

**Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner - Policing Precept 2026-2027  
Public Consultation Results Report**

The Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) has a statutory duty to consult Norfolk people on her proposals ahead of setting the policing budget, and with it, how much they will contribute through council tax.

The panel has received a report detailing the method, timescales, and key dates for the 2026/27 police budget consultation.

The information below provides members of the Police and Crime Panel with an overview of the consultation results.

**1. Results of the public consultation**

1.1 The 2026/27 police budget and council tax consultation took the form of a survey – available both online and in hard copy – with people also having the opportunity to submit their views by email, letter or by telephone.

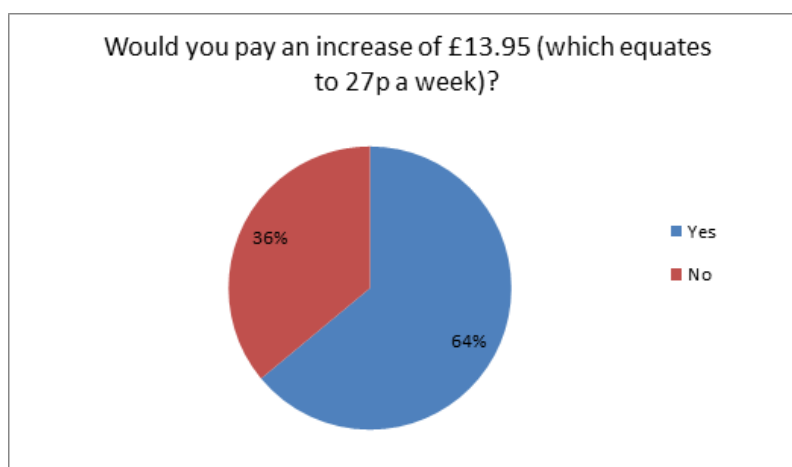
1.2 In total, there were 533 valid responses to the consultation alongside feedback through social media.

1.3 All comments received to the consultation by whatever means of communication were provided to the PCC to help inform her 2026/27 policing budget decisions.

1.4 Recurring themes/messages within the comments included:

- Respondents overall are happy to pay more.
- Respondents understand the pressures on policing requires more funding.
- Respondents believe that the Constabulary needs to review spending.
- Respondents want more officers on patrol/frontline.
- Central government should fund the police.

1.5 Breakdown of responses:



**Figure 1 - Support for Precept Increase**

1.6 Via the online survey 193 comments were made in response to the consultation question.

**2. Conclusions**

Annexe A

- 2.1 The results of the police budget and tax 2026/27 consultation show that most people (64%) were in favour of increasing the police precept of council tax of £13.95, which equates to twenty-seven pence per week. Only 36% of respondents did not want to pay more.
- 2.2 The PCC consulted with the Norfolk Independent Advisory Group (IAG) and various organisations and partners via communications such as the OPCCN newsletter.
- 2.3 The link to the online survey was shared via staff signatures, social media posts, and the OPCCN website.
- 2.4 As standard practice when conducting a public consultation, an Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) was completed before the launch.
- 2.5 The table below shows response rates to the survey by district.

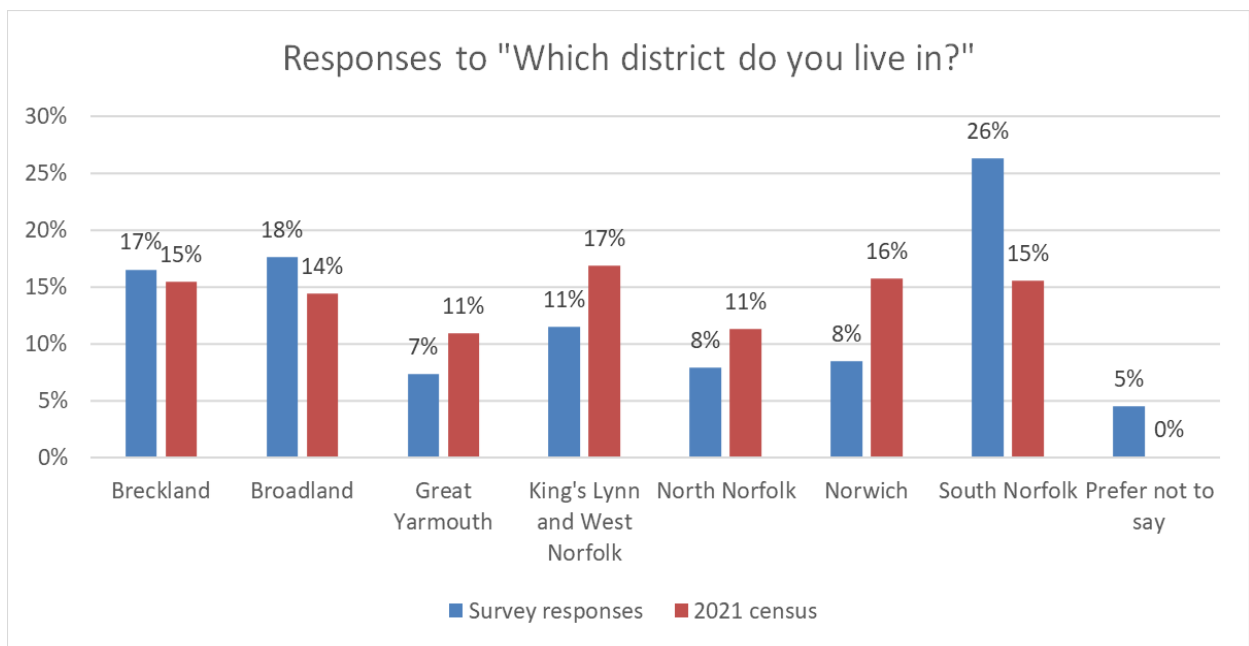


Figure 2 - Survey Vs Census Representation

*\*Please note that rounding may causes totals to not add up to 100% however, all responses are included in the tables.*

- 2.6 Panel members are asked to note the results of the consultation.

### 3. Appendices

#### 3.1 Appendix A – Analyses of survey responses

##### Precept 2026-27 Results

The survey was open for three weeks between Monday 17<sup>th</sup> November and Friday 5<sup>th</sup> December 2025.

A total of 533 people responded to the survey, with 341 saying “yes” they would pay an increase to council tax, and 192 saying “no.”

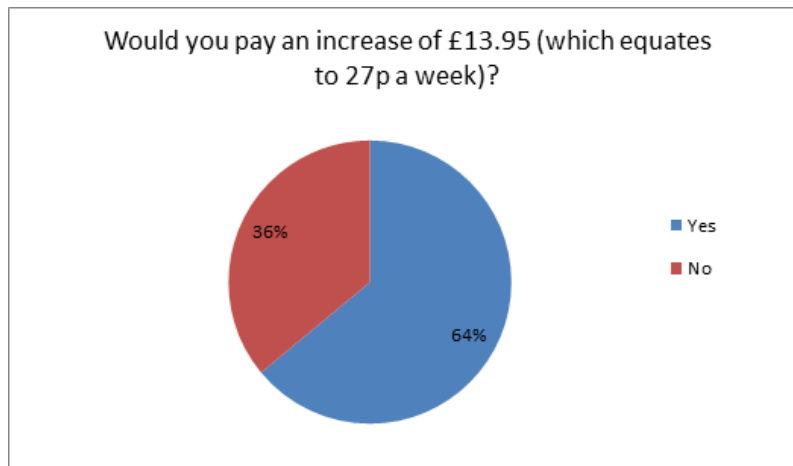


Figure 1 - Support for Precept Increase

#### 3.2 Demographic responses

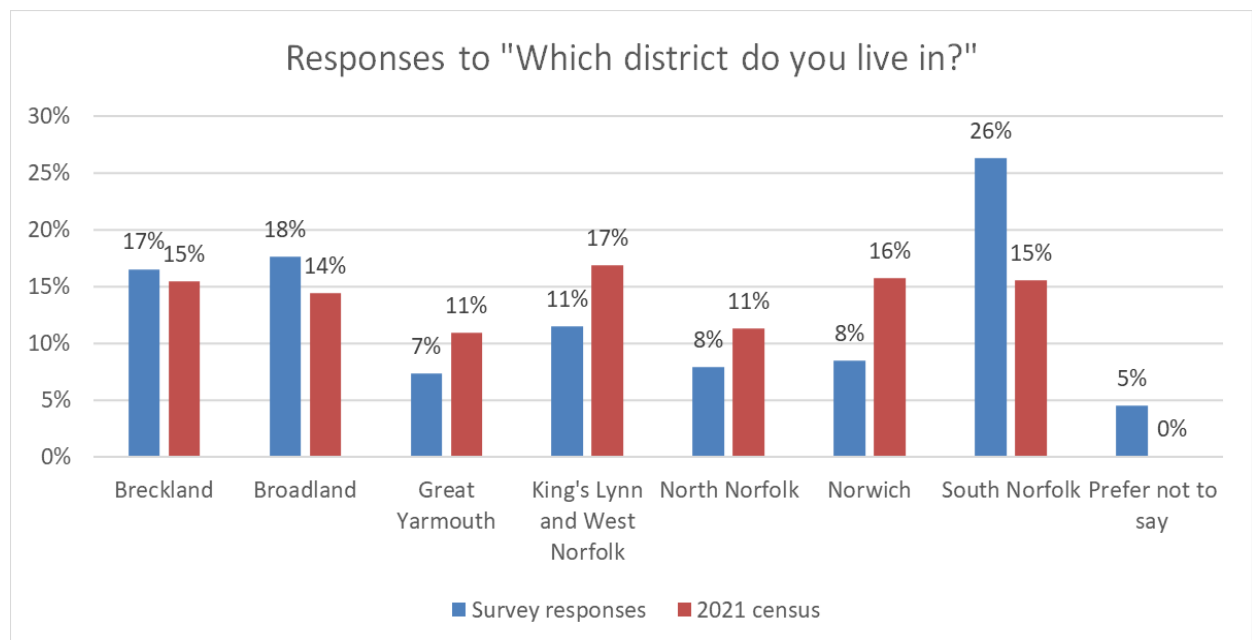


Figure 2 - Survey Vs Census Representation

South Norfolk, Broadland, and Breckland were overrepresented in the responses, whilst Great Yarmouth, King’s Lynn and West Norfolk, North Norfolk and Norwich were underrepresented.

Annexe A

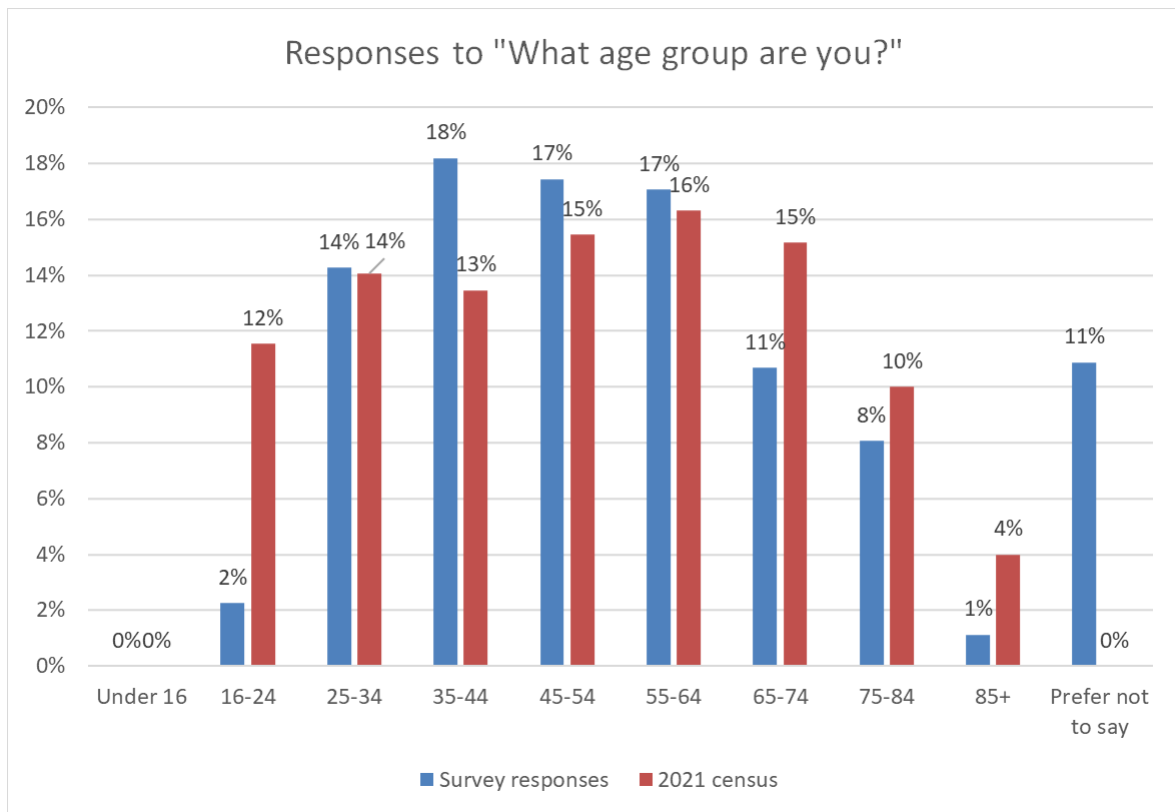


Figure 3 – Survey Vs Age Census Representation

People aged 25-64 were overrepresented in the responses whilst those aged 16-24 and 65+ were underrepresented. A significant proportion of people selected ‘prefer not to say.’

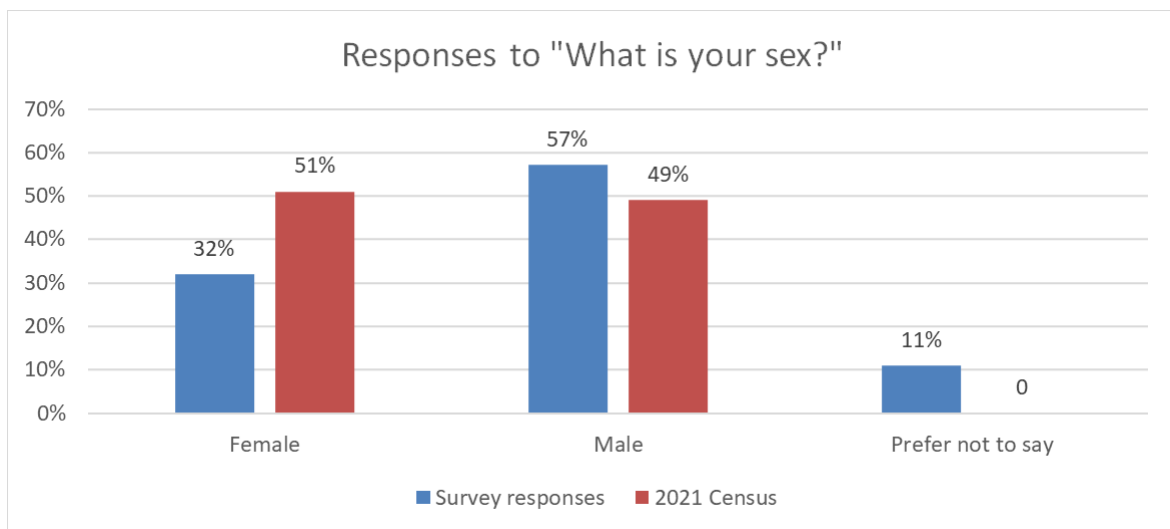


Figure 4 - Survey Vs Sex Census Representation

Women were underrepresented in the responses, although a significant proportion of people selected ‘prefer not to say.’

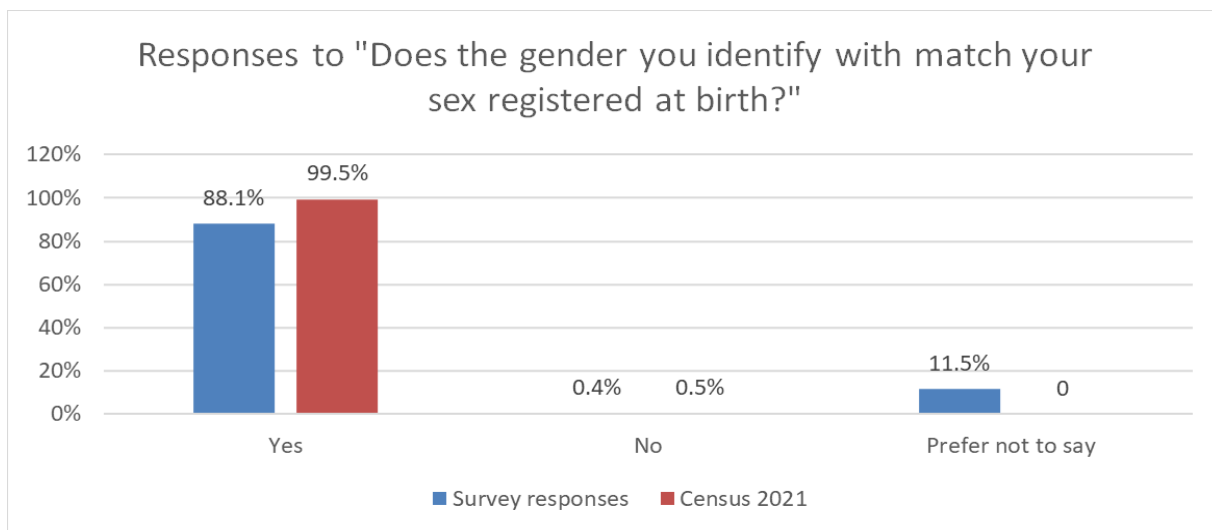


Figure 5 - Survey Vs Original Sex at Birth Representation

Transgender and non-binary people were well-represented in the results (0.4% of responses compared to 0.5% of the population as measured by the census). A significant proportion of respondents selected 'prefer not to say.'

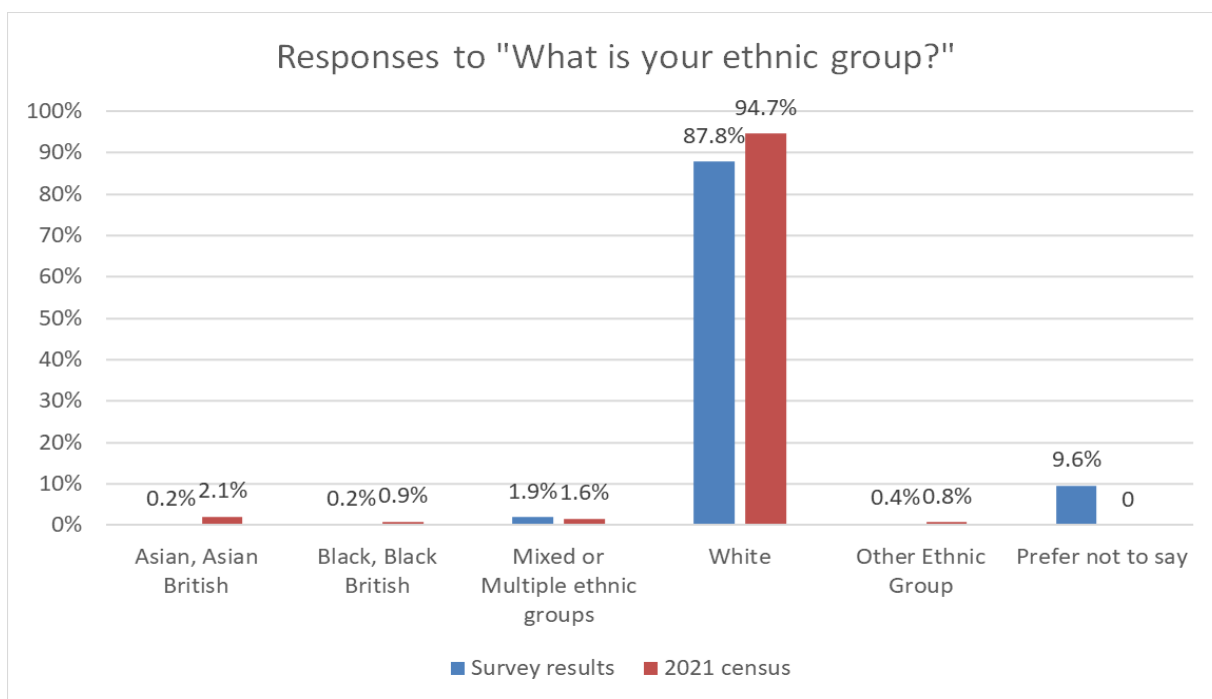
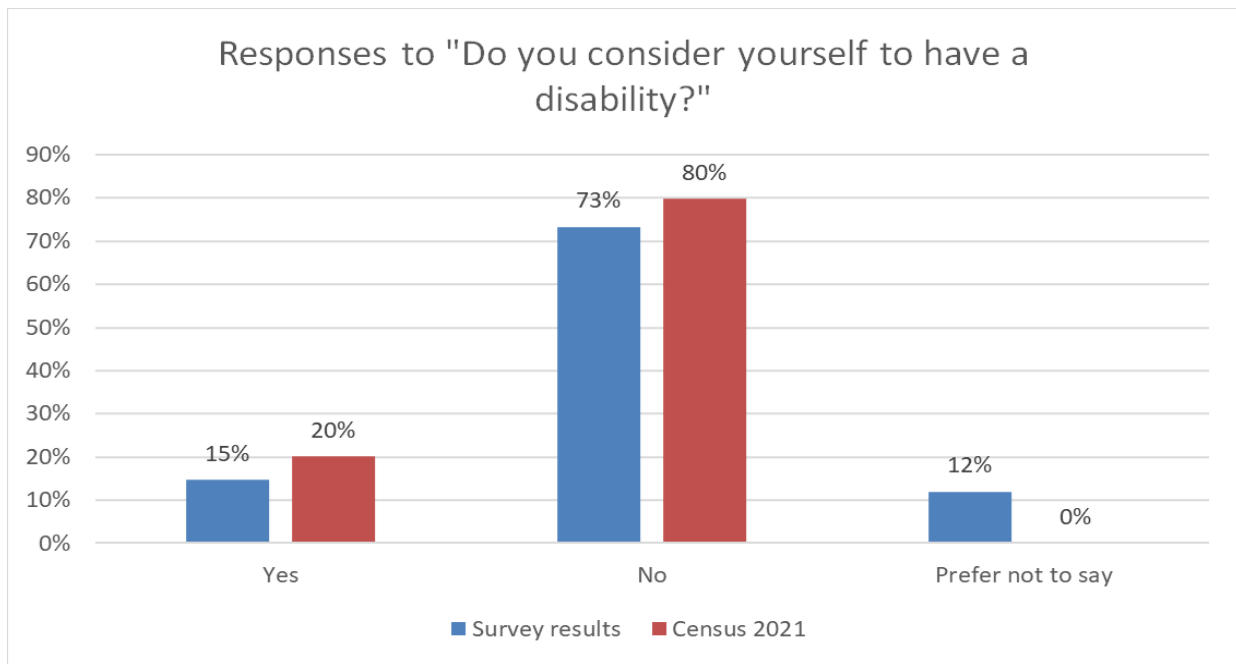


Figure 6 - Survey Vs Ethnicity Census Representation

Asian/Asian British, Black/Black British and 'other ethnic group' populations were significantly underrepresented in the responses, whilst the White ethnic group was slightly underrepresented and Mixed/Multiple ethnic groups was slightly overrepresented. The small response numbers in all groups apart from the White ethnic group, and the high proportion of respondents who selected 'prefer not to say' makes accurate analysis challenging.



**Figure 7 - Survey Vs Disability Census Representation**

People with disabilities were underrepresented in the responses, but a high proportion of people selected ‘prefer not to say’ so accurate analysis is challenging.

Type of disability disclosed:	
Physical/ mobility	14
Neurodivergence	6
Hearing impairment or Deaf	10
Mental illness	3
Visual impairment	1
Other (inc. diabetes, cancer, long Covid, and heart disease)	18
"Question is irrelevant"	3

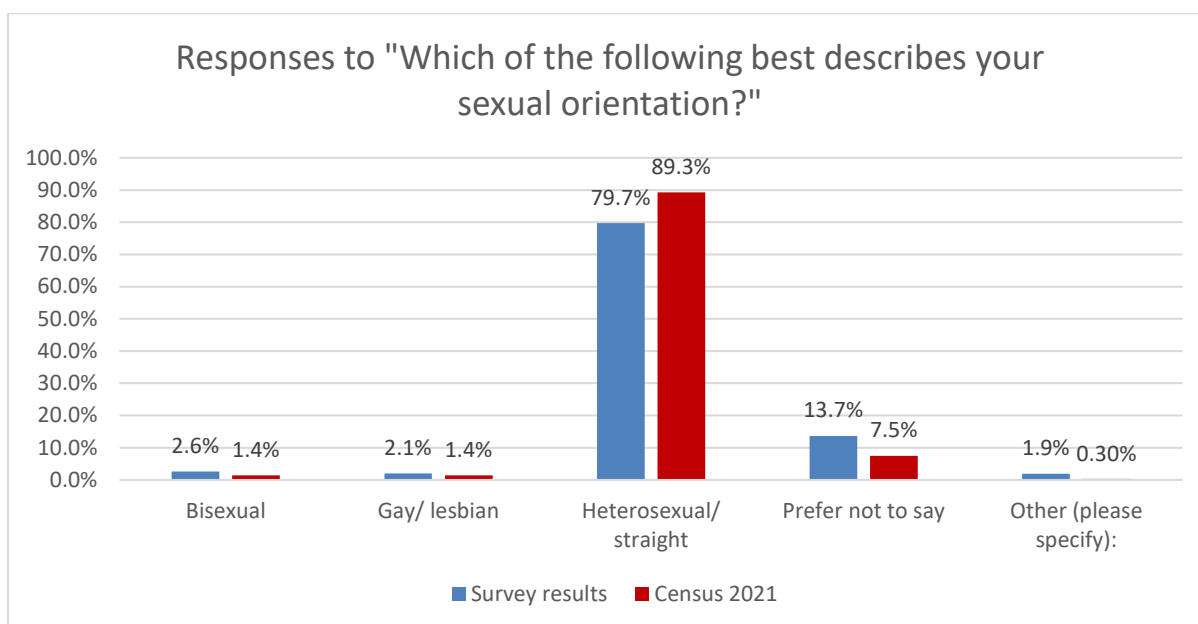


Figure 8 – Survey Vs Sexual Orientation Census Representation

LGBT+ people were well-represented in the survey responses. Heterosexual/straight people were underrepresented, but a high proportion of people selected ‘prefer not to say.’ Of the people who selected ‘other (please specify),’ none left constructive comments about their sexual orientation.

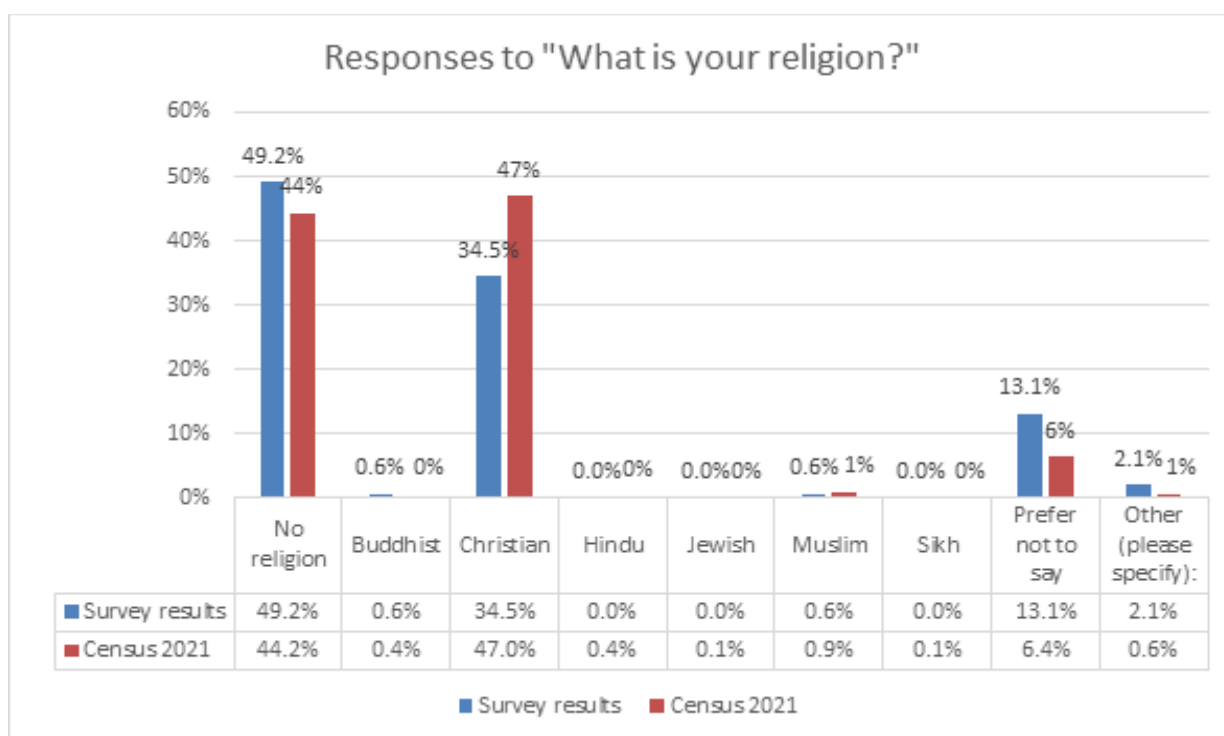


Figure 9 - Survey Vs Religious Census Representation

Those with no religion were overrepresented, whilst Christian’s were the most significantly underrepresented. This is likely linked to the age profile of respondents, with older people underrepresented in responses and more likely to be Christian than the rest of the population. A significant proportion selected ‘prefer not to say.’