LAW AND ORDER IN THE ALDERSHOT CONSTITUENCY

A report by Leo Docherty, Member of Parliament for Aldershot, Farnborough, Blackwater & Hawley, on the policing and crime priorities of local people in the Aldershot constituency.

Leo Docherty MP
Member of Parliament

Contents

Law and Order in the Aldershot constituency

Introduction

In 2019, the Conservative Party pledged to recruit an additional 20,000 police officers – taking the total number of officers to the highest in the country's history. This target was hit in April 2023 and Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary now has over 600 additional frontline officers.

These officers are being deployed on our streets to tackle crime and anti-social behaviour across Hampshire as part of a new structure being implemented by our Police and Crime Commissioner, Donna Jones, and the recently appointed Chief Constable, Scott Chilton.

To help ensure this extra capacity can be used most effectively to respond to local people's priorities, Leo Docherty MP launched a 'Law and Order' survey to hear the views and identify the priorities of Aldershot constituents.

Law and Order Survey September 2023

A letter was sent out to residents across the Aldershot constituency in early September 2023, with the name and address of the individual having been obtained from the Register of Electors. This was provided to Mr Docherty as their constituency MP for the purposes of democratic engagement[1].

Mr Docherty also published social media posts on Facebook[2] and included articles on his website[3] to spread awareness and encourage engagement.

The survey was hosted on Mr Docherty's website. Some residents also submitted their views via letter or email.

The survey consisted of nine questions, of which all were checkbox options. There were an additional eight sub-questions and text-fields which were triggered depending on how the respondent answered particular questions. The survey has been reproduced in full at the end of this report – see pages 25-27.

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[1] See Annex 1
[2] www.facebook.com/LeoDocherty4Aldershot
[3] www.leodocherty.org.uk

The online survey received 380 responses. Approximately 20 letters and emails were also received, taking the total number of respondents to around 400. All names of respondents have been redacted for privacy reasons.

Executive summary

Across the nine questions and eight sub-questions, common trends emerged from respondents. This included widespread concern about anti-social behaviour, drug and gang-related crimes (and overlapping criminal activity), worries about a lack of visible policing, and a perception that the police no longer try to tackle lower-level crimes.

The Government's recent drive to recruit record numbers of police officers gives Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary a golden opportunity to tackle local people's policing priorities – particularly anti-social behaviour - head-on, foster a stronger relationship with the public and build a stronger and safer community for everyone.

Overall, this report finds that the public broadly trusts the police and holds a generally positive view of their work. However, it also highlights a significant minority of people – around a quarter of respondents – who feel the police do not serve them well, to the point where some crimes go unreported due to a perception that the police will not investigate them properly.

None of the issues this report highlights are insurmountable. Strong police leadership directing well-trained, well-resourced officers can make all the difference. Visible policing – particularly in the form of policemen and women on patrol on foot - in the community and anti-social behaviour are linked as the former can deter the latter.

Additionally, a more visible police presence would have the potential to build a greater rapport with the wider public, fostering both greater trust and confidence in the local police. This would mean more people would be more likely to report crimes, creating a virtuous circle.

More officers on the beat, if prioritised correctly, will mean safer streets and more trust in the police.
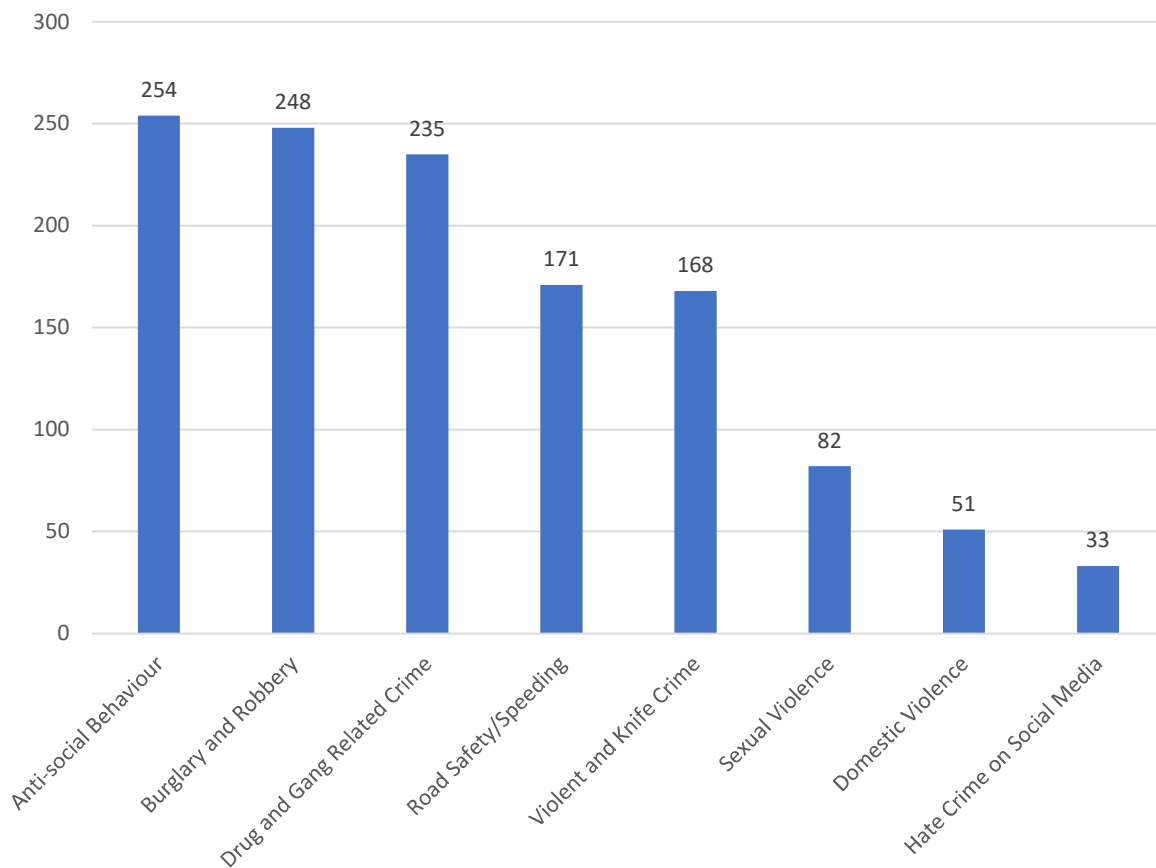
Survey Results

Main areas of concern for residents

**"Which crimes are of most concern to you? Please select up to three" –
Question 1**

Respondents were invited to pick three types of crime which concerned them
the most:

- Domestic violence
- Violent and knife crime
- Road safety/Speeding
- Drug and gang related crime
- Sexual violence
- Hate crime on social media
- Anti-social behaviour
- Burglary and robbery

Figure 1. Crimes which are of most concern to respondents.

Main areas of concern

The responses were collated and are shown in Figure 1. According to the responses, the three crimes of most concern in our community, are **anti-social behaviour**, **drug and gang-related crime** and **burglary and robbery**. Each of these three options were individually selected by more than half of the respondents to this survey.

Anti-social behaviour

Anti-social behaviour was picked the most, appearing as a major concern in 254 responses to this question, which meant that nearly 67% of respondents to this survey believe this issue is a major problem in the community.

Anti-social behaviour also featured prominently in responses received via email or letter. For example:

> *"Most noticeable the anti-social behaviour primarily by drug/alcohol issues. For this reason, we hardly go into the town especially on my own and if I do, I am constantly looking over my shoulder and holding on to my bag!"* – S (Aldershot)

Burglary and Robbery

248 respondents selected burglary and robbery as one of their three areas of most concern.

Over the last three years across the constituency, there have been 944 reported burglaries and robberies, 2,666 violent and sexual offences and 766 anti-social behaviour crimes in Aldershot alone[4]. While burglaries and robberies are less prevalent than the other crimes of concern listed by respondents, this area clearly remains an issue of deep concern for many people.

Drugs and gang-related crime

235 respondents selected drug and gang-related crime, making it the third most selected option. This area was also touched on by some of those who responded by letter or email:

> *"Most of the crime seems to be driven by drugs and unless this is addressed, I think we will never solve the problem"* – M (Aldershot)

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[4] www.police.uk

> *"Low level anti-social behaviour based around drug and alcohol abuse are increasingly visible and impactful in Aldershot town centre."* – C (Aldershot)

The National Crime Agency (NCA) assesses that children and young people can easily be exploited by drug gangs to carry out 'County Lines' operations, in which they act as 'drug runners' for gangs. Those involved in County Lines are often being subject to 'physical, mental and sexual abuse'[5]. Increasing media coverage and public awareness around County Lines over recent years may account for this issue being selected more than other issues. This is not an unreasonable concern, given that the Aldershot constituency is in close proximity to London and easily accessible by both road and rail.

Concerns around County Lines were explicitly referenced by some respondents:

> *"Police need to catch criminal gangs engaged in theft, County Lines drug activities, and fraud and jail the perpetrators, ensuring they are deported after they have served their sentence if they are foreign nationals. More visible Police patrols would deter such crimes as muggings and phone theft. Criminals need to be aware that Hampshire is not a good place for them to commit crime as they will be too easily caught."* – S (Aldershot)

Concerns around drug and gang-related crime were coupled with concerns over violent and knife crime, of which 168 respondents selected as one of their three main crimes of concern. The House of Lords Library briefing note on 'Violent crime, burglaries and gang activity'[6], emphasises the strong correlation between violent knife crime and gang activity, notably in the cases of children and other young, vulnerable people who are subjected to acts of violence through gangs and County Lines operations.

The concerns around knife crime reflected in the survey are not unfounded. The Office of National Statistics (ONS) shows that, nationally, there has been a "19% increase in the number of knife and offensive weapon offences from 40,935 in year ending March 2022 to 48,487 in year ending March 2023". On a local level, official Police figures[7] clearly outline that violent and sexual offences consistently top the number of reported crimes across the constituency during a three-year period of November 2020 to September 2023:

- Aldershot North – 2,517 reported crimes (38.8% of all reported crimes)

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[5] https://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/what-we-do/crime-threats/drug-trafficking/county-lines

[6] https://lordslibrary.parliament.uk/violent-crime-burglaries-and-gang-activity/

[7] https://www.police.uk/

- Farnborough Central – 1,000 reported crimes (23.6% of all reported crimes)
- Yateley Blackwater and Hawley – 1,280 reported crimes (36.5% of all reported crimes)
- Farnborough South – 1,461 reported crimes (44.2% of all reported crimes)
- Farnborough North – 1,922 reported crimes (44.4% of all reported crimes)
- Farnborough West – 1,795 reported crimes (41.5% of all reported crimes)
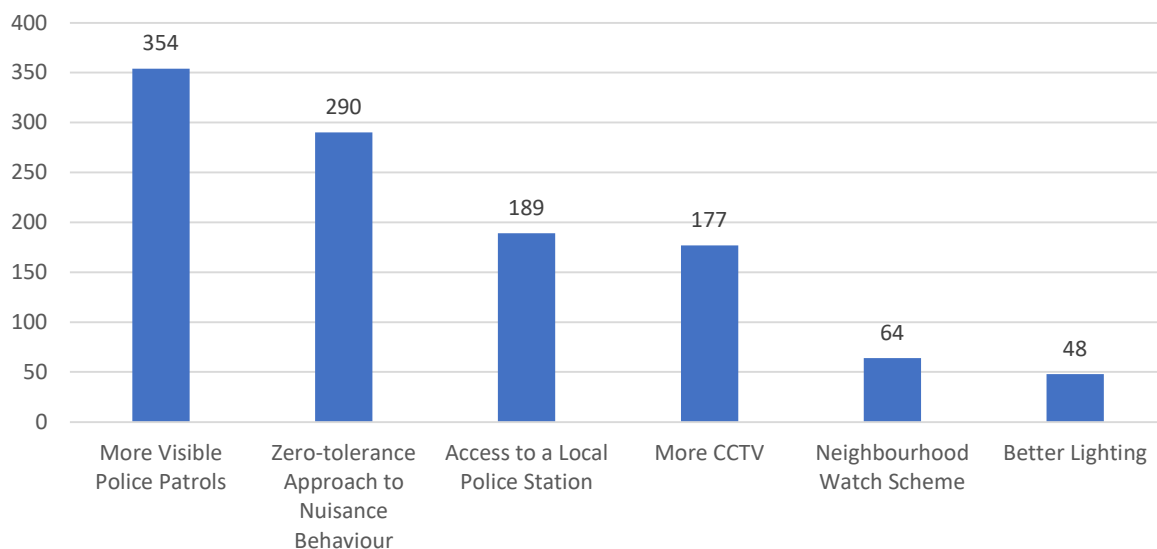- Aldershot South – 2,666 reported crimes (41.7% of all reported crimes)

Policing measures residents would like to see implemented

"What measures would you support to help cut crime in Rushmoor? Please select up to three"- Question 2

Respondents were asked to select up to three measures they would like to see to help tackle crime and improve local policing. The options available for this question were: -

- More visible police patrols
- Zero-tolerance approach to nuisance behaviour
- Access to a local police station
- More CCTV
- Neighbourhood Watch scheme
- Better lighting

Figure 2. Measures respondents would support to help cut crime in Rushmoor

Most respondents believe that more visible police patrols on the streets would help to deter and tackle crime, with 354 respondents out of a possible 380 recording it as a priority.

This issue was also highlighted by some of those who responded via email or letter:

> *"Beat officers are key to a community, they strike up relationships and rapport. They serve as a deterrent and therefore are a proactive measure. Cops in cars fail to serve as described above."* - K (Aldershot)

"My biggest concern is the lack of police presence in Farnborough town centre. Rarely see a police officer. Secondly, speeding or racing cars, particularly at weekends. This is very bad along the main Farnborough Road and Rectory Road." - J (Aldershot)

While there are, of course, police on patrol, there seems to be a widely held perception amongst some residents that police officers are a "rare sight" in both Farnborough and Aldershot, which, in turn, gives residents the impression that there is no deterrent to those acting in an anti-social way or indeed committing crimes. A lack of on-foot police patrols also means residents have little or no opportunity to build a relationship with the local police team. This also ties in with the 189 respondents who selected having access to a local police station as a viable method to cutting crime in Rushmoor.

Finally, close to 300 respondents also selected using a 'zero-tolerance' approach to anti-social behaviour as a desirable approach to reducing crime. This is important as it again highlights, just like in the previous question, that residents perceive anti-social behaviour to be a significant problem across our area, which feeds into other types of criminal behaviour.

Preferred methods of reporting crime

"How do you prefer to report crime?" – Question 3

Respondents were asked to select one option for their preferred method to report a crime. The options were:

- Via telephone
- In person
- Online

There was also an additional option in which participants could select 'other', in which a text box appeared for users to enter in details of alternative methods of reporting crime.

Figure 3. Percentage of the methods participants use to report crime

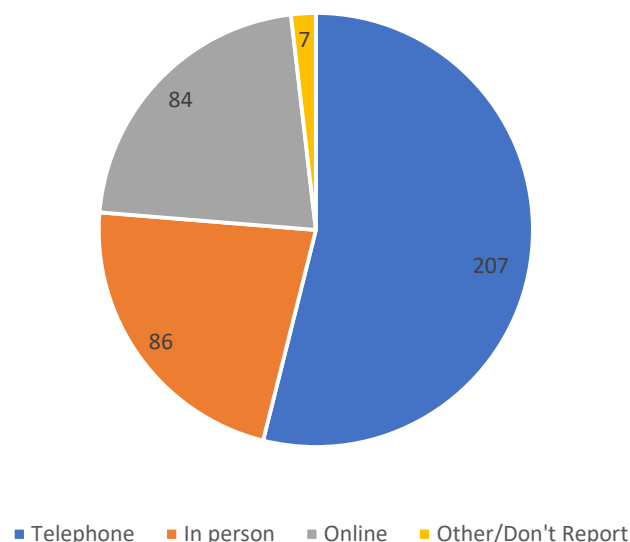■ Telephone ■ In person ■ Online ■ Other/Don't Report

Figure 3 indicates that a majority - 207 respondents - prefer to report crime by telephone. Despite the growth of online crime reporting in recent years, reflected in Figure 3, people still prefer to speak with a real person when reporting a crime, either on the telephone or face-to-face.

Several respondents commented about the lack of police stations in the area to report crimes to in person:

> *"Closing the Farnborough Police Station was a BIG mistake. If it can't be replaced, then a pop-up police station in an empty shop would be a good alternative to travelling to Aldershot."* - R (Farnborough)

Given the above responses, one way to address these concerns would be to run intentionally highly visible and regular police patrols through high-foot traffic areas, such as high streets, transport hubs and known areas for anti-social behaviour.
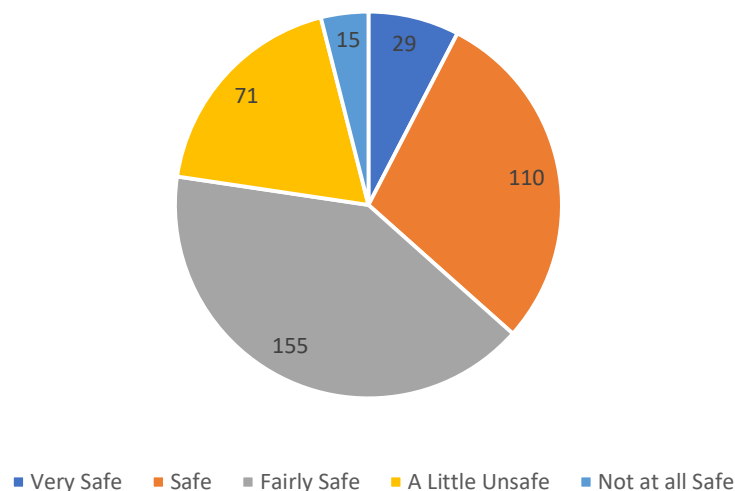
Safety in the local area

"How safe do you feel where you live?" – Question 4

This question asked respondents to select one of the following options:

- Very Safe
- Safe
- Fairly Safe
- A Little Unsafe
- Not at all safe

Figure 4. Figures of how safe respondents feel where they live

■ Very Safe ■ Safe ■ Fairly Safe ■ A Little Unsafe ■ Not at all Safe

Most respondents – over three quarters - reported feeling 'very safe', 'safe' or 'fairly safe'. Under a quarter reported feeling 'a little unsafe' or 'not safe at all'.

While it is encouraging that most people in the Aldershot constituency generally feel safe, there is a significant minority that do not. Tackling the issues raised in previous questions - such as anti-social behaviour and drug use - would likely go some way to addressing the concerns of this minority.
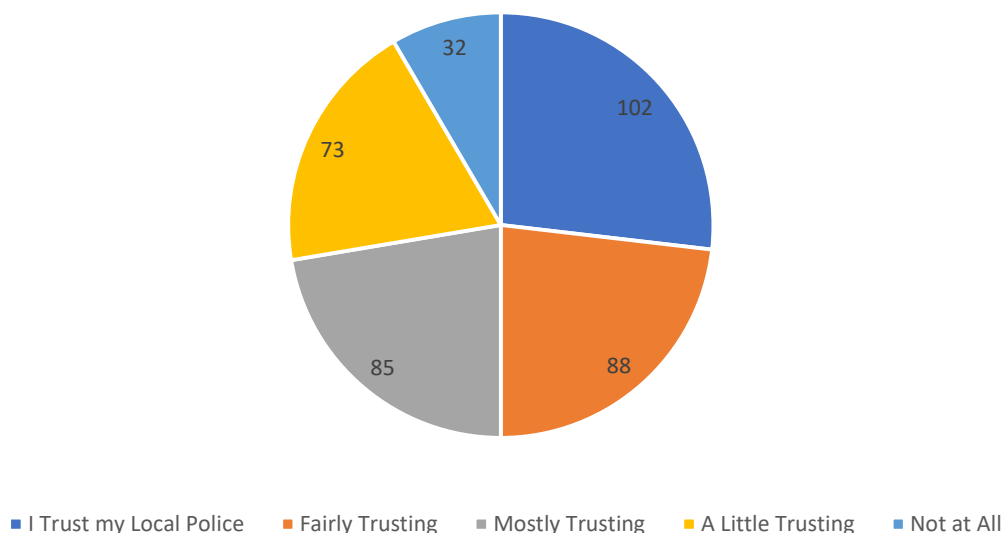
Trust in local police forces

"To what extent do you trust your local police?" – Question 5

This question asked respondents to select one of the following options:

- I trust my local police
- Mostly trusting
- Fairly trusting
- A little trusting
- Not at all

Figure 5. Trust in local policing

■ I Trust my Local Police   ■ Fairly Trusting   ■ Mostly Trusting   ■ A Little Trusting   ■ Not at All

A similar proportion of respondents who reported feeling safe also reported that they 'trust', are 'fairly trusting' or are 'mostly trusting' of the police. However, a quarter reported that they were only 'a little trusting' or did 'not at all' trust the police.
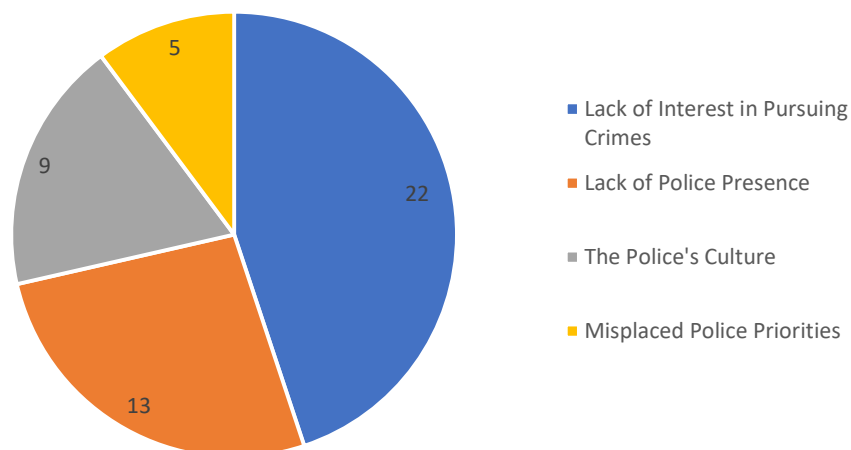
The response to this question indicates that the police need to do more to reach out to and build trust with this significant minority. It may be that addressing issues of visibility, accessibility and dealing with local policing priorities – particularly anti-social behaviour – could help improve trust in local policing.

"If not, please state why:" – Follow-up question

If respondents selected the 'not at all' option, a text box appeared providing the opportunity to explain why they thought the police were 'not doing a good job'.

Reasons given by respondents on why they do not trust the police at all can be broken down into four categories: a perceived lack of interest in investigating or pursuing crimes, a lack of police presence or availability, a distrust of the police's culture, and complaints over the priorities and focus of the police being misplaced.

Figure 6. Different responses to why police were 'not doing a good job'

The respondents claiming a lack of police interest in pursuing crimes cited that the police "*do not act upon any crime that is reported*", "*Lack of interest in crimes that I have reported*", and "*They won't react to crime even when it is reported*".

The second largest category was a perceived lack of police presence and that not only was it "*rare to see a policeman nowadays*" as well as it also being "*hard to get hold of PCSOs*". The perception or experience of inaccessibility and lack of a visible police presence was a common complaint by respondents.

Of those that responded, 9 believed the culture of the police was their main concern. Respondents commented that they believe the police to be "*fundamentally lazy and to an extent corrupt*" and that the police "*turn a blind eye to the miss-deeds of fellow officers*". Doubtless, these concerns have been influenced by recent high-profile cases, particularly within the

Metropolitan Police – but other forces too - in recent years. Challenging this perception - and indeed showing a zero-tolerance response to such behaviour by the tiny minority of such officers - would help with the rebuilding of trust and strengthening the existing trust of local people.

The final category given by respondents was that the police have misplaced priorities, focus, and "*do not fulfil the fundamentals of policing anymore*". There has been a great deal of media coverage of some police forces essentially "giving up" on policing some types of crime - such as not sending officers to the scene of a burglary – but also police directing resources to non-crimes, such as offensive social media posts – for example, the arrest of a veteran in Aldershot in 2022 for "causing anxiety" by sharing a Facebook post did call into question police priorities[8]. Getting back to the 'bread and butter' of policing is vital to regain public trust and ensure resources are used appropriately.

The factors contributing to a reduced trust in policing doubtless overlap, shaping a widely held belief that the police are straying from what local people want to see. Again, having a laser-like focus on priorities such as anti-social behaviour and increasing police visibility would likely make a positive impact.
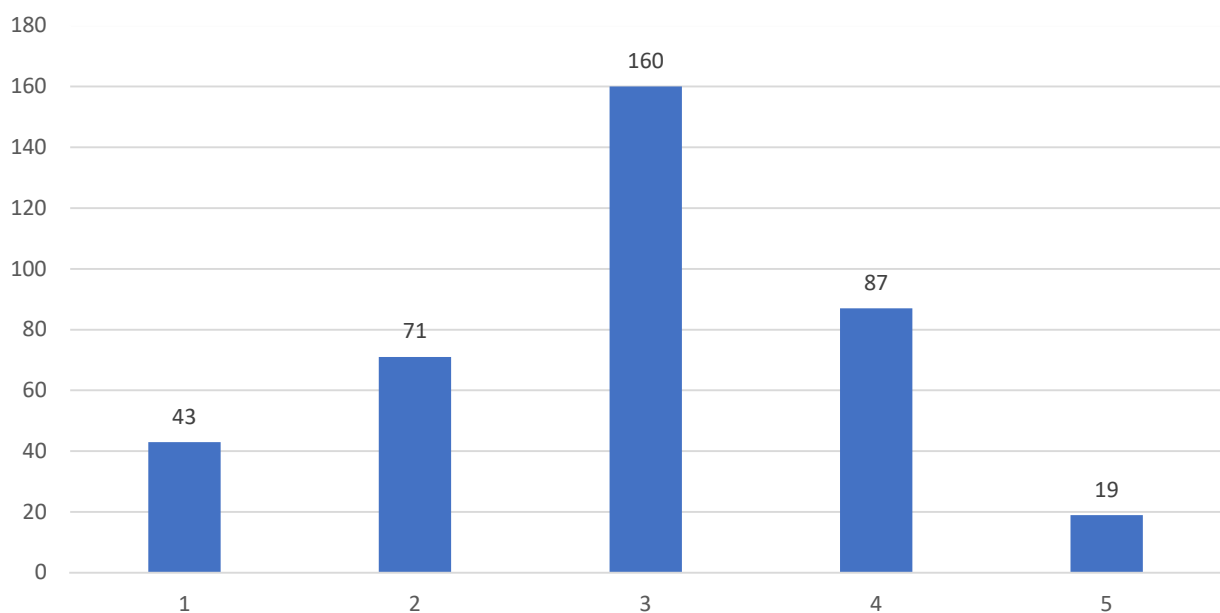
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[8] www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-11066477/Veteran-arrested-causing-anxiety-retweeting-meme-swastika-Pride-flags.html

Residents' assessment of the quality of policing in the area

"On a scale of 1 to 5, how well do you believe your local police are doing a good job" – Question 6

Respondents were asked to rank local police's quality and efficiency by ranking them on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 meaning that the police are doing a very bad job and 5 meaning the police are doing a very good job.

Figure 7. Respondents ranking of the quality of local policing, on a scale of 1 to 5

The responses to this question generated a bell curve, as one might expect, but with a majority giving a middling response of 3.
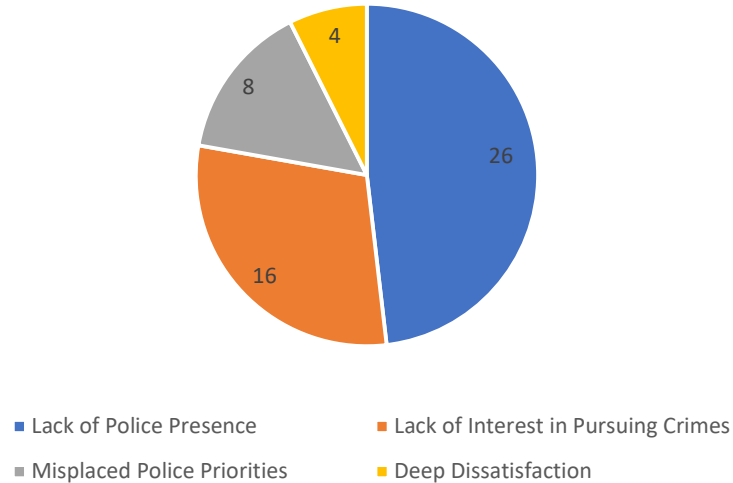
There are significant minorities one end that believe the police to be doing a poor job, and on the other a good job. Once again, there is room for improvement, with around a quarter of all respondents holding a negative or very negative view of local police.

"If you think the police are not doing a good job, please state why:" – Follow-up question

If respondents believed the police to be doing a bad job, they were invited to leave comments as to why they thought this was the case. Of those that left comments they were put into four categories: Lack of police presence, lack of

interest in pursuing crimes, misplaced police priorities, and deep dissatisfaction.

Figure 8. Different responses to why the police are not doing a good job

Legend:
- Lack of Police Presence
- Lack of Interest in Pursuing Crimes
- Misplaced Police Priorities
- Deep Dissatisfaction

Responses to why the police are not doing a good a job were similar in nature to written responses in Question 5 with comments on a lack of police presence in Aldershot town reappearing prominently. Equally, a perceived police lack of interest in pursuing and solving crimes and misplaced police priorities appeared, though not to the same extent as in Question 5.

Although obvious, the data suggests a strong link between perceived police effectiveness and trust in policing.

Confidence in police action

"How confident are you the police would investigate a crime if you report it to them?" – Question 7

This question sought to gauge how confident respondents were that police would follow up on a crime that they reported. The respondents were invited to select one of the following five statements:

- Not at All Confident
- A Little Confident
- Fairly Confident
- Mostly Confident
- Fully Confident

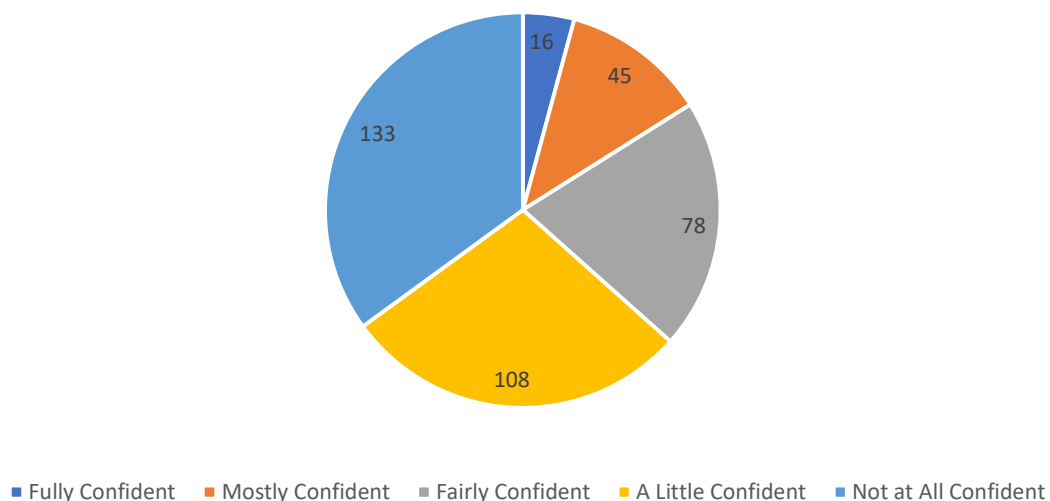*Figure 9. Perception of how likely a reported crime would be followed up by police*

■ Fully Confident ■ Mostly Confident ■ Fairly Confident ■ A Little Confident ■ Not at All Confident

Figure 9 indicates that a significant proportion – over a third – of respondents believed that they were 'not at all confident' that the police would take any action in response to a crime that was reported. Almost two-thirds felt 'not at all' or only 'a little confident' that the police would follow up effectively on a reported crime. This is perhaps the most alarming response in the whole survey and doubtless explains a large part of the lack of faith in the police as described in previous responses.

Only 16 individuals felt 'fully confident' that any reported crime would be followed up on effectively. Clearly, the police have a lot of work to do to address this point.

"If you are not confident, please state why:" – Follow-up question

If respondents selected the 'not at all confident' section of this question, they were invited to provide a comment. As referenced previously, more than a third of the respondents to this survey selected the 'not at all confident' option, so the findings from this section have been summarised to include the most frequently given reasons for their lack of confidence in the police following up crimes.

An outlying reason why most residents do not have confidence in the police's investigation into crimes is that there is a common perception that police 'do nothing'. This perception is particularly the case with lower level reported, but still concerning, crimes such as theft, minor drug offences and vandalism etc. In short, the police are not perceived to take tackling anti-social behaviour seriously.

> *"I have already reported several local crimes, but nothing has been done."* – T (Farnborough)

> *"I have reported drug dealing and theft before and did not even get an acknowledgement"* – M (Aldershot)

From the volume of responses, it seems that the police should review how they respond to the reporting of crimes and which crimes officers should be despatched to. A more robust and visible response would help address some of the concerns recorded by this question.

Likelihood of reporting crimes as the victim

"If you were a victim of crime tomorrow, would you report this to the police?" – Question 8

Respondents were asked how likely they were to report a crime if they were to become a victim of one tomorrow. The question was formatted so that participants could selected one of five options:

- Yes, I would regardless of the crime
- Yes, but it would be dependent on the crime
- Yes, but I wouldn't have full confidence it would be investigated
- No, because I don't feel it would be investigated
- No, because I do not have trust and/or confidence in my local police

Figure 10. Percentage of respondents who would report the crime
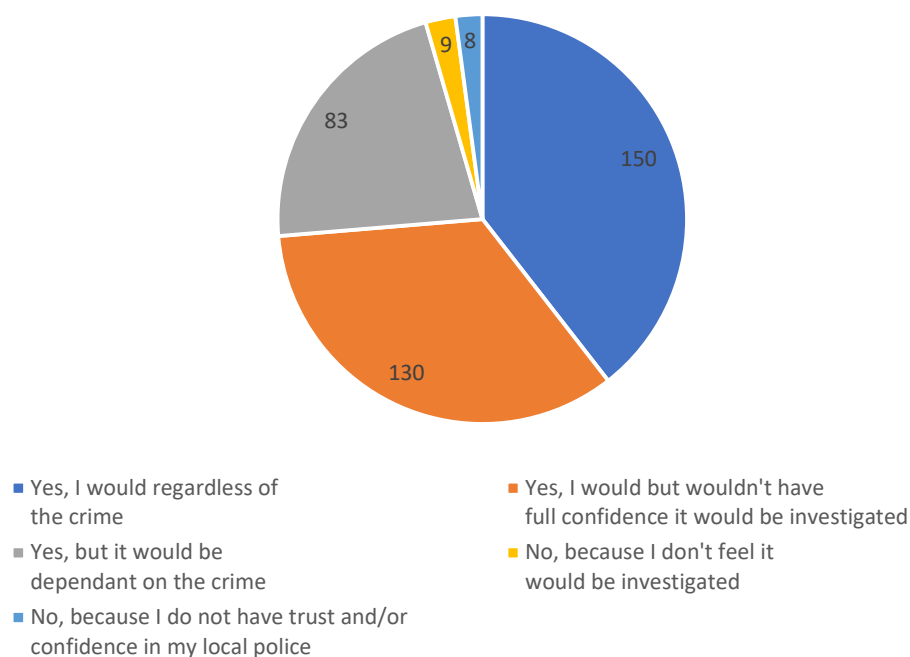

- Yes, I would regardless of the crime
- Yes, but it would be dependant on the crime
- No, because I do not have trust and/or confidence in my local police
- Yes, I would but wouldn't have full confidence it would be investigated
- No, because I don't feel it would be investigated

Figure 10 indicates that the vast majority – over 95 per cent – of respondents would report a crime. This is positive; however – and reflecting previous questions' responses – the faith in whether the police would investigate fully varies. Only 17 – around 4 per cent – who responded stated that they would not report a crime.

An interesting result from this question is that a significant number of respondents – around 22% – also reported that whether they report a crime is dependent on its nature. This could be interpreted as that those who have

been subject to a lower-level crime - such as some forms of anti-social behaviour or shoplifting in the case of businesses - may wish to not report it. This could perhaps be due to an assumption that the police will not take any action on the matter and so reporting it is a waste of their time, as reflected in this response:
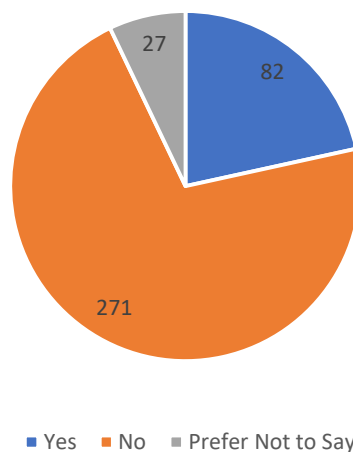
> *"Yes, I would but I know it wouldn't be investigated as no confidence in the police and they just give out crime references for insurance." –* V (Farnborough)

Surveying if and how participants have been affected by crime over the last two years

"Have you been a victim of crime in the local area in the last two years?" – Question 9

The final question on this survey asked respondents to outline if they have been a victim of a crime at any time in the last two years. This was a simple 'yes' or 'no' question, with the addition of a 'prefer not to say' option.

Figure 11. Respondents who have been a victim of crime in the last two years
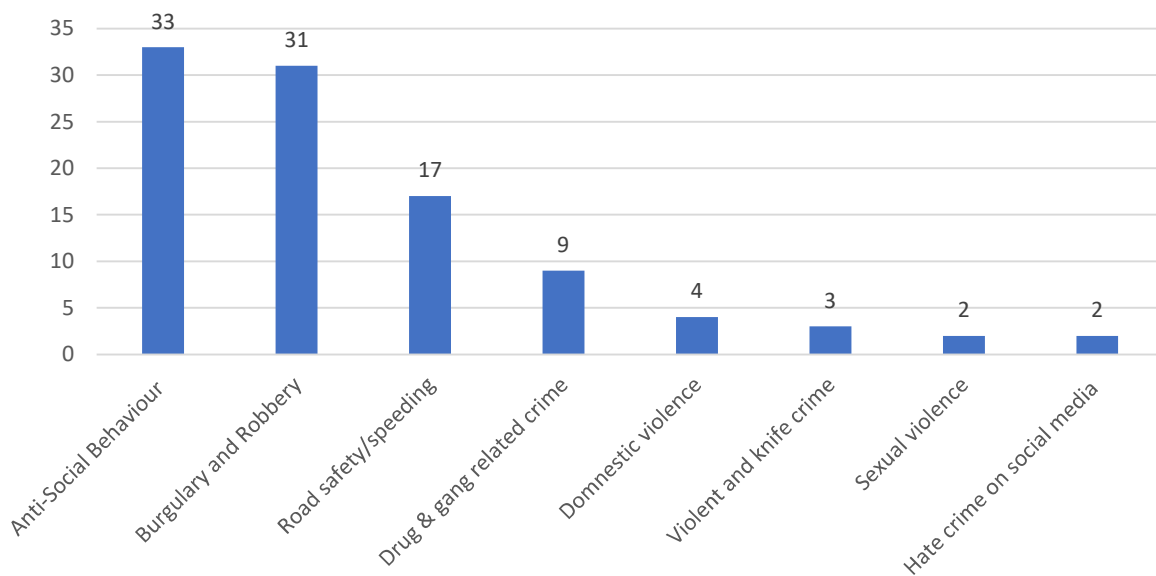

■ Yes ■ No ■ Prefer Not to Say

An overwhelming majority of respondents selected the 'no' option, which accounted for 271 out of the 380 who took part in the survey, showing that not many of the respondents have been a victim of crime recently. A small, but significant portion have however been victims, at around 82 respondents. 27 participants also declined to comment further on this matter, choosing the 'prefer not to say' option.

"If yes, what type of crime was this?" – Follow-up question

For those that did identify themselves as a victim of crime in Question 9, another set of tick box options would appear, giving those respondents the opportunities to select the type of crime they were the victim of.

Figure 12. Tally of crimes that respondents have experienced

As is evident from Figure 12, anti-social behaviour was the most cited type of crime. This is consistent with the results from Question 1, where respondents were asked to list their main crimes of concern, in which anti-social behaviour was listed as being the most reported type.

"Did you report this crime to the police?" – Follow-up question

For those 82 respondents that did identify themselves as a victim of crime in question 9, they were then asked if they reported this crime to the local authorities.

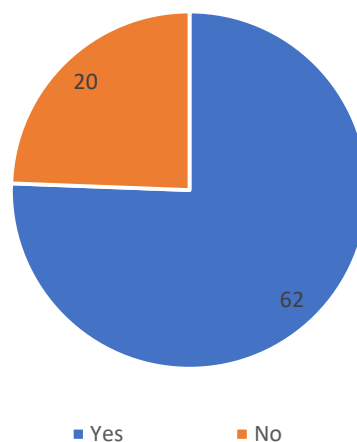Figure 13. Percentage of respondents who reported crimes

Figure 13 indicates that most respondents to this question did report the crime to the police, with around 62 selecting the 'yes' option, showing that, despite some perceptions from respondents that crimes would not be followed-up on or would be ignored, they still tend to report crimes. However, it is significant that close to a quarter of respondents to this follow-up question chose to not report a crime to the police, which is expanded on in the next section.

"If not, why did you not report this to the police?" – Follow-up question

The 20 respondents who decided not to report these crimes to the police were invited to give their reasoning as to why this was the case. The two most common responses were that either that they did not believe the crime was serious enough for the police to investigate, or that they did not believe the police could help them.

This is significant as, whilst the majority would still report a crime, there is a significant section of the population that have a perception that the police do not or cannot act on a report of some kinds of crime. This, one could argue, means that more low-level types of crime – perhaps including anti-social behaviour - go unreported (and therefore *underreported*) and perpetuates that perception that the police do not bother addressing lower-level crimes, giving perpetrators free reign to continue.

Conclusion

While the survey indicates that most local people do have trust in the police and believe they are doing a good job on balance, there is a significant and consistent minority – around a quarter of all respondents – that have a negative view or experience of the police.

While the police should continue their good work – which is often carried out in extremely challenging circumstances – efforts should be made to address the concerns of this minority.

As touched on in previous parts of this report, much progress could be made by taking a more robust approach to anti-social behaviour. This would help people feel safer in their communities and would send a strong message to perpetrators that this type of behaviour is unacceptable – and could even deter more serious types of crime, given the overlap with other types of crime.

Visibility of and access to police officers is another area which requires attention. Highly visible police patrols – perhaps made up of some of the 600 or so newly recruited officers – would help in this regard. Having more opportunities to report crimes in person or over the phone could also help. Hampshire Police and Crime Commissioner Donna Jones's work to reopen police front desks in various areas across the county has been welcomed and could be something to consider for both Aldershot and Farnborough in the near future.

Another complementary strategy to improve police visibility could be to make better use of social media to 'advertise' successful prosecutions, drug raids etc. This could help illustrate to parts of the local community – some of whom may not normally see a police officer in their day-to-day travels – that the police are active and successful in tackling crime in their area. Some police forces already do this very effectively. It may be worth reviewing the current social media strategy – for example, what platforms are used by particular demographics, to ensure these messages are spread widely. Social media may also be a way of local people and businesses getting to know, albeit remotely, the individual officers serving their area.

Overall, respondents were positive in their perceptions but want more from the police – or at least efforts refocussed on to the priorities highlighted in this report. Respondents want a more present, visible, and active police force; this would rebuild and reinforce existing local good will and trust, as well as help to address the concerns of that quarter of respondents who feel left behind.

Annex 1 - Law and Order Survey letter

LEO DOCHERTY MP
Member of Parliament for Aldershot

HOUSE OF COMMONS
LONDON SW1A 0AA

September 2023

Dear Resident

<u>Law and Order Survey – Share your views</u>

Since 2019, an additional 20,000 police officers have been recruited nationally, and here in Hampshire, over 600 additional frontline officers have been recruited by the Hampshire & Isle of Wight Constabulary.

These officers are being deployed on our streets to tackle crime and anti-social behaviour as part of a new structure being implemented by our Police and Crime Commissioner, Donna Jones, and the recently appointed Chief Constable, Scott Chilton.

I want to hear <u>your</u> views on policing here in the Aldershot constituency, and what you think can be done to improve law and order.

I am keen to know more about what your priorities are in the constituency, and to help ensure any specific local hotspots of crime are tackled.

This feedback will be passed on to the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Chief Constable, to ensure that your priorities and areas of concern are addressed appropriately.

Please share your views with me online at:

www.leodocherty.org.uk/LawAndOrder

Alternatively, write to me at 6 Union Street, Aldershot, GU11 1EG.

With very best wishes

Leo Docherty MP

Annex 2 - Law and Order Survey questions (page 1)

Which crimes are of most concern to you? Please select up to three *

☐ Burglary and robbery

☐ Drug and gang related crime

☐ Road safety/Speeding

☐ Domestic violence

☐ Sexual violence

☐ Violent and knife crime

☐ Hate crime on social media

☐ Anti-social behaviour

What measures would you support to help cut crime in Rushmoor? Please select up to three *

☐ More CCTV

☐ Neighbourhood Watch Scheme

☐ More visible police patrols

☐ Access to a local police station

☐ Zero-tolerance approach to nuisance behaviour

☐ Better lighting

How do you prefer to report crime? *

○ In person
e.g. at a police station

○ Online

○ via telephone
either 101 or 999

◉ Other...

> Enter other...

How safe do you feel where you live? *

○ Very Safe

○ Safe

○ Fairly Safe

○ A Little Unsafe

○ Not at all safe

Annex 3 – Law and Order Survey questions (page 2)

To what extent do you trust your local police? *

○ I trust my local police

○ Mostly trusting

○ Fairly trusting

○ A little trusting

○ Not at all

On a scale of 1 to 5, how well do you believe your local police are doing a good job? *

(1)(2)(3)(4)(5)

With 1 being performing poorly, and 5 being perfoming a good job

How confident are you the police would investigate a crime if you reported it to them? *

○ Fully confident

○ Mostly confident

○ Fairly confident

○ A little confident

○ Not at all confident

Annex 4 – Law and Order Survey questions (page 3)

If you were victim of a crime tomorrow, would you report this to the police? *

○ Yes, I would regardless of the crime

○ Yes, but it would be dependant on the crime

○ Yes, but I wouldn't full confidence it would be investigated

○ No, because I don't feel it would be investigated

○ No, because I do not have trust and/or confidence in my local police

○ Other, please state:

Have you been a victim of a crime in the local area in the last two years? *

○ Yes

○ No

○ Prefer not to say

Do you have any other comments about policing and crime in the Rushmoor area?

Annex 5 – Law and Order Survey (final page)

First name *

Last name *

Email *

Postcode *   [Find address]

The information you provide is used in accordance with our Data Collection and Use policy. By clicking this button you agree to your information being used in accordance with that policy.

☐ I agree to Leo Docherty MP using the contact information I provide to keep me updated via email and telephone on this and other issues until further notice.