Moray Citizens' Panel

Safer Communities Survey 2009

Draft Report

by

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AUGUST 2009

CONTENTS

INDEX OF TABLES

INDEX OF FIGURES

1. INTRODUCTION

Background and Survey Objectives

1.1. The Moray Citizens' Panel was established by the Moray Community Planning Partnership (MCPP) in April and May 2005, and the MCPP are also responsible for the ongoing management of the Panel. Current MCPP members are:

- The Moray Council;
- Grampian Fire and Rescue;
- Grampian Police;
- NHS Grampian;
- Highlands and Islands Moray;
- Joint Community Councils;
- Moray Citizens Advice Bureau;
- Moray Chamber of Commerce;
- Moray College;
- Moray Volunteer Service Organisation;
- Royal Air Force; and
- The Volunteer Centre Moray.

1.2. A total of 1329 Moray residents joined the Panel as a result of the initial recruitment process. There have been a number of further additions and deletions since the initial recruitment; at the time of the survey the total Panel membership stood at 997 spread across seven community planning areas.

1.3. The overall aim of the study was to gauge experiences and views on community safety, antisocial behaviour and crime issues in Moray. Respondents were asked questions related to the following themes:

- Community Safety and Crime levels in Moray;
- Safety in the home;
- Road safety;
- Fire safety; and
- Equalities in Moray.

1.4. A copy of the questionnaire used in the survey is appended to this report.

1.5. The survey was based in part on material used in previous Community Safety surveys undertaken with the Citizens' Panel in 2006. Where appropriate, results emerging from the present survey have been compared to findings from 2006 to identify any significant variation.

Methodology and Response

1.6. Craigforth undertook the research on behalf of Moray Community Planning Partnership during spring and summer of 2009. The survey included all Citizens' Panel members; postal self-completion questionnaires were issued to 997 individuals in late April with reminder letters being issued in early June. The survey was also distributed to a number of equalities and representative groups active within Moray - these groups were asked to distribute copies of the survey questionnaire to their members.

1.7. A total of 621 returns were received by cut off in July 2009. It is not possible to calculate an overall survey response rate as the initial sample size for equalities and representative groups is unknown. In terms of Panel members specifically, the response was around 60%.

1.8. Table 1 presents the profile of Panel respondents specifically, in terms of gender, age, housing tenure and administrative area.

1.9. Respondents were broadly representative of the Panel as a whole in terms of the five main indicators presented. However, differences in the profile of the current Panel and the broader Moray population mean that there is some over and under representation of specific sectors of the Moray population.

- There is a slight overrepresentation of females (+5%) and corresponding under-representation of males (-5%);

- As is common among survey groups of this type those aged under 40 are underrepresented – in this case by -15%. The only age group notably over represented was those aged 50-59 (+13%);

- Owners were over-represented by survey respondents (+20%), again a common feature of this type of consultation mechanism. Those in social rented accommodation are correspondingly under represented (-11%); and

- The achieved sample over-represented Speyside area residents (+7%), and under represented the Elgin population (-11%). This is in part a reflection of the initial Panel recruitment strategy which sought to ensure a minimum number of Panel members within each of the seven areas to support robust survey analysis. However, it may now be appropriate to refresh the Panel to achieve a more even geographic balance.

Table 1: Profile of Survey Respondents, Panel Members and Moray overall

	Survey Respondents (Total 573)		Panel Members (Total 997)		Moray[1]
	Num	**%**	**Num**	**%**	**%**
GENDER					
Male	256	45%	447	45%	50%
Female	316	55%	550	55%	50%
BASE	572		997		-
AGE					
Under 40	107	19%	250	25%	34%
40-49	117	20%	227	23%	19%
50-59	171	30%	270	27%	17%
60+	176	31%	246	25%	29%
BASE	571		993		-
HOUSING TENURE					
Owner occupied	478	85%	802	81%	65%
Social rented	58	10%	115	12%	21%
Private rented/ Other	25	4%	75	8%	14%
BASE	561		992		-
GEOGRAPHIC AREA					
Buckie	81	14%	122	12%	16%
Elgin	77	13%	121	12%	24%
Fochaberss	87	15%	147	15%	11%
Forres	90	16%	142	14%	18%
Keith	67	12%	136	14%	8%
Lossiemouth	76	13%	137	14%	14%
Speyside	94	16%	190	19%	9%
BASE	572		995		-

Reporting Conventions

1.10. In the analysis we have focused on the questions asked in the survey form. Overall frequency counts and percentages are presented for each question, with the exception of open-ended questions where the main issues and suggestions are highlighted in the text of the report. Additional tables with data on questions not presented in tabulated form within the main report are included in an appendix.

1.11. We also conducted crosstabulations of some questions by key demographic indicators, including gender, age and the residential location of respondents (based on the seven community planning areas in Moray). These variables offer helpful ways of understanding the survey data in greater detail and where significant differences between these groups were evident, these are highlighted in the report text.

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[1] Gender and age based on GRO(S) population estimates as at 30 June 2006; housing tenure based on the 2001 Census; geographic area based on the 2004 Moray Community Health Index (therefore not directly comparable to 2001 Census or GRO(S) population estimates).

1.12.   However, because of the relatively low sample numbers in some of the categories being used we must be cautious about generalising from some of the crosstabulated data. Overall numbers of respondents are sufficiently high to provide reliable analysis, and crosstabulations are only presented and reported on where numbers are high enough to ensure that results are reasonably robust.

1.13.   Similarly, where the base number of responses is less than 30, percentage values are not provided. Where appropriate, the missing value is replaced by "*" throughout the report. Where presented, percentage values are rounded up or down to the nearest whole number. Consequently, for some questions this means that percentages may not sum to 100%.

2. EXPERIENCE OF COMMUNITY SAFETY AND CRIME

2.1. The survey first asked about perceptions and experiences of crime and antisocial behaviour in Panel members' local areas. This included members' views on the extent of community safety problems in their local area, their own experience of these problems, and experiences of reporting crime or community safety problems.

Local Community Safety Problems and Crime

2.2. Overall, the crime and community safety problems identified by survey respondents were broadly similar to those reported in 2006. As figure 1 shows, the most common problems identified by respondents were:

- rubbish/litter (60% indicating this is a problem for local people at least once a week);
- dog fouling (59%).

2.3. These were the only problems mentioned by a substantial majority of respondents. However it is notable that a substantial proportion of respondents also highlighted problems around drinking in public and the behaviour of young people:

- under-age drinking (35% % indicating this is a problem for local people at least once a week);
- public drinking/ drunkenness (27%); and
- rowdy behaviour amongst young people (21%).

2.4. Other problems were typically mentioned by relatively few respondents. Nevertheless it is notable that a substantial proportion of respondents mentioned vandalism, damage to property, and noisy neighbours as problems – although relatively few saw this as particularly frequent problems.

2.5. The least common community safety issues were also in line with the 2006 survey, with violence and harassment (racial or otherwise) being the least commonly mentioned problems.

Figure 1: Community Safety Issues in local area over past year
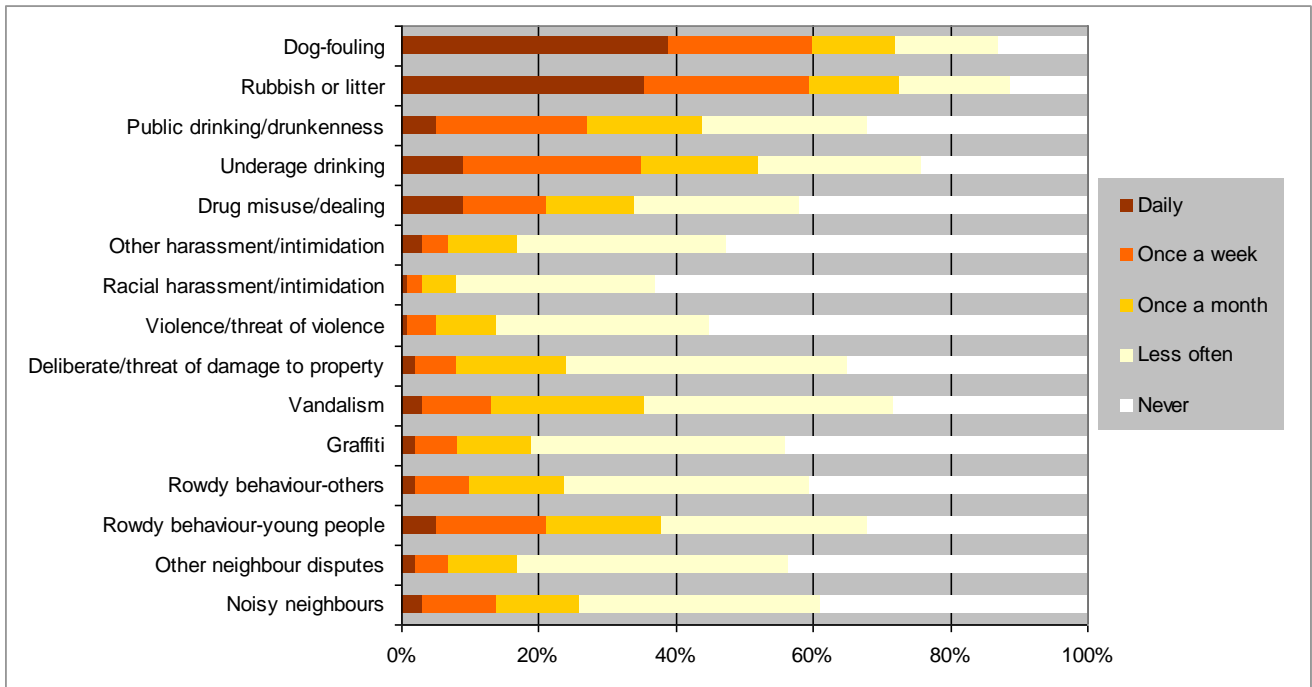
2.6.   As is noted above, the overall profile of community safety issues identified by respondents was broadly in line with that seen in 2006. However it is notable that there has been a decrease in the perceived prevalence of some problems.

2.7.   In particular rowdy behaviour amongst young people and damage to property are seen as being less common and less frequent problems – each has seen a drop of -7% in the proportion of respondents identifying these as being a problem at least once a week.

Table 2: Community safety issues in local area - 2009 and 2006

Problems at least every week	2009	2006	% change
Noisy neighbours	14%	15%	-1
Other neighbour disputes	7%	8%	-1
Rowdy behaviour-young people	21%	28%	-7
Rowdy behaviour-others	10%	14%	-4
Graffiti	8%	19%	-
Vandalism	13%		
Deliberate/threat of damage to property	8%	15%	-7
Violence/threat of violence	5%	7%	-2
Racial harassment/intimidation	3%	4%	-1
Other harassment/intimidation	7%	8%	-1
Drug misuse/dealing	21%	21%	0
Underage drinking	35%	36%	-1
Public drinking/drunkenness	27%	-	-
Rubbish or litter	59%	64%	-
Dog-fouling	60%		

2.8.   In addition to asking about Panel members' perceptions on the extent of community safety problems in their local area, the survey also asked members' about their ***personal experience*** of these problems. Panel members were asked to indicate whether – and how often – they had personally experienced these problems in the past year. Figure 2 presents findings.

2.9.   As was found in 2006, respondents were generally much less likely to have experienced community safety issues than see them as problems for local people. In particular they were less likely to have experienced more serious crime and community safety issues such as racial or other discrimination (around 80% had not experienced these in the past year), violence or the threat of violence (74%) and drug misuse or dealing (65%). Neighbour disputes were also rare with around two thirds of respondents having never experienced this.

2.10.   Nevertheless, there remained a number of problems which had been experienced by the majority of respondents – in some cases with some frequency. These were broadly similar to the issues identified as problems for local people in figure 1, and are in line with those reported in 2006.

- Rubbish or litter (experienced by 85% in the past year);
- Dog fouling (84%);
- Under-age drinking (64%);
- Public drunkenness (64%);
- Vandalism (56%); and
- Rowdy behaviour amongst young people (54%).

2.11.   There were some variations in personal experience of community safety and crime problems across demographic groups, and particularly by geographical area:

- Problems around under-age drinking and rowdy behaviour amongst young people were more commonly experienced by Buckie, Keith and Lossiemouth area respondents;

- Problems related to drug misuse and dealing, and the use or threat of violence were most commonly experienced by Keith and Lossiemouth area respondents.

Figure 2: Community Safety Issues personally experienced over past year
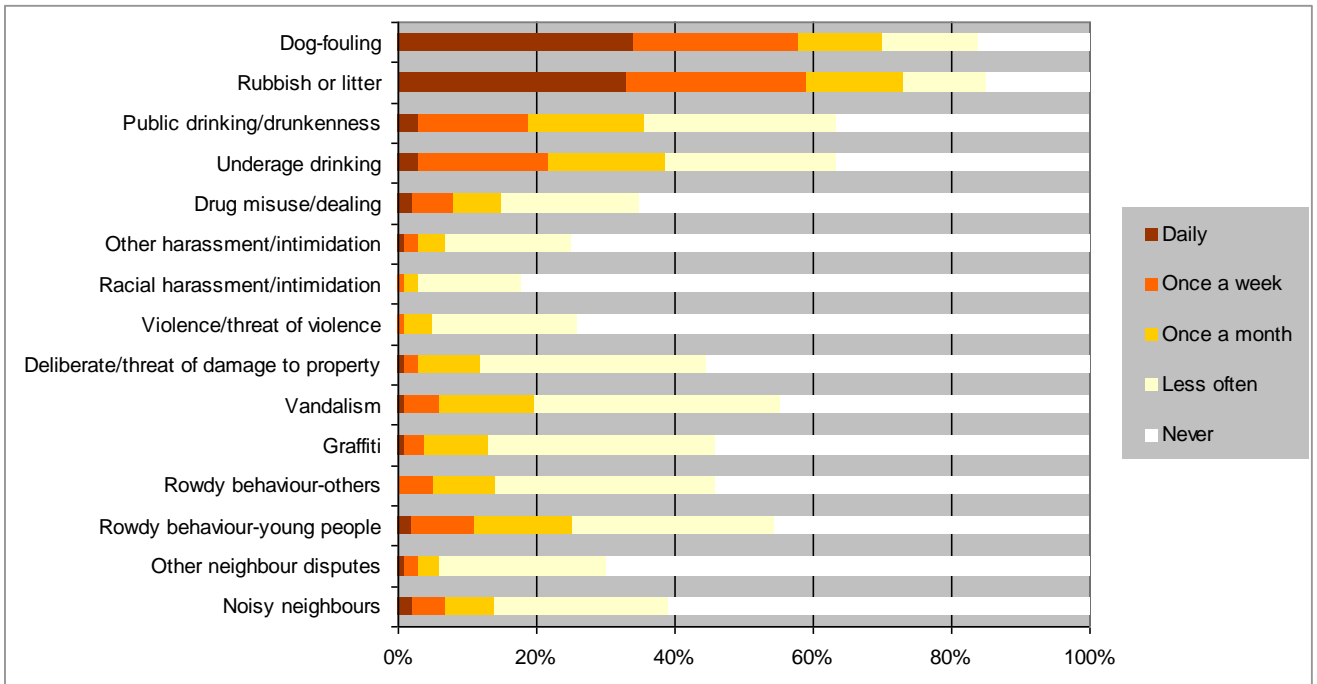
Impact of Community Safety Problems on Respondent Lives

2.12.   In addition to perceptions and experienced of the prevalence of community safety problems, the survey also asked individuals about the extent to which each of the problems reported had a negative impact on their lives over the past year (figure 3).

2.13.   Again the range of community safety problems having a negative impact on respondents lives was broadly similar to that seen in 2006. In particular rubbish/ litter and dog fouling were by far the most likely problems to have negatively impacted on individual lives – more than 70% indicated this was the case. Moreover, these also appear to be the most significant problems in terms of the extent of impact with around a quarter of respondents indicating these problems had a "major" negative impact on their lives in the past year.

2.14.   Few respondents identified the other listed problems as having a "major" negative impact on their lives. Nevertheless, the following issues were identified as having had some degree of negative impact over the past year:

- Underage drinking (negative impact on 37%);
- Public drinking/drunkenness (36%);
- Vandalism (35%); and
- Rowdy behaviour amongst young people.

2.15.   There was relatively little variation across demographic groups in terms of the impact of community safety problems on respondents' lives. The only notable variation was in the impact of noisy neighbours and rowdy behaviour amongst children/young people – this was most common in the Elgin and Lossiemouth areas.

Figure 3: Negative Impact of Community Safety Problems in Past Year
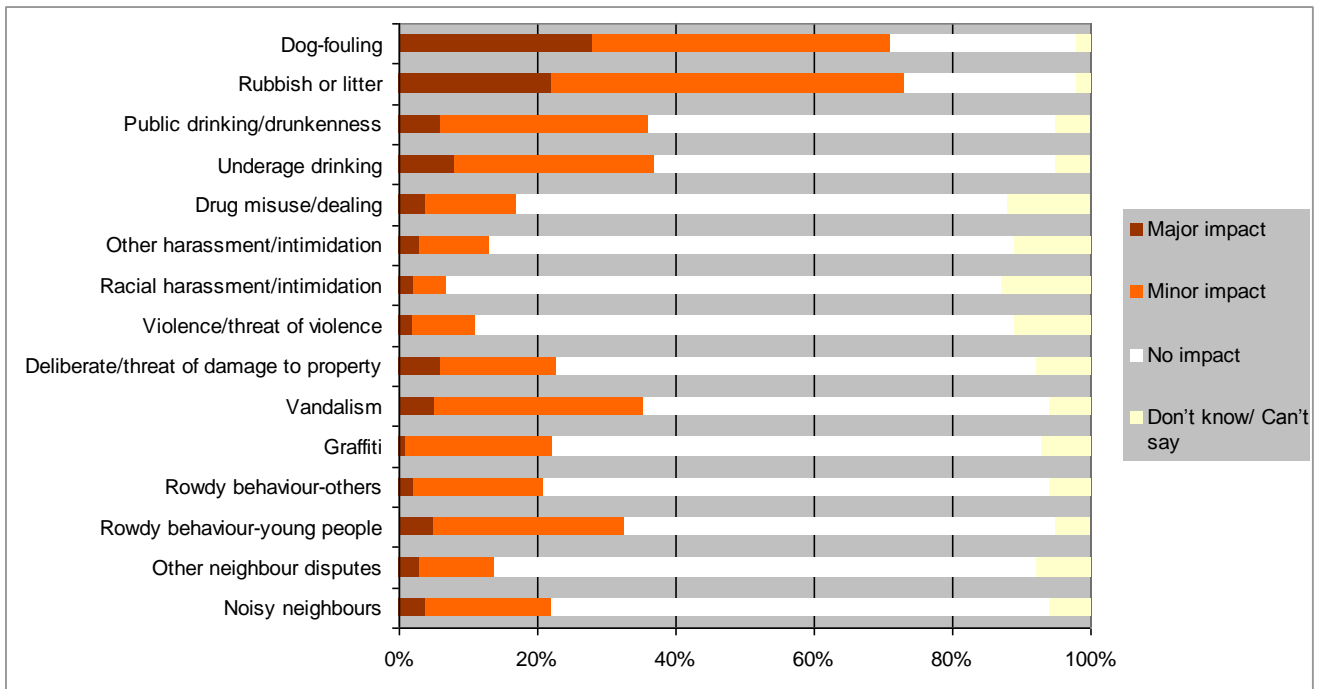
2.16. The overall profile of problems having a negative impact on respondents' lives was broadly similar to that seen in 2006. However survey data suggests a small (but not statistically significant) increase in the proportion of respondents problems being impacted by these problems. In particular responses suggest a small increase in the negative impact of under-age drinking, drug misuse/dealing and rowdy behaviour amongst adults.

Table 3: Negative Impact of Community Safety Problems - 2009 and 2006

Problems at least every week	2009	2006	% change
Noisy neighbours	22%	22%	0
Other neighbour disputes	14%	14%	0
Rowdy behaviour-young people	33%	34%	-1
Rowdy behaviour-others	21%	18%	+3
Graffiti	22%	36%	-
Vandalism	35%		
Deliberate/threat of damage to property	23%	27%	-4
Violence/threat of violence	11%	9%	+2
Racial harassment/intimidation	7%	6%	+1
Other harassment/intimidation	13%	11%	+2
Drug misuse/dealing	17%	14%	+3
Underage drinking	37%	33%	+4
Public drinking/drunkenness	36%	-	-
Rubbish or litter	73%	76%	-
Dog-fouling	60%		

Reporting Crime and Community Safety Issues

2.17.　Finally in this section the survey looked at respondents' experience as victims of crime, including experience of reporting crimes.

2.18.　In total, nearly two fifths of respondents indicated that they or a member of their household had been a victim of crime in the past year (39%). This is broadly similar to the level found in 2006 (37%).

2.19.　The profile of crimes experienced was also in line with that seen in 2006. Graffiti/ vandalism and threatening behaviour were the most common crimes mentioned, each by nearly a third of those experiencing crime. In addition misuse of fireworks, alcohol misuse and car crime were each mentioned by up to around a fifth of those experiencing crime.

Table 4: Household member victim of crime in past year

	%
Graffiti/ vandalism	32%
Threatening behaviour	30%
Misuse of fireworks	21%
Alcohol misuse	19%
Car crime	17%
Physical assault/ violence	10%
Drug misuse	8%
Domestic abuse/ violence	4%
Housebreaking	4%
Other crime	21%
Base	237

2.20.　Relatively few respondents indicated that they had contacted someone about the crime or community safety problems discussed above (Table 5).

2.21.　Only a little over one third of respondents had reported crimes or community safety problems in the past year. Nevertheless, this does represent a +8% increase in reporting of crime and community safety problems since 2006. Data reported above suggests that this increase may not be entirely due to an increase in the experience of these problems (ie there has not been a significant increase in reported experience of these problems).

2.22.　In terms of the specific agencies contacted, this was similar to that seen in 2006 with the Police by far the most common – 28% of those reporting a crime or community safety problem. In addition, 11% had reported the problem to the Council.

Table 5: Reporting of Crime or Community Safety Problems

	2009	2006
No, I have not contacted anyone	65%	73%
Yes, I contacted...	35%	27%
Police	*28%*	*23%*
Moray Council	*11%*	*9%*
Housing Association	*0%*	*0%*
private landlord	*0%*	*1%*
a factor	*1%*	*-*
other	*5%*	*4%*
Base	454	

2.23.   Those who had reported crimes or community safety problems were asked to rate their satisfaction with the response. Findings are only available for the Police and the Council as the most common points of contact amongst respondents, although even here results should be treated with some caution due to the small base numbers involved.

2.24.   Results suggest no significant change in satisfaction levels, with around half satisfied with the response received from each agency - 51% for the Police, 48% for the Council. Nevertheless there remained a substantial proportion of respondents who had not been satisfied with the response received – 39% for the Police and 46% for the Council.

2.25.   For both agencies this dissatisfaction was typically related to a perceived lack of action taken – this was the most common point raised in relation to the Police and the Council. A slow response and perceived lack of interest were also mentioned by those dissatisfied with the response they had received.

Table 6: Satisfaction with agency response

	Police		Moray Council	
	2009	2006	2009	2006
Satisfied (very/fairly)	51%	55%	48%	45%
Neither/ nor	10%	13%	6%	18%
Dissatisfied (very/fairly)	39%	32%	46%	37%
Base	135	197	52	89

3. VIEWS ON COMMUNITY SAFETY AND CRIME IN MORAY

3.1. Here we look at respondents' wider views on community safety and crime in Moray, including perceived changes in crime and antisocial behaviour levels, fear of crime, and views on community wardens and community safety initiatives.

Crime and Antisocial Behaviour Levels

3.2. First we look at views on levels of crime and antisocial behaviour. Here respondents were asked the extent to which they felt these had changes in the past two years – for their local area, for Moray, and for Scotland as a whole (Figure 4).

3.3. As was found in 2006, there was a clear trend in responses with views generally being most positive about the local area, and least positive at the national level. In relation to crime the following points emerge:

- 28% of respondents felt that crime levels had increased in their local area, significantly more than the 8% who felt crime had decreased.

- 48% felt that crime had increased across Moray as a whole, with just 4% indicating a decrease.

- Views on crime were most pessimistic for Scotland as a whole – 61% felt that crime had increased nationally and just 3% felt there had been a decrease.

- Respondents were generally less likely to perceive an increase in crime levels than was seen in 2006. Specifically the proportion indicating an increase in their local area fell by -7%, and by -9% for crime levels across Moray as a whole.

Figure 4: Perceived change in levels of crime
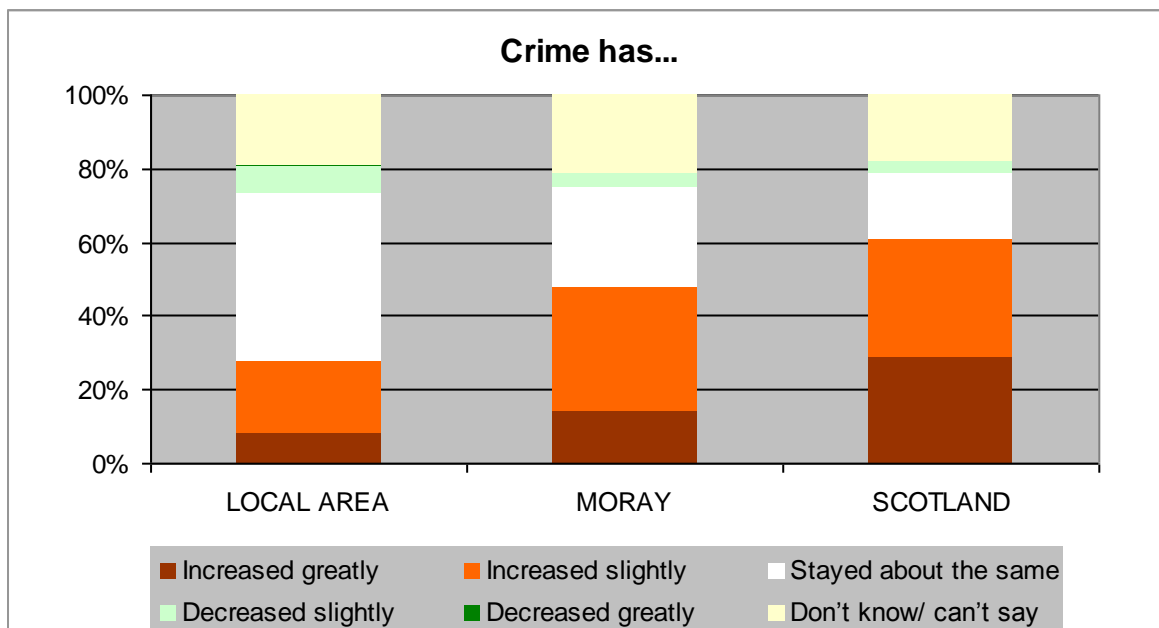
3.4.   Respondents were generally more likely to perceive an increase in antisocial behaviour, although as was found in relation to crime views were more positive at the local level than nationally.

- 42% of respondents felt that antisocial behaviour levels had increased in their local area. This is +14% higher than the proportion indicating an increase in crime levels.

- 58% felt that antisocial behaviour had increased across Moray as a whole, +10% more than in relation to crime levels.

- Views were again most pessimistic for Scotland as a whole – 67% felt that antisocial behaviour had increased nationally.

- Comparable data for 2006 is not available as this question was newly introduced for the present survey.

Figure 5: Perceived change in levels of antisocial behaviour
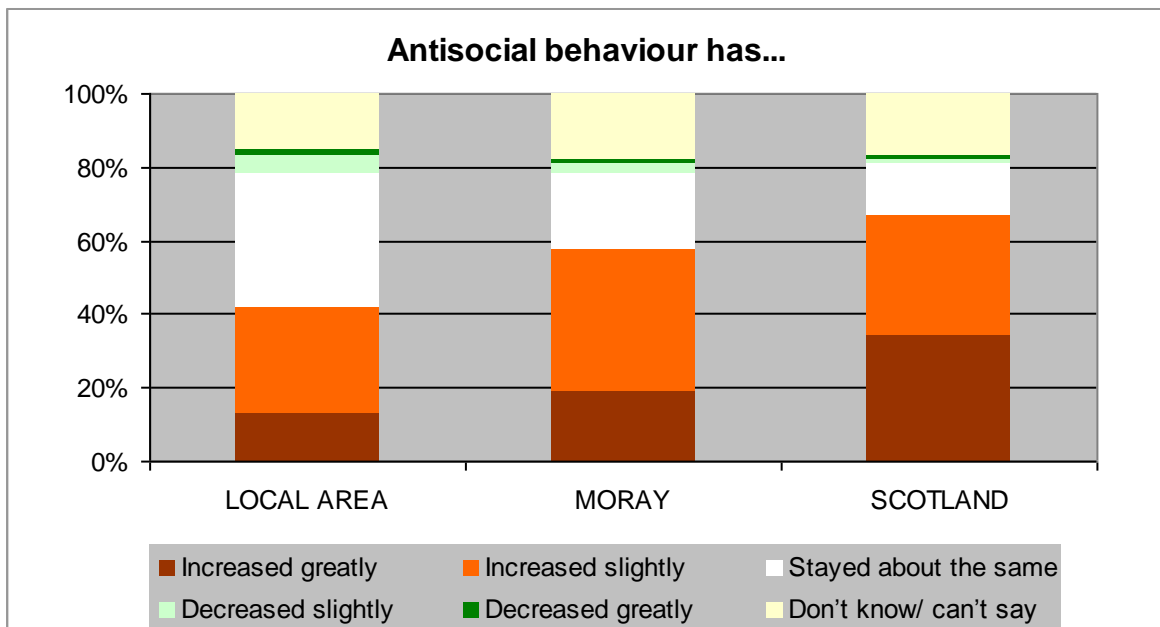
3.5.   The difference in perceptions of change in crime and antisocial behaviour levels is also reflected in respondents' views on the extent to which these are major problems in their local area. In particular the proportion reporting crime as a significant problem (16%) was lower than that reporting antisocial behaviour as a significant problem (25%). It should be noted that relatively few of these respondents saw either crime or antisocial behaviour as "major" problems.

3.6.   Nevertheless it is significant that the majority of respondents felt that crime and antisocial behaviour were problems of some degree (whether major or minor). Only around a third of respondents felt that these were "not a problem at all" in their local neighbourhood (35% for crime, 30% for antisocial behaviour).

Table 7: Extent to which crime and ASB is a problem in local neighbourhood

	A major problem	A problem	A minor problem	Not a problem at all	Don't know/ can't say
Crime	2%	14%	38%	35%	12%
Antisocial behaviour	7%	18%	37%	30%	8%

Fear of Crime and Antisocial Behaviour

3.7.   Next the survey asked a series of questions around respondents' concern or fear of crime and antisocial behaviour in their local area. Findings presented in table 8 suggest that most respondents were worried to some extent about becoming a victim of crime or antisocial behaviour, although those with significant concerns were in the minority.

3.8.   In particular nearly a third indicated that they were very or fairly worried about becoming a victim of crime themselves (31%), rising to a little under half who were concerned about their family or friends becoming a victim of crime (46%).

3.9.   Similar levels of concern were reported in relation and antisocial behaviour, and again respondents were more likely to be concerned about their family and friends than themselves. Around a third were very or fairly worried about becoming a victim of antisocial behaviour themselves (32%), rising to 43% expressing concern about their family or friends becoming victims of antisocial behaviour.

Table 8: Extent of concern about becoming a victim of crime or ASB

	Very worried	Fairly worried	Not really worried	Not at all worried	Don't know/ Can't say
Becoming a victim of crime yourself	7%	24%	44%	23%	2%
Family/ friends becoming victims of crime	11%	35%	34%	17%	3%
Being affected by ASB yourself	8%	25%	45%	21%	2%
Family/ friends being affected by ASB	10%	33%	37%	16%	4%

3.10.   The survey also asked about perceptions of safety in a range of situations, and results are presented in table 10 below.

3.11.   Respondents generally felt safe in all of the situations listed, with fewer than 1 in 20 indicating that they felt "very unsafe" in any of the situations. Nevertheless results do suggest that the time of day is the most significant factor in how safe respondents feel in their local area. Very few felt unsafe walking alone or taking public transport during the day (just 3% for each).

3.12.   However respondents were significantly more likely to feel unsafe in these situations at night, with around a fifth of respondents indicating that they would not feel safe walking alone (20%) or on public transport (21%) at night.

3.13.   These findings are very similar to those reported in 2006, both in terms of the profile of responses (respondents feeling safer during the day than at night, little difference between walking and public transport) and the proportion of respondents feeling unsafe in any situation.

Table 9: Perceptions of Safety

	Very safe	Fairly safe	Not safe	Very unsafe	Don't know/ can't say
Walking alone in local area during the day	70%	26%	2%	1%	1%
Walking alone in local area at night	32%	47%	16%	4%	3%
Travelling on buses/ trains during the day	52%	29%	2%	1%	15%
Travelling on buses/ trains at night	17%	38%	17%	4%	24%

3.14.   Reflecting responses discussed above in relation to the prevalence of a fear of crime and antisocial behaviour, most respondents indicated that this fear had some impact on their lives. There was little variation between crime and antisocial behaviour in terms of impact on respondents' lives, and this again reflects the profile of concern about these issues (see table 8).

3.15.   In particular, up to around two thirds of respondents reported that a fear of crime or antisocial behaviour impacted on their lives (61% and 64% respectively). This is also broadly in line with findings reported in 2006.

3.16.   However it should be noted that those reporting a "major impact" on their lives were in the minority; 8% for fear of crime and 11% for fear of antisocial behaviour. Moreover there remained more than a third of respondents for whom fear of crime and antisocial behaviour had "no impact at all" on their lives.

Figure 6: Impact of fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
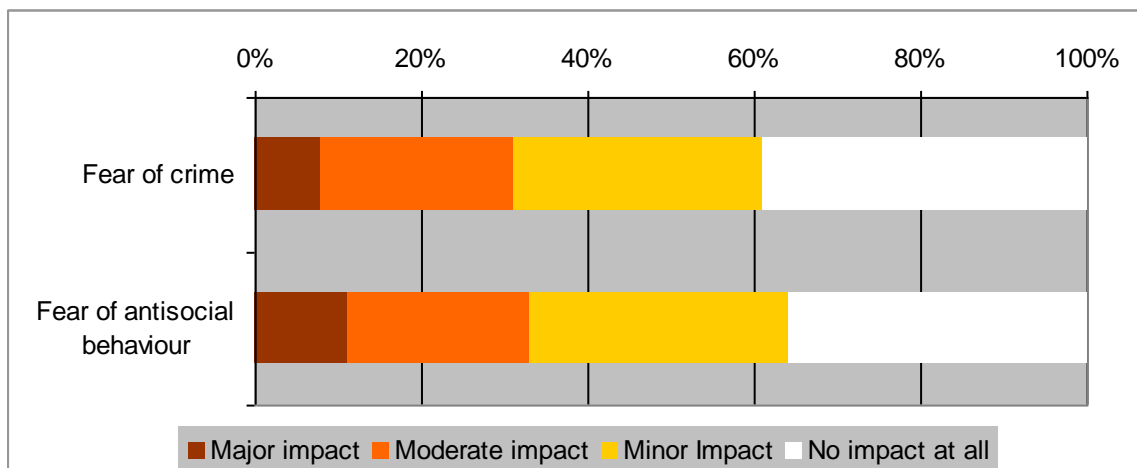
Community Wardens

3.17. Next the survey asked about awareness of Community Wardens and views on their impact in the local community (Table 10).

3.18. Most respondents had heard of community wardens, and at 79% this represents an increase of +15% in overall awareness since 2006. Moreover there has also been a significant increase in the proportion of respondents who were "fully aware" of community wardens and their role; up from 33% in 2006 to 52% in the current survey.

3.19. Respondent awareness of community wardens varied somewhat by area, with those in the Lossiemouth, Forres, Keith and Fochabers areas most likely to be aware of and/or had dealings with their community wardens.

3.20. Respondents were generally uncertain as to whether Community Wardens had a positive impact on the community or safety in their local area - nearly half were unable to comment on either of these points.

3.21. In terms of those who were able to give a view, these were split fairly evenly between those who had seen little or no impact (24% for community as a whole, 26% for local safety) and those who had seem some degree of impact (31% for community, 26% for local safety).

Table 10: Views on the impact of community wardens in Moray

	Great impact	Some impact	Little/no impact	Don't know/ can't say
Your community in general	7%	24%	24%	45%
Safety of your local area	5%	21%	26%	47%

Community Safety Measures and Initiatives

3.22. Finally in this section, the survey asked respondents to indicate any safety measures they had taken in the last 2 years as a result of community safety concerns (table 11), and also to rank the relative priority of a range of potential safer Communities initiatives (table 12).

3.23. The profile of safety measures taken recently by respondents was broadly similar to that reported in 2006. In particular respondents were most likely to have avoided certain places (53%), avoided going out alone at night (44%) and improved their home security (40%). The relative ranking of these three measures has changed since 2006 - and in particular somewhat fewer respondents mentioned improving home security - but there has been little significant change.

3.24. The only other measures mentioned by a substantial number of respondents were improving vehicle security (21%) and joining a neighbourhood watch scheme (10%). Again this is very similar to findings from 2006.

Table 11: Safety measures taken in last 2 years

	2009	2006
Avoided certain places	53%	48%
Avoided going out alone at night	44%	40%
Improved/ increased home security	40%	48%
Improved/increased vehicle security	21%	27%
Joined a neighbourhood watch scheme	10%	11%
Carried a personal alarm	6%	3%
Sought crime prevention advice	4%	4%
Installed CCTV in home	2%	3%
Other	8%	5%
Base	327	558

3.25. Table 12 below ranks a range of potential Safer Communities initiatives in order of priority assigned to each by survey respondents.

3.26. This suggests that providing more facilities for teenagers and older children is – by some margin – the top priority for survey respondents. Around a quarter of respondents identified this as their first priority (24%), and in total well over half ranked this as one of their top three priorities (59%).

3.27. Initiatives to reduce antisocial behaviour, and road safety initiatives were also ranked relatively highly, 44% and 37% respectively ranking these in the top three priorities. Indeed in addition to facilities for young people, these were the only other initiatives selected as the top priority by a substantial proportion of respondents (around a fifth for each).

3.28. In terms of other initiatives ranked relatively highly, the most notable were anti drugs and alcohol campaigns (33% selecting), more community wardens (23%) and use of CCTV (21%).

Table 12: Rating of Safer Communities initiatives

	1st	2nd	3rd	ALL	RANK
More facilities for teenagers/ older children	24%	19%	18%	59%	1
Antisocial behaviour reduction initiatives	17%	16%	12%	44%	2
Road safety initiatives	18%	12%	9%	37%	3
Anti-drugs and alcohol campaigns	8%	15%	11%	33%	4
More community wardens	6%	10%	9%	23%	5
Use of CCTV	6%	7%	9%	21%	6
Improved street lighting	7%	5%	7%	18%	7
Violence reduction initiatives	4%	7%	6%	16%	8
Home safety initiatives	3%	4%	6%	12%	9
Fire safety initiatives	2%	3%	5%	9%	10
More crime prevention information	0%	2%	5%	7%	11
Other	3%	2%	2%	6%	12

4.   SAFETY IN THE HOME

4.1.   In the following sections of the report, we discuss views on a series of key community safety issues. The survey asked specifically about views and experiences in relation to **safety in the home**, **road safety**, **fire safety** and **equalities**. We discuss each of these in turn, looking first at safety in the home.

Accidents in the Home

4.2.   In relation to safety in the home, the survey asked a series of questions around the prevalance and nature of accidents in the home amongst respondents.

4.3.   In total 14% of respondents indicated that they or a member of their household had experienced an accident in the home over the past 2 years. This was evenly split between those who had personally experienced an accident (7%) and those who reported member(s) of their household having an accident (7%).

4.4.   Perhaps surprisingly, there was no significant variation in the number of accidents reported by age or across other respondent groups.

Table 13: Accidents in the home in past 2 years

	%
Yes, myself	7%
Yes, someone else in my household	7%
No	86%
Base	507

4.5.   Respondents were asked to give brief details of any accidents experienced by themselves or other household members. Results are presented in Table 14 below, and the main points emerging are:

- The most common specific type of accident were trips or falls, accounting for around a third of all accidents reported by respondents (34%). A further 8% involved burns, but as much as 61% were described as "other" types of accident.

- In terms of location, the bedroom accounted for the largest proportion of accidents (34%). Bathrooms (15%) and stairs (14%) also accounted for a substantial proportion of accidents. It is also notable that accidents outside the home (eg in the garden) accounted for 19% of accidents mentioned by respondents.

Table 14: Nature of accidents in home in past 2 years

	%
Nature of accident	
Trip/ fall	34%
Burn	8%
Other	61%
Base	122
Location of accident	
Kitchen	7%
Bathroom	15%
Bedroom	34%
Stairs	14%
Other indoor	15%
Outdoor (eg garden)	19%
Base	149

5.   ROAD SAFETY

5.1.   Next the survey asked a series of questions in road safety issues, including respondents experience of road accidents and their views on a range of road safety issues and potential interventions in the Moray area.

Involvement in Road Traffic Accidents

5.2.   A total of 17% of respondents indicated that they and/or a member of their household had been involved in a road traffic accident in the past 2 years. This was relatively evenly split between respondents who had themselves been involved in an accident (8%) and those reporting the involvement of a family member (10%).

5.3.   The majority of respondents indicated that the road traffic accidents had been relatively minor – in total 14% of respondents indicated that they and/or a household member had been involved in a minor road traffic accident. Nevertheless there remained 3% of respondents (15 individuals) who indicated that they and/or a family member had been involved in a major road traffic accident in the past 2 years.

Table 15: Household member experienced road traffic accident in past 2 years

	%
Myself - in a serious accident	2%
Myself - in a minor accident	7%
A household member - in a serious accident	2%
A household member - in a minor accident	8%
No, no-one involved in accident	83%
Base	501

Views on Road Safety Issues in Moray

5.4.   The survey presented respondents with a series of statements relating to road safety in Moray, and asked individuals to indicate the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with each statement. Figure 7 presents "net" agreement ratings for each statement. These ratings calculate the difference between the % of respondents agreeing with a statement and the % disagreeing – a positive value indicates overall agreement, a negative value overall disagreement.

5.5.   Key points of note are:

- There was a strong feeling that the Police should monitor roads where there is local concern (+68% rating), and relatively few felt that the Police should focus only on roads with a proven history of accidents.

- There was general agreement that inexperienced drivers are more of a problem in Moray than elsewhere (+20%). In contrast respondents generally disagreed that drink driving was more of a problem than elsewhere (-19%). Views were mixed on the extent to which aggressive driving is more of a problem in Moray than elsewhere.

- Respondents generally agreed that road conditions are poorer in Moray than elsewhere (+38%).

- The strongest views were expressed in relation to the number of road accidents in Moray – respondents clearly disagreed that there had been any reduction in road accidents over the past 5 years (-82%).

- In terms of road safety initiatives, support was evident for more speed restricted areas (+46%) and traffic calming measures (+38%).

- There was some agreement that the needs of pedestrians are not taken into account in Moray (+19%).

Figure 7: Views on road safety issues in Moray
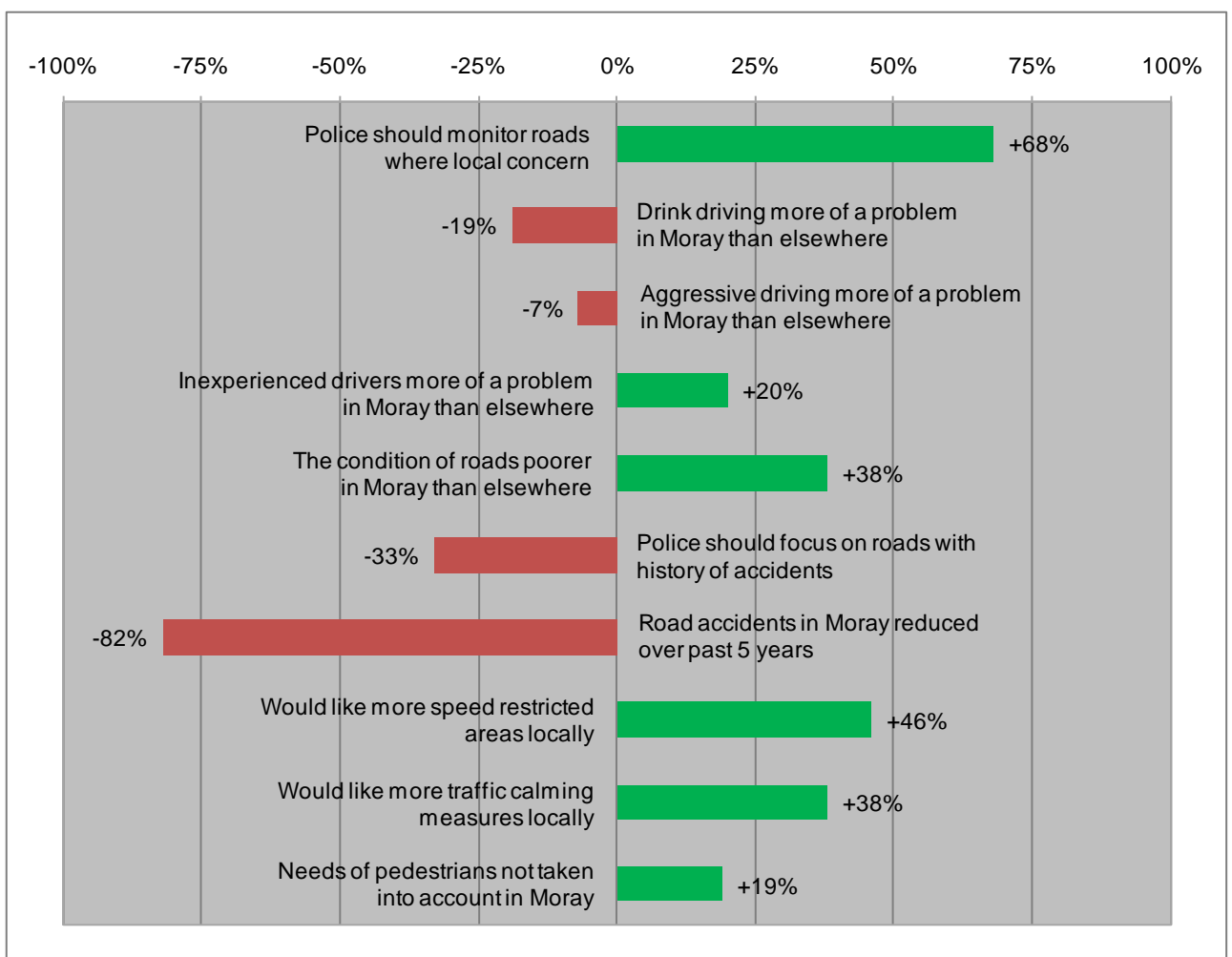
Note: "net" calculation excludes "neither/nor" responses from percentage base.

6.   FIRE SAFETY

6.1.   The survey also sought views and experiences in relation to fire safety, and more specifically in relation to fire safety messages. Respondents were asked about their awareness of specific fire safety messages including where they had seen or heard the messages, lifestyle changes they had made as a result of those messages, and how messages might be improved.

Awareness of Fire Safety Messages

6.2.   The profile of awareness of fire safety messages was broadly similar to that reported in 2006, awareness being significantly higher for fireworks related messages than for all other messages. As many as 80% of all respondents had seen or heard the "Fireworks – be safe not sorry" message, and only 12% were unaware of this message.

6.3.   Respondents were much less likely to have heard of other messages. A little over 40% were aware of the "alcohol – fuel for fire" and "no smoke without fire" messages (43% and 42% respectively). Around a third of respondents were aware of the "fire setting – it's a crime" message (35%).

6.4.   Awareness was lowest for the "recipe for safe cooking" message – only around a quarter of respondents were aware of this message (24%) while well over half had never heard of the message (57%).

Table 16: Awareness of Fire Safety Messages over past 12 months

	Definitely seen/heard	Possibly seen/heard	Definitely not seen/heard	Don't know/ Can't say
"Fire setting - it's a crime"	13%	22%	44%	19%
"No smoke without fire"	15%	27%	41%	18%
"Fireworks - be safe, not sorry (Always follow the code)"	53%	27%	12%	9%
"Recipe for safe cooking"	8%	16%	57%	19%
"Alcohol - fuel for fire"	19%	24%	41%	16%

6.5.   Television was by far the most common source of awareness of fire safety messages; more than three quarters of respondents had had seen/ heard fire safety messages through this medium (78%). This was very similar to findings reported in 2006 (76%).

6.6.   Newspapers were also a relatively common source of fire safety awareness, although somewhat less so than in 2008. A little over a third of respondents mentioned the local press as a source of awareness (36%, down from 47% in 2006), while around a quarter mentioned the national press (24%, down from 31% in 2006).

6.7.   The only other sources of fire safety messages mentioned by a substantial proportion of respondents were local radio (21%) and direct mailings to the home (12%). As was found in 2006, very few respondents had encountered fire safety messages via electronic means (online or email).

Table 17: Source of Awareness of Fire Safety Messages

	2009	2006
Television	78%	76%
Newspaper - local	36%	47%
Newspaper - national	24%	31%
Radio - local	21%	18%
A direct mailing to your home	12%	9%
Radio - national	9%	6%
A website specific to the Moray area	1%	1%
Other website(s)	1%	1%
Email	0%	0%
Other	8%	10%
Base	429	779

Impact of Fire Safety Messages

6.8. The majority of respondents indicated that they had made a change to their home or lifestyle as a result of fire safety concerns (72%). This is very similar to the level found in 2006, and it is notable that the profile of changes made was also broadly similar to that seen in 2006:

- The most common changes related to smoke alarms, with 47% having installed a smoke alarm and 42% indicating they had started checking their smoke alarm more frequently. It is notable that somewhat fewer respondents indicated they had installed a smoke alarm than was reported in 2006.

- Other common changes included installing a carbon monoxide detector (35%) although this was also less common than in 2006; turning off electrical appliances (21%) and reducing alcohol intake (19%).

6.9. A number of notable variations were evident across demographic groups. Specifically over 50s were most likely to have installed smoke alarms and carbon monoxide detectors, while under 40s were most likely to have reduced their alcohol intake.

Table 18: Changes made due to fire safety messages

	2009	2006
Installed a smoke alarm	47%	59%
Started checking your smoke alarm more frequently	42%	49%
Installed a carbon monoxide detector	35%	46%
Started to turn off electrical appliances	21%	28%
Reduced your alcohol intake	19%	14%
Replaced chip pan with deep fat fryer	11%	8%
Sought fire prevention advice	10%	7%
Stopped smoking	8%	4%
Installed a fire guard	8%	3%
Reduced your smoking	3%	1%
Other	4%	3%
Base	439	639

6.10.   In addition to looking at specific actions taken as a result of fire safety messages, the survey also asked respondents more broadly for their views on the importance and effectiveness of fire safety messages. Findings are presented in Figure 8 below.

6.11.   Respondents overwhelmingly felt that fire safety messages are important. As many as 95% rated messages as very or fairly important, including 61% giving the top "very important" rating. In contrast just 5% felt that messages were "not very important".

6.12.   Views were somewhat less positive in relation to the effectiveness of fire safety messages, although most felt that messages were effective to some degree. In total 64% of respondents felt that fire safety messages were effective, although relatively few gave the top "very effective" rating (11%).

Figure 8: Importance and Effectiveness of Fire Safety Messages

■ Very important ■ Important □ Not very important ■ Not at all important □ No opinion

■ Very effective ■ Fairly effective □ Neither/ Don't know ■ Fairly ineffective ■ Very ineffective
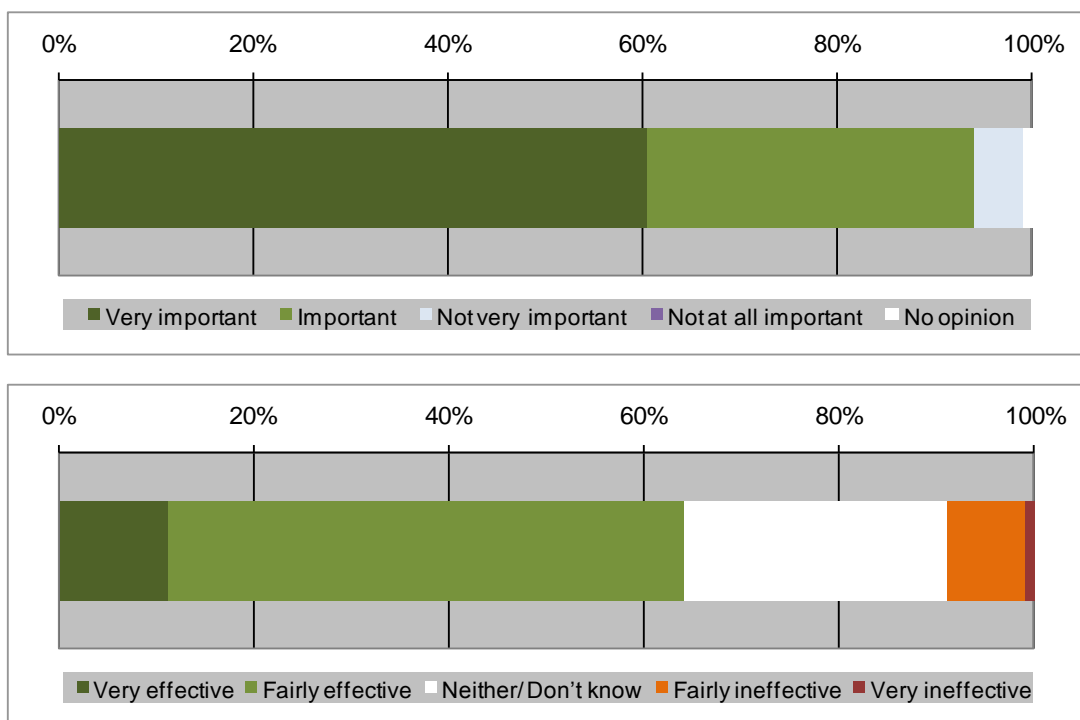
Improving the Effectiveness of Fire Safety Messages

6.13. Finally, respondents were asked for their views on how fire safety messages could be improved (table 19).

6.14. By far the most common suggestion was for more hard hitting campaigns – more than half of respondents mentioned this (52%). In addition a little over a third called for more press and media coverage (37%), and a quarter favoured more leaflets and material being delivered to their homes (24%). The profile of suggested improvements is very similar to that reported in 2006.

Table 19: Improvements to Fire Safety Messages

	2009	2006
More 'hard-hitting' campaigns	52%	51%
More press/ media coverage	37%	36%
More leaflets etc delivered to people's homes	24%	24%
Better campaign slogans	10%	8%
Greater use of IT to deliver messages (e.g. email, websites, mobile phones)	7%	5%
Less 'hard-hitting' campaigns	1%	1%
Other (please write in)	8%	4%
Base	483	850

7. EQUALITY IN MORAY

7.1. This final section looks at respondent views on a range of issues relating to equality in Moray. Here the survey asked about personal experience of discrimination, about prejudice against specific groups within the community in Moray, and views on a range of issues for ethnic minorities and those moving to Moray from outside Scotland.

Personal Experience of Discrimination

7.2. In relation to discrimination, in total 16% of respondents indicated that they and/or a member of their household had been a victim of discrimination. This was typically in relation to personal experience of discrimination (12%), rather than reporting discrimination experienced by another household member (6%). These findings are broadly in line with those in 2006.

7.3. Respondents indicated that they and/or a family member had experienced discrimination were asked for further detail on the nature of the discrimination. Base numbers are relatively small, but the following key points emerge:

- Discrimination on the basis of age, ethnicity and disability were the most common basis for discrimination.

- Verbal abuse or harassment was by far the most common form of discrimination mentioned by respondents, as was found in 2006.

Table 20: Victim of Discrimination

	2009	2006
Victim of Discrimination		
Yes, myself	12%	7%
Yes, someone else in my household	6%	3%
No	84%	89%
Base	512	883
Nature of Discrimination		
On the basis of age	32%	-
On the basis of race of ethnicity	27%	-
On the basis of disability	21%	-
On the basis of gender	15%	-
On the basis of religion or belief	6%	-
On the basis of sexual orientation	4%	-
Other	32%	-
Base	82	-
Form of Discrimination		
Verbal abuse/ harassment	78%	69%
Work related discrimination	19%	23%
Physical abuse/ violence	16%	10%
Graffiti/ vandalism/ damage to property	9%	23%
Other	5%	7%
Base	81	87

Prejudice in Moray

7.4.   Respondents were next asked the extent to which they felt that there was prejudice against people from ethnic minorities or those from outwith Moray.

7.5.   Responses indicate that prejudice is most common on the basis of place of birth, ethnicity, sexual orientation, and age. Specifically, a substantial proportion of respondents felt that there was prejudice against:

- people from other parts of the UK outwith Scotland (65%).
- people from black and ethnic minority groups (65%);
- gay/ lesbian/ bisexual/ transgender people (60%); and
- young people (55%).

7.6.   As was found in 2006, respondents were more likely to suggest prejudice against people from elsewhere in the UK than against most other groups (for example on the basis of sexual orientation, age, disability or gender). However it should be noted that there appears to have been a reduction in perceived prejudice against people from elsewhere in the UK – specifically the proportion of respondents reporting more serious prejudice has fallen from 31% in 2006 to 15% in the current survey.

Table 21: Prejudice in Moray

	Great deal of prejudice	Quite a lot of prejudice	A little prejudice	No prejudice	Don't know/ Can't say
People from BME groups	3%	12%	50%	16%	18%
People of religious faiths	1%	7%	39%	33%	20%
People with disabilities	1%	8%	33%	41%	16%
Elderly people	1%	7%	31%	44%	16%
Women	1%	3%	20%	59%	17%
Young people	3%	15%	37%	31%	14%
Gay/lesbian/bisexual/transgender people	5%	18%	37%	15%	24%
People from elsewhere in Scotland	1%	6%	27%	49%	17%
People from elsewhere in the UK	3%	12%	50%	16%	18%

Views of minority groups and those from Outwith Moray

7.7.   Finally on equality issues, respondents were asked the extent to which they agreed with a series of statements relating to people from outwith Scotland and ethnic minority groups moving into Moray.

7.8.   As was found in 2006, a substantial proportion of respondents did not give a clear view on the listed statements, selecting the "neither/nor" option. This may indicate that some respondents do not have strong views on the role and experience of people from outwith Moray in the local area.

7.9.   To focus more specifically on those giving a clear view, the "net" agreement ratings presented in figure 9 exclude these ambiguous responses from the percentage base. These ratings calculate the difference between the % of respondents agreeing with a statement and the % disagreeing – a positive value indicates overall agreement, a negative value overall disagreement.

7.10.   Key findings in relation to each statement are presented below:

- There was clear <u>agreement that people from ethnic minorities or from outwith Moray provide much needed skills</u> – a net rating of +41% and a total of 70% agreeing. These findings are very similar to those seen in 2006.

- Respondents generally <u>disagreed that people from ethnic minorities or from outwith Moray take jobs away from local people</u> in Moray, with a net rating of -14%. However it is notable that respondents were more likely to feel that people from outwith Moray take jobs from local people than was seen in 2006 – the level of agreement has increased from 34% in 2006 to 43% in the current survey.

- There was clear <u>disagreement that there are too few people from ethnic minorities in Moray</u>, with a net rating of -58%. Again this represents a change from 2006, with a significant increase in the proportion disagreeing with the statement from 58% in 2006 to 71% in 2009.

- However respondents <u>did not feel that there are too many people from outwith Scotland in Moray</u>, giving a net rating of -29%.

- As was found in 2006, <u>respondents clearly felt that people from ethnic minorities should do more to integrate</u> with local communities in Moray. The agreement rating here stood at +69%, up slightly from +60% in 2006.

- Finally on the point of representing local people, respondents <u>did not think that local people would be happy for someone from an ethnic minority or from outwith Scotland as their MP or MSP</u>. Here it is notable that views were stronger in relation to people from outwith Scotland than in relation to people from ethnic minorities – net ratings of -54% and -43% respectively.

Figure 9: Views on People from Outwith Moray

| | -100% | -75% | -50% | -25% | 0% | 25% | 50% | 75% | 100% |

People from BME groups/ outwith Moray provide much needed skills
- 2009: 41%
- 2006: 44%

People from BME groups/ outwith Moray take jobs away from local people
- 2009: -14%
- 2006: -32%

There are too few people from BME groups in Moray
- 2009: -58%
- 2006: -42%

There are too many people from outwith Scotland in Moray
- 2009: -29%
- 2006: -50%

People from BME groups should do more to integrate in the local community
- 2009: 69%
- 2006: 60%

People in Moray would be happy to have someone from outwith Scotland as MP/MSP
- 2009: -54%
- 2006: -59%

People in Moray would be happy to have someone from a BME group as MP/MSP
- 2009: -43%
- 2006: -50%

Note: NET calculation excludes "neither/ nor, don't know" from percentage base.

*   *   *

APPENDIX: SURVEY FORM

Moray Citizens' Panel

Safer Communities Survey

The Moray Council's *Safer Communities* team is dedicated to improving the quality of life in Moray, to deal with issues relating to community safety, promote positive behaviour and make Moray a safe place to live, work and visit. This survey asks about your views and experiences of community safety related issues in your area, and results will contribute to the ongoing *Safer Communities* agenda.

Your experience of community safety problems/crime

Q1   **How often do you think the following have been *problems for people in your local area* in the past year? Please circle ONE option for each problem**

	Daily	Once a week	Once a month	Less often	Never
Noisy neighbours/ loud parties	1	2	3	4	5
Other neighbour disputes	1	2	3	4	5
Rowdy behaviour amongst children/ young people	1	2	3	4	5
Rowdy behaviour amongst others	1	2	3	4	5
Graffiti	1	2	3	4	5
Vandalism	1	2	3	4	5
Deliberate damage or threat of damage to property	1	2	3	4	5
Use of violence or force/ threat of violence or force	1	2	3	4	5
Racial harassment or intimidation	1	2	3	4	5
Other harassment or intimidation	1	2	3	4	5
Drug misuse or drug dealing	1	2	3	4	5
Underage drinking	1	2	3	4	5
Public drinking/drunkenness	1	2	3	4	5
Rubbish or litter	1	2	3	4	5
Dog-fouling	1	2	3	4	5

Q2   **And how often have *you personally experienced or seen* the following problems in the past year? Please circle ONE option for each problem**

	Daily	Once a week	Once a month	Less often	Never
Noisy neighbours/ loud parties	1	2	3	4	5
Other neighbour disputes	1	2	3	4	5
Rowdy behaviour amongst children/ young people	1	2	3	4	5
Rowdy behaviour amongst others	1	2	3	4	5
Graffiti	1	2	3	4	5
Vandalism	1	2	3	4	5
Deliberate damage or threat of damage to property	1	2	3	4	5
Use of violence or force/ threat of violence or force	1	2	3	4	5
Racial harassment or intimidation	1	2	3	4	5
Other harassment or intimidation	1	2	3	4	5
Drug misuse or drug dealing	1	2	3	4	5
Underage drinking	1	2	3	4	5
Public drinking/drunkenness	1	2	3	4	5
Rubbish or litter	1	2	3	4	5
Dog-fouling	1	2	3	4	5

Q3 **To what extent have the following problems had a *negative impact on your life* in the past year? Please circle ONE option for each problem**

	Major impact	Minor impact	No impact	Don't know/ Can't say
Noisy neighbours/ loud parties	1	2	3	4
Other neighbour disputes	1	2	3	4
Rowdy behaviour amongst children/ young people	1	2	3	4
Rowdy behaviour amongst others	1	2	3	4
Graffiti	1	2	3	4
Vandalism	1	2	3	4
Deliberate damage or threat of damage to property	1	2	3	4
Use of violence or force/ threat of violence or force	1	2	3	4
Racial harassment or intimidation	1	2	3	4
Other harassment or intimidation	1	2	3	4
Drug misuse or drug dealing	1	2	3	4
Underage drinking	1	2	3	4
Public drinking/drunkenness	1	2	3	4
Rubbish or litter	1	2	3	4
Dog-fouling	1	2	3	4

Q4 **Have you or another member of your household been a victim of any of the following crimes in the past year? Please circle ALL that apply**

Graffiti/ vandalism	1	Housebreaking	6
Threatening behaviour	2	Drug misuse	7
Physical assault/ violence	3	Alcohol misuse	8
Domestic abuse/ violence	4	Misuse of fireworks	9
Car crime	5	Other crime (please write in)	10

Q5 **Have you *contacted anyone* regarding any of the problems or crimes mentioned in the questions above in the past year? If yes, who was this? Please circle ALL that apply**

Yes - the Police	1	Yes, a factor	5
Yes - The Moray Council	2	Yes - other (please write in)	6
Yes - a Housing Association	3		
Yes - a private landlord	4	*No*, I have not contacted anyone	7

Q6 **And how *satisfied or dissatisfied* were you with the response that you received?**
Please circle ONE option for each agency

	Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither/ nor	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Did not contact
Police	1	2	3	4	5	6
The Moray Council	1	2	3	4	5	6
Housing association	1	2	3	4	5	6
Private landlord	1	2	3	4	5	6
Factor	1	2	3	4	5	6

Q7 If you were *dissatisfied* with the response you received from any of these agencies, why was this? **Please write in below**

Police

The Moray Council

Housing association

Private landlord/Factor

Your views on Safer Communities and Crime in Moray

Q8 To what extent would you say that *levels of crime* have increased or decreased in the past two years? **Please circle ONE option for each area**

	Increased greatly	Increased slightly	Stayed about the same	Decreased slightly	Decreased greatly	Don't know/ can't say
In *your local area*	1	2	3	4	5	6
In *Moray*	1	2	3	4	5	6
In the *country as a whole*	1	2	3	4	5	6

Q9 To what extent would you say that *levels of antisocial behaviour* have increased or decreased in the past two years? **Please circle ONE option for each area**

	Increased greatly	Increased slightly	Stayed about the same	Decreased slightly	Decreased greatly	Don't know/ can't say
In *your local area*	1	2	3	4	5	6
In *Moray*	1	2	3	4	5	6
In the *country as a whole*	1	2	3	4	5	6

Q10 How much of a *problem* are *crime and antisocial behaviour* in your neighbourhood? **Please circle ONE option for each area**

	A major problem	A problem	A minor problem	Not a problem at all	Don't know/ can't say
Crime	1	2	3	4	5
Antisocial behaviour	1	2	3	4	5

Q11 How much do you worry about the following? **Please circle ONE option for each line**

	Very worried	Fairly worried	Not really worried	Not at all worried	Don't know/ Can't say
Becoming a victim of crime yourself	1	2	3	4	5
Family/ friends becoming victims of crime	1	2	3	4	5
Being affected by antisocial behaviour yourself	1	2	3	4	5
Family/ friends being affected by antisocial behaviour	1	2	3	4	5

Q12 How much of an impact does fear of crime or antisocial behaviour have on how you lead your life (e.g. going out at night alone, travelling on buses in the evening)? **Please circle one only**

	Major impact	Moderate impact	Minor impact	No impact at all
Fear of crime	1	2	3	4
Fear of antisocial behaviour	1	2	3	4

Q13 How safe do you feel doing the following? Please circle ONE option for each activity

	Very safe	Fairly safe	Not safe	Very unsafe	Don't know/ Can't say
Walking alone in your local area during the day	1	2	3	4	5
Walking alone in your local area at night	1	2	3	4	5
Travelling on buses/ trains during the day	1	2	3	4	5
Travelling on buses/ trains at night	1	2	3	4	5

Q14 How aware or unaware are you of Community Wardens in your area? Please circle ONE only

Fully aware, have had dealings with	1
Fully aware, but no direct experience	2
Aware/ heard of, but don't really know what they do	3
Unaware/ never heard of	4

Q15 To what extent do you think Community Wardens have had a positive impact on the following? Please circle ONE only

	Great impact	Some impact	Little/no impact	Don't know/ can't say
Your community in general	1	2	3	4
Safety of your local area	1	2	3	4

Q16 Which, if any, of the following safety measures have you taken in the past two years? Please circle ALL that apply

Improved/ increased home security	1	Carried a personal alarm	6
Installed CCTV in home	2	Avoided certain places	7
Improved/ increased vehicle security	3	Avoided going out alone at night	8
Sought crime prevention advice	4	Other (please write in)	9
Joined a neighbourhood watch scheme	5		

Q17 Which of the following Safer Communities initiatives would you like to see in your local area? Please select your *top three* priorities, ONE in each column

	First priority	Second priority	Third priority
Improved street lighting	1	1	1
Road safety initiatives	2	2	2
Home safety initiatives	3	3	3
Fire safety initiatives	4	4	4
Violence reduction initiatives	5	5	5
Antisocial behaviour reduction initiatives	6	6	6
More community wardens	7	7	7
Use of CCTV	8	8	8
Anti-drugs and alcohol campaigns	9	9	9
More facilities for teenagers/ older children	10	10	10
More crime prevention information	11	11	11
Other (please write in below)	12	12	12

Safety in the Home

Q18 **In the last 2 years have you personally, or a member of your household, had an *accident in the home* that required medical attention (eg GP, nurse, dentist, A&E)? Please circle ALL that apply**

Yes, myself	1	**Go to Q19**
Yes, someone else in my household	2	
No	3	**Go to Q20**

Q19 **If you answered "yes" to Q18 above, please give details of up to four people in your household who have had an accident in the home in the last 2 years.**

Age (write in)	Nature of accident			Location					
	Trip/ fall	Burn	Other	Kitchen	Bathroom	Bedroom	Stairs	Other indoor	Outdoor (garden)
Person 1…									
	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6
Person 2…									
	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6
Person 3…									
	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6
Person 4…									
	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6

Road Safety

Q20 **In the last 2 years have you personally or a member of your household, been involved in a *road traffic accident* (whether as driver, passenger or pedestrian)? Please circle ALL that apply**

Myself - in a serious accident	1
Myself - in a minor accident	2
A household member - in a serious accident	3
A household member - in a minor accident	4
No, no-one involved in accident	5

Q21 **To what extent do you agree with the following statements about road safety?**
Please circle ONE option for each

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither/nor	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Police should monitor roads on the basis of local concern, even if there is no history of accidents	1	2	3	4	5
Drink driving is more of a problem in Moray than elsewhere in Scotland	1	2	3	4	5
Aggressive driving is more of a problem in Moray than elsewhere in Scotland	1	2	3	4	5
Inexperienced drivers is more of a problem in Moray than elsewhere in Scotland	1	2	3	4	5
The condition of roads is poorer in Moray than elsewhere in Scotland	1	2	3	4	5
Police should only focus on roads with a proven history of accidents	1	2	3	4	5
The number of road accidents in Moray has reduced over the past 5 years	1	2	3	4	5

Q21
b **To what extent do you agree with the following statements about road safety?**
Please circle ONE option for each

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither/nor	Disagree	Strongly disagree
I would like to see more speed restricted areas in my local area	1	2	3	4	5
I would like to see more traffic calming measures on local roads	1	2	3	4	5
The needs of pedestrians are not taken into account in Moray	1	2	3	4	5

Fire Safety

Q22 **Have you seen or heard any of the following Fire Safety messages in the local and national press over the past 12 months?** **Please circle ONE option for each message**

	Definitely seen/ heard	Possibly seen heard	Definitely not seen/ heard	Don't know/ Can't say
"Fire setting - it's a crime"	1	2	3	4
"No smoke without fire"	1	2	3	4
"Fireworks - be safe, not sorry (Always follow the code)"	1	2	3	4
"Recipe for safe cooking"	1	2	3	4
"Alcohol - fuel for fire"	1	2	3	4

Q23 **Through which of the following have you seen/ heard fire safety messages in the past 12 months?** **Please circle ALL that apply**

Newspaper - local	1	A website specific to the Moray area	6
Newspaper - national	2	Other website(s)	7
Radio - local	3	Email	8
Radio - national	4	A direct mailing to your home	9
Television	5	Other (please write in)	10

Q24 **Have you made any of the following changes to your home or lifestyle as a result of fire safety concerns?** **Please circle ALL that apply**

Stopped smoking	1	Replaced chip pan with deep fat fryer	7
Reduced your smoking	2	Installed a fire guard	8
Reduced your alcohol intake	3	Started to turn off electrical appliances at night	9
Installed a smoke alarm	4	Sought fire prevention advice	10
Installed a carbon monoxide detector	5	Other (please write in below)	11
Started checking your smoke alarm more frequently	6		

Q25 **Thinking about Fire Safety messages more generally, how *important or unimportant* do you think they are?** **Please circle ONE only**

Very important	Important	Not very important	Not at all important	No opinion
1	2	3	4	5

Q26 And how *effective or ineffective* do you think they are? **Please circle ONE only**

Very effective	Fairly effective	Neither/ Don't know	Fairly ineffective	Very ineffective
1	2	3	4	5

Q27 How do you think the effectiveness of Fire Safety messages could be improved?
Please circle one only

More press/ media coverage	1	Less "hard-hitting" campaigns	5
Greater use of IT to deliver messages (eg email, websites, mobile phones)	2	Better campaign slogans	6
More leaflets, etc delivered to people's homes	3	Other (please write in)	7
More "hard-hitting" campaigns	4		

Equality in Moray

Q28 Have you personally, or a member of your household, been a *victim of discrimination or harassment*? **Please circle ALL that apply**

Yes, myself	1	**Go to Q29**
Yes, someone else in my household	2	**Go to Q29**
No	3	**Go to Q31**

Q29 If *yes*, what type of discrimination did this involve? **Please circle ALL that apply**

On the basis of race or ethnicity	1	On the basis of sexual orientation	5
On the basis of gender	2	On the basis of religion or belief	6
On the basis of age	3	Other (please write in)	7
On the basis of disability	4		

Q30 And what form did this discrimination or harassment take? **Please circle ALL that apply**

Work-related discrimination (e.g. prevented from getting a job/ promotion)	1	Physical abuse/ violence	4
Graffiti/ vandalism/ damage to property	2	Other (please write in below)	5
Verbal abuse/ harassment	3		

Q31 How much prejudice do you think there is against the following groups in Moray?
Please circle ONE option for each group

	Great deal of prejudice	Quite a lot of prejudice	A little prejudice	No prejudice	Don't know/ Can't say
People from Black and Minority Ethnic groups	1	2	3	4	5
People of religious faiths	1	2	3	4	5
People with disabilities	1	2	3	4	5
Elderly people	1	2	3	4	5
Women	1	2	3	4	5
Young people	1	2	3	4	5
Gay/lesbian/bisexual/transgender people	1	2	3	4	5
People from elsewhere in Scotland	1	2	3	4	5
People from elsewhere in the UK	1	2	3	4	5

Q32 **Thinking about people from ethnic minorities and those moving in to Moray from outside Scotland, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?**
Please circle ONE option for each statement

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither/ Nor Don't know	Disagree	Strongly disagree
People from minority ethnic groups / outwith Scotland provide Moray with much needed skills	1	2	3	4	5
People from minority ethnic groups/outwith Scotland take jobs away from local people in Moray	1	2	3	4	5
There are too few people from minority ethnic groups in Moray	1	2	3	4	5
There are too many people from outwith Scotland who live in Moray	1	2	3	4	5
People from minority ethnic groups should do more to integrate with local communities in Moray	1	2	3	4	5
People in Moray would be happy to have someone from outwith Scotland as their MP or MSP	1	2	3	4	5
People in Moray would be happy to have someone from a minority ethnic group as their MP or MSP	1	2	3	4	5
People from elsewhere in Scotland	1	2	3	4	5
People from elsewhere in the UK	1	2	3	4	5

THANK YOU FOR YOUR HELP

Please return your completed questionnaire using the reply PRE PAID envelope provided to:
Craigforth
19 Scion House
Stirling University Innovation Park
STIRLING   FK9

ANY QUERIES?
Freephone 0800 027 2245
or
Email c.thornton@craigforth.co.uk

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