>292</td><td>630</td></tr><tr><td>BURGLARY</td><td>74</td><td>143</td><td>217</td><td>434</td></tr><tr><td>VIOLENCE</td><td>172</td><td>317</td><td>447</td><td>936</td></tr><tr><td>THEFT OF A CAR</td><td>31</td><td>54</td><td>70</td><td>155</td></tr><tr><td>THEFT FROM A CAR</td><td>119</td><td>205</td><td>283</td><td>607</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>546</td><td>978</td><td>1370</td><td>2894</td></tr></table> <p>WE THEN USE THESE FIGURES TO ESTIMATE THE NUMBER OF CRIMES STOPPED BY KICKZ (20% OF THE PREVIOUS TABLE):</p> <table><tr><th></th><th>2006/2007</th><th>2007/2008</th><th>2008/2009</th><th>TOTAL</th></tr><tr><td>ROBBERY</td><td>5</td><td>9</td><td>12</td><td>26</td></tr><tr><td>CRIMINAL DAMAGE</td><td>25</td><td>43</td><td>58</td><td>126</td></tr><tr><td>BURGLARY</td><td>15</td><td>29</td><td>43</td><td>87</td></tr><tr><td>VIOLENCE</td><td>34</td><td>63</td><td>89</td><td>186</td></tr><tr><td>THEFT OF A CAR</td><td>6</td><td>11</td><td>14</td><td>31</td></tr><tr><td>THEFT FROM A CAR</td><td>24</td><td>41</td><td>57</td><td>122</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>109</td><td>196</td><td>274</td><td>578</td></tr></table>	ANNUAL RECORDED YOUTH CRIMES						2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	ROBBERY	98198	101376	84748	80116	CRIMINAL DAMAGE	1184349	1185040	1036183	936351	BURGLARY	298355	290454	279122	282972	VIOLENCE	1059583	1046167	961099	903442	THEFT OF A CAR	203239	182464	159675	137623	THEFT FROM A CAR	507239	502651	432374	396950		2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	TOTAL	ROBBERY	26	44	62	132	CRIMINAL DAMAGE	123	215	292	630	BURGLARY	74	143	217	434	VIOLENCE	172	317	447	936	THEFT OF A CAR	31	54	70	155	THEFT FROM A CAR	119	205	283	607	TOTAL	546	978	1370	2894		2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	TOTAL	ROBBERY	5	9	12	26	CRIMINAL DAMAGE	25	43	58	126	BURGLARY	15	29	43	87	VIOLENCE	34	63	89	186	THEFT OF A CAR	6	11	14	31	THEFT FROM A CAR	24	41	57	122	TOTAL	109	196	274	578
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APPENDIX 3:

SOURCES OF CALCULATIONS FOR KICKZ ANALYSIS

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6 ARSENAL KICKZ, ISLINGTON (2009) 1ST DECEMBER 2008 – 30TH NOVEMBER 2009 ANNUAL REPORT.	ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FUNDING AND IMPACT OF ARSENAL KICKZ AT ELTHORNE PARK AND ROSEMARY GARDENS.	<p>‘THE CURRENT YEAR’S FUNDING HAS BEEN PROVIDED BY: THE FOOTBALL INDUSTRY £415,000, ISLINGTON POLICE £10,000, ISLINGTON COMMUNITY SAFETY UNIT £10,000 AND ISLINGTON COUNCIL £20,000.’</p> <p>THERE ARE TWO PROJECTS IN ISLINGTON—ONE AT ELTHORNE PARK AND ONE AT ROSEMARY GARDENS. THIS FUNDING COVERS BOTH PROJECTS AND £41,500 IS ASSIGNED TO ELTHORNE PARK. IN ADDITION, APPROXIMATELY £10,000 IS DONATED BY ARSENAL FOOTBALL CLUB ANNUALLY TO FUND AD HOC RESIDENTIAL COURSES AND TRAINING FOR PARTICIPANTS OF ELTHORNE PARK KICKZ.</p> <p>‘A KICKZ PROJECT HAS BEEN THE CATALYST FOR A REMARKABLE PIECE OF REGENERATION AT ELTHORNE PARK WITH LARGE NUMBERS OF YOUNG PEOPLE ENGAGED THROUGH THE PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES. A DONATION OF 100,000 EUROS BY ARSENAL LEGEND DENNIS BERGKAMP PROMPTED ISLINGTON COUNCIL TO ADD A FURTHER £186,000 TO CARRY OUT MUCH NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS.’</p>																																

APPENDIX 4:

SOURCES OF CALCULATIONS FOR THE BOXING ACADEMY ANALYSIS

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1	MINISTRY OF JUSTICE STATISTICS BULLETIN (2010) REOFFENDING OF JUVENILES: RESULTS FROM THE 2008 COHORT ENGLAND AND WALES.	<p>A REPORT CONTAINING RE-OFFENDING DATA ON JUVENILES RELEASED FROM CUSTODY OR COMMENCING A NON-CUSTODIAL COURT DISPOSAL. A RE-OFFENCE IS DEFINED AS ANY OFFENCE COMMITTED IN THE ONE YEAR FOLLOW-UP PERIOD, PROVEN BY A COURT CONVICTION OR OUT OF COURT DISPOSAL.</p> <p>ACTUAL AND PREDICTED RE-OFFENDING RATES, AND FREQUENCY AND SEVERITY RATES PER 100 OFFENDERS, FOR COMMUNITY PENALTIES</p> <table><tr><td>NUMBER OF OFFENDERS</td><td>6,359</td></tr><tr><td>ACTUAL RE-OFFENDING RATE</td><td>67.6%</td></tr><tr><td>NUMBER OF OFFENCES PER 100 RE-OFFENDERS</td><td>394</td></tr></table>	NUMBER OF OFFENDERS	6,359	ACTUAL RE-OFFENDING RATE	67.6%	NUMBER OF OFFENCES PER 100 RE-OFFENDERS	394															
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3	VAN POORTVLIET, M., JOY, I., & NEVILL, C. (2010) TRIAL AND ERROR. NEW PHILANTHROPY CAPITAL.	<p>‘NPC HAS CALCULATED THAT £6,260 IS THE AVERAGE COST OF CRIMES COMMITTED BY SOMEONE ON A SUPERVISION ORDER. THIS COMES FROM CALCULATING THE WEIGHTED AVERAGE COST OF THE TOP SIX CRIMES SOMEONE ON A SUPERVISION ORDER IS LIKELY TO HAVE COMMITTED.’</p> <p>THIS COST IS IN 2008 PRICES AND DOES NOT INCLUDE THE COST OF PRISON.</p>																					
4	YOUTH JUSTICE BOARD ANNUAL WORKLOAD DATA (2007/2008).	<p>SENTENCE OUTCOMES (ALL ETHNICITIES) FOR SUPERVISION ORDERS</p> <table><tr><th>OFFENCE TYPE</th><th>NUMBER OF SENTENCES</th></tr><tr><td>CRIMINAL DAMAGE</td><td>939</td></tr><tr><td>BURGLARY</td><td>1,363</td></tr><tr><td>ROBBERY</td><td>1,481</td></tr><tr><td>THEFT AND HANDLING</td><td>2,795</td></tr><tr><td>VEHICLE THEFT</td><td>897</td></tr><tr><td>VIOLENCE</td><td>4,486</td></tr></table>	OFFENCE TYPE	NUMBER OF SENTENCES	CRIMINAL DAMAGE	939	BURGLARY	1,363	ROBBERY	1,481	THEFT AND HANDLING	2,795	VEHICLE THEFT	897	VIOLENCE	4,486							
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5	DCSF STATISTICAL FIRST RELEASE (2009) GCSE AND EQUIVALENT EXAMINATION RESULTS IN ENGLAND 2007/08 (REVISED).	<p>DCSF STATISTICS ON THE OVERALL ACHIEVEMENTS OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN GCSE EXAMINATIONS AND OTHER QUALIFICATIONS IN 2007/2008. THE INFORMATION IS BASED ON 2008 SECONDARY SCHOOL ACHIEVEMENT AND ATTAINMENT TABLES, WHICH HAVE BEEN CHECKED BY SCHOOLS.</p> <p>GCSE AND EQUIVALENT ATTEMPTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF PUPILS AT THE END OF KEY STAGE 4 BY SCHOOL TYPE, 2007/2008</p> <table><tr><th>GCSE OR EQUIVALENT QUALIFICATIONS AT 16</th><th>% THAT ACHIEVED THIS IN PUPIL REFERRAL UNITS</th></tr><tr><td>5+ A*-C</td><td>1.7%</td></tr><tr><td>1+ A*-C</td><td>15.0%</td></tr><tr><td>5+ A*-G</td><td>14.4%</td></tr><tr><td>1+ A*-G</td><td>59.6%</td></tr></table> <p>THE GROUPS IN THE PREVIOUS TABLE ARE NOT MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE BUT CAN BE USED TO CALCULATE THE PERCENTAGE IN EACH GROUP FOR THE USUAL QUALIFICATION BANDS AT 16 IN THE NEXT TABLE. WE CONSERVATIVELY ASSUMED THAT OF THOSE WHO ACHIEVED 5+ A*-C, HALF ACHIEVED 8+ GRADES A*-C.</p> <table><tr><th>GCSE OR EQUIVALENT QUALIFICATIONS AT 16</th><th>% THAT ACHIEVED THIS IN PUPIL REFERRAL UNITS</th></tr><tr><td>8+ A*-C</td><td>0.9%</td></tr><tr><td>5+ A*-C</td><td>0.9%</td></tr><tr><td>1-4 A*-C</td><td>13.3%</td></tr><tr><td>5+ D-G</td><td>12.7%</td></tr><tr><td>1-4 D-G/NONE REPORTED</td><td>72.3%</td></tr></table>	GCSE OR EQUIVALENT QUALIFICATIONS AT 16	% THAT ACHIEVED THIS IN PUPIL REFERRAL UNITS	5+ A*-C	1.7%	1+ A*-C	15.0%	5+ A*-G	14.4%	1+ A*-G	59.6%	GCSE OR EQUIVALENT QUALIFICATIONS AT 16	% THAT ACHIEVED THIS IN PUPIL REFERRAL UNITS	8+ A*-C	0.9%	5+ A*-C	0.9%	1-4 A*-C	13.3%	5+ D-G	12.7%	1-4 D-G/NONE REPORTED	72.3%																				
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6	DFES (2001) YOUTH COHORT STUDY: THE ACTIVITIES AND EXPERIENCES OF 21 YEAR OLDS: ENGLAND AND WALES 2001.	<p>A REPORT OF THE FINDINGS OF SURVEYS CONDUCTED AS PART OF THE YOUTH COHORT STUDY FROM THE DFES.</p> <p>21 YEAR OLDS IN 2000: YEAR 11 QUALIFICATIONS ACHIEVED BY STUDENTS WHO, AT AGE 21, ARE OUT OF WORK</p> <table><tr><th>GCSE OR EQUIVALENT QUALIFICATIONS AT 16</th><th>OUT OF WORK AT 21</th></tr><tr><td>8+ A*-C</td><td>3%</td></tr><tr><td>5+ A*-C</td><td>3%</td></tr><tr><td>1-4 A*-C</td><td>5%</td></tr><tr><td>5+ D-G</td><td>9%</td></tr><tr><td>1-4 D-G/NONE REPORTED</td><td>9%</td></tr></table> <p>21 YEAR OLDS IN 2000: HIGHEST QUALIFICATION LEVEL ACHIEVED BY CHARACTERISTICS</p> <table><tr><th>GCSE OR EQUIVALENT QUALIFICATIONS AT 16</th><th>LEVEL 4 +</th><th>LEVEL 3</th><th>LEVEL 2</th><th>BELOW LEVEL 2</th></tr><tr><td>8+ A*-C</td><td>37%</td><td>50%</td><td>13%</td><td>0%</td></tr><tr><td>5+ A*-C</td><td>21%</td><td>43%</td><td>35%</td><td>0%</td></tr><tr><td>1-4 A*-C</td><td>8%</td><td>29%</td><td>29%</td><td>34%</td></tr><tr><td>5+ D-G</td><td>4%</td><td>19%</td><td>24%</td><td>53%</td></tr><tr><td>1-4 D-G/NONE REPORTED</td><td>2%</td><td>8%</td><td>16%</td><td>73%</td></tr></table> <p>LEVEL 4 AND ABOVE IS HIGHER EDUCATION AND DEGREE LEVEL OR EQUIVALENT LEVEL 3 IS A LEVEL OR EQUIVALENT LEVEL 2 IS GCSE GRADES A*-C OR EQUIVALENT LEVEL 1 IS LOWER QUALIFICATIONS OR NO QUALIFICATIONS</p>	GCSE OR EQUIVALENT QUALIFICATIONS AT 16	OUT OF WORK AT 21	8+ A*-C	3%	5+ A*-C	3%	1-4 A*-C	5%	5+ D-G	9%	1-4 D-G/NONE REPORTED	9%	GCSE OR EQUIVALENT QUALIFICATIONS AT 16	LEVEL 4 +	LEVEL 3	LEVEL 2	BELOW LEVEL 2	8+ A*-C	37%	50%	13%	0%	5+ A*-C	21%	43%	35%	0%	1-4 A*-C	8%	29%	29%	34%	5+ D-G	4%	19%	24%	53%	1-4 D-G/NONE REPORTED	2%	8%	16%	73%
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SOURCES OF CALCULATIONS FOR THE BOXING ACADEMY ANALYSIS

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7	INCOME DATA FROM THE PROSPECTS, GRADUATE AND NON-GRADUATE EARNINGS FROM THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY (SPRING 2003).	<p>A SURVEY OF WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES. 17,337,000 SUBJECTS WERE INVOLVED, AGED BETWEEN 21 AND 60.</p> <table><tr><th colspan="10">WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES BY HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS AND AGE (£)</th></tr><tr><td>HIGHEST QUALIFICATION</td><td>21-25</td><td>26 -30</td><td>31 -35</td><td>36 -40</td><td>41 -45</td><td>46 -50</td><td>51 -55</td><td>56 -60</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>DEGREE OR EQUIVALENT</td><td>357</td><td>501</td><td>634</td><td>702</td><td>718</td><td>694</td><td>696</td><td>720</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>HIGHER EDUCATION</td><td>314</td><td>406</td><td>468</td><td>492</td><td>505</td><td>508</td><td>510</td><td>463</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>A LEVEL OR EQUIVALENT</td><td>284</td><td>359</td><td>428</td><td>454</td><td>457</td><td>448</td><td>423</td><td>395</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>GCSE A-C OR EQUIVALENT</td><td>257</td><td>331</td><td>379</td><td>369</td><td>380</td><td>386</td><td>378</td><td>416</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>OTHER QUALIFICATIONS</td><td>266</td><td>349</td><td>376</td><td>395</td><td>369</td><td>356</td><td>323</td><td>323</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>NO QUALIFICATIONS</td><td>229</td><td>277</td><td>302</td><td>307</td><td>285</td><td>292</td><td>290</td><td>292</td><td></td></tr></table> <p>WAGES WERE ADJUSTED TO 2009 PRICES.</p>	WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES BY HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS AND AGE (£)										HIGHEST QUALIFICATION	21-25	26 -30	31 -35	36 -40	41 -45	46 -50	51 -55	56 -60		DEGREE OR EQUIVALENT	357	501	634	702	718	694	696	720		HIGHER EDUCATION	314	406	468	492	505	508	510	463		A LEVEL OR EQUIVALENT	284	359	428	454	457	448	423	395		GCSE A-C OR EQUIVALENT	257	331	379	369	380	386	378	416		OTHER QUALIFICATIONS	266	349	376	395	369	356	323	323		NO QUALIFICATIONS	229	277	302	307	285	292	290	292	
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8	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (2004) AT LEAST FIVE A WEEK: EVIDENCE ON THE IMPACT OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO HEALTH. A REPORT FROM THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER.	<p>‘THE ESTIMATED COSTS OF PHYSICAL INACTIVITY IN ENGLAND ARE £8.2 BILLION ANNUALLY, WHICH DOES NOT INCLUDE THE CONTRIBUTION OF INACTIVITY TO OBESITY WHICH IN ITSELF HAS BEEN ESTIMATED AT £2.5 BILLION ANNUALLY.’</p> <p>‘ADULTS WHO ARE PHYSICALLY ACTIVE HAVE A 20-30% REDUCED RISK OF PREMATURE DEATH, AND UP TO 50% REDUCED RISK OF DEVELOPING THE MAJOR CHRONIC DISEASES SUCH AS CORONARY HEART DISEASE, STROKE, DIABETES, AND CANCERS.’</p>																																																																																
9	RIDDOCH, C. J. ET AL (2007) OBJECTIVE MEASUREMENT OF LEVELS AND PATTERNS OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY.	<p>‘IT SHOULD BE A MATTER OF SOME CONCERN THAT ONLY 5.1% OF BOYS AND 0.4% OF GIRLS ACHIEVED THE CURRENT RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF ACTIVITY.’</p>																																																																																
10.	GODFREY, C. ET AL (2002) THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COSTS OF CLASS A DRUG USE IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 2000	<p>ESTIMATES FOR YOUNG RECREATIONAL CLASS A DRUG USERS (2000 PRICES)</p> <table><tr><td>NUMBER (LOWER ESTIMATE)</td><td>399,000</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL COSTS IN THE HEALTH DOMAIN</td><td>£27,207,756</td></tr></table> <p>THIS COST IS £34,005,869 IN 2009 PRICES.</p>	NUMBER (LOWER ESTIMATE)	399,000	TOTAL COSTS IN THE HEALTH DOMAIN	£27,207,756																																																																												
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11	BROOKES, M., GOODALL, E. AND HEADY, L. (2007) MISSPENT YOUTH. NEW PHILANTHROPY CAPITAL.	<p>THE DESTINATION AND COSTS OF ALTERNATIVE PROVISION FOR EXCLUDED PUPILS</p> <table><tr><td>ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION PROVISION PUPIL REFERRAL UNIT</td><td>COST PER ANNUM (2005 PRICES) £14,664</td></tr></table>	ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION PROVISION PUPIL REFERRAL UNIT	COST PER ANNUM (2005 PRICES) £14,664																																																																														
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APPENDIX 5:

SOURCES OF CALCULATIONS FOR 2ND CHANCE

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	DATA				
1	MINISTRY OF JUSTICE STATISTICS BULLETIN (2010) RE-OFFENDING OF JUVENILES: RESULTS FROM THE 2008 COHORT ENGLAND AND WALES,(SPRING 2003).	<div>ACTUAL AND PREDICTED RE-OFFENDING RATES, AND FREQUENCY AND SEVERITY RATES PER 100 OFFENDERS, BY INDEX DISPOSAL, FOR CUSTODY</div> <table><tr><td>ACTUAL RE-OFFENDING RATE</td><td>75.7%</td></tr><tr><td>N OF OFFENCES PER 100 RE-OFFENDERS</td><td>637.2</td></tr></table>	ACTUAL RE-OFFENDING RATE	75.7%	N OF OFFENCES PER 100 RE-OFFENDERS	637.2
ACTUAL RE-OFFENDING RATE	75.7%					
N OF OFFENCES PER 100 RE-OFFENDERS	637.2					
2	PARKE, S. (2009) CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN CUSTODY 2006-2008: AN ANALYSIS OF THE EXPERIENCES OF 16-18 YEAR OLDS IN PRISON. YOUTH JUSTICE BOARD AND HMIP.	<div>'60% OF YOUNG MEN HAVE BEEN IN CUSTODY MORE THAN ONCE.'</div> <div>'30% OF YOUNG MEN IN CUSTODY HAVE BEEN IN CARE.'</div> <div>'86% OF YOUNG MEN IN CUSTODY HAVE BEEN EXCLUDED FROM SCHOOL.'</div>				
3	ASH, R. AND BIGGAR, H. (2004) RETURN TO CUSTODY IN SCOTTISH PRISONS.	<div>'YOUNG OFFENDERS ARE MORE LIKELY THAN ADULTS TO RETURN TO CUSTODY WITHIN TWO YEARS (48% COMPARED WITH 47%).'</div>				
4	HOME OFFICE ET AL (2008) IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE YOUTH CRIME ACTION PLAN.	<div>ESTIMATES OF THE COST TO SOCIETY AND SERVICES OF THESE HIGH CATEGORY OFFENDERS IS £80,000 PER YEAR.</div>				

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LAUREUS ACADEMY MEMBER MORNE DU PLESSIS AND LAUREUS AMBASSADOR MICHAEL VAUGHAN WITH YOUNGSTERS FROM URBAN STARS PROJECT IN LONDON

“By working together and realising the potential power of sport, we can break the cycle of violence in the UK once and for all.”

DALEY THOMPSON LAUREUS WORLD SPORTS ACADEMY MEMBER



LAUREUS ACADEMY MEMBER MARTINA NAVRATILOVA
AT THE FIGHT FOR PEACE PROJECT IN LONDON

REPORT WRITTEN BY CAMILLA NEVILL
AND MATTHEW VAN POORTVLIET,
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