



WEST YORKSHIRE POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

14 JUNE 2019

Safer Communities Fund

1. Purpose

- 1.1 To provide Panel members with an update on the Safer Communities Fund (SCF) since its launch in February 2014.

2. Background

- 2.1 The Safer Communities Fund was launched to help voluntary, community groups, charities and partners make their communities safer and feel safer. Grants are awarded in line with the priorities set out in the Police and Crime plan. The Fund is financed from monies recovered by West Yorkshire Police under the Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA). The Act allows for the confiscation or recovery of the proceeds of crime from a criminal. When assets are confiscated, the government receives half of the proceeds and the other half is split equally between West Yorkshire Police the Crown Prosecution Service and the Courts. In Nov 2013 the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Chief Constable agreed to split the POCA West Yorkshire Police monies 50/50, the PCC's half provides funding for the Safer Communities Fund.
- 2.2 Legislation restricts how POCA money can be spent and the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner and West Yorkshire Police are required to report to the Home Office annually on the spend. The fund has previously run 15 successful Grant Rounds (GR's) and has supported **615 projects - £2,670,968.67**. GR16 closed on 24 May 2019 and GR17 will reopen on 7 October, close on 15 November midday with a further estimated £200k which will be awarded on 13 Feb 2020.
- 2.3 The fund opens twice per year with grants offered up to a maximum of £6k (increased from £5K from Grant 16).
- 2.4 The PCC frequently chooses to offer a themed grant round, this has been successfully delivered to tackle issues such as crime prevention, provide an equality or age focus in who the projects work with or to address specific priorities such as hate crime and more recently serious violent crime.
- 2.5 The fund is reviewed by the PCC along with the Independent Advisory Board on an annual basis.
- 2.6 Fund Objectives
- To put POCA money back into communities
 - Promote a simple, inclusive and transparent grant process
 - To provide grants which can make a difference and make communities safer and feel safer

2.7 Who can apply and what the Fund will/won't cover

The fund is open to Voluntary and Community Groups, small Charities and not-for-profit groups, National Charities working in West Yorkshire, West Yorkshire Local Authorities and Statutory Agencies including West Yorkshire Police. West Yorkshire Police employees need to ensure that their application has been reviewed by the appropriate Partnership Funding Officer to ensure that local delivery is in line with West Yorkshire Police objectives. They will also ensure that alternative funding options are identified if more appropriate. The OPCC Engagement Team work with all applicants, particularly community groups to support them in the application process.

2.8 The fund does not support: general appeals, funding for longer than twelve months, projects taking place outside West Yorkshire, pure academic research, educational bursaries, travel projects, individuals, food for foodbanks, refreshments including food and/or beverages, work that forms part of a statutory requirement, the replacement of statutory funding or retrospective grants. Long term capital projects or short term capital projects over £6k.

2.9 Applications for the same project, but which aim to cover more than one district must be submitted under one application and successful applicants may only have one project running at a time. WYP, Local Authorities and other large organisations are allowed more than one successful project, but departments, sections or teams within those organisations are not.

2.10 Applications may be subject to special conditions if it is deemed necessary. The details of any special conditions are agreed prior to the offer of a grant and have been used successfully to enhance the value of particular projects, as an example when a themed round to target tackling radicalisation was awarded all projects were asked to link in with Local Authority and Police partners delivering in the same area of work.

2.11 Details on the SCF process can be found at Appendix A.

3. Safer Communities Fund Case studies

3.1 Below are a series of case studies, one from each district taken from GR 13-15 which have been chosen to highlight the breadth of projects funded.

Delivering: Throughout West Yorkshire Organisation: Embrace CVOC (Child Victims of Crime)	Focus: Young victims Awarded: £4950.00
<p>Embrace CVOC is the only UK children’s charity focusing solely on supporting young victims of life-changing crime and their families. The organisation accepts around 130 referrals from West Yorkshire Police every year and have supported over 1000 young victims from West Yorkshire to date. They provide a range of practical, emotional and specialist support for young victims up to the age of 18. Emotional support can be one-to-one counselling or Family Focused Therapy to include other family members as well as specialist support through their trained ISVAs (Independent Sexual Violence Advisers) or in signposting to other, specialist support agencies.</p> <p>Project outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the most vulnerable young people are given access to the most appropriate support when they need it. • Offer a single, local point of contact, with the ability to make decisions and take action • Contribute to the work of our West Yorkshire-based Young Victims’ Care Officer in delivering tailored interventions for young victims and their families • Directly support 18 young victims of crime and their families in whichever way is most appropriate for them, with no waiting lists • Support the growth of Embrace CVOC, building more partnerships and referral routes across West Yorkshire and becoming established as the ‘go to’ provider of free, confidential support for young victims and witnesses of crime. <p>The grant allowed them to support 18 families with practical and emotional support for 'Immediate Need'.</p>	

Delivering: Bradford District	Focus: Victims of Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery
Organisation: Hope For Justice	Awarded: £5000.00
<p>Hope for Justice exists to bring an end to modern slavery by rescuing victims, restoring lives, and reforming society. In the past three years, Hope for Justice has rescued 350 victims from modern slavery, 7% of which were children. We advocate directly on issues of housing, health, employment and welfare issues to ensure victims receive the help and support they need.</p> <p>Project outcomes: Provide a voice for 10 victims and opportunities that would otherwise be inaccessible to them, to empower them to rebuild their lives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate accommodation and local support. We liaise with housing providers, advocate for victims to be housed or, in partnership with a housing lawyer, challenge negative decisions. • Working closely with partner agencies we will help victims to get back into work, training and education. • Freedom from the consequences of identity theft, debts and criminal offences from within slavery • Access to mental and physical health services. We will advocate to the appropriate agencies on behalf of victims to obtain the assessments and support needed to recover from the trauma experienced. • Supported referrals for immigration and compensation. • Victims will have the confidence and stability to be prosecution witnesses. • Negative decisions will be challenged and public law advice received. <p>This funded project consists of three main stages; Housing and welfare assistance, prosecution witness support and community integration and employability. The victims will have appropriate housing sourced for them when coming out of safe-houses, ensure survivors are well supported as witnesses through criminal and civil proceedings and ensure their voice is heard. Participants will also learn English to ensure they can integrate into British society.</p>	

Delivering Kirklees District – Ashbrow	Focus: Young People
Organisation: Conflict Resolutions	Awarded: £5000.00
<p>Conflict Resolutions works with young people to address and tackle a wide range of issues in schools including gangs (violence and activity), post code wars and its impact on community cohesion, social media awareness, cultural diversity training, respect and attitudes, life and social skills, and resolving conflict. Since the project started they have engaged, supported and mentored over 200 young people and their parents.</p> <p>Project outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change the negative mind set of our young people, engaging with them and encouraging them to make positive impacts in the community and that they have the potential to be and achieve anything in life. • Make the community feel safer by providing support, mentoring and early intervention where other council and voluntary services are no longer active or in operation. • Improving and encouraging better relationships with the local police, reducing levels of crime and anti-social behaviour and pointing them in the direction of alternatives and positive career paths. • Make them aware of their actions and the negativity of peer pressure. <p>The project will work in education settings allowing tutors and teachers to also learn and gain confidence to challenge these issues. The grant will fund 3 project workers for 100 hours as well as resources, room hire and a contribution to a Youth Crime Conference. The project will take preventative measures at an early intervention stage, changing the at risk mind-set of the young people from a negative to a positive one</p>	

Delivering: Leeds District - Bramley, Stanningley and Armley	Focus: Young People
Organisation: Barca-Leeds	Awarded: £4871.50
<p>Barca-Leeds is an established registered charity that has been delivering services to some of the most vulnerable in the West Leeds community for over 23 years. Our main aim is to support those we work with and enable them to improve sustained life outcomes.</p>	

Project outcomes:
 Domestic violence poses a serious threat to children's emotional, psychological, and physical well-being and it can impact upon all areas of children's lives, including, health, education, the development of relationships, recreation and social activities. Therefore, our service interventions will aim to create an environment where children feel safe to share their stories and feel heard in order to improve their:

a) Emotional and psychological wellbeing by:

- learning how to identify and express their emotions, identifying what makes them feel scared or angry or any other upsetting feelings and learn health strategies to manage feelings,
- improving self-esteem and confidence.

b) Physical well-being and behaviour by:

- reducing the risk of self-harm,
- learning how to keep themselves safe by developing safety plans,
- improving concentration,
- improving school attendance,
- improving their behaviour by finding alternatives to responding to violence and aggression – reducing ASB.

c) Social interactions by:

- encouraging healthy relationships,
- reducing social isolation.

The grant will support their AWARE Project which will support children and young people who are impacted by Domestic Violence. They will offer a range of interventions such as group work and one-to-one support in the community who are struggling to manage their feelings and emotions or other indicators that show a need for additional support; nonattendance at school or engaging in risky behaviours. Each child receives personal assessment which allows their needs to be catered for. Their project aims to make the community safer by working with vulnerable children to improve emotional well-being, reduce ASB and reduce the chance of them becoming perpetrators in the future.

Delivering: Calderdale District	Focus: Drugs and Alcohol
Organisation: Alpha House Calderdale	Awarded: £5000.00

Alpha House is a specialist supported housing scheme for forensic mental health which also provides a comprehensive recovery programme for those with a history of offending compounded by substance misuse. They work with a range of partners in the criminal justice system, mental health professionals and statutory housing organisations to provide residential and non-residential pre-detox programmes, abstinence programmes, as well as one to one tutoring and vocational programmes, schemes and work experience opportunities. Alpha House works in partnership with probation, the police prolific offender team, prisons and CRC's but due to stretched resources planned releases which give partners time to plan appropriately are becoming rare.

Project outcomes:

- Address the disproportionate amount of men with mental health issues in our prisons today due to the lack of appropriate services to help them to stay out of prison.
- We will house/help/treat, 30 men a year alongside our other clients; offenders who are not in this target group. Whilst most FMH services have focused on cessation of drugs/alcohol use and re-offending as a success indicator, we will focus on further outcomes using Justice Star Outcomes Measurements. These include; being able to progress from our specialist unit into one of our community properties, and then into their own tenancy with support. To gain independence through, managing strong feelings, an improvement in domestic circumstances and then progressing into volunteering, training, education and work. Gaining and maintaining self-efficacy and independence is our main aim for our service users and residents.

The grant contributed to the costs of providing out of hours staff available until 9pm to induct someone collected from prison at 6pm. When staff aren't available to provide immediate support upon release the risk of reoffending or accessing drugs are much higher.

Delivering: Wakefield District – Wakefield North Organisation: iSpace5 CIC	Focus: Young People Awarded: £5000.00
<p>iSpace5 works with young people aged 8-24 years, their families and the local community to allow them to realise their ambitions and fulfil their potential. They deliver a wide range of interventions which have developed to reduce crime and antisocial behaviour, alcohol and substance misuse, raise confidence and ensure young people know how to keep safe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals will achieve goals, feel motivated, develop a 'can do' attitude, increasing self-esteem, self-worth and greater confidence in one's ability. Enabling individuals from challenging backgrounds to see a better future, take positive risks and learn from past experiences/thoughts/beliefs. • Individuals will have established themselves within a social group, learnt to communicate, share, and follow rules, as well as showing commitment and determination. Problems will be solved as they arise, developing new skills and team work. Sessions will allow for self-reflection, to focus on positive qualities/strength whilst recognising their own barriers. • Individuals will be empowered to have goals, steering them away from negative behaviours ie; crime, ASB and becoming NEET, whilst raising attainment and improving attitudes and attendance within school. Therefore impacting on the wider community as it will contribute to a reduction in exclusions, unemployment, crime ASB, and a sense of pride in themselves and their community. <p>The grant contributed towards the 'ELITE programme' which aims to provide young people who are at risk of exclusion with the opportunity for self-development. It is a specific group work programme aimed to support young people to manage their emotions. The aim is to focus on characteristics and essential life skills through looking at attitudes, skills and behaviours such as self-control, confidence, social skills, motivation and resilience that are thought to underpin success in school and beyond. These skills will support those who have been excluded to be resilient to life's setbacks.</p>	

4. Financial Management

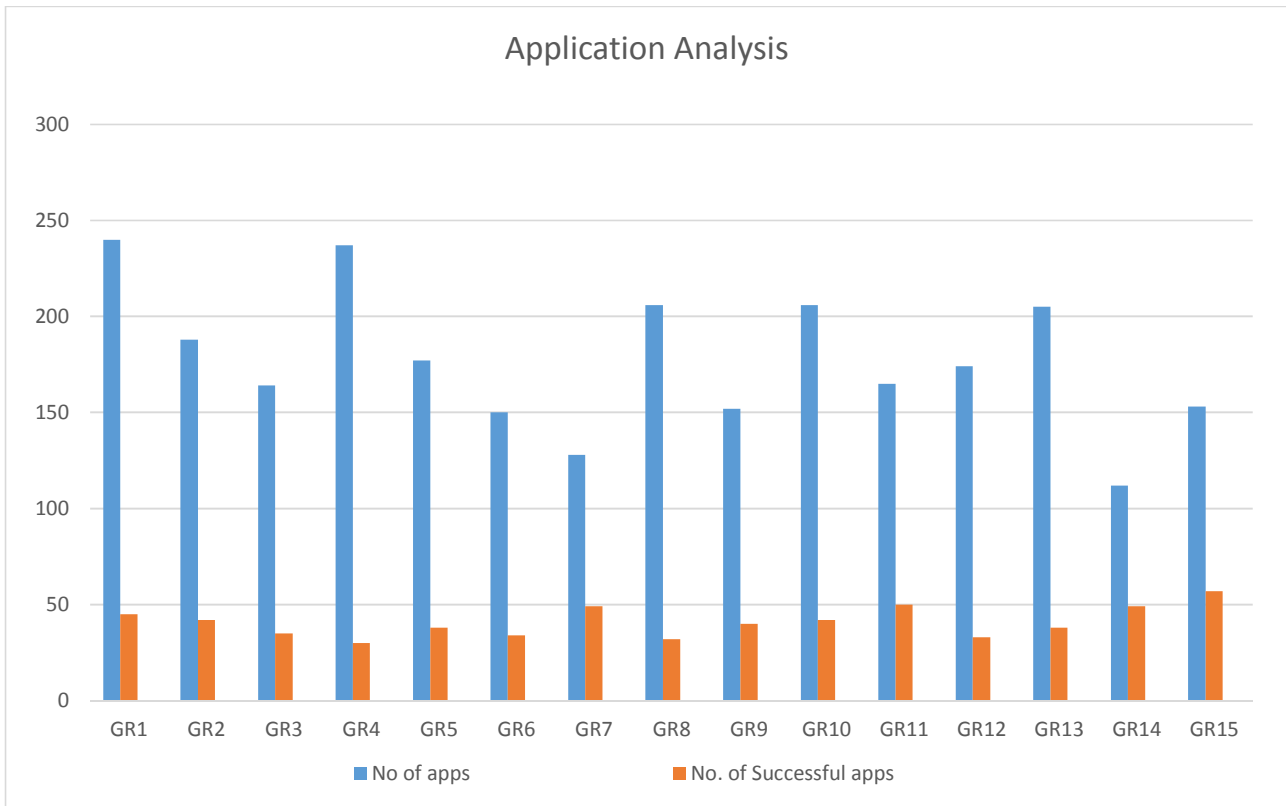
4.1 POCA monies are paid into the OPCC budget on a quarterly basis and the fund amounts are informed by WYP economic crime. The amount set each round is informed by the balance or expected balance at the date grants will be awarded, this currently allows for an estimated 200k per grant round. Applicants have set Terms and Conditions which also provides for accountability and scrutiny, they sign this on submission of their application to the fund.

4.2 Underspend/recovery

4.3 At the end of delivery and as part of the fund evaluation applicants are expected to return any underspend, applicants who breach any of the terms and conditions of the grant must return the grant in full and on rare occasions a few projects have paid monies back as they been unable to deliver. Since the fund began just under £49,000 has been returned. Applicants are required to keep receipts and may be audited, the SCF process has also been reviewed by the OPCC Head of Commissioning.

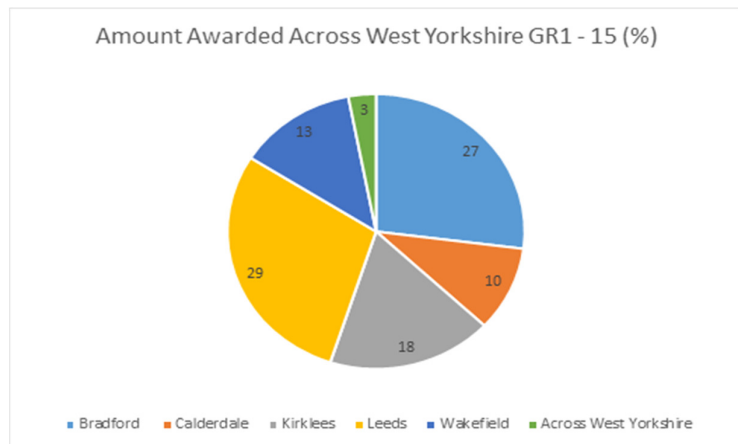
5. Fund Performance

5.1 The following chart demonstrates the demand for the fund which is hugely oversubscribed each grant round, OPCC Engagement work hard to signpost other funding, offer support to all applicants and manage relationships with unsuccessful applicants.

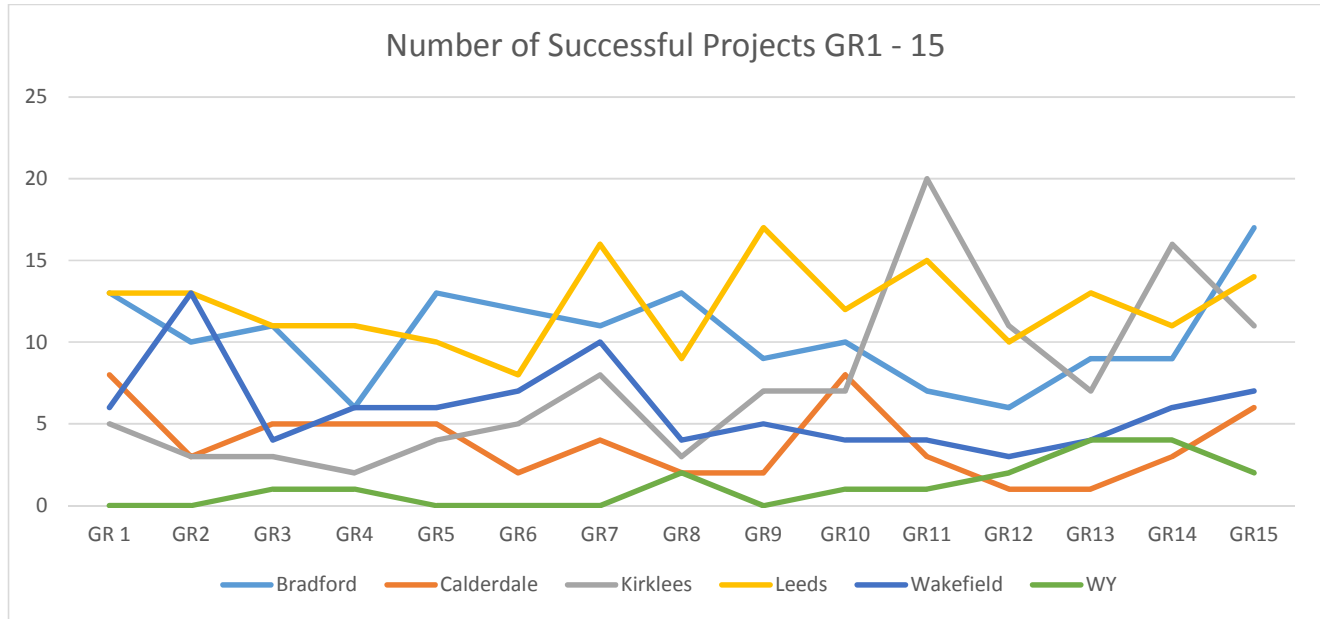


5.2 Over the life of the fund Leeds and Bradford districts have traditionally had more successful projects than Kirklees, Wakefield and Calderdale, this information is reviewed each grant round and is in line pro rata with the numbers of applications received from those districts. Kirklees have worked hard over the last two years to increase the number of applications into the fund and this has meant the number of successful applications have also increased. The OPCC continues to work closely with Calderdale and Wakefield district CSPs, third sector colleagues and NPTs to increase the number and spread of applications from all districts. The below chart highlights spend in each district since the fund launched.

District	Amount (£)	%
Bradford	723,387.96	27
Calderdale	259,584.12	10
Kirklees	488,029.01	18
Leeds	781,037.00	29
Wakefield	336,720.03	13
Across West Yorkshire	82,048.54	3



This chart shows the number of successful projects per district in comparison to previous grant rounds.



6. OPCC Fund Support

6.1 The Engagement Team support the fund process, the board and support applicants in a variety of ways including answering any queries via a dedicated email address, over the phone or in person. They regularly promote the fund including delivering presentations to interested groups and at community forums and attend funding fairs across West Yorkshire to provide specific support and advice. The Team have also responded to specific requests from the CSP which have included one to one surgery style appointments with unsuccessful and perspective applicants.

7. Project Evaluation

7.1 In addition to project evaluation all projects are aware that they must agree to the PCC or their representative to undertake a visit to see how the grant is being used. Evaluation/finance forms must also be completed and returned to the OPCC 12 months from their grant being awarded.

7.2 Projects are required to complete an evaluation which includes gathering qualitative data about how their project has worked, what barriers they've faced or achievements they have made, as well as any feedback the OPCC can take on board about the improving the process. The applicant also completes a financial evaluation which asks them to evidence spend against their projected budget from their original application form. Receipts are submitted at this stage.

7.3 The Engagement Team review each application form. The majority of projects have operated as planned and some projects have had time extensions or minor project changes approved throughout their 12 month period, which is factored in; evaluations would be delayed until their project is completed, or budget changes noted.

7.4 Some evaluation forms are submitted which can highlight some areas for discussion with the applicants including changes to budgets which hadn't been pre-approved. A small number of applicants had made errors in spend on items such as refreshments which weren't eligible to be covered and have paid that aspect of their grant back.

7.5 Once project evaluations are accepted, the applicant is eligible to reapply for another project in the next grant round. Any organisation with an outstanding evaluation form would be ineligible to reapply until it was received and approved.

8. Publicity and Media Interest

- 8.1 Each Safer Communities Fund grant round is promoted to the media through two separate press releases. One release is issued when the fund opens for applications and the second release following the awards evening.
- 8.2 The standard process has evolved over time to keep the fund relevant. Initially the very fact the fund existed was enough for local and national media to run the story. However we are now 16 grant rounds in, covering over 5 years, so we focus on making the releases have a local or topical angle. For instance for the grant round 15 awards evening we highlighted a project from each of the districts and got a quote from each organisation. This works to make the story relevant for the local media.
- 8.3 The press releases are supported by being featured in the newsletter and with consistent social media messaging on Twitter and Facebook. We also use images and videos from previous award evenings to further raise awareness.
- 8.4 Beyond the main releases we issue more local releases highlighting the fund in general and the work of some of the recipients. These are usually based off the back of visits from the PCC and are sent to select media that operate in the local area the project is from:
- The Safer Communities Fund featured in 2 series of the BBC's 'Ill Gotten Gains' daytime TV programme. The PCC was interviewed on both series' and local projects were featured.
 - The Fund has appeared on both ITV Calendar and BBC Look North a number of times.
 - The Fund often features in local media such as Leeds TV (previously Made in Leeds TV), the Yorkshire Post, Yorkshire Evening Post, Huddersfield Examiner, Bradford T and A, Radio Aire, BCB Radio and Ridings FM.
 - Posts about the fund are very popular on social media.
 - The Safer Communities Fund webpages on the PCC's website are some of the most frequented pages.

9. Safer Community Fund Impact

- 9.1 The online application process allows for data analysis to quantify how the Safer Communities Fund is spent so that we are able to monitor where the successful projects are delivering the outcomes and priorities they are addressing and also how many people are impacted.
- 9.2 It is important to note the previous pro rata comments in that more applications are received from applicants delivering projects in Leeds, Bradford and Kirklees than in Wakefield and Calderdale.
- 9.3 Appendices B to D provide more detailed information about how the fund has been spent: Appendix B covers GR 1-6, Appendix C is an update and aligns data GR1-9. The latest document Appendix D GR10-15 is considered separately as it reflects key changes to the Police and Crime Plan outcomes, priorities and NPT boundary changes.

When reviewing all we can say:

- **That over the course of the fund (GR1-15) all 129 wards in West Yorkshire have benefitted and are still benefitting including projects which are delivering across West Yorkshire.**
- **76% of all the wards in West Yorkshire have or have (GR10-15) had a specific project in their area.**
- **Based on the most recent update, 62 projects covered whole district areas, and a further 15 projects cover the whole of West Yorkshire. These projects received grants totalling £332,000.**
- **The share of current projects funded shows the top three funded districts have changed: Leeds 28% compared with 29%, Kirklees 27% compared with 18% and Bradford 21% compared with 27%.**

- **Current wards which have had the highest monies awarded within the districts were: Armley – Leeds, Manningham – Bradford, Newsome – Kirklees, Wakefield North - Wakefield and Park - Calderdale**
- **The current focus (GR10-15) of the projects are tackling crime and ASB and safeguarding vulnerable people compared with the previous outcomes and priorities of reducing crime and reoffending, tackling ASB and supporting victims and witnesses.**
- **Currently 536 projects have been funded specifically to tackle crime and ASB - a total spend of just under 1m.**
- **The top five NPT areas are in areas of need and/or deprivation.**
- **The top current five priorities addressed by SCF are: Community Cohesion 54%, Mental Health 32%, Drug and Alcohol Misuse 25%, Domestic Abuse 22% and Hate Crime 16% and shows there has been an increase in projects which include tackling Hate Crime and Mental Health since the fund began.**
- **Whist overall Leeds and Bradford account for the greatest share of SCF spend we have seen an increase in successful applications from Kirklees in GR10 -15.**
- **Huddersfield is the current leading district in terms of spend (£326,513) and is also the leading NPT area in terms of people impacted by the fund.**
- **Projects to tackle serious and violent crime have increased in GR13-15.**
- **There has been an increase in more focused projects which work with smaller numbers.**

10. Challenges and Fund benefits

- 10.1 Sadly not all projects which are awarded funding can complete the work they set out to achieve based on what they have set out to do, within the timeframe allocated this can be for a number of reasons. On this basis where appropriate project extensions can be approved. There are currently 6 current projects with extensions.
- 10.2 SCF has a robust and transparent process and is subject to regular challenge.
- 10.3 The fund assists the PCC in engaging with communities and has brought together community groups and service providers across the county, some of whom are engaging with the PCC and local police for the first time. The fund is not just about money it is about identifying, understanding and engaging with those groups who are working with our communities not only during the delivery of their projects, but also long after the expiration of their grant.
- 10.4 The fund allows local communities working in partnership with local authorities, community partners or the police to address local problems. Those groups who raise issues through the OPCC casework team are encouraged to work with WYP and partners on solutions and when funding is required signposted to SCF.
- 10.5 The PCC can demonstrate locally and nationally his investment through the fund on key priority areas such as serious and violent crime.
- 10.6 Other PCCs have followed suit with similar schemes.

11. Next Steps / Future Work

- 11.1 The OPCC will continue to work with districts to ensure applications are received from areas of need across West Yorkshire.
- 11.2. The PCC will continue to review the performance of the fund on an annual basis and will continue to assess its impact across West Yorkshire, the fund assists the PCC in engaging with communities with this in mind the application process has been refined so it is easier for people to apply and re-apply, and applicants continue to receive support ensuring that any group within West Yorkshire has access to the funding.

- 11.3 The fund continues to compliment other PCC funding pots and the commissioning of key services.
- 11.4 Police and Crime Panel members' support to the PCC would be greatly appreciated in promoting the fund in districts and across West Yorkshire.

A summary of the projects from each of the grant rounds and the police and crime plan priority/priorities they meet can be found by following this link www.westyorkshire-pcc.gov.uk/safer-communities-fund.aspx. Case studies and videos for some of the projects can also be found by following the link.

Safer Communities Fund (SCF) Process

SCF in an online application process, however applicants can submit via a word document emailed when preferred. On average applicants have 4-5 weeks to complete the application and during that time they can seek support and advice from the OPCC. When the fund closes, applications are initially reviewed by the Engagement Manager and Engagement Officer to ensure they meet the fund criteria, they are also checked for accuracy. Applications which do not meet the criteria, are inaccurate or fail to provide sufficient information for the board to score fail to move on to the next stage of the process.

The SCF Independent Advisory Board consider applications to the fund, the board is made up from one representative from each of the five Community Safety Partnerships (CSP) appointed by the CSP. The board also allows for up to 5 Community based colleagues.

The OPCC representative Chairs the meeting but does not score applications. Membership of the board is voluntary, and board members are required to be over 18 years of age. Meeting dates are agreed in advance as per the annual grants calendar and board members are required to attend all board meetings having reviewed the full set of applications. The commitment of a board member is required for every grant round and includes, independent and confidential scoring of submitted applications as per the guidance provided over a 4 – 5 week period and attendance at Board Meetings to discuss their scores and the applications. New board members have a training session and are provided with scoring guidance. Board meetings have a terms of reference and members are required to quantify the score recorded. Board Members are sent an email with log on details so they can review applications online, they will also be sent a spreadsheet which will allow them to input a score although some members prefer to do this via hard copy.

At the board meeting members are presented with a spreadsheet showing individual application scores. The average score of all members will determine the ranking order of projects. The spreadsheet will also show the amount of POCA money to be allocated and the potential number of projects which could receive funding. Board members will then discuss applications where individual scores vary greatly. Changes may be discussed at the board meeting which will result in an amended ranking which when fully agreed by the board is submitted to the PCC as a final recommendation. CSP board members are instrumental in providing local knowledge and information about what already exists within the district and what is needed to meet local needs and priorities as well as those defined in the Police and Crime Plan. Community board members bring a much needed reality check informed by their community perspective.

After the Board meeting the OPCC will present the recommendation of the board to the PCC who will consider the recommendations, and consider any other key factors such as other PCC funding or commissioning. There is then a final check with West Yorkshire Police Departments or districts prior to confirmation of successful applicants, this check offers information around further risk or benefits for example a project working with children affected by crime would be referred to safeguarding. The OPCC will contact the board with the PCC's final decision and then contact all applicants via email about the outcome of their application.

Successful applicants are invited to an awards ceremony which allows for networking. The events have provided great opportunities for sharing best practice and partnership working, funding is generally provided within 4 weeks of the awards date. Successful applicants are required to complete an evaluation form when their grant is completed which is no later than 1 year from when funding is received.

OPCC Engagement maintain contact with applicants throughout the term of the project, this often includes discussions about how the project is going and to arrange visits to talk to service users where appropriate; this offers a stream of new opportunities for the PCC and engagement team often with those who are traditionally more difficult to hear from. Unsuccessful applicants are notified, and also receive information about the demand on the fund and they are also encouraged to ask for feedback. Feedback is provided by OPCC Engagement based on: the initial OPCC review of application, board members scores and feedback from further board member discussion. Where possible applicants are advised on particular negative aspects which impacted their overall score which often includes, failure to demonstrate they met the priorities, poor value for money or specific/general lack of information which allows the board to score higher.

ANALYSIS

SUBJECT: SAFER COMMUNITIES FUND

DATE: 13/01/16

SAFER COMMUNITIES FUND

This report has been compiled to provide an indication as to how the grants from the SCF have been utilised across West Yorkshire since its inception. It has been created using mapping software based on the information provided by the successful projects regarding which wards they deliver their work in. This report covers grant rounds one to six, inclusive and is updated periodically to ensure the fund is being used in the most appropriate way.

SCF currently opens three times a year and welcomes applications up to £5,000, per project. Since its launch, to date a total of 226 groups have benefited from £1,016,122.

THE ANALYSIS

Of the 226 projects funded, 189 have been mapped as part of this analysis, the rest were excluded for various reasons, for example some projects deliver across all of West Yorkshire as a whole, or some such as radio stations may impact on hundreds of thousands of people so including these would not result in meaningful analysis of the geographical spread. For context, the below table briefly breaks down what this analysis includes and what it doesn't. It is also worth highlighting that in a separate exercise all successful projects are evaluated half way through and at the end of their delivery stage.

	All	Included in this analysis
Number of projects funded	226	189
Amount funded	£1,019,936.59	£831,089.47
Number of people impacted*	564,337	74,525

* This information was not available for projects funded in grant round 1, similarly not all projects could provide an accurate estimation due to the nature of their work. 164 projects did provide this information, 143 of which could be mapped.

NUMBER OF PROJECTS

As mentioned above, 189 projects funded by the SCF could be mapped as part of this analysis which equates to 84% of all projects funded since the SCF was established. The below table shows how these are spread across the districts whilst the map shows the spread across the Partnership Working Areas¹ (PWAs).

DISTRICT	PROJECTS	%
Bradford	60	31.7%
Calderdale	21	11.1%
Kirklees	18	9.6%
Leeds	54	28.6%
Wakefield	36	19.0%

PEOPLE IMPACTED

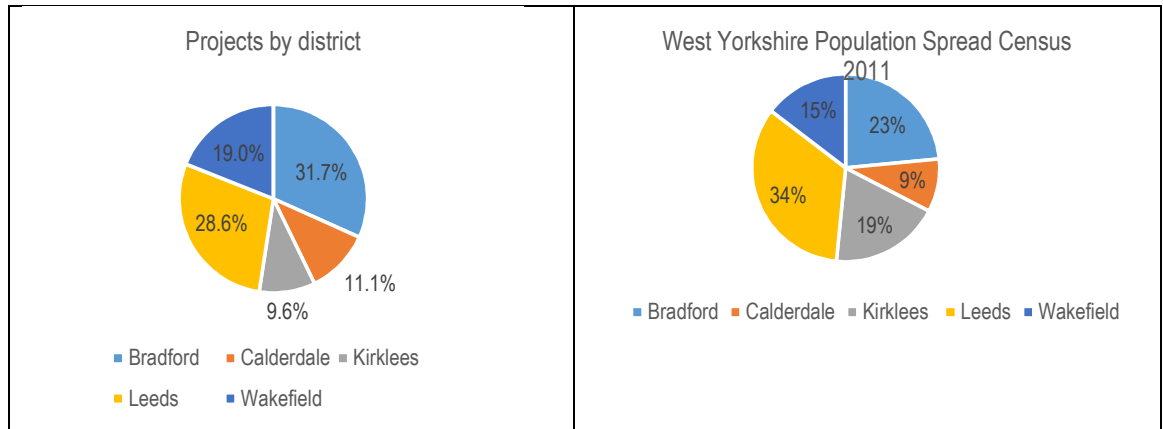
All of the projects except those funded in grant round one, were asked to provide an estimate of how many people their project would impact. Although the varying nature of the projects limits the level of comparative analysis that can be done on this, it does provide us with an indication as to how many people the SCF is reaching and where. In total, 164 projects provided this information of which 143 could be mapped which combined benefitted 74,525 people. On average (of the 143 projects which could be mapped), 521 people are impacted by each project, and if a cost were to be attributed it would cost the SCF around £8 per

¹ PWAs are sometimes referred to as SNTs and replaced NPTs in April 2014.

person impacted in West Yorkshire. All in all, 3.4% of the general population of West Yorkshire have directly benefitted from the projects supported by the SCF included in this mapping analysis, in reality the percentage is likely to be much higher as this only includes the projects which could provide this information and be mapped.

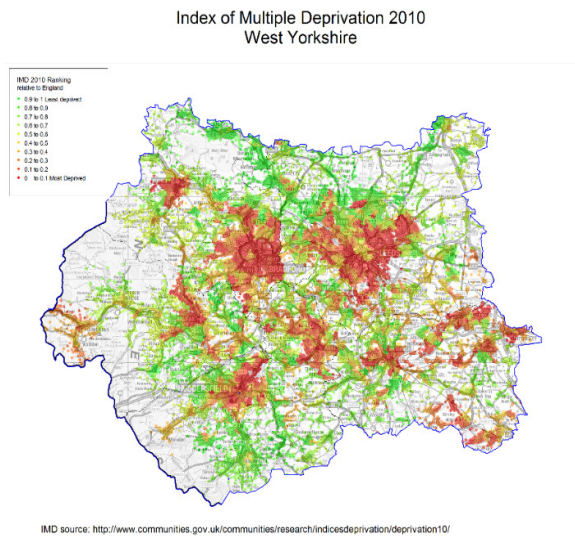
POPULATION SPREAD AND GEOGRAPHICAL FACTORS

It has been mentioned before that the statistics presented in this report must be viewed in the context of the wider West Yorkshire population. The two below pie charts show the correlation between the number of funded projects and the populations by district.



Furthermore the below graph maps the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) across West Yorkshire. There is a correlation between the where the money is being spent and where there are higher levels of deprivation. This is encouraging as it suggests that we are supporting projects where they are needed most.

Crime rates across West Yorkshire are another indicator of need/demand; although there are obviously exceptions to the rule, in general the PWAs that have the highest number of projects working within them, also have the higher total crime rates. When the crime rates² of top and bottom 10 PWAs³ by amount given (listed above), the top 10 average at 80.3 crimes per 1000 whilst the bottom 10 average at 54.6 crimes per 1000. Ultimately this is only an indication, however the fact that the crime rate in the areas awarded the most is 26% higher than in the areas awarded the least is encouraging.



PROJECTS PER PRIORITY

² Crime rates are taken from 12 months to October 2015 (West Yorkshire Police)

³ This does not include data from Leeds City or Bradford City wards due to the fact that crime rates in city wards are often an unreliable indication given the transient populations vs. the actual number of residents.

The projects can be categorised into four priorities relating to the Police and Crime Plan; reducing crime and reoffending, anti-social behaviour (ASB), supporting victims and witnesses and local, regional and national threats. The below table shows the proportion of projects in each category per district, however it should be noted that this data is taken from their primary priority and most projects focus on more than one area. It is worth noting that had all the priorities given been counted, supporting victims and witnesses would have ranked much higher as many of the projects are primarily concerned with a certain crime type or issue, with a sub-focus on supporting the victims and witnesses which are affected.

District	Crime	ASB	Victims	Threats
Bradford	21.7%	7.4%	1.6%	1.1%
Calderdale	6.9%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Kirklees	4.2%	3.2%	2.1%	0.0%
Leeds	15.9%	4.2%	6.3%	2.1%
Wakefield	11.1%	6.3%	1.6%	0.0%
TOTAL	59.8%	25.4%	11.6%	3.2%

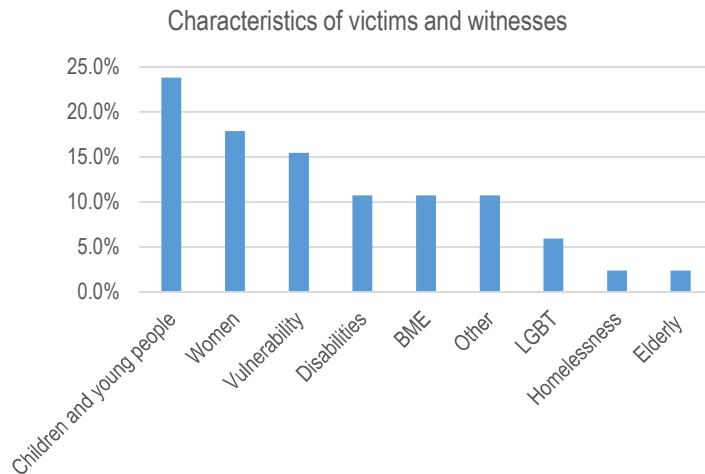
PROJECT CORE

Of the 189 projects which were initially mapped, 169 were able to be categorised according to up to three narrower core areas shown in the table below. Additional information has been provided for the top three.

Core	Number of projects stating this was a core focus	% of projects stating this was a core focus	Amount awarded to projects with this core
ASB	107	41.8%	£459,355
Victims & Witnesses	50	19.5%	£160,064
Drugs & Alcohol	21	8.2%	£101,804
Hate Crime	17	6.6%	
CSE	13	5.1%	
Domestic Abuse	11	4.3%	
Sexual Violence	10	3.9%	
Forced marriage and HBV	6	2.3%	
Mental Health	5	2.0%	
FGM	4	1.6%	
Human trafficking	3	1.2%	
Serious acquisitive crime	3	1.2%	
Anti - radicalisation	3	1.2%	
Fear of Crime	3	1.2%	

From this it is clear that ASB is the most common core focus of the projects mapped with 42%. Given that victims and witnesses was also selected for the primary focus of many projects (as detailed above). Some further analysis has been carried out into the characteristics of the victims and witnesses being supported by the mapped projects.

This graph reflects “type of victim or witness” which are supported by the mapped projects. The information has been provided by each project and many have given multiple victims which they support. In this instance the first three answers have been given. Children and young people are the most common followed by women; it is worth noting that many projects listed women and children (for the purpose of this analysis these were broken down into two categories). Similarly some projects focussed on supporting those with mental health issues however the numbers were relatively small and so these have been incorporated into disabled people. The “other” category included males, domestic abuse victims, refugee and asylum seekers and students.



FINDINGS

- All of the 129 wards in the West Yorkshire area have benefitted from project(s) funded by the SCF.
- The most common focuses of the projects were reducing crime and reoffending, ASB and supporting victims and witnesses.
- In general, there is a correlation between where the SCF projects are working and where the demand is greatest based on deprivation and crime indicators.
- Of those victims and witnesses being supported, the majority are children and young people, and women. There are the same amount of projects focussed on disabled people, LGBT, and BME 11%.
- There has been an increase in projects focussed on supporting vulnerable victims since the last analysis was carried out, from 9% to 15%.
- If a cost were to be attributed per person impacted by the SCF in West Yorkshire, it would equate to £8.

ANALYSIS

SUBJECT: SAFER COMMUNITIES FUND

DISTRIBUTION TO: Police and Crime Commissioner

DATE: 20/01/17

**CONTEXT**

This report has been compiled to provide an indication as to how the grants from the Safer Communities Fund (SCF) have been utilised across West Yorkshire since its inception in February 2014. It is used to inform the PCC on how the money granted to projects is being utilised across West Yorkshire. This document includes analysis across the first 9 grant rounds and will be updated periodically to evidence the impact of the spend.

THE ANALYSIS

To date, the Safer Communities Fund has supported 347 projects since its start which deliver against the PCC's Police and Crime Plan in all of the wards in West Yorkshire. Of the 347 projects funded, 306 have been mapped as part of this analysis, the rest were omitted for various reasons, for example some projects deliver across all of West Yorkshire as a whole, or some such as radio stations may impact on hundreds of thousands of people so including these would not result in meaningful analysis of the geographical spread.

The mapping analysis is predominately carried out around three elements:

- Number of projects funded
- Amount of money provided
- Number of people impacted by the work of these projects.

We also carry out thematic analysis into the key priorities and the core focus of these projects to identify any gaps. For context, the below table briefly breaks down what this analysis includes and what it doesn't.

	All	Included in this analysis
Number of projects funded	347	306
Amount funded	£1,527,409	£1,320,381
Number of people impacted*	622,039	131,077

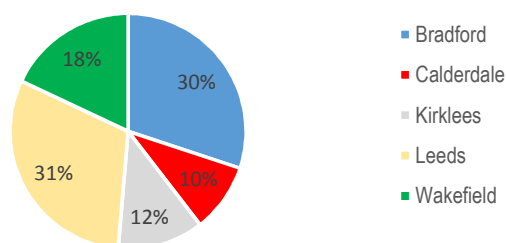
* This information was not available for projects funded in grant round 1, similarly not all projects could provide an accurate estimation due to the nature of their work. 284 projects did provide this information, 261 of which could be mapped.

NUMBER OF PROJECTS

As mentioned above, 306 projects funded by the SCF could be mapped as part of this analysis which equates to 88% of all projects funded since the SCF was established. The below table shows how these are spread across the districts.

DISTRICT	PROJECTS	%
Bradford	92	30.1%
Calderdale	29	9.5%
Kirklees	36	11.8%
Leeds	94	30.7%
Wakefield	55	18.0%

Number of projects across West Yorkshire



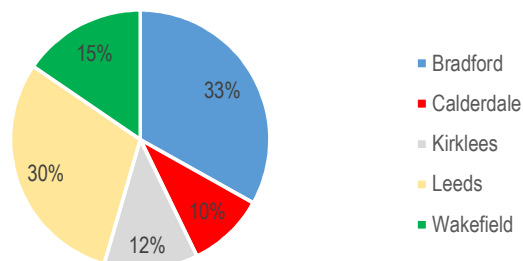
It is clear that Calderdale and Kirklees have fewer projects delivering within them with around 10% of the total each, whilst Leeds and Bradford are almost equal with the highest number of projects delivering within them. However it is important to note that this is only one measure of how the SCF has been utilised across West Yorkshire. This report will provide information as to the amount of money that has been awarded and the focus of the projects as well as providing contextual information relating to the population spread across this area.

AMOUNTS AWARDED

Since it started, the SCF has allocated over £1.5million to projects across West Yorkshire, and the projects included in this mapping analysis have been given a total of £1.3million. The smallest amount allocated to a single project was £232 and the largest was £8,000. The PWA area to receive the least amount of funding was Valley North in Calderdale which benefitted from £3,761 equating to 0.3% of the total mapped funds. Bradford East PWA benefitted the most financially with £143,236 or 10.8% of all funds. There are 36 PWAs in West Yorkshire had the money been provided equally across all 36 PWAs each would have benefitted from approximately £36,500 funding, as it stands there are 20 PWAs which fall below this threshold and 16 above it.

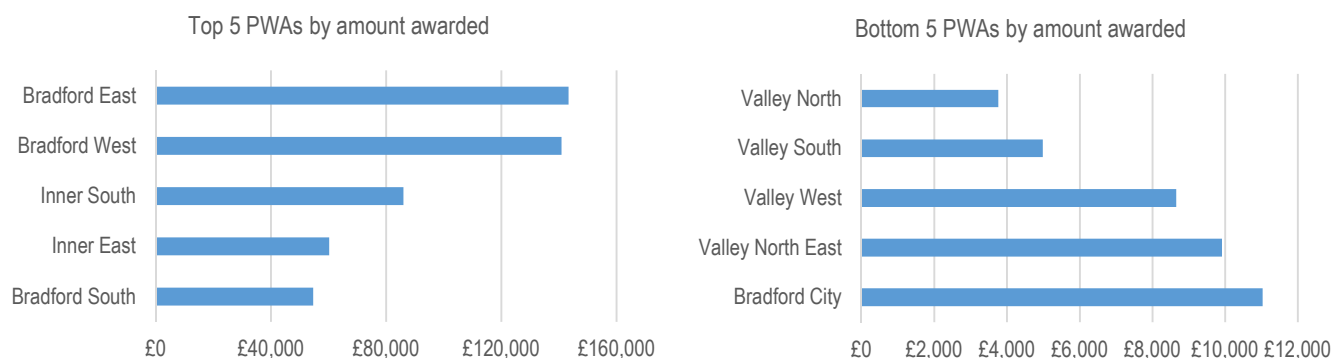
Amount awarded across West Yorkshire

DISTRICT	AMOUNT	%
Bradford	£437,367.97	33.1%
Calderdale	£127,714.26	9.7%
Kirklees	£154,465.25	11.7%
Leeds	£396,943.09	30.1%
Wakefield	£203,890.53	15.4%



This table again shows that Bradford and Leeds districts have benefitted the most from SCF funding, followed by Wakefield, then Kirklees and Calderdale. When it is compared with the table above there is a clear correlation between the amount of projects operating in a district and the amount of funding received for obvious reasons. However it is interesting to note that whilst 18% of projects operated in Wakefield, this district received only 15% of the funding. This is due to the fact that on average projects in Wakefield apply for less funding each; the other four districts receive an average of £4,400 but in Wakefield the average amount for a project to receive is £3,700. Despite there still being an apparent disproportionality in the spread of funds across districts, this has improved over the course of SCF. Between grant rounds one and four, the total awarded to the lower three districts (Wakefield, Calderdale and Kirklees) equalled £184,490 which was less than both Leeds and Bradford individually, however the figure for these three now stands at £486,070 which is more than either of the top two districts. Although this is not a drastic increase it is still a step in the right direction and the spread is now more in line with general populations.

The below two charts show the top and bottom ten PWAs by the amount awarded to projects operating within them:



A few points are clear from these charts:

- As expected, all of the PWAs in the top five are from either Bradford or Leeds. All of the PWAs aside from one in the bottom five are in Calderdale, the exception being Bradford City.
- Despite the Bradford City exception, generally speaking the PWAs in the top five are in metropolitan areas whilst those in the bottom five are more rural.
- It is important to note though, that there are clear differences in the number of PWAs per district, which affect how these can be spread, for example Kirklees only has four PWAs whilst Leeds has 11. This

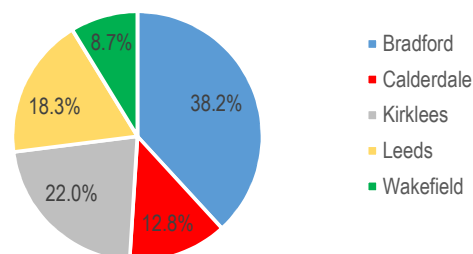
essentially means that there is less chance of Kirklees PWAs appearing in the bottom 10 than PWAs from other districts.

PEOPLE IMPACTED

All of the projects except those funded in grant round one, were asked to provide an estimate of how many people their project would impact. Although the varying nature of the projects limits the level of comparative analysis that can be done on this, it does provide us with an indication as to how many people the SCF is reaching and where. In total, 284 projects did provide this information, 261 of which could be mapped. In total the mapped projects have directly impacted 131,077 people across West Yorkshire. On average (of the 284 projects which could be mapped), 461 people are impacted by each project, and if a cost were to be attributed it would cost the SCF around £10 per person impacted in West Yorkshire. All in all, 5.7% of the general population of West Yorkshire have directly benefitted by the projects supported by the SCF included in this mapping analysis, in reality the percentage is likely to be much higher as this only includes the projects which could provide this information and be mapped.

DISTRICT	PEOPLE IMPACTED	%
Bradford	50,058	38.2%
Calderdale	16,793	12.8%
Kirklees	28,825	22.0%
Leeds	23,941	18.3%
Wakefield	11,460	8.7%

People impacted by SCF projects across districts



This shows us that there are significantly more people impacted by projects in Bradford than any other district. However as we know 30% of the projects operate in Bradford, so the 38% of people impacted is not massively disproportionate. Leeds on the other hand, also has roughly 30% of the projects operating within it but just 18% of the people impacted are in Leeds. This suggests that projects in Bradford typically impact on more people per project (the same can be said for Kirklees and Wakefield), whilst those in Leeds (and Calderdale) typically impact on less people per project. This is not necessarily a negative, as different projects will require different levels of involvement, and often a more bespoke project impacts on a smaller number of people and can be just as beneficial as those which target larger groups. Furthermore, although this is still a valid indicator of how the SCF is benefitting communities within West Yorkshire it is important to note that due to the relatively small sample sizes, these figures can be influenced quite heavily by one or two large projects such as a student union which may deliver to 10,000+ people.

PROJECTS PER PRIORITY

The projects can be categorised into four priorities relating to the previous Police and Crime Plan; reducing crime and reoffending, anti-social behaviour (ASB), supporting victims and witnesses and local, regional and national threats. The below table shows the proportion of projects in each category per district, however it should be noted that this data is taken from their primary priority and most projects focus on more than one area. It is worth noting that had all the priorities been counted, supporting victims and witnesses would have ranked much higher as many of the projects are primarily concerned with a certain crime type or issue, with a sub-focus on supporting the victims and witnesses which are affected.

District	Crime	ASB	Victims	Threats
Bradford	18.6%	7.8%	2.3%	1.3%
Calderdale	5.9%	3.3%	0.3%	0.0%
Kirklees	4.6%	3.6%	2.9%	0.7%
Leeds	17.3%	5.9%	5.9%	1.6%
Wakefield	8.8%	6.9%	2.0%	0.3%
TOTAL	55.9%	27.1%	13.4%	3.6%

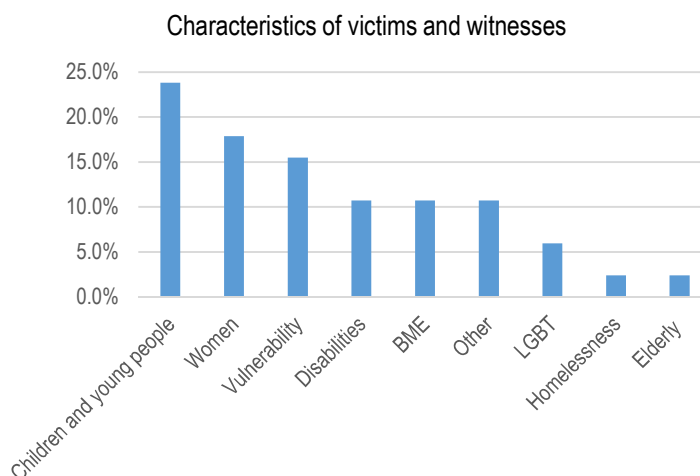
PROJECT CORE

Of the 347 projects which were initially mapped, 286 were able to be categorised according to up to three narrower core areas shown in the table below. It is important to note, that many projects actually cross over more core areas than this but for analytical purposes the table only reflects the first three mentioned.

Core	Number of projects stating this was a core focus	% of projects stating this was a core focus
Victims & Witnesses	79	32.8%
Drugs & Alcohol	34	14.1%
ASB	28	11.6%
Domestic Abuse	21	8.7%
CSE	18	7.5%
Sexual Violence	14	5.8%
Fear of Crime	10	4.1%
Mental Health	9	3.7%
Forced marriage and HBV	7	2.9%
FGM	4	1.7%
Human trafficking	4	1.7%
SAC	3	1.2%
Homelessness	3	1.2%
Radicalisation	3	1.2%
Mental Health	2	0.8%
Hate Crime	1	0.4%
Cyber Crime	1	0.4%

From this it is clear that victims and witnesses is the most common core focus of the projects mapped with 33%. Drugs and alcohol has taken over ASB since the last time this analysis was carried out and now the two are very similar in the number of projects focusing on them.

This graph reflects “type of victim or witness” which are supported by the mapped projects. The information has been provided by each project and many have given multiple victims which they support. In this instance the first three answers have been given. Children and young people are the most common followed by women; it is worth noting that many projects listed women and children (for the purpose of this analysis these were broken down into two categories). Similarly some projects focussed on supporting those with mental health issues however the numbers were relatively small and so these have been incorporated into disabled people. The “other” category included males, domestic abuse victims, refugee and asylum seekers and students.



CONCLUDING POINTS

- It is important to note that since this analysis was last carried out the spread across districts, NPT areas and priority areas has evened out. This has been continuing with every grant round.
- All of the 129 wards in the West Yorkshire area have benefitted from project(s) funded by the SCF.
- The district with the highest number of active projects delivering within it is Bradford. Bradford also benefitted the most financially and had the highest number of people impacted by SCF funded projects.

- The last time this analysis was carried out, Kirklees had the lowest number of projects active within it and had received the least amount of funding but had the 2nd highest number of people impacted. This has now changed and Kirklees has overtaken Calderdale with regards to the number of active projects and funding awarded. It remains the 2nd highest by number of people impacted.
- All of the top 5 PWAs by amount awarded are in Leeds or Bradford, whilst 4 of the 5 bottom PWAs are Calderdale.
- On average projects in Bradford receive the highest amount of money (£4,754) whilst Wakefield are the lowest (£3,707).
- The highest amount for any one PWA to benefit from was Bradford City Ward C with £57,925, whilst the lowest was £1,625 (which was ranked jointly across Bingley rural and Wharfedale ward).
- Early analysis into the SCF showed that at one point, almost twice as much money went to projects in the “Dewsbury half” of Kirklees than the “Huddersfield half”, this had started to even out slightly as shown in the previous analysis, but now for the first time the “Huddersfield half” has received more funding than the “Dewsbury Half” (roughly £85,000 compared to £70,000).
- The most common focuses of the projects were reducing crime and reoffending, ASB and supporting victims and witnesses.
- Of those victims and witnesses being supported, the majority are children and young people, and women. There are the same amount of projects focussed on disabled people, LGBT, and BME 11%.
- There has been a slight drop in the number projects focussed on supporting vulnerable victims since the last analysis was carried out, from 15% to 13% however in the first review this was only 8%.
- If a cost were to be attributed per person impacted by the SCF in West Yorkshire, it would equate to £10.

SAFER COMMUNITIES FUND

REPORT ON THE FUNDING DISTRIBUTION FOR GRANT ROUNDS 10 TO 15

DATE: 28/05/19

**CONTEXT**

This report describes how grants from the Safer Communities Fund (SCF) have been distributed across West Yorkshire over the past three years, covering grant rounds 10 –15.

HEADLINE DATA: PROJECT AND FUNDING DISTRIBUTION

The Safer Communities Fund has supported 269 projects during grant rounds 10-15, distributing £1,163,565 during this time.

The table below shows how the funding has been distributed across West Yorkshire.

District	No. of projects funded	SCF grant value (£)	Share of projects	Share of funding
Bradford	57	£250,459	21%	22%
Calderdale	23	£91,666	9%	8%
Kirklees	73	£326,513	27%	28%
Leeds	75	£321,374	28%	27%
Wakefield	26	£104,861	10%	9%
W.Yorkshire wide projects	15	£68,112	5%	6%
Total	269	£1,163,565	100%	100%

Kirklees and Leeds have accounted for 55% of the projects funded, followed by Bradford which had 21% of the funded projects. Compared to grant rounds 1-9, Kirklees has grown its share of funded projects from 12% to 27% of the total.

LOCAL AREA DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDING

The SCF requires grant applicants to cite which wards their projects will operate in. This data has been aggregated to provide an analysis of the total level of SCF funding allocated to each ward in grant rounds 10-15⁴.

In total, 94 wards in West Yorkshire (of a total of 124) had a SCF project which *directly* targeted their area.

However, SCF projects reached every community in West Yorkshire as 62 projects covered whole district areas, and a further 15 projects cover the whole of West Yorkshire. These projects received grants totalling £332,000.

The three wards which received the largest total value (over multiple projects) of grant awards were all in Leeds: Armley, Gipton & Harehills, and Hunslet. These were the only West Yorkshire wards to receive over £30,000 in direct SCF funding.

Beyond these wards, Manningham (Bradford) and Newsome (Kirklees) both received in excess of £25,000 each.

16 SCF projects were funded in Armley and in Hunslet during this review period.

⁴ In these calculations, a project's grant value is divided equally across the wards in which the project will operate.

LOCAL AREAS' LINKS TO DEPRIVATION

As highlighted, Armley, Manningham, and Newsome were the top wards in terms of grant value in Leeds, Bradford, and Kirklees districts.

In Wakefield, the leading ward was Wakefield North (£22,233 in SCF grants target directly at that ward), and in Calderdale, Park ward received £18,734.

Characterising wards as areas of relative need or affluence can be misleading when considering SCF projects. The targets of SCF funded interventions are *individuals* (not places) within these communities who may be victims or people in need of support. Nonetheless, areas which we would identify as having a higher degree of deprivation (when referring to the Government's Indices of Deprivation [2015]) such as Manningham, Gipton & Harehills, and Bowling & Barkerend do also feature in the table of those areas receiving the biggest share of funding.

We should not lose sight of the fact that projects designed to cover the *whole* of a district or the West Yorkshire area will be delivering services to many deprived wards in the county.

FUNDING BY NPT AREA

The table below collates ward-level funding values under the current NPT districts to give the five NPTs with the greatest and least level of grant awards across grant rounds 10-15:

Top 5 NPT Areas by Grant Value			
NPT Area	Count of projects	Total grant value	NPT Population
Huddersfield	71	£108,970	139,686
Leeds South	34	£75,010	169,782
Dewsbury	36	£64,487	80,563
Bradford East	45	£61,586	101,318
Leeds East	20	£59,233	168,315

Bottom 5 NPT Areas by Grant Value ⁵			
NPT Area	Count of projects	Total grant value	NPT Population
Leeds NW	5	£6,340	160,992
Keighley	8	£8,569	97,371
Wakefield East & SE	8	£12,069	97,354
Shipley	8	£18,568	95,974
Kirklees Rural	14	£21,733	105,357

West Yorkshire Police subdivide the county into 21 Neighbourhood Police Team areas. These units are based on police operational areas, and their size, population, and social/economic profile are not consistent. For example, the Huddersfield NPT includes the whole town area, whilst central Leeds is shared across 6 NPTs.

As we have already seen, Kirklees has grown its share of SCF funding, and this is reflected in the table above, where Huddersfield and Dewsbury NPTs feature as first and third for the total value of funding received. Although Huddersfield was awarded almost double the funding amount gained by Dewsbury, there is actually little difference in the grant value per head (roughly £0.80) between the two towns.

Each NPT will have pockets of deprivation, although the NPTs closest to Bradford and Leeds centres are those we associate with having the greatest concentrations of deprivation. Bradford East and Leeds South feature in the list of the top 5 NPT areas by grant value awarded, and Leeds East and Bradford West are 6th and 7th in this ranking, sharing £120,000 of SCF funding.

⁵ The Leeds City NPT area is based on the city centre Little London & Woodhouse ward, but this NPT also includes areas of adjacent wards. Because we cannot sub-divide ward funding, the Leeds City NPT has been excluded from this table.

Looking at those areas receiving the least, each of these NPT areas reflect the least deprived areas of West Yorkshire, with the exception of Wakefield East & South east. This NPT contains areas such as Hemsworth, Knottingley, South Elmsall and South Kirkby – all of which are areas which are within the top 30% of areas nationwide in for their degree of deprivation.

PEOPLE SUPPORTED BY SCF FUNDED PROJECTS

Applicants to the SCF must estimate how many people they expect to support through the lifetime of the project. The scope of bids can range from working with under 10 people, to projects which hope to reach out to several thousand. The table below summarises the estimated number of people SCF bids have had an impact on in grant rounds 10 – 15⁶.

	No. of Projects	Count of People Impacted
Bradford	54	6,461
Calderdale	21	10,740
Kirklees	67	23,308
Leeds	64	17,469
Wakefield	25	6,198
All West Yorks.	9	2,725
Total	240	66,901

Bidding teams estimated that their projects would engage with over 66,901 residents in the county. This figure represents the total for the 240 projects where the number of people engaged with projects could be mapped.

The biggest project in terms of the number of people impacted was in Calderdale, where the Halifax Street Angels project estimated it would engage with 6,000 people in its work in Halifax and Sowerby Bridge⁷. Smaller projects, however, are much more common, with the median value for people impacted by a West Yorkshire SCF project being 80 people.

COVERAGE OF POLICE AND CRIME PLAN OUTCOMES

Grant applicants were asked to state which of the four Police and Crime Plan ‘Outcomes’ their project addressed. One project could be designed to tackle more than one outcome.

At West Yorkshire level, roughly three quarters of projects sat under the ‘Tackling Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour’ or ‘Safeguarding Vulnerable People’ outcomes.

This general pattern is seen across the five districts, with the exception of Calderdale, whose projects placed a greater emphasis on the criminal justice outcome.

	Police & Crime Plan Priorities Addressed by SCF Projects, GR 10-15								
	Tackle crime and anti-social behaviour		Safeguard vulnerable people		Make sure criminal justice works for communities		Support victims and witnesses		Total SCF Projects
	% of projects	Count	% of projects	Count	% of projects	Count	% of projects	Count	Total Count
Bradford	75.4%	43	71.9%	41	15.8%	9	22.8%	13	57
Calderdale	56.5%	13	69.6%	16	21.7%	5	26.1%	6	23
Kirklees	72.6%	53	72.6%	53	15.1%	11	23.3%	17	73
Leeds	73.3%	55	73.3%	55	12.0%	9	24.0%	18	75
Wakefield	73.1%	19	80.8%	21	19.2%	5	23.1%	6	26
W. Yorkshire wide projects	66.7%	10	73.3%	11	13.3%	2	40.0%	6	15
Total	72.1%	193	73.3%	197	15.6%	41	24.8%	66	269

⁶ Please note that these figures are based on estimates before the projects commenced, and there is the chance that one individual may be supported through more than one project in an area.

⁷ Please note a larger project in Kirklees estimated to reach 10,000 people has been omitted from these calculations.

COVERAGE OF POLICE AND CRIME PLAN PRIORITIES

Police & Crime Plan Priorities Addressed by SCF Projects, GR 10-15			
Community cohesion	54%	Radicalisation	10%
Mental health	32%	Road safety	8%
Drug and alcohol misuse	25%	Burglary	7%
Domestic abuse	22%	Honour based abuse	7%
Hate crime	16%	Cyber crime	7%
Major threats	12%	Human trafficking and modern slavery	6%
Child sexual abuse	11%	Missing people	6%
Sexual abuse	11%	Strategic Policing Requirement	2%

Over half (54%) of the 269 projects gaining SCF funding said that addressing community cohesion was one of the targets for their work. Other Police and Crime Plan priorities which were frequently cited were tackling Mental Health and Drug & Alcohol Misuse.

The OPCC's *Your Views* survey collects data each month on the key community safety issues of concern to residents in West Yorkshire communities. Surprisingly, two priorities which the survey identifies of high public concern – Road Safety and Burglary – featured relatively infrequently in successful bids.

Road Safety themed SCF bids accounted for just 8% of the total in the review period, yet over 70% of *Your Views* respondents say they that feel dangerous driving is an issue in their community.

Your Views also shows that respondents from Bradford are particularly concerned about Burglary, yet just 5 bids from Bradford covered this priority during the review period. Aligning the feedback from the *Your Views* survey to targeted promotion of the SCF (perhaps through district Community Safety Forums) could help the fund to address some issues which are of concern in specific neighbourhoods.

CONCLUDING POINTS

- Kirklees and Leeds account for the greatest share of SCF funding; both receiving grants totalling just over £300,000 during grant rounds 10 – 15. Kirklees in particular has grown its share of SCF funding through successful bids in Huddersfield and Dewsbury.
- The three leading wards in terms of the grant value allocated to projects covering these areas, are in Leeds – all received grant funding over £30,000 during the study period.
- Assessing funding allocations at NPT level identifies Huddersfield as the leading recipient area, successfully bidding for £108,000 over the period.
- Generally there is an association between relative deprivation of an NPT area and the total value of SCF funding awarded. Central areas of Leeds and Bradford are amongst some of the biggest recipients of SCF grants, for example. The link is not always clear cut, as NPT areas are often diverse. Huddersfield and Dewsbury are relatively less deprived locations, but their NPT areas include deprived wards alongside less deprived communities.
- Applicants estimated that their projects would engage with almost 67,000 people in West Yorkshire.
- Roughly three quarters of successful SCF bids are aligned to the 'tackling crime and anti-social behaviour' or 'safeguarding vulnerable people' Police & Crime Plan outcomes.
- Applicants feel their projects will build community cohesion in the area in 54% of cases, the largest Police & Crime Plan priority area impacted by SCF projects. Community Cohesion was a promoted 'grant round theme' during the review period.
- 32% of projects address the mental health priority.