

THE
POLICE
FOUNDATION
The UK's policing think tank

UNDERSTANDING THE PUBLIC'S PRIORITIES FOR POLICING

APPENDICES

November 2019

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APPENDIX 1: PUBLIC PRIORITIES FOR POLICING – DISCUSSION GUIDE

1. WELCOME AND ADMINISTRATION (2 MINS)

- Thanks and moderator introduction.
- Key points from information sheet:
 - Session about the police, and your views on the things the police should treat as priorities.
 - As well as discussing your views, we are also going to do some individual and group exercises and I'm also going to present some information which I'd like you to think about and respond to.
 - The police deal with some unpleasant and upsetting things, including, (for example), domestic violence and sexual crime, and we will touch on those issues in a fairly matter of fact way.
 - It's important that you know that's coming and that you also understand that you don't have to talk about anything you don't want to and that you can withdraw from the research now or at any point – for that or any other reason.
 - I also need to reassure you that everything you tell me during this session will be treated as confidential. I'll record parts of the session and sometimes we use quotes in our reports, but those are always anonymous and we won't pass any information we have about you to anyone outside of the study team.
 - Questions?
 - **Consent form: (read, tick, print, sign and date)**
 - **Incentive: print sign and date.**
- Housekeeping: phones, facilities, refreshments etc.

Record intros

2. PARTICIPANT INTRODUCTIONS (5 MINS)

- First name, occupation, area you live in
- What's great and/or what's not so great about living where you do?

• **Note seating positions with Q board letters**

Recorder off

3. INITIAL Q SORT (20 MINS)

- I'd like to start with an individual exercise, which is about exploring your views about what the police should treat as priorities.
- At the top of your board there is the start of a statement: The police should prioritise...
- On the cards in your envelope there are 48 different endings to that sentence.
- I'd like each of you to spend some time considering each of the statements and placing them into the grid in a way that best reflect your views about whether it should be a high priority or a lower priority.
- Along the top of the grid you will see numbers representing a sliding scale from 1 (low priority) to 9 (high priority); so the statements you think should be the highest priority for the police should go on to the right, those that should be the next highest go a little further across, and so on until we get to the lowest priority items on the left far left hand side.
- There are the same number of grid squares as cards, so you should end up with a card in every square, and you will notice that the grid is an upside down triangle which means that you will end up with more medium priority statements in the middle, and fewer that at the highest and lowest ends.
- It doesn't matter whether you put cards higher or lower on the grid, all the items in the same column are of equal importance whether they are at the top or the bottom.

- Putting something on the left doesn't mean you think it's not important at all, just that it's less of a priority than other things. It's where you place them relative to each other that I am interested in.
- You might find it useful to start by creating three piles, for cards you think should be high, medium and lower priorities, before you then start working on the grid.
- Don't get too hung up on any particular item, if you are not sure where to put it, follow your gut instinct, put it roughly where you think it should go and come back to it later.
- I'm going to give you about 15 minutes, and I'd like you to try and finish the grid within that time, I'll give you a couple of time checks.
- This is an individual exercise, I am going to ask you as a group to talk about some of the choices you've made afterwards, but for now this is for each of you to do separately.
- Once you have finished I'm going to record each board with a photo, and we will talk through the exercise as a group, but I'm not going to ask anyone to show their board or put you on the spot. There are no right or wrong answers and everyone's views are equally valid, so please try to be as true to your own feelings and thoughts as possible.
- If you do finish before the 15 minutes, give me a nod and I'll quietly come over and record your board to save time at the end.
- If you don't understand any of the wording on the cards, please ask.
- Any Questions?
- At end of 15 minutes, record and thank.

4. INITIAL DISCUSSION OF Q SORT AND POLICING AND PRIORITIES (10 MINS)

TURN ON AUDIO RECORDER

- **Deliberative mind-set:** I'd like to start our discussion by talking about the exercise you've just done. You will all have different boards and have different views, all of which are equally valid and important. I'm hoping we can discuss and debate and some of those differences – in a respectful and constructive way, and to try and see things from each other's point of view. I'm also going to introduce some new information for you to consider.

At the end of the session I'm going to give you each the opportunity to adjust your board, if you feel your views have changed at all based on our group deliberations, or any of that information.

- How did you find the exercise?
 - Did you find it easy to do or difficult? Why? What was tricky?
 - Did anything strike you as you went through?
 - Were there any items you struggled with or were in two minds over?
- Did you think there is anything missing? Was there anything you think the police should be prioritising that wasn't on a card?
 - What and why?
- Could you tell me about some of the items that you ranked as being very important?
 - Why?
 - Did anyone see that as being less important, and why?
- What about at the other end, what did you see as being least important?
 - Why?
 - Does anyone have a different view on that?
- Did you get a feeling that you started to develop criteria for ranking some things as more or less important?
 - Do you see any patterns or similarities between the items you have ranked as being most important?
 - Why are ABC on the right and XYZ on the left?
- Did any of the items on the board surprise you? Were there things on there that you didn't realise the police did or that you didn't associate with policing?
 - Who did you think did that?
- Do you have a sense of the things the police do prioritise in your area, or treat as most important?
 - What do you think they should prioritise more or less of than they currently do?
- What issues or problems are really placing demands on police time and energy here in [force]? What is keeping them busy?
 - What types of crime, what do they get called out to deal with?
 - What types of investigations are keeping them busy?
 - What other issues that aren't to do with crime are taking up time and resources?

5. LOCAL ISSUES (10/15 MINS)

Bespoke content prepared for each force

6. INFORMATION INTRODUCTION AND DISCUSSION (25 MINS)

In the next section I'm going to introduce some facts and figures about modern policing and play a few short extracts from a documentary that illustrate some of the challenges the police are facing – as we are doing so could I ask you to jot down anything that surprises you or strikes you as important or any questions you have – and every so often we will pause for your thoughts and reactions.

At the end of this I'm going to ask you to do a group exercise which is about deciding how resources should be allocated between some of the different things the police do.

Read out *Reducing resources board, Incoming demand board*

Play clip 1

- So what do you think about what we have heard and seen so far?
 - Was any of that news to you?
 - What have you written down?
- We heard that police often don't hit their targets for getting to emergency calls on time, how do you feel about that?
- How do you feel about this idea of assessing calls on 'threat, harm and risk' to prioritise what gets an emergency response?
- What about the point that less than a quarter of the incidents the police deal with are about crime and that an increasing amount of what they deal with is 'public safety and welfare'?
 - Does that fit with your ideas about what police work is all about?

Read out *Crime (1), Crime (2) and Investigations*

Play clip 2

- What are your first reactions to what we have read and heard there?

- **Summarise:** So we've heard that some crimes might be going up a bit, (although over the long term crime is down), but also that many more people are now coming forward to report things like domestic abuse and sexual offences and, because these are serious and complex crimes they take up lots of resources to investigate. And that means 'everyday crimes' like thefts and car crime, might get less attention than they once did.
 - How do you feel about that?
 - Is it the right trade off to make?
 - What about the fact that some of these crimes happened a long time ago – does that make it any less important to investigate them?
 - So crime investigation from a call centre, is that OK for something like a car crime?
 - What about if your house had been broken into?
 - What if you'd had your bag stolen from a pub or café?
- One of the trends we have seen in policing in recent years is much more awareness of crimes that are 'hidden', because they occur behind closed doors, or online, and because victims don't always come forward to report them. But by seeking out more of those hidden crimes, that often affect people who are more vulnerable, there is less resource to address more visible, public place issues that could affect anyone.
 - What are your thoughts about that shift?
 - How important is it that the police search out and focus on those hidden harms?
 - Should the police go out and find these hidden things or concentrate more on what goes on in public?

Read out *Mental health and Other 'non-crime' incidents*

Play clip 3

- **Summarise:** So the police are dealing with lots of stuff that isn't crime and some issues like mental health and missing persons (again things often linked to people who are vulnerable in some way) seem to be taking up much more police time.
 - Does that fit with your idea of what policing is all about?
 - Which of these issues (mental health, ASB, missing people, domestic disturbances, road collisions) do you think the police should be dealing with? Why?

- * And if not the police who?
- * The commentary talked about the police “helping people in need, rather than fighting crime” – do you see the police as mostly being there to deal with crime or should they have that broader safety and welfare role? Or would you choose another way of defining it?
- o We heard the chief constable say that some of this was to do with the way other agencies had been impacted by cuts – is the answer more police, or more for other services to stop the police being called in to deal with this stuff?

Read out On-going ‘protective’ work and On-going ‘proactive’ and preventative work

- **Summarise:** So the police are involved in lots of on-going work to keep vulnerable people safe, target criminals and deal with local neighbourhood issues. This is all about different forms of prevention.
- How important is it that the police try and prevent crime as well as respond and investigate when it has occurred?
- What sort of activities would you like the police to be doing to prevent crime?
 - o Do you have a sense of which of those three areas of work (safe-guarding vulnerable people, proactive investigations and neighbourhood policing) is more important, or where you would like to see the police put more resources?
- Broadly speaking the safeguarding work has increased in recent times while the visible neighbourhood prevention work has reduced.
 - o What do you make of that shift?
 - o Do you think that’s the right way around, and why?
- (If applicable) What is it about that local, uniform, neighbourhood policing that you see as particularly important?

7. RESOURCE ALLOCATION EXERCISE (10 MINS)

I’d like you to do a group exercise for me. On these cards I’ve described five broad areas of police work; each includes is a description of what a strong, ‘premium’ service in that area might involve.

READ OUT.

To get that level of service requires four of these tokens/‘coppers’, so a premium service in all five areas you would need 20 ‘coppers’. But you don’t have 20 ‘coppers’, I’m only going to give you 14.

So you are the panel advising the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Chief Constable, where are you going to tell them to put their coppers? And, if you have given one area less than four, **what compromises are you going to make in that area? What are you not going to do?** You’ve got x minutes as a group and at the end of that I’m going to ask you about the decisions you’ve made.

8. SECOND Q SORT (5 MINS)

Ask respondents to pick up their boards.

Now that you have had lots of information and a chance to discuss it and think about it as a group, I’d now like you to return to your boards, and spend another 5 minutes considering the statements again and thinking about what if any adjustments you’d like to make.

If you feel your board is still the best representation of your views, that’s fine – don’t feel you have to change anything, but if, given what you have heard, seen and discussed you think something should be a higher priority then move it right – but you’ll need to move something left to accommodate it – and vice versa.

9. DISCUSS SECOND Q SORT, REVISION OF VIEWS (5 MINS)

- Did anyone make any changes?
- What changes did you make?
- Which items moved right, and which left? And why.
- Do you feel that the process we have been through tonight has changed or developed your views around the police? Or made you think differently?
- In what ways, what have you learned or heard that really stuck you, or surprised you or changed your perceptions?
- *Thank and close.*

APPENDIX 2: STIMULUS MATERIAL

Reducing resources

- The 'typical' police force has about **1,800** police officers and **1,500** other staff, for a population of **930,000**.
- On a typical day it has one officer **on duty** for every **1,820** people living in the area.
- Across the country the number of police officers has reduced by **15%** since 2010.
- Real terms police funding has reduced by **19%** since 2010/11.
- There is now one police officer for every **479** people in the country, in 2010 there was one for every **387** people – an increase of **92** people per officer.

1

Incoming 'demand'

- On an average day the typical force takes **365** 999 calls.
- They will record about **670** incidents, less than a quarter of these will relate to crime.
- They will provide an emergency response to **112** incidents and attend a further **282**.
- The speed of the response, and whether police will attend at all, will be based in an assessment of **'threat, harm and risk'**.
- The level of police demand relating to **'public safety and welfare'** is increasing.

2

Crime (1)

On an average day, a typical police force records **229** crimes including:

- **12** burglaries,
- **17** thefts of or from vehicles,
- **2** robberies,
- More than **50** violent assaults,
- **7** sexual offences including **3** rapes,
- **30** crimes will be classified as domestic abuse - this has increased from **18** in the last two years.

3

Crime (2)

According to the Crime Survey for England and Wales, overall crime has **fallen by about a third** since 2010, but has recently increased a little.

However: more crime is being reported to, and recorded by, the police. In particular, since 2010:

- Recorded violence has **more than doubled** – with violence that caused an injury up by **30%**.
- Recorded rapes have **more than tripled**.
- Recorded burglaries, vehicle crime and thefts have gone down a little.

4

Investigations

On a typical day, a typical police force will make **32** arrests – down from **61** in 2010.

They will charge or caution **14** people for every **100** crimes recorded – down from about **25** in 2015.

About **half** of all crimes are ‘closed’ without a suspect being identified.

- More investigations are now **closed quickly** if there are no obvious lines of inquiry.

The ‘mix’ of police investigations is changing and now includes more sexual offences which tend to be **more complex**, for instance;

- a quarter were reported **more than a year after** they happened.
- Most investigations now involve some form of **digital** evidence.

5

Other ‘non-crime’ incidents

On an average day a typical police force the police will:

- Record **92 antisocial behaviour incidents**. They will send a police officer to deal with about **60%** of these.
- Deal with **9 people reported missing**. 6 in 10 missing persons incidents relate to children, many of whom are missing from care.
- Attend **31 domestic incidents** (that do not result in a crime being recorded).
- Attend **7 road traffic collisions** in which someone suffered an injury.

7

Mental health demand

In an average **week** a typical police force will detain **8** people under the **Mental Health Act** to take them to a place of safety.

Mental Health Act detentions by the police have **more than doubled** since 2012/13.

The Metropolitan Police – the largest police force in the country – receives a call about a mental health concern **every 4 minutes** and send an officer to respond **every 12 minutes**.

On average, responding to a mental health call takes about **3 hours** of police time.

6

On-going ‘protective’ work

- The typical police force manages **1,478** sexual and violent offenders – working with other agencies – under **Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA)**.
- In the last year, the typical police force was involved in protecting 2,114 victims of domestic violence through **Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC)**.
- Across England the police made nearly **200,000** referrals to **children’s social care services** in 2017/18; more than any other agency. This number is increasing year-on-year.

8

Ongoing ‘proactive’ and prevention work

- The typical police force allocates about **9%** of its officers to **‘proactive’** investigation roles such as gathering intelligence to target criminals, organised crime groups and extremists.
- It allocates about **10%** of its officers (along with PCSOs) to **‘neighbourhood policing’** roles to tackle local problems.
 - There are concerns that neighbourhood policing has been ‘eroded’, including by giving these officers broader roles.

9

SOURCES

Police workforce:

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Population (mid-2017 population estimates from):

ONS (2018) *Crime in England and Wales: Police force data tables. Year ending June 2018* <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/policeforceareadatatables>

Funding:

National Audit Office (NAO) (2018) *Financial Sustainability of Police Forces in England and Wales*. London: NAO. <https://www.nao.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Financial-sustainability-of-police-forces-in-England-and-Wales-2018.pdf>

999 Calls/Incidents/ASB incidents:

HMICFRS (2017) *Value for money profile data, 2017 – annual data return*. <https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmicfrs/police-forces/data/value-for-money-data/>

Police recorded crime:

ONS (2018) *Crime in England and Wales: Police force data tables. Year ending June 2018* <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/policeforceareadatatables>

ONS (2018) *Crime in England & Wales, year ending March 2018 – Appendix tables* <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/crimeinenglandandwalesappendixtables>

Sexual offences:

ONS (2018) *Sexual Offences appendix tables: year ending March 2017* <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/sexualoffencesappendixtables>

Domestic abuse/MARACs:

ONS (2018) *Domestic abuse in England and Wales – Appendix Tables. Year ending March 2018* <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/domesticabuseinenglandandwalesappendixtables>

Crime Survey England and Wales:

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Home Office (2018) *Arrest statistics data tables: police powers and procedures year ending 31 March 2018* <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/police-powers-and-procedures-england-and-wales-year-ending-31-march-2018>

Metal Health Act detentions:

Home office (2018) *Detentions under the Mental Health Act (1983): police powers and procedures year ending March 2017* <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/police-powers-and-procedures-england-and-wales-year-ending-31-march-2017>

Mental health demand:

HMICFRS (2018) *Policing and Mental Health: Picking up the pieces* <https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmicfrs/wp-content/uploads/policing-and-mental-health-picking-up-the-pieces.pdf>

Missing persons:

National crime Agency (2017) *Missing Persons Data Report 2016/17* <https://missingpersons.police.uk/en-gb/resources/downloads/missing-persons-statistical-bulletins>

Road traffic collisions:

Department for Transport (2018) *Reported road casualties in Great Britain: 2017 annual report* <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/reported-road-casualties-great-britain-annual-report-2017>

Public protection:

Ministry of Justice (2017) *MAPPA annual report 2017-18 area tables* <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/multi-agency-public-protection-arrangements-mappa-annual-report-2017-to-2018>

Department of Education (2018) *Characteristics of Children in Need tables 2018* <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/characteristics-of-children-in-need-2017-to-2018>

See also:

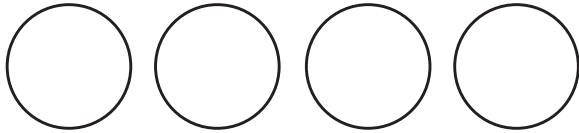
College of Policing (2015) *Statements about Demand on policing* (infographic). https://www.college.police.uk/News/College-news/Documents/COP_infographic_Art08.pdf

APPENDIX 3: RESOURCE ALLOCATION EXERCISE

Emergency response

- Attend all incidents assessed as needing an **'immediate' response within 15 minutes.**
- Attend all incidents assessed as needing a **'priority' (non-immediate) response within 1 hour.**
- Offer **scheduled appointments** and resolve matters over the phone where appropriate.

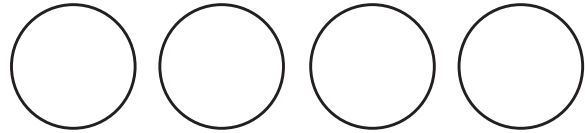
A



Neighbourhood policing

- Allocate a small team of police officers and PCSOs to every neighbourhood. They will:
 - provide a **visible patrolling** presence,
 - **engage with local people** and find out what crime and anti-social behaviour issues matter to them most,
 - **'problem solve'** local issues.
- Under normal circumstances these officers and staff will not be used to respond to calls, investigate routine crimes or cover other duties.

B



Public protection unit

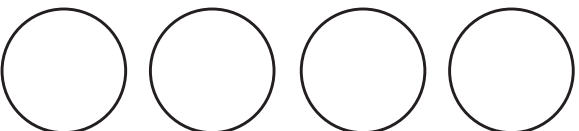
Thoroughly **investigate all allegations of rape, sexual offences, domestic abuse and child abuse**, including 'historic' offences.

Work with other agencies to:

- Monitor and **manage violent and sex offenders** (MAPPA).
- Protect those at **most risk of on-going domestic abuse** (MARAC).
- **Safeguard vulnerable** children and adults.

Investigate reports of honour-based violence, forced-marriage, stalking and hate crime.

C



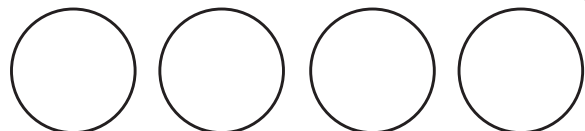
Crime investigations

Provide a thorough **'reactive' investigation** of crimes (not covered by the PPU) including all:

- **'Serious acquisitive crimes'** like burglary, robbery and vehicle crime.
- **Violent assaults** that result in injuries.
- Other types of theft, frauds and less serious assaults where there are **strong investigative leads.**

They will seek to identify and **arrest offenders and build evidence to bring criminal charges.** They will also identify 'linked series' of crimes and target prolific offenders.

D

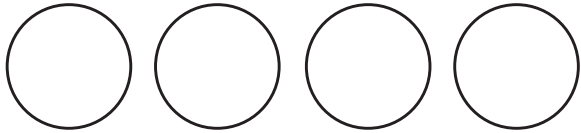


Proactive investigations

Teams of plain clothes detectives will provide robust action to **target criminals and organised crime groups**, such as drugs traffickers, people smugglers and extremists, by gathering evidence and developing intelligence - for example through surveillance, searching premises and conducting financial investigations.

They will arrest suspects, build evidence to mount criminal prosecutions, confiscate assets and take other action to disrupt criminal activity.

E



APPENDIX 4: DEVELOPING THE Q SET

CODES, SUB-CODES, OCCURRENCES WITHIN SURVEY OF MATERIAL AND Q STATEMENTS DEVELOPED

Tier one category	Total survey items	Q statement
Tier two category	sub total	
Crime	334	
General	33	
Violence (inc.knife crime/VAWG/rob.)	32	Tackling knife crime and serious violence
Drugs 'low level' dealing/use/ASB	32	Dealing with people who sell or use drugs in public places
Burglary	31	Preventing residential burglary
Vehicle crime	28	Tackling thefts of and from vehicles
Domestic abuse	25	Reducing the incidence, risk and impact of domestic abuse
Organised crime	24	Investigating organised crime such as drugs and gun smuggling and organised exploitation
Drugs (organised supply etc. inc county lines)	12	
Cyber crime	18	Dealing with online abuse and bullying
Fraud	5	Targeting those who commit online frauds and scams
Terrorism/extremism/radicalisation	17	Protecting the public from terrorism and preventing radicalisation
Rural crime / issues inc. wildlife crime	16	Dealing with rural crimes (e.g. poaching, wildlife persecution and thefts from rural properties)
Rape/Sexual violence/abuse	14	Tackling sexual violence, abuse and rape
Modern slavery	12	Identifying and tackling modern slavery and people trafficking
Theft/shoplifting	12	Reducing shoplifting
Hate crime	12	Preventing and responding to hate crime
Child abuse/exploitation	5	
Gangs	4	
Heritage crime	2	
Antisocial Behaviour	141	
General	90	
Alcohol related (crime, disorder, ASB)	15	Reducing alcohol-related crime, disorder and antisocial behaviour
Motorbikes / mopeds / off road bikes	13	Dealing with nuisance motorbikes, mopeds and off-road bikes
Vandalism / criminal damage	10	
Begging	6	Tackling aggressive begging
Fly tipping	4	Responding to environmental crimes such as fly-tipping
Parking	3	Dealing with illegal parking

Tier one category	Total survey items	Q statement
Tier two category	sub total	
Managerial	115	
Other/general improvement/transformation reform	39	Improving efficiency by using technology and collaborating with other organisations
Efficiency	18	
Technology	15	
Collaboration	15	
Demand reduction	7	
Information sharing	6	
Effective CJS	6	
Evidence based	5	
Skills and training	2	
Crime Recording	2	
Victim services/support	88	
General	41	Putting crime victims first
Sexual violence/exploitation/abuse	10	Supporting people who experience traumatic crimes to cope and recover
Victim satisfaction	5	
Of/for Hate crime victims	3	
Of/for Modern slavery victims	2	
Of/for Domestic abuse victims	1	
Of/for Fraud victims	1	
Of/for Cyber-crime	1	
(&) Witnesses	9	
Of/for repeat victims	8	Reducing repeat victimisation
Encouraging reporting	7	Encouraging crime reporting, especially where victims lack confidence to come forward
Community	85	
Engagement/communication/focussed/responsive	34	Engaging and listening to communities to build trust and understand people's concerns
Community partnership / working with	25	Working with communities and involving the public in policing and community safety
Confidence/reassurance/feeling safe	14	Providing reassurance and making sure people feel safe
Strong/cohesive	9	Building strong, resilient and cohesive communities
Local business/economy	3	

Tier one category	Total survey items	Q statement
Tier two category	sub total	
Protect/support vulnerable people	80	
General	51	Protecting those whose circumstances make them more vulnerable to crime, harm or abuse
Young people	21	Keeping children and young people safe
In custody	2	Keeping people in police custody safe and recognising those with particular needs
Older people	2	
to exploitation	1	
to Sexual violence/exploitation/abuse	1	
to fraud	1	
Missing people	1	
Drivers, issues, demands	68	
Mental Health	27	Dealing with people in mental health crisis whose behaviour is causing concern
Substance misuse	21	Reducing the harm caused by drug and alcohol misuse
Missing persons	6	Finding missing people who might be at risk
Homelessness	6	
Prostitution	5	
Misogyny	3	
Justice	50	
Investigate crimes / offenders	21	Investigating crimes that cause serious physical and emotional harm like rape and serious assaults
		Solving more property crimes like burglary and vehicle theft
		Investigating reports of sexual abuse where the alleged offender has died
Consequences/pay back	15	Ensuring offenders face consequences for their actions
Restorative	7	Offering 'restorative justice' (contact between victims and offenders to seek resolution and repair harm)
Justice/holding to account	7	

Tier one category	Total survey items	Q statement
Tier two category	sub total	
Local policing	49	
Presence	18	Providing a visible police presence on the streets
General	12	
Accessible/Accountable	9	
Hotspots	5	
Visibility	4	
Burglary	1	
Reduce reoffending	44	
General	24	Reducing re-offending by managing and rehabilitating offenders
Youth diversion	17	Diverting young people who commit minor crimes into support services rather than formal prosecutions
Women	2	
Young people	1	
Road safety	29	Promoting road safety by addressing speeding and dangerous driving
Ethics/behaviours/values	21	
Values & behaviours	7	
Fairness	6	Treating people fairly, including when using police powers like stop and search
Complaints	3	Ensuring ethical standards are upheld and complaints against the police are handled properly
General	3	
Transparency	2	
Operational partnership	17	Working in partnership with other agencies and organisations
Emergency response	14	
General	9	Responding quickly to public calls for urgent assistance
exceptional	5	
Staff welfare	10	Looking after the welfare and wellbeing of police officers and staff
Safety	9	
Other	7	
Core/traditional policing	6	
Protect important sites/people	2	
Facilitate safe protest	1	

APPENDIX 5: INITIAL Q SORT SUMMARY TABLES

Tables 5a to 5d summarise the Q sorts of all 253 study participants who completed a usable initial Q sorts at the start of each session (6 participants did not complete usable Q sorts).

Table **5a** shows summary details for the entire study cohort.

No.	Is the randomly allocated number assigned to each statement/item.
Statement	Is the Q item statement (abbreviated where necessary).
Mean	Is the mean priority position score (between 1=lowest priorities to 9=highest priorities) assigned to each item, across all participants.
Rank	Is the rank of the mean priority position score from 1 (highest mean/top priority) to 48 (lowest mean/bottom priority). Items are sorted according to this rank, with the order retained across ALL appendix tables.
Q Value	Is the value on the Q board the item would be assigned if items were arranged on the Q board according to the (mean) rank (i.e. ranks 1 and 2 = 9, ranks; 3, 4, 5 and 6 = 8 etc.) ¹
% 7-9	Is the per cent of participants who assigning the item a priority position score of 7, 8 or 9 (i.e. the top 12 out of 48 positions).
% 4-6	Is the per cent of participants who assigning the item a priority position score of 4, 5 or 6 (i.e. the middle 24 out of 48 positions).
% 1-3	Is the per cent of participants who assigning the item a priority position score of 1, 2 or 3 (i.e. the lowest 12 out of 48 positions).

Table **5b** shows the mean, rank and Q value (as above) for all participants broken down by **gender**. Q values highlighted in orange are higher for one gender than the other; Q values in blue are lower.

Table **5c** shows the mean and Q value for the four **age/lifestyle** groups. Q values in orange are higher than for all other age/lifestyle groups; Q values in blue are lower than all others.

Table 5d shows Q values for the seven **police forces area** groups. Q values in orange are higher than for all other police force area participant groups; Q values in blue are lower than all others.

¹ In Q methodology ranks and Q values used in factor arrays are generated using the rank of normalised Z scores, in these summary tables (5a to 5d) a rank of means gives an identical outcome.

Table 5a: Summary of initial Q-Sort rankings by all study participants (n=253)

No.	Statement	Mean	Rank	Q Value	%7-9	%4-6	%1-3
35	Tackling sexual violence, abuse and rape	7.85	1	9	86.6	12.6	0.8
10	Tackling knife crime and serious violence	7.79	2	9	88.9	10.7	0.4
4	Investigating crimes that cause serious physical and emotional harm...	7.61	3	8	87.7	11.1	1.2
34	Responding quickly to public calls for urgent assistance	7.26	4	8	73.9	24.5	1.6
44	Protecting the public from terrorism and preventing radicalisation	7.07	5	8	67.2	27.3	5.5
27	Investigating organised crime such as drugs and gun smuggling...	6.95	6	8	67.2	29.6	3.2
43	Keeping children and young people safe	6.64	7	7	59.7	33.6	6.7
6	Dealing with people who sell or use drugs in public places	6.13	8	7	45.5	47.4	7.1
1	Identifying and tackling modern slavery and people trafficking	6.11	9	7	48.2	43.5	8.3
32	Providing a visible police presence on the streets	5.91	10	7	40.7	47.8	11.5
11	Ensuring offenders face consequences for their actions	5.87	11	7	39.1	51.8	9.1
13	Reducing the incidence, risk and impact of domestic abuse	5.79	12	7	35.2	57.7	7.1
48	Finding missing people who might be at risk	5.74	13	6	33.6	56.1	10.3
33	Putting crime victims first	5.70	14	6	30.0	62.8	7.1
18	Protecting those whose circumstances make them more vulnerable...	5.47	15	6	26.5	62.1	11.5
47	Solving more property crimes like burglary and vehicle theft	5.28	16	6	23.3	61.3	15.4
12	Dealing with people in mental health crisis whose behaviour is...concern	5.23	17	6	21.3	62.5	16.2
29	Preventing and responding to hate crime	5.10	18	6	19.8	63.2	17.0
2	Reducing alcohol-related crime, disorder and antisocial behaviour	5.06	19	6	19.4	62.1	18.6
7	Encouraging crime reporting especially where victims lack confidence...	5.04	20	6	15.8	71.5	12.6
39	Looking after the welfare and wellbeing of police officers and staff	5.00	21	5	22.5	56.1	21.3
9	Preventing residential burglary	4.97	22	5	16.6	64.8	18.6
46	Dealing with online abuse and bullying	4.90	23	5	16.2	64.0	19.8
8	Providing reassurance and making sure people feel safe	4.84	24	5	14.6	66.0	19.4
5	Targeting those who commit online frauds and scams	4.83	25	5	14.2	62.5	23.3
20	Supporting people who experience traumatic crimes to cope & recover	4.74	26	5	17.4	60.5	22.1
17	Treating people fairly, including when using police powers...	4.60	27	5	11.5	64.0	24.5
14	Reducing repeat victimisation	4.57	28	5	9.5	69.6	20.9
30	Tackling thefts of and from vehicles	4.57	28	5	11.9	60.5	27.7
21	Reducing the harm caused by drug and alcohol misuse	4.56	30	4	12.6	57.7	29.6
19	Diverting young people who commit minor crimes into support...	4.52	31	4	10.7	61.3	28.1
22	Investigating reports of sexual abuse where alleged offender has died	4.51	32	4	20.2	44.7	35.2
37	Engaging and listening to communities to build trust and understand...	4.44	33	4	7.5	63.6	28.9
38	Reducing re-offending by managing and rehabilitating offenders	4.38	34	4	7.5	62.5	30.0
26	Ensuring ethical standards are upheld & complaints...handled properly	4.34	35	4	5.5	65.6	28.9
41	Keeping people in police custody safe and recognising...needs	4.31	36	4	5.9	64.8	29.2
15	Working with communities and involving the public...	4.28	37	3	7.9	62.8	29.2
42	Building strong, resilient and cohesive communities	4.14	38	3	8.7	55.7	35.6
3	Improving efficiency by using technology and collaborating...	4.08	39	3	8.7	52.6	38.7
28	Working in partnership with other agencies and organisations	3.98	40	3	6.7	52.6	40.7
16	Promoting road safety by addressing speeding and dangerous driving	3.97	41	3	5.9	54.2	39.9
24	Dealing with rural crimes (e.g. poaching, wildlife persecution & thefts...)	3.88	42	3	8.3	45.5	46.2
36	Offering 'restorative justice' (...to seek resolution and repair harm)	3.72	43	2	5.9	43.5	50.6
23	Tackling aggressive begging	3.42	44	2	4.7	39.5	55.7
25	Reducing shoplifting	3.15	45	2	2.4	36.0	61.7
45	Dealing with nuisance motorbikes, mopeds and off-road bikes	3.00	46	2	3.2	30.8	66.0
31	Responding to environmental crimes such as fly-tipping	2.86	47	1	2.8	29.2	68.0
40	Dealing with illegal parking	1.86	48	1	0.8	10.3	88.9

Table 5b: Summary of initial Q-Sort rankings by female and male participants

No.	Statement	Female (n=154)			Male (n=99)		
		Mean	Rank	Q Value	Mean	Rank	Q Value
35	Tackling sexual violence, abuse and rape	7.7	1	9	8.0	1	9
10	Tackling knife crime and serious violence	7.7	2	9	7.9	2	9
4	Investigating crimes that cause serious physical and emotional harm...	7.6	3	8	7.6	3	8
34	Responding quickly to public calls for urgent assistance	7.2	4	8	7.3	4	8
44	Protecting the public from terrorism and preventing radicalisation	7.0	5	8	7.2	5	8
27	Investigating organised crime such as drugs and gun smuggling...	6.9	6	8	7.0	6	8
43	Keeping children and young people safe	6.7	7	7	6.6	7	7
6	Dealing with people who sell or use drugs in public places	6.1	9	7	6.2	8	7
1	Identifying and tackling modern slavery and people trafficking	6.3	8	7	5.9	11	7
32	Providing a visible police presence on the streets	5.9	11	7	5.9	10	7
11	Ensuring offenders face consequences for their actions	5.8	12	7	6.0	9	7
13	Reducing the incidence, risk and impact of domestic abuse	5.9	10	7	5.6	13	6
48	Finding missing people who might be at risk	5.7	14	6	5.7	12	7
33	Putting crime victims first	5.8	13	6	5.6	13	6
18	Protecting those whose circumstances make them more vulnerable...	5.5	15	6	5.4	16	6
47	Solving more property crimes like burglary and vehicle theft	5.2	17	6	5.5	15	6
12	Dealing with people in mental health crisis whose behaviour is...concern	5.4	16	6	4.9	22	5
29	Preventing and responding to hate crime	5.1	21	5	5.1	18	6
2	Reducing alcohol-related crime, disorder and antisocial behaviour	5.2	18	6	4.9	22	5
7	Encouraging crime reporting especially where victims lack confidence...	5.1	22	5	5.0	20	6
39	Looking after the welfare and wellbeing of police officers and staff	5.1	19	6	4.8	24	5
9	Preventing residential burglary	4.8	25	5	5.3	17	6
46	Dealing with online abuse and bullying	5.1	20	6	4.6	28	5
8	Providing reassurance and making sure people feel safe	5.0	23	5	4.6	26	5
5	Targeting those who commit online frauds and scams	4.7	27	5	5.0	19	6
20	Supporting people who experience traumatic crimes to cope & recover	4.9	24	5	4.4	31	4
17	Treating people fairly, including when using police powers...	4.7	28	5	4.5	30	4
14	Reducing repeat victimisation	4.5	31	4	4.7	25	5
30	Tackling thefts of and from vehicles	4.3	37	3	5.0	21	5
21	Reducing the harm caused by drug and alcohol misuse	4.6	29	4	4.5	29	4
19	Diverting young people who commit minor crimes into support...	4.7	26	5	4.2	35	4
22	Investigating reports of sexual abuse where alleged offender has died	4.4	32	4	4.6	26	5
37	Engaging and listening to communities to build trust and understand...	4.5	30	4	4.3	33	4
38	Reducing re-offending by managing and rehabilitating offenders	4.4	34	4	4.3	32	4
26	Ensuring ethical standards are upheld & complaints...handled properly	4.4	35	4	4.2	35	4
41	Keeping people in police custody safe and recognising...needs	4.4	35	4	4.2	38	3
15	Working with communities and involving the public...	4.4	32	4	4.0	40	3
42	Building strong, resilient and cohesive communities	4.1	39	3	4.2	39	3
3	Improving efficiency by using technology and collaborating...	4.0	41	3	4.3	34	4
28	Working in partnership with other agencies and organisations	4.2	38	3	3.6	43	2
16	Promoting road safety by addressing speeding and dangerous driving	4.0	40	3	3.9	41	3
24	Dealing with rural crimes (e.g. poaching, wildlife persecution & thefts...)	3.6	42	3	4.2	35	4
36	Offering 'restorative justice' (...to seek resolution and repair harm)	3.6	43	2	3.9	42	3
23	Tackling aggressive begging	3.4	44	2	3.5	44	2
25	Reducing shoplifting	2.9	45	2	3.5	44	2
45	Dealing with nuisance motorbikes, mopeds and off-road bikes	2.9	46	2	3.2	47	1
31	Responding to environmental crimes such as fly-tipping	2.6	47	1	3.2	46	2
40	Dealing with illegal parking	1.8	48	1	1.9	48	1

Table 5c: Summary of initial Q-Sort rankings by age/life-stage group

No	Statement	18-30 (n=62)		31-45 (n=60)		46-65 (n=65)		Retired (60+) (n=66)	
		Mean	Q Value	Mean	Q Value	Mean	Q Value	Mean	Q Value
35	Tackling sexual violence, abuse and rape	8.1	9	7.8	8	8.0	9	7.4	9
10	Tackling knife crime and serious violence	7.6	9	8.0	9	7.8	9	7.7	9
4	Investigating crimes that cause serious physical and emotional harm...	7.5	8	8.0	9	7.7	8	7.3	8
34	Responding quickly to public calls for urgent assistance	7.4	8	7.4	8	7.1	8	7.1	8
44	Protecting the public from terrorism and preventing radicalisation	6.9	8	7.3	8	7.2	8	6.9	8
27	Investigating organised crime such as drugs and gun smuggling...	6.7	8	6.9	7	7.3	8	6.8	8
43	Keeping children and young people safe	6.7	8	7.0	8	6.6	7	6.3	7
6	Dealing with people who sell or use drugs in public places	5.7	6	5.6	6	6.4	7	6.7	7
1	Identifying and tackling modern slavery and people trafficking	6.3	7	6.3	7	6.3	7	5.6	7
32	Providing a visible police presence on the streets	5.0	5	5.8	6	6.4	7	6.5	7
11	Ensuring offenders face consequences for their actions	6.1	7	5.9	7	5.7	7	5.7	7
13	Reducing the incidence, risk and impact of domestic abuse	5.8	7	5.9	7	5.9	7	5.5	6
48	Finding missing people who might be at risk	6.3	7	6.0	7	5.3	6	5.3	6
33	Putting crime victims first	5.8	6	5.8	7	5.3	6	5.9	7
18	Protecting those whose circumstances make them more vulnerable...	5.5	6	5.6	6	5.4	6	5.4	6
47	Solving more property crimes like burglary and vehicle theft	4.9	5	5.5	6	5.2	6	5.5	6
12	Dealing with people in mental health crisis whose behaviour is...concern	5.8	7	5.2	6	4.9	5	5.1	6
29	Preventing and responding to hate crime	5.1	6	5.5	6	4.9	5	4.9	5
2	Reducing alcohol-related crime, disorder and antisocial behaviour	4.9	5	4.8	5	5.3	6	5.3	6
7	Encouraging crime reporting especially where victims lack confidence...	5.2	6	5.1	6	5.0	5	4.9	5
39	Looking after the welfare and wellbeing of police officers and staff	5.5	6	5.2	6	4.9	5	4.5	4
9	Preventing residential burglary	5.0	5	4.8	5	5.1	6	5.0	6
46	Dealing with online abuse and bullying	4.8	5	4.9	5	5.0	6	4.9	5
8	Providing reassurance and making sure people feel safe	5.2	6	4.9	5	4.6	5	4.7	5
5	Targeting those who commit online frauds and scams	4.3	4	4.8	5	5.1	6	5.1	6
20	Supporting people who experience traumatic crimes to cope & recover	5.0	6	4.9	5	4.4	4	4.6	5
17	Treating people fairly, including when using police powers...	4.5	4	4.7	5	4.7	5	4.6	4
14	Reducing repeat victimisation	4.7	4	4.7	4	4.4	4	4.6	4
30	Tackling thefts of and from vehicles	4.7	4	4.6	4	4.5	4	4.5	4
21	Reducing the harm caused by drug and alcohol misuse	4.7	4	4.4	4	4.7	5	4.5	4
19	Diverting young people who commit minor crimes into support...	4.8	5	4.4	4	4.2	3	4.7	5
22	Investigating reports of sexual abuse where alleged offender has died	4.9	5	4.3	3	4.3	4	4.5	4
37	Engaging and listening to communities to build trust and understand...	4.4	4	4.4	4	4.4	4	4.6	5
38	Reducing re-offending by managing and rehabilitating offenders	4.8	5	4.4	4	4.2	3	4.2	3
26	Ensuring ethical standards are upheld & complaints...handled properly	4.5	4	4.5	4	4.4	4	4.1	3
41	Keeping people in police custody safe and recognising...needs	4.0	3	4.6	4	4.0	3	4.7	5
15	Working with communities and involving the public...	4.1	3	4.7	5	4.3	4	4.1	3
42	Building strong, resilient and cohesive communities	4.2	4	4.0	3	4.0	3	4.3	4
3	Improving efficiency by using technology and collaborating...	4.1	3	4.0	3	4.2	4	4.0	3
28	Working in partnership with other agencies and organisations	4.0	3	4.3	3	4.0	3	3.7	2
16	Promoting road safety by addressing speeding and dangerous driving	4.0	3	3.6	3	4.1	3	4.2	4
24	Dealing with rural crimes (e.g. poaching, wildlife persecution & thefts...)	3.5	2	3.5	3	4.6	5	3.9	2
36	Offering 'restorative justice' (...to seek resolution and repair harm)	3.7	3	3.4	2	3.7	2	4.1	3
23	Tackling aggressive begging	3.2	2	3.1	2	3.2	2	4.2	3
25	Reducing shoplifting	3.3	2	2.9	2	3.1	2	3.2	2
45	Dealing with nuisance motorbikes, mopeds and off-road bikes	2.7	2	3.1	2	3.0	1	3.3	2
31	Responding to environmental crimes such as fly-tipping	2.5	1	2.6	1	3.3	2	3.0	1
40	Dealing with illegal parking	1.7	1	1.8	1	1.8	1	2.1	1

Table 5d: Summary of initial Q-Sort rankings by police force area (Q values)

No	Statement	Derbs. (37)	Dorset (36)	Herts. (37)	Humberside (34)	Gwent (36)	Northants. (38)	Notts. (37)
35	Tackling sexual violence, abuse and rape	9	9	9	9	9	8	8
10	Tackling knife crime and serious violence	9	8	9	9	9	9	9
4	Investigating crimes that cause serious physical and emotional harm...	8	8	8	8	9	9	9
34	Responding quickly to public calls for urgent assistance	8	8	8	8	8	9	8
44	Protecting the public from terrorism and preventing radicalisation	8	9	8	8	7	8	8
27	Investigating organised crime such as drugs and gun smuggling...	8	8	8	8	8	7	8
43	Keeping children and young people safe	7	7	7	7	8	8	7
6	Dealing with people who sell or use drugs in public places	7	7	7	7	7	6	7
1	Identifying and tackling modern slavery and people trafficking	7	7	6	7	7	7	7
32	Providing a visible police presence on the streets	7	7	7	7	5	7	7
11	Ensuring offenders face consequences for their actions	7	7	7	7	7	6	6
13	Reducing the incidence, risk and impact of domestic abuse	6	6	7	7	7	7	6
48	Finding missing people who might be at risk	5	7	6	6	7	7	7
33	Putting crime victims first	7	6	7	6	6	6	7
18	Protecting those whose circumstances make them more vulnerable...	6	6	6	6	6	7	6
47	Solving more property crimes like burglary and vehicle theft	6	5	6	6	6	6	6
12	Dealing with people in mental health crisis whose behaviour...concern	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
29	Preventing and responding to hate crime	6	6	4	6	6	4	6
2	Reducing alcohol-related crime, disorder and antisocial behaviour	6	6	6	6	6	3	5
7	Encouraging crime reporting especially where victims lack confidence..	6	5	6	6	6	6	6
39	Looking after the welfare and wellbeing of police officers and staff	5	5	5	6	5	6	4
9	Preventing residential burglary	6	5	5	6	6	5	5
46	Dealing with online abuse and bullying	5	6	6	6	5	5	3
8	Providing reassurance and making sure people feel safe	5	4	5	6	5	5	5
5	Targeting those who commit online frauds and scams	6	6	6	5	4	3	5
20	Supporting people who experience traumatic crimes to cope & recover	4	5	5	5	5	6	6
17	Treating people fairly, including when using police powers...	5	5	5	4	4	4	5
14	Reducing repeat victimisation	5	5	4	4	4	5	5
30	Tackling thefts of and from vehicles	5	3	5	5	5	4	4
21	Reducing the harm caused by drug and alcohol misuse	4	5	5	5	3	4	4
19	Diverting young people who commit minor crimes into support...	4	4	4	4	5	5	5
22	Investigating reports of sexual abuse where alleged offender has died	4	3	4	5	4	4	5
37	Engaging and listening to communities to build trust and understand...	4	4	4	3	5	5	5
38	Reducing re-offending by managing and rehabilitating offenders	3	4	4	3	4	5	4
26	Ensuring ethical standards are upheld & complaints...handled properly	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
41	Keeping people in police custody safe and recognising...needs	4	5	3	3	4	4	4
15	Working with communities and involving the public...	4	4	3	4	4	4	3
42	Building strong, resilient and cohesive communities	4	3	4	3	3	3	4
3	Improving efficiency by using technology and collaborating...	4	3	3	4	3	3	3
28	Working in partnership with other agencies and organisations	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
16	Promoting road safety by addressing speeding and dangerous driving	3	4	3	4	3	2	3
24	Dealing with rural crimes (e.g. poaching, wildlife persecution & thefts...)	3	3	2	4	3	3	3
36	Offering 'restorative justice' (...to seek resolution and repair harm)	2	2	3	2	2	5	2
23	Tackling aggressive begging	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
25	Reducing shoplifting	2	2	1	3	2	2	2
45	Dealing with nuisance motorbikes, mopeds and off-road bikes	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
31	Responding to environmental crimes such as fly-tipping	2	1	2	1	1	2	1
40	Dealing with illegal parking	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

APPENDIX 6: POLICE FORCE AREA FACTOR ANALYSIS OF INITIAL Q SORTS

The seven sets of opening Q sorts completed by participants in each of the police force area studies were subjected to seven separate factor analyses.

In each case seven centroid factors were extracted with some or all of these taken forward for varimax rotation. Weighted factor arrays were generated for factors with Eigenvalues greater than one (and on two occasions with values approaching one) and with two or more significantly loading Q sorts.

The criteria for including Q sorts within factor arrays differed between area studies based on the general principle of maximising the total number of significantly loading non-confounded Q sorts, associated with one or other of the factors (see Watts and Stenner, 2012 p129-1332).²

Tables **6a** (for each police force area) gives technical and summary details for each factor analysis conducted.

Tables **6b** (for each police force area) summarises the (weighted) factor arrays generated for each reported factor. Items highlighted in orange are higher for that factor than for any other; items in blue are lower.

DERBYSHIRE

Table 6a (Derbs): Summary details of Derbyshire factor analysis			
Number of Q sorts	37		
Centroid factors extracted	7		
Factors taken forward for varimax rotation	6		
Flagging criteria	P<0.05. Majority variance was required.		
Factors reported	4		
Total variance explained (%)	53		
Total associated Q sorts	32		
Confounded Q sorts	-		
Non-associated Q sorts	5		
Factor	Eigenvalue	Variance explained (%)	Number of associated Q sorts
A	13.6	23	16
B	2.6	14	8
C	2.1	11	5
D	1.1	5	3

² Watts, S. and Stenner, P. (2012) *Doing Q Methodological Research: Theory, Method and Interpretation*. London: Sage

Table 6b (Derbs): Derbyshire factor array: Q sort values					
No	Statement	A	B	C	D
35	Tackling sexual violence, abuse and rape	9	9	8	5
10	Tackling knife crime and serious violence	9	9	9	7
4	Investigating crimes that cause serious physical and emotional harm...	8	8	9	6
34	Responding quickly to public calls for urgent assistance	8	8	8	8
44	Protecting the public from terrorism and preventing radicalisation	8	8	7	8
27	Investigating organised crime such as drugs and gun smuggling...	7	8	6	5
43	Keeping children and young people safe	8	5	6	5
6	Dealing with people who sell or use drugs in public places	7	7	6	4
1	Identifying and tackling modern slavery and people trafficking	7	7	8	2
32	Providing a visible police presence on the streets	6	7	2	9
11	Ensuring offenders face consequences for their actions	7	6	6	6
13	Reducing the incidence, risk and impact of domestic abuse	6	6	5	7
48	Finding missing people who might be at risk	6	3	7	2
33	Putting crime victims first	7	6	6	7
18	Protecting those whose circumstances make them more vulnerable...	7	4	6	3
47	Solving more property crimes like burglary and vehicle theft	3	7	6	4
12	Dealing with people in mental health crisis whose behaviour...concern	6	1	7	4
29	Preventing and responding to hate crime	6	6	5	2
2	Reducing alcohol-related crime, disorder and antisocial behaviour	5	7	2	7
7	Encouraging crime reporting especially where victims lack confidence..	6	4	5	4
39	Looking after the welfare and wellbeing of police officers and staff	6	3	4	9
9	Preventing residential burglary	4	6	8	5
46	Dealing with online abuse and bullying	5	4	3	3
8	Providing reassurance and making sure people feel safe	6	5	4	6
5	Targeting those who commit online frauds and scams	4	7	5	5
20	Supporting people who experience traumatic crimes to cope & recover	5	2	3	4
17	Treating people fairly, including when using police powers...	4	5	5	4
14	Reducing repeat victimisation	5	5	4	5
30	Tackling thefts of and from vehicles	3	6	7	7
21	Reducing the harm caused by drug and alcohol misuse	4	3	3	8
19	Diverting young people who commit minor crimes into support...	5	2	4	3
22	Investigating reports of sexual abuse where alleged offender has died	3	5	7	6
37	Engaging and listening to communities to build trust and understand...	5	6	3	1
38	Reducing re-offending by managing and rehabilitating offenders	5	2	4	4
26	Ensuring ethical standards are upheld & complaints...handled properly	3	4	3	1
41	Keeping people in police custody safe and recognising...needs	5	4	4	2
15	Working with communities and involving the public...	4	5	2	5
42	Building strong, resilient and cohesive communities	4	4	2	7
3	Improving efficiency by using technology and collaborating...	4	3	5	5
28	Working in partnership with other agencies and organisations	4	4	4	3
16	Promoting road safety by addressing speeding and dangerous driving	3	3	5	3
24	Dealing with rural crimes (e.g. poaching, wildlife persecution & thefts...)	2	3	7	8
36	Offering 'restorative justice' (...to seek resolution and repair harm)	3	2	1	6
23	Tackling aggressive begging	2	6	3	3
25	Reducing shoplifting	2	5	6	6
45	Dealing with nuisance motorbikes, mopeds and off-road bikes	1	5	5	6
31	Responding to environmental crimes such as fly-tipping	2	4	4	6
40	Dealing with illegal parking	1	1	1	4

DORSET

Table 6a (Dors): Summary details of Dorset factor analysis			
Number of Q sorts	34		
Centroid factors extracted	7		
Factors taken forward for varimax rotation	4		
Flagging criteria	P<0.01. Majority variance was required.		
Factors reported	4		
Total variance explained (%)	59		
Total associated Q sorts	23		
Confounded Q sorts	-		
Non-associated Q sorts	11		
Factor	Eigenvalue	Variance explained (%)	Number of associated Q sorts
A	15.7	19	9
B	1.5	16	6
C	0.9	13	4
D	1.8	11	3

Table 6b (Dors): Dorset factor array: Q sort values

No	Statement	A	B	C	D
35	Tackling sexual violence, abuse and rape	8	9	9	8
10	Tackling knife crime and serious violence	8	8	8	8
4	Investigating crimes that cause serious physical and emotional harm...	9	8	8	9
34	Responding quickly to public calls for urgent assistance	8	9	6	7
44	Protecting the public from terrorism and preventing radicalisation	9	8	7	9
27	Investigating organised crime such as drugs and gun smuggling...	7	7	8	8
43	Keeping children and young people safe	7	8	9	3
6	Dealing with people who sell or use drugs in public places	7	7	7	8
1	Identifying and tackling modern slavery and people trafficking	7	7	8	7
32	Providing a visible police presence on the streets	6	7	4	6
11	Ensuring offenders face consequences for their actions	7	5	6	6
13	Reducing the incidence, risk and impact of domestic abuse	7	4	7	3
48	Finding missing people who might be at risk	8	4	7	6
33	Putting crime victims first	6	6	5	4
18	Protecting those whose circumstances make them more vulnerable...	6	6	6	2
47	Solving more property crimes like burglary and vehicle theft	5	4	4	7
12	Dealing with people in mental health crisis whose behaviour...concern	6	4	6	2
29	Preventing and responding to hate crime	6	6	5	5
2	Reducing alcohol-related crime, disorder and antisocial behaviour	5	6	6	3
7	Encouraging crime reporting especially where victims lack confidence..	5	4	5	5
39	Looking after the welfare and wellbeing of police officers and staff	3	7	6	6
9	Preventing residential burglary	4	3	5	6
46	Dealing with online abuse and bullying	4	3	7	5
8	Providing reassurance and making sure people feel safe	6	5	4	2
5	Targeting those who commit online frauds and scams	5	5	5	7
20	Supporting people who experience traumatic crimes to cope & recover	5	3	6	3
17	Treating people fairly, including when using police powers...	5	5	3	5
14	Reducing repeat victimisation	6	4	4	4
30	Tackling thefts of and from vehicles	3	3	2	7
21	Reducing the harm caused by drug and alcohol misuse	6	5	6	2
19	Diverting young people who commit minor crimes into support...	4	4	4	1
22	Investigating reports of sexual abuse where alleged offender has died	3	3	7	5
37	Engaging and listening to communities to build trust and understand...	4	6	3	4
38	Reducing re-offending by managing and rehabilitating offenders	4	5	3	3
26	Ensuring ethical standards are upheld & complaints...handled properly	3	6	3	5
41	Keeping people in police custody safe and recognising...needs	5	5	3	6
15	Working with communities and involving the public...	4	6	4	4
42	Building strong, resilient and cohesive communities	4	5	5	3
3	Improving efficiency by using technology and collaborating...	2	6	5	4
28	Working in partnership with other agencies and organisations	3	7	4	5
16	Promoting road safety by addressing speeding and dangerous driving	4	2	5	6
24	Dealing with rural crimes (e.g. poaching, wildlife persecution & thefts...)	3	2	3	7
36	Offering 'restorative justice' (...to seek resolution and repair harm)	2	4	4	1
23	Tackling aggressive begging	5	2	2	5
25	Reducing shoplifting	2	1	2	4
45	Dealing with nuisance motorbikes, mopeds and off-road bikes	2	2	2	6
31	Responding to environmental crimes such as fly-tipping	1	3	1	4
40	Dealing with illegal parking	1	1	1	4

Table 6a (Gwent): Summary details of Gwent factor analysis			
Number of Q sorts	36		
Centroid factors extracted	7		
Factors taken forward for varimax rotation	6		
Flagging criteria	P<0.001. No requirement for majority variance. Confounding Q sorts were manually removed.		
Factors reported	4		
Total variance explained (%)	53		
Total associated Q sorts	24		
Confounded Q sorts	5		
Non-associated Q sorts	5		
Factor	Eigenvalue	Variance explained (%)	Number of associated Q sorts
A	15.6	18	11
B	1.1	14	5
C	2.1	13	5
D	1.4	8	2

Table 6b (Gwent): Gwent factor array: Q sort values

No	Statement	A	B	C	D
35	Tackling sexual violence, abuse and rape	9	9	9	7
10	Tackling knife crime and serious violence	9	7	8	6
4	Investigating crimes that cause serious physical and emotional harm...	8	8	8	7
34	Responding quickly to public calls for urgent assistance	8	8	9	9
44	Protecting the public from terrorism and preventing radicalisation	8	8	8	5
27	Investigating organised crime such as drugs and gun smuggling...	8	9	7	7
43	Keeping children and young people safe	7	8	6	8
6	Dealing with people who sell or use drugs in public places	7	5	5	8
1	Identifying and tackling modern slavery and people trafficking	7	7	4	6
32	Providing a visible police presence on the streets	3	6	7	7
11	Ensuring offenders face consequences for their actions	6	6	6	6
13	Reducing the incidence, risk and impact of domestic abuse	6	7	8	4
48	Finding missing people who might be at risk	7	5	7	6
33	Putting crime victims first	5	6	5	3
18	Protecting those whose circumstances make them more vulnerable...	5	7	6	6
47	Solving more property crimes like burglary and vehicle theft	7	4	6	3
12	Dealing with people in mental health crisis whose behaviour...concern	6	7	4	8
29	Preventing and responding to hate crime	7	5	5	5
2	Reducing alcohol-related crime, disorder and antisocial behaviour	6	5	4	4
7	Encouraging crime reporting especially where victims lack confidence..	5	4	6	7
39	Looking after the welfare and wellbeing of police officers and staff	4	5	7	9
9	Preventing residential burglary	6	4	5	4
46	Dealing with online abuse and bullying	6	4	5	5
8	Providing reassurance and making sure people feel safe	5	4	5	6
5	Targeting those who commit online frauds and scams	5	3	4	5
20	Supporting people who experience traumatic crimes to cope & recover	4	6	3	7
17	Treating people fairly, including when using police powers...	4	6	5	4
14	Reducing repeat victimisation	5	5	4	4
30	Tackling thefts of and from vehicles	6	3	4	3
21	Reducing the harm caused by drug and alcohol misuse	5	6	3	2
19	Diverting young people who commit minor crimes into support...	3	7	3	5
22	Investigating reports of sexual abuse where alleged offender has died	6	6	3	4
37	Engaging and listening to communities to build trust and understand...	4	3	7	8
38	Reducing re-offending by managing and rehabilitating offenders	4	6	1	5
26	Ensuring ethical standards are upheld & complaints...handled properly	4	4	6	3
41	Keeping people in police custody safe and recognising...needs	3	5	5	5
15	Working with communities and involving the public...	3	3	6	5
42	Building strong, resilient and cohesive communities	1	4	4	6
3	Improving efficiency by using technology and collaborating...	1	3	6	4
28	Working in partnership with other agencies and organisations	2	3	7	6
16	Promoting road safety by addressing speeding and dangerous driving	5	2	3	3
24	Dealing with rural crimes (e.g. poaching, wildlife persecution & thefts...)	4	5	4	3
36	Offering 'restorative justice' (...to seek resolution and repair harm)	2	4	2	4
23	Tackling aggressive begging	4	1	2	2
25	Reducing shoplifting	3	2	2	1
45	Dealing with nuisance motorbikes, mopeds and off-road bikes	3	2	3	2
31	Responding to environmental crimes such as fly-tipping	2	2	2	1
40	Dealing with illegal parking	2	1	1	2

Table 6a (Herts): Summary details of Hertfordshire factor analysis			
Number of Q sorts	37		
Centroid factors extracted	7		
Factors taken forward for varimax rotation	7		
Flagging criteria	P<0.001. No requirement for majority variance. Confounding Q sorts were manually removed.		
Factors reported	5		
Total variance explained (%)	57		
Total associated Q sorts	25		
Confounded Q sorts	4		
Non-associated Q sorts	8		
Factor	Eigenvalue	Variance explained (%)	Number of associated Q sorts
A	1.3	17	7
B	1.7	14	7
C	14.6	12	4
D	1.2	8	4
E	2	6	2 (and 1 negatively)

Table 6b (Herts): Hertfordshire factor array: Q sort values

No	Statement	A	B	C	D	E
35	Tackling sexual violence, abuse and rape	8	8	9	8	6
10	Tackling knife crime and serious violence	9	9	9	9	8
4	Investigating crimes that cause serious physical and emotional harm...	7	8	8	9	7
34	Responding quickly to public calls for urgent assistance	7	8	8	7	7
44	Protecting the public from terrorism and preventing radicalisation	9	9	6	3	4
27	Investigating organised crime such as drugs and gun smuggling...	8	8	8	6	7
43	Keeping children and young people safe	8	6	7	7	5
6	Dealing with people who sell or use drugs in public places	5	7	7	6	3
1	Identifying and tackling modern slavery and people trafficking	8	6	8	2	3
32	Providing a visible police presence on the streets	7	7	7	5	8
11	Ensuring offenders face consequences for their actions	5	7	4	8	5
13	Reducing the incidence, risk and impact of domestic abuse	7	6	7	8	6
48	Finding missing people who might be at risk	6	5	6	7	3
33	Putting crime victims first	7	7	5	8	5
18	Protecting those whose circumstances make them more vulnerable...	6	6	6	4	5
47	Solving more property crimes like burglary and vehicle theft	4	7	6	6	6
12	Dealing with people in mental health crisis whose behaviour...concern	6	6	4	6	5
29	Preventing and responding to hate crime	6	4	3	4	7
2	Reducing alcohol-related crime, disorder and antisocial behaviour	4	6	5	7	4
7	Encouraging crime reporting especially where victims lack confidence..	5	5	5	3	6
39	Looking after the welfare and wellbeing of police officers and staff	7	5	3	5	7
9	Preventing residential burglary	2	7	5	6	5
46	Dealing with online abuse and bullying	6	5	5	4	3
8	Providing reassurance and making sure people feel safe	3	6	7	4	4
5	Targeting those who commit online frauds and scams	5	5	6	5	3
20	Supporting people who experience traumatic crimes to cope & recover	5	4	5	7	4
17	Treating people fairly, including when using police powers...	6	3	7	5	3
14	Reducing repeat victimisation	5	5	6	5	6
30	Tackling thefts of and from vehicles	4	6	3	6	4
21	Reducing the harm caused by drug and alcohol misuse	6	4	3	6	4
19	Diverting young people who commit minor crimes into support...	4	5	6	5	4
22	Investigating reports of sexual abuse where alleged offender has died	5	1	5	4	1
37	Engaging and listening to communities to build trust and understand...	4	4	4	3	7
38	Reducing re-offending by managing and rehabilitating offenders	5	4	4	4	8
26	Ensuring ethical standards are upheld & complaints...handled properly	6	3	4	6	6
41	Keeping people in police custody safe and recognising...needs	4	1	4	3	4
15	Working with communities and involving the public...	3	3	4	5	9
42	Building strong, resilient and cohesive communities	3	3	5	7	8
3	Improving efficiency by using technology and collaborating...	4	2	3	3	9
28	Working in partnership with other agencies and organisations	4	2	3	4	6
16	Promoting road safety by addressing speeding and dangerous driving	3	3	6	4	6
24	Dealing with rural crimes (e.g. poaching, wildlife persecution & thefts...)	2	4	2	3	2
36	Offering 'restorative justice' (...to seek resolution and repair harm)	3	2	4	1	5
23	Tackling aggressive begging	3	5	1	5	2
25	Reducing shoplifting	1	3	2	2	1
45	Dealing with nuisance motorbikes, mopeds and off-road bikes	2	4	2	1	2
31	Responding to environmental crimes such as fly-tipping	2	4	2	2	5
40	Dealing with illegal parking	1	2	1	2	2

Table 6a (Humb): Summary details of Humberside factor analysis			
Number of Q sorts		34	
Centroid factors extracted		7	
Factors taken forward for varimax rotation		7	
Flagging criteria		P<0.01. Majority variance was required.	
Factors reported		1	
Total variance explained (%)		45	
Total associated Q sorts		30	
Confounded Q sorts		-	
Non-associated Q sorts		4	
Factor	Eigenvalue	Variance explained (%)	Number of associated Q sorts
A	15.2	45	30

Note: Three further factors with Eigen values above 1 were identified. 33 of the 34 participants significantly loaded on to the first factor (A) ($p < 0.01$), although in three cases this factor did not account for the majority of common variance. Four Q sorts significantly loaded onto a second factor (two positively and two negatively), however all of these also significantly loaded onto the first factor and none achieved majority common variance. The other factors were significantly loaded by either only one or no participants. One participant was not associated with any of the factors.

Table 6b (Humb): Humberside factor array: Q sort values

No	Statement	A
35	Tackling sexual violence, abuse and rape	9
10	Tackling knife crime and serious violence	9
4	Investigating crimes that cause serious physical and emotional harm...	8
34	Responding quickly to public calls for urgent assistance	8
44	Protecting the public from terrorism and preventing radicalisation	8
27	Investigating organised crime such as drugs and gun smuggling...	8
43	Keeping children and young people safe	7
6	Dealing with people who sell or use drugs in public places	7
1	Identifying and tackling modern slavery and people trafficking	7
32	Providing a visible police presence on the streets	6
11	Ensuring offenders face consequences for their actions	7
13	Reducing the incidence, risk and impact of domestic abuse	7
48	Finding missing people who might be at risk	7
33	Putting crime victims first	6
18	Protecting those whose circumstances make them more vulnerable...	6
47	Solving more property crimes like burglary and vehicle theft	6
12	Dealing with people in mental health crisis whose behaviour...concern	5
29	Preventing and responding to hate crime	6
2	Reducing alcohol-related crime, disorder and antisocial behaviour	6
7	Encouraging crime reporting especially where victims lack confidence..	5
39	Looking after the welfare and wellbeing of police officers and staff	5
9	Preventing residential burglary	5
46	Dealing with online abuse and bullying	6
8	Providing reassurance and making sure people feel safe	6
5	Targeting those who commit online frauds and scams	5
20	Supporting people who experience traumatic crimes to cope & recover	5
17	Treating people fairly, including when using police powers...	4
14	Reducing repeat victimisation	4
30	Tackling thefts of and from vehicles	5
21	Reducing the harm caused by drug and alcohol misuse	4
19	Diverting young people who commit minor crimes into support...	4
22	Investigating reports of sexual abuse where alleged offender has died	5
37	Engaging and listening to communities to build trust and understand...	2
38	Reducing re-offending by managing and rehabilitating offenders	4
26	Ensuring ethical standards are upheld & complaints...handled properly	4
41	Keeping people in police custody safe and recognising...needs	3
15	Working with communities and involving the public...	4
42	Building strong, resilient and cohesive communities	3
3	Improving efficiency by using technology and collaborating...	4
28	Working in partnership with other agencies and organisations	3
16	Promoting road safety by addressing speeding and dangerous driving	3
24	Dealing with rural crimes (e.g. poaching, wildlife persecution & thefts...)	3
36	Offering 'restorative justice' (...to seek resolution and repair harm)	3
23	Tackling aggressive begging	2
25	Reducing shoplifting	2
45	Dealing with nuisance motorbikes, mopeds and off-road bikes	2
31	Responding to environmental crimes such as fly-tipping	1
40	Dealing with illegal parking	1

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Table 6a (Northants): Summary details of Northamptonshire factor analysis			
Number of Q sorts	38		
Centroid factors extracted	7		
Factors taken forward for varimax rotation	5		
Flagging criteria	P<0.001. No requirement for majority variance. Confounding Q sorts were manually removed.		
Factors reported	4		
Total variance explained (%)	57		
Total associated Q sorts	31		
Confounded Q sorts	2		
Non-associated Q sorts	5		
Factor	Eigenvalue	Variance explained (%)	Number of associated Q sorts
A	16.4	18	11
B	1.3	16	8
C	2.2	12	6
D	1.6	11	6

Table 6b (Northants): Northamptonshire factor array: Q sort values

No	Statement	A	B	C	D
35	Tackling sexual violence, abuse and rape	9	8	9	9
10	Tackling knife crime and serious violence	9	9	8	8
4	Investigating crimes that cause serious physical and emotional harm...	8	8	9	8
34	Responding quickly to public calls for urgent assistance	8	8	8	8
44	Protecting the public from terrorism and preventing radicalisation	8	9	7	6
27	Investigating organised crime such as drugs and gun smuggling...	7	7	7	7
43	Keeping children and young people safe	7	7	4	9
6	Dealing with people who sell or use drugs in public places	6	5	4	6
1	Identifying and tackling modern slavery and people trafficking	6	7	6	7
32	Providing a visible police presence on the streets	6	8	5	4
11	Ensuring offenders face consequences for their actions	6	6	6	6
13	Reducing the incidence, risk and impact of domestic abuse	7	5	8	6
48	Finding missing people who might be at risk	6	7	6	7
33	Putting crime victims first	7	7	5	5
18	Protecting those whose circumstances make them more vulnerable...	6	6	5	7
47	Solving more property crimes like burglary and vehicle theft	7	7	3	5
12	Dealing with people in mental health crisis whose behaviour...concern	5	3	6	8
29	Preventing and responding to hate crime	4	3	7	3
2	Reducing alcohol-related crime, disorder and antisocial behaviour	5	4	3	3
7	Encouraging crime reporting especially where victims lack confidence..	4	6	5	6
39	Looking after the welfare and wellbeing of police officers and staff	5	6	8	5
9	Preventing residential burglary	6	6	3	4
46	Dealing with online abuse and bullying	7	3	4	4
8	Providing reassurance and making sure people feel safe	3	6	4	5
5	Targeting those who commit online frauds and scams	4	4	4	3
20	Supporting people who experience traumatic crimes to cope & recover	5	6	6	6
17	Treating people fairly, including when using police powers...	4	4	5	5
14	Reducing repeat victimisation	5	4	4	6
30	Tackling thefts of and from vehicles	6	3	2	4
21	Reducing the harm caused by drug and alcohol misuse	5	3	4	4
19	Diverting young people who commit minor crimes into support...	4	4	7	7
22	Investigating reports of sexual abuse where alleged offender has died	8	2	5	2
37	Engaging and listening to communities to build trust and understand...	3	6	4	5
38	Reducing re-offending by managing and rehabilitating offenders	4	5	7	7
26	Ensuring ethical standards are upheld & complaints...handled properly	3	4	7	5
41	Keeping people in police custody safe and recognising...needs	3	4	6	6
15	Working with communities and involving the public...	2	5	5	5
42	Building strong, resilient and cohesive communities	2	4	3	4
3	Improving efficiency by using technology and collaborating...	2	5	6	1
28	Working in partnership with other agencies and organisations	1	5	6	2
16	Promoting road safety by addressing speeding and dangerous driving	3	2	3	4
24	Dealing with rural crimes (e.g. poaching, wildlife persecution & thefts...)	5	5	2	2
36	Offering 'restorative justice' (...to seek resolution and repair harm)	5	5	5	4
23	Tackling aggressive begging	4	3	2	3
25	Reducing shoplifting	3	2	2	3
45	Dealing with nuisance motorbikes, mopeds and off-road bikes	2	2	3	2
31	Responding to environmental crimes such as fly-tipping	4	1	1	3
40	Dealing with illegal parking	1	1	1	1

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Table 6a (Notts): Summary details of Nottinghamshire factor analysis			
Number of Q sorts	37		
Centroid factors extracted	7		
Factors taken forward for varimax rotation	7		
Flagging criteria	P<0.001. No requirement for majority variance. Confounding Q sorts were manually removed.		
Factors reported	5		
Total variance explained (%)	56		
Total associated Q sorts	29		
Confounded Q sorts	1		
Non-associated Q sorts	7		
Factor	Eigenvalue	Variance explained (%)	Number of associated Q sorts
A	15.0	19	13
B	0.9	12	6
C	1.7	10	6
D	1.3	9	2
E	1.8	6	2

Table 6b (Notts): Nottinghamshire factor array: Q sort values

No	Statement	A	B	C	D	E
35	Tackling sexual violence, abuse and rape	9	9	7	8	3
10	Tackling knife crime and serious violence	8	8	8	8	8
4	Investigating crimes that cause serious physical and emotional harm...	9	8	8	9	5
34	Responding quickly to public calls for urgent assistance	7	9	9	8	5
44	Protecting the public from terrorism and preventing radicalisation	8	8	9	7	4
27	Investigating organised crime such as drugs and gun smuggling...	8	7	8	7	8
43	Keeping children and young people safe	7	7	6	5	6
6	Dealing with people who sell or use drugs in public places	7	4	7	7	4
1	Identifying and tackling modern slavery and people trafficking	8	7	7	6	2
32	Providing a visible police presence on the streets	6	4	8	9	7
11	Ensuring offenders face consequences for their actions	5	7	7	7	2
13	Reducing the incidence, risk and impact of domestic abuse	7	6	4	3	3
48	Finding missing people who might be at risk	6	8	4	7	6
33	Putting crime victims first	7	6	6	2	8
18	Protecting those whose circumstances make them more vulnerable...	5	7	6	4	7
47	Solving more property crimes like burglary and vehicle theft	6	6	7	6	6
12	Dealing with people in mental health crisis whose behaviour...concern	5	6	4	5	5
29	Preventing and responding to hate crime	6	4	5	5	4
2	Reducing alcohol-related crime, disorder and antisocial behaviour	5	4	6	4	6
7	Encouraging crime reporting especially where victims lack confidence..	4	6	6	4	7
39	Looking after the welfare and wellbeing of police officers and staff	4	5	3	5	6
9	Preventing residential burglary	6	2	5	4	3
46	Dealing with online abuse and bullying	4	3	5	1	7
8	Providing reassurance and making sure people feel safe	4	4	5	5	5
5	Targeting those who commit online frauds and scams	6	3	7	3	3
20	Supporting people who experience traumatic crimes to cope & recover	5	6	3	6	5
17	Treating people fairly, including when using police powers...	6	5	1	2	6
14	Reducing repeat victimisation	5	7	6	3	2
30	Tackling thefts of and from vehicles	5	3	6	5	4
21	Reducing the harm caused by drug and alcohol misuse	6	4	2	5	3
19	Diverting young people who commit minor crimes into support...	4	5	3	6	9
22	Investigating reports of sexual abuse where alleged offender has died	7	6	2	4	5
37	Engaging and listening to communities to build trust and understand...	3	3	5	6	9
38	Reducing re-offending by managing and rehabilitating offenders	5	6	2	6	6
26	Ensuring ethical standards are upheld & complaints...handled properly	4	5	3	5	4
41	Keeping people in police custody safe and recognising...needs	4	5	4	4	4
15	Working with communities and involving the public...	3	3	3	6	8
42	Building strong, resilient and cohesive communities	2	4	5	7	7
3	Improving efficiency by using technology and collaborating...	2	5	5	4	5
28	Working in partnership with other agencies and organisations	3	3	4	1	6
16	Promoting road safety by addressing speeding and dangerous driving	3	5	5	8	2
24	Dealing with rural crimes (e.g. poaching, wildlife persecution & thefts...)	3	2	6	3	5
36	Offering 'restorative justice' (...to seek resolution and repair harm)	1	5	3	6	7
23	Tackling aggressive begging	2	4	4	3	4
25	Reducing shoplifting	4	2	2	4	1
45	Dealing with nuisance motorbikes, mopeds and off-road bikes	3	2	4	2	3
31	Responding to environmental crimes such as fly-tipping	2	1	4	2	4
40	Dealing with illegal parking	1	1	1	3	1

APPENDIX 7: SECOND-ORDER FACTOR ANALYSIS

The Q values from the 27 factor arrays generated through the seven initial, police force area factor analyses (see tables 6b) were collated and entered into a second-order factor analysis.

Seven centroid factors were extracted with four taken forward for varimax rotation. Two factors were then selected for an additional manual rotation of -17 degrees. Following this, the first factor (Eigenvalue 14.5) accounted for 53 per cent of study variance and was significantly loaded ($P < 0.001$) by 22 of the 27 arrays. The second factor (Eigenvalue 2.3) accounted for a further 9 per cent of variance, with two significantly loading Q arrays. Two arrays were confounded (i.e. significantly loaded to both factors) and one was not associated with either factor.

Table 7a shows the factor loadings for each of the 27 (first order) factor arrays against the two second order factors (2A and 2B). Significant loadings ($P < 0.001$) are highlighted in orange, confounded arrays are highlighted in blue.

Table 7b shows the (weighted) factor arrays for the two factors (2A and 2B) generated through the second order factor analysis.

Table 7a: Factor matrix for second order factor analysis (defining sorts highlighted $P < 0.001$)		
	Factor: 2A	Factor: 2B
Humberside A	0.957	-0.042
Derbyshire A	0.908	0.268
Dorset A	0.885	0.017
Nottinghamshire A	0.871	-0.203
Hertfordshire A	0.843	0.190
Northamptonshire B	0.834	0.197
Gwent A	0.831	-0.319
Hertfordshire B	0.827	-0.296
Hertfordshire C	0.823	0.107
Gwent B	0.822	0.199
Northamptonshire A	0.815	-0.259
Dorset C	0.801	0.093
Nottinghamshire B	0.790	0.250
Gwent C	0.770	0.143
Dorset B	0.764	0.365
Northamptonshire D	0.738	0.301
Nottinghamshire C	0.737	-0.207
Derbyshire B	0.685	-0.395
Northamptonshire C	0.658	0.490
Hertfordshire D	0.642	0.022
Derbyshire C	0.622	-0.339
Gwent D	0.609	0.517
Nottinghamshire D	0.586	0.156
Dorset D	0.494	-0.406
Hertfordshire E	0.315	0.503
Nottinghamshire E	0.167	0.494
Derbyshire D	0.191	-0.192

Table 7b: Factor array for second-order factors (Q sort values)

No	Statement	2A	2B
35	Tackling sexual violence, abuse and rape	9	5
10	Tackling knife crime and serious violence	9	9
4	Investigating crimes that cause serious physical and emotional harm...	8	6
34	Responding quickly to public calls for urgent assistance	8	6
44	Protecting the public from terrorism and preventing radicalisation	8	3
27	Investigating organised crime such as drugs and gun smuggling...	8	8
43	Keeping children and young people safe	7	6
6	Dealing with people who sell or use drugs in public places	7	3
1	Identifying and tackling modern slavery and people trafficking	7	2
32	Providing a visible police presence on the streets	6	8
11	Ensuring offenders face consequences for their actions	7	3
13	Reducing the incidence, risk and impact of domestic abuse	7	5
48	Finding missing people who might be at risk	7	4
33	Putting crime victims first	6	7
18	Protecting those whose circumstances make them more vulnerable...	6	6
47	Solving more property crimes like burglary and vehicle theft	6	6
12	Dealing with people in mental health crisis whose behaviour...concern	6	5
29	Preventing and responding to hate crime	6	6
2	Reducing alcohol-related crime, disorder and antisocial behaviour	6	5
7	Encouraging crime reporting especially where victims lack confidence..	5	7
39	Looking after the welfare and wellbeing of police officers and staff	5	7
9	Preventing residential burglary	5	4
46	Dealing with online abuse and bullying	5	5
8	Providing reassurance and making sure people feel safe	6	5
5	Targeting those who commit online frauds and scams	5	3
20	Supporting people who experience traumatic crimes to cope & recover	5	4
17	Treating people fairly, including when using police powers...	4	4
14	Reducing repeat victimisation	5	4
30	Tackling thefts of and from vehicles	4	4
21	Reducing the harm caused by drug and alcohol misuse	4	3
19	Diverting young people who commit minor crimes into support...	4	7
22	Investigating reports of sexual abuse where alleged offender has died	5	2
37	Engaging and listening to communities to build trust and understand...	3	8
38	Reducing re-offending by managing and rehabilitating offenders	4	7
26	Ensuring ethical standards are upheld & complaints...handled properly	4	5
41	Keeping people in police custody safe and recognising...needs	4	4
15	Working with communities and involving the public...	4	9
42	Building strong, resilient and cohesive communities	3	8
3	Improving efficiency by using technology and collaborating...	3	7
28	Working in partnership with other agencies and organisations	3	6
16	Promoting road safety by addressing speeding and dangerous driving	3	4
24	Dealing with rural crimes (e.g. poaching, wildlife persecution & thefts...)	3	3
36	Offering 'restorative justice' (...to seek resolution and repair harm)	2	6
23	Tackling aggressive begging	2	2
25	Reducing shoplifting	2	1
45	Dealing with nuisance motorbikes, mopeds and off-road bikes	2	2
31	Responding to environmental crimes such as fly-tipping	1	5
40	Dealing with illegal parking	1	1

APPENDIX 8: FINAL Q SORTS

At the end of each session participants were invited to make amendments to their initial Q sort to reflect any change in their views that occurred during the discussion and exercises. 250 participants completed usable initial and final Q sorts.

Table 8 summarises final Q sorts and the changes made between the initial and final sorts.

Mean	Is the mean priority position score (from 1=lowest priorities to 9=highest priorities) assigned to each item, across all (250) participants in their final Q sorts.
Change in mean	Is the change in the mean priority position score for each item between the initial and final Q sorts.
Rank	Is the rank of the mean priority position score from 1 (highest mean/top priority) to 48 (lowest mean/bottom priority) for each item in final Q sorts.
Change in Rank	Is the change in the rank for each item between the initial and final Q sorts.
Q Value	Is the value on the Q board the item would be assigned if items were arranged on the Q board according to the (mean) rank of final Q sorts (i.e. ranks 1 and 2 = 9, ranks; 3, 4, 5 and 6 = 8 etc.)
Change in Q value	Is the change in the Q value for each item between the initial and final Q sorts.
% higher	Is the per cent of all participants who gave the item a higher priority position score in their final compared with initial Q sort
% lower	Is the per cent of all participants who gave the item a lower priority position score in their final compared with initial Q sort.

Table 8: Summary of final Q sorts and change between initial and final Q sorts (n= 250)

No	Statement	Mean	Change in mean	Rank	Change in rank	Q value	Change in Q value	% higher	% lower
35	Tackling sexual violence, abuse and rape	7.9	0.1	1	0	9	0	3.6	2.0
10	Tackling knife crime and serious violence	7.8	0.0	2	0	9	0	7.6	3.2
4	Investigating crimes that cause serious...harm...	7.6	0.0	3	0	8	0	4.0	1.2
34	Responding quickly to public calls for urgent assistance	7.4	0.2	4	0	8	0	13.6	1.6
44	Protecting the public from terrorism and preventing radicalisation	7.0	0.0	6	-1	8	0	4.4	6.4
27	Investigating organised crime...drugs and gun smuggling...	7.1	0.1	5	1	8	0	7.2	2.8
43	Keeping children and young people safe	6.7	0.1	7	0	7	0	6.4	5.2
6	Dealing with people who sell or use drugs in public places	6.1	0.0	8	0	7	0	4.4	6.0
1	Identifying and tackling modern slavery and people trafficking	6.0	-0.1	9	0	7	0	3.2	6.8
32	Providing a visible police presence on the streets	5.9	0.0	10	0	7	0	9.6	8.0
11	Ensuring offenders face consequences for their actions	5.8	-0.1	12	-1	7	0	3.2	4.4
13	Reducing the incidence, risk and impact of domestic abuse	5.8	0.0	11	1	7	0	4.8	2.8
48	Finding missing people who might be at risk	5.7	0.0	13	0	6	0	3.6	4.0
33	Putting crime victims first	5.7	0.0	14	0	6	0	5.2	3.6
18	Protecting those whose circumstances make them... vulnerable	5.5	0.0	15	0	6	0	3.6	3.2
47	Solving more property crimes like burglary and vehicle theft	5.2	-0.1	16	0	6	0	0.8	6.8
12	Dealing with people in mental health crisis...	5.1	-0.2	19	-2	6	0	3.6	10.4
29	Preventing and responding to hate crime	5.1	0.0	18	0	6	0	3.2	3.6
2	Reducing alcohol-related crime, disorder and antisocial behaviour	5.1	0.1	17	2	6	0	7.2	2.0
7	Encouraging crime reporting...where victims lack confidence...	5.1	0.0	19	1	6	0	4.0	2.8
39	Looking after the welfare and wellbeing of police officers and staff	5.1	0.1	21	0	5	0	6.4	3.2
9	Preventing residential burglary	5.0	0.0	22	0	5	0	2.8	4.8
46	Dealing with online abuse and bullying	4.9	0.0	23	0	5	0	3.6	4.8
8	Providing reassurance and making sure people feel safe	4.9	0.0	24	0	5	0	4.0	2.4
5	Targeting those who commit online frauds and scams	4.8	0.0	25	0	5	0	2.4	6.4
20	Supporting people who experience traumatic crimes to cope ...	4.6	-0.1	26	0	5	0	0.8	6.8
17	Treating people fairly, including when using police powers...	4.5	-0.1	27	0	5	0	0.8	4.0
14	Reducing repeat victimisation	4.5	0.0	28	0	5	0	2.8	4.0
30	Tackling thefts of and from vehicles	4.4	-0.2	32	-4	4	-1	2.0	9.2
21	Reducing the harm caused by drug and alcohol misuse	4.5	0.0	30	0	4	0	1.6	4.0
19	Diverting young people who commit minor crimes into support...	4.5	0.0	30	1	4	0	2.0	3.2
22	Investigating ...abuse where alleged offender has died	4.4	-0.1	34	-2	4	0	2.8	5.6
37	Engaging and listening to communities to build trust...	4.5	0.1	29	4	4	0	6.4	2.4
38	Reducing re-offending by managing and rehabilitating offenders	4.3	-0.1	37	-3	3	-1	1.6	3.6
26	Ensuring ethical standards are upheld...	4.4	0.0	35	0	4	0	2.0	2.8
41	Keeping people in police custody safe and recognising...needs	4.3	0.0	38	-2	3	-1	2.0	3.2
15	Working with communities and involving the public...	4.4	0.1	36	1	4	1	6.8	1.2
42	Building strong, resilient and cohesive communities	4.2	0.1	40	-2	3	0	8.4	3.2
3	Improving efficiency by using technology and collaborating...	4.3	0.2	39	0	3	0	8.4	2.0
28	Working in partnership with other agencies and organisations	4.4	0.4	33	7	4	1	16.4	0.8
16	Promoting road safety by addressing speeding...	3.9	-0.1	42	-1	3	0	2.8	6.4
24	Dealing with rural crimes (...poaching, wildlife persecution, thefts)	3.9	0.1	41	1	3	0	3.2	2.0
36	Offering 'restorative justice' (...to seek resolution and repair harm)	3.7	0.0	43	0	2	0	0.8	2.0
23	Tackling aggressive begging	3.4	-0.1	44	0	2	0	1.6	7.2
25	Reducing shoplifting	3.0	-0.2	46	-1	2	0	0.4	9.2
45	Dealing with nuisance motorbikes, mopeds and off-road bikes	3.0	0.0	45	1	2	0	0.8	3.2
31	Responding to environmental crimes such as fly-tipping	2.8	-0.1	47	0	1	0	1.6	6.4
40	Dealing with illegal parking	1.8	-0.1	48	0	1	0	0.4	4.8