

2020



Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Commissioner – Police and Crime Survey 2019-20 Draft Report



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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 thirteen waves between August 2017 and October 2020. 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. Unless stated otherwise, the results presented in this report cover the 12 months to October 2020, or the 18 months to October 2020 if reporting at Local Authority level. The total sample size from the combined 4 waves of fieldwork that cover the 12 months to October 2020 is 4,311 residents.

Key findings from the survey include:

- 28% of respondents had been a victim of crime in the last 12 months. This reduces to 17% when online fraud and computer viruses and malware are excluded.
- When all crimes are included, the proportion of respondents who had been a victim of crime in the 12 months to October 2020 (28%) was similar to the proportion in the 12 months to September 2019 (28%) and significantly higher than the proportion in the 12 months to September 2018 (26%). When online fraud and computer viruses and malware are excluded, the proportion of respondents who had been a victim of crime in the 12 months to October 2020 (17%) was slightly lower than the proportion in the 12 months to September 2019 (18%) and to the proportion in the 12 months to September 2018 (18%).
- For those who had been victim of a crime, the mean number of crimes experienced was 3.78. Of the crimes experienced by respondents, 23% were reported to the police and 77% were not reported. When fraud and computer misuse crimes are excluded, a half (50%) were reported to the police, compared to a half (50%) that were not.
- For those who had been victim of a crime, 59% had experienced one type of crime, 26% had experienced two types, 10% had experienced three types and 6% 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 age and ethnicity, with respondents aged 75 and over and those from Asian ethnic groups less likely to have been a victim of crime.
- 72% of respondents agreed that police in their local area 'treat people fairly and with respect' and 62% agreed that police 'take people's concerns seriously' (when those answering 'don't know' are not included).
- 54% of respondents agreed that police in their local area 'are effective in providing advice or guidance to the public', and 53% 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 34% agreeing and 39% disagreeing.

- 64% of respondents had experienced at least one of the types of anti-social behaviour asked about in their local neighbourhood over the last 12 months. 30% of respondents had experienced noisy neighbours or loud parties, 27% had experienced vehicle-related nuisance and 25% had experienced people using or dealing drugs. Nearly three-quarters (73%) of respondents who had personally experienced anti-social behaviour had not reported it.
- When asked to rate how much their own quality of life is affected by anti-social behaviour, 63% of respondents reported that anti-social behaviour has little or no effect on their own quality of life (a score of 1 or 2 out of 10) and 3% reported that anti-social behaviour has great or total effect on their own quality of life (a score of 9 or 10 out of 10). The mean score was 2.68 out of 10.
- The top three crime or anti-social issues that respondents would like to see police or other agencies tackle in their area were reckless and dangerous driving (38%), speeding (35%) and drug use and dealing (32%).
- 24% of respondents had had contact with Nottinghamshire Police in the past 12 months, with the majority (61%) having contacted the police to report a crime or incident. 54% were satisfied with the service they received from Nottinghamshire Police and 23% were dissatisfied.
- 61% of respondents for the period August to October 2020 agreed with the statement 'the police should have an important role in encouraging people to use face masks in enclosed public spaces (like shops)'.
- 25% of respondents felt well informed about what the police in their local area are doing, 36% felt not very well informed and 31% felt not at all informed.
- The majority of respondents (83%) were interested in knowing what the police were doing in their local area, 10% were not interested and 3% not at all interested.
- The majority of respondents (89%) feel safe in their local area during the day and 84% feel safe alone in their home at night. Respondents feel less safe online, with 74% feeling safe banking and making purchases online and 72% feeling safe using online social media. Respondents felt least safe outside in their local area after dark, with 63% feeling safe and 20% feeling unsafe.
- 61% of respondents agreed that people from different backgrounds get on well in their local area, and 60% agree that there is a sense of community in their local area.
- 38% of respondents would be prepared to pay more towards policing as part of their Council Tax. 37% would not be prepared to pay more, with 31% not prepared to pay more because they think they already pay enough or cannot afford to and 6% not prepared to pay more because they think that police don't need it or would not use it wisely.
- When asked about the impact of Nottinghamshire Police having recruited over 200 additional police officers since 2019 following a period of significant cuts in government funding, 47% of respondents strongly agreed or agreed that they

don't know what impact the extra investment is having and need more information. 42% of respondents strongly agreed or agreed that 'there has been no noticeable impact'.

Information by Design
January 2021

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 13 waves by IbyD between August 2017 and October 2020.

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 13 quarterly "waves" between August 2017 and October 2020. The dates of fieldwork for each wave were as follows:

| Wave | Start Date | End Date |
|----------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Wave 1 | 23 th August 2017 | 29 th September 2017 |
| Wave 2 | 12 th November 2017 | 2 nd January 2018 |
| Wave 3 | 10 th March 2018 | 31 st March 2018 |
| Wave 4 | 26 th May 2018 | 17 th June 2018 |
| Wave 5 | 25 th August 2018 | 30 th September 2018 |
| Wave 6 | 31 st October 2018 | 6 th January 2019 |
| Wave 7 | 2 nd February 2019 | 17 th February 2019 |
| Wave 8 | 14 th April 2019 | 2 nd June 2019 |
| Wave 9 | 18 th August 2019 | 21 st September 2019 |
| Wave 10 | 26 th November 2019 | 21 st December 2019 |
| Wave 11 | 22 nd February 2020 | 11 th March 2020 |
| Wave 12 | 16 th August 2020 | 24 th October 2020 |
| Wave 13 | 16 th August 2020 | 24 th October 2020 |

Fieldwork for waves 12 and 13 was conducted concurrently due to wave 12 being delayed because of the first national lockdown imposed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

- 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. For the first eight waves, Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) within each of 4 Community Safety Partnership areas were ranked by 2015 IMD¹. 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 first 8 waves, starting from a different point in the rank list. The method was adjusted for waves 9 to 13, so give a more even coverage of LSOAs within each Local Authority. In the new method, LSOAs were ranked by 2015 IMD within each Local Authority, and then every 8th LSOA was then selected from the ranked 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | Year to October 2020 |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| | | | Wave 1 | Wave 2 | Wave 3 | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | Wave 11 | Wave 12 | Wave 13 | |
| Nottingham | Nottingham | 182 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 91 |
| South Nottinghamshire | Broxtowe | 71 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 4 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 36 |
| | Gedling | 77 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 37 |
| | Rushcliffe | 68 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 7 | 12 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 35 |
| | Total | 216 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 108 |
| Mansfield and Ashfield | Ashfield | 74 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 36 |
| | Mansfield | 67 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 34 |
| | Total | 141 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 70 |
| Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood | Bassetlaw | 70 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 11 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 35 |
| | Newark and Sherwood | 70 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 34 |
| | Total | 140 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 69 |
| Total | 679 | 83 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 83 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 338 |

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).

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 (CSP) areas. In total, the achieved sample was 8,745 residents broken down as follows:

| CSP Area | Local Authority | Unweighted Count | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| | | Wave 1 | Wave 2 | Wave 3 | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | Wave 11 | Wave 12 | Wave 13 |
| Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood | Bassetlaw | 106 | 111 | 187 | 173 | 95 | 112 | 153 | 117 | 127 | 133 | 165 | 144 | 136 |
| | Newark and Sherwood | 157 | 167 | 93 | 102 | 190 | 132 | 124 | 153 | 140 | 137 | 105 | 126 | 132 |
| | Total | 263 | 278 | 280 | 275 | 285 | 244 | 277 | 270 | 267 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 268 |
| Mansfield and Ashfield | Ashfield | 140 | 158 | 175 | 127 | 137 | 178 | 126 | 118 | 137 | 133 | 141 | 135 | 123 |
| | Mansfield | 129 | 120 | 91 | 160 | 166 | 86 | 151 | 152 | 130 | 136 | 129 | 135 | 145 |
| | Total | 269 | 278 | 266 | 287 | 303 | 264 | 277 | 270 | 267 | 269 | 270 | 270 | 268 |
| Nottingham | Nottingham | 271 | 266 | 276 | 274 | 235 | 280 | 277 | 270 | 265 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 268 |
| South Nottinghamshire | Broxtowe | 100 | 89 | 72 | 117 | 39 | 110 | 92 | 101 | 80 | 91 | 92 | 80 | 88 |
| | Gedling | 108 | 74 | 91 | 95 | 107 | 77 | 132 | 110 | 99 | 89 | 84 | 90 | 101 |
| | Rushcliffe | 72 | 113 | 116 | 73 | 112 | 98 | 53 | 59 | 88 | 90 | 94 | 100 | 79 |
| | Total | 280 | 276 | 279 | 285 | 258 | 285 | 277 | 270 | 267 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 268 |
| Grand Total | 1,083 | 1,098 | 1,101 | 1,121 | 1,081 | 1,073 | 1,108 | 1,080 | 1,066 | 1,079 | 1,080 | 1,080 | 1,072 | |

- 1.7. Unless stated otherwise, the results presented in the report cover the 12 months to October 2020 (fieldwork waves 10 to 13), or the 18 months to October 2020 (fieldwork waves 8 to 13) if reporting is at Local Authority level. The total sample size from the combined 4 waves of fieldwork that cover the 12 months to October 2020, is 4,311 residents. The total sample size from the combined 6 waves of fieldwork that cover the 18 months to October 2020, is 6,457 residents
- 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 4,311. There were also changes made to the questionnaire, so some questions were not asked during all 13 waves of fieldwork and the base size for these questions is smaller than 4,311.
- 1.9. As a point of reference, the overall confidence interval for this survey of 4,311 respondents is $\pm 1.49\%$. 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. Unless stated otherwise, the results presented are for the 12-month period to October 2020 (fieldwork waves 10 to 13), or the 18-month period to October 2020 (fieldwork waves 8 to 13) if reporting is at Local Authority level. Results are based on the weighted data.

DEMOGRAPHICS

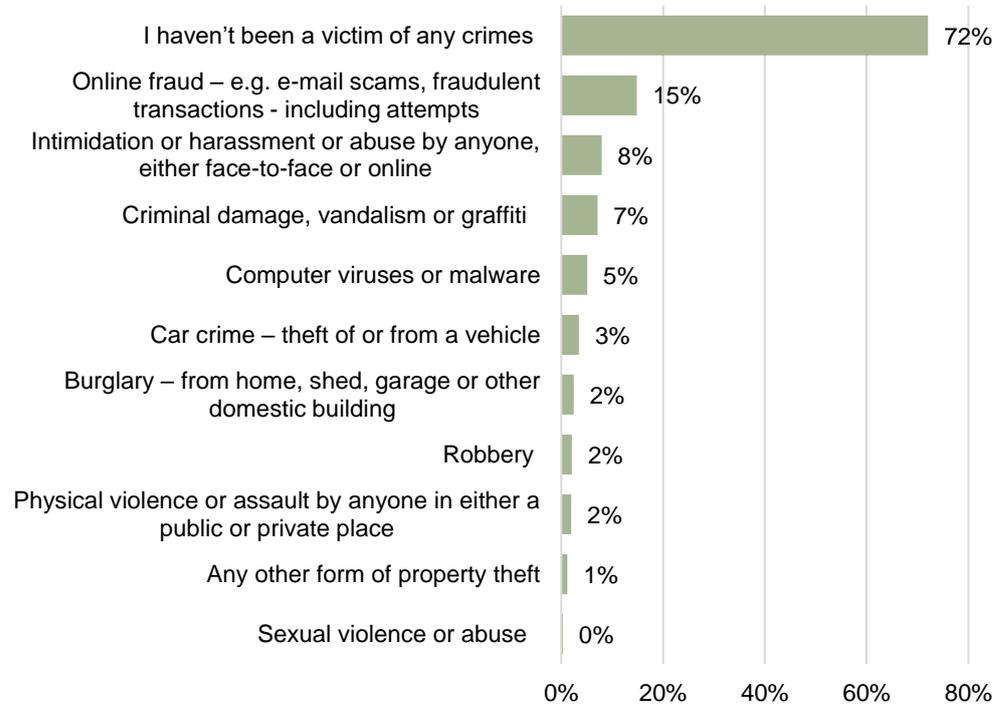
- 2.2 Forty-nine (49%) of respondents were male and 51% were female. No respondents 'prefer to self-describe' their gender.

- 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 Seventeen percent (17%) 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, 2% were gay or lesbian, 2% were bisexual and less than 1% were another sexual orientation. 5% preferred not to say.
- 2.7 Eighty-five percent (85%) of respondents were White British, 5% were from another white ethnic group, 4% were Asian, 3% were Black, 2% were from a mixed ethnic group and 1% were from another ethnic group.

EXPERIENCE OF CRIME OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

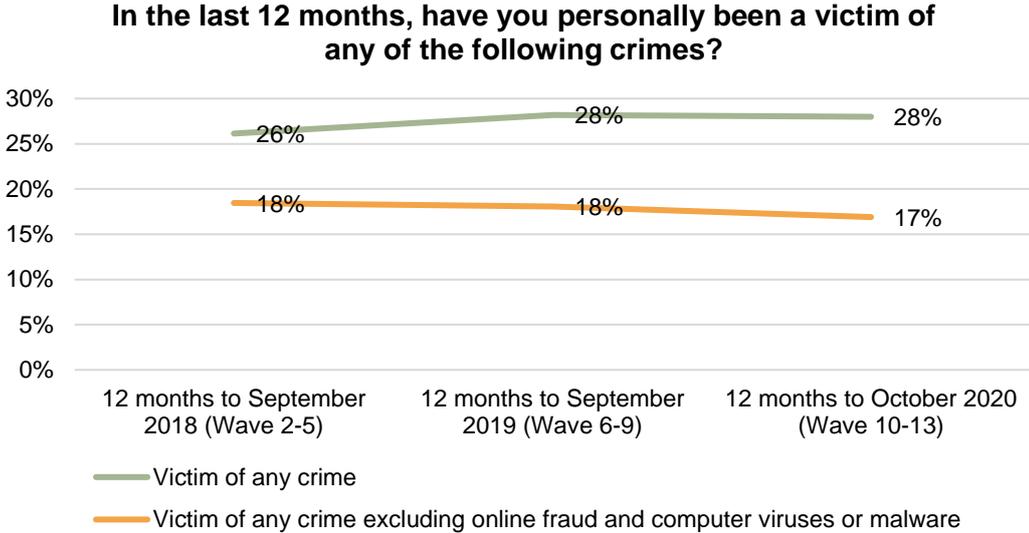
2.8 Twenty-eight percent (28%) of respondents had been a victim of crime in the last 12 months. This reduces to 17% when online fraud and computer viruses and malware are excluded. 2% of respondents had experienced hate related crime and 1% had experienced domestic violence/abuse related crime.

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



Base size: 12 months to October 2020 (Wave 10 – 13) = 4,220

2.9 Twenty-eight percent (28%) of respondents had been a victim of crime in the last 12 months in the 12-month period to October 2020. This is the same as in the 12 months to September 2019 when 28% of respondents had been a victim of crime and significantly higher than the 12 months to September 2018 when 26% of respondents had been a victim of crime. When online fraud and computer viruses and malware are excluded, 17% of respondents had been a victim of crime in the last 12 months in the 12-month period to October 2020, slightly lower than in the 12 months to September 2019 and in the 12 months to September 2018, when 18% had been a victim of crime excluding online fraud and computer viruses and malware in each 12-month periods. These differences are not statistically significant.



Base size: 12 months to September 2018 (Wave 2 - 5) = 4,273, 12 months to September 2019 (Wave 6 - 9) = 4,186, 12 months to October 2020 (Wave 10 – 13) = 4,220
Victim of any crime: 12 months to October 2020 significantly difference to 12 months to September 2018

2.10 For respondents who had been victim of a crime in the last 12 months, the mean number of crimes experienced was 3.78². Of the crimes experienced by respondents, 23% were reported to the police³, compared to 77% that were not.

2.11 When fraud and computer misuse crimes are excluded, 40% were reported to the police, compared to 50% that were not.

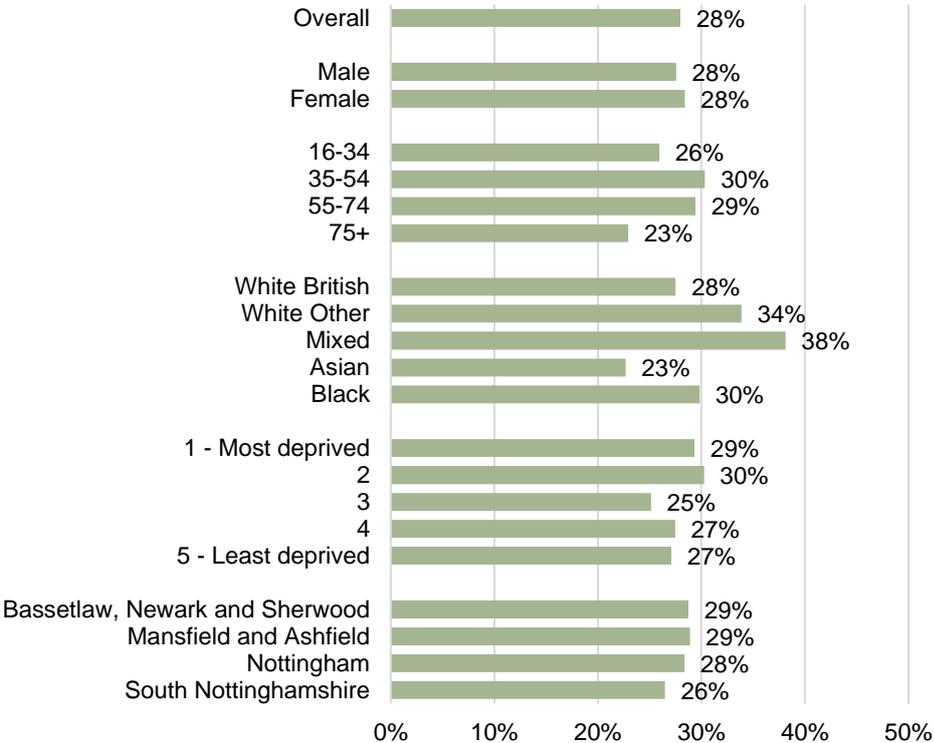
2.12 For respondents who had been a victim of crime in the last 12 months, 59% had experienced one type of crime, 26% had experienced two types, 10% had experienced three types and 6% had experienced four or more types of crimes.

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.

2.13 There were significant differences in the proportion of respondents who had been a victim of crime in the last 12 months by age and ethnicity. Respondents aged 75 and over and those from Asian ethnic groups were less likely to have been a victim of crime in the last 12 months.

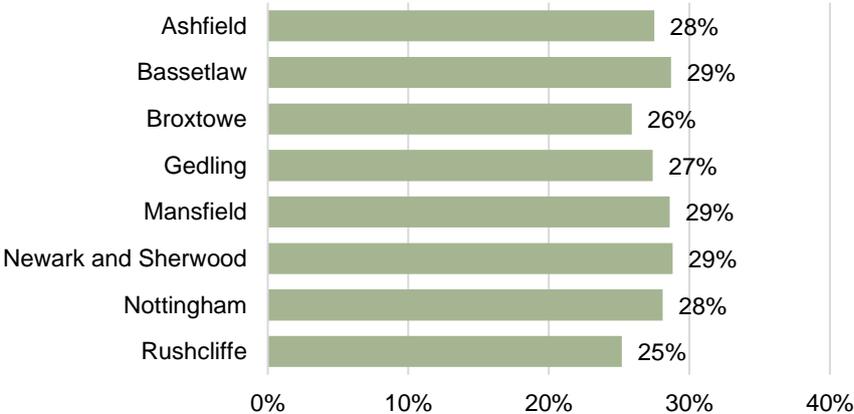
Victim of crime in the last 12 months



See Appendix A for Sample Size
 Significant differences by age and ethnicity

2.14 There were no significant differences in the proportion of respondents who had been a victim of crime in the last 12 months by Local Authority for the 18 months to October 2020 time period.

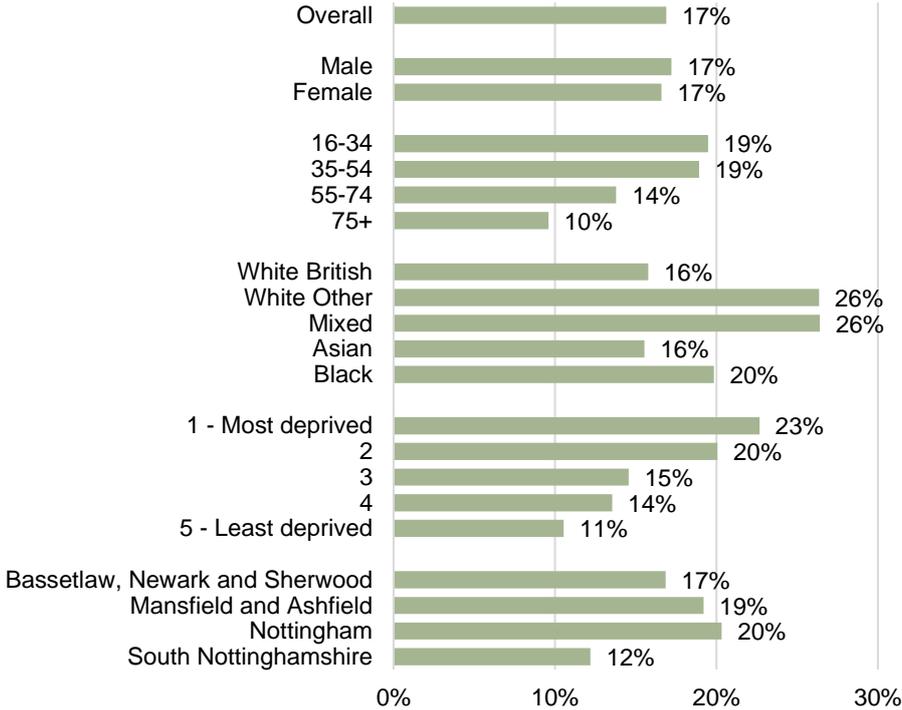
Victim of crime in the last 12 months



18 months to October 2020 (Wave 8 - 13)
 See Appendix A for Sample Size
 No Significant differences Local Authority

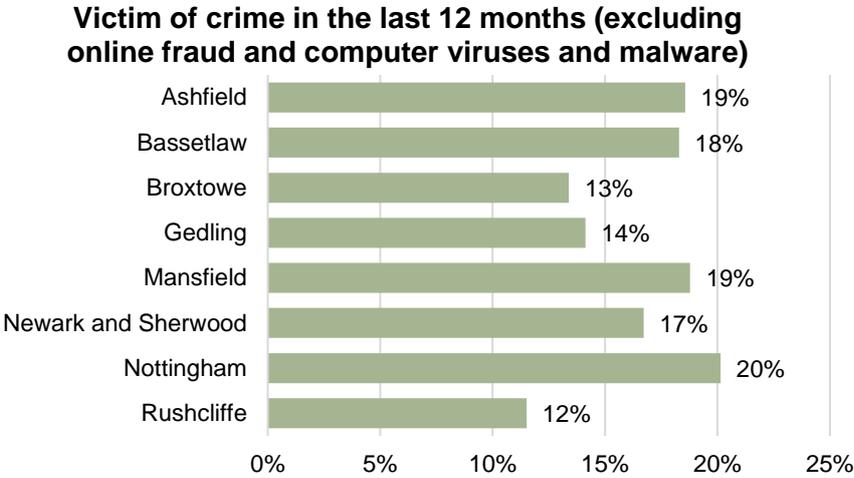
2.15 Seventeen percent (17%) of respondents had been a victim of crime in the last 12 months when online fraud and computer viruses and malware are not included. There were significant differences in the proportion of respondents who had been a victim of crime not including online fraud and computer viruses and malware in the last 12 months by age, ethnic group, IMD and Community Safety Partnership area. Respondents aged 75 and over, those from White British and Asian ethnic groups, those from the least deprived IMD quintile, those from the South Nottinghamshire Community Safety Partnership (CSP) areas 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)



See Appendix A for Sample Size
 Significant differences by age, ethnic group, IMD and CSP area

2.16 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 Local Authority. Respondents from Broxtowe, Gedling and Rushcliffe were less likely to have been a victim of crime not including online fraud and computer viruses and malware in the last 12 months.



18 months to October 2020 (Wave 8 - 13)
 See Appendix A for Sample Size
 Significant differences by Local Authority

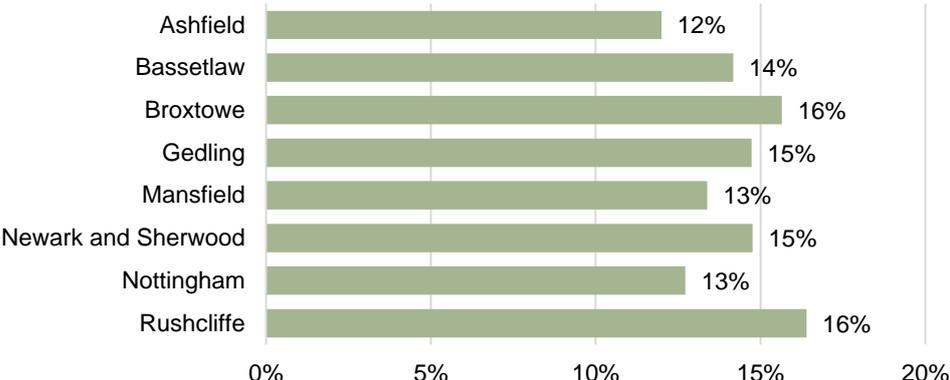
2.17 The most common crime respondents were a victim of was online fraud, including attempts. There were significant differences in the proportion of respondents who had been a victim of this type of crime in the last 12 months by age and IMD. Respondents aged 16 to 35 were less likely to have been a victim of online fraud including attempts in the last 12 months. Respondents from the least deprived IMD quintile were more likely to have been a victim of online fraud including attempts in the last 12 months.



See Appendix A for Sample Size
 Significant differences by age and IMD

2.18 There were no significant differences in the proportion of respondents who had been a victim of online fraud, including attempts, in the last 12 months by Local Authority.

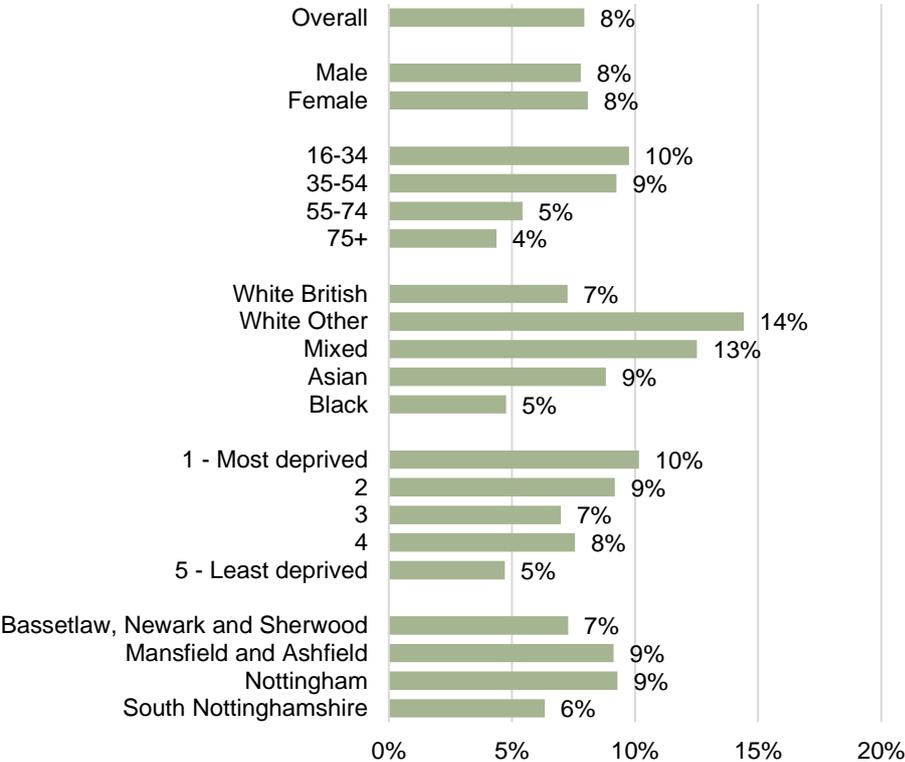
Victim of online fraud including attempts in the last 12 months



18 months to October 2020 (Wave 8 - 13)
 See Appendix A for Sample Size
 No significant differences by Local Authority

2.19 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 age, ethnicity, IMD and Community Safety Partnership area. Respondents aged 16 to 54 and those living in the Mansfield and Ashfield and Nottingham CSP areas were more likely to have been a victim in the last 12 months. Respondents from White British and Black ethnic groups and those from the least deprived IMD quintile were less likely to have been a victim in the last 12 months.

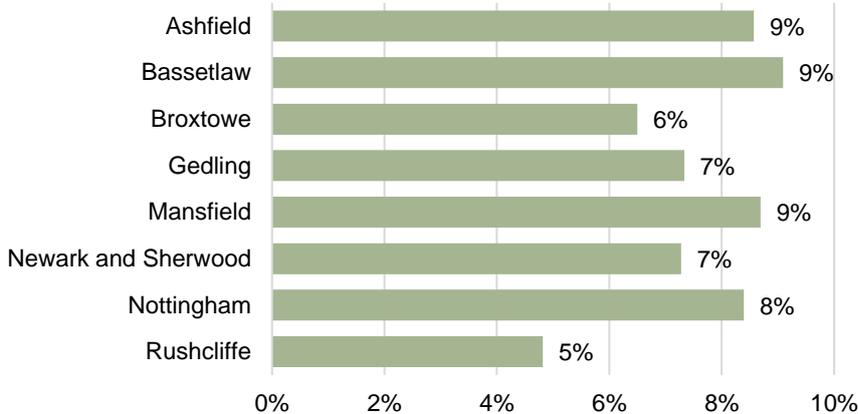
Victim of intimidation or harassment or abuse in the last 12 months



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

2.20 There were no significant differences in the proportion of respondents who had been a victim of intimidation, harassment or abuse in the last 12 months by Local Authority.

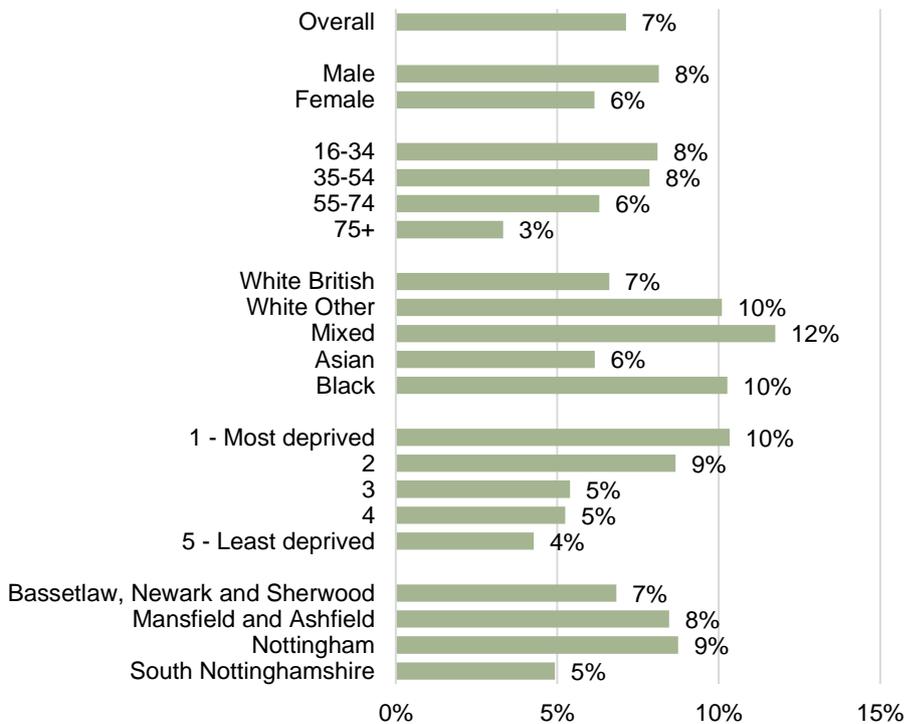
Victim of intimidation or harassment or abuse in the last 12 months



18 months to October 2020 (Wave 8 - 13)
 See Appendix A for Sample Size
 No significant differences by Local Authority

2.21 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 gender, age, IMD and CSP area. Men, respondents aged 16 to 54, those from the two most deprived IMD quintiles and those living in the Mansfield and Ashfield and Nottingham CSP areas were more likely to have been a victim of this type of crime in the last 12 months.

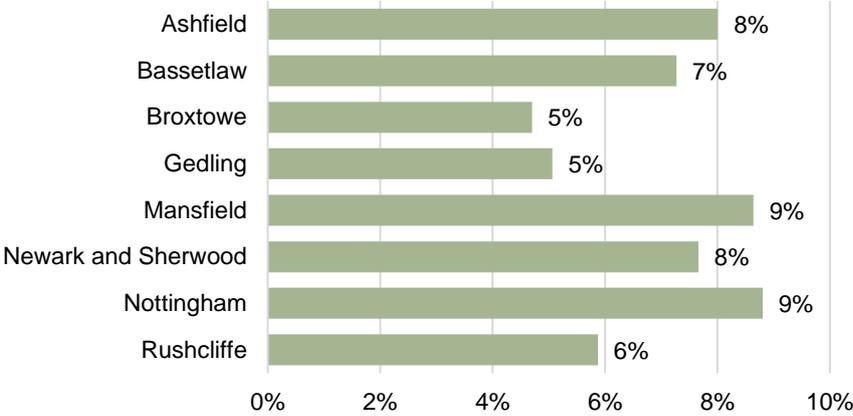
Victim of criminal damage, vandalism or graffiti in the last 12 months



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

2.22 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 Local Authority. Respondents living in the Broxtowe, Gedling and Rushcliffe were less 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



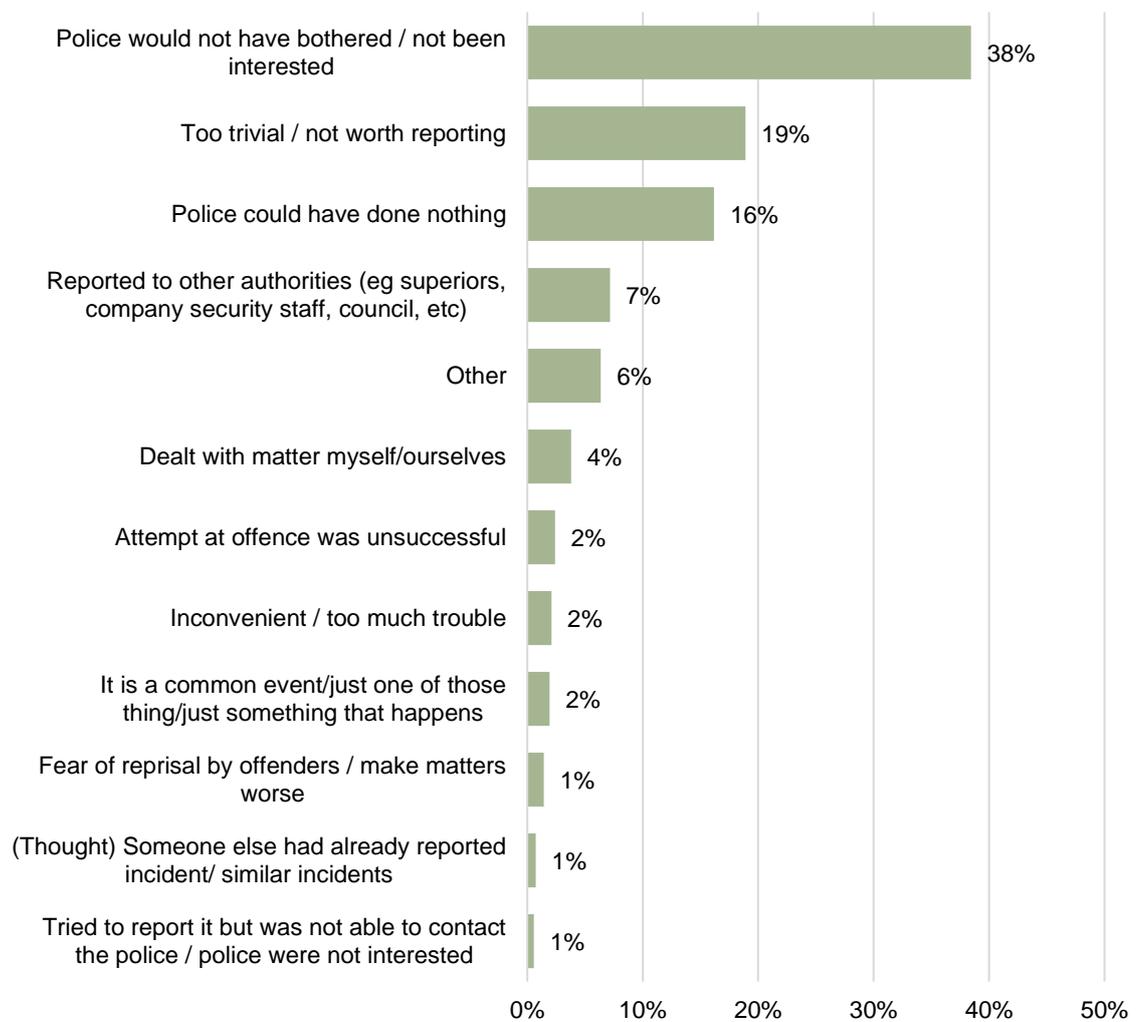
18 months to October 2020 (Wave 8 - 13)
 See Appendix A for Sample Size
 Significant differences by Local Authority

2.23 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, 1.9% 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 0.6% (this is a significant difference). Overall, 3.5% of respondents had been a victim of car crime in the last 12 months. Amongst respondents from the 16-34 age group this proportion rises to 4.8% (this is a significant difference).

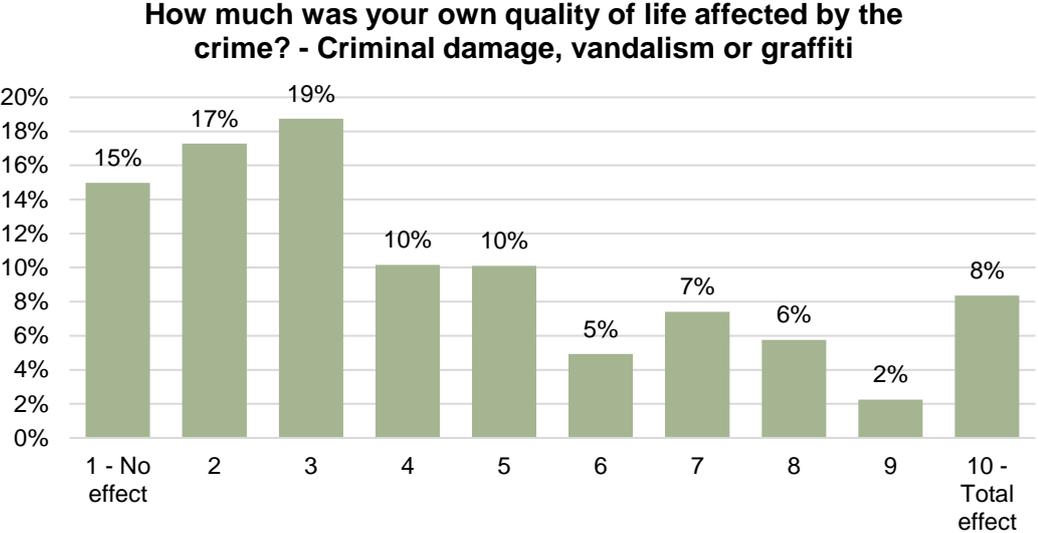
CRIMINAL DAMAGE, VANDALISM OR GRAFFITI

- 2.24 Seven percent (7%) 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 1.61. 9% felt that the criminal damage, vandalism or graffiti they had experienced was a hate crime, with 1% feeling the crime was motivated by hostility towards disability, 5% by hostility towards race, 3% by hostility towards religion and 1% by hostility towards gender. 5% felt that the criminal damage, vandalism or graffiti they had experienced was domestic abuse related.
- 2.25 Fifty percent (50%) of respondents had reported the last incident of criminal damage, vandalism or graffiti they experienced to the police; 50% 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 (38%), thinking the incident was too trivial/not worth reporting (19%) and thinking the police could have done nothing (16%).

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



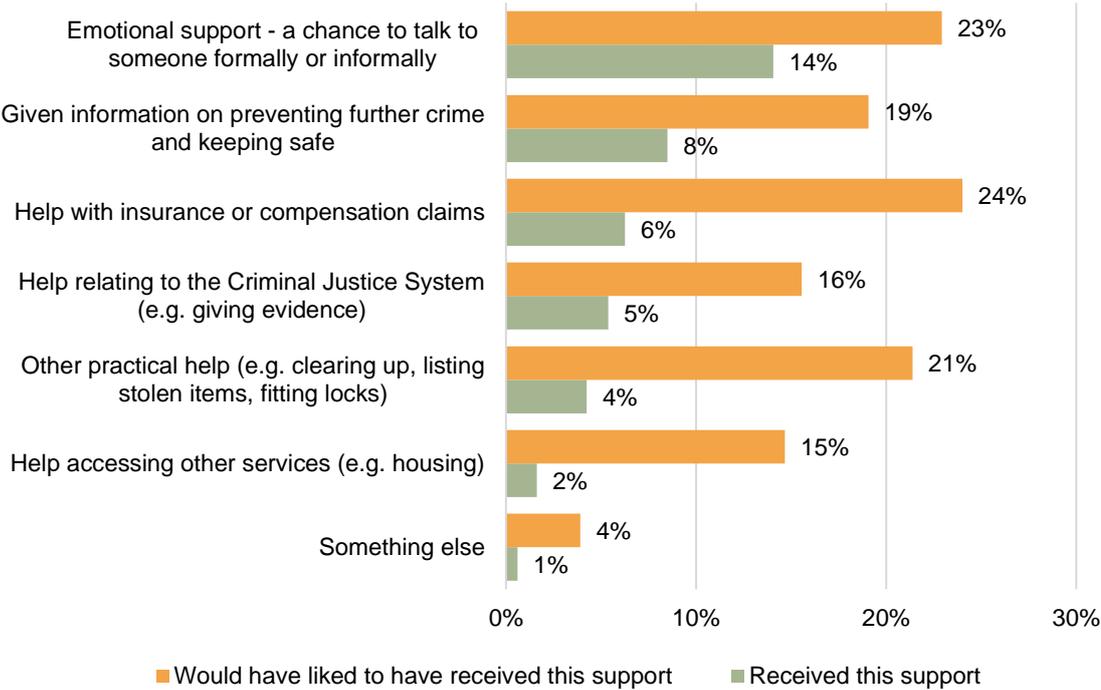
2.26 When asked to rate how much their quality of life had been affected by the criminal damage, vandalism or graffiti they had experienced on a scale of 1 to 10, 11% of respondents gave an answer of 9 or 10 (a great effect or total effect) and 32% gave an answer of 1 or 2 (no effect or a small effect). The mean score given was 4.28.



Base size: 12 months to October 2020 (Wave 10 – 13) = 285

2.27 When asked about the support they had received when they were a victim of criminal damage, vandalism or graffiti, 14% had received emotional support and 8% had been given information on preventing further crime. 24% would have liked to receive help with insurance or compensation claims, 23% would have liked to have received emotional support and 21% 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?



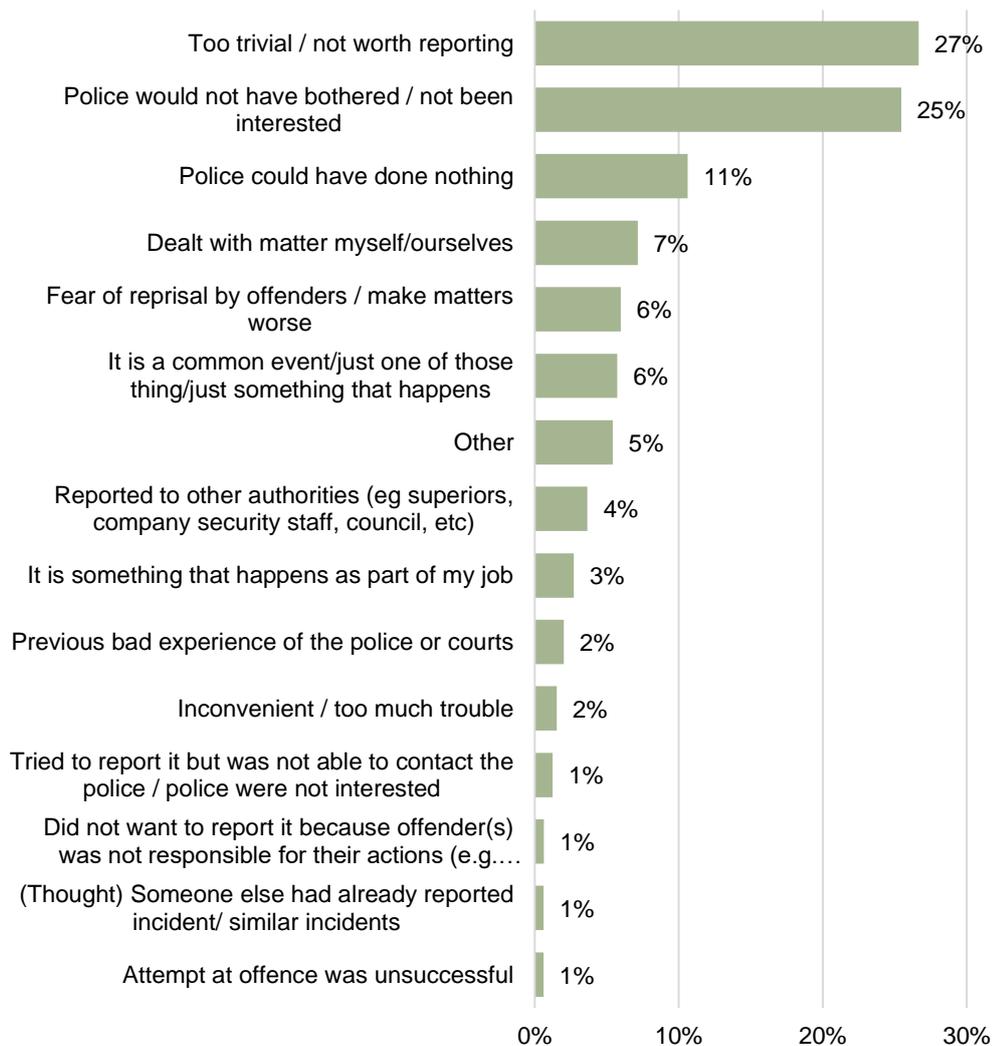
Base size: 12 months to October 2020 (Wave 10 – 13) = 215

INTIMIDATION, HARASSMENT OR ABUSE

2.28 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 2.52. 85% had experienced this face-to-face, 21% online and 10% in another way. 23% felt that the intimidation, harassment or abuse they had experienced was a hate crime, with 3% feeling the crime was motivated by hostility towards disability, 11% by hostility towards race, 4% by hostility towards religion, 3% by hostility towards sexual orientation and 7% by hostility towards gender. 14% felt that the intimidation, harassment or abuse they had experienced was domestic abuse related.

2.29 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 (27%), thinking the police would not be interested (25%) and thinking the police could not have done anything (11%).

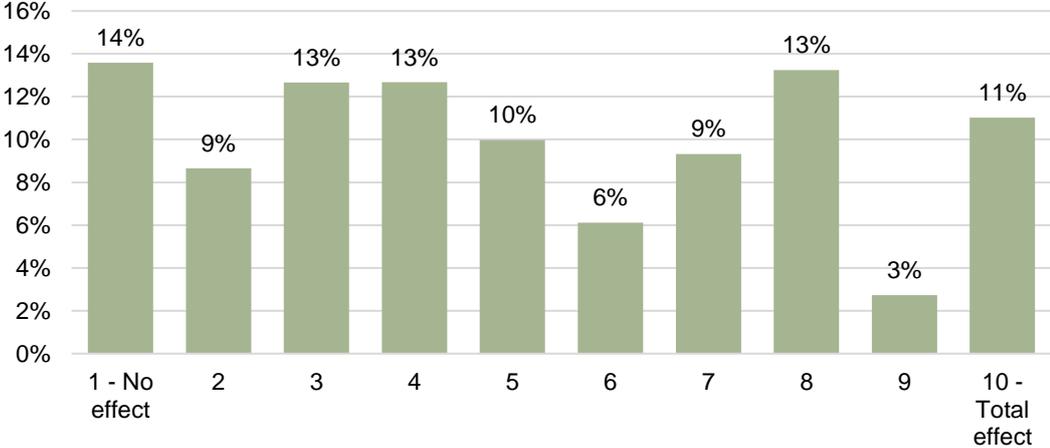
Reasons why intimidation, harassment or abuse was not reported police



Base size: 12 months to October 2020 (Wave 10 – 13) = 124

2.30 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, 14% 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 5.12.

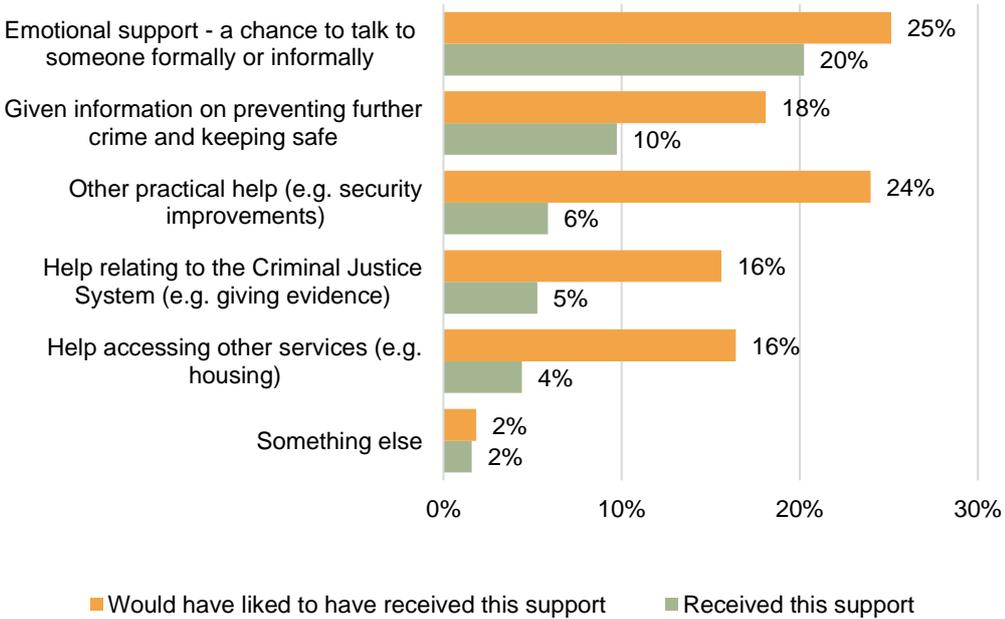
How much was your own quality of life affected by the crime? - Intimidation, harassment or abuse



Base size: 12 months to October 2020 (Wave 10 – 13) = 293

2.31 When asked about the support they had received when they were a victim of intimidation, harassment or abuse, 20% had received emotional support, 10% had been given information on preventing further crime and 6% had received other practical help. 25% would have liked to have received emotional support, 24% would have liked to have received other practical help and 18% 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?

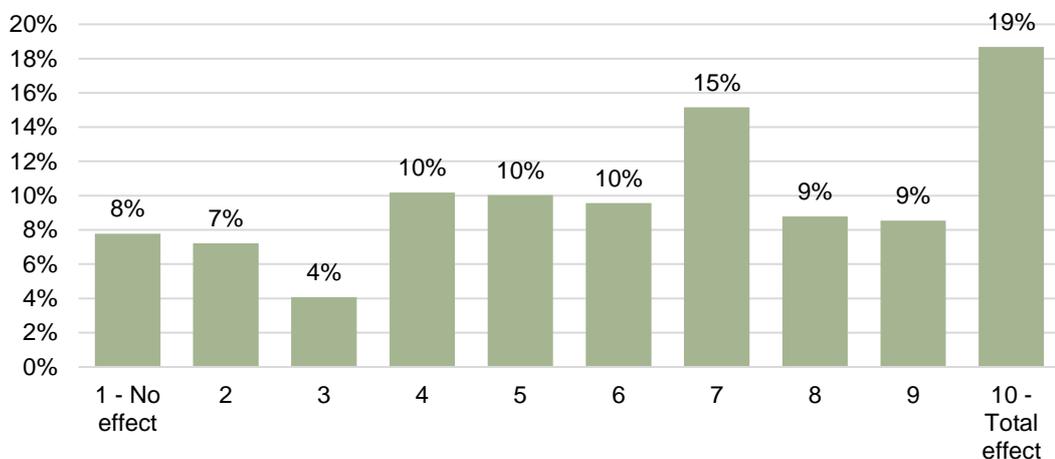


Base size: 12 months to October 2020 (Wave 10 – 13) = 224

PHYSICAL VIOLENCE OR ASSAULT

- 2.32 Two percent (2%) of respondents had been a victim of physical violence or assault. The mean number of times these respondents had been a victim of physical violence or assault was 1.98. 69% had reported the last incident of physical violence or abuse they had experienced to the police and 31% had not reported it. The reasons for not reporting the crime included it is something that happens as part of their job, feeling that the police would not have been interested, and that reporting the crime would have been inconvenient⁴.
- 2.33 12% felt that the physical violence or assault they had experienced was a hate crime with 1% feeling the crime was motivated by hostility towards disability, 5% by hostility towards race, 1% by hostility towards religion and 7% by hostility towards sexual orientation. 38% felt that the physical violence or assault they had experienced was domestic abuse related. 49% had received physical injuries as a result of the violence that had required treatment. For 37%, the violence or assault had involved the use, or the threat of use, of a weapon.
- 2.34 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, 27% of respondents gave an answer of 9 or 10 (a great effect or total effect) and 15% gave an answer of 1 or 2 (no effect or a small effect). The mean score given was 6.23.

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

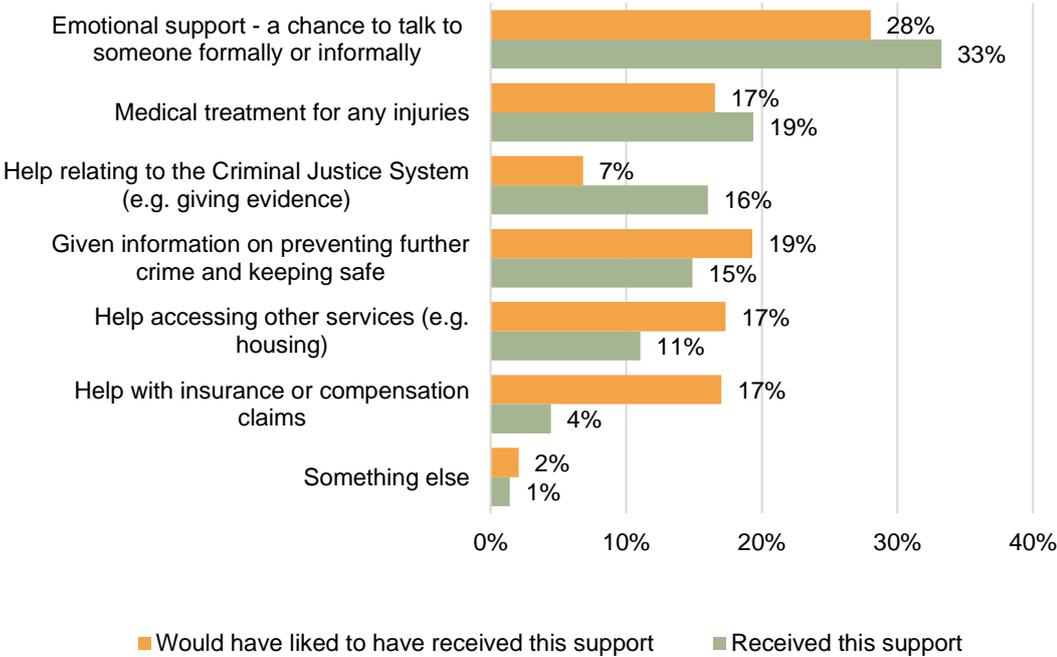


Base size: 12 months to October 2020 (Wave 10 – 13) = 73

⁴ Reasons for not reporting physical assault are based on a small sample size (17 respondents)

2.35 When asked about the support they had received when they were a victim of physical violence or assault, 33% had received emotional support, 19% had received medical treatment for any injuries, 16% had received help relating to the Criminal Justice System and 15% had been given information of preventing further crime. 28% would have liked to have received emotional support and 19% 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?



Base size: 12 months to October 2020 (Wave 10 – 13) = 62

SEXUAL VIOLENCE OR ABUSE

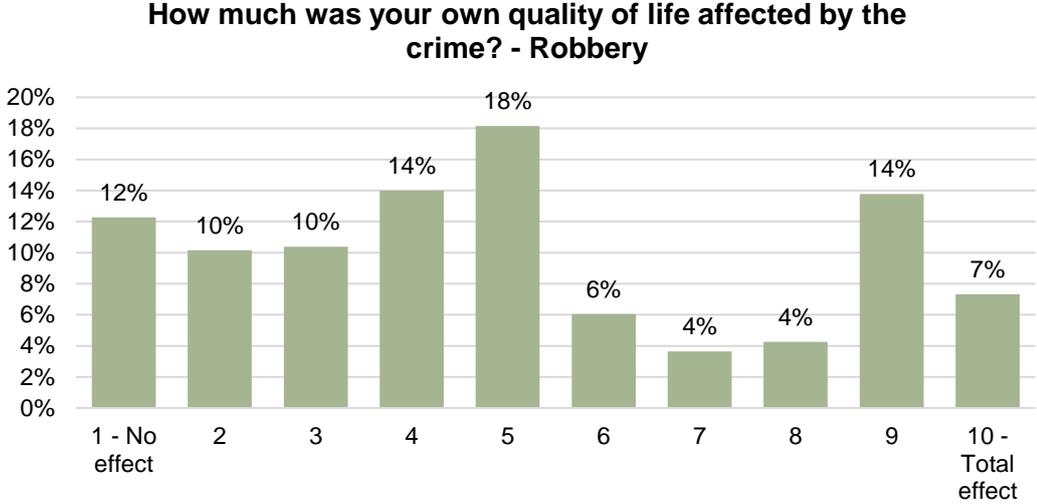
2.36 Less than one percent (0.3%) of respondents had been a victim of sexual violence or abuse. Results from the questions about experience of sexual violence or abuse are not reported here due to the small sample size (13 respondents or fewer).

ROBBERY

2.37 Two percent (2%) of respondents had been a victim of robbery. The mean number of times these respondents had been a victim was 1.30. 71% had reported the last incident of robbery they experience to the police and 29% had not reported it. The main reasons for not reporting the crime⁵ were that the police would not have been interested and it was too trivial to report. 6% felt that the robbery they had experienced was a hate crime, with 6% feeling the crime was motivated by hostility towards disability and 4% by hostility towards race. For 13%, the robbery had involved the use, or the threat of use, of a weapon.

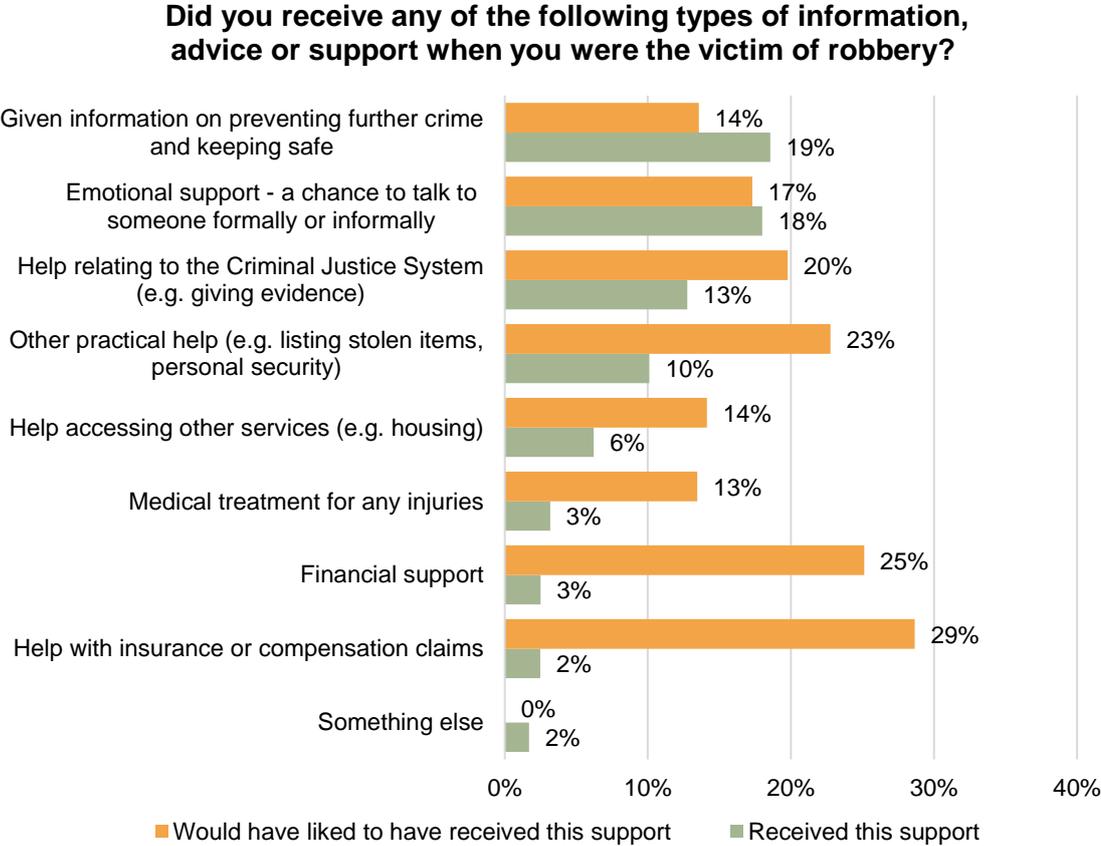
⁵ The reason for not reporting robbery is based on a small sample size (17 respondents)

2.38 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), 21% 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 5.05.



Base size: 12 months to October 2020 (Wave 10 – 13) = 72

2.39 When asked about the support they had received when they were a victim of robbery, 19% had been given information on preventing further crime, 18% had received emotional support, and 13% had received help relating to the Criminal Justice System. 29% would have liked to have received help with insurance or compensation claims, 25% financial support and 23% other practical help.

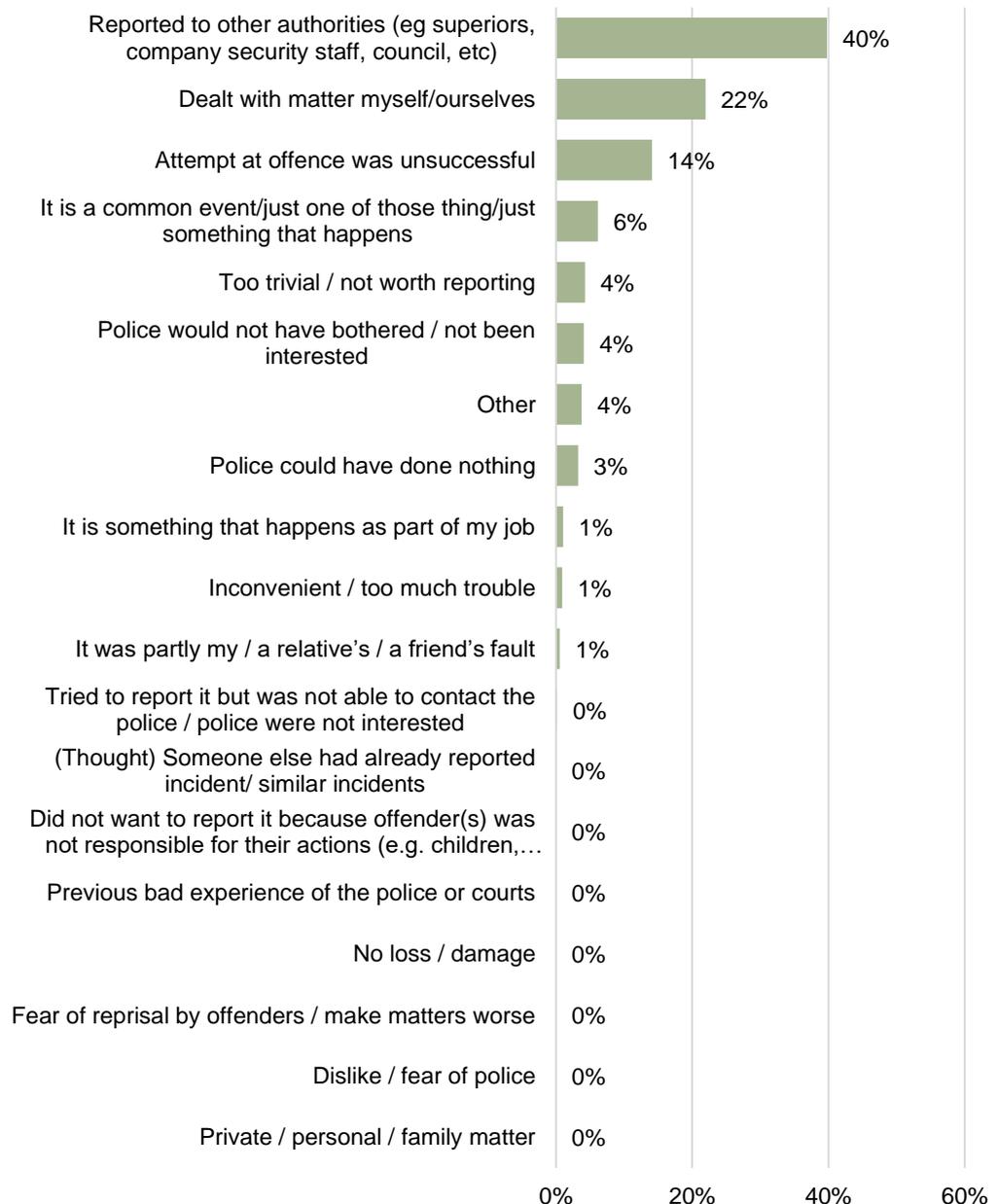


Base size: 12 months to October 2020 (Wave 10 – 13) = 66

ONLINE FRAUD

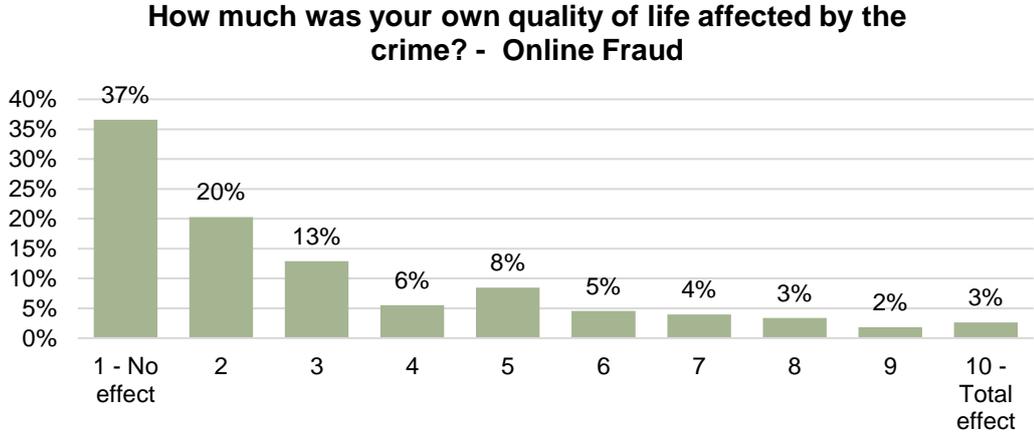
- 2.40 Fifteen percent (15%) of respondents had been a victim of online fraud, including attempts. The mean number of times these respondents had been a victim of online fraud was 3.46. For 31%, the online fraud had resulted in a financial loss.
- 2.41 Eleven percent (11%) had reported the last incident of online fraud they experienced to the police and 89% had not reported it. The main reasons given for not reporting the crime to the police were having reported the incident to another authority (40%), having dealt with the matter themselves (22%) and the attempted fraud being unsuccessful (14%).

Reasons why online fraud was not reported police



Base size: 12 months to October 2020 (Wave 10 – 13) = 444

2.42 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, 4% 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 3.04.



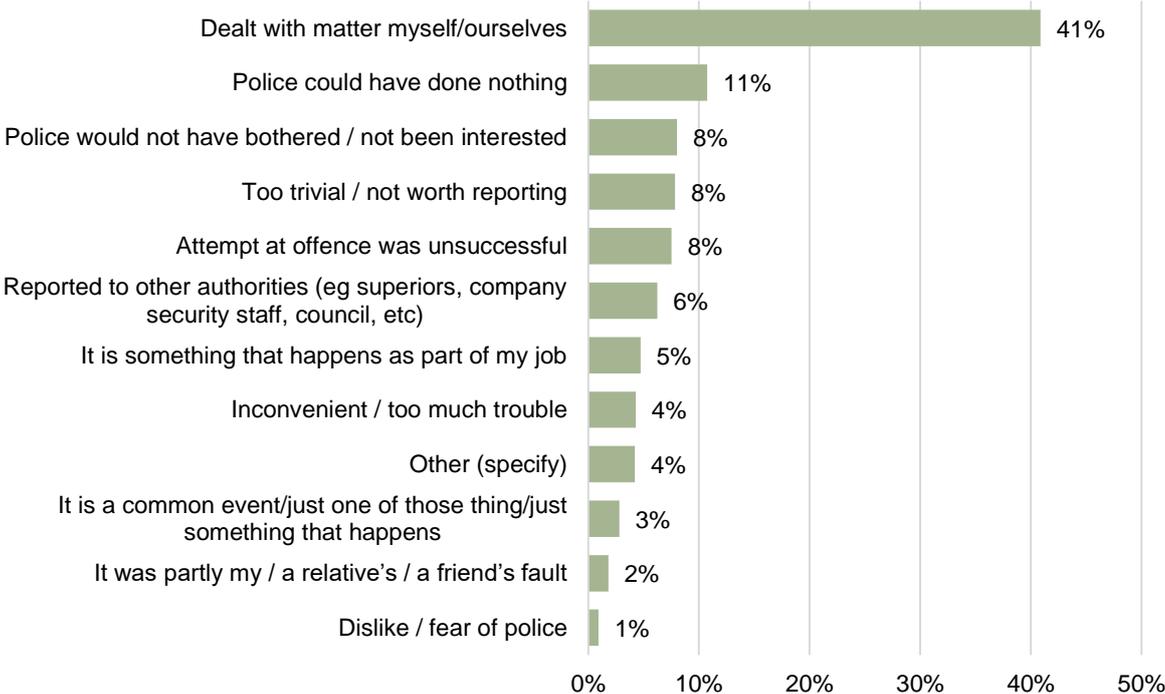
Base size: 12 months to October 2020 (Wave 10 – 13) = 572

COMPUTER VIRUSES OR MALWARE

2.43 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 2.78.

2.44 Three percent (3%) of respondents had reported the last incident of computer viruses or malware they had experienced to the police and 97% had not reported it. The main reasons given for not reporting the crime to the police were having dealt with the matter themselves (41%) and thinking that the police could have done nothing (11%).

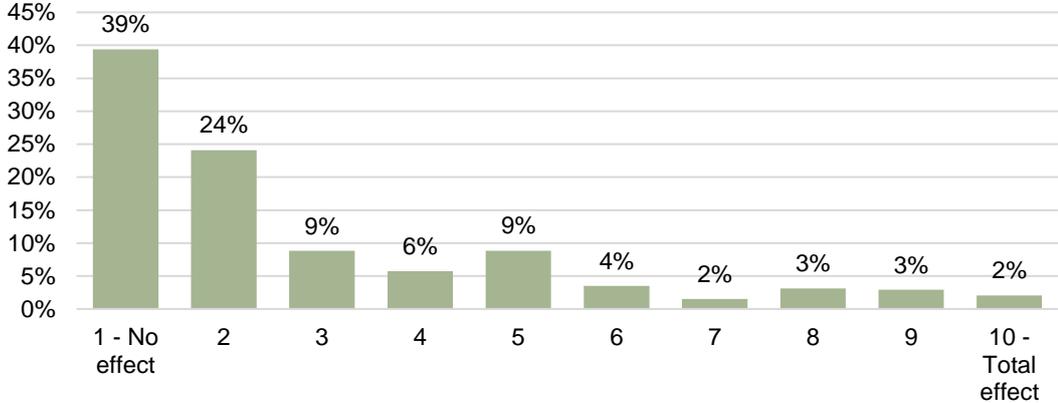
Reasons why computer viruses or malware was not reported police



Base size: 12 months to October 2020 (Wave 10 – 13) = 138

2.45 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, 5% of respondents gave an answer of 9 or 10 (a great effect or total effect) and 63% gave an answer of 1 or 2 (no effect or a small effect). The mean score given was 2.85.

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



Base size: 12 months to October 2020 (Wave 10 – 13) = 179

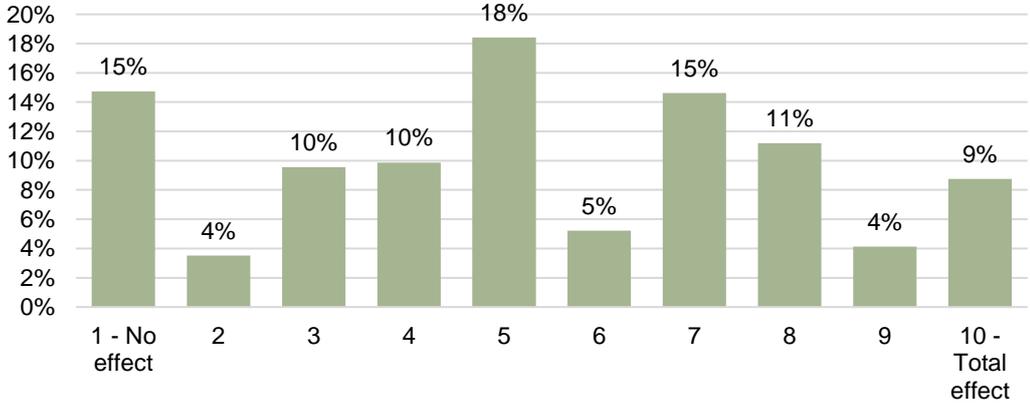
BURGLARY

2.46 Two percent (2%) of respondents had been a victim of burglary. The mean number of times these respondents had been a victim of burglary was 1.18.

2.47 Seventy-one percent (71%) had reported the last incident of burglary they experienced to the police and 29% had not reported it. The reasons given for not reporting the crime to the police were the attempt at burglary being unsuccessful and thinking the police would not have been bothered/interested.

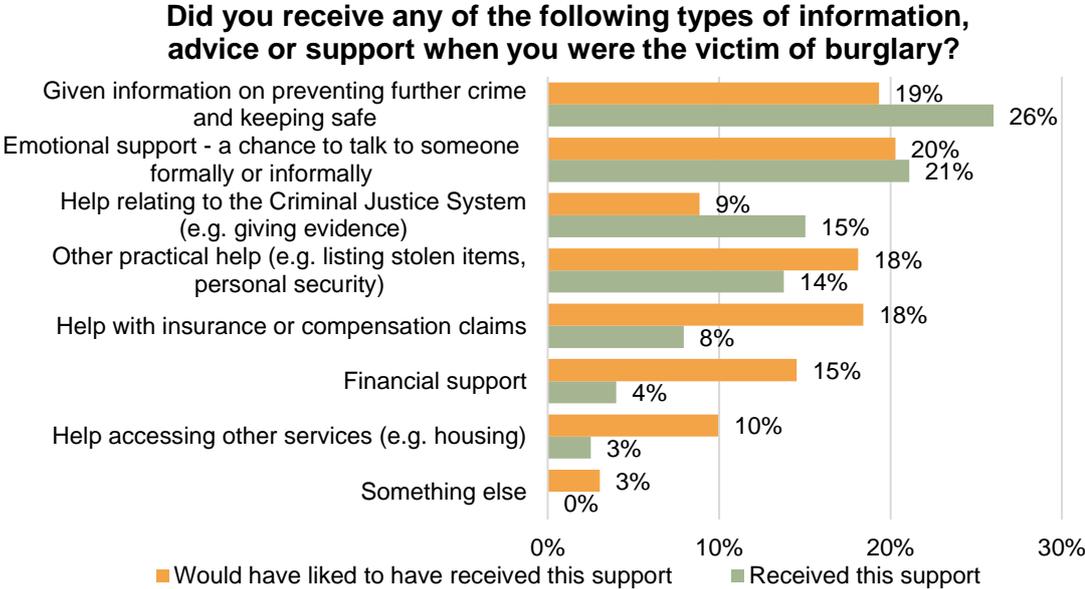
2.48 When asked to rate how much their quality of life had been affected by the burglary they had experienced (on a scale of 1 to 10), 13% of respondents gave an answer of 9 or 10 (a great effect or total effect) and 18% gave an answer of 1 or 2 (no effect or a small effect). The mean score given was 5.30.

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



Base size: 12 months to October 2020 (Wave 10 – 13) = 88

2.49 When asked about the support they had received when they were a victim of burglary, 26% had been given information on preventing further crime and 21% had received emotional support. 19% would have liked to have been given information on preventing further crime, 20% would have liked to have received emotional support, 18% would have like to have received other practical help and 18% would have liked to have received help with insurance or compensation claims.

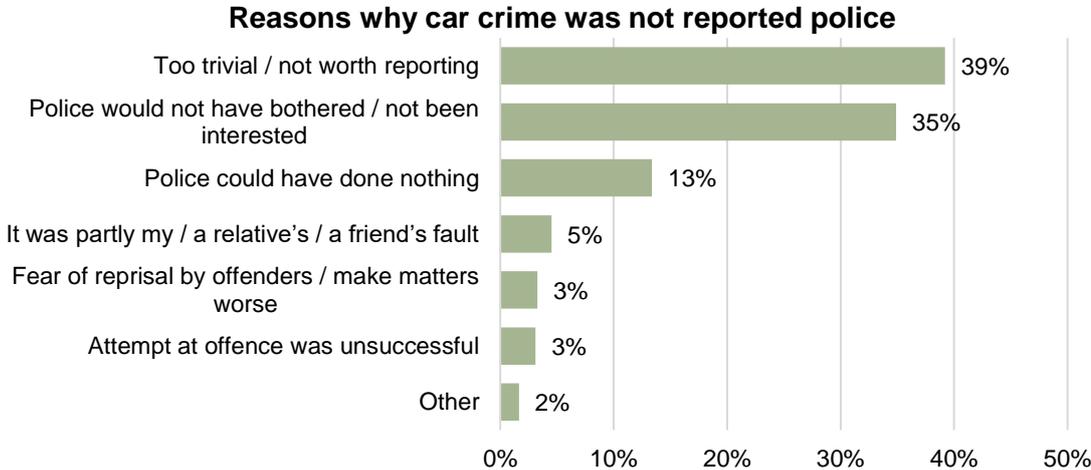


Base size: 12 months to October 2020 (Wave 10 – 13) = 81

CAR CRIME

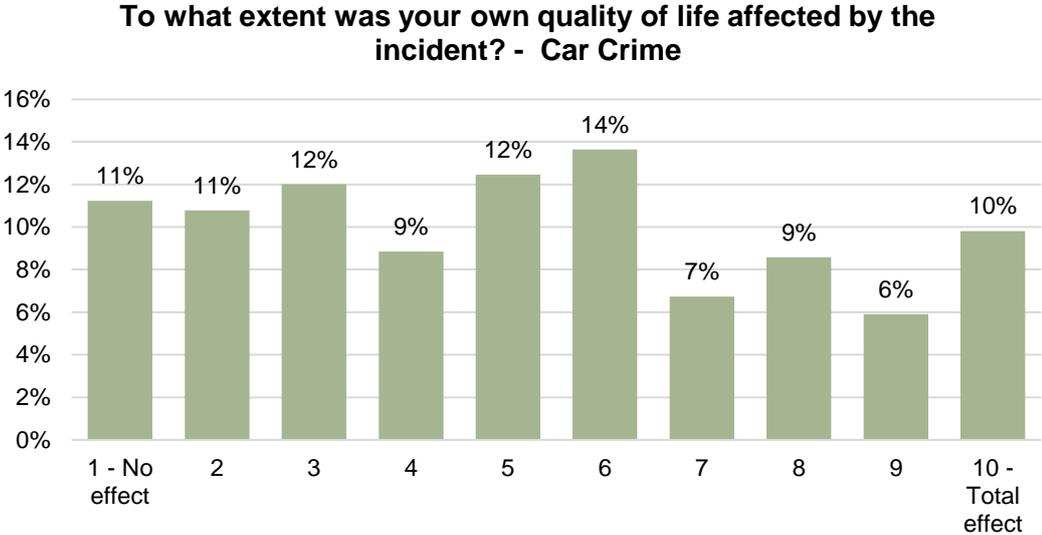
2.50 Three percent (3%) of respondents had been a victim of car crime. The mean number of times these respondents had been a victim of car crime was 1.34. For 80% the car crime had been theft from a vehicle, for 16% theft of a vehicle and for 4% both theft of and from a vehicle.

2.51 Sixty-four percent (64%) had reported the last incident of car crime they had experienced to the police and 36% had not reported it. The main reasons for not reporting the crime were thinking it was too trivial to report (39%), thinking the police would not be interested (35%) and thinking there was nothing the police could have done (13%).



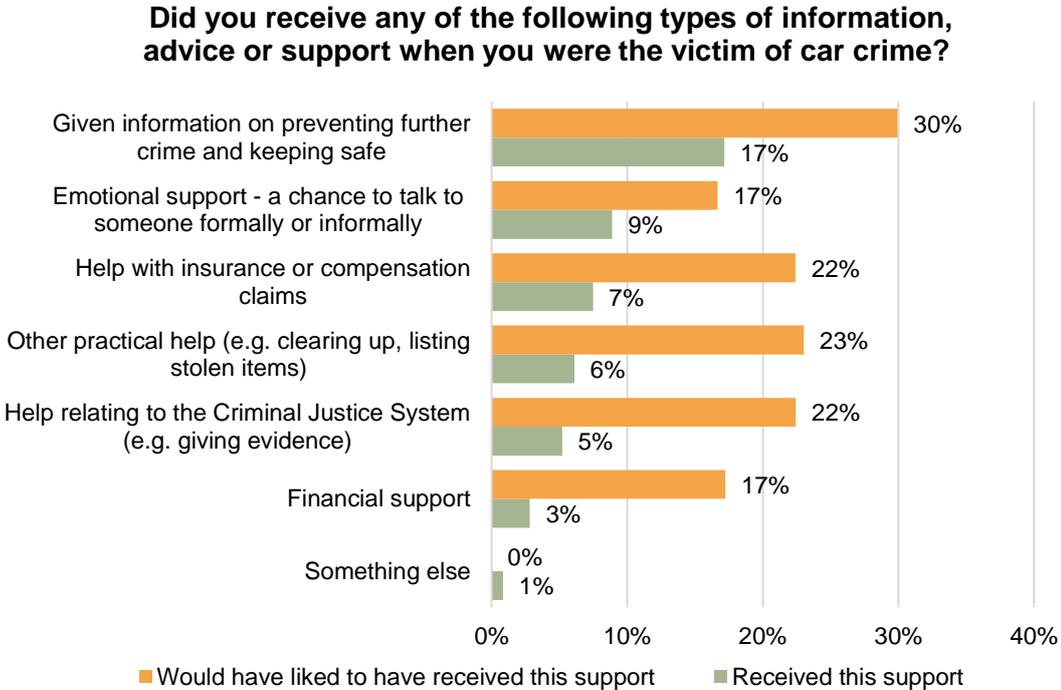
Base size: 12 months to October 2020 (Wave 10 – 13) = 38

2.52 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, 16% 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.



Base size: 12 months to October 2020 (Wave 10 – 13) = 136

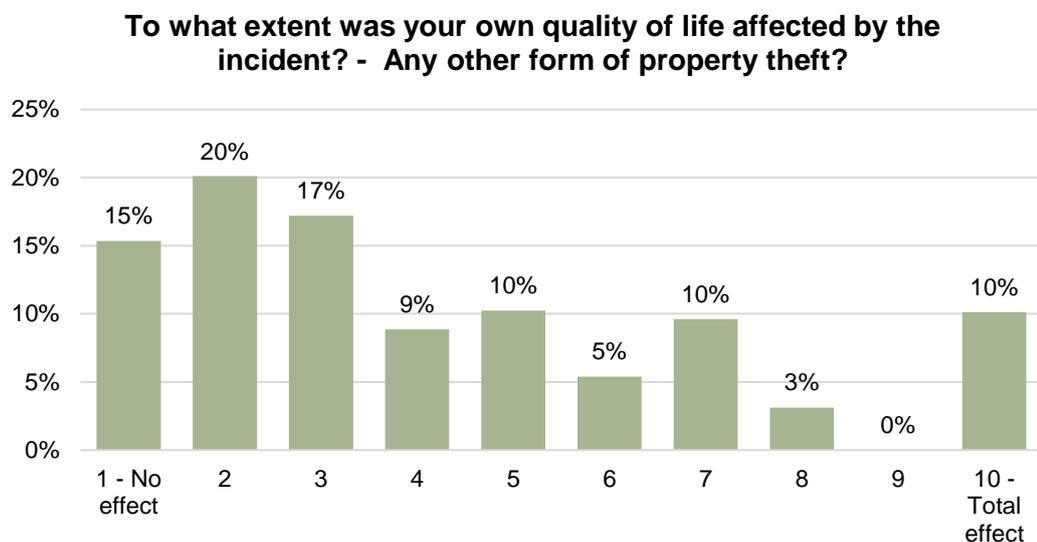
2.53 When asked about the support they had received when they were a victim of car crime, 17% had been given information on preventing further crime and 9% had been given emotional support. 30% would have liked to be given information on preventing further crime, 23% would have liked to have received other practical help, 22% would have like to have received help relating to the Criminal Justice System and 22% would have liked to have received help with insurance or compensation claims.



Base size: 12 months to October 2020 (Wave 10 – 13) = 98

ANY OTHER FORM OF PROPERTY THEFT

- 2.54 One percent (1%) 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 1.37. 36% had reported the last incident of property theft other than burglary or theft of or from a vehicle they experienced to the police and 64% had not reported it. The main reasons given for not reporting the crime were that it was too trivial to report and that the police would not have been interested.
- 2.55 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, 10% of respondents gave an answer of 9 or 10 (a great effect or total effect) and 35% gave an answer of 1 or 2 (no effect or a small effect). The mean score given was 4.20.



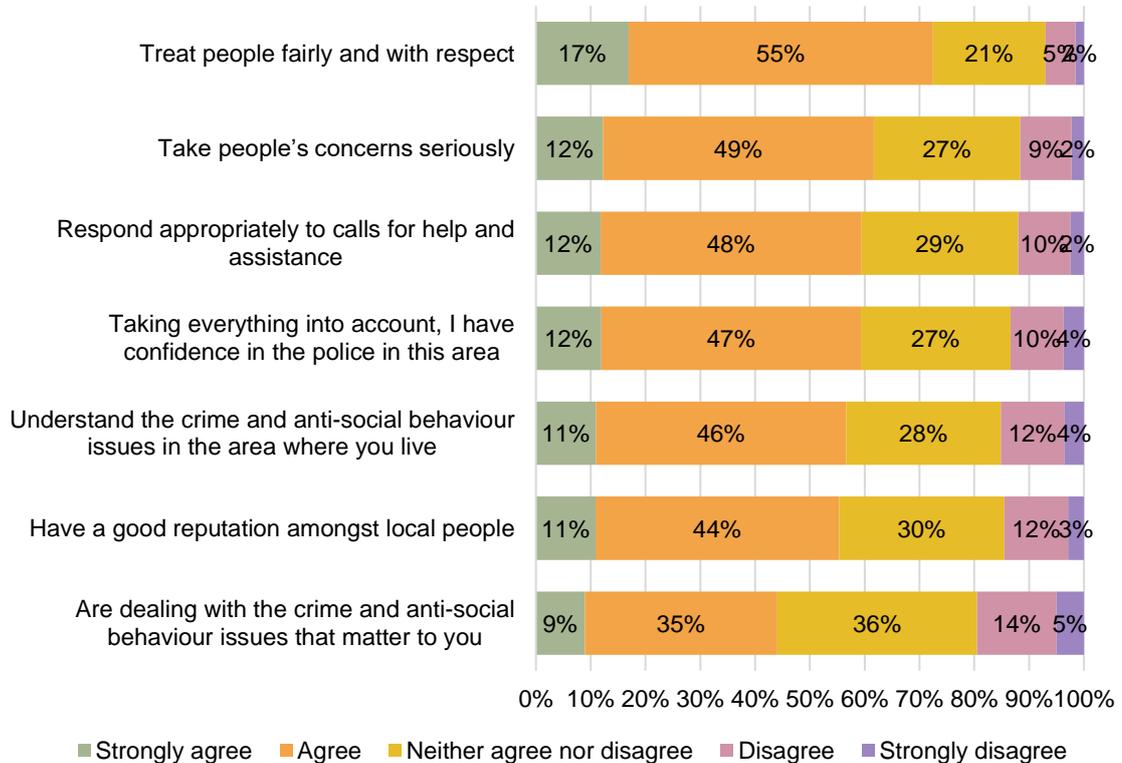
Base size: 12 months to October 2020 (Wave 10 – 13) = 45

- 2.56 When asked about the support they had received when they were a victim of any other form of property theft, 13% had been given information on preventing further crime, 9% had received practical help and 8% had received help relating to the Criminal Justice System. 25% would have like to have received other practical help, 23% would have like to have received help with insurance or compensation, 22% given information on preventing further crime.

PERCEPTION OF POLICE IN LOCAL AREA

2.57 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, 72% of respondents agreed that police 'treat people fairly and with respect' with 17% strongly agreeing and 55% agreeing. 62% agreed that police 'take people's concerns seriously' with 12% strongly agreeing and 49% agreeing. 62% agreed that police 'respond appropriately to calls for help and assistance', 'taking everything into account, I have confidence in the police in this area', police 'understand the crime and anti-social behaviour issues in the area where you live' and police 'have a good reputation amongst local people'. 44% agreed that the police 'are dealing with the crime and anti-social behaviour issues that matter to you' and 19% disagreed with the statement.

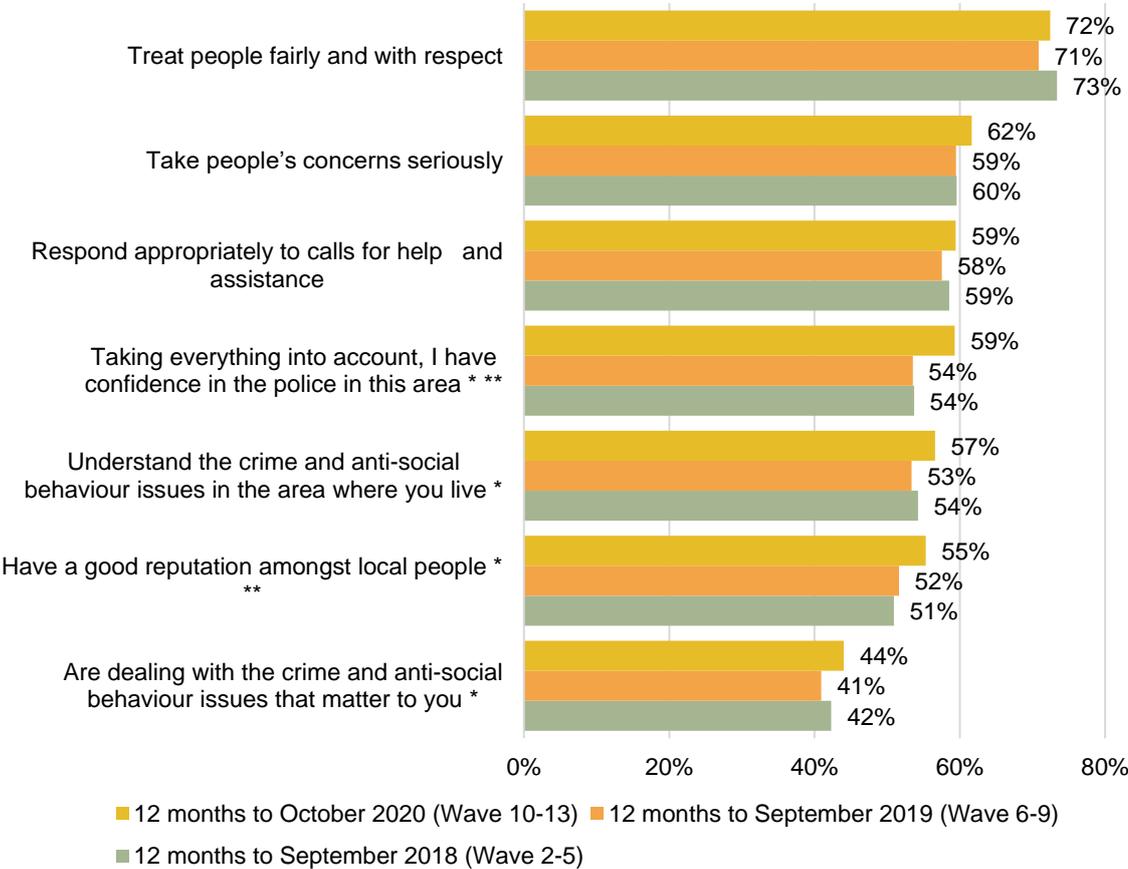
How much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the police in your local area? (Excluding 'Don't know')



Base size: 12 months to October 2020 (Wave 10 – 13) = 3,162 - 3,793

2.58 The chart below shows the proportion of respondents who agreed with each statement when don't know' is excluded by year. The proportion of respondents agreeing with the statement in 12 months to October 2020 was significantly higher than the proportion agreeing in the 12 months to September 2019 for the statements "taking everything into account, I have confidence in the police in this area", "understand the crime and anti-social behaviour issues in the area where you live", "have a good reputation amongst local people" and "are dealing with the crime and anti-social behaviour issues that matter to you". The proportion of respondents agreeing with the statement in 12 months to October 2020 was significantly higher than the proportion agreeing in the 12 months to September 2018 for the statements "taking everything into account, I have confidence in the police in this area" and "have a good reputation amongst local people".

How much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the police in your local area? Agree or Strongly Agree (Excluding 'Don't know')



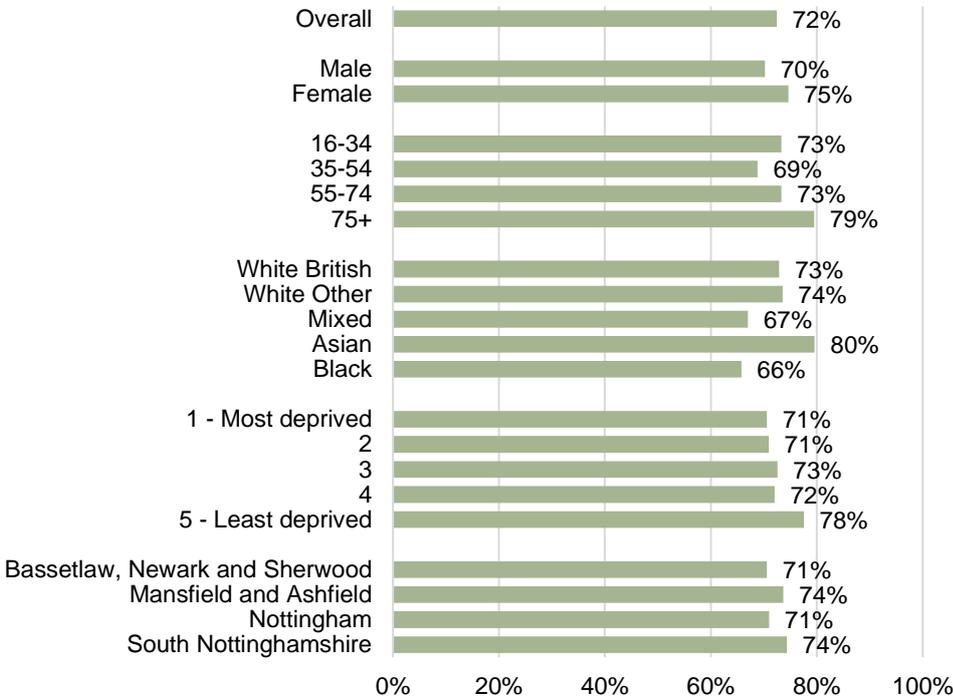
Base size: 12 months to September 2018 (Wave 2 - 5) = 2,759 – 3,529, 12 months to September 2019 (Wave 6 - 9) = 3,062 – 3,689, 12 months to October 2020 (Wave 10 – 13) = 3,162 - 3,793

*** = 12 months to October 2020 significantly difference to 12 months to September 2019**

**** = 12 months to October 2020 significantly difference to 12 months to September 2018**

2.59 There were significant differences in agreement that police in the local area treat people fairly and with respect by gender, age and IMD. Women, Respondents aged 75 and over 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 with respect.

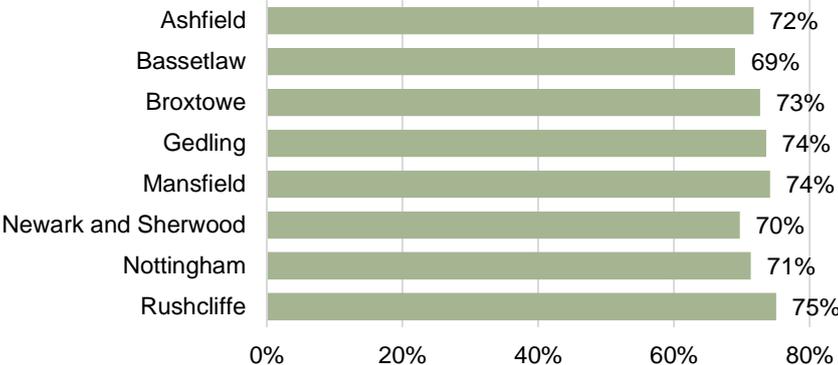
Police in the local area treat people fairly and with respect - Strongly agree & agree (excluding 'don't know')



See Appendix A for Sample Size
 Significant differences by gender, age and IMD

2.60 There were no significant differences in agreement that police in the local area treat people fairly and with respect by local authority.

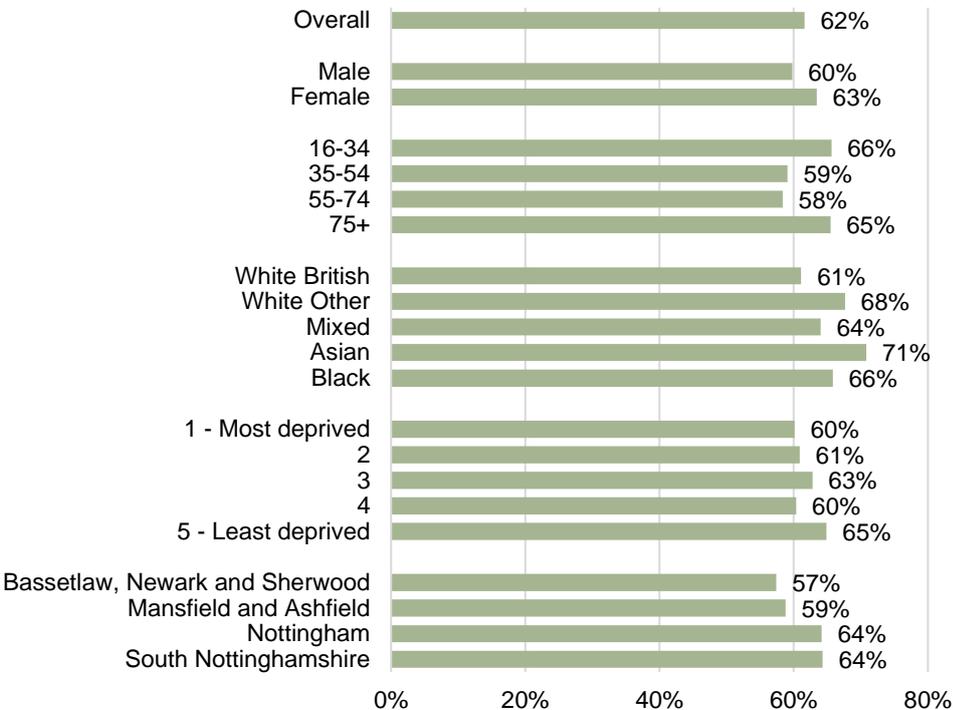
Police in the local area treat people fairly and with respect - Strongly agree & agree (excluding 'don't know')



18 months to October 2020 (Wave 8 - 13)
 See Appendix A for Sample Size
 No significant differences by Local Authority

2.61 There were significant differences in agreement that police in the local area take people’s concerns seriously by gender, age and CSP area. Women, respondents aged 16 to 34 and 75 and over, respondents from least deprived IMD quintile and respondents living in the Nottingham and South Nottinghamshire CSP areas were more likely to strongly agree or agree that police in the local area take people’s concerns seriously.

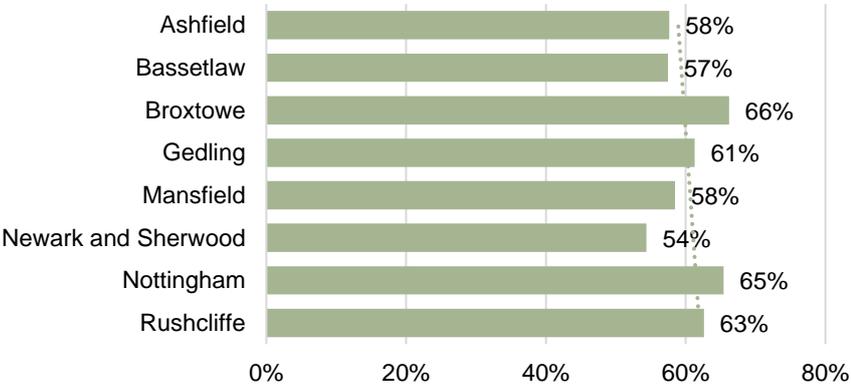
Police in the local area take people's concerns seriously - Strongly agree & agree (excluding 'don't know')



See Appendix A for Sample Size
Significant differences by gender, age and CSP area

2.62 There were significant differences in agreement that police in the local area take people’s concerns seriously by Local Authority. Respondents living in the Broxtowe, Nottingham and Rushcliffe 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')

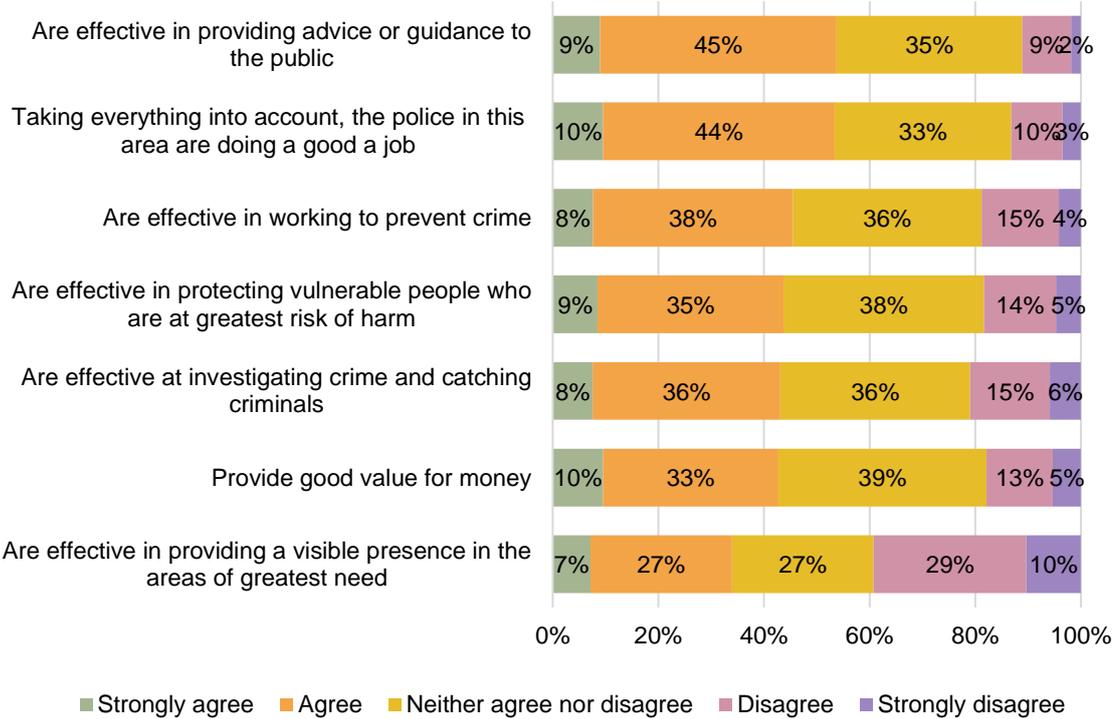


18 months to October 2020 (Wave 8 - 13)
See Appendix A for Sample Size
Significant differences by Local Authority

2.63 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 49% for respondents aged 16 to 34, 39% of those aged 35 to 54, 40% of those aged 55 to 74 and 53% of respondents aged 75 and over (this is a significant difference).

2.64 When 'don't know' is excluded, 54% of respondents agreed that police in their local area 'are effective in providing advice or guidance to the public', with 9% strongly agreeing and 45% agreeing. 53% agreed that 'taking everything into account, the police in this area are doing a good a job' with 10% strongly agreeing and 44% agreeing. Over 40% 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', 'are effective at investigating crime and catching criminals' and 'provide good value for money'. 34% agreed that the police 'are effective in providing a visible presence in the areas of greatest need'; 39% disagreed with the statement. For each statement around one-fifth of respondents answered 'don't know'.

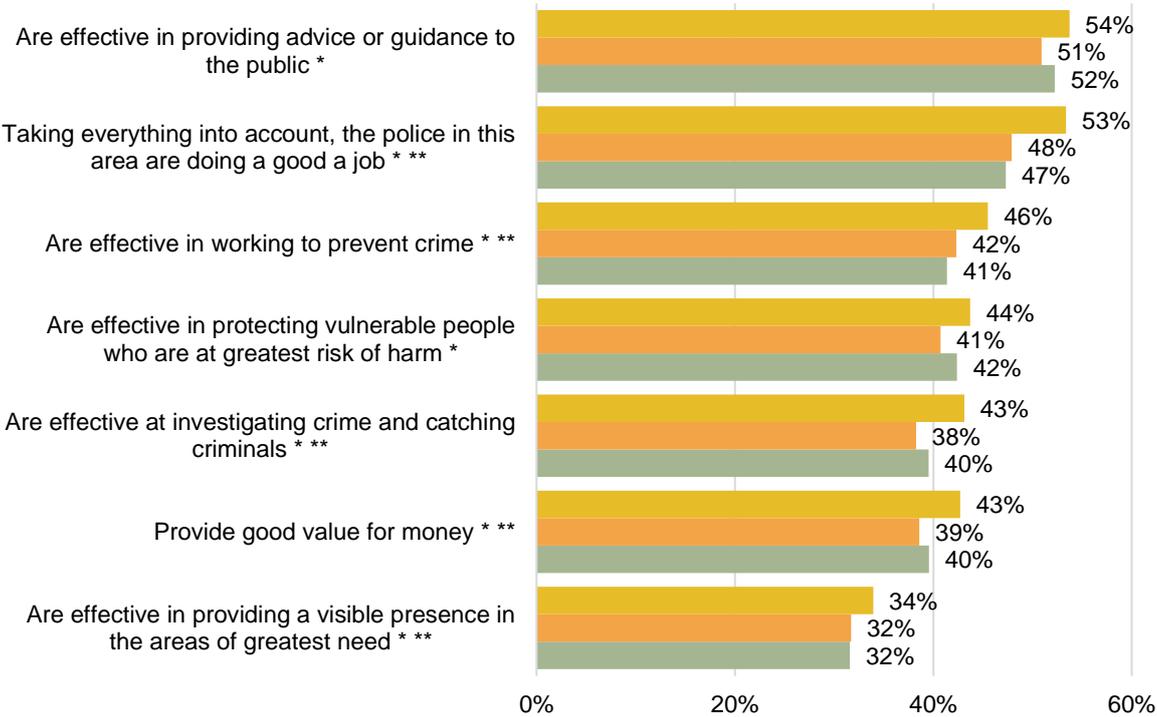
How much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the police in your local area? (Excluding 'Don't know')



Base size: 12 months to October 2020 (Wave 10 – 13) = 3,167 - 3,648

2.65 The chart below shows the proportion of respondents who agreed with each statement when don't know' is excluded by year. The proportion of respondents agreeing with the statement in the 12 months to October 2020 was significantly higher than the proportion agreeing in the 12 months to September 2019 for all seven statements. The proportion of respondents agreeing with the statement in 12 months to October 2020 was significantly higher than the proportion agreeing in the 12 months to September 2018 for the statements "taking everything into account, the police in this area are doing a good a job", "are effective in working to prevent crime", "are effective at investigating crime and catching criminals", "provide good value for money and "are effective in providing a visible presence in the areas of greatest need".

How much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the police in your local area? Agree or Strongly Agree (Excluding 'Don't know')



■ 12 months to October 2020 (Wave 10-13) ■ 12 months to September 2019 (Wave 6-9)
 ■ 12 months to September 2018 (Wave 2-5)

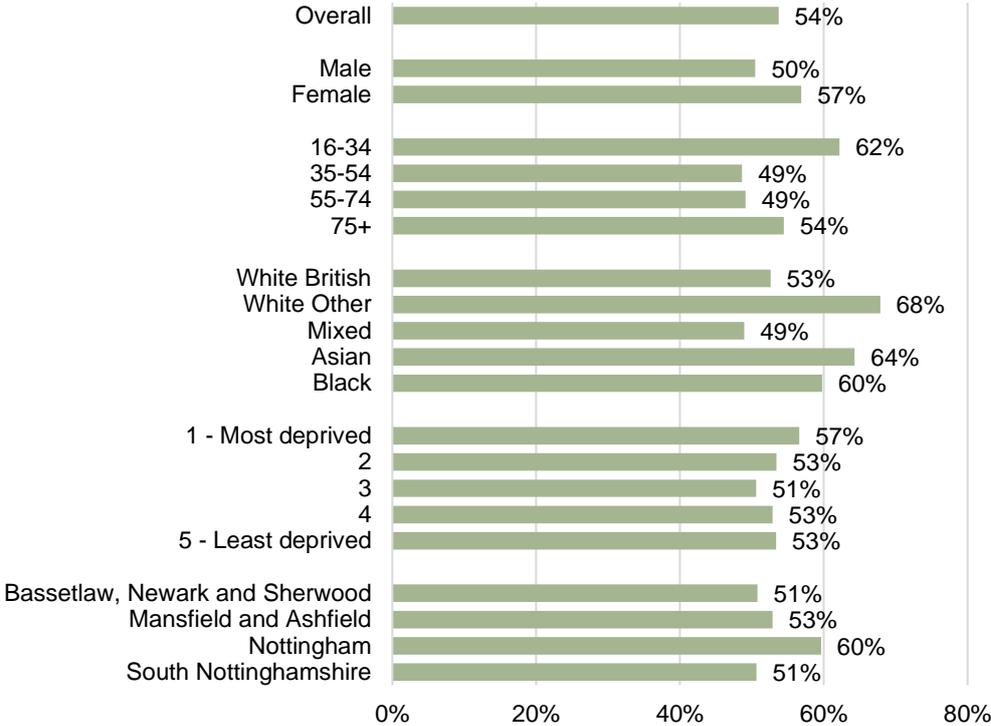
Base size: 12 months to September 2018 (Wave 2 - 5) = 2,652 - 3,375, 12 months to September 2019 (Wave 6 - 9) = 3,115 - 3,598, 12 months to October 2020 (Wave 10 - 13) = 3,167 - 3,648

*** = 12 months to October 2020 significantly difference to 12 months to September 2019**

**** = 12 months to October 2020 significantly difference to 12 months to September 2018**

2.66 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 and CSP area. Men, respondents aged 35 to 74, respondents from White British and mixed ethnic groups, and respondents from the Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood and South Nottinghamshire CSP areas were less likely to strongly agree or agree that police in the local area are effective in providing advice or guidance to the public.

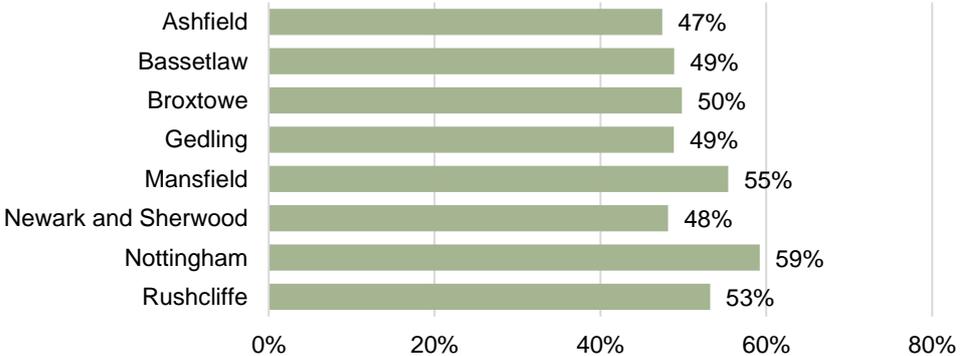
Police in the local are effective in providing advice or guidance to the public - Strongly agree & agree (excluding 'don't know')



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

2.67 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 local authority. Respondents from the Mansfield and Nottingham were more likely to strongly agree or agree that police in the local area are effective in providing advice or guidance to the public

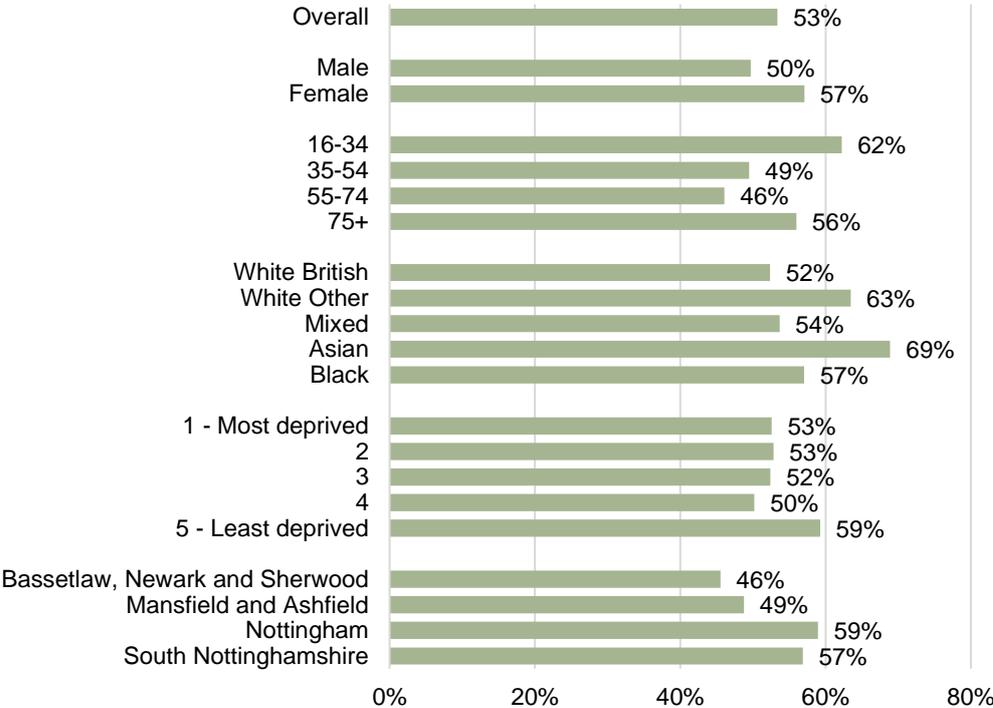
Police in the local are effective in providing advice or guidance to the public - Strongly agree & agree (excluding 'don't know')



18 months to October 2020 (Wave 8 - 13)
See Appendix A for Sample Size
Significant differences by Local Authority

2.68 There were significant differences in agreement with the statement ‘taking everything into account, the police are doing a good job’ by gender, age, ethnicity, IMD and CSP area. Women, those aged 16 to 34, respondents from White Other and Asian ethnic groups, respondents from the least deprived IMD quintile and respondents from the Nottingham and South Nottinghamshire CSP area were more likely to strongly agree or agree that taking everything into account, the police are doing a good job.

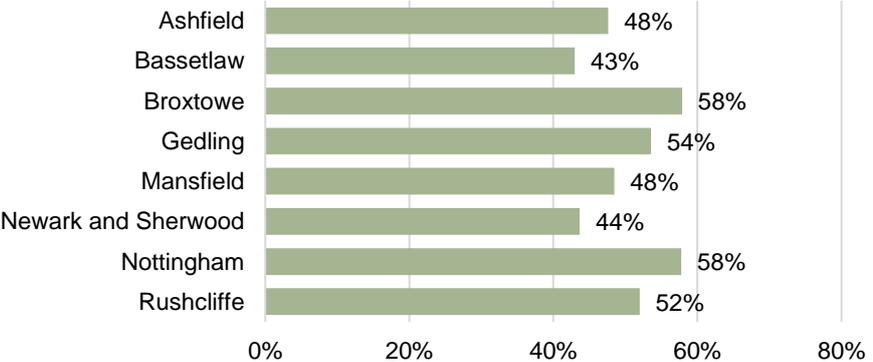
Taking everything into account, the police in this area are doing a good a job - Strongly agree & agree (excluding 'don't know')



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

2.69 There were significant differences in agreement with the statement ‘taking everything into account, the police are doing a good job’ by local authority. Respondents from Broxtowe and Nottingham 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')



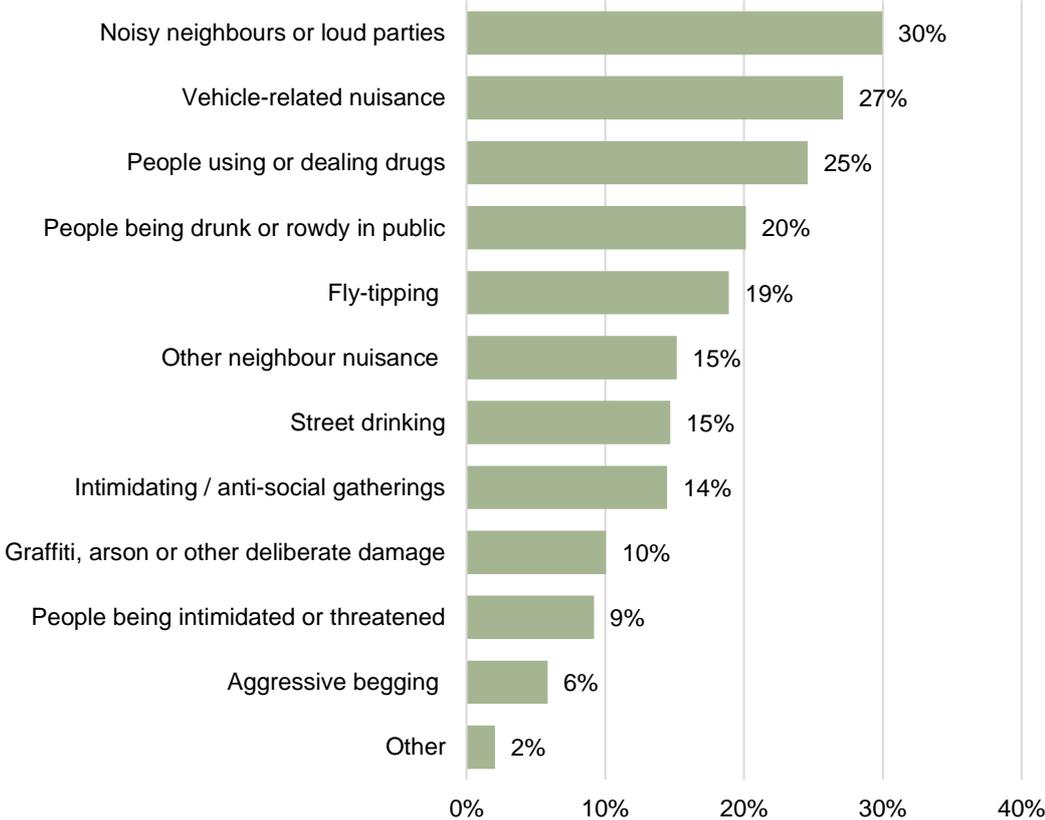
18 months to October 2020 (Wave 8 - 13)
See Appendix A for Sample Size
Significant differences by Local Authority

2.70 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, 34% 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 49% for respondents aged 16 to 34, 28% for those aged 35 to 54, 23% for those aged 55 to 74 and 30% for respondents aged 75 and over (this is a significant difference).

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

2.71 Respondents were asked if they had personally experienced a number of types of anti-social behaviour in the local neighbourhood over the last 12 months. Almost two-thirds (64%) of respondents had experienced at least one of the types of anti-social behaviour asked about in the local neighbourhood over the last 12 months. 30% of respondents had experienced noisy neighbours or loud parties, 27% had experienced vehicle-relates nuisance and 25% had experiences people using or dealing drugs.

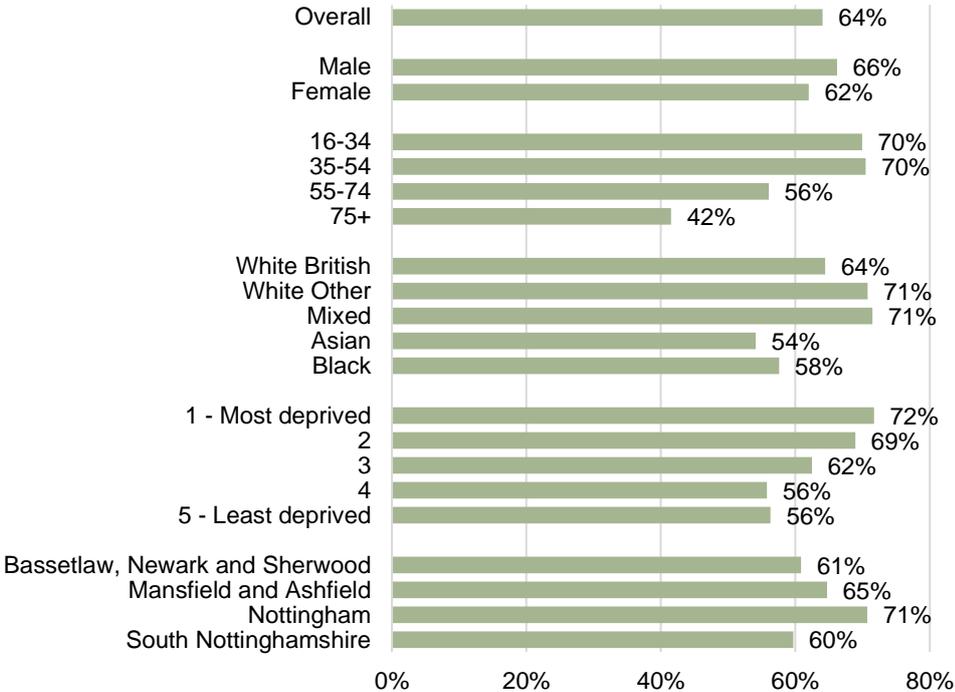
Types of anti-social behaviour you personally experienced in local neighbourhood over the last 12 months



Base size: 12 months to October 2020 (Wave 10 – 13) = 3,840 - 3,874

2.72 There were significant differences in the proportion of respondents who had personally experienced at least one of the types of anti-social behaviour asked about in the local neighbourhood over the last 12 months by gender, age, ethnicity, IMD and CSP area. Men, those aged 16 to 54, respondents from White Other and mixed ethnic groups, respondents from the two most deprived IMD quintiles and respondents from the Nottingham CSP area were more likely to have personally experienced at least one type of anti-social behaviour asked about in the local neighbourhood over the last 12 months.

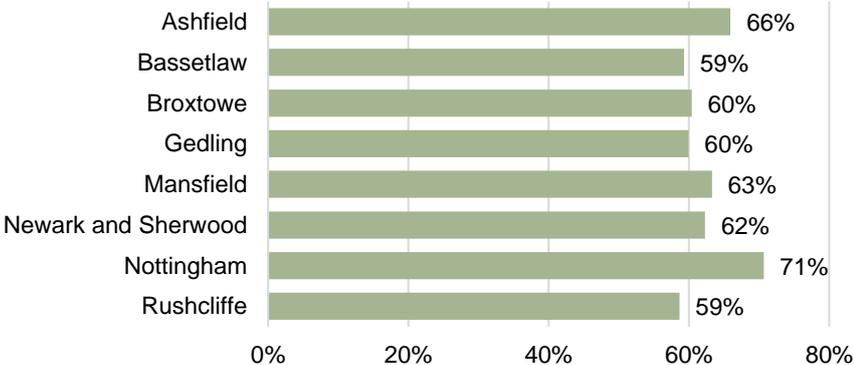
Personally experienced at least one type of anti-social behaviours in local neighbourhood over the last 12 months



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

2.73 There were significant differences in the proportion of respondents who had personally experienced at least one of the types of anti-social behaviour asked about in the local neighbourhood over the last 12 months by local authority. Respondents from Ashfield and Nottingham were more likely to have personally experienced at least one type of anti-social behaviour asked about in the local neighbourhood over the last 12 months.

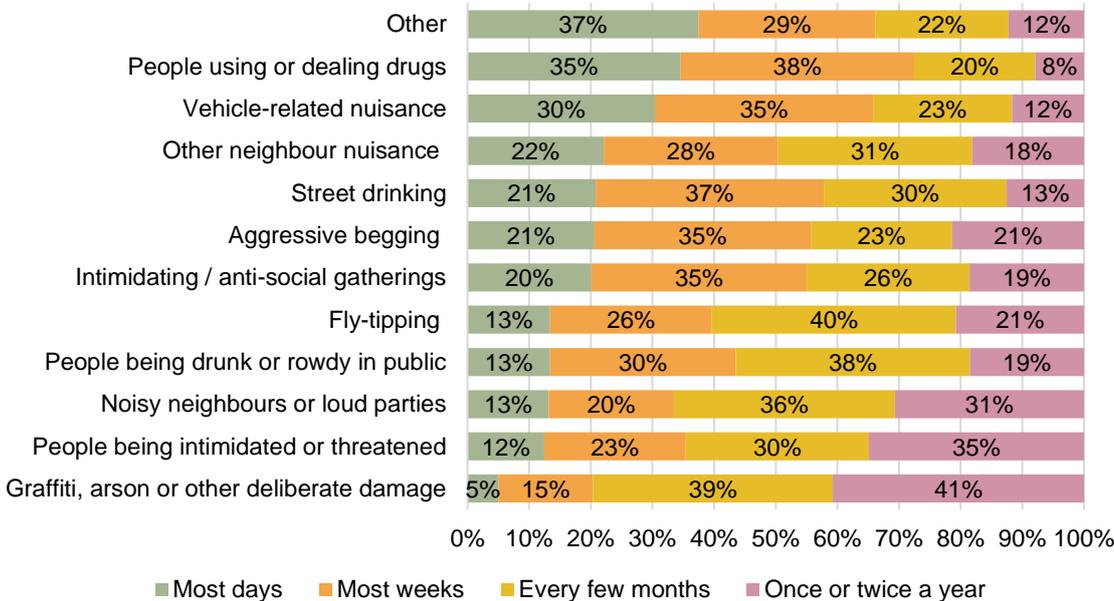
Personally experienced at least one type of anti-social behaviours in local neighbourhood over the last 12 months



18 months to October 2020 (Wave 8 - 13)
 See Appendix A for Sample Size
 Significant differences by Local Authority

2.74 Respondents who had personally experienced anti-social behaviour in the local neighbourhood over the last 12 months where ask how often each type of anti-social behaviour happens. 35% reported people using and dealing drugs happening most days and 30% reported vehicle-related nuisance happening most days. 20% or more reported other neighbour nuisance, street drinking, aggressive begging and intimidating or anti-social gatherings happen most days.

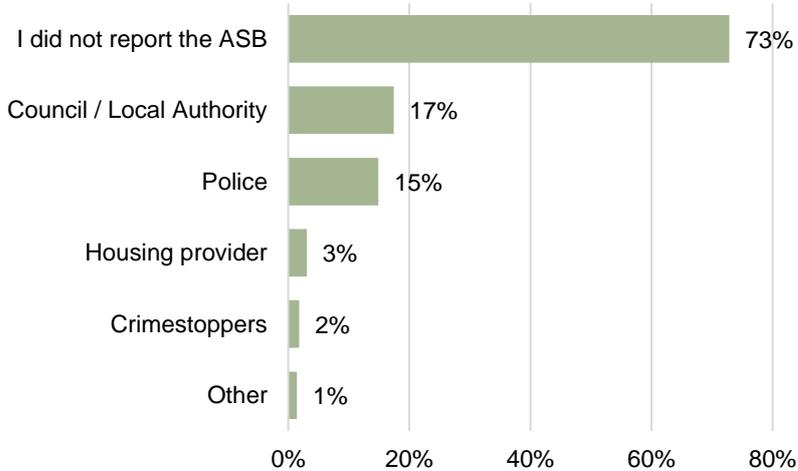
How often anti-social behavior happens



Base size: 12 months to October 2020 (Wave 10 – 13) = 51 – 1,139
Caution: small sample size for 'other' (51)

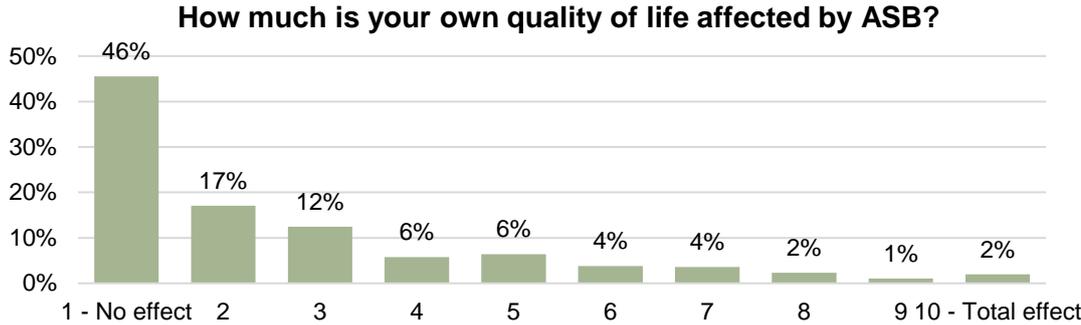
2.75 Nearly three-quarters (73%) of respondents who had personally experienced anti-social behaviour in the local neighbourhood over the last 12 months, had not reported it. 17% had reported the anti-social behaviour to the council or local authority and 15% had reported it to the police.

Agencies anti-social behavior reported to



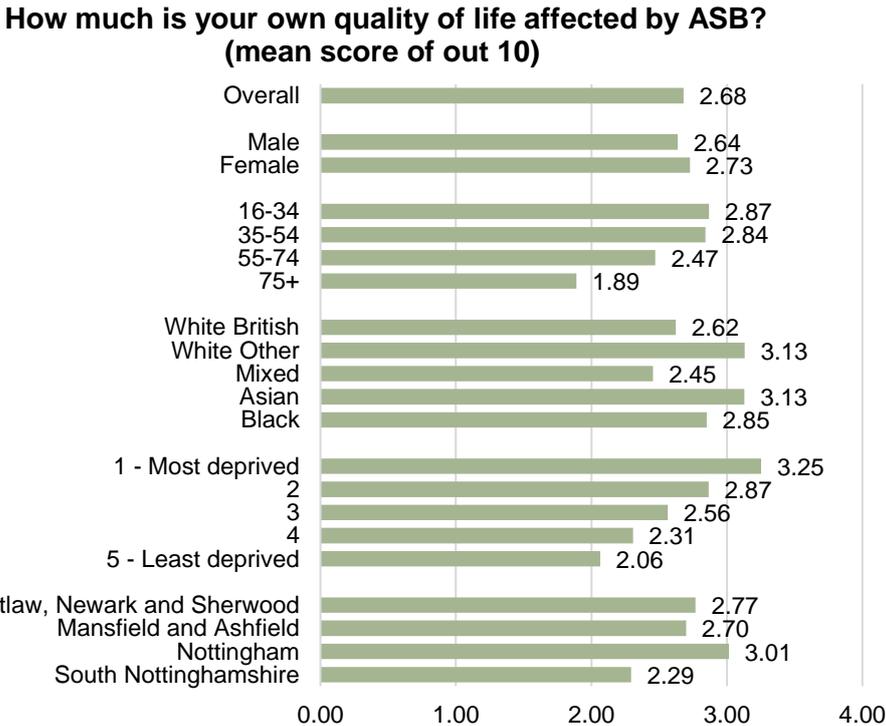
Base size: 12 months to October 2020 (Wave 10 – 13) = 2,269

2.76 All respondents were asked to rate how much their own quality of life is affected by anti-social behaviour. 63% of respondents reported that anti-social behaviour has little or no effect on their own quality of life (a score of 1 or 2 out of 10) and 3% reported that anti-social behaviour has great or total effect on their own quality of life (a score of 9 or 10 out of 10). The mean score was 2.68. For respondents who had personally experienced at least one type of anti-social behaviour in the local neighbourhood over the last 12 months, 49% reported that anti-social behaviour has little or no effect on their own quality of life (a score of 1 or 2 out of 10) and 4% reported that anti-social behaviour has great or total effect on their own quality of life (a score of 9 or 10 out of 10). The mean score was for respondents who had personally experienced at least one type of anti-social behaviour in the local neighbourhood over the last 12 months was 3.31.



Base size: 12 months to October 2020 (Wave 10 – 13) = 3,512

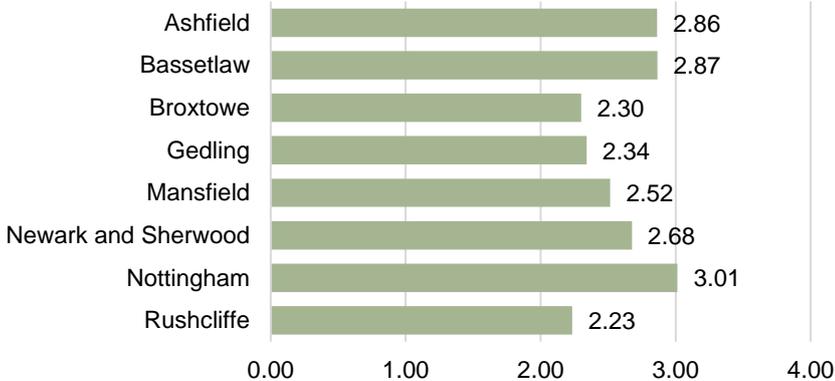
2.77 There were significant differences in the mean score respondents gave when rating how much their own quality of life is affected by anti-social behaviour by age, ethnicity, IMD and CSP area. Respondents aged 16 to 54, respondents from White Other and Asian ethnic groups, respondents from the most deprived IMD quintile and respondents from the Nottingham CSP area were more likely to have a higher mean score when rating how much their own quality of life is affected by anti-social behaviour.



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

2.78 There were significant differences in the mean score respondents gave when rating how much their own quality of life is affected by anti-social behaviour by local authority. Respondents from the Ashfield, Bassetlaw and Nottingham were more likely to have a higher mean score when rating how much their own quality of life is affected by anti-social behaviour.

**How much is your own quality of life affected by ASB?
(mean score of out 10)**

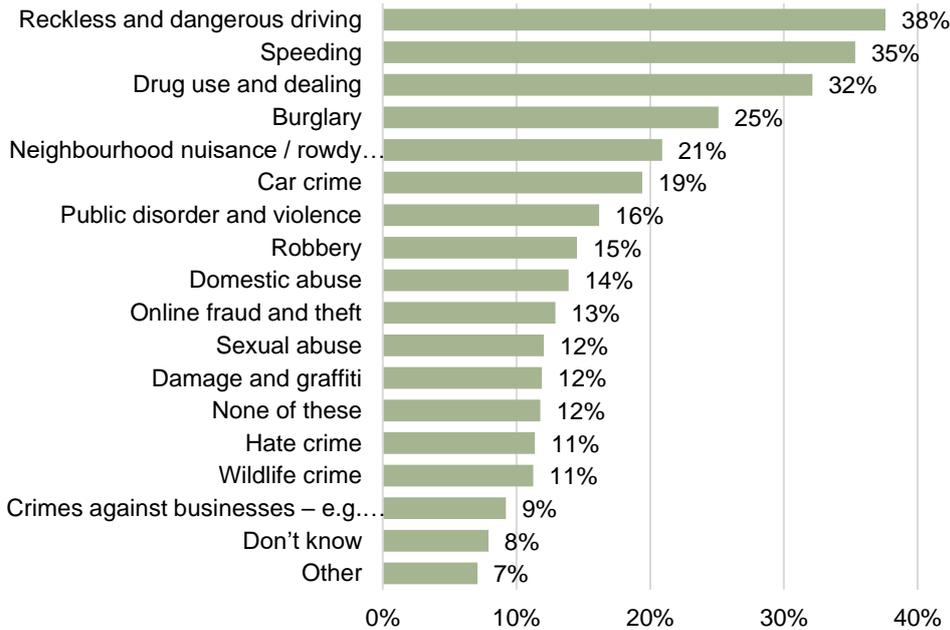


18 months to October 2020 (Wave 8 - 13)
See Appendix A for Sample Size
Significant differences by Local Authority

POLICING PRIORITIES

2.79 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 reckless and dangerous driving (38%), speeding (35%) and drug use and dealing (32%).

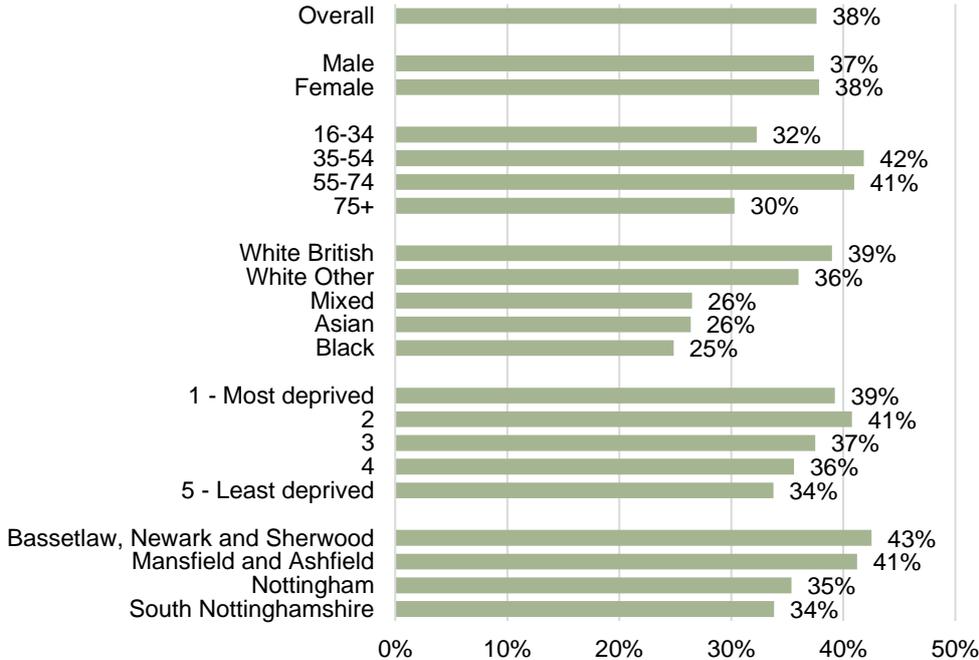
Are there any specific crime or anti-social behaviour issues that you would like to see the police and other agencies do more to tackle in your area?



Base size: 12 months to October 2020 (Wave 10 – 13) = 3,593

2.80 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 age, ethnicity and CSP area. Respondents aged 35 to 74, respondents White British and White Other ethnic groups, respondents from Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood and Mansfield and Ashfield CSP areas were more 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.

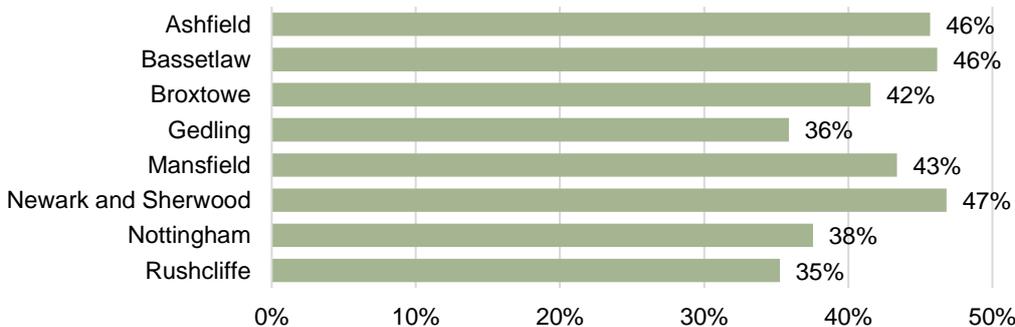
Are there any specific crime or anti-social behaviour issues that you would like to see the police and other agencies do more to tackle in your area? - Reckless and dangerous driving



Significant differences by, age, ethnicity and CSP area

2.81 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 local authority. Respondents from Ashfield, Bassetlaw and Newark and Sherwood were more 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.

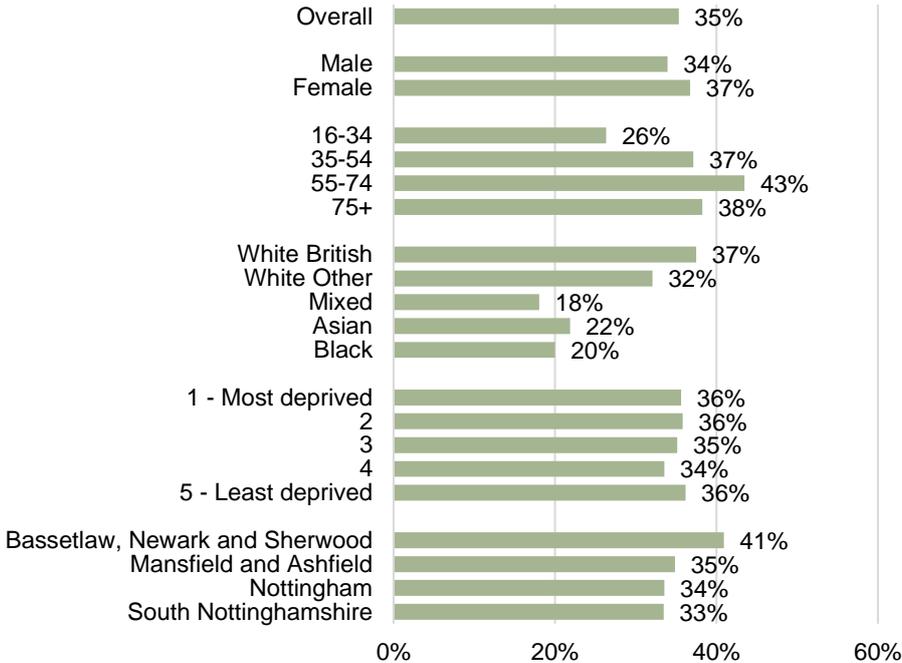
Are there any specific crime or anti-social behaviour issues that you would like to see the police and other agencies do more to tackle in your area? - Reckless and dangerous driving



18 months to October 2020 (Wave 8 - 13)
 See Appendix A for Sample Size
 Significant differences by Local Authority

2.82 There were significant differences in the proportion of respondents who selected speeding as the crime or anti-social behaviour issue that they would most like to see tackled in their local area by age, ethnicity and CSP area. Respondents aged 55 to 74, respondents from White British and White Other ethnic groups and respondents the Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood CSP Area were more likely to have selected speeding as a crime or anti-social issue that they would most like to see tackled in their local area.

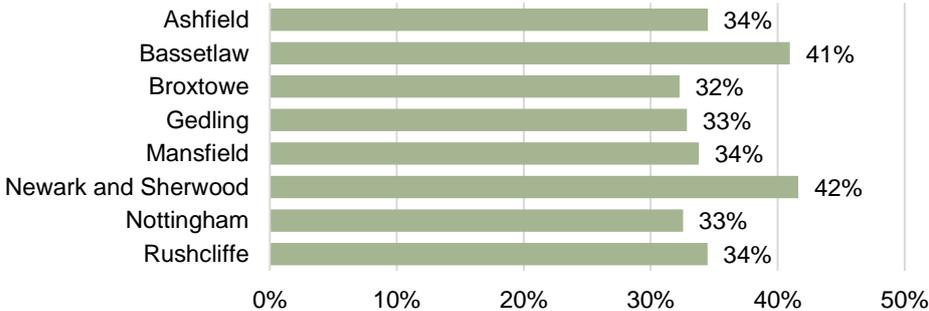
Are there any specific crime or anti-social behaviour issues that you would like to see the police and other agencies do more to tackle in your area? - Speeding



Significant differences by age, ethnicity and CSP Area

2.83 There were significant differences in the proportion of respondents who selected speeding as the crime or anti-social behaviour issue that they would most like to see tackled in their local area by local authority. Respondents from Bassetlaw and Newark and Sherwood were more likely to have selected speeding as a crime or anti-social issue that they would most like to see tackled in their local area.

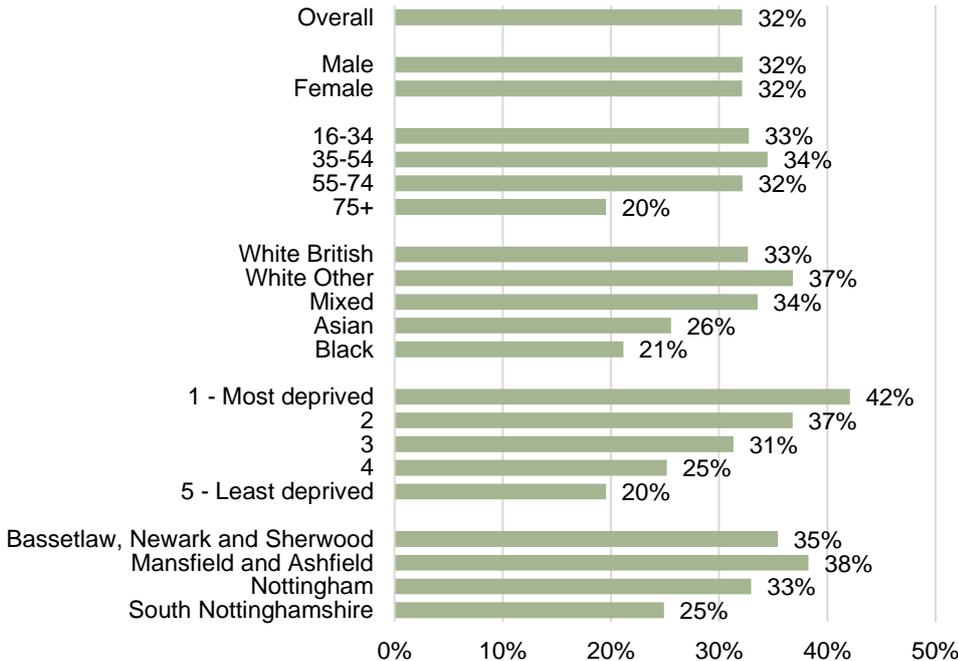
Are there any specific crime or anti-social behaviour issues that you would like to see the police and other agencies do more to tackle in your area? - Speeding



18 months to October 2020 (Wave 8 - 13)
 See Appendix A for Sample Size
 Significant differences by Local Authority

2.84 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 age, ethnicity, IMD and CSP area. Respondents aged 75 and over, respondents from Asian and Black ethnic groups, respondents from the least deprived IMD quintile and respondents from 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.

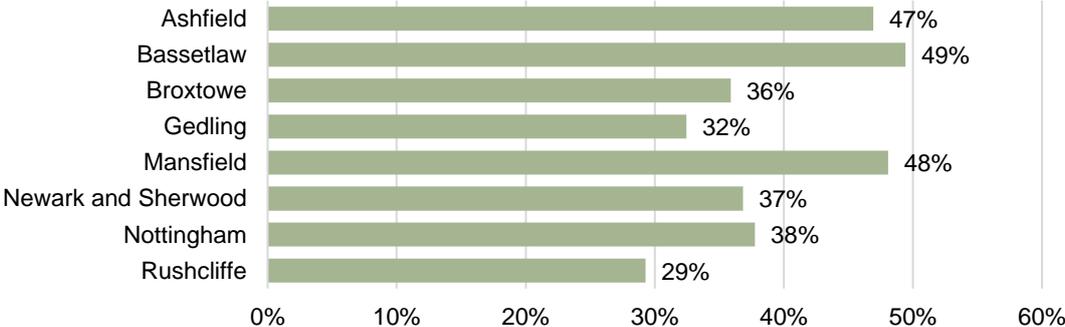
Are there any specific crime or anti-social behaviour issues that you would like to see the police and other agencies do more to tackle in your area? - Drug use and dealing



Significant differences by age, ethnicity, IMD and CSP area

2.85 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 local authority. Respondents from Ashfield, Bassetlaw and Mansfield were more 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.

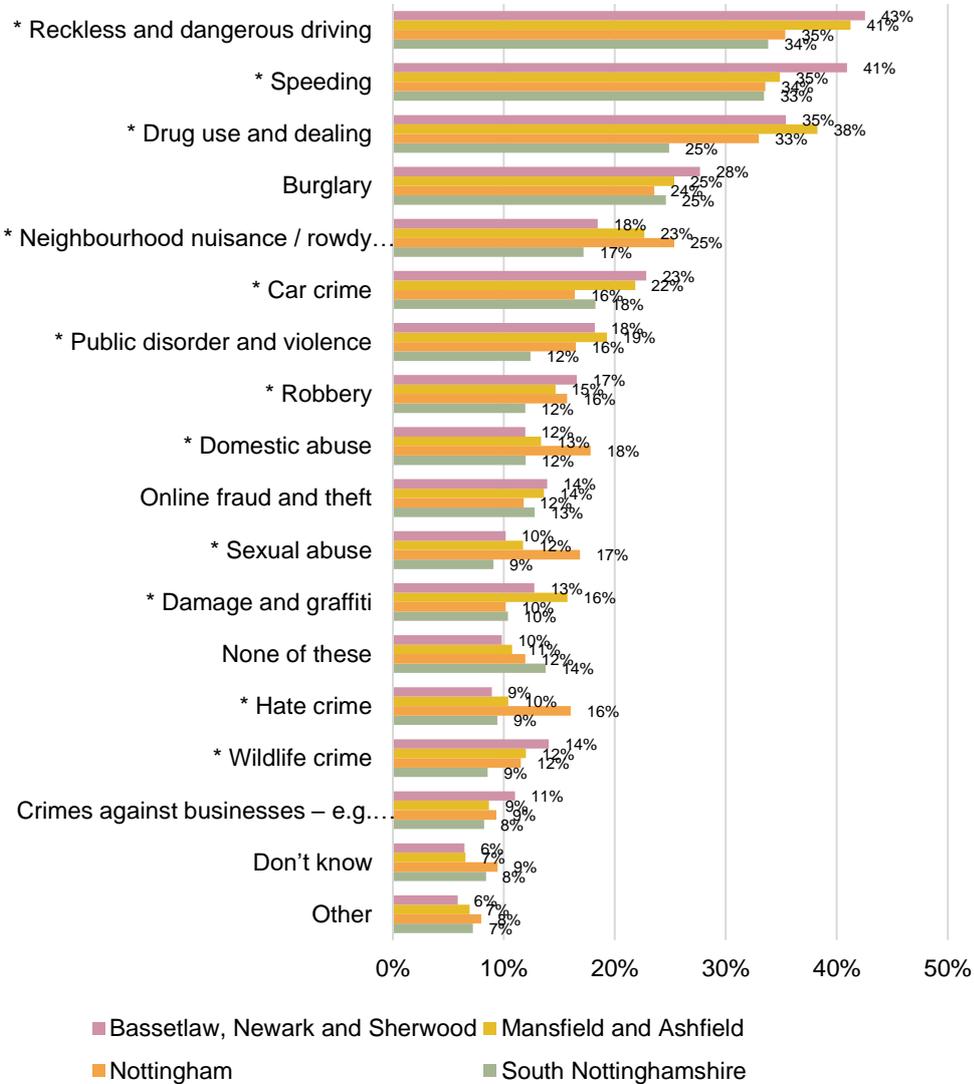
Are there any specific crime or anti-social behaviour issues that you would like to see the police and other agencies do more to tackle in your area? - Drug use and dealing



18 months to October 2020 (Wave 8 - 13)
See Appendix A for Sample Size
Significant differences by Local Authority

2.86 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. Damage and graffiti was more likely to be an issue respondents would like to see tackled in Mansfield and Ashfield. Reckless and dangerous driving, car crime, public disorder and violence 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 was more likely to be an issue respondent would like to see tackled in Mansfield and Ashfield and in Nottingham. Speeding and wildlife crime were more likely to be issues that respondents would like to see tackled in Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood. Domestic abuse, sexual abuse and hate crime were more likely to be issues that respondents would like to see tackled in Nottingham. Robbery was less likely to be an issue that respondents would like to see tackled in South Nottinghamshire.

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?

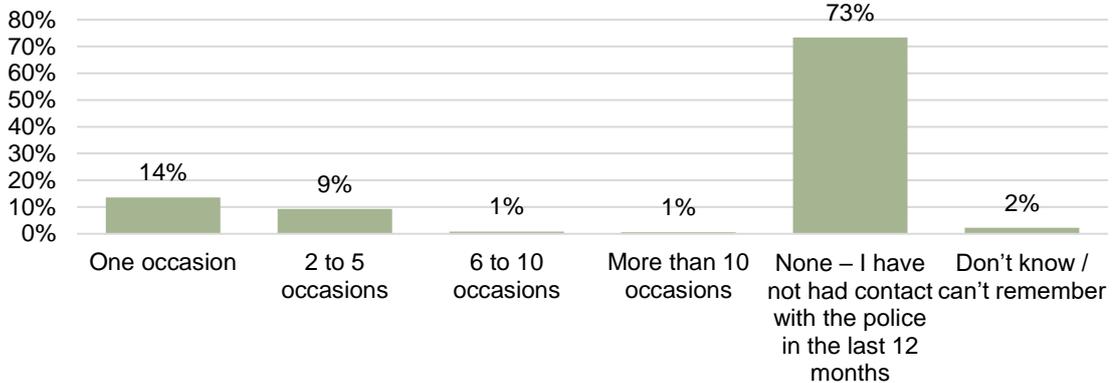


Base size: 12 months to October 2020 (Wave 10 – 13), Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood = 753, Mansfield and Ashfield = 736, Nottingham = 1,019, South Nottinghamshire = 1,085

CONTACT AND SATISFACTION WITH POLICE

2.87 Just under a quarter of respondents (24%) had had contact with Nottinghamshire Police in the past 12 months, with 14% having had contact on one occasion, 9% on between two and five occasions and 1% on six or more occasions. 73% of respondents had not have contact with Nottinghamshire Police in the past 12 months and 2% could not remember.

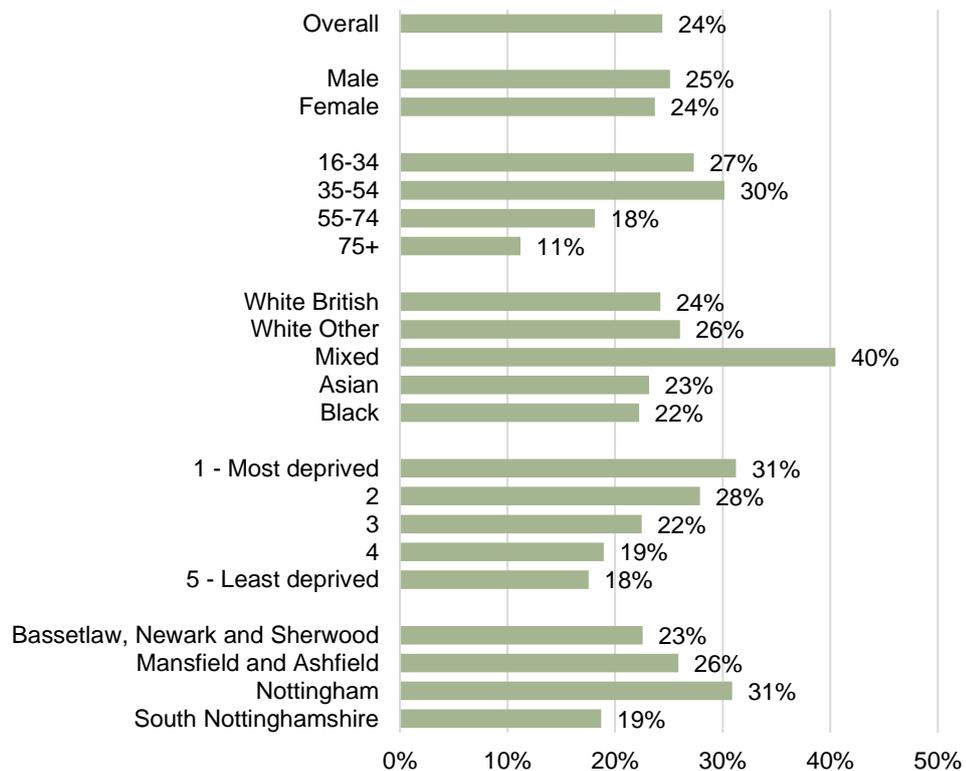
On how many occasions in the past 12 months have you had contact with Nottinghamshire Police?



Base size: 12 months to October 2020 (Wave 10 – 13) = 4,007

2.88 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 and CSP area. Respondents aged 16 to 54, respondents from mixed ethnic groups, respondents from the most deprived IMD quintile and respondents from Nottingham CSP area were more likely to have had contact with Nottinghamshire Police in the past 12 months.

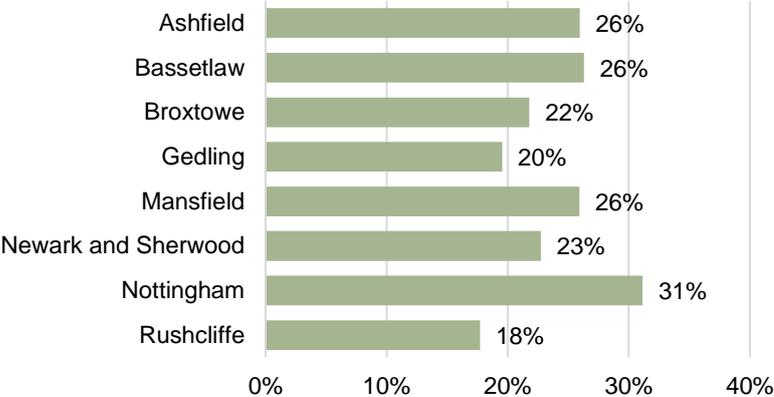
Contact with Nottinghamshire Police in the past 12 months



Significant differences by age, ethnicity, IMD and CSP area

2.89 There were significant differences in the proportion of respondents who had had contact with Nottinghamshire Police in the past 12 months by local authority. Respondents from Nottingham were more likely to have had contact with Nottinghamshire Police in the past 12 months.

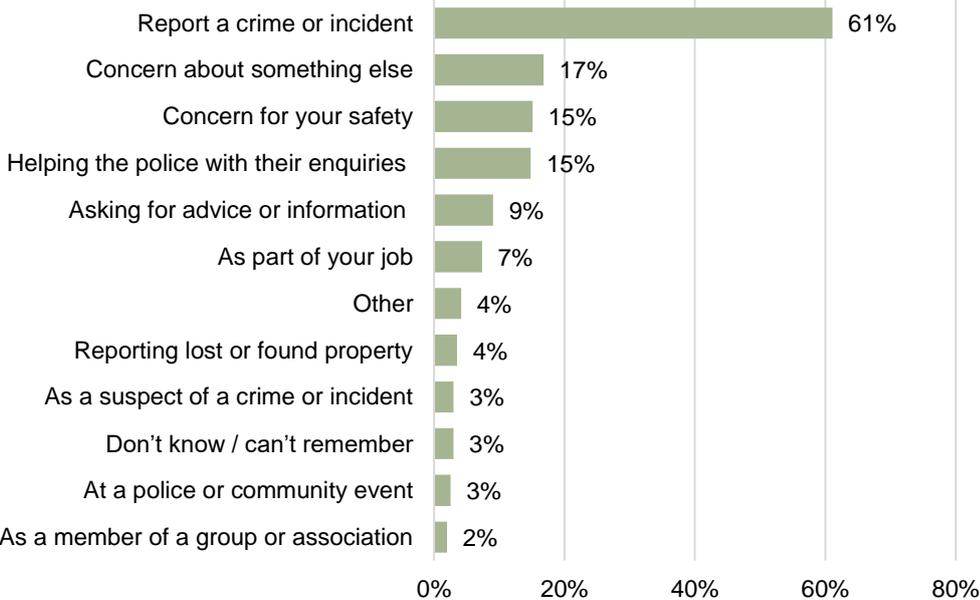
Contact with Nottinghamshire Police in the past 12 months



18 months to October 2020 (Wave 8 - 13)
 See Appendix A for Sample Size
 Significant differences by Local Authority

2.90 Of the respondents who had had contact with Nottinghamshire Police in the past 12 months, 61% had contact with the police to report a crime or incident. 17% had contact with the police because of a concern about something other than their safety, 15% because of a concern about their safety, 15% were helping the police with their enquiries and 9% were asking for advice or information.

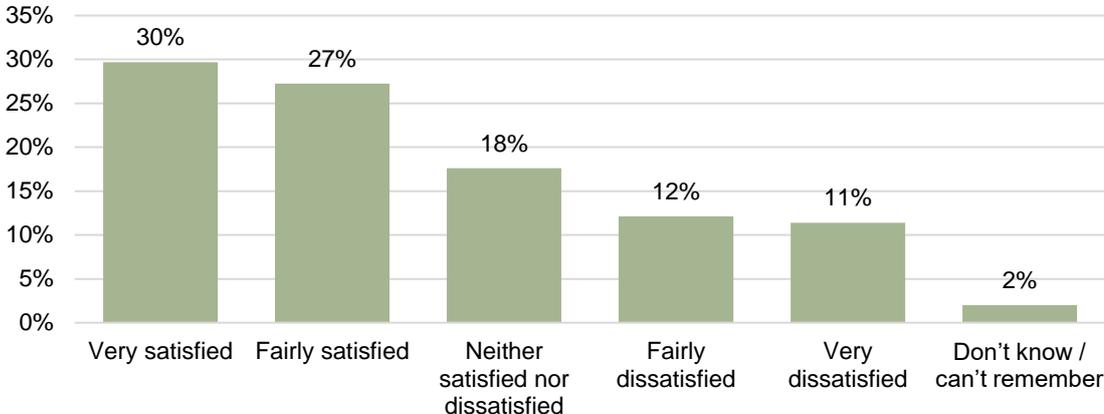
Thinking back to the occasions that you have had contact with the police over the last 12 months, what were the reasons?



Base size: 12 months to October 2020 (Wave 10 – 13) = 943

2.91 Of the respondents who had had contact with Nottinghamshire Police in the past 12 months, 54% were satisfied with the service they received with 30% very satisfied and 27% fairly satisfied. 23% were dissatisfied with the service they received, with 11% very dissatisfied and 12% fairly dissatisfied.

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



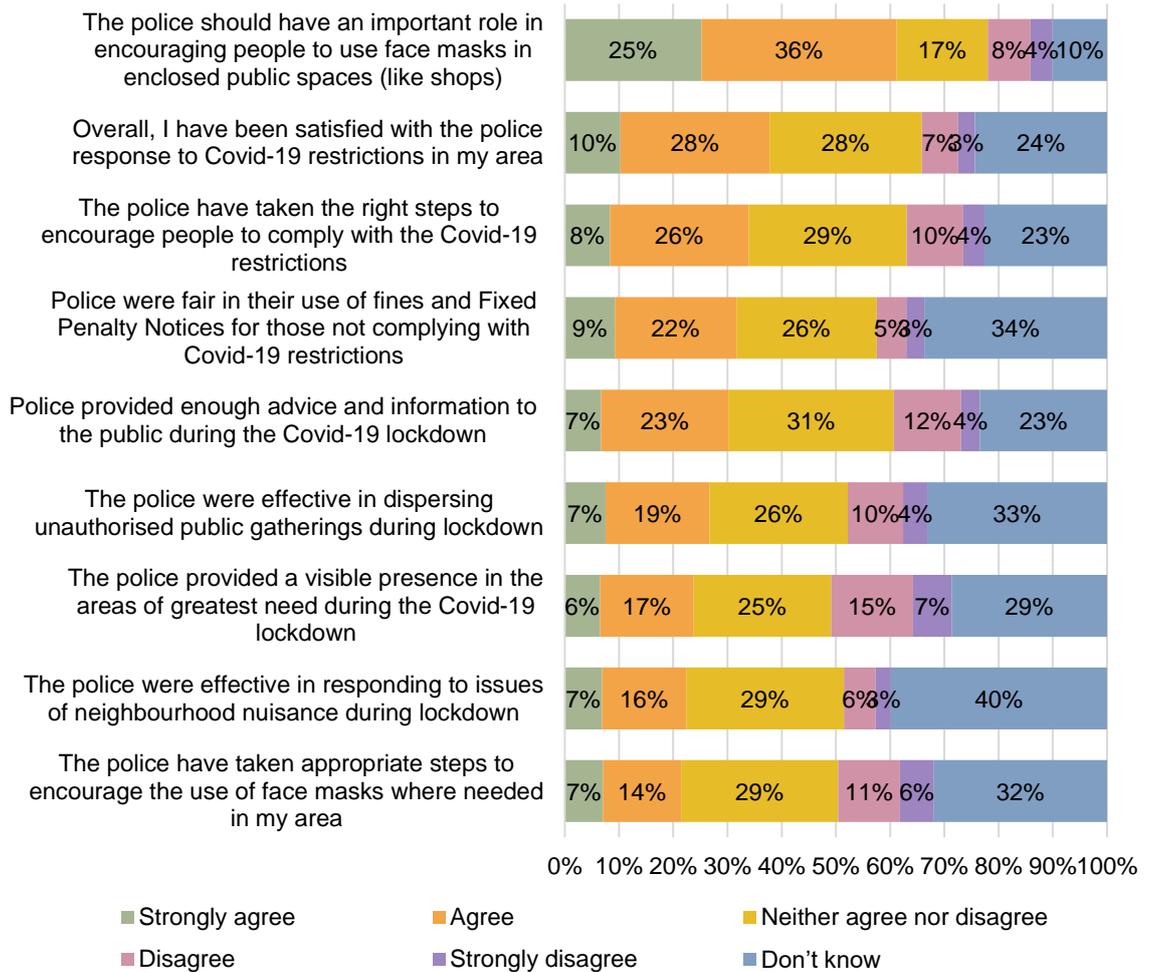
Base size: 12 months to October 2020 (Wave 10 – 13) = 980

CORONAVIRUS RESTRICTIONS

2.92 New government regulations came into force in March 2020 giving the police temporary powers to enforce restrictions on movement and public gatherings in order to slow the spread of Coronavirus. Further requirements came into force in June and July which, with some exceptions, made it compulsory for adults to wear facemasks on public transport and in most enclosed public spaces. Questions about these restrictions were added to the surveys in August 2020.

2.93 Respondents were asked how much they agreed or disagreed with number of statements about the Nottinghamshire police’s response to the coronavirus restrictions in their area. 61% of respondents agreed with the statement ‘the police should have an important role in encouraging people to use face masks in enclosed public spaces (like shops)’. 30% or more of respondents agreed with the statements ‘overall, I have been satisfied with the police response to Covid-19 restrictions in my area’, ‘the police have taken the right steps to encourage people to comply with the Covid-19 restrictions’, ‘police were fair in their use of fines and Fixed Penalty Notices for those not complying with Covid-19 restrictions’ and ‘police provided enough advice and information to the public during the Covid-19 lockdown’. Over 20% of respondents agreed with the statements ‘the police were effective in dispersing unauthorised public gatherings during lockdown’, ‘the police provided a visible presence in the areas of greatest need during the Covid-19 lockdown’, ‘the police were effective in responding to issues of neighbourhood nuisance during lockdown’ and ‘the police have taken appropriate steps to encourage the use of face masks where needed in my area’. (see chart on next page)

Agreement with statements about Nottinghamshire police's response to the Coronavirus restrictions in local area

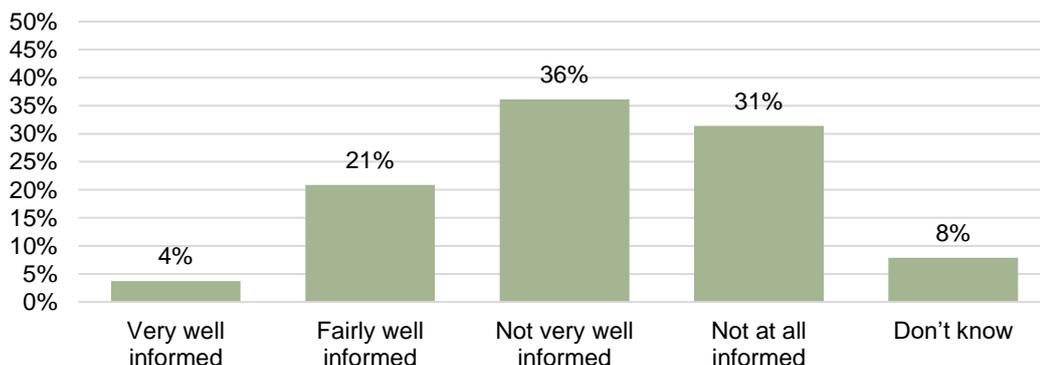


Base size: August to October 2020 (Wave 12 – 13) = 919 - 934

FEELING INFORMED ON LOCAL MATTERS AND POLICING

2.94 One quarter (25%) of respondents felt well informed about what the police in their local area are doing, with 4% feeling very well informed and 21% feeling fairly well informed. 36% felt not very well informed and 31% not at all informed. 8% did not know.

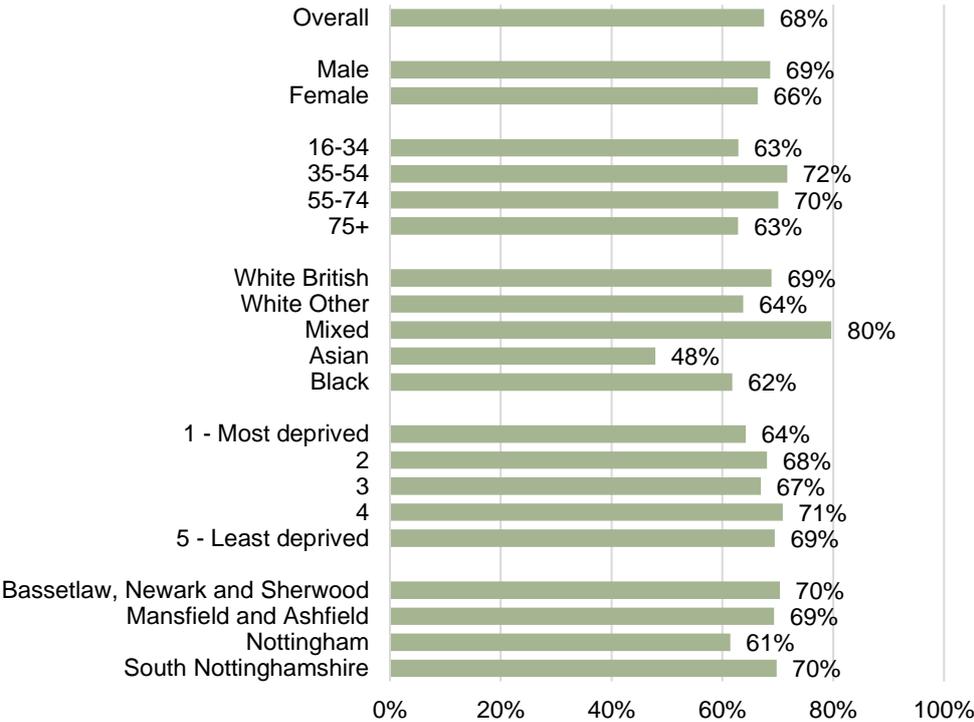
How well informed do you feel about what the police in your local area are doing?



Base size: 12 months to October 2020 (Wave 10 – 13) = 4,120

2.95 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 and CSP area. Respondents aged 55 to 74 were more likely to feel not well informed or not at all informed about what the police in their local area. Respondents Asian ethnic groups, from the most deprived IMD quintile and from Nottingham CSP area 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.

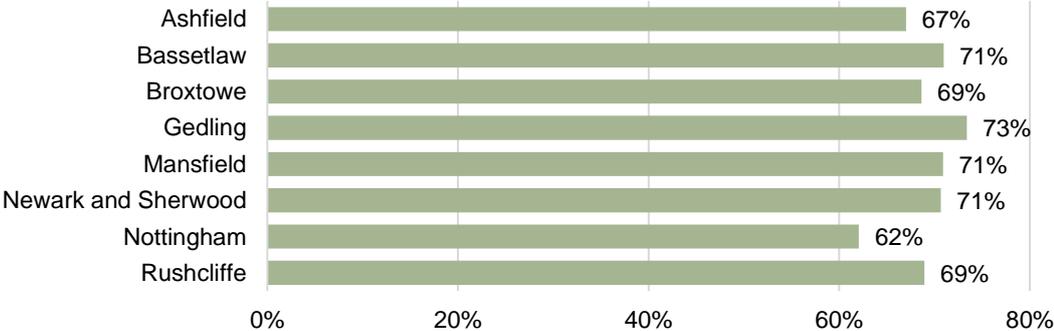
How well informed do you feel about what the police in your local area are doing? - Not very well & not at all informed



Significant differences by age, ethnicity, IMD and CSP area

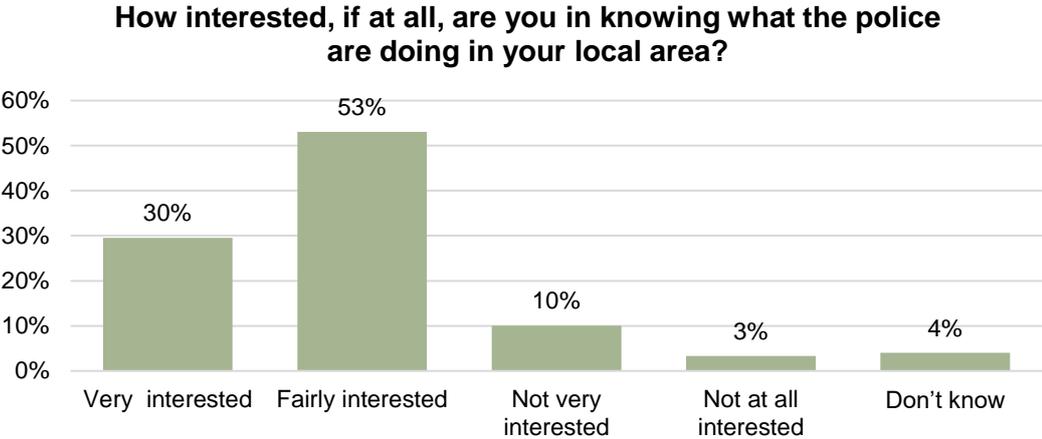
2.96 There were significant differences in the proportion of respondents who felt not very well informed or not at all informed about what the police in their local area is doing by local authority. Respondents from Nottingham were less likely to say that they did not feel well informed or not at all 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



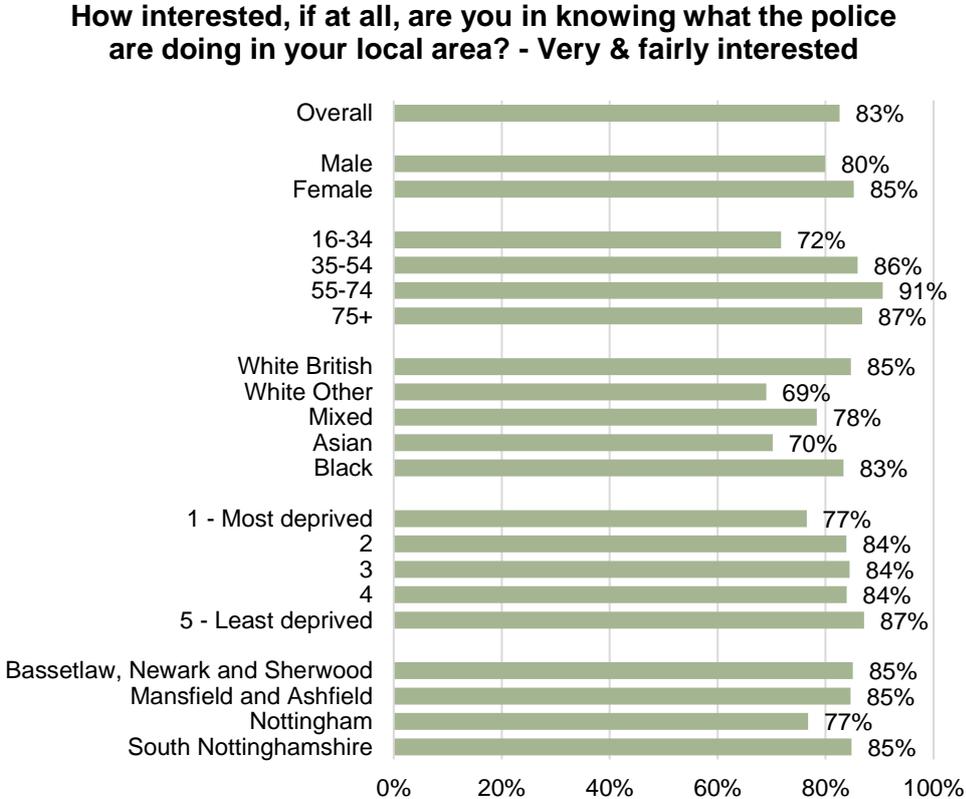
18 months to October 2020 (Wave 8 - 13)
 See Appendix A for Sample Size
 Significant differences by Local Authority

2.97 The majority of respondents (83%) were interested in knowing what the police were doing in their local area, with 30% very interested and 53% fairly interested. 13% were not interested in what the police were doing in their local area, and 4% answered don't know.



Base size: 12 months to October 2020 (Wave 10 – 13) = 4,120

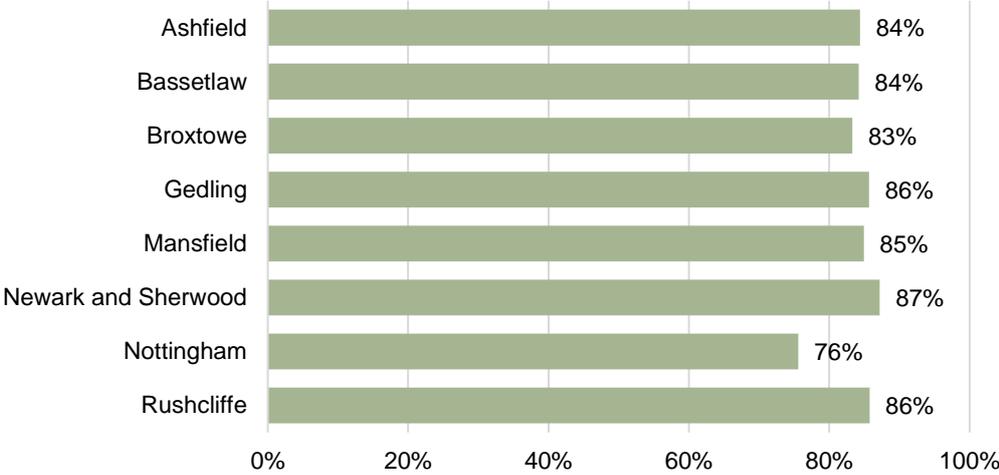
2.98 There were significant differences in levels of interest in knowing what the police were doing in their local area by gender, age, ethnicity, IMD and CSP area. Women, respondents from White British and Black ethnic groups and respondents from the least deprived IMD quintile were more likely to be very or fairly interested in what the police were doing in their local area. Respondents aged 16 to 34, respondents from the most deprived IMD and respondents from the Nottingham CSP area were less likely to be very or fairly interested in what the police were doing in their local area.



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

2.99 There were significant differences in levels of interest in knowing what the police were doing in their local area by local authority. Respondents from Nottingham were less likely to be very or fairly interested in what the police were doing in their local area.

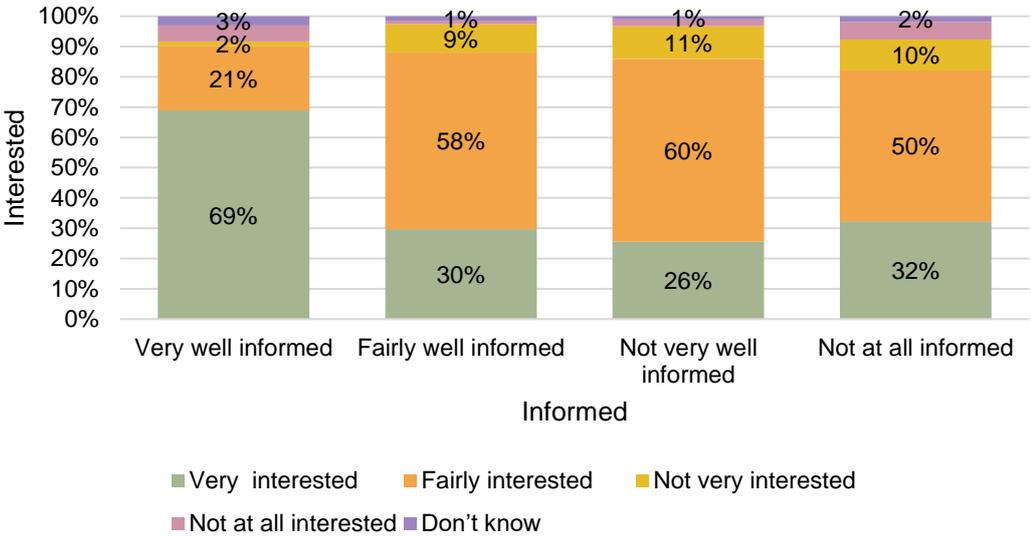
How well informed do you feel about what the police in your local area are doing? - Not very well & not at all informed



18 months to October 2020 (Wave 8 - 13)
 See Appendix A for Sample Size
 Significant differences by Local Authority

2.100 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?

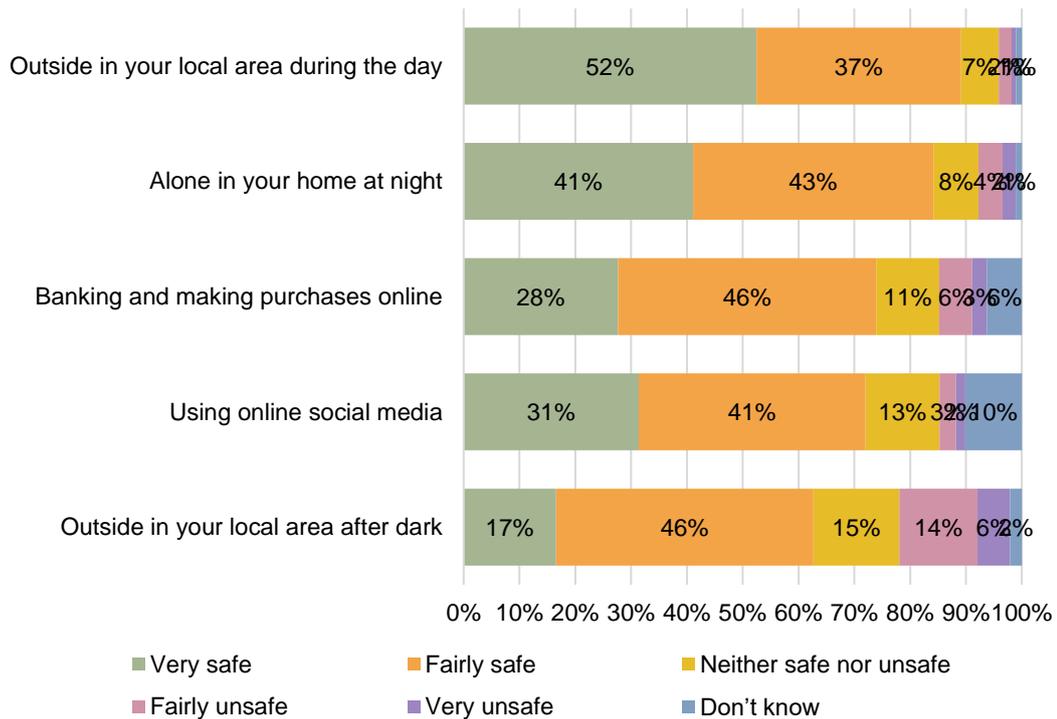


Base size: Very well informed = 149, fairly well informed = 853, not very well informed = 1,474, not at all informed = 1,279. Significant differences by well informed

FEELINGS OF SAFETY AND SENSE OF BELONGING

2.101 The majority of respondents (89%) reported feeling safe in their local area during the day, with 52% feeling very safe and 37% fairly safe. 84% of respondents reported feeling safe alone in their home at night, with 41% feeling very safe and 43% feeling fairly safe. Respondents felt less safe online, with 74% feeling safe banking and making purchases online and 72% feeling safe using online social media. Respondents felt least safe outside in their local area after dark, with 63% feeling safe and 20% feeling unsafe. However, in this situation, respondents were more likely to report feeling safe than unsafe.

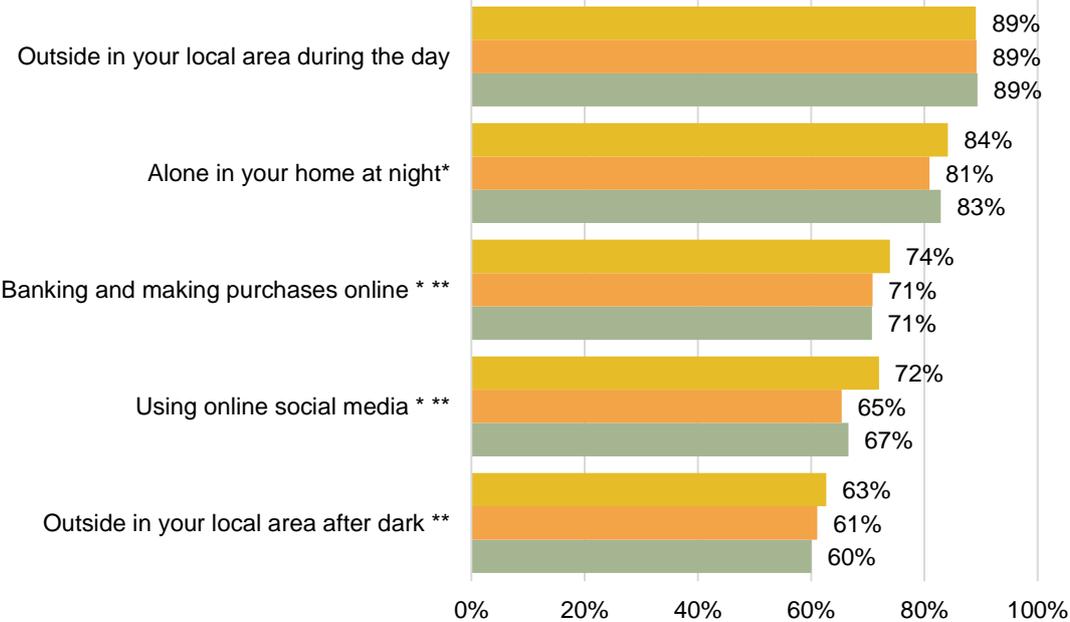
Please say how safe or unsafe you generally feel in the following situations:



Base size: 12 months to October 2020 (Wave 10 – 13) = 3,669 – 4,112

2.102 The chart below shows the proportion of respondents that feel very or fairly safe in each situation by year. The proportion of respondents that felt safe alone in their home at night, banking and making purchases online and using online social media was significantly higher in the 12 months to October 2020 than in the 12 months to September 2019. The proportion of respondents that felt safe banking and making purchases online, using online social media and outside in the local area after dark was significantly higher in the 12 months to October 2020 than in the 12 months to September 2018.

Please say how safe or unsafe you generally feel in the following situations: Very or fairly safe



■ 12 months to October 2020 (Wave 10-13) ■ 12 months to September 2019 (Wave 6-9)
 ■ 12 months to September 2018 (Wave 2-5)

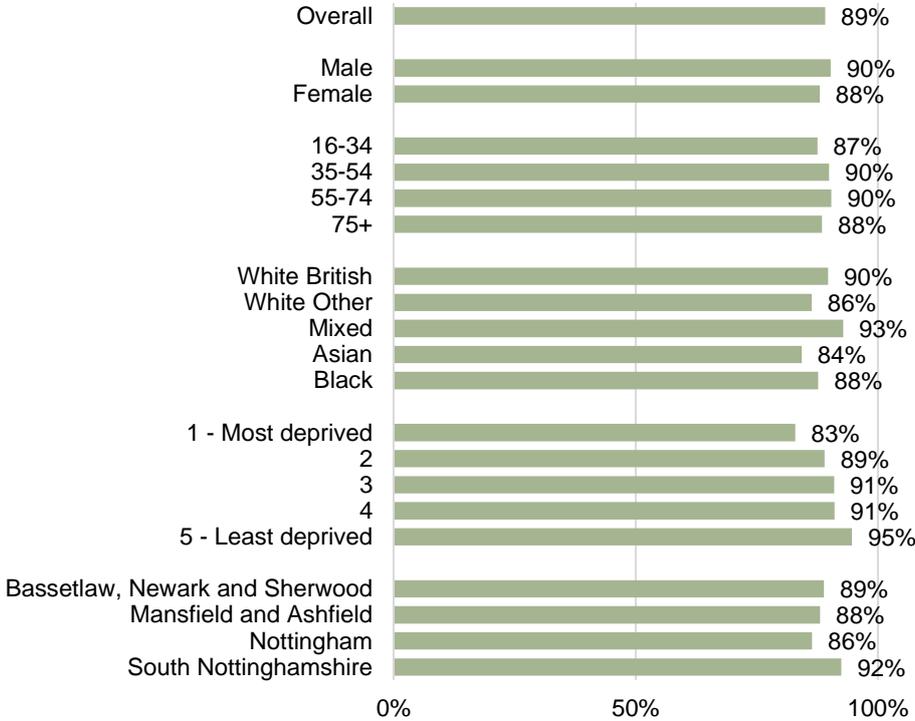
Base size: 12 months to September 2018 (Wave 2 - 5) = 2,893 - 3,063, 12 months to September 2019 (Wave 6 - 9) = 3,906 - 4,082, 12 months to October 2020 (Wave 10 - 13) = 3,669 - 4,112

*** = 12 months to October 2020 significantly difference to 12 months to September 2019**

**** = 12 months to October 2020 significantly difference to 12 months to September 2018**

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

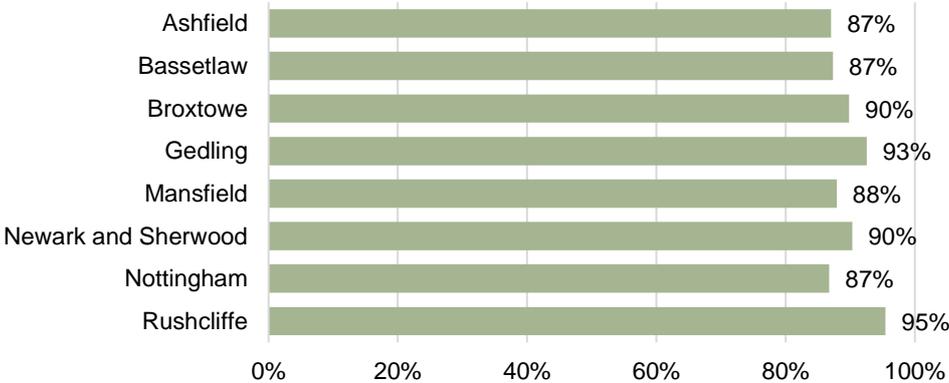
How safe or unsafe you generally feel outside in your local area during the day? - Very & fairly safe



Significant differences by gender, IMD and CSP area

2.104 There were significant differences in perceptions of safety outside in the local area during the day by local authority. Respondents from Ashfield, Bassetlaw, Mansfield and Nottingham were less likely to feel safe outside in their local area during the day.

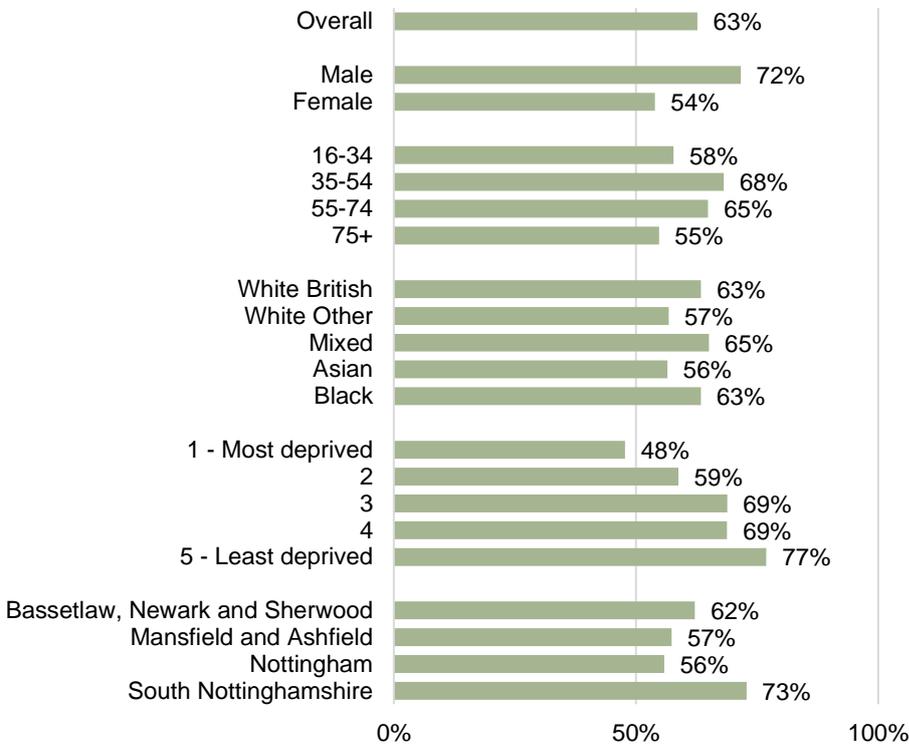
How safe or unsafe you generally feel outside in your local area during the day? - Very & fairly safe



18 months to October 2020 (Wave 8 - 13)
 See Appendix A for Sample Size
 Significant differences by Local Authority

2.105 There were significant differences in feeling safe outside in the local area after dark by gender, age, IMD and CSP area. Women, respondents aged 16-34 and 75+, respondents from the most deprived IMD quintile and respondents from Mansfield and Ashfield and Nottingham CSP areas were less likely to feel safe outside in their local area after dark.

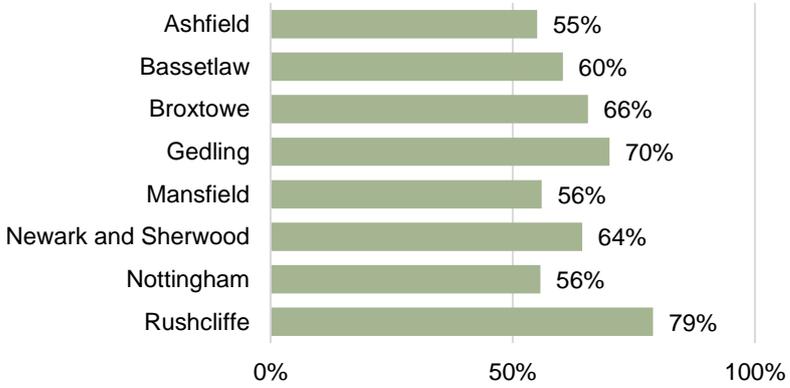
How safe or unsafe you generally feel outside in your local area after dark? - Very & fairly safe



Significant differences by gender, age, IMD and CSP area

2.106 There were significant differences in feeling safe outside in the local area after dark by local authority. Respondents from Ashfield, Mansfield and Nottingham 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? - Very & fairly safe



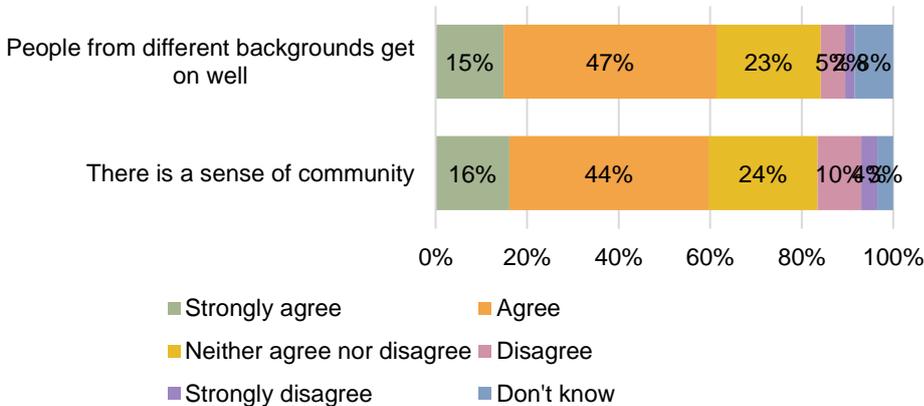
18 months to October 2020 (Wave 8 - 13)
See Appendix A for Sample Size
Significant differences by Local Authority

- 2.107 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 and CSP area, with women, respondents aged 16 to 34 and 75 and over, respondents from White Other and Asian ethnic groups, respondents from the most deprived IMD quintile less likely to feel safe when alone in their home at night, and respondents from South Nottinghamshire more likely to feel safe when alone in their home at night. For the 18-month period to October 2020, there were significant differences in feeling safe alone in their home at night, by local authority, with respondents from Rushcliffe more likely to feel safe when alone in their home at night.
- 2.108 When those answering 'don't know' are excluded, there were significant differences in feeling safe using online social media by age, with respondents aged 75 and over less likely to feel safe using online social media. For the 18-month period to October 2020, there were significant differences by local authority when those answering 'don't know' are excluded, with respondents from Ashfield and Bassetlaw less likely to feel safe using online social media.
- 2.109 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 and CSP area, with women, respondents aged 75 and over, respondents from the most deprived IMD quintile less likely to feel safe when banking and making purchases online, and respondent from South Nottinghamshire more likely to feel safe when banking and making purchases online.

COMMUNITY COHESION

2.110 Around three-fifths (61%) of respondents agreed that people from different backgrounds get on well in their local area, with 15% strongly agreeing and 47% agreeing. Three-fifths (60%) agree that there is a sense of community in their local area with 16% strongly agreeing and 44% agreeing.

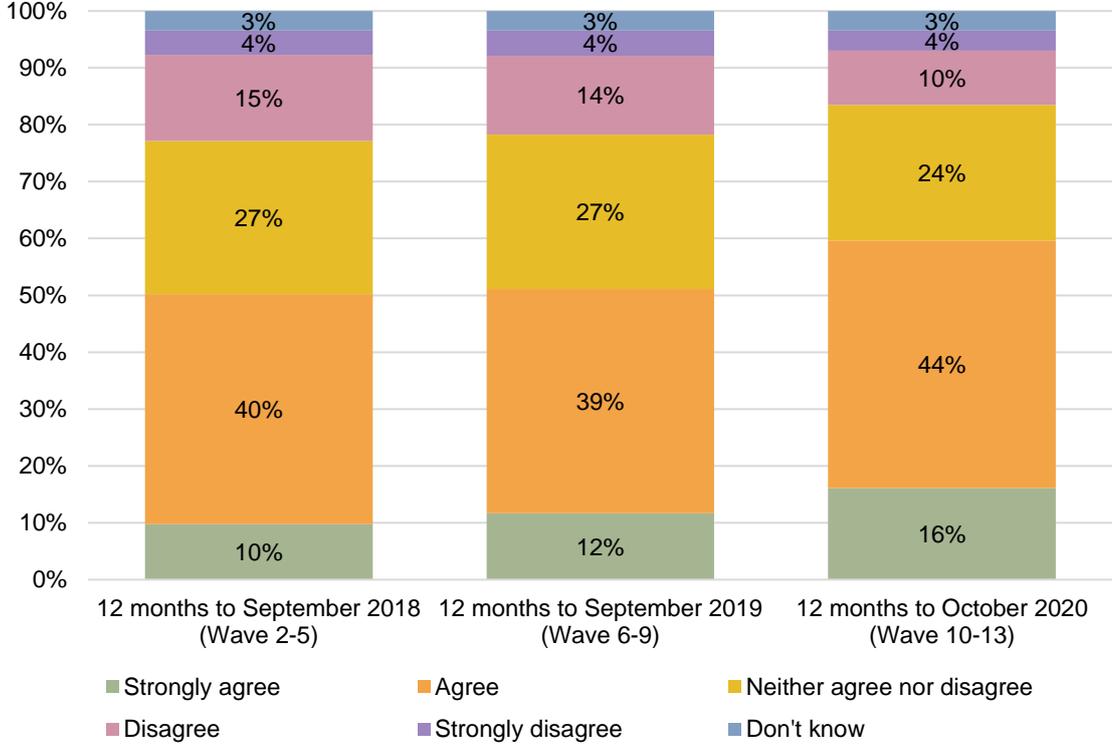
Please say how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the area where you live. Would you say that in your local area:



Base size: 12 months to October 2020 (Wave 10 – 13) = 4,109 – 4,120

2.111 In the 12 months to October 2020, 60% of respondents strongly agreed or agreed that there is a sense of community in their local area. This is significantly higher than in the 12 months to September 2019, when 51% strongly agreed or agreed with the statement, and significantly higher than in the 12 months to September 2018, when 50% strongly agreed or agreed with the statement.

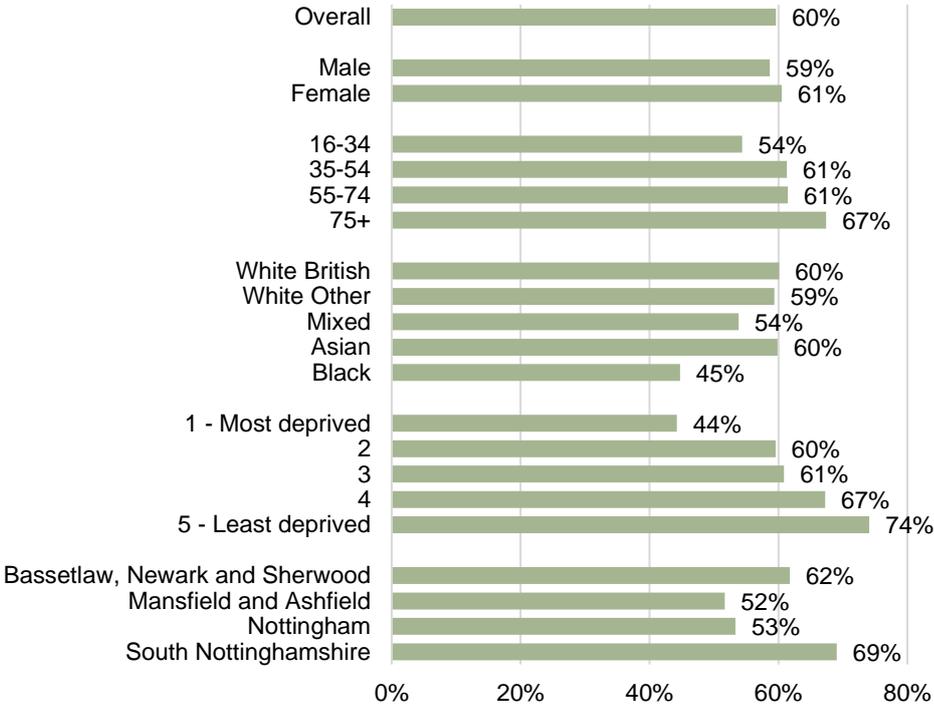
Please say how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statement: There is a sense of community



Base size: 12 months to September 2018 (Wave 2 - 5) = 3,051, 12 months to September 2019 (Wave 6 - 9) = 4,078, 12 months to October 2020 (Wave 10 - 13) = 4,120
Significant difference in agreement between 12 months to October 2020 and September 2019
Significant difference in agreement between 12 months to October 2020 and September 2018

2.112 There were significant differences in agreement that there is a sense of community in the area where they live by age, ethnicity, IMD and CSP area. Respondents age 75 and over, respondents from the least deprived IMD quintile, respondents from Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood and South Nottinghamshire CSP area were more likely to strongly agree or agree that there is a sense of community. Respondents from mixed and Black ethnic groups were less likely to strongly agree or agree that there is a sense of community.

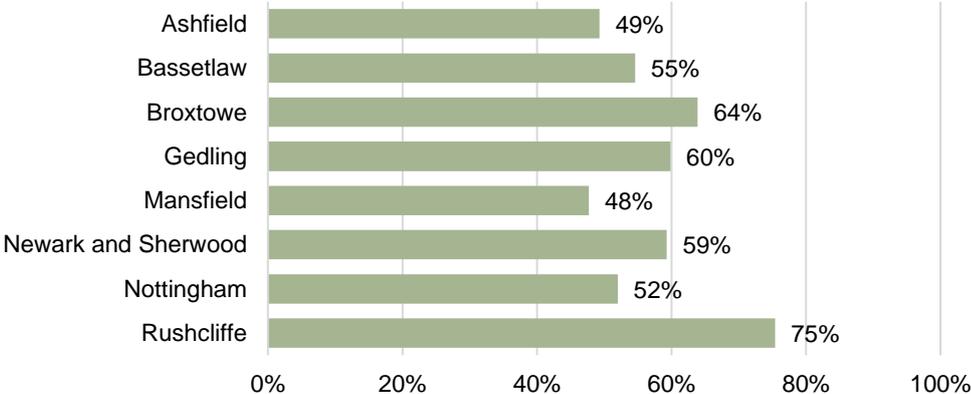
There is a sense of community - Strongly Agree & agree



Significant differences by age, ethnicity, IMD and CSP area

2.113 There were significant differences in agreement that there is a sense of community in the area where respondents live by local authority. Respondents from Ashfield, Mansfield and Nottingham were less likely to strongly agree or agree that there is a sense of community.

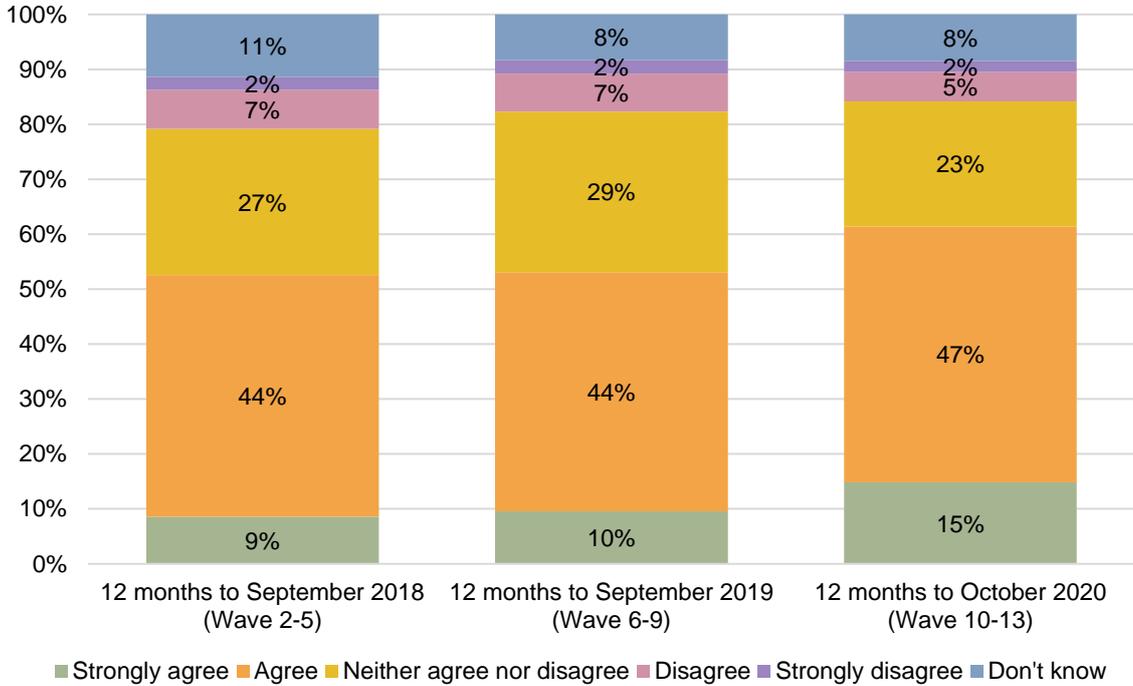
There is a sense of community - Strongly Agree & agree



18 months to October 2020 (Wave 8 - 13)
 See Appendix A for Sample Size
 Significant differences by Local Authority

2.114 In the 12 months to October 2020, 61% of respondents strongly agreed or agreed that that people from different backgrounds get on well in their local area. This is significantly higher than in the 12 months to September 2019, when 53% strongly agreed or agreed with the statement, and significantly higher than in the 12 months to September 2018, when 53% strongly agreed or agreed with the statement.

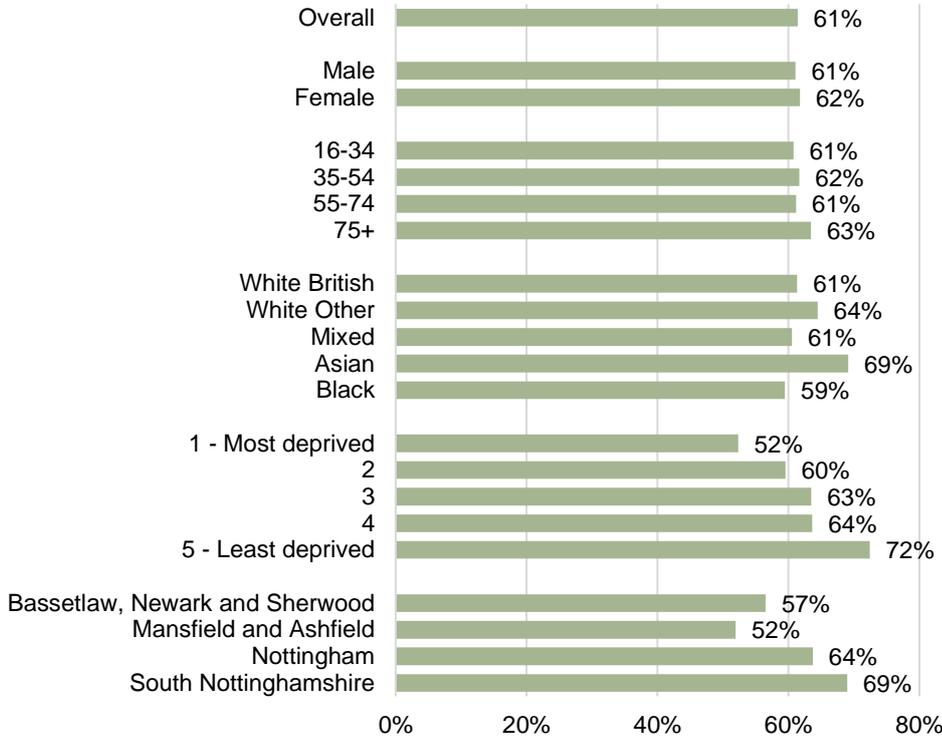
Please say how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statement: People from different ethnic backgrounds get on well



Base size: 12 months to September 2018 (Wave 2 - 5) = 3,028, 12 months to September 2019 (Wave 6 - 9) = 4,042, 12 months to October 2020 (Wave 10 – 13) = 4,109
Significant difference in agreement between 12 months to October 2020 and September 2019
Significant difference in agreement between 12 months to October 2020 and September 2018

2.115 There were significant differences in the levels of agreement that people from different backgrounds get on well in the area where they live by IMD and CSP area. Respondents from the most deprived IMD quintile and respondents from the Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood and Mansfield and Ashfield CSP areas were less likely to strongly agree or agree that people from different backgrounds get on well.

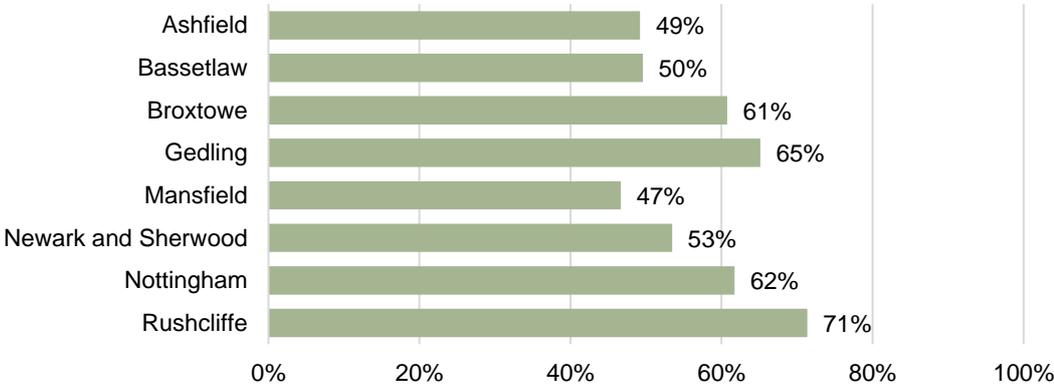
People from different backgrounds get on well - Strongly Agree & agree



Significant differences by IMD and CSP area

2.116 There were significant differences in the levels of agreement that people from different backgrounds get on well in the area where they live by local authority. Respondents from Ashfield, Bassetlaw and Mansfield were less likely to strongly agree or agree that people from different backgrounds get on well.

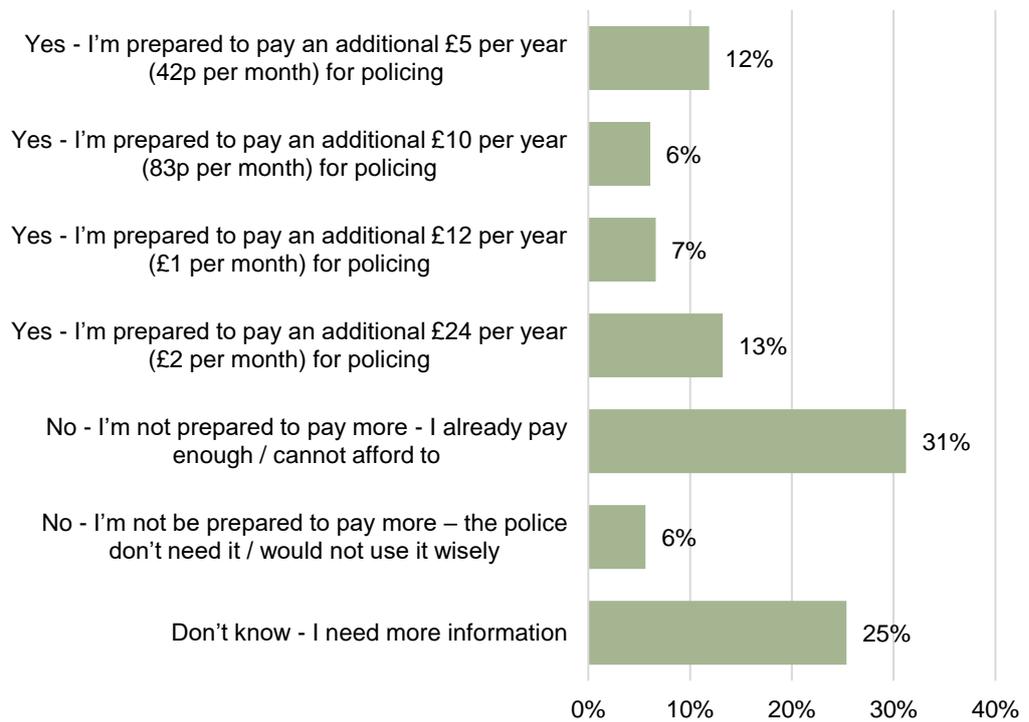
People from different backgrounds get on well - Strongly Agree & agree



18 months to October 2020 (Wave 8 - 13)
 See Appendix A for Sample Size
 Significant differences by Local Authority

2.117 Thirty-eight percent (38%) of respondents would be prepared to pay more towards policing as part of their Council Tax, with 12% prepared to pay an additional £5 per year, 6% prepared to pay an additional £10 per year, 7% prepared to pay an additional £12 per year and 13% prepared to pay an additional £24 per year. 37% would not be prepared to pay more, with 31% not prepared to pay more because they think they already pay enough or cannot afford to and 6% not prepared to pay more because they think that police don't need it or would not use it wisely.

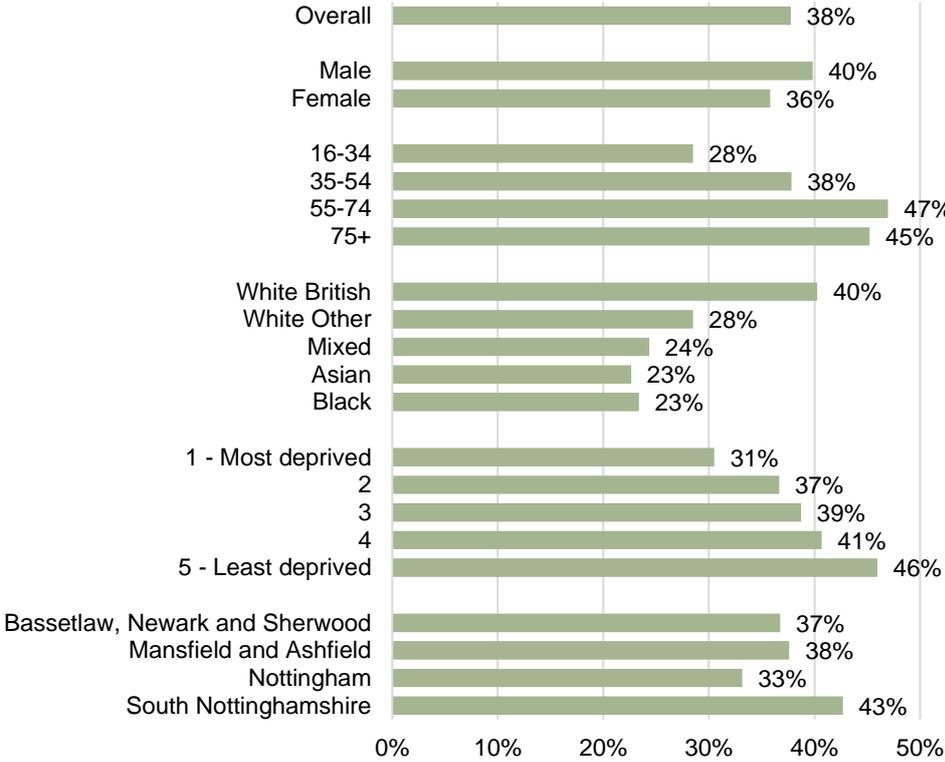
**Households in Nottinghamshire pay, on average, £229 a year towards policing as part of their Council Tax (Band D properties).
To what extent would you be prepared to pay more?**



Base size: 12 months to October 2020 (Wave 10 – 13) = 4,088

2.118 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 and CSP area. Men, those aged 55 and over, respondents who are White British, respondents from the least deprived IMD quintile, and respondents from South Nottinghamshire CSP were more likely to be prepared to pay more towards policing as part of their Council Tax.

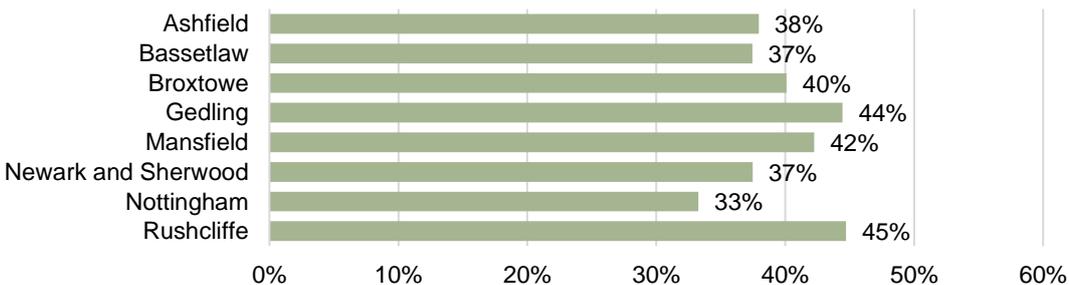
Households in Nottinghamshire pay, on average, £229 a year towards policing as part of their Council Tax (Band D properties). To what extent would you be prepared to pay more? - Prepare to pay more



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

2.119 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 local authority. Respondents from Gedling and Rushcliffe were more likely to be prepared to pay more towards policing as part of their Council Tax.

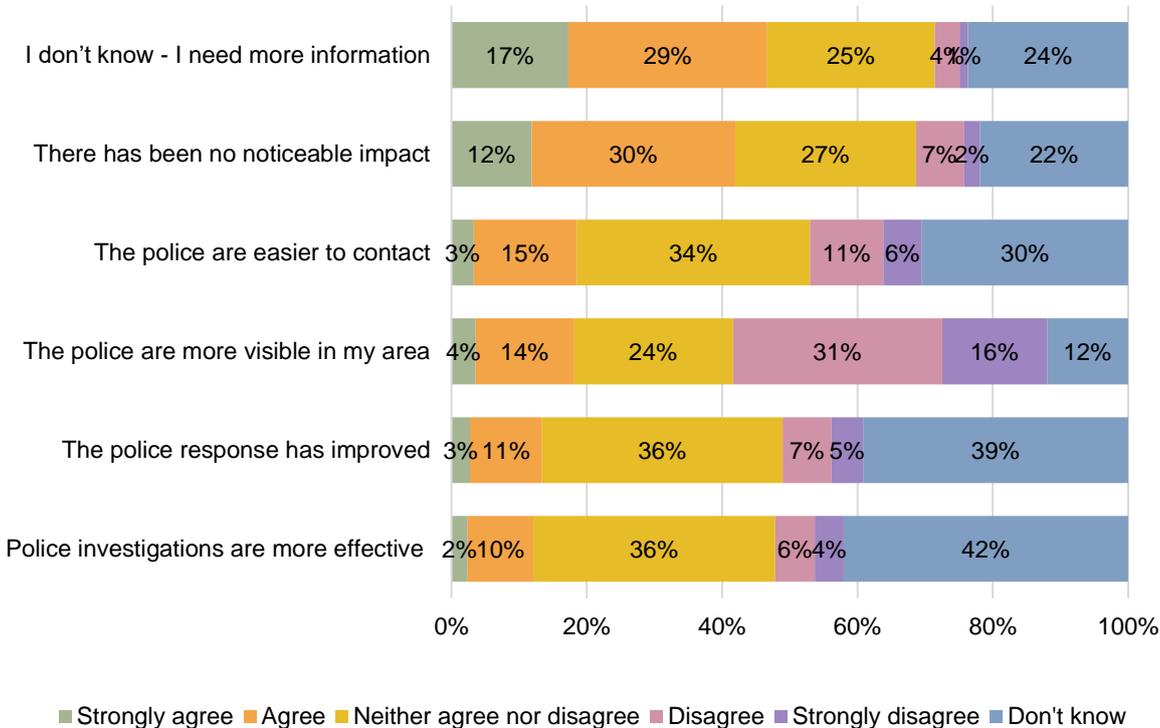
Households in Nottinghamshire pay, on average, £229 a year towards policing as part of their Council Tax (Band D properties). To what extent would you be prepared to pay more? - Prepare to pay more



18 months to October 2020 (Wave 8 - 13)
 See Appendix A for Sample Size
 Significant differences by Local Authority

2.120 Respondents were asked how much they agreed with a number of statements about the impact of Nottinghamshire Police having recruited over 200 additional police officers since 2019 following a period of significant cuts in government funding. 47% of respondents strongly agreed or agreed that they don't know what impact the extra investment is having and need more information. 42% of respondents strongly agreed or agreed that 'there has been no noticeable impact'. 19% of respondents strongly agreed or agreed that 'the police are easier to contact'. 18% of respondents strongly agreed or agreed that 'the police are more visible in my area'. 18% of respondents strongly agreed or agreed that 'the police response has improved'. 12% of respondents strongly agreed or agreed that 'police investigations are more effective'.

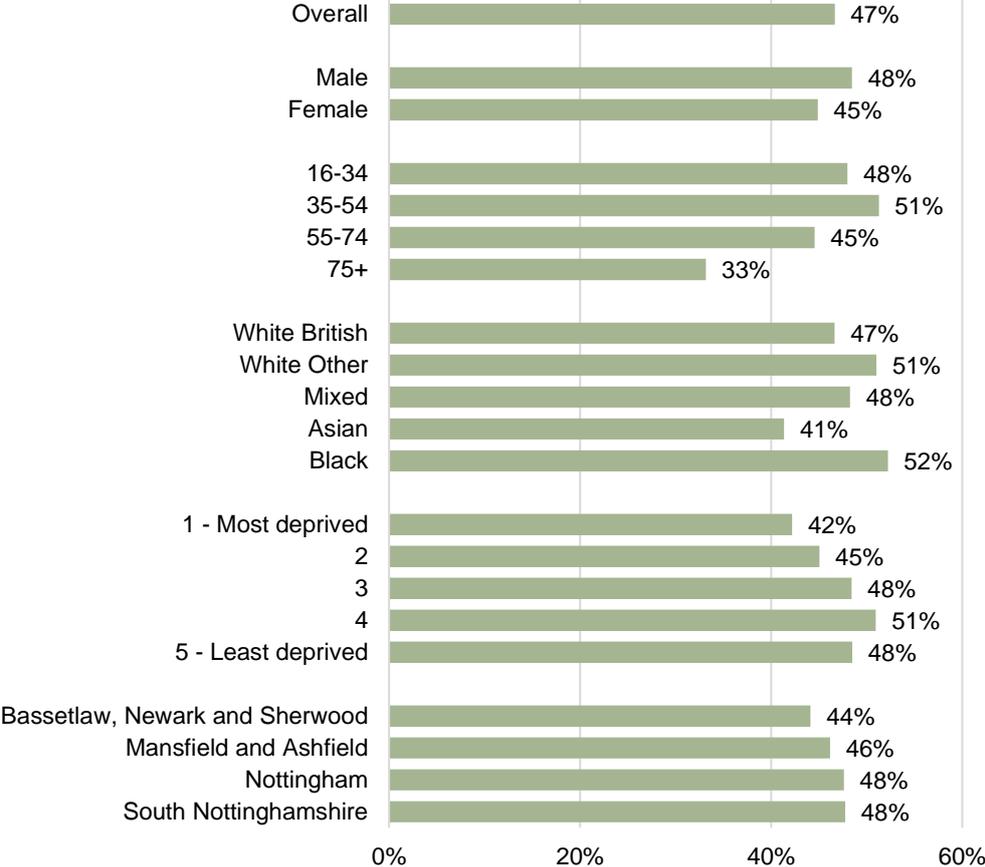
Nottinghamshire Police has recruited over 200 additional police officers since 2019 following a period of significant cuts in government funding. What impact, if any, do you feel that this extra investment is having on policing in your area?



Base size: 12 months to October 2020 (Wave 10 – 13) = 3,190 – 3,911

2.121 There were significant differences in the proportion of respondents agreed that they don't know and need more information when asked what impact extra investment is having on policing in the area by gender, age and IMD. Men, those aged 35 to 34 and respondents from the fourth most deprived IMD quintile were more likely to agree that they don't know and need more information.

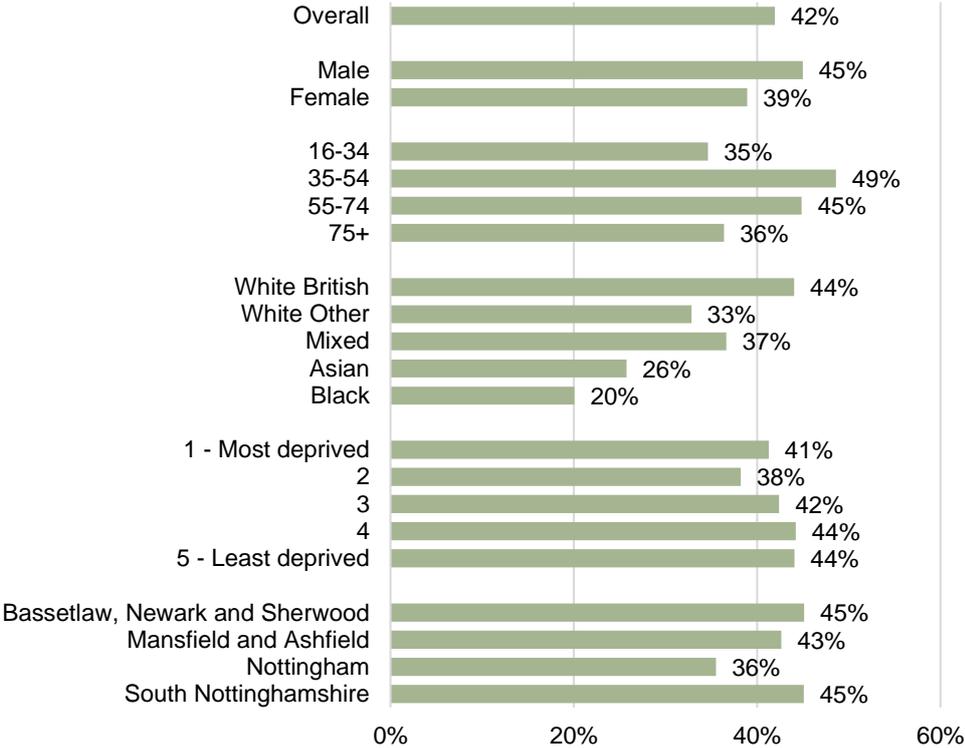
What impact, if any, do you feel that this extra investment is having on policing in your area? - I don't know - I need more information - Strongly agree & agree



Significant differences by gender, age and IMD

2.122 There were significant differences in the proportion of respondents that agreed that there has been no noticeable impact when asked what impact extra investment is having on policing in the area by gender, age, ethnicity and CSP area. Men, those aged 35 to 54 and respondents who are White British were more likely to agree that that there has been no noticeable impact. Respondents from Nottingham CSP area were less likely to agree that that there has been no noticeable impact.

What impact, if any, do you feel that this extra investment is having on policing in your area? - I don't know - There has been no noticeable impact- Strongly agree & agree



Significant differences by gender, age, ethnicity and CSP area

2.123 The sections above detail differences in key groups for the two statements with the highest level of agreement. There are also some differences by sub-group for other statements. There were significant differences in agreement that ‘the police are more visible in my area’ by age, ethnicity, IMD and CSP area, with respondents aged 16 to 34, those from Asian ethnic groups, respondents from the most deprived IMD quintile and respondents from Nottingham more likely to agree. There were significant differences in agreement that the police are easier to contact by gender, age, ethnicity, IMD and CSP area, with women, respondents aged 16 to 34, those from Asian ethnic groups, respondents from the most deprived IMD quintile and respondents from Nottingham more likely to agree. There were significant differences in agreement that the police response has improved by gender, age, ethnicity, IMD and CSP area, with women, respondents aged 16 to 34, those from Asian and Black ethnic groups, respondents from the most deprived IMD quintile and respondents from Nottingham more likely to agree. There were significant differences in agreement that police investigations are more effective, by age, ethnicity, IMD and CSP area, with respondents aged 16 to 34, those from Asian ethnic groups, respondents from the most deprived IMD quintile and respondents from Nottingham more likely to agree.

EXPERIENCE OF CRIME AND PERCEPTIONS OF POLICE IN LOCAL AREA

2.124 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 at investigating crime and catching criminals' and 'are effective in protecting vulnerable people who are at greatest risk of harm'.

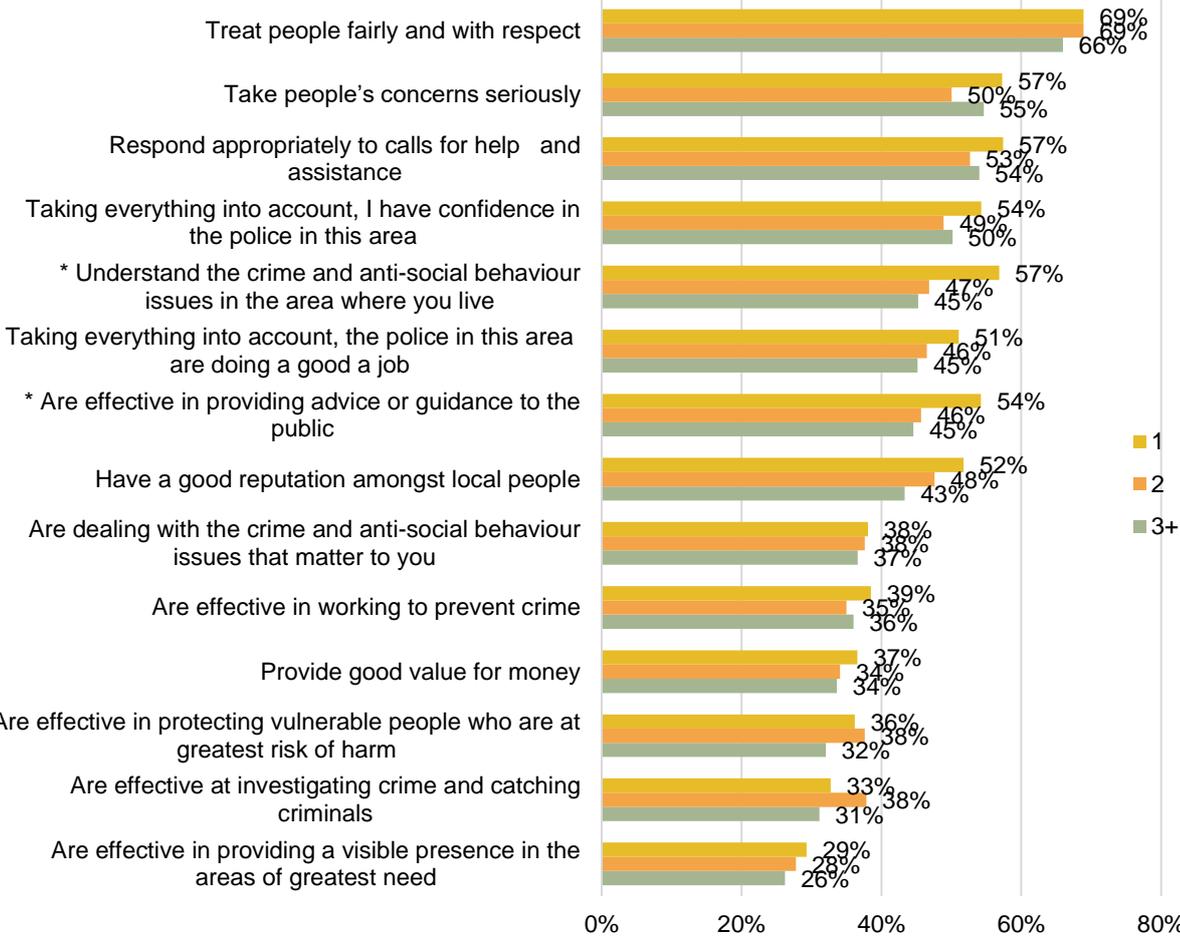
Strongly agree or agree with statements about police in local area by been a victim of crime in the last 12 months? (excluding 'don't know')

| | Victim of crime in last 12 months | Not a victim of crime | Difference |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| * Are effective at investigating crime and catching criminals | 34% | 47% | 12% |
| * Are effective in protecting vulnerable people who are at greatest risk of harm | 35% | 47% | 12% |
| * Are effective in working to prevent crime | 38% | 49% | 11% |
| * Taking everything into account, I have confidence in the police in this area | 52% | 63% | 11% |
| * Have a good reputation amongst local people | 49% | 58% | 10% |
| * Take people's concerns seriously | 55% | 64% | 9% |
| * Provide good value for money | 36% | 45% | 9% |
| * Are dealing with the crime and anti-social behaviour issues that matter to you | 38% | 47% | 8% |
| * Are effective in providing a visible presence in the areas of greatest need | 28% | 36% | 8% |
| * Understand the crime and anti-social behaviour issues in the area where you live | 52% | 59% | 7% |
| * Are effective in providing advice or guidance to the public | 49% | 56% | 7% |
| * Taking everything into account, the police in this area are doing a good a job | 48% | 56% | 7% |
| * Treat people fairly and with respect | 68% | 75% | 7% |
| * Respond appropriately to calls for help and assistance | 55% | 62% | 7% |

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

2.125 There were also some 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 9 statements and significantly less likely to agree with 2 of the statements ('understand crime and anti-social behaviour issues in the area where you live' and 'are effective in providing advice or guidance to the public').

Strongly agree or agree with statements about the police in your local area by number of crimes experienced (excluding don't know)



Base size: 1 crime = 288 - 344, 2 crimes = 166 - 195, 3+ crimes = 369 - 423

* = Significant difference

2.126 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 outside in their local area after dark, alone in their home at night, outside in the local area in the day and using online social media. Victims of crime not including online fraud and computer viruses were less likely to feel safe outside in their local area after dark, alone in their home at night and outside in the local area in the day than victims of all types of crime. Being a victim of any crime made respondents slightly less like to feel safe banking and making purchases online, and respondents who had been a victim of crime other than online fraud or computer viruses in the last 12 months were also slightly less likely to feel safe banking and making purchases online than respondents who had not been a victim of crime, but neither of these differences are statistically significant. 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. 58% of those who had been a victim of online fraud or computer viruses felt very or fairly safe using online social media, compared to 73% for those who had not been a victim of crime, and 65% of those who had been a victim of online fraud or computer viruses felt very or fairly safe banking and making purchases online, compared to 74% 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 |
| Outside in your local area after dark * ** | 51% | 57% | 65% | 14% |
| Alone in your home at night * ** | 74% | 79% | 86% | 12% |
| Outside in your local area during the day * ** | 81% | 86% | 91% | 9% |
| Using online social media * | 70% | 69% | 73% | 4% |
| Banking and making purchases online | 72% | 73% | 74% | 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 most recent year of data from the survey of residents in Nottinghamshire. The survey has been conducted quarterly since August 2017 and provides a robust tracking mechanism for Nottinghamshire OPCC to monitor the incidence and experiences of crime in the county, together with changes in public perceptions on a range of aspects.
- 3.2 Combining data from the latest four waves of the survey (giving a sample in excess of 4,000 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. Combining data from the latest six waves (giving a sample in excess of 6,000 respondents) has allowed reliable analysis to be conducted on the data local authority.
- 3.2 Overall, twenty-eight percent of respondents indicated that they had been a victim of crime in the last twelve months. This is higher than that recorded at the national level – the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) estimates 19.29% experience any crime types asked about in the previous 12 months⁶. This quarterly survey for NOPCC shows a good level of ‘stability’ in terms of the data on the incidence of crime. Results for the last three annual periods reported in this report show that the proportion of respondents who had been a victim of crime remained stable at 28% in the last two years, rising from 26% in the year to September 2018.
- 3.3 There were large differences in the proportion of respondents who had been a victim of crime by population sub-group. Respondents aged 35-74 were more likely to have been a victim of crime in the last twelve months, while respondents aged 75+ and those from Asian ethnic groups were less likely to have been a victim of crime. When online fraud and computer viruses and malware are not included in the analysis, there are clear gradients in the proportion of respondents who have been a victim of crime by age and deprivation quintile. Younger respondents and respondents from the most deprived quintile of neighbourhoods are more likely to have been a victim of crime (excluding online fraud and computer viruses and malware).
- 3.4 Online fraud was again the most common crime experienced, followed by intimidation / harassment and criminal damage. The results highlight some interesting findings for these particular types of crime:
- **Online fraud** was the most commonly experienced crime and resulted in financial loss in three out of ten cases. However, as is the case nationally⁷, online fraud is commonly not reported to the police, though other agencies are fairly commonly made aware of incidents. The group most likely to experience being a victim of online fraud were those from the most affluent (quintile of) neighbourhoods in the county, while respondents aged 16 to 34 were the least likely to be a victim of online fraud. Although not a significant difference,

⁶ Office for National Statistics, Statistical bulletin - Crime in England and Wales: year ending March 2020. 17 July 2020

⁷ SEW highlights a ‘large difference in the volume of computer misuse offences between the two sources’. In the year ending March 2020 there were around 900,000 CSEW-estimated computer misuse offence, and 26,215 offences referred to the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau (NFIB) by Action Fraud.

respondents from South Nottinghamshire were more likely to have been a victim of online fraud (possibly reflecting the lower level of deprivation generally in this CSP area).

- Those most likely to experience **intimidation, harassment or abuse** are aged 16 to 54, from White Other, mixed and Asian ethnic groups, live in the most deprived (quintile of) neighbourhoods and live in Mansfield and Ashfield and Nottingham CSP areas. Almost a quarter (23%) of intimidation, harassment or abuse incidents were felt to be a hate crime.
- **Criminal damage** was most likely to be experienced by men, those aged 35 to 54, by residents from the most deprived (quintile of) neighbourhoods and by those living in the Mansfield and Ashfield and Nottingham CSP areas.

3.3 The survey of residents produced useful some data on crimes which were felt to be domestic abuse related. For example, one-in-seven respondents who experienced intimidation, harassment or abuse felt that it was domestic abuse related. Similarly, nearly two-fifths of respondents 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. By combining the data from crimes felt to be domestic abuse related for all crime types, further analysis should be conducted to help understand the occurrence of domestic abuse across crime types and the profile of those experiencing domestic abuse related 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 23% were notified to the police⁸. This is a fall from 27% highlighted in the October 2019 report. For some types of crime, for example, robbery, burglary and physical violence, the police were more commonly notified. For others, for example, online fraud or computer viruses, the police were largely not 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 | 71% | 29% |
| Burglary – from home, shed, garage or other domestic building | 71% | 29% |
| Physical violence or assault by anyone in either a public or private place | 69% | 31% |
| Car crime – theft of or from a vehicle | 64% | 36% |
| Criminal damage, vandalism or graffiti | 50% | 50% |
| Intimidation or harassment or abuse by anyone, either face-to-face or online | 44% | 56% |
| Any other form of property theft ⁹ | 36% | 64% |
| Online fraud – e.g. e-mail scams, fraudulent transactions - including attempts | 11% | 89% |
| Computer viruses or malware | 3% | 97% |
| Overall | 23% | 77% |

⁸ The estimate here is based on the 'last time' the respondent was a victim and notified the police.

⁹ Small sample size for this category of crime

- 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 over 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. This perception is likely to have a negative impact on a range of other perceptions of local policing.
- 3.6 The findings show an improvement in the perceptions of the police for many of the aspects covered in the survey for the latest year. In the 12 months to September 2019, a significantly higher proportion of respondents (than in the previous year) agreed with the statements “taking everything into account, I have confidence in the police in this area”, “understand the crime and anti-social behaviour issues in the area where you live”, “have a good reputation amongst local people” and “are dealing with the crime and anti-social behaviour issues that matter to you”.
- 3.7 There were significant differences in agreement with some of the perception statements by demographic and other sub-groups. For example, there are differences by gender, age and CSP area in the perception that ‘police in the local area take people’s concerns seriously’ – men, those aged 35-74 and respondents from the Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood CSP area were less likely to agree with the statement.
- 3.8 There were also increases in the proportion of respondents who agreed with each of the statements about aspects of policing in resident’s local area between 2019 and 2020. This included, for example, an increase – of five percentage points – for the statement ‘taking everything into account, the police in this area are doing a good a job’. This increased from 48% in the 12 months to September 2019 to 53% in the 12 months to October 2020.
- 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 ‘taking everything into account, the police in this area are doing a good a job’ was 69% for Asian respondents, 63% for White Other, 57% for Black, 54% of Mixed and 52% for White British respondents.
- 3.10 As reported previously, the data from the survey highlights a need to improve public awareness of local policing. Only a quarter of residents surveyed felt informed about policing in their local area, with some sub-groups of residents having a high proportion feeling they are not well informed about local policing. This included those age 35-54, respondents from Asian ethnic groups, those from the most deprived quintile of neighbourhoods and respondents from the Nottingham CSP area.
- 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, respondents from White British and

Black ethnic groups, respondents and those from the more affluent (quintile of) neighbourhoods in the county. These results point to the need for increased communications of aspects of local policing.

- 3.12 The results for the most recent year (the 12 months to October 2020) show some positive improvements in perceptions of community cohesion. This may be an influence of the COVID-19 pandemic. In the most recent 12 months, 60% of respondents strongly agreed or agreed that there is a sense of community in their local area, an increase from 51% in the 12 months to September 2019 and 50% in the 12 months to September 2018. Similarly, there was a significant increase in the proportion of respondents who thought that people from different backgrounds get on well in their local area. For both of these aspects, there are clear gradients across the deprivation quintiles. Those living in the least deprived quintile of neighbourhoods in the county were most likely to agree with both statements about community cohesion.
- 3.13 As reported in October 2019, the results 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 38% respondents. A quarter of 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. This is also reinforced by responses to a number of statements about the impact of Nottinghamshire Police having recruited over 200 additional police officers since 2019 following a period of significant cuts in government funding. A large proportion of respondents did not to know what the impact had been.
- 3.14 Questions about restrictions imposed to control the spread of coronavirus were added to the questionnaire in August 2020. The aspect that respondents were most positive about was that ‘the police should have an important role in encouraging people to use face masks in enclosed public spaces (like shops)’. The results again suggest a high proportion of respondents did not have sufficient information to respond to some of the aspects related to the police response to COVID-19.
- 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 at investigating crime and catching criminals’ and being ‘effective in protecting vulnerable people who are at greatest risk of harm’.

APPENDIX A – SAMPLE SIZE

12 MONTHS TO OCTOBER 2020 (WAVE 10 - 13)

| Gender | Sample Size |
|--------|-------------|
| Male | 2,117 |
| Female | 2,193 |

| Age | Sample Size |
|-------|-------------|
| 16-34 | 1,379 |
| 35-54 | 1,374 |
| 55-74 | 1,104 |
| 75+ | 413 |

| Ethnicity | Sample Size |
|---------------|-------------|
| White British | 3,512 |
| White Other | 219 |
| Mixed | 87 |
| Asian | 185 |
| Black | 109 |

| IMD 2015 | Sample Size |
|--------------------|-------------|
| 1 - Most deprived | 1,189 |
| 2 | 801 |
| 3 | 832 |
| 4 | 698 |
| 5 - Least deprived | 791 |

| CSP Area | Sample Size |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood | 899 |
| Mansfield and Ashfield | 877 |
| Nottingham | 1,216 |
| South Nottinghamshire | 1,320 |

18 MONTHS TO OCTOBER 2020 (WAVE 8 – 13)

| Local Authority | Sample Size |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Ashfield | 703 |
| Bassetlaw | 663 |
| Broxtowe | 653 |
| Gedling | 668 |
| Mansfield | 610 |
| Newark and Sherwood | 683 |
| Nottingham | 1821 |
| Rushcliffe | 656 |

APPENDIX B – DEMOGRAPHICS

Gender by wave

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 10-13 |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Male | 49% | 49% | 49% | 49% | 49% | 49% | 49% | 49% | 49% | 49% | 49% | 49% | 49% | 49% |
| Female | 51% | 51% | 51% | 51% | 51% | 51% | 51% | 51% | 51% | 51% | 51% | 51% | 51% | 51% |
| Prefer to self-describe | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |

Age by wave

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 10-13 |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| 16 to 24 | 13% | 12% | 13% | 12% | 13% | 16% | 15% | 17% | 13% | 15% | 15% | 12% | 13% | 14% |
| 25 to 34 | 19% | 21% | 20% | 20% | 19% | 17% | 17% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 17% | 20% | 19% | 18% |
| 35 to 44 | 15% | 15% | 14% | 13% | 15% | 15% | 16% | 15% | 13% | 15% | 13% | 14% | 16% | 15% |
| 45 to 54 | 17% | 17% | 18% | 19% | 17% | 17% | 17% | 17% | 19% | 18% | 19% | 18% | 16% | 18% |
| 55 to 64 | 13% | 13% | 13% | 14% | 12% | 13% | 13% | 13% | 12% | 13% | 12% | 13% | 14% | 13% |
| 65 to 74 | 12% | 13% | 12% | 12% | 14% | 13% | 13% | 13% | 13% | 12% | 14% | 12% | 12% | 13% |
| 75 and over | 10% | 9% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 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 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 10-13 |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Yes | 19% | 18% | 16% | 18% | 18% | 19% | 19% | 19% | 19% | 20% | 16% | 16% | 16% | 17% |
| No | 81% | 82% | 84% | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 80% | 84% | 84% | 84% | 83% |

Current employment status by wave

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 10-13 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| In paid employment (full or part-time) | 47% | 44% | 50% | 52% | 49% | 48% | 51% | 48% | 49% | 47% | 50% | 48% | 52% | 49% |
| Self-employed (full or part-time) | 6% | 7% | 8% | 9% | 8% | 8% | 6% | 5% | 7% | 6% | 7% | 7% | 6% | 7% |
| On a Government scheme for employment training | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Unemployed and available for work | 3% | 2% | 3% | 2% | 2% | 1% | 2% | 4% | 3% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 3% | 2% |
| Retired from paid work | 24% | 25% | 23% | 21% | 24% | 24% | 22% | 23% | 23% | 23% | 24% | 23% | 23% | 23% |
| In full-time education | 7% | 8% | 6% | 5% | 7% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 8% | 9% | 9% | 9% | 7% | 8% |
| Not in paid work because of long-term illness or disability | 4% | 5% | 4% | 5% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 5% | 6% | 2% | 3% | 3% | 4% |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Looking after home and / or family | 7% | 7% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 5% | 3% | 4% | 3% | 5% | 4% | 6% | 5% | 5% |
| Other | 2% | 3% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 2% | 2% | 3% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 2% |

| Sexuality by wave | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 10-13 |
| Heterosexual/straight | 92% | 92% | 92% | 93% | 91% | 91% | 89% | 89% | 92% | 90% | 92% | 92% | 92% | 91% |
| Gay or Lesbian | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 1% | 2% |
| Bisexual | 1% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 1% | 2% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 2% | 2% |
| Other | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 0% |
| Prefer not to say | 4% | 4% | 5% | 4% | 5% | 5% | 7% | 8% | 5% | 6% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 5% |

| Ethnic origin by wave | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 10-13 |
| White: British | 82% | 84% | 86% | 87% | 86% | 87% | 87% | 85% | 87% | 83% | 84% | 87% | 85% | 87% |
| White: Other | 4% | 5% | 5% | 4% | 5% | 5% | 6% | 5% | 3% | 5% | 6% | 4% | 6% | 3% |
| Mixed | 2% | 3% | 3% | 1% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 2% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 2% | 3% | 3% |
| Asian or Asian British | 6% | 5% | 3% | 5% | 4% | 4% | 3% | 4% | 6% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 6% |
| Black or Black British | 5% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 3% | 2% | 3% | 2% | 2% | 3% | 2% |
| Other | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% |