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Public Awareness of Police Accountability

Committee on Standards in Public Life

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Headline findings

1 Headline Findings

Overall only 39% of respondents said that they were interested in finding out about policing issues in their local area and 58% said that they were not interested.

Senior police officers are considered relatively trustworthy, ranking below judges but above local councillors in terms of perceived levels of veracity. Seven in ten (71%) say agree with the statement 'I would trust Judges to tell the truth' with six in ten (59%) agreeing that they would trust Senior Police officers to tell the truth. Local Councillors are least trusted; more disagree than agree that they would trust Local Councillors to tell the truth (38% vs 32%).

In general, just under a quarter (23%) of the public rate the standards of conduct of public office holders in the UK as high. Just under a third (31%) rate standards of conduct among public officials as low, and four in ten (40%) would rate standards as neither high nor low (40%).

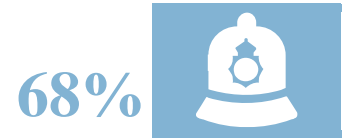
Just under seven in ten (68%) of English people say they have heard of Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs), with around half (47%) knowing that they are elected by the public. Four in ten either do not know how Police and Crime Commissioners are chosen (37%) or selected an incorrect response (24%). Those from London were less likely to say they had heard of PCCs (42% compared to 68% overall). Around a quarter (26%) of those surveyed in London were aware of the different arrangements for police accountability in London.

Of those living outside London, 44% could recall the PCC elections in 2012, with just over half (53%) saying they could not. Of those who could recall the elections, 45% said they had voted in them. One in ten say they are able to name their own PCC (10%) with nearly nine in ten saying they could not (88%).

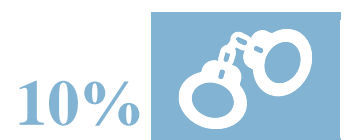
One in twelve (8%) have had contact with their PCC; the most popular forms of contact with a PCC are by written letter or telephone call (both 2%). Almost nine in ten (87%) say they have not had contact with their PCC in anyway. Only 15% are aware of any public meetings in their local area on policing issues, with eight in ten not aware (81%).

Internet (30%) and local newspapers (28%) are the top two ways that respondents would like to find out about policing issues in their local area, whilst one in six people (16%) say they are not sure where they would go for this information.

The majority (81%) have not heard of Local Police and Crime Panels and half (51%) do not know how they are chosen. A quarter (24%) say they are chosen by local authorities and 18% say they are elected by



Seven in ten (68%) have heard of Police and Crime Commissioners



Only 10% of those living outside of London said they would be able to name their Police and Crime Commissioner

the public. More agree they are confident that Police and Crime Panels will provide sufficient oversight of PCCs than disagree (34% vs 17%).

Methodology

2 Methodology

Ipsos MORI was asked by to Committee on Standards in Public life to conduct a survey on their behalf on the subject of Public Awareness of Police Accountability.

2.1 Quantitative methodology

This research project used one quantitative data collection instrument; a face-to-face survey of general public in England. The aim of the survey was to:

- o Determine how effectively the model of accountability in policing can operate in view of public knowledge and understanding;

And the objectives of the research were to:

- o Determine the level of public knowledge of the roles (PCC, Chief Constable, Police and Crime Panel) and responsibilities in the accountability model;
- o Measure the level of public engagement with PCCs; and
- o Determine if the public know who to go to with a particular problem

The survey was conducted using Ipsos MORI's weekly face-to-face omnibus survey ("Capibus"). 1059 English adults aged 15+ were interviewed between the 21st November and 3rd December 2014 in home by Capibus interviewers.

2.1.1 Sampling/quotas

Ipsos MORI's Capibus survey is conducted using a random location sampling methodology. The Primary Sampling Unit of this approach are grouped Census Output Areas, small areas comprising c.125 households which cover the entire country. Output Areas are randomly selected from all available areas, and interviewers then conduct interviews using a quota methodology within these areas.

170-190 points are chosen in each wave of the Omnibus, with c.5 interviews conducted at each point, although the precise number depends on the precise size of the area. Four calls are made at each chosen address before another is selected.

Capibus quotas for each chosen point are set to match the profile of the general public using CACI ACORN geo-demographic information. The quotas used are interlocking quotas based on age, gender and working status.

The target population for this survey was all adults aged 15+ living in England.

2.1.2 Data collection

Interviews were conducted face-to-face in home between 21st November and 3rd December 2014.

2.1.3 Weighting

Capibus surveys use a 'RIM weighting'¹ system which weights to the latest set of census data or mid-year estimates, and National Readership Survey (NRS) defined profiles for age, social grade, region and working status within gender and overall profiles on tenure and ethnicity. As the survey was conducted in England only the weighting applied was based on England only weighting profiles. The weighting profile can be seen in Table 2.1 below.

Table 2.1 – Weighting specification

			Unweighted	Weighted
Standard Region	Male	North West	6.6%	6.4%
		North East	3.8%	2.4%
		Yorks and Humberside	6.5%	4.9%
		West Midlands	7.2%	5.1%
		East Midlands	3.6%	4.2%
		South East	4.9%	7.9%
		Eastern	4.7%	5.4%
		South West	3.8%	5.0%
		London	9.0%	7.5%
	Female	North West	8.1%	6.7%
		North East	2.5%	2.5%
		Yorks and Humberside	5.5%	5.1%
		West Midlands	4.8%	5.3%
		East Midlands	4.1%	4.4%
		South East	5.5%	8.3%
		Eastern	4.2%	5.7%
		South West	5.6%	5.2%
		London	9.4%	7.7%
Social Grade	Male	AB	10.7%	13.8%
		C1	13.9%	12.5%
		C2	11.2%	11.8%
		D	8.2%	7.3%
		E	6.2%	3.6%
	Female	AB	8.1%	13.0%
		C1	14.5%	14.9%
		C2	10.4%	10.0%
		D	7.2%	8.0%
		E	9.5%	5.2%

¹ RIM weighting is designed to attempt to weight all of the weighting characteristics at the same time, while not interlocking them. As the RIM weighting process runs, it tries to distort each variable as little as possible while still trying to attain all of the desired proportions among the characteristics.

Age	Male	15-24	8.3%	8.1%
		25-34	6.1%	8.6%
		35-44	6.3%	8.0%
		45-54	6.5%	8.5%
		55-64	8.5%	6.6%
		65+	14.4%	9.2%
	Female	15-24	9.2%	7.8%
		25-34	7.8%	8.3%
		35-44	7.0%	8.1%
		45-54	8.2%	8.6%
		55-64	7.7%	7.0%
		65+	9.8%	11.3%
Working Status	Male	Working	23.4%	29.3%
		Non-Working	26.8%	19.6%
	Female	Working	20.8%	24.6%
		Non-Working	29.0%	26.5%
Tenure	Owned Mortgage		24.7%	34.3%
	Owned Outright		33.3%	31.5%
	Rented Local Authority/ Housing Association		21.2%	14.6%
	Rented Private		20.8%	19.6%
Ethnicity	White		82.8%	86.5%
	BME		17.2%	13.5%

2.1.4 Sampling error

The respondents to this survey are only a sample of the general public in England aged 15+, so it is not possible to be certain that the figures obtained are exactly those that would have been found if everybody had been interviewed (the "true" values). It is, however, possible to predict the variation between the sample results and the true values from knowledge of the size of the samples on which the results are based and the number of times that a particular answer is given. The confidence with which this prediction can be made is usually chosen to be 95% – that is, the chances are 95 in 100 that the true value will fall within a specified range. The table below illustrates the predicted ranges for different sample sizes and percentage results at the 95% confidence interval.

It is important to note that this table strictly applies only to results from surveys using a random probability sampling approach. This survey uses a random location methodology, which incorporates random and non-random sampling elements, and is therefore not a pure random sample. As a result the figures below are indicative; however practice and experience show that surveys conducted using this methodology can provide similarly high levels of certainty

Table 2.2 – Approximate sampling tolerances

Size of sample on which survey result is based	Approximate sampling tolerances applicable to percentages at or near these levels		
	10% or 90%	30% or 70%	50%
	+/-	+/-	+/-
100 responses	5.9	9.0	9.8
500 responses	2.6	4.0	4.4
1,000 responses	1.9	2.8	3.1
1,059 responses	1.9	2.8	3.1
2,000 responses	1.3	2.0	2.2

For example, with a sample size of 500 where 30% give a particular answer, the chances are 19 in 20 that the true value (which would have been obtained if the whole population had been interviewed) will fall within the range of +/-4 percentage points from the sample result.

2.1.5 Social Grade

Listed below is a summary of the social grade definitions on all surveys carried out by Ipsos MORI. These are based on classifications used by the Institute of Practitioners in Advertising.

- A.** Professionals such as doctors, surgeons, solicitors or dentists; chartered people like architects; fully qualified people with a large degree of responsibility such as senior editors, senior civil servants, town clerks, senior business executives and managers, and high ranking grades of the Services.
- B.** People with very responsible jobs such as university lecturers, hospital matrons, heads of local government departments, middle management in business, qualified scientists, bank managers, police inspectors, and upper grades of the Services.
- C1.** All others doing non-manual jobs; nurses, technicians, pharmacists, salesmen, publicans, people in clerical positions, police sergeants/constables, and middle ranks of the Services.
- C2.** Skilled manual workers/craftsmen who have served apprenticeships; foremen, manual workers with special qualifications such as long distance lorry drivers, security officers, and lower grades of Services.
- D.** Semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers, including labourers and mates of occupations in the C2 grade and people serving apprenticeships; machine minders, farm labourers, bus and railway conductors, laboratory assistants, postmen, door-to-door and van salesmen.
- E.** Those on lowest levels of subsistence including pensioners, casual workers, and others with minimum levels of income.

2.2 Questionnaire development and cognitive testing

A draft questionnaire was developed by Ipsos MORI and CSPL. Cognitive testing was carried out to test and refine the questionnaire. The final questionnaire used is attached as Appendix A.

Eight in-depth cognitive interviews were carried out with members of the general public over two days on Monday 17th November and Tuesday 18th November 2014. Members of the general public from a range of backgrounds including mix of ages, gender, employment status and ethnicity were interviewed.

Amendments were made to the questionnaire following the first day of testing and these changes were tested and refined over the course of the second day of interviews. Amendments and comments to the questionnaire are noted below: Comments and changes have been marked in red.

2.2.1 Questionnaire comparison

I'd like to start by asking you a question about trust.

ASK ALL

Q1. To what extent do you agree or disagree, if at all, with the following statements;

- a) I would trust Senior Police Officers to tell the truth
- b) I would trust Local Councillors to tell the truth
- c) I would trust Judges to tell the truth

- Strongly agree
- Tend to agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Tend to disagree
- Strongly disagree
- Don't know

No change suggested

When participants who answered "I would trust Local Councillors to tell the truth" were probed about who they were specifically thinking of, they tended to say they were thinking of either their council as a whole or their local MP. This should be considered when analysing this question.

ASK ALL

Q2. 'Thinking of public office holders in the UK (government ministers, MPs, local councillors and officials in government departments, local councils and other public bodies) , how do you rate the standards of conduct of public office holders in the UK? (READ OUT DK allowed but do not read out)

- Very High
- Quite high
- Neither high nor low
- Quite low
- Very low
- Don't know (DO NOT PROMPT)

This question was felt to be too long and participants were losing focus and becoming confused by the information in the middle. The definition of public office holders was moved to the beginning and the question simplified as shown in the revised question.

Read Out: Public office holders in the UK include all government ministers, MPs, as well as local councillors and officials in government departments, local councils and other public bodies.

Q2. How do you rate the standards of conduct of public office holders in the UK?

(READ OUT DK allowed but do not read out)

When probed about who they were specifically thinking of, participants' responses tended to show they were thinking of their MP or high profile public figures such as David Cameron, with several mentioning MPs expenses. The question wording was refined and as this is a trend question this should be noted for analysis purposes.

Q3. To what extent do you agree or disagree, if at all, with the following statements about policing in your local area?

- a) The police are held to account for their actions
- b) The police are dealing with the anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in this area
- c) It is clear who to complain to if you have a problem with local policing
- d) Local people have a say in how the police spend their time and budget

- Strongly agree
- Tend to agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Tend to disagree
- Strongly disagree

Don't know

No change suggested. When participants who answered either strongly/tend to agree to question "c)It is clear who to complain to if you have a problem with local policing" they made mention to MPs or the police directly, for many this was an assumption rather than something they know.

READ OUT: We now want to ask some specific questions concerning one particular role in your local area:

ASK ALL

Q4. Have you ever heard of Police and Crime Commissioners?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know/ not sure

No change suggested. Awareness of Police and Crime Commissioners was low as expected given previous work in this area.

READ OUT: In 2012 the post of Police and Crime Commissioner was created throughout England and Wales as a new way of ensuring that the Chief Constables and their police forces can be held accountable for their performance in their area.

ASK ALL

Q5. How do you think that Police and Crime Commissioners are chosen:

- Elected by the public
- By appointment by local authorities
- By appointment by central government
- Other (PLEASE WRITE IN).....
- I do not know how Police and Crime Commissioners are chosen

No change suggested, this question was well understood. Many participants did not know the correct answer but this did not hamper understanding and ability to answer.

READ OUT (OUTSIDE LONDON ONLY): Police and Crime Commissioners are elected by the people who live in their force area and the first elections were held in 2012.

ASK ALL LIVING OUTSIDE LONDON

Q6. Do you recall the Police and Crime Commissioner elections held in 2012?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know/ not sure

No change suggested, this question was well understood as it was a factual recall question.

READ OUT (FOR THOSE IN LONDON ONLY): For most police forces, Police and Crime Commissioners are elected by the people who live in their force area and the first elections were held in 2012. In London, however, different arrangements are in place. There are no specific elections for this role, and the Mayor fulfils the Police and Crime Commissioner role for the Metropolitan Police Force, whilst in the City of London, – the Court of Common Council serves this role.

READ OUT AND SHOWSCREEN (FOR THOSE IN LONDON ONLY):

For most police forces in England and Wales, Police and Crime Commissioners are elected by the people who live in their force area and the first elections were held in 2012.

In London, however, different arrangements are in place.

There are no specific elections for this role, and the person who is elected as Mayor of London also holds the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) and is responsible for holding the Metropolitan Police Commissioner to account. That means that the Mayor of London, currently Boris Johnson, has similar responsibilities to Police and Crime Commissioners outside London.

The read out was felt to confuse participants. The previous read out explained that PCC was an entire job, and with this read out explaining that the Mayor of London was fulfilling the role for the Metropolitan Police, led some participants to believe that the Mayor

appointed the PCC. The reference to Boris Johnson was added to give a clearer link.

It was also changed to read out and show screen so respondents could read along.

The reference to the Court of Common Council (CoCC) was removed as participants became confused thinking that the CoCC was a "court" and that the City of London police were overseen by judges.

ASK ALL LIVING IN LONDON

Q6a. Are you familiar with these arrangements for appointing the Police and Crime Commissioner in London?

- Yes – for the Metropolitan Police
- Yes – for the City of London
- Yes – for both
- No
- Don't know/ not sure

ASK ALL LIVING IN LONDON

Q6a. Are you familiar with these arrangements for police accountability in London?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know/ not sure

As with the read out before this question, the answer codes removed references to the differing parts of London as this level of detail was not required and made the question confusing to respondents.

ASK ALL WHO ANSWERED YES AT Q6 – OTHERWISE GO TO Q8

Q7. Did you vote in those elections?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know/ not sure

No change suggested, this question was well understood.

ASK ALL OUTSIDE LONDON

Q8. Would you be able to name your Police and Crime Commissioner?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know/ not sure

No change suggested, this question was well understood.

ASK ALL OUTSIDE LONDON

Q9. Have you had any contact with your Police and Crime Commissioner?

Yes

No

Don't know/ not sure

ASK ALL THOSE WHO ANSWER YES AT Q9.

Q10. And in which of the following ways, if any, have you had contact with your Police and Crime Commissioner?

- Email communication
- Through a website
- Through social media i.e. Twitter or Facebook
- Written letter
- Telephone call
- Roadshow/in the street
- Public open meeting
- Private meeting
- Other (SPECIFY)
- Don't know/can't remember

Q9 and Q10 were combined to create one question on the ways, if any, in which contact had been made with PCCs. The revised question is seen below.

ASK ALL OUTSIDE LONDON

Q9. Have you had any contact with your Police and Crime Commissioner, in any of the following ways?

READ OUT

- a) Email communication
- b) Through a website
- c) Through social media i.e. Twitter or Facebook
- d) Written letter
- e) Telephone call
- f) Roadshow/in the street
- g) Public open meeting
- h) Private meeting
- i) Other (SPECIFY)
- j) NONE OF THESE

ASK ALL

Q11. Are you aware of any public meetings in your local area on policing issues?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know/ not sure

No change suggested.

ASK ALL

Q12. How, if at all, would you find out about policing issues in your local area?

- Local newspaper
- Local TV
- Local radio
- Newsletters
- Local magazines
- Internet
- Through social media i.e. Twitter or Facebook

- Information published by the Police and Crime Commissioner online
- Information published by the Police and Crime Commissioner not online i.e. leaflets
- Word of mouth
- Friends/Family
- Direct contact with the police
- Other (PLEASE SPECIFY)
- Don't know/I'm not sure where I would go for information

Slight rewording of the question 'How would you' changed to 'How, if at all,' and addition of more 3 more options that came up as answers during the cognitive testing phase.

ASK ALL

Q13. How interested, if at all, are you in finding out about policing issues in your local area?

- Very interested,
- Fairly interested
- Not very interested
- Not at all interested
- Don't know/ not sure

No change suggested.

ASK ALL

Q14. Have you heard of local Police and Crime Panels?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know/ not sure

No change suggested, as suspected awareness of local Police and Crime Panels was very low and this was reflected in a change to the follow up question on how members were chosen.

~~ASK ALL WHO ANSWERED YES AT Q14~~ ASK ALL

Q15. How do you think that members of local Police and Crime Panels are chosen:

- Elected by the public
- By appointment by local authorities
- By appointment by central government
- Other (SPECIFY).....
- Don't know

Routing on the question was changed due to low awareness of local Police and Crime Panels and wanted to gain more insight. The distinction between those who were aware and those not aware will be made in the data tables.

READ OUT: The Police and Crime Panel (PCP), which is totally independent of the local Police and Crime Commissioner, oversees the work of the PCC. Police and Crime Panels are comprised of one elected representative (councillors and, where relevant, elected mayors) from each local authority within the force area and two independent members or co-optees. The Panel may appoint additional local authority members with a view to achieving political

or geographical balance, up to a maximum membership of 20. Police and Crime Panels scrutinise Police and Crime Commissioners' decisions and are responsible for ensuring that information relating to their work is available to the public.

READ OUT AND SHOWSCREEN:

Local Police and Crime Panels are totally independent of local Police and Crime Commissioners, and oversee their work.

They are made up of an elected councillor or an elected mayor from each local authority within the force area and two independent people.

They look closely at decisions taken by Police and Crime Commissioners and make sure that the public can find out what information was taken into account in the decision making.

The read out was simplified in its language and had acronyms removed. This was done as the read out was felt to confuse participants and not all information was relevant to them.

It was also changed to read out and show screen so respondents could read along.

ASK ALL

Q16. To what extent do you agree or disagree, if at all, with the following statements;

- a) I am confident that the Police and Crime Panel will provide sufficient oversight of my Police and Crime Commissioner**
- b) I am interested in the work of Police and Crime Commissioners**
- c) I am interested in the work of Local Police and Crime Panels**

- Strongly agree
- Tend to agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Tend to disagree
- Strongly disagree
- Don't know

No change suggested, this question was well understood.

Topline

3 Topline

		Base size:	1059
Q1a)	To what extent do you agree or disagree, if at all, with the following statements: I would trust Senior Police Officers to tell the truth		
	Strongly agree		15%
	Tend to agree		44%
	Neither agree nor disagree		15%
	Tend to disagree		15%
	Strongly disagree		8%
	Agree NET		59%
	Disagree NET		23%
	Don't know		2%

		Base size:	1059
Q1b)	To what extent do you agree or disagree, if at all, with the following statements: I would trust Local Councillors to tell the truth		
	Strongly agree		5%
	Tend to agree		27%
	Neither agree nor disagree		25%
	Tend to disagree		25%
	Strongly disagree		13%
	Agree NET		32%
	Disagree NET		38%
	Don't know		4%

		Base size:	1059
Q1c)	To what extent do you agree or disagree, if at all, with the following statements: I would trust Judges to tell the truth		
	Strongly agree		27%
	Tend to agree		45%
	Neither agree nor disagree		14%
	Tend to disagree		8%
	Strongly disagree		4%
	Agree NET		71%
	Disagree NET		11%
	Don't know		4%

		Base size:	1059	
Q2	Public office holders in the UK include all government ministers, MPs, local councillors and officials in government departments, local councils and other public bodies. How do you rate the standards of conduct of public office holders in the UK?			
	Very high		3%	
	Quite high		20%	
	Neither high nor low		40%	
	Quite low		21%	
	Very low		10%	
	High (NET)		23%	
	Low (NET)		31%	
	Don't know		6%	

		Base size:	1059	
Q3a)	To what extent do you agree or disagree, if at all, with the following statements about policing in your local area? The police are held to account for their actions			
	Strongly agree		11%	
	Tend to agree		43%	
	Neither agree nor disagree		17%	
	Tend to disagree		16%	
	Strongly disagree		5%	
	Agree NET		55%	
	Disagree NET		21%	
	Don't know		7%	

		Base size:	1059	
Q3b)	To what extent do you agree or disagree, if at all, with the following statements about policing in your local area? The police are dealing with the anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in this area			
	Strongly agree		10%	
	Tend to agree		43%	
	Neither agree nor disagree		19%	
	Tend to disagree		11%	
	Strongly disagree		7%	
	Agree NET		54%	
	Disagree NET		18%	
	Don't know		9%	

		Base size:	1059
Q3c)	To what extent do you agree or disagree, if at all, with the following statements about policing in your local area? It is clear who to complain to if you have a problem with local policing		
	Strongly agree		10%
	Tend to agree		27%
	Neither agree nor disagree		15%
	Tend to disagree		27%
	Strongly disagree		12%
	Agree NET		38%
	Disagree NET		39%
	Don't know		9%

		Base size:	1059
Q3d)	To what extent do you agree or disagree, if at all, with the following statements about policing in your local area? Local people have a say in how the police spend their time and budget		
	Strongly agree		4%
	Tend to agree		21%
	Neither agree nor disagree		21%
	Tend to disagree		28%
	Strongly disagree		14%
	Agree NET		25%
	Disagree NET		42%
	Don't know		12%

		Base size:	1059
Q4	Have you ever heard of Police and Crime Commissioners?		
	Yes		68%
	No		29%
	Don't know/ not sure		3%

		Base size:	1059
Q5	How do you think that Police and Crime Commissioners are chosen?		
	Elected by the public		47%
	By appointment by local authorities		14%
	By appointment by central government		10%
	Internally / within the police force		*
	By a panel / elite group		*
	Other		*
	I do not know how Police and Crime Commissioners are chosen		27%

		Base size:	866
Q6	Do you recall the Police and Crime Commissioner elections held in 2012?		
	Yes		44%
	No		53%
	Don't know/ not sure		3%

		Base size:	193
Q6a)	<p>For most police forces in England and Wales, Police and Crime Commissioners are elected by the people who live in their force area and the first elections were held in 2012. In London, however, different arrangements are in place. There are no specific elections for this role, and the person who is elected as Mayor of London also holds the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) and is responsible for holding the Metropolitan Police Commissioner to account. That means that the Mayor of London, currently Boris Johnson, has similar responsibilities to Police and Crime Commissioners outside London.</p> <p>Are you familiar with these arrangements for police accountability in London?</p>		
	Yes		26%
	No		65%
	Don't know/ not sure		9%

		Base size:	367
Q7	Did you vote in those elections?		
	Yes		45%
	No		51%
	Don't know/ not sure		4%

		Base size:	866
Q8	Would you be able to name your Police and Crime Commissioner?		
	Yes		10%
	No		88%
	Don't know/ not sure		2%

		Base size:	866
Q9	Have you had any contact with your Police and Crime Commissioner in any of the following ways?		
	Written letter		2%
	Telephone call		2%
	Through a website		1%
	Email communication		1%
	Public open meeting		1%
	Through work		*
	Private meeting		*
	Through social media i.e. Twitter or Facebook		*
	Roadshow/in the street		*
	Other		1%
	None of these		87%
	Don't know/can't remember		5%

		Base size:	1059
Q10	Are you aware of any public meetings in your local area on policing issues?		
	Yes		15%
	No		81%
	Don't know/ not sure		4%

		Base size:	1059
Q11	How, if at all, would you find out about policing issues in your local area?		
	Internet		30%
	Local newspaper		28%
	Word of mouth		14%
	Local TV		12%
	Newsletters		12%
	Friends/Family		11%
	Direct contact with the police		10%
	Local magazines		6%
	Local radio		6%
	Through social media i.e. Twitter or Facebook		4%
	Information published by the Police and Crime Commissioner not online i.e. leaflets		3%
	Information published by the Police and Crime Commissioner online		3%
	Don't know/I'm not sure where I would go for information		16%

		Base size:	1059
Q12	How interested, if at all, are you in finding out about policing issues in your local area?		
	Very interested		7%
	Fairly interested		32%
	Not very interested		43%
	Not at all interested		15%
	Interested (NET)		39%
	Not interested (NET)		58%
Don't know/ not sure		3%	

		Base size:	1059
Q13	Have you heard of local Police and Crime Panels?		
	Yes		15%
	No		81%
	Don't know/ not sure		4%

		Base size:	1059
Q14	How do you think that members of local Police and Crime Panels are chosen?		
	By appointment by local authorities		24%
	Elected by the public		18%
	By appointment by central government		5%
	Internally / within the police force		1%
	Volunteers		1%
	By a panel / elite group		*
	Other		1%
	Don't know		51%

		Base size:	1059
Q15a)	To what extent do you agree or disagree, if at all, with the following statements: I am confident that the Police and Crime Panel will provide sufficient oversight of my Police and Crime Commissioner		
	Strongly agree		4%
	Tend to agree		30%
	Neither agree nor disagree		32%
	Tend to disagree		11%
	Strongly disagree		6%
	Agree NET		34%
	Disagree NET		17%
	Don't know		18%

		Base size:	1059
Q15b)	To what extent do you agree or disagree, if at all, with the following statements: I am interested in the work of Police and Crime Commissioners		
	Strongly agree		5%
	Tend to agree		24%
	Neither agree nor disagree		26%
	Tend to disagree		28%
	Strongly disagree		13%
	Agree NET		29%
	Disagree NET		41%
Don't know		5%	

		Base size:	1059
Q15c)	To what extent do you agree or disagree, if at all, with the following statements: I am interested in the work of Local Police and Crime Panels		
	Strongly agree		4%
	Tend to agree		24%
	Neither agree nor disagree		26%
	Tend to disagree		29%
	Strongly disagree		13%
	Agree NET		27%
	Disagree NET		42%
	Don't know		5%

Appendices

Appendix 1: Final Questionnaire

14-078569-01 UKSBS Public Awareness of Police Accountability Questionnaire 19/11/14 FINAL

I'd like to start by asking you a question about trust. _

ASK ALL. RANDOMISE ORDER OF STATEMENTS A - C

Q1. To what extent do you agree or disagree, if at all, with the following statements;

- d) I would trust Senior Police Officers to tell the truth
- e) I would trust Local Councillors to tell the truth
- f) I would trust Judges to tell the truth

- Strongly agree
- Tend to agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Tend to disagree
- Strongly disagree
- Don't know

ASK ALL

READ OUT: Public office holders in the UK include all government ministers, MPs, as well as local councillors and officials in government departments, local councils and other public bodies.

Q2. How do you rate the standards of conduct of public office holders in the UK?

(DO NOT READ OUT DK allowed but do not read out)

- Very high
- Quite high
- Neither high nor low
- Quite low
- Very low
- Don't know (DO NOT PROMPT)

ASK ALL. RANDOMISE ORDER OF STATEMENTS A - D

Q3. To what extent do you agree or disagree, if at all, with the following statements about policing in your local area?

- e) The police are held to account for their actions
- f) The police are dealing with the anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in this area
- g) It is clear who to complain to if you have a problem with local policing
- h) Local people have a say in how the police spend their time and budget

- Strongly agree
- Tend to agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Tend to disagree
- Strongly disagree
- Don't know (DO NOT PROMPT)

READ OUT: We now want to ask some specific questions concerning one particular role in your local area:

ASK ALL

Q4. Have you ever heard of Police and Crime Commissioners?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know/ not sure

READ OUT AND SHOW SCREEN: In 2012 the post of Police and Crime Commissioner was created throughout England and Wales as a new way of ensuring that the Chief Constables and their police forces can be held accountable for their performance in their area.

ASK ALL (READ OUT)

Q5. How do you think that Police and Crime Commissioners are chosen:

SINGLE CODE ONLY

- Elected by the public
- By appointment by local authorities
- By appointment by central government
- Other (PLEASE SPECIFY)
- I do not know how Police and Crime Commissioners are chosen

READ OUT (OUTSIDE LONDON ONLY): Police and Crime Commissioners are elected by the people who live in their force area and the first elections were held in 2012.

ASK ALL LIVING OUTSIDE LONDON

Q6. Do you recall the Police and Crime Commissioner elections held in 2012?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know/ not sure

READ OUT AND SHOWSCREEN (FOR THOSE IN LONDON ONLY):

For most police forces in England and Wales, Police and Crime Commissioners are elected by the people who live in their force area and the first elections were held in 2012.

In London, however, different arrangements are in place.

There are no specific elections for this role, and the person who is elected as Mayor of London also holds the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) and is responsible for holding the Metropolitan Police Commissioner to account. That means that the Mayor of London, currently Boris Johnson, has similar responsibilities to Police and Crime Commissioners outside London.

ASK ALL LIVING IN LONDON

Q6a. Are you familiar with these arrangements for police accountability in London?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know/ not sure

ASK ALL WHO ANSWERED YES AT Q6 – OTHERWISE GO TO Q8

Q7. Did you vote in those elections?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know/ not sure

ASK ALL OUTSIDE LONDON

Q8. Would you be able to name your Police and Crime Commissioner?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know/ not sure

ASK ALL OUTSIDE LONDON

Q9. Have you had any contact with your Police and Crime Commissioner, in any of the following ways?

READ OUT

MODE OF COMMUNICATION	
a) Email communication	
b) Through a website	
c) Through social media i.e. Twitter or Facebook	
d) Written letter	
e) Telephone call	
f) Roadshow/in the street	
g) Public open meeting	
h) Private meeting	
i) Other (SPECIFY)	
j) NONE OF THESE	

ASK ALL

Q10. Are you aware of any public meetings in your local area on policing issues?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know/ not sure

ASK ALL DO NOT READ OUT

Q11. How, if at all, would you find out about policing issues in your local area?

- Local newspaper
- Local TV
- Local radio
- Newsletters
- Local magazines
- Internet
- Through social media i.e. Twitter or Facebook
- Information published by the Police and Crime Commissioner online
- Information published by the Police and Crime Commissioner not online i.e. leaflets
- Word of mouth
- Friends/Family
- Direct contact with the police
- Other (PLEASE SPECIFY)
- Don't know/I'm not sure where I would go for information

ASK ALL

Q12. How interested, if at all, are you in finding out about policing issues in your local area?

- Very interested,
- Fairly interested
- Not very interested
- Not at all interested
- Don't know/ not sure

ASK ALL

Q13. Have you heard of local Police and Crime Panels?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know/ not sure

ASK ALL.

Q14. How do you think that members of local Police and Crime Panels are chosen: READ OUT. SINGLE CODE ONLY

- Elected by the public
- By appointment by local authorities
- By appointment by central government
- Other (SPECIFY).....
- Don't know

READ OUT AND SHOWSCREEN:

Local Police and Crime Panels are totally independent of local Police and Crime Commissioners, and oversee their work.

They are made up of an elected councillor or an elected mayor from each local authority within the force area and two independent people.

They look closely at decisions taken by Police and Crime Commissioners and make sure that the public can find out what information was taken into account in the decision making.

ASK ALL. RANDOMISE ORDER OF STATEMENTS A - C

Q15. To what extent do you agree or disagree, if at all, with the following statements;

- d) I am confident that the Police and Crime Panel will provide sufficient oversight of my Police and Crime Commissioner**
- e) I am interested in the work of Police and Crime Commissioners**
- f) I am interested in the work of Local Police and Crime Panels**

- Strongly agree
- Tend to agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Tend to disagree
- Strongly disagree
- Don't know

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