People's Panel
August 2023
Analysis Report

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Contents

Introduction and Methodology

Introduction

This survey was conducted between August and September 2023. Questions covered the following topics:

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

The People's Panel includes residents of both Hull 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 2023.

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

Response Rate

Method	Count	%
Member	1039	62.2%
Non-Member	631	37.8%
- Social Media	344	20.6%
- Insight Team	172	10.3%
- Area Teams	59	3.5%
- CSP / Humber Talking	35	2.1%
- Your Say Website	21	1.3%
Total	**1670**	

Local Authority Residence	Count	%
Hull	1515	90.7%
- West Area	332	19.9%
- North Area	623	37.3%
- East Area	515	30.8%
- Hull But Unknown Area	45	2.7%
East Riding	114	6.8%
Not Hull or East Riding	3	0.2%
No Postcode Provided	38	2.3%
Total	**1670**	

1,515 responses came from residents with a Hull postcode.

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

This means that any figures reported for Hull have a confidence interval of 2.51% at a 95% confidence level (i.e., we are 95% certain that the actual result falls within +/- 2.51 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 (16 + Population)		**Sample (1515)**		**Hull Pop**	**Weighted Sample**
Gender	Female (inc. MTF)	786	52.3%	50.3%	51.0%
	Male (inc. FTM)	707	47.0%	49.7%	47.8%
	Other / non-binary	10	0.7%	-	1.2%
LLTI (impairment or illness)	No	911	60.6%	76.7%	74.6%
	Yes	593	39.4%	23.3%	25.4%
Age group	16-34	105	7.1%	33.8%	28.5%
	35-44	169	11.5%	16.3%	18.7%
	45-54	253	17.2%	15.7%	16.9%
	55-64	374	25.4%	15.1%	16.4%
	65-74	428	29.0%	11.1%	11.4%
	75+	146	9.9%	8.2%	8.2%
Ethnic group	BAME (Black, Asian and Minority Ethnicities inc. White Other)	63	4.2%	15.0%	11.7%
	White British	1432	95.8%	85.0%	88.3%

Note: Responses are not weighted geographically. Minimum sample sizes at ward level were not met and therefore it is not possible to produce either 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, 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.

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

Happiness and Wellbeing

Respondents are significantly more likely to rate different aspects of their health and wellbeing positively rather than negatively.

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

However, over the last month there has been a significant increase in all negative feelings; most notably a 7-percentage point increase in feelings of anxiety / stress (from 31% to 38%), and a 6-percentage point increase in feelings of unhappiness (from 18% to 24%).

Longer term, while the proportion of respondents who say they are lonely (20%) remains significantly lower than at the start of the COVID pandemic (26%); levels of the remaining negative feelings are all high. In particular, feelings of both pessimism (27%) and hopelessness (24%) are significantly higher than when first recorded.

Neighbourhood Priorities: Most Important and Most In Need of Improvement

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

Respondents identified the following:

Most Important In Making a Place A Good Place To Live	Most In Need of Improvement In Your Local Area
1. Access to health services (62%) 2. Levels of crime and ASB (56%) 3. Clean streets (47%) 4. Affordable, suitable housing (29%) 5. State of roads and pavements (29%)	1. Levels of crime and ASB (55%) 2. Clean streets (46%) 3. State of roads and pavements (44%) 4. Access to health services (42%) 5. Motorcycle related nuisance (39%)

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

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

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

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

1. Affordable, suitable housing
2. Levels of traffic congestion
3. Availability of parking
4. Activities / facilities for teenagers
5. Public transport

Over the last year, levels of crime / ASB and motorcycle related nuisance have increased significantly both in terms of how important they are in making a place a good place to live, and how much they require improvement. This suggests that the public see these as increasingly important neighbourhood priorities.

Public transport and the availability of parking have decreased significantly both in terms of how important they are in making a place a good place to live, and how much they require improvement. This suggests that the public see these as decreasingly important neighbourhood priorities.

Experience and Perceptions of Crime and ASB

Over half of respondents (55%) believe that that the level of crime and ASB in their neighbourhood has increased over the last year, either a little (27%) or a lot (28%).

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

38% of respondents believe that the level of crime and ASB in their neighbourhood has stayed the same over the last year.

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

- Sexual offences (73%)
- Hate crime (68%)
- Domestic abuse (61%)

Perception:

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

- Anti-social behaviour (44%)
- Drugs and alcohol offences (32%)
- Property crime (32%)

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

- Property crime (49%)
- Vehicle crime (44%)
- Theft and Handling (35%)

<u>Experience:</u>

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

- Anti-social behaviour (25%)
- Fraud (15%)
- Property crime (12%)

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

- Anti-social behaviour (34%)
- Drugs and alcohol offences (29%)
- Violence and public order offences (25%)

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

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

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

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

1. Nuisance Motorbikes - ASB (55%)
2. Dangerous Driving - ASB (49%)
3. Littering – ASB (48%)
4. Dog Fouling – ASB (46%)
5. Noise Nuisance – ASB (45%)
6. Shed / Garage Burglary – Property Crime (44%)
7. Damage To A Vehicle – Vehicle Crime (44%)
8. Drug Dealing – Drugs and Alcohol (43%)
9. Drug Taking – Drugs and Alcohol (40%)
10. Public Order Offences – Violence and Public Order (39%)

Crime and ASB Priorities:

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

- Anti-social behaviour (75%)
- Property crime (61%)
- Drugs and alcohol offences (54%)

Further priorities include vehicle crime (44%) and violence and public order (38%).

Reporting Crime and ASB

Past Reporting:

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

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

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 (63%), because the incident is a common experience (39%), and / or because of a negative previous experience of reporting (32%).

Not knowing who to report it to (6%), or because they didn't know how / where to report it (5%) were not barriers to reporting.

Future Reporting:

Nearly two thirds of respondents (63%) state that if they experienced / witnessed / heard of some form of crime occurring in their local area in the future, or it became a problem in their local area, then they would be likely (38%) or very likely (25%) to report it.

This compares to 15% of respondents who state that if they experienced / witnessed / heard of some form of crime occurring in their local area in the future, or it became a problem in their local area, then they would be unlikely (11%) or very unlikely (4%) to report it.

Respondents who will not report incidents in the future are most likely to say they will not report because they don't think that reporting it will make any difference (81%), because of a negative previous experience of reporting (52%), or because they don't trust the authorities (39%).

Again, not knowing who to report it to (6%), or not knowing how / where to report it (5%) are not seen as barriers to future reporting.

Feelings of Safety

The majority of respondents feel safe alone in their home during the day (88%). This figure falls to 65% of respondents who feel safe alone in their home after dark (compared to 20% who feel unsafe alone in their home after dark).

The majority of respondents feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood during the day (73%), This figure falls significantly to just 31% of respondents reporting they feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark (compared to 46% who feel unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark).

The majority of respondents feel safe walking alone in Hull generally during the day (62%). This figure falls significantly to just 17% of respondents who feel safe walking alone in Hull generally after dark (compared to 60% who feel unsafe walking alone in Hull generally after dark).

Over the past year here has been a clear decrease in feelings of safety; particularly at night. Compared to August 2022, the most significant decrease in feelings of safety has been in the proportion of respondents who feel safe alone in their home at night; where feelings of safety fell from 76% to 65%.

Financial Stability Checker

The majority of respondents (73%) are either keeping up with financial commitments without any difficulties (41%) or only struggling occasionally (33%). 22% either find it a constant struggle to keep up (14%), are falling behind financially (4%) or are having real financial problems (4%).

Compared to when this was last asked in June 2023, there has been a notable increase in the proportion of respondents who are having real financial problems and who have fallen behind with many bills / credit commitments (from 1% to 4%).

Longer term, compared to March 2022, when the People's Panel began tracking this information:

- There has been a 4-percentage point fall in the proportion of respondents who are keeping up with bills / credit commitments without any difficulties:

- There has been an equivalent 4-percentage point increase in the proportion of respondents who are keeping up with bills / credit commitments, but who find it a constant struggle.

Happiness and Wellbeing

Q. How are you feeling?

	1 Not at All	2	3	4	5 - Very
Happy	7%	17%	25%	39%	11%
Healthy	5%	18%	33%	37%	7%
Lonely	29%	26%	25%	15%	5%
Anxious / Stressed	12%	23%	27%	27%	11%
Worthwhile	5%	13%	36%	29%	17%
Optimistic	7%	20%	32%	28%	12%
Hopeful	8%	17%	34%	31%	11%

Focus on positive feelings:

	Jan 2020	Apr 2020	Mar 2022	Nov 2022	Jan 2023	Mar 2023	Apr 2023	May 2023	June 2023	**Aug 2023**
Happy	65%	51%	55%	53%	53%	50%	53%	52%	56%	**50%**
Healthy	51%	50%	45%	49%	40%	44%	44%	45%	52%	**44%**
Not Lonely	58%	50%	55%	59%	56%	54%	58%	61%	59%	**55%**
Not Stressed / Anxious	36%	31%	31%	37%	32%	33%	35%	35%	37%	**35%**
Worthwhile	56%	50%	46%	54%	51%	51%	49%	53%	52%	**46%**
Optimistic	-	-	39%	44%	42%	41%	42%	43%	45%	**41%**
Hopeful	-	-	44%	42%	46%	44%	45%	45%	49%	**42%**

Focus on negative feelings:

	Jan 2020	Apr 2020	Mar 2022	Nov 2022	Jan 2023	Mar 2023	Apr 2023	May 2023	June 2023	**Aug 2023**
Unhappy	14%	23%	23%	19%	20%	21%	21%	16%	18%	**24%**
Unhealthy	20%	20%	21%	23%	26%	25%	26%	25%	19%	**23%**
Lonely	23%	26%	19%	21%	20%	21%	20%	14%	16%	**20%**
Stressed / Anxious	36%	41%	35%	31%	38%	36%	36%	32%	31%	**38%**
Not worthwhile	14%	15%	16%	16%	16%	15%	18%	12%	15%	**18%**
Pessimistic	-	-	23%	23%	24%	28%	24%	22%	23%	**27%**
Not hopeful	-	-	16%	21%	22%	20%	21%	19%	19%	**24%**

- Respondents are significantly more likely to feel positively rather than negatively.
- The only exception is feelings of stress / anxiety, where a similar proportion of respondents say they do feel stressed or anxious (38%) as say they do not feel stressed or anxious (35%).

However, over the last month there has been a significant increase in all negative feelings:

- Feelings of anxiety / stress have increased by 7 percentage points
- Feelings of unhappiness have increased by 6 percentage points
- Feelings of hopelessness have increased by 5 percentage points
- Feelings of unhealthiness, loneliness, and pessimism have all increased by 4 percentage points
- Feelings of unworthiness have increased by 3 percentage points

- Longer term, feelings of loneliness remain lower than at the start of the COVID pandemic.
- However, levels of the remaining negative feelings are all high and feelings of pessimism and hopefulness are both significantly higher than when first recorded.

Neighbourhood Priorities

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

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

	Most Important In Making a Place A Good Place To Live	**Most In Need of Improvement In Your Local Area**
Access to council services (for example, customer service centres)	10%	10%
Access to health services (for example, GP or dentist)	62%	42%
Active community (for example, neighbourhood watch)	11%	7%
Activities and facilities for older people	8%	10%
Activities and facilities for teenagers	17%	24%
Activities and facilities for young children	14%	12%
Affordable, suitable housing	29%	20%
Availability of parking for residents and their visitors	23%	19%
Level of begging	8%	17%
Clean streets (for example, lack of litter and dog fouling)	47%	46%
Education provision (for example, a primary school, adult education)	16%	5%
Green and planted areas (for example, grass verges or shrubs)	23%	14%
Levels of traffic congestion	20%	29%
Levels of pollution	11%	13%
People get on	12%	5%
There is good community spirit	14%	7%
Levels of crime / anti-social behaviour	56%	55%
Motorcycle related nuisance	15%	30%
Parks and open spaces	26%	12%
Public transport	21%	15%
Shopping facilities	15%	9%
Sports and leisure facilities	6%	5%
The state of repair of roads and pavements	29%	44%

<u>Most important</u> in making a good place to live:

1. Access to health services (62%)
2. Levels of crime and ASB (56%)
3. Clean streets (47%)
4. Affordable, suitable housing (29%)
5. State of roads and pavements (29%)

<u>Least important</u> in making a good place to live:

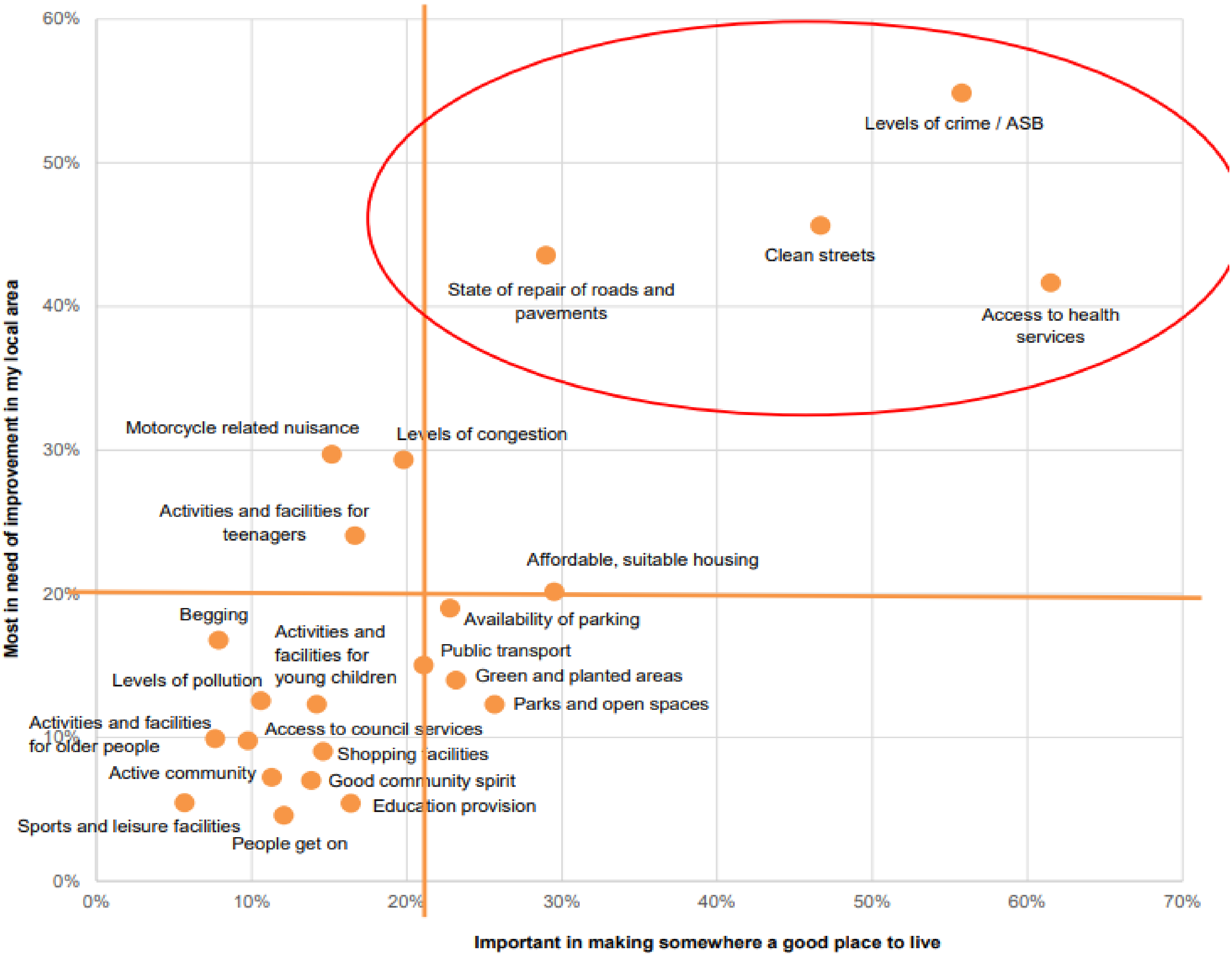
1. Sports and leisure facilities (6%)
2. Levels of begging (8%)
3. Activities / facilities for older people (8%)
4. Access to council services (10%)
5. Levels of pollution (11%)

<u>Most in need of improvement</u> in local area:

1. Levels of crime and ASB (55%)
2. Clean streets (46%)
3. State of roads and pavements (44%)
4. Access to health services (42%)
5. Motorcycle related nuisance (39%)

<u>Least in need of improvement</u> in local area:

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



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

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

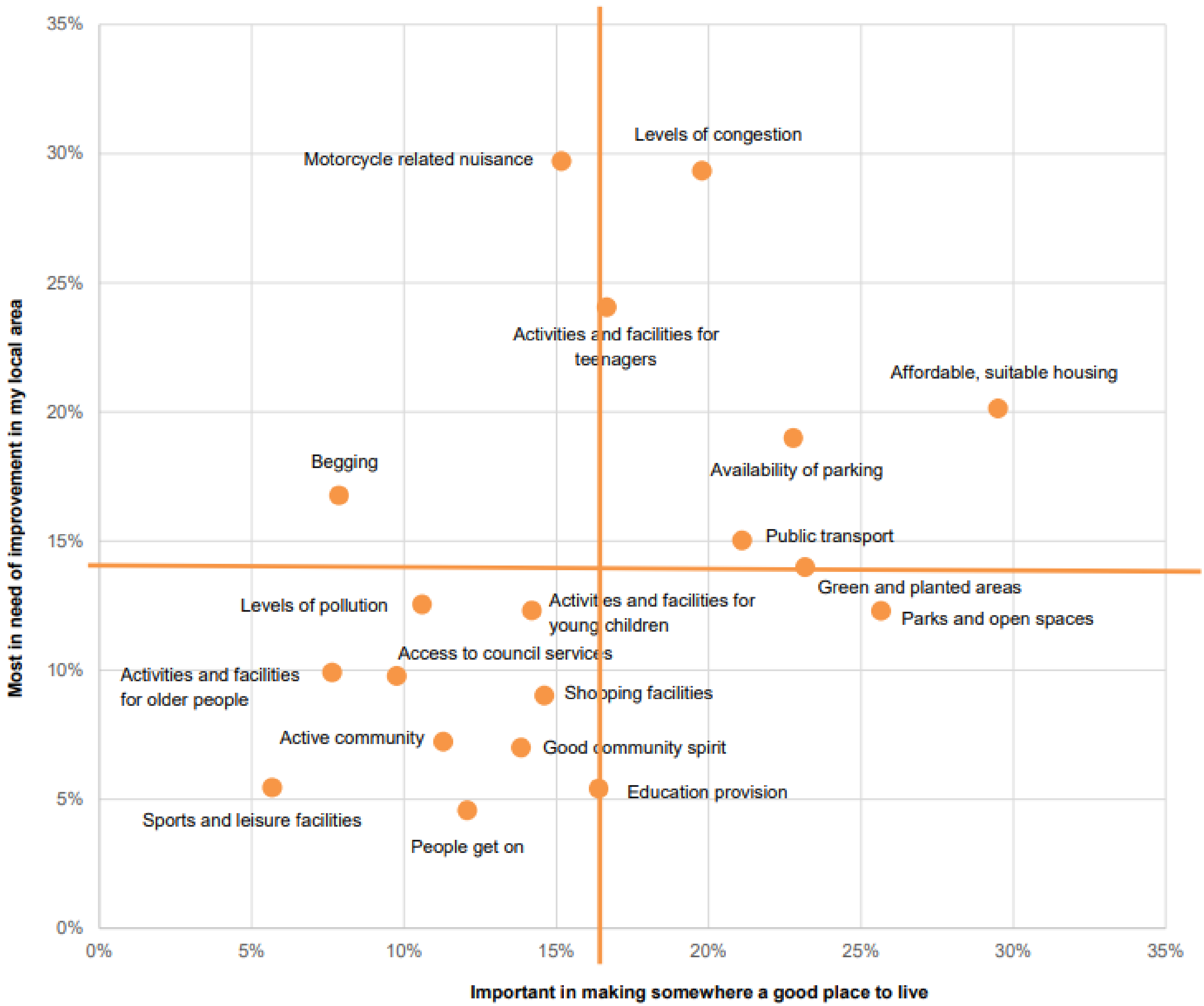
- These four issues are consistently identified as the most significant neighbourhood priorities whenever this question is asked. They represented the top 4 things that were most important and most in need of improvement when this question was last asked in August 2022.

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

- The chart overleaf suggests that secondary neighbourhood priorities for Hull are:

    1. Affordable, suitable housing
    2. Levels of traffic congestion
    3. Availability of parking
    4. Activities / facilities for teenagers
    5. Public transport

With top four priorities removed:



Neighbourhood Priorities

Top Priorities:

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

Secondary Priorities:

1. Affordable, suitable housing
2. Levels of traffic congestion
3. Availability of parking
4. Activities / facilities for teenagers
5. Public transport

Needs Improvement But Less Important:

1. Motorcycle related nuisance
2. Begging

Important But Needs Less Improvement:

1. Parks and open spaces
2. Green and planted areas
3. Education provision

Less Important & Needs Less Improvement:

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

Have Neighbourhood Priorities Changed Over The Last Year?

Important In Making a Place a Good Place to Live:

	August 2023	August 2022	Change
Motorcycle related nuisance	15%	6%	+9%
Activities and facilities for teenagers	17%	9%	+8%
Activities and facilities for young children	14%	8%	+6%
Levels of crime / anti-social behaviour	56%	51%	+5%
Activities and facilities for older people	8%	4%	+4%
Level of begging	8%	4%	+4%
The state of repair of roads and pavements	29%	25%	+4%
Active community (for example, neighbourhood watch)	11%	8%	+3%
Levels of pollution	11%	8%	+3%
Access to health services (for example, GP or dentist)	62%	60%	+2%
Access to council services (for example, customer service centres)	10%	8%	+2%
People get on	12%	10%	+2%
Levels of traffic congestion	20%	20%	No Change
There is good community spirit	14%	15%	-1%
Sports and leisure facilities	6%	7%	-1%
Education provision (for example, a primary school, adult education)	16%	17%	-1%
Affordable, suitable housing	29%	31%	-2%
Parks and open spaces	26%	30%	-4%
Clean streets (for example, lack of litter and dog fouling)	47%	52%	-5%
Availability of parking for residents and their visitors	23%	29%	-6%
Green and planted areas (for example, grass verges or shrubs)	23%	30%	-7%
Public transport	21%	28%	-7%
Shopping facilities	15%	29%	-14%

- Over the last year, the following have all become significantly more important in making a place a good place to live:
    - Motorcycle related nuisance
    - Activities and facilities for teenagers
    - Activities and facilities for young children
    - Levels of crime / ASB
- Over the last year, the following have all become significantly less important in making a place a good place to live:
    - Shopping facilities
    - Public transport
    - Green and planted areas
    - Availability of parking

Need Improving in My Local Area:

	August 2023	August 2022	Change
Access to health services (for example, GP or dentist)	42%	31%	+11%
Levels of crime / anti-social behaviour	55%	47%	+8%
Motorcycle related nuisance	30%	23%	+7%
Affordable, suitable housing	20%	16%	+4%
Level of begging	17%	13%	+4%
Parks and open spaces	12%	8%	+4%
Education provision (for example, a primary school, adult education)	5%	2%	+3%
Activities and facilities for young children	12%	9%	+3%
There is good community spirit	7%	5%	+2%
Access to council services (for example, customer service centres)	10%	9%	+1%
People get on	5%	4%	+1%
Shopping facilities	9%	9%	No Change
Levels of pollution	13%	13%	No Change
Activities and facilities for teenagers	24%	24%	No Change
Active community (for example, neighbourhood watch)	7%	8%	-1%
Sports and leisure facilities	5%	6%	-1%
Activities and facilities for older people	10%	11%	-1%
Green and planted areas (for example, grass verges or shrubs)	14%	16%	-2%
Clean streets (for example, lack of litter and dog fouling)	46%	49%	-3%
The state of repair of roads and pavements	44%	49%	-5%
Public transport	15%	20%	-5%
Availability of parking for residents and their visitors	19%	26%	-7%
Levels of traffic congestion	29%	39%	-10%

- Over the last year, the following have all become significantly more in need of improvement:
    - Access to health services
    - Levels of crime / ASB
    - Motorcycle related nuisance

- On the other hand, over the last year, the following have all become significantly less in need of improvement:
    - Levels of traffic congestion
    - Availability of parking
    - Public transport
    - State of repair of roads and pavements

Note:

- Levels of crime / ASB and motorcycle related nuisance have increased significantly both in terms of how important they are in making a place a good place to live, and how much they require improvement. This suggests that the public see these as *increasingly* important neighbourhood priorities.
- Public transport and the availability of parking have decreased significantly both in terms of how important they are in making a place a good place to live, and how much they require improvement. This suggests that the public see these as *decreasingly* important neighbourhood priorities.

Experience and Perceptions of Crime and ASB

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

Decreased a lot	1%
Decreased a little	5%
Stayed the same	38%
Increased a little	27%
Increased a lot	28%

- Over half of respondents (55%) believe that that the level of crime and ASB in their neighbourhood has increased over the last year, either a little (27%) or a lot (28%).
- Just 6% of respondents believe that that the level of crime and ASB in their neighbourhood has decreased over the last year, either a little (5%) or a lot (1%).
- 38% of respondents believe that the level of crime and ASB in their neighbourhood has stayed the same over the last year.

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

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

	A) Problem in My Area	**B) Experienced In The Last Year**	**C) Witnessed In The Last Year**	**D) Heard About In Last Year**	**E) None of These**
Anti-Social Behaviour	44%	25%	34%	22%	14%
Property Crime	32%	12%	12%	49%	18%
Vehicle Crime	27%	10%	13%	44%	27%
Drugs and Alcohol	32%	7%	29%	28%	27%
Domestic Abuse	10%	3%	8%	24%	61%
Hate Crime	9%	6%	9%	17%	68%
Violence and Public Order	23%	9%	25%	30%	35%
Sexual Offences	7%	2%	3%	21%	73%
Fraud	14%	15%	7%	28%	47%
Arson and Criminal Damage	18%	6%	15%	25%	50%
Theft and Handling	25%	6%	13%	35%	39%

- 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 (73%)
    - Hate crime (68%)
    - Domestic abuse (61%)

Perception:

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

    - Anti-social behaviour (44%)
    - Drugs and alcohol offences (32%)
    - Property crime (32%)

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

    - Property crime (49%)
    - Vehicle crime (44%)
    - Theft and Handling (35%)

Experience

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

    - Anti-social behaviour (25%)
    - Fraud (15%)
    - Property crime (12%)

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

    - Anti-social behaviour (34%)
    - Drugs and alcohol offences (29%)
    - Violence and public order offences (25%)

Note:

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

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

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

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

Note: The following tables show two percentages:

- The first percentage value is the proportion of all respondents to the People's Panel survey who have experienced, witnessed, or heard about this type of crime / incident in their local area in the last year, or who believe that this type of crime / incident is a problem in their local area. *For example, 55% of all respondents have experienced, witnessed, or heard about an incident of nuisance motorcycles in their local area in the last year, or believe nuisance motorcycles are a problem in their local area*
- The second percentage shows the proportion based on only those respondents who specifically said in the previous question that they have experienced, witnessed, or heard about the overarching crime type in their local area in the last year, or who believe that the overarching crime type is a problem in their local area. *For example, of those respondents who specifically told us in the previous question that they have experienced, witnessed, or heard about an incident of ASB in their local area in the last year, or believe ASB is a problem in their local area, 65% of these state that the ASB was specifically related to nuisance motorbikes.*

Anti-Social Behaviour (86% of respondents):

	% of All Respondents	% of Those Who Ticked ASB
Nuisance Motorbikes	55%	65%
Dangerous Driving	49%	59%
Littering	48%	58%
Dog Fouling	46%	56%
Noise Nuisance	45%	54%
Fly-tipping	38%	46%
Verbal Abuse / Harassment	37%	44%
Street Drinking / Drunkenness	33%	40%
Youth Related ASB	30%	36%
Vehicle Related Nuisance (Not Motorbikes)	27%	32%
Begging / Vagrancy	19%	23%
Throwing Missiles	17%	20%
Neighbour Dispute	14%	17%
Per / Animal Nuisance	11%	13%
Harassment / Nuisance to Women and Girls	7%	8%
Other	7%	8%
Sex Work and Soliciting	2%	3%

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

- Nuisance motorbikes
- Dangerous driving
- Littering
- Dog fouling
- Noise nuisance

Property Crime (82% of respondents):

	% of All Respondents	% of Those Who Ticked Property Crime
Shed / Garage Burglary	44%	60%
Theft of Pedal Cycle	27%	36%
House Burglary	27%	35%
Graffiti	22%	29%
Criminal Damage to Dwelling	21%	29%
Criminal Damage to Non-Dwelling	14%	19%
Hanoi / Hook and Cane Burglary	7%	10%
Other	6%	9%
Aggravated Burglary	3%	4%

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

- Shed / garage burglary

Vehicle Crime (73% of respondents):

	% of All Respondents	% of Those Who Ticked Vehicle Crime
Damage to a Vehicle	44%	66%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	20%	30%
Theft of a Motor Vehicle	19%	29%
Motor Vehicle Interference / Tampering	19%	29%
Other	4%	6%
Aggravated Vehicle Taking	2%	2%

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

- Damage to a vehicle

Drugs and Alcohol (73% of respondents):

	% of All Respondents	% of Those Who Ticked Drugs & Alcohol
Drug Dealing	43%	63%
Drug Taking	40%	59%
Drug Related Anti-Social Behaviour	37%	55%
Drug Cultivation / Manufacturing	15%	21%
Needle Littering / Finds	12%	17%
Other	4%	5%
Child Criminal Exploitation	3%	4%
Cuckooing	2%	4%
County Lines	2%	3%

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

- Drug dealing
- Drug taking
- Drug related ASB

Domestic Abuse (39% of respondents)

	% of All Respondents	% of Those Who Ticked Domestic Abuse
Verbal Abuse	25%	72%
Emotional Abuse	14%	40%
Physical Violence	12%	35%
Coercive Control	11%	33%
Economic / Financial Abuse	6%	16%
Sexual Abuse	3%	8%
Other	1%	3%

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

- Verbal abuse

Hate Crime (32% of respondents):

	% of All Respondents	% of Those Who Ticked Hate Crime
Verbal Abuse	23%	80%
Incitement to Hatred	12%	44%
Physical Assault	4%	15%
Other	2%	6%

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

- Verbal abuse

	% of All Respondents	% of Those Who Ticked Hate Crime
Race	7%	63%
Sexual Orientation	4%	31%
Religion	4%	31%
Transgender Identity	3%	20%
Disability	2%	20%

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

Violence and Public Order (65% of respondents):

	% of All Respondents	% of Those Who Ticked Violence & PO
Public Order Offences	39%	65%
Threats of Violence	22%	37%
Harassment	20%	34%
Youth Related Violent Crime	16%	27%
Assault With Injury	13%	22%
Robbery	12%	20%
Assault Without Injury	11%	18%
Organised Crime	6%	10%
Drink Spiking	5%	9%
Violence Involving Weapons	5%	9%
Violence Against Women and Girls	4%	6%
Other	2%	3%
Modern Day Slavery	1%	2%

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

- Public order offences

Sexual Offences (27% of respondents):

	% of All Respondents	% of Those Who Ticked Sexual Offences
Sexual Assault	9%	43%
Exposure and Voyeurism	8%	37%
Rape	5%	23%
Sexting	3%	15%
Other	3%	15%
Sexual Grooming / Child Exploitation	3%	14%

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

- Sexual assault
- Exposure and voyeurism

Fraud (53% of respondents):

	% of All Respondents	% of Those Who Ticked Fraud
Online Fraud	37%	81%
Identity Theft	7%	15%
Benefit Fraud	6%	13%
Other	3%	7%
Money Laundering	3%	6%

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

- Online fraud

Arson and Criminal Damage (50% of respondents):

	% of All Respondents	% of Those Who Ticked Arson and CD
Fires – Wheelie Bins	25%	58%
Fires – Grassland	16%	37%
Fires – Fly Tipped Waste	16%	36%
Fires – Abandoned Vehicles	9%	20%
Arson – Endangering Life	5%	11%
Other	4%	9%

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

- Fire – wheelie bins

Theft and Handling (61% of respondents):

	% of All Respondents	% of Those Who Ticked Theft & Handling
Pedal Cycle Theft	32%	59%
Shoplifting	29%	52%
Theft	20%	37%
Theft From A person	11%	20%
Handling Stolen Goods	10%	19%
Other	2%	3%

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

- Pedal cycle theft
- Shoplifting

Top Crime and ASB Types

Combining the information from the previous tables –

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

1. Nuisance Motorbikes - ASB (55%)
2. Dangerous Driving - ASB (49%)
3. Littering – ASB (48%)
4. Dog Fouling – ASB (46%)
5. Noise Nuisance – ASB (45%)
6. Shed / Garage Burglary – Property Crime (44%)
7. Damage To A Vehicle – Vehicle Crime (44%)
8. Drug Dealing – Drugs and Alcohol (43%)
9. Drug Taking – Drugs and Alcohol (40%)
10. Public Order Offences – Violence and Public Order (39%)
11. Fly-tipping – ASB (38%)
12. Drug related ASB – Drugs and Alcohol (37%)
13. Verbal Abuse / Harassment – ASB (37%)
14. Online Fraud – Fraud (37%)
15. Street Drinking / Drunkenness – ASB (33%)
16. Pedal Cycle Theft – Theft and Handling (32%)
17. Youth Related ASB – ASB (30%)

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

Anti-social behaviour	75%
Property crime	61%
Drugs and alcohol offences	54%
Vehicle crime	44%
Violence and public order	38%
Theft and handling offences	26%
Sexual offences	23%
Arson and criminal damage	22%
Domestic abuse	19%
Hate crime	17%
Fraud	16%
Other	5%

- Over half of respondents say that the following should be prioritised in their local area:
    - Anti-social behaviour (75%)
    - Property crime (61%)
    - Drugs and alcohol offences (54%)

- Further priorities include vehicle crime (44%) and violence and public order (38%).

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?

Yes, every incident	15%
Yes, but not every incident	33%
No	44%
Can't remember	9%

- Just 15% of respondents who have experienced / witnessed / heard of some form of crime occurring in their local area in the last year, or who believe that crime is a problem in their local area, have reported <u>every incident</u>.

- A further 33% reported <u>some incidents but not every one.</u>

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

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

Don't think it will make any difference	63%
Incident is a common occurrence	39%
Negative previous experience of reporting	32%
Incident that is too trivial	21%
Fear of reprisals	19%
Other	19%
Don't want to get involved	15%
Don't trust the authorities	14%
Don't want to go to court	7%
Don't know who to report to	6%
Don't know how / where to report it	5%

- 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 (63%), because the incident is a common experience (39%), and / or because of a negative previous experience of reporting (32%).

- Not knowing who to report it to (6%), or because they didn't know how / where to report it (5%) were not seen as barriers to reporting.

Of all respondents:

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

Very unlikely	4%
Unlikely	11%
Neither unlikely nor likely	22%
Likely	38%
Very likely	25%

- Nearly two thirds of respondents (63%) state that if they experienced / witnessed / heard of some form of crime occurring in their local area in the future, or it became a problem in their local area, then they would be likely (38%) or very likely (25%) to report it.
- This compares to 15% of respondents who state that if they experienced / witnessed / heard of some form of crime occurring in their local area in the future, or it became a problem in their local area, then they would be unlikely (11%) or very unlikely (4%) to report it.
- 22% of respondents are neither unlikely nor likely to report it.

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

Don't think it will make any difference	81%
Negative previous experience of reporting	52%
Don't trust the authorities	39%
Incident is a common occurrence	27%
Fear of reprisals	22%
Don't want to get involved	18%
Don't want to go to court	13%
Incident that is too trivial	9%
Don’t know who to report to	9%
Other	8%
Don't know how / where to report it	8%

- Respondents who will not report incidents in the future are most likely to say they will not report because they don’t think that reporting it will make any difference (81%), because of a negative previous experience of reporting (52%), or because they don’t trust the authorities (39%).

- Again, not knowing who to report it to (6%), or not knowing how / where to report it (5%) are not seen as barriers to future reporting.

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%	5%	10%	27%	56%	**8%**	**83%**
I feel safe in my home alone after dark	7%	12%	15%	32%	33%	**20%**	**65%**
I feel safe walking alone in my neighbourhood during the day	4%	6%	17%	32%	41%	**10%**	**73%**
I feel safe walking alone in my neighbourhood after dark	22%	24%	23%	21%	10%	**46%**	**31%**
I feel safe walking alone in Hull during the day	5%	10%	23%	36%	26%	**16%**	**62%**
I feel safe walking alone in Hull after dark	34%	25%	23%	13%	4%	**60%**	**17%**

- The majority of respondents feel safe alone in their home during the day (88%). This figure falls to 65% of respondents who feel safe alone in their home after dark (compared to 20% who feel unsafe alone in their home after dark).

- The majority of respondents feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood during the day (73%), This figure falls significantly to just 31% of respondents reporting they feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark (compared to 46% who feel unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark).

- The majority of respondents feel safe walking alone in Hull generally during the day (62%). This figure falls significantly to just 17% of respondents who feel safe walking alone in Hull generally after dark (compared to 60% who feel unsafe walking alone in Hull generally after dark).

	August 2023		August 2022		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	**8%**	**83%**	4%	88%	+ 4%	- 5%
I feel safe in my home alone after dark	**20%**	**65%**	10%	76%	+ 10%	- 11%
I feel safe walking alone in my neighbourhood during the day	**10%**	**73%**	8%	79%	+ 3%	- 6%
I feel safe walking alone in my neighbourhood after dark	**46%**	**31%**	29%	33%	+ 7%	- 2%
I feel safe walking alone in Hull during the day	**16%**	**62%**	12%	65%	+ 3%	- 3%
I feel safe walking alone in Hull after dark	**60%**	**17%**	58%	17%	+ 2%	No Change

- Over the past year here has been a clear decrease in feelings of safety; particularly at night.
- Compared to August 2022, the most significant decrease in feelings of safety has been in the proportion of respondents who feel safe alone in their home at night; where feelings of safety fell 11 percentage points from 76% to 65%.

Financial Stability Tracker

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

Keeping up with bills / credit commitments without any difficulties	41%
Keeping up with bills / credit commitments, but it is a struggle from time to time	33%
Keeping up with bills / credit commitments, but it is a constant struggle	14%
Falling behind with some bills / credit commitments	4%
Having real financial problems, have fallen behind with many bills / credit commitments	4%
Don't have any bills / credit commitments	1%
Don’t know / prefer not to say	4%

- The majority of respondents (73%) are either keeping up with financial commitments without any difficulties (41%) or only struggling occasionally (33%).
- 22% either find it a constant struggle to keep up (14%), are falling behind financially (4%) or are having real financial problems (4%).

	Mar 2022	May 2022	Jul 2022	Aug 2022	Oct 2022	Nov 2022	Jan 2023	Mar 2023	Apr 2023	May 2023	June 2023	Aug 2023	Change from March 22
Keeping up with bills / credit commitments without any difficulties	45%	43%	42%	36%	40%	41%	37%	37%	39%	40%	36%	**41%**	- 4pp
Keeping up with bills / credit commitments, but it is a struggle from time to time	33%	37%	32%	38%	39%	35%	40%	40%	35%	35%	36%	**33%**	No Change
Keeping up with bills / credit commitments, but it is a constant struggle	10%	10%	13%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	16%	13%	13%	**14%**	+ 4pp
Falling behind with some bills / credit commitments	3%	3%	4%	5%	3%	3%	3%	4%	3%	4%	3%	**4%**	+ 1pp
Having real financial problems, have fallen behind with many bills / credit commitments	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	3%	3%	3%	2%	1%	**4%**	+ 1pp
Don't have any bills / credit commitments	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	**1%**	- 1pp

- Compared to when this was last asked in June 2023, there has been a notable increase (+3 percentage points) in the proportion of respondents who are having real financial problems and who have fallen behind with many bills / credit commitments (from 1% to 4%)

- Longer term, compared to March 2022, when the People's Panel began tracking this information:

    - There has been a 4-percentage point fall in the proportion of respondents who are keeping up with bills / credit commitments without any difficulties:
    - There has been an equivalent 4-percentage point increase in the proportion of respondents who are keeping up with bills / credit commitments, but who find it a constant struggle.