People's Panel
April 2024
Analysis Report

Contents

Introduction and Methodology

Introduction

This survey was conducted between April and May 2024. Questions covered the following topics:

- Happiness and Wellbeing
- Neighbourhood Priorities: Important Vs Needs improvement
- Experience and Perception of Crime and ASB
- Reporting Crime and ASB
- Feelings of Safety
- Financial Stability Tracker

The People's Panel includes residents of both Hull <u>and</u> the East Riding. The latter often work, shop, and use the entertainment facilities in Hull, as well as access some services such as healthcare.

Methodology

This survey was open to People's Panel members, and non-members, across Hull and East Riding, over a six-week period between April and May 2024.

As usual, an electronic version of the survey was emailed to over 4,800 online People's Panel members. A non-member version of the survey was also made available through the Hull City Council Your Say website and promoted on social media, and via the council's email subscription list.

Response Rate

Method	Count	%
Member	966	93.6%
Non-Member	205	6.4%
Total	**1171**	

Local Authority Residence	Count	%
Hull	1032	88.1%
- West Area	210	17.9%
- North Area	450	38.4%
- East Area	369	31.5%
- Hull But Unknown Area	6	0.3%
East Riding	121	10.3%
Not Hull or East Riding	2	0.2%
No Postcode Provided	16	1.4%
Total	**1171**	

1032 responses came from residents with a Hull postcode.

There are an estimated 213,538 residents of Hull aged 16 +.

This means that any figures reported for Hull have a confidence interval of 3.04% at a 95% confidence level (i.e., we are 95% certain that the actual result falls within +/- 3.04 percentage points of the reported figure).

This is within both corporate and industry standards.

Demographics and Weighting

The demographics of respondents <u>from Hull</u> are given below.

Survey responses from Hull are weighted to be demographically representative of the whole Hull population. Responses are weighted based on age, gender, ethnicity and LLTI (impairment or illness). Total weights are capped at 4.0 to avoid individual's responses carrying too much weight in the analysis.

Total		Sample (1032)		Hull Pop	Weighted Sample
Gender	Female (inc. MTF)	492	47.9%	50.3%	50.5%
	Male (inc. FTM)	531	51.7%	49.7%	48.5%
	Other / non-binary	5	0.5%	-	1.0%
LLTI (impairment or illness)	No	620	61.3%	76.7%	73.4%
	Yes	398	38.7%	23.3%	26.6%
Age group	16-34	57	5.7%	33.8%	25.2%
	35-44	91	9.1%	16.3%	19.4%
	45-54	158	15.7%	15.7%	17.4%
	55-64	258	25.7%	15.1%	17.0%
	65-74	308	30.6%	11.1%	12.4%
	75+	133	13.2%	8.2%	8.7%
Ethnic group	BAME (Black, Asian and Minority Ethnicities inc. White Other)	46	4.5%	15.0%	11.1%
	White British	976	95.5%	85.0%	88.9%

Average Score Analysis:

A number of the questions in this panel survey asked respondents to state how much they disagree / agree with a statement, or how dissatisfied / satisfied they are with certain things.

This report includes, as standard, the proportion of respondents who disagree / agree or who are dissatisfied / satisfied. However, where appropriate, it also provides an "Average Score" measure for each aspect of these questions.

This is done by assigning a numerical value to each response category (see below) and then calculating an average value across all respondents.

Strongly Disagree	Very Dissatisfied	-2
Disagree	Dissatisfied	-1
Neither	Neither	0
Agree	Satisfied	+1
Strongly Agree	Very Satisfied	+2

Negative Average Scores suggest that respondents are more likely to be dissatisfied / disagree; with values closer to -2 suggesting they are more dissatisfied / disagree more strongly.

Positive Average Scores suggest that respondents are more likely be satisfied / to agree; with values closer to +2 suggesting they are more satisfied / agree more strongly.

Executive Summary

Happiness and Wellbeing

**We have been running these questions as a regular tracker since January 2020.
For the majority of health and wellbeing indicators, respondents are significantly <u>more</u> likely to feel positively rather than negatively.**

The notable exception to this is feelings of stress / anxiety, where a significantly higher proportion of respondents say they <u>do</u> feel stressed or anxious (40%) than say they <u>do not</u> feel stressed or anxious (31%).

Since the last survey (February 2024), there has been a significant increase (+5pp) in the proportion of respondents who feel healthy; from 39% to 44%. However, the proportion of respondents who currently feel unhealthy (25%) remains significantly higher than both during lockdown (20%) and pre-lockdown (20%).

Respondents continue to feel significantly less lonely (21%) than during lockdown (26%). However, compared to pre-lockdown, there has been a significant decrease (-11pp) in happiness (from 65% to 54%)

Neighbourhood Priorities: Most Important and Most In Need of Improvement

Respondents were asked to identify the top five most important things that make a place a good place to live <u>and</u>, from the same list, the top five things most in need of improvement in their local area.

Respondents identified the following:

Most Important In Making a Place A Good Place To Live	Most In Need of Improvement In Your Local Area
1. Access to health services (71%)	1. Clean streets (50%)
2. Clean streets (49%)	2. Access to health services (48%)
3. Levels of crime and ASB (48%)	3. State of roads and pavements (47%)
4. Affordable, suitable housing (32%)	4. Levels of crime and ASB (42%)
5. State of roads and pavements (32%)	5. Levels of traffic congestion (38%)

Comparing importance and improvement scores suggests the following as <u>primary neighbourhood priorities</u> in Hull:

1. **Access to health services**
2. **Clean streets**
3. **Levels of crime / ASB**
4. **State of roads and pavements**

These four issues are consistently identified as the most significant neighbourhood priorities whenever this question is asked. They represented the top 4 things that were most important and most in need of improvement when this question was last asked in August 2023.

When these four issues are excluded from analysis, the following are identified as <u>secondary neighbourhood priorities</u> in Hull:

1. **Levels of traffic congestion**
2. **Affordable, suitable housing**
3. **Public transport**
4. **Availability of parking**

Over the last year, access to health services has <u>increased</u> significantly both in terms of how important it is in making a place a good place to live, and how much it requires improvement. This suggests that the public see this as *increasingly* important priority.

Levels of crime and ASB, motorcycle related nuisance, activities / facilities for teenagers, and activities / facilities for young children have all <u>decreased</u> significantly both in terms of how important they are in making a place a good place to live, and how much they require improvement. This suggests that the public see these as *decreasingly* important neighbourhood priorities.

<u>Experience and Perceptions of Crime and ASB</u>

42% of respondents believe that that the level of crime and ASB in their neighbourhood has <u>increased</u> over the last year, either a little (29%) or a lot (13%).

Half of respondents (51%) believe that the level of crime and ASB in their neighbourhood has stayed the same over the last year. 6% of respondents believe that the level of crime and ASB in their neighbourhood has decreased over the last year, either a little (5%) or a lot (1%).

Analysis suggests that, compared to a year ago, when respondents noted a significant increase in crime and ASB in their neighbourhood, levels of crime and ASB have remained unchanged, and remain at this high level.

The majority of respondents state that they *do not* think that the following are problems in their local area, or have *never* experienced, witnessed, heard about them:

- o Hate crime (70%)
- o Sexual offences (67%)
- o Domestic abuse (65%)
- o Arson and criminal damage (57%)

<u>Experience:</u>

Respondents are most likely to <u>have *experienced* in the last year</u>:

- o **Anti-social behaviour (21%)**
- o **Fraud (16%)**

Respondents are most likely to <u>have *witnessed* in their local area in the last year</u>:

- o Anti-social behaviour (29%)
- o Drugs and alcohol offences (28%)
- o Violence and public order offences (21%)

With the exception of fraud, there has been a <u>decrease</u> in the proportion of respondents who have <u>experienced</u> all crime types in their local area over the last year. This <u>decrease</u> has been <u>significant</u> for incidents involving antisocial behaviour or arson / criminal damage.

Similarly, there has been a <u>decrease</u> in the proportion of respondents who have <u>witnessed</u> all crime types in their local area over the last year. This <u>decrease</u> has been <u>significant</u> for incidents involving vehicle crime, antisocial behaviour, arson / criminal damage, or violence / public order.

Compared to last year, this suggests a significant decrease in <u>direct experience</u> of both incidents of antisocial behaviour and arson / criminal damage.

<u>Perception:</u>

Respondents are most likely to *believe* that the following are a <u>problem in their local area</u>:

- o **Anti-social behaviour (32%)**
- o **Property crime (27%)**
- o **Drugs and alcohol offences (26%)**

Respondents are most likely to have *heard* <u>about the following occurring in their local area in the last year</u>:

- o Property crime (51%)
- o Vehicle crime (45%)
- o

With the exception of sexual offences and fraud, there has been a <u>decrease</u> in the proportion of respondents who believe all crime types to be a <u>problem</u> in their local area. This <u>decrease</u> has been <u>significant</u> across all crime types except hate crime.

Conversely, with the exception of both domestic abuse and hate crime, there has been an <u>increase</u> in the proportion of respondents who have <u>heard about</u> all crime types occurring in their local area over the last year. This <u>increase</u> has been <u>significant</u> for sexual offences, antisocial behaviour, and fraud.

This tends to suggest that whilst <u>direct experience</u> and <u>perception of crime as a problem</u> in their local area have both <u>decreased significantly</u>, respondents are <u>more likely</u> to have <u>heard about crime occurring in their local area</u> – perhaps through social media and increasing usage of mechanisms like My Community Alert.

<u>Experience Versus Perception:</u>

For many of these crime types, there is a notable difference between the perception of crime and direct experience; suggesting that rumour, misinformation, media reports and exaggeration play a large part in influencing respondents' perception of the scale of crime problems, rather than actual crime and ASB levels.

This difference is smallest for anti-social behaviour; suggesting that this is the crime type where perception is most likely an actual true reflection of lived experience. This is important, given that respondents identify anti-social behaviour as the biggest problem in their local area.

The difference is greatest for property crime and vehicle crime; meaning that respondent's perception of these as a problem likely exceeds lived experiences. This is important to remember when considering how, later in the survey, respondents prioritise the types of crime that should be tackled in their local area; and include property crime and vehicle crime amongst their top priorities.

The top 10 specific crime / ASB types which respondents are _most likely_ to have experienced, witnessed, or heard about in their local area in the last year, or to think are a problem in their local area, are as follows:

1. **Dog Fouling – ASB (49%)**
2. **Littering – ASB (47%)**
3. **Nuisance Motorbikes - ASB (45%)**
4. **Shed / Garage Burglary – Property Crime (43%)**
5. **Online Fraud – Fraud (40%)**
6. **Drug Dealing – Drugs and Alcohol (39%)**
7. **Dangerous Driving - ASB (37%)**
8. **Noise Nuisance – ASB (35%)**
9. **Damage To A Vehicle – Vehicle Crime (35%)**
10. **Drug Taking – Drugs and Alcohol (35%)**

Crime and ASB Priorities:

Over half of respondents say that the following should be prioritised in their local area:

- o **Anti-social behaviour (68%)**
- o **Property crime (62%)**
- o **Drugs and alcohol offences (44%)**

Further priorities include vehicle crime (41%) and violence and public order (33%).

These are the same top five priorities, in the same order, as were identified by respondents in August 2023.

Over the last year there has been a significant increase in priority given to fraud (+ 6pp), sexual offences (+ 5pp), and theft / handling offences (+ 4pp). Conversely, over the same period there has been a significant decrease in priority given to drugs and alcohol offences (- 10pp), antisocial behaviour (- 7pp), arson / criminal damage (- 5pp), and violence / public order (-5 pp)

Reporting Crime and ASB

Past Reporting:

Just 15% of respondents who have experienced / witnessed / heard of some form of crime occurring in their local area in the last year, or who believe that crime is a problem in their local area, have reported every incident. A further 33% reported some incidents but not every one.

This means that almost a half of respondents (44%) who have experienced / witnessed / heard of some form of crime occurring in their local area in the last year, or who believe that crime is a problem in their local area, have not reported a single incident.

These figures remain unchanged from when the question was asked a year ago.

Respondents who did not report any / all incidents were most likely to say they did not report any / all incidents because they didn't think that reporting it will make any difference (48/%) or because the incident is a common experience (36%).

Not knowing how / where to report it (8%) or who to report it to (6%) are not seen as barriers to reporting.

Since the question was asked in August 2023 there has been a significant <u>decrease</u> in the proportion of respondents who did not report any / all incidents because they don't think it will make a difference (- 15pp), because of a negative previous experience reporting (- 7pp), or because of fear of reprisals (- 4pp). However, there has been a significant <u>increase</u> in the proportion of respondents who did not report any / all incidents because they don't know how / where to report it (+ 3pp) or for "Other" reasons (+ 8pp). The increase in "Other" reasons appears to be linked to the increase in individuals who have only heard about an incident taking place, rather than experiencing it directly, and the incident having already been reported at that stage.

<u>Future Reporting:</u>

Over two thirds of respondents (68%) state that if they experienced / witnessed / heard of some form of crime occurring in their local area in the future, or it became a problem in their local area, then they would be likely (36%) or very likely (32%) to report it.

This compares to 11% of respondents who state that if they experienced / witnessed / heard of some form of crime occurring in their local area in the future, or it became a problem in their local area, then they would be unlikely (8%) or very unlikely (3%) to report it.

Respondents who will not report incidents in the future are most likely to say they will not report because they don't think that reporting it will make any difference (77%) or because of a negative previous experience of reporting (52%).

Again, not knowing who to report it to (9%), or not knowing how / where to report it (8%) are not seen as barriers to future reporting.

Since the question was asked in August 2023, there has been either no change or a decrease in the proportion of respondents who will not report for the majority of the reasons listed. The most significant decreases have been in the proportion of respondents who will not report because they do not trust the authorities (- 15pp) or because the incident is a common occurrence (- 11pp).

Feelings of Safety

The majority of respondents feel <u>safe</u> alone in their <u>home</u> during the <u>day</u> (85%). This figure falls slightly to 71% of respondents who feel <u>safe</u> alone in their <u>home</u> after <u>dark</u> (compared to 16% who feel <u>unsafe</u> alone in their home after dark).

The majority of respondents feel <u>safe</u> walking alone in their <u>neighbourhood</u> during the <u>day</u> (77%), This figure falls significantly to just 34% of respondents reporting they feel <u>safe</u> walking alone in their <u>neighbourhood</u> after <u>dark</u> (compared to 43% who feel <u>unsafe</u> walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark).

The majority of respondents feel <u>safe</u> walking alone in <u>Hull generally</u> during the <u>day</u> (63%). This figure falls significantly to just 19% of respondents who feel <u>safe</u> walking alone in <u>Hull generally</u> after dark (compared to 56% who feel <u>unsafe</u> walking alone in Hull generally after dark).

Over the last year, the most significant change has been in respondents' feelings of safety in their home alone after dark. There has been both a significant <u>decrease</u> in the proportion of respondents who feel <u>unsafe</u> in their home alone after dark (- 4pp) and a significant <u>increase</u> in both the proportion of respondents who feel <u>safe</u> in their home alone after dark (+ 6pp).

<u>Financial Stability Checker</u>

We have been running these questions as a regular tracker since March 2022.
The majority of respondents (77%) are either keeping up with financial commitments without any difficulties (42%) or only struggling occasionally (35%).

22% either find it a constant struggle to keep up (14%), are falling behind financially (4%) or are having real financial problems (4%).

Compared to when this question was asked one year ago (March 2023), there is no significant difference in how respondents are keeping up bills / credit commitments.

However, compared to when this question was first asked in March 2022, there remains a significant increase (+ 3 percentage points) in the proportion of respondents keeping up with bills / credit commitments but finding it a constant struggle (from 10% to 13%).

This suggest that over the last year the "better off" have seen a move back towards "normal", while those who are more financially pressed continue to struggle.

Happiness and Wellbeing

Q. How are you feeling?

	1 Not at All	2	3	4	5 - Very
Happy	4%	18%	25%	41%	12%
Healthy	5%	20%	31%	37%	8%
Lonely	27%	30%	22%	14%	6%
Anxious / Stressed	10%	20%	29%	29%	11%
Worthwhile	5%	13%	29%	35%	18%
Optimistic	6%	17%	32%	32%	13%
Hopeful	4%	16%	31%	35%	14%

Focus on positive feelings:

	Pre-Lockdown Jan 2020	Lockdown Apr 2020	One Year Ago Apr 2023	Last Panel Survey Feb 2024	April 2024
Happy	65%	51%	53%	52%	**54%**
Healthy	51%	50%	44%	39%	**44%**
Not Lonely	58%	50%	58%	61%	**57%**
Not Stressed / Anxious	36%	31%	35%	33%	**31%**
Worthwhile	56%	50%	49%	50%	**53%**
Optimistic	-	-	42%	41%	**45%**
Hopeful	-	-	45%	45%	**49%**

Focus on negative feelings:

	Pre-Lockdown Jan 2020	Lockdown Apr 2020	One Year Ago Apr 2023	Last Panel Survey Feb 2024	April 2024
Unhappy	14%	23%	21%	21%	**22%**
Unhealthy	20%	20%	26%	29%	**25%**
Lonely	23%	26%	20%	18%	**21%**
Stressed / Anxious	36%	41%	36%	37%	**40%**
Not worthwhile	14%	15%	18%	18%	**18%**
Pessimistic	-	-	24%	27%	**23%**
Not hopeful	-	-	21%	23%	**20%**

- For the majority of health and wellbeing indicators, respondents are significantly <u>more</u> likely to feel positively rather than negatively.
- The notable exception to this is feelings of stress / anxiety, where a significantly higher proportion of respondents say they <u>do</u> feel stressed or anxious (40%) then say they <u>do not</u> feel stressed or anxious (31%).
- Since the last survey (February 2024), there has been a significant increase (+5pp) in the proportion of respondents who feel healthy; from 39% to 44%.
- However, the proportion of respondents who currently feel unhealthy (25%) remains significantly higher than both during lockdown (20%) and pre-lockdown (20%).
- Respondents continue to feel significantly less lonely (21%) than during lockdown (26%).
- However, compared to pre-lockdown, there has been a significant decrease (-11pp) in happiness (from 65% to 54%) and a significant decrease (-7pp) in healthiness (from 51% to 44%),

Neighbourhood Priorities

Q. Thinking about your local area, from the following list, please tell us:

- Which are the 5 most important in making a place a good place to live?
- Which are the 5 most in need of improvement in your local area?

	Most Important In Making a Place A Good Place To Live	Most In Need of Improvement In Your Local Area
Access to council services (for example, customer service centres)	6%	9%
Access to health services (for example, GP or dentist)	71%	48%
Active community (for example, neighbourhood watch)	8%	6%
Activities and facilities for older people	8%	12%
Activities and facilities for teenagers	11%	21%
Activities and facilities for young children	10%	9%
Affordable, suitable housing	32%	24%
Availability of parking for residents and their visitors	18%	23%
Level of begging	8%	16%
Clean streets (for example, lack of litter and dog fouling)	49%	50%
Education provision (for example, a primary school, adult education)	20%	5%
Green and planted areas (for example, grass verges or shrubs)	23%	13%
Levels of traffic congestion	23%	38%
Levels of pollution	10%	12%
People get on	10%	3%
There is good community spirit	16%	6%
Levels of crime / anti-social behaviour	48%	42%
Motorcycle related nuisance	7%	17%
Parks and open spaces	31%	12%
Public transport	23%	17%
Shopping facilities	19%	10%
Sports and leisure facilities	6%	5%
The state of repair of roads and pavements	32%	47%

Most important in making a good place to live:

1. Access to health services (71%)
2. Clean streets (49%)
3. Levels of crime and ASB (48%)
4. Affordable, suitable housing (32%)
5. State of roads and pavements (32%)

Most in need of improvement in local area:

1. Clean streets (50%)
2. Access to health services (48%)
3. State of roads and pavements (47%)
4. Levels of crime and ASB (42%)
5. Levels of traffic congestion (38%)

Least important in making a good place to live:

1. Sports and leisure facilities (6%)
2. Access to council services (6%)
3. Motorcycle related nuisance (7%)
4. Levels of begging (8%)
5. Activities / facilities for older people (8%)

Least in need of improvement in local area:

1. People get on (3%)
2. Sports and leisure facilities (5%)
3. Education provision (5%)
4. Active community (6%)
5. Good community spirit (6%)

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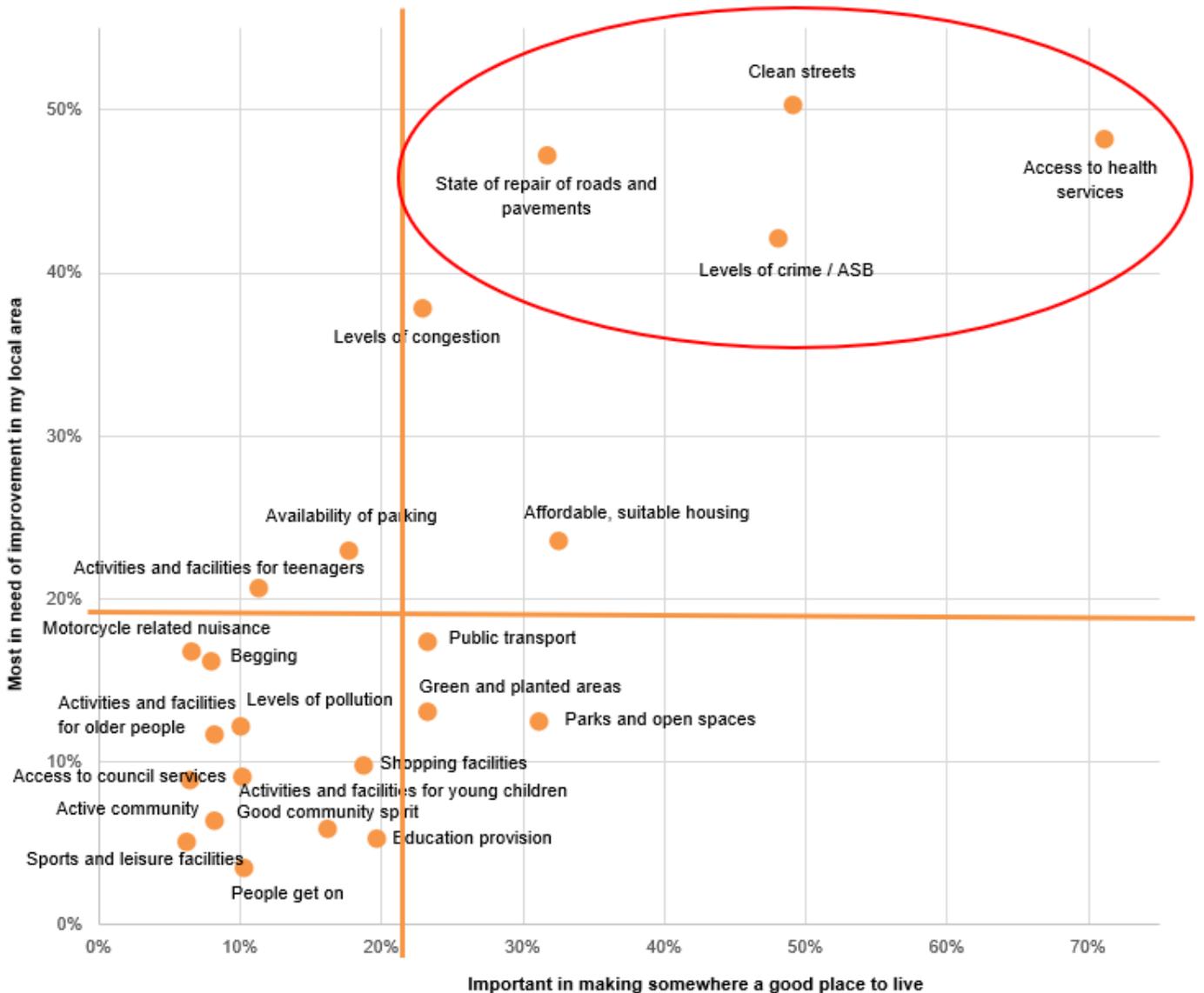
- The following things stand out significantly as both the most important in making somewhere a good place to live, <u>and</u> the most in need of improvement:

    5. Access to health services
    6. Clean streets
    7. Levels of crime / ASB
    8. State of roads and pavements

- These four issues are consistently identified as the most significant neighbourhood priorities whenever this question is asked. They represented the top 4 things that were most important and most in need of improvement when this question was last asked in August 2023, and when it was asked the year before in August 2022.

- Therefore it is useful to reproduce the above analysis, excluding these four issues, to enable us to identify further neighbourhood priorities.

- The chart below suggests that, excluding the above four issues, secondary neighbourhood priorities for Hull are:

    5. Levels of traffic congestion
    6. Affordable, suitable housing
    7. Public transport
    8. Availability of parking

With top four priorities removed:
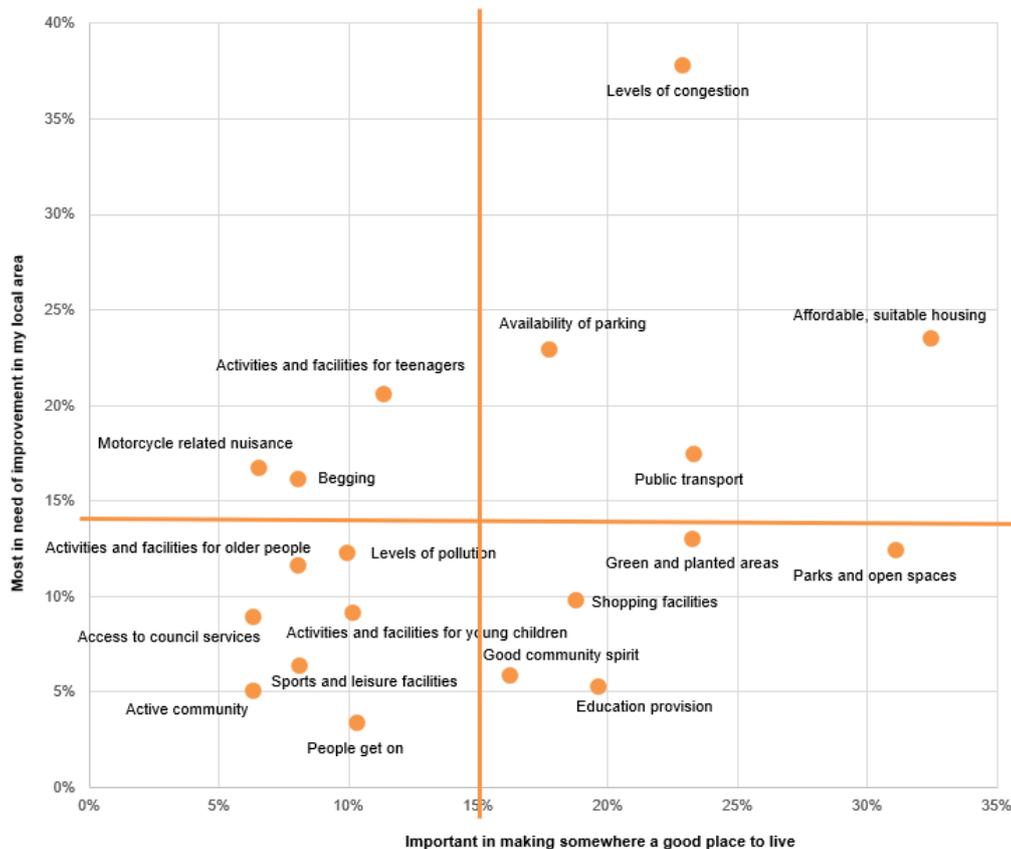
Neighbourhood Priorities

Top Priorities:

1. Access to health services
2. Clean streets
3. Levels of crime / ASB
4. State of roads and pavements

Secondary Priorities:

1. Levels of traffic congestion
2. Affordable, suitable housing
3. Public transport
4. Availability of parking

Needs Improvement But Less Important:

1. Activities / facilities for teenagers
2. Motorcycle related nuisance
3. Begging

Important But Needs Less Improvement:

1. Parks and open spaces
2. Green and planted areas
3. Shopping facilities
4. Education provision
5. Good community spirit

Less Important & Needs Less Improvement:

1. Levels of pollution
2. Activities / facilities for older people
3. Activities / facilities for young children
4. Access to council services
5. Active community
6. People get on
7. Sports and leisure facilities

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Have Neighbourhood Priorities Changed Over The Last Year?

Important In Making a Place a Good Place to Live:

	April 2024	August 2023	Change
Access to health services (for example, GP or dentist)	71%	62%	+9%
Parks and open spaces	31%	26%	+5%
Education provision (for example, a primary school, adult education)	20%	16%	+4%
Shopping facilities	19%	15%	+4%
The state of repair of roads and pavements	32%	29%	+3%
Affordable, suitable housing	32%	29%	+3%
Levels of traffic congestion	23%	20%	+3%
Clean streets (for example, lack of litter and dog fouling)	49%	47%	+2%
Public transport	23%	21%	+2%
There is good community spirit	16%	14%	+2%
Activities and facilities for older people	8%	8%	No Change
Level of begging	8%	8%	No Change
Sports and leisure facilities	6%	6%	No Change
Green and planted areas (for example, grass verges or shrubs)	23%	23%	No Change
Levels of pollution	10%	11%	-1%
People get on	10%	12%	-2%
Active community (for example, neighbourhood watch)	8%	11%	-3%
Activities and facilities for young children	10%	14%	-4%
Access to council services (for example, customer service centres)	6%	10%	-4%
Availability of parking for residents and their visitors	18%	23%	-5%
Activities and facilities for teenagers	11%	17%	-6%
Motorcycle related nuisance	7%	15%	-8%
Levels of crime / anti-social behaviour	48%	56%	-8%

- Over the last year, the following have all become significantly <u>more</u> important in making a place a good place to live:

  - Access to health services
  - Parks and open spaces
  - Education provision
  - Shopping facilities

- Over the last year, the following have all become significantly <u>less</u> important in making a place a good place to live:

  - Levels of crime / ASB
  - Motorcycle related nuisance
  - Activities and facilities for teenagers
  - Availability of parking
  - Access to council services
  - Activities and facilities for young children
  - Active community

Need Improving in My Local Area:

	April 2024	August 2023	Change
Levels of traffic congestion	38%	29%	+9%
Access to health services (for example, GP or dentist)	48%	42%	+6%
Availability of parking for residents and their visitors	23%	19%	+4%
Affordable, suitable housing	24%	20%	+4%
Clean streets (for example, lack of litter and dog fouling)	50%	46%	+4%
The state of repair of roads and pavements	47%	44%	+3%
Public transport	17%	15%	+2%
Activities and facilities for older people	12%	10%	+2%
Shopping facilities	10%	9%	+1%
Parks and open spaces	12%	12%	No Change
Education provision (for example, a primary school, adult education)	5%	5%	No Change
Sports and leisure facilities	5%	5%	No Change
Level of begging	16%	17%	-1%
There is good community spirit	6%	7%	-1%
Access to council services (for example, customer service centres)	9%	10%	-1%
Levels of pollution	12%	13%	-1%
Active community (for example, neighbourhood watch)	6%	7%	-1%
Green and planted areas (for example, grass verges or shrubs)	13%	14%	-1%
People get on	3%	5%	-2%
Activities and facilities for young children	9%	12%	-3%
Activities and facilities for teenagers	21%	24%	-3%
Motorcycle related nuisance	17%	30%	-13%
Levels of crime / anti-social behaviour	42%	55%	-13%

- Over the last year, the following have all become significantly <u>more</u> in need of improvement:

  - Levels of traffic congestion
  - Access to health services
  - Availability of parking
  - Affordable suitable housing

- On the other hand, over the last year, the following have all become significantly <u>less</u> in need of improvement:

  - Levels of crime / ASB
  - Motorcycle related nuisance
  - Activities and facilities for teenagers
  - Activities and facilities for young children
  - People get on

- Access to health services has <u>increased</u> significantly both in terms of how important it is in making a place a good place to live, and how much it requires improvement. This suggests that the public see this as *increasingly* important neighbourhood priority.
- Levels of crime and ASB, motorcycle related nuisance, activities / facilities for teenagers, and activities / facilities for young children have all <u>decreased</u> significantly both in terms of how important they are in making a place a good place to live, and how much they require improvement. This suggests that the public see these as *decreasingly* important neighbourhood priorities.

Experience and Perceptions of Crime and ASB

Q. Do you think levels of crime and anti-social behaviour in your neighbourhood have decreased or increased in the last year?

	April 2024	August 2023	Change
Decreased a lot	1%	1%	No Change
Decreased a little	5%	5%	No Change
Stayed the same	51%	38%	+13%
Increased a little	29%	27%	+2%
Increased a lot	13%	28%	-15%

- 42% of respondents believe that that the level of crime and ASB in their neighbourhood has increased over the last year, either a little (29%) or a lot (13%).
- Just 6% of respondents believe that that the level of crime and ASB in their neighbourhood has decreased over the last year, either a little (5%) or a lot (1%).
- Half of respondents (51%) believe that the level of crime and ASB in their neighbourhood has stayed the same over the last year.

- Since this question was asked in August 2023, there has been a significant decrease (-15pp) in the proportion of respondent who think that levels of crime and ASB in their neighbourhood have increase a lot over the last year.
- Instead, there has been a significant increase (+13pp) in the proportion of respondent who think that levels of crime and ASB in their neighbourhood have stayed the same over the last year.

Q. Please look at the different types of crime below and tell us if:

A) you think this is a problem in your area
B) you or a member of your household has experienced it in the last year
C) you have witnessed it in your area in the last year
D) you have heard about an incident of this nature in your area in the last year
E) none of these

	A) Problem in My Area	B) Experienced In The Last Year	C) Witnessed In The Last Year	D) Heard About In Last Year	E) None of These
Anti-Social Behaviour	32%	21%	29%	27%	19%
Property Crime	27%	10%	9%	51%	20%
Vehicle Crime	18%	8%	6%	45%	34%
Drugs and Alcohol	26%	7%	28%	30%	30%
Domestic Abuse	7%	2%	7%	23%	65%
Hate Crime	8%	4%	8%	16%	70%
Violence and Public Order	16%	7%	21%	33%	40%
Sexual Offences	9%	1%	1%	27%	67%
Fraud	15%	16%	7%	32%	44%
Arson and Criminal Damage	12%	3%	11%	26%	57%
Theft and Handling	19%	6%	10%	36%	43%

- The majority of respondents state that they have *never* experienced, witnessed, heard about, nor do they think that the following are problems in their local area:

    - Hate crime (70%)
    - Sexual offences (67%)
    - Domestic abuse (65%)
    - Arson and criminal damage (57%)

Experience:

- Respondents are most likely to <u>have *experienced* in the last year</u>:

    - Anti-social behaviour (21%)
    - Fraud (16%)

- Respondents are most likely to <u>have *witnessed* in their local area in the last year</u>:

    - Anti-social behaviour (29%)
    - Drugs and alcohol offences (28%)
    - Violence and public order offences (21%)

	Experienced in the last year			Witnessed in the last year		
	Apr 2024	**Aug 2023**	**Change**	**Apr 2024**	**Aug 2023**	**Change**
Anti-Social Behaviour	21%	25%	-4%	29%	34%	-5%
Property Crime	10%	12%	-2%	9%	12%	-3%
Vehicle Crime	8%	10%	-2%	6%	13%	-7%
Drugs and Alcohol	7%	7%	No Change	28%	29%	-1%
Domestic Abuse	2%	3%	-1%	7%	8%	-1%
Hate Crime	4%	6%	-2%	8%	9%	-1%
Violence and Public Order	7%	9%	-2%	21%	25%	-4%
Sexual Offences	1%	2%	-1%	1%	3%	-2%
Fraud	16%	15%	+1%	7%	7%	No Change
Arson and Criminal Damage	3%	6%	-3%	11%	15%	-4%
Theft and Handling	6%	6%	No Change	10%	13%	-3%

- With the exception of fraud, there has been a <u>decrease</u> in the proportion of respondents who have <u>experienced</u> all crime types in their local area over the last year.
- This <u>decrease</u> has been <u>significant</u> for incidents involving antisocial behaviour or arson / criminal damage.

- Similarly, there has been a <u>decrease</u> in the proportion of respondents who have <u>witnessed</u> all crime types in their local area over the last year.
- This <u>decrease</u> has been <u>significant</u> for incidents involving vehicle crime, antisocial behaviour, arson / criminal damage, or violence / public order.

- Compared to last year, this suggests a significant decrease in **direct experience** of both incidents of antisocial behaviour and arson / criminal damage.

Perception:

- Respondents are most likely to *believe* that the following are a problem in their local area:

    o Anti-social behaviour (32%)
    o Property crime (27%)
    o Drugs and alcohol offences (26%)

- Respondents are most likely to have *heard* about the following occurring in their local area in the last year:

    o Property crime (51%)
    o Vehicle crime (45%)

	Problem in my area			Heard about in last year		
	Apr 2024	**Aug 2023**	**Change**	**Apr 2024**	**Aug 2023**	**Change**
Anti-Social Behaviour	32%	44%	-12%	27%	22%	+5%
Property Crime	27%	32%	-5%	51%	49%	+2%
Vehicle Crime	18%	27%	-9%	45%	44%	+1%
Drugs and Alcohol	26%	32%	-6%	30%	28%	+2%
Domestic Abuse	7%	10%	-3%	23%	24%	-1%
Hate Crime	8%	9%	-1%	16%	17%	-1%
Violence and Public Order	16%	23%	-7%	33%	30%	+3%
Sexual Offences	9%	7%	+2%	27%	21%	+6%
Fraud	15%	14%	+1%	32%	28%	+4%
Arson and Criminal Damage	12%	18%	-6%	26%	25%	+1%
Theft and Handling	19%	25%	-6%	36%	35%	+1%

- With the exception of sexual offences and fraud, there has been a decrease in the proportion of respondents who believe all crime types to be a problem in their local area.
- This decrease has been significant across all crime types except hate crime.

- Conversely, with the exception of both domestic abuse and hate crime, there has been an increase in the proportion of respondents who have heard about all crime types occurring in their local area over the last year.
- This increase has been significant for sexual offences, antisocial behaviour, and fraud.

- This tends to suggest that whilst **direct experience** and **perception of crime as a problem** in their local area have both decreased significantly, respondents are more likely to have **heard about crime occurring in their local area** – perhaps through social media and increasing usage of mechanisms like My Community Alert.

Note:

- For many of these crime types, there is a notable difference between the perception of crime and direct experience; suggesting that rumour, misinformation, media reports and exaggeration play a large part in influencing respondents' perception of the scale of crime problems, rather than actual crime and ASB levels.

- This difference is smallest for anti-social behaviour; meaning that this is the most likely crime type where perception is an actual true reflection of lived experience.
- This is important, given that respondents identify anti-social behaviour as the biggest problem in their local area.

- Conversely, the difference is greatest for property crime and vehicle crime; meaning that respondent's perception of these as a problem likely exceeds lived experiences.
- **This is important to remember when considering how, later in the survey, respondents prioritise the types of crime that should be tackled in their local area; and include property crime and vehicle crime amongst their top priorities.**

% of respondents who have experienced, witnessed, or heard about the following in their area in the last year, or who think it is a problem in their local area:

Note: The following tables show two percentages:

- The first percentage value is the proportion of <u>all</u> respondents to the People's Panel survey who have experienced, witnessed, or heard about this type of crime / incident in their local area in the last year, or who believe that this type of crime / incident is a problem in their local area. *For example, 45% of <u>all</u> respondents have experienced, witnessed, or heard about an incident of nuisance motorcycles in their local area in the last year, or believe nuisance motorcycles are a problem in their local area*
- The second percentage shows the proportion based on only those respondents who specifically said in the previous question that they have experienced, witnessed, or heard about the <u>overarching crime type</u> in their local area in the last year, or who believe that the overarching crime type is a problem in their local area. *For example, of those respondents who specifically told us in the previous question that they have experienced, witnessed, or heard about an incident of ASB in their local area in the last year, or believe ASB is a problem in their local area, 59% of these state that the ASB was specifically related to nuisance motorbikes.*

<u>Anti-Social Behaviour (81% of respondents):</u>

	% of All Respondents	**% of Those Who Ticked ASB**
Dog Fouling	49%	63%
Littering	47%	61%
Nuisance Motorbikes	45%	59%
Dangerous Driving	37%	48%
Noise Nuisance	35%	46%
Fly-tipping	34%	44%
Verbal Abuse / Harassment	28%	37%
Street Drinking / Drunkenness	27%	35%
Begging / Vagrancy	21%	28%
Youth Related ASB	20%	26%
Vehicle Related Nuisance (Not Motorbikes)	20%	26%
Per / Animal Nuisance	11%	15%
Throwing Missiles	10%	14%
Neighbour Dispute	10%	13%
Harassment / Nuisance to Women and Girls	6%	7%
Other	4%	5%
Sex Work and Soliciting	1%	2%

Respondents are most likely to have experienced, witnessed, or heard about the following types of antisocial behaviour in their local area in the last year, or to believe that the following types of anti-social behaviour are a problem in their local area:

- Dog fouling
- Littering
- Nuisance motorbikes

Property Crime (80% of respondents):

	% of All Respondents	% of Those Who Ticked Property Crime
Shed / Garage Burglary	43%	57%
House Burglary	31%	42%
Theft of Pedal Cycle	25%	33%
Graffiti	22%	29%
Criminal Damage to Dwelling	17%	23%
Criminal Damage to Non-Dwelling	9%	13%
Hanoi / Hook and Cane Burglary	9%	11%
Other	3%	4%
Aggravated Burglary	1%	2%

Respondents are most likely to have experienced, witnessed, or heard about the following types of property crime in their local area in the last year, or to believe that the following types of property crime are a problem in their local area:

- Shed / garage burglary
- House burglary
- Theft of pedal cycle

Drugs and Alcohol (70% of respondents):

	% of All Respondents	% of Those Who Ticked Drugs & Alcohol
Drug Dealing	39%	60%
Drug Taking	35%	53%
Drug Related Anti-Social Behaviour	31%	47%
Drug Cultivation / Manufacturing	13%	20%
Needle Littering / Finds	10%	15%
Other	2%	3%
Cuckooing	2%	3%
County Lines	2%	3%
Child Criminal Exploitation	1%	2%

Respondents are most likely to have experienced, witnessed, or heard about the following types of drugs and alcohol offences in their local area in the last year, or to believe that the following types of drugs and alcohol offences are a problem in their local area:

- Drug dealing
- Drug taking
- Drug related ASB

Vehicle Crime (66% of respondents):

	% of All Respondents	% of Those Who Ticked Vehicle Crime
Damage To A Vehicle	35%	58%
Theft of a Motor Vehicle	22%	36%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	20%	33%
Motor Vehicle Interference / Tampering	13%	21%
Other	4%	7%
Aggravated Vehicle Taking	1%	2%

Respondents are most likely to have experienced, witnessed, or heard about the following types of vehicle crime in their local area in the last year, or to believe that the following types of vehicle crime are a problem in their local area:

- Damage to a vehicle

Violence and Public Order (60% of respondents):

	% of All Respondents	% of Those Who Ticked Violence & PO
Public Order Offences	32%	60%
Harassment	20%	38%
Threats of Violence	16%	30%
Youth Related Violent Crime	14%	26%
Robbery	14%	26%
Assault With Injury	11%	20%
Assault Without Injury	7%	14%
Drink Spiking	6%	10%
Violence Involving Weapons	5%	9%
Organised Crime	4%	7%
Violence Against Women and Girls	4%	7%
Other	2%	3%
Modern Day Slavery	1%	1%

Respondents are most likely to have experienced, witnessed, or heard about the following types of violence and public order in their local area in the last year, or to believe that the following types of violence and public order are a problem in their local area:

- Public order offences
- Harrassment

Theft and Handling (57% of respondents):

	% of All Respondents	% of Those Who Ticked Theft & Handling
Pedal Cycle Theft	31%	59%
Shoplifting	27%	51%
Theft	22%	43%
Handling Stolen Goods	9%	16%
Theft From A Person	3%	6%
Other	1%	2%

Respondents are most likely to have experienced, witnessed, or heard about the following types of theft and handling offences in their local area in the last year, or to believe that the following types of theft and handling offences are a problem in their local area:

- Pedal cycle theft
- Shoplifting

Fraud (56% of respondents):

	% of All Respondents	% of Those Who Ticked Fraud
Online Fraud	40%	80%
Identity Theft	8%	16%
Benefit Fraud	7%	13%
Money Laundering	3%	7%
Other	3%	6%

Respondents are most likely to have experienced, witnessed, or heard about the following types of fraud in their local area in the last year, or to believe that the following types of fraud are a problem in their local area:

- Online fraud

Arson and Criminal Damage (43% of respondents):

	% of All Respondents	% of Those Who Ticked Arson and CD
Fires – Wheelie Bins	22%	60%
Fires – Fly Tipped Waste	15%	41%
Fires – Grassland	10%	26%
Fires – Abandoned Vehicles	7%	19%
Arson – Endangering Life	4%	11%
Other	2%	7%

Respondents are most likely to have experienced, witnessed, or heard about the following types of arson and criminal damage in their local area in the last year, or to believe that the following types of arson and criminal damage are a problem in their local area:

- Fire – wheelie bins

Domestic Abuse (35% of respondents)

	% of All Respondents	**% of Those Who Ticked Domestic Abuse**
Verbal Abuse	19%	64%
Emotional Abuse	12%	41%
Coercive Control	12%	41%
Physical Violence	11%	36%
Economic / Financial Abuse	8%	27%
Sexual Abuse	5%	16%
Other	1%	2%

Respondents are most likely to have experienced, witnessed, or heard about the following types of domestic abuse in their local area in the last year, or to believe that the following types of domestic abuse are a problem in their local area:

- Verbal abuse

Sexual Offences (33% of respondents):

	% of All Respondents	**% of Those Who Ticked Sexual Offences**
Sexual Assault	12%	47%
Exposure and Voyeurism	10%	37%
Rape	7%	28%
Sexting	5%	19%
Sexual Grooming / Child Exploitation	3%	13%
Other	2%	9%

Respondents are most likely to have experienced, witnessed, or heard about the following types of sexual offences in their local area in the last year, or to believe that the following types of sexual offences are a problem in their local area:

- Sexual assault
- Exposure and voyeurism

Hate Crime (30% of respondents):

	% of All Respondents	**% of Those Who Ticked Hate Crime**
Verbal Abuse	20%	80%
Incitement to Hatred	10%	40%
Physical Assault	4%	16%
Other	1%	5%

Respondents are most likely to have experienced, witnessed, or heard about the following types of hate crime in their local area in the last year, or to believe that the following types of hate crime are a problem in their local area:

- Verbal abuse

	% of All Respondents	% of Those Who Ticked Hate Crime
Race	9%	82%
Religion	5%	42%
Sexual Orientation	3%	26%
Disability	3%	24%
Transgender Identity	2%	15%

The significant majority of respondents who have experienced, witnessed, or heard about a hate crime in their local area in the last year, or believe that hate crime is a problem in their local area, state that the hate crime is related to <u>race</u>.

Top Crime and ASB Types

Combining the information from the previous tables –

The specific crime / ASB types which respondents are *most likely* to have experienced, witnessed, or heard about in their local area in the last year, or to think are a problem in their local area, are as follows:

1. Dog Fouling – ASB (49%)
2. Littering – ASB (47%)
3. Nuisance Motorbikes - ASB (45%)
4. Shed / Garage Burglary – Property Crime (43%)
5. Online Fraud – Fraud (40%)
6. Drug Dealing – Drugs and Alcohol (39%)
7. Dangerous Driving - ASB (37%)
8. Noise Nuisance – ASB (35%)
9. Damage To A Vehicle – Vehicle Crime (35%)
10. Drug Taking – Drugs and Alcohol (35%)
11. Fly-tipping – ASB (34%)
12. Public Order Offences – Violence and Public Order (32%)
13. House Burglary – Property Crime (31%)
14. Drug Related ASB – Drugs and Alcohol (31%)
15. Pedal Cycle Theft – Theft and Handling (31%)
16. Verbal Abuse / Harassment – ASB (28%)
17. Street Drinking / Drunkenness – ASB (27%)
18. Shoplifting – Theft and Handling (27%)

Q. Which of these types of crime should be prioritised to be tackled in your local area?

	April 2024	August 2023	Change
Anti-social behaviour	68%	75%	-7%
Property crime	62%	61%	+1%
Drugs and alcohol offences	44%	54%	-10%
Vehicle crime	41%	44%	-3%
Violence and public order	33%	38%	-5%
Theft and handling offences	30%	26%	+4%
Sexual offences	28%	23%	+5%
Domestic abuse	22%	19%	+3%
Fraud	22%	16%	+6%
Hate crime	17%	17%	No Change
Arson and criminal damage	17%	22%	-5%
Other	4%	5%	-1%

- Over half of respondents say that the following should be prioritised in their local area:

  - Anti-social behaviour (68%)
  - Property crime (62%)
  - Drugs and alcohol offences (44%)

- Further priorities include vehicle crime (41%) and violence and public order (33%).

- These are the same top five priorities, in the same order, as were identified by respondents in August 2023.

- Over the last year there has been a significant <u>increase</u> in priority given to fraud (+ 6pp), sexual offences (+ 5pp), and theft / handling offences (+ 4pp).

- Conversely, over the same period there has been a significant <u>decrease</u> in priority given to drugs and alcohol offences (- 10pp), antisocial behaviour (- 7pp), arson / criminal damage (- 5pp), and violence / public order (-5 pp)

Reporting Crime and ASB

Of those respondents who have experienced / witnessed / heard of some form of crime occurring in their local area in the last year, or those who believe that crime is a problem in their local area:

Q. Did you report it?

	April 2024	August 2023	Change
Yes, every incident	15%	15%	No Change
Yes, but not every incident	33%	33%	No Change
No	44%	44%	No Change
Can't remember	8%	8%	No Change

- Just 15% of respondents who have experienced / witnessed / heard of some form of crime occurring in their local area in the last year, or who believe that crime is a problem in their local area, have reported <u>every incident</u>.
- A further 33% reported <u>some incidents but not every one.</u>
- This means that almost a half of respondents (44%) who have experienced / witnessed / heard of some form of crime occurring in their local area in the last year, or who believe that crime is a problem in their local area, <u>have not reported a single incident</u>.

Q. If you did not report any / all incidents, why not?

	April 2024	August 2023	Change
Don't think it will make any difference	48%	63%	-15%
Incident is a common occurrence	36%	39%	-3%
Other	27%	19%	+8%
Negative previous experience of reporting	25%	32%	-7%
Incident that is too trivial	24%	21%	+3%
Fear of reprisals	15%	19%	-4%
Don't want to get involved	15%	15%	No Change
Don't trust the authorities	11%	14%	-3%
Don't know how / where to report it	8%	5%	+3%
Don't know who to report to	6%	6%	No Change
Don't want to go to court	5%	7%	-2%

- Respondents who did not report any / all incidents were most likely to say they did not report any / all incidents because they didn't think that reporting it will make any difference (48%) or because the incident is a common experience (36%).
- Not knowing how / where to report it (8%) or who to report it to (6%) are not seen as barriers to reporting.

- Since the question was asked in August 2023 there has been a significant <u>decrease</u> in the proportion of respondents who did not report any / all incidents because they don't think it will make a difference (- 15pp), because of a negative previous experience reporting (- 7pp), or because of fear of reprisals (- 4pp).
- However, there has been a significant <u>increase</u> in the proportion of respondents who did not report any / all incidents because they don't know how / where to report it (+ 3pp) or for "Other" reasons (+ 8pp).
- The increase in "Other" reasons appears to be linked to the increase in individuals who have only heard about an incident taking place, rather than experiencing it directly, and the incident having already been reported at that stage.

Of all respondents:

Q. In the future, if you or a member of your household was a victim of crime, or it became a problem where you live, or you witnessed it or knew someone it happened to, how likely would you be to report it?

	April 2024	August 2023	Change
Very unlikely	3%	4%	-1%
Unlikely	8%	11%	-3%
Neither unlikely nor likely	20%	22%	-2%
Likely	36%	38%	-2%
Very likely	32%	25%	+7%

- Over two thirds of respondents (68%) state that if they experienced / witnessed / heard of some form of crime occurring in their local area in the future, or it became a problem in their local area, then they would be likely (36%) or very likely (32%) to report it.
- This compares to 11% of respondents who state that if they experienced / witnessed / heard of some form of crime occurring in their local area in the future, or it became a problem in their local area, then they would be unlikely (8%) or very unlikely (3%) to report it.
- 22% of respondents are neither unlikely nor likely to report it.

- Since August 2023 there has been a significant increase (+7pp) in the proportion of respondents who state they would be very likely to report in future.

Q. If you said you were unlikely or very unlikely to report a crime, why?

	April 2024	August 2023	Change
Don't think it will make any difference	77%	81%	-4%
Negative previous experience of reporting	52%	52%	No Change
Don't trust the authorities	24%	39%	-15%
Fear of reprisals	24%	22%	+2%
Incident is a common occurrence	16%	27%	-11%
Don't want to get involved	14%	18%	-4%
Incident that is too trivial	10%	9%	+1%
Don't want to go to court	9%	13%	-4%
Don't know who to report to	9%	9%	No Change
Other	8%	8%	No Change
Don't know how / where to report it	8%	8%	No Change

- Respondents who will not report incidents in the future are most likely to say they will not report because they don't think that reporting it will make any difference (77%) or because of a negative previous experience of reporting (52%).
- Again, not knowing who to report it to (9%), or not knowing how / where to report it (8%) are not seen as barriers to future reporting.

- Since the question was asked in August 2023, there has been either no change or a decrease in the proportion of respondents who will not report for the majority of the reasons listed.
- The most significant decreases have been in the proportion of respondents who will not report because they do not trust the authorities (- 15pp) or because the incident is a common occurrence (- 11pp).
- The only increases, although not significant were in the proportion of respondents who will not report because of fear of reprisals (+ 2pp) or because the incident is too trivial (+ 1pp).

Feelings of Safety

Q. How much do you disagree or agree with the following statements?

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total Disagree (Unsafe)	Total Agree (Safe)
I feel safe in my home alone during the day	2%	3%	9%	27%	59%	**6%**	**85%**
I feel safe in my home alone after dark	5%	11%	13%	32%	39%	**16%**	**71%**
I feel safe walking alone in my neighbourhood during the day	3%	8%	13%	31%	46%	**11%**	**77%**
I feel safe walking alone in my neighbourhood after dark	20%	23%	23%	22%	13%	**43%**	**34%**
I feel safe walking alone in Hull during the day	4%	8%	25%	34%	29%	**12%**	**63%**
I feel safe walking alone in Hull after dark	30%	26%	24%	14%	6%	**56%**	**19%**

- The majority of respondents feel <u>safe</u> alone in their <u>home</u> during the <u>day</u> (85%). This figure falls slightly to 71% of respondents who feel <u>safe</u> alone in their <u>home</u> after <u>dark</u> (compared to 16% who feel <u>unsafe</u> alone in their home after dark).

- The majority of respondents feel <u>safe</u> walking alone in their <u>neighbourhood</u> during the <u>day</u> (77%), This figure falls significantly to just 34% of respondents reporting they feel <u>safe</u> walking alone in their <u>neighbourhood</u> after <u>dark</u> (compared to 43% who feel <u>unsafe</u> walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark).

- The majority of respondents feel <u>safe</u> walking alone in <u>Hull generally</u> during the <u>day</u> (63%). This figure falls significantly to just 19% of respondents who feel <u>safe</u> walking alone in <u>Hull generally</u> after dark (compared to 56% who feel <u>unsafe</u> walking alone in Hull generally after dark).

	April 2024		August 2023		Change	
	Total Disagree (Unsafe)	**Total Agree (Safe)**	**Total Disagree (Unsafe)**	**Total Agree (Safe)**	**Total Disagree (Unsafe)**	**Total Agree (Safe)**
I feel safe in my home alone during the day	**6%**	**85%**	8%	83%	-2%	+2%
I feel safe in my home alone after dark	**16%**	**71%**	20%	65%	-4%	+6%
I feel safe walking alone in my neighbourhood during the day	**11%**	**77%**	10%	73%	+1%	+4%
I feel safe walking alone in my neighbourhood after dark	**43%**	**34%**	46%	31%	-3%	+3%
I feel safe walking alone in Hull during the day	**12%**	**63%**	16%	62%	-4%	+1%
I feel safe walking alone in Hull after dark	**56%**	**19%**	60%	17%	-4%	+2%

- Over the last year, the most significant change has been in respondents' feelings of safety in their home alone after dark. There has been both a significant <u>decrease</u> in the proportion of respondents who feel <u>unsafe</u> in their home alone after dark (- 4pp) and a significant <u>increase</u> in both the proportion of respondents who feel <u>safe</u> in their home alone after dark (+ 6pp)

- Over the past year there has also been:

o A significant <u>decrease</u> in the proportion who feel <u>unsafe</u> walking alone in Hull during the day (- 4pp)
o A significant <u>increase</u> in the proportion who feel <u>safe</u> walking alone in their neighbourhood during the day (+ 4pp)

Financial Stability Tracker

Q. Which of the following best describes how your household is managing?

Keeping up with bills / credit commitments without any difficulties	42%
Keeping up with bills / credit commitments, but it is a struggle from time to time	35%
Keeping up with bills / credit commitments, but it is a constant struggle	13%
Falling behind with some bills / credit commitments	4%
Having real financial problems, have fallen behind with many bills / credit commitments	2%
Don't have any bills / credit commitments	1%
Don't know / prefer not to say	3%

- The majority of respondents (77%) are either keeping up with financial commitments without any difficulties (42%) or only struggling occasionally (35%).
- 22% either find it a constant struggle to keep up (14%), are falling behind financially (4%) or are having real financial problems (4%).

	Mar 2022	April 2023	April 2024	Change from March 22	Year on Year Change
Keeping up with bills / credit commitments without any difficulties	45%	39%	**42%**	-3%	+3%
Keeping up with bills / credit commitments, but it is a struggle from time to time	33%	35%	**35%**	+2%	No Change
Keeping up with bills / credit commitments, but it is a constant struggle	10%	16%	**13%**	+3%	-3%
Falling behind with some bills / credit commitments	3%	3%	**4%**	+1%	+1%
Having real financial problems, have fallen behind with many bills / credit commitments	3%	3%	**2%**	-1%	-1%
Don't have any bills / credit commitments	2%	0%	**1%**	-1%	+1%

- Compared to when this question was asked one year ago (March 2023), there is no significant difference in how respondents are keeping up bills / credit commitments.

- However, compared to when this question was first asked in March 2022, there remains a significant increase (+ 3 percentage points) in the proportion of respondents keeping up with bills / credit commitments but finding it a constant struggle (from 10% to 13%).

- This suggest that over the last year the "better off" have seen a move back towards "normal", while those who are more financially pressed continue to struggle.