



**European Crime Prevention Award
and
EUCPN Best Practice Conference 2011**

Project Entry Form

The theme for this year's European Crime Prevention Award and EUCPN's Best Practice Conference is: ***"Sport, science and art in the prevention of crime among children and youth"***.

Because of the theme of the competition and general subject of the trio, projects should be linked with:

- activities of allowing young people avoiding the risks of crime or move away of it
- creating the system which allows juvenile to the creative development and which is choice to the juvenile delinquency
- education and related fields (i.e. sport, art, science) used in the crime prevention system

The list is not exhaustive. The projects may address any question relevant to this year's theme.

Please complete the attached form (the boxes are expandable). Note that the last point is for a one-page description of your project.

Entries should be in English, but may be accompanied by a version of the entry in the national language if wished. Each country may enter one project as its ECPA entry and up to two other projects to be presented at the conference. Projects should be submitted only through the National Representatives. The full ECPA rules can be found at www.eucpn.org

Deadline for entries is **October 15th, 2011**.

Send your entry or entries to: eucpn@mswia.gov.pl.

If you have any questions, please contact eucpn@mswia.gov.pl.



ECPA/BPC 2011

Please answer the following questions in English.

1. Is this your country's ECPA entry or is it an additional project? (Only one ECPA entry per country plus up to two other projects.)

This is an additional project. Promoter: Športový klub polície Bratislava, ul. M.Sch.-Trnavského 2/a, 844 46 Bratislava, Slovakia, sekretariat@skpba.sk, www.skpbratislava.sk

2. What is the title of the project?

Športom za duševné zdravie detí (Mental welfare of children through sport)

3. Please give a short general description of the project.

'Mental welfare of children through sport' has been running as a project since 2005. Its main focus is on organization of sporting events and extracurricular activities for pupils of primary schools. In upper years, the project is complemented by a program focusing on crime prevention and skills development in terms of IT.

4. Please describe the objective(s) of the project.

In collaboration with thirty-five schools (see Appendix 1) we try to draw children to sports in order to fill their free time with activities that can develop their physique and thinking via upholding the principles of fair play. We try to counter the growing trend of children finding interest in drugs, alcohol and cigarettes with sport in the background. The motto of our project is: "Sport teaches young people how to deal with feelings of success and failure in a short time span."

5. How was the project implemented?

The project is beneficial as a result of regular tournaments between schools in individual categories, with the highly professional work of dodge ball and (mini) handball coaches.

6. Were partners involved in planning and/or development and/or implementation of the project? If so, who were they, and what were their roles?

The schools involved by securing a professional team of leaders in accordance with a policy that does not disrupt the school syllabus contributed a great deal. The warrants of the project with their expertise helped while preparing and carrying out the project. In terms of the financial, technical and PR arrangements, many partners contributed, including the main partner ŠKP ŠPORT spol. s.r.o.



7. How did you build in plans to measure the performance of the project? Has the project been evaluated? How, and by whom?

The project's main focus is to support masses and mainly children to sport and regular exercise. The main measurable unit of the success of the project is the number of participants which during the six years of the project running has reached an impressive number of seven thousand three hundred and forty. The project is highly recommended by the warrants who are all experts in their fields of study:

1. Miroslav Lakatoš, Mgr. - psychologist
2. Patrik Javorčík, MUDr. – physician
3. Doc. Ján Hianik, PhD. – methodologist
4. Štefan Katušák, Mgr. – coach, ex-Olympics athlete

Their assessments and opinions are included in Appendix 2.

8. What were the results? How far were the objectives of the project achieved?

The results of the project are best represented by the number of participants, ie ten thousand three hundred fifty pupils. This project has been running since 2005 and more and more primary schools get involved every year. (see Appendix 3)

9. Are there reports or documents available on the project? In print or on the Web? Please, give references to the most relevant ones.

Individual reports, financial plans, researches and presentations of the project can be found at the office of ŠKP Bratislava or on www.skpbratislava.sk

10. Please, write a one page description of the project:



Project

Mental welfare of children through sport

Motto:

“Sport teaches young people how to deal with feelings of success and failure in a short time span.”

Introduction:

Main goals of the project:

We aim to attract mainly the attention of children at schools- we wish to direct them towards doing sports on a regular basis and get involved in competitions. We



would like to create a system of regular confrontation at sports with attractive events to accompany this schedule.

- Historically, sport fulfils the role of developing a healthy physique as well as a balanced psychological state. The first ever sports (eg hunting and running) emerged out of the need to survive, but today people do sports to stay healthy and enjoy themselves. Even though these benefits listed are well-known, we still encounter an increasingly popular trend of young people looking for fun elsewhere, for example by seeking out drugs, alcohol or criminal offences. Sport and activity stays in the background.
- The media is also offering a rather biased view of the issue. Usually only the best athletes are promoted because of how much they earn. Only rarely do we find out how they became as good as they are today; how much time and effort they must have invested. Very little is written about Slovak champions and even less if anything at all is written about regional or school successes.
- Young people therefore idealize almost unachievable role models and when they come to realize that they will not ever approach the people their idols, they succumb to indifference and adopt a negative attitude. At times like those, the more easily achievable goals take priority and these are achieved by the very use of alcohol or drugs.
- Except for sport, it is also culture that helps nurture the mind of the individual. However, recently the most popular kind of culture has become the cliché “cheap” culture, the subtext of which implicitly creates a propaganda for violence, drugs and street gangs.
- We have been considering which children give in to drugs, alcohol, cigarettes and criminality. With all these children there was one common aspect- that of an unstable mind and distorted personality.

It is way too often that we encounter the words ‘alcohol,’ ‘drugs,’ ‘cigarettes,’ or ‘criminality’ in today’s society. It is our intention to suppress these addictions and instead bring children to regular sporting activities, offer them feelings of happiness, help them deal with feelings of success and failure as well as perceive the moral role of sport which is the concept of Fair Play which will be of priceless value in their future lives.

Even a minimal elimination of these problems and the achievement of mental balance and the feeling of happiness with children will be considered a success. The aim of the project is not only the support of the talented, but even the less talented individuals in such a way that the talented children will be offered the option of joining clubs where they could develop their talents, whereas the less talented might still be able to compete and do sports between individual schools.

Fair Play:

- to perceive the opponent as a partner
- to fight the opponent in accordance with the rules, abide by the rules
- to help the weaker team-mate



- not to ruin the game
- to resign unfair advantages
- to respect the decisions of the 'leaders'
- to respect and value the effort of all players
- to exercise restraint after a victory and to deal with losing a game

The targeted groups of the project:

- A. 1.-2. year of primary school (ball games- mainly dodge ball)
- B. a) 3.-4. year of primary school (ball games- mainly dodge ball)
b) 3.-4. year of primary school (ball games- mainly mini handball)
- C. 5.-6. year of primary school (ball games- mainly mini handball)
- D. 7.-8. year of primary school (ball games- mainly mini handball)
- E. 8.-9. year of primary school (ball games- mainly handball)

Structure of the project:

a) Dodge ball

- A: 1.-2. year of primary school- dodge ball tournament (mixed teams)
 - autumn tournament during the school year
 - spring tournament during the school year
- B: 3.-4. year of primary school- dodge ball (mixed teams)
 - autumn tournament during the school year
 - spring tournament during the school year

b) Mini handball

- C: 3.-4. year of primary school- mini handball (mixed teams)
 - 4x tournament during the school year
- D: 5.-6. year of primary school- mini handball (mixed teams)
 - 4x tournament during the school year
- E: 7.-8. year of primary school- mini handball (mixed teams)
 - 4x tournament during the school year

c) Handball

- F: 8.-9. year of primary school- mini handball, older students
 - 2 x tournament during the school year

The stages of the project:

Dodge ball:

- It is the easiest ball game and simultaneously the best preparation for other ball games such as basketball, volleyball or handball
 - the mixed team of girls and boys consists of twelve people
- I. stage: tournaments in dodge ball within the town and town districts
 - II. stage: methodical and organizational help on schools (the publishing of a rulebook) while organizing regular school tournaments - in terms of regions and districts



Mini handball:

- The great advantage of mini handball is that it is not spatially demanding which is ideal for the school gym environments of smaller dimensions
 - the mixed team consists of at least ten boys and girls, when four players plus one goal keeper play in one game
- I. stage: tournaments in mini handball within the town and the region
 - II. stage: methodical and organizational help on schools (publishing of a rulebook) while organizing regular school tournaments- in terms of regions and districts. Publishing of education books.
 - III. stage: a national contest

The results and the organization of the competitions:

Organization:

- the competitions are organized by one-day-long tournaments in the mornings during tuition time
- the competitions are open, which means that the schools that sign up do not have to attend all events, they can nominate their teams according to their resources and convenience
- the number of played matches within a year group is taken into consideration

Results:

- each tournament is assessed individually
- in terms of total scores, the main emphasis is on participation and that is why teams gain a certain amount of points for participating at individual tournaments- the points for their placement at the tournaments are added to these set participation points. Such allocation of points puts the repeated activity of teams above a possible one-time success.
- every category is assessed individually

Personal insurance policy:

- The system is organized by experienced sport managers
- The older students take initiative and organize the tournaments themselves- under the supervision of said managers thus developing their organizational skills
- Experienced coaches and players appear at the individual events and in that way they help methodologically not only to the teachers, but also to the students themselves

Refereeing:

- The referees for individual matches are students from the upper years and categories. In that way the idea of respect towards the decisions of peers is developing from an early age.



Accompanying aspects:

- In collaboration with the department of handling criminality, the work of the police is presented in terms of protection of rights.
- By inviting successful sportsmen (Olympic Champions, World and European Champions and medal holders) to individual events, the prestige of the events is boosted because of the possibility of gaining first-hand information about achieving success.
- Each tournament is overseen by significant persons of the sporting and social community. They appreciate children by medals, diplomas, cups and sweet gifts.
- The participants are presented with a set of IT technology by the partners of the project during breaks. The participants are also led to be able to navigate themselves in terms of social networks and are made aware of the potential dangers of overuse of technology.

Evaluation of the project by previous speakers

Organizer:

ŠPORTOVÝ KLUB POLÍCIE BRATISLAVA

Main marketing partner:

ŠKP ŠPORT spol.s.r.o.

Partners:

Univerzita Komenského v Bratislave - Fakulta telesnej výchovy a športu

37 Basic schools in Bratislava

UNITOP SR

Transpetrol, a.s.

Antalis, a.s.

Air Consulting, s.r.o.

ŠKP servis, s.r.o.

Gratex International, a.s.

eD´ system Slovakia, a.s.

Finances:

We derive financing from mainly our own resources from private sector. The expenses for premises, material equipment, referees etc. climb up to approximately 8800 Euro each year.