

# LEICESTERSHIRE POLICE AUTHORITY

Meeting        **CONSULTATION & COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE**  
Date            **THURSDAY 2 JULY 2009 – 2.00 P.M.**  
Report of      **CHIEF EXECUTIVE**  
Subject        **HALF YEAR CONSULTATION RESULTS**

## **Purpose of Report**

1. This report provides initial feedback on the analysis done to date regarding the consultation responses received by the Authority in the initial months of 2009.

## **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. 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.
4. 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**

5. 1,422 Council Tax Questionnaire (CTQ) responses, 176 Community Consultation Questionnaire (CCQ) responses and 72 responses from the audience voting at the Consultation event on 14/5/09 (CES) have been collated to date. In addition 2 Young People's Questionnaires and 10 Local Business Communities Questionnaires have been received, due to the low numbers of these no meaningful analysis is yet possible.
6. Demographical information is collected on the questionnaires. Appendix 6 summarises the information relating to the responses received to date.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. There are a couple of issues with the construction of the demographical questions. A separate paper will be circulated with suggestions as how these might be amended for any surveying in 2010/11.
10. Since the CTQ currently represents nearly 90% of the responses, this demographical analysis is pretty well reflective of the types of people who are responding to that methodology, the more detailed analysis by survey type is shown in Appendix 7.
11. The profile of attendees at the Consultation Event was even "older" than from the CTQ.
12. There is a younger profile from the CCQ, but 89 of the 140 responses came from a Jobs Fair where a lot of the attendees were school leavers and this is perhaps not a surprise.

## **Council Tax Questionnaire**

13. One of the consultation mechanisms used by the Police Authority is the CTQ. The CTQ is incorporated in the Council Tax Leaflet which was delivered to every household in the police area in February/March 2009. It accompanies the council tax bill. Any persons moving to a dwelling within the area within the year also receive a copy of this leaflet. The questions used in the CTQ 2009/10 appear in Appendix 1 to this report.
14. To date, there have been 1,422 received CTQ responses collated. Looking at the pattern of receiving responses last year it seems unlikely that the year end figure will be much more than 1,500 responses which would be approximately half of the number received last year.
15. All the data regarding these returns has been made available to the Constabulary should further analysis be thought appropriate at a local level.

16. The CTQ includes the “standard” confidence question upon which the Home Office target is based.
17. The only other question on the CTQ relates to how safe respondents feel.
18. In addition to the questions, respondents were asked for suggestions as to how their local policing services could be improved. 2 suggestions were asked for, as previous experience shows, requests for an increase in the levels of visible policing were expected to dominate the responses and it would be beneficial to allow a second option so that other issues could be raised.
19. An analysis of the responses (1,422) received to date is shown in Appendix 2. The Key Findings are :
  - **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 **47.5%** 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%**).
  - The levels of people who felt Safe all the time (**13%**) is higher than those who felt Unsafe all the time (**6%**).
  - Positively both these have “improved” since last year, those saying “Safe” have risen from **10%** to **13%** and those saying “Unsafe” have fallen slightly from **7%** to **6%**.
  - BME respondents felt both more unsafe (**18%** said they felt “Unsafe all the time” compared with only **5%** of White respondents) and less “safe” (only **6%** of BME respondents said that they felt “Safe all the time” compared with **14%** of White respondents).
  - The reasons why people felt unsafe were dominated by a Lack of visible policing (**28%** said that this was why they said this), feeling threatened by youths and yobs\* was the second most common (**10%**).
  - The reasons why people felt safe were generally around feeling positive about the neighbourhood in general and having a low fear of crime.
  - 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.

(\* Members have discussed previously the way that some elements of society presume young people are trouble makers. The term “youths and yobs” in this report is shorthand for the following terms used in a negative context by respondents: children, gangs, groups, hoodies, juveniles, kids, louts, school children, students, teenagers, yobs, young people, youngsters and youths.)

### **Community Consultation Questionnaire**

20. The Community Consultation Questionnaire (CCQ) contains all the questions 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 3.
21. The CCQ includes the “standard” confidence question upon which the Home Office target is based.

22. In addition, the questionnaire includes the CTQ “Safe or Unsafe” question and a series of questions relating to concerns about individual crime types.
23. As in the CTQ, respondents were asked for suggestions as to how their local policing services could be improved.
24. Detailed results of the responses (176) received to date are shown in Appendix 4. The Key Findings are :
  - **73%** 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 (47.5%).
  - The proportions who feel Safe all the time (**18%**) are higher than in the CTQ (**13%**).
  - However, this figure has dropped from **24%** in the CCQ last year.
  - As in the CTQ, 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 (**2%**) are lower than in the CTQ (**6%**).
  - 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 (**33%**), Motoring Offences (**31%**) and Vandalism (**26%**) were a major problem in their neighbourhoods.
  - Conversely, a high level of respondents felt that Sexual Offences (**78%**), Hate Crime (**65%**), Serious Assaults (**64%**) and Community Conflict (**60%**) were not a problem in their neighbourhoods.

### **Consultation Event Survey**

25. Attendees at the Consultation Event held at Force Headquarters on 14 May were asked to give their opinions regarding policing in the Force area. This was done by electronic voting. A copy of the questions asked is found at Appendix 5.
26. The results of this survey were disseminated as Circular 05-2009 on 22 May.

### **Young People’s Questionnaire Returns**

27. Only 2 responses have been received to date.

### **Local Business Community Questionnaire Returns**

28. Only 10 responses have been received to date.

### **Consultation Panel**

29. The Consultation Panel currently consists of 109 members. A table showing the demographic makeup of the panel is shown in Appendix 8 :

30. The demographic profile shows that Panel representatives are under-representative of younger people (under 34) and females whilst being over representative of persons over the age of 55 and males. However it is encouraging to note that, for a group of it's size, it is representative of the population in terms of Ethnicity, Religious Belief, Sexual Orientation and Disability.

### **Future Work**

31. More detailed analysis will be carried out on CCQ data when more responses have been received.
32. The majority of questionnaire responses contain a post code, additional analysis will be carried out to ascertain whether there are any geographical differences in opinion.
33. Suggestions regarding the current methodologies, and proposals for new arrangements, will be reviewed on an LPA Circular in the Autumn.

### **Recommendation**

34. The Committee is recommended to consider this report.

### **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**

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## APPENDIX 2

### Analysis of Council Tax Questionnaires received to date

1. To 10 June 2009, 1,422 responses had been received (compared to nearly 3,000 received during 2008/09).
2. The table below shows how respondents answered the “standard” confidence question.

	White Males 45+	Other Respondents	Total
Strongly Agree	11%	11%	11%
Tend to Agree	36%	33%	34%
<b>Total in Agreement</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>45%</b>
Neither Agree nor Disagree	16%	17%	16%
Tend to Disagree	21%	22%	22%
Strongly Disagree	17%	17%	17%

3. Though none of these differences are statistically significant, it could be noted that older White males are slightly more positive than other respondents, albeit not within those who have the “strongest” agreement with the statement.
4. The following table shows the demographic breakdown of those respondents who agreed with the statement.

Demographic	Strongly Agree %	Tend to Agree %	Total %
<b>Age</b> (N.B. for individual age bands sample is too small to be statistically significant)			
18-44	13%	33%	46%
45+	11%	36%	47%
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	11%	34%	45%
Female	12%	37%	49%
<b>Ethnicity</b> (N.B. for individual ethnicities sample is too small to be statistically significant)			
BME	15%	23%	38%
White	11%	37%	48%
<b>Disability</b>			
People with a disability	12%	33%	45%

5. As can be seen here there is some evidence that the older people have less “extreme” confidence in the policing than younger people, males less confidence than females and BME persons than White persons. However, I would note that **none of these differences are statistically significant.**

6. The figures for females, though not significant, are interesting and the table below shows the results by age band.

Demographic	Strongly Agree %	Tend to Agree %	Total %
18-24	0%	40%	40%
25-34	14%	49%	63%
35-44	13%	30%	43%
45-54	14%	31%	45%
55-64	14%	31%	45%
65-74	10%	39%	49%
75+	13%	43%	56%

7. It would appear that, other than the 25-34 age band, which only contained 35 respondents (7.7% of female respondents), the levels of confidence improves with the age of the respondent.
8. The overall figures (i.e all 1,422 respondents) here are not significantly different (albeit a bit lower) than the latest published British Crime Survey figure of 47.5% for the same question (albeit using face to face interviewing).
9. This raises a note of caution for longer term use of this methodology is that if the response rate falls and the older white males represent a larger proportion of the sample size it may well appear as if confidence in the criminal justice system is falling when in fact this may be as a result of changes in the demographics of the sample.
10. There are statistical issues regarding the wording of the question regarding feelings of safety as the scale of responses have not been constructed in line with recognised Likert methodology and this has limited the usefulness of the data. It is, however, reasonable to analyse the responses of those persons saying that they felt safe or unsafe ALL of the time. A separate paper will be circulated with suggestions as how this might be amended for any to be done in surveying in 2010/11.
11. 13% of respondents said that they felt safe all of the time, whereas 6% of respondents said that they felt unsafe all of the time. Last year (2008/09) the equivalent figures were 10% who said that they felt safe all the time and 7% said that they felt unsafe all the time. The difference between those who feel safe this year and last year is statistically significant.
12. It is therefore encouraging to note that the proportions of people feeling Safe are increasing whilst those feeling Unsafe are declining. However, although the difference between those who feel safe this year and last year are statistically significant, since the age profile of the respondents has also changed it is possible that it is the change in the profile that has caused the change rather than a genuine change in public attitudes.
13. It is interesting to note the demographics of people who did say this and the tables below show these comparisons.

	% who feel safe	% who feel unsafe
White Males 45+	15%	6%
Other Respondents	11%	6%

14. The fact that the “White Males 45+” group feels “safer” and the increasing proportions of this group in the overall surveying (compared to last year) indicates the real possibility of the changes just being reflective of the demographics of the sample base rather than being genuine attitudinal changes in the population as a whole.
15. The following table shows the demographic breakdown of those respondents who either felt safe or unsafe all the time.

Demographic	% Feel Safe	% Feel Unsafe	% Total Responses
<b>Age</b> (N.B. for individual age bands sample is too small to be statistically significant)			
18-44	10%	5%	15%
45+	14%	6%	20%
Demographic	% Feel Safe	% Feel Unsafe	% Total Responses
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	14%	7%	21%
Female	12%	5%	17%
<b>Ethnicity</b> (N.B. for individual ethnicities sample is too small to be statistically significant)			
BME	6%	18%	24%
White	14%	5%	19%
<b>Disability</b>			
People with a disability	9%	12%	23%

16. There is some indication that persons of BME feel more unsafe. However, none of these differences are statistically significant. It also seems possible that older and/or male respondents have stronger opinions than younger and/or female respondents as proportions were higher both in people feeling safe and unsafe all the time (e.g. 21% of males expressed the “all the time” options compared with 17% of females).
17. It is, however, again worth noting that it is possible that in future years that surveying of this type is likely to indicate that the levels of “safety” will appear to change as the response rates fall and those people who seem more likely to feel unsafe become a greater proportion of the sample base.

#### Freetext Comments

18. Respondents were asked for the reasons why they said that they either said that they felt safe or unsafe.
19. Where people said that they felt safe all of the time 2 reasons dominated, 38% said it was because they felt positive about the neighbourhood itself (comments like “excellent neighbours and community spirit”) and 28% said that was because their fear of becoming a victim of crime was low (comments like “very low crime levels in village”). Only 1 other subject had 5% or more of responses this was the 9% who said that they felt safe as a result of their personal circumstances or behaviours (e.g. “I’m 6 foot 5” or “I stay in when I know that there will be trouble”). It is perhaps worth noting that only 4% said that the reason they felt safe was because of a visible police presence.

20. In terms of those people who said that they felt unsafe all of the time, the reasons were less clear cut. 28% said it was because of the lack of visible policing, 18% said that it was because of youths/yobs in the neighbourhood, 10% because they have a low opinion of the police in general, 9% because of a negative experience they personally had had with the police (e.g. “repeat victim of car theft with no immediate actions”) and 8% because they have issues with members of other communities (e.g. “too many intimidating foreigners” and “travellers that come into our village”).

21. The table below shows all reasons where more than 5% stated it was their reason for feeling unsafe.

	Proportion of Respondents
Lack of visible policing	28%
Youths/Yobs in the neighbourhood	18%
Low opinion of police in general	10%
Personal negative experience of police	9%
Issues with members of other communities	8%
High fear of becoming a victim of crime	6%

22. Youths/Yobs and Lack of Visible policing dominates the reasons why people either felt slightly unsafe or not safe all the time.

23. It is worth noting that where a respondent said that their opinion was based on their own personal experience of the police over half of these said that this experience was negative. Since User Satisfaction levels are relatively high, this would imply that, in terms of influencing long term attitudes, a “bad” experience has a longer term impact. This could be as a result of expectations since a person is more likely to recall an instance where the service is “different” from what was expected and if expectations are generally high then “bad” service has a bigger impact as “good” service will have been what was expected in the first place.

24. Respondents were also asked to name up to 2 things that could improve the service or make things safer. The table below shows the most common suggestions.

Things that could make things safer or improve service	Proportion of Respondents	
Increase in visible policing	62%	
<i>Specifically</i>	Foot Patrols	31%
	Night-time Patrols	5%
Deal with Young People / Yobs	10%	
Faster Response times	8%	
More severe punishments for offenders	7%	
Deal with Traffic Offences	7%	
Better communication with victims / communities	6%	
Target specific crime/disorder types	4%	
Extend accessibility to Police Stations	3%	
Issues with professionalism	3%	
Deal with Parking Offences	3%	
Encourage Community Cohesion	2%	
Replace PCSOs with more PCs	2%	
Less bureaucracy	2%	

Many people made more than 1 suggestion which explains why the percentages add to more than 100%.

25. A point to note is that though 7% of respondents wanted the police to be more proactive in dealing with traffic offences an additional 1% felt the opposite and felt less time should be spent.

Perceptions of Young People

26. Because issues with Young People (and dealing with them) has been raised in significant numbers both as a reason why people feel unsafe and as a policing priority it is interesting to note the demographic profile of the people raising this.

27. The table below shows the differing proportions of people who raised this as an issue.

Respondents aged....	<i>% of Age group who raised issue</i>	% of total who raised issue	% Total Respondents
18-24	28%	2%	1%
25-34	22%	6%	6%
35-44	37%	16%	9%
45-54	29%	16%	13%
55-64	25%	24%	21%
65-74	19%	23%	26%
75+	12%	14%	25%
	<b>22%</b>	100%	100%

28. Though it might have been expected that older people are those who have issues with younger people this is clearly not the case. The age group who raised the issue most often were those 35-44 year olds where nearly 40% of respondents raised it as an issue, even within the 18-24 age group nearly 30% raised it which was higher than the proportions of those over 55 who raised it. However, it should again be emphasised that these “younger” age groups are significantly under represented within the respondents sample and it is possible that the views of these respondents is not representative of their age groups as a whole.

29. Part of the reason for this is probably that the total respondents are not demographically reflective of the population as a whole (i.e. that the types of people worried by young people are disproportionately more likely to have completed the questionnaire), it is also possible that, for instance, 35-44 year olds are more likely to live in areas where there are “Young people” than people over the age of 65. It is nevertheless interesting.



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"/>
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**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"/>
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**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
<i>Burglary (having your house/business broken into)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Community Conflict (tension between religious faiths/race/gangs/travellers etc)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Drugs Offences (possession or supply)</i>	<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>





**Results of Community Consultation Questionnaires received to date**

To 22 June 2009, 176 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>22%</b>
Tend to agree	<b>51%</b>
Neither agree nor disagree	<b>14%</b>
Tend to disagree	<b>9%</b>
Strongly disagree	<b>3%</b>

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

Feel SAFE ALL of the time	<b>18%</b>
Feel SAFE MOST of the time	<b>66%</b>
Feel UNSAFE MOST of the time	<b>13%</b>
Feel UNSAFE ALL of the time	<b>2%</b>

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

Burglary (having your house/business broken into)

Major	<b>20%</b>
Minor	<b>55%</b>
Not a problem	<b>25%</b>

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

Major	<b>10%</b>
Minor	<b>30%</b>
Not a problem	<b>60%</b>

Drugs Offences (possession or supply)

Major	<b>20%</b>
Minor	<b>42%</b>
Not a problem	<b>38%</b>

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

Major	<b>8%</b>
Minor	<b>27%</b>
Not a problem	<b>65%</b>

Motoring Offences (speeding / dangerous driving)

Major	<b>31%</b>
Minor	<b>48%</b>
Not a problem	<b>35%</b>

Theft of personal belongings (with or without violence)

Major	<b>15%</b>
Minor	<b>42%</b>
Not a problem	<b>44%</b>

Anti-Social Behaviour (Rowdiness / disorder)	
Major	<b>33%</b>
Minor	<b>41%</b>
Not a problem	<b>26%</b>
Serious Assaults (violence)	
Major	<b>8%</b>
Minor	<b>28%</b>
Not a problem	<b>64%</b>
Sexual Offences	
Major	<b>1%</b>
Minor	<b>21%</b>
Not a problem	<b>78%</b>
Vandalism (damage to property, graffiti)	
Major	<b>28%</b>
Minor	<b>46%</b>
Not a problem	<b>26%</b>
Vehicle Crime (theft of and theft from vehicle)	
Major	<b>17%</b>
Minor	<b>51%</b>
Not a problem	<b>32%</b>

**Consultation Event Survey Questions**

- 1.) Do you live in:-
  - Leicester City
  - Leicestershire County
  - Rutland
  - Elsewhere
- 2.) Had you heard of the Policing Pledge before this evening?
  - Yes
  - No
- 3.) Do you think the Pledge is a good idea?
  - Yes
  - No
  - Don't Know
- 4.) Generally speaking how safe do you feel where you live?
  - Feel SAFE ALL of the time
  - Feel SAFE MOST of the time
  - Feel UNSAFE MOST of the time
  - Feel UNSAFE ALL of the time
- 5.) How much would you agree or disagree that the police and local council are dealing with crime and anti-social behaviour issues that matter in the area?
  - Strongly agree
  - Tend to agree
  - Neither agree nor disagree
  - Tend to disagree
  - Strongly disagree
- 6.) To what extent is BURGLARY a problem in the area where you live?
  - A Major problem
  - A Minor problem
  - Not a problem
- 7.) To what extent are DRUG OFFENCES a problem in the area where you live?
  - A Major problem
  - A Minor problem
  - Not a problem
- 8.) To what extent are MOTORING OFFENCES (speeding/dangerous driving) a problem where you live?
  - A Major problem
  - A Minor problem
  - Not a problem
- 9.) To what extent is ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR (rowdiness/disorder) a problem in the area where you live?
  - A Major problem
  - A Minor problem
  - Not a problem

10.) To what extent is VEHICLE CRIME (theft of and from vehicles) a problem in the area where you live?

- A Major problem
- A Minor problem
- Not a problem

11.) How do you think that the policing service provided by Leicestershire Constabulary has changed in the last 12 months?

- Providing a better service than last year
- No change in the level of service
- Providing a worse service than last year

12.) Are you a member of....?

- Key Individual Network (KiN)
- Neighbourhood Watch Group
- Joint Action Group (JAG)
- Other community Group
- More than one of the above
- None of the above

13.) Are you....?

- Male
- Female
- Prefer not to say

14.) Do you identify yourself as transgender?

- Yes
- No
- Prefer not to say

15.) Are you aged...?

Under 16

- 16 to 24
- 25 to 34
- 35 to 44
- 45 to 54
- 55 to 64
- 65 to 74
- 75 or above
- Prefer not to say

16.) What is your ethnic group?

- Asian or Asian British
- Black or Black British
- Chinese
- Mixed
- White
- Other ethnic group
- Prefer not to say

17.) Do you consider yourself to be disabled (as defined by the Disability Discrimination Act)?

- Yes
- No
- Prefer not to say

**DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF ALL RESPONDENTS TO QUESTIONNAIRES**

The table below shows the demographic breakdown of the responses received to date. This incorporates 1,422 Council Tax Questionnaires (CTQ), 140 Community Consultation Questionnaires (CCQ) and 72 responses from the audience voting at the Consultation event on 14/5/09 (CES).

Demographic	% Population	Total Responses	
		% Responses	Over / Under represented
<b>Age</b>			
Under 18	23%	0%	Under
18-24	9%	3%	Under
25-34	14%	6%	Under
35-44	15%	10%	Under
45-54	14%	13%	Under
55-64	10%	21%	Over
65-74	8%	25%	Over
75+	7%	23%	Over
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	49%	60%	Over
Female	51%	38%	Under
<b>Ethnicity</b>			
Asian	12%	7%	Under
Black	1%	0%	Under
Chinese	0%	0%	-
Mixed	1%	1%	-
White	85%	90%	Over
Other	0%	1%	Over
<b>Belief</b>			
Buddhist	0%	0%	-
Christian	70%	73%	Over
Hindu	6%	4%	Under
Jewish	0%	0%	-
Muslim	4%	2%	Under
Sikh	2%	0%	Under
None	17%	17%	-
Other	0%	3%	Over
<b>Sexuality</b>			
Bi – Sexual	1%	4%	Over
Gay / Lesbian	6%	2%	Under
Heterosexual	93%	94%	-
<b>Disability</b>			
People with a disability	17%	18%	-

N.B. The percentages shown are rounded to the nearly whole percentage, for example the proportions of people of Other Ethnicity were Respondents 0.7% Population 0.2%.



## APPENDIX 7

### FULL DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS BY QUESTIONNAIRE

Demographic	% Population	CTQ		CCQ		CES	
		% Responses	Over / Under represented	% Responses	Over / Under represented	% Responses	Over / Under represented
<b>Age</b> (of these juveniles have only had the opportunity to participate in CES – Population figures show 2 figures, the proportions of persons 18 or over and, in parentheses, of all ages).							
Under 18	<b>n/a (23%)</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%	Under
18-24	<b>12% (9%)</b>	1%	Under	18%	-	0%	Under
25-34	<b>18% (14%)</b>	6%	Under	14%	-	1%	Under
35-44	<b>19% (15%)</b>	9%	Under	15%	-	9%	-
45-54	<b>18% (14%)</b>	12%	Under	22%	-	17%	-
55-64	<b>13% (10%)</b>	21%	Over	15%	-	33%	Over
65-74	<b>10% (8%)</b>	26%	Over	15%	-	23%	Over
75+	<b>9% (7%)</b>	25%	Over	2%	-	16%	Over
<b>Gender</b>							
Male	<b>49%</b>	61%	Over	54%	-	57%	-
Female	<b>51%</b>	39%	Under	36%	Under	42%	-
<b>Ethnicity</b>							
Asian	<b>12%</b>	5%	Under	17%	Over	17%	-
Black	<b>1%</b>	0%	Under	1%	-	0%	Under
Chinese	<b>0%</b>	0%	-	0%	-	0%	Under
Mixed	<b>1%</b>	1%	-	3%	-	0%	Under
White	<b>85%</b>	92%	Over	78%	Under	81%	-
Other	<b>0%</b>	1%	-	1%	-	1%	-
<b>Belief</b>							
Buddhist	<b>0%</b>	0%	-	0%	-		
Christian	<b>70%</b>	75%	Over	57%	Under		
Hindu	<b>6%</b>	3%	Under	10%	-		
Jewish	<b>0%</b>	1%	-	0%	-		
Muslim	<b>4%</b>	2%	Under	7%	-		
Sikh	<b>2%</b>	1%	Under	0%	-		
None	<b>17%</b>	17%	-	19%	-		
Other	<b>0%</b>	3%	Over	7%	Over		
<b>Sexuality</b>							
Bi – Sexual	<b>1%</b>	4%	Over	3%	-		
Gay / Lesbian	<b>6%</b>	1%	Under	9%	-		
Hetro-sexual	<b>93%</b>	95%	Over	88%	-		
<b>Disability</b>							
People with a disability	<b>17%</b>	19%	Over	14%	Under	17%	-

N.B. The percentages shown are rounded to the nearly whole percentage, for example the CTQ proportions of people of Other Ethnicity were Respondents 0.6% Population 0.2%.



**FULL DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF CONSULTATION PANEL MEMBERS**

The table below shows the demographic breakdown of the 109 current members of the Consultation Panel.

Demographic	% Population	Total Responses	
		% Responses	Over / Under represented
<b>Age</b>			
Under 18	23%	0%	Under
18-24	9%	0%	Under
25-34	14%	5%	Under
35-44	15%	13%	-
45-54	14%	13%	-
55-64	10%	37%	Over
65+	15%	32%	Over
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	49%	65%	Over
Female	51%	35%	Under
<b>Ethnicity</b>			
Asian	12%	10%	-
Black	1%	1%	-
Chinese	0%	0%	-
Mixed	1%	1%	-
White	85%	88%	-
Other	0%	0%	-
<b>Belief</b>			
Buddhist	0%	0%	-
Christian	70%	73%	-
Hindu	6%	5%	-
Jewish	0%	1%	-
Muslim	4%	3%	-
Sikh	2%	1%	-
None	17%	14%	-
Other	0%	3%	-
<b>Sexuality</b>			
Bi – Sexual	1%	1%	-
Gay / Lesbian	6%	4%	-
Heterosexual	93%	95%	-
<b>Disability</b>			
People with a disability	17%	26%	-

N.B. The percentages shown are rounded to the nearly whole percentage, for example the proportions of the population of Other Ethnicity were 0.2%.