Portsmouth Community Survey

Survey

2020

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Executive summary

The community safety survey is the main method of consulting Portsmouth residents about their concerns and experiences of crime and anti-social behaviour. Fieldworkers conducted face-to-face interviews with 936 Portsmouth residents in various locations across the city. Demographic information was captured and monitored to ensure that participants represented the population of Portsmouth as closely as possible.

This survey does not rely on respondents reporting to the police or other agencies so is able to provide information about incidents or crimes that are not usually captured. It was found that **fewer than half of crimes reported to the survey had been reported to the police or other agencies**. The most common reasons for not reporting stemmed from a belief that the police would not do anything (which in some instances was because they had previously reported something similar and felt no action was taken) or because they felt the crime was not that serious. However, a small proportion acknowledged the reduction in police resources and said they did not want to bother the police.

The **proportion of respondents who reported being a victim of crime has remained stable (37%)** since the 2018 survey. The crimes that were **most commonly reported to the survey were *'threatening behaviour'* (12%), followed by *'damage to car/motorbike'* (6%), *'bike theft'* (4%) and *'stalking/harassment'* (4%).**

The crimes seeing the **biggest reported increases since the 2018 survey were: *'threatening behaviour'*** (3.8 percentage points), ***'stalking/harassment'*** (2.8 percentage points) and ***'hate crime'*** (1.8 percentage points). **These were also amongst the crimes that were least likely to be reported**.

Knife-enabled crime and possession of a weapon offences account for only a small percentage of violent crime but have been increasing over the past five years and have the potential to cause serious harm. New questions were added to the 2020 survey to try and find out more about knife crime from the perspective of Portsmouth residents, and although as yet there is no trend data, these questions can provide a snapshot of the current situation. **While about two fifths of respondents said they thought knife crime was a problem in Portsmouth, this was largely based on what they had heard** from the media or word of mouth, **rather than personal experience**. However, **15% of respondents had more concrete reasons for their beliefs,** which included; friends, family or acquaintances being threatened, coming across the issue in their place of work (such as hospitals or schools), having seen people carrying knives, thinking it was too easy to obtain knives and a few having been personally attacked or threatened. **Just over one in ten respondents had seen someone carrying a knife of some description** (ranging from a pocket knife to a machete), more commonly an adult, but someone 17 years or younger in about 40% of the sightings.

While most respondents had not personally witnessed or experienced knife crime, **1% (n11) stated that they had been attacked or threatened with a knife or were otherwise the victim of a knife crime. A further 3% (n26) said they had witnessed** someone attack or threaten with a knife. Considering this

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survey has probably not engaged with the sections of the community most likely to be involved in knife crime, **the findings indicate that knives are visible in the community** and that the current focus on knife-enabled serious violence and early intervention in this area is important and necessary.

74% (n695) of respondents personally witnessed or experienced anti-social behaviour in their area, which is significantly[1] higher than in 2018 (68%). This finding supports the view that police recorded anti-social behaviour is decreasing because people are not reporting it, and does not reflect the day to day reality for residents. Not tackling anti-social behaviour could affect confidence in the police and agencies dealing with these issues.

The **most commonly reported types of anti-social behaviour were*: 'people using/supplying drugs'* (21%), *'people hanging around'* (17%), and *'damage/graffiti'* (14%). *'People using/supplying drugs'* has been increasing substantially since the 2016 survey** (from 6% to 21%), and this is the first time that it has been the most commonly witnessed or experienced type of anti-social behaviour reported to this survey. This is consistent with anecdotal local reports and the national picture; 'people using/dealing drugs' was also the most common type of anti-social behaviour reported to the Crime Survey of England and Wales (2019).

Somerstown and Buckland were the most commonly avoided areas in Portsmouth (18% and 10% respectively), and have been for the last twenty years. While this is largely due to a 'bad reputation', there are currently also **concerns about drug use or dealing and violence**. Meanwhile Portsea, Paulsgrove and Landport were in the top five most commonly avoided areas and now rank 8, 9 and 10. Portsea became less avoided following the regeneration project including Gunwharf Quays in 2001. Paulsgrove was seen more favourably from 2016 onwards and may be at least partially due to the Positive Family Future work that has been done there. It is likely that community work has also been responsible for Landport more favourably, but further analysis into what may have driven this change may be useful when considering how to address the current issues in Somerstown and Buckland.

Overwhelmingly, the main suggestion for how to make Portsmouth Safer was to increase the police presence on the streets (65% of suggestions). This was followed by suggestions **to increase funding for youth groups, facilities and activities** (9% of suggestions) as some respondents recognised that young people needed to be actively engaged and supported to reduce the likelihood of them becoming involved in crime and/or anti-social behaviour.

[1] Statistically significantly

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1. Background & methodology

1.1 Background

This survey is the main method of consulting residents about their concerns and experiences of crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB) and ensures that we understand the issues that Portsmouth residents are facing. It is a key piece of research contributing to the overall picture of crime and anti-social behaviour, because it does not rely on respondents having reported incidents or crimes to the police or other agencies. It can be used to triangulate with other data sources, to improve the credibility and validity of analysis produced by local analysts.[2]

The Community Safety team has produced or commissioned a community safety survey regularly since 1999. From 1999 until 2009 the surveys were conducted by IPSOS Mori, initially as stand-alone, face-to-face interviews and later as part of a larger survey encompassing questions about various council services.

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. 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 running the survey in-house biennially from 2014 onwards. Between 2014 and 2020 small changes to the questionnaire were made to improve the usefulness of the data collected, but crucial elements of the survey remained comparable enabling a long-term comparison and the identification of patterns and trends.

1.2 Method

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 were also completed in-house which gave us a better understanding of the data and the opportunity to consider various aspects in further detail.

[2] 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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Two new questions were added in this year, aiming to:

- Explore whether residents think that knife crime is problem and why, and also to find out whether they have experienced or witnessed knife crime.
- Find out what residents think would make Portsmouth a safer place to live.

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 an effort to gain a sample that was representative of the Portsmouth population, the demographic information gathered during the survey was compared to official statistics of the Portsmouth population and fieldworkers were asked to try and approach different demographics where proportions were low. A detailed overview of this information is presented in chapter 2. However, due to the nature of this survey, some sections of the community are less likely to have participated (e.g. businesses and those in residential care or hospital) and thus the findings cannot be generalised to these groups of residents. It also does not capture crimes which have no victim that can be interviewed (such as homicide or drug offences).

There were approximately 171,000 residents over the age of 18 in Portsmouth in the most recent estimate (mid 2018).[3] Given this population size the target sample size was set at a 1000 participants to ensure the findings were not due to chance.

See Appendix 2 for further information about the analysis.

1.4 The Research Phase

The fieldwork took place in multiple locations over a five week period from 11th February 2010 to 14th March to fit in with the availability of the students. This means that each time the survey is carried out, some fieldwork sessions are cancelled due to bad weather. However, this time there was an even bigger barrier to engaging participants and conducting fieldwork sessions. The first known patient suffering from

[3] https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland

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Covid-19 was reported in the UK on 29th February.[4] Although government advice on social distancing and isolation (if suffering symptoms) wasn't released at this point and advice was to carry on working as normal, fieldworkers and supervisors noticed that as the days went on, fewer residents were willing to stop and engage with the survey. We also felt that contact with large numbers of members of the public was not advisable, so we cancelled most sessions in week 5 (after 9th March) carrying out one final session on 14th May as it was a Saturday session that had been advertised to allow people who are working during the week to participate. Formal guidance halting all non-essential work and social distancing / isolation measures was given on March 23rd 2020. The Covid-19 pandemic had a substantial impact on the fieldwork; we completed fewer surveys than in previous years and did not meet the target of 1000 responses. However, we obtained 936 responses, which is still a large sample meaning that the findings will still be robust and useful to the Health & Wellbeing Board.

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 to try and include more respondents in full-time employment. Due to the curtailment of the fieldwork, only one extra booster session was conducted - at the Women's Day event at the Friendship Centre on the 4th March.

The sample for each ward was not large enough to allow for detailed analysis per ward but can provide some information about particular issues in each area if requested. Fieldwork locations can be found in Appendix 2.

[4] https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-51683428.html

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2. Demographics

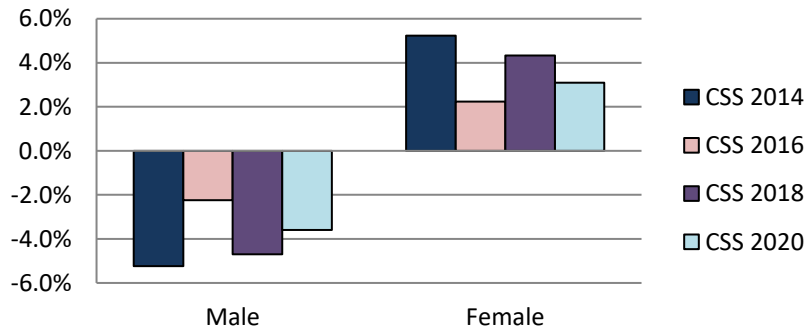
936 participants completed the survey which was fewer than in the previous surveys (approximately 1,200) for the reasons discussed in chapter 1.

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. 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 2014, 2016 and 2018 for comparison.

2.1 Gender

Slightly more of the participants were female (52.2%, n489) than male (47.3%, n443). In comparison to the 2018 ONS mid-year population estimate there were 3.1% more female participants (figure 1).

Figure 1: Comparison of gender representation compared to the ONS Mid-Census Estimates 2016



2.2 Age

This year the *'65+*' group was split into *'65-74 years*' and *'75+*' because more people are working beyond 65 years of age and this gives us more detail going forward about those who may be more vulnerable due to their age. To enable comparison with previous years, these two age groups have been combined for parts of this analysis.

The *'65+*' section of the Portsmouth population was overrepresented, accounting for just over a quarter of respondents (n243). This is 8% higher than the target and is consistent with previous surveys. 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. Conversely the

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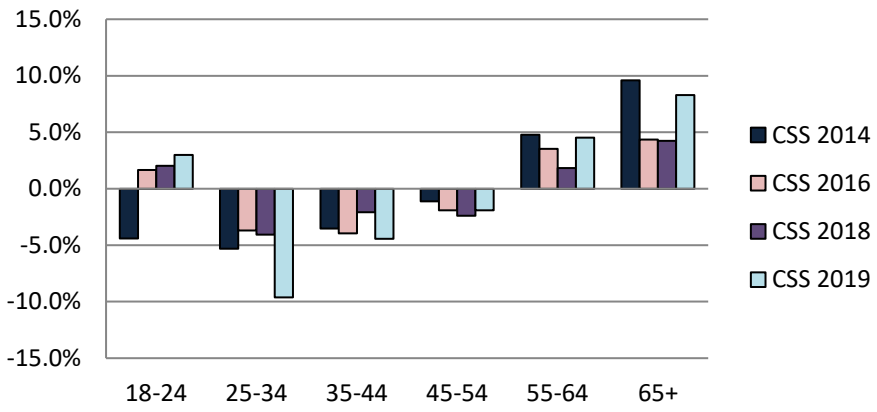
'*25-34*' age group was underrepresented, accounting for just over 10% of respondents (n101) and being almost 10% less than the target. This is likely to be partially as a result of us being unable to conduct booster samples of *'25-34's'* and *'35-44's'* at the end of the main fieldwork sessions, which is usually done in the evening to engage participants who are working during the day when most of the fieldwork sessions take place.

Table 1: Respondents by age group

Age Group	(n)	(%)	Target (%)	Difference (pp)
18-24	203	21.7%	18.7%	3.0%
25-34	101	10.8%	20.4%	-9.6%
35-44	98	10.5%	14.9%	-4.4%
45-54	128	13.7%	15.6%	-1.9%
55-64	162	17.3%	12.8%	4.5%
65-74	142	15.2%	9.6%	5.6%
75+	101	10.8%	8.1%	2.7%
Total	**935**	99.9%		

Figure 2: Comparison of age representation compared to the ONS Mid-Census Estimates 2016



2.3 Main Occupation

Just over a third (36%) of respondents were in full time employment, which is a smaller proportion than in the last couple of years, where it was closer to 45%. This is once again due to the fact that most fieldwork takes place during work hours, trying to engage people on their lunch hour. Although extra sessions outside work hours were organised, only two Saturday sessions took place before the fieldwork sessions had to stop.

The most commonly reported occupation was '*retired*' (n244, 26%), followed by *'full time employment'* (23%, n219) and *'full time education'* (17%, n161).

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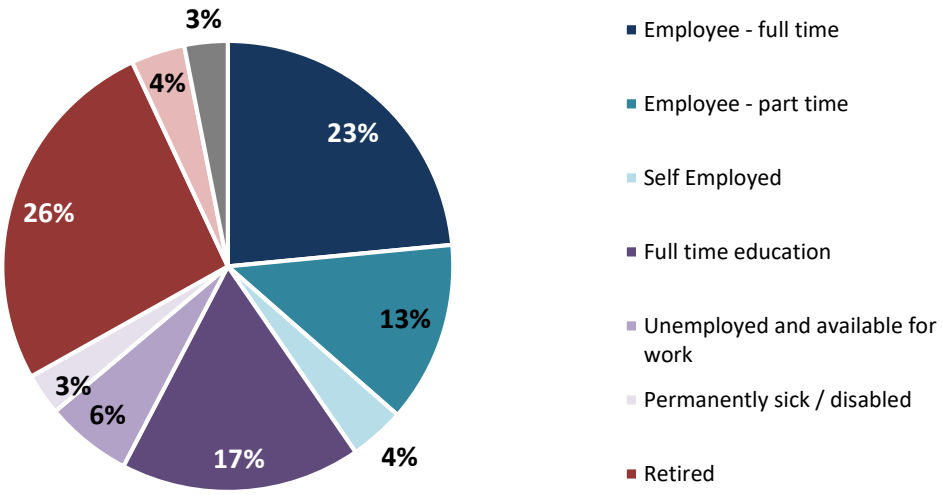
Figure 3: Main occupation of participants in 2020



2.4 Disability

There was no set target for the proportion of disabled participants to be included, but this data was collected to analyse whether people with disabilities have different experiences and perceptions of crime and anti-social behaviour to those who do not. Almost one fifth (19.6%, n183) of participants reported at least one disability, which is a similar proportion to 2018 (19%) and a little higher than in 2016 (17.5%).

Almost 4% (3.8%, n36) of respondents reported that they had more than one disability, which again is comparable to the proportion in 2018 (3.5%).

Table 2: Respondents reporting disabilities

Disability	(n)	(%)
Mobility / physical	69	7.4%
Hearing	14	1.5%
Visual	10	1.1%
Learning	21	2.2%
Mental Health	31	3.3%
Other	38	4.1%
None	741	79.2%
Missing	12	1.3%
Total	**936**	**100.0%**
Multiple disability	**36**	**3.8%**

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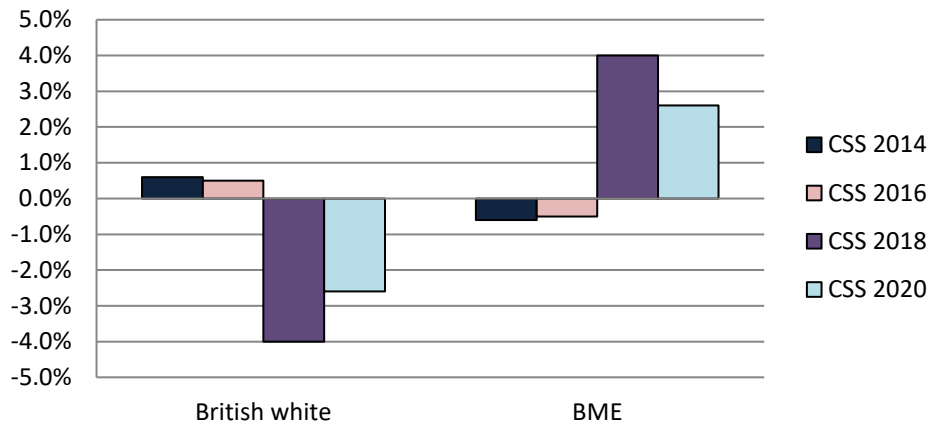
2.5 Ethnicity

The respondents to this survey were largely white British (81%, n761) with 18% (n169) from other ethnic backgrounds. This is a slightly larger proportion of other ethnic backgrounds (2.6%) than the most recent census in 2011. 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



After *'British White'* the largest ethnic group was *'any other White background'* (5.3%, n50) which includes both European and International backgrounds. A full breakdown of the ethnicities of the respondents, alongside the target, can be found in Appendix 3.

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 respondents from other ethnic backgrounds as one group.

2.6 Ward

Generally there was a good representation from all wards and most were either above or no more than 1 percentage point below the target. However, ideally we would have liked more responses from Copnor, Cosham, Drayton & Farlington and Hilsea. Residents from Charles Dickens were overrepresented in the survey and this was expected as there were a number of sessions in Commercial Road which is in the Charles Dickens ward as it was a good place to speak to residents from all parts of the City.[5] Two sessions were conducted in Cosham and Drayton & Farlington, but only one was done in Copnor before we had to stop the fieldwork due to the Covid-19 pandemic. A detailed breakdown of the ward demographic data can be found in table 3 below.

[5] based on the 2016 small area population forecast

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Table 3: Residents by ward

Ward	(n)	(%)	Target	Difference
Baffins	72	7.7%	6.9%	0.8%
Central Southsea	97	10.4%	8.4%	2.0%
Charles Dickens	127	13.6%	10.7%	2.9%
Copnor	31	3.3%	6.1%	-2.8%
Cosham	49	5.3%	6.5%	-1.2%
Drayton and Farlington	39	4.2%	6.2%	-2.0%
Eastney and Craneswater	67	7.2%	6.6%	0.6%
Fratton	86	9.2%	7.1%	2.1%
Hilsea	39	4.2%	6.3%	-2.1%
Milton	61	6.5%	6.9%	-0.4%
Nelson	60	6.4%	6.7%	-0.2%
Paulsgrove	52	5.6%	6.2%	-0.6%
St. Jude	57	6.1%	6.5%	-0.4%
St. Thomas	95	10.2%	8.9%	1.3%
Total	**932**	**100.0%**		

2.7 Armed forces

In this survey 10% (n96) of participants were serving in the armed forces or were veterans. Based on the latest estimate, the armed forces population in Portsmouth is 15,193.[6] This is roughly 9% of the Portsmouth population aged 18 and over. Therefore, the survey included a representative number of armed forces personnel. Analysis comparing veterans with non-veterans found that there were no significant differences in their perception or experience of crime and anti-social behaviour.

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

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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 quality of life question is subjective and may be influenced by a number of factors, including amongst other things: health, employment and/or financial status, housing and social networks. This is a useful way to ascertain whether Portsmouth residents generally feel that their quality of life is good. **The mean reported average for all respondents was 3.90 indicating that most respondents were fairly happy with their quality of life**. Although this is only slightly lower than in 2018 (M=4.01), this difference is statistically significant.[7] However, the mean score for quality of life isn't significantly lower than in 2014 (M=3.95) or 2016 (M=3.98).

Quality of life was found to be associated with age group[8], occupation[9], ward[10] and having a disability.[11] Table 4 shows the mean quality of life score for each age group, with older residents reporting a better quality of life on average than those under 65 years. Residents aged 55-64years reported the lowest mean score (M=3.70).

Table 4: Quality of life by age group

Age group (years)	Mean score
18-24	3.91
25-34	3.94
35-44	3.91
45-54	3.73
55-64	3.70
65-74	4.01
75+	4.16
Overall mean	3.90

This links into the association with occupation, where retired residents had the highest mean score (M=4.03) followed by those who were self-employed (M=4.00). Those who said they were unemployed or permanently sick/disabled reported the lowest mean scores (M=3.47 and M=3.57 respectively). Furthermore, those with a disability had a significantly lower mean score than those who did not (M=3.60 and M=3.97 respectively).

The ward where people lived also affected their mean quality of life, with residents living in Drayton & Farlington having the highest mean score (M=4.26), closely followed by Eastney and Craneswater

[7] Mann-Whitney Z score=-2.712, p=0.007
[8] Kruskal-Wallis H score=21.497, df=6, p=0.001
[9] Kruskal-Wallis H score=23.155, df=10, p=0.01
[10] Kruskal-Wallis H score=30.552, df=13, p=0.004
[11] Mann-Whitney Z score=-4.443, p<0.001

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(M=4.18) and Paulsgrove (M=4.17). Residents living in Charles Dickens had the lowest mean score (M=3.71) followed by Hilsea (M=3.74), Fratton (M=3.74) and Nelson (M=3.77). See Appendix 4 for a map showing Portsmouth wards and see table 5 below for full details.

Table 5: Quality of life by ward of residence

Ward	Quality of life (Mean score)
Drayton & Farlington	4.26
Eastney & Craneswater	4.18
Paulsgrove	4.17
St Jude	4.05
Copnor	4.00
St Thomas	3.94
Milton	3.89
Cosham	3.86
Baffins	3.85
Central Southsea	3.80
Nelson	3.77
Fratton	3.76
Hilsea	3.74
Charles Dickens	3.72
Total	3.90

3.2 Anti-social behaviour

The questions enquiring about residents' experience of anti-social behaviour are designed to complement the existing datasets from Hampshire Constabulary, the Noise Pollution Team and the Clean, Safe and Tidy Teams. There have been changes to the way that all the teams record anti-social behaviour over the last three or four years, and the questions in this survey allow comparison over a longer period of time.

Anti-social behaviour is subjective; a behaviour which causes distress to one person may not even be noticed by another. It refers to a wide range of behaviours from environmental issues like littering, fly tipping and dog mess through to personal nuisance such as neighbour disputes and noise. It can also include criminal offences such as harassment, arson and criminal damage. It is important to note that fieldworkers did not show a list of options to participants, so that they only report issues that they feel are a troublesome to them, rather than any issues that could occur in their area.

Anti-social behaviour reported to the police has been reducing since 2011/12[12] but anecdotally it seems there is a commonly held view that the police do not do anything about it due to lack of resources and different priorities. But conversely it is possible that residents have reported incidents to more than one agency, so it isn't possible to just add up the total number of incidents logged by all services. This survey

[12] Strategic Assessment of Crime, Anti-social behaviour, Reoffending and Substance Misuse: Update for 2018/19

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is able to give a detailed overview of the types of anti-social behaviour causing problems for residents that does not rely on reporting and recording by various agencies.

Respondents were asked to indicate 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 2.91, which is slightly higher than in 2018 (M=2.86) and statistically significantly higher[13] than in 2014 (M=2.49).** This finding demonstrates an increasing trend over the past six years, where **residents are finding anti-social behaviour increasingly problematic**.

Associations were found between thinking that anti-social behaviour is a big problem and the ward were respondents lived[14] and ethnicity.[15] British White respondents were more likely to think that anti-social behaviour was a problem than ethnic minority respondents (M=2.98 and M=2.20 respectively).

Residents living in St Thomas (M=3.24), Nelson (M=3.22) and St Jude (M=3.18) were more likely to think that anti-social behaviour was a big problem (table 6). It is worth noting that while neighbourhood boundaries are not clearly defined, Somerstown is largely contained within St Thomas, and Buckland is spread across Nelson and Charles Dickens. Conversely, the wards with the highest mean quality of life scores, also were the ones less likely to think anti-social behaviour was a big problem: Eastney & Craneswater (M=2.44), Paulsgrove (M=2.44) and Drayton & Farlington (M=2.44). While this is not a causal relationship and other issues such as health and finances play a part, it does indicate that experiencing and witnessing anti-social behaviour is likely to have some impact on quality of life.

Table 6: Viewing anti-social behaviour as a big problem by ward of residence

Ward	ASB is a big problem (Mean score)
St Thomas	3.24
Nelson	3.22
St Jude	3.18
Charles Dickens	3.14
Baffins	3.13
Fratton	3.02
Cosham	2.92
Milton	2.87
Central Southsea	2.75
Copnor	2.68
Hilsea	2.59
Drayton & Farlington	2.54
Paulsgrove	2.44
Eastney & Craneswater	2.44
Total	2.92

[13] Mann Whitney Z score=-6.916, p<0.001
[14] Kruskal-Wallis H score=37.986, df=13, p<0.001
[15] Mann Whitney Z score=-2.453, p=0.014

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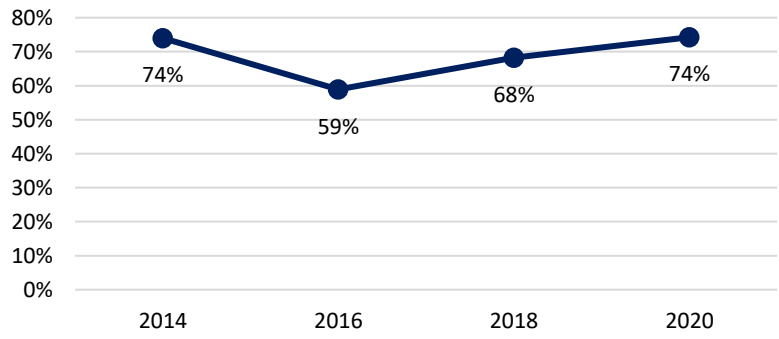
3.3 Personal experience of anti-social behaviour

Almost three quarters of respondents (74%, n695) reported experiencing or witnessing anti-social behaviour in the previous twelve months (so from March/April 2019 to February/March 2020). **The proportion of respondents indicating that they had witnessed or experienced anti-social behaviour has risen by 6 percentage points from the 2018 survey, which is a statistically significant increase.**[16]

Figure 5 :Proportion of respondents who have experienced or witnessed ASB, 2016-2019



Reported anti-social behaviour has been increasing over the last four years, up 15 percentage points from 2016, although this is a return to the levels seen in 2014.

The most commonly reported issues that respondents had experienced or witnessed in their area in the last twelve months were:

- People using/supplying drugs (21%, n199)
- People hanging around (17%, n160)
- Criminal damage/graffiti (14%, n132)
- Noise in the street (13%, n125)
- Domestic noise (13%, n120)

This is the first time that ***'people using/supplying dugs'*** **has been the most commonly reported type of anti-social behaviour**, although the 2018 survey found that there had been a notable increase from the previous survey and it was the second most commonly reported type of anti-social behaviour. There has been a further **8.4 percentage point in reporting of drug use/supply since 2018**. Participants were vocal about the impact of drug-related anti-social behaviour, which they found intimidating.

There were **increases in all five most common types of anti-social behaviour**. *'Damage/graffiti'* and *'domestic noise'* were not in the top five in the previous survey and they replaced *'bullying/intimidating behaviour'* and *'street drinking'* which had similar proportions to the 2018 survey. Table 7, below, shows the proportion of respondents reporting each type of behaviour in four most recent surveys, the change from 2018 to 2020 and the direction of the overall trend from 2014 (or 2016 where this wasn't a listed item in 2014).

[16] Chi Sqr=51.532, df=3, p<0.001

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

- Age group: respondents over 75 years were less likely to witness or experience anti-social behaviour than other age groups.[17]
- Ward: respondents living in Paulsgrove were less likely, and those in St Jude were more likely to witness or experience anti-social behaviour than those living in other wards. [18]
- Ethnicity: British white respondents were more likely to witness or experience anti-social behaviour than those from other ethnic groups.[19]

When interpreting these findings, it is important to note that anti-social behaviour is reliant on the individual's perception rather than the behaviours themselves. Two people can experience the exact same behaviours and one will barely notice, while another finds it upsetting or irritating.

Table 7: ASB types over time

ASB Type	2014	2016	2018	2020	change from 2018	overall trend since 2014
People using / supplying drugs	5.7%	5.8%	12.9%	21.3%	8.4pp*	↑
People hanging around	11.4%	9.4%	16.4%	17.1%	0.7pp	↑
Damage/graffiti	9.4%	9.4%	10.0%	14.1%	4.7pp	↑
Noise in the street	13.4%	13.7%	11.5%	13.4%	1.9pp	↔
Domestic noise	14.4%	10.5%	8.9%	12.8%	3.8pp	↔
Street drinking	11.5%	11.4%	12.4%	12.2%	-0.2pp	↔
Bullying / intimidating behaviour	6.2%	6.2%	11.6%	11.0%	-0.6pp	↑
Litter/rubbish	13.7%	11.7%	9.8%	10.4%	0.6pp	↓
Dog mess	12.4%	9.6%	5.7%	6.4%	0.7pp	↓
Traffic issues	6.7%	9.4%	7.3%	6.0%	-1.3pp	↔
Rough sleeping	3.0%	3.6%	6.5%	5.8%	-0.7pp	↑
Other alcohol related ASB	n/a	3.2%	5.9%	5.1%	-0.8pp	↑
Fly tipping	n/a	0.6%	3.1%	5.0%	1.9pp	↑

Looking at more long-term trends, the categories which have seen the biggest increases since 2014 are:

- People using/supplying drugs (15.6 percentage point increase)
- People hanging around (5.7 percentage point increase)
- Bullying & intimidating behaviour (4.8 percentage point increase), and
- Damage/graffiti (4.7 percentage point increase).

[17] Chi Sqr= 26.262, df=6, p<0.001
[18] Chi Sqr=24.626, df=13, p=0.026
[19] Chi Sqr=12.903, df=1, p<0.001

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This profile has changed over time; in the early surveys (from 2001 to 2008) the two consistently experienced and witnessed types of anti-social behaviour experienced were *'speeding cars'* and *'litter'*, neither of which are now are the most common concerns. By 2009, the most common anti-social behaviours had shifted to *'teenagers hanging around'*, *'people being drunk'* and *'vandalism'*.

The Crime Survey of England and Wales also asks questions about experience of anti-social behaviour nationally, although there are fewer categories and the methodology is different so the percentages cannot be directly compared. However, **the most commonly experienced or perceived behaviour was *'people using or dealing drugs'* which shows that this is a national issue, and not unique to Portsmouth**. The next most common types of anti-social behaviour were *'rubbish/litter'*, *'teenagers hanging around'*, *'drunk and rowdy behaviour'* and *'vandalism/graffiti'*, all of which featured in the more common types reported to this survey (in one form or another).[20] The comparison of the two surveys demonstrates that the anti-social behaviour experienced in Portsmouth is similar to the national picture.

3.4 Fear of crime

65% of respondents (n604) were worried about being a victim of crime and this concern has been slowly increasing since 2016 (59% in 2016 and 62% in 2018). The increase since 2016 is significant,[21] although the increase from the previous survey is not.

The crimes that participants were most worried about happening to them were:

- Being mugged or robbed (26%, n239)
- Being burgled (22%, n204)
- Being assaulted (21%, n195)

Since the 2014 survey, participants have been consistently more worried about *'being mugged or robbed'*, *'your home being burgled'* or *'being assaulted or beaten up'* than any other type of crime. However, since 2014, the proportion of respondents reporting that they feared being burgled has been dropping, whilst **those concerned about being the victim of robbery or assault have been rising (by 8.1 and 7.2 percentage points respectively). Concern about *'being threatened, insulted or abused or behaviour likely to cause fear or distress'* or *'being sexually assaulted or harassed'* have also been increasing over the same time period.**

[20] https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/adhocs/010237crimesurveyforenglandandwalescsewestimatesofpersonalandhouseholdcrimeantisocialbehaviourandpublicperceptionsbypoliceforceareayearendingmarch2019
[21] Chi Sqr=17.782, df=3, p<0.001

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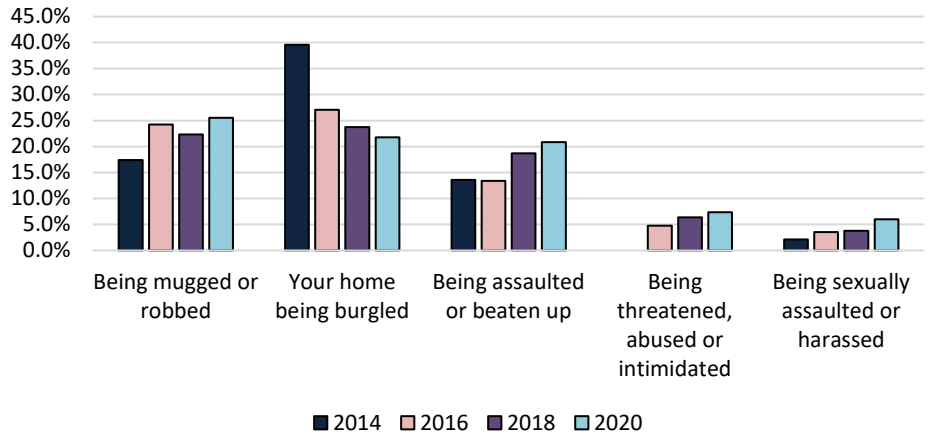
Figure 6: Crimes that respondents most feared, 2014 - 2020

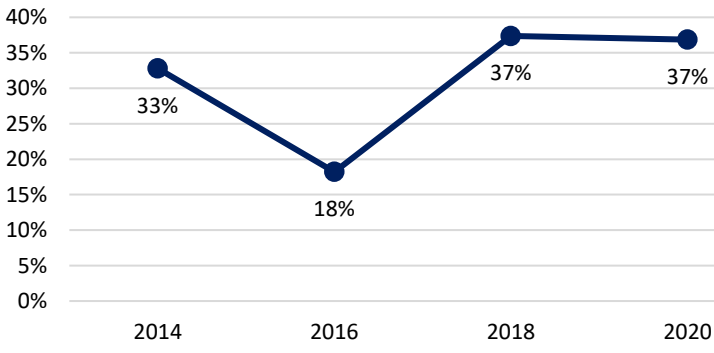


Where respondents gave answers that were not listed, their answers were recorded. The most commonly mentioned crimes that were not listed were *'knife crime'* (n18) and *'drug-related crime'* (n7). Furthermore twelve respondents specifically mentioned that they were worried about *'being stabbed'* (n12), which was also recorded as being worried about being assaulted.

3.5 Victimisation

The proportion of respondents who reported that they had been a victim of a crime in the last twelve months has remained stable since the last survey (37%), and slightly higher than in 2014. The results of the 2016 survey finding a much lower proportion (18%) seems to be a blip. **This also lends support to the view that there has been a slight increase in overall crime since 2014/15, and that the substantial increase in police recorded crime is largely due to changes in recording**.[22]

Figure 7: Proportion of respondents who at experienced a crime (2014 - 2018)



The **crimes most commonly reported to the survey remain the same as in the 2018 survey: *'threats/intimidation'* (12.1%, n113), *'damage to car/motorbike'* (5.8%, n54), *'bike theft'* (4.8%, n45).**

[22] Strategic Assessment of Crime, Anti-social behaviour, Reoffending and Substance Misuse: Update for 2018/19

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'Stalking/harassment' was the fourth most commonly reported crime (4.7%, n22) but this has increased substantially since the previous survey.

Table 8: Crimes that people experienced in the previous 12 months and reported to the survey.

Crime type	2014	2016	2018	2020	change from 2018 (pp)	overall trend since 2014
Threats/intimidation	6.9%	2.5%	8.2%	12.1%	3.8	↑
Damage to car/motorbike	5.7%	3.7%	5.5%	5.8%	0.3	↔
Bike theft	5.3%	2.5%	4.9%	4.8%	-0.1	↔
Being stalked/harassed	1.1%	0.2%	1.9%	4.7%	2.8	↑
Hate crime	0.0%	2.5%	2.3%	4.1%	1.8	↑
Being assaulted	2.5%	3.5%	3.1%	3.8%	0.7	↑
Bogus callers at your door	3.4%	0.2%	3.7%	3.8%	0.1	↔
Damage to home/garden	3.3%	1.9%	3.5%	3.2%	-0.3	↔
Theft from a vehicle	1.6%	2.4%	3.6%	3.1%	-0.5	↑
Theft from your garage/shed/garden	2.0%	0.7%	3.3%	2.9%	-0.4	↔
Sexual assault/harassment	0.6%	0.1%	2.0%	2.6%	0.5	↑
Burglary	2.0%	1.8%	2.1%	1.8%	-0.3	↔
Cyber/online crime	0.9%	0.1%	1.6%	1.7%	0.1	↑
Other fraud	0.7%	0.2%	1.1%	1.6%	0.5	↑
Theft of car/motorbike	0.8%	0.4%	1.1%	1.4%	0.3	↑
Identity theft	0.1%	0.5%	1.5%	1.3%	-0.2	↑
Robbery	1.0%	1.5%	2.6%	1.0%	-1.6	↔
Street theft	1.0%	0.2%	0.7%	0.5%	-0.1	↔
Arson	0.1%	0.0%	0.6%	0.2%	-0.4	↔

The crimes which have seen the biggest reported increase since 2018 were:

- Threats/intimidation (3.8 percentage point increase)
- Stalking/harassment (2.8 percentage point increase), and
- Hate crime (1.8 percentage point increase).

These have also increased since 2014 along with *'assault', 'sexual assault/harassment', 'theft of car/motorbike', 'theft from a vehicle', 'cyber-crime', 'fraud'* and *'identity theft'*.

Respondents who were retired were statistically significantly less likely to be victims of crime, while people who were **unemployed were statistically significantly more likely to be victims of crime**.[23]

As in previous years, **fear or worry about crime significantly exceeded the proportion of respondents being a victim of the crimes which were the most feared:** *'being mugged/robbed', 'being burgled'* or

[23] Chi Sqr=18.375, df=10, p=0.049

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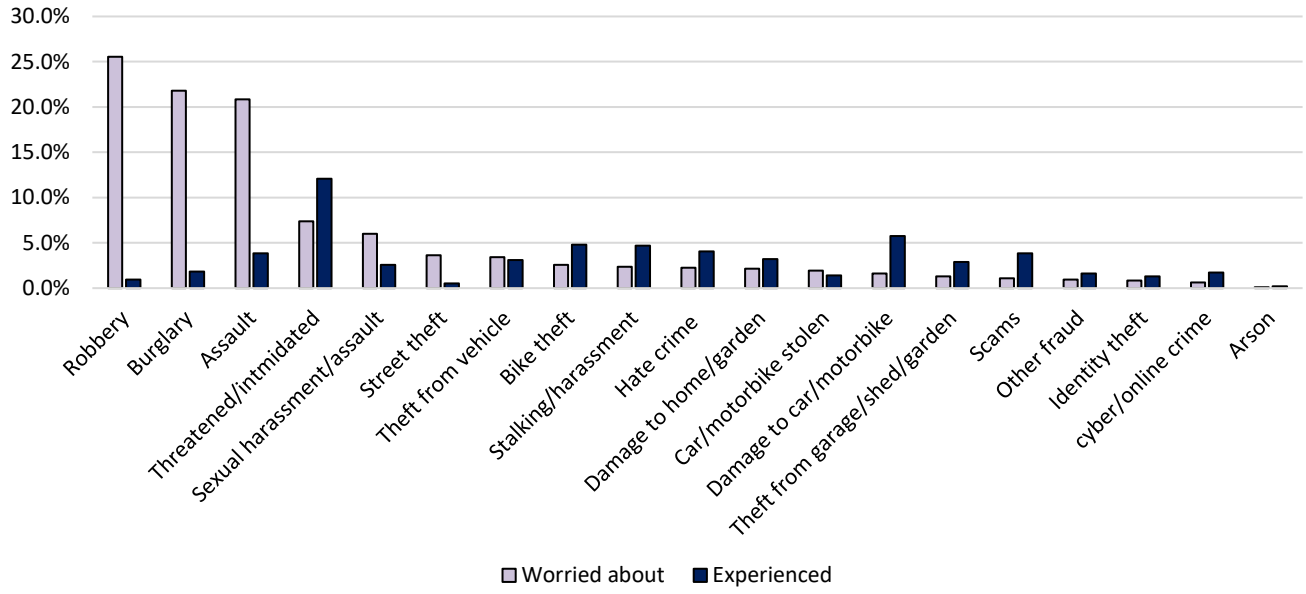
'being assaulted'. For example, **just over a quarter of respondents were worried about *'being mugged/robbed'*, while 1% of them had been a victim of robbery in the previous twelve months**. This is likely to reflect the serious physical or emotional impact that these types of crime are may have on a victim and the amount of media coverage given to these crimes.

Figure 8: Comparison between the most common crimes respondents were worried about and those they experienced, 2020



Conversely, for most of the other types of crime, particularly theft of or damage to property, the proportion of respondents who were concerned was lower than those who had experienced the offences, possibly because people can claim on their insurance or are not physically harmed in these types of offences. This was also the case for *'being threatened/intimidated', 'stalking/harassment'* and *'hate crime*' (see figure 8); the reason for this is less clear, although once again, people are not physically harmed and some may feel that they can chose to ignore these types of incidents.

3.6 Knife Crime

Knife-enabled crime and possession of a weapon offences account for only a small percentage of violent crime (3.6%, n478) but have been increasing over the past five years and have the potential to cause serious harm. A serious violence profile has been produced for Portsmouth but this relied mainly on crimes that were reported or detected by police. New questions were added to the 2020 survey try and find out more about knife crime from the perspective of Portsmouth residents.

About two fifths of respondents (41%, n383) said they thought knife crime was a problem in Portsmouth, while just over a third (35%, n327) said they didn't and a quarter (24%, n221) didn't know. Where respondents thought knife crime was a problem, they were asked why and thematic analysis was used to find out the main reasons (see table 9).

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Of the 336 respondents who gave a reason**, half had heard about knife crime in the media or by word of mouth (50%, 169), while another 34% (n114) gave a general statement about it being a problem or kids carrying knives without having had any personal experiences or expressing concrete reasons**.

Table 9: Main reasons given by respondents who think knife crime is a problem in Portsmouth

Why do you think knife crime is a problem?	n	%
Heard about it (news/media)	72	21%
Heard about knife crime/stabbings in Portsmouth (no source specified)	59	18%
Generally a problem in the UK	38	11%
Drug use/dealing drives knife crime	24	7%
Heard about it (word of mouth from someone they know)	20	6%
People / Kids carrying knives for protection	18	5%
No reason given - just "a lot about" or "getting worse"	17	5%
Friends/acquaintances/family have been threatened / stabbed	14	4%
Come across it at work (hospital /school / key work)	12	4%
Have seen people carrying knives	11	3%

However, some respondents had personal experience of knife crime or knew someone who had with:

- 4% (n14) having had friends, acquaintances or family threatened
- 3.6% (n12) having come across knife crime at their place of work (where specified, at hospitals, schools or when providing key worker support)
- 3.3% (n11) have seen people carrying knives
- 2.3% (n8) thought it was easy to obtain knives
- 1.1% (n4) had been personally threatened or assaulted, and
- 1.1% (n4) had seen someone threatened or assaulted.

Respondents were then specifically asked about whether they **had seen someone carrying a weapon or knife, and 11% (n104) had done**. Of these weapons, **76% (n79) were knives**. Sometimes extra detail was given, and knives ranged from small pocket knives and flick knives, to kitchen or butchers knives or in a couple of cases - machetes.

Most of the respondents who had seen someone carrying a knife were able to state whether a young person or adult was the one carrying a knife. In **61% (n59) of cases, the person carrying the knife was 18 years or older**, while in 39% (n37) of cases it was someone 17 years or younger.

Most respondents had not personally experienced or witnessed knife crime (93%, n870), but 1% (n11) had experienced a knife crime and a further 3% (n26) had witnessed one.[24] Some respondents who experienced a knife crime gave some details, and of these two indicated that they had been attacked with a knife, but did not say whether they had been injured, while four said they were threatened. Where respondents witnessed a knife crime, ten said they had witnessed someone being stabbed or been in the

[24] This question was left blank in 3% (n29) cases

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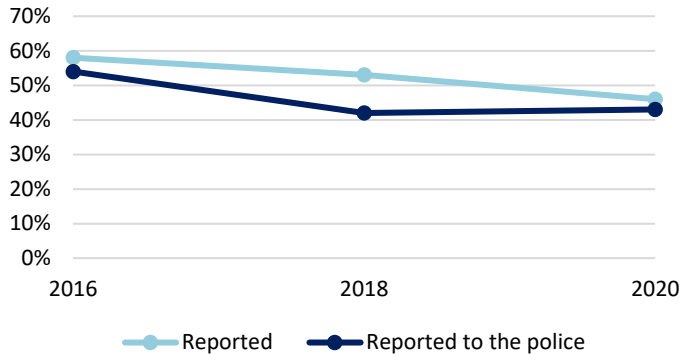
vicinity, while the others seemed to indicate the knife was used to threaten, commit a robbery or was in someone's possession.

Considering this survey probably has not engaged with the sections of the community most likely to be involved in knife crime, **the findings indicate that knives are present in the community and that the current focus on knife-enabled serious violence and early intervention in this area is warranted.**

3.7 What crimes do people report?

37% (n345) of respondents who were the victim of crime in the last 12 months reported 486 crimes**. Just under half of these crimes (n221, 46%) were reported,**[25] which is a **reduction on previous years**: 7 percentage points fewer than in 2018 and 12 percentage points less than in 2016.

Figure 9: What proportion of crime was reported?



Where crimes were reported, **respondents were more likely to report to the police than any other agency**; 43% of crimes reported to the survey had been reported to the police. This is a similar proportion to the previous survey (42%), but this analysis has found that respondents were reporting fewer crimes to other agencies. Thematic analysis of the comments found that the most common reasons for not reporting a crime were: they thought that *'the police could not or would not do anything'* (24%, n57), *'didn't think it was worthwhile'* (20%, n48) or the crime *'didn't have much impact on them'* (16%, n39). These were the same main reasons as in the 2018 survey. 5% (n12) didn't want to bother the police because they recognised that the police had reduced resources in recent years.

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

- **Having car/motorbike stolen (80%, n8)**
- **Identity theft (80%, n8)**
- Burglary (77%, n13)
- Damage to home/garden (68%, n19)
- Being mugged or robbed (63%, n5)
- Assault (61%, n19)

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

- Hate crime (25%, n8)
- Being sexually assaulted (27%, n6)
- Cyber/online crime (33%, n4)
- Being threatened/intimidated (35%, n35)
- Being stalked (42%, n16)

3.8 Areas that people avoid

Just over half of respondents (53%, n480) stated that there were parts of Portsmouth that they avoided because they felt unsafe. This is slightly higher than in recent years (2018 - 50% and 2016 - 49%), but lower than it has been prior to this (e.g. 55% in 2014, 65% in 2012 and 68% in 2007), however in many of the earlier surveys, the questions may have been asked differently so caution should be taken when comparing this over time.

Somerstown was cited as the most commonly avoided area (18%, n170) followed by Buckland (10%, n97), Fratton (9%, n85), Commercial Road (7%, n62) and the Guildhall Walk area (6%, n53). Table 6, below, shows the trends for the most avoided areas since 2001.

Table 10: Areas avoid by rank from 2001 to 2020

Ranking	2001	2004	2007	2009	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	Direction from 2018	Direction from 2001
Somerstown	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	↔	↔
Buckland	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	↔	↔
Fratton	7	7	7	7	2	4	3	4	3	↑	↑
Commercial Rd	Did not rank in top 10					9	4	3	4	↓	↑
Southsea	Did not rank in top 10					8	5	6	6	↔	↑
Guildhall Walk	6	6	4	4	4	3	6	5	5	↔	↑
Paulsgrove	4	3	3	2	5	5	7	7	9	↓	↓
Portsea	3	4	5	5	6	6	8	8	8	↔	↓
Landport	5	5	6	6	7	7	10	10	10	↔	↓
Northend	Did not rank in top 10						9	9	7	↑	↑

Somerstown and Buckland have been consistently ranked the most avoided areas, although many more people said they avoided Somerstown (n170 compared with n97)**.** Portsea, Paulsgrove and Landport are avoided less compared to earlier surveys. Conversely Fratton, Commercial Road, Southsea, Guildhall Walk and Northend are avoided more.

Thematic analysis was conducted to explore the reasons why people avoided these areas. **Somerstown was mostly avoided due to *'having a bad reputation'* (n54)**, although other commonly cited reasons

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included ***'drug use/dealing'*** **(n20),** ***'concern about violence'*** **(n18), being known to have** ***'high levels of crime'*** **(n17),** ***'poor lighting'*** **(n14)** and *'feeling generally unsafe/being rough'* (n12).

The most common reasons for avoiding **Buckland were respondents thinking it had a** ***'bad reputation'*** **(n18),** ***'drug use/dealing'*** **(n13), the area** ***'feeling unsafe/being rough'*** **(n13)** and *'people hanging around'* (n9).

Fratton was also largely avoided due to its ***'bad reputation'*** **(n16), but also due to the area** ***'feeling unsafe/being rough'*** **(n11) and** ***'alcohol related anti-social behaviour'*** **(n8).**

Commercial Road was largely avoided at night (n9) and because of the ***'presence of homeless people'*** **(n8),** which some found intimidating. Southsea and Guildhall Square were largely avoided at night-time (n10 and n9) respectively. **The main issues for Southsea were** ***'drug use/dealing'*** **(n8) and** ***'alcohol-related anti-social behaviour'*** (n8) and Albert Road was specifically mentioned a number of times. ***'Alcohol-related antisocial behaviour'*** **was overwhelmingly the most commonly mention reason that Guildhall Square was avoided (n21).**

As in previous surveys, overall, the most common reason for avoiding areas was a *'bad reputation'* rather than personal experience. It is difficult to ascertain what this perceived bad reputation is based upon but these reputational issues may be something that could be addressed by the partnership's communications strategy. However, crime and ASB rates for these areas are generally higher than the average for Portsmouth and so there is some substance behind the residents' concerns.

3.9 What would make Portsmouth Safer?

The final question asked respondents whether they could suggest anything that would make Portsmouth a safer place to live. This is a new question which aimed to engage residents in suggesting ideas and replaced the previous question which simply invited further comments.

The vast majority (79%, n744) made one or more suggestion. These suggestions were sorted into themes, and the most common themes have been set out in table 11 overleaf.

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Table 11: Suggestions about how to make Portsmouth Safer - Common themes.

Themes	No	%
More police on the streets	481	65%
More youth groups / facilities / activities	67	9%
Better lighting (some details given about where)	48	6%
More CCTV	44	6%
Community activities / bonding / spirit	31	4%
Tackle drug misuse / dealing	29	4%
Harsher punishments - current system too lenient	26	4%
Tackle homelessness	26	4%
More PCSOs	22	3%
Better parenting (discipline / responsibility / education)	17	2%
Feel safe already	14	2%
Tolerance / acceptance / respect	14	2%
Re-open police stations	12	2%
Improve public transport - safer buses and later at night	12	2%
More wardens	11	1%

Overwhelmingly **participants (65%, n481) mentioned wanting to see a greater police presence**, patrolling the streets and to a lesser extent more Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs, 3%, n22) and wardens (1%, n11). Linked to this were comments about wanting to see police stations re-opened (2%, n12) so that they knew where to go to speak to a police officer in person to report a crime or anti-social behaviour. Some respondents also explicitly said they thought the police should be more involved and engaged with the community.

"More police presence for deterrence, particularly hotspots"

"Community policing (proactive, not reactive), co-production [sic] with community. Greater accessibility to police and hubs"

"More police presence. Open police stations - currently don't know where to go"

"More police officers on the street, getting to know the community more to make a good relationship"

The **second most common theme was around funding for youth groups, facilities and activities (9%, n67).** The comments for this theme were much more varied; some along the lines of keeping young people occupied with diversionary activities and clubs and others around early intervention for young. Examples of comments included:

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"More things for youths to do in the holidays, would reduce crime. There is nothing for families to do"

"More activities for young people to keep them occupied instead of involving themselves in crime"

"Young people carry knives because they are scared"

"More investment and preventing [sic] criminality in young people"

"More activities for young people, targeted outreach - fund these services!"

There was recognition that youth clubs, activities and other such services had been cut or were reduced and a feeling that engaging young people would reduce the likelihood of them becoming involved in anti-social behaviour or crime.

Other common suggestions were to improve lighting in particular areas (6%, n48) and to increase surveillance by improving CCTV or putting more cameras up (6%, n44). A number of respondents (4%, n31) also felt that building stronger communities was the way to improving safety in the city.

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4. Conclusion

This survey has found that the overall level of crime has remained fairly stable since 2018, although within this, there have been rises in some types of crime. The most notable increase was seen for *'threatening and abusive behaviour'*; 12% of respondents reported experiencing this type of crime and it was also one of the crimes least likely to be reported to the police. This category is broadly aligned with the offence category of *'public order'* offences, and where detail was given often amounted to verbal abuse, often shouted in the street. To a slightly lesser extent, *'stalking and harassment'* also increased, was the third most common offence reported to the survey and was often not reported to the police or any other agency. This is consistent with a rise in police recording *'stalking and harassment'* offences in 2018/19, and indicates a genuine increase in this type of offence, rather than the increase being due to changes in recording practices.

The questions on knife crime revealed that knives are present in the community, with 1% of respondents having been threatened with a knife or stabbed, and a further 3% having witnessed someone being threatened with a knife or stabbed. This is in the context of this survey being unlikely to have been completed with those most at risk of being a victim or perpetrator of knife crime. Therefore the current focus on knife-enabled crime and early intervention with those at risk of becoming involved with it, is crucial in addressing this issue.

Unemployed residents were significantly more likely to be a victim of crime. However, where residents lived and their age, gender, ethnicity or whether they had a disability were not factors that were associated with a greater likelihood of being a victim of crime. Due to the relatively small numbers of individual crimes, it was not possible to look for associations for each crime type, so there may be associations between demographic factors and particular crime types that were not picked up.

Antisocial behaviour has increased significantly since the previous survey, which supports anecdotal evidence that police recorded anti-social behaviour is only decreasing because people are not reporting it, and does not reflect the day to day experience of residents. This ties in with comments from respondents that there is no point in reporting it to the police as they do not respond. The neighbourhoods of Somerstown and Buckland have consistently been ranked the areas most avoided and this is largely due to the areas having a bad reputation, although drug use or dealing were also mentioned. However, these areas are in wards where residents were significantly more likely to think that anti-social behaviour was a big problem (largely in the wards of St Thomas, Nelson and Charles Dickens) and the levels of anti-social behaviour may be affecting perception of this area.

Reported *'drug use/dealing'* has continued to increase substantially since the 2016 survey, and is now the most commonly reported type of anti-social behaviour. Respondents commented on the smell of drugs, drug litter and drug users/dealers hanging around where they live, sometimes even in the foyer or on the stairs of the blocks where they live. Some people found this intimidating or unpleasant, and particularly felt it wasn't something they were happy for their kids to see.

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Suggestions for how to make Portsmouth a safer place largely focussed on wanting to see more police presence, but also more facilities, activities and support for young people. The value of diversionary activities and early intervention was appreciated and the comments showed that people are noticing and recognising the impact of sustained reductions in funding, particularly to the police and youth services, but also a variety of services such as substance misuse, mental health, social care. Finally, as you can see from some of the quotes below, residents would welcome a greater sense of community:

"Initiative to get people to know their neighbours,

dispel preconceived ideas and get people to give each

other a chance"

"Getting communities together, everyone getting together"

"People taking more responsibility - leadership to look after their areas"

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Appendix 1. Community Safety Survey

Portsmouth Community Safety Survey 2020

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 nuisance behaviour in the area where you live and in Portsmouth as a whole. This survey will take about 10 minutes and what you tell us will contribute to an overall picture of crime and anti-social behaviour 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.

I will be asking you questions about your personal characteristics such as your age and ethnicity. I won't need your name though and the information I collect about you will be anonymous and not be used to identify you in any way.

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)	65-74 (6)	75+(7)

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

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		Other	10
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
		Mental health	5
		Other (please describe)	6
		None	7

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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

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	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 & restaurants)	3	
	General noise in the street	4	
	Traffic noise in the street	5	
Environmental	Traffic issues such as parking 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	
	Vandalism 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 / Drugs / Alcohol	People hanging around (specify)	15	
	Begging	16	
	Street drinking	17	
	Rough sleeping	18	
	Other alcohol related ASB (specify)	19	
	People using drugs	20	
	People dealing drugs	21	
	Drug litter	22	
Other	Dangerous animals / roaming or unsupervised dogs	23	
	Other (specify)	24	
	None	25	

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Q3	Comments

Q4	**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 harassed or stalked (e.g. following, loitering, spying **on more than one occasion**)	4	
	Being threatened, insulted or abused, or behaviour likely to cause fear or distress (can be one occasion)	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	
Other	Cyber/online crime (please specify):	19	
	Other (please specify):	20	
	Don't know	21	
	None	22	
	Comments:		

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Q5	**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).***		
Violence	Being mugged or robbed	1	
	Being assaulted or beaten up	2	
	Being sexually assaulted or harassed	3	
	Being harassed or stalked (e.g. following, loitering, spying **on more than one occasion**)	4	
	Being threatened, insulted or abused, or behaviour likely to cause fear or distress (can be one occasion)	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	
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	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	
Other	Cyber/online crime (please specify):	19	
	Other (please specify):	20	
	Don't know	21	
	None	22	
	Comments:		

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Q6a)	Do you think knife crime is a problem in Portsmouth?		
	Yes	No	I don't know

Q6b)	If you answered yes to the previous question, why do you think knife crime is a problem in Portsmouth?
	Comments:

Q6c)	Have you seen someone carrying a knife or a weapon in the area that you live in?	
	Yes	
	No	
	Don't know	

Q6d)	If you have seen someone carrying a weapon, what type of weapon was it?
	Please specify:

Q6e)	Was it a young person or an adult carrying the weapon?	
	Young person (17 or under)	
	Adult (18+)	
	Not sure	

Q6f)	Have you experienced or witnessed a crime involving a knife or bladed weapon in the past 12 months?	
	No	
	Experienced	
	Witnessed	
	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 - if no crimes experienced, move on to Q9.)***

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:

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Q9	**Are there any parts or places in Portsmouth where you feel unsafe or where you avoid going due to feeling fearful of crime?**
Yes	No

Please list each area where you feel unsafe or avoid going due to feeling fearful of crime and rank the top three locations *(1st, 2nd & 3rd)* **Thinking about each location can you tell us why you feel unsafe 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:

Q10	**Is there anything that you could suggest that would make Portsmouth a safer place to live?**

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

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Appendix 2: Fieldwork locations & details about analysis

- **Baffins -** Library as base
- **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 Sainsbury's , Havant Road Co-op (Drayton)
- **Fratton -** The Bridge Centre, Asda and Fratton Road
- **Guildhall Square & Civic Offices reception area**
- **Milton & Eastney** -Eastney Road Co-op and Bransbury Community Centre/Park
- **Northend** - Library as base
- **Paulsgrove -** Allaway Avenue Housing Office as base.
- **Somerstown -** Somerstown Hub
- **Southsea** - Palmerston Road, Friendship House (Elm Grove)

The analysis was completed using Excel for descriptive statistics and thematic analysis (quantitative) 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 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,[26] instead the sample was matched as closely as possible to the ONS population estimate.

[26] 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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Appendix 3: Break down by ethnicity

Ethnicity	Survey		Target	Difference
White British	761	81.4%	84.0%	-2.6%
White Irish	8	0.9%	0.5%	0.3%
White Gypsy or Irish Traveller		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Any other White background	50	5.3%	3.8%	1.6%
White and Black Caribbean	4	0.4%	0.5%	-0.1%
White and Black African	5	0.5%	0.5%	0.1%
White and Asian	4	0.4%	1.2%	-0.7%
Any other multiple ethnic group	4	0.4%	0.5%	-0.1%
Asian or Asian British Indian	22	2.4%	1.4%	0.9%
Asian or Asian British Pakistani	4	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%
Asian or Asian British Bangladeshi	8	0.9%	1.8%	-0.9%
Asian or Asian British Chinese	8	0.9%	1.3%	-0.4%
Any other Asian background	13	1.4%	1.3%	0.0%
Black or Black British African	23	2.5%	1.4%	1.0%
Black or Black British Caribbean	6	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%
Any other Black background	1	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Other ethnic group Arab	7	0.7%	0.5%	0.2%
Any other ethnic group	2	0.2%	0.5%	-0.3%
Missing	5	0.5%		
Total	**935**	100.0%		

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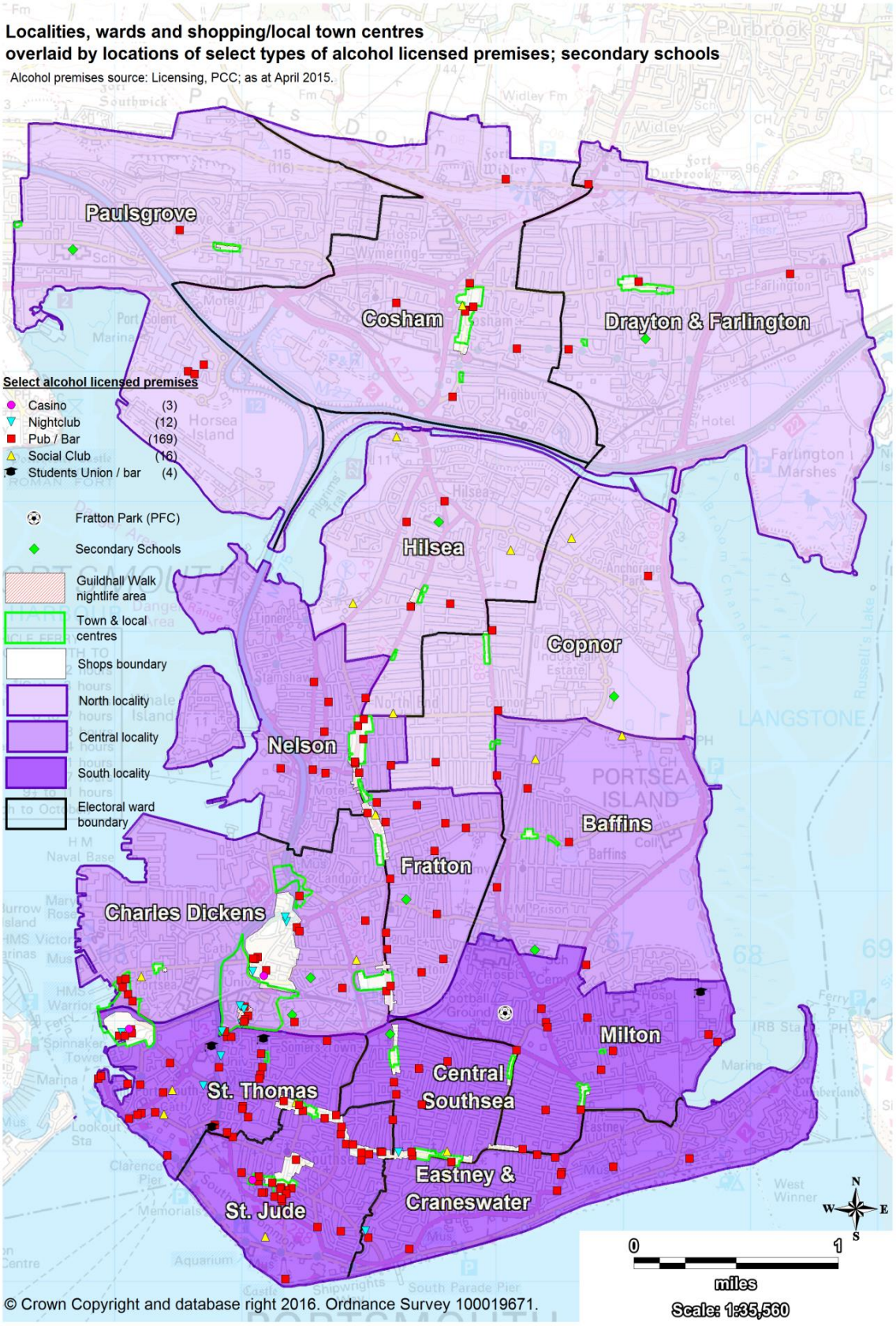
Appendix 4: ward map



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