WOMEN'S SAFETY IN OUR COMMUNITIES

SURVEY REPORT

April 2022

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

Participants

- 366 participants;
- Ages ranged between 16-75 years;
- 96% female and 2% male (6 participants did not to disclose their gender, 1 identified as non-binary and 1 reported 'other').

When split according to East Ayrshire's three Neighbourhood Teams, the sample comprised:

- 26% Cumnock & Doon Valley;
- 25% Irvine Valley & Kilmarnock South;
- 36% Kilmarnock Central & North; and
- 4% non-disclosed.

Results

Locations and feelings of safety: at night and during the day a variety of locations were scored by participants for their personal feelings of overall safety. There was a consistent and clear pattern across all Neighbourhood Team areas.

The following areas were scored the lowest (unsafe) at night: in local town centre; at local train station; at taxi ranks; at bus stops; at bus stations; and within parks and open spaces.

The following areas were scored the highest (safe) at night; in the street; in shops; at home; at place of work; at place of education (e.g. college); and online.

The following areas were scored the lowest (unsafe) during the day; on public transport; at taxi ranks; at bus stops; at bus stations.

The following areas were scored the highest (safe) during the day; in the street; in shops; at home; at place of work; at place of education (e.g. college).

Factors which influence feelings of safety
Participants reported a variety of factors which influence their overall feelings of safety. Incidents reported on the local news (60%) and incidents shared on social media (54%) were reported by participants to be the greatest influence on feelings of overall safety.

This was closely followed by; personal experience (53%); experience of friends and/or family (49%); and lastly incidents reported on the national news (43%).
A small percentage of participates reported that they don't feel unsafe (9%).

Actions take to feel safe
The majority of the participants reported that they had undertaken the following actions to feel safe:
- Kept to busier areas/routes (62%)
- Avoided using earphones/headphones (41%)
- Kept to where CCTV is located (21%)
- Kept to well-lit areas (66%)
- Spoke to someone on the phone (49%)
- Carried keys in hand (43%)
- Used personal safety equipment (12%)
- Walked with someone (57%)
- Got a lift with someone (49%)
- Avoided the area (66%)

Experience of violence within the last 12 months
Of the participants who reported experience of violence within the last twelve months, the majority reported experience of intimidation and threats (16%), and harassment (15%).

Small percentages were found across the remaining categories:
- Domestic abuse (7%)
- Assault (6%)
- Coercive control (6%)
- Stalking (5%)
- Cybercrime (4%)
- Sexual offence (4%)
- Drink spiking (3%)
- Up skirting (2%)
- Spiking by injection (0%)

The majority of participants reported that they had not experienced one or more of the listed categories of violence within the last twelve months (65%).

Experience of Violence by Participant's Health Status

Participants who had disclosed a **long-term health condition** reported experience across **9/10** categories of violence within the last 12 months.

Participants with **no long-term health conditions** also reported experience of **9/10** categories.

Higher numbers of participants with **long-term health conditions** reported experience of violence within the last 12 months than participants with **no long-term health conditions**.

Environmental contributions towards feeling unsafe

The majority of participants reported that the following environmental factors contributed to feeling unsafe:

- Poorly lit (79%)
- Groups of people gathering (70%)
- No other people (63%)
- Secluded areas (57%)
- Poor maintenance of shrubbery and overhanging trees (obscuring paths/lighting/CCTV) (50%)
- Poor maintenance of footpaths (43%)
- Poor/no security (metal fencing/opening hours) (26%)

Influence of COVID-19 restriction on feelings of safety

68% (229) of all survey respondents answered how COVID-19 restrictions influenced their feelings of safety.

The majority of said participants (42%) reported feeling '*neither safe nor unsafe*' with COVID -19 restrictions.

31% reported that COVID-19 restrictions increased their feelings of overall safety to '*very safe*', whereas 11% reported that COVID-19 restrictions left them feeling '*very unsafe*'.

EAST AYRSHIRE
Health &
Social Care
Partnership

Stephanie Preston
Resource Worker
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Partnership:
Planning and Performance

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SURVEY DETAILS

The East Ayrshire Violence against Women Partnership (EAVWP) produced the Women's Safety in our Communities Survey to discern the strength of women's perceptions on, and feelings towards, their personal safety within East Ayrshire.

The survey was created and distributed on the 22nd November 2021 during the 16 Days of Action Against Domestic Violence 2022 and data collection for the survey was completed on 31st December 2021.

The sample criteria selected was women and young girls, aged 16 and above, who lived within East Ayrshire. The survey was composed of 16 questions which participants could choose to answer or leave blank. The length of participation was approximately 10 minutes.

Participants were first asked to provide demographic data; locality, age, gender, health status, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, and marital status.

There were two 10-point Likert scales, ranged from 1 (very unsafe) to 10 (very safe), composed of 16 questions which asked participants to evaluate their feelings of safety during the day and night in specific locations, for example, '*In the street*' and '*on public transport'.*

Participants were then asked questions related to their personal experience, what influenced feeling unsafe, and what actions they have taken to feel safer. With consideration to the impact of COVID-19, participants were asked if COVID-19 had affected their feelings of safety, and if so to detail how they were affected.

Participants were given the opportunity to detail their thoughts on what actions could be taken to make East Ayrshire safer for women and young girls.

Participants were informed that their answers would be kept confidential, all data would be anonymised and would be used strictly for research purposes only. Data would be stored securely.

In order to minimise the potential for emotional distress from participation, participants were provided with a link to the East Ayrshire Violence Against Women Partnership website which hosts contact details and links to specialist support services.

1.0 PARTICIPANTS

1.1 The sample comprised 366 participants; ages ranged between 16 to 75 years, of which 9% ranged between 16 to 24 years of age; 21% between the ages of 25 to 34 years; 22% between 35 to 44 years and 31% between 45 to 59 years. 15% of participants age ranged between 60 and 74, with one (0.3%) participant reported being 75+. 2% of participants choose not to disclose their age (*Chart 1: Age Range*).

Chart 1: *Age Range*
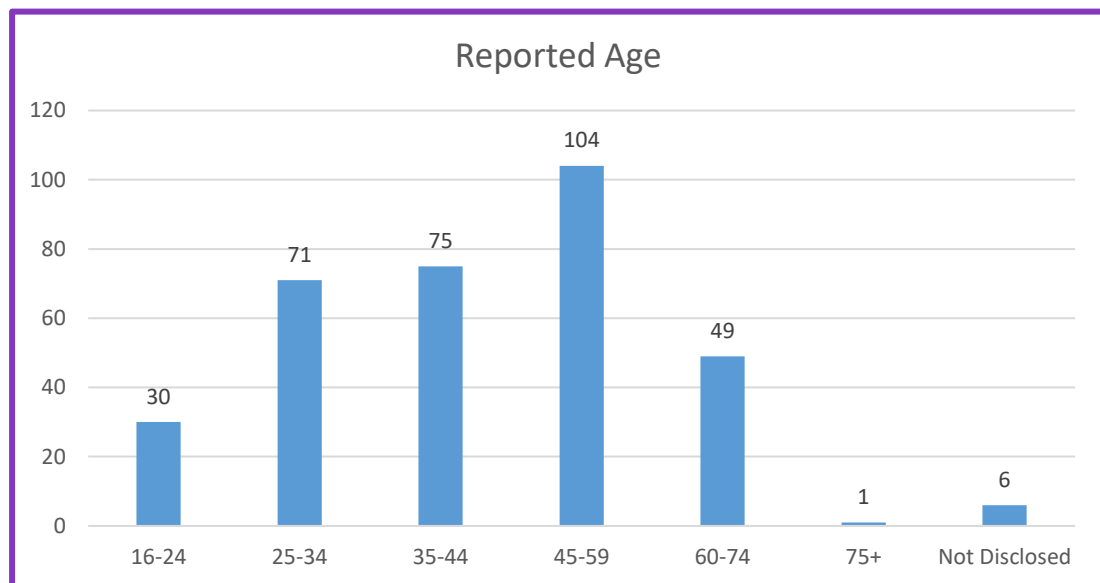
1.2 The reported gender identity of the sample was 96% female and 2% male, one participant identified as non-binary and one reported 'other' to describe their gender identity. Six participants choose not to disclose their gender (*Table 1: Gender Identity*).

Table 1: *Gender Identity*

Gender Identity	n	%
Female	321	96%
Male	7	2%
Non-Binary	1	0.29%
Other	1	0.29%
Not Disclosed	6	1.7%

1.3 The sample comprised of 91% Scottish, 6% Other British, and 2% Other white ethnic. Two (0.59%) identified as Other, one (0.29%) as Polish and 2% chose not to disclose their ethnicity (*Table 2: Ethnicity).*

Table 2: *Ethnicity*

Ethnicity	n	%
Scottish	304	91%
Other British	19	6%
Polish	1	0.29%
Other white ethnic	5	2%
Other	2	0.59%
Not Disclosed	5	1.48%

1.4 The majority of participants disclosed that they did not have a religion at 51%, followed by 20% of participants disclosing their religion as Church of Scotland and 9% as Roman Catholic. Eleven (3%) participants identified as Other Christian, four (1%) as Pagan, one as Spiritual (0.29%), one (0.29%) as Jedi and one (0.29%) as Other. 23% of participants chose not to disclose their religion (*Table 3: Religion).*

Table 3: *Religion*

Religion	n	%
None	188	51%
Church of Scotland	74	20%
Roman Catholic	34	9%
Pagan	4	1%
Spiritual	1	0.29%
Jedi	1	0.29%
Other Christian	11	3%
Other	1	0.29%
Not Disclosed	22	23%

1.5 Regarding participant sexual orientation, 79% of participants identified as Heterosexual/Straight and 20% chose not to disclose their sexual orientation. There was a diverse range of responses made within the participant sample in smaller response numbers (*Table 4: Sexual Orientation).*

Table 4: *Sexual Orientation*

Sexual Orientation	n	%
Asexuality	1	0.29%
Bisexual	11	3%
Heterosexual/Straight	290	79%
Lesbian	6	1.78%
Pansexual	2	0.59%
Sexually fluid	1	0.29%
Queer	1	0.29%
Not Disclosed	24	20%

1.6 The majority of participants disclosed their marital status as Married or in a Civil Partnership at 40%, with 30% disclosing their status as Single. Divorced or Separated participants was at 9%, followed by Living with Partner at 3%, Widowed or Bereaved Civil status at 2%, and non-disclosed marital status at 4% (*Table 5: Marital Status).*

Table 5: *Marital Status*

Marital Status	n	%
Single	111	30%
Married/Civil Partnership	148	40%
Engaged	2	0.59%
Divorced/Separated	33	9%
Widowed/Bereaved Civil Partner	7	2%
Cohabiting	4	1%
In a relationship	3	0.89%
Living with partner	10	3%
Long term relationship	2	0.59%
Relationship	1	0.29%
Other	2	0.59%
Not Disclosed	13	4%

1.7   Reported Locality and Geographical Teams Data

There was a wide spread of respondents across all localities, however the majority of participants (39%) reported their locality as Kilmarnock, followed by Cumnock at 7% and Stewarton at 4% (*Chart 2: Respondents' Reported Locality*).
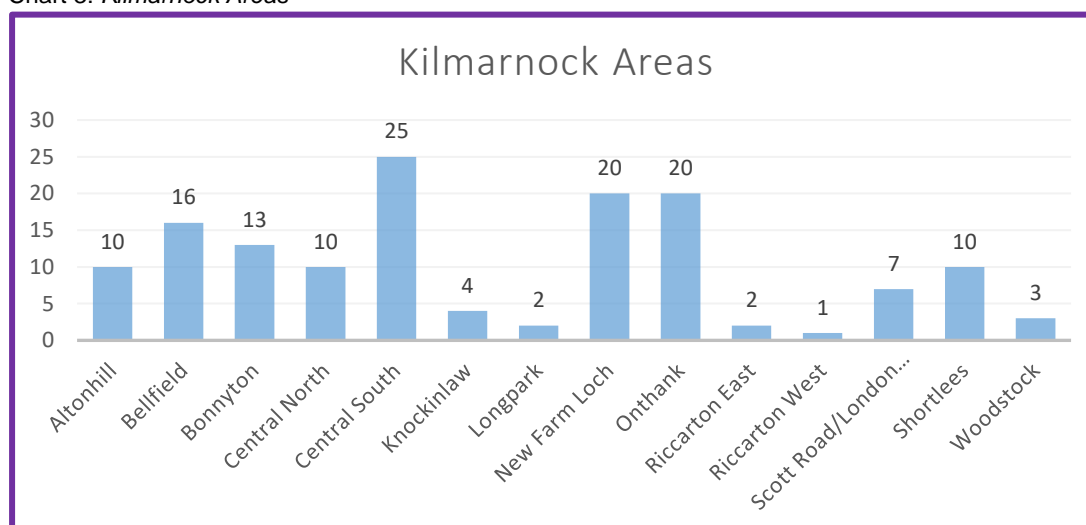
Chart 2: *Respondents' Reported Locality*
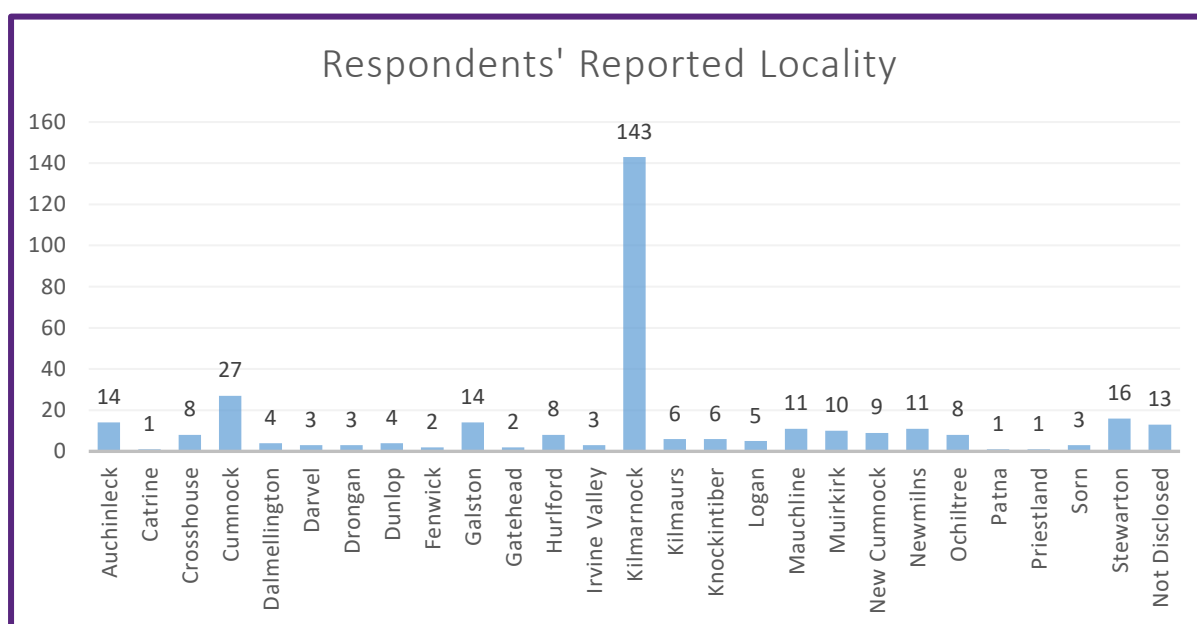
Note: For a more detailed breakdown of the locality and area information reported by respondents' please see Appendix 1.

1.8   The majority of participants from Kilmarnock reported their area location as being Central South at 18%; New Farm Loch at 14% and Onthank at 14% (*Chart 3: Kilmarnock Areas*).

Chart 3: *Kilmarnock Areas*

1.9 A breakdown of respondent's locality within East Ayrshire's three Neighbourhood Housing Teams (change from geographical teams) found the sample to be comprised of 26% Cumnock & Doon Valley; 25% Irvine Valley & Kilmarnock South; 36% Kilmarnock Central & North; and 4% non-disclosed (Chart 4: *Respondents Locality within East Ayrshire's Geographical Teams*).

Chart 4: *Respondents Locality within East Ayrshire's three Neighbourhood Housing Teams*
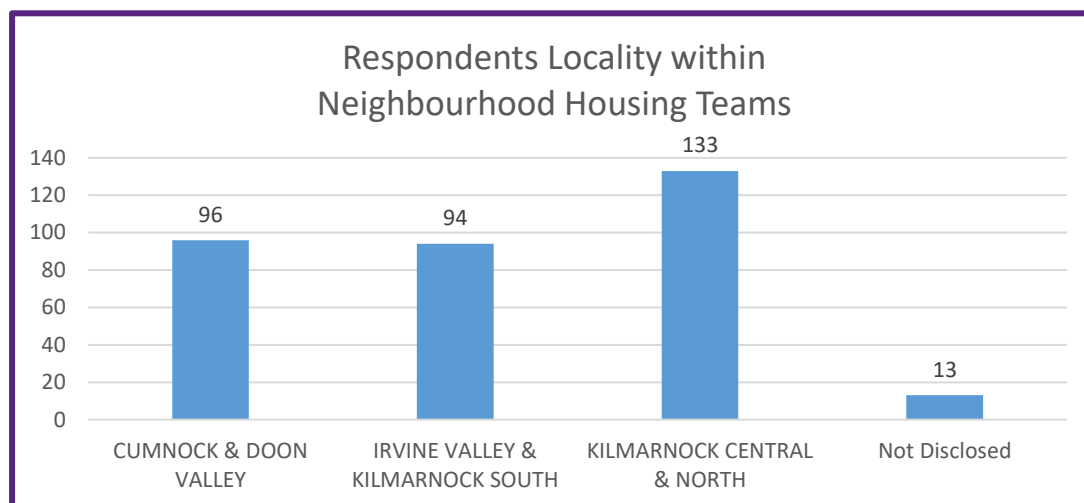
2.0 FEELINGS OF SAFETY ACROSS EAST AYRSHIRE

The survey asked participants to rate their overall feelings of safety when out in East Ayrshire across a variety of different locations both during the night and during the day.

Response data was collected on a 10-point Likert scale: 1 = very unsafe & 10 = very safe. Data was organised according to East Ayrshire's three Neighbourhood Housing Teams: Cumnock & Doon Valley; Irvine Valley & Kilmarnock South; and Kilmarnock Central & North. A fourth category was included where participants chose not to disclose their area: Location Not Disclosed.

2.1 FEELINGS OF SAFETY ACROSS EAST AYRSHIRE OVERALL

2.1.1 East Ayrshire at Night

Accumulatively, participant data showcased an interesting pattern for feelings of safety at night across East Ayrshire. **8 out of 16** locations scored a mean score of five or lower (*Table 6: Mean Scores for Feelings of safety at night across East Ayrshire*).

Table 6: *Mean Scores for Feelings of safety at night across East Ayrshire*

Location	Mean (Avg)
In the street	7.3
Your local town centre	**5.0**
On public transport	**4.8**
At your local train station	**4.7**
At taxi ranks	**4.1**
At bus stops	**4.1**
At bus stations	**3.6**
In parks and open spaces	**3.8**
In your wider neighbourhood	**5.4**
In pubs, bars, restaurants, nightclubs	6.0
In shops	7.3
In your own home	8.8
At your workplace	8.0
At your place of education (school, college, university)	7.8
Online	7.6
In East Ayrshire generally	5.7

Note: *High average equates to greater feelings of safety.*

2.1.2 The means scores highlight that feelings of overall safety in East Ayrshire at night are lowest in the following areas; **at taxi ranks, bus stops, bus stations, in parks and open spaces**.

Where feelings of safety at night are scored highest are as followed; **at home, at a workplace, at a place of education (e.g. college) and online**.

2.1.3 <u>**East Ayrshire during the day**</u>

The overall mean scores for during the day are noticeably higher than the mean scores for feelings of safety at night. All mean scores for during the day, when rounded, averaged above *M= .7*, which is indicative that participants within East Ayrshire feel relatively safe across all areas. Only one location scored lower, bus stations at *M= .6* (*Table 7: Mean Scores for Feelings of safety during the day across East Ayrshire*).

Table 7: *Mean Scores for Feelings of safety during the day across East Ayrshire*

Location	Mean (Avg)
In the street	8.6
Your local town centre	7.3
On public transport	6.7
At your local train station	6.8
At taxi ranks	6.5
At bus stops	6.6
At bus stations	**6.0**
In parks and open spaces	6.9
In your wider neighbourhood	7.4
In pubs, bars, restaurants, nightclubs	7.5
In shops	8.1
In your own home	9.0
At your workplace	8.4
At your place of education (school, college, university)	8.2
Online	7.8
In East Ayrshire generally	7.0

Note: *High average equates to greater feelings of safety.*

2.1.4 The means scores highlight that feelings of overall safety in East Ayrshire during the day are lowest in the following areas: **on public transport, at taxi ranks, at bus stops and bus stations.**

Where feelings of safety during the day are scored highest are as follows: **in the street, at home, at their workplace and at a place of education (e.g. college).**

2.2   CUMNOCK & DOON VALLEY

2.2.1 Cumnock & Doon Valley at night

8 out of 16 locations within Cumnock & Doon Valley scored a mean score of five or lower (*Table 8: Mean Scores for Feelings of safety at night across Cumnock & Doon Valley*).

Table 8: *Mean Scores for Feelings of safety at night across Cumnock & Doon Valley*

Location	Mean (Avg)
In the street	7.8
Your local town centre	6.2
On public transport	**5.0**
At your local train station	**4.8**
At taxi ranks	**4.6**
At bus stops	**4.4**
At bus stations	**3.6**
In parks and open spaces	**4.4**
In your wider neighbourhood	**5.8**
In pubs, bars, restaurants, nightclubs	6.2
In shops	7.6
In your own home	9.0
At your workplace	8.1
At your place of education (school, college, university)	7.8
Online	7.4
In East Ayrshire generally	**5.8**

Note: *High average equates to greater feelings of safety.*

2.2.2 The means scores highlight that feelings of overall safety at night across Cumnock & Doon Valley are lowest in the following areas: **at the local train station, at taxi ranks, at bus stops, bus stations, within parks and open areas.**

Where feelings of safety at night are scored highest are as follows: **in the street, in shops, at home, their place of work and place of education (e.g. college).**

2.2.3 Cumnock & Doon Valley during the day

Mean scores for feelings of safety during the day were considerably higher than the mean scores for feelings of safety at night.

When mean scores are rounded up only one location (at bus stations $M=.6$) would score lower than a mean average of $M= .7$. Therein it can be argued that

overall participants from Cumnock & Doon Valley feel safe during the day, regardless of location (*Table 9: Mean Scores for Feelings of safety during the day across Cumnock & Doon Valley*).

Table 9: *Mean Scores for Feelings of safety during the day across Cumnock & Doon Valley*

Location	Mean (Avg)
In the street	8.8
Your local town centre	8.0
On public transport	6.8
At your local train station	6.8
At taxi ranks	6.7
At bus stops	6.7
At bus stations	**6.4**
In parks and open spaces	7.1
In your wider neighbourhood	7.7
In pubs, bars, restaurants, nightclubs	7.7
In shops	8.3
In your own home	9.2
At your workplace	8.5
At your place of education (school, college, university)	8.3
Online	7.8
In East Ayrshire generally	7.4

Note: *High average equates to greater feelings of safety.*

2.2.4 The means scores highlight that feelings of overall safety during the day across Cumnock & Doon Valley are lowest in the following areas: **at taxi ranks, at bus stops and bus stations.**

Where feelings of safety during the day are scored highest are as follows: **in the street, in shops, at home, their place of work and place of education (e.g. college).**

2.3   IRVINE VALLEY & KILMARNOCK SOUTH

2.3.1   Irvine Valley & Kilmarnock South at night
9 out of 16 locations within Irvine Valley & Kilmarnock South scored a mean score of five or lower (*Table 10: Mean Scores for Feelings of safety at night across Irvine Valley & Kilmarnock South*).

Table 10: *Mean Scores for Feelings of safety at night across Irvine Valley & Kilmarnock South*

Location	Mean (Avg)
In the street	7.1
Your local town centre	**4.4**

On public transport	**4.9**
At your local train station	**4.6**
At taxi ranks	**4.3**
At bus stops	**4.0**
At bus stations	**3.7**
In parks and open spaces	**3.7**
In your wider neighbourhood	**5.3**
In pubs, bars, restaurants, nightclubs	6.3
In shops	7.3
In your own home	8.9
At your workplace	8.1
At your place of education (school, college, university)	7.9
Online	7.8
In East Ayrshire generally	**5.6**

Note: High average equates to greater feelings of safety.

2.3.2 The means scores highlight that feelings of overall safety at night across Irvine Valley and Kilmarnock South are lowest in the following areas: **at taxi ranks, at bus stops, bus stations, within parks and open areas.**

Where feelings of safety at night are scored highest are as follows: **at home, their place of work, place of education (e.g. college) and online.**

2.3.3 Irvine Valley & Kilmarnock South during the day
Mean scores for feelings of safety during the day were considerably higher than the mean scores for feelings of safety at night.

When mean scores are rounded up only one location (at bus stations $M= .6$) would score lower than a mean average of $M= .7$. Therein it can be argued that overall participants from Irvine Valley & Kilmarnock South feel safe during the day, regardless of location (*Table 11: Mean Scores for Feelings of safety during the day across Irvine Valley & Kilmarnock South*).

Table 11: *Mean Scores for Feelings of safety during the day across Irvine Valley & Kilmarnock South*

Location	Mean (Avg)
In the street	8.7
Your local town centre	7.1
On public transport	6.9
At your local train station	7.0
At taxi ranks	6.6
At bus stops	6.8
At bus stations	**6.1**
In parks and open spaces	6.9

Location	Mean (Avg)
In your wider neighbourhood	7.4
In pubs, bars, restaurants, nightclubs	7.7
In shops	8.1
In your own home	9.3
At your workplace	8.7
At your place of education (school, college, university)	8.6
Online	7.9
In East Ayrshire generally	7.1

Note: *High average equates to greater feelings of safety.*

2.3.4 The means scores highlight that feelings of overall safety during the day across Irvine Valley & Kilmarnock are lowest in the following areas: **at taxi ranks, at bus stops and bus stations.**

Where feelings of safety during the day are scored highest are as follows: **in the street, at home, their place of work and place of education (e.g. college).**

2.4 KILMARNOCK CENTRAL & NORTH

2.4.1 Kilmarnock Central & North at night
8 out of 16 locations within Kilmarnock Central & North scored a mean score of five or lower (*Table 12: Mean Scores for Feelings of safety at night across Kilmarnock Central & North*).

Table 12: *Mean Scores for Feelings of safety at night across Kilmarnock Central & North*

Location	Mean (Avg)
In the street	7.3
Your local town centre	**4.6**
On public transport	**4.8**
At your local train station	**4.6**
At taxi ranks	**3.8**
At bus stops	**3.9**
At bus stations	**3.4**
In parks and open spaces	**3.6**
In your wider neighbourhood	**5.2**
In pubs, bars, restaurants, nightclubs	5.8
In shops	7.2
In your own home	8.8
At your workplace	7.9

Location	Mean (Avg)
At your place of education (school, college, university)	7.7
Online	7.6
In East Ayrshire generally	5.6

Note: High average equates to greater feelings of safety.

2.4.2 The means scores highlight that feelings of overall safety in Kilmarnock Central and North at night are lowest in the following areas: **at taxi ranks, bus stops, bus stations, in parks and open spaces**.

Where feelings of safety at night are scored highest are as follows: **at home, at a workplace, at a place of education (e.g. college) and online**.

2.4.3 Kilmarnock Central & North during the day

Mean scores for feelings of safety during the day were higher than the mean scores for feelings of safety at night.

When mean scores are rounded up three locations (taxi ranks M= .6, bus stops *M*= .6, and bus stations *M*= .6) would score lower than a mean average of *M*= .7. Therein it can be argued that overall participants from Kilmarnock Central & North feel safe during the day, regardless of location (*Table 13: Mean Scores for Feelings of safety during the day across Kilmarnock Central & North*).

Table 13: *Mean Scores for Feelings of safety during the day across Kilmarnock Central & North*

Location	*Mean (Avg)*
In the street	8.5
Your local town centre	6.9
On public transport	6.5
At your local train station	6.5
At taxi ranks	**6.2**
At bus stops	**6.3**
At bus stations	**5.6**
In parks and open spaces	6.7
In your wider neighbourhood	7.3
In pubs, bars, restaurants, nightclubs	7.4
In shops	8.1
In your own home	8.7
At your workplace	7.8
At your place of education (school, college, university)	7.7
Online	
In East Ayrshire generally	6.8

Note: High average equates to greater feelings of safety.

2.4.4 The means scores highlight that feelings of overall safety during the day across Kilmarnock Central & North are lowest in the following areas: **at taxi ranks, at bus stops and bus stations.**

Where feelings of safety during the day are scored highest are as follows: **in the street, in shops, at home and their place of work.**

2.5 Location Not Disclosed (LND)

2.5.1 <u>LND at night</u>
10 out of 16 locations scored a mean score of five or lower (*Table 14: Mean Scores for Feelings of safety at night – location not disclosed*).

Table 14: *Mean Scores for Feelings of safety at night – location not disclosed*

Location	Mean (Avg)
In the street	6.6
Your local town centre	**3.8**
On public transport	**4.6**
At your local train station	**4.5**
At taxi ranks	**3.6**
At bus stops	**4.5**
At bus stations	**4.3**
In parks and open spaces	**3.2**
In your wider neighbourhood	**4.7**
In pubs, bars, restaurants, nightclubs	**5.3**
In shops	7.3
In your own home	8.6
At your workplace	8.2
At your place of education (school, college, university)	7.3
Online	6.8
In East Ayrshire generally	**5.4**

Note: High average equates to greater feelings of safety.

2.5.2 The means scores highlight that feelings of overall safety at night is lowest in the following areas: **at local town centre, taxi ranks, bus stops, bus stations, in parks and open spaces**.

Where feelings of safety at night are scored highest are as follows: **in shops, at home, at a workplace, at a place of education (e.g. college) and online**.

2.5.3 LND during the day

Mean scores for feelings of safety during the day were noticeably higher than the mean scores for feelings of safety at night.

When mean scores are rounded up only one location (at bus stations M= .6) would score lower than a mean average of M= .7. Therein it can be argued that overall participants feel safe during the day, regardless of location (*Table 15: Mean Scores for Feelings of safety during the day – location not disclosed*).

Table 15: *Mean Scores for Feelings of safety during the day – location not disclosed*

Location	Mean (Avg)
In the street	8.3
Your local town centre	7.3
On public transport	6.5
At your local train station	6.9
At taxi ranks	6.8
At bus stops	7.0
At bus stations	**5.6**
In parks and open spaces	7.1
In your wider neighbourhood	7.3
In pubs, bars, restaurants, nightclubs	7.2
In shops	8.0
In your own home	9.0
At your workplace	8.5
At your place of education (school, college, university)	8.3
Online	7.1
In East Ayrshire generally	6.7

Note: High average equates to greater feelings of safety.

2.5.4 The means scores highlight that feelings of overall safety during the day across are lowest in the following areas: **bus stations and public transport.**

Where feelings of safety during the day are scored highest are as follows: **in the street, at home, their place of work and place of education (e.g. college).**

3.0   SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

3.1   The mean scores for feelings of safety at night show a clear and consistent pattern across all Neighbourhood Housing Teams.

The average scores for participants reported feelings of safety at night was low across several, and similar key areas, with only two locations being unique to an area: in local town centre (LND) and at the local train station (Cumnock & Doon Valley).

All other locations, where participants on average scored the lowest for feelings of safety, were the same across all Neighbourhood Housing Teams *(Table 16: Locations participants scored as feeling unsafe in at night, by Neighbourhood Housing Team).*

Table 16: *Locations participants scored as feeling unsafe in at night, by Neighbourhood Housing Team*

Locations scored as unsafe at night	Neighbourhood Housing Team
In local town centre	Location Not Disclosed
At local train station	Cumnock & Doon Valley
At taxi ranks	Cumnock & Doon Valley Irvine Valley & Kilmarnock South Kilmarnock Central & North Location Not Disclosed
At bus stops	Cumnock & Doon Valley Irvine Valley & Kilmarnock South Kilmarnock Central & North Location Not Disclosed
At bus stations	Cumnock & Doon Valley Irvine Valley & Kilmarnock South Kilmarnock Central & North Location Not Disclosed
Within parks and open spaces	Cumnock & Doon Valley Irvine Valley & Kilmarnock South Kilmarnock Central & North Location Not Disclosed

3.2 The average scores for participants reported feelings of safety at night was high across similar key areas, with only two locations being unique to an area(s); in the street (Cumnock & Doon Valley) and in shops (Cumnock & Doon Valley and LND). All other locations, where participants on average scored the highest for feelings of safety, were similar across all Neighbourhood Housing Teams *(Table 17: Locations participants scored as feeling safe in at night, by Neighbourhood Housing Team).*

Table 17: *Locations participants scored as feeling safe in at night, by Neighbourhood Housing Team*

Locations scored as safe at night	Neighbourhood Housing Team
In the street	Cumnock & Doon Valley
In shops	Cumnock & Doon Valley Location Not Disclosed
At home	Cumnock & Doon Valley Irvine Valley & Kilmarnock South Kilmarnock Central & North Location Not Disclosed
At place of work	Cumnock & Doon Valley Irvine Valley & Kilmarnock South Kilmarnock Central & North Location Not Disclosed
At place of education (e.g. college)	Cumnock & Doon Valley Irvine Valley & Kilmarnock South Kilmarnock Central & North Location Not Disclosed
Online	Irvine Valley & Kilmarnock South Kilmarnock Central & North Location Not Disclosed

3.3 The mean scores for feelings of safety during the day show a consistent pattern across all Neighbourhood Housing Teams.

The average scores for participants reported feelings of safety during the day was low across similar areas, with only one location being unique to an area: on public transport (LND). All other locations, where participants on average scored the lowest for feelings of safety, were the same across all

Neighbourhood Housing Teams *(Table 18: Locations participants scored as feeling unsafe in during the day, by Neighbourhood Housing Team).*

Table 18: *Locations participants scored as feeling unsafe in during the day, by Neighbourhood Housing Team*

Locations scored as unsafe during the day	Neighbourhood Housing Team
On Public Transport	Location Not Disclosed
At taxi ranks	Cumnock & Doon Valley Irvine Valley & Kilmarnock South Kilmarnock Central & North
At bus stops	Cumnock & Doon Valley Irvine Valley & Kilmarnock South Kilmarnock Central & North
At bus stations	Cumnock & Doon Valley Irvine Valley & Kilmarnock South Kilmarnock Central & North Location Not Disclosed

3.4 The average scores for participants reported feelings of safety during the day was high across similar key areas. All locations, where participants on average scored the highest for feelings of safety, were similar across all Neighbourhood Housing Teams (*Table 19: Locations participants scored as feeling safe during the day, by Neighbourhood Housing Team).*

Table 19: *Locations participants scored as feeling safe in during the day, by Neighbourhood Housing Team*

Locations scored as safe during the day	Neighbourhood Housing Team
In the street	Cumnock & Doon Valley Irvine Valley & Kilmarnock South Kilmarnock Central & North Location Not Disclosed
In shops	Cumnock & Doon Valley Kilmarnock Central & North
At home	Cumnock & Doon Valley Irvine Valley & Kilmarnock South Kilmarnock Central & North

	Location Not Disclosed
At place of work	Cumnock & Doon Valley Irvine Valley & Kilmarnock South Kilmarnock Central & North Location Not Disclosed
At place of education (e.g. college)	Cumnock & Doon Valley Irvine Valley & Kilmarnock South Location Not Disclosed

3.5 Overall there was a high degree of overlap between all Neighbourhood Housing Teams and locations which participants reported as feeling unsafe and safe in, during both the night and day.

4.0   INFLUENCES OF ENVIRONMENT AND FEELINGS OF SAFETY

4.1   Participants were asked whether the following factors influenced their feelings of safety: personal experience; experiences of family and/or friends; incidents shared on social media; incidents reported on the local news; and incidents reported on the national news.

A high degree of participants reported a variety of factors as influence their overall feelings of safety.

Incidents reported on the local news (60%) and incidents shared on social media (54%) were reported by participants to be the greatest influence on feelings of safety. Followed closely by personal experience (53%); experience of friends and/or family (49%); and lastly incidents reported on the national news (43%). A small percentage of participants reported that they do not feel unsafe (*Chart 5: Factors which influence feelings of being unsafe*).

Chart 5: *Factors which influence feelings of being unsafe*
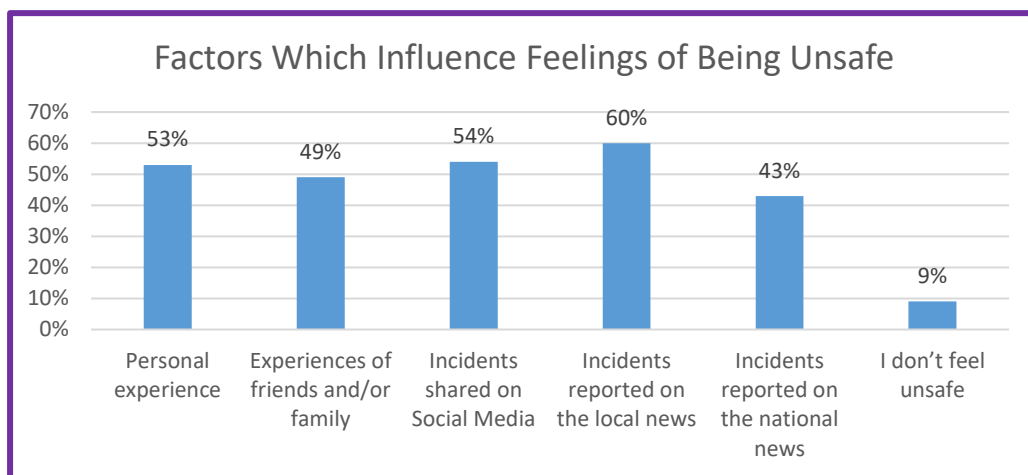
5.0   ACTIONS TAKEN TO FEEL SAFE

5.1   Participants were asked whether they had taken the following actions to feel safer: kept to busier areas/routes; avoided using earphones/headphones; kept to where CCTV is; kept to well-lit areas; spoke to someone on the phone; carried keys in hand; used personal safety equipment; walked with someone; got a lift with someone; and avoided the area.

5.2   A majority of the participants reported that they had undertaken the following actions to feel safe: kept to well-lit areas (66%) and avoided the area (66%). Followed closely by keeping to busier areas/routes (62%) walked with someone (57%); spoke to someone on the phone (49%); got a lift with someone (49%); carried keys in hand (43%); avoided using earphones/headphones (41%); kept to where CCTV is (21%); and used personal safety equipment (12%). A small percentage of participants reported that they have not done any of the given examples to feel safer (2%). (Chart 6: *Actions taken to feel safe*).

Chart 6: *Actions taken to feel safe*
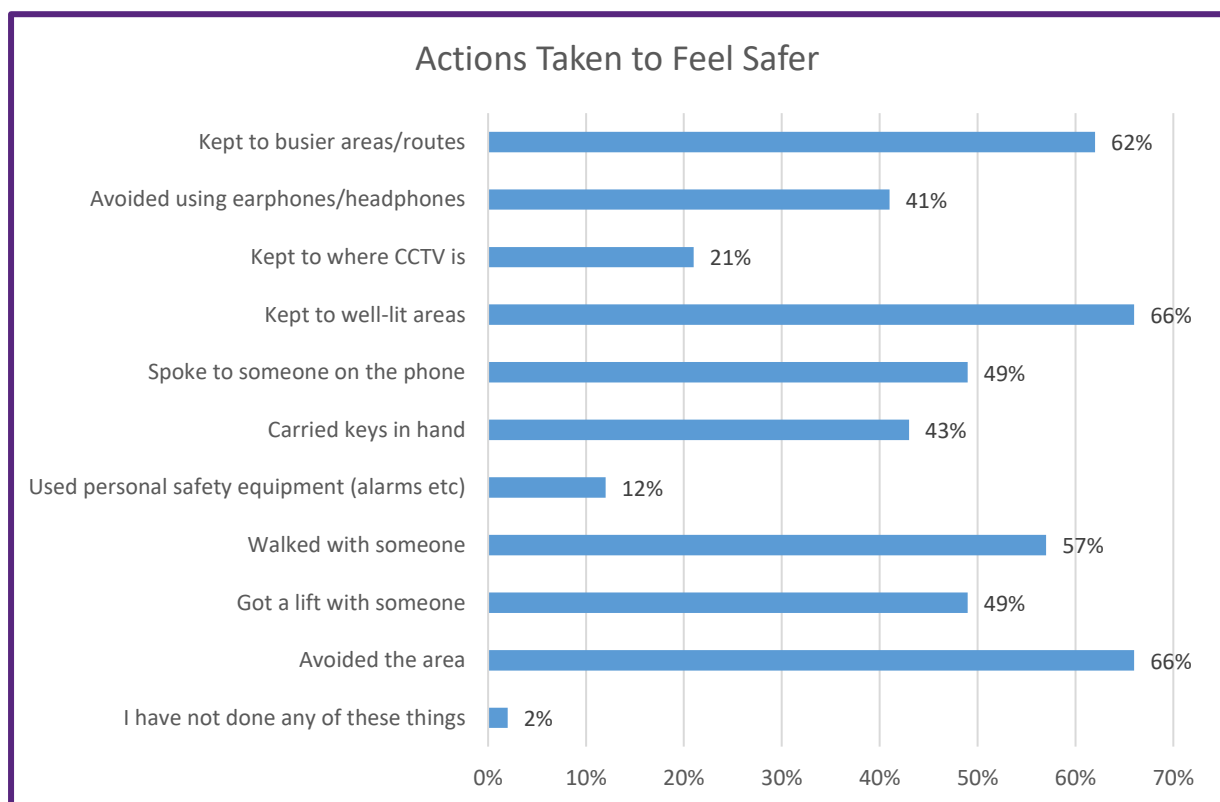
6.0   EXPERIENCE OF VIOLENCE WITHIN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS

6.1   Participants were asked if they had experienced one or more of the following categories of violence within the last twelve months: domestic abuse; cybercrime; spiking by injection; drink spiking; up skirting; assault; intimidation/threats; harassment; stalking; sexual offence; and coercive control.

6.2   Of the participants which reported experience of violence within the last twelve months, the majority reported intimidation/threats (16%) and harassment (15%). Smaller percentages were found across the remaining categories; domestic abuse (7%); assault (6%); coercive control (6%); stalking (5%); cybercrime (4%); sexual offence (4%); drink spiking (3%); up skirting (2%); and lastly spiking by injection (0%). The majority of participants reported that they had not experience one or more of the listed categories of violence within the last twelve months (65%). (Chart 7: *Experience of violence within the last twelve months*).

Chart 7: *Experience of violence within the last twelve months*
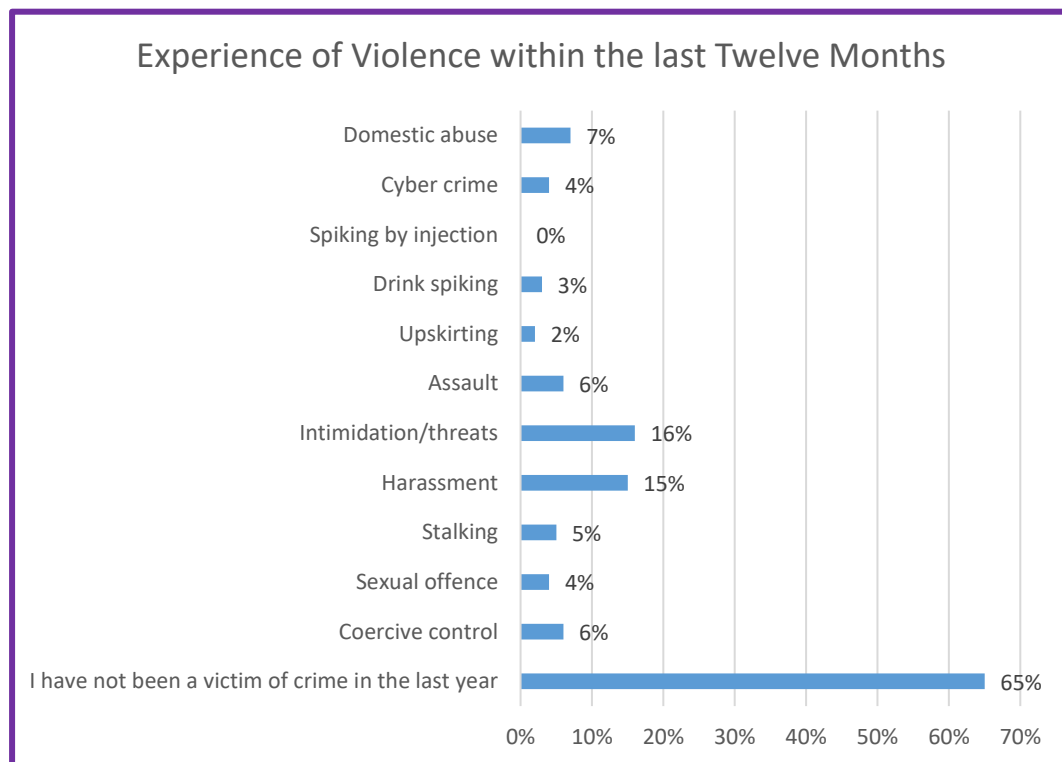
7.0   EXPERIENCE OF VIOLENCE BY PARTICIPANT HEALTH STATUS

7.1   The ramifications of violence on short and long term overall health in survivors has been observed as having a long standing and significant relationship (see Scottish Government - Equally safe: delivery plan, 2017).

7.2   The Women's Safety in our Communities Survey collated responses which detailed participant experience of different categories of violence within the last 12 months, alongside participant health status.

7.3   Of the participants who disclosed as having a long-term health condition, 31% had been a victim of a crime within the last 12 months.

It was found that participants who had disclosed **a long-term health condition** had reported higher percentages than participants who reported having **no long-term health condition** of experience in the following categories of violence within the last 12 months:

- Cyber crime
- Drink Spiking
- Upskirting
- Assault
- Harassment
- Stalking
- Sexual offences
- Coercive control

(Chart 8: Reported experience of violence by respondents with long term health condition(s)).

Chart 8: *Reported experience of violence by respondents with a long-term health condition(s)*

Reported expirence of violence by respondents with long-term health condition(s)

Category	Percentage
I have been a victim of crime in the last year	31%
Cyber crime	8%
Spiking by injection	0%
Drink spiking	4%
Upskirting	2%
Assault	8%
Intimidation/threats	16%
Harassment	17%
Stalking	9%
Sexual offence	4%
Coercive control	9%
Domestic Violence	4%
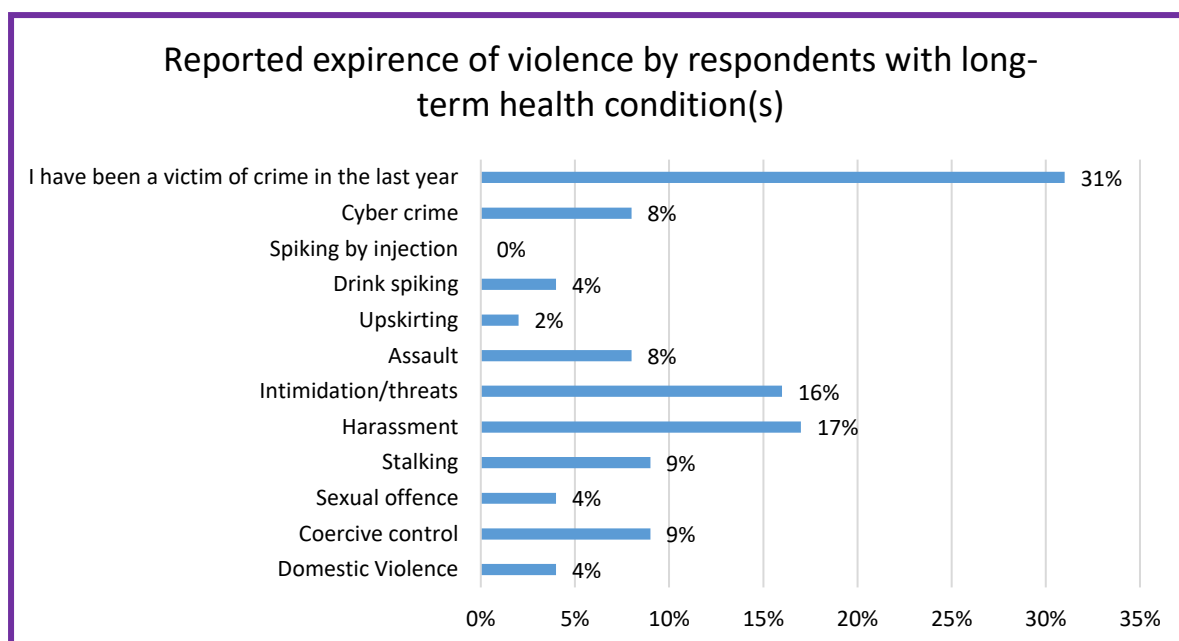
7.4 37% of participants with **no long-term health conditions** reported having been a victim of a crime within the last 12 months. Participants who had disclosed they had **no long-term health condition** showcased a higher percentage of experience of intimidation and/or threats than participants with a **long-term health condition** (Chart 9: *Reported experience of violence by respondents with no long-term health condition(s)).*

Chart 9: *Reported experience of violence by respondents with no long-term health condition(s)*

Reported expirence of violence by respondents with no long-term health condition(s)

Category	Percentage
I have been a victim of crime in the last year	37%
Cyber crime	3%
Spiking by injection	0%
Drink spiking	3%
Upskirting	1%
Assault	5%
Intimidation/threats	17%
Harassment	14%
Stalking	3%
Sexual offence	3%
Coercive control	6%
Domestic Violence	5%
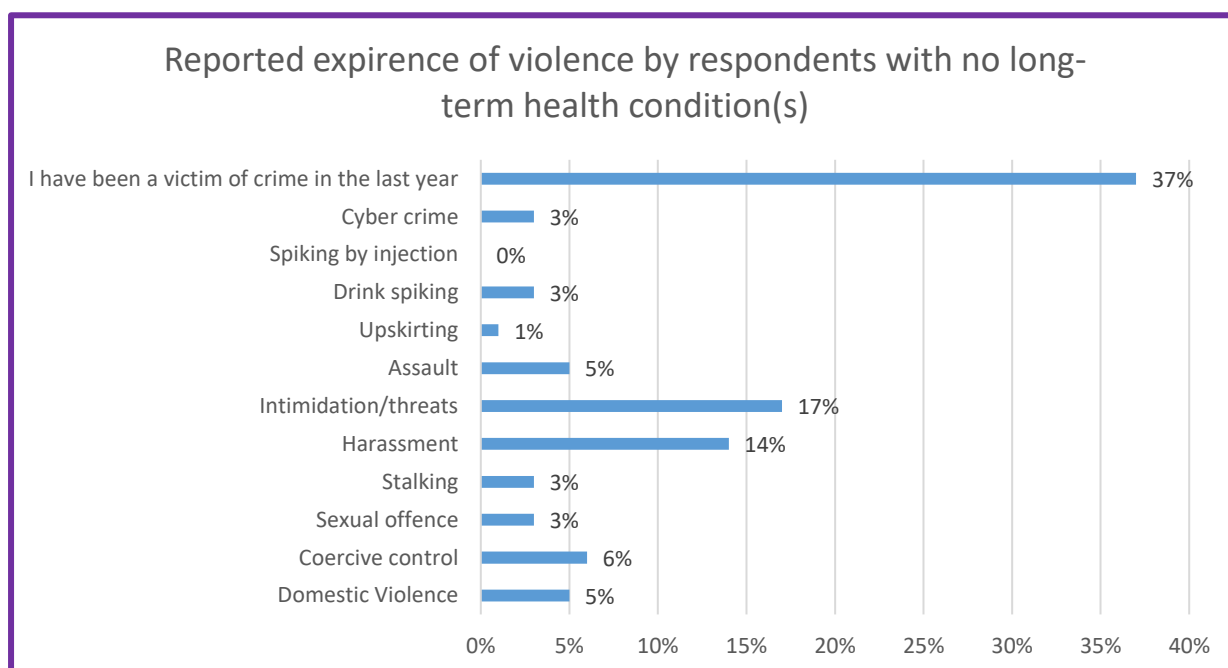
7.5 It is important to note that the above information does not evidence health outcomes or likelihood to experience abuse, only that participants with a long-term health condition have reported experience in higher numbers across several categories of violence.

8.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS FEELING UNSAFE

8.1 Participants were asked what environmental factors contribute towards feeling unsafe from a list of given options: groups of people gathering; no other people; poor/no security, (metal fencing/opening hours); poor maintenance of footpaths; poor maintenance of shrubbery and overhanging trees (obscuring paths/lighting/CCTV); secluded areas; and poorly lit.

8.2 The majority of participants reported that the following environmental factors contributed to feeling unsafe: poorly lit (79%) and groups of people gathering (70%). Followed by; no other people (63%); secluded areas (57%); poor maintenance of shrubbery and overhanging trees (obscuring paths/lighting/CCTV) (50%); poor maintenance of footpaths (43%); and poor/no security (metal fencing/opening hours) (26%) (Chart 10: *Environmental contributions towards feeling unsafe).*

Chart 10: *Environmental contributions towards feeling unsafe*
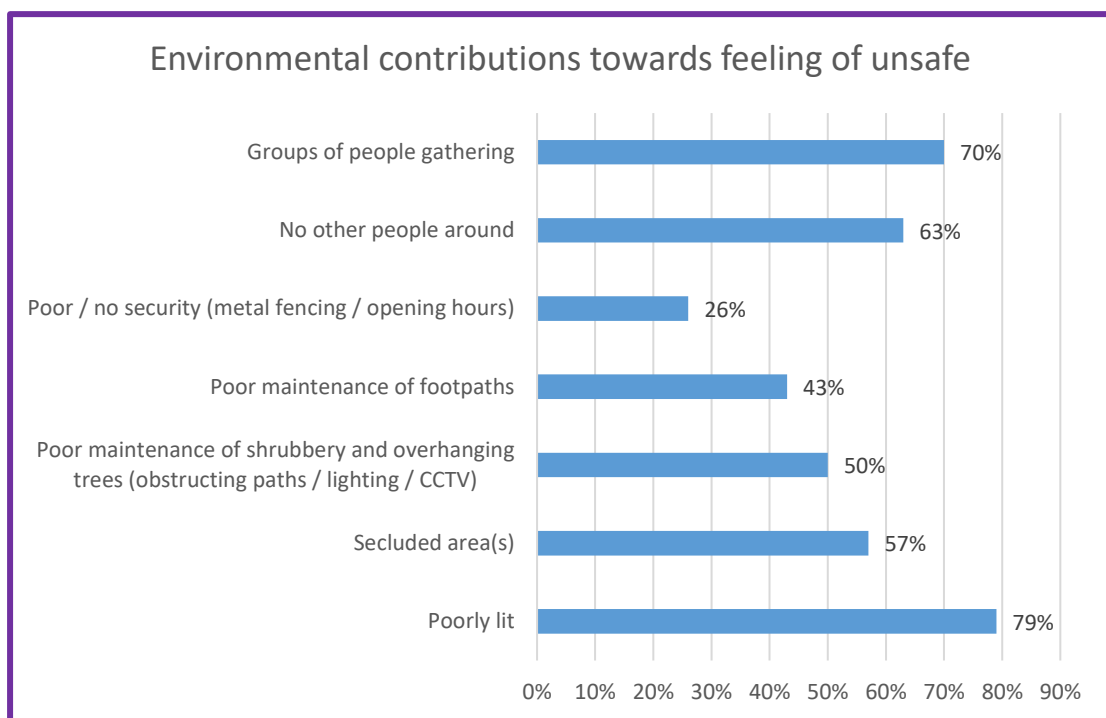
9.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS FEELING UNSAFE BY NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSING TEAMS AND AREAS

9.1 Groups of people gathering

232 (70%) participants reported that groups of people gathering contributed towards feeling unsafe.

Participants from Kilmarnock showcased the greatest amount of responses at 109; followed by Cumnock (17); Stewarton (11); Auchinleck (10); and Galston (10). *For a more detailed breakdown of participant responses by area see Table 20.*

Table 20: *Groups of people gathering*

Groups of people gathering	Nº
Auchinleck	**10**
Sorn Road and Coal Road Areas	9
Stoner Crescent, Glenshamrock Drive Areas	1
Catrine	**1**
Shawwood Housing Scheme	1
Crosshouse	**6**
Cumnock	**17**
Barshare Area	4
Car Road/Cairn Road	4
Craigens	2
Drumbrochan Road and Townhead Street Area	1
Glenlamont Areas	1
Netherthird	1
Skerrington	1
The Glebe Area	2
Wylie Crescent Area	1
Dalmellington	**1**
Darvel	**2**
Central, Causeway, Drumclog Crescent	1
John Morton Crescent, Glen Crescent	1
Drongan	**2**
Barbieston Avenue Area	1
Mill 'O'Shield Road Area	1
Dunlop	**3**
Fenwick	**3**

Galston	**10**
Gauchalland, Gateside, Portland Road	5
Maxwood and Castleview	4
Western Road, Park Road, Chapel Lane	1
Gatehead	**2**
Hurlford	**4**
Blair Avenue	3
Galston Road	1
Irvine Valley	**2**
Crookedholm	2
Kilmaurs	**4**
Knockintiber	**2**
Logan	**3**
Mauchline	**6**
Jean Armour Drive Scheme	2
Welton Road Scheme	2
West Park Avenue/Barskimming Road Area	2
Muirkirk	**5**
Smallburn Housing Scheme Area	1
Village Area	4
New Cumnock	**6**
Afton Bridgend, Mason Avenue, the Holm Areas and Afton Road Area	2
Cairnhill Housing Scheme	4
Newmilns	**6**
Gilfoot, Masonholm, Queens Crescent and Strath Crescent	2
High Street, King Street, Isles Terrace	3
Nelson Street, Greenside, Ladeside and Borebrae	1
Ochiltree	**7**
Sorn	**2**
Stewarton	**11**
Lainshaw, Rigghead	4
Ravenscraig, Dean Street, The Crescent	1
Robertland	6
Not Disclosed	**8**

9.2 Across Kilmarnock participants from Central South (19) responded the most, followed by; New Farm Loch (17); Bellfield (13); Onthank (13); and Bonnyton (10). *For a more detailed breakdown of participant responses by area see Table 21.*

Table 21: *Groups of people gathering* (Kilmarnock)

Groups of people gathering	Nº
Kilmarnock	**109**
Altonhill	6
Bellfield	13
Bonnyton	10
Central North	8
Central South	19
Knockinlaw	4
Longpark	1
New Farm Loch	17
Onthank	13
Riccarton East	1
Scott Road/London Road	7
Shortlees	7
Woodstock	3

9.3 No other people around

196 (63%) participants reported that when there was no people around that contributed towards feeling unsafe.

Participants from Kilmarnock showcased the greatest amount of responses at 95; followed by Cumnock (15); Stewarton (11); Mauchline (8); and Auchinleck (7). *For a more detailed breakdown of participant responses by area see Table 22.*

Table 22: *No other people around*

No other people around	Nº
Auchinleck	**7**
Sorn Road and Coal Road Areas	6
Stoner Crescent, Glenshamrock Drive Areas	1
Catrine	**1**
Shawwood Housing Scheme	1
Crosshouse	**5**
Cumnock	**15**

Barshare Area	3
Car Road/Cairn Road	5
Drumbrochan Road and Townhead Street Area	2
Glenlamont Areas	1
Skerrington	1
The Glebe Area	2
Wylie Crescent Area	1
Dalmellington	**2**
Darvel	**1**
John Morton Crescent, Glen Crescent	1
Drongan	**1**
Barbieston Avenue Area	1
Dunlop	**3**
Fenwick	**1**
Galston	**2**
Gauchalland, Gateside, Portland Road	5
Maxwood and Castleview	3
Western Road, Park Road, Chapel Lane	1
Gatehead	**1**
Hurlford	**6**
Blair Avenue	3
Drumleyhill	1
Galston Road	2
Irvine Valley	**1**
Crookedholm	1
Kilmaurs	**3**
Knockintiber	**3**
Logan	**4**
Mauchline	**8**
Jean Armour Drive Scheme	1
Welton Road Scheme	5
West Park Avenue/Barskimming Road Area	2
Muirkirk	**6**
Smallburn Housing Scheme Area	3
Village Area	3

New Cumnock	**4**
Afton Bridgend, Mason Avenue, the Holm Areas and Afton Road Area	2
Cairnhill Housing Scheme	2
Newmilns	**7**
Gilfoot, Masonholm, Queens Crescent and Strath Crescent	3
High Street, King Street, Isles Terrace	2
Nelson Street, Greenside, Ladeside and Borebrae	2
Ochiltree	**4**
Sorn	**3**
Stewarton	**12**
Lainshaw, Rigghead	3
Ravenscraig, Dean Street, The Crescent	1
Robertland	8
Not Disclosed	**8**

9.4   Across Kilmarnock participants from Central South (18) responded the most, followed by; New Farm Loch (15); Bellfield (12); and Onthank (11). *For a more detailed breakdown of participant responses by area see Table 23.*

Table 23: *No other people around* (Kilmarnock)

No other people around	N°
Kilmarnock	**95**
Altonhill	5
Bellfield	12
Bonnyton	9
Central North	5
Central South	18
Knockinlaw	4
Longpark	1
New Farm Loch	15
Onthank	11
Riccarton East	1
Riccarton West	1
Scott Road/London Road	5
Shortlees	6
Woodstock	2

9.5 Poor / no security (metal fencing / opening hours)

86 (24%) participants reported that poor/no security (metal fencing/opening hours) contributed towards feeling unsafe.

Participants from Kilmarnock showcased the greatest amount of responses at 38; followed by Auchinleck (5). *For a more detailed breakdown of participant responses by area see Table 24.*

Table 24: *Poor/no security*

Poor / no security (metal fencing / opening hours)	Nº
Auchinleck	**5**
Sorn Road and Coal Road Areas	5
Catrine	**1**
Shawwood Housing Scheme	1
Crosshouse	**2**
Cumnock	**2**
Barshare Area	1
Car Road/Cairn Road	1
Dalmellington	**1**
Darvel	**1**
John Morton Crescent, Glen Crescent	1
Dunlop	**2**
Fenwick	**1**
Galston	**2**
Gauchalland, Gateside, Portland Road	1
Maxwood and Castleview	1
Hurlford	**3**
Blair Avenue	2
Galston Road	1
Irvine Valley	**1**
Crookedholm	1
Kilmaurs	**3**
	2

Knockintiber

Logan	**3**
Muirkirk	**4**
Smallburn Housing Scheme Area	1
Village Area	3
New Cumnock	**3**
Cairnhill Housing Scheme	3
Newmilns	**3**
High Street, King Street, Isles Terrace	2
Nelson Street, Greenside, Ladeside and Borebrae	1
Ochiltree	**3**
Patna	**1**
Dalvennan Avenue/Keirs Crescent Area	1
Stewarton	**3**
Lainshaw, Rigghead	2
Robertland	1
Not Disclosed	**2**

9.6 Across Kilmarnock participants from New Farm Loch (10) responded the most. *For a more detailed breakdown of participant responses by area see Table 25.*

Table 25: *Poor/no security* (Kilmarnock)

Poor / no security (metal fencing / opening hours)	Nº
Kilmarnock	**38**
Altonhill	2
Bellfield	3
Bonnyton	1
Central North	2
Central South	8
Knockinlaw	1
New Farm Loch	10
Onthank	5
Riccarton East	1
Scott Road/London Road	2
Shortlees	1
Woodstock	2

9.7   <u>Poor maintenance of footpaths</u>

144 (43%) participants reported that poor maintenance of footpaths contributed towards feeling of unsafe.

Participants from Kilmarnock showcased the greatest amount of responses at 63; followed by Cumnock (10); Auchinleck (9) and Stewarton (8). *For a more detailed breakdown of participant responses by area see Table 26.*

Table 26: *Poor maintenance of footpaths*

Poor maintenance of footpaths	Nº
Auchinleck	**9**
Sorn Road and Coal Road Areas	7
Stoner Crescent, Glenshamrock Drive Areas	2
Catrine	**1**
Shawwood Housing Scheme	1
Crosshouse	**3**
Cumnock	**10**
Barshare Area	2
Car Road/Cairn Road	3
Drumbrochan Road and Townhead Street Area	1
Netherthird	1
Skerrington	1
The Glebe Area	1
Wylie Crescent Area	1
Dalmellington	**1**
Drongan	**1**
Barbieston Avenue Area	1
Dunlop	**3**
Fenwick	**1**
Galston	**6**
Gauchalland, Gateside, Portland Road	4
Maxwood and Castleview	1
Western Road, Park Road, Chapel Lane	1
Gatehead	**1**
Hurlford	**3**
Blair Avenue	2

Galston Road	1
Irvine Valley	**2**
Crookedholm	2
Kilmaurs	**2**
Knockintiber	**2**
Logan	**3**
Mauchline	**3**
Jean Armour Drive Scheme	2
West Park Avenue/Barskimming Road Area	1
Muirkirk	**4**
Smallburn Housing Scheme Area	2
Village Area	2
New Cumnock	**4**
Afton Bridgend, Mason Avenue, the Holm Areas and Afton Road Area	1
Cairnhill Housing Scheme	3
Newmilns	**5**
High Street, King Street, Isles Terrace	3
Nelson Street, Greenside, Ladeside and Borebrae	2
Ochiltree	**5**
Sorn	**1**
Stewarton	**8**
Lainshaw, Rigghead	2
Robertland	6
Not Disclosed	**3**

9.8 Across Kilmarnock participants from Central South (12) responded the most, followed by Onthank (11). *For a more detailed breakdown of participant responses by area see Table 27.*

Table 27: *Poor maintenance of footpaths* (Kilmarnock)

Poor maintenance of footpaths	Nº
Kilmarnock	**63**
Altonhill	3
Bellfield	3

Bonnyton	7
Central North	5
Central South	12
Knockinlaw	1
New Farm Loch	7
Onthank	11
Riccarton East	2
Scott Road/London Road	3
Shortlees	6
Woodstock	3

9.9 Poor maintenance of shrubbery and overhanging trees

167 (50%) participants reported that poor maintenance of shrubbery and overhanging trees contributed towards feeling unsafe.

Participants from Kilmarnock showcased the greatest amount of responses at 82; followed by Cumnock (9); and Auchinleck (8). *For a more detailed breakdown of participant responses by area see Table 28.*

Table 28: *Poor maintenance of shrubbery and overhanging trees*

Poor maintenance of shrubbery and overhanging trees (obstructing paths / lighting / CCTV)	Nº
Auchinleck	**8**
Sorn Road and Coal Road Areas	6
Stoner Crescent, Glenshamrock Drive Areas	2
Catrine	**1**
Shawwood Housing Scheme	1
Crosshouse	**2**
Cumnock	**9**
Barshare Area	2
Car Road/Cairn Road	4
Drumbrochan Road and Townhead Street Area	1
Netherthird	1
Skerrington	1
Dalmellington	**1**
Drongan	**2**
Barbieston Avenue Area	2
Dunlop	**2**

Fenwick	**1**
Galston	**5**
Gauchalland, Gateside, Portland Road	2
Maxwood and Castleview	3
Hurlford	**4**
Blair Avenue	3
Galston Road	1
Irvine Valley	**3**
Crookedholm	3
Kilmaurs	**3**
Knockintiber	**3**
Logan	**3**
Mauchline	**4**
Jean Armour Drive Scheme	2
Welton Road Scheme	1
West Park Avenue/Barskimming Road Area	1
Muirkirk	**6**
Smallburn Housing Scheme Area	2
Village Area	4
New Cumnock	**3**
Afton Bridgend, Mason Avenue, the Holm Areas and Afton Road Area	1
Cairnhill Housing Scheme	2
Newmilns	**7**
Gilfoot, Masonholm, Queens Crescent and Strath Crescent	2
High Street, King Street, Isles Terrace	3
Nelson Street, Greenside, Ladeside and Borebrae	2
Ochiltree	**3**
Sorn	**2**
Stewarton	**7**
Lainshaw, Rigghead	2
Robertland	5
Not Disclosed	**6**

9.10 Across Kilmarnock participants from Central South (14) responded the most, followed by Onthank (11) and New Farm Loch (11). *For a more detailed breakdown of participant responses by area see Table 29.*

Table 29: *Poor maintenance of shrubbery and overhanging trees* (Kilmarnock)

Poor maintenance of shrubbery and overhanging trees (obstructing paths / lighting / CCTV)	Nº
Kilmarnock	**82**
Altonhill	5
Bellfield	9
Bonnyton	7
Central North	7
Central South	14
Knockinlaw	3
Longpark	2
New Farm Loch	11
Onthank	11
Riccarton East	2
Scott Road/London Road	4
Shortlees	5
Woodstock	2

9.11 Secluded area(s)

196 (57%) participants reported that secluded area contributed towards feeling unsafe.

Participants from Kilmarnock showcased the greatest amount of responses at 88; followed by Cumnock (15); and Auchinleck (8). *For a more detailed breakdown of participant responses by area see Table 30.*

Table 30: *Secluded area(s)*

Secluded area(s)	Nº
Auchinleck	**8**
Sorn Road and Coal Road Areas	7
Stoner Crescent, Glenshamrock Drive Areas	1
Catrine	**1**
Shawwood Housing Scheme	1
Crosshouse	**5**
Cumnock	**15**
Barshare Area	2
Car Road/Cairn Road	5
Craigens	1

Drumbrochan Road and Townhead Street Area	2
Netherthird	1
Skerrington	1
The Glebe Area	2
Wylie Crescent Area	1
Dalmellington	**1**
Darvel	**1**
Central, Causeway, Drumclog Crescent	1
Drongan	**1**
Barbieston Avenue Area	1
Dunlop	**2**
Fenwick	**3**
Galston	**8**
Gauchalland, Gateside, Portland Road	6
Maxwood and Castleview	1
Western Road, Park Road, Chapel Lane	1
Gatehead	**2**
Hurlford	**5**
Blair Avenue	3
Galston Road	2
Irvine Valley	**2**
Crookedholm	2
Kilmaurs	**3**
Knockintiber	**3**
Logan	**4**
Mauchline	**6**
Welton Road Scheme	4
West Park Avenue/Barskimming Road Area	2
Muirkirk	**6**
Smallburn Housing Scheme Area	2
Village Area	4
New Cumnock	

	2
Cairnhill Housing Scheme	2
Newmilns	**8**
Gilfoot, Masonholm, Queens Crescent and Strath Crescent	3
High Street, King Street, Isles Terrace	3
Nelson Street, Greenside, Ladeside and Borebrae	2
Ochiltree	**5**
Sorn	**5**
Stewarton	**7**
Lainshaw, Rigghead	2
Robertland	5
Not Disclosed	**5**

9.12 Across Kilmarnock participants from Central South (18) responded the most, followed by Onthank (11) and New Farm Loch (11). *For a more detailed breakdown of participant responses by area see Table 31.*

Table 31: *Secluded area(s)* (Kilmarnock)

Secluded area(s)	N°
Kilmarnock	**88**
Altonhill	4
Bellfield	10
Bonnyton	10
Central North	8
Central South	18
Knockinlaw	4
New Farm Loch	11
Onthank	11
Riccarton East	2
Scott Road/London Road	4
Shortlees	4
Woodstock	2

9.13 Poorly Lit

264 (79%) participants reported that poorly lit areas contributed towards feeling unsafe.

Participants from Kilmarnock showcased the greatest amount of responses at 119; followed by Cumnock (18); Auchinleck (13); Galston (13); and Stewarton (13). *For a more detailed breakdown of participant responses by area see Table 32.*

Table 32: *Poorly Lit*

Poorly Lit	Nº
Auchinleck	**13**
Sorn Road and Coal Road Areas	10
Stoner Crescent, Glenshamrock Drive Areas	3
Catrine	**1**
Shawwood Housing Scheme	1
Crosshouse	**6**
Cumnock	**18**
Barshare Area	4
Car Road/Cairn Road	4
Drumbrochan Road and Townhead Street Area	2
Netherthird	1
Skerrington	2
The Glebe Area	4
Wylie Crescent Area	1
Dalmellington	**3**
Darvel	**2**
Central, Causeway, Drumclog Crescent	1
John Morton Crescent, Glen Crescent	1
Drongan	**2**
Barbieston Avenue Area	2
Dunlop	**3**
Fenwick	**2**
Galston	**13**
Gauchalland, Gateside, Portland Road	7
Maxwood and Castleview	4
Western Road, Park Road, Chapel Lane	2

Gatehead	**2**
Hurlford	**6**
Blair Avenue	4
Drumleyhill	1
Galston Road	1
Irvine Valley	**3**
Crookedholm	3
Kilmaurs	**5**
Knockintiber	**3**
Logan	**4**
Mauchline	**7**
Jean Armour Drive Scheme	2
Welton Road Scheme	3
West Park Avenue/Barskimming Road Area	2
Muirkirk	**7**
Smallburn Housing Scheme Area	2
Village Area	5
New Cumnock	**5**
Afton Bridgend, Mason Avenue, the Holm Areas and Afton Road Area	1
Cairnhill Housing Scheme	4
Newmilns	**8**
Gilfoot, Masonholm, Queens Crescent and Strath Crescent	2
High Street, King Street, Isles Terrace	4
Nelson Street, Greenside, Ladeside and Borebrae	2
Ochiltree	**8**
Sorn	**2**
Stewarton	**13**
Lainshaw, Rigghead	4
Ravenscraig, Dean Street, The Crescent	1
Robertland	8
Not Disclosed	**9**

9.14 Across Kilmarnock participants from Central North (31) responded the most, followed by Onthank (16) and New Farm Loch (15). *For a more detailed breakdown of participant responses by area see Table 33.*

Table 33: *Poorly lit* (Kilmarnock)

Poorly Lit	Nº
Kilmarnock	**119**
Altonhill	8
Bellfield	12
Bonnyton	13
Central North	31
Knockinlaw	4
New Farm Loch	15
Onthank	16
Riccarton East	2
Scott Road/London Road	7
Shortlees	8
Woodstock	3

9.15 It is important to note that the above figures and percentages will be skewed by the survey population sample not being equal in the number of respondents across all areas. Therein, numbers which are high do not indicate the presence of a greater problem than where numbers are low.

10.0 INFLUENCE OF COVID-19 RESTRICTIONS ON FEELINGS OF SAFETY

10.1 Participants were asked on a 10-point Likert scale (1 = '*very unsafe*' and 10 = '*very safe*') to rate the influence of COVID-19 restrictions on their feelings of safety. 68% (229) of all survey respondents answered this question.

- Of that total, 11% (24) reported that COVID-19 restrictions left them feeling very unsafe.

- The majority of participants at 42% (96) reported feeling neither safe nor unsafe with COVID-19 restrictions.

- 31% (70) reported that COVID-19 restrictions increased feelings of being very safe.

Responses made showcased a positive skew towards greater feelings of safety from COVID-19 restrictions (*See Chart 11*).

Chart 11: *Influence of COVID-19 restrictions on feelings of safety*
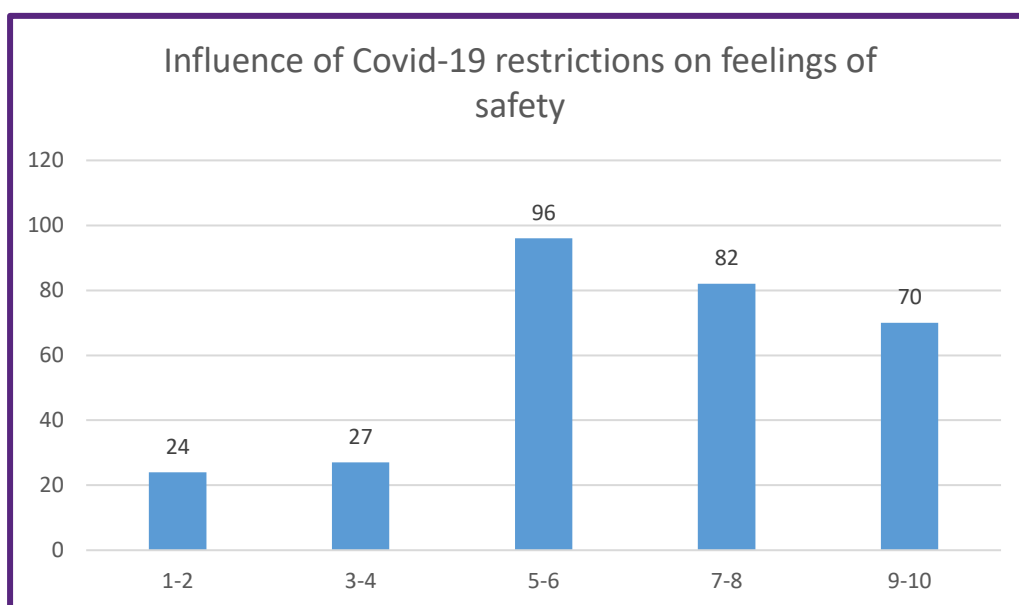
11.0 QUALITATIVE DATA: A Thematic analysis of qualitative responses from participants.

Participant qualitative responses within the Women's Safety in our Communities Survey were thematically analysis and decoded for themes. Thirty two themes were identified.

Where comments were ambiguous, they were removed from the analysis.

Percentage and frequency data are not indicative of the sum total of responses (N= 362), as one response can have multiple themes. Therein percentage and frequency data highlights only how many responses are relevant to each theme.

11.1 Participant response: Influences on Feelings of Safety

Participants were asked to expand on factors which may influence their feelings of safety. Five themes were identified; Reduction of Street Lighting; Violent Ex-Partner; Fear of individuals & groups; Substance use within the community; and Experience/Knowledge of crimes.

Theme 1.1 Reduction of Street Lighting

- Frequency of Respondents: 7 (2%)

Reduction and/or reduced street lighting was a concurrent theme; wherein participants commented on a lack of street lighting increasing feelings of fear and reduced personal safety.

> "The street lighting **has been reduced** so much in our street and in general the surrounding streets that it is **very difficult to identify who is coming towards you**, or indeed if there is anyone lurking between the parked cars. It is so dark it would be easy for anyone to do harmful things without even being noticed. Also it is **difficult to see where you are walking and if the pavements are uneven** I am scared of falling."

Participants noted that reduced lighting makes it very difficult to judge the safety of their surroundings and ability to see others on the street clearly. In consequence this results in feelings of vulnerability.

Sub-theme 1.2 Reduction of Street Lighting: Fear of harm and reduced likelihood of help

A sub-theme was identified in which participants described scenarios where they would not be able to identify individuals who have intent to harm them, and concern whether others would be able to witness a situation if one were to happen.

"I would not be confident that if I was **approached by someone who has the potential to cause me harm**, that **anyone would even see** what was happening. It is so dark in the village now."

Participants described scenarios wherein personal safety and access to help may be compromised by the reduced street lighting. This could be indicative of recurrent anxiety over their overall safety as driven by the environmental influences (reduced street lighting), indicating that increased lighting and increased quality of lighting, is a fundamental aspect for increasing feelings of safety and reducing anxiety.

Theme 2.1 Violent Ex Partner

- Frequency of Respondents: 2 (1%)

One response detailed the influence of a violent ex-partner on their overall feelings of safety when in the community.

"Abusive and controlling ex-partner **made me feel unsafe in home and still does within the community when I see him** (if I am alone)"

The response details distress caused to the participant when they cross paths with their ex-partner when in the community, however, does not detail further aspects of which could potentially lend to increasing their feelings of safety when in the community. The participant has noted that distress is caused when they are confronted with their ex-partner alone, therein suggesting the potential need for increased presence of others to reduce their distress.

Theme 3.1 Fear of individuals & groups

- Frequency of Respondents: 7 (2%)

A common theme within the response noted the presence of individuals and groups as a factor which influenced their overall feelings of safety.

"**Individuals** [and] groups that hang about"

"[…] **groups of people gathering** together"

Participants did not expand on information about said individuals and/or groups, and/or why they increase feelings of vulnerability.

Theme 4.1 Substance use within the community

- Frequency of Respondents: 5 (1.4%)

Substance use within the community was a recurrent theme within the responses given for increased feelings of lack of safety.

"Known **drug use** in the neighbourhood"

"People under the influence and **behaving unpredictably**. Youth disorder."

"People on drugs/ substances/ smoking cannabis"

Notably participants highlighted drug use within their local area and behaviours of others as a serious concern.

Theme 5.1 Experience/Knowledge of crimes

- Frequency of Respondents: 8 (2.2%)

A small number of participants highlighted that experience and or knowledge of crimes had impacted their feelings of safety.

One participant's experience of supporting survivors of crimes has impacted their overall feelings of safety.

"Through my voluntary work, supporting victims of crime"

Moreover, one other participant described their ongoing experience of anti-social/criminal behaviour within their area as impacting their feelings of safety.

"[…] groups of teenage kids drunk creating havoc. Family in street have constant fights at door […]"

11.2 Participant response: Actions Taken to Feel Safer

Participants were asked to describe actions they have taken to feel safer within their area. Six themes were identified: Keeping to a well-lit area; Use of phone; Avoidance; Online resources; Use of safety items; and Other.

Theme 6.1 Keeping to a well-lit area

- Frequency of Respondents: 1 (0.28%)

One participant expressed that they kept to well-lit areas in order to feel safe.

"[…] Keeping to a well-lit area is difficult. **I used to go out walking at night but now I cannot do this, or if I do I am really scared**."

Furthermore, they disclosed that they found it difficult to keep to well-lit areas.

Theme 7.1 Use of Phone

- Frequency of Respondents: 3 (0.83%)

The use of a phone to increase feelings of safety was a common way participants took action.

"**Pretend I'm on the phone**"

"Called for friend"

"**999 dialled** and ready to call"

There was a variety of ways to which participants utilised their phone; pretending to be in a call with another; being on a call with a friend; and having emergency services ready to call.

Sub-theme 7.2 Communication with others

A sub-theme was identified, wherein participants communicated with others to increase feelings of safety.

> "**Shared my location** with a friend"

> "And **letting someone know** I've arrived home"

Responses made disclosed that participants utilised communication as a tool so others could locate them, and/or others knew when they safely arrived home.

Theme 8.1 Avoidance

- Frequency of Respondents: 3 (0.83%)

Participants actively avoided certain areas when out at night, others preferred to abstain from being outside during the night.

> "**Usually avoid** [certain] areas going out "

> "Don't tend to go out in the dark now though."

> "Stay in/**don't go out at night**"

A notable aspect of this theme was related to participants feeling unsafe during the night.

Theme 9.1 Online Resources

- Frequency of Respondents: 1 (0.28%)

One participant noted that they utilised online resources for actions they have taken to feel safer.

> "I **refer to the personal safety website** or police Scotland"

Theme 10.1 Use of safety items

- Frequency of Respondents: 1 (0.28%)

One participant disclosed that they used safety items such as a personal alarm and a stick with a light.

> "Bought a **stick with a light** and an **alarm**"

Theme 11.1 Other

- Frequency of Respondents: 2 (0.6%)

Two responses could not be categorised within the previous themes.

One participant response described they used confident body language to feel safer.

> "**Confident** body language"

Another response detailed that the participant took dogs with them to feel safer.

"Took **dogs** with me"

11.3 Participant response: Experience of Crime within the Last Year

Participants were asked to share their experience of crime within the last twelve months. Four prominent themes were identified: Aggressive Anti-Social Behaviour; Domestic Abuse & Coercive Control; Unwanted Advances; and Online Scam.

Theme 12.1 Aggressive Anti-Social Behaviour

- Frequency of Respondents: 4 (1.11%)

A prominent theme was participant experience of aggressive, anti-social behaviour.

One participant disclosed their property had been vandalised, and they feared that if they reported other anti-social behaviour they risked the behaviour getting worse.

"**Anti-social behaviour targeting my house windows and vandalised my car** smashed windows, too scared to complain as will get worse family in the street just do what they want with no consequences"

Further experience of threatening behaviour and destruction of property within another participant's neighbourhood was also disclosed.

"**Threats from kids** who have been **tormenting and vandalising property** of my neighbour when told to leave"

Theme 13.1 Domestic Abuse & Coercive Control

- Frequency of Respondents: 1 (0.28%)

One participant shared that they had experienced domestic violence and coercive control within the last year.

"I was a **victim of domestic abuse and coercive control**"

Theme 14.1 Unwanted Advances (No Consent)

- Frequency of Respondents: 1 (0.28%)

One participant reported experiencing unwanted advances from men, both online and out with the home.

"**Cat calling, men flirting persistently when I'm not interested** both online and in person"

Theme 15.1 Online Scam

- Frequency of Respondents: 1 (0.28%)

One participant reported that they had been a victim of an online scam.

"**Online scam** which I resolved"

The participant did not disclose any further details.

11.4 Participant response: Influence of COVID-19

Participants were asked to elaborate on whether COVID-19 had influenced their feelings of safety, and how. Nine themes were identified:

1. Reduction of people outside
2. Heightened awareness, on the behaviour of others
3. Growth in fear of environment
4. Previous problems still happening despite COVID
5. Increased anti-social behaviour
6. Police presence
7. Increased experience of domestic violence;
8. Transport reduction
9. Nil too little impact

Theme 16.1 Reduction of people outside

- Frequency of Respondents: 16 (4.42%)

A prominent theme across participant responses was the reduction of people outside.

Participants reported increased feelings of vulnerability and fear of others.

"With less people around during lockdown there was a **feeling of more vulnerability.**"

"COVID-19 has **reduced the amount of people who are out** and about and **therefore if you meet someone in the dark now it can cause alarm**. I know that I am more cautious of going out too as I have been told for so long to Stay at Home."

Sub-theme 16.2 less people outside increased feelings of safety

An alternative sub-theme was identified which found the opposite reaction to the reduction of persons outside, wherein participants reported that the reduction of people increased their overall feelings of safety when outside.

"In some ways **it felt safer because there were fewer people out** and about. It **felt that it would be harder to get help if you needed it**."

However, it was highlighted that with increased feelings of safety, the inverse also occurred, a coexisting concern of not being able to find help.

Theme 17.1 Heightened awareness, on the behaviour of others

- Frequency of Respondents: 14 (3.9%)

Feelings of safety were influenced negatively by participants heightened awareness of the behaviour of others, with respect to COVID-19.

This theme was expressed across two different sub-themes: fear of others, where the behaviour of others is directly influenced by COVID-19; and fear of others with respect to health outcomes, e.g. catching COVID-19.

Sub-theme 17.2 Fear of others – a direct influence of COVID-19 on other people's behaviour

Participants reported concern over the behaviour of others within their community.

> "Restrictions lead to **greater frustration, restlessness, and desperation, leading to more risky or criminal behaviours** potentially."

> "People **harassing you for wearing masks**"

> "People more on edge and some are **desperate and will do anything to intimidate others**"

Intimidating behaviour, and/or potential criminal behaviour as a result of COVID-19 restrictions was a prominent theme across the responses given.

Sub-theme 17.3 Fear of others – health concerns linked to COVID-19

A number of response detailed a greater sense of uncertainty and concern over health outcomes, as a consequence of contracting COVID-19 from others within their community.

> "People coughing and **fearing that I will get COVID**"

> "I have generally avoided crowded areas and do feel the COVID-19 lockdown has made u feel more anxious about being in large crowds socially. **I will keep avoiding places where large numbers of people are not wearing masks or it feels unsafe for a good number of months yet**."

> "Very **nervous when I see the number of people still not wearing masks** even in shops etc. and the number of young people hanging about the streets. I don't go out at night anymore except in a car I would never consider walking in the dark anymore."

Responses directly linked their concern over COVID-19 as an influence on their behaviour when out in their community.

Theme 18.1 Growth in fear of environment

- Frequency of Respondents: 20 (5.52%)

One participant detailed that COVID-19 had a direct impact on their mental wellbeing.

> "Due to not going out so much (no longer in paid employment), **confidence levels have dropped**. I used to work in Glasgow, used bus

and never felt particularly bother about walking in the dark - but wouldn't be keen to do so now."

This response informs how restrictions influenced their behaviour, which then impacted their mental wellbeing.

Theme 19.1 Previous problems still happening despite COVID-19

- Frequency of Respondents: 6 (1.7%)

Two participants disclosed that previous problems still occurred despite the influence of COVID-19 restrictions.

"Some of the reasons for feeling unsafe, specifically groups of youths congregating, still **happened despite COVID-19 restrictions**."

"It hasn't at all. **COVID is the least of my worries as a female in society**."

Where feelings of vulnerability were influenced by groups of youths being present, despite restrictions, and the concerns of being female in society regardless of the presence of COVID-19.

Theme 20.1 Increased anti-social behaviour

- Frequency of Respondents: 3 (0.83%)

Where some participants reported a reduction in others being around as both a positive and negative influence on overall feelings of safety, others reported witnessing an increase in substance use and anti-social behaviour.

"The town centres aren't as busy and **drug use etc. is now more obvious**."

"During lockdown **I felt safer as less people around**. Since opening back up in the spring there has been an **increase in antisocial behaviour both in my local area and the area where I work**"

Theme 21.1 Police presence

- Frequency of Respondents: 4 (1.11%)

There were two opposing responses on police presence during COVID-19 restrictions.

One participant detailed that they felt there was not enough police presence, which impacted their overall feelings of safety.

"It feels at times as if there was **no real police presence** and that due to people becoming desperate they could potentially commit crime."

Another participant reported experience of increased police presence within their community, which subsequently increased their overall feelings of safety.

"Felt safer whenever I had to be out during **COVID restrictions as there was a bigger Police presence** in the streets"

Theme 22.1 Increased experience of domestic violence

- Frequency of Respondents: 1 (0.28%)

One participant disclosed that COVID-19 restrictions increased how often they experienced domestic abuse from their partner.

> "As a victim of domestic abuse for almost ten years you adapt techniques to live and get through your day, work, and social events as distraction. **COVID-19 made everyday life stop and a chance for my abuser to abuse further with no distractions**."

Theme 23.1 Transport reduction

- Frequency of Respondents: 2 (0.6%)

One participant reported that their overall feeling of safety was impacted by COVID-19 because they experienced a reduction in availability of taxi services.

> "**Reduced number of taxi drivers due to taking other jobs**. Very difficult to get a taxi in evenings unless you pre-book which you can only do if you know where you will be at the end of a night out."

Theme 24.1 Nil too little impact

- Frequency of Respondents: 23 (6.4%)

Two participants reported that COVID-19 did not greatly impact their overall feelings of safety.

> "It hasn't really affected me either way"

One participant detailed that restrictions did not influence how safe they felt in their community, however, restrictions did increase feelings of safety with regards to health outcomes.

> "The new **COVID restrictions didn't influence how safe** I felt with reference to the above places. They did **make me feel more protected and safe when a health/medical point of view** due to my long-term health condition."

11.5 Participant response: Improvements and Recommendations

Participants were asked if they had any recommendations that would increase their feelings of safety within their community. Seven themes were identified:

1. Improved light in streets
2. Police presence
3. Maintenance of footpaths, shrubbery, and street lighting
4. Increased security personnel & CCTV
5. Increased options for personal safety
6. Education

7. Implementation of services

Theme 25.1 Improved lighting in streets

- Frequency of Respondents: 74 (20%)

A number of participants advised that street lighting is poor, and/or new lights being placed by the council are too dim.

> "Better [...] lighting, the streets are too dark. **The new [LED] ones are too dull**. We need the old sodium lights, or double the amount of new lights."

> "Better lighting is a start. The **new lights make the streets and roads so dark** now"

> "Better/improved street lighting. The dim lighting in streets (even main roads such as Irvine Road in Kilmarnock) m**akes me afraid for myself and my teenage daughter** when out."

Theme 26.1 Police presence

- Frequency of Respondents: 81 (22%)

Police presence was a factor highlighted by participants as needing improved upon.

> "A greater public police presence would help, especially in town centres to break up large groups and **act as a deterrent**."

> "More police presence as lots of groups of youngsters hanging around the parks. **More police presence** around the bus station especially at night."

> "[…] have **regular visible patrols** to act as a deterrent to anyone who would make women and girls feel uncomfortable. Patrols to challenge individuals who are loitering or acting suspiciously."

Participants noted a greater police presence was needed to act as a deterrent and to increase overall feelings of safety.

Sub-theme 26.2 Actions taken against offenders and greater support for victims

A sub-theme was identified, wherein participants advised that greater measures should be taken to prosecute offenders, and support victims on a societal level.

Furthermore, places of work had been unsupportive of employees whom experienced violence.

> "More Police and **harsher sentences for offenders**."

> "Stop making excuses that it's ok to have people under the influence of drink and/or drugs hanging around. I phoned police to report this

behaviour and I was told that I should phone 101 as it wasn't important enough. I understand that the police can't be everywhere but I'd think when an incident is ongoing then they should attend. When I have called East Ayrshire **my concerns were dismissed it's always someone else's problem.**"

"This needs to be done at government level with laws regarding rape, stalking, physical abuse etc. […] **my employer has been unsupportive**. Got no support from my work which is disappointing."

One participant noted that further action could be taken through implementing a neighbourhood watch scheme.

"[…] **neighbourhood watch**."

Theme 27.1 Maintenance of footpaths, shrubbery, and street lighting

- Frequency of Respondents: 13 (4%)

Regular maintenance of footpaths, shrubbery and street lighting was a prominent theme within participant's responses. Participants detailed that the waiting time for maintenance on broken street lights was lengthy. Overgrown shrubbery/trees/bushes and poorly maintained footpaths decreased feelings of safety.

"Ensure places that are isolated are **well lit and free from overgrown shrubbery**"

"Cut back shrubbery, better footpaths (too many potholes and I have fallen once and trip often - injuring myself, this makes me feel vulnerable) fixing streetlights quickly and in Autumn months making sure leaves are cleared from footpaths, as it is very slippy."

"**There have been lights on my street not working for longer than expected**. Also the lighting in the local park is non-existent. One of the lights worked last year for a few months and now it's back to no lighting at all. It's disgraceful as many people use it at different times. I take **a torch but it's not sufficient especially as there are a lot of neglected trees and bushes**. Both local parks are badly lit so walking my dog is a nightmare as I have to do it before and after work when it's dark! (Greenhead Park and Castle Park, New Cumnock)"

Theme 28.1 Increased security personnel & CCTV

- Frequency of Respondents: 33 (9%)

Participants reported need for greater presence of security personnel within public places, such as the bus station.

"I recently had to walk through the shopping area to the bus station at night from the bottom end of town and ended up running some of the way because I didn't feel safe or not many other people around in the

area. I had to walk to get to the bus station. **There is no suitable seating, well lit areas or suitable security in the bus station area at night**. You don't really feel safe waiting on a bus if you are alone."

"[…] **surveillance or even security** would help and benefit women in certain areas. Overall, less chance of opportunities for SA and harassment would be a huge help."

Theme 29.1 Increased options for personal safety

- Frequency of Respondents: 7 (2%)

Responses highlighted recommendations for increased options for personal safety such as increasing the availability of safety technology to vulnerable groups; and offering self-defence classes for women and girls.

Sub-theme 29.2 Safety technology

Participants recommended increasing availability of personal alarms to increase safety.

"**Rape alarms made available** in the work place, school etc."

"**Free alarms** for teenage girls."

One participants advised the use of safety apps to increase safety when out in the community.

"**Better advertising of any apps** etc. that can be used to track your specific whereabouts when walking or in pubs etc. […] I know there are a few but they are not widely advertised."

Sub-theme 29.3 Self-defence training

Recommendations for increasing availability and accessibility to self-defence training was also highlighted by participants.

"**Self-defence training**, planning ahead and risk assessing."

"**Teaching free self-defence to girls and women**, so they know how to react if something happens and can feel confident in protecting themselves."

Theme 30.1 Education

- Frequency of Respondents: 31 (9%)

Education for young people and for offenders was a common theme within participant responses.

"School **education especially for males on how to act** and understand how certain things make females vulnerable and afraid"

"**Educate the offenders**."

Some participants noted that a wider community approach to education should be taken wherein parents and educators work together to educate young people and children.

> "Joined-up thinking teaching women and girls at all ages school education workspaces and community that they have a voice and will be taken seriously reporting any incidents. **Working with parents and educators to teach boys and girls about enthusiastic consent**."

One participant detailed the recommendation for more education on coercive control and cyberbullying.

> "**Education on Coercive control internet abuse and cyberbullying** which is still treated less seriously than physical abuse."

Sub-theme 30.2 Raise Awareness through promotion

A sub-theme was found within education, wherein participants recommend raising awareness through promotion within the community.

One participant detailed experience of encountering an ex-partner, which caused distress. The participant recommended that staff within shops be made aware of how to identify vulnerable members of the public who enter the premises.

> "I had to hide in a Costa coffee toilet to get away from my ex, when out the toilet I chose to sit behind a larger man. I could see him come into the shop but fortunately I was shielded by the other gentleman. **Maybe make staff in shops more aware of vulnerable women and what to look out for**."

Participants advised the need for a reduction in bystander effect between friend groups, for example friends intervening when their friend is instigating negative behaviour.

> "**It's really up to men to start challenging the behaviour** of their dodgy pal. **Changing language. Stop victim blaming**."

> "I saw a young man, age 17ish challenge another young man's use of offensive language towards a young female. I **felt hopeful and wondered how we educate all young men to behave appropriately and challenge those who don't**."

Continued spread and usage of awareness campaigns were also recommended by one participant.

> "**Continue to educate men with campaigns** such as '*That Guy Scotland*'".

> "Focus should be on the perpetrator and **targeted communications to men about GBV and misogynistic attitudes and behaviours. Education in schools is key**."

Theme 31.1 Implementation of Services

- Frequency of Respondents: 10 (3%)

Recommendations were made to implement specific services to improve safety across East Ayrshire.

Greater accessibility to, and availability of, counselling services for survivors of gender-based violence.

> "[…] **better access to counselling type services** for those of us who have experienced real trauma due to gender based violence which isn't necessarily being reported."

Increased clubs and activities for young people to reduce the numbers of young people out in the community.

> "[…] **offer young people clubs and activities** to keep them off the street."

A service to monitor taxi ranks was also suggested to help improve overall feelings of safety.

> "The **taxi stand was manned for a time which aided the safety of all** within the town centre."

Increased availability of easily identifiable safe spaces for women and girls to enter when afraid.

> "**More safe places, like shops and restaurants** to be identifiable as a place to go into for help if woman or girls saw something or someone they are scared of."

Improving transport links between areas within East Ayrshire to reduce time spent in circumstances where persons feel unsafe.

> "Direct bus links to outlying areas from Glasgow to e.g. Mauchline. No direct bus anymore, and the buses that do run do not connect. **Forcing people to stand at Kilmarnock bus station at night.** No other transport for the ever growing population of Mauchline - no train station etc."

12.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

12.1 The majority of the sample for this Survey was female. Location detail found that the majority of participants were from Kilmarnock Central & North. There was a close split between the amount of participants from Cumnock & Doon Valley and Irvine Valley & Kilmarnock South, with only 1% difference between participant sizes.

12.2 There was a clear and consistent pattern for locations participants scored as unsafe and safe; during both daytime and night-time hours.

- Locations scored unsafe at night: in local town centre; at local train station; at taxi ranks; at bus stops; at bus stations; and within parks and open spaces.

- Locations scored safe at night: in the street; in shops; at home; at place of work; at place of education (e.g. college); and online

- Locations scored unsafe during the day: on Public Transport; at taxi ranks; at bus stops; at bus stations

- Locations scored safe during the day: in the street; in shops; at home; at place of work; at place of education (e.g. college)

12.3 Factors which participants reported to influence feelings of safety:

- Incidents reported on the local news (60%)
- Incidents shared on social media (54%)
- Personal experience (53%)
- Experience of friends and/or family (49%)
- Incidents reported on the national news (43%)

12.4 Actions participants have taken to feel safe:

- Avoided the area (66%)
- Kept to well-lit areas (66%)
- Kept to busier areas/routes (62%)
- Walked with someone (57%)
- Spoke to someone on the phone (49%)
- Got a lift with someone (49%)
- Carried keys in hand (43%)
- Avoided using earphones/headphones (41%)
- Kept to where CCTV is located (21%)
- Used personal safety equipment (12%)

12.5 Participants reported experience of violence within the last 12 months:

- Intimidation, threats (16%)
- Harassment (15%)
- Domestic abuse (7%)
- Assault (6%)
- Coercive control (6%)
- Stalking (5%);
- Cybercrime (4%)
- Sexual offence (4%)
- Drink spiking (3%)
- Up skirting (2%)

12.6 Higher numbers of participants with long-term health conditions reported experience of violence within the last 12 months; than participants with no long-term health conditions.

12.7 Environmental contributions towards feeling of unsafe:

- Poorly lit (79%)
- Groups of people gathering (70%)
- No other people (63%)
- Secluded areas (57%)
- Poor maintenance of shrubbery and overhanging trees (obscuring paths/lighting/CCTV) (50%)
- Poor maintenance of footpaths (43%)
- Poor/no security (metal fencing/opening hours) (26%)

12.8 Influence of COVID-19 restriction on feelings of safety:

- 68% of all survey respondents answered how COVID-19 restrictions influenced their feelings of safety.
- 42% reported feeling *'neither safe nor unsafe'* with COVID-19 restrictions.
- 31% reported that COVID-19 restrictions increased their feelings of overall safety to *'very safe'.*
- 11% reported that COVID-19 restrictions left them feeling *'very unsafe'*

12.9 **Overall themes identified across participant responses**

From participant responses key themes per area were identified.

Five themes were identified within participant's responses regarding **factors which influence feelings of overall safety**.

Participant response: Negative Influences on Feelings of Safety	
Reduction of Street Lighting	2%
Violent Ex Partner	1%
Fear of individuals & groups	2%
Substance use within the community	1.4%
Experience/Knowledge of crimes	2.2%

Six overarching themes were identified across participant response to **actions they have taken to feel safer**.

Participant response: Actions Taken to Feel Safer	
Keeping to a well-lit area	0.28%
Using a Phone (e.g. calling a friend)	0.83%
Avoidance	0.83%
Online Resources	0.28%
Use of safety items	0.28%
Other (e.g. body language/walking dog)	0.60%

Three themes were identified across participant's responses which detailed **experience of crime within the last year.**

Participant response: Experience of Crime within the Last Year	
Aggressive Anti-Social Behaviour	1.11%
Domestic Abuse & Coercive Control	0.28%
Unwanted Advances (No Consent)	0.28%

Nine themes were coded from participant responses on the **influence COVID-19 restrictions had on their lives.**

Participant response: Negative Influence of COVID-19	
Reduction of people outside	4.42%
Heightened awareness, on the behaviour of others	3.90%
Growth in fear of environment	5.52%
Previous problems still happening despite COVID-19	1.70%
Increased anti-social behaviour	0.83%
Police presence	1.11%
Increased experience of domestic violence;	0.28%
Transport reduction	0.60%
Nil too little impact	6.40%

Eight primary themes were identified across participant responses which detailed their given **improvements and recommendation to make East Ayrshire a safer place**.

Participant response: Improvements and Recommendations	
Improved light in streets	20%
Increased police presence	22%
Maintenance of footpaths, shrubbery, and street lighting	4%
Increased security personnel & CCTV	9%
Increased options for personal safety	2%
Education	9%
Implementation of services	3%
Emotive responses (non-classifiable)	0.82%

12.10 Considerations

The survey was undertaken during a time in which COVID-19 restrictions were in place. Therefore results may be influenced by factors associated with said restrictions.

The majority of the sample identified as female and there was a small percentage of participants whom identified as another gender. It is important to note that all responses are valid and no data was removed, ensuring inclusivity of, and a voice to, all persons impacted by gendered violence against women across all gender identities.

Location data found the majority of participants were located in Kilmarnock. This was expected due to the higher population density. Participants located outside of Kilmarnock (Cumnock & Doon Valley and Irvine Valley) showcased an even distribution of responses across Neighbourhood Housing Teams.

Appendix 1: Locality and area sample population table

Locality	Nº	Area within the Locality	Nº
Auchinleck	**14**		
		Sorn Road and Coal Road Areas	*11*
		Stoner Crescent, Glenshamrock Drive Areas	*3*
Catrine	**1**		
		Shawwood Housing Scheme	*1*
Crosshouse	**8**		
Cumnock	**27**		
		Barshare Area	*4*
		Car Road/Cairn Road	*6*
		Craigens	*2*
		Drumbrochan Road and Townhead Street Area	*2*
		Glenlamont Areas	*2*
		Keir Hardie Hill Area	*1*
		Netherthird	*2*
		Skerrington	*2*
		The Glebe Area	*5*
		Wylie Crescent Area	*1*
Dalmellington	**4**		
Darvel	**3**		
		Central, Causeway, Drumclog Crescent	*2*
		John Morton Crescent, Glen Crescent	*1*
Drongan	**3**		
		Barbieston Avenue Area	*2*
		Mill 'O'Shield Road Area	*1*
Dunlop	**4**		
Fenwick	**2**		
Galston	**14**		
		Gauchalland, Gateside, Portland Road	*8*
		Maxwood and Castleview	*4*
		Western Road, Park Road, Chapel Lane	*2*
Gatehead	**2**		
Hurlford	**8**		
		Blair Avenue	*5*
		Drumleyhill	*1*
		Galston Road	*2*
Irvine Valley	**3**		
		Crookedholm	*3*
Kilmarnock	**143**		
		Altonhill	*10*
		Bellfield	*16*
		Bonnyton	*13*
		Central North	*10*
		Central South	*25*
		Knockinlaw	*4*

		Longpark	*2*
		New Farm Loch	*20*
		Onthank	*20*
		Riccarton East	*2*
		Riccarton West	*1*
		Scott Road/London Road	*7*
		Shortlees	*10*
		Woodstock	*3*
Kilmaurs	**6**		
Knockintiber	**6**		
Logan	**5**		
Mauchline	**11**		
		Jean Armour Drive Scheme	*2*
		Welton Road Scheme	*7*
		West Park Avenue/Barskimming Road Area	*2*
Muirkirk	**10**		
		Smallburn Housing Scheme Area	*4*
		Village Area	*6*
New Cumnock	**9**		
		Afton Bridgend, Mason Avenue, the Holm Areas and Afton Road Area	*3*
		Cairnhill Housing Scheme	*5*
		The Leggate Area or Dalleagles	*1*
Newmilns	**11**		
		Gilfoot, Masonholm, Queens Crescent and Strath Crescent	*3*
		High Street, King Street, Isles Terrace	*5*
		Nelson Street, Greenside, Ladeside and Borebrae	*3*
Ochiltree	**8**		
Patna	**1**		
		Dalvennan Avenue/Keirs Crescent Area	*1*
Priestland	**1**		
Sorn	**3**		
Stewarton	**16**		
		Lainshaw, Rigghead	*5*
		Ravenscraig, Dean Street, The Crescent	*1*
		Robertland	*10*
Not Disclosed	**13**		

Appendix 2: Women's Safety in our Communities Survey and Data

1. Which area do you live in?

	Answer Choices		Response Percent	Response Total
1	CROSSHOUSE		2.48%	8
2	DALRYMPLE		0.00%	0
3	DUNLOP		1.24%	4
4	FENWICK		0.62%	2
5	GATEHEAD		0.62%	2
6	HAYHILL		0.00%	0
7	HOLLYBUSH		0.00%	0
8	KILMAURS		1.86%	6
9	KNOCKINTIBER		1.86%	6
10	LOGAN		1.55%	5
11	LUGTON		0.00%	0
12	MOSCOW		0.00%	0
13	OCHILTREE		1.55%	5
14	OCHILTREE		0.93%	3
15	PRIESTLAND		0.31%	1
16	RANKINSTON		0.00%	0
17	SKARES		0.00%	0
18	SORN		0.93%	3
19	WATERSIDE		0.00%	0
AUCHINLECK				
20	Stoner Crescent, Glenshamrock Drive Areas		0.93%	3

21	Sorn Road and Coal Road Areas		3.41%	11
CUMNOCK				
22	Netherthird		0.62%	2
23	Craigens		0.62%	2
24	Skerrington		0.62%	2
25	Car Road/Cairn Road		1.86%	6
26	Glenlamont Areas		0.62%	2
27	Wylie Crescent Area		0.31%	1
28	The Glebe Area		1.55%	5
29	Keir Hardie Hill Area		0.31%	1
30	Drumbrochan Road and Townhead Street Area		0.62%	2
31	Barshare Area		1.24%	4
CATRINE				
32	Village Area		1.55%	5
33	Shawwood Housing Scheme		0.31%	1
34	St. Cuthbert Street Area		0.00%	0
DALMELLINGTON				
35	Village Area		0.00%	0
36	Bellsbank Housing Scheme		0.00%	0
37	Dalmellington - any Area		1.24%	4
DARVEL				
38	Central, Causeway, Drumclog Crescent		0.62%	2

1. Which area do you live in?

#	Area		%	Count
39	Dublin, W. Edith Street, Lochore Terrace		0.00%	0
40	John Morton Crescent, Glen Crescent		0.31%	1
DRONGAN				
41	Mill 'O'Shield Road Area		0.31%	1
42	Barbieston Avenue Area		0.62%	2
GALSTON				
43	Gauchalland, Gateside, Portland Road		2.48%	8
44	Western Road, Park Road, Chapel Lane		0.62%	2
45	Maxwood and Castleview		1.24%	4
HURLFORD				
46	Galston Road		0.62%	2
47	Drumleyhill		0.31%	1
48	Blair Avenue		1.55%	5
IRVINE VALLEY				
49	Crookedholm		0.93%	3
KILMARNOCK				
50	Shortlees		3.10%	10
51	Bellfield		4.95%	16
52	Riccarton East		0.62%	2
53	Riccarton West		0.31%	1
54	Scott Road/London Road		2.17%	7
55	Bonnyton		4.02%	13
56	Longpark		0.62%	2

1. Which area do you live in?

57	Altonhill		3.10%	10
58	Knockinlaw		1.24%	4
59	Onthank		6.19%	20
60	New Farm Loch		6.19%	20
61	Central South		7.74%	25
62	Central North		3.10%	10
63	Woodstock		0.93%	3
MAUCHLINE				
64	Welton Road Scheme		2.17%	7
65	Jean Armour Drive Scheme		0.62%	2
66	West Park Avenue/Barskimming Road Area		0.62%	2
MUIRKIRK				
67	Village Area		0.31%	1
68	Smallburn Housing Scheme Area		1.24%	4
NEWMILNS				
69	Gilfoot, Masonholm, Queens Crescent and Strath Crescent		0.93%	3
70	Nelson Street, Greenside, Ladeside and Borebrae		0.93%	3
71	High Street, King Street, Isles Terrace		1.55%	5
NEW CUMNOCK				
72	Pathhead Area Village		0.00%	0

1. Which area do you live in?

			Response Percent	Response Total
73	Afton Bridgend, Mason Avenue, the Holm Areas and Afton Road Area		0.93%	3
74	Cairnhill Housing Scheme		1.55%	5
75	The Leggate Area or Dalleagles		0.31%	1
PATNA				
76	Doonbank Crescent		0.00%	0
77	Jellieston Terrace Area		0.00%	0
78	Polnessan		0.00%	0
79	Carskeoch Drive/Main Street Area		0.00%	0
80	Dalvennan Avenue/Keirs Crescent Area		0.31%	1
STEWARTON				
81	Lainshaw, Rigghead		1.55%	5
82	Ravenscraig, Dean Street, The Crescent		0.31%	1
83	Robertland		3.10%	10
			answered	323
			skipped	13

2. Which age bracket do you fall under?

	Answer Choices		Response Percent	Response Total
1	16-24		9.09%	30
2	25-34		21.52%	71

74

2. Which age bracket do you fall under?

3	35-44		22.73%	75
4	45-59		31.52%	104
5	60-74		14.85%	49
6	75+		0.30%	1
			answered	330
			skipped	6

3. What gender do you identify as?

	Answer Choices		Response Percent	Response Total
1	Female		96.37%	319
2	Male		2.11%	7
3	Identify in another way		0.30%	1
4	Prefer not to say		0.30%	1
5	Other (please specify):		0.91%	3
			answered	331
			skipped	5

4. Do you have a long term physical or mental health condition or a disability?

	Answer Choices		Response Percent	Response Total
1	Yes		28.40%	94
2	No		71.60%	237
			answered	331

75

4. Do you have a long term physical or mental health condition or a disability?

skipped	5

5. What is your ethnicity?

	Answer Choices		Response Percent	Response Total
White				
1	Scottish		91.29%	304
2	Other British		5.71%	19
3	Irish		0.00%	0
4	Gypsy/traveller		0.00%	0
5	Polish		0.30%	1
6	Other white ethnic group		1.50%	5
Asian or Asian British				
7	Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish, or Pakistani British		0.00%	0
8	Indian, Indian Scottish, or Indian British		0.00%	0
9	Bangladeshi, Bangladeshi Scottish, or Bangladeshi British		0.00%	0
10	Chinese, Chinese Scottish, or Chinese British		0.00%	0
11	Other Asian ethnic group		0.00%	0
African				
12	African, African Scottish, or African British		0.00%	0

5. What is your ethnicity?

13	Other African ethnic group		0.00%	0

Caribbean or Black

14	Caribbean, Caribbean Scottish, or Caribbean British		0.00%	0
15	Black, Black Scottish, or Black British		0.00%	0
16	Other African ethnic group		0.00%	0
17	Any other Caribbean or Black ethnic group		0.00%	0

Other Ethnic Group

18	Arab, Arab Scottish, or Arab British		0.00%	0
19	Any other Ethnic Group		0.60%	2
20	Don't know		0.00%	0
21	I do not wish to disclose my ethnic origin		0.60%	2
			answered	333
			skipped	3

6. Which of the following best describes your religion?

	Answer Choices		Response Percent	Response Total
1	None		56.50%	187
2	Church of Scotland		22.36%	74
3	Roman Catholic		10.27%	34
4	Other Christian		3.32%	11

6. Which of the following best describes your religion?

			Response Percent	Response Total
5	Muslim		0.00%	0
6	Buddhist		0.00%	0
7	Sikh		0.00%	0
8	Jewish		0.00%	0
9	Hindu		0.00%	0
10	Pagan		1.21%	4
11	Another religion		0.30%	1
12	Prefer not to say		5.14%	17
13	Other (please specify):		0.91%	3
			answered	331
			skipped	5

Other (please specify): (3)

1	Not relevant
2	Spiritual
3	Jedi

7. Which of the following best describes your sexual orientation?

	Answer Choices		Response Percent	Response Total
1	Heterosexual/Straight		87.09%	290
2	Gay		0.00%	0
3	Lesbian		1.80%	6
4	Bisexual		3.30%	11
5	Prefer not to say		6.31%	21

7. Which of the following best describes your sexual orientation?

6	Other (please specify):		1.50%	5
			answered	333
			skipped	3

Other (please specify): (5)

1	Asexuality
2	Sexually fluid
3	Pansexual
4	Pansexual
5	Queer

8. Which of the following best describes your marital status?

	Answer Choices		Response Percent	Response Total
1	Single		33.43%	111
2	Married/Civil Partnership		44.58%	148
3	Divorced/Separated		9.94%	33
4	Widowed/Bereaved civil partner		2.11%	7
5	Prefer not to say		2.71%	9
6	Other (please specify):		7.23%	24
			answered	332
			skipped	4

Other (please specify): (24)

1	Living with partner

8. Which of the following best describes your marital status?

2	in a new relationship
3	Live with boyfriend
4	Cohabiting
5	Living with partner
6	Relationship
7	Living with partner
8	Engaged
9	In a relationship
10	In a relationship
11	Live with partner
12	Live with partner
13	
14	Long term relationship
15	Engaged
16	cohabiting
17	
18	co-habiting
19	Co-habitee
20	Living with partner
21	Living with partner and father of my child
22	living with partner
23	living with partner
24	Long term relationship

9. How safe do you feel at night (1 being very unsafe to 10 being very safe):If none of the options apply to you, please leave blank

Answer Choices	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Response Total
In the street you live	3.30% 11	1.20% 4	5.41% 18	5.71% 19	9.31% 31	4.20% 14	10.51% 35	20.42% 68	18.32% 61	21.62% 72	333
Your local town centre	12.87% 43	7.49% 25	11.68% 39	11.08% 37	14.97% 50	11.08% 37	11.08% 37	10.78% 36	3.89% 13	5.09% 17	334
On public transport	12.34% 39	10.13% 32	13.29% 42	7.91% 25	16.46% 52	12.34% 39	9.49% 30	10.13% 32	3.48% 11	4.43% 14	316
At your local train station	14.15% 45	8.81% 28	11.64% 37	13.52% 43	13.84% 44	13.21% 42	10.69% 34	6.92% 22	4.40% 14	2.83% 9	318
At taxi ranks	18.03% 55	12.13% 37	15.74% 48	11.80% 36	16.07% 49	6.89% 21	8.85% 27	3.93% 12	3.28% 10	3.28% 10	305
At bus stops	18.83% 58	11.69% 36	16.56% 51	12.99% 40	11.69% 36	8.44% 26	7.14% 22	8.12% 25	2.27% 7	2.27% 7	308
At bus stations	24.34% 74	14.47% 44	12.83% 39	16.45% 50	11.84% 36	6.58% 20	5.26% 16	5.26% 16	0.66% 2	2.30% 7	304
In parks and open spaces	25.84% 85	16.41% 54	12.46% 41	7.60% 25	12.46% 41	7.29% 24	4.86% 16	6.99% 23	2.13% 7	3.95% 13	329
In your wider neighbourhood	6.02% 20	9.04% 30	10.54% 35	11.75% 39	13.55% 45	12.65% 42	15.06% 50	10.54% 35	6.02% 20	4.82% 16	332
In pubs, bars, restaurants, nightclubs	5.66% 18	3.46% 11	7.86% 25	10.69% 34	12.58% 40	10.06% 32	16.04% 51	21.70% 69	6.60% 21	5.35% 17	318
In shops	1.20% 4	1.51% 5	3.61% 12	4.82% 16	7.83% 26	8.43% 28	15.96% 53	25.90% 86	17.17% 57	13.55% 45	332

9. How safe do you feel at night (1 being very unsafe to 10 being very safe):If none of the options apply to you, please leave blank

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Response Total
In your own home	0.90% 3	0.90% 3	2.40% 8	0.60% 2	2.10% 7	2.70% 9	5.41% 18	10.21% 34	21.32% 71	53.45% 178	333
At your workplace	2.78% 8	1.74% 5	2.78% 8	3.47% 10	5.90% 17	4.86% 14	7.64% 22	14.58% 42	18.75% 54	37.50% 108	288
At your place of education (school, college, university)	3.36% 5	3.36% 5	1.34% 2	3.36% 5	9.40% 14	6.71% 10	6.04% 9	16.11% 24	12.08% 18	38.26% 57	149
Online	1.56% 5	0.62% 2	2.80% 9	4.05% 13	10.90% 35	6.85% 22	12.77% 41	22.12% 71	14.33% 46	23.99% 77	321
In East Ayrshire generally	4.49% 15	4.49% 15	8.38% 28	11.08% 37	18.26% 61	13.47% 45	16.47% 55	15.57% 52	3.29% 11	4.49% 15	334
										answered	335
										skipped	1

10. How safe do you feel during the day (1 being very unsafe to 10 being very safe):If none of the options apply to you, please leave blank

Answer Choices	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Response Total
In the street you live	1.20% 4	0.60% 2	1.50% 5	1.80% 6	4.49% 15	4.49% 15	4.19% 14	12.57% 42	22.16% 74	47.01% 157	334
Your local town centre	3.01% 10	1.51% 5	3.01% 10	4.82% 16	8.13% 27	10.84% 36	12.65% 42	23.19% 77	15.36% 51	17.47% 58	332
On public transport	5.45% 17	3.21% 10	3.21% 10	5.77% 18	11.54% 36	11.22% 35	14.10% 44	22.44% 70	11.22% 35	11.86% 37	312

10. How safe do you feel during the day (1 being very unsafe to 10 being very safe):If none of the options apply to you, please leave blank

At your local train station	4.79% 15	2.56% 8	5.43% 17	4.15% 13	12.46% 39	8.63% 27	15.34% 48	20.45% 64	14.06% 44	12.14% 38	313
At taxi ranks	7.09% 21	3.04% 9	4.73% 14	6.76% 20	13.51% 40	9.80% 29	10.81% 32	20.95% 62	10.14% 30	13.18% 39	296
At bus stops	6.00% 18	3.67% 11	4.33% 13	6.33% 19	14.00% 42	7.33% 22	13.00% 39	20.67% 62	10.67% 32	14.00% 42	300
At bus stations	9.27% 28	4.97% 15	5.96% 18	6.95% 21	15.23% 46	8.28% 25	14.57% 44	16.89% 51	8.28% 25	9.60% 29	302
In parks and open spaces	4.60% 15	1.84% 6	4.29% 14	5.83% 19	8.28% 27	8.28% 27	20.25% 66	21.17% 69	13.19% 43	12.27% 40	326
In your wider neighbourhood	3.06% 10	1.53% 5	2.14% 7	2.14% 7	8.56% 28	9.17% 30	14.98% 49	22.63% 74	18.96% 62	16.82% 55	327
In pubs, bars, restaurants, nightclubs	5.43% 17	1.92% 6	1.60% 5	1.92% 6	6.71% 21	5.11% 16	12.14% 38	23.64% 74	21.73% 68	19.81% 62	313
In shops	2.13% 7	0.61% 2	2.43% 8	1.52% 5	5.17% 17	5.78% 19	8.21% 27	18.54% 61	25.53% 84	30.09% 99	329
In your own home	2.11% 7	0.30% 1	1.51% 5	0.91% 3	3.02% 10	1.51% 5	1.51% 5	10.57% 35	16.62% 55	61.93% 205	331
At your workplace	3.17% 9	1.06% 3	2.46% 7	1.41% 4	6.34% 18	2.11% 6	3.17% 9	13.38% 38	21.48% 61	45.42% 129	284
At your place of education (school, college, university)	3.92% 6	0.65% 1	1.96% 3	1.31% 2	9.15% 14	3.92% 6	5.23% 8	13.07% 20	16.99% 26	43.79% 67	153
Online	1.88% 6	1.25% 4	2.50% 8	2.50% 8	10.31% 33	5.63% 18	9.38% 30	24.06% 77	13.75% 44	28.75% 92	320

83

10. How safe do you feel during the day (1 being very unsafe to 10 being very safe):If none of the options apply to you, please leave blank

In East Ayrshire generally	2.75% 9	2.14% 7	3.06% 10	4.89% 16	9.17% 30	7.34% 24	19.27% 63	29.05% 95	12.54% 41	9.79% 32	327
										answered	334
										skipped	2

11. In considering the above environments, have you felt unsafe because of any of the following? (Please select all that apply)

	Answer Choices		Response Percent	Response Total
1	Personal experience		54.08%	179
2	Experiences of friends and/or family		49.24%	163
3	Incidents shared on Social Media		54.38%	180
4	Incidents reported on the local news		61.33%	203
5	Incidents reported on the national news		43.20%	143
6	I don't feel unsafe		9.37%	31
7	Other (please specify):		7.85%	26

12. When you've felt unsafe, did any of the following to help you feel safer? (Choose as many as you need to):

	Answer Choices		Response Percent	Response Total
1	Avoided the area		68.10%	222
2	Got a lift with someone		50.92%	166

12. When you've felt unsafe, did any of the following to help you feel safer? (Choose as many as you need to):

			Response Percent	Response Total
3	Walked with someone		58.59%	191
4	Used personal safety equipment (alarms etc.)		12.27%	40
5	Carried keys in hand		44.17%	144
6	Spoke to someone on the phone		50.92%	166
7	Kept to well-lit areas		71.47%	233
8	Kept to where CCTV is		21.47%	70
9	Avoided using earphones/headphones		42.02%	137
10	I have not done any of these things		1.84%	6
11	Kept to busier areas/routes		64.11%	209
12	Other (please specify):		5.52%	18
			answered	326
			skipped	10

13. Have you been a victim of any of these crimes in the last year (Choose as many as you need to):

Answer Choices			**Response Percent**	**Response Total**
1	Domestic abuse		7.72%	24
2	Coercive control		7.07%	22
3	Sexual offence		3.86%	12
4	Stalking		4.82%	15
5	Harassment		15.76%	49
6	Intimidation/threats		17.68%	55

13. Have you been a victim of any of these crimes in the last year (Choose as many as you need to):

7	Assault		6.43%	20
8	Upskirting		1.61%	5
9	Drink spiking		3.54%	11
10	Spiking by injection		0.00%	0
11	Cyber crime		4.50%	14
12	I have not been a victim of crime in the last year		70.10%	218
13	Other (please specify):		3.86%	12
			answered	311
			skipped	25

14. When considering the areas that make you feel unsafe, have any of the following factors contributed towards these feelings of unsafety? (Please select all that apply)

	Answer Choices		Response Percent	Response Total
1	Poorly lit		81.99%	264
2	Secluded area(s)		59.94%	193
3	Poor maintenance of shrubbery and overhanging trees (obstructing paths / lighting / CCTV)		51.86%	167
4	Poor maintenance of footpaths		44.41%	143
5	Poor / no security (metal fencing / opening hours)		26.71%	86
6	No other people around		65.22%	210
7	Groups of people gathering		72.67%	234
8	Other (please specify):		4.97%	16

14. When considering the areas that make you feel unsafe, have any of the following factors contributed towards these feelings of unsafety? (Please select all that apply)

answered	322
skipped	14

15. Can you tell us if COVID-19 restrictions influenced how safe you feel? (1 being very unsafe to 10 being very safe)

Answer Choices			Response Percent	Response Total
1	1		5.67%	17
2	2		2.33%	7
3	3		3.67%	11
4	4		5.67%	17
5	5		20.00%	60
6	6		12.00%	36
7	7		13.00%	39
8	8		14.33%	43
9	9		10.67%	32
10	10		12.67%	38
			answered	300
			skipped	36