

# ***Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership***

*Perception of Crime and Safety*

*Report 2006*



*Prepared by:*  
Priority Research Ltd

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*On behalf of:*  
Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership



## PROVIDERS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND RESEARCH

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# 1. Introduction

# 1. Introduction

## *Background*

The Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership engaged Priority Research to conduct a survey of residents during the 2006 on the subject of the crime and disorder. This survey was intended, as part of the Crime and Disorder Audit, to provide a baseline of data to help ensure that the opinions and experiences of local residents are fully taken into account within the Community Safety Strategy 2005-2008.

## *Aims and objectives*

The main objective was to assess current opinion regarding:

- Perceived problems in people's neighbourhoods
- Actual occurrence of fear of crime
- Experience of crime (including repeat victimisation)
- Precautions taken against crime
- Community Street Wardens and community policing

In addition, PRL's unique "Priority Search" methodology would help to establish residents' priorities for making them feel safer in the future.

## *The survey*

The survey was conducted by 5000 postal questionnaires mailed during May 2006. Questionnaires were sent to a random sample of those on the electoral register who had not made it known that they did not wish their address to be used for such mailings. The sample size in each ward was proportional to its population, and weighted by each ward's Index of Multiple Deprivation to ensure that returns were representative.

A total of 1454 completed questionnaires were received, a response rate of 29.1%

Readers should take care when considering percentage results from some of the sub groups within the main sample, as the base figures may sometimes be small. Due to rounding some graphs may not add up to 100%. Unless otherwise stated, all statistically significant differences are reported at the 95% confidence level.

Further details of the methodology can be found in section 4.1.

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## 2. Summary of main findings

## 2. Summary of main findings

### 1.0 Demographic information

- 1.1 As is usual with postal surveys there was a slight predominance of female respondents, but at 55% this was not marked.
- 1.2 Age was well distributed across the age ranges.
- 1.3 Half (53%) were employed, and 28% retired.
- 1.4 White British respondents accounted for 93% of the sample.
- 1.5 A quarter (24%) said that they or someone in their household had a long term illness, health problem, or disability.
- 1.6 Under half (43%) owned one vehicle; a further 27% owned two, 7% owned three or more and 22% did not own a vehicle.
- 1.7 The majority (74%) were owner occupiers. Three percent rented from a Housing Association, a similar percentage from a private landlord, and 17% from the Council.

### 2.0 Perceptions of The local area

- 2.1 Respondents were asked to rate how much of a problem various crimes and problems were in their local area. The largest was *Car break-ins/vandalism to cars*, with 52% saying this was either a very or fairly serious problem.
- 2.2 There were large variations by ward in the levels of perceived problems.
- 2.3 These opinions did not necessarily correlate with actual reported occurrences of crime. For example, theft from or damage to cars was both seen to be high and actually is so, but while theft *of* (as opposed to *from*) cars was low at 3.6%, it was perceived as being the second most common problem.
- 2.4 While location (ward) accounted for most of the variation in levels of perceived problems, other variations were:
  - The oldest respondents (75 years and over) tended to report lower levels of problems, and this was independent of the ward in which they lived. The only issue which this age group rated as being worse than average was *Rubbish and litter* (51% vs. 42%).
  - Respondents in Council properties consistently rated problems as being worse than average, but this is accounted for by unequal distribution of Council properties between wards.
  - BME respondents rated two problems worse than the average. These were *Racial or religious abuse* (24% vs. 8%) and *Problems associated with public drunkenness* (30% vs. 17%).
- 2.5 Respondents were asked how they thought their area compared with the rest of the area and elsewhere for crime levels. There was a very close correlation between this rating and the level of deprivation existing in the ward.

### 3.0 Perception of crime

- 3.1 Respondents were asked to recall if they had actually worried about particular crimes or problems during the previous year, and if they had, how often and to what extent.
- 3.2 While the most *common* worry was house burglary, it was not the most *frequent* worry, and it was far from being the most *intense*.

## 2. Summary of main findings

- 3.3 The most *intense* levels of worry were about speeding traffic and drug-related activity, although the last of these was a much less *frequent* a worry.
- 3.4 Combining percentage of reports with the frequency and intensity of worry gave an overall index in which the top concern emerged as *Danger from speeding traffic*.
- 3.5 The most frequent reason given for worry about becoming a victim of crime was *Lack of a visible police presence*, (58%) and this is a very common finding elsewhere in the country. The most common reasons after this related to personal experience (40%) or hearing of the crime happening to someone else (38%). Local media scored higher than national media (27% vs. 14%).
- 3.6 Respondents were asked to say what they thought were the top three causes of crime in the local area. Receiving the most votes was *Young people with nothing to do* (38%), followed by *Not enough police presence* (33%), *Drug dealing* (33%), and *Other drug related reasons* (32%).
- 3.7 Personal feelings of safety varied according to the situation, from 86% feeling safe outside in the day to 27% feeling safe in the area city centre at night. The only variables consistently affecting this were the sex of the respondent, with men generally feeling safer than women, and the ward people lived in.

### 4.0 Experience of crime

- 4.1 As noted above, experience of crime did not necessarily match people's concerns or worries.
- 4.2 *Young people hanging about* was the most frequently reported problem (39%) followed by *Rubbish and litter* (38%) then *Speeding traffic* (32%).
- 4.3 Car crime was relatively high at 22%.
- 4.4 Respondents who had experienced a crime were asked if they had done so more than once. The top three had been experienced more than once by two thirds of respondents.
- 4.5 The proportion of crimes which were reported to the authorities varied widely between the different types. The top three concerns (youth nuisance, litter and speeding traffic) were among the less frequently reported problems. As might be expected, the more serious crimes were reported much more often .
- 4.6 For those who had reported an incident to the police, 62% were satisfied with courtesy of the response they received, 44% with the speed of response, 32% with its effectiveness, and 28% with the follow-up information and support received. Regarding this last item, over a third (37%) said they had been very dissatisfied.
- 4.7 The most frequent reasons given for not reporting an incident were *It was unlikely anyone would get caught* (38%), *The police wouldn't be able to do anything* (35%), *The police wouldn't take it seriously* (34%) and *I did not think it was serious enough* (31%). A fifth (19%) said they were afraid of reprisals.

### 5.0 Tackling crime

- 5.1 Respondents were presented with eight common types of crime and asked to rank the top three to be tackled. Top was *Drugs and alcohol*, voted for by 52% of respondents, followed by *Antisocial behaviour* (43%) and *Burglary* (43%). Fourth was *Violent crime* (37%) then *Vehicle crime* (26%). The remaining three were much lower priorities.
- 5.2 Eleven percent had heard of the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership prior to the survey.

## 2. Summary of main findings

### 6.0 Priorities for the future

6.1 The top priority by a significant margin was *Greater police presence on the streets*. Where an item of this nature is offered for prioritisation it is usual for it to come top.

6.2 There were six other significant priorities:

- *Combating the drugs problem*
- *Stiffer sentences for offenders*
- *Address alcohol related crime and anti-social behaviour*
- *More use of anti-social behaviour powers*
- *Intensive supervision of known prolific offenders*
- *Education programmes for young people at risk of being involved in crime & ASB*

6.3 Four of the seven significant priorities relate to enforcement.

6.4 Despite the high level of concern about the dangers of speeding traffic, improved safety features on cars were the bottom priority, suggesting that the concern is not about dangers to the drivers or passengers of the vehicles, but rather to other road users.

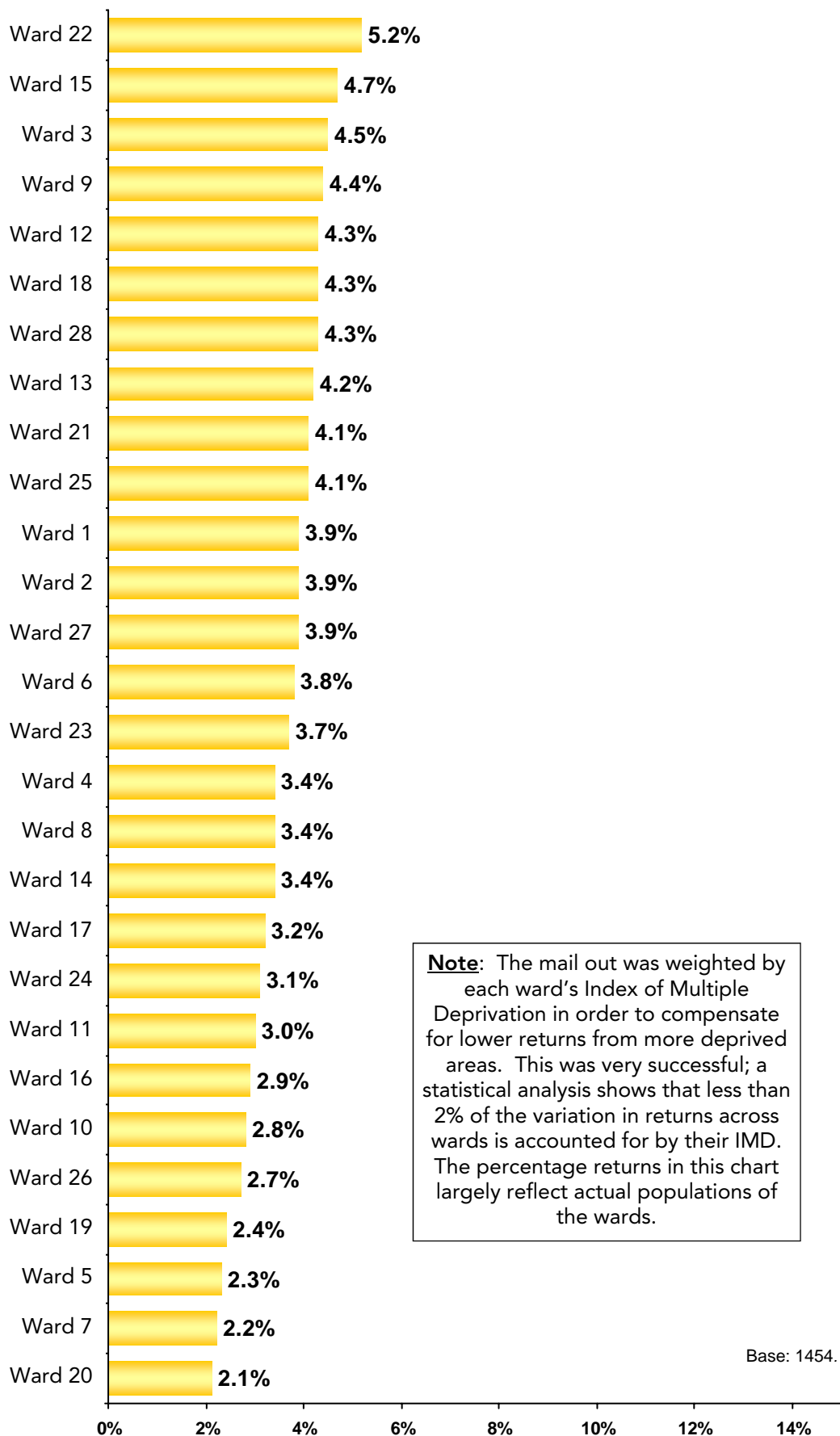
## **Survey results**

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### **3.1 Demographic information**

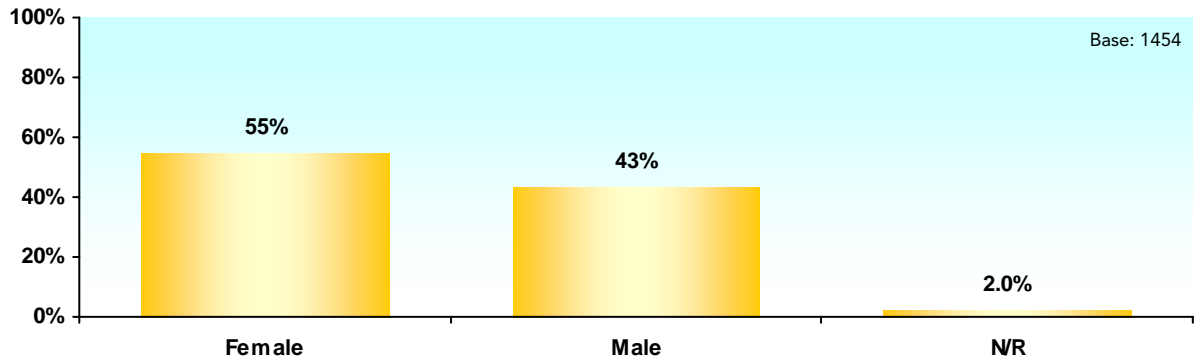
# 3.1 Demographic information

## 3.1.1 Ward

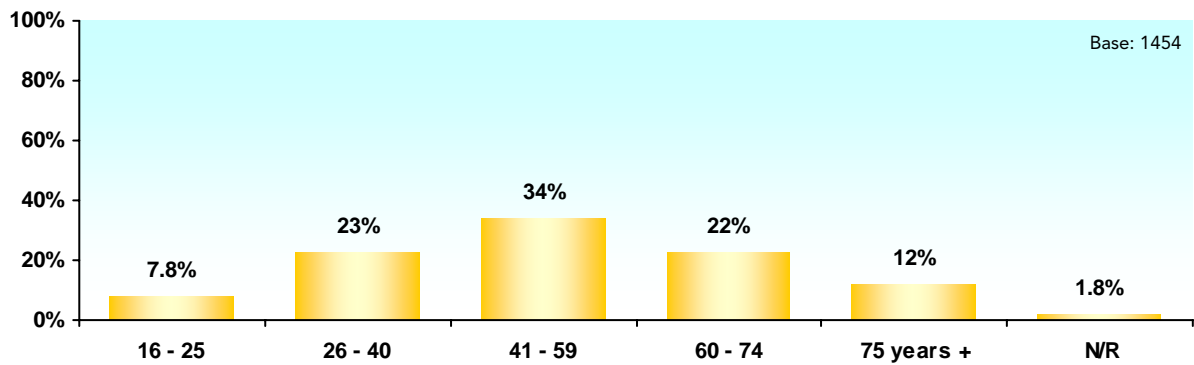


# 3.1 Demographic information

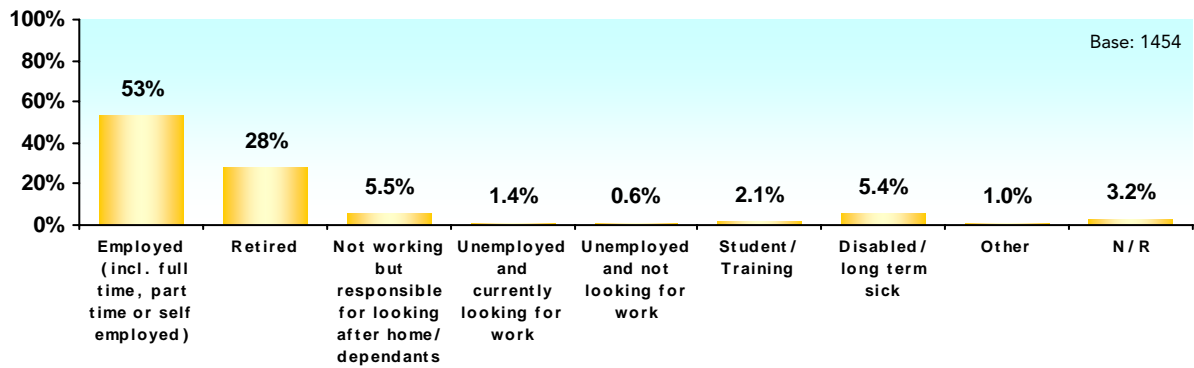
## 3.1.2 What is your gender?



## 3.1.3 How old are you?



## 3.1.4 Employment status



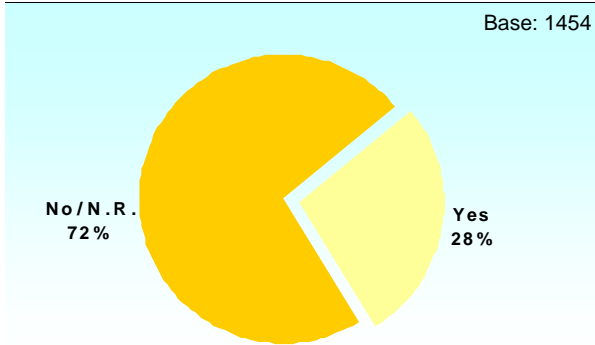
## 3.1.5 Ethnicity



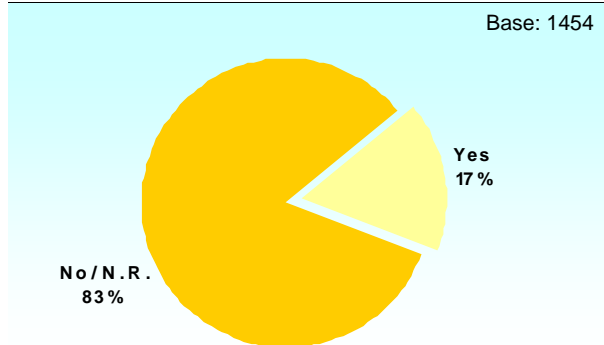
# 3.1 Demographic information

## In your household:

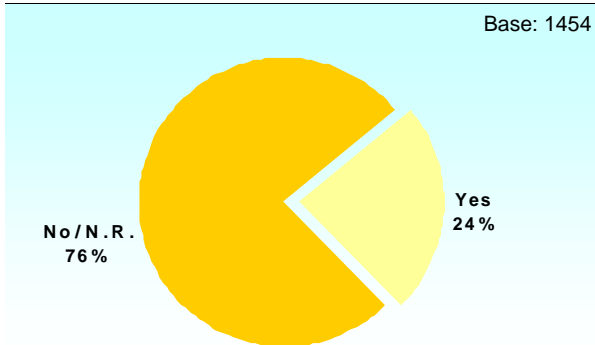
3.1.6 Is anyone aged 65 or over?



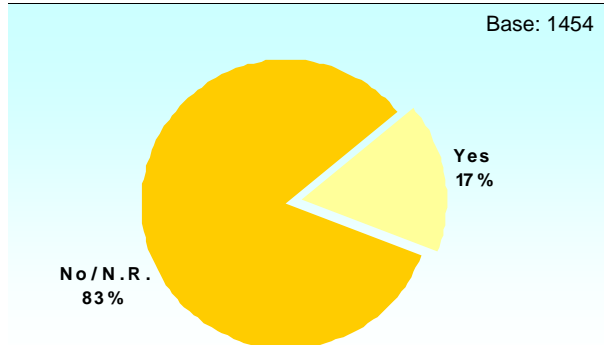
3.1.7 Do you live on your own?



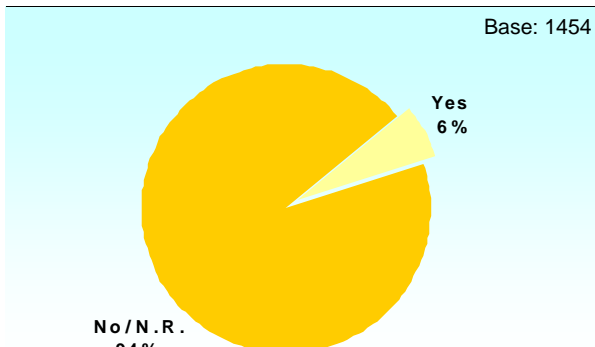
3.1.8 Do you have a child/children aged under 16?



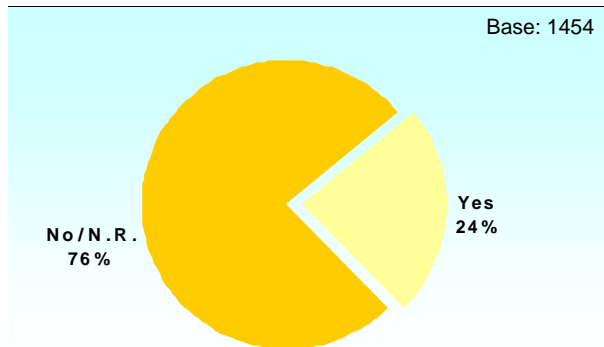
3.1.9 Do you have a child/children aged 16 or over?



3.1.10 Would you describe yourself as a single parent family?

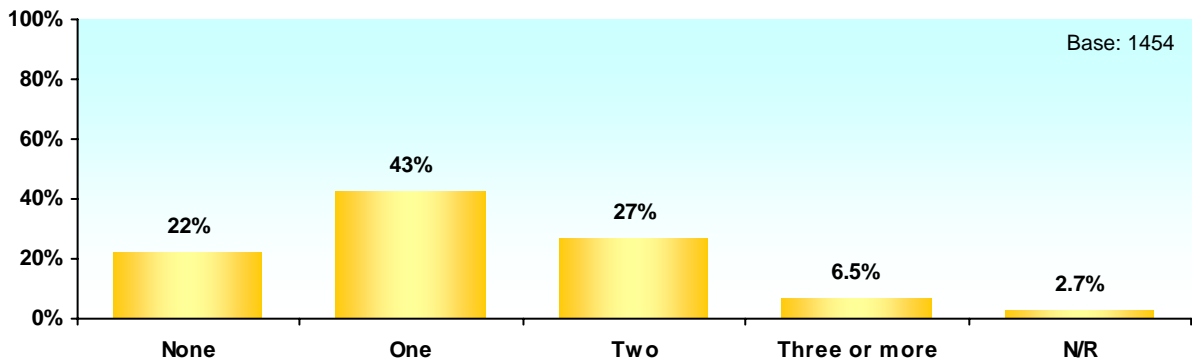


3.1.11 Do you, or anyone in your household, have any long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits your daily activities or the work you can do?

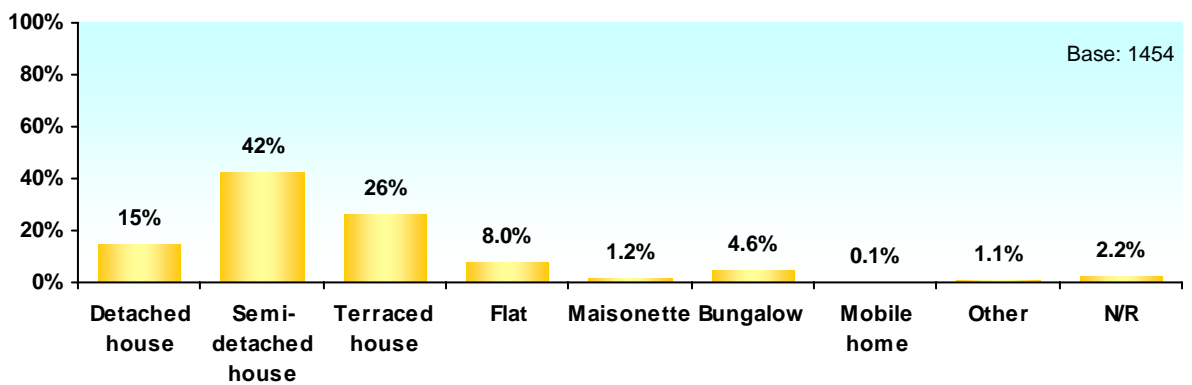


# 3.1 Demographic information

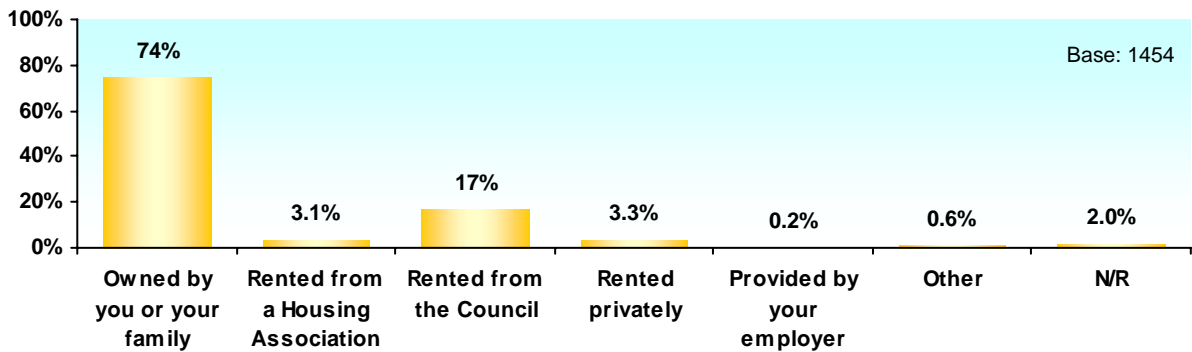
## 3.1.12 How many vehicles do you and members of your household park on or near your property?



## 3.1.13 Property type



## 3.1.14 Housing Tenure



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## **Survey results**

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### **3.2 The local area**

## 3.2 The local area

### Commentary

The chart opposite shows the extent to which people regard various crimes as being problematic in their local area; on pages 19 and 20 there are tables which compare this information by ward, showing the percentages of people rating each as either a very or fairly serious problem. As would be expected, there are large and consistent variations between wards.

It is interesting to compare these opinions with actual occurrences of crime as shown on page 35. For example, theft from or damage to cars is both seen to be high and actually is so, while theft *of* (as opposed to *from*) cars is actually low at 3.6%, it is perceived as being the second most common problem.

Location (ward) accounted for most of the variation in levels of perceived problems. Other variations were:

- The oldest respondents (75 years and over) tended to report lower levels of problems, and this was independent of the ward in which they lived. The only issue which this age group rated as being worse than average was *Rubbish and litter* (51% vs. 42%).
- Respondents in Council properties consistently rated problems as being worse than average, but this is accounted for by unequal distribution of Council properties between wards.
- BME respondents rated two problems as being worse than the average. These were *Racial or religious abuse* (24% vs. 8%) and *Problems associated with public drunkenness* (30% vs. 17%).

#### Notes on the presentation of data

The chart on the page opposite summarises how much of a concern various issues are in the local area..

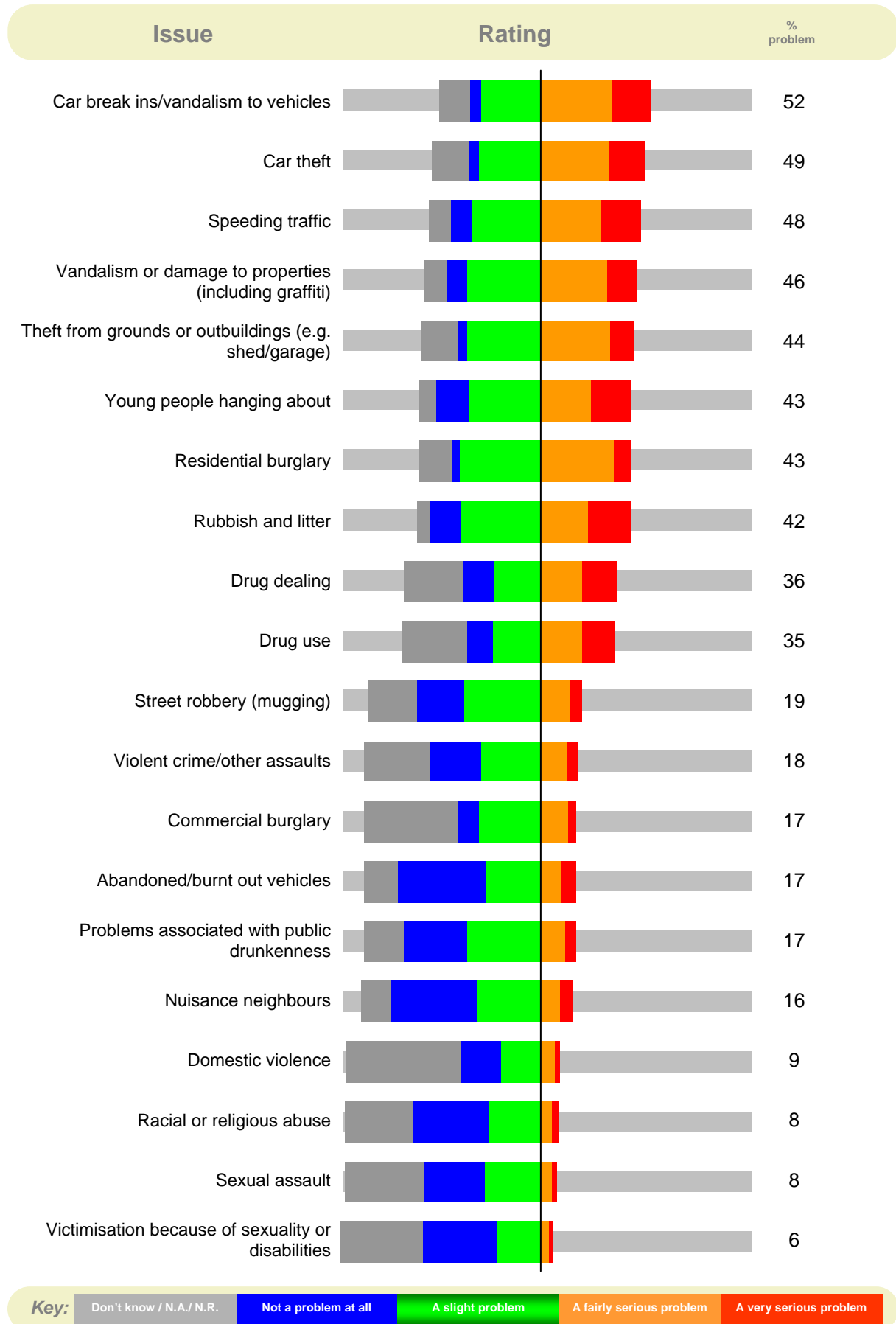
Respondents were asked to rate each aspect on a four-point scale, marked 'A very serious concern' through to 'Not a concern at all'. There was also a category for 'Don't know/NA'. The bar chart shows the proportions of respondents who ticked each of the categories.

The first column of figures at the right of the chart shows the percentage of respondents who felt concerned.

Following the chart is a table that shows the responses in more detail.

## 3.2 The local area

### 3.2.1 How much do you think the following are problems in the local area? - summary of opinion



## 3.2 The local area

### 3.2.2 How much do you think the following are problems in the local area? - detailed response

|  | Percentages             |                      |                 |                          |                        | Further details |
|--|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
|  | Don't know / N.A./ N.R. | Not a problem at all | A minor problem | A fairly serious problem | A very serious problem | Base            |
| Residential burglary                                   | 16                      | 4                    | 38              | 35                       | 8                      | 1454            |
| Commercial burglary                                    | 44                      | 10                   | 29              | 14                       | 4                      | 1454            |
| Theft from grounds or outbuildings (e.g. shed/garage)  | 17                      | 4                    | 34              | 33                       | 11                     | 1454            |
| Vandalism or damage to properties (including graffiti) | 11                      | 9                    | 34              | 32                       | 14                     | 1454            |
| Car theft  | 17                      | 5                    | 28              | 32                       | 17                     | 1454            |
| Car break ins/vandalism to vehicles                    | 15                      | 5                    | 28              | 33                       | 19                     | 1454            |
| Street robbery (mugging)                               | 23                      | 22                   | 35              | 14                       | 5                      | 1454            |
| Sexual assault   | 37                      | 29                   | 26              | 6                        | 2                      | 1454            |
| Violent crime/other assaults                           | 31                      | 24                   | 28              | 13                       | 5                      | 1454            |
| Racial or religious abuse                              | 32                      | 35                   | 24              | 6                        | 2                      | 1454            |
| Drug dealing   | 27                      | 15                   | 22              | 19                       | 17                     | 1454            |
| Victimisation because of sexuality or disabilities     | 39                      | 34                   | 21              | 5                        | 2                      | 1454            |
| Domestic violence                                      | 53                      | 19                   | 18              | 7                        | 2                      | 1454            |
| Drug use   | 31                      | 12                   | 23              | 19                       | 16                     | 1454            |
| Speeding traffic                                       | 11                      | 10                   | 32              | 29                       | 19                     | 1454            |
| Nuisance neighbours                                    | 14                      | 41                   | 30              | 9                        | 7                      | 1454            |
| Problems associated with public drunkenness            | 19                      | 30                   | 34              | 12                       | 5                      | 1454            |
| Young people hanging about                             | 9                       | 15                   | 34              | 24                       | 19                     | 1454            |
| Abandoned/burnt out vehicles                           | 16                      | 41                   | 25              | 10                       | 7                      | 1454            |
| Rubbish and litter                                     | 7                       | 14                   | 37              | 22                       | 20                     | 1454            |

## 3.2 The local area

### 3.2.3 Problems in the local area - analysis by ward

|  | Average | Ward 1 | Ward 2 | Ward 3 | Ward 4 | Ward 5 | Ward 6 | Ward 7 | Ward 8 | Ward 9 | Ward 10 | Ward 11 | Ward 12 | Ward 13 | Ward 14 |
|--|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Residential burglary                                   | 43      | 62     | 48     | 27     | 41     | 54     | 59     | 67     | 44     | 55     | 57      | 49      | 43      | 78      | 57      |
| Commercial burglary                                    | 17      | 56     | 41     | 29     | 31     | 24     | 32     | 57     | 2.9    | 44     | 24      | 29      | 11      | 56      | 14      |
| Theft from grounds or outbuildings (e.g. shed/garage)  | 44      | 72     | 58     | 39     | 53     | 39     | 46     | 67     | 23     | 60     | 59      | 67      | 27      | 73      | 49      |
| Vandalism or damage to properties (including graffiti) | 46      | 56     | 53     | 38     | 56     | 30     | 57     | 55     | 22     | 62     | 35      | 68      | 27      | 72      | 32      |
| Car theft  | 49      | 70     | 51     | 47     | 49     | 38     | 58     | 68     | 33     | 71     | 70      | 60      | 37      | 88      | 60      |
| Car break ins/ vandalism to vehicles                   | 52      | 79     | 52     | 48     | 63     | 52     | 57     | 70     | 43     | 71     | 64      | 59      | 37      | 91      | 53      |
| Street robbery (mugging)                               | 19      | 46     | 21     | 21     | 8.3    | 19     | 50     | 46     | 7.0    | 39     | 22      | 31      | 11      | 58      | 12      |
| Sexual assault   | 8.1     | 32     | 6.1    | 17     | 0.0    | 12     | 19     | 28     | 0.0    | 19     | 9.1     | 18      | 5.6     | 40      | 0.0     |
| Violent crime/ other assaults                          | 18      | 47     | 16     | 29     | 7.1    | 17     | 46     | 61     | 0.0    | 25     | 9.1     | 21      | 13      | 61      | 6       |
| Racial or religious abuse                              | 8.4     | 16     | 11     | 18     | 6.9    | 8.0    | 23     | 43     | 0.0    | 25     | 5.9     | 14      | 8.9     | 24      | 0.0     |
| Drug dealing   | 36      | 67     | 63     | 39     | 47     | 19     | 79     | 62     | 2.5    | 54     | 11      | 50      | 15      | 80      | 31      |
| Victimisation because of sexuality or disabilities     | 6.2     | 17     | 15     | 8.6    | 3.4    | 10     | 10     | 20     | 0.0    | 11     | 3.6     | 13      | 2.8     | 23      | 2.9     |
| Domestic violence                                      | 9.3     | 24     | 15     | 31     | 4.5    | 11     | 19     | 27     | 0.0    | 24     | 4.5     | 11      | 15      | 41      | 13      |
| Drug use   | 35      | 76     | 61     | 45     | 38     | 21     | 71     | 67     | 3.1    | 60     | 12      | 59      | 22      | 73      | 29      |
| Speeding traffic                                       | 48      | 63     | 56     | 38     | 47     | 33     | 52     | 56     | 42     | 59     | 49      | 59      | 39      | 78      | 33      |
| Nuisance neighbours                                    | 16      | 23     | 25     | 12     | 23     | 17     | 18     | 32     | 4.5    | 26     | 14      | 14      | 5.8     | 34      | 4.4     |
| Problems associated with public drunkenness            | 17      | 12     | 20     | 13     | 17     | 21     | 16     | 43     | 14     | 24     | 5.9     | 40      | 10      | 24      | 11      |
| Young people hanging about                             | 43      | 49     | 57     | 32     | 57     | 13     | 45     | 47     | 13     | 70     | 26      | 69      | 13      | 76      | 20      |
| Abandoned/burnt out vehicles                           | 17      | 39     | 21     | 13     | 3.1    | 0.0    | 36     | 30     | 0.0    | 26     | 2.9     | 18      | 0.0     | 46      | 8.9     |
| Rubbish and litter                                     | 42      | 54     | 47     | 50     | 49     | 50     | 62     | 55     | 28     | 51     | 11      | 55      | 16      | 69      | 21      |

Note: The blue column gives the average figure overall. Wards with higher ratings are shown in red, those with lower ratings, in green

## 3.2 The local area

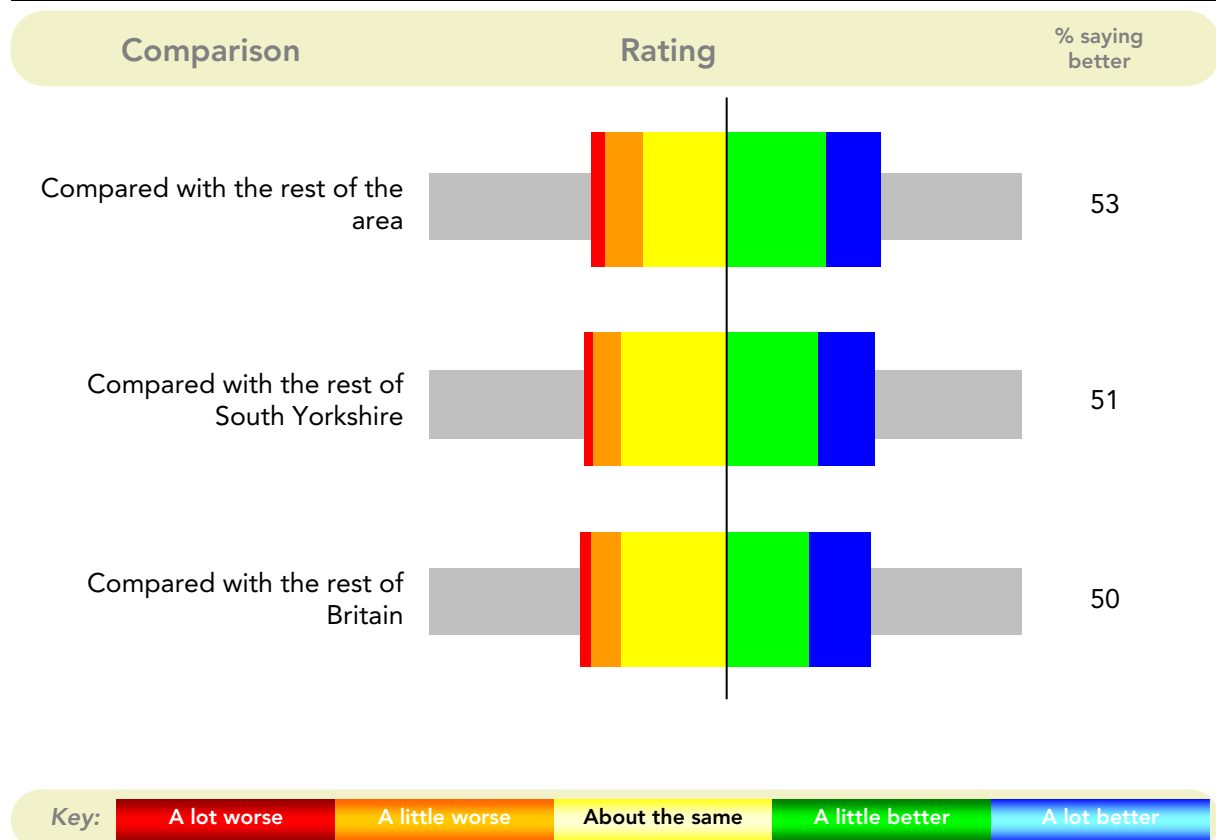
### 3.2.3 continued Problems in the local area - analysis by ward

|  | Average | Ward 15 | Ward 16 | Ward 17 | Ward 18 | Ward 19 | Ward 20 | Ward 21 | Ward 22 | Ward 23 | Ward 24 | Ward 25 | Ward 26 | Ward 27 | Ward 28 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Residential burglary                                   | 43      | 56      | 43      | 31      | 57      | 39      | 29      | 51      | 61      | 51      | 41      | 46      | 53      | 65      | 45      |
| Commercial burglary                                    | 17      | 39      | 8.0     | 28      | 38      | 33      | 7.1     | 20      | 55      | 34      | 25      | 21      | 23      | 29      | 20      |
| Theft from grounds or outbuildings (e.g. shed/garage)  | 44      | 60      | 42      | 45      | 61      | 50      | 23      | 63      | 68      | 55      | 44      | 44      | 52      | 65      | 57      |
| Vandalism or damage to properties (including graffiti) | 46      | 53      | 49      | 43      | 60      | 57      | 14      | 49      | 71      | 57      | 56      | 61      | 39      | 56      | 60      |
| Car theft  | 49      | 71      | 59      | 42      | 81      | 65      | 32      | 58      | 74      | 61      | 55      | 62      | 44      | 58      | 68      |
| Car break ins/ vandalism to vehicles                   | 52      | 73      | 50      | 54      | 80      | 67      | 25      | 58      | 72      | 66      | 58      | 63      | 61      | 64      | 62      |
| Street robbery (mugging)                               | 19      | 31      | 10      | 11      | 46      | 19      | 7.7     | 23      | 30      | 31      | 16      | 2.0     | 32      | 22      | 21      |
| Sexual assault   | 8.1     | 8.6     | 7.1     | 6.7     | 22      | 4.8     | 10      | 13      | 14      | 17      | 3.1     | 4.3     | 4.0     | 17      | 21      |
| Violent crime/ other assaults                          | 18      | 21      | 16      | 17      | 52      | 26      | 13      | 26      | 42      | 26      | 11      | 14      | 25      | 23      | 24      |
| Racial or religious abuse                              | 8.4     | 17      | 15      | 3.0     | 19      | 0.0     | 0.0     | 16      | 27      | 11      | 2.8     | 2.0     | 7.7     | 6.7     | 7.7     |
| Drug dealing   | 36      | 70      | 28      | 38      | 68      | 48      | 20      | 46      | 74      | 59      | 46      | 46      | 50      | 50      | 57      |
| Victimisation because of sexuality or disabilities     | 6.2     | 24      | 8.3     | 5.9     | 18      | 0.0     | 5.9     | 17      | 15      | 13      | 9.4     | 2.4     | 8.7     | 14      | 0.0     |
| Domestic violence                                      | 9.3     | 24      | 5.0     | 19      | 26      | 14      | 7.7     | 37      | 30      | 38      | 11      | 13      | 15      | 23      | 13      |
| Drug use   | 35      | 64      | 33      | 37      | 73      | 50      | 14      | 50      | 73      | 59      | 48      | 42      | 44      | 50      | 51      |
| Speeding traffic                                       | 48      | 47      | 49      | 48      | 71      | 52      | 41      | 55      | 76      | 54      | 42      | 63      | 55      | 61      | 46      |
| Nuisance neighbours                                    | 16      | 29      | 0.0     | 2.6     | 41      | 6.7     | 6.9     | 15      | 33      | 24      | 21      | 7.3     | 15      | 15      | 23      |
| Problems associated with public drunkenness            | 17      | 16      | 25      | 30      | 30      | 23      | 11      | 31      | 24      | 30      | 25      | 17      | 13      | 33      | 12      |
| Young people hanging about                             | 43      | 45      | 25      | 46      | 64      | 39      | 14      | 50      | 74      | 54      | 55      | 53      | 33      | 54      | 57      |
| Abandoned/burnt out vehicles                           | 17      | 27      | 8.1     | 7.1     | 57      | 17      | 0.0     | 15      | 37      | 28      | 18      | 23      | 6.5     | 18      | 19      |
| Rubbish and litter                                     | 42      | 52      | 38      | 36      | 67      | 38      | 36      | 40      | 67      | 60      | 33      | 44      | 32      | 38      | 36      |

Note: The blue column gives the average figure overall. Wards with higher ratings are shown in red, those with lower ratings, in green

## 3.2 The local area

### 3.2.3 Levels of crime in the local area - summary of opinion



### 3.2.4 Levels of crime in the local area - detailed response

|   | Percentages |                |         |                 |              | Further details |     |               |          |            |
|---|-------------|----------------|---------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|-----|---------------|----------|------------|
|   | A lot worse | A little worse | Neither | A little better | A lot better | Base            | N/R | No opinion/NA | Response | Total base |
| Compared with the rest of the area        | 19          | 35             | 29      | 13              | 5            | 1337            | 2.9 | 5.2           | 92.0     | 1454       |
| Compared with the rest of South Yorkshire | 20          | 32             | 37      | 9               | 3            | 1145            | 8.1 | 13.1          | 78.7     | 1454       |
| Compared with the rest of Britain         | 21          | 29             | 37      | 10              | 3            | 1084            | 8.1 | 17.3          | 74.6     | 1454       |

#### Notes on the presentation of data

The chart above summarises the feelings reported with crime levels in the local area compared with the surrounding area. Respondents were asked to rate each aspect on a five-point scale, marked 'A lot better' through to 'A lot worse'. The bar chart shows the proportions of respondents who ticked each of the categories, omitting those who did not respond. The first column of figures at the right of the chart shows the percentage of respondents who responded either a little or a lot better. Following the chart is a table that shows the responses in more detail, including those who did not respond.

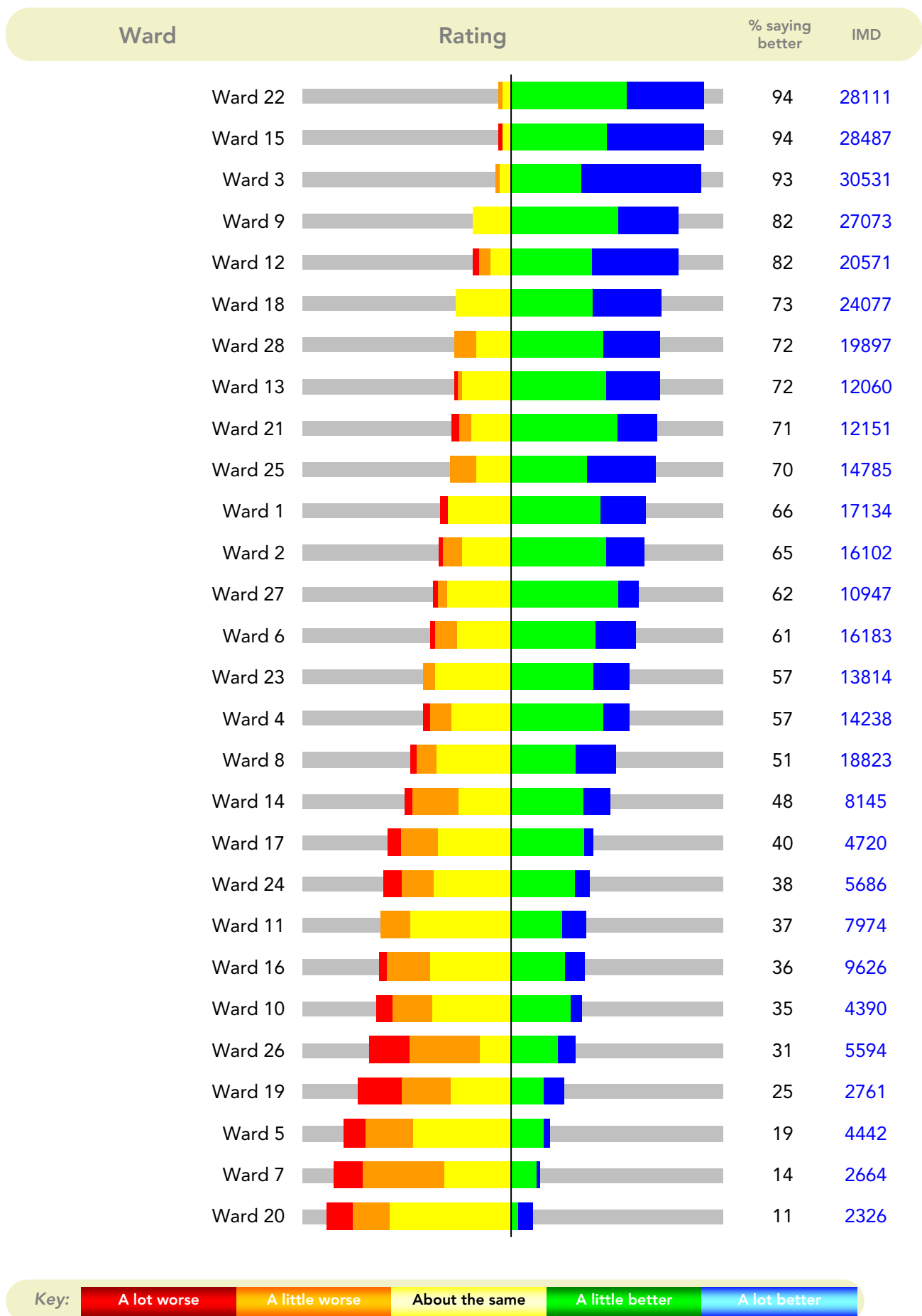
### Commentary

The chart above shows how people rate their local area with respect to crime levels compared with the rest of the area, the rest of South Yorkshire and the rest of the UK.

On the following page, the comparisons for the rest of the area are shown by ward. The final column of figures in blue gives the national rank of the Index of Multiple Deprivation for each ward, in which a large number indicates low deprivation and vice versa. The correlation between these figures and respondents' ratings is obvious.

## 3.2 The local area

### 3.2.5 Perception of crime in the local area - comparison by ward



## **Survey results**

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### **3.3 Perception of crime**

## 3.3 Perception of crime

### Commentary

This section sheds light on what people worry about, why they worry, and how safe they feel.

Firstly, on pages 26 and 27 there are summaries of the extent of respondents' worries about various crimes and social problems.

This is followed on page 29 by the reasons people give for being worried about crime.

Next, on pages 30 and 31 there are ratings of feelings of personal safety in various situations.

Finally, on page 32, respondents rate what they think are the principal causes of crime in the local area.

#### **Note:**

Recent research by Farrall & Gadd (2003)<sup>1</sup> has suggested that fear of crime surveys may have over estimated the levels of concern due to the format of the questions. The current survey has taken into account some of their suggested amendments to question wording, notably by asking respondents if they actually remember specific fearful episodes during a given time period, rather than asking about a general emotional state ("Do you worry about...") which may be considered leading or difficult to define. The assumption is that those who cannot remember specific occasions would be unlikely to have experienced any intense fearful episodes.

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[1] Farrall, S. and Gadd, D. , *Fear Today, Gone Tomorrow: Do Surveys Overstate Fear Levels?*, University of Keele Publications (2003).

## 3.3 Perception of crime

### Commentary

On the following two pages a pair of charts summarises the information gathered on levels of worry about various crimes.

The chart on the left hand page summarises data from the various questions asked.

- The length of the right hand bars (and the numbers at the end) shows the percentage of respondents who said that they could remember actually worrying about each particular issue in the last year.
- The shading in the right hand bar shows how often they said that they worried about each.
- The left hand bars, coloured red/green, show how worried they said they were on the most recent occasion that they remembered worrying about it. The red portion of the bar indicates the proportion of respondents who described themselves as *very* worried.

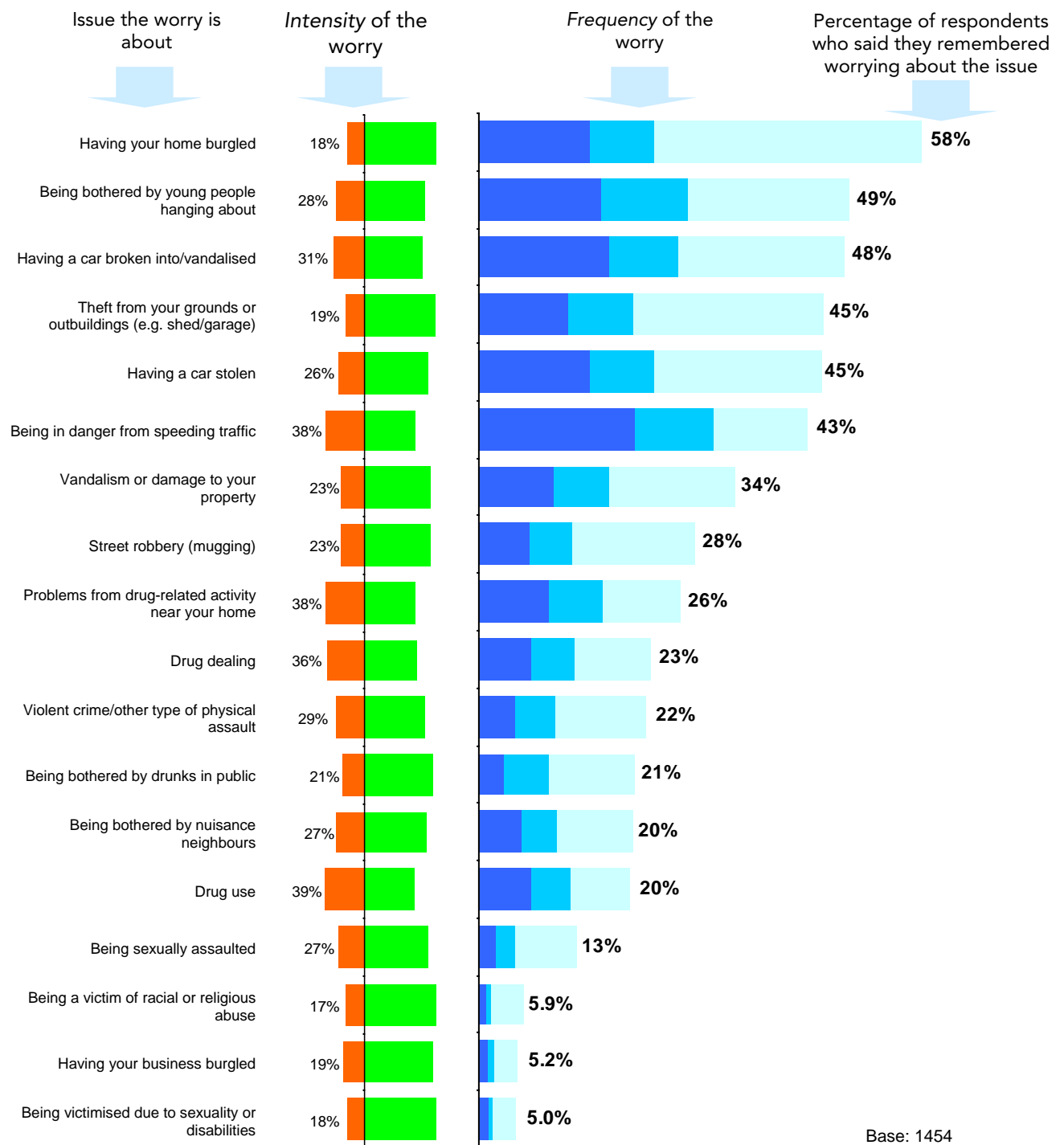
The chart shows, for example, that:

- While the most *common* worry is house burglary, this is neither the most *frequent* nor the most *intense* worry
- The most *intense* levels of worry are about speeding traffic and drug-related activity
- People worry *most often* about speeding traffic and vandalism

The chart on the right of the two page spread combines all of this information into a single index, showing that the top overall worry (combining intensity, frequency and the number of people reporting them) is *Danger from speeding traffic*.

# 3.3 Perception of crime

3.3.1 In the last year, can you remember ever feeling worried about the following actually happening to you in your area? If so, how worried were you and how many times in the last year have you actually felt like this?



**Intensity:** Very worried Less than very worried

**Frequency:** Daily At least every fortnight Once a month or less

Note: Respondents could give more than one answer. Some respondents did not state how often they were worried

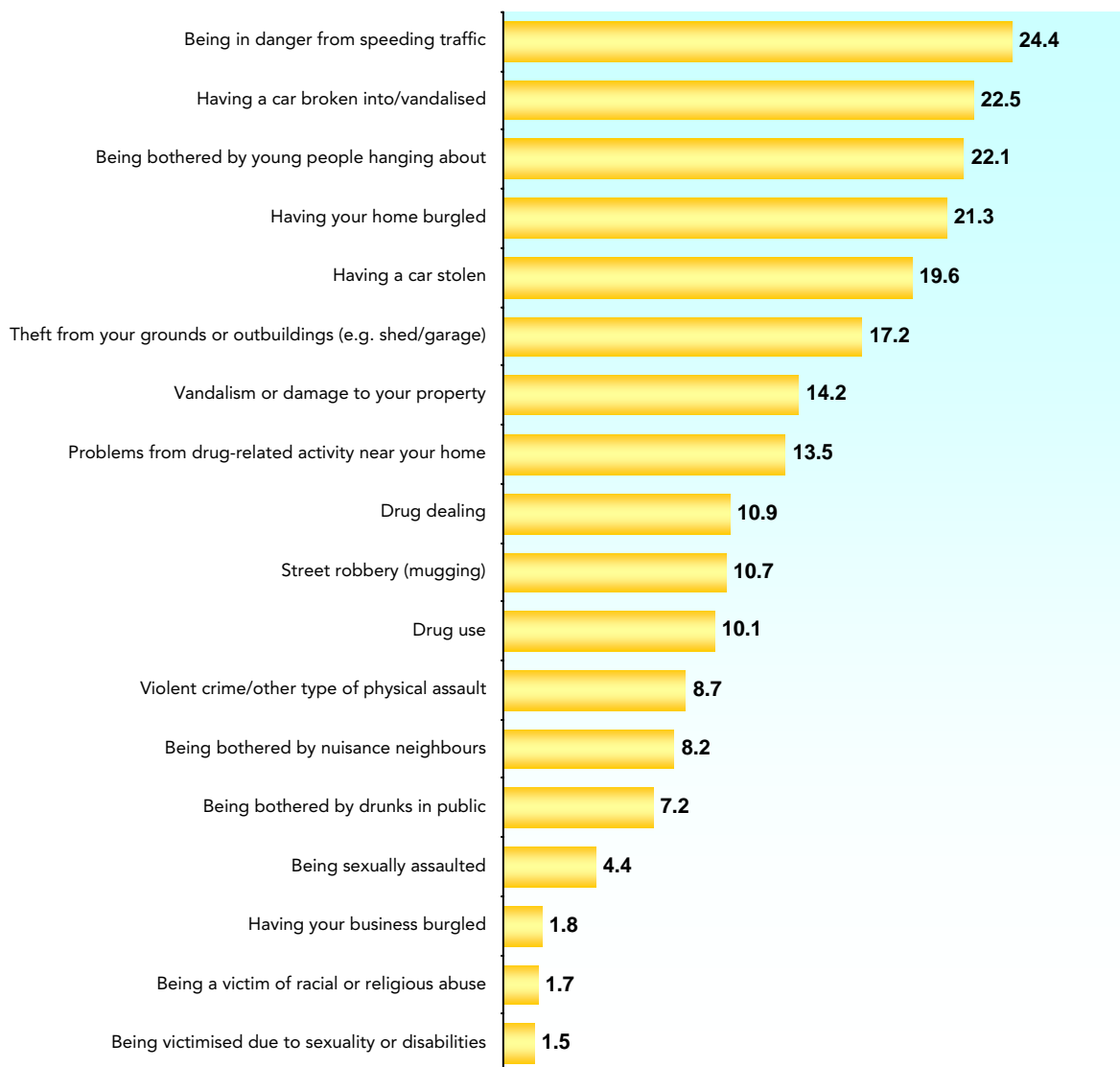
## Notes on the presentation of data

The charts above gives detailed information about the numbers of respondents who report worrying about crime, the frequency with which they worry and the reported intensity of that worry.

The chart on the page opposite combines all of that information into a single score, weighting the percentage of people reporting worry by both the frequency and intensity of this. Frequency was banded into *Daily/At least once per fortnight/Once a month or less*. Weights were applied to the proportions in each category, and a frequency index calculated by summing the proportion saying *Daily*, two thirds of the proportion saying *fortnightly* and one third of the remainder. A similar calculation was done with intensity of worry to give an intensity index. The overall worry index was calculated by multiplying the percentage of respondents who said they recalled actually worrying by both the frequency index and the intensity index.

## 3.3 Perception of crime

### 3.3.2 Overall worry index combining number, frequency and intensity



Note: The numbers in this chart are weighted overall scores, not percentages.

### Commentary

The charts on the previous page give detailed information about the numbers of respondents who report worrying about crime, the frequency with which they worry and the reported intensity of that worry.

The chart above combines all of that information into a single score, weighting the percentage of people reporting worry by both the frequency and intensity of this .

Speeding traffic now comes top, higher than burglary, because although fewer people report worrying about it than about burglary, those who do say that they worry about it more frequently and the intensity of the worry is higher than for burglary.

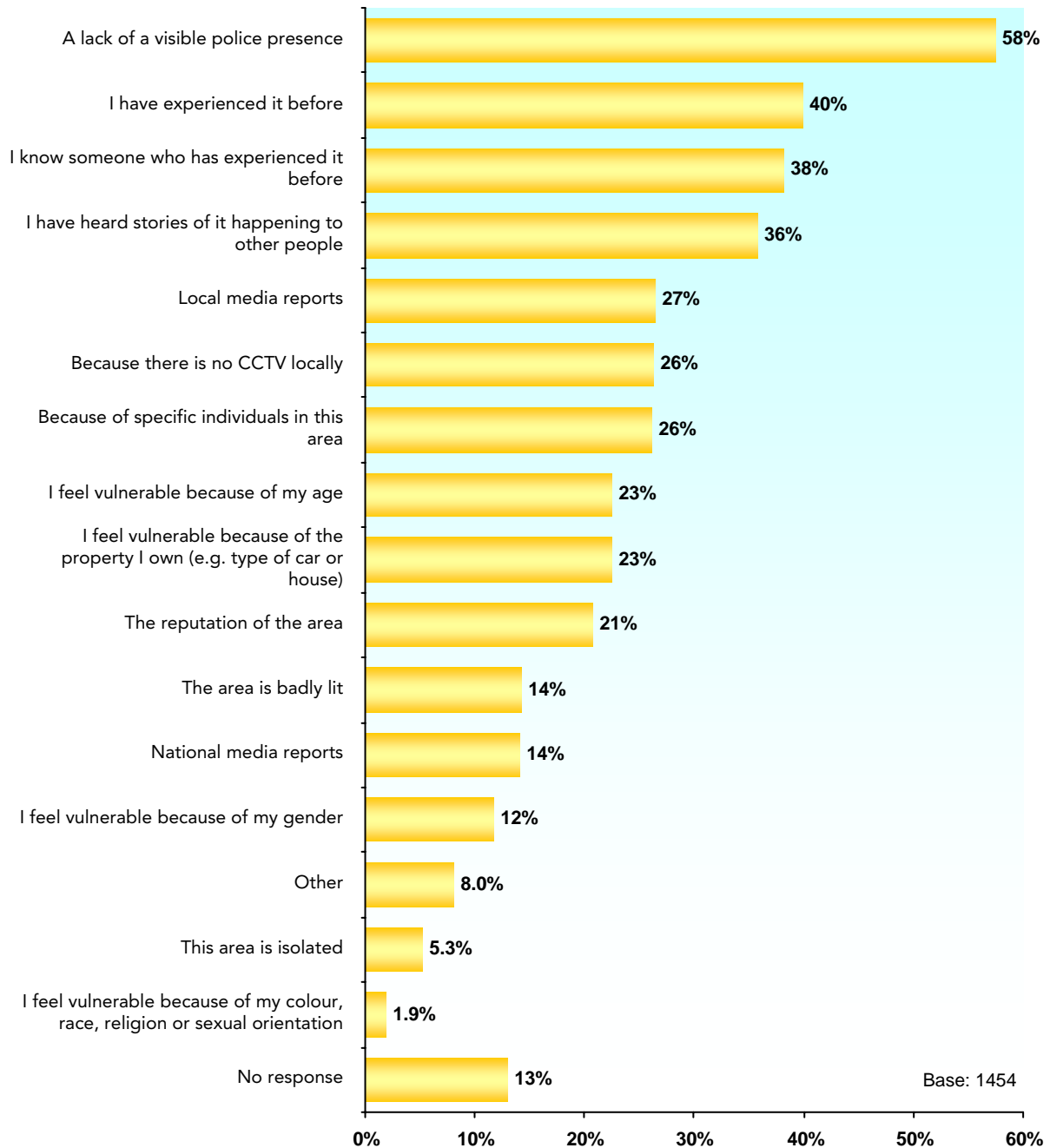
## 3.3 Perception of crime

### 3.3.3 Worry about crime - detailed response

|  | % frequency of worry |                          |       |     | % strength of worry |                |                  |     | Base |
|--|----------------------|--------------------------|-------|-----|---------------------|----------------|------------------|-----|------|
|  | Once a month or less | At least every fortnight | Daily | N/R | Very worried        | Fairly worried | Not very worried | N/R |      |
| Having your home burgled                                   | 57                   | 14                       | 24    | 5.8 | 18                  | 53             | 19               | 10  | 849  |
| Having your business burgled                               | 49                   | 16                       | 21    | 13  | 19                  | 29             | 29               | 23  | 75   |
| Theft from your grounds or outbuildings (e.g. shed/garage) | 52                   | 18                       | 25    | 5.4 | 19                  | 51             | 20               | 10  | 661  |
| Vandalism or damage to your property                       | 46                   | 20                       | 28    | 6.5 | 23                  | 49             | 15               | 13  | 490  |
| Having a car stolen  | 46                   | 18                       | 31    | 5.6 | 26                  | 47             | 15               | 12  | 658  |
| Having a car broken into/vandalised                        | 43                   | 17                       | 33    | 6.7 | 31                  | 43             | 13               | 12  | 702  |
| Street robbery (mugging)                                   | 53                   | 18                       | 23    | 5.8 | 23                  | 43             | 21               | 14  | 413  |
| Being sexually assaulted                                   | 61                   | 18                       | 18    | 3.7 | 27                  | 34             | 29               | 11  | 188  |
| Violent crime/other type of physical assault               | 51                   | 23                       | 21    | 5.3 | 29                  | 40             | 20               | 11  | 322  |
| Being a victim of racial or religious abuse                | 64                   | 11                       | 17    | 8.1 | 17                  | 24             | 43               | 15  | 86   |
| Being victimised due to sexuality or disabilities          | 58                   | 13                       | 22    | 6.9 | 18                  | 24             | 47               | 11  | 72   |
| Drug dealing   | 41                   | 24                       | 29    | 6.3 | 36                  | 41             | 9.4              | 15  | 331  |
| Drug use   | 37                   | 24                       | 33    | 6.5 | 39                  | 38             | 10               | 13  | 291  |
| Being in danger from speeding traffic                      | 27                   | 23                       | 45    | 5.4 | 38                  | 38             | 11               | 13  | 631  |
| Being bothered by nuisance neighbours                      | 45                   | 21                       | 26    | 7.4 | 27                  | 33             | 26               | 14  | 296  |
| Being bothered by drunks in public                         | 51                   | 27                       | 15    | 6.6 | 21                  | 38             | 27               | 14  | 301  |
| Being bothered by young people hanging about               | 40                   | 22                       | 31    | 6.6 | 29                  | 43             | 16               | 13  | 709  |
| Problems from drug-related activity near your home         | 36                   | 25                       | 33    | 6.5 | 38                  | 39             | 9.1              | 14  | 385  |

## 3.3 Perception of crime

### 3.3.4 Why is it that you are worried about these crimes happening to you?



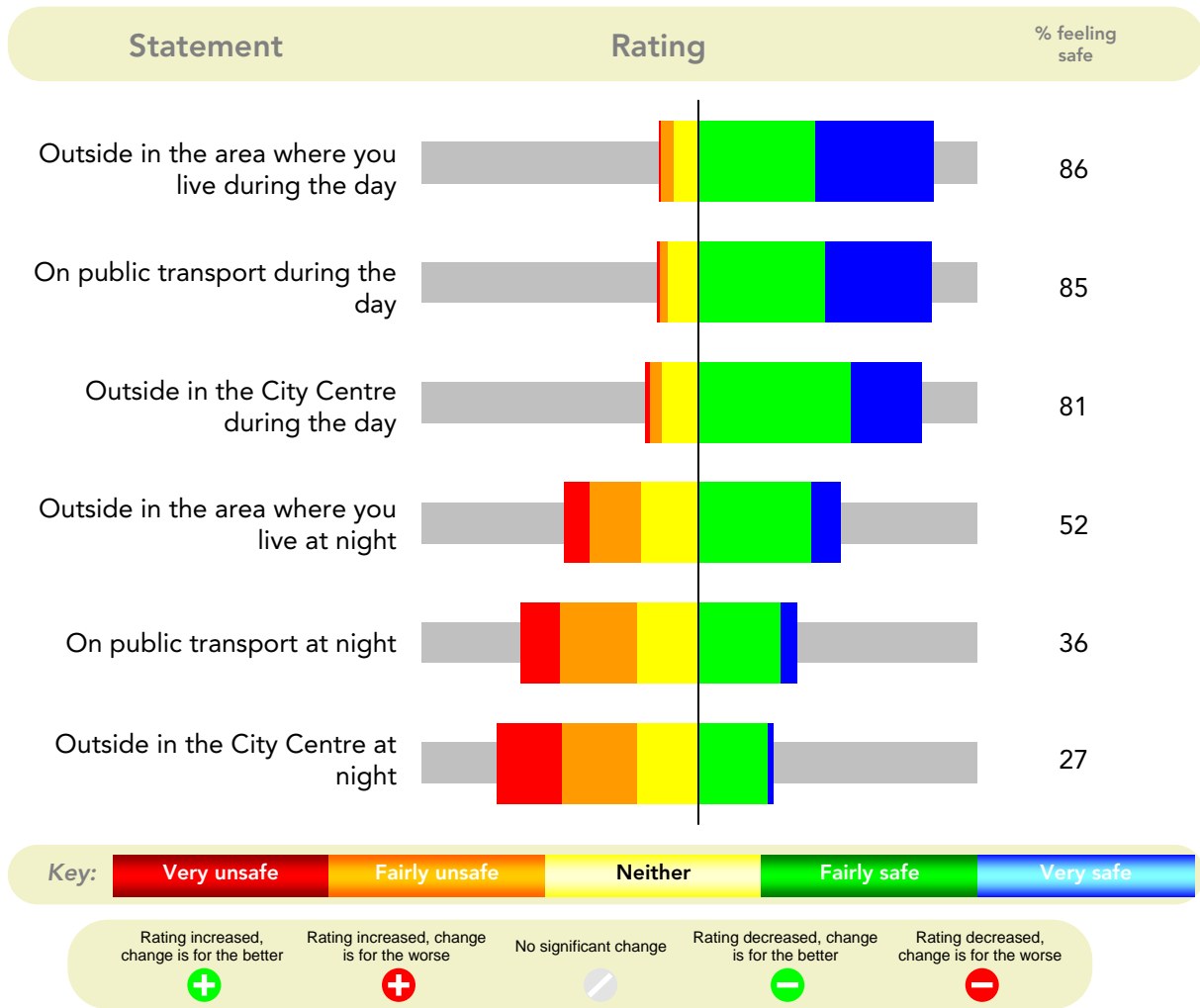
*Note: Respondents who in the last year can remember ever feeling worried*

### Commentary

It is very usual in this type of survey for a lack of a police presence to be given as the top reason for worrying about crime, often by a large margin. Apart from this, personal and vicarious experience are the largest determinants of worry about crime.

# 3.3 Perception of crime

## 3.3.5 Feeling of safety - summary of opinion



## 3.3.6 Feeling of safety - detailed response

|   | Percentages |               |         |             |           | Further details |      |                |          |            |
|---|-------------|---------------|---------|-------------|-----------|-----------------|------|----------------|----------|------------|
|   | Very unsafe | Fairly unsafe | Neither | Fairly safe | Very safe | Base            | N/R  | No opinion /NA | Response | Total base |
| Outside in the City Centre during the day         | 1           | 5             | 13      | 56          | 26        | 1323            | 6.3  | 2.7            | 91.0     | 1454       |
| Outside in the City Centre at night               | 23          | 27            | 22      | 26          | 2         | 1177            | 8.6  | 10.5           | 80.9     | 1454       |
| Outside in the area where you live during the day | 1           | 4             | 9       | 43          | 43        | 1345            | 6.5  | 1.0            | 92.5     | 1454       |
| Outside in the area where you live at night       | 9           | 19            | 20      | 41          | 11        | 1317            | 6.7  | 2.7            | 90.6     | 1454       |
| On public transport during the day                | 1           | 3             | 11      | 46          | 39        | 1144            | 9.6  | 11.8           | 78.7     | 1454       |
| On public transport at night                      | 14          | 28            | 22      | 31          | 5         | 1031            | 10.0 | 19.1           | 70.9     | 1454       |

### Notes on the presentation of data

The chart above summarises how safe respondents feel at various times of day and in various places.

Respondents were asked to rate each aspect on a five-point scale, marked 'Very safe' through to 'Very unsafe'. There was also a category for 'Don't know'. The bar chart shows the proportions of respondents who ticked each of the categories, omitting those who did not respond or express an opinion.

The column of figures at the right of the chart shows the percentage of respondents who responded either very or fairly safe.

Below the chart is a table that shows the responses in more detail, including those who did not respond.

## 3.3 Perception of crime

### 3.3.7 Feeling of safety - analysis by ward

|   | Average | Ward 1 | Ward 2 | Ward 3 | Ward 4 | Ward 5 | Ward 6 | Ward 7 | Ward 8 | Ward 9 | Ward 10 | Ward 11 | Ward 12 | Ward 13 | Ward 14 |
|---|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Outside in the City Centre during the day         | 81      | 88     | 67     | 77     | 67     | 87     | 78     | 83     | 89     | 85     | 97      | 78      | 85      | 66      | 92      |
| Outside in the City Centre at night               | 27      | 18     | 24     | 30     | 12     | 21     | 35     | 26     | 52     | 35     | 28      | 20      | 31      | 7.8     | 40      |
| Outside in the area where you live during the day | 86      | 80     | 78     | 86     | 86     | 97     | 71     | 78     | 89     | 77     | 92      | 83      | 98      | 69      | 100     |
| Outside in the area where you live at night       | 52      | 38     | 42     | 56     | 46     | 70     | 43     | 30     | 77     | 46     | 63      | 59      | 76      | 21      | 76      |
| On public transport during the day                | 85      | 89     | 73     | 84     | 78     | 100    | 74     | 82     | 93     | 82     | 81      | 83      | 86      | 76      | 93      |
| On public transport at night                      | 36      | 36     | 22     | 34     | 28     | 38     | 46     | 38     | 53     | 47     | 30      | 31      | 40      | 20      | 47      |

|   | Average | Ward 15 | Ward 16 | Ward 17 | Ward 18 | Ward 19 | Ward 20 | Ward 21 | Ward 22 | Ward 23 | Ward 24 | Ward 25 | Ward 26 | Ward 27 | Ward 28 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Outside in the City Centre during the day         | 81      | 79      | 90      | 87      | 79      | 76      | 90      | 81      | 80      | 77      | 82      | 84      | 84      | 82      | 80      |
| Outside in the City Centre at night               | 27      | 29      | 42      | 24      | 39      | 26      | 33      | 31      | 21      | 5       | 24      | 38      | 34      | 22      | 17      |
| Outside in the area where you live during the day | 86      | 83      | 95      | 96      | 75      | 88      | 87      | 87      | 82      | 86      | 93      | 95      | 89      | 91      | 86      |
| Outside in the area where you live at night       | 52      | 41      | 66      | 66      | 39      | 53      | 68      | 50      | 39      | 42      | 44      | 72      | 53      | 60      | 36      |
| On public transport during the day                | 85      | 80      | 91      | 88      | 88      | 78      | 92      | 88      | 85      | 88      | 86      | 92      | 87      | 89      | 80      |
| On public transport at night                      | 36      | 36      | 41      | 53      | 34      | 22      | 48      | 24      | 32      | 42      | 22      | 40      | 46      | 33      | 29      |

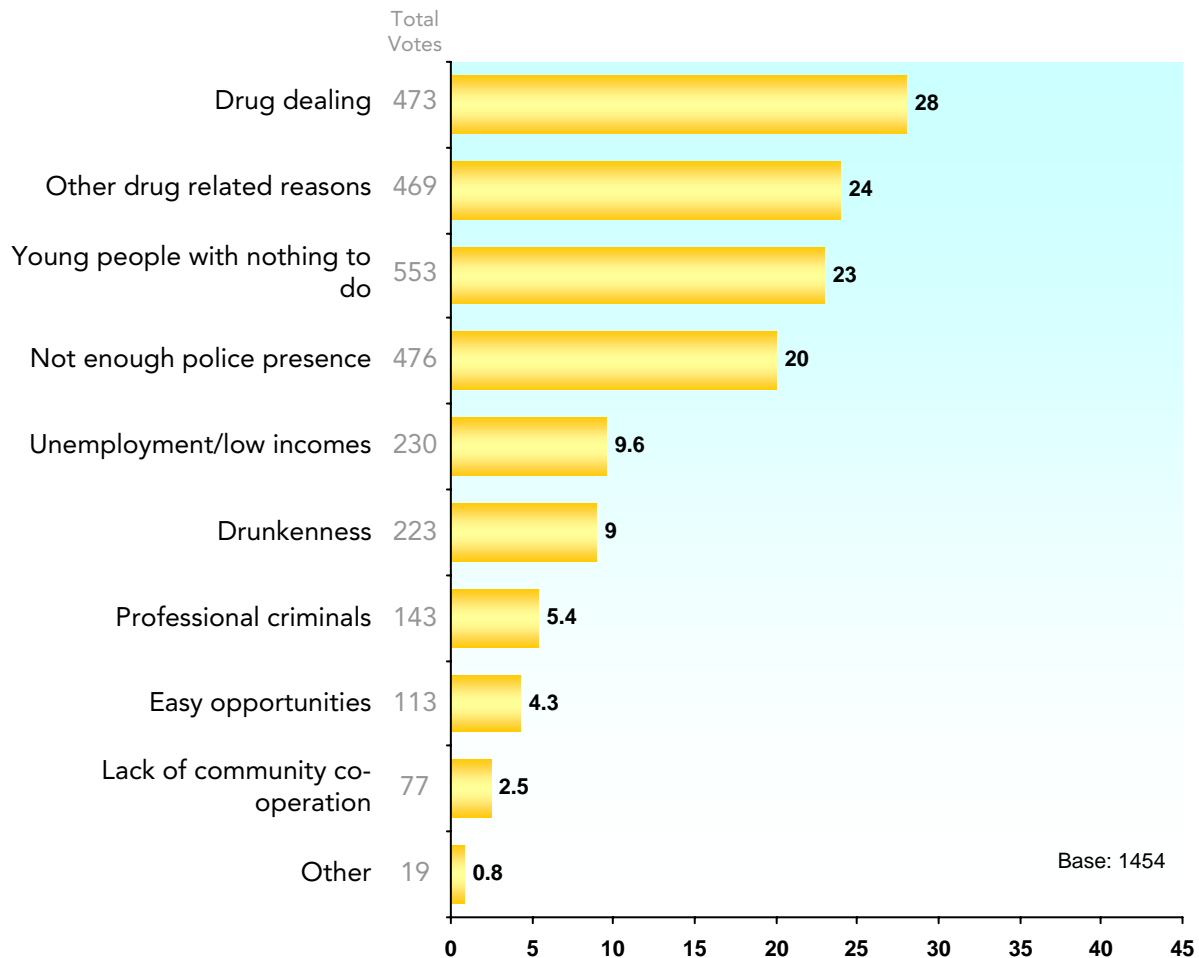
### Commentary

The chart on the previous page summarises overall feelings of safety in various situations.

The tables above compare these figures across wards. Where a figure indicates a perception of greater safety, it is in green, while red figures indicate a lower feeling of safety for that particular ward.

## 3.2 The local area

### 3.3.7 What do you think are the top three causes of crime in the local area?



*Note: The numbers in this chart are weighted scores, not percentages. See below for details of calculation.*

Respondents were asked to say what they thought were the top three causes of crime in the area, ranking these first, second and third in importance.

The chart above displays a weighted average for each - to the percentage who place each item first is added two thirds of the percentage who place it second and one third of the percentage who placed it third.

The column of figures to the left of the chart shows the numbers of people who nominated each item (in any position, first second or third).

### 3.3.8 Detailed response

|                                 | Percentages |           |           |       | Base |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-------|------|
|                                 | Main Cause  | 2nd Cause | 3rd Cause | Lower |      |
| Drug dealing                    | 23          | 6.7       | 3.1       | 68    | 473  |
| Other drug related reasons      | 14          | 12        | 6.4       | 68    | 469  |
| Unemployment/low incomes        | 3.6         | 5.9       | 6.3       | 84    | 230  |
| Young people with nothing to do | 8.7         | 15        | 15        | 62    | 553  |
| Easy opportunities              | 1.3         | 2.5       | 4.0       | 92    | 113  |
| Professional criminals          | 1.6         | 3.4       | 4.8       | 90    | 143  |
| Not enough police presence      | 8.1         | 11        | 13        | 67    | 476  |
| Lack of community co-operation  | 0.6         | 1.1       | 3.6       | 95    | 77   |
| Drunkenness                     | 3.2         | 5.5       | 6.6       | 85    | 223  |
| Other                           | 0.4         | 0.2       | 0.7       | 99    | 19   |

## **Survey results**

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### **3.4 Experience of crime**

## 3.4 Experience of crime

### Commentary

The chart opposite summarises the frequency with which people reported experiencing various crimes and problems in the last year.

The column of blue figures to the right of the graph gives the percentage of people who had experienced each crime or problem at least once in the last year, while the figure given by the darker shaded portion of each bar shows the percentage who had experienced each more than once.

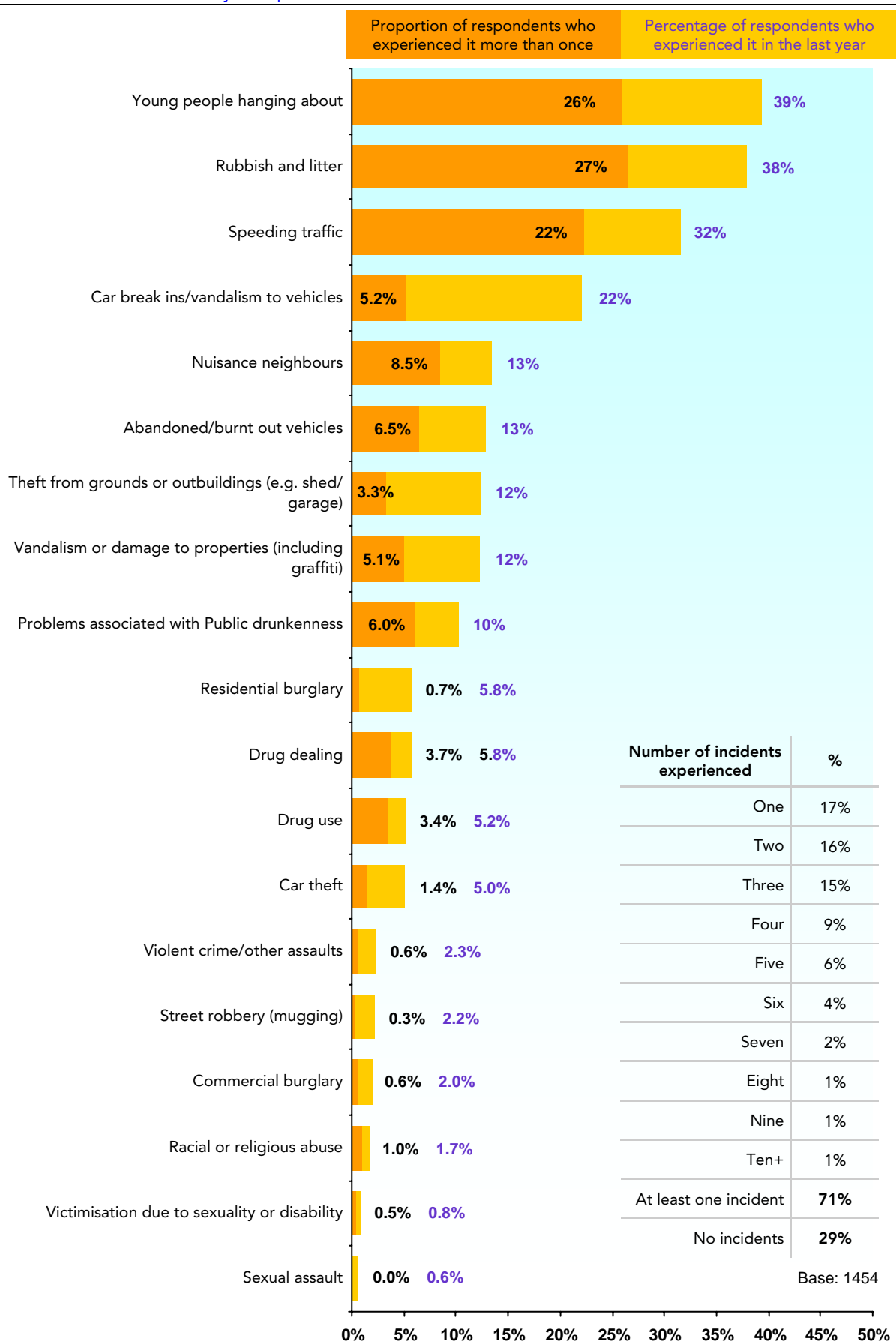
The inset table shows a breakdown of the numbers of respondents who had experienced a single incident (17%), two incidents (16%), etc. Nearly three quarters (71%) had experienced at least one incident, but it must be remembered that this includes matters such as speeding traffic which will be widely experienced.

Again, youth nuisance and speeding traffic feature strongly, and rubbish and litter were often mentioned.

Following this chart, on pages 36 and 37, tables show the numbers of respondents who had experienced each crime or problem in the last year analysed by ward.

## 3.4 Experience of crime

3.4.1 Have you or any members of your household been a victim of any of the following in the local area within the last 12 months and have you experienced this more than once?



Note: Respondents could give more than one answer

## 3.2 The local area

### 3.4.3 Experience of crime analysed by ward

|                                    | Average | Ward 1 | Ward 2 | Ward 3 | Ward 4 | Ward 5 | Ward 6 | Ward 7 | Ward 8 | Ward 9 | Ward 10 | Ward 11 | Ward 12 | Ward 13 | Ward 14 |
|------------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Residential burglary               | 5.8     | 5.3    | 6.2    | 1.8    | 0.0    | 12     | 9.1    | 19     | 4.0    | 9.4    | 7.3     | 2.3     | 6.5     | 15      | 2.0     |
| Commercial burglary                | 2.0     | 0.0    | 3.1    | 0.0    | 2.0    | 0.0    | 1.8    | 3.1    | 0.0    | 1.6    | 4.9     | 0.0     | 1.6     | 4.9     | 4.0     |
| Theft from grounds/<br>outbuilding | 12      | 15.8   | 15.4   | 16     | 16     | 15     | 9.1    | 13     | 4.0    | 16     | 4.9     | 21      | 8.1     | 13      | 2.0     |
| Vandalism/damage<br>to property    | 12      | 16     | 15     | 5.4    | 12     | 6.1    | 20     | 13     | 4.0    | 14     | 4.9     | 9.3     | 4.8     | 16      | 22      |
| Car theft                          | 5.0     | 3.5    | 3.1    | 5.4    | 6.0    | 6.1    | 0.0    | 3.1    | 2.0    | 6.3    | 2.4     | 7.0     | 3.2     | 13      | 2.0     |
| Car break ins/<br>vandalism        | 22      | 32     | 15     | 25     | 26     | 21     | 15     | 28     | 14     | 19     | 15      | 21      | 18      | 36      | 26      |
| Street robbery<br>(mugging)        | 2.2     | 3.5    | 3.1    | 1.8    | 4.0    | 0.0    | 1.8    | 6.3    | 4.0    | 1.6    | 2.4     | 2.3     | 0.0     | 4.9     | 0.0     |
| Sexual assault                     | 0.6     | 0.0    | 0.0    | 1.8    | 0.0    | 0.0    | 1.8    | 0.0    | 0.0    | 0.0    | 2.4     | 0.0     | 0.0     | 3.3     | 0.0     |
| Violent crime/other<br>assaults    | 2.3     | 1.8    | 0.0    | 1.8    | 2.0    | 3.0    | 5.5    | 0.0    | 0.0    | 0.0    | 0.0     | 2.3     | 1.6     | 11      | 4.0     |
| Racial/religious<br>abuse          | 1.7     | 3.5    | 1.5    | 0.0    | 4.0    | 3.0    | 0.0    | 6.3    | 0.0    | 6.3    | 0.0     | 2.3     | 0.0     | 3.3     | 2.0     |
| Drug dealing                       | 5.8     | 5.3    | 9.2    | 1.8    | 4.0    | 0.0    | 18     | 9.4    | 0.0    | 13     | 4.9     | 7.0     | 1.6     | 16      | 0.0     |
| Drug use                           | 5.2     | 3.5    | 9.2    | 1.8    | 4.0    | 0.0    | 9.1    | 19     | 2.0    | 9.4    | 4.9     | 9.3     | 0.0     | 11      | 0.0     |
| Victimisation-<br>sexuality/disab. | 0.8     | 0.0    | 3.1    | 0.0    | 0.0    | 3.0    | 1.8    | 0.0    | 0.0    | 0.0    | 0.0     | 0.0     | 0.0     | 4.9     | 2.0     |
| Speeding traffic                   | 32      | 30     | 25     | 23     | 28     | 24     | 27     | 19     | 30     | 27     | 27      | 40      | 31      | 43      | 22      |
| Nuisance neighbours                | 13      | 12     | 17     | 16     | 12     | 15     | 15     | 28     | 10     | 16     | 12      | 7.0     | 6.5     | 16      | 6.0     |
| Problems-public<br>drunkenness     | 10      | 0.0    | 9.2    | 8.9    | 6.0    | 24     | 3.6    | 21.9   | 8.0    | 7.8    | 2.4     | 16      | 9.7     | 9.8     | 6.0     |
| Young people<br>hanging about      | 39      | 30     | 46     | 32     | 42     | 15     | 33     | 28     | 30     | 61     | 29      | 53      | 16      | 52      | 28      |
| Abandoned/burnt<br>out vehicles    | 13      | 18     | 14     | 7.1    | 6.0    | 12     | 15     | 16     | 0.0    | 15.6   | 4.9     | 2.3     | 3.2     | 23      | 6.0     |
| Rubbish and litter                 | 38      | 33     | 38     | 36     | 42     | 42     | 44     | 41     | 46     | 41     | 29      | 42      | 19      | 46      | 32      |

Note: The blue column gives the average figure overall. Wards with higher incidences are shown in red, those with lower ratings, in green

## 3.2 The local area

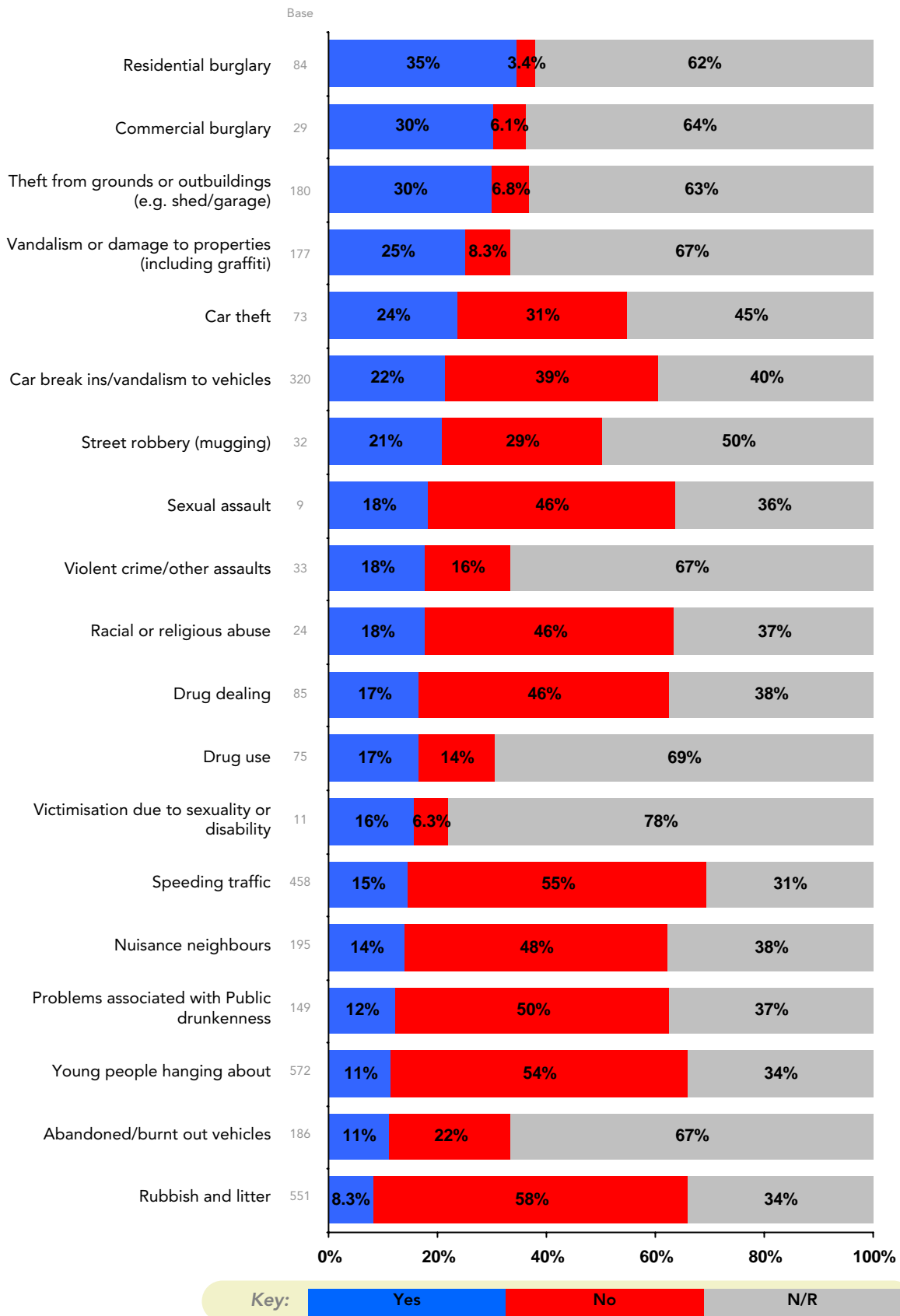
### 3.4.3 continued Experience of crime analysed by ward

|                                | Average | Ward 15 | Ward 16 | Ward 17 | Ward 18 | Ward 19 | Ward 20 | Ward 21 | Ward 22 | Ward 23 | Ward 24 | Ward 25 | Ward 26 | Ward 27 | Ward 28 |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Residential burglary           | 5.8     | 2.9     | 2.4     | 4.3     | 6.5     | 0.0     | 10      | 8.5     | 0.0     | 7.4     | 6.7     | 3.3     | 7.7     | 5.3     | 4.8     |
| Commercial burglary            | 2.0     | 0.0     | 0.0     | 2.1     | 0.0     | 2.9     | 3.3     | 1.7     | 1.3     | 3.7     | 2.2     | 6.7     | 0.0     | 1.8     | 3.2     |
| Theft from grounds/outbuilding | 12      | 7.4     | 21      | 13      | 15      | 8.6     | 6.7     | 10      | 16      | 17      | 6.7     | 8.3     | 10      | 19      | 15      |
| Vandalism/damage to property   | 12      | 10      | 29      | 2.1     | 9.7     | 2.9     | 6.7     | 17      | 13      | 7.4     | 18      | 6.7     | 13      | 16      | 19      |
| Car theft                      | 5.0     | 8.8     | 2.4     | 2.1     | 6.5     | 5.7     | 0.0     | 1.7     | 4.0     | 3.7     | 4.4     | 5.0     | 13      | 7.0     | 9.7     |
| Car break ins/vandalism        | 22      | 28      | 31      | 23      | 11      | 26      | 23      | 22      | 27      | 9.3     | 24      | 13      | 23      | 21      | 27      |
| Street robbery (mugging)       | 2.2     | 1.5     | 2.4     | 0.0     | 1.6     | 0.0     | 6.7     | 3.4     | 1.3     | 3.7     | 0.0     | 0.0     | 2.6     | 1.8     | 3.2     |
| Sexual assault                 | 0.6     | 0.0     | 2.4     | 0.0     | 1.6     | 0.0     | 3.3     | 0.0     | 0.0     | 1.9     | 0.0     | 0.0     | 0.0     | 0.0     | 0.0     |
| Violent crime/other assaults   | 2.3     | 0.0     | 4.8     | 4.3     | 0.0     | 0.0     | 0.0     | 3.4     | 5.3     | 5.6     | 0.0     | 0.0     | 0.0     | 0.0     | 3.2     |
| Racial/religious abuse         | 1.7     | 2.9     | 2.4     | 0.0     | 0.0     | 0.0     | 0.0     | 1.7     | 2.7     | 1.9     | 0.0     | 0.0     | 0.0     | 0.0     | 1.6     |
| Drug dealing                   | 5.8     | 7.4     | 4.8     | 4.3     | 8.1     | 2.9     | 6.7     | 1.7     | 4.0     | 9.3     | 4.4     | 1.7     | 7.7     | 3.5     | 3.2     |
| Drug use                       | 5.2     | 4.4     | 0.0     | 2.1     | 8.1     | 5.7     | 6.7     | 8.5     | 5.3     | 7.4     | 4.4     | 1.7     | 7.7     | 0.0     | 1.6     |
| Victimisation-sexuality/disab. | 0.8     | 2.9     | 0.0     | 0.0     | 0.0     | 0.0     | 0.0     | 0.0     | 0.0     | 1.9     | 0.0     | 0.0     | 0.0     | 0.0     | 0.0     |
| Speeding traffic               | 32      | 28      | 38      | 28      | 31      | 26      | 47      | 37      | 40      | 39      | 36      | 37      | 44      | 39      | 21      |
| Nuisance neighbours            | 13      | 13      | 4.8     | 6.4     | 16      | 8.6     | 10      | 12      | 20      | 19      | 16      | 5.0     | 5.1     | 12      | 31      |
| Problems-public drunkenness    | 10      | 4.4     | 19      | 8.5     | 9.7     | 8.6     | 10      | 12      | 8.0     | 9.3     | 22      | 12      | 18      | 18      | 11      |
| Young people hanging about     | 39      | 46      | 43      | 30      | 29      | 37      | 17      | 44      | 53      | 46      | 56      | 38      | 38      | 49      | 45      |
| Abandoned/burnt out vehicles   | 13      | 18      | 12      | 4.3     | 26      | 20      | 3.3     | 14      | 20      | 20      | 11      | 15      | 13      | 12      | 13      |
| Rubbish and litter             | 38      | 35      | 36      | 26      | 42      | 34      | 40      | 41      | 44      | 46      | 47      | 37      | 38      | 35      | 31      |

Note: The blue column gives the average figure overall. Wards with higher incidences are shown in red, those with lower ratings, in green

# 3.4 Experience of crime

## 3.4.2 Did you report this to the authorities?



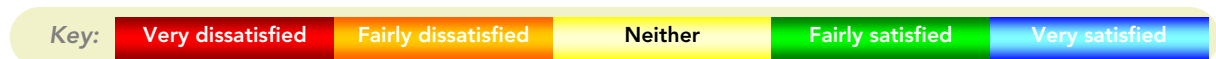
Note: Respondents who have been a victim of crime in the local area in the last 12 months.

## 3.4 Experience of crime

### 3.4.3 Satisfaction with the authorities' response - summary



Note: Respondents who reported crimes to the authorities



### 3.4.4 Satisfaction with the authorities' response - detailed response

|  | Percentages       |                     |         |                  |                | Further details |      |       |          |            |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|---------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|------|-------|----------|------------|
|  | Very dissatisfied | Fairly dissatisfied | Neither | Fairly satisfied | Very satisfied | Base            | N/R  | DK/NA | Response | Total base |
| Courtesy of the authorities                        | 8                 | 9                   | 21      | 34               | 28             | 250             | 12.7 | 1.4   | 85.9     | 291        |
| Speed of response                                  | 26                | 17                  | 13      | 26               | 18             | 245             | 14.4 | 1.4   | 84.2     | 291        |
| Effectiveness of response                          | 32                | 18                  | 18      | 21               | 11             | 244             | 14.4 | 1.7   | 83.8     | 291        |
| The follow-up information and support you received | 37                | 17                  | 18      | 17               | 11             | 229             | 14.8 | 6.5   | 78.7     | 291        |

#### Notes on the presentation of data

The chart above summarises how satisfied respondents were with various aspects of the response when they last contacted the authorities.

Respondents were asked to rate each aspect on a five-point scale, marked 'Very satisfied' through to 'Very dissatisfied'. There was also a category for 'Don't know/NA'. The bar chart shows the proportions of respondents who ticked each of the categories, omitting those who did not respond or express an opinion.

The first column of figures at the right of the chart shows the percentage of respondents who responded either very or fairly satisfied. Following the chart is a table that shows the responses in more detail, including those who did not respond.

## Commentary

Respondents who had experienced a crime were asked if they had reported it to the authorities (which authorities was not specified), and the chart on the previous page shows the proportions who had done so. The figures in the column to the left of the graph gives the numbers of people who had experienced each crime or problem. It is assumed that those who did not respond did not report the incident to the authorities.

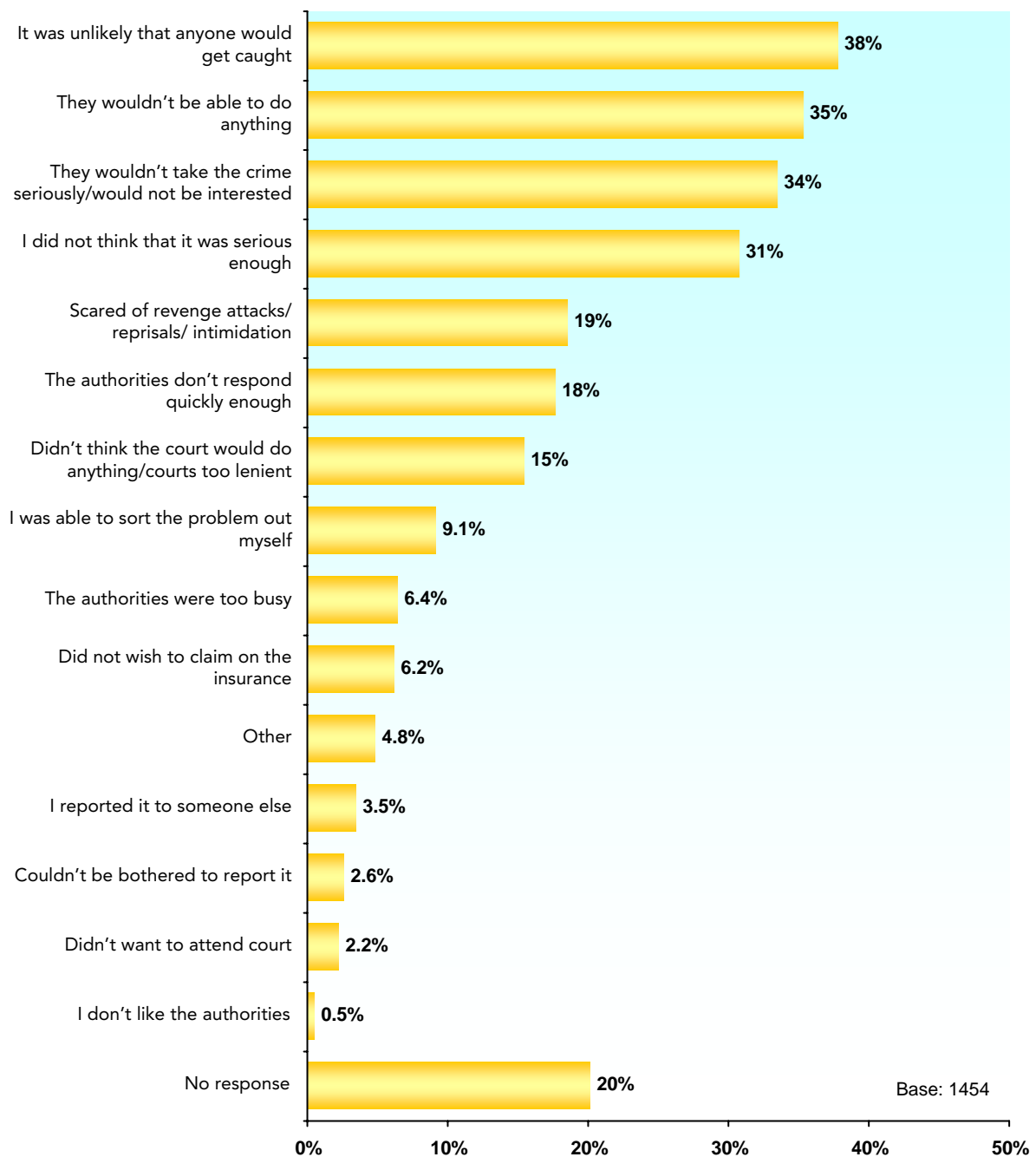
The proportion of crimes which were reported varied widely between the different types, being highest for burglary and theft.

Although the top three on page 35 are problems with young people, litter and speeding traffic, these are all relatively infrequently reported.

The order of the four satisfaction ratings on this page is the same as is found everywhere.

## 3.4 Experience of crime

### 3.4.5 Why did you not report this crime/incident to the police or other agency?



Note: Respondents who did NOT report a crime/incident. Respondents could give more than one answer

### Commentary

Lack of seriousness of the incident and the low probability of a result are the main reasons for not reporting crime.

Perhaps worryingly, fear of reprisals was given as a reason for not reporting by nearly a fifth (19%) of respondents.

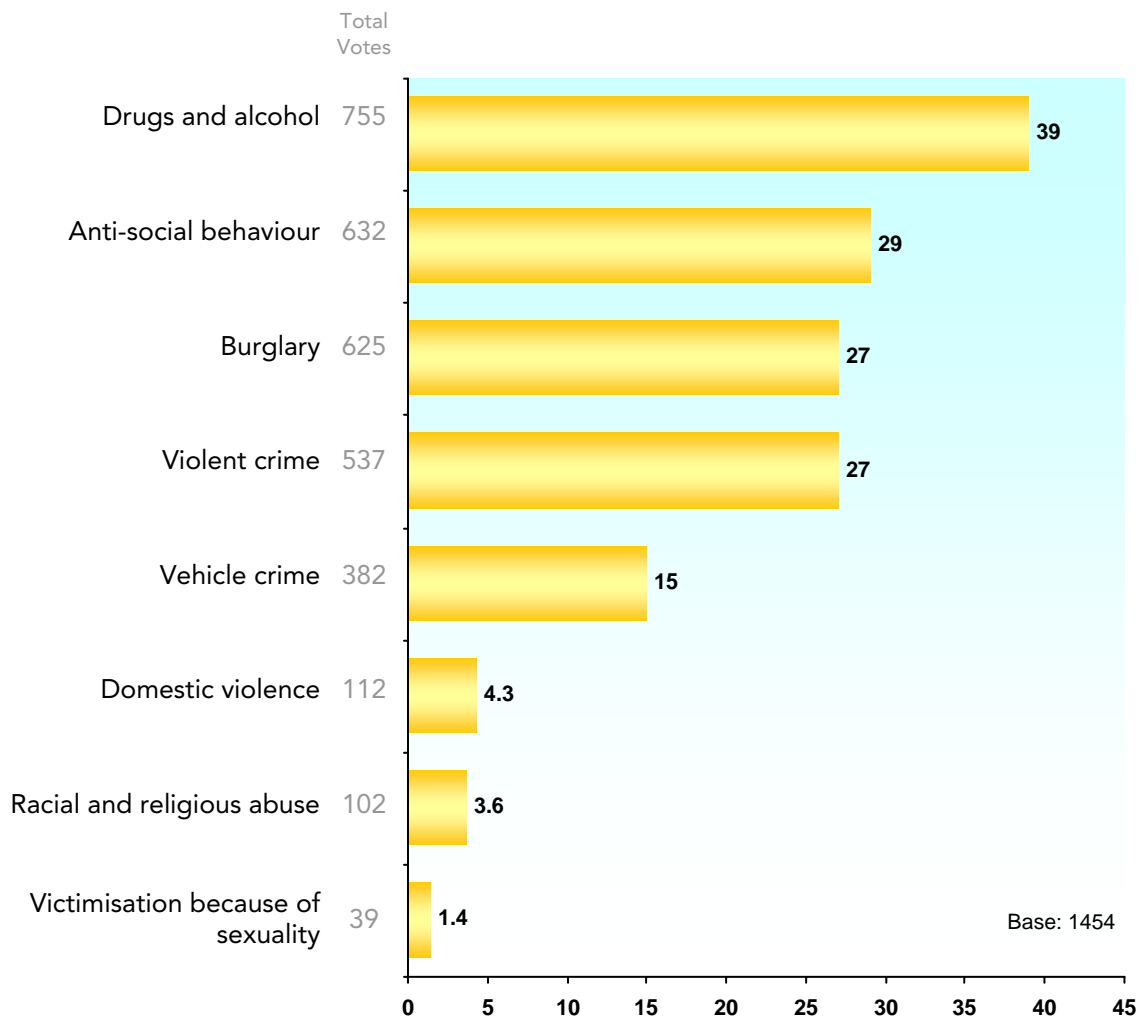
## **Survey results**

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### **3.5 Tackling crime**

## 3.5 Tackling crime

3.5.1 Below is a list of the eight most common types of crime that we know have to be tackled in order to make it an even safer city. Which three crimes should be tackled in the local area?



Note: Respondents could give three answers

### 3.5.2 Detailed response

|                                    | Percentages |           |           |       | Base |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-------|------|
|                                    | Main Cause  | 2nd Cause | 3rd Cause | Lower |      |
| Drugs and alcohol                  | 13          | 14        | 16        | 57    | 625  |
| Anti-social behaviour              | 4.3         | 11        | 11        | 74    | 382  |
| Burglary                           | 15          | 14        | 14        | 57    | 632  |
| Violent crime                      | 16          | 13        | 8.7       | 63    | 537  |
| Vehicle crime                      | 1.2         | 2.9       | 3.6       | 92    | 112  |
| Domestic violence                  | 0.9         | 2.1       | 4.0       | 93    | 102  |
| Racial and religious abuse         | 0.5         | 0.5       | 1.7       | 97    | 39   |
| Victimisation because of sexuality | 26          | 14        | 12        | 48    | 755  |

Respondents were asked to say top three crimes should be tackled to make the area a safer place, ranking these first, second and third in importance.

The chart above displays a weighted average for each - to the percentage who place each item first is added two thirds of the percentage who place it second and one third of the percentage who placed it third.

The column of figures to the left of the chart shows the numbers of people who nominated each item (in any position, first second or third).

Below the chart is a table giving details of all votes.

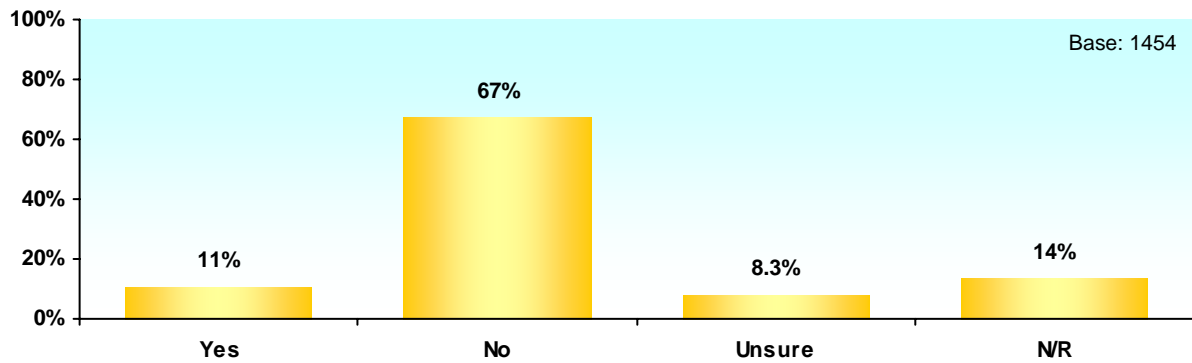
## **Survey results**

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### **3.6 Crime Reduction Partnership**

## 3.6 Crime Reduction Partnership

### 3.6.1 Have you heard of the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership?



#### Commentary

Respondents were asked if they had heard of the CDRP; only 11% were sure that they had. This is a relatively low figure which suggests that more could be done to publicise the Partnership and its work.

## **Survey results**

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### **3.7 Priorities for the future**

## 3.7 Priorities for the future

### *Notes on the presentation of data*

The chart opposite represents the prioritised agenda of respondents to the 'Priority Search' paired comparison section of the questionnaire. It shows the *relative* importance that they as a whole placed on each of the issues they were asked to rank.

The numbers at the end of each bar show the percentage of respondents who placed that item in the top third of their preferences, minus the percentage who placed it in their bottom third. The result is that if a bar projects to the right, the respondent group illustrated favours that item. If the bar projects to the left, the item is regarded as less important by that group.

The "least significant differences" (LSDs) quoted give the minimum figure by which any two values must differ in order for the difference to be statistically significant at the 99.9%, 99% and 95% confidence levels.

For a more detailed explanation of the 'Priority Search' methodology, please see appendix section 4.1.

### Commentary

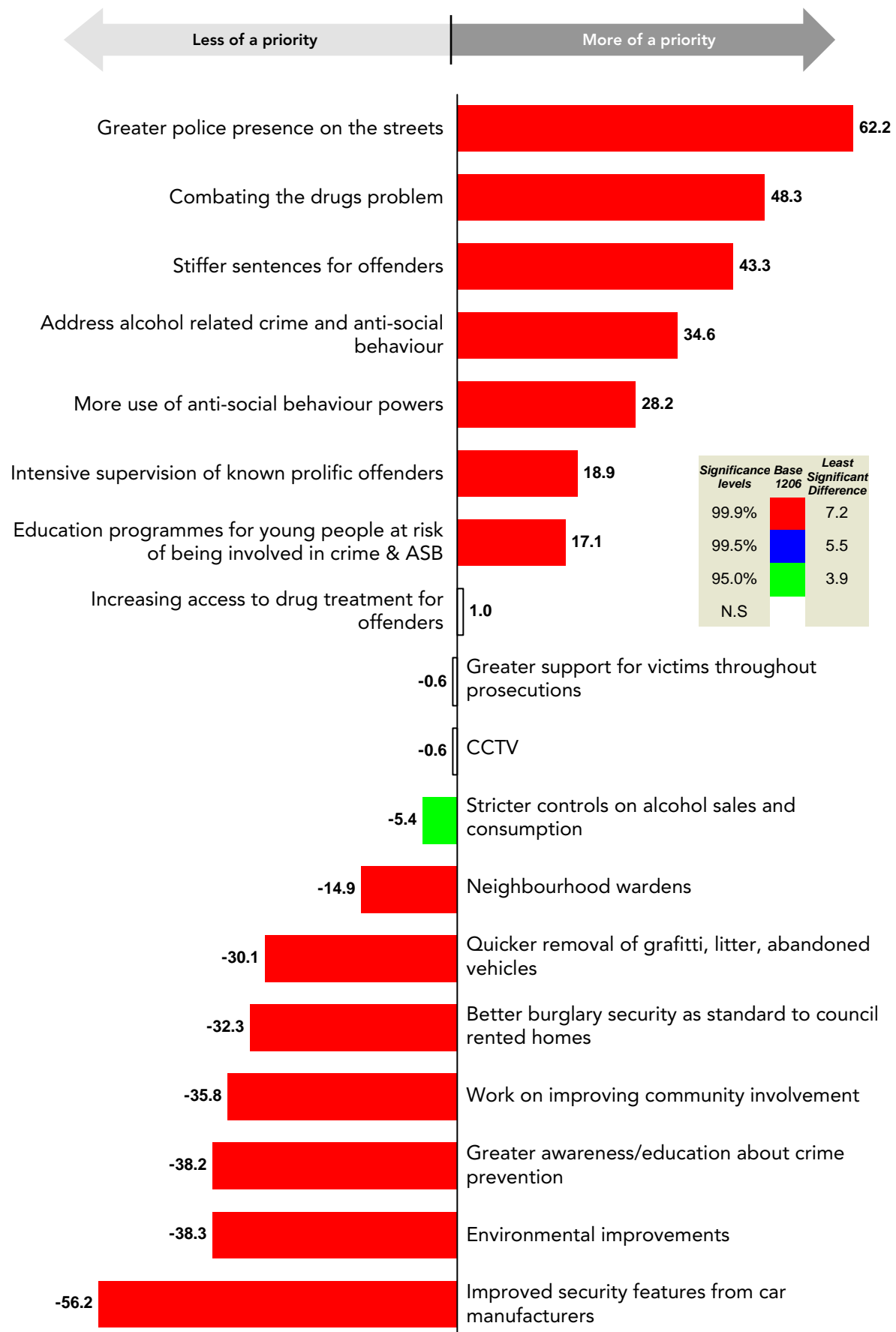
The top priority by a significant margin was *Greater police presence on the streets*. Where an item of this nature is offered for prioritisation it is usual for it to come top.

Four of the seven significant priorities relate to enforcement.

Despite the high level of concern about the dangers of speeding traffic, improved safety features on cars are the bottom priority, suggesting that the concern is not about dangers to the drivers or passengers of the vehicles, but rather to other road users.

# 3.7 Priorities for the future

## 3.7.1 Overall priorities for the future



## 3.7 Priorities for the future

### Notes on the presentation of data

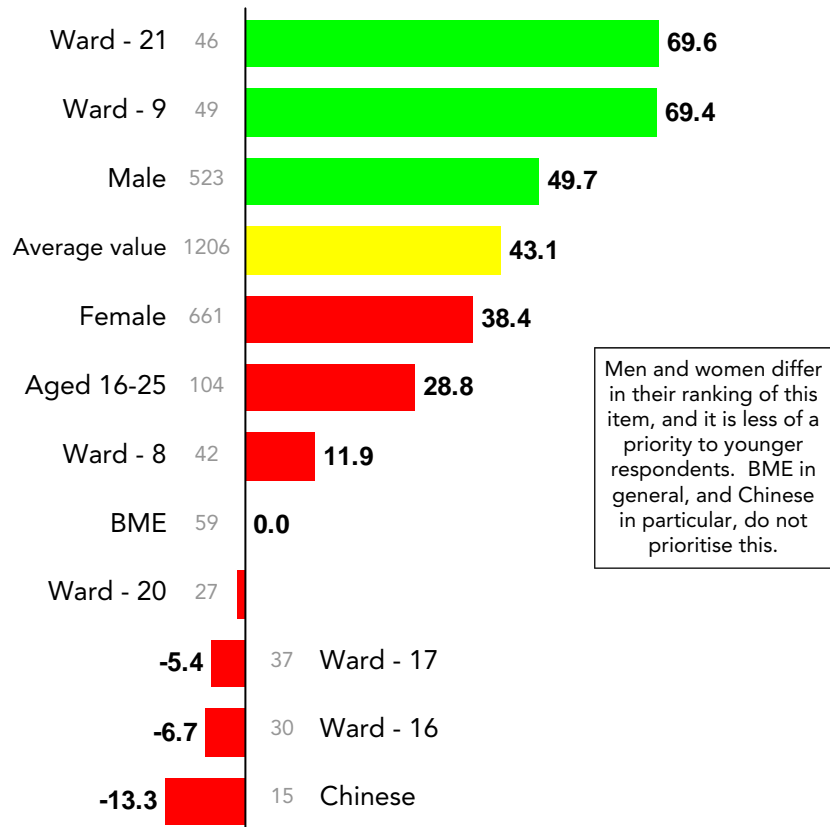
The charts below and on the following pages show how different demographic groups relate to the items in the Priority Search about possible future developments. The information displayed is calculated as for the bipolar chart shown on page 45, and shows how different groups relate to each item. The average value for the population overall is shown as a yellow bar. Groups which attach a higher importance to this item to a statistically significant extent are shown in green, while those who rate the item as significantly less important are shown in red.

1) The charts display differences which are *statistically significant*. If a group does not appear in a chart (those in a certain age group, for example) it is because the importance they attached to the item did not differ significantly from average.

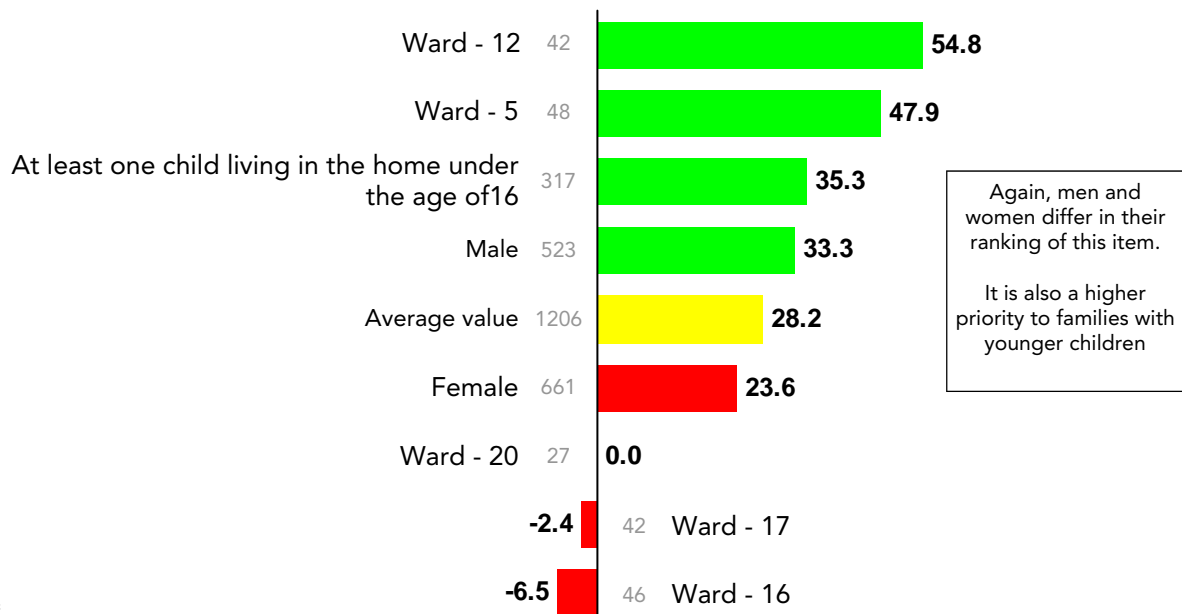
2) Figures in grey represent the total number of respondents who gave each particular answer.

3) Not all the items are shown in this section, since some showed little variation of interest.

### 3.7.2 Stiffer sentences for offenders

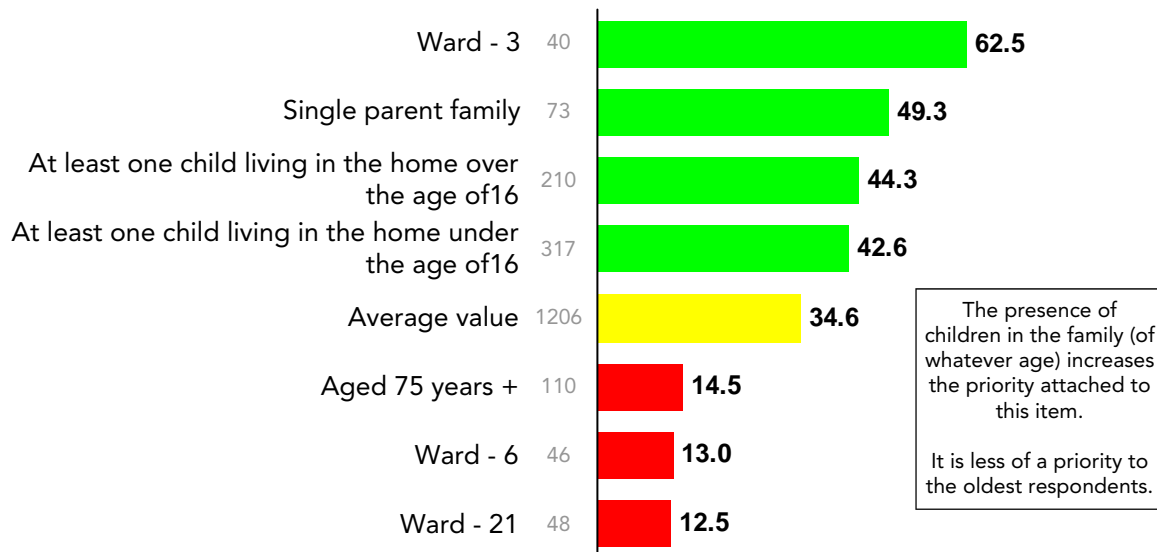


### 3.7.3 More use of anti-social behaviour powers

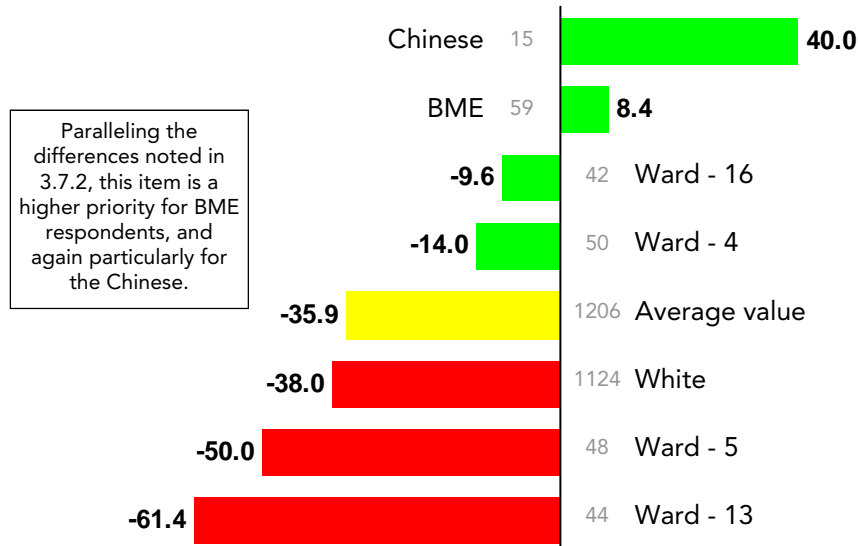


## 3.7 Priorities for the future

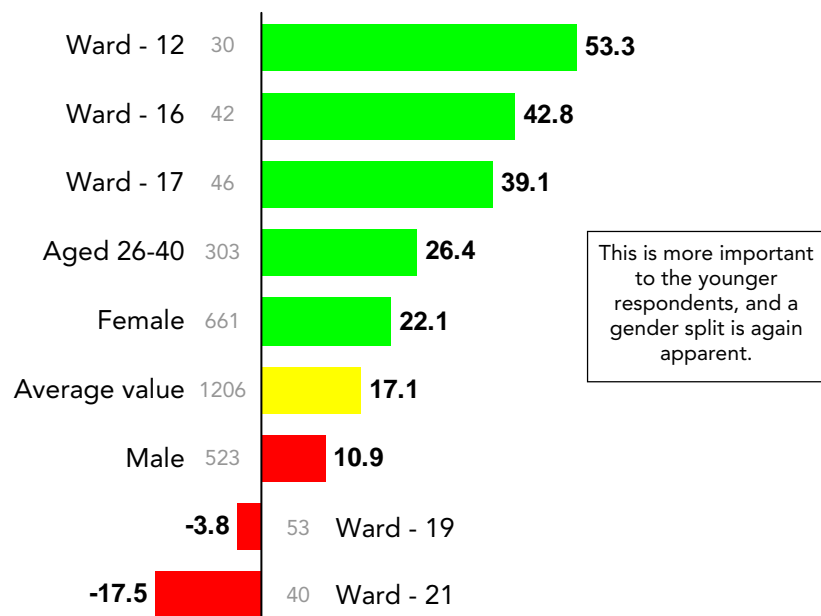
### 3.7.4 Address alcohol related crime and anti-social behaviour



### 3.7.5 Work on improving community involvement

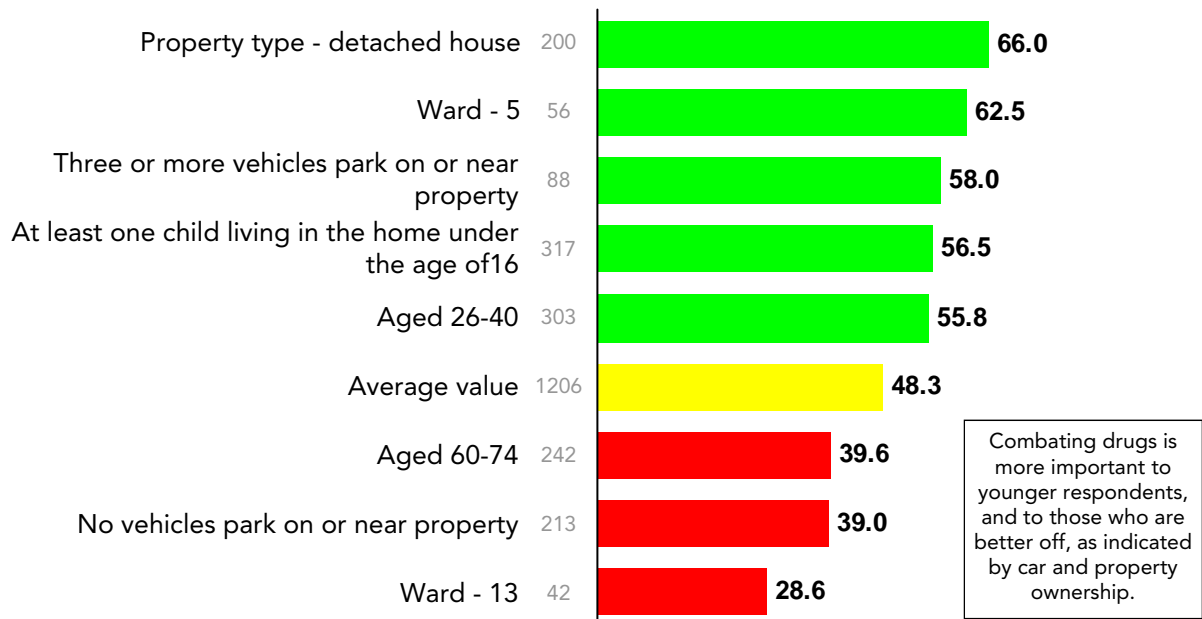


### 3.7.6 Education programmes for young people at risk of being involved in crime & ASB

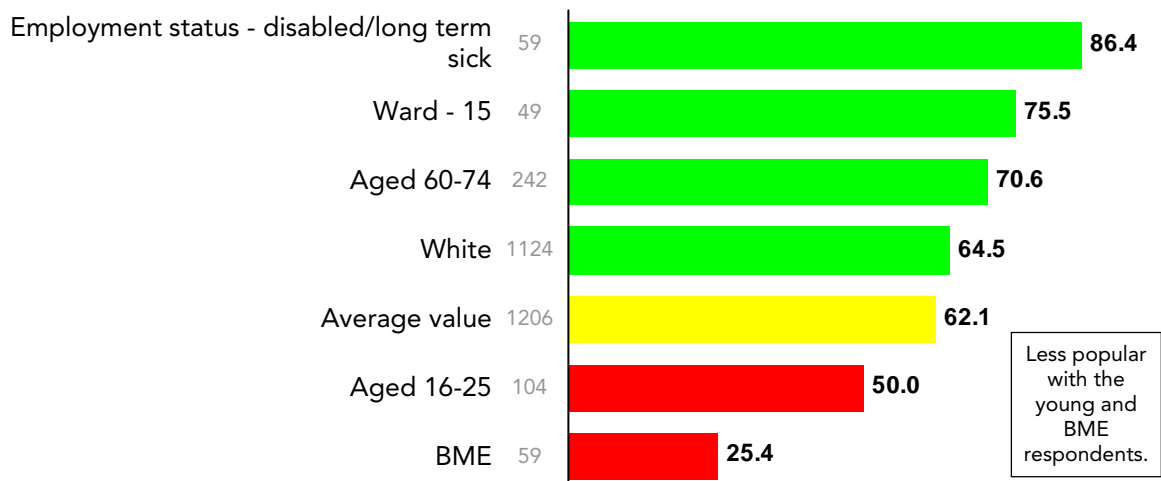


## 3.7 Priorities for the future

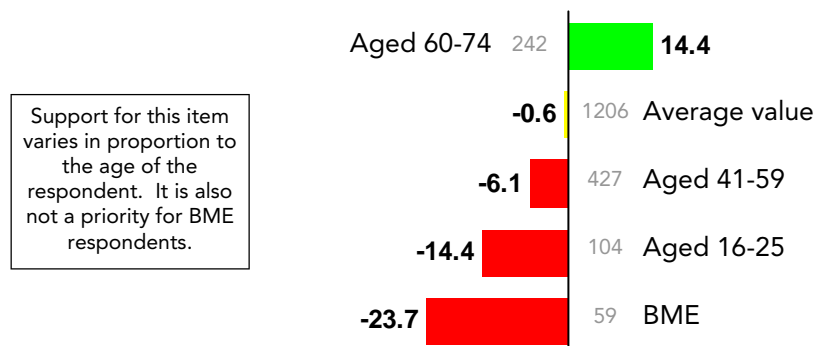
### 3.7.7 Combating the drugs problem



### 3.7.8 Greater police presence on the streets

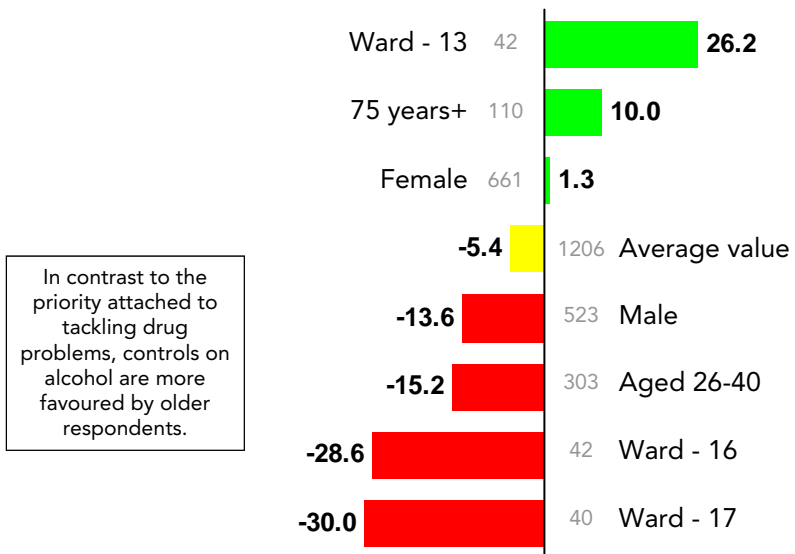


### 3.7.9 Greater support for victims throughout prosecutions



## 3.7 Priorities for the future

### 3.7.10 Stricter controls on alcohol sales and consumption



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## **Appendix**

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### **4.1 Methodology**

## 4.1 Methodology

### Overview

The research methodology employed by Priority Research Ltd originated from dissatisfaction with existing methods, which can broadly be divided into two groups depending on whether they are *qualitative* or *quantitative* in nature. Each method has its particular strengths and weaknesses:

*Quantitative* methods have the advantage of numerical accuracy and ease of analysis, but they tend to be reductionist in nature, and when applied to research areas involving human experience can miss or lose much of the available information.

*Qualitative* methods are more applicable to human phenomena, but are often operationally difficult - and hence expensive - to carry out, and they tend to yield large quantities of data which can then be difficult and time-consuming to analyse.

Priority Research's methodology involves the application of specialised numerical methods to qualitative data.

It was agreed that the survey would be postal, with a total of 5,000 questionnaires to be mailed to a random sample of residents. Because social deprivation is known to affect the numbers of returns, the sample was weighted by ward to reflect the Index of Multiple Deprivation, with proportionally more questionnaires being sent to the more deprived wards.

### The Questionnaire

A Priority Search questionnaire is divided into two parts. Part One of the questionnaire gathered demographic information and collected respondents' opinions on various aspects of crime and safety, including worry about crime and actual experience of this.

Part Two, the sequential paired comparison section (details of which are given on the page after next), comprised a set of 18 possible actions to improve safety which are frequently mentioned by residents. The paired comparisons allow respondents to establish their personal agenda from these items. In this section, respondents were asked to read each of the paired statements and to indicate their relative preference for the two items. Each item appeared three times, each time paired with a different item. The Priority Search software then ranked all the items for each individual, and the preferences of the whole population, and subgroups of this, were thereby established.

### Fieldwork

In order to increase the response rate, an incentive was offered of a prize draw with three prizes of vouchers for the local shopping complex. Questionnaires were mailed out by PRL, and a freepost envelope was included so that the returns would be delivered directly to PRL, thereby ensuring anonymity.

### Data Entry and Analysis

Data entry was conducted using a method developed by Priority Research Limited which employs the use of a personal computer and a digitising tablet. This method is both quick and accurate. Accuracy checks are built in at various stages of the data entry process. Results for rating scales are based on the whole sample of 1454, whilst the Priority Search section is necessarily based on the slightly smaller sample of the 1206 who correctly

## 4.1 Methodology

completed the paired comparison section.

Priority Search software then analysed the data to aggregate the information and produce respondent priorities overall and by subgroup.

### *Calculating the overall index of worry (page 27)*

Respondents gave detailed information about whether they actually remembered worrying about specific crimes, the frequency with which they worried and the intensity of that worry. These three figures were combined into a single number as follows:

Frequency was banded into *Daily/At least once per fortnight/Once a month or less*. Weights were applied to the proportions in each category, and a frequency index calculated by summing the proportion saying *Daily*, two thirds of the proportion saying *fortnightly* and one third of the remainder. A similar calculation was done with intensity of worry to give an intensity index. The overall worry index was calculated by multiplying the percentage of respondents who said they recalled actually worrying by both the frequency index and the intensity index.

# 4.1 Methodology

## The Priority Search algorithm

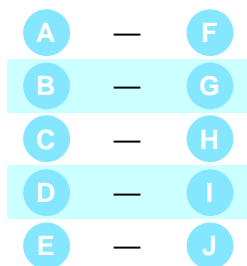
The use of paired comparison as an aid to prioritisation is relatively well known. However, dichotomous choice is usually used, which requires the comparison of all possible pairs.

The Priority Search process allows respondents to compare each pair not dichotomously but using a *Likert scale*. This tool is commonly used to measure subjective phenomena, for example pain or mood. The addition of this scale gives more information per pair, and as a result the number of pairings needed is reduced considerably:

A uniquely ranked list of  $n$  items comprises  $\log_2(n!)$  bits of information.

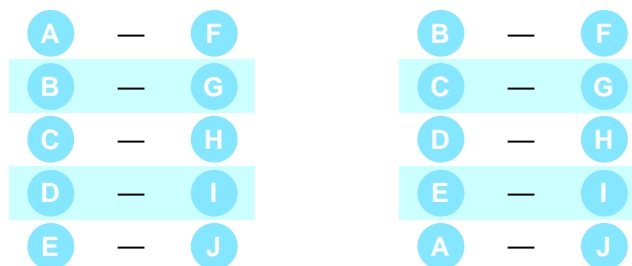
A set of 3 pairings per item on a scale of  $P$  points comprises  $\log_2(P^{1.5n})$  bits, and for even small values of  $P$  the value of  $P^{1.5n}$  exceeds  $n!$  over a usable range of items.

In order to extract a rank order from the resulting partial set of all possible pairings it is necessary to be able to relate each item to all the others. Consider a set of ten items paired as follows:



In this case, we know how A relates to F, B to G, etc, but we have no information about how A relates to any item other than F, or B to any item other than G, etc

If the order of the pairings is altered and replicated, the following arrangement can be reached:



By creating a second set of pairings with the left hand column frame shifted, a chain results: On the left, A is compared with F, which on the right is compared with B; B is compared with G, which is compared with C, and so on. In this way the position of any item relative to any other can be determined.

Such a design is known as a reduced subset cyclic design. Two sets of pairings arranged as above will allow a perfect rank order to be calculated if the input to the system comprises mathematically precise data. The Priority Search process adds a third, different set of pairings; this allows more information to be extracted and is sufficient to cope with the imprecision which is inherent in subjective ratings.