



Nottinghamshire County Council (excluding partners)

Nottinghamshire Annual Satisfaction Survey 2012

Report

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Enventure Research

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Executive Summary

Introduction and Methodology

This summary presents the findings from the 2012 Nottinghamshire Annual Satisfaction Survey conducted by Enventure Research.

The Annual Satisfaction Survey plays an important role in capturing local people's views, experiences and perceptions of value for money, communication channels, quality of life and health and well-being from the Council's public services.

The results for Nottinghamshire County Council are made up from an amalgamation of the seven Districts and Boroughs:

1. Ashfield District Council
2. Bassetlaw District Council
3. Broxtowe Borough Council
4. Gedling Borough Council
5. Mansfield District Council
6. Newark & Sherwood District Council
7. Rushcliffe Borough Council

The research was conducted via a face-to-face, on-street survey with residents aged 18 or over, across Nottinghamshire. A quota sample of 1,063 respondents was interviewed between 1 - 26 October 2012. To identify differences between residents of Ashfield, Bassetlaw, Broxtowe, Gedling, Mansfield, Newark & Sherwood and Rushcliffe, approximately 150 respondents were interviewed in each District.

Overall, the survey provides representative evidence across a range of geographical areas and social segments (including, gender, age, ethnicity, disability and working status).

Summary of Key Findings

Overall, the results of the 2012 Annual Residents' Satisfaction Survey presents a very positive picture for Nottinghamshire County Council. There has been improvement across the majority of the strategic performance indicators since the 2011 Citizens' Panel Survey.

Perceptions of the Local Area

Over four in five (84%) of Nottinghamshire respondents are satisfied with their area as a place to live, increasing from 83% in 2011.

Satisfaction with the Local Authority

Just over two thirds (63%) of Nottinghamshire respondents are satisfied with the way the County Council runs things, increasing from 47% in 2011.



Almost half (47%) of Nottinghamshire respondents agree that the County Council provides them with value for money, increasing from 25% in 2011.

Advocacy

Two in five (41%) would speak positively of the County Council with or without being asked, increasing from 17% in 2011. Only 12% would speak negatively with or without being asked, decreasing from 26% since 2011.

Information Provision

Just over three in five (62%) of Nottinghamshire respondents feel informed about the services and benefits the County Council provides, increasing from 59% in 2011.

Over half (55%) of Nottinghamshire respondents recall receiving 'County News' in the last 12 months.

Nine in ten (91%) said they read 'County News' thoroughly, read selected articles or glanced at it, decreasing from 96% in 2011.

Almost four in five (78%) of Nottinghamshire respondents found 'County News' informative, increasing from 74% in 2011.

Respect and Consideration

In terms of public services more widely, just over four in five (82%) of Nottinghamshire respondents say they have been treated with respect and consideration by them, increasing from 69% in 2011.

Community Safety

Three quarters (74%) of Nottinghamshire respondents feel safe when outside in their local area after dark, increasing from 66% in 2011.

Nearly all (95%) of Nottinghamshire respondents feel safe when outside in their local area during the day, increasing from 92% in 2011.

Nine in ten (90%) of Nottinghamshire respondents feel safe alone at home at night, increasing from 74% in 2006/07.

Rubbish or litter lying around (19%), groups hanging around the streets (16%), people being drunk or rowdy in public places (14%) and people using or dealing drugs (14%) are the most commonly cited forms of anti-social behaviour in Nottinghamshire.

People being attacked/harassed because of their skin colour/ethnic origin/religion and abandoned or burnt out cars are forms of anti-social behaviour Nottinghamshire respondents are least likely to identify as a very big problem or a fairly big problem (3% and 3% respectively).



Community Cohesion

Almost three in five (58%) of Nottinghamshire respondents agree that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together, which represents decline in agreement of 4% since 2011.

Local Decision-Making

The majority (40%) of Nottinghamshire respondents do not believe they can influence decisions affecting their local area, although this presents an improvement since 2011.

Participation in Regular Volunteering

One in seven (14%) of Nottinghamshire respondents participate in voluntary (unpaid) activities in a typical week. Although this result is similar to the findings from the 2008 Place Survey, the options were presented slightly differently. Just over 85% of respondents in 2008 said they did not undertake any volunteering in a typical week.

Smoking Prevalence

Nearly a quarter (23%) of respondents in Nottinghamshire smoke, of which 21% smoke every day and 2% smoke but not every day. This is higher than the number reported in the Nottinghamshire County Council's Health and Well-being Strategy (20%).

Of those that smoke everyday, most commonly (47%) people smoke between 11-20 cigarettes a day, followed by nearly a third that smoke 10 or less.

Of the respondents across Nottinghamshire, one in seven (15%) said that somebody else smokes in their household.

Alcohol Consumption

Three-quarters (76%) of Nottinghamshire respondents drink alcohol. Of these respondents, just over a quarter (27%) drink two-three times per week and one in five (20%) drink monthly or less often. The findings of the Nottinghamshire Annual Residents' Satisfaction Survey 2012 match quite well to what we understand about the drinking habits in Nottinghamshire. Local mapping carried out by the Public Health Intelligence Team for Nottinghamshire Public Health in May 2012 found that non-drinkers account for between 18-23% of the population.

Of the female respondents in Nottinghamshire that drink alcohol, one in ten (10%) drink more than the recommended six units for women. Of the male respondents in Nottinghamshire that drink alcohol, 13% drink more than the recommended eight units for men.



Mental Health and Well-Being

Four in five (80%) of Nottinghamshire respondents said they are able to make up their own mind about things, often or all of the time, followed by those who said they have been feeling close to other people (74% answered often or all of the time).

Respondents were less likely to say they feel optimistic about the future, just over two in five (42%) of respondents said often or all of the time, with one in six (18%) said none of the time or rarely.

Almost nine in ten (86%) of Nottinghamshire respondents said they feel isolated from others none of the time or rarely.

Almost nine in ten (86%) of Nottinghamshire respondents said they feel left out none of the time or rarely and four in five (81%) said they feel they lack companionship none of the time or rarely.

Democratic Engagement

One in six (16%) respondents across Nottinghamshire wanted to pass on their contact details to the Council and its partners to be kept informed about events and services.

One in eight (13% of respondents wanted to pass on their contact details to the Council and its partners so they could have their say about services and events.

When asked how would you like the Council and its partners to contact you in the future, almost two thirds (65%) stated a letter by post, a quarter (24%) stated via email and only one in seven (14%) stated by telephone.



The Research Programme

Introduction

This report presents the findings from the 2012 Residents' Satisfaction Survey conducted for Nottinghamshire County Council by an independent market research agency Enventure Research.

The Annual Satisfaction Survey plays an important role in capturing local people's views, experiences and perceptions of value for money, communication channels, quality of life and health and well-being from the Council's public services.

Methodology

The research was conducted via a face-to-face, on-street survey with residents aged 18 or over, across Nottinghamshire (Ashfield, Bassetlaw, Broxtowe, Gedling, Mansfield, Newark & Sherwood and Rushcliffe). A quota sample of 1,063 respondents was interviewed between 1 - 26 October 2012. To ensure representation of all the main towns and villages, 25 sampling points were used (at least two in each District).

To identify differences between residents of Ashfield, Bassetlaw, Broxtowe, Gedling, Mansfield, Newark & Sherwood and Rushcliffe, approximately 150 respondents were interviewed in each District (see **Table 1**).

Table 1 – Interviews across the Districts
Base: All valid responses in Nottinghamshire (1,063)

District/ Borough Council	Number of interviews
Ashfield District Council	160
Bassetlaw District Council	151
Broxtowe Borough Council	150
Gedling Borough Council	150
Mansfield District Council	152
Newark & Sherwood District Council	150
Rushcliffe Borough Council	150
County	1,063

The questionnaire took between ten and fifteen minutes to administer. Before carrying out the fieldwork the questionnaire was piloted in Nottinghamshire to ensure it was fit for purpose.



Quotas were set on district, gender, age, working status and ethnicity according to the most up to date population data (i.e. the Census 2011, the Annual Population Survey 2012 or the Mid-2010 Population estimates). Disability and ward classification (urban, town & fringe and village, hamlet & isolated dwelling) was also monitored to ensure representation across all groups.

Based on a total population of 785,800 (i.e. Census 2011) a sample of 1,063 respondents will give results that are accurate to approximately +/-3% at the 95% confidence interval. This means with a result of 50%, we can be 95% sure that if we interviewed all residents then the result would be between 47% and 53%.

Interpreting the Data

This report contains several tables and charts that present survey results. In some instances, the responses may not add up to 100%. There are several reasons why this might happen:

- The question may have allowed each respondent to give more than one answer
- Only the most common responses may be shown in the table
- Individual percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number so the total may come to 99% or 101%
- The question may have been passed over by the respondent, therefore the base size may vary slightly by question
- A response of between 0% and 1% will be shown as 0%

In order for Nottinghamshire County Council and its partners to understand how levels of satisfaction and perceptions have changed in their areas over time, data from the Citizens' Panel Survey 2011 and the Place Survey 2008 have been included for comparative purposes. The methodologies used for the previous surveys were different to the 2012 survey meaning that comparisons must be treated with caution due to differences in the data collection.



Research Findings

Sample Profile

Overall, the survey provides representative evidence across a range of social demographics (including, gender, age, ethnicity, disability and working status) and geographical areas.

The sample was evenly split between females (50%) and male (50%), similar to the Census data for 2011 (51% and 49% respectively).

As can be seen from **Figure 1**, a broad spread of age groups responded to the survey, replicating the population (2010 estimates).

Two-thirds (68%) of respondents were employed whilst 32% stated they were not working. The results for working status (see **Figure 2**) are similar to those of the population (Annual Population Survey 2012).

One in ten (10%) indicated that they considered themselves to be disabled. Of those who considered themselves to be disabled, the most common type of type of impairment was mobility (72%), followed by mental health (17%) and hearing (14%) (see **Figure 3**).

Figure 1 – Age

Base: All valid responses in Nottinghamshire (1,063)

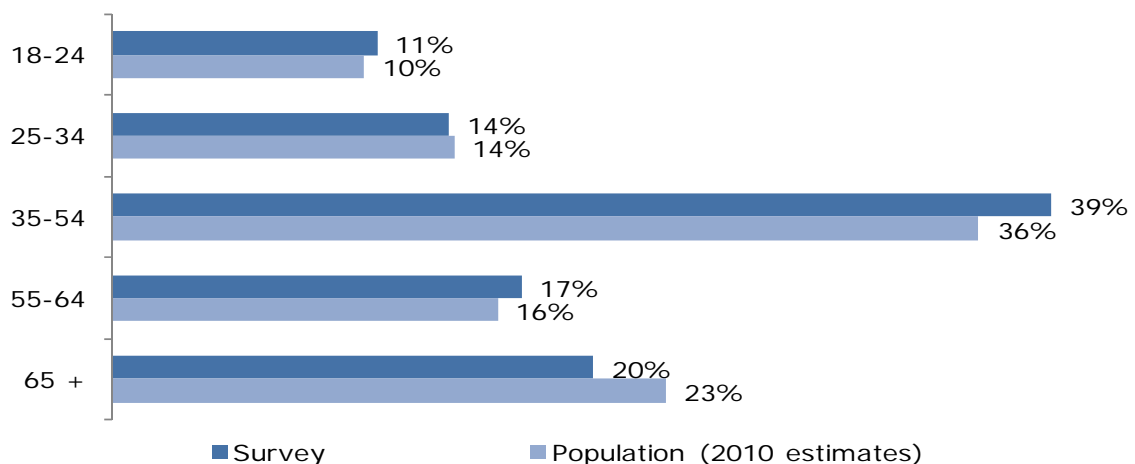




Figure 2 – Working status

Base: All valid responses in Nottinghamshire (1,063)

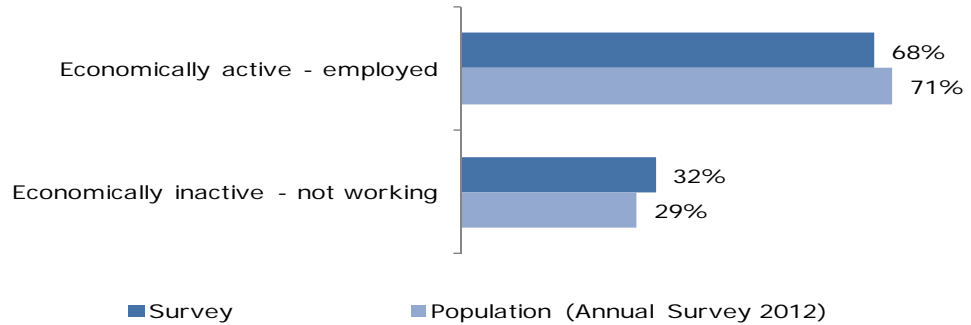
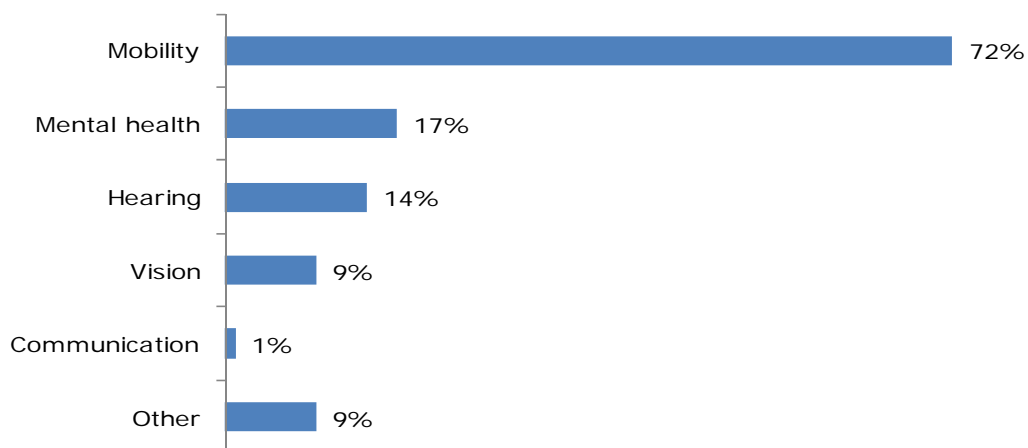


Figure 3 - Disability - type of impairment

Base: All valid responses in Nottinghamshire that stated they had a disability (103)





Satisfaction with Local Area as a Place to Live

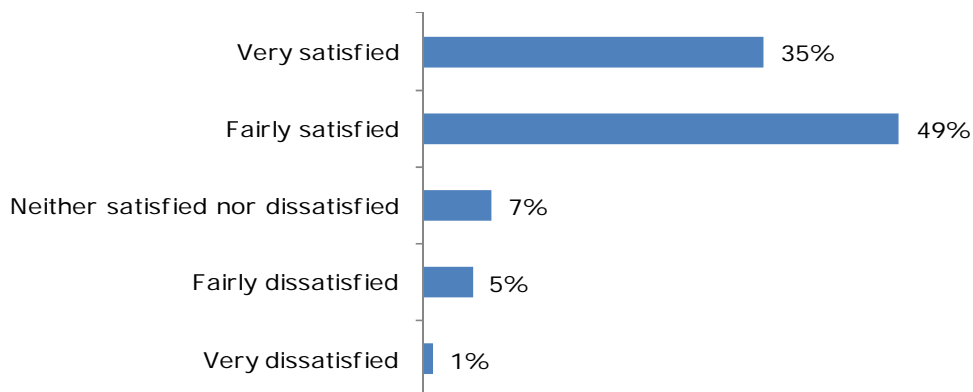
Understanding how people feel about where they live provides important content to help Nottinghamshire County Council understand attitudes on other local issues. Respondents were asked how satisfied or dissatisfied they are with the local area as a place to live (their local area was defined as the area within 15-20 minutes walking distance from their home).

As shown in **Figure 4**, over four in five (84%) of Nottinghamshire respondents are satisfied (35% very satisfied, 49% fairly satisfied) with their local area as a place to live, increasing from 83% in 2011 (Citizens' Panel Survey), and around 79% in 2008 (Place Survey). Only 6% were dissatisfied.

The results from the 2012 Annual Residents' Satisfaction Survey are higher than the 2012/13 strategic target of 83%.

There is also an increase in the percentage of respondents who are very satisfied since 2008 from 21% in 2008 (Place Survey), to 29% in 2011 (Citizens' Panel Survey) to 35% in 2012.

Figure 4 – Satisfaction with local area as a place to live
Base: All valid responses in Nottinghamshire (1,063)





As shown in **Table 2**, in 2012 satisfaction is highest in Rushcliffe, Newark & Sherwood and Broxtowe (96%, 88% and 86% respectively are satisfied). Satisfaction is lowest in Ashfield, but the proportion who are satisfied (70%) still greatly exceeds those that are dissatisfied (19%).

Satisfaction has increased since 2008 (Place Survey) in Ashfield (1%), Bassetlaw (16%), Mansfield (15%), Newark & Sherwood (7%), Rushcliffe (3%) but decreased slightly in Broxtowe (-1%) and Gedling (-3%).

Table 2 – Satisfaction with the local area as a place to live by geographical area

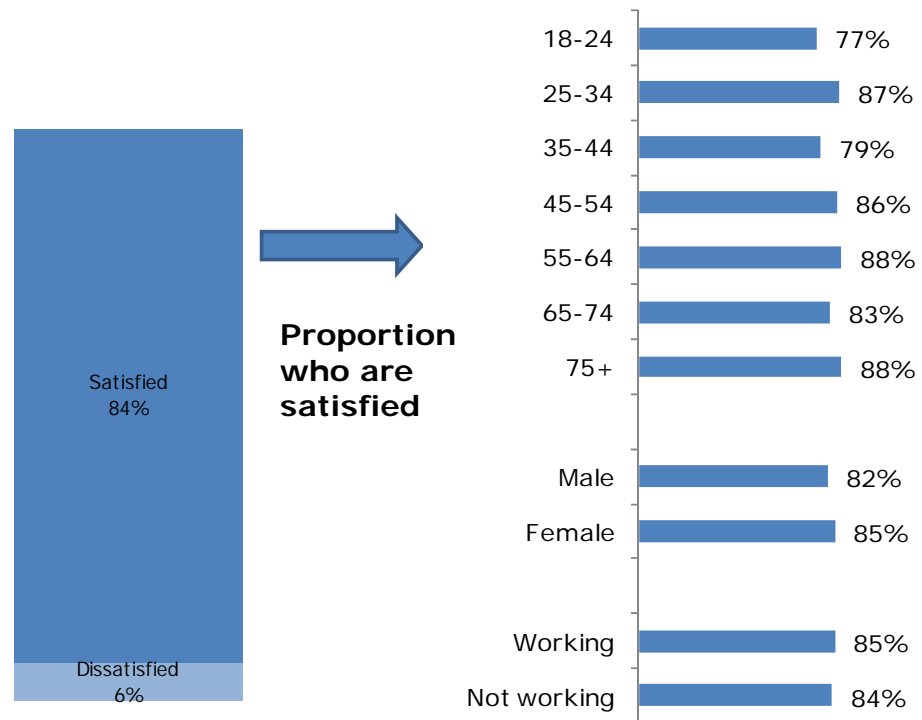
Base: All valid responses in Nottinghamshire (1,063)

District/ Borough council	% satisfied 2012	% dissatisfied 2012	Net satisfaction +/- 2012	+/- satisfaction 2008 Place Survey	+/- satisfaction change since 2008 Place Survey
Ashfield District Council	70%	19%	51%	50%	1%
Bassetlaw District Council	83%	7%	76%	60%	16%
Broxtowe Borough Council	86%	10%	76%	77%	-1%
Gedling Borough Council	85%	9%	76%	79%	-3%
Mansfield District Council	81%	8%	73%	59%	14%
Newark & Sherwood District Council	88%	7%	81%	74%	7%
Rushcliffe Borough Council	96%	2%	94%	91%	3%
County wide	84%	9%	75%	72%	3%



As shown in **Figure 5**, satisfaction with the local area as a place to live by demographic subgroups, age, gender and working status is broadly similar, with slightly less of those aged 18-24 and 35-44 satisfied with their local area than the other age groups.

Figure 5 – Satisfaction with local area as a place to live by age, gender and working status
Base: All valid responses in Nottinghamshire (1,063)





Satisfaction with the Local Authority

Respondents were asked how satisfied or dissatisfied they are with the way the Council runs things. The purpose of this question is to monitor overall attitudes and it is generally regarded as the key perceptual indicator of how well regarded the Council is by its residents.

Satisfaction with Nottinghamshire County Council

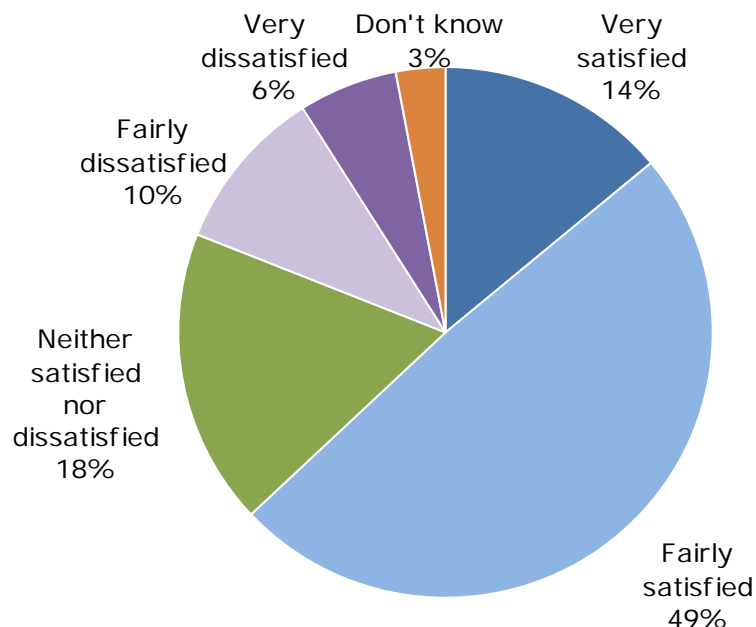
As can be seen in **Figure 6**, just under two thirds (63%) of respondents across Nottinghamshire are satisfied with the way the Nottinghamshire County Council runs things (14% very satisfied and 49% fairly satisfied), increasing from 47% in 2011 (Citizens' Panel Survey) and 40% in 2008 (Place Survey). Just 16% were dissatisfied.

The results from the 2012 Annual Residents' Satisfaction Survey are higher than the 2012/13 strategic target for Nottinghamshire of 47%.

There is also an increase in the percentage of respondents who are very satisfied with Nottinghamshire County Council since 2008 (from 4% in 2008 (Place Survey), 4% in 2011 (Citizens' Panel Survey) to 14% in 2012).

Figure 6 – Satisfaction with the way Nottinghamshire County Council runs things

Base: All valid responses in Nottinghamshire (1,063)





As shown in **Table 3**, in 2012 satisfaction with the way Nottinghamshire County Council runs things is highest in Rushcliffe, Newark & Sherwood and Gedling (72%, 68% and 63% respectively are satisfied). Satisfaction is lowest in Bassetlaw and Ashfield but the proportion who are satisfied (59% and 59% respectively) still greatly exceeds those that are dissatisfied (15% and 22% respectively).

Satisfaction with the County Council has increased since 2008 (Place Survey) across all areas in the County (see **Table 3**).

Table 3 - Satisfaction with the way Nottinghamshire County Council runs things by geographical area

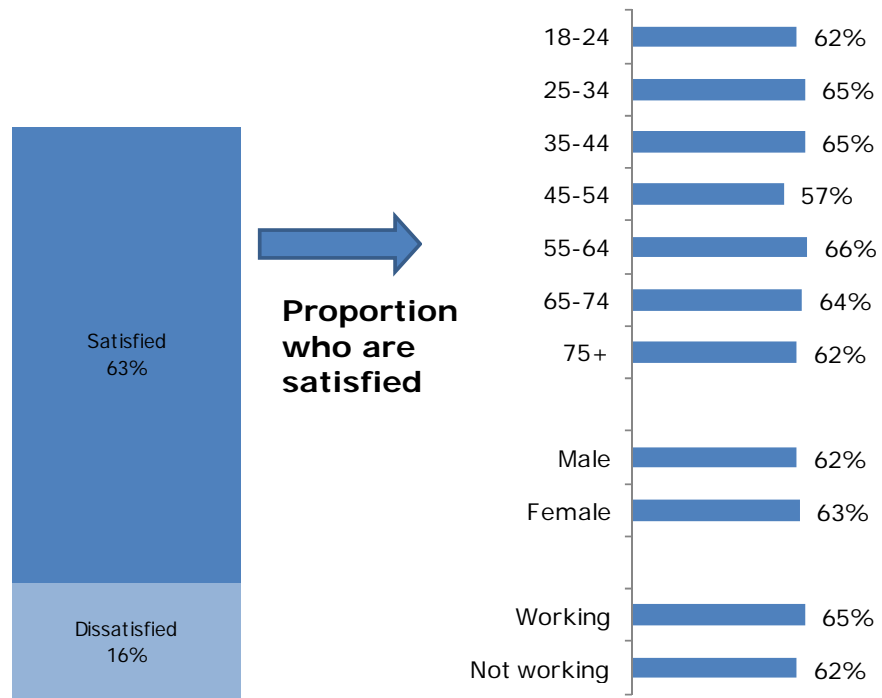
Base: All valid responses in Nottinghamshire (1,063)

District/ Borough council	% satisfied 2012	% dissatisfied 2012	Net satisfaction +/- 2012	+/- satisfaction 2008 Place Survey	+/- satisfaction change since 2008 Place Survey
Ashfield District Council	59%	22%	35%	6%	29%
Bassetlaw District Council	59%	15%	44%	3%	41%
Broxtowe Borough Council	60%	21%	39%	27%	12%
Gedling Borough Council	63%	16%	47%	27%	20%
Mansfield District Council	61%	19%	42%	14%	28%
Newark & Sherwood District Council	68%	14%	54%	9%	45%
Rushcliffe Borough Council	72%	5%	67%	36%	31%
County wide	63%	16%	47%	18%	29%



As shown in **Figure 7**, satisfaction with the local area as a place to live by subgroups, age, gender and working status are broadly similar, with slightly less of those aged 45-54 satisfied with the way that Nottinghamshire County Council runs things than the other age groups.

Figure 7 – Satisfaction with the way Nottinghamshire County Council runs things by age, gender and working status
Base: All valid responses in Nottinghamshire (1,036)





Value for Money

A key driver of the reputation of all Councils is whether residents believe they receive value for money. Nottinghamshire County Council's strategic target for 2012/13 is for 25% of residents to agree the Council provides value for money.

Respondents were asked to think about the range of services Nottinghamshire County Council provides to the community as a whole, as well as the services their household uses. They were then asked to consider the extent to which they agree or disagree that the Council provide value for money.

Perceptions of value for money are strongly linked with overall satisfaction with councils. However, value for money has consistently rated lower than overall satisfaction and this pattern remains.

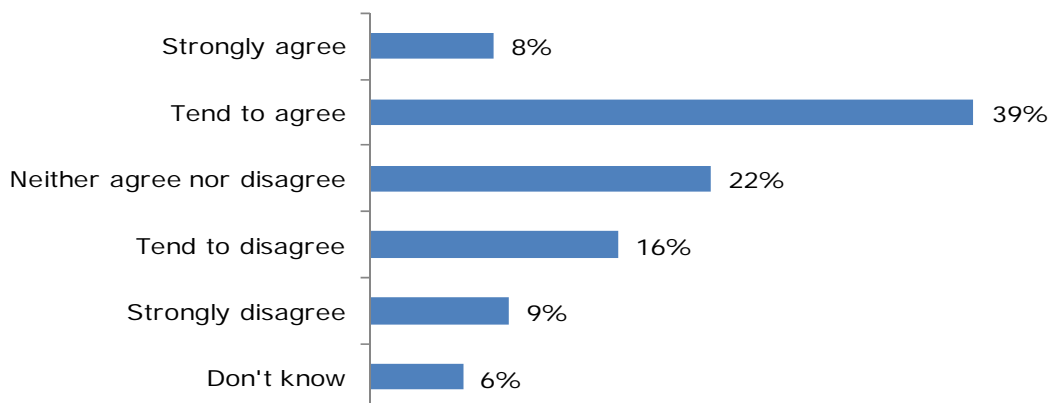
Value for Money - Nottinghamshire County Council

Almost half (47%) of the respondents agree (8% strongly agree, 39% tend to agree) that the County Council provides them with value for money, compared to only a quarter (25%) that disagree (see **Figure 8**).

This represents an increase of 22% since 2011 (Citizens' Panel Survey) and 18% since 2008 (Place Survey).

Figure 8 – Agreement that Nottinghamshire County Council provides value for money

Base: All valid responses in Nottinghamshire (1,063)





As shown in **Table 4**, in 2012 agreement that Nottinghamshire County Council provides value for money is highest in Rushcliffe, Newark & Sherwood and Gedling (67%, 56% and 52% respectively). Agreement is lowest in Ashfield (35%) and Bassetlaw (37%).

Satisfaction with the County Council has increased since 2008 (Place Survey) across all the areas of the County (see **Table 4**).

Table 4 - Agreement that Nottinghamshire County Council provides value for money by geographical area

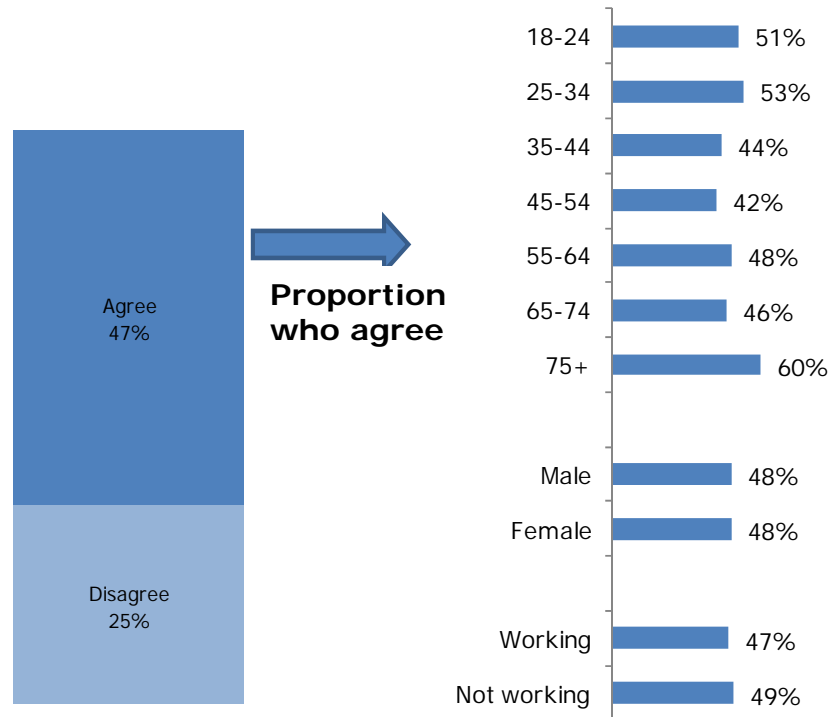
Base: All valid responses in Nottinghamshire (1,063)

District/ Borough council	% agree 2012	% disagree 2012	Net agreement +/- 2012	+/- agreement 2008 Place Survey	+/- agreement change since 2008 Place Survey
Ashfield District Council	35%	37%	-2%	-9%	7%
Bassetlaw District Council	37%	30%	7%	-12%	19%
Broxtowe Borough Council	45%	27%	18%	7%	11%
Gedling Borough Council	52%	25%	27%	6%	21%
Mansfield District Council	41%	24%	17%	-4%	21%
Newark & Sherwood District Council	56%	11%	45%	-15%	60%
Rushcliffe Borough Council	67%	11%	56%	14%	42%
County wide	47%	24%	23%	-2%	25%



Agreement that the County Council provides value for money is lower amongst those aged 45-54 (42%), 35-44 (44%), 65-74 (46%) and highest amongst those aged 25-34 (53%) and 75+ (60%) (see **Figure 9**). Agreement that the County Council provides value for money is broadly similar by demographic subgroups, gender and working status.

Figure 9 – Agreement that Nottinghamshire County Council provides value for money by age, gender and working status
Base: All valid responses in Nottinghamshire (1,063)



Advocacy

Respondents were asked to indicate which, of a number of statements comes the closest to how they feel about Nottinghamshire County Council.

As shown in Figure 10, two in five (41%) stated they speak positively of the Council without being asked or they speak positively of the Council if they are asked. This is a significant increase of 24% compared to 2011 (Citizens' Panel Survey).

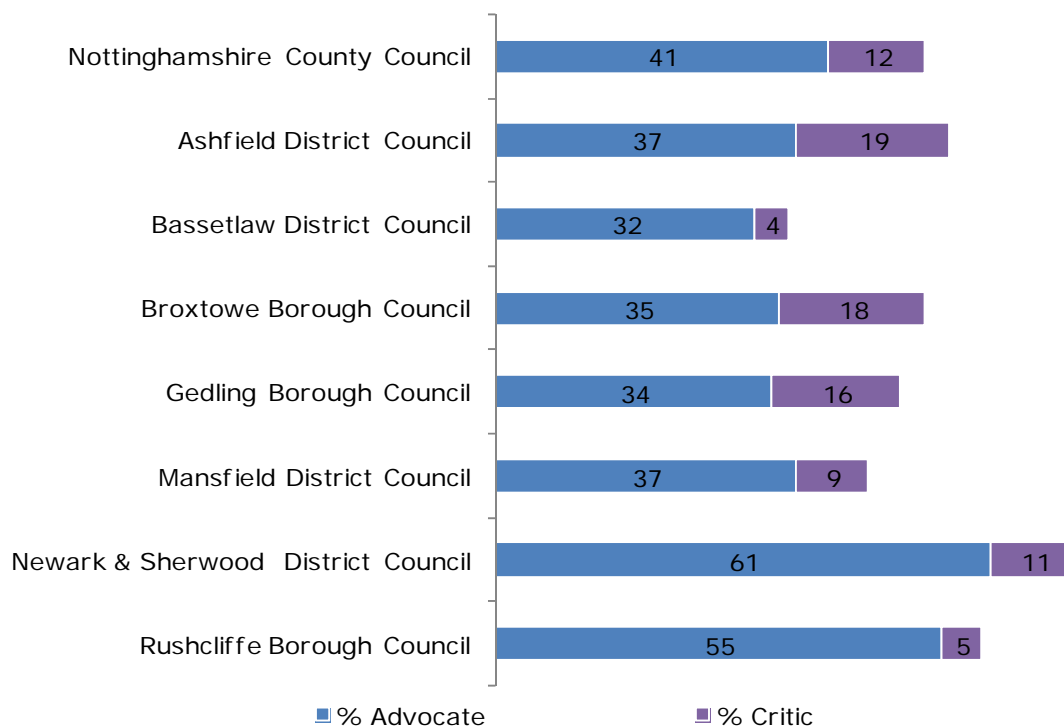
Only 12% said either they speak negatively about the Council if they are asked or they speak negatively of about the Council without being asked. Over two in five (44%) of Nottinghamshire respondents indicated that they have no view one way or the other.

Looking across the Districts and Boroughs about perceptions of the County Council (see **Figure 10**), higher proportions of respondents in Newark and



Sherwood and Rushcliffe (55%) stated they speak positively of the Council without being asked or they speak positively of the Council if they are asked (61% and 55% respectively), compared to respondents in Bassetlaw (32%) and Gedling (34%).

Figure 10 – Statements about the way respondents feel about Nottinghamshire County Council by geographical area
Base: All valid responses in Nottinghamshire (1,063)



The results for Nottinghamshire County Council are broadly similar by demographic subgroups gender, age and working status, with slightly more respondents aged 65-74 stating they speak positively of the Council without being asked than other respondents across the County (15% compared to 8%).

Information Provision

The Duty to Involve¹ came into force in April 2009 and requires Councils to involve residents in decisions made about how they provide services. Good information and communications are important elements of service delivery and there is a strong relationship between how well informed residents' feel they are kept by their Council and their perception of its performance. Understanding resident's view on this is therefore important both as an indicator of the effectiveness of Council communications and as one of the most important drivers of reputation among local residents.

¹ Part 7 section 138 of the Local Government and Public Health Involvement in Health (LGPIH) Act 2007.

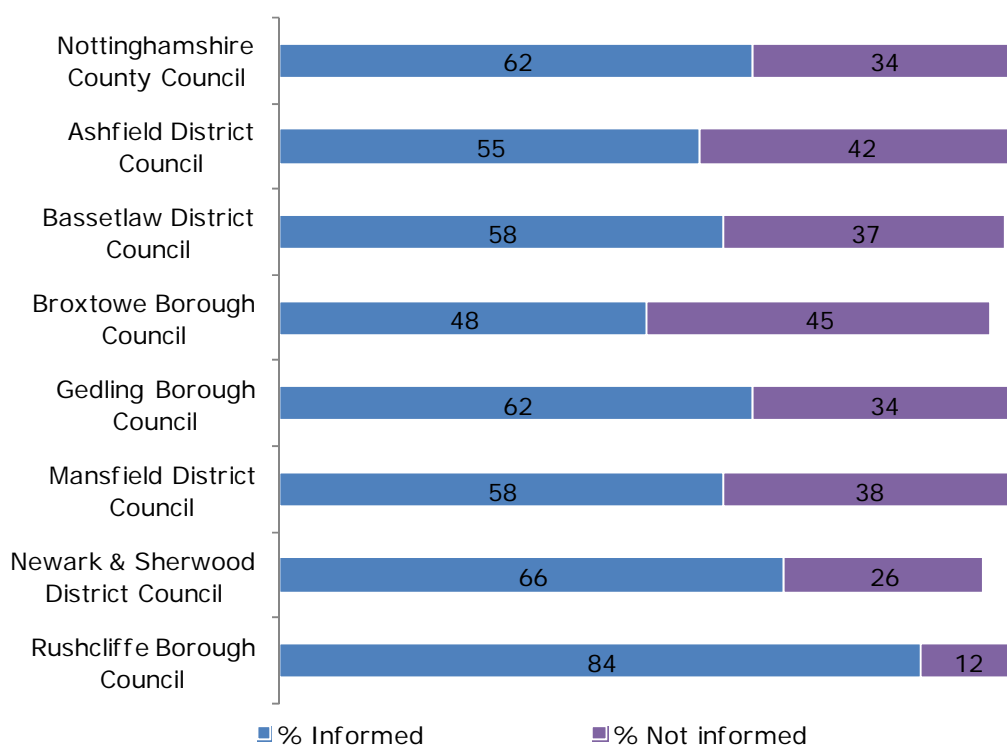


Nottinghamshire County Council set its 2012/13 strategic target to achieve three in five (59%) of people informed about the services and benefits it provides.

Respondents across Nottinghamshire were asked for their overall view about how well informed they feel about the services and benefits the County, Borough and District Council provides.

As shown in Figure 11, just over three in five (62%) of Nottinghamshire respondents feel very or fairly well informed about the services and benefits the County Council provides. This represents a 3% increase in the number of respondents informed since 2011 (Citizens' Panel Survey) and a 19% increase since 2008 (Place Survey). A third (34%) feel they are not very or not well informed at all.

Figure 11 – Being kept informed about the services and benefits Nottinghamshire County Council provides by geographical area
Base: All valid responses in Nottinghamshire (1,063)



Respondents who feel most informed about the services and benefits Nottinghamshire County Council are those in Rushcliffe (84% very or fairly well informed) and Newark & Sherwood (66% very or fairly well informed) (see **Figure 11**). In contrast, higher numbers of respondents living in Broxtowe and Ashfield are not very or not well informed at all about the services and benefits provided by the County Council (48% and 55% respectively).

Similar proportions across demographic subgroups (age, gender and working



status) feel informed about the services and benefits provided by the County Council.

Respondents were asked if they remember receiving a copy of 'County News' in the last 12 months. 'County News' is posted out four times each year.

As shown in **Figure 12**, over half (55%) Nottinghamshire respondents recall receiving 'County News' in the last 12 months, whilst with one in three (32%) said they did not. A further 13% said they don't know or can't recall.

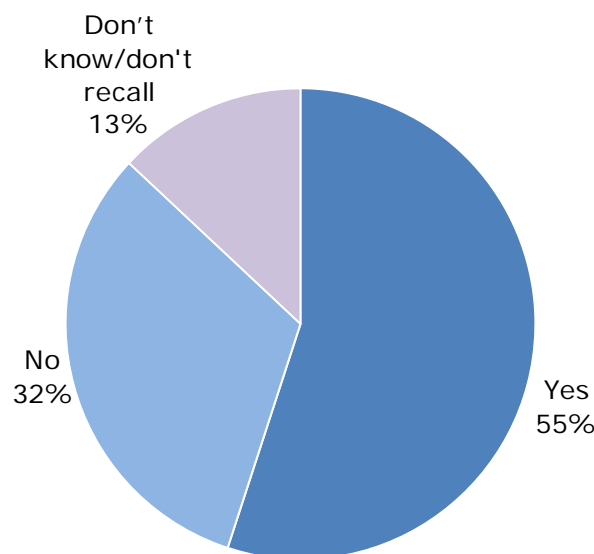
The percentage that remember receiving 'County News' has decreased by 20% since the 2011 (Citizens' Panel Survey).

Respondents in Newark & Sherwood (66%) are more likely to remember receiving a copy of 'County News' compared to those in Broxtowe (47%) and Ashfield (46%).

Differences across age groups are evident in the analysis, with those aged 55 and over more likely to remember receiving it.

Figure 12 – Remember receiving a copy of 'County News' in the last 12 months?

Base: Base: All valid responses in Nottinghamshire (1,063)



Of those respondents that remember receiving a copy of 'County News' (n = 583), nine in ten (91%) read it thoroughly, read selected articles or glanced at it (see **Figure 13**).

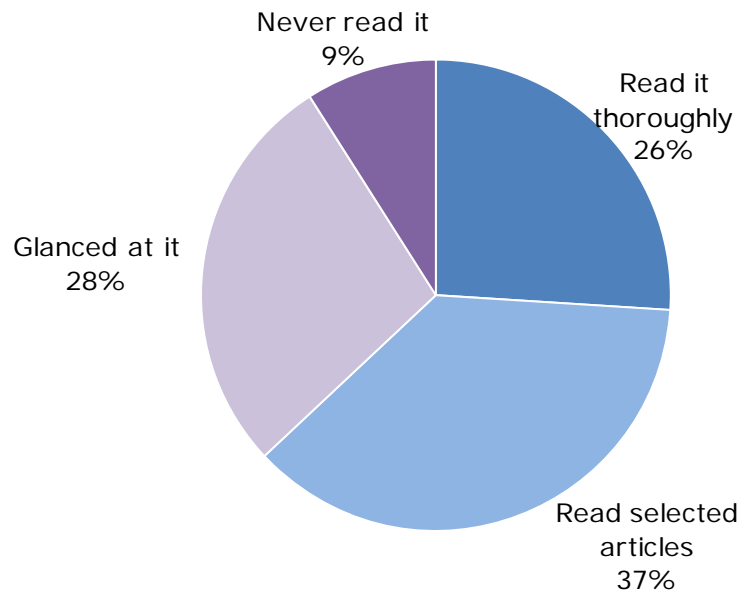
The percentage that said they had read 'County News' thoroughly, read selected articles or glanced at it has decreased by 5% since the 2011 (Citizens' Panel Survey).



There are slight variations in the analysis by demographic subgroups, age and working status. Respondents aged 65 and over are more likely to read it thoroughly, read selected articles or glanced at it, than the younger age groups.

Figure 13 – Usage of 'County News'

Base: All who remember receiving a copy of 'County News' in the last 12 months (583)



Of those respondents that remember receiving a copy of 'County News' (n = 583), 78% found it very informative or fairly informative and only 8% found it very informative or not at all informative (see **Figure 14**).

The percentage of respondents that perceive 'County News' as informative has increased by 4% since the 2011 (Citizens' Panel Survey).

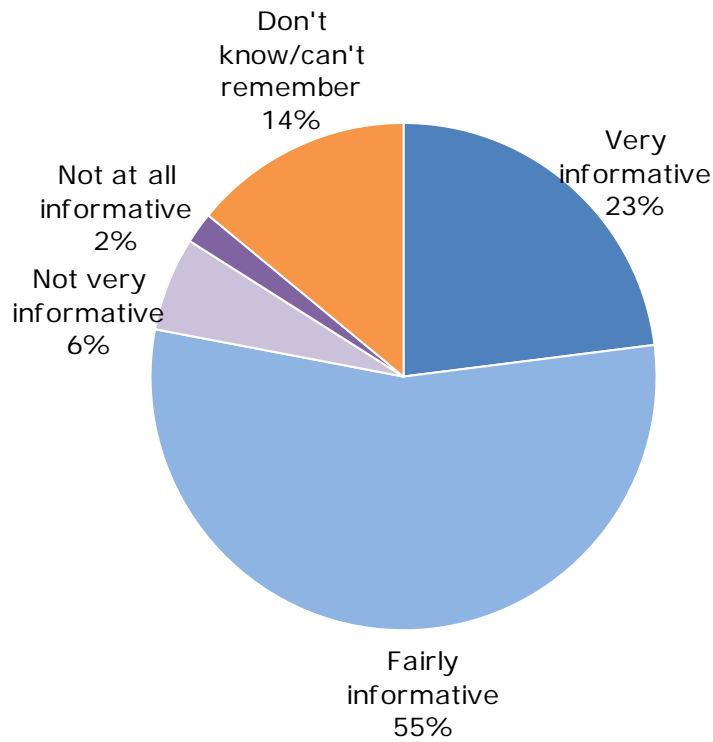
Perceptions that 'County News' is either very informative or fairly informative differ by area, with slightly higher proportions of those in Newark & Sherwood (82%) perceiving it as very informative or fairly informative compared to those on Ashfield (75%).

There are slight variations in the analysis by demographic subgroups, age and working status. Respondents aged 65 and over (86%) and those who are not working (82%) are more likely to read it thoroughly, read selected articles or glanced at it, than the younger age groups and those that are not working (77%).



Figure 14 – How informative is 'County News'

Base: All who remember receiving a copy of 'County News' in the last 12 months (583)



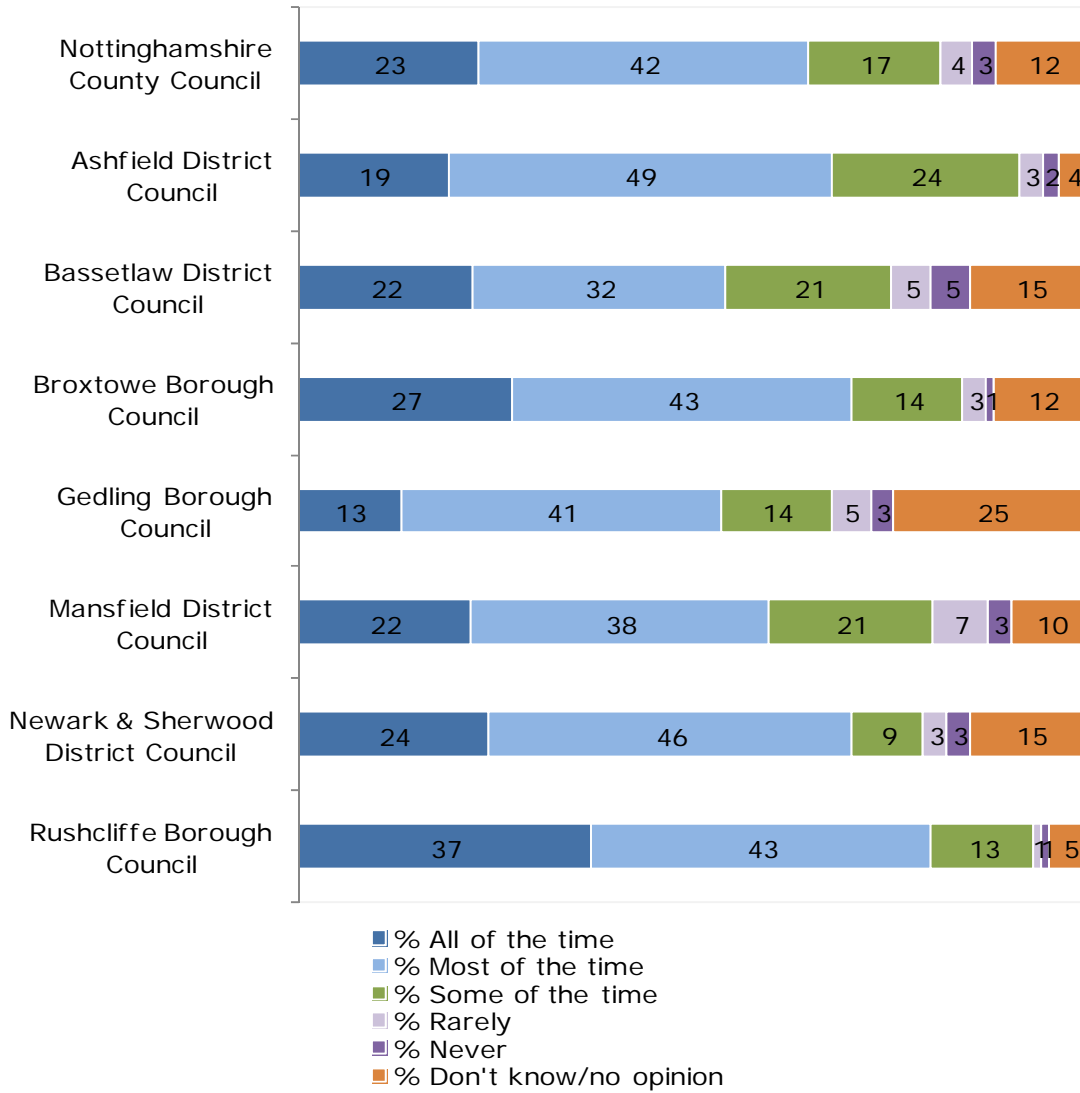
Respect and Consideration

Local authorities and their partners are encouraged to take action to promote strong communities with shared values where local people treat one another with respect and consideration. Accordingly, respondents across the County were asked how often (in the last year) they have been treated with respect and consideration by local public services.

As shown in **Figure 15**, just over four in five (82%) of Nottinghamshire respondents feel they have been treated with respect and consideration all, most or some of the time. An increase of 13% since 2011 (Citizens' Panel Survey) and 7% since 2008 (Place Survey). Only 7% feel they are rarely or never treated with respect and consideration by their local public services.



Figure 15 – How often have you been treated with respect and consideration by your local public services by geographical area
Base: All valid responses in Nottinghamshire (1,063)





Looking across the areas, higher proportions of respondents in Rushcliffe (80%), Newark & Sherwood (70%) and Broxtowe (70%) said they have been treated with respect and consideration by local public services compared to Gedling (54%) and Bassetlaw (54%).

Respondents' perceptions of being treated with respect and consideration is broadly similar by demographic subgroups, age, gender and working status.

Community Safety

Safety in the Local Area

Respondents across Nottinghamshire were asked a series of questions which focus on the degree to which they feel safe in their local area after dark, during the day and at home at night.

As shown in **Figure 16**, three quarters (74%) of Nottinghamshire respondents feel safe when outside in their local area after dark, only one in six (17%) report feeling unsafe. The proportion of respondents that report feeling safe outside in their local area after dark has continually increased over the years from nearly half (49%) in 2008 (Place Survey), to 66% in 2011 (Citizens' Panel Survey), to three quarter (75%) in 2012.

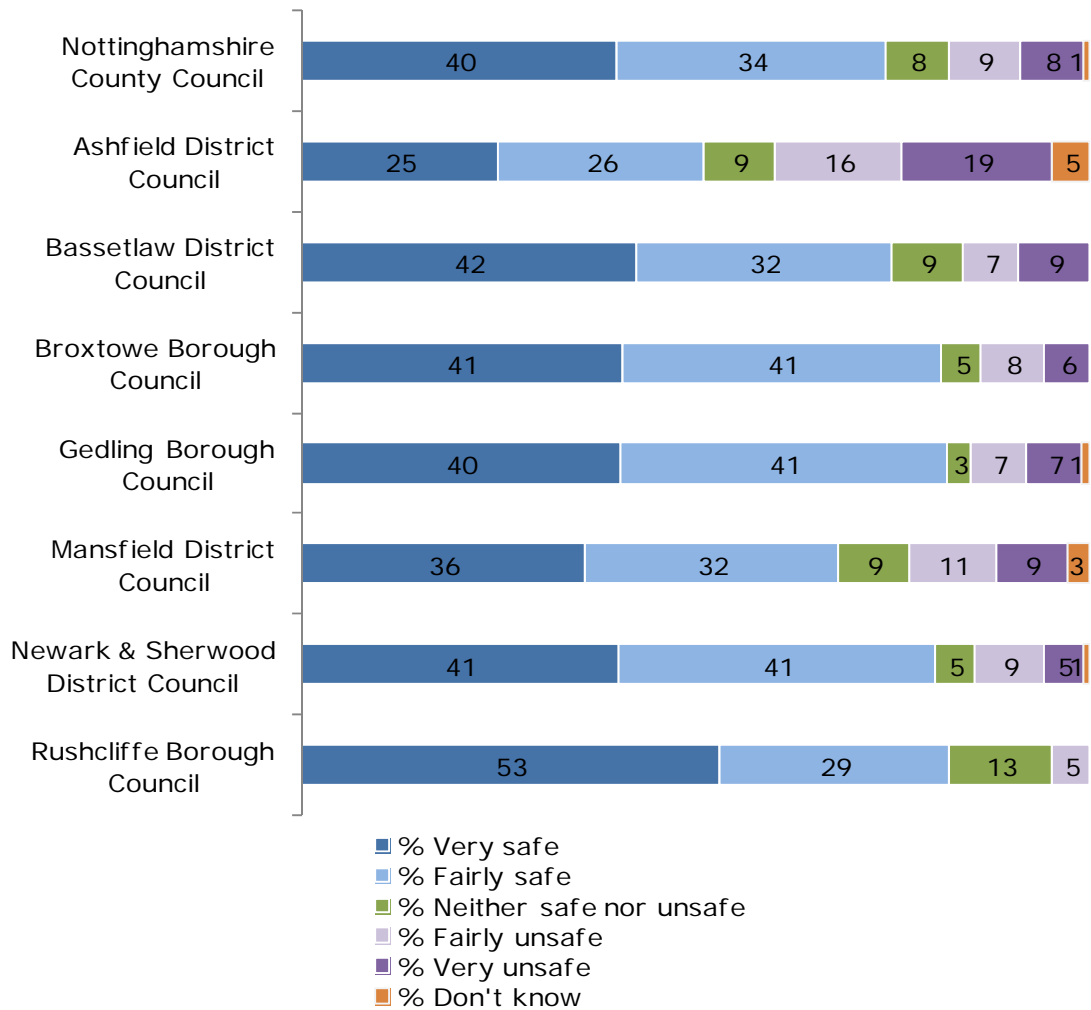
The results seen in 2012 exceed the target (59%) set by Nottinghamshire County Council.

Looking across the Districts and Boroughs, respondents in Broxtowe, Gedling, Newark & Sherwood and Rushcliffe are most likely to feel safe when outside in their local area after dark, whilst respondents in Ashfield and Mansfield are most likely to feel unsafe (see **Figure 16**).

As would be expected, perceptions of safety do vary by a number of demographic factors. Males are more likely to feel safe outside in their local area after dark compared to females (66% compared to 82%). Those aged 18-24 are more likely to report feeling safe after dark compared to those aged 75+ (84% compared to 62%).



Figure 16 – Feeling of being safe outside in the local area after dark
Base: All valid responses in Nottinghamshire (1,063)



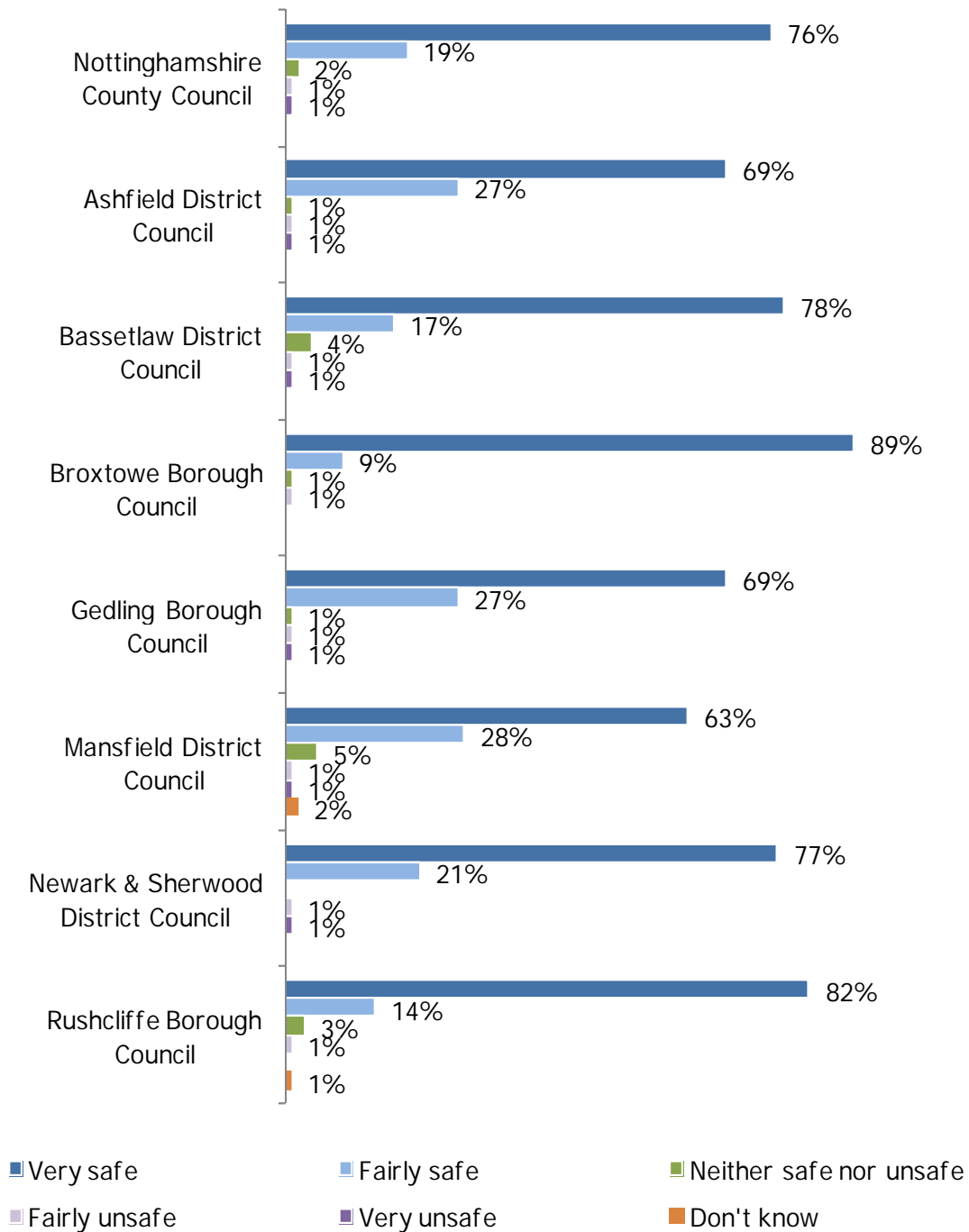
As shown in **Figure 17**, nearly all (95%) of Nottinghamshire respondents feel safe when outside in their local area during the day, just 2% report feeling unsafe.

The proportion of respondents that report feeling safe outside in their local area during the day has continually increased over the years from nine in ten (88%) in 2008 (Place Survey), to over nine in ten (92%) in 2011 (Citizens' Panel Survey), to nearly all (95%) in 2012.

The results seen in 2012 exceed the target (90%) set by Nottinghamshire County Council.



Figure 17 – Feeling of being safe outside in the local area during the day
Base: All valid responses in Nottinghamshire (1,063)



Although the vast majority of respondents across all areas in the County either feel very safe or fairly safe in their local area during the day, higher proportions of respondents in Broxtowe (98%) and Newark & Sherwood (98%) feel very safe and fairly safe compared to those in Mansfield (91%) and Ashfield (93%) (see **Figure 17**).

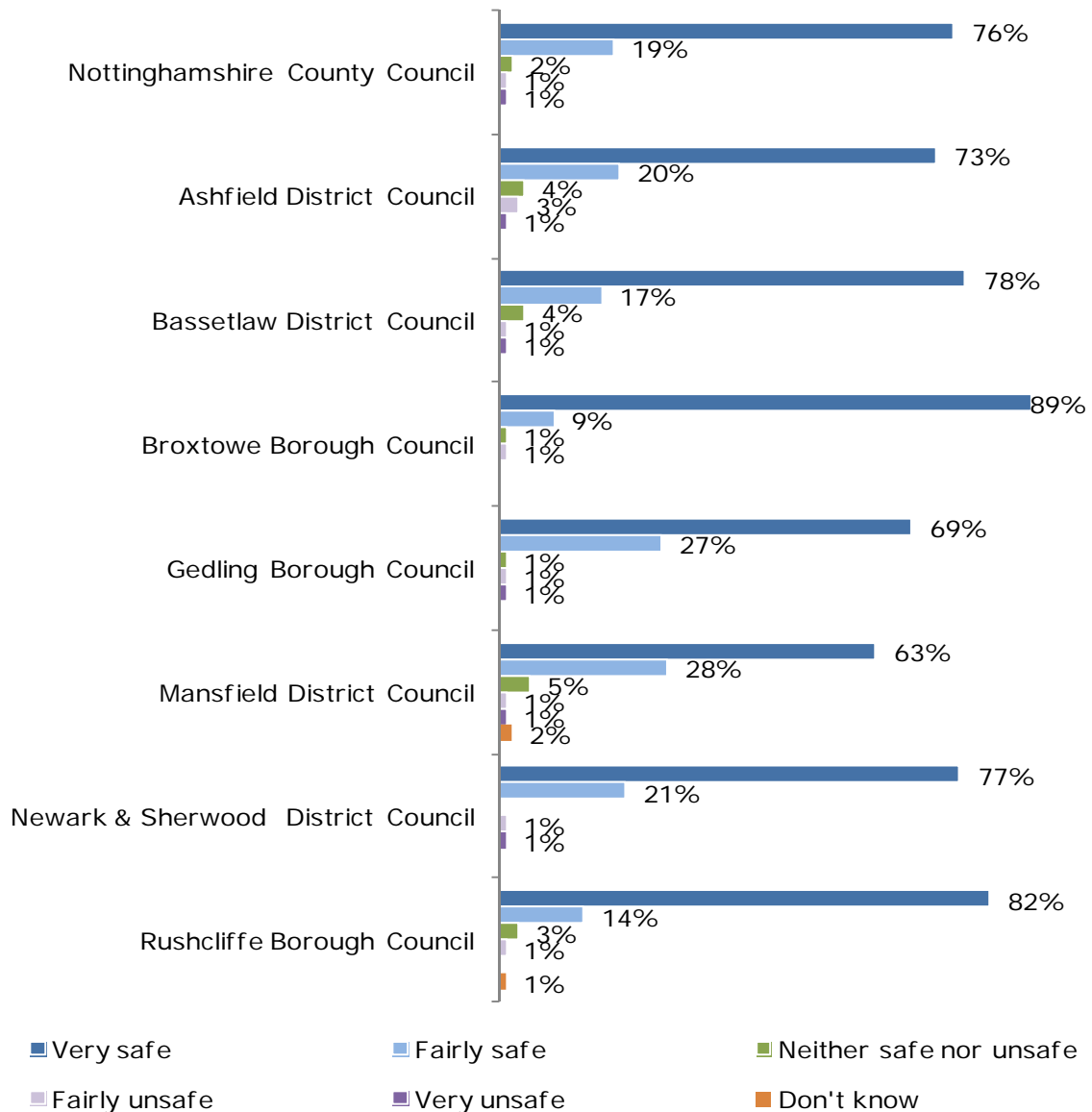
Perceptions of safety during the day do not vary considerably by demographic subgroups (age, gender and working status).



As shown in **Figure 18**, nine in ten (90%) of Nottinghamshire respondents report feeling safe alone at home at night. This represents an increase in the number of respondents that feel safe alone at home at night of 16% since 2006/07 (BVPI survey). This is not a strategic plan indicator for Nottinghamshire County Council. Just 6% report feeling unsafe alone at home at night.

Looking across the Districts and Boroughs, respondents in Rushcliffe are most likely to feel safe when at home at night, whilst respondents in Mansfield are most likely to feel unsafe (see **Figure 18**). Perceptions of safety when alone at home at night do not vary considerably by demographic factors.

Figure 18 – Feeling of being safe alone at home alone at night
Base: All valid responses in Nottinghamshire (1,063)





Perceptions of Anti-Social Behaviour

Respondents in Nottinghamshire were asked how much of a problem are the certain types of anti-social behaviour in their local area.

Nottinghamshire County Council Anti-Social Behaviour

Table 5 shows Nottinghamshire respondents' perceptions of anti-social behaviour in their local area. Rubbish or litter lying around (19%), groups hanging around the streets (16%), people being drunk or rowdy in public places (14%) and people using or dealing drugs (14%) are the most commonly cited forms of anti-social behaviour. People being attacked/harassed because of their skin colour/ethnic origin/religion and abandoned or burnt out cars are forms of anti-social behaviour Nottinghamshire respondents are least likely to identify as a very big problem or a fairly big problem (3% and 3% respectively).

As can be seen in **Table 5**, there has been an improvement in perceptions of anti-social behaviour across all the categories over time.

The results for each of the strands of anti-social behaviour are set out over the next few pages.

Table 5 - Perceptions of anti-social behaviour in Nottinghamshire
Base: All valid responses in Nottinghamshire (1,063)

Stands of anti-social behaviour	% problem in 2012	% problem in 2008	+/- problem change since 2008 Place Survey
Rubbish or litter lying around	19%	34%	-15%
Groups (teenagers) hanging around the streets	16%	46%	-30%
People being drunk or rowdy in public places	14%	29%	-15%
People using or dealing drugs	14%	35%	-11%
Vandalism, graffiti and deliberate damage to property or vehicles	11%	35%	-24%
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	10%	12%	-3%
People being attacked/harassed because of their skin colour/ethnic origin/religion	3%	Nil	Nil
Abandoned or burnt out cars	3%	9%	-6%

Rubbish or Litter Lying Around

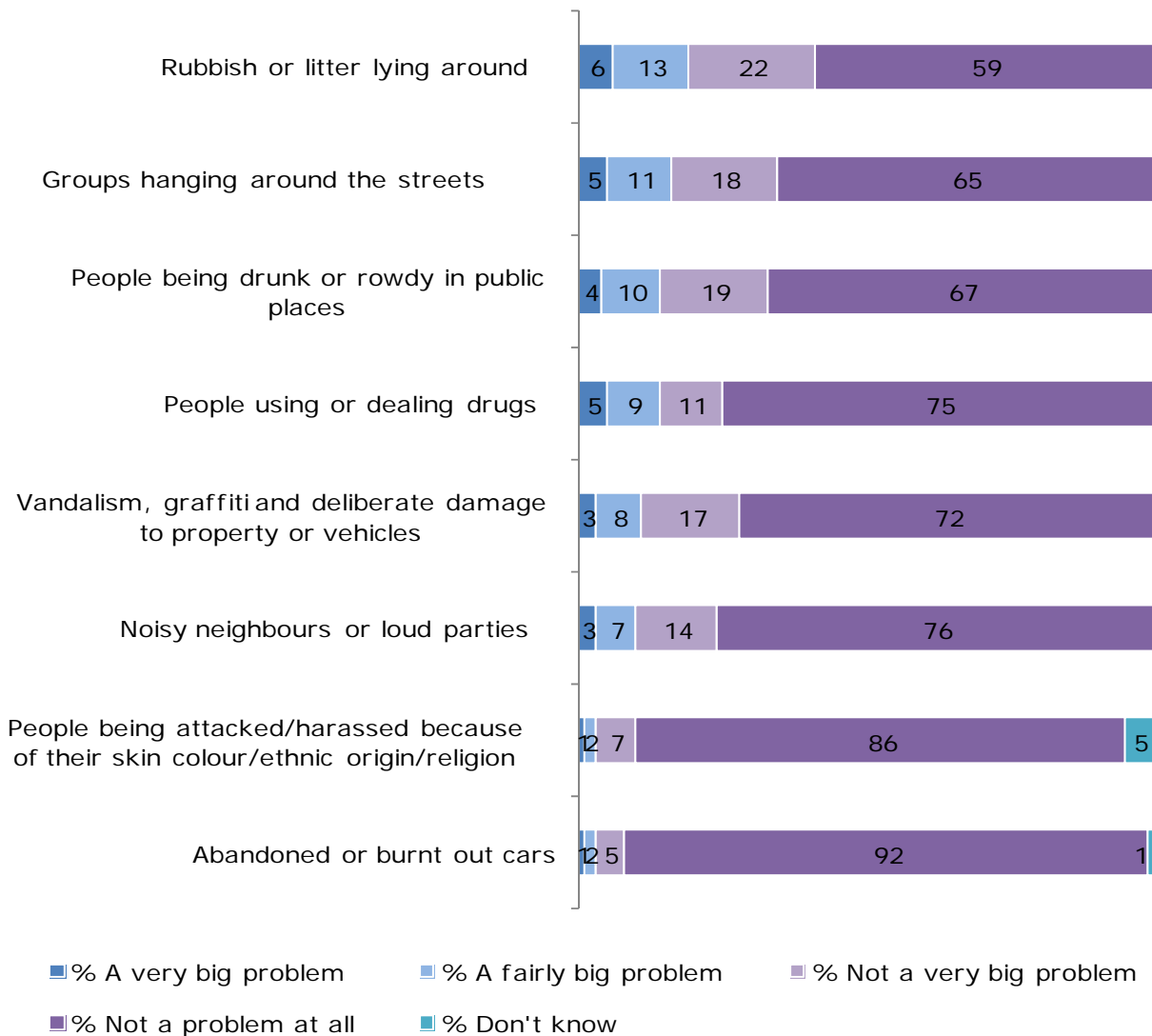
Whilst the majority of respondents do not think that rubbish or litter lying around is a problem (see **Figure 19**), further analysis suggests respondents in Gedling (28%), Newark and Sherwood (26%) and Ashfield (26%) are more



likely to think that is a very big problem or a fairly big problem than those living in others areas.

Slightly more women think rubbish or litter lying around is a very big problem or a fairly big problem compared to men (22% compared to 15%). Higher proportions of those aged 25-34 (28%) perceive rubbish or litter lying around is a very big problem or a fairly big problem in their area than other age groups.

Figure 19 – Perceptions of anti-social behaviour
Base: All valid responses in Nottinghamshire (1,063)





Groups Hanging around the Streets

Further analysis suggests that respondents in Ashfield (34%) and Newark & Sherwood (23%) are more likely to think groups hanging around the streets are a very big problem or a fairly big problem in their local area compared to Rushcliffe (6%), Broxtowe (8%) and the County as a whole (16%).

Perceptions of groups hanging around the streets is broadly similar by demographic subgroups, gender and working status. However, those aged 25-34 and 35-44 are more likely to perceive groups hanging around the streets as a very big problem or a fairly big problem than the County as a whole (22% and 22% compared to 16%).

People being Drunk or Rowdy in Public Places

Respondents in Ashfield (29%) and Newark & Sherwood (20%) are more likely to think people being drunk or rowdy in public places is a very big problem or a fairly big problem in their local area compared to those in Rushcliffe (6%) or Gedling (9%).

Perceptions of people being drunk or rowdy in public places is broadly similar by demographic subgroups, gender and working status. However higher proportions of respondents aged 25-34 (22%) perceive people being drunk or rowdy in public places as a very big problem or a fairly big problem than those aged 75+ (7%) and 65-74 (8%).

People using or Dealing Drugs

Whilst the majority of respondents do not think that people using or dealing drugs is problem in their local area (see **Figure 19**), further analysis suggests that respondents in Ashfield (27%) are more likely to think this is an issue in their area, compared to Rushcliffe (3%) and Bassetlaw (10%).

Perceptions of people using or dealing drugs are broadly similar by demographic subgroups, gender and working status. However, higher proportions of respondents aged 25-34 (18%) and 35-44 (18%) perceive people being drunk or rowdy in public places as a very big problem or a fairly big problem compared to those aged 65-74 (6%) and 75+ (5%).

Vandalism, Graffiti and Deliberate Damage to Property or Vehicles

Analysis suggests that higher proportions of respondents in Ashfield (19%) and Gedling (16%) think vandalism, graffiti and deliberate damage to property or vehicles is a very big problem or a fairly big problem in their local area compared to those in Rushcliffe (2%) and Mansfield (7%).



Perceptions that vandalism, graffiti and deliberate damage to property or vehicles is a very big problem or a fairly big problem is broadly similar by demographic subgroups, age, gender and working status. However higher proportions of those aged 25-34 (17%) perceive this as a very big problem or a fairly big problem compared to those aged 65-74 (4%).

Noisy Neighbours or Loud Parties

Whilst the majority of respondents across the County do not think that noisy neighbours or loud parties are a problem in their local area (see **Figure 19**), further analysis suggests that respondents in Ashfield (23%) are more likely to think this is an issue in their area compared to those in Rushcliffe (4%) or Broxtowe (5%)

Perceptions of noisy neighbours or loud parties are broadly similar by demographic subgroups, age, gender and working status.

People Being Attacked/Harassed Because of their Skin Colour/Ethnic Origin/Religion

Perceptions of people being attacked/harassed because of their skin colour/ethnic origin/religion as a very big problem or a fairly big problem is broadly similar by geographical area and demographic subgroups, age, gender and working status.

Abandoned or Burnt out Cars

Perceptions of abandoned or burnt out cars as a very big problem or a fairly big problem is broadly similar across the areas and demographic subgroups, age, gender and working status.

Community Cohesion

A recognised measure of community cohesion is achieved by asking people about the degree to which people agree that their local area is one where people from different backgrounds get in well together.

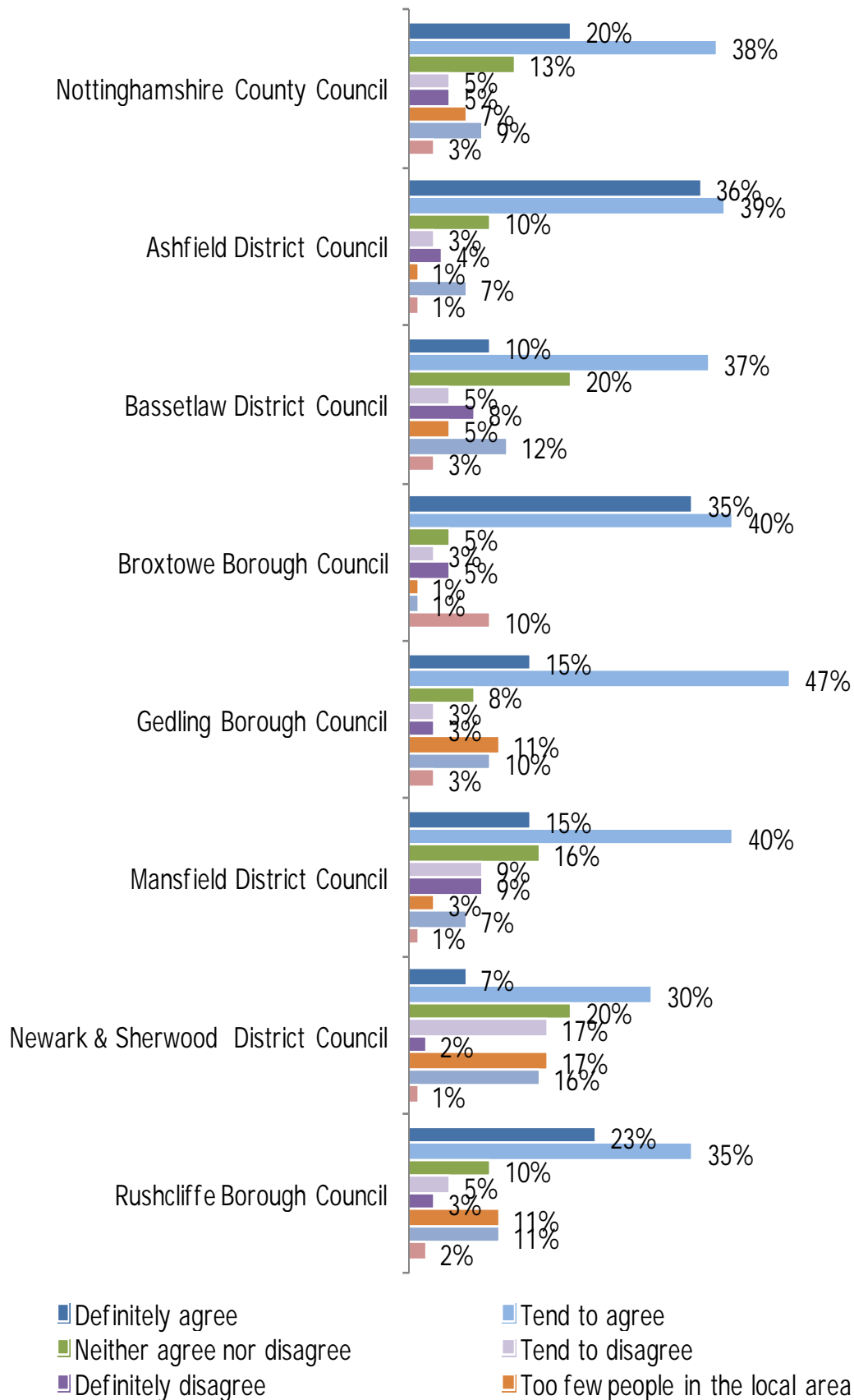
Respondents in Nottinghamshire were asked the extent to which they agree or disagree that their local area is one where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together. The results are shown in **Figure 20**.

Almost three in five (58%) agree that people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together in Nottinghamshire. A decrease of 4% since 2011 (Citizens' Panel Survey) and 19% since 2008 (Place Survey).

One in ten (10%) disagree that people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together in Nottinghamshire.



Figure 20 – People from different backgrounds getting along
Base: all valid responses in Nottinghamshire (1,063)





Looking across the Districts and Boroughs, perceptions of community cohesion between people of different backgrounds are highest in Ashfield and Broxtowe (75% and 75% respectively) and lowest in Newark & Sherwood (37%) and Bassetlaw (47%) (see **Figure 20**).

Perceptions of community cohesion are broadly similar by demographic subgroups, gender and working status. Agreement that people from different backgrounds get on well together is highest among younger people (67% of those 18-24, and 60% of those aged 25-34, compared to 53% of those 65-74 and 54% of those aged 75+).

Local Decision-Making

Respondents in Nottinghamshire were asked the extent to which they agree/disagree that they can influence decisions affecting their local area.

As shown in **Figure 21**, just over a third of respondents (36%), definitely agree or tend to agree that they can influence decisions affecting their local area, whilst two in five (40%) disagree.

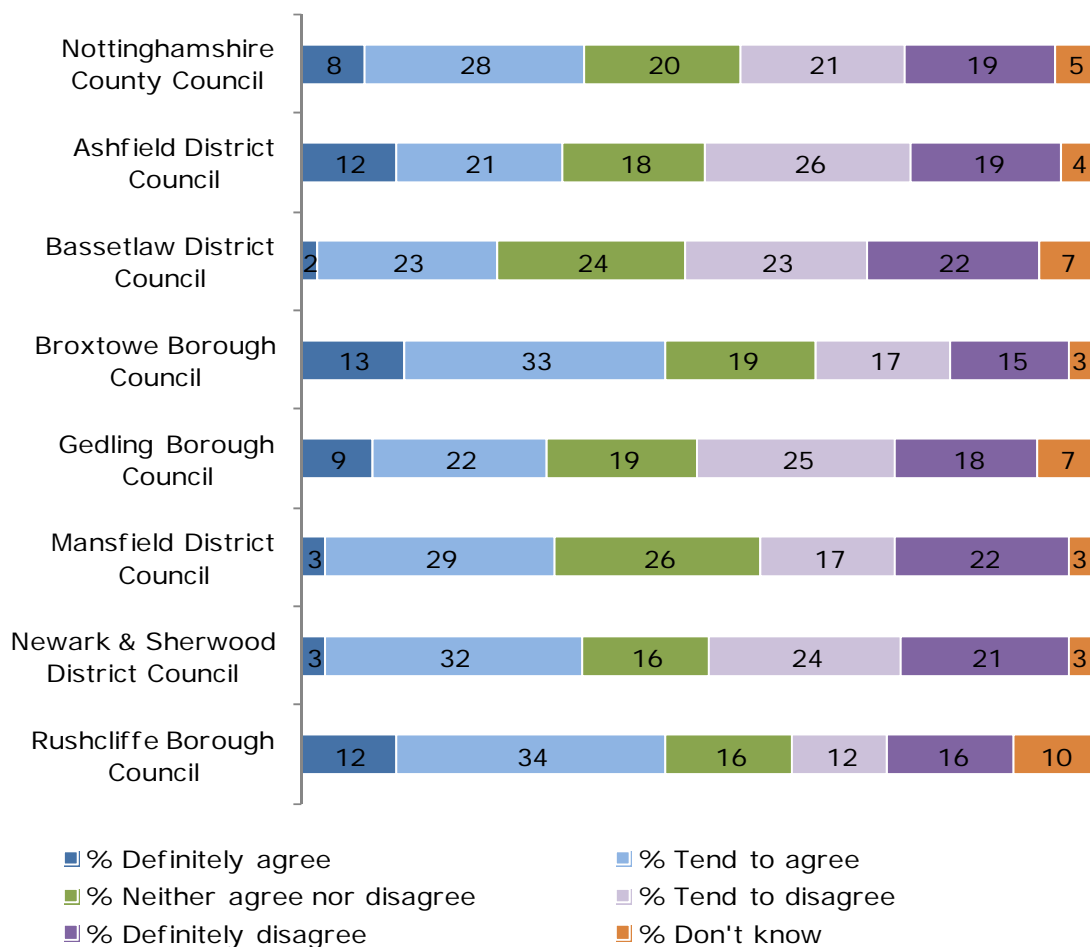
Agreement in Nottinghamshire that local people can influence decisions has remained the same (36%) since 2011 (Citizens' Panel Survey) but increased by 8% since 2008 (Place Survey). The results from this survey are 1% below Nottinghamshire County Councils target of 37%.

As shown in **Figure 21**, agreement that local people can influence decision affecting their local area is higher in Rushcliffe (46%) and Broxtowe (46%), compared to Bassetlaw (25%).

Agreement is are broadly similar by demographic subgroups, gender and working status. However, higher proportions of those aged 18-24 (42%) and 55-64 (41%) agree they can influence decisions affecting their local area.



Figure 21 – Influence on decisions affecting the local area
Base: All valid responses in Nottinghamshire (1,063)



Participation in Regular Volunteering

Volunteering is seen by local and central government to have a key part to play in terms of promoting sustainable communities. There are clear links between increases in volunteering and a range of policies encouraging active citizenship such as the Localism Act.

Volunteering is defined as giving unpaid help through groups, clubs or organisations, which support social, environmental, cultural or sporting objectives.

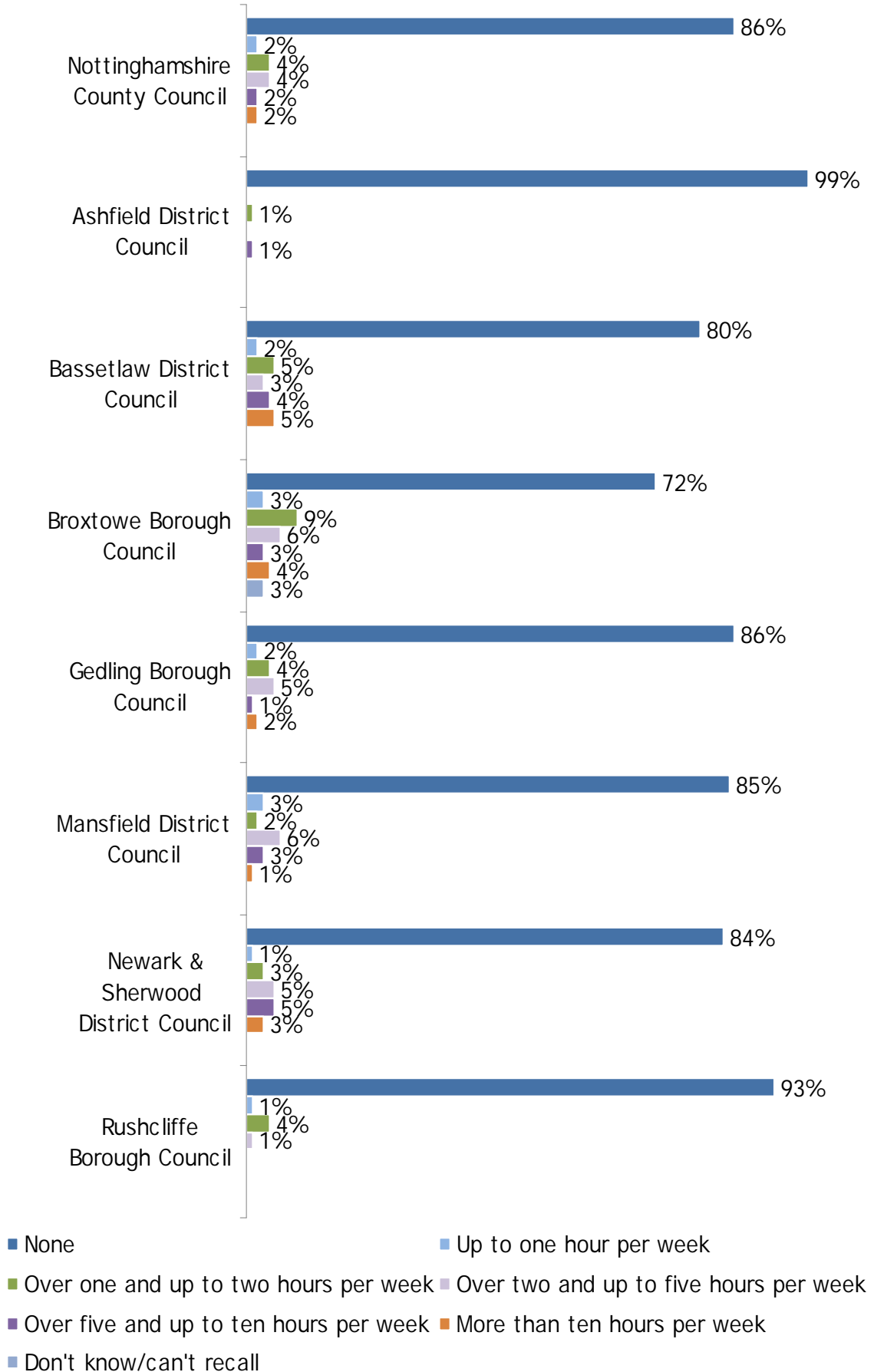
Respondents were asked in a typical week how many hours they spend doing voluntary (unpaid) activities in their local community. The results are shown in **Figure 22**.

One in seven (14%) Nottinghamshire respondents participate in voluntary (unpaid) activities in a typical week. Most commonly, respondents spend over one and up to two hours per week or over two and up to five hours per week (4% and 4% respectively). Almost nine in ten (86%) of respondents do not take part in any voluntary (unpaid) activities in a typical week. Although this result is similar to the findings from the 2008 Place Survey, the options were



presented slightly differently. Just over 85% of respondents say they did not undertake any volunteering in a typical week.

Figure 22 – In a typical week, how many hours are spent doing voluntary (unpaid) activities in the local community
Base: All valid responses in Nottinghamshire (1,063)





Slight variations are evident across the Districts and Boroughs, with higher proportions of respondents in Broxtowe (25%) and Bassetlaw (19%) taking part in volunteering compared to those in Ashfield (2%) and Rushcliffe (6%).

Very little variation was evident across demographic subgroups, age, gender and working status.

Health and General Well-being

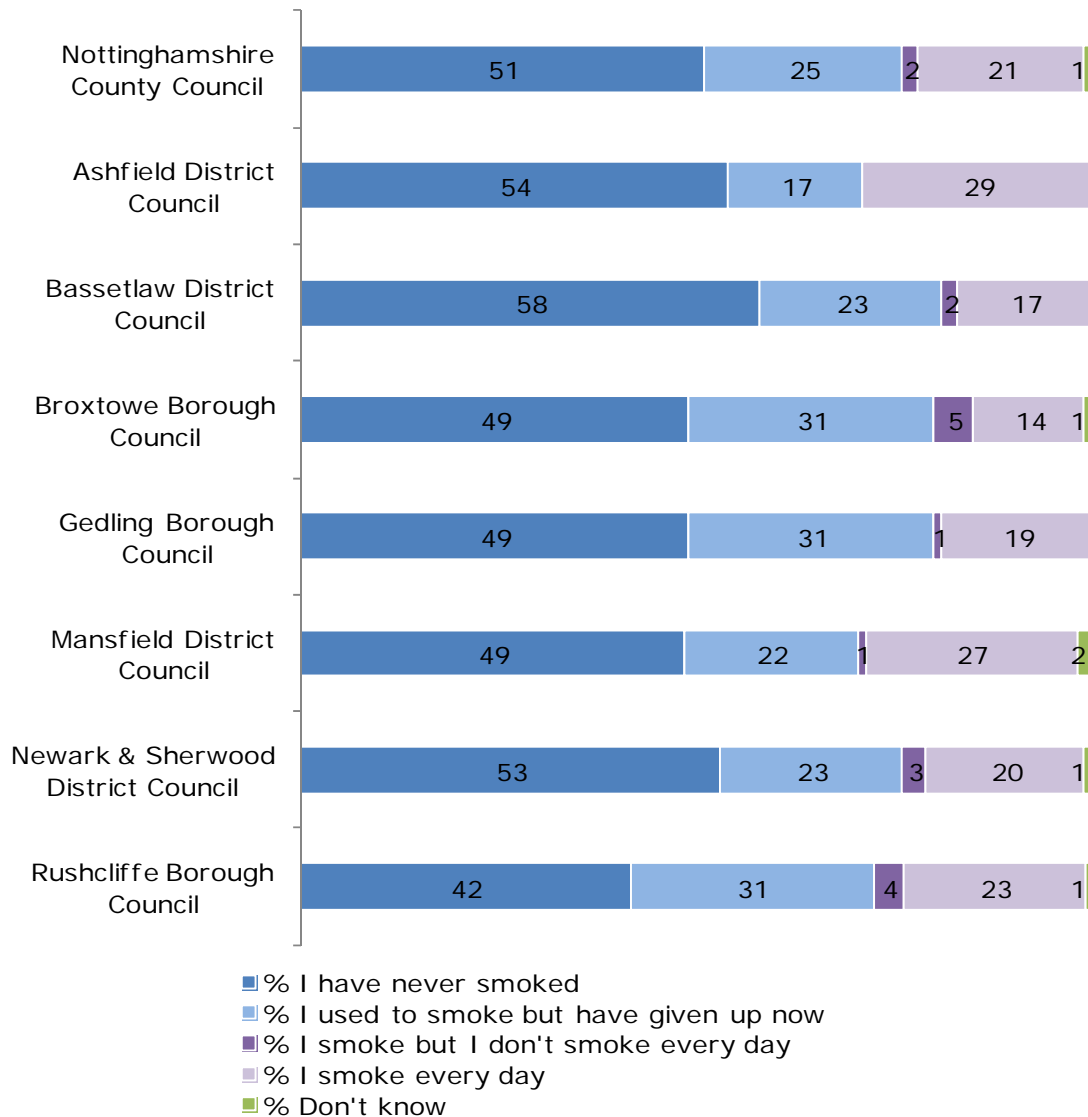
Smoking Prevalence

Nottinghamshire County Council's Health and Well-being Strategy includes reducing the number of residents aged 18 years and over who smoke. The target is to reduce adult smoking prevalence to 18.5% or less by the end of 2015. This target is in line with the Healthy Lives, Healthy People: a Tobacco Control Plan for England.

Results from the Annual Residents' Survey 2012 indicate (see **Figure 23**) nearly a quarter (23%) of respondents currently smoke, of which 21% smoke every day and 2% smoke but not every day. A quarter (25%) of respondents used to smoke but have given up now.



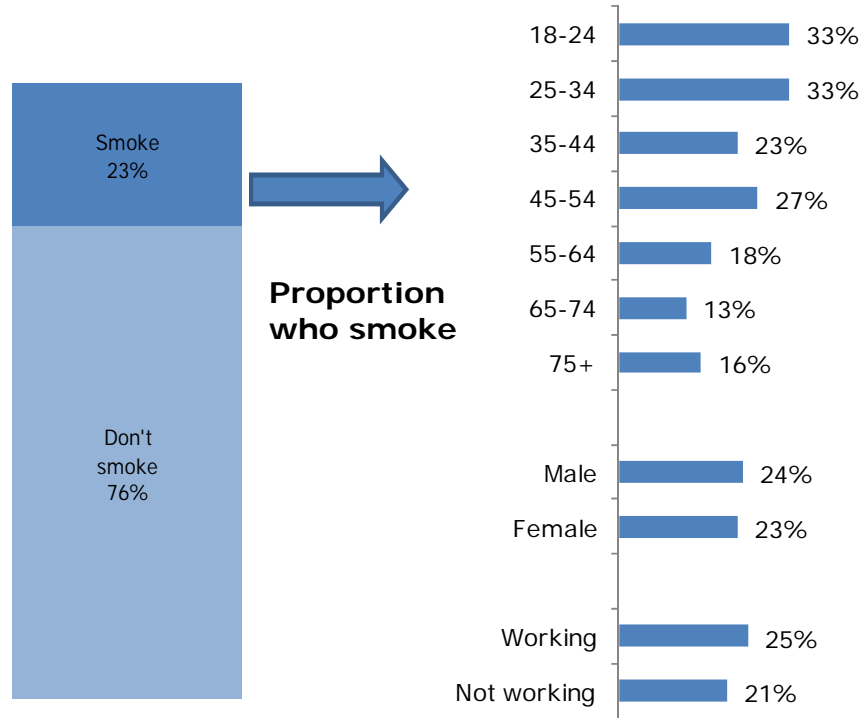
Figure 23 – Smoking prevalence
Base: All valid responses in Nottinghamshire (1,063)



Survey results show (see **Figure 24**) smoking prevalence in Nottinghamshire County Council is highest amongst the 25-34 and 18-24 year olds (33% and 33% respectively). After the age of 55, the likelihood of smoking decreases to just 16% of 75+ year olds. Whilst smoking rates tend to be much higher in some social groups, including those with the lowest incomes, very little differences was observed in relation to demographic subgroups, working status and gender in this survey(see **Figure 24**).



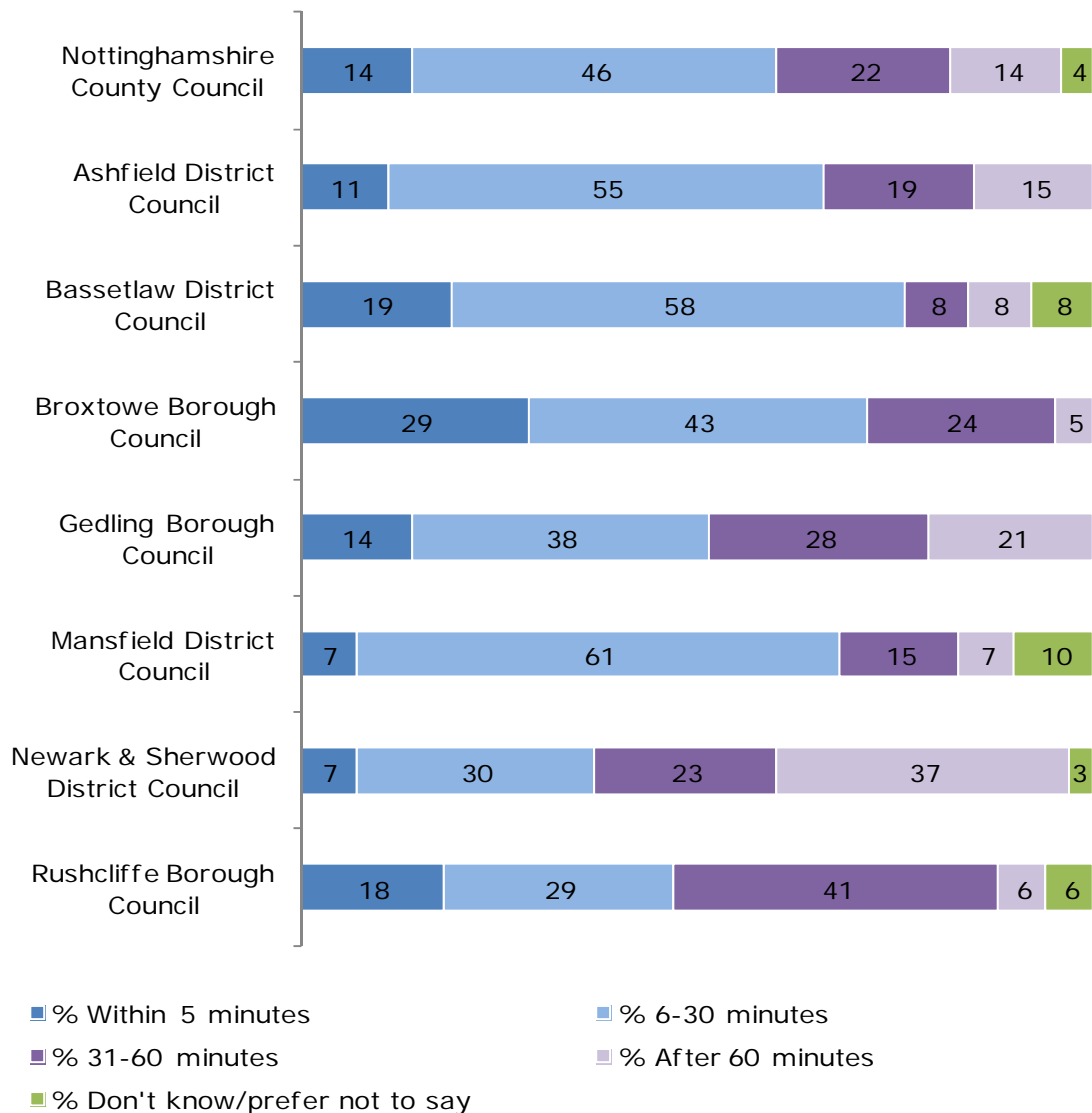
Figure 24 – Smoking prevalence by age, gender and working status
Base: All valid responses in Nottinghamshire (1,063)





Of those respondents in Nottinghamshire that smoke everyday (n = 228), 60% smoke within five minutes of getting up or within 6-30 minutes of getting up (see Figure 31). Higher proportions of respondents in Bassetlaw (77%) and Broxtowe (72%) smoke within five minutes of getting up or within 6-30 minutes of getting up than those in Newark & Sherwood (37%) and Rushcliffe (47%). However, the results should be treated with caution due to the small subgroup sizes.

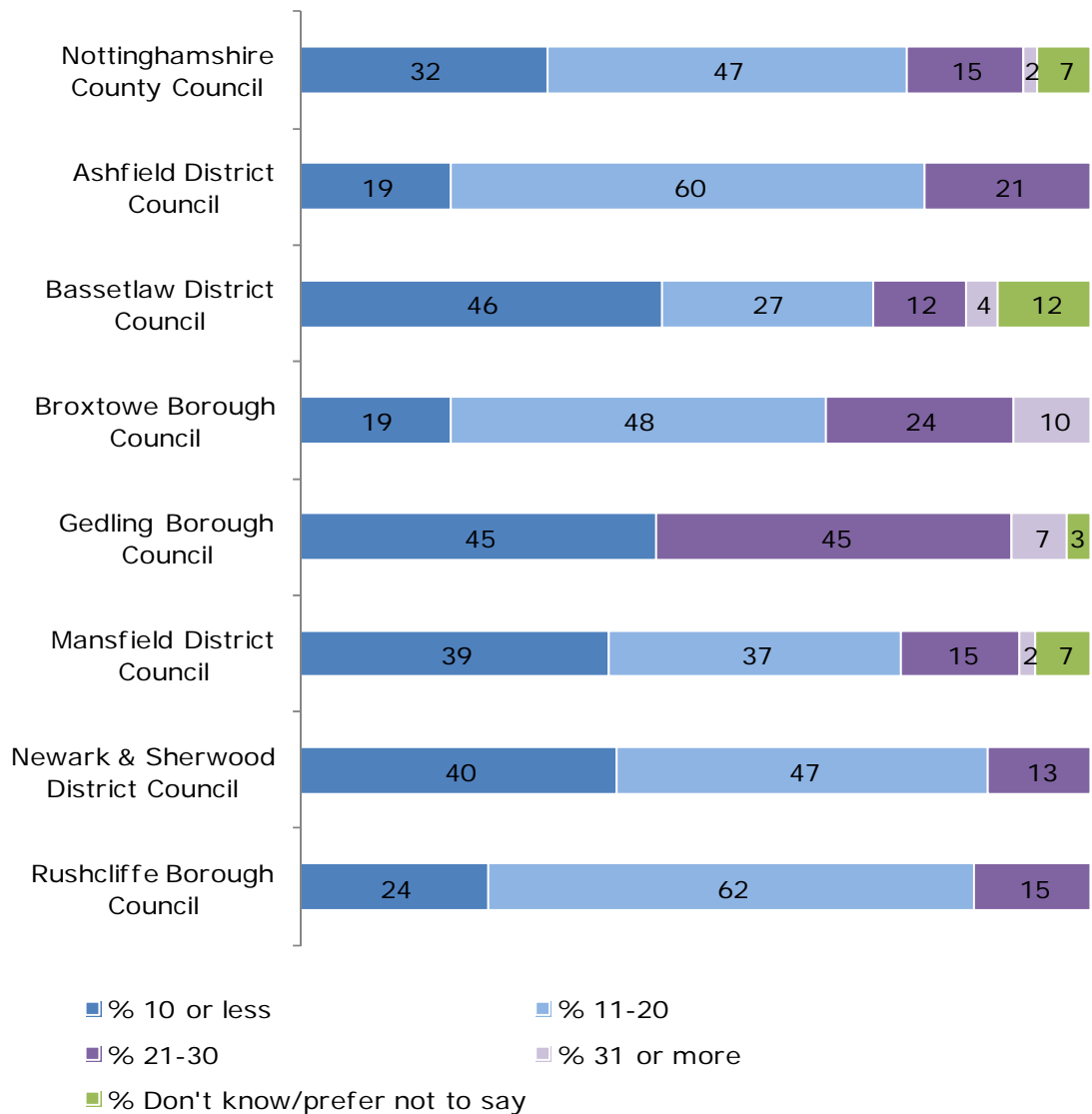
Figure 25 – How soon after getting up do you smoke
Base: All valid responses for those that smoke everyday (228)





Of those respondents in Nottinghamshire that smoke everyday in Nottinghamshire (n = 228), almost half (47%) smoke 11-20 cigarettes, followed by nearly a third (32%) that smoke 10 or less (see **Figure 26**). The results across the Districts and Boroughs are shown in **Figure 26**.

Figure 26 – Number of cigarettes smoked per day
Base: All that smoke everyday (228)



The most important factors governing children's exposure to smoking are whether their parents or carers smoke and whether smoking is allowed in the home. Nottinghamshire respondents were asked about the prevalence of other people smoking in the household and whether they smoke in the home.



Of the respondents across Nottinghamshire, one in seven (15%) said that somebody else smokes in their household, whilst over four in five (84%) said that nobody else smokes in their household. Analysis by geographical area shows that higher proportions of respondents in Rushcliffe (26%) and Ashfield (20%) report of other people smoking in their household compared to Gedling (9%), Bassetlaw (11%) and Broxtowe (11%).

Of those households in Nottinghamshire where other people smoke in their household (n = 161) almost half (47%) said the other person smokes when they are in the house.

Alcohol Consumption

Alcohol misuse can have enormous health and social costs and can lead to increased inequalities in health. There is no single factor that accounts for the variation in individual risk of developing alcohol use disorders. Evidence suggests a wide range of factors, some of which interact with each other to increase the risk. For example, in general children of parents with alcohol dependence are four times more likely to develop alcohol dependency.

People can also learn from families and peer groups through a process of modelling pattern of drinking and beliefs about the effects of alcohol. The Department of Health has issued guidance on the classification of alcohol misuse based on the associated level of risk, the more you drink the greater the risk of developing health related complications which may result in hospitalisation.

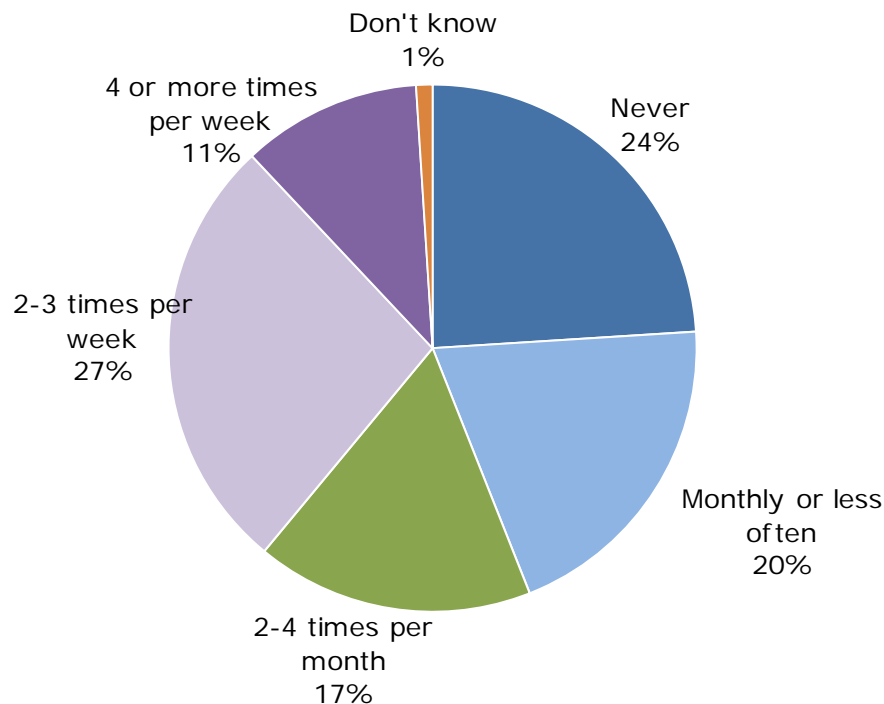
To determine alcohol consumption, respondents were asked a series of questions about how often and how many units of alcohol they drank, these are detailed below:

- Firstly, respondents were asked how often they have a drink that contains alcohol (see **Figure 27**)
- If the respondent drinks alcohol the interviewer asks:
 - How many units do you have on a typical day when you are drinking (see **Figure 28**)
 - How often do you have six (for women) eight (for men) or more units on one occasion (see **Figure 29**)

As shown in **Figure 27**, three-quarters (76%) of Nottinghamshire respondents drink alcohol. Of these respondents, just over a quarter (27%) drink 2-3 times per week, one in five (20%) drink monthly or less often, 17% drink 2-4 times per year and 11% drink 4 or more times per week.



Figure 27 – How often do you have a drink that contains alcohol
Base: All valid responses in Nottinghamshire (1,063)



The findings of the Nottinghamshire Annual Residents' Satisfaction Survey 2012 match quite well to what we understand about the drinking habits in Nottinghamshire. Local mapping carried out by the Public Health Intelligence Team for Nottinghamshire Public Health in May 2012 found that non-drinkers account for between 18-23% of the population.

There are slight variations in proportions that drink alcohol by geographical area and subgroups, gender, age and working status. However, as the base sizes for the subgroups are low the results should be treated with caution. Higher proportions of respondents in Gedling (37%) never drink alcohol compared to Ashfield (14%), Rushcliffe (18%) and the County as a whole (24%).

Slightly higher proportions of females (28%) do not drink compared to males (20%) and those aged 75+ (35%) compared to those aged 55-64 (20%). Higher proportions of those who do not work do not drink (31%) compared to those that work (20%).

Of the female respondents in Nottinghamshire that drink alcohol, one in ten (10%) drink more than the recommended six units for women (see **Figure 28**). Of the male respondents in Nottinghamshire that drink alcohol, 13% drink more than the recommended eight units for men (see **Figure 29**).

The Local Alcohol Profiles England identify Nottinghamshire as having a synthetic estimate of binge drinking (six units or more females eight units or more males in one sitting) as 21%, so this is quite a bit more than the 10% observed for females and 13% observed for men in 2012.



Variations exist across the County areas, higher proportions of female respondents in Ashfield (25%) drink more than six units on a typical day when they are drinking than those in Newark & Sherwood (2%) and Rushcliffe (4%). Higher proportions of females aged 25-34 (20%) and 18-24 (15%) drink more than six units on a typical day when drinking than those 45 and over. However, as the base sizes for the subgroups are low the results should be treated with caution.

Higher proportions of male respondents in Broxtowe (31%) and Ashfield (20%) drink more than eight units on a typical day when drinking than those in Rushcliffe (0%) and Newark & Sherwood (5%). Higher proportions of men aged 18-24 (27%) drink more than eight units on a typical day than those aged 75+ (0%) and 65-74 (9%). However, as the base sizes for the subgroups are low the results should be treated with caution.

Figure 28 – Number of units consumed on a typical day when drinking
Base: All valid responses for women who drink alcohol (383)

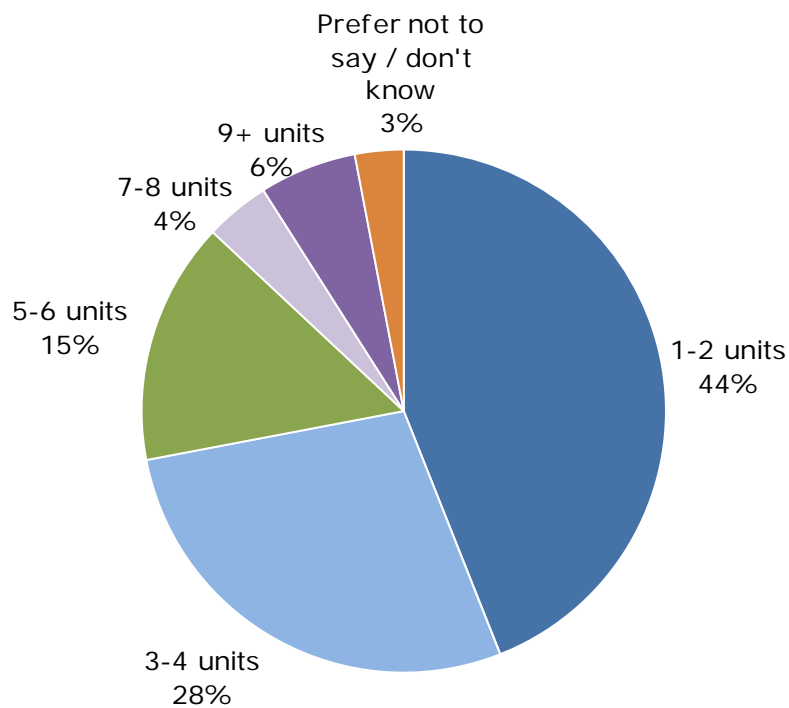
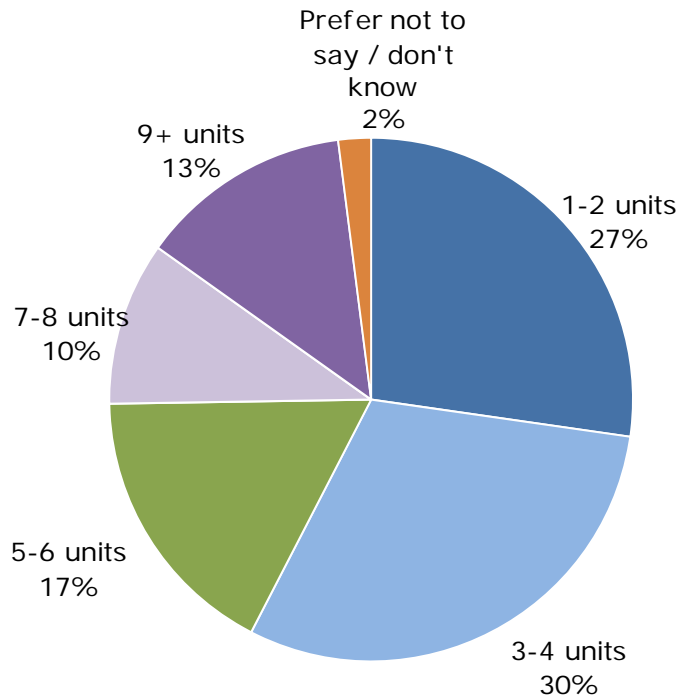


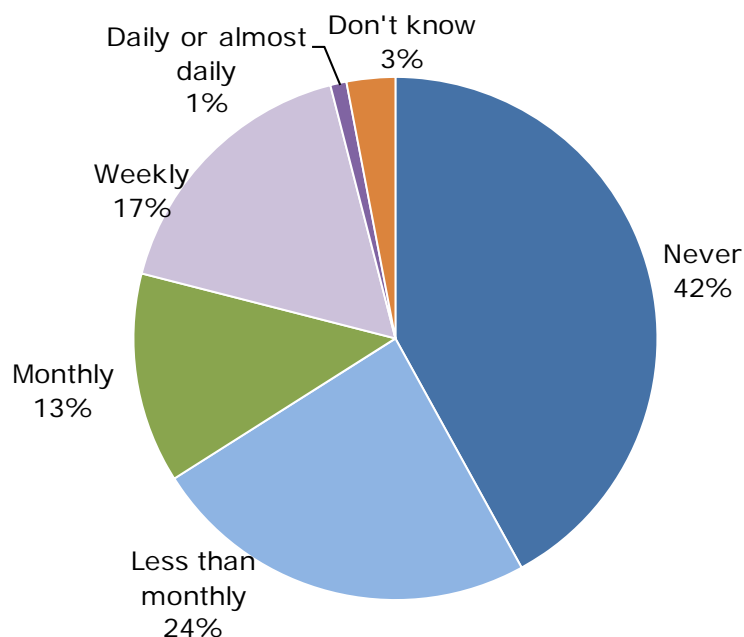


Figure 29 – Number of units consumed on a typical day when drinking
Base: All valid responses for men who drink alcohol (423)



As shown in **Figure 30**, of the respondents in Nottinghamshire that drink alcohol, just over two in five (43%) never drink more than six (for women) eight (for men) or more units on one occasion. A quarter (24%) of respondents drink more than six (for women) eight (for men) or more units less than monthly. One in eight (13%) drink more than six (for women) eight (for men) or more units monthly.

Figure 30 – How often do you have six (for women) eight (for men) or more units on one occasion?
Base: All who drink alcohol (806)





Looking across the results by geographical area and subgroups, higher proportions of respondents in Newark & Sherwood (53%) and Bassetlaw never drink more than six (for women) eight (for men) units on one occasion that those in Ashfield (28%) and Gedling (39%). Higher proportion of females (50% never drink more than the recommended units compared to males (34%). Higher proportions of respondents aged 45 and over never drink more than the recommend numbers of units compared to the younger age groups.

Mental Health and Well-Being

Mental health is a state of well-being in which an individual is able to realise his or her own potential, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and is able to contribute to his or her community. As such, good mental health is central to the quality of life of the individual and the effective functioning of a community. Multiple social, psychological and biological factors determine the level of mental health. These include persistent socio-economic pressures, poverty and social exclusion, low levels of education, unhealthy lifestyles, physical ill health and genetic factors.

Respondents were asked to self-complete a series of questions (see **Figure 31**), which comprise the Short Warwick Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale (SWEMWBS). Rather than assess the level of mental illness in a population this assesses population mental well-being. The SWEMWBS measurement of well-being is a seven item, positively word scale with five responses from none of the time to all of the time.

Four in five (80%) of Nottinghamshire respondents said they are able to make up their own mind about things, often or all of the time, followed by those who said they have been feeling close to other people (74% answered often or all of the time).

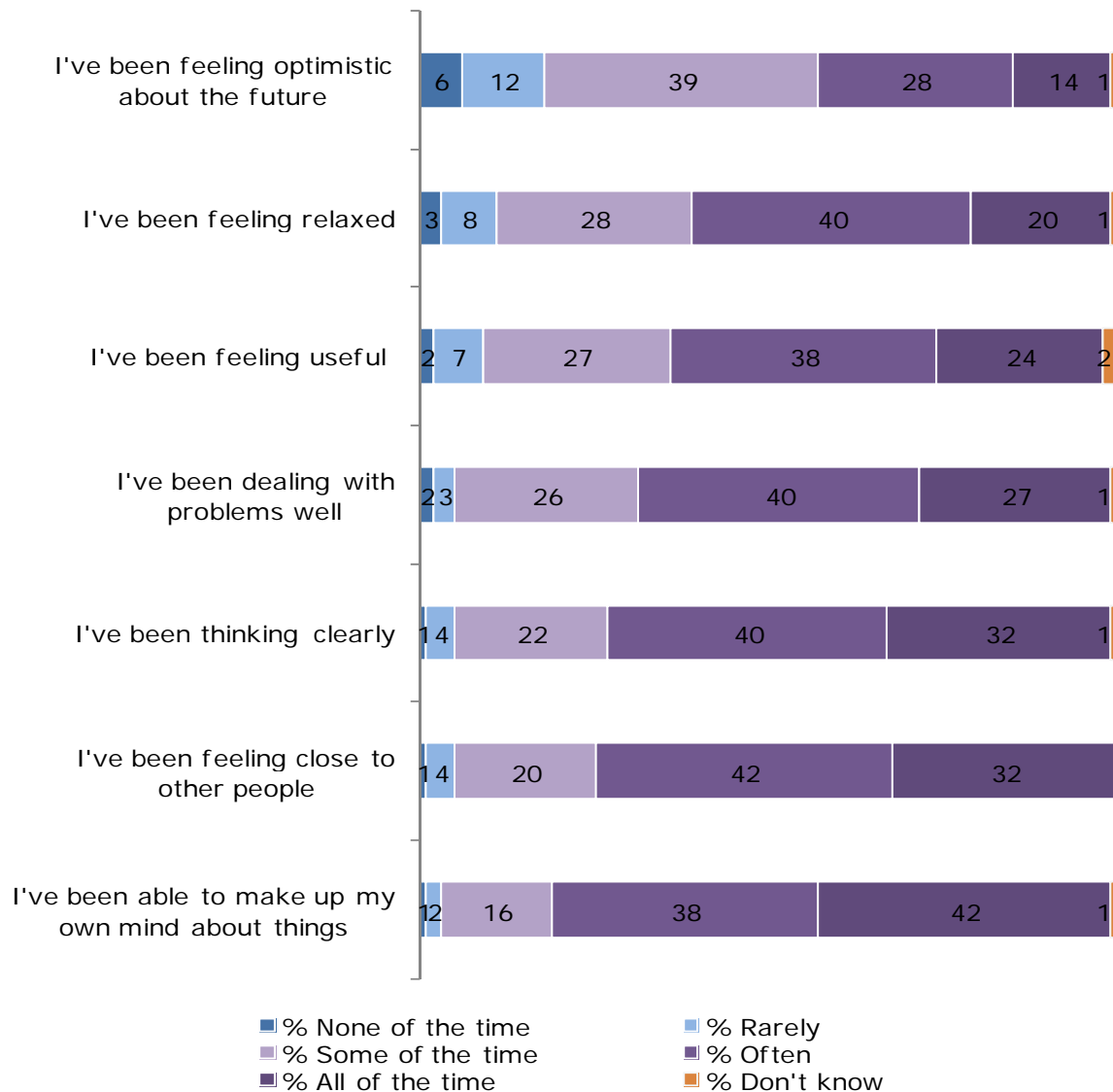
Respondents were less likely to say they feel optimistic about the future, just over two in five (42%) of respondents said often or all of the time, with one in six (18%) said none of the time or rarely.

Similarly, respondents were less positive about feeling relaxed, 60% answered often or all of the time and 11% answered none of the time or rarely.

The results for each of the mental wellbeing statements are set out over the next few pages.



Figure 31 - Mental well-being statements
Base: All valid responses in Nottinghamshire (1,063)



Feeling Optimistic about the Future

Respondents in Rushcliffe are more likely to say they feel optimistic about the future often or all of the time compared to those in Ashfield and Gedling (76% compared to 26% and 35%). Respondents aged 18-24 (57%), 25-34 (44%), and 35-44 (52%) are more likely to say they feel optimistic about the future often or all of the time compared to the older age groups.

Differences by working status can also be observed with those who work more likely to say they feel optimistic about the future often or all of the time compared to those who do not (49% compared to 34%).



Feeling Relaxed

Respondents in Rushcliffe (77%) and Ashfield (66%) are more likely to say they have been feeling relaxed often or all of the time compared to those in Gedling (42%) or Broxtowe (50%).

Similar results can be observed by working status. Higher proportions of men stated they have been feeling relaxed often or all of the time compared to women (65% compared to 56%). Respondents that are aged 18-24 (74%) are more likely to say that they have been feeling relaxed often or all of the time compared to all other age groups.

Feeling Useful

Respondents in Rushcliffe are more likely to say they have been feeling useful often or all of the time compared to those in Ashfield or Broxtowe (86% compared to 50% and 50% respectively).

Differences by working status can also be observed with those who work more likely to say they have been feeling useful often or all of the time compared to those who do not (69% compared to 55%).

Dealing with Problems Well

Respondents in Rushcliffe (87%) are more likely to say they have been dealing with problems well often or all of the time compared to those in Bassetlaw (57%) and compared to Broxtowe (57%).

Similar results can be observed across the demographic subgroups, age, gender and working status.

Thinking Clearly

Respondents in Rushcliffe (89%) and Newark & Sherwood (86%) are more likely to say they have been thinking clearly all of the time compared to those in Broxtowe (62%) and Gedling (65%).

Similar results can be observed across the demographic subgroups, age, gender and working status.

Feeling Close to Other People

Respondents in Rushcliffe (94%) and Newark & Sherwood (81%) are more likely to say they have been feeling close to other people all of the time compared to those in Ashfield (66%) and Bassetlaw (67%).

Similar results can be observed across the demographic subgroups, gender and working status. However, higher proportions of respondents aged 18-24 (83%) and 35-44 (84%) stated they have been feeling close to other people often or all of the time compared to all other age groups.



Able to Make Up My Own Mind about Things

Higher proportions of respondents in Newark & Sherwood (96%) and Rushcliffe (92%) said they have been able to make up their own mind about things often or all of the time compared to those in Bassetlaw (71%) and Mansfield (72%).

Similar results can be observed across the demographic subgroups, age, gender and working status.

Respondents were asked a series of questions relating to their mental well-being and companionship (see **Figure 32**).

Feeling Isolated from Others

Almost nine in ten (86%) Nottinghamshire respondents said they feel isolated from others none of the time or rarely, with only 4% that stated often or all of the time (see **Figure 32**).

Respondents in Rushcliffe (96%), Bassetlaw (91%) and Ashfield (91%) are more likely to say they feel isolated from others none of the time or rarely compared to those in Broxtowe (70%) and Gedling (76%). Respondents aged 75+ are less likely to state that they feel isolated from others none of the time or rarely compared to the County as a whole (74% compared to 86%). Similar results can be observed across demographic subgroups, gender and working status.

Feeling Left Out

Almost nine in ten (86%) of Nottinghamshire respondents stated they feel left out none of the time or rarely, with only 3% that stated often or all of the time (see **Figure 32**).

Respondents in Rushcliffe (94%) and Ashfield (93%) are more likely to say they feel left out none of the time or rarely compared to those in Broxtowe (72%). Results are very similar across the demographic subgroups, age, gender and working status.

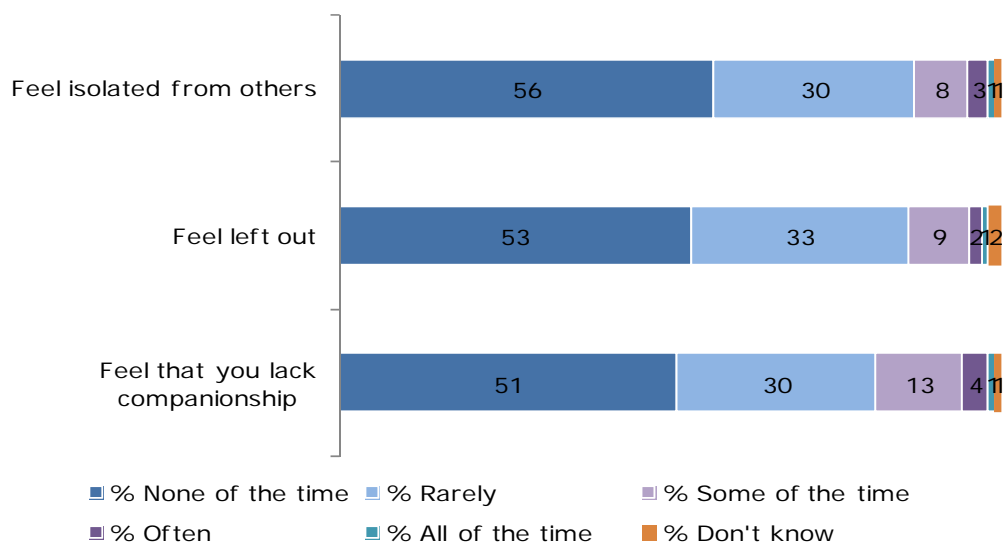
Feeling that you Lack Companionship

Four in five (81%) of respondents said they feel they lack companionship none of the time or rarely, with 5% that stated often or all of the time (see **Figure 32**).



Respondents in Rushcliffe (94%) and Ashfield (92%) are more likely to say they feel that they lack companionship none of the time or rarely compared to those in Gedling (62%) and Broxtowe (65%). Respondents aged 75+ are less likely to state that they feel that they lack companionship none of the time or rarely compared to the County as a whole (67% compared to 81%). Similar results can be observed across the demographic subgroup gender. Higher proportions of those that work stated that they feel they lack companionship none of time of rarely compared those that do not work (82% compared to 73%).

Figure 32 - Mental well-being statements - companionship
Base: All respondent (1,063)



Democratic Engagement

One in six (16%) respondents across Nottinghamshire wanted to pass on their contact details to the Council and its partners to be kept informed about events and services. One in eight (13%) of respondents wanted to pass on their contact details to the council so they could have their say about services and events.

When asked how would you like the Council and its partners to contact you in the future, almost two thirds (65%) stated a letter by post, a quarter (24%) stated via email and only one in seven (14%) stated by telephone.



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