



HUMBERSIDE
POLICE & CRIME
COMMISSIONER

Police and Crime Survey 2025

Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Humberside



Contents

1. Introduction	3
1.1. The Police and Crime Survey	3
1.2. Themes in this year's survey	3
1.3. Survey developments	3
2. Executive summary	4
2.1. Survey demographics	4
2.2. Police and Crime priorities	4
2.3. Confidence in Humberside Police	4
2.4. Perceptions of Crime and Antisocial Behaviour (ASB)	4
2.5. Experiences of Crime	5
2.6. Road safety	5
2.7. Awareness of the OPCC	5
3. Who participated in the survey	6
3.1. Known caveats	6
3.2. Survey cohort	6
3.3. Respondents' geographies	7
4. Establishing the Police and Crime Plan priorities	9
4.1. Ranking priorities	9
4.2. Priorities by Local Authority area	10
4.3. Priorities by geographical type	10
4.4. Priorities by deprivation	10
5. Confidence in Humberside Police	11
5.1. Overall confidence in Humberside Police	11
5.2. Geographical differences in confidence	11
5.3. Confidence in different aspects of policing	12
5.5. Confidence by demographics	13

6. Respondents' experience & reporting Crime and Antisocial Behaviour	14
6.1. Respondents' Experience of Crime/ASB	14
6.2. Contact with Humberside Police	15
6.3. Reasons for not reporting	16
7. Perceptions of Crime and Antisocial behaviour	17
7.1. Introduction and methods	17
7.2. Perceptions of crime: Humber level	17
7.3. Perceptions of crime: Local authorities	17
7.4. Perceptions of crime: geographical type	18
7.5. Perceptions of crime: deprivation	18
7.6. Perception of ASB: Humber level	19
7.7. Perceptions of ASB: Local authorities	19
7.8. Perceptions of ASB: geographical type	19
7.9. Perceptions of ASB: deprivation	19
7.10. Comparing perceptions of ASB and Crime	20
7.11. Perceived frequency of Crime and ASB	21
8. Road Safety	22
8.1. Perception of safety by road user	22
8.2. Perception of safety: Local Authority	22
8.3. Perception of safety: geographical type	22
8.4. Perception of safety: deprivation	23
8.5. Road safety issues	23
8.6. Road safety improvements	24
9. Awareness of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner	25
10. Appendices	26

1. Introduction

1.1. The Police and Crime Survey

Firstly, we would thank residents who have taken the time to complete the survey.

Listening to our communities and hearing your concerns remains a crucial role for the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC).

We have used your feedback from previous surveys to develop our Police and Crime Plan. The key asks from you in previously included more visible community policing, to make our roads safer and to end violence against women and girls.

This analysis in this document will be used to continue to shape our priorities and work streams over the next 2 years.

1.2. Themes in this year's survey

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

Establishing the Police and Crime Priorities
Confidence in Humberside Police
Perception of Crime/ASB in Local Areas
Experience and Reporting of Crime/ASB
Road Safety and Issues
Awareness of the Role of the OPCC

As with the previous surveys, analysis was conducted at the following geographies:

- Local authority
- Rural/Urban and Coastal areas
- Levels of deprivation as measured by the English Indices of Deprivation¹.

Analysing the data in this way allows us to better understand the priorities and perceptions of these different communities.

1.3. Survey developments

In this year's survey we added a section on road safety, as dangerous driving was found to be a high priority in previous surveys.

This year we also used My Community Alert as our survey tool. This allowed us to increase our levels of engagement across the Humber.

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2025>

2. Executive summary

2.1. Survey demographics

This year's survey was run between 11th July 2025 to 30th September 2025. We received a total of 4,161 responses,

Respondents aged between 18-24 and 25-44 are under-represented in the survey. Conversely, those in age bands 45-64 and the over 65 are over-represented.

There was an over-representation of people living in North Lincolnshire and an under-representation of people living in Hull. Residents living in urban areas were also under-represented.

Neighbourhoods defined as most deprived by the English Indices of Deprivation (IMD) where notably under-represented.

2.2. Police and Crime priorities

The top five Police and Crime Plan priorities in relation to crime and ASB were:

- Burglary,
- Dangerous Driving,
- Drug-related crime,
- Nuisance ASB,
- Knife/Weapon enabled violence.

This mirrored results in the previous surveys, with Knife/Weapon enabled violence becoming more of a concern to our communities.

2.3. Confidence in Humberside Police

Nearly two-thirds of respondents (66%) were either 'Very Confident' or 'Fairly Confident' in Humberside Police, which is a 13-percentage point increase compared with the 2024 survey. It is plausible that this increase can be linked to the use of My Community Alert as the survey tool.

Confidence is higher in the East Riding, NE Lincs and rural areas. It is lower for residents living in Hull, N Lincs or an urban location.

2.4. Perceptions of Crime and Antisocial Behaviour (ASB)

Respondents were asked their perceptions on:

- If crime and ASB had increased across the whole of Humberside in the past year,
- If crime and ASB had increased in their local area in the past year.

A higher percentage of respondents felt that crime had increased across the whole of Humberside (55%) than in their local area (50%). Residents in Hull, urban and in areas with higher deprivation felt that crime had increased the most.

Notably, respondents felt that ASB had increased more than crime. In respect of Humberside 7-in-10 respondents (71%) perceived that ASB had increased the across the whole of Humberside. This was less when asked about their local area (59%).

When ask about the types of crime or ASB occurring in their local area, respondents perceived that Dangerous Driving, Drug Related Crime, Neighbourhood Nuisance and Burglary occurred most frequently.

2.5. Experiences of Crime

For both 101 and 999 calls, over half of respondents rated their calls as either 'Very Good' or 'Good'.

Around 7-in-10 of respondents that reported via 999 agreed that the length and tone of the call handler were either 'Very Good' or 'Good'. This is an increase from the previous year's survey.

However, in comparison to the previous year's survey, in 2025 there is a noticeable increase in the percentage of respondents who chose not to report their crime or ASB incident to any agency. The most common reasons provided were:

- 'I wasn't confidence anything would happen' (48%),
- 'There was no chance of catching the perpetrators' (28%),
- 'I didn't think it would be taken seriously' (22%),
- 'It wasn't serious enough to report' (17%).

2.6. Road safety

Nearly 70% of respondents stated that roads are safe for car users. This percentage was lower for cyclists (26%) and motorbike users (30%).

Analysis of common road safety issues found that Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, driving without due care and attention, and speeding in urban areas as the highest priorities.

Respondents also perceived that Operation Snap, the use of fixed speed cameras and the use of mobile cameras (e.g. speed vans) as having the greatest improvement on road safety.

2.7. Awareness of the OPCC

Respondents were more aware of the 'Police' responsibilities of the OPCC, such as appointing and holding the Chief constable to account but less aware of the 'Crime' responsibilities, such as to commission local services and work with partner agencies to reduce crime.

In comparison to the previous year's survey, there is an increase in the proportion of respondents that are not aware of OPCC responsibilities.

Respondents preferred method of communication is via e-mail, including My Community Alert.

3. Who participated in the survey

3.1. Known caveats

This year, the survey used My Community Alert. This means many of the respondents are likely to have a pre-existing interest and an understanding of the work undertaken by the Police and the OPCC. It is possible that any differences in this this year’s results could be attributed to this change.

The analysis of respondents’ data found that not all of our communities were represented proportionally. Due to every low number in some groups a stratification of the sample was not possible. This means the results may not reflect the wider views of the Humber region.

3.2 Survey cohort

A total of 4,161 people participated in this year’s survey, which was the highest number of respondents in the previous 5 years.

Additionally, just under half (47%) had not completed a Police and Crime Plan survey previously. This indicates that the change to using My Community Alert increased engagement with the public.

The completion rate (respondents that completed all questions) was 67.9%, which is slightly higher than previous years².

² Further statistical testing found that the results within the survey have an error rate of 3+/- %ppts with a 95% accuracy.

Year	Total Participants	Completion Rate
2021	2,917	67.3%
2022	2,822	59.4%
2023	963	64.3%
2024	1,778	63.6%
2025	4,161	67.9%

Figure 1: Total Participants and Completion Rate by Year (2021-2025)

Analysis of participants age-bands found that those who are aged under 18, between 18-24 or 35-44 are under-represented, while those in age bands 45-54, 55-64 and over 65 are over-represented³. This is consistent with previous surveys and can be seen in figure 2.

Year	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2021	1.1%	17.1%	49.1%	30.2%
2022	2.0%	15.2%	41.8%	37.2%
2023	1.5%	16.4%	42.3%	35.6%
2024	0.5%	13.9%	38.0%	43.3%
2025	1.7%	18.9%	47.0%	29.4%
2021 Census	9.1%	29.9%	34.0%	27.1%

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

In respect of gender, there was a near even split. Half of the survey cohort was Male, 45% was Female, with the remaining 5% either self-ascribed gender or prefer not to say. This was similar to the previous surveys.

³ Full data can be found in Appendix 1a.

3.3 Respondents' geographies

3.3.1 Introduction and methods

The perceptions, experiences and priorities our residents have may be difference depending on the following:

- Geographical area – What local authority they lived in,
- Geographical type – If the respondents lived in an urban, rural or coastal area,
- Geographical deprivation – As measured by the English Indices of deprivation (IMD).

To test to see if the survey cohort was representative of the Humber region, the percentage of respondents from each geography was compared against the 2021 Census data.

3.3.2 Geographical area – Local Authority

Locational data was provided for 3,853 respondents. As with previous years, there was an over-representation of people living in North Lincolnshire and an under-representation of people living in Hull.

Local Authority	% of Survey	% Census	%pts Difference
East Riding of Yorkshire	38.1%	37.0%	+1.1%
Kingston upon Hull	24.4%	28.0%	-3.6%
North-East Lincolnshire	15.5%	17.0%	-1.5%
North Lincolnshire	22.0%	18.0%	+4.0%

Figure 3: Comparison of Respondents' LA against Census data

⁴<https://www.ons.gov.uk/methodology/geography/geographicalproducts/ruralurbanclassification/2021ruralurbanclassification>

3.3.3 Urban and rural areas

In 2021, the Office for National Statistics have defined Urban and Rural⁴ areas at Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) into three categories, similar to the 2011 Rural/Urban classification⁵, as below:

- Urban
- Smaller rural
- Larger rural

Similar to the previous year, respondents living in rural areas (both larger and smaller) were slightly over-represented when compared to the census data, and those in rban areas were under-represented.

Urban/Rural Detail	% of Survey	% Census	%pts Difference
Larger rural	18.4%	15.5%	+2.9%
Smaller rural	10.1%	9.1%	+1.0%
Urban	71.5%	75.5%	-4.0%

Figure 4: Comparison of Respondents' Geographical Type against Census data

⁵ In the 2021 classification, each category is further divided into whether each LSOA is "Nearer" or "Further" from a major town or city. For this analysis, only the top-level classification (i.e. the three categories above) will be used.

3.3.4 Coastal areas

There is no standard definition for defining a coastal location. A commonly used definition is: “an LSOA is defined as coastal if it includes or overlaps with a built-up area, which lies within 500m of the ‘mean high water mark’, excluding total rovers”.

Using this definition, there was a slight over-representation of respondents living in LSOAs that can be defined as coastal.

Coastal Detail	% of Survey	% Census	%pts Difference
Coastal	18.2%	13.9%	4.3%
Non-Coastal	81.8%	86.1%	-4.3%

Figure 5: Comparison of Respondents’ Geographical Type (Coastal) against Census data

3.3.5 Deprivation

The English Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)⁶ is a widely used dataset that classifies the relative deprivation of LSOAs. Multiple components of deprivation are weighted with different strengths and compiled into a single score of deprivation.

Each LSOA is ranked and sorted into a Decile, with LSOAs in Decile 1 representing the top 10% most deprived areas in England.

For the purpose of this analysis, LSOAs have been categorised into Quintiles (1-5), with Quintile 1 representing the top 20% most deprived areas and Quintile 5 representing the 20% least deprived areas.

Comparison of the survey data against the IMD suggests that those respondents living in quintile 1 (i.e. the most deprived) are notably under-represented, whereas those living in the other four quintiles are slightly over-represented. This could be expected, as Hull, which has the highest number of LSOAs in quintile 1, in the Humber region, is also under-represented in this survey.

IMD Quintile	% of Survey	% Census	%pts Difference
1	22.8%	28.7%	-5.9%
2	20.1%	18.2%	1.9%
3	18.7%	16.6%	2.1%
4	21.1%	20.0%	1.1%
5	17.3%	16.6%	0.7%

Figure 6: Comparison of Respondents’ IMD Quintile against the Humber Region

⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2025/english-indices-of-deprivation-2025-statistical-release>

4 Establishing the Police and Crime Plan priorities

4.1. Ranking priorities

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

The top 5 priorities in the 2025 survey, were found to be:

- Burglary
- Dangerous Driving
- Drug-Related Crime
- Nuisance ASB
- Knife or Weapon Enabled Violence

When comparing against the previous year’s survey, similar priorities were identified but in a different order, with Nuisance ASB being the number one priority last year. The top 5 in the previous survey was: Nuisance ASB, Burglary, Environmental ASB, Dangerous Driving and Drug-Related crime. In this year’s survey, Environmental ASB was respondents’ 6th priority.

Violence against women and girls was ranked as the 7th highest priority in the 2025 survey, which is an increase from rank 13 in the previous survey. Conversely, personal ASB is now ranked as 17 out of 20, although it was ranked as the 8th highest priority in the previous survey.

Crime/ASB Type	Score	Rank	2024 Rank	Change in Rank from 2024 to 2025
Burglary	1991	1	2	↖1
Dangerous driving	1982	2	4	↖2
Drug-related crime	1801	3	5	↖2
Nuisance ASB (e.g signs of substance misuse, vehicle related nuisance, noisy neighbours)	1342	4	1	↙3
Knife or weapon enabled crime	1211	5	6	↖2
Environmental ASB (e.g vandalism, graffiti or littering)	1096	6	3	↙3
Violence against women and girls	955	7	13	↖6
Fraud (including on-line fraud)	919	8	9	↖1
Car or motorbike theft	883	9	7	↙2
Business related crimes (e.g Robbery, Shoplifting, Theft)	840	10	11	↖1
Exploitation of vulnerable people (e.g county lines, trafficking, modern day slavery)	812	11	10	↙1
Domestic abuse (e.g coercive control, relationship violence)	698	12	12	-
Criminal damage or arson	697	13	14	↖1
Sexual violence or abuse	586	14	16	↖2
Public disorder or crime in the night-time economy	562	15	17	↖2
Violence or threats of violence (including on-line)	530	16	15	↙1
Personal ASB (e.g an incident in which you feel threatened, intimidated or harassed)	392	17	8	↙9
Hate crime (including on-line)	293	18	19	↖1
Stalking or harassment (including on-line)	211	19	20	↖1
Other	199	20	18	↙2

Figure 7: Ranking of the Police and Crime Priorities

4.2. Priorities by Local Authority area

Each local authority had the same top 5 priorities. For Hull, Burglary was identified as the top priority, whereas Dangerous Driving was identified for the East Riding, North and North East Lincolnshire.

Crime/ASB	Local Authority			
	East Riding	Hull	NE Lincs	North Lincs
Burglary	2	1	2	3
Dangerous driving	1	3	1	1
Drug-related crime	3	2	3	2
Knife or weapon enabled crime	5	5	4	5
Nuisance ASB (e.g signs of substance misuse, vehicle related nuisance, noisy neighbours)	4	4	5	4

Figure 8: Ranking of the Police and Crime Plan top priorities by Local Authority

4.3. Priorities by geographical type

The top 5 priorities were found to be similar across rural and urban areas. One point of difference was for residents living in a smaller rural areas as Nuisance ASB was seen as less of a concern and Fraud (=4th) was seen as more of a priority.

Crime/ASB	Rural/Urban Classification		
	Larger Rural	Smaller Rural	Urban
Burglary	2	2	1
Dangerous driving	1	1	3
Drug-related crime	3	3	2
Knife or weapon enabled crime	5	=4	5
Nuisance ASB (e.g signs of substance misuse, vehicle related nuisance, noisy neighbours)	4	7	4

Figure 9: Ranking of the Police and Crime Plan top priorities by rural/urban geographical type

There was data suggests that those living in a costal location, had the same priorities as those living in a non-costal location.

4.4. Priorities by deprivation

There were differences in respondent's priorities based on geographical deprivation (English indices of deprivation, IMD).

Burglary was identified as the top priority for those living in the least deprived areas (IMD quintile 4 or 5), whereas Drug-Related crime and Dangerous Driving were a higher priority for those in the more deprived areas (i.e. IMD Quintile 1 or 2).

Environmental ASB was ranked as the 5th highest priority for respondents in quintiles 1 and 2 but was less of a priority for those in the least deprived areas.

Crime/ASB	IMD Quintile				
	1	2	3	4	5
Burglary	3	3	2	1	1
Dangerous driving	2	1	1	2	2
Drug-related crime	1	2	3	3	3
Knife or weapon enabled crime	6	6	4	4	4
Nuisance ASB (e.g signs of substance misuse, vehicle related nuisance, noisy neighbours)	4	4	5	5	5

Figure 10: Ranking of the Police and Crime Plan top priorities by IMD Quintile

5. Confidence in Humberside Police

5.1. Overall confidence in Humberside Police

Nearly two-thirds of respondents (66%) were either ‘Very Confident’ or ‘Fairly Confident’ in Humberside Police, with ‘Fairly Confident’ accounting for 55% of responses.



Figure 11: Overall Confidence in Humberside Police for Humber Region

When comparing the levels of confidence in this survey to last year’s survey (2024), there is a notable increase in confidence across Humberside (+15 percentage points). This pattern was also seen across the individual Local Authorities.

It is possible that this difference could be related to the use of My Community Alert in this survey and some caution is recommended in comparing the results against 2024.

	2025 (Confident)	2024 (Confident)	%pts Difference
Humberside	65.8%	51.0%	+13.2%
East Riding	67.5%	57.4%	+10.1%
Hull	63.6%	44.1%	+19.5%
NE Lincs	67.2%	54.8%	+12.4%
North Lincs	64.2%	49.8%	+14.4%

Figure 13: Comparison of Confidence in Humberside Police by Year

5.2. Geographical differences in confidence

Those living in Hull, North Lincolnshire and an urban location have less confidence in the police. Conversely, those in East Riding, North East Lincolnshire and a rural area have more confidence in the police.

Respondents living in the least deprived areas (i.e. IMD Quintile 5) and IMD Quintile 3 had the highest levels of confidence. Those in more deprived areas (i.e. IMD Quintile 1) had the lowest confidence in the police.

		Confident	Not Confident	Don't know	Difference*
Local Authority	Humberside	65.8%	30.7%	3.5%	35.1%
	East Riding	67.5%	28.2%	4.3%	39.2%
	Hull	63.6%	33.5%	2.9%	30.1%
	NE Lincs	67.2%	29.8%	3.1%	37.4%
	North Lincs	64.2%	32.6%	3.3%	31.6%
Type	Larger rural	68.5%	27.1%	4.5%	41.4%
	Smaller rural	70.0%	26.1%	4.0%	43.9%
	Urban	62.5%	34.3%	3.2%	32.2%
	Coastal	66.4%	30.2%	3.4%	36.3%
IMD Quintile	1	61.8%	35.1%	3.1%	26.7%
	2	64.0%	31.7%	4.2%	32.3%
	3	69.1%	27.7%	3.3%	41.4%
	4	66.5%	29.9%	3.6%	36.6%
	5	67.6%	28.8%	3.6%	38.8%

Figure 14: Comparison of Confidence in Humberside Police by Geographic Classification (*'Difference' refers to difference between Confident and Not Confident and may not add up 100% due to rounding)

5.3. Confidence in different aspects of policing

Respondents were further asked to provide their confidence in several different aspects of policing. Respondents had the highest confidence in:

- That Humberside Police would treat me with respect (72% confidence),
- That Humberside Police operates with integrity, demonstrating high standards (60% confidence).

Respondents had lower levels of confidence in:

- That Humberside Police would contact me with regular updates following an incident (37% confidence)
- That Humberside Police has visible local policing (33% confidence)

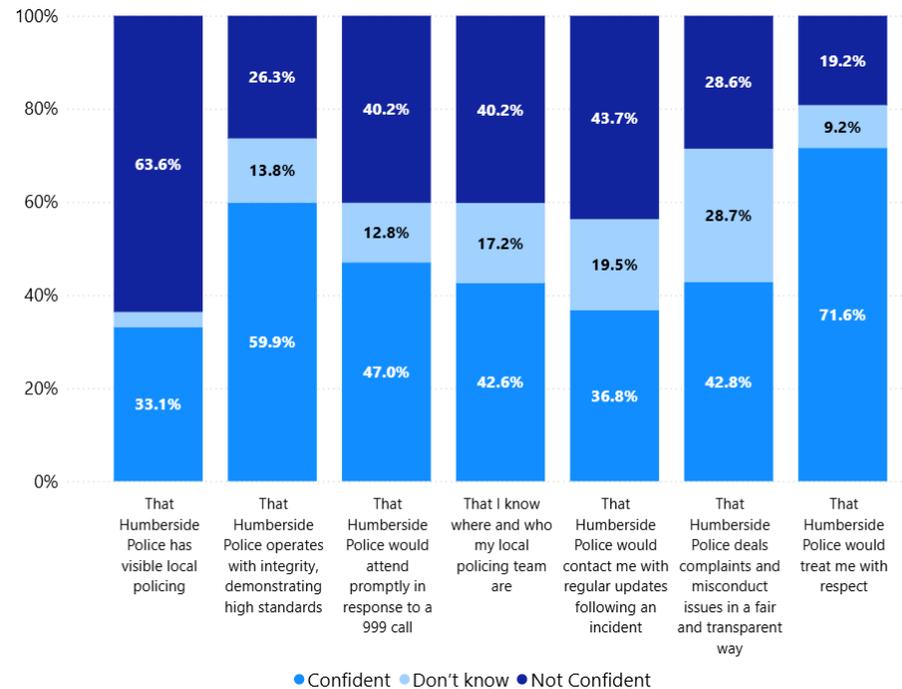


Figure 15: Respondents' confidence levels in different aspects of policing

Additional analysis was conducted for geographical location, geographical type and deprivation. This can be seen in Appendix 5a, 5b, and 5c.

In respect of geographic location, respondents living in North East Lincolnshire have more confidence in that they have visible policing and know where and who their local police team are. A similar pattern was seen for residents of North Lincolnshire who had a larger number of respondents report they know who and where their local policing team are.

Only 36% of respondents in Hull are confident that they know who their local policing team is. However, 75% of respondents from Hull are confident that Humberside Police would treat them with respect which is slightly higher than the other 3 local authorities.

When analysing confidence levels by geographic type, there is minimal differences for those living in either rural, urban areas or coastal location. However, one point of difference was that residents living in urban areas are slightly more confident that police would promptly attend in response to a 999 call.

Respondents living in the least deprived areas are less confident that Humberside Police would contact them with regular updates following an incident, when compared to respondents living in more deprived areas. Conversely, respondents in the least deprived areas are more confident that they know who and where their local policing team are.

5.5. Confidence by demographics

Due to many of the protected characteristics lacking a sufficient sample size, analysis on the confidence of Humberside Police by protected characteristics would not be representative of those with those characteristics and is therefore not included.

However, analysis was only carried out on participants with/without a disability, with respondents without a disability having more confidence than those with a disability. However, this was still comparable with the Humber average

Theme	Category	Count	Confident (%)	Not Confident (%)
Disability	Has Disability	215	66.5%	30.7%
	No Disability	1,058	72.1%	25.5%
	Prefer not to say	91	63.8%	33.0%

Figure 16: Proportion of participant by protected characteristic that have confidence in Humberside Police

6. Respondents' experience & reporting Crime and Antisocial Behaviour

6.1. Respondents' Experience of Crime/ASB

A total of 1,525 of respondents (48%) have personally experienced a crime/ASB within the past 12 months.

Respondents were asked if they would like to provide further details of a crime/ASB they had experienced. In this survey, ASB and Fraud were the most frequently chosen.

Crime/ASB Type	Incident Count
Antisocial behaviour	447
Fraud (including on-line)	88
Other	87
Drug related crime	57
Criminal damage or arson	42
Burglary	39
Violence or threats of violence (including on-line)	39
Business related crimes (e.g robbery, shoplifting or theft)	36
Stalking or harassment (including on-line)	36
Hate crime (including on-line)	22
Domestic abuse (e.g coercive control, relationship violence or intra-familial harm)	18
Car or motorbike theft	15
Violence against women and girls	*
Knife or weapon enabled crime	*
Sexual violence or abuse	*

Figure 17 Number of respondents for each crime/ASB type that provided additional details (*suppressed due to count of under 10)

Of respondents that experienced a crime or ASB incident, just under half of this cohort (46%) chose not to report it. This was an increase compared to the previous year. However, given the changes in survey methodology caution is recommended in directly comparing this data.

Of those respondents that chose to report, 45% chose to report to Humberside police, with a 101 call as the most frequently selected option. It is possible that this reflects the higher prevalence of ASB incidents in the sample.

Just under 10% of respondents reported to other agencies, including Action Fraud.

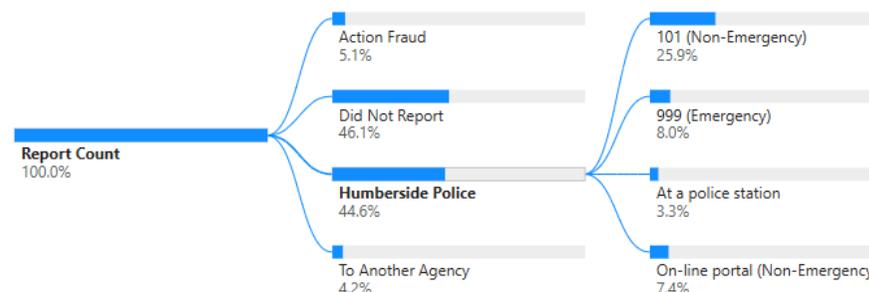


Figure 18: Respondents' methods of reporting

	Humberside Police	Did Not Report	Other Agencies (including Action Fraud)
2024	63.8%	26.3%	9.8%
2025	44.6%	46.1%	9.3%

Figure 19: Comparison of reporting methods in 2024 to 2025

Respondents living in the East Riding are less likely to report their incident to Humberside Police.

Those living in coastal areas are more likely to report their experience to Humberside police. There was a greater proportion of respondents living in urban areas that chose not to report in comparison to those living in rural areas.

A smaller proportion of respondents in the least deprived areas (IMD Quintile 5) reported to Humberside Police and where more likely to either not report or report to another agency.

		Humberside Police	Did Not Report	Other Agencies
Local Authority	Humberside	44.6%	46.1%	9.3%
	East Riding	39.9%	48.6%	11.5%
	Hull	47.9%	45.7%	6.4%
	NE Lincs	45.6%	44.7%	9.7%
	North Lincs	47.5%	43.0%	9.5%
Type	Larger rural	43.8%	43.1%	13.2%
	Smaller rural	40.5%	41.9%	17.6%
	Urban	45.1%	47.3%	7.6%
	Coastal	51.0%	38.4%	10.6%
IMD Quintile	1	49.2%	44.1%	6.8%
	2	41.6%	48.6%	9.8%
	3	45.9%	45.9%	8.2%
	4	45.7%	42.6%	11.7%
	5	35.8%	51.7%	12.5%

Figure 20: Percentage of reporting methods by area

6.2 Contact with Humberside Police

For those respondents who had reported their experience to Humberside Police, they were asked about the quality of their call to 101 or 999, in regard to the length before the call was answered and the tone/language of the call handler⁷.

Overall, for 101 and 999 calls, over half of respondents rated their calls as either ‘Very Good’ or ‘Good’.

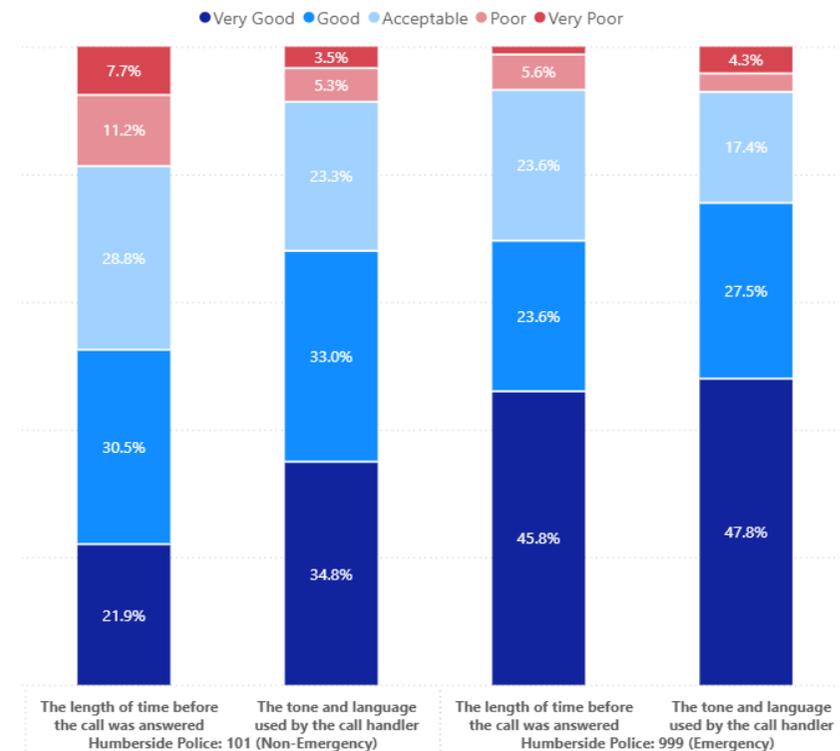


Figure 21: Respondents' quality of their calls to 999/101

⁷ N=235 for 101 calls and N=73 for 999 calls.

6.3 Reasons for not reporting

Respondents were additionally asked for their reasons for not reporting their crime/ASB experience. The top reasons for not reporting were:

- I wasn't confidence anything would happen (48%)
- There was no chance of catching the perpetrators (28%)
- I didn't think it would be taken seriously (22%)
- It wasn't serious enough to report (17%)

These top responses were consistent with previous surveys and consistent across all local authorities, geographic type and IMD quintile.

The type of crime that respondents experienced had some impact on the reason for not reporting the crime.

7 Perceptions of Crime and Antisocial behaviour

7.1 Introduction and methods

In this section, respondents were asked to answer:

- If the levels of crime and ASB had changed across the whole of Humberside in the past year,
- If the levels of crime and ASB had changed in their local area in the past year.

They were provided with 5 options, which we have grouped into the following categories:

- Gone Up – Gone up a lot / Gone up a little
- About the Same
- Gone Down – Gone down a lot / Gone down a little

A similar question about perceptions of crime and ASB in respondents' local area was asked in the 2024 survey. An additional comparison between years has also been made.

7.2 Perceptions of crime: Humber level

Approximately half of the respondents perceived that crime had increased in their local area. This was slightly higher (55%) when asked about the crime across the whole of Humberside. There was little difference between percentage of respondents that felt crime levels had decreased across Humberside versus their local areas.

	Gone Up	About the Same	Gone Down
Humberside	55.0%	37.1%	7.9%
Local Area	50.1%	41.2%	8.0%

Figure 22: Perception of crime in Humberside and Local Areas since last year

In comparison with the 2024 survey, a lower percentage of respondents (41%) of respondents perceived that crime had gotten worse or much worse in their local neighbourhoods, when comparison to the previous year.

Although caution is recommended due to the change in questions asked, the data suggests more respondents in the 2025 survey felt crime had increased when compared to the 2024 survey.

7.3 Perceptions of crime: Local authorities

When comparing local authorities, 62% of respondents in Hull believed that crime across the whole Humberside had 'Gone Up'. This is over 7% points higher than the survey average. This perception was also true for crime in their local area, which was 6% points higher than the survey average.

For the other 3 local authorities, the percentage of respondents that perceived that crime had increased was less than the survey average. This was especially notable in North East Lincolnshire which was between 4 to 5 percentage points lower than the survey average. North East Lincolnshire re

Additionally, more than one-in-ten respondents in North East Lincolnshire perceived that crime had decreased. This was 4% points higher than the survey average.

7.4 Perceptions of crime: geographical type

Residents living in a smaller rural area perceived that crime had increased less, when compared to larger rural, urban and coastal areas. Notably, this was the lowest percentage in the survey and was true for both crime across the whole of Humberside and their local area.

The opposite was true for those living in an urban area with 57% of respondents perceiving that crime across Humberside had increased. This was smaller at 53% for crime in their local area.

While perceptions of crime were comparable for larger rural and coastal areas for crime across the whole of Humberside, there was a difference in perception at local area. This was higher for our coastal communities (48%) compared to our larger rural communities (43%).

7.5 Perceptions of crime: deprivation.

When comparing crime levels in across Humberside and local areas, a higher percentage of respondents living in the most deprived areas (i.e. IMD Quintile 1) believe that crime levels have gone up in comparison to the survey average. This is especially notable for the local area question in which and 58% of respondents perceived that crime had increased.

For respondents living in less deprived areas, the proportion that believe crime levels have gone up is smaller than the Humberside average.

52% of respondents in the least deprived areas (i.e. IMD Quintile 5) thought that crime had gone up in Humberside and 46% think the same but for their local area.

Both of these are lower than the Humberside average and lower than areas categorised within the other four quintiles, with the exception of respondents in quintile 3 with a lower proportion who believe crime has gone up in local areas.

		Humberside		Local Area	
		Gone Up	Gone Down	Gone Up	Gone Down
	Humberside	55.0%	7.9%	50.1%	8.0%
Local Authority	East Riding	52.1%	7.8%	48.6%	7.0%
	Hull	62.2%	6.3%	56.3%	6.9%
	NE Lincs	50.5%	11.7%	45.8%	12.0%
	North Lincs	53.6%	7.7%	45.0%	9.2%
Type	Larger rural	51.0%	7.5%	42.9%	7.6%
	Smaller rural	46.3%	8.8%	36.8%	7.7%
	Urban	56.7%	8.1%	52.7%	8.5%
	Coastal	51.8%	6.6%	47.6%	6.6%
IMD Quintile	1	58.7%	7.7%	57.5%	9.4%
	2	53.7%	7.4%	50.3%	7.2%
	3	53.5%	8.3%	43.9%	8.0%
	4	54.0%	7.8%	46.7%	7.9%
	5	52.1%	9.4%	46.3%	8.6%

	Lower than Humberside/Local Area Average
	Greater than Humberside/Local Area Average

Figure 23: % of Respondents who perceived that crime had gone up and gone down since last year

7.6 Perception of ASB: Humber level

Approximately three-in-five respondents perceived that ASB had increased in their local areas. This was notably higher when asked about the whole of the Humberside in which seven-in-ten respondents perceived that ASB had increased.

	Gone Up	About the Same	Gone Down
Humberside	71.4%	23.5%	5.1%
Local Area	59.0%	33.1%	7.9%

Figure 24: Perception of ASB in Humberside and Local Areas since last year

In comparison with the 2024 survey, a lower percentage of respondents (45%) of respondents perceived that crime had gotten worse or much worse in their local neighbourhoods, when comparison to the previous year.

Although caution is recommended due to the change in questions asked, the data suggests more respondents in the 2025 survey felt ASB had increased when compared to the 2024 survey.

7.7 Perceptions of ASB: Local authorities

Of the 4 local authorities Hull had the highest percentage of residents that perceived ASB has increased. This was true for both ASB at the Humber level and their local area.

The opposite was true for residents of North Lincolnshire who perceived that ASB has increased less in comparison to the Humber Average.

Residents of the East Riding perceived that ASB had increased less in their local area. Conversely, while residents of North East Lincolnshire

felt that ASB in their local area had increased more in comparison to Humberside.

7.8 Perceptions of ASB: geographical type

Residents living in an urban or coastal area perceived that ASB had increased more than other areas. This was true for Humberside and their local area.

On the other hand, residents living in a rural area perceived that ASB had increased less. This was most notable for the smaller rural cohort which was 7%pts lower when comparing Humberside as a whole and 18%pts for their local area.

7.9 Perceptions of ASB: deprivation

When analysing perception of crime levels, it was found that a higher proportion of those living in the most deprived areas thought crime had gone up. However, for ASB, it is respondents living in the least deprived areas that a greater proportion believe ASB had gone up.

74% of respondents living in the least deprived areas (i.e. IMD Quintile 5) thought that ASB across Humberside had gone up, which is 3% points greater than the Humberside average. 71% of those in the most deprived areas thought that ASB has gone up.

However, when looking at ASB in local areas, a greater proportion of respondents in the most deprived areas thought ASB had gone up. 65% of respondents in IMD Quintile 1 thought ASB in their local area had gone up, which is higher than the Humberside average for local areas, and higher than the other four quintiles.

7.10 Comparing perceptions of ASB and Crime

When comparing the perceived changes in crime and ASB to last year across Humberside and local areas, a higher proportion of respondents perceive both crime and ASB to have gone up in Humberside than the proportion of those who agree levels have increase in their local areas.

Additionally, a greater proportion of respondents that perceived ASB across Humberside and their local areas to have gone up, is greater than the proportion who agree that crime levels have gone up.

Therefore, respondents, as a whole, feel that ASB levels have increased more than crime levels, and both ASB and crime levels have increased more across Humberside than their local areas.

This aligns with respondents' perception within each local authority, geographic type and differing levels of deprivation.

		Humberside		Local Area	
		Gone Up	Gone Down	Gone Up	Gone Down
Local Authority	Humberside	71.4%	5.1%	59.0%	7.9%
	East Riding	71.4%	5.1%	55.8%	6.8%
	Hull	72.6%	5.6%	62.2%	8.9%
	NE Lincs	70.0%	7.0%	60.7%	11.0%
	North Lincs	69.1%	4.4%	56.7%	8.1%
Type	Larger rural	68.9%	4.3%	51.2%	7.1%
	Smaller rural	63.5%	6.0%	41.3%	8.9%
	Urban	72.6%	5.5%	62.7%	8.4%
	Coastal	72.1%	3.4%	59.9%	6.3%
IMD Quintile	1	71.4%	6.9%	65.2%	10.4%
	2	70.5%	4.7%	60.9%	6.6%
	3	71.0%	4.4%	57.0%	7.6%
	4	68.3%	5.6%	51.6%	8.7%
	5	74.3%	4.8%	56.0%	7.5%

	Lower than Humberside/Local Area Average
	Greater than Humberside/Local Area Average

Figure 25: % of Respondents who perceived that ASB had gone up and gone down since last year

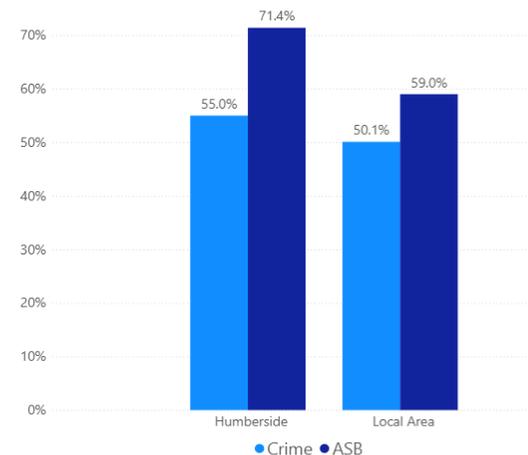


Figure 26: Perception that Crime/ASB has gone up since last year for Humberside and Local Areas

7.11 Perceived frequency of Crime and ASB

The last question in this section asked respondents to estimate how often different types of incidents occur in their local area. The top 4 incident types with the highest frequency were:

1. Dangerous Driving
2. Drug Related Crime
3. Neighbourhood Nuisance
4. Burglary and Theft

Significantly, these incident types match the top 4 priorities listed question 4 (setting priorities for the Police and Crime plan).

Incident Type	Very often	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
Burglary and theft (including theft of cars, motorbikes and cycles)	9.5%	28.9%	47.4%	13.8%	0.5%
Dangerous driving	23.5%	39.6%	29.5%	7.0%	0.5%
Domestic abuse (including coercive control, relationship violence)	5.1%	18.5%	48.4%	24.1%	3.9%
Drug related crime	23.3%	32.0%	30.9%	12.0%	1.8%
Exploitation of vulnerable people (county lines, trafficking, modern day slavery)	6.9%	16.5%	35.9%	32.1%	8.6%
Knife or weapon enabled crime	4.6%	11.5%	32.4%	40.8%	10.7%
Neighbourhood nuisance (ASB, criminal damage or arson, public disorder)	15.8%	25.0%	36.5%	18.9%	3.8%
Sexual violence or abuse	4.1%	12.5%	39.0%	35.0%	9.3%
Violence or threats of violence (including robbery)	5.8%	16.6%	39.2%	32.2%	6.3%

Figure 27: Perceived frequency of Crime and ASB

8 Road Safety

8.1 Perception of safety by road user

Firstly, we asked respondents for their views on the level of road safety as:

- As a car user,
- As a pedestrian crossing or walking the road,
- As a cyclist,
- As a motorbike user.

The highest perception of safety was found to be in the car user group with 7-in-10 respondents reporting the roads are safe for car users.

This was notably lower for cyclists (27%). The cyclist group also had the highest percentage of respondents (47%) who perceived that roads where unsafe.

Further research is required on perception of safety for motorbike users, given the high percentage of unsure responses.

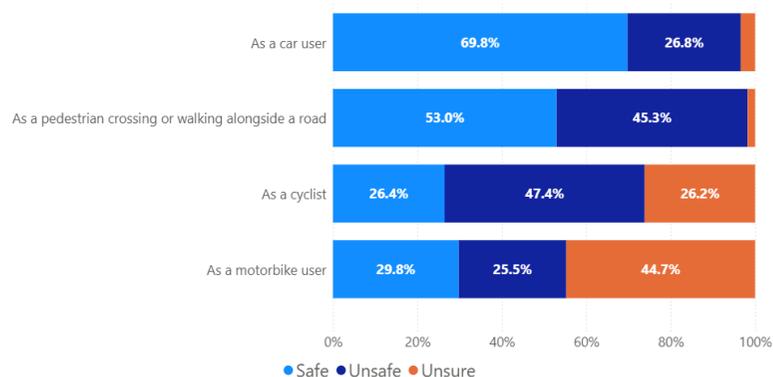


Figure 28: Perception of road safety on different road users

8.2 Perception of safety: Local Authority

Analysis by local authority found that respondents in Hull had the lowest perception for car users, motorbike users and pedestrians. Perception of safety for cyclists was around the survey average.

Conversely, respondents in East Riding felt that cyclists are less safe in comparison to the survey average. However, other road users are safer.

Local Authority	Car user	Cyclist	Motorbike user	Pedestrian
Humberside	69.8%	26.4%	29.8%	53.0%
East Riding	73.0%	25.7%	29.8%	54.8%
Hull	66.1%	26.5%	27.1%	47.3%
NE Lincs	70.0%	24.9%	27.3%	55.8%
North Lincs	67.8%	27.3%	32.4%	52.7%

Figure 29: % of respondents by Local Authority that agree roads are safe for different road users

8.3 Perception of safety: geographical type

Respondents living a larger rural area had the highest perception of safety for car users, but the lowest for cyclists.

Notably, respondents in smaller rural areas had a notably lower perception of safety for pedestrian road users. On the other hand, safety for cyclists was higher.

Perceptions of safety from residents in urban and coastal areas was comparable with the survey average.

Geographic Type	Car user	Cyclist	Motorbike user	Pedestrian
Humberside	69.8%	26.4%	29.8%	53.0%
Larger Rural	72.9%	23.9%	28.5%	54.9%
Smaller Rural	70.7%	30.1%	34.8%	48.8%
Urban	68.8%	26.1%	28.7%	52.7%
Coastal	69.5%	25.1%	30.3%	53.0%

Figure 30: % of respondents by geographic type that agree roads are safe for different road users

8.4 Perception of safety: deprivation

Respondents living in the most deprived areas (IMD Quintile 1) felt that car users and pedestrians are less safe on the roads when compared to the Humberside average.

Conversely, respondents living in the least deprived areas, are more likely to agree that car users and pedestrians are safe on the roads. However, just over one-quarter of residents in the least deprived areas (IMD Quintile 5) believe that motorbike users are safe and just under one-fifth of cyclist users are safe. This is noticeably less than the survey average for both types of road users.

IMD Quintile	Car user	Cyclist	Motorbike user	Pedestrian
Humberside	69.8%	26.4%	29.8%	53.0%
1	61.1%	24.4%	30.0%	46.2%
2	70.1%	27.0%	30.1%	51.0%
3	67.4%	28.1%	34.2%	58.3%
4	76.2%	21.7%	29.1%	57.4%
5	75.5%	19.4%	25.7%	56.8%

Figure 31: % of respondents by IMD Quintile that agree roads are safe for different road users

8.5 Road safety issues

Respondents were asked to rank seven road safety issues in order of concern, with rank 1 representing the highest priority/biggest concern.

Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, driving without due care and attention, and speeding in urban areas were ranked, on the average, the highest priorities.

Order Rank	Road Safety Issue	Ave. Ranked Position
1	Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	2.88
2	Driving without due care and attention	3.05
3	The level of speeding in urban areas	3.59
4	The use of E-scooters on the pavement or pedestrianised areas	3.78
5	The use of mobile phones whilst driving	4.11
6	The level of speeding in rural areas	4.58
7	The level of speeding on motorways or other major roads	6.00

Figure 32: Average ranked position of each road safety issue

8.6 Road safety improvements

For the final question in this section, respondents were given a list of different methods to improve road safety and state whether each method would improve road safety (either a small improvement or big improvement) or does not improve road safety

The top 3 methods that respondents believe had either a small or big improvement on road safety were:

- Operation Snap
- The use of fixed speed cameras
- The use of mobile cameras (e.g. speed vans)

However, all methods were still perceived as more likely to improve road safety than not. Analysis of data at local authority level, geographic type and deprivation was consistent with perception across Humberside.

Road Safety Improvement	Does not improve	Has a big improvement	Has a small improvement
Driver safety courses (e.g Speed Awareness, Safe and Considerate Driving) after committing a driving offence	20.3%	21.3%	58.4%
Engagement with road users defined as higher risk (e.g Cyclists, Motorbikes, Young and Older drivers)	20.5%	20.9%	58.6%
Operation Snap (On-line platform that allows you to submit dashcam footage of dangerous driving – more information can be found below)	13.4%	40.5%	46.1%
Speed indicator devices (A sign that displays a message when a vehicle is speeding – more information can be found below)	17.3%	37.3%	45.4%
The community speed watch scheme (more information can be found below)	27.7%	17.0%	55.3%
The use of environmental calming measures (e.g Speedbumps, Mini roundabouts, Pedestrian crossings, Road markings)	23.1%	31.6%	45.4%
The use of fixed speed cameras	14.1%	45.3%	40.7%
The use of mobile cameras (e.g speed vans)	14.1%	43.2%	42.7%

Figure 33: Perceived impact of road safety improvements

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

When asked about the responsibilities of the OPCC, respondents were more aware of the ‘Police’ responsibilities such as appointing and holding the chief constable to account.

Respondents were less aware of the ‘Crime’ responsibilities, such as to commission local victim services and work with partner agencies to reduce crime and re-offending.

	Very Aware	Aware	Somewhat Aware	Not Aware
To hold the Chief Constable to account - to help deliver an effective and efficient police service	16.4%	29.3%	27.0%	27.4%
To set the police budget and to determine your council tax police precept	16.1%	30.6%	28.1%	25.2%
To appoint the Chief Constable, who runs the operational side of Policing	15.8%	28.6%	26.3%	29.3%
To consult with communities to establish local priorities and develop the Police and Crime Plan for the Humber Region	11.8%	29.7%	29.7%	28.9%
To work with criminal justice partners to reduce crime and re-offending	8.0%	29.2%	31.4%	31.4%
To work with partner agencies to develop a joined-up response to local problems	8.3%	26.8%	32.3%	32.5%
To allocate funds for crime prevention and harm reduction services	8.5%	28.1%	30.6%	32.9%
To commission local support and victim services	6.5%	25.8%	32.1%	35.7%

	Crime Responsibilities
	Police Responsibilities

Figure 34: Respondents’ awareness of the OPCC Responsibilities

Respondents were also asked which methods of communication would be preferred for engagement with the community. The preferred method of communication, was by e-mail, including My Community Alert.

Social media, local media and in-person events were additionally preferred methods of communication with the community.

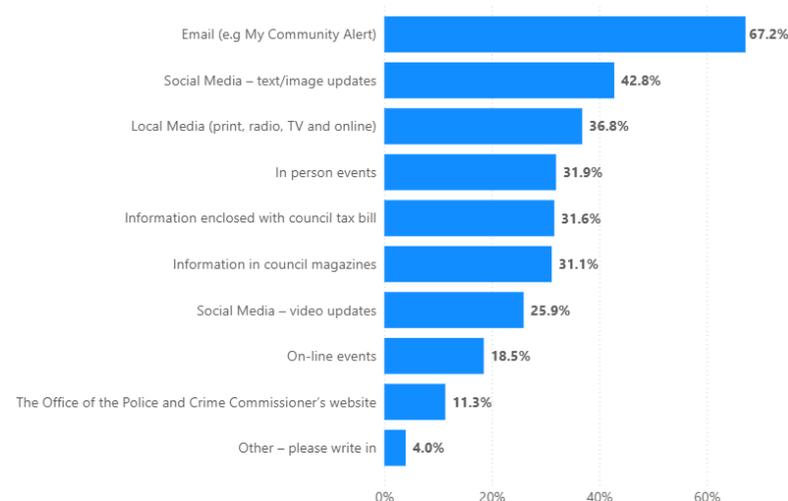
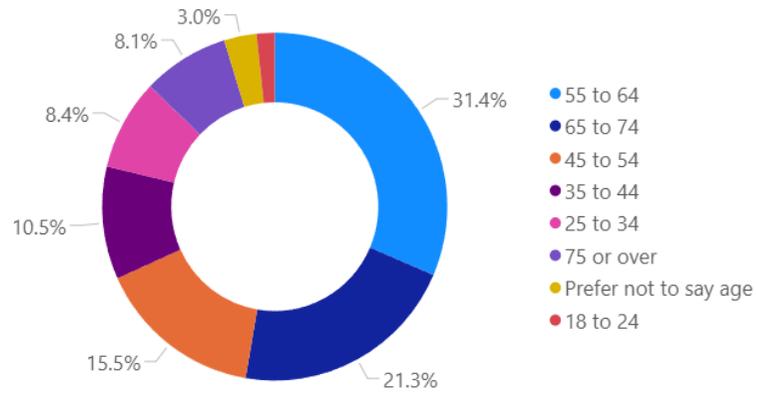


Figure 35: Respondent’s preferred methods of community engagement

10. Appendices

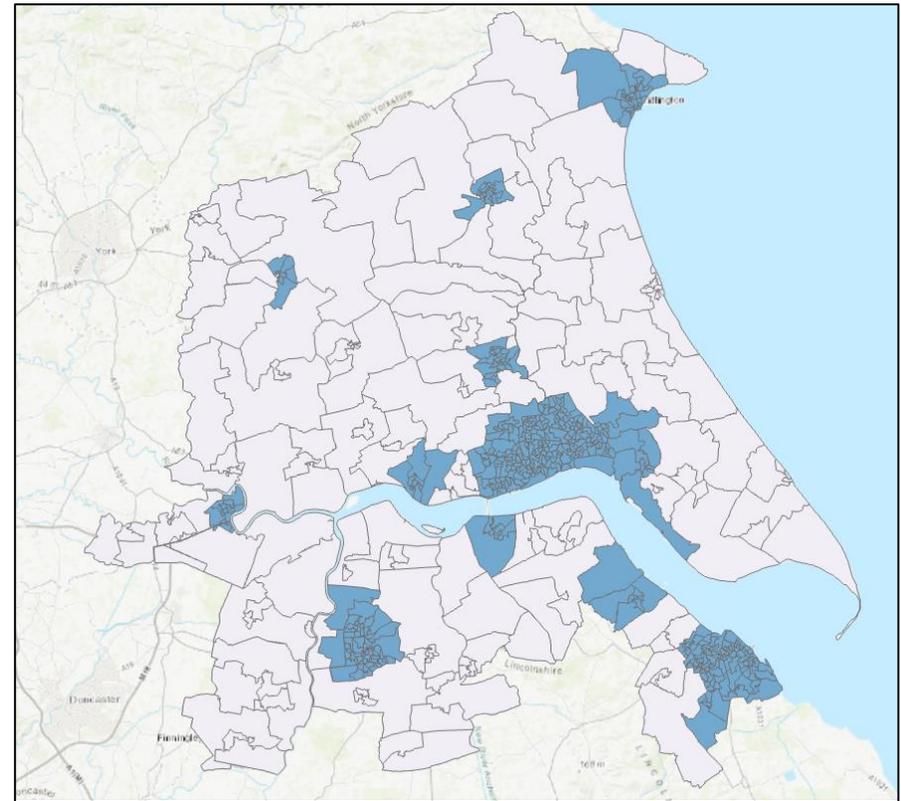
- Appendix 1a: Age-bands in the 2025 survey
- Appendix 2a: Map of Rural and Urban Areas (LSOAs)
- Appendix 2b: Map of Coastal Areas (LSOAs)
- Appendix 3a: % of LSOAs by IMD Quintile
- Appendix 3b: Humber map of LSOAs by IMD Quintile
- Appendix 4a: Respondents priorities by LA
- Appendix 4b: Respondents priorities by Geography
- Appendix 4c: Respondents priorities by Deprivation
- Appendix 5a: Confidence in different aspects of policing by LA
- Appendix 5b: Confidence in different aspects of policing by Geography
- Appendix 5c: Confidence in different aspects of policing by Deprivation
- Appendix 6a: Respondents feelings of safety by Local Authority
- Appendix 6b: Respondents feelings of safety by Geographic Type
- Appendix 6c: Respondents feelings of safety by Deprivation
- Appendix 7: Completion of Previous Survey

Appendix 1a: Age-bands in the 2025 survey



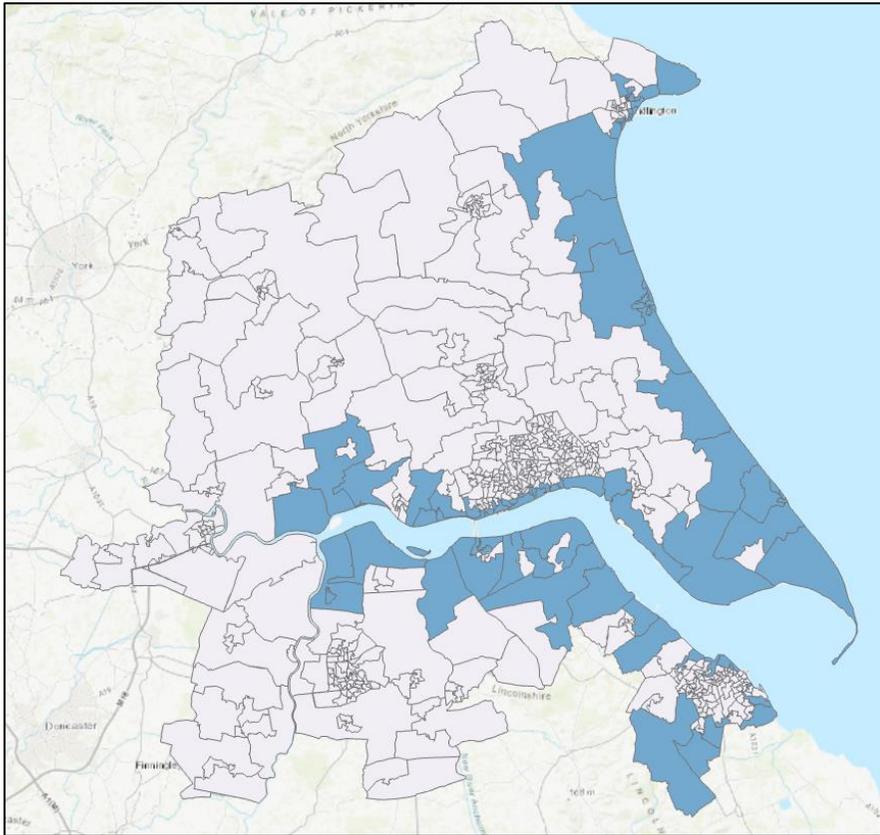
Age Band	Percent
18 to 24	1.7%
25 to 34	8.4%
35 to 44	10.5%
45 to 54	15.5%
55 to 64	31.4%
65 to 74	21.3%
75 or over	8.1%
Prefer not to say age	3.0%

Appendix 2a: Map of Rural and Urban Areas (LSOAs)



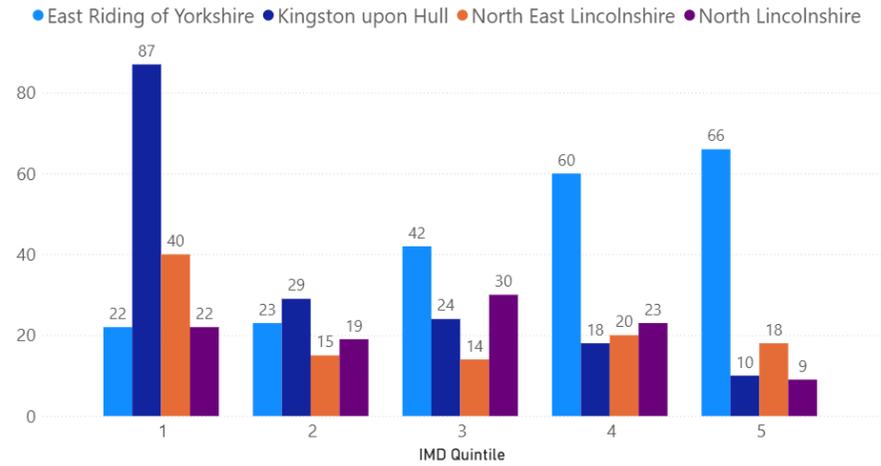
Classification	
	Urban
	Rural

Appendix 2b: Map of Coastal Areas (LSOAs)



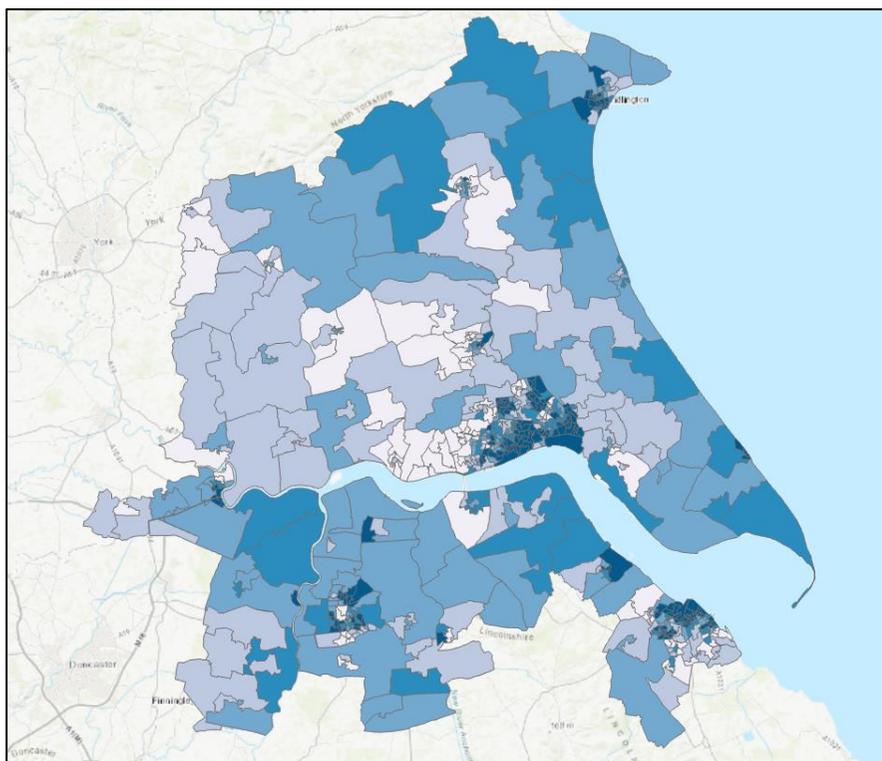
Classification	
	Coastal
	Non-Coastal

Appendix 3a: No./% of LSOAs by IMD Quintile



IMD Quintile	East Riding of Yorkshire	Kingston upon Hull	North East Lincolnshire	North Lincolnshire
1	10.3%	51.8%	37.4%	21.4%
2	10.8%	17.3%	14.0%	18.4%
3	19.7%	14.3%	13.1%	29.1%
4	28.2%	10.7%	18.7%	22.3%
5	31.0%	6.0%	16.8%	8.7%

Appendix 3b: Humber map of LSOAs by IMD Quintile



IMD Quintile	
	1 (Most Deprived)
	2
	3
	4
	5 (Least Deprived)

Appendix 4a: Respondents priorities by Deprivation

Crime/ASB	IMD Quintile				
	1	2	3	4	5
Burglary	3	3	2	1	1
Business related crimes (e.g Robbery, Shoplifting, Theft)	10	10	9	11	10
Car or motorbike theft	8	9	11	9	9
Criminal damage or arson	11	12	13	12	12
Dangerous driving	2	1	1	2	2
Domestic abuse (e.g coercive control, relationship violence)	13	13	12	13	14
Drug-related crime	1	2	3	3	3
Environmental ASB (e.g vandalism, graffiti or littering)	5	5	8	6	6
Exploitation of vulnerable people (e.g county lines, trafficking, modern day slavery)	9	11	10	10	11
Fraud (including on-line fraud)	12	7	6	7	7
Hate crime (including on-line)	18	18	18	18	18
Knife or weapon enabled crime	6	6	4	4	4
Nuisance ASB (e.g signs of substance misuse, vehicle related nuisance, noisy neighbours)	4	4	5	5	5
Other	19	19	20	20	20
Personal ASB (e.g an incident in which you feel threatened, intimidated or harassed)	17	17	17	17	17
Public disorder or crime in the night-time economy	14	15	16	14	15
Sexual violence or abuse	15	14	14	15	16
Stalking or harassment (including on-line)	20	20	19	19	19
Violence against women and girls	7	8	7	8	8
Violence or threats of violence (including on-line)	16	16	15	16	13

Appendix 4b: Respondents priorities by Geography

Crime/ASB	Rural/Urban Classification		
	Larger Rural	Smaller Rural	Urban
Burglary	2	2	1
Business related crimes (e.g Robbery, Shoplifting, Theft)	9	11	11
Car or motorbike theft	10	8	8
Criminal damage or arson	13	12	12
Dangerous driving	1	1	3
Domestic abuse (e.g coercive control, relationship violence)	12	13	13
Drug-related crime	3	3	2
Environmental ASB (e.g vandalism, graffiti or littering)	6	6	6
Exploitation of vulnerable people (e.g county lines, trafficking, modern day slavery)	11	10	10
Fraud (including on-line fraud)	6	4	9
Hate crime (including on-line)	18	16	18
Knife or weapon enabled crime	5	4	5
Nuisance ASB (e.g signs of substance misuse, vehicle related nuisance, noisy neighbours)	4	7	4
Other	20	19	19
Personal ASB (e.g an incident in which you feel threatened, intimidated or harassed)	17	17	17
Public disorder or crime in the night-time economy	16	18	14
Sexual violence or abuse	15	15	15
Stalking or harassment (including on-line)	19	20	20
Violence against women and girls	8	9	7
Violence or threats of violence (including on-line)	14	14	16

Appendix 4c: Respondents priorities by LA

Crime/ASB	Local Authority			
	East Riding	Hull	NE Lincs	North Lincs
Burglary	2	1	2	3
Business related crimes (e.g Robbery, Shoplifting, Theft)	9	9	12	11
Car or motorbike theft	11	8	8	7
Criminal damage or arson	13	12	10	12
Dangerous driving	1	3	1	1
Domestic abuse (e.g coercive control, relationship violence)	12	13	13	13
Drug-related crime	3	2	3	2
Environmental ASB (e.g vandalism, graffiti or littering)	6	6	6	6
Exploitation of vulnerable people (e.g county lines, trafficking, modern day slavery)	10	11	11	10
Fraud (including on-line fraud)	7	10	7	8
Hate crime (including on-line)	18	18	18	18
Knife or weapon enabled crime	5	5	4	5
Nuisance ASB (e.g signs of substance misuse, vehicle related nuisance, noisy neighbours)	4	4	5	4
Other	20	19	19	19
Personal ASB (e.g an incident in which you feel threatened, intimidated or harassed)	17	17	17	17
Public disorder or crime in the night-time economy	14	15	13	16
Sexual violence or abuse	16	14	16	14
Stalking or harassment (including on-line)	19	20	20	19
Violence against women and girls	8	7	9	9
Violence or threats of violence (including on-line)	15	16	15	15

Appendix 5a: Confidence in different aspects of policing by LA

Policing Aspect	Humberside	East Riding	Hull	NE Lincs	North Lincs
That Humberside Police deals complaints and misconduct issues in a fair and transparent way	42.8%	43.9%	44.9%	41.5%	43.4%
That Humberside Police has visible local policing	33.1%	32.4%	31.3%	41.7%	34.3%
That Humberside Police operates with integrity, demonstrating high standards	59.9%	61.4%	60.5%	64.2%	57.9%
That Humberside Police would attend promptly in response to a 999 call	47.0%	47.1%	48.9%	46.2%	48.5%
That Humberside Police would contact me with regular updates following an incident	36.8%	35.9%	41.3%	34.9%	39.1%
That Humberside Police would treat me with respect	71.6%	71.7%	75.4%	72.7%	70.3%
That I know where and who my local policing team are	42.6%	41.3%	36.2%	51.8%	48.5%

Appendix 5b: Confidence in different aspects of policing by Geography

Policing Aspect	Humberside	Larger Rural	Smaller Rural	Urban	Coastal
That Humberside Police deals complaints and misconduct issues in a fair and transparent way	42.8%	42.6%	43.6%	44.0%	44.4%
That Humberside Police has visible local policing	33.1%	33.7%	31.8%	34.4%	34.5%
That Humberside Police operates with integrity, demonstrating high standards	59.9%	60.6%	63.0%	60.6%	62.5%
That Humberside Police would attend promptly in response to a 999 call	47.0%	44.2%	47.9%	48.6%	43.7%
That Humberside Police would contact me with regular updates following an incident	36.8%	34.2%	36.4%	38.8%	38.3%
That Humberside Police would treat me with respect	71.6%	72.8%	73.6%	72.8%	73.3%
That I know where and who my local policing team are	42.6%	48.3%	42.7%	42.1%	45.4%

Appendix 5c: Confidence in different aspects of policing by Deprivation

Policing Aspect	Humberside	1	2	3	4	5
That Humberside Police deals complaints and misconduct issues in a fair and transparent way	42.8%	45.8%	43.6%	43.2%	42.6%	42.7%
That Humberside Police has visible local policing	33.1%	34.0%	35.2%	32.9%	34.5%	33.2%
That Humberside Police operates with integrity, demonstrating high standards	59.9%	58.4%	60.9%	61.9%	62.5%	61.0%
That Humberside Police would attend promptly in response to a 999 call	47.0%	47.7%	48.5%	48.5%	48.6%	44.9%
That Humberside Police would contact me with regular updates following an incident	36.8%	40.2%	39.5%	36.9%	37.6%	33.6%
That Humberside Police would treat me with respect	71.6%	72.3%	71.4%	74.8%	73.3%	72.9%
That I know where and who my local policing team are	42.6%	39.2%	41.8%	43.4%	46.9%	45.8%

Appendix 6a: Percentage of respondents that felt safe by Local Authority

Policing Aspect	Humberside	East Riding	Hull	NE Lincs	North Lincs
In your home during the day	96.3%	97.7%	95.0%	96.5%	96.0%
In your home during the night	89.8%	92.7%	86.0%	90.0%	90.5%
When in a pub, bar or nightclub at night	26.5%	33.9%	25.4%	22.4%	24.7%
When out in the town/city centre during the day	61.6%	67.0%	61.3%	62.8%	53.5%
When out in the town/city centre during the night	19.7%	27.6%	15.4%	15.4%	16.6%
When out in your local neighbourhood during the day	85.6%	91.8%	79.1%	86.5%	83.6%
When out in your local neighbourhood during the night	49.4%	61.0%	34.7%	46.6%	49.9%

Appendix 6b: Percentage of respondents that felt safe by Geographic Type

Policing Aspect	Humberside	Larger Rural	Smaller Rural	Urban	Coastal
In your home during the day	96.3%	97.2%	98.3%	96.1%	96.8%
In your home during the night	89.8%	92.5%	95.1%	88.9%	90.9%
When in a pub, bar or nightclub at night	26.5%	30.4%	30.3%	27.2%	30.1%
When out in the town/city centre during the day	61.6%	62.3%	62.0%	63.6%	65.9%
When out in the town/city centre during the night	19.7%	22.0%	25.6%	19.2%	23.3%
When out in your local neighbourhood during the day	85.6%	93.5%	93.4%	83.2%	89.5%
When out in your local neighbourhood during the night	49.4%	63.7%	75.7%	42.7%	54.8%

Appendix 6c: Percentage of respondents that felt safe by Deprivation Index

Policing Aspect	Humberside	1	2	3	4	5
In your home during the day	96.3%	93.6%	96.9%	96.6%	97.9%	98.1%
In your home during the night	89.8%	84.8%	90.4%	90.6%	92.8%	93.4%
When in a pub, bar or nightclub at night	26.5%	25.7%	27.0%	29.4%	28.0%	30.5%
When out in the town/city centre during the day	61.9%	64.6%	62.3%	62.2%	61.7%	65.2%
When out in the town/city centre during the night	19.7%	18.8%	20.9%	21.2%	20.1%	21.2%
When out in your local neighbourhood during the day	85.6%	73.7%	85.2%	88.9%	91.0%	93.7%
When out in your local neighbourhood during the night	49.4%	30.0%	50.7%	54.7%	59.3%	58.1%

Appendix 7: Completion of Previous Survey

