

CRIME & JUSTICE *Survey* 2018

SURVEY RESULTS

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INTRODUCTION

The Committee *for* Home Affairs is committed to engaging with the local community. The Crime & Justice Survey looks to understand the public's perception of crime and justice locally and provides islanders with an opportunity to give feedback on their experiences.

The survey gathers public feedback on a number of criminal justice agencies including Guernsey Police, Guernsey Probation Service, Guernsey Border Agency, Guernsey Prison and the Victim Support and Witness Service.

The results of the survey help to inform how we can achieve a justice system which contributes positively to the development of a responsible, tolerant and inclusive society, where everyone is safe, secure and the rights of victims are protected.

This survey is the third of its kind. As a result, it is now possible to carry out some comparative analysis with results from previous years. This is reflected in several of the tables displayed throughout this report.

The report begins with an overview of the main statistical findings and proceeds to give a detailed commentary of the nature of responses given to each of the survey's questions. As this survey seeks only to measure people's experiences and perceptions of crime and justice, it is important that it is not construed as a statistical report on the reality of crime at a local level. Percentages are rounded to two decimal places, so may not add up to exactly 100%.

If you have any further questions or comments on the results of the survey, please contact the Office of the Committee *for* Home Affairs at homeaffairs@gov.gg

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

- 755 people responded to the survey. Of that number, 74 gave details of their demographic profile but did not complete any of the survey's questions or leave additional comments. This represents a decrease of about 300 total respondents from the previous survey.

The Criminal Justice System

- There has been a continued increase in perceived knowledge of the Criminal Justice System, although there is still a significant proportion of respondents who have little awareness (*figure 2.1 and 2.2*).
- The majority of respondents reported to having "A lot" or "A fair amount" of knowledge about the Police and the Guernsey Border Agency (*figure 2.3*).
- Compared to 2015, confidence in the Criminal Justice System is lower in all categories except for "is effective in bringing people who commit crimes to justice" (*figure 2.4, 2.5 and 2.6*).
- The majority of people did not know how to access information about the Criminal Justice System and were not aware of the publication of "A Guide for Victims and Witnesses to Guernsey's Criminal Justice System" (*figure 2.7 and 2.8*).

Crime and Law Enforcement

- The top three perceived causes of crime continue to be alcohol, lack of discipline and drugs (*figure 3.1 and 3.2*).
- The majority of respondents consider crime to have stayed the same or increased slightly (*figure 3.3 and 3.4*).
- The majority of respondents were "Not at all worried" or "Not very worried" about being a victim of crime (*figure 3.5 and 3.6*).
- The crimes which caused most concern among respondents were 'Being Subjected To Fraud Or a Scam', 'Vandalism/Criminal Damage To Your Property' and 'Speeding/Dangerous Driving'. (*figure 3.7, 3.8 and 3.9*).
- The majority of respondents indicated that they had not been involved in the use of illegal drugs in the last two years (*figure 3.10*). Amongst those that had, cannabis continued to be the most selected option. There were decreases for heroin, former legal highs and Mephedrone (*figure 3.11*).

- Of those respondents who had sought drug treatment, dissatisfaction with services remained high (*figure 3.12 and 3.13*). The sample size in this area is small (22 respondents) and therefore further, more targeted work for service users would be required to identify any problematic areas.
- While there were some differences in the responses for each gender, the majority of respondents believed that domestic abuse was a problem locally, that it was unacceptable in all circumstances and that they would call the police if they overheard an incident of it (*figure 3.14, 3.15 and 3.16*). However, respondents were more divided on whether domestic abuse was always punishable (*figure 3.15*).

Sentencing

- The majority of respondents had an awareness of what community sentences were available. A majority also agreed that community sentencing could play a positive role. (*figure 4.1 and 4.2*).
- 'Seriousness of offence', 'Harm to victim', 'Offending history', 'Risk of further harm to the public' and 'Risk of re-offending' were the most selected factors which respondents thought should be taken into account when sentencing someone to prison (*figure 4.5*).
- There was an increase in people who believed that paid work should be available for prisoners. (*figure 4.6 and 4.7*).

Restorative Justice

- Around half all respondents indicated that they would engage in restorative justice if they were a victim of a crime (*figure 5.1 and 5.2*).
- The majority of people were in favour of the use of restorative justice in schools and as a means of resolving neighbourhood conflict (*figure 5.3 and 5.4*).

Victim Support & Witness Service

- Most people indicated that, if they were a victim of, or a witness to, a crime, they would like the support of the Victim Support & Witness Service (*figure 6.1*).
- The majority were satisfied with the services they received. As the sample size for this question was quite small (72 respondents), further, more targeted work for service users would be required (*figure 6.6 and 6.7*).
- The majority of respondents had been told about the Service by the Police. (*figure 6.5*).

1. RESPONDENT PROFILE

Number of Respondents

755 engaged with the Crime & Justice Survey 2018. Of that number, 74 gave details of their demographic profile but did not complete any of the survey's questions or leave additional comments. This represents a decrease of about 300 total respondents from the previous survey. The number of respondents who answered each question is listed throughout this report. All respondents completed the demographic information.

This report contains comparative data from previous surveys. It is worth bearing in mind that the sample sizes for each survey are different. Alongside each question are percentages and raw numbers of respondents so that you can make comparisons.

Age of Respondents

The survey received responses from a broad age range of respondents. There is potential to further increase representation among those under the age of 20 and over the age of 60. The reliance on social media as a means of marketing the survey may have been the reason for relatively few older respondents.

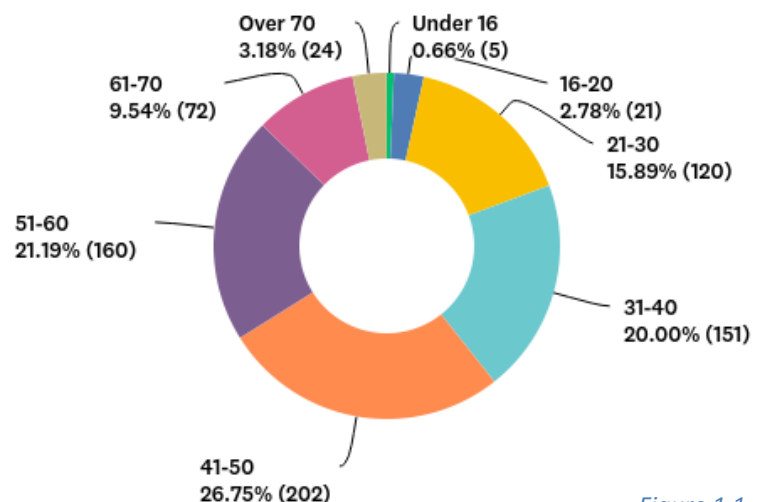


Figure 1.1

Gender of Respondents

The Survey had almost equal representation of male and female respondents. Five respondents selected that they "didn't identify with either of these", which was included as an option this year. Of those who selected this option some of the comments received related to the respondent wishing to keep their gender private. It is worth noting that the sample size for this option is small (5 respondents).

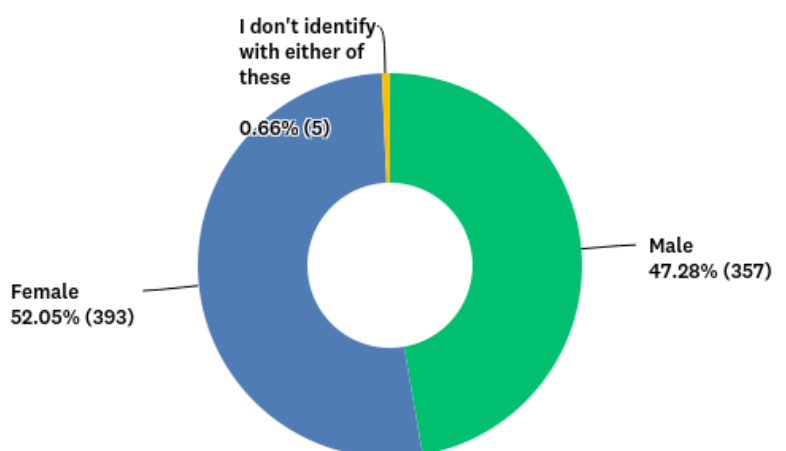


Figure 1.2

Birthplace and Local Identity

The majority of respondents were born in the Bailiwick of Guernsey and 90.60% of the respondents considered themselves to be local. The question '*Do you consider yourself to be local?*' was added to the 2015 Survey in order to explore whether there was a difference in perception resulting from an individual's apparent relationship to the island.

Where were you born?

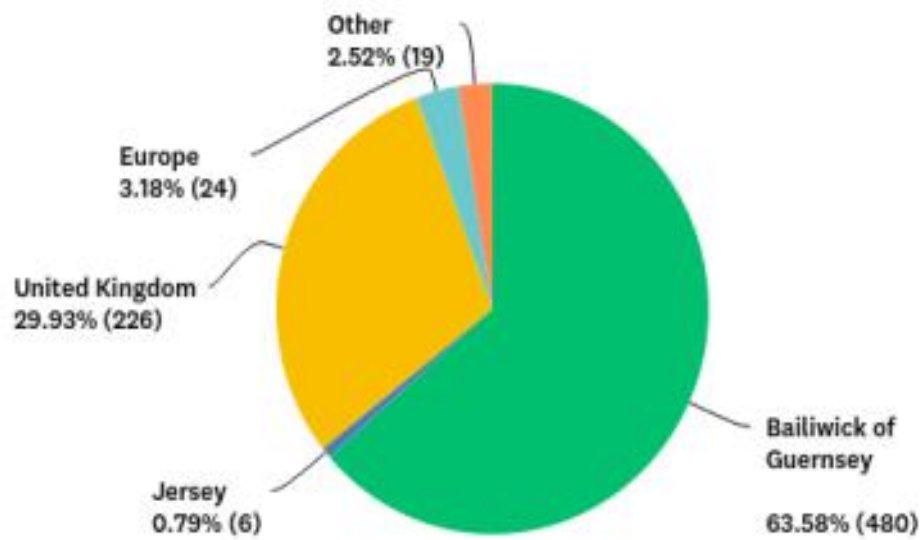


Figure 1.3

Do you consider yourself to be local?

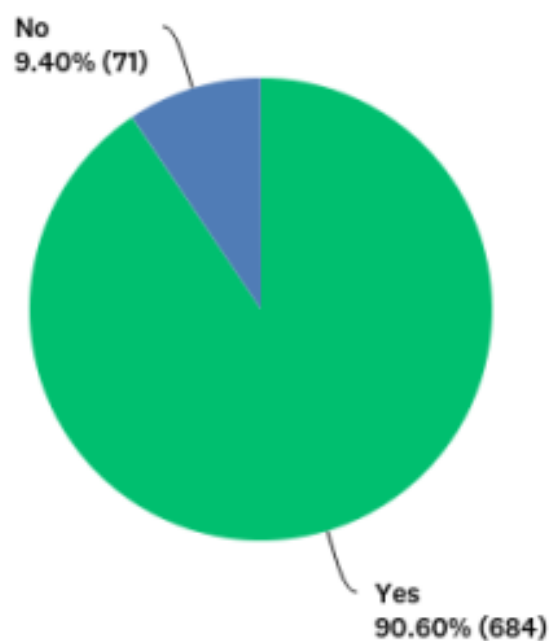


Figure 1.4

2. THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

This section asked questions about how much respondents felt they knew about the criminal justice system, about accessing information about it, and how confident they were about its effectiveness.

Question 5: How much do you know about the work of the Bailiwick of Guernsey Criminal Justice System?

Answered: 681 Skipped: 74

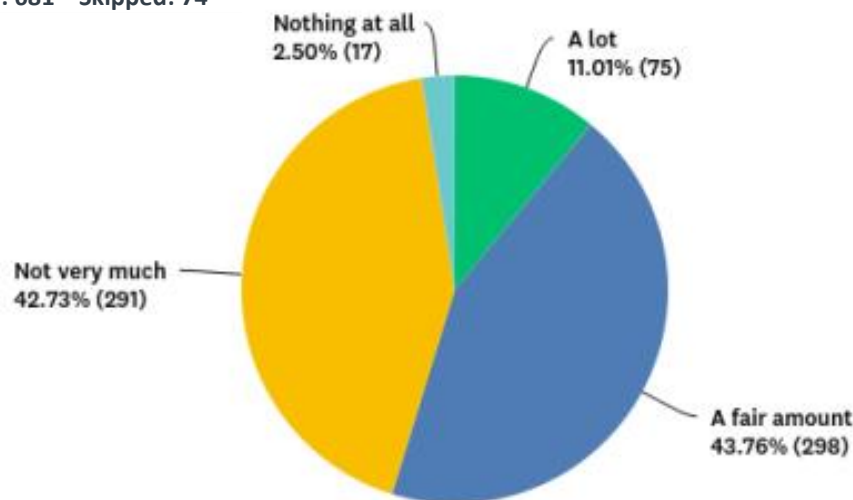


Figure 2.1

Survey comparison

	2013 (%)	2015 (%)	2018 (%)
A Lot	8.8	8.97	11.01
A Fair Amount	31.2	41.98	43.76
Not Very Much	51.2	44.73	42.73
Nothing at All	8.7	4.32	2.50

Figure 2.2

Analysis

1. There was a continued increase in the number of respondents who self-reported as having a good knowledge of the work of the criminal justice system. It is not possible to tell from the report whether these people worked within the criminal justice system.
2. There remains a significant proportion of people reporting that they knew little or nothing about the criminal justice system.
3. Trends show that self-reported knowledge was greater among male respondents and those who did not identify themselves as local.

Question 6: These are the organisations that make up the Bailiwick of Guernsey Criminal Justice System. How much do you know about the following?

Answered: 681 Skipped: 74

	A Lot	A Fair Amount	Not Very Much	Nothing At All
Police	112 (16.45%)	446 (65.49%)	118 (17.33%)	5 (0.73%)
Guernsey Border Agency (Customs and Immigration)	62 (9.10%)	354 (51.98%)	241 (35.39%)	24 (3.52%)
Criminal Prosecutions (Law Officers)	58 (8.52%)	271 (39.79%)	302 (44.35%)	50 (7.34%)
Judiciary	53 (7.78%)	220 (32.31%)	331 (48.60%)	77 (11.31%)
Prison	79 (11.60%)	261 (38.33%)	287 (42.14%)	54 (7.93%)
Probation Service	61 (8.96%)	203 (29.81%)	328 (48.16%)	89 (13.07%)
Office of the Children's Convenor	63 (9.25%)	134 (19.53%)	283 (41.70%)	201 (29.52%)
Child, Youth and Community Tribunal	53 (7.64%)	145 (21.44%)	280 (41.12%)	203 (29.81%)
Victim Support & Witness Service (independent charity)	41 (6.02%)	162 (23.79%)	330 (48.46%)	148 (21.73%)

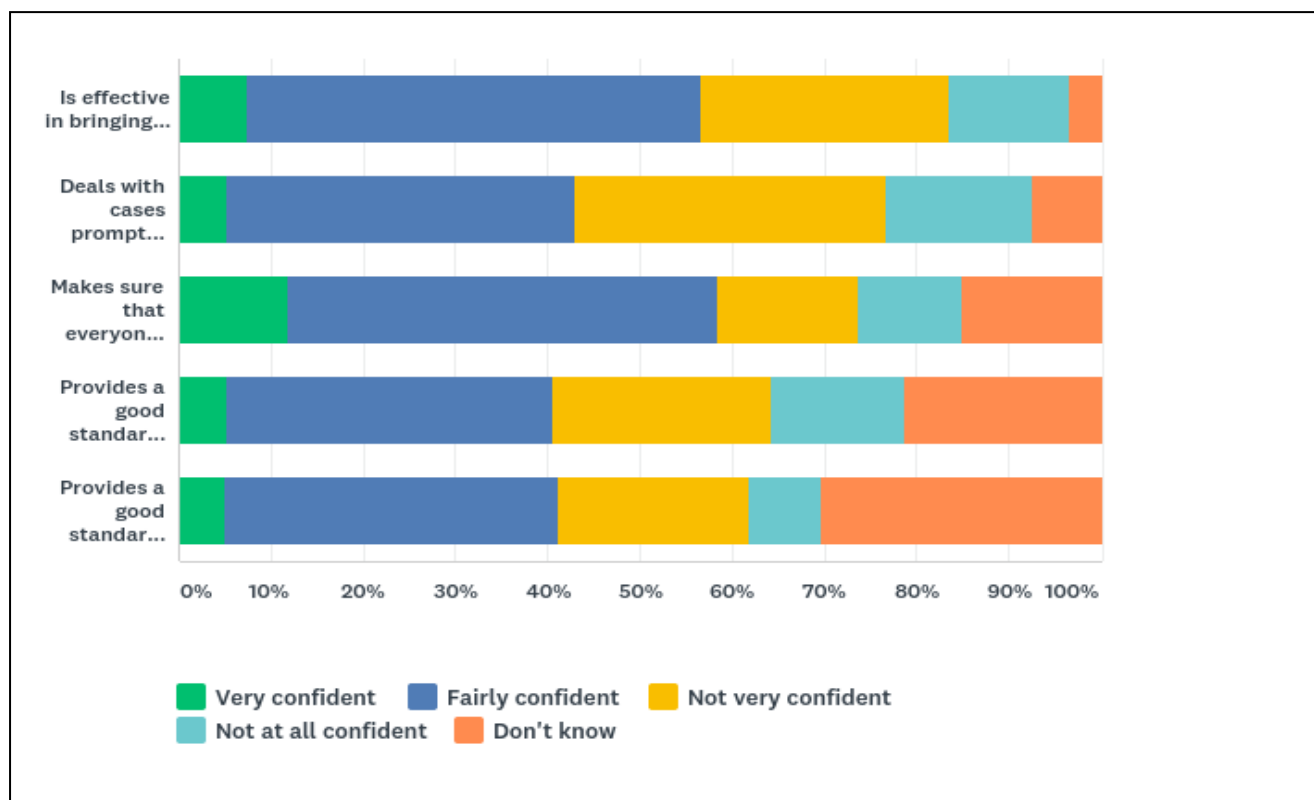
Figure 2.3

Analysis

1. Respondents reported knowing more about the Police and Guernsey Border Agency than any other agency involved in the criminal justice system.
2. All agencies experienced an increase in reported knowledge from the 2015 Survey.

Question 7: How confident are you that the Bailiwick of Guernsey Criminal Justice System...

Answered: 681 Skipped: 74



	Very confident	Fairly confident	Not very confident	Not at all confident	Don't know
Is effective in bringing people who commit crimes to justice?	51 (7.49%)	334 (49.05%)	184 (27.02%)	89 (13.07%)	23 (3.38%)
Deals with cases promptly and efficiently?	35 (5.14%)	257 (37.74%)	230 (33.77%)	109 (16.01%)	50 (7.34%)
Makes sure that everyone has access to legal representation where appropriate?	81 (11.89%)	317 (46.55%)	104 (15.27%)	77 (11.31%)	102 (14.98%)
Provides a good standard of service for victims of crime?	36 (5.29%)	240 (35.24%)	161 (23.64%)	99 (14.54%)	145 (21.29%)
Provides a good standard of service for witnesses?	34 (4.99%)	247 (36.27%)	140 (20.56%)	53 (7.78%)	207 (30.40%)

Figure 2.5

Survey comparison

The following table shows the proportion of respondents from across the previous surveys who answered “Very confident” and “Fairly confident”.

	2013 (%)	2015 (%)	2018 (%)
Is effective in bringing people who commit crimes to justice?	70.56	52.19	56.54
Deals with cases promptly and efficiently?	56.79	44.44	42.88
Makes sure that everyone has access to legal representation where appropriate?	76.46	65.47	58.44
Provides a good standard of service for victims of crime?	59.14	52.78	40.53
Provides a good standard of service for witnesses?	63.68	61.55	41.26

Figure 2.6

Analysis

1. The data shows that generally there has been a reduction in confidence levels, in the system, from previous years.
2. The majority of respondents expressed confidence in the criminal justice system in the areas “is effective in bringing people who commit crimes to justice” and “makes sure that everyone has access to legal representation where appropriate”.

Question 8: Do you know how to access information relating to the Criminal Justice System?

Answered: 681 Skipped: 74

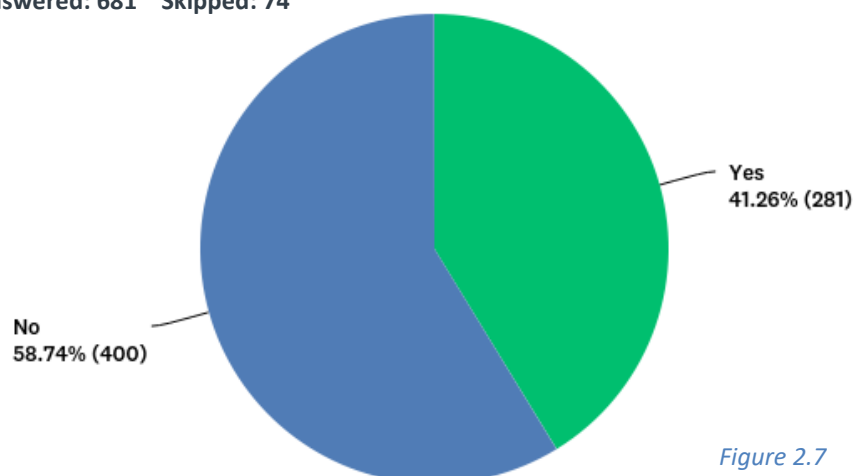


Figure 2.7

Analysis

1. 58.74% of respondents felt that they did not know how to access information about the criminal justice system. This follows a similar trend to the 2013 and 2015 surveys.
2. Those who saw themselves as non-local were more likely to feel that they would know how to access information, than those who identified as local.

Question 9: Are you aware of the publication “A Guide for Victims and Witnesses to Guernsey’s Criminal Justice System?”

The “Guide for Victims and Witnesses to Guernsey’s Criminal Justice System” is a publication which aims to give information about how the criminal justice system functions. It explains the different services involved and outlines the court and rehabilitative processes. This question was newly added for the 2018 survey to monitor people’s awareness.

Answered: 681 Skipped: 74

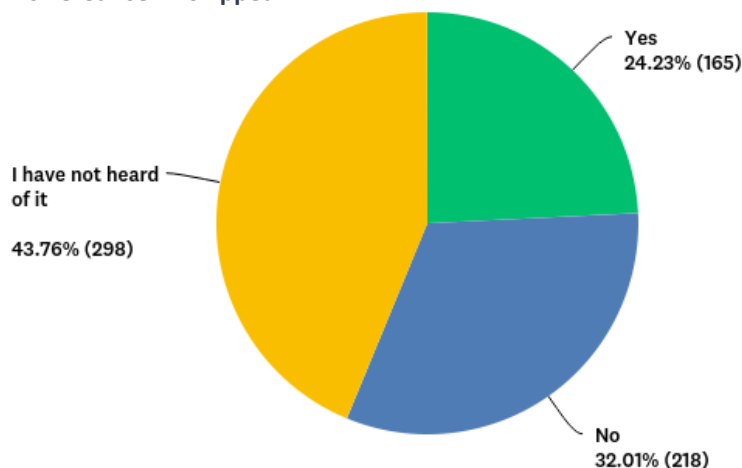


Figure 2.8

Analysis

1. 24% of respondents were aware of the existence of the guide. It is worth noting that 62% of respondents indicated, in a later question, that they had not been a victim or witness of crime, so may not have had the need to access the guide.

3. CRIME & LAW ENFORCEMENT

This section examined people's experiences of crime in the Bailiwick of Guernsey, specifically focusing on what people considered to be a major cause of crime, and how this has changed since the last survey. Two areas of crime, illegal drugs and domestic abuse, are considered in more detail later in this report.

Question 10: What do you consider to be a major cause of crime in the Bailiwick of Guernsey?

Answered: 650 Skipped: 105

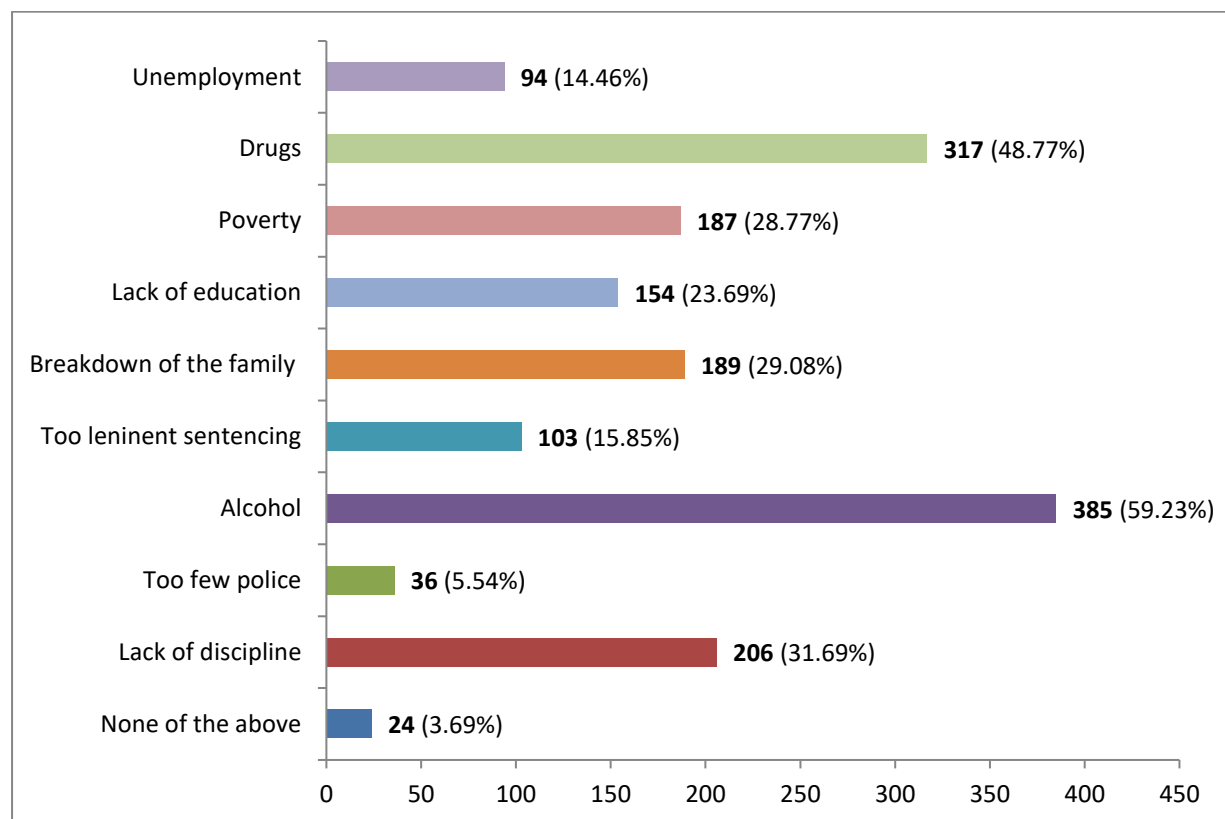


Figure 3.1

Survey comparison

	2013 (%)	2015 (%)	2018 (%)
Unemployment	15.10	16.20	14.46
Drugs	54.50	49.35	48.77
Poverty	12.90	20.65	28.77
Lack of Education	14.30	29.24	23.69
Breakdown of the Family	22.40	32.61	29.08
Too Lenient Sentencing	19.00	28.37	15.85
Alcohol	66.90	66.63	59.23
Too Few Police	8.50	10.65	5.54
Lack of Discipline/ Family Discipline	44.90	53.37	31.69
None of the Above	2.50	4.35	3.69

Figure 3.2

Analysis

1. Alcohol, drugs and a lack of discipline were considered by respondents to be the main causes of crime in the Bailiwick. This is in line with results from previous years' surveys, although there has been a decrease in the overall percentages.
2. A lower proportion of men than women believed drugs to be a major cause of crime.
3. There is also a continuing increase in respondents who believe that poverty is a major cause of crime.

Respondents were given the opportunity to identify their own thoughts on the causes of crime.

Responses included:

- Bad parenting
- Inconsistent and unfair sentencing for certain offences
- Social divisions
- Greed and lack of ethics
- Mental health issues
- Not enough for young people to do
- Problems with police resourcing

Question 11: How do you perceive the level of crime to have changed over the past two years?

Answered: 652 Skipped: 103

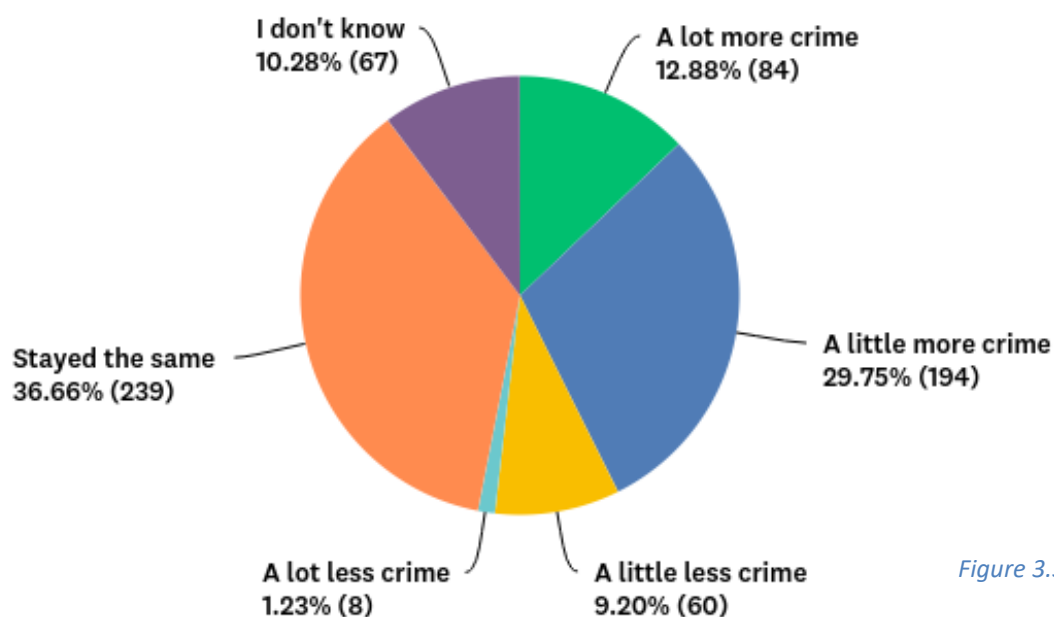


Figure 3.3

Survey comparison

	2013 (%)	2015 (%)	2018 (%)
A Lot Less Crime	2.50	0.43	1.23
A Little Less Crime	14.70	11.09	9.20
Stayed the Same	49.10	40.87	36.66
A Little More Crime	26.20	31.63	29.75
A Lot More Crime	7.40	15.98	12.88
I Don't Know	N/A	N/A	10.28

Figure 3.4

Analysis

1. Overall, the pattern of results is very similar to that encountered in 2013 and 2015, with the majority of people (66.41% in 2018, 72.50% in 2015 and 75.30% in 2013) perceiving crime to have stayed the same or increased slightly. This applied to those who identified as both local and non-local.
2. 10% of people did not have an opinion on this matter. The option of "I don't know" was not available previously.

Question 12: Thinking about all types of crime, in general how worried are you about being a victim of crime?

Answered: 652 Skipped: 103

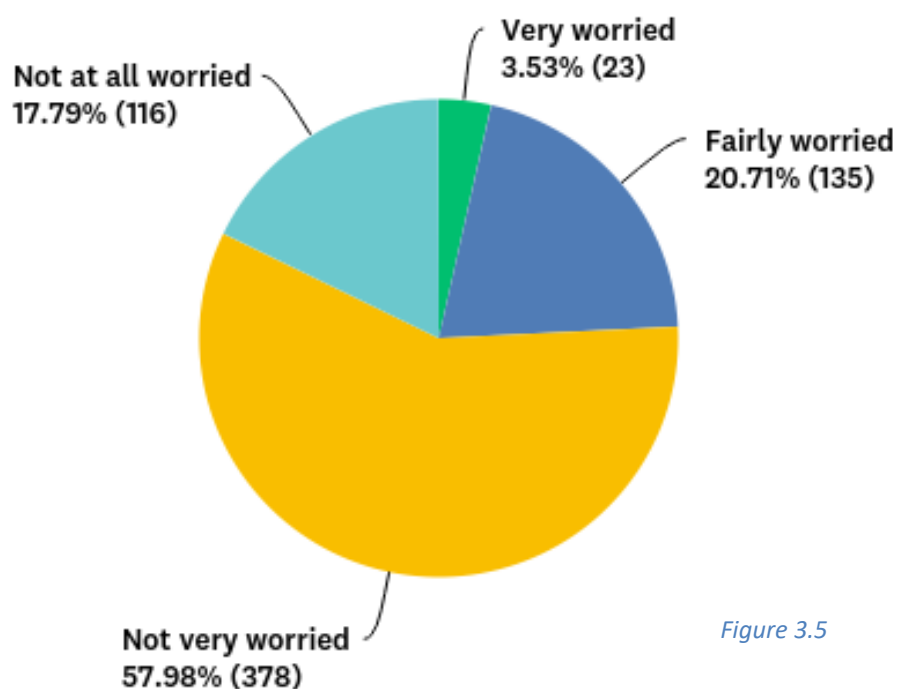


Figure 3.5

Survey comparison

	2013 (%)	2015 (%)	2018 (%)
Not At All Worried	15.50	15.33	17.79
Not Very Worried	56.20	58.70	57.98
Fairly Worried	22.60	21.96	20.71
Very Worried	5.70	4.02	3.53

Figure 3.6

Analysis

- Once again, the pattern of results is very similar to previous years' surveys, which indicates that the majority of respondents are not worried about being a victim of crime. This pattern is consistent across all age ranges, all genders and among those who consider themselves local and not local.

Question 13: Please indicate if any of the following cause you concern in Guernsey

Answered: 652 Skipped: 103

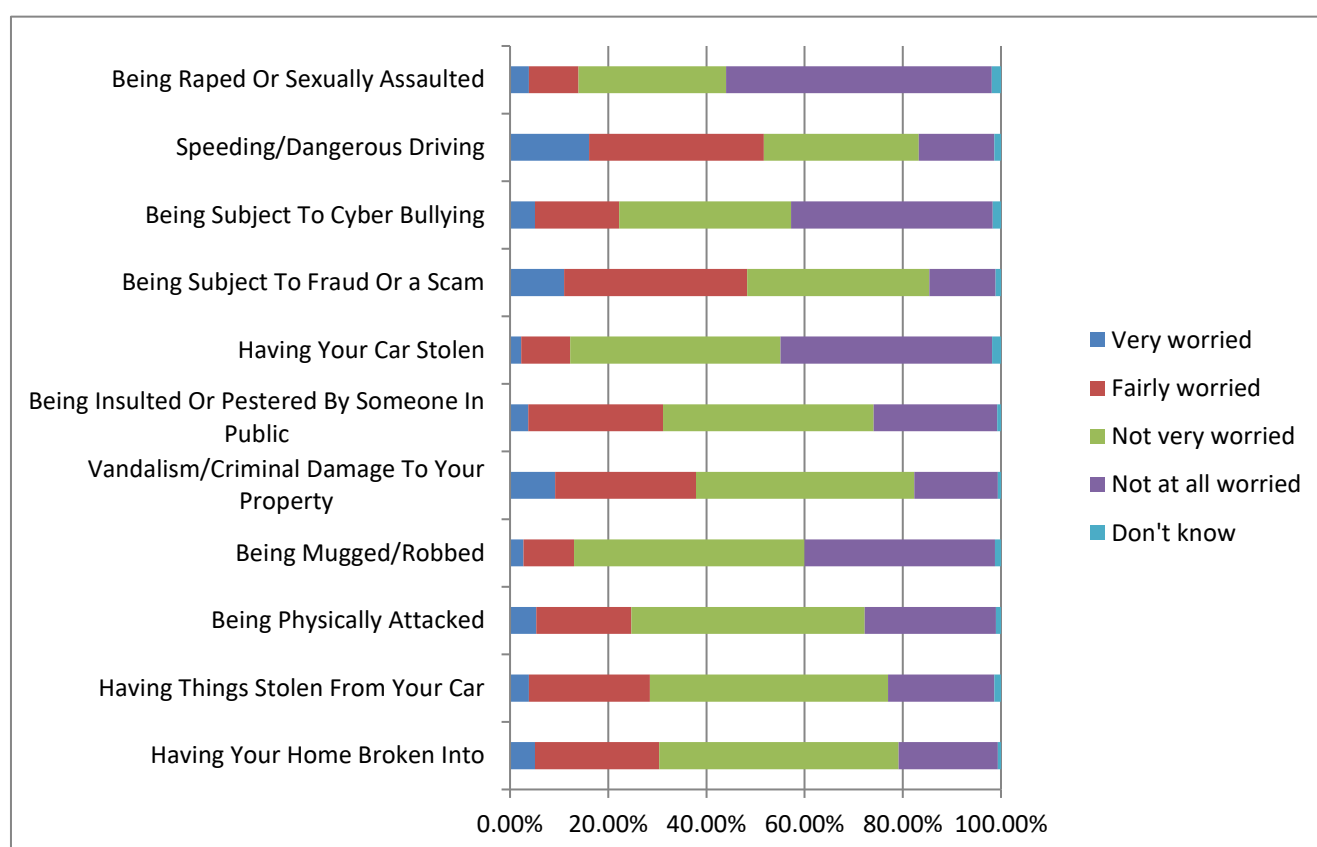


Figure 3.7

Answer Options	Very worried	Fairly worried	Not very worried	Not at all worried	Don't know
Being Raped Or Sexually Assaulted	25 (3.83%)	66 (10.12%)	196 (30.06%)	353 (54.14%)	12 (1.84%)
Speeding/Dangerous Driving	105 (16.10%)	232 (35.58%)	206 (31.60%)	100 (15.34%)	9 (1.38%)
Being Subject To Cyber Bullying	33 (5.06%)	112 (17.18%)	228 (34.97%)	268 (41.10%)	11 (1.69%)
Being Subject To Fraud Or A Scam	72 (11.04%)	243 (37.27%)	242 (37.12%)	88 (13.50%)	7 (1.07%)
Having Your Car Stolen	15 (2.30%)	65 (9.97%)	279 (42.79%)	281 (43.10%)	12 (1.84%)
Being Insulted Or Pestered By Someone In Public	24 (3.68%)	179 (27.45%)	280 (42.94%)	164 (25.15%)	5 (0.77%)
Vandalism/Criminal Damage To Your Property	60 (9.20%)	187 (28.68%)	290 (44.48%)	111 (17.02%)	4 (0.61%)
Being Mugged/Robbed	18 (2.76%)	67 (10.28%)	306 (46.93%)	253 (38.80%)	8 (1.23%)
Being Physically Attacked	35 (5.37%)	126 (19.33%)	310 (47.55%)	174 (26.69%)	7 (1.07%)
Having Things Stolen From Your Car	25 (3.83%)	161 (24.69%)	316 (48.47%)	141 (21.63%)	9 (1.38%)
Having Your Home Broken Into	33 (5.06%)	165 (25.31%)	318 (48.77%)	132 (20.25%)	4 (0.61%)

Figure 3.8

Survey comparison

	2013 (%)	2015 (%)	2018 (%)
Being Raped Or Sexually Assaulted	19.80	13.15	13.95
Speeding/Dangerous Driving	N/A	N/A	51.68
Being Subject To Cyber Bullying	N/A	18.15	22.24
Being Subject To Fraud Or A Scam	37.60	45.98	48.31
Having Your Car Stolen	14.80	14.13	12.27
Being Insulted Or Pestered By Someone In Public	33.40	31.96	31.13
Vandalism/Criminal Damage To Your Property	40.50	45.76	37.88
Being Mugged/Robbed	21.70	14.13	13.04
Being Physically Attacked	29.90	24.46	24.70
Having Things Stolen From Your Car	26.30	26.63	28.52
Having Your Home Broken Into	35.90	33.48	30.37
Being Subject To A Physical Attack Because Of Your Skin Colour, Ethnic Origin, Religion, Sexual Orientation Or Gender	10.4	9.57	N/A

Figure 3.9

Analysis

1. The areas which caused the most concern for respondents were “Being Subject To Fraud Or a Scam”, “Vandalism/Criminal Damage To Your Property” and “Speeding/Dangerous Driving”, which was added as an additional option for this year’s survey.
2. This data is broadly similar to that collected in 2013 and 2015, suggesting that the areas of crimes that most concern the public have largely remained the same.

CRIME & LAW ENFORCEMENT: ILLEGAL DRUGS

Question 14: Over the past two years, have you been involved in the use of illegal drugs?

Answered: 621 Skipped: 134

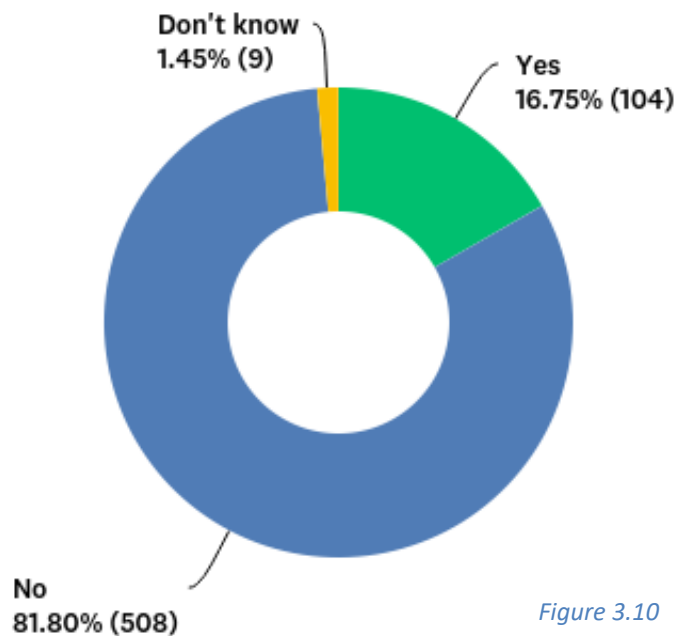


Figure 3.10

Analysis

1. There has been a 6.19% increase in respondents who admit to being involved in the use of illegal drugs. Although the total proportion is still lower than it was in 2013, this nonetheless marks a contrast from the 2015 survey, where there was a decrease in those admitting to the being involved in the use of illegal drugs.

Question 15: If yes, what type of illegal drug?

Answered: 103 Skipped: 652

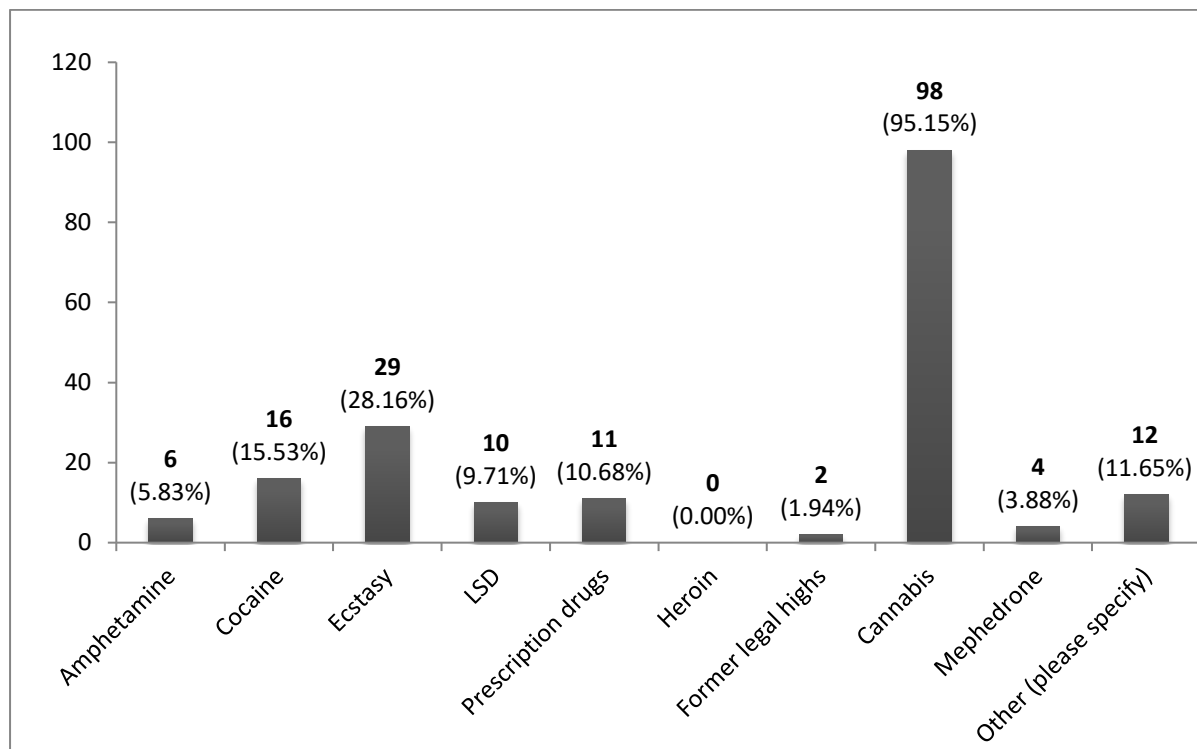


Figure 3.11

Analysis

1. Cannabis continues to be the most popular selected illegal drug, with 95.15% of respondents having chosen it.
2. No respondents selected Heroin, which is a decrease from the last survey in 2015.
3. Across all of the surveys, there is a continued percentage decrease for “Former legal highs” (more than 10% selected this option in 2015 and 21% in 2013) and for “Mephedrone” (Just under 10% selected it in 2015 and 17% selected it in 2013).

Respondents were given the opportunity to identify other drugs which they may have been involved in, respondents identified the following:

- Mushrooms (Psilocybin)
- CBD and CBDA oil (Cannabidiol)
- Tramadol (opioid pain medication)
- MDMA (Ecstasy)

Question 16: If yes, have you sought access to any of the below services and how would you describe your experience?

Answered: 22 Skipped: 733

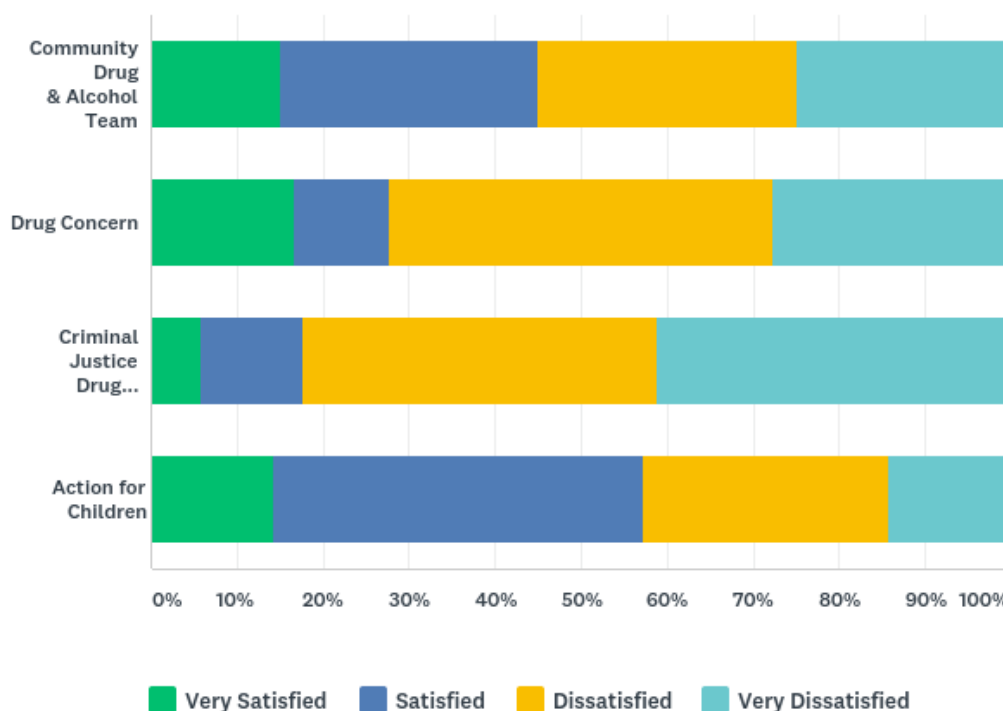


Figure 3.12

Answer Options	Very Satisfied (%)	Satisfied (%)	Dissatisfied (%)	Very Dissatisfied (%)
Community Drug & Alcohol Team	3 (15.00%)	6 (30.00%)	6 (30.00%)	5 (25.00%)
Drug Concern	3 (16.67%)	2 (11.11%)	8 (44.44%)	5 (27.78%)
Criminal Justice Drug Service	1 (5.88%)	2 (11.76%)	7 (41.18%)	7 (41.18%)
Action for Children	2 (14.29%)	6 (42.86%)	4 (28.57%)	2 (14.29%)

Figure 3.13

Analysis

1. As was the case in 2015, the majority of respondents who stated that they had accessed the above services said they were not satisfied with their experience (with the exception of Action for Children).
2. It is worth noting that the sample size for this question is small (only 22 people answered this question). A further survey, directly promoted towards service users, would be required to fully understand whether there are areas for improvement.

CRIME & LAW ENFORCEMENT: DOMESTIC ABUSE

Question 17: Do you view domestic abuse to be a problem locally?

Answered: 637 Skipped: 118

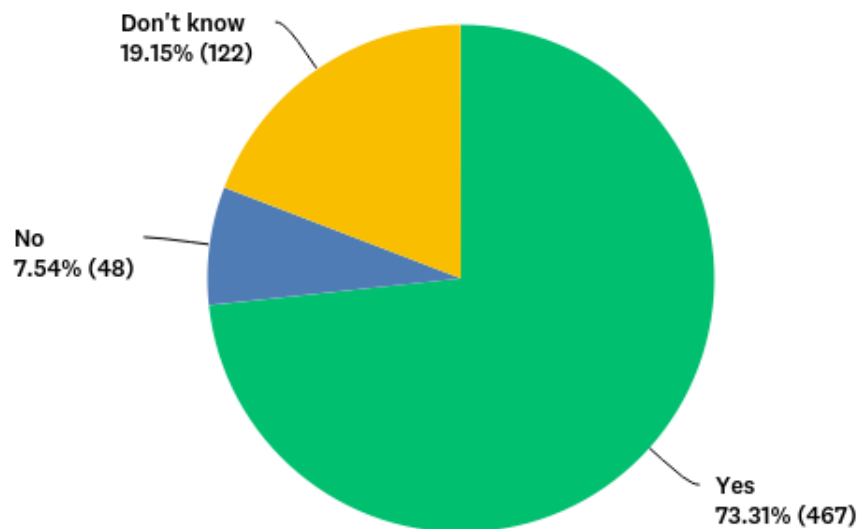


Figure 3.14

Analysis

1. The data indicates that a majority of respondents believe domestic abuse to be an issue locally. This largely reflects the results of the 2015 survey. This question was not asked in 2013.
2. When this year's results are divided by gender, 63.84% of men answered 'yes' compared to 82.46% of female respondents. Of those who identified with neither gender, 60% selected 'yes'.

Question 18: In your opinion is domestic abuse...

Answered: 637 Skipped: 118

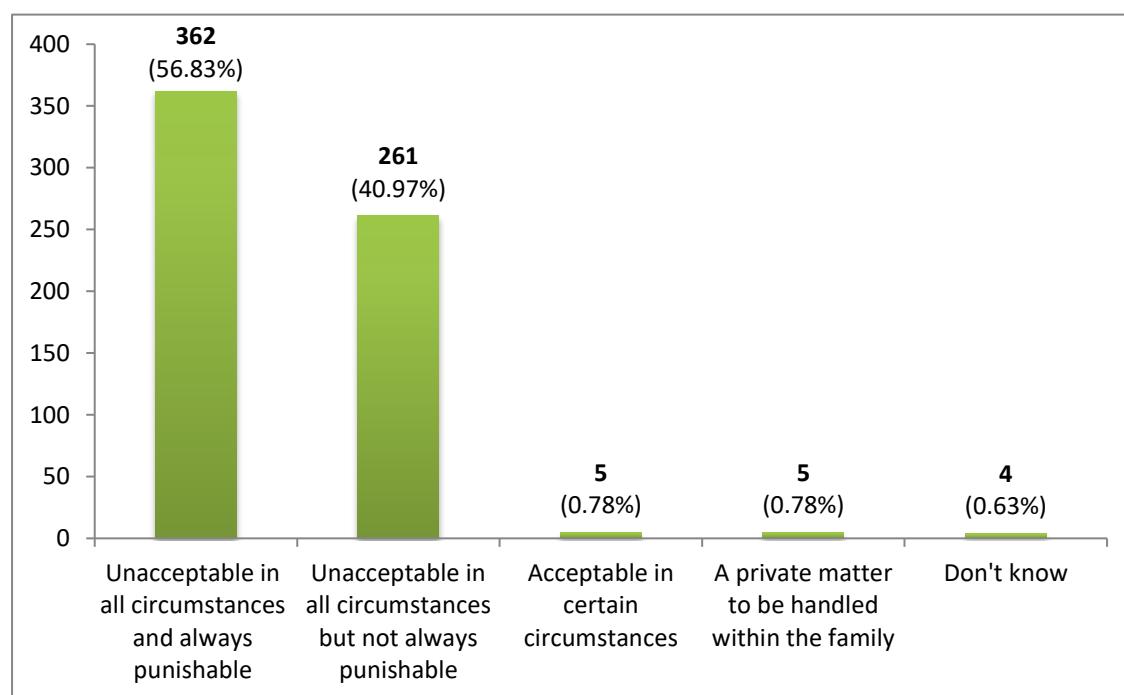


Figure 3.15

Analysis

1. The majority of respondents agreed that domestic abuse is unacceptable in all circumstances, but were more split on whether it is always punishable. These results are similar to those of the 2015 survey. This question was not asked in 2013.
2. As with the previous question, there are some differences between the genders. 51.98% of men believe that domestic abuse is unacceptable but not always punishable, whereas 68.31% of women believed that it was unacceptable and should always be punished.
3. 60% of those who didn't identify with either gender believed it to be unacceptable and always punishable with 40% thinking that it was unacceptable but not always punishable.

Question 19: If you ever witnessed or overheard an incident of domestic abuse, would you call the police?

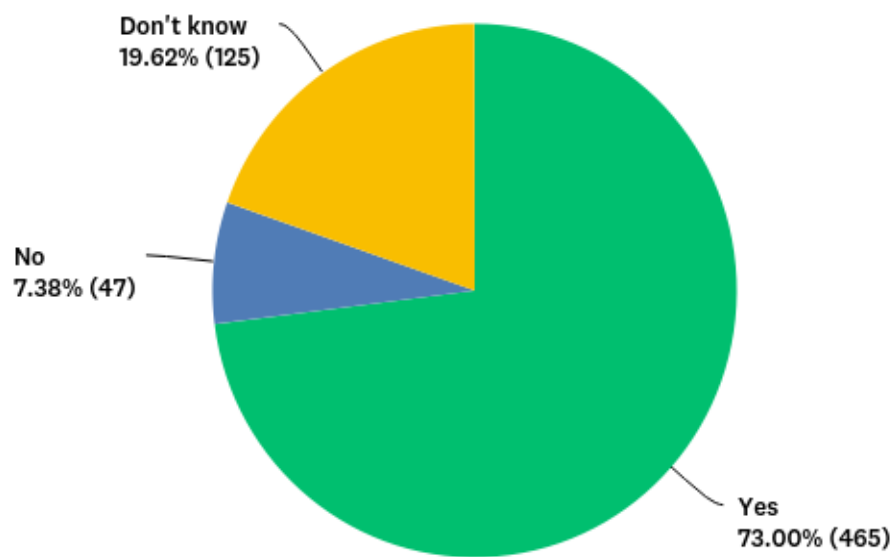


Figure 3.16

Analysis

1. This question was added to the survey this year. Generally respondents stated that they would contact the police.
2. There are some gender differences apparent with only 65.80% of men saying “Yes” compared to 80.00% of women. Of those who did not identify with either gender, 60% said they would call the police.

4. SENTENCING

These questions focused on what happens after someone is found guilty of committing a crime and what factors should be taken into account when sentencing.

Question 20: When someone is found guilty of an offence in the Bailiwick of Guernsey, there are a number of community sentences available. Which of the below have you heard of before now?

Answered: 623 (respondents could select multiple options) Skipped: 132

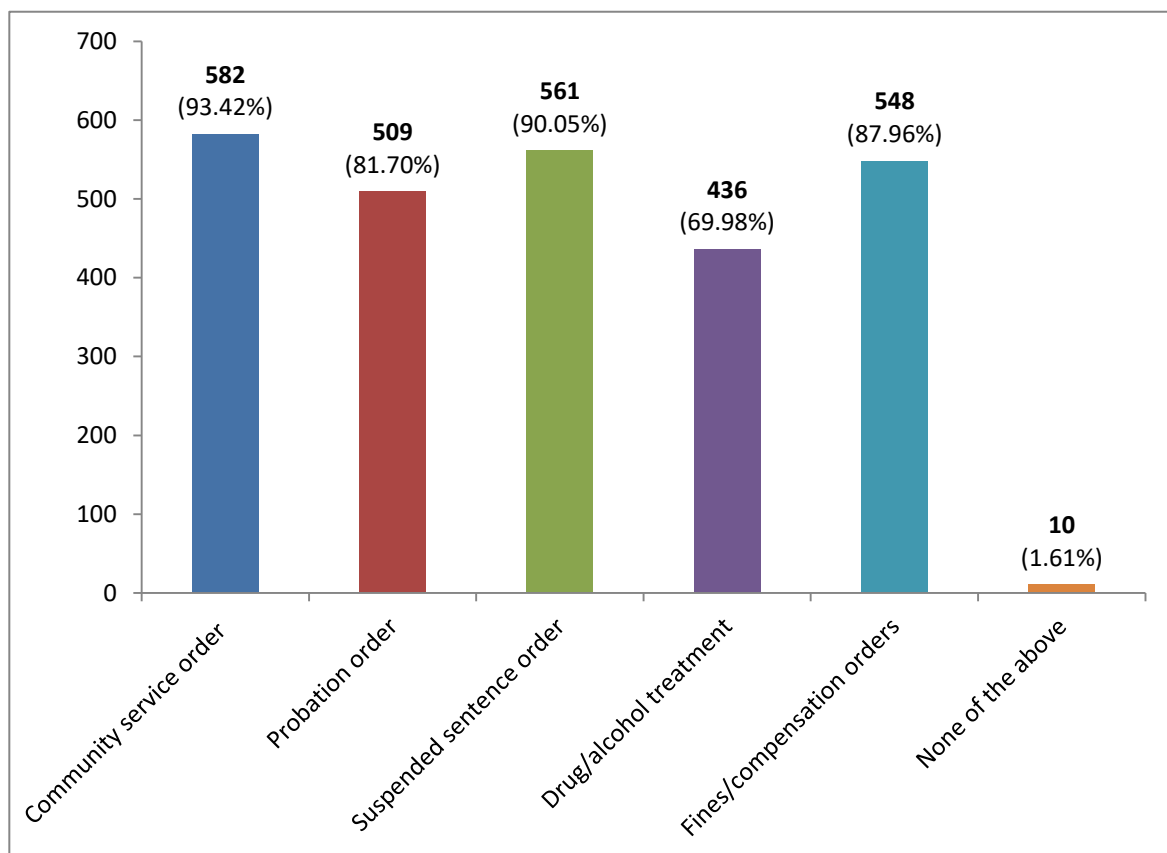


Figure 4.1

Analysis

1. The findings indicate that the majority of people have heard of all of the community sentence options that are available. This was also the case in the surveys carried out in 2013 and 2015.

Question 21: Please indicate the statements that you agree with in regard to community sentences:

Answered: 623 (respondents could select multiple options) Skipped: 132

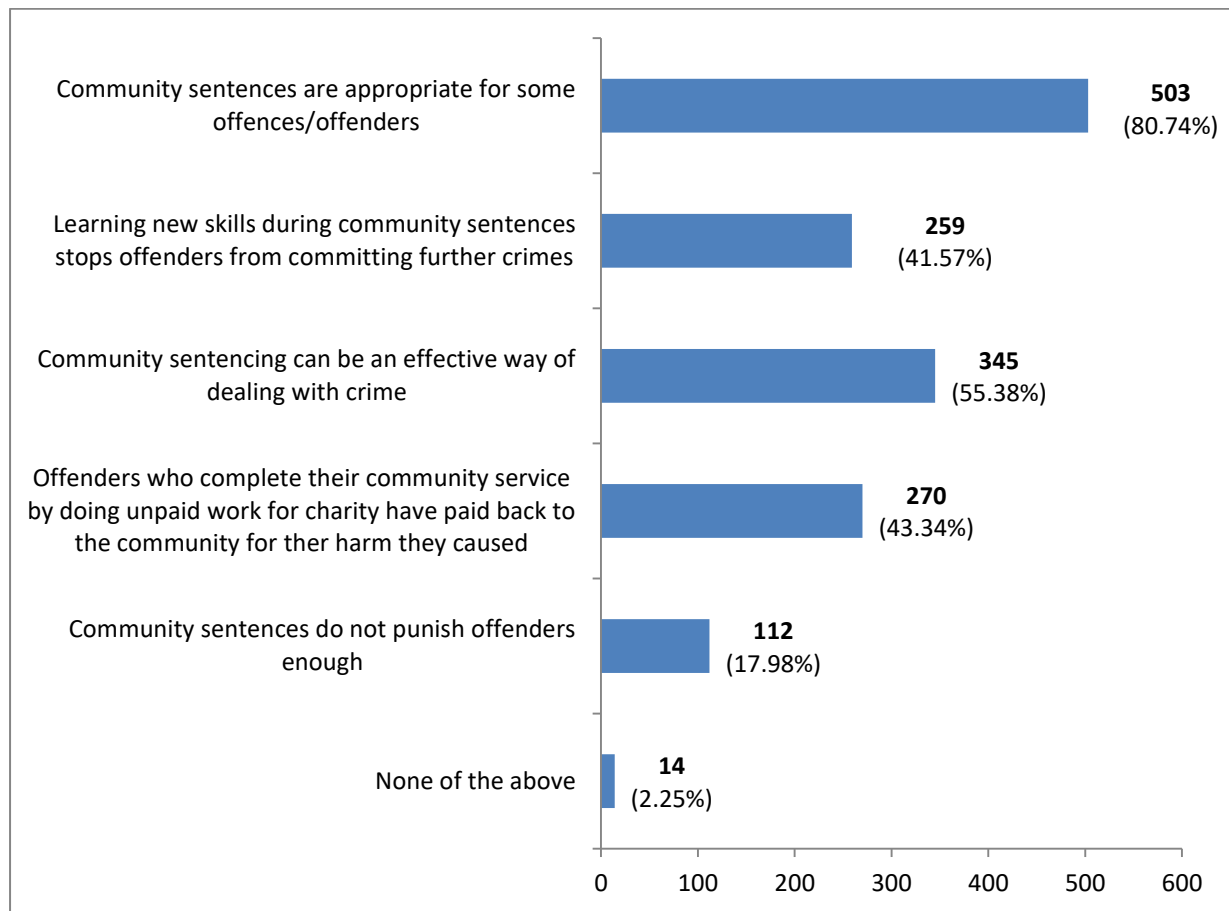


Figure 4

Analysis

1. In comparison to the 2015 survey, the results indicate a slightly more positive opinion of community sentencing, with an additional 10% of respondents believing that community sentences can stop offenders from committing further crimes.
2. There has also been a reduction of over 10% in the proportion of respondents who believe that community sentences do not punish offenders enough.

Question 22: What do you consider to be the purpose of prison?

Answered: 623 (respondents could select multiple options) Skipped: 132

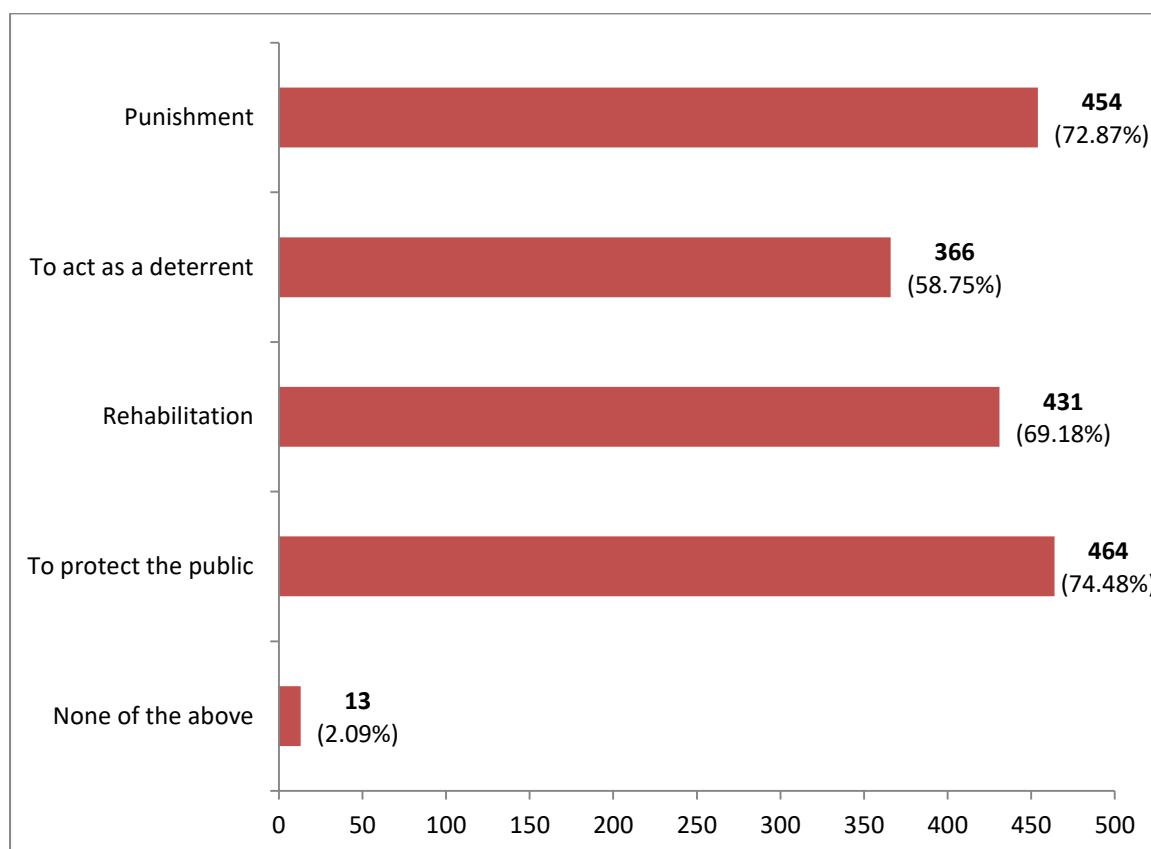


Figure 4.3

Survey comparison

	2013 (%)	2015 (%)	2018 (%)
Punishment	73.60	72.20	72.87
To act as a deterrent	53.40	62.30	58.75
Rehabilitation	53.50	65.80	69.18
To protect the public	68.40	69.70	74.48
None of the above	1.70	2.70	2.80

Figure 4.4

Analysis

1. The data suggests that there has been little change from the trends observed in the previous survey of 2015.
2. The results show a continued increase in support for the view of prison being for 'rehabilitation' and 'protecting the public'.
3. In both 2013 and 2015 the top answer was 'punishment' however in the 2018 survey, the top answer was 'to protect the public'.

Question 23: Generally, what factors do you believe should be taken into consideration when sentencing someone to prison?

Answered: 623 (respondents could select multiple options)

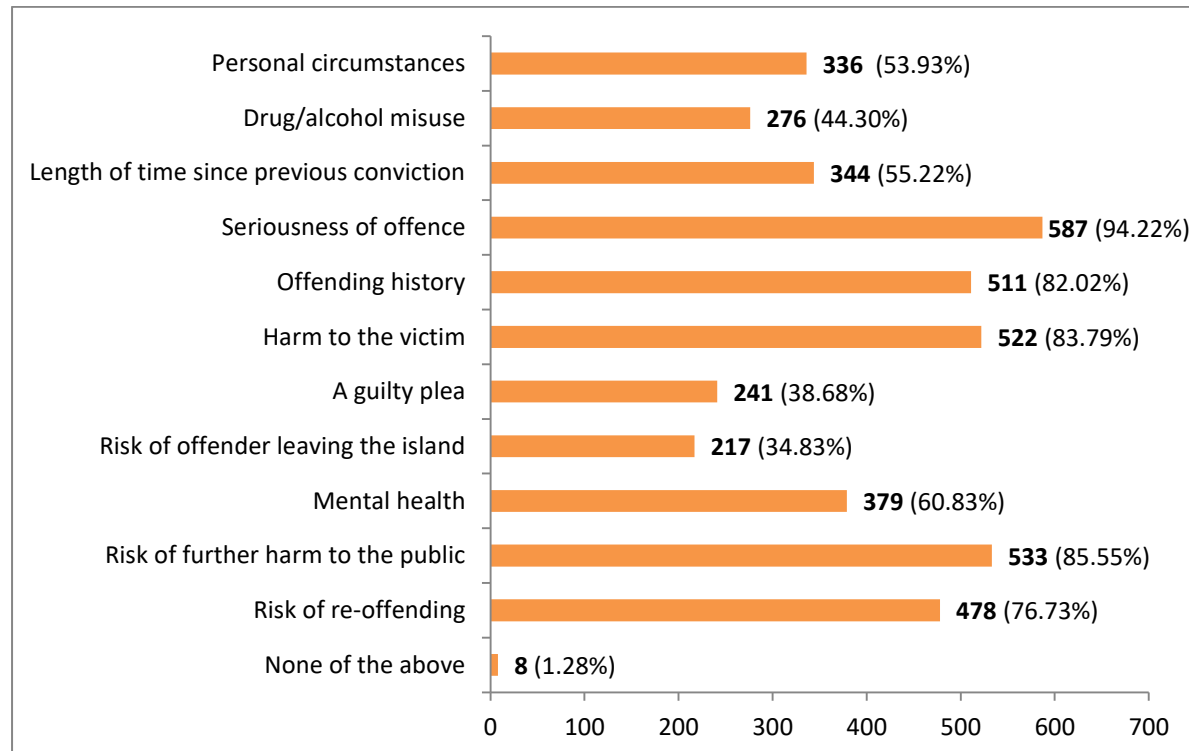


Figure 4.3

Analysis

1. 'Seriousness of offence', 'Harm to victim', 'Offending history', 'Risk of further harm to the public' and 'Risk of re-offending' were the most selected factors which respondents thought should be taken into account when sentencing someone to prison.
2. As was the case in 2013 and 2015, "Seriousness of offence", "Harm to the victim" and "Offending history" were most frequently selected.
3. "Risk of further harm to the public" and "Risk of re-offending" were new options included in this year's survey and proved to be popular.
4. Respondents aged between 20 and 40 were more in favour of taking "Personal Circumstances" and "Drug/alcohol misuse" into account than other groups.

Respondents were given the opportunity to identify other factors which could be taken into consideration, which included:

- Whether there were alternative sentences which would be more appropriate to prison
- Age of the person being sentenced

Question 24: What provisions do you think should be available for prisoners?

Answered: 623 (respondents could select multiple options) Skipped: 132

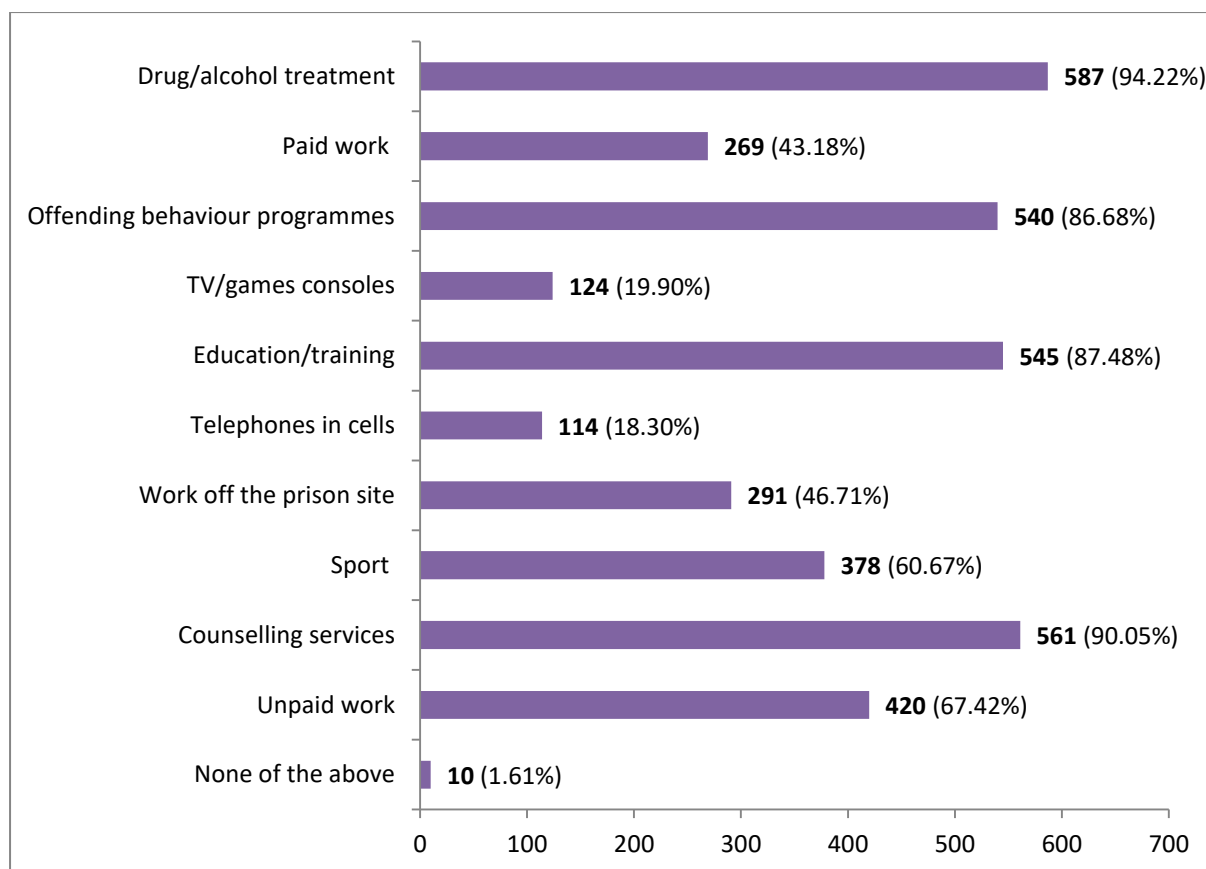


Figure 4.

Survey comparison

	2013 (%)	2015 (%)	2018 (%)
Drug/Alcohol treatment	82.70	87.10	94.22
Paid work	28.70	31.70	43.18
Offending Behaviour programmes	77.80	82.40	86.68
TV/games consoles	14.60	15.70	19.90
Education/training	84.30	87.30	87.48
Telephones in cells	N/A	12.20	18.30
Work off the prison site	N/A	40.10	46.71
Sport	49.20	56.30	60.67
Counselling services	72.60	83.20	90.05
Unpaid work	68.60	72.20	67.42
None of the above	2.60	2.40	1.61

Figure 4.

Analysis

1. The pattern of results has generally remained consistent with previous years surveys, although there has been a notable increase in those agreeing with the concept of “Paid work” for prisoners (up from 31.70% in 2015 to 43.18% in 2018).

Respondents were given the opportunity to identify other provisions, these included:

- Healthy food
- Yoga
- Access to a library
- Supervised internet use
- General healthcare provisions

5. RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

The questions in this section focus on the victim-centred process of Restorative Justice, asking whether people would use the service and in what circumstances.

Answered: 621 Skipped: 134

Question 25: If you were the victim of a crime would you like the opportunity to communicate with the person who was responsible and express how you had been affected?

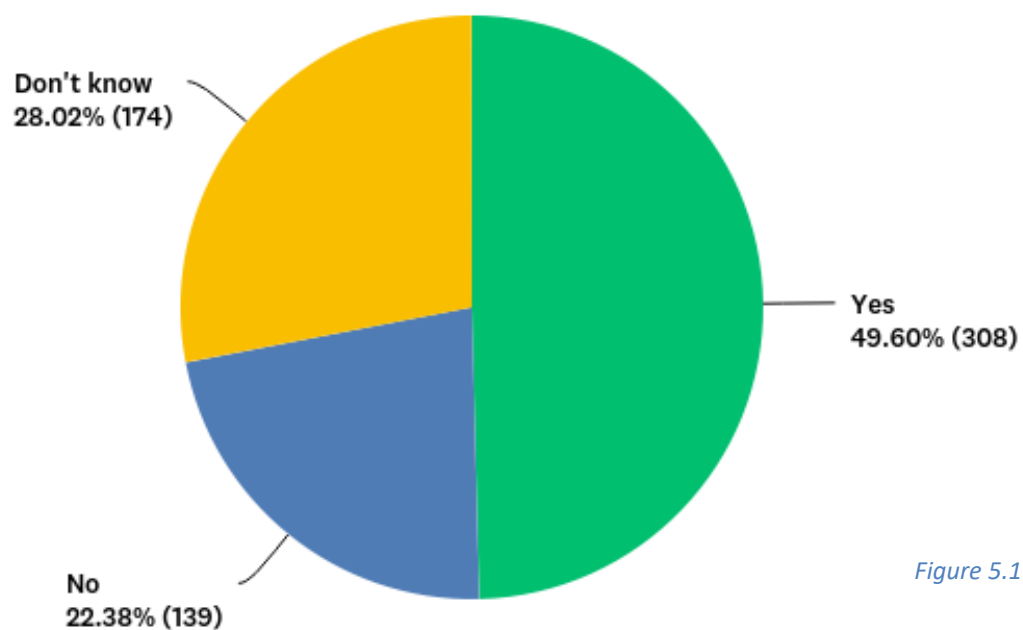


Figure 5.1

Survey comparison

	2013 (%)	2015 (%)	2018 (%)
Yes	51.0	52.47	49.60
No	24.1	22.78	22.38
Don't know	24.9	24.74	28.02

Figure 5.2

Analysis

1. There has been a slight decrease in respondent's desires to engage in restorative justice, with only 49.60% selecting "Yes" compared to 52.47% in 2015 and 51.00% in 2013.

Question 26: Should you experience personal conflict within your neighbourhood, would you be interested in trying to peacefully resolve the situation through the Restorative Justice process?

Answered: 621 Skipped: 134

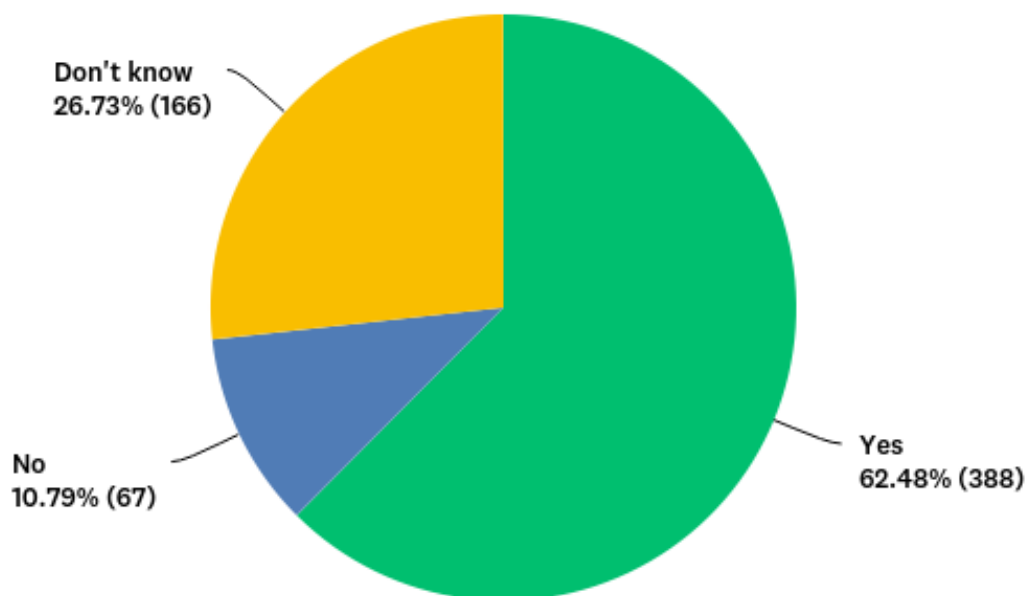


Figure 5.3

Analysis

1. As was the case in 2015, the majority of respondents are in favour of this initiative.

Question 27: Would you be in supportive of the use of restorative practice within schools? A process that favours relationship over retribution

Answered: 621 Skipped: 134

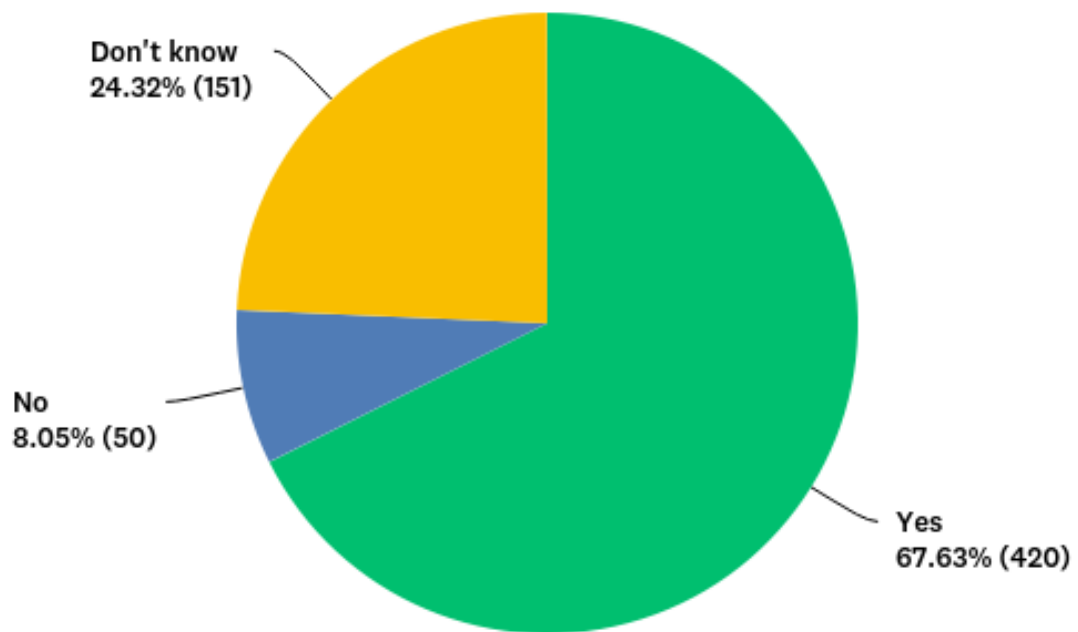


Figure 5.4

Analysis

1. Again, the majority of respondents were in support of this idea, as they were in the last survey.

6. VICTIM SUPPORT & WITNESS SERVICE

Question 28: If you were a victim or witness of a crime, would you like the support of the Victim Support & Witness Service?

Answered: 617 Skipped: 138

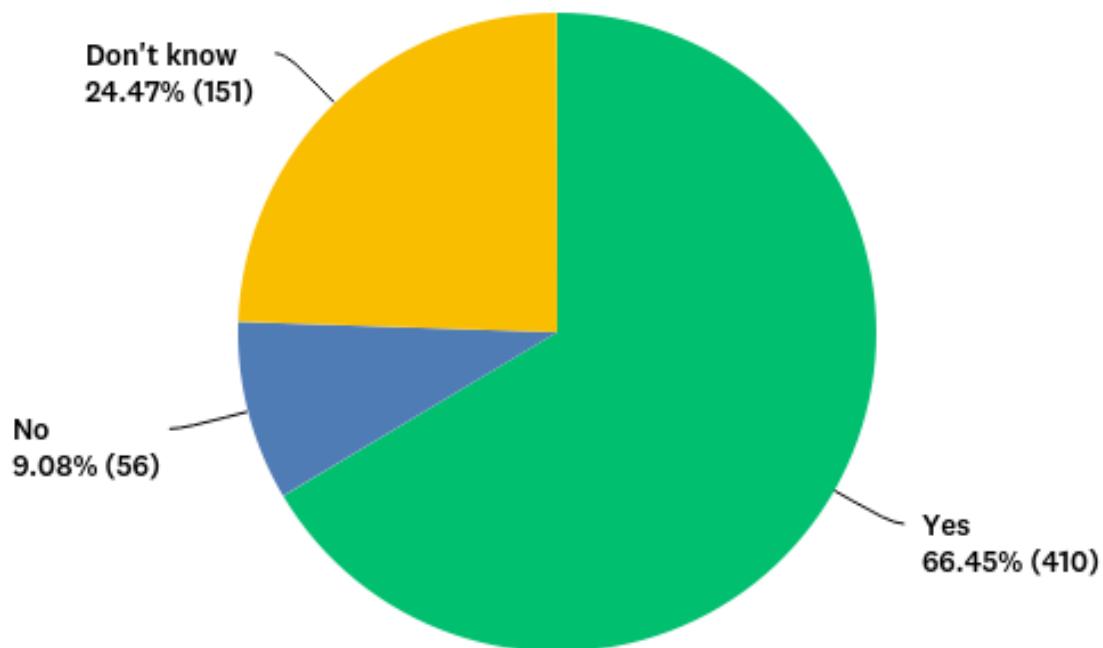


Figure 6.1

Analysis

1. The majority of respondents would like support from the Victim Support & Witness Service. This has been the case in every survey conducted. More women indicated they would like the assistance of the service (73.50%) than men (58.64%).

Question 29: If you did choose to access the service, what support would you like?

Answered: 617 (respondents could select multiple options) Skipped: 138

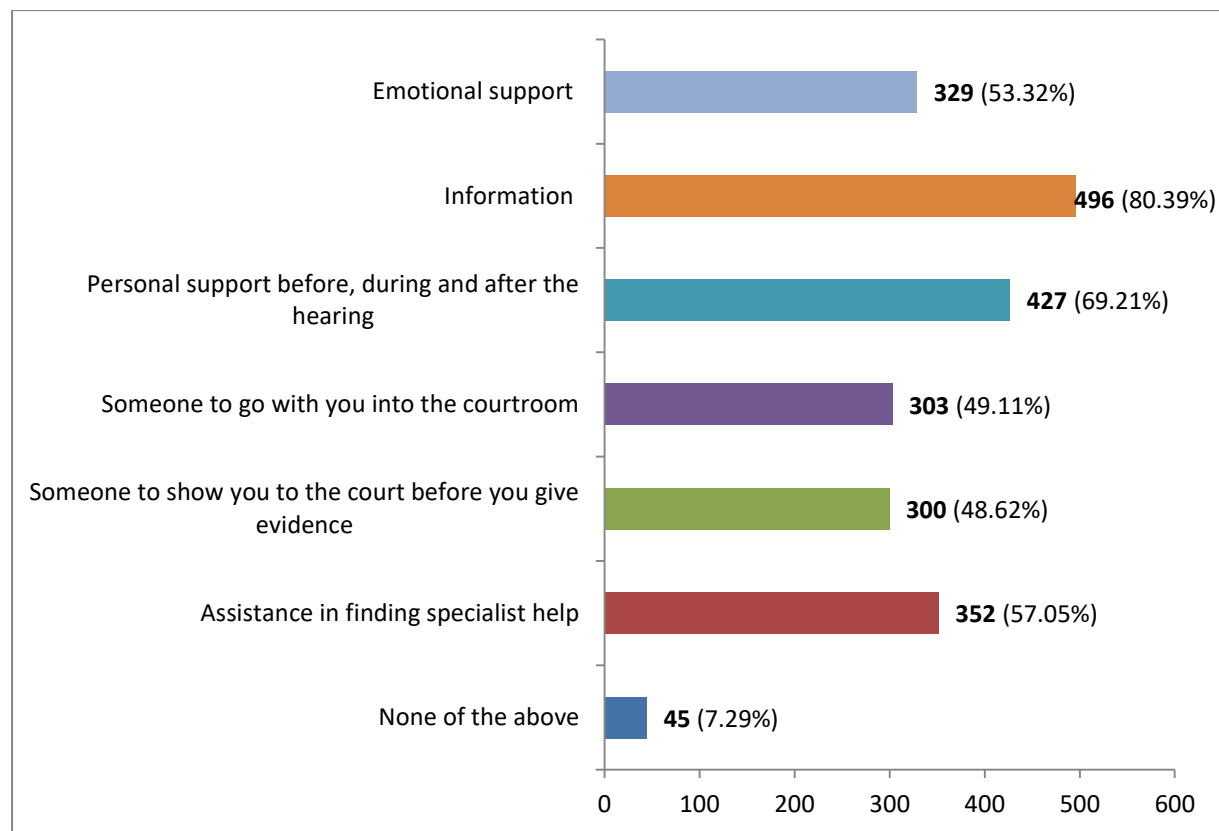


Figure 6.2

Survey comparison

	2013 (%)	2015 (%)	2018 (%)
Emotional Support	42.60	49.50	53.32
Information	74.70	75.30	80.39
Personal support before, during and after the hearing	58.00	68.10	69.21
Someone to go with you into the Courtroom	38.90	48.00	49.11
Someone to show you the Court before you give evidence	39.50	47.60	48.62
Assistance in finding specialist help	40.40	49.80	58.05
None of the above	10.50	8.70	7.29

Figure 6.3

Analysis

1. While the general patterns in the data remain the same as in 2013 and 2015, overall demand has continued to increase for each type of support listed. Some of the other suggestions made were:
 - Use of the witness suite prior to court
 - Financial support

Question 30: If you were a victim or witness of crime, were you made aware of the Victim Support & Witness Service?

380 (61.59%) of the total respondents to this question indicated that they had never been a victim or witness of crime and therefore it was felt that in order to enable more meaningful assessment, these respondents should be omitted from the statistical analysis. Therefore the chart and statistics below have been calculated solely on the basis of the remaining 237 respondents.

Answered: 237 Skipped: 138

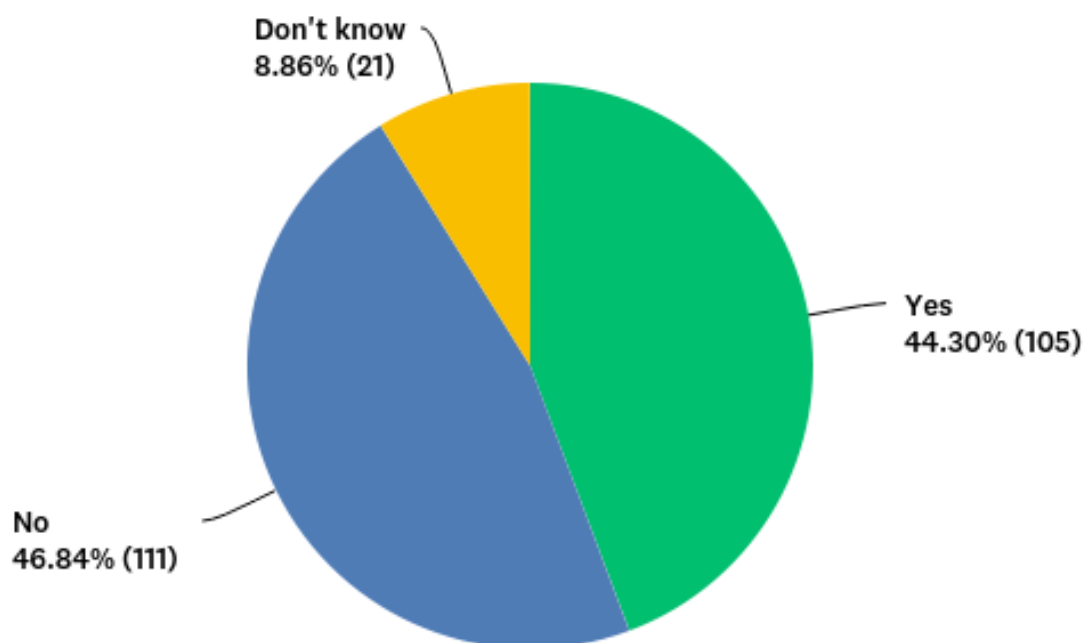


Figure 6.4

Analysis

1. 46.84% of respondents, who had been either a victim of, or a witness to, a crime stated that they had not been made aware of the Victim & Witness Support Service. This is a slight decrease from the 2015 survey data which shows that 51.43% of 280 respondents, who had

been victims or witnesses said they had not been made aware of the service. It is not clear from the data whether all of these respondents reported the incident or crime, as this is generally when referrals are made.

Question 31: If yes who by?

Answered: 103 Skipped: 652

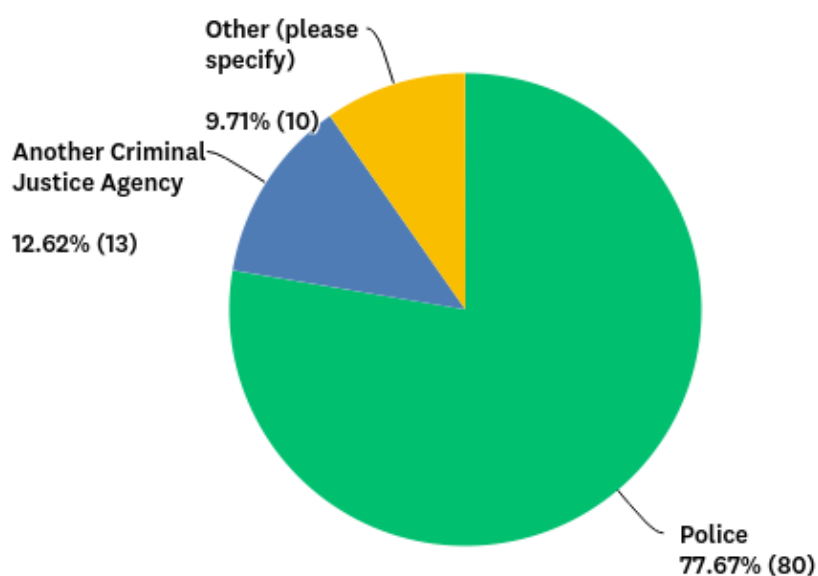


Figure 6.5

Analysis

1. The data shows that the majority of people were informed of the Victim Support & Witness Service by the Police. Referrals are generally made by the police at the point of reporting a crime.
2. Similar conclusions could be drawn from the data collected in 2015.
3. Other bodies identified: lawyers, judges, the charity Safer and the Victim Support & Witness Service itself.

Question 32: If you have used the Victim Support & Witness Service, how satisfied were you with the service you received?

616 people responded to this question, but 544 respondents indicated that they had never used the Victim Support & Witness Service. Therefore as was the case for question 30 above, in order to provide meaningful analysis, the data for those who have not used the service has been excluded from the chart and table below, leaving a total sample of 72 people.

Answered: 72 Skipped: 139

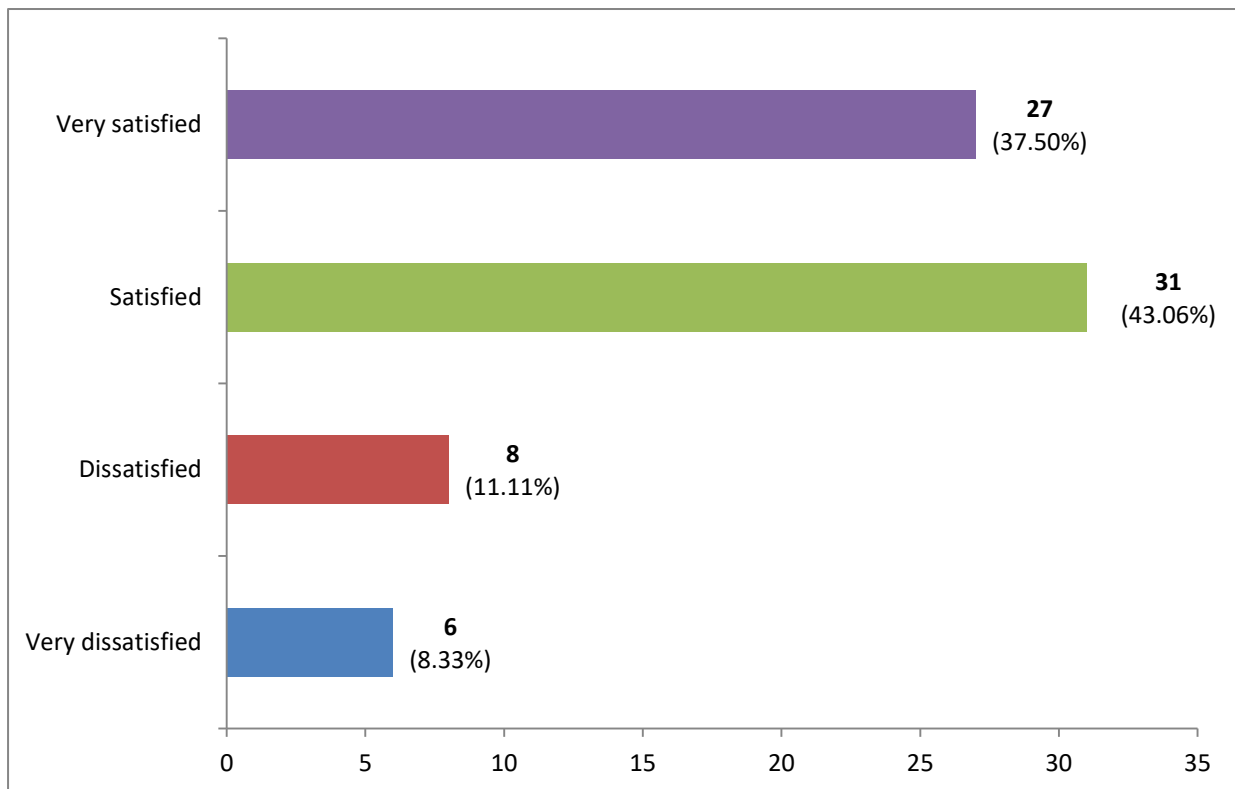


Figure 6.6

Survey comparison

	2013 (%)	2015 (%)	2018 (%)
Very Satisfied	33.01	38.89	37.50
Satisfied	50.49	38.89	43.06
Dissatisfied	9.71	13.89	11.11
Very Dissatisfied	6.80	8.33	8.33

Figure 6.7

Analysis

1. The results indicate that overall satisfaction with the Victim Support & Witness Service has remained high (83.50% were satisfied in 2013, 77.78% in 2015 and 80.56% in 2018).
2. It is worth noting that the sample size for this question is small (72 people answered this question). A further survey, directly promoted towards service users would be required to fully understand whether there are areas for improvement.