



people's panel
making your voice count



People's Panel April 2025 Analysis Report

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Contents

		Page
1	Introduction and Methodology	2
2	Demographics and Weighting	3
3	Executive Summary	4
4	Happiness and Wellbeing	10
5	Neighbourhood Priorities: Important Vs Needs Improvement	11
6	Experience and Perception of Crime and ASB	16
7	Reporting Crime and ASB	26
8	Feelings of Safety	28
9	Financial Stability Tracker	30

Introduction and Methodology

Introduction

This survey was conducted between April and May 2025. 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

This survey is a repeat of surveys that have also been conducted at the same time in both 2023 and 2024 so that responses can be tracked over time and significant changes identified. Results from these previous surveys are available on the Hull Data Observatory: <https://data.hull.gov.uk/panel/results/>

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 2025. The People's Panel includes residents of both Hull and the East Riding. The latter often work, shop, and use the entertainment facilities in Hull, as well as access some services such as healthcare

As usual, an electronic version of the survey was emailed to over 5,000 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	69.7%
Non-Member	205	30.3%
Total	1249	

Local Authority Residence	Count	%
Hull	1099	88.0%
- West Area	239	19.1%
- North Area	483	38.7%
- East Area	360	28.8%
- Hull But Unknown Area	17	1.4%
East Riding	137	11.0%
Not Hull or East Riding	1	0.1%
No Postcode Provided	12	1.0%
Total	1249	

1,099 responses came from residents with a Hull postcode.

There are an estimated 217,507 residents of Hull aged 16 +.

This means that any figures reported for Hull have a confidence interval of 2.95% at a 95% confidence level (i.e., we are 95% certain that the actual result falls within +/- 2.95 percentage points of the reported figure). This is within both corporate and industry standards.

Demographics and Weighting

The demographics of respondents from Hull 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 (1099)		Hull Pop	Weighted Sample
Gender	Female (inc. MTF)	537	49.0%	49.9%	47.1%
	Male (inc. FTM)	551	50.3%	50.1%	51.5%
	Other / non-binary	7	0.6%	-	1.4%
LLTI (impairment or illness)	No	567	51.7%	76.7%	70.6%
	Yes	529	48.0%	23.3%	29.4%
Age group	16-34	43	4.0%	33.8%	18.2%
	35-44	100	9.3%	17.3%	22.4%
	45-54	148	13.8%	14.7%	18.0%
	55-64	291	27.1%	14.8%	18.4%
	65-74	337	31.3%	10.8%	13.6%
	75+	156	14.5%	8.6%	9.4%
Ethnic group	BAME (Black, Asian and Minority Ethnicities inc. White Other)	48	4.4%	15.0%	12.1%
	White British	1048	95.6%	85.0%	87.9%

Note: Responses are not weighted geographically. The People's Panel is a citywide survey, and it is not possible to produce ward level results

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 to 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 more likely to feel positively rather than negatively.

The notable exception to this is feelings of stress / anxiety, where a similar proportion of respondents say they do feel stressed or anxious (34%) as say they do not feel stressed or anxious (37%).

Positively, compared to when the same question was asked one year ago, respondents now feel significantly less stressed or anxious (- 6pp), less unhappy (- 6pp), and less worthless (- 4pp).

Similarly, compared to two years ago, respondents now feel significantly less unhappy (- 5pp), less unhealthy (- 5pp) less worthless (- 5pp) , and more optimistic (+ 5pp).

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 and, 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 (69%) 2. Clean streets (48%) 3. Level of crime and ASB (49%) 4. Affordable, suitable housing (31%) 5. Parks and open spaces (29%)	1. Clean streets (49%) 2. Levels of crime and ASB (48%) 3. Access to health services (44%) 4. State of roads and pavements (42%) 5. Levels of traffic congestion (31%)

Comparing importance and improvement scores suggests the following as primary neighbourhood priorities 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 April 2024, and when it was asked in both August 2023 and August 2022.

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

- 1. Levels of traffic congestion**
- 2. Affordable, suitable housing**
- 3. Availability of parking**
- 4. Public transport**
- 5. Green and planted areas**

Over the last year, activities and facilities for teenagers has increased notably 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 an increasingly important neighbourhood priority compared to one year ago.

Over the last year, the state of repair of roads and pavements, and levels of traffic congestion have decreased notably 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 compared to one year ago (although they both do remain significant priorities).

Experience and Perceptions of Crime and ASB

41% of respondents believe that that the level of crime and ASB in their neighbourhood has increased over the last year, either a little (26%) or a lot (15%).

Half of respondents (51%) believe that the level of crime and ASB in their neighbourhood has stayed the same over the last year. 8% of respondents believe that the level of crime and ASB in their neighbourhood has decreased over the last year, either a little (6%) or a lot (2%).

Analysis suggests that, compared to a year ago, there has been a no significant change in respondents' responses.

For reference, total recorded crime and ASB in Hull, as reported by Humberside Police, has fallen by 6.5% in the 12-month period to March 2025, compared to the 12-month period to March 2024. This includes a 6.3% reduction in recorded crime offences and an 8.8% reduction in recorded incidents of ASB.

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:

- Sexual offences (68%)
- Hate crime (64%)
- Domestic abuse (62%)
- Arson and criminal damage (56%)

Experience:

Respondents are most likely to have experienced in the last year:

- **Anti-social behaviour (24%)**
- **Fraud (16%)**

Respondents are most likely to have witnessed in their local area in the last year:

- Anti-social behaviour (31%)
- Drugs and alcohol offences (31%)
- Violence and public order offences (21%)

Since last year there has been a significant increase in the proportion of respondents who have experienced domestic abuse (+ 3pp). There have also been notable increases in the proportion of respondents who have experienced anti-social behaviour (+ 3pp), and vehicle crime (+2pp).

Since last year there has been no significant change in the proportion of respondents who have witnessed specific crime types. However, there has been notable increases in the proportion of respondents who have witnessed drugs and alcohol offences (+ 3pp), domestic abuse (+ 2pp), vehicle crime (+ 2pp), and anti-social behaviour (+ 2pp).

Compared to last year, this suggests a notable, but not significant, increase in direct experience of antisocial behaviour, domestic abuse, and vehicle crime.

Perception:

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

- **Anti-social behaviour (35%)**
- **Drugs and alcohol offences (29%)**

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

- Property crime (51%)
- Vehicle crime (44%)

Since last year there has been a significant increase in the proportion of respondents who believe that fraud (+ 5pp), domestic abuse (+ 4pp), and hate crime (+3 pp) are problems in their local area. There has also been a notable increase in the proportion of respondents who believe that drugs and alcohol offences (+ 3pp) and anti-social behaviour (+ 3pp) are problems in their local area.

Since last year there has been no significant change in the proportion of respondents who have heard about specific crime types. However, there has been notable increases in the proportion of respondents who have heard about hate crime (+ 3pp), anti-social behaviour (+ 2pp), and fraud (+ 2pp).

Compared to last year, this suggests a notable, but not significant, increase in perception as a problem of fraud, hate crime, and anti-social behaviour.

Experience Versus Perception:

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 (51%)**
- 2. Littering – ASB (51%)**
- 3. Nuisance Motorbikes - ASB (49%)**
- 4. Shed / Garage Burglary – Property Crime (47%)**
- 5. Online Fraud – Fraud (47%)**
- 6. Dangerous Driving - ASB (47%)**
- 7. Fly-tipping – ASB (41%)**
- 8. Public Order Offences – Violence and Public Order (40%)**
- 9. Drug Taking – Drugs and Alcohol (39%)**
- 10. Drug Dealing – Drugs and Alcohol (38%)**

Crime and ASB Priorities:

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

- **Anti-social behaviour (68%)**
- **Property crime (60%)**
- **Drugs and alcohol offences (53%)**

Further priorities include vehicle crime (36%) and violence and public order (32%).

These are the same top five priorities, in the same order, as were identified by respondents in both August 2023 and April 2024. In fact, the final priority ordering of all twelve crime types remains unchanged from last year.

Over the last year there has been a significant increase in priority given to drugs and alcohol offence (+ 9pp), hate crime (+ 6%), domestic abuse (+ 5pp), and fraud (+4%). This reflects the increase in both direct personal experience, and perception as a problem, of these crime types, as identified earlier in this document.

Conversely, over the same period there has been a significant decrease in priority given to vehicle crime (-5%). This is of note given that earlier analysis showed a notable increase in the proportion of respondents who have both personally experienced, and witnessed, vehicle crime in their local area.

Reporting Crime and ASB

Past Reporting:

Just 10% 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 over half of respondents (51%) 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.

Since the same question was asked last year, there has been a significant decrease (- 6pp) in the proportion of respondents who have reported every incident. This has been accompanied by an equivalent significant increase (+ 6pp) in the proportion of respondents who have not reported a single incident.

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 (53%) or because the incident is a common experience (40%).

Compared to when the same question was asked last year there has been a significant increase in both the proportion of respondents who don't think that reporting will make any difference (+ 5pp) and those who don't report because they think the incident is a common experience (+ 5pp).

Not knowing how / where to report it (9%) or who to report it to (10%) are not seen as barriers to reporting. However, compared to last year, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of respondents who say they don't know who to report to (+ 3pp).

Future Reporting:

Over two thirds of respondents (69%) 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 (41%) or very likely (28%) to report it.

This compares to 9% 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 (7%) or very unlikely (3%) to report it.

Since April 2024 there has been a significant increase (+ 5pp) in the proportion of respondents who state they would be likely to report in future; largely the result of a 4pp decrease in the proportion of respondents who state they would be very likely to report in future .

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 (36%), because they don't trust the authorities (43%), or because of a negative previous experience of reporting (38%).

Compared to when the same question was asked last year there has been a significant increase in the proportion of respondents who don't trust the authorities (+ 18pp), and those who would not report because they think the incident is a common occurrence (+ 13pp). However, compared to last year there has been a significant increase in the proportion of respondents who say they don't know who to report to (+ 14pp) or don't know how / where to report it (+ 11pp).

Feelings of Safety

The majority of respondents feel safe alone in their home during the day (88%). This figure falls slightly to 75% of respondents who feel safe alone in their home after dark (compared to 11% who feel unsafe alone in their home after dark).

The majority of respondents feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood during the day (78%), This figure falls significantly to just 34% of respondents reporting they feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark (compared to 36% who feel unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark).

The majority of respondents feel safe walking alone in Hull generally during the day (70%). This figure falls significantly to just 21% of respondents who feel safe walking alone in Hull generally after dark (compared to 53% who feel unsafe walking alone in Hull generally after dark).

Over the last year, the most significant changes have been an increase in the proportion of respondents who feel safe walking alone in Hull during the day (+ 8pp) and a decrease in the proportion of respondents who feel unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark (- 7pp). For a second year running, there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of respondents who feel unsafe in their home alone after dark (- 4pp).

Financial Stability Checker

We have been running these questions as a regular tracker since March 2022.

The majority of respondents (77%) are either keeping up without any difficulties (45%) or only struggling occasionally (32%).

18% either find it a constant struggle to keep up (12%), are falling behind financially (3%) or are having real financial problems (3%).

Compared to when this question was asked one year ago (April 2024), there has been no significant difference in how respondents are keeping up bills / credit commitments.

However, compared to when this question was asked two years ago (April 2023) there has been both a significant increase (+ 6pp) in the proportion of respondents who are keeping up without any difficulties, and a significant decrease (- 4pp) in the proportion of respondents who are keeping up but finding it a constant struggle

Happiness and Wellbeing

Q. How are you feeling?

	1 Not at All	2	3	4	5 - Very
Happy	3%	13%	27%	42%	15%
Healthy	5%	17%	32%	38%	9%
Lonely	31%	23%	25%	16%	4%
Anxious / Stressed	13%	24%	29%	25%	9%
Worthwhile	4%	10%	34%	32%	20%
Optimistic	6%	15%	31%	34%	13%
Hopeful	6%	14%	32%	33%	14%

Focus on positive feelings:

	Pre-Lockdown Jan 2020	Lockdown Apr 2020	Two Year Ago Apr 2023	One Year Ago Apr 2024	April 2024
Happy	65%	51%	53%	54%	57%
Healthy	51%	50%	44%	44%	47%
Not Lonely	58%	50%	58%	57%	54%
Not Stressed / Anxious	36%	31%	35%	31%	37%
Worthwhile	56%	50%	49%	53%	52%
Optimistic	-	-	42%	45%	47%
Hopeful	-	-	45%	49%	47%

Focus on negative feelings:

	Pre-Lockdown Jan 2020	Lockdown Apr 2020	Two Year Ago Apr 2023	One Year Ago Apr 2024	April 2024
Unhappy	14%	23%	21%	22%	16%
Unhealthy	20%	20%	26%	25%	21%
Lonely	23%	26%	20%	21%	21%
Stressed / Anxious	36%	41%	36%	40%	34%
Not worthwhile	14%	15%	18%	18%	14%
Pessimistic	-	-	24%	23%	22%
Not hopeful	-	-	21%	20%	20%

- Respondents are significantly more likely to feel positively rather than negatively.
- The only exception is feelings of stress / anxiety, where a similar proportion of respondents say they do feel stressed or anxious (34%) as say they do not feel stressed or anxious (37%).

Compared to one year ago, respondents feel significantly:

- Less stressed or anxious (- 6pp) ▼
- Less unhappy (- 6pp) ▼
- Less worthless (- 4pp) ▼

Compared to two years ago, respondents feel significantly:

- Less unhappy (- 5pp) ▼
- Less unhealthy (- 5pp) ▼
- Less worthless (- 5pp) ▼
- More optimistic (+ 5pp) ▲

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)	10%	8%
Access to health services (for example, GP or dentist)	69%	44%
Active community (for example, neighbourhood watch)	10%	6%
Activities and facilities for older people	8%	10%
Activities and facilities for teenagers	14%	24%
Activities and facilities for young children	9%	10%
Affordable, suitable housing	31%	20%
Availability of parking for residents and their visitors	20%	23%
Level of begging	8%	19%
Clean streets (for example, lack of litter and dog fouling)	48%	49%
Education provision (for example, a primary school, adult education)	21%	7%
Green and planted areas (for example, grass verges or shrubs)	24%	18%
Levels of traffic congestion	20%	31%
Levels of pollution	8%	11%
People get on	12%	5%
There is good community spirit	19%	7%
Levels of crime / anti-social behaviour	49%	48%
Motorcycle related nuisance	7%	18%
Parks and open spaces	29%	13%
Public transport	25%	17%
Shopping facilities	19%	12%
Sports and leisure facilities	5%	8%
The state of repair of roads and pavements	26%	42%

Most important in making a good place to live:

1. Access to health services (69%)
2. Levels of crime and ASB (49%)
3. Clean streets (48%)
4. Affordable, suitable housing (31%)
5. Parks and open spaces (29%)

Most in need of improvement in local area:

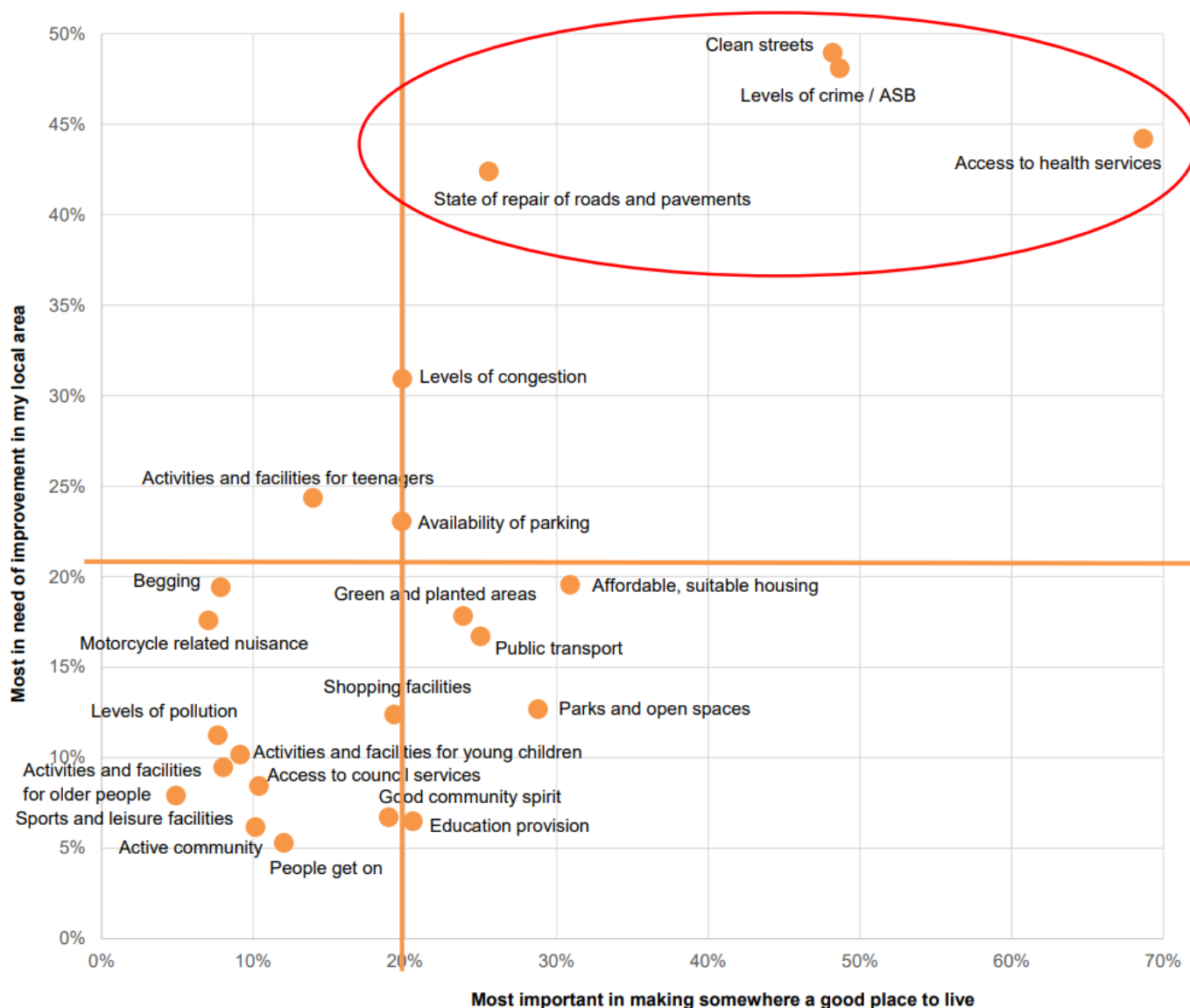
1. Clean streets (49%)
2. Levels of crime and ASB (48%)
3. Access to health services (44%)
4. State of roads and pavements (42%)
5. Levels of traffic congestion (31%)

Least important in making a good place to live:

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

Least in need of improvement in local area:

1. People get on (5%)
2. Active community (6%)
3. Education provision (7%)
4. Good community spirit (7%)
5. Sports and leisure facilities (8%)



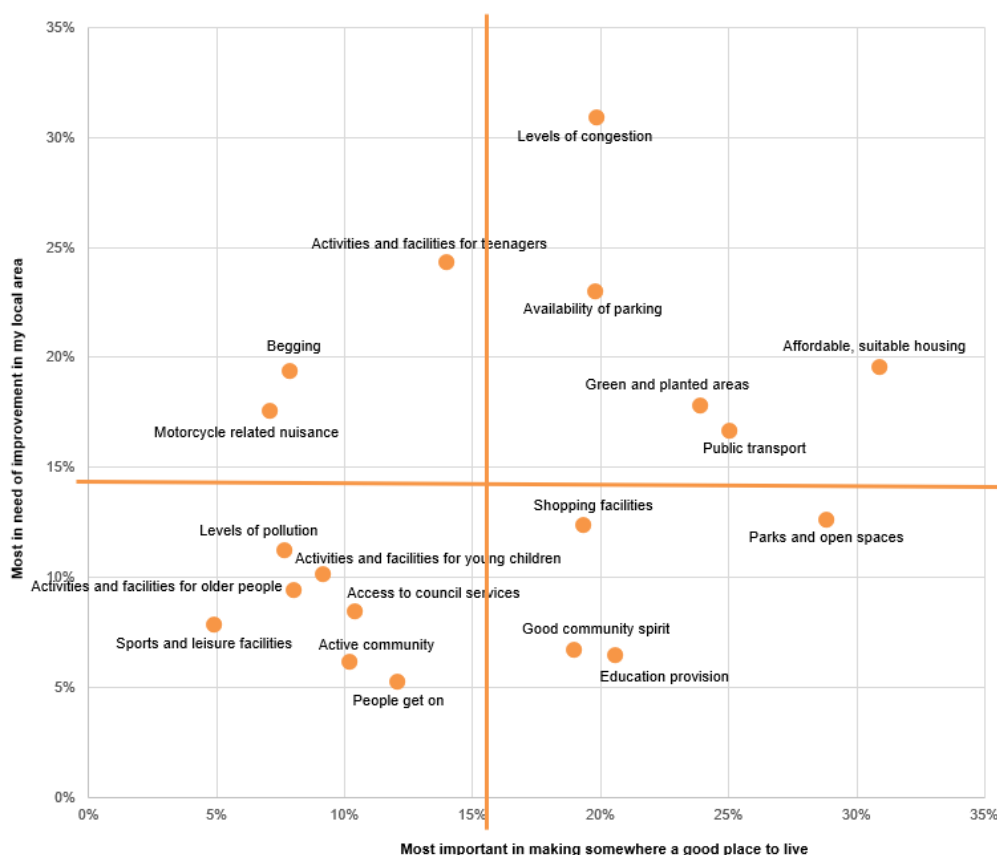
- The following things stand out significantly as both the most important in making somewhere a good place to live, and the most in need of improvement:

 - Access to health services
 - Clean streets
 - Levels of crime / ASB
 - 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 April 2024, and when it was asked in both August 2023 and 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:

- Levels of traffic congestion
- Affordable, suitable housing
- Availability of parking
- Public transport
- Green and planted areas

With top four priorities removed:



Neighbourhood Priorities

Top Priorities:

- Access to health services
- Clean streets
- Levels of crime / ASB
- State of roads and pavements

Secondary Priorities:

- Levels of traffic congestion
- Affordable, suitable housing
- Availability of parking
- Public transport
- Green and planted areas

Needs Improvement But Less Important:

- Activities / facilities for teenagers
- Begging
- Motorcycle related nuisance

Important But Needs Less Improvement:

- Parks and open spaces
- Shopping facilities
- Education provision
- Good community spirit

Less Important & Needs Less Improvement:

- Activities / facilities for young children
- Levels of pollution
- Access to council services
- Activities / facilities for older people
- People get on
- Active community
- Sports and leisure facilities

Have Neighbourhood Priorities Changed Over The Last Year?

Important In Making a Place a Good Place to Live:

	April 2025	April 2024	Change
Access to council services (for example, customer service centres)	10%	6%	+4%
There is good community spirit	19%	16%	+3%
Activities and facilities for teenagers	14%	11%	+3%
Availability of parking for residents and their visitors	20%	18%	+2%
Active community (for example, neighbourhood watch)	10%	8%	+2%
People get on	12%	10%	+2%
Public transport	25%	23%	+2%
Education provision (for example, a primary school, adult education)	21%	20%	+1%
Levels of crime / anti-social behaviour	49%	48%	+1%
Green and planted areas (for example, grass verges or shrubs)	24%	23%	+1%
Shopping facilities	19%	19%	+1%
Motorcycle related nuisance	7%	7%	No Change
Activities and facilities for older people	8%	8%	No Change
Level of begging	8%	8%	No Change
Clean streets (for example, lack of litter and dog fouling)	48%	49%	-1%
Activities and facilities for young children	9%	10%	-1%
Sports and leisure facilities	5%	6%	-1%
Affordable, suitable housing	31%	32%	-2%
Levels of pollution	8%	10%	-2%
Parks and open spaces	29%	31%	-2%
Access to health services (for example, GP or dentist)	69%	71%	-2%
Levels of traffic congestion	20%	23%	-3%
The state of repair of roads and pavements	26%	32%	-6%

- Over the last year, the following has become significantly more important in making a place a good place to live:
 - Access to council services
- Whilst not significant, greater importance has also been placed on there being good community spirit, and activities and facilities for teenagers
- Over the last year, the following has become significantly less important in making a place a good place to live:
 - The state of repair of roads and pavements
- Whilst not significant, lesser importance has also been placed on levels of traffic congestion

Needs Improving in My Local Area:

	April 2025	April 2024	Change
Levels of crime / anti-social behaviour	48%	42%	+6%
Green and planted areas (for example, grass verges or shrubs)	18%	13%	+5%
Activities and facilities for teenagers	24%	21%	+4%
Level of begging	19%	16%	+3%
Sports and leisure facilities	8%	5%	+3%
Shopping facilities	12%	10%	+3%
People get on	5%	3%	+2%
Education provision (for example, a primary school, adult education)	6%	5%	+1%
Activities and facilities for young children	10%	9%	+1%
Motorcycle related nuisance	18%	17%	+1%
There is good community spirit	7%	6%	+1%
Parks and open spaces	13%	12%	No Change
Availability of parking for residents and their visitors	23%	23%	No Change
Active community (for example, neighbourhood watch)	6%	6%	No Change
Access to council services (for example, customer service centres)	8%	9%	No Change
Public transport	17%	17%	-1%
Levels of pollution	11%	12%	-1%
Clean streets (for example, lack of litter and dog fouling)	49%	50%	-1%
Activities and facilities for older people	9%	12%	-2%
Affordable, suitable housing	20%	24%	-4%
Access to health services (for example, GP or dentist)	44%	48%	-4%
The state of repair of roads and pavements	42%	47%	-5%
Levels of traffic congestion	31%	38%	-7%

- Over the last year, the following have all become significantly more in need of improvement:
 - Levels of crime / anti-social behaviour
 - Green and planted areas
- Whilst not significant, greater need for improvement has also been placed on activities and facilities for teenagers, level of begging, sports and leisure facilities, and shopping facilities.
- Over the last year, the following have all become significantly less in need of improvement:
 - Levels of traffic congestion
 - The state of repair of roads and pavements
- Whilst not significant, lesser importance has also been placed on access to health services (for example, GP or dentist), and affordable suitable housing.
- Over the last year, activities and facilities for teenagers has increased notably 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 compared to one year ago.
- Over the last year, the state of repair of roads and pavements, and levels of traffic congestion have decreased notably 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 compare to one year ago (although they both do remain significant 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 2025	April 2024	Change
Decreased a lot	2%	1%	No Change
Decreased a little	6%	5%	+1%
Stayed the same	51%	51%	No Change
Increased a little	26%	29%	-3%
Increased a lot	15%	13%	+2%

- 41% of respondents believe that that the level of crime and ASB in their neighbourhood has increased over the last year, either a little (26%) or a lot (15%).
- Just 8% of respondents believe that that the level of crime and ASB in their neighbourhood has decreased over the last year, either a little (6%) or a lot (8%).
- 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 April 2024, there has been a no significant change in respondents' responses.
- *For reference, total recorded crime and ASB in Hull, as reported by Humberside Police, has fallen by 6.5% in the 12-month period to March 2025, compared to the 12-month period to March 2024. This includes a 6.3% reduction in recorded crime offences and an 8.8% reduction in recorded incidents of ASB.*

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	35%	24%	31%	29%	16%
Property Crime	24%	10%	10%	51%	23%
Vehicle Crime	16%	10%	8%	44%	35%
Drugs and Alcohol	29%	7%	31%	30%	30%
Domestic Abuse	11%	5%	9%	22%	62%
Hate Crime	11%	5%	9%	21%	64%
Violence and Public Order	16%	6%	21%	33%	41%
Sexual Offences	8%	1%	2%	25%	68%
Fraud	20%	16%	8%	34%	38%
Arson and Criminal Damage	13%	4%	10%	27%	56%
Theft and Handling	19%	6%	9%	37%	43%

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- 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:
 - Sexual offences (68%)
 - Hate crime (64%)
 - Domestic abuse (62%)
 - Arson and criminal damage (56%)

Experience:

- Respondents are most likely to have experienced in the last year:
 - Anti-social behaviour (24%)
 - Fraud (16%)
- Respondents are most likely to have witnessed in their local area in the last year:
 - Anti-social behaviour (31%)
 - Drugs and alcohol offences (31%)
 - Violence and public order offences (21%)

	Experienced in the last year			Witnessed in the last year		
	Apr 2025	Apr 2024	Change	Apr 2025	Apr 2024	Change
Anti-Social Behaviour	24%	21%	+ 3%	31%	29%	+ 2%
Property Crime	10%	10%	No Change	10%	9%	+ 1%
Vehicle Crime	10%	8%	+ 2%	8%	6%	+ 2%
Drugs and Alcohol	7%	7%	No Change	31%	28%	+ 3%
Domestic Abuse	5%	2%	+ 3%	9%	7%	+ 2%
Hate Crime	5%	4%	+ 1%	9%	8%	+ 1%
Violence and Public Order	6%	7%	- 1%	21%	21%	No Change
Sexual Offences	1%	1%	No Change	2%	1%	No Change
Fraud	16%	16%	+ 1%	8%	7%	+ 1%
Arson and Criminal Damage	4%	3%	+ 1%	10%	11%	No Change
Theft and Handling	6%	6%	No Change	9%	10%	- 1%

- Since last year there has been a significant increase in the proportion of respondents who have experienced domestic abuse (+ 3pp).
- There have also been notable increases in the proportion of respondents who have experienced anti-social behaviour (+ 3pp), and vehicle crime (+2pp).
- Since last year there has been no significant change in the proportion of respondents who have witnessed specific crime types.
- However, there has been notable increases in the proportion of respondents who have witnessed drugs and alcohol offences (+ 3pp), domestic abuse (+ 2pp), vehicle crime (+ 2pp), and anti-social behaviour (+ 2pp).
- Compared to last year, this suggests a notable, but not significant, increase in **direct experience** of antisocial behaviour, domestic abuse, and vehicle crime.

Perception:

- Respondents are most likely to *believe* that the following are a problem in their local area:
 - Anti-social behaviour (35%)
 - Drugs and alcohol offences (29%)
- Respondents are most likely to have heard about the following occurring in their local area in the last year:
 - Property crime (51%)
 - Vehicle crime (44%)

	Problem in my area			Heard about in last year		
	Apr 2025	Apr 2024	Change	Apr 2025	Apr 2024	Change
Anti-Social Behaviour	35%	32%	+ 3%	29%	27%	+ 2%
Property Crime	24%	27%	- 3%	51%	51%	No Change
Vehicle Crime	16%	18%	- 2%	44%	45%	- 1%
Drugs and Alcohol	29%	26%	+ 3%	30%	30%	No Change
Domestic Abuse	11%	7%	+ 4%	22%	23%	- 1%
Hate Crime	11%	8%	+ 3%	21%	18%	+ 3%
Violence and Public Order	16%	16%	No Change	33%	33%	+ 1%
Sexual Offences	8%	9%	- 1%	25%	27%	- 2%
Fraud	20%	15%	+ 5%	34%	32%	+ 2%
Arson and Criminal Damage	13%	12%	+1%	27%	26%	+ 1%
Theft and Handling	19%	19%	No Change	37%	36%	No Change

- Since last year there has been a significant increase in the proportion of respondents who believe that fraud (+ 5pp), domestic abuse (+ 4pp), and hate crime (+3 pp) are problems in their local area.
- There has also been a notable increase in the proportion of respondents who believe that drugs and alcohol offences (+ 3pp) and anti-social behaviour (+ 3pp) are problems in their local area.
- Since last year there has been no significant change in the proportion of respondents who have heard about specific crime types.
- However, there has been notable increases in the proportion of respondents who have heard about hate crime (+ 3pp), anti-social behaviour (+ 2pp), and fraud (+ 2pp).
- Compared to last year, this suggests a notable, but not significant, increase in **perception as a problem** of fraud, hate crime, and anti-social behaviour.

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 all 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, 49% of all 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 overarching crime type 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.*

Anti-Social Behaviour (84% of respondents):

	% of All Respondents	% of Those Who Ticked ASB
Dog Fouling	51%	62%
Littering	51%	62%
Nuisance Motorbikes	49%	59%
Dangerous Driving	47%	57%
Fly-tipping	41%	50%
Verbal Abuse / Harassment	35%	42%
Noise Nuisance	34%	42%
Street Drinking / Drunkenness	32%	39%
Begging / Vagrancy	27%	33%
Vehicle Related Nuisance (Not Motorbikes)	23%	28%
Youth Related ASB	23%	28%
Pet / Animal Nuisance	13%	16%
Throwing Missiles	11%	13%
Neighbour Dispute	10%	12%
Harassment / Nuisance to Women and Girls	7%	9%
Other	4%	5%
Sex Work and Soliciting	3%	3%

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
- Dangerous driving
- Fly-tipping

Property Crime (72% of respondents):

	% of All Respondents	% of Those Who Ticked Property Crime
Shed / Garage Burglary	47%	63%
House Burglary	28%	38%
Theft of Pedal Cycle	26%	35%
Graffiti	21%	29%
Criminal Damage to Dwelling	16%	22%
Hanoi / Hook and Cane Burglary	11%	14%
Criminal Damage to Non-Dwelling	10%	14%
Other	4%	6%
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 Taking	39%	57%
Drug Dealing	38%	57%
Drug Related Anti-Social Behaviour	36%	53%
Needle Littering / Finds	16%	23%
Drug Cultivation / Manufacturing	14%	20%
County Lines	4%	6%
Cuckooing	3%	5%
Other	3%	4%
Child Criminal Exploitation	2%	3%

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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 taking
- Drug dealing
- Drug related ASB

Vehicle Crime (65% of respondents):

	% of All Respondents	% of Those Who Ticked Vehicle Crime
Damage To A Vehicle	38%	60%
Theft of a Motor Vehicle	22%	34%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	17%	26%
Motor Vehicle Interference / Tampering	15%	24%
Other	4%	6%
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

Fraud (62% of respondents):

	% of All Respondents	% of Those Who Ticked Fraud
Online Fraud	47%	80%
Money Laundering	8%	14%
Benefit Fraud	8%	13%
Identity Theft	7%	13%
Other	4%	8%

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

Violence and Public Order (59% of respondents):

	% of All Respondents	% of Those Who Ticked Violence & PO
Public Order Offences	40%	66%
Harassment	24%	40%
Threats of Violence	20%	33%
Youth Related Violent Crime	14%	24%
Robbery	14%	23%
Assault With Injury	11%	18%
Assault Without Injury	10%	16%
Drink Spiking	6%	9%
Organised Crime	5%	9%
Violence Involving Weapons	5%	8%
Violence Against Women and Girls	4%	7%
Other	2%	3%
Modern Day Slavery	1%	2%

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
- Harassment
- Threats of violence

Theft and Handling (57% of respondents):

	% of All Respondents	% of Those Who Ticked Theft & Handling
Shoplifting	32%	59%
Pedal Cycle Theft	31%	58%
Theft	23%	42%
Handling Stolen Goods	10%	19%
Theft From A Person	9%	17%
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:

- Shoplifting
- Pedal cycle theft

Arson and Criminal Damage (43% of respondents):

	% of All Respondents	% of Those Who Ticked Arson and CD
Fires – Wheelie Bins	24%	60%
Fires – Fly Tipped Waste	15%	38%
Fires – Grassland	14%	33%
Fires – Abandoned Vehicles	6%	15%
Other	4%	10%
Arson – Endangering Life	3%	9%

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:

- Fires – wheelie bins
- Fires – fly tipped waste

Domestic Abuse (38% of respondents)

	% of All Respondents	% of Those Who Ticked Domestic Abuse
Verbal Abuse	26%	73%
Emotional Abuse	16%	45%
Coercive Control	15%	42%
Physical Violence	14%	40%
Economic / Financial Abuse	8%	24%
Sexual Abuse	4%	11%
Other	0%	1%

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

Hate Crime (36% of respondents):

	% of All Respondents	% of Those Who Ticked Hate Crime
Verbal Abuse	28%	80%
Incitement to Hatred	18%	51%
Physical Assault	6%	16%
Other	1%	4%

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%	64%
Religion	5%	35%
Sexual Orientation	4%	27%
Transgender Identity	2%	15%
Disability	1%	11%

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 race.

Sexual Offences (32% of respondents):

	% of All Respondents	% of Those Who Ticked Sexual Offences
Sexual Assault	14%	50%
Exposure and Voyeurism	12%	43%
Sexting	7%	24%
Sexual Grooming / Child Exploitation	5%	17%
Rape	5%	17%
Other	1%	5%

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

Top Crime and ASB Types

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:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 11. Dog Fouling – ASB (51%) | 21. Damage To A Vehicle – Vehicle Crime (38%) |
| 12. Littering – ASB (51%) | 22. Drug Related ASB – Drugs and Alcohol (36%) |
| 13. Nuisance Motorbikes - ASB (49%) | 23. Verbal Abuse / Harassment – ASB (35%) |
| 14. Shed / Garage Burglary – Property Crime (47%) | 24. Noise Nuisance – ASB (34%) |
| 15. Online Fraud – Fraud (47%) | 25. Street Drinking / Drunkenness – ASB (32%) |
| 16. Dangerous Driving - ASB (47%) | 26. Shoplifting – Theft and Handling (32%) |
| 17. Fly-tipping – ASB (41%) | 27. Pedal Cycle Theft – Theft and Handling (31%) |
| 18. Public Order Offences – Violence and Public Order (40%) | |
| 19. Drug Taking – Drugs and Alcohol (39%) | |
| 20. Drug Dealing – Drugs and Alcohol (38%) | |

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

	April 2025	April 2024	Change
Anti-social behaviour	72%	68%	+ 4%
Property crime	60%	62%	- 2%
Drugs and alcohol offences	53%	44%	+ 9%
Vehicle crime	36%	41%	- 5%
Violence and public order	32%	33%	- 1%
Theft and handling offences	30%	30%	No Change
Sexual offences	28%	28%	No Change
Domestic abuse	27%	22%	+ 5%
Fraud	26%	22%	+ 4%
Hate crime	23%	17%	+ 6%
Arson and criminal damage	19%	17%	+ 2%
Other	5%	4%	+ 1%

- Over half of respondents say that the following should be prioritised in their local area:
 - Anti-social behaviour (68%)
 - Property crime (60%)
 - Drugs and alcohol offences (53%)
- Further priorities include vehicle crime (36%) and violence and public order (32%).
- These are the same top five priorities, in the same order, as were identified by respondents in both August 2023 and April 2024. In fact, the final priority ordering of all twelve crime types remains unchanged from last year.
- Over the last year there has been a significant increase in priority given to drugs and alcohol offence (+ 9pp), hate crime (+ 6%), domestic abuse (+ 5pp), and fraud (+ 4%).
- This reflects the increase in both direct personal experience, and perception as a problem, of these crime types, as identified earlier in this document.
- Conversely, over the same period there has been a significant decrease in priority given to vehicle crime (- 5%).
- This is of note given that earlier analysis showed a notable increase in the proportion of respondents who have both personally experienced, and witnessed, vehicle crime in their local area.

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 2025	April 2024	Change
Yes, every incident	10%	15%	- 6%
Yes, but not every incident	33%	33%	No Change
No	51%	44%	+ 6%
Can't remember	7%	8%	- 1%

- Just 10% 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 half of respondents (51%) 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.
- Since the same question was asked last year, there has been a significant decrease (- 6pp) in the proportion of respondents who have reported every incident.
- This has been accompanied by an equivalent significant increase (+ 6pp) in the proportion of respondents who have not reported a single incident.

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

	April 2025	April 2024	Change
Don't think it will make any difference	53%	48%	+ 5%
Incident is a common occurrence	40%	36%	+ 5%
Incident that is too trivial	25%	24%	+ 2%
Negative previous experience of reporting	23%	25%	- 2%
Other	22%	27%	- 5%
Fear of reprisals	18%	15%	+ 3%
Don't want to get involved	17%	15%	+ 2%
Don't know who to report to	10%	6%	+ 3%
Don't trust the authorities	9%	11%	- 2%
Don't know how / where to report it	9%	8%	No Change
Don't want to go to court	7%	5%	+ 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 (53%) or because the incident is a common experience (40%).
- Compared to when the same question was asked last year there has been a significant increase in both the proportion of respondents who don't think that reporting will make any difference (+ 5pp) and those who don't report because they think the incident is a common experience (+ 5pp).
- Not knowing how / where to report it (9%) or who to report it to (10%) are not seen as barriers to reporting.
- However, compared to last year, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of respondents who say they don't know who to report to (+ 3pp) .

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 2025	April 2024	Change
Very unlikely	3%	3%	- 1%
Unlikely	7%	8%	- 2%
Neither unlikely nor likely	22%	20%	+ 2%
Likely	41%	36%	+ 5%
Very likely	28%	32%	- 4%

- Over two thirds of respondents (69%) 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 (41%) or very likely (28%) to report it.
- This compares to 9% 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 (7%) or very unlikely (3%) to report it.
- 22% of respondents are neither unlikely nor likely to report it.
- Since April 2024 there has been a significant increase (+ 5pp) in the proportion of respondents who state they would be likely to report in future; largely the result of a 4pp decrease 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 2025	April 2024	Change
Don't think it will make any difference	69%	77%	- 8%
Don't trust the authorities	43%	24%	+ 18%
Negative previous experience of reporting	38%	52%	- 13%
Incident is a common occurrence	30%	16%	+ 13%
Don't know who to report to	23%	9%	+ 14%
Fear of reprisals	23%	24%	- 1%
Don't know how / where to report it	19%	8%	+ 11%
Don't want to get involved	14%	14%	No Change
Don't want to go to court	6%	9%	- 3%
Incident that is too trivial	5%	10%	- 5%
Other	1%	8%	- 6%

- 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 (69%), because they don't trust the authorities (43%), or because of a negative previous experience of reporting (38%).
- Compared to when the same question was asked last year there has been a significant increase in the proportion of respondents who don't trust the authorities (+ 18pp), and those who would not report because they think the incident is a common occurrence (+ 13pp).
- Not knowing who to report it to (23%), or not knowing how / where to report it (19%) are not seen as the largest barriers to future reporting.
- However, compared to last year there has been a significant increase in the proportion of respondents who say they don't know who to report to (+ 14pp) or don't know how / where to report it (+ 11pp).

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%	2%	8%	27%	61%	4%	88%
I feel safe in my home alone after dark	5%	7%	14%	35%	40%	11%	75%
I feel safe walking alone in my neighbourhood during the day	3%	7%	13%	32%	46%	9%	78%
I feel safe walking alone in my neighbourhood after dark	16%	20%	30%	23%	11%	36%	34%
I feel safe walking alone in Hull during the day	4%	7%	18%	40%	31%	11%	70%
I feel safe walking alone in Hull after dark	26%	27%	26%	16%	5%	53%	21%

- The majority of respondents feel safe alone in their home during the day (88%). This figure falls slightly to 75% of respondents who feel safe alone in their home after dark (compared to 11% who feel unsafe alone in their home after dark).
- The majority of respondents feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood during the day (78%). This figure falls significantly to just 34% of respondents reporting they feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark (compared to 36% who feel unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark).
- The majority of respondents feel safe walking alone in Hull generally during the day (70%). This figure falls significantly to just 21% of respondents who feel safe walking alone in Hull generally after dark (compared to 53% who feel unsafe walking alone in Hull generally after dark).

	April 2025		April 2024		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	4%	88%	6%	85%	- 2%	+ 2%
I feel safe in my home alone after dark	11%	75%	16%	71%	- 4%	+ 4%
I feel safe walking alone in my neighbourhood during the day	9%	78%	11%	77%	- 1%	+1%
I feel safe walking alone in my neighbourhood after dark	36%	34%	43%	34%	- 7%	- 1%
I feel safe walking alone in Hull during the day	11%	70%	12%	63%	- 1%	+ 8%
I feel safe walking alone in Hull after dark	53%	21%	56%	19%	- 4%	+ 2%

- Over the last year there has been:
 - A significant increase (+ 8pp) in the proportion of people who feel safe walking alone in Hull during the day.
 - A significant decrease (- 7pp) in the proportion of people who feel unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark.
 - A significant decrease (- 4pp) in the proportion of people who feel unsafe in their own home after dark.

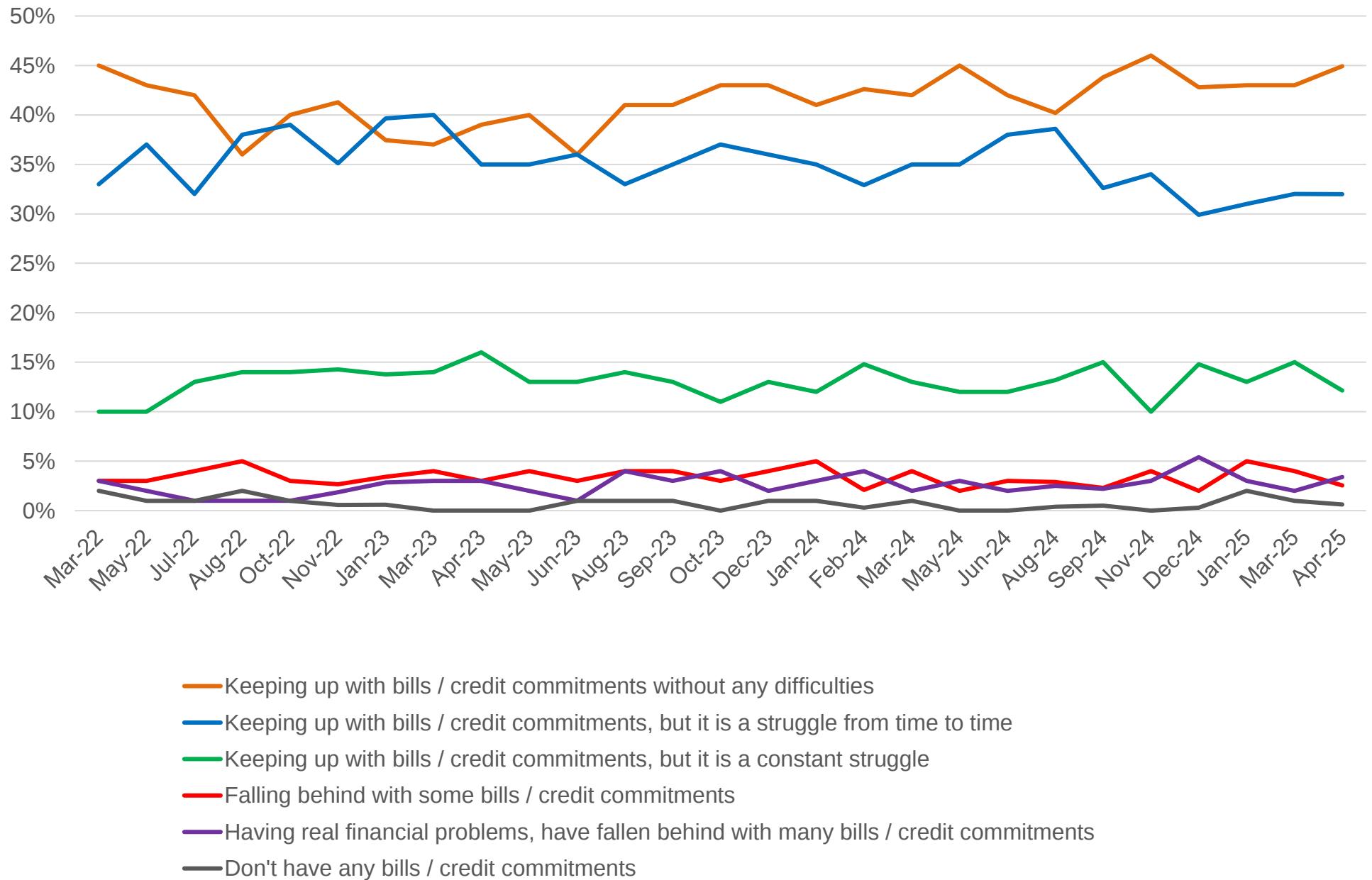
Financial Stability Tracker

Q. Which one of the following best describes your household?

	Two Year Ago April 23	One Year Ago April 24	April 2025	Change from April 23	Change from April 24
Keeping up with bills / credit commitments without any difficulties	39%	42%	45%	+ 6%	+ 3%
Keeping up with bills / credit commitments, but it is a struggle from time to time	35%	35%	32%	- 3%	- 3%
Keeping up with bills / credit commitments, but it is a constant struggle	16%	13%	12%	- 4%	- 1%
Falling behind with some bills / credit commitments	3%	4%	3%	No Change	- 2%
Having real financial problems, have fallen behind with many bills / credit commitments	3%	2%	3%	No Change	+ 1%
Don't have any bills / credit commitments	<1%	1%	1%	+ 1%	No Change

- The majority of respondents (77%) are either keeping up without any difficulties (45%) or only struggling occasionally (32%).
- 18% find it a constant struggle to keep up (12%), are falling behind financially (3%) or are having real financial problems (3%).
- 1% of respondents state that they do not have any bills or credit commitments.
- There has been no significant change compared to when the same question was asked one year ago.
- However, compared to when the same question was asked two years ago there has been:
 - A significant increase (+ 6pp) in the proportion of respondents who are keeping up without any difficulties
 - A significant decrease (- 4pp) in the proportion of respondents who are keeping up but finding it a constant struggle

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