



Portsmouth Community Safety Survey 2016

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May 2016

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1 - Background & Methodology

The community safety survey is an important source of information for the partnership, as it is collected directly from residents and does not rely on the respondent having reported the crime or incident to the police or other agency. It can therefore be used to triangulate with other data sources, to improve the credibility and validity of partnership analysis.¹ At the beginning of 2014/15 the police changed the way that anti-social behaviour incidents are categorised. The previous 21 categories have now been reduced to three: environmental, personal and nuisance. This means that the findings of the survey are particularly important this year to inform partnership activity.

The Community Safety team has produced or commissioned a community safety survey regularly since 1999. Prior to 2004 and again in 2006, these surveys were conducted annually by Ipsos MORI (on behalf of the team) and were carried out face-to-face in people's homes. The sample size of these surveys was approximately 1,000 and the households were randomly selected. In 2005, 2007 and 2009 the community safety questions were contained within a larger, council-wide, biennial Residents' Survey also carried out by Ipsos MORI. That survey also had a sample of approximately 1,000 respondents and was face-to-face within people's homes. In 2008, the community safety survey questions were contained in a council-wide Place Survey. Although the Place Survey was also conducted by Ipsos MORI, the methodology changed to a postal self-completion approach in line with recommendations from the Audit Commission and Department of Communities and Local Government. This meant that findings could be compared with other areas. Unfortunately, due to council-wide budget cuts, the 2009 Resident's survey was the last survey commissioned from Ipsos MORI and for three years there was no community safety survey in any format.

The information provided by these surveys was greatly missed, so in 2012, the community safety researchers worked with the University of Portsmouth's Institute of Criminal Justice Studies to conduct the survey. The survey was drawn into a research methods unit of an existing course, and the field work was carried out by a large number of students supervised by the university lecturers. Interviews were carried out face-to-face with participants, at a few locations across Portsmouth. This method used a convenience sample and there was an element of self-selection, as not all potential participants were willing to stop and answer questions. Some significant changes were made to the questionnaire to improve the information captured, but this meant that some long term trends could not continue to be

¹ Triangulation can enhance the credibility and validity of a piece of research in four ways; the findings can be corroborated if two or more methods produce the same result, qualitative methods can elaborate on the quantitative findings, the results of two or more methods vary but are complementary and provide insights or the results differ and contradict each other (Brannen, 1992, p. 176).

tracked in the same way. For example, the percentage of residents avoiding particular areas could no longer be used, but the highest ranking areas could be used instead.

While this was an innovative way to get feedback from residents, and a useful partnership with the University, it was felt that it would be better to run future surveys in-house using the expertise of the research team. It was noted that the respondents were not as representative as we had hoped, with a large number of young people aged 18-24 and this skewed the findings. It was also not possible to perform quality checks with so many fieldworkers, or to co-ordinate fieldwork sessions at lots of different areas across Portsmouth.

In 2014, the community safety researchers ran the first in-house survey. Interviews were carried out face-to-face with Portsmouth residents in various locations across Portsmouth by fieldworkers recruited from the University, who had received training from the team. A considered change in methodology meant that respondents were not shown the answer options as they had been in the previous survey, except to indicate which crimes they had experienced. This means that respondents were not asked leading questions, but reported their own genuine concerns. This resulted in lower percentages for the anti-social behaviour, crime and location questions.

Data entry and analysis was also completed in-house which gave us a better understanding of the data and the opportunity to consider various aspects in further detail. The cost of running this survey in house was under £5,000, plus the time of the existing researchers and information officer. This made it a more affordable option than the most recent Ipsos MORI community safety survey commissioned, which cost £25,000.

This method was successful and another survey was conducted by the research team in early 2016, using the same methodology. Some small changes to the questionnaire were made to improve the usefulness of the data collected, but crucial elements of the survey are still comparable with 2014 and some questions are comparable with earlier surveys. After examining the data from 2014, additional fieldwork locations were added to improve the representativeness of the survey. For the first time a question asking about disability was included to try to address the lack of data about crimes and anti-social behaviour experienced by people with disabilities. A copy of the 2016 questionnaire can be found in appendix A.

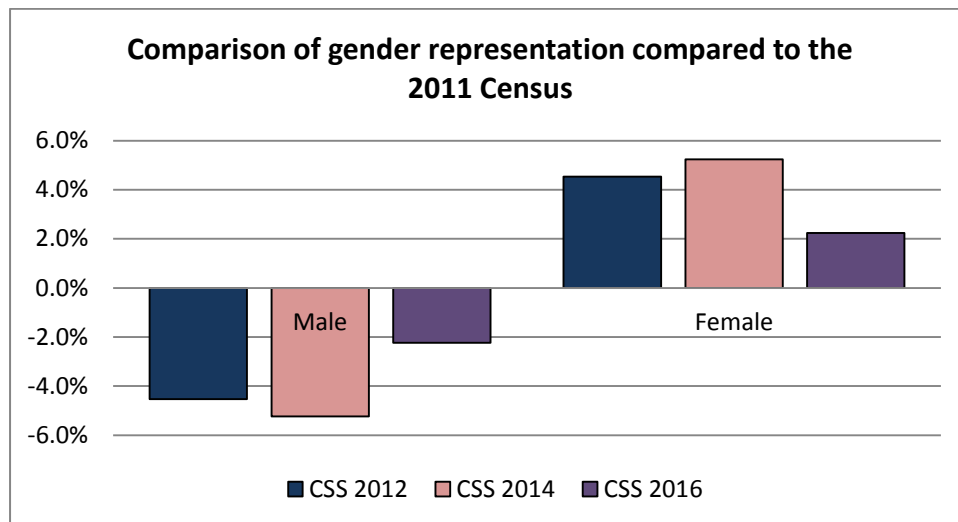
For the purposes of this report, a 'significant finding' means that we are at least 95% sure that this result did not occur by chance. The full detailed statistics are available on request. The current report does not use any weighted data, although this work can be commissioned if required.

2 - Demographics

There were 1,245 participants who completed the survey, exceeding the 1,000 target and the number of responses in 2014 (n849). This section breaks down the demographic data collected about the respondents and shows how closely the sample represents the population of Portsmouth. In order to do this, a number of charts have been produced to illustrate the difference between this sample and the proportions measured by the 2011 census. The closer the column is to zero on the y-axis (vertical axis) on the charts, the more closely the sample represents the local population. The charts also include the proportions from 2012 and 2014 for comparison.

Gender

48.3% (n595) of the respondents were male and 51.7% (n637) were female. Figure 1 shows that this year there were both 2.2% more females and fewer males than the target. This is more representative than the previous two surveys.

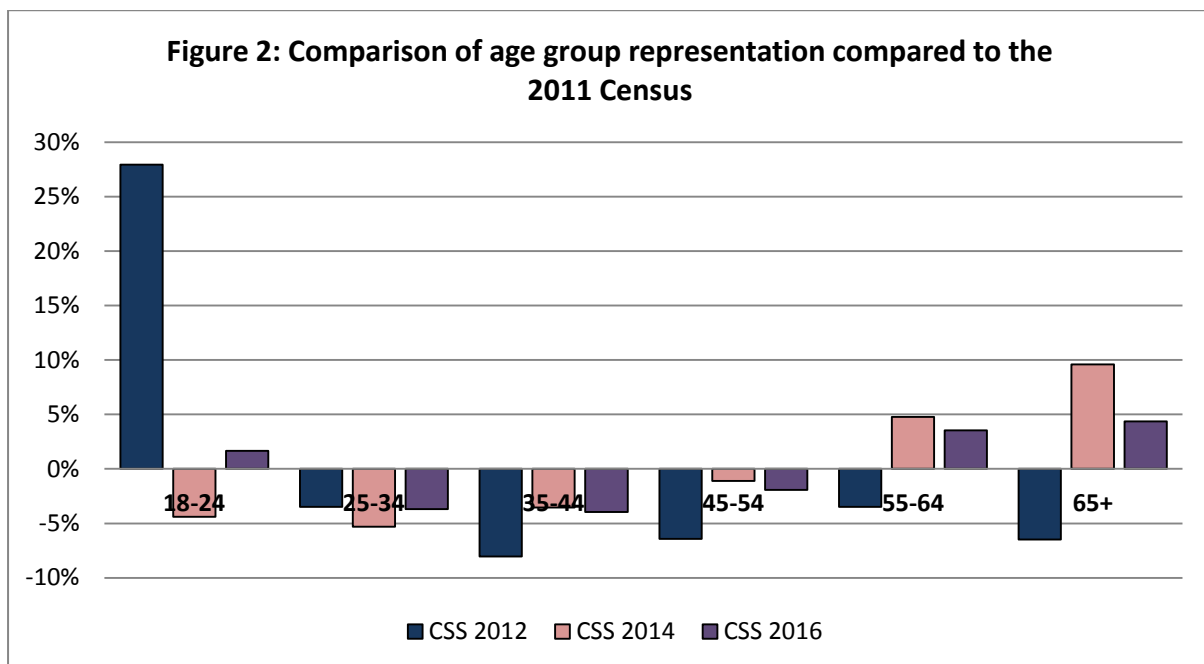


Age

Table 1: Respondents by age group

Age	CSS 2016 (n)	CSS 2016 (%)	Target (%)	% Difference
18-24	255	20.5%	18.9%	1.7%
25-34	198	15.9%	19.6%	-3.7%
35-44	148	11.9%	15.9%	-3.9%
45-54	177	14.3%	16.2%	-1.9%
55-64	189	15.2%	11.7%	3.5%
65+	275	22.1%	17.8%	4.4%
Total	1242 ²	100.0%	100.0%	

Over 65s were over-represented, making up 22.1% of respondents, which is 4.4% higher than the target. However, this is an improvement on the 2014 survey, where over 65s made up 27.4% of the sample. Despite the larger proportion of older residents, the age distribution was closer to the Census than previous years (see Figure 2).



² N1,242 respondents answered this question

Employment

Slightly less than 43%³ participants (n509) were in employment, either full or part time or were self-employed, which is less than the target of approximately 60%⁴. This is unsurprising because the fieldwork was carried out during work hours.⁵ However, fieldwork sessions were timed to coincide with lunch breaks and in convenient locations to try to capture employees. Due to the sessions taking place in February and March, it was not practical to conduct evening sessions.

The next most commonly reported occupation was 'retired' (26%, n307), followed by students aged 18 or over (17%, n196). Both of these categories captured more than the targets (18% for retired people and 8% for students). This is likely to be because these groups of residents were more visible at the fieldwork locations and seemed happier to stop to answer questions. Further categories included: unemployed (8%, n90), permanently sick/disabled (4%, n42) and looking after the home (2%, n26).

Disability

Previous surveys have not collected information about disability, although a specific booster sample was attempted to compliment the 2014 survey. Despite working with the equality and diversity team to try and ensure the survey was accessible, both in format and contacting potential participants, this booster sample was not successful. There were only 48 respondents, and most of these were residents who were vulnerable and had disabilities associated with advanced years.

This year a question about disability was included in the survey and **17.5%**⁶ (n215) of **respondents indicated that they had at least one disability. This is a marked improvement in sample size compared with the previous booster.** Due to the small numbers in many of the individual categories, any comparisons will be made by grouping the different disabilities into one large group. However, if required it may be possible to specifically look at the group of respondents with physical or mobility disabilities (n85).

³ Out of n1,191 respondents who answered this question.

⁴ These targets were approximate, based on information about age groups from the 2011 Census and the Portsmouth Nomis profile:

<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157284/report.aspx?town=portsmouth>

⁵ The survey fieldwork was carried out in sessions from 10am - 1pm or 2 - 5pm, with the exception of the session running from 4-7pm at the Mountbatten Centre.

⁶ Out of n1,228 respondents who answered the question.

Table 2: Respondents by type of disability

Disability	Number	Percentage
Mobility / physical	85	6.9%
Learning	20	1.6%
Hearing	18	1.5%
Visual	10	0.8%
Mental illness	8	0.7%
Other	38	3.1%
More than one	36	2.9%
None	1,013	82.5%
Total	1,228	100%

Ethnicity

The respondents to this survey were largely British white (84.5%, n1,015) with 15.5% (n186) from other ethnic backgrounds. This is in-line with the expected representation based on the 2011 Census, where 16% of residents are from various BME backgrounds.

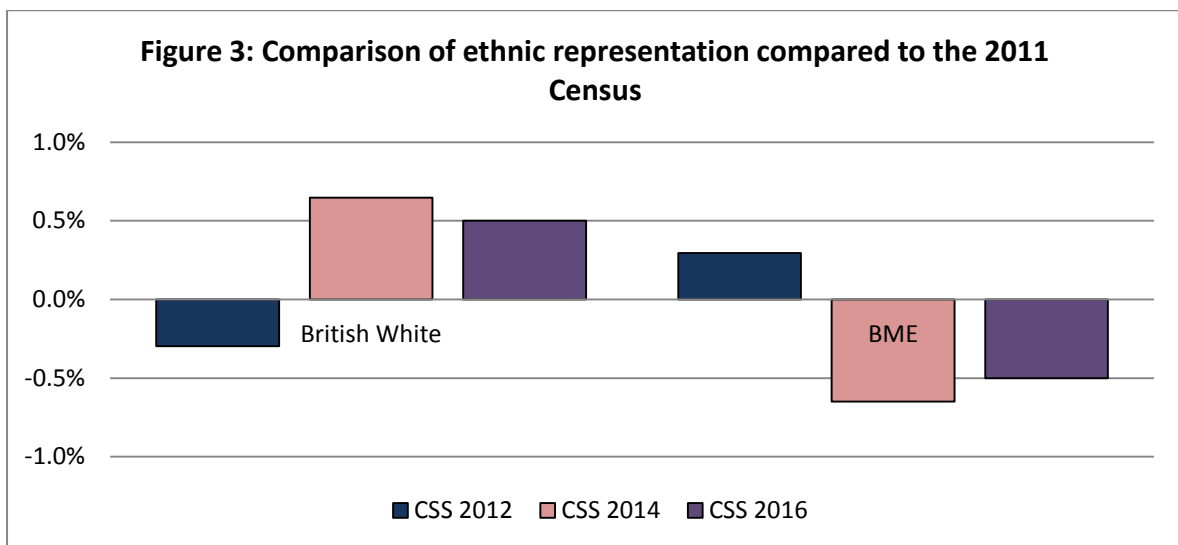


Table 3 gives a complete breakdown of respondents alongside the expected percentage for Portsmouth. The second most common group was 'any other white background' (3.7%) which includes both European and international backgrounds.

Table 3: Respondents by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	CSS 2016 (n)	CSS 2016 (%)	Target (%)	% Difference
White British	1015	84.5%	84.03%	0.5%
White Irish	8	0.7%	0.52%	0.1%
White Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0	0.0%	0.04%	0.0%
Any other White background	44	3.7%	3.76%	-0.1%
White and Black Caribbean	6	0.5%	0.54%	0.0%
White and Black African	5	0.4%	0.46%	0.0%
White and Asian	5	0.4%	1.16%	-0.7%
Any other multiple ethnic group	6	0.5%	0.51%	0.0%
Asian or Asian British Indian	11	0.9%	1.42%	-0.5%
Asian or Asian British Pakistani	0	0.0%	0.26%	-0.3%
Asian or Asian British Bangladeshi	6	0.5%	1.78%	-1.3%
Asian or Asian British Chinese	15	1.2%	1.27%	0.0%
Any other Asian background	15	1.2%	1.35%	-0.1%
Black or Black British African	30	2.5%	1.44%	1.1%
Black or Black British Caribbean	7	0.6%	0.26%	0.3%
Any other Black background	2	0.2%	0.14%	0.0%
Other ethnic group Arab	11	0.9%	0.53%	0.4%
Any other ethnic group	15	1.2%	0.53%	0.7%
Total	1201	100%		

Table 3 shows that whilst the varying ethnic backgrounds are generally representative of the population in Portsmouth, the numbers of each group are too small to provide any meaningful analysis for individual ethnic groups. Therefore, any comparisons in this report will look at the differences between British white respondents and BME respondents as one group.

Ward

This year the representation by ward was better than in previous years; although numbers were slightly low for Drayton & Farlington (2.9%, n36), Copnor (3.6%, n45) and Baffins (4.9%, n61). The full comparison chart can be found in Appendix 2 and shows that improvements have been made from the previous two surveys. Table 4 below shows the comparison for this survey with the targets based on the 2011 Census.

Table 4: Respondents by ward

Ward	CSS 2016 (n)	CSS 2016 (%)	Target (%)	% Difference
Baffins	61	4.93%	7.3%	-2.4%
Central Southsea	112	9.05%	8.3%	0.7%
Charles Dickens	129	10.43%	8.6%	1.8%
Copnor	45	3.64%	6.5%	-2.9%
Cosham	76	6.14%	6.6%	-0.5%
Drayton and Farlington	36	2.91%	6.5%	-3.6%
Eastney and Craneswater	84	6.79%	6.9%	-0.2%
Fratton	116	9.38%	7.3%	2.0%
Hilsea	84	6.79%	6.6%	0.1%
Milton	93	7.52%	6.8%	0.7%
Nelson	96	7.76%	6.8%	0.9%
Paulsgrove	73	5.90%	6.4%	-0.5%
St Jude	92	7.44%	7.0%	0.4%
St Thomas	140	11.32%	8.3%	2.9%
Total	1237	100%	100%	

The improved representation will allow ward profiles of public perception and experience of crime and anti-social behaviour. This will not be included as part of this report but will form a complimentary piece of work.

3 - Survey Findings

Quality of life

Respondents were asked to rank their quality of life on a scale where 1 indicated a poor quality of life and 5 indicated a very good quality of life. **The mean reported average for all respondents was 3.98 indicating that most respondents were fairly happy with their quality of life.** It is marginally higher than in 2014, and an improvement on 2012, where the means were 3.95 and 3.59 respectively.

Significant associations were found between quality of life and age, employment category, disability and ward.

Residents were more likely to report a **higher than average quality of life** if they were:

- Over 65 years of age (M=4.20)
- Retired (M=4.19)
- Self-employed (M=4.26); or
- Live in Baffins (M=4.28), Milton (M=4.23) or St Jude's (M=4.22)

Residents were more likely to report a **lower than average quality of life** if they were:

- Unable to work because they are permanently sick/disabled (M=3.3)
- Unemployed (M=3.63)
- Have a disability (M=3.73); or
- Live in Charles Dickens (M=3.75), Cosham (3.79) or Nelson (M=3.83)

There are links between some of these associations, as there are some groups which will include many of the same respondents. For example, we would expect that if residents who are over 65 yrs report a higher quality of life, then those who are retired would also be more likely to report a higher quality of life.

Feeling part of the community

Respondents were asked to indicate on a scale whether they felt they were part of the community; 5 indicated that they strongly felt part of the community and 1 indicated they strongly did not. The mean for all respondents was 3.31, which is slightly less than 2014 (M=3.43).

Significant associations were found between feeling part of the community and age, ethnicity, employment category and ward.

On average, residents were **more likely to feel part of the community** if they were:

- Over 65 years (M=3.83)
- Retired (M=3.8)
- British white (M=3.36); or
- Live in Eastney (M=3.82) or Baffins (M=3.78)

Residents were **less likely to feel part of the community** if they were:

- Aged 18-24 years (M=2.87)
- In full time education (M=2.93)
- BME (M=3.01); or
- Live in Fratton (M=3.03), Southsea (M=3.04) or St Thomas (M=3.06)

The **likelihood of feeling part of the community was found to increase with age**. This could be due to the high numbers of students who are transitory residents and the fact that older residents have had more time to get to know their neighbours. There are also links to the lower than average scores for Fratton, Southsea and St Thomas wards, as these are common areas for student accommodation or houses where there are multiple tenants.

Is anti-social behaviour a big problem?

The anti-social behaviour incidents logged by the police have previously been the best data-set for identifying and responding to anti-social behaviour in the City, due to the size and detail available. In 2014/15 the police grouped together anti-social behaviour from 21 different categories to just three: environmental, nuisance and personal. It had been accepted that the allocation to categories had been subjective, and that many incidents were logged in the 'catch-all' category of 'rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour.' However, the previous categories could give the SPP and other agencies an idea of the issues residents faced, whereas the existing three do not. Therefore, the survey data this year has taken on a new importance for the partnership and is able to give an overview of the types of anti-social behaviour causing problems for residents.

Respondents indicated on a scale whether they thought anti-social behaviour was a big problem in their area⁷, where 1 indicated that they didn't think it was a problem at all and 5 demonstrated that they thought it was a very big problem. **The average for all respondents was 2.4, which is slightly less than in 2014 (M=2.49).**

Significant associations were found between thinking anti-social behaviour is a big problem and age, disability, ward and employment category.

Residents were **more likely to think anti-social behaviour is a big problem in their area** if they were:

- Unable to work because they are permanently sick/disabled (M=2.93)
- Have a disability (M=2.64)
- Unemployed (M=2.63)
- 55-64 years old (M=2.62); or
- Live in Charles Dickens (M=2.87), Nelson (M=2.73) or St Thomas (M=2.6) wards

Despite the previously mentioned groups being more likely to perceive anti-social behaviour as a big problem, they were generally not more likely to experience it. The exception was **55-64 year olds, who were more likely to have experienced or witnessed anti-social behaviour than other age groups.** This is an unusual finding and there doesn't appear to be a reason for this. It could be that residents of this age are more likely to be busy with work (compared to other age groups) and thus would only be more likely to stop and talk to the field workers if they had particular concerns.

No significant associations with experiencing anti-social behaviour were found for gender, ethnicity, disability, employment or ward. This means that with the exception of 55-64 year olds, this survey did not find evidence of particular groups of residents experiencing more anti-social behaviour than others.

Residents **are less likely to think anti-social behaviour is a big problem** if they were:

- Over 65 years (M=2.21)
- Retired (M=2.27)
- In full time education (M=2.35), or
- Live in Drayton & Farlington (M=1.75), Eastney (M=2.12) or Baffins (M=2.13) wards.

⁷ Fieldworkers were advised that when asking this question, 'area' should mean in the roads around where the resident lives. However, each resident will have their own idea of what their 'area' is - for some it may be confined to their block of flats or street, for others they may have a broader view. It is possible that some people may interpret this as Portsmouth as a whole - which is a limitation of the survey.

What types of anti-social behaviour are causing a problem for residents?

A quarter of respondents didn't think there were any anti-social behaviour behaviours causing problems in their area. This is slightly more than in 2014 (23.3%). The most common types of anti-social behaviour reportedly causing problems were: noise in the streets (22%, n273), litter (18%, n220), street drinking (17%, n209), dog mess (14%, n173) and people hanging around⁸ (14%, n173).

Most categories have seen slight reductions or remained fairly stable, but increases from 2014 have been seen in:

- Traffic issues (percentage difference of 3.65)
- Noise in the street (percentage difference of 2.7)
- Criminal damage (percentage difference of 1.5)
- Domestic noise (percentage difference of 1.3)

When asked about the types of anti-social behaviour that they had personally witnessed or experienced in the last twelve months, the **most commonly reported issue was noise in the street** (14%, n170), **followed by litter** (12%, n145), **street drinking** (11%, n141), **domestic noise** (11%, n130), dog mess (10%, n119), traffic issues (9%, n116) and criminal damage (9%, n116).

Table 5 overleaf shows the wards with the most reports for each issue (where green is up to 9 reports, amber is 10-14 and red is 15 or more reports). The total number of anti-social behaviour reports is also RAG rated (where the highest 4 are red, above 60 is amber and below 60 is green).

Table 5 shows **that respondents from Charles Dickens reported experiencing the most anti-social behaviour.** This is consistent with previous analysis⁹ and is likely to be the result of this area containing the main shopping area and being home to a thriving night time economy. **Central Southsea, St Thomas and Fratton also have high levels of reported anti-social behaviour** which could be linked to residents being less likely to feel part of the community and perhaps having less incentive to take care of the area where they live.

⁸ This category was not restricted to young people, and where respondents gave more information, this category included adults who were intoxicated, belonged to non-British White ethnicities and who were homeless.

⁹ Graves. S. (2015). *Key measures associated with crime, anti-social behaviour and associated risk factors by locality*. Portsmouth: Safer Portsmouth Partnership (available from csresearchers@portsmouthcc.gov.uk).

Table 5: Most commonly experienced/witness types of ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR - peak wards

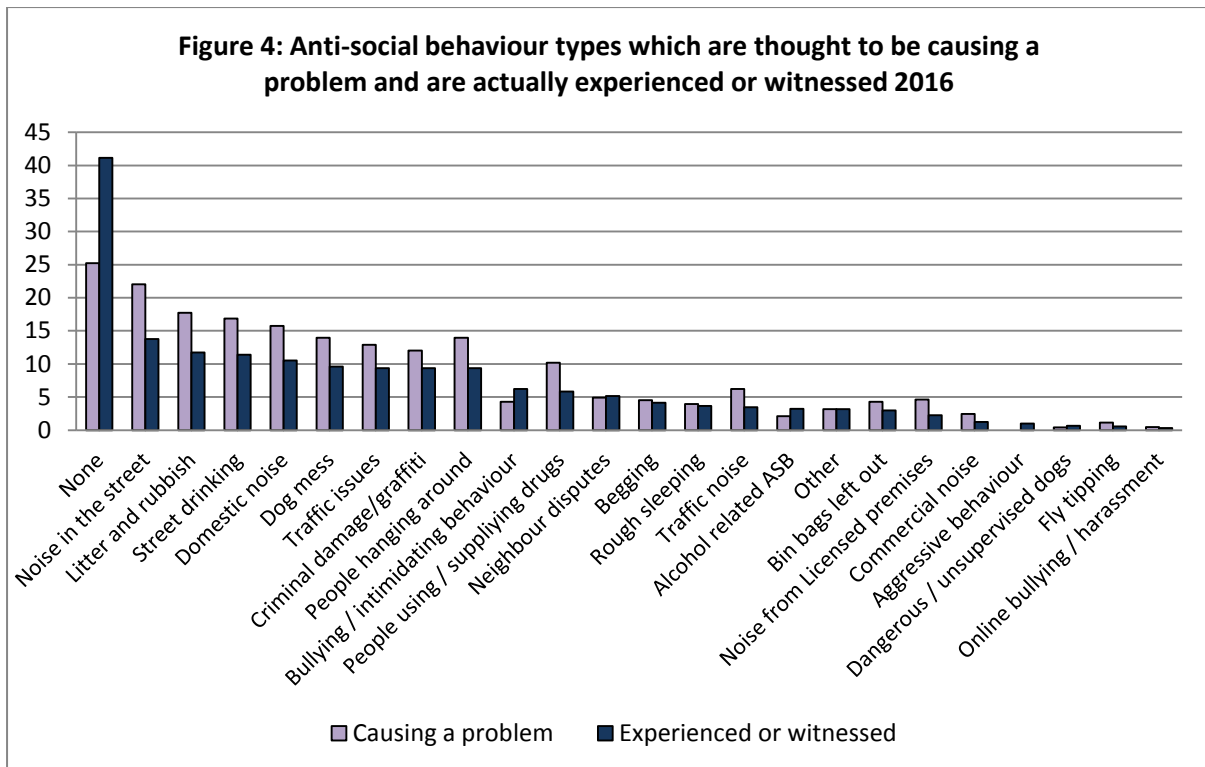
	Baffins	Central Southsea	Charles Dickens	Copnor	Cosham	Drayton & Farlington	Eastney & Craneswater	Fratton	Hilsea	Milton	Nelson	Paulsgrove	St Jude	St Thomas
Noise in street	4	16	26	1	10	4	9	19	11	11	11	6	17	25
Litter	6	17	16	3	5	7	11	12	9	14	8	9	11	16
Street drinking	4	17	16	3	4	3	6	15	7	11	17	5	16	16
Domestic noise	1	15	17	2	11	1	7	15	11	5	9	12	8	12
Dog mess	6	13	9	4	6	3	14	15	8	12	7	6	11	4
Traffic Issues	8	10	9	6	7	2	6	10	8	12	10	16	6	5
Criminal damage	9	10	18	3	8	4	6	9	9	5	11	4	8	12
Total	38	98	111	22	51	24	59	95	63	70	73	58	77	90

Just over 40% of residents hadn't experienced or witnessed any anti-social behaviour, which is an improvement from 2014 (from 35%). Reductions have been seen across most types of anti-social behaviour compared with 2014, but **there have been increases in:**

- **Traffic issues** (percentage difference of 2.7)
- **Begging** (percentage difference of 1.1)
- **Neighbour disputes** (percentage difference of 0.7)

Whereas the proportion of residents reporting begging or neighbour disputes is still less than 5%, traffic issues were reported by almost 10% of respondents. This is an area which requires more exploration, but the increase in people thinking to mention it could be linked to the recent media coverage on potentially scrapping a resident's parking scheme, which elicited a lot of comments on social media.¹⁰ The top areas for reporting traffic issues were: Paulsgrove, Milton, Central Southsea and Nelson wards.

¹⁰ For example: <http://www.portsmouth.co.uk/news/travel/fears-over-parking-free-for-all-in-southsea-after-zones-are-scrapped-1-7087874>



When the experience is compared with perception (Figure 4 above), the **perception that anti-social behaviour causes problems is generally slightly higher than experience, but is fairly realistic**. The exception to this was bullying and intimidating behaviour, where experience was higher than perception.¹¹ This means that respondents didn't appear to be concerned about bullying and intimidating behaviour unless they experienced it.

What types of crime are residents worried about and what types of crime are they actually experiencing?

Fear of crime has reduced since the 2014 survey. Respondents reporting that they were not fearful of crime increased by almost 10 percentage points (from 31% in 2014 to 40% in 2016). Reductions in fear have been seen for most types of crime except for being mugged / robbed, which increased by 6.8 percentage points compared with 2014 (from 17% to 24%).

About 40% of respondents (n505) were not worried about being a victim of crime. Of those that were, **the crimes that respondents feared the most were: burglary (27%, n335), being mugged/robbed (24%, n300) and assault (13%, n166).** Previous surveys have found that these crimes are consistently the most feared and consistently the least experienced.

¹¹ Alcohol-related anti-social behaviour was not a specific category so cannot be included here. It was added in during the analysis due to the number of respondents who mentioned behaviours linked to alcohol, such as public urination, noise from people leaving pubs and vomiting in the street.

There was **also a corresponding increase in the proportion of participants who have not experienced any crime**; 82% (n1,004) in 2016 compared with 67% in 2014. However, slight increases have been seen in assault (1 percentage point), theft from a car (0.8 percentage points) and robbery/mugging (0.5 percentage points).

The **types of crime that respondents were most likely to have experienced in the last twelve months were: damage to their car/motorbike (3.7%, n46), assault (3.5%, n43), harassment/intimidation (2.5%, n31), bike theft (2.5%, n31) and theft from their car (2.4%, n29)**. While damage to car/motorbike and bike theft were in the top five crimes experienced in 2014, assault and theft from a car now rank much higher than previously (7th and 11th respectively).¹²

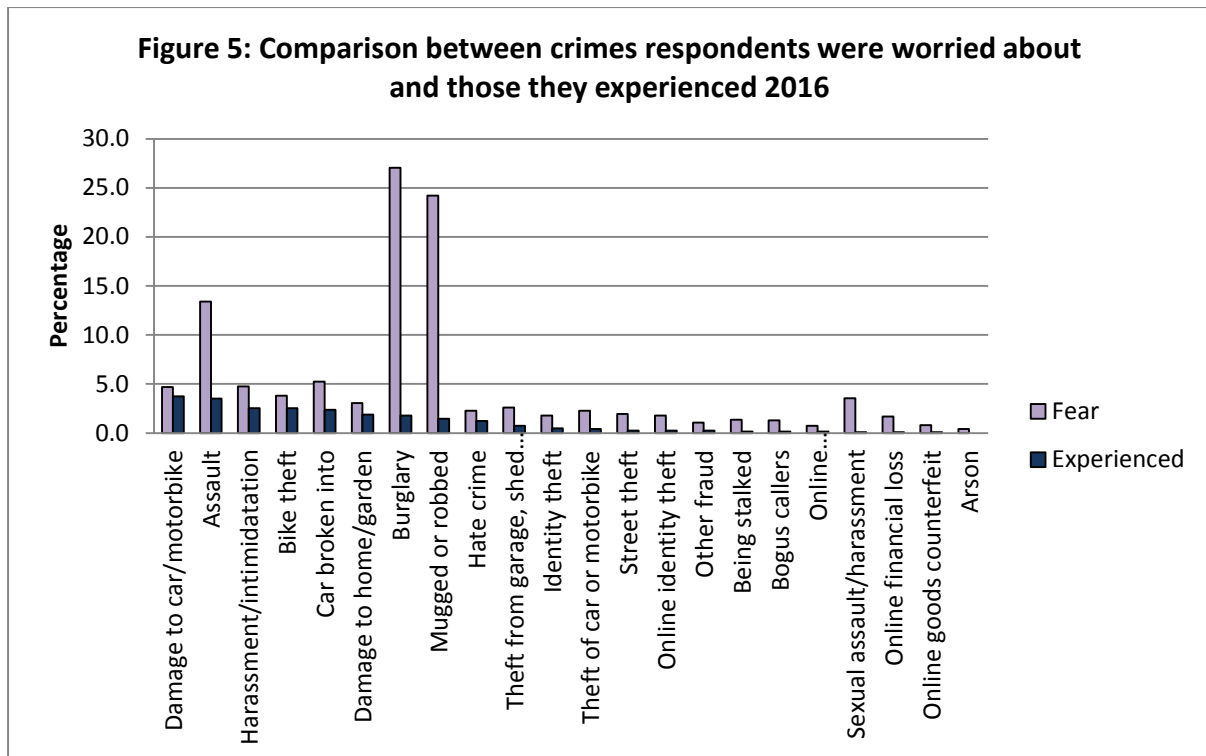
The crime experienced by participants did not necessarily occur within their ward of residences but associations with victim characteristics of each crime type are noted below:

- Assault - victims were significantly more likely to be male, aged 18-34 or unemployed.¹³
- Harassment/intimidation - victims were slightly more likely to be BME, unemployed, have a disability, be permanently sick/disabled or work part time.
- Bike theft - victims were significantly more likely to be male or 18-24, and slightly more likely to live in Eastney & Craneswater and Milton.
- Damage to car/motorbike - more reports from Milton residents, but this finding is not significant.
- Having car broken into - victims are significantly more likely to be employed or self-employed. There were no significant associations around where victims lived.

Respondents who were retired/aged over 65 years or were home-makers were significantly less likely to be victims of crime, while **people with disabilities were significantly more likely to be victims of crime**. Further analysis found that **people with disabilities are significantly more likely to be victims of mugging, hate crime and online harassment/intimidation** than people without disabilities. **BME respondents were also significantly more likely to be victims of hate crime** than those who were British White. It should be noted that information about sexuality was not collected and so it is not possible to explore homophobic hate crime using data from this survey.

¹² In 2014 harassment / intimidation was not a category, but being shouted at in the street was - this was the most commonly experienced crime reported by respondents to the survey.

¹³ There is a possibility that women felt less comfortable in telling us that they had been a victim of assault, particularly if this was related to domestic violence.



As in previous years, **fear or worry about crime far exceeded the proportion of respondents being a victim for most types of crime, particularly the crimes most feared; burglary or being mugged/robbed.** Fear was more closely aligned with experience for criminal damage or acquisitive crimes such as damage to cars/motorbikes, bike theft and damage to home/garden. **It is also more closely aligned for harassment/intimidation and hate crime.**

What crimes do people report?

During this survey, residents reported being the victim of 295 crimes in the last twelve months, but only **reported 58% (n171)** of them. **Most of these crimes were reported to the police (94%, n160).** Other agencies mentioned included the council, housing association, bank or local MP, but these only received one or two reports each.

The crimes **most likely to be reported** were:

- Burglary (82%, n18)
- Robbery (78%, n14), and
- Bike theft (67%, n21)

The crimes **least likely to be reported** were:

- Hate crime (40%, n6)
- Theft from a garage, shed or garden (45%, n4)
- Damage to car/motorbike (46%, n21)

While assault featured in neither the most or least reported crime, approximately 60% were reported (n26), meaning 40% were not. This could be linked to hidden violence within the family or related to substance misuse.

Where reasons for not reporting were given, the **most common reasons seemed to stem from a feeling that the crime either wasn't that serious or that the police wouldn't be able to do anything to rectify the situation**. The most common reasons included: the police couldn't or wouldn't do anything (33%, n23), it wasn't worthwhile (23%, n16) or the crime didn't have much impact on the victim (17%, n12).

Areas that people avoid

Slightly fewer than half of the respondents (48.5%, n601) said that there were parts of Portsmouth that they avoided because they didn't feel safe or were worried about crime. **This is less than in 2014** (55%) and previous years, where approximately two thirds of respondents avoided at least one area.

Somerstown was cited as the most commonly avoided area (19%, n233), followed by **Buckland** (12%, n148), **Fratton** (7%, n89), **Commercial Road/City Centre** (5%, n67) and **Southsea** (5%, n65). Table 6 below shows the trends for areas avoided since 2001.

Table 6: Areas avoided by rank from 2001 to 2016

Rank	2001	2004	2007	2009	CSS 2012	CSS 2014	CSS 2016
Somerstown	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Buckland	2	2	2	3	3	2	2
Fratton	7	7	7	7	2	4	3
Commercial Rd	-*	-*	-*	-*	-*	9	4
Southsea	-*	-*	-*	-*	-*	8	5
Guildhall Walk	6	6	4	4	4	3	6
Paulsgrove	4	3	3	2	5	5	7
Portsea	3	4	5	5	6	6	8
Landport	5	5	6	6	7	7	10

*These areas did not rank in the top ten

Somerstown has been consistently ranked the most avoided area since 2001 and Buckland also featured highly during this time. Portsea is now less avoided, most likely due to the

successful community development work in the area as well as the development of the Gunwharf Plaza, new housing and John Pounds Centre, which have changed the feel of the area. Respondents have also ranked Paulsgrove and Landport less highly in more recent years.

However, the **City Centre and Southsea have crept up from not ranking in the top ten to 4th and 5th position** in the last two surveys. With the decline and closure of a number of night clubs on and around South Parade Pier by 2010, and the opening of Liquid & Envy nightclub, the Guildhall and City Centre became the main night time economy area. This is likely to have had an impact on the way residents view the area, particularly at night. This is supported by alcohol-related anti-social behaviour/violence being by far the most common reason for avoiding the area given by respondents (n13). Alcohol-related anti-social behaviour/violence was also the most common concern about Southsea (n15), followed by bad reputation (n11).

The main reasons given for avoiding Somerstown were: bad reputation (n92), people hanging around¹⁴ (n24), intimidating/feels unsafe (n22), fears violence (n15) and thinking it is a rough area (n15).

The main concerns about Buckland were: bad reputation (n48), intimidating/feels unsafe (n23), drug use (n8), fears violence (n8) and thinking it is a rough area (n8).

Common concerns for Fratton were: bad reputation (n18), intimidating/feels unsafe (n13) and alcohol related violence/anti-social behaviour (n8).

As in previous surveys, overall, the most common reason for avoiding areas was a bad reputation rather than factual information or experience. This may be something that could be addressed by the partnership's communications strategy. However, while a bad reputation features highly, crimes and ASB rates for these areas have also been previously higher than the average for Portsmouth and so there is some substance behind the residents' concerns.

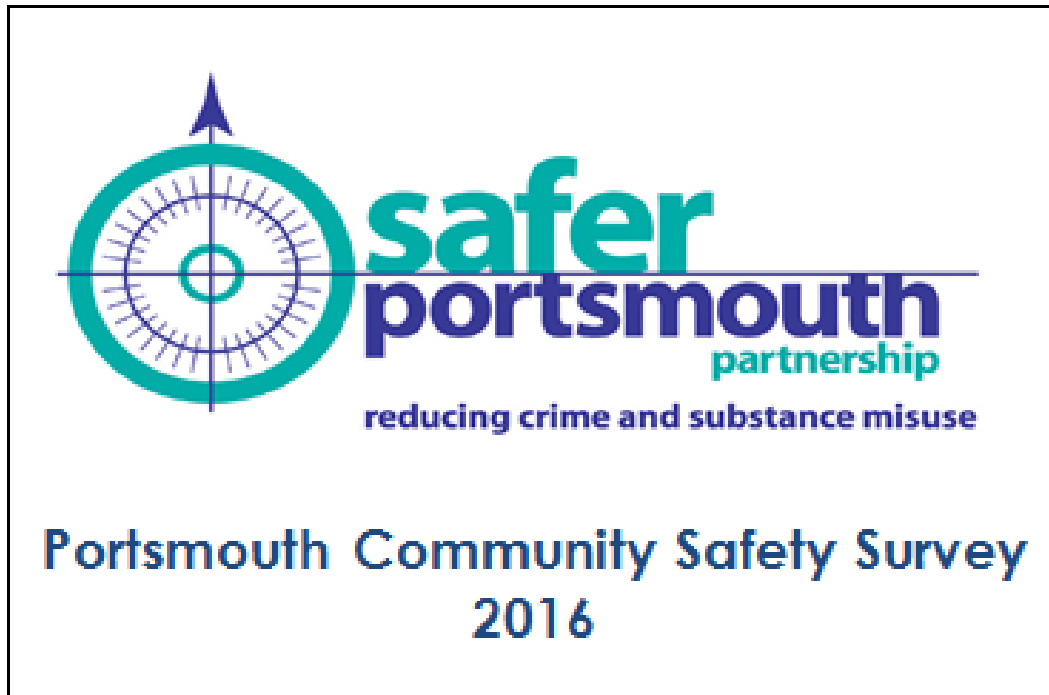
¹⁴ It should be noted that when people are not given a list giving the category 'young people hanging around', they do not always link people hanging around with young people. Where people gave further comments, they linked to young people, drunk people, adults from other ethnic backgrounds or homeless people.

4 - Summary

- This year, the quality of life reported by respondents was marginally higher and there was slightly less concern about anti-social behaviour in comparison with the 2014 survey. This corresponds to a 14% (5 percentage point) **increase in respondents who have not experienced or witnessed anti-social behaviour.**
- **Reductions have been seen for most types of anti-social behaviour** reported to this survey in comparison with the 2014, but **increases have been seen in traffic issues,** begging and neighbour disputes.
- **Fear and experience of crime has reduced since 2014;** 40% of respondents were not worried about being a victim of crime (a 29%, 9 percentage point reduction from 2014) and 82% of residents were not victims, which is a 22% (15 percentage point) reduction from 2014. This supports police data in showing a downward trend in overall crime and anti-social behaviour.
- As in previous years, **the fear of crime exceeded the experience** of respondents. This was particularly the case in relation to being mugged, assaulted or for burglary. Fear was more closely aligned with experience for crimes such as criminal damage, theft or harassment.
- While reductions have been seen in most types of crime reported to this survey in comparison to 2014, **slight increases were seen in assault, theft from a car and robbery.**
- **People with disabilities were significantly more likely to be victims of crime** than those who do not, in particular, mugging, hate crime or online harassment/intimidation.
- The crimes most commonly experienced were: damage to car/motorbike, assault, harassment / intimidation, bike theft and having a car broken into.
- **Respondents to this survey reported 58% of the crimes,** mainly to the police. Crimes most likely to be reported were burglary, robbery and bike theft. This demonstrates the importance of consulting residents directly as well as referring to existing data sets to get a more complete picture of crime and anti-social behaviour in Portsmouth.

- Overall, the level of people avoiding or being fearful of some areas in Portsmouth has been decreasing since 2012. **The areas that people fear or avoid have remained fairly constant - Somerstown, Buckland and Fratton. However, Commercial Road and Central Southsea are of increasing concern.** The main reason for fear and avoidance of Guildhall Walk, Central Southsea and Commercial road was cited as alcohol related anti-social behaviour / violence. This is in contrast with Somerstown, Buckland and Fratton where a 'bad reputation' was the most common concern.

Appendix 1 - Community Safety Survey



Check: Does the respondent live in the Portsmouth area?

PO1, PO2, PO3, PO4, PO5, PO6

Prompt: We would like to ask you about crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB) in the area where you live and in Portsmouth as a whole. This survey will take about 10 minutes.

All answers will be anonymous but will contribute to an overall picture of crime and ASB in the city. These findings will be used by the Partnership when they are planning how to address these issues and improve community safety so your views are important to us.

About You (Show this page and next to the interviewee and fill it out together)

1	Gender	Male (1)	Female (2)	Other (3)
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2	Age	18-24 (1)	25-34 (2)	35-44 (3)	45-54 (4)	55-64 (5)	65+ (6)
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3	Postcode / Street	
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4	Main Occupation	Choose the most relevant category	
		Employee in full time job (30+ hours per week)	1
		Employee in part time job (Under 30 hours/week)	2
		Self Employed (full or part time)	3
		On a Government supported training programme	4
		Full time education	5
		Unemployed and available for work	6
		Permanently sick/ disabled	7
		Wholly retired from work	8
		Looking after home	9
		Other	10

5	Ethnicity	Choose one option from this list that best describes your ethnic group or background		
		White	British / English / Welsh / Scottish / Northern Irish	1
			Irish	2
			Gypsy or Irish Traveller	3
			Any other white background (please describe)	4
		Mixed or multiple ethnic group	White and Black Caribbean	5
			White and Black African	6
			White and Asian	7
			Any other multiple ethnic background (please describe)	8
		Asian or Asian British	Indian	9
			Pakistani	10
			Bangladeshi	11
			Chinese	12
			Any other Asian background (please describe)	13
		Black or Black British	African	14
			Caribbean	15
			Any other Black background (please describe)	16
		Other ethnic group	Arab	17
Any other ethnic group, (please describe)	18			

6	Disability	Do you consider yourself to have a disability? If so choose the option from this list that best describes your disability.	
		Mobility / physical	1
		Hearing	2
		Visual	3
		Learning	4
		Other (please describe)	5
		None	6

Questions about crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB)

Please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements using the scale provided.

Q1	The overall quality of my life in Portsmouth is very good.						
	Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	Strongly agree

Q2	I feel part of the community in the area where I live (your neighbourhood or street).						
	Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	Strongly agree

Q3	Anti-social behaviour is a big problem in the area where I live.						
	Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	Strongly agree

Q4	Thinking about anti-social behaviour; what type of behaviours, if any, are causing problems in your area? (Do not show or read this list, just tick the most relevant box).						
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Noise	Noise from domestic / residential property	1	
	Noise from commercial property (industrial, shops etc.)	2	
	Noise from licensed premises (pubs, clubs, bars)	3	
	General noise in the street	4	
	Traffic noise in the street	5	
Environmental	Traffic issues such as parking, using road as rat run or cycling on pavements	6	
	Litter and rubbish in the street	7	
	Dog mess	8	
	Bin bags left out on the wrong day/time	9	
	Criminal damage or graffiti	10	
Personal	Neighbour / general disputes	11	
	Harassment / bullying or intimidating behaviour targeting individuals	12	
	Online harassment / bullying or intimidating behaviour targeting individuals	13	
Nuisance	People hanging around	14	
	Begging	15	
	Street drinking	16	
	Rough sleeping	17	
Other	People using, possessing or supplying drugs	18	
	Dangerous animals / roaming or unsupervised dogs	19	
	Other (please specify)	20	
	None	21	

Q5	What type of anti-social behaviour, if any, have you personally experienced or witnessed in your area in the last twelve months? (Do not show or read this list, just tick the most relevant box).		
Noise	Noise from domestic / residential property	1	
	Noise from commercial property (industrial, shops etc.)	2	
	Noise from licensed premises (pubs, clubs, bars)	3	
	General noise in the street	4	
	Traffic noise in the street	5	
Environmental	Traffic issues such as parking, using road as rat run or cycling on pavements	6	
	Litter and rubbish in the street	7	
	Dog mess	8	
	Bin bags left out on the wrong day/time	9	
	Criminal damage or graffiti	10	
Personal	Neighbour / general disputes	11	
	Harassment / bullying or intimidating behaviour targeting individuals	12	
	Online harassment / bullying or intimidating behaviour targeting individuals	13	
Nuisance	People hanging around	14	
	Begging	15	
	Street drinking	16	
	Rough sleeping	17	
Other	People using, possessing or supplying drugs	18	
	Dangerous animals / roaming or unsupervised dogs	19	
	Other (please specify)	20	
	None	21	
	Comments:		

4

Q6		What types of crime, if any, are you worried about happening to you? (Do not show or read this list, just tick the most relevant box).	
Violence	Being mugged or robbed	1	
	Being assaulted or beaten up	2	
	Being sexually assaulted or harassed	3	
	Being stalked (e.g. being purposely followed by someone)	4	
	Being harassed or intimidated (targeted behaviour)	5	
	Hate crime (targeted behaviour because of race, religion, disability or sexuality)	6	
Theft & Fraud	Your home being burgled	7	
	Having things stolen from your garage, shed or garden	8	
	Bogus callers at your door (scams - NOT unwanted cold callers)	9	
	Having a car or motorbike stolen	10	
	Having a car broken into	11	
	Having a bicycle stolen	12	
	Street theft such as being pick pocketed	13	
	Identity theft	14	
	Other fraud	15	
Damage	Arson	16	
	Criminal damage to your home / garden	17	
	Damage to your car or motorbike	18	
Online	Online harassment / intimidation	19	
	Online identity theft	20	
	Online financial loss by misuse of your credit / debit card details (fraud)	21	
	Online goods being purchased online and not being delivered / counterfeit / not as advertised	22	
Other	Other (please specify):	23	
	Don't know	24	
	None	25	
Comments:			

□

Q7	Looking at the list below, what types of crime, if any, have actually happened to you in the last twelve months? (Do not show the list – if none move on to question 10).		
Violence	Being mugged or robbed	1	
	Being assaulted or beaten up	2	
	Being sexually assaulted or harassed	3	
	Being stalked (e.g. being purposely followed by someone)	4	
	Being harassed or intimidated (targeted behaviour)	5	
	Hate crime (targeted behaviour because of race, religion, disability or sexuality)	6	
Theft & Fraud	Your home being burgled	7	
	Having things stolen from your garage, shed or garden	8	
	Bogus callers at your door (scams - NOT unwanted cold callers)	9	
	Having a car or motorbike stolen	10	
	Having a car broken into	11	
	Having a bicycle stolen	12	
	Street theft such as being pick pocketed	13	
	Identity theft	14	
	Other fraud	15	
Damage	Arson	16	
	Criminal damage to your home / garden	17	
	Damage to your car or motorbike	18	
Online	Online harassment / intimidation	19	
	Online identity theft	20	
	Online financial loss by misuse of your credit / debit card details (fraud)	21	
	Online goods being purchased online and not being delivered / counterfeit / not as advertised	22	
Other	Other (please specify):	23	
	Don't know	24	
	None	25	
	Comments:		



Q8	Of those crimes that you experienced, which did you report to the police or other organisation? (Please list each crime separately and name which organisation it was reported to.)	
Crime	Reported?	To whom

Q9	If you did not report a crime that you experienced, please list the crime and a reason why you did not report it (Please list each crime separately and give a reason for not reporting – this can include 'don't know').	
Crimes which were not reported	Why didn't you report this crime?	

Comments:

Q10	Are there any parts or places in Portsmouth where you feel frightened or where you avoid going through fear of crime?	
	Yes	No

Please list each area where you feel frightened or avoid going through fear of crime and rank the top three locations (1st, 2nd & 3rd)
 Thinking about each location can you tell us why you feel frightened or avoid these locations?

Where? Please tell us about the area and the specific location if there is one:	Reason why you feel frightened or avoid these locations:	Rank

Any additional comments:

Thank you for taking part in this survey, the findings will be published by the SPP on its website by the end of May 2016.

Appendix 2

