2019

Nottingham Crime & Drugs Partnership

Respect for Nottingham Survey 2019

INFORMATION BY DESIGN

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Respect for Nottingham Survey 2019

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Our thanks are given to Philip Broxholme for his help and support in conducting this research, to members of the public who gave their valuable time to complete the survey, and to fieldwork staff who worked across Nottingham to collect the data.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report contains a summary of the findings from the 'Respect for Nottingham' survey commissioned by the Nottingham Crime & Drugs Partnership and conducted by Information by Design (IbyD) with fieldwork undertaken in between October and December 2019. The survey was undertaken to explore the views and opinions of residents about their local area and the city centre in relation to aspects of anti-social behaviour (ASB), crime and community safety and the strategic partnership between Nottinghamshire Police and Nottingham City Council.

The 'Respect for Nottingham' survey was been conducted annually since 2003, and using a consistent face-to-face interview methodology since 2011. It provides a valuable resource on the changing perceptions of issues relating to crime and anti-social behaviour in the city.

Key findings from the survey include:

Anti-Social Behaviour in the Local Neighbourhood

- Perception of ASB overall using a similar measure to NI17[1] has decreased by 2% to 5% since 2018, which is a significant difference. There were significant differences in the proportion with a high perception of ASB score by age, deprivation and area.
- Respondents aged 55-64 and those from the central area of the city had higher perceptions of ASB.
- In general, as the crime rate at ward level declines, the proportion with a high perception of ASB declines.
- The top ranked anti-social behaviour issue in the local neighbourhood in 2019 was 'rubbish and litter lying around'. This is the same as 2018, 2017, 2016 and 2015 but a change from the years 2011 to 2014, when 'dog fouling' was ranked as the top anti-social behaviour issue and 'rubbish and litter lying around' was ranked second. 'Dog fouling' was the second biggest concern in local neighbourhoods.

Anti-Social Behaviour in the City Centre

- 'Begging' was the issue most commonly highlighted by respondents as a problem in the City Centre in 2019, with 46% of respondents thinking this was a very or fairly big problem.
- Respondents also highlighted issues relating to alcohol in relation to anti-social behaviour in Nottingham City Centre. 37% of respondents thought that 'people being drunk or rowdy in public spaces' was a very or fairly big problem and 32% considered 'street drinking' to be a very or fairly big problem.
- Young people in the 16-24 age group also recognised the issue of 'people being 'drunk or rowdy in public spaces' as being a problem for them; 'people being 'drunk or rowdy in public spaces' and 'noisy neighbours or loud parties' were significantly more likely to be considered big issues for residents aged 16-24 than for those in other age groups.
- 18% of respondents felt that the City Centre had improved as a place to live, work, socialise or spend time in the last twelve months. 44% of respondents felt that the city centre had stayed the same and 16% felt that the city centre had got worse. 22% of respondents did not know.

[1] This is based on a measure calculated from the survey data which is based on the Statutory Performance Indicators for Policing and Community Safety NI17 performance indicator.

Experiencing and Reporting Anti-Social Behaviour

- Overall, 9% of respondents had been personally targeted by some form of anti-social behaviour in the last six months, an increase from 2018 but not statistically significant. Of these, 39% had experienced verbal abuses, 18% damage to property and 17% targeted noise ASB.
- Just over half (54%) had reported the anti-social behaviour to someone, the majority of which (82%) had reported it to the Police.

Perceptions of Safety

- 32% were very or fairly satisfied with the response they received (from the police), a decrease from 2018 (45%). For those who did not report it, the main reason was that they thought there was no point as nothing would be done (38%) followed by not thinking it was serious enough to report (31%).
- 70% of respondents said they felt very or fairly safe in their local neighbourhood after dark in 2019, an increase from 64% in 2018 but is lower than in 2014 to 2017. Women, those aged 65+, respondents living in the most deprived areas and those from white ethnic groups are less likely to feel safe in their neighbourhood when it gets dark, with a 13-percentage point difference between the most and the least deprived areas.
- 14% of respondents said they felt very or fairly unsafe in their local neighbourhood after dark, with the most common reasons given for feeling unsafe being 'ASB' (33%) 'poor street lighting' (33%), 'not enough police presence' (30%) and 'people being drunk and/or rowdy' (26%).
- Respondents who feel very or fairly unsafe rank 'people using or dealing drugs' 'people being drunk or rowdy in public spaces', 'street drinking' and 'intimidation by groups/gangs of young people hanging around on the street' as more of a problem in their local area than respondents who feel safe.
- In contrast, respondents who feel very or fairly safe in their local neighbourhood after dark rank 'dog fouling', 'fly tipping' and 'noisy neighbours or loud parties' as a bigger problem in the local neighbourhood.
- There appears to be some correlation between feeling of safety and perception of anti-social behaviour. Those who feel unsafe in their local area have higher perceptions of anti-social behaviour as defined by NI 17, with a gap of 13% in perceptions of ASB between those who feel very or fairly safe and those who feel very or fairly unsafe. This is lower than 2018 (16%), 2017 (17%), 2016 (23%), 2015 (22%), 2012 (29%) and 2011 (18%) but higher than 2014 (11%) and similar to 2013 (13%).
- Respondents have more concerns about Nottingham City Centre after dark, 46% who said that they feel fairly or very safe in the City Centre compared to 44% in 2018. As in previous years, women are less likely to feel fairly or very safe than men.
- 16% of respondents said they feel very or fairly unsafe in the city centre when it's dark, with the the most common reasons given for feeling unsafe being 'people being drunk and/or rowdy' (67%), ASB (40%) and 'not enough police presence' (34%).

Priorities for Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

- In terms of crime and community safety in their local area, 24% of residents ranked 'burglary' as their primary concern, with 'weapon /gang related violence' ranked first by 13% of residents and 'alcohol related violence and disorder' ranked first by 13% of residents.

- There are some differences in the results between this year and the previous years (2011-2018). In all nine years, burglary is the top concern but other issues have moved rankings. There are 9 issues which are significantly different to 2018. 3 issues - weapon/gang related violence, hate crime and business crime - are significantly higher than 2018, and 6 issues – burglary, drug use and dealing, robbery, sexual violence, car crime and domestic violence – are significantly lower than 2018.

Social Capital

- 60% of respondents said they tend to agree or strongly agree that there is a sense of community where they live. This is similar to 2018 (60%), 2017 (61%) and 2016 (60%).

Satisfaction with the Police and Council

- Satisfaction with the Police and Council has increased significantly from 2018 but is similar to 2017, with 58% of residents in 2018 agreeing that they are dealing with the anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter, compared to 53% in 2017 and 59% in 2017. Analysis of those respondents who were dissatisfied highlights that they have a higher perception of all of the ASB issues. As such, these issues could be a possible driver of satisfaction.
- 49% of respondents strongly agreed or tended to agree that 'the Police and Local Council seek people's views about anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter' in their local area, a significant increase from 43% in 2018.

Perceptions of Crime

- Three-quarters of respondents thought that crime was 'not a problem at all' or 'not much of a problem' compared 25% who thought that crime was 'a very big' or 'quite a big' problem.
- Three-fifths of respondents thought that levels of crime had stayed the same in their local area over the past few years and 20% thought that crime had gone down. 20% thought that crime had gone up, significantly lower than in 2018 and 2017 when 28% and 25% respectively thought that crime had gone up.
- When asked if they were concerned about crime and anti-social behaviour where they live, 33% of respondents were concerned about crime, and 33% were concerned about anti-social behaviour.

Information by Design
January 2020

1 BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

Background

1.1 This report contains a summary of the findings from the 'Respect for Nottingham' survey conducted in 2019, which was undertaken to explore the views and opinions of local residents about their local area and the city centre in relation to anti-social behaviour, their concerns and aspirations relating to crime and community safety and their views about the strategic partnership between the Police and the Council.

1.2 The research was commissioned by Nottingham Crime and Drugs Partnership and the work was conducted by Information by Design (IbyD), with fieldwork taking place between October and December 2019. Information by Design is a company partner of the Market Research Society, the national governing body of the market research industry. The research was conducted in compliance with the guidelines and Codes of Conduct of this body.

1.3 The Nottingham Crime & Drugs Partnership (CDP) is a multi-agency organisation with statutory responsibility for tackling crime, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and reoffending in Nottingham. The partnership is made up of a number of statutory and non-statutory agencies including Nottinghamshire Police, Nottingham City Council, the Fire and Rescue Service, the National Probation Service, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire and Rutland Community Rehabilitation Company Limited, Public Health, Clinical Commissioning Group, health providers, the city's two universities, Nottingham City Homes and a number of business, community and voluntary sector organisations.

1.4 A survey has been conducted each year since 2003, which allowed attitudes to be tracked over time. The 2011 Respect for Nottingham Survey, however, marked a change in the questions and how they were asked. The survey was refreshed and some new questions added and due to a changing landscape in relation to ASB, only some of the original indicators remained. The survey was previously undertaken using a telephone methodology – from 2011, the survey has been conducted using a random sample and face-to-face interviewing, in order to obtain better representation across the city. Due to the significant methodological changes, this year's survey is primarily compared to the results from 2011 onwards, as assessment of results pre-2011 would not provide a like-for-like comparison.

Methodology and Sampling

Sampling Frame and Sample Size

1.5 The sampling frame used in the survey was the Local Land and Property Gazetteer (LLPG). This provides a comprehensive list of all households living in the Nottingham city area. It was crucial in this survey to provide a robust sampling method to provide reliable estimates of aspects of crime and community safety in the city. To achieve this, an approach to provide a good geographical coverage of the city was employed using random sampling. This involved using a multi-stage sampling approach which included:

- Ensuring all wards in the city were included in the sample.

- Within wards, Output Areas (OAs) were ranked by 2015 IMD[2] of the lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOA) that they were in.
- A sample of OAs was selected from the ranked list to provide a sample representative of the city in terms of level of deprivation.
- Addresses were selected using random sampling.

This approach provided coverage of the LSOAs in the city, with a good geographical spread and with the sample selected to be 'representative' in terms of deprivation in the city.

1.6 A target sample of 2,800 completed interviews was set for the survey, with a sample of approximately 140 interviews in each of the 20 wards. In total, the achieved sample in the 2019 survey was 2,819 completed interviews. It should be noted that respondents were able to choose not to answer questions, and so the base size in some of the questions is slightly smaller than 2,819.

1.7 As a point of reference, the overall confidence interval for this survey of 2,819 respondents is ±1.9%. Strictly speaking each question will differ as the confidence interval is also dependent on the individual responses to the question. In addition, the confidence interval is different where a sub-sample of respondents answered the question, for example, the question about reporting ASB was only asked of those who had experienced some form of ASB. In reporting, the base sizes are given on each question or in the Appendix where indicated. It should be noted that confidence intervals[3] by ward range from ±7.0% to ±8.9%, and as such, ward level differences should be treated with caution. Generally, confidence intervals are quoted in this report at the 95% level.

Weighting and analysis

1.8 The final data set from the survey was weighted to correct for the disproportionate sampling scheme used and to ensure data matches latest estimates of the Nottingham population. The initial sample from the survey set targets of approximately 140 interviews per ward, irrespective of the size of the ward population. Weighting was therefore used to ensure that the final dataset was representative in terms of size of the wards and in terms of age and gender. Weighting was based on the ONS 2018 mid-year population estimate data (the most recent data available for the new 2019 wards) for age and gender at ward level. The previous surveys from 2012 – 2018 were weighted based on the 2011 census data for age and gender at ward level.

1.9 Analysis of the survey was undertaken using the IBM SPSS statistical analysis software. Tables of results were produced including frequency tables and cross-tabulations by age, gender, deprivation, ethnicity and area which are used for the purposes of this report. Appendix A provides a breakdown of the sample sizes for each of the sub-groups used in the analysis.

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[2] The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 is the official measure of relative deprivation for lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in England. The Index of Multiple Deprivation ranks every LSOA in England from 1 (most deprived area) to 32,844 (least deprived area). The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 was not published until after the sampling scheme had been set.

[3] A confidence interval gives an estimated range of values which is likely to include an unknown population value. If independent samples are taken repeatedly from the same population, and a confidence interval calculated for each sample, then a certain percentage (confidence level) of the intervals will include the unknown population value. Confidence intervals are usually calculated so that this percentage is 95%, but we can alternatively produce 90% or 99% confidence intervals for the unknown value. In simple terms, a 95% confidence interval is usually interpreted as meaning that when a significant difference is stated, this will be the right decision 95% of the time. In this report, a 90% level is sometimes quoted, which is a lower level of confidence in differences reported.

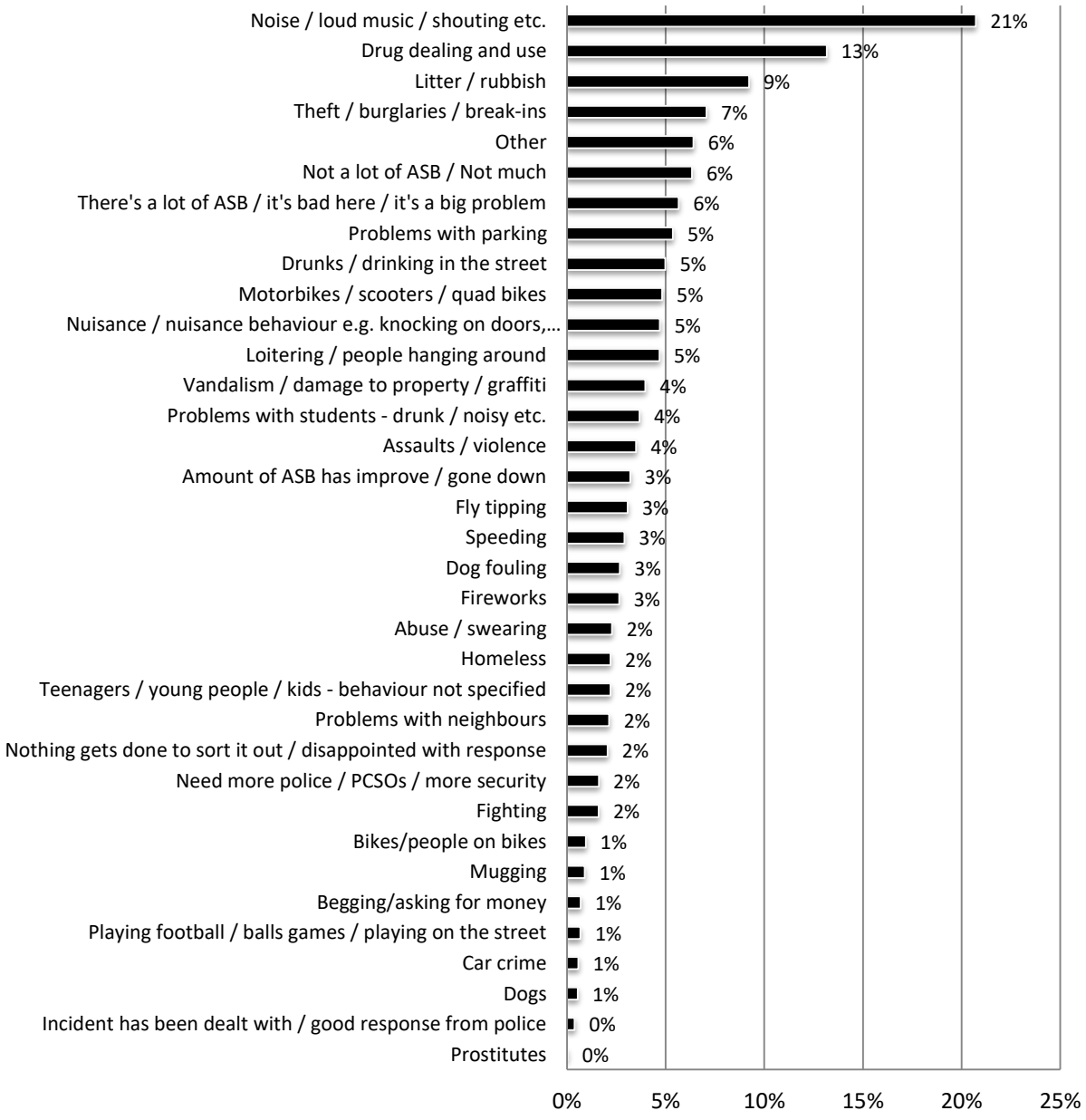
1.10 As detailed earlier, the measure of deprivation was obtained by using the English Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019. This is the official measure of relative deprivation for lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in England. The Index of Multiple Deprivation ranks every LSOA in England from 1 (most deprived area) to 32,844 (least deprived area). To allow cross-tabulations by deprivation, the LSOAs in Nottingham have been grouped into 5 quintiles, where 'most deprived' is the most deprived 20% of LSOAs in Nottingham and 'least deprived' is the least deprived 20% of LSOAs in Nottingham.

2 SURVEY FINDINGS

Anti-Social Behaviour in the Local Neighbourhood

2.1 When asked if there were any comments they would like to make about anti-social behaviour (ASB) in their local neighbourhood, 63% of respondents gave comments; 37% had no comment to make. 37% of all respondents reported that there were no problems with ASB, or specified 'none'. Of those who said that there was some form of ASB (not including the respondents who did not comment or thought that there was no ASB), the most common responses were that there was 'noise / loud music / shouting etc.', which was made by 21% of respondents, and 'drug dealing and use', made by 13% of respondents. This was followed by litter and rubbish, with 9% of respondents mentioning this issue. Other issues were around burglaries, parking, drinking, motorbikes and scooters, nuisance behaviour and loitering.

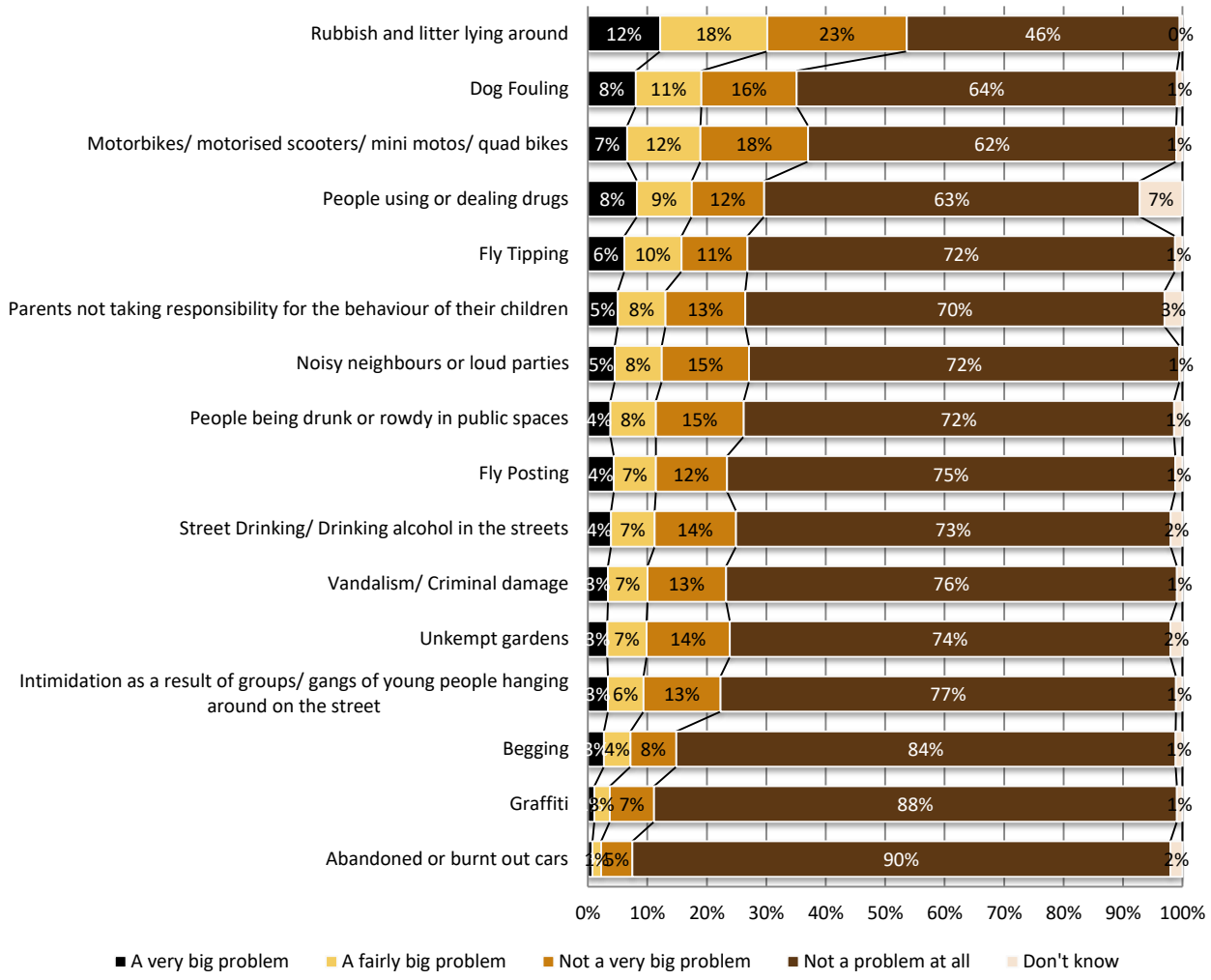
Comments on Anti-Social Behaviour in local neighbourhood (Not including 'no comment' or 'none') (%)



Base size: 731

2.2 Levels of anti-social behaviour in the local neighbourhood were measured by asking residents for their perceptions of a number of issues. The chart below is ranked by the combined proportion of residents thinking the issue was 'a very big' and 'a fairly big' problem. With this ranking, the top ASB issue is 'rubbish and litter lying around' where 30% of respondents respectively think this a fairly or very big problem. Dog fouling is ranked second, with 19% of respondents thinking this is a fairly or very big problem and 'motorbikes/motorised scooters/mini motos/quad bikes' is ranked third with 19% of respondents thinking this is a fairly or very big problem.

Perception of ASB Issues in Local Community (%)



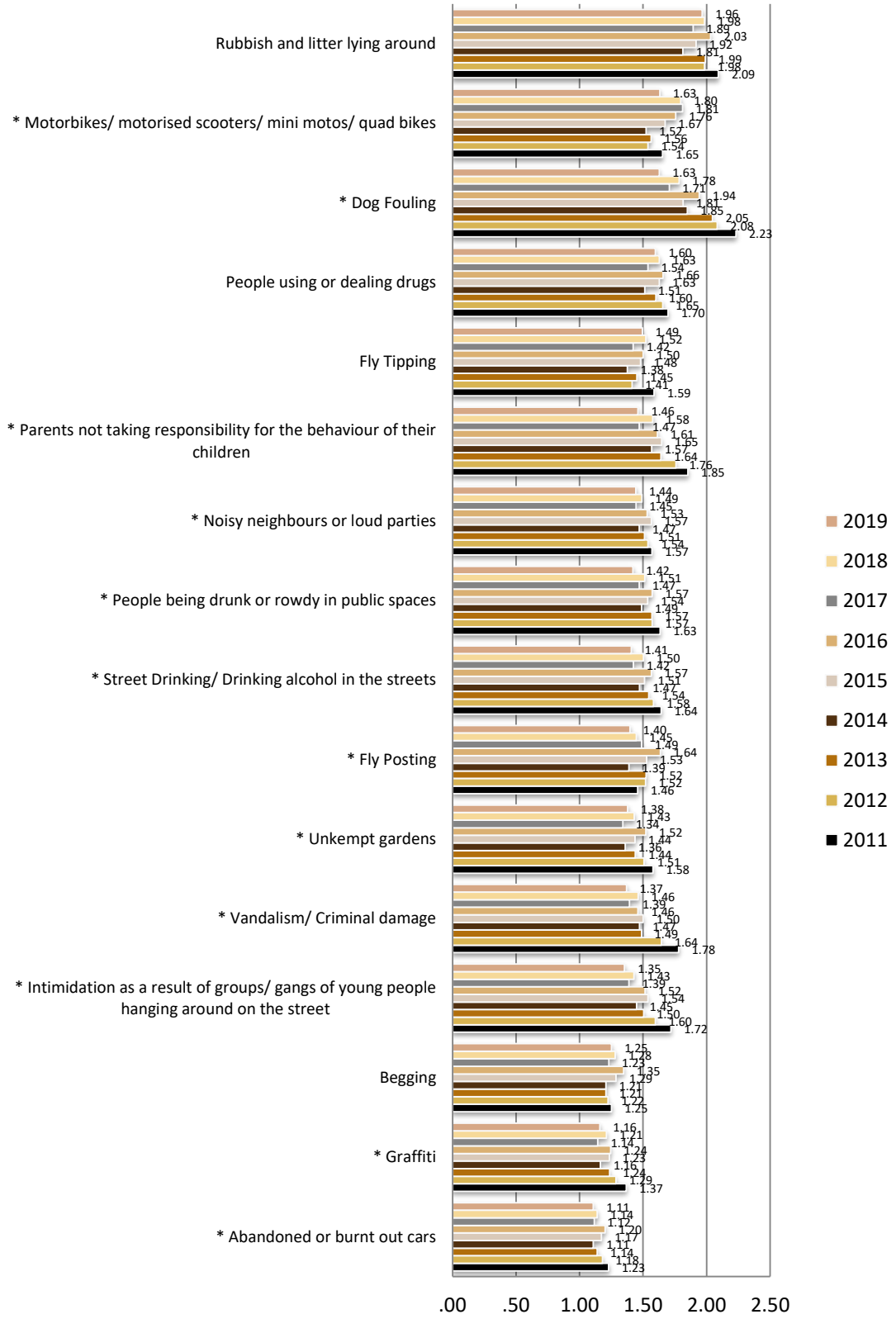
See Appendix B for Base Size

2.5 The results for 2019 show a downward trend for all of the issues with the exception of motorbikes/motorised scooters/mini motos/quad bikes', 'fly tipping' and 'begging'. The chart below shows the **mean scores**[4] for each of the issues for 2011 to 2019, where the higher the score the more the issue is felt to be a problem. For example, 'rubbish and litter lying around' has the highest mean score in 2019 (of 1.96 out of 4). However, it had a higher score (of 1.98 out of 4) in 2018, (of 2.03 out of 4) in 2016, (of 1.99 out of 4) in 2013, (of 1.98 out of 4) in 2012 and (of 2.09 out of 4) in 2011. The difference between 2019 and 2018 is statistically significant for 12 of the 16 issues. The chart below also shows that there has generally been a decline in the mean score for all issues since 2011 except for 'rubbish and litter lying around',

[4] The mean score was calculated by assigning a numerical value to each of the answer categories; i.e. "A very big problem" = 4, "A fairly big problem" = 3, "Not a very big problem" = 2, "Not a problem at all" = 1. "Don't know" were excluded. The mean score takes all of the data into account across all of the response categories, rather than simply comparing agree/disagree.

'motorbikes/motorised scooters/mini motos/quad bikes' (which has seen a gradual upward trend since 2014), 'people using or dealing drugs', 'fly tipping' and 'begging'.

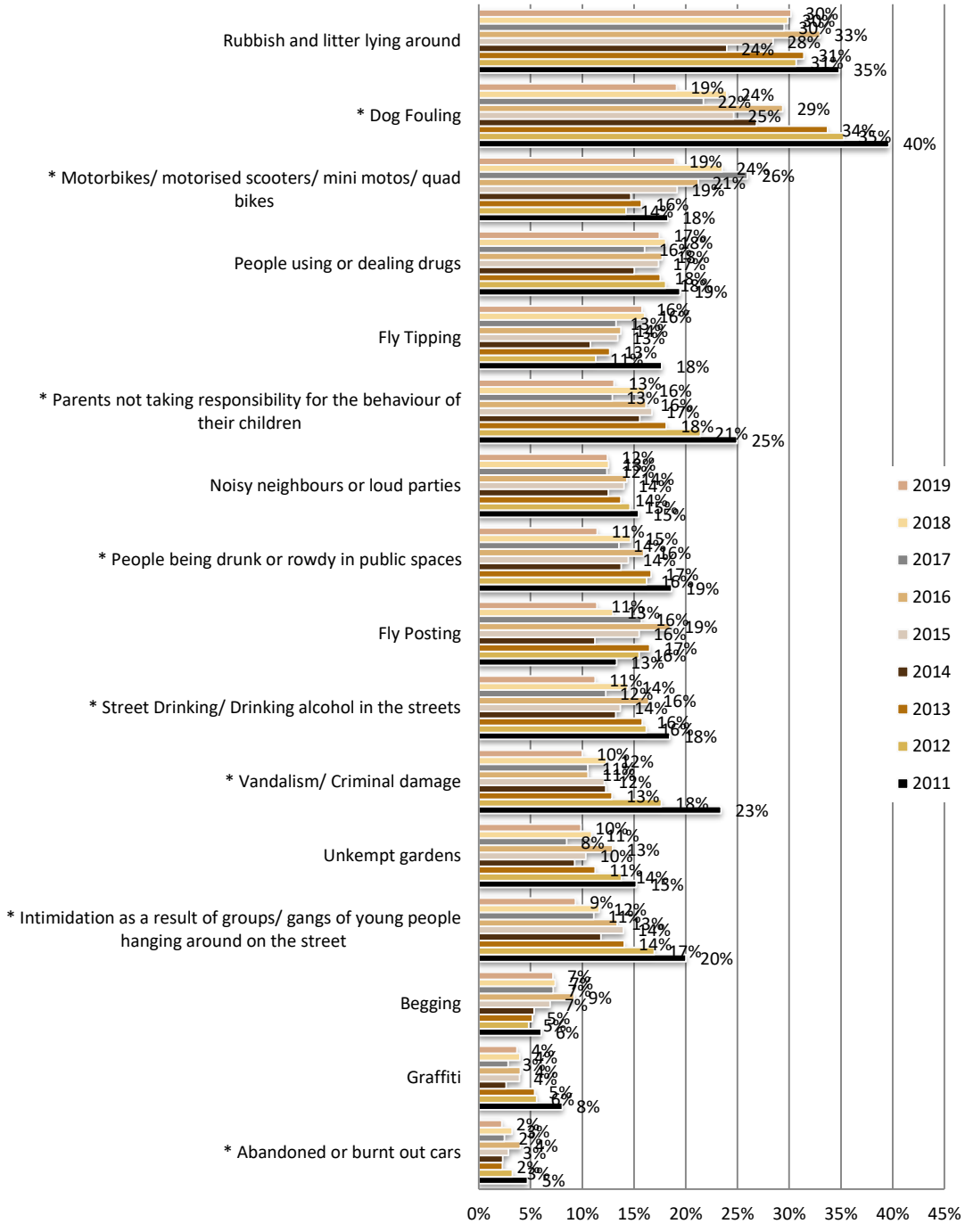
Perceptions of Anti-Social Behaviour in Local Neighbourhood by Year (Mean Scores)



See Appendix B for Base Size
*** = 2019 significantly different to 2018**

2.6 The following chart shows the same results, comparing the results for 2011 to 2019, but with the **proportion** thinking that each aspect was a *fairly or very* big problem. There are some changes in the differences between the proportions over time. For 8 of the 16 issues, there is a significant decrease in the proportion of respondents who think they are a fairly or very big problem from 2018 to 2019. There were no (statistically significant) increases in the proportion of respondents who thought issues were a fairly or very big problem from 2018 to 2019. There were a number of areas where there was no change over time in the proportion thinking the issues were a problem – these included 'rubbish and litter lying around', 'people using or dealing drugs' and 'fly tipping'.

Perceptions of Anti-Social Behaviour in Local Neighbourhood by Year (very or fairly big problem) - (%)

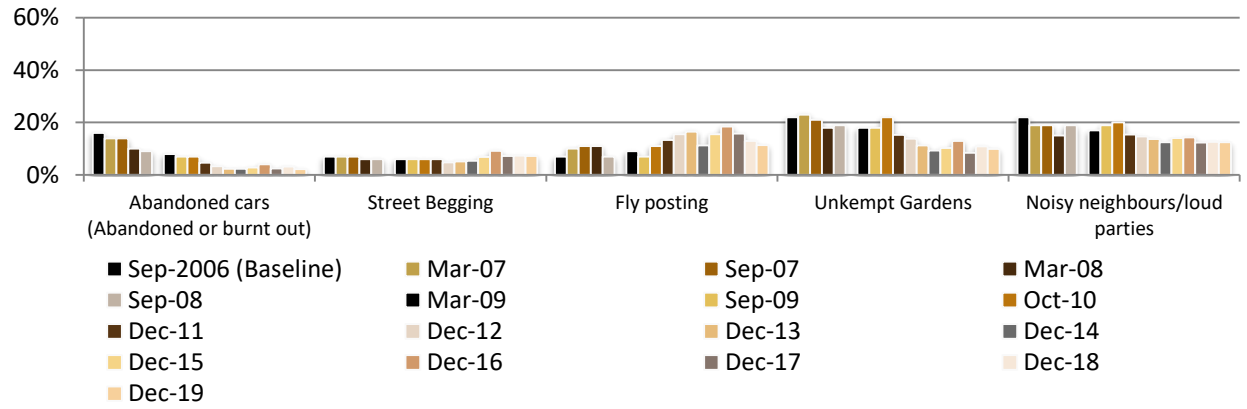


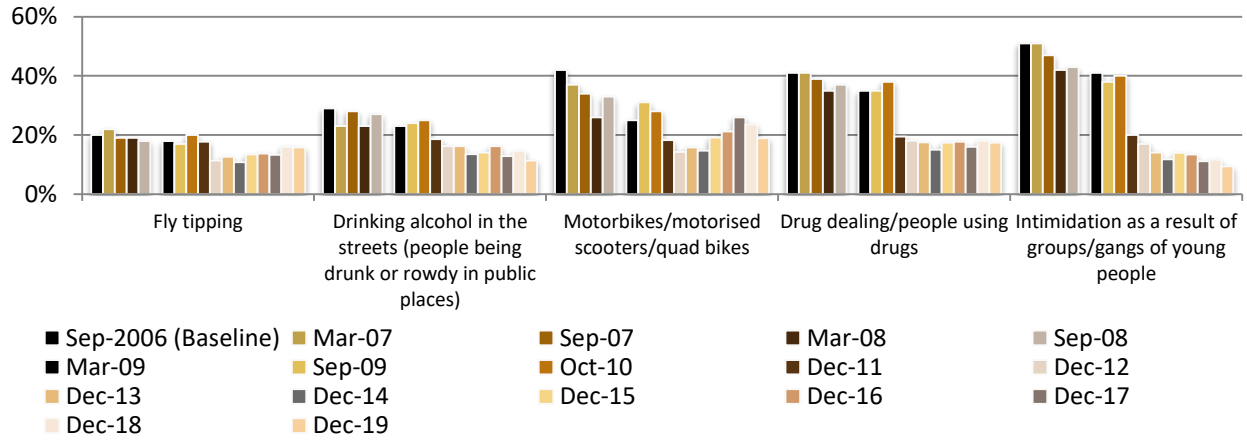
See Appendix B for Base Size
*** = 2019 significantly different to 2018**

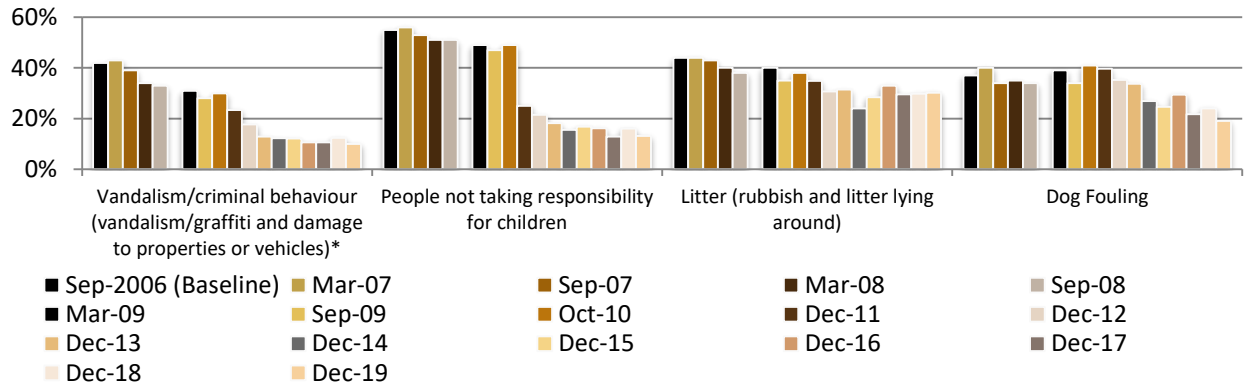
2.7 The data from 2011- 2019 is directly comparable – and although the data from surveys from prior years was collected using a different methodology and as such, is not directly comparable, it does provide a view of trends in ASB over time. The following charts show the trend data for the different elements of anti-social behaviour. For many of the ASB issues there is a downward trend in the proportion of residents thinking the issue was a very or fairly big problem since the 2006 baseline. For 'fly posting' the trend is upwards, though the proportion thinking this is a very or fairly big problem is small. For 'Motorbikes/motorised scooters/mini motos/quad bikes' there is also an upward trend since 2014 although still lower than the 2006 baseline.

ASB ISSUES - TRENDS OVER TIME – 2006-2019

Perceptions of Anti-Social Behaviour Issues in Local Area Over Time (very or fairly big problems) - (%)





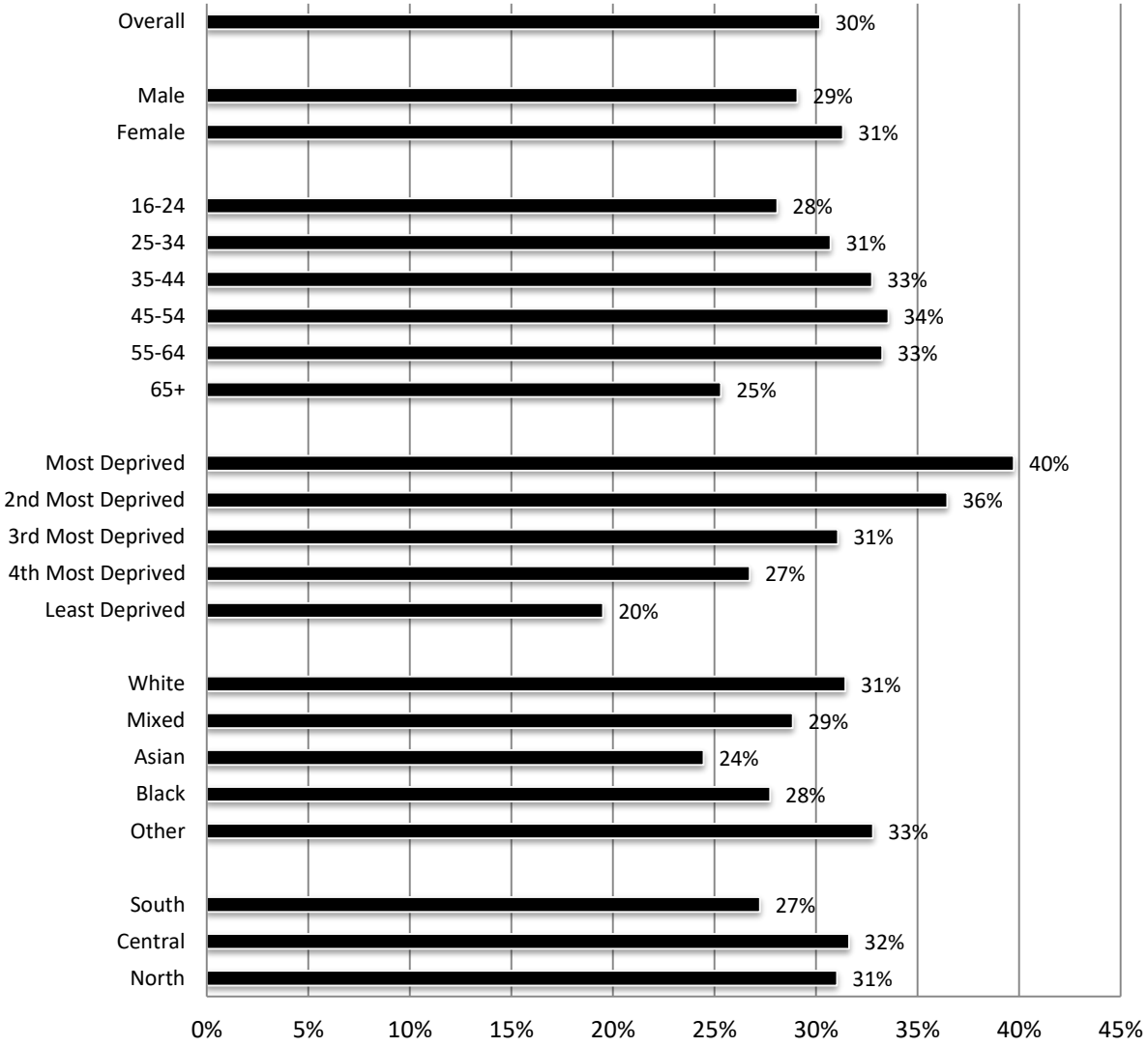


See Appendix B for Base Size

Key Anti-Social Behaviour Issues by Age, Gender, Ethnicity, IMD and Area

2.8 Rubbish and litter lying around – the top ASB issue amongst survey respondents – appears to be a greater concern for respondents from more deprived areas of the city. The differences by IMD are statistically significant.

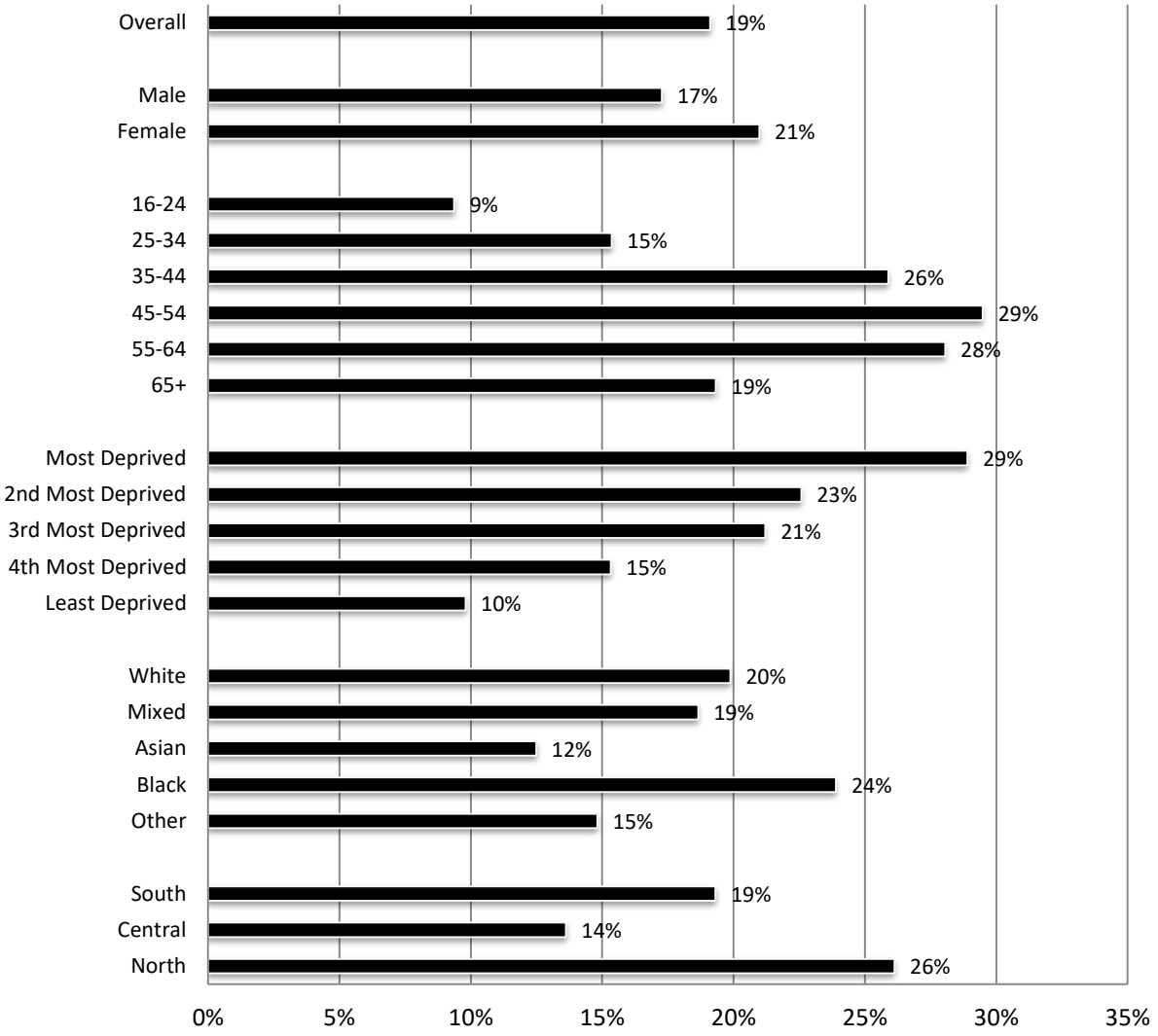
Rubbish and litter lying around (Very or fairly big problem) - (%)



See Appendix A for Sample Size
Significant differences by IMD

2.9 Overall, 19% of respondents felt that 'dog fouling' was a fairly or very big problem in their local area. Women, those aged 35 to 64, those from the most deprived quintile, those from Black ethnic groups and those from the north and south of the city were most likely to consider this a problem, with these differences being statistically significant.

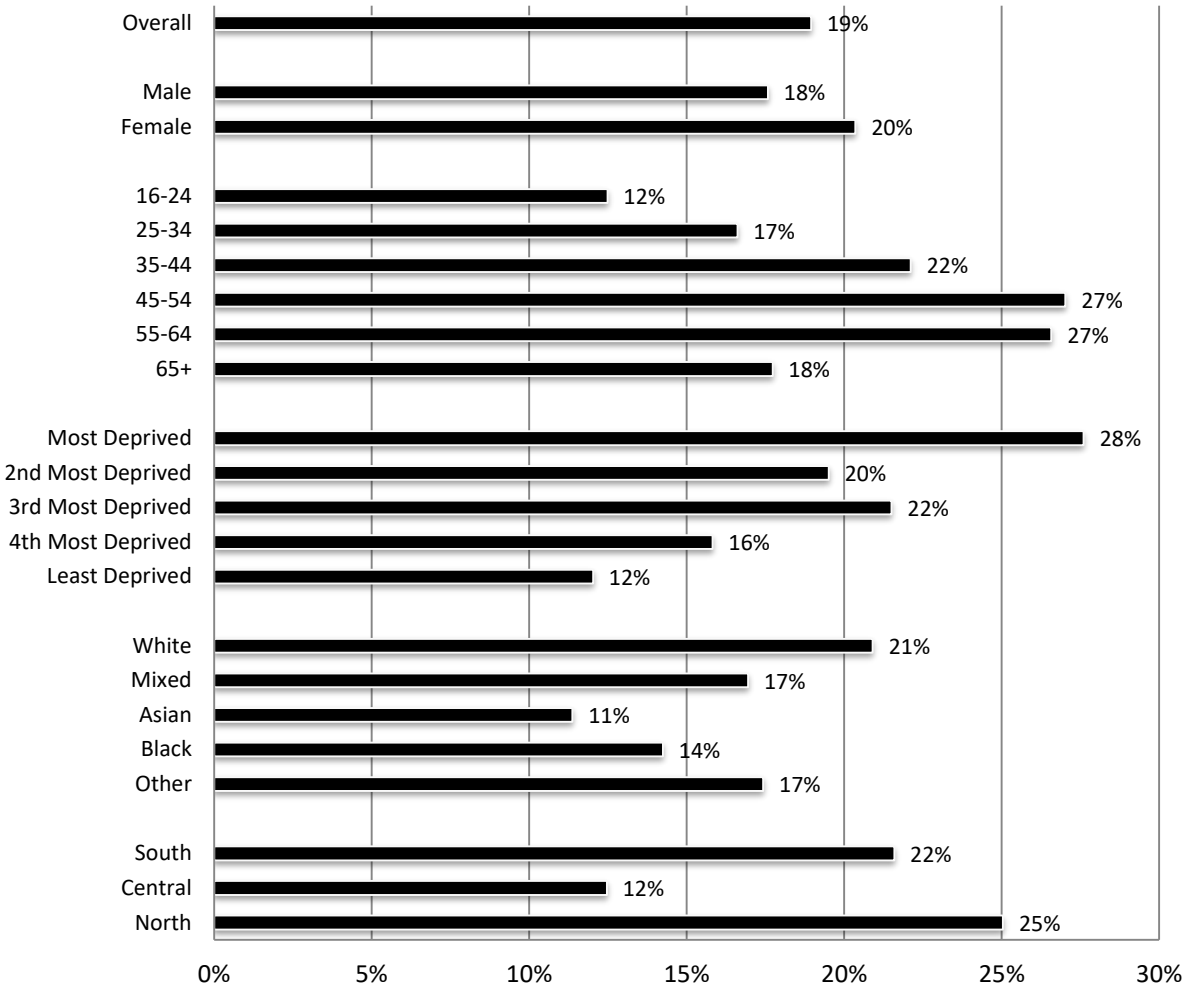
Dog Fouling (Very or fairly big problem) - (%)



See Appendix A for Sample Size
Significant differences by gender, age, IMD, ethnicity and area

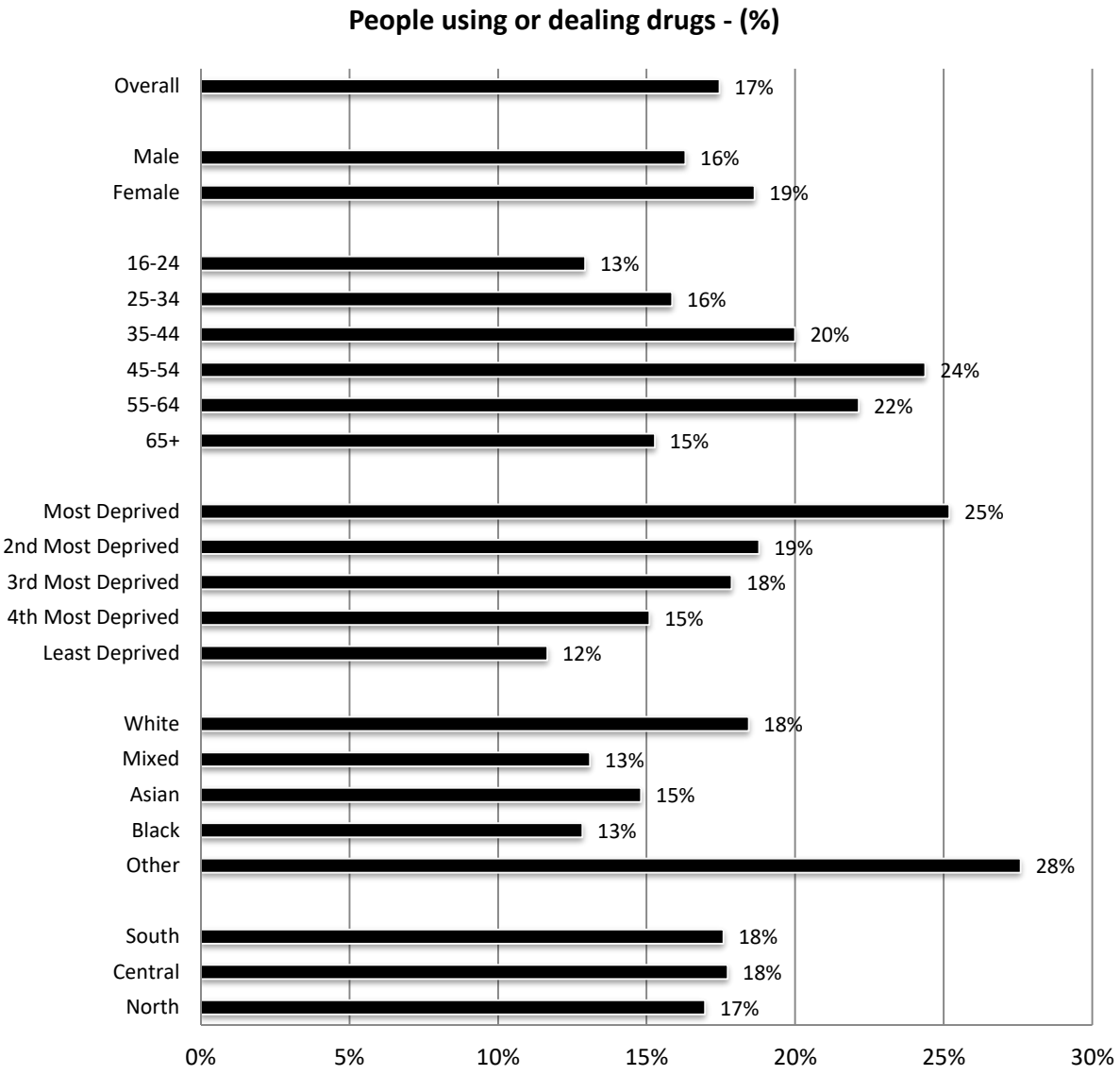
2.10 Overall, 19% of respondents felt that 'motorbikes/motorised scooters/mini-motos/quad bikes' were a fairly or very big problem in their local area. Respondents aged 45 to 64, those from the most deprived quintile, respondents from white ethnic groups and from the north and south of the city were most likely to consider this a problem.

Motorbikes/ motorised scooters/ mini motos/ quad bikes (Very or fairly big problem) - (%)



See Appendix A for Sample Size
Significant differences by age, IMD, ethnic group and area

2.11 17% of respondents overall considered 'people using or dealing drugs' to be a very or fairly big problem, with respondents aged 45 to 54, from the most deprived quintile and from white and other ethnic groups more likely to perceive this to be a problem.



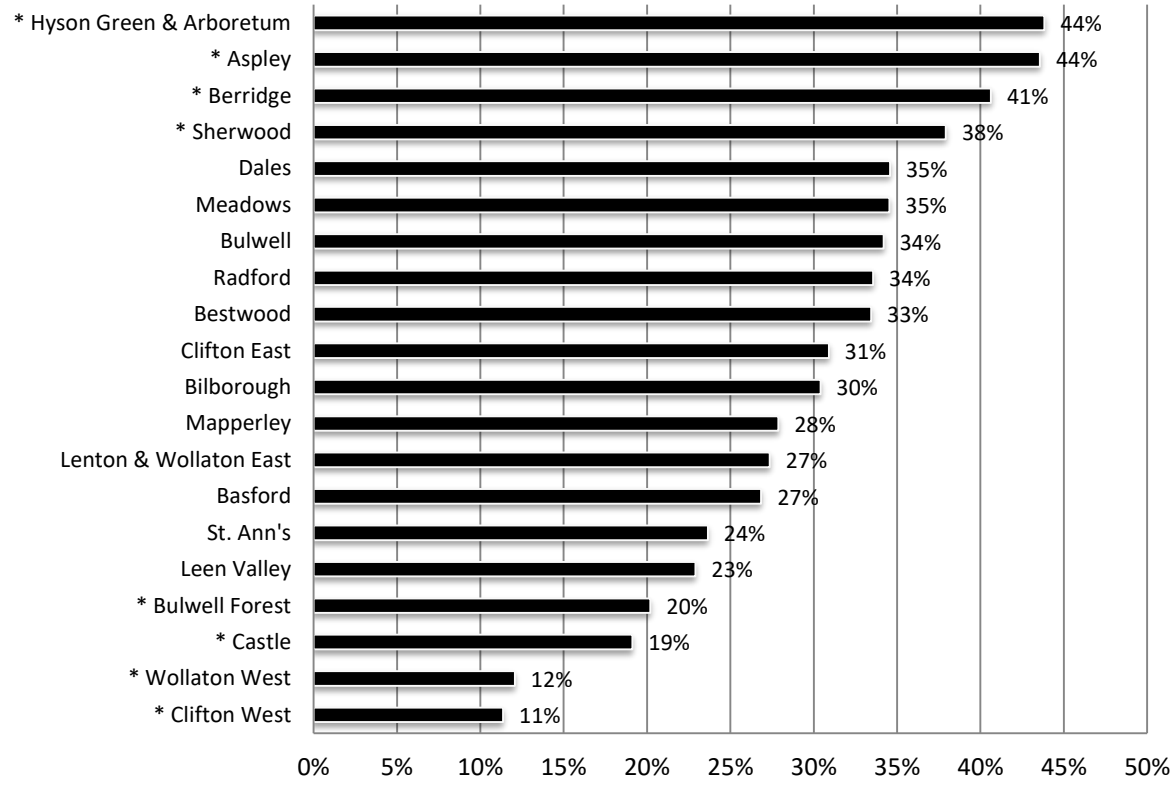
See Appendix A for Sample Size
Significant differences by age, IMD and ethnicity

2.12 Sections 2.8 to 2.11 (above) detail differences in key groups for the top four ASB issues perceived by residents. There are also some differences by sub-group for other issues. For example, overall 16% of respondents felt that 'fly tipping' was a very or fairly big problem. Amongst respondents from the least deprived areas, this proportion drops to 7% (this is a significant difference). 'Street drinking/drinking alcohol in the streets' was perceived to be a very or fairly big problem for 8% of residents in the north and 15% of residents in the central area of the city (this is a significant difference).

2.13 This year (2019), the sample size for the survey at ward level has been increased to approximately 140 per ward. This allows some analysis at ward level, although the results need to be viewed with some caution. As an example, the chart below shows the proportion of residents who think that rubbish and litter lying around is a very or fairly big problem for each of the wards of Nottingham. The data shows that the wards with the highest proportions of residents who think for rubbish and litter lying around is

a very or fairly big problem are Hyson Green & Arboretum, Aspley, Berridge and Sherwood, all significantly higher than Nottingham overall (30%). The wards with the lowest proportions of residents who think rubbish and litter lying around is a very or fairly big problem are Bulwell Forest, Castle, Wollaton West and Clifton West, all significantly lower than Nottingham overall.

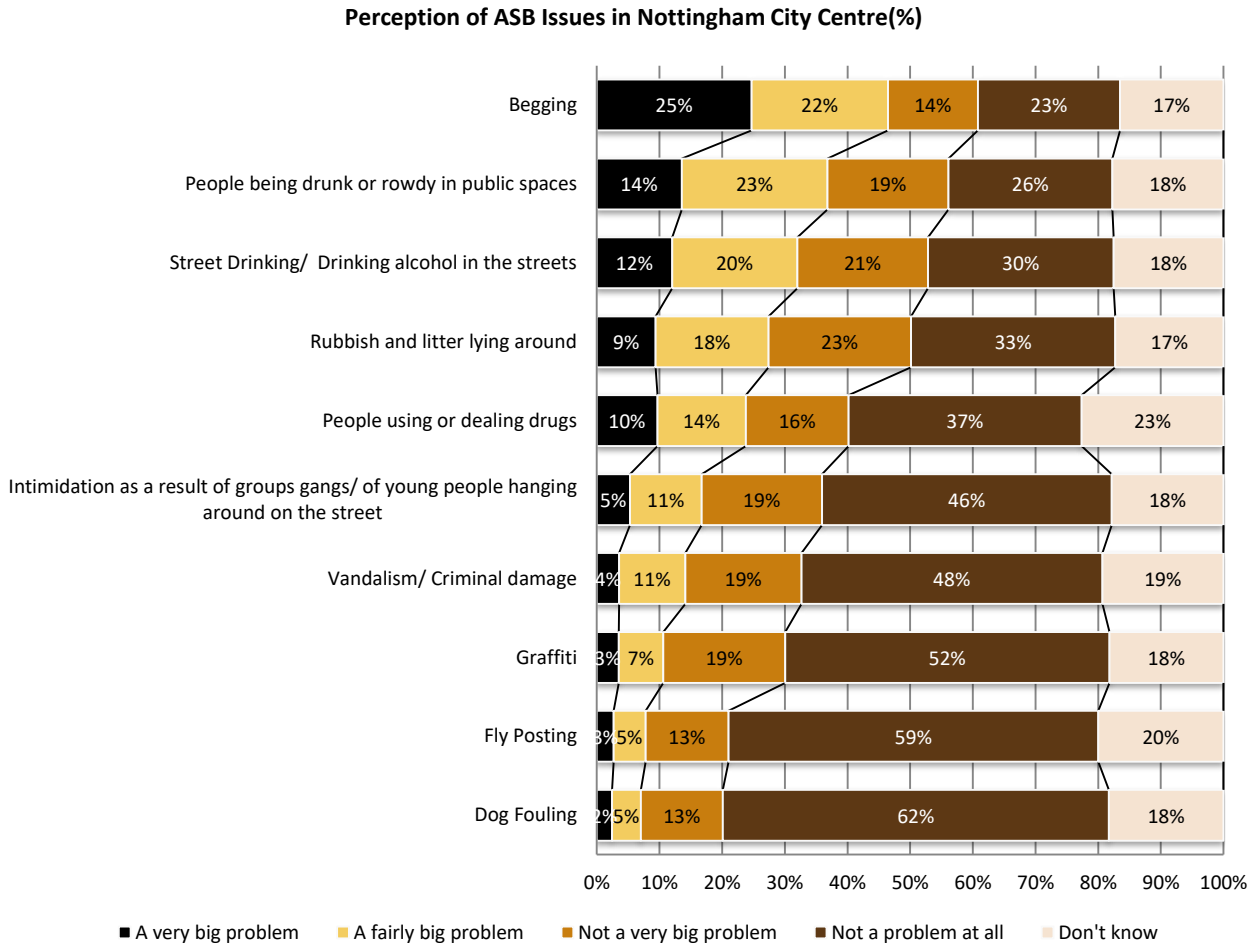
Rubbish and litter lying around (Very or fairly big problem) - (%)



Base size: Aspley = 144, Basford = 128, Berridge = 147, Bestwood = 147, Bilborough = 142, Bulwell = 138, Bulwell Forest = 140, Castle = 140, Clifton East = 148, Clifton West = 1139, Dales = 132, Hyson Green & Arboretum = 151, Leen Valley = 141, Lenton & Wollaton East = 136, Mapperley = 140, Meadows = 140, Radford = 133, Sherwood = 149, St. Ann's = 139, Wollaton West = 138
Caution: Small sample sizes
***Significant differences to City overall**

Anti-Social Behaviour - Nottingham City Centre

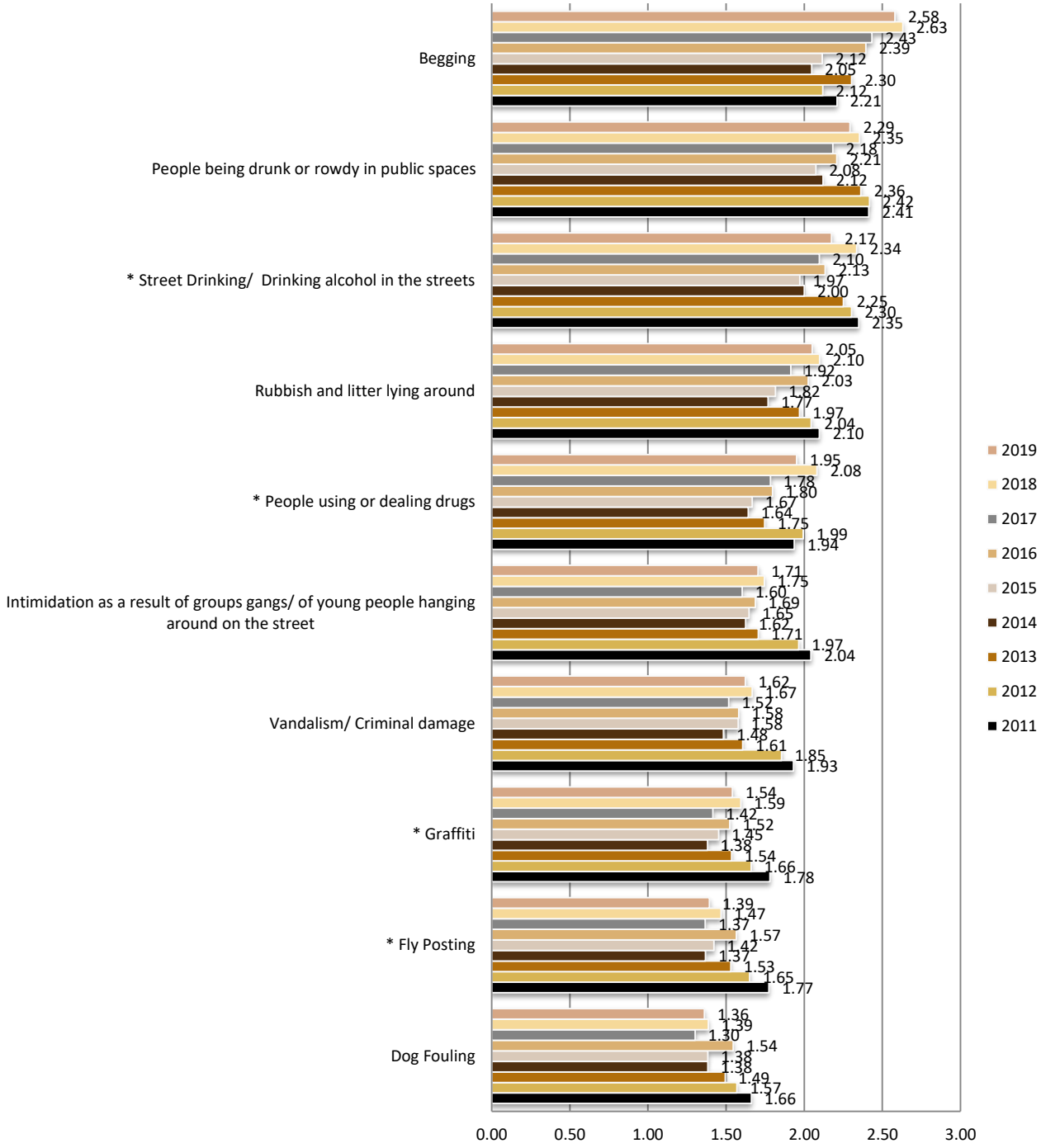
2.14 'Begging' was the issue most commonly highlighted by respondents as a problem in the City Centre in 2019, with 46%[5] of respondents thinking this was a very or fairly big problem. Respondents also highlighted issues relating to alcohol in relation to anti-social behaviour in Nottingham City Centre. 37% of respondents thought that 'people being drunk or rowdy in public spaces' was a very or fairly big problem and 32% considered 'street drinking' to be a very or fairly big problem. The results highlight much less concern around dog fouling in the City Centre compared to local areas - only 7% identified this as a very or fairly big problem compared to 19% who thought it was a problem locally. 27% of respondents thought that 'rubbish and litter lying around' was a very or fairly big problems in the city centre and 24% of respondents thoughts that 'people using or dealing drugs' was a very or fairly big problems in the city centre. It should be noted that for all these issues, a substantial proportion indicated that they did not know whether they were a problem in Nottingham city centre, suggesting that a significant proportion of respondents do not visit the centre of city. The proportion who reported 'don't know' is highest for 'people using or dealing drugs', with 23% who did not know.



[5] Note: Add up to 46% due to rounding. To one decimal place the figures are: a very big problem 24.7% and a fairly big problem 21.7%, which add up to 21.7%.

2.15 The chart below shows the mean scores for each of the issues for 2011-19, where the higher the score the more the issue is felt to be a problem. There are decreases in all ten issues relating to the City Centre from 2018 to 2019, with 4 of these statistically significant. The chart shows that for most of the issues there is a downward trend in the perception of ASB in Nottingham City Centre since 2011, but for some aspects, there has been a slight upward trend since 2014 – including begging, rubbish and litter lying around and people using or dealing drugs.

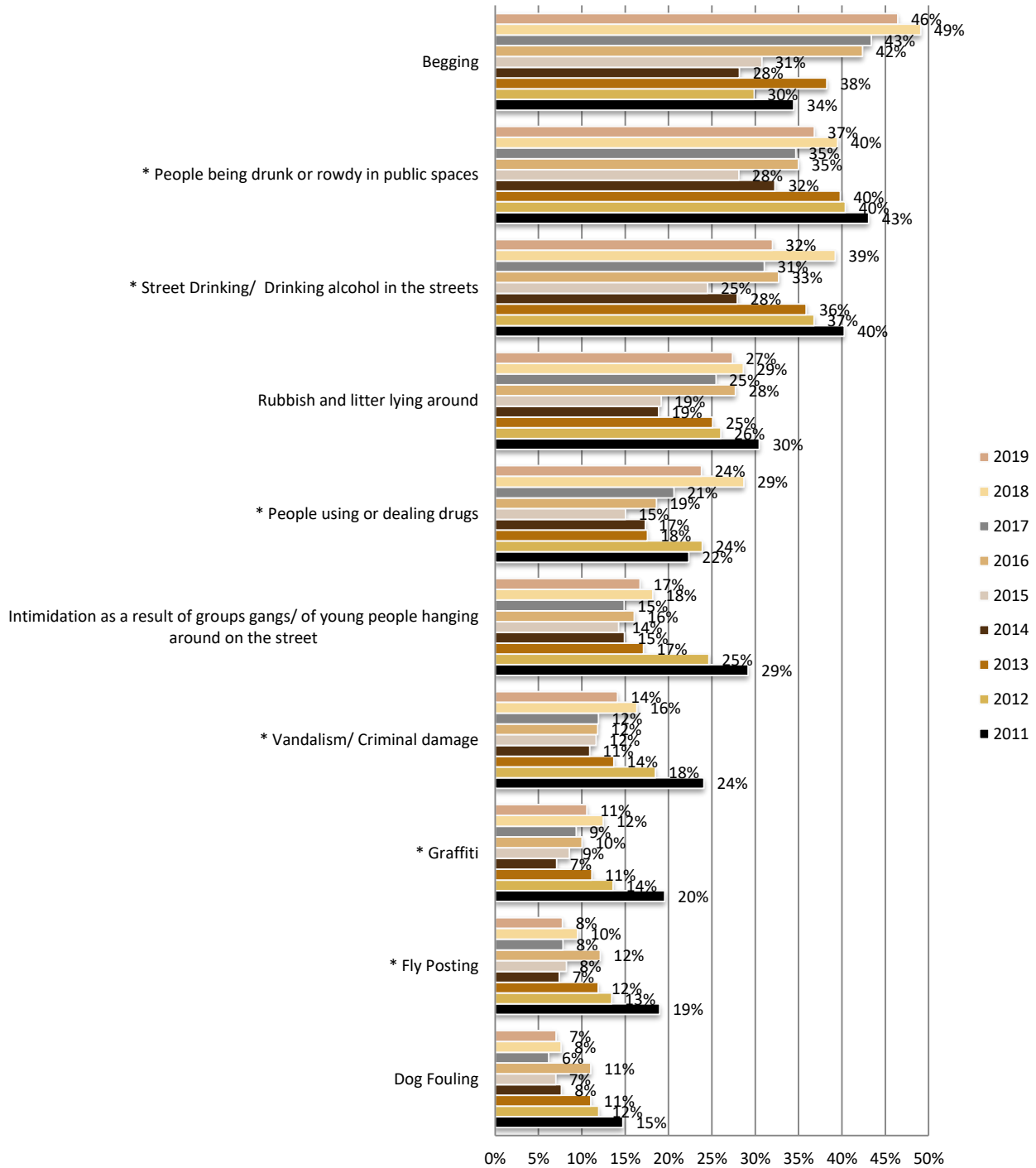
Perceptions of Anti-Social Behaviour in Nottingham City Centre by Year (Mean Scores)



See Appendix B for Base Size
*** = 2019 significantly different to 2018**

2.16 The following chart shows the same variable, but showing the proportion thinking that this aspect was a very or fairly big problem for the period 2011-2019. The proportions are lower than 2019 for all 10 issues, with 6 of the issues significantly lower. The biggest decreases are seen in 'street drinking/drinking alcohol in the street' (32% in 2019 and 39% in 2018) and 'people using or dealing drugs' (24% in 2019 and 29% in 2018).

Perceptions of Anti-Social Behaviour in Local Neighbourhood by Year (very or fairly big problem) - (%)

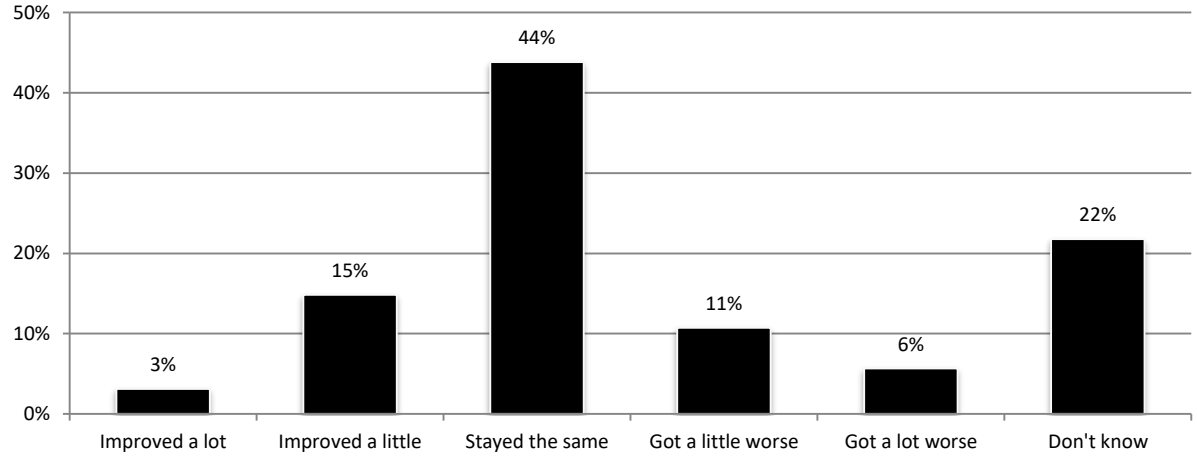


See Appendix B for Base Size

*** = 2019 significantly different to 2018**

2.17 A new question was added in 2018, asking respondents if they felt the City Centre had changed as a place to live, work, socialise or spend time in the last twelve months. 18% of respondents felt that the City Centre had improved. 44% of respondents felt that the city centre had stayed the same and 16%[6] felt that the city centre had got worse. 22% of respondents did not know if the city had changed. In 2018, 24% of respondents felt that the City Centre had improved – a significant difference to 18% in 2019. 40% felt that the city centre had stayed the same in 2018 and 16% felt that the city centre had got worse.

Thinking about the City Centre as place to live, work, socialise or spend time, in the last twelve months do you feel it has: (%)

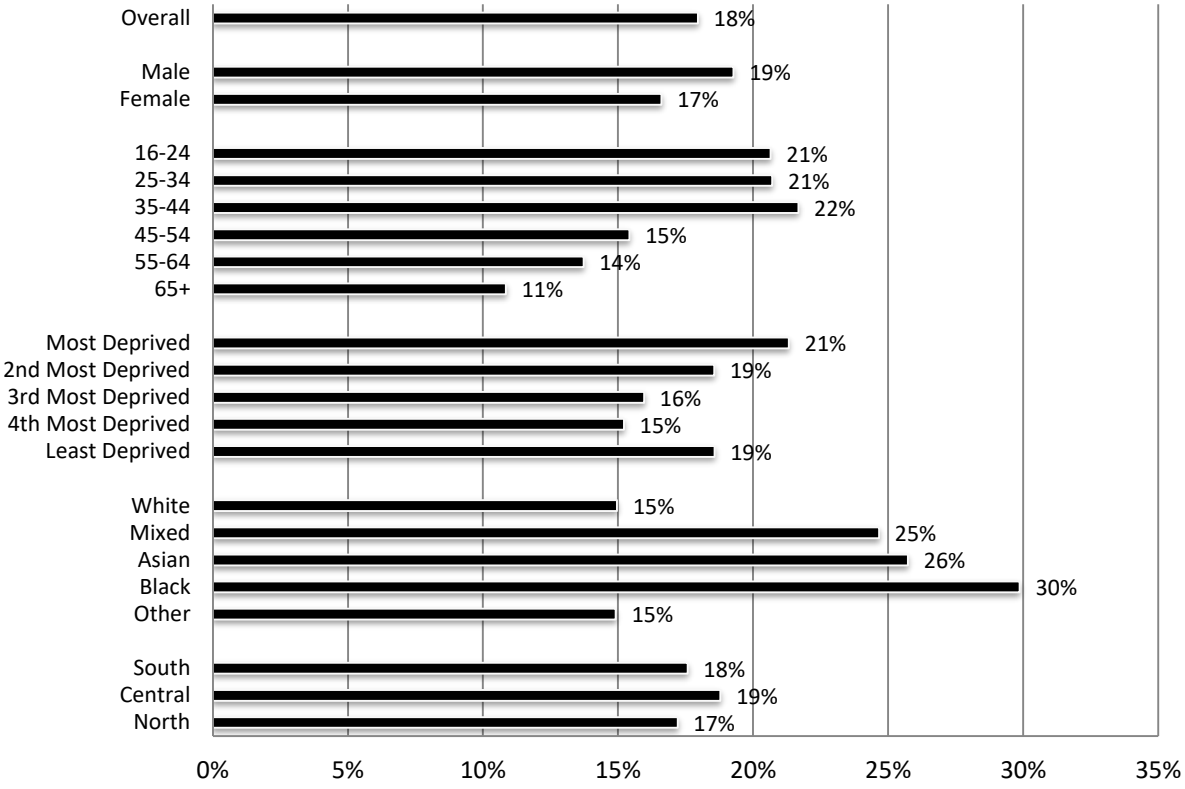


Base size = 2,806

[6] Note: Add up to 16% due to rounding. To one decimal place the figures are: got a little worse 10.7%, got a lot worse 5.7%, which add up to 16.4%.

2.18 There are significant differences in the proportion who felt that the City Centre had improved a lot or a little as a place to live, work, socialise or spend time in the last twelve months by age and ethnic group. Respondents aged 16 to 44 and those from the mixed, Asian and black ethnic groups were more likely to have felt that the City Centre had improved in the last twelve months. Older respondents were significantly more likely to have answered 'don't know'. When don't know is excluded, the proportion of respondents aged 16 to 44 who felt that the City Centre had improved in the last twelve months was still higher than the proportion for the older age groups, but the differences are not statistically significant.

Thinking about the City Centre as place to live, work, socialise or spend time, in the last twelve months do you feel it has: (Improved a lot or a little) (%)



See Appendix A for Base Size
Significant differences by age and ethnic group

Anti-Social Behaviour and 16-24 Year Olds

2.19 The views of the 16-24 age group are an important element of the work of the Crime and Drugs Partnership. Their perceptions of key ASB issues in their local neighbourhood and in Nottingham City Centre obtained from the survey are shown in the table below. For their local neighbourhood, 16-24 year olds are more likely to think that 5 of the 16 issues are a problem locally than respondents aged 25+. There are significant differences between the mean scores for young people compared to those aged 25+ for 12 of these 16 issues. In relation to perceptions of ASB in the City Centre, 16-24 year olds are more likely to think that 4 of the 10 issues are a problem than respondents aged 25+. There are significant differences between the mean scores for young people compared to those aged 25+ for 4 of these 10 issues.

ASB Issues – Comparison of 16-24 and 25+ population views

Rank	ASB (Local Neighbourhood)	Mean Score (16-24)	Mean Score (25+)	Sig Difference	ASB (Nottingham City Centre)	Mean Score (16-24)	Mean Score (25+)	Sig Diff.
1	Rubbish and litter lying around	1.95	1.97	No	Begging	2.45	2.64	Yes (lower)
2	People being drunk or rowdy in public spaces	1.55	1.37	Yes (higher)	People being drunk or rowdy in public spaces	2.33	2.28	No
3	Noisy neighbours or loud parties	1.52	1.41	Yes (higher)	Street Drinking/ Drinking alcohol in the streets	2.15	2.18	No
4	People using or dealing drugs	1.49	1.63	Yes (lower)	Rubbish and litter lying around	2.12	2.02	Yes (higher)
5	Motorbikes/ motorised scooters/ mini motos/ quad bikes	1.46	1.69	Yes (lower)	People using or dealing drugs	1.91	1.97	No
6	Street Drinking/ Drinking alcohol in the streets	1.44	1.40	No	Intimidation as a result of groups gangs/ of young people hanging around on the street	1.68	1.72	No
7	Fly Posting	1.40	1.40	No	Vandalism/ Criminal damage	1.67	1.61	No
8	Fly Tipping	1.36	1.54	Yes (lower)	Graffiti	1.60	1.51	Yes (higher)
9	Vandalism/ Criminal damage	1.36	1.37	No	Fly Posting	1.34	1.41	Yes (lower)
10	Dog Fouling	1.35	1.73	Yes (lower)	Dog Fouling	1.32	1.38	No
11	Parents not taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children	1.34	1.50	Yes (lower)				
12	Intimidation as a result of groups/ gangs of young people hanging around on the street	1.30	1.37	Yes (lower)				
13	Begging	1.29	1.23	Yes (higher)				
14	Unkempt gardens	1.27	1.42	Yes (lower)				
15	Graffiti	1.20	1.14	Yes (higher)				
16	Abandoned or burnt out cars	1.06	1.12	Yes (lower)				

Overall Perceptions of Anti-Social Behaviour – NI17

2.20 A measure of anti-social behaviour was calculated from the survey data and reported in previous reports. This was based on (but with differences to) the Statutory Performance Indicators for Policing and Community Safety 2008/09. The analysis assesses the percentage of people who perceive a high level of ASB in their local area. This combined measure is calculated by allocating scores to the responses to the questions about the seven ASB issues:

- Noisy neighbours or loud parties
- Teenagers hanging around on the streets
- Rubbish or litter lying around
- Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles
- People using or dealing drugs
- People being drunk or rowdy in public places
- Abandoned or burnt out cars

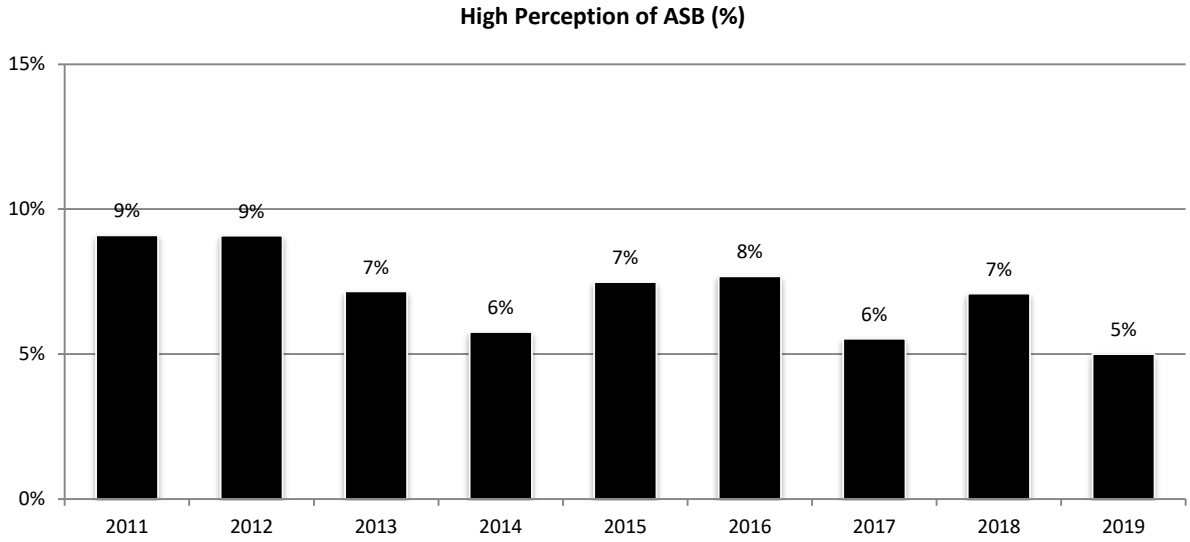
Scores were allocated based on:

- 0 = Not a problem at all
- 1 = Not a very big problem
- 2 = Fairly big problem
- 3 = Very big problem

2.21 A total score for each respondent is calculated based on the responses to the seven aspects above. The highest maximum score is 21 per respondent and a 'high perception' of ASB is classed as a score of 11 or above. The 'High Perception of ASB' indicator is therefore based on the percentage of respondents whose score was 11 or above. The statements used to produce the indicator in 2019 are the same as those used in 2011-2018. For 2010 and earlier, slightly different wording was used in the statements included in the questionnaire.

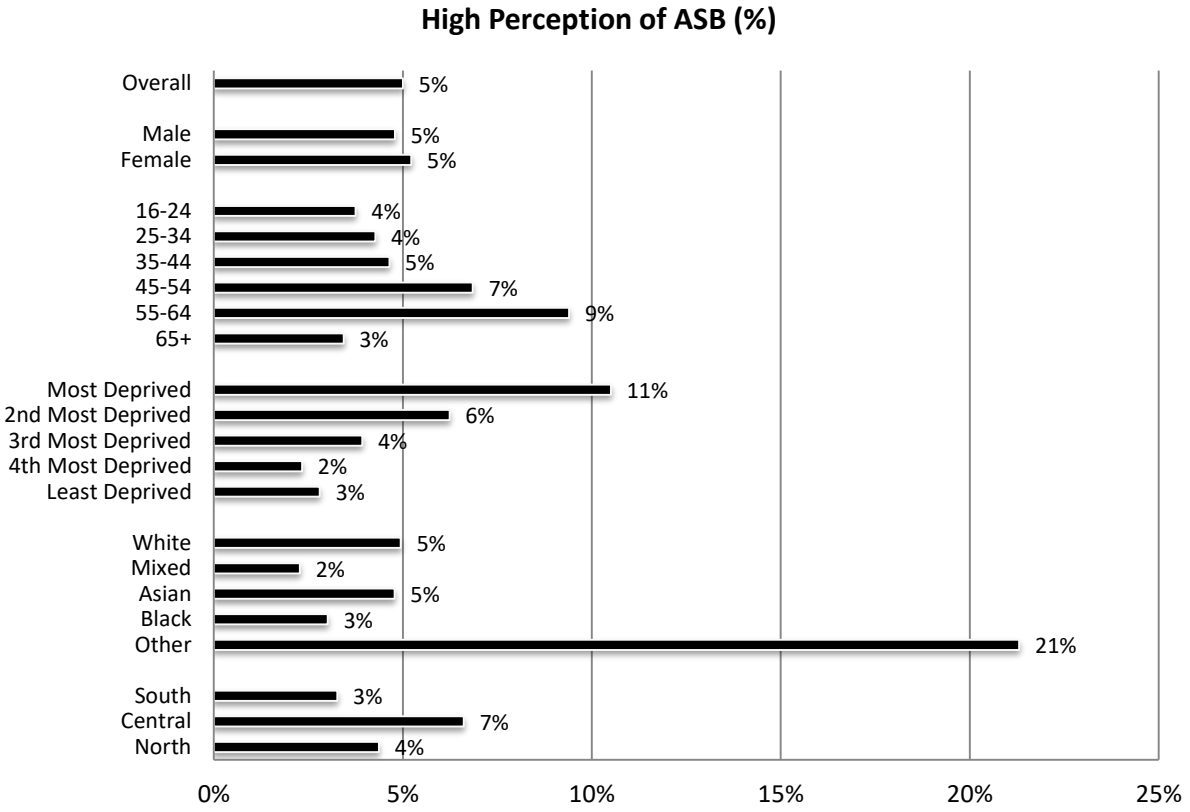
2010 Statements	2011 - 2019 Statements
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	Noisy neighbours or loud parties
Teenagers hanging around on the streets	Intimidation as a result of groups/ gangs of young people hanging around on the street
Rubbish or litter lying around	Rubbish or litter lying around
Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles	Vandalism/ Criminal damage
People using or dealing drugs	People using or dealing drugs
People being drunk or rowdy in public places	People being drunk or rowdy in public places
Abandoned or burnt out cars	Abandoned or burnt out cars

2.22 Overall in 2019, 5% of residents included in the survey had a high perception of ASB (using the indicator as described above). This is lower than in all previous years. The difference between 2019 and 2018 is significant.



Base size: 2019 = 2,533, 2018 = 2,408, 2017 = 2,447, 2016 = 2,311, 2015 = 2,404, 2014 = 2,416, 2013 = 2,375, 2012 = 1,768, 2011 = 1,663
2019 significantly different to 2018

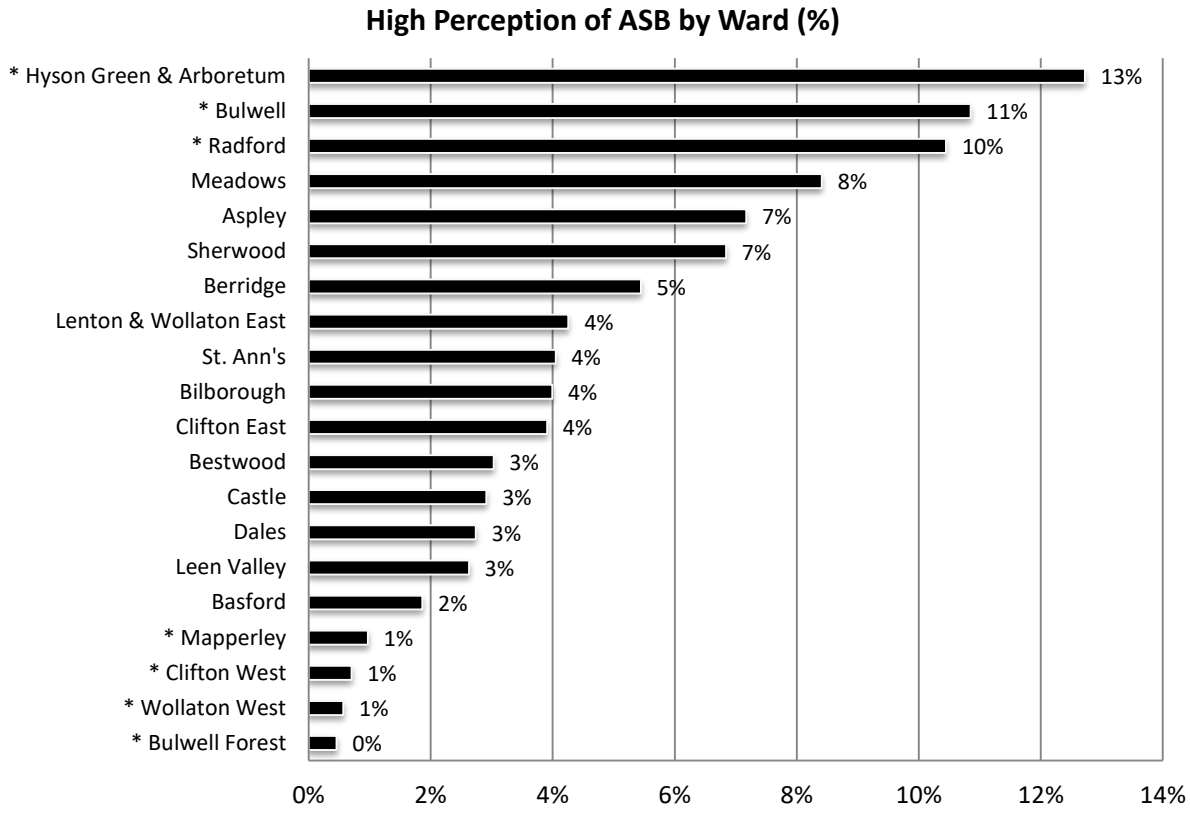
2.23 There are significant differences in the proportion of respondents with a high perception of ASB score by age, IMD and area. Respondents aged 55 to 64, those from the most deprived quintile and those from the central area of the city had higher perceptions of ASB.



See Appendix A for Base Size
Caution: Small sample for 'other'
Significant differences by age, IMD and area

Perception of Anti-Social Behaviour by Ward

2.24 The chart below shows the proportion of residents who have a high perception of anti-social behaviour for each of the wards of Nottingham. The data shows that the wards with the highest proportion of residents who have a high perception of anti-social behaviour are Hyson Green & Arboretum, Bulwell and Radford, all significantly higher than Nottingham overall (5%). These results at ward level need to be viewed with some caution. The sample sizes at ward level are only approximately 140.

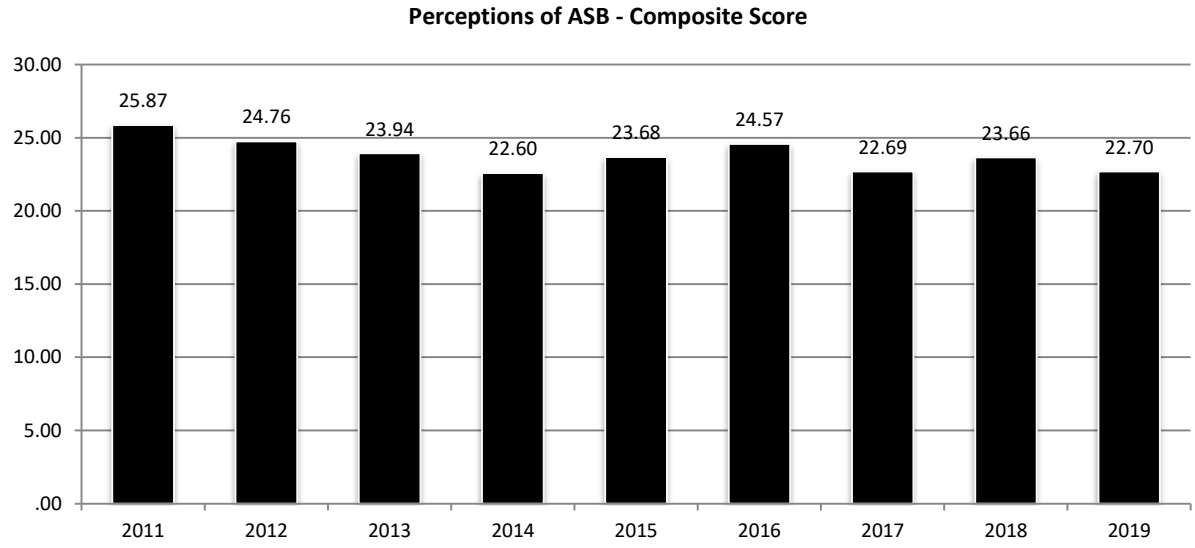


Base size: Aspley = 120, Basford = 122, Berridge = 141, Bestwood = 133, Bilborough = 129, Bulwell = 124, Bulwell Forest = 135, Castle = 129, Clifton East = 130, Clifton West = 128, Dales = 114, Hyson Green & Arboretum = 141, Leen Valley = 129, Lenton & Wollaton East = 122, Mapperley = 125, Meadows = 120, Radford = 121, Sherwood = 133, St. Ann's = 110, Wollaton West = 134
Caution: Small sample sizes
***Significant difference to City overall**

Composite ASB Score for Local Neighbourhoods

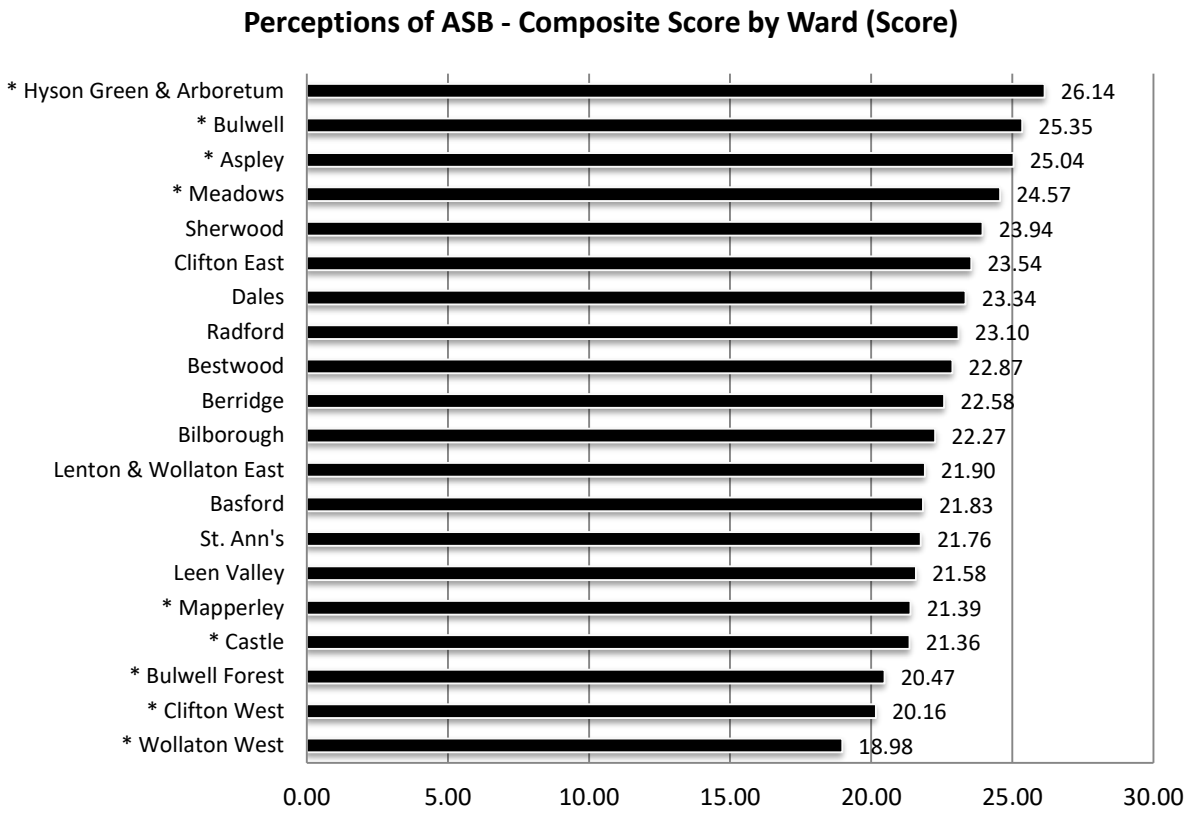
2.25 A composite score for perceptions of ASB was calculated for the 2011 survey using **all** the aspects of ASB included in the question on local neighbourhood ASB problems (16 aspects in total). This was designed to be a benchmark for future surveys and has been calculated using the 2019 data. The score was created by assigning a numerical value to each of the anti-social behaviour answer categories and calculating the mean score. These assigned values were as follows: "A very big problem" = 4, "A fairly big problem" = 3, "Not a very big problem" = 2, "Not a problem at all" = 1. "Don't know" were excluded. The higher the mean score, the greater the perceived problem of anti-social behaviour. The maximum score possible (the highest perception of anti-social behaviour) would therefore be 64, whilst the minimum score possible (the lowest perception of anti-social behaviour) would be 16.

2.26 Overall, the average ASB Perceptions Score in 2019 was 22.70. This is a decrease from 23.66 in 2018, but similar to 22.69 in 2017. The change from 2018 is statistically significant.



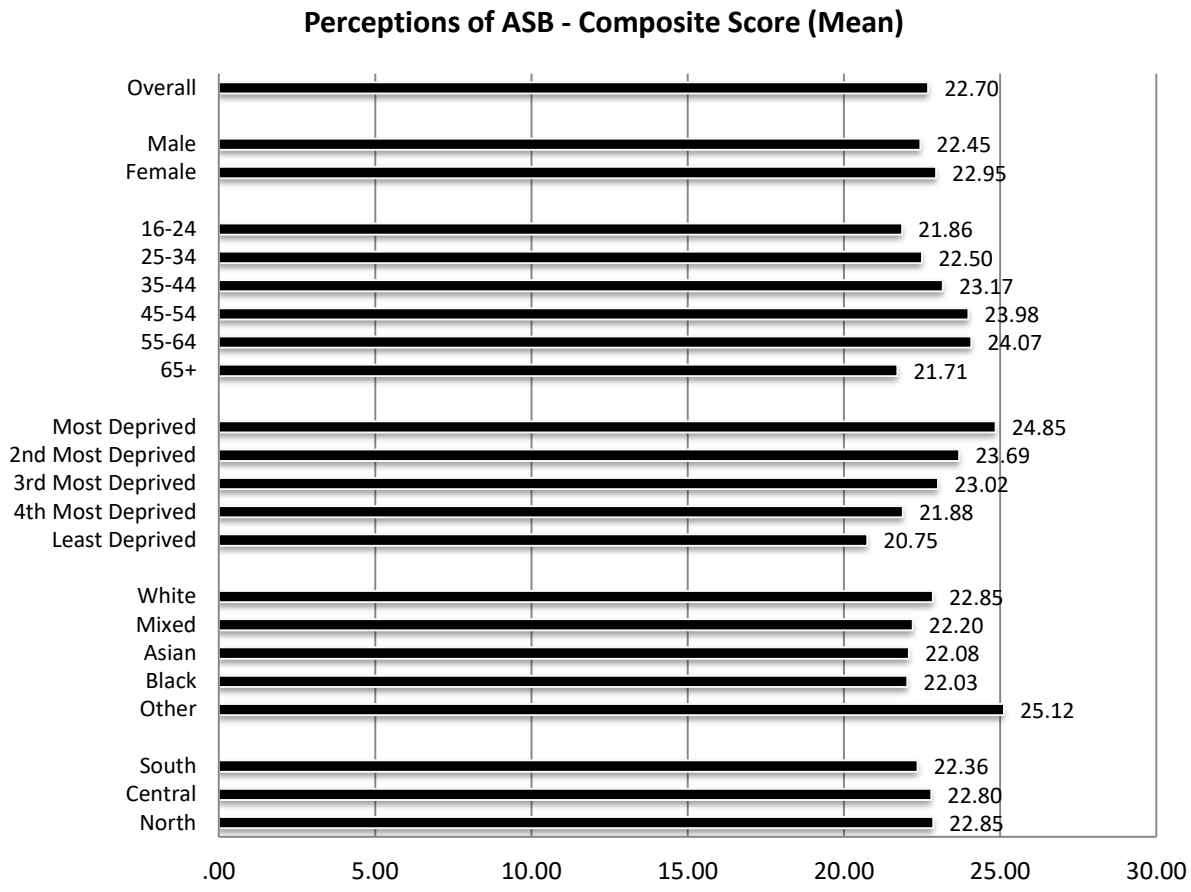
Base size: 2019 = 2,398, 2018 = 2,279, 2017 = 2,322, 2016 = 2,124, 2015 = 2,229, 2014 = 2,262, 2013 = 2,211, 2012 = 1,644, 2011 = 1,536
2019 significantly different to 2018

2.27 The chart below shows the ranked scores at ward level. There are some wards where the ASB Perceptions score is significantly different to the overall city score – for four wards – Hyson Green & Arboretum, Bulwell, Aspley and Meadows – the score is (significantly) higher; for five wards it is (significantly) lower.



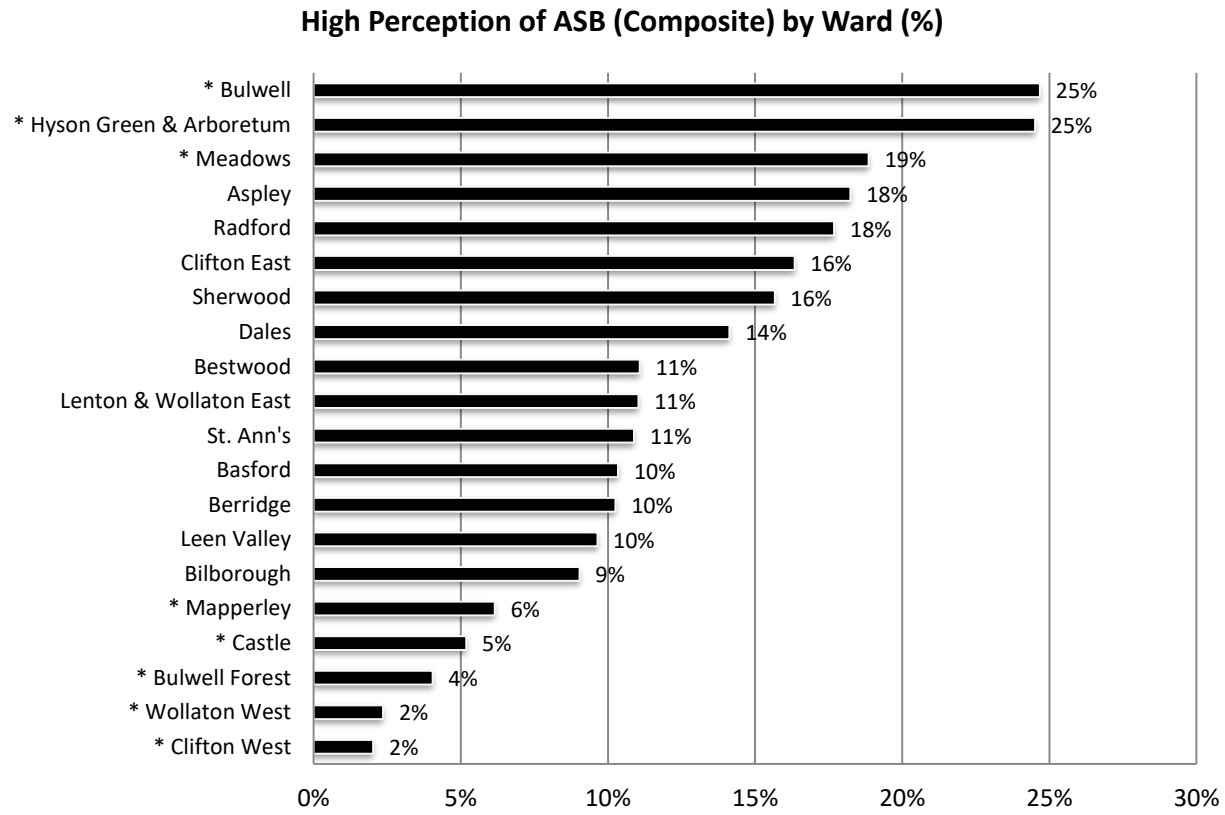
Base size: Aspley = 112, Basford = 117, Berridge = 137, Bestwood = 127, Bilborough = 126, Bulwell = 124, Bulwell Forest = 118, Castle = 126, Clifton East = 120, Clifton West = 124, Dales = 104, Hyson Green & Arboretum = 135, Leen Valley = 124, Lenton & Wollaton East = 114, Mapperley = 117, Meadows = 110, Radford = 111, Sherwood = 123, St. Ann's = 105, Wollaton West = 130
Caution: Small sample sizes
***Significant difference to City overall**

2.28 Looking at the results by sub-group shows that there are significant differences by age and deprivation. Respondents from the 65+ age groups and respondents from the least deprived IMD quintile have a lower perception of ASB using this composite score.



See Appendix A for Base Size
Caution: Small sample for 'other'
Significant differences by age and IMD

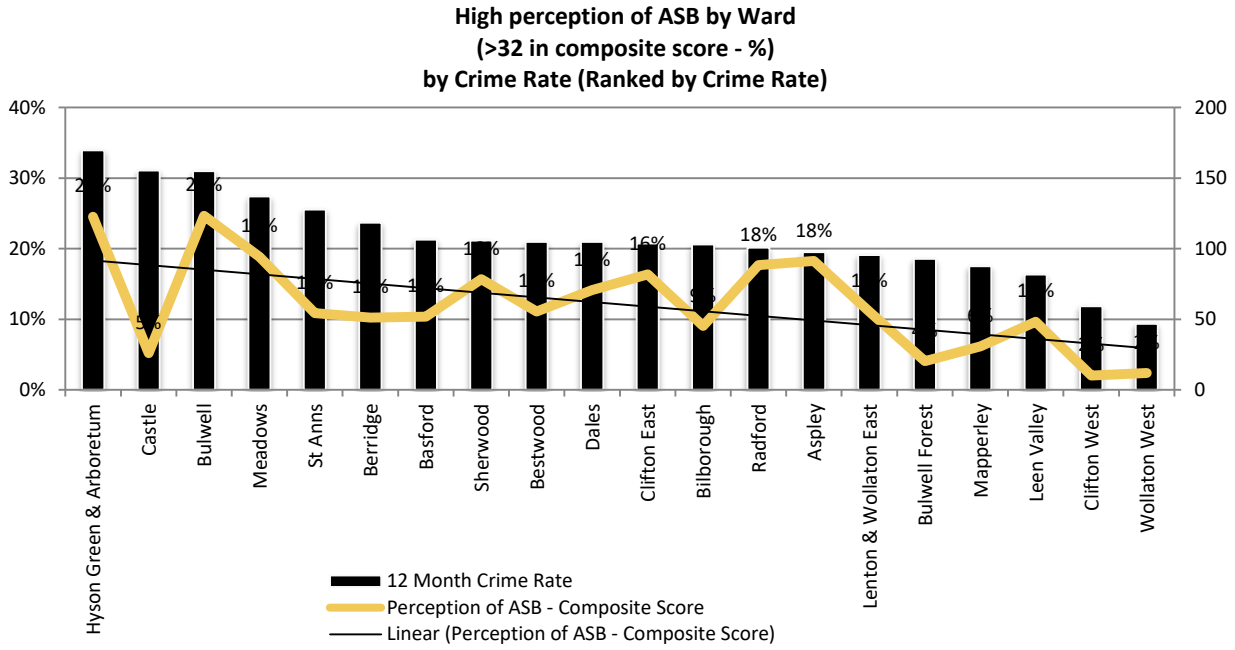
2.29 The composite indicator scores can be used to calculate a 'High Perception of ASB' indicator. In this case, a 'high perception' is based on the percentage of respondents whose score was 32 or above. Overall, 12% of respondents had a score of 32 or higher (and hence a high perception of ASB using this new indicator). The chart below shows the indicator at ward level (again note the sample sizes at ward level are small). Bulwell, Hyson Green & Arboretum and Meadows are the wards with the highest perception of ASB using this indicator and are significantly different to the city overall. Mapperley, Castle, Bulwell Forest, Wollaton West and Clifton West have a significantly lower perception of ASB compared to the rest of the city.



Base size: Aspley = 112, Basford = 117, Berridge = 137, Bestwood = 127, Bilborough = 126, Bulwell = 124, Bulwell Forest = 118, Castle = 126, Clifton East = 120, Clifton West = 124, Dales = 104, Hyson Green & Arboretum = 135, Leen Valley = 124, Lenton & Wollaton East = 114, Mapperley = 117, Meadows = 110, Radford = 111, Sherwood = 123, St. Ann's = 105, Wollaton West = 130
Caution: Small sample sizes
***Significant difference to City overall**

Comparison of Recorded Crime Rate and Perceptions of ASB

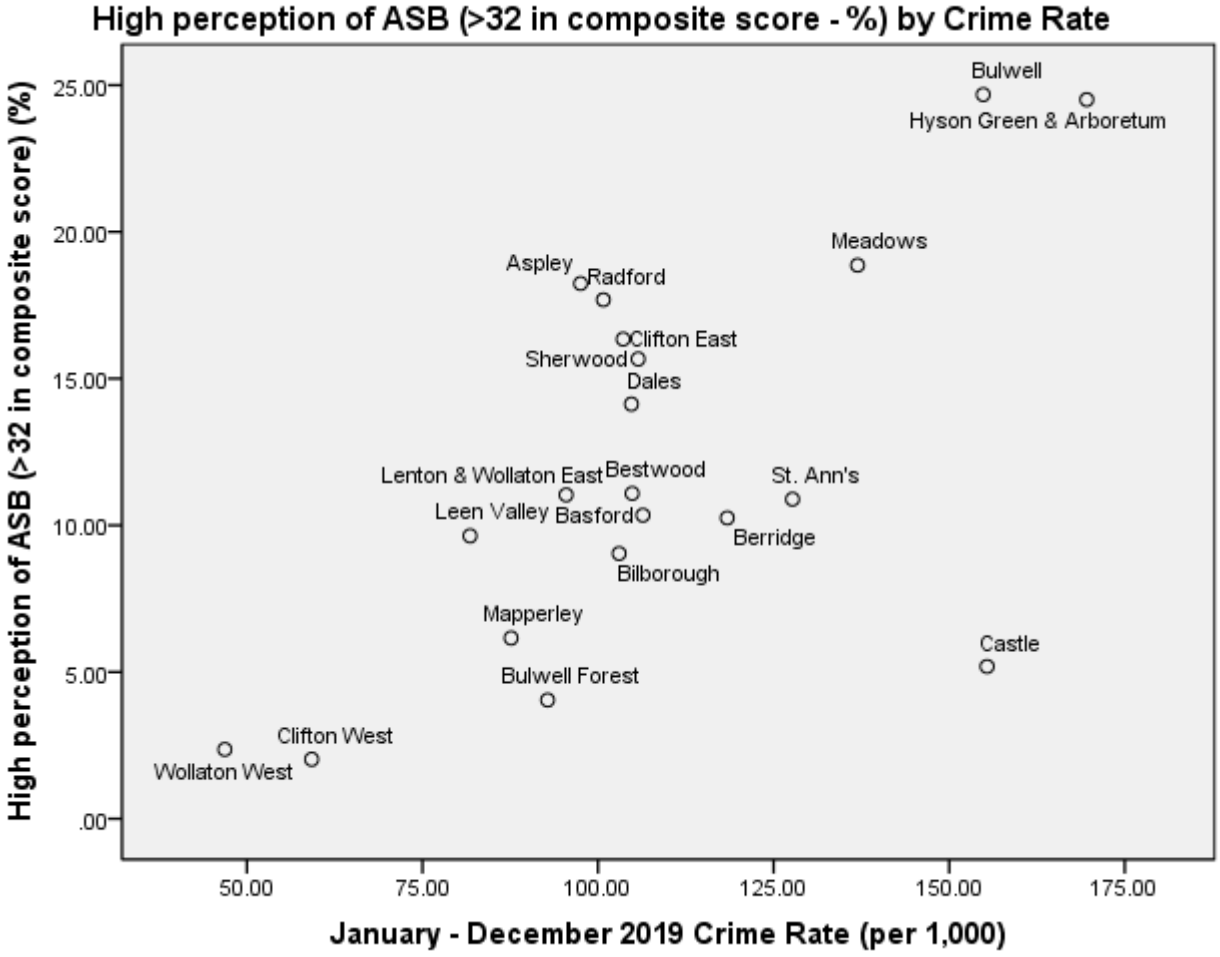
2.30 The chart below shows the 12-month recorded crime rate[7] per 1,000 population for each ward of the city. Hyson Green & Arboretum ward has the highest crime rate, followed by Castle and Bulwell. The chart also shows the proportion of residents in the 2019 survey with a high perception of ASB (from the composite score created from the data). In some cases, as the crime rate at ward level declines, the proportion with a high perception of ASB declines. For example, Hyson Green & Arboretum has the highest recorded crime rate (170 per 1,000) and the second highest proportion (25%) with a high perception of ASB score. Similarly, Wollaton West has the second lowest proportion (2%) with a high perception of ASB score and the lowest recorded crime rate (47 per 1,000). Noting that the sample sizes from the survey are only approximately 140 at ward level, there are a number of exceptions to this trend. For example, Aspley is ranked 4th in terms of perception of ASB but is ranked 14th in terms of recorded crime. Conversely, Castle is ranked 13th in terms of perception of ASB score, but is ranked 2nd in terms of recorded crime. The survey sample sizes at ward level may account for some of this variation, or the possibility that there is an under-reporting of crime in some of those areas, or the geographical effect of the city centre – and further monitoring of this in future surveys may support any findings here.



Base size: Aspley = 112, Basford = 117, Berridge = 137, Bestwood = 127, Bilborough = 126, Bulwell = 124, Bulwell Forest = 118, Castle = 126, Clifton East = 120, Clifton West = 124, Dales = 104, Hyson Green & Arboretum = 135, Leen Valley = 124, Lenton & Wollaton East = 114, Mapperley = 117, Meadows = 110, Radford = 111, Sherwood = 123, St. Ann's = 105, Wollaton West = 130
Caution: Small sample sizes

[7] Source: Nottinghamshire Police Crime Data, January - December 2019.

2.31 The scatter plot below shows the relationship between the perceptions of ASB and recorded crime data more clearly. There is a positive correlation[8] between perceptions of ASB and crime rate. For example, Hyson Green & Arboretum has a high proportion of residents with a high perception of ASB (composite score >32) and also a high crime rate. Wollaton West has a low crime rate and a small proportion of residents who have a high perception of ASB.

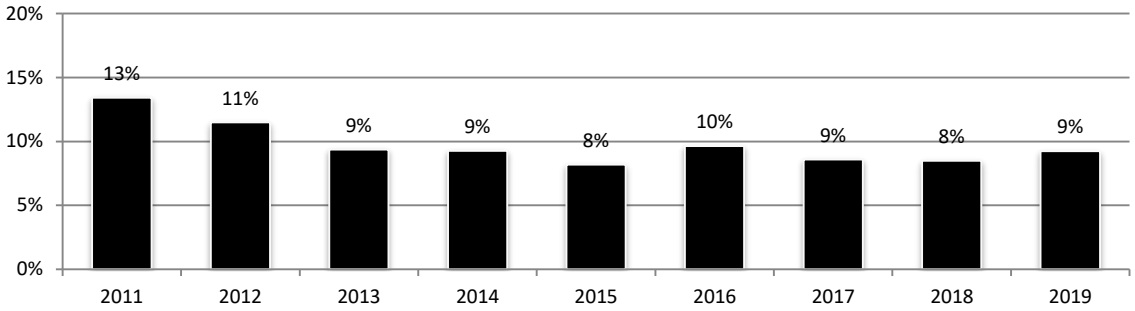


[8] A correlation coefficient of 0 indicates no association between the two variables and a coefficient of 1 indicates a perfect correlation between the two variables. The Pearson Correlation coefficient for this data is .649. This highlights a strong correlation between the two variables. The correlation coefficient is significantly different from 0 (no association between the 2 variables).

Experiencing and Reporting Anti-Social Behaviour

2.32 Overall, 9% of respondents said they had been personally targeted by some form of anti-social behaviour in the last six months. This is higher than 2018, when 8% of respondents reported personal experiences of ASB. The increase between this year and 2018 is not a significant difference.

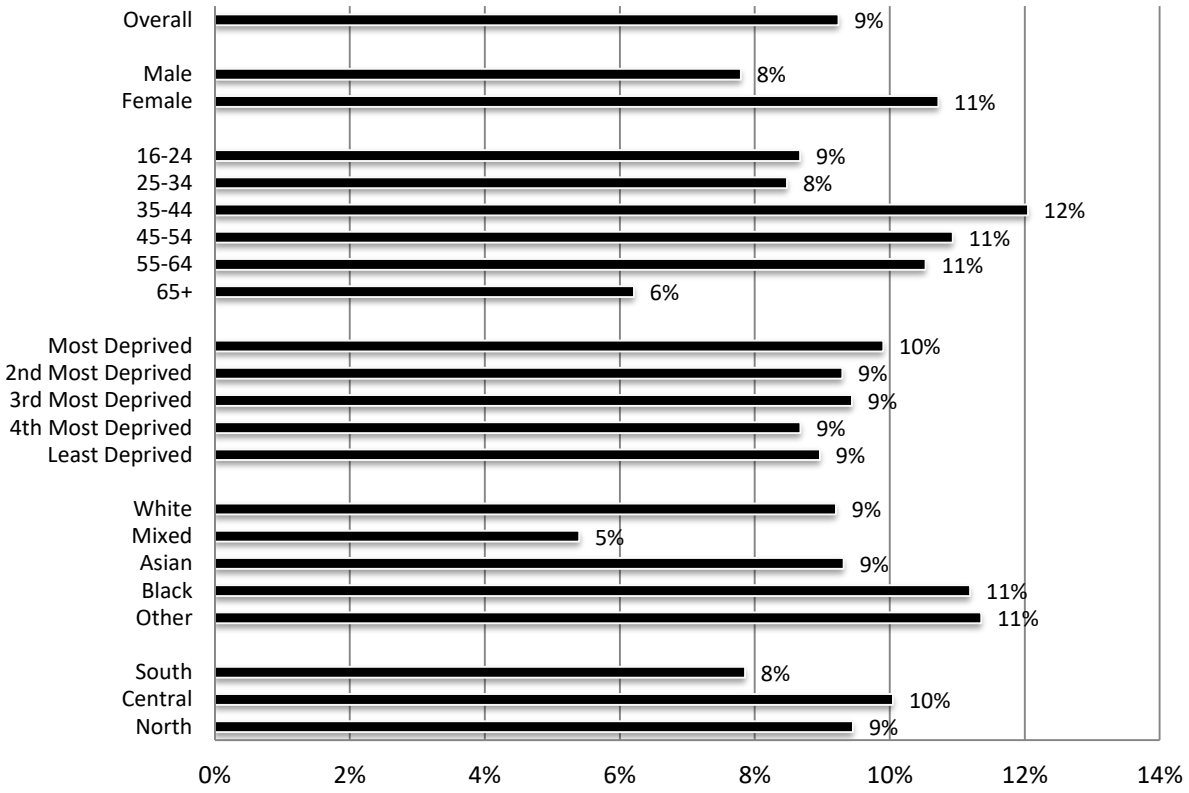
Proportion who were targeted by ASB in the last 6 months (%)



Base size: 2019 = 2,817, 2018 = 2,729, 2017 = 2,793, 2016 = 2,724, 2015 = 2,719, 2014 = 2,740, 2013 = 2,761, 2012 = 2,011, 2011 = 2,002
2019 not significantly different to 2018

2.33 There were significant differences in the proportion of respondents who said they had been personally targeted by some form of anti-social behaviour in the last six months by gender, with women more likely to have been targeted.

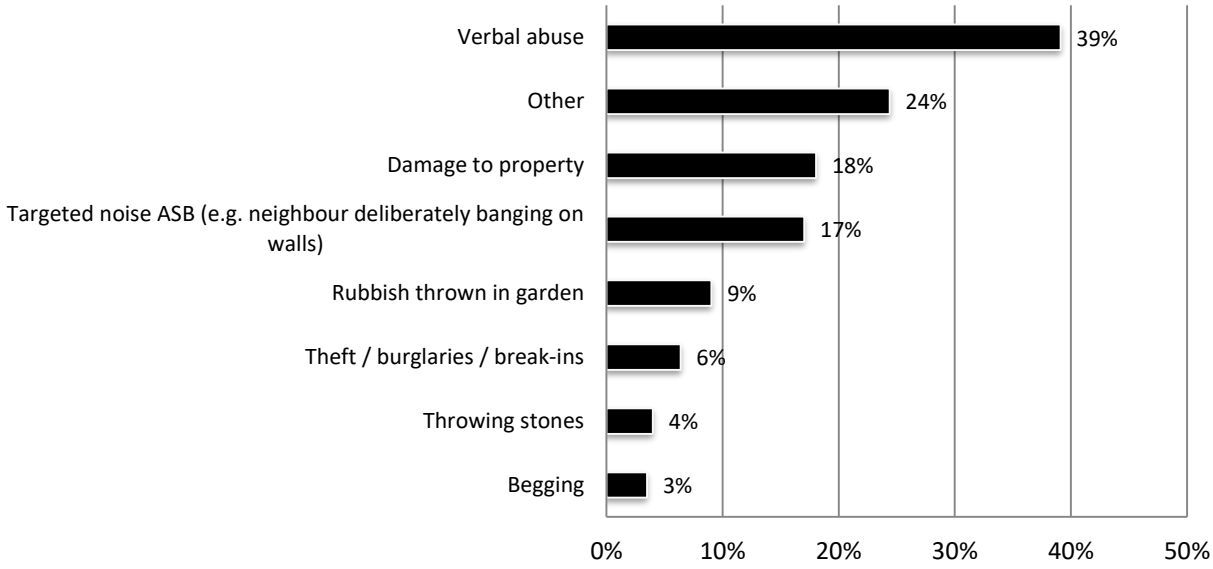
Proportion who were targeted by ASB in the last 6 months (%)



See Appendix A for base size
Significant differences by gender

2.34 Respondents who said they had been personally targeted by some form of anti-social behaviour in the last six months were asked what the ASB they had experienced was. The most commonly reported types for ASB experienced were verbal abuse (experienced by 39% of respondents), damage to property (experienced by 18% of respondents) and targeted noise ASB (experienced by 17% of respondents). Some respondents reported experiencing a crime rather than ASB. For example, 6% of respondents reported having experienced thefts or burglaries.

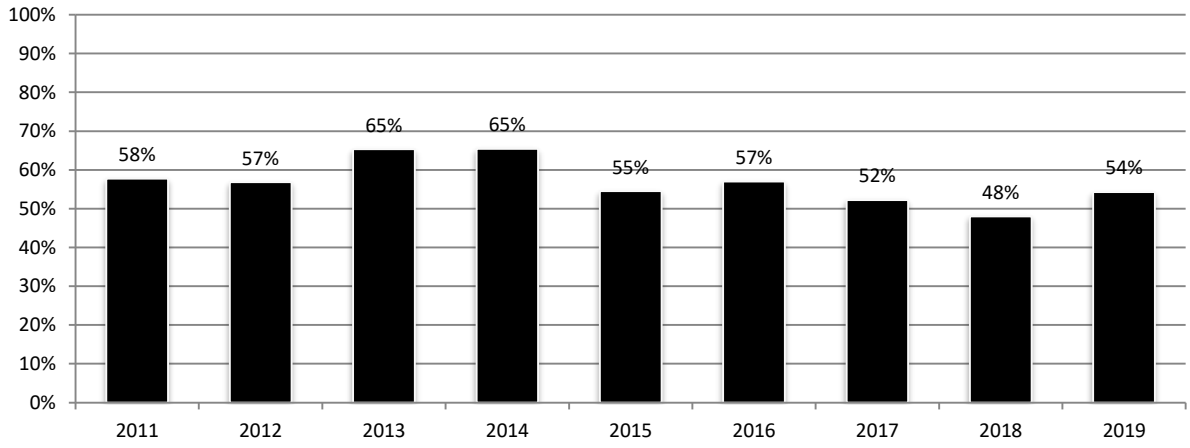
Type of ASB experienced in the last 6 months (%)



Base size: 253
'Theft / burglaries / break-ins' and 'begging' coded from 'other'

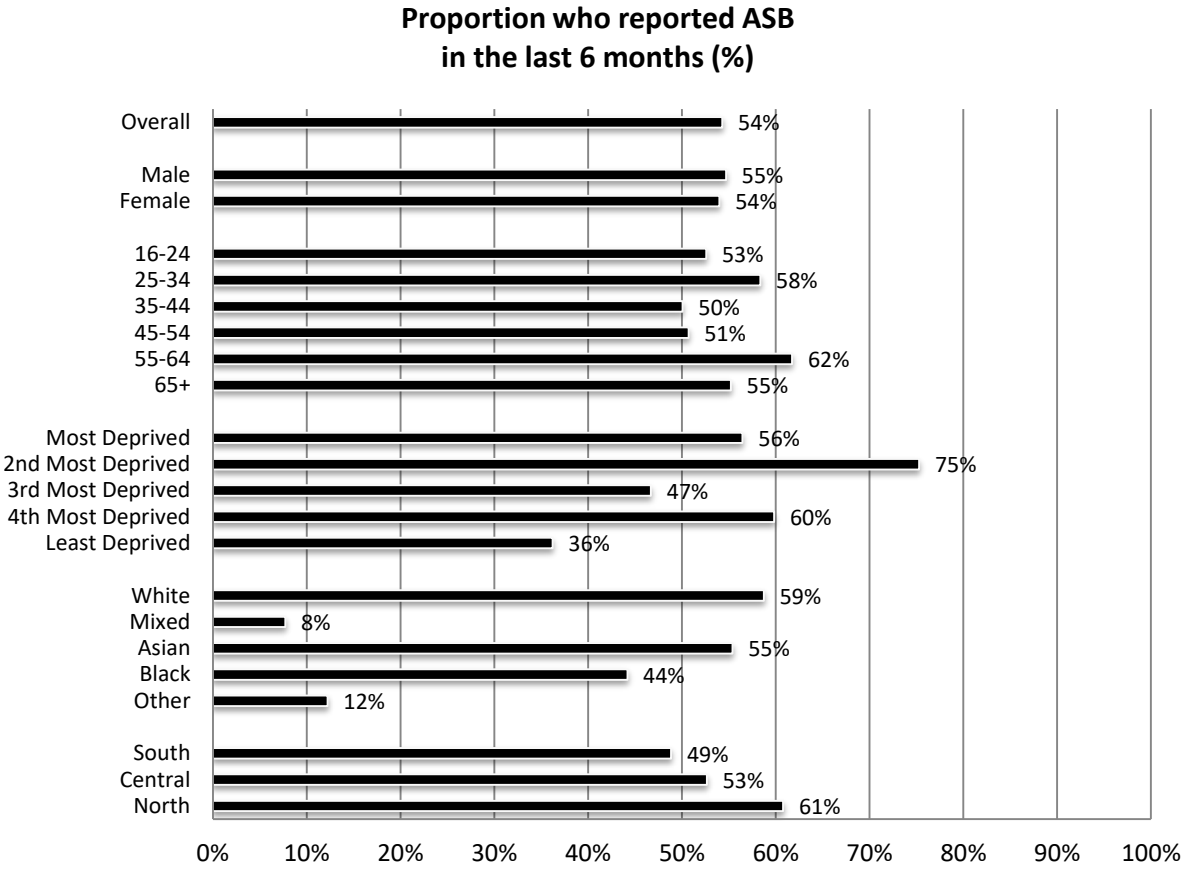
2.35 54% of respondents who had personally faced some form of ASB in the last six months reported it to someone (46% did not report it). This figure for 2019 is higher than in 2018, when 48% reported the ASB they had experienced to someone. The increase between this year and 2018 is not a significant difference.

Proportion who reported ASB in the last 6 months (%)



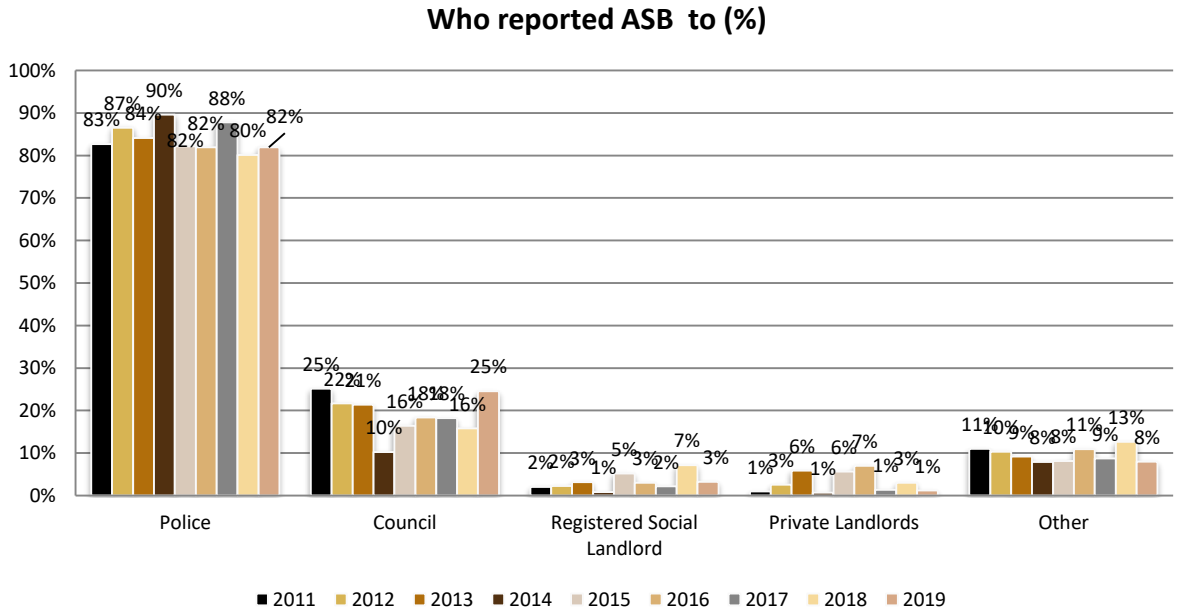
Base size: 2019 = 260, 2018 = 228, 2017 = 238, 2016 = 285, 2015 = 218, 2014 = 254, 2013 = 258, 2012 = 227, 2011 = 263
2019 not significantly different to 2018

2.36 Of the respondents experiencing ASB, there were significant differences in the proportions reporting it by deprivation. Respondents from the second most deprived areas of Nottingham were more likely to have reported the ASB they experienced.



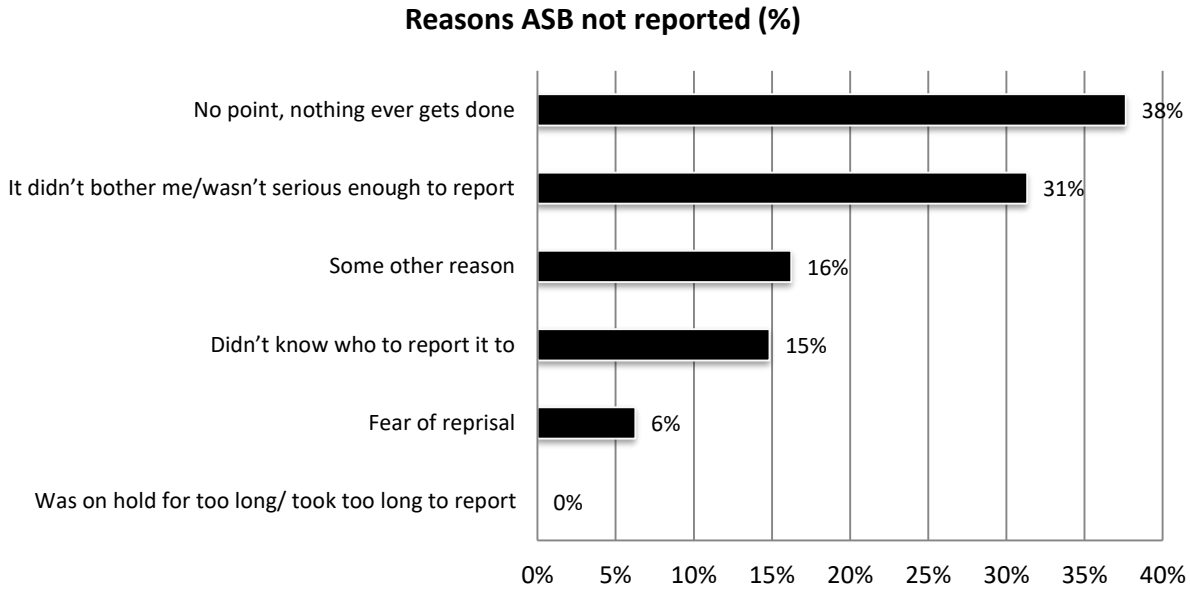
See Appendix A for base size
Caution: Small sample sizes for Mixed, Asian, Black and Other ethnic groups
Significant differences by IMD

2.37 This year, of those respondents who reported some form of ASB they had faced in the last 6 months, 82% reported it to the Police, 25% to the Council, 3% to their registered social landlord, 1% to a private landlord, and 8% to 'other', which included school, security guards, staff where the incident happened and community wardens. These figures are comparable to those found in 2011-2018, and although there are some small differences none of these are statistically significant.



Base size: 2019 = 141, 2018 = 109, 2017 = 124, 2016 = 146, 2015 = 121, 2014 = 166, 2013 = 168, 2012 = 128, 2011 = 151
No significant differences 2019 to 2018

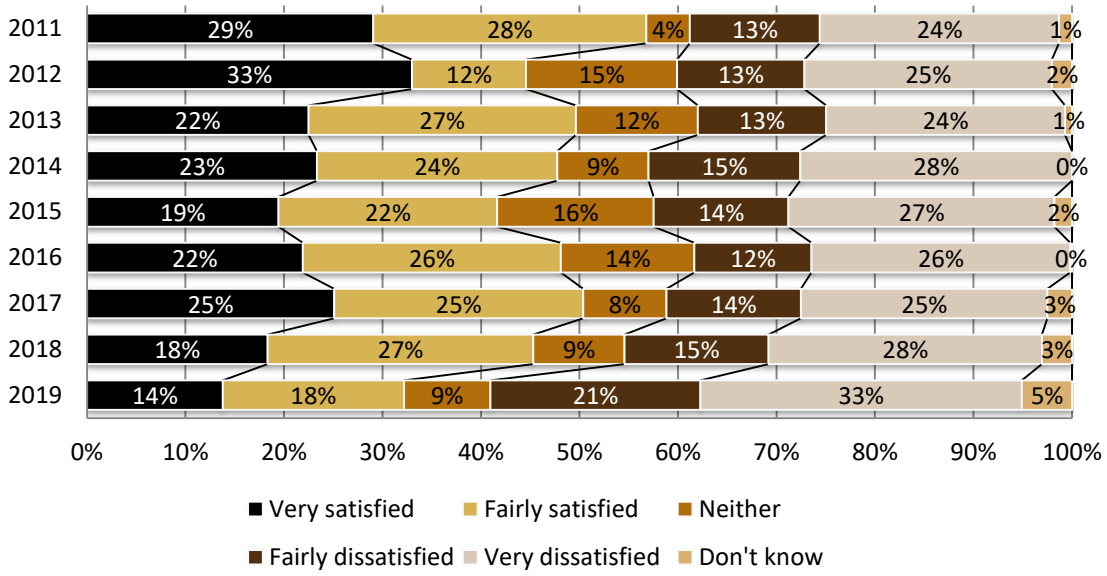
2.38 For the respondents in 2019 who did not report the ASB they had faced, 38% said this was because 'there was no point - nothing ever gets done'; 31% said 'it didn't bother me/wasn't serious enough to report'; 15% said they 'didn't know who to report it to'; 6% said 'fear of reprisal' and 16% gave some other reason.



Base size: 109

2.39 Respondents who did report the ASB they had personally faced in the last 6 months were asked to say how satisfied they were with the response they received. Base sizes are small for this question for some of the agencies, given that relatively low proportions of respondents reported issues they faced to the Council, their landlord or someone else[9]. The number of respondents who reported ASB incidents to the police is higher and allows levels of satisfaction with the response to the incident to be examined in more detail. Overall, in the 2019 survey, 32% of those who reported some form of ASB to the police were very or fairly satisfied with the response. This is lower than in all years from 2011 to 2018. The relatively small base size each year is likely to account for some of this variation over time. The difference between 2019 and 2018 is not statistically significant.

Satisfaction with response from the police to report of ASB (%)



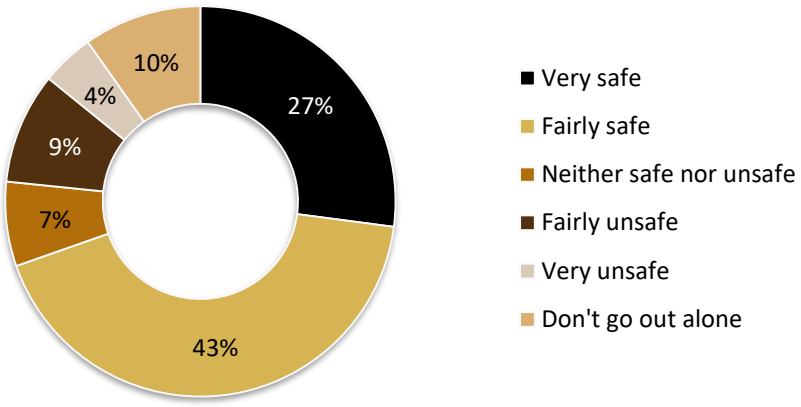
Base Sizes: 2019 = 115, 2018 = 88, 2017 = 110, 2016 = 119, 2015 = 97, 2014 = 149, 2013 = 137, 2012 = 108, 2011 = 124
2019 not significantly different to 2018

[9] Base Sizes: Police – 115, Council – 34; Registered Social Landlord – 5; Private Landlord – 2; Other – 7

Feelings of Safety – Local Neighbourhood (when it's dark)

2.40 Respondents were asked about two aspects of community safety – feelings of safety in their local neighbourhood and in the city centre. When asked how safe or unsafe they felt walking alone in their **local neighbourhood** when it's dark, 70% of residents said they feel very or fairly safe. 14%[10] of residents said they feel very or fairly unsafe. 10% said they 'don't go out alone' in their local area when it is dark.

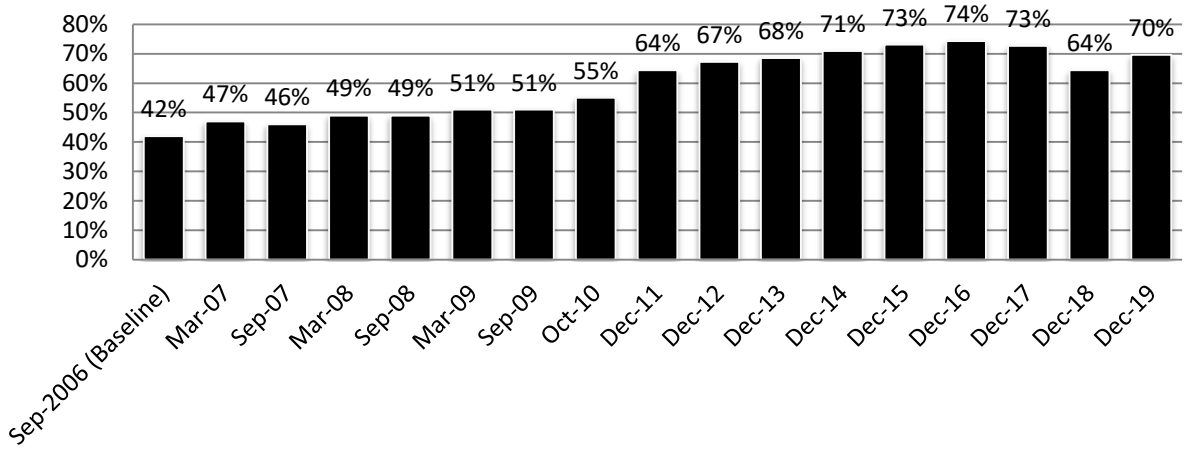
Feelings of safety in local area when it's dark (%)



Base Size = 2,818

2.41 In 2019, 70% said they felt very or fairly safe. This is a significant increase from 64% in 2018, but is lower than in 2014 to 2017. This question has also been asked in previous surveys of the public in Nottingham, though with different forms of wording over the years[11]. Whilst the results are not directly comparable, the results over time suggest that perceptions of safety in the local neighbourhood have improved since 2006.

Feelings of safety in the neighbourhood after dark (proportion who feel very or fairly safe) - (%)



Base Size: 2019 = 2,818, 2018 = 2,748, 2017 = 2,789, 2016 = 2,753, 2015 = 2,753
2019 significantly different to 2018

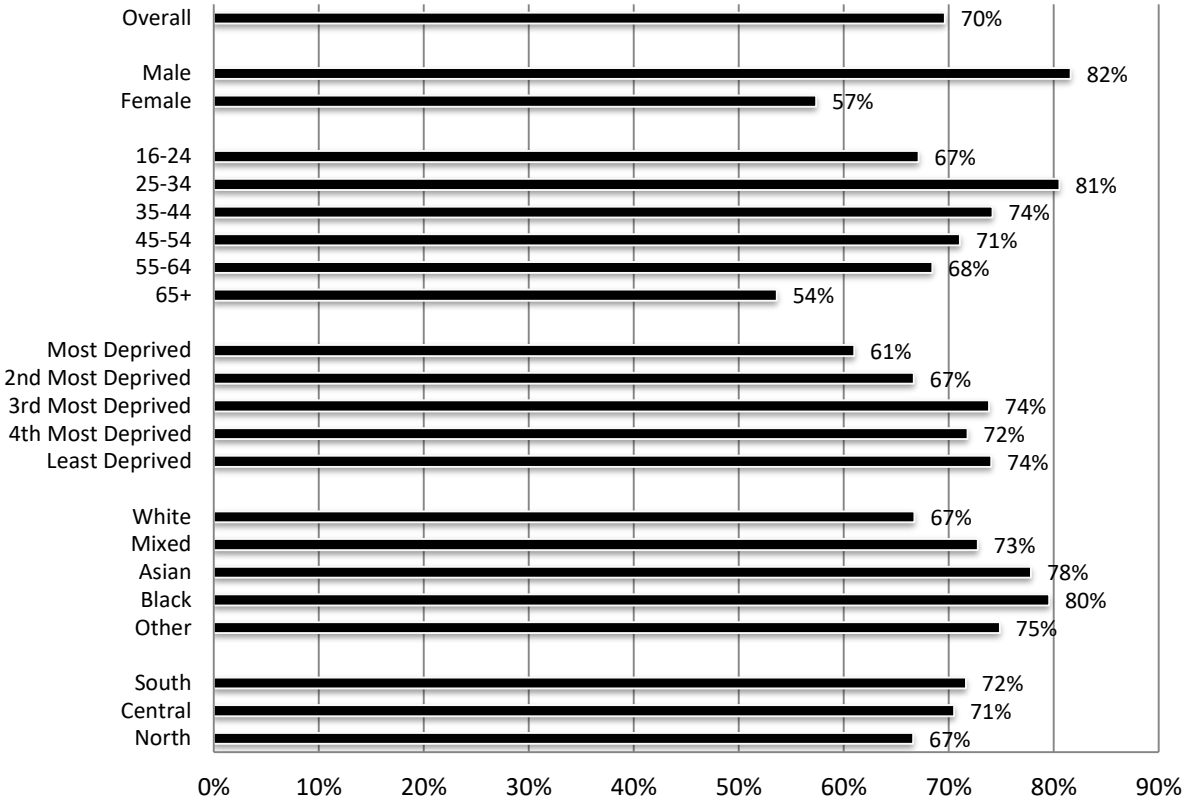
[10] Note: Add up to 14% due to rounding. To one decimal place the figures are: fairly unsafe 9.2%, very unsafe 4.4% which add up to 13.6%.

[11] It should be noted that there are differences in the question wording and order between the 2011 - 2019 IbyD surveys and previous surveys (conducted by JRA) which may explain some differences in the data. The question about feelings of safety in the local neighbourhood is asked after some questions about ASB in both the IbyD and JRA surveys, although the JRA survey considers a greater number of ASB issues and also explores some issues around policing. The JRA survey also asks respondents to consider how safe they feel during the day and then at night, whereas the IbyD survey only asks for how safe or unsafe they feel at night. The question about safety in Nottingham City Centre is asked at the very end of the JRA survey (2010) after all the ASB questions, whereas it is asked around halfway through the IbyD survey. The JRA survey also asked about walking with others first, then about walking alone, which could lead to a reduction in those who feel safe.

Feelings of Safety by Age, Gender, Ethnicity, IMD and Area

2.42 There are some significant differences in the perceptions of safety in the local neighbourhood after dark by key sub-groups of residents. Women are much less likely to feel very or fairly safe than men – around four-fifths of men feel very or fairly safe compared to around three-fifths of women. The 65+ age group were least likely to feel very or fairly safe. Respondents living in the most deprived areas were less likely to feel safe in their neighbourhood when it's dark, with a 13-percentage point difference between the most deprived and the least deprived areas of Nottingham (as defined here by IMD quintile groups). Respondents from white ethnic groups were least likely to feel very or fairly safe.

Feelings of safety in local neighbourhood after dark (very or fairly safe) - (%)

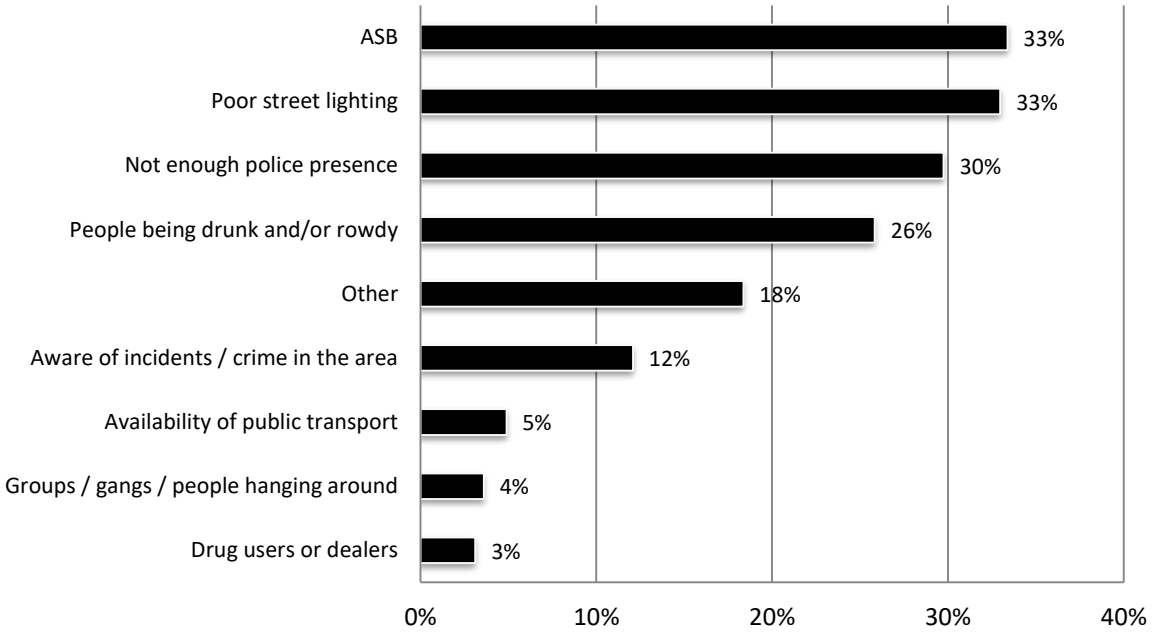


See Appendix A for Base Size
Significant differences by gender, age, Nottingham IMD and ethnic group

Reasons for feeling unsafe in local neighbourhood

2.43 For the first time on the 2019 survey, respondents who feel fairly or very unsafe waking alone in their local neighbourhood when it's dark were asked why they feel unsafe. The most common reasons given for feeling unsafe were 'ASB' and 'poor street lighting', both given by a third of respondents. 30% of respondents feel unsafe due to 'not enough police presence' and 26% feel unsafe because of 'people being drunk and/or rowdy'.

Reasons for feeling very or fairly unsafe in local neighbourhood after dark (%)



Base Size = 377
'Awareness of incidents / crime in the area', 'groups / gangs / people hanging around' and 'drug users and dealers' coded from 'other'

Drivers of feelings of safety

2.44 By examining respondents' perceptions of safety with the issues they see as problems in their local neighbourhood we are able to determine what appears to be driving perceptions of community safety.

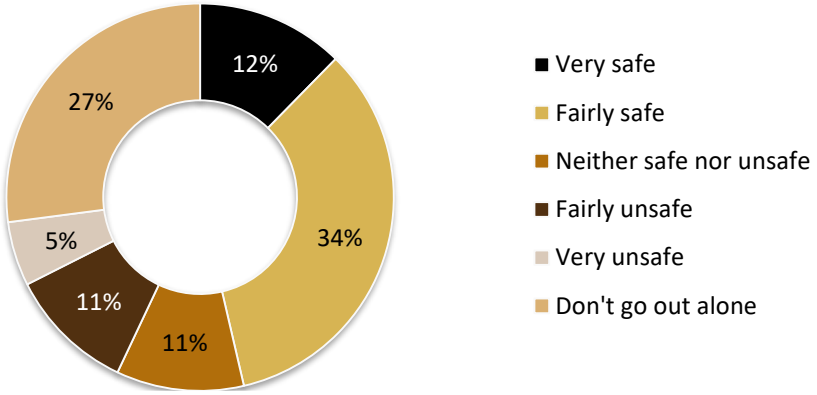
2.45 Looking at the mean scores for those who feel **very or fairly unsafe** in their local neighbourhood after dark, some patterns emerge. Respondents who feel very/fairly unsafe rank 'people using or dealing drugs' (ranked 2nd compared to 4th by respondents who feel very/fairly safe), 'people being drunk or rowdy in public spaces' (ranked 4th compared to 9th by respondents who feel very/fairly safe), 'street drinking' (ranked 6th compared to 10th) and 'intimidation by groups/gangs of young people hanging around on the street' (ranked 9th compared to 13th) as more of a problem in their local area than respondents who feel safe. The table below shows the feelings of safety for those who feel very/fairly safe, neither, and very/fairly unsafe, with their rankings of the ASB issues in their local neighbourhood. In contrast, respondents who feel very or fairly safe in their local neighbourhood after dark rank 'dog fouling (ranked 2nd compared to 5th of those who feel unsafe after dark), 'fly tipping' (ranked 5th compared to 7th) and 'noisy neighbours or loud parties' (ranked 6th compared to 10th) as bigger problems in the local neighbourhood.

Drivers of Perceptions of Safety					
	Feelings of Safety				
Question 6: ASB issues	**Very/ Fairly safe**	**Very/ Fairly safe - Rank**	**Neither safe nor unsafe**	**Very/ Fairly Unsafe**	**Very/ Fairly Unsafe – Rank**
Rubbish and litter lying around	1.85	1	2.19	2.43	1
Dog Fouling	1.57	2	1.65	1.82	5 (lower)
Motorbikes/ motorised scooters/ mini motos/ quad bikes	1.56	3	1.82	1.88	3
People using or dealing drugs	1.49	4	1.69	2.05	2 (higher)
Fly Tipping	1.43	5	1.54	1.79	7 (lower)
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	1.38	6	1.60	1.75	10 (lower)
Parents not taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children	1.37	7	1.68	1.77	8 (lower)
Fly Posting	1.36	8	1.47	1.57	13 (lower)
People being drunk or rowdy in public spaces	1.34	9	1.47	1.85	4 (higher)
Street Drinking/ Drinking alcohol in the streets	1.33	10	1.43	1.81	6 (higher)
Unkempt gardens	1.32	11	1.41	1.62	12 (lower)
Vandalism/ Criminal damage	1.30	12	1.46	1.73	11 (higher)
Intimidation as a result of groups/ gangs of young people hanging around on the street	1.26	13	1.50	1.76	9 (higher)
Begging	1.23	14	1.30	1.37	14
Graffiti	1.14	15	1.25	1.28	15
Abandoned or burnt out cars	1.09	16	1.15	1.19	16

Feelings of Safety - Nottingham City Centre

2.47 Respondents were also asked about their perceptions of safety in Nottingham City Centre when it is dark. The results suggest that residents have more concerns about safety in Nottingham City Centre after dark than safety in their local neighbourhood, with 46% feeling very or fairly safe (compared to 70% who feel safe in their local neighbourhood). 16% said they feel very or fairly unsafe in the city centre when it's dark, and 27% reported that they don't go out alone at night.

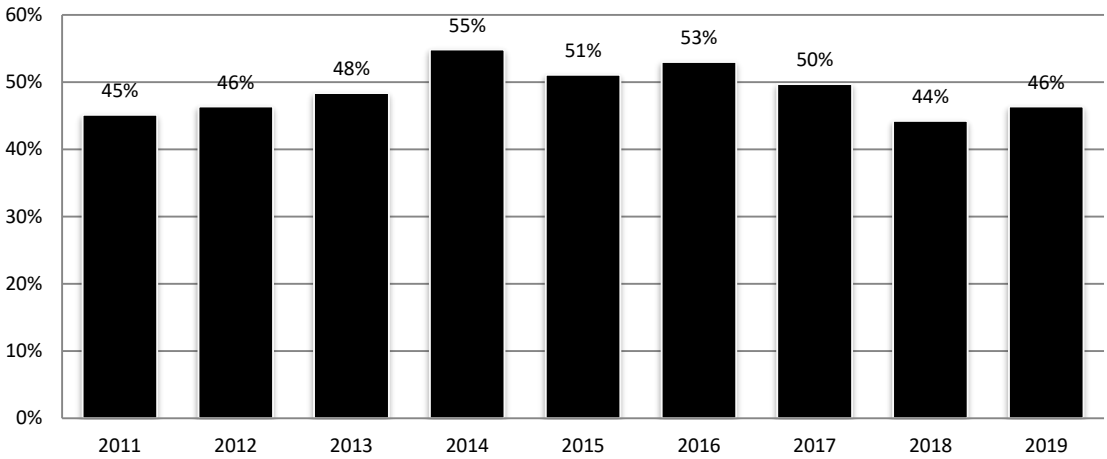
Feelings of safety in Nottingham City Centre when it's dark (%)



Base Size = 2,807

2.48 In 2019, 46% said they felt very or fairly safe in the City Centre when it's dark, a small increase from 44% in 2018. The difference between 2019 and 2018 is not statistically significant, but there are some changes in the results to this question between this year and previous years. A higher proportion of residents felt very or fairly safe in the city centre when it's dark in 2013 to 2017. The differences between 2019 and 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 are statistically significant and suggests a declining trend from the 55% who felt very or fairly safe in 2014. The proportion of residents who feel fairly or very unsafe (16%) is lower than 17% in 2018 but higher than 13% in 2017, 14% in 2016 and the 13% in both 2015 and 2014. These two years were a marked decrease from previous years (18% in 2013, 19% in 2012, and 21% in 2011). The proportion of residents who don't go out in the city centre alone when it is dark has increased slightly to 27% in 2019 from 25% in 2018.

Feelings of safety in Nottingham City Centre when it's dark (very or fairly safe) by Year (%)

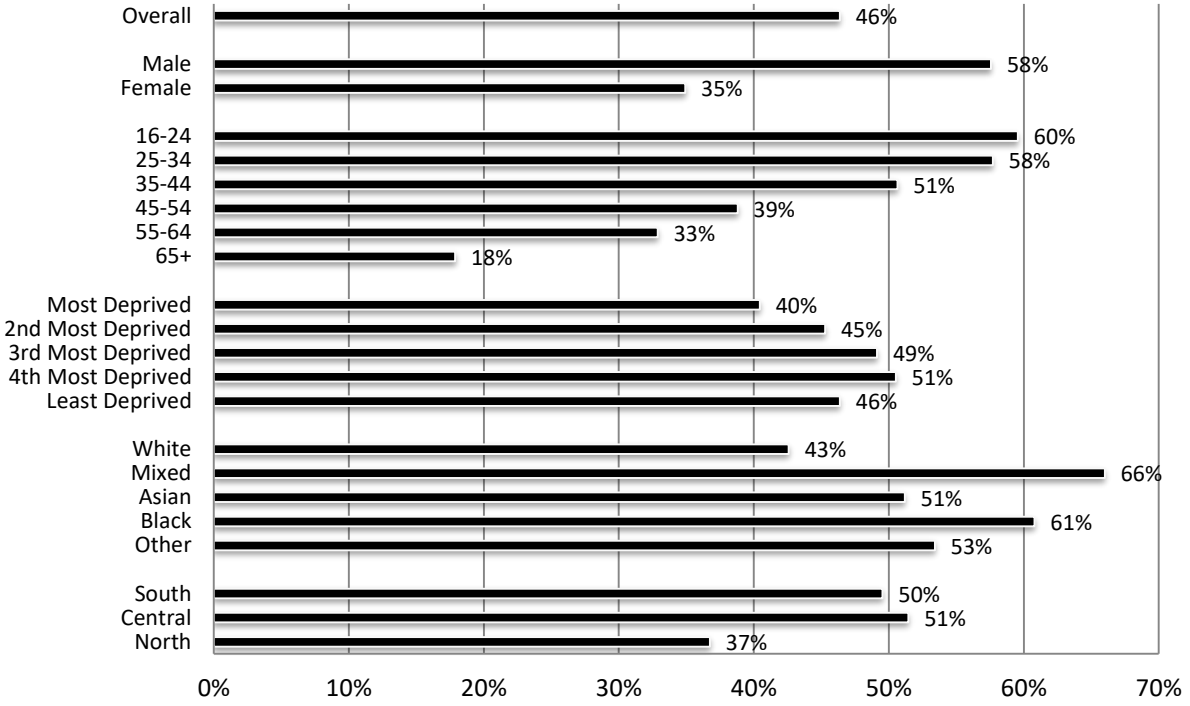


Base Size: 2019 = 2,807, 2018 = 2,699,2017 = 2,776, 2016 = 2,739, 2015 = 2,727, 2014 = 2,727, 2013 = 2,738, 2012 = 1993, 2011 = 1967
2019 not significantly different to 2018

Feelings of Safety by Gender, Age, IMD Ethnicity and Area

2.49 There are significant differences in perceptions of safety in Nottingham City Centre when it's dark by gender, age, IMD, ethnic group and area. Women are again less likely to feel very or fairly safe than men, while there is a downward trend in age from younger to older residents. Perceptions of safety in the city centre after dark are also lower amongst those from the most deprived quintile, those from white ethnic groups and residents living in the north of the city.

Feelings of safety in Nottingham City Centre after dark (very or fairly safe) - (%)

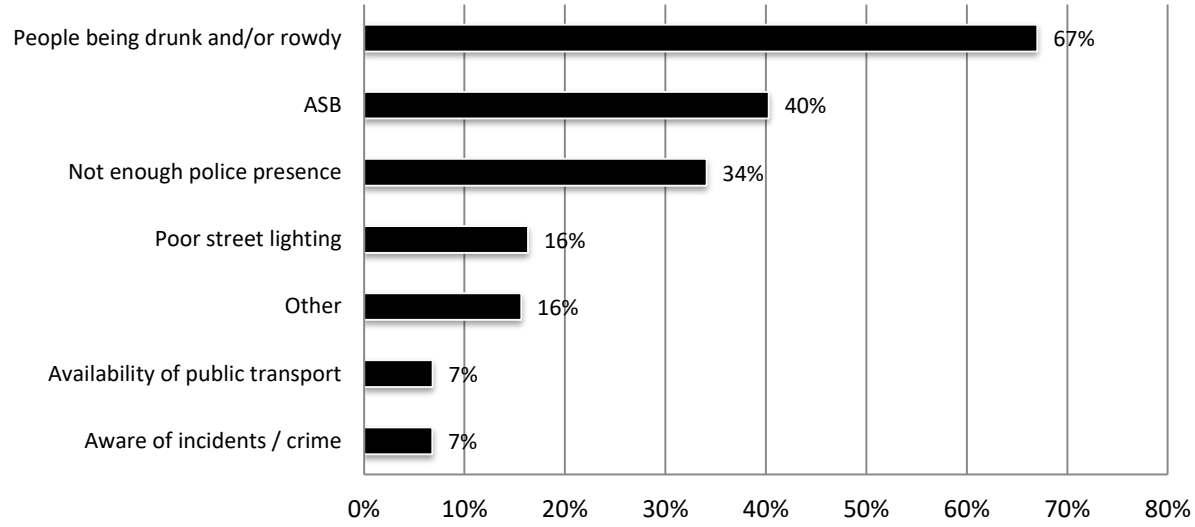


See Appendix A for Base Size
Significant differences by gender, age, IMD, ethnic group and area

Reasons for feeling unsafe in City Centre

2.50 For the first time on the 2019 survey, respondents who feel fairly or very unsafe waking alone in Nottingham City Centre when it's dark were asked why they feel unsafe. The most common reason given for feeling unsafe in the City Centre was 'people being drunk and/or rowdy', with two-thirds of respondents feeling unsafe due to this. 40% of respondents feel unsafe because of 'ASB' and 34% of respondents feel unsafe due to 'not enough police presence'. Respondents were more likely to feel unsafe because of 'people being drunk and/or rowdy' in the City Centre than in their local neighbourhood (67% in the City Centre compared to 33% in their local neighbourhood) and less likely to feel unsafe because of poor street lighting in the City Centre than in their local neighbourhood (16% in the City Centre compared to 33% in their local neighbourhood).

Reasons for feeling very or fairly unsafe in City Centre after dark (%)

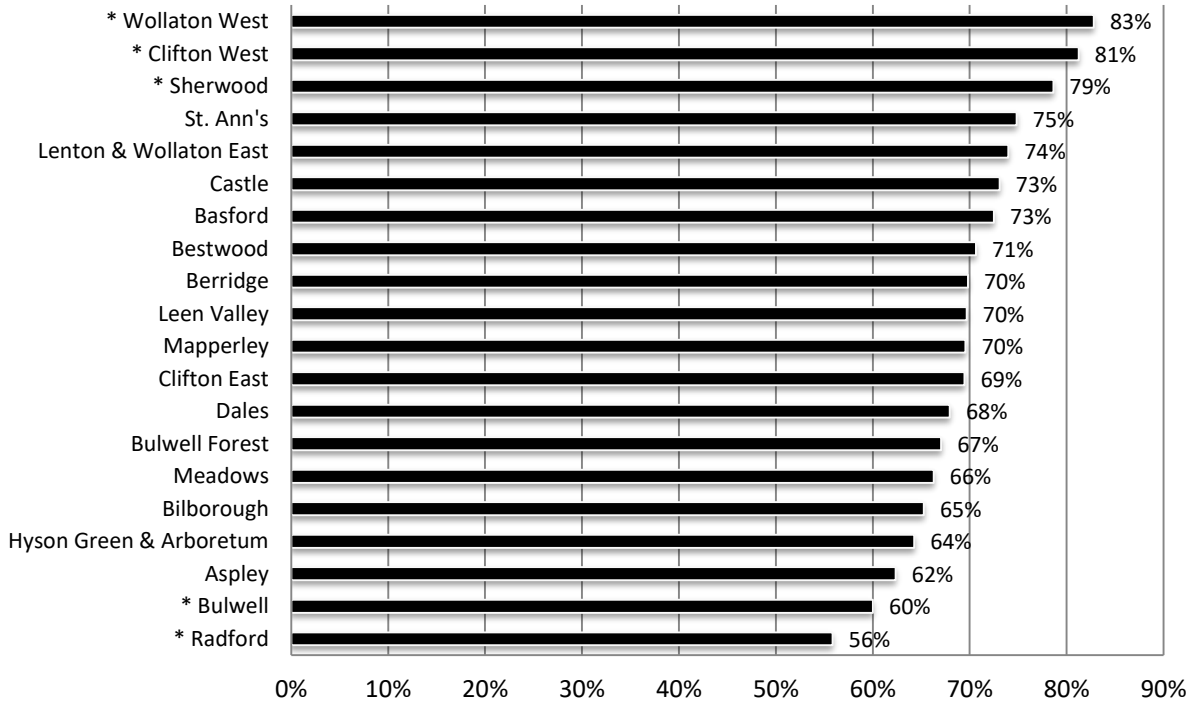


Base Size = 377

Feelings of Safety by Ward – Local Area and City Centre

2.51 Whilst the sample sizes at ward level are relatively small, the results suggest some differences by ward in the perceptions of safety in the local neighbourhood when walking alone when it is dark, with only 56% of residents in Radford ward feeling safe compared to 83% of residents in Wollaton West. The proportion of respondents in Wollaton West, Clifton West and Sherwood who feel very or fairly safe walking in their local area at night is significantly higher than the 70% across the city overall, while the proportion of respondents in Bulwell and Radford who feel very or fairly safe walking in their local area at night is significantly lower than the 70% average.

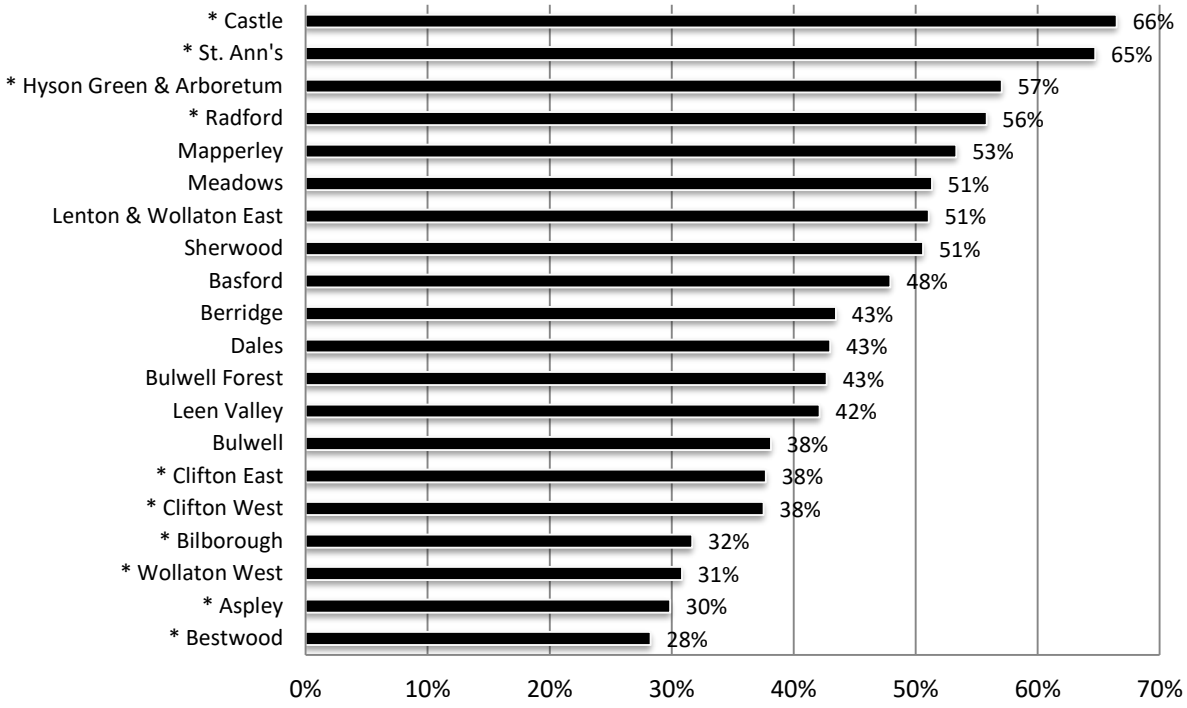
Proportion who feel fairly/very safe walking alone in their local area at night by ward (%)



Base size: Aspley = 144, Basford = 131, Berridge = 147, Bestwood = 147, Bilborough = 142, Bulwell = 139, Bulwell Forest = 140, Castle = 140, Clifton East = 149, Clifton West = 140, Dales = 132, Hyson Green & Arboretum = 152, Leen Valley = 140, Lenton & Wollaton East = 136, Mapperley = 140, Meadows = 140, Radford = 133, Sherwood = 149, St. Ann's = 139, Wollaton West = 138
Caution: Small sample sizes
***Significant difference to City overall**

2.52 Looking at perceptions of feeling very or fairly safe walking alone in the city centre after dark, the proportion of residents from Castle, St Ann's, Hyson Green & Arboretum and Radford was significantly higher than the 46% city average. Again noting that the sample sizes are relatively small at ward level, the results point to increased perceptions of safety in the city centre amongst residents who live in some wards which are close to the centre of the city. Clifton East, Clifton West, Bilborough, Wollaton West, Aspley and Bestwood wards had a significantly lower proportion of residents who said they felt safe in the centre at night. The differences in perceptions of safety in the city centre may also be driven by the age of residents – some wards have a younger age profile than others.

Proportion who feel fairly/very safe walking alone in Nottingham City Centre at night by ward (%)

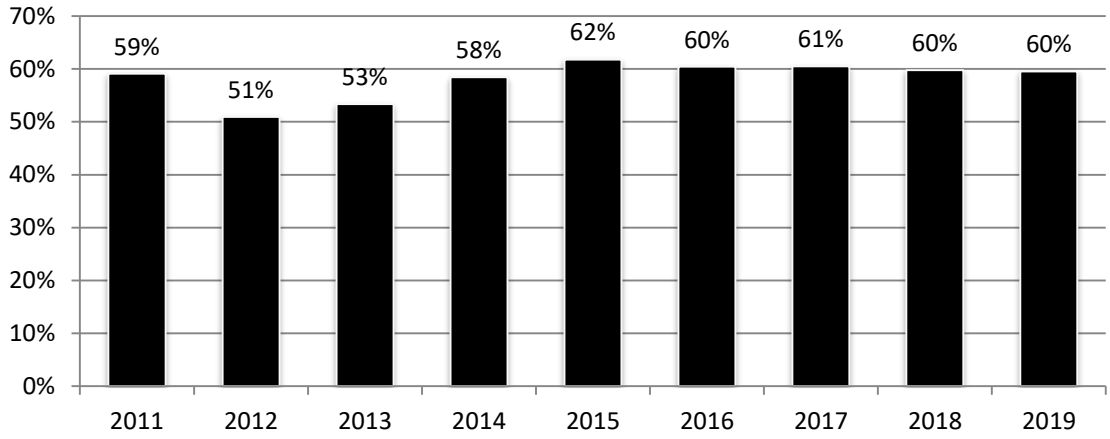


Base size: Aspley = 143, Basford = 131, Berridge = 147, Bestwood = 147, Bilborough = 141, Bulwell = 138, Bulwell Forest = 140, Castle = 138, Clifton East = 149, Clifton West = 140, Dales = 132, Hyson Green & Arboretum = 149, Leen Valley = 139, Lenton & Wollaton East = 135, Mapperley = 140, Meadows = 139, Radford = 133, Sherwood = 149, St. Ann's = 139, Wollaton West = 138
Caution: Small sample sizes
***Significant difference to City overall**

Sense of Community

2.53 60% of respondents said they tend to agree or strongly agree that there is a strong sense of community where they live. This is similar to the 60% in 2018, 61% in 2017, 60% in 2016 and 62% in 2015 of respondents who agreed or strongly agreed with the statement.

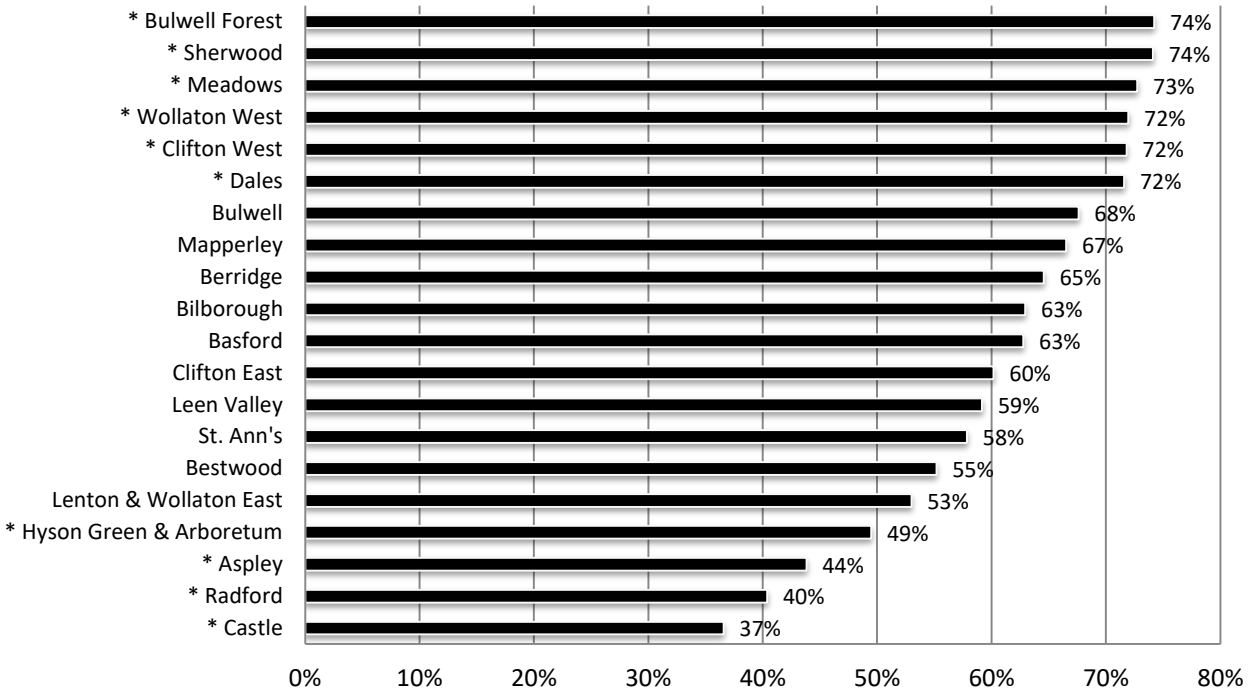
Agreement with the statement:
"There is a strong sense of community where I live" (stongly agree or tend to agree) (%)



Base Size: 2018 = 2,730, 2017 = 2,788, 2016 = 2,740, 2015 –=2,734, 2014 = 2,714, 2013 = 2,761, 2012 = 2,005, 2011 = 1,986
2019 not significantly different to 2018

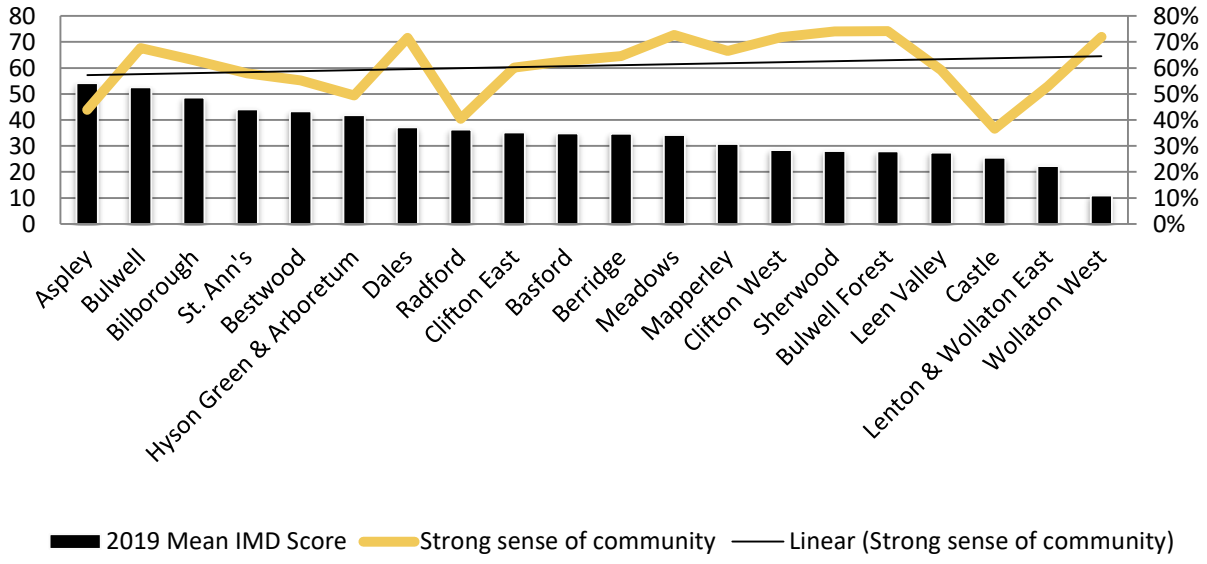
2.54 Whilst the sample sizes by ward are small, there are some differences in results for the sense of community – ranging from 74% of respondents in Bulwell Forest and Sherwood who agree or strongly agree with this statement compared to just 40% and 37% of respondents in Radford and Castle respectively. As shown in the second chart below, there is some, but not strong correlation between IMD and sense of community at ward level; the differences in sense of community at ward level are likely to be influenced by other factors, possibly including proximity to the city centre and the size of the student population. (See charts overleaf).

Sense of Community by Ward
(strongly agree / tend to agree with statement) - (%)



Base size: Aspley = 144, Basford = 131, Berridge = 147, Bestwood = 147, Bilborough = 141, Bulwell = 139, Bulwell Forest = 139, Castle = 139, Clifton East = 149, Clifton West = 140, Dales = 132, Hyson Green & Arboretum = 152, Leen Valley = 140, Lenton & Wollaton East = 136, Mapperley = 139, Meadows = 139, Radford = 133, Sherwood = 148, St. Ann's = 138, Wollaton West = 138
Caution: Small sample sizes
***Significant differences to City overall**

Sense of Community by Ward (Ranked by IMD Score)

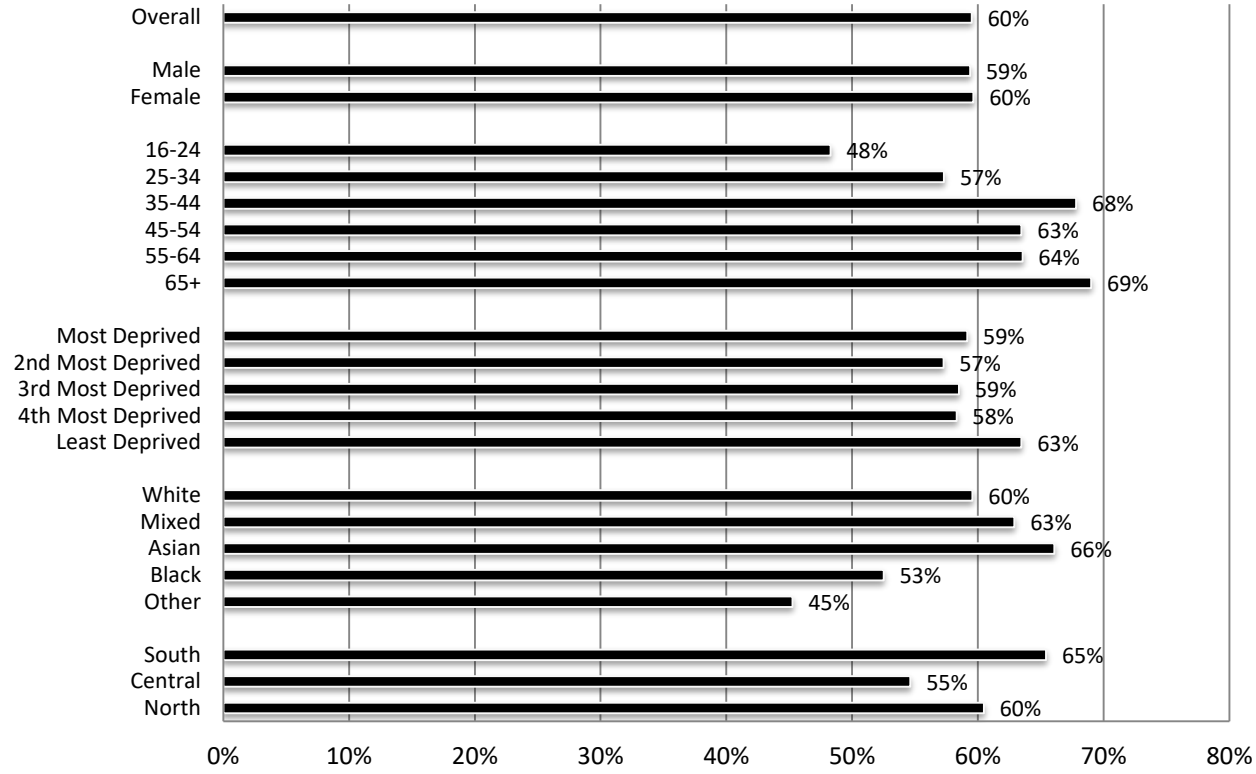


Base size: Aspley = 144, Basford = 131, Berridge = 147, Bestwood = 147, Bilborough = 141, Bulwell = 139, Bulwell Forest = 139, Castle = 139, Clifton East = 149, Clifton West = 140, Dales = 132, Hyson Green & Arboretum = 152, Leen Valley = 140, Lenton & Wollaton
Caution: Small sample sizes

Sense of Community by Age, Gender, Ethnicity and IMD

2.55 There are significant differences in agreement that there is a strong sense of community by age, ethnic group and area. Respondents aged 16 to 24, respondents from black and other ethnic groups and respondents from the central area of the city were less likely to agree with the statement.

Sense of Community (tend to agree or strongly agree) - (%)



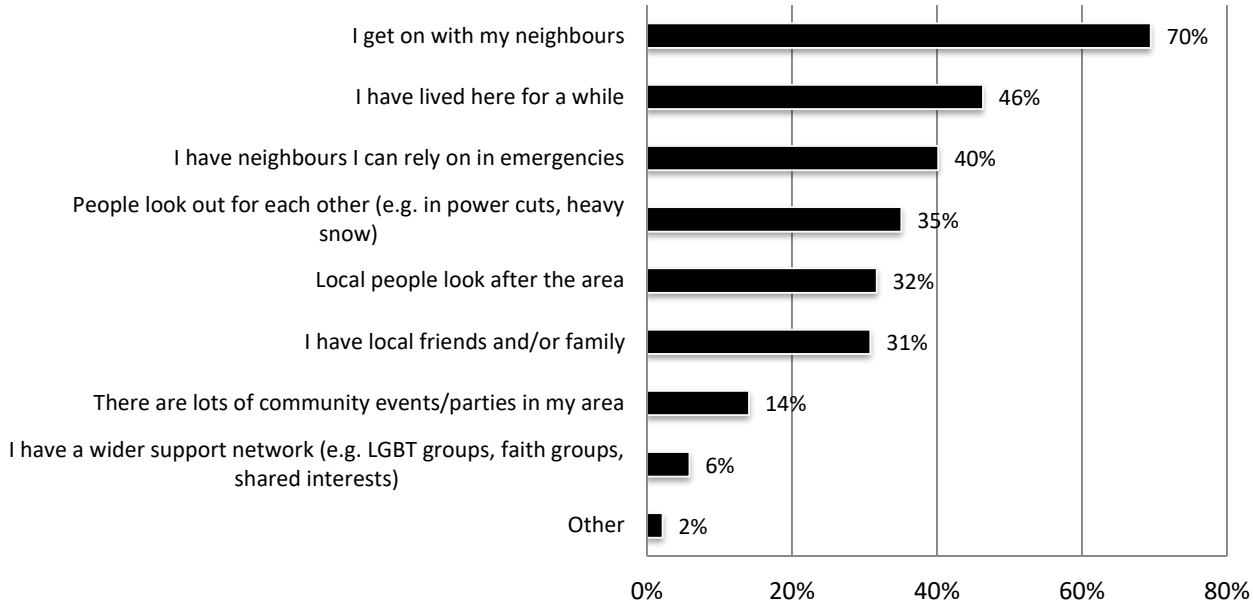
See Appendix A for Base Size
Significant differences by age, ethnic group and area

Reasons for agreeing and disagreeing that there is a sense of community

2.56 For the first time, in the 2019 survey, respondents were asked why they agreed or disagreed that there is a strong sense of community where they live.

2.57 The reason most commonly given for agreeing that there is a strong sense of community where they live was 'I get on well with my neighbours', which was given by 70% of respondents. 46% of respondents agreed there is a strong sense of community because 'I have lived here a while', 40% because 'I have neighbours I can rely on in emergencies' and 35% because 'people look out for each other'.

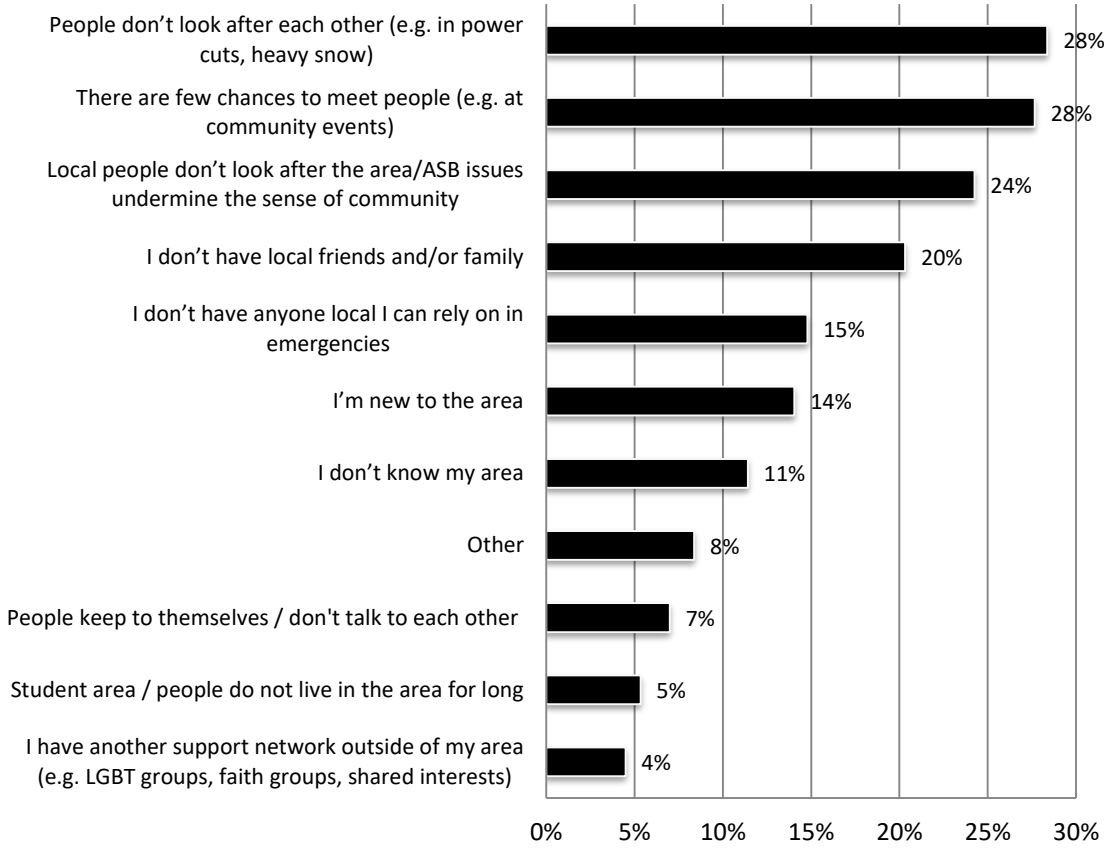
Reasons for agreeing there is a strong sense of community (%)



Base Size: 1,642

2.58 The most commonly given reasons for disagreeing that there is a strong sense of community where they live were 'people don't look after each other' and 'there are few chances to meet people', with 28% of respondents giving these as a reason. 24% of respondents disagreed there is a strong sense of community because 'people don't look after the area/ASB issues undermine the sense of community' and 20% of respondents disagreed because 'I don't have local friends and/or family'.

Reasons for disagreeing there is a strong sense of community (%)

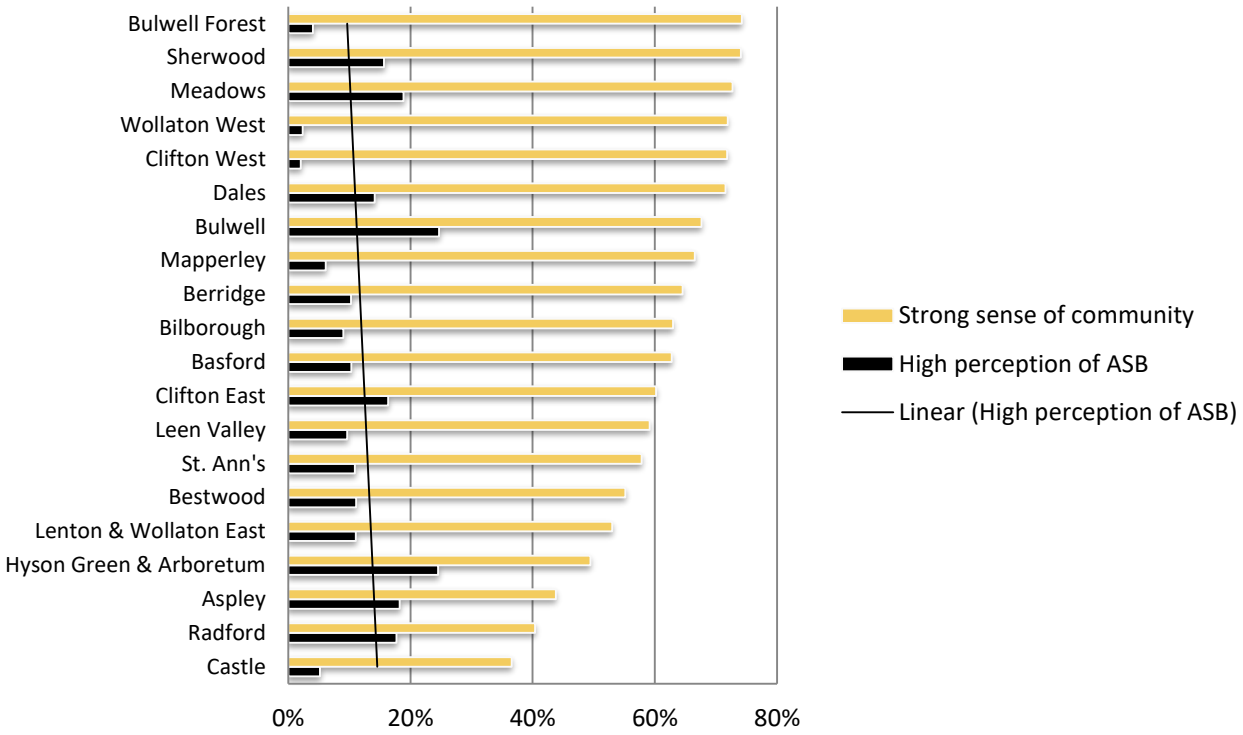


Base Size: 509
'People keep to themselves / don't talk to each other' and 'student area / people do not live in the area for long' coded from 'other'

Sense of Community and Anti-Social Behaviour

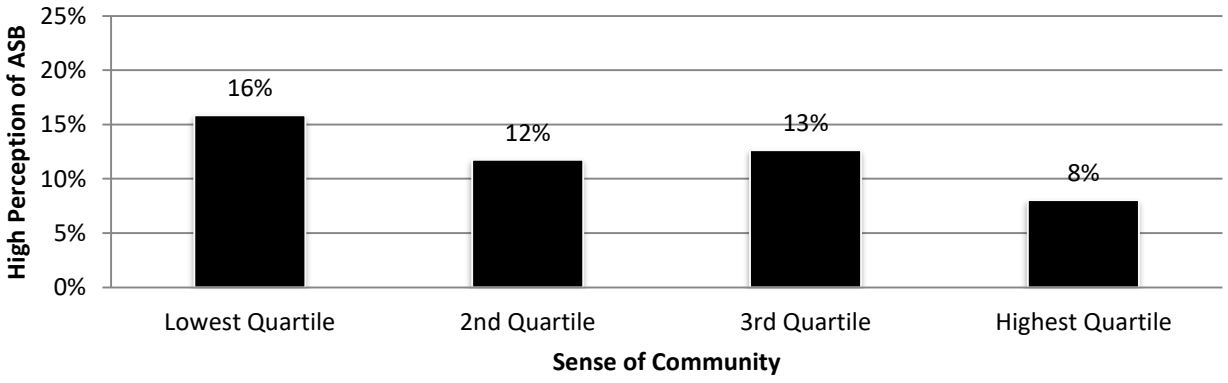
2.59 This section looks at the correlation between sense of community and perception of anti-social behaviour – the chart below shows the proportion who agree or strongly agree that there is a strong sense of community compared to the proportion who have a score of +32 in the (new) composite score of ASB. Whilst there are some exceptions, the chart suggests that there is some correlation between the two variables, with wards with a stronger sense of community having a lower perception of ASB. There is additional evidence of this when grouping wards into quartiles (see second chart below) based on their sense of community. This demonstrates that respondents in the 5 wards with the highest sense of community (the highest quartile) have the lowest perception of anti-social behaviour. (See charts overleaf).

Strong sense of community (agree / strongly agree - %) and High perception of ASB
(>32 in composite score - %)



Sense of community Base size: Aspley = 144, Basford = 131, Berridge = 147, Bestwood = 147, Bilborough = 141, Bulwell = 139, Bulwell Forest = 139, Castle = 139, Clifton East = 149, Clifton West = 140, Dales = 132, Hyson Green & Arboretum = 152, Leen Valley = 140, Lenton & Wollaton East = 136, Mapperley = 139, Meadows = 139, Radford = 133, Sherwood = 148, St. Ann's = 138, Wollaton West = 138
High perception of ASB Base size: Aspley = 112, Basford = 117, Berridge = 137, Bestwood = 127, Bilborough = 126, Bulwell = 124, Bulwell Forest = 118, Castle = 126, Clifton East = 120, Clifton West = 124, Dales = 104, Hyson Green & Arboretum = 135, Leen Valley = 124, Lenton & Wollaton East = 114, Mapperley = 117, Meadows = 110, Radford = 111, Sherwood = 123, St. Ann's = 105, Wollaton West = 130
Significant differences by ward

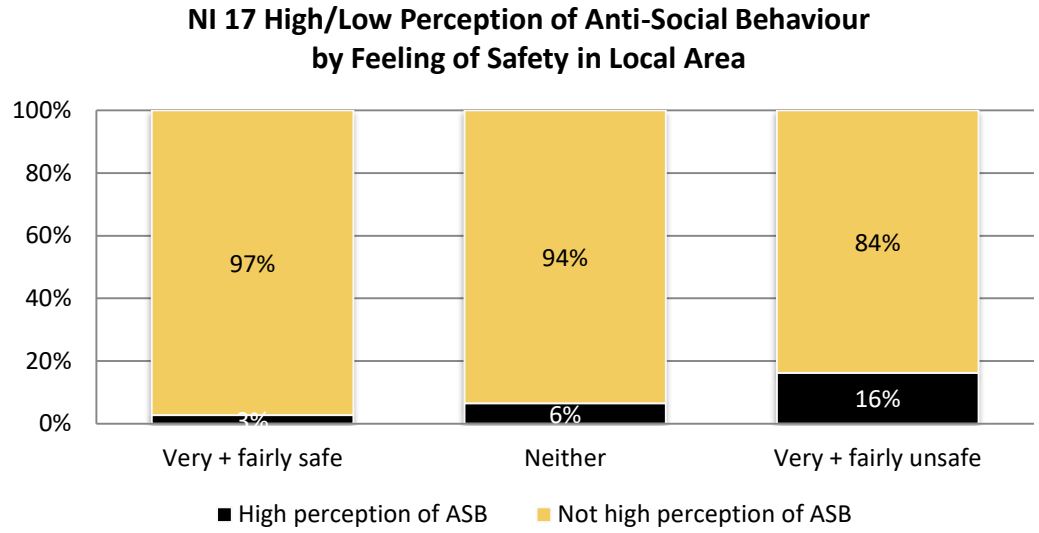
High Perception of ASB (>32 in composite score)
by strong sense of community quartile



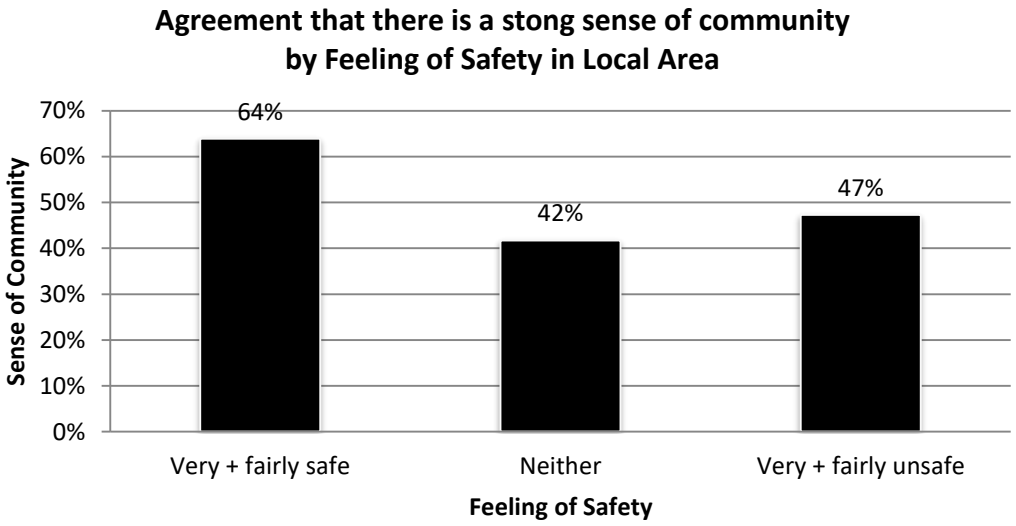
Base size: Lowest Quartile = 750, 2nd Quartile = 573, 3rd Quartile = 590, Highest Quartile = 486

Associations between Safety, Sense of Community and ASB

2.60 The data suggests that there is an association between feelings of safety, sense of community and perceptions of anti-social behaviour: although the direction of the association is less clear - safety may be a driver of other perceptions, or other perceptions may be a driver of feelings of safety. Those who feel unsafe in their local area have higher perceptions of anti-social behaviour (as defined by NI 17), with a gap of 13% in perceptions of ASB between those who feel very/fairly safe and those who feel very/fairly unsafe. This is lower than 2018 (16%), 2017 (17%), 2016 (23%), 2015 (22%), 2012 (29%) and 2011 (18%) but higher than 2014 (11%) and similar to 2013 (13%). Respondents in 2019 who indicated that they feel very/fairly unsafe after dark in their local neighbourhood are also less likely to agree that there is a strong sense of community, with a 17% gap in agreement that there is a sense of community between those who feel very/fairly safe and those who feel very/fairly unsafe (see second chart below).



Base size: Very + fairly safe = 1,804, Neither = 165, Very + fairly unsafe = 331
Significant differences by feeling of safety

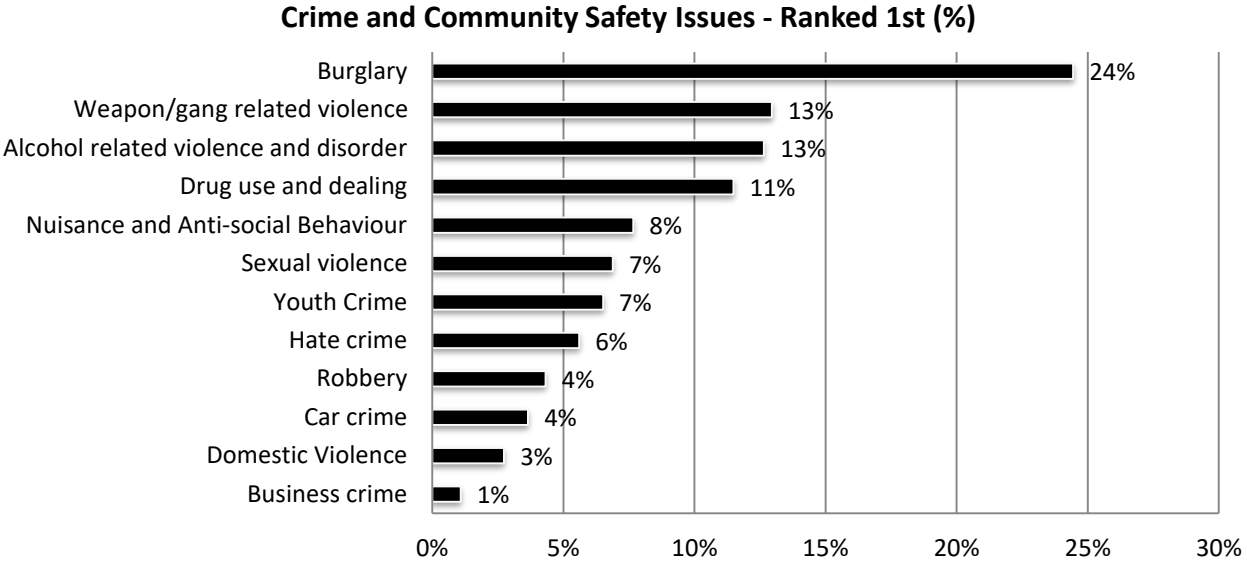


Base size: Very + fairly safe = 1,960, Neither = 197, Very + fairly unsafe = 379
Significant differences by feeling of safety

Priorities for Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

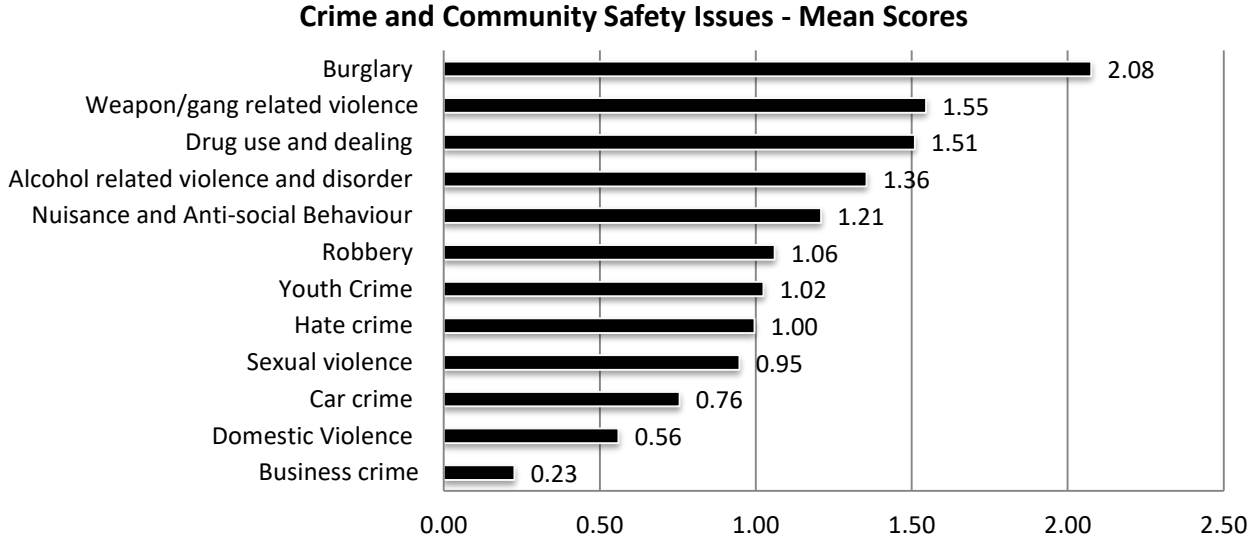
Identified Issues

2.61 Respondents were asked to identify up to five issues they were most concerned about in terms of crime and community safety. Respondents were given a list and were asked to rank the five issues they were most concerned about (rank 1 being the most important to them, rank 2 next most, and so on). The chart below shows the proportion of these issues which were **ranked first** from the issues respondents were asked about. 'Burglary', 'weapon/gang related violence' and 'alcohol related violence and disorder' were ranked most highly as issues that residents were most concerned about.



Base Size: 2,498

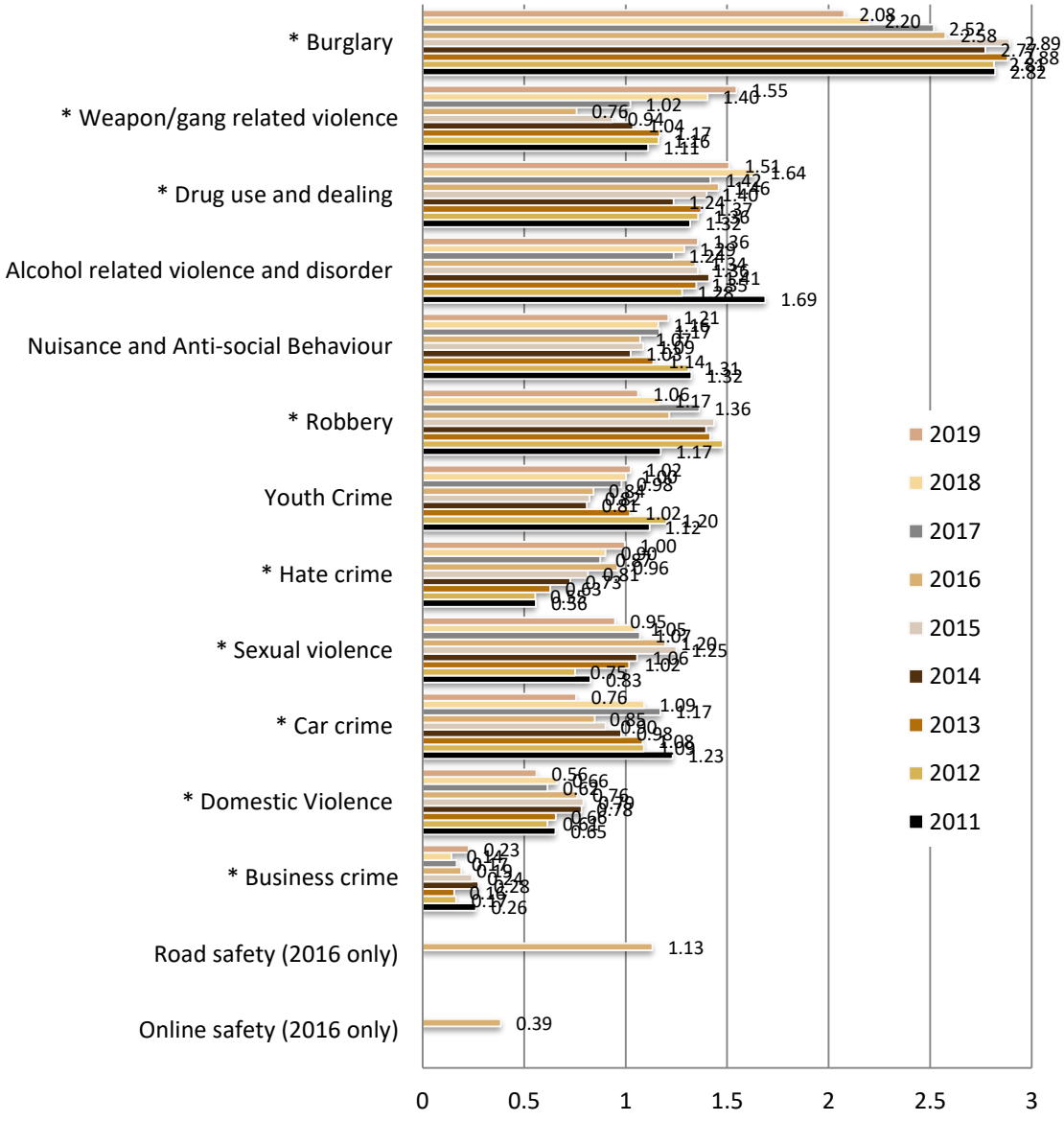
2.62 The chart below shows the same question but uses the **mean score** to show the extent to which respondents are concerned about each of the issues, thereby taking into account all of the issues they selected. Rank number one was assigned a score of 5; rank two was given a score of 4, and so on, allowing a mean score for each of the issues to be calculated. Although the top two ranked issues are still 'burglary' and 'weapon/gang related violence', the ranking changes to highlight a greater concern about 'drug use and dealing'; 'alcohol-related violence and disorder' is now in fourth place.



Base Size: 2,498

2.63 There are some differences in the mean scores between this year and the previous years (2011-2018). In all nine years, burglary is the top concern but other issues have moved rankings. Weapon/gang related violence has moved up to second place – the highest it has ever been ranked – from third place in 2018. Drug use and dealing has moved down to third place from second place in 2018, 2017 and 2016. Nuisance and anti-social behaviour has moved up to fifth place from sixth place in 2018 and robbery has moved down to sixth place from fifth place in 2018 (third place in 2017, fourth place in 2016 and second place in 2015, third place in 2014, second place in 2013, second place in 2012). There are 9 issues which are significantly different to 2018. 3 issues - weapon/gang related violence, hate crime and business crime - are significantly higher than 2018, and 6 issues – burglary, drug use and dealing, robbery, sexual violence, car crime and domestic violence – are significantly lower than 2018.

Crime and Community Safety Issues By Year - Mean Scores



Base Size: 2019 = 2,498, 2018 = 2,513, 2017 = 2,551 ,016 = 2,537, 2015= 2,625, 2014 = 2,555, 2013 = 2,548, 2012 = 1,861, 2011 = 1,814
*** = 2019 significantly different to 2018**

Concerns of 16-24 Year Olds

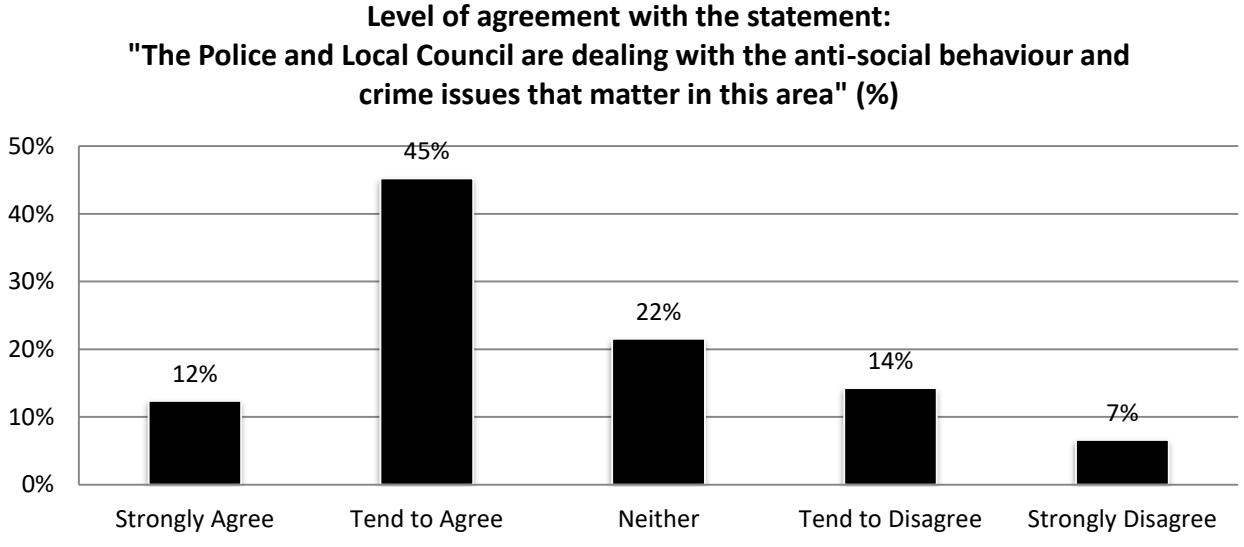
2.64 As shown in the table below, the top ASB issue (burglary) is the same for respondents in the 16-24 age group as for those who are in the older age groups. Respondents aged 16-24 ranked weapon/gang related violence, sexual violence, robbery and domestic violence higher than the older age group, and drug use and dealing, nuisance and anti-social behaviour, hate crime, youth crime and car crime lower than the older age group.

Ranking of crime and community safety issues and measures to address ASB and crime

	16-24		25+	
Rank	**Crime and community safety issues most concerned about**	**Mean Score**	**Crime and community safety issues most concerned about**	**Mean Score**
1	Burglary	1.89	Burglary	2.15
2	Weapon/gang related violence	1.54	Drug use and dealing	1.58
3	Sexual violence	1.51	Weapon/gang related violence	1.55
4	Alcohol related violence and disorder	1.50	Alcohol related violence and disorder	1.30
5	Drug use and dealing	1.33	Nuisance and Anti-social Behaviour	1.24
6	Robbery	1.30	Youth Crime	1.06
7	Nuisance and Anti-social Behaviour	1.14	Hate crime	0.99
8	Hate crime	1.00	Robbery	0.97
9	Youth Crime	0.93	Car crime	0.84
10	Domestic Violence	0.66	Sexual violence	0.74
11	Car crime	0.54	Domestic Violence	0.52
12	Business crime	0.13	Business crime	0.26

Dealing with Anti-Social Behaviour and Crime

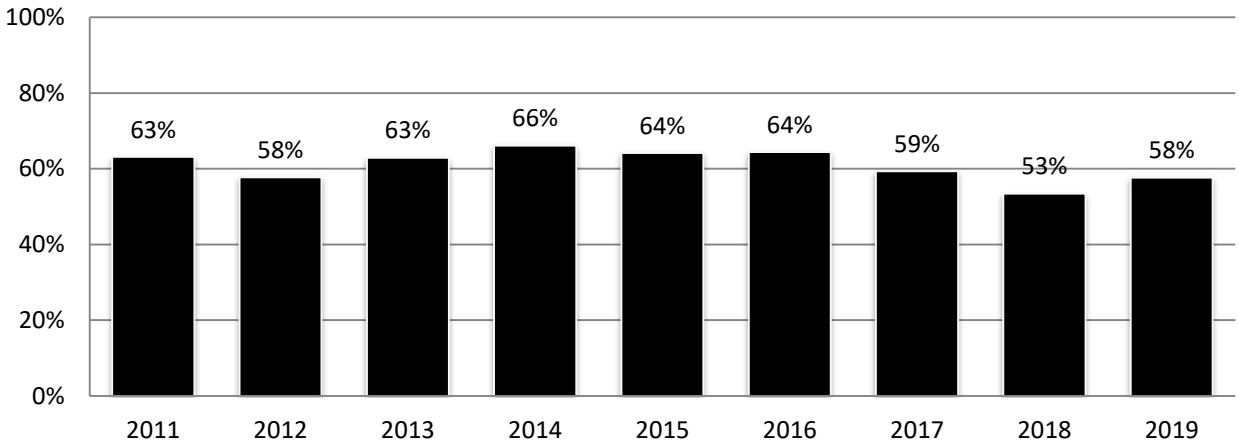
2.65 Overall, 58%[12] of respondents strongly agreed or tended to agree that 'the Police and Local Council are dealing with the anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter' in their local area. 21% of respondents tended to disagree or strongly disagree.



[12] Note: Add up to 58% due to rounding. To one decimal place the figures are: strongly agree 12.4%, tend to agree 45.3%, which add up to 57.6%.

2.66 Considering the data by year, in 2019, 58% of residents strongly agreed or agreed with the statement. This is an increase from 2018, when 53% agreed (combining strongly agree and agree) with the statement, but lower than all other years from 2013 to 2017. The increase between 2019 and 2018 is a significant difference.

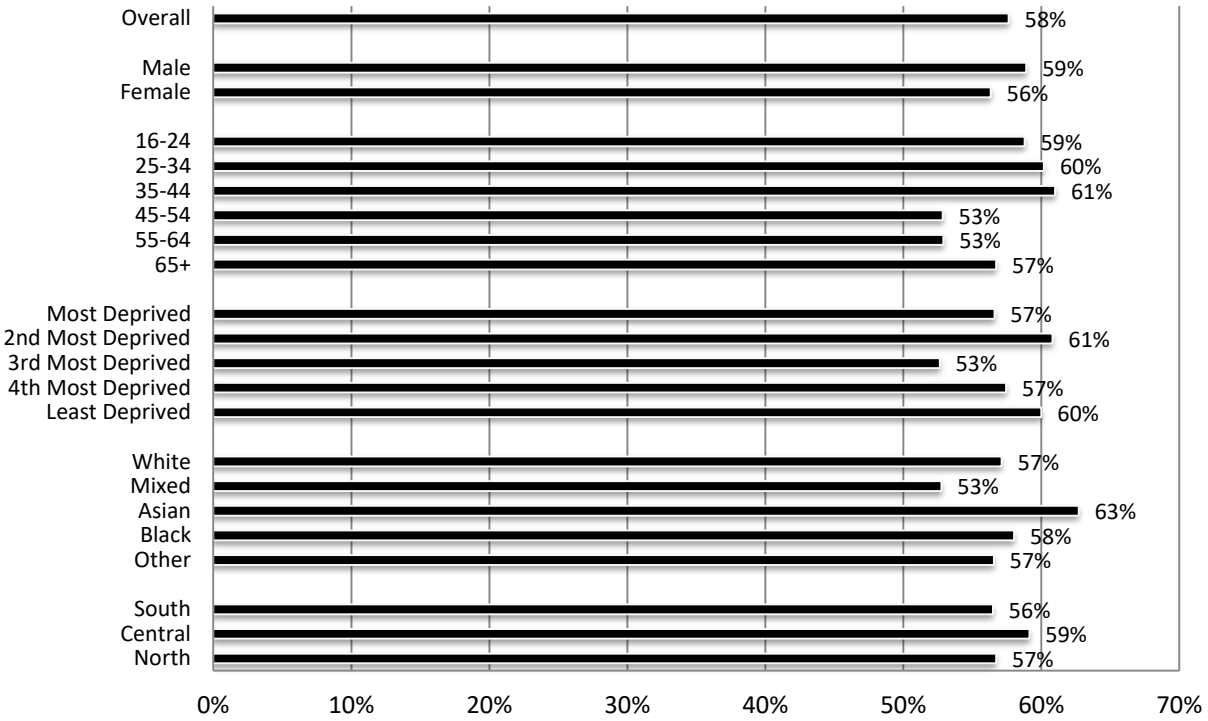
Level of agreement with the statement:
"The Police and Local Council are dealing with the anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in this area" (Strongly or tend to agree) By Year (%)



Base Size: 2019 = 2,750, 2,2018 = 2,678, 2017 = 2,702, 2016 = 2,679, 2015=2,687, 2014 = 2,724, 2013 = 2,744, 2012 = 1,996, 2011 = 1,993
2019 significantly difference to 2018

2.67 There are no significant differences in the proportion of respondents who agree or strongly agree with the statement 'the Police and Local Council are dealing with the anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in this area' by gender, age, deprivation, ethnic group or area.

Level of agreement with the statement:
"The Police and Local Council are dealing with the anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in this area" (tend to agree or strongly agree) - (%)



See Appendix A for Base Size
No significant differences

Drivers of Agreement that Police and Local Council are dealing with the anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter

2.68 By examining respondents' levels of agreement with the statement that 'the Police and Council are dealing with ASB issues' jointly with the issues respondents see as problems in their local neighbourhood, we are able to determine what appears to be driving satisfaction with the Police and Council.

2.69 The table below shows the mean scores for various ASB issues reported earlier, and here broken down by levels of agreement with the statement 'the Police and Local Council are dealing with the anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in this area'. A higher mean score reflects a higher perception that this issue is a problem. For example, those who tend to agree or strongly agree that the Police and Council are dealing with ASB and crime issues have a mean score for 'people using and dealing drugs' of 1.51 (out of 4[13]) compared to a mean score of 2.01 for those who tend to disagree or strongly disagree that 'the Police and Council are dealing with ASB and crime issues in this area'. Those who think the Police and Council are dealing with ASB and crime issues locally have a lower perception that each of the issues is a problem – for each ASB issue, the mean scores are lower for those who agree with the statement than those who disagree. For those residents who do not feel that the Police and Council are dealing with ASB issues locally, the rank positions of some of the ASB issues are different from those who do. For example, for those who do not feel that the Police and Council are dealing with ASB issues locally, 'people using or dealing drugs' is ranked second most important, compared to a rank of fourth amongst residents who strongly or tend to agree with the statement.

Drivers of Agreement that Police and Local Council are dealing with the anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in this area

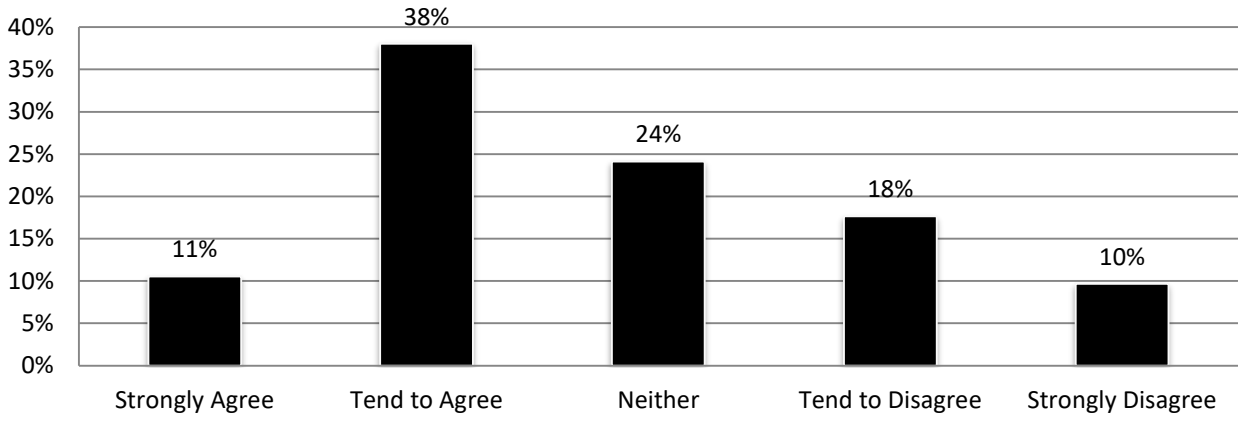
	Agreement that Police and Local Council are dealing with the anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in this area				
Question 6: ASB issues	Strongly/ Tend to Agree	Strongly/ Tend to Agree - Rank	Neither	Strongly/ Tend to Disagree	Strongly/ Tend to Disagree – Rank
Rubbish and litter lying around	1.87	1	1.82	2.42	1
People using or dealing drugs	1.51	4	1.45	2.01	2 (Higher)
Dog Fouling	1.57	3	1.50	1.95	3
Motorbikes/ motorised scooters/ mini motos/ quad bikes	1.59	2	1.50	1.91	4 (Lower)
Fly Tipping	1.42	5	1.36	1.86	5
Parents not taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children	1.39	6	1.35	1.79	6
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	1.37	7	1.41	1.69	7
Street Drinking/ Drinking alcohol in the streets	1.34	9	1.35	1.69	8 (Higher)
People being drunk or rowdy in public spaces	1.37	8	1.36	1.67	9 (Lower)
Unkempt gardens	1.31	12	1.35	1.63	10 (Higher)
Fly Posting	1.34	10	1.38	1.61	11 (Lower)
Intimidation as a result of groups/ gangs of young people hanging around on the street	1.29	13	1.30	1.61	12 (Higher)
Vandalism/ Criminal damage	1.33	11	1.30	1.58	13 (Lower)
Begging	1.24	14	1.23	1.33	14
Graffiti	1.14	15	1.11	1.27	15
Abandoned or burnt out cars	1.09	16	1.09	1.17	16

[13] The mean score was calculated by assigning a numerical value to each of the answer categories; i.e. "A very big problem" = 4, "A fairly big problem" = 3, "Not a very big problem" = 2, "Not a problem at all" = 1. "Don't know" were excluded.

Seeking People's Views on What Matters

2.70 49% of respondents strongly agreed or tended to agree that 'the Police and Local Council seek people's views about anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter' in their local area. 27%[14] of respondents tended to disagree or strongly disagree with this statement.

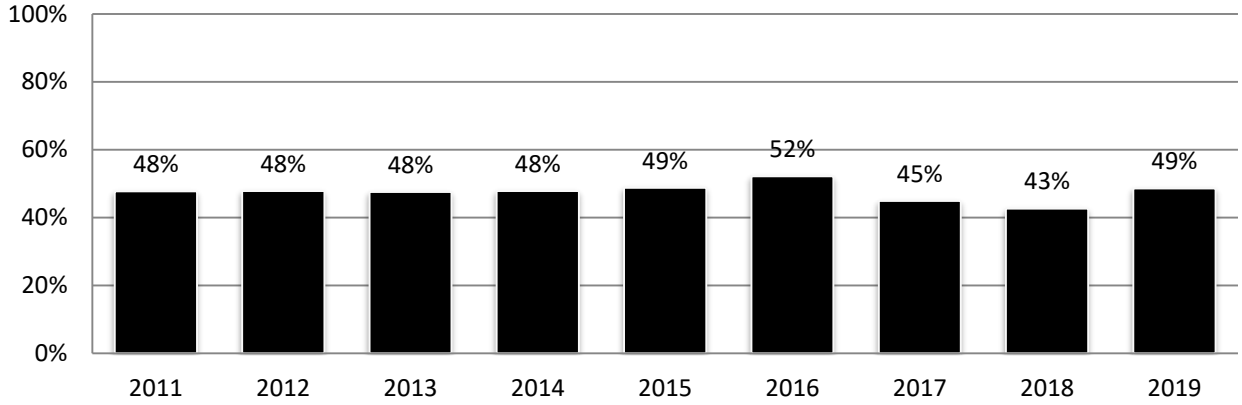
Level of agreement with the statement: "The Police and Local Council seek people's views about the anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in this area" (%)



Base Size = 2,724

2.71 The proportion who agreed with the statement in 2019 is higher than in 2018 and 2017, when 43% and 43% respectively agreed. The increase from 2018 to 2019 is a significant difference.

Level of agreement with the statement: "The Police and Local Council seek people's views about the anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in this area" (tend to agree or strongly agree) By Year (%)

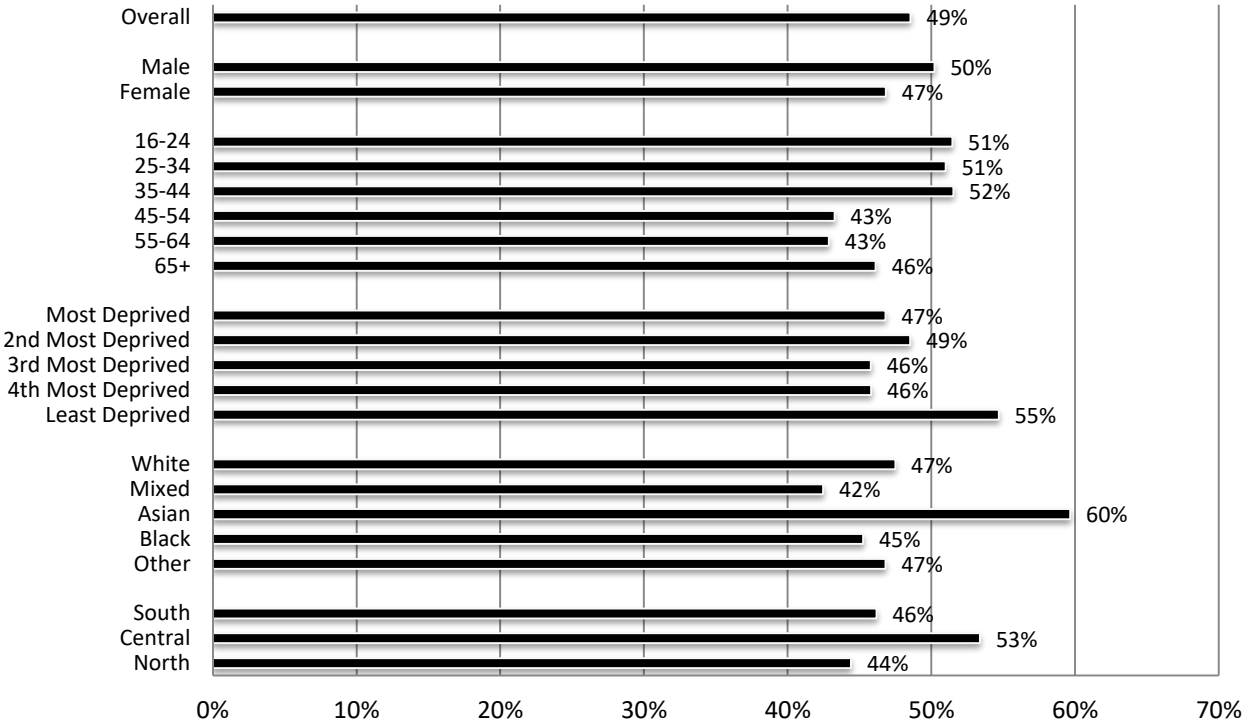


Base Size: 2019 = 2,7242018 = 2,685, 2017 = 2,716, 2016 = 2,669, 2015 = 2,670, 2014 = 2,709, 2013 = 2,739, 2012 = 1,995, 2011 = 1,983
2019 significantly different to 2018

[14] Note: Add up to 27% due to rounding. To one decimal place the figures are: tend to disagree 17.7%, strongly disagree 9.7%, which add up to 27.4%.

2.72 There are significant differences by age, IMD, ethnic group and area in terms of agreement with this statement. Respondents age 16 to 44, from the least deprived areas of Nottingham, from Asian ethnic groups and from the central area of the city are more likely to agree that 'the Police and Local Council seek people's views about the anti-social behaviour and crime issues' in their local area.

Level of agreement with the statement: "The Police and Local Council seek people's views about the anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in this area" (tend to agree or strongly agree) - (%)

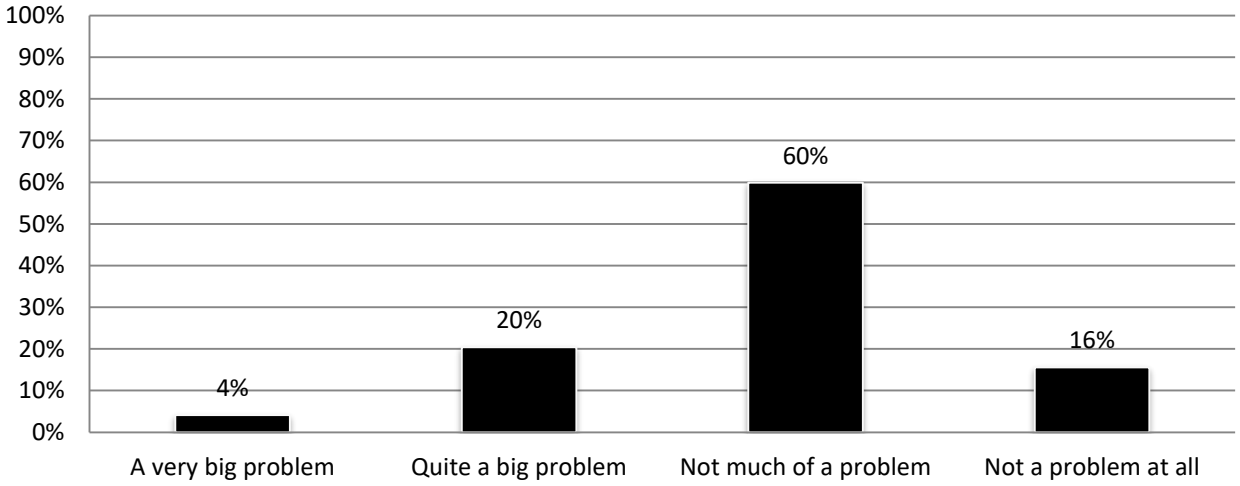


See Appendix A for Base Size
Significant differences by age, IMD, ethnic group and area

Crime in your local area

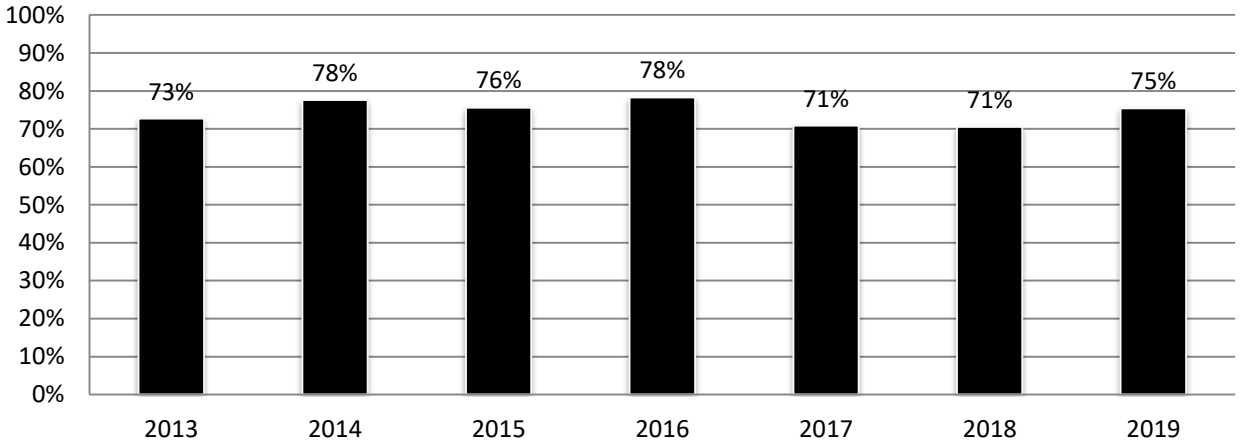
2.73 Respondents were asked how much of a problem crime is in their local area. 75%[15] of respondents thought that crime was 'not a problem at all' or 'not much of a problem' compared to 25%[16] who thought that crime was 'a very big' or 'quite a big' problem. Looking at the second chart below, the proportion of respondents who thought that crime was 'not a problem at all' or 'not much of a problem' in 2019 is higher than in 2018 and 2017, but lower than in 2014 to 2016.

How much of a problem if at all do you think crime is in your local area? (%)



Base Size: 2,797

How much of a problem if at all do you think crime is in your local area? - (not much of a problem & not a problem at all) (%)



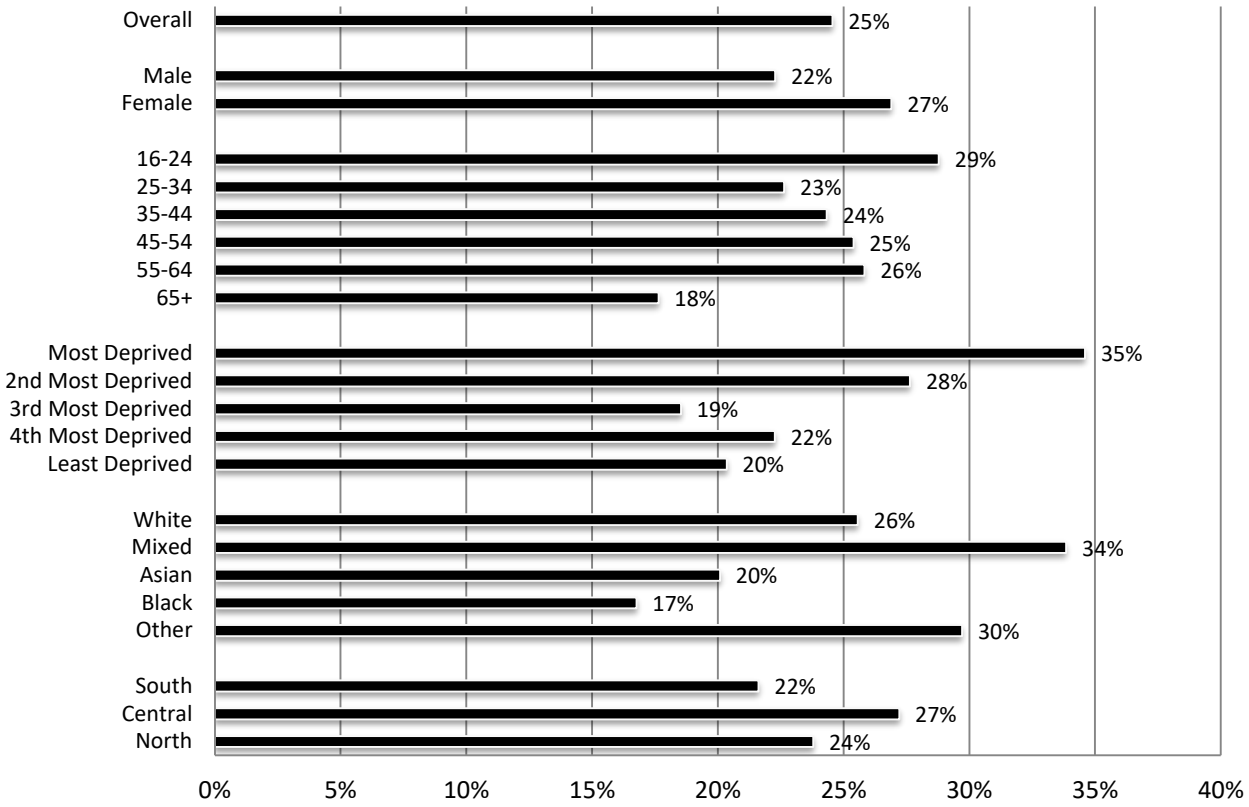
Base Size: 2019 = 2,797, 2018 = 2,726, 2017 = 2,769, 2016 = 2,726, 2015 = 2,701, 2014 = 2,714, 2013 = 2,754
2019 significantly different to 2018

[15] Note: Add up to 75% due to rounding. To one decimal place the figures are: not much of a problem 59.8%, not a problem at all 15.6% which add up to 75.4%.

[16] Note: Add up to 25% due to rounding. To one decimal place the figures are: a very big problem 4.1%, quite a big problem 20.4%, which add up to 24.5%.

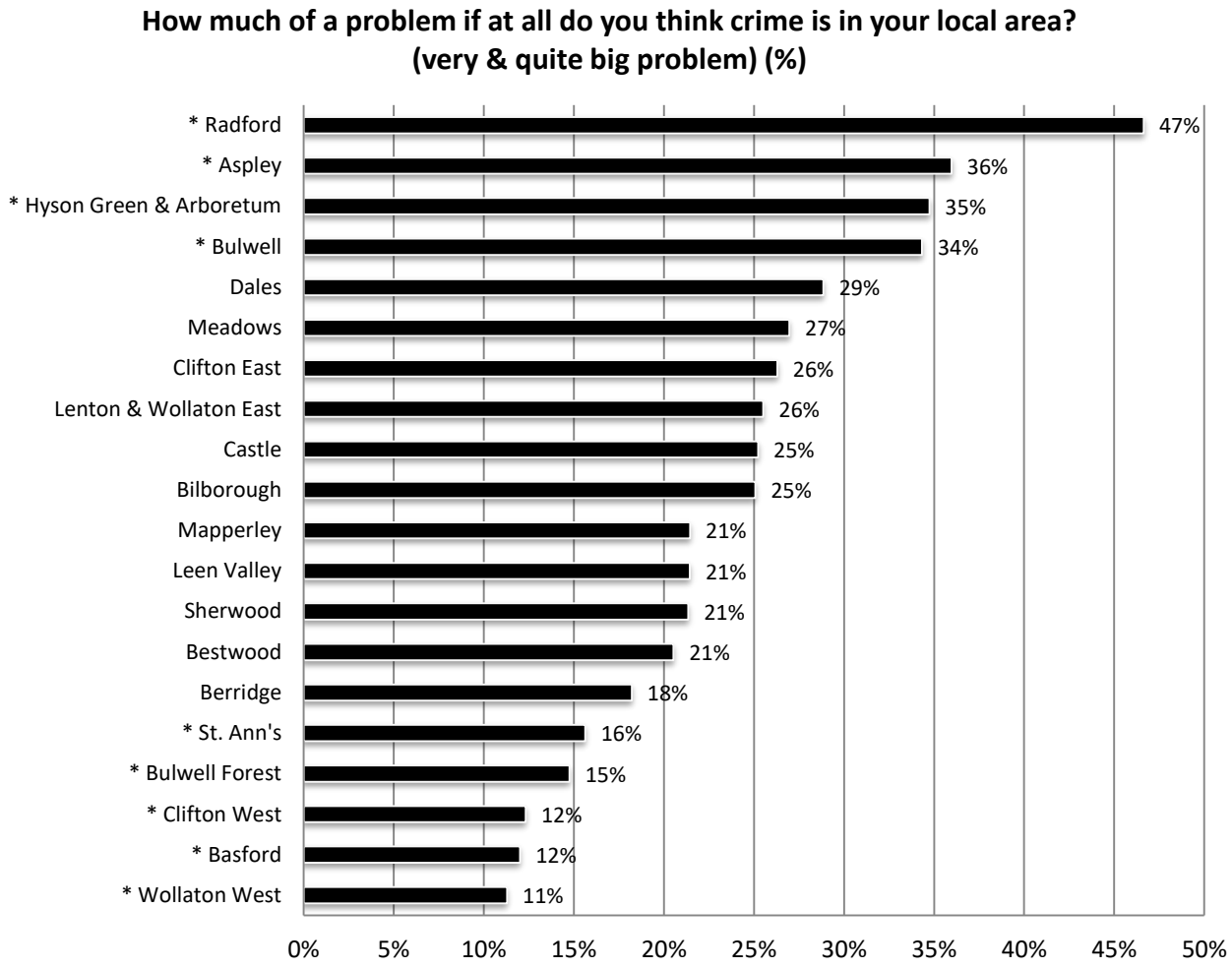
2.74 There are significant differences by gender, age, deprivation, ethnic group and area in the proportion of respondents who think that crime is a very or quite big problem in their local area. Women, respondents age 16 to 24, residents from most deprived IMD quintile, respondents from mixed ethnic groups and residents living in the central area of the city were more likely to think that crime is a problem in their local area.

How much of a problem if at all do you think crime is in your local area? (very & quite big problem) (%)



See Appendix A for Base Size
Significant differences by gender, age, IMD, ethnic group and area

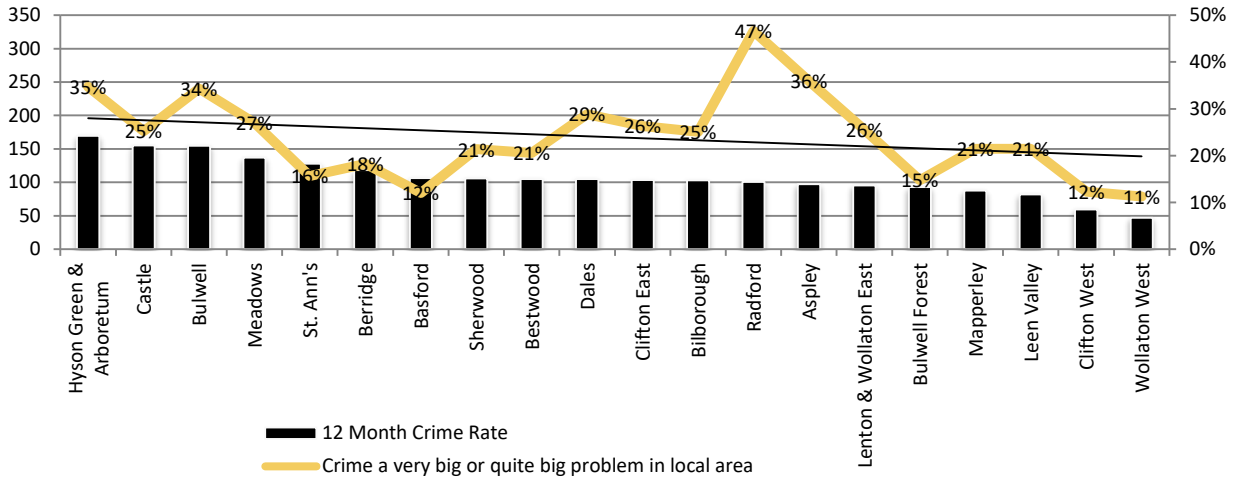
2.75 Whilst the sample sizes by ward are small, there are some differences in the proportion of residents at ward level who think that crime is a problem in their local area. The proportion of residents from Radford, Aspley, Hyson Green & Arboretum and Bulwell who think that crime is a problem in their area are significantly higher than the 25% city average, while the proportion in St. Ann's, Bulwell Forest, Clifton West, Basford and Wollaton West is significantly lower.



Base size: Aspley = 144, Basford = 129, Berridge = 146, Bestwood = 145, Bilborough = 141, Bulwell = 139, Bulwell Forest = 139, Castle = 138, Clifton East = 147, Clifton West = 139, Dales = 132, Hyson Green & Arboretum = 150, Leen Valley = 139, Lenton & Wollaton East = 135, Mapperley = 139, Meadows = 140, Radford = 132, Sherwood = 148, St. Ann's = 138, Wollaton West = 136
Caution: Small sample sizes
***Significant differences to City overall**

2.76 The chart below shows the 12-month recorded crime rate per 1,000 of the population for each ward of the city and the proportion of residents who think that crime is 'a very big' or 'quite' a big problem in their area. In general, as the crime rate at ward level declines, the proportion who think that crime is 'a very big' or 'quite a big' problem in their area declines. Noting that the sample sizes from the survey are only approximately 140 at ward level, there are some exceptions to this trend. For example, Radford is ranked 1st in thinking that crime is a big problem, but is ranked 13th in terms of recorded crime. Similarly, Aspley is ranked 2nd for respondents who think that crime is a problem, but is ranked 14th in terms of recorded crime. The survey sample sizes at ward level may account for some of this variation.

Crime a very big or quite big problem in local area by Crime Rate (Ranked by Crime Rate)

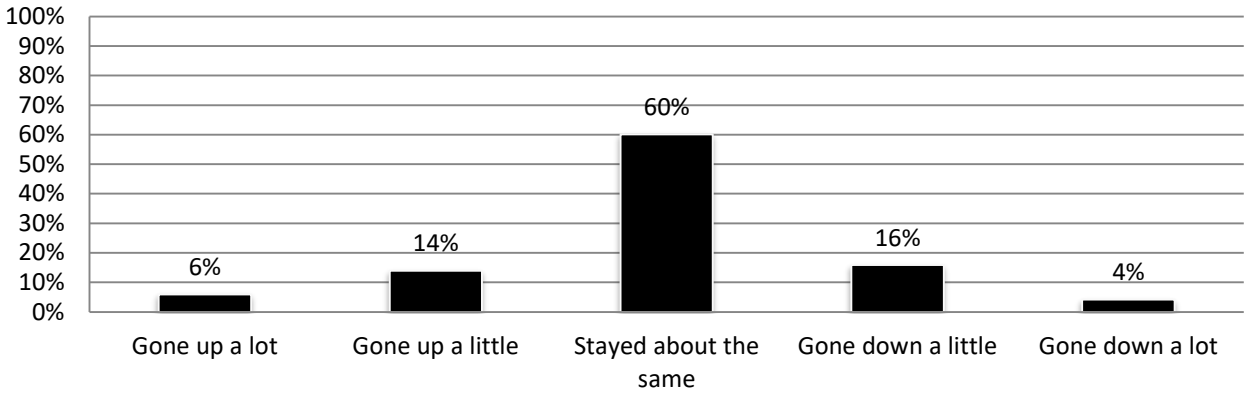


Base size: Aspley = 144, Basford = 129, Berridge = 146, Bestwood = 145, Bilborough = 141, Bulwell = 139, Bulwell Forest = 139, Castle = 138, Clifton East = 147, Clifton West = 139, Dales = 132, Hyson Green & Arboretum = 150, Leen Valley = 139, Lenton & Wollaton East = 135, Mapperley = 139, Meadows = 140, Radford = 132, Sherwood = 148, St. Ann's = 138, Wollaton West = 136
Caution: Small sample sizes

Perceptions of Crime Rate in your local area

2.77 When asked what they thought had happened to crime in their local area over the past few years, three-fifths (60%) of respondents thought that crime had 'stayed about the same'. 20% of respondents thought that crime had gone down, either 'a lot' or 'a little', while 20% of respondents thought that crime had gone up 'a lot' or 'a little'.

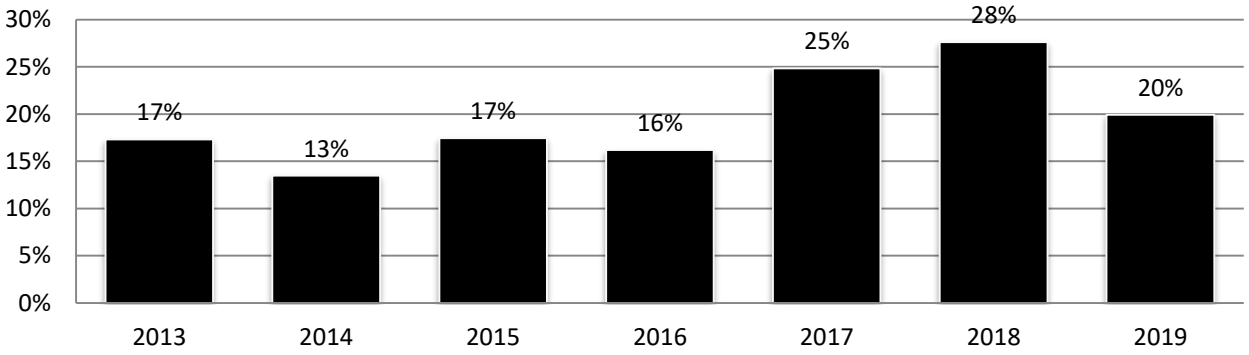
What do you think has happened to crime in your local area over the past few years? (%)



Base Size: 2,693

2.78 In 2019, 20% of respondents thought that crime in their local area had gone up either 'a lot' or 'a little' – significantly lower than in 2018 and in 2017 but higher than 2013 to 2016. There was an increase in the proportion of respondents who thought that crime in their local area had stayed the same in 2018, from 51% in 2018 to 60% in 2019. A similar proportion of respondents (20% in 2019 and 21% in 2018) thought crime had gone down in both 2019 and 2018.

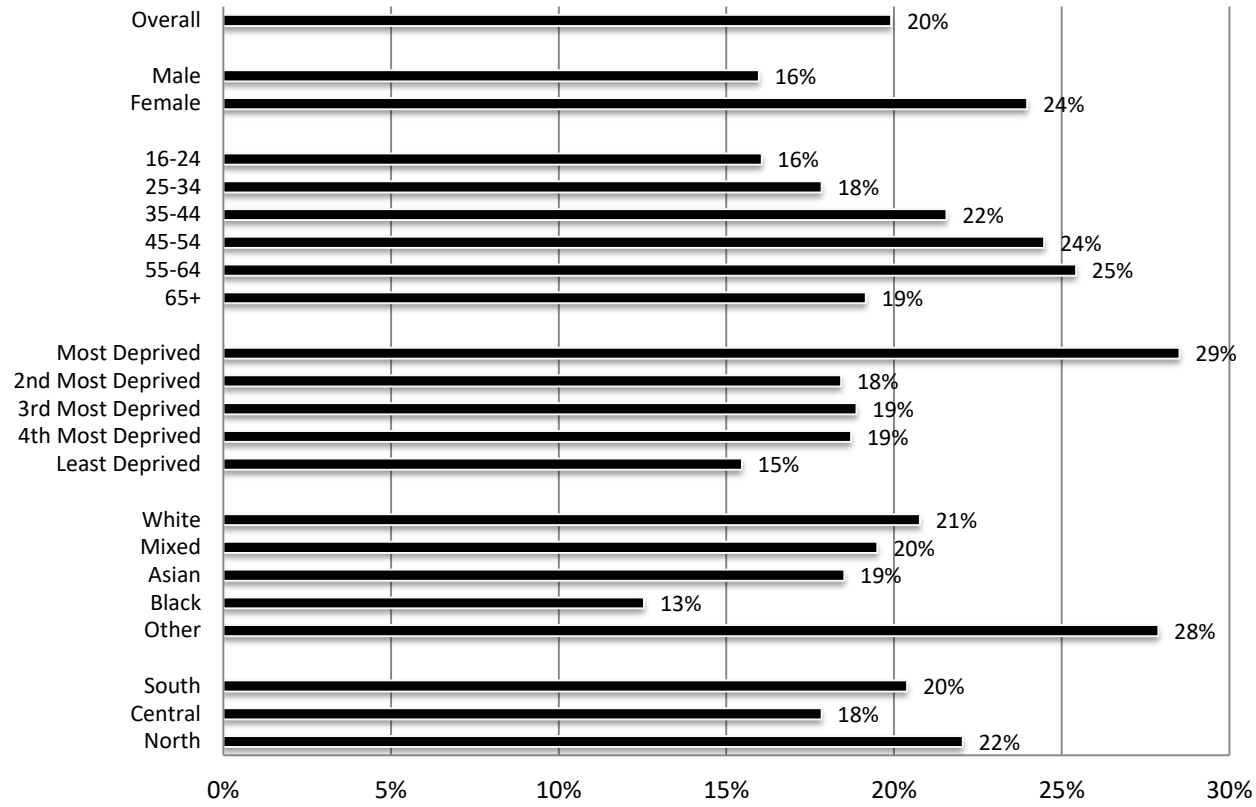
What do you think has happened to crime in your local area over the past few years? (got up a lot and gone up a little) - By Year (%)



Base Size: 2019 = 2,693, 2018 = 2,578, 2017 = 2,587, 2015 = 2,527, 2014 = 2,550, 2013 = 2,619
2019 significantly different to 2018

2.79 There are significant differences in the proportion of respondents who thought that crime in their local area had gone up by gender, age, deprivation and ethnic group. Women, respondents aged 45 to 64 and respondents from the most deprived areas of the city were more likely to think that crime had increased in their local area over the past few years. Respondents from black ethnic groups were less likely to think that crime had increased in their local area over the past few years.

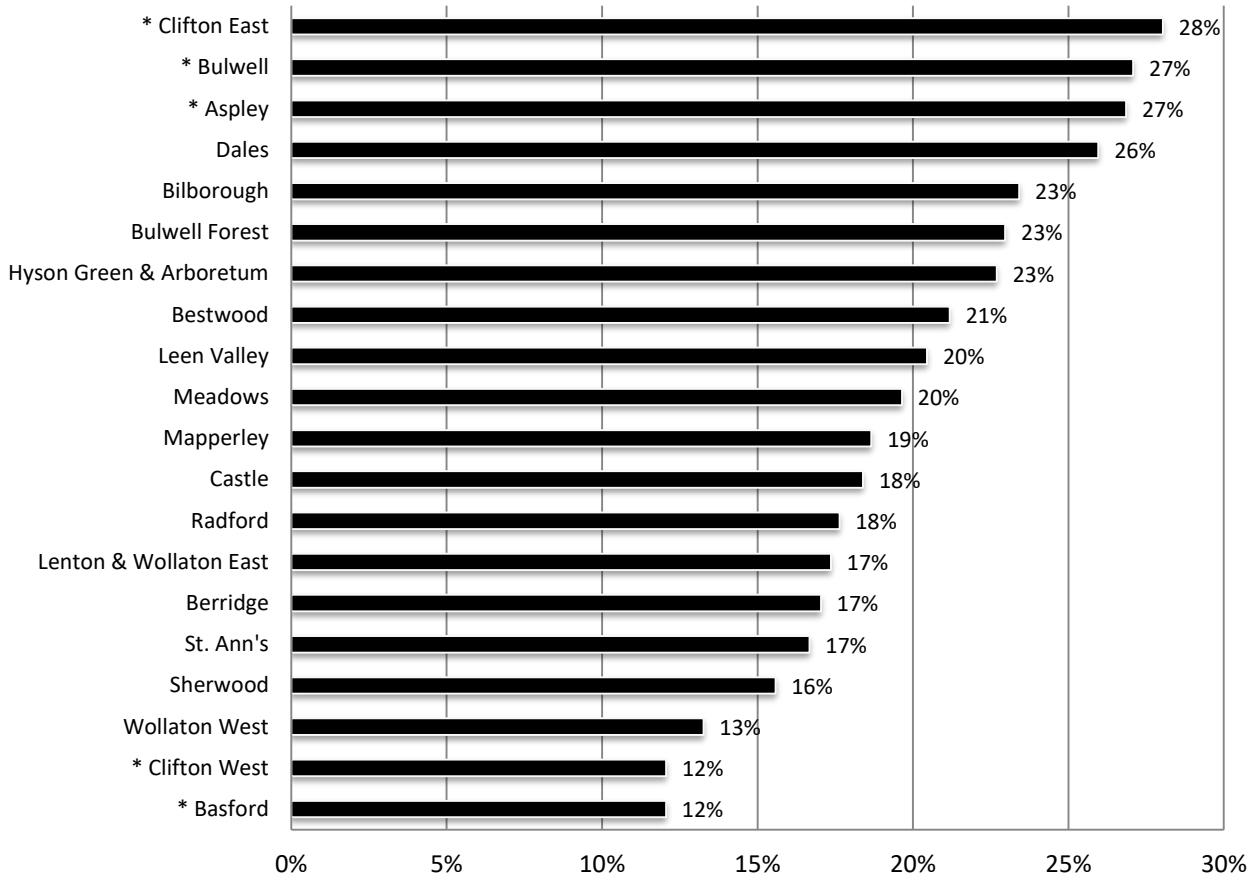
What do you think has happened to crime in your local area over the past few years? (gone up a lot & a little) (%)



See Appendix A for Base Size
Caution: Small sample size for other ethnic group
Significant differences by gender, age, IMD and ethnic group

2.80 Whilst the sample sizes by ward are small, there are some differences by ward level in the proportion of residents who think crime has gone up over the past few years. The proportion of residents thinking that crime had gone up a lot or a little was significantly higher than the city's 20% average in Clifton East, Bulwell and Aspley while in Clifton West and Basford the proportions were significantly lower.

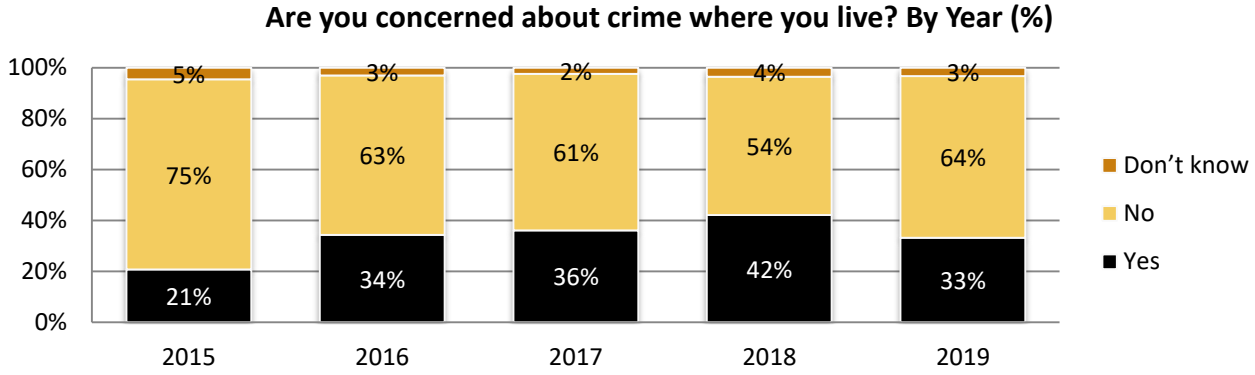
What do you think has happened to crime in your local area over the past few years? (gone up a lot & a little) (%)



Base size: Aspley = 141, Basford = 129, Berridge = 147, Bestwood = 143, Bilborough = 140, Bulwell = 138, Bulwell Forest = 136, Castle = 121, Clifton East = 141, Clifton West = 134, Dales = 131, Hyson Green & Arboretum = 145, Leen Valley = 137, Lenton & Wollaton East = 115, Mapperley = 138, Meadows = 138, Radford = 122, Sherwood = 147, St. Ann's = 132, Wollaton West = 132
Caution: Small sample sizes
***Significant differences to City overall**

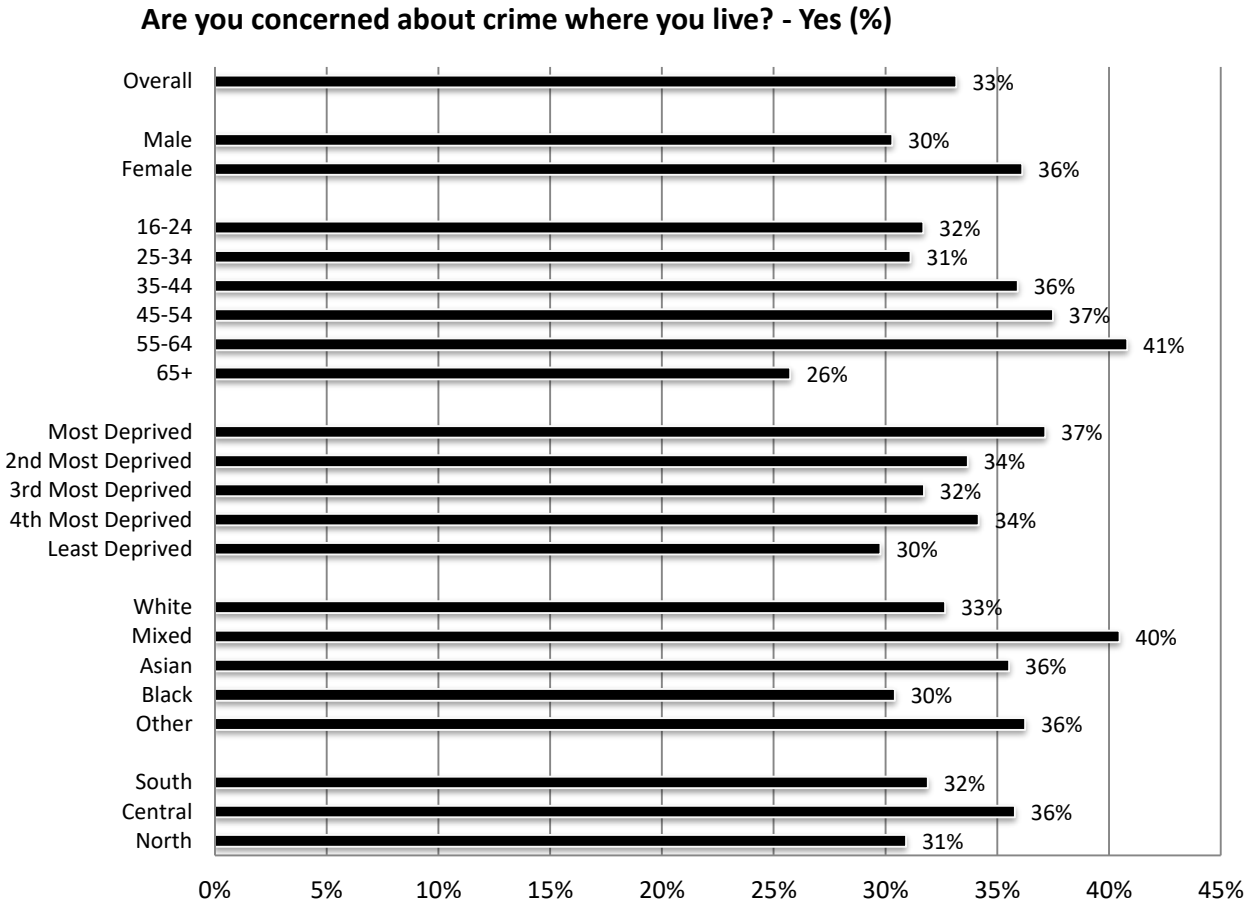
Concerns About Crime

2.81 When asked if they were concerned about crime where they live, 33% of respondents were concerned about crime, a significant decrease on the 42% in the previous year. 64% were not concerned about crime and 3% did not know. Looking at the chart below, it should be noted that in 2015 this question was asked in the section of the questionnaire about the Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Commissioner whereas in 2016 it was placed in the section just after questions on theft and violence. This may explain the large increase in the proportion of respondents who said they were concerned about crime where they live between 2015 and 2016.



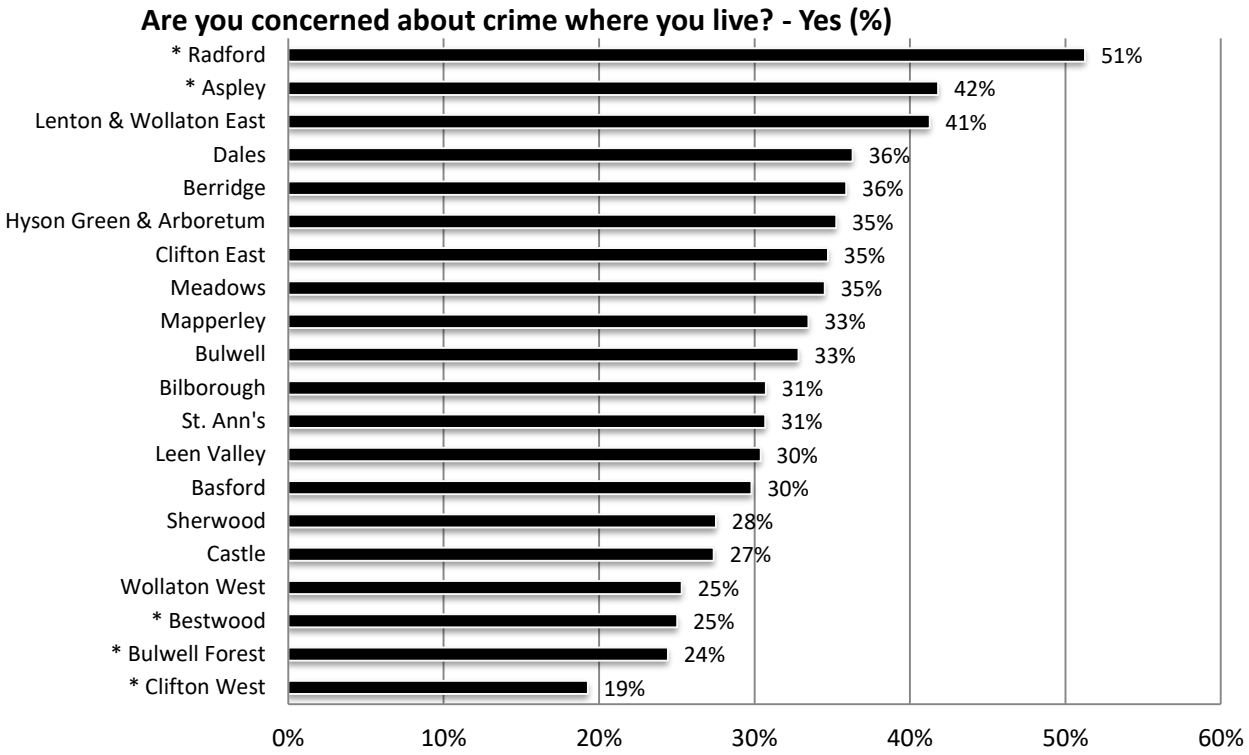
Base size: 2019 = 2,817, 2018 = 2,744, 2017 = 2,789
2019 significantly different to 2018

2.82 There are significant differences in the proportion of respondents who are concerned about crime where they live by gender and age. Women and respondents aged 35-64 were more likely to be concerned about crime where they live.



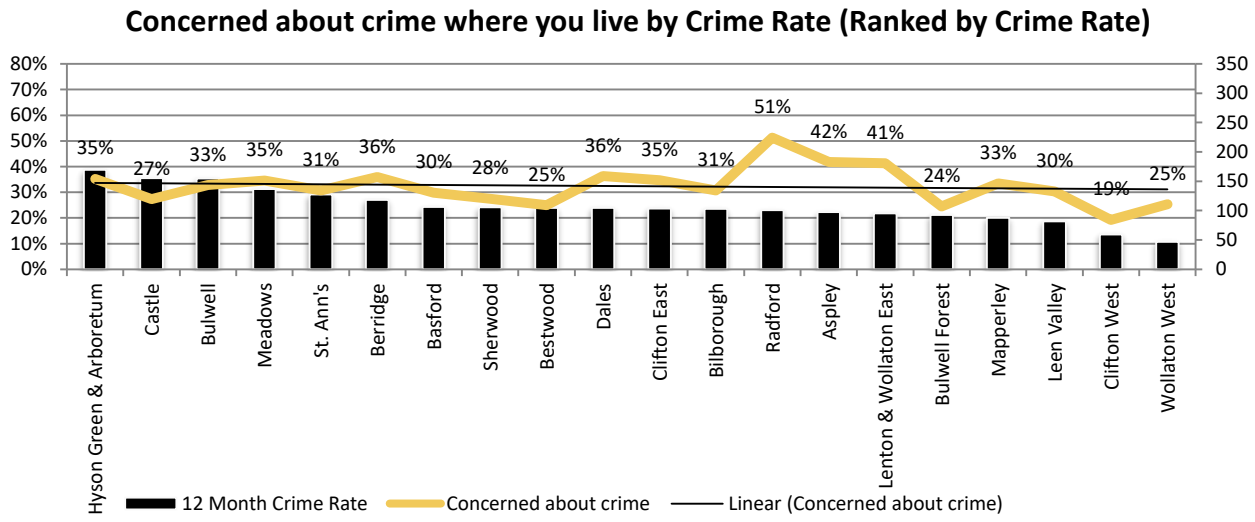
See Appendix A for Base Size
Significant differences by gender and age

2.83 Whilst the sample sizes by ward are small, there are some differences by ward level in the proportion of residents who are concerned about crime where they live. The proportion of residents who are concerned about crime was significantly higher than the city's 33% average in Radford and Aspley while in Bestwood, Bulwell Forest and Clifton West the proportions were significantly lower.



Base size: Aspley = 144, Basford = 130, Berridge = 147, Bestwood = 147, Bilborough = 142, Bulwell = 139, Bulwell Forest = 140, Castle = 140, Clifton East = 149, Clifton West = 140, Dales = 132, Hyson Green & Arboretum = 152, Leen Valley = 141, Lenton & Wollaton East = 136, Mapperley = 139, Meadows = 140, Radford = 133, Sherwood = 149, St. Ann's = 139, Wollaton West = 138
Caution: Small sample sizes
***Significant differences to City overall**

2.84 As shown in the chart below, there is no strong correlation between crime rate and the proportion of respondents who are concerned about crime at ward level.

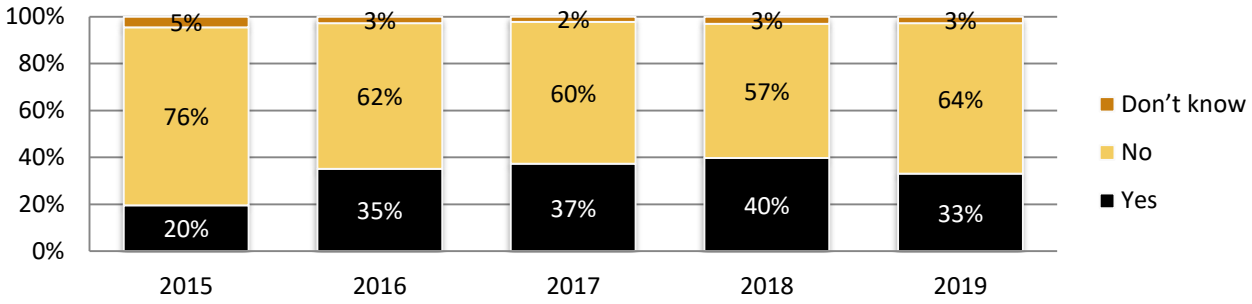


Base size: Aspley = 144, Basford = 130, Berridge = 147, Bestwood = 147, Bilborough = 142, Bulwell = 139, Bulwell Forest = 140, Castle = 140, Clifton East = 149, Clifton West = 140, Dales = 132, Hyson Green & Arboretum = 152, Leen Valley = 141, Lenton & Wollaton East = 136, Mapperley = 139, Meadows = 140, Radford = 133, Sherwood = 149, St. Ann's = 139, Wollaton West = 138
Caution: Small sample sizes

Concerns About ASB

2.85 When asked if they were concerned about anti-social behaviour where they live, 33% of respondents were concerned about anti-social behaviour, a significant decrease on the 40% in the previous year. 64% were not concerned about anti-social behaviour and 3% did not know. As in the section above, it should again be noted that in 2015 this question was asked in the section of the questionnaire about the Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Commissioner and therefore might explain the large increase in the proportion of respondents who said they were concerned about anti-social behaviour where they live between 2015 and 2016.

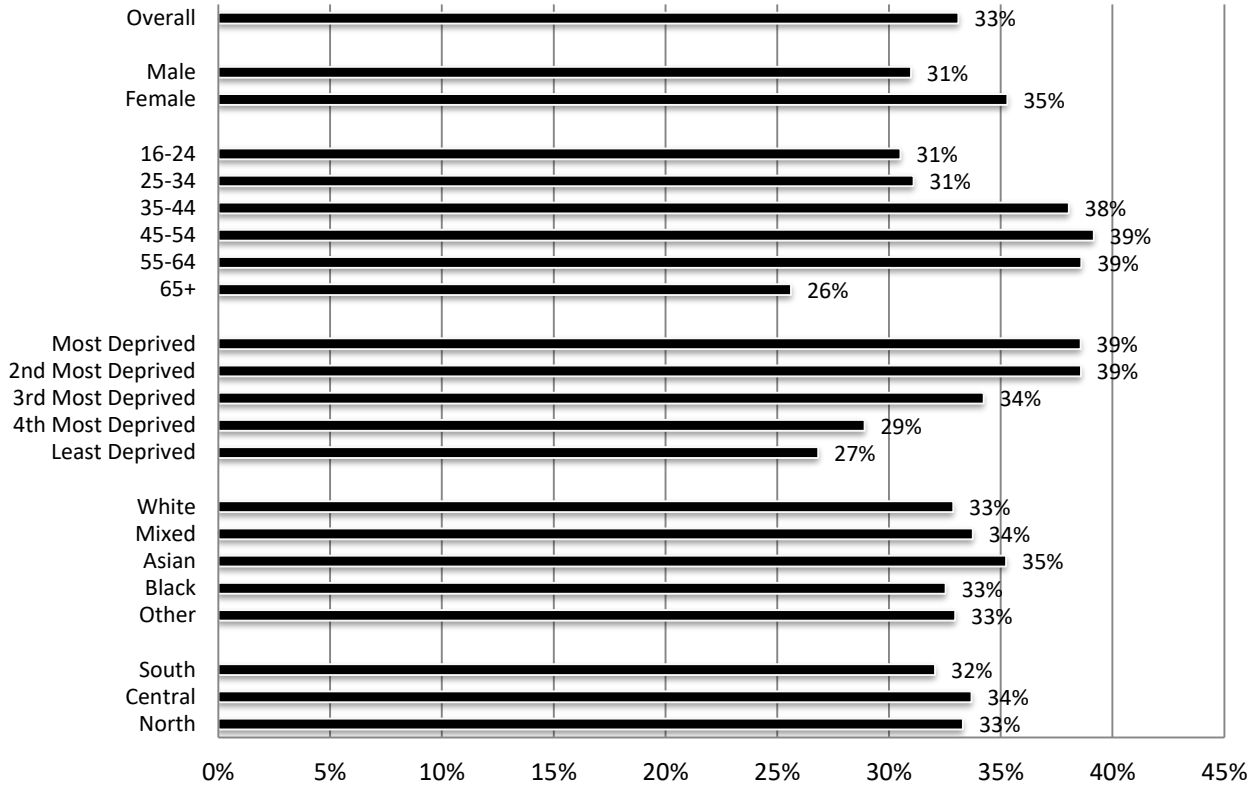
Are you concerned about anti-social behaviour where you live? By Year (%)



Base size: 2019 = 2, 816, 2018 = 2,745, 2017 = 2,800
2019 not significantly different to 2018

2.86 There are significant differences in the proportion of respondents who were concerned about anti-social behaviour where they live between different sub-groups. Women, respondents aged 35-64 and those from the most deprived and second most deprived IMD quintiles were more likely to be concerned about anti-social behaviour where they live.

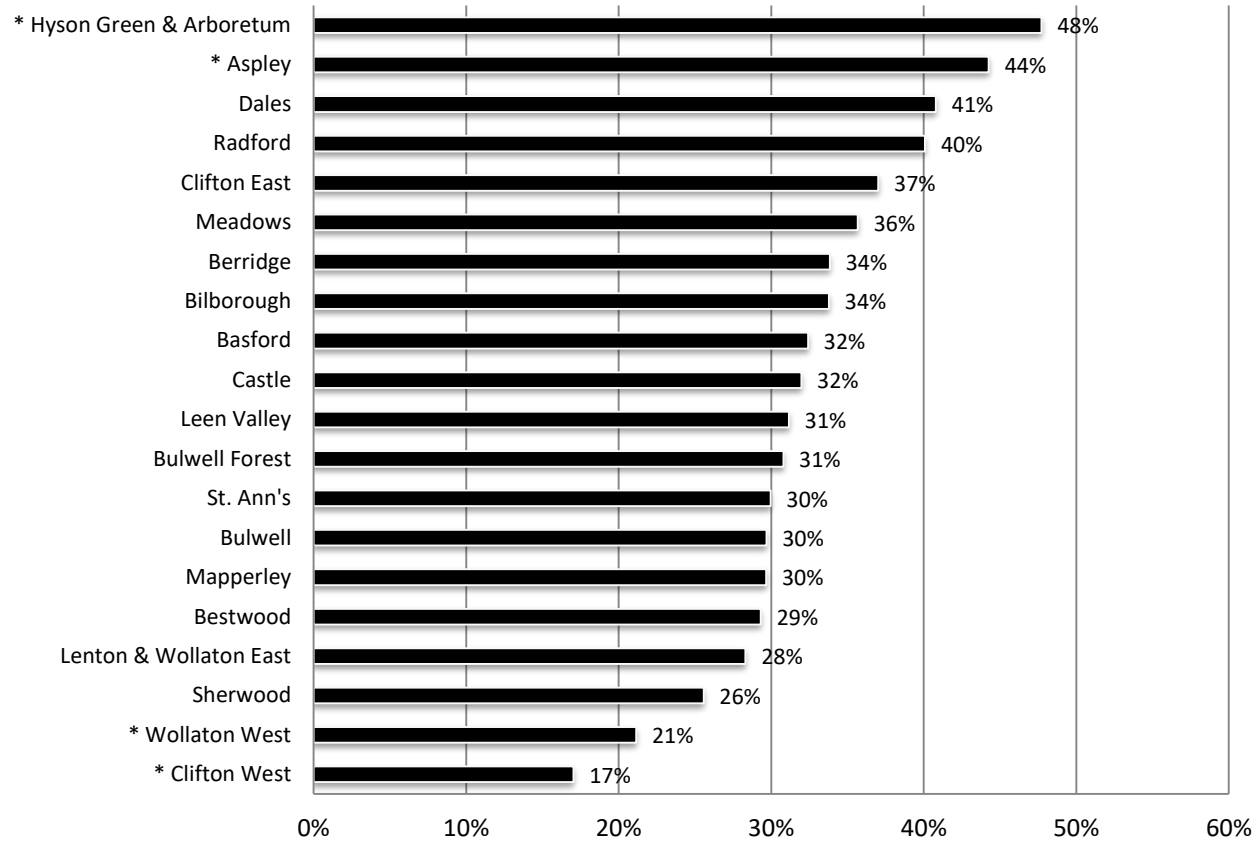
Are you concerned about ASB where you live? - Yes (%)



See Appendix A for Base Size
Significant differences by gender, age and IMD

2.87 Whilst the sample sizes by ward are small, there are some differences at ward level in the proportion of residents who were concerned about anti-social behaviour where they live. The proportion of residents who are concerned about anti-social behaviour was significantly higher than the city's 33% average in Hyson Green & Arboretum and Aspley while in Wollaton West and Clifton West the proportions were significantly lower.

Are you concerned about ASB where you live? - Yes (%)



Base size: Aspley = 144, Basford = 130, Berridge = 147, Bestwood = 147, Bilborough = 142, Bulwell = 139, Bulwell Forest = 140, Castle = 140, Clifton East = 149, Clifton West = 140, Dales = 132, Hyson Green & Arboretum = 152, Leen Valley = 141, Lenton & Wollaton East = 136, Mapperley = 139, Meadows = 140, Radford = 133, Sherwood = 149, St. Ann's = 139, Wollaton West = 138
Caution: Small sample sizes
***Significant differences to City overall**

3 CONCLUSIONS

3.1 This report details the findings from the 2019 Respect for Nottingham survey. The survey was been conducted annually since 2003, and using a consistent face-to-face interview methodology since 2011. It provides a valuable resource on the changing perceptions of issues relating to anti-social behaviour and crime in the city.

3.2 The findings from this 2019 survey show some positive results for the perceptions of ASB in local neighbourhoods. For many of the ASB issues asked about, the survey results show a decline in the proportion of residents thinking the issue was a problem in their area.

3.3 Rubbish and litter lying around continues to be a key ASB issue for residents. Whilst other key issues such as dog fouling have continued to decline since 2011, rubbish and litter has remained static as an issue of importance for the last three years. Fly-tipping also shows no evidence of decline as an issue for residents over recent years.

3.4 For dog fouling, there has clearly been a change in perceptions over time. The proportion thinking that this was a problem has halved since 2011. Similarly, the perception of parents not taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children is seen as a problem by a reducing proportion of residents.

3.5 ASB issues related to alcohol also show positive trends. The proportion of residents thinking that street drinking and people being drunk or rowdy in public places shows a downward trend since 2011.

3.6 In contrast, the perception of people using drugs or dealing drugs as an ASB issue shows no decline since 2011. Around one-in-six residents think this is a problem in their neighbourhood.

3.7 For many of the ASB issues asked about in the survey, residents from the most deprived neighbourhoods were more likely to think the issue was a problem. For example, residents from the most deprived quintile of neighbourhoods were twice as likely (as those from the least deprived quintile of neighbourhoods) to think that rubbish and litter lying around, dog fouling, motorbikes, and people using or dealing drugs were a problem in their neighbourhood.

3.8 For the composite measure of ASB – which assesses overall perceptions of ASB – the results are also positive. They highlight a downward trend in perceived ASB at local neighbourhood level. However, for those residents from the most deprived neighbourhoods, perceived ASB is higher. Similarly, residents from four wards (Hyson Green and Arboretum, Bulwell, Aspley and Meadows) have significantly higher perceptions of ASB than the city average.

3.9 'Begging' continues to be the main perceived ASB issue in the City Centre and has been since 2015 when it overtook 'people being drunk or rowdy in public places' as the main issue. Positively, the results in 2019 show a reduction (from 2018) in the proportion of residents who think that 'begging' is an issue in the City Centre (though not statistically significant). This is also the case for other ASB issues – there has been a reduction in the proportion of residents who think that each of the ten ASB issues in the City Centre are a problem. For six of the ten issues, the reduction between 2018 and 2019 is statistically significant.

3.10 Coupled with the improvements in perceptions of ASB in the local neighbourhoods, the survey results also show an improvement over the last year in perceptions of safety in the neighbourhood after dark. The latest results are now more in-line with the improving trend in perceptions of safety since 2011. However, an area of concern is the lower proportion of some sub-groups who are less likely to feel safe in their local neighbourhood after dark. These include women, those aged 65+, and residents from the most deprived quintile of neighbourhoods. The 2019 survey, for the first time, explored why residents feel unsafe in their local neighbourhood. The key reasons were anti-social behaviour generally, poor street lighting and insufficient police presence. Further qualitative work would help to understand these issues in more detail and allow development of possible appropriate interventions. This work should also focus on differences in the perceptions of safety at ward level. Whilst results at ward level from the survey should be viewed with some caution, the results highlight two wards – Radford and Bulwell – where local neighbourhood perceived safety is significantly lower than the city average.

3.11 The results on social capital (measured through 'sense of community' in the survey) show great stability over time. For the last five years, the proportion of residents thinking that there is a strong sense of community where they live has remained almost the same at around sixty percent of residents. The results by ward (again subject to caveats on sample sizes) show some areas with a much lower sense of community. Some of this may be explained by proximity to the city centre, to deprivation, or to the high proportion of students in some wards.

3.12 In all years of the survey since 2011, burglary has been the top crime and ASB issue for residents interviewed. However, since 2015, burglary has fallen in importance (in terms of the proportion of residents highlighting it as a priority). This year (2019), six issues are significantly lower in importance than last year – burglary, drug use and dealing, robbery, sexual violence, car crime and domestic violence. Three issues show a significant increase in importance – weapon/gang related violence, hate crime and business crime.

3.13 The 2019 survey showed an increase in the proportion of residents who agreed that 'the Police and local council are dealing with ASB and crime issues that matter'. Similarly, this year also saw and increase in the perception that the Police and Council 'seek people's views about ASB and crime issues that matter in this area'.

3.14 One-in-five residents included in the survey thought that crime in their local area had gone up over the past few years. This is a fall of one-in-four or higher in 2017 and 2018. For some subgroups, the perception that crime had increased was more prominent – these included women, residents aged 45-64 and those from the most deprived quintile of neighbourhoods. Similarly, at a local level, residents in some wards were more likely to think that crime had gone up in their area – this was the case for residents from Clifton East, Bulwell and Aspley; perceptions that crime had increased were significantly higher than the city average. Noting that this data relates to residents' perceptions, it would be useful to compare the results with changes in recorded crime in these wards.

3.15 This year the sample size for the survey has allowed the presentation of some results at ward level. In Nottingham City, ward boundaries were changed in some areas in 2019. As further annual surveys are conducted in the future, it would be worthwhile combining the survey data over a number of years to provide additional data at ward level. Although this combining of data would disregard changes over time, it would give more

robust sample sizes at ward level and both give greater statistical confidence in the survey data at this level and allow further exploration of the data for the different wards of the city.

Information by Design
January 2020

APPENDIX A – DEMOGRAPHICS AND SAMPLE SIZES

The survey used random sampling and in total, 2,819 residents were interviewed in the survey, of which 1,426 were male and 1,393 female (no respondents self-described their gender). As questions can be unanswered in accordance with ethical guidance, the following table shows the questions where respondents gave their ethnicity, age, gender and postcode (from which IMD was assigned). It also shows the percentage of respondents where data are weighted in accordance with the profile of Nottingham.

Demographic Data (No.)

Demographic	Sample Size
Ethnicity	2,798
Age	2,812
Gender	2,819
IMD	2,819

Ward Level Data (No.)

Ward	Sample Size
Aspley	144
Basford	131
Berridge	147
Bestwood	147
Bilborough	142
Bulwell	139
Bulwell Forest	140
Castle	140
Clifton East	149
Clifton West	140
Dales	132
Hyson Green & Arboretum	152
Leen Valley	141
Lenton & Wollaton East	136
Mapperley	140
Meadows	140
Radford	133
Sherwood	149
St. Ann's	139
Wollaton West	138

Weighted Age (%)

Age Range	%
16-24	27%
25-34	20%
35-44	14%
45-54	14%
55-64	11%
65+	14%
Base size	2,812

Weighted Ethnicity (%)

Ethnicity	%
White	73%
Mixed	4%
Asian	12%
Black	8%
Other	2%
Base size	2,798

Weighted Employment Status (%)

Work Status	%
Employee in full-time job (30 hours plus per week)	35%
Employee in part-time job (under 30 hours per week)	10%
Self-employed full or part-time	4%
On a government supported training programme	0%
Full-time education at school college or university	21%
Unemployed and available for work	4%
Permanently sick/disabled	3%
Wholly retired from work	15%
Looking after the home	7%
Doing something else	1%
Base Size	2,801

Weighted religion/belief

Religion/Belief	%
No religion	48%
No belief	2%
Christian	36%
Buddhist	1%
Hindu	2%
Jewish	0%
Muslim	9%
Sikh	1%
Other religion	1%
Other belief	1%
Base Size	2,798

Tenure

Tenure	%
Owns outright	27%
Owns with a mortgage or loan	15%
Pays part rent and part mortgage shared ownership	1%
Rents	55%
Lives here rent free	2%
Base Size	2,804

APPENDIX B – BASE SIZES FOR ASB QUESTIONS

Base sizes for ASB questions

Question	Sample (n)	Sample (n) – Excluding 'Don't Know'
Parents not taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children	2,813	2,728
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	2,815	2,801
Intimidation as a result of groups/ gangs of young people hanging around on the street	2,811	2,780
Vandalism/ Criminal damage	2,812	2,785
Motorbikes/ motorised scooters/ mini motos/ quad bikes	2,808	2,779
People using or dealing drugs	2,809	2,606
Street Drinking/ Drinking alcohol in the streets	2,807	2,751
People being drunk or rowdy in public spaces	2,809	2,770
Abandoned or burnt out cars	2,807	2,749
Fly Posting	2,807	2,773
Rubbish and litter lying around	2,813	2,799
Dog Fouling	2,812	2,785
Unkempt gardens	2,799	2,742
Fly Tipping	2,807	2,772
Graffiti	2,805	2,778
Begging	2,805	2,772

Q - Thinking about Nottingham City Centre, how much of a problem do you think the following issues are? You can say a very big problem, a fairly big problem, not a very big problem, or not a problem at all.

Question	Sample (n)	Sample (n) – Excluding 'Don't Know'
Intimidation as a result of groups gangs/ of young people hanging around on the street	2,789	2,292
Vandalism/ Criminal damage	2,791	2,252
People using or dealing drugs	2,793	2,160
Street Drinking/ Drinking alcohol in the streets	2,784	2,297
People being drunk or rowdy in public spaces	2,795	2,299
Rubbish and litter lying around	2,790	2,308
Dog Fouling	2,795	2,285
Fly Posting	2,790	2,233
Graffiti	2,792	2,284
Begging	2,800	2,338

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