

Lincolnshire Crime & Policing Survey 2022 Technical Report and Debrief Presentation



Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022.
Conducted by Habit5 Limited.



Technical Report

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**OUTSTANDING
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Background | Thorough public consultation is pivotal to the role of the PCC

- The Lincolnshire Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) is responsible for the totality of policing for Lincolnshire.
- The role of the PCC is to be the voice of the people and hold the police to account, effectively making the police answerable to the communities they serve.
- The Commissioner sets the police and crime objectives for their area through a Police and Crime Plan determines the force budget and the police council tax precept.
- The police council tax precept is an essential part of the council tax, alongside a central government grant it delivers the total funding available to provide policing, community safety and victims' services.
- The PCC must make arrangements to obtain the views of ratepayers – and their representatives – on proposals for spending for the forthcoming financial year.
- The consultation's aims are to deliver quantitative and qualitative findings on the perceptions and experience of crime and safety from people living in Lincolnshire, to support the annual police budget setting process and to inform the refreshing of the Commissioner's Police and Crime Plan.



Background | Annual precept consultation - the most comprehensive study of its' kind in the county

- **Six years' ago, the PCC appointed research agency Habit5, to conduct what was at that time, and remains, the largest and most comprehensive survey on crime and policing, exclusively with residents of Lincolnshire.**
- Habit5 has subsequently successfully implemented the annual precept consultation from 2017 through to 2022.
- Each survey has explored in depth and detail, the views and opinions of Lincolnshire residents regarding: fear of crime, experience of crime, perceptions of problems locally and potential increases in the police precept.
- **In 2022, the overall Sample Size of 3,843 and the Confidence Interval for the total sample of ± 1.58 , are the best that has ever been achieved during the existence of this study.**

Survey Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total sample achieved	2,906	3,499	3,302	3,243	3,030*	3,843
Survey completion rate from start	73%	74%	80%	73%	78%	77%
Confidence Interval @ the 95% Confidence Level for total sample	± 1.81	± 1.66	± 1.70	± 1.72	± 1.78	± 1.58

*NB Eight fewer days' in field than in 2020 and sixteen days' fewer in field than 2018.

The population that was researched | Residents of Lincolnshire aged 16+

The ONS mid-year 2020 population estimate for Lincolnshire of 634,453 Adults aged 16+ was used to calculate the target sample required, in order to achieve a Confidence Interval of ± 6 or better, for each of the demographic segments in the left hand column, at the 95% Confidence Level. **The actual Confidence Interval for the sample as whole, at the County Level is ± 1.58 in 2022 (versus ± 1.78 in 2021). All target sample levels were met or exceeded for each segment.**

Dimension	ONS Population Estimate mid-2020 Aged 16+	Estimated distribution of the Population of Lincolnshire (From ONS data)	Desired Confidence Interval at the 95% Confidence Level	for Survey Completes driven by the Desired Confidence Interval	Volume of Actual Completes achieved	Actual Confidence Interval at the 95% Confidence Level	% of Target Achieved	% of overall Actual Sample
County								
Lincolnshire	634,453	100.00%	± 2.3	1,810	3,834	± 1.58	212%	
Age Band								
16-34	160,244	25.26%	± 4.6	457	643	± 3.86	141%	17%
35-49	130,381	20.55%	± 5.0	372	638	± 3.87	172%	17%
50-64	161,550	25.46%	± 4.6	461	1,097	± 2.95	238%	29%
65+	182,278	28.73%	± 4.3	520	1,456	± 2.56	280%	38%
Gender								
Male	308,385	48.61%	± 3.3	880	1,873	± 2.26	213%	49%
Female	326,028	51.39%	± 3.2	930	1,779	± 2.32	191%	46%
Local Authority								
Boston	57,149	9.01%	± 6.0	266	485	± 4.43	182%	13%
East Lindsey	120,420	18.98%	± 6.0	266	784	± 3.49	295%	20%
Lincoln	83,579	13.17%	± 6.0	266	441	± 4.65	166%	12%
North Kesteven	97,607	15.38%	± 6.0	266	620	± 3.92	233%	16%
South Holland	78,933	12.44%	± 6.0	266	434	± 4.69	163%	11%
South Kesteven	116,985	18.44%	± 6.0	266	583	± 4.05	219%	15%
West Lindsey	79,780	12.57%	± 6.0	266	482	± 4.45	181%	13%
Socio Economic Group	Census 2011							
Lincolnshire	591,775							
ABC1	346,846	58.61%	± 3.0	1,061	2,774	± 1.85	261%	72%
C2DE	209,646	35.43%	± 3.8	641	916	± 3.23	143%	24%
S	35,283	5.96%	n/a	n/a	33	n/a	n/a	1%

Confidence Level & Confidence Interval

The total target sample size was based on a 95% Confidence Level and a minimum Confidence Interval by segment (e.g. West Lindsey) of ± 6 .

This is to ensure the statistical significance of the results for **each** segment. It means that had we surveyed everyone in our segment population, the answer to a given question would fall within 6 percentage points of our research result (in either direction) on 95 occasions out of 100.

Implementing the research | Recruiting participants

In order to maximise and diversify public engagement with the survey, several different media channels were used to promote it.



SAFER TOGETHER team

A shortened paper version of the survey was used by members of the SAFER TOGETHER team. This version of the survey was also made available on tablet devices provided by Habit5, to support face-to-face interviewing.

Lincs Alert, Next Door & affinity organisations

As in previous years email invitations were sent to subscribers of Lincolnshire Alert and Next Door. A full page article was featured in the Winter/Spring edition of County News, which included a QR code linking through to the survey.

PR from Press Release

A Press Release was issued referencing the survey and the new questions included exploring attitudes to CCTV. The story was picked up and featured on several news websites including The Lincolnite.

Social Media

Social media accounts operated by the OPCC were used to promote participation in the survey.

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022. Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

Funding for the Police and budgets



NB All survey results shown in this presentation relate to the 2022 survey unless annotated otherwise.

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022
Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

How the future funding for Lincolnshire Police question was contextualised.

* Please read the short message below from Marc Jones, Police & Crime Commissioner for Lincolnshire and then answer the question that follows on from it.

"As Police and Crime Commissioner for Lincolnshire, in this year alone, I have been successful in securing some £2m of additional grants from Central Government to support our efforts to provide the best possible policing service for Lincolnshire. However, this funding does not recur annually, which leaves us with ongoing budget challenges which will require additional, long term funding or difficult decisions to be made regarding priorities moving forward.

My priority remains to provide the Chief Constable with the resources he needs to continue the drive to recruit more officers across the county, and to enhance the capability to prevent and tackle crime across Lincolnshire. This will only be possible if rising cost pressures can be met and the budget balanced moving forward.

We are living in very challenging times, and as a society we are relying on policing more and more to keep us feeling and being safe, not just in the area of crime but in so much more. I will continue to work with the Chief Constable to maximise the value our communities receive from their investment in policing but key to our plans to deliver this and more, is the need for sustainable funding."

Do you believe that the funding for Lincolnshire Police should be...

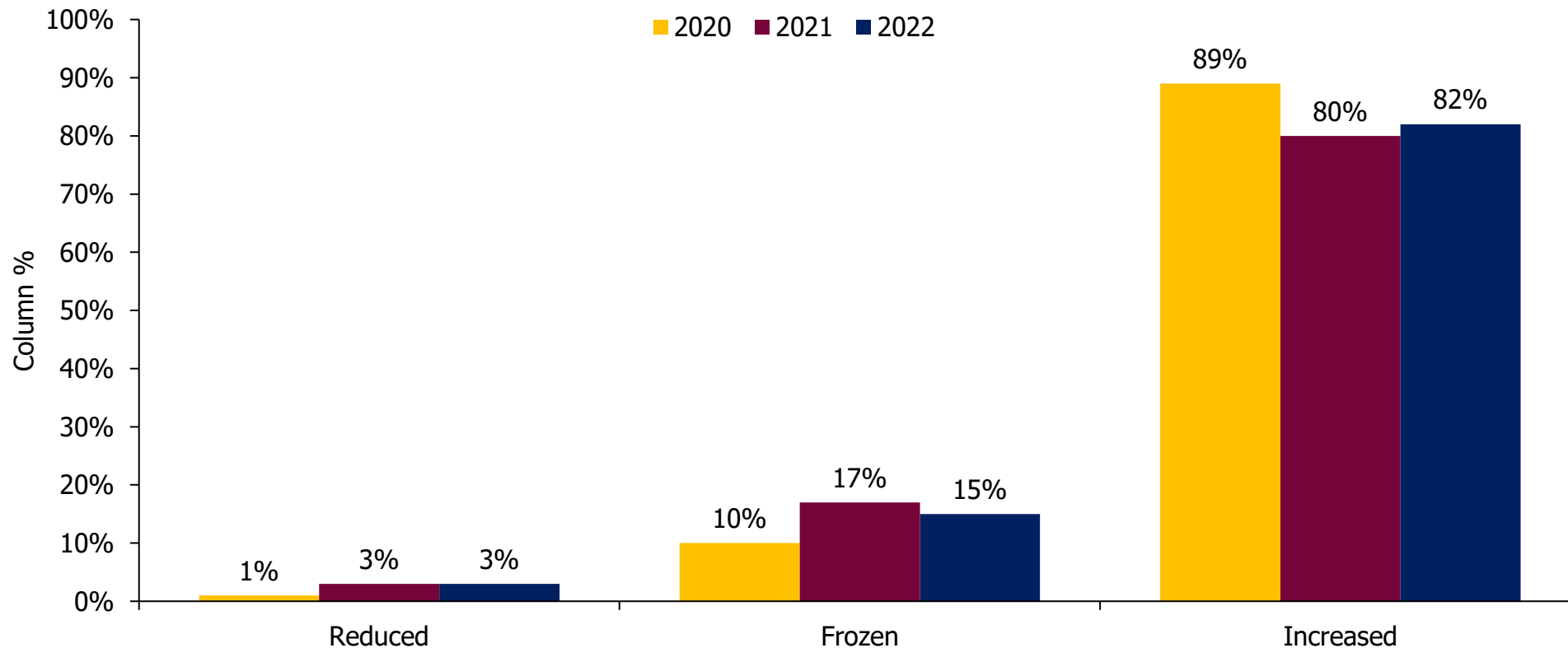
- Reduced** - with services and resources reduced accordingly
- Frozen** - at the current level, representing a cut in real terms after inflation
- Increased** - to maintain/enhance current service levels

Next

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022
Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

82% of residents indicated that they support an increase in the funding of Lincolnshire Police, this represents a 2% rise on last year's survey, with again just 3% feeling a reduction would be appropriate.

Do you believe that the funding for Lincolnshire Police should be...

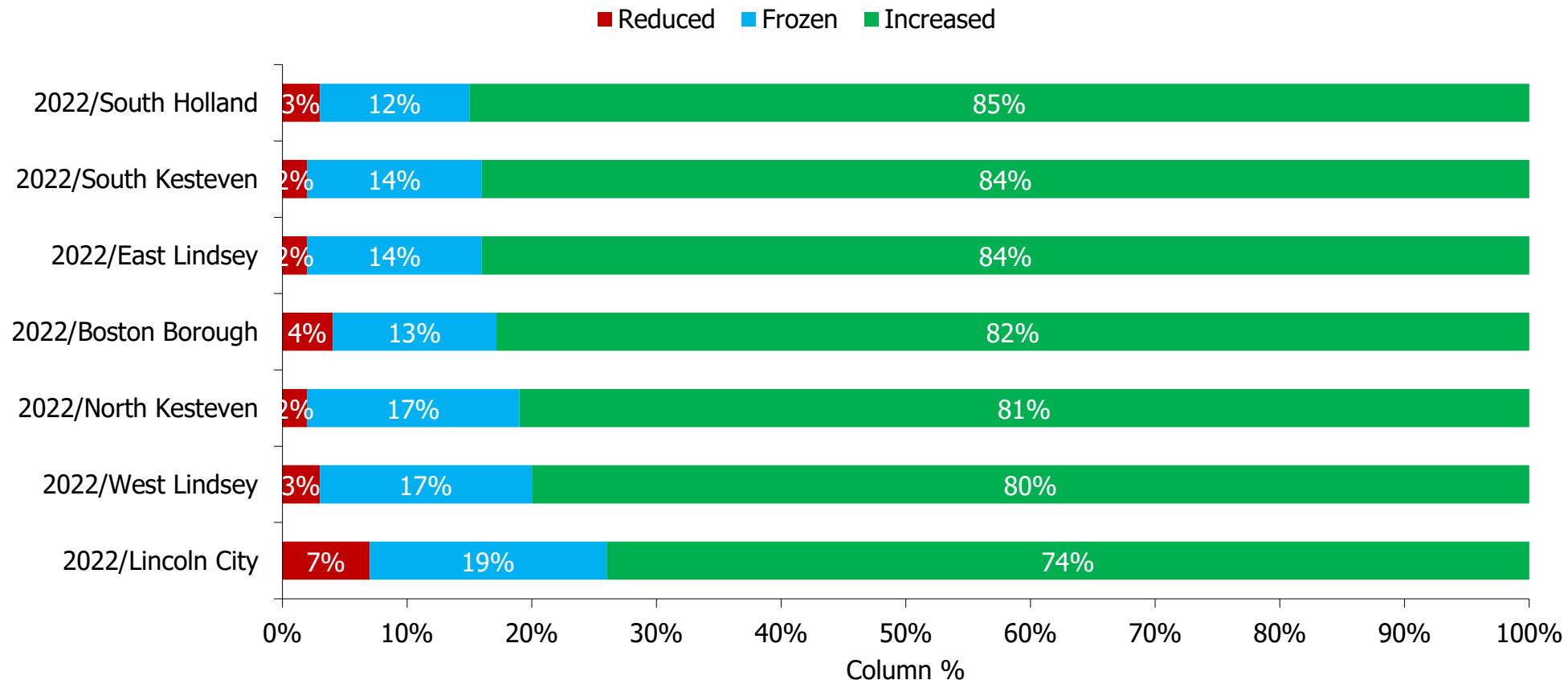


Base: Reduced (n=236), Frozen (n=1,293), Increased (n=7,862), Sample Size = 9,391

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022
Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

Exactly as in 2021, 85% of residents in South Holland support a funding increase, with residents in Lincoln City again the least likely to do so at 74% (-3% on 2021).

Do you believe that the funding for Lincolnshire Police should be.. | By Local Authority

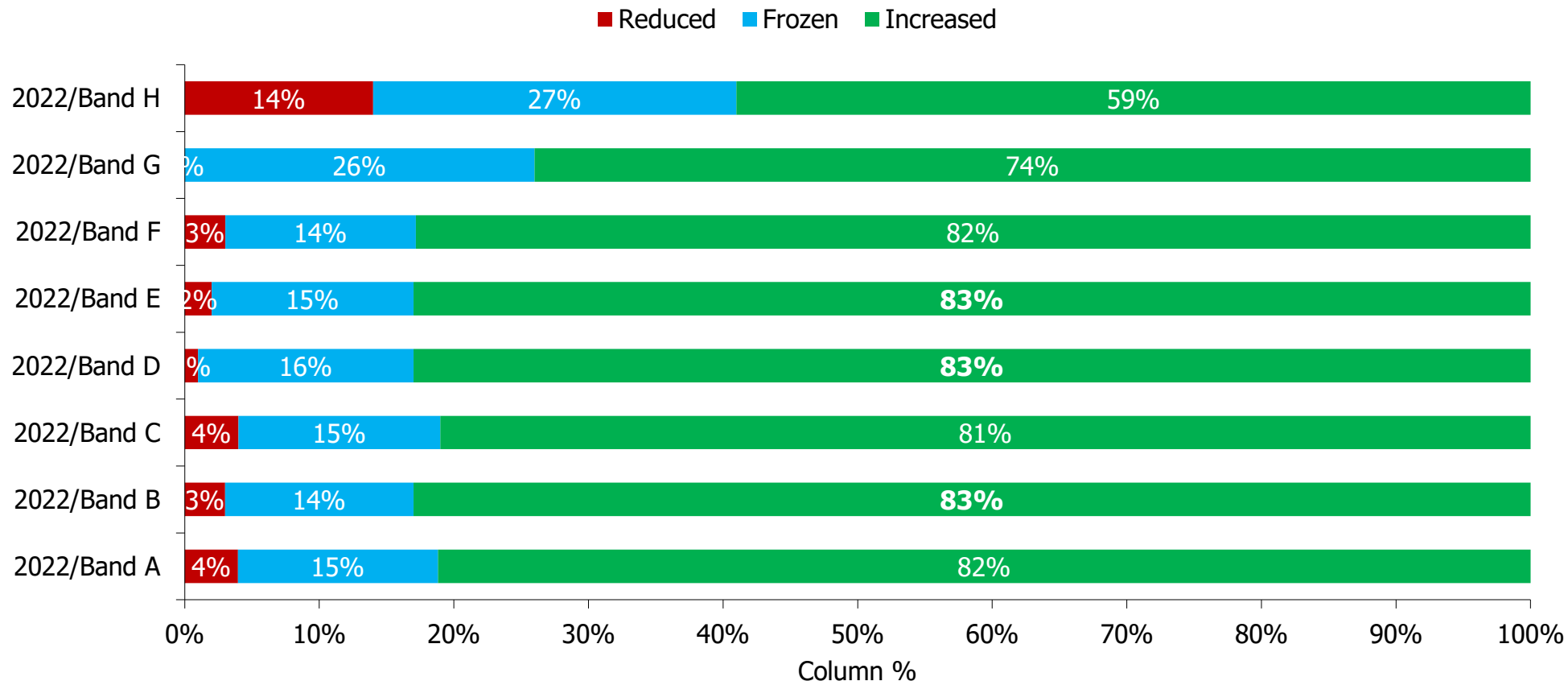


Base: 2022/Boston Borough (n=312), 2022/East Lindsey (n=732), 2022/Lincoln City (n=416), 2022/North Kesteven (n=579), 2022/South Holland (n=318), 2022/South Kesteven (n=548), 2022/West Lindsey (n=446), Sample Size = 3,351

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022
Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

As in 2021, 83% of residents living in Bands B and D are again the most widely supportive of a funding increase, joined this year by residents in Band E as well.

Do you believe that the funding for Lincolnshire Police should be... | By Council Tax Band



Base: 2022/Band A (n=644), 2022/Band B (n=528), 2022/Band C (n=688), 2022/Band D (n=691), 2022/Band E (n=320), 2022/Band F (n=125), 2022/Band G (n=54), 2022/Band H (n=22)*Care small sample, Sample Size = 3,072

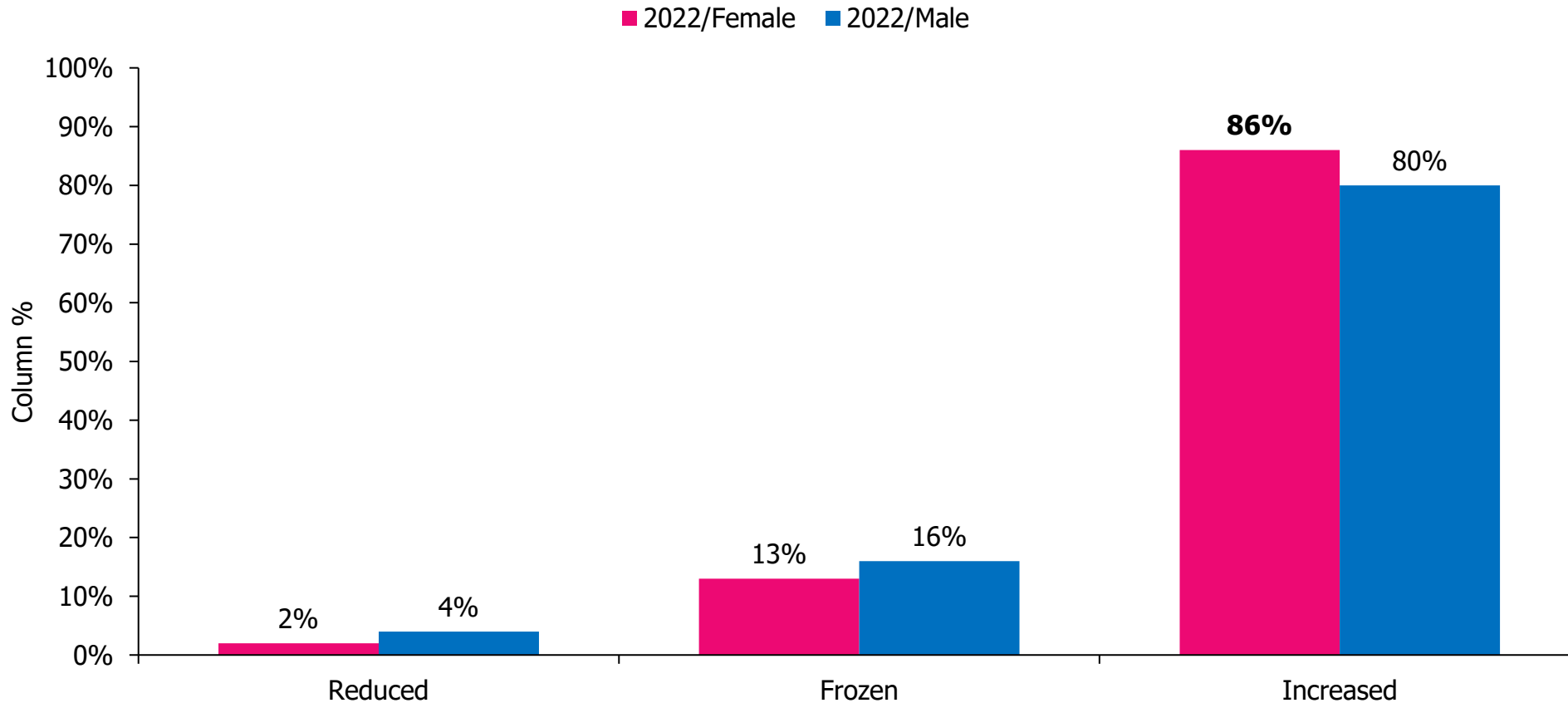
Support for an increase has risen +6% for residents in Band C and +3% for residents in Band G. The small sample in Band H are also more widely supportive of an increase.

*NB Care Band H is a small base and consequently more volatile.

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022
Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

As previously, female participants are more widely in support of an increase by a factor of 6 percentage points this year. That said support for an increase among males is up +2% in 2022.

Do you believe that the funding for Lincolnshire Police should be... | By Gender

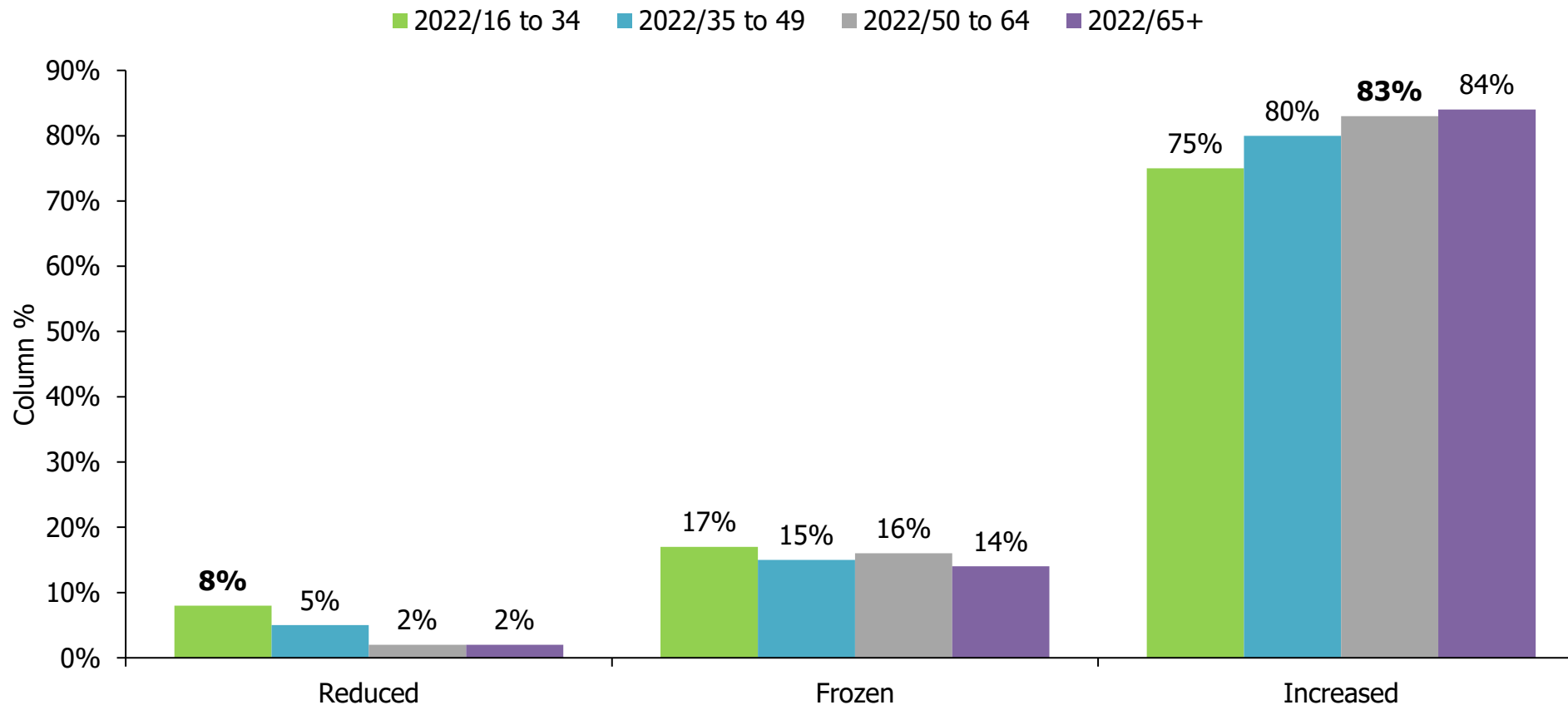


Base: Reduced (n=87), Frozen (n=464), Increased (n=2,654), Sample Size = 3,205

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022
Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

Support for an increase in funding has risen slightly year-on-year (between +1% to +4%) in each age band, freezing funding is slightly less widely endorsed and +2% more 16-34 year-olds favour a reduction.

Do you believe that the funding for Lincolnshire Police should be... | By Age Band



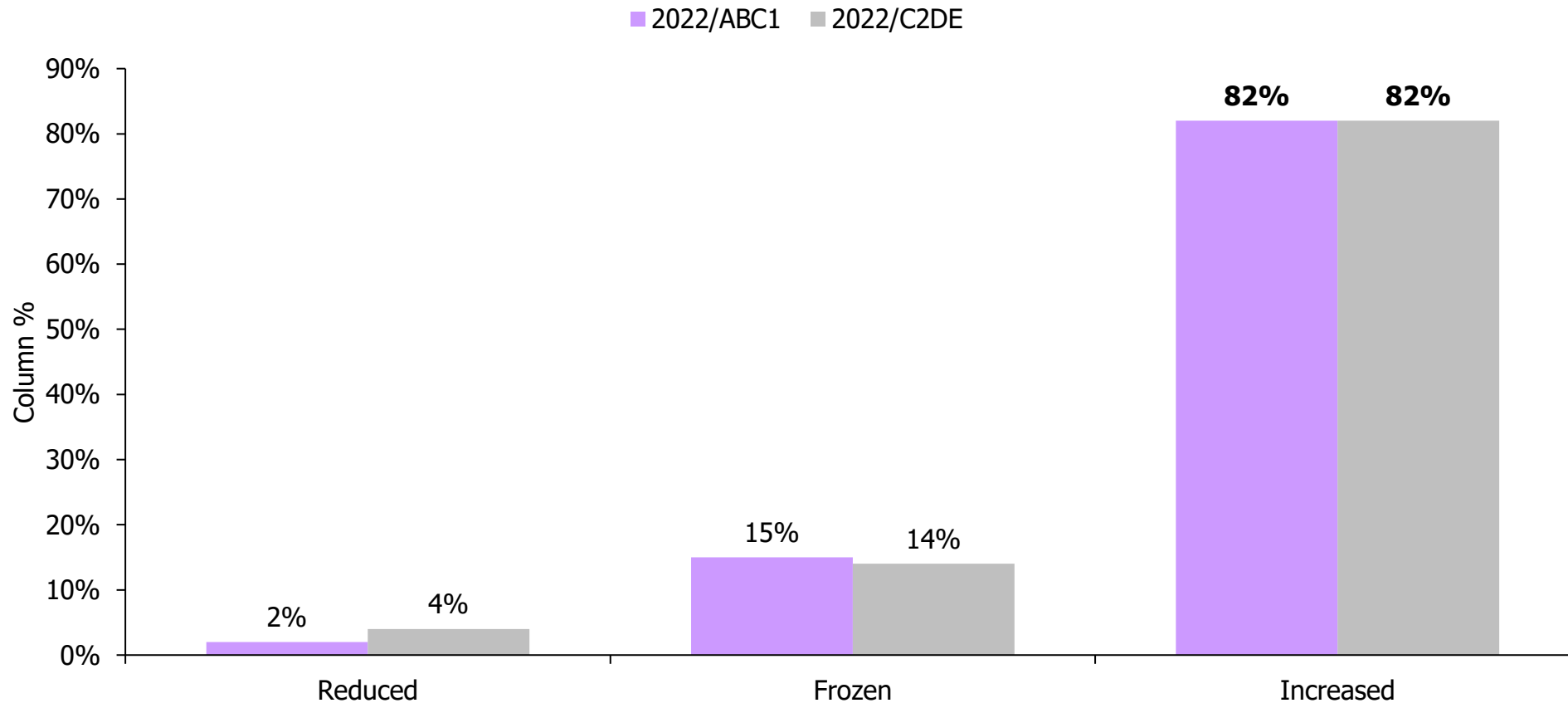
Up 4% to 83%, support for an increase rose the most among 50-64 year-olds.

Base: Reduced (n=102), Frozen (n=506), Increased (n=2,743), Sample Size = 3,351

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022
Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

In 2022, support for an increase in funding for the Lincolnshire Police, rose +2% among residents in both the ABC1 and C2DE socio economic groups (SEG).

Do you believe that the funding for Lincolnshire Police should be... | By SEG

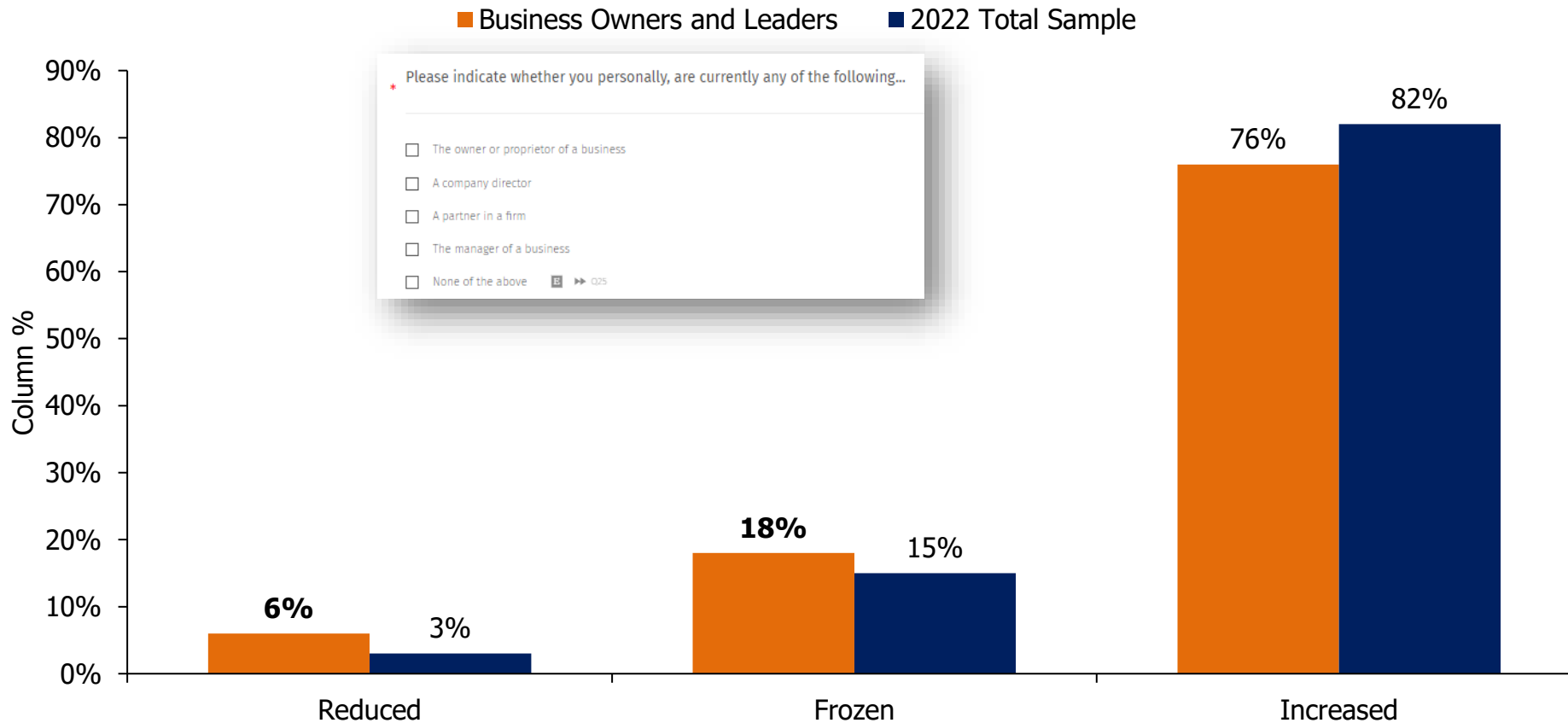


Base: Reduced (n=96), Frozen (n=500), Increased (n=2,726), Sample Size = 3,322

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022
Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

Business Owners and Leaders are less inclined than residents of the county as a whole, to endorse an increase in funding for Lincolnshire Police, 24% decline to do so.

Do you believe that the funding for Lincolnshire Police should be... | By Business Owners and Leaders



Base: Reduced (n=34), Frozen (n=95), Increased (n=398), Sample Size = 527

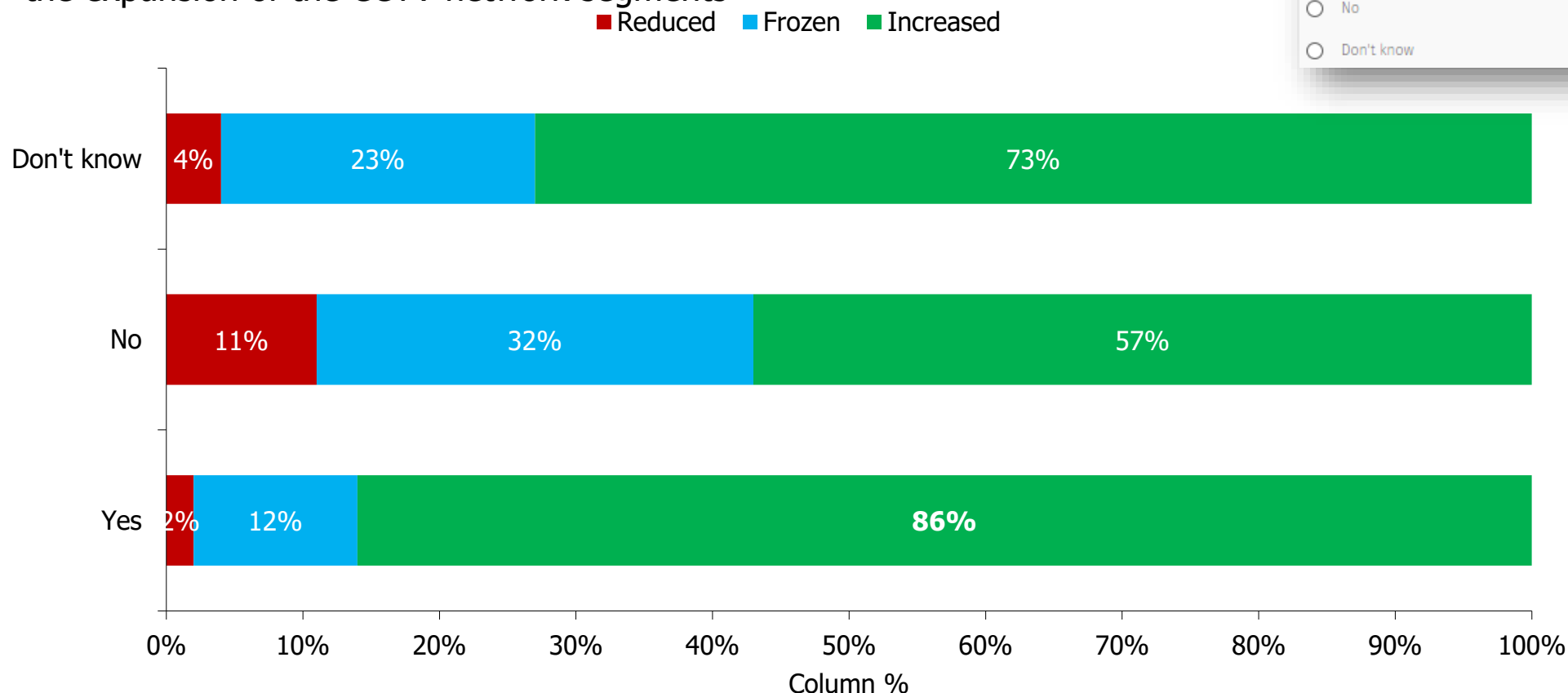
Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022
Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

The residents who support the expansion of the CCTV network are also much more likely (86% and +29% cf non-supporters) to believe that funding should be increased. They appear to will the means as well as the ends.

Do you believe that the funding for Lincolnshire Police should be... | For each of the expansion of the CCTV network segments

Would you support the expansion of the CCTV network in your LOCAL AREA?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know



Base: Yes (n=2,719), No (n=359), Don't know (n=273), Sample Size = 3,351

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022
Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

The Precept



Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022
Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

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How the different options for the future precept were each contextualised (The example shown is for Council Tax Band A).

* Please indicate below how much more you would be prepared to pay per week, to fund policing and crime prevention across LINCOLNSHIRE.
(Please select one option)

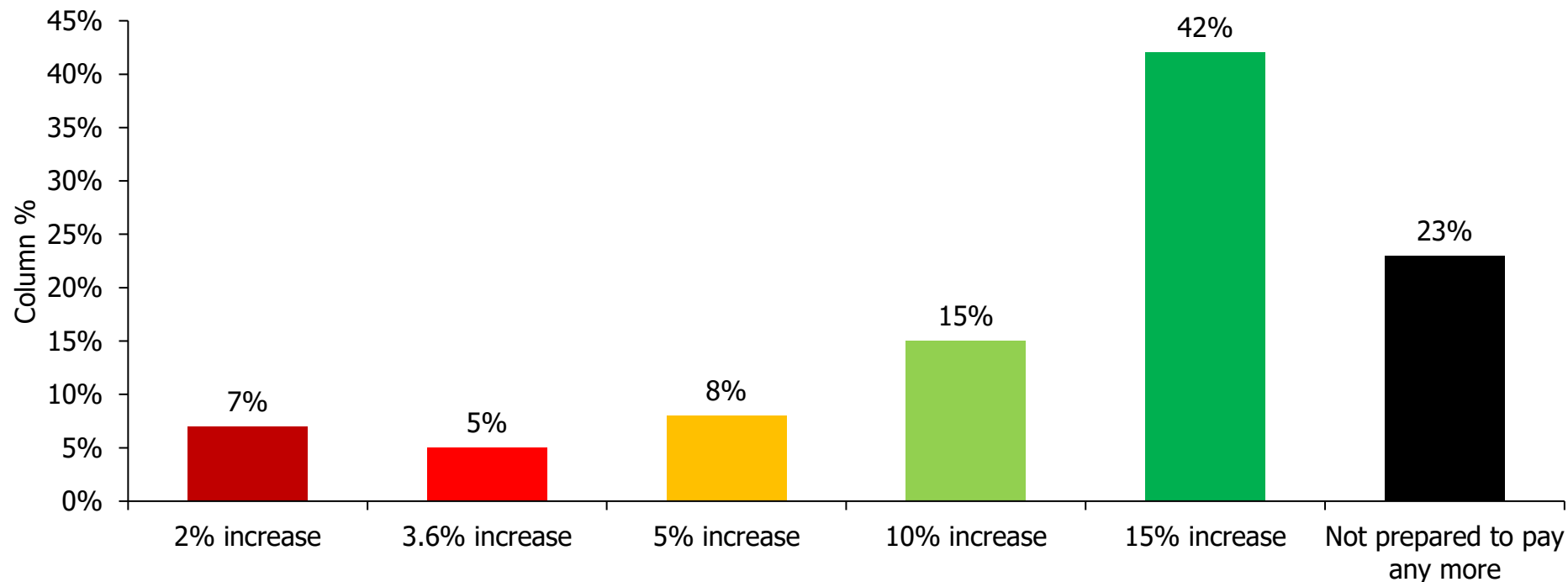
- £0.07 per week** (This increase would mean that the PCC would be unable to meet the costs of inflation and service cost pressures, and the Chief Constable would be required to identify multi million pound savings leading to service reductions.)
- £0.13 per week** (This increase would mean that the PCC would be unable to meet the costs of inflation and service cost pressures, and the Chief Constable would be required to identify significant savings. Maintaining service delivery would be very challenging.)
- £0.18 per week** (This increase would mean that the PCC would be unable to meet the full costs of inflation and service cost pressures, and the Chief Constable would be required to identify savings. Maintaining service delivery would be challenging.)
- £0.35 per week** (This increase would probably mean that the PCC would be unable to meet the full costs of inflation and service cost pressures. The Chief Constable may be required to identify some savings but service would be broadly maintained.)
- £0.53 per week** (Service could be maintained and enhanced. This increase could provide further additional funding for developments. The priorities identified within the survey would inform how this is utilised.)
- I would not be prepared to pay any more per week** (No increase would mean that the PCC would be unable to meet the costs of inflation and service cost pressures, and the Chief Constable would be required to identify multi million pound savings leading to widespread service reductions.)

Next

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022
Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

65% of participants are prepared to pay 5% or more per week in 2022, but this % has fallen by -11% year-on-year.*

Please indicate below how much more you would be prepared to pay per week, to fund policing and crime prevention across LINCOLNSHIRE. (Please select one option)



*NB In the 2022 survey a 20% increase was removed as an option and the 3.6% increase option was added.

Participants who indicated that they are 'Not prepared to pay any more' continued to rise year-on-year, up +3% to 23% in 2022.

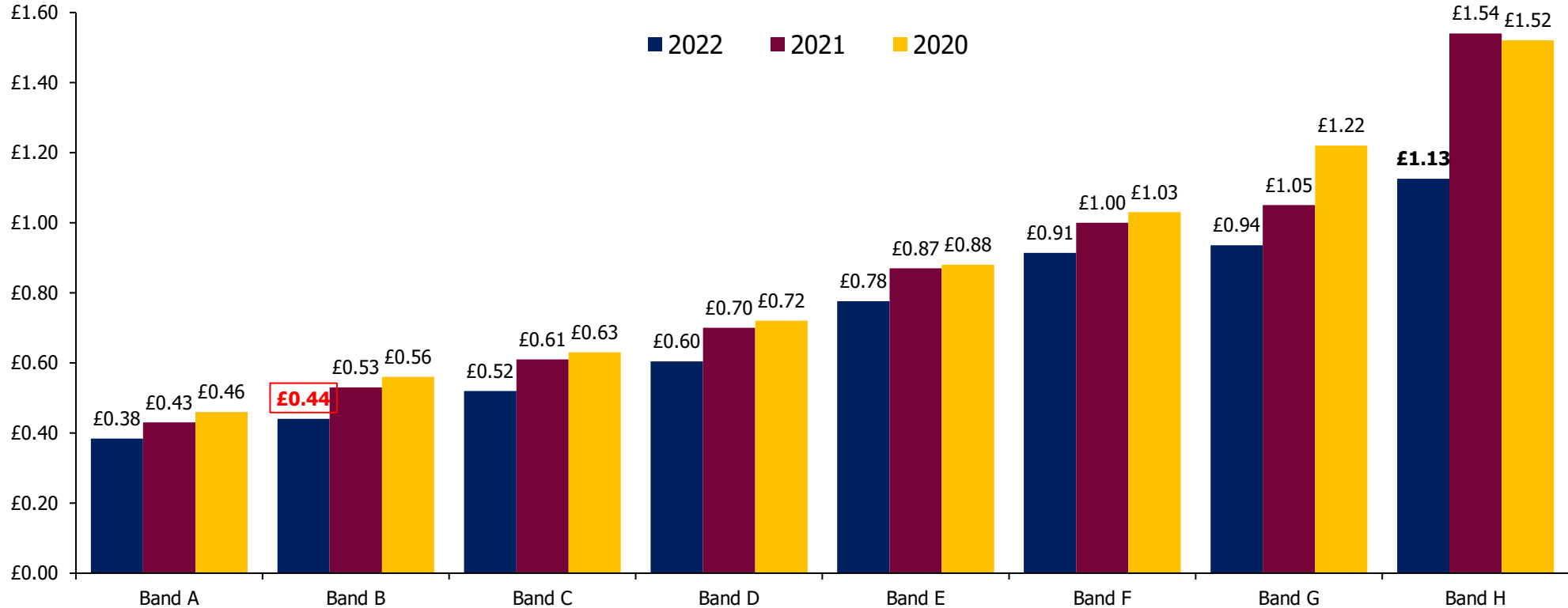
Base: 2% increase (n=250), 5% increase (n=186), 10% increase (n=306), 15% increase (n=545), 20% increase (n=1,565), Not prepared to pay any more (n=853), Sample Size = 3,705

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022
Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

The average weekly incremental amount that residents are prepared to pay, has fallen again year-on-year across each of the council tax bands amongst those that are prepared to pay more.

Please indicate below how much more you would be prepared to pay per week, to fund policing and crime prevention across LINCOLNSHIRE. (Please select one option)

Average weekly incremental amount that residents are prepared to pay (excluding those that answered 'I would not be prepared to pay any more per week')



The steepest fall in monetary value is minus 41p for the small and more statistically volatile base in Band H. Outside of this the highest % YOY decrease was for residents of Band B at -16.9% to £0.44.

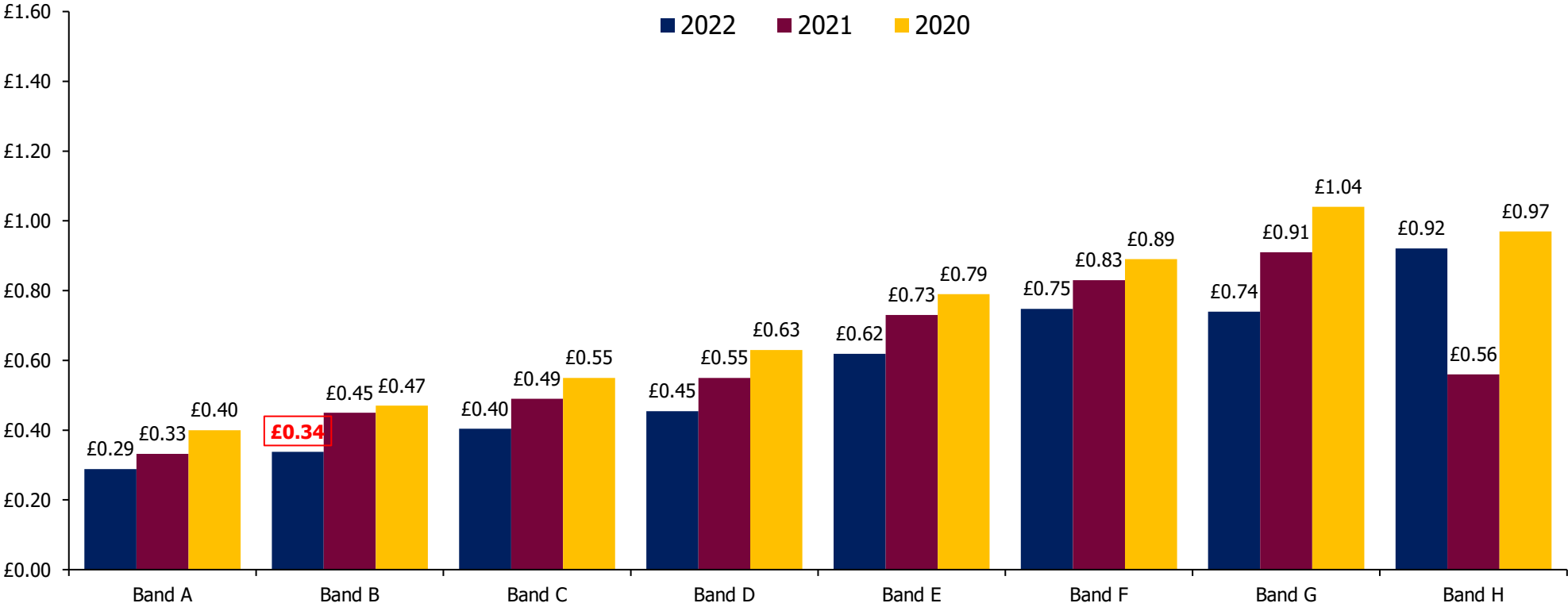
*NB Care Band H is a small base and consequently more volatile.

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022. Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

Including those that are **not** prepared to pay any more, delivers a similar picture of a reduction year-on-year in the average incremental amount residents are prepared to pay per week

Please indicate below how much more you would be prepared to pay per week, to fund policing and crime prevention across LINCOLNSHIRE. *(Please select one option)*

Average weekly incremental amount that residents are prepared to pay **(including** those that answered 'I would not be prepared to pay any more per week')



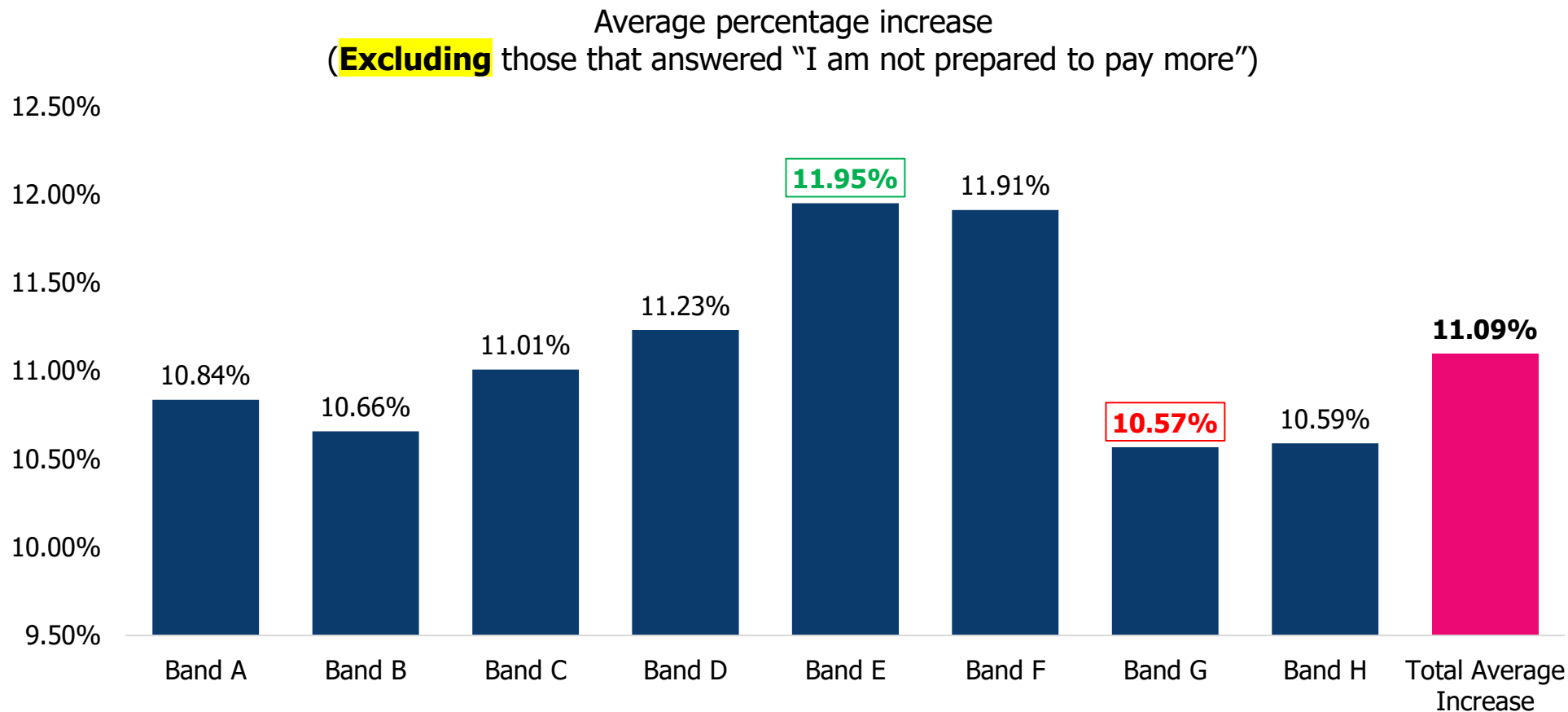
The sharpest % fall in YOY is again among residents of Band B at -24.4% to £0.34 from £0.45 in 2021.

*NB Care Band H is a small base and consequently more volatile.

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022
Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

Among those prepared to pay more, the lowest average incremental increase per week is among residents of Band G at 10.57% and the highest 11.95% for residents of Band E.

Please indicate below how much more you would be prepared to pay per week, to fund policing and crime prevention across LINCOLNSHIRE. *(Please select one option)* | By Council Tax band

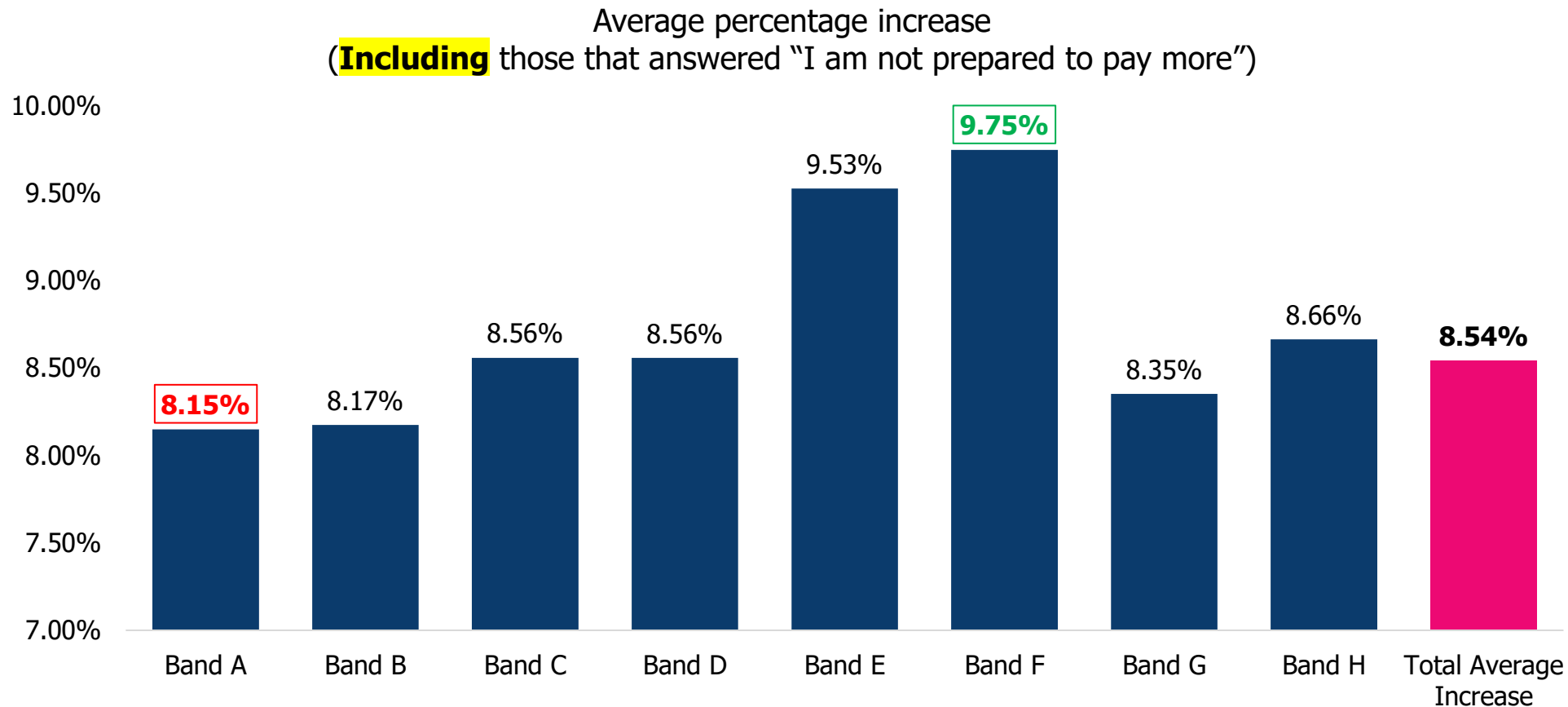


The amount selected by residents who are prepared to pay more equates to an increase of 11.09% across the total sample.

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022
Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

When those residents who are not prepared to pay more are factored into the calculation, the highest average incremental increase is among people in Band F at 9.75% and the lowest Band A at 8.15%.

Please indicate below how much more you would be prepared to pay per week, to fund policing and crime prevention across LINCOLNSHIRE. (*Please select one option*) | By Council Tax band



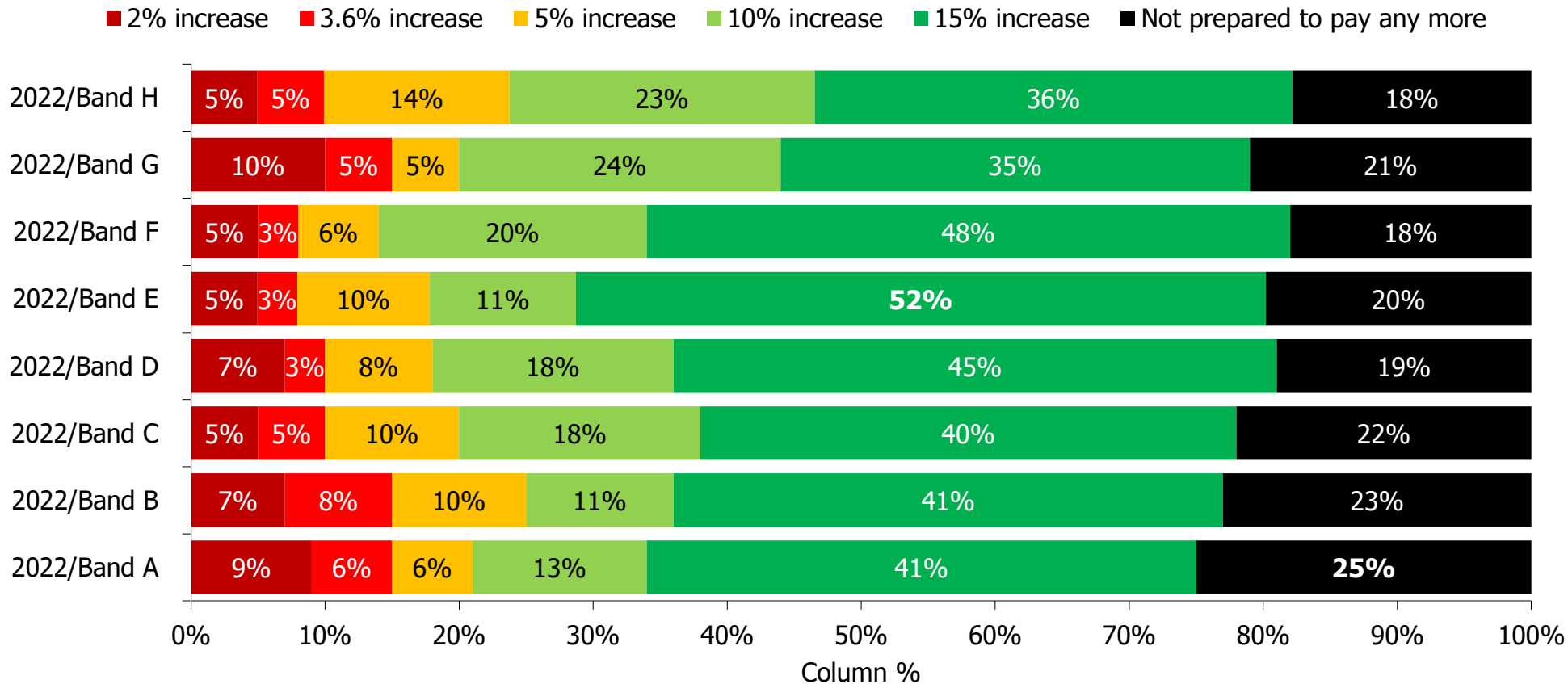
When residents who are not prepared to pay more are factored into the calculation, the average increase selected across the total sample, equates to a rise of 8.54%.

NB Care Band H is a very small base and consequently more volatile.

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022
Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

15% was the mode increase selected in each of the council tax bands, but the share of residents selecting this option varies from 52% in Band E, down to 35% in Band G.

Please indicate below how much more you would be prepared to pay per week, to fund policing and crime prevention across LINCOLNSHIRE. *(Please select one option)* // By Council Tax band



Exactly a quarter of the residents in Band A indicated that they were **not** prepared to pay any more.

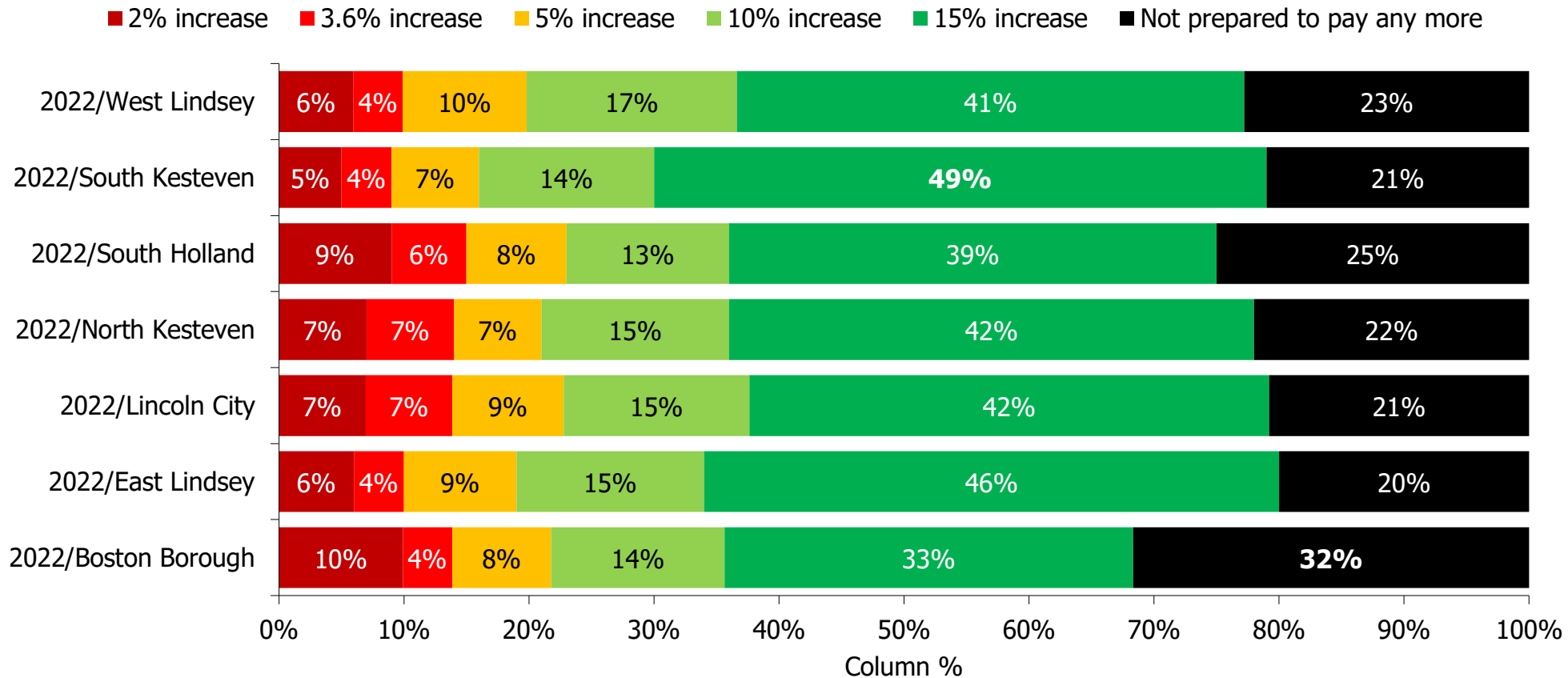
NB Care Band H is a small base and consequently more volatile.

Base: 2022/Band A (approx. £1,100 per year) (n=738), 2022/Band B (approx. £1,300 per year) (n=605), 2022/Band C (approx. £1,480 per year) (n=764), 2022/Band D (approx. £1,650 per year) (n=764), 2022/Band E (approx. £2,000 per year) (n=345), 2022/Band F (approx. £2,380 per year) (n=132), 2022/Band G (approx. £2,750 per year) (n=62), 2022/Band H (approx. £3,300 per year) (n=22), Sample Size = 3,432

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022
Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

Very nearly a third (32%) of the residents in Boston Borough are **not** prepared to pay any more (An increase of +13% on 2021), whereas nearly half (49%) of residents of South Kesteven endorse a 15% increase.

Please indicate below how much more you would be prepared to pay per week, to fund policing and crime prevention across LINCOLNSHIRE. *(Please select one option)*

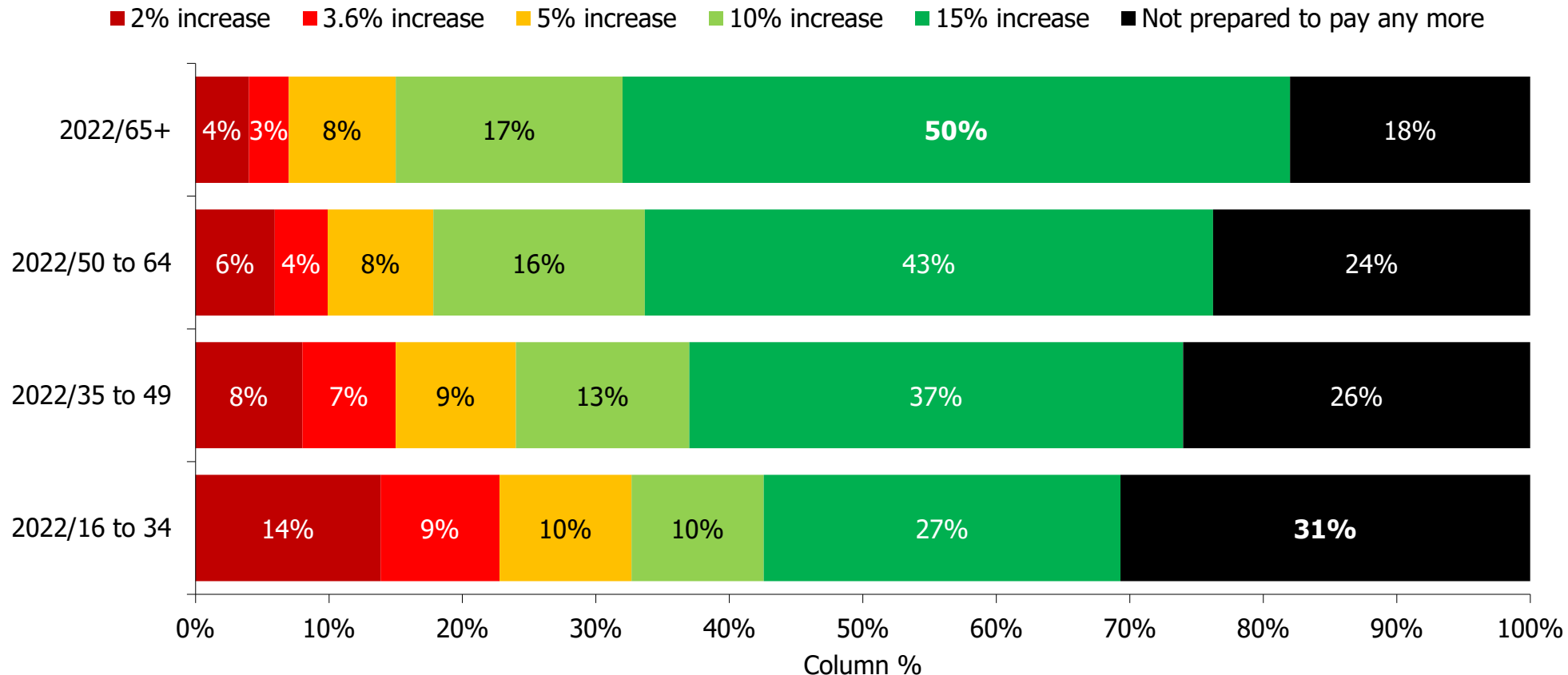


Base: 2022/Boston Borough (n=457), 2022/East Lindsey (n=765), 2022/Lincoln City (n=418), 2022/North Kesteven (n=606), 2022/South Holland (n=419), 2022/South Kesteven (n=567), 2022/West Lindsey (n=470), Sample Size = 3,702

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022
Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

31% of 16 to 34 year-olds are **not** prepared to pay any more and willingness to accept a 15% increase broadens quite uniformly with age, peaking at exactly half of 65+ year-olds.

Please indicate below how much more you would be prepared to pay per week, to fund policing and crime prevention across LINCOLNSHIRE. *(Please select one option)* | By Age Band



Exactly a third of 16-34 year-olds select a level of increase of 5% or less.

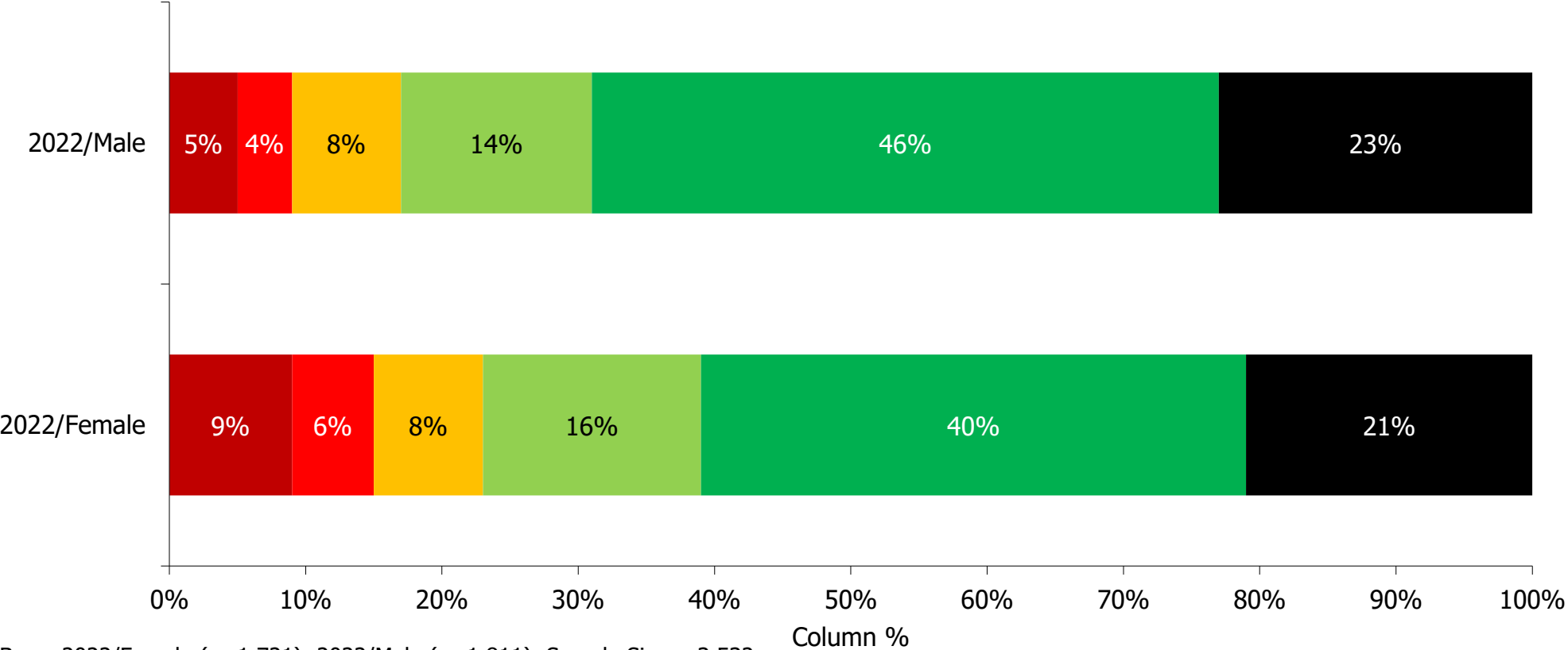
Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022
Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

Base: 2022/16 to 34 (n=565), 2022/35 to 49 (n=625), 2022/50 to 64 (n=1,081), 2022/65+ (n=1,434), Sample Size = 3,705

As in previous years, males are **both** more likely to select the highest level of increase (46%) and not be prepared to pay any more (23%). Among females 23% (+6% v males) select a level of increase of 5% or less.

Please indicate below how much more you would be prepared to pay per week, to fund policing and crime prevention across LINCOLNSHIRE. *(Please select one option)* | By Gender

■ 2% increase ■ 3.6% increase ■ 5% increase ■ 10% increase ■ 15% increase ■ Not prepared to pay any more



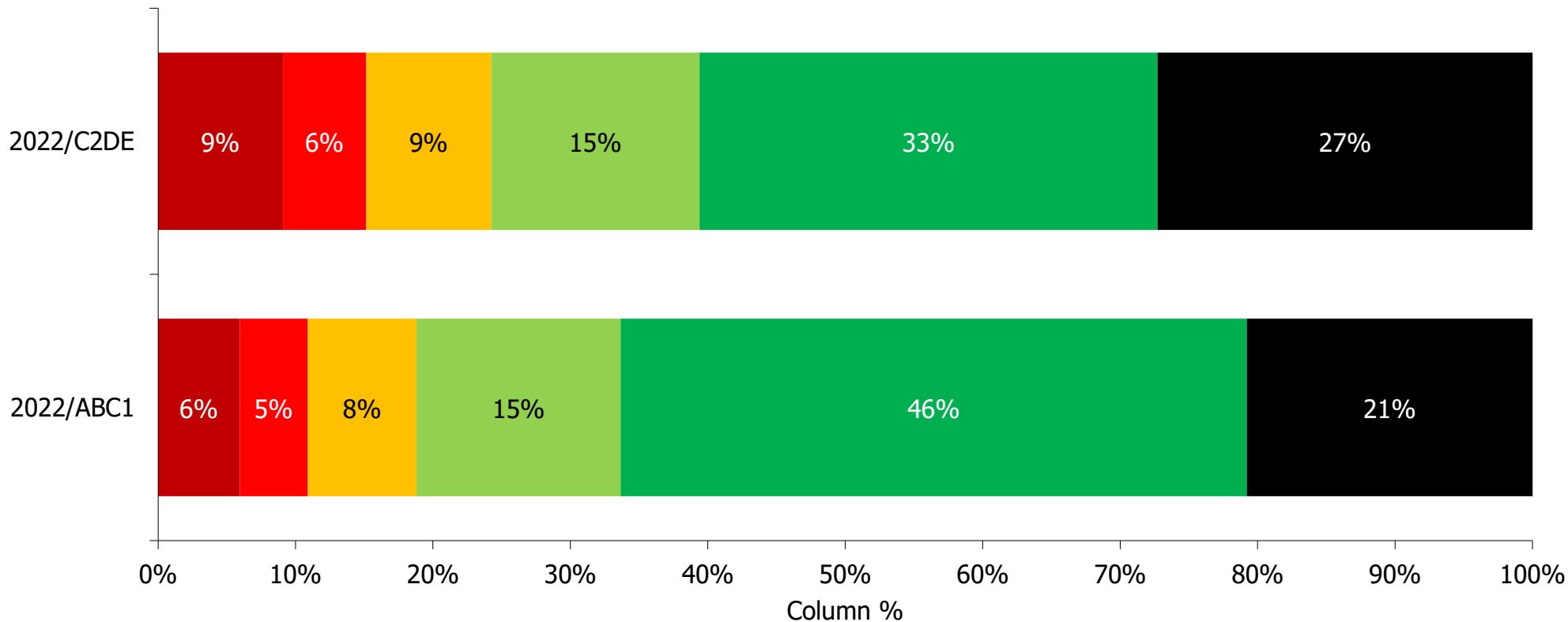
Base: 2022/Female (n=1,721), 2022/Male (n=1,811), Sample Size = 3,532

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022
Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

Unwillingness to pay any more has grown again year on year by +3% among both the ABC1 and C2DE segments, whilst the highest level of increase remains the mode selection for both as well.

Please indicate below how much more you would be prepared to pay per week, to fund policing and crime prevention across LINCOLNSHIRE. *(Please select one option)* | By SEG

■ 2% increase ■ 3.6% increase ■ 5% increase ■ 10% increase ■ 15% increase ■ Not prepared to pay any more

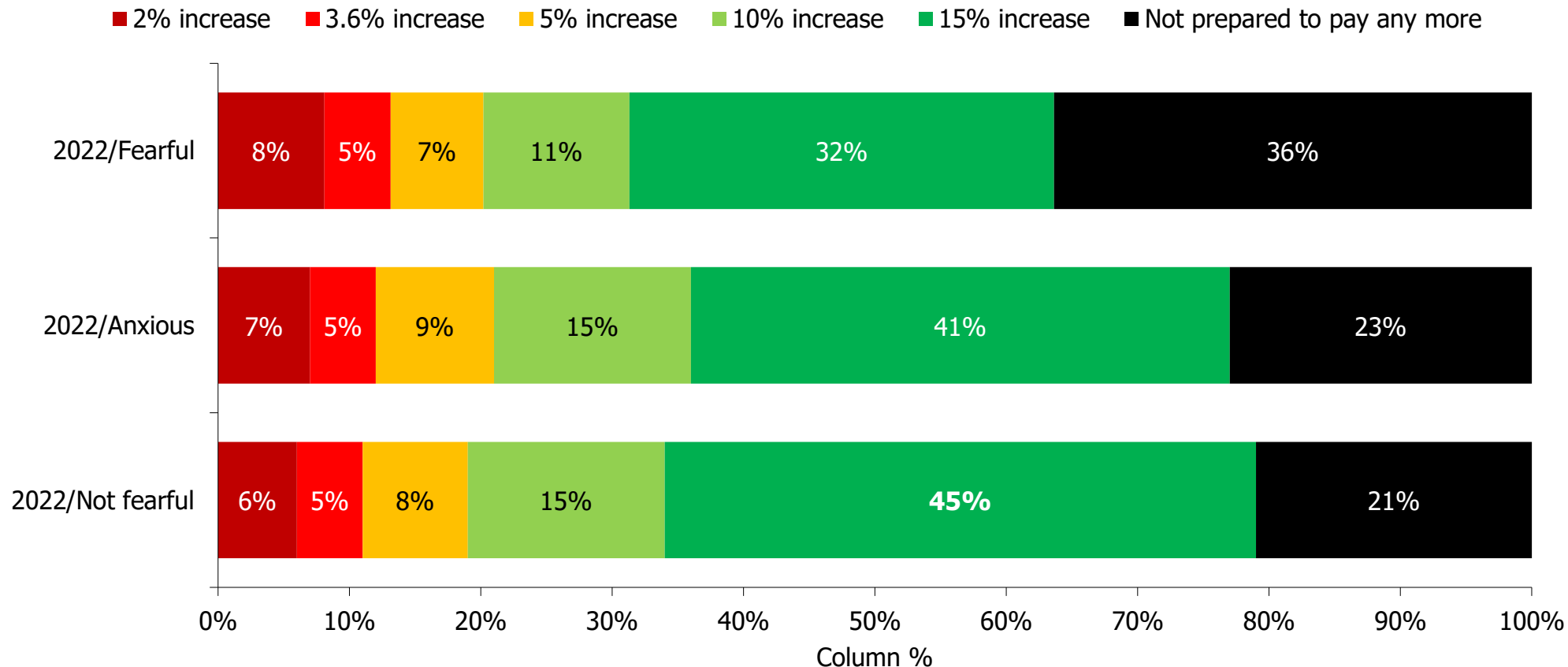


Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022
Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

Base: 2022/ABC1 (n=2,727), 2022/C2DE (n=874), 2022/Student (n=23), Sample Size = 3,624

Not being personally fearful of crime continues to correlate with a more widespread preparedness (45%) to select the highest level of increase.

Please indicate below how much more you would be prepared to pay per week, to fund policing and crime prevention across LINCOLNSHIRE. *(Please select one option)* | By Fear of Crime Groups

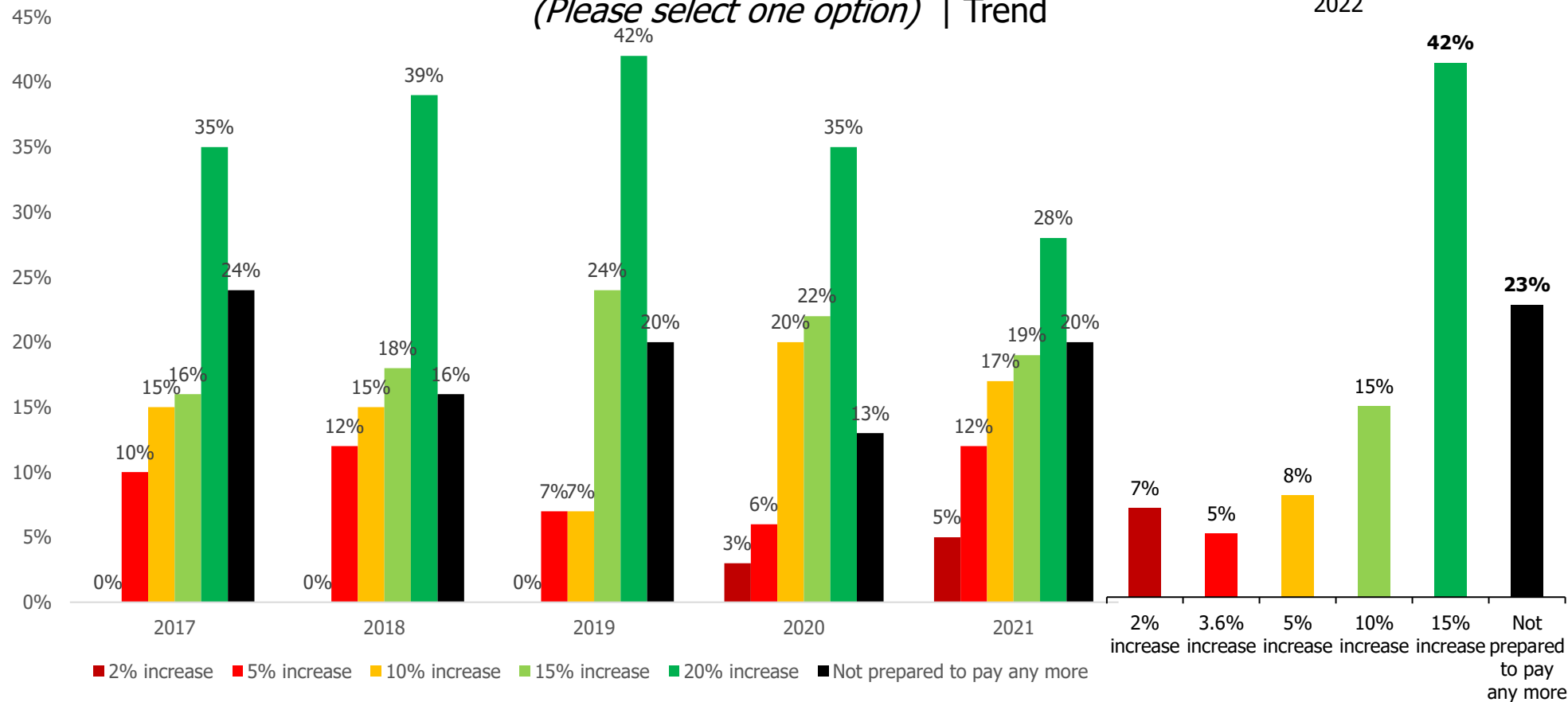


Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022
Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

Base: 2022/Not fearful (n=1,729), 2022/Anxious (n=1,630), 2022/Fearful (n=343), Sample Size = 3,702

Not being willing to pay any more, is at its highest level (23%) since the very first survey back in 2017, at least in part as a result of the cost of living crisis. Whilst the % choosing the highest increase is back to the same level (42%) as it was in 2019 (albeit for a lower increment of 15% rather than 20%).

Please indicate below how much more you would be prepared to pay per week...
 (Please select one option) | Trend



*NB In the 2022 survey a 20% increase was removed as an option and the 3.6% increase option was added.

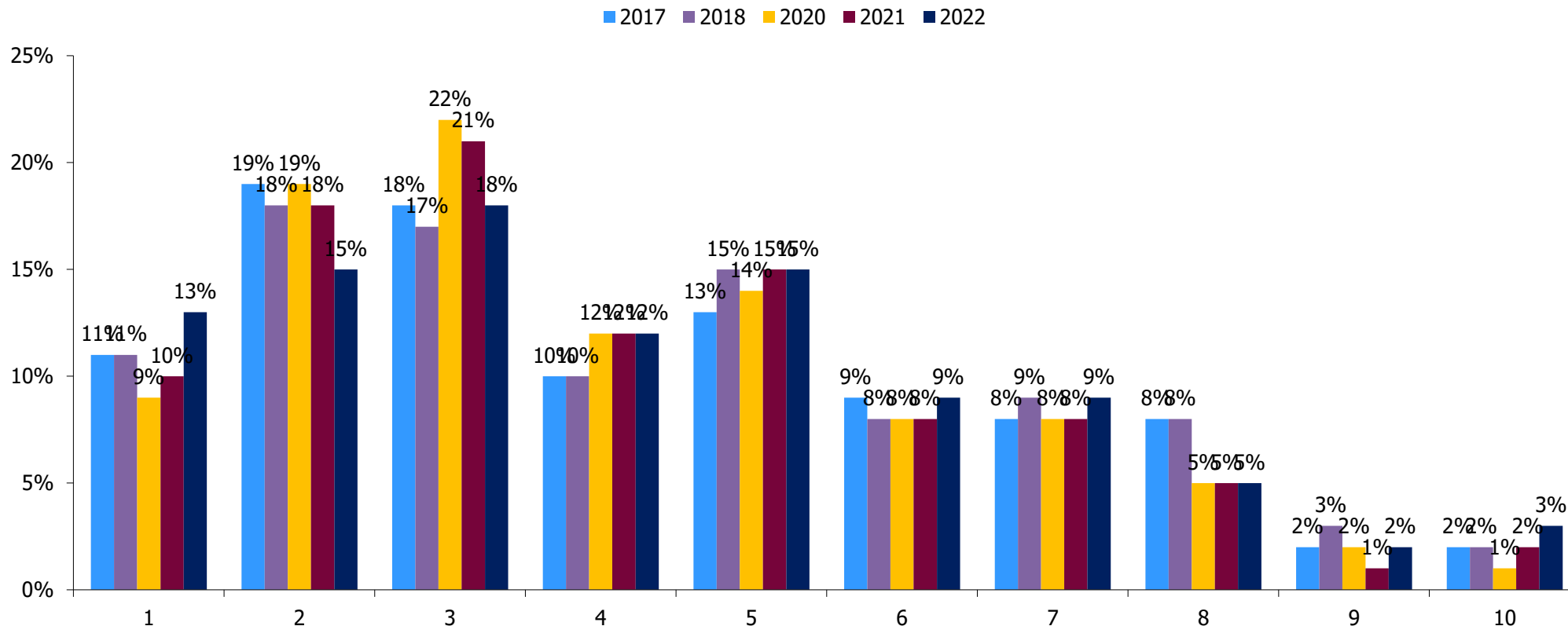
Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022
 Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

Fear of crime & worry by type of crime



Fear of Crime ratings of 2 (-3%) and 3 (-3%) both fell sharply in 2022, as both lower (rating of 1 up +3%) and some higher ratings increased (ratings of 6,7 and 10 each up +1%).

How much is YOUR OWN quality of life affected by FEAR OF CRIME on a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is no effect and 10 is a total effect on your quality of life?



Base: 1 (n=1,805), 2 (n=2,905), 3 (n=3,151), 4 (n=1,873), 5 (n=2,349), 6 (n=1,359), 7 (n=1,338), 8 (n=1,025), 9 (n=294), 10 (n=336), Sample Size = 16,435

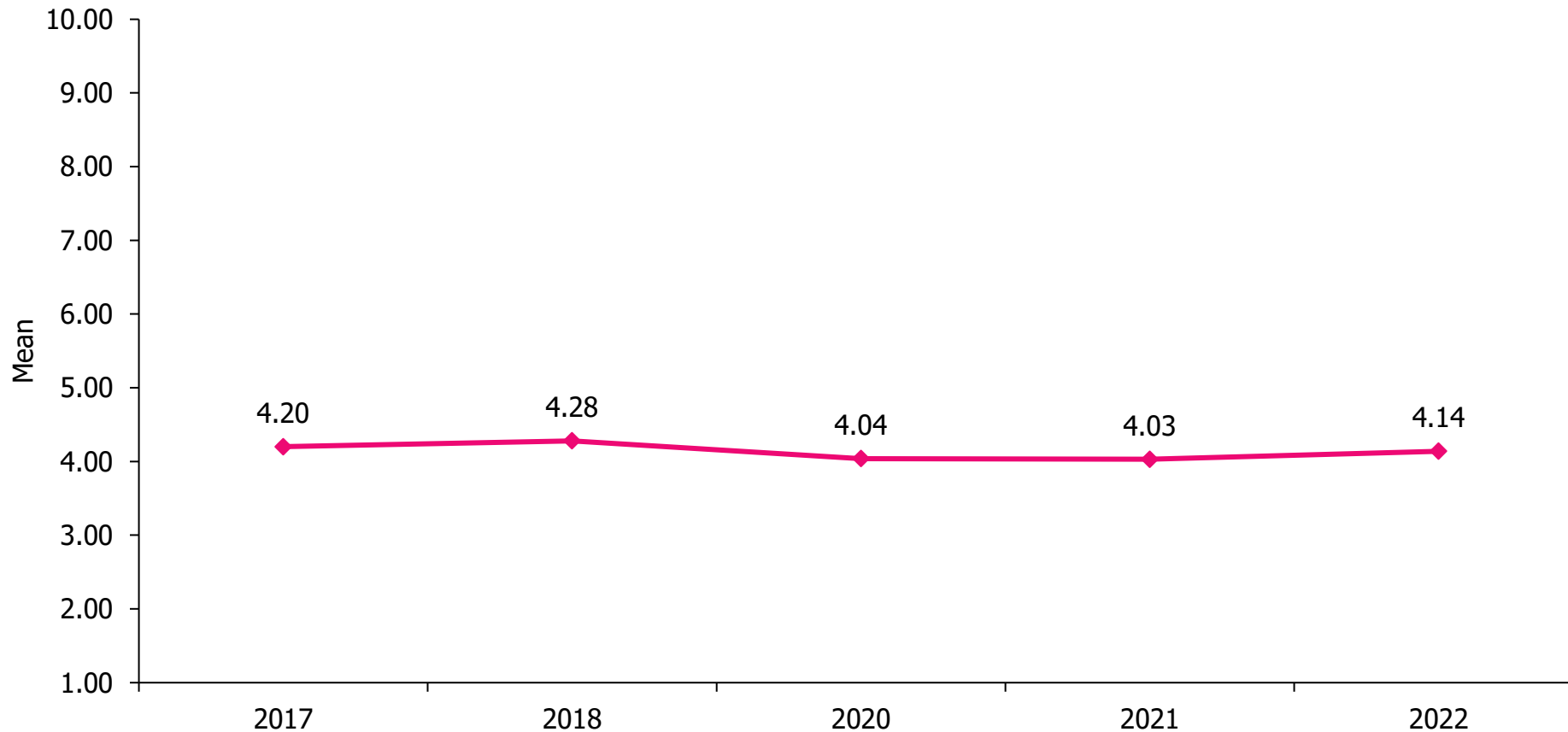
The year-on-year changes here indicate increased divergence of residents perceptions regarding fear of crime.

NB How safe residents felt was rated in 2019.

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022. Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

The mean rating for Fear of Crime moved up by +0.11 to 4.14 (out of 10) in 2022, the highest level since 2018; perhaps reflecting a gradual return to a pre-pandemic mindset on this matter.

How much is YOUR OWN quality of life affected by FEAR OF CRIME on a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is no effect and 10 is a total effect on your quality of life? | Mean rating



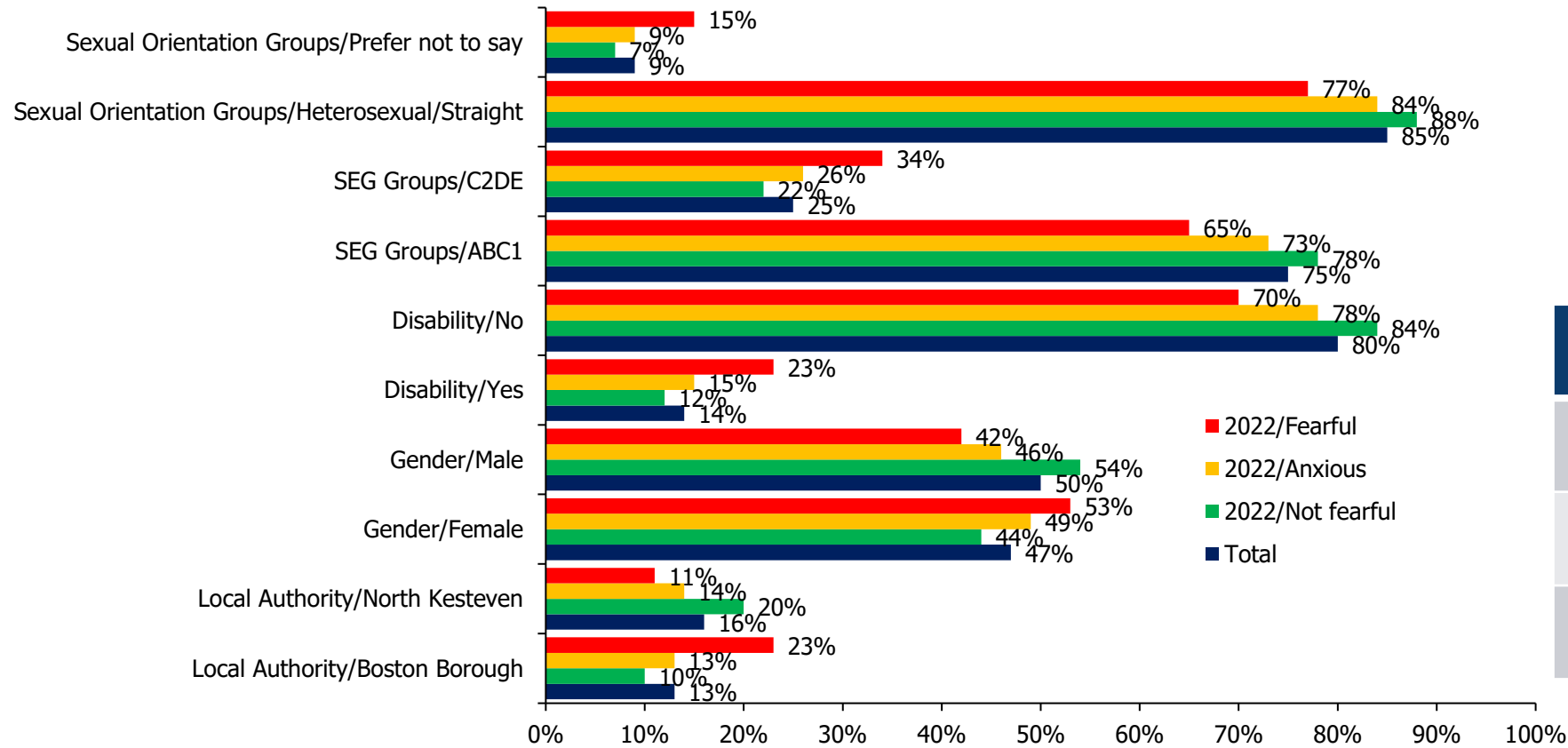
Base: 2017 (n=2,905), 2018 (n=3,444), 2020 (n=3,236), 2021 (n=3,023), 2022 (n=3,827), Sample Size = 16,435

NB The closer the mean gets to a rating of '1' indicates an improving position.

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022.
Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

Residents in C2DE households and those who prefer not to say what their sexual orientation is, are markedly more likely to feel that crime is having a greater affect on their lives.

How much is YOUR OWN quality of life affected by FEAR OF CRIME on a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is no effect and 10 is a total effect on your quality of life? | Profile



Rating	Segment
8-10	Fearful
4-7	Anxious
1-3	Not Worried

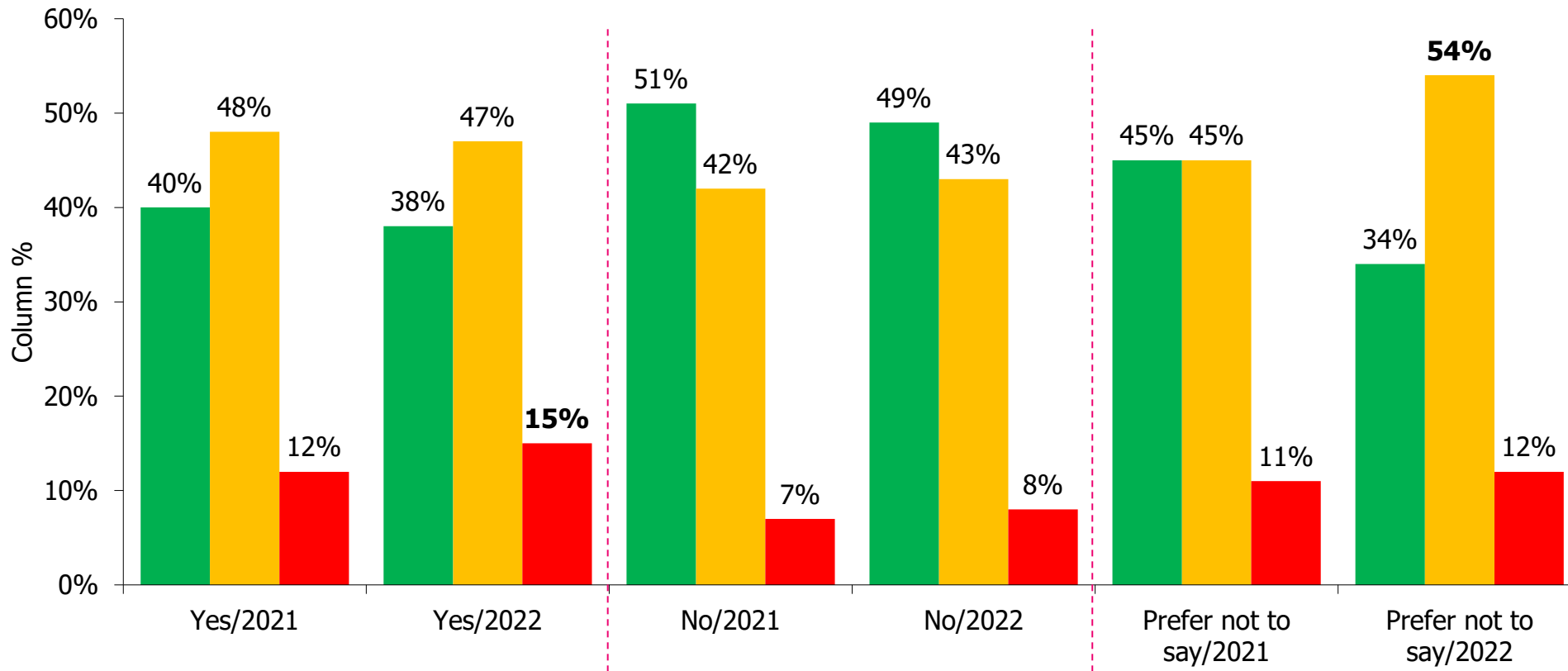
Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022. Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

Base: Local Authority/Boston Borough (n=482), Local Authority/North Kesteven (n=620), Gender/Female (n=1,777), Gender/Male (n=1,873), Disability/Yes (n=544), Disability/No (n=3,028), SEG Groups/ABC1 (n=2,773), SEG Groups/C2DE (n=914), Sexual Orientation Groups/Heterosexual/Straight (n=3,210), Sexual Orientation Groups/Prefer not to say (n=324), Sample Size = Variable

In 2022, 'Fearfulness' increased more sharply (+3% v +1%) year-on-year, among residents with a disability than was the case among residents without a disability.

Presence of disability by Fear of Crime groups

■ Not fearful ■ Anxious ■ Fearful



Whilst a much smaller sample, anxiety levels among residents not prepared to say whether they had a disability or not, increased year-on-year by +9%.

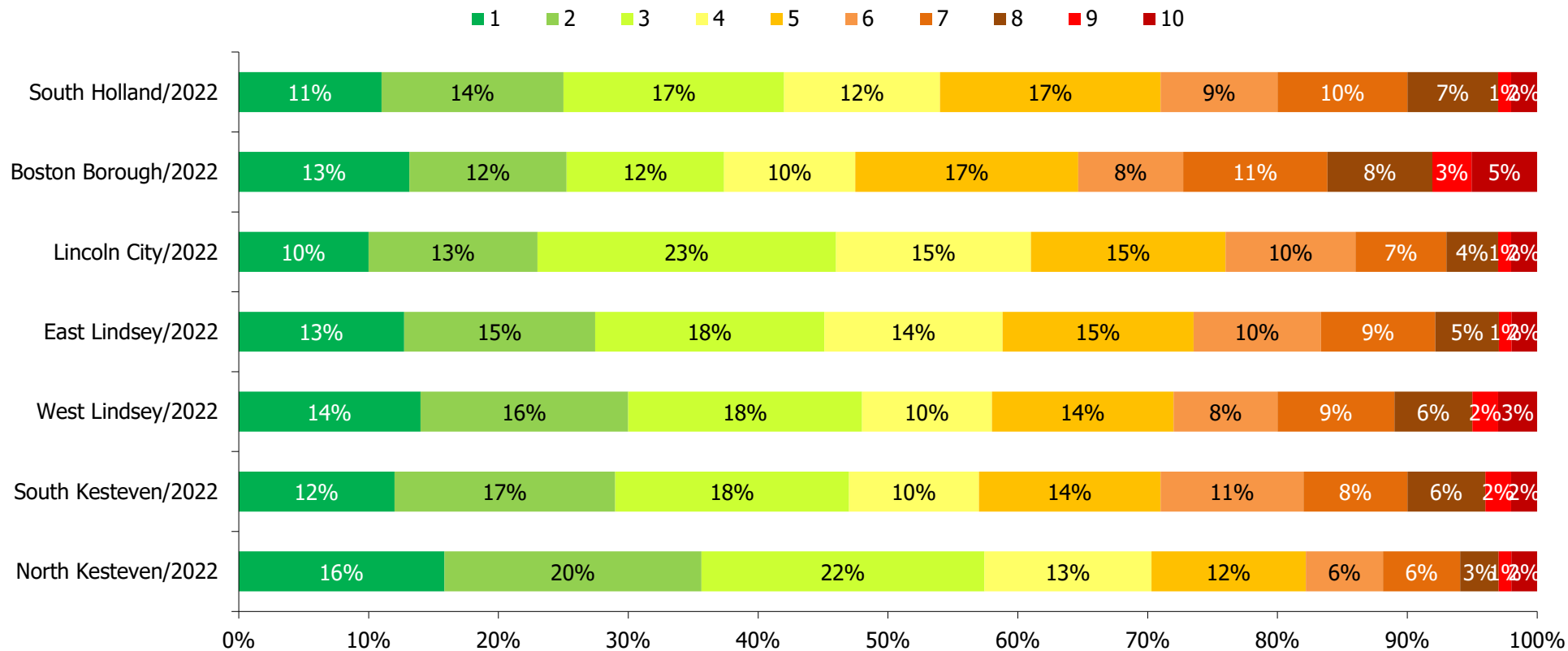
As was the case in 2021, residents with a disability continue to account for nearly a quarter (23%) of all participants who are categorised as 'fearful'.

Base: Yes/2021 (n=449), Yes/2022 (n=544), No/2021 (n=2,405), No/2022 (n=3,028), Prefer not to say/2021 (n=164), Prefer not to say/2022 (n=205), Sample Size = 6,795

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022. Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

As last year, 52% of the residents of Boston Borough give a Fear of Crime rating of 5 or more, as do 46% of South Holland residents, whereas only 30% in North Kesteven do the same.

How much is YOUR OWN quality of life affected by FEAR OF CRIME on a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is no effect and 10 is a total effect on your quality of life?

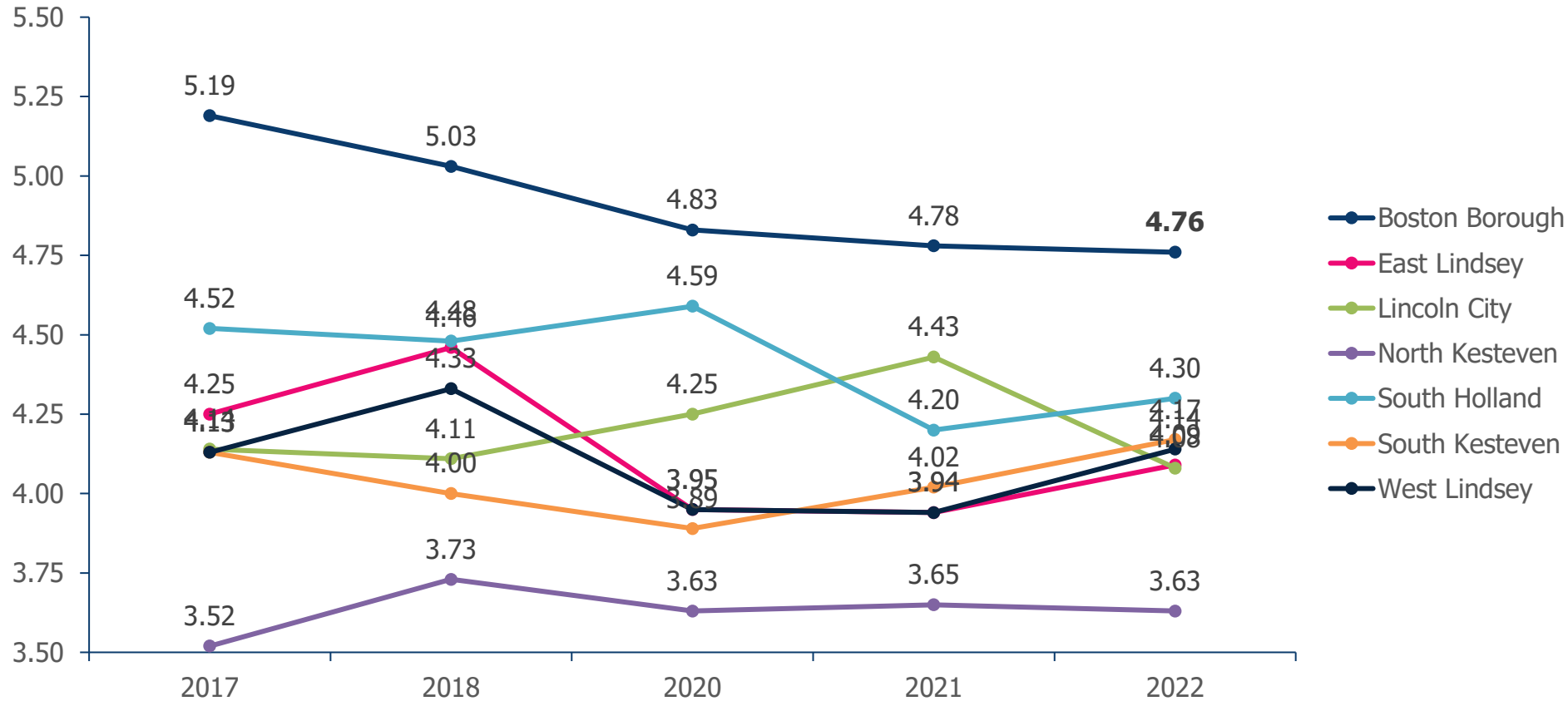


Base: Boston Borough/2022 (n=482), East Lindsey/2022 (n=784), Lincoln City/2022 (n=439), North Kesteven/2022 (n=620), South Holland/2022 (n=434), South Kesteven/2022 (n=583), West Lindsey/2022 (n=481), Sample Size = 3,823

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022. Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

Whilst over the six years' that the survey has run, the Fear of Crime mean rating for residents of Boston Borough has improved, the fear factor remains significantly higher ($\geq +0.46$) there than in any other Local Authority.

How much is YOUR OWN quality of life affected by FEAR OF CRIME on a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is no effect and 10 is a total effect on your quality of life? | Mean Rating by Local Authority By Year



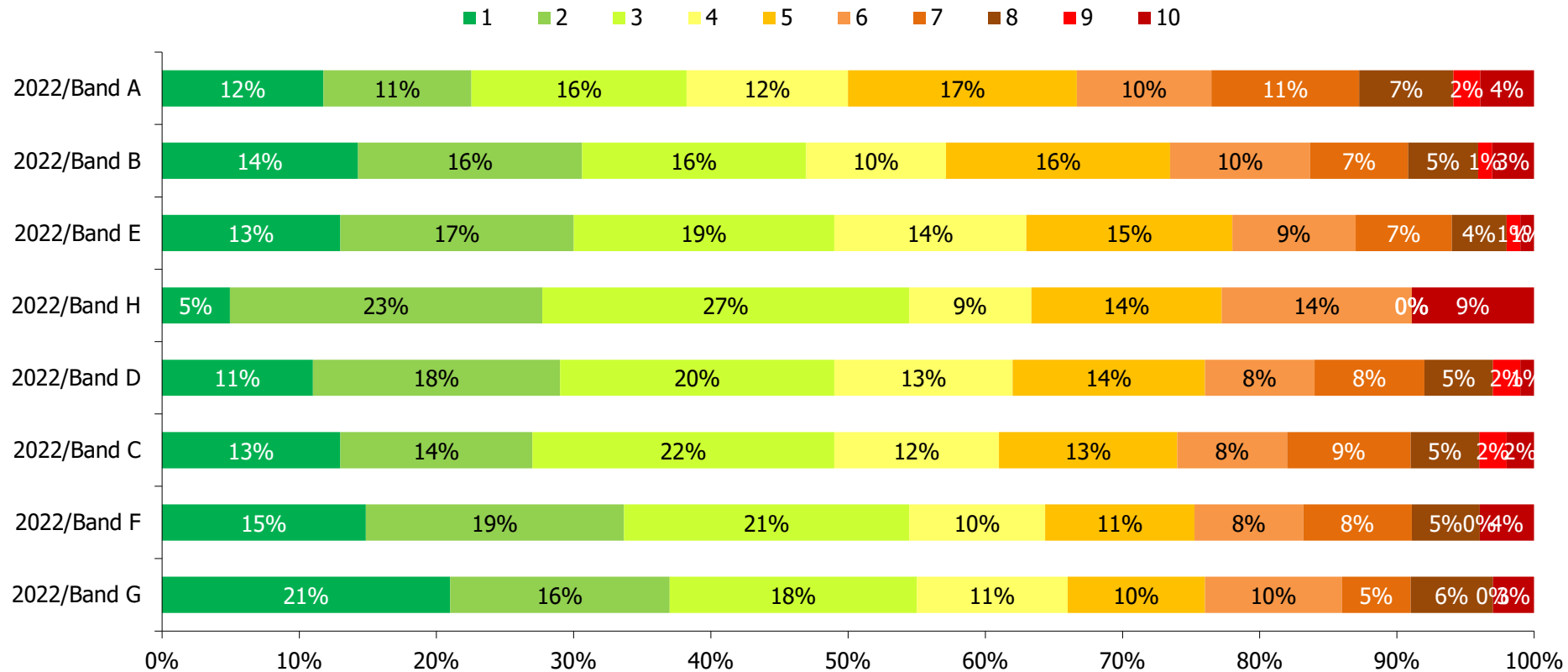
Conversely, the mean Fear of Crime rating among residents of North Kesteven has always been, and remains, much lower (≥ -0.45) than in any other Local Authority.

Base: Boston Borough/2022 (n=482), East Lindsey/2022 (n=784), Lincoln City/2022 (n=439), North Kesteven/2022 (n=620), South Holland/2022 (n=434), South Kesteven/2022 (n=583), West Lindsey/2022 (n=481), Sample Size = 3,823

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022. Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

Over half (51%) of residents living in a Band A Property give a Fear of Crime rating of 5+. The same is true for only 34% of residents living in Band G properties.

How much is YOUR OWN quality of life affected by FEAR OF CRIME on a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is no effect and 10 is a total effect on your quality of life?



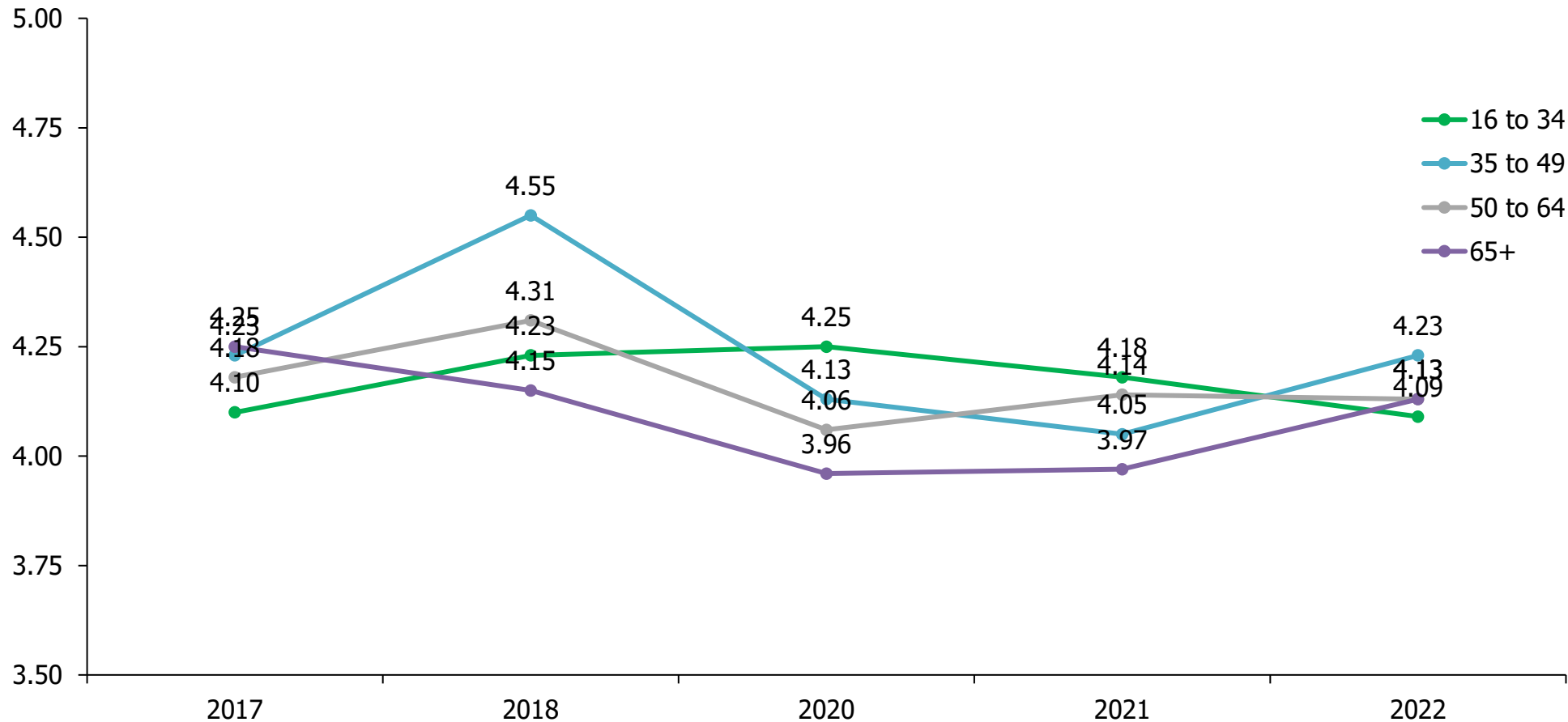
NB Care Band H is a very small base and consequently more volatile.

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022.
Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

Base: 2022/Band A (n=737), 2022/Band B (n=605), 2022/Band C (n=764), 2022/Band D (n=764), 2022/Band E (n=345), 2022/Band F (n=132), 2022/Band G (n=62), 2022/Band H (n=22), Sample Size = 3,431

The year-on-year trend in Fear of Crime mean ratings by Age Band moves in a much narrower range than is true for Local Authority, the relative position in 2022 is closest to how things were back in 2017.

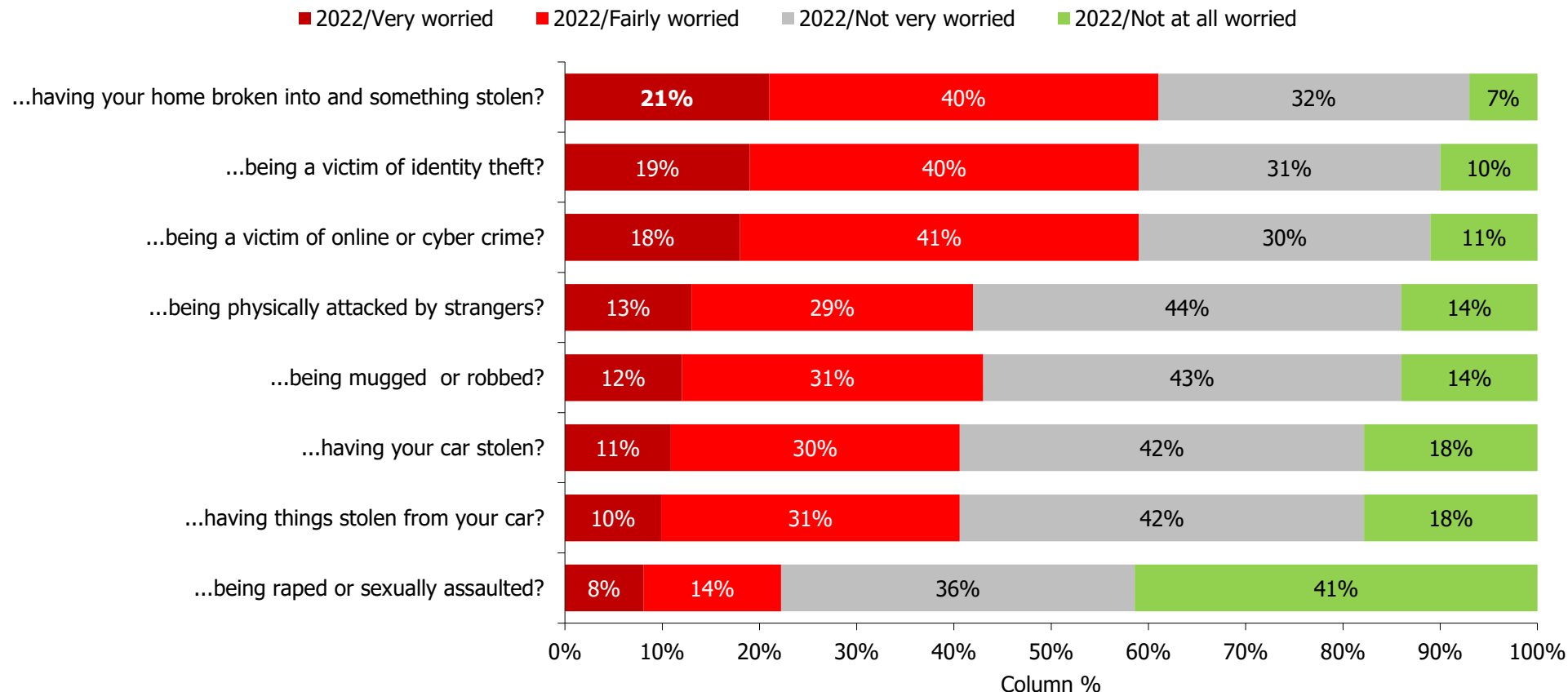
How much is YOUR OWN quality of life affected by FEAR OF CRIME on a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is no effect and 10 is a total effect on your quality of life? | Mean rating by Age Band By Year



Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022. Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

In 2022, '...having your home broken into and something stolen' has surpassed '...being a victim of identity theft' and '...being a victim of online or cyber crime', as the most widespread worry.

Most of us worry at some time or other about being the victim of a crime. Please indicate how worried you are or aren't about each of the following... *(Please provide an answer for each row)*



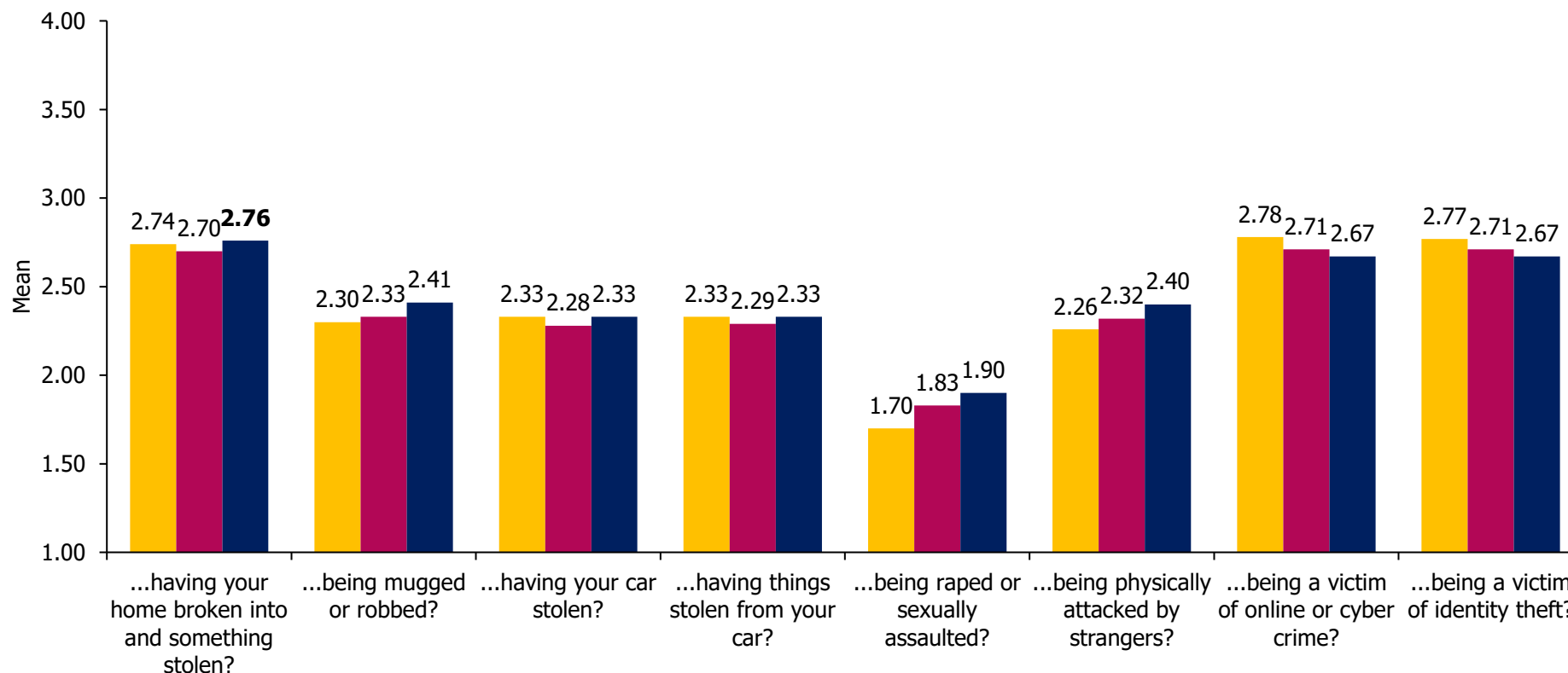
Base: ...having your home broken into and something stolen? (n=3,826), ...being mugged or robbed? (n=3,825), ...having your car stolen? (n=3,823), ...having things stolen from your car? (n=3,823), ...being raped or sexually assaulted? (n=3,822), ...being physically attacked by strangers? (n=3,825), ...being a victim of online or cyber crime? (n=3,827), ...being a victim of identity theft? (n=3,824), Sample Size = Variable

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022. Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

The level of worry increased year-on-year in 2022 for all forms of crime except 'online' and 'identity theft', both of which were surpassed by 'theft from the home' (Mean 2.76) as the most worrying scenario.

Most of us worry at some time or other about being the victim of a crime. Please indicate how worried you are or aren't about each of the following... *(Please provide an answer for each row)* | By Year

2020 2021 2022



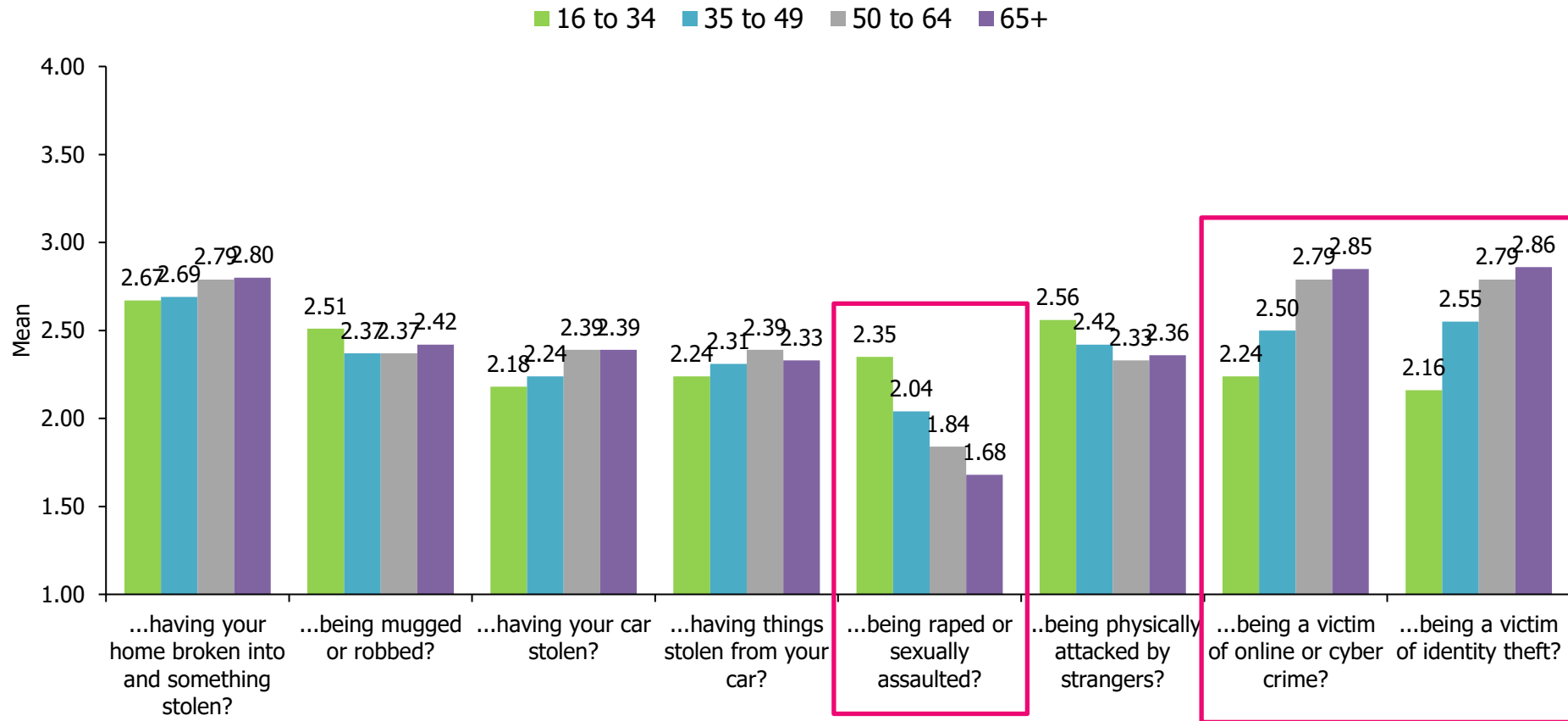
NB Higher mean rating score = higher level of worry.

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022. Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

Base: ...having your home broken into and something stolen? (n=10,088), ...being mugged or robbed? (n=10,085), ...having your car stolen? (n=10,079), ...having things stolen from your car? (n=10,079), ...being raped or sexually assaulted? (n=10,080), ...being physically attacked by strangers? (n=10,085), ...being a victim of online or cyber crime? (n=10,086), ...being a victim of identity theft? (n=10,083), Sample Size = Variable

Worry about ‘...being raped or sexually assaulted’ falls dramatically as age increases, whereas worry about ‘online crime’ and ‘identity theft’ do the opposite and increase sharply with age.

Most of us worry at some time or other about being the victim of a crime. Please indicate how worried you are or aren't about each of the following... *(Please provide an answer for each row)* | By Age Band



NB Higher mean rating score = higher level of worry.

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022. Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

Base: ...having your home broken into and something stolen? (n=3,826), ...being mugged or robbed? (n=3,825), ...having your car stolen? (n=3,823), ...having things stolen from your car? (n=3,823), ...being raped or sexually assaulted? (n=3,822), ...being physically attacked by strangers? (n=3,825), ...being a victim of online or cyber crime? (n=3,827), ...being a victim of identity theft? (n=3,824), Sample Size = Variable

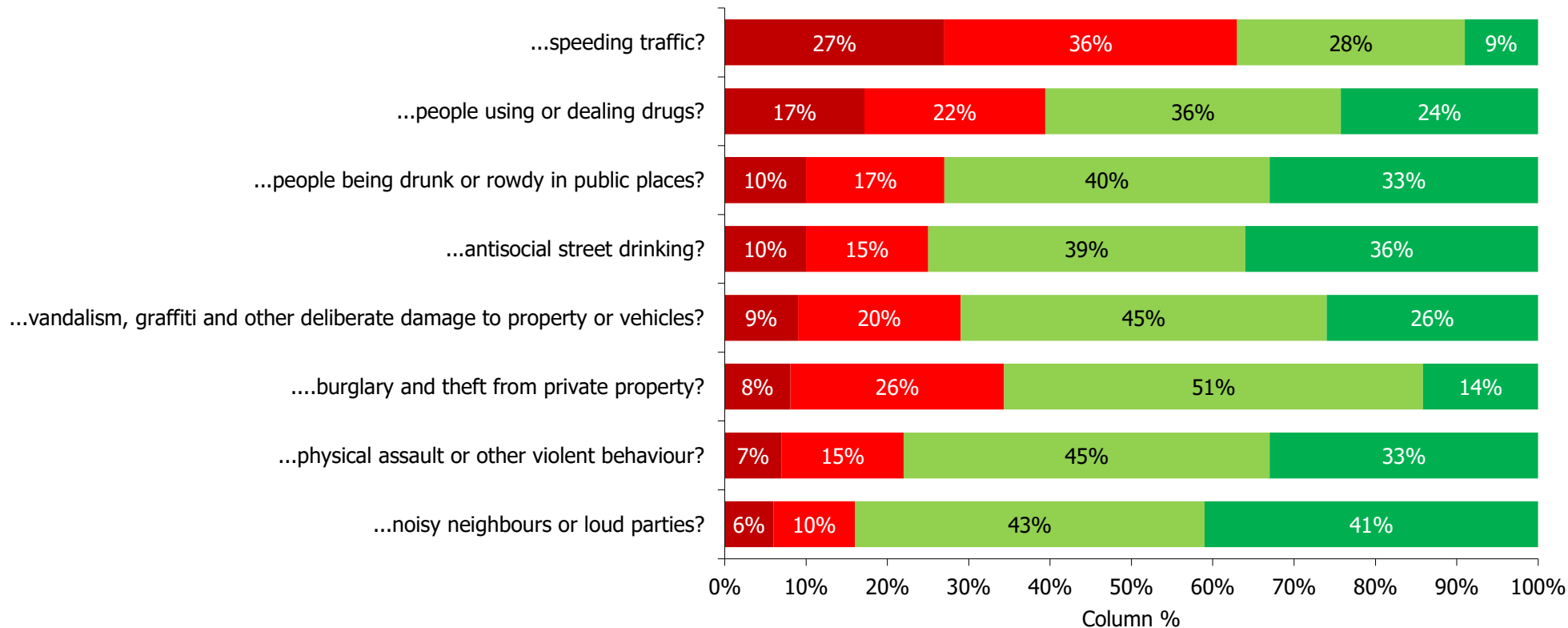
Local problems & experience of crime



Whilst the highest proportion (27%) of residents continue to regard '...speeding traffic' as 'A very big problem', the % doing so has fallen (-3%) year-on-year, whereas slightly more (Up to +3%YOY) now see each of the other issues researched as 'A very big problem'.

Thinking about your immediate LOCAL AREA, how much of a problem, if at all, are each of the following...

■ 2022/A very big problem ■ 2022/A fairly big problem ■ 2022/Not a very big problem ■ 2022/No problem at all

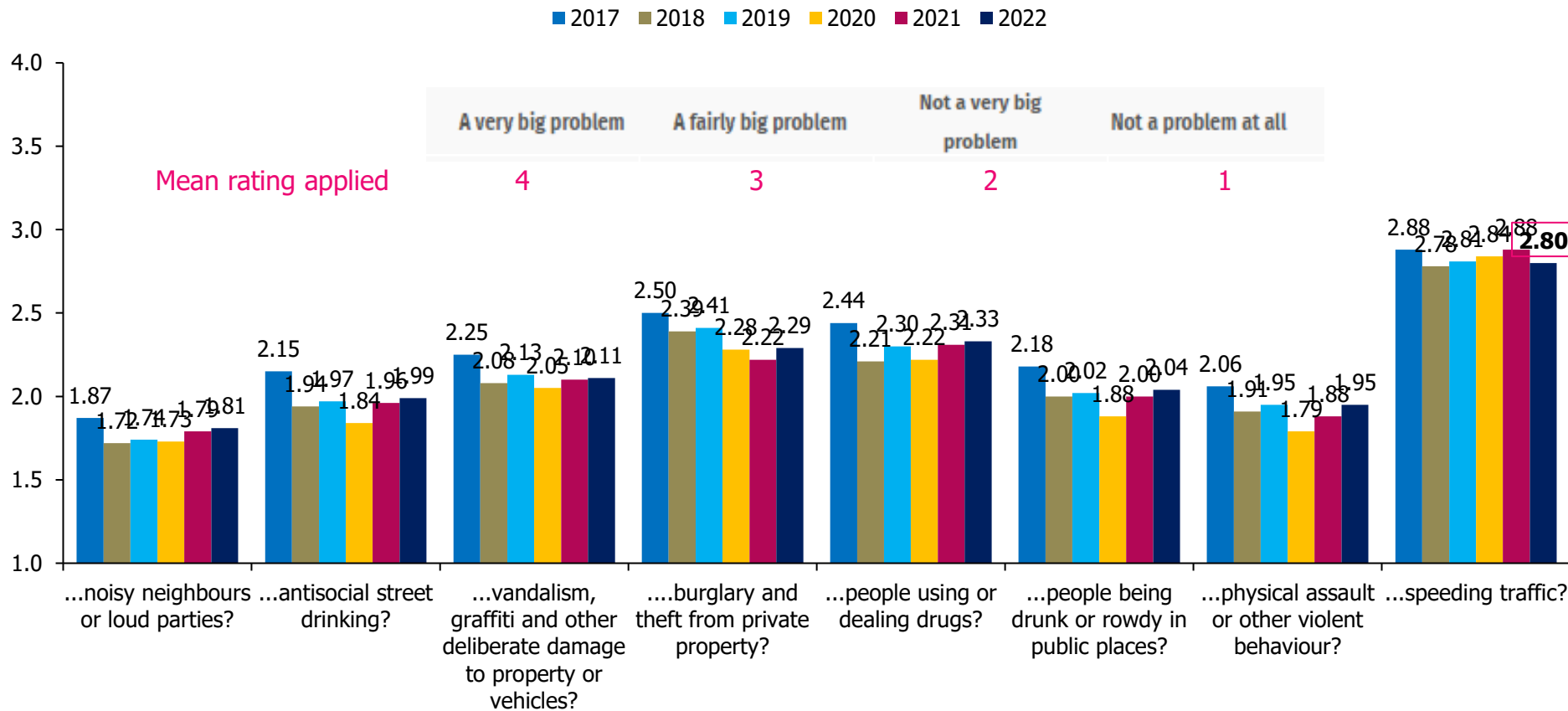


Base: ...noisy neighbours or loud parties? (n=3,823), ...antisocial street drinking? (n=3,823), ...vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles? (n=3,823), ...burglary and theft from private property? (n=3,823), ...people using or dealing drugs? (n=3,823), ...people being drunk or rowdy in public places? (n=3,822), ...physical assault or other violent behaviour? (n=3,823), ...speeding traffic? (n=3,824), Sample Size = Variable

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022. Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

Perceptions of different types of potential problem in your local area, have tended to move up or down quite uniformly year-on-year, so the unilateral slight fall in the mean rating for ‘...speeding traffic’ is unusual.

Thinking about your immediate LOCAL AREA, how much of a problem, if at all, are each of the following... | Mean ratings



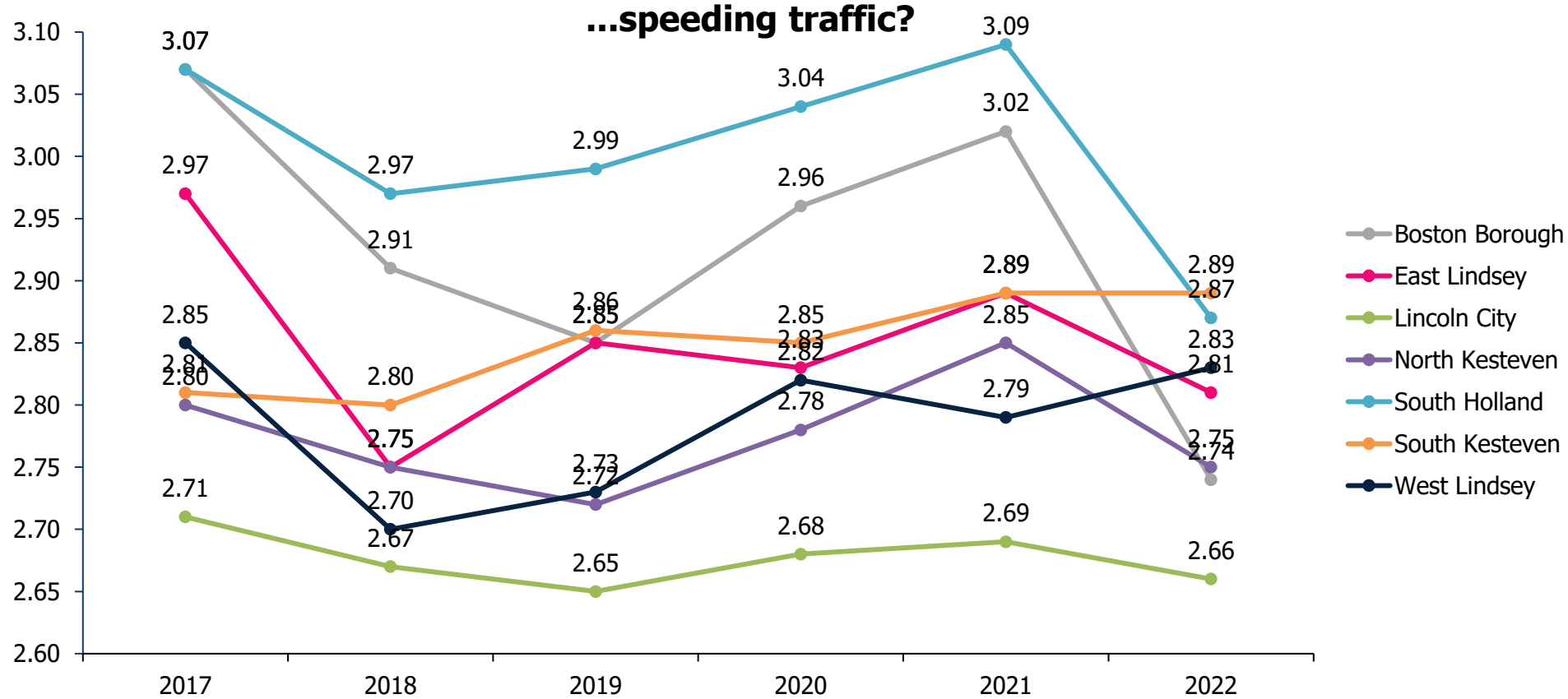
NB Higher mean rating score = increased problem.

Base: ...noisy neighbours or loud parties? (n=19,735), ...antisocial street drinking? (n=19,738), ...vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles? (n=19,738), ...burglary and theft from private property? (n=19,738), ...people using or dealing drugs? (n=19,738), ...people being drunk or rowdy in public places? (n=19,736), ...physical assault or other violent behaviour? (n=19,738), ...speeding traffic? (n=19,738), Sample Size: Variable

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022. Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

Residents in Lincoln City have consistently over six years' regarded '...speeding traffic' as much less of a problem, whereas residents of South Holland have consistently seen this as a much bigger problem, until that is 2022, when they have gravitated towards the norm.

Thinking about your immediate LOCAL AREA, how much of a problem, if at all, are each of the following... | Mean ratings by Local Authority and by Survey Year



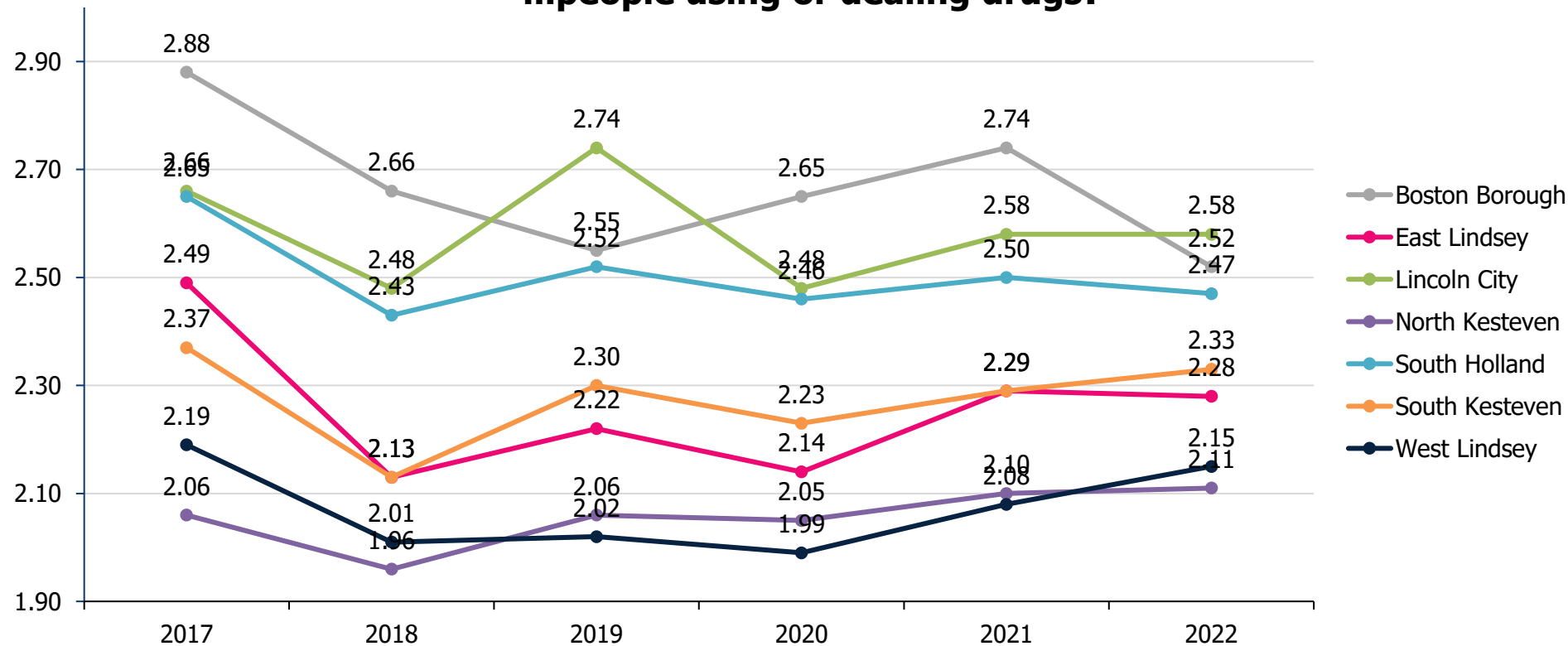
Base: 2017 (n=2,905), 2018 (n=3,445), 2019 (n=3,302), 2020 (n=3,236), 2021 (n=3,026), 2022 (n=3,824), Sample Size = 19,738

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022. Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

Perceptions of the scale of problem represented by ‘...people using or dealing drugs’ is, if anything, converging across the Local Authorities over the last 2 years.

Thinking about your immediate LOCAL AREA, how much of a problem, if at all, are each of the following... | Mean ratings by Local Authority and by Survey Year

...people using or dealing drugs?



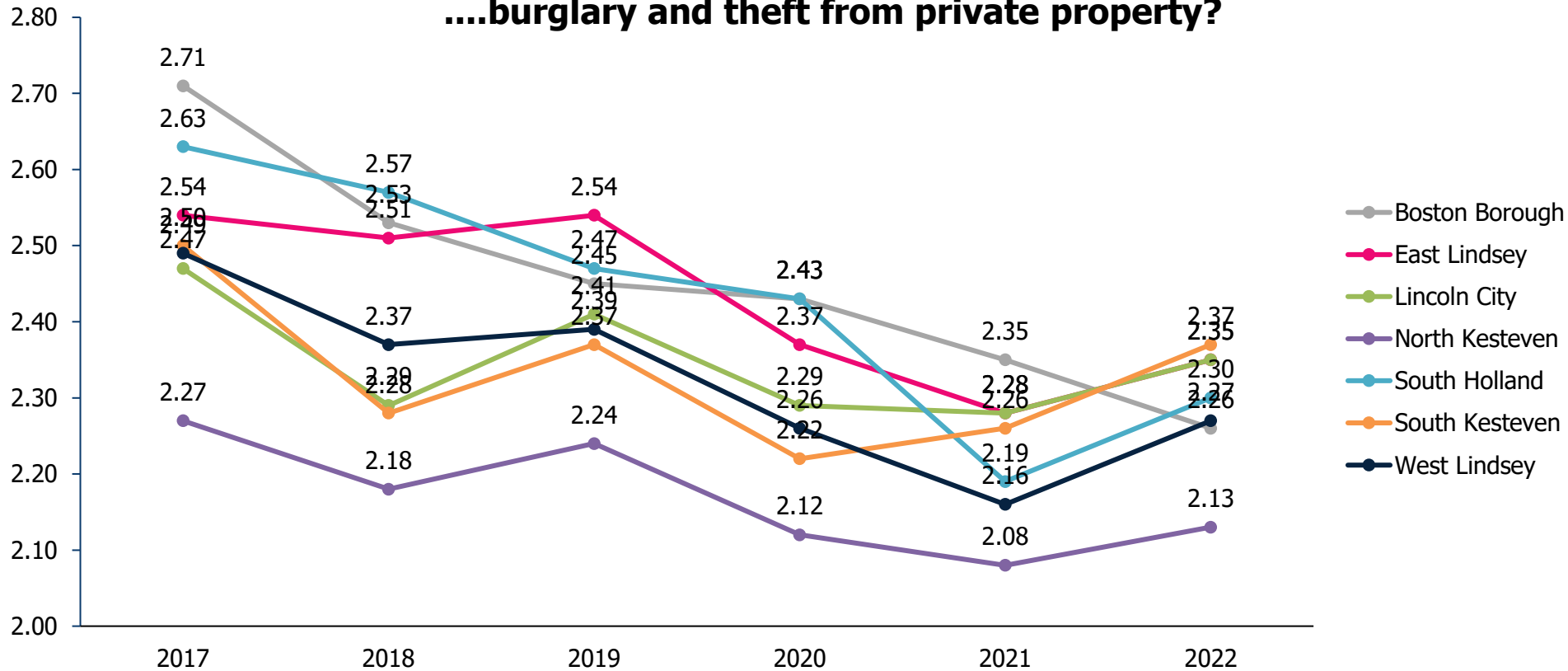
Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022. Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

Base: 2017 (n=2,905), 2018 (n=3,445), 2019 (n=3,302), 2020 (n=3,236), 2021 (n=3,027), 2022 (n=3,823), Sample Size = 19,738

Perceptions of ‘...burglary and theft from private property’ as a problem, having fallen in most local authorities during the Covid-19 pandemic and lockdowns, ticked back up again in 2022, with the exception of Boston Borough where the downward trajectory continues.

Thinking about your immediate LOCAL AREA, how much of a problem, if at all, are each of the following... | Mean ratings by Local Authority and by Survey Year

....burglary and theft from private property?



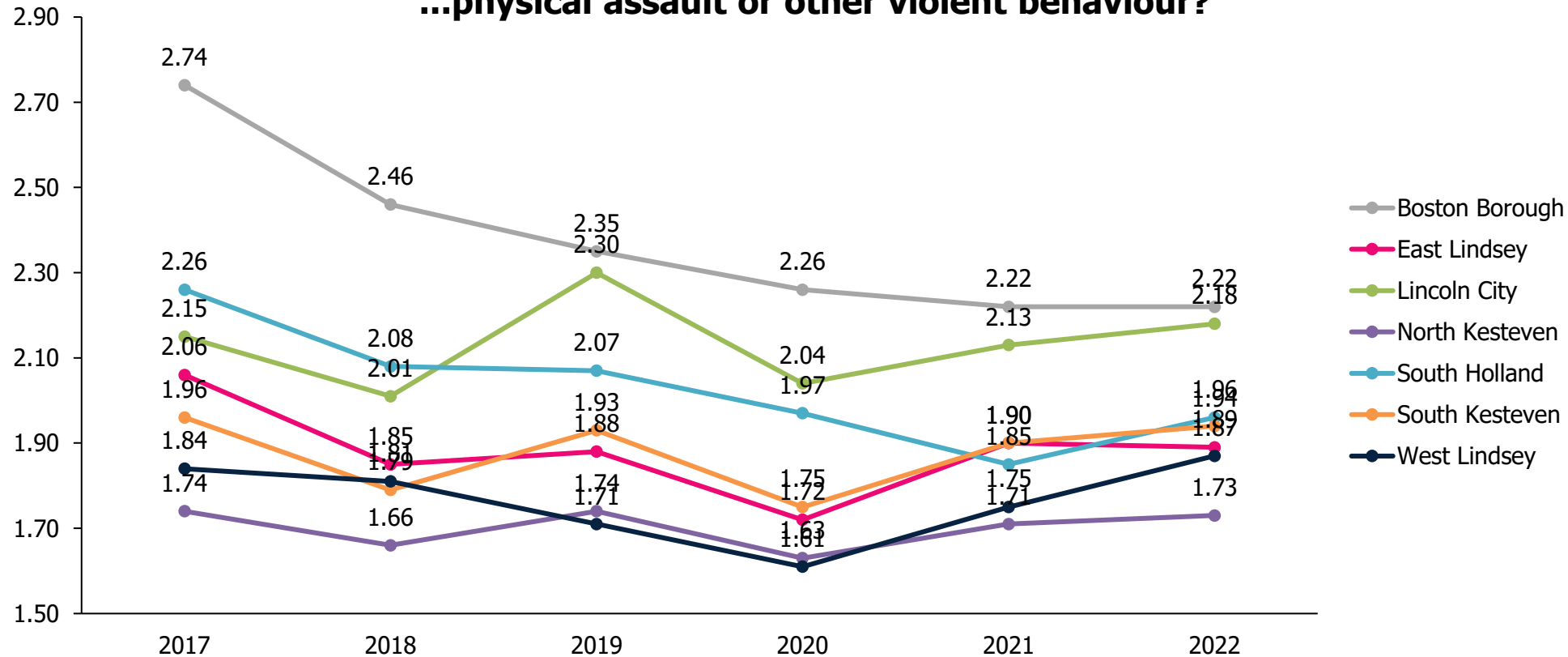
Base: 2017 (n=2,905), 2018 (n=3,445), 2019 (n=3,302), 2020 (n=3,236), 2021 (n=3,027), 2022 (n=3,823), Sample Size = 19,738

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022. Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

Perceptions of the scale of problem represented by ‘...physical assault or other violent behaviour’, rose slightly in four of the local authorities and was stable YOY in the other three.

Thinking about your immediate LOCAL AREA, how much of a problem, if at all, are each of the following...
 | Mean ratings by Local Authority and by Survey Year

...physical assault or other violent behaviour?

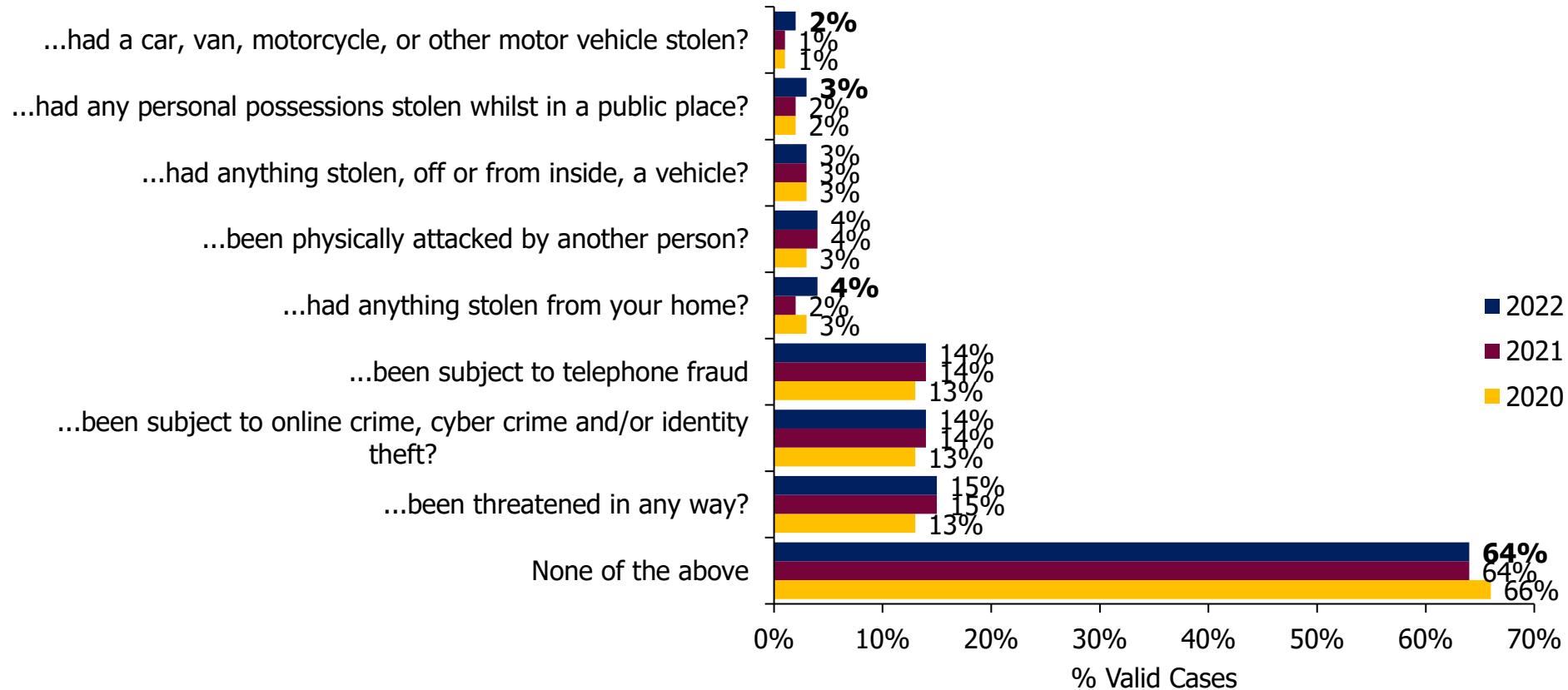


Base: 2017 (n=2,905), 2018 (n=3,445), 2019 (n=3,302), 2020 (n=3,236), 2021 (n=3,027), 2022 (n=3,823), Sample Size = 19,738

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022.
 Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

Whilst experience of at least one crime or incident is unchanged year-on-year at 36%, exposure to ‘...had anything stolen from your home’ appears to have doubled to 4%, albeit from a low level.

Within the last 12 months specifically, have you personally or has anyone in your household experienced any of the following...



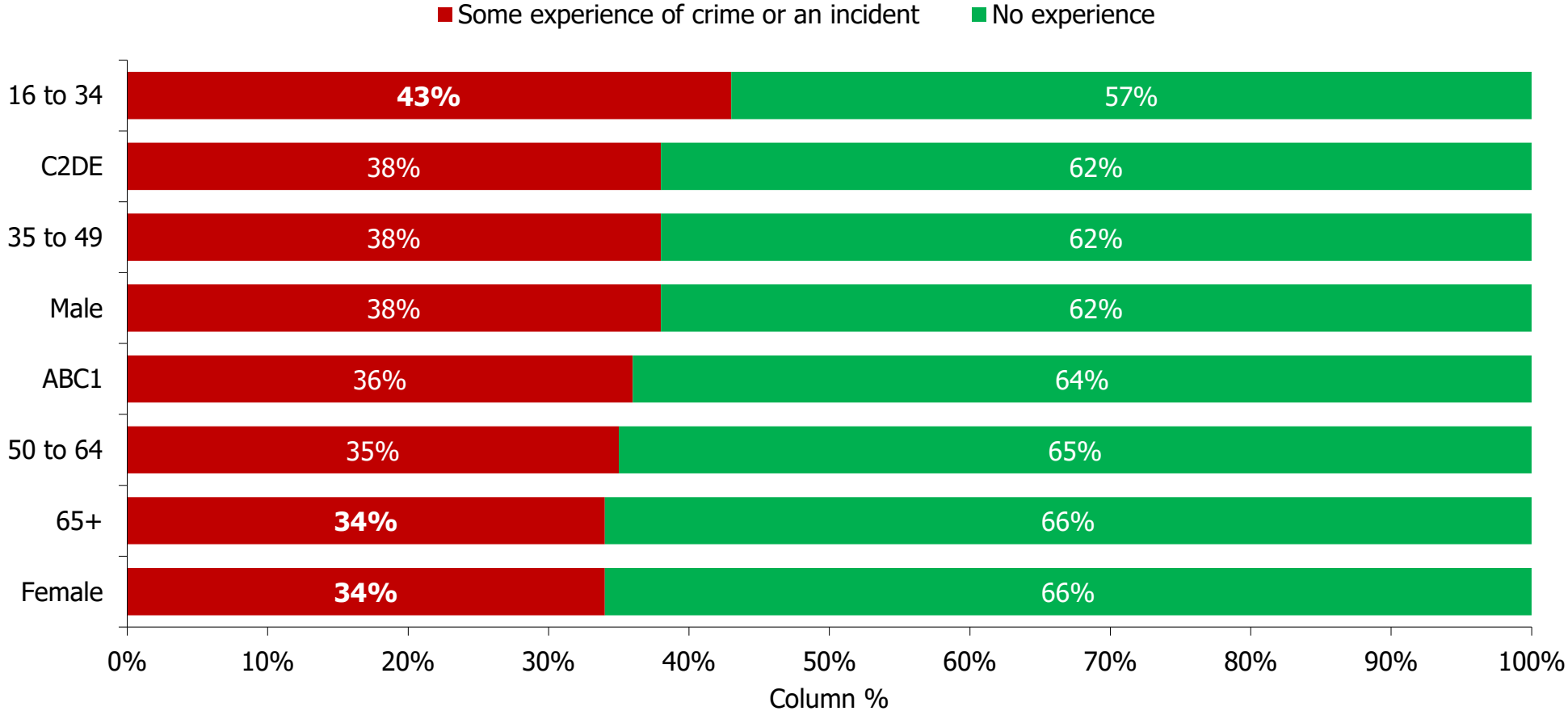
Base: ...had a car, van, motorcycle, or other motor vehicle stolen? (n=119), ...had anything stolen, off or from inside, a vehicle? (n=303), ...had anything stolen from your home? (n=316), ...had any personal possessions stolen whilst in a public place? (n=225), ...been physically attacked by another person? (n=382), ...been threatened in any way? (n=1,439), ...been subject to online crime, cyber crime and/or identity theft? (n=1,378), ...been subject to telephone fraud (n=1,384), None of the above (n=6,522), Sample Size = 10,070

‘...had any personal possessions stolen whilst in a public place’ and ‘...had a car, van, motorcycle, or other motor vehicle stolen’ are the only other crimes where incidence appears to have risen year-on-year. NB There are no instances where incidence appears to have fallen.

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022. Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

16 to 34 year-olds (43%) would appear to be the residents most likely to experience a crime or incident, with females and the over 65s the least likely to do so (34%).

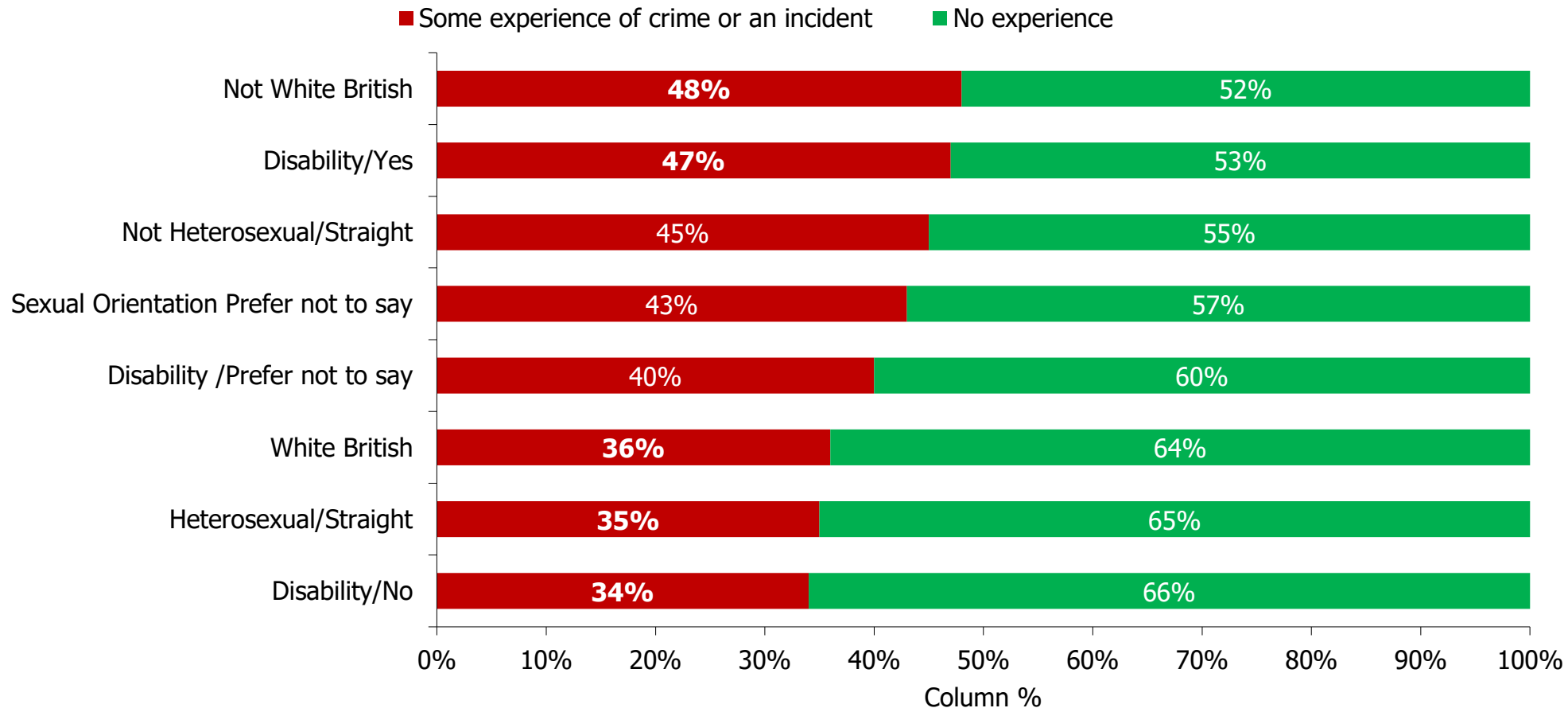
Within the last 12 months specifically, have you personally or has anyone in your household experienced any of the following... | Grouped experience by Gender, Age Band and SEG



Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022. Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

Residents who identify with an ethnicity other than White British and/or have a Disability of some kind, are markedly more likely to have experienced a crime than those who are able-bodied, White British and/or Heterosexual.

Within the last 12 months specifically, have you personally or has anyone in your household experienced any of the following... | By Sexual Orientation, Ethnicity and Disability

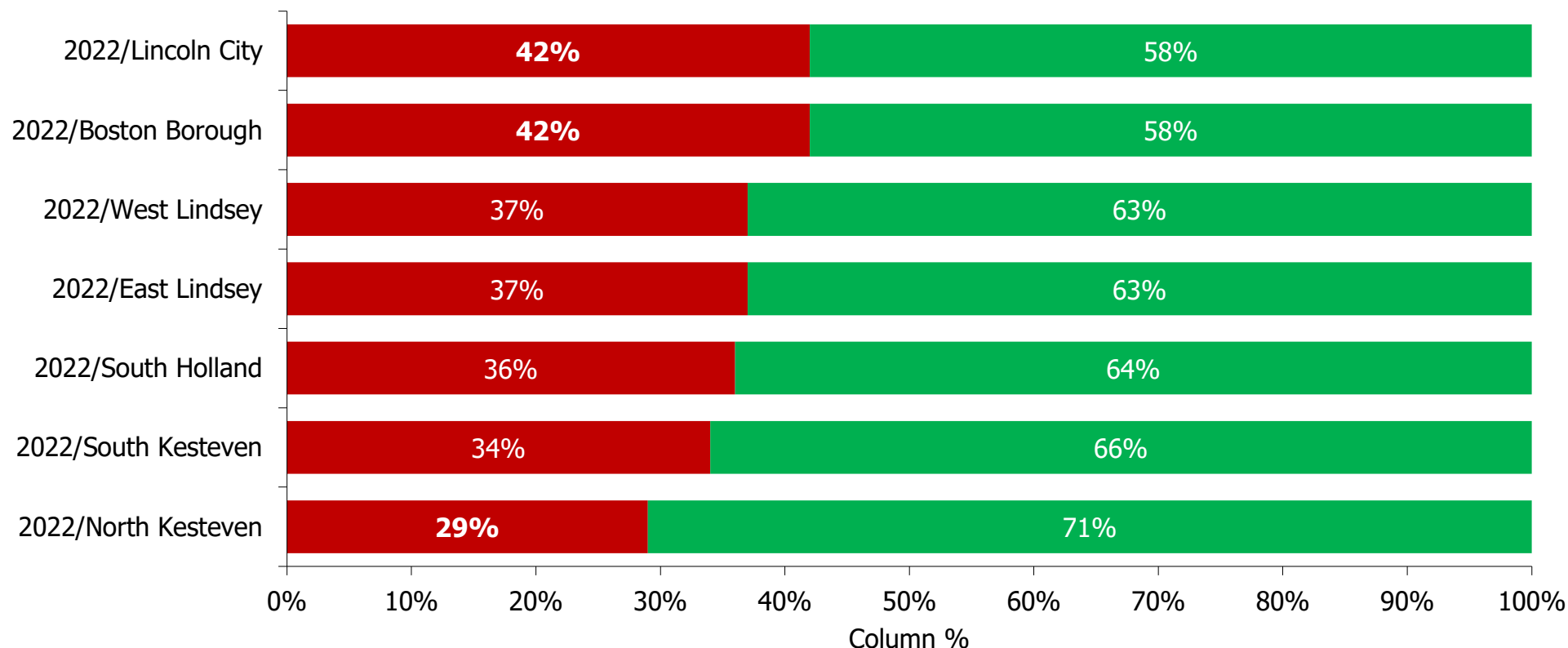


Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022.
Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

Residents living in Lincoln City and Boston Borough (42%) are more likely to have experienced some form of crime or incident, whereas those who live in North Kesteven (29%) are the least likely to have done so.

Within the last 12 months specifically, have you personally or has anyone in your household experienced any of the following... | By Local Authority

■ Some experience of crime or an incident ■ No experience



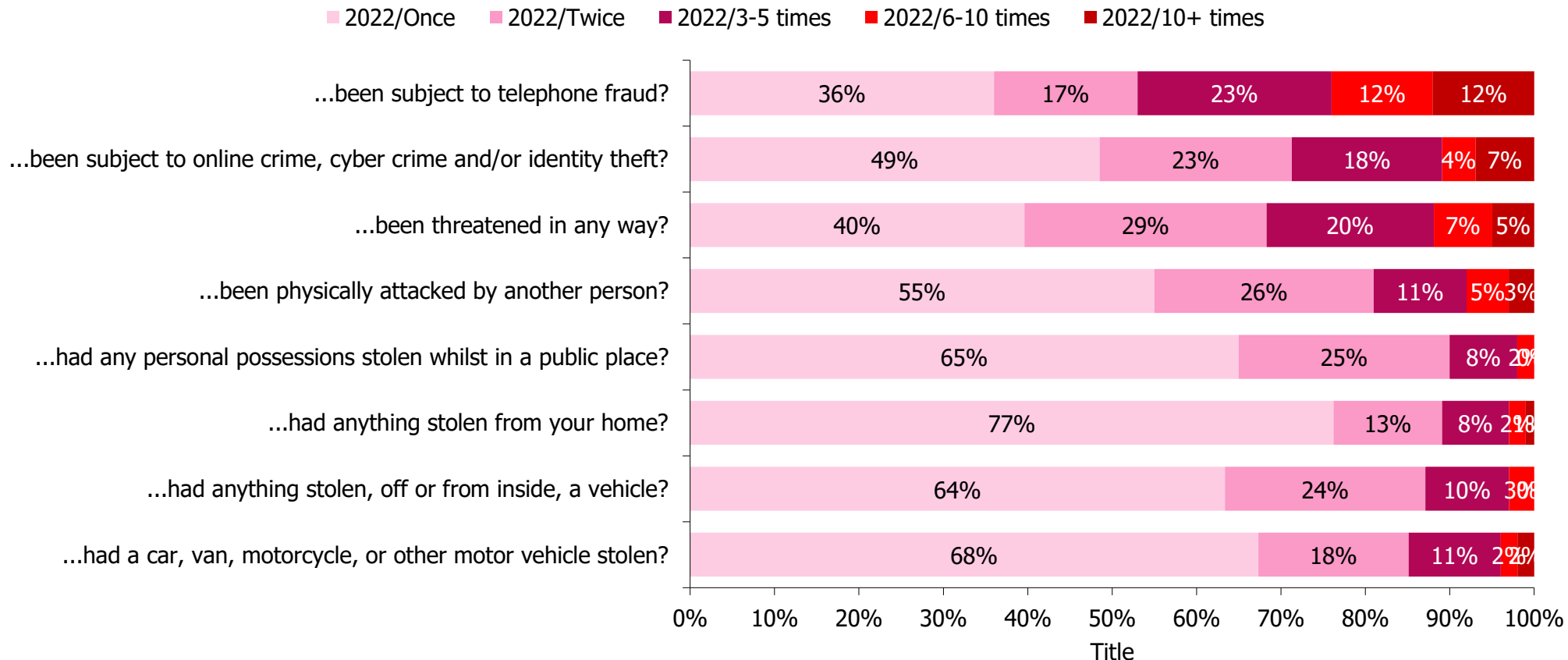
The data indicates that residents of Lincoln City are less inclined to become fearful of crime, even though they experience a similar incidence of crime as do citizens of Boston Borough. The lower incidence of crime in North Kesteven may contribute to the comparative lack of fear in that local authority.

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022. Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

Base: 2022/Boston Borough (n=485), 2022/East Lindsey (n=784), 2022/Lincoln City (n=441), 2022/North Kesteven (n=620), 2022/South Holland (n=434), 2022/South Kesteven (n=583), 2022/West Lindsey (n=482)

Whilst 'Telephone fraud' remains the crime most likely to be experienced more than once over the last 12 months, the proportion of participants exposed to this on 10 or more occasions, appears to have fallen quite sharply (-13% from 25% in 2021 to 12% in 2022).

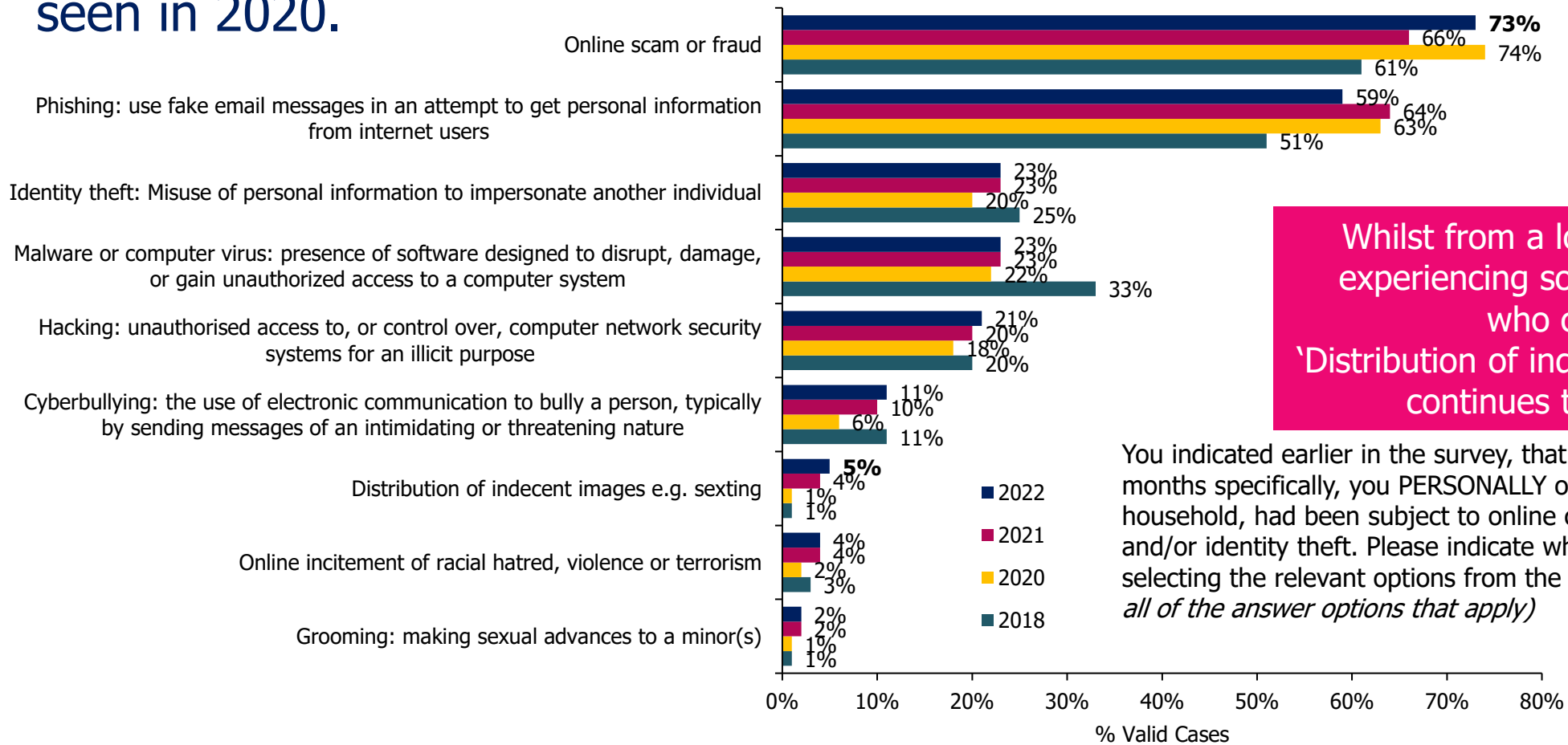
How many times, within the last 12 months, did each of the events listed below happen to you PERSONALLY or a member of your household..



Base: ...had a car, van, motorcycle, or other motor vehicle stolen? (n=57), ...had anything stolen, off or from inside, a vehicle? (n=113), ...had anything stolen from your home? (n=120), ...had any personal possessions stolen whilst in a public place? (n=88), ...been physically attacked by another person? (n=137), ...been threatened in any way? (n=492), ...been subject to online crime, cyber crime and/or identity theft? (n=473), ...been subject to telephone fraud? (n=473), Sample Size = Variable

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022. Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

Of those experiencing some form of online crime, nearly three quarters (73%) categorise it as an 'Online scam or fraud', the proportion doing so rebounded +7% in 2022 to very nearly the level seen in 2020.



Whilst from a low level, the % of those experiencing some form of online crime who categorise it as 'Distribution of indecent images, e.g. sexting' continues to rise year-on-year.

You indicated earlier in the survey, that within the last 12 months specifically, you PERSONALLY or someone else in your household, had been subject to online crime, cyber crime and/or identity theft. Please indicate what happened by selecting the relevant options from the list below? *(Please tick all of the answer options that apply)*

Base: Grooming: making sexual advances to a minor(s) (n=23), Online incitement of racial hatred, violence or terrorism (n=58), Distribution of indecent images e.g. sexting (n=47), Cyberbullying: the use of electronic communication to bully a person, typically by sending messages of an intimidating or threatening nature (n=171), Hacking: unauthorised access to, or control over, computer network security systems for an illicit purpose (n=352), Malware or computer virus: presence of software designed to disrupt, damage, or gain unauthorized access to a computer system (n=465), Identity theft: Misuse of personal information to impersonate another individual (n=410), Phishing: use fake email messages in an attempt to get personal information from internet users (n=1,053), Online scam or fraud (n=1,224), Sample Size = 1,793

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022. Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

Reporting crime

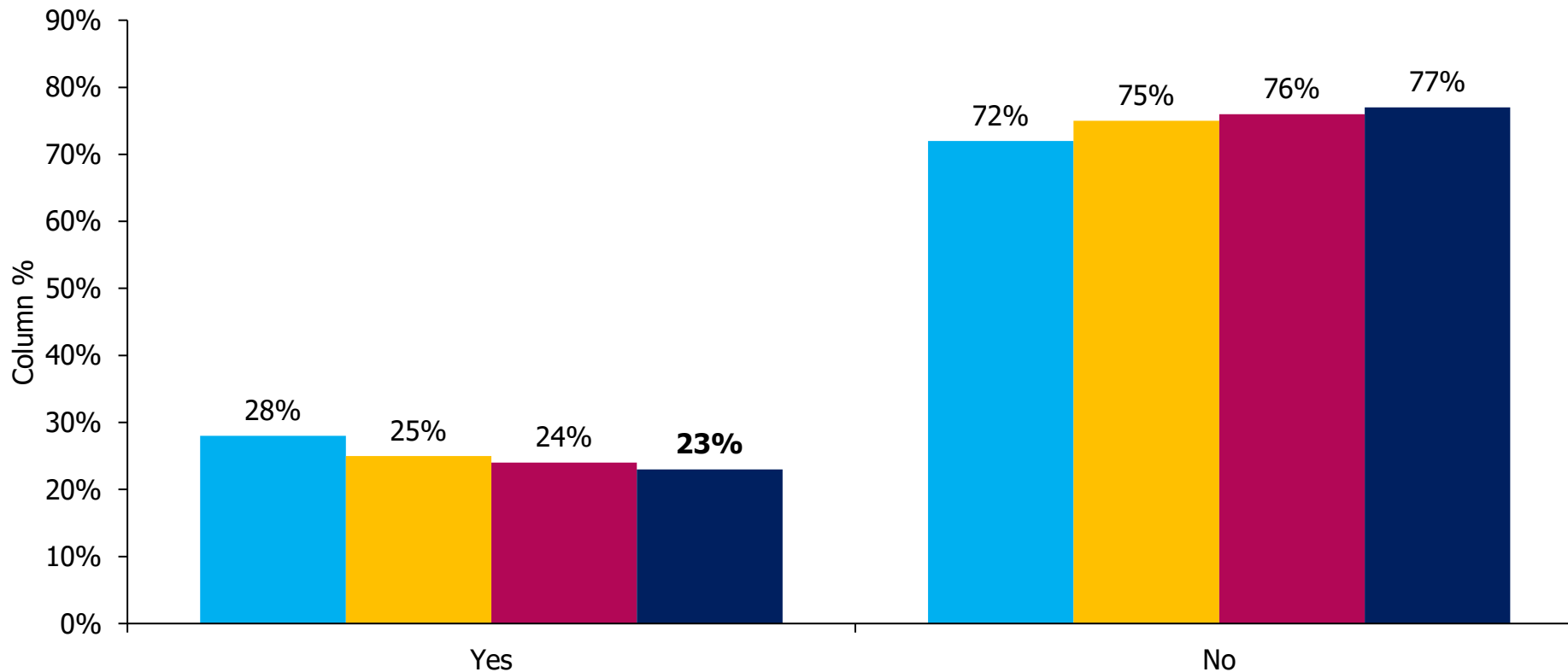


Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022.
Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

The % of participants who indicated that they had reported a crime fell again in 2022 to just 23%, the lowest level ever recorded on the survey.

Have you reported a crime(s) or incident(s) to Lincolnshire Police within the last 12 months?

2018 2020 2021 2022



The survey data suggests that reporting of crime is falling year-on-year whilst experience of crime is stable. Propensity to report appears to be decreasing. Unless the motivators and de-motivators here are thought to be very well understood, this dynamic could well merit further research and/or analysis.

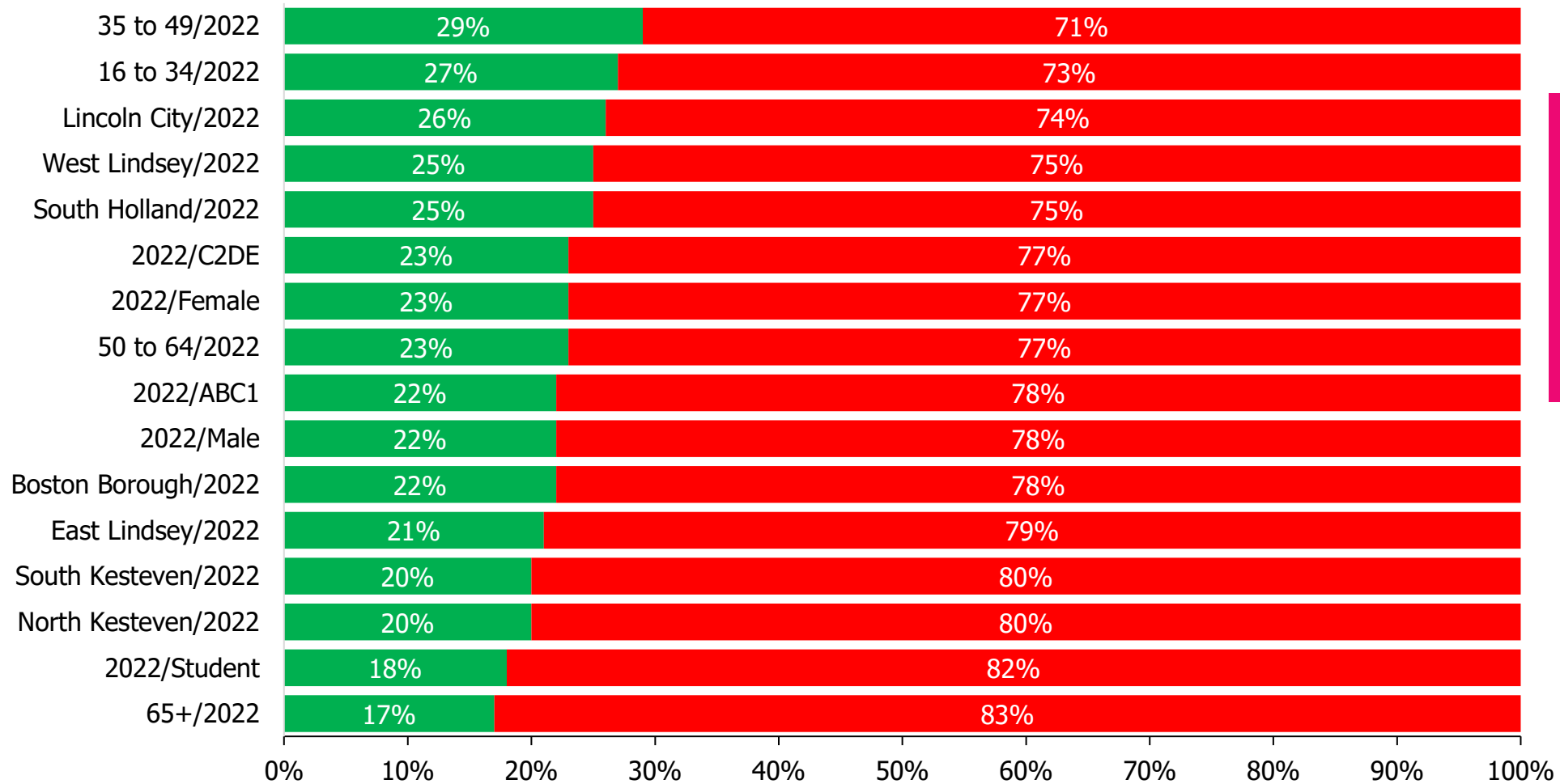
Base: Yes (n=3,317), No (n=10,049), Sample Size = 13,366

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022. Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

35-49 year-olds are the most likely (29%) demographic to have reported a crime and residents aged 65 and over the least likely (17%) to have done so.

Have you reported a crime(s) or incident(s) to Lincolnshire Police within the last 12 months? 2022 only

■ Yes ■ No

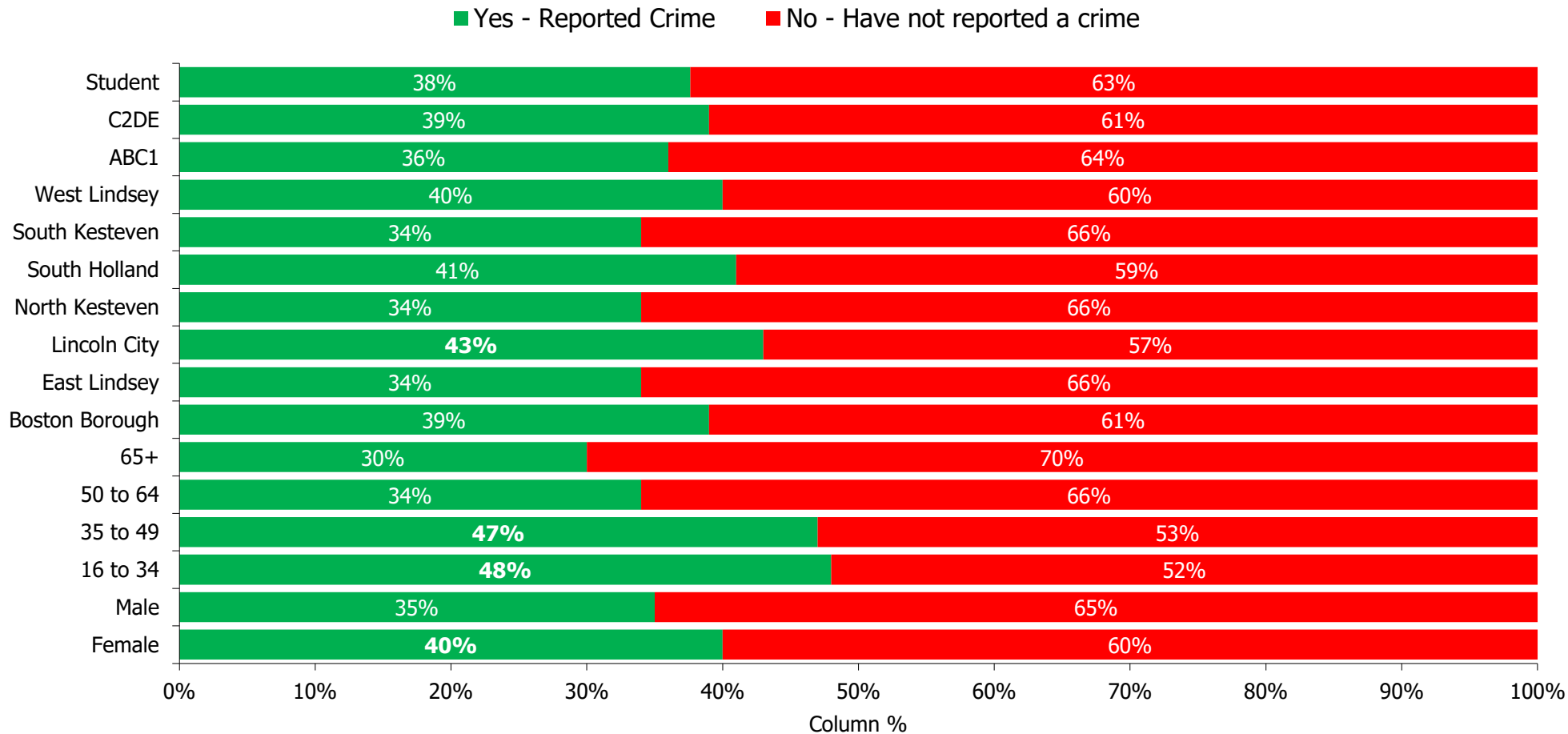


Whilst experiencing a similar incidence of crime (42%), residents of the Lincoln City are more likely to report it (26%) than are residents of Boston Borough (22%).

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022. Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

Specifically among those who have experienced a crime(s) and/or incident(s) the: under 50s, females and/or residents of Lincoln City are more likely to have reported it to Lincolnshire Police.

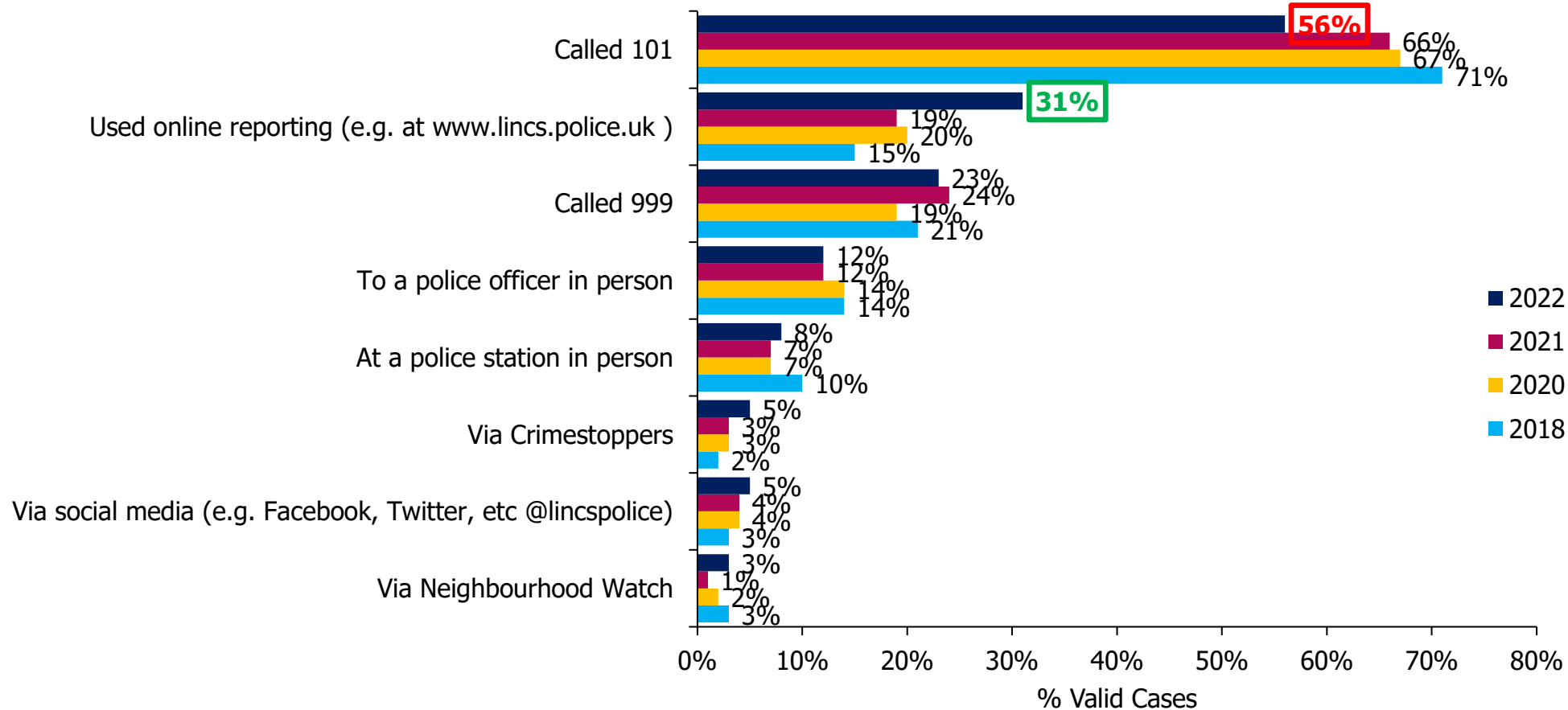
Within the last 12 months specifically, have you personally or has anyone in your household experienced any of the following... | Grouped into Gender, Age Band, SEG and Local Authority By Reported Crime Yes/No



Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022
Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

Among the survey participants, use of online reporting rose sharply in 2022 (up +12% to 31%), as reporting by calling 101 fell (down -10% to 56%).

How did you report the crime(s) or incident(s) to Lincolnshire Police? (Please tick all options that apply)



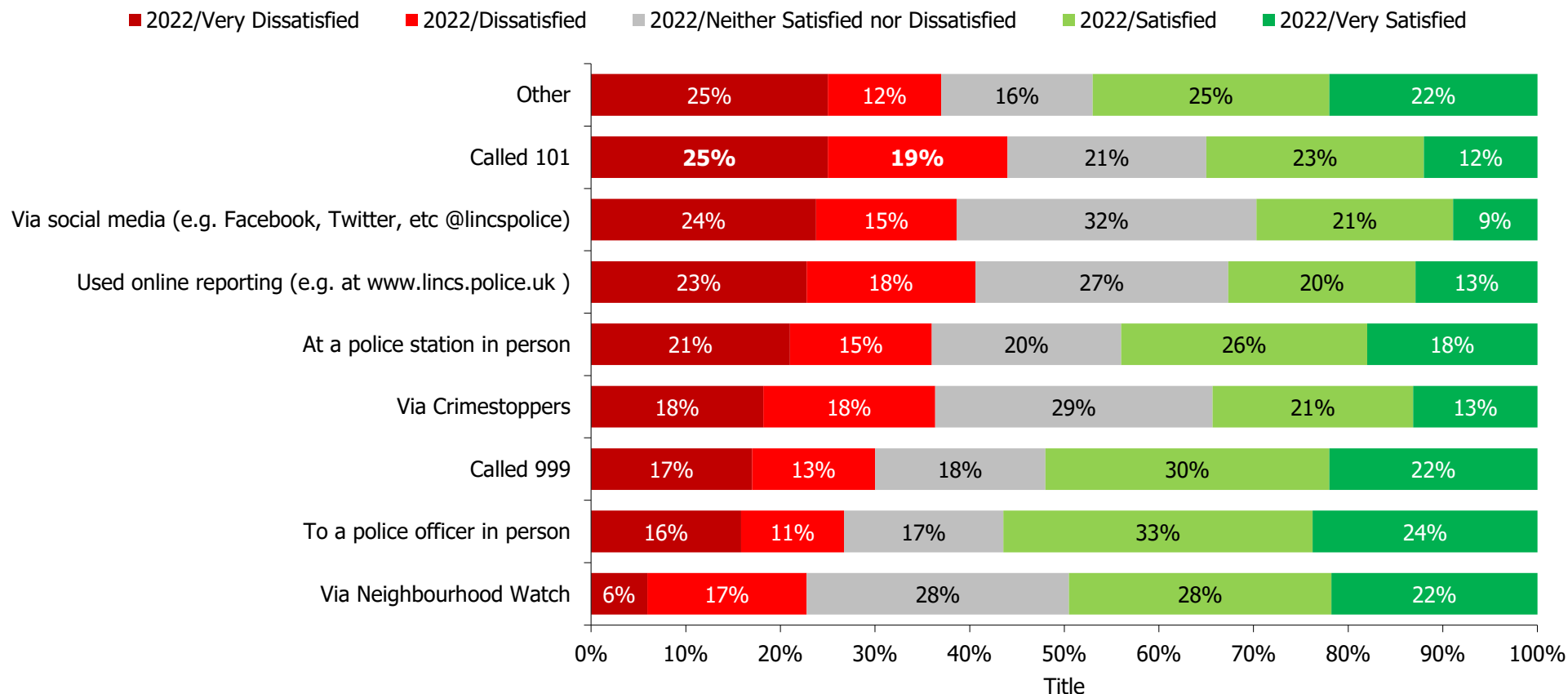
Is the apparent switch from calling 101 to online reporting reflected in the actual data on this, held by Lincolnshire Police?

Base: Via Neighbourhood Watch (n=73), Via social media (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, etc @lincspolice) (n=120), Via Crimestoppers (n=93), At a police station in person (n=244), To a police officer in person (n=403), Called 999 (n=665), Used online reporting (e.g. at www.lincs.police.uk) (n=633), Called 101 (n=1,993), Sample Size = 3,063 NB All survey years.

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022. Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

At 44%, dissatisfaction with calling 101 was the most widespread for any method used to report a crime over the last 12 months, perhaps contributing to the decline in use of this method.

Please use the rating scale below to indicate how satisfied or dissatisfied you were overall, with your experience of using the method(s) listed to report crime(s) or incident(s) to Lincolnshire Police.



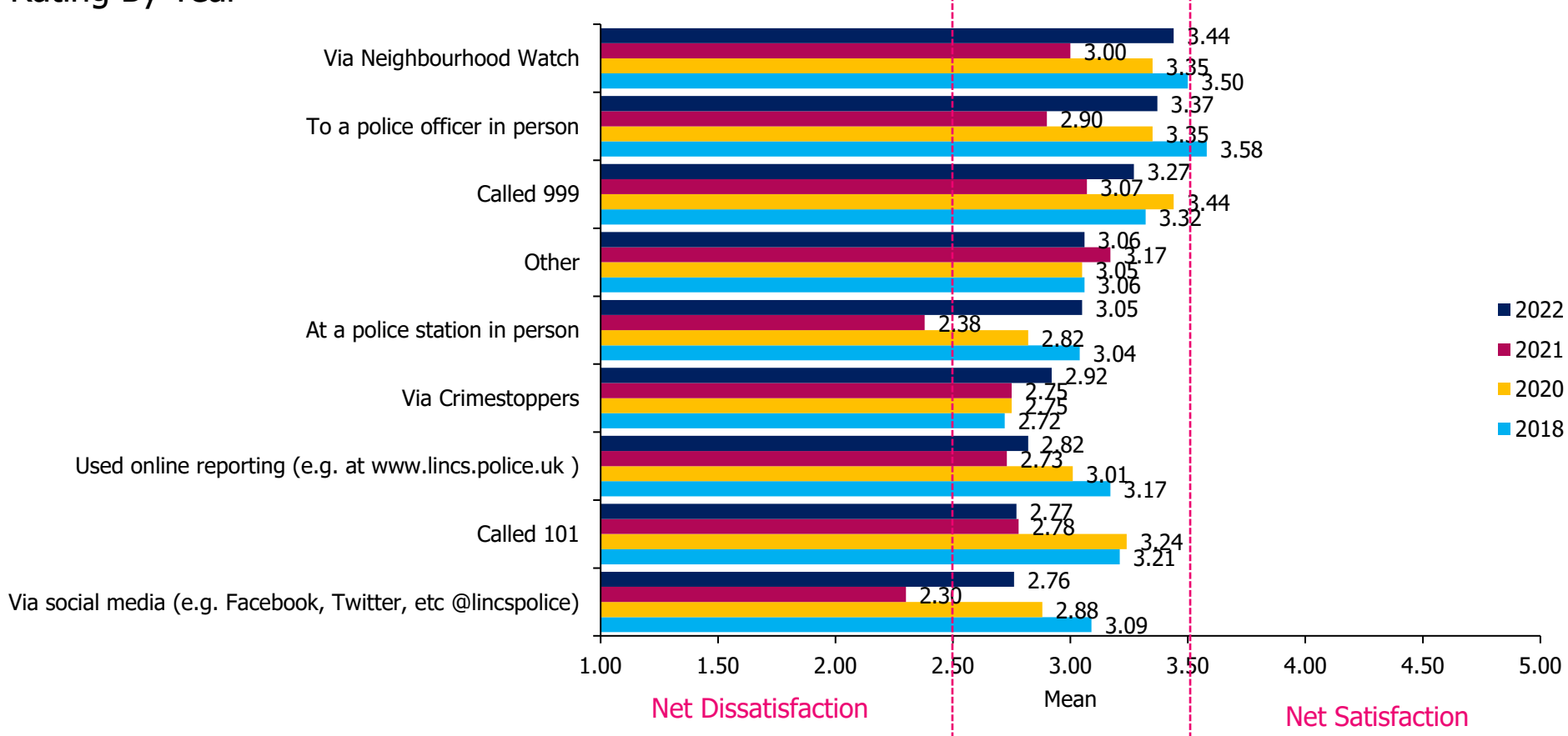
In excess of a third of users expressed dissatisfaction with each method of reporting, except: calling 999, to a police office in person and via Neighbourhood Watch.

Base: Called 999 (n=162), Called 101 (n=400), Used online reporting (e.g. at www.lincs.police.uk) (n=219), Via social media (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, etc @lincspolice) (n=34), To a police officer in person (n=89), At a police station in person (n=61), Via Neighbourhood Watch (n=18), Via Crimestoppers (n=38), Other (n=51), Sample Size = Variable

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022.
Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

No single method of reporting has achieved a net satisfaction mean rating in 2022 (e.g. ≥ 3.50).

Please use the rating scale below to indicate how satisfied or dissatisfied you were overall, with your experience of using the method(s) listed to report crime(s) or incident(s) to Lincolnshire Police. | Mean Rating By Year

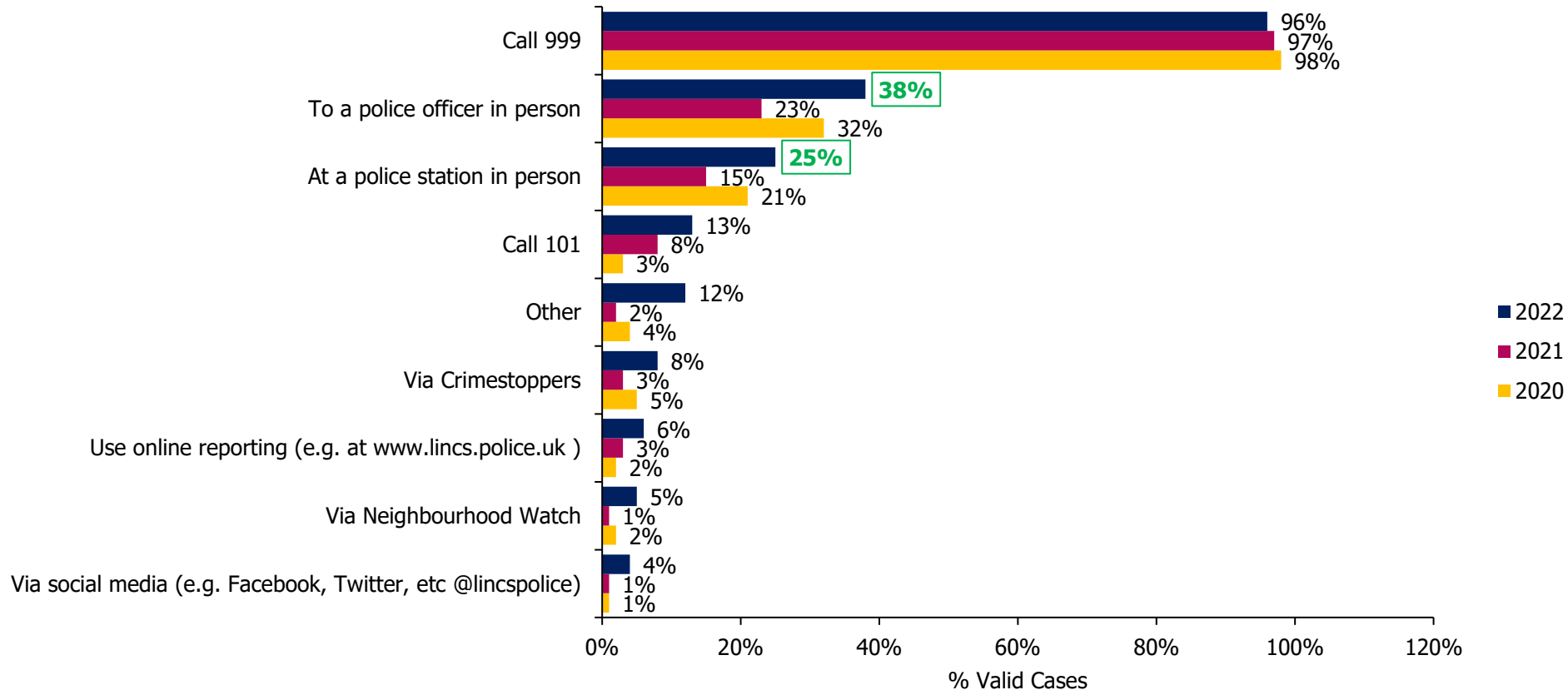


Base: Via social media (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, etc @lincspolice) (n=128), Called 101 (n=2,027), Used online reporting (e.g. at www.lincs.police.uk) (n=652), Via Crimestoppers (n=96), At a police station in person (n=255), Other (n=301), Called 999 (n=708), To a police officer in person (n=414), Via Neighbourhood Watch (n=80), Sample Size = Variable

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022. Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

The desire/demand to report a future crime or incident, in an emergency situation 'to a police officer in person' or 'at a police station in person', have both increased in 2022.

If you had to report a crime or incident in the future which method would you be most likely to use: in an **emergency** and for a non-urgent matter?

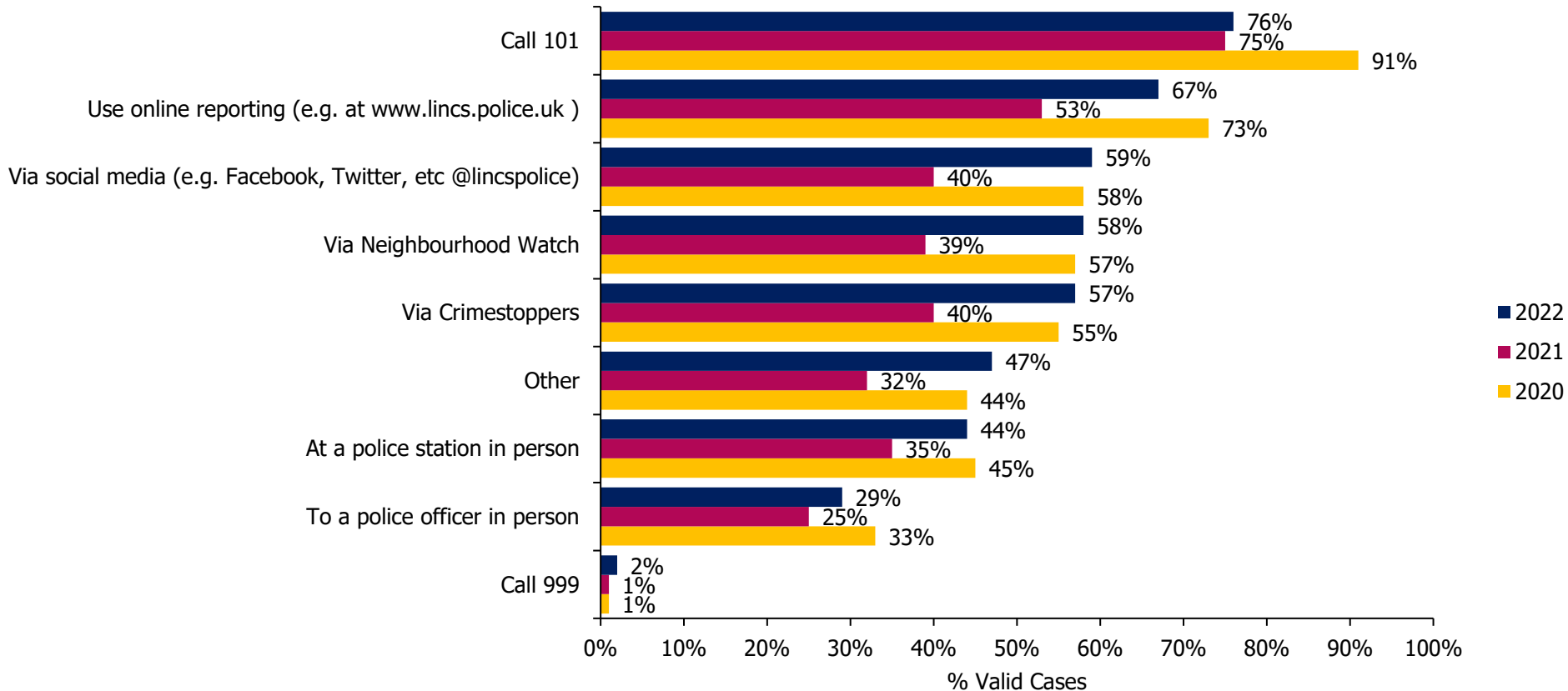


Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022. Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

Base: Via social media (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, etc @lincspolice) (n=181), Via Neighbourhood Watch (n=269), Use online reporting (e.g. at www.lincs.police.uk) (n=361), Via Crimestoppers (n=525), Other (n=605), Call 101 (n=769), At a police station in person (n=1,930), To a police officer in person (n=2,960), Call 999 (n=9,125), Sample Size = 9,391

Willingness to use many of the methods on offer for a non-urgent matter appears to have rebounded to the levels seen in 2020, with Calling 101 being the clearest exception to this trend.

If you had to report a crime or incident in the future which method would you be most likely to use: in an emergency and for a **non-urgent matter**?



Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022. Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

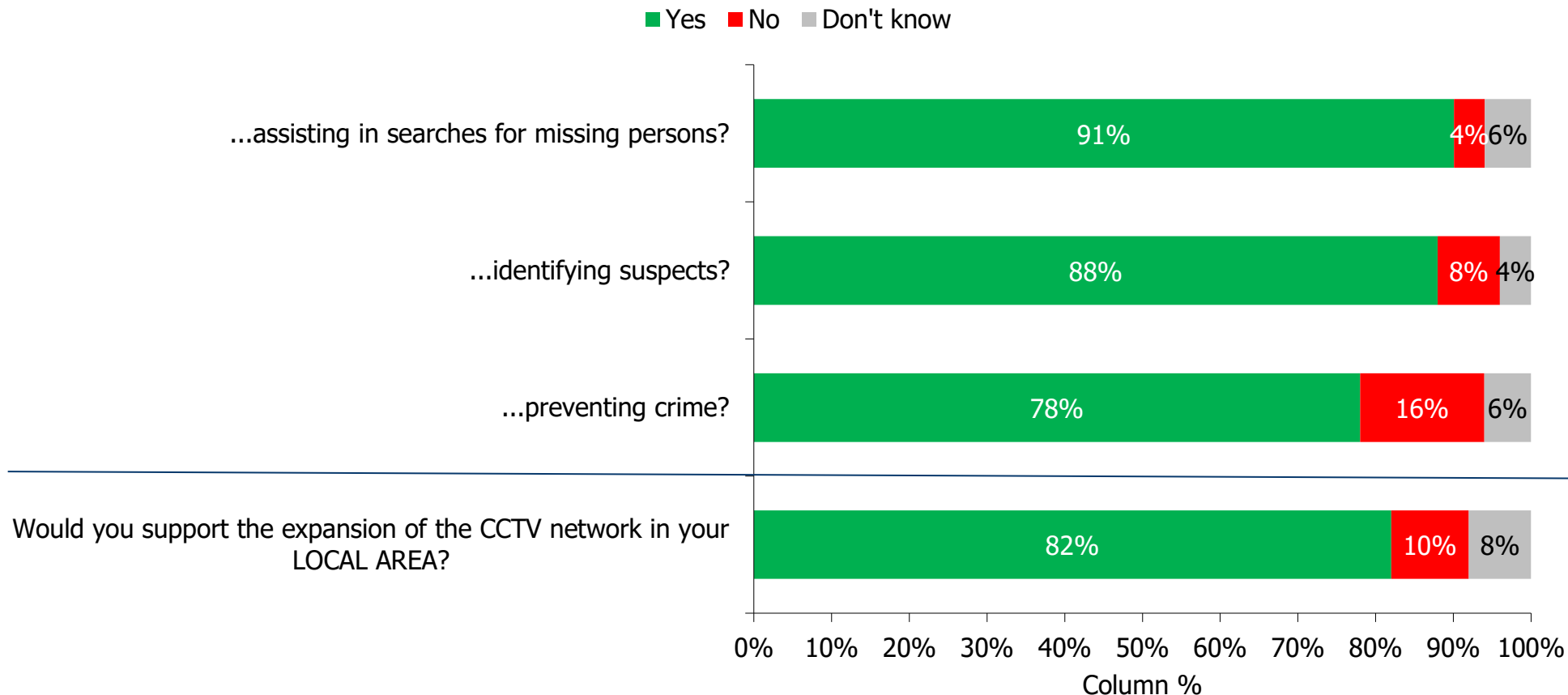
Base: Call 999 (n=126), To a police officer in person (n=2,745), At a police station in person (n=3,926), Other (n=3,897), Via Crimestoppers (n=4,777), Via Neighbourhood Watch (n=4,868), Via social media (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, etc @lincspolice) (n=4,974), Use online reporting (e.g. at www.lincs.police.uk) (n=6,117), Call 101 (n=7,584), Sample Size = 9,391

Attitudes towards CCTV



The overwhelming majority of residents regard CCTV as beneficial. They most widely (91%) see it as beneficial in the search for 'missing persons', falling to 78% for '...preventing crime'.

New Question: Do you regard CCTV to be beneficial in...



The experience of reporting a crime appears to encourage very slightly fewer residents to regard CCTV as beneficial in relation to each of the three objectives researched, but only by 2-3%.

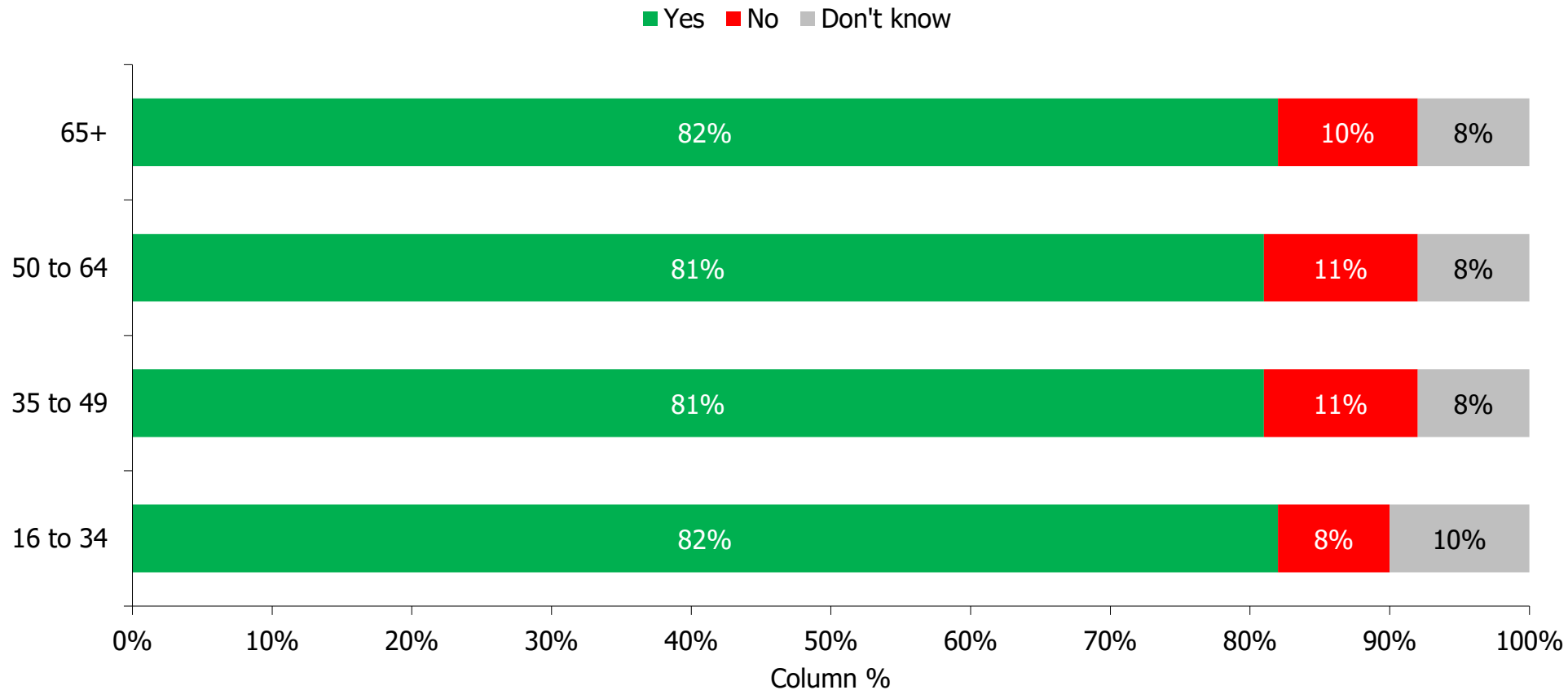
82% of residents indicated that they would support the expansion of the CCTV network in their local area.

Base: ...preventing crime? (n=3,822), ...identifying suspects? (n=3,822), ...assisting in searches for missing persons? (n=3,823), CCTV Local (n=3,824), Sample Size = Variable

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022. Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

Support for the expansion of the CCTV network locally barely changes across the different age bands.

Would you support the expansion of the CCTV network in your LOCAL AREA? | By Age Band

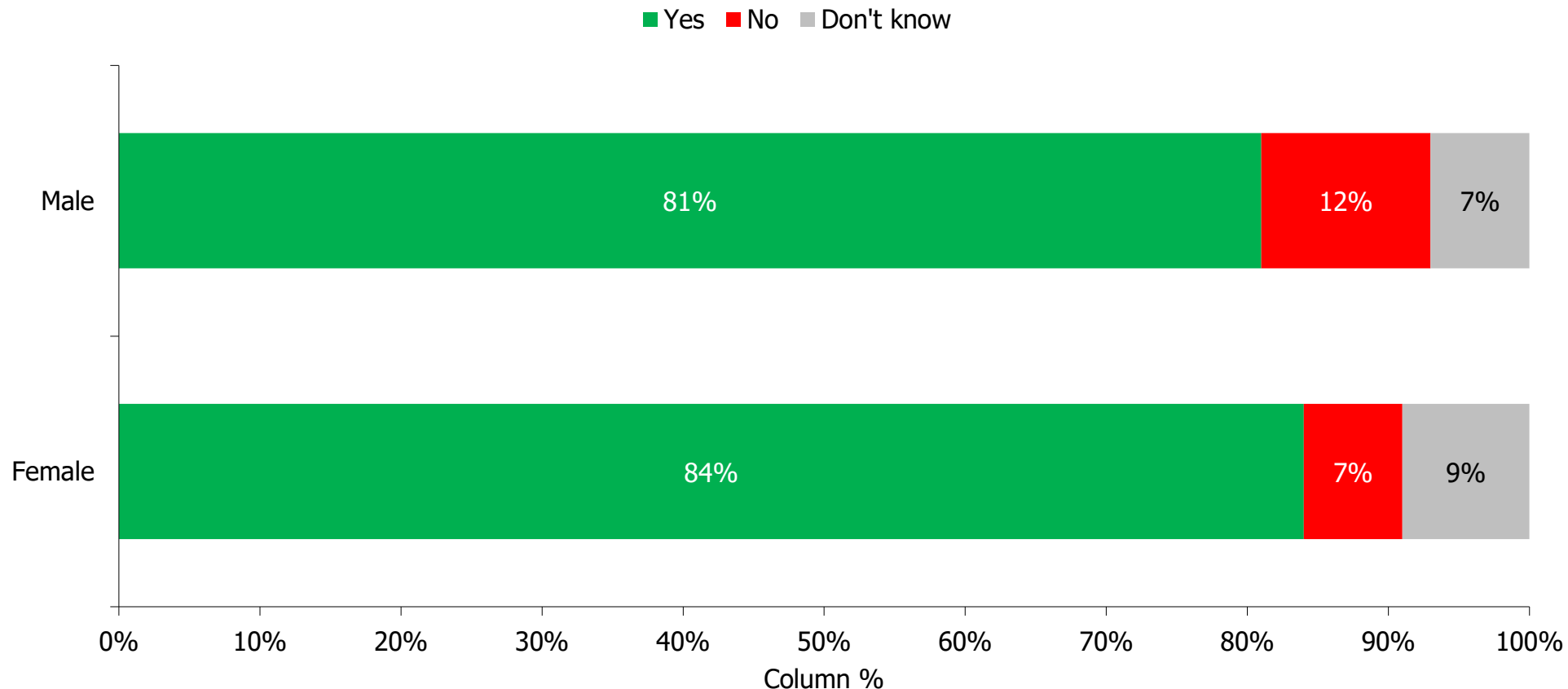


Base: 16 to 34 (n=636), 35 to 49 (n=638), 50 to 64 (n=1,094), 65+ (n=1,456), Sample Size = 3,824

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022.
Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

By a small margin (+3%) females (84%) are slightly more widely supportive of the expansion of the CCTV network locally than are males (81%).

Would you support the expansion of the CCTV network in your LOCAL AREA? | By Gender

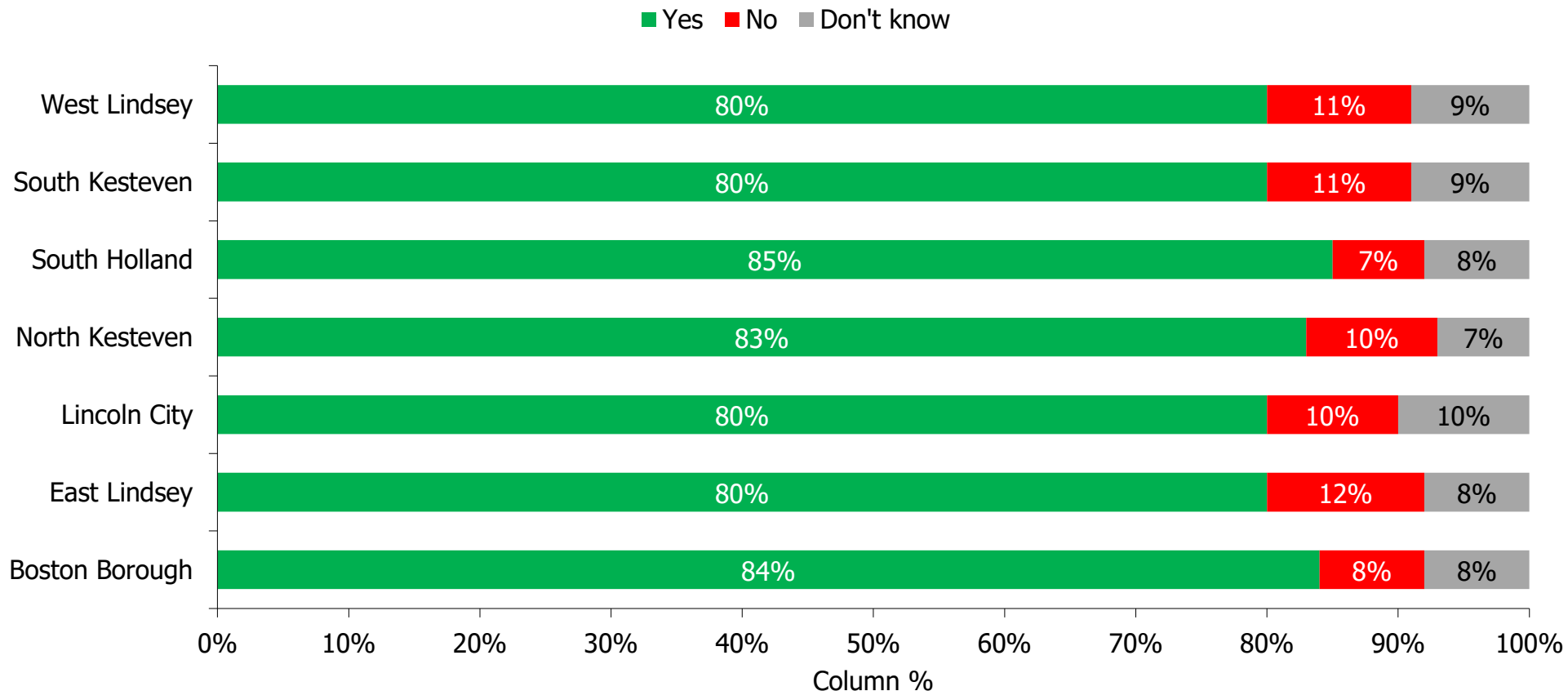


Base: Female (n=1,779), Male (n=1,870), Sample Size = 3,649

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022.
Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

Support for expansion of the CCTV network locally is very consistent across each Local Authority, peaking at 85% among residents of South Holland, but never falling below 80%.

Would you support the expansion of the CCTV network in your LOCAL AREA? | By Local Authority

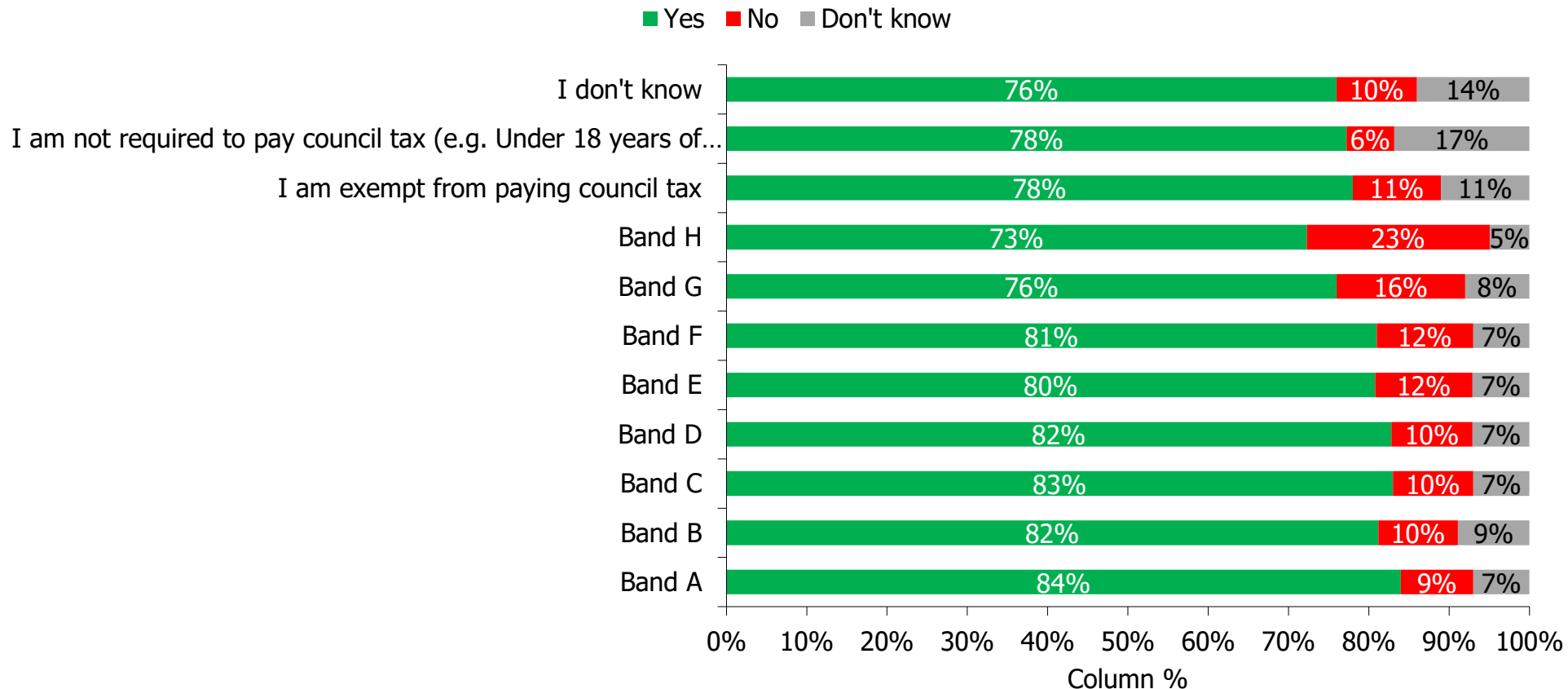


Base: Boston Borough (n=482), East Lindsey (n=781), Lincoln City (n=439), North Kesteven (n=620), South Holland (n=434), South Kesteven (n=583), West Lindsey (n=481), Sample Size = 3,820

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022. Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

Residents living in Band A properties are the most widely (84%) supportive of an expansion of the CCTV network in their local area, with those in Band G (76%) and Band H (73%) the least supportive.

Would you support the expansion of the CCTV network in your LOCAL AREA? | By Council Tax Band



NB Care Band H is a very small base and consequently more volatile.

Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022.
Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

Base: Band A (n=736), Band B (n=604), Band C (n=764), Band D (n=764), Band E (n=345), Band F (n=132), Band G (n=62), Band H (n=22), I am exempt from paying council tax (n=63), I am not required to pay council tax (e.g. Under 18 years of age) (n=54), I don't know (n=271), Sample Size = 3,817

Key metrics dashboard



Source: Lincolnshire Crime and Policing Survey 2022.
Conducted by Habit5 Limited.

**OUTSTANDING
UNDERSTANDING™**

Key Metrics Dashboard

Metric	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Year-on-Year Variance
Participants fully completing the survey	2,906	3,449	3,302	3,243	3,030	3,843	+813
Survey completion rate	73%	74%	76%	79%	73%	77%	+4%
Most widespread & deepest worry	'Burglary from the home' 23% Very worried	'Burglary from the home' 23% Very worried	'Burglary from the home' 21% Very worried	'Being a victim of online or cyber crime' 18% Very worried	'Being a victim of online or cyber crime' 20% Very worried	'Burglary from the home' 21% Very worried	+1%
Most widespread experience of crime, either personally or member of household	'Been threatened in any way' 25%	'Been threatened in any way' 21%	'Been threatened in any way' 18%	'Been threatened in any way/online crime/telephone fraud' 13%	'Been threatened in any way' 15%	'Been threatened in any way' 15%	Unchanged
Biggest increase in experience of crime by category	'Been subject to online crime' 15% (Base)	'Been subject to online crime' +1%	No increases YOY	No increases YOY	'Been threatened in any way/online crime' +2%	'Had anything stolen from your home' +2%	Unchanged level of increase
Views on funding level for Lincolnshire Police	'Inadequate' or 'Restrictive' 82%	'Should be increased' 83%	'Increased slightly' OR 'Increased Further' 95%	'Increased' 89%	'Increased' 80%	'Increased' 82%	+2%
% of participants selecting highest incremental increase in weekly Police Precept for their Council Tax Band	35%	39%	42%	35%	28%	42%*	+14%*

*NB Highest incremental increase was +15% in 2022 compared with +20% in 2021.