Portsmouth Community Safety Survey 2018

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Executive summary

78% (n937) of respondents thought anti-social behaviour was causing problems in their area, which is slightly higher than in 2016 (75%).

68% (n820) of respondents personally experienced or witnessed anti-social behaviour in their area which is higher* than in 2016 (59%). The most commonly reported issues were: people hanging around (16%, n196), people using/supplying drugs (13%, n154) and street drinking (12%, n148). The biggest increases were people using/supplying drugs (7 pp[1] increase), people hanging around (6.9 pp increase) and bullying and intimidating behaviour (5.4 pp increase).

62% of respondents (n742) were worried about being a victim of crime, which is slightly higher than in 2016 (60%) and in 2014 (59%). The crimes people were most worried about happening to them were: burglary (24%, n284), robbery (22%, n267) and being assaulted or beaten up (19%, n223). However, fear of burglary has been decreasing rapidly since 2014. Conversely, fear of robbery and assault has been increasing since 2014. The biggest increase was in fear of assault (5.3 pp).

There was a **large increase* in the number of respondents who had been a victim of crime** in the previous 12 months; 35% (n419) in 2018 compared with 18% in 2016. The **crimes most commonly experienced** by participants were: harassment or intimidation (n93, 7.6%), damage to car or motorbike (5.1%, n61) and bike theft (4.9%, n58).The biggest increase compared to 2016 was for harassment / intimidation (5.1pp from 2.5% to 7.6%).

Half of the crimes experienced by participants (n379, 56%) were reported to an agency.[2] Only 42% of crimes were reported to the police. The most common reason for not reporting seemed to stem from a feeling that the crime either was not that serious or that the police would not be able to do anything to rectify the situation. The **crimes most likely to be reported** were: burglary (84%), theft of car/motorbike stolen (78%) and online financial loss (77%). The **crimes least likely to be reported** were: hate crime (25%) online harassment / intimidation (33%) and damage to car / motorbike (36%)

Somerstown and Buckland have consistently been named as the most commonly avoided areas in Portsmouth. This year this remained the same with 18% (n215) avoiding Somerstown and 11% (n136) avoiding Buckland. Commercial Road has been rising in the ranks since 2014 and is now the 3rd most avoided area after Somerstown and Buckland. Landport and Portsea have improved since 2001 and are now ranked 8th and 9th place.

[1] Percentage points - the difference between the percentages
[2] This includes reporting to the police but also other agencies like the City Council, Bank, employer etc.
* Statistically significant

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1. Background & Methodology

1.1 Aim

The main purpose of the survey is to listen to residents' concerns and experiences of crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB) in the city and to make sure they are reflected in the local community safety plan. The survey also asks questions about crime and ASB reporting and about locations across the city where people do not feel safe because of fear of crime.

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 analyses.[3] The questionnaire has remained largely unchanged since 2014, apart from a few minor adjustments, which enables a comparison and the identification of patterns and trends.

The survey also collects information on the specific types of ASB that people have experienced or perceive as problematic in their area. Since the police only divide ASB incidents into three categories (environmental, personal and nuisance) the survey provides the partnership with a more detailed insight into ASB in Portsmouth.

1.2 Background

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 face-to-face interviews were carried out in people's homes. The sample size of these surveys was approximately 1,000 and the households were randomly selected.

In 2005, 2007, 2008 and 2009 the community safety questions were contained within a larger, council-wide, biennial Residents' Survey also carried out by Ipsos MORI. The 2008 version was a postal self-completion questionnaire in line with recommendations from the Audit Commission and Department of Communities and Local Government. 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.

[3] 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).

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A new approach was taken in 2012, working with the Institute of Criminal Justice Studies at the University of Portsmouth. 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. However, with so many students involved (approximately 100 students each conducted 5 to 10 surveys), there were issues with quality control, and the locations for interviews were limited which meant that the sample size, although large, was not representative of the population as a whole.

This led to the Partnership and Strategy team deciding to run the survey in-house from 2014 onwards. Between 2014, 2016 and 2018 some small changes to the questionnaire were made to improve the usefulness of the data collected, but crucial elements of the survey remained comparable.

The field work was carried out by the research team and by a group of approximately ten students from the University of Portsmouth who were selected and subsequently trained to administer the questionnaires. Under supervision the students conducted face-to-face interviews with residents at various locations across the city. 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. A new demographic question was included this year which asked participants if they had ever served in the armed forces.

1.3 Sampling & Statistics

This survey uses a convenience sample - i.e. participants were not chosen randomly. Members of the public were approached in various locations across the city. This means there is an element of self-selection as people could choose whether or not to participate. As a result the views reported by participants may not reflect the views of the whole population. However, this limitation applies to most research, including all previous community safety surveys and other crime surveys used for context and comparison. In order to ensure that the sample was representative of the Portsmouth population the demographic information gathered during the survey was compared to official statistics of the Portsmouth population. A detailed overview of this information is presented in chapter 2.

There were approximately 171,000 residents over the age of 18 in Portsmouth in 2016.[4] Given this population size the minimum sample size was set at a 1000 participants to ensure the findings were not due to chance.[5]

The analysis was completed using both Excel for descriptive statistics and SPSS for the statistical analysis. Comparisons within groups were only made where the groups were large enough to allow for a meaningful comparison. For this reason comparisons have been made between British white residents and all other ethnicities, and those with or without a disability, rather than between different types of

[4] ONS Mid-year population 2016, from the 2016/17 Strategic Assessment.
[5] 95% confidence, margin of error of 3%

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disability or ethnic background. For the purposes of this report, a 'statistically significant finding' means that after a statistical test there was at least a 95% certainty 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,[6] instead the sample was matched as closely as possible to the ONS population estimate.

1.4 The Research Phase

To get responses from residents who live in all areas of Portsmouth, the fieldwork took place in multiple locations over a four week period. The sample for each ward was not large enough to allow for an individual analysis per ward but could provide information about particular issues in each area. Fieldwork locations can be found in Appendix 2.

The demographics were carefully monitored during the fieldwork period and adjustments were made to ensure a proportional distribution of the demographic characteristics of the participants. For instance, two sessions were held on a Saturday and one session was carried out late in the afternoon on a weekday to try and include more respondents in full-time employment. After the four week fieldwork period extra fieldwork session were organised to boost locations with lower representation of the population.

2. Demographics

There were 1,200 participants who completed the survey which was similar to the number of participants in the previous 2016 survey (n1,245). This section breaks down the demographic data collected about the respondents and shows how closely the sample matches the population of Portsmouth. This information is presented in a number of charts which illustrate the difference between the survey sample and the proportions measured by ONS Census (target). The closer the column is to zero on the y-axis (vertical axis) of the charts, the more closely the sample represents the local population. The charts also include the proportions from the CSS of 2012 and 2014 for comparison.

2.1 Gender

54% (n646) of participants were female and 46% (n550) were male. Figure 1 shows that, compared to the 2016 Census, there were 4.3% more female participants.

[6] **Weighting** is used to adjust the results of a study to bring them more in line with what is known about a population. For example, if a sample contains 40% males and the population contains 49% males weighting can be used to correct the data to correct for this discrepancy.

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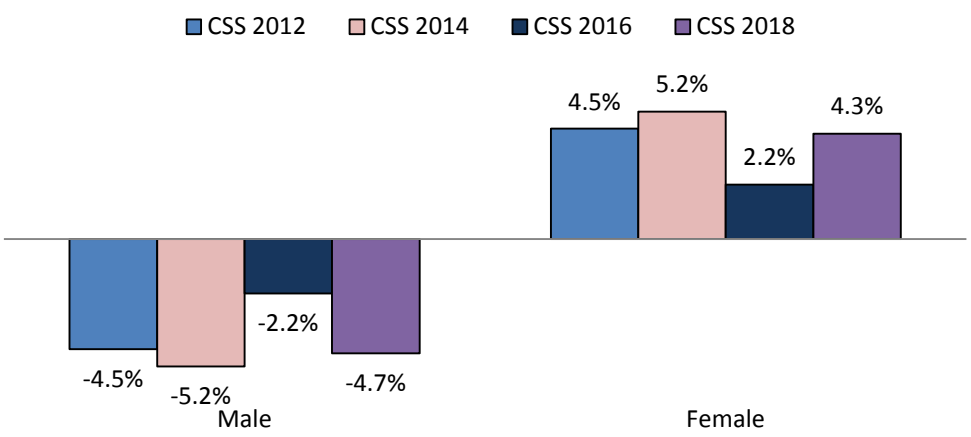
Figure 1: Gender representation compared to ONS Mid-Census Estimates 2016



2.2 Age

The 65+ section of the Portsmouth population was overrepresented constituting 17.5% of respondents. This is 4.2% higher than the target. This could be due to the greater willingness of this age group to take part in the survey or this could reflect a greater presence of this age group in the various fieldwork locations during the fieldwork hours. The 25-34 age group was underrepresented with a difference of 4.1% to the target. Table 1 gives a detailed overview of the demographic information by age group compared to the target. Figure 2 compares the representation of the different age groups to previous surveys.

Table 1: Respondents by age group

Age group	CSS 2018 (n)	CSS 2018 (%)	Target (%)	Difference
18-24	252	21.0%	19.0%	2.0%
25-34	194	16.2%	20.2%	-4.1%
35-44	159	13.3%	15.3%	-2.1%
45-54	162	13.5%	15.9%	-2.4%
55-64	167	13.9%	12.1%	1.8%
65+	261	21.8%	17.5%	4.2%
Missing	5	0.4%		
Total	1200	100.0%		

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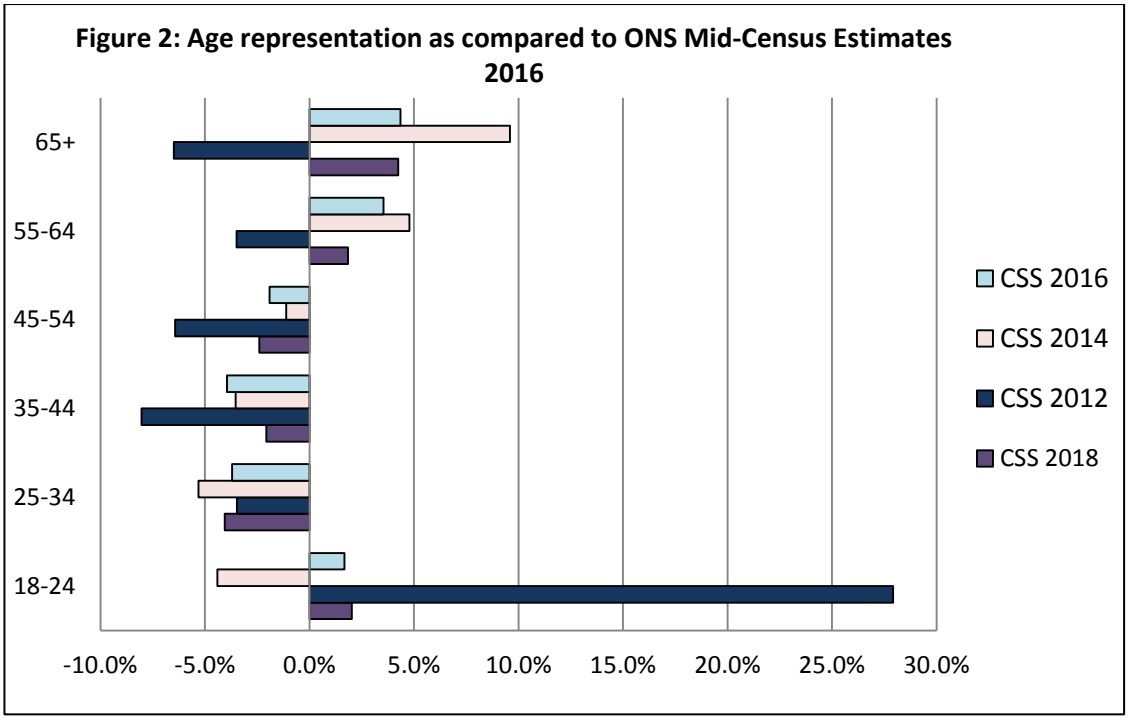
Figure 2: Age representation as compared to ONS Mid-Census Estimates 2016



2.3 Employment

45% of participants were in employment. This was comparable to the CSS 2016 when 43% of participants were in employment. This is not entirely representative of the Portsmouth population in which 76% of 16-64[7] year olds are economically active.[8] This is likely to be due to the fact that most of the fieldwork took place during work hours. Although extra sessions outside work hours were organised, these could not entirely make up for this disparity. Also, the survey remains dependent on the voluntary participation of members of the public at the time. The most commonly reported occupation was full-time employment (n336, 28%). The second most common occupation was retirement (n271, 23%).

[7] It should be noted that this figure excludes the 65+ population which are most likely to be economically inactive.
[8] ONS/Nomis Labour Market Profile - Portsmouth

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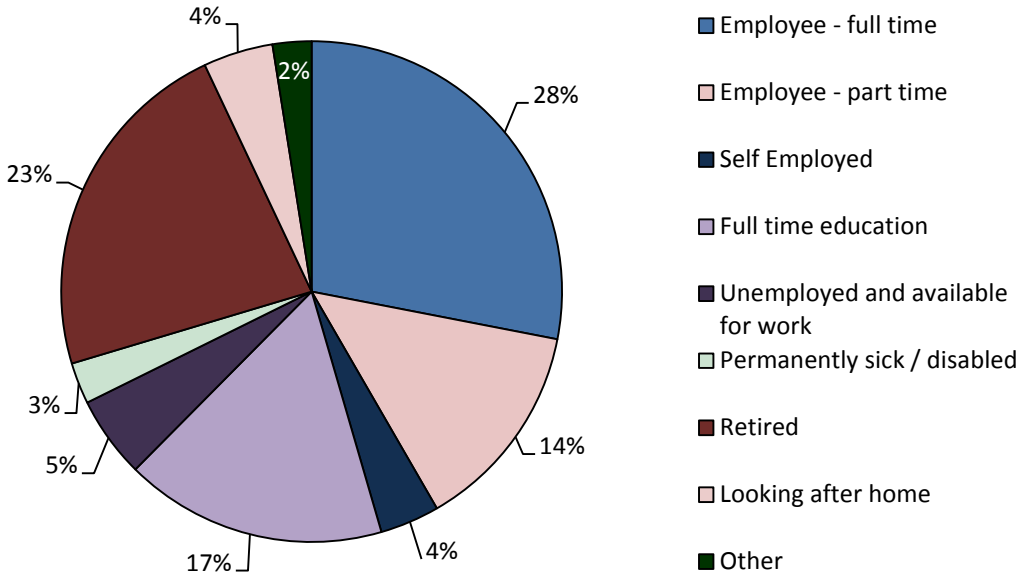
Figure 3: Main occupation of participants in 2018



2.4 Disability

There was no set target for the proportion of disabled participants to be included. Rather this data was collected to evaluate whether the survey is sufficiently accessible for the disabled population of Portsmouth. 19% (n228) of respondents indicated that they had at least one disability. This is higher than in 2016 when 17.5% of respondents reported having a disability.

Table 2: Respondents and disability

Disability		
None	951	79.3%
Mobility / physical	81	6.8%
Hearing	11	0.9%
Visual	15	1.3%
Learning	12	1.0%
Other	67	5.6%
Multiple disabilities	42	3.5%
Missing	21	1.8%
Total	**1200**	**100.0%**

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2.5 Ethnicity

The respondents to this survey were largely white British (80%, n960) with 20% (n238) from other ethnic backgrounds. Based on the 2011 Census is meant that there was an overrepresentation of other ethnic backgrounds. However, it is likely that the demographics of Portsmouth have changed since 2011. A comparison with previous surveys is shown in figure 4.

Figure 4: Comparison of ethnic representation compared to the ONS Census 2011

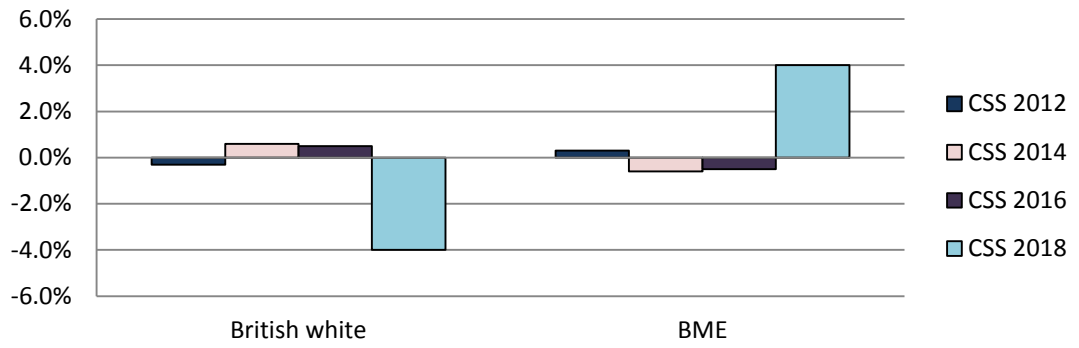

Table 3: Respondents by ethnicity

Ethnicity	Survey		Target	Difference
White British	960	80.0%	84.0%	-4.0%
White Irish	14	1.2%	0.5%	0.6%
White Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Any other White background	78	6.5%	3.8%	2.7%
White and Black Caribbean	11	0.9%	0.5%	0.4%
White and Black African	10	0.8%	0.5%	0.4%
White and Asian	4	0.3%	1.2%	-0.8%
Any other multiple ethnic group	12	1.0%	0.5%	0.5%
Asian or Asian British Indian	16	1.3%	1.4%	-0.1%
Asian or Asian British Pakistani	3	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%
Asian or Asian British Bangladeshi	12	1.0%	1.8%	-0.8%
Asian or Asian British Chinese	11	0.9%	1.3%	-0.4%
Any other Asian background	15	1.3%	1.3%	-0.1%
Black or Black British African	25	2.1%	1.4%	0.6%
Black or Black British Caribbean	4	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%
Any other Black background	6	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%
Other ethnic group Arab	7	0.6%	0.5%	0.1%
Any other ethnic group	10	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%
Missing	2	0.2%		
Total	**1200**	100.0%		

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After white British the largest ethnic group was 'any other white background' (6.5%) which includes both European and international backgrounds. Table 3 (above) gives a complete breakdown of the ethnicity of respondents alongside the target.

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.

2.6 Ward

The wards Baffins (4.4%, n53) and Copnor (3.7%, n44) were 2.8% and 2.5% below the target respectively. Residents from Charles Dickens were overrepresented in the survey[9]. An extra session was organised in Copnor to attempt to make up for this difference but it remained slightly below target. A detailed breakdown of the ward demographic data can be found in table 4 below.

Table 4: Respondents by ward

Ward	Survey		Target	Difference
Baffins	53	4.4%	7.2%	-2.8%
Central Southsea	93	7.8%	8.5%	-0.8%
Charles Dickens	152	12.7%	9.3%	3.4%
Copnor	44	3.7%	6.2%	-2.5%
Cosham	61	5.1%	6.6%	-1.5%
Drayton and Farlington	61	5.1%	6.5%	-1.5%
Eastney and Craneswater	75	6.3%	6.7%	-0.5%
Fratton	102	8.5%	7.2%	1.3%
Hilsea	55	4.6%	6.5%	-1.9%
Milton	72	6.0%	7.0%	-1.0%
Nelson	57	4.8%	6.7%	-1.9%
Paulsgrove	68	5.7%	6.4%	-0.7%
St. Jude	84	7.0%	6.7%	0.3%
St. Thomas	120	10.0%	8.5%	1.5%
Missing[10]	103	8.6%		
Total	**1200**	**100.0%**		

As is demonstrated in table 4 the distribution is generally representative and some of the questionnaire responses were analysed according to the ward of the respondent. Unfortunately, in 8.6% of the surveys the ward could not be identified which is an issue that should be addressed in the next CSS.

[9] based on the 2016 small area population forecast
[10] Five homeless people were interviewed as part of this survey

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2.7 Armed forces

A new demographic question was added to the survey this year asking respondents whether they had ever served in the armed forces. Based on the latest estimate the armed forces population in Portsmouth is 15,193 [11]. This is roughly 9% of the Portsmouth population. In the survey 10% of participants were serving in the armed forces or were veterans. Therefore, the survey included a representative number of armed forces personnel. Throughout the survey there were no significant differences between the general population in Portsmouth and the armed forces population.

3. Survey Findings

3.1 Quality of life

Respondents were asked to rank their quality of life in Portsmouth 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 4.01 indicating that most respondents were fairly happy with their quality of life**. It is marginally higher than in 2016 (M=3.98) and 2014 (M=3.95) but the increase is not statistically significant. Table 5 shows the average score per age group. The participants in the 65+ group, on average, gave the highest rating to their quality of life in Portsmouth.

Table 5: Quality of life by age group

Age group	Average score
18-24	3.97
25-34	3.87
35-44	3.94
45-54	3.92
55-64	4.04
65+	4.24
Overall average	**4.01**

[11] Data from report: 2017 Armed forces community within Solent. Figure includes veterans and serving personnel.

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3.2 Anti-social behaviour

In the past, anti-social behaviour incidents logged by the police have provided the best data-set for identifying and responding to anti-social behaviour in the city, due to the size and detail available. However this changed in 2014/15 when the 21 different categories of anti-social behaviour were reduced to three: environmental, nuisance and personal. 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.

There were three questions covering the topic of ASB in the questionnaire:

1. Participants were asked to indicate on a scale whether they thought ASB was a big problem in their area[12] (section 3.2.1).
2. Which specific types of ASB are causing problems in their area? (section 3.2.2)
3. Which types of ASB have they experienced or witnessed personally (section 3.2.3).

It is important to note that fieldworkers did not show a list of options to participants.

3.2.1 Is anti-social behaviour a big problem?

Respondents indicated on a scale whether they thought anti-social behaviour was a big problem in their area, where 1 indicated that they did not think it was a problem at all and 5 indicated that they thought it was a very big problem. **The average for all respondents was 2.86, which is statistically significantly higher[13] than in 2016** (M=2.40). This finding demonstrates that residents find ASB more problematic compared to 2016. There is also seems to be an association between a low ASB rating and a high quality of life rating. This suggests that people's quality of life may be influenced by ASB in the area where they live.

[12] 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.

[13] Mann Whitney Z score=8.316, p<0.001

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Table 6: Ward comparison between the average quality of life (question 1) and the extent to which ASB was perceived as a problem (question 2)

Ward	Average quality of life	Average of problematic ASB
Milton	4.26	2.42
Drayton and Farlington	4.25	1.89
Cosham	4.20	2.70
Baffins	4.17	2.92
Eastney and Craneswater	4.03	2.53
Central Southsea	4.00	2.85
Copnor	4.00	2.67
Hilsea	4.00	2.58
Fratton	3.98	3.12
Paulsgrove	3.97	3.07
St Jude	3.93	2.95
Charles Dickens	3.93	3.20
St Thomas	3.91	3.16
Nelson	3.82	3.25
Homeless	3.00	3.20
Overall average	**4.01**	**2.86**

3.2.2 Perception of specific types of anti-social behaviour

78% (n937) of respondents thought anti-social behaviour was causing problems in their area. This is slightly more than in 2016 (75%). The most common types of anti-social behaviour perceived by respondents to be causing problems were:

- people hanging around (25%, n294),
- noise in the streets (18%, n221),
- people using/supplying drugs (16%, n189),
- street drinking (15% n177) and
- litter (14%, n162).

Since the previous survey, there has been an increase in reports of: people hanging around (percentage point increase of 10.5 from 14% to 24.5%), people using/supplying drugs (percentage point increase of 5.6 from 10.2% to 15.8%), bullying /intimidating behaviour (percentage point increase of 5.6 from 4.3% to 9.9%), other alcohol related ASB[14] (percentage point increase of 4.1 from 2.1% to 6.2%) and rough sleeping (percentage point increase of 3.1 from 4% to 7.1%).

[14] 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.

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Table 7: Comparison of the most commonly reported ASB over last three surveys

ASB	2014	2016	2018	change (pp)	direction
People hanging around	17.9%	14.0%	24.5%	10.5%	↑
Noise in the street	19.3%	22.0%	18.4%	-3.6%	↓
People using/ supplying drugs	9.8%	10.2%	15.8%	5.6%	↑
Street drinking	15.7%	16.9%	14.8%	-2.2%	↓
Litter and rubbish	17.7%	17.7%	13.5%	-4.2%	↓
Criminal damage/graffiti	10.5%	12.0%	11.9%	-0.1%	↓
Domestic noise	14.4%	15.7%	11.0%	-4.7%	↓
Bullying / intimidating behaviour	5.3%	4.3%	9.9%	5.6%	↑
Traffic issues	9.2%	12.9%	9.3%	-3.7%	↓
Homelessness	4.6%	4.0%	7.1%	3.1%	↑
Dog mess	15.4%	14.0%	6.5%	-7.5%	↓
Neighbour disputes	4.7%	4.9%	5.5%	0.6%	↑
Noise from licensed premises	8.5%	4.6%	3.6%	-1.0%	↓
Traffic noise	5.3%	6.2%	3.3%	-3.0%	↓

3.3 Personal experience of anti-social behaviour

More residents reported witnessing or experiencing anti-social behaviour than in the 2016 survey; 68% (n820) in 2018 compared with 59% in 2016 (a 9 percentage point increase). This is a statistically significant[15] change.

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 issues were:**

- **people hanging around** (16%, n196),
- **people using/supplying drugs** (13%, n154),
- **street drinking** (12%, n148),
- **bullying/intimidating behaviour** (12%, n139),
- **noise in the street** (12%, n137)

[15] Chi Sqr=21.372, df=2, p=0.000

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Table 8: Comparison of the most commonly experienced ASB over the last three surveys

ASB type	2014	2016	2018	change (pp)	Direction
People hanging around	11.4%	9.4%	16.4%	7.0%	↑
People using/ supplying drugs	5.7%	5.8%	12.9%	7.1%	↑
Street drinking	11.5%	11.4%	12.4%	1.0%	↑
Bullying / intimidating behaviour	6.2%	6.2%	11.6%	5.4%	↑
Noise in the street	13.4%	13.7%	11.5%	-2.2%	↓
Criminal damage/graffiti	9.4%	9.4%	10.0%	0.6%	↑
Litter and rubbish	13.7%	11.7%	9.8%	-1.9%	↓
Domestic noise	14.4%	10.5%	8.9%	-1.6%	↓
Traffic issues	6.7%	9.4%	7.3%	-2.1%	↓
Neighbour disputes	4.5%	5.2%	6.9%	1.7%	↑
Homelessness	3.0%	3.6%	6.5%	2.9%	↑
Dog mess	12.4%	9.6%	5.7%	-3.9%	↓
Noise from Licensed premises	6.5%	2.3%	2.7%	0.4%	↑
Traffic noise	4.2%	3.5%	2.3%	-1.2%	↓
Commercial noise	1.4%	1.2%	0.4%	-0.8%	↓

When the fieldwork was in progress, the **increase in the number of people reporting that people using/supplying drugs in their area was noticeable. People were very vocal about the effects**, especially where people were using drugs in the stairwells of blocks of flats or in parks where their children play. Not only did people find the presence of drug users initimidating (which could account for the increase in the percentage reporting bullying and intimidatng behaviour), but the drug litter and public urination and even defecation in some areas was also concerning residents.

Furthermore, many respondents particularly mentioned they were concerned about the volume of ASB perpetrated by youths. Specifically youths hanging around and behaving in an abusive or intimidating way. It was therefore no surprise that the **biggest increases in any one type of anti-social behaviour were people using/supplying drugs (7.1 percentage point increase from 5.8% to 12.9%) and people hanging around (percentage point increase of 7 from 9.4% to 16.4%).**

Other notable increases were seen for:

- bullying and intimidating behaviour (percentage point increase of 5.4 from 6.2% to 11.6%),
- Homelessness (percentage point increase of 2.9 from 3.6% to 6.5%),
- other alcohol related ASB (percentage point increase of 2.7 from 3.2% to 5.9%)

When the experience is compared with perception (figure 5, below), the **perception that anti-social behaviour causes problems is generally slightly higher than experience, but is fairly realistic**. The exceptions to this were bullying and intimidating behaviour, neighbour disputes, fly tipping and online bullying and harassment, where experience was higher than concern.

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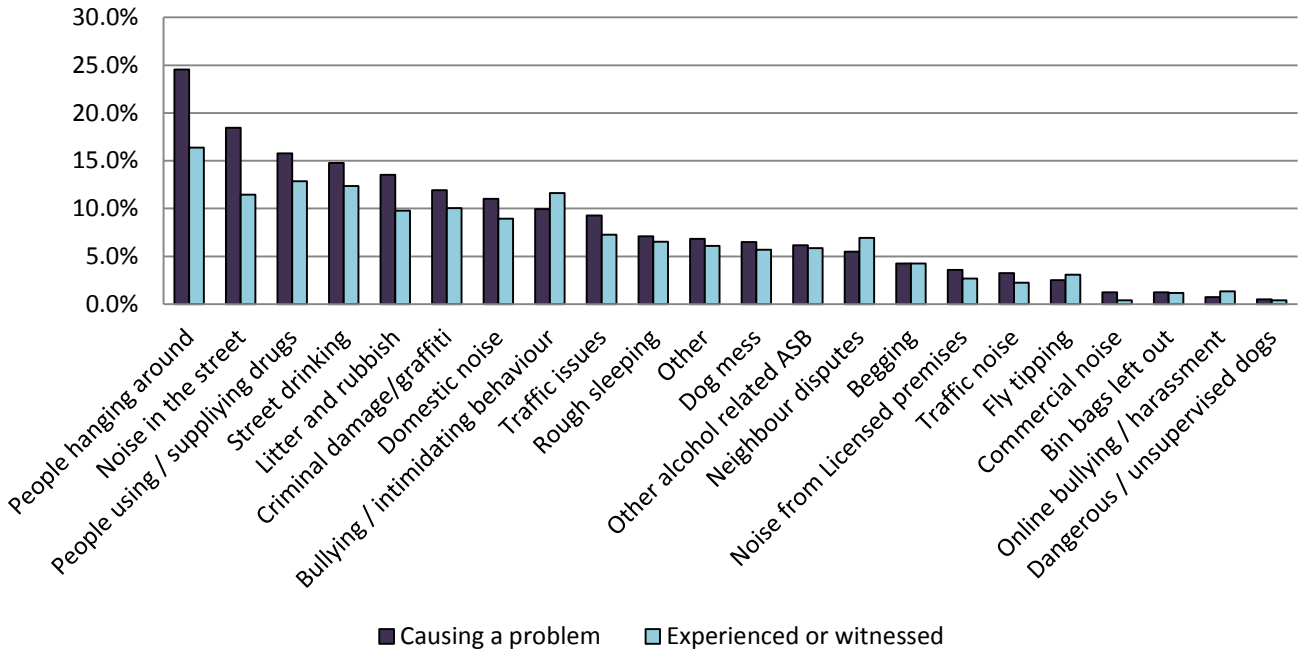
Some statistically significant associations were found between witnessing or experiencing anti-social behaviour and the following characteristics:

- age group (those aged 25-34 and 55-64 years were more likely and those aged over 65 years less likely to witness or experience anti-social behaviour)[16]
- occupation (those who were in full time employment, sick or disabled were more likely and those who were retired less likely to witness or experience anti-social behaviour.[17]
- ward of residence (those living in Nelson were more likely and those living Drayton & Farlington were less likely to witness or experience anti-social behaviour).[18]

Figure 5: Anti-social behaviour types which are thought to be causing a problem and are actually experienced or witnessed 2018



3.4 Fear of crime

62% of respondents (n742) were worried about being a victim of crime and this concern has been slowly increasing since 2014 (59% in 2014 and 60% in 2016).

Concern about most types of crime has remained relatively stable compared to 2016, **although more people were worried about being assaulted or beaten up** (percentage point increase of 5.3 from 13.4% to 18.7%) and slightly fewer were concerned about being burgled (percentage point reduction of 3.3 from 27% to 23.8%) or being mugged or robbed (percentage point reduction of 1.9 from 24.2% to

[16] Chi Sqr (5, N=1192) = 20.545, p=0.001
[17] Chi Sqr (8, N=1192) = 27.101, p=0.001
[18] Chi Sqr (14, N=1192) = 47.794, p<0.001

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22.3%). Women[19] and those who are not in employment because they are sick or disabled or looking after the home[20] were statistically significantly more likely to be worried about being the victim of a crime.

The crimes people were most worried about happening to them were:

- Being burgled (24%, n284)
- Being mugged or robbed (22%, n267)
- Being assaulted or beaten up (19%, n223)

Table 9: Comparison of the crimes people were most worried about happening to them over the last three surveys

Crime	2014	2016	2018	Change (pp)	Direction
Burglary	40%	27.0%	23.8%	-3.3%	↓
Robbery	17%	24.2%	22.3%	-1.9%	↓
Assault / beaten up	14%	13.4%	18.7%	5.3%	↑
Harassment /intimidation		4.8%	6.4%	1.6%	↑

3.5 Victimisation

As in previous years, **fear or worry about crime exceeded the proportion of respondents being a victim of the crimes which were the most feared;** burglary, being mugged/robbed or being assaulted (see figure 6). However, in some crime categories this was the opposite. There were large increases in online financial loss and bike theft while fear of these crimes has been decreasing since 2014.

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.**

[19] Chi Sqr (1, N=1192) = 12.186, p<0.001
[20] Chi Sqr (8, N=1192) = 14.995, p=0.059

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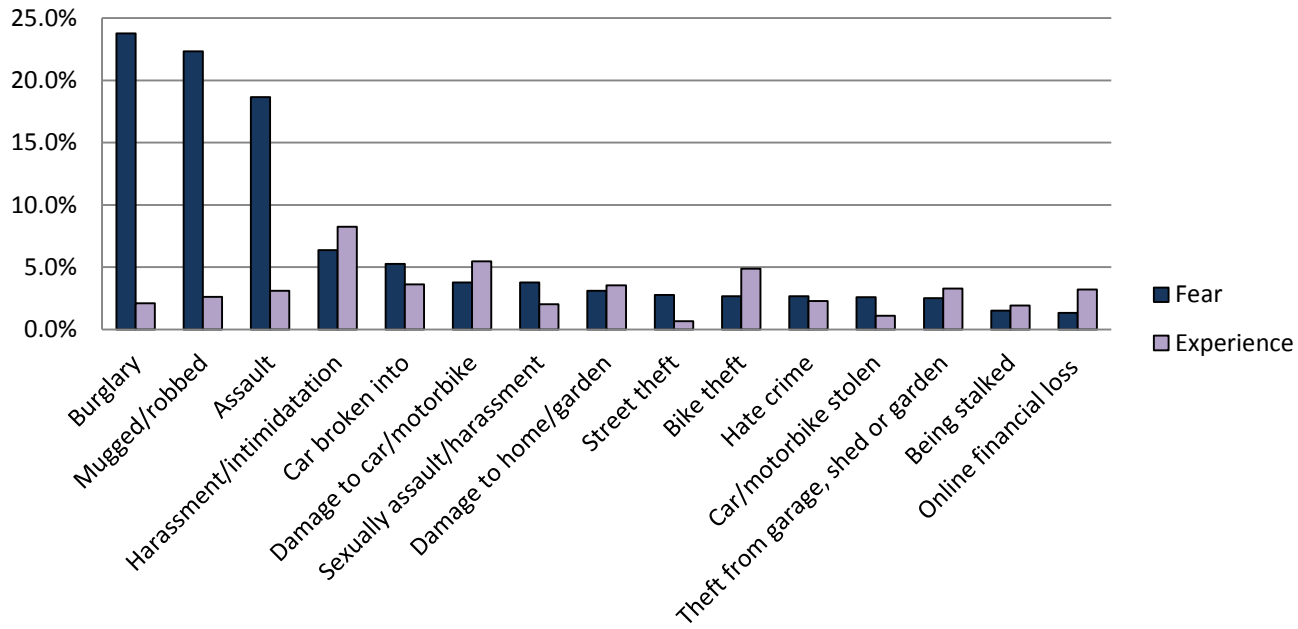
Figure 6: Comparison between the most common crimes respondents were worried about and those they experienced 2018



There was a **large increase in the number of respondents who had experienced at least one crime in the previous 12 months; 35% (n419) in 2018 compared with 18% in 2016.** However, this percentage is only slightly higher than in 2014 (33%) and the reported levels of crime are more similar to 2014 than 2016 (see figure 6 overleaf). **The crimes most commonly experienced by participants was being harassed or intimidated (n93, 7.6%), damage to car or motorbike (5.1%, n61) and bike theft (4.9%, n58).**

Table 10: Comparison of the crimes people experienced over the last three surveys

Crime	2014	2016	2018	Change (pp)	Direction
Harassment/Intimidation	6.9%	2.5%	8.2%	5.7%	↑
Damage to car/motorbike	5.7%	3.7%	5.5%	1.8%	↑
Bike theft	5.3%	2.5%	4.9%	2.4%	↑
Car broken into	1.6%	2.4%	3.6%	1.2%	↑
Damage to home/garden	3.3%	1.9%	3.5%	1.6%	↑
Theft from garage, shed or garden	2.0%	0.7%	3.3%	2.6%	↑
Online financial loss	1.7%	0.1%	3.2%	3.1%	↑
Assault	2.5%	3.5%	3.1%	-0.4%	↓
Mugged or robbed	1.0%	1.5%	2.6%	1.1%	↑
Hate crime	-	2.5%	2.3%	-0.2%	↓
Home being burgled	2.0%	1.8%	2.1%	0.3%	↑
Sexually assaulted/harassment	0.6%	0.1%	2.0%	1.9%	↑
Car/motorbike stolen	0.8%	0.4%	1.1%	0.7%	↑
Street theft/ pickpocketing	1.0%	0.2%	0.7%	0.5%	↑

The biggest increases compared to 2016 were for:

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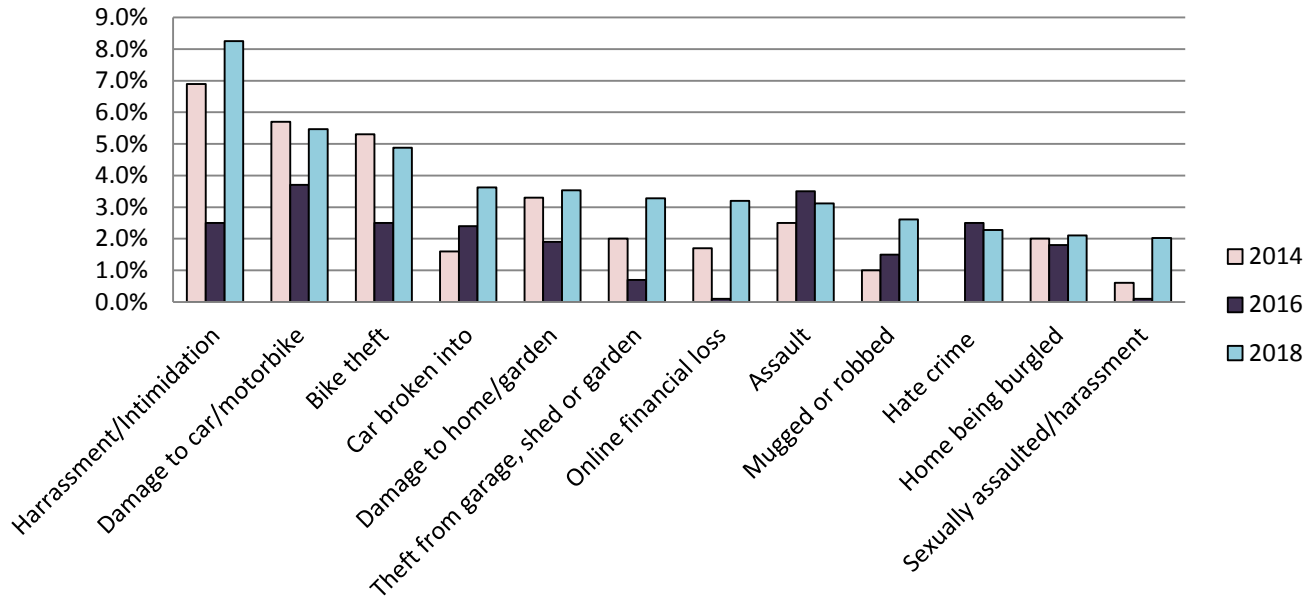
- **harassment / intimidation (percentage point increase of 5.1** from 2.5% to 7.6%)
- online financial loss (percentage point increase of 3.1 from 0.1% to 3.2%)
- theft from a shed, garage or garden (percentage point increase of 2.6 from 0.4% to 3.0%)
- bike theft (percentage point increase of 2.4 from 2.5% to 4.9%)

The most commonly experienced crimes are very similar to those reported in 2016, with the exception of harassment and intimidation which has shown the largest increase and is now the most commonly experienced crime (although, it was also the most commonly reported crime in 2014).

Figure 7 shows a comparison between the crimes respondents experienced this year and in 2014 and 2016.

Figure 7: Most common crimes which respondents experienced: comparison 2014, 2016 & 2018



Respondents who were retired[21]/aged over 65 years[22] were statistically significantly less likely to be victims of crime, while **people aged 25-34[23] or working full time[24] were statistically significantly more likely to be victims of crime.**

[21] Chi Sqr (8, N=1192) = 19.722, p=0.011
[22] Chi Sqr (5, N=1192) = 23.038, p<0.001
[23] Chi Sqr (5, N=1192) = 23.038, p<0.001
[24] Chi Sqr (8, N=1192) = 19.722, p=0.011

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3.6 What crimes do people report?

35% (n419) of respondents who were the victim of crime in the last 12 months reported 678 crimes**.** Just over half of these crimes (n379, 56%) were reported[25] and of these 76% (n287) were reported to the police. This is fewer than in 2016 when 94% of reported crimes were to the police.[26]

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

- **Burglary (84%)**
- **Having car/motorbike stolen (78%)**
- Online financial loss (77%)
- Other fraud (75%)
- Online goods scams (69%)
- Being mugged or robbed (69%)

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

- **Hate crime (25%)**
- **Online harassment / intimidation (33%)**
- Damage to car / motorbike (36%)
- Being stalked (38%)
- Arson (40%)
- Being sexually assaulted (44%)
- Being harassed / intimidated (45%)

Respondents to this survey **only reported 42% of all crimes to the police**. The most common reasons included: it was not worthwhile (33%, n81), thought the police could not or would not do anything (25%, n61), or the crime did not have much impact on the victim (24%, n59).

3.7 Areas that people avoid

50% of the respondents who answered this question (n599 of 1196) said that there were parts of Portsmouth that they avoided because they felt unsafe or were worried about crime. **This is slightly more than in 2016** (48.5%) **but less than in 2014** (55%) and previous years, where approximately two thirds of respondents avoided at least one area.

[25] This includes reporting to the police but also other agencies like the City Council, Bank, employer, housing association, insurance company, fraud agency, credit card company, landlord, phone/internet supplier, mediation services, GP, university, citizens advice and IDVA.

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Somerstown was cited as the most commonly avoided area (18%, n215), **followed by Buckland** (11%, n136), **Commercial Road/City Centre** (9%, n109), **Fratton** (8%, n97), and **the Guildhall area** (6%, n69). Table 7 below shows the trends for areas avoided since 2001.

Table 11: Areas avoided by rank from 2001 to 2018

Ranking	2001	2004	2007	2009	2012	2014	2016	2018	Direction from 2016
Somerstown	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	↔
Buckland	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	↔
Commercial Rd	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9	4	3	↑
Fratton	7	7	7	7	2	4	3	4	↓
Guildhall Walk	6	6	4	4	4	3	6	5	↑
Southsea	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8	5	6	↓
Paulsgrove	4	3	3	2	5	5	7	7	↔
Portsea	3	4	5	5	6	6	8	8	↔
Landport	5	5	6	6	7	7	10	9	↑

n/a: These areas did not rank in the top ten

Somerstown and Buckland have been consistently ranked the most avoided areas. Portsea, Paulsgrove and Landport are avoided less compared to earlier surveys. **Somerstown** and Buckland were mostly avoided because of a) bad reputation b) fear of violence and c) people hanging around as well as gangs.[27]

Commercial Road rose considerably in rank from 9th in 2014 to 3rd this year. The most common reason respondents named for avoiding the area was homelessness and begging (n30) another commonly mentioned reason was public drunkenness and other alcohol-related ASB (n12). In 2016 the most common reason for avoiding the area was alcohol-related ASB.

In **Southsea and the Guildhall** area the most common concern was public drunkenness and other alcohol related ASB (n16 and n35 respectively).

Fratton was avoided because of a) its bad reputation b) fear of violence and c) and drugs.

As in previous surveys, overall, the most common reason for avoiding areas was a bad reputation rather than personal experience. What this perceived bad reputation is based on is often difficult to ascertain but these reputational issues 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.

[27] It should be noted that when people are not given a list, 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.

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Stabbings and the fear of being stabbed was a frequently mentioned reason to avoid a certain area. 41 people named stabbings or knife crime as a reason to avoid an area. Somerstown (n18), Fratton (n7), Buckland (n3).

4. Comments

At the end of the survey the respondents were asked to provide any additional comments on crime, ASB and safety in Portsmouth. This question was included so that participants could flag up any issues that were not addressed during the questionnaire. 255 respondents (21%) provided an additional comment at the end of the survey. These comments were divided into categories, and the most common categories are represented in table 12 below.

Table 12: count of issues raised by respondents

Issue	Number
Need more police on the street	61
Homelessness	35
Drug related issues	18
Need more financial resources for police	11
Misbehaving youths	10
Cycling on pavement /anti-social cycling	10

A large number of respondents commented that they would like to see more police on the streets indicating that they found a high police presence reassuring. The second most frequently mentioned issue was homelessness. Respondents expressed their concern over the growing number of homeless people in the city and the need for support services. The third most common issue that was mentioned was drug related issues. This was mostly related to public drug use, drug related ASB as well as drug litter.

Knife crime was mentioned twice in the comments section but this issue was raised throughout the survey under the ASB, fear of crime and areas people avoid. Overall, 55 people expressed concern about knife crime in Portsmouth.

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Appendix 1. Community Safety Survey

Portsmouth Community Safety Survey 2018

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)

2	**Age**	18-24 (1)	25-34 (2)	35-44 (3)	45-54 (4)	55-64 (5)	65+ (6)

3	**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

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4	**Do you, or have you ever served in the Army, Navy or Air Force?**	
	Yes	No

5	**Postcode / Ward**	

6	**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

7	**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

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Questions about crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB)
Please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is strongly disagree and 5 is strongly agree.

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

Q2	**Anti-social behaviour is a big problem in the area where I live.**						
	Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	Strongly agree

Q3	**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).***		
Noise	Noise from domestic / residential property	1	
	Noise from commercial property (industrial, shops etc.)	2	
	Noise from licensed premises (pubs, clubs, bars & restaurants)	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	
	Fly tipping	11	
Personal	Neighbour / general disputes	12	
	Harassment / bullying or intimidating behaviour targeting individuals	13	
	Online harassment / bullying or intimidating behaviour targeting individuals	14	
Nuisance	People hanging around	15	
	Begging	16	
	Street drinking	17	
	Rough sleeping	18	
	Other alcohol related ASB (please specify)	19	
Other	People using, possessing or supplying drugs	20	
	Dangerous animals / roaming or unsupervised dogs	21	
	Other (please specify)	22	

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	None	23	

Q4	**What type of anti-social behaviour, if any, have you personally experienced or witnessed <u>in your area in the last twelve months</u>? *(<u>Do not show or read this list</u>, 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 & restuarants)	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	
	Fly tipping	11	
Personal	Neighbour / general disputes	12	
	Harassment / bullying or intimidating behaviour targeting individuals	13	
	Online harassment / bullying or intimidating behaviour targeting individuals	14	
Nuisance	People hanging around	15	
	Begging	16	
	Street drinking	17	
	Rough sleeping	18	
	Other alcohol-related ASB (please specify)	19	
Other	People using, possessing or supplying drugs	20	
	Dangerous animals / roaming or unsupervised dogs	21	
	Other (please specify)	22	
	None	23	
	Comments:		

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Q5	**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:		

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Q6	**Looking at the list below, what types of crime, if any, have actually happened to you in Portsmouth in the last twelve months?** ***(Show the list for this question – 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:		

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Q7	**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? Y/N	To whom

Q8	**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:

Q9	**Are there any parts or places in Portsmouth where you feel frightened or where you avoid going through fear of crime?**

Yes	No

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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:

Is there anything else that you would like to tell us?

Thank you for taking part in this survey, the findings will be published by the SPP on its website by the end of May 2018

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Appendix 2: Fieldwork locations

- **Buckland & Northend -** Community Centre on Malins Road and London Road
- **City Centre** - Commercial Road and Guildhall square (busy areas frequented by residents from all over the city)
- **Copnor** - Copnor Road parade of shops
- **Cosham** - High Street
- **Drayton & Farlington** - Farlington Sainsburys
- **Fratton -** The Bridge Centre, Asda and Fratton Road
- **Milton & Eastney** -Eastney Road Co-op and Bransbury Community Centre/Park
- **Paulsgrove -** Allaway Avenue Housing Office as base.
- **Portsea** - John Pounds Centre
- **Somerstown -** Somerstown Hub
- **Southsea** - Palmerston Road