Portsmouth Community Survey

Survey

2022

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Compiled and written by Sam Graves

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1. Background & methodology

1.1 Background

The Community Safety Survey consults residents about their concerns and experiences of crime and ASB (ASB). It asks questions about the reporting of crimes, areas where residents feel unsafe and what can be done so that they would feel safer (see Appendix 1 for the full survey). The survey is key to understanding the overall picture of crime and ASB in Portsmouth 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.[1]

This Survey has been running for over 20 years, in various formats. 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 survey being run in-house biennially from 2014 onwards.

Small changes have been made to the questionnaire over time to improve the usefulness of the data collected, but crucial elements of the survey have remained comparable enabling a long-term comparison and the identification of patterns and trends.

The pandemic and associated restrictions are likely to have had an impact on behaviours in public spaces in the 12 months preceding this survey, which is the period of time that participants are asked about. During the last two years night time economy premises have had capacities restricted, and there have been times where they have been unable to open. Many people have spent a lot more time at home, both working and socialising online. The impact of the changes to behaviours has been explored in more depth in the previous Strategic Assessment of Crime, ASB, Reoffending and Substance Misuse, and in summary there were reductions in many types of police recorded crime.[2] The Strategic Assessment for the period

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

[2] https://www.saferportsmouth.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/Final-Strategic-Assessment-2020-21-09.12.21-Public.pdf

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covered by this survey has not yet been written, but this survey will be used to inform the next Strategic Assessment.

1.2 Method

The field work was co-ordinated and carried out by the research team. They interviewed and selected ten students from the University of Portsmouth. The students then received training from the team, to ensure that they understood the background to the survey, the aim of the survey and terminology used to describe crimes and ASB. They also received training on basic interviewing techniques. This training was provided to improve the consistency and quality of the responses.

Under supervision the students conducted face-to-face interviews with residents at various locations across the city (see Appendix 2 for the list of locations). Face-to-face surveys are used so that participants do not see the lists of options for ASB and crimes that they are worried about. This is because these questions are highly subjective and we want participants to only respond with answers about ASB that is affecting them, and crimes they are worried about. If participants are shown a list of all options, they may be tempted to tick all options they are aware of, rather than sticking to this which are having an impact on their quality of life.

A new question was included this year, aiming to explore the extent to which residents experience online crime in more detail than previous years. To accommodate this additional question and to improve the quality of the responses collected by the fieldworkers, the survey was reviewed, and the format was changed. The University of Portsmouth was consulted about the categories of online crime and the wording used. In addition, the final question about areas where residents feel unsafe was altered to collect information specifically from women about why they felt unsafe in these areas and what could be done so they would feel safer. This data will be used to inform planning around reducing Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG).

It is important to note that this survey will not pick up duplicate offences where the same victim has experienced the same crime more than once. It is recommended that the survey is changed slightly to capture this when the survey is next run. Furthermore, some offences (such as sexual offences) were less likely to be reported to the survey as it took place in a public area and the fieldworkers were largely students from the university. Fieldworkers did not ask about domestic abuse/violence so as not to put participants at risk. This survey also does not capture crimes which have no victim that can be interviewed (such as homicide or possession of a weapon or drug offences).

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1.3 Sampling & Statistics

There were approximately 171,000 residents over the age of 18 in Portsmouth in the most recent estimate (mid 2020).[3] Given this population size the target sample size was set at 1000 participants, to ensure the findings were not due to chance. See Appendix 2 for further information about the analysis.

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 and participants could choose whether to participate. However, this limitation applies to most social research to some extent, including all previous community safety surveys and other crime surveys used for context and comparison.

To obtain a sample that was as representative as possible of the Portsmouth population, the demographic information gathered during the survey was regularly compared to official statistics for 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, prison or hospital) and thus the findings may not apply to these particular sections of the community.

For those who are interested, some of the key statistical findings can be found in Appendix 2, and full details are available on request.

1.4 The Research Phase

The fieldwork took place in multiple locations (see Appendix 3 for list of locations) over a six-week period from 7th February 2022 to 19th March 2022to fit in with the availability of the students. However, conducting the fieldwork during February and March means that a couple of fieldwork sessions were cancelled and rescheduled due to bad weather.

The fieldwork for the previous 2020 survey was curtailed early due to the first national lockdown at the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic. Whilst social restrictions had been relaxed at the time of the 2022 fieldwork, we were mindful of the safety of the students and participants and included considerations of Covid-19 in the risk assessment. It was decided that all the fieldwork should take place outside, rather than taking advantage of inside areas as we had done in previous years (such as Cascades, libraries, and community centres), and that fieldworkers should do their best to ensure that their presence did not make anyone uncomfortable. Masks were optional for the students in accordance with the guidelines at the time. The exception to this was Sainsbury's supermarket, where students did conduct fieldwork inside in accordance with the guidelines in place at the store.

[3] Estimates of the population for the UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

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The Covid-19 pandemic had an impact on the number of responses in 2020, and the target was not quite reached (936 responses, target 1000). Fortunately, the pandemic did not have an impact on the response rate this time, and after incomplete and out of area surveys were removed, there were 1255 responses.

As previously mentioned, 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 and in the age range of 25-44 years.

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.

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2. Demographics

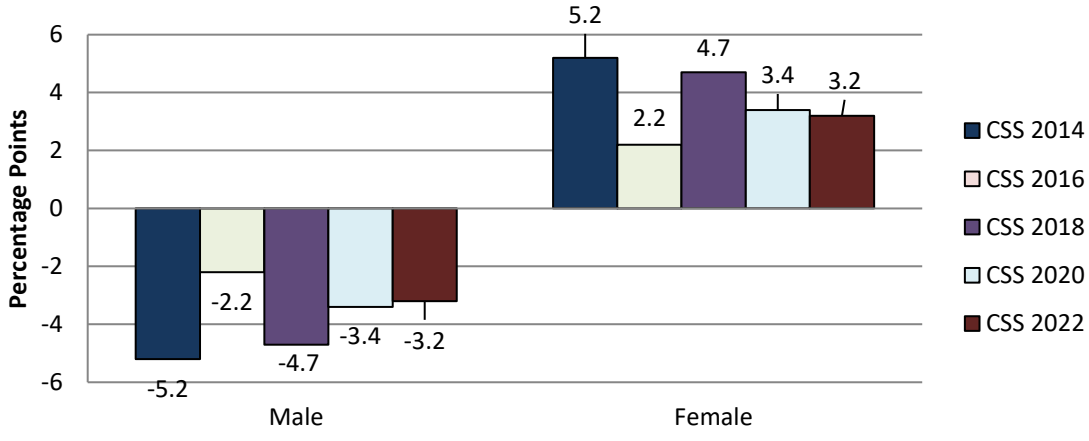
There were 1255 participants who completed the survey, which is in line with previous surveys (approximately 1,200).

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 mid-year population estimates. **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, 2018 and 2020 for comparison where available.

2.1 Gender

Where this information was recorded, more of the participants were female (53.1%, n660) than male (46.9%, n582). In comparison to the 2020 ONS mid-year population estimate, the proportion of female participants was 3.2 percentage points higher (Figure 1), which is slightly closer to the target than in 2020.

Figure 1: Comparison of gender representation compared to the ONS Mid-2020 population estimate



2.2 Age

The 2020 survey split the '65+' group into '65-74 years' and '75+ years' for the first time, 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.

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Participants aged '65 years and over' were over-represented, accounting for 30% of respondents (30.3%, n380), which is 13.5 percentage points higher than the 2020 ONS population estimate (16.8%) (Table 1). This age group has been over-represented in previous surveys and is thought to be due to a combination of a greater presence of this age group in the survey locations during work hours and being more willing to stop and talk to the fieldworkers than other age groups.

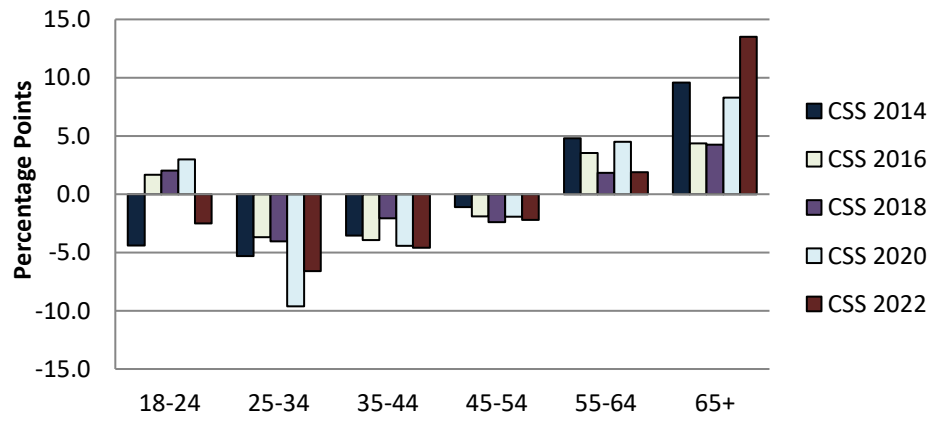
Table 1: Respondents by age group

Age Group	Survey		Target (from Mid-2020 ONS population estimate) (%)	Difference (Percentage points)
	(n)	(%)		
18-24	214	17.1%	19.6%	-2.5
25-34	156	12.4%	19.0%	-6.6
35-44	155	12.4%	17.0%	-4.6
45-54	171	13.6%	15.8%	-2.2
55-64	172	13.7%	11.8%	1.9
65-74	211	16.8%	8.5%	8.3
75+	169	13.5%	8.3%	5.2
Missing	7	0.6%		
Total	**1255**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	

However, in 2022 there was a much larger proportion of the aged 65 and over age group than in previous years; prior to this survey, the 2014 had the highest proportion with 9.6 percentage points more than the ONS population estimate for this age group (Figure 2). This could be due to people in the 'over 65 years' age group feeling more isolated than usual due to the social restrictions linked to the Covid-19 pandemic and being even more keen to stop for a chat.

Unlike previous surveys (except for 2014), the '18-24 years' age group was under-represented by 2.5 percentage points, which may reflect a greater ability for university students to study from home and thus fewer students physically in Portsmouth.

Figure 2: Comparison of age representation compared to the ONS mid-year estimates for the respective years



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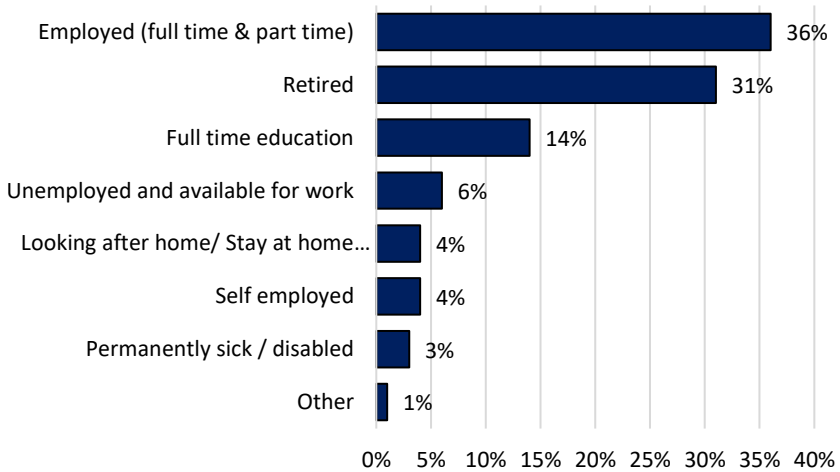
The '25-34 years' and '35-44 years' age groups were also substantially under-represented, accounting for 12.4% respondents each (n156 and n155 respectively) and being 6.6 and 4.6 percentage points lower than the 2020 ONS population estimates for these age groups. This is most likely due to the difficulties in reaching the working population during the times available to conduct fieldwork safely and with sufficient resources. Two fieldwork sessions took place in shopping areas on Saturdays to try and target this demographic, but feedback from the fieldworkers suggested that this age group were still less likely to stop as they were busy, and there were also more people shopping from out of Portsmouth. Previously we have tried to have sessions after work in the Mountbatten Centre, but there was not a very high footfall and again, potential participants were in a rush, so the sessions were not successful.

Despite this, there were more than 150 respondents aged between 25 and 34 years, and a similar number aged between 35 and 44 years - both of which were large enough samples to be able to use statistical tests.

2.3 Main Occupation

Just over a third (36%, n458) of respondents were in employment (either full time or part time employment) which the same proportion as the 2020 survey (Figure 3). The second most commonly reported occupation was 'retired' (31%, n386), followed by 'in full time education' (14%, n178). These are similar proportions to previous years.

Figure 3: Main Occupation of participants in 2022



The numbers for most of the occupation types were obtained from the NOMIS website and expressed as a proportion of the 18 and over population.[4] There were no official figures for the number of people who were retired, so the proportion of over 65s was used as a proxy, although is likely to be an over-estimate as some people in the 65-74 year age group are needing to continue working.[5] The proportion of students was calculated from the numbers given on the University of Portsmouth website, applied to the ONS population website.[6]

[4] Nomis - Official Labour Market Statistics (nomisweb.co.uk) - source: ONS Population Survey
[5] Estimates of the population for the UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)
[6] External returns and data standards | University of Portsmouth

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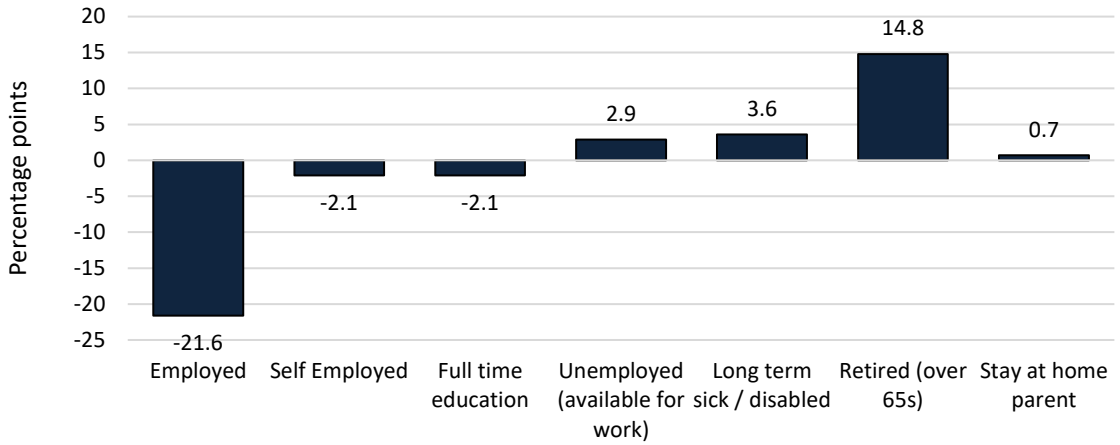
Figure 4: Comparison of occupations compared to proportions for the general population



Those who were retired or otherwise not in work were more present in fieldwork locations, such as those who were unemployed, long-term sick or disabled, or stay at home parents/looking after the home. These groups were over-represented in the sample to a greater or lesser degree. Conversely, those who were employed, self-employed or in full time education were under-represented in the sample. Despite those in employment being substantially unrepresented, there were still 458 employed participants which provides a reasonable sample size for comparison.

2.4 Disability

There was no set target for the proportion of disabled participants to be included, but the Portsmouth City Council Equality and Diversity Strategy 2014-2017 gave some figures which could be applied to the Portsmouth population (Table 2) to give some estimates.

Table 2: Respondents reporting disabilities

Disability	(n)	(%)	Estimate from Equality & Diversity strategy
Mobility / physical	93	7.4%	2.0%
Hearing	24	1.9%	0.7%
Visual	16	1.3%	0.7%
Learning	19	1.5%	2.0%
Mental Health	47	3.8%	Up to 15% depending on definition
Other	49	3.9%	n/a
More than one disability	56	4.5%	n/a
Participants with at least one disability	304	24.2%	n/a
None	935	74.5%	n/a
Total	**936**	**100.0%**	

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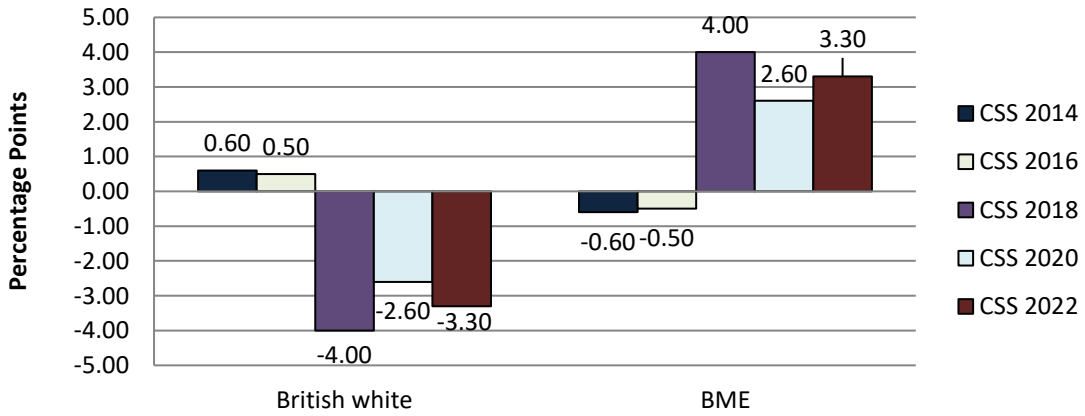
Almost one quarter (24.5%, n304) of participants reported at least one disability, which is higher than the proportions seen in previous years (2020: 21%, 2018: 19%) 4.5% (n56) of respondents reported that they had more than one disability, which again is slightly more than previous years (2020: 3.8%, 2018: 3.5%). 7.4% (n93) respondents reported a physical disability, which is higher than the expected proportion (2%), but the Equality and Diversity Strategy points out that there is a higher incidence of physical disabilities in those who are over 65, which ties in with the large proportion of this age group who participated in the survey. In summary, people with disabilities are better represented than in previous surveys.

2.5 Ethnicity

The respondents to this survey were largely white British (81%, n1008) with 19% (n240) from other ethnic backgrounds. This is a slightly larger proportion of other ethnic backgrounds (3 percentage points) than the most recent census in 2011. However, it is likely that the demographics of Portsmouth have changed since 2011 (Figure 5). 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. . A full breakdown of the ethnicities of the respondents, alongside the target, can be found in Appendix 4.

Figure 5: Comparison of ethnic representation compared to the ONS Census 2011



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2.6 Armed forces

In this survey 10% (n127) 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.[7] This is roughly 9% of the Portsmouth population aged 18 and over. Therefore, the survey included a representative number of armed forces personnel.

2.7 Ward

There was a good representation from most wards, although ideally, we would have had more respondents from Copnor, Hilsea and Cosham, which were around 3 percentage points lower than the target (Table 3). Residents from Charles Dickens were overrepresented in the survey, but 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.[8] Two sessions were conducted in Cosham and Northend/Northern Parade, but only one was done in Copnor as the footfall was so low. A detailed breakdown of the ward demographic data can be found in table 3 below and a ward map can be found in Appendix 5.

Table 3: Residents by ward

Ward	Survey		Target (from Mid-2020 ONS population estimate)	Difference (pp)
Baffins	73	5.8%	6.9%	-1.1
Central Southsea	127	10.1%	8.4%	1.7
Charles Dickens	233	18.6%	10.7%	7.9
Copnor	35	2.8%	6.1%	-3.3
Cosham	48	3.8%	6.5%	-2.7
Drayton and Farlington	52	4.1%	6.2%	-2.1
Eastney and Craneswater	59	4.7%	6.6%	-1.9
Fratton	111	8.8%	7.1%	1.7
Hilsea	43	3.4%	6.3%	-2.9
Milton	55	4.4%	6.9%	-2.5
Nelson	75	6.0%	6.7%	-0.7
Paulsgrove	57	4.5%	6.2%	-1.7
St. Jude	107	8.5%	6.5%	2.0
St. Thomas	142	11.3%	8.9%	2.4
Homeless	3	0.2%		
Portsmouth misc.	35	2.8%		
Total	**1255**	**100%**		

[7] Data from report: 2017 Armed forces community within Solent. Figure includes veterans and serving personnel.
[8] based on the 2016 small area population forecast

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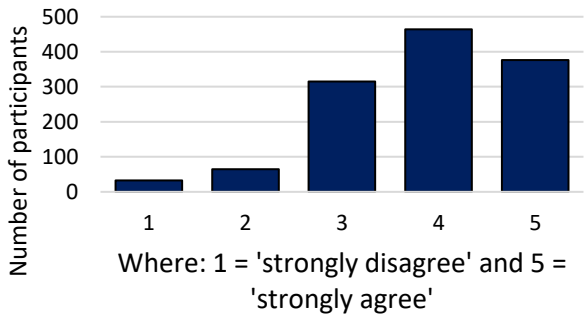
3. Survey Findings

3.1 Quality of Life

While 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, it gives a broad indication of how residents feel about their quality of life. Respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement with the statement "The overall quality of my life in Portsmouth is very good" on a scale where 1 indicated a poor quality of life and 5 indicated a very good quality of life.

Most participants (92%, n1155) felt their overall quality of life was good, with only 8% (n98) of participants indicating that they disagreed with the statement to some extent (Figure 6).

Figure 6: The overall quality of my life in Portsmouth is very good



The average reported quality of life score for all respondents was 3.86, which is slightly lower than in 2020 (M=3.90)[9] but this difference is not statistically significant.[10] The mean average was slightly, but statistically significantly lower than in 2014 (M=3.96), indicating that **overall residents were slightly less satisfied with their quality of life in 2022 than in 2014**.[11]

Statistically significant differences were found between some age groups, occupation types, disability types and wards.

- **Participants aged over 75 years and aged between 25 and 34 years had statistically significantly higher mean quality of life scores** than participants aged 45-54 years, 55-64 years and 65-74 years. This is consistent with the Office for National Statistics' Measuring National Well-being Survey, which found that people aged between 45-54 reported the lowest average rating for life satisfaction, while those 65-79 reported the highest.
- Those who are **self-employed had a statistically significantly higher mean quality of life** score than participants who reported that they were sick/disabled.
- Participants with **no disability, but also those with a physical or hearing disability had statistically significantly higher mean quality of life scores** than those with multiple disabilities or mental health issues.

[9] M stands for mean, which is also known as arithmetic average, specifically, the sum of the values in that group divided by the number of values.
[10] Statistically significant means that tests have been carried out and the result was not likely to have occurred by chance.
[11] The statistical test results can be found in Appendix 2

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The ward where people lived also affected their mean quality of life, with residents living in Hilsea having the highest mean score, closely followed by Drayton & Farlington, Paulsgrove and Central Southsea. These wards all had significantly higher mean scores than **residents living in Charles Dickens, who had the lowest mean score**. See Appendix 4 for a map showing Portsmouth wards and see Table 4 for full details.

Table 4: Mean Quality of Life scores by Ward in 2022

Ward	Quality of life (Mean score)
Hilsea	4.12
Drayton & Farlington	4.10
Paulsgrove	4.09
Central Southsea	4.05
Eastney & Craneswater	4.00
St Jude	3.94
Baffins	3.93
St Thomas	3.90
Total	3.87
Copnor	3.86
Milton	3.84
Cosham	3.83
Fratton	3.81
Nelson	3.79
Charles Dickens	3.57

3.2 Perception of Anti-Social Behaviour

ASB is highly 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 low level 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 problem for them, rather than any issues that may be occurring in their area.

ASB reported to the police has been reducing since 2011/12,[12] although anecdotally, it has been suggested that levels of ASB have not reduced, rather people are less likely to report it to the police. This is possible as previous surveys have found that almost 60%[13] of residents said they did not report crimes to the police for several reasons, including believing the police lacked resources to deal with the crime, or not feeling as though the crime had had much impact on them. This suggests that residents may be even less likely to report ASB to the police. There are now different ways to report ASB to the police, including an online reporting system, directly to neighbourhood police and 101, and it may be that residents are having difficulties knowing how to report ASB to the police. Alternatively, it is possible that

[12] Strategic Assessment of Crime, ASB, Reoffending and Substance Misuse: Update for 2018/19
[13] Community Safety Surveys in 2020 and 2018.

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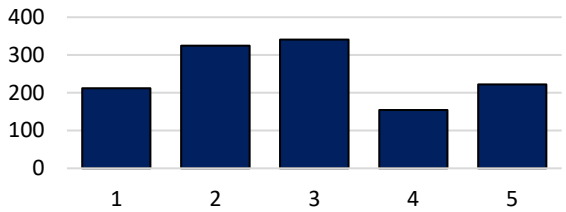
residents have reported increasing numbers of incidents to other agencies and services instead, such as the Clean Safe & Tidy Team, Noise Pollution Team, Anti-Social Behaviour Unit or Housing Associations.

This survey can give a detailed overview of the types of ASB causing problems for residents and does not rely on reporting and recording by various agencies.

Figure 7: ASB is a big problem in the area I live



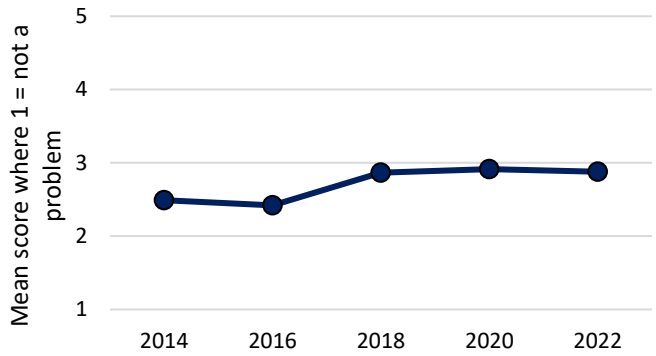
Respondents were asked to indicate on a scale their level of agreement with the statement "ASB is a big problem in the area where I live," where 1 indicated that they did not think it was a problem and 5 indicated that they thought it was a very big problem.

Just under 60% (57%, n717) disagreed with the statement, indicating that they did not think ASB was a big problem in their area (Figure 7).

The average score for all respondents was 2.88, which is similar to levels in 2020 and 2018 and statistically significantly higher than in 2014.

This means that **people are slightly more likely to think ASB is a big problem than in 2014** (Figure 8).

Figure 8: Is ASB a big problem in your area?



The following statistically significant differences were found between groups:

- Veterans/those serving in the armed forces were less likely to think ASB was a big problem in their area than those who were not.
- Females were more likely to think that ASB was a big problem than males.
- British White participants were more likely to think that ASB was a big problem than BAME participants.
- Participants who were unemployed or sick/disabled were more likely to think ASB was a big problem than those in full time education.
- Participants living in Charles Dickens were significantly more likely to think that ASB was a big problem than those living in Drayton and Farlington and Cosham (Table 5).

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Table 5: Perception of ASB as a big problem by ward of residence

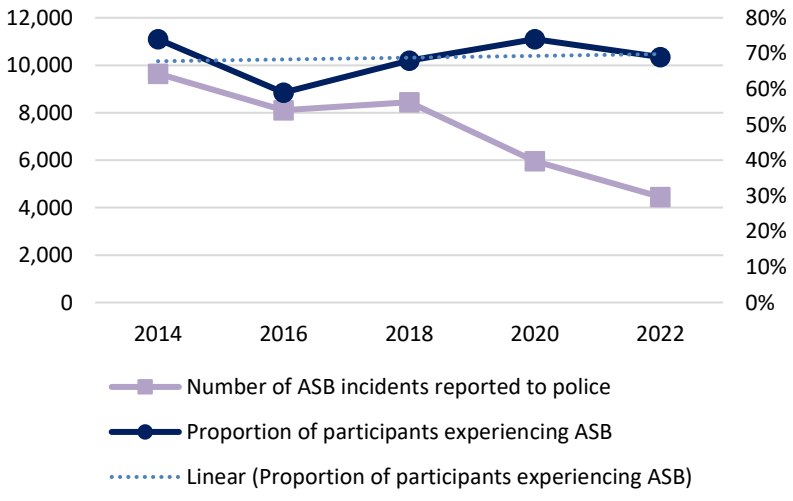
Ward	ASB is a big problem (Mean score)
Drayton & Farlington	2.42
Cosham	2.48
Milton	2.58
Central Southsea	2.60
Eastney & Craneswater	2.71
Paulsgrove	2.72
St Jude	2.72
Baffins	2.82
Copnor	2.83
Hilsea	2.88
Total	2.88
Fratton	2.96
Nelson	3.11
St Thomas	3.12
Charles Dickens	3.22

3.3 Personal experience of ASB

Almost 7 in 10 respondents (69%, n869) reported experiencing or witnessing ASB in the previous 12 months (From March/April 2020 to February/March 2021).

The proportion of respondents indicating that they had witnessed or experienced ASB has reduced by 5 percentage points from the 2020 survey, which is not a statistically significant reduction. **The overall trend has been fairly stable over the last eight years, contrasting with the downward trend seen in ASB recorded by the police.**

Figure 9 : Proportion of respondents who have experienced or witnessed ASB compared with police recorded ASB, 2014-2022



Some significant associations were found between witnessing and experiencing ASB and the following demographic characteristics:

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- Age group: participants over 75 years were less likely to witness or experience ASB than other age groups, while those aged between 55 and 64 years were more likely.
- Occupation: participants who were retired were less likely, and those who were sick/disabled were more likely to witness or experience ASB than other occupations.
- Ward: participants living in Drayton & Farlington were less likely, and those in Charles Dickens were more likely to witness or experience ASB than those living in other wards.
- Ethnicity: British white respondents were more likely to witness or experience ASB than those from other ethnic groups.

When interpreting these findings, it is important to note that ASB 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.

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

- People hanging around (19%, n235)
- People using/supplying drugs (18%, n222)
- Noise in the street (15%, n189)
- Vandalism/graffiti (14%, n177)
- Street Drinking (13%, n161)
- Intimidating behaviour (12%, n153)

Table 6, below, shows the proportion of respondents reporting each type of behaviour for each survey since 2014, the change from 2020 to 2022 and the direction of the overall trend from 2014.

Table 6: Trends in the most commonly reported types of ASB from 2014

ASB Type	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022	Change from 2020	overall trend since 2014
People hanging around	11.4%	9.4%	16.4%	17.1%	18.7%	1.6pp	↑
People using / supplying drugs	5.7%	5.8%	12.9%	21.3%	17.7%	-3.6pp	↑
Noise in the street	13.4%	13.7%	11.5%	13.4%	15.1%	1.7pp	↑
Vandalism/graffiti	9.4%	9.4%	10.0%	14.1%	14.1%	0.0pp	↑
Street drinking	11.5%	11.4%	12.4%	12.2%	12.8%	0.6pp	↑
Intimidating behaviour	6.2%	6.2%	11.6%	11.0%	12.2%	1.pp	↑
Litter and rubbish	13.7%	11.7%	9.8%	10.4%	10.3%	-0.1pp	↓
Domestic noise	14.4%	10.5%	8.9%	12.8%	9.8%	-3.0pp	↓
Traffic issues	6.7%	9.4%	7.3%	6.0%	8.0%	2.0pp	↑
Alcohol related ASB	n/a	3.2%	5.9%	5.1%	6.8%	1.7pp	↑

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Since the previous survey, there have been increases in:

- **Traffic issues (by 2 percentage points from 6% to 8%)**
- Noise in the street (by 1.7 percentage points from 13.4% to 15.1%)
- Alcohol related ASB (by 1.7 percentage points from 5.1% to 6.8%)
- People hanging around (by 1.6 percentage points from 17.1% to 18.7%), and
- Intimidating behaviour (by 1.2 percentage points from 11% to 12.2%).

The **largest increase was seen in the category of traffic issues**, which could be people cycling on pavements, parking inconsiderately or using streets as rat runs. However, where detail was given, E-scooters were also mentioned as a traffic issue. Additionally, when the 'other' category was analysed, **E-scooters were mentioned by 4.9% (n61) respondents making it a notable additional ASB issue** for residents.

Increases in the other ASB types could be as a result of restrictions on social activities, with more residents catching up with friends in public areas outdoors.

Conversely, there was a **reduction in people using/supplying drugs (by 3.6 percentage points from 21.3% to 17.7%),** although this was still the second most commonly reported type of ASB and levels are much higher than before 2020. There was **also a reduction in domestic noise** (by 3 percentage points from 12.8% to 9.8%), which was unexpected in the context of social restrictions, but could indicate some neighbours being more tolerant of their direct neighbours under the circumstances.

Looking at more long-term trends, in the early surveys (from 2001 to 2008) the two consistently experienced and witnessed types of ASB experienced were 'speeding cars' and 'litter', neither of which are now are the most common concerns. By 2009, the most common ASBs had shifted to 'teenagers hanging around', 'people being drunk' and 'vandalism'.

Although percentages cannot be directly compared because the methodologies are different, the Crime Survey of England and Wales for 2019 found **the second 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 and may correlate with reductions in funding for drug treatment**. The comparison of the two surveys demonstrates that the ASB experienced in Portsmouth is broadly similar to the national picture, but that **street drinking and intimidating behaviour are perceived to be causing more issues locally**.

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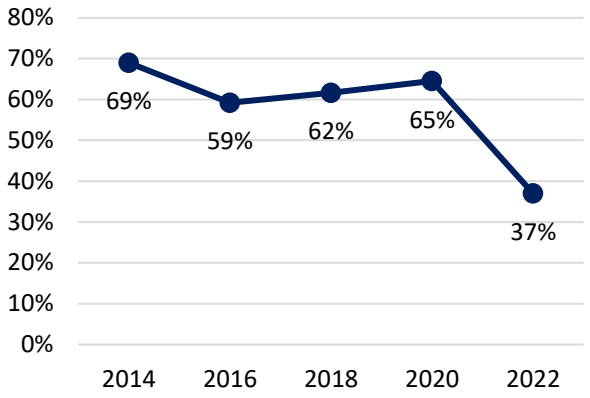
3.4 Fear of crime

Fear of crime has reduced substantially, with 37% (n794) worried about being a victim of crime in 2020, compared to previous years where between 60-70% were worried (Figure 10).

This could be due to a change in patterns of behaviour during the pandemic, with many more people working from and spending more time at home. Additionally, during lockdown periods, some communities pulled together, and some people looked out for their neighbours more than usual. This sense of community may have had a positive effect on fear of crime. However, this increase is likely to be temporary and caution should be taken when interpreting this result.

Figure 10: Proportion of respondents who were worried about being the victim of crime, 2014 - 2022



Some demographic groups were significantly associated with being more likely to fear being a victim of crime:

- Women were more likely to fear being victimized than men, and
- Participants in the armed forces or veterans were less likely to fear victimisation than those who were not.

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

- Being mugged or robbed (15%, n188)
- Being assaulted (13.4%, n168)
- Being burgled (8.1%, n102)

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 (Figure 11). 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 had been rising until this most recent survey. Concern about 'being threatened, insulted or abused or behaviour likely to cause fear or distress' and 'being sexually assaulted or harassed' had also been increasing until this survey.** The option of 'being stabbed' was included for the first time this year to reflect concern around knife crime.

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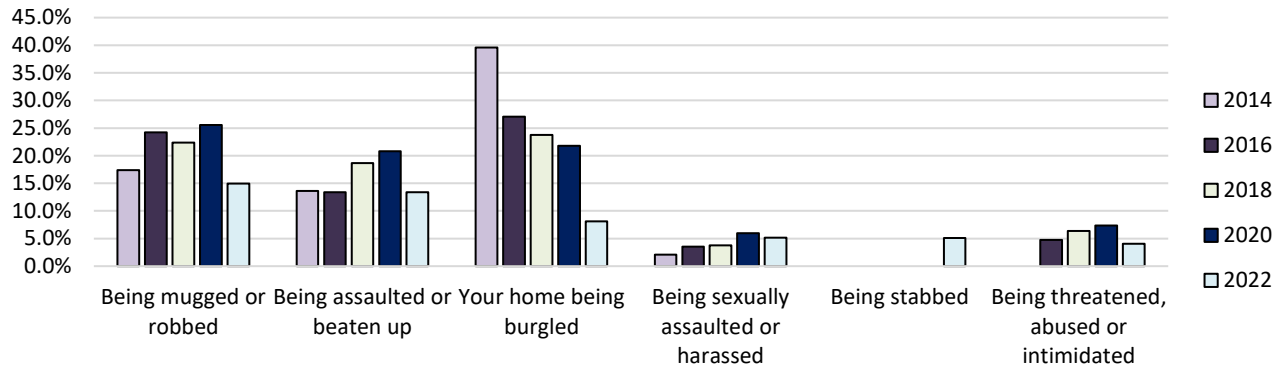
Figure 11: Crimes that respondents most feared, 2014 - 2022



3.5 Victimisation (Excluding Online Crime)

A quarter of respondents (25%, n311) to the survey reported that they had been a victim of a crime in the previous twelve months (excluding online crime). It is important to note that while the sample for this survey is broadly similar to Portsmouth's population, there are some sections of the community who may not be represented and who may experience different levels of crime (for example businesses, those in residential homes/hospitals or prison).

This is statistically significantly less than the proportion in 2020 (37%), although **there is a fairly stable trend overall** (Figure 12). It is likely that this lower level of victimisation in 2022 is at least partially due to changes in behaviour brought about by Covid-19 related restrictions, and that there has been some displacement to online crimes.

Figure 12: Proportion of respondents who experienced a crime (2014 - 2022)

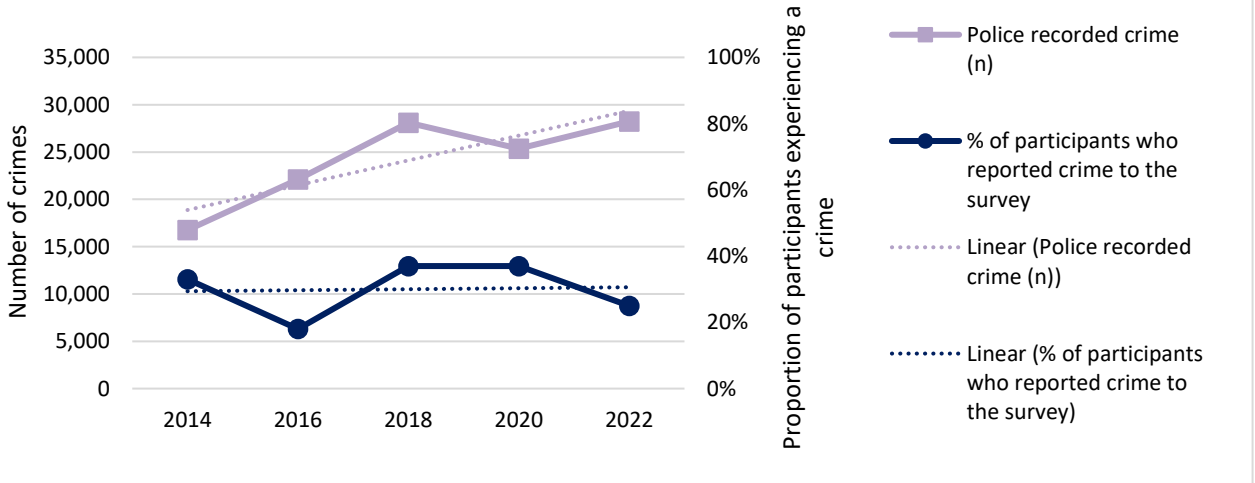


Figure 12 also plots **police recorded crime, showing an increasing trend, which is in contrast to the overall stable trend in victimisation reported to this survey**. This finding lends weight to the hypothesis

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that overall crime remains fairly stable, and the increase in police recorded crime is largely due to changes in police recording practices and new offence codes.[14] There is a big caveat to this comparison; the police dataset includes all crimes, whereas the victimisation rate from the survey is solely the number of victims and thus there may be a different trend if all the crimes were added up.

Some factors that were associated with being more or less likely to be a victim of crime were:

- **People with mental health issues were more likely to be a victim of crime** than those with hearing or no disabilities.
- People who have retired were less likely to be a victim of crime than those who were sick/disabled or those in full time employment.
- People who are over 75 years old were less likely to be a victim of crime than other age groups.

Table 7: Crimes that people experienced in the previous 12 months and reported to the survey.

RANK	Crime type	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022	change from 2020	overall trend since 2014
1	Threats/intimidation	6.9%	2.5%	8.2%	12.1%	7.2%	-4.9pp	↔
2	Theft from garage/shed/garden	2.0%	0.7%	3.3%	2.9%	3.2%	0.3pp	↑
3	Assault	2.5%	3.5%	3.1%	3.8%	2.5%	-1.3pp	↔
4	Stalking/harassment	1.1%	0.2%	1.9%	4.7%	2.4%	-2.3pp	↑
5	Bike theft	5.3%	2.5%	4.9%	4.8%	2.2%	-2.6pp	↓
6	Bogus callers	3.4%	0.2%	3.7%	3.8%	2.2%	-1.7pp	↓
7	Hate crime		2.5%	2.3%	4.1%	2.1%	-2.0pp	↔
8	Damage to car/motorbike	5.7%	3.7%	5.5%	5.8%	2.0%	-3.8pp	↓
9	Residential burglary	2.0%	1.8%	2.1%	1.8%	1.8%	-0.1pp	↔
10	Damage to home/garden	3.3%	1.9%	3.5%	3.2%	1.8%	-1.5pp	↓
11	Robbery	1.0%	1.5%	2.6%	1.0%	1.5%	0.6pp	↔
12	Theft from a vehicle	1.6%	2.4%	3.6%	3.1%	1.3%	-1.8pp	↔
14	Sexual assault/harassment	0.6%	0.1%	2.0%	2.6%	1.1%	-1.4pp	↔
15	Theft of car/motorbike	0.8%	0.4%	1.1%	1.4%	0.7%	-0.7pp	↔
16	Street theft	1.0%	0.2%	0.7%	0.5%	0.7%	0.2pp	↔
17	Assault with blade					0.6%		
18	Other fraud	0.7%	0.2%	1.1%	1.6%	0.6%	-1.0pp	↔
19	Identity theft	0.1%	0.5%	1.5%	1.3%	0.2%	-1.0pp	↔
20	Arson	0.1%	0.0%	0.6%	0.2%	0.1%	-0.1pp	↔

The **most common crime reported to the survey in 2022 was threats/intimidation**, with 7.2% (n90) of participants reporting this type of crime, substantially more than any other crime type. Threats/

[14] Strategic Assessment of Crime, ASB, Reoffending and Substance Misuse: Update for 2018/19

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intimidation was also the most commonly reported crime to the 2020 and 2018 surveys. Other crimes commonly reported to the survey were:

- Theft from garage/shed/garden (3.2%)
- Assault (2.5%)
- Stalking/harassment (2.4%)

Table 7 shows how crimes reported to the survey have changed over time. Since 2020, all crime categories have reduced or stayed broadly the same.[15] The crime types seeing the largest percent point reduction in the proportion of participants experiencing them were:

- Threats/intimidation (4.9 percentage point reduction)
- Damage to car/motorbike (3.8 pp reduction)
- Bike theft (2.6 pp reduction)
- Stalking & harassment (2.3 pp reduction), and
- Hate crime (2pp reduction).

It is likely that these reductions are at least partially associated with people staying home more, and being less likely to be in public areas, particularly in the night time economy areas.

Conversely, **theft from a garage/garden/shed and stalking and harassment have increased** (by 1.2 and 1.3 percentage points respectively.

As in previous years, **fear of being a victim substantially exceeded the proportion of participants who were a victim of the crimes which were the most feared: '**being mugged/robbed', 'being burgled' or 'being assaulted'. For example, **15% of participants were worried about 'being mugged/robbed', while 1.5% of them had been a victim of robbery in the previous twelve months** (Figure 13). This is likely to reflect the serious physical or emotional impact that these types of crime may have on a victim and the amount of media coverage given to these crimes.

For most of the other types of crime, particularly threats/intimidation, the proportion of respondents who were concerned was lower than those who had experienced the offences, possibly because people are not physically harmed in these types of offences, and some may feel that the crimes have not had much of an impact on them.

[15] Broadly the same is an increase or reduction of less than 1%

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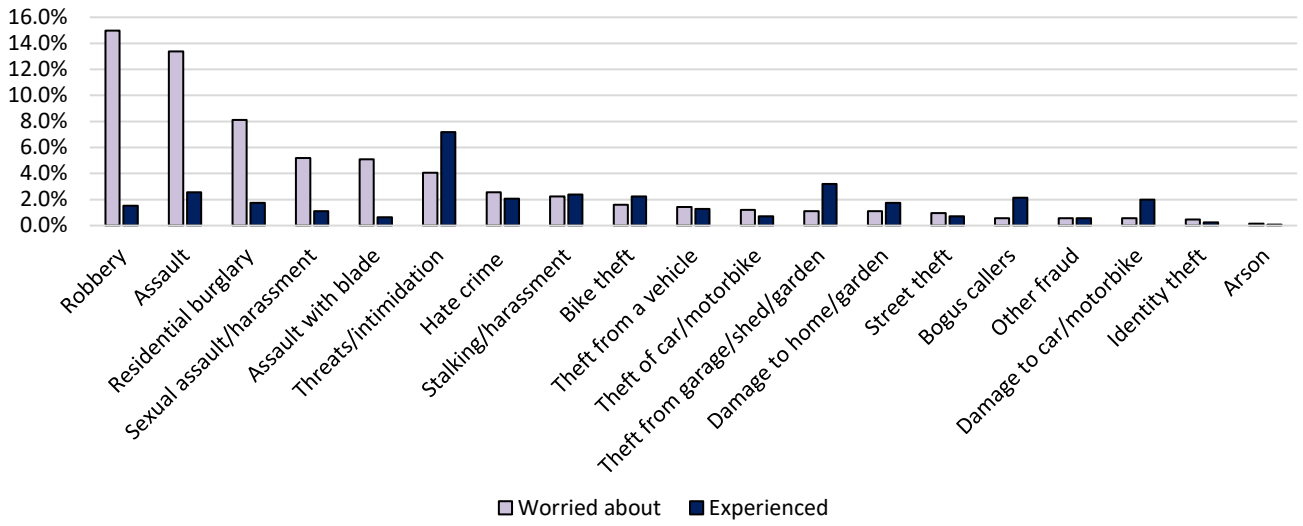
Figure 13: Comparison between the most common crimes respondents were worried about and those they experienced, 2022



3.6 Online Crime

Previously online crime was included as a crime category and analysed with the data in the previous section (3.5) and since 2014 between 0.1% and 1.7% of participants reported that they had experienced it. It is likely that online crime was under-reported, where people were either unaware that what they had experienced constituted a crime or felt that it was so minor it was not worth mentioning.

The 2020/21 Strategic Assessment of Crime, ASB, Reoffending and Substance Misuse drew attention to national data that indicated that there had been a displacement from physical crime to online crime and highlighted that there was a gap in knowledge about the picture of online crime locally.[16] As a result, the survey was amended, and a new question was included to specifically ask about online crime with detailed categories. This means that participants were more likely to realise that what they had experienced was a crime and more likely to report their experiences to the survey giving a more realistic picture of online crime.

If the victims of online crime are included in the count of people experiencing a crime, the victimisation rate increases to the level seen in 2018 and 2020 (36%, n454), supporting the displacement hypothesis (Figure 14) and suggesting a stable trend in overall victimisation. However, it is important to note that the caveats associated with the change in method should be taken into consideration. It is not possible to estimate how much of the online crime is due to displacement thus would have been reported even without the change to the questions, which is why there is a dashed line between 2020 and 2022 in Figure 14.

[16] https://www.saferportsmouth.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/Final-Strategic-Assessment-2020-21-09.12.21-Public.pdf

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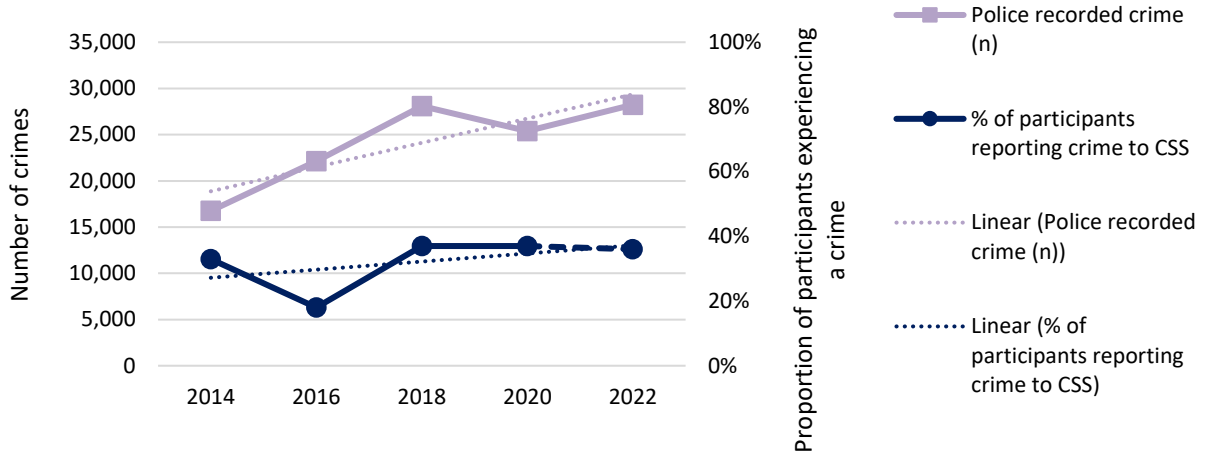
Figure 14: Proportion of respondents who experienced crime, including online crime (2014 - 2022)



Most people did not report experiencing online crime during 2022 (83%, n1041), but of the 16% (n199) who did, the most common types of crime reported were:

- Phishing - not just received emails, but had money or data stolen (4.9%, n62)
- Online fraud (4.8%, n60) and
- Personal hacking (3.7%).

Although this survey expects that online crimes of a personal nature are unlikely to be reported, 1% (n11) of participants said that they had received unsolicited and unwanted obscene pictures or videos.

3.7 Knife Crime

Knife-enabled crime and possession of a weapon offences account for only a small percentage of violent crime (3.6%, n478 in 2020/21) 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 has 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 and this is the second time we have asked these questions to see if there has been any changes.

Just under half of participants (46%, n580) said they thought knife crime was a problem in Portsmouth, while just under a quarter (23%, n288) said they didn't and just under a third (31%, n383) didn't know. **The proportion of participants thinking knife crime was a problem increased by 5 percentage points** from the previous survey in 2020.

Some characteristics were associated with being likely to think knife crime was a problem:

- Females were more likely to think knife crime was a problem than males.
- White British participants were more likely to think it was a problem than BAME participants.

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Where respondents thought knife crime was a problem, they were asked why, and thematic analysis was used to find out the main reasons. Of the 574 respondents who gave a reason, **58% (n331) half had heard about knife crime in the media or by word of mouth,** while another 26% (n149) gave a general statement about it being a problem or kids carrying knives without having had any personal experiences. There has been a lot of media coverage, particularly on social media, so it is not surprising that the proportion of people thinking knife crime is a problem has increased.[17]

However, some respondents held their belief as they had personal experience of knife crime or knew someone who had with:

- 3.5% (n20) having come across knife crime at their place of work (where specified, at hospitals, schools or when providing key worker support)
- 2.8% (n16) knew someone who had been a victim of knife crime
- 2.3% (n13) had witnessed knife crime
- 1.9% (n11) had seen people carrying knifes
- 1.6% (n9) had previously been a victim of knife crime.

Participants were then specifically asked about whether they **had seen someone carrying a weapon or knife, and 10% (n123) had done**. This is similar to 2020, where 11% of participants said they had seen someone carrying a weapon. Of these weapons, **80% (n98) 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 **56% (n62) of cases, the person carrying the knife was 18 years or older**, while in 41% (n45) of cases it was someone 17 years or younger. This is a similar proportion to the 2020 survey.

Most respondents had not personally experienced or witnessed knife crime (95%, n1079), but 0.7% (n8) had experienced a knife crime and a further 4% (n45) had witnessed one.[18] Once again, these are similar proportions to the 2020 survey, where 1.2% had experienced and 3% had witnessed a knife crime and suggest that the levels of knife crime are likely to have remained fairly stable, despite the increase in people thinking that knife crime is a problem (Figure 15).

[17] E.g. Portsmouth teenager jailed over 'senseless and brazen' stabbing in busy city centre | The News , Paulsgrove stabbing: Shocked neighbours describe 'all hell breaking loose' as two teenagers are knifed | The News (portsmouth.co.uk) , Southsea, boy, 17, stabbed in the chest as Portsmouth police arrest 6 people over 'serious assault' | The News

[18] For those who answered (n1132)

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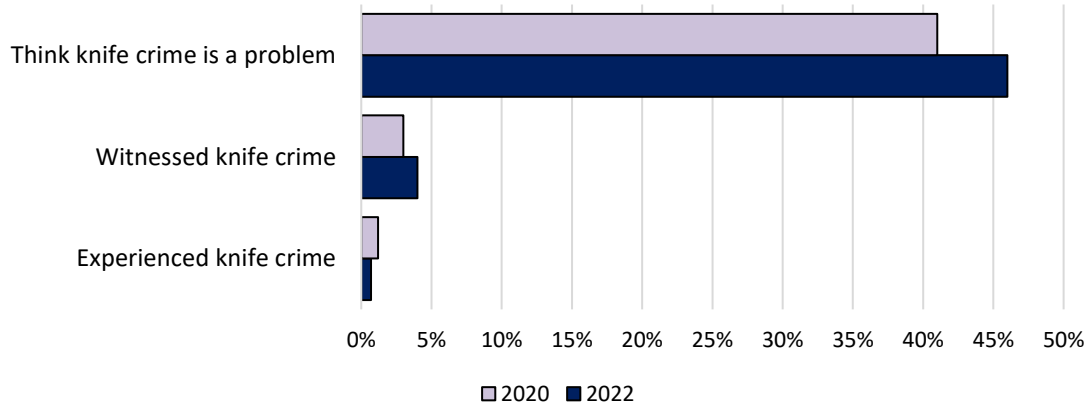
Figure 15: Perception and Experience of Knife Crime 2020 & 2022



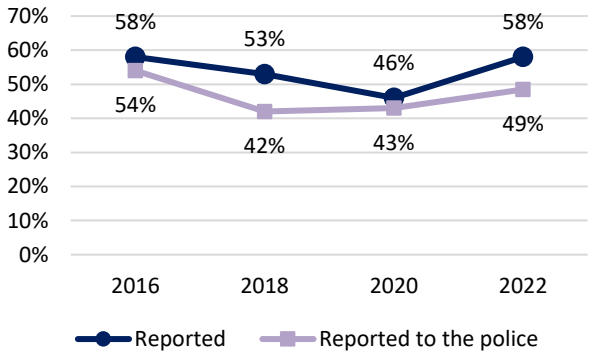
Considering this survey probably has not engaged with the sections of the community most likely to be involved in knife crime, **the findings indicate that knives are present in the community and that the current focus on knife-enabled serious violence and early intervention in this area is warranted.**

3.8 What crimes do people report?

25% (n311) of respondents who were the victim of crime in the last 12 months reported 443 crimes. **58% (n258) of these were reported,**[19] which is 12 percentage points higher than in 2020, but a return to the level of reporting seen in 2016 (Figure 16).

When online crimes were included the reporting rate increased marginally to 59% (n392 out of 670). Please note that currently this does not include all crime; where participants experience a crime type more than once, this is not captured.

Figure 16: What proportion of crime was reported?



Where crimes were reported, overwhelming, they were reported to the police (83%, n215), followed by Portsmouth City Council (3%, n7), their landlord (2%, n6), bank (2%, n5), security for shops/bars (2%, n5) or their insurance company (2%, n4). **This equates to 49% (n215) of all crimes reported to the survey and is 6 percentage points higher than the previous survey (43%).** When online crimes are included, the proportion of crimes reported to the police reduced to 37% (n248) overall, with only 14.5% of online crimes being reported to the police.

[19] 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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There was a different pattern for online crimes, where reported, these types of crimes were commonly reported to:

- Bank (42%, n62)
- Police (22%, n33)
- The relevant website (20%, n30), and
- The relevant organisation/company (10%, 15).

Surprisingly, only one participant said they reported the crime to Action Fraud, which is where most of the data for online crime comes from. It is not known whether banks, companies or websites routinely pass this information on to Action Fraud.

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

- Burglary (91%, n20)
- Having car/motorbike stolen (89%, n8)
- Online fraud (87%, n52)
- Assault (81%, n26)

The crimes **least likely to be reported** were also crimes where only small numbers were reported to the survey generally:

- Receiving unsolicited obscene pictures (9%, n1)
- Malware/ransomware (21%, n3)
- Online sexual abuse (33%, n1)
- Damage to car/motorbike (36%, n9)
- Hate crime (38%, n10)

Where people gave reasons for not reporting, the most common reasons were that they thought the police would not do anything (n35), the crime was minor (n25), they dealt with it themselves (n18) or they thought it was normal/common (n10). These are similar reasons to previous surveys.

It is noteworthy that only one person reported receiving obscene pictures to (1 out of the 10 people who disclosed this to the survey). When the reasons for this were explored, the three main themes were: not thinking it was worth it, not knowing who to report to and thinking nothing would be done anyway. Half of participants who disclosed sexual assault (n7) to the survey did not report, and for this it was concerning that the two main reasons for not reporting were that they were "used to it" or they did not think the police would do anything about it. Similarly, half of people who experienced stalking or harassment did not report it, largely because they thought the police could not or would not do anything about it.

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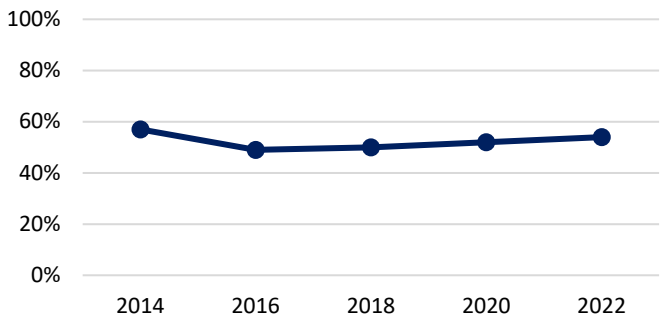
3.9 Areas that people avoid or feel unsafe

Just over half of participants (54%, n679) stated that there were parts of Portsmouth that they avoided or felt unsafe.

The proportion of participants avoiding or feeling unsafe in areas was highest in 2014 (57%), and dropped to 49% in 2016, and has been slowly rising since 2016. The **proportion who avoided / felt unsafe is now significantly higher than in 2016,** although the 2 percentage point increase from the 2020 was not significant.

Figure 17: Proportion of participants who said they avoided / felt unsafe in parts of Portsmouth



Some factors were associated with being likely to feel unsafe / avoid areas:

- Females were more likely to feel unsafe / avoid areas than males (64% and 44% respectively).
- Participants who were sick/disabled were more likely (65%) and those who were unemployed were less likely to feel unsafe / avoid areas (39%).
- British White participants were more likely to feel unsafe / avoid areas than BAME participants (56% and 49% respectively).

Participants were then asked an open question about where they felt unsafe/avoided. Fieldworkers encouraged them to be specific and drill down to roads, alleys, parks etc. if possible, but most participants did not give specific details, suggesting they felt generally unsafe in some neighbourhoods. The free text responses were grouped together and ranked in order of the highest frequency to lowest. Table 8 shows the trends for the most unsafe / avoided areas since 2001

Table 8: Areas unsafe or avoided by rank from 2001 to 2022

Ranking	2001	2004	2007	2009	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022	From 2020	From 2001
Somerstown	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	↔	↔
Buckland	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	↔	↔
City Centre / Commercial Rd	Did not rank in top 10					9	4	3	4	3	↑	↑
Fratton	7	7	7	7	2	4	3	4	3	4	↓	↑
Southsea	Did not rank in top 10					8	5	6	6	5	↑	↑
Guildhall Walk	6	6	4	4	4	3	6	5	5	6	↓	↔
Northend	Did not rank in top 10						9	9	7	7	↔	↑
Paulsgrove	4	3	3	2	5	5	7	7	9	8	↑	↓
Portsea	3	4	5	5	6	6	8	8	8	9	↓	↓
Landport	5	5	6	6	7	7	10	10	10	10	↔	↓

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Somerstown was the area where people felt most unsafe (16%, n197) followed by Buckland (12%, n149) and Commercial Road (10%, n121).

Somerstown and Buckland have been consistently ranked the most unsafe / avoided areas, however the gap between them has reduced and they were separated by 4 percentage points in 2022 compared with 8 percentage points in 2020. The proportion of participants feeling unsafe /avoiding the city centre area (not including Guildhall) and Southsea have also been increasing, while the proportion feeling unsafe / avoiding Fratton and Guildhall have reduced.

Thematic analysis was conducted to explore the reasons why people felt unsafe / avoided these areas. **For Somerstown it was to 'having a bad reputation' (n58)**, although other commonly cited reasons included **'gangs/groups' (n26),** 'dodgy people' (n17), being a 'rough area' (n17), 'drug use/dealing' (n13) and a 'high crime rate' (n13).

The most common reasons for **Buckland were respondents thinking it had a 'bad reputation' (n34**), 'gangs/groups' (n18), 'dodgy people' (n15) and being a 'rough area' (n13).

The **city centre/Commercial Road area was also largely due to 'dodgy people' (n16) and a 'bad reputation' (n14) and 'groups/gangs' (n14)**.

Southsea and the Guildhall area had a different most common reason, with participants citing 'drunk people' as the reason they felt unsafe / avoided the area (n15 and n11 respectively).

3.10 Where do women feel unsafe and what could be done to improve feelings of safety?

An item about tackling male violence against women and girls was raised at the extraordinary City Council meeting on 7th December 2021. This item acknowledged that women should not be required to behave differently and should be able to live their lives freely and without fear of harm. There was a request for a Safety Audit to allow Portsmouth residents to share their views about how public lighting and CCTV could be improved to promote safer streets and a safer public domain for women and girls. It was decided that the final Community Safety Survey questions could be amended slightly to enable the survey to collect this information, but that the question would be open so that it was not restricted to CCTV and lighting and could elicit other ideas.

Overall, the places that women commonly avoided or felt unsafe were similar to those mentioned by males, although generally a slightly higher proportion of women felt unsafe in these areas than men (Table 9); **Somerstown, City Centre and Buckland were the most commonly mentioned areas**. However, **women were twice as likely to feel unsafe in the City Centre/Commercial Road area than males**.

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Table 9: Areas that participants feel unsafe or avoid due to fear of crime, comparison by gender

Area	Females		Males	
	Number	%	Number	%
Somerstown	123	18.6%	72	12.4%
City Centre / Commercial Road	85	12.9%	35	6.0%
Buckland	81	12.3%	67	11.5%
Fratton	45	6.8%	27	4.6%
Southsea	43	6.5%	28	4.8%
Guildhall	31	4.7%	15	2.6%
Northend	15	2.3%	19	3.3%
Paulsgrove	15	2.3%	14	2.4%

Somerstown

Where female participants responded, 58% (n68) felt unsafe when it was dark/at night, but 42% (n49) felt unsafe at any time in Somerstown.

While the majority of participants did not specify where exactly in Somerstown they felt unsafe, three women mentioned Elm Grove (particularly a dark alley), and others mentioned an alley on Winston Churchill Avenue, St James Road and Worcester Close.

Women reported feeling unsafe in Somerstown largely due to the bad reputation in the area (n42), followed by groups/gangs (n12), dodgy people (n12), the high crime rate (n10), because it is a rough area (n10), drug issues (n8), ASB (n7) and poor lighting (n7).

When asked what could make them feel safer in Somerstown, the most common suggestions were:

- More police (n55)
- Better lighting (n20)
- More CCTV (n13)
- Being tougher on crime (n9), and
- More education/awareness/resources (n7)

Other suggestions included more provision for young people, regeneration/improving the area and to tackle drug misuse in the area.

"More visible police on streets, enforcing laws"

"Better safety, more police and more lights"

"Better resources for people who need help"

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City Centre/Commercial Road

Women were much more likely to feel unsafe in the City Centre/Commercial Road area when it was dark or at night (73%, n60) than at any time (27%, n22). With this particular area, over three quarters of women (78%, n66) specified that it was Commercial Road or the shopping area where they felt unsafe.

The reasons given for feeling unsafe in the area were: a bad reputation (n13), dodgy people (n12), area feels unsafe (n11), drug issues (n8), people hanging around (n7), drunk people (n6) and groups/gangs (n6).

Common suggestions for improving safety in the area were:

- More police (n43)
- Better lighting (n13)
- Youth clubs or more provision for young people (n11), and
- Better CCTV (n7)

"Do up the High Street, provide youth centres and homeless shelters, take care of commercial properties"

"A presence, day and night, maybe volunteers, and CCTV monitored"

"Better lighting, more security and police on the streets"

Buckland

Women participants were more likely to feel unsafe in Buckland during the night or when it was dark (60%, n47) but 40% (n31) said they felt unsafe or avoided the area at any time. Once again, participants rarely specified areas within Buckland, but Seymour Close were mentioned, as were alleys in the area.

The reasons were similar to those for Somerstown and the City Centre: bad reputation (n20), dodgy people (n12), drug issues (n11), groups/gangs (n8), being a rough area (n8), generally feeling unsafe (n7), but also knife crime was mentioned as a factor in this area (n7).

The most common suggestions to improve safety in the area were:

- More police (n36)
- Better lighting (n15)
- Better CCTV (n8)
- More education/awareness (n6)
- Tacking drug misuse (n6)

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"More lighting, police patrols and presence"

"Educate men about female vulnerability"

"Patrolling drug hotspots"

Summary for improving Women's safety

Analysis of the survey data has allowed us to identify the areas most avoided by women or where they feel most unsafe, and these are also areas that men are most likely to feel unsafe or avoid as well: Somerstown, the City Centre/Commercial Road and Buckland. Many women did not specify exact locations, and gave broad answers, even though they were asked to give details of the areas where they feel unsafe. This could suggest that many are not thinking of a particular street or alley but are concerned about larger neighbourhood areas.

Overall, most female participants felt unsafe because they had heard that these areas had a bad reputation - particularly Somerstown and Buckland, although some participants provided more concrete reasons such as drug issues, a high crime rate, groups or gangs hanging around or poor lighting. This means that there is scope for doing work to improve the reputation of these areas, alongside work to tackle drug misuse and crime in the area.

Participants commonly felt that a greater police presence in these areas would help them feel safer, but other solutions were mentioned, including better lighting and CCTV, also more provision/activities for young people, tacking drug misuse and providing education/awareness.

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4. Conclusion

While police recorded crime has been increasing over the last decade, this survey has found that the **overall level of crime has remained broadly stable since 2014.** This indicates that the increase in police recorded crime is likely to be driven by other factors. This is consistent with findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales, which has cited improvements to recording processes and practices, inclusion of new offences, variations in police activity, more victims reporting crime and genuine increases in some types of crime as the drivers for the increase seen in that dataset.[20]

The survey findings **support the theory that there has been displacement from some times of crime taking place in public areas to online crimes** as a result of increased used of online platforms for working, socialising and shopping. However, the way this information has been collected has changed this year, so it is not possible to directly compare the volume of online crime reported to previous surveys with this survey.

There was an increase in the proportion of participants who said they had reported crimes they had experienced, but still **just over 40% of crimes were not reported**. While most crimes were reported to the police rather than other agencies, online crimes were most likely to be reported to banks or the relevant companies/websites. Only one participant reported online crime directly to Action Fraud, and it is not known whether all banks and other companies pass all the reports on to Action Fraud, so this has highlighted that there **may still be a big gap in official figures for online crime**.

While few online sexual offences were disclosed to the survey (n10), one person who received an unsolicited obscene picture reported it, largely because they did not think anything would be done and not knowing who to report it to anyway. This is consistent with the recent Ofsted rapid review which highlighted that online sexual harassment and abuse were widespread.[21] This survey was conducted face-to-face in public areas and disclosures of this type of offence were not expected, so these reports could be the tip of an iceberg. It is therefore recommended that a short focused online survey is conducted to explore this further.📖

The proportion of participants thinking that knife crime is a problem in Portsmouth has increased slightly, but people's views were largely based on what they had heard or read in the media or from friends/family rather than experience. The proportion of **participants who had witnessed or experienced knife crime remained stable**, but with a tenth of participants having seen someone carrying a weapon, **knife crime continues to be visible in our community** and it is **recommended that tackling knife crime continues to be a priority.**

Levels of **ASB reported to this survey have been fairly stable overall since 2014**, contrasting with the reducing trend seen in police recorded ASB. This supports the view that levels of ASB have not changed

[20] Crime in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)
[21] [21] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/review-of-sexual-abuse-in-schools-and-colleges/review-of-sexual-abuse-in-schools-and-colleges

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substantially, but that residents are less likely to report it to the police. This may not necessarily be a negative thing if residents are reporting to other agencies instead, but it is important for the partnership to ensure that there are clear pathways for reporting ASB.

Just over half of residents said there were parts of Portsmouth where they felt unsafe or avoided because they feared being a victim of crime. **Somerstown and Buckland were the most mentioned areas** and have been for the last twenty years. However, the **City Centre/Commercial Road area has increasingly become an area where people feel unsafe**, particularly at night. Reputation plays a big part in people's perception of these areas, but there are also concerns around groups or gangs, dodgy people, drug use and high crime rates.

Women were more likely to avoid areas or feel unsafe than men, although the areas where they said they felt unsafe are the same as the areas where men said they felt unsafe and for similar reasons. **Overwhelmingly participants felt that a greater police presence in these areas would help them feel safer, but other solutions were mentioned, including better lighting and CCTV, also more provision/activities for young people, tacking drug misuse and providing education/awareness.** The Police and Crime Commissioner for Hampshire has committed to recruiting an extra 600 officers across Hampshire to improve police visibility and work harder to combat anti-social behaviour, although it will take time before the new officers are recruited, trained and deployed. There has recently been a review of and improvements to lighting and CCTV in the city as part of the Safer Streets Initiative and some other projects to help improve safety of women and girls,[22] so it is recommended that the findings of this survey are used as part of an evidence base for any further, targeted work in the identified areas and for more positive communications to try and reduce the reputational issues.

[22] See Appendix 6 for a summary of Safer Streets Work

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Appendix 1. Community Safety Survey

Portsmouth Community Safety Survey 2022

Check: Does the respondent live in Portsmouth? PO1, PO2, PO3, PO4, PO5, PO6 only.

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 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 ask 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 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	**Sex**	Male (1)	Female (2)	Prefer not to say (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
		Full time education	4
		Unemployed and available for work	5
		Permanently sick / disabled	6
		Wholly retired from work	7
		Looking after home	8
		Other, please specify:	9

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

5	**Postcode / Ward**	

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6	Ethnicity	Choose the 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 Traveler	3
		Roma	4
		Any other white background (please describe)	5
Mixed or multiple ethnic group		White and Black Caribbean	6
		White and Black African	7
		White and Asian	8
		Any other multiple ethnic background (please describe)	9
Asian or Asian British		Indian	10
		Pakistani	11
		Bangladeshi	12
		Chinese	13
		Any other Asian background (please describe)	14
Black or Black British		African	15
		Caribbean	16
		Any other Black background (please describe)	17
Other ethnic group		Arab	18
		Any other ethnic group, (please describe)	19

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 disability	1
		Hearing problems	2
		Visual problems	3
		Learning disability	4
		Poor mental health	5
		Other (please describe)	6
		None	7

Questions about Crime and ASB (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.				
	1 - Strongly disagree	2	3	4	5 - Strongly agree

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

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Q3	**What type of ASB, if any, have you personally experienced or witnessed in your area in the last twelve months?** *(**Do not show or read this list, just circle the codes for the most relevant box**, and record whether the ASB was reported and to whom).*			
	ASB Type	**Code**	**Reported?**	**To whom?**
	None	0		
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 behavio targeting individuals	13		
	Online harassment / bullying or intimidating behavio 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		
Q3 Comments:				

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Q4	**Are you worried about being the victim of a crime? If so what type of crime?** ***(Do not show read this list, just circle the most relevant code).***	
No	No, I am not worried	0
Violence	Being mugged or robbed	1
	Being assaulted or beaten up	2
	Being stabbed	3
	Being sexually assaulted or harassed	4
	Being harassed or stalked (e.g. following, loitering, spying **on more than one occasion**)	5
	Being threatened, insulted or abused, or behavior likely to cause fear or distress (o occasion)	6
Hate	Hate crime - targeted behaviour because of race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity (please specify which)	7
Theft & Fraud	Your home being burgled	8
	Having things stolen from garage, shed or garden	9
	Bogus callers at your door (scams - NOT unwanted cold callers)	10
	Having a car or motorbike stolen	11
	Having a car broken into	12
	Having a bicycle stolen	13
	Street theft such as being pick pocketed	14
	Identity theft	15
	Other fraud	16
Damage	Arson	17
	Criminal damage to your home / garden	18
	Damage to your car or motorbike	19
Other	Other (please specify):	20
	Don't know	21
Q4 Comments:		

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Q5	**Looking at the list below, what types of crime, if any, have actually happened to you Portsmouth in the last twelve months? *(Show the list for this question and record whether was reported and to whom).***			
	Crime Type	**Code**	**Reported?**	**To whom?**
No	None	0		
Violence	Being mugged or robbed	1		
	Being assaulted or beaten up	2		
	Being stabbed	3		
	Being sexually assaulted or harassed	4		
	Being harassed or stalked (e.g. following, loitering, spying **more than one occasion**)	5		
	Being threatened, insulted or abused, or behavior likely cause fear or distress (one occasion)	6		
Hate	Hate crime - targeted behaviour because of race, religio disability, sexual orientation, or gender identity (plea specify which)	7		
Theft & Fraud	Your home being burgled	8		
	Having things stolen from garage, shed or garden	9		
	Bogus callers at your door (scams - NOT unwanted co callers)	10		
	Having a car or motorbike stolen	11		
	Having a car broken into	12		
	Having a bicycle stolen	13		
	Street theft such as being pick pocketed	14		
	Identity theft	15		
	Other fraud	16		
Damage	Arson	17		
	Criminal damage to your home / garden	18		
	Damage to your car or motorbike	19		
Other	Other (please specify):	20		
	Don't know	21		
Q5 Comments:				

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Q6	**Since the Covid-19 pandemic, we know that people are using online platforms for many of their day-to-day needs, particularly shopping, working and socialising. Have you experienced any of the following types of cyber-crime in the last 12 months?** ***(Show the list for this question and record whether it was reported and to whom).***			
	Crime Type	**Code**	**Report?**	**To whom?**
No	None	0		
Online	Phishing: clicked on an email/link designed to look like a trusted source **and had money or data stolen** (not just received the email and deleted it)	1		
	Online fraud: personal details stolen via an organization suffering a data breach/or password accessed and your bank accounts/credit card used to buy goods or services	2		
	Malware/ransomware: had your computer infected with a virus or other 'malware' which has caused your personal information to be manipulated, stolen or deleted or devices/data made inaccessible via ransomware	3		
	Personal hacking: unauthorised access to your online accounts e.g. social media and email accounts (hacking)	4		
	Received **hateful or prejudiced** content on an online platform targeting your race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, sex or gender identity **(please specify which):**	5		
	Online abuse - being bullied online or receiving violent, abusive or explicit online content which causes alarm or distress	6		
	Online harassment- being bullied online or receiving violent, abusive or explicit online content which causes alarm or distress **on more than one occasion**	7		
	Cyberstalking (repeated use of electronic communications or accessing devices to frighten you and/or monitor your activity)	8		
	Online sexual abuse: abuse of a sexual nature or sexual images/videos taken or shared without consent or deepfakes created depicting you.	9		
	Receiving unsolicited and unwanted obscene pictures or videos, (including cyberflashing)	10		
	Online grooming (If you are a parent or guardian, has your child been contacted online by an adult who has tried to befriend your child).	11		
	Other, please specify:	12		

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Q7	**If you did not report a crime that you experienced, what was the reason for not reporting it?** ***(Please list each crime separately using the correct code 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?**

Q7 Comments:

Q8a	**Do you think knife crime is a problem in Portsmouth?**		
	Yes	No	I don't know

Q8b	**If you answered yes to the previous question, why do you think knife crime is a problem Portsmouth?**
	Comments:

Q8c	**Have you seen someone carrying a knife or a weapon in the area that you live in (in the last 12 months)?**	
	Yes	
	No	
	Don't know	

Q8d	**If you have seen someone carrying a weapon, what type of weapon was it?**
	Please specify:

Q8e	**Was it a young person or an adult carrying the weapon?**	
	Young person (17 or under)	
	Adult (18+)	
	Not sure	

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Q8f	**Have you experienced or witnessed a crime involving a knife or bladed weapon in the past 12 months?**	
	No	
	Experienced	
	Witnessed	
	Comments:	

Q9a	**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

Q9b	**(add this for females: The partnership is doing work around violence against women and girls, and so we want to hear from you about places you don't feel safe in Portsmouth)** **Please tell us where you feel unsafe or avoid, giving as much detail as possible about the location.** **Thinking about each location can you tell us why you feel unsafe or avoid these locations?** **What could we do so that you feel safer in this location?**		
Where? Please tell us about the area and the specific location	**Night/dark** only	**Why** do you feel frightened or avoid these locations?	**What could we do** so you feel safer in this location?

Thank you for taking part in this survey, the findings will be published by the SPP on its website by the end of May 2022.

If you would be happy for us to contact you in the future about any other crime and safety issues please leave your details on the contact sheet.

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Appendix 2: Key statistical findings

Quality of Life

The mean reported average for all respondents was 3.86, which is slightly lower than in 2020 (M=3.90) but this difference is not statistically significant.[23] The mean average was slightly, but statistically significantly lower than in 2014 (M=3.96), indicating that **overall residents were slightly less satisfied with their quality of life in 2022 than in 2014**.[24]

Statistically significant differences were found between some age groups, occupation types, disability types and wards.

- **Participants aged over 75 years (m=4.09) and aged between 25 and 34 years (M=4.08) had statistically significantly higher mean quality of life scores** than participants aged 45-54 years (M=3.64), 55-64 years (M=3.77) and 65-74 years (M=3.77).[25] This is consistent with the Office for National Statistics' Measuring National Well-being Survey, which found that people aged between 45-54 reported the lowest average rating for life satisfaction, while those 65-79 reported the highest.[26]
- Those who are **self-employed had a statistically significantly higher mean quality of life** score than participants who reported that they were sick/disabled (M=4.1 compared with M=3.38).[27]
- Participants with **no disability (M=3.91), but also those with a physical (M=3.92) or hearing disability (M=4.17) had statistically significantly higher mean quality of life scores** than those with multiple disabilities (M=3.3) or mental health issues (M=3.38).
- The ward where people lived also affected their mean quality of life, with residents living in Hilsea having the highest mean score (M=4.12), closely followed by Drayton & Farlington (M=4.12), Paulsgrove (M=4.09) and Central Southsea (M=4.05). These wards all had significantly higher mean scores than **residents living in Charles Dickens, who had the lowest mean score (M=3.57)**.

Perception of Anti-social Behaviour

The average score for all respondents was 2.88, which is similar to levels in 2020 and 2018 (M=2.91 and 2.86 respectively) and statistically significantly higher[28] than in 2014 (M=2.49).

[23] t = 0.672, df = 2187, p = 0.251
[24] t = 2.243, df = 1939.273, p = 0.012
[25] Overall F = 4.949, df = 6, p < 0.001, Tukey HSD was used to find stat sig diffs between groups - the full results are available on request.
[26] Measuring National Well-being - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)
[27] Overall F = 1.886, df = 9, p = 0.05, Tukey HSD was used to find stat sig diffs between groups - the full results are available on request.
[28] t = -6.767, df = 2098, p < 0.001

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The following statistically significant differences were found between groups:

- Veterans/those serving in the armed forces were less likely to think ASB was a big problem in their area than those who were not (M=2.61 and M=2.91 respectively).[29]
- Females were more likely to think that ASB was a big problem than males (M=2.98 and M=2.76 respectively)[30]
- British White participants were more likely to think that ASB was a big problem than BAME participants (M=2.96 and M=2.54 respectively).[31]
- Participants who were unemployed (M=3.26) or sick/disabled (M=3.34) were more likely to think ASB was a big problem than those in full time education (M=2.57).
- Participants living in Charles Dickens (M=3.22) were significantly more likely to think that ASB was a big problem than those living in Drayton and Farlington (M=2.42) and Cosham (M=2.48).

Personal Experience of ASB

Some significant associations were found between witnessing and experiencing ASB and the following demographic characteristics:

- Age group: participants over 75 years were less likely to witness or experience ASB than other age groups, while those aged between 55 and 64 years were more likely.[32]
- Occupation: participants who were retired were less likely, and those who were sick/disabled were more likely to witness or experience ASB than other occupations.[33]
- Ward: participants living in Drayton & Farlington were less likely, and those in Charles Dickens were more likely to witness or experience ASB than those living in other wards. [34]
- Ethnicity: British white respondents were more likely to witness or experience ASB than those from other ethnic groups.[35]

Fear of Crime

Fear of crime has significantly reduced substantially, with 37% (n794) worried about being a victim of crime in 2020, compared to previous years where between 60-70% were worried (Figure 10).[36]

[29] t = 2.373, df = 1238, p = 0.009
[30] t = -2.928, df = 1239, p = 0.002
[31] t = 4.544, df = 1250, p < 0.001
[32] Chi Sqr = 28.871, df = 6, p < 0.001
[33] Chi Sqr = 25.052, df = 9, p = 0.003
[34] Chi Sqr = 31.081, df = 15, p = 0.009
[35] Chi Sqr = 14.177, d f= 1, p < 0.001 - Please note that the BAME group is very varied and there are likely to be differences within this group.
[36] Chi Sqr = 297.119, df = 4, p < 0.001

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Some demographic groups were significantly associated with being more likely to fear being a victim of crime:

- Women were more likely to fear being victimized than men,[37] and
- Participants in the armed forces or veterans were less likely to fear victimisation than those who were not.[38]

Victimisation

This is statistically significantly less than the proportion in 2020 (37%) and most of the other surveys since 2014 where the data was collected in a way that has allowed this analysis, although **overall there is a fairly stable trend overall** (Figure 12).[39]

Some factors that were associated with being more or less likely to be a victim of crime were:

- **People with mental health issues were more likely to be a victim of crime** than those with hearing or no disabilities.[40]
- People who have retired were less likely to be a victim of crime than those who were sick/disabled or those in full time employment.[41]
- People who are over 75 years old were less likely to be a victim of crime than other age groups.[42]

Knife crime

Some characteristics were associated with being likely to think knife crime was a problem:

- Females were more likely to think knife crime was a problem than males.[43]
- White British participants were more likely to think it was a problem than BAME participants[44]

Areas where people feel unsafe

The proportion of participants avoiding or feeling unsafe in areas was highest in 2014 (57%), and dropped to 49% in 2016, and has been slowly rising since 2016. The **proportion who avoided / felt unsafe is now**

[37] Chi Sqr = 16.453, df = 2, p < 0.001
[38] Chi Sqr = 16.394, df = 1, p < 0.001
[39] Chi Sqr = 108.328, df = 4, p < 0.001
[40] Chi Sqr = 30.582, df = 7, p < 0.001
[41] Chi Sqr = 23.648, df = 9, p = 0.005
[42] Chi Sqr = 26.756, df = 6, p < 0.001
[43] Chi Sqr = 19.594, df = 4, p < 0.001
[44] Chi Sqr = 9.870, df = 2, p = 0.007

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significantly higher than in 2016,[45] although the 2 percentage point increase from the 2020 was not significant.

Some factors were associated with being likely to feel unsafe / avoid areas:

- Females were more likely to feel unsafe / avoid areas than males (64% and 44% respectively).[46]
- Participants who were sick/disabled were more likely (65%) and those who were unemployed were less likely to feel unsafe / avoid areas (39%).[47]
- British White participants were more likely to feel unsafe / avoid areas than BAME participants (56% and 49% respectively).[48]

[45] Chi Sqr = 18.412, df = 8, p = 0.018
[46] Chi Sqr = 53.858, df = 4, p < 0.001
[47] Chi Sqr = 35.141, df = 18, p = 0.009
[48] Chi Sqr = 7.240, df = 2, p = 0.027

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Appendix 3: Fieldwork locations & details about analysis

- **Baffins -** Library
- **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, Library as base.

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,[49] instead the sample was matched as closely as possible to the ONS population estimate.

[49] 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 4: Break down by ethnicity

Ethnicity	Survey		Target (From 2011 Census)	Difference
White British	1008	80.8%	84.0%	-3.3%
White Irish	7	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%
White Gypsy or Irish Traveller	4	0.3%	0.04%	0.3%
Any other White background	61	4.9%	3.8%	1.1%
White and Black Carribean	3	0.2%	0.5%	-0.3%
White and Black African	11	0.9%	0.5%	0.4%
White and Asian	4	0.3%	1.2%	-0.8%
Any other multiple ethnic group	0	0.0%	0.5%	-0.5%
Asian or Asian British Indian	22	1.8%	1.4%	0.3%
Asian or Asian British Pakistani	8	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%
Asian or Asian British Bangladeshi	13	1.0%	1.8%	-0.7%
Asian or Asian British Chinese	11	0.9%	1.3%	-0.4%
Any other Asian background	21	1.7%	1.3%	0.3%
Black or Black British African	35	2.8%	1.4%	1.4%
Black or Black British Caribbean	4	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%
Any other Black background	5	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%
Other ethnic group Arab	11	0.9%	0.5%	0.4%
Any other ethnic group	20	1.6%	0.5%	1.1%
BME	240	19%	16%	3%
Total	**1248**	100.0%		

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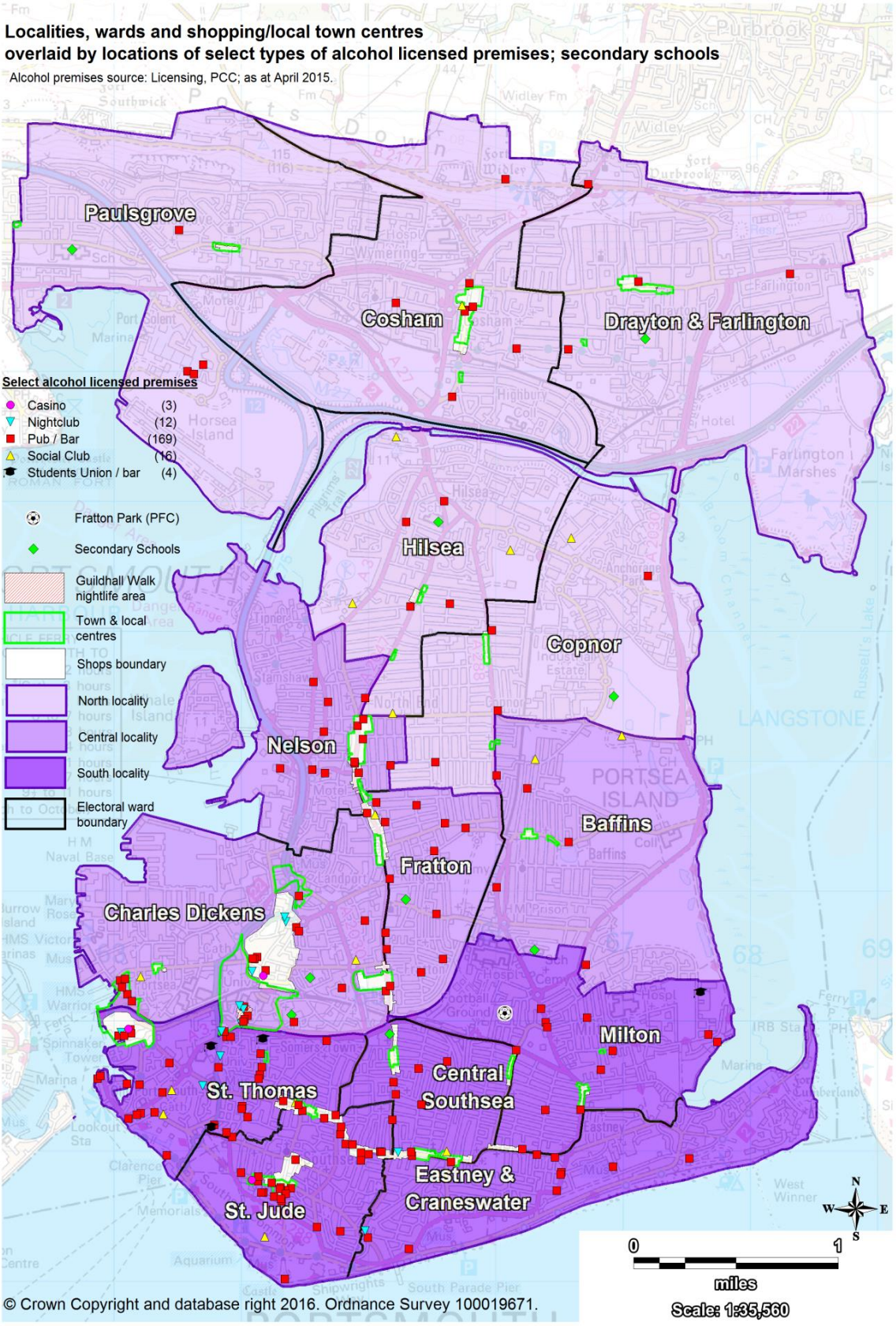
Appendix 5: ward map



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Appendix 6: Safer Streets 3 & match funding - Summary of key projects and measure.

Safer Streets 3 - £450,000 of funding for targeted crime prevention to reduce violence against women and girls (VAWG) in public places, using crime data and Police Environmental Visual Audit.

- Mentors in Violence prevention pilot in schools and colleges (2 colleges, 3 schools in Portsmouth)
- Development of a network of safe spaces adjacent to public places (shopping areas, parks etc) where women and girls can receive a trauma informed response (10 venues in Portsmouth)
- Safe and strong artwork to be displayed around the city to raise the positive profile of women and girls as intrinsically valuable rather than objects to be desired (5 locations in Portsmouth)
- Situational measures in Cosham Underpass and Belmont Path (Elm Grove) that include lighting & CCTV.
- CCTV on IOW
- A local intelligence mapping service which will enable women to report concerns via text and then receive a follow up call from a local provider (city wide)

Safety of women at night (SWaN) Fund - £100,000k - the following projects will be delivered in partnership with OPCC and IOW Council:

- 'Community in Motion' active bystander training for staff and support services working in the Night-time Economy (NTE) (100 people trained)
- Safe Spaces network at Night, building upon the Safe Space work above focused on NTE (5 venues in Portsmouth)
- 'With You' project working directly with women in the sex industry (focusing on two clubs, 5 massage parlours in Portsmouth)
- 'Stay Safe' pilot, led by Shaping Portsmouth to trial use of cloud-based technology to support those working in the NTE to get home safely (200+ licences issued to staff in Portsmouth venues

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