



people's panel
making your voice count



People's Panel August 2022 Analysis Report

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Introduction and Methodology

Introduction

This survey was conducted between August and September 2022. Questions covered the following topics:

- Your local neighbourhood
 - what's important in making it a good place to live?
 - what needs improving?
- Crime and disorder
 - what have you experienced?
 - what is a problem in your area?
- Measuring Hull's success
 - what are the best measures of a successful city?
- Pride in Hull
- Financial stability checker

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.

Methodology

This survey was open to People's Panel members, and non-members, across Hull and East Riding, over a six-week period between August and September 2022.

As usual, an electronic version of the survey was emailed to over 3,800 online People's Panel members. A non-member version of the survey was also made available through the Hull City Council website and promoted on social media.

Response Rate

Method	Count	%
Member (All Online)	1004	77%
Non-Member	295	23%
Total	1299	

Local Authority Residence	Count	%
Hull	1123	86%
East Riding	132	10%
Not Hull or East Riding	4	<1%
No Postcode Provided	40	3%
Total	1299	

1,123 responses came from residents with a Hull postcode.

There are an estimated 206,892 residents of Hull aged 16 +. **This means that any figures reported for Hull have a confidence interval of 2.71% at a 95% confidence level (e.g. we are 95% certain that the actual result falls within +/-2.71 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 (1123)		Hull Pop	Weighted Sample
Gender	Female (inc. MTF)	532	47.5%	49.5%	49.2%
	Male (inc. MTF)	584	52.1%	50.5%	49.9%
	Other / non-binary	5	0.4%	-	0.9%
LLTI (impairment or illness)	Yes	368	32.9%	23.3%	23.7%
	No	751	67.1%	76.7%	76.3%
Age group	16-34	96	8.7%	35.7%	34.2%
	35-44	120	10.8%	15.4%	16.7%
	45-54	190	17.2%	15.2%	15.8%
	55-64	272	24.6%	14.7%	15.1%
	65-74	315	28.5%	10.9%	10.6%
	75+	113	10.2%	8.2%	7.5%
Ethnic group	White British	1063	95.6%	90.2%	91.7%
	BAME (Black, Asian and Minority Ethnicities inc. White Other)	49	4.4%	9.8%	8.3%

Responses are not weighted geographically, and ward level results are not produced. Ward level results are not produced because to do so requires a sample of approx. 1000 *per ward*, for confidence intervals to be meaningful at ward level.

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, 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 disagree / be dissatisfied; with values closer to -2 suggesting they disagree more strongly / are more dissatisfied.

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

Executive Summary

Neighbourhood Priorities

Current Picture

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 (60%) 2. Clean streets (52%) 3. Levels of crime and ASB (51%) 4. Affordable, suitable housing (31%) 5. Parks and open spaces (30%)	1. Clean streets (49%) 2. State of roads and pavements (49%) 3. Levels of crime and ASB (47%) 4. Levels of traffic congestion (39%) 5. Access to health services (31%)

Comparing importance and improvement scores suggests the following as key neighbourhood priorities for improvement in Hull:

Least Important But Needing Improvement	Most Important And Needing Improvement
1. Levels of traffic congestion 2. Activities / facilities for teenagers 3. State of roads and pavements	1. Clean streets 2. Levels of crime and ASB 3. Access to health services 4. State of roads and pavements 5. Availability of parking 6. Public transport

We last asked these questions in January 2022 – there has been no significant change since then. However, if we look at the two years previously, to September 2020, there has been significant change.

Change over two years since September 2020

Respondents now place significantly more importance **and** are now significantly more likely to say that improvements are needed in:

- Public transport
- Access to health services

Respondents now place significantly less importance **and** are now significantly less likely to say that improvements are needed in:

- Education provision
- Levels of begging
- Activities and facilities for young children
- Activities and facilities for older people

Crime and Disorder

Current Picture

The largest proportion of respondents (50%) think that the level of crime and anti-social behaviour in their neighbourhood has increased in the last year. A slightly smaller proportion (44%), think that the level of crime and anti-social behaviour in their neighbourhood has stayed the same in the last year. Only 6% of respondents feel that crime and anti-social behaviour has decreased in their neighbourhood in the last year.

Given a list of 12 key crime types, most respondents neither see these crimes as a problem in their neighbourhood nor have any personal experience of these crime types in the last year. The notable exceptions are environmental antisocial behaviour and nuisance antisocial behaviour.

The majority of respondents (60%) think that environmental antisocial behaviour is a problem in their neighbourhood. Over a third also think that nuisance antisocial behaviour (44%), drugs and drug related crime (41%), burglary (38%), theft (37%) and vehicle crime (33%) are a problem in their neighbourhood.

The majority of respondents have no personal experience of any of the crime types in the last year. They are most likely to have experienced environmental antisocial behaviour (39%) and / or nuisance antisocial behaviour (38%).

The largest differences between the proportion of respondents who identify a crime type as a problem in their neighbourhood and the proportion who have personally experienced that crime type in the last year are drugs and drugs related crime (31 percentage points), theft (23 percentage points), vehicle crime (21 percentage points), burglary (21 percentage points) and environmental antisocial behaviour (21 percentage points)

Of those respondents who experienced one of the crime types listed in the last year, 35% did report it and 58% did not. 6% cannot remember if they reported it or not.

Respondents were most likely to have reported, if experienced, domestic abuse (57%), vehicle crime (56%), theft (56%), criminal damage and arson (52%), and drugs and drug related crime (50%).

Conversely, the majority of respondents did not report, if experienced, environmental antisocial behaviour (63%), nuisance antisocial behaviour (56%), robbery (52%), hate crime (52%), and personal antisocial behaviour (51%).

The majority of respondents identify environmental antisocial behaviour (59%), and nuisance antisocial behaviour (55%) as crime priorities for their local area. A high proportion of respondents also identify burglary (48%) and drugs and drug related crime (47%) as a priority.

The majority of respondents feel safe alone in their home both during the day (88%) and after dark (76%).

Whilst the majority of respondents also feel safe walking around their neighbourhood alone during the day (79%), this figure more than halves, to just 33% of respondents, who feel safe walking around their neighbourhood alone after dark.

Similarly, the majority of respondents feel safe walking alone in Hull during the day (67%). However, just 21% of respondents agree that they feel safe walking alone in Hull after dark.

Change over two years since September 2020

Levels of Crime and ASB

- Since September 2020, there has been a significant increase (10 percentage points) in the proportion of people who feel that crime and anti-social behaviour in their neighbourhood has increased either a little or a lot in the last year.

Perception of Problem

- Compared to two years ago, respondents are now more likely to believe that many of the key crime types listed in the survey are a problem in their area: most significantly environmental antisocial behaviour (+6 percentage points), nuisance antisocial behaviour (+5 percentage points), vehicle crime (+4 percentage points) and theft (+4 percentage points).

Personal Experience

- Respondents are now significantly more likely to have personally experienced criminal damage and arson (+3 percentage points), burglary (+3 percentage points), and theft (+3 percentage points).

Reporting Crime

- Respondents are now less likely to report a crime, if experienced; most significantly robbery (-28 percentage points), hate crime (-14 percentage points), and criminal damage and arson (-10 percentage points).
- However, they are now significantly more likely to report, if experienced, vehicle crime (+10 percentage points), and domestic abuse (-11 percentage points).

Local Priorities

- There has been a significant increase in the level of priority placed on criminal damage and arson (+10 percentage points) and on environmental antisocial behaviour (+5 percentage points).
- Conversely, there has been a significant decrease in the level of priority placed on domestic abuse (-7 percentage points), burglary (-5 percentage points), and hate crime (-5 percentage points).

Feelings of Safety

- Respondents now feel significantly less safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark (-4 percentage points) and walking alone in Hull after dark (-4 percentage points).

Measuring Hull's Success

Presented with seven themes around which we could measure Hull's success, the majority of respondents believe that we should focus on jobs and the economy (70%), infrastructure, roads and transport (61%), and crime and community safety (57%).

A high proportion also believe that we should focus on health and social care (48%).

Strong indicators of success within their individual themes included feelings of safety (crime and community safety), visitor spend in the local economy (visitors and tourism), creation of new and affordable housing (housing), happiness and wellbeing (health and social care), local attraction visits (visitors and tourism), and children living in poverty (jobs and the economy).

Conversely, weaker indicators of success within their individual themes included International port passengers (visitors and tourism), new business start-ups (jobs and the economy), distance to key services (infrastructure, roads and transport), involvement in sports / cultural events (resident views and participation), homes with broadband (infrastructure, roads and transport), and volunteering (resident views and participation).

Pride in Hull

Over half (58%) of respondents either agree (35%) or strongly agree (23%) that they are proud to live in or near Hull. Conversely, just 18% of respondents either disagree (11%) or strongly disagree (7%) that they are proud to live in or near Hull.

Since December 2021, when this question was last asked, there has been a significant decrease in those who agree they are proud to live in or near Hull (from 65% to 58%); particularly amongst those who strongly agree with this statement (from 30% to 23%).

Instead there has been a significant increase in those who disagree they are proud to live in or near Hull (from 12% to 18%).

In fact, the proportion of respondents who currently agree that they are proud to live in or near Hull has fallen 20 percentage points from the peak in December 2017 (from 78% to 58%).

Financial Stability Checker

The majority of respondents (74%) are either keeping up without any difficulties (36%) or only struggling occasionally (38%).

20% find it a constant struggle to keep up (14%), are falling behind financially (5%) or are having real financial problems (1%).

Compared to March 2022, there has now been a significant decrease (-9 percentage points) in those who are keeping up *without* any difficulties.

This has resulted in significant increases in both those who are keeping up but struggling from time to time (+5 percentage points) and those who are keeping up but finding it a constant struggle (+4 percentage points).

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)	8%	9%
Access to health services (for example, GP or dentist)	60%	31%
Active community (for example, neighbourhood watch)	8%	8%
Activities and facilities for older people	4%	11%
Activities and facilities for teenagers	9%	24%
Activities and facilities for young children	8%	9%
Affordable, suitable housing	31%	16%
Availability of parking for residents and their visitors	29%	26%
Level of begging	4%	13%
Clean streets (for example, lack of litter and dog fouling)	52%	49%
Education provision (for example, a primary school, adult education)	17%	2%
Green and planted areas (for example, grass verges or shrubs)	30%	16%
Levels of traffic congestion	20%	39%
Levels of pollution	8%	13%
People get on	10%	4%
There is good community spirit	15%	5%
Levels of crime / anti-social behaviour	51%	47%
Motorcycle related nuisance	6%	23%
Parks and open spaces	30%	8%
Public transport	28%	20%
Shopping facilities	29%	9%
Sports and leisure facilities	7%	6%
The state of repair of roads and pavements	25%	49%

Most important in making a good place to live:

1. Access to health services (60%)
2. Clean streets (52%)
3. Levels of crime and ASB (51%)
4. Affordable, suitable housing (31%)
5. Parks and open spaces (30%)

Least important in making a good place to live:

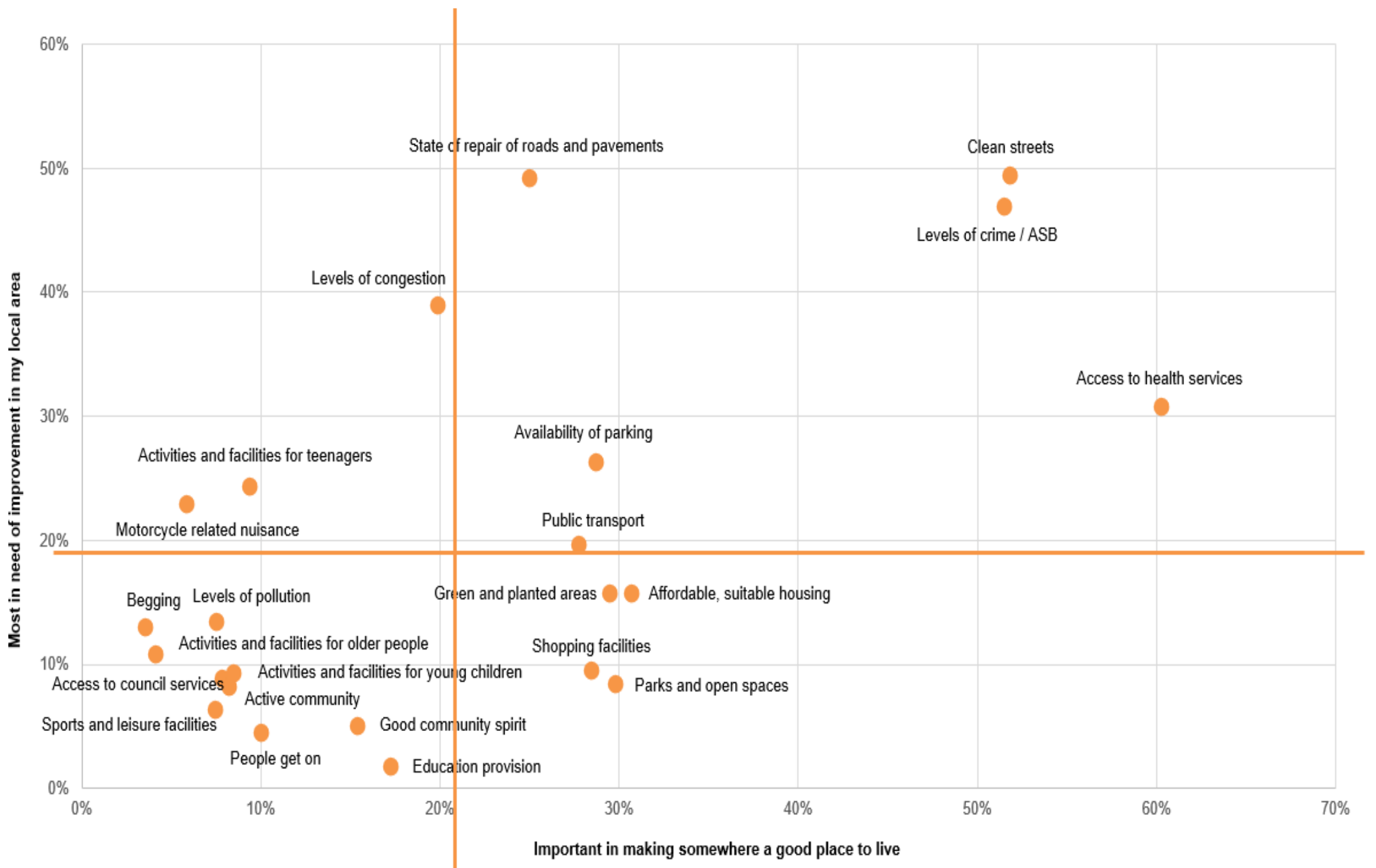
1. Levels of begging (4%)
2. Activities / facilities for older people (4%)
3. Motorcycle related nuisance issues (6%)
4. Sports and leisure facilities (7%)
5. Levels of pollution (8%)

Most in need of improvement in local area:

1. Clean streets (49%)
2. State of roads and pavements (49%)
3. Levels of crime and ASB (47%)
4. Levels of traffic congestion (39%)
5. Access to health services (31%)

Least in need of improvement in local area:

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



Not Important but Needing Improvement

1. Levels of traffic congestion
2. Activities / facilities for teenagers
3. Motorcycle related nuisance

Important and Needing Improvement

1. Clean streets
2. Levels of crime and ASB
3. Access to health services
4. State of roads and pavements
5. Availability of parking
6. Public transport

Not Important and Not Needing Improvement

1. Levels of pollution
2. Good community spirit
3. Education provision
4. Activities and facilities for children
5. Access to council services
6. Active community
7. Levels of begging
8. Activities and facilities for older people
9. People get on
10. Sports and leisure facilities

Important but Not Needing Improving

1. Affordable, suitable housing
2. Green and planted areas
3. Parks and open spaces
4. Shopping facilities

Important In Making a Place a Good Place to Live:

	August 2022	September 2020	Change
Shopping facilities	29%	20%	+9%
Public transport	28%	20%	+8%
Access to health services (for example, GP or dentist)	60%	54%	+6%
Green and planted areas (for example, grass verges or shrubs)	30%	25%	+5%
Clean streets (for example, lack of litter and dog fouling)	52%	50%	+2%
Motorcycle related nuisance	6%	5%	+1%
Parks and open spaces	30%	29%	+1%
Active community (for example, neighbourhood watch)	8%	8%	No Change
Levels of traffic congestion	20%	20%	No Change
Sports and leisure facilities	7%	7%	No Change
Affordable, suitable housing	31%	32%	-1%
Availability of parking for residents and their visitors	29%	30%	-1%
People get on	10%	11%	-1%
Levels of pollution	8%	10%	-2%
There is good community spirit	15%	17%	-2%
Activities and facilities for older people	4%	7%	-3%
Activities and facilities for teenagers	9%	12%	-3%
Activities and facilities for young children	8%	11%	-3%
Level of begging	4%	7%	-3%
Levels of crime / anti-social behaviour	51%	54%	-3%
Access to council services (for example, customer service centres)	8%	12%	-4%
The state of repair of roads and pavements	25%	31%	-6%
Education provision (for example, a primary school, adult education)	17%	25%	-8%

Need Improving in My Local Area:

	August 2022	September 2020	Change
Public transport	20%	8%	+12%
Access to health services (for example, GP or dentist)	31%	22%	+9%
Motorcycle related nuisance	23%	15%	+8%
Levels of crime / anti-social behaviour	47%	44%	+3%
Active community (for example, neighbourhood watch)	8%	6%	+2%
Affordable, suitable housing	16%	14%	+2%
Shopping facilities	9%	8%	+1%
Sports and leisure facilities	6%	5%	+1%
Green and planted areas (for example, grass verges or shrubs)	16%	16%	No Change
Levels of traffic congestion	39%	39%	No Change
There is good community spirit	5%	5%	No Change
Clean streets (for example, lack of litter and dog fouling)	49%	50%	-1%
People get on	4%	5%	-1%
Access to council services (for example, customer service centres)	9%	11%	-2%
Levels of pollution	13%	15%	-2%
The state of repair of roads and pavements	49%	51%	-2%
Activities and facilities for older people	11%	14%	-3%
Activities and facilities for teenagers	24%	27%	-3%
Activities and facilities for young children	9%	12%	-3%
Availability of parking for residents and their visitors	26%	29%	-3%
Education provision (for example, a primary school, adult education)	2%	5%	-3%
Parks and open spaces	8%	13%	-5%
Level of begging	13%	21%	-8%

Over the last two years (since September 2020):

- In terms of making somewhere a good place to live, respondents now place significantly more importance, on shopping facilities (+9 percentage points), public transport (+8 percentage points), access to health services (+6 percentage points), and green and planted areas (+5 percentage points).
- In terms of making somewhere a good place to live, respondents now place significantly less importance on education provision (-8 percentage points), the state or repair of roads and pavements (-6 percentage points), access to council services (-4 percentage points), levels of begging (-3 percentage points), activities and facilities for young children (-3 percentage points), activities and facilities for teenagers (-3 percentage points), and activities and facilities for older people (-3 percentage points).
- Respondents are now significantly more likely to say that improvements are needed to public transport (+12 percentage points), to access health services (+9 percentage points), and to motorcycle related nuisance (+8 percentage points).
- They are now significantly less likely to say that improvements are needed to the levels of begging (-8 percentage points), to parks and open spaces (-5 percentage points), to education provision (-3 percentage points), to activities and facilities for young children (-3 percentage points), and to activities and facilities for older people (-3 percentage points).

Crime and Disorder

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

	August 2022	September 2020	Change
Increased a lot	19%	14%	+5%
Increased a little	31%	26%	+5%
Stayed the same	44%	49%	-5%
Decreased a little	5%	9%	-4%
Decreased a lot	1%	2%	-1%

- Half of respondents (50%) think that the level of crime and anti-social behaviour in their neighbourhood has increased in the last year either a little (31%) or a lot (19%).
- A similar, but slightly lower proportion (44%), think that the level of crime and anti-social behaviour in their neighbourhood has stayed the same in the last year.
- Just 6% of respondents feel that crime and anti-social behaviour has decreased in their neighbourhood in the last year either a little (5%) or a lot (1%).
- Since September 2020, there has been a significant increase (10 percentage points) in the proportion of people who feel that crime and anti-social behaviour in their neighbourhood has increased either a little or a lot in the last year.

Q. Which of the following types of crime are problems in your neighbourhood?

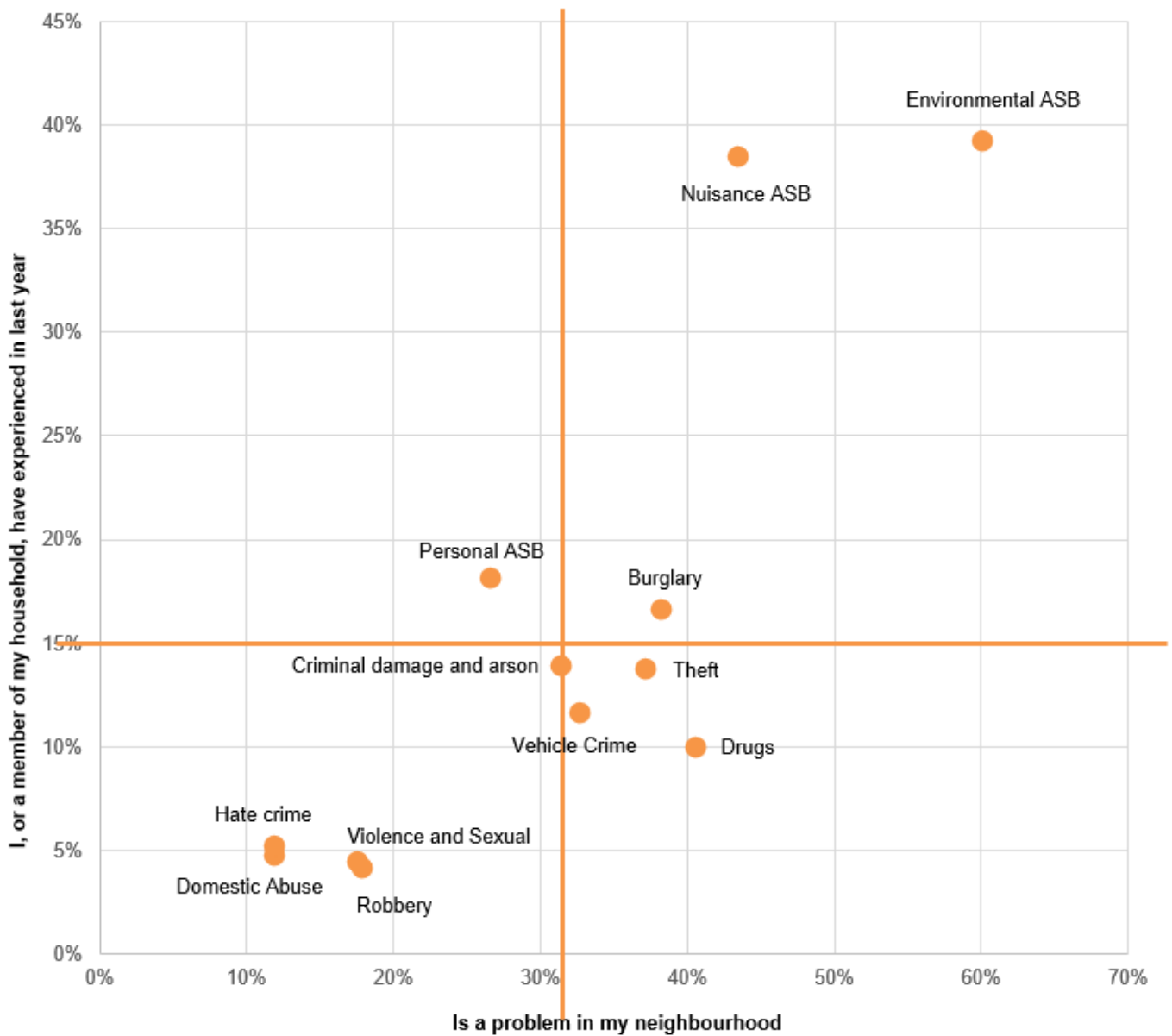
Q. Which have you or any member of your household experienced in the last year?

Q. If you don't think it is a problem, and you haven't experience, tick none of these

	Is a problem	I have experienced	Neither
Antisocial behaviour – Personal	27%	18%	61%
Antisocial behaviour – Nuisance	44%	38%	31%
Antisocial behaviour – Environmental	60%	39%	15%
Criminal damage and arson	31%	14%	58%
Burglary	38%	17%	48%
Vehicle crime	33%	12%	58%
Domestic abuse	12%	5%	84%
Drugs and drug related crime	41%	10%	52%
Hate crime	12%	5%	85%
Theft	37%	14%	53%
Robbery	18%	4%	79%
Violence and sexual offences	18%	4%	79%

- The majority of respondents neither see these crime types as a problem in their neighbourhood nor have any personal experience of these crime types in the last year.
- The notable exceptions are:
 - Environmental antisocial behaviour (littering, fly tipping etc.)
 - Nuisance antisocial behaviour (rowdy behaviour, drunkenness etc.)
- The majority of respondents (60%) think that environmental antisocial behaviour is a problem in their neighbourhood. Over a third also think that nuisance antisocial behaviour (44%), drugs and drug related crime (41%), burglary (38%), theft (37%) and vehicle crime (33%) are a problem in their neighbourhood.

- The majority of respondents have no personal experience of each of these crime types in the last year. They are most likely to have experienced environmental antisocial behaviour (39%) and / or nuisance antisocial behaviour (38%).
- The largest differences between the proportion of respondents who identify a crime type as a problem in their neighbourhood and the proportion who have personally experienced that crime type in the last year are drugs and drugs related crime (31 percentage points), theft (23 percentage points), vehicle crime (21 percentage points), burglary (21 percentage points) and environmental antisocial behaviour (21 percentage points).



Is a Problem:

	August 2022	September 2020	Change
Antisocial behaviour – Environmental	60%	54%	+6%
Antisocial behaviour – Nuisance	44%	39%	+5%
Vehicle crime	33%	29%	+4%
Theft	37%	33%	+4%
Antisocial behaviour – Personal	27%	24%	+3%
Criminal damage and arson	31%	29%	+2%
Drugs and drug related crime	41%	39%	+2%
Violence and sexual offences	18%	17%	+1%
Robbery	18%	18%	No Change
Burglary	38%	39%	-1%
Domestic abuse	12%	15%	-3%
Hate crime	12%	15%	-3%

- Over the two years since September 2020, a higher proportion of respondents now believe that most of these crime / ASB types are a problem in their neighbourhood.
- The most significant increases in the perceived level of problem are in environmental antisocial behaviour (+6 percentage points), nuisance antisocial behaviour (+5 percentage points), vehicle crime (+4 percentage points) and theft (+4 percentage points).
- The most significant decreases in the perceived level of problem over this time period are for domestic abuse (-3 percentage points) and hate crime (-3 percentage points).

I Have Experienced:

	August 2022	September 2020	Change
Criminal damage and arson	14%	11%	+3%
Burglary	17%	14%	+3%
Theft	14%	11%	+3%
Antisocial behaviour – Nuisance	38%	37%	+1%
Vehicle crime	12%	11%	+1%
Robbery	4%	3%	+1%
Violence and sexual offences	4%	3%	+1%
Antisocial behaviour – Personal	18%	18%	No Change
Domestic abuse	5%	5%	No Change
Hate crime	5%	5%	No Change
Drugs and drug related crime	10%	11%	-1%
Antisocial behaviour – Environmental	39%	43%	-4%

- Whilst the perceived level of problem has increased for most crime / ASB types, so too has peoples personal experience of crime / ASB over the last two years.
- The most significant increases in personal experience of these crime and disorder categories are for criminal damage and arson (+3 percentage points), burglary (+3 percentage points), and theft (+3 percentage points).

Q. If you experienced a crime in the last year, did you report it?

	August 2022	September 2020	Change
Yes	35%	39%	-4%
No	58%	52%	+6%
Can't remember	6%	9%	-3%

- Of those respondents who experienced one of the crime types listed in the last year, over half (58%) did not report it.
- A third (35%) of respondents did report the crime they experienced in the last year whilst 6% can't remember.
- Since September 2020, the percentage of respondent who experienced a crime and did not report it has increased significantly (+6 percentage points).

	Reported	Did Not Report	Can't Remember
Antisocial behaviour – Personal	47%	51%	2%
Antisocial behaviour – Nuisance	37%	56%	7%
Antisocial behaviour – Environmental	32%	63%	6%
Criminal damage and arson	52%	40%	8%
Burglary	49%	44%	8%
Vehicle crime	56%	40%	4%
Domestic abuse	57%	29%	14%
Drugs and drug related crime	50%	42%	8%
Hate crime	39%	52%	9%
Theft	56%	37%	6%
Robbery	46%	52%	2%
Violence and sexual offences	56%	39%	5%

- The majority of respondents did report domestic abuse (57%), vehicle crime (56%), theft (56%), violent and sexual offences (56%), criminal damage and arson (52%), and drugs and drug related crime (50%) that they experienced in the last year.
- Conversely, the majority of respondents did not report environmental antisocial behaviour (63%), nuisance antisocial behaviour (56%), robbery (52%), hate crime (52%), and personal antisocial behaviour (51%) that they experienced in the last year.

Did Not Report:

	August 2022	September 2020	Change
Robbery	52%	24%	+28%
Hate crime	52%	38%	+14%
Criminal damage and arson	40%	30%	+10%
Antisocial behaviour – Environmental	63%	56%	+7%
Burglary	44%	37%	+7%
Antisocial behaviour – Nuisance	56%	51%	+5%
Antisocial behaviour – Personal	51%	50%	+1%
Drugs and drug related crime	42%	43%	-1%
Violence and sexual offences	39%	40%	-1%
Theft	37%	46%	-9%
Vehicle crime	40%	50%	-10%
Domestic abuse	29%	40%	-11%

- Since September 2020 there has been a large increase in the proportion of those who experienced but then did not report robbery (+28 percentage points), hate crime (+14 percentage points), and criminal damage and arson (+10 percentage points).
- Conversely, over the same period, there has been a decrease in the proportion of those who experienced but then did not report vehicle crime (-10 percentage points), and domestic abuse (-11 percentage points).

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

	August 2022	September 2020	Change
Antisocial behaviour – Environmental	64%	59%	+5%
Antisocial behaviour – Nuisance	59%	55%	+4%
Burglary	48%	53%	-5%
Drugs and drug related crime	47%	47%	No Change
Criminal damage and arson	32%	22%	+10%
Vehicle crime	29%	28%	+1%
Theft	26%	28%	-2%
Antisocial behaviour – Personal	24%	25%	-1%
Violence and sexual offences	23%	25%	-2%
Robbery	18%	18%	No Change
Domestic abuse	17%	24%	-7%
Hate crime	10%	15%	-5%

- The majority of respondents identify environmental antisocial behaviour (59%), and nuisance antisocial behaviour (55%) as crime priorities for their local area.
- A high proportion of respondents also identify burglary (48%) and drugs and drug related crime (47%) as a priority.
- Respondents are least likely to identify robbery (18%), domestic abuse (17%), and hate crime (10%) as crime priorities for their local area.
- Since September 2020 there has been a significant increase in the level of priority placed on criminal damage and arson (+10 percentage points) and on environmental antisocial behaviour (+5 percentage points).
- Conversely, there has been a significant decrease in the level of priority placed on domestic abuse (-7 percentage points), burglary (-5 percentage points), and hate crime (-5 percentage points).

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

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Strongly Agree	% Agree or Strongly Agree	September 2020	Change
I feel safe in my home alone during the day	2%	2%	9%	25%	63%	88%	87%	+1%
I feel safe in my home alone after dark	4%	6%	14%	36%	40%	76%	74%	+2%
I feel safe walking alone in my neighbourhood during the day	3%	5%	14%	33%	46%	79%	81%	-2%
I feel safe walking alone in my neighbourhood after dark	17%	22%	117%	20%	13%	33%	37%	-4%
I feel safe walking alone in Hull during the day	3%	9%	23%	36%	29%	65%	67%	-2%
I feel safe walking alone in Hull after dark	30%	28%	25%	12%	5%	17%	21%	-4%

- The majority of respondents feel safe alone in their home both during the day (88%) and after dark (76%).
- The majority of respondents feel safe walking around their neighbourhood alone during the day (79%). However this figure more than halves, to just 33% of respondents who feel safe walking around their neighbourhood alone after dark.
- The majority of respondents feel safe walking alone in Hull during the day (65%). However, just 17% of respondents agree that they feel safe walking alone in Hull after dark.
- Since September 2020, there has been a significant decrease in feelings of safety both walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark (-4 percentage points) and walking alone in Hull after dark (-4 percentage points).

Measuring Hull's Success

Q. What themes should we focus on? **Tick up to three boxes**

Jobs and the economy	70%
Infrastructure, roads, and transport	61%
Crime and community safety	57%
Health and social care	48%
Housing	22%
Resident views and participation	21%
Visitors and tourism	17%

- The majority of respondents believe that we should focus on jobs and the economy (70%), infrastructure, roads, and transport (61%), and crime and community safety (57%).
- A high proportion also believe that we should focus on health and social care (48%).

Q. How important are the following for measuring Hull's success?

Jobs and the Economy:

	1 Not At All	2	3	4	5 Very	Average Score
Children living in poverty	1%	1%	6%	16%	75%	4.63
Available jobs	0%	1%	4%	31%	63%	4.56
Average wage	0%	1%	9%	30%	59%	4.48
Household disposable income	0%	2%	11%	26%	61%	4.46
Levels of disadvantage	1%	3%	11%	26%	59%	4.39
New business start-ups	1%	4%	26%	36%	33%	3.96

Infrastructure, Roads, and Transport:

	1 Not At All	2	3	4	5 Very	Average Score
Traffic volumes	0%	0%	10%	29%	60%	4.49
Average commute times	1%	4%	14%	32%	50%	4.25
Road deaths and serious injury	1%	5%	17%	25%	52%	4.23
Average cost of public transport	4%	3%	19%	28%	46%	4.10
Distance to key services	1%	5%	31%	33%	31%	3.87
Homes with broadband	6%	9%	29%	27%	29%	3.64

Crime and Community Safety:

	1 Not At All	2	3	4	5 Very	Average Score
Feelings of safety	0%	0%	4%	17%	78%	4.73
Reoffending rate	0%	0%	8%	31%	60%	4.51
Recorded crime	0%	2%	11%	26%	61%	4.45
First time offenders	0%	2%	18%	28%	52%	4.30
Worry about crime	0%	2%	17%	30%	51%	4.29

Health and Social Care:

	1 Not At All	2	3	4	5 Very	Average Score
Happiness and wellbeing	0%	0%	5%	23%	72%	4.66
Hospital beds occupied due to lack of homecare	0%	1%	6%	21%	71%	4.62
Healthy life expectancy	0%	0%	5%	28%	66%	4.61
Preventable deaths	0%	1%	7%	23%	69%	4.60
Vulnerable people choosing their own support	1%	3%	20%	33%	42%	4.14

Housing:

	1 Not At All	2	3	4	5 Very	Average Score
Creation of new affordable housing	3%	1%	9%	25%	62%	4.69
Homelessness	0%	3%	13%	17%	67%	4.49
Average weekly rent / mortgage	2%	2%	19%	20%	57%	4.42
Vacant council houses	2%	2%	16%	25%	55%	4.29
Waiting times for council housing	0%	2%	2%	19%	76%	4.28

Resident Views and Participation:

	1 Not At All	2	3	4	5 Very	Average Score
Satisfaction with the city	0%	2%	11%	26%	61%	4.45
Pride in the city	2%	1%	14%	22%	61%	4.39
Involvement in local decision making	1%	2%	16%	28%	54%	4.34
Voter turn-out	5%	4%	17%	34%	41%	4.03
Involvement in sports / cultural events	2%	9%	30%	35%	24%	3.72
Volunteering	2%	10%	42%	31%	15%	3.47

Visitors and Tourism:

	1 Not At All	2	3	4	5 Very	Average Score
Visitors spend in the local economy	0%	0%	1%	25%	73%	4.71
Local attraction visits	0%	1%	3%	26%	69%	4.64
UK visitors to the city	0%	3%	1%	30%	66%	4.59
Hotel and B&B bed occupancy	0%	4%	8%	51%	37%	4.20
Availability of hotel and B&B beds	0%	4%	16%	38%	41%	4.17
International port passengers	3%	6%	14%	38%	39%	4.02

Top: Feelings of safety, visitor spend in the local economy, creation of new and affordable housing, happiness and wellbeing, local attraction visits, children living in poverty

Bottom: International port passengers, new business start-ups, distance to key services, involvement in sports / cultural events, homes with broadband, volunteering

Pride in Hull

Q. How much do you disagree or agree with the statement “I am proud to live in or near Hull”?

Strongly disagree	7%
Disagree	11%
Neither disagree nor agree	25%
Agree	35%
Strongly agree	23%

- Over half (58%) of respondents either agree (35%) or strongly agree (23%) that they are proud to live in or near Hull.
- Conversely, just 18% of respondents either disagree (11%) or strongly disagree (7%) that they are proud to live in or near Hull.

	Mar 2012	Jun 2014	Sep 2015	Sep 2016	Mar 2017	Sep 2017	Dec 2017	Dec 2021	Aug 2022
Strongly disagree	4%	2%	5%	3%	3%	5%	4%	4%	7%
Disagree	10%	8%	4%	6%	5%	6%	3%	8%	11%
Neither	20%	22%	16%	21%	16%	18%	15%	23%	25%
Agree	37%	39%	38%	23%	32%	29%	34%	35%	35%
Strongly agree	29%	29%	38%	48%	44%	42%	44%	30%	23%
Disagree	14%	11%	8%	9%	8%	11%	7%	12%	18%
Neither	20%	22%	16%	21%	16%	18%	15%	23%	25%
Agree	66%	68%	76%	70%	76%	71%	78%	65%	58%

- Since December 2021, when this question was last asked, there has been a significant decrease in those who agree they are proud to live in or near Hull (from 65% to 58%); particularly amongst those who strongly agree with this statement (from 30% to 23%).
- Instead there has been a significant increase in those who disagree they are proud to live in or near Hull (from 12% to 18%).
- The proportion of respondents who currently agree that they are proud to live in or near Hull has fallen 20 percentage points from the peak in December 2017 (from 78% to 58%).

Financial Stability Tracker

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

Keeping up with bills / credit commitments without any difficulties	36%
Keeping up with bills / credit commitments, but it is a struggle from time to time	38%
Keeping up with bills / credit commitments, but it is a constant struggle	14%
Falling behind with some bills / credit commitments	5%
Having real financial problems, have fallen behind with many bills / credit commitments	1%
Don't have any bills / credit commitments	2%
Don't know / prefer not to say	4%

- The majority of respondents (74%) are either keeping up without any difficulties (36%) or only struggling occasionally (38%).
- 20% either find it a constant struggle to keep up (14%), are falling behind financially (5%) or are having real financial problems (1%).

	March 2022	May 2022	July 2022	August 2022	Change from March 22
Keeping up with bills / credit commitments without any difficulties	45%	43%	42%	36%	-9%
Keeping up with bills / credit commitments, but it is a struggle from time to time	33%	37%	32%	38%	+5%
Keeping up with bills / credit commitments, but it is a constant struggle	10%	10%	13%	14%	+4%
Falling behind with some bills / credit commitments	3%	3%	4%	5%	+2%
Having real financial problems, have fallen behind with many bills / credit commitments	3%	2%	1%	1%	-2%
Don't have any bills / credit commitments	2%	1%	1%	2%	-

- Compared to March 2022, there has now been a significant decrease (-9 percentage points) in those who are keeping up without any difficulties.
- This has resulted in significant increases in both those who are keeping up but struggling from time to time (+5 percentage points) and those who are keeping up but finding it a constant struggle (+4 percentage points).