



People placed information they wanted to receive from the police in the following order of importance:

Priority Type of information

1st - Progress in tackling priorities agreed with residents.

2nd - Feedback on action taken to tackle crime.

3rd - Sentences and punishments.

4th - Naming and identification of people convicted of crime.

5th - Police performance, e.g. detection rates.

6th - Statistics/information about levels/ rates of crime.

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Top approaches to crime information that the public want:

Information about action – they want to know what the police and others are doing to tackle crime, they want feedback on action where they have reported crimes or raised problems, and to see and hear more about what happens to people arrested and convicted of crime, including more visible signs of punishment in the community. ‘What action has been taken and who has been caught and punished’

Straight facts – not just statistics, but reliable, clear, accessible and ‘non-spun’ facts so that they can see not just what problems are occurring but what steps are being taken to tackle them.

Practical information – providing names, photographs, phone numbers and e-mail addresses of local police teams and other agencies, how to report non-emergency incidents and follow other police procedures, where and when to meet them to discuss concerns and priorities and other opportunities to get involved in tackling and preventing crime.

Information from a variety of sources – suggestions included ‘advertorials’ in local newspapers, local newsletters, through Neighbourhood Watch, in public meetings, ‘surgeries’, walk-in centres and street-meetings, direct from chatting to police officers and PCSOs on the beat, and through websites, e-mails, mobile phone texting and messaging networks.

Local information – relevant to the neighbourhood they live in & **Regular information** – the strongest preference was for monthly information