



people's panel
making your voice count



People's Panel

April 2026: Analysis Report

Ambition: Safe & Welcoming Neighbourhoods
Ambition: Climate Change & Nature Emergency

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Executive Summary

Happiness and Wellbeing Tracker

The happiness and wellbeing tracker asks respondents to rate seven aspects of their own happiness and wellbeing.

We have been running these questions as a regular tracker since January 2020.

Across the seven metrics, respondents are significantly more likely to feel positively rather than negatively.

The only exception is, as usual, feelings of stress / anxiety, where a similar proportion of respondents say they do feel stressed or anxious (35%) as say they do not feel stressed or anxious (38%).

Compared to one year ago, there has been a small shift towards more negative happiness / wellbeing. In particular there has been a significant increase (+ 6pp) in the proportion of respondents who do not feel worthwhile, and a significant increase (+ 5pp) in the proportion of respondents who do not feel optimistic.

More positively, compared to two years ago, there has been a significant decrease (- 6pp) in the proportion of respondents who do feel stressed / anxious.

Ambition: Safe and Welcoming Neighbourhoods

Neighbourhood Priorities

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 (65%) 2. Clean streets (54%) 3. Level of crime and ASB (48%) 4. Affordable, suitable housing (34%) 5. Public transport (26%) 6. Green and planted areas (26%) 7. Availability of parking (26%)	1. Clean streets (46%) 2. Levels of crime and ASB (45%) 3. State of roads and pavements (45%) 4. Access to health services (36%) 5. Levels of traffic congestion (34%)

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**

These three issues are **consistently** identified as the most significant neighbourhood priorities whenever this question is asked. They represented the top 3 things that were most important and most in need of improvement when this question was last asked in April 2025, and when it was asked in April 2024, August 2023, and August 2022.

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

- 1. State of roads and pavements**
- 2. Levels of traffic congestion**
- 3. Affordable, suitable housing**
- 4. Availability of parking**
- 5. Public transport**

Again, these are the same secondary neighbourhood priorities identified when this question was last asked in April 2025 (with the addition of state of roads and pavements which previously had a higher level of priority).

Over the last year, availability of parking for residents and their visitors and clean streets (for example, lack of litter and dog fouling) have become significantly more important amongst respondents in making somewhere a good place to live.

Likewise, over the last year, the level of motorcycle related nuisance and active community (for example, neighbourhood watch) have become significantly more in need of improvement.

Notably, over the last year, parks and open spaces have become both significantly less important in making a place a good place to live and significantly less in need of improvement. This suggests that the public see this as less of a neighbourhood priorities compared to one year ago.

When asked what other things are important in making somewhere a good place to live and what else needs improving in their local area, the top 5 key common themes are:

- **Safety, Crime and ASB:** Antisocial behaviour crime (drug dealing, theft, nuisance vehicles), feeling unsafe (especially at night or in public spaces), calls for stronger policing / visible police presence.
- **Cleanliness and Environmental Upkeep:** Litter, fly tipping, dog mess, untidy streets, neglected areas, poor maintenance of green spaces and public areas.
- **Transport and Infrastructure:** Poor state of roads and pavements (potholes, unsafe paths), parking problems (on pavements, congestion), traffic speed and dangerous driving, public transport issues (cost, reliability), active travel (cycling / walking infrastructure)
- **Community and Social Cohesion:** Desire for community centres, groups, activities, neighbourliness, and mutual support. Concerns about breakdown of community cohesion, lack of integration or shared identity.
- **Local Services and Facilities:** Need for community centres, libraries, leisure spaces, affordable activities, and cultural facilities. Concerns about local services, limited access (transport, opening times).

My Community

Respondents were asked how important six different aspects of “community” are to them.

Over two thirds of respondents place a high level of importance on having friends they can count on (83%), having a good relationship with their neighbours (79%), and assisting people who need it and asking nothing in return (67%).

Approximately half of respondents also place a high level of importance on continuing to live in Hull (48%), being active in improving their neighbourhood (45%), and always living close to their family (43%).

Since the question was last asked one year ago, there has been a significant increase in the importance that respondents place on having a good relationship with their neighbours (+ 13pp), being active in improving their neighbourhood (+ 5pp), and having friends they can count on (+ 4pp).

Respondents were then asked how much they disagree or agree with seven statements about their neighbourhood and neighbours.

Over half of respondents strongly agree or agree that they have neighbours they can trust (63%), and that people in their neighbourhood try to be helpful (57%).

Just under half of respondents strongly agree or agree that people in their neighbourhood pull together when needed (46%), people in their neighbourhood look after each other (44%), people in their neighbourhood from different backgrounds get along together (43%), and people from their neighbourhood show pride in the local area (40%).

Since the question was last asked one year ago, there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of respondents who strongly agree or agree that people in their neighbourhood from different backgrounds get along together (- 8pp), and that people in their neighbourhood try to be helpful (- 5pp).

Experience and Perceptions of Crime and ASB

42% of respondents believe that the level of crime and ASB in their neighbourhood has increased over the last year and half of respondents (50%) believe that the level of crime and ASB in their neighbourhood has stayed the same over the last year.

Just 8% of respondents believe that the level of crime and ASB in their neighbourhood has decreased over the last year.

Analysis suggests that there has been a no significant change in respondents' responses compared to both 2025 and 2024.

For reference, total recorded crime, and ASB in Hull, as reported by Humberside Police, has fallen by 1.2% in the 12-month period to February 2026, compared to the 12-month period to February 2025. This includes a 0.8% reduction in recorded crime offences and a 6.6% reduction in recorded incidents of ASB.

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 (72%)**
- **Domestic abuse (65%)**
- **Hate crime (64%)**
- **Arson and criminal damage (63%)**

This is the same as when the question was asked last year.

Experience:

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

- **Anti-social behaviour (23%)**
- **Fraud (14%)**

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

- Anti-social behaviour (36%)
- Drugs and alcohol offences (28%)
- Violence and public order offences (19%)

Overall, compared to when the same question was asked last year, there has been little significant change in respondents' **direct experience** of crime and ASB.

Perception:

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

- **Anti-social behaviour (36%)**
- **Drugs and alcohol offences (28%)**
- **Property crime (26%)**

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

- Property crime (54%)
- Vehicle crime (45%)

Again, compared to when the same question was asked last year, there has been little significant change in respondents' **perception of a problem** of crime and ASB.

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.

Reporting Crime and ASB

Past Reporting

Just 17% 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 26% reported some incidents, but not each 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.

However, since the same question was asked last year, there has been a significant increase (+ 7pp) in the proportion of respondents who have reported every incident. This was a result of an equivalent significant decrease (- 7pp) in the proportion of respondents who reported some incidents but not each one. Therefore, the total proportion of respondents who have reported at least one incident remains unchanged at 43%,

Respondents who did not report any / all incidents were asked why they did not do so.

Those who did not report any / all incidents were most likely to say they did not report do so because they didn't think that reporting it will make any difference (49%) or because the incident is a common experience (38%).

Not knowing how / where to report it (7%) or who to report it to (8%) are not seen as barriers to reporting and have become even less of a barrier compared to last year.

Compared to when the same question was asked last year there has been little significant change. However, there has a significant decrease in the proportion of respondents who did not report because they did not want to get involved (- 4pp).

Who to Report To

Respondents were given a list of fourteen key crime and ASB types and asked to whom they would report each.

Respondents were significantly more likely to contact the Council to report environmental ASB.

They were significantly more likely to contact the Police to report personal ASB, Nuisance ASB, property crime, drugs and alcohol offences, hate crime, fraud, criminal damage, theft and handling, violence and public order and sexual offences.

They were significantly more likely to contact Fire and Rescue to report arson.

Respondents are most likely to say that they would not report drugs and alcohol offences (16%), and nuisance ASB (13%).

Respondents are most likely to say that they do not know who to report the following to domestic abuse (10%), personal ASB (11%), hate crime (10%), and fraud (10%).

Future Reporting:

Over half of respondents (58%) state that if they had information about a crime, whether suspected, planned or already committed, or suspected that someone had or was planning to commit a crime, they would be likely to report it.

This compares to 13% of respondents who state that if they had information about a crime, whether suspected, planned or already committed, or suspected that someone had or was planning to commit a crime, they would be unlikely to report it.

29% of respondents are neither unlikely nor likely to report it.

Local Crime and ASB Priorities

Respondents were given a list of twelve key crime and ASB types and asked to pick up to five that they think should be prioritised to be tackled in their local area.

Over half of respondents believe that the following crime types should be prioritised in their local area:

- **Anti-Social Behaviour (67%)**
- **Property Crime (58%)**

A high proportion of respondents also believe that drugs and alcohol offences (49%), violence and public order (42%), and vehicle crime (42%) should be prioritised in their local area:

Over the last year there has been a significant increase in priority given to violence and public order offences (+ 10pp).

Conversely, over the same period there has been a significant decrease in priority given to fraud (- 14pp) and antisocial behaviour (- 5pp).

When asked whether they had any other comments about crime and ASB in their local area, the top themes are:

- **Lack of policing / visibility / response:** Police seen as absent, understaffed, or ineffective. Reports of crime not followed up. Perception that police “don’t act” or ignore incidents. Strong repeated call for more visible, on-foot policing.
- **General crime, ASB & disorder increasing:** Anti-social behaviour (especially youth-related) . Street disorder, intimidation, public drinking. Shoplifting, theft, vandalism . Sense that things are “getting worse” over time
- **Feeling unsafe / fear of crime:** Avoiding going out at night. Fear when walking alone (especially women). Feeling vulnerable in city centre or certain areas. People changing behaviour (e.g. not cycling, not using buses)
- **Drugs, alcohol & street activity:** Open drug use (e.g. cannabis, “spice”). Drug dealing in public spaces. Street drinking and begging. Links to visible disorder in city centre

Feelings of Safety

The majority of respondents feel safe alone in their home during the day (89%). This figure falls slightly to 80% of respondents who feel safe alone in their home after dark (compared to 12% who feel unsafe alone in their home after dark).

The majority of respondents feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood during the day (83%), However, this figure falls significantly to just 39% 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 (74%). However, this figure falls significantly to just 25% of respondents who feel safe walking alone in Hull generally after dark (compared to 51% who feel unsafe walking alone in Hull generally after dark).

Positively, over the last year, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of respondents who feel safe in their own home alone after dark (+ 5pp), feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood during the day (+ 5pp), and feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark (+ 6pp).

Ambition: Responding to Climate Change and The Nature Emergency

Priorities

Respondents were given a list of six ways in which the council / city could / should respond / react to climate change and the nature emergency and asked how important each is

Over half (>50%) of all respondents think that all of the things listed are important. In particular, over 80% of respondents think that the following are important:

- **Ensure utility infrastructure (water, roads, etc) meets the needs of the city (94%)**
- **Keeping residents / business from flooding (89%)**
- **Transport that meets the needs of residents and business (88%)**
- **Protection / enhancement of natural assets (wildlife habitats etc.) (83%)**

Respondents were then asked to choose up to three that they think we should prioritise.

Over half of respondents think that the following should be prioritised:

- **Ensure utility infrastructure (water, roads, etc) meets the needs of the city (74%)**
- **Transport that meets the needs of residents and business (62%)**
- **Keep residents / business from flooding (52%)**

Impacts / Effects

Respondents were then given a list of nine impacts / effects of climate change and asked whether, over the last 2 years, they think these have gotten worse, stayed the same, or got better.

Of the nine things listed, respondents are significantly more likely to think that five have stayed the same over the last two years.

However, respondents are significantly more likely to think that the following have got worse over the last two years:

- **Higher food costs**
- **Increased risk of severe weather**

And respondents are split between those who think that water shortages and loss of wildlife / wildlife habitats have stayed the same and those who think they have got worse.

Respondents were then given the same list and asked if they thought, over the next 10 years, they think these will have gotten worse, stayed the same, or got better.

Of the nine things listed, respondents are significantly more likely to think that eight will have got worse over the next ten years.

The notable exception is frequency of power cuts, where respondents are split between those who think the frequency of power cuts will have stayed the same and those who think the frequency of power cuts will have got worse.

Resilience

Less than a quarter of respondents think that Hull is currently resilient to the impacts of climate change (23%) or that it will be resilient to the effects of climate change over the next ten years (20%).

Approximately a third of respondents think that their home is currently resilient to the impacts of climate change (31%) or that it will be resilient to the effects of climate change over the next ten years (33%).

Similarly, just over a third of respondents think that their business / place of work / education is currently resilient to the impacts of climate change (37%) or that it will be resilient to the effects of climate change over the next ten years (35%).

Policy

Finally, respondents were asked to think about the way that climate change and the nature emergency are addressed through public policy, and use a slider bar to choose between two approaches to policy prioritisation:

- 1) Policies that provide the quickest possible economic effects, even if they are not the best for, or focused on climate change and the nature emergency
- 2) Policies that prioritise tackling climate change and the nature emergency, even if this means that the economy recovers much more slowly

Over half of respondents (56%) tend to prioritise policies that prioritise tackling climate change and the nature emergency, even if this means that the economy recovers much more slowly.

This is significantly higher than the proportion of respondents (21%) who tend to prioritise policies that provide the quickest possible economic effects, even if they are not the best for, or focused on climate change and the nature emergency

Financial Stability Tracker

The financial stability tracker asks respondents how their household is managing with bills and credit commitments.

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 (41%) or only struggling occasionally (36%).

However, 21% overall are not doing well, financially; 14% find it a constant struggle to keep up, 2% are falling behind financially, and 5% are having real financial problems.

There has been no significant change in responses compared to when the same question was asked in the People's Panel one year ago.

However, compared to two years ago, there has been a small but significant decrease in those who are falling behind with some bills / commitments (- 2pp), and an equivalent increase in those who are having real financial problems , and falling behind (+ 2pp).

Background and Methodology

Background

In 2023 Hull City Council and our partners asked local people, in our Community Strategy Survey, to tell us about their ambitions and aspirations for themselves, their local area and for the city, over the next 10 years. The [results](#) of this conversation with local people were used to create the [Community Plan](#). In response, Hull City Council developed the **Hull Council Plan**: how the Council will deliver it's part of the Community Plan. Since then, Hull City Council has been working towards fulfilling the ambitions that residents identified. To help us to understand what residents prioritise, and how we are performing, between March and May 2026 we asked about:

- Happiness and Wellbeing Tracker
- **Council Plan Ambition: Safe and Welcoming Neighbourhoods**
 - Neighbourhood Priorities: Importance Vs Need Improving
 - My Community
 - Crime and ASB: Perceptions, Experience, Reporting and Priorities
 - Feelings of Safety
- **Council Plan Ambition: Climate and Nature Emergency**
- Financial Stability Tracker

This survey repeats some questions that were asked in previous People's Panel surveys 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 seven-week period between March and April 2026. 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	716	80.2%
Non-Member	177	19.8%
Total	893	

Local Authority Residence	Count	%
Hull	797	89.2%
East Riding	90	10.1%
No Postcode Provided	6	0.7%
Total	893	

797 responses came from residents with a Hull postcode. There are an estimated 220,005 residents of Hull aged 16 +. **This means that any figures reported for Hull have a confidence interval of 3.47% at a 95% confidence level (i.e., we are 95% certain that the actual result falls within +/- 3.47 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 (797)		Hull Pop	Weighted Sample
Gender	Female (inc. MTF)	376	47.2%	49.9%	48.9%
	Male (inc. FTM)	415	52.1%	50.1%	49.4%
	Other / non-binary	6	0.8%	-	1.7%
LLTI (impairment or illness)	No	403	50.6%	76.7%	70.7%
	Yes	394	49.4%	23.3%	29.3%
Age group	16-34	38	4.8%	33.7%	21.0%
	35-44	65	8.2%	17.8%	22.0%
	45-54	86	10.9%	14.4%	18.6%
	55-64	184	23.2%	14.7%	16.0%
	65-74	283	35.7%	10.7%	13.7%
	75+	135	17.2%	8.7%	8.8%
Ethnic group	BAME (Black, Asian and Minority Ethnicities inc. White Other)	38	4.8%	15.0%	13.5%
	White British	758	95.2%	85.0%	86.5%

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.

Happiness and Wellbeing

Q. How are you feeling?

	1 Not at All	2	3	4	5 - Very
Happy	7%	12%	27%	41%	13%
Healthy	5%	19%	34%	32%	11%
Lonely	34%	22%	23%	15%	5%
Anxious / Stressed	11%	27%	27%	24%	11%
Worthwhile	7%	13%	29%	30%	22%
Optimistic	7%	19%	30%	31%	13%
Hopeful	6%	16%	32%	31%	15%

Focus on positive feelings:

	Pre-Lockdown Jan 2020	Lockdown Apr 2020	Two Year Ago Apr 2024	One Year Ago Apr 2025	April 2026
Happy	65%	51%	54%	57%	54%
Healthy	51%	50%	44%	47%	43%
Not Lonely	58%	50%	57%	54%	56%
Not Stressed / Anxious	36%	31%	31%	37%	38%
Worthwhile	56%	50%	53%	52%	52%
Optimistic	-	-	45%	47%	43%
Hopeful	-	-	49%	47%	46%

Focus on negative feelings:

	Pre-Lockdown Jan 2020	Lockdown Apr 2020	Two Year Ago Apr 2024	One Year Ago Apr 2025	April 2026
Unhappy	14%	23%	22%	16%	19%
Unhealthy	20%	20%	25%	21%	24%
Lonely	23%	26%	21%	21%	21%
Stressed / Anxious	36%	41%	40%	34%	35%
Not worthwhile	14%	15%	18%	14%	20%
Pessimistic	-	-	23%	22%	26%
Not hopeful	-	-	20%	20%	22%

As usual, respondents are significantly more likely to feel positively rather than negatively.

The only exception is, as usual, feelings of stress / anxiety, where a similar proportion of respondents say they do feel stressed or anxious (35%) as say they do not feel stressed or anxious (38%).

Compared to one year ago, there has been a small shift towards more negative happiness / wellbeing. In particular there has been a:

- significant increase (+ 6pp) in the proportion of respondents who do not feel worthwhile.
- significant increase (+ 5pp) in the proportion of respondents who do not feel optimistic.

More positively, compared to two years ago, there has been a significant decrease (- 6pp) in the proportion of respondents who do feel stressed / anxious.

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)	7%	10%
Access to health services (for example, GP or dentist)	65%	36%
Active community (for example, neighbourhood watch)	9%	9%
Activities and facilities for older people	9%	12%
Activities and facilities for teenagers	12%	24%
Activities and facilities for young children	11%	7%
Affordable, suitable housing	34%	18%
Availability of parking for residents and their visitors	26%	22%
Level of begging	9%	18%
Clean streets (for example, lack of litter and dog fouling)	54%	46%
Education provision (for example, a primary school, adult education)	18%	4%
Green and planted areas (for example, grass verges or shrubs)	26%	13%
Levels of traffic congestion	20%	34%
Levels of pollution	10%	9%
People get on	13%	6%
There is good community spirit	15%	8%
Levels of crime / anti-social behaviour	48%	45%
Motorcycle related nuisance	9%	22%
Parks and open spaces	23%	9%
Public transport	26%	19%
Shopping facilities	20%	14%
Sports and leisure facilities	7%	7%
The state of repair of roads and pavements	23%	45%

Most important in making a good place to live:

1. Access to health services (65%)
2. Clean streets (54%)
3. Levels of crime and ASB (48%)
4. Affordable, suitable housing (34%)
5. Public transport (26%)
6. Green and planted areas (26%)
7. Availability of parking (26%)

Most in need of improvement in local area:

1. Clean streets (46%)
2. Levels of crime and ASB (45%)
3. State of roads and pavements (45%)
4. Access to health services (36%)
5. Levels of traffic congestion (34%)

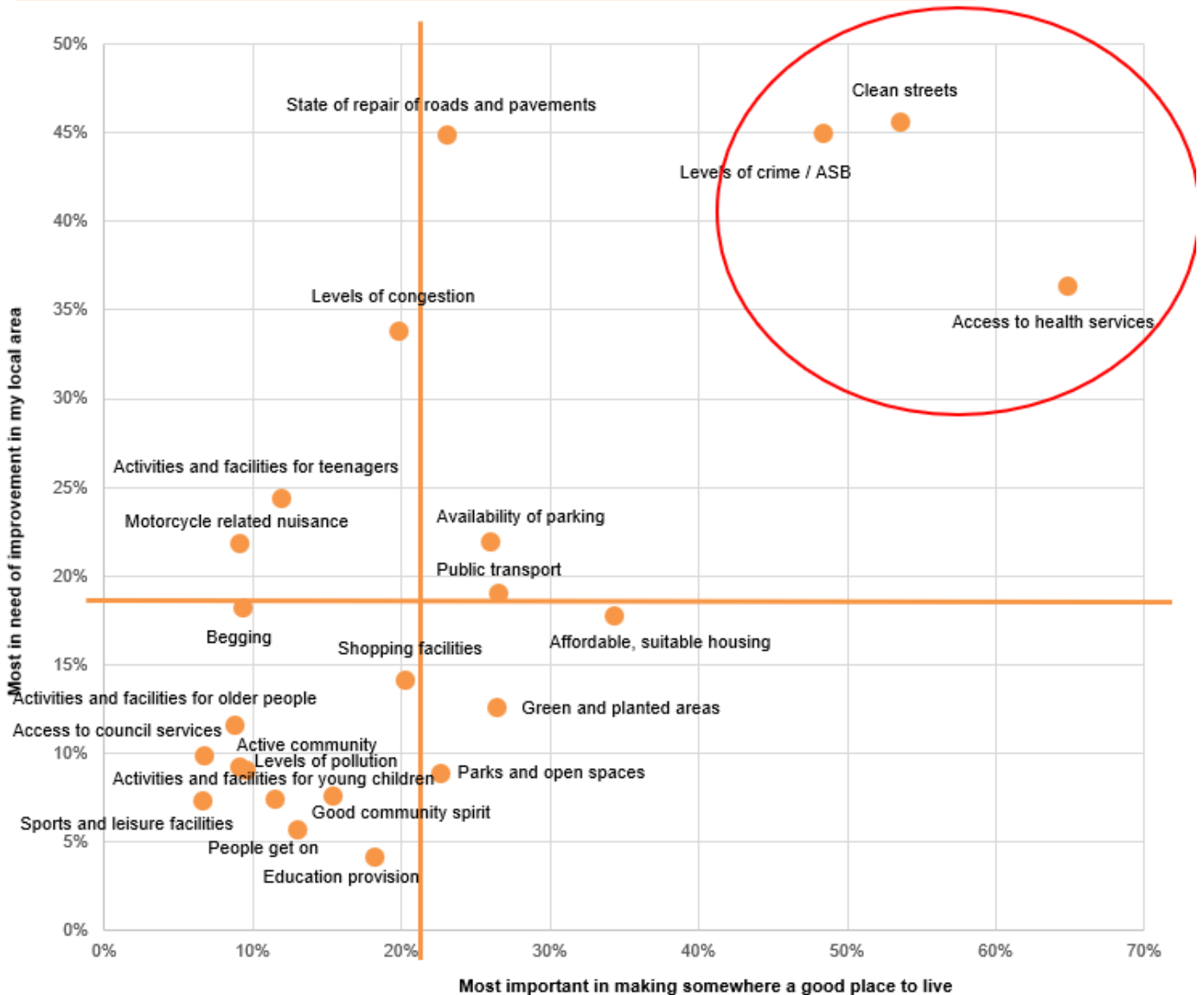
Least important in making a good place to live:

1. Sports and leisure facilities (7%)
2. Activities / facilities for older people (9%)
3. Active community (9%)
4. Levels of motorcycle related nuisance (9%)
5. Levels of begging (9%)

Least in need of improvement in local area:

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

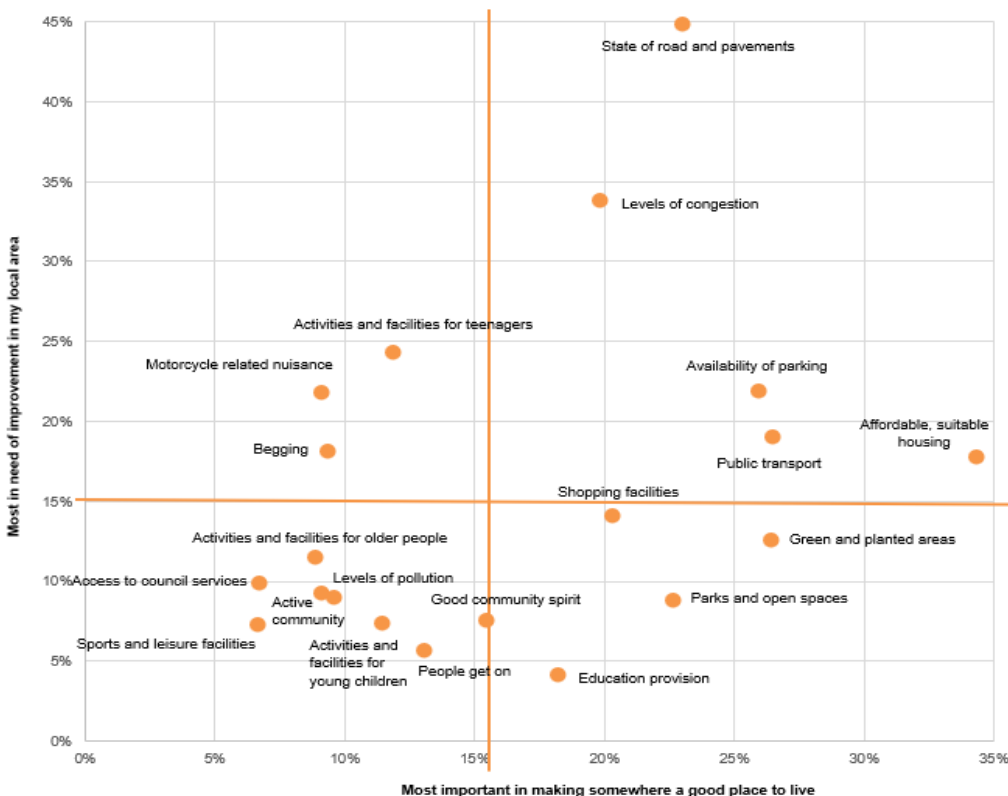
Neighbourhood Priorities: Most Important Vs Most in Need of Improvement



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- 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
- These three issues are **consistently** identified as the most significant neighbourhood priorities whenever this question is asked. They represented the top 3 things that were most important and most in need of improvement when this question was last asked in April 2025, and when it was asked in April 2024, August 2023, and August 2022.
- Note that, in previous years, the state of roads and pavements has also always been a significant neighbourhood priority – and while it remains a high priority in 2025 it is no longer one of the most significant priorities, due to notable increases in the importance placed on other things (see analysis overleaf).
- It is useful to reproduce the previous analysis, excluding the three issues identified above, to enable us to identify further neighbourhood priorities. The chart below suggests that, excluding the above three issues, secondary neighbourhood priorities for Hull are:
 - State of roads and pavements
 - Levels of traffic congestion
 - Affordable, suitable housing
 - Availability of parking
 - Public transport
- Again, these are the same secondary neighbourhood priorities identified when this question was last asked in April 2025 (with the addition of state of roads and pavements).

With top three priorities removed:



Neighbourhood Priorities

Top Priorities:

- Access to health services
- Clean streets
- Levels of crime / ASB

Secondary Priorities:

- State of roads and pavements
- Levels of traffic congestion
- Affordable, suitable housing
- Availability of parking
- Public transport

Needs Improvement But Less Important:

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

Important But Needs Less Improvement:

- Green and planted areas
- Shopping facilities
- Parks and open spaces
- Education provision

Less Important & Needs Less Improvement:

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

Have Neighbourhood Priorities Changed Over The Last Year?

Important In Making a Place a Good Place to Live:

	April 2026	April 2025	Change
Availability of parking for residents and their visitors	26%	20%	+6%
Clean streets (for example, lack of litter and dog fouling)	54%	48%	+5%
Affordable, suitable housing	34%	31%	+3%
Green and planted areas (for example, grass verges or shrubs)	26%	24%	+3%
Activities and facilities for young children	11%	9%	+2%
Motorcycle related nuisance	9%	7%	+2%
Levels of pollution	10%	8%	+2%
Sports and leisure facilities	7%	5%	+2%
Public transport	26%	25%	+2%
Begging / vagrancy	9%	8%	+2%
People get on	13%	12%	+1%
Shopping facilities	20%	19%	+1%
Activities and facilities for older people	9%	8%	+1%
Levels of traffic congestion	20%	20%	No Change
Levels of crime / anti-social behaviour	48%	49%	No Change
Active community (for example, neighbourhood watch)	9%	10%	-1%
Activities and facilities for teenagers	12%	14%	-2%
Education provision (for example, a primary school, adult education)	18%	21%	-2%
The state of repair of roads and pavements	23%	26%	-3%
There is good community spirit	15%	19%	-4%
Access to council services (for example, customer service centres)	7%	10%	-4%
Access to health services (for example, GP or dentist)	65%	69%	-4%
Parks and open spaces	23%	29%	-6%

- Over the last year, the following has become significantly more important in making a place a good place to live:
 - Availability of parking for residents and their visitors
 - Clean streets (for example, lack of litter and dog fouling)
- Whilst not significant, greater importance has also been placed on affordable, suitable housing, and green and planted areas.
- Over the last year, the following has become significantly less important in making a place a good place to live:
 - Parks and open spaces
- Whilst not significant, lesser importance has also been placed access to health services, access to council services, and there being good community spirit.

Needs Improving in My Local Area:

	April 2026	April 2025	Change
Motorcycle related nuisance	22%	18%	+4%
Active community (for example, neighbourhood watch)	9%	6%	+3%
Levels of traffic congestion	34%	31%	+3%
The state of repair of roads and pavements	45%	42%	+2%
Public transport	19%	17%	+2%
Activities and facilities for older people	12%	9%	+2%
Shopping facilities	14%	12%	+2%
Access to council services (for example, customer service centres)	10%	8%	+1%
There is good community spirit	8%	7%	+1%
People get on	6%	5%	0%
Activities and facilities for teenagers	24%	24%	0%
Sports and leisure facilities	7%	8%	-1%
Availability of parking for residents and their visitors	22%	23%	-1%
Begging / vagrancy	18%	19%	-1%
Affordable, suitable housing	18%	20%	-2%
Levels of pollution	9%	11%	-2%
Education provision (for example, a primary school, adult education)	4%	6%	-2%
Activities and facilities for young children	7%	10%	-3%
Levels of crime / anti-social behaviour	45%	48%	-3%
Clean streets (for example, lack of litter and dog fouling)	46%	49%	-3%
Parks and open spaces	9%	13%	-4%
Green and planted areas (for example, grass verges or shrubs)	13%	18%	-5%
Access to health services (for example, GP or dentist)	36%	44%	-8%

- Over the last year, the following have all become significantly more in need of improvement:
 - Motorcycle related nuisance
 - Active community (for example, neighbourhood watch)
- Whilst not significant, greater need for improvement has also been placed on levels of traffic congestion.
- Over the last year, the following have all become significantly less in need of improvement:
 - Access to health services
 - Green and planted areas
 - Parks and open spaces
- Whilst not significant, lesser importance has also been placed on clean streets, levels of crime and ASB, and activities / facilities for young children,

Note:

- Over the last year, parks and open spaces have become both significantly less important in making a place a good place to live and significantly less in need of improvement. This suggests that the public see this as less of a neighbourhood priorities compared to one year ago.

Other Neighbourhood Priorities – Important:

Respondents were asked if there was anything else they thought was important in making a place a good place to live.

161 Comments

Key Themes

- **Community, Belonging and Social Spaces (~22%)**
 - Need for community centres, groups , and shared spaces
 - Neighbourliness, looking out for each other
 - Activities for all ages (youth, families, older people)
 - Feeling connected and included

- **Transport, Roads and Accessibility (~22%)**
 - Parking problems, congestion, roadworks
 - Poor road conditions (e.g. potholes)
 - Need for better cycling infrastructure and safer routes
 - Public transport reliability
 - Pavement safety (bikes, scooters)

- **Safety, Crime and Policing (~20%)**
 - Desire for more visible policing
 - Anti-social behaviour, crime, and drugs
 - Feeling safe at home and when out
 - Concerns about nuisance vehicles and street disorder

Other Themes

- Environment, Green Space and Noise (~14%)
- Services, Amenities and Facilities (~12%)
- Cleanliness and Upkeep (~9%)
- Governance, Leadership and Trust (~6%)
- Negative / Exclusionary Views About Population (~4%)

Other Neighbourhood Priorities – In Need of Improvement:

Respondents were asked if there was anything else they thought was in need of improvement in their local area.

105 Comments

Key Themes

- **Transport, Roads and Parking (~29%)**

- Parking on pavements, verges, and residential streets
- Traffic speed and congestion
- Potholes and poor road surfaces
- Bus reliability and cost
- Matchday / event parking pressure

Strong sense that road use is poorly managed and enforced.

- **Cycling, E-Bikes and Active Travel Issues (~17%)**

- Calls for better cycling infrastructure (safe, connected routes)
- Concerns about cyclists / e-scooters on pavements, speeding, safety

This is both a demand (more infrastructure) and a conflict issue (safety / behaviour)

- **Safety, Crime and Policing (~16%)**

- Anti-social behaviour
- Drug activity
- Theft (e.g. bike theft)
- Desired for increased police visibility and action
- Feeling unsafe in neighbourhoods

Other Themes

- Cleanliness, Litter and Upkeep (~13%)
- Environment and Green Space (~9%)
- Housing, HMOs and Built Environment (~7%)
- Shops, Local Economy and High Street (~6%)
- Governance and Council Responsiveness (~5%)
- Community Tensions / Anti-Social Groups (~5%)

My Community

Q. How important are the following to you?

	1 - Not at All	2	3	4	5 - Very	% Important (Score 4 + 5)
To be active in improving my neighbourhood	5%	12%	38%	31%	13%	45%
To have friends that I can count on	2%	6%	10%	34%	49%	83%
To assist people who need it asking nothing in return	2%	5%	26%	43%	25%	67%
To have a good relationship with my neighbours	2%	4%	16%	47%	32%	79%
To always live close to my family	12%	17%	28%	22%	21%	43%
To continue living in Hull	14%	13%	26%	22%	25%	48%

- **Over two thirds of respondents place a high level of importance on:**
 - **Having friends they can count on (83%)**
 - **Having a good relationship with their neighbours (79%)**
 - **Assisting people who need it and asking nothing in return (67%)**
- Approximately half of respondents place a high level of importance on:
 - Continuing to live in Hull (48%)
 - Being active in improving their neighbourhood (45%)
 - Always living close to their family (43%)

	% Important Apr 2026	% Important Sep 2024	Change
To be active in improving my neighbourhood	45%	40%	▲
To have friends that I can count on	83%	79%	▲
To assist people who need it asking nothing in return	67%	68%	No Sig Change
To have a good relationship with my neighbours	79%	66%	▲
To always live close to my family	43%	43%	No Sig Change
To continue living in Hull	48%	44%	No Sig Change

- Since the question was last asked one year ago, there has been a significant increase in the importance that respondents place on:
 - Having a good relationship with their neighbours (+ 13pp)
 - Being active in improving their neighbourhood (+ 5pp)
 - Having friends they can count on (+ 4pp)

Q. How much do you disagree or agree with the following about your neighbourhood?

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Strongly agree	% Agree or Strongly Agree
I have neighbours that I can trust	4%	10%	24%	43%	20%	63%
People in my neighbourhood pull together when needed	4%	13%	36%	35%	11%	46%
People in my neighbourhood show pride in our local area	9%	18%	32%	32%	8%	40%
People from different backgrounds get along together	5%	12%	39%	35%	8%	43%
People in my neighbourhood look after each other	5%	13%	38%	36%	8%	44%
People in my neighbourhood try to be helpful	4%	10%	29%	46%	10%	57%
People in my neighbourhood would try to take advantage if they got the chance	12%	38%	30%	13%	8%	20%

- **Over half of respondents strongly agree or agree that:**
 - **They have neighbours they can trust (63%)**
 - **People in their neighbourhood try to be helpful (57%)**
- Just under half of respondents strongly agree or agree that:
 - People in their neighbourhood pull together when needed (46%)
 - People in their neighbourhood look after each other (44%)
 - People in their neighbourhood from different backgrounds get along together (43%)
 - People from their neighbourhood show pride in the local area (40%)
- Just 20% of respondents strongly agree or agree that people in their neighbourhood would try to take advantage, if they got the chance

	% Agree Apr 2026	% Agree Sep 2024	Change
I have neighbours that I can trust	63%	65%	No Sig Change
People in my neighbourhood pull together when needed	46%	46%	No Sig Change
People in my neighbourhood show pride in our local area	40%	43%	No Sig Change
People from different backgrounds get along together	43%	51%	▼
People in my neighbourhood look after each other	44%	48%	No Sig Change
People in my neighbourhood try to be helpful	57%	62%	▼
People in my neighbourhood would try to take advantage if they got the chance	20%	22%	No Sig Change

- Since the question was last asked one year ago, there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of respondents who strongly agree or agree that:
 - People in their neighbourhood from different backgrounds get along together (- 8pp)
 - People in their neighbourhood try to be helpful (- 5pp)

Experience and Perception 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 2026	April 2025	Change
Decreased a lot	3%	2%	No Sig Change
Decreased a little	5%	6%	No Sig Change
Stayed the same	50%	51%	No Sig Change
Increased a little	27%	26%	No Sig Change
Increased a lot	16%	15%	No Sig Change

- **42% of respondents believe that the level of crime and ASB in their neighbourhood has increased over the last year, either by a little (27%) or a lot (16%).**
- Half of respondents (50%) believe that the level of crime and ASB in their neighbourhood has stayed the same over the last year.
- Just 8% of respondents believe that the level of crime and ASB in their neighbourhood has decreased over the last year, either by a little (5%) or a lot (3%).
- Since this question was asked in April 2025, there has been a no significant change in respondents' responses (just as there was no significant change between 2025 and 2024).
- *For reference, total recorded crime and ASB in Hull, as reported by Humberside Police, has fallen by 1.2% in the 12-month period to February 2026, compared to the 12-month period to February 2025. This includes a 0.8% reduction in recorded crime offences and a 6.6% 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	36%	23%	36%	31%	19%
Property Crime	26%	9%	10%	54%	23%
Vehicle Crime	17%	8%	9%	45%	36%
Drugs & Alcohol	28%	7%	28%	30%	34%
Domestic Abuse	12%	2%	6%	24%	65%
Hate Crime	10%	5%	8%	22%	64%
Violence & Public Order	16%	8%	19%	31%	45%
Sexual Offences	10%	1%	2%	22%	72%
Fraud	19%	14%	8%	31%	43%
Arson & Criminal Damage	11%	4%	11%	23%	63%
Theft & Handling	17%	5%	10%	36%	46%

- 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 (72%)
 - Domestic abuse (65%)
 - Hate crime (64%)
 - Arson and criminal damage (63%)

This is the same as when the question was asked last year.

Experience:

- Respondents are most likely to have personally experienced in the last year:
 - Anti-social behaviour (23%)
 - Fraud (14%)
- Respondents are most likely to have witnessed in their local area in the last year:
 - Anti-social behaviour (36%)
 - Drugs and alcohol offences (28%)
 - Violence and public order offences (19%)

	Experienced in the last year			Witnessed in the last year		
	Apr 2026	Apr 2025	Change	Apr 2026	Apr 2025	Change
Anti-Social Behaviour	23%	24%	- 1%	36%	31%	+ 5%
Property Crime	9%	10%	- 1%	10%	10%	No Change
Vehicle Crime	8%	10%	- 2%	9%	8%	+ 1%
Drugs and Alcohol	7%	7%	No Change	28%	31%	- 3%
Domestic Abuse	2%	5%	- 3%	6%	9%	- 3%
Hate Crime	5%	5%	No Change	8%	9%	- 1%
Violence & Public Order	8%	6%	+ 2%	19%	21%	- 2%
Sexual Offences	1%	1%	No Change	2%	2%	No Change
Fraud	14%	16%	- 2%	8%	8%	No Change
Arson & Criminal Damage	4%	4%	No Change	11%	10%	+ 1%
Theft & Handling	5%	6%	- 1%	10%	9%	+ 1%

- Since last year there has been little significant change in the proportion of respondents who have personally experienced each crime type.
- There has been a significant decrease in the proportion of respondents who have experienced domestic abuse (- 3pp).
- Whilst not significant, the only crime type which respondents report experiencing an increase in is violence and public order (+ 2pp).
- Similarly, since last year there has been little significant change in the proportion of respondents who have witnessed specific crime types.
- There has been a significant increase in the proportion of respondents who have witness anti-social behaviour (+ 5pp).
- There has also been a significant decrease in the proportion of respondents who have witnessed drug and alcohol offences (- 3pp).
- Overall, this suggests that, compared to last year, there has been no significant change in respondents direct experience of crime and ASB.

Perception:

- Respondents are most likely to believe that the following are a problem in their local area:
 - Anti-social behaviour (36%)
 - Drugs and alcohol offences (28%)
 - Property crime (26%)

- Respondents are most likely to have heard about the following occurring in their local area_ in the last year:
 - Property crime (54%)
 - Vehicle crime (45%)

	Problem in my area			Heard about in last year		
	Apr 2026	Apr 2025	Change	Apr 2026	Apr 2025	Change
Anti-Social Behaviour	36%	35%	+ 1%	31%	29%	+ 2%
Property Crime	26%	24%	+ 2%	54%	51%	+ 3%
Vehicle Crime	17%	16%	+ 1%	45%	44%	+ 1%
Drugs and Alcohol	28%	29%	- 1%	30%	30%	No Change
Domestic Abuse	12%	11%	+ 1%	24%	22%	+ 2%
Hate Crime	10%	11%	- 1%	22%	21%	+ 1%
Violence & Public Order	16%	16%	No Change	31%	33%	- 2%
Sexual Offences	10%	8%	+ 2%	22%	25%	- 3%
Fraud	19%	20%	- 1%	31%	34%	- 3%
Arson & Criminal Damage	11%	13%	- 2%	23%	27%	- 4%
Theft & Handling	17%	19%	- 2%	36%	37%	- 1%

- Since last year there has been no significant change in the proportion of respondents who believe that each crime type is a problem in their local area.
- Since last year there has also been no significant change in the proportion of respondents who have heard about each crime type in their local area.
- Overall, this suggests that, compared to last year, there has been no significant change in respondents' perception as a problem of crime and ASB.

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

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 2026	April 2025	Change
Yes, every incident	17%	10%	▲
Yes, but not every incident	26%	33%	▼
No	51%	51%	No Change
Can't remember	7%	7%	No Change

- Just 17% 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 26% reported some incidents but not each 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 increase (+ 7pp) in the proportion of respondents who have reported every incident.
- This was a result of an equivalent significant decrease (- 7pp) in the proportion of respondents who reported some incidents but not each one.
- **Therefore, the total proportion of respondents who have reported at least one incident remains unchanged at 43%,**

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

	April 2026	April 2025	Change
Don't think it will make any difference	49%	53%	- 4%
Incident is a common occurrence	38%	40%	- 2%
Incident that is too trivial	25%	25%	No Change
Negative previous experience of reporting	24%	23%	+ 1%
Other	23%	22%	+ 1%
Fear of reprisals	17%	18%	- 1%
Don't want to get involved	13%	17%	- 4%
Don't trust the authorities	12%	9%	+ 3%
Don't know who to report to	8%	10%	- 2%
Don't know how / where to report it	7%	9%	- 2%
Don't want to go to court	6%	7%	- 1%

- **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 (49%) or because the incident is a common experience (38%).**
- Not knowing how / where to report it (7%) or who to report it to (8%) are not seen as barriers to reporting and have become even less of a barrier compared to last year.
- Compared to when the same question was asked last year there has been little significant change.
- **There has a significant decrease in the proportion of respondents who did not report because they did not want to get involved (- 4pp).**

Q. Who would you report each of the following types of incidents to in the first instance?

	The Council	Police 101	Police 999	Fire & Rescue	Wouldn't report	Don't know	Other
Personal ASB	11%	62%	6%	0%	11%	10%	0%
Nuisance ASB	26%	49%	4%	0%	13%	8%	0%
Environmental ASB	70%	15%	1%	0%	8%	5%	0%
Property Crime	1%	61%	34%	0%	1%	2%	0%
Vehicle Crime	0%	52%	44%	1%	2%	2%	0%
Drugs and Alcohol	1%	58%	20%	1%	16%	5%	0%
Domestic Abuse	1%	42%	38%	1%	5%	11%	2%
Hate Crime	1%	51%	29%	0%	8%	10%	1%
Violence & Public Order	1%	27%	63%	1%	3%	5%	1%
Sexual Offences	0%	28%	65%	1%	2%	3%	1%
Fraud	1%	65%	12%	1%	6%	10%	4%
Arson	11%	21%	17%	43%	4%	2%	1%
Criminal Damage	2%	57%	31%	1%	5%	4%	1%
Theft and Handling	1%	64%	21%	0%	6%	7%	1%

Respondents are significantly more likely to report the following to the **Council**:

- Environmental ASB

Respondents are significantly more likely to report the following to the **Police via 101**:

- Personal ASB
- Nuisance ASB
- Property Crime
- Drugs and Alcohol
- Hate Crime
- Fraud
- Criminal Damage
- Theft & Handling

Respondents are significantly more likely to report the following to the **Police via 999**:

- Violence and Public Order
- Sexual Offences

Respondents are significantly more likely to report the following to the **Police via 101 and 999**:

- Vehicle Crime
- Domestic Abuse

Respondents are significantly more likely to report the following to **Fire and Rescue**:

- Arson

- Respondents are most likely to say that they would not report:
 - Drugs and Alcohol Offences (16%)
 - Nuisance ASB (13%)
- Respondents are most likely to say that they do not know who to report the following to:
 - Domestic Abuse (10%)
 - Personal ASB (11%)
 - Hate Crime (10%)
 - Fraud (10%)
- Respondents are most likely to report Fraud to somewhere other than one of the listed options; most frequently to a dedicated organisation such as Action Fraud, or to their own financial institution.

Q. If you had information about a crime, whether suspected, planned or already committed, or suspected that someone had or was planning to commit a crime, how likely is it that you would report it?

1 – Not at all likely	5%
2	9%
3	29%
4	27%
5 – Very likely	31%

- **Over half of respondents (58%) state that if they had information about a crime, whether suspected, planned or already committed, or suspected that someone had or was planning to commit a crime, they would be likely to report it.**
- This compares to 13% of respondents who state that if they had information about a crime, whether suspected, planned or already committed, or suspected that someone had or was planning to commit a crime, they would be unlikely to report it.
- 29% of respondents are neither unlikely nor likely to report it.

Local Crime and ASB Priorities

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

Tick up to 5

	April 2026	April 2025	Change
Anti-Social Behaviour	67%	72%	▼
Property Crime	58%	60%	No Change
Drugs and Alcohol	49%	53%	No Change
Violence and Public Order	42%	32%	▲
Vehicle Crime	36%	36%	No Change
Sexual Offences	32%	28%	No Change
Theft and Handling	29%	29%	No Change
Domestic Abuse	27%	27%	No Change
Hate Crime	23%	23%	No Change
Arson and Criminal Damage	20%	19%	No Change
Fraud	12%	26%	▼
Other	6%	5%	No Change

- **Over half of respondents believe that the following crime types should be prioritised in their local area:**
 - **Anti-Social Behaviour (67%)**
 - **Property Crime (58%)**
- A high proportion of respondents also believe that the following crime types should be prioritised in their local area:
 - Drugs and Alcohol (49%)
 - Violence and Public Order (42%)
 - Vehicle Crime (42%)
- Since the same question was asked a year ago, there has been:
 - A significant increase (+ 10pp) in the proportion of respondents who think violence and public order should be prioritised

And

- A significant decrease (- 14pp) in the proportion of respondents who think fraud should be prioritised
- A significant decrease (- 5pp) in the proportion of respondents who think anti-social behaviour should be prioritised

Note: Whilst there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of respondents who think fraud should be prioritised, research conducted with the Panel in August last year suggests that 96% of respondents have personally received scam texts, emails, or phone calls; and 9% have personally lost money because of a scam. You can read this research here: [Peoples-Panel-Vox-Pop-August-2025-Phase-1-Analysis.pdf](#)

Q. Do you have any other comments about crime and ASB in your area

120 Comments

Key Themes

- **Lack of policing / visibility / response (~27%)**
 - Police seen as absent, understaffed, or ineffective
 - Reports of crime not followed up
 - Perception that police “don’t act” or ignore incidents
 - Strong repeated call for more visible, on-foot policing

- **General crime, ASB & disorder increasing (~20%)**
 - Anti-social behaviour (especially youth-related)
 - Street disorder, intimidation, public drinking
 - Shoplifting, theft, vandalism
 - Sense that things are “getting worse” over time

- **Feeling unsafe / fear of crime (~15%)**
 - Avoiding going out at night
 - Fear when walking alone (especially women)
 - Feeling vulnerable in city centre or certain areas
 - People changing behaviour (e.g. not cycling, not using buses)

- **Drugs, alcohol & street activity (~12.5%)**
 - Open drug use (e.g. cannabis, “spice”)
 - Drug dealing in public spaces
 - Street drinking and begging
 - Links to visible disorder in city centre

Other Themes

- Vehicles. E-bikes and street safety (~10%)
- Lack of consequences / weak justice system (~8%)
- Specific types of crime (theft, burglary, harassment) (~8%)
- Community tensions / hate crime concerns (~7%)
- Environmental ASB (litter, dereliction) (~5%)
- Environmental ASB (litter, dereliction) (~5%)
- Wider / social causes of crime (~3%)

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%	6%	35%	54%	5%	89%
I feel safe in my home alone after dark	5%	7%	5%	42%	37%	12%	80%
I feel safe walking alone in my neighbourhood during the day	3%	3%	11%	39%	44%	6%	83%
I feel safe walking alone in my neighbourhood after dark	14%	21%	25%	28%	11%	36%	39%
I feel safe walking alone in Hull during the day	3%	7%	16%	45%	29%	10%	74%
I feel safe walking alone in Hull after dark	23%	28%	23%	22%	4%	51%	25%

- The majority of respondents feel safe alone in their home during the day (89%). This figure falls slightly to 80% of respondents who feel safe alone in their home after dark (compared to 12% who feel unsafe alone in their home after dark).
- The majority of respondents feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood during the day (83%), However, this figure falls significantly to just 39% 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 (74%). This figure falls significantly to just 25% of respondents who feel safe walking alone in Hull generally after dark (compared to 51% who feel unsafe walking alone in Hull generally after dark).

	April 2025		April 2025		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	5%	89%	4%	88%	+ 1%	+ 2%
I feel safe in my home alone after dark	12%	80%	11%	75%	+ 1%	+ 5%
I feel safe walking alone in my neighbourhood during the day	6%	83%	9%	78%	- 3%	+ 5%
I feel safe walking alone in my neighbourhood after dark	36%	39%	36%	34%	- 1%	+ 6%
I feel safe walking alone in Hull during the day	10%	74%	11%	70%	- 1%	+ 3%
I feel safe walking alone in Hull after dark	51%	25%	53%	21%	- 1%	+ 4%

- Over the last year there has been a significant increase in the proportion of respondents who:
 - Feel safe in their own home alone after dark (+ 5pp)
 - Feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood during the day (+ 5pp)
 - Feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark (+ 6pp)

Climate Change and the Nature Emergency

Q. How important are the following to you?

	1 - Not at All	2	3	4	5 - Very	% Important (Score 4 + 5)
Sustainable living to reduce pollution / carbon emissions	8%	8%	22%	24%	39%	63%
Transport that meets the needs of residents and business	0%	4%	9%	30%	58%	88%
Protection / enhancement of natural assets (wildlife habitats etc.)	0%	3%	13%	34%	50%	83%
Keep residents / business from flooding	0%	2%	9%	30%	59%	89%
Provide sufficient land in the right places for new and existing businesses	2%	9%	31%	32%	26%	58%
Ensure utility infrastructure (water, roads, etc) meets the needs of the city	0%	0%	6%	30%	64%	94%

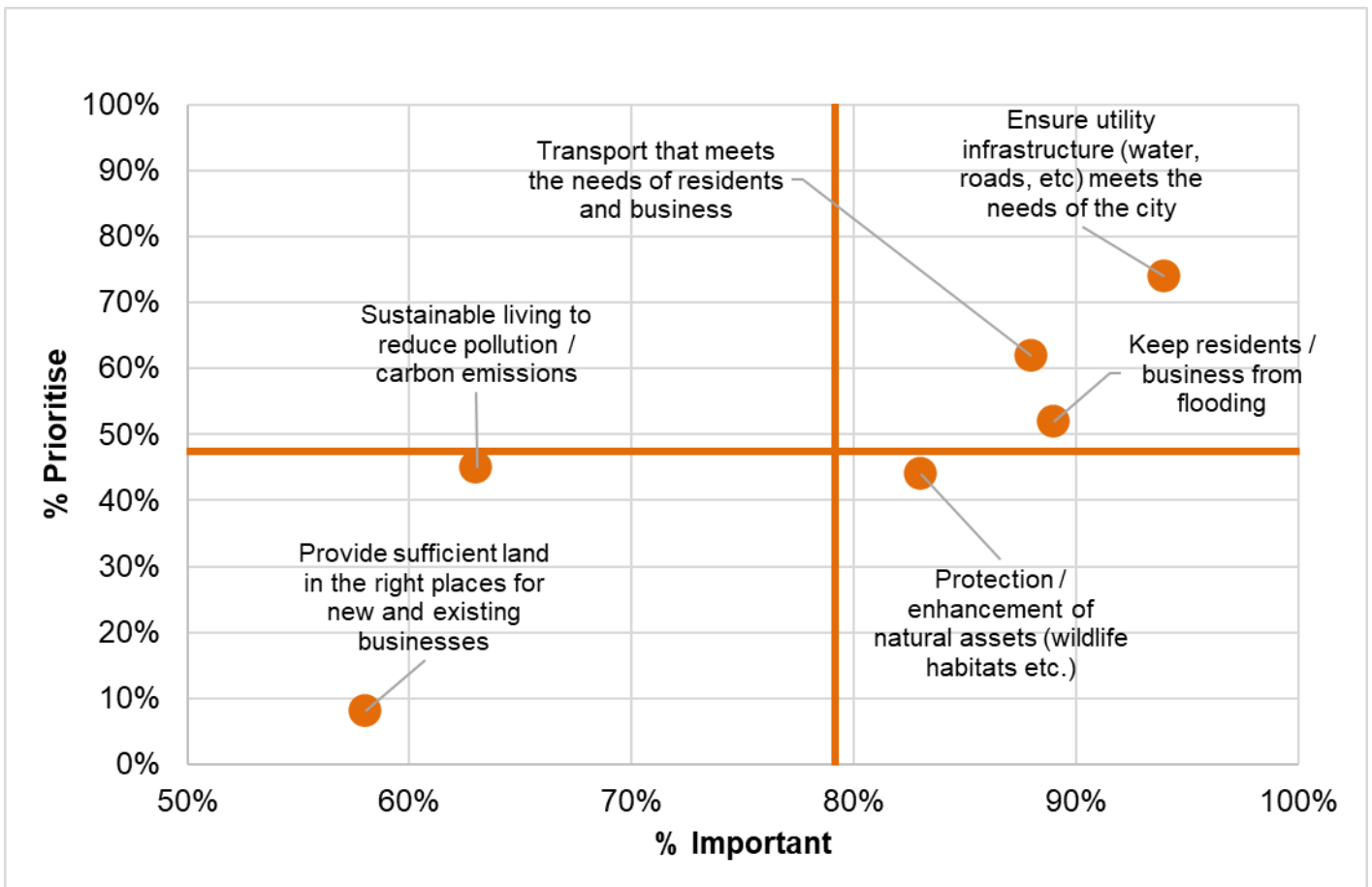
- Over half (>50%) of all respondents think that all of the things listed are important.
- In particular, over 80% of respondents think that the following are important:
 - Ensure utility infrastructure (water, roads, etc) meets the needs of the city (94%)
 - Keep residents / business from flooding (89%)
 - Transport that meets the needs of residents and business (88%)
 - Protection / enhancement of natural assets (wildlife habitats etc.) (83%)
- The following, whilst rated as high importance, are rated lower importance than the above:
 - Sustainable living to reduce pollution / carbon emissions (63%)
 - Provide sufficient land in the right places for new and existing businesses (58%)
 - Always living close to their family (43%)

Q. Which of these should we prioritise?

Tick up to 3

Ensure utility infrastructure (water, roads, etc) meets the needs of the city	74%
Transport that meets the needs of residents and business	62%
Keep residents / business from flooding	52%
Sustainable living to reduce pollution / carbon emissions	45%
Protection / enhancement of natural assets (wildlife habitats etc.)	44%
Provide sufficient land in the right places for new and existing businesses	8%

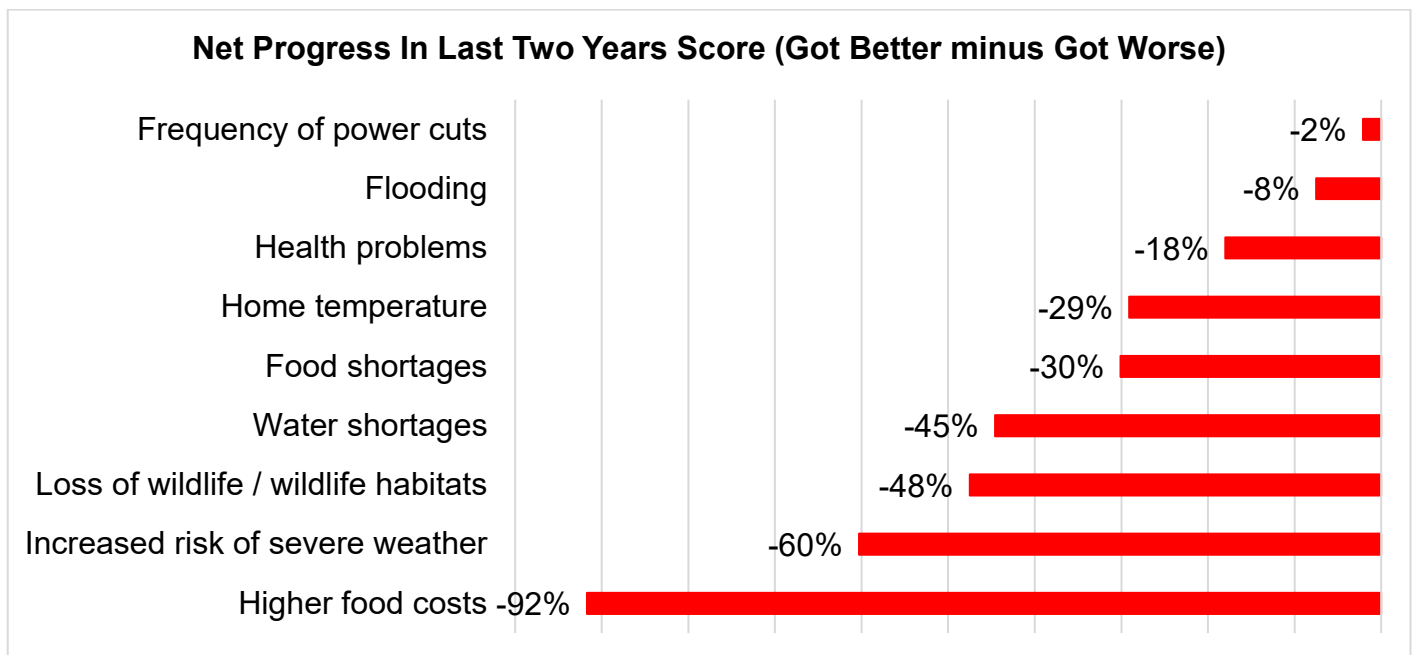
- Over half of respondents think that the following should be prioritised:
 - Ensure utility infrastructure (water, roads, etc) meets the needs of the city (74%)
 - Transport that meets the needs of residents and business (62%)
 - Keep residents / business from flooding (52%)
- A high proportion also think that the following should be prioritised:
 - Sustainable living to reduce pollution / carbon emissions (45%)
 - Protection / enhancement of natural assets (wildlife habitats etc.) (44%)
- Just 8% of respondents think that providing sufficient land in the right places for new and existing businesses should be prioritised.



Q. Thinking about the following effects of climate change, over the **last 2 years**, do you think they have got worse, stayed the same or got better ?

	Got Worse	Stayed The Same	Got Better
Home overheating / not cooling, even at night, in hot weather	32%	66%	2%
Flooding	20%	68%	12%
Frequency of power cuts	17%	68%	15%
Health problems, for example heat stroke or skin cancer	23%	72%	5%
Food shortages	36%	59%	5%
Higher food costs	93%	5%	2%
Water shortages	48%	49%	3%
Increased risk of severe weather	62%	36%	2%
Loss of wildlife / wildlife habitats	51%	46%	3%

- **Of the nine things listed, respondents are significantly more likely to think that five have stayed the same over the last two years.**
- **Respondents are significantly more likely to think that the following have got worse over the last two years:**
 - **Higher food costs**
 - **Increased risk of severe weather**
- And respondents are split between those who think the following have stayed the same and those who think the following have got worse:
 - Water shortages
 - Loss of wildlife / wildlife habitats

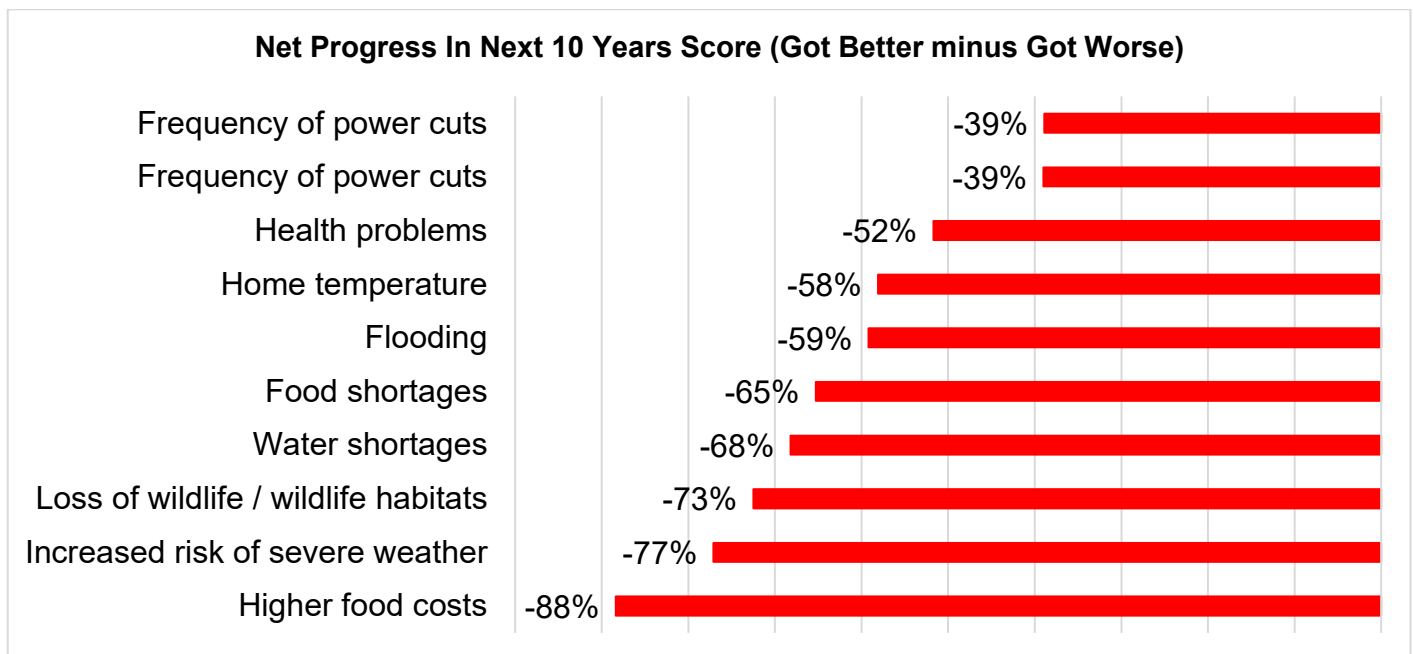


- **For the majority of the things listed, significantly more respondents think things got worse over the last two years than think things have got better. The notable exception being frequency of power cuts (17% got worse vs 15% got better)**

Q. And thinking about the **next 10 years**, do you think they will have got worse, stayed the same or got better?

	Got Worse	Stayed The Same	Got Better
Home overheating / not cooling, even at night, in hot weather	63%	32%	5%
Flooding	66%	27%	7%
Frequency of power cuts	47%	45%	8%
Health problems, for example heat stroke or skin cancer	57%	37%	6%
Food shortages	69%	28%	4%
Higher food costs	91%	7%	2%
Water shortages	72%	25%	3%
Increased risk of severe weather	79%	19%	2%
Loss of wildlife / wildlife habitats	75%	22%	3%

- **Of the nine things listed, respondents are significantly more likely to think that eight will have got worse over the next ten years.**
- **The notable exception is frequency of power cuts, where respondents are split between those who think the frequency of power cuts will have stayed the same and those who think the frequency of power cuts will have got worse.**



- **For all nine things listed, more significantly respondents think things will get worse over the next 10 years than think things will get better better.**

Q. Thinking about the different impacts of climate change we asked you about in the previous question, - **currently**, how resilient do you think the following are to these impacts?

N/A Responses Removed

	1 - Not at All	2	3	4	5 - Very	% Resilient (Score 4 + 5)
Hull	14%	24%	39%	17%	6%	23%
Your home	9%	19%	42%	25%	7%	31%
Your business / place of work / education	11%	14%	38%	26%	10%	37%

Q. And thinking about the **next 10 years** how resilient do you think they are?

N/A Responses Removed

	1 - Not at All	2	3	4	5 - Very	% Resilient (Score 4 + 5)
Hull	19%	25%	35%	15%	6%	20%
Your home	13%	23%	35%	21%	9%	33%
Your business / place of work / education	11%	21%	34%	22%	13%	35%

- **Less than a quarter of respondents think that Hull is currently resilient to the impacts of climate change (23%) or that it will be resilient to the effects of climate change over the next ten years (20%).**
- **Approximately a third of respondents think that their home is currently resilient to the impacts of climate change (31%) or that it will be resilient to the effects of climate change over the next ten years (33%).**
- **Similarly, just over a third of respondents think that their business / place of work / education is currently resilient to the impacts of climate change (37%) or that it will be resilient to the effects of climate change over the next ten years (35%).**

Q. Thinking about the way that climate change and the nature emergency are addressed through public policy, how would you prioritise the following?

Please move the slider towards the statement that describes how you feel most. The closer to one side or the other you move the slider, the more you feel that way.

Policies that provide the quickest possible economic effects, even if they are not the best for, or focused on climate change and the nature emergency	9%	12%	23%	39%	17%	Policies that prioritise tackling climate change and the nature emergency, even if this means that the economy recovers much more slowly
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- **Over half of respondents (56%) tend to prioritise policies that prioritise tackling climate change and the nature emergency, even if this means that the economy recovers much more slowly.**
- **This is significantly higher than the proportion of respondents (21%) who tend to prioritise policies that provide the quickest possible economic effects, even if they are not the best for, or focused on climate change and the nature emergency**

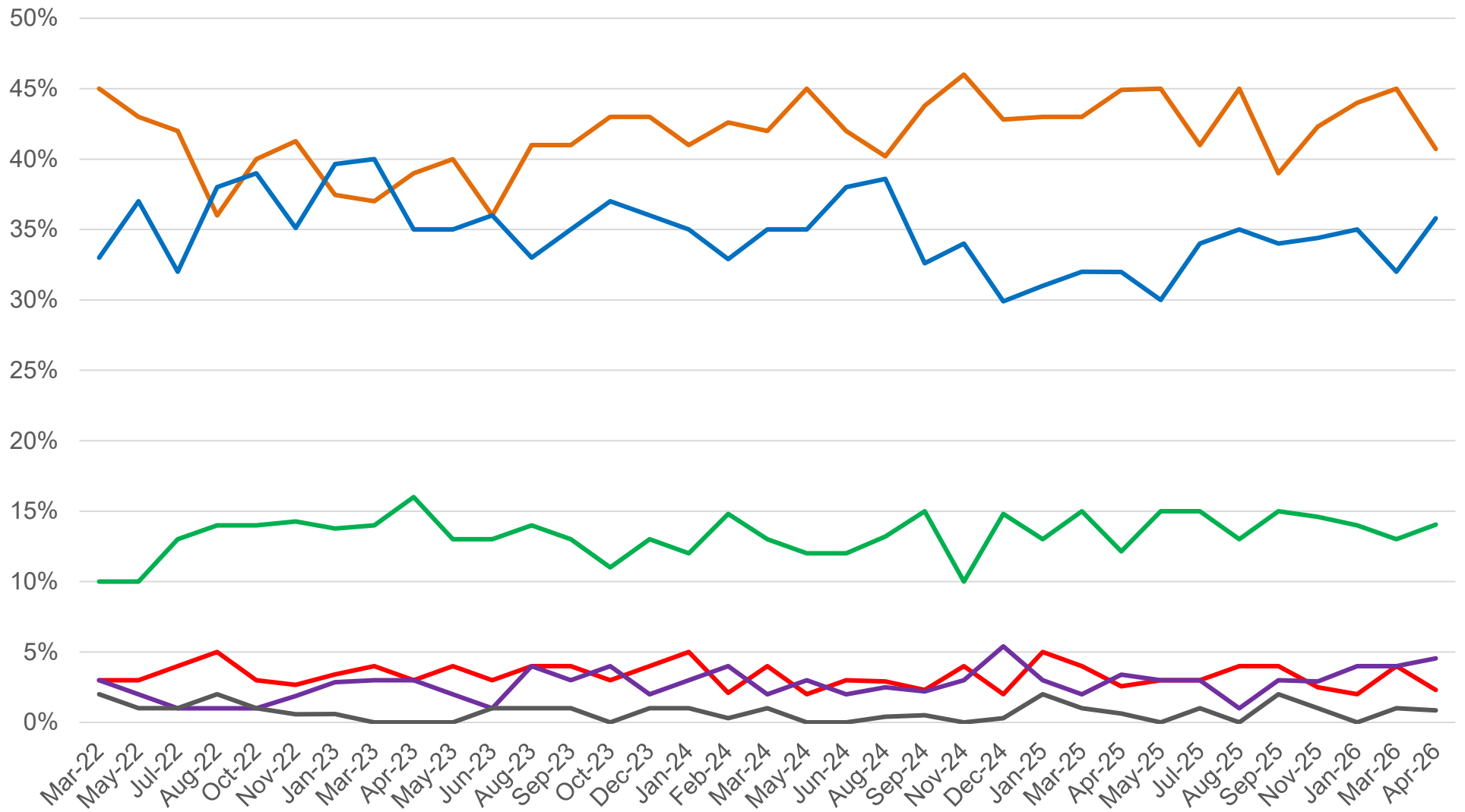
Financial Stability Tracker

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

	Two Year Ago April 24	One Year Ago April 25	April 2026	Change from 2004	Change from 2005
Keeping up with bills / credit commitments without any difficulties	42%	45%	41%	No Sig Change	No Sig Change
Keeping up with bills / credit commitments, but it is a struggle from time to time	35%	32%	36%	No Sig Change	No Sig Change
Keeping up with bills / credit commitments, but it is a constant struggle	13%	12%	14%	No Sig Change	No Sig Change
Falling behind with some bills / credit commitments	4%	3%	2%	▼	No Sig Change
Having real financial problems, have fallen behind with many bills / credit commitments	2%	3%	5%	▲	No Sig Change
Don't have any bills / credit commitments	1%	4%	1%	No Sig Change	No Sig Change

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 (41%) or only struggling occasionally (36%).**
- **However, 21% overall are not doing well, financially; 14% find it a constant struggle to keep up, 2% are falling behind financially, and 5% are having real financial problems.**
- There has been no significant change in responses compared to when the same question was asked in the People's Panel one year ago.
- However, compared to two years ago, there has been a small but significant decrease in those who are falling behind with some bills / commitments (- 2pp), and an equivalent increase in those who are having real financial problems , and falling behind (+ 2pp).



- Keeping up with bills / credit commitments without any difficulties
- Keeping up with bills / credit commitments, but it is a struggle from time to time
- Keeping up with bills / credit commitments, but it is a constant struggle
- Falling behind with some bills / credit commitments
- Having real financial problems, have fallen behind with many bills / credit commitments
- Don't have any bills / credit commitments