SCOTTISH POLICE AUTHORITY

Meeting	Policing Performance Committee
Date	28th May 2020
Location	Teleconference
Title of Paper	Public Confidence in Policing: Disaggregation Analysis of Scottish Crime and Justice Survey Data
Presented By	Martin Smith (SPA Strategy Programme Lead)
Recommendation to Members	For discussion
Appendix Attached – Yes	

PURPOSE

This paper responds to a request from the Committee Chair to provide a summary analysis of publically available variances in response to a number of public confidence related questions about policing in the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey, in the most recent data set from 2017/18 and in prior editions of the survey. The analysis identifies the main variations from the national level results in relation to a range of factors including social, demographic, economics and geographic.

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 The Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS) in Scotland asks the public (adults) a range of questions about policing, including their direct experiences of policing through different forms of police contact, as well as more general attitudes and perceptions about policing in Scotland and attitudes towards policing.

1.2 The most recently published SCJS results relate to 2017/18. The SCJS has evolved over the course of the last decade, with new questions on confidence/attitudes being introduced at various stages, and the frequency and sample coverage varying between years. Although results for some questions extend back to the late 2000s, the most consistent set of SCJS results in terms of sample size on public confidence in policing and attitudes towards the police go back to 2012/13.

1.3 Results from the SCJS are published on the Scottish Government's website and data tables are available for analysis. Results by Policing Division are also published by the Scottish Government.

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1.4 The results of disaggregated analysis contained in this report relate to a number of questions about policing in Scotland and the public's confidence in policing and attitudes towards the police. Key variations are identified throughout the report and a number of these are illustrated in the Appendix.

2. FURTHER DETAIL ON THE REPORT TOPIC

2.1 The Authority has a statutory duty to keep policing in Scotland under review, promote continuous improvement in policing and hold the Chief Constable to account for the policing of Scotland. The public's trust and confidence in policing is central to the legitimacy of policing and the principle of policing by consent. The Authority has committed, in its recently published Corporate Plan 2020-23[1], to a vision of *Policing in the Public Interest* which it intends to secure by working to achieve strategic outcomes, three of which are relevant to this paper:

   o Communities and partners have an informed understanding of crime and safety issues and the responsibilities and effectiveness of the police and forensic services in addressing them

   o The public are confident in policing with issues of public interest being addressed transparently, and the voices of communities taken into account in decision-making

   o Decision making, scrutiny and reporting is based on robust evidence and analysis of current and emerging policing issues

2.2 Monitoring the results arising from the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey on public trust and confidence in policing in Scotland provides the Authority with a means through which it can fulfil its statutory functions and deliver against its Corporate Plan. Specifically the identification of significant persistent variations in trust and confidence in identifiable sections of society from the national average provides a mechanism for the Authority to work with the Police Service to identify and promote continuous improvement opportunities.

2.3 The Scottish Crime and Justice Survey has asked a wide range of questions about public trust and confidence in policing since 2008/09 to a large representative sample of the Scottish public (adults) through face-to-face interviews. Some questions are

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[1] http://www.spa.police.uk/assets/126884/441011/601841/614096/item8c

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relatively new and at times have been asked to differing sample sizes, however since 2012/13 there has been consistency in how these questions have been asked. The survey results analysed for the purposes of this report relate to four main themes (confidence to perform particular activities, overall performance, attitudes towards the police and police relations, and police presence/visibility). The questions analysed are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 – Public Confidence Questions in the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey

QPOLCONF – asked since 2008/09
How confident are you in the ability of police in your local area to:

- Prevent crime
- Respond quickly to appropriate calls and information from the public
- Deal with incidents as they occur
- Investigate incidents after they occur
- Solve crimes
- Catch criminals

QRATPOL – asked since 2012/13
Taking everything into account, how good a job do you think the police IN THIS AREA are doing?

- Excellent
- Good
- Fair
- Poor
- Very poor

POLOP – asked since 2009/10
To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the police in your local area?

- They can be relied on to be there when you need them.
- They would treat you with respect if you had contact with them for any reason.
- The police in this area treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are.
- They are not dealing with the things that matter to people in this community.
- The police in this area listen to the concerns of local people.
- Community relations with the police in this local area are poor.
- Overall, people have a lot of confidence in the police in this area.

POLPRES – asked since 2009/10
Overall do you think that the police presence in your local area is…

- Not enough
- About right
- Too much

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National Average Position – Key Observations

2.4   In terms of the national average level of confidence and trust in the police, key observations from the SCJS are detailed below. Where change since 2012/13 is statistically significant as designated by the SG Analytical tool which accompanies the data tables this is noted. These trends are visualised in **Figure 11 in the Appendix**.

2.4a Confidence in the police to carry out specific activities

Solving crimes – up over the decade from 58% to 64%, but no significant increase since 2012/13

Catching criminals – up over the decade from 56% to 62%, but no significant increase from 2012/13

Responding quickly to calls – up prior to 2012/13 from 54% to 66%, but fallen back significantly since to just under 64%

Dealing with incidents as they occur – up prior to 2012/13 from 58% to 68%, but fallen back significantly since to just under 66%

Investigate incidents as they occur - up prior to 2012/13 from 64% to 72%, but fallen back significantly since to 70%

Prevent crime – up from 46% to 54% across the decade, with no significant fall since 2012/13

2.4b How good a job the Police are doing

Excellent or good job – asked since 2012/13, there has been a fall from 61% to 58%, which is statistically significant

2.4c Attitudes towards the police and police relations

Police-community relations perceived as poor – fallen in the period to 2012/13 from 28% to 22%, but risen significantly since 2012/13 to just over 23%

People saying their community has a lot of confidence in the police – up during the period to 2012/13 from 43% to 48%, but fallen significantly since 2012/13 to just under 46%

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Not dealing with the things that matter – fallen consistently over the decade from 31% to 21%, and fallen significantly since 2012/13

The Police can be relied upon – increased over the decade from 58% to 64% and no significant change since 2012/13

Police listen to the concerns of local people – increased from 49% to 54% prior to 2012/13 but fallen significantly since then to 51%

The Police would treat everyone fairly – increased over the decade from 58% to 62% but no significant change since 2012/13

Police would treat you with respect you had contact with them – increased over the decade from 83% to 88% and up significantly since 2012/13

2.4d Importance and perceptions of local police presence

Importance of having local police who know and patrol the local area – increased over the decade from 89% to 93% and up significantly since 2012/13

People saying there is not enough local police presence – fell prior to 2012/13 from 56% to 46% but has increased significantly since then to 50%

Variations Identified Through Disaggregated Analysis – Main Observations

2.5 Below is a summary of the main observations arising from an analysis of the national level findings for 2017/18 disaggregated along a range of social, demographic, economic factors, including Police Divisional analysis. The Police Divisional analysis is also extended to look back at survey results from previous years due the sample size being relatively small for one survey year.

2.6 **Gender**

In terms of confidence in the police to undertake a range of activities, females have more confidence than males (Figure 1) for all six of the activities. Females are also more likely to rate their local police as good or excellent (Figure 2) and are slightly more likely than males to say that it is important to have local police officers who know and patrol the local area (Figure 3). Females are

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more likely, however, to say that the level of police presence in their local area is not enough (Figure 4). In terms of attitudes, males are more likely than females to say that people in their area have a lot of confidence in the police (Figure 5). Males are also less likely to say that police-community relations are poor, and more likely to say that the police treat everyone fairly. Females are more likely to say that the police would respect you if you had contact with them, and also say that the police can be relied on if you need them. There is little or no difference between males and females in terms of whether they think the police listen to the view of local people or whether the police are dealing with the things that matter the most to local people.

2.7 Age

In terms of confidence in the police to undertake a range of activities, older people are less confident, particularly the over 60s. Younger people aged 16-24 are the most confident (Figure 1) across all six of the activities. Younger people are also more likely to rate their local police as good or excellent (Figure 2). Middle-aged and older people are also more likely than younger people to say that it is important to have local police officers who know and patrol the local area (Figure 3), and say that the local police presence is not enough (Figure 4). In terms of attitudes (Figure 5), young people 16-24 are more likely than other age groups to say that people in their area have a lot of confidence in the police, that police-community relations are not poor, that the police listen to the views of local people, are dealing with the things that mater, and can be relied upon when you need them. Older age groups are more likely to say that the police treat everyone fairly and would respect you if you had contact with them.

2.8 Gender and Age Interaction

In terms of confidence in the police to undertake a range of activities, older and middle-aged males have the least confidence. Younger women aged 16-24 are the most confident (Figure 1) across all six of the activities. Young females 16-24 are also more likely to rate their local police as good or excellent (Figure 2), with males aged 25-44 less likely. Middle-aged males and females and older females 60+ are also more likely to say that it is important to have local police officers who know and patrol the local area (Figure 3), with young females 16-24 less likely to say this. Middle-aged females 45-59 are also most likely to say that the local police presence is not enough (Figure 4), compared with the views of

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young females 16-24. In terms of attitudes (Figure 5), the general tendency is for younger people, and younger females particularly, to view the police more positively. Middle-aged people, especially females, are less likely to rate the police as positively.

2.9   Victim Status

In terms of confidence in the police to undertake a range of activities, victims of crime are more likely to have less confidence than non-victims (Figure 1) across all six of the activities. Victims are also less likely to rate their local police as good or excellent (Figure 2). Victims are also more likely to say that it is important to have local police officers who know and patrol the local area (Figure 3), and say that the local police presence is not enough (Figure 4). In terms of attitudes (Figure 5), victims are less likely to view the police as positively as non-victims.

2.10   Fear of Crime Status

In terms of confidence in the police to undertake a range of activities, people who feel unsafe are more likely to have less confidence than people who feel safe (Figure 1) across all six of the activities. People who feel unsafe are also less likely to rate their local police as good or excellent (Figure 2). People who feel unsafe are also more likely to say that it is important to have local police officers who know and patrol the local area (Figure 3), and say that the local police presence is not enough (Figure 4). In terms of attitudes (Figure 5), people who feel unsafe are less likely to view the police as positively as those who feel safe.

2.11   Disability

In terms of confidence in the police to undertake a range of activities, people with disabilities are more likely to have less confidence than people who feel safe (Figure 1) across all six of the activities. People with disabilities are also less likely to rate their local police as good or excellent (Figure 2). People with disabilities are also more likely to say that it is important to have local police officers who know and patrol the local area (Figure 3), and say that the local police presence is not enough (Figure 4). In terms of attitudes (Figure 5), people with disabilities are less likely to view the police as positively as those without a disability.

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2.12 Socio-Economic Group

In terms of confidence in the police to undertake a range of activities, people in managerial/professional occupations are more confident in the police across all six activities (Figure 1) with those not working or long-term unemployed (NW/LTUE) the least confident. Managerial/professional people are also more likely to rate their local police as good or excellent (Figure 2). Those in intermediate occupations or NW/LTUE are more likely to say that it is important to have local police officers who know and patrol the local area (Figure 3), especially compared with Managerial/ Professional, and say that the local police presence is not enough (Figure 4). In terms of attitudes (Figure 5), people in managerial/professional occupations are more likely to have a positive attitude towards the police compared with the other three groups (intermediate, routine/manual and NW/LTUE).

2.13 Housing Tenure

In terms of confidence in the police to undertake a range of activities, people living in social housing are more likely to have less confidence than people who live in privately rented accommodation (Figure 1) across all six of the activities. People in social housing are also less likely to rate their local police as good or excellent (Figure 2). People living in socially-rented housing, along with owner-occupiers are also more likely to say that it is important to have local police officers who know and patrol the local area (Figure 3), and say that the local police presence is not enough (Figure 4). In terms of attitudes (Figure 5), people living in social housing are less likely to view the police as positively as those living in other forms of housing tenure.

2.14 Deprivation (SIMD)

In terms of confidence in the police to undertake a range of activities, people who live in areas that are among the 15% most deprived are more likely to have less confidence than the rest of the population (Figure 1) across all six of the activities. People living in areas of deprivation are also less likely to rate their local police as good or excellent (Figure 2). People living in areas of higher deprivation are also more likely to say that it is important to have local police officers who know and patrol the local area (Figure 3), and say that the local police presence is not enough (Figure 4). In terms of attitudes (Figure 5), people living in areas of deprivation are less likely to view the police as positively as the rest of the population.

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2.15 **Urban/Rural**

In terms of confidence in the police to undertake a range of activities, people living in rural areas have slightly less confidence than those living in urban areas (Figure 1) for five of the six activities, the exception being preventing crime (no difference). There is little difference between people living in urban and rural areas in terms of rating their local police as either excellent or good (Figure 2). People living in urban areas are more likely to say that it is important to have local police officers who know and patrol the local area (Figure 3), and say that the level of police presence in their local area is not enough (Figure 4). In terms of attitudes, people living in urban areas are less likely to be as positive about the police as those living in rural areas, however there is no difference in relation to whether people think that the police can be relied upon to be there if you need them.

2.16 **Police Division**

In terms of confidence in the police to undertake a range of activities, there has been an improving picture across most of the Police Divisions in Scotland during the last decade in relation to most of the six activities (Figure 1 and Figures 6a-6e). In particular confidence levels appear to be relatively high in N Division (Highland and Islands) and L Division (Argyll and Bute), improving continuously in G Division (Greater Glasgow) and improving in Q Division (Lanarkshire) albeit from a relatively lower level than other Divisions.

In terms of how people rate the police for the job that they are doing (Excellent/Good), levels are largely fallen across the country since 2012/13 and there have been successive reductions in U Division (Ayrshire), V Division (Dumfries and Galloway), E Division (Edinburgh City), P Division (Fife), C Division (Forth Valley) and D Division (Tayside) – see Figure 7. In 2016/18 confidence ratings varied between the police divisions (Figure 2): 64% of people rating their local police excellent/good in N Division (Highland and Islands) to 52% in Q Division (Lanarkshire).

Regarding the importance of having local police officers knowing and patrolling local areas, this varied between Divisions in 2016/18 (Figure 3), ranging from 96% saying it is important to them in C Division (Forth Valley) to 85% in N Division (Highland and Islands). Across all Divisions over the decade (Figure 8) there has been an upward trend for all Divisions to say that this is important, although

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the level of importance stated by people in N Division (Highland and Islands) has been lower than other Divisions by some margin.

In terms of people saying whether the local police presence is enough, this varied (Figure 4) in 2016/18, ranging from 61% of people living in Q Division (Lanarkshire) saying the level of local police presence is not enough, to just 32% in N Division (Highland and Islands). Figure 9 shows that these variations have persisted for these two Divisions during the last decade. There has also been a continuously improving view of sufficient police presence in G Division (Greater Glasgow).

As far as attitudes towards the police are concerned (Figure 5) for 2017/18, there are variations around the country regarding the different questions asked, with some ranges being quite large:

- People saying that people in their area have a lot of confidence in the police: 35% in Q Division (Lanarkshire) to 57% in N Division (Highland and Islands)

- People saying that police and community relations are poor: 33% in Q Division (Lanarkshire) to 15% in N Division (Highland and Islands)

- People saying that the police listen to the concerns of local people: 44% in Q Division (Lanarkshire) to 65% in N Division (Highland and Islands)

- People saying that the police do not deal with the things that matter to local people: 27% in K Division (Renfrewshire and Inverclyde) to 14% in E Division (Edinburgh City)

- People saying that the police treat everyone fairly: 52% in L Division (Argyll and Bute) to 71% in N Division (Highland and Islands)

- People saying that the police would treat you with respect: 84% in Q Division (Lanarkshire) to 92% in C Division (Forth Valley)

- People saying that the police can be relied upon to be there when you need them: 58% in J Division (the Lothians and Scottish Borders) to 74% in N Division (Highland and Islands)

In terms of trends (Figures 10a to 10g) there has been an improvement year-on-year over the last decade to the less positive attitudes expressed by people in Q Division (Lanarkshire), with similar improvement recorded in G Division (Greater Glasgow). Positive attitudes towards the police are higher, and persistently so, among the population living in N Division (Highland and Islands).

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3   MAIN OBSERVATIONS FROM DISAGGREGATION

The most notable variations across the question set and disaggregated analysis are as follows:

3.1   Victims of crime, those with a fear of crime, people with disabilities, people living in social housing, people who do not work in managerial/professional occupations, and people living in deprived areas consistently have lower levels of confidence in the police to carry out core activities, consistently give a lower rating of local police performance, consistently say that a local police presence is important and levels are insufficient, and have less positive attitudes towards the police.

3.2   Responses across the questions tend to be more mixed when looking at age and gender, urban/rural status.

3.3   Across the question set, there is variation across the country, and variations in trends are apparent across the decade. There is some evidence to suggest that people living in the North and North West of the country N Division (Highland and Islands) and L Division (Argyll and Bute) have higher levels of confidence in policing (and positive attitudes towards policing) compared with people living in the south of the country (Q Division, Lanarkshire, in particular).

4.   FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

4.1   There are **no** financial implications associated with this report.

5.   PERSONNEL IMPLICATIONS

5.1   There are **no** personnel implications associated with this report.

6.   LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

6.1   There are **no** legal implications in this paper.

7.   REPUTATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

7.1   There <u>are </u>reputational implications associated with this paper. Strengthening and contextualising the approach to performance analysis through the introduction of a systematic and consistently used benchmarking framework is likely to improve public and stakeholder perceptions of the SPA in terms of its role of keeping policing under review, promoting and supporting continuous improvement, and holding the Chief Constable to account.

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The publicly visible benchmarking of performance information also demonstrates a possession of organisational self-awareness regarding performance strengths and weaknesses, and has the potential to strengthen confidence in the policing system if the public and interested stakeholders are able to see that strengths are being further developed, and areas for improvement are being addressed effectively.

8. SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS

8.1 There are **no** social implications associated with this paper.

9. COMMUNITY IMPACT

9.1 There are **no** community implications associated with this paper.

10. EQUALITIES IMPLICATIONS

10.1 There are **no** equality implications associated with this paper.

11. ENVIRONMENT IMPLICATIONS

11.1 There are **no** environmental implications associated with this paper.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Members are requested to:

1. Note and discuss the content of this paper.

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Appendix – Figures

Figure 1: Confidence in the Police to undertake a range of activities

Figure 2: How good a job are the Police doing?

Figure 3: How important is it that there are local police officers who know and patrol the local area?

Figure 4: Views on the level of local police presence

Figure 5: Attitudes towards the Police

Figures 6a to 6f: Divisional variations in confidence in the Police to undertake a range of activities

Figure 7: Divisional variations in how good a job the Police are doing

Figure 8: Divisional variations in how important it is that there are local police officers who know and patrol the local area

Figure 9: Divisional variations in views on the level of local police presence

Figures 10a to 10g: Divisional variations in attitudes towards the Police

Figure 11: National Trends and National Sample Size across 2008/09 to 2016/18

Figure 12: Divisional Sample Sizes

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Figure 1 - Confidence in the Police to undertake a range of activities

National Level: How confident are you in the ability of police in local area to:

Scottish Crime and Justice Survey 2017/18
Sample Size 5,475
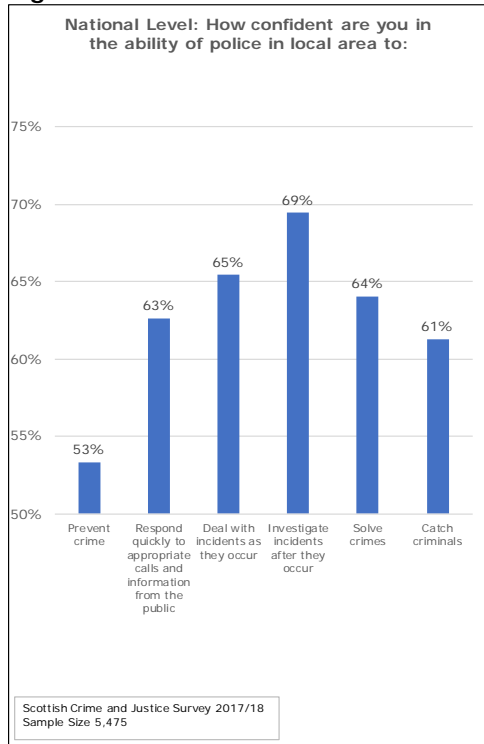
Key Geographic and Socio-Demographic Variations (Range Analysis)

Preventing Crime
Gender	Males 52%, Females 54%
Age	60+ 49%, 16-24 62%
Age and Gender	Males 45-59 47%, Females 16-24 62%
Victim Status	Victims 47%, Non-Victims 54%
Fear of Crime	Unsafe 43%, Safe 56%
Socio-Economic Group	NW & LTUE and Intermediate 50%, Managerial/Professional 59%
Tenure	Social Rented 48%, Private Rented 61%
Disability	Yes 50%, No 54%
Urban/Rural	Both 53%
Deprivation	15% most deprived 49%, Rest 54%
Police Division	Q Division Lanarkshire 47%, N Division Highland and Islands 62%

Responding Quickly
Gender	Males 60%, Females 65%
Age	60+ 57%, 16-24 73%
Age and Gender	Males 60+ 55%, Females 16-24 73%
Victim Status	Victims 59%, Non-Victims 63%
Fear of Crime	Unsafe 54%, Safe 65%
Socio-Economic Group	NW & LTUE 60%, Managerial/Professional 69%
Tenure	Social Rented 59%, Private Rented 71%
Disability	Yes 58%, No 64%
Urban/Rural	Rural 61%, Urban 63%
Deprivation	15% most deprived 62%, Rest 63%
Police Division	J Division Lothians and Scottish Borders 57%, L Division Argyll and Bute 71%

Dealing with Incidents
Gender	Males 63%, Females 67%
Age	45+ 62%, 16-24 74%
Age and Gender	Males 60+ 59%, Females 16-24 76%
Victim Status	Victims 61%, Non-Victims 66%
Fear of Crime	Unsafe 57%, Safe 68%
Socio-Economic Group	NW & LTUE 62%, Managerial/Professional 70%
Tenure	Social Rented 60%, Private Rented 72%
Disability	Yes 63%, No 66%
Urban/Rural	Rural 62%, Urban 66%
Deprivation	15% most deprived 62%, Rest 66%
Police Division	V Division Dumfries and Galloway 59%, G Division Greater Glasgow 71%

Investigating Incidents
Gender	Males 67%, Females 71%
Age	60+ 66%, 16-24 72%
Age and Gender	Males 60+ 65%, Females 16-44 74%
Victim Status	Victims 63%, Non-Victims 70%
Fear of Crime	Unsafe 61%, Safe 72%
Socio-Economic Group	NW & LTUE and Intermediate 67%, Managerial/Professional 75%
Tenure	Social Rented 66%, Private Rented 72%
Disability	Yes 66%, No 70%
Urban/Rural	Rural 68%, Urban 70%
Deprivation	15% most deprived 67%, Rest 70%
Police Division	V Division Dumfries and Galloway 63%, L Division Argyll and Bute 78%

Solving Crimes
Gender	Males 62%, Females 66%
Age	45+ 61%, 16-24 71%
Age and Gender	Males 45-59 59%, Females 16-24 75%
Victim Status	Victims 60%, Non-Victims 65%
Fear of Crime	Unsafe 56%, Safe 66%
Socio-Economic Group	NW & LTUE and Intermediate 62%, Managerial/Professional 68%
Tenure	Social Rented 61%, Private Rented and Owner Occupied 65%
Disability	Yes 61%, No 65%
Urban/Rural	Rural 61%, Urban 65%
Deprivation	15% most deprived 62%, Rest 64%
Police Division	Q Division Lanarkshire 59%, G Division Greater Glasgow 68%

Catching Criminals
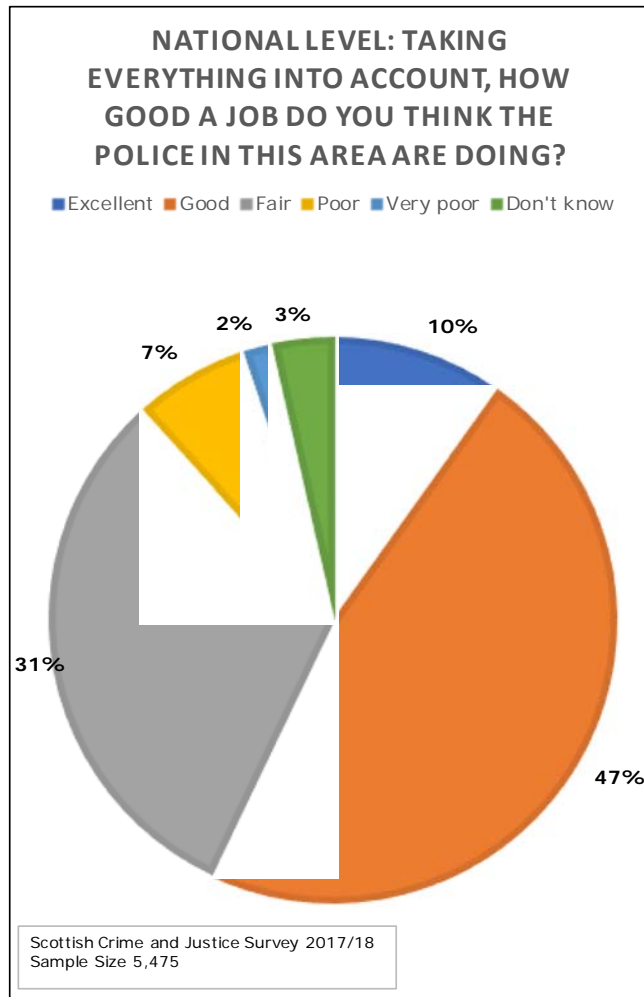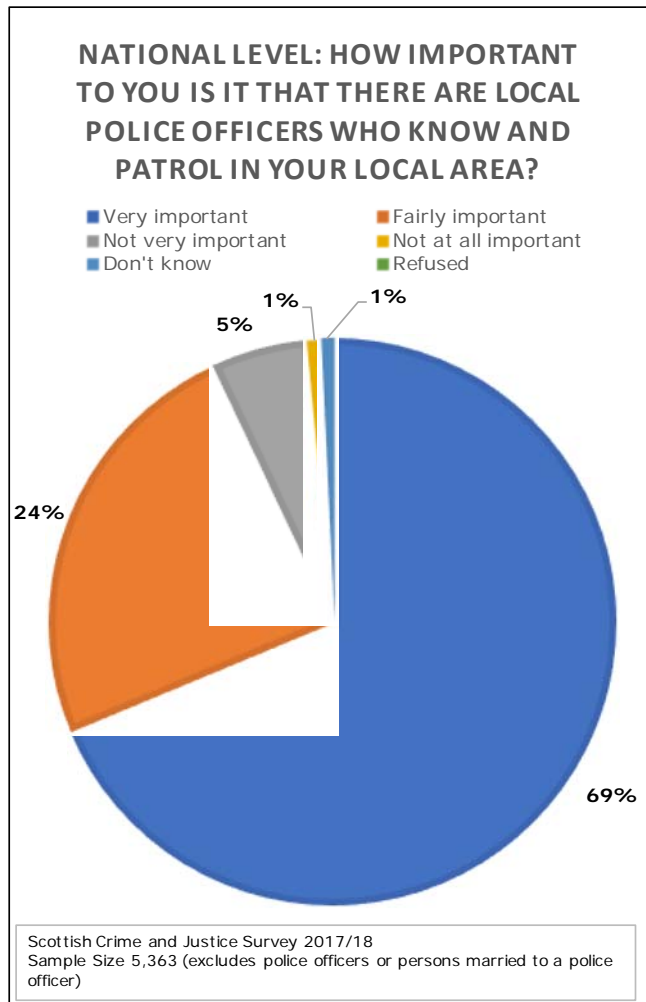|	
Gender	Males 60%, Females 63%
Age	60+ 58%, 16-24 66%
Age and Gender	Males 45-59 and Females 60+ 58%, Females 16-24 69%
Victim Status	Victims 54%, Non-Victims 62%
Fear of Crime	Unsafe 53%, Safe 64%
Socio-Economic Group	NW & LTUE 58%, Managerial/Professional 66%
Tenure	Social Rented 56%, Private Rented 65%
Disability	Yes 58%, No 62%
Urban/Rural	Rural 59%, Urban 62%
Deprivation	15% most deprived 59%, Rest 62%
Police Division	V Division Dumfries and Galloway 58%, N Division Highland and Islands 68%

Summary

Less Confident Groups Older people, especially males. Victims and those with a higher level of fear of crime. Those not working or long-term unemployed. Those in social rented sector. People with disabilities. People living in rural areas. People living in more deprived areas. People in the south of Scotland (Lanarkshire, Dumfries and Galloway and the Lothians and Scottish Borders)

More Confident Groups Young people, especially females. Non-Victims and those who do not have a high fear of crime. Those in managerial and professional groups. Those in the private rented sector. People without a disability. People living in urban areas. People living is less-deprived areas. People living in the north and west of the country (Glasgow, Argyll and Bute and Highland and Islands)

Data taken from tables 1.40 through to 1.46 of the 2017/18 Scottish Crime and Justice Survey. Available at: https://www2.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/Datasets/SCJS/SCJS2016-17-vol-1
Data for Police Divisions relates to the period 2016-18 and is located at: https://scotland.shinyapps.io/sg-scottish-crime-justice-survey/

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Figure 2 - How good a job are the police doing?

NATIONAL LEVEL: TAKING EVERYTHING INTO ACCOUNT, HOW GOOD A JOB DO YOU THINK THE POLICE IN THIS AREA ARE DOING?

■ Excellent ■ Good ■ Fair ■ Poor ■ Very poor ■ Don't know

2% 3% 10%
7%
31%
47%

Scottish Crime and Justice Survey 2017/18
Sample Size 5,475

Key Geographic and Socio-Demographic Variations (Range Analysis)

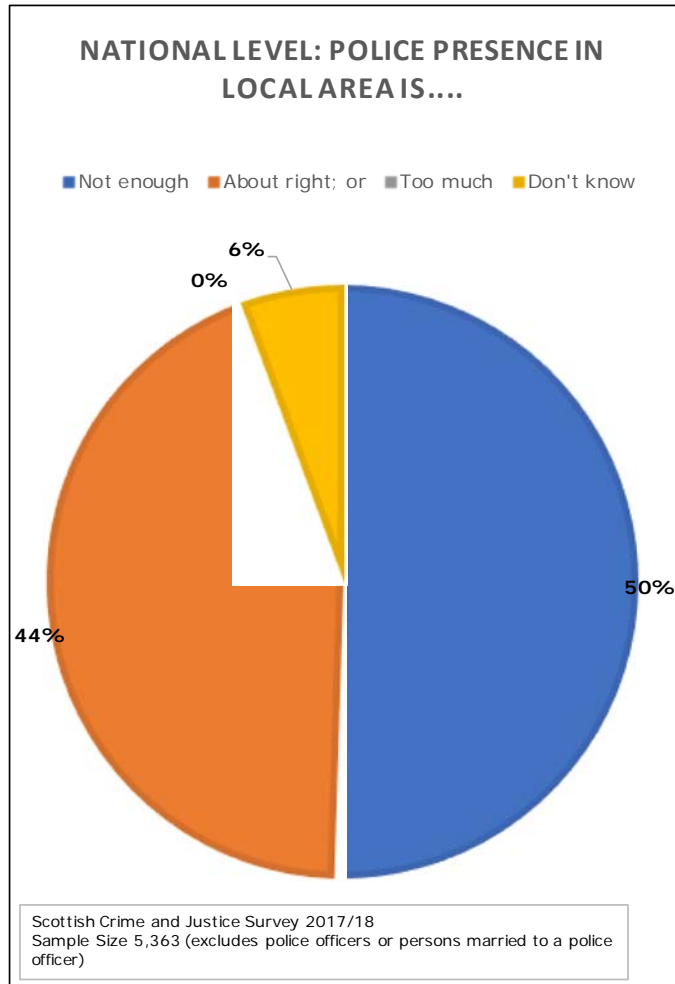| % Stating Excellent or Good	
Gender	Males 55%, Females 60%
Age	45-59 53%, 16-24 63%
Age and Gender	Males 25-44 52%, Females 16-24 67%
Victim Status	Victims 50%, Non-Victims 58%
Fear of Crime	Unsafe 45%, Safe 61%
Socio-Economic Group	Intermediate 54%, Managerial/Professional 64%
Tenure	Social Rented 51%, Private Rented 62%
Disability	Yes 53%, No 58%
Urban/Rural	Urban 57%, Rural 58%
Deprivation	15% most deprived 53%, Rest 58%
Police Division	Q Division Lanarkshire 52%, N Division Highland and Islands 64%

Summary

Less Confident Groups Males. Victims and those with a higher level of fear of crime. Those in Intermediate SEG. Those in social rented sector. People with disabilities. People living in more deprived areas.

More Confident Groups Females, especially younger females. Non-Victims and those without a fear of crime. Managerial and Professional groups. Those in prviate rented accommodation. People without a disability. People who don't live in the more deprived areas.

Data taken from table 1.47 of the 2017/18 Scottish Crime and Justice Survey. Available at: https://www2.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/Datasets/SCJS/SCJS2016-17-vol-1
Data for Police Divisions relates to the period 2016-18 and is located at: https://scotland.shinyapps.io/sg-scottish-crime-justice-survey/

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Figure 3 - How important is it that there are local police officers who know and patrol the local area?

NATIONAL LEVEL: HOW IMPORTANT TO YOU IS IT THAT THERE ARE LOCAL POLICE OFFICERS WHO KNOW AND PATROL IN YOUR LOCAL AREA?

- Very important
- Fairly important
- Not very important
- Not at all important
- Don't know
- Refused

1%, 1%, 5%, 24%, 69%

Scottish Crime and Justice Survey 2017/18
Sample Size 5,363 (excludes police officers or persons married to a police officer)

Key Geographic and Socio-Demographic Variations (Range Analysis)

% Stating Important

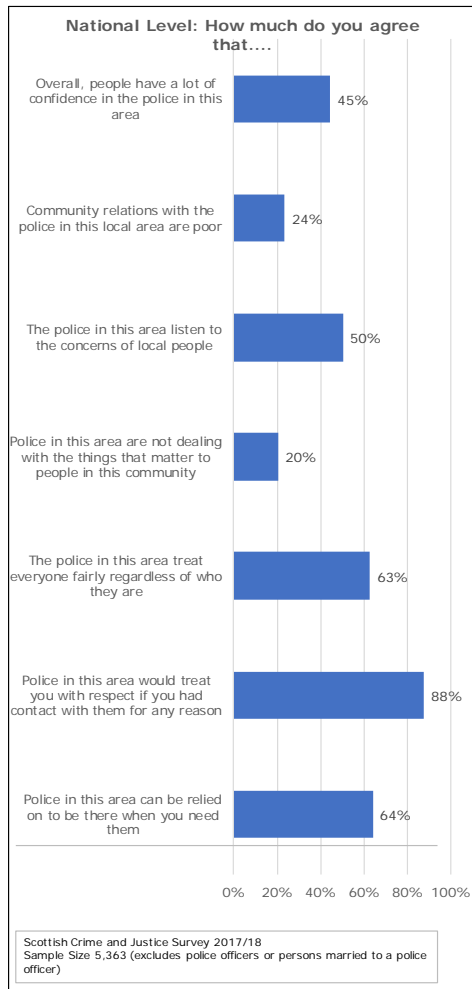|	
Gender	Females 94%, Males 92%
Age	45+ 95%, 16-24 88%
Age and Gender	Males 45-59 and Females 45+ 95%, Females 16-24 87%
Victim Status	Victims 94%, Non-Victims 93%
Fear of Crime	Unsafe 96%, Safe 92%
Socio-Economic Group	Intermediate 94%, Managerial/Professional 92%
Tenure	Social Rented and Owner Occupied 94%, Private Rented 91%
Disability	Yes 94%, No 93%
Urban/Rural	Urban 94%, Rural 89%
Deprivation	15% most deprived 94%, Rest 93%
Police Division	C Division Forth Valley 96%, N Division Highland and Islands 85%

Summary

Less Confident Groups Those who have a fear of crime.

More Confident Groups Younger females. Those living in the privately rented sector. Those living in rural areas.

Data taken from table 1.50 of the 2017/18 Scottish Crime and Justice Survey. Available at: https://www2.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/Datasets/SCJS/SCJS2016-17-vol-1
Data for Police Divisions relates to the period 2016-18 and is located at: https://scotland.shinyapps.io/sg-scottish-crime-justice-survey/

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Figure 4 - Views on the level of local police presence

NATIONAL LEVEL: POLICE PRESENCE IN LOCAL AREA IS....

■ Not enough ■ About right; or ■ Too much ■ Don't know

6%
0%
50%
44%

Scottish Crime and Justice Survey 2017/18
Sample Size 5,363 (excludes police officers or persons married to a police officer)

Key Geographic and Socio-Demographic Variations (Range Analysis)

% Stating Not Enough	
Gender	Females 52%, Males 49%
Age	45-59 60%, 16-24 33%
Age and Gender	Females 45-59 62%, Females 16-24 32%
Victim Status	Victims 55%, Non-Victims 50%
Fear of Crime	Unsafe 66%, Safe 46%
Socio-Economic Group	Intermediate and NW LTUE 53%, Managerial/Professional 44%
Tenure	Social Rented and Owner Occupied 56%, Private Rented 33%
Disability	Yes 56%, No 49%
Urban/Rural	Urban 52%, Rural 43%
Deprivation	15% most deprived 56%, Rest 50%
Police Division	Q Division Lanarkshire 61%, N Division Highland and Islands 32%

Summary

Less Confident Groups Females, especially older females. Victims of crime and those who have a fear of crime. People who have a disability. People living in deprived areas.

More Confident Groups Younger people and females especially. Those who have a low fear of crime. People in managerial/professional occupations. People living in the privately rented sector. People living in rural areas.

Data taken from table 1.53 of the 2017/18 Scottish Crime and Justice Survey. Available at: https://www2.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/Datasets/SCJS/SCJS2016-17-vol-1

Data for Police Divisions relates to the period 2016-18 and is located at: https://scotland.shinyapps.io/sg-scottish-crime-justice-survey/

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Figure 5 - Attitudes towards the Police

National Level: How much do you agree that….	
Overall, people have a lot of confidence in the police in this area	45%
Community relations with the police in this local area are poor	24%
The police in this area listen to the concerns of local people	50%
Police in this area are not dealing with the things that matter to people in this community	20%
The police in this area treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are	63%
Police in this area would treat you with respect if you had contact with them for any reason	88%
Police in this area can be relied on to be there when you need them	64%

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

Scottish Crime and Justice Survey 2017/18
Sample Size 5,363 (excludes police officers or persons married to a police officer)

Key Geographic and Socio-Demographic Variations (Range Analysis)

Agreement on People Having a Lot of Confidence

Gender	Females 43%, Males 47%
Age	45-59 41%, 16-24 50%
Age and Gender	Females 45-59 38%, Females 16-24 53%
Victim Status	Victims 37%, Non-Victims 46%
Fear of Crime	Unsafe 32%, Safe 48%
Socio-Economic Group	Intermediate 40%, Managerial/Professional 49%
Tenure	Social Rented 35%, Private Rented and Owner Occupied 46%
Disability	Yes 41%, No 45%
Urban/Rural	Urban 43%, Rural 50%
Deprivation	15% most deprived 33%, Rest 47%
Police Division	Q Division Lanarkshire 35%, N Division Highland and Islands 57%

Agreement on Community Relations being Poor

Gender	Females 25%, Males 22%
Age	45-59 25%, 16-24 22%
Age and Gender	Female 45-59 28%, Male 16-24 20%
Victim Status	Victims 30%, Non-Victims 23%
Fear of Crime	Unsafe 35%, Safe 20%
Socio-Economic Group	Routine Manual 28%, Managerial/Professional 15%
Tenure	Social Rented 35%, Private Rented 18%
Disability	Yes 29%, No 22%
Urban/Rural	Urban 24%, Rural 20%
Deprivation	15% most deprived 30%, Rest 22%
Police Division	Q Division Lanarkshire 33%, N Division Highland and Islands 15%

Agreement on Listening to Local Concerns

Gender	Both 50%
Age	25-44 49%, 16-24 54%
Age and Gender	Female 25-44 48%, Female 16-24 59%
Victim Status	Victims 48%, Non-Victims 51%
Fear of Crime	Unsafe 44%, Safe 52%
Socio-Economic Group	Intermediate 49%, Managerial/Professional 52%
Tenure	Social Rented 48%, Owner Occupied 51%
Disability	Yes 48%, No 51%
Urban/Rural	Urban 49%, Rural 56%
Deprivation	15% most deprived 49%, Rest 51%
Police Division	Q Division Lanarkshire 44%, N Division Highland and Islands 65%

Summary

Groups with less positive attitudes

Females, especially those aged 25-59. Victims and those with a higher level of fear of crime. Those not working or long-term unemployed. Those in social rented sector. People with disabilities. People living in urban areas. People living in more deprived areas.

Groups with more positive attitudes

Younger people. Non-Victims and those who do not have a high fear of crime. Those in managerial and professional groups. Those in owner occupied or private rented sector. People without a disability. People living in rural areas. People living is less-deprived areas.
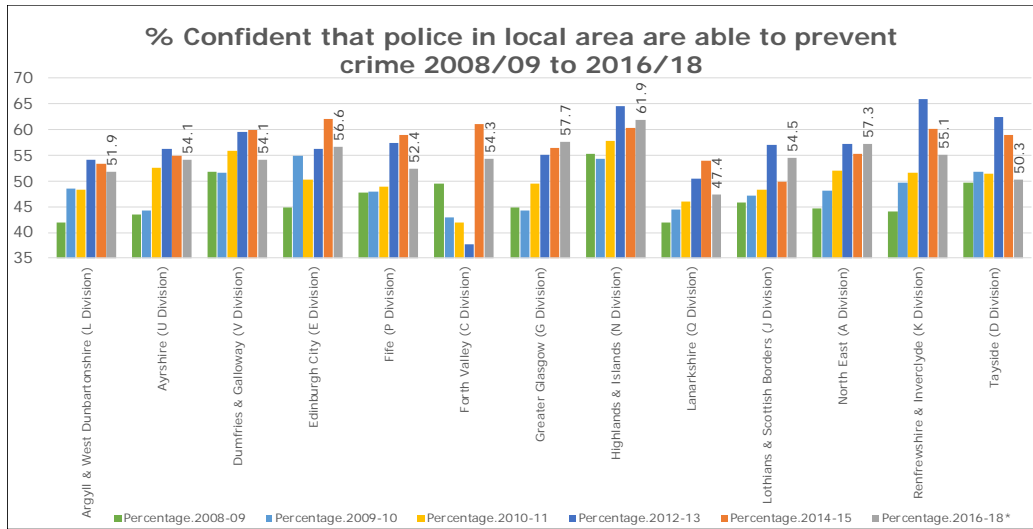
Agreement that the Police don't deal with things that matter

Gender	Females 21%, Males 20%
Age	45-59 23%, 16-24 15%
Age and Gender	Males and Females 45-59 23%, Males 16-24 14%
Victim Status	Victims 28%, Non-Victims 19%
Fear of Crime	Unsafe 29%, Safe 18%
Socio-Economic Group	NW & LTUE and Intermediate 24%, Managerial/Professional 14%
Tenure	Social Rented 29%, Private Rented 16%
Disability	Yes 27%, No 19%
Urban/Rural	Urban 21%, Rural 19%
Deprivation	15% most deprived 28%, Rest 19%
Police Division	K Division Renfrewshire and Inverclyde 27%, E Division Edinburgh City 14%

Agreement that the Police treat everyone fairly

Gender	Females 61%, Males 65%
Age	45-59 59%, 60+ 65%
Age and Gender	Females 45-59 55%, Males 60+ 68%
Victim Status	Victims 58%, Non-Victims 63%
Fear of Crime	Unsafe 55%, Safe 65%
Socio-Economic Group	Intermediate 59%, Managerial/Professional 65%
Tenure	Social Rented 58%, Owner Occupied 64%
Disability	Yes 60%, No 64%
Urban/Rural	Urban 62%, Rural 68%
Deprivation	15% most deprived 58%, Rest 64%
Police Division	L Division Argyll and Bute 52%, N Division Highland and Islands 71%

Agreement that the police would respect you

Gender	Males 87%, Females 89%
Age	16-24 84%, 60+ 91%
Age and Gender	Males 16-24 84%, Females 60+ 92%
Victim Status	Victims 85%, Non-Victims 88%
Fear of Crime	Unsafe 86%, Safe 88%
Socio-Economic Group	Routine and Manual and NW & LTUE 87%, Managerial/Professional 91%
Tenure	Social Rented 81%, Owner Occupied 90%
Disability	Yes 84%, No 89%
Urban/Rural	Urban 87%, Rural 88%
Deprivation	15% most deprived 83%, Rest 88%
Police Division	Q Division Lanarkshire 84%, C Division Forth Valley 92%

Agreement that the police can be relied upon

Gender	Males 63%, Females 65%
Age	45-59 59%, 16-24 73%
Age and Gender	Male 45-59 58%, Female 16-24 76%
Victim Status	Victims 59%, Non-Victims 65%
Fear of Crime	Unsafe 57%, Safe 66%
Socio-Economic Group	NW & LTUE 62%, Managerial/Professional 66%
Tenure	Social Rented 61%, Private Rented 69%
Disability	Yes 61%, No 65%
Urban/Rural	Both 64%
Deprivation	Rest 54%, 15% most deprived 65%
Police Division	J Division Lothians and Scottish Borders 58%, N Division Highland and Islands 74%

Data taken from tables 1.56 through to 1.63 of the 2017/18 Scottish Crime and Justice Survey. Available at: https://www2.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/Datasets/SCJS/SCJS2016-17-vol-1
Data for Police Divisions relates to the period 2016-18 and is located at: https://scotland.shinyapps.io/sg-scottish-crime-justice-survey/

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% Confident that police in local area are able to prevent crime 2008/09 to 2016/18

FIGURE 6a

Observations

Improving trend in all Divisions since 2008/09

Notable improvement in C Division (Forth Valley) in recent years

% Confident that police in local area are able to catch criminals 2008/09 to 2016/18
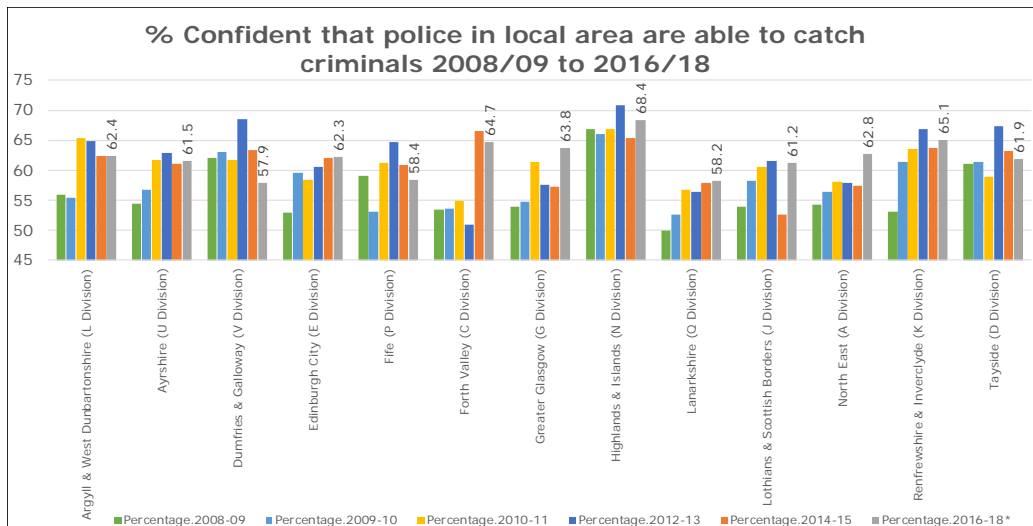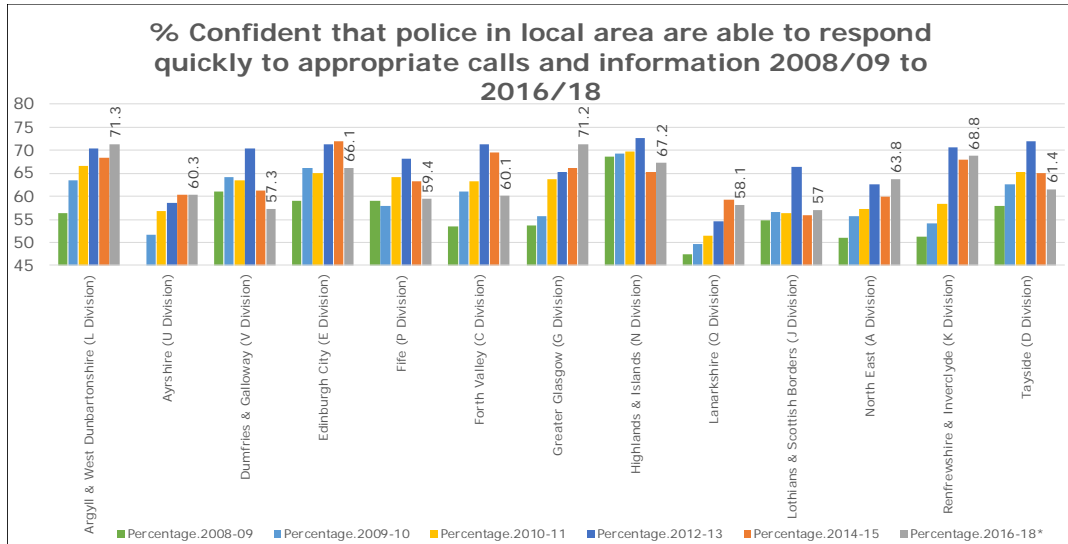
FIGURE 6b

Observations

Improving trend in most Divisions since 2008/09

Notable improvement in C Division (Forth Valley) in recent years, continual improvement in Q Division (Lanarkshire)
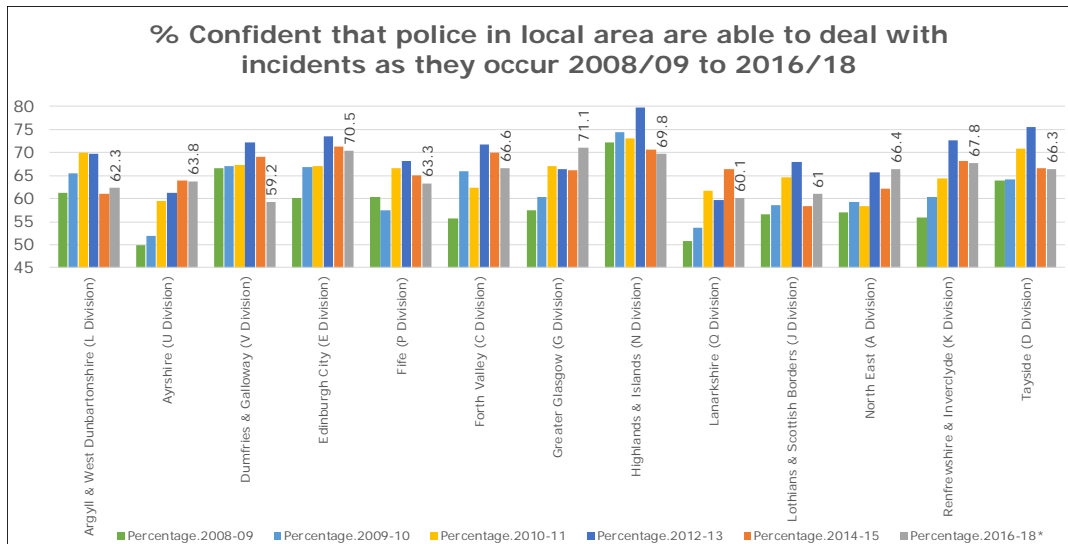
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% Confident that police in local area are able to respond quickly to appropriate calls and information 2008/09 to 2016/18

FIGURE 6c

Observations
Improving trend in most Divisions since 2008/09

Continual improvement in Greater Glasgow across the decade

% Confident that police in local area are able to deal with incidents as they occur 2008/09 to 2016/18
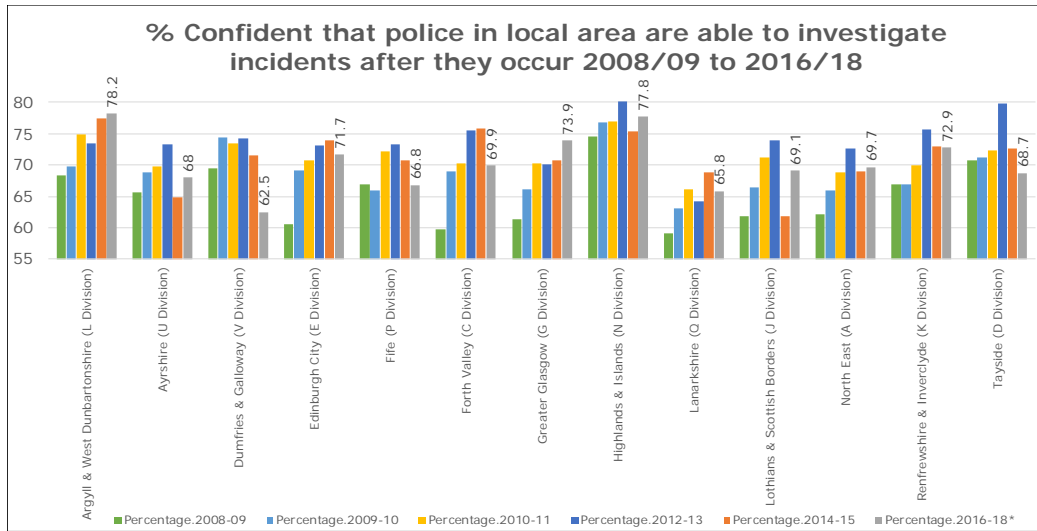
FIGURE 6d

Observations
Improving trend in most Divisions since 2008/09

High level of consistency between Divisions, especially in more recent years

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% Confident that police in local area are able to investigate incidents after they occur 2008/09 to 2016/18
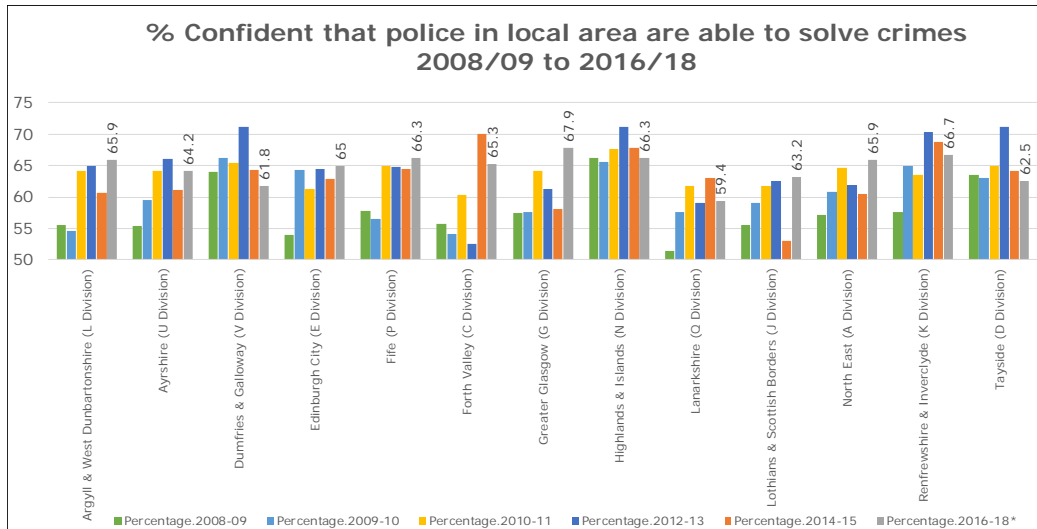
FIGURE 6e

Observations
Improving trend in most Divisions since 2008/09

Sustained high confidence in the north and west of the country (N Division - Highland and Islands, and L Division – Argyll and Bute

Notable fall in confidence in V Division - Dumfries and Galloway in 2016-18

% Confident that police in local area are able to solve crimes 2008/09 to 2016/18

FIGURE 6f

Observations
Improving trend in most Divisions since 2008/09

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Figure 7

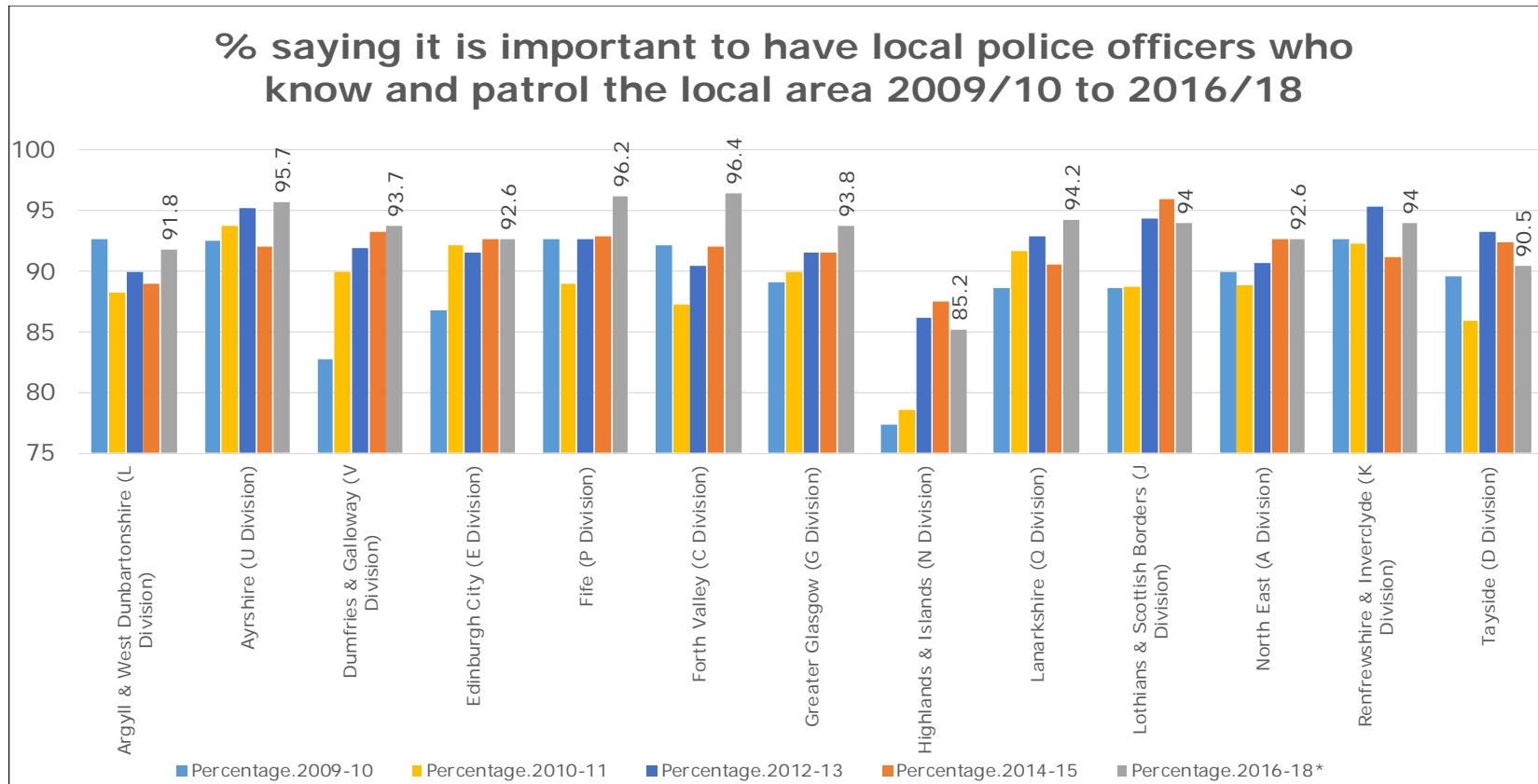% Saying the police in their area do an excellent/good job 2012/13 to 2016/18
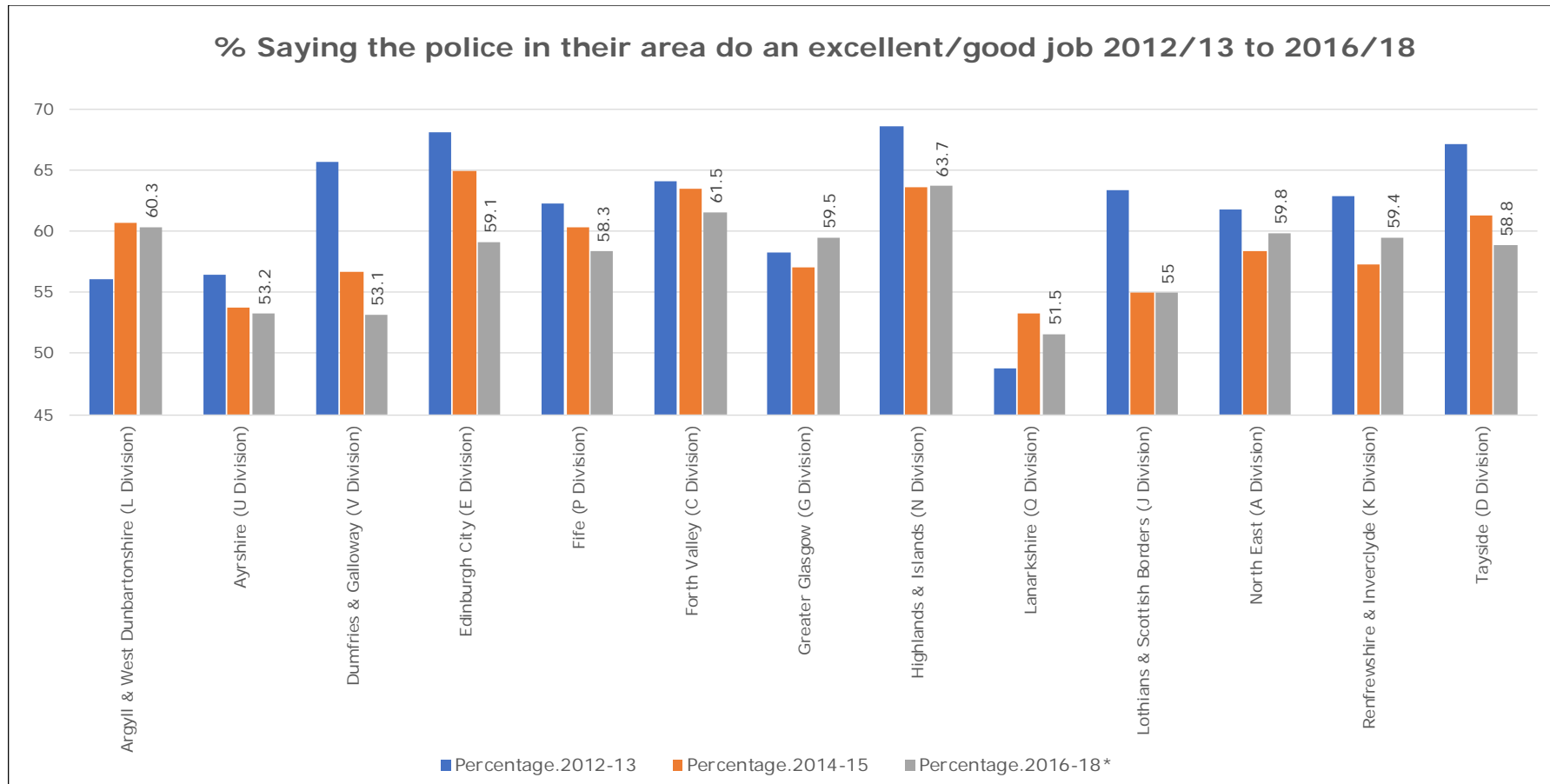
Observations
Persistent lower rating in Q Division (Lanarkshire)
Successive reductions in Ayrshire, Dumfries and Galloway, Edinburgh, Fife, Forth Valley and Tayside

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Figure 8

% saying it is important to have local police officers who know and patrol the local area 2009/10 to 2016/18

Legend: Percentage.2009-10, Percentage.2010-11, Percentage.2012-13, Percentage.2014-15, Percentage.2016-18*
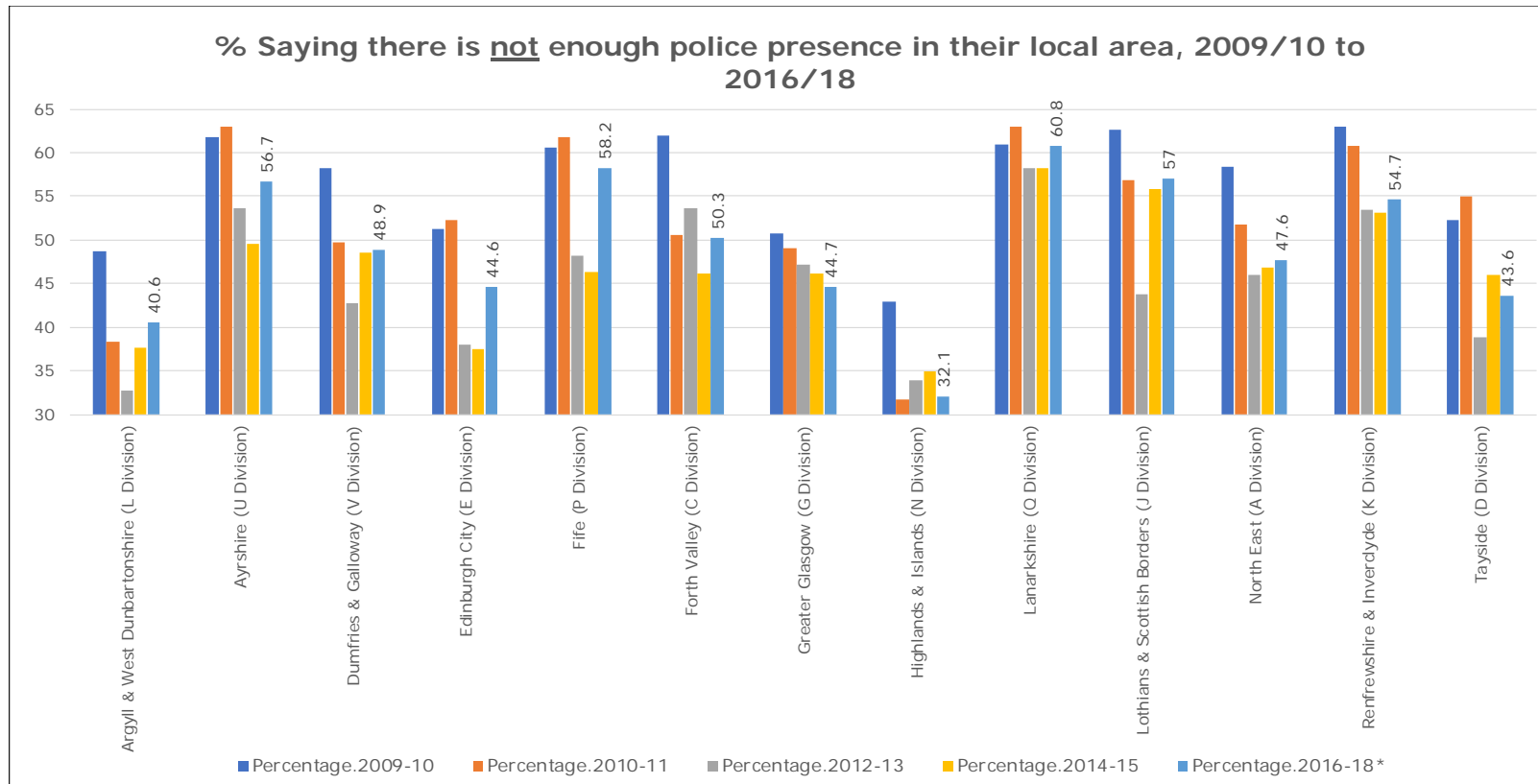
NOTE – SMALL SAMPLE SIZES AT DIVISIONAL LEVEL PRIOR TO 2012/13 – SEE FIGURE 12

Observations

High level of consistency across most of the country

Become more important to communities across Scotland over the last decade

Notably lower level of importance placed on this in N Division – Highland and Islands Division

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Figure 9

% Saying there is <u>not</u> enough police presence in their local area, 2009/10 to 2016/18
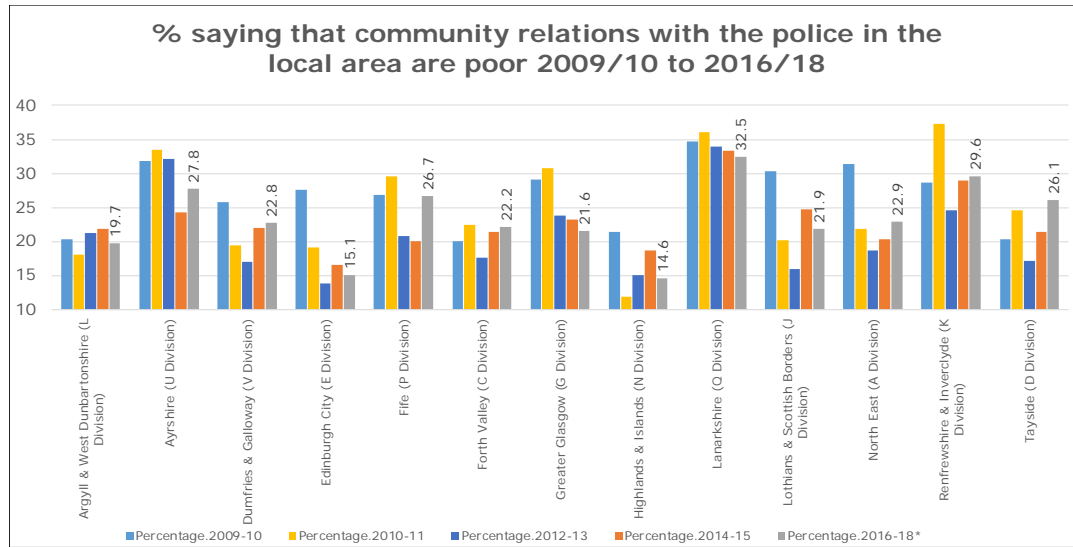
Observations

Persistent view of insufficient police presence in Q Division (Lanarkshire)

Persistent view of sufficient police presence in N Division (Highland and Islands) and to a similar extent, L Division (Argyll and Bute)

Improving view of police presence in Greater Glasgow

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% saying that community relations with the police in the local area are poor 2009/10 to 2016/18

Percentage.2009-10 · Percentage.2010-11 · Percentage.2012-13 · Percentage.2014-15 · Percentage.2016-18*

% saying that people have a lot of confidence in the police in their area 2009/10 to 2016/18

Percentage.2009-10 · Percentage.2010-11 · Percentage.2012-13 · Percentage.2014-15 · Percentage.2016-18*

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FIGURE 10a

Observations

Large variations throughout the country, with L Division (Argyll and Bute), E Division (Edinburgh City) and N Division (Highland and Islands) more likely to be consistent in saying that relations are not poor

Q Division (Lanarkshire) consistently higher than other Divisions but showing continual improvement
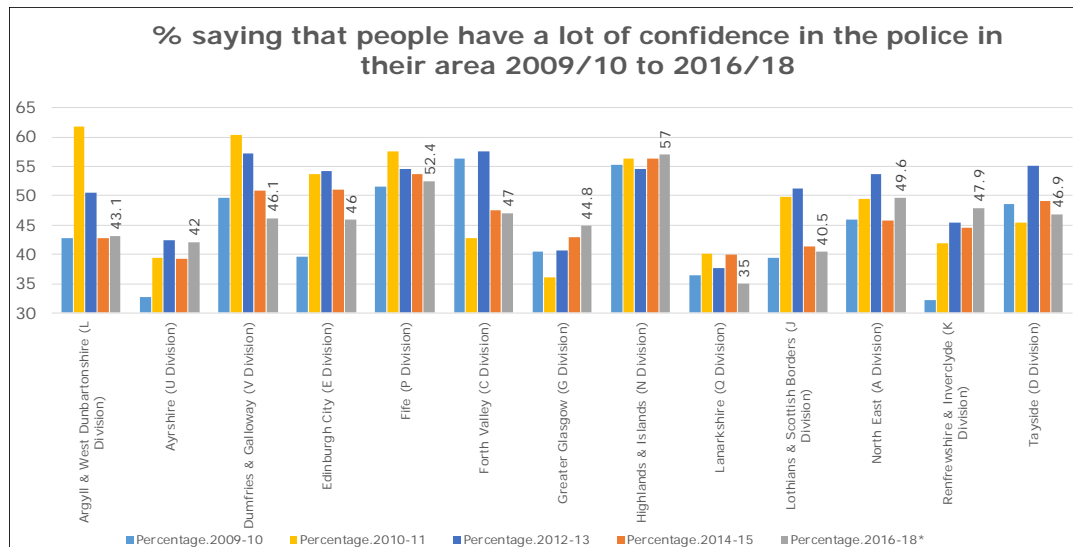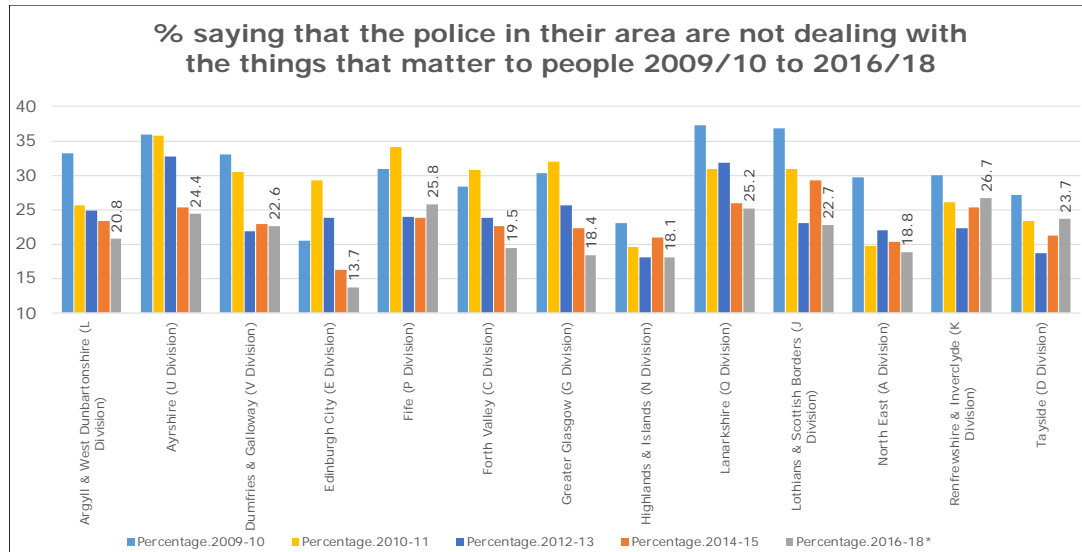
FIGURE 10b

Observations

Consistently higher levels of confidence in N Division (Highland and Islands) and P Division (Fife)

Q Division (Lanarkshire) and U Division (Ayrshire) consistently lower than other Divisions

NOTE – SMALL SAMPLE SIZES AT DIVISIONAL LEVEL PRIOR TO 2012/13 – SEE FIGURE 12

% saying that the police in their area are not dealing with the things that matter to people 2009/10 to 2016/18

% saying that the police in their area can be relied on to be there when needed 2009/10 to 2016/18
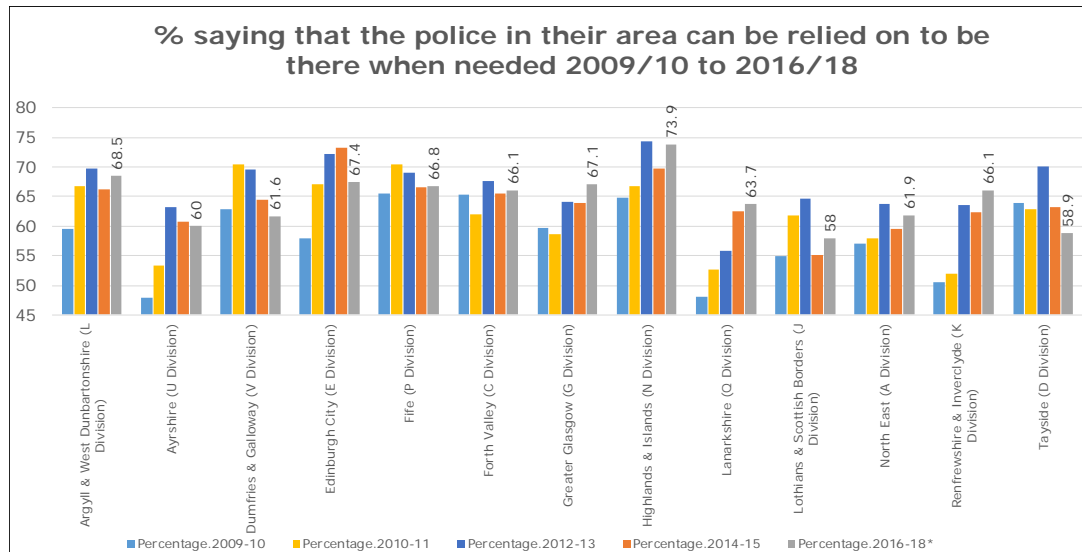
FIGURE 10c

Observations

Improving picture over the decade for most of the country

Improvements in U Division (Ayrshire), Q Division (Lanarkshire) and J Division (The Lothians and Scottish Borders)

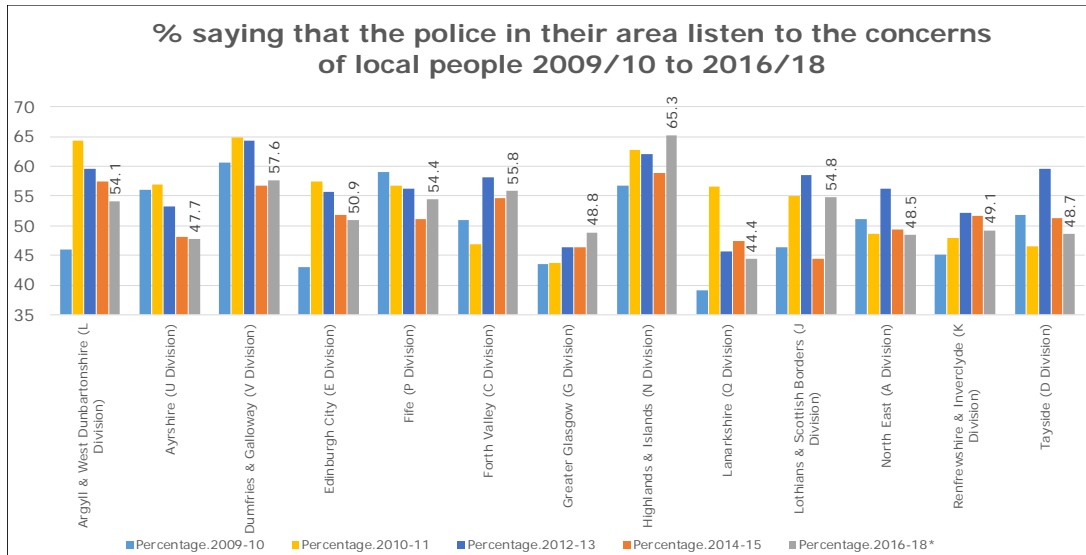Positive and improving situation in E Division (Edinburgh City) and N Division (Highland and Islands)

FIGURE 10d

Observations

Improving picture over the decade for most of the country

Divisions with a lower level of confidence a decade ago have especially improved (Q Division Lanarkshire, K Division Renfrewshire and Inverclyde, and U Division Ayrshire)

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% saying that the police in their area listen to the concerns of local people 2009/10 to 2016/18

% saying that the police in their area treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are 2009/10 to 2016/18

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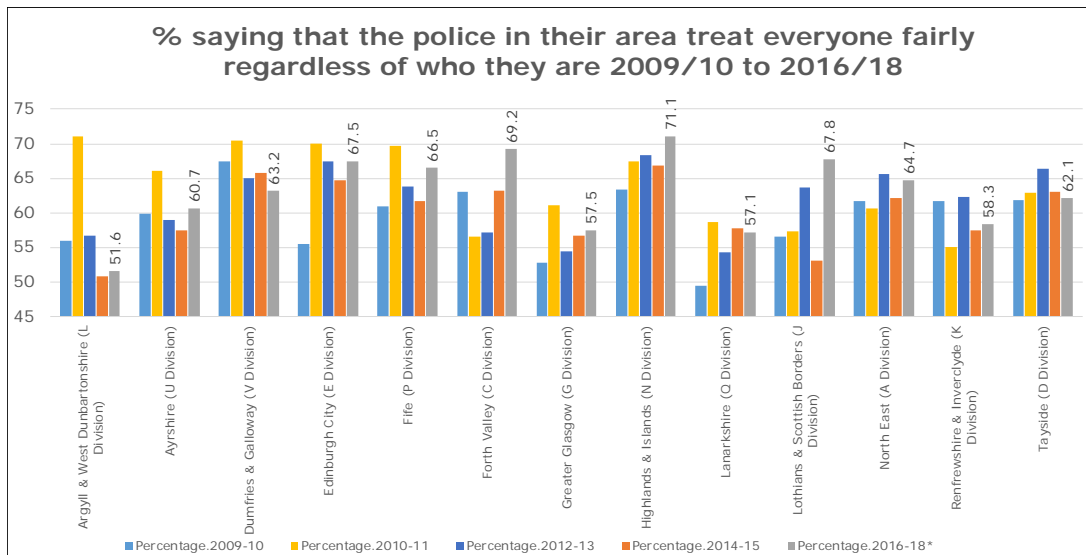28th May 2020

FIGURE 10e

Observations

High degree of variation around the country

Relatively low and persistently lower confidence in G Division Greater Glasgow and Q Division Lanarkshire

Consistently above average level of confidence in N Division Highland and Islands
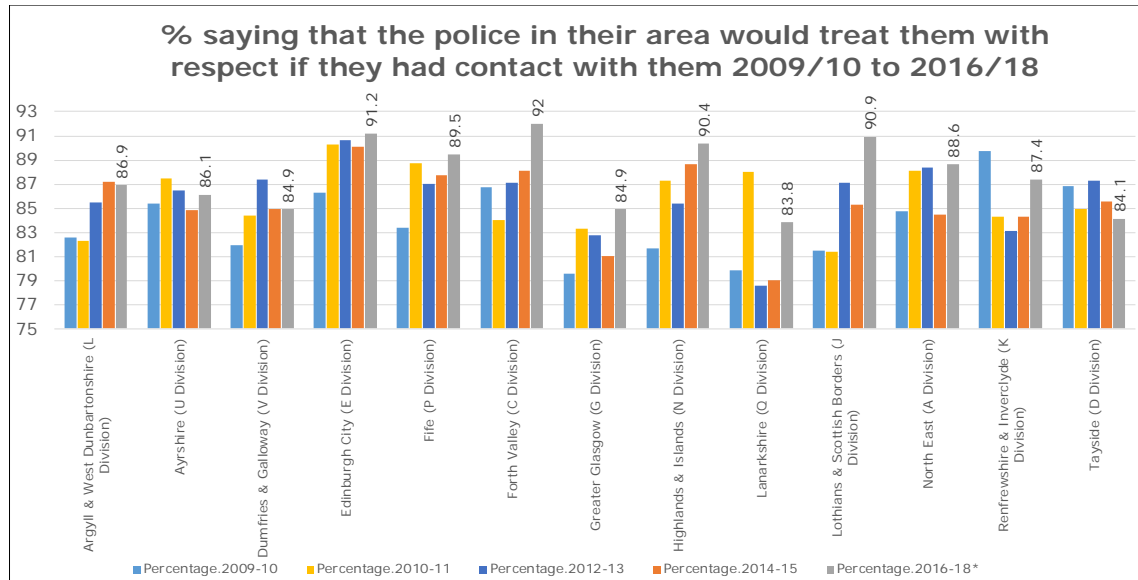
FIGURE 10f

Observations

Improving picture across most Divisions over the decade

Comparatively less confidence in L Division Argyll and Bute in the last 4 years

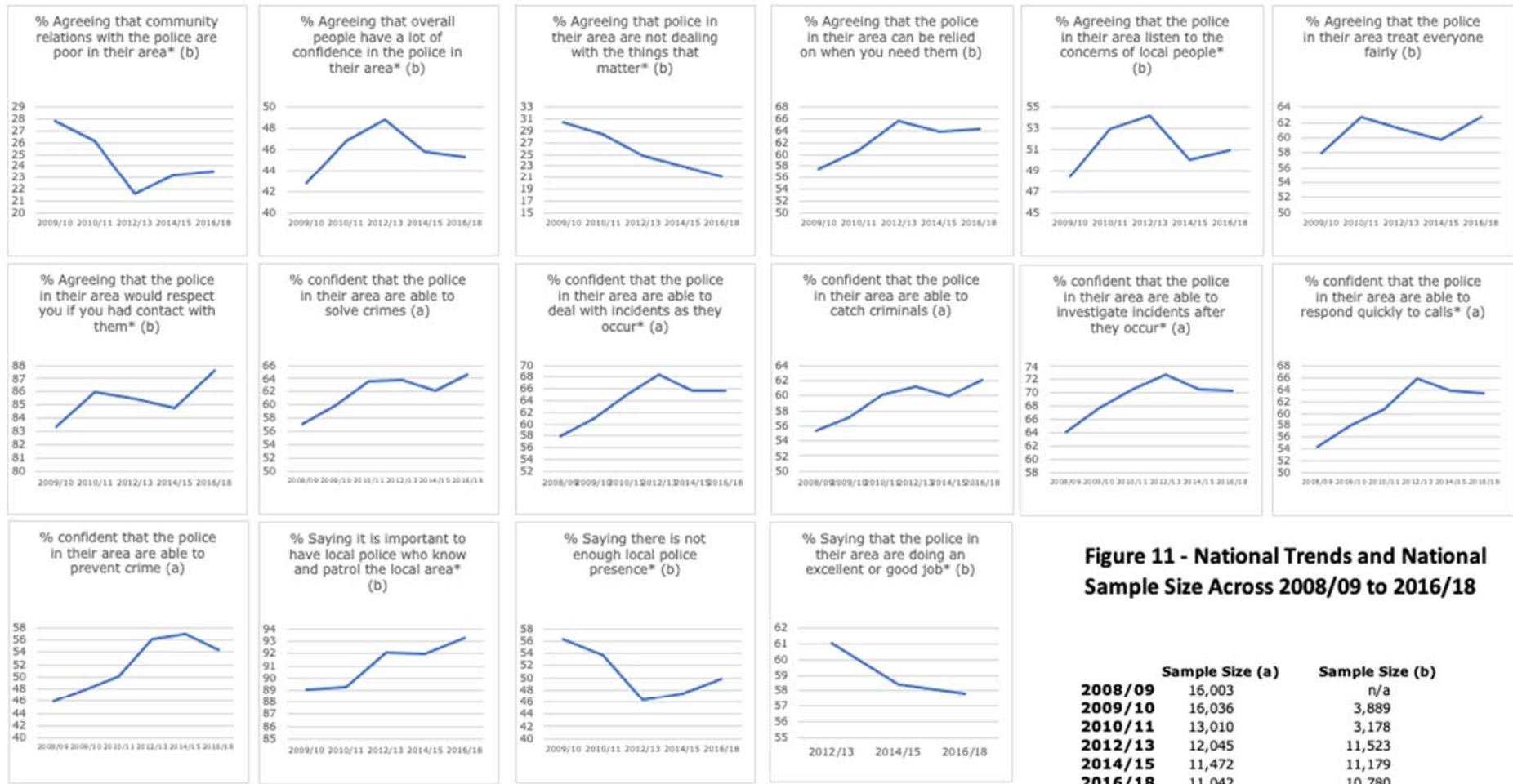NOTE – SMALL SAMPLE SIZES AT DIVISIONAL LEVEL PRIOR TO 2012/13 – SEE FIGURE 12

% saying that the police in their area would treat them with respect if they had contact with them 2009/10 to 2016/18

Legend: Percentage.2009-10, Percentage.2010-11, Percentage.2012-13, Percentage.2014-15, Percentage.2016-18*

FIGURE 10g

Observations

Very high levels across the country and an improving picture across most Divisions over the decade

Comparatively less confidence in Q Division Lanarkshire and G Division Greater Glasgow

NOTE – SMALL SAMPLE SIZES AT DIVISIONAL LEVEL PRIOR TO 2012/13 – SEE FIGURE 12

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Figure 11 - National Trends and National Sample Size Across 2008/09 to 2016/18

	Sample Size (a)	Sample Size (b)
2008/09	16,003	n/a
2009/10	16,036	3,889
2010/11	13,010	3,178
2012/13	12,045	11,523
2014/15	11,472	11,179
2016/18	11,042	10,780

* Denotes a statistically significant change between 2012/13 (when all questions asked and commencement of Police Reform) and 2016/18

Data taken from: https://scotland.shinyapps.io/sg-scottish-crime-justice-survey/

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Figure 12

Divisional Sample Sizes

Division	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2012/13	2014/15	2016/18
Argyll & West Dunbartonshire (L Division)	474(a)	730(a) 185(b)	329(a) 87(b)	336(a) 334(b)	692(a) 670(b)	594(a) 581(b)
Ayrshire (U Division)	827(a)	1027(a) 248(b)	831(a) 199(b)	772(a) 751(b)	769(a) 757(b)	721(a) 705(b)
Dumfries & Galloway (V Division)	1415(a)	1413(a) 344(b)	1262(a) 306(b)	922(a) 894(b)	696(a) 688(b)	665(a) 641(b)
Edinburgh City (E Division)	1043(a)	787(a) 190(b)	1051(a) 242(b)	1058(a) 1034(b)	875(a) 855(b)	941(a) 929(b)
Fife (P Division)	1343(a)	1259(a) 299(b)	935(a) 231(b)	879(a) 856(b)	682(a) 661(b)	596(a) 578(b)
Forth Valley (C Division)	1373(a)	1339(a) 322(b)	902(a) 213(b)	1084(a) 1060(b)	689(a) 657(b)	580(a) 561(b)
Greater Glasgow (G Division)	2243(a)	1985(a) 479(b)	1607(a) 387(b)	1471(a) 1436(b)	1436(a) 1419(b)	1448(a) 1417(b)
Highlands & Islands (N Division)	1620(a)	1570(a) 386(b)	1254(a) 304(b)	971(a) 927(b)	776(a) 763(b)	725(a) 707(b)
Lanarkshire (Q Division)	1528(a)	1166(a) 274(b)	1336(a) 324(b)	1146(a) 1083(b)	1029(a) 1002(b)	1109(a) 1090(b)
Lothians & Scottish Borders (J Division)	1030(a)	1422(a) 352(b)	852(a) 226(b)	920(a) 901(b)	763(a) 749(b)	805(a) 785(b)
North East (A Division)	1297(a)	1449(a) 342(b)	1035(a) 261(b)	1042(a) 903(b)	1725(a) 1663(b)	1481(a) 1455(b)
Renfrewshire & Inverclyde (K Division)	587(a)	598(a) 161(b)	571(a) 149(b)	496(a) 479(b)	647(a) 627(b)	587(a) 570(b)
Tayside (D Division)	1223(a)	1291(a) 307(b)	1045(a) 249(b)	948(a) 865(b)	693(a) 668(b)	790(a) 761(b)

Notes

(a) The seven questions relating to how confident the public is in the police in their area to carrying out a range of activities, including preventing crime, investigating crime and responding timeously

(b) All other questions referenced in this report (attitudes towards the police, police presence/visibility and whether the public think the police in their area are doing an excellent/good job).

Data taken from: https://scotland.shinyapps.io/sg-scottish-crime-justice-survey/

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