

2018



Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Commissioner – Police and Crime Survey 2017-18 Final Report



Acknowledgements

Our thanks are given to:

- Daniel Howitt from Nottinghamshire Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner
- Members of the public who gave their valuable time to the research

Information by Design Authors:

Kate Marshall

Gillian Roberts

Steve Wisher

Final Report – October 2018

Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 5

1 BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY 7

 Background 7

 Aims..... 7

 Methodology 7

 Analysis and Reporting..... 9

2 RESEARCH RESULTS..... 10

 Demographics 10

 Experience of Crime Over the Last 12 months 11

 Criminal damage, vandalism or graffiti..... 15

 Intimidation, harassment or abuse 17

 Physical violence or assault 19

 Sexual violence or abuse 20

 Robbery..... 20

 Online fraud..... 22

 Computer viruses or malware 23

 Burglary 25

 Car crime..... 26

 Any other form of property theft 27

 Perception of police in local area 28

 Policing Priorities 34

 Feeling informed on local matters and policing 42

 Feelings of safety and sense of belonging 48

 Community Cohesion 51

 Police funding 52

 Extra analysis 59

 Funding cuts and perceptions of police in the local area 59

 Experience of crime and perceptions of police in the local area..... 60

 Feeling safe by experience of crime 62

3 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 63

Appendix A – Sample Size 68

Appendix B – Demographics 69

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 four waves between August 2017 and June 2018. 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.

Key findings from the survey include:

- 24% 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.
- For those who had been victim of a crime, the mean number of crimes experienced was 3.61. The mean number of reported crimes was 0.98 and the mean number of unreported crimes was 2.60.
- For those who had been victim of a crime, 59% had experienced one type of crime, 22% had experienced two types, 11% had experienced three types and 8% 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, ethnicity, IMD and Community Safety Partnership area, with respondents aged 75 and over, those who are White British, those from the least deprived IMD quintile and those from South Nottinghamshire less likely to have been a victim of crime.
- 63% of respondents agreed that police in their local area 'treat people fairly and with respect' and 51% agreed that police 'take people's concerns seriously'
- 44% of respondents agreed that police in their local area 'are effective in providing advice or guidance to the public', and 39% agreed that 'taking everything into account, the police in this area are doing a good a job'. The lowest level of agreement was with the statement police 'are effective in providing a visible presence in the areas of greatest need' with 26% agreeing and 37% disagreeing.
- 28% of respondents ranked protecting vulnerable people first as the area, after responding to emergencies, that they would most like to see the police focus their resources on over the coming year. 20% ranked providing reassurance and a visible presence in local communities first and 18% ranked tackling and preventing terrorism, extremism and radicalisation first
- The top three crime or anti-social issues that respondents would like to see police or other agencies tackle in their area were reckless and dangerous driving (47%), drug use and dealing (45%) and burglary (45%).
- Nearly two-fifths (39%) of respondents did not feel that they were currently kept informed on local matters. A quarter (25%) were kept informed about local matters from a local newspaper, 23% from receiving a newsletter through their

door, 19% from local radio, 16% from the internet and 14% from following the police on Facebook.

- 20% of respondents felt well informed about what the police in their local area are doing, 41% felt not very well informed and 32% felt not at all informed.
- The majority of respondents (84%) were interested in knowing what the police were doing in their local area, 11% were not interested and 2% not at all interested.
- Two-thirds of respondents would prefer to make contact by telephone if they wanted to let the local police team know about a non-urgent issue. 35% would prefer to make contact by email, 25% at a police stations and 24% online through the Nottinghamshire Police website
- The majority of respondents (89%) feel safe in their local area during the day and 83% feel safe alone in their home at night. Respondents feel less safe online, with 70% feeling safe banking and making purchases online and 66% feeling safe using online social media. Respondents felt least safe outside in their local area after dark, with 61% feeling safe and 19% feeling unsafe
- 52% of respondents agreed that people from different backgrounds get on well in their local area, and 50% agree that there is a sense of community in their local area.
- 63% of respondents were aware that the level of police funding had been cut in recent years prior to completing the survey and 51% felt that funding cuts had affected police in their area.
- 46% of respondents would be prepared to pay more towards policing as part of their Council Tax. 34% would not be prepared to pay more, with 29% not prepared to pay more because they think they already pay enough or cannot afford to and 5% not prepared to pay more because they think the police don't need it or would not use it wisely.

**Information by Design
September 2018**

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 4 waves by IbyD between August 2017 and June 2018.

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 4 quarterly "waves" between August 2017 and June 2018. 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 |

- 1.6. A sampling scheme was used for the survey to ensure that the sample of residents provided good geographical coverage of each of the four Community Safety Partnership areas. Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) within each of 4 Community Safety Partnership areas were ranked by 2015 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 4 waves, starting from a different point in the rank list. The table below shows the number of LSOAs selected for each wave of fieldwork.

| Community Safety Partnership area | Local Authority | Total Number of LSOAs | Number of LSOAs Covered | | | | Overall |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | | | Wave 1 | Wave 2 | Wave 3 | Wave 4 | |
| Nottingham | Nottingham | 182 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 90 |
| South Nottinghamshire | Broxtowe | 71 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 37 |
| | Gedling | 77 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 35 |
| | Rushcliffe | 68 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 7 | 36 |
| | Total | 216 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 108 |
| Mansfield and Ashfield | Ashfield | 74 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 8 | 38 |
| | Mansfield | 67 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 31 |
| | Total | 141 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 69 |
| Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood | Bassetlaw | 70 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 11 | 37 |
| | Newark and Sherwood | 70 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 31 |
| | Total | 140 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 68 |
| Total | Total | 679 | 83 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 335 |

- 1.7. A target sample of 1,064 completed questionnaires was set for each wave of fieldwork, with 266 completed in each of the 4 Community Safety Partnership areas. In total, the achieved sample was 4,403 residents in each area (1,083 in wave 1, 1,098 in wave 2, 1,101 in wave 3, and 1,121 in wave 4), broken down as follows:

| Community Safety Partnership area | Local Authority | Wave 1 Unweighted Count | Wave 2 Unweighted Count | Wave 3 Unweighted Count | Wave 4 Unweighted Count |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood | Bassetlaw | 106 | 111 | 187 | 173 |
| | Newark and Sherwood | 157 | 167 | 93 | 102 |
| | Total | 263 | 278 | 280 | 275 |
| Mansfield and Ashfield | Ashfield | 140 | 158 | 175 | 127 |
| | Mansfield | 129 | 120 | 91 | 160 |
| | Total | 269 | 278 | 266 | 287 |
| Nottingham | Nottingham | 271 | 266 | 276 | 274 |
| South Nottinghamshire | Broxtowe | 100 | 89 | 72 | 117 |
| | Gedling | 108 | 74 | 91 | 95 |
| | Rushcliffe | 72 | 113 | 116 | 73 |
| | Total | 280 | 276 | 279 | 285 |
| Grand Total | | 1,083 | 1,098 | 1,101 | 1,121 |

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).

- 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 4,403.
- 1.9. As a point of reference, the overall confidence interval for this survey of 4,403 respondents is $\pm 1.5\%$. 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 226 interviews per Community Safety Partnership area, irrespective of the size of the area population. Weighting was therefore used to ensure that the final dataset was representative in terms of size of the area and in terms of age and gender. Weighting was based on the ONS 2015 mid-year population estimates data for age and gender at local authority level.
- 1.7 Analysis of the survey was undertaken in SPSS. Tables of results were produced including frequency tables and cross-tabulations by Community Safety Partnership area, age, gender and ethnic group.

2 RESEARCH RESULTS

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

DEMOGRAPHICS

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

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

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

2.5 Forty-eight percent (48%) of respondents were in paid employment, 23% were retired from paid work, 7% self-employed and 7% in full-time education.

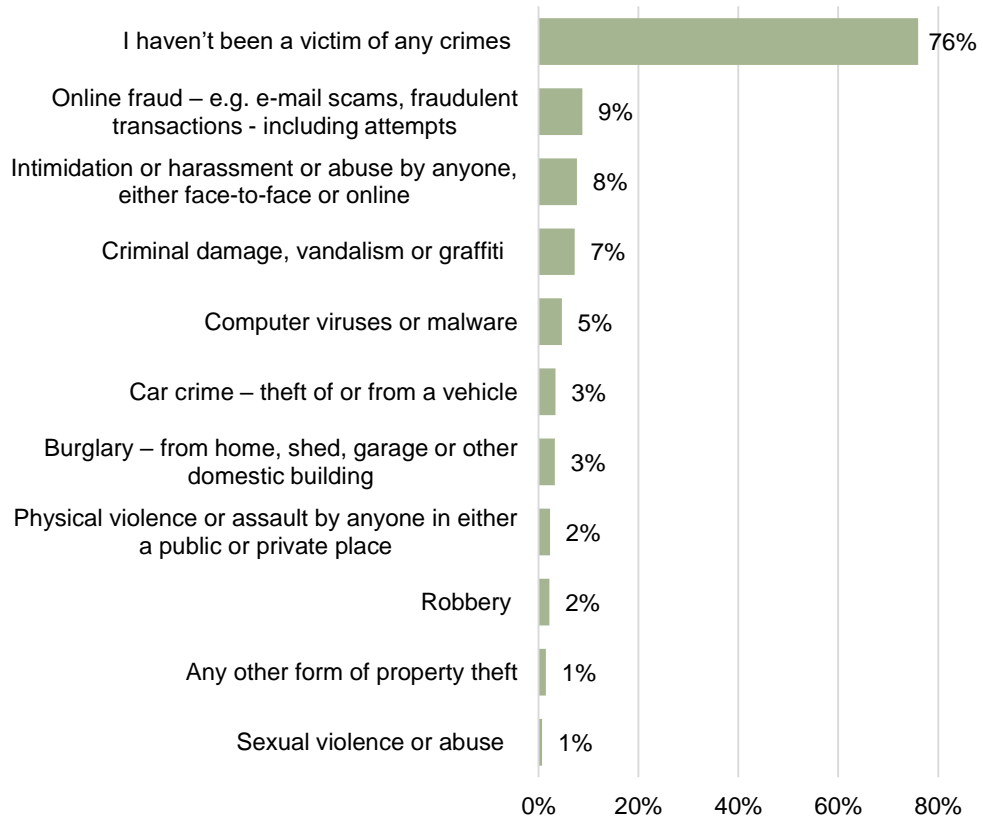
2.6 Ninety-two percent (92%) of respondents were heterosexual, 1% were gay or lesbian, 1% were bisexual and less than 1% were another sexual orientation. 4% preferred not to say.

2.7 Eighty-five percent (85%) of respondents were White British, 5% were from another white ethnic group, 5% were Asian, 3% were Black, 2% were from a mixed ethnic group and less than 1% were from another ethnic group.

EXPERIENCE OF CRIME OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

2.8 Twenty-four percent (24%) 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?



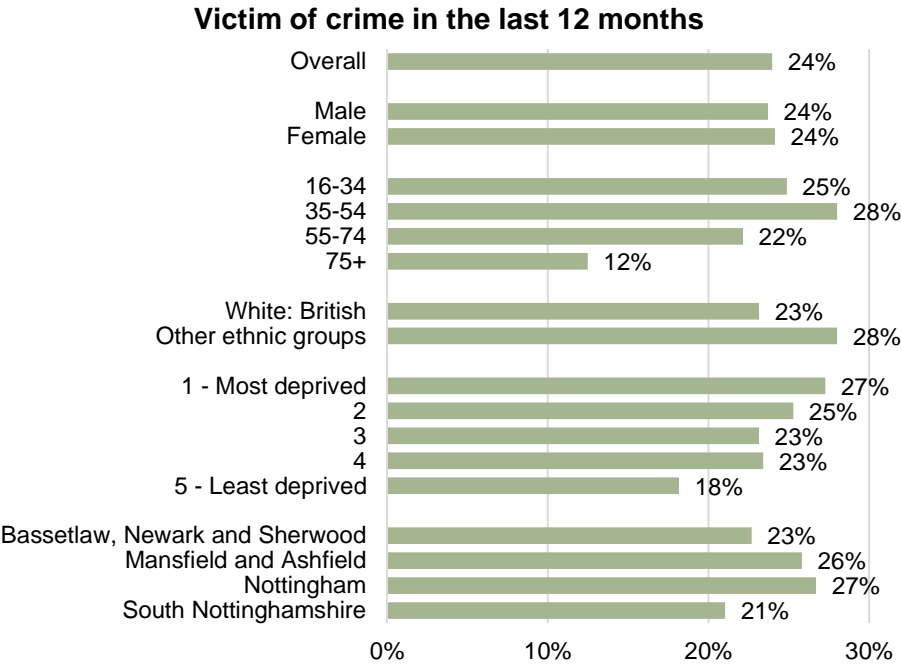
Base size: Wave 1 - 4 = 4,255

2.9 For respondents who had been victim of a crime in the last 12 months, the mean number of crimes experienced was 3.61². The mean number of reported crimes was 0.98 and the mean number of unreported crimes was 2.60.

2.10 For respondents who had been a victim of crime in the last 12 months, 59% had experienced one type of crime, 22% had experienced two types, 11% had experienced three types and 8% 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.

2.11 There were significant differences in the proportion of respondents who had been a victim of crime in the last 12 months by age, ethnicity, IMD and Community Safety Partnership area. Respondents aged 75 and over, those who are White British, those from the least deprived IMD quintile and those from South Nottinghamshire were less likely to have been a victim of crime in the last 12 months.

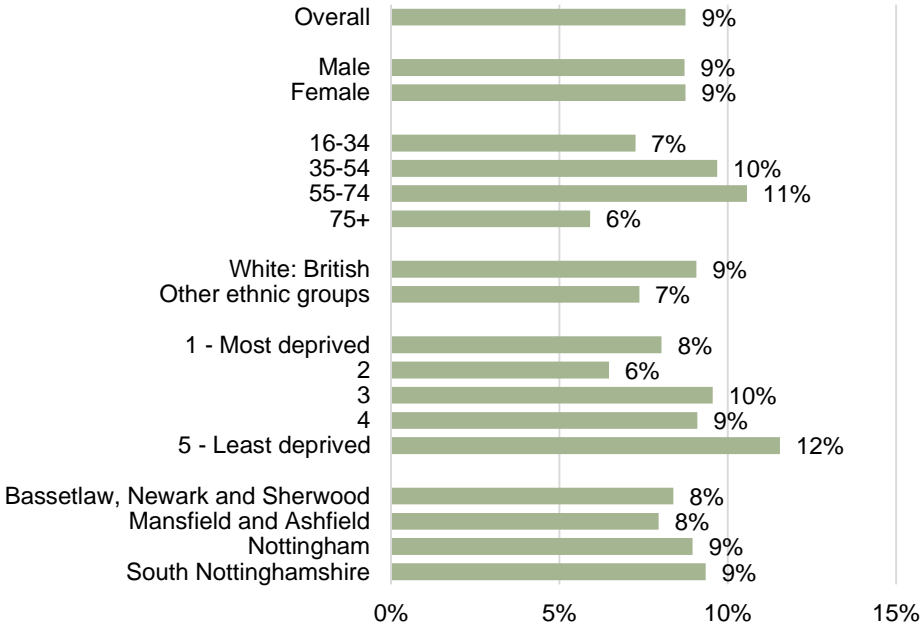


See Appendix A for Sample Size
 Significant differences by age, ethnicity, IMD and area

2.12 Whilst the proportion of residents from ethnic groups other than White British are more likely to have been a victim of crime in the last 12 months, the average number of crimes experienced by this group of residents is lower. Respondents from the White British group who had been a victim of crime had experienced 3.82 crimes on average, compared with an average of 2.75 crimes amongst other ethnic groups.

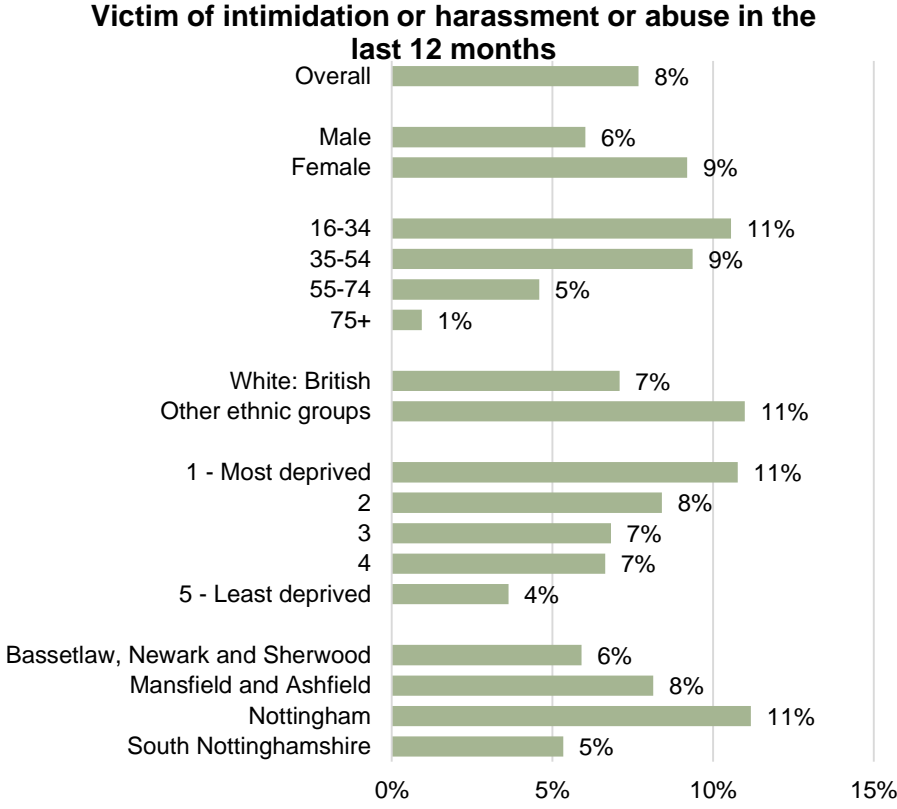
2.13 The most common crime respondents were a victim of was online fraud, including attempts. There were significant differences in the proportion of respondents who had been a victim of this type of crime in the last 12 months by age and IMD. Respondents aged 35 to 74 and those from the least deprived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

Victim of online fraud including attempts in the last 12 months



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

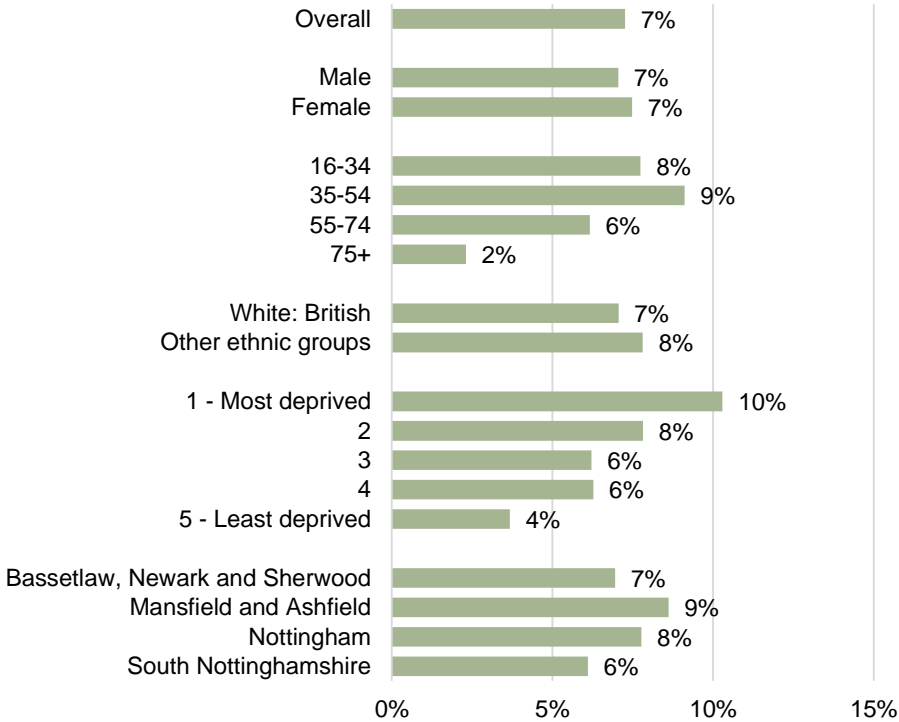
2.14 There were significant differences in the proportion of respondents who had been a victim of intimidation, harassment or abuse in the last 12 months by gender, age, ethnicity, IMD and Community Safety Partnership area. Women, those aged 16 to 34, those from ethnic groups other than White British, those from the most deprived IMD quintile and those living in the Nottingham CSP area were more likely to have been a victim in the last 12 months.



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

2.15 There were significant differences in the proportion of respondents who had been a victim of criminal damage, vandalism or graffiti in the last 12 months by age and IMD. Respondents aged 16 to 54 and those from the most deprived IMD quartile 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 age and IMD

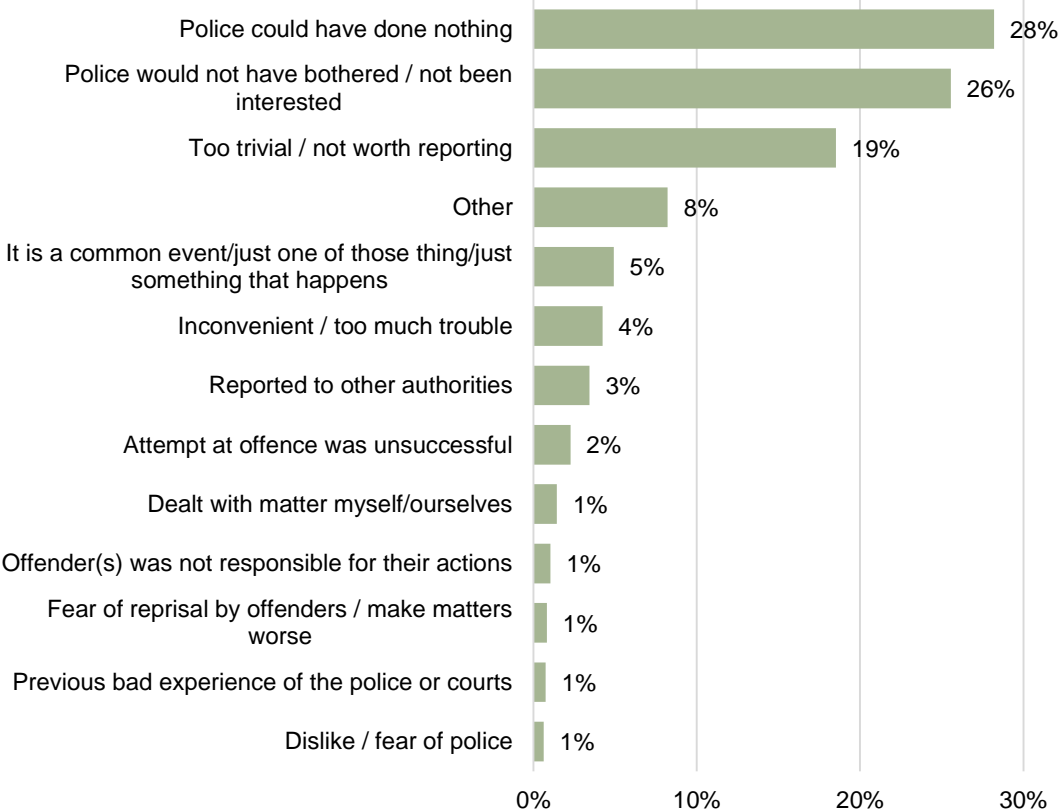
2.16 The sections above detail differences in key groups for the three most common crimes. There are also some differences by sub-group for other crimes. For example, overall 2.3% of respondents had been a victim of physical violence or assault in the last 12 months. Amongst respondents from the least deprived IMD quintile, this proportion drops to 0.7% (this is a significant difference). Overall 2.2% of respondents had been a victim of robbery in the last 12 months. Amongst respondents from ethnic groups other than White British, this proportion rises to 4.0% (this is a significant difference).

CRIMINAL DAMAGE, VANDALISM OR GRAFFITI

2.17 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 1.73. 9% felt that the criminal damage, vandalism or graffiti they had experienced was a hate crime; 7% felt that it was domestic abuse related.

2.18 Forty-nine percent (49%) of respondents had reported the criminal damage, vandalism or graffiti they experienced to the police; 51% had not reported it. The main reasons given for not reporting the crime to the police were thinking the police could have done nothing (28%), thinking the police would not have bothered/be interested (26%) and thinking the incident was too trivial/not worth reporting (19%).

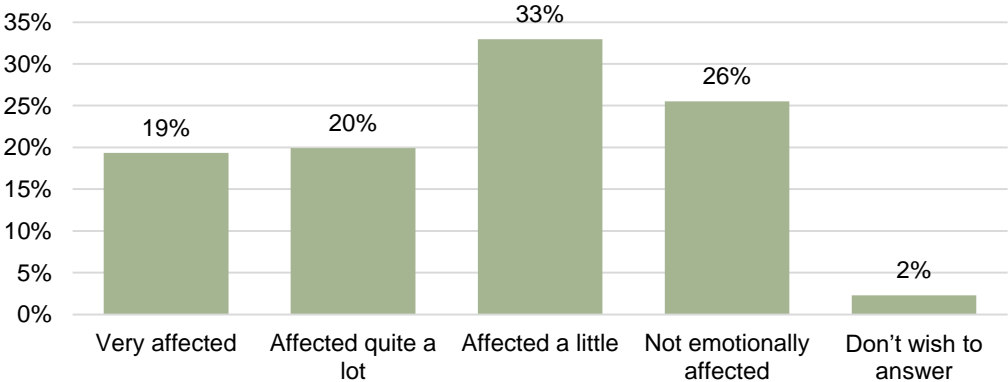
Reasons why criminal damage, vandalism or graffiti was not reported police



Base size: Wave 3 - 4 = 119

2.19 Seventy-two percent (72%) had been emotionally affected by the criminal damage, vandalism or graffiti they had experienced, with 19% very affected, 20% affected quite a lot and 33% affected a little. 26% had not been emotionally affected. 2% did not wish to answer.

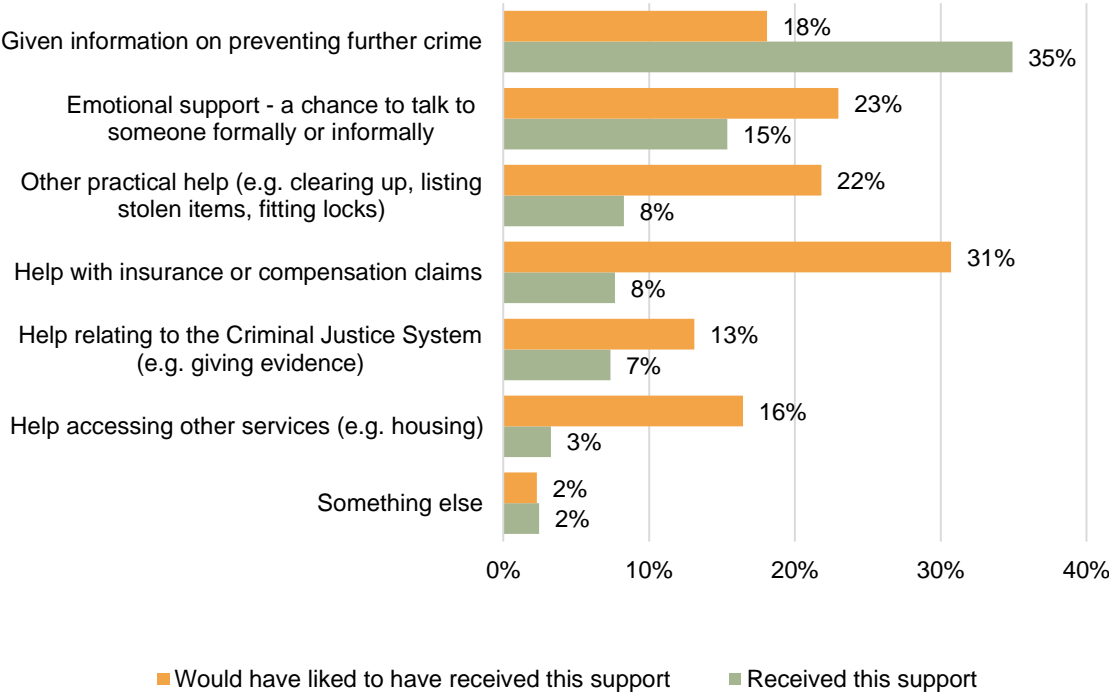
To what extent were you emotionally affected by the incident? - Criminal damage, vandalism or graffiti



Base size: Wave 3 - 4 = 169

2.20 When asked about the support they had received when they were a victim of criminal damage, vandalism or graffiti, 35% had been given information on preventing further crime and 15% had received emotional support. 31% would have liked to receive help with insurance or compensation claims, 23% would have liked to have received emotional support and 22% would have liked to have received other practical help.

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

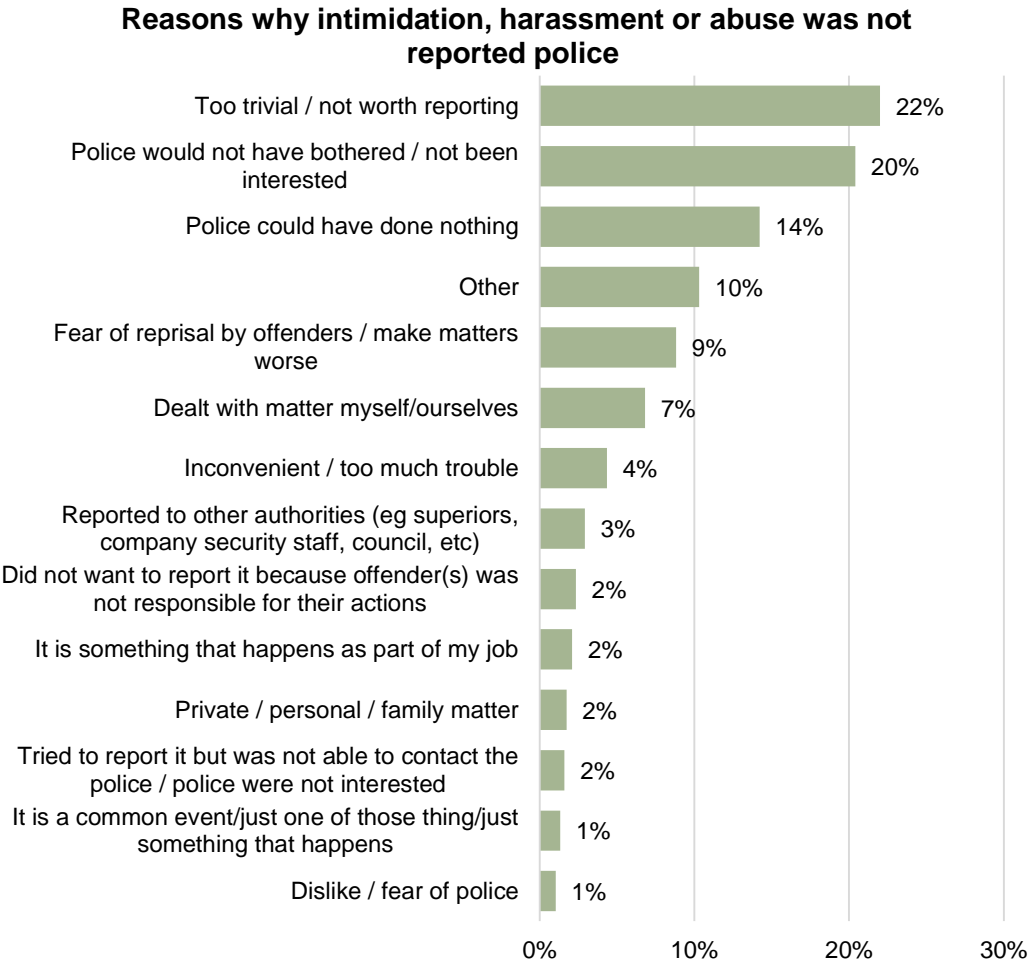


Base size: Wave 1 - 4 = 213

INTIMIDATION, HARASSMENT OR ABUSE

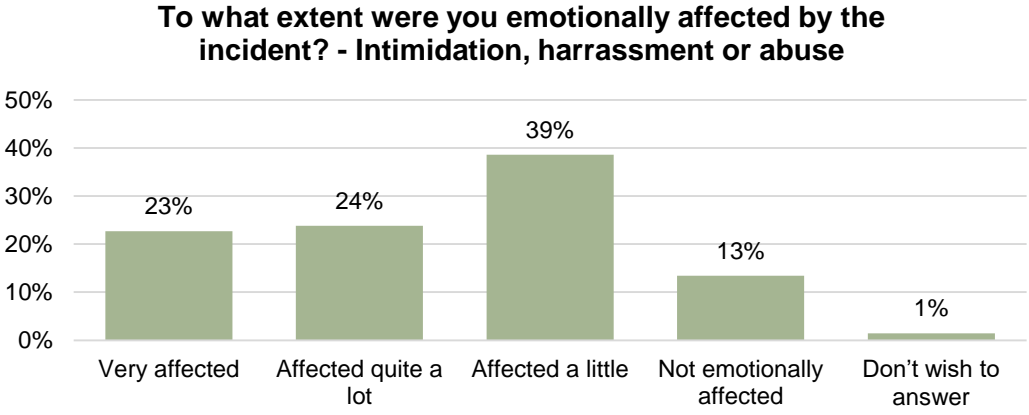
2.21 Eight percent (8%) of respondents had been a victim of intimidation, harassment or abuse, either face-to-face or online. The mean number of times these respondents had been a victim of intimidation, harassment or abuse was 2.79. 88% had experienced this face-to-face, 15% online and 21% in another way. 41% had report the crime to the police and 59% had not reported it. 29% felt that the intimidation, harassment or abuse they had experienced was a hate crime and 16% felt that it was domestic abuse related.

2.22 Forty-one percent (41%) of respondents had reported the intimidation, harassment or abuse they had experienced to the police and 59% 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 (22%), thinking the police would not be interested (20%) and thinking the police could not have done anything (14%).



Base size: Wave 3 - 4 = 137

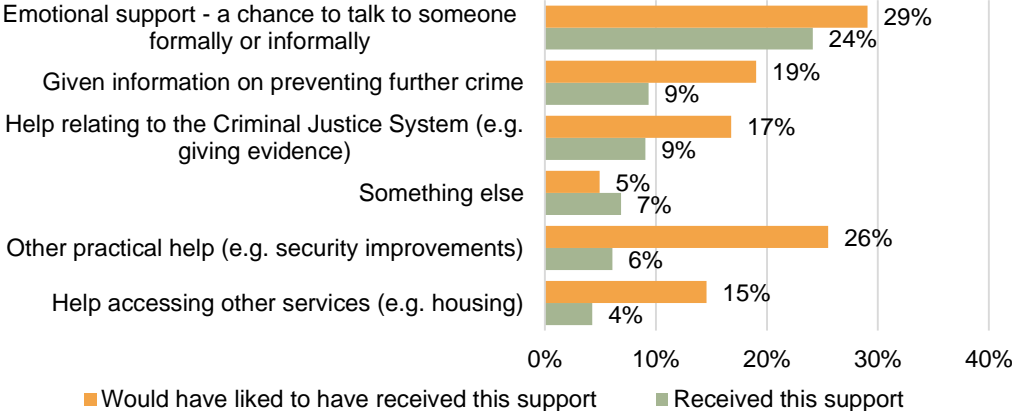
2.23 Eighty-five percent (85%) had been emotionally affected by the intimidation, harassment or abuse they had experienced, with 23% very affected, 24% affected quite a lot and 39% affected a little. 13% had not been emotionally affected. 1% did not wish to answer.



Base size: Wave 3 - 4 = 174

2.24 When asked about the support they had received when they were a victim of intimidation, harassment or abuse, 24% had received emotional support, 9% had been given information on preventing further crime and 9% had received help relating to the Criminal Justice System. 29% would have liked to have received emotional support, 26% would have liked to have received other practical help and 19% 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?



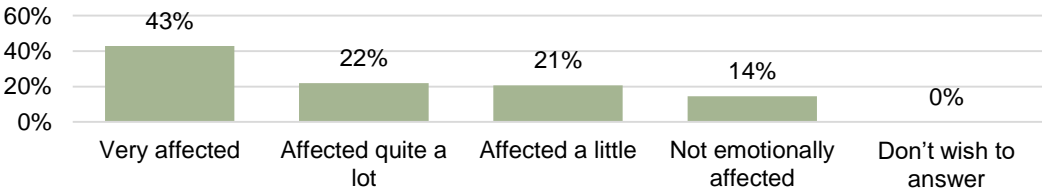
Base size: Wave 1 - 4 = 241

PHYSICAL VIOLENCE OR ASSAULT

2.25 Two percent (2%) of respondents had been a victim of physical violence or abuse. The mean number of times these respondents had been a victim of physical violence or abuse was 1.38. 71% had reported the crime to the police and 29% had not reported it. The sample size is small (15 respondents), but the reasons for not reporting the crime included that they dealt with the matter themselves, police could have done nothing/would not have bothered, and not worth reporting. 22% felt that the physical violence or abuse they had experienced was a hate crime and 24% felt that it was domestic abuse related. 35% had received physical injuries as a result of the violence that had required treatment. For 32%, the violence or assault had involved the use, or the threat of use, of a weapon.

2.26 Eighty-six percent (86%) had been emotionally affected by the physical violence or assault they had experienced, with 43% very affected, 22% affected quite a lot and 21% affected a little. 14% had not been emotionally affected. This question was added to the survey at wave 3, so the sample size is small (36 respondents). As such, these results should be viewed with caution.

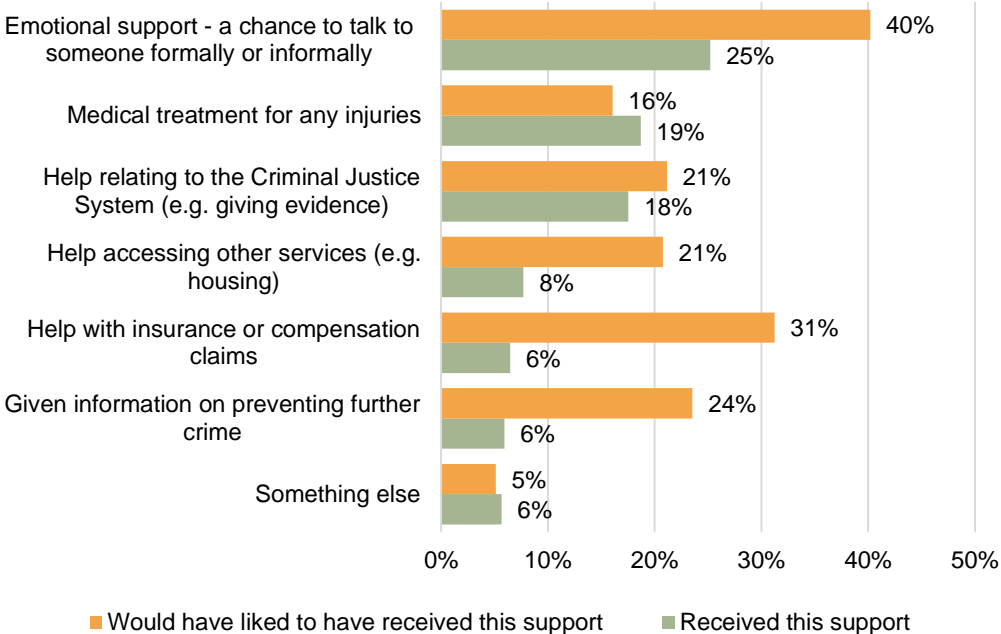
To what extent were you emotionally affected by the incident? - Physical Violence or Assault



Base size: Wave 3 - 4 = 36
Caution: Small sample size

2.27 When asked about the support they had received when they were a victim of physical violence or abuse, 25% had received emotional support, 19% had received medical treatment for any injuries, 18% had received help relating to the Criminal Justice System. 40% would have liked to have received emotional support, 31% help with insurance or compensation claims and 24% 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: Wave 1 - 4 = 60

SEXUAL VIOLENCE OR ABUSE

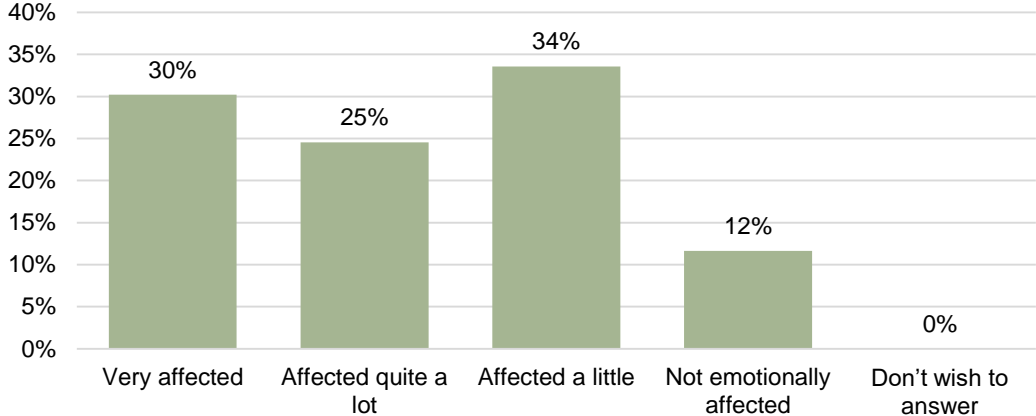
2.28 One percent (1%) of respondents had been a victim of sexual violence or abuse. Results from the questions about experience of sexual violence or abuse are not reported here due to the small sample size (14 respondents or fewer), but the reason given most often was that the police could have done nothing.

ROBBERY

2.29 Two percent (2%) of respondents had been a victim of robbery. The mean number of times these respondents had been a victim was 1.45. 71% had reported the crime to the police and 29% had not reported it. The reasons for not reporting the crime are not reported here due to the small sample size (14 respondents), although again, the main reasons given were that the police could have done nothing or would not have bothered. 9% felt that the robbery they had experienced was a hate crime. For 9%, the robbery had involved the use, or the threat of use, of a weapon. The questions about hate crime and use of a weapon were added to the survey at wave 3, so the sample sizes are small (45 and 44 respondents respectively). As such, these results should be viewed with caution.

2.30 Eighty-eight percent (88%) had been emotionally affected by the robbery they had experienced, with 30% very affected, 25% affected quite a lot and 34% affected a little. 12% had not been emotionally affected. This question was added to the survey at wave 3, so the sample size is small (44 respondents). As such, these results should be viewed with caution.

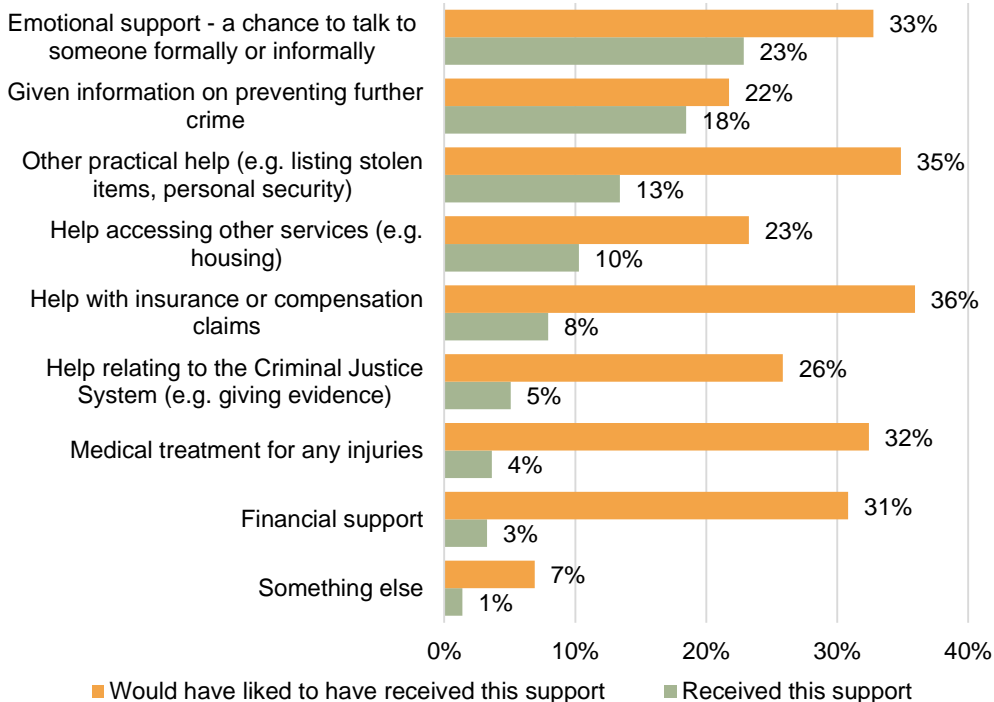
To what extent were you emotionally affected by the incident? - Robbery



Base size: Wave 3 - 4 = 44
Caution: Small sample size

2.31 When asked about the support they had received when they were a victim of robbery, 23% had received emotional support, 18% had been given information on preventing further crime and 13% had received other practical help. 36% would have liked to have received help with insurance or compensation claims, 35% would have liked other practical help and 33% would have liked emotional support.

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

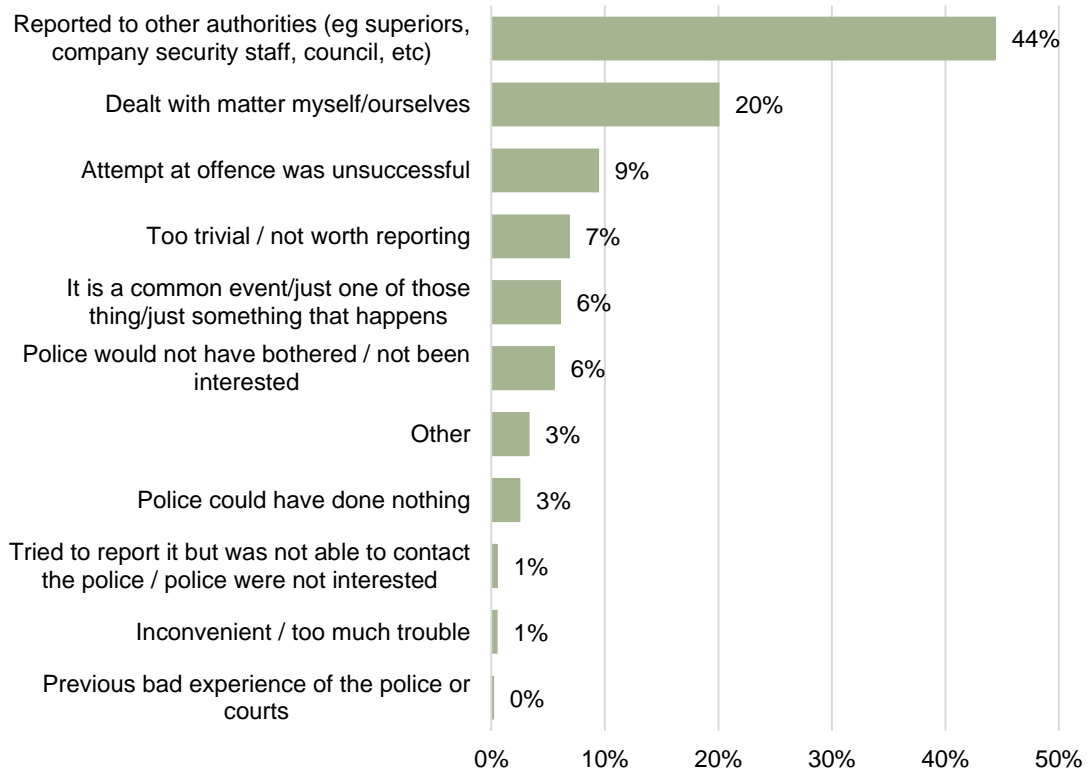


Base size: Wave 1 - 4 = 57

ONLINE FRAUD

- 2.32 Nine percent (9%) 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 3.58. For 38%, the online fraud had resulted in a financial loss.
- 2.33 Thirteen percent (13%) had report the crime to the police and 87% had not reported it. The main reasons given for not reporting the crime to the police were having reported the incident to another authority (44%) and having dealt with the matter themselves (20%).

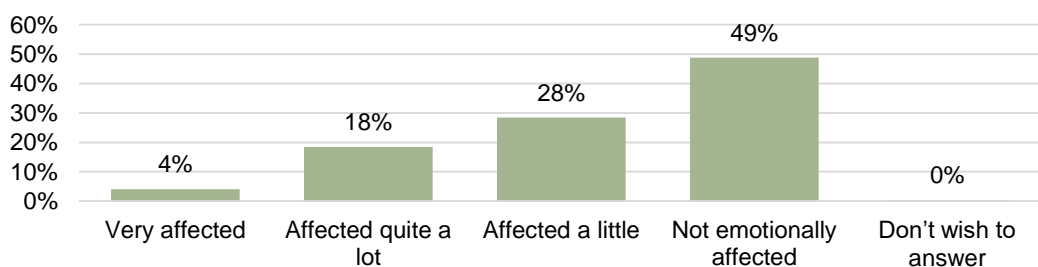
Reasons why online fraud was not reported police



Base size: Wave 1 - 4 = 257

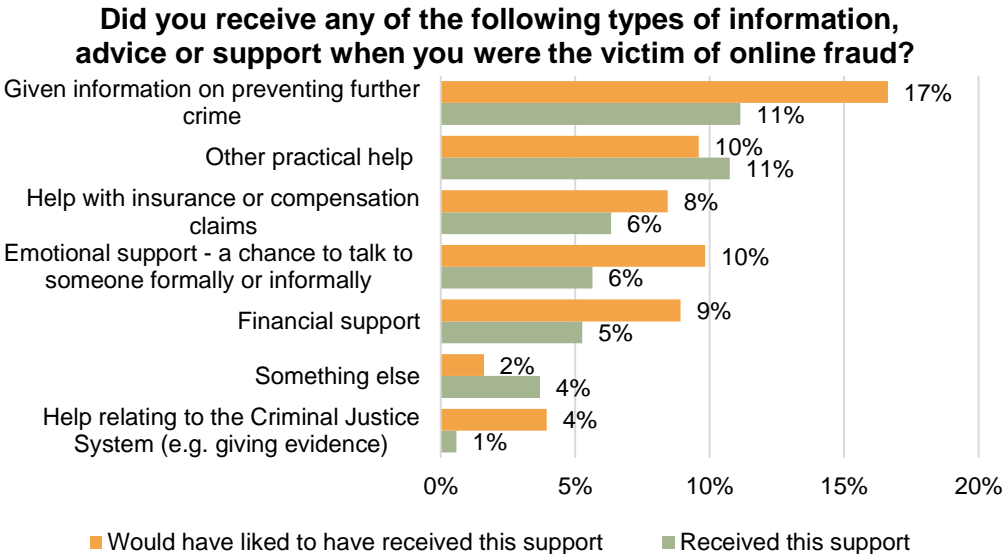
- 2.34 Just over half (51%) had been emotionally affected by the online fraud they had experienced, with 4% very affected, 18% affected quite a lot and 28% affected a little. 49% had not been emotionally affected. Less than 1% did not wish to answer.

To what extent were you emotionally affected by the incident? - Online Fraud



Base size: Wave 3 - 4 = 225

2.35 When asked about the support they had received when they were a victim of online fraud, 11% had been given information on preventing further crime and 11% had received other practical help. 17% would have liked to be given information on preventing further crime, 10% would have liked to have received other practical help and 10% would have liked to have received emotional support.

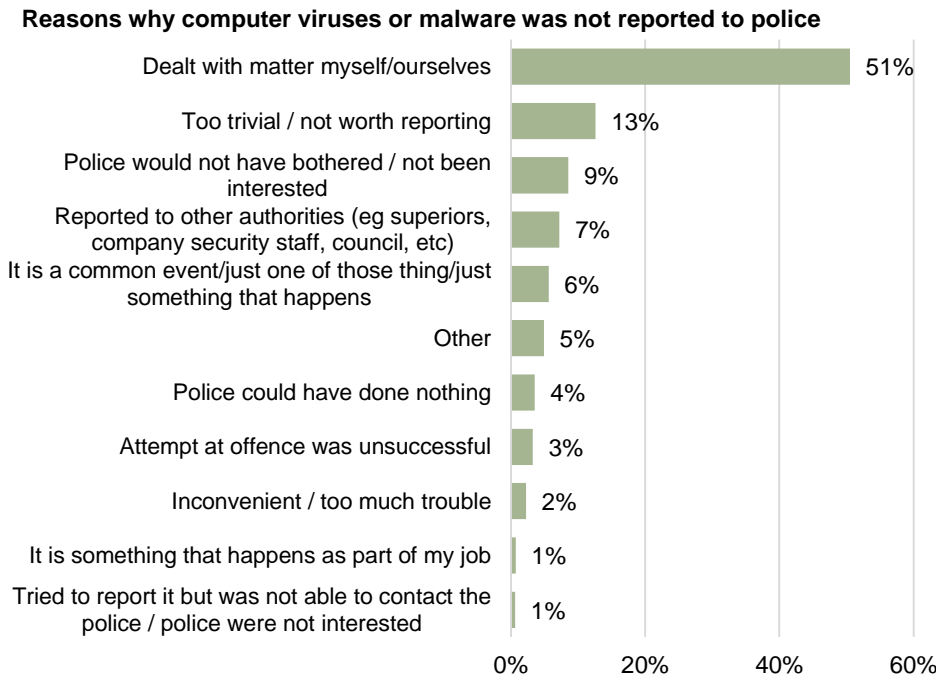


Base size: Wave 1 - 4 = 227

COMPUTER VIRUSES OR MALWARE

2.36 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 2.70.

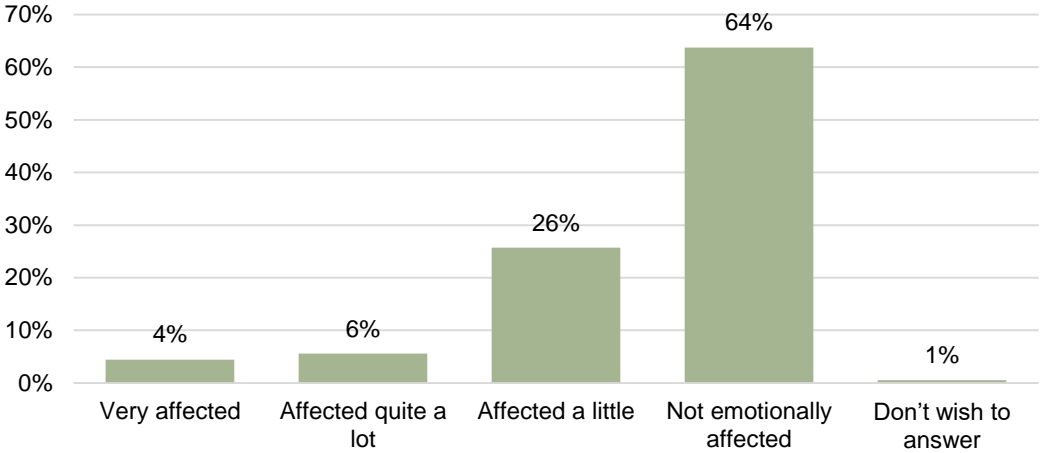
2.37 Four percent (4%) of respondents had reported the crime to the police and 86% had not reported it. The main reasons given for not reporting the crime to the police were having dealt with the matter themselves (51%) and thinking it was too trivial to report (13%).



Base size: Wave 1 - 4 = 133

2.38 Thirty-six percent (36%) had been emotionally affected by the computer virus or malware incident they had experienced, with 4% very affected, 6% affected quite a lot and 26% affected a little. 64% had not been emotionally affected. 1% did not wish to answer.

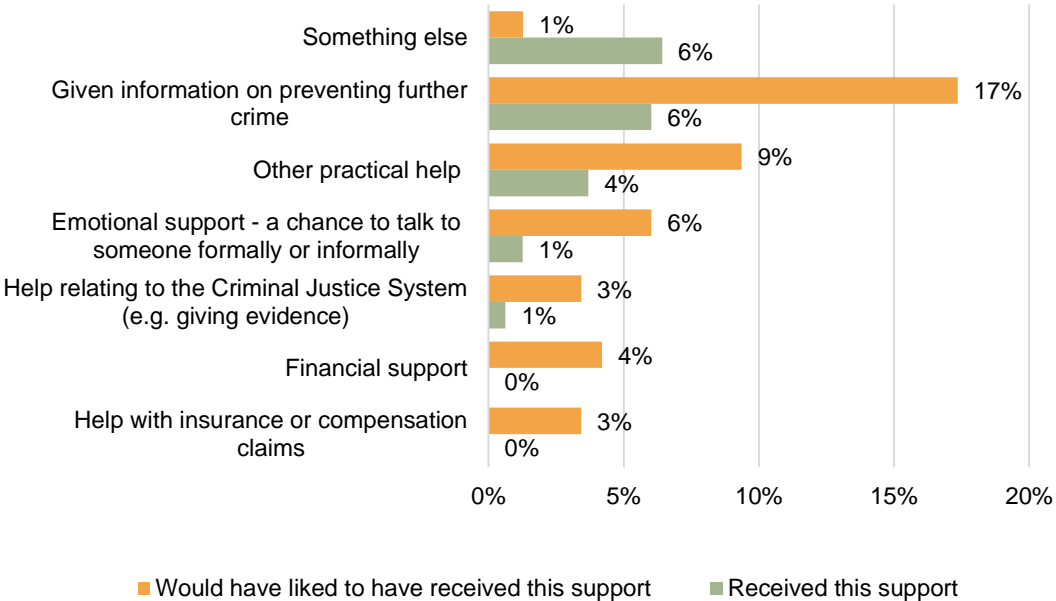
To what extent were you emotionally affected by the incident? - Computer Viruses or Malware



Base size: Wave 3 - 4 = 100

2.39 When asked about the support they had received when they were a victim of a computer virus or malware, 6% had been given information on preventing further crime, 4% had received other practical help and 6% had received 'something else'. 17% would have liked to be given information on preventing further crime, 9% would have liked to have received other practical help and 6% would have liked to have received emotional support.

Did you receive any of the following types of information, advice or support when you were the victim of a computer virus or malware?



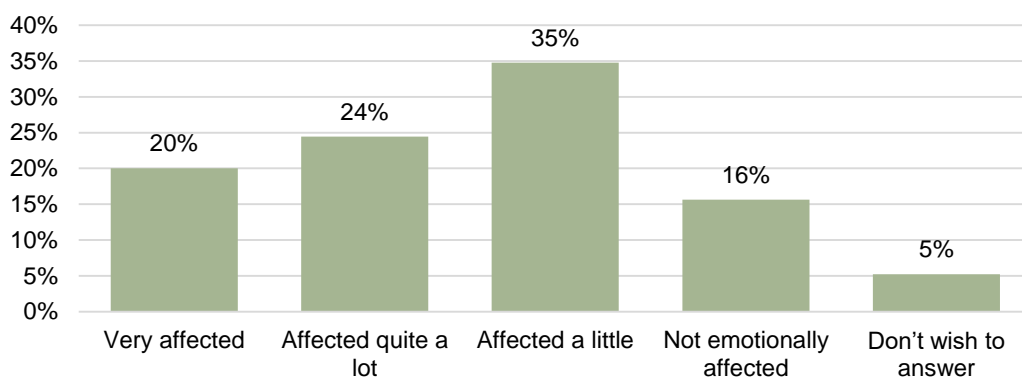
Base size: Wave 1 - 4 = 92

BURGLARY

2.40 Three percent (3%) of respondents had been a victim of burglary. The mean number of times these respondents had been a victim of burglary was 1.20. 70% had reported the crime to the police and 30% had not reported it. The reasons for not reporting the crime are not reported here due to the small sample size (24 respondents), but the main reasons given were that the police would not have bothered/been interested, or that the incident was an attempted burglary.

2.41 Thirty-six percent (79%) had been emotionally affected by the burglary they had experienced, with 20% very affected, 24% affected quite a lot and 35% affected a little. 16% had not been emotionally affected. 5% did not wish to answer.

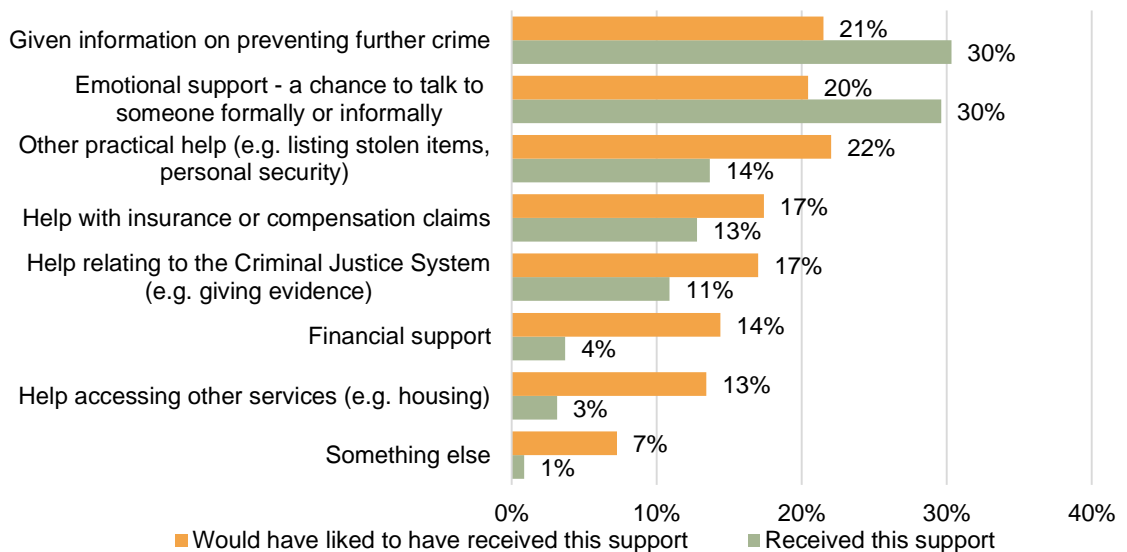
To what extent were you emotionally affected by the incident? - Burglary



Base size: Wave 3 - 4 = 70

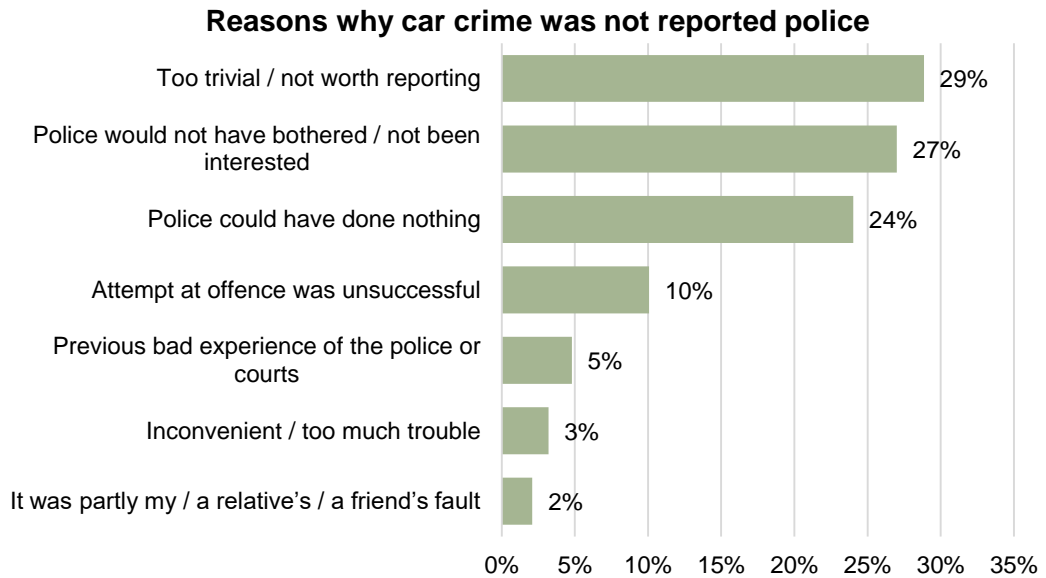
2.42 When asked about the support they had received when they were a victim of a computer virus or malware, 30% had been given information on preventing further crime, 30% had received emotional support. 21% would have liked to be given information on preventing further crime, 22% would have liked to have received other practical help and 20% would have liked to have received emotional support.

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



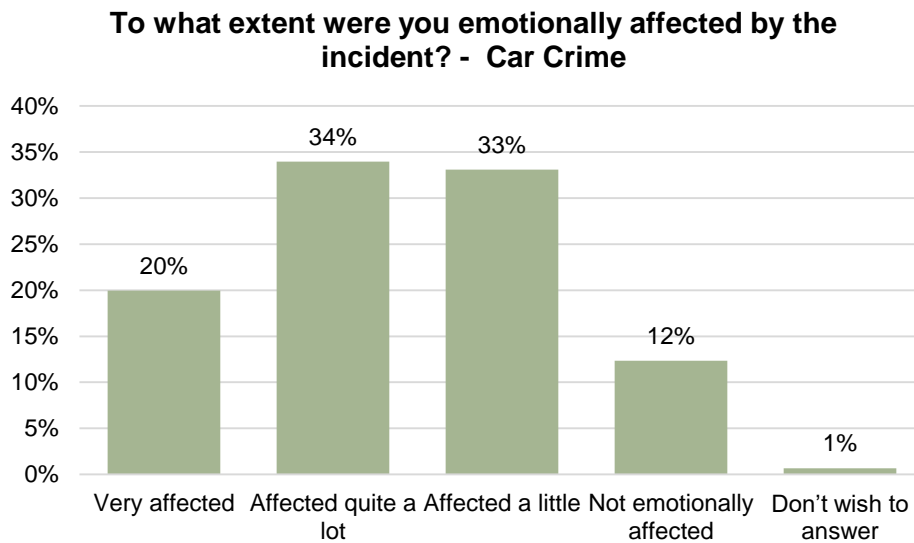
Base size: Wave 1 - 4 = 89

2.43 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 1.27. 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. 58% had reported the crime to the police and 42% had not reported it. The main reasons for not reporting the crime were thinking it was too trivial to report (29%), thinking the police would not be interested (27%) and thinking there was nothing the police could have done (24%). The sample size for reason for not reporting car crime to the police is small (41 respondents), so these results should be viewed with caution.



Base size: Wave 1 - 4 = 41
Caution: small sample size

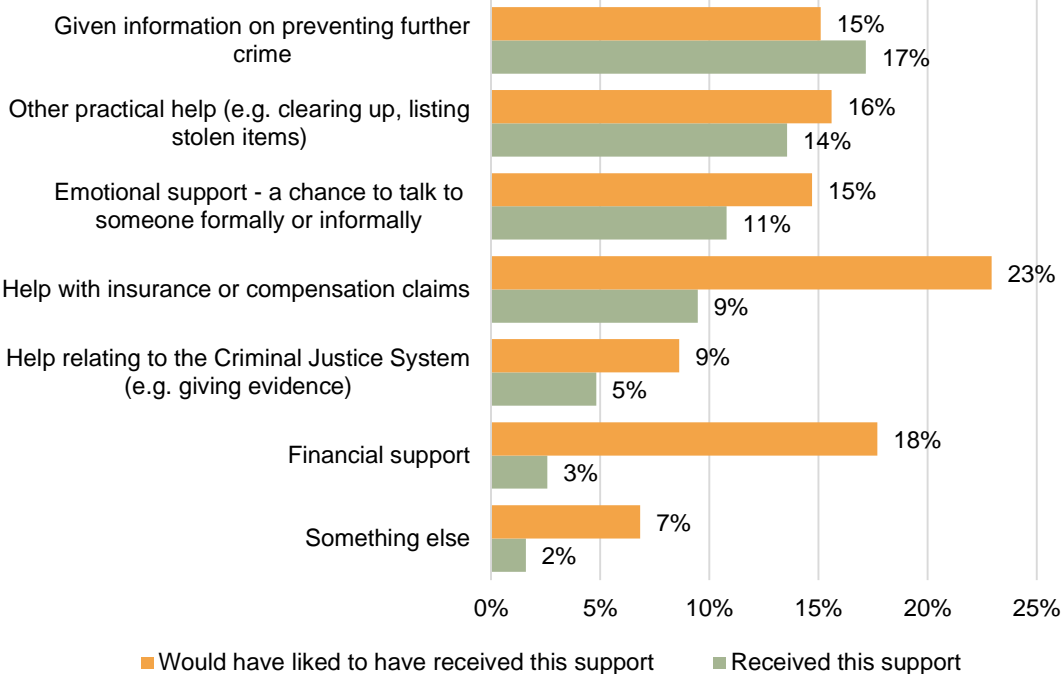
2.44 Eighty-seven percent (87%) had been emotionally affected by the car crime they had experienced, with 20% very affected, 34% affected quite a lot and 33% affected a little. 12% had not been emotionally affected. 1% did not wish to answer



Base size: Wave 3 - 4 = 79

2.45 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, 14% had received other practical help and 11% had received emotional support. 23% would have liked to have received help with insurance or compensation and 18% would have liked to have received financial support.

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



Base size: Wave 1 - 4 = 91

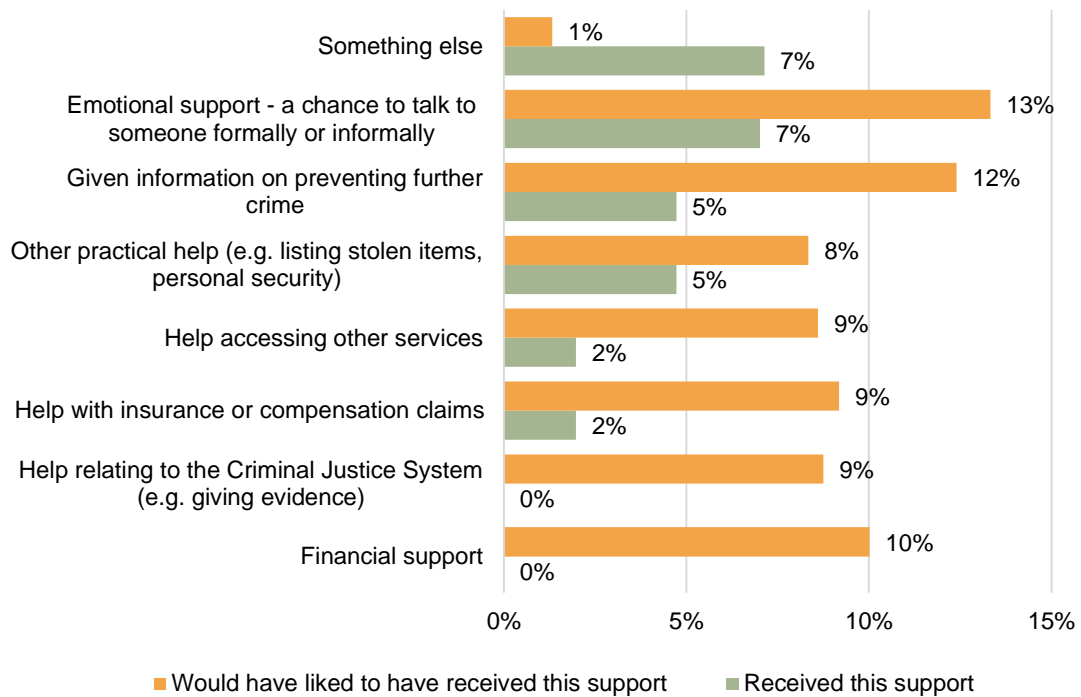
ANY OTHER FORM OF PROPERTY THEFT

2.46 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 1.40. 50% had reported the crime to the police and 50% had not reported it. The reasons for not reporting the crime are not reported here due to the small sample size (19 respondents).

2.47 The results from the question about the emotional effects of property theft show that 72% were emotionally affected (26 respondents).

2.48 When asked about the support they had received when they were a victim of any other form of property theft, 7% had received emotional support and 7% had received 'something else'. 13% would have liked to have received emotional support and 12% would have liked to have been given information on preventing further crime. The sample size for this question is small (40 respondents), so these results should be viewed with caution. (See chart overleaf).

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

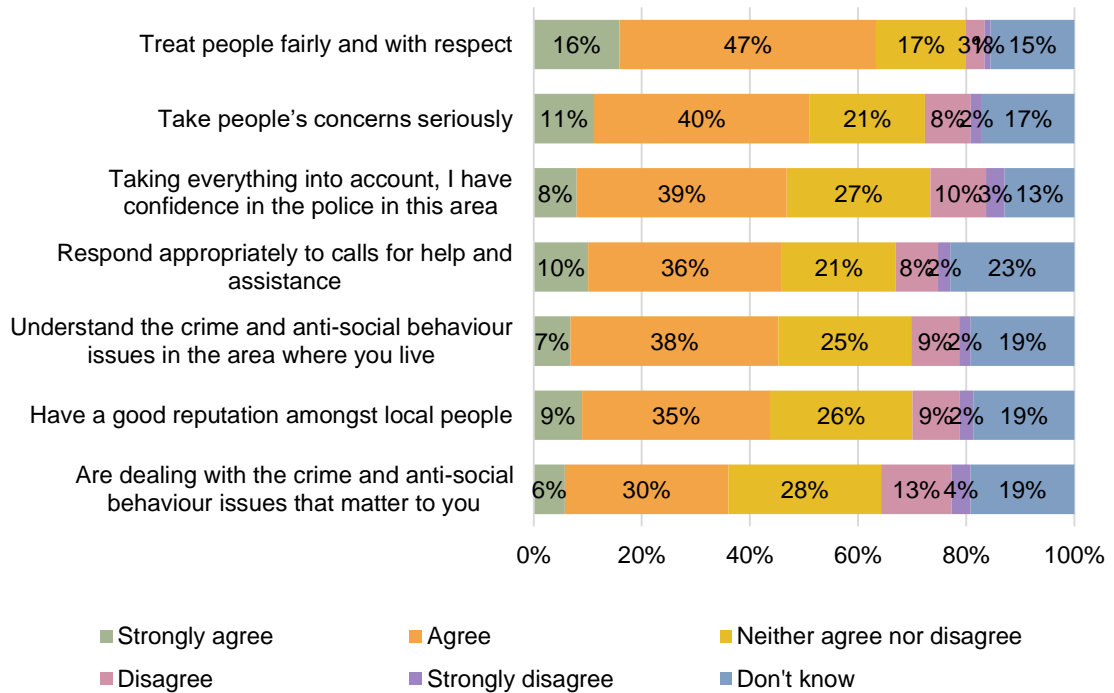


Base size: Wave 1 - 4 = 40
Caution: Small sample size

PERCEPTION OF POLICE IN LOCAL AREA

2.49 Respondents were asked how much they agreed with several statements about the police in their local area. 63% of respondents agreed that police ‘treat people fairly and with respect’ with 16% strongly agreeing and 47% agreeing. A half (51%) agreed that police ‘take people’s concerns seriously’ with 11% strongly agreeing and 40% agreeing. Over 40% agreed with the statements ‘Taking everything into account, I have confidence in the police in this area’, police ‘respond appropriately to calls for help and assistance’, police ‘understand the crime and anti-social behaviour issues in the area where you live’ and police ‘have a good reputation amongst local people’. 36% agreed that the police ‘are dealing with the crime and anti-social behaviour issues that matter to you’ and 16% disagreed with the statement. For each statement around one-fifth of respondents answered ‘don’t know.’ (See chart overleaf)

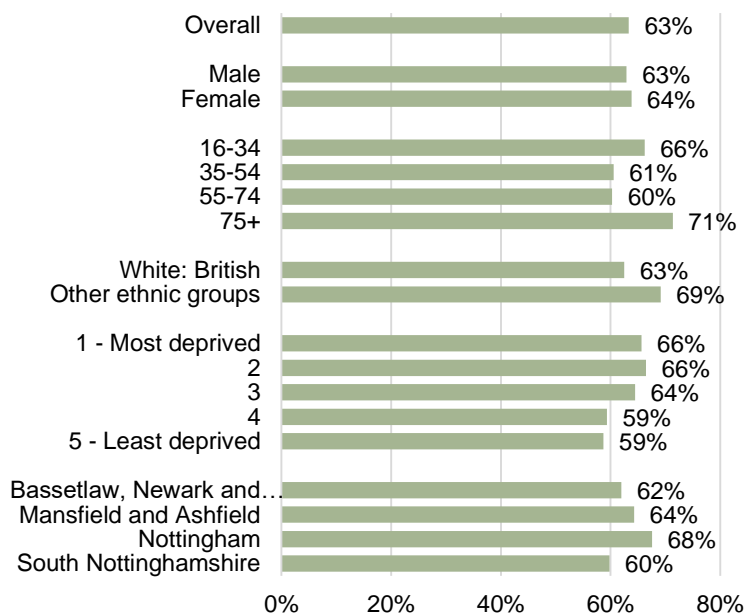
How much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the police in your local area?



Base size: Wave 1 - 4 = 2,110 – 4,275

2.50 There were significant differences in agreement that police in the local area treat people fairly and with respect by age, ethnicity, IMD and Community Safety Partnership area. Respondents aged 16 to 34 and 75 and over, respondents from ethnic groups other than White British, those from the 2 most deprived IMD quintiles and those from Nottingham were more likely to strongly agree or agree that police in the local area treat people fairly and respect.

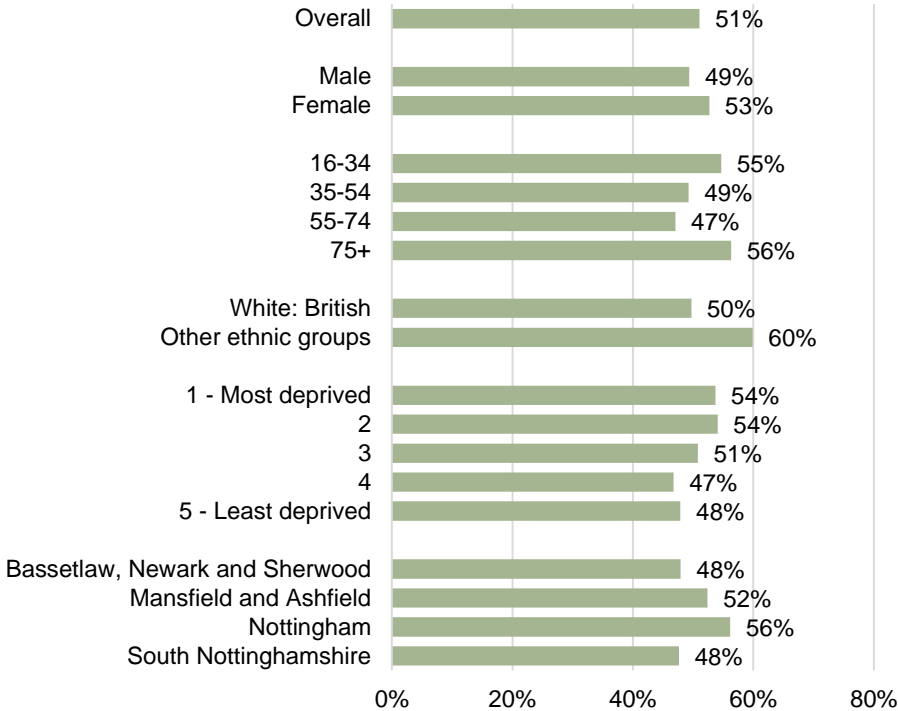
Police in the local area treat people fairly and with respect - Strongly agree & agree



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

2.51 There were significant differences in agreement that police in the local area take people’s concerns seriously by gender, age, ethnicity, IMD and Community Safety Partnership area. Women, respondents aged 16 to 34 and 75 and over, respondents from ethnic groups other than White British, respondents from the 2 most deprived IMD quartiles and respondents from Nottingham 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

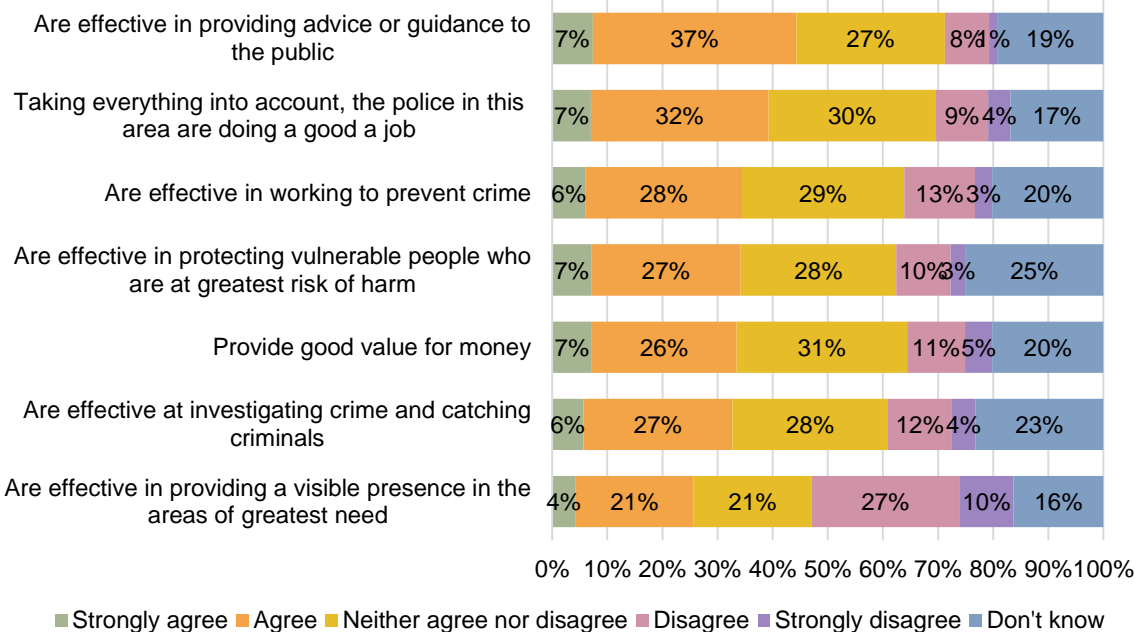


See Appendix A for Sample Size
 Significant differences by gender, age, ethnicity, IMD and area

2.52 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 36% of respondents agreed that police in their local area are dealing with the crime and anti-social behaviour issues that matter to them, this was the case for 37% for respondents aged 16 to 34, 33% of those aged 35 to 54, 35% of those aged 55 to 74 and 46% of respondents aged 75 and over (this is a significant difference).

2.54 Forty-four percent (44%) of respondents agreed that police in their local area 'are effective in providing advice or guidance to the public', with 7% strongly agreeing and 37% agreeing. 39% agreed that 'taking everything into account, the police in this area are doing a good a job' with 7% strongly agreeing and 32% agreeing. Over 30% of respondents agreed with the statements the police 'are effective in working to prevent crime', 'are effective in protecting vulnerable people who are at greatest risk of harm', 'provide good value for money' and 'are effective at investigating crime and catching criminals'. A quarter (26%) agreed that the police 'are effective in providing a visible presence in the areas of greatest need'; 37% disagreed with the statement. For each statement around one-fifth of respondents answered 'don't know'.

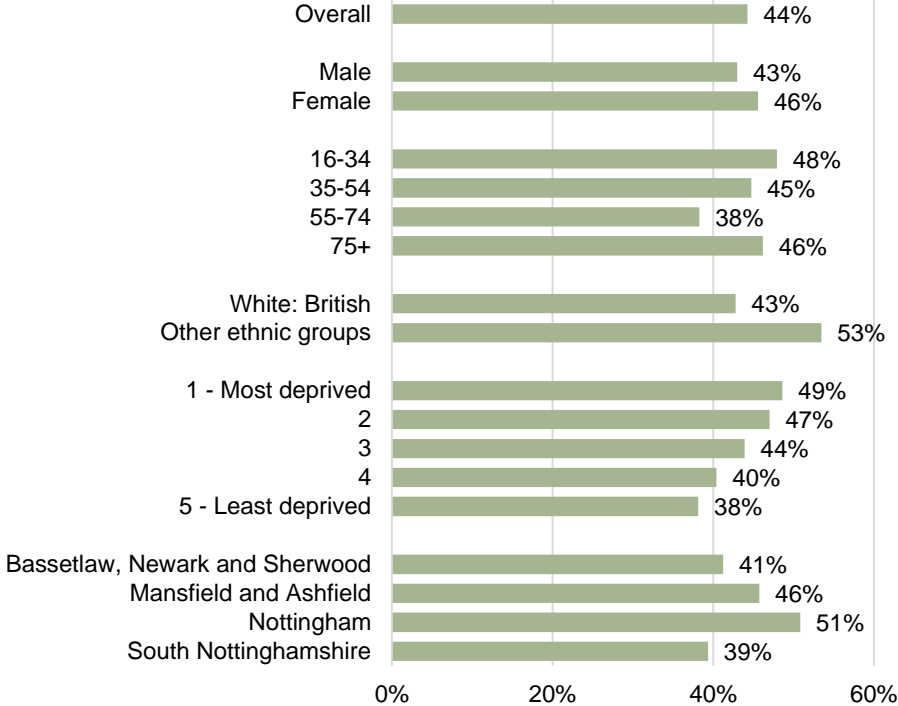
How much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the police in your local area?



Base size: Wave 1 - 4 = 2,102 – 4,268

2.55 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 age, ethnicity, IMD and Community Safety Partnership area. Respondents aged 55 to 74, respondents who are White British, respondents from the least deprived IMD quartiles and respondents from South Nottinghamshire were less likely to strongly agree or agree that police in the local area are effective in providing advice or guidance to the public.

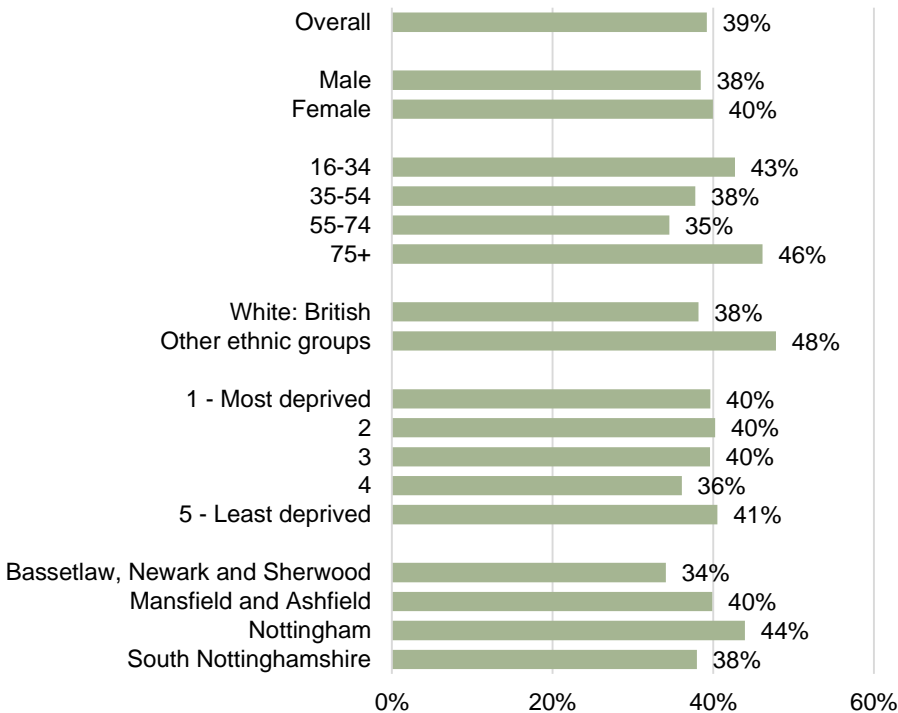
Police in the local area effective in providing advice or guidance to the public - Strongly agree & agree



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

2.56 There were significant differences in agreement with the statement ‘taking everything into account, the police are doing a good job’ by age, ethnicity and Community Safety Partnership area. Respondents aged 75 and over, respondents who are not White British, and respondents from 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

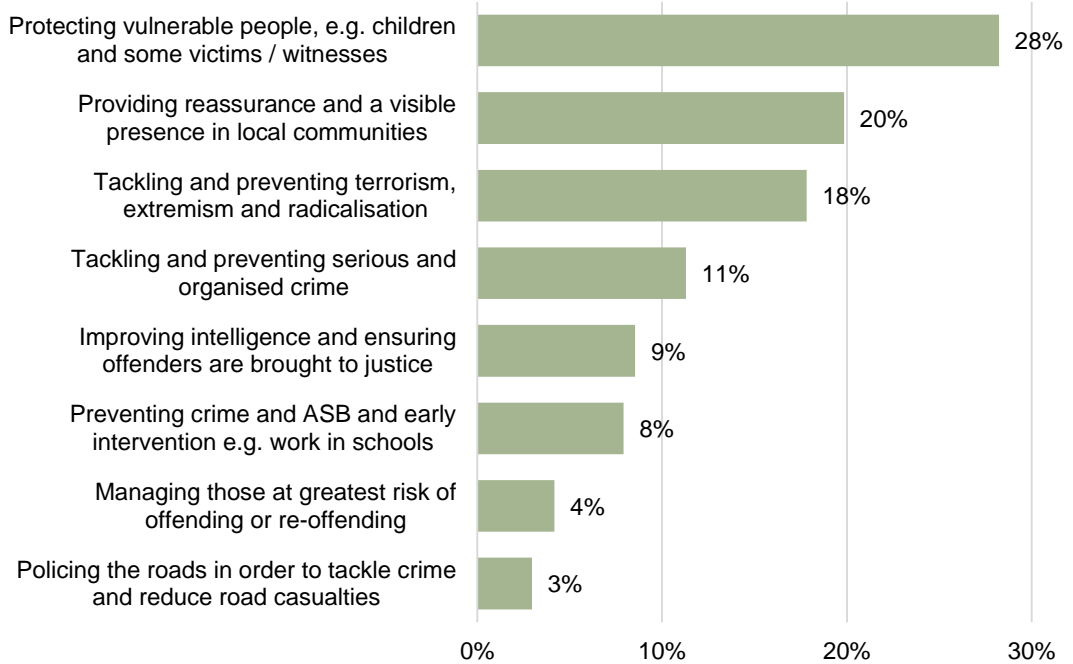


See Appendix A for Sample Size
 Significant differences by age, ethnicity and area

2.57 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 26% of respondents agreed that police in their local area are effective in providing a visible presence in area of great need, this was the case for 35% for respondents aged 16 to 34, 25% for those aged 35 to 54, 16% for those aged 55 to 74 and 22% for respondents aged 75 and over (this is a significant difference).

2.58 Respondents were asked to rank up to three areas, after responding to emergencies, that they would most like to see the police focus their resources over the coming year. 28% of respondents ranked ‘protecting vulnerable people’ first, 20% ‘providing reassurance and a visible presence in local communities’ and 18% ranked ‘tackling and preventing terrorism, extremism and radicalisation’ first.

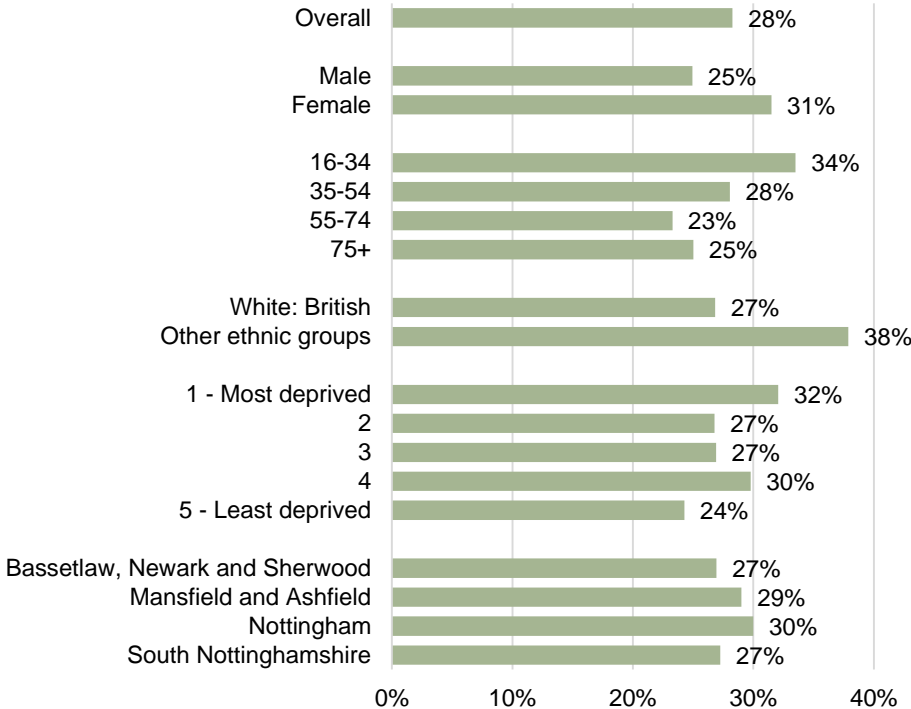
Responding to emergencies will always be a top priority for Nottinghamshire Police, but beyond this, in what areas would you most like to see the police focus their resources over the coming year? - Ranked 1st



Base size: Wave 1 - 4 = 3,653

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

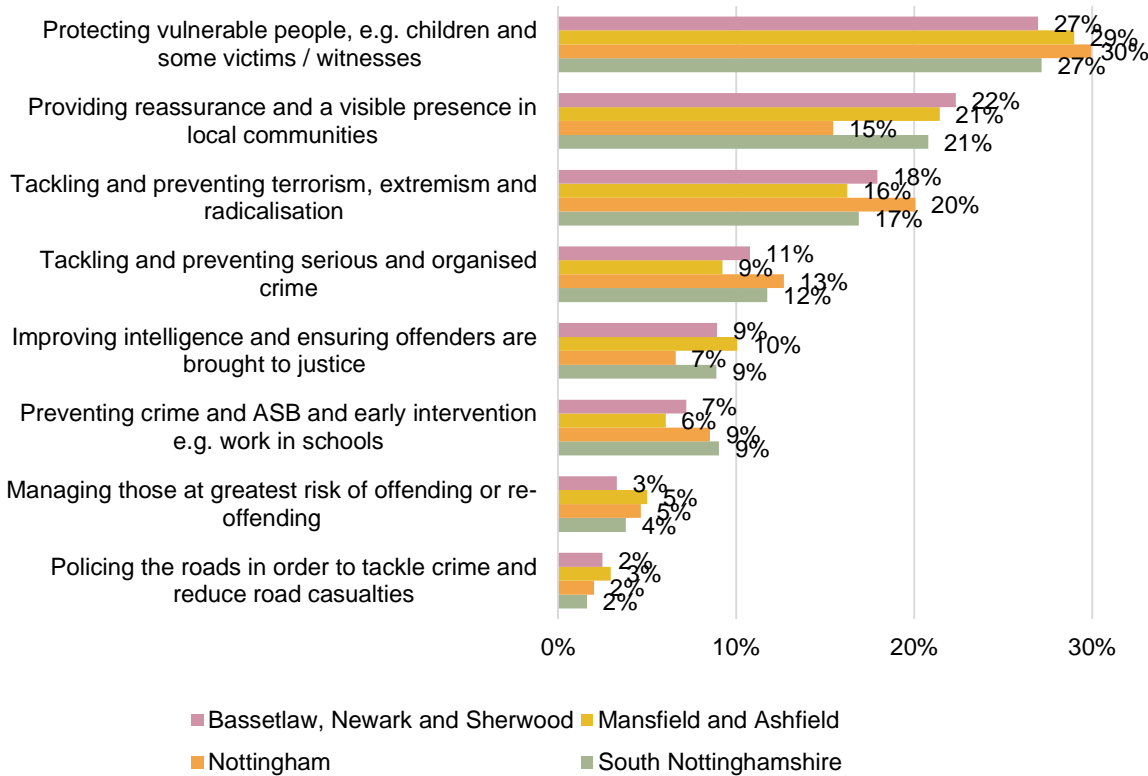
Protecting vulnerable people, e.g. children and some victims / witnesses - Ranked 1st



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

2.60 While ‘protecting vulnerable people’ was ranked first as the area where people would most like to see the police focus their resources over the coming year by the highest proportion of respondents from all 4 Community Safety Partnership areas, there were some differences in perceived priorities by area. Respondents from Nottingham were less likely to rank ‘providing reassurance and a visible presence in the local community’ first as a priority and more likely to rank ‘tackling and preventing terrorism, extremism and radicalisation’ first than the other 3 areas. Respondents from Mansfield and Ashfield were slightly less likely to rank ‘tackling and preventing serious and organised crime’ or ‘tackling and preventing terrorism, extremism and radicalisation’ as a priority than the other 3 areas.

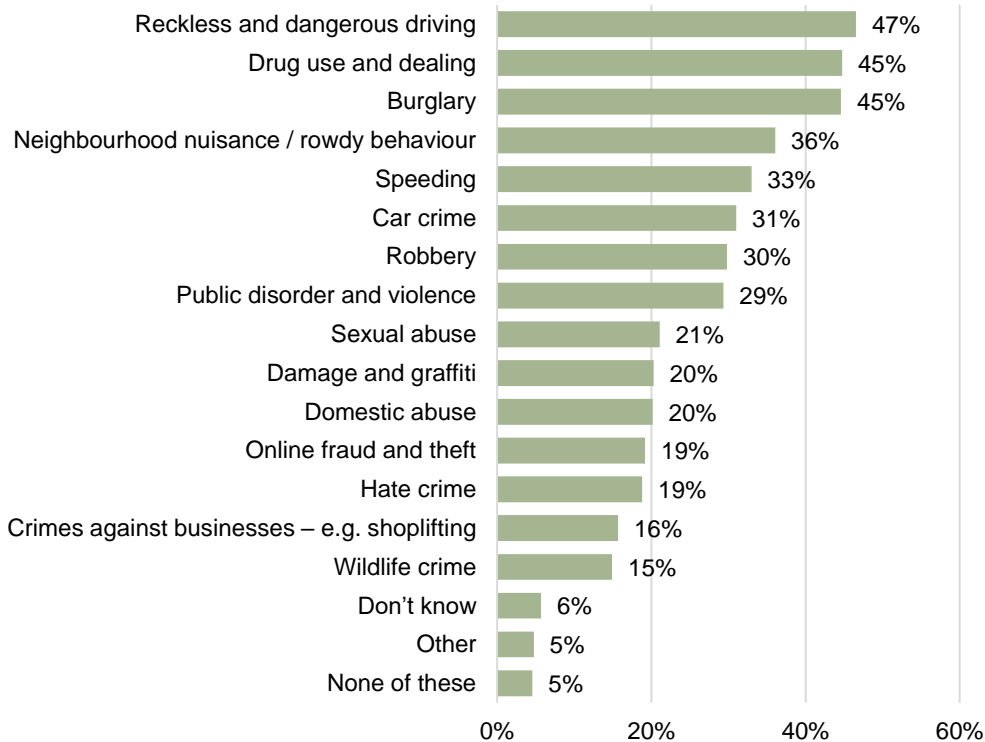
Responding to emergencies will always be a top priority for Nottinghamshire Police, but beyond this, in what areas would you most like to see the police focus their resources over the coming year? - Ranked 1st



Base size: Wave 1 – 4, Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood = 767, Mansfield and Ashfield = 744, Nottingham = 960, South Nottinghamshire = 1,182

2.61 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 (47%), drug use and dealing (45%) and burglary (45%).

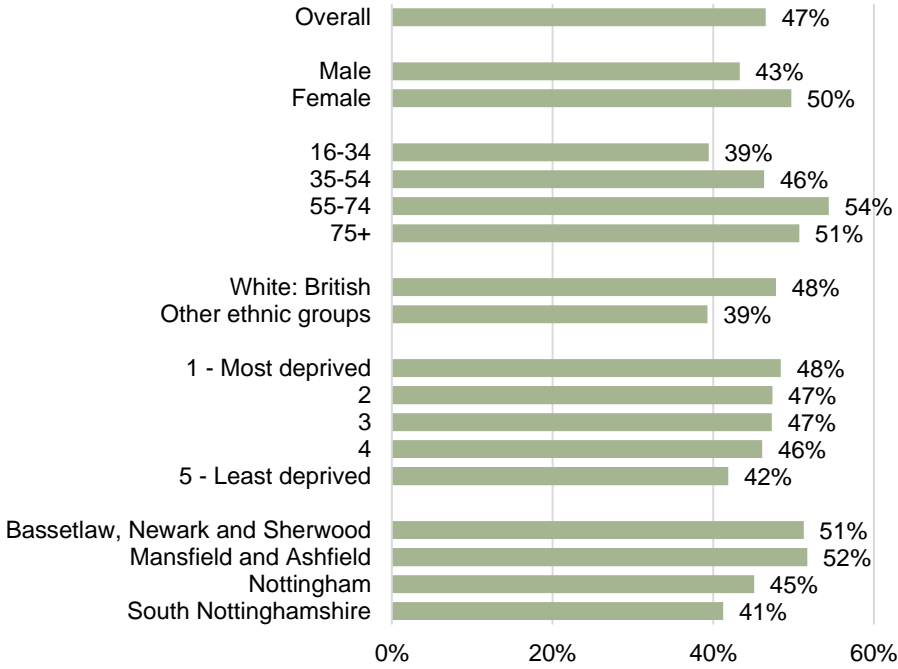
Are there any specific crime or anti-social behaviour issues that you would like to see the police and other agencies do more to tackle in your area?



Base size: Wave 1 - 4 = 4,127

2.62 There were significant differences in the proportion of respondents who selected reckless and dangerous driving as the crime or anti-social behaviour issue that they would most like to see tackled in their local area by gender, age, ethnicity and Community Safety Partnership area. Men, respondents aged 16 to 34, respondents from ethnic groups other than White British and respondents from South Nottinghamshire were less likely to have selected reckless and dangerous driving as a crime or anti-social issue that they would most like to see tackled in their local area.

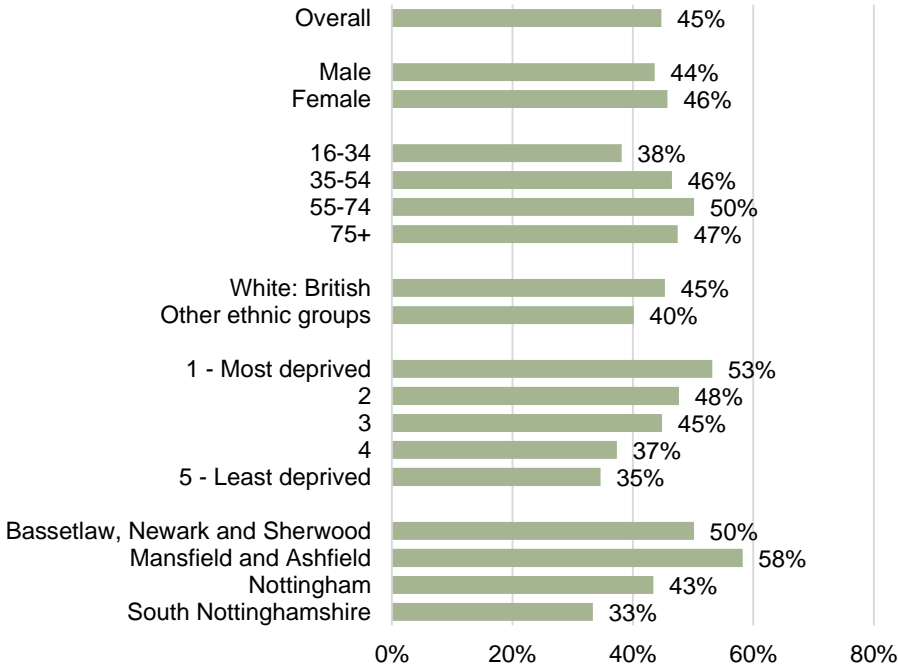
Are there any specific crime or anti-social behaviour issues that you would like to see the police and other agencies do more to tackle in your area? - Reckless and dangerous driving



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

2.63 There were significant differences in the proportion of respondents who selected drug use and dealing as the crime or anti-social issue that they would most like to see tackled in their local area by gender, age, ethnicity and Community Safety Partnership area. Respondents aged 16 to 34, respondents from ethnic groups other than White British, respondents from the least deprived IMD quintile and respondents from South Nottinghamshire 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.

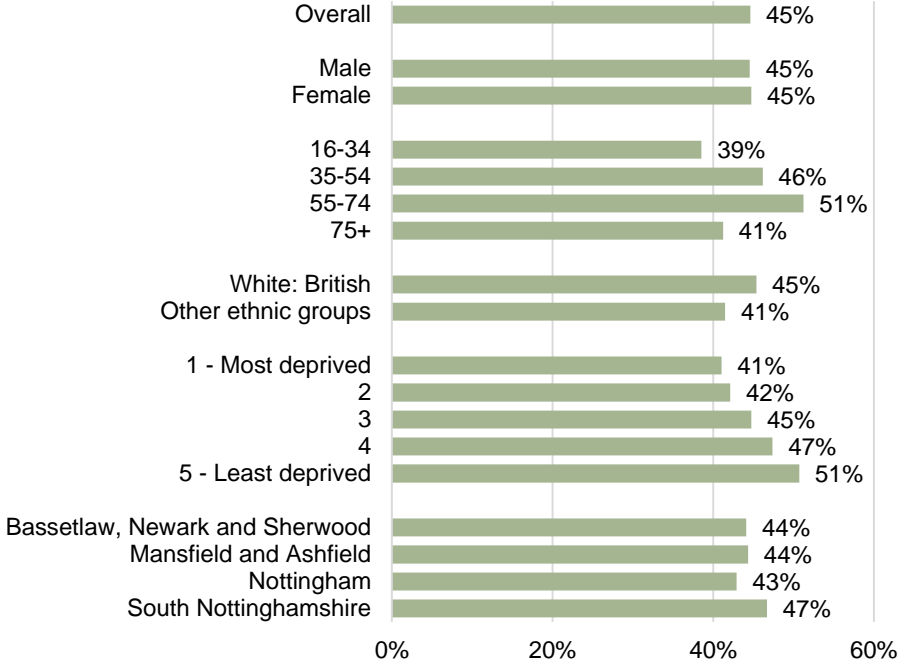
Are there any specific crime or anti-social behaviour issues that you would like to see the police and other agencies do more to tackle in your area? - Drug use and dealing



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

2.64 There were significant differences in the proportion of respondents who selected burglary as the crime or anti-social behaviour issue that they would most like to see tackled in their local area by age and IMD. Respondents aged 55 to 74 and respondents from the least deprived IMD quintile were more likely to have selected burglary as a crime or anti-social issue that they would most like to see tackled in their local area.

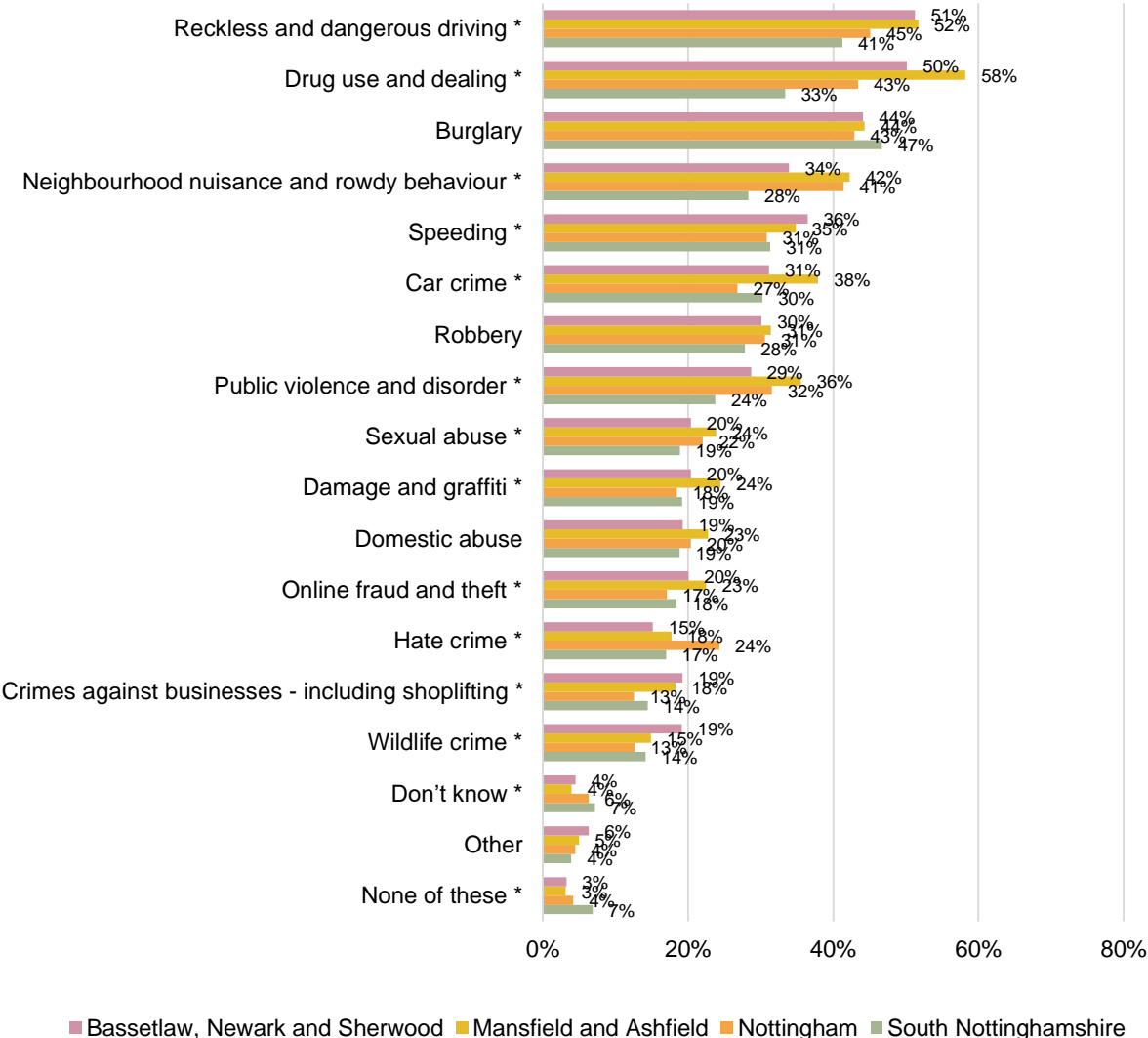
Are there any specific crime or anti-social behaviour issues that you would like to see the police and other agencies do more to tackle in your area? - Burglary



Significant differences by age and IMD

2.65 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. Reckless and dangerous driving, speeding and crimes against businesses 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. Drug use and dealing, car crime, public violence and disorder, sexual abuse and online fraud and theft were more likely to be issues respondents would like to see tackled in Mansfield and Ashfield. Neighbourhood nuisance and rowdy behaviour was more likely to be an issue that respondents would like to see tackled in Mansfield and Ashfield and in Nottingham. Hate crime was more likely to be an issue that respondents would like to see tackled in Nottingham. Wildlife crimes more likely to be an issue that respondents would like to see tackled in Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood.

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

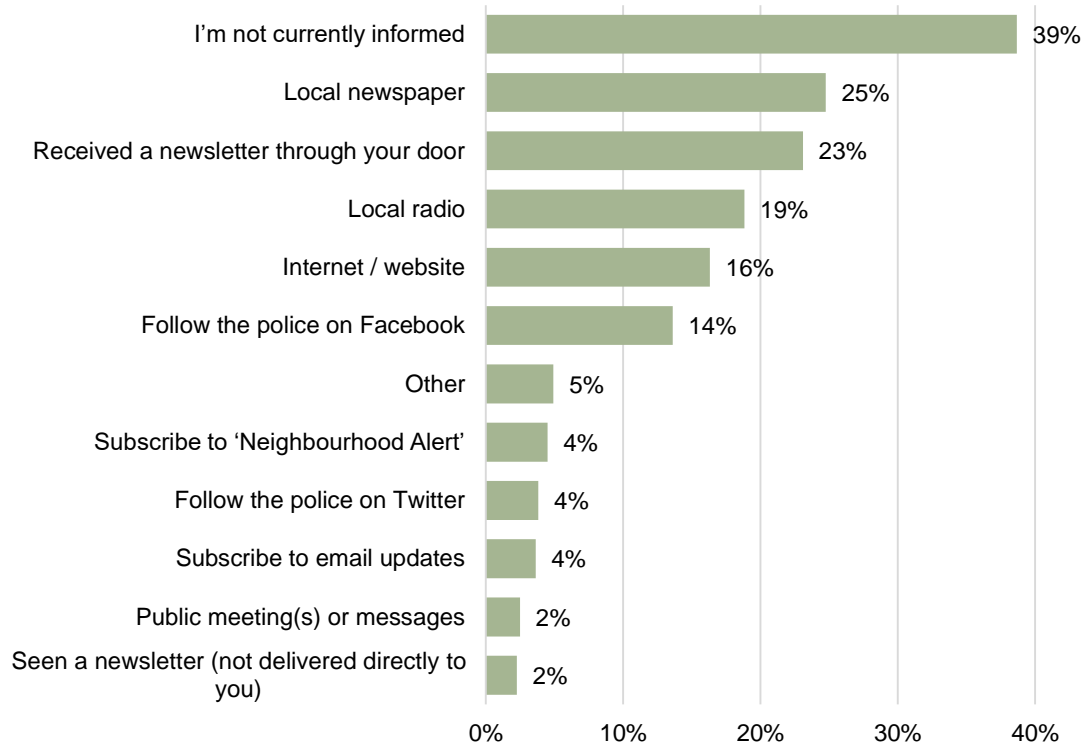


Base size: Wave 1 – 4, Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood = 863, Mansfield and Ashfield = 835, Nottingham = 1,164, South Nottinghamshire = 1,264

FEELING INFORMED ON LOCAL MATTERS AND POLICING

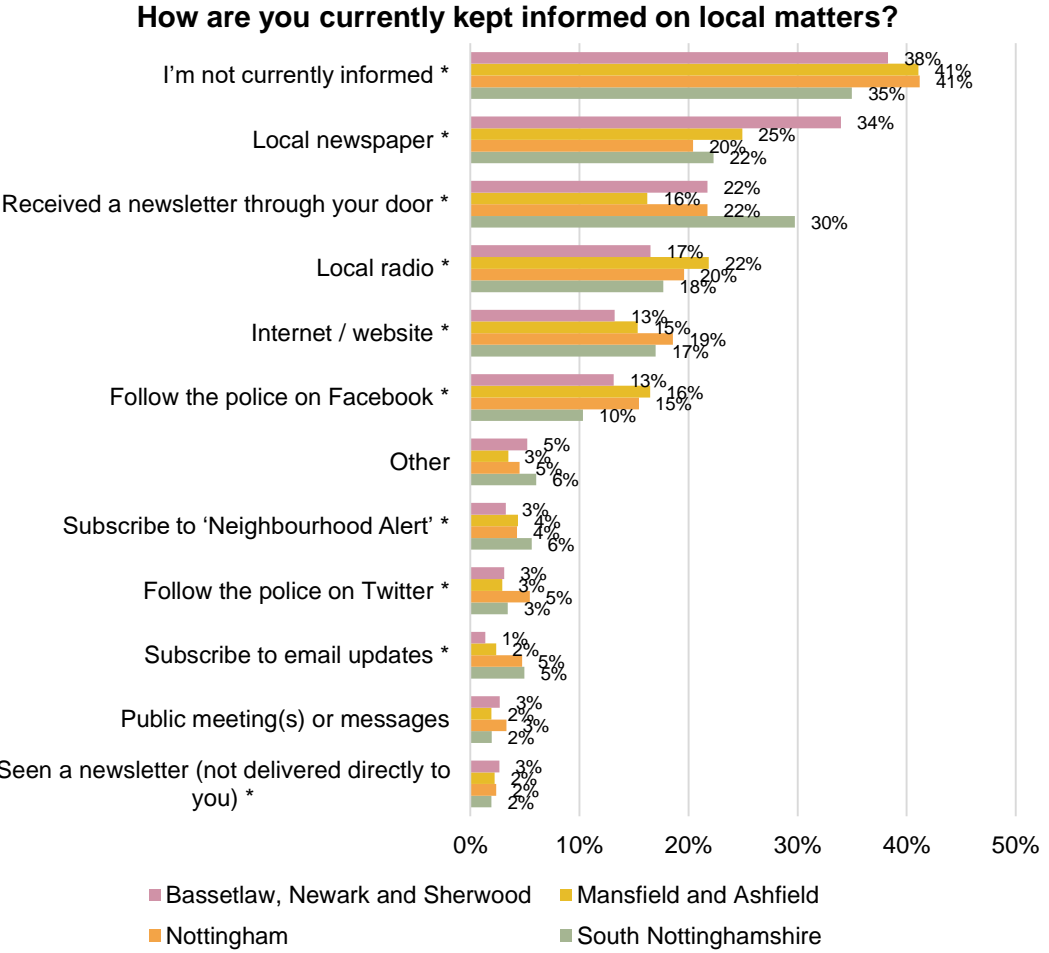
2.66 When asked how they are currently kept informed on local matters, nearly two-fifths (39%) of respondents stated that they were not currently informed. A quarter (25%) were kept informed about local matters from a local newspaper, 23% from receiving a newsletter through their door, 19% from local radio, 16% from the internet and 14% from following the police on Facebook.

How are you currently kept informed on local matters?



Base size: Wave 1 - 4 = 4,216

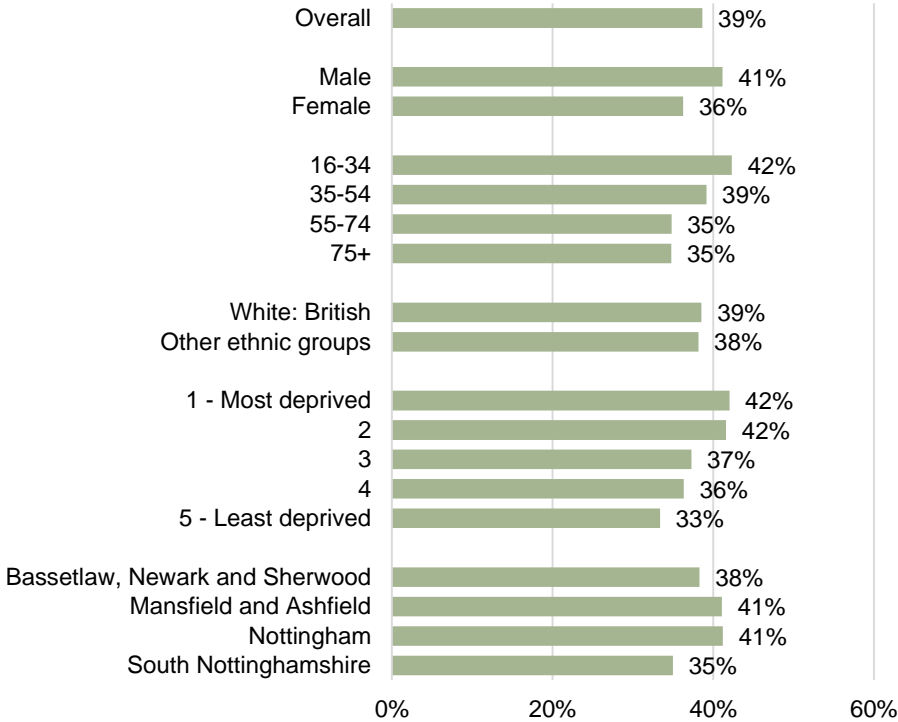
2.67 There were significant differences in how respondents are currently kept informed on local matters by Community Safety Partnership area. Respondents from Mansfield and Ashfield and Nottingham were more likely to have stated that they were not currently informed. Respondents from Bassetlaw, Newark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



Base size: Wave 1 – 4, Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood = 883, Mansfield and Ashfield = 853, Nottingham = 1,182, South Nottinghamshire = 1,296

2.68 There were significant differences in feeling informed on local matters by gender, age, IMD and area. Men, respondents age 16 to 34, respondents from the 2 most deprived IMD quintiles and respondents from Mansfield and Ashfield and Nottingham were more likely to state that they are not currently informed on local matters.

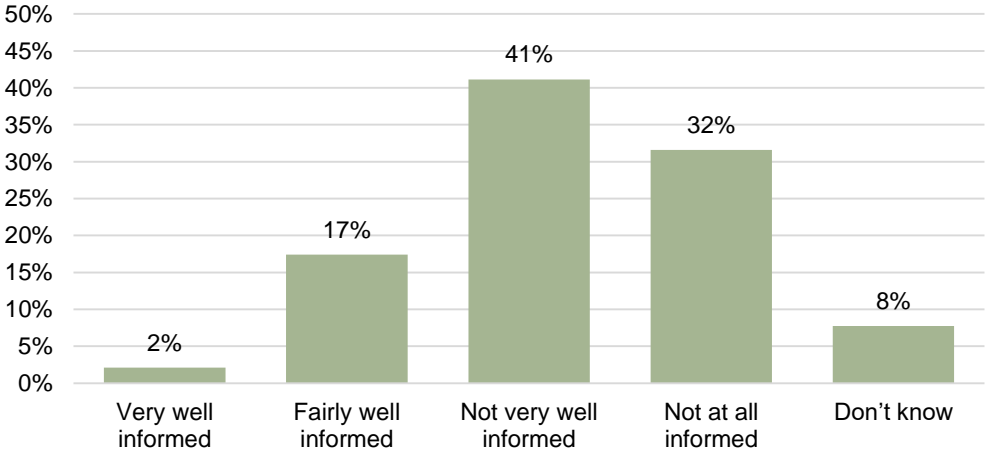
How are you currently kept informed on local matters? - I'm not currently informed



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

2.69 One-fifth (20%) of respondents felt well informed about what the police in their local area are doing, with 2% feeling very well informed and 17% feeling fairly well informed. 41% felt not very well informed and 32% not at all informed. 8% did not know.

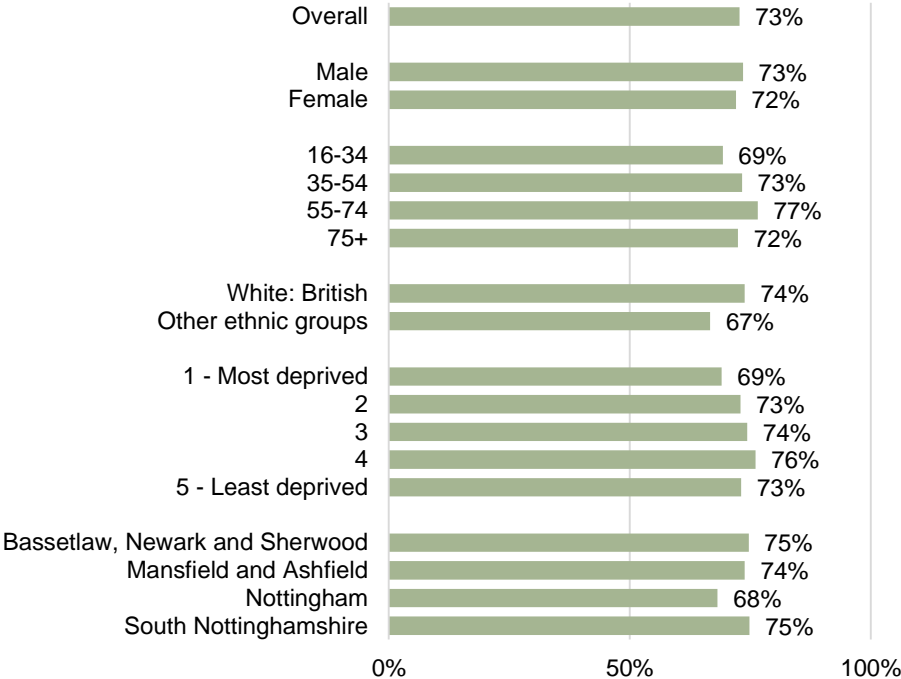
How well informed do you feel about what the police in your local area are doing?



Base size: Wave 1 - 4 = 4,250

2.70 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 Community Safety Partnership area. Respondents aged 55 to 74 and White British respondents were more likely to feel not well informed or not at all informed about what the police in their local area. Respondents from the most deprived IMD quintile and from Nottingham 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.

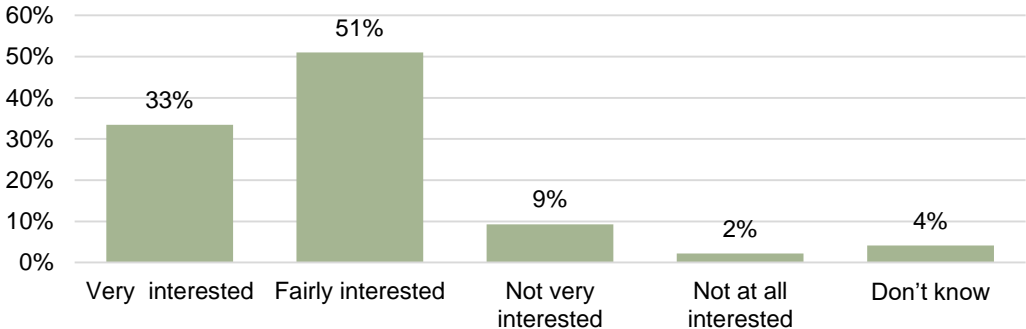
How well informed do you feel about what the police in your local area are doing? - Not very well & not at all informed



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

2.71 The majority of respondents (84%) were interested in knowing what the police were doing in their local area, with a third (33%) very interested and just over half (51%) fairly interested. 11% were not interested in what the police were doing in their local area, and 4% answered don't know.

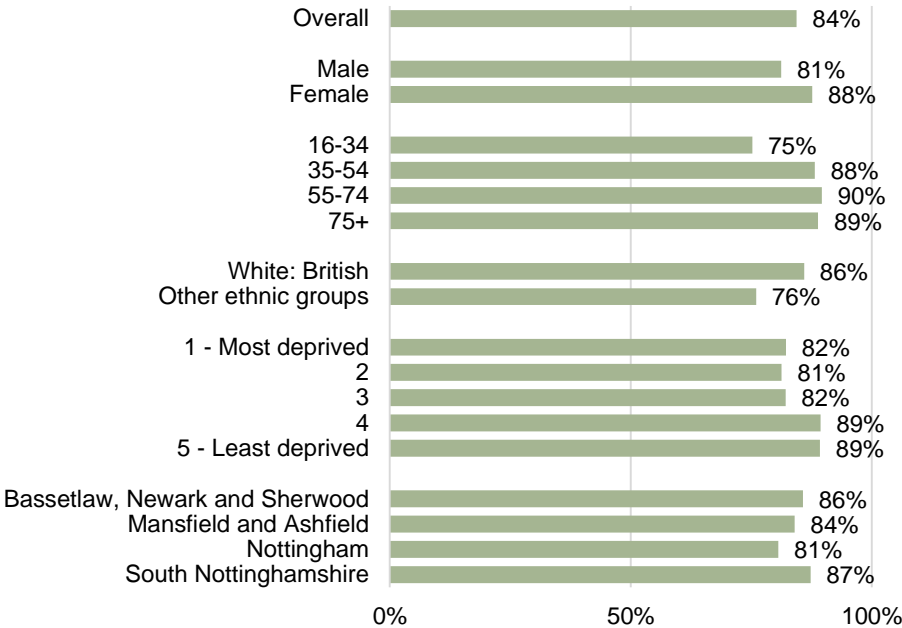
How interested, if at all, are you in knowing what the police are doing in your local area?



Base size: Wave 1 - 4 = 4,242

2.72 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 Community Safety Partnership area. Women, respondents who are White British and respondents from the 2 least deprived IMD quintiles were more likely to be very or fairly interested in what the police were doing in their local area. Respondents aged 16 to 34 and respondents in Nottingham were less likely to be very or fairly interested in what the police were doing in their local area.

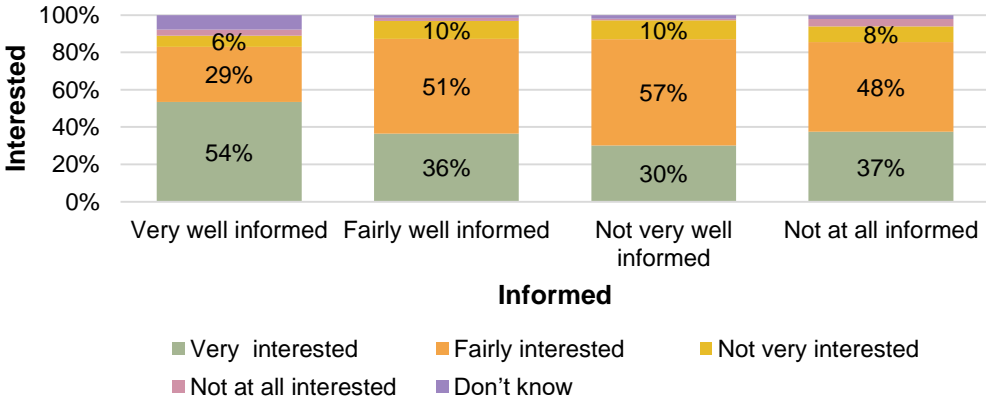
How interested, if at all, are you in knowing what the police are doing in your local area? - Very & fairly interested



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

2.73 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.

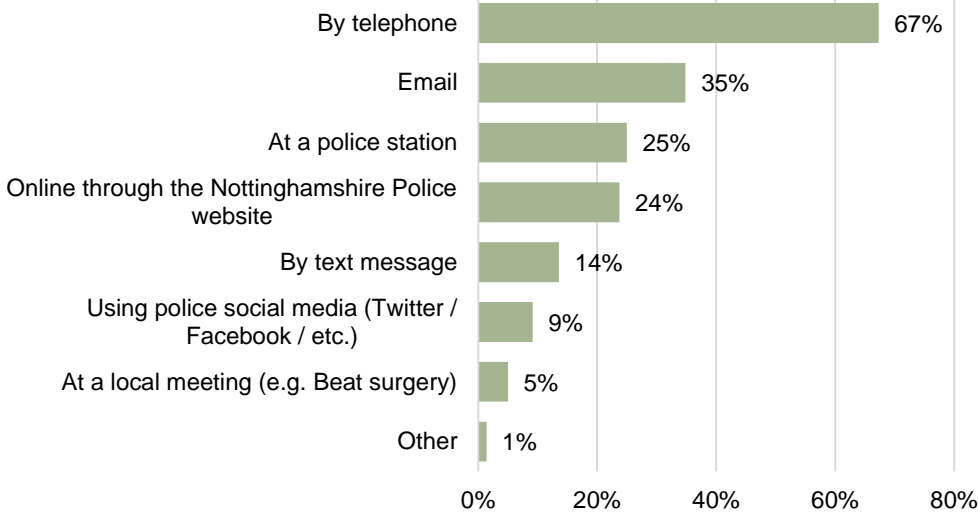
'How interested, if at all, are you in knowing what the police are doing in your local area?' by 'How well informed do you feel about what the police in your local area are doing?'



Base size: Very well informed = 1,408, fairly well informed = 2,155, not very well informed = 390, not at all informed = 92. Significant differences by well informed

2.74 Amongst respondents who had a non-urgent issue that they wanted to let the local police team know about, two-thirds (67%) would prefer to make contact by telephone. 35% would prefer to make contact by email, 25% at a police station and 24% online through the Nottinghamshire Police website.

If you had a non-urgent issue that you wanted to let your local policing team know about, which of these would be your preferred way to make contact?



Base size: Wave 1 - 4 = 4,227

2.75 As may be expected, there were differences by age in the preferred method of contacting the police with a non-urgent issue. Whilst telephone was the most preferred way of contacting the police for non-urgent issue for all age groups, the proportion that preferred this method increases with age, with 61% of those aged 16 to 34, 64% of those age 35 to 54, 74% of those aged 55 to 74 and 82% of those aged 75+ preferring to contact the police by phone for a non-urgent issue. Email was the second most preferred method for respondents aged under 55 whilst 'at a police station' was the second most preferred method for respondents aged 55 and over. 'Online through the Nottingham Police website' was the third most preferred method for respondents aged under 55 while email was the third most preferred method for respondents aged 55 and over.

| If you had a non-urgent issue that you wanted to let your local policing team know about, which of these would be your preferred way to make contact? | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-----|------|--|
| | 16-34 | | 35-54 | | 55-74 | | 75+ | | |
| | % | Rank | % | Rank | % | Rank | % | Rank | |
| By telephone * | 61% | 1 | 64% | 1 | 74% | 1 | 82% | 1 | |
| Email * | 39% | 2 | 43% | 2 | 29% | 3 | 10% | 3 | |
| At a police station * | 19% | 4 | 23% | 4 | 32% | 2 | 31% | 2 | |
| Online through the Nottinghamshire Police website * | 30% | 3 | 29% | 3 | 17% | 4 | 5% | 4 | |
| By text message * | 18% | 5 | 16% | 5 | 9% | 5 | 2% | 5 | |
| Using police social media (Twitter / Facebook / etc.) * | 15% | 6 | 11% | 6 | 3% | 7 | 0% | 7 | |
| At a local meeting (e.g. Beat surgery) * | 4% | 7 | 6% | 7 | 6% | 6 | 5% | 6 | |
| Other * | 1% | 8 | 1% | 8 | 1% | 8 | 3% | 8 | |

* = significant difference

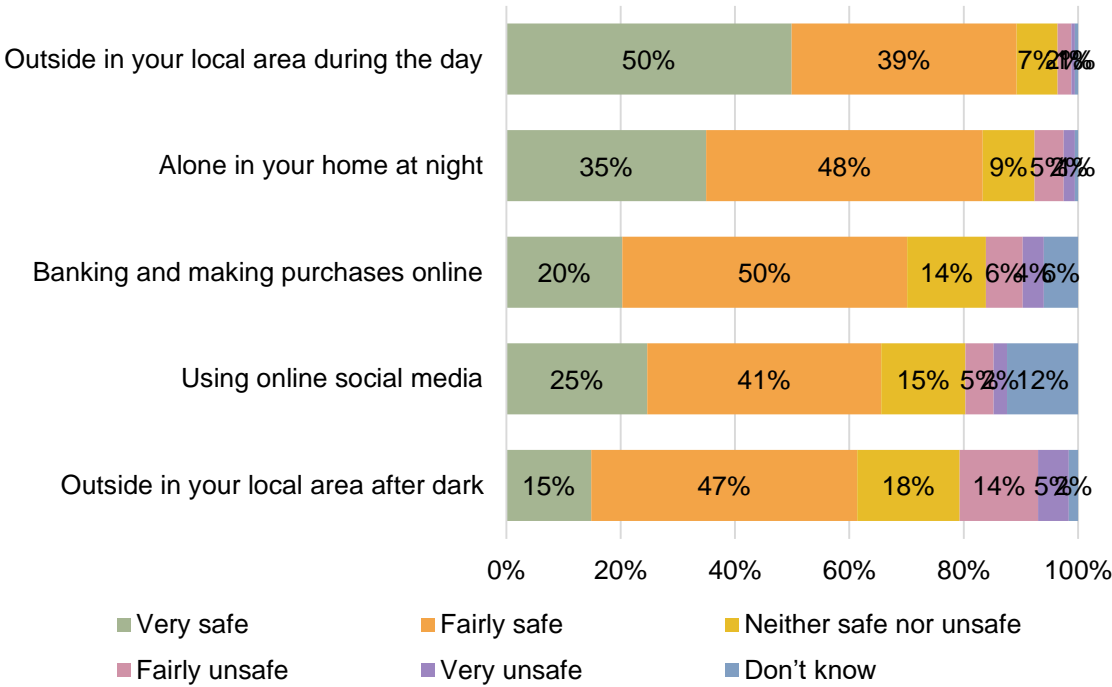
2.76 There were also some significant differences in the preferred way of contacting the police with a non-urgent issue for the other subgroups. For example, women were more likely to prefer to contact the police online through the Nottinghamshire Police website and by text.

FEELINGS OF SAFETY AND SENSE OF BELONGING

2.77 The questions about feelings of safety and belonging were added to the questionnaire at wave 3, so there are no results for wave 1 and 2.

2.78 The majority of respondents (89%) reported feeling safe in their local area during the day, with 50% feeling very safe and 39% fairly safe. 83% of respondents reported feeling safe alone in their home at night, with 35% feeling very safe and 48% feeling fairly safe. Respondents felt less safe online, with 70% feeling safe banking and making purchases online and 66% feeling safe using online social media. Respondents felt least safe outside in their local area after dark, with 61% feeling safe and 19% feeling unsafe. However, in this situation, respondents were more likely to report feeling safe than unsafe.

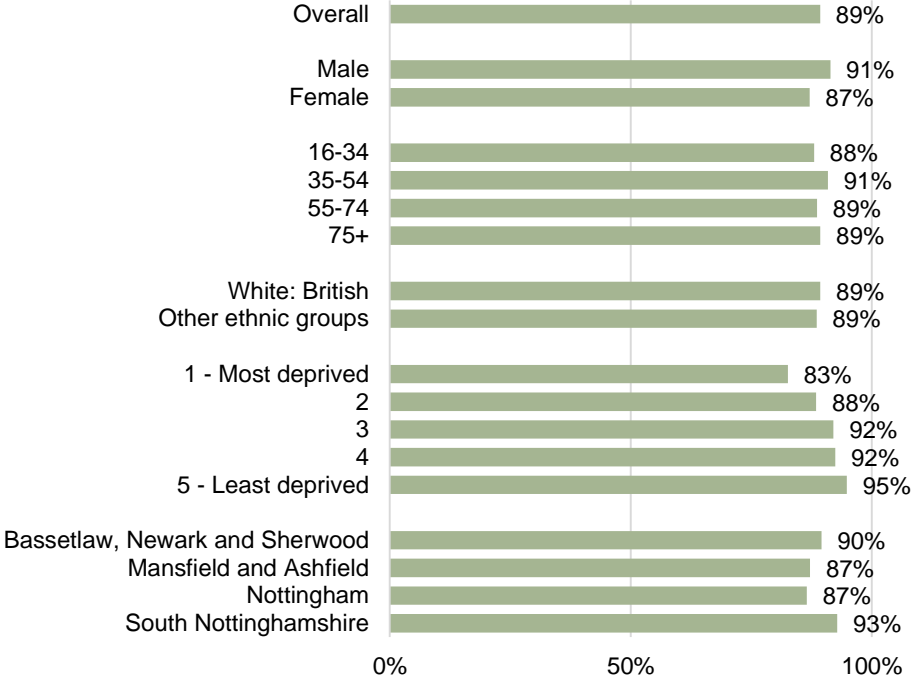
Please say how safe or unsafe you generally feel in the following situations:



Base size: Wave 3 - 4 = 1,965 – 2,072

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

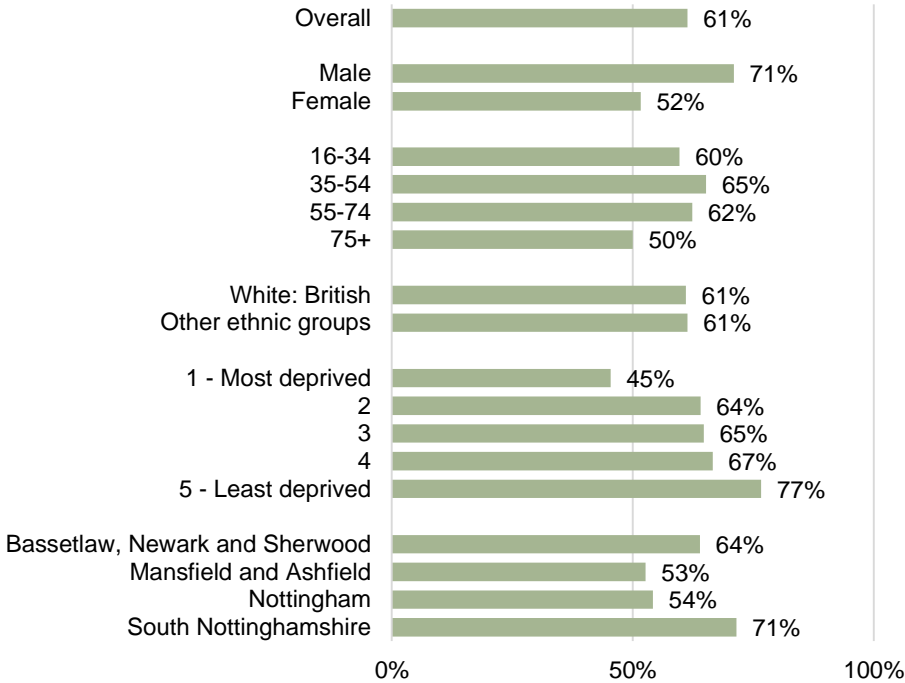
How safe or unsafe you generally feel outside in your local area during the day? - Very & fairly safe



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

2.80 There were significant differences in feeling safe outside in the local area after dark by gender, age, IMD and Community Safety Partnership area. Women, respondents aged 75 and over, respondents from the most deprived IMD quintile and respondents from Mansfield and Ashfield and from 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 dark? - Very & fairly safe



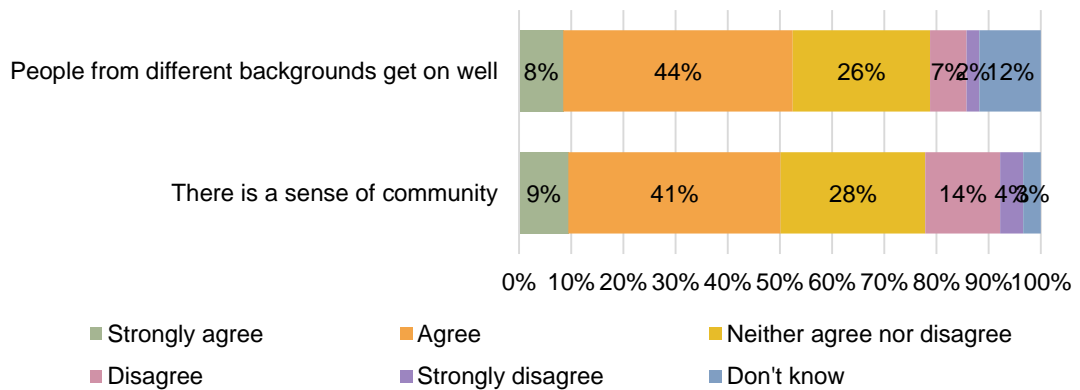
See Appendix A for Sample Size
 Significant differences by gender, age, IMD and area

2.81 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, IMD and Community Safety Partnership area, with women, respondents aged 16 to 34 and 55 to 74, and 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. When those answering 'don't know' are excluded, there were significant differences in feeling safe using online social media, by gender, age and Community Safety Partnership area, with women, respondents aged 75 and over, respondents from Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood less likely to feel safe using online social media. When those answering 'don't know' are excluded, there were significant differences in feeling safe when banking and making purchases online by age and Community Safety Partnership area, respondents aged 75 and over and respondents from Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood less likely to feel safe when banking and making purchases online.

COMMUNITY COHESION

- 2.82 Just over half (52%) of respondents agreed that people from different backgrounds get on well in their local area, with 8% strongly agreeing and 44% agreeing. Half (50%) agree that there is a sense of community in their local area with 9% strongly agreeing and 41% agreeing.

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

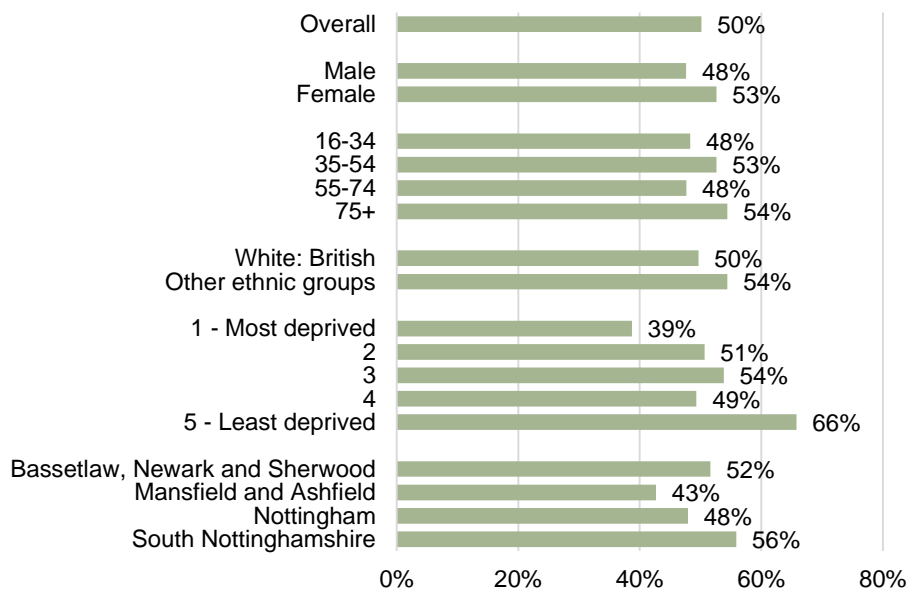


Base size: Wave 3 - 4 = 1,965 – 2,072

Statement was 'people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together' in wave 3

- 2.83 There were significant differences in agreement that there is a sense of community in the area where they live by gender, IMD and Community Safety Partnership area. Women, respondents from the least deprived IMD quintile and respondents from South Nottinghamshire were more likely to strongly agree or agree that there is a sense of community.

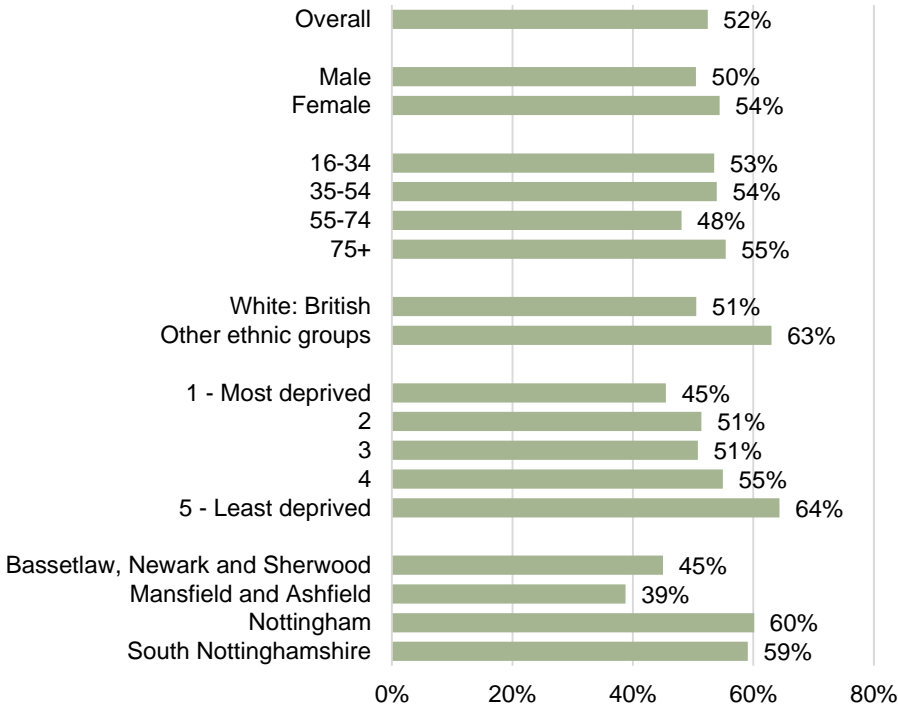
There is a sense of community - Strongly Agree & agree



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

2.84 There were significant differences in the levels of agreement that people from different backgrounds get on well in the area where they live by ethnicity, IMD and Community Safety Partnership area. Respondents from ethnic groups other than White British, respondents from the least deprived IMD quintile and respondents from Nottingham and South Nottinghamshire were more likely to strongly agree or agree that people from different backgrounds get on well.

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

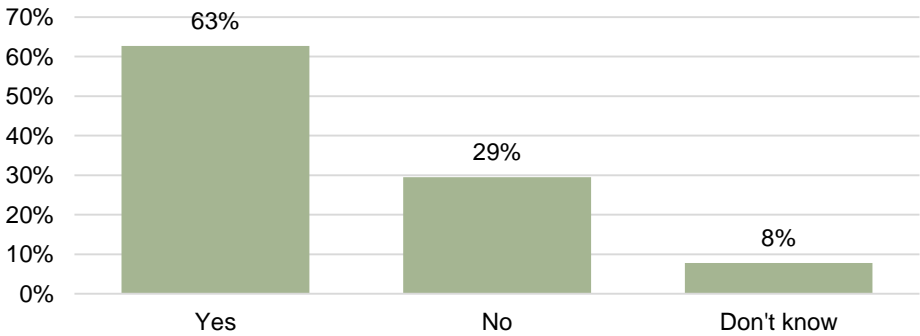


See Appendix A for Sample Size
 Significant differences by ethnicity, IMD and area

POLICE FUNDING

2.85 Sixty-three percent (63%) of respondents were aware that the level of police funding had been cut in recent years prior to completing the survey. 29% were not aware of funding cuts and 8% did not know.

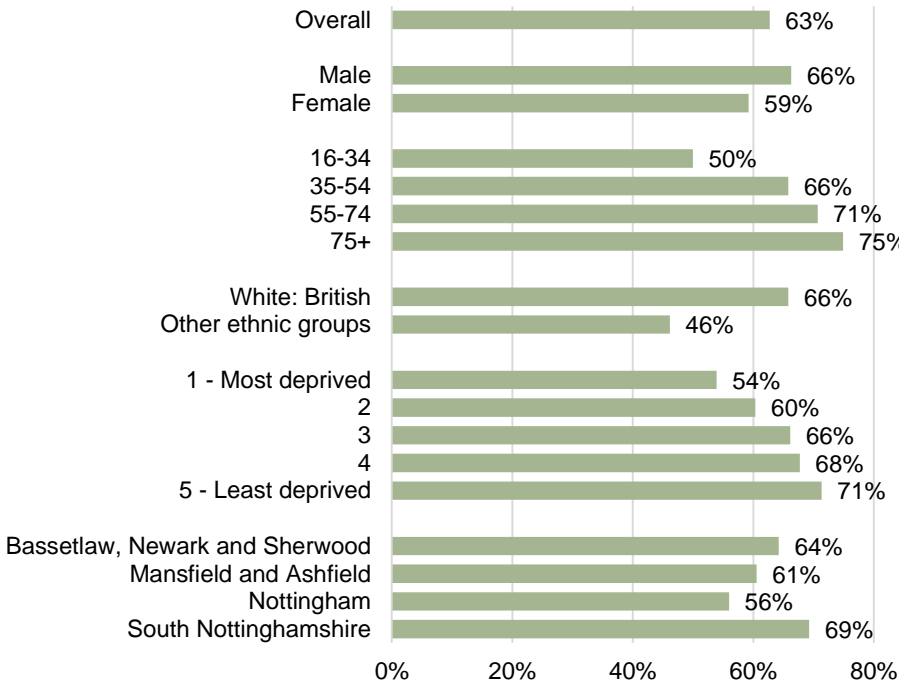
Before today, were you aware of the level of police funding cuts over recent years?



Base size: Wave 1 - 4 = 4,247

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

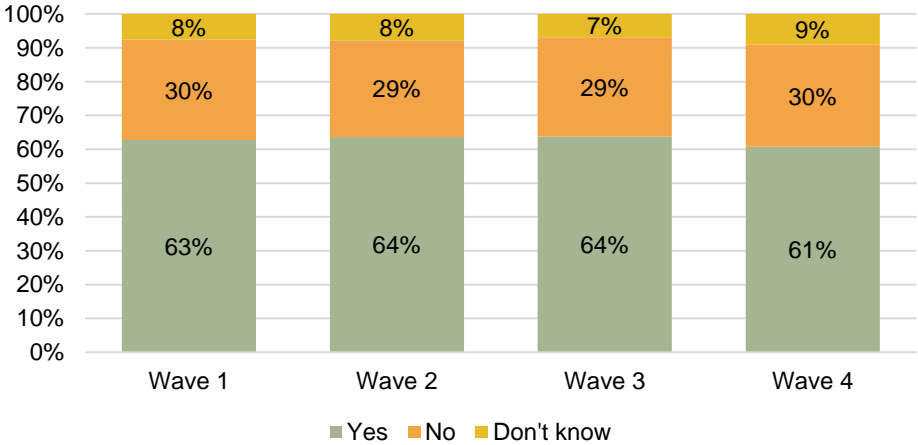
Before today, were you aware of the level of police funding cuts over recent years? - Yes



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

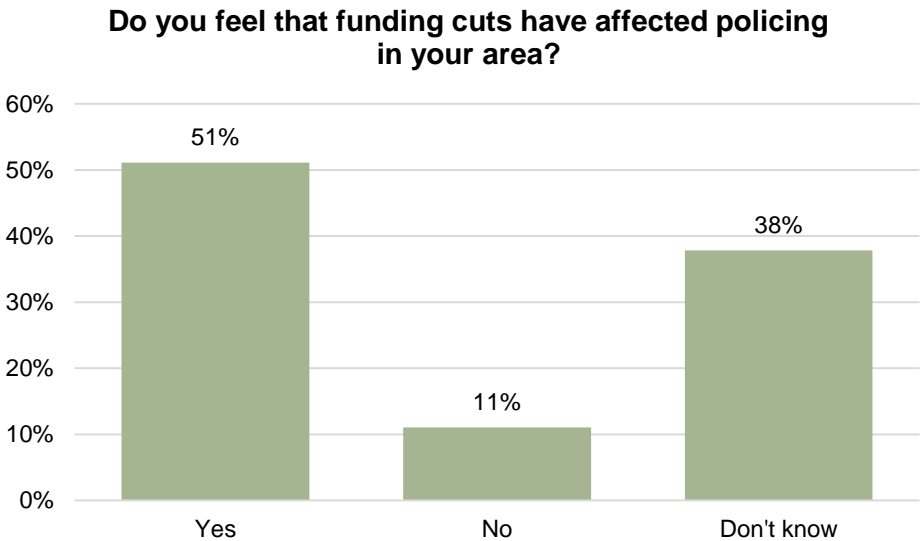
2.87 While there was a reduction in the proportion of respondents who were aware of the level of police funding cuts over recent years, from 64% in wave 3 to 61% in wave 4, the difference was not statistically significant.

Before today, were you aware of the level of police funding cuts over recent years?



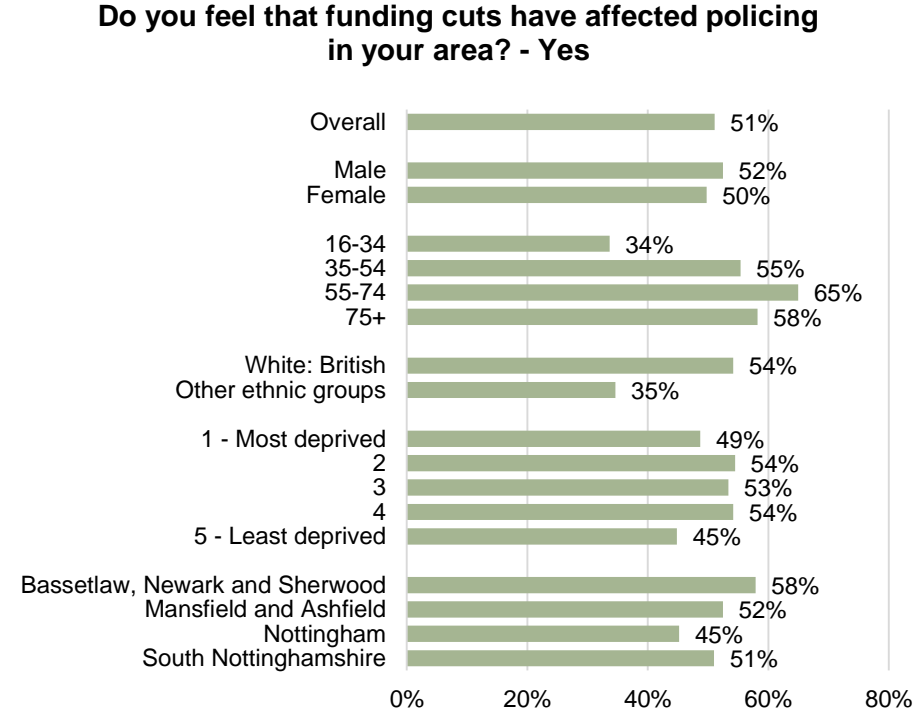
Base size: Wave 1 = 1,056, Wave 2 = 1,055, Wave 3 = 1,058, Wave 4 = 1,078

2.88 Just over half (51%) of respondents felt that funding cuts had affected policing in their area. 11% did not feel that funding cuts had affected police in their area and 38% did not know.



Base size: Wave 1 - 4 = 4,238

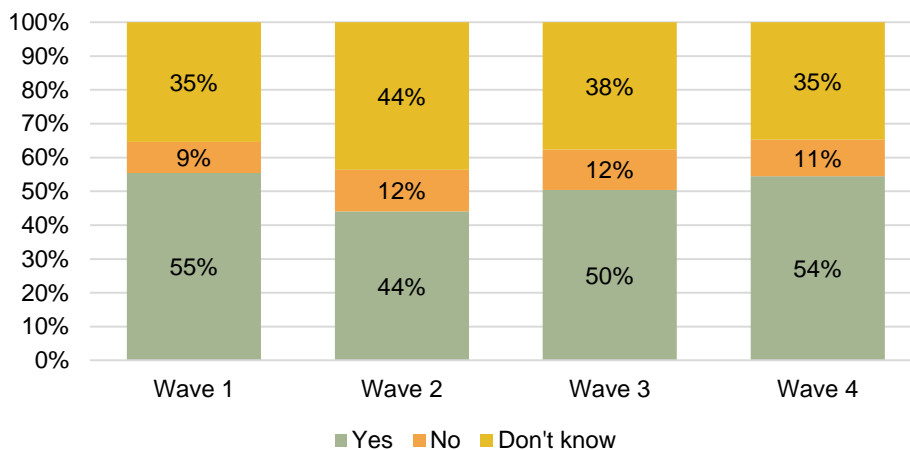
2.89 There were significant differences in the proportion of respondents who felt that funding cuts have affected policing in their local area by age, ethnicity, IMD and Community Safety Partnership area. Respondents aged 16 to 34, respondents from ethnic groups other than White British, respondents from the least deprived IMD quintile and respondents from Nottingham were less likely to feel that funding cuts have affected policing in their area.



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

2.90 There were significant differences in the proportion of respondents who felt that funding cuts have affected policing in their local area by wave. Respondents in wave 2 were less likely to feel that funding cuts have affected policing in their area and more likely to have answered 'don't know'. Since wave 2, there has been an increase in the proportion of respondents who felt that funding cuts have affected policing in their local area.

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



Significant difference by wave

Base size: Wave 1 = 1,055, Wave 2 = 1,049, Wave 3 = 1,056, Wave 4 = 1,077

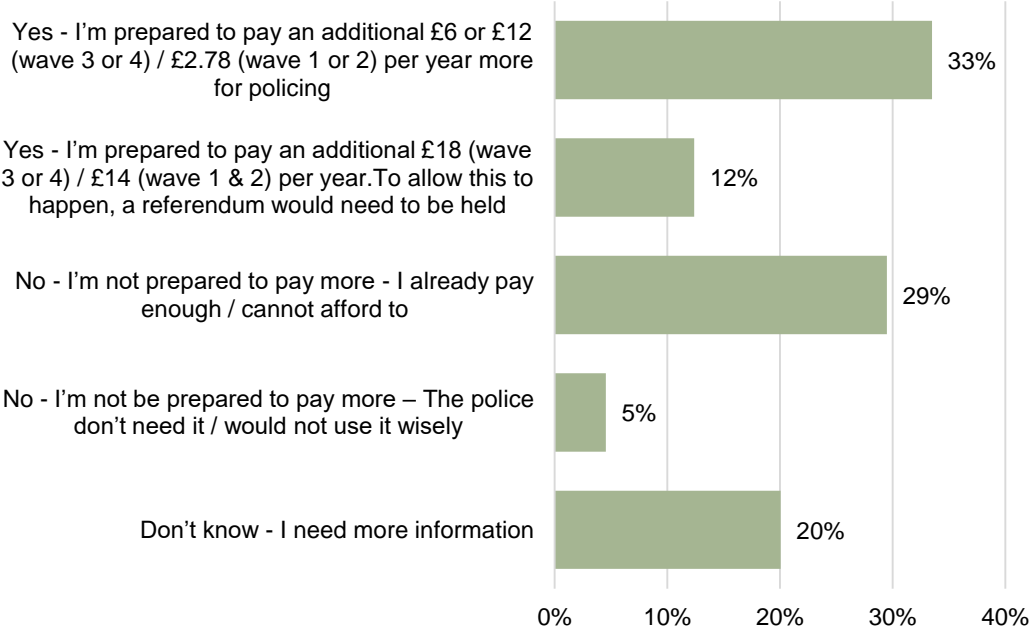
2.91 Respondents who thought that funding cuts have affected policing in their area were asked what they felt had changed. The diagram below shows the top 100 words (excluding 'police', 'officers' and 'policing') from the response. The size reflects the frequency of the word.



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

2.92 Forty-six percent (46%) of respondents would be prepared to pay more towards policing as part of their Council Tax. 34% would not be prepared to pay more, with 29% not prepared to pay more because they think they already pay enough or cannot afford to and 5% not prepared to pay more because they think that police don't need it or would not use it wisely.

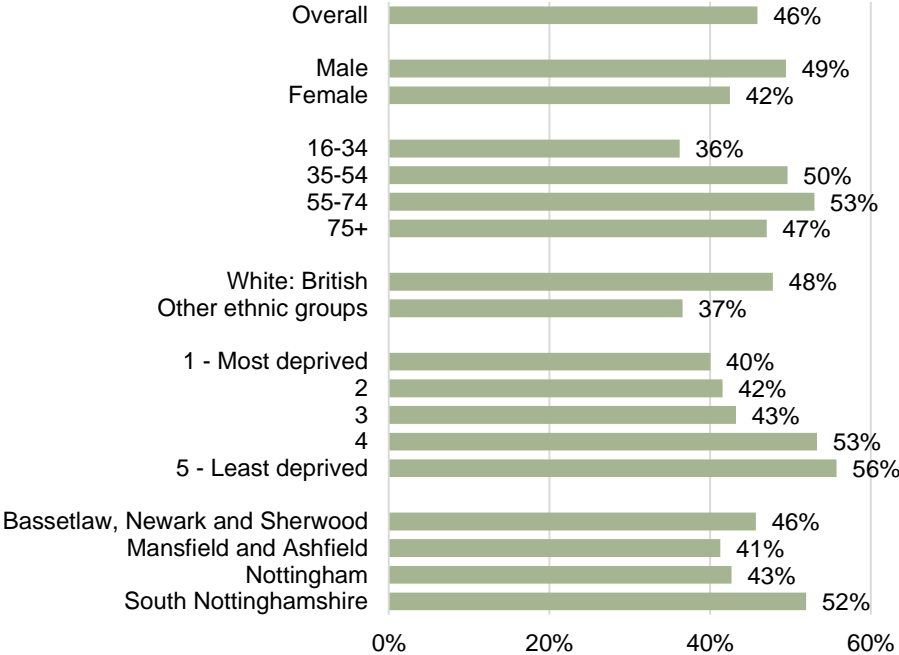
Households in Nottinghamshire pay, on average, £195 a year towards policing as part of their Council Tax (Band D properties). To what extent would you be prepared to pay more?



Base size: Wave 1 - 4 = 4,145

2.93 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 Community Partnership area. Men, respondents ages 55 to 74, respondents from the 2 least deprived IMD quintiles and respondents from South Nottinghamshire were more likely to be prepared to pay more towards policing as part of their Council Tax.

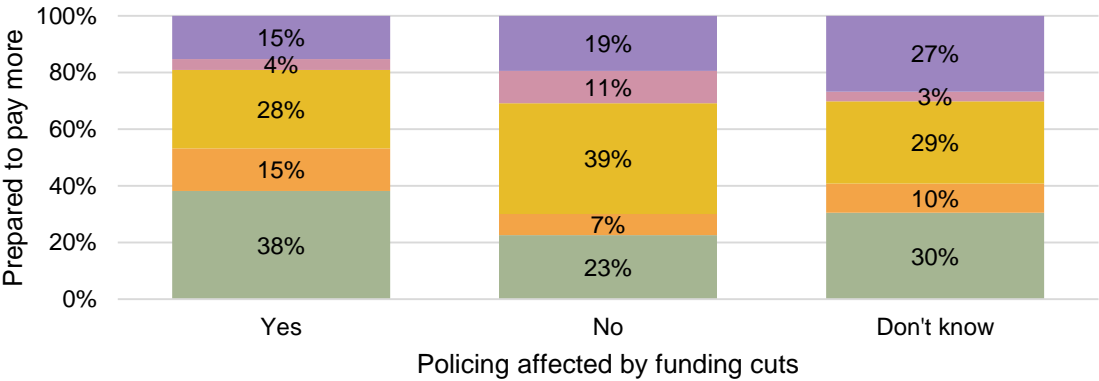
Households in Nottinghamshire pay, on average, £195 a year towards policing as part of their Council Tax (Band D properties). To what extent would you be prepared to pay more? - Prepared to pay more



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

2.94 Respondents who thought that funding cuts have affected policing in their area were significantly more likely to be prepared to pay more towards policing as part of their Council Tax than those who did not feel cuts had affected policing. 53% of respondents who thought that funding cuts have affected policing in their area were prepared to pay more towards policing as part of their Council Tax, compared to 30% of those who did not feel funding cuts have affected policing and 41% of those who did not know if funding cuts have affected policing in their area.

To what extent would you be prepared to pay more? by Do you feel that funding cuts have affected policing in your area?



- Don't know - I need more information
- No - I'm not be prepared to pay more – The police don't need it / would not use it wisely
- No - I'm not prepared to pay more - I already pay enough / cannot afford to
- Yes - I'm prepared to pay an additional £18 (wave 3 or 4) / £14 (wave 1 & 2) per year. To allow this to happen, a referendum would need to be held
- Yes - I'm prepared to pay an additional £6 or £12 (wave 3 or 4) / £2.78 (wave 1 or 2) per year more for policing

Base size: Yes = 2,100, No = 454, Don't know = 1,540
Significant differences by think policing in area affected by funding cuts

FUNDING CUTS AND PERCEPTIONS OF POLICE IN THE LOCAL AREA

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

Strongly agree or agree with statements about police in local area by feeling that funding cuts have affected policing in your area?

| | Feel funding cuts have affected policing | Do not feel funding cuts have affected policing | Difference |
|--|--|---|------------|
| Are effective in working to prevent crime * | 30% | 48% | 18% |
| Are effective in providing a visible presence in the areas of greatest need * | 19% | 37% | 18% |
| Are effective in protecting vulnerable people who are at greatest risk of harm * | 31% | 46% | 15% |
| Taking everything into account, the police in this area are doing a good job * | 35% | 50% | 15% |
| Are effective at investigating crime and catching criminals * | 30% | 43% | 13% |
| Taking everything into account, I have confidence in the police in this area * | 43% | 55% | 11% |
| Are dealing with the crime and anti-social behaviour issues that matter to you * | 34% | 45% | 11% |
| Take people's concerns seriously * | 48% | 58% | 10% |
| Have a good reputation amongst local people * | 42% | 51% | 9% |
| Understand the crime and anti-social behaviour issues in the area where you live * | 46% | 53% | 7% |
| Respond appropriately to calls for help and assistance * | 44% | 51% | 7% |
| Are effective in providing advice or guidance to the public * | 44% | 50% | 7% |
| Provide good value for money * | 33% | 38% | 5% |
| Treat people fairly and with respect | 64% | 66% | 2% |

* =significant difference

EXPERIENCE OF CRIME AND PERCEPTIONS OF POLICE IN THE LOCAL AREA

2.97 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 less likely to agree with 12 of the 14 statements about the police in their local area, and were significantly less likely to agree with 8 of the 14 statements. 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 'provide good value for money' and 'are effective in working to prevent crime'. The subgroup of respondents who had been a victim of crime in the last 12 months and had reported at least one of these crimes to the police were more likely to agree to all statements apart from 'taking everything into account, I have confidence in the police in this area'. The biggest differences in agreement between the subgroup of respondents who had reported at least one crime to the police and all respondents who had been a victim of crime in the last 12 months were for the statements 'treat people fairly and with respect' and 'respond appropriately to calls for help and assistance'.

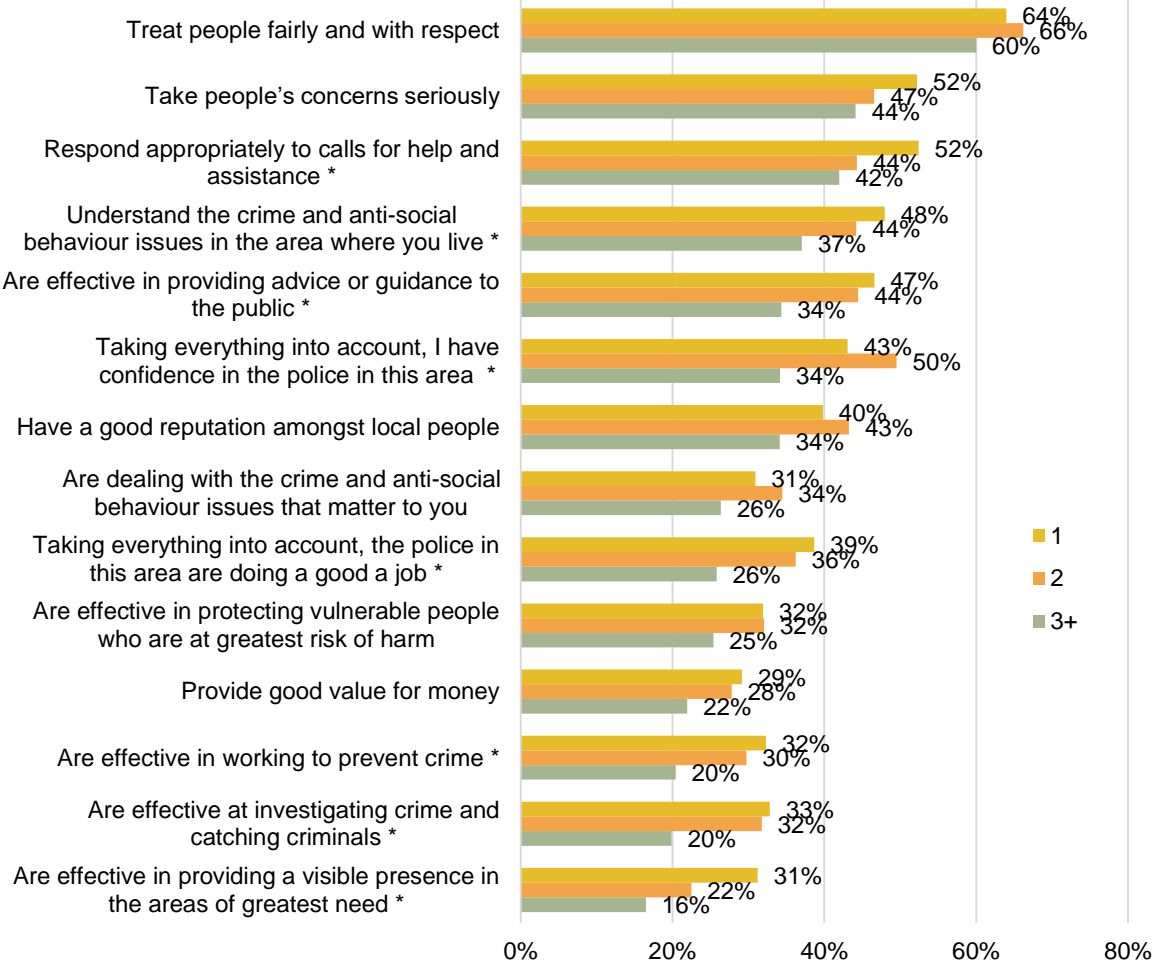
Strongly agree or agree with statements about police in local area by been a victim of crime in the last 12 months?

| | Victim of crime in last 12 months | Victim of crime in last 12 months and reported at least 1 crime to the police | Not a victim of crime | Difference |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------|------------|
| Provide good value for money * | 27% | 28% | 36% | 9% |
| Are effective in working to prevent crime * | 28% | 31% | 36% | 8% |
| Are dealing with the crime and anti-social behaviour issues that matter to you * | 31% | 32% | 38% | 7% |
| Have a good reputation amongst local people * | 38% | 40% | 45% | 7% |
| Taking everything into account, the police in this area are doing a good a job * | 34% | 37% | 41% | 7% |
| Taking everything into account, I have confidence in the police in this area * | 42% | 41% | 48% | 7% |
| Are effective at investigating crime and catching criminals * | 28% | 32% | 34% | 6% |
| Are effective in protecting vulnerable people who are at greatest risk of harm * | 30% | 34% | 35% | 5% |
| Take people's concerns seriously | 49% | 53% | 52% | 3% |
| Are effective in providing a visible presence in the areas of greatest need | 24% | 26% | 26% | 3% |
| Are effective in providing advice or guidance to the public | 42% | 46% | 45% | 3% |
| Understand the crime and anti-social behaviour issues in the area where you live | 44% | 48% | 46% | 2% |
| Treat people fairly and with respect | 63% | 69% | 63% | 0% |
| Respond appropriately to calls for help and assistance | 46% | 53% | 46% | 0% |

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

2.98 There were also differences in agreement with the statements about police in the local area for respondents who have been a victim of crime in the last 12 months by the number of crimes they had experienced. Respondents who had experienced 3 or more crimes were less likely to agree with all 14 statements and significantly less to agree with 8 of the statements.

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



Base size: 1 crime = 210-370, 2 crimes = 110-179, 3+ crimes = 204-344
 * = Significant difference

FEELING SAFE BY EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

2.99 The table below shows the proportion of respondents who feel very or fairly safe in a number of situations for respondents who have been a victim of crime in the last 12 months and those who have not been a victim of crime. Respondents who had been a victim of crime were significantly less likely to feel safe alone in their home at night, outside in their local area after dark and outside in the local area in the day. Victims of crime not including online fraud and computer viruses were slightly less likely to feel safe in their home at night, outside in their local area after dark and outside in the local area in the day than victims of all types of crime. Being a victim of any crime did not make respondents feel less safe online, and respondents who had been a victim of crime in the last 12 months were slightly more likely to feel safe using online social media and significantly more likely to feel safe banking and making purchases online than respondents who had not been a victim of crime. This may be driven by age, as older respondents were less likely to have been a victim of crime and less likely to feel safe using online social media or banking and making purchases online. Respondents who had been a victim of online fraud or computer viruses in the last 12 months were less likely to feel safe using online social media than those who had not (61% of those who had been a victim of online fraud or online fraud or computer viruses felt very or fairly safe, compared to 66% for those who had not been a victim), but the difference was not significant. There was very little difference in feeling safe banking and making purchases online between those who had been a victim of online fraud or computer viruses and those who had not (69% compared to 70%).

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 | Differenc e |
|---|---|--|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Alone in your home at night ** | 73% | 76% | 86% | 13% |
| Outside in your local area after dark ** | 52% | 56% | 64% | 12% |
| Outside in your local area during the day ** | 82% | 85% | 91% | 9% |
| Using online social media | 67% | 66% | 65% | -2% |
| Banking and making purchases online * | 73% | 74% | 69% | -5% |

* = 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 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 3.1 This survey of residents in Nottinghamshire has been successful in providing results on the experience of crime, perceptions of the police and police funding, and aspects of community safety from a representative sample of the local 18+ population. The approach used allows a large sample of residents to complete the survey in a cost-effective way, providing data with a high level of statistical confidence. Results from the four waves of the survey to-date have shown a good level of consistency over time in key indicators. Combining data from the four waves 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 and Community Safety Partnership (CSP) area.
- 3.2 Almost a quarter of respondents indicated that they had been a victim of crime in the last twelve months. This is slightly higher than the national picture – the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) estimates 2 in 10 experience any crime types asked about in the previous 12 months³. Online fraud was the most common crime experienced, followed by intimidation/harassment and criminal damage. There were large differences in the proportion who had been a victim of crime by population sub-group. Those aged 35-54, from BME groups, living in the most deprived quintile of neighbourhoods, and from Nottingham or Mansfield and Ashfield CSP areas were more likely to have been a victim of crime in the last twelve months. Interestingly, respondents aged 75+ were the least likely to have been a victim of crime – the proportion who had been a victim of crime in this age group was around half that of the other age groups. In contrast, residents from older age groups commonly report lower perceptions of community safety and in this survey are the age group least likely to say they feel safe outside in their local area after dark.
- 3.3 The results highlight some interesting findings for particular types of crime:
- **Online fraud** was the most commonly experienced crime and resulted in financial loss in four out of ten cases. However, as is the case nationally⁴, online fraud is commonly not reported to the police, though other agencies are fairly commonly made aware of incidents. The groups most likely to experience being a victim of online fraud were those aged 55-74 and those from the most affluent (quintile of) neighbourhoods in the county. Nationally, the CSEW shows a decline in computer misuse crimes and, given the frequency of occurrence locally, it's occurrence will need to be monitored over time through this survey.
 - Those most likely to experience **intimidation, harassment or abuse** are younger, from non-White British ethnic groups, and live in the most deprived (quintile of) neighbourhoods. Women are also more likely than men to experience this type of crime. Just less than a third of intimidation, harassment or abuse incidents were felt to be a hate crime. Again, future surveys will allow this to be monitored.

³ Office for National Statistics, Statistical bulletin - Crime in England and Wales: year ending March 2018. 19 July 2018

⁴ The CSEW highlights 'many incidents' of computer misuse are unreported offences. From 1.2 million offences, only 21,000 were reported to the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau (NFIB) by Action Fraud.

- **Criminal damage** was most likely to be experienced by residents from the most deprived (quintile of) neighbourhoods.
- **Burglary** was most commonly experienced by those aged 16-34 and 35-54. Only one-in-a-hundred respondents aged 75+ had been a victim of burglary.

3.3 The survey of residents produced useful some data on crimes which were felt to be domestic abuse related. For example, almost one-in-six respondents who experienced intimidation, harassment or abuse felt that it was domestic abuse related. Similarly, a quarter of respondent experiencing physical violence or abuse felt it was domestic abuse related. In both of these examples, the proportion of women who felt that the crime was domestic abuse related is likely to be higher. 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 27% were notified to the police⁵. For some types of crime, for example, physical violence, robbery and burglary, 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 |
|--|-----|-----|
| Physical violence or assault by anyone in either a public or private place | 71% | 29% |
| Robbery | 71% | 29% |
| Burglary – from home, shed, garage or other domestic building | 70% | 30% |
| Car crime – theft of or from a vehicle | 58% | 42% |
| Any other form of property theft | 50% | 50% |
| Criminal damage, vandalism or graffiti | 49% | 51% |
| Intimidation or harassment or abuse by anyone, either face-to-face or online | 41% | 59% |
| Sexual violence or abuse ⁶ | 35% | 65% |
| Online fraud – e.g. e-mail scams, fraudulent transactions - including attempts | 13% | 87% |
| Computer viruses or malware | 4% | 96% |
| Overall | 27% | 73% |

3.5 It is worth noting that the second most commonly experienced crime – intimidation, harassment or abuse – was reported to the police on less than half of the occurrences. In a third of these cases, the incident was not reported because the respondent thought the police would not have been interested or could have done nothing about it. For the third most commonly experienced crime (Criminal damage, vandalism or graffiti), over a half of crimes were not reported because the respondent thought the police would not have been interested or could have done nothing about it. This perception

⁵ The estimate here is based on the 'last time' the respondent was a victim and notified the police.

⁶ Note: small sample size for this category of crime

is likely to have a negative impact on a range of other perceptions of local policing.

- 3.6 There is clear room for improvement in perceptions of the police for many of the aspects covered in the survey. In the survey year (2017/18) over a half of respondents were positive about the police in their local area in terms of treating people fairly/with respect and taking people's concerns seriously. Less than a half were positive about 5 other aspects asked about, and only just over a third thought the police were dealing with the crime and anti-social behaviour issues that were important to them (the lowest scoring of the 7 aspects asked about). However, it is important to note here that as many as around one-in-five gave a response of 'don't know' for many of the perception statements. This may be because they have had no interaction with the police and so felt it difficult to give a view or had too little knowledge about the police generally to offer an opinion. Excluding the 'don't knows' from the analysis has a significant impact on the levels of perception of the police. For example, the proportion feeling that the police take people's concerns seriously rises from 51% to 61% when 'don't knows' are excluded. Given the high proportion of respondents choosing 'don't know' as a response, it would be useful to explore why this is the case. This could be achieved through a short telephone or online survey with respondents who agreed to be re-contacted in the future.
- 3.7 The results show some interesting differences in perceptions of the police by population sub-group. For example, respondents from the more affluent (quintile of) neighbourhoods were less likely to have a positive perception of the police in the local area in terms of treating people fairly/with respect and taking people's concerns seriously. They were also less likely to think that the police in their local area are effective in providing advice or guidance to the public. Again, this aspect requires further investigation.
- 3.8 The results also show positive perceptions of the police amongst respondents from non-White British groups. This group, which includes residents from the White Other, Asian, and Black groups have more positive perceptions of the police (in the local area) in terms of each of the 14 aspects asked about than residents from the White British group. Further analysis has shown that this difference (more positive perceptions amongst non-White British groups) is consistent by CSP area and across waves of the survey. The aspect showing the largest difference in perceptions between White British and Other ethnic groups was 'the police in your local area are effective in providing a visible presence in the areas of greatest need'. This aspect had a gap in positive perceptions between White British and Other ethnic groups of 20 percentage points, with the proportion of White British respondents agreeing with the statement being particularly low. The aspect where the gap in perceptions between White British and Other ethnic groups was smallest was 'The police in your local area...provide good value for money.' A third of White British (33%) and 35% of residents from Other ethnic groups agreed with this statement.
- 3.9 Further analysis of the data on perceptions of the police in the local area by 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 and Black backgrounds. For example, the proportion of respondents who agreed that the police in their local area treat people fairly/with respect

was 78% for Asian respondents, 68% for White Other, 63% for White British and 56% for Black respondents. The sample size for residents from the Black ethnic group is n=113 from the survey to-date. Following future waves of the survey, there will be an opportunity to combine the data further allowing more detailed analysis of perceptions of the police by ethnic group. Given the findings to-date by ethnic group, it would also be valuable to explore aspects of police perceptions through targeted qualitative research with residents from Asian and White ethnic groups.

- 3.10 The data from the survey highlights a need to improve public awareness of local policing. Only one-in-five residents surveyed felt informed about policing in their local area, with some sub-groups of residents (for example, those aged 55-74) having a high proportion feeling they are not well informed about local policing.
- 3.11 In contrast to this, residents appear to want to be informed about local policing in their local area. The vast majority, over four-in-five respondents to the survey, said they were interested in knowing about local policing. This was particularly the case amongst women, older residents, White British respondents and those from the more affluent (quintile of) neighbourhoods in the county. These results point to the need for increased marketing of aspects of local policing. The survey suggests that residents are using both the internet and social media to get information on local issues and, given funding constraints, this may be an effective route to providing increased information to residents. Strategies to develop effective communications via the web and social media will be needed.
- 3.12 A half of respondents felt that there was community cohesion in their local area in that they thought 'people from different backgrounds get on well together'. Over one-in-ten respondents didn't know whether this was the case, leaving a third who did not think there was community cohesion in their local area. From a positive point of view, respondents from non-White British groups were more likely to think there was cohesion between people from different backgrounds. This was also the case for residents in more affluent areas and from the Nottingham and South Nottinghamshire CSP areas. In contrast, residents from the most deprived (quintile of) neighbourhoods and from the Mansfield and Ashfield, and Bassetlaw/Newark/Sherwood CSP areas were less likely to think that people from different backgrounds get on well together. This may require targeted resources and action with the local authorities to improve community cohesion over time in particular areas of the county.
- 3.13 Awareness of the level of police funding cuts over recent years was fairly high amongst respondents to the survey – just over a third were unaware of the cuts. Again, there were differences by sub-group with awareness of funding cuts being lowest amongst younger residents, those from non-White British ethnic groups and those from the most deprived neighbourhoods in the county. The results by wave suggest that the level of awareness of cuts may be falling but the level of awareness of the impact of cuts may be increasing. These aspects should be monitored in future waves of the survey. There is a clear link here to the results on public awareness of local policing. Given the desire amongst residents for information on local policing, there is an opportunity to promote the issue of police funding through expanding targeted marketing and PR activities. Subject to resource availability, the survey

results suggest there is a need for a programme of action to address some of the negative public perceptions, to improve perceptions that crimes are taken seriously and, in doing so, to improve the rates of reporting crimes to the police or other agencies.

- 3.14 The results also suggest that there is an opportunity to increase the funding of policing through the local Council Tax. Notwithstanding the political issues involved, the results show there was support for an increase in Council Tax from nearly a half of respondents. One-in-five respondents did not know if they would support an increase in Council Tax to increase police funding, wanting more information on the issue. Again, this highlights the need for appropriate dissemination of information on the issues of cuts and funding. Making the case for increasing police funding through the Council Tax should be supported by conducting qualitative research with residents.
- 3.15 A small sample of respondents had experienced sexual violence or abuse. The sample size was too small for further analysis, but further waves of data could be combined to produce an overall data set which may be appropriate to examine this crime type in more detail.
- 3.16 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 providing 'value for money' and being 'effective in working to prevent crime'. For those who had been a victim of crime **and** had reported it, the gap in positive perceptions is narrower for many aspects asked about. It may be that by reporting a crime and possibly having an interaction with the police, reduces the negative impact on perceptions of the police to some extent.
- 3.17 These conclusions have recommended further analysis of the data from the 2017-18 survey and ongoing aggregation of the data from future waves to provide further insight from the survey. This work will require appropriate resourcing.

Information by Design

September 2018

APPENDIX A – SAMPLE SIZE

| Gender | Sample Size |
|--------|-------------|
| Male | 2,161 |
| Female | 2,235 |

| Age | Sample Size |
|-------|-------------|
| 16-34 | 1,422 |
| 35-54 | 1,406 |
| 55-74 | 1,136 |
| 75+ | 421 |

| Ethnicity | Sample Size |
|---------------------|-------------|
| White: British | 3,665 |
| Other ethnic groups | 660 |

| IMD 2015 | Sample Size |
|--------------------|-------------|
| 1 - Most deprived | 1,205 |
| 2 | 895 |
| 3 | 807 |
| 4 | 791 |
| 5 - Least deprived | 701 |

| CSP Area | Sample Size |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood | 917 |
| Mansfield and Ashfield | 895 |
| Nottingham | 1,240 |
| South Nottinghamshire | 1,347 |

APPENDIX B – DEMOGRAPHICS

| Gender | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| | Wave 1 | Wave 2 | Wave 3 | Wave 4 | Overall |
| Male | 49% | 49% | 49% | 49% | 49% |
| Female | 51% | 51% | 51% | 51% | 51% |
| Prefer to self-describe | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |

| Age | | | | | |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| | Wave 1 | Wave 2 | Wave 3 | Wave 4 | Overall |
| 16 to 24 | 13% | 12% | 13% | 12% | 13% |
| 25 to 34 | 19% | 21% | 20% | 20% | 20% |
| 35 to 44 | 15% | 15% | 14% | 13% | 14% |
| 45 to 54 | 17% | 17% | 18% | 19% | 18% |
| 55 to 64 | 13% | 13% | 13% | 14% | 13% |
| 65 to 74 | 12% | 13% | 12% | 12% | 12% |
| 75 and over | 10% | 9% | 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? | | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| | Wave 1 | Wave 2 | Wave 3 | Wave 4 | Overall |
| Yes | 19% | 18% | 16% | 18% | 18% |
| No | 81% | 82% | 84% | 82% | 82% |

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

| Sexuality | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| | Wave 1 | Wave 2 | Wave 3 | Wave 4 | Overall |
| Heterosexual/straight | 92% | 92% | 92% | 93% | 92% |
| Gay or Lesbian | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| Bisexual | 1% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| Other | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Prefer not to say | 4% | 4% | 5% | 4% | 23% |

| Ethnic origin | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| | Wave 1 | Wave 2 | Wave 3 | Wave 4 | Overall |
| White: British | 82% | 84% | 86% | 87% | 85% |
| White: Other | 4% | 5% | 5% | 4% | 5% |
| Mixed | 2% | 3% | 3% | 1% | 2% |
| Asian or Asian British | 6% | 5% | 3% | 5% | 5% |
| Black or Black British | 5% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 3% |
| Other | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |

END OF DOCUMENT