

# **LEICESTERSHIRE POLICE AUTHORITY**

PAPER MARKED

**A**

Meeting           **CONSULTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE**

Date               **THURSDAY 1 OCTOBER 2009 – 2.00 P.M.**

Report of         **CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

Subject           **CONSULTATION RESULTS 2009**

## **Purpose of Report**

1. This report provides feedback on the analysis of the consultation responses received by the Authority in the year of 2009 up to the middle of September.

## **Background**

2. It is a statutory requirement of the Police Authority to ensure that arrangements are made to obtain the views of local people about the policing of their area and to assist in determining (in conjunction with the Chief Constable) the local priorities for policing. The questionnaires and surveys all include elements to cover both of these aspects.
3. The consultation responses will be used by members as they undertake the strategic business planning in setting the Policing Plan for 2010-13 and Local Objectives for 2010-11.
4. All of these consultation questionnaires relate to public perception across the police area irrespective of whether respondents have had personal contact with Leicestershire Constabulary or not. National surveys have highlighted the effect the media, rather than personal experience, can have on the public's perception of crime (see, for example, Ipsos Mori's publication "Closing the Gaps", January 2008, which can be found at <http://www.ipsos-mori.com/content/closing-the-gaps-crime-public-perceptions.ashx> ). As in previous years, therefore, the responses need to be considered in this context.
5. The Policing Green Paper, 'From the Neighbourhood to the National', puts improving public confidence at its heart by giving the police more freedom to tackle local problems and the public more say in determining local priorities. To reflect this shift in emphasis, the Home Office has moved away from centralised targets and has set only one target for police forces, to increase the 'percentage of people who agree that the police and local council are dealing with the anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in their area'. This question has been added to the questionnaires where it is appropriate.

## **Commentary**

6. 1,456 Council Tax Questionnaire (CTQ) responses, 397 Community Consultation Questionnaire (CCQ) responses, 211 Young People's Questionnaires and 72 responses from the audience voting at the Consultation event on 14 May 2009 (CES)

have been collated to date. In addition, 11 Local Business Communities Questionnaires have been received, due to the low numbers of these no meaningful analysis is yet possible of this.

7. Since the time of the last meeting this represents an additional 34 Council Tax Questionnaires (2% of the total received to date), 221 Community Consultation Questionnaires (56% of the total), 209 Young People's Questionnaires (all from an exercise at Soar Valley College).
8. An analysis of the results of the Community Consultation Questionnaire responses is included in this report.
9. 209 of the 211 Young Person's Questionnaires were completed in a single exercise at Soar Valley College, an analysis of these responses is included in this report.
10. Demographical information is collected on the questionnaires. Appendix 4 summarises the information relating to the responses received to date, Appendix 5 shows the details by questionnaire type.
11. The demographic profile of respondents indicates that the consultation to date has been to pre-dominantly elderly, white males (this has been confirmed by more detailed analysis that virtually half of all respondents are older white males whereas this group only represents a sixth of the total population). Most other groups are under represented.
12. The number of responses from the Council Tax Questionnaire is the main driver behind this disproportionality of responses and whilst the Community Consultation Surveying has helped redress the balance by being very over representative of people of Asian ethnicity it has not been possible to capture sufficient quantities to make a major impact on the overall figures.
13. It should be noted that all of the groupings are mutually exclusive, so, for example, the fact that young people are unrepresented as are females does not mean that the representation of young males is proportionate.

### **Council Tax Questionnaire**

14. The results of the CTQ were reported to the last meeting.
15. An estimate was made at the time of the last meeting that 1,500 was the maximum that would be received before the end of the Financial Year. It would now seem that this may be an overly optimistic estimate.
16. The additional 2% of the number of responses have not changed the overall key findings which were that:
  - **45%** of respondents were confident that the Police and Local Authorities were dealing with the issues that mattered in their areas.
  - This is slightly lower than the figure from the British Crime Survey (BCS) which is now **50.3%** for the same question (albeit using a different surveying methodology).
  - The level of confidence is higher for White respondents (**48%**) than for BME respondents (**38%**).

- The level of confidence is slightly higher for females (**49%**) than for males (**45%**).
- Nearly two thirds of respondents said that an increase in visible policing would improve the service being provided, dealing with young people was the only other suggestion that more than 10% of respondents suggested.

### **Community Consultation Questionnaire**

17. The Community Consultation Questionnaire (CCQ) contains all the questions that were included on the CTQ plus a few more. It is supplied to our Consultation Panel and taken to public events held during the course of the year. A copy of the CCQ is found at Appendix 1.
18. The CCQ includes the “standard” confidence question upon which the Home Office target is based.
19. In addition, the questionnaire includes the CTQ “Safe or Unsafe” question and a series of questions relating to concerns about individual crime types.
20. As in the CTQ, respondents were asked for suggestions as to how their local policing services could be improved.
21. Detailed results of the responses (397) received to date are shown in Appendix 2. The Key Findings are:
  - **70%** of respondents were confident that the Police and Local Authorities were dealing with the issues that mattered in their areas.
  - This is significantly higher than the results of both the CTQ (45%) and the BCS (50.3%). Some of this is as a result of change in the calculation methodology by the Home Office but the impact of this is not likely to have been more than 5%.
  - The proportions who feel Safe all the time (**21%**) are higher than in the CTQ (**13%**).
  - However, this figure has dropped from **24%** in the CCQ last year.
  - The reasons why people felt safe were generally around feeling positive about the neighbourhood in general and due to their own personal circumstances.
  - The proportions who feel Unsafe all the time (**3%**) are lower than in the CTQ (**6%**).
  - Nearly two thirds of respondents said that an increase in visible policing would improve the service being provided, better communication was the only other suggestion that more than 10% of respondents mentioned.
  - Respondents felt that ASB (**30%**), Motoring Offences (**29%**) and Vandalism (**29%**) were a major problem in their neighbourhoods.
  - Conversely, a high level of respondents felt that Sexual Offences (**74%**), Hate Crime (**65%**), Community Conflict (**62%**) and Serious Assaults (**61%**) were not a problem in their neighbourhoods.

### Young People's Questionnaire Returns

22. 211 responses have been received to date. 209 of these were completed by pupils at Soar Valley School.
23. The timing of when consultation takes place has been set to coincide with school terms and hence further results will be brought to the Consultation and Communications Committee meeting in January 2010.
24. Detailed results are shown in Appendix 3, but the key findings were:
  - 61% of respondents felt that the Crime and Anti Social Behaviour was being dealt with. There is no clear evidence that these levels of confidence are different from those of the "adult" population.
  - The level of "confidence" of BME respondents (63%) is higher than that of White respondents (48%).
  - 27% of respondents felt "Safe all the time" compared with 13% of "Adults" who felt this and not a single respondent said that they felt "Unsafe all the time" whereas 6% of "adults" said this.
  - Though 12% said "Safe" and 9% "Unsafe" when they were on the streets at night, the difference between these figures is statistically not big enough to conclude that more feel safe than feel unsafe. Adults are not specifically asked about how they feel on the streets at night.
  - The 3 most common offence types that respondents were worried about were **being assaulted** (nearly 70% of respondents), **having something stolen from them** (approximately half of all respondents) and being a victim of a **robbery** (nearly half of all respondents).
  - **Drugs** (26%), **Kidnap** (15%) and **Harassment** (16%) (feeling threatened by gangs, being bullied etc.) were the only other types of crime identified by more than 10% of respondents as an area of major concern.
  - When asked what the police could do to make them feel safer, nearly half of respondents (46%) said **increasing the visibility of police** on the streets, this is slightly lower than "Adults" for whom nearly two thirds of respondents said this but the "Adult" surveys give an opportunity to make 2 suggestions.
  - The only other area which more than 10% of respondents suggested would make things safer was having **more CCTV** cameras around. This is significantly higher than the 1% of "Adults" who said this (even though adults had "twice the opportunity" to mention this).

### Local Business Community Questionnaire Returns

25. Only 11 responses have been received to date.
26. It is not possible to say from these results whether confidence levels are higher or lower than from other sources, the actual proportion is **78%** but the confidence interval is +/- 29%, so results equate to "somewhere between 49% and 100%".

27. It is also not possible to identify any areas of concern, the only clear evidence is that Fraud and Hate Crime are not seen as areas of concern to the Business Community.

### **Note on the impact of statistical sampling**

28. The “standard” level of statistical sampling advised by the Home Office is to be 95% confident that the results of a sample reflect the population they have been taken from with confidence intervals of +/- 4%.
29. As an estimate this criteria will be met with a sample size of 600 of any group with an overall population of 1,000 or more, so if a consultation talks to 600 people in Leicestershire, the results can be taken as representative of the “Whole” community in Leicestershire but not reflective of the views of any specific group within the wider community, to assess whether the views of Males or Females differ it would be necessary to consult with at least 600 males and at least 600 females.
30. Furthermore, if you wished to compare the opinions of White persons and BME persons you would need 600 White respondents and 600 BME respondents even though the proportions in the population may not be in those proportions which may require the use of weightings in any overall analysis.
31. Little statistical “benefit” is achieved by over-surveying particular groups, as the “confidence” that you can have in the results will not increase to any significant degree, however, it may help alleviate the need to using weighting in any analysis of the results. For instance, in the example above, if 20% of the population was BME then a sample of 3,000 of which 600 were of BME respondents and 2,400 White respondents could be analysed without the necessity of using Weighting factors and this would make the results more transparent because the opinions of every respondent would “count the same”.
32. Abiding by the Home Office “standards” it will be possible to draw conclusions from both the CRAVE survey and the Generic Consultation Questionnaire by the end of the Financial year about differing opinions of people of differing genders, age, ethnicity and disability but not regarding sexual orientation nor religion (as projected annual sample sizes are too small). It is extremely unlikely that any statistically robust conclusions will be possible regarding demographical differences from either the Council Tax Questionnaire, Community Consultation Questionnaire or the Young People’s Questionnaire.
33. Though all consultation is of value, the value increases if sample sizes can be such that firm statistical conclusions can be drawn rather than giving general indications.

### **Recommendation**

34. The Committee is recommended to consider the consultation analysis undertaken to date.

### **Implications**

Financial – none; Legal – none; Diversity – the diversity of respondents has been captured where possible and indicated in the report; Risk management – none.

### **Background Papers**

Completed questionnaires.

## **Persons to Contact**

Sarah Hoare, Engagement & Communications Officer. Tel: (0116) 229 8980

Stuart Fraser, Performance Analyst, Tel: (0116) 229 8987

Email: [police.authority@leicestershire.pnn.police.uk](mailto:police.authority@leicestershire.pnn.police.uk)

Community Consultation Questionnaire



# LEICESTERSHIRE POLICE AUTHORITY

Leicestershire Police Authority is an independent group of people who are here to ensure the Police are providing YOU with the best possible service in Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland. To do this we need YOUR help, please take a moment to complete this questionnaire to VOICE YOUR VIEWS on your local policing service.

**Q1. It is the responsibility of the police and local council working in partnership to deal with crime and anti-social behaviour in your local area. So how much would you agree or disagree that the police and local council are dealing with the crime and anti-social behaviour issues that matter in the area? (please tick only one box)**

Strongly agree <input type="checkbox"/>	Tend to agree <input type="checkbox"/>	Neither agree nor disagree <input type="checkbox"/>	Tend to disagree <input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly disagree <input type="checkbox"/>	Don't Know <input type="checkbox"/>
--	---	--	--	---	--

**Q2. Generally speaking, how safe do you feel where you live? (please tick only one box)**

I feel safe ALL of the time <input type="checkbox"/>	I feel safe MOST of the time <input type="checkbox"/>	I feel unsafe MOST of the time <input type="checkbox"/>	I feel unsafe ALL of the time <input type="checkbox"/>
---	--	--	---

**Q3. What is the MAIN reason you feel this way?**

.....

**Q4. To what extent is each of the following a PROBLEM where you live?**

	Major	Minor	Not a problem
<b>Burglary (having your house/business broken into)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Community Conflict (tension between religious faiths/race/gangs/travellers etc)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Drugs Offences (possession or supply)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<b>Hate Crime (homophobic, religious, racial or disability related)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Motoring Offences (speeding / dangerous driving)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Theft of personal belongings (with or without violence)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Anti-Social Behaviour (Rowdiness / disorder)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Serious Assaults (violence)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Sexual Offences</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Vandalism (damage to property, graffiti)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Vehicle Crime (theft of and theft from vehicle)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Q5. What two things could the police do to make you feel safer or improve the service?**

1.....

2.....

**Q6. You do not have to give this information, but it will help us monitor our service if you do:-**

<p><b><u>Your Age</u></b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 18-24                      <input type="checkbox"/> 55-64</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 25-34                      <input type="checkbox"/> 65-74</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 35-44                      <input type="checkbox"/> 75+</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 45-54</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to say</p>	<p><b>Gender</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Transgender <input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to say</p>	
<p><b><u>Disability</u></b></p> <p>Do you consider yourself to be disabled?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes                      <input type="checkbox"/> No.....<input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to say</p>		
<p><b><u>Ethnicity</u></b></p> <p><b>Asian or Asian British</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Indian                      <input type="checkbox"/> Pakistani</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Bangladeshi                      <input type="checkbox"/> Other Asian (please specify)</p> <p><b>Black or Black British</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Caribbean                      <input type="checkbox"/> African</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other Black (please specify)</p> <p><b><u>Chinese or other ethnic group</u></b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Chinese</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other Ethnicity (please specify)</p>		<p><b>Mixed</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> White and Black Caribbean</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> White and Black African</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> White and Asian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other Mixed (please specify)</p> <p><b><u>White</u></b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> British</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Irish</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other White (please specify)</p> <p><b><u>Other</u></b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to say</p>



## APPENDIX 2

### Results of Community Consultation Questionnaires received to date

To 10 September 2009, 397 responses had been received.

The results were as follows :

Q1. It is the responsibility of the police and local council working in partnership to deal with crime and anti-social behaviour in your local area. So how much would you agree or disagree that the police and local council are dealing with the crime and anti-social behaviour issues that matter in the area?

Strongly agree	<b>24%</b>
Tend to agree	<b>46%</b>
Neither agree nor disagree	<b>16%</b>
Tend to disagree	<b>9%</b>
Strongly disagree	<b>3%</b>
Don't Know	<b>2%</b>

Q2. Generally speaking, how safe do you feel where you live?

Feel SAFE ALL of the time	<b>21%</b>
Feel SAFE MOST of the time	<b>67%</b>
Feel UNSAFE MOST of the time	<b>10%</b>
Feel UNSAFE ALL of the time	<b>3%</b>

Q4. To what extent is each of the following a PROBLEM where you live?

Burglary (having your house/business broken into)

Major	<b>16%</b>
Minor	<b>54%</b>
Not a problem	<b>30%</b>

Community Conflict (tension between religious faiths/race/gangs/travellers etc)

Major	<b>8%</b>
Minor	<b>29%</b>
Not a problem	<b>62%</b>

Drugs Offences (possession or supply)

Major	<b>21%</b>
Minor	<b>42%</b>
Not a problem	<b>37%</b>

Hate Crime (homophobic, religious, racial or disability related)

Major	<b>6%</b>
Minor	<b>28%</b>
Not a problem	<b>65%</b>

Motoring Offences (speeding / dangerous driving)

Major	<b>29%</b>
Minor	<b>43%</b>
Not a problem	<b>28%</b>

Theft of personal belongings (with or without violence)	
Major	<b>12%</b>
Minor	<b>46%</b>
Not a problem	<b>42%</b>
Anti-Social Behaviour (Rowdiness / disorder)	
Major	<b>30%</b>
Minor	<b>44%</b>
Not a problem	<b>26%</b>
Serious Assaults (violence)	
Major	<b>8%</b>
Minor	<b>31%</b>
Not a problem	<b>61%</b>
Sexual Offences	
Major	<b>2%</b>
Minor	<b>24%</b>
Not a problem	<b>74%</b>
Vandalism (damage to property, graffiti)	
Major	<b>29%</b>
Minor	<b>44%</b>
Not a problem	<b>28%</b>
Vehicle Crime (theft of and theft from vehicle)	
Major	<b>18%</b>
Minor	<b>50%</b>
Not a problem	<b>32%</b>

**YOUNG PERSON'S CONSULTATION  
Results of Surveying at Soar Valley College**

**Methodology**

1. Consultation questionnaires were handed out to pupils at Soar Valley College following a visit by Police Authority Member, Wendy Martin. The actual questions asked are shown in Appendix 3a.
2. 209 questionnaires have been returned though not every respondent answered every question.
3. In line with other surveying, all analysis excludes any responses where an opinion is not expressed (eg. "Don't know" or "Prefer not to say") when calculating the proportions of positive or negative responses.
4. A comparison has been made with the responses that have been received to date (1,673 to 28<sup>th</sup> July 2009) from completed Council Tax Leaflet Questionnaires and Adult Consultation Questionnaires.
5. It is possible (i.e. the freetext responses on a couple of questionnaires have been written in the third person) that some of these questionnaires have been completed by parents on behalf of their children. However, if this has happened it is not felt to be so widespread as to have had an impact on the overall results.
6. It might also be noted that despite these questionnaires having been handed out and returned by Soar Valley College, on one completed questionnaire the respondent has recorded that they attend City of Leicester School.

**Confidence in Policing**

7. The new "Single Indicator" by which the Home Office is assessing the performance of Police Forces is whether the public believe that the Police and Local Councils are dealing with Crime and Anti Social Behaviour in their areas. The questionnaire asks whether respondents whether they feel that these issues are being dealt with albeit it does not specifically emphasise the involvement of any specific agencies and, since it is a "police questionnaire" they may be answering the question thinking only of the police and not consider the councils. This may (or may not) explain differences between the results in this survey and others.
8. 61% of the respondents said that the either "Strongly Agreed" or "Tended to Agree" with the statement, this is significantly higher than the "adult" level of 48% and higher (though not statistically significantly higher) than the British Crime Survey (BCS) figure for Leicestershire of 50%.
9. However, it is lower (albeit again not statistically lower) than the level on the CRAVE survey (limited to respondents who are 16 or over), albeit the City BCU is lower than the Force level and the catchment of Soar Valley is predominately within the City.
10. Comparisons between the figures on this survey and those from CRAVE and BCS should be tempered by the fact that the methodologies are different. The

“Adult” Surveying with the closest methodology to this is the Generic Consultation survey which shows a “Confidence” level of 69% (Council Tax respondents level was 45% and with a higher response rate this gives the “overall Adult” figure of 48%).

11. There is therefore no evidence that the levels of confidence of the young persons who have responded to this questionnaire are significantly different to the “adult” population.
12. Though the sample sizes are relatively small (and hence none of these differences are statistically significant) it is interesting to note the differences between the ages of respondents and the lack of any obvious trend by age.

<b>Age</b>	<b>% Agree</b>
11	60%
12	69%
13	57%
14	62%
15	52%

13. The levels of confidence amongst BME respondents is 63% which compares to 48% for White respondents. However, any suggestion that there may be a correlation between ethnicity and confidence is confused by the fact that on the “Generic Adult” survey the confidence is higher for White respondents than BME respondents as they are in the Council Tax survey.

### **Feelings of Safety**

14. It is encouraging to note that none of the respondents felt that they felt “Unsafe ALL of the time” (compared with 6% of the “Adult” respondents). It is equally encouraging to note that 27% felt “Safe ALL of the time” whilst only 13% of “Adults” felt this (and we can be 95% confident that these differences are not merely as a result of sampling).
15. In this questionnaire, though not in the “Adult” questionnaire, respondents were also asked about their feelings of safety at night. Perhaps unsurprisingly only 12% said that they felt safe on the streets at night compared with the 27% for the previous question. Again we can be confident that these are genuine differences and not as a result of the sampling.
16. 9% of the respondents said that they felt unsafe “all the time” when they are out at night, there is no statistical evidence of any difference between the numbers who felt safe (12%) and unsafe (9%) at night as this variance of 3% is small enough that it could be as a result of sampling error.
17. As with the “Adult” questionnaire the structure of the question precludes analysis of the “middle” options.
18. The table below shows that there is no evidence that the feelings of “safety” change according to the age of the respondents.

Age	% Safe ALL the time	
	Where you live	At night on the streets
11	30%	13%
12	20%	8%
13	30%	7%
14	14%	6%
15	34%	13%

19. There were no specific reasons why respondents said that they felt safe, the most common reasons being listed below :

Reason	% of Respondents	% of Adult Respondents
Low Fear of Crime	42%	28%
Positive about Neighbourhood	34%	39%
Personal Circumstances / Behaviour	17%	9%

20. In terms of feelings of safety at night the reasons why respondents felt safe (this question was not asked of adult respondents).

Reason	% of Respondents
Low Fear of Crime	43%
Positive about Neighbourhood	21%
Feel Safe in a Group / Unsafe alone	21%
Personal Circumstances / Behaviour	7%

21. The only difference between the “night-time” results and the “overall” results was that feelings of positivity about the neighbourhood had less impact and the feelings of safety were more driven by personal aspects. The concept of feeling safe as long as respondents were in a group (which was only mentioned by 6% of respondents in the “Overall” question) could be considered to be a sub-group of “Personal Circumstances”.

### **Reasons for feeling unsafe**

22. As previously mentioned the wording of the “safety” question precludes numerical analysis of how unsafe people feel since there is clearly (both amongst young people and adults) confusion as to what the range of answers are meant to mean, this is apparent from the freetext responses that are being given as the reason for what people have put as their answer.
23. Nevertheless, even though many people who clearly have grave concerns about safety have felt obliged, as a result of the absence of alternative options, to say that they feel “Safe most of the time”, it can be concluded that those people who said that they felt “Unsafe most of the time” have genuine concerns albeit that they are not the only ones with concerns. Therefore it is reasonable that any comments about why these people feel “unsafe” give valuable feedback about respondent’s concerns.

24. There were no specific reasons why respondents said that they felt safe, the most common reasons being listed below :

<b>Reason</b>	<b>% of Respondents</b>	<b>% of Adult Respondents</b>
Fear of Crime – High	63%	7%
Scared of Strangers	13%	0%
Lack of visible policing	6%	27%
Youths / Yobs	0%	17%
Negative opinion of Police	6%	10%

25. It can be seen that a fear of crime in general is the key driver of young persons feeling unsafe with a fear of strangers being the second most common reason. There is a clear difference between the opinions of young respondents and “Adults” where opinions were clearly influenced by specific aspects of policing.
26. It is interesting to note that the proportions of young people who felt unsafe because they were scared of strangers was very similar to the proportions of adults who felt threatened by juveniles.
27. In terms of feelings of safety at night the reasons why respondents felt unsafe were:

<b>Reason</b>	<b>% of Respondents</b>
Fear of Crime – High	48%
Youths / Yobs	12%
Alcohol Related Incidents	10%
Lack of visible policing	8%
Scared of Strangers	8%

28. It is worth noting that respondents were clearer here as to why they felt fearful and the general “I might be a victim of crime” which nearly two thirds of respondents had said was the reason for overall feelings of insecurity had reduced to less than half. In actuality this reflects the fact that more respondents felt unsafe at night than they did overall and those who felt safe normally but unsafe at night normally had a specific reasoning for feeling this way. This also explains the lower proportions who were scared of strangers, the size of “fish” has stayed the same it’s just that the “pond” has become a “lake”.
29. The category “Youths / Yobs” has been left described as such to be consistent with the analysis of the “Adult” consultation, it was described as such because over 85% of respondents who had raised the issue had done so using wording that included specific reference to the “young age” of the persons that they felt threatened by. It is interesting to note that whilst you would expect that the proportion who specifically mentions the age of those who young people felt threatened by to have fallen significantly from the 85% of “Adults”, there are still over 40% of “young” respondents who specified a “young age” of the persons they were threatened by. “Gangs” was the other dominant category description so there is a likelihood that these may have been described as “young” had the respondents been older and I don’t think

these young respondents are actually describing a different issue to that being raised by older respondents.

**Types of Crimes/Disorder of greatest concern**

- 30. The respondents were asked to specify 3 aspects of crime or disorder that were of worry to them.
- 31. The following table shows the most common types mentioned, one point to note is that there is no concept of the degree of worry between respondents, some have put comments in that emphasise this like “I know that this is very unlikely to happen”.

<b>Reason</b>	<b>% of Respondents</b>
Assault *	67%
Theft *	55%
Robbery *	48%
Drugs *	26%
Harassment	16%
Kidnap	15%

- 32. Included within the “Theft” category 14% specified it being of their phone, 3% of their ipod, 2% of money with the remaining 36% not specifically mentioning anything. It should also be noted that these young respondents (and indeed this probably applies to adults as well) did not appear to differentiate between “Theft” and “Robbery” and many of the respondents who specified “Being Robbed” may have meant “Being the victim of Theft” as they may not have been implying that there was any force (or threat of force) involved just using the word “Robbed” as being one in common usage.
- 33. It may be worth noting that the first 4 items on this list (marked by \*) were the 4 categories specifically mentioned on the questionnaire as examples of the sort of things that might worry respondents, it may also be worth noting that 42% of respondents only included crime types that were amongst the examples listed (and many of these were in the exact order listed on the questionnaire).
- 34. The additional crime types that were mentioned specifically were harassment and kidnap. Respondents did not generally specify “harassment” as a category (though a handful did) this predominately contains bullying, verbal abuse, feeling threatened by gangs etc. In all the cases where a respondent was concerned about being kidnapped the word “kidnap” (or “kidnapped”) was used.
- 35. Notwithstanding that they have relatively low proportions of respondents saying this, the fact that 3% said that they were worried about gun crime and 8% knife crime is something that is worth noting, albeit it is difficult to assess whether is “good that so few” have said this or “a concern that even this percentage have said this”.

### **Suggestions for improving policing**

36. Respondents were asked what could be done to make them feel safer or happier with the police. "Adult" respondents have been asked a similar question albeit they have been asked to give 2 responses as past evidence indicated that having a more visible policing presence was likely to dominate the answers and it was useful to know what else was of priority.

37. The most common themes were :

	<b>% of Respondents</b>	<b>% of Adult Respondents</b>
More visible policing	46%	62%
More CCTV	10%	1%
Target specific crime/disorder types	6%	4%
More severe punishments for offenders	5%	7%
Better Crime Prevention	5%	<1%
Deal with Young People / Yobs	2%	10%
Faster Response times	1%	8%
Deal with Traffic Offences	0%	7%

38. Though the proportions who said that they felt that there should be more visible policing was less than amongst "Adult" respondents this could be explained by fact that they had the opportunity to state 2 options.

39. The most interesting points to note are that young people seem to have a greater concern with security and prevention measures than adults, particularly in terms of CCTV where (despite only having one option, 10% suggested expanding the use of CCTV cameras whereas only 1% of adults).

40. Additionally adults seemed more interested in specific policing "actions" (i.e. Response times) than younger respondents.

**Young People's Questionnaire**

**Q1** How much do you agree or disagree that Crime and Anti Social Behaviour issues are being dealt with in your area?

Strongly agree	28 (13%)
Tend to agree	100 (48%)
Neither agree nor disagree	43 (21%)
Tend to disagree	27 (13%)
Strongly disagree	11 (5%)

**Q2** How safe do you feel where you live?

I feel safe ALL of the time	56 (27%)
I feel safe MOST of the time	137 (66%)
I feel unsafe MOST of the time	16 (8%)
I feel unsafe ALL of the time	0 (0%)

**Q3** What is the MAIN reason you feel this way? 199 responses

**Q4** Which one of these options best describes how safe you feel on the streets during the night time?

I feel safe ALL of the time	17 (12%)
I feel safe MOST of the time	76 (52%)
I don't know how safe/unsafe I feel	62
I feel unsafe MOST of the time	40 (27%)
I feel unsafe ALL of the time	13 (9%)

**Q5** Why do you feel this way? 199 responses

**Q6** What 3 things worry YOU? (eg – having your things stolen, being taxed (robbed), mobile or ipod stolen, being attacked in the street, drugs, etc.)

- 4 Respondents have listed 1 issue (crime type)
- 32 Respondents have listed 2 issues
- 159 Respondents have listed 3 issues
- 6 Respondents have listed 4 issues
- & 1 Respondent listed 5 issues

**Q7** Please tell us what you think the police can do to make you feel safer or happier with them? 192 responses

**Q8** How old are you?

5-9	1 (1%)
10	0 (0%)
11	10 (6%)
12	74 (41%)
13	37 (21%)
14	29 (16%)
15	29 (16%)
Prefer not to say	10

<b>Q9</b> Are you	
Male	96 (50%)
Female	97 (50%)
Prefer not to say	0

Do you consider yourself to be Transgender?

Yes	0 (0%)
No	102 (100%)
Prefer not to say	11

**Q10** What is your ethnicity?

Asian	143 (77%)
Black	9 (5%)
Chinese	1 (1%)
Mixed	9 (5%)
White	21 (11%)
Other	3 (2%)
Prefer not to say	6

**Q11** Do you consider yourself disabled?

Yes	5 (3%)
No	175 (97%)
Prefer not to say	4

**Q12** Religious belief/Faith

Buddhist	0 (0%)
Christian	12 (6%)
Hindu	108 (58%)
Muslim	22 (12%)
Sikh	14 (8%)
None	20 (11%)
Other	10 (5%)
Prefer not to say	5

**Q13** Sexual Orientation

Bi-sexual	2 (2%)
Gay	1 (1%)
Lesbian	1 (1%)
Heterosexual	122 (97%)
Prefer not to say	33

**Q15** What is your home postcode? 169 responses

**Q16** Which school/college do you attend? 208 Soar Valley College, 1 City of Leicester

**DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF ALL RESPONDENTS TO POLICE AUTHORITY QUESTIONNAIRES**

The table below shows the demographic breakdown of the responses received to date. This incorporates 1,456 Council Tax Questionnaires (CTQ), 397 Community Consultation Questionnaires (CCQ) and 72 responses from the audience voting at the Consultation event on 14/5/09 (CES). These do not include respondents to the Young People's Questionnaire (YPQ) where 209 of the 211 responses have come from one school in the City.

Demographic	% Popl'n	Total Responses	
		% Responses	Over / Under represented
<b>Age</b>			
16-24	17%	5%	Under
25-34	15%	8%	Under
35-44	18%	11%	Under
45-54	16%	13%	Under
55-64	15%	20%	Over
65-74	10%	23%	Over
75+	9%	20%	Over
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	49%	58%	Over
Female	51%	42%	Under
<b>Ethnicity</b>			
Asian	12%	11%	-
Black	2%	1%	Under
Chinese	1%	0%	Under
Mixed	1%	1%	Under
White	84%	86%	-
Other	0%	1%	-
<b>Belief</b>			
Buddhist	0%	0%	-
Christian	70%	71%	-
Hindu	6%	5%	Under
Jewish	0%	1%	Over
Muslim	4%	3%	-
Sikh	2%	1%	Under
None	17%	17%	-
Other	0%	3%	Over
<b>Sexuality</b>			
Bi – Sexual	1%	4%	Over
Gay / Lesbian	6%	2%	Under
Heterosexual	93%	94%	-
Demographic	% Popl'n	Total Responses	
		% Responses	Over / Under represented

<b>Disability</b>			
People with a disability	<b>17%</b>	17%	-

N.B. The percentages shown are rounded to the nearly whole percentage, for example the proportions of people of Other Ethnicity were Respondents 0.55% Population 0.47%.

**APPENDIX 5**

**FULL DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE BY QUESTIONNAIRE**

Demographic	% Population	CTQ		CCQ		CES	
		% Responses	Over / Under represented	% Responses	Over / Under represented	% Responses	Over / Under represented
<b>Age</b>							
16-24	17%	2%	Under	17%	-	0%	Under
25-34	15%	6%	Under	18%	-	1%	Under
35-44	18%	9%	Under	20%	-	9%	-
45-54	16%	12%	Under	17%	-	17%	-
55-64	15%	21%	Over	15%	-	33%	Over
65-74	10%	26%	Over	10%	-	23%	Over
75+	9%	25%	Over	2%	Under	16%	Over
<b>Gender</b>							
Male	49%	61%	Over	48%	-	57%	-
Female	51%	39%	Under	52%	-	42%	-
<b>Ethnicity</b>							
Asian	12%	5%	Under	28%	Over	17%	-
Black	2%	0%	Under	2%	-	0%	Under
Chinese	1%	1%	-	0%	Under	0%	Under
Mixed	1%	1%	-	2%	-	0%	Under
White	84%	92%	Over	67%	Over	81%	-
Other	0%	1%	-	0%	-	1%	-
<b>Belief</b>							
Buddhist	0%	0%	-	0%	-		
Christian	70%	75%	Over	52%	Under		
Hindu	6%	3%	Under	14%	Over		
Jewish	0%	1%	Over	0%	Under		
Muslim	4%	2%	Under	12%	Over		
Sikh	2%	1%	Under	0%	Under		
None	17%	17%	-	17%	-		
Other	0%	2%	Over	5%	Over		
<b>Sexuality</b>							
Bi – Sexual	1%	4%	Over	4%	Over		
Gay / Lesbian	6%	1%	Under	5%	-		
Hetro-sexual	93%	95%	Over	91%	-		
<b>Disability</b>							
People with a disability	17%	19%	Over	12%	Under	17%	-