Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Humberside: Police and Crime Survey 2024

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 The Police and Crime Plan survey

Following Jonathan Evison's re-election as the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC), there is a requirement to produce a new Police and Crime Plan for his four-year term.

Listening to our communities and hearing their concerns remains a crucial role for the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC). As with previous years, a key component of the developing of the Police and Crime Plan is ensuring that our communities' voices are heard and are reflected in the plan. We would like to thank everyone who took the time to complete the survey this year.

This year's survey was run between the 24th of May to the 28th of July 2024, during which we received a total of 1,778 responses. Further breakdown on demographics can be found in section 3.

1.2 Themes in this year's survey

This year's survey was constructed around the following themes:

> **Establishing the Police and Crime Plan priorities**
> **Experiences of crime**
> **Perception of crime and ASB in local areas**
> **Levels of confidence in Humberside Police**
> **Awareness of the role of the PCC and OPCC**

1.3 Changes from previous surveys

Reflecting on the previous survey question set, we made the following changes.

1.3.1 Increased focus on Anti-social behaviour (ASB)

ASB remains a high priority for our communities. We intend to run a bespoke ASB survey in the Autumn to better understand in more detail ASB in the Humber region. Therefore, in this survey we have reduced the number of questions relating to ASB.

1.3.2 Victim experience of crimes

The OPPC have commissioned Victim Support to deliver the *Affected By Crime[1]* service. This service can be accessed by anyone affected by crime. Consequently, it was decided going forward to utilise their expertise by gathering feedback in respect of quality of service for victims.

1.3.3 Addition of Postcode level data

This year's survey asked respondents to provide the postcode of their home address. This allowed us to better understand issues at:

- Geographical location (Local Authority Level);
- Geographical type (Rural[2], Urban and Coastal[3]);
- Levels of deprivation[4] (English indices of multiple deprivation).

Where appropriate, analysis will be broken down by these types. In addition, where a question has remained for the previous survey, comparisons will be made against this year's results.

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[1]https://affectedbycrime.com
[2]Rural and Urban areas defined by ONS
https://www.ons.gov.uk/methodology/geography/geographicalproducts/ruralurbanclassifications

[3] There is no ONS standard for defining a coastal area. A commonly used definition is the one used by the University of Plymouth which states *"an LSOA is defined as coastal if it includes or overlaps with a built-up area which lies within 500 of the 'mean high water mark', excluding tidal rivers"*
[4] https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/english-indices-of-deprivation

2. Executive Summary

2.1 Survey demographics

The demographic data of the survey respondents were not proportionate to the 2021 Census data, meaning cohorts were not equally represented. Examples of over representation include those aged over 65 and living in North Lincolnshire; conversely those living in Hull and aged under 45 were under-represented.

2.2 Police and crime priorities

The top five Police and Crime Plan priorities in relation to crime and ASB were: Nuisance ASB, Burglary, Environmental ASB, Dangerous Driving and Drug-related crime. This was consistent with previous surveys. The respondents also supported the PCC leading on a multi-agency approach to reduce crime and ASB; as well as supporting stopping speeding and improving driver behaviours to increase road safety.

Of the cohort that had experienced a crime, approximately a quarter chose not to report this to any agency. The three most popular reasons for doing this were: I wasn't confident anything would happen (48%); there was no chance of catching the perpetrators (33%) and I didn't think it would be taken seriously (26%). This again was consistent with previous surveys.

2.3 Respondents' experiences of crime

Although a small sample size, respondents' views were generally positive on both 101 and 999 calls. However, there was also perception that they wouldn't be contacted in a timely manner after the initial 101 call.

2.4 Respondents' perceptions of crime and ASB

When comparing perceptions of crime in May 2021 and May 2023 against May 2024, there was a small decrease in the proportion of respondents that thought crime had got worse. However, this did not link to an increase in those thinking crime had got better. Instead, there was an increase in the proportion of respondents thinking crime was about the same.

When analysing ASB, the same pattern was found. There was a small decrease in the percentage of respondents who thought that ASB had got worse. However, this was linked to an increase in those feeling that ASB was the same and not ASB had got better.

Respondents also perceived that Dangerous driving, Drug related crime, Neighbour Nuisance and Burglary were the most frequent occurring crimes in their local area. This correlated with the incident types in the Police and Crime Plan priorities.

2.5 Confidence in Humberside Police

The survey cohort was split almost equally between those who had a positive level of confidence (47%) and those with a negative level of confidence (51%).

2.6 Geographical differences

Generally, those living in Hull, in an Urban area, or in the most deprived areas had lower confidence in police and worse perceptions of crime and ASB. The opposite was true for those living in rural and less deprived areas, who had greater levels of confidence and better perceptions of crime and ASB.

2.7 OPCC awareness

Respondents were more aware of the "Police" responsibilities of the OPCC and less aware of the "Crime" responsibilities. Respondents were most interested in having more in-person events.

3. Who participated in the survey

3.1 A note on self-selection in surveys

As with most surveys conducted, it is important to recognise that this is a self-selecting cohort, that is to say respondents are likely to have a pre-existing interest in the survey topic. Consequently, this result will reflect the views of those who participated and not necessarily the views of the Humber region as a whole.

Analysis of respondents' demographic data later in this section found that not all demographics were represented proportionally when compared against 2021 Census data.

3.2 Total respondents

A total of 1,778 people participated in this year's survey, which was an increase of 18% compared against 2023. However, the numbers are smaller than 2021 and 2022.

The completion rate (participants who completed all questions) was 63.3%, which was comparable to the previous year.

Figure 1: Total participants and completion rate by year: 2021 to 2024

Year	Total participants	Completion rate (%)
2021	2,917	67.3%
2022	2,822	59.4%
2023	963	64.3%
2024	1,778	63.6%

3.2 Respondents' demographics

3.2.1 Age Bands

As with the previous years' surveys, the participants in the under 18, 18-24 and 35-44 age are under-represented, while those in age bands 45-54, 55-64 and over 65 are over-represented. (Full data for age-bands in 2024 can be found in Appendix 1a).

Notably for the first time in four years, the largest age-band of participants was aged over 65.

Comparisons against the 2021 Census[5] have been mapped in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Comparisons of respondents age-bands against 2021 Humber region Census data

	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2021	1.1%	17.1%	49.1%	30.2%
2022	2.0%	15.2%	41.8%	37.2%
2023	1.5%	16.4%	42.3%	35.6%
2024	0.5%	13.9%	38.0%	43.3%
2021 Census	9.1%	29.9%	34.0%	27.1%

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[5] Information extracted from Nomis: TS009 Sex by Single Year of Age
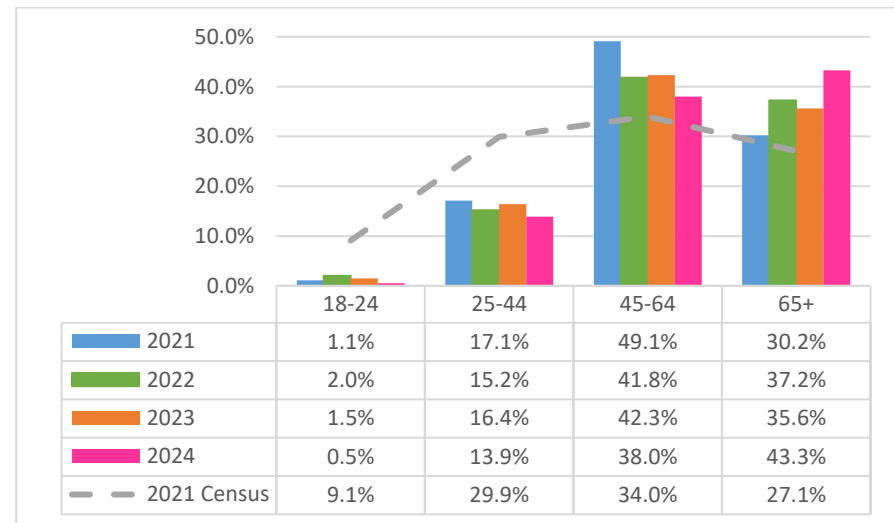
3.2.2 Gender

In 2024 the respondent cohort was 52% Male, 44% Female with the remaining 4% either self-ascribed gender or prefer not to say. This was consistent with the previous surveys.

3.2.3 Ethnicity

As with the previous surveys the data is suggesting under-representation in ethnicities not recorded as "White-British". In this year's survey 92% of the respondents selected "White-British", with another 5% selecting "Prefer not to say". (See Appendix 1b for comparison with 2021 Census data).

3.3 Respondents' geographies

3.3.1 Local Authority Level

A total of 1,132 respondents had inputted a postcode which could be linked to a Local Authority (LA) in the Humber Region. As with previous years there was an over-representation of people living in North Lincolnshire and an under-representation of people living in Hull.

Figure 3: Comparison of respondents LA against Census data

LA	% of Survey	% Census	%pts Difference
East Riding	36.8%	37%	-0.2%
Hull	**23.6%**	**28%**	**-4.4%**
NE Lincs	16.1%	17%	+0.9%
N Lincs	**23.5%**	**18%**	**+5.5%**

3.3.2 Urban and Rural Areas

In 2011 the Office for National Statistics (ONS) defined Urban and Rural[6] areas at Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) and divided them into three categories:

- Urban city and town;
- Rural town and fringe (more populated rural areas);
- Rural village and dispersed (less populated rural areas).

Comparisons of respondents against Census data found those living in rural areas were slightly over-represented by 3 percentage points (%pts) in the survey when compared against the Census data. (For a Humber map of Urban and Rural areas, please see Appendix 2a).

Figure 4: Comparison of geographical type against Census data

Area	% of Survey	% Census	%pts Difference
Urban city and Town	**71.1%**	**74.4%**	**-3.3%**
Rural town and fringe	18.3%	16%	+2.3%
Rural village and dispersed	10.5%	9.5%	+1%
Total Rural	**28.8%**	**25.5%**	**+3.3%**

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[6]https://www.ons.gov.uk/methodology/geography/geographicalproducts/ruralurbanclassifications/2011ruralurbanclassification

3.3.3 Coastal location

There is no standard definition for defining a coastal location. A commonly used term is *"an LSOA is defined as coastal if it includes or overlaps with a built-up area which lies within 500 of the 'mean high water mark', excluding tidal rivers[2]"*.

Using this definition, a total of 170 responses (15%) were from a person living in a LSOA defined as coastal. This matches with the 14% LSOA defined as coastal in the Humber Region. (For a Humber map of coastal LSOAs please see Appendix 2b).

3.3.4 Levels of deprivation

The English Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is a widely used dataset that classifies the relative deprivation of LSOAs. Multiple components of deprivation are weighted with different strengths and compiled into a single score of deprivation[4].

Each LSOA is then ranked and sorted into a decile (e.g LSOAs in decile 1 are in the top 10% most deprived in England; and LSOAs in decile 10 are in the top 10% least deprived in England).

Comparison of survey data against the IMD suggests that those living in decile 1 (the most deprived), are notably under-represented and those living in decile 8 are over-represented. This correlates with the LA data as Hull has the largest amount of LSOAs in decile 1 in Humber region at 45%. (IMD data at Humber region level can be found in Appendixes 3a, and 3b).

Figure 5: Comparison of survey respondents' IMD decile against the Humber Region IMD decile.

IMD Decile	% of LSOAs in Humber Region	% of Survey	% pts difference
1	22.5%	15.7%	6.8%
2	6.2%	6.7%	-0.5%
3	8.4%	9.9%	-1.5%
4	9.8%	10.0%	-0.2%
5	7.2%	7.7%	-0.5%
6	9.4%	9.6%	-0.2%
7	11.2%	9.9%	1.3%
8	8.8%	12.8%	-4.0%
9	8.4%	9.1%	-0.7%
10	8.2%	8.7%	-0.5%

4. Establishing the Police and Crime Plan priorities

4.1 Ranking priorities

Respondents were asked to rank their top five priorities from a list of 20 crime and ASB types. It is important to note that the question asks what can *"Police and Other Agencies do more to tackle"* and may not reflect views in relation to how important respondents feel about the Crime and ASB types listed.

As per Figure 5, the top priorities were found to be:

- Nuisance ASB;
- Burglary;
- Environmental ASB;
- Dangerous driving;
- Drug-related crime.

Although a direct comparison with previous surveys can't be completed due to a changing in wording in this year's questions; the same themes of ASB, Burglary, Dangerous driving and Drug related crime were also highly ranked in previous surveys.

The top five priorities were also found to be consistent across LA, Rural Urban and Coastal areas and IMD (Please see Appendix 4 for full ranking list).

Outside of the top five, Knife crime was ranked 6th which has seen an increase in ranking in comparison to previous surveys. It is possible that this could relate to a greater awareness of knife and weapon enabled

crime. In addition, recent ONS data found a 5% increase in police recorded Knife-enabled violence[7] in the Humber Region in 2024 compared to 2023.

Figure 6: Ranking of the Police and Crime Plan priorities

Priorities	Score	Rank
Nuisance ASB	2,110	1
Burglary	2,105	2
Environmental ASB	1,656	3
Dangerous driving	1,505	4
Drug-related crime	1,366	5
Knife or weapon enabled crime	1,138	6
Car or motorbike theft	971	7
Personal ASB	888	8
Fraud (including on-line fraud)	780	9
Exploitation of vulnerable people (e.g county lines, trafficking, modern day slavery)	772	10
Business related crimes (e.g Robbery, Shoplifting, Theft)	729	11
Domestic abuse (coercive control, relationship violence, intra-familial harm)	716	12
Violence against women and girls	670	13
Criminal damage or arson	567	14
Violence or threats of violence (including on-line)	561	15
Sexual violence or abuse	472	16
Public disorder or crime in the night-time economy	436	17
Other	195	18
Hate crime (including on-line)	161	19
Stalking or harassment (including on-line)	152	20

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[7] https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/policeforceareadatatables (Table P6, Knife-Enabled Violence, March 2024)

Analysis of the themes entered in the free text "Other option" included a reduction in the involvement of young people in crime; a need to reducing speeding, improve driver behaviours and more visible policing.

4.2 Multi-agency approach to reducing crime and ASB

It is acknowledged that solutions to issues in our communities can't often be solved by a single organisation. In this year's survey we asked the respondents if they favoured the PCC driving a multi-agency approach to reduce crime and ASB.

For all four questions in the section, the majority of respondents strongly supported the PCC involvement in system leadership, maximising funding, improving road safety and a multi-agency approach to reduce harm.

Figure 7: Responses to multi-agency approaches questions

	Strongly favour	Somewhat favour	Neither favour nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose
Providing system leadership by convening and holding to account key operational partners	**54.6%**	24.8%	16.0%	2.2%	2.4%
Maximising funding by seeking external investment in community safety	**63.8%**	23.5%	8.9%	1.8%	2.0%
Working with partners to improve road safety	**60.8%**	21.0%	13.8%	2.3%	2.1%
Bringing organisations together to focus on preventing harm	**66.7%**	22.4%	9.2%	0.4%	1.2%

4.3 Road safety

Responses from previous surveys, alongside the high ranking of dangerous driving and free-text inputs suggest that road safety is an important issue for respondents.

The majority of respondents rated speeding and driver behaviour as very significant factors for improving road safety.

Figure 8: Significance for issues relating to road safety

	Very significant	Significant	Moderately significant	Slightly significant	Not significant
Speeding	**52.8%**	23.3%	15.5%	5.2%	3.2%
Driver behaviour	**69.9%**	19.8%	7.5%	1.2%	1.6%

Analysis of the free-text responses supported these findings as replies involved increased driver surveillance, a reduction in speeding behaviours and more driver education following a speeding offence.

5. Respondents' experiences of crime

5.1 % of respondents that experienced a crime

A total of 402 (approximately 37.5%) of respondents experienced at least 1 crime in the past 12 months. Asking respondents to select 1 crime occurrence, the most frequently recorded crime types outside of "*Other*" was Criminal damage, Drug-related crime and Fraud. (For full data see Appendixes 5a and 5b)

Figure 9: % of crime types that respondents chose to answer additional questions on

Other	26.4%
Criminal Damage or Arson	11.4%
Drug realted crime	11.2%
Fraud (inculding on-line)	10.7%
Violence or threats of violence	7.2%
Burglary	7.2%
Stalking or harassment	6.5%
Business related crimes	5.7%
Car or motorbike theft	4.7%
Domestic Abuse	3.5%
Hate crime (inculding on-line)	3.5%
Knife or weapon enabled crime*	
Sexual violence or abuse*	
Violence against women or girls*	
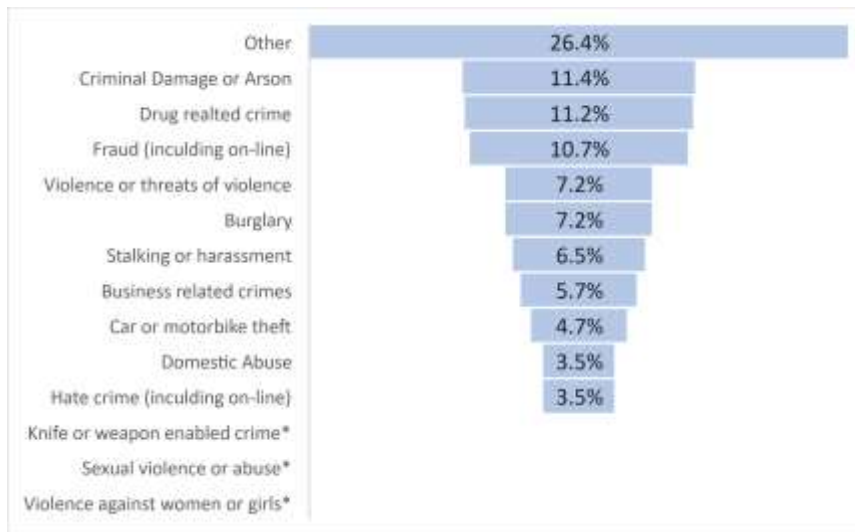
* Data suppressed due to small numbers (less than 10 responses)

5.2 A note on sample size

Given the lower numbers involved in this section, the following results are presented with a caveat of a small sample size.

5.3 How crimes were reported

Humberside Police had the highest percentage of reports (64%), with 101 as the primary reporting method. Just under 10% were reported to another agency, with the other 26% not reported to any agency.

Figure 10: % reporting methods used by respondents
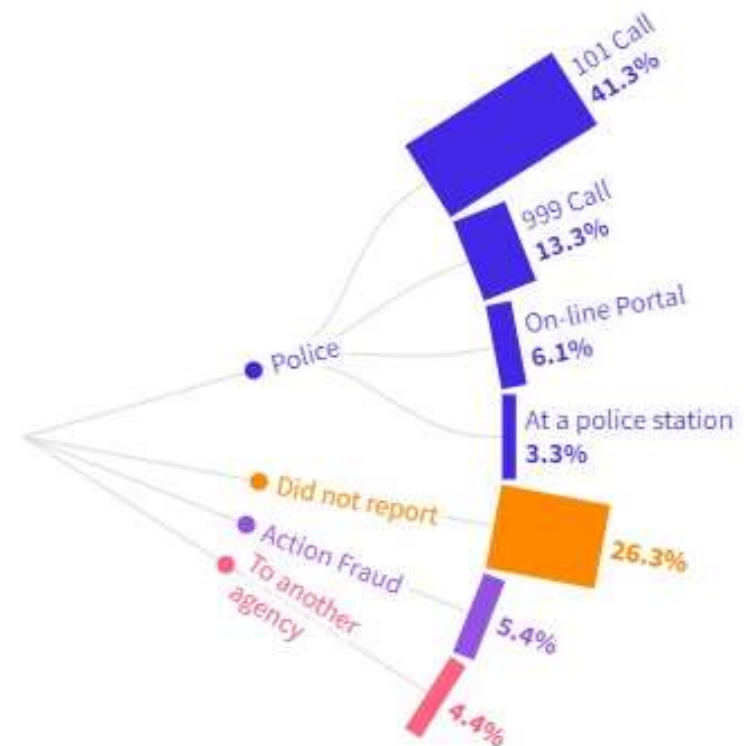
5.4 Respondents' reasons for not reporting

The three reasons with the highest percentage for not reporting were recorded as:

- I wasn't confident anything would happen (47.8%);
- There was no chance of catching the perpetrators (32.7%);
- I didn't think it would be taken seriously (25.7%).

These were also found to be the most frequent reasons given in the three previous surveys.

5.5 Contact with Humberside Police

5.5.1 Initial call to Humberside Police

For both 101 and 999 calls, over half of respondents rated the call *very good* or *good* on the quality metrics listed in the survey.

Figure 12: Quality measures for calls

	Very Good	Good	Acceptable	Poor	Very Poor
The length of time before the call was answered (101)*	**18.1%**	**30.5%**	27.7%	12.4%	11.3%
The tone and language used by the call handler (101)	**31.4%**	**32.6%**	23.8%	6.4%	5.8%
The length of time before the call was answered (999)**	**36.8%**	**21.1%**	22.8%	7%	12.3%
The tone and language used by the call handler (999)	**35.1%**	**24.6%**	22.8%	8.8%	8.8%

*101 Sample size 177 respondents ** 999 Sample size 57 respondents

5.5.2 Response following the initial contact

Later in the survey all respondents (regardless of whether they had made contact with Humberside Police in the past 12 months) were asked to provide their level of confidence in the following statements:

- That Humberside Police would attend promptly in response to a 999 call;
- That Humberside Police would contact me in a timely manner following a 101 call.

5.5.2.1 999 Calls

Fairly confident was the most popular option given when asking if the police would attend promptly following a 999 call. Overall, the *confident* response was comparable with a *not confident* response (47% vs 49%).

Figure 13a: Percentage of confidence in Humberside Police following a 999 call.

NOT CONFIDENT

Not very confident
28.8%

Not at all confident
19.8%

DON'T KNOW
4.5%

CONFIDENT

Fairly confident
37.7%
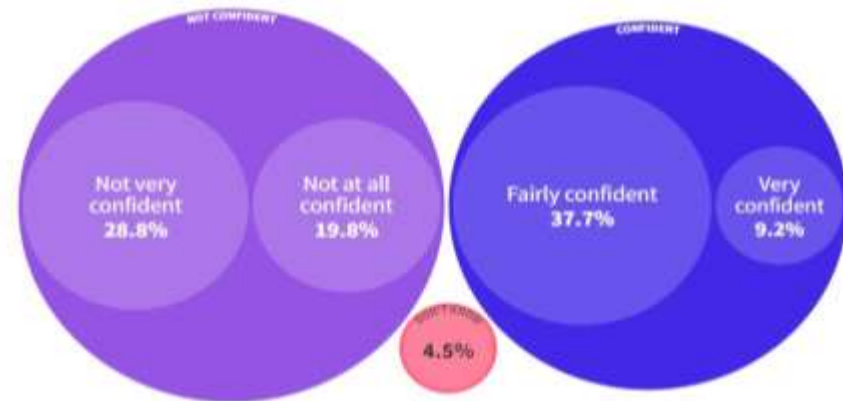
Very confident
9.2%

In respect of a difference of confidence when comparing different geographical areas, respondents in Hull and IMD decile 1 were less confident of getting a prompt response. The opposite was true for respondents living in NE Lincolnshire, Rural villages and those living in IMD deciles 2, 6 and 9.

All other geographical locations, types and deprivation deciles were within 3%pts of the Humber average. (Full data see Appendix 12)

5.5.3.2 101 Calls
On the other hand, the response for 101 calls, *not very confident* was the most popular response. There was also a notable difference between *not confident* (59%) and *confident* groups (35%).

Figure 13b: % of confidence in Humberside Police contacting me in a timely manner following a 101 call.
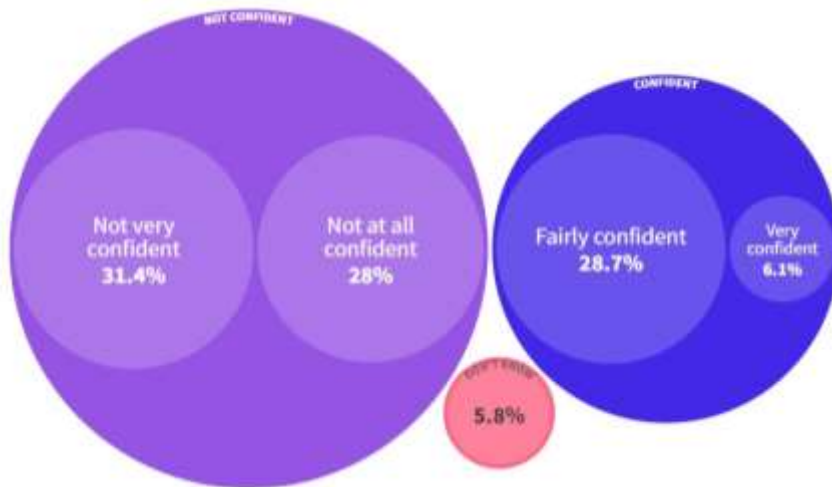
In respect of geographies, responders in NE Lincs, IMD deciles 3 and 5 had more confidence that they would been contacted in a timely manner. Conversely, those living in Hull, N Lincs and IMD deciles 1 and 4 had less confidence that they would be contacted in a timely manner.

All other geographical locations, types and deprivation deciles were within 3%pts of the Humber average. (Full data see Appendix 11)

5.6 Contacting local policing teams
Respondents were also asked how much confidence they had in being able to contact their local policing team. The majority of respondents reported that they didn't have confidence (50%) vs having confidence (45%).

The same geographical differences in confidence were found as per 101 and 999 calls.

5.7 Humberside Police on-line reporting portal
A total of 26 participants used the on-line portal to report a crime. As with 101 and 999 calls, feedback was positive with over half (58%), stating that they were either extremely likely or likely to use the on-line portal again.

6. Perceptions of local areas

6.1 Perception of crime levels

6.1.1 Full survey cohort (Humber Region)

The first question that was asked in this section involved asking if crime in their local neighbourhoods had got better or worse compared to a year ago (May 2023) and 3 years ago (May 2021).

At the Humber level, the most frequent answer given for both a year and 3 years ago was "About the same". Notably this was the largest change between increasing by 12.6%pts from 2021 to 2023. This suggests while respondents don't feel like things have got better; they also perceive that crime hasn't got worse.

Additional analysis was completed after combining the answers into the following subcategories:

- Better (much better and better answers);
- Worse (much worse and worse);
- About the same.

The *worse* subcategory had the most responses when comparing perceptions in 2021 and 2023. However, this saw a 7%pts reduction in 2023.

The *better* subcategory also saw a small reduction (3%pts) in 2023 compared to 2021.

Figure 14a: Perceptions of crime in your local neighbourhood compared to 3 years ago (May 2021)

Much Better	Better	About the Same	Worse	Much Worse
3.0%	9.5%	33.8%	27.0%	20.8%
12.5%		33.8%	47.8%	

Don't know not included in the table

Figure 14b: Perceptions of crime in your local neighbourhood compared to 1 years ago (May 2023)

Much Better	Better	About the Same	Worse	Much Worse
1.5%	7.5%	46.4%	23.7%	16.9%
9.1%		46.4%	40.6%	

Don't know not included in the table

6.1.2 Geographical Location

Comparison at LA level found that over half of respondents in Hull (51% 2023, 58% 2021) thought that crime had got worse. This is approximately 10%pts higher than the Humber region average.

The opposite was true for the East Riding as *worse* scores were approximately 7%pts lower (34% 2023, 41% 2021) compared to the Humber region average.

North and North East Lincolnshire were found to be comparable as all data points were found to be within 3%pts of Humber region averages. (Calculation of %pts differences can be found in Appendixes 6a, 6b,7a,7b.)

6.1.3 Geographical Type

Respondents living in Rural groups (town and fringe, village and dispersed) reported that their perception of crime was slightly better (+4%pts) when compared to 2021. The Rural town and fringe group also thought it was slightly better when compared to a year ago (+4%pts).

The rural groups *worse* scores were also lower than the Humber Region average (approximately 13%pts 1 year ago, 12%pts 3 years ago).

Perceptions of those living in an Urban area were approximately 3%pts lower in the "worse" category. Although, this is a small percentage, given that the urban group consists of the majority of Humberside (71%) it is more likely to be significant.

Those living in coastal areas had views generally consistent with the Humber, although 13% of respondents (+4%pts) perceived it to be better than 3 years ago.

6.1.4 English Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

When analysing the three years ago data set, there is a visual correlation between deprivation and perceptions of crime. As the level of deprivation increases (more deprived), the higher the proportion of respondents who perceived that crime was worse than three years ago.

The same trend was found for one year ago, with the exception of IMD decile 10 (the least deprived decile) as the ratio of respondents who perceived that crime had got worse was 5.6%pts higher the Humber average.

	2023	Humber Ave (+/-)	2021	Humber Ave (+/-)
IMD 1	56.5%	**15.9%**	55.6%	**7.8%**
IMD 2	51.4%	**10.8%**	53.6%	**5.8%**
IMD 3	52.4%	**11.8%**	52.9%	**5.1%**
IMD 4	43.7%	3.1%	49.5%	1.7%
IMD 5	41.3%	0.7%	51.9%	**4.1%**
IMD 6	33.0%	**-7.6%**	43.9%	**-3.9%**
IMD 7	39.2%	-1.4%	42.6%	**-5.2%**
IMD 8	39.1%	-1.5%	43.2%	**-4.6%**
IMD 9	32.3%	**-8.3%**	35.2%	**-12.6%**
IMD 10	46.2%	**5.6%**	40.0%	**-7.8%**

Don't know not included in the table

🟥	= Higher than the Humber average
🟦	= Lower than the Humber average

The number of deciles with a higher ratio of "better" when compared to the Humber average was higher in the 2021 dataset (6 deciles) compared to the 2023 dataset (3 deciles). Of these only those households in Decile 4 and 8 appeared in both lists.

6.2 Perception of ASB levels

6.2.1 Full survey cohort (Humber Region)

The second question in this section was related to perceptions of ASB. The "About the same" response again was the most frequently given answer seeing an increase of 7%pts in 2023, compared with 2021. As with the crime data, this suggests while respondents don't feel like things have got better; they also perceive that crime hasn't got worse.

Splitting the answer into the same subgroups the "worse" group had the highest ratio of responses, with a highly similar percentage in 2023 and 2021.

The better subgroup received a small response and had a consistent % in 2021 (10%) and 2023 (8%).

Figure 16a: Perceptions of ASB in local neighbourhoods compared to 1 year ago (2023)

Much Better	Better	About the Same	Worse	Much Worse
0.9%	6.8%	41.9%	29.0%	15.4%
7.7%		41.9%	44.6%	

Don't know not included in the table

Figure 16b: Perceptions of ASB in local neighbourhoods compared to 3 years ago (2021)

Much Better	Better	About the Same	Worse	Much Worse
1.9%	8.1%	34.6%	28.2%	19%
10%		34.6%	47.2%	

6.2.2 Geographical location

Over half of the respondents in Hull, (50% 2023 , 56% 2021) thought that ASB had got worse. This was approximately 12%pts higher than the 2023 group and 6%pts in the 2021 group when compared against their respective Humber averages.

Conversely, although small percentages, respondents in North and North East Lincolnshire perceived that ASB had got better in 2023. (Calculation of %pts differences can be found in Appendixes 8a, 8b, 9a, 9b)

6.2.3 Geographical Type

Respondents living in rural areas, had the lowest *worse* scores and the highest *better* scores in the 2021 data set. However, this was only true for less densely populated rural areas (Village and Dispersed) in 2023. The more populated rural areas (Town and Fringe) didn't see an increase in those who thought it was better in 2023 but did see a decrease in those thinking it was the same or worse.

The perception of the respondents was that ASB was worse in Urban areas.

Figure 17: Perceptions of ASB in local neighbourhoods at Rural, Urban and Coastal areas

	2023			2021		
	Better	Same	Worse	Better	Same	Worse
Humber Region	7.7%	41.9%	44.4%	10%	34.6%	47.2%
Rural town and fringe	7.4%	49.0%	34.2%	12.6%	39.8%	36.1%
Rural village and dispersed	12.8%	48.6%	28.4%	14.8%	46.3%	30.6%
Urban city and town	6.9%	39.6%	48.4%	8.8%	32.1%	52.3%
Coastal	7.7%	42.9%	42.9%	9%	38%	44%

Don't know not included in the table

As with the crime data, there is a general visual correlation between deprivation and worse perceptions of ASB. This was found to be consistent at both data points.

Figure 18: % of respondents who perceived that crime had got worse by IMD decile compared against the Humber average

	2023	Humber Ave (+/-)	2021	Humber Ave (+/-)
IMD 1	56.5%	**12.1%**	59.2%	**14.8%**
IMD 2	51.4%	**7%**	53.6%	**9.2%**
IMD 3	52.4%	**8%**	54.5%	**10.1%**
IMD 4	43.7%	0.7%	51.5%	**7.1%**
IMD 5	41.3%	-3.2%	41.8%	-2.6%
IMD 6	33%	**-11.4%**	42.4%	-2%
IMD 7	39.2%	-5.2%	34%	**-10.4%**
IMD 8	39.1%	-5.3%	45.4%	1.0%
IMD 9	32.3%	**-12.1%**	38%	**-6.4%**
IMD 10	46.2%	1.8%	42.9%	-1.5%

*Don't know not included in the table

(red)	= Higher than the Humber average
(blue)	= Lower than the Humber average

6.3 Perceived frequency of crime and ASB incidents

In the last question of this section respondents were asked to estimate how often a type of crime of ASB occurred in their local area. The four incident types with the highest frequency were:

- Dangerous driving (Rank 1);
- Drug related crime (Rank 2);
- Neighbourhood Nuisance (ASB, Criminal Damage, Arson) (Rank 3);
- Burglary and theft (Rank 4).

The incidents correlate to the highest ranked priorities for Police and other agencies earlier in this document. The 6th ranked priority of knife or weapon enabled crime, had the lowest perceived frequency of crimes.

Sexual violence, violence against women and girls and exploitation of vulnerable people also had lower perceived frequencies.

Figure 19: Frequency of crime and ASB incidents

Incident Type	Very Often	Often	Some-times	Rarely	Never
Burglary and theft (including motor vehicles)	**15.1%**	**30.4%**	40.5%	13.1%	0.8%
Dangerous Driving	**33.0%**	**35.8%**	25.6%	5.2%	0.4%
Domestic Abuse	7.5%	20.7%	43.2%	24.5%	4.1%
Drug related crime	**27.0%**	**31.8%**	29.6%	9.7%	2.0%
Exploitation of vulnerable people	7.7%	16.0%	35.7%	**31.2%**	**9.4%**
Neighbourhood nuisance (ASB, Crim Dam, Arson)	**22.3%**	**30.2%**	32.9%	12.2%	2.5%
Violence or threats of violence	7.3%	18.1%	38.5%	30.9%	5.3%
Knife or weapon enabled crime	4.3%	8.9%	32.9%	**42.8%**	**11.2%**
Sexual Violence	3.3%	9.7%	39.8%	**37.4%**	**9.8%**
Violence against women and girls	4.2%	11.7%	40.8%	**34.0%**	**9.3%**

7. Overall Confidence in Humberside Police

Overall, the highest response was in the fairly confident group with 42%. However, when viewed more globally, responses were split almost equally between those who have some level of confidence (51%) and with those who didn't have confidence (47%).

Figure 20: Overall confidence in Humberside Police
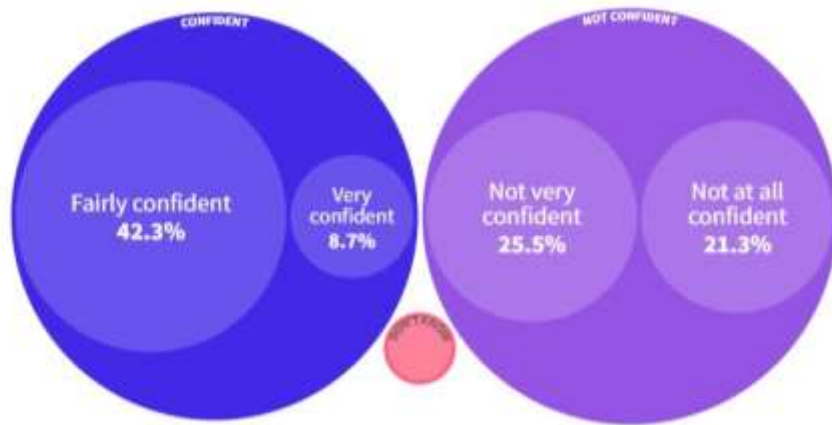
7.1.2 Geographical Differences

Following the trends earlier in this paper, respondents living in Hull, North Lincs, urban locations and those living in the most deprived areas (deciles and 1 and 2) had less confidence in Police.

Conversely, those living in the East Riding, rural areas and least deprived areas (deciles 5-10) had a higher level of confidence. (Full data in Appendixes 10a and 10b).

Figure 21: Comparison of confidence in Humberside Police by Geographical Classification.

Geographical Classification		Confident	Not Confident
	Humberside	51.0%	46.8%
Location	ER	57.4%	39.5%
	Hull	44.1%	54.7%
	NEL	54.8%	42.8%
	NL	49.8%	49.0%
Type	Rural town and fringe	58.8%	39.1%
	Rural village and dispersed	58.7%	37.6%
	Urban city and town	49.3%	48.8%
	Coastal	52.1%	45.6%
IMD Decile	1	44.1%	54.0%
	2	48.6%	51.4%
	3	51.0%	49.0%
	4	48.5%	49.5%
	5	55.0%	45.0%
	6	54.0%	43.0%
	7	52.4%	44.7%
	8	57.2%	40.6%
	9	54.3%	41.5%
	10	59.3%	36.3%

*Don't know not included in the table

🟥	= Higher than the Humber average
🟦	= Lower than the Humber average

8. Awareness of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner

8.1 Responsibilities of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner

For this question respondents were asked about their level of awareness relating to the different responsibilities within the OPCC. The results suggested that they had a greater level of awareness of the "*Police*" aspects such as:

- Setting the police budget;
- Responsibilities relating to the Chief Constable.

The respondents were less aware of the *"Crime"* responsibilities which included:

- Partnership working;
- Providing funds for crime prevention;
- Commissioning of services.

Figure 22: Respondents' awareness of the responsibilities of the OPCC

	Very aware	Aware	Somewhat aware	Not aware
= Police responsibilities				
= Crime responsibilities				
To hold the Chief Constable to account - to help deliver an effective and efficient police service	24%	34%	24%	19%
To set the police budget and to determine your council tax police precept	22%	32%	27%	19%
To appoint the Chief Constable, who runs the operational side of Policing	22%	31%	26%	20%
To consult with communities to establish local priorities and develop the Police and Crime Plan for the Humber Region	13%	33%	32%	22%
To allocate funds for crime prevention and harm reduction services	13%	31%	32%	23%
To work with criminal justice partners to reduce crime and re-offending	12%	31%	34%	23%
To work with partner agencies to develop a joined-up response to local problems	12%	29%	36%	24%
To commission local support and victim services	12%	28%	35%	25%

8.2 Engaging with our communities

The last question we asked was around our current methods of engagement. The most well-known method was by E-mail or My Community Alert, with 3/5 of the survey cohort having seen or heard of OPPC activities through this method.

Respondents were interested in using all other methods listed in the survey, with in-person events having the highest score.

The engagement method that was least popular was video updates via social media.

Figure 23: Respondents views on engagement options

	Have seen/heard	Haven't seen/heard: would be interested	Haven't seen/heard: wouldn't be interested
Email (e.g. My Community Alert)	**61%**	25%	14%
Social media - text/image updates	38%	38%	24%
Local media (print, radio, TV and online)	36%	**47%**	16%
Information in council magazines	35%	**47%**	18%
On-line events	30%	**47%**	24%
The OPCC website	29%	**49%**	22%
In person events	28%	**50%**	22%
Social media - video updates	25%	42%	**33%**

Appendix

Appendix 1a: Age-bands in the 2024 survey
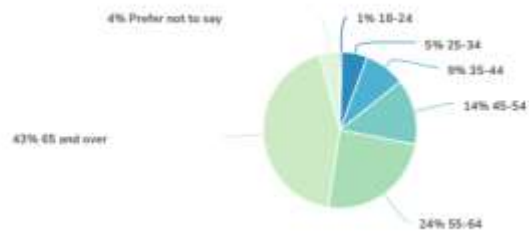
Value	Percent	Responses
18-24	0.5%	6
25-34	5.3%	59
35-44	8.6%	96
45-54	13.6%	153
55-64	24.4%	274
65 and over	43.3%	486
Prefer not to say	4.3%	48
		Totals: 1,122

Appendix 1b: Comparison of Ethnicities recorded in the 2021 Census[8] against the 2024 Police and Crime Survey (with Prefer not to say removed)

	2024 Survey	2021 Census
White British	96.2%	90.2%
Other White Background (Irish/Other European/Gypsy Traveller/Other White Background)	2.5%	4.9%
Arab, Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	< 1%	0.9%
Asian or Asian British (Indian/Pakistani/Other Asian Background)	< 1%	2.1%
Black or Black British (Caribbean/African/Any other Black Background)	< 1%	0.8%
Mixed Ethnicities Group	< 1%	1.2%

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[8] Information extracted from Nomis: TS021 Ethnic Group

Appendix 2a: Comparison and Map of Rural and Urban Areas
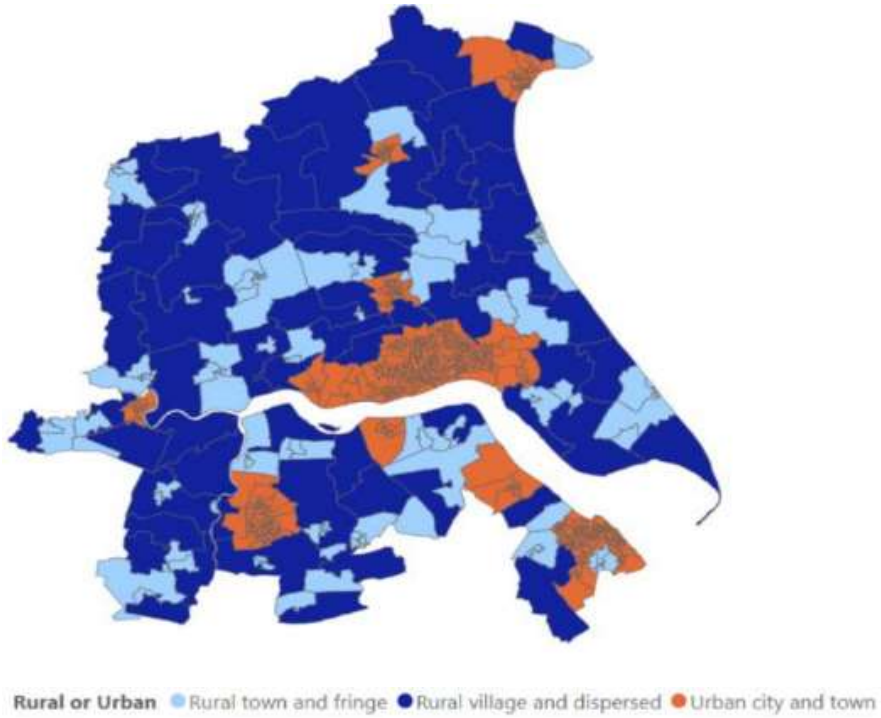
Appendix 2b: LSOA areas defined as costal in the Humber Region

Rural or Urban ● Rural town and fringe ● Rural village and dispersed ● Urban city and town
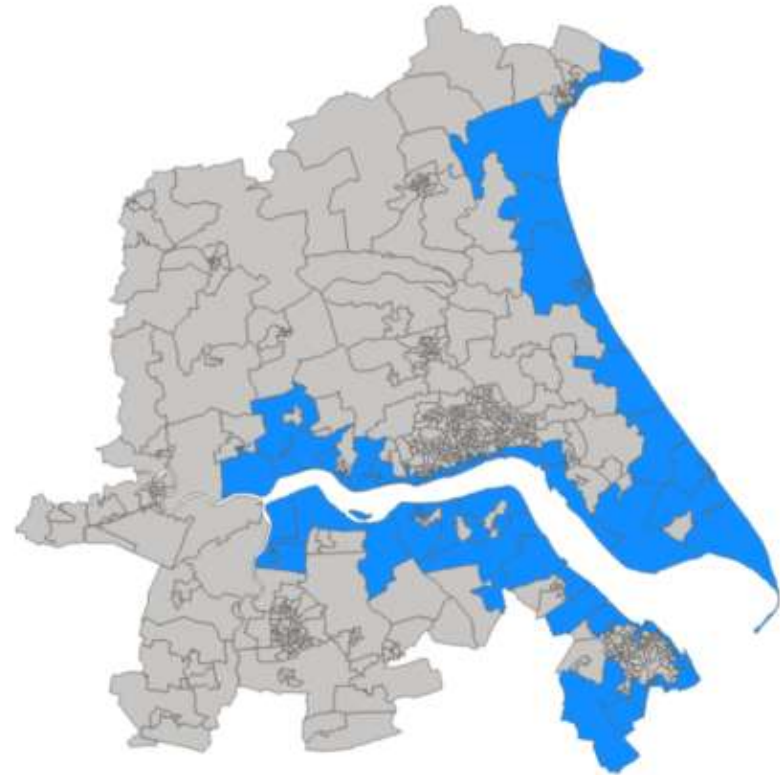
Appendix 3a: % of LSOA by IMD decile for the Humber Region

Decile of Deprivation (1 Most Deprived, 10 Least Deprived)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
East Riding	6.2%	1.9%	5.7%	9.1%	4.8%	13.8%	14.3%	12.9%	11.4%	20.0%
Hull	45.2%	9.0%	9.6%	12.7%	7.2%	6.0%	4.2%	3.6%	2.4%	0.0%
NE Lincs	30.2%	7.6%	12.3%	7.6%	5.7%	4.7%	12.3%	6.6%	10.4%	2.8%
N Lincs	11.9%	8.9%	7.9%	8.9%	13.9%	10.9%	14.9%	10.9%	9.9%	3.0%
Humber	22.5%	6.2%	8.4%	9.8%	7.2%	9.4%	11.2%	8.8%	8.4%	8.2%

Appendix 3b: Humber Map of LSOA by Decile (2011 LSOAs)

Least Deprived ← → Most Deprived
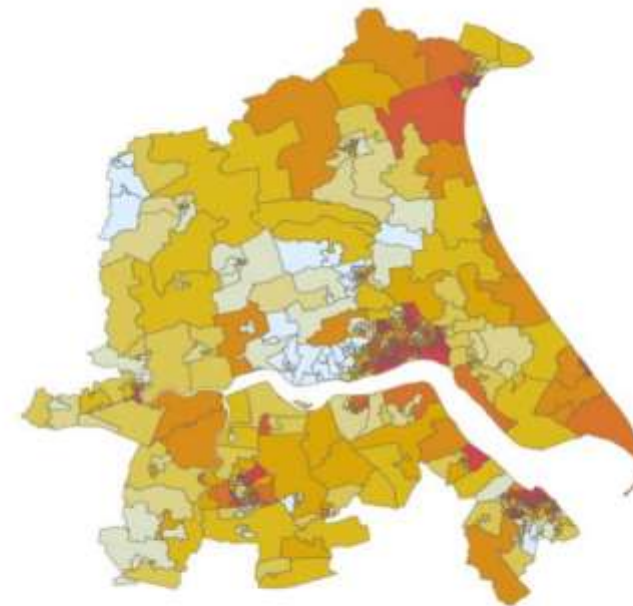
Appendix 4: Ranking of Police and Crime Priorities by Geographical location, Geographical type and IMD

List of Priorities	Geographical Location					Geographical Type				IMD by Decile (1 Most deprived, 10 Least deprived)									
	Humberside	ER	Hull	NEL	NL	Rural town and fringe	Rural village and dispersed	Urban city and town	Coastal	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nuisance ASB	1	2	2	1	1	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	3	3	4	3
Burglary	2	1	1	5	2	1	1	2	2	4	3	2.5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Environmental ASB	3	4	3	2	5	3	3	3	3	2	5	1.5	4	2	4	3	4	2	4
Dangerous driving	4	3	5	7	3	2	2	5	4	5	4	4	5	3	3	4	3	3	2
Drug-related crime	5	5	4	3	4	5	8	4	5	3	2	5	3	6	6	6	5	7	6
Knife or weapon enabled crime	6	6	7	4	7	7	7	6	6	7	6	6	6	5	7	8	7	6	5
Car or motorbike theft	7	8	8	14	6	8	4	8	7	8	9.5	10.5	11.5	7	8	5	6	10	8
Personal ASB	8	11	6	9	8	11	11	7	9	6	7	10.5	9	11	10	7	9	17	7
Fraud (including on-line fraud)	9	7	13	8	9	6	6	11	8	12.5	12	12	13	13	5	9	8	5	13
Exploitation of vulnerable people (e.g county lines, trafficking, modern day slavery)	10	10	14	8	12	13	9	9	13	15	8	7	10	8	12	11	11	8.5	9
Business related crimes (e.g Robbery, Shoplifting, Theft)	11	9	9	13	13	10	10	10	10	10	14.5	8	8	12	9	10	13	6.5	14
Domestic abuse (coercive control, relationship violence, intra-familial harm)	12	13	10	10	11	9	16	13	11	11	13	15	7	9.5	15	13	10	11	10
Violence against women and girls	13	12	12	12	15	14	12	13	12	12.5	14.5	9	14	9.5	14	13	12	15	11.5
Criminal damage or arson	14	15	11	11	16	15	15	14	15	9	17.5	14	11.5	15	11	15	16	12.5	18
Violence or threats of violence (including on-line)	15	14	16	17	10	12	13	15	16	17	9.5	15	17	16	13	13	14	12.5	16
Sexual violence or abuse	16	16	17	16	14	16	14	17	14	16	16	17	15	14	16	17	15	16	11.5
Public disorder or crime in the night-time economy	17	17	15	15	17	17	17	16	17	14	11	16	16	17	18	16	17	14	19
Other	18	18	18	18	18	20	18	18	18	18	17.5	18	19	18	17	18	18.5	18	17
Hate crime (including on-line)	19	20	19	19	20	19	20	19	20	19.5	19	20	18	19	20	20	18.5	20	19
Stalking or harassment (including on-line)	20	19	20	20	18	18	19	20	19	19.5	20	19	20	20	19	19	20	19	20

Appendix 5a: Count and % respondents who have personally experience any of the following crimes in the past 12 months

Crime type	%	Count
Other	12.8%	142
Criminal Damage or Arson	8.8%	97
Drug related crime	6.8%	75
Fraud (including on-line)	6.8%	75
Violence or threats of violence	6.1%	68
Stalking or harassment (including on-line)	4.0%	44
Burglary	3.8%	42
Hate crime (including on-line)	3.7%	41
Business related crimes	3.1%	34
Car or motorbike theft	2.6%	29
Domestic Abuse	2.1%	23
Violence against women or girls	*	*
Knife or weapon enabled crime	*	*
Sexual violence or abuse	*	*

*Data suppressed to due small numbers

Appendix 5b: Count and % of crimes that participants have selected to answer additional questions about.

Crime type	%	Count
Other	26.4%	106
Criminal Damage or Arson	11.4%	46
Drug related crime	11.2%	45
Fraud (including on-line)	10.7%	43
Violence or threats of violence	7.2%	29
Burglary	7.2%	29
Stalking or harassment (including on-line)	6.5%	26
Business related crimes	5.7%	33
Car or motorbike theft	4.7%	19
Domestic Abuse	3.5%	14
Hate crime (including on-line)	3.5%	14
Knife or weapon enabled crime	*	*
Sexual violence or abuse	*	*
Violence against women or girls	*	*

*Data suppressed to due small numbers

Appendix 6a: Perception of crime compared to 1 year ago by different responders' geographies

		Much Better	Better	Same About the	Worse	Much Worse	Don't Know
Location	Humberside	1.5%	7.6%	46.4%	23.7%	16.9%	3.9%
	ER	0.5%	7.3%	52.4%	18.8%	14.9%	6.0%
	Hull	1.6%	7.7%	36.6%	27.6%	23.2%	3.3%
	NEL	4.2%	7.7%	48.8%	23.2%	14.3%	1.8%
	NL	1.6%	9.8%	45.7%	25.7%	13.5%	3.7%
Type	Rural town and fringe	2.6%	11.5%	52.6%	17.2%	9.9%	6.3%
	Rural village and dispersed	0.9%	11.0%	55.0%	20.2%	6.4%	6.4%
	Urban city and town	1.5%	6.0%	43.6%	25.3%	19.6%	3.2%
	Coastal	1.2%	8.2%	48.8%	26.5%	12.9%	2.4%
IMD Decile	1	1.2%	4.4%	31.7%	29.8%	26.7%	6.2%
	2	2.9%	5.7%	37.1%	34.3%	17.1%	2.9%
	3	1.9%	3.9%	39.8%	36.9%	15.5%	1.9%
	4		11.7%	37.9%	25.2%	18.5%	6.8%
	5	2.5%	7.5%	43.8%	31.3%	10.0%	5.0%
	6		8.0%	52.0%	23.0%	10.0%	7.0%
	7	1.0%	6.9%	45.1%	29.4%	9.8%	7.8%
	8	0.8%	9.8%	47.4%	24.8%	14.3%	3.0%
	9		5.4%	50.5%	21.5%	10.8%	11.8%
	10	1.1%	5.5%	40.7%	33.0%	13.2%	6.6%

Appendix 6b: %pts difference compared against the Humber Region average (1 Year)

		Better Much	Better	Same About the	Worse	Worse Much	Know Don't
Location	ER	-1.0%	-0.3%	6.0%	-4.9%	-2.0%	2.1%
	Hull	0.1%	0.1%	-9.8%	3.9%	6.3%	-0.6%
	NEL	2.7%	0.1%	2.4%	-0.5%	-2.6%	-2.1%
	NL	0.1%	2.2%	-0.7%	2.0%	-3.4%	-0.2%
Type	Rural town and fringe	1.1%	3.9%	6.2%	-6.5%	-7.0%	2.4%
	Rural village and dispersed	-0.6%	3.4%	8.6%	-3.5%	-10.5%	2.5%
	Urban city and town	0.0%	-1.6%	-2.8%	1.6%	2.7%	-0.7%
	Coastal	-0.3%	0.6%	2.4%	2.8%	-4.0%	-1.5%
IMD Decile	1	-0.3%	-3.3%	-14.7%	6.1%	9.8%	2.3%
	2	1.4%	-1.9%	-9.3%	10.6%	0.2%	-1.0%
	3	0.4%	-3.7%	-6.6%	13.2%	-1.4%	-2.0%
	4	-1.5%	4.1%	-8.5%	1.5%	1.6%	2.9%
	5	1.0%	-0.1%	-2.7%	7.6%	-6.9%	1.1%
	6	-1.5%	0.4%	5.6%	-0.7%	-6.9%	3.1%
	7	-0.5%	-0.7%	-1.3%	5.7%	-7.1%	3.9%
	8	-0.8%	2.2%	1.0%	1.1%	-2.6%	-0.9%
	9	-1.5%	-2.2%	4.1%	-2.2%	-6.2%	7.9%
	10	-0.4%	-2.1%	-5.7%	9.3%	-3.7%	2.7%

Appendix 7a: Perception of crime compared to 3 years ago by different responders' geographies

		Better Much	Better	Same About the	Worse	Worse Much	Know Don't
Location	Humberside	3.0%	9.5%	33.8%	27.0%	20.8%	5.9%
	ER	2.7%	10.7%	37.9%	22.9%	18.1%	7.7%
	Hull	2.1%	7.9%	27.3%	30.2%	27.7%	5.0%
	NEL	4.2%	12.1%	35.2%	26.7%	18.2%	3.6%
	NL	4.9%	9.8%	33.6%	29.1%	18.0%	4.5%
Type	Rural town and fringe	4.7%	13.7%	37.9%	23.2%	13.7%	6.8%
	Rural village and dispersed	4.6%	11.0%	42.2%	22.0%	12.8%	7.3%
	Urban city and town	2.8%	8.9%	31.6%	28.3%	23.3%	5.1%
	Coastal	3.0%	13.1%	35.1%	27.4%	16.7%	4.8%
IMD Decile	1	3.1%	8.6%	25.3%	25.3%	30.3%	7.4%
	2	2.9%	11.6%	26.1%	20.3%	33.3%	5.8%
	3	2.9%	7.8%	34.3%	33.3%	19.6%	2.0%
	4	2.9%	13.6%	28.2%	26.2%	23.3%	5.8%
	5	2.5%	6.3%	31.7%	29.1%	22.8%	7.6%
	6	5.1%	10.2%	36.7%	29.6%	14.3%	4.1%
	7	4.0%	11.9%	32.7%	28.7%	13.9%	8.9%
	8	2.3%	12.1%	38.6%	27.3%	15.9%	3.8%
	9	3.3%	12.1%	42.9%	25.3%	9.9%	6.6%
	10	4.4%	5.6%	45.6%	21.1%	18.9%	4.4%

Appendix 7b: %pts difference compared against the Humber Region average (3 Years)

		Better Much	Better	Same About the	Worse	Worse Much	Know Don't
Location	ER	-0.3%	1.2%	4.1%	-4.1%	-2.7%	1.8%
	Hull	-0.9%	-1.7%	-6.5%	3.2%	6.9%	-0.9%
	NEL	1.2%	2.6%	1.4%	-0.3%	-2.6%	-2.3%
	NL	1.9%	0.3%	-0.2%	2.1%	-2.8%	-1.4%
Type	Rural town and fringe	1.7%	4.2%	4.1%	-3.8%	-7.1%	0.9%
	Rural village and dispersed	1.6%	1.5%	8.4%	-5.0%	-8.0%	1.4%
	Urban city and town	-0.3%	-0.6%	-2.2%	1.3%	2.5%	-0.8%
	Coastal	0.0%	3.6%	1.3%	0.4%	-4.1%	-1.1%
IMD Decile	1	0.1%	-0.9%	-8.5%	-1.7%	9.5%	1.5%
	2	-0.1%	2.1%	-7.7%	-6.7%	12.5%	-0.1%
	3	-0.1%	-1.7%	0.5%	6.3%	-1.2%	-3.9%
	4	-0.1%	4.1%	-5.6%	-0.8%	2.5%	-0.1%
	5	-0.5%	-3.2%	-2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	1.7%
	6	2.1%	0.7%	2.9%	2.6%	-6.5%	-1.8%
	7	1.0%	2.4%	-1.1%	1.7%	-6.9%	3.0%
	8	-0.7%	2.6%	4.8%	0.3%	-4.9%	-2.1%
	9	0.3%	2.6%	9.1%	-1.7%	-10.9%	0.7%
	10	1.4%	-3.9%	11.8%	-5.9%	-1.9%	-1.5%

Appendix 8a: Perception of crime compared to 1 year ago by different responders' geographies

	Much Better	Better	About the Same	Worse	Much Worse	Don't Know
Humberside	0.9%	6.8%	41.9%	29.0%	15.4%	6.0%
ER	0.5%	6.4%	45.6%	25.1%	13.1%	8.8%
Hull	1.2%	4.5%	38.4%	29.8%	20.7%	4.6%
NEL	3.0%	6.1%	44.9%	30.9%	12.7%	1.2%
NL	0.4%	9.0%	39.3%	30.3%	15.2%	5.7%
Rural town and fringe	1.1%	6.3%	49.0%	24.2%	10.0%	8.4%
Rural village and dispersed	0.0%	12.8%	48.6%	22.9%	5.5%	9.2%
Urban city and town	1.2%	5.6%	39.6%	30.3%	18.2%	4.6%
Coastal	0.6%	7.1%	42.9%	27.4%	15.5%	6.0%
1	1.2%	4.4%	31.7%	29.8%	26.7%	6.2%
2	2.9%	5.7%	37.1%	34.3%	17.1%	2.9%
3	1.9%	3.9%	39.8%	36.9%	15.5%	1.9%
4		11.7%	37.9%	25.2%	18.5%	6.8%
5	2.5%	7.5%	43.8%	31.3%	10.0%	5.0%
6		8.0%	52.0%	23.0%	10.0%	7.0%
7	1.0%	6.9%	45.1%	29.4%	9.8%	7.8%
8	0.8%	9.8%	47.4%	24.8%	14.3%	3.0%
9		5.4%	50.5%	21.5%	10.8%	11.8%
10	1.1%	5.5%	40.7%	33.0%	13.2%	6.6%

Appendix 8b: %pts difference compared against the Humber Region average (1 Year)

	Much Better	Better	About the Same	Worse	Much Worse	Don't Know
ER	-0.4%	-0.4%	3.7%	-3.9%	-2.3%	2.8%
Hull	0.3%	-2.3%	-3.5%	0.8%	5.3%	-1.5%
NEL	2.1%	-0.7%	3.0%	1.9%	-2.7%	-4.8%
NL	-0.5%	2.2%	-2.6%	1.3%	-0.2%	-0.3%
Rural town and fringe	0.2%	-0.5%	7.1%	-4.8%	-5.4%	2.4%
Rural village and dispersed	-0.9%	6.0%	6.7%	-6.1%	-9.9%	3.2%
Urban city and town	0.3%	-1.2%	-2.3%	1.3%	2.8%	-1.4%
Coastal	-0.3%	0.3%	1.0%	-1.6%	0.1%	-0.1%
1	0.3%	-2.5%	-10.2%	0.8%	11.3%	0.2%
2	2.0%	-1.1%	-4.8%	5.3%	1.7%	-3.1%
3	1.0%	-2.9%	-2.1%	7.9%	0.1%	-4.1%
4	-0.9%	4.9%	-4.0%	-3.8%	3.1%	0.8%
5	1.6%	0.7%	1.9%	2.3%	-5.4%	-1.0%
6	-0.9%	1.2%	10.1%	-6.0%	-5.4%	1.0%
7	0.1%	0.1%	3.2%	0.4%	-5.6%	1.8%
8	-0.2%	3.0%	5.5%	-4.2%	-1.1%	-3.0%
9	-0.9%	-1.4%	8.6%	-7.5%	-4.7%	5.8%
10	0.2%	-1.3%	-1.2%	4.0%	-2.2%	0.6%

Appendix 9a: Perception of crime compared to 3 years ago by different responders' geographies

	Much Better	Better	Same About the	Worse	Much Worse	Don't Know
Humberside	1.9%	8.1%	34.6%	28.2%	19.0%	8.2%
ER	0.8%	9.7%	38.4%	23.7%	16.9%	10.5%
Hull	1.2%	5.3%	30.7%	31.2%	25.0%	6.6%
NEL	4.2%	6.7%	36.4%	33.3%	15.8%	3.6%
NL	2.9%	7.8%	33.2%	28.7%	17.6%	7.8%
Rural town and fringe	1.6%	11.0%	39.8%	23.6%	12.6%	11.5%
Rural village and dispersed	1.9%	13.0%	46.3%	22.2%	8.3%	8.3%
Urban city and town	2.1%	6.8%	32.1%	30.3%	22.0%	6.8%
Coastal	1.8%	7.2%	38.0%	28.9%	15.1%	9.0%
1	1.2%	4.9%	25.0%	27.4%	31.7%	9.8%
2	2.9%	8.7%	29.0%	31.9%	21.7%	5.8%
3	2.0%	3.0%	36.6%	37.6%	16.8%	4.0%
4	1.0%	8.9%	29.7%	30.7%	20.8%	8.9%
5	1.3%	10.1%	40.5%	29.1%	12.7%	6.3%
6	4.0%	8.1%	39.4%	28.3%	14.1%	6.1%
7	2.0%	14.0%	38.0%	19.0%	15.0%	12.0%
8	2.3%	9.2%	39.2%	30.0%	15.4%	3.9%
9	1.1%	8.7%	40.2%	27.2%	10.9%	12.0%
10	2.2%	8.8%	37.4%	22.0%	20.9%	8.8%

Appendix 9b: %pts difference compared against the Humber Region average (3 Year)

	Much Better	Better	About the Same	Worse	Much Worse	Don't Know
ER	-1.1%	1.6%	3.8%	-4.5%	-2.1%	2.3%
Hull	-0.7%	-2.8%	-3.9%	3.0%	6.0%	-1.6%
NEL	2.3%	-1.4%	1.8%	5.1%	-3.2%	-4.6%
NL	1.0%	-0.3%	-1.4%	0.5%	-1.4%	-0.4%
Rural town and fringe	-0.3%	2.9%	5.2%	-4.6%	-6.4%	3.3%
Rural village and dispersed	-0.1%	4.9%	11.7%	-6.0%	-10.7%	0.1%
Urban city and town	0.2%	-1.4%	-2.5%	2.1%	3.0%	-1.5%
Coastal	-0.1%	-0.9%	3.4%	0.7%	-3.9%	0.8%
1	-0.7%	-3.2%	-9.6%	-0.8%	12.7%	1.6%
2	1.0%	0.6%	-5.6%	3.7%	2.7%	-2.4%
3	0.1%	-5.1%	2.0%	9.4%	-2.2%	-4.2%
4	-0.9%	0.8%	-4.9%	2.5%	1.8%	0.7%
5	-0.6%	2.0%	5.9%	0.9%	-6.3%	-1.9%
6	2.1%	0.0%	4.8%	0.1%	-4.9%	-2.1%
7	0.1%	5.9%	3.4%	-9.2%	-4.0%	3.8%
8	0.4%	1.1%	4.6%	1.8%	-3.6%	-4.4%
9	-0.8%	0.6%	5.6%	-1.0%	-8.1%	3.8%
10	0.3%	0.7%	2.8%	-6.2%	1.9%	0.6%

Appendix 10a: Confidence levels in Humberside Police by different responders' geographies

	Very Confident	Fairly Confident	Not very confident	Not all confident	Don't Know
Humberside	8.7%	42.3%	25.5%	21.3%	2.3%
ER	10.8%	46.6%	21.8%	17.6%	3.2%
Hull	7.8%	36.3%	28.2%	26.5%	1.2%
NEL	10.8%	44.0%	27.7%	15.1%	2.4%
NL	6.9%	42.9%	26.1%	22.9%	1.2%
Rural town and fringe	10.9%	47.9%	23.4%	15.6%	2.1%
Rural village and dispersed	7.3%	51.4%	25.7%	11.9%	3.7%
Urban city and town	9.0%	40.3%	25.7%	23.1%	1.9%
Coastal	7.7%	44.4%	23.7%	21.9%	2.4%
1	9.3%	34.8%	24.8%	29.2%	1.9%
2	8.6%	40.0%	22.9%	28.6%	
3	8.8%	42.2%	23.5%	25.5%	
4	9.7%	38.8%	27.2%	22.3%	1.9%
5	8.8%	46.3%	33.8%	11.3%	
6	6.0%	48.0%	23.0%	20.0%	3.0%
7	11.7%	40.8%	27.2%	17.5%	2.9%
8	6.8%	50.4%	25.6%	15.0%	2.3%
9	10.6%	43.6%	25.5%	16.0%	4.3%
10	12.1%	47.3%	19.8%	16.5%	4.4%

Appendix 10b: %pts difference in Confidence levels in Humberside Police when compared against the Humber average

	Very Confident	Fairly Confident	Not very confident	Not all confident
ER	2.1%	4.3%	-3.7%	-3.7%
Hull	-0.9%	-6.0%	2.7%	5.2%
NEL	2.1%	1.7%	2.2%	-6.2%
NL	-1.8%	0.6%	0.6%	1.6%
Rural town and fringe	2.2%	5.6%	-2.1%	-5.7%
Rural village and dispersed	-1.4%	9.1%	0.2%	-9.4%
Urban city and town	0.3%	-2.0%	0.2%	1.8%
Coastal	-1.0%	2.1%	-1.8%	0.6%
1	0.6%	-7.5%	-0.7%	7.9%
2	-0.1%	-2.3%	-2.6%	7.3%
3	0.1%	-0.1%	-2.0%	4.2%
4	1.0%	-3.5%	1.7%	1.0%
5	0.1%	4.0%	8.3%	-10.1%
6	-2.7%	5.7%	-2.5%	-1.3%
7	3.0%	-1.5%	1.7%	-3.8%
8	-1.9%	8.1%	0.1%	-6.3%
9	1.9%	1.3%	0.0%	-5.3%
10	3.4%	5.0%	-5.7%	-4.8%

Appendix 11: Confidence level in receiving a timely response following a 101 call.

		Very confident	Fairly confident	Not very confident	Not at all confident	Don't know	Confident	Not Confident				Confident (+/-)	Not Confident
Location	Humberside	6.1%	28.7%	31.4%	28.0%	5.8%	**34.8%**	**59.4%**	**Location**			0.0%	0.0%
	ER	7.4%	27.9%	33.4%	24.7%	6.6%	**35.3%**	**58.2%**		ER		0.5%	-1.2%
	Hull	4.9%	28.2%	31.0%	32.7%	3.3%	**33.1%**	**63.7%**		Hull		-1.7%	4.3%
	NEL	8.3%	33.3%	28.0%	23.8%	6.6%	**41.7%**	**51.8%**		NEL		6.9%	-7.6%
	NL	5.8%	25.1%	33.3%	31.3%	4.5%	**30.9%**	**64.6%**		NL		-3.9%	5.2%
Type	Rural town and fringe	9.0%	24.9%	32.8%	25.4%	7.9%	**33.9%**	**58.2%**	**Type**	Rural town and fringe		-0.9%	-1.2%
	Rural village and dispersed	6.4%	30.3%	32.1%	26.6%	4.6%	**36.7%**	**58.7%**		Rural village and dispersed		1.9%	-0.7%
	Urban city and town	6.0%	28.7%	31.7%	28.9%	4.7%	**34.7%**	**60.6%**		Urban city and town		-0.1%	1.2%
	Coastal	3.4%	30.7%	27.3%	31.8%	6.8%	**34.1%**	**59.1%**		Coastal		-0.7%	-0.3%
IMD	1	5.5%	25.0%	30.5%	35.4%	3.7%	**30.5%**	**65.9%**	**IMD**	1		-4.3%	6.5%
	2	4.3%	32.9%	31.4%	30.0%	1.4%	**37.2%**	**61.4%**		2		2.4%	2.0%
	3	7.8%	31.1%	29.1%	28.2%	3.9%	**38.8%**	**57.3%**		3		4.0%	-2.1%
	4	6.7%	26.9%	33.7%	30.8%	1.9%	**33.7%**	**64.4%**		4		-1.2%	5.0%
	5	5.0%	37.5%	26.3%	26.3%	5.0%	**42.5%**	**52.5%**		5		7.7%	-6.9%
	6	5.1%	33.3%	34.3%	22.2%	5.1%	**38.4%**	**56.6%**		6		3.6%	-2.8%
	7	11.8%	23.5%	33.3%	25.5%	5.9%	**35.3%**	**58.8%**		7		0.5%	-0.6%
	8	4.6%	28.8%	31.1%	26.5%	9.1%	**33.3%**	**57.6%**		8		-1.5%	-1.8%
	9	8.7%	19.6%	42.4%	20.7%	8.7%	**28.3%**	**63.0%**		9		-6.5%	3.6%
	10	6.6%	28.6%	27.5%	29.7%	7.7%	**35.2%**	**57.1%**		10		0.4%	-2.3%

Appendix 12: Confidence level in receiving a timely response following a 999 call.

		Very confident	Fairly confident	Not very confident	Not at all confident	Don't Know	Grand Total	Confident	Not Confident	Confident	Not Confident
Location	Humberside	9.2%	37.7%	28.8%	19.8%	4.5%	100.0%	**46.9%**	**48.6%**		
	ER	7.9%	41.1%	28.7%	17.4%	5.0%	100.0%	**48.9%**	**46.1%**	2.0%	-2.6%
	Hull	8.2%	33.5%	32.2%	22.0%	4.1%	100.0%	**41.6%**	**54.3%**	-5.3%	5.7%
	NEL	14.4%	37.1%	27.5%	15.6%	5.4%	100.0%	**51.5%**	**43.1%**	4.6%	-5.5%
	NL	8.2%	39.8%	28.3%	20.1%	3.7%	100.0%	**48.0%**	**48.4%**	1.1%	-0.2%
Type	Rural town and fringe	11.1%	34.9%	32.8%	15.9%	5.3%	100.0%	**46.0%**	**48.7%**	-0.9%	0.1%
	Rural village and dispersed	6.4%	46.8%	27.5%	15.6%	3.7%	100.0%	**53.2%**	**43.1%**	6.3%	-5.5%
	Urban city and town	8.9%	37.9%	28.6%	20.1%	4.5%	100.0%	**46.9%**	**48.6%**	0.0%	0.0%
	Coastal	8.2%	37.6%	30.6%	19.4%	4.1%	99.9%	**45.8%**	**50.0%**	-1.1%	1.4%
IMD	1	7.4%	33.7%	33.1%	22.7%	3.1%	100.0%	**41.1%**	**55.8%**	-5.8%	7.2%
	2	5.7%	47.1%	20.0%	24.3%	2.9%	100.0%	**52.9%**	**44.3%**	6.0%	-4.3%
	3	14.7%	35.3%	23.5%	23.5%	2.9%	100.0%	**50.0%**	**47.1%**	3.1%	-1.5%
	4	12.5%	34.6%	30.8%	19.2%	2.9%	100.0%	**47.1%**	**50.0%**	0.2%	1.4%
	5	8.9%	39.2%	31.7%	13.9%	6.3%	100.0%	**48.1%**	**45.6%**	1.2%	-3.0%
	6	8.0%	44.0%	26.0%	17.0%	5.0%	100.0%	**52.0%**	**43.0%**	5.1%	-5.6%
	7	10.7%	38.8%	28.2%	16.5%	5.8%	100.0%	**49.5%**	**44.7%**	2.6%	-3.9%
	8	6.1%	37.9%	36.4%	15.2%	4.6%	100.0%	**43.9%**	**51.5%**	-3.0%	2.9%
	9	10.8%	40.9%	30.1%	12.9%	5.4%	100.0%	**51.6%**	**43.0%**	4.7%	-5.6%
	10	7.7%	37.4%	25.3%	22.0%	7.7%	100.0%	**45.1%**	**47.3%**	-1.9%	-1.4%

Appendix 13: Confidence level that I could contact my local policing team.

		Very confident	Fairly confident	Not very confident	Not at all confident	Don't know	Confident	Not Confident		Confident (+/-)	Not Confident (+/-)
Location	Humberside	11.1%	33.3%	28.4%	22.1%	5.1%	**44.4%**	**50.5%**	Location		
	ER	11.7%	32.2%	28.5%	22.3%	5.3%	**43.9%**	**50.8%**		-0.5%	0.3%
	Hull	10.6%	28.9%	31.7%	24.4%	4.5%	**39.4%**	**56.1%**		-5.0%	5.6%
	NEL	16.9%	38.0%	27.7%	12.7%	4.8%	**54.8%**	**40.4%**		10.4%	-10.1%
	NL	7.8%	37.3%	26.2%	24.2%	4.5%	**45.1%**	**50.4%**		0.7%	-0.1%
Type	Rural town and fringe	12.1%	36.3%	24.2%	21.6%	5.8%	**48.4%**	**45.8%**	Type	4.0%	-4.7%
	Rural village and dispersed	5.6%	42.6%	18.5%	27.8%	5.6%	**48.2%**	**46.3%**		3.8%	-4.2%
	Urban city and town	12.0%	31.5%	31.2%	20.8%	4.5%	**43.5%**	**52.0%**		-0.9%	1.5%
	Coastal	8.9%	36.9%	28.0%	22.2%	4.0%	**45.8%**	**50.2%**		1.4%	-0.3%
IMD	1	10.5%	23.5%	33.3%	28.4%	4.3%	**34.0%**	**61.7%**	IMD	-10.5%	11.2%
	2	11.4%	35.7%	30.0%	20.0%	2.9%	**47.1%**	**50.0%**		2.7%	-0.5%
	3	13.6%	28.2%	34.0%	20.4%	3.9%	**41.8%**	**54.4%**		-2.7%	3.9%
	4	12.8%	33.3%	23.5%	27.5%	2.9%	**46.1%**	**51.0%**		1.7%	0.5%
	5	8.9%	43.0%	30.4%	13.9%	3.8%	**51.9%**	**44.3%**		7.5%	-6.2%
	6	10.0%	41.0%	23.0%	21.0%	5.0%	**51.0%**	**44.0%**		6.6%	-6.5%
	7	8.8%	37.3%	28.4%	18.6%	6.9%	**46.1%**	**47.1%**		1.7%	-3.4%
	8	7.6%	38.9%	29.0%	17.6%	6.9%	**46.6%**	**46.6%**		2.2%	-3.9%
	9	11.8%	38.7%	24.7%	19.4%	5.4%	**50.5%**	**44.1%**		6.1%	-6.4%
	10	19.8%	22.0%	27.5%	25.3%	5.5%	**41.8%**	**52.7%**		-2.6%	2.2%