

Respect Survey 2013

Report Purpose

This report presents the findings from the 2013 Respect Survey. It comprises:

- A summary of the findings to some of the key questions; and
- Appended is the full report of the Respect Survey 2013.

Recommendations

CLT are recommended to:

1. Note the findings.
2. Approve the proposals for the communication and dissemination of the findings.
3. Consider and approve the use of these findings and further analysis within departments.
4. Prioritise tackling litter, dog fouling, parenting and drug dealing/use with relevant council services

Context

The survey is undertaken annually to explore the views and opinions of local residents about anti-social behaviour, crime, community safety and the strategic partnership between the Police and Council. The findings are used to show how we are performing against a range of indicators and also provide valuable information for the Nottingham Crime & Drugs Partnership Strategic Assessment and Partnership Plan. It also informs the service planning and commissioning of Nottingham crime & Drugs Partnership, the Council and other CDP partners.

Background and Methodology

The Respect Survey 2013 was undertaken using the same approach as in 2011 and 2012. The survey was conducted through face-to-face interviews with a random sample of 2,773 city residents. The fieldwork and analysis was commissioned externally with the fieldwork taking place during November and December 2013.

The sample was representative of all wards and deprivation levels in the city and the final data set from the survey was weighted to the Census. Generally, confidence is quoted in this report at the 95% level. When looking at the results by ward, it should be noted that the confidence interval² is +/- 10%, apart from Arboretum and Dunkirk & Lenton, which are +/- 4%. The improved confidence intervals in those two wards is a result of a booster sample of 372 interviews, which was undertaken to verify the results of the Respect Survey 2012 which highlighted ASB levels significantly higher than the city average.

Summary Results

² 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.

As highlighted previously, ASB overall is decreasing and almost all categories (e.g. litter, dog fouling etc) are seeing statistically significant reductions. Perhaps unsurprisingly the categories of ASB that were identified as problems by respondents differed between the City centre and local neighbourhoods.

In the City centre

- ASB issues relating to alcohol appear to be the greatest concern for respondents.
- Perception of begging increased by 8% points to 39% over the last 12 months.

The majority of issues continue to see a statistically significant reduction. Over the last two years:

- Intimidation as a result of groups/ gangs of young people hanging around on the street reduced -12% points (now 17%).
- Vandalism/ Criminal damage by -10% points (now 10%).
- For each issue, at least 14% said 'Don't know', which suggests a significant proportion do not visit the city centre.
- The percentage of residents who feel very or fairly safe walking alone in the city centre when it is dark has increased by 3% points since 2011 to 48%.

In Local Neighbourhoods

- Dog fouling (33.7%) and rubbish and litter lying around (31%) were the issues most commonly identified as being problems but both issues are improving.
- Other problems cited were: parents not taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children (18%), people using or dealing drugs (18%) and people being drunk or rowdy in public spaces (17%).
- 17% of respondents thought that there were specific groups or individuals who cause anti-social behavior in their area. The top two groups identified were teenagers and youths/youngsters/young people.
- Only 9% of all respondents reported being personally targeted by ASB over the last 6 months such as repeated verbal abuse, damage to properties or throwing of stones and this marks a continued reduction. Of this, 65% reported it. The main reason for not reporting was that 'there is no point – nothing ever gets done' (27%), 5% were due to a fear of reprisals.
- The percentage of residents who feel very or fairly safe walking alone in your local neighbourhood when it is dark has increased by 4% points to 69%.

Ward Level Results

Despite the reductions generally, there are still wards in the city with high levels of ASB. Due to the small sample size, analysis at ward level should be treated with some caution as the confidence intervals are approximately (+/-10% as opposed to +/-3% city-wide). Nonetheless, there were some wards significantly above the city-wide average (i.e. more than 10% points above the city average).

In the 2012 survey, Arboretum and Dunkirk & Lenton were highlighted as having levels of ASB significantly higher than the city average. In response, the 2013 survey included a booster sample in order to provide more confidence in the ward level results in those areas. The increased sample size within those areas reduced the confidence interval to +/-4%. The 2013 results showed that Dunkirk and Lenton had returned to levels consistent with the city average but Arboretum continued to have levels significantly out of kilter. The high level of ASB in Arboretum is being driven by:

- Litter (with 44% of respondents highlighting it has problem compared to 31% city-wide)
- People being drunk or rowdy in public (36% compared to 17% city-wide)
- Drug use/ dealing (29% compared to 18%)

The issues within Arboretum will be referred to the Central Locality Board.

The 2013 survey highlighted two additional areas of concern. Aspley was found to have the highest level of ASB and this was largely being driven by:

- Dog fouling (with 64% of respondents highlighting it has problem compared to 34% city-wide)
- Litter (46% compared to 31%)
- Parents not taking responsibility for their children (46% compared to 18%)
- Motorbikes/ mini motos etc (43% compared to 16%)

The other area with significant levels of ASB was Berridge, which had the following issues:

- Dog fouling (with 46% of respondents highlighting it has problem compared to 34% city-wide)
- Litter (44% compared to 31%)

The 2014 survey will switch the booster sample from Dunkirk & Lenton to Aspley in order to provide a greater level of confidence in the results.

Other city-wide measures

- Five out of 10 (51%) respondents said they tend to agree or strongly agree that there is a sense of community where they live. This, however, marks a reduction over 2011 (59%).
- Those involved in formal volunteering fell from 13% in 2011 to 10% in 2013.
- Those helping out (less formal volunteering) fell from 18% in 2011 to 11% in 2013.
- Communities with a lower sense of community tend to have higher levels of ASB suggesting community cohesion to be an important factor.
- 48% of people felt the police and council sought their views and 63% of people felt the police and council were dealing with the crime and ASB issues that mattered. These figures are stable when compared to the previous two years.
- It is intimidation and drugs that are driving dissatisfaction with the police and council in tackling crime and ASB.

The full survey can be found here:

http://www.nottinghamcdp.com/perf_pol_gov/respect_for_nottingham_2011_2015.aspx

Communications

CLT's approval is sought for the following proposals for the communication and dissemination of the findings from the 2013/14 Respect Survey:

Councillors and partners

- Present findings at the next Exec Panel.
- Publish the report containing a summary of the findings from the 'Respect for Nottingham' survey on Nottingham Insight together with the data tables for those who need access to data.
- Circulate a summary of the findings to all Councillors and partners, including One Nottingham and its family of partnerships.

- Circulate to Area Committees and Locality Boards.

Citizens

- Publicise on CDP and Nottingham City Council website.
- Press release with agreed headlines after Exec Panel.

Impact

Service Impact

The survey results provide insight which will be used by Locality Boards and service areas to feed into service decisions.

Council Impact

The results from the survey will be used to prioritise investment and services to address the drivers of ASB in the city centre and in local neighbourhoods. In the city centre these issues relating to alcohol. In local neighbourhoods these are: dog fouling (33.7%), rubbish and litter lying around (31%), parents not taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children (18%), people using or dealing drugs (18%) and people being drunk or rowdy in public spaces (17%).

The results from the survey will be used to inform the CDP Strategic Assessment, the CDP Partnership Plan and Locality Boards.

Citizen Impact

The aim of the Respect Survey is to gain a better understanding of our citizens so that we can make more informed decisions. By continuing to undertake this survey we are demonstrating the importance of the views and priorities of our citizens in our decision-making processes.

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