2019

Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Commissioner – Police and Crime Survey 2017-19

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report contains a summary of the findings from the Police and Crime Survey commissioned by Nottinghamshire Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner and conducted by Information by Design (IbyD) with fieldwork undertaken in eight waves between August 2017 and June 2019. The aim of the research was to monitor and provide insight into residents' experience of crime, the impact of crime and levels of reporting to the police, public habits and preferences in engaging with the police and perceptions and experience of Nottinghamshire police. Questionnaires were completed by a representative sample of residents across the Nottinghamshire area. The total sample size from the combined first 8 waves of fieldwork is over 8,000 residents.

Key findings from the survey include:

- 26% of respondents had been a victim of crime in the last 12 months. This reduces to 18% when online fraud and computer viruses and malware are excluded.

- For those who had been victim of a crime, the mean number of crimes experienced was 4.92. The mean number of reported crimes was 1.17 and the mean number of unreported crimes was 3.16.

- For those who had been victim of a crime, 58% had experienced one type of crime, 25% had experienced two types, 10% had experienced three types and 7% had experienced four or more types of crimes.

- There were significant differences in the proportion of respondents who had been a victim of crime in the last 12 months by gender, age, IMD, Community Safety Partnership area and Local Authority, with women, respondents aged 75 and over, those from the least deprived IMD quintile, those from the South Nottinghamshire and Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood Community Safety Partnership (CSP) areas and those from Rushcliffe local authority were less likely to have been a victim of crime.

- 73% of respondents agreed that police in their local area 'treat people fairly and with respect' and 60% agreed that police 'take people's concerns seriously' (when those answering 'don't know' are not included).

- 53% of respondents agreed that police in their local area 'are effective in providing advice or guidance to the public', and 48% agreed that 'taking everything into account, the police in this area are doing a good a job' (when those answering 'don't know' are not included). The lowest level of agreement was with the statement police 'are effective in providing a visible presence in the areas of greatest need' with 31% agreeing and 44% disagreeing.

- 29% of respondents ranked protecting vulnerable people first as the area, after responding to emergencies, that they would most like to see the police focus their resources on over the coming year. 21% ranked providing reassurance and a visible presence in local communities first and 15% ranked tackling and preventing terrorism, extremism and radicalisation first

- The top three crime or anti-social issues that respondents would like to see police or other agencies tackle in their area were drug use and dealing (47%) reckless and dangerous driving (46%) and burglary (45%).

- 26% had had contact with Nottinghamshire Police in the past 12 months, with the majority (65%) having contacted the police to report a crime or incident. 59% were satisfied with the service they received from Nottinghamshire Police and 26% were dissatisfied.

- 37% of respondents did not feel that they were currently kept informed on local matters. A quarter (25%) were kept informed about local matters from a local newspaper, 23% from having seen or receiving a newsletter, 20% from local radio, 17% from the internet and 15% from following the police on Facebook.

- 20% of respondents felt well informed about what the police in their local area are doing, 40% felt not very well informed and 31% felt not at all informed.

- The majority of respondents (84%) were interested in knowing what the police were doing in their local area, 10% were not interested and 2% not at all interested.

- 64% of respondents would prefer to make contact by telephone if they wanted to let the local police team know about a non-urgent issue. 36% would prefer to make contact by email 25% online through the Nottinghamshire Police website and 24% at a police station.

- The majority of respondents (89%) feel safe in their local area during the day and 82% feel safe alone in their home at night. Respondents feel less safe online, with 71% feeling safe banking and making purchases online and 66% feeling safe using online social media. Respondents felt least safe outside in their local area after dark, with 61% feeling safe and 21% feeling unsafe.

- 53% of respondents agreed that people from different backgrounds get on well in their local area, and 51% agree that there is a sense of community in their local area.

- 63% of respondents were aware that the level of police funding had been cut in recent years prior to completing the survey and 53% felt that funding cuts had affected police in their area.

- 45% of respondents would be prepared to pay more towards policing as part of their Council Tax. 34% would not be prepared to pay more, with 29% not prepared to pay more because they think they already pay enough or cannot afford to and 5% not prepared to pay more because they think that police don't need it or would not use it wisely.

Information by Design
October 2019

1 BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

BACKGROUND

1.1. This report presents the findings from survey research conducted with the adult (18+) population in Nottinghamshire. The research was commissioned by Nottinghamshire Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner, and conducted by Information by Design (IbyD), an independent research agency. Fieldwork was conducted in 8 waves by IbyD between August 2017 and June 2019.

AIMS

1.2. The aim of the Police and Crime Survey is to monitor and provide insight into:

- Experience and impact of crime and levels of reporting to the police
- Public habits and preferences in engaging with the police
- Perceptions and experience of Nottinghamshire police
- Public priorities for the police and views on policing precept.

1.3. Findings will be used to inform the development and monitoring of strategic plans to further reduce crime and its impact, meet the needs of victims and continue to improve public confidence in and engagement with the police.

METHODOLOGY

1.4. The survey was undertaken using an assisted self-completion ('knock and drop') approach to fieldwork. IbyD used a team of trained fieldwork staff for the survey. On the doorstep, the interviewer gave the respondent the questionnaire, offered support to complete it, and where it was needed, stayed with the respondent, but where it was not, the interviewer moved to another household and then returned to collect the completed questionnaire at an agreed time. To increase the proportion of younger people in the sample, FE colleges were also included and questionnaires handed to young people. Completed questionnaires for young people who fell into the correct CSP area were then included in the sample in each wave.

1.5. Fieldwork was conducted in 8 quarterly "waves" between August 2017 and June 2019. The dates of fieldwork for each wave were as follows:

Wave	Start Date	End Date
Wave 1	23th August 2017	29th September 2017
Wave 2	12th November 2017	2nd January 2018
Wave 3	10th March 2018	31st March 2018
Wave 4	26th May 2018	17th June 2018
Wave 5	25th August 2018	30th September 2018
Wave 6	31st October 2018	6th January 2019
Wave 7	2nd February 2019	17th February 2019
Wave 8	14th April 2019	2nd June 2019

1.6. A sampling scheme was used for the survey to ensure that the sample of residents provided good geographical coverage of each of the four Community Safety Partnership areas. Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) within each of 4 Community Safety Partnership areas were ranked by 2015 IMD[1]. For the 4 areas, every 8th LSOA was then selected from the ranked list. Fieldwork was then conducted in these LSOAs. This method was repeated for the 8 waves, starting from a different point in the rank list. The table below shows the number of LSOAs selected for each wave of fieldwork.

Community Safety Partnership area	Local Authority	Total Number of LSOAs	Number of LSOAs Covered								
			Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 3	Wave 4	Wave 5	Wave 6	Wave 7	Wave 8	Overall
Nottingham	**Nottingham**	**182**	**22**	**22**	**23**	**23**	23	23	23	23	182
South Nottingham shire	Broxtowe	71	10	9	7	11	4	11	9	10	71
	Gedling	77	10	7	9	9	11	7	13	11	77
	Rushcliffe	68	7	11	11	7	12	9	5	6	68
	Total	**216**	**27**	**27**	**27**	**27**	**27**	**27**	**27**	**27**	**216**
Mansfield and Ashfield	Ashfield	74	9	10	11	8	8	12	8	8	74
	Mansfield	67	8	7	6	10	10	6	10	10	67
	Total	**141**	**17**	**17**	**17**	**18**	**18**	**18**	**18**	**18**	**141**
Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood	Bassetlaw	70	7	7	12	11	6	9	10	8	70
	Newark and Sherwood	70	10	10	5	6	12	9	8	10	70
	Total	**140**	**17**	**17**	**17**	**17**	**18**	**18**	**18**	**18**	**140**
	Total	**679**	**83**	**83**	**84**	**85**	**86**	**86**	**86**	**86**	**679**

1.7. A target sample of 1,064 completed questionnaires was set for each wave of fieldwork, with 266 completed in each of the 4 Community Safety Partnership areas. In total, the achieved sample was 8,745 residents in each area (1,083 in wave 1, 1,098 in wave 2, 1,101 in wave 3, 1,121 in wave 4, 1,081 in wave 5, 1,073 in wave 6, 1,108 in wave 7 and 1,080 in wave 8), broken down as follows:

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[1] The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 is the official measure of relative deprivation for lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in England. The Index of Multiple Deprivation ranks every LSOA in England from 1 (most deprived area) to 32,844 (least deprived area).

Community Safety Partnership area	Local Authority	Unweighted Count							
		Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 3	Wave 4	Wave 5	Wave 6	Wave 7	Wave 8
Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood	Bassetlaw	106	111	187	173	95	112	153	117
	Newark and Sherwood	157	167	93	102	190	132	124	153
	Total	**263**	**278**	**280**	**275**	**285**	**244**	**277**	**270**
Mansfield and Ashfield	Ashfield	140	158	175	127	137	178	126	118
	Mansfield	129	120	91	160	166	86	151	152
	Total	**269**	**278**	**266**	**287**	**303**	**264**	**277**	**270**
Nottingham	**Nottingham**	**271**	**266**	**276**	**274**	**235**	**280**	**277**	**270**
South Nottinghamshire	Broxtowe	100	89	72	117	39	110	92	101
	Gedling	108	74	91	95	107	77	132	110
	Rushcliffe	72	113	116	73	112	98	53	59
	Total	**280**	**276**	**279**	**285**	**258**	**285**	**277**	**270**
	Grand Total	**1,083**	**1,098**	**1,101**	**1,121**	**1081**	**1073**	**1108**	**1080**

1.8.   It should be noted that respondents were able to choose not to answer questions, and so the base size in some of the questions is slightly smaller than 8,745. There were also changes made to the questionnaire, so some questions were not asked during all 8 "waves" of fieldwork and the base size for these questions is smaller than 8,745.

1.9.   As a point of reference, the overall confidence interval for this survey of 8,745 respondents is ±1.04%. Strictly speaking each question will differ as the confidence interval is also dependent on the individual responses to the question. In addition, the confidence interval is different where a sub-sample of respondents answered the question, for example, the questions about experience of specific crimes were only asked of those who had been a victim of that type of crime. In reporting, the base sizes are given on each question or in the Appendix where indicated. Generally, confidence intervals are quoted in this report at the 95% level.

ANALYSIS AND REPORTING

1.6   The dataset from each wave was weighted to correct for the disproportionate sampling scheme used and to ensure data matches latest estimates of the Nottinghamshire population. The initial sampling scheme for the survey set targets of approximately 266 interviews per Community Safety Partnership area, irrespective of the size of the area population. Weighting was therefore used to ensure that the final dataset was representative in terms of size of the area and in terms of age and gender. Weighting was based on the ONS 2015 mid-year population estimates data for age and gender at local authority level.

1.7   Analysis of the survey was undertaken in SPSS. Tables of results were produced including frequency tables and cross-tabulations by Community Safety Partnership area, age, gender and ethnic group.

2   RESEARCH RESULTS

2.1   This section details the results from the survey of residents. Results are based on the weighted data.

DEMOGRAPHICS

2.2   Forty-nine (49%) of respondents were male and 51% were female. Less than 1% 'prefer to self-describe' their gender.

2.3   Thirty-two percent (32%) of respondents were aged 16 to 34, 32% were aged 35 to 54, 26% were aged 55 to 74 and 10% were aged 75 and over.

2.4   Eighteen percent (18%) of respondents had a long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits their daily activities or the work they can do.

2.5   Forty-nine percent (49%) of respondents were in paid employment, 23% were retired from paid work, 7% self-employed and 8% in full-time education.

2.6   Ninety-one percent (91%) of respondents were heterosexual, 1% were gay or lesbian, 1% were bisexual and less than 1% were another sexual orientation. 5% preferred not to say.

2.7   Eighty-six percent (86%) of respondents were White British, 5% were from another white ethic group, 4% were Asian, 2% were Black, 2% were from a mixed ethic group and less than 1% were from another ethnic group.

2.8   Twenty-six percent (26%) of respondents had been a victim of crime in the last 12 months. This reduces to 18% when online fraud and computer viruses and malware are excluded. 3% of respondents had experienced hate related crime and 2% had experienced domestic violence/abuse related crime.

In the last 12 months, have you personally been a victim of any of the following crimes?

Crime	Percentage
I haven't been a victim of any crimes	74%
Online fraud – e.g. e-mail scams, fraudulent transactions - including attempts	11%
Intimidation or harassment or abuse by anyone, either face-to-face or online	8%
Criminal damage, vandalism or graffiti	8%
Computer viruses or malware	5%
Car crime – theft of or from a vehicle	4%
Burglary – from home, shed, garage or other domestic building	3%
Robbery	2%
Physical violence or assault by anyone in either a public or private place	2%
Any other form of property theft	2%
Sexual violence or abuse	1%

Base size: Wave 1 - 8 = 8,449

2.9   For respondents who had been victim of a crime in the last 12 months, the mean number of crimes experienced was 4.29[2]. Of the crimes experienced by respondents, 27.2% were reported to the police[3], compared to 72.8% that were not. When fraud and computer misuse crimes are excluded, 54.5% were reported to the police, compared to 45.5% that were not.

2.10   For respondents who had been a victim of crime in the last 12 months, 58% had experienced one type of crime, 25% had experienced two types, 10% had experienced three types and 7% had experienced four or more types of crimes.

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[2] The mean number of crimes is slightly lower than the sum of the mean number of reported and unreported crimes. This is because some respondents did not answer whether they had reported a crime or not, and so the number of crimes could not be allocated to reported or unreported.
[3] The number of reported and unreported crimes is calculated by assuming that if a respondent is a victim of the same type of crime multiple times, all previous incidents of this type of crime are reported or not reported to the police the same as the last time the respondent was a victim of this crime.

2.11   There were significant differences in the proportion of respondents who had been a victim of crime in the last 12 months by gender, age, IMD, Community Safety Partnership area and Local Authority. Women, respondents aged 75 and over, those from the least deprived IMD quintile, those from the South Nottinghamshire and Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood Community Safety Partnership (CSP) areas and those from Rushcliffe local authority were less likely to have been a victim of crime in the last 12 months.

Victim of crime in the last 12 months

Category	%
Overall	26%
Male	27%
Female	25%
16-34	27%
35-54	30%
55-74	26%
75+	15%
White British	26%
White Other	28%
Mixed	32%
Asian	30%
Black	27%
1 - Most deprived	30%
2	27%
3	26%
4	26%
5 - Least deprived	22%
Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood	25%
Mansfield and Ashfield	27%
Nottingham	29%
South Nottinghamshire	24%
Ashfield	28%
Bassetlaw	27%
Broxtowe	26%
Gedling	25%
Mansfield	25%
Newark and Sherwood	24%
Nottingham	29%
Rushcliffe	22%
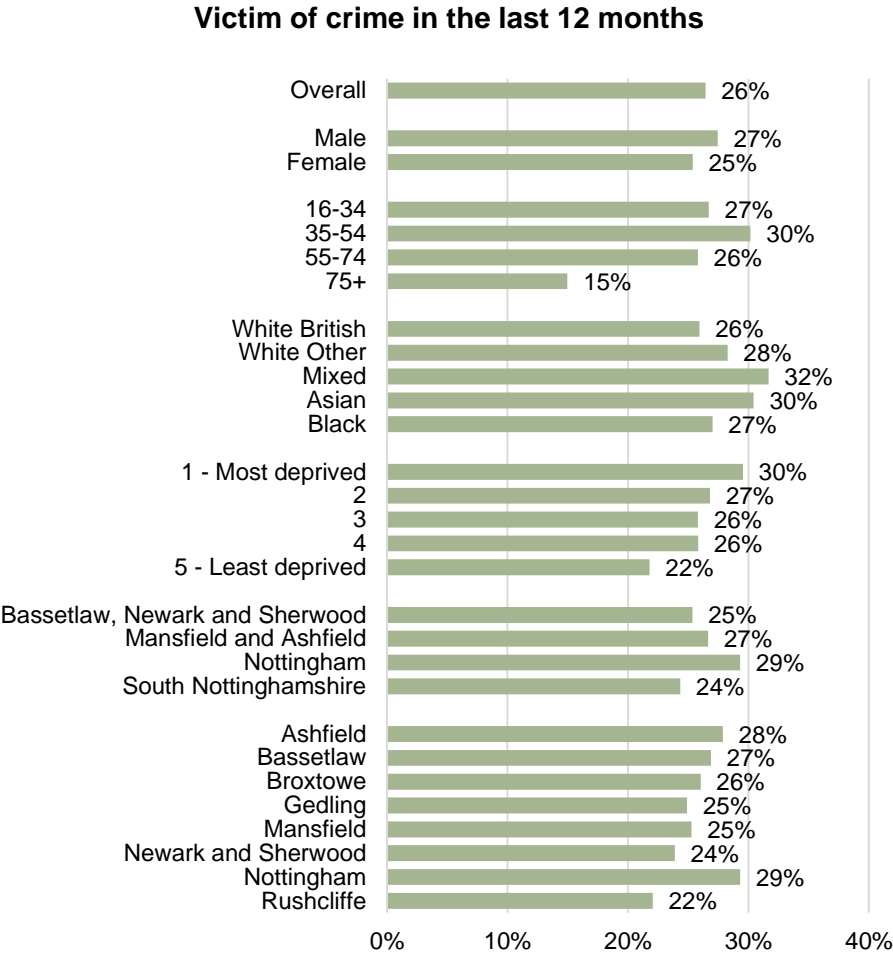
Significant differences by gender, age, IMD, CSP area and Local Authority

2.12   Eighteen percent (18%) of respondents had been a victim of crime in the last 12 months when online fraud and computer viruses and malware are not included. There were significant differences in the proportion of respondents who had been a victim of crime not including online fraud and computer viruses and malware in the last 12 months by age, ethnic group, IMD, Community Safety Partnership area and Local Authority. Women, respondents aged 75 and over, those from White British and Black ethnic groups, those from the least deprived IMD quintile, those from the South Nottinghamshire and Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood Community Safety Partnership (CSP) areas and those from Rushcliffe and Newark and Sherwood local authorities were less likely to have been a victim of crime not including online fraud and computer viruses and malware in the last 12 months.

Victim of crime in the last 12 months (excluding online fraud and computer viruses and malware)

Category	Percentage
Overall	18%
Male	18%
Female	18%
16-34	21%
35-54	22%
55-74	14%
75+	6%
White British	17%
White Other	21%
Mixed	24%
Asian	26%
Black	18%
1 - Most deprived	23%
2	20%
3	17%
4	16%
5 - Least deprived	11%
Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood	16%
Mansfield and Ashfield	19%
Nottingham	22%
South Nottinghamshire	16%
Ashfield	19%
Bassetlaw	18%
Broxtowe	18%
Gedling	16%
Mansfield	18%
Newark and Sherwood	14%
Nottingham	22%
Rushcliffe	13%

Significant differences by age, ethnic group, IMD, CSP area and Local Authority

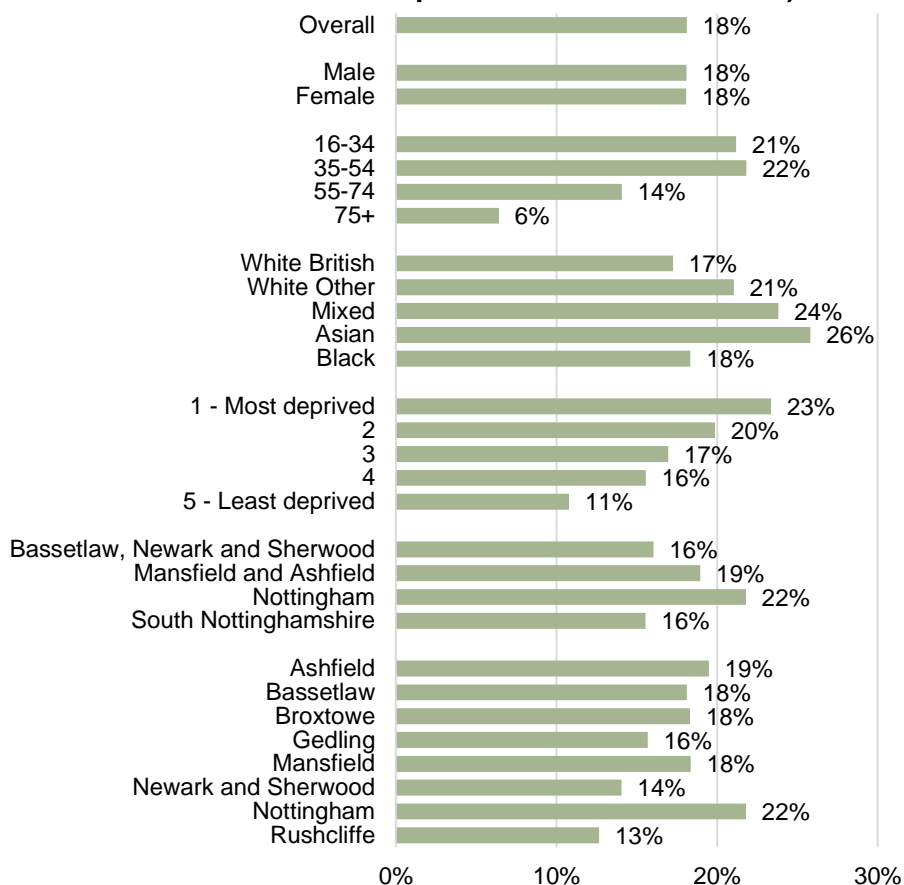2.13　The most common crime respondents were a victim of was online fraud, including attempts. There were significant differences in the proportion of respondents who had been a victim of this type of crime in the last 12 months by gender, age and IMD. Men, respondents aged 35 to 74 and those from the least deprived IMD quintile were more likely to have been a victim of online fraud including attempts in the last 12 months.

Victim of online fraud including attempts in the last 12 months

Category	Percentage
Overall	11%
Male	12%
Female	10%
16-34	8%
35-54	12%
55-74	13%
75+	8%
White British	11%
White Other	10%
Mixed	13%
Asian	7%
Black	11%
1 - Most deprived	9%
2	10%
3	11%
4	12%
5 - Least deprived	13%
Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood	11%
Mansfield and Ashfield	10%
Nottingham	11%
South Nottinghamshire	12%
Ashfield	11%
Bassetlaw	11%
Broxtowe	11%
Gedling	12%
Mansfield	9%
Newark and Sherwood	11%
Nottingham	11%
Rushcliffe	12%
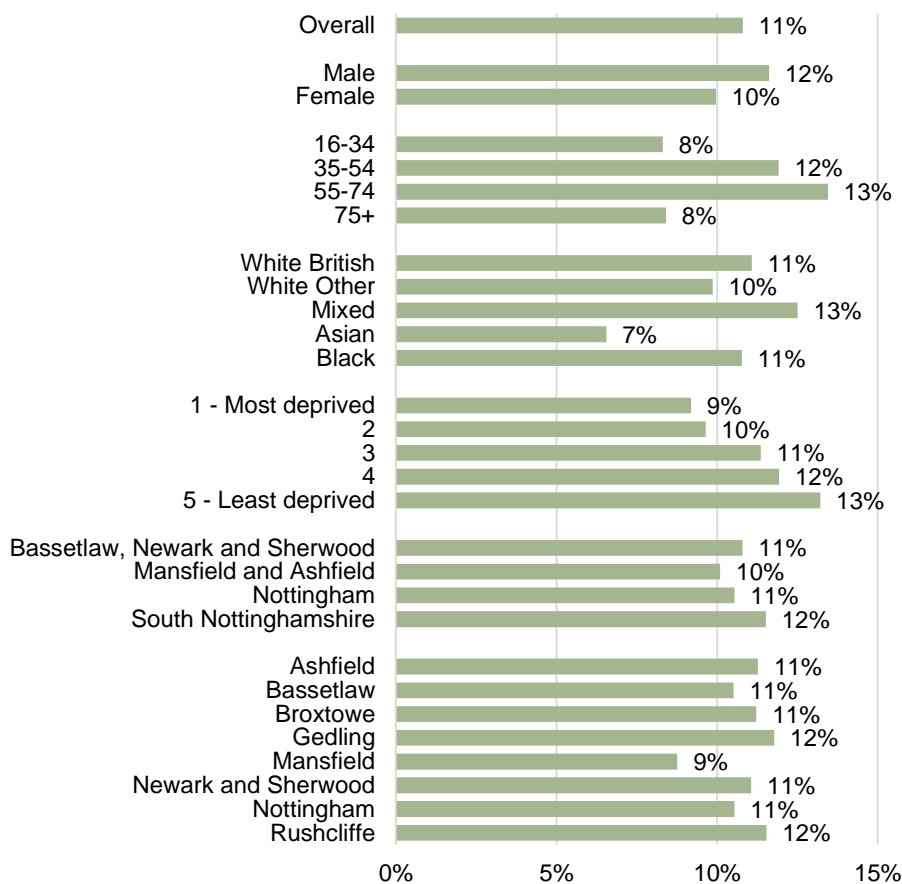
Significant differences by gender, age and IMD

2.14   There were significant differences in the proportion of respondents who had been a victim of intimidation, harassment or abuse in the last 12 months by gender, age, ethnicity, IMD, Community Safety Partnership area and Local Authority. Women, those aged 16 to 54, those from ethnic groups other than White British, those from the most deprived IMD quintile, those living in the Nottingham CSP area and those living in Nottingham Local Authority were more likely to have been a victim in the last 12 months.
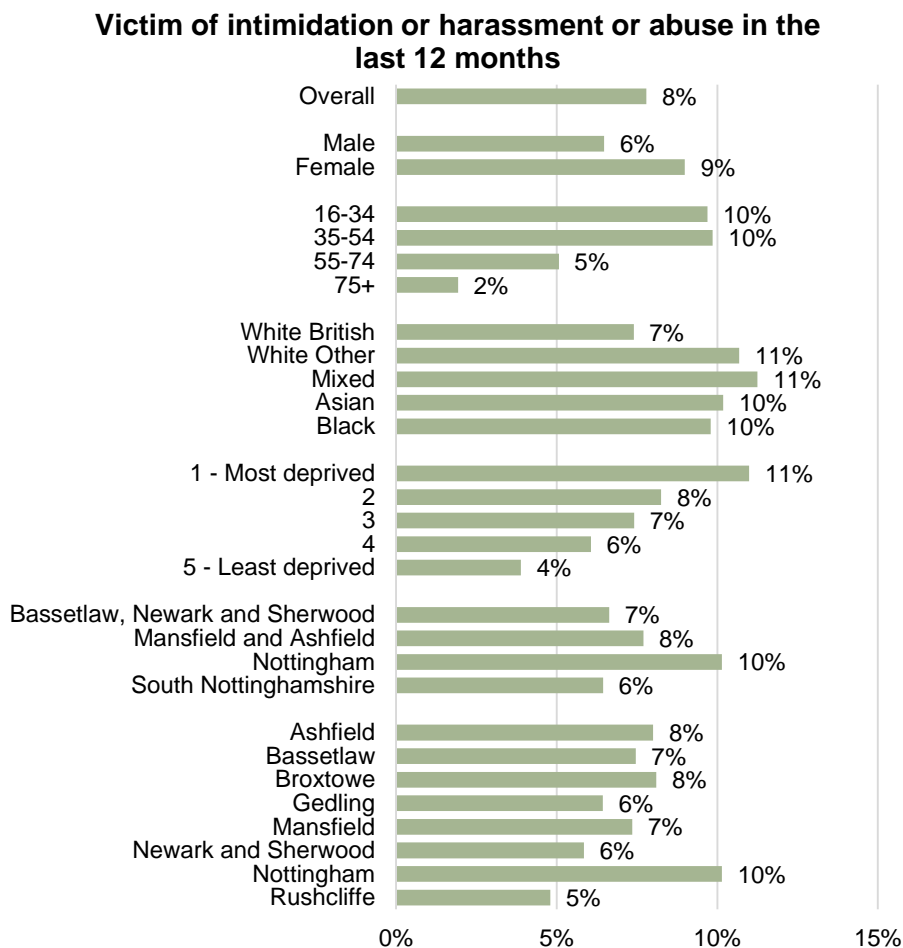
Victim of intimidation or harassment or abuse in the last 12 months

Category	Percentage
Overall	8%
Male	6%
Female	9%
16-34	10%
35-54	10%
55-74	5%
75+	2%
White British	7%
White Other	11%
Mixed	11%
Asian	10%
Black	10%
1 - Most deprived	11%
2	8%
3	7%
4	6%
5 - Least deprived	4%
Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood	7%
Mansfield and Ashfield	8%
Nottingham	10%
South Nottinghamshire	6%
Ashfield	8%
Bassetlaw	7%
Broxtowe	8%
Gedling	6%
Mansfield	7%
Newark and Sherwood	6%
Nottingham	10%
Rushcliffe	5%

See Appendix A for Sample Size
Significant differences by gender, age, ethnicity, IMD, CSP area and Local Authority

2.15   There were significant differences in the proportion of respondents who had been a victim of criminal damage, vandalism or graffiti in the last 12 months by age, IMD, CSP area and Local Authority. Respondents aged 35 to 54, those from the most deprived IMD quartile, those living in the Mansfield and Ashfield and Nottingham CSP areas and those living in the Ashfield, Broxtowe and Nottingham local authorities were more likely to have been a victim of this type of crime in the last 12 months.

Victim of criminal damage, vandalism or graffiti in the last 12 months

Category	Value
Overall	8%
Male	8%
Female	7%
16-34	8%
35-54	10%
55-74	7%
75+	3%
White British	7%
White Other	9%
Mixed	8%
Asian	10%
Black	7%
1 - Most deprived	11%
2	8%
3	7%
4	6%
5 - Least deprived	5%
Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood	7%
Mansfield and Ashfield	8%
Nottingham	9%
South Nottinghamshire	7%
Ashfield	9%
Bassetlaw	8%
Broxtowe	9%
Gedling	7%
Mansfield	8%
Newark and Sherwood	6%
Nottingham	9%
Rushcliffe	5%
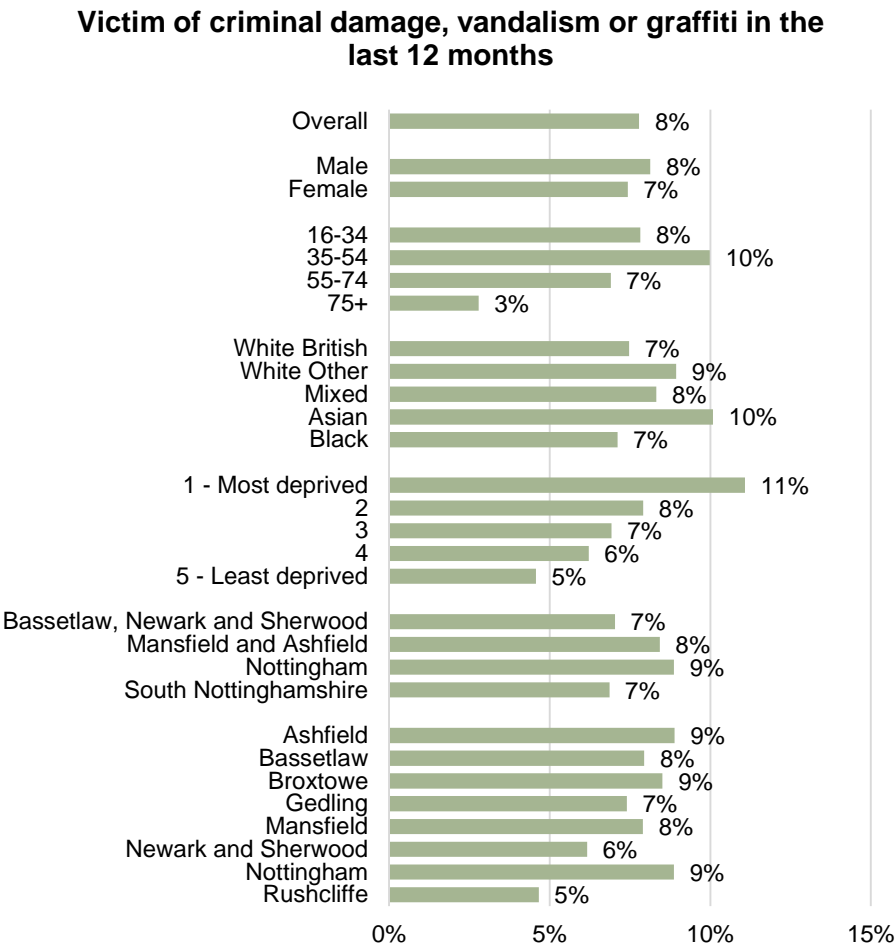
See Appendix A for Sample Size
Significant differences by age, IMD, CSP area and Local Authority

2.16   The sections above detail differences in key groups for the three most common crimes. There are also some differences by sub-group for other crimes. For example, overall 2.4% of respondents had been a victim of physical violence or assault in the last 12 months. Amongst respondents from the least deprived IMD quintile, this proportion drops to 1.0% (this is a significant difference). Overall 3.6% of respondents had been a victim of car crime in the last 12 months. Amongst respondents from Asian ethnic groups this proportion rises to 7.5% (this is a significant difference).

2.17   Eight percent (8%) of respondents had been a victim of criminal damage, vandalism or graffiti in the last 12 months. The mean number of times these respondents had been a victim of this crime was 1.90. 11% felt that the criminal damage, vandalism or graffiti they had experienced was a hate crime; 7% felt that it was domestic abuse related.

2.18   Fifty-two percent (52%) of respondents had reported the last incident of criminal damage, vandalism or graffiti they experienced to the police; 45% had not reported it. The main reasons given for not reporting the crime to the police were thinking the police would not have bothered/be interested (29%), thinking the police could have done nothing (23%), and thinking the incident was too trivial/not worth reporting (22%).

Reasons why criminal damage, vandalism or graffiti was not reported police

Reason	Percentage
Police would not have bothered / not been interested	29%
Police could have done nothing	23%
Too trivial / not worth reporting	22%
Inconvenient / too much trouble	7%
Other	5%
Reported to other authorities	4%
It is a common event/just one of those thing/just something that happens	3%
Dealt with matter myself/ourselves	3%
Previous bad experience of the police or courts	1%
Attempt at offence was unsuccessful	1%
Fear of reprisal by offenders / make matters worse	1%
Did not want to report it because offender(s) was not responsible for their actions	1%
Tried to report it but was not able to contact the police / police were not interested	0%
Dislike / fear of police	0%

Base size: Wave 3 - 8 = 242

2.19   When asked to rate how much their quality of life had been affected by the criminal damage, vandalism or graffiti they had experienced on a scale of 1 to 10, 12% of respondents gave an answer of 9 or 10 (a great effect or total effect) and 30% gave an answer of 1 or 2 (no effect or a small effect). The mean score given was 4.70.

How much was your own quality of life affected by the crime? - Criminal damage, vandalism or graffiti

Rating	Percentage
1 - No effect	16%
2	14%
3	13%
4	6%
5	15%
6	6%
7	8%
8	11%
9	5%
10 - Total effect	7%
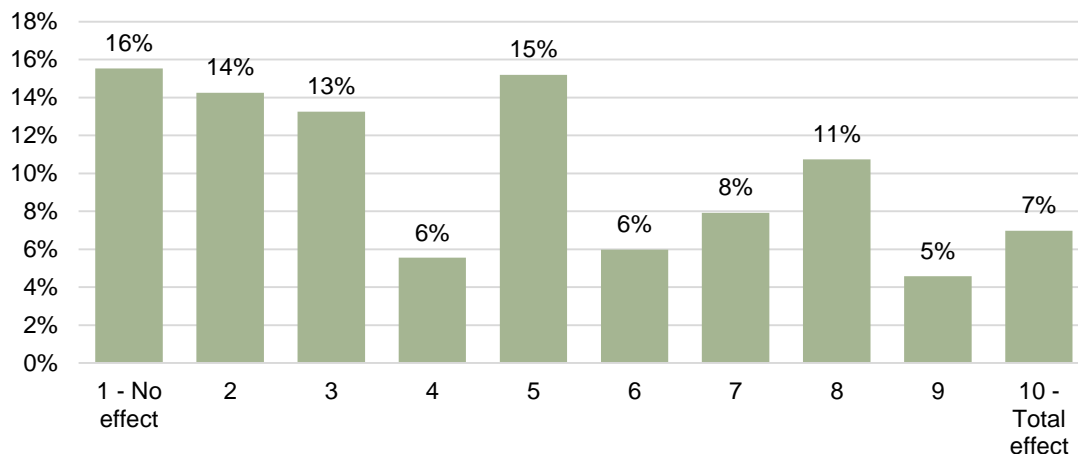
Base size: Wave 5 - 8 = 344

2.20   When asked about the support they had received when they were a victim of criminal damage, vandalism or graffiti, 18% had received emotional support and 16% had been given information on preventing further crime. 29% would have liked to receive help with insurance or compensation claims, 23% would have liked to have received emotional support and 22% would have liked to have received other practical help.

Did you receive any of the following types of information, advice or support when you were the victim of criminal damage, vandalism or graffiti?

	Would have liked to have received this support	Received this support
Emotional support - a chance to talk to someone formally or informally	23%	18%
Given information on preventing further crime	21%	16%
Other practical help (e.g. clearing up, listing stolen items, fitting locks)	22%	9%
Help with insurance or compensation claims	29%	8%
Help relating to the Criminal Justice System (e.g. giving evidence)	16%	7%
Help accessing other services (e.g. housing)	16%	4%
Something else (Please say what below)	2%	2%

Base size: Wave 1 - 8 = 479

INTIMIDATION, HARASSMENT OR ABUSE

2.21   Eight percent (8%) of respondents had been a victim of intimidation, harassment or abuse, either face-to-face or online. The mean number of times these respondents had been a victim of intimidation, harassment or abuse was 3.96. 86% had experienced this face-to-face, 16% online and 16% in another way. 29% felt that the intimidation, harassment or abuse they had experienced was a hate crime and 16% felt that it was domestic abuse related..

2.22   Forty-one percent (44%) of respondents had reported the last incident of intimidation, harassment or abuse they had experienced to the police and 56% had not reported it. The main reasons given for not reporting the crime to the police were thinking the incident was too trivial to report (25%), thinking the police would not be interested (21%) and thinking the police could not have done anything (12%).

Reasons why intimidation, harassment or abuse was not reported police

Reason	Percentage
Too trivial / not worth reporting	25%
Police would not have bothered / not been interested	21%
Police could have done nothing	12%
Other	9%
Fear of reprisal by offenders / make matters worse	8%
Reported to other authorities	8%
Dealt with matter myself/ourselves	6%
Inconvenient / too much trouble	4%
Tried to report it but was not able to contact the police / police were not interested	2%
Did not want to report it because offender(s) was not responsible for their actions	2%
It is a common event/just one of those thing/just something that happens	1%
Dislike / fear of police	1%
Private / personal / family matter	1%
It is something that happens as part of my job	1%
Previous bad experience of the police or courts	1%
(Thought) Someone else had already reported incident/ similar incidents	0%

Base size: Wave 3 - 8 = 263

2.23   When asked to rate how much their quality of life had been affected by the intimidation, harassment or abuse they had experienced on a scale of 1 to 10, 12% of respondents gave an answer of 9 or 10 (a great effect or total effect) and 22% gave an answer of 1 or 2 (no effect or a small effect). The mean score given was 5.15.
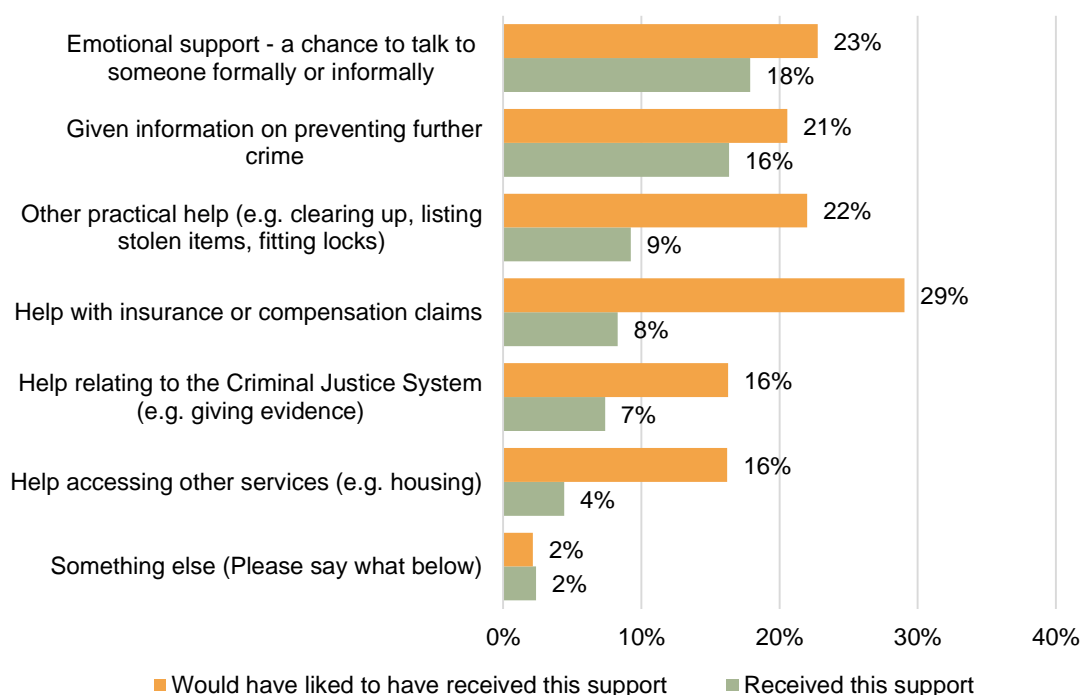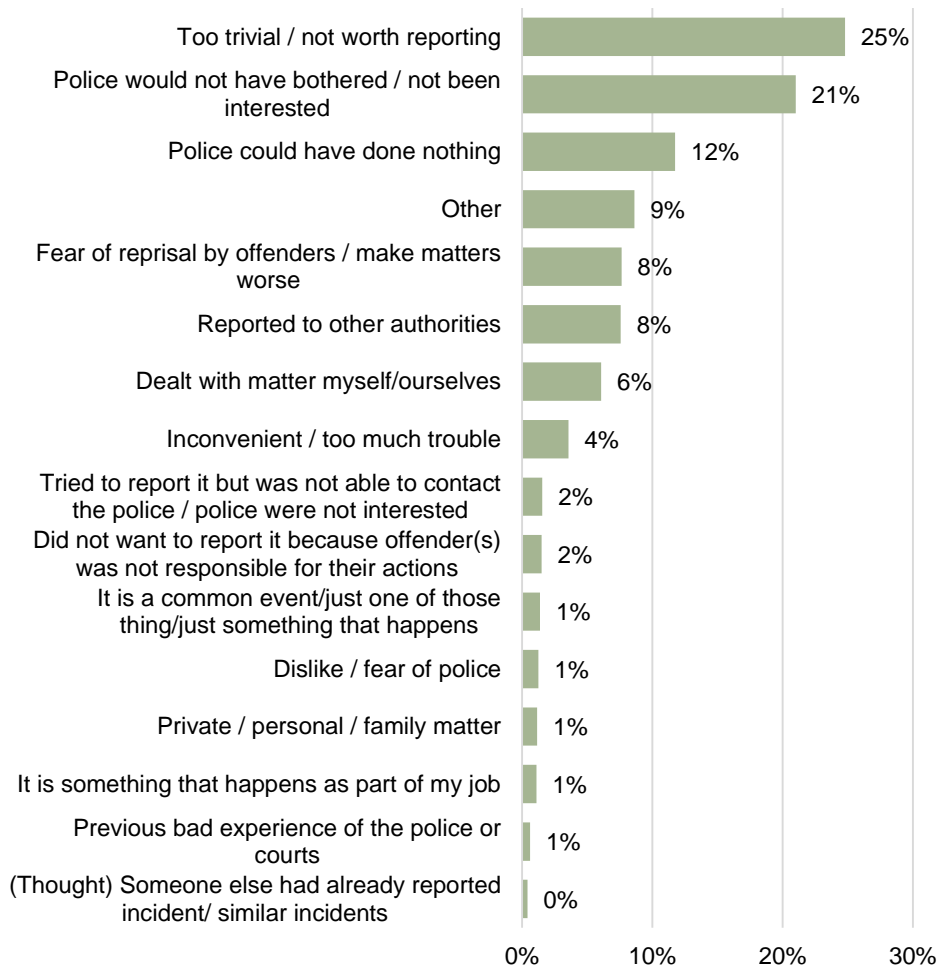
How much was your own quality of life affected by the crime? - Intimidation, harrassment or abuse

Rating	Percentage
1 - No effect	9%
2	13%
3	12%
4	8%
5	15%
6	8%
7	8%
8	15%
9	5%
10 - Total effect	7%
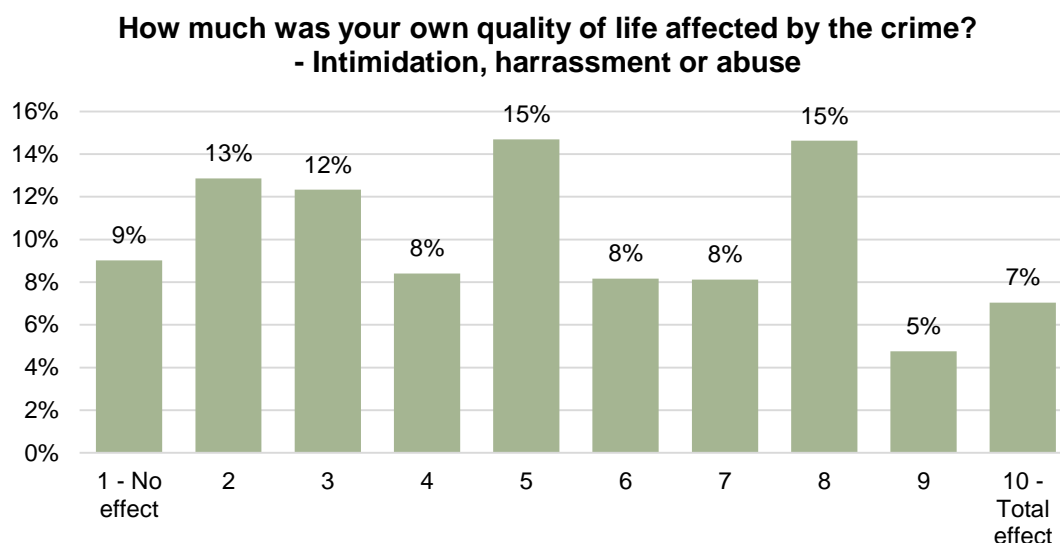
Base size: Wave 5-8 = 308

2.24   When asked about the support they had received when they were a victim of intimidation, harassment or abuse, 24% had received emotional support, 12% had been given information on preventing further crime and 8% had received other practical help. 30% would have liked to have received emotional support, 27% would have liked to have received other practical help and 22% would have liked to have been given information on preventing further crime.

Did you receive any of the following types of information, advice or support when you were the victim of intimidation, harassment or abuse?

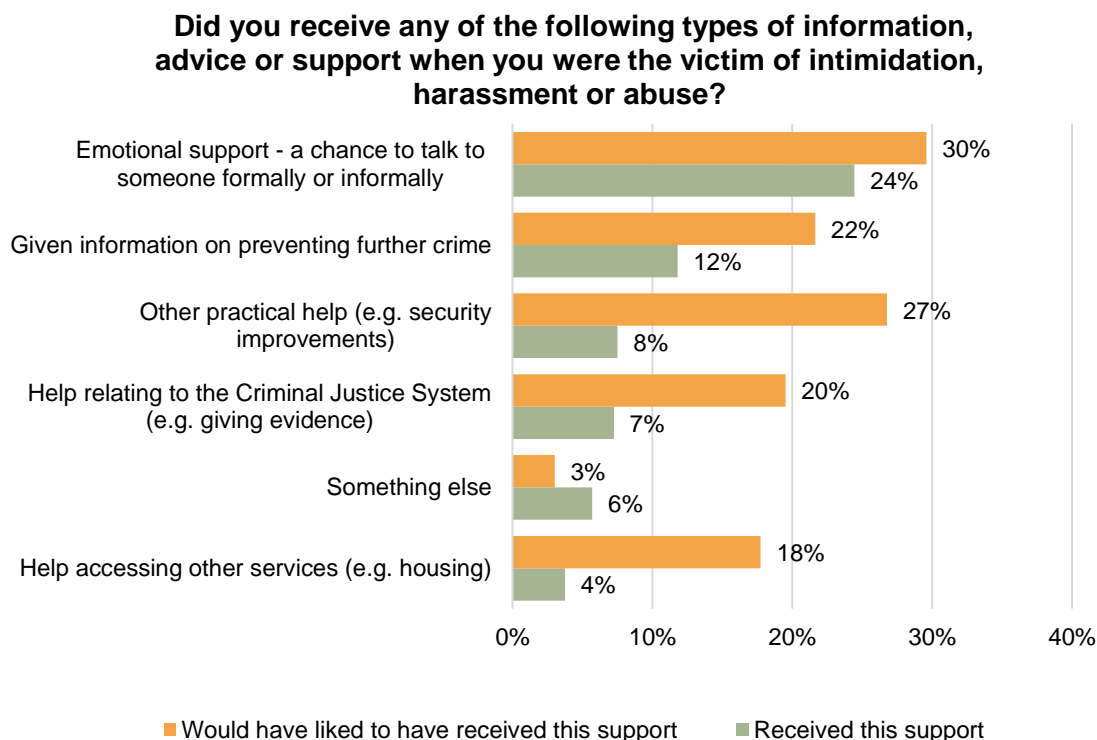| Support type	Would have liked to have received this support	Received this support
Emotional support - a chance to talk to someone formally or informally	30%	24%
Given information on preventing further crime	22%	12%
Other practical help (e.g. security improvements)	27%	8%
Help relating to the Criminal Justice System (e.g. giving evidence)	20%	7%
Something else	3%	6%
Help accessing other services (e.g. housing)	18%	4%

Base size: Wave 1 - 8 = 491

2.25 Two percent (2%) of respondents had been a victim of physical violence or abuse. The mean number of times these respondents had been a victim of physical violence or abuse was 1.01. 74% had reported the last incident of physical violence or abuse they had experienced to the police and 26% had not reported it. The reasons for not reporting the crime included a feeling that the police would not have been interested, that the matter could be dealt with by them self, fear of reprisal and a feeling that the crime was not worth reporting[4].

2.26 25% felt that the physical violence or abuse they had experienced was a hate crime and 31% felt that it was domestic abuse related. 42% had received physical injuries as a result of the violence that had required treatment. For 35%, the violence or assault had involved the use, or the threat of use, of a weapon.

2.27 When asked to rate how much their quality of life had been affected by the physical violence or assault they had experienced on a scale of 1 to 10, 25% of respondents gave an answer of 9 or 10 (a great effect or total effect) and 13% gave an answer of 1 or 2 (no effect or a small effect). The mean score given was 6.27.

How much was your own quality of life affected by the crime? - Physical Violence or Assault

Base size: Wave 5 - 8 = 97

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[4] Reasons for not reporting physical assault are based on a small sample size (31 respondents)
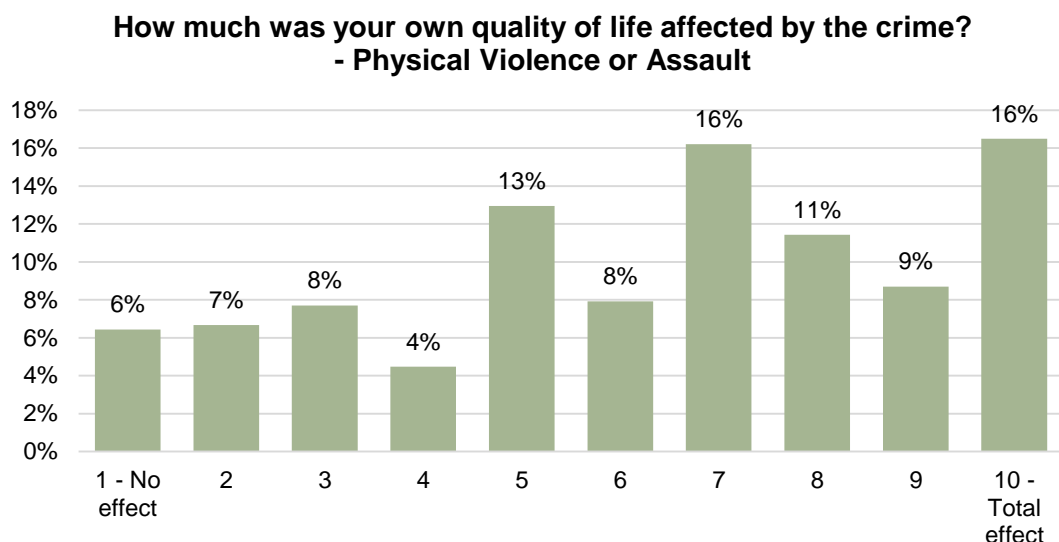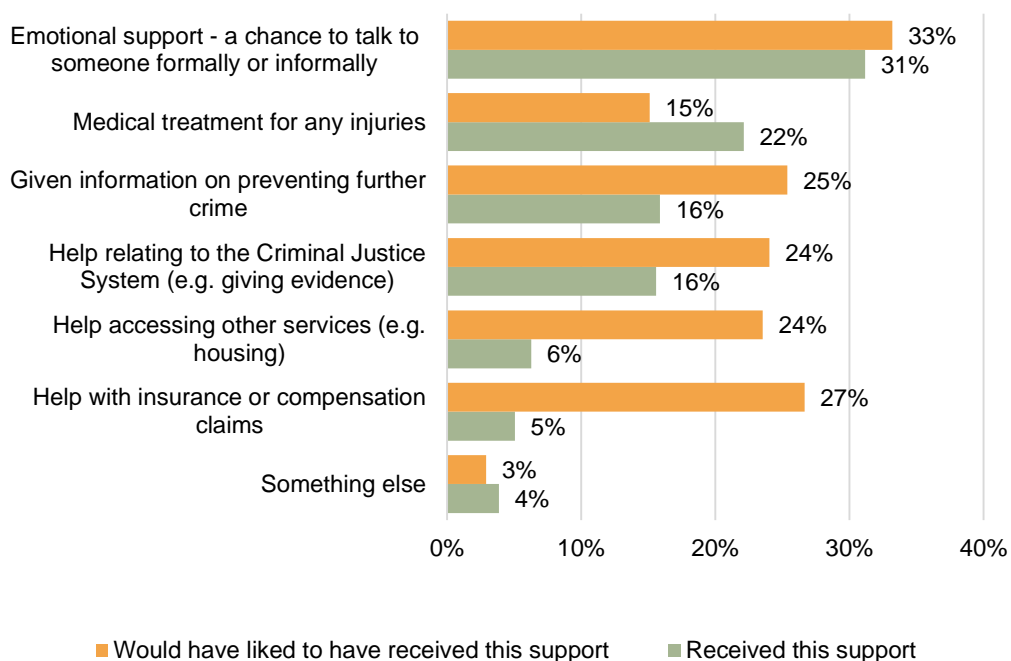
2.28   When asked about the support they had received when they were a victim of physical violence or abuse, 31% had received emotional support,22% had received medical treatment for any injuries, 16% had been given information of preventing further crime and 16% had received help relating to the Criminal Justice System. 33% would have liked to have received emotional support, 27% help with insurance or compensation claims and 25% to have been given information on preventing further crime.

Did you receive any of the following types of information, advice or support when you were the victim of physical violence or assault?

Emotional support - a chance to talk to someone formally or informally — 33% / 31%

Medical treatment for any injuries — 15% / 22%

Given information on preventing further crime — 25% / 16%

Help relating to the Criminal Justice System (e.g. giving evidence) — 24% / 16%

Help accessing other services (e.g. housing) — 24% / 6%

Help with insurance or compensation claims — 27% / 5%

Something else — 3% / 4%

■ Would have liked to have received this support   ■ Received this support

Base size: Wave 1 - 8 = 148

2.29   One percent (1%) of respondents had been a victim of sexual violence or abuse. The mean number of times these respondents had been a victim of sexual violence or abuse was 1.00. 42% had reported the last incident of sexual violence or abuse they had experienced to the police and 58% had not reported it[5]. The reasons for not reporting the crime included that the police could not have done anything, it was not worth reporting and it was reported to other authorities. 31% felt that the sexual violence or abuse they had experienced was a hate crime and 39% felt that it was domestic abuse related.

2.30   When asked to rate how much their quality of life had been affected by the sexual violence or abuse they had experienced on a scale of 1 to 10, 45% of respondents gave an answer of 9 or 10 (a great effect or total effect) and 4% gave an answer of 1 or 2 (no effect or a small effect). The mean score given was 7.44.

2.31   When asked about the support they had received when they were a victim of sexual violence or abuse, 32% had received emotional support, 13% had received help relating to the Criminal Justice System and 12% had received medical treatment for injuries. 39% would have liked to have received emotional support, 24% help relating to the Criminal Justice System and 23% to have been given help with insurance or compensation.
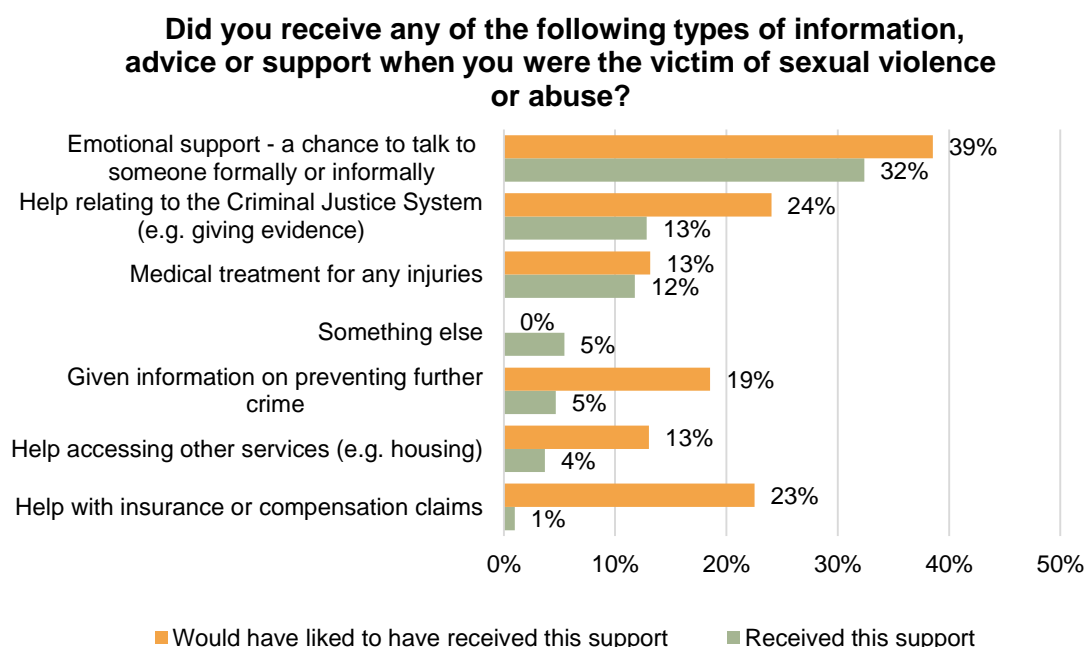
Did you receive any of the following types of information, advice or support when you were the victim of sexual violence or abuse?

| Type of support	Would have liked to have received this support	Received this support
Emotional support - a chance to talk to someone formally or informally	39%	32%
Help relating to the Criminal Justice System (e.g. giving evidence)	24%	13%
Medical treatment for any injuries	13%	12%
Something else	0%	5%
Given information on preventing further crime	19%	5%
Help accessing other services (e.g. housing)	13%	4%
Help with insurance or compensation claims	23%	1%

Base size: Wave 1 - 8 = 54

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[5] Proportion reporting of sexual violence is based on a small sample size (29 respondents)

2.32   Two percent (2%) of respondents had been a victim of robbery. The mean number of times these respondents had been a victim was 1.25. 75% had reported the last incident of robbery they experience to the police and 25% had not reported it. The main reasons for not reporting the crime[6] were that the police would not have been interested, the police could have done nothing or it was too trivial to report. 9% felt that the robbery they had experienced was a hate crime. For 6%, the robbery had involved the use, or the threat of use, of a weapon.

2.33   When asked to rate how much their quality of life had been affected by the robbery they had experienced (on a scale of 1 to 10), 16% of respondents gave an answer of 9 or 10 (a great effect or total effect) and 25% gave an answer of 1 or 2 (no effect or a small effect). The mean score given was 4.94.

How much was your own quality of life affected by the crime? - Robbery
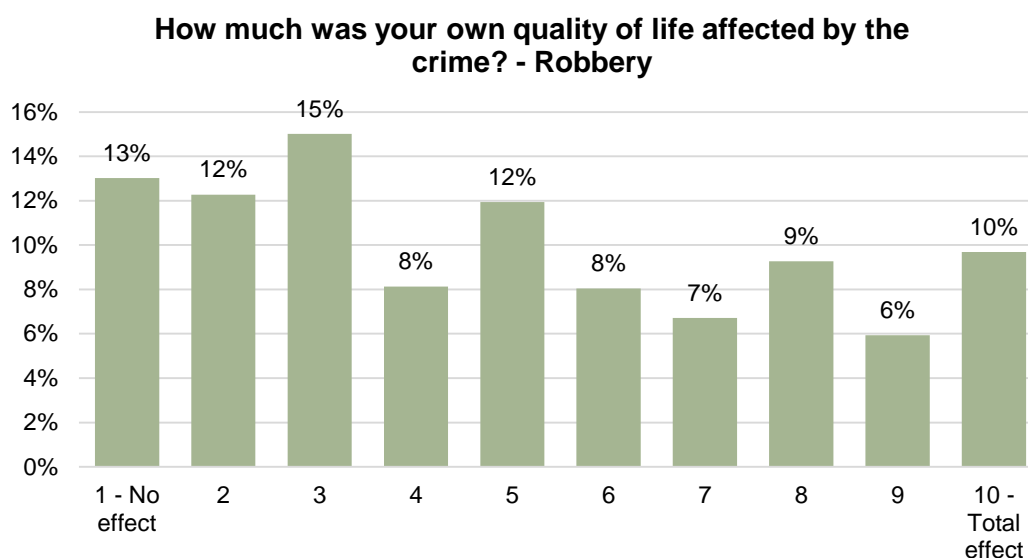
Base size: Wave 5 - 8 = 99

2.34   When asked about the support they had received when they were a victim of robbery, 21% had received emotional support, 20% had been given information on preventing further crime and 12% had received other practical help. 29% would have liked to have received other practical help, 27% financial support, 27% help with insurance or compensation claims and 26% would have liked emotional support.

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[6] Proportion reporting of robbery is based on a small sample size (26 respondents)

Did you receive any of the following types of information, advice or support when you were the victim of robbery?

Type of support	Would have liked to have received this support	Received this support
Emotional support - a chance to talk to someone formally or informally	26%	21%
Given information on preventing further crime	23%	20%
Other practical help (e.g. listing stolen items, personal security)	29%	12%
Help with insurance or compensation claims	27%	10%
Help accessing other services (e.g. housing)	18%	8%
Help relating to the Criminal Justice System (e.g. giving evidence)	22%	8%
Medical treatment for any injuries	20%	7%
Financial support	27%	6%
Something else	5%	2%

■ Would have liked to have received this support   ■ Received this support

Base size: Wave 1 - 8 = 139

ONLINE FRAUD

2.35 Eleven percent (11%) of respondents had been a victim of online fraud, including attempts. The mean number of times these respondents had been a victim of online fraud was 4.67. For 35%, the online fraud had resulted in a financial loss.

2.36 Thirteen percent (13%) had reported the last incident of online fraud they experience to the police and 87% had not reported it. The main reasons given for not reporting the crime to the police were having reported the incident to another authority (48%), having dealt with the matter themselves (17%) and the attempted fraud being unsuccessful (11%).

Reasons why online fraud was not reported police

Reason	%
Reported to other authorities (eg superiors, company security staff, council, etc)	48%
Dealt with matter myself/ourselves	17%
Attempt at offence was unsuccessful	11%
Too trivial / not worth reporting	7%
It is a common event/just one of those thing/just something that happens	5%
Police would not have bothered / not been interested	5%
Police could have done nothing	3%
Other	2%
Previous bad experience of the police or courts	0%
Inconvenient / too much trouble	0%
Tried to report it but was not able to contact the police / police were not interested	0%
It is something that happens as part of my job	0%
(Thought) Someone else had already reported incident/ similar incidents	0%
Dislike / fear of police	0%

Base size: Wave 1 - 8 = 631

2.37 When asked to rate how much their quality of life had been affected by the online fraud they had experienced on a scale of 1 to 10, 5% of respondents gave an answer of 9 or 10 (a great effect or total effect) and 52% gave an answer of 1 or 2 (no effect or a small effect). The mean score given was 3.20.

How much was your own quality of life affected by the crime? - Online Fraud

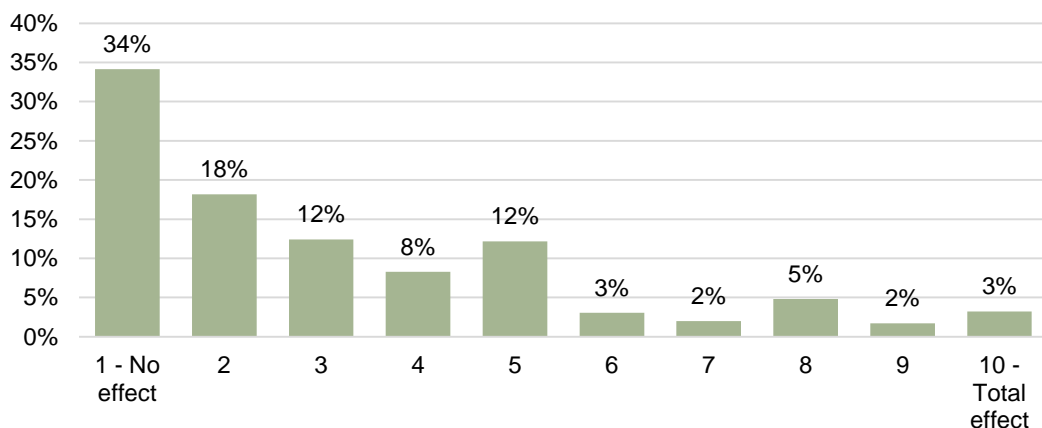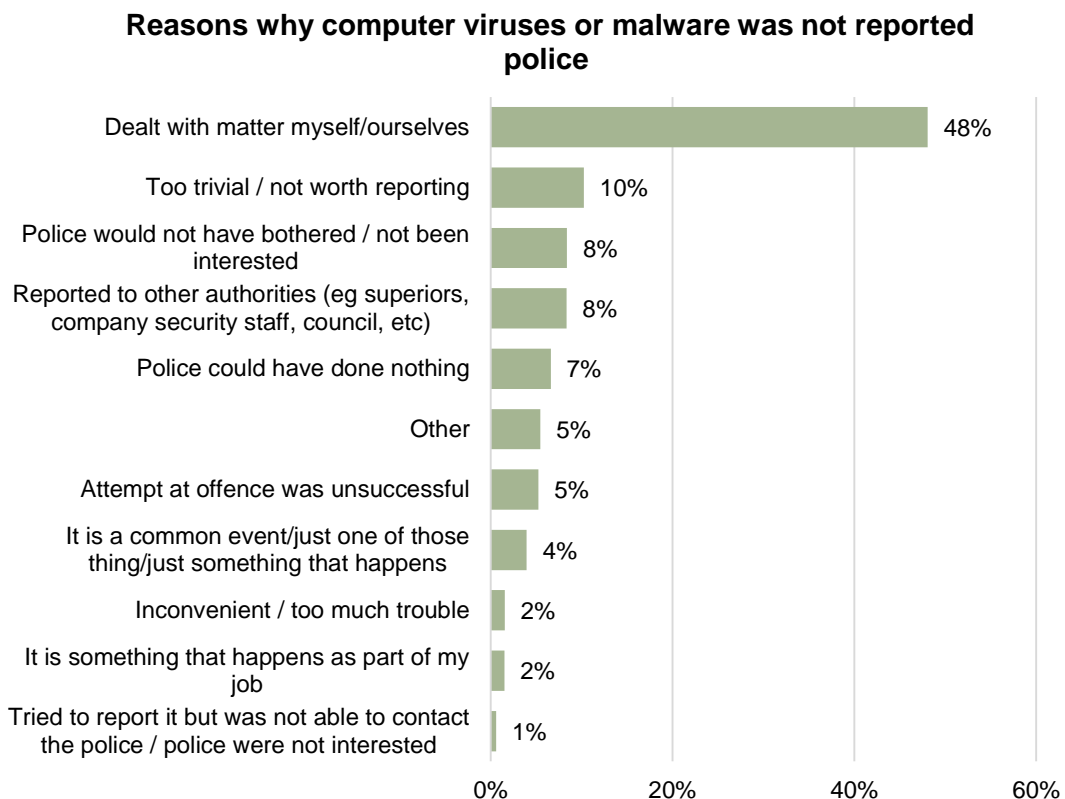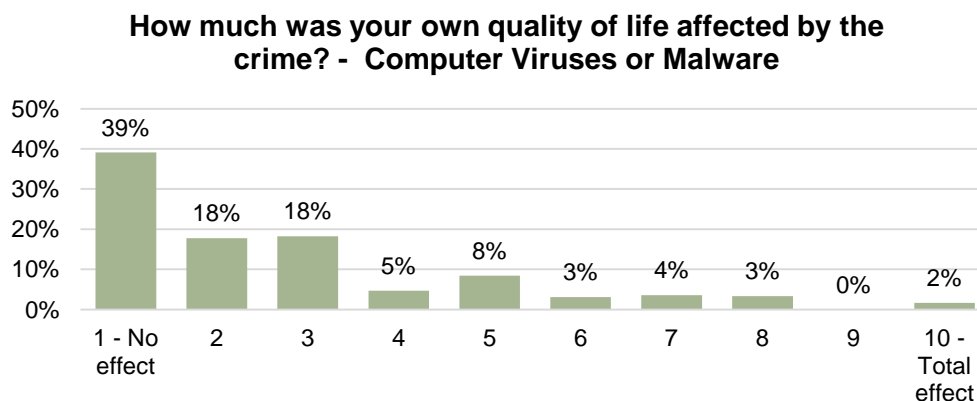| Rating	%
1 - No effect	34%
2	18%
3	12%
4	8%
5	12%
6	3%
7	2%
8	5%
9	2%
10 - Total effect	3%

Base size: Wave 5 - 8 = 499

2.38   Five percent (5%) of respondents had been a victim of computer viruses or malware. The mean number of times these respondents had been a victim of this crime was 2.96.

2.39   Four percent (4%) of respondents had reported the last incident of computer viruses or malware they had experienced to the police and 96% had not reported it. The main reasons given for not reporting the crime to the police were having dealt with the matter themselves (48%) and thinking it was too trivial to report (10%).

Reasons why computer viruses or malware was not reported police

Reason	Percentage
Dealt with matter myself/ourselves	48%
Too trivial / not worth reporting	10%
Police would not have bothered / not been interested	8%
Reported to other authorities (eg superiors, company security staff, council, etc)	8%
Police could have done nothing	7%
Other	5%
Attempt at offence was unsuccessful	5%
It is a common event/just one of those thing/just something that happens	4%
Inconvenient / too much trouble	2%
It is something that happens as part of my job	2%
Tried to report it but was not able to contact the police / police were not interested	1%

Base size: Wave 1 - 8 = 280

2.40   When asked to rate how much their quality of life had been affected by the computer viruses or malware they had experienced on a scale of 1 to 10, 2% of respondents gave an answer of 9 or 10 (a great effect or total effect) and 57% gave an answer of 1 or 2 (no effect or a small effect). The mean score given was 2.78.

How much was your own quality of life affected by the crime? - Computer Viruses or Malware

Rating	Percentage
1 - No effect	39%
2	18%
3	18%
4	5%
5	8%
6	3%
7	4%
8	3%
9	0%
10 - Total effect	2%

Base size: Wave 5 - 8 = 197

2.41   Three percent (3%) of respondents had been a victim of burglary. The mean number of times these respondents had been a victim of burglary was 1.22.

2.42   Sixty-nine percent (69%) had reported the last incident of burglary they experienced to the police and 31% had not reported it. The main reasons given for not reporting the crime to the police were thinking the police would not have been bothered (30%), the attempt at burglary being unsuccessful (17%) and the burglary being too trivial to be worth reporting (16%).

Reasons why burglary was not reported police

Reason	%
Police would not have bothered / not been interested	30%
Attempt at offence was unsuccessful	17%
Too trivial / not worth reporting	16%
It was partly my / a relative's / a friend's fault	8%
Inconvenient / too much trouble	7%
Police could have done nothing	5%
Other	5%
Dealt with matter myself/ourselves	4%
Previous bad experience of the police or courts	3%
Fear of reprisal by offenders / make matters worse	3%
Reported to other authorities (eg superiors, company security staff, council, etc)	1%

Base size: Wave 1 - 8 = 52

2.43   When asked to rate how much their quality of life had been affected by the burglary they had experienced (on a scale of 1 to 10), 16% of respondents gave an answer of 9 or 10 (a great effect or total effect) and 30% gave an answer of 1 or 2 (no effect or a small effect). The mean score given was 5.06.
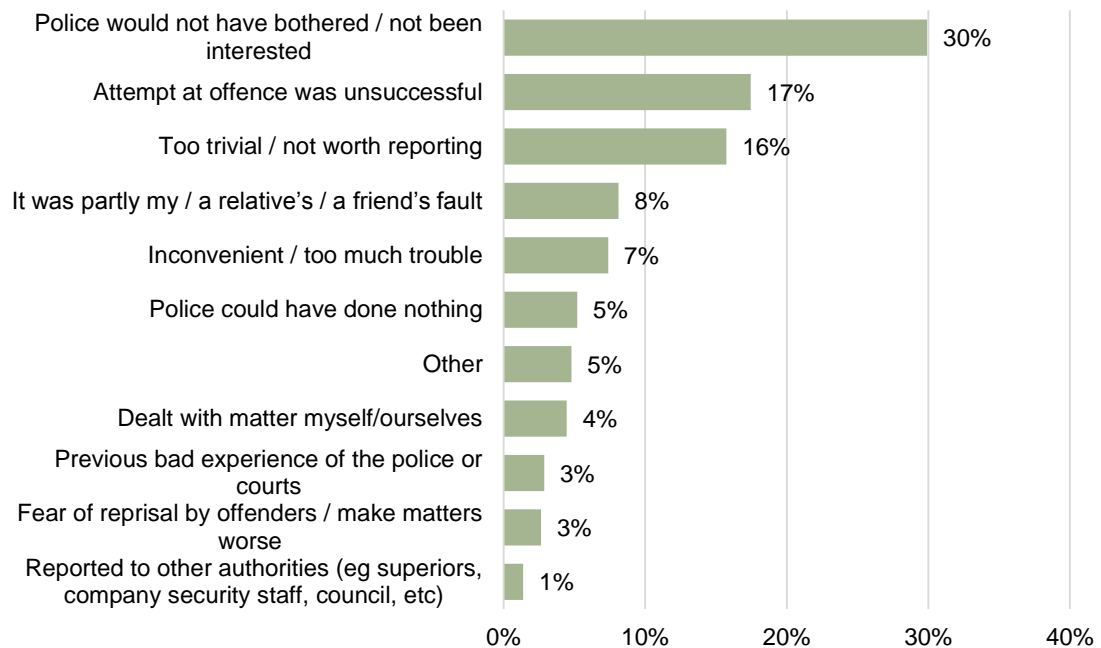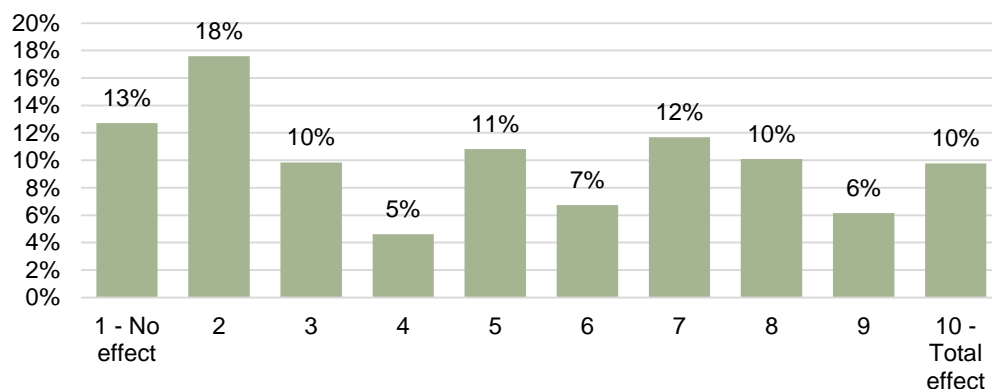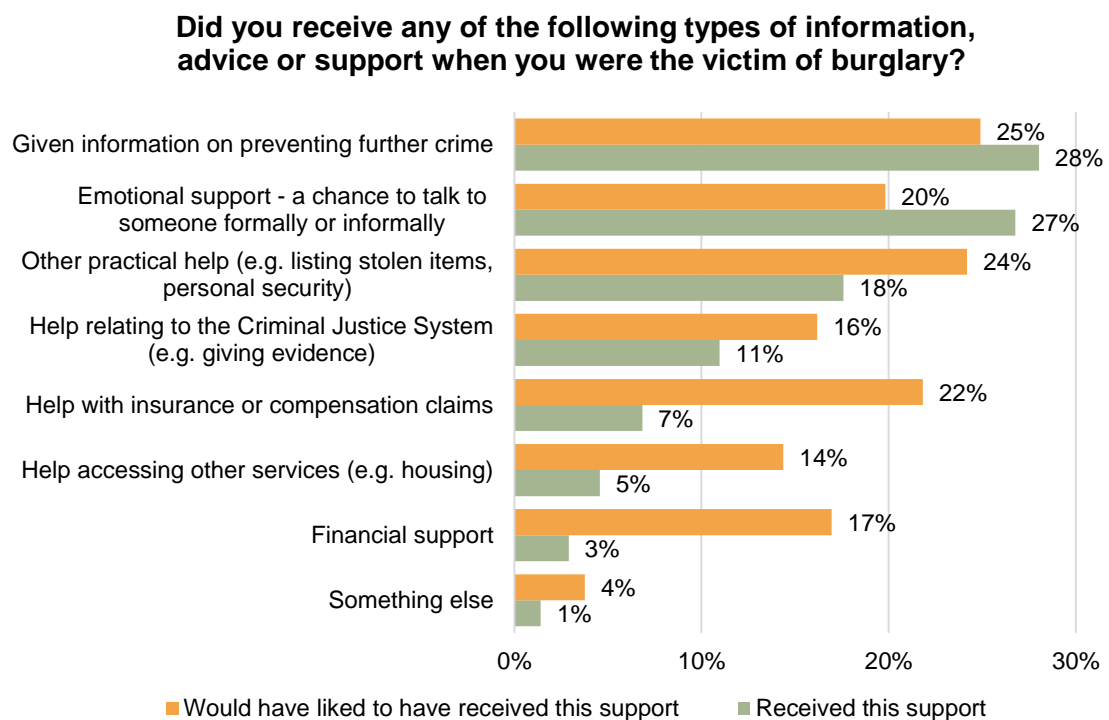
How much was your own quality of life affected by the crime? - Burglary

Score	%
1 - No effect	13%
2	18%
3	10%
4	5%
5	11%
6	7%
7	12%
8	10%
9	6%
10 - Total effect	10%

Base size: Wave 5 - 8 = 122

2.44   When asked about the support they had received when they were a victim of burglary, 28% had been given information on preventing further crime, 27% had received emotional support. 25% would have liked to have been given information on preventing further crime, 24% would have like to have received other practical help and 22% would have liked to have received help with insurance or compensation claims.
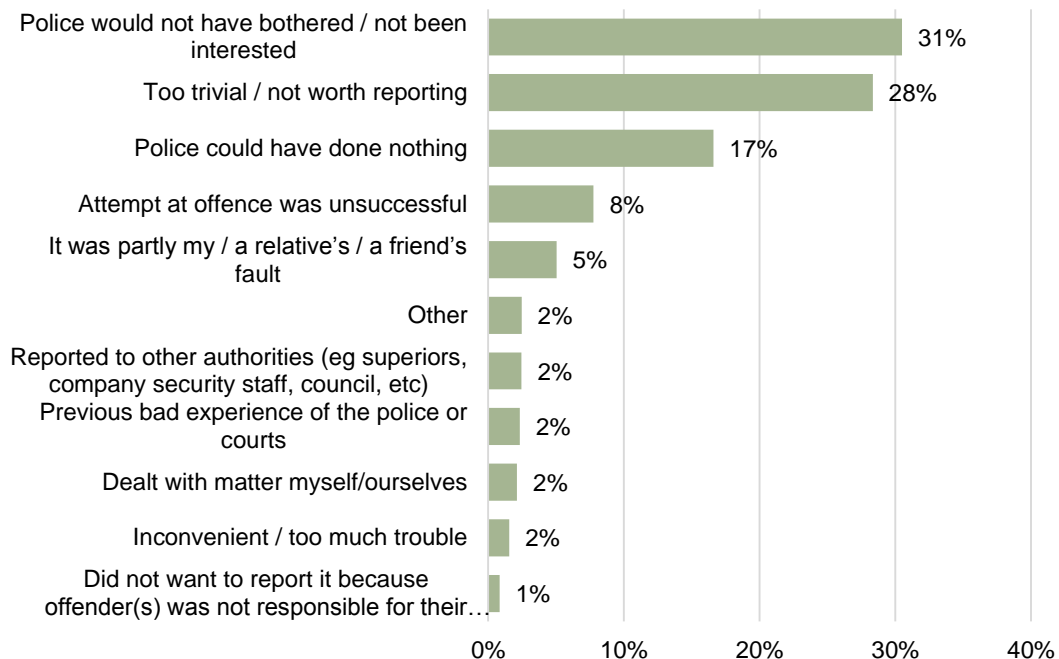
Did you receive any of the following types of information, advice or support when you were the victim of burglary?

Category	Would have liked to have received this support	Received this support
Given information on preventing further crime	25%	28%
Emotional support - a chance to talk to someone formally or informally	20%	27%
Other practical help (e.g. listing stolen items, personal security)	24%	18%
Help relating to the Criminal Justice System (e.g. giving evidence)	16%	11%
Help with insurance or compensation claims	22%	7%
Help accessing other services (e.g. housing)	14%	5%
Financial support	17%	3%
Something else	4%	1%

Base size: Wave 5 - 8 = 187

2.45 Four percent (4%) of respondents had been a victim of car crime. The mean number of times these respondents had been a victim of car crime was 1.13. For 81% the car crime had been theft from a vehicle, for 15% theft of a vehicle and for 4% both theft of and from a vehicle.

2.46 Fifty-eight percent (58%) had reported the last incident of car crime they had experienced to the police and 42% had not reported it. The main reasons for not reporting the crime were thinking the police would not be interested (31%), thinking it was too trivial to report (28%), and thinking there was nothing the police could have done (17%).

Reasons why car crime was not reported police

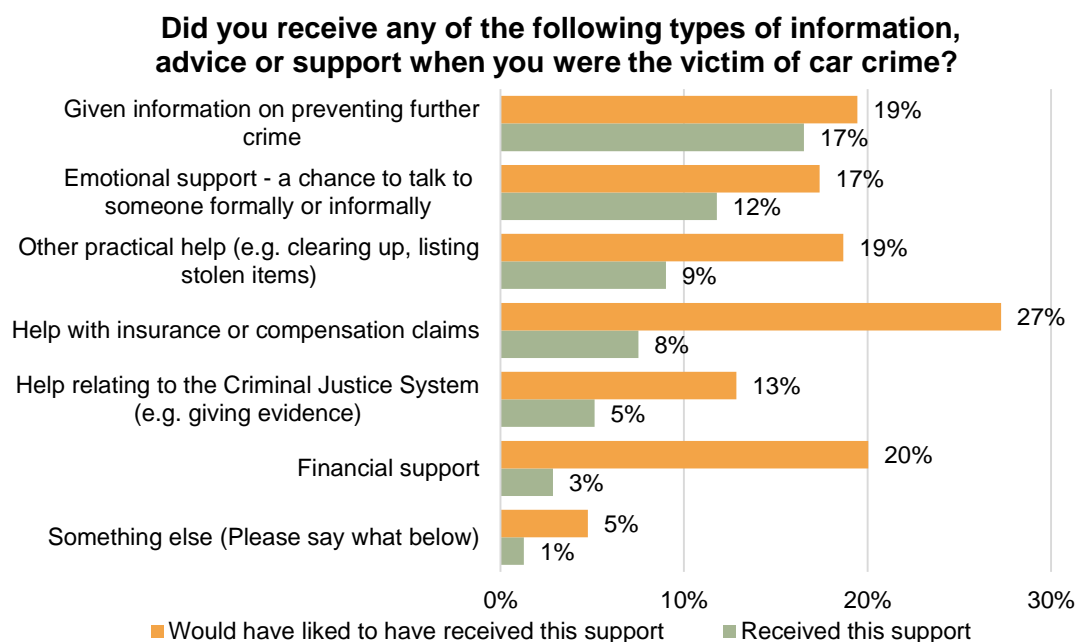| Reason	Percentage
Police would not have bothered / not been interested	31%
Too trivial / not worth reporting	28%
Police could have done nothing	17%
Attempt at offence was unsuccessful	8%
It was partly my / a relative's / a friend's fault	5%
Other	2%
Reported to other authorities (eg superiors, company security staff, council, etc)	2%
Previous bad experience of the police or courts	2%
Dealt with matter myself/ourselves	2%
Inconvenient / too much trouble	2%
Did not want to report it because offender(s) was not responsible for their…	1%

Base size: Wave 1 - 8 = 83

2.47 When asked to rate how much their quality of life had been affected by the car crime they had experienced on a scale of 1 to 10, 21% of respondents gave an answer of 9 or 10 (a great effect or total effect) and 23% gave an answer of 1 or 2 (no effect or a small effect). The mean score given was 5.47.

To what extent was your own quality of life affected by the incident? - Car Crime

Rating	Percentage
1 - No effect	12%
2	11%
3	14%
4	6%
5	8%
6	6%
7	8%
8	14%
9	8%
10 - Total effect	14%
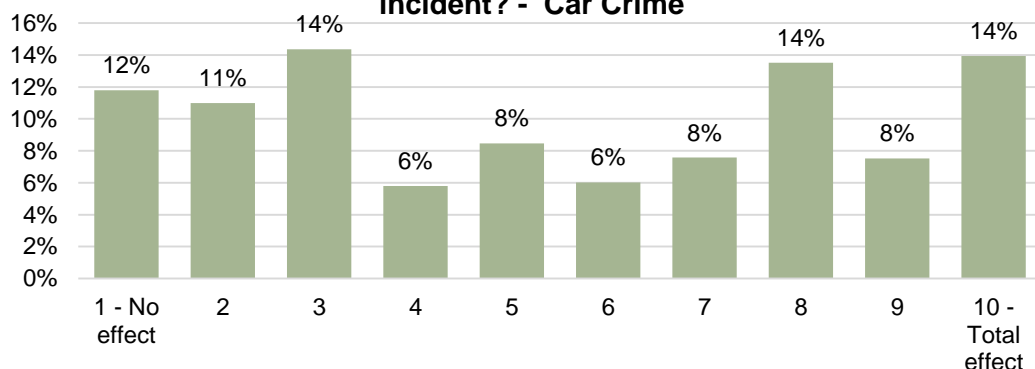
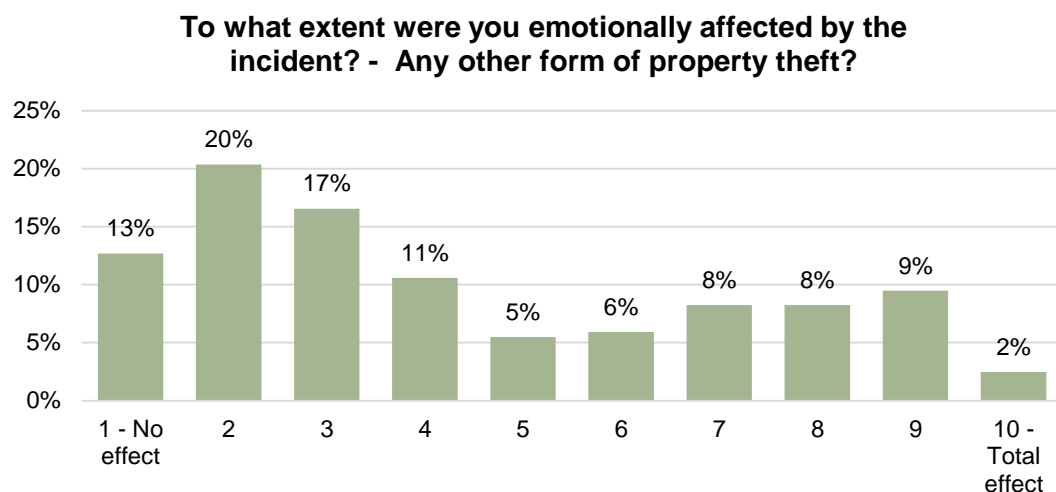**Base size: Wave 5 - 8 = 148**

2.48   When asked about the support they had received when they were a victim of car crime, 17% had been given information on preventing further crime, 12% had been given emotional support and 9% had received other practical help. 27% would have liked to have received help with insurance or compensation and 20% would have liked to have received financial support.

Did you receive any of the following types of information, advice or support when you were the victim of car crime?

Category	Would have liked to have received this support	Received this support
Given information on preventing further crime	19%	17%
Emotional support - a chance to talk to someone formally or informally	17%	12%
Other practical help (e.g. clearing up, listing stolen items)	19%	9%
Help with insurance or compensation claims	27%	8%
Help relating to the Criminal Justice System (e.g. giving evidence)	13%	5%
Financial support	20%	3%
Something else (Please say what below)	5%	1%

Base size: Wave 1 - 5 = 194

2.49 Two percent (2%) of respondents had been a victim of property theft other than burglary or theft of or from a vehicle. The mean number of times these respondents had been a victim of another form of propriety theft was 1.42. 57% had reported the last incident of property theft other than burglary or theft of or from a vehicle they experienced to the police and 43% had not reported it. The main reasons given for not reporting the crime were that the police would not have been interested, it was too trivial to report or the police could have done nothing.

2.50 When asked to rate how much their quality of life had been affected by the property theft other than burglary or theft of or from a vehicle they had experienced on a scale of 1 to 10, 12% of respondents gave an answer of 9 or 10 (a great effect or total effect) and 33% gave an answer of 1 or 2 (no effect or a small effect). The mean score given was 4.42.
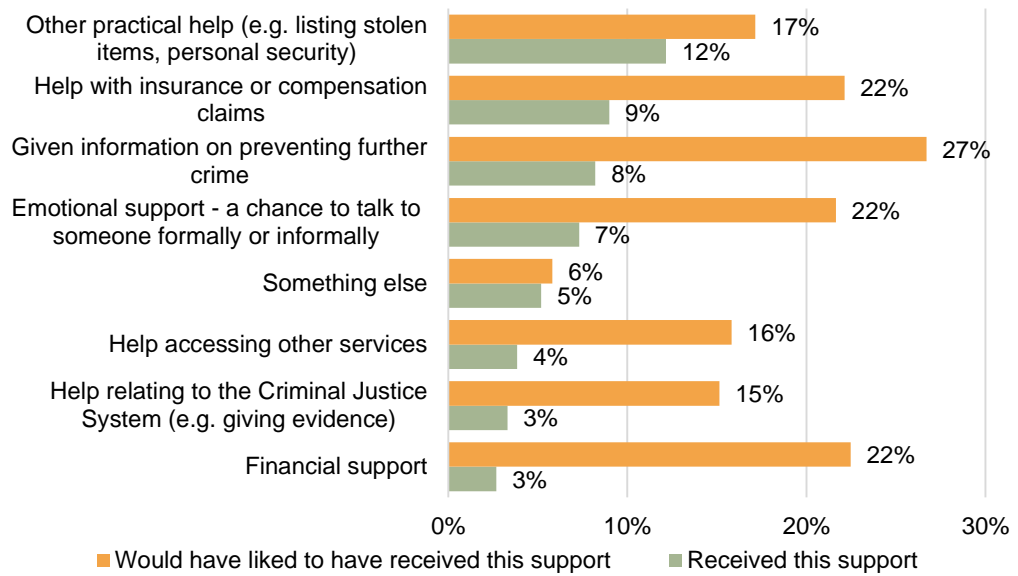
To what extent were you emotionally affected by the incident? - Any other form of property theft?

Base size: Wave 5 - 8 = 4.42

2.51 When asked about the support they had received when they were a victim of any other form of property theft, 17% had received practical help, 9% had received help with insurance or compensation claims and 8% had been given information on preventing further crime. 27% would have liked to have been given information on preventing further crime, 22% would have like to have received help with insurance or compensation, 22% would have liked to have receive emotional support and 22% would have like to have received financial support.

Did you receive any of the following types of information, advice or support when you were the victim of any other form of property theft?

Type of support	Would have liked to have received this support	Received this support
Other practical help (e.g. listing stolen items, personal security)	17%	12%
Help with insurance or compensation claims	22%	9%
Given information on preventing further crime	27%	8%
Emotional support - a chance to talk to someone formally or informally	22%	7%
Something else	6%	5%
Help accessing other services	16%	4%
Help relating to the Criminal Justice System (e.g. giving evidence)	15%	3%
Financial support	22%	3%

■ Would have liked to have received this support ■ Received this support

Base size: Wave 1 - 8 = 84

2.52   Respondents were asked how much they agreed with several statements about the police in their local area. For each statement around one-fifth of respondents answered 'don't know.' When 'don't know' is excluded, 73% of respondents agreed that police 'treat people fairly and with respect' with 17% strongly agreeing and 55% agreeing. 60% agreed that police 'take people's concerns seriously' with 13% strongly agreeing and 47% agreeing. Over 50% agreed with the statements police 'respond appropriately to calls for help and assistance', police 'understand the crime and anti-social behaviour issues in the area where you live', 'taking everything into account, I have confidence in the police in this area', and police 'have a good reputation amongst local people'. 42% agreed that the police 'are dealing with the crime and anti-social behaviour issues that matter to you' and 21% disagreed with the statement.
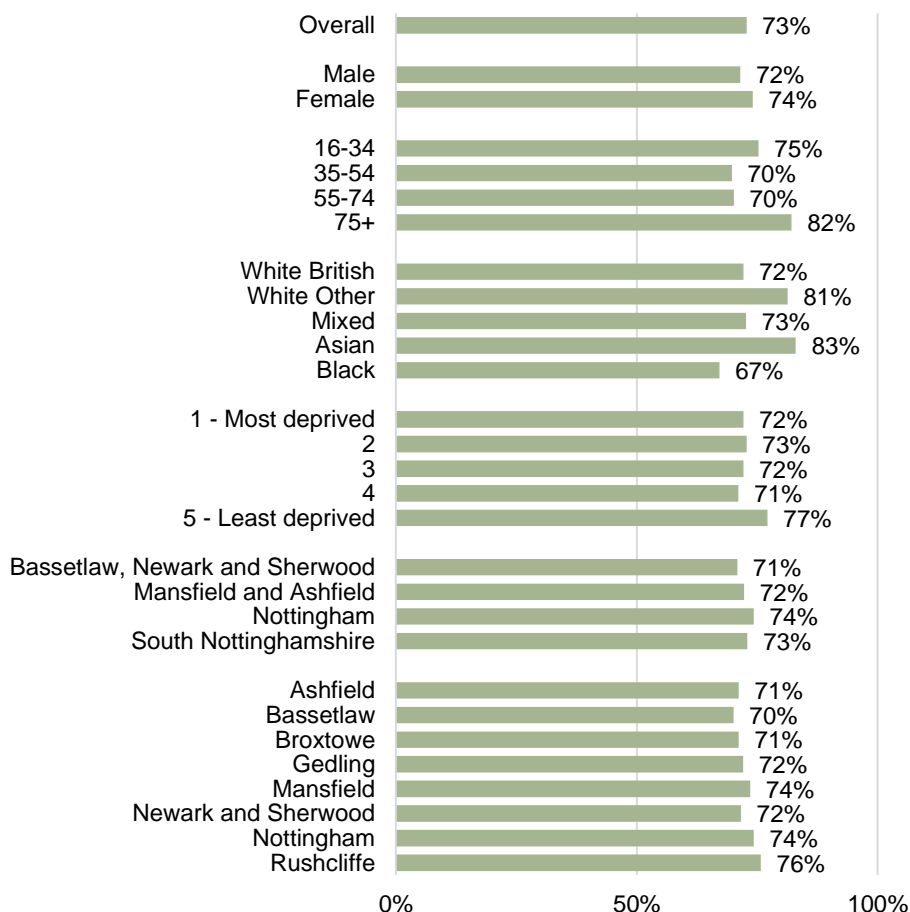
How much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the police in your local area? (Excluding 'Don't know')
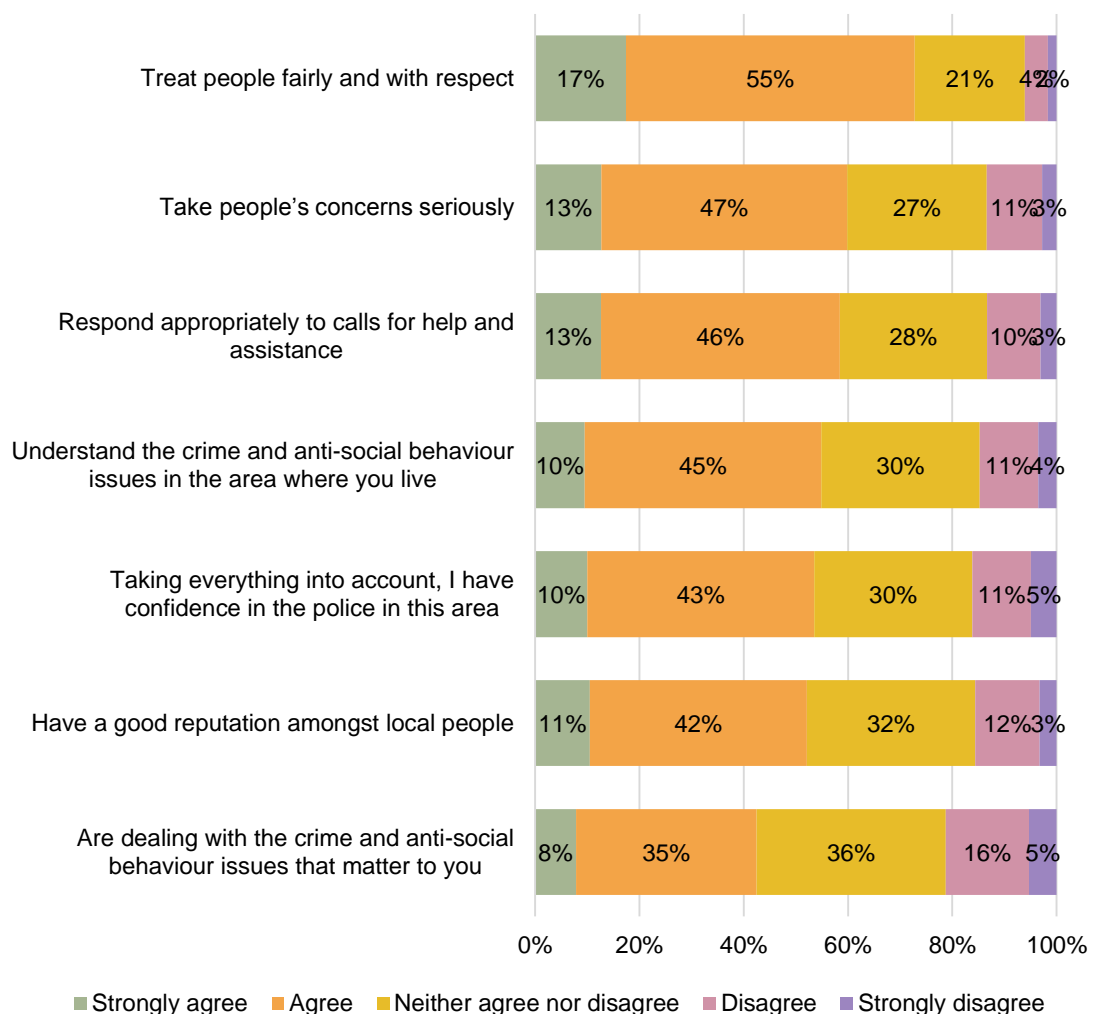
Base size: Wave 1 - 8 = 5,548 – 7,108

2.53 There were significant differences in agreement that police in the local area treat people fairly and with respect by gender, age, ethnicity and IMD. Women, Respondents aged 16 to 34 and 75 and over, respondents from White ethnic groups other than White British and Asian ethnic groups and those from the least deprived IMD quintile were more likely to strongly agree or agree that police in the local area treat people fairly and respect.
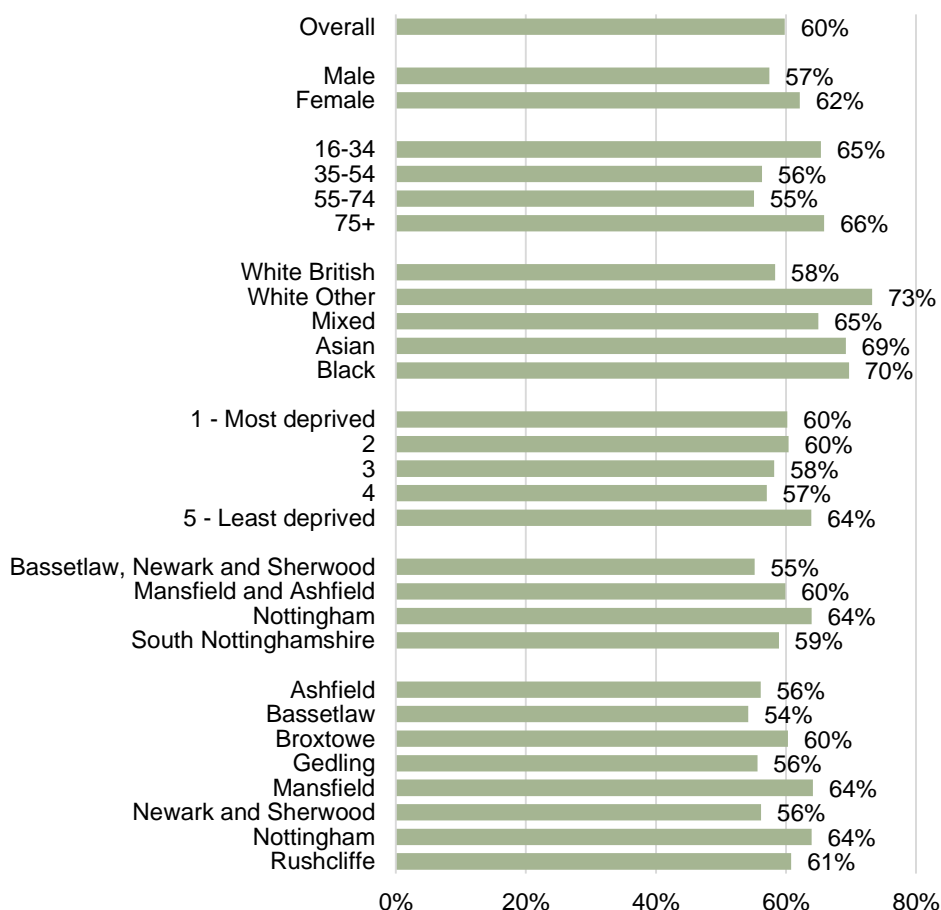
Police in the local area treat people fairly and with respect - Strongly agree & agree (excluding 'don't know')

Category	Percentage
Overall	73%
Male	72%
Female	74%
16-34	75%
35-54	70%
55-74	70%
75+	82%
White British	72%
White Other	81%
Mixed	73%
Asian	83%
Black	67%
1 - Most deprived	72%
2	73%
3	72%
4	71%
5 - Least deprived	77%
Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood	71%
Mansfield and Ashfield	72%
Nottingham	74%
South Nottinghamshire	73%
Ashfield	71%
Bassetlaw	70%
Broxtowe	71%
Gedling	72%
Mansfield	74%
Newark and Sherwood	72%
Nottingham	74%
Rushcliffe	76%

Significant differences by gender, age, ethnicity and IMD

2.54   There were significant differences in agreement that police in the local area take people's concerns seriously by gender, age, ethnicity, IMD, CSP area and local authority. Women, respondents aged 16 to 34 and 75 and over, respondents from White ethnic groups other than White British, respondents from least deprived IMD quartile, respondents living in the Nottingham CSP area and respondents living in Mansfield and Nottingham local authorities were more likely to strongly agree or agree that police in the local area take people's concerns seriously.

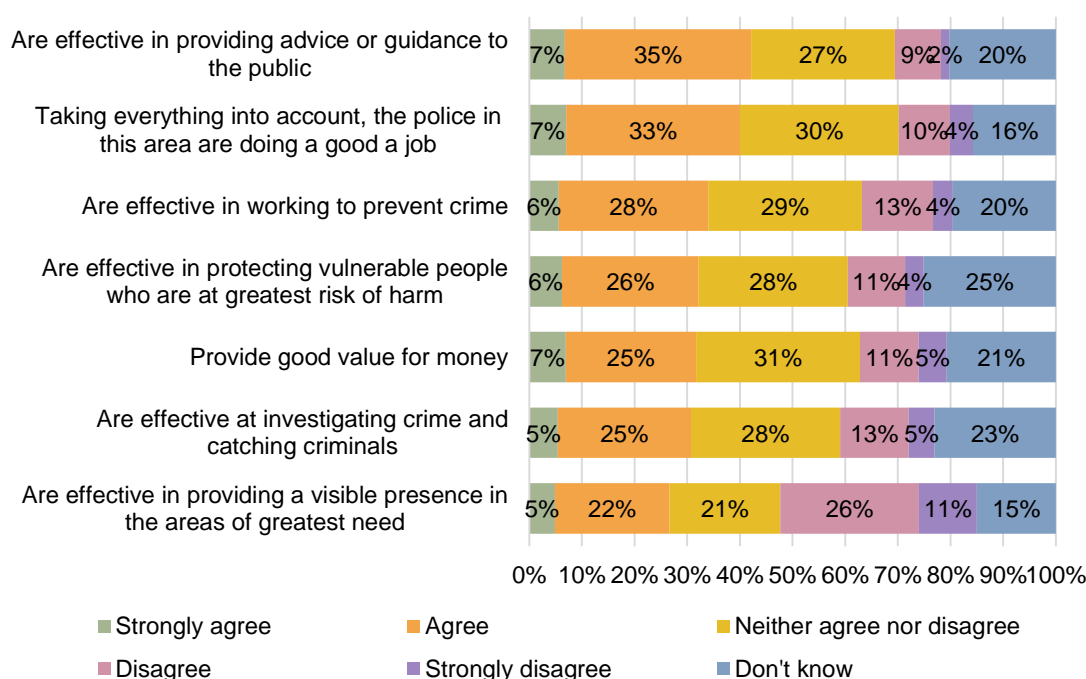**Police in the local area take people's concerns seriously - Strongly agree & agree (excluding 'don't know')**

Category	%
Overall	60%
Male	57%
Female	62%
16-34	65%
35-54	56%
55-74	55%
75+	66%
White British	58%
White Other	73%
Mixed	65%
Asian	69%
Black	70%
1 - Most deprived	60%
2	60%
3	58%
4	57%
5 - Least deprived	64%
Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood	55%
Mansfield and Ashfield	60%
Nottingham	64%
South Nottinghamshire	59%
Ashfield	56%
Bassetlaw	54%
Broxtowe	60%
Gedling	56%
Mansfield	64%
Newark and Sherwood	56%
Nottingham	64%
Rushcliffe	61%

Significant differences by gender, age, ethnicity, IMD, CSP area and Local Authority

2.55   The sections above detail differences in key groups for two of the statements about police in the local area. There are also some differences by sub-group for the other statements. For example, overall 42% of respondents agreed that police in their local area are dealing with the crime and anti-social behaviour issues that matter to them (when 'don't know' is excluded), this was the case for 47% for respondents aged 16 to 34, 37% of those aged 35 to 54, 40% of those aged 55 to 74 and 56% of respondents aged 75 and over (this is a significant difference).

2.57   Forty-two percent (42%) of respondents agreed that police in their local area 'are effective in providing advice or guidance to the public', with 7% strongly agreeing and 35% agreeing. 40% agreed that 'taking everything into account, the police in this area are doing a good a job' with 7% strongly agreeing and 33% agreeing. Over 30% of respondents agreed with the statements the police 'are effective in working to prevent crime', 'are effective in protecting vulnerable people who are at greatest risk of harm', 'provide good value for money' and 'are effective at investigating crime and catching criminals'. Just over a quarter (27%) agreed that the police 'are effective in providing a visible presence in the areas of greatest need'; 37% disagreed with the statement. For each statement around one-fifth of respondents answered 'don't know'.
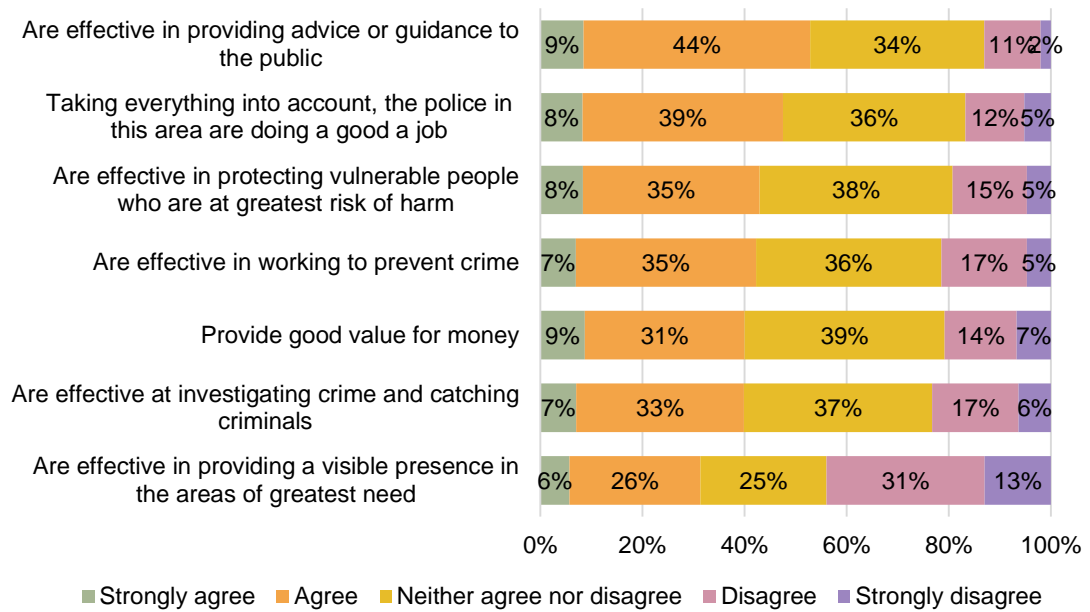
How much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the police in your local area?

Statement	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
Are effective in providing advice or guidance to the public	7%	35%	27%	9%	2%	20%
Taking everything into account, the police in this area are doing a good a job	7%	33%	30%	10%	4%	16%
Are effective in working to prevent crime	6%	28%	29%	13%	4%	20%
Are effective in protecting vulnerable people who are at greatest risk of harm	6%	26%	28%	11%	4%	25%
Provide good value for money	7%	25%	31%	11%	5%	21%
Are effective at investigating crime and catching criminals	5%	25%	28%	13%	5%	23%
Are effective in providing a visible presence in the areas of greatest need	5%	22%	21%	26%	11%	15%

Base size: Wave 1 - 8 = 6,311 – 8,466

2.58   When 'don't know' is not included, 53% of respondents agreed that police in their local area 'are effective in providing advice or guidance to the public', with 9% strongly agreeing and 44% agreeing. 48% agreed that 'taking everything into account, the police in this area are doing a good a job' with 8% strongly agreeing and 39% agreeing. Over 40% of respondents agreed with the statements the police, 'are effective in protecting vulnerable people who are at greatest risk of harm', 'are effective in working to prevent crime' 'provide good value for money' and 'are effective at investigating crime and catching criminals'. 31% agreed that the police 'are effective in providing a visible presence in the areas of greatest need'; 44% disagreed with the statement.
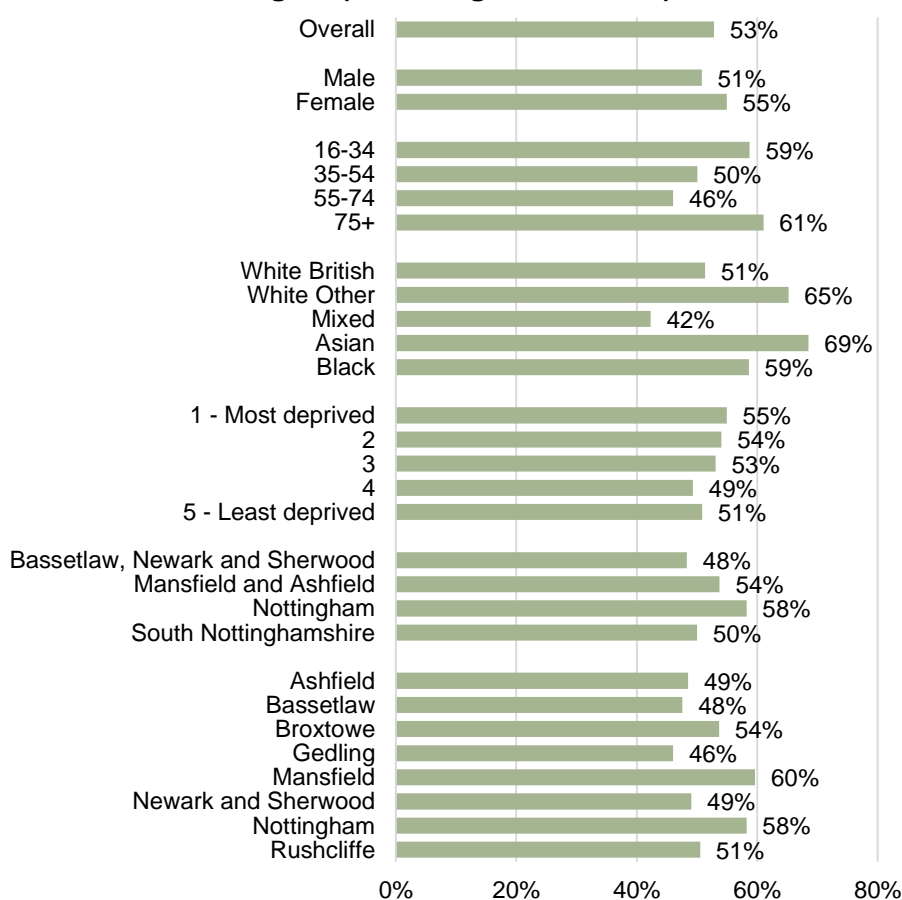
How much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the police in your local area? (Excluding 'Don't know')

Statement	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Are effective in providing advice or guidance to the public	9%	44%	34%	11%	2%
Taking everything into account, the police in this area are doing a good a job	8%	39%	36%	12%	5%
Are effective in protecting vulnerable people who are at greatest risk of harm	8%	35%	38%	15%	5%
Are effective in working to prevent crime	7%	35%	36%	17%	5%
Provide good value for money	9%	31%	39%	14%	7%
Are effective at investigating crime and catching criminals	7%	33%	37%	17%	6%
Are effective in providing a visible presence in the areas of greatest need	6%	26%	25%	31%	13%

■ Strongly agree ■ Agree ■ Neither agree nor disagree ■ Disagree ■ Strongly disagree

Base size: Wave 1 - 8 = 5,335 – 6,809

2.59 There were significant differences in agreement with the statement that police in the local area are effective in providing advice or guidance to the public by gender, age, ethnicity, IMD, CSP area and local authority. Men, respondents aged 55 to 74, respondents from mixed ethnic groups, respondents from the two least deprived IMD quintiles, respondents from the Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood and South Nottinghamshire CSP areas and respondents from Gedling local authority were less likely to strongly agree or agree that police in the local area are effective in providing advice or guidance to the public.

Police in the local area are effective in providing advice or guidance to the public - Strongly agree & agree (excluding 'don't know')

Category	%
Overall	53%
Male	51%
Female	55%
16-34	59%
35-54	50%
55-74	46%
75+	61%
White British	51%
White Other	65%
Mixed	42%
Asian	69%
Black	59%
1 - Most deprived	55%
2	54%
3	53%
4	49%
5 - Least deprived	51%
Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood	48%
Mansfield and Ashfield	54%
Nottingham	58%
South Nottinghamshire	50%
Ashfield	49%
Bassetlaw	48%
Broxtowe	54%
Gedling	46%
Mansfield	60%
Newark and Sherwood	49%
Nottingham	58%
Rushcliffe	51%

See Appendix A for Sample Size
Significant differences by gender, age, ethnicity, IMD, CSP area and Local Authority

2.60   There were significant differences in agreement with the statement 'taking everything into account, the police are doing a good job' by gender, age, ethnicity, CSP area and local authority. Women, those aged 16 to 34, respondents from Asian ethnic groups, respondents from the Nottingham CSP area and respondents from Mansfield and Nottingham local authorities were more likely to strongly agree or agree that taking everything into account, the police are doing a good job.

Taking everything into account, the police in this area are doing a good a job - Strongly agree & agree (excluding 'don't know')

Category	%
Overall	48%
Male	45%
Female	50%
16-34	57%
35-54	43%
55-74	40%
75+	52%
White British	46%
White Other	60%
Mixed	59%
Asian	64%
Black	57%
1 - Most deprived	49%
2	46%
3	48%
4	45%
5 - Least deprived	49%
Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood	41%
Mansfield and Ashfield	46%
Nottingham	54%
South Nottinghamshire	47%
Ashfield	41%
Bassetlaw	40%
Broxtowe	48%
Gedling	44%
Mansfield	51%
Newark and Sherwood	42%
Nottingham	54%
Rushcliffe	48%
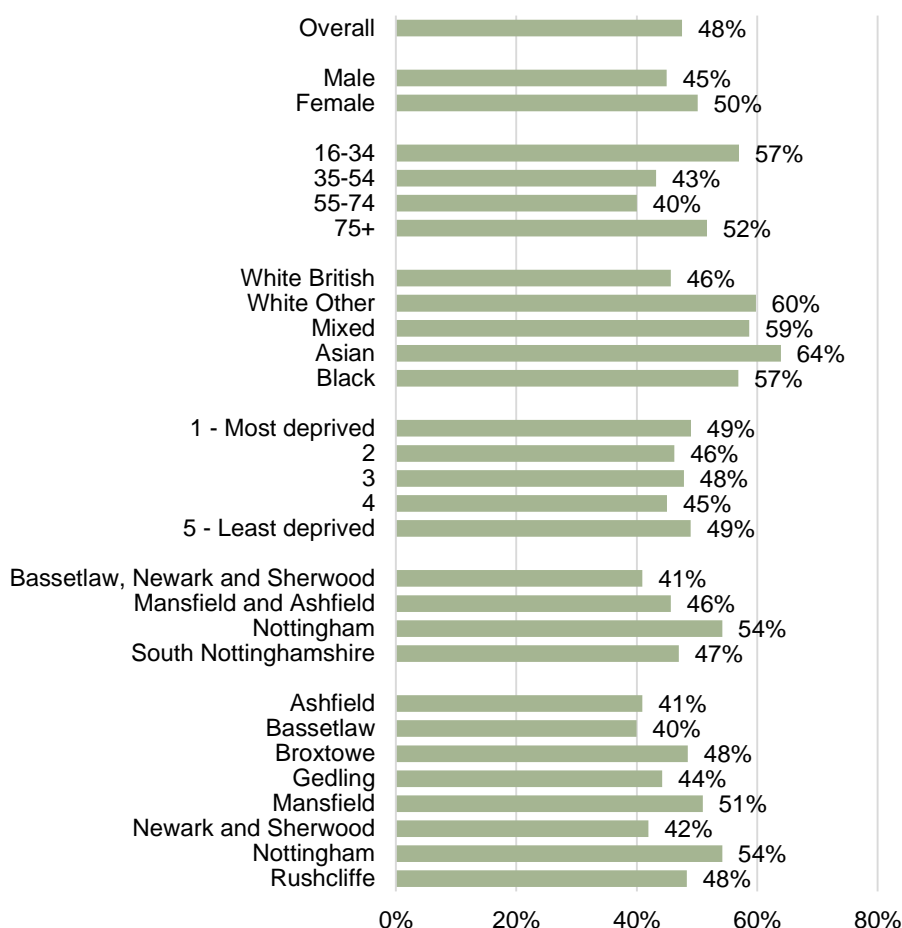
Significant differences by gender, age, ethnicity, CSP area and Local Authority

2.61   The sections above detail differences in key groups for two of the statements about police in the local area. There are also some differences by sub-group for the other statements. For example, overall 31% of respondents agreed that police in their local area are effective in providing a visible presence in area of great need (when 'don't know' is not included), this was the case for 47% for respondents aged 16 to 34, 27% for those aged 35 to 54, 20% for those aged 55 to 74 and 27% for respondents aged 75 and over (this is a significant difference).

2.62   Respondents were asked to rank up to three areas, after responding to emergencies, that they would most like to see the police focus their resources over the coming year. 29% of respondents ranked 'protecting vulnerable people' first, 21% 'providing reassurance and a visible presence in local communities' and 15% ranked 'tackling and preventing terrorism, extremism and radicalisation' first.
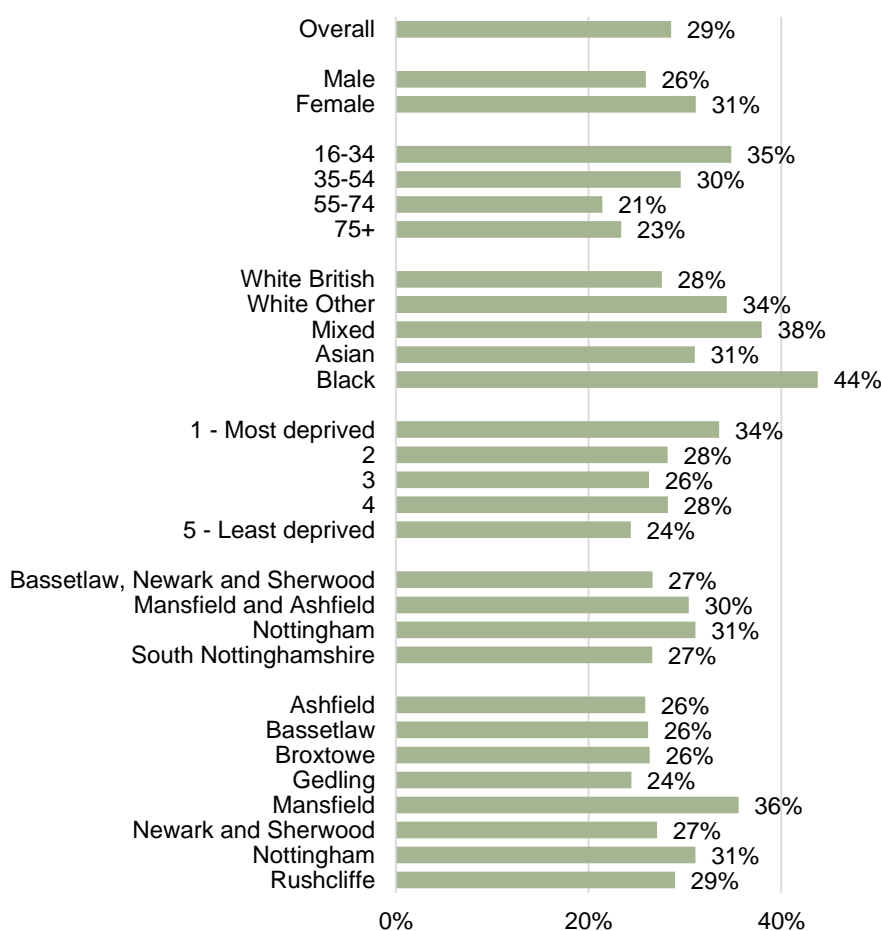
Responding to emergencies will always be a top priority for Nottinghamshire Police, but beyond this, in what areas would you most like to see the police focus their resources over the coming year? - Ranked 1st

Protecting vulnerable people, e.g. children and some victims / witnesses — 29%

Providing reassurance and a visible presence in local communities — 21%

Tackling and preventing terrorism, extremism and radicalisation — 15%

Tackling and preventing serious and organised crime — 12%

Improving intelligence and ensuring offenders are brought to justice — 9%

Preventing crime and ASB and early intervention e.g. work in schools — 8%

Managing those at greatest risk of offending or re-offending — 5%

Policing the roads in order to tackle crime and reduce road casualties — 2%
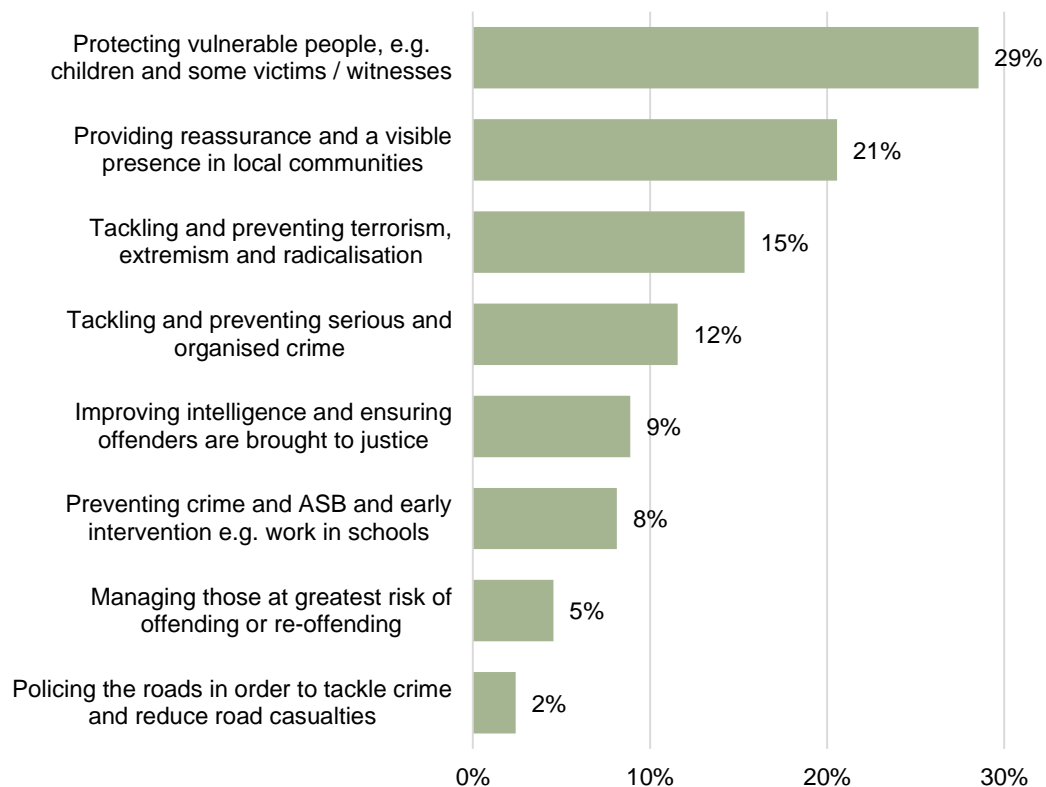
Base size: Wave 1 - 8 = 7,218

2.63   There were significant differences in the proportion of respondents who ranked 'protecting vulnerable people' first as the area that they would most like to see the police focus their resources on over the coming year by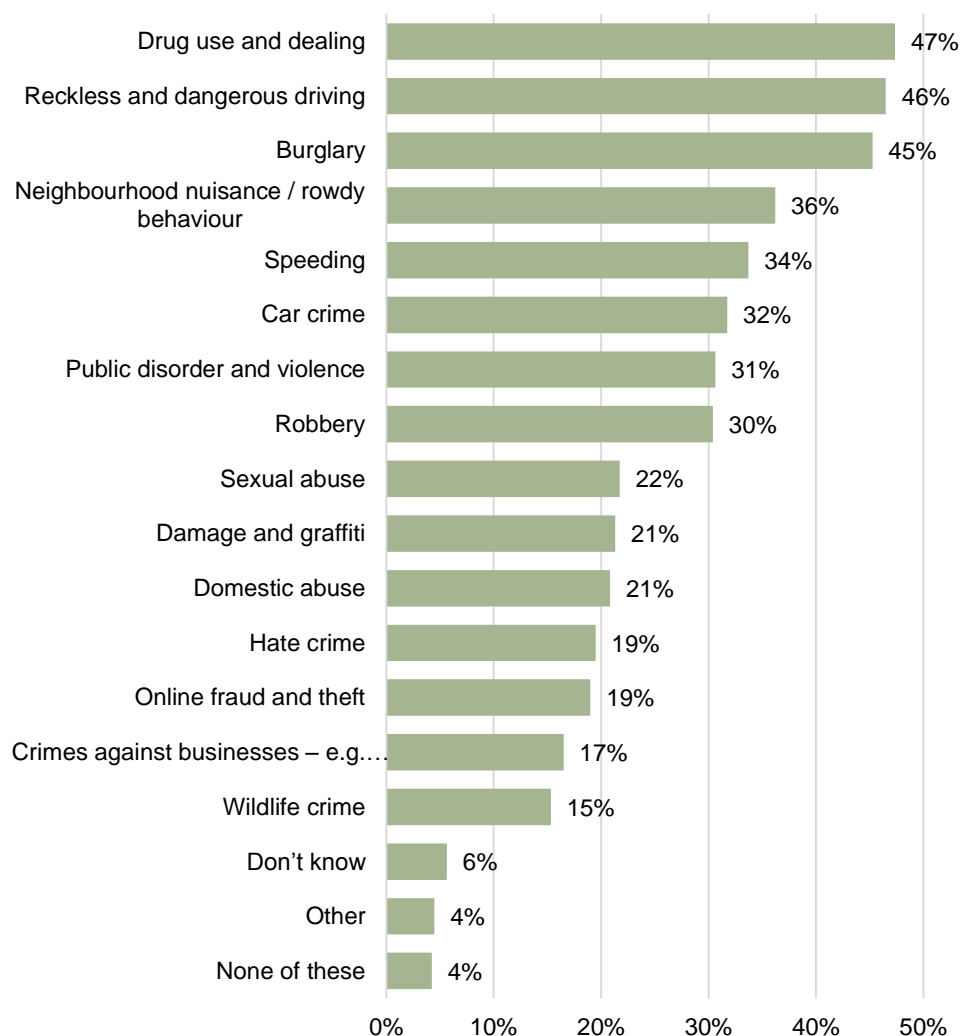 gender, age, ethnicity, IMD, CSP area and local authority. Women, respondents age 16 to 34, respondents from black ethnic groups, respondents from the most deprived IMD quintile, respondents from the Mansfield and Ashfield and Nottingham CSP area and respondents from Mansfield local authority were more likely to have ranked 'protecting vulnerable people' first as the area that they would most like to see the police focus their resources on over the coming year.

Protecting vulnerable people, e.g. children and some victims / witnesses - Ranked 1st

Overall	29%
Male	26%
Female	31%
16-34	35%
35-54	30%
55-74	21%
75+	23%
White British	28%
White Other	34%
Mixed	38%
Asian	31%
Black	44%
1 - Most deprived	34%
2	28%
3	26%
4	28%
5 - Least deprived	24%
Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood	27%
Mansfield and Ashfield	30%
Nottingham	31%
South Nottinghamshire	27%
Ashfield	26%
Bassetlaw	26%
Broxtowe	26%
Gedling	24%
Mansfield	36%
Newark and Sherwood	27%
Nottingham	31%
Rushcliffe	29%

Significant differences by gender, age, ethnicity, IMD, CSP area and Local Authority

2.64 While 'protecting vulnerable people' was ranked first as the agenda respondents would most like to see the police focus their resources over the coming year across all 4 Community Safety Partnership areas, there were some differences in other priorities by area. Most notably, respondents from Nottingham were less likely to rank 'providing reassurance and a visible presence in the local community' and 'improving intelligence and ensuring offenders are brought to justice' first as a priority than the other 3 areas.

Responding to emergencies will always be a top priority for Nottinghamshire Police, but beyond this, in what areas would you most like to see the police focus their resources over the coming year? - Ranked 1st
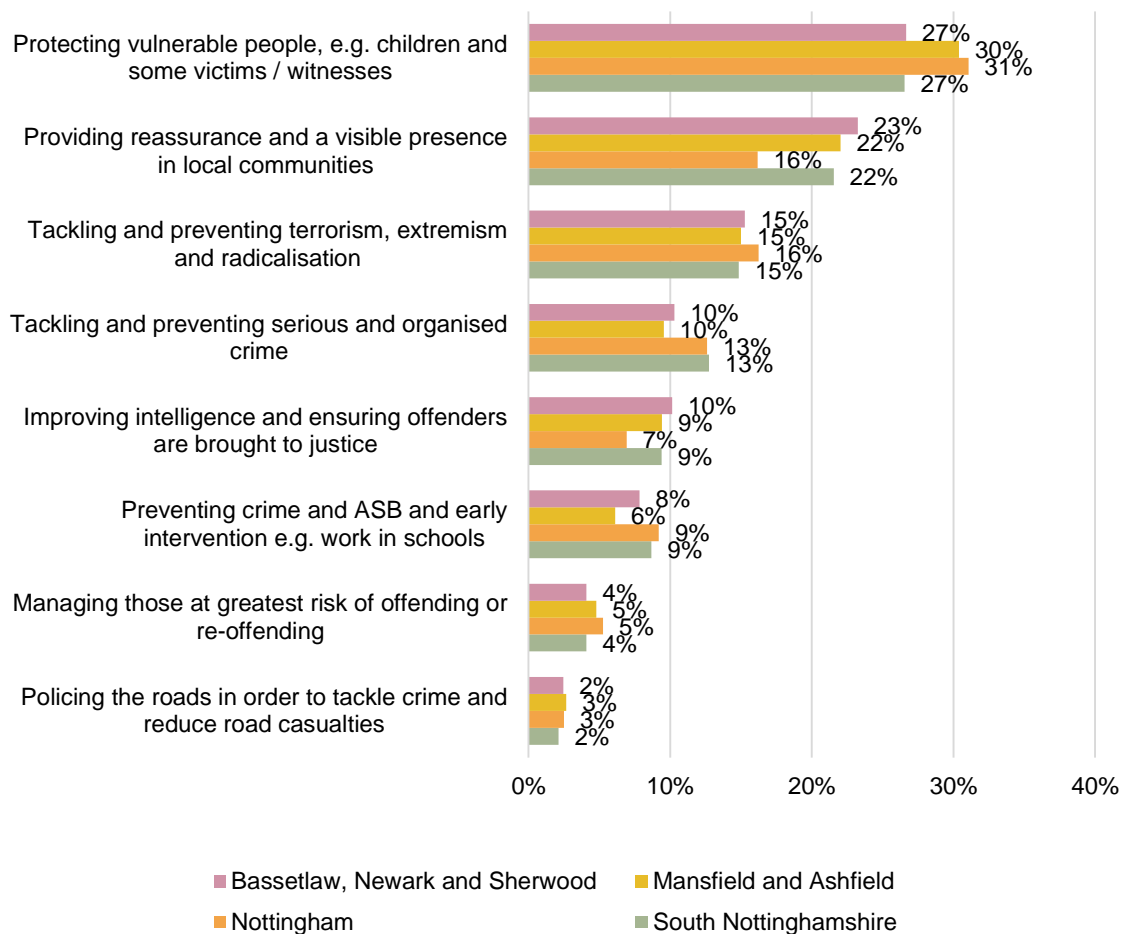
Base size: Wave 1 – 8, Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood = 1,487, Mansfield and Ashfield = 1,425, Nottingham = 1,912, South Nottinghamshire = 2,303

2.65 Respondents were asked if there were any specific crime or anti-social issues that they would like to see police or other agencies tackle in their area. The top crime or anti-social behaviour issues that respondents would like to see tackled were drug use and dealing (47%), reckless and dangerous driving (46%), and burglary (45%).
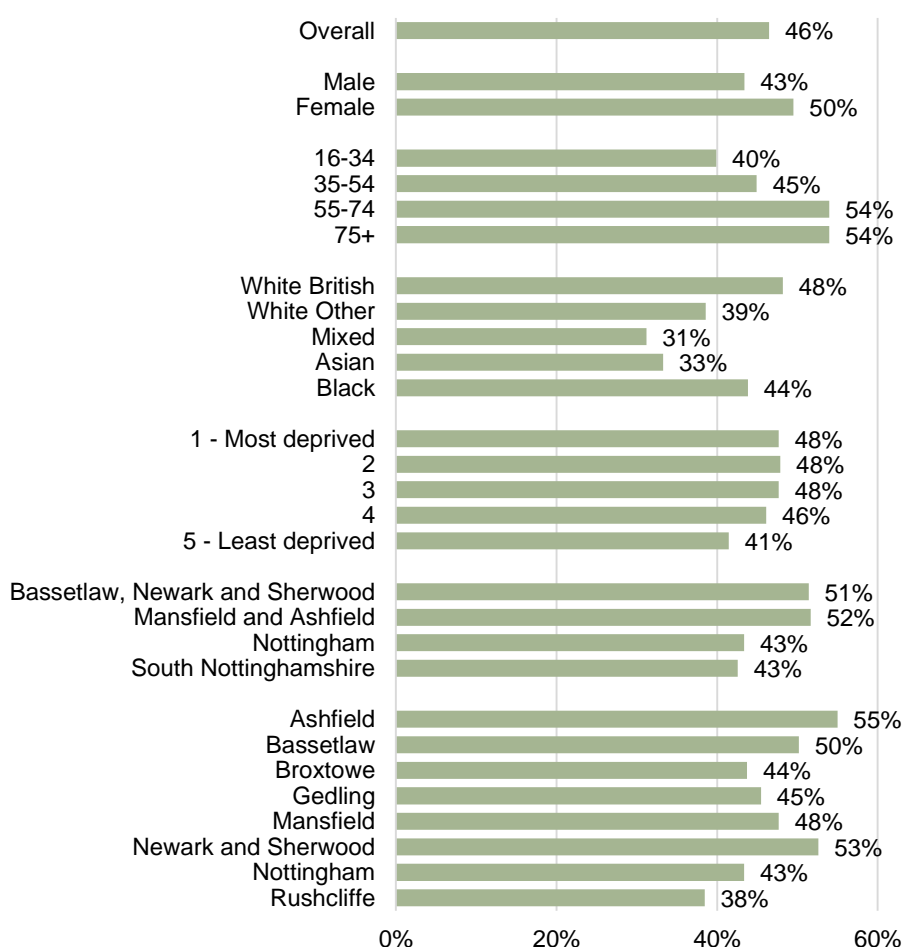
Are there any specific crime or anti-social behaviour issues that you would like to see the police and other agencies do more to tackle in your area?

Issue	Percentage
Drug use and dealing	47%
Reckless and dangerous driving	46%
Burglary	45%
Neighbourhood nuisance / rowdy behaviour	36%
Speeding	34%
Car crime	32%
Public disorder and violence	31%
Robbery	30%
Sexual abuse	22%
Damage and graffiti	21%
Domestic abuse	21%
Hate crime	19%
Online fraud and theft	19%
Crimes against businesses – e.g.…	17%
Wildlife crime	15%
Don't know	6%
Other	4%
None of these	4%

Base size: Wave 1 - 8 = 8,134

2.66   There were significant differences in the proportion of respondents who selected drug use and dealing as the crime or anti-social issue that they would most like to see tackled in their local area by gender, age, ethnicity, CSP area and local authority. Men, respondents aged 16 to 34, respondents from mixed ethnic groups, respondents from the least deprived IMD quintile, respondents from South Nottinghamshire CSP area and Broxtowe, Gedling and Rushcliffe local authorities (the 3 local authorities in the South Nottinghamshire CSP area) were less likely to have selected drug use and dealing as a crime or anti-social issue that they would most like to see tackled in their local area. Mansfield and Ashfield (CSP area and local authorities) are the areas where the highest proportion who selected drug use and dealing as a crime or anti-social issue that they would most like to see tackled in their local area.
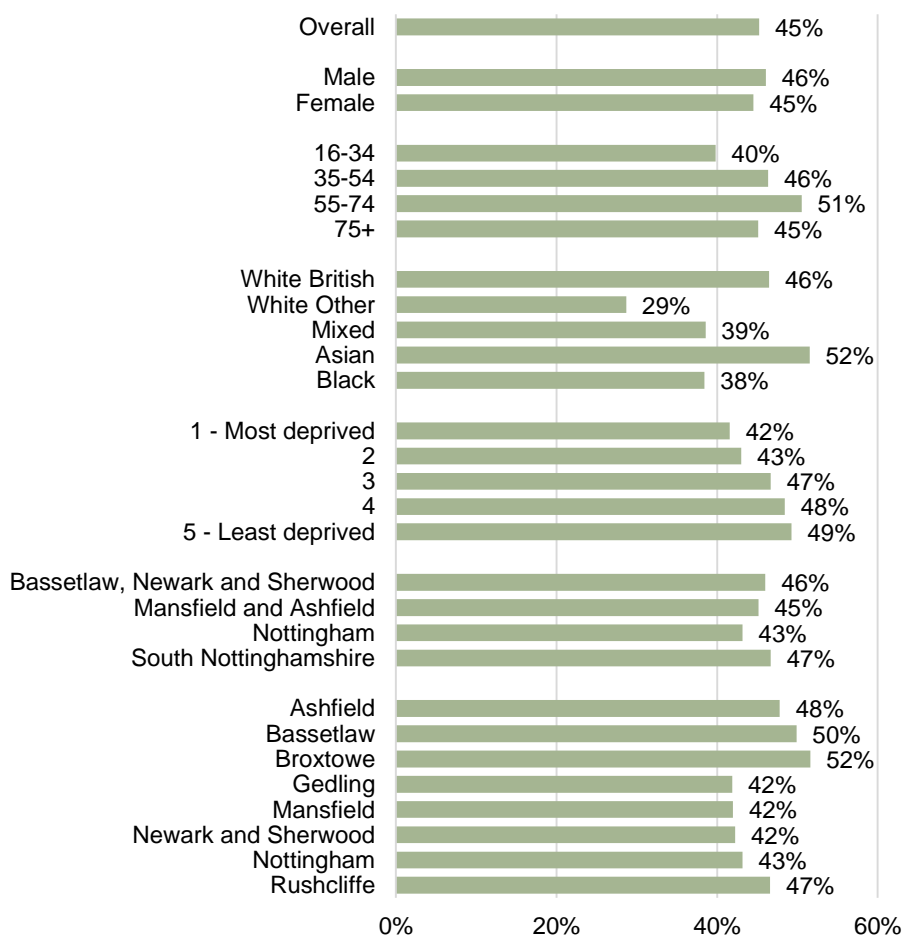
Are there any specific crime or anti-social behaviour issues that you would like to see the police and other agencies do more to tackle in your area? - Drug use and dealing

Category	Percentage
Overall	47%
Male	45%
Female	50%
16-34	40%
35-54	49%
55-74	53%
75+	51%
White British	48%
White Other	42%
Mixed	33%
Asian	40%
Black	44%
1 - Most deprived	55%
2	51%
3	48%
4	41%
5 - Least deprived	36%
Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood	51%
Mansfield and Ashfield	60%
Nottingham	45%
South Nottinghamshire	38%
Ashfield	61%
Bassetlaw	56%
Broxtowe	40%
Gedling	41%
Mansfield	59%
Newark and Sherwood	46%
Nottingham	45%
Rushcliffe	33%
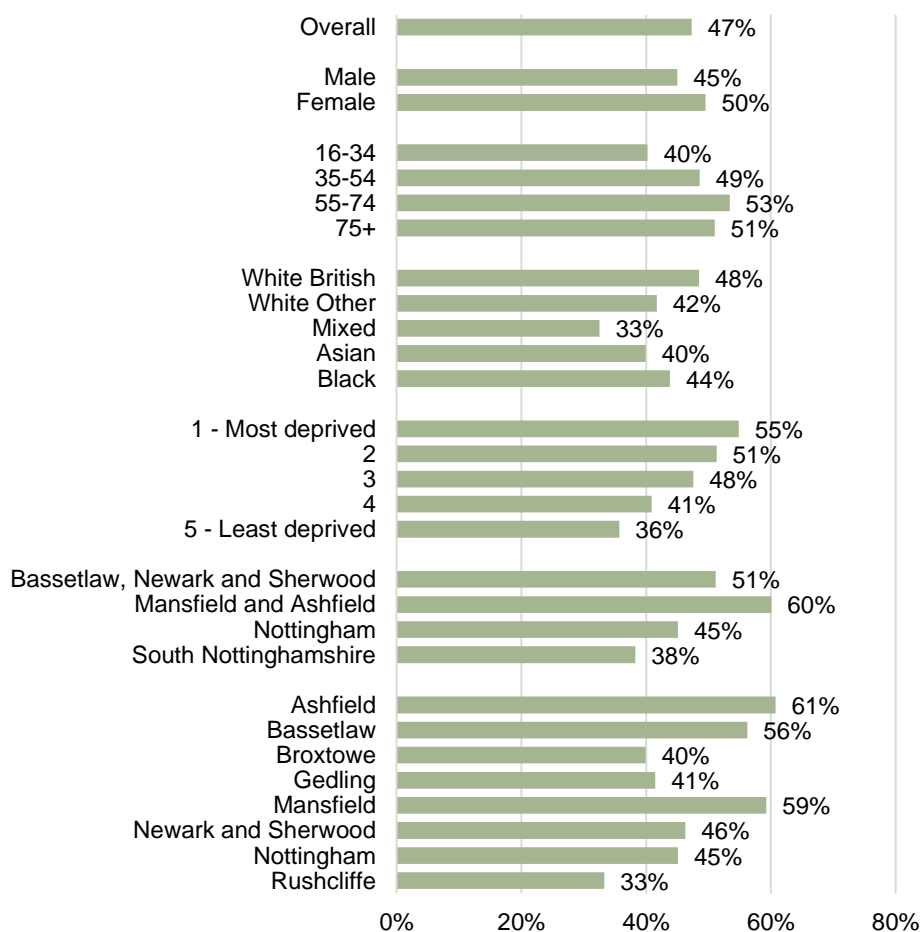
Significant differences by gender, age, ethnicity, IMD, CSP area and local authority

2.67 There were significant differences in the proportion of respondents who selected reckless and dangerous driving as the crime or anti-social behaviour issue that they would most like to see tackled in their local area by gender, age, ethnicity, CSP area and local authority. Men, respondents aged 16 to 34, respondents from mixed and Asian ethnic groups, respondents from Nottingham and South Nottinghamshire CSP area and respondents from Rushcliffe local authority were less likely to have selected reckless and dangerous driving as a crime or anti-social issue that they would most like to see tackled in their local area.

Are there any specific crime or anti-social behaviour issues that you would like to see the police and other agencies do more to tackle in your area? - Reckless and dangerous driving

Category	Percentage
Overall	46%
Male	43%
Female	50%
16-34	40%
35-54	45%
55-74	54%
75+	54%
White British	48%
White Other	39%
Mixed	31%
Asian	33%
Black	44%
1 - Most deprived	48%
2	48%
3	48%
4	46%
5 - Least deprived	41%
Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood	51%
Mansfield and Ashfield	52%
Nottingham	43%
South Nottinghamshire	43%
Ashfield	55%
Bassetlaw	50%
Broxtowe	44%
Gedling	45%
Mansfield	48%
Newark and Sherwood	53%
Nottingham	43%
Rushcliffe	38%

Significant differences by gender, age, ethnicity, IMD, CSP area and local authority

2.68 There were significant differences in the proportion of respondents who selected burglary as the crime or anti-social behaviour issue that they would most like to see tackled in their local area by age, ethnicity, IMD and local authority. Respondents aged 55 to 74, respondents from White British and Asian ethnic groups, respondents from the less deprived IMD quintiles and respondents from Ashfield, Bassetlaw and Broxtowe local authority were more likely to have selected burglary as a crime or anti-social issue that they would most like to see tackled in their local area.

Are there any specific crime or anti-social behaviour issues that you would like to see the police and other agencies do more to tackle in your area? - Burglary

Category	Percentage
Overall	45%
Male	46%
Female	45%
16-34	40%
35-54	46%
55-74	51%
75+	45%
White British	46%
White Other	29%
Mixed	39%
Asian	52%
Black	38%
1 - Most deprived	42%
2	43%
3	47%
4	48%
5 - Least deprived	49%
Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood	46%
Mansfield and Ashfield	45%
Nottingham	43%
South Nottinghamshire	47%
Ashfield	48%
Bassetlaw	50%
Broxtowe	52%
Gedling	42%
Mansfield	42%
Newark and Sherwood	42%
Nottingham	43%
Rushcliffe	47%

Significant differences by age, ethnicity, IMD and Local Authority

2.69   There were some significant differences in the specific crime or anti-social behaviour issues that respondents would like to see police or other agencies tackle in their area by Community Safety Partnership area. Drug use and dealing, car crime, public violence and disorder, robbery, damage and graffiti and online fraud and theft were more likely to be issues respondents would like to see tackled in Mansfield and Ashfield. Reckless and dangerous driving, crimes against businesses and wildlife crime were more likely to be issues respondents would like to see police or other agencies tackle in Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood and in Mansfield and Ashfield. Neighbourhood nuisance and rowdy behaviour, sexual abuse and domestic abuse were more likely to be issues respondents would like to see tackled in Mansfield and Ashfield and in Nottingham. Speeding was more likely to be an issue that respondents would like to see tackled in Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood. Hate crime was more likely to be an issue that respondents would like to see tackled in Nottingham.

Are there any specific crime or anti-social behaviour issues that you would like to see the police and other agencies do more to tackle in your area?
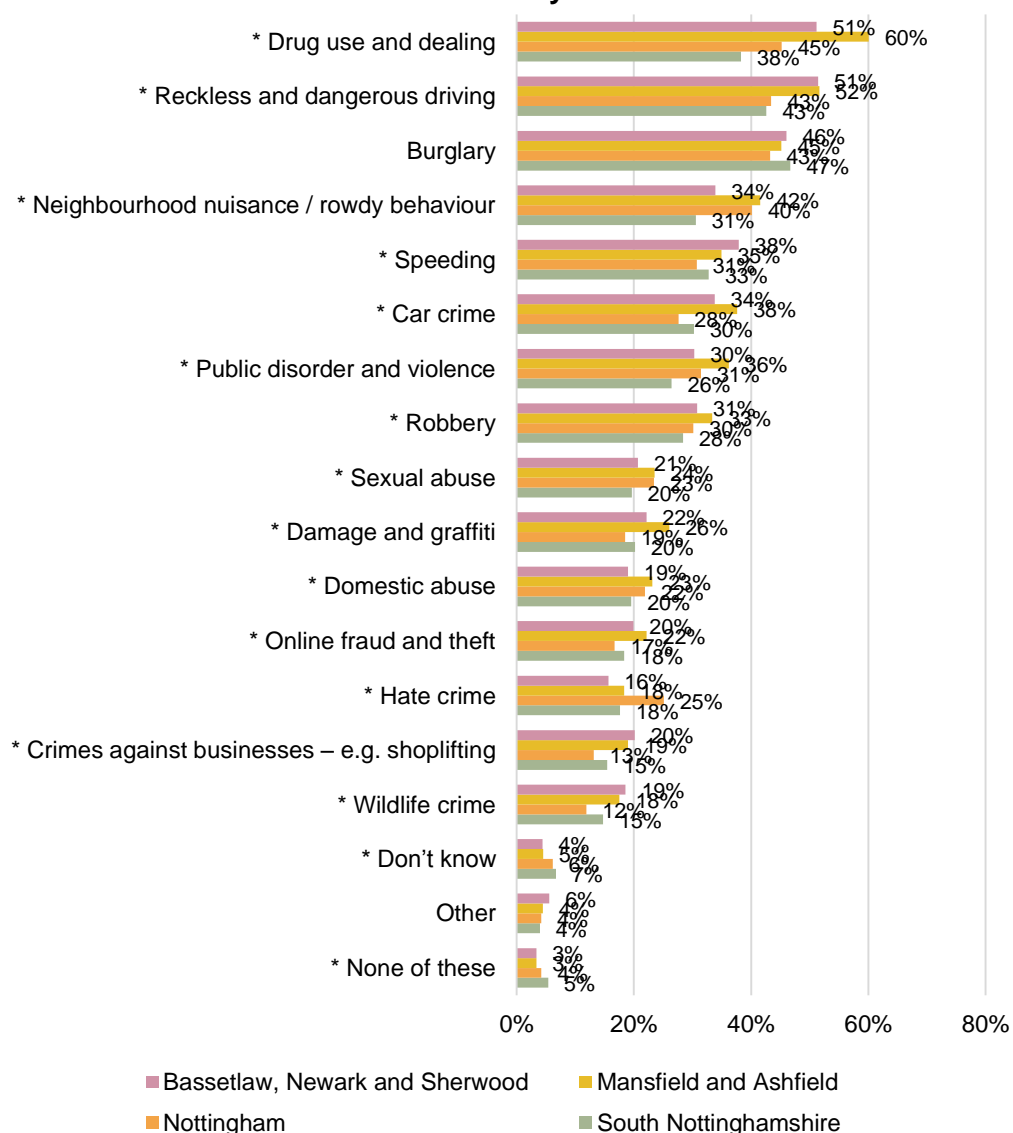
Base size: Wave 1 – 8, Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood = 1,684, Mansfield and Ashfield = 1,654, Nottingham = 2,307, South Nottinghamshire = 2,489

2.70   Questions about contact and satisfaction with the police were added to the questionnaire at wave 6. As such, these questions are subject a smaller overall sample size.

2.71   Just over a quarter of respondents (26%) had had contact with Nottinghamshire Police in the past 12 months. With 15% having had contact on one occasion, 9% on between two and five occasions and 2% on six or more occasions. 71% of respondents had not have contact with Nottinghamshire Police in the past 12 months and 3% could not remember.

On how many occasions in the past 12 months have you had contact with Nottinghamshire Police?
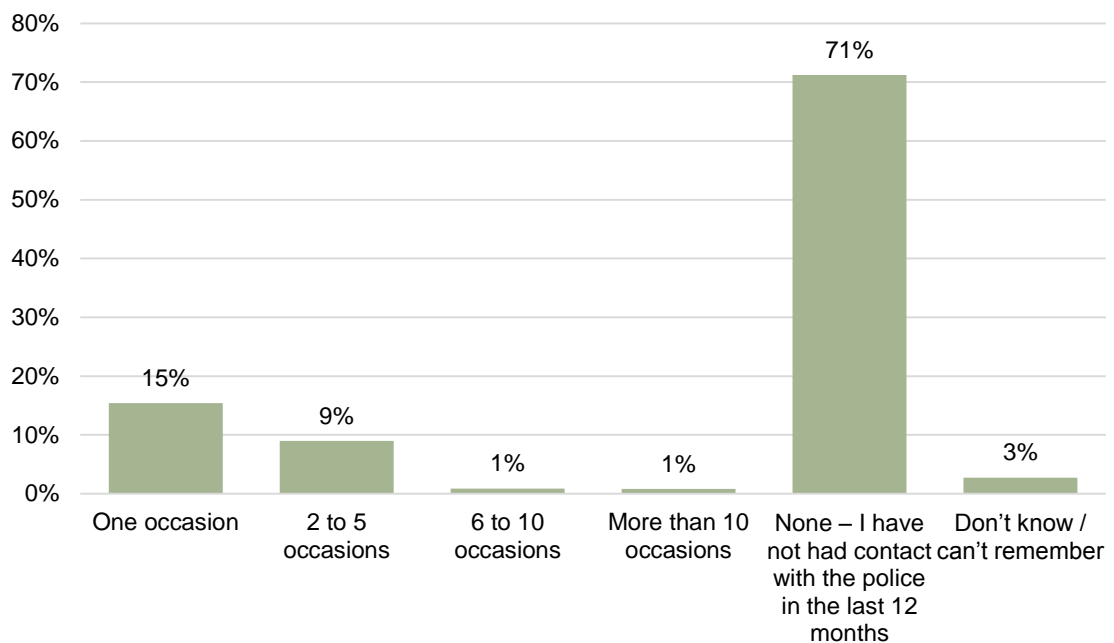
Base size: Wave 6 - 8 = 2,947

2.72   There were significant differences in the proportion of respondents who had
        had contact with Nottinghamshire Police in the past 12 months by age,
        ethnicity, IMD, CSP area and local authority. Respondents aged 16 to 54,
        respondents from White ethnic groups other than British and mixed ethnic
        groups, respondents from the most deprived IMD quintile, respondents from
        Nottingham CSP area and respondents Nottingham local authority were
        more likely to have had contact with Nottinghamshire Police in the past 12
        months.

Contact with Nottinghamshire Police in the past 12 months

Category	Percentage
Overall	26%
Male	26%
Female	26%
16-34	32%
35-54	30%
55-74	19%
75+	13%
White British	25%
White Other	39%
Mixed	41%
Asian	21%
Black	29%
1 - Most deprived	33%
2	28%
3	20%
4	23%
5 - Least deprived	21%
Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood	25%
Mansfield and Ashfield	25%
Nottingham	31%
South Nottinghamshire	22%
Ashfield	25%
Bassetlaw	27%
Broxtowe	24%
Gedling	19%
Mansfield	26%
Newark and Sherwood	24%
Nottingham	31%
Rushcliffe	23%
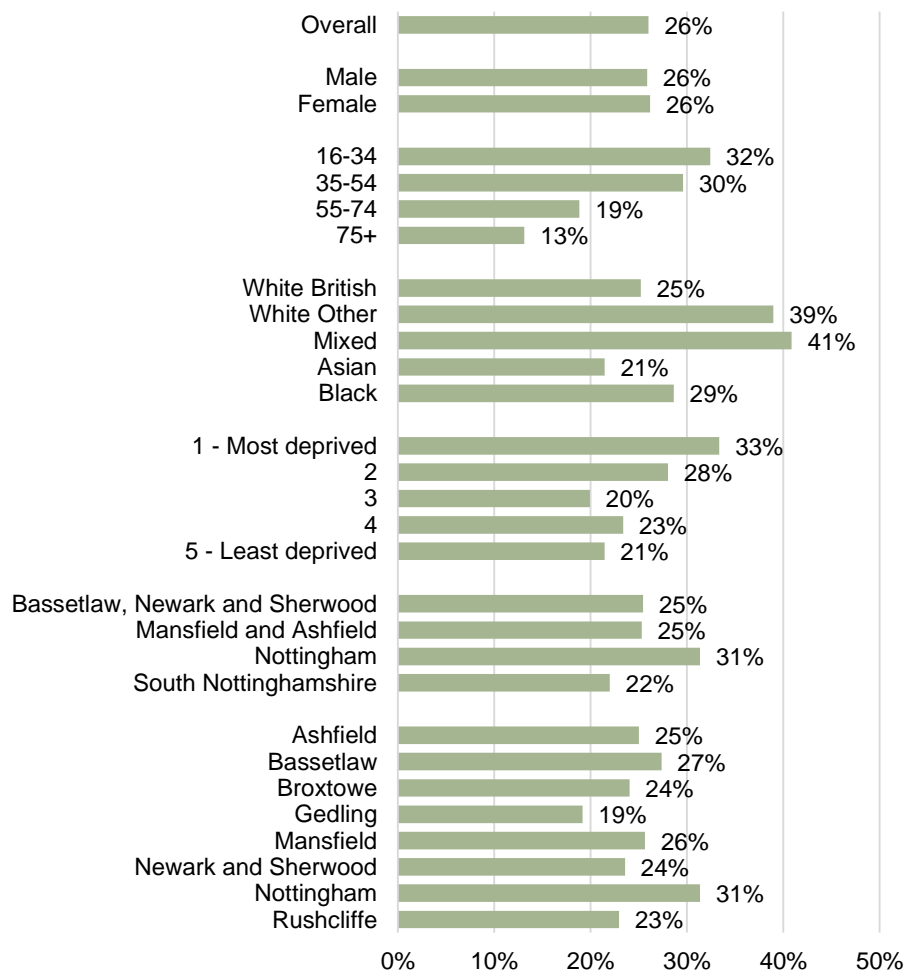
Significant differences by age, ethnicity, IMD, CSP area and Local Authority

2.73   Of the respondents who had had contact with Nottinghamshire Police in the past 12 months, 65% had contact with the police to report a crime or incident. 15% had contact with the police because of a concern about something other than their safety, 14% because of a concern about their safety, 13% were helping the police with their enquiries and 11% were asking for advice or information.

Thinking back to the occasions that you have had contact with the police over the last 12 months, what were the reasons?

Reason	Percentage
Report a crime or incident	65%
Concern about something else	15%
Concern for your safety	14%
Helping the police with their enquiries	13%
Asking for advice or information	11%
As part of your job	6%
As a suspect of a crime or incident	4%
Other	4%
Reporting lost or found property	4%
At a police or community event	2%
As a member of a group or association	2%
Don't know / can't remember	1%

Base size: Wave 6 - 8 = 704

2.74   Of the respondents who had had contact with Nottinghamshire Police in the past 12 months, 59% were satisfied with the service they received with 33% very satisfied and 26% fairly satisfied. 26% were dissatisfied with the service they received, with 13% very dissatisfied and 13% fairly satisfied.

Thinking back to the last occasion that you had contact with Nottinghamshire Police, overall how satisfied were you with the service you received?

Response	Percentage
Very satisfied	33%
Fairly satisfied	26%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	14%
Fairly dissatisfied	13%
Very dissatisfied	13%
Don't know / can't remember	1%
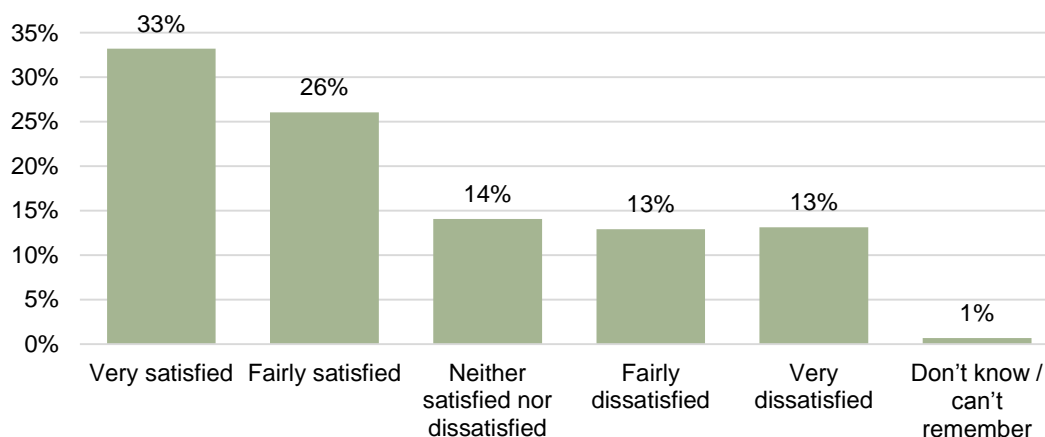
Base size: Wave 6 - 8 = 745

2.75   When asked how they are currently kept informed on local matters, 37% of respondents stated that they were not currently informed. A quarter (25%) were kept informed about local matters from a local newspaper, 23% from having received or seen a newsletter, 20% from local radio, 17% from the internet and 15% from following the police on Facebook.

How are you currently kept informed on local matters?

Category	%
I'm not currently informed	37%
Local newspaper	25%
Received or seen a newsletter	23%
Local radio	20%
Internet / website	17%
Follow the police on Facebook	15%
Follow other local social media	11%
Subscribe to 'Neighbourhood Alert'	5%
Follow the police on Twitter	4%
Other	4%
Subscribe to email updates	4%
Public meeting(s) or messages	3%
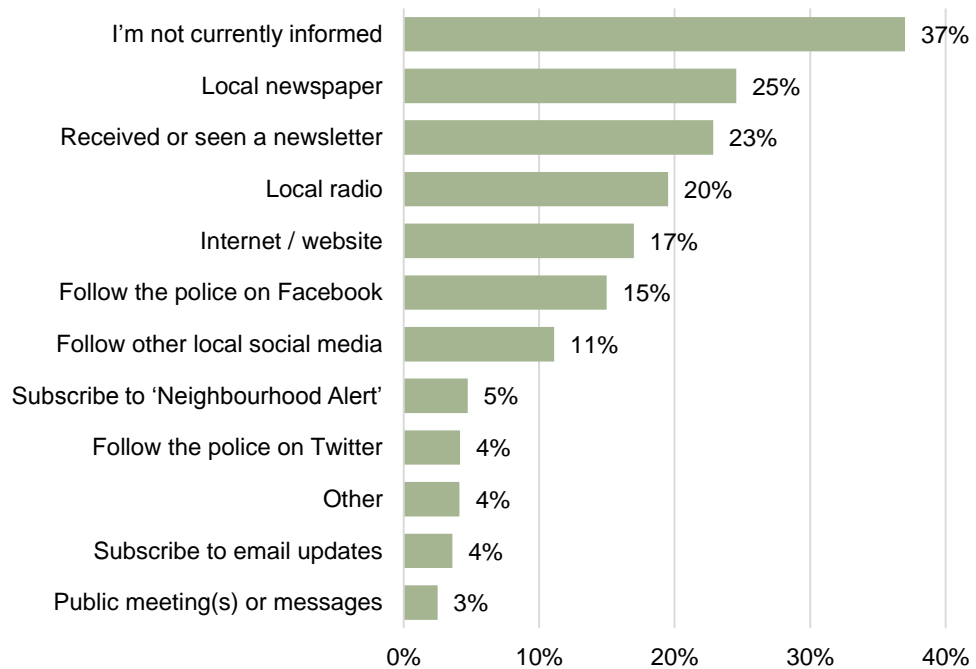
Base size: Wave 1 - 8 = 8,287

2.76   There were significant differences in how respondents are currently kept informed on local matters by Community Safety Partnership area. Respondents from Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood were more likely to be kept informed by local newspapers. Respondents from South Nottinghamshire were more likely to have stated that they were not currently informed and more likely to be kept informed by having received or seen a newsletter. Respondents from Mansfield and Ashfield were more likely to be kept informed by local radio and respondents from Nottingham and South Nottinghamshire were more likely to be kept informed from the internet and websites.

2.77

How are you currently kept informed on local matters?
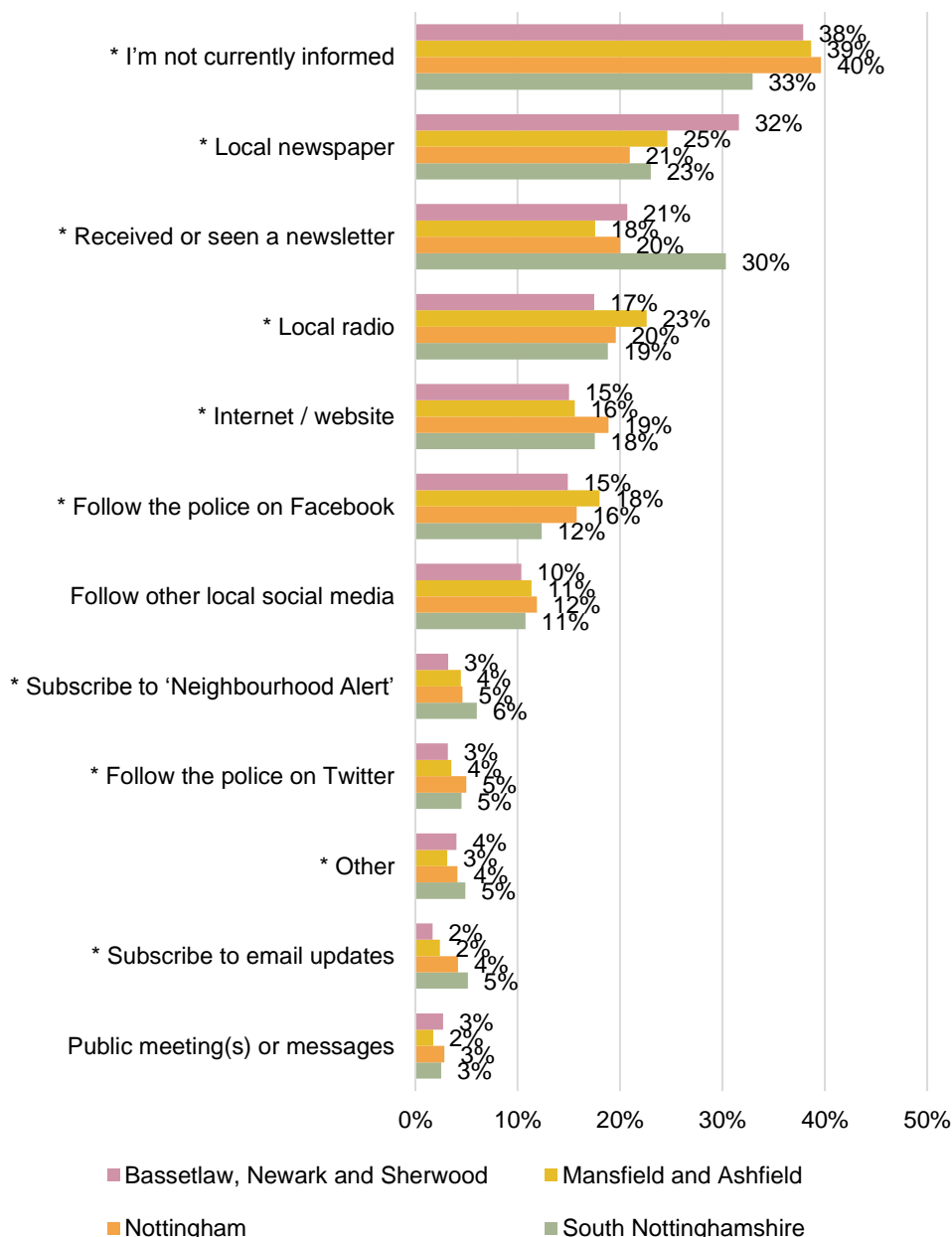
Base size: Wave 1 – 8, Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood = 1,723, Mansfield and Ashfield =1,683, Nottingham = 2,327, South Nottinghamshire = 2,553

2.78 There were significant differences in feeling informed on local matters by gender, age, IMD, CSP area and local authority. Men, respondents age 16 to 34, respondents from the most deprived IMD quintile and respondents from Ashfield, Bassetlaw and Nottingham local authorities were more likely to state that they are not currently informed on local matters. Respondents from the South Nottinghamshire CSP are less likely to state that they are not currently informed on local matters.

How are you currently kept informed on local matters? - I'm not currently informed

Category	Value
Overall	37%
Male	39%
Female	35%
16-34	41%
35-54	38%
55-74	32%
75+	31%
White British	37%
White Other	36%
Mixed	46%
Asian	35%
Black	36%
1 - Most deprived	41%
2	39%
3	35%
4	35%
5 - Least deprived	32%
Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood	38%
Mansfield and Ashfield	39%
Nottingham	40%
South Nottinghamshire	33%
Ashfield	40%
Bassetlaw	43%
Broxtowe	35%
Gedling	33%
Mansfield	37%
Newark and Sherwood	33%
Nottingham	40%
Rushcliffe	30%
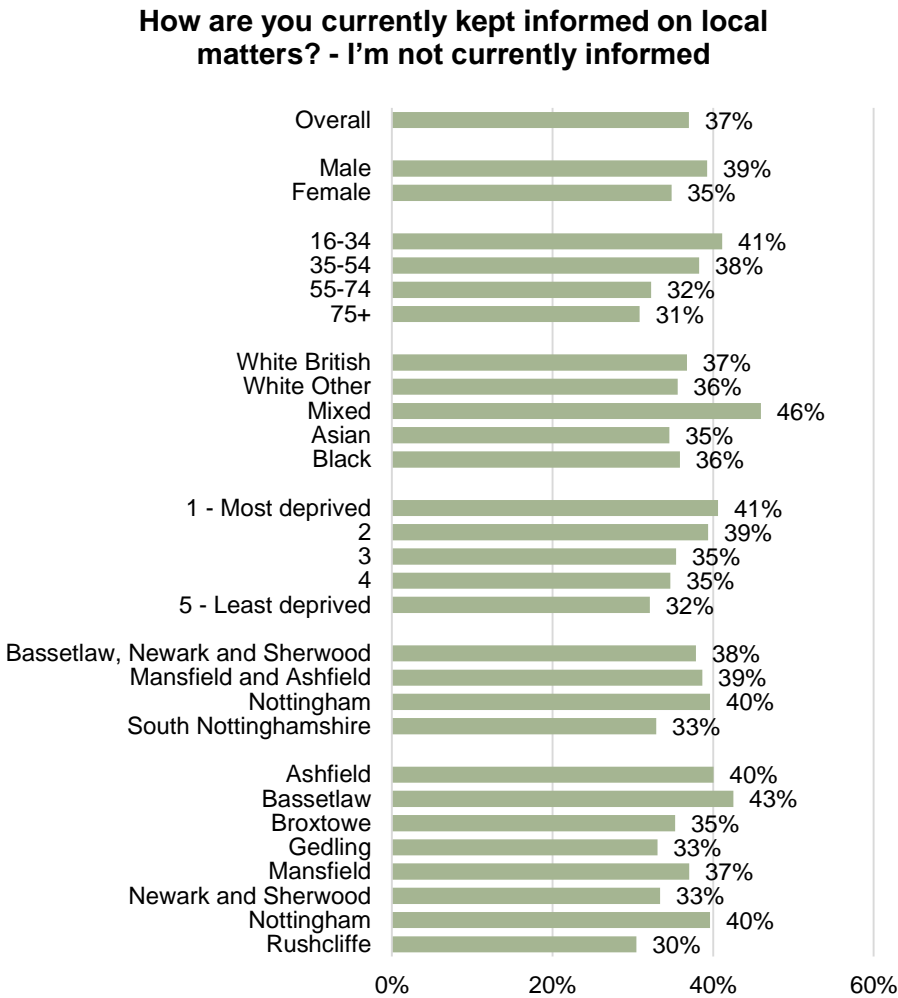
Significant differences by gender, age, IMD, CSP area and Local Authority

2.79 One-fifth (20%) of respondents felt well informed about what the police in their local area are doing, with 2% feeling very well informed and 18% feeling fairly well informed. 40% felt not very well informed and 31% not at all informed. 8% did not know.

How well informed do you feel about what the police in your local area are doing?

Response	Value
Very well informed	2%
Fairly well informed	18%
Not very well informed	40%
Not at all informed	31%
Don't know	8%
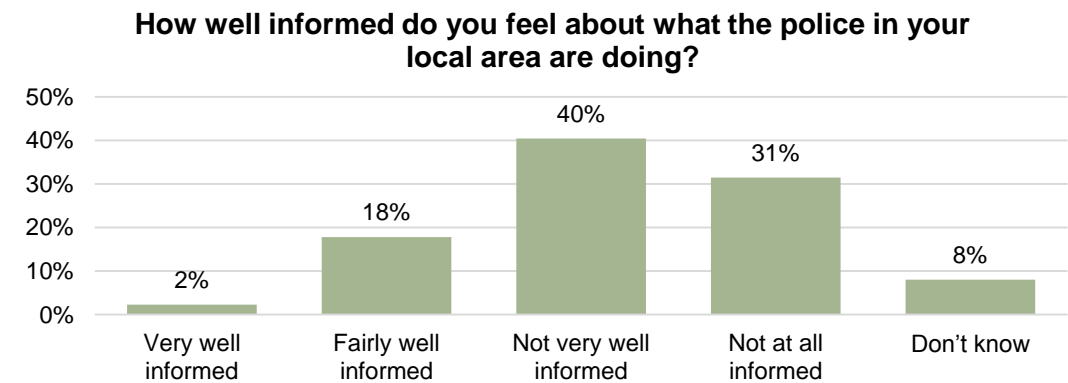
Base size: Wave 1 - 8 = 8,379

2.80   There were significant differences in the proportion of respondents who felt not very well informed or not at all informed about what the police in their local area is doing by age, ethnicity, IMD, CSP area and local authority. Respondents aged 55 to 74 and respondents from White British and mixed ethnic groups were more likely to feel not well informed or not at all informed about what the police in their local area. Respondents from the most deprived IMD quintile and from Nottingham CSP area and from Mansfield and Nottingham local authorities were less likely to say that they did not feel well informed or not at all informed about what the police in their local area are doing.

How well informed do you feel about what the police in your local area are doing? - Not very well & not at all informed

Category	Value
Overall	72%
Male	73%
Female	71%
16-34	67%
35-54	73%
55-74	76%
75+	73%
White British	73%
White Other	68%
Mixed	71%
Asian	65%
Black	61%
1 - Most deprived	68%
2	72%
3	74%
4	74%
5 - Least deprived	74%
Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood	74%
Mansfield and Ashfield	72%
Nottingham	68%
South Nottinghamshire	74%
Ashfield	74%
Bassetlaw	75%
Broxtowe	75%
Gedling	74%
Mansfield	70%
Newark and Sherwood	72%
Nottingham	68%
Rushcliffe	74%
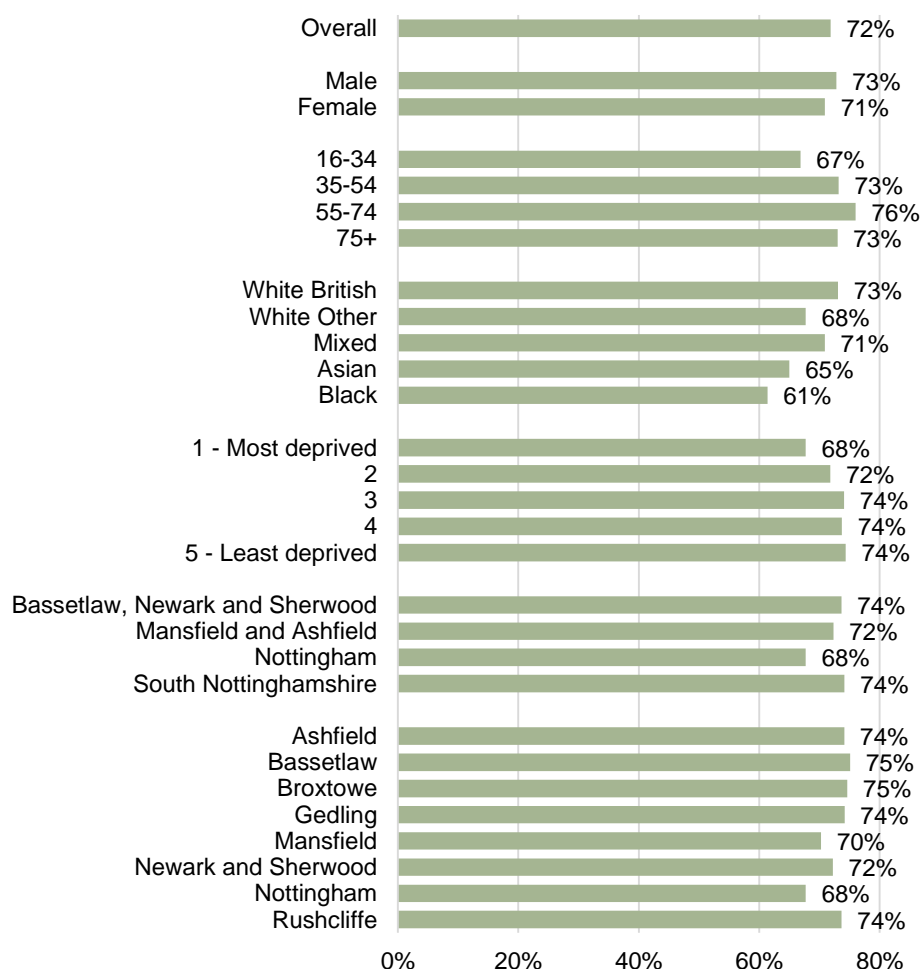
Significant differences by age, ethnicity, IMD, CPS area and Local Authority

2.81 The majority of respondents (84%) were interested in knowing what the police were doing in their local area, with a third (33%) very interested and just over half (51%) fairly interested. 12% were not interested in what the police were doing in their local area, and 4% answered don't know.

How interested, if at all, are you in knowing what the police are doing in your local area?

Category	Percentage
Very interested	33%
Fairly interested	51%
Not very interested	10%
Not at all interested	2%
Don't know	4%
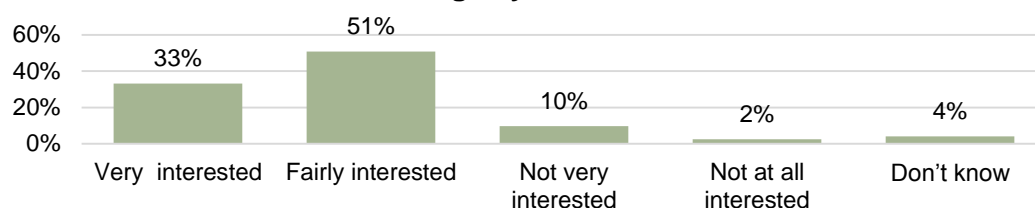
Base size: Wave 1 - 8 = 8,336

2.82 There were significant differences in levels of interest in knowing what the police were doing in their local area by gender, age, ethnicity, IMD, CSP area and local authority. Women, respondents who are White British and respondents from the 2 least deprived IMD quintiles were more likely to be very or fairly interested in what the police were doing in their local area. Respondents aged 16 to 34 and respondents from the Nottingham CSP area and Nottingham local authority were less likely to be very or fairly interested in what the police were doing in their local area.

How interested, if at all, are you in knowing what the police are doing in your local area? - Very & fairly interested

Category	Percentage
Overall	84%
Male	81%
Female	87%
16-34	74%
35-54	87%
55-74	90%
75+	89%
White British	86%
White Other	72%
Mixed	68%
Asian	78%
Black	76%
1 - Most deprived	80%
2	82%
3	84%
4	88%
5 - Least deprived	88%
Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood	85%
Mansfield and Ashfield	84%
Nottingham	80%
South Nottinghamshire	86%
Ashfield	85%
Bassetlaw	86%
Broxtowe	88%
Gedling	85%
Mansfield	83%
Newark and Sherwood	85%
Nottingham	80%
Rushcliffe	85%
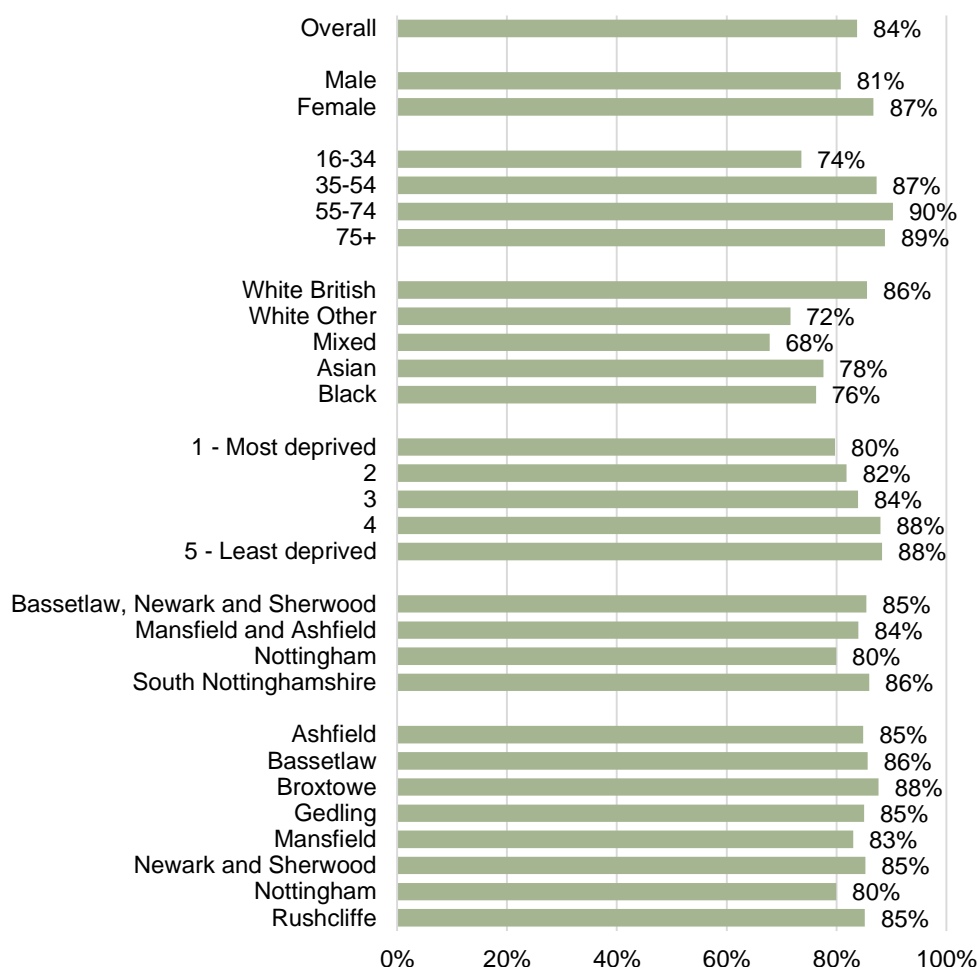
Significant differences by gender, age, ethnicity, IMD, CSP area and Local Authority

2.83   Respondents who consider themselves very well informed about what the police are doing in the local area were more likely to be very interested in knowing what the police are doing in their local area.

How interested, if at all, are you in knowing what the police are doing in your local area? by How well informed do you feel about what the police in your local area are doing?
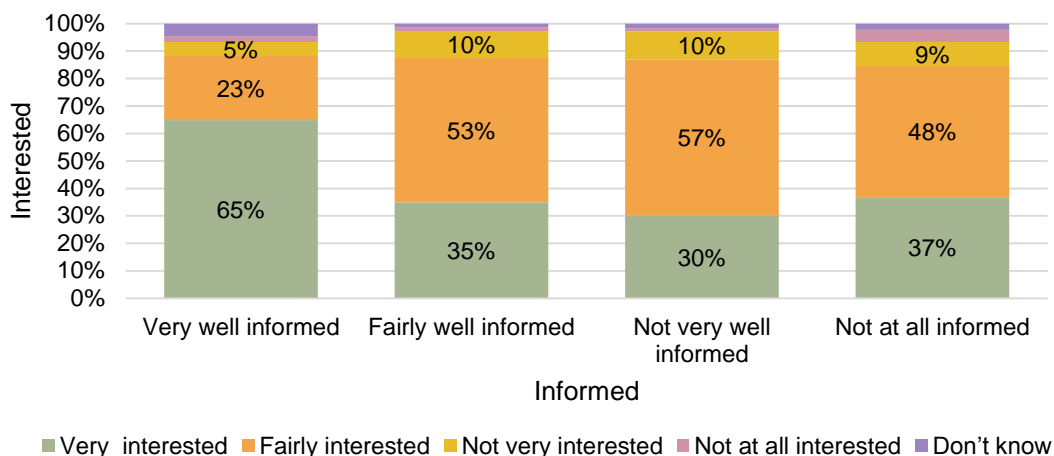
Base size: Very well informed = 189, fairly well informed = 1,476, not very well informed = 3,368, not at all informed = 2,612. Significant differences by well informed

2.84   Amongst respondents who had a non-urgent issue that they wanted to let the local police team know about, 64% would prefer to make contact by telephone. 36% would prefer to make contact by email, 25% online through the Nottinghamshire Police website and 24% at a police station.

If you had a non-urgent issue that you wanted to let your local policing team know about, which of these would be your preferred way to make contact?
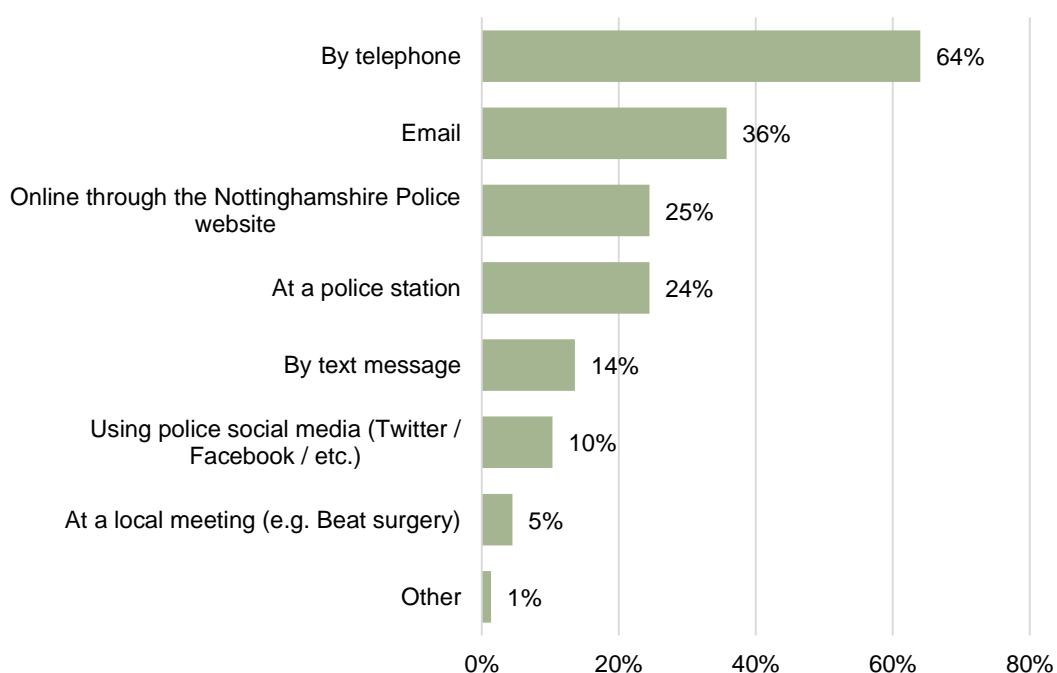
Base size: Wave 1 - 8 = 8,262

2.85   As may be expected, there were differences by age in the preferred method of contacting the police with a non-urgent issue. Whilst telephone was the most preferred way of contacting the police for non-urgent issue for all age groups, the proportion that preferred this method increases with age, with 55% of those aged 16 to 34, 61% of those age 35 to 54, 72% of those aged 55 to 74 and 84% of those aged 75+ preferring to contact the police by phone for a non-urgent issue. Email was the second most preferred method for respondents aged under 55 whilst 'at a police station' was the second most preferred method for respondents aged 55 and over. 'Online through the Nottingham Police website' was the third most preferred method for respondents aged under 55 while email was the third most preferred method for respondents aged 55 and over.

If you had a non-urgent issue that you wanted to let your local policing team know about, which of these would be your preferred way to make contact?								
	16-34		35-54		55-74		75+	
	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank
By telephone *	55%	1	61%	1	72%	1	84%	1
Email *	39%	2	44%	2	30%	3	11%	3
At a police station *	19%	4	23%	4	32%	2	30%	2
Online through the Nottinghamshire Police website *	31%	3	29%	3	18%	4	4%	4
By text message *	17%	6	17%	5	10%	5	3%	6
Using police social media (Twitter / Facebook / etc.) *	18%	5	12%	6	3%	7	1%	8
At a local meeting (e.g. Beat surgery) *	3%	7	5%	7	5%	6	4%	5
Other *	1%	8	1%	9	2%	8	2%	7

* = significant difference

2.86   There were also some significant differences in the preferred way of contacting the police with a non-urgent issue for the other subgroups. For example, women were more likely to prefer to contact the police online through the Nottinghamshire Police website and by text.

2.87 The majority of respondents (89%) reported feeling safe in their local area during the day, with 49% feeling very safe and 41% fairly safe. 82% of respondents reported feeling safe alone in their home at night, with 35% feeling very safe and 47% feeling fairly safe. Respondents felt less safe online, with 71% feeling safe banking and making purchases online and 66% feeling safe using online social media. Respondents felt least safe outside in their local area after dark, with 61% feeling safe and 21% feeling unsafe. However, in this situation, respondents were more likely to report feeling safe than unsafe.

Please say how safe or unsafe you generally feel in the following situations:
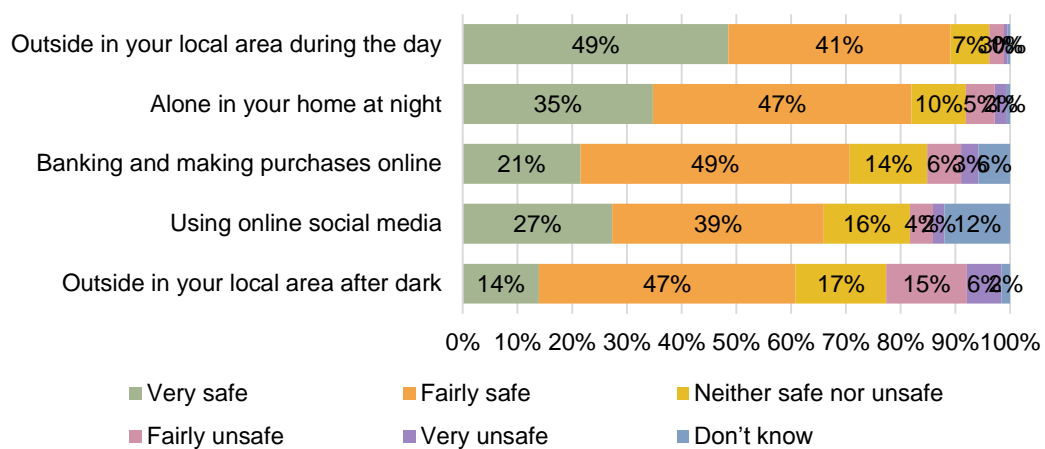
Base size: Wave 3 - 8 = 5,846 – 6,148

N.B. Questions about feelings of safety and belonging were added to the questionnaire at wave 3.

2.88 There were significant differences in perceptions of safety outside in the local area during the day by gender, IMD, CSP area and local authority. Women, respondents from the most deprived IMD quintile and respondents from Mansfield and Ashfield and from Nottingham CSP area and respondents from Ashfield, Bassetlaw, Mansfield and Nottingham local authorities were less likely to feel safe outside in their local area during the day.

How safe or unsafe you generally feel outside in your local area during the day? - Very & fairly safe

Category	Value
Overall	89%
Male	90%
Female	88%
16-34	89%
35-54	89%
55-74	90%
75+	89%
White British	89%
White Other	85%
Mixed	86%
Asian	89%
Black	92%
1 - Most deprived	83%
2	89%
3	90%
4	92%
5 - Least deprived	95%
Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood	90%
Mansfield and Ashfield	86%
Nottingham	87%
South Nottinghamshire	93%
Ashfield	86%
Bassetlaw	87%
Broxtowe	91%
Gedling	92%
Mansfield	87%
Newark and Sherwood	93%
Nottingham	87%
Rushcliffe	96%

Significant differences by gender, IMD, CSP area and Local Authority

2.89   There were significant differences in feeling safe outside in the local area after dark by gender, age, IMD, CSP area and local authority. Women, respondents aged 75 and over, respondents from white ethnic groups other than British and from Asian ethnic groups, respondents from the most deprived IMD quintile and respondents from Mansfield and Ashfield and Nottingham CSP areas and from Ashfield, Mansfield and Nottingham local authorities were less likely to feel safe outside in their local area after dark.

How safe or unsafe you generally feel outside in your local area after dark? - Very & fairly safe

Category	%
Overall	61%
Male	69%
Female	52%
16-34	58%
35-54	64%
55-74	63%
75+	51%
White British	61%
White Other	52%
Mixed	63%
Asian	57%
Black	65%
1 - Most deprived	47%
2	59%
3	63%
4	67%
5 - Least deprived	77%
Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood	66%
Mansfield and Ashfield	52%
Nottingham	54%
South Nottinghamshire	69%
Ashfield	51%
Bassetlaw	61%
Broxtowe	60%
Gedling	68%
Mansfield	54%
Newark and Sherwood	71%
Nottingham	54%
Rushcliffe	80%
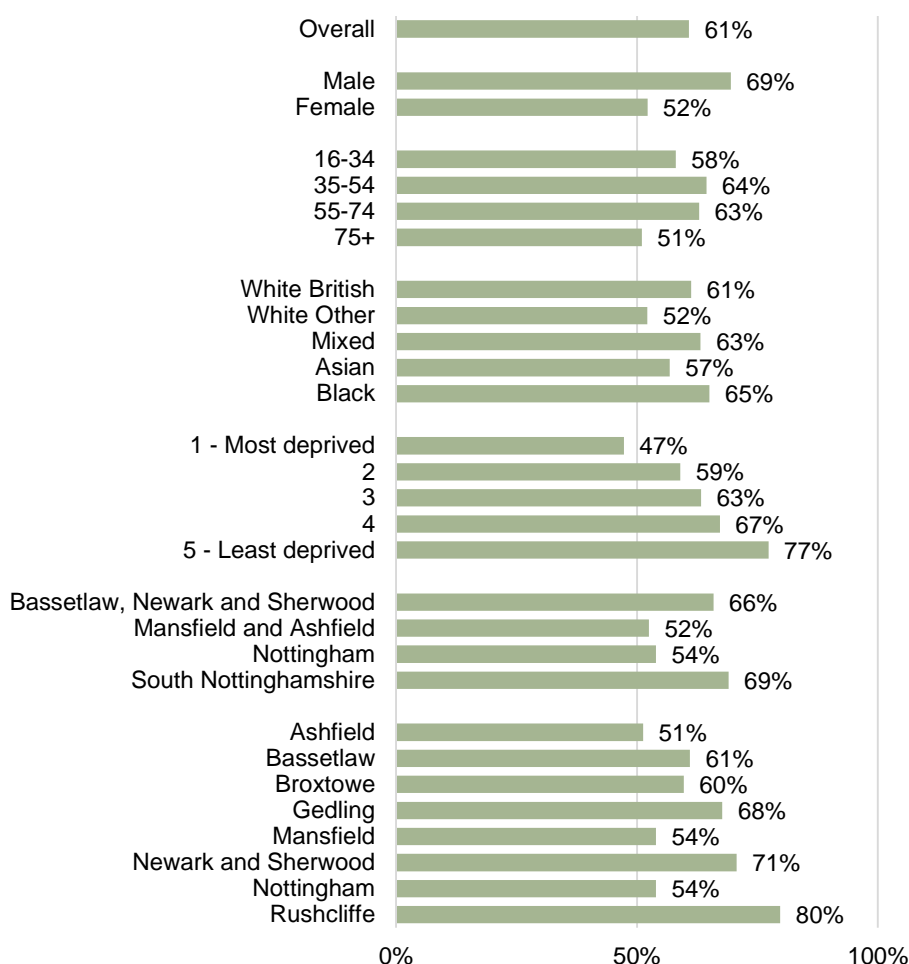
Significant differences by gender, age, ethnicity, IMD, CSP area and Local Authority

2.90   The sections above detail differences in key groups for perceptions of safety in two of the situations asked about. There are also some differences by sub-group for other situations. There were significant differences in feeling safe alone in their home at night, by gender, age, ethnicity, IMD, CSP area and local authority, with women, respondents aged 16 to 34, respondents from white ethnic groups other than British and mixed ethnic groups, respondents from the most deprived IMD quintile and respondent from Nottingham CSP area and Nottingham local authority less likely to feel safe when alone in their home at night.

2.91   When those answering 'don't know' are excluded, there were significant differences in feeling safe using online social media, by gender, age, CSP area and local authority, with women, respondents aged 75 and over, respondents from Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood CSP area and respondents from Bassetlaw and Newark and Sherwood local authorities less likely to feel safe using online social media. When those answering 'don't know' are excluded, there were significant differences in feeling safe when banking and making purchases online by gender, age, IMD, CSP area and local authority, with women, respondents aged 75 and over and respondents from Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood CSP area and respondents from Bassetlaw and Newark and Sherwood local authorities less likely to feel safe when banking and making purchases online.

COMMUNITY COHESION

2.92   Just over half (53%) of respondents agreed that people from different backgrounds get on well in their local area, with 9% strongly agreeing and 44% agreeing. Around a half (51%) agree that there is a sense of community in their local area with 11% strongly agreeing and 40% agreeing.

Please say how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the area where you live. Would you say that in your local area:
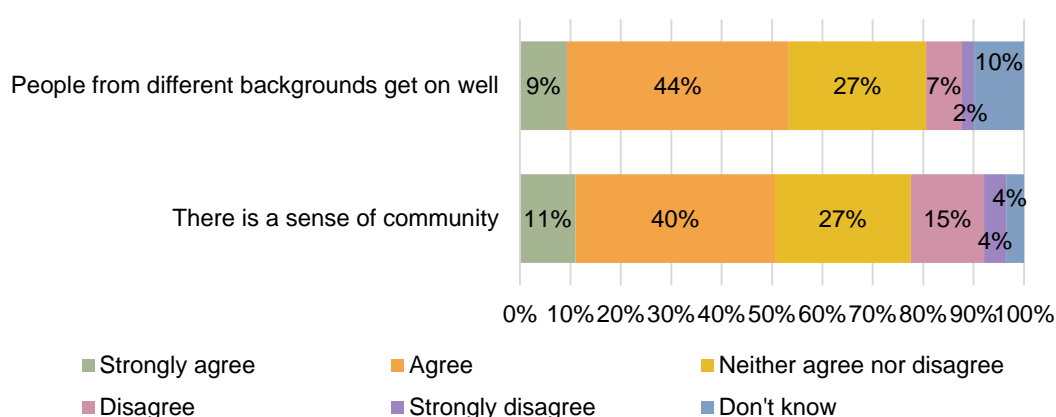
Base size: Wave 3 - 8 = 6,084 – 6,132

2.93   There were significant differences in agreement that there is a sense of community in the area where they live by gender, age, ethnicity, IMD, CSP area and local authority. Women, respondents age 75 and over, respondents from Asian ethnic groups, respondents from the least deprived IMD quintile, respondents from Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood and South Nottinghamshire CSP area and respondents from Newark and Sherwood and Rushcliffe local authorities were more likely to strongly agree or agree that there is a sense of community.
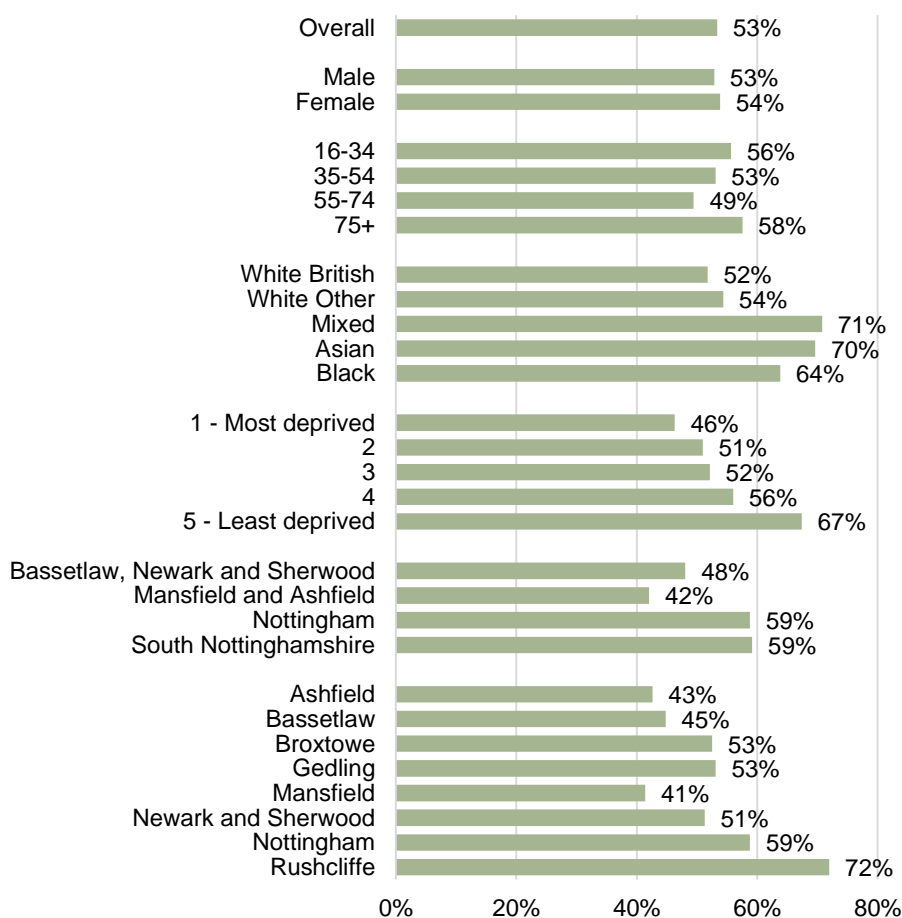
There is a sense of community - Strongly Agree & agree

Category	Percentage
Overall	51%
Male	49%
Female	53%
16-34	50%
35-54	50%
55-74	48%
75+	60%
White British	50%
White Other	47%
Mixed	51%
Asian	65%
Black	37%
1 - Most deprived	38%
2	50%
3	52%
4	53%
5 - Least deprived	69%
Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood	54%
Mansfield and Ashfield	42%
Nottingham	46%
South Nottinghamshire	58%
Ashfield	41%
Bassetlaw	50%
Broxtowe	50%
Gedling	48%
Mansfield	44%
Newark and Sherwood	58%
Nottingham	46%
Rushcliffe	75%
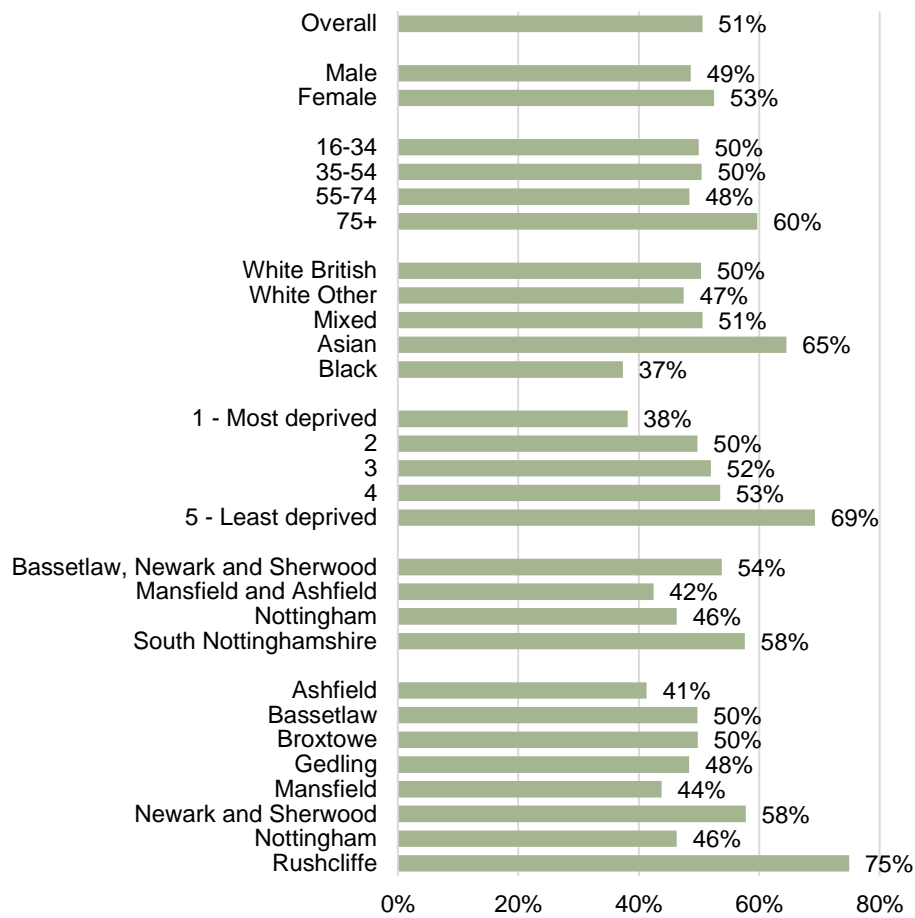
Significant differences by gender, age, ethnicity, IMD, CSP area and Local Authority

2.94   There were significant differences in the levels of agreement that people from different backgrounds get on well in the area where they live by age, ethnicity, IMD, CSP area and local authority. Respondents from the least deprived IMD quintile, respondents from Nottingham and South Nottinghamshire and respondents from Nottingham and Rushcliffe were more likely to strongly agree or agree that people from different backgrounds get on well. Respondents age 55 to 74 and respondents from white ethnic groups were less likely to strongly agree or agree that people from different backgrounds get on well.

People from different backgrounds get on well - Strongly Agree & agree

Category	%
Overall	53%
Male	53%
Female	54%
16-34	56%
35-54	53%
55-74	49%
75+	58%
White British	52%
White Other	54%
Mixed	71%
Asian	70%
Black	64%
1 - Most deprived	46%
2	51%
3	52%
4	56%
5 - Least deprived	67%
Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood	48%
Mansfield and Ashfield	42%
Nottingham	59%
South Nottinghamshire	59%
Ashfield	43%
Bassetlaw	45%
Broxtowe	53%
Gedling	53%
Mansfield	41%
Newark and Sherwood	51%
Nottingham	59%
Rushcliffe	72%

Significant differences by age, ethnicity, IMD, CSP area and local authority

2.95 Sixty-three percent (63%) of respondents were aware that the level of police funding had been cut in recent years prior to completing the survey. 28% were not aware of funding cuts and 8% did not know.

Before today, were you aware of the level of police funding cuts over recent years?
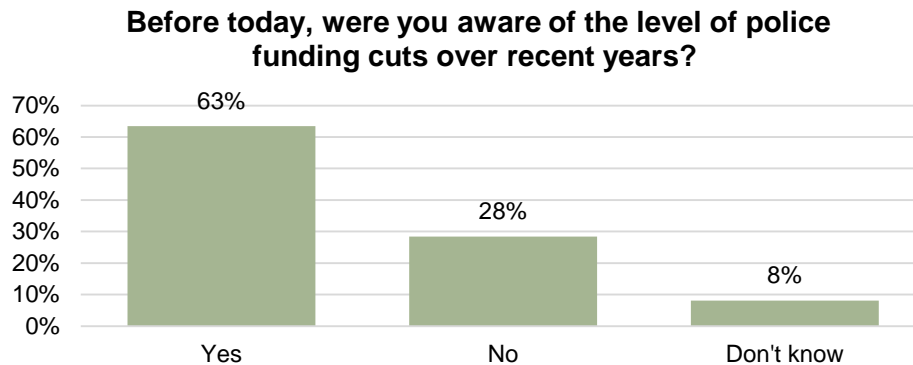
Base size: Wave 1 - 8 = 8,334

2.96 There were significant differences in awareness of the level of police funding cuts by gender, age, ethnicity, IMD, CSP area and local authority. Women, respondents age 16 to 34, respondents from ethnic groups other than White British, respondents from the most deprived IMD quintile, respondents from Nottingham CSP area and respondents from Mansfield and Nottingham local authority were less likely to be aware of the level of police funding cuts over recent years.

Before today, were you aware of the level of police funding cuts over recent years? - Yes
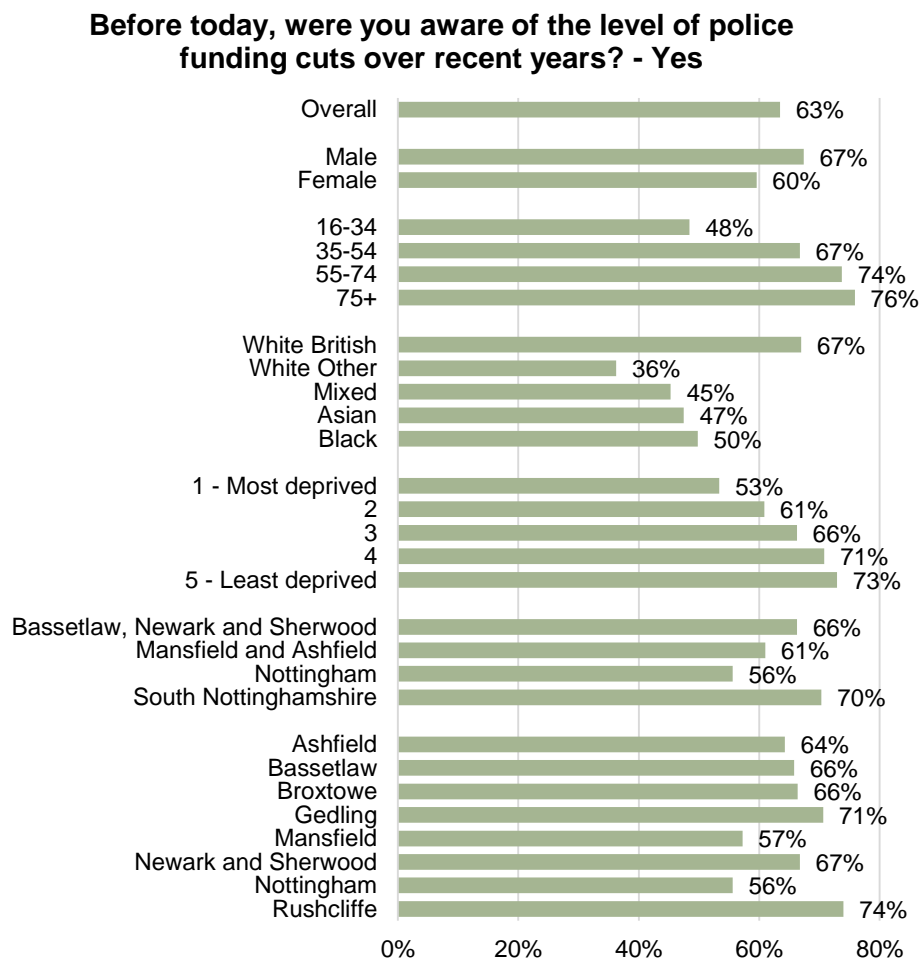
Significant differences by gender, age, ethnicity, IMD, CSP area and Local Authority

2.97   Just over half (53%) of respondents felt that funding cuts had affected policing in their area. 10% did not feel that funding cuts had affected policing in their area and 37% did not know.

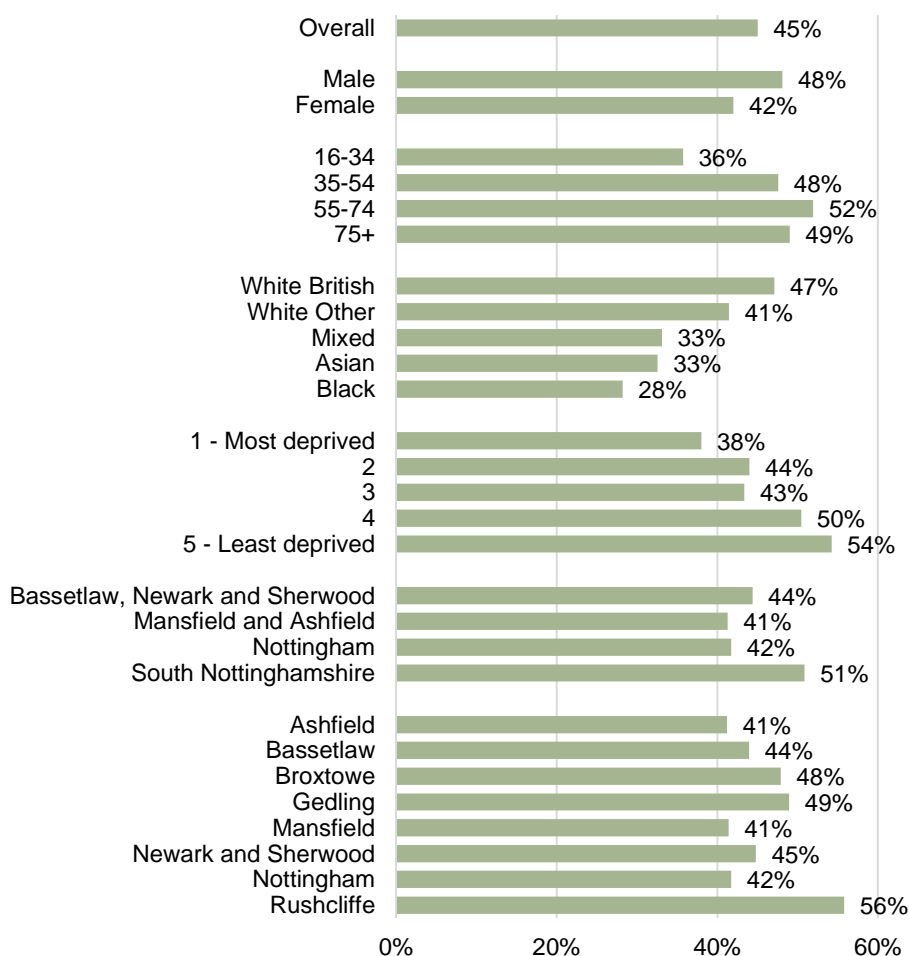**Do you feel that funding cuts have affected policing in your area?**
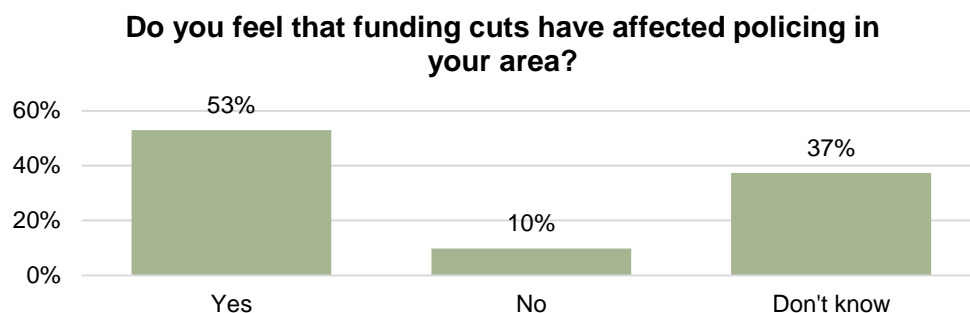
Base size: Wave 1 - 8 = 8,318

2.98   There were significant differences in the proportion of respondents who felt that funding cuts have affected policing in their local area by gender, age, ethnicity, IMD, CSP area and local authority. Women, respondents aged 16 to 34, respondents from ethnic groups other than White British, respondents from the most and least deprived IMD quintiles, respondents from Nottingham CSP area and respondents from Nottingham and Rushcliffe local authorities were less likely to feel that funding cuts have affected policing in their area.

Do you feel that funding cuts have affected policing in your area? - Yes

Significant differences by gender, age, ethnicity, IMD, CSP area and Local Authority

2.99   Respondents who thought that funding cuts have affected policing in their area were asked what they felt had changed. The diagram below shows the top 100 words (excluding 'police', 'officers' and 'policing') from the response. The size reflects the frequency of the word.

Word Cloud showing responses to 'What do you feel has changed?' excluding 'police', 'officers' and 'policing'.

2.100   Forty-five percent (45%) of respondents would be prepared to pay more towards policing as part of their Council Tax. 34% would not be prepared to pay more, with 29% not prepared to pay more because they think they already pay enough or cannot afford to and 5% not prepared to pay more because they think that police don't need it or would not use it wisely.

Households in Nottinghamshire pay, on average, £195 a year towards policing as part of their Council Tax (Band D properties). To what extent would you be prepared to pay more?

Base size: Wave 1 - 8 = 8,219

2.101 There were significant differences in the proportion of respondents who would be prepared to pay more towards policing as part of their Council Tax by gender, age, ethnicity, IMD, CSP area and local authority. Men, those aged 35+, respondents from the least deprived IMD quintile, and respondents from South Nottinghamshire CSP area and respondents from Rushcliffe were more likely to be prepared to pay more towards policing as part of their Council Tax. Respondents ages 16 to 34 were less likely to be prepared to pay more towards policing as part of their Council Tax.

Households in Nottinghamshire pay, on average, £195 a year towards policing as part of their Council Tax (Band D properties). To what extent would you be prepared to pay more? - Prepare to pay more

Category	Percentage
Overall	45%
Male	48%
Female	42%
16-34	36%
35-54	48%
55-74	52%
75+	49%
White British	47%
White Other	41%
Mixed	33%
Asian	33%
Black	28%
1 - Most deprived	38%
2	44%
3	43%
4	50%
5 - Least deprived	54%
Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood	44%
Mansfield and Ashfield	41%
Nottingham	42%
South Nottinghamshire	51%
Ashfield	41%
Bassetlaw	44%
Broxtowe	48%
Gedling	49%
Mansfield	41%
Newark and Sherwood	45%
Nottingham	42%
Rushcliffe	56%

Significant differences by gender, age, ethnicity, IMD, CSP area and Local Authority

2.102   Respondents who thought that funding cuts have affected policing in their area were significantly more likely to be prepared to pay more towards policing as part of their Council Tax than those who did not feel cuts had affected policing. 53% of respondents who thought that funding cuts have affected policing in their area were prepared to pay more towards policing as part of their Council Tax, compared to 30% of those who did not feel funding cuts have affected policing and 38% of those who did not know if funding cuts have affected policing in their area.

To what extent would you be prepared to pay more? by Do you feel that funding cuts have affected policing in your area?
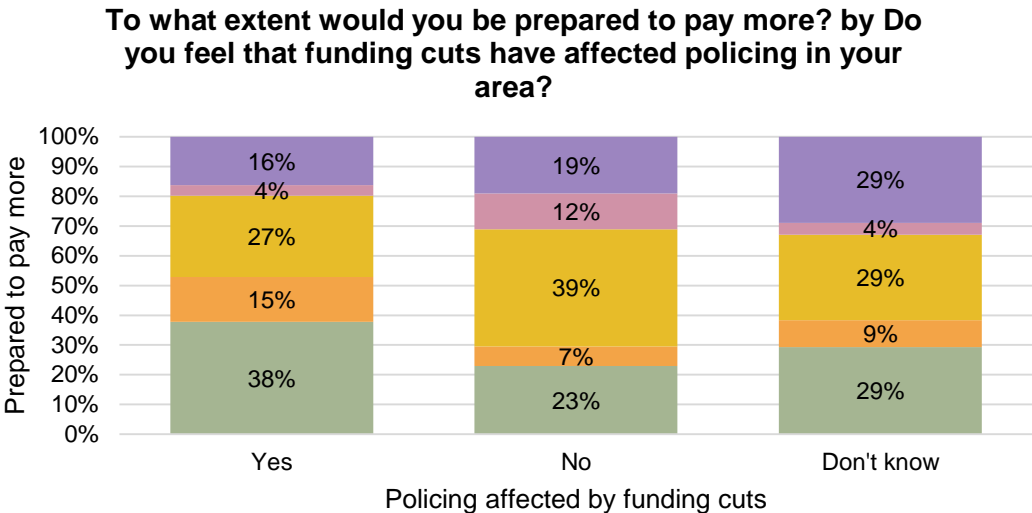
■ Don't know - I need more information

■ No - I'm not be prepared to pay more – The police don't need it / would not use it wisely

■ No - I'm not prepared to pay more - I already pay enough / cannot afford to

■ Yes - I'm prepared to pay an additional £24 (wave 7-8) / £18 (wave 3 -6) / £14 (wave 1-2) per year for policing

■ Yes - I'm prepared to pay an additional £5, £10 or £12 (wave 7-8) / £6 or £12 (wave 3 -6) / £2.78 (wave 1-2) per year more for

Base size: Yes = 4,289, No = 787, Don't know = 2,982
Significant differences by think policing in area affected by funding cuts

FUNDING CUTS AND PERCEPTIONS OF POLICE IN THE LOCAL AREA

2.103   The table below shows agreement with statements about police in the local area for respondents who feel that funding cuts have affected policing in their area and respondents who do not feel that funding cuts have affected policing. Respondents who feel that funding cuts have affected policing in their area where significantly less likely to agree with 13 of the 14 statements about the police in their local area (there was no significant difference in agreement that police 'treat people fairly and with respect'). The biggest differences in agreement between those who feel that funding cuts have affected policing and those who do not were for the statements 'are effective in providing a visible presence in the areas of greatest need' and 'are effective in working to prevent crimes'.

Strongly agree or agree with statements about police in local area (excluding don't know) by feeling that funding cuts have affected policing in your area?	Feel funding cuts have affected policing	Do not feel funding cuts have affected policing	Difference
Are effective in providing a visible presence in the areas of greatest need *	21%	45%	24%
Are effective in working to prevent crime *	34%	55%	21%
Are effective in protecting vulnerable people who are at greatest risk of harm *	35%	53%	18%
Are effective at investigating crime and catching criminals *	33%	51%	18%
Taking everything into account, the police in this area are doing a good a job *	40%	56%	16%
Are dealing with the crime and anti-social behaviour issues that matter to you *	38%	49%	11%
Taking everything into account, I have confidence in the police in this area *	48%	59%	11%
Have a good reputation amongst local people *	46%	57%	11%
Respond appropriately to calls for help and assistance *	53%	63%	10%
Are effective in providing advice or guidance to the public *	49%	58%	10%
Understand the crime and anti-social behaviour issues in the area where you live *	51%	61%	10%
Take people's concerns seriously *	54%	63%	9%
Provide good value for money *	36%	43%	7%
Treat people fairly and with respect	71%	71%	0%

 * =significant difference

2.105　The table below shows agreement with statements about police in the local area for respondents who have been a victim of crime in the last 12 months and those who have not been a victim of crime. Respondents who have been a victim of crime were significantly less likely to agree with all 14 statements about the police in their local area. The biggest differences in agreement between those who had been a victim of crime and those who had not been a victim of crime were for the statements 'are effective in working to prevent crime' and 'are effective at investigating crime and catching criminals'.

Strongly agree or agree with statements about police in local area by been a victim of crime in the last 12 months?	Victim of crime in last 12 months	Not a victim of crime	Difference
Are effective in working to prevent crime *	32%	46%	15%
Are effective at investigating crime and catching criminals *	30%	44%	14%
Have a good reputation amongst local people *	43%	56%	13%
Are effective in protecting vulnerable people who are at greatest risk of harm *	34%	47%	13%
Are dealing with the crime and anti-social behaviour issues that matter to you *	33%	46%	13%
Provide good value for money *	31%	43%	12%
Taking everything into account, I have confidence in the police in this area *	45%	57%	12%
Taking everything into account, the police in this area are doing a good a job *	40%	51%	11%
Take people's concerns seriously *	52%	63%	11%
Are effective in providing a visible presence in the areas of greatest need *	24%	34%	11%
Are effective in providing advice or guidance to the public *	46%	55%	10%
Understand the crime and anti-social behaviour issues in the area where you live *	49%	57%	9%
Respond appropriately to calls for help and assistance *	53%	61%	8%
Treat people fairly and with respect *	68%	75%	7%

* =significant difference between victim of crime in the last 12 months and not a victim of crime

2.106　There were also differences in agreement with the statements about police in the local area for respondents who have been a victim of crime in the last 12 months by the number of crimes they had experienced. Respondents who had experienced 3 or more crimes were less likely to agree with all 14 statements and significantly less to agree with 12 of the statements.

Strongly agree or agree with statements about the police in your local area by number of crimes experienced

Statement	3+	2	1
Treat people fairly and with respect *	64%	71%	70%
Respond appropriately to calls for help and assistance *	48%	53%	59%
Take people's concerns seriously *	47%	53%	56%
Understand the crime and anti-social behaviour issues in the area where you live *	43%	51%	52%
Taking everything into account, I have confidence in the police in this area *	39%	44%	51%
Are effective in providing advice or guidance to the public *	39%	51%	49%
Have a good reputation amongst local people *	39%	47%	45%
Taking everything into account, the police in this area are doing a good a job *	35%	41%	44%
Are effective in working to prevent crime *	25%	31%	37%
Are effective in protecting vulnerable people who are at greatest risk of harm	30%	35%	36%
Are dealing with the crime and anti-social behaviour issues that matter to you	29%	34%	35%
Are effective at investigating crime and catching criminals *	22%	31%	35%
Provide good value for money *	27%	33%	35%
Are effective in providing a visible presence in the areas of greatest need *	20%	22%	28%

Base size: 1 crime = 565-716, 2 crimes = 262-323, 3+ crimes = 613-734

* = Significant difference

2.107　The table below shows the proportion of respondents who feel very or fairly safe in a number of situations for respondents who have been a victim of crime in the last 12 months and those who have not been a victim of crime. Respondents who had been a victim of crime were significantly less likely to feel safe alone in their home at night, outside in their local area after dark and outside in the local area in the day. Victims of crime not including online fraud and computer viruses were slightly less likely to feel safe in their home at night, outside in their local area after dark and outside in the local area in the day than victims of all types of crime. Being a victim of any crime did not make respondents feel less safe online, either using social media or banking and making purchases, and respondents who had been a victim of crime other than online fraud or computer viruses in the last 12 months were slightly more likely to feel safe banking and making purchases online than respondents who had not been a victim of crime. This may be driven by age, as older respondents were less likely to have been a victim of crime and less likely to feel safe banking and making purchases online. Respondents who had been a victim of online fraud or computer viruses in the last 12 months were significantly less likely to feel safe online, both using social media and banking and making purchases, than those who had not been a victim of crime. 61% of those who had been a victim of online fraud or online fraud or computer viruses felt very or fairly safe using online social media, compared to 66% for those who had not been a victim of crime, and 67% of those who had been a victim of online fraud or online fraud or computer viruses felt very or fairly safe banking and making purchases online, compared to 71% for those who had not been a victim of crime.

Feel very or fairly safe in following situations by been a victim of crime in the last 12 months?				
	Victim of crime in last 12 months (excluding online fraud and computer viruses or malware)	Victim of crime in last 12 months	Not a victim of crime	Difference
Alone in your home at night **	49%	54%	64%	15%
Outside in your local area after dark **	82%	85%	91%	9%
Outside in your local area during the day **	71%	76%	84%	13%
Using online social media	67%	66%	66%	-1%
Banking and making purchases online	73%	71%	71%	-2%

* = victim of crime in the last 12 months significantly difference to not a victim of crime
** = victim of crime in the last 12 months significantly difference to not a victim of crime & victim of crime in the last 12 months (excluding online fraud and computer viruses) significantly difference to not a victim of crime

3.1   This report summarises the first two years of data from the survey of residents in Nottinghamshire which provides results on the experience of crime and perceptions of the police and police funding. Results from the eight waves of the survey to-date have shown a good level of consistency over time in key indicators. Combining data from the eight waves (giving a sample in excess of 8,000 respondents) has allowed reliable analysis to be conducted on the data by the main sub-groups of the population, particularly age and gender, ethnic group, deprivation, Community Safety Partnership (CSP) area and local authority.

3.2   Just over a quarter of respondents indicated that they had been a victim of crime in the last twelve months. Online fraud was the most common crime experienced, followed by intimidation / harassment and criminal damage. There were large differences in the proportion who had been a victim of crime by population sub-group. Men, those aged 35-54, from mixed and Asian ethnic groups, living in the most deprived quintile of neighbourhoods, from Nottingham CSP area and from Nottingham local authority were more likely to have been a victim of crime in the last twelve months. Respondents aged 75+ were the least likely to have been a victim of crime – the proportion who had been a victim of crime in this age group was around half that of the other age groups. In contrast, residents from older age groups commonly report lower perceptions of community safety and in this survey are the age group least likely to say they feel safe outside in their local area after dark.

3.3   The results highlight some interesting findings for particular types of crime:

- **Online fraud** was the most commonly experienced crime and resulted in financial loss in four out of ten cases. However, as is the case nationally[7], online fraud is commonly not reported to the police, though other agencies are fairly commonly made aware of incidents. The groups most likely to experience being a victim of online fraud were men, those aged 35-74 and those from the most affluent (quintile of) neighbourhoods in the county. Nationally, the CSEW shows a marked decline in computer misuse crimes and, which has not been reflected locally via the Police and Crime Survey,

- Those most likely to experience **intimidation, harassment or abuse** are aged 16 to 54, from non-White British ethnic groups, live in the most deprived (quintile of) neighbourhoods and live in Nottingham. Women are also more likely than men to experience this type of crime. 29% of intimidation, harassment or abuse incidents were felt to be a hate crime. Again, future surveys will allow trends in this area to be monitored over time.

- **Criminal damage** was most likely to be experienced by those aged 35 to 54, by residents from the most deprived (quintile of) neighbourhoods, those living in the Mansfield and Ashfield and Nottingham CSP areas and those living in the Ashfield, Broxtowe and Nottingham local authorities.

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[7] The CSEW highlights 'many incidents' of computer misuse are unreported offences. From 1.2 million offences, only 21,000 were reported to the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau (NFIB) by Action Fraud.

- **Burglary** was most commonly experienced by those aged 16-34 and those from the most deprived (quintile of) neighbourhoods. Only one-in-a-hundred respondents aged 75+ had been a victim of burglary.

3.3   The survey of residents produced useful some data on crimes which were felt to be domestic abuse related. For example, almost one-in-six respondents who experienced intimidation, harassment or abuse felt that it was domestic abuse related. Similarly, nearly a third of respondent experiencing physical violence or abuse felt it was domestic abuse related. In both of these examples, the proportion of women who felt that the crime was domestic abuse related is likely to be higher. Further analysis should be conducted to help understand the occurrence of domestic abuse across all crime types and the profile those that experience these crimes. This should include analysis by gender, age group, level of deprivation and geography.

3.4   The survey shows that, of crimes experienced by respondents, an estimated 27% were notified to the police[8]. For some types of crime, for example, robbery, physical violence and burglary, the police were more commonly notified. For others, for example, online fraud or computer viruses, the police were not generally made aware of the crime.

Thinking about the last time you were a victim of this crime, did the police come to know about the matter?	Yes	No
Robbery	75%	25%
Physical violence or assault by anyone in either a public or private place	74%	26%
Burglary – from home, shed, garage or other domestic building	69%	31%
Car crime – theft of or from a vehicle	58%	42%
Any other form of property theft	57%	43%
Criminal damage, vandalism or graffiti	52%	48%
Intimidation or harassment or abuse by anyone, either face-to-face or online	44%	56%
Sexual violence or abuse[9]	42%	58%
Online fraud – e.g. e-mail scams, fraudulent transactions - including attempts	13%	87%
Computer viruses or malware	4%	96%
Overall	27%	73%

3.5   It is worth noting that for the second most commonly experienced crime – intimidation, harassment or abuse – the most recent incident was reported to the police on less than half of the occurrences. In a third of these cases, the incident was not reported because the respondent thought the police would not have been interested or could have done nothing about it. For the third most commonly experienced crime (Criminal damage, vandalism or graffiti), over a half of crimes were not reported because the respondent thought the police would not have been interested or could have done nothing about it. Further analysis should be undertaken to compare perceptions of the polcie among those not reporting crime for these reasons. .

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[8] The estimate here is based on the 'last time' the respondent was a victim and notified the police.
[9] Note: small sample size for this category of crime

3.6 The findings indicate room for improvement in perceptions of the police for many of the aspects covered in the survey. In the 2 survey years (2017/18 and 2018/19) over a half of respondents were positive about the police in their local area in terms of treating people fairly/with respect. Less than a half were positive about 6 other aspects asked about, and only around a third thought the police were dealing with the crime and anti-social behaviour issues that were important to them (the lowest scoring of the 7 aspects asked about). However, it is important to note here that one-in-five gave a response of 'don't know' for many of the perception statements. This may be because they have had no interaction with the police and so felt it difficult to give a view or had too little knowledge about the police generally to offer an opinion. Excluding the 'don't knows' from the analysis has a significant impact on the levels of perception of the police. For example, the proportion feeling that the police take people's concerns seriously rises from 49% to 60% when 'don't knows' are excluded. A short telephone or online survey with respondents who agreed to be re-contacted in the future could help provide further insight in this area.

3.7 The results show some interesting differences in perceptions of the police by population sub-group. For example, respondents from the more affluent (quintile of) neighbourhoods were more likely to have a positive perception of the police in the local area in terms of treating people fairly/with respect and taking people's concerns seriously. However, respondents from the least affluent (quintile of) neighbourhoods were more likely to think that the police in their local area are effective in providing advice or guidance to the public. Again, this aspect requires further investigation.

3.8 The results also show positive perceptions of the police amongst respondents from non-White British groups. This group, which includes residents from the White Other, Mixed, Asian, and Black groups have more positive perceptions of the police (in the local area) in terms of each of the 14 aspects asked about than residents from the White British group. Further analysis has shown that this difference (more positive perceptions amongst non-White British groups) is consistent by CSP area and across waves of the survey. The aspect showing the largest difference in perceptions between White British and Other ethnic groups was 'the police in your local area are effective in providing a visible presence in the areas of greatest need'. This aspect had a gap in positive perceptions between White British and other ethnic groups when grouped together of 25 percentage points, with the proportion of White British respondents agreeing with the statement being particularly low. The aspect where the gap in perceptions between White British and Other ethnic groups was smallest was 'The police in your local area…treat people fairly and with respect.' 72% of White British and 78% of residents from Other ethnic groups agreed with this statement (when 'don't know' is excluded).

3.9 Further analysis of the data on perceptions of the police in the local area by more detailed ethnic group shows that, for many of the aspects asked about, respondents from White Other and Asian groups were more positive than those from White British, Mixed and Black backgrounds. For example, the proportion of respondents who agreed that the police in their local area treat people fairly/with respect was 83% for Asian respondents, 81% for White Other, 72% for White British, 73% of Mixed and 67% for Black respondents. Following future waves of the survey, there will be an opportunity to combine the data further allowing more detailed analysis of perceptions of the police by

ethnic group. Given the findings by ethnic group, it would also be valuable to explore aspects of police perceptions through targeted qualitative research with residents from Asian and White ethnic groups.

3.10 The data from the survey highlights a need to improve public awareness of local policing. Only one-in-five residents surveyed felt informed about policing in their local area, with some sub-groups of residents (for example, those aged 55-74) having a high proportion feeling they are not well informed about local policing.

3.11 In contrast to this, residents appear to want to be informed about local policing in their local area. The vast majority, over four-in-five respondents to the survey, said they were interested in knowing about local policing. This was particularly the case amongst women, White British respondents and those from the more affluent (quintile of) neighbourhoods in the county. These results point to the need for increased marketing of aspects of local policing. The survey suggests that residents are using both the internet and social media to get information on local issues and, given funding constraints, this may be an effective route to providing increased information to residents. Strategies to develop effective communications via the web and social media will be needed.

3.12 Just over a half of respondents felt that there was community cohesion in their local area in that they thought 'people from different backgrounds get on well together'. Over one-in-ten respondents didn't know whether this was the case, leaving a third who did not think there was community cohesion in their local area. From a positive point of view, respondents from Mixed, Asian and Black ethnic groups were more likely to think there was cohesion between people from different backgrounds. This was also the case for residents in more affluent areas, from the Nottingham and South Nottinghamshire CSP areas and Rushcliffe local authority. In contrast, residents from the most deprived (quintile of) neighbourhoods and from the Mansfield and Ashfield, and Bassetlaw/Newark/Sherwood CSP areas were less likely to think that people from different backgrounds get on well together.

3.13 Awareness of the level of police funding cuts over recent years was fairly high amongst respondents to the survey – just over a third were unaware of the cuts. Again, there were differences by sub-group with awareness of funding cuts being lowest amongst women, younger residents, non-British White ethnic groups and those from the most deprived neighbourhoods in the county. These aspects should be monitored in future waves of the survey. There is a clear link here to the results on public awareness of local policing. Given the desire amongst residents for information on local policing, there is an opportunity to promote the issue of police funding through expanding targeted marketing and PR activities. Subject to resource availability, the survey results suggest there is a need for a programme of action to address some of the negative public perceptions, to improve perceptions that crimes are taken seriously and, in doing so, to improve the rates of reporting crimes to the policy or other agencies.

3.14   The results also suggest that there is an opportunity to increase the funding of policing through the local Council Tax. Notwithstanding the political issues involved, the results show there was support for an increase in Council Tax from 45% respondents. One-in-five respondents did not know if they would support an increase in Council Tax to increase police funding, wanting more information on the issue. Again, this highlights the need for appropriate dissemination of information on the issues of cuts and funding. Making the case for increasing police funding through the Council Tax should be supported by further qualitative research with residents.

3.15   Further analysis was conducted to examine the impact of experiencing crime on the public's perception of the police in their local area. The results show that respondents who had been a victim of crime were generally less positive about the police. The gap in positive perceptions was most pronounced for the aspects of being 'effective in working to prevent crime' and being 'effective at investigating crime and catching criminals.' For those who had been a victim of crime **and** had reported it, the gap in positive perceptions is slightly wider for many aspects asked about.

3.17   These conclusions have recommended further analysis of the data from the 2017-19 survey and ongoing aggregation of the data from future waves to provide further insight.

Information by Design
October 2019

APPENDIX A – SAMPLE SIZE

Gender	Sample Size
Male	4,299
Female	4,434

Age	Sample Size
16-34	2,823
35-54	2,794
55-74	2,258
75+	839

Ethnicity	Sample Size
White British	7,319
White Other	427
Mixed	158
Asian	399
Black	214

IMD 2015	Sample Size
1 - Most deprived	2,425
2	1,758
3	1,620
4	1,599
5 - Least deprived	1,340

CSP Area	Sample Size
Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood	1,821
Mansfield and Ashfield	1,778
Nottingham	2,468
South Nottinghamshire	2,674

Local Authority	Sample Size
Ashfield	952
Bassetlaw	897
Broxtowe	883
Gedling	903
Mansfield	826
Newark and Sherwood	924
Nottingham	2,468
Rushcliffe	888

APPENDIX B – DEMOGRAPHICS

Gender by wave

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Overall
Male	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%
Female	51%	51%	51%	51%	51%	51%	51%	51%	51%
Prefer to self-describe	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Age by wave

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Overall
16 to 24	13%	12%	13%	12%	13%	16%	15%	17%	14%
25 to 34	19%	21%	20%	20%	19%	17%	17%	15%	18%
35 to 44	15%	15%	14%	13%	15%	15%	16%	15%	15%
45 to 54	17%	17%	18%	19%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%
55 to 64	13%	13%	13%	14%	12%	13%	13%	13%	13%
65 to 74	12%	13%	12%	12%	14%	13%	13%	13%	13%
75 and over	10%	9%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%

Do you have any long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits your daily activities or the work you can do? By wave

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	Overall
Yes	19%	18%	16%	18%	18%	19%	19%	19%	19%	18%
No	81%	82%	84%	82%	82%	81%	81%	81%	81%	82%

Current employment status by wave

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Overall
In paid employment (full or part-time)	47%	44%	50%	52%	49%	48%	51%	48%	48%
Self-employed (full or part-time)	6%	7%	8%	9%	8%	8%	6%	5%	7%
On a Government scheme for employment training	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Unemployed and available for work	3%	2%	3%	2%	2%	1%	2%	4%	2%
Retired from paid work	24%	25%	23%	21%	24%	24%	22%	23%	23%
In full-time education	7%	8%	6%	5%	7%	10%	10%	10%	7%
Not in paid work because of long-term illness or disability	4%	5%	4%	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Looking after home and / or family	7%	7%	4%	4%	4%	5%	3%	4%	5%
Other	2%	3%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	2%	2%

Sexuality by wave									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Overall
Heterosexual/straight	92%	92%	92%	93%	91%	91%	89%	89%	91%
Gay or Lesbian	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Bisexual	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%
Other	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Prefer not to say	4%	4%	5%	4%	5%	5%	7%	8%	5%

Ethnic origin by wave									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Overall
White: British	82%	84%	86%	87%	86%	87%	87%	85%	86%
White: Other	4%	5%	5%	4%	5%	5%	6%	5%	5%
Mixed	2%	3%	3%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%
Asian or Asian British	6%	5%	3%	5%	4%	4%	3%	4%	5%
Black or Black British	5%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%
Other	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%