



Portsmouth Community Safety Survey 2026

May 2026

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1. Background & methodology

1.1 Background

The Community Safety Survey gathers residents' perspectives and lived experiences relating to crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB). It also explores views on knife crime, perceptions of safety, locations that are avoided and the reasons why, as well as suggestions for actions that would help residents feel safer (see Appendix 1 for survey questions).

This survey remains a critical source for understanding the broader landscape of crime and ASB in Portsmouth, as it captures experiences that may not have been reported to the police or other agencies. It provides an independent dataset that can be triangulated with administrative and operational data, strengthening the credibility and validity of local analytical work. Findings from the survey directly inform the annual Strategic Assessment of Crime, Anti-Social Behaviour, Reoffending and Substance Misuse, which in turn recommends Community Safety priorities for the Health & Wellbeing Board.

The survey has been conducted for more than two decades, although its approach has evolved. Between 1999 and 2009, IPSOS MORI delivered the fieldwork, initially through stand-alone face-to-face interviews and later as part of broader telephone and postal residents' surveys covering various council services. Following council-wide budget reductions, the 2009 Residents' Survey was the final iteration delivered by IPSOS MORI, and no community safety survey was undertaken for the next three years.

A new approach was introduced in 2012 in partnership with the Institute of Criminal Justice Studies at the University of Portsmouth. The survey was embedded within a research methods module, with fieldwork carried out by a large cohort of students. However, the scale of student involvement (around 100 students each completing 5–10 surveys) and limited oversight of training and supervision created challenges in maintaining consistent quality. Consequently, from 2014 onwards, the survey has been managed in-house on a biennial basis. While incremental refinements have been made to enhance the usefulness of the data, the core elements have been retained, allowing for long-term comparison and the identification of trends and patterns.

1.2 Method

The fieldwork was coordinated and delivered by the research team, who recruited ten University of Portsmouth students to support data collection. Prior to commencing fieldwork, students received structured training designed to standardise interviewing practice and enhance data quality. The training covered:

- The background and purpose of the Community Safety Survey
- Key terminology relating to crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB), including definitions of each category

- Core interviewing skills
- Opportunities to practise, ask questions and confirm understanding

Under supervision, students conducted face-to-face interviews with residents across a range of locations within the city (see Appendix 2 for the full list). A face-to-face method was used to avoid providing participants with visible lists of ASB experiences or crime-related concerns. This is because these questions are highly subjective and if participants are shown a list of all options, they may be tempted to tick all ASB types that they are aware of in their area, rather than recording those which are having an impact on their quality of life.

Participants were asked about their experiences of crime and ASB in Portsmouth over the previous 12 months, so the survey covers crime and ASB occurrences from February 2025 to March 2026 depending on when the fieldwork was carried out. The fieldwork period has been similar since the 2014 survey.

It is important to acknowledge the limitations of this methodology. The survey records whether an individual has experienced a particular crime or ASB type but does not capture the number of times an incident has occurred. Certain crimes, particularly those of a sensitive nature, such as sexual offences or domestic abuse, may be under-reported due to the public setting of interviews and the demographic of the fieldwork team, who were predominantly university students. For safeguarding purposes, interviewers did not directly ask about domestic abuse or violence; however, space was provided for respondents to disclose such experiences if they chose to. In addition, the survey does not capture offences without a victim who can be interviewed (e.g., homicide, possession of weapons, drug offences) or crimes primarily affecting businesses, such as shoplifting.

1.3 Sampling & statistics

The most recent population estimate (mid-2024) indicates that Portsmouth has approximately 171,300 residents aged 18 and over. Based on this population size, a target sample of 1,065 participants was set to ensure results were statistically robust and unlikely to be attributable to chance. Further information on the analytical approach is provided in Appendix 2.

The survey adopted a convenience sampling method, meaning participants were not selected randomly. Members of the public were approached in various locations across the city and participation was voluntary. As a result, individuals with direct experience of crime or ASB, or those with strong views on community safety, may have been more inclined to take part. This introduces a likelihood that the proportion of respondents reporting crime or ASB will be higher than in the general population. However, this challenge is common across many forms of social research and has been a consistent limitation of previous community safety surveys and other comparator crime surveys.

To achieve a sample that reflected the wider Portsmouth population as closely as possible, demographic data collected during fieldwork was reviewed regularly against official population statistics. Fieldworkers were instructed to prioritise engagement with under-represented demographic groups where appropriate.

A detailed breakdown of the achieved sample is provided in Chapter 2. Nonetheless, due to the nature of the methodology, some groups are inherently less likely to participate, such as businesses, residents in care homes, prisons or hospitals and findings should not be assumed to represent these populations.

For readers interested in the technical detail, key statistical outputs are summarised in Appendix 3, with full analytical results available on request.

1.4 Research phase

The fieldwork took place in multiple locations (see Appendix 2 for list of locations) over a six-week period from 10th February 2026 to 21st March 2026 to fit in with the availability of the students. However, conducting the fieldwork during February and March meant that a fieldwork session was cut short due to bad weather.

It was noted that some of the key areas were a bit quieter than in previous years, with less footfall so number of surveys completed for sessions was slightly lower than in previous years. This was particularly notable in Paulsgrove but also to some degree in Cosham, Milton and Drayton & Farlington.

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 25-64 years.

1,074 surveys were completed, which met the target of 1,065 and is sufficient to allow robust analysis.

1.5 Online sample

In 2026, an online version of the Community Safety Survey was introduced with a target of at least 200 participants. The survey went live on the 11th March 2026 and ran until the 24th March.

1.5.1 Rationale for the online sample

The purpose was to compare the demographic profile and responses of online participants with those gathered through face-to-face fieldwork. This comparison will help assess whether an online approach

could produce comparable findings in future years and identify its strengths, limitations, and potential use in calibrating subsequent survey results.

The exploration of an online sample was prompted by several challenges affecting traditional in-person data collection:

- **Declining engagement in public spaces.** Increased phone use and headphones in public areas, and reduced footfall in shopping areas and housing offices are making it harder for fieldworkers to approach potential participants.
- **Hard-to-reach age groups.** Residents aged 25–54 and those in full-time work remain difficult to recruit as participants even with weekend and lunchtime sessions.
- **Changes to recruitment processes.** New human resources policy and procedures prevent emphasising the “work experience” aspect of fieldworker roles during recruitment, attracting applicants seeking full-time hours. This led to higher drop-out rates and reduced flexibility to recruit quickly or via word-of-mouth.
- **Future geographical requirements.** With Local Government Reorganisation (LGR), future surveys will need to include residents across a wider area (Fareham, Gosport, Havant, Rowlands Castle, Clanfield, Newlands & Horndean). This will be difficult to achieve via student fieldworkers given travel, time and budget constraints.

1.5.2 Online sample methodology notes

The online survey was advertised by the Portsmouth City Council Communications team providing links to the survey via the Ebulletin, Facebook and Instagram. 352 surveys were completed online, with most responses coming from the Ebulletin (91%, n=322) and a few from Facebook (8%, n=28) and only one via Instagram.

The online survey was very similar to the face-to-face survey but used logic so that where participants clicked some of the 'no' options, they were taken to the next question and did not see the follow up questions that the fieldworkers would have naturally skipped, when interviewing face-to-face.

The main differences between the two surveys were for the questions asking about personal experience of ASB and fear of crime. In the face-to-face surveys, the fieldworkers did not show the list of ASB types or crimes. In the online survey, the questions were amended slightly starting with a 'yes/no' option and if they selected yes, they were presented with a list of ASB or crime types.

Key details about how the online sample compared to the face-to-face sample can be found throughout this report but a summary of the differences can be found in Appendix 4.

2. Demographics

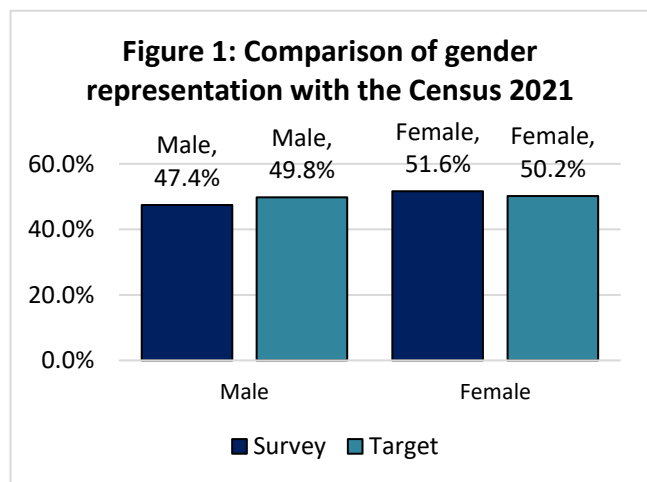
This section summarises the demographic characteristics of survey respondents and assesses how closely the achieved sample reflects the wider Portsmouth population. There were slight variations in the number of participants who answered these questions.

The results are presented through a series of charts that compare the survey sample with official population estimates from the Office for National Statistics (2021 Census).¹ There are also boxes in each section which summarises how the online sample compares.

2.1 Gender

Where gender was recorded, just over half of participants identified as female (51.6%, n=556), with 47.5% identifying as male (n=511). This **closely reflects the gender distribution in Portsmouth reported in the 2021 Census** (Figure 1).

Additionally, just under 1% of respondents preferred not to say, aligning with proportions observed in the Census data on gender identity.²



There was a greater difference between genders for the online sample compared with the face-to-face with 55% of respondents being female, 42% male and 3% preferring not to say. This difference is not statistically significant, but the proportions are not as close to proportions observed in the Census as the face-to-face sample.

2.2 Age

Participants aged 65-74 years were over-represented, accounting for 16.9% of respondents (n=182), which is 7.3 percentage points higher than the Portsmouth population based on the mid 2024 estimate (9.6%, Table 1).

¹ [Portsmouth demography - JSNA report - Portsmouth City Council](#)

² <https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoibNTYzMWQ3YzYtNGJkOC00ZmEwLWJmODMtNTk0MDAyNzk2ZDMxliwidCI6ImQ2NjY0YzUxLWRhYTQtNDE0Mi04MDQ3LTE1YTc4YmJlOTMwNiJ9>

This is consistent with previous survey years and is likely due to a combination of factors: individuals in this age group are more commonly present in survey locations during working hours, may have greater availability, and are often more willing to engage with fieldworkers compared with other age groups.

Most other age groups were broadly in line with the demographic profile of Portsmouth, although the 25–34 and 35–44 age groups were slightly under-represented.

Table 1: Participants by age group, 2026

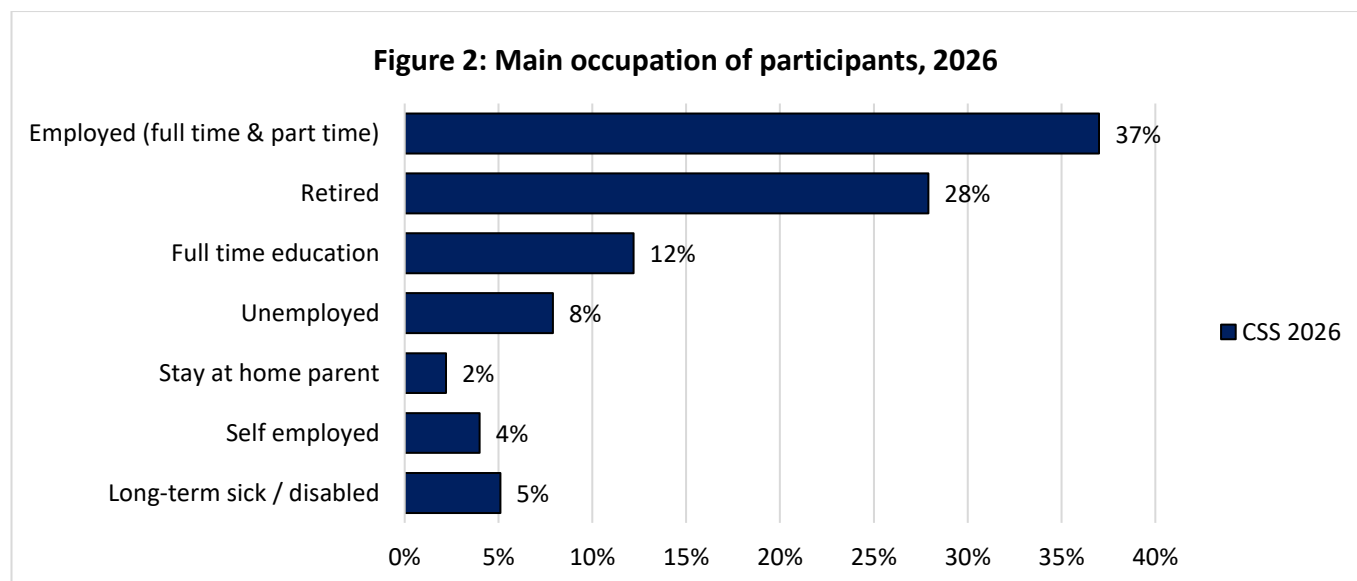
Age Group	Survey		Target (mid 2024 estimate) (%)	Difference (Percentage points)
	(n)	(%)		
18-24	178	16.5%	15.6%	0.9%
25-34	151	14.0%	19.2%	-5.2%
35-44	157	14.6%	18.2%	-3.6%
45-54	132	12.3%	14.3%	-2.0%
55-64	159	14.8%	14.1%	0.7%
65-74	182	16.9%	9.6%	7.3%
75+	109	10.1%	9.0%	1.1%
Total	1076			

The online sample was less representative of Portsmouth residents than the face-to-face sample, with 74% of online respondents aged over 55 years compared with 42% F2F. The online survey had far fewer responses from 18-44yrs (9% compared with 45%). A similar number of people aged 45–54 took part in both surveys (online -13%, F2F - 12%).

2.3 Main occupation

Overall, 41% of respondents (n=438) were in employment, including full-time, part-time and self-employed roles. This is lower than the proportion recorded in the 2024 survey but broadly consistent with earlier years. A substantial proportion of participants were retired (28%, n2=98), and 12% (n=131) were in full-time education (Figure 2).

Retired and unemployed residents were over-represented in the sample, reflecting their greater availability at fieldwork locations and higher likelihood of stopping to participate compared with other occupational groups.



More retired people took part in the online survey than the F2F survey (50% compared with 28%), while groups such as unemployed people (1.4%), students (0.6%) and carers (0.3%) under represented.

2.4 Disability

The 2021 Census asked residents whether they had any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses lasting, or expected to last, 12 months or more; a question designed to align with the Equality Act 2010 definition of disability.

Using this measure, 19.2% of Portsmouth residents reported having a disability or long-term condition. In comparison, a higher proportion of 2026 Community Safety Survey respondents (33.6%, n=361) reported at least one disability or long-term condition. This is a higher proportion compared with previous years, although this is likely due to a change in the question to include long-term conditions.³

³ From 'Do you consider yourself to have a disability' to 'Do you consider yourself to have a disability or long-term illness/physical/mental condition that reduces your ability to carry out day-to-day activities?'

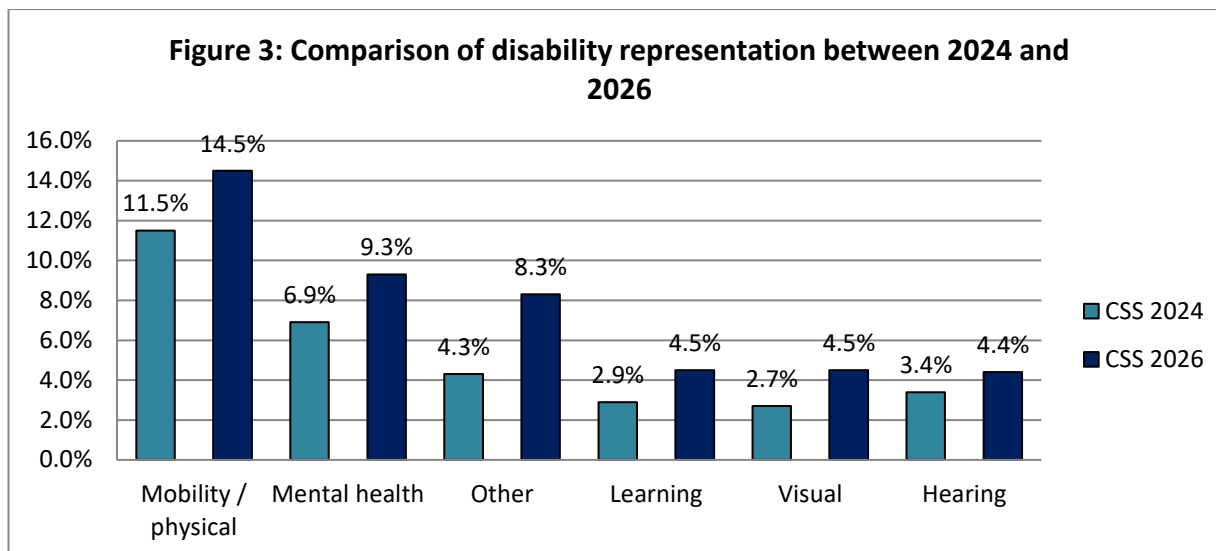


Figure 3 shows the proportion of participants who reported the categories of disabilities/long-term conditions. The most common was mobility/physical (14.5%, n=156), which may be linked to the high proportion of older participants.⁴ This was followed by mental health conditions (9.6%, n=100) and 'other' (8.3%, n=89) which included conditions such as heart and respiratory conditions, cancer, diabetes and autism.

Fewer people with disabilities took part in the online survey (26%) than the face-to-face survey, which is closer to Census levels. The online survey included more people with physical disabilities and fewer with learning, visual or mental health conditions, which could be because more older people responded online.

2.5 Ethnicity

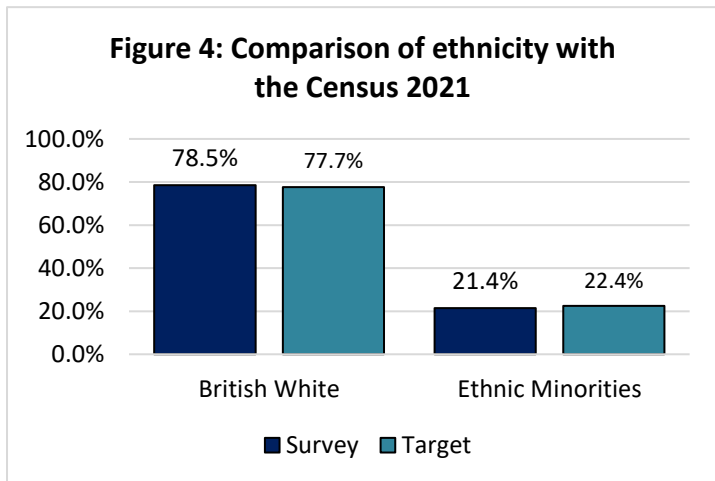
Respondents to the survey were predominantly White British (78.5%, n=840), with 21.4% (n=229) identifying with other ethnic backgrounds.

This represents a slightly higher proportion of White British participants (around one percentage point) compared with the 2021 Census profile for Portsmouth (Figure 4).

⁴ [CBP-9602.pdf \(parliament.uk\)](#)

Although the range of ethnicities represented in the sample broadly reflects the city's population, the numbers within individual minority ethnic groups are too small to support meaningful group-level analysis. As a result, comparisons in this report focus on differences between White British respondents and all other ethnic backgrounds combined.

A detailed breakdown of respondent ethnicity, alongside the corresponding Census 2021 proportions, is available in Appendix 5.



*There was a **significantly smaller proportion of ethnic minority participants in the online survey (6.2%)** and participants from ethnic minority backgrounds were substantially under-represented in comparison with the 2021 Census.*

2.6 Armed forces

In this survey, 13% of respondents (n=137) identified as serving members of the armed forces, veterans, or spouses/dependents of someone currently serving. Based on the latest estimates, Portsmouth's armed forces community numbers approximately 29,114 people (around 18% of the city's adult population). This indicates that the armed forces community was under-represented in the survey sample.

The survey sample of armed forces included less than 1% (0.6%) (n=6) currently serving, 5.6% (n=60) veterans and 6.6% (n=71) who were spouses or dependents of those currently serving or veterans.

More people from the armed forces community took part in the online survey, mainly because more veterans responded (11% compared with 5.6%). This means the online survey was closer to the target level for armed forces participation.

2.7 Ward

There was a good representation from most wards, although Cosham, Drayton & Farlington, Milton and Paulsgrove were slightly under represented with between 2.2 and 2.6 percentage points lower than the target. A detailed breakdown of the ward demographic data can be found in Table 2 below and a ward map can be found in Appendix 6.

Efforts were made to try and get additional participants from the wards with fewer responses, with at least two sessions in each ward:

- Farlington Sainsbury and Drayton Co-op, although the footfall at Drayton Co-op was very low.
- Eastney Road Co-op in Milton, Bransbury Park, Bedow Library & Milton Parks.
- Paulsgrove Community 'Sofa,' outside Paulsgrove Community Centre and the Food and Bathroom banks and surveys were completed ad hoc by the Cost of Living Support Officer.
- Cosham High Street on market days.

Table 2: Residents by ward, 2026

Ward	Survey		Target (SAF from Census 2021)	Difference (pp)
Baffins	68	6.3%	7.2%	-0.8
Central Southsea	68	6.3%	7.6%	-1.3
Charles Dickens	235	21.9%	10.0%	11.9
Copnor	47	4.4%	5.9%	-1.5
Cosham	48	4.5%	6.9%	-2.4
Drayton and Farlington	42	3.9%	6.4%	-2.5
Eastney and Craneswater	79	7.4%	6.6%	0.8
Fratton	92	8.6%	7.4%	1.2
Hilsea	62	5.8%	6.4%	-0.6
Milton	56	5.2%	7.6%	-2.3
Nelson	78	7.3%	7.2%	0.1
Paulsgrove	45	4.2%	6.3%	-2.1
St. Jude	52	4.9%	6.7%	-1.9
St. Thomas	90	8.4%	7.7%	0.7
Homeless	4	0.4%		
Portsmouth misc.	5	0.5%		
Total	1071	100%		

Residents from Charles Dickens were over-represented in the survey, but this was expected as there were a number of sessions in Commercial Road which is in the Charles Dickens ward. This was because it was a good place to speak to residents from all parts of the city and has the highest footfall of any area in the city. As Charles Dickens consistently has higher levels of crime and ASB than other wards, it is considered advantageous to have a larger sample for this ward.

The ward profile differed between the two surveys. In particular far fewer people from Charles Dickens took part in the online survey (5.7%).

While some wards that were under-represented in the face-to-face survey, such as Cosham, Milton, and Drayton and Farlington, were closer to the target online, other areas including Charles Dickens, Nelson and Paulsgrove were under-represented instead.

3. Survey findings

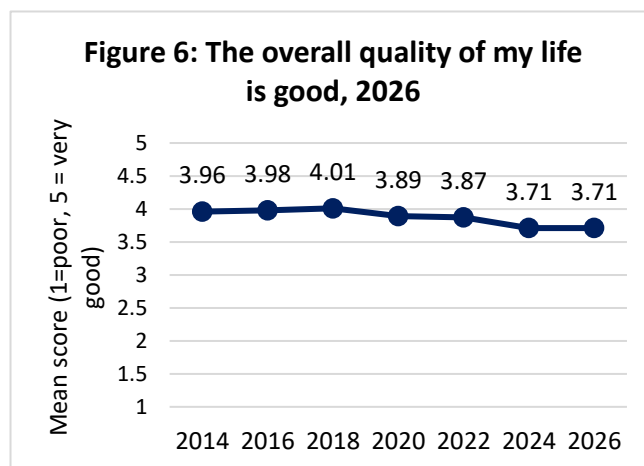
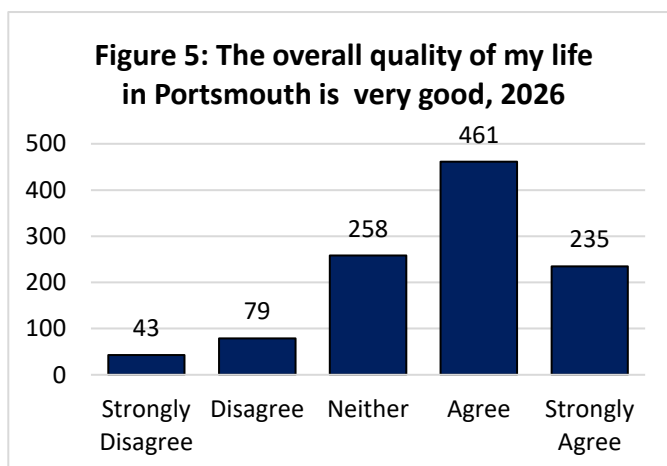
This chapter sets out the key findings from the survey and where possible compares with previous Community Safety Surveys.

Further details about the statistical tests used and the results discussed in this section can be found in Appendix 3 and detailed comparison with the online sample can be found in Appendix 4.

3.1 Quality of life

Quality of life is a subjective concept and may be influenced by many factors, including health, employment and/or financial status, relationships, housing, and social networks. This question was included to help us understand crime and ASB as part of our residents' broader lived experience. It allows exploration of the links between crime/ASB and wellbeing.

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. **More than half of participants (65%, n= 696) felt their overall quality of life was good**, with 11% (n= 122) of participants indicating that they disagreed with the statement to some extent (Figure 5).



The average reported quality of life score for all respondents was 3.71. This was unchanged from the 2024 survey but was lower than scores recorded in earlier years (Figure 6).⁵ This suggests that **residents reported slightly lower satisfaction with their quality of life in 2024 and 2026 compared with previous survey periods**. While it is not possible to determine the precise cause of this change, it is possible that

⁵ Statistically significant means that tests have been carried out and the result was not likely to have occurred by chance.

the ongoing cost of living crisis and rising household expenses may be adversely affecting residents perceived quality of life.

It is important to note that although some factors were found to be associated with quality of life, this does not mean that they are the reason for lower or higher reported quality of life, which is likely to be the result of numerous factors, many of which have not been captured by this survey.

Quality of life was found to be associated with both fear of crime and experiences of crime or anti-social behaviour (ASB).

Participants had a lower reported average quality of life score if they:

- Had experienced or witnessed crime or ASB,
- Worried about becoming a victim of crime,
- Perceived knife crime to be a problem, and
- Felt unsafe or avoided areas in Portsmouth.

Some demographic groups also had a lower reported average quality of life score:

- British white participants (M=3.67) had a lower average score than ethnic minority participants (M=3.86)
- Participants with physical disabilities (M=3.5) and poor mental health (M=3.09).
- People who reported that they were not working due to being permanently sick or disabled (M=3.05).

Table 3: Mean quality of life scores by ward in 2026

Ward	Quality of life (mean score) 2026
St Jude	4.18
Milton	3.98
Drayton & Farlington	3.95
Eastney & Craneswater	3.88
Baffins	3.84
Copnor	3.79
Hilsea	3.77
Paulsgrove	3.73
Central Southsea	3.68
St Thomas	3.61
Charles Dickens	3.61
Nelson	3.59
Cosham	3.54
Fratton	3.46
All Portsmouth	3.71

The ward where people lived also affected their mean quality of life, with residents living in St Jude's having the highest mean score (M=4.18), which is a significantly higher mean score than for residents

living in Fratton, (M=3.46). Table 3 presents the average scores for all the wards, with those in green having a significantly better and those in red having a significantly worse reported quality of life. See Appendix 6 for a map showing Portsmouth wards.

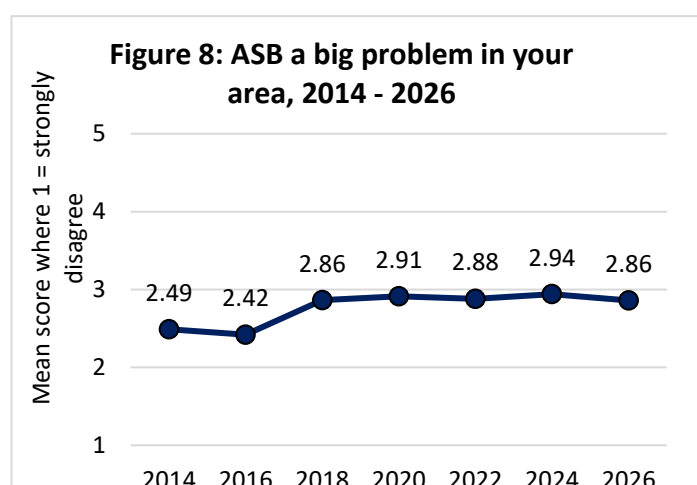
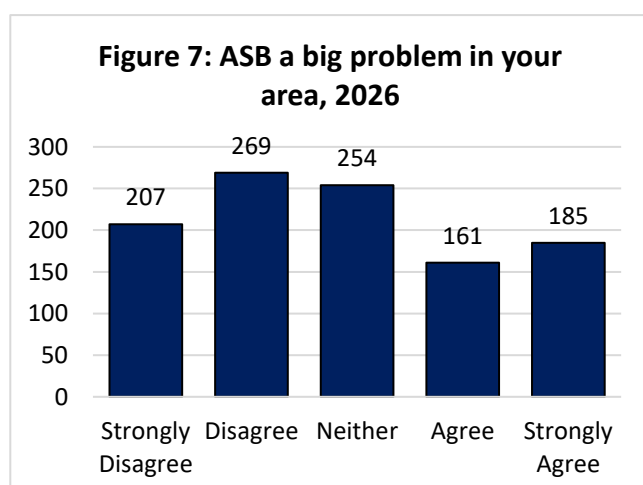
Online participants reported lower mean quality of life than the F2F participants (M=3.55 and 3.71 respectively).

3.2 Perception of anti-social behaviour

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) is highly subjective; a behaviour which causes distress to one person may be barely 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. While criminal behaviour is distinct from ASB in law, the subjective nature of ASB means that some crimes may nevertheless be perceived as ASB by those who witness them, or by individuals who experience them but regard the impact as minor.

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. This question is exploring residents' perception of ASB and responses may be influenced by what they have heard from friends, family and in the media, rather than just personal experience. It may also be influenced by the impact the witnessed or experienced ASB has on them.

32% of participants (n=346) agreed with the statement to some degree, indicating that they thought ASB was a big problem in their area (Figure 7), which is 6 percentage points fewer than in the 2024 survey. Conversely, 44% (n=476) did not think ASB was a problem in their area.



The average score for all respondents was 2.86 and this has **been fairly stable from since 2018** (Figure 8).

Perceptions of ASB being a big problem were associated with both fear and experience of ASB and crime. Respondents were more likely to perceived ASB as a big problem if:

- They had experienced or witnessed ASB or crime,
- Worried about becoming a victim,
- Perceived knife crime to be a problem, and
- Felt unsafe or avoided areas in Portsmouth.

Some demographic groups also were also more likely to perceived ASB as a big problem:

- White British participants (M=2.97).
- Participants with learning disabilities (M=3.42) and poor mental health (M=3.38)
- Participants living in Charles Dickens (M=3.22, Table 4).

Table 4: Perception of ASB as a big problem by ward of residence, 2026

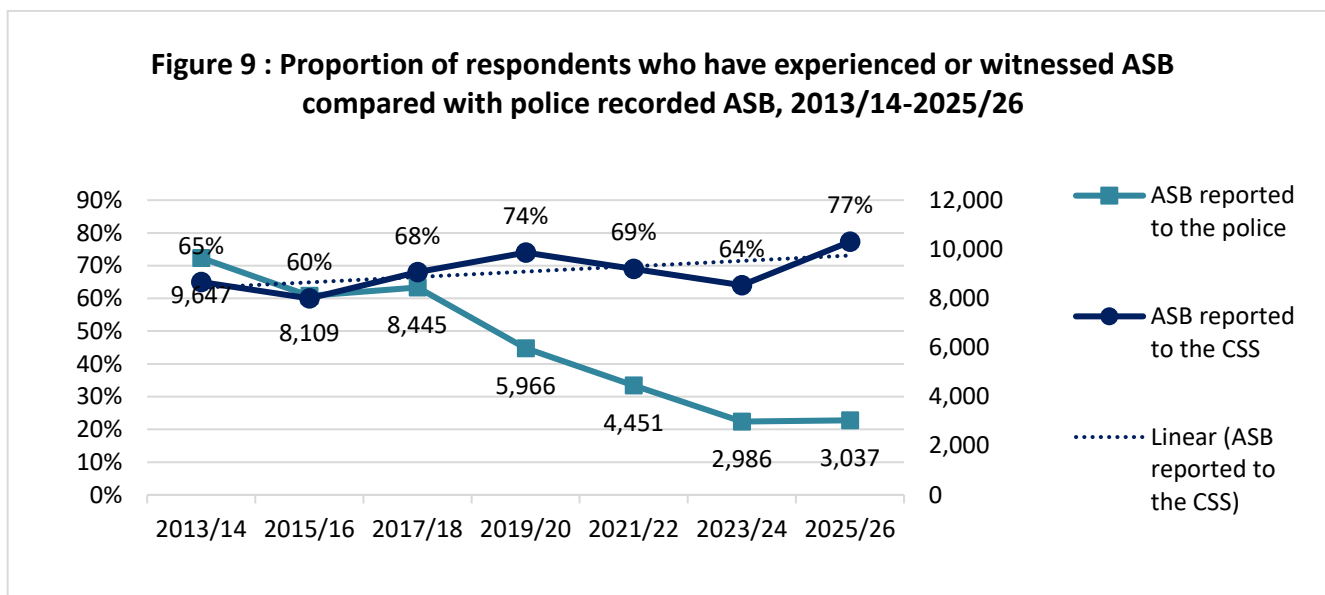
Ward	ASB is a big problem (Mean score) 2026
Drayton & Farlington	1.98
Copnor	2.28
Milton	2.39
Eastney & Craneswater	2.65
Cosham	2.67
Central Southsea	2.72
Paulsgrove	2.78
Nelson	2.82
Baffins	2.88
St Jude	2.90
Hilsea	3.00
Fratton	3.00
St Thomas	3.09
Charles Dickens	3.22
All Portsmouth	2.86

Online participants were more likely to think ASB was a problem in their area than F2F participants (M=3.23 and M=2.86 respectively).

3.3 Personal experience of anti-social behaviour

This survey measures the proportion of residents personally witnessing or experiencing ASB. It does not rely on them reporting to agencies and therefore is not affected by changes in reporting or recording systems. Since 2014, fieldworkers have not shown a list of options to participants, so that they only report the main issues that they feel are affecting them, rather than any issues that they have noticed in their area.

77.3% (n=829) participants reported witnessing or experiencing ASB in the previous 12 months (from March/April 2025 to February/March 2026). **This is a 13 percentage point increase compared with the 2024 survey.** While this is similar to the proportion reporting ASB in 2019/20, it is the highest level since we began collecting data using this method in 2014 (Figure 9). While ASB reported to the survey has remained broadly stable over the last decade, police recorded ASB has reduced substantially, with a large reduction occurring between 2017/18 (n=8,445) and 2023/24 (n=2,986).



An association was identified between witnessing or experiencing ASB and ethnicity. **British White respondents were more likely to report witnessing or experiencing ASB compared with respondents from other ethnic groups (80% compared with 67%).**

When interpreting these findings, it is important to note that ASB is reliant on the individual's perception rather than the behaviours themselves.

Online participants were significantly less likely to report experiencing ASB than F2F (58% compared with 77%).

However, when they did experience ASB they experienced over three times as many different types (F2F reported on average 2.5 ASB types, online respondents reported 9).

3.3.1 Types of ASB experienced or witnessed.

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

- **People using/supplying drugs (20%, n=216)**
- Traffic issues (18%, n=193)
- Noise in the street (14%, n=150)
- Street drinking (13%, n=143)
- People hanging around (12%, n=131)

Where participants mentioned other ASB types that were not listed, the most common issues mentioned were witnessing violence or fighting (4.7%, n=39) and witnessing shoplifting (3.4%, n=29).

*While the top two issues reported by participants F2F also appeared in the top issues for the online samples, the **online sample focussed more on environmental issues**:*

- *Traffic issues (48%, n=169)*
- *Dog mess (38%, n=134)*
- *Litter & rubbish (33%, n=116)*
- *Fly tipping (27%, n=96)*
- *People using/supplying drugs (26%, n=93)*

The most common other types of ASB were witnessing shoplifting (2.3%, n=8) and people cycling on pavements (2.3%, n=8).

This year people gave more detailed information about the ASB they are experiencing and this information was passed to the Portsmouth City Council Clean, Safe and Tidy Team.

Examples of comments from participants include:

"I quite frequently see drug dealing in our neighbourhood, summer nights can be noisy out on the streets in the small hours of the morning. I see dog mess etc. in too many places to mention."

"Bikes, e-bikes and e-scooters on the pavement, whizzing past you so quickly, it frightens the hell out of me, nobody rings a bell anymore to let you know they are there. If you say anything, you just get verbal abuse."

Online participants often listed a number of connected issues:

"There is constant anti-social behaviour around Guildhall Square, anti-social behaviour in public toilets and on the benches around there, always people drunk, shouting, drug taking, selling drugs. A guy is continually shouting at people as they walk by, playing loud music, people urinating in public."

"Battenburg Avenue is used as a rat run. There is inconsiderate parking due to the overflow from Stamshaw permits and the multitude of HMOs in the area. There is drug smoking and dealing in College Park and Gatcombe Gardens. The flats/unlicensed HMOs on the corner of Battenburg Avenue and London Road are a fly tip magnet."

3.3.2 Comparison with the Crime Survey for England and Wales

The findings of this survey cannot be directly compared with the Crime Survey for England and Wales as the methodologies and ASB categories are different. However, the most recent CSEW for the period ending March 2025⁶ found that the most common ASB types causing a fairly or very big problem nationally were groups hanging around on the streets, vehicle related behaviour, people using/dealing drugs, inconsiderate behaviour and drink related behaviour.

The comparison of the two surveys demonstrates that the **ASB types experienced in Portsmouth are broadly similar to the national picture.**

3.3.3 ASB trends

In the early surveys (from 2001 to 2008) the two consistently experienced and witnessed types of ASB experienced were 'speeding cars' and 'litter.' By 2009, the most common ASBs had shifted to 'teenagers hanging around', 'people being drunk' and 'vandalism'. Since 2022, 'traffic issues', 'people using/supplying drugs' and 'people hanging around' have become the most prominent issues for residents.

Table 5 below shows the proportion of respondents reporting each type of behaviour for each survey since 2014 and the change from 2024 to 2026.

⁶ [Crime in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics](#)

People using/supplying drugs has remained the most reported issue to the survey since 2020 and approximately a fifth of participants reported this as an issue in 2026.

The **largest increase was for traffic issues**, rising by 6 percentage points, **remaining as the second most reported issue**. This was driven by 9.4% of respondents reporting issues with e-scooters.

Table 5: Trends in the most common types of ASB from 2014

ASB Type	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022	2024	2026	Change from 2024 (pp.)	DOT ⁷ since 2024
People using/supplying drugs	5.7%	5.8%	12.9%	21.3%	17.7%	15.4%	20.1%	4.7	↑
Traffic issues	6.7%	9.4%	7.3%	6.0%	10.4%	12.0%	18.0%	6.0	↑
Noise in the street	13.4%	13.7%	11.5%	13.4%	15.1%	8.9%	14.0%	5.1	↑
Street drinking	11.5%	11.4%	12.4%	12.2%	12.8%	9.2%	13.3%	4.1	↑
People hanging around	11.4%	9.4%	16.4%	17.1%	18.7%	10.9%	12.2%	1.3	↑
Intimidating behaviour	6.2%	6.2%	11.6%	11.0%	12.2%	8.4%	11.9%	3.5	↑
Domestic noise	14.4%	10.5%	8.9%	12.8%	9.8%	8.1%	11.1%	3.0	↑
Vandalism/graffiti	9.4%	9.4%	10.0%	14.1%	14.1%	7.4%	11.1%	3.6	↑
Dog mess	n/a	9.6%	5.7%	6.4%	5.7%	5.7%	9.9%	4.2	↑
Litter and rubbish	13.7%	11.7%	9.8%	10.4%	10.3%	5.3%	9.7%	4.4	↑

Since 2024, there have been increases in most types of ASB reported to the survey and for the ten most reported issues in table 5. However, with the exception of people using/supplying drugs and traffic issues, the proportion reported to the survey for other ASB types in 2026 is similar to 2022 and/or previous years.

3.3.4 What ASB is reported and to whom?

Participants were asked whether they reported the ASB that they had experienced and if they did, who they reported it to. This question was asked to explore the disparity between previous surveys/anecdotal evidence and the amount of ASB reported to the police. It was hoped that the survey could shed some light on the issue of whether there had been a genuine reduction in ASB or whether people were just less likely to report it.

Participants told us about 2,086 incidents of ASB types⁸ that they had experienced during the previous 12 months, of which **23% (n=483) were reported to agencies**.⁹ This is a smaller proportion than in 2024 when 35% was reported to agencies but similar to 2022 when 25% was reported.

⁷ Direction of travel

⁸ This varies from the 2,109 incidents reported as some of the responses to this question were incomplete and were not included.

⁹ Some participants reported experiencing a number of different ASB types in the previous 12 months. It is important to note that some of these reports may be for ongoing issues and not individual occurrences.

The types of ASB that were **most reported to agencies** were similar to those most reported in 2024:¹⁰

- **Fly tipping (50%, n=37)**
- **Neighbour disputes (50%, n=22)**
- Vandalism/graffiti (39%, n=45)
- Domestic noise (35%, n=41)
- People supplying drugs (33%, n=36)

The ASB types that were less likely to be reported were 'rough sleeping' (5%, n<5), 'noise from licensed premises' (5.2%, n<5), 'begging' (6.9%, n<5), 'noise in the street' (11%, n=16) and 'street drinking' (11%, n=16).

Where people gave details about **who they reported to (n=498)** the most common agencies were: **Portsmouth City Council (42%, n=211)**, the police (38%, n=190), their landlord (5%, n=26) or a local councillor (4.2%, n=21). Unfortunately, responses mostly did not specify which teams within PCC, but where this information was given respondents most commonly reported to PCC housing teams (n=44) or community wardens (n=10).

Online participants reported a similar proportion of the ASB they experienced (22%).

Both online and F2F participants were more likely to report fly tipping and people dealing drugs than most other types of ASB. However Online participants also were more likely to report noise from licensed premises, bullying/intimidating behaviours and commercial noise.

Online participants also were more likely to report ASB to Portsmouth City Council (53%, n=182), the police (28%, n=96) or their local councillor (9.2%, n=31) than other agencies.

The 2026 survey did not explore why people did not report ASB, but in 2024, the most common reason people did not report was due to a feeling that the ASB was normal or general apathy (29%, n=220), with participants saying things like,

"It happens so often."

"Not much people can do about it."

"There's no point."

"I don't care enough about it to report it."

Other common reason were: that they felt that agencies would not do anything about it anyway (lack of action - 21%, n=154), that they did not feel they needed to (7%, n=53), the issue had already been reported by someone else (6.6%, n=50) or they did not know who to report to (6.1%, n=48).

¹⁰ Where more than 10 respondents reported this ASB type to the survey

Where 2026 participants left general comments for this question, they were consistent with the responses from 2024, **conveying a sense of apathy about reporting ASB and a feeling that nothing would be done, even if they did report it.**

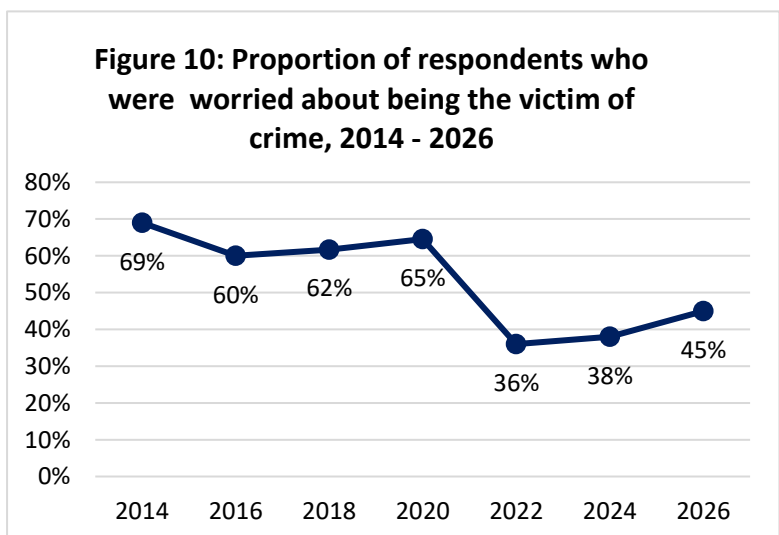
3.3.5 ASB: What do the findings mean?

- ASB is widely experienced by residents on a regular basis, but this is not always perceived as a big problem.
- The amount of ASB that residents are experiencing has increased, with particularly notable rises in drug-related ASB and traffic issues.
- Low reporting rates of ASB limits the ability of services to respond effectively may undermine residents' confidence in community safety partners.

3.4 Fear of crime

Fear of being a victim of crime has increased from last year (from 38% to 45%) but has remained lower than it was prior to the Covid pandemic (Figure 10).¹¹

The reduction observed in 2022 was thought to be associated with changes in behaviour during the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly increased home working and the amount of time people spent at home. During lockdown periods, there was also some evidence of strengthened community cohesion, with some residents improving relationships with their neighbours. This enhanced sense of community may have contributed to lower levels of fear of crime at that time.



However, since 2022, fear of crime has increased, suggesting that these pandemic-related effects may be gradually diminishing. While some longer-term impacts of the pandemic may persist (such as continued

¹¹ The increase from 2024 was statistically significant, and the proportion fearing being a victim of a crime is statistically significantly lower than 2014 to 2020.

home working for some residents and enduring neighbourhood connections), their influence on feelings of safety appears to be reducing over time.

3.4.1 Who is most likely to fear being a victim of crime?

Some demographic groups also had a higher reported levels of fear of being a victim of crime:

- **Women** (53% compared with 37% for men).
- **Those working part time** (60%) and **those whose main role was looking after the home and family** (67%). In contrast, **respondents who were retired were less likely to report fear of being the victim of crime** (40%).
- **Individuals with a disability or long term condition** (56% compared with 39%).

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

- **Being mugged or robbed** (14.4%, n=154)
- **Being assaulted** (13.8%, n=148)
- **Being burgled** (8.9%, n=95)
- **Being sexually assaulted/harassed** (8.4%, n=90)

3.4.2 What crimes are residents most concerned about?

Since the 2014 survey, participants have been consistently more worried about 'being mugged or robbed', or 'being assaulted or beaten up' than any other type of crime, while concern about being burgled reduced substantially in 2022 and has remained lower. The option of 'being stabbed' was included for the first time in 2022 to reflect concern around knife crime and was higher for the 2026 survey than previous years. **Concern about being the victim of a stabbing or sexual harassment/abuse has increased slightly since last year.**

Analysis of survey data from 2022 to 2026 shows an **association between fear of crime and people's experiences and behaviours**. Fear of crime was consistently higher among people who had:

- Experienced ASB,
- Been a victim of crime,
- Experienced online crime,
- Felt unsafe or avoided certain areas.

Some participants commented on why they were worried about being the victim of crime. The most common theme was from people who worried about being targeted because of their race or religion. For example, one participant commented:

"Due to the discourse around illegal immigrants, even though I can legally work full time and don't claim benefits, I feel people will put me in the same category due to my race and may target me due to this."

Other themes from the comments included people feeling a general wariness, an increased fear when it is dark or at night, being worried about their safety as a woman and being worried for their own children or young people, particularly them being the victim or caught up in something. Comments from participants included:

"I worry about my 14 year old son being the victim of mistaken identity and being caught up in gang violence"

"I carry a rape alarm at all times"

"When you are a woman, you're vulnerable"

Slightly more online participants worried about being the victim of a crime (50%) compared with F2F participants (45%) but this difference was not statistically significant.

Where participants reported being concerned about being the victim of a crime, online respondents reported being fearful of more crimes (on average 7 crimes per person) than those responding F2F (2 on average).

The crimes people were most worried about were similar for both samples: being mugged/robbed, being burgled and being assaulted.

3.5 Crimes reported to the survey

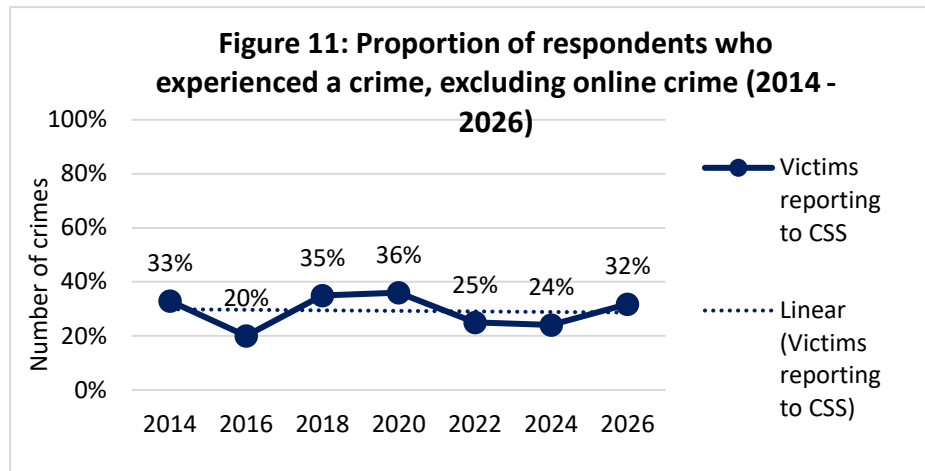
32% of participants reported that they had been a victim of at least one crime in the previous twelve months (from March/April 2025 to February/March 2026).¹²

This is higher than in 2022 and 2024 (both 24%), similar to levels seen in 2014 and 2018 (33–35%), and lower than in 2020 (36%).

¹² 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).

Figure 11 shows that the proportion of participants reporting at least one crime to the Community Safety Survey has fluctuated over time, ranging between 20% and 36%, but the overall trend is fairly stable overall.

This increase was mainly due to more people reporting that they had been **threatened, intimidated or verbally abused**, as well as an increase in **hate crime**. Since 2024, reports of both have **more than doubled**, rising by 7 percentage points and 2.7 percentage points respectively.



Online participants were significantly less likely to report being the victim of a crime (21% online compared with 32% F2F).

While fewer people in the online sample told us that they were victims of crime online than the F2F sample, those who did reported a similar average number of crime types (on average 1.5 crimes).

3.5.1 What crimes are residents experiencing?

Overall, 340 participants reported being a victim of crime. While each person could only report each type of crime once, participants could report multiple different types, resulting in 528 crime types being reported in total.

The **most common crime reported to the survey in 2026 was threats/intimidation**, with 12.7% (n=136) of participants reporting this type of crime, substantially more than any other crime type. Threats/intimidation has been the most commonly reported crime since the 2018 survey but has more than doubled since 2024. The other crimes commonly reported to the survey were:

- **Hate crime (5.5%, n=59** - where this was mentioned it was largely in relation to race hate), and
- Being assaulted (3.4%, n=36).
- Being harassed/stalked (3.4%, n=36)
- Being sexually assaulted or harassed (3%, n=32).

The most common crime type experienced by online participants was also being threatened / intimidated / abused, although a smaller proportion of online participants reported being the victim of crime (5.6% compared to 12.7% for F2F participants).

However, the pattern of other common crimes varied substantially; with the other commonly experienced crimes for online participants being damage to car/motorbike, damage to home and garden and having things stolen from homes and gardens.

Due to this survey being conducted in a public place by students, it is expected that many people who have experienced sexual offences or domestic abuse would not feel comfortable disclosing them and this is likely to be an under-estimate both for this survey and in previous ones.

Themes that were common in the comments about people's experience of crime included being abused when challenging anti-social behaviour, having parcels or items stolen from the front of their house (ranging from parcels to plant pots or items from their vehicle), witnessing shoplifting and being intimidated or threatened. Feedback from participants included:

"I was verbally abused and threatened by a cyclist that I challenged who'd been riding fast on the pavement and knocked someone over"

"Things have been stolen from my front garden and my plants have been chopped down"

"I have witnessed lots of shoplifting from local shops"

3.5.2 Trends in crime reported to the survey

Table 6 (overleaf) shows how crimes reported to the survey have changed over time. **Since 2014, most traditional property crime categories have remained broadly the same or reduced. Conversely experiences of interpersonal/targeted offences have either increased or stayed the same.**¹³

¹³ Broadly the same is an increase or reduction of less than 1%.

Table 6: Crimes that people experienced in the previous 12 months and reported to the 2026 survey

RANK	Crime type	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022	2024	2026	change from 2024 (pp.)	overall trend since 2024	overall trend since 2014
1	Being threatened/intimidated/abused	6.9%	2.5%	8.2%	12.1%	7.2%	5.7%	12.7%	7.0%	↑	↑
2	Hate crime (targeted behaviour because of race, religion, disability or sexuality)	0.0%	2.5%	2.3%	4.1%	2.1%	2.8%	5.5%	2.7%	↑	↑
3	Being assaulted or beaten up	2.5%	3.5%	3.1%	3.8%	2.5%	2.5%	3.4%	0.9%	↔	↔
4	Being harassed / stalked (e.g. being purposely targeted)	1.1%	0.2%	1.9%	4.7%	2.4%	1.6%	3.4%	1.7%	↑	↑
5	Being sexually assaulted or harassed	0.6%	0.1%	2.0%	2.6%	1.1%	2.8%	3.0%	0.2%	↔	↑
6	Damage to your car or motorbike	5.7%	3.7%	5.5%	5.8%	2.0%	2.1%	2.8%	0.7%	↔	↓
7	Having a bicycle stolen	5.3%	2.5%	4.9%	4.8%	2.2%	1.3%	2.7%	1.4%	↑	↓
8	Having a car broken into	1.6%	2.4%	3.6%	3.1%	1.3%	2.4%	2.0%	-0.3%	↔	↔
9	Criminal damage to your home / garden	3.3%	1.9%	3.5%	3.2%	1.8%	1.4%	2.0%	0.5%	↔	↓
10	Having things stolen from your garage, shed or garden	2.0%	0.7%	3.3%	2.9%	3.2%	0.9%	1.7%	0.7%	↔	↔
11	Domestic Abuse						0.5%	1.4%	0.9%	↔	
12	Identity theft	0.1%	0.5%	1.5%	1.3%	0.2%	0.3%	1.2%	0.9%	↔	↑
13	Being mugged or robbed	1.0%	1.5%	2.6%	1.0%	1.5%	1.1%	1.1%	0.0%	↔	↔
14	Other fraud	0.7%	0.2%	1.1%	1.6%	0.6%	0.7%	1.1%	0.5%	↔	↔
15	Your home being burgled	2.0%	1.8%	2.1%	1.8%	1.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	↔	↓

3.5.3 What groups of participants were more likely to experience crimes

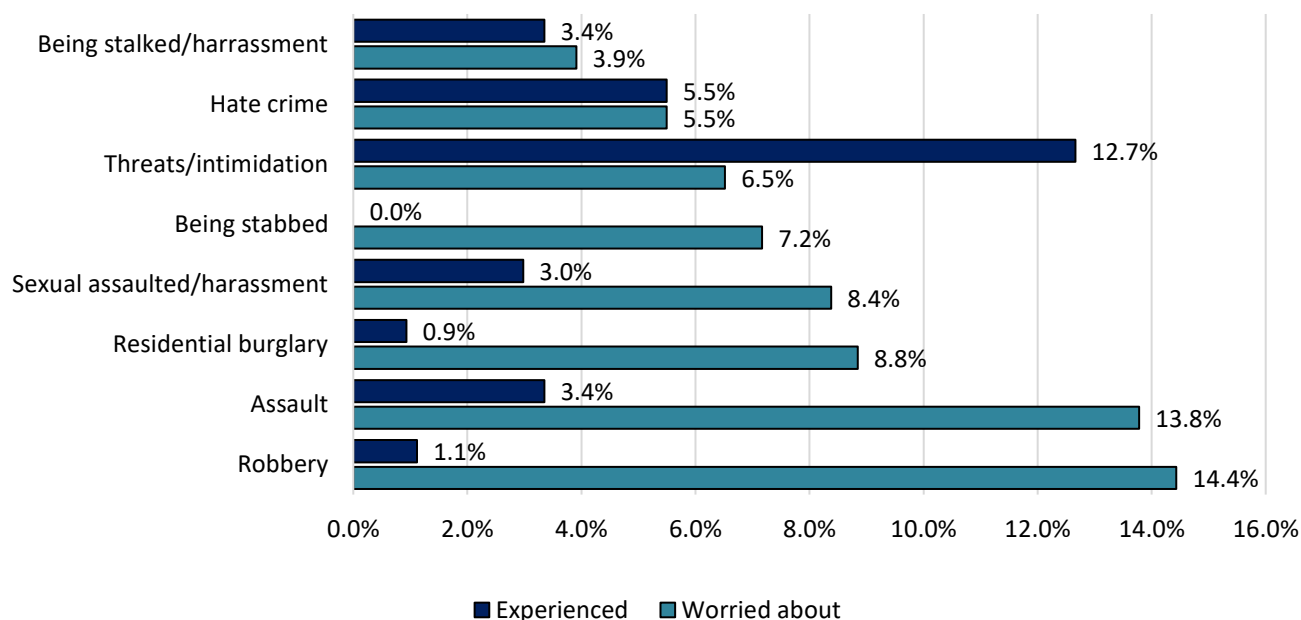
Some demographic groups had an increased or reduced likelihood of being a victim of crime (excluding online crime):

- **Older adults were less likely to be victims of crime** (65–74 years - 25% and 75 years plus - 17%).
- **Adults aged 25–34 years were more likely to report being a victim of crime** (44%).
- People who were retired were less likely to report being a victim of crime (21%).
- **Those who were sick or disabled (47%) or unemployed (46%) were more likely to report victimisation.**
- **Participants with a disability or long term condition were more likely to report being a victim of crime** (37%).
- **Participants from ethnic minority backgrounds were more likely to report being victims** (38%).

3.5.4 Perception versus experience of crime

Overall fear about being the victim of crime has been similar to the proportion who have been a victim of crime (45% worried, 44% experiencing at least one crime including online crime) from 2022 to 2026.

Figure 12: Comparison between the most common crimes respondents were worried about and those they experienced, 2026

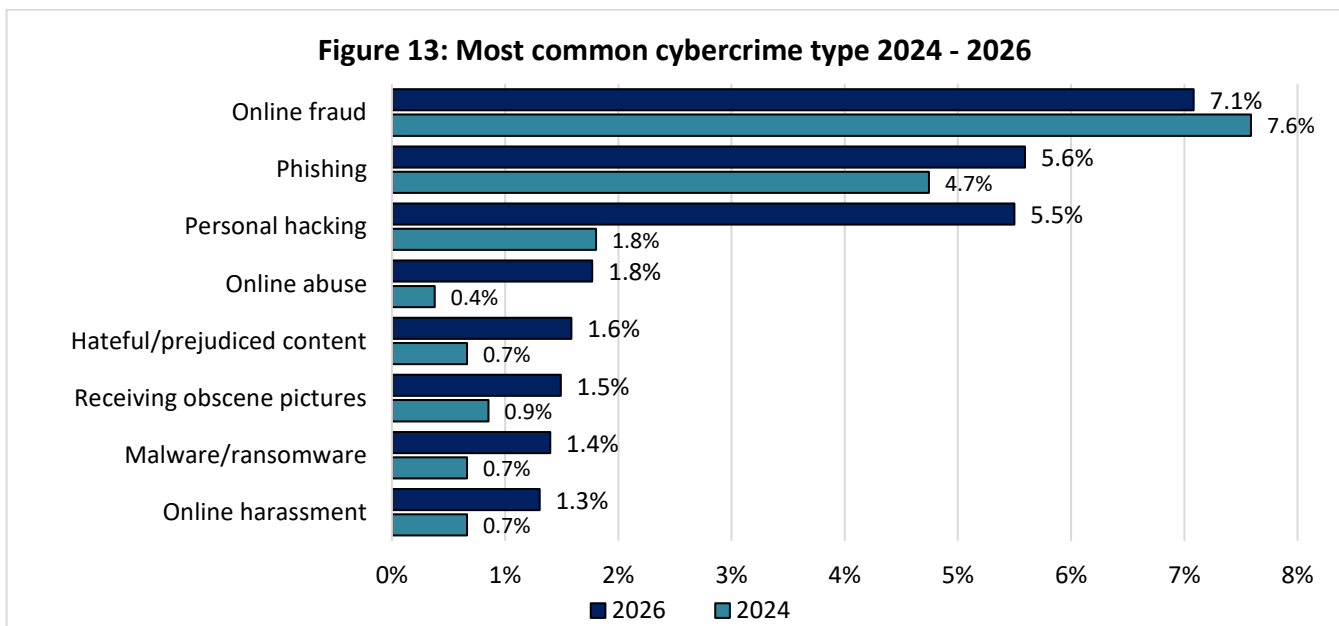


As in previous years, **fear of crime was much higher than the number of people who actually experienced the crimes that were most feared**, such as being mugged or robbed, burgled, or assaulted. For example, **14% of participants said they were worried about being mugged or robbed**, but **1.1% had experienced robbery in the previous 12 months** (Figure 12). This gap is likely to reflect the **serious physical or emotional impact** these crimes can have, as well as the **level of media attention** they receive.

In contrast, for some crimes that are generally less feared, particularly threats or intimidation, levels of concern were lower than or similar to the proportion of people who had actually experienced them. This may be because these offences do not usually involve physical harm, and some people may feel they have had less impact on them or that there was not enough evidence to report to police.

3.5.5 What cybercrimes are residents experiencing?

In 2026, **22% of participants reported being a victim of at least one cybercrime in the previous 12 months** (March/April 2025 to February/March 2026). This represents **an increase compared with 2022 and 2024**, when 16% of participants reported experiencing cybercrime.



The **most common types of cybercrime reported were: online fraud** (7.1%, n=76), **phishing** - not just received emails, but had money or data stolen (5.6%, n=60) and **personal hacking** (5.5%, n=59).

*There was a slightly lower proportion of reported cybercrime from the online sample (18%) and **both samples had very similar average numbers of crime types experienced** (online - 1.3 crime types and F2F - 1.5).*

The most common types of cybercrimes for both samples were online fraud, phishing and personal hacking.

Online participants provided more comments; the most common about scams and attempts at fraud and experiences of online fraud.

Most types of cybercrime saw slight increases and personal hacking increased by 3.7 percentage points.

Certain groups were more likely to report being a victim of cybercrime:

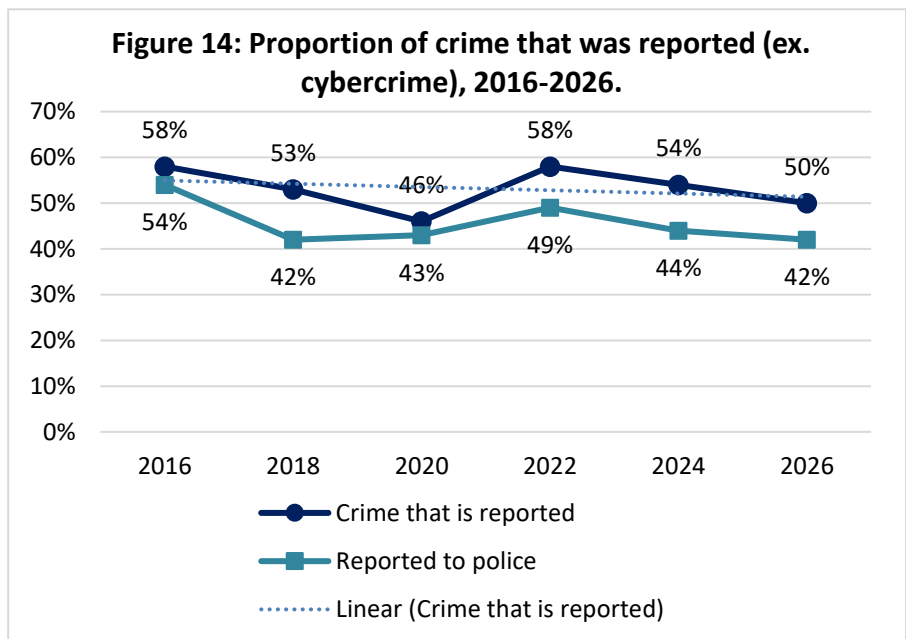
- **People with a disability** (26%).
- **Younger adults aged 25–34 years** (36%).
- **Unemployed participants** (41%).

3.5.6 What crimes do people report and to whom?

Respondents told us that they reported **50% (n=257)** of the crime types they told us about to agencies during 2025/26.¹⁴

There has been a fluctuating trend in reporting since 2015/16, ranging from between 46% and 58% (Figure 14).

When cybercrime types were included the reporting rate increased to 55% (456 out of 825).



Where crimes were reported, they were largely reported to the police (75% of reported crime / 42% of all crime, n=215), followed by their bank or credit card company (6%, n=17), Portsmouth City Council (6%, n=16) and their employer/manager/colleagues (4.6%, n=13).

When cybercrimes are included, the proportion of crime reported to the police reduced to 32% (n=267) overall, with only **26% (n=52) of cybercrime being reported to the police. Most commonly cybercrime was reported to the participants' bank or credit card company (39%, n=78).** Participants also reported to the social media platform (16%, n=32), the relevant website (5.5%, n=11) or their email provider (4.5%, n=9).

Only 1% (n<5) participants said they reported the crime to Action Fraud, which is where most of the national data for cybercrime comes from. It is not known whether banks, companies or websites routinely pass this information on to Action Fraud.

¹⁴ 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, school and Citizens Advice / Advice Portsmouth.

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

- **Identity fraud** (92% of people who experienced the crime, n=12)
- **Online fraud** (84%, n=65)¹⁵
- **Hateful, prejudiced content online** (82%, n=14)
- Burglary (80%, n=12)
- Domestic abuse (80%, n=8)
- Other Fraud (75%, n=9)
- Criminal damage (70%, n=14)

The crimes that were least likely to be reported were generally those that were also reported by only small numbers of participants overall. Among these, the crimes reported to the survey by **at least 10 participants** included:

- **Hate crime** (27%, n=16)
- **Online sexual threats** (30%, n=5)
- Receiving unsolicited obscene pictures (31%, n=5)
- Malware/ransomware (40%, n=6)
- Threats or intimidation (41%, n=55)

This supports the fact that theft-type offences are often well reported as there is often some kind of physical evidence to support the report, while evidence that often rest on the victims' word, such as hate crime or harassment tend to be less well reported. It is interesting that domestic abuse featured in the well reported group in 2024, but it could be that those who reported domestic abuse were more willing to disclose it to the fieldworkers, and there were very small numbers so caution should be taken when interpreting the findings.

If residents had not reported the crime they had experienced to any agency, there were asked about the reasons for their decisions.¹⁶

The most common reasons people did not report were:

- **The perception that nothing would be done or they wouldn't be taken seriously** (28%, n=74),
- **Felt that they didn't need to or did not think it was worth it as they crime seems minor** (22%, n=57)
- They dealt with it themselves (6.5%, n=17), and
- A fear of repercussions or shame (6.2%, n=16).

¹⁵ Online fraud was both a commonly experienced and commonly reported crime: 80 experienced online fraud and 83% (n66 reported it).

¹⁶ 260 respondents gave reasons for not reporting.

Examples of comments from participants include:

"Men. When you say no they get angry, it is so common and not going to be taken seriously. What's going to happen anyway"

"I chose to ignore the comments. It was minor, but felt uncomfortable. I felt vulnerable and carried on walking away."

"I did not have evidence, it is an everyday occurrence, not taken seriously"

"Ultimately nothing would get done about it, would just be logged"

Fewer online participants reported the crimes that they had experienced (36% compared with 50% F2F). Almost half of those who did not report gave the reason that they did not think anything would be done if they did (47%, n=60).

If they did report crimes, similarly to F2F participants, they largely reported to the police or bank/credit card company. Cybercrime was largely reported to their bank/credit card company or to a social media platform.

3.5.7 Crime: what do the findings mean?

- The proportion of residents experiencing at least one crime has remained broadly stable over the last decade. However, there have been increases in cybercrime, as well as threats, intimidation, verbal abuse and hate crime.
- Older residents aged 65 and over were less likely to experience both crime and cybercrime, while younger adults and those with disabilities or long-term conditions were more likely to be affected.
- Around half of crimes were reported to agencies. As with ASB, low reporting levels limit the ability of services to respond effectively and may reduce residents' confidence in community safety partners.
- Fear of crime remains higher than actual experience, particularly for more serious offences such as robbery and assault.

3.6 Knife crime

Police recorded knife-enabled crime and possession of a weapon offences account for only a small percentage of crime (3.2%, n773 in 2025/26) but have the potential to cause serious harm. There volume of knife-enabled offences has been broadly stable over the last five years, but there has been a slight reduction (6%, n=53) since 2024/25.

A serious violence profile has been produced for Portsmouth and is included in the Community Safety Strategic Assessment, but this has relied mainly on crimes that were reported or detected by police, and it is known that changes to recording practices influence this data. It is not possible to know whether the increases in police recorded knife-enabled crime means that there is more knife-enabled crime or whether the police have improved the way they record it.

Questions were added to the 2020 survey to try and find out more about knife crime from the perspective of Portsmouth residents and this is the fourth time we have asked these questions to see if there has been any change.

3.6.1 Perception of knife crime

Over half of participants (56%, n597) said they thought knife crime was a problem in Portsmouth, which is an increase of 12 percentage points compared with 2024 survey (44%).

Some groups of residents were more likely to think knife crime was a problem, and these included:

- **Females** (61% compared with 50% for males).
- **Unemployed participants** (73%).
- **White British participants** (58%).

People who completed the survey online were slightly less likely than those interviewed F2F to say that knife crime is a problem. However, a higher proportion of online respondents said they were unsure, and fewer said that knife crime was not a problem.

Where respondents thought knife crime was a problem, they were asked why, and thematic analysis was used to find out the main reasons. **65% of respondents (n=388) had heard about incidents involving knives in the media or by word of mouth.** There has been a large amount of media coverage in relation to knife crime, including a stabbing during the fieldwork for the survey, so this may have affected participants views and beliefs.¹⁷

It was also common for people to give reasons based on general ideas rather than personal experience, thinking that:

- It is common for people to carry knives (but haven't seen this personally) (8.8%, n=51)

¹⁷ E.g. [Six men arrested after man suffers serious injuries in shocking stabbing incident](#)

- Knife crime is common (5.9%, n=34)
- Knife crime is linked to drugs (4.3%, n=25)
- There is a lack of punishment or consequences for carrying knives (2.8%, n=16)
- Kids carry knives to fit in or because they think it is cool (2.6%, n=15)

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

- 1.9% (n=11) had witnessed knife crime
- 2.8% (n=16) had come across knife crime at their place of work (where specified, at schools or in the police)
- 1.5% (n=9) knew someone who had been a victim of knife crime
- 0.3% (n<5) had previously been a victim of knife crime themselves

Comments from participants included:

"I hear regular stories in news but don't know if it has gotten worse if it is worse than other areas."

"Why? What a stupid question! I have personally lost count of the amount of stabbings that have occurred in Portsmouth in the last 12 months. Just 2 days ago, near a place of education and learning!"

"You see it on the news a lot. Machete attacks on Tangier Rd in an Indian takeaway."

"I know of knife crime due to work but not sure it is a problem. It depends on your point of view, but it could be argued that one crime is too many."

Approximately 10% (n=57) of people who thought knife crime was a problem were concerned about children and young people being impacted by knife crime, either because they are trying to fit in or influencers make it seem like everyone is doing it, knives are easy to get hold of, they have heard about knife-related incidents in schools, or because they are carrying for protection or involved with gangs.

Participants noted:

"Because they're easily obtainable and a weapon, feels kids may take them out for defence which can turn into a fatal altercation"

"My kids tell me about it and I have seen it by their school in the past"

3.6.2 Witnessing and experiencing knife crime

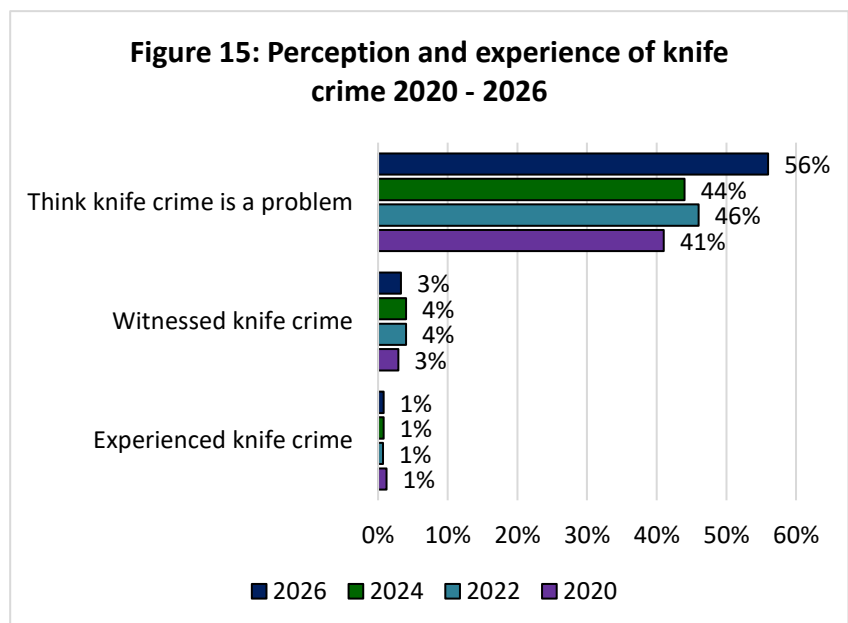
Participants were then specifically asked about whether they **had seen someone carrying a weapon or knife in the previous 12 months** (from March/April 2025 to February/March 2026), and **11% (n=122) had done**. This is consistent with previous surveys that asked about knife crime; with 11% in 2024 and 2020 and 10% in 2022.

The 122 respondents reporting seeing 144 weapons and most were knives (85%, n=123). Where extra detail was given, the knives ranged from small pocket knives to kitchen or in some cases, machetes; 30 people reported seeing kitchen knives and 10 people reported seeing zombie knives.

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 68% (n=81) of cases, the person carrying the knife was 18 years or older, while in **31% (n=37) of cases it was someone 17 years or younger. The proportion of young people carrying knives has reduced since 2024 (52%) and is lower than previous years (2022 - 41% and 2020 - 39%).**

Most respondents had not personally experienced or witnessed knife crime during 2025/26 (96%, n=905), but 0.8% (n=8)¹⁸ had experienced a knife crime and a further 3.3% (n=31) had witnessed one.¹⁹

These are similar proportions to the previous surveys and **suggest that the levels of knife crime in the general community are likely to have remained fairly stable, despite the increase in people thinking that knife crime is a problem** (Figure 15).



A limitation of this survey is that **has not engaged with young people under 18 years** and may not have engaged with the sections of the community most likely to be involved in knife crime. **However, the findings indicate that knives are present and causing great concern in the community.**

¹⁸ Where people gave details about their experience, most reported being threatened and no-one reported being injured.

¹⁹ For those who answered (n945)

Fewer people who completed the survey online said they had seen people carrying knives, compared with those interviewed F2F.

When online respondents did report seeing people carrying knives, they were more likely to say this involved under-18s, and less likely to say it involved people aged over 25, compared with F2F.

Overall, similar proportions of people in both survey groups said they had witnessed or experienced knife crime.

3.6.3 Knife crime: what do the findings mean?

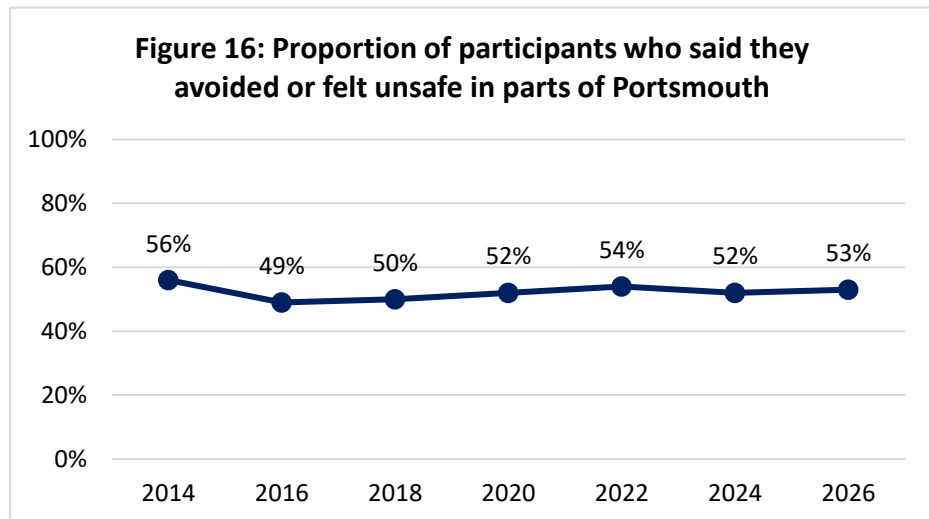
- Direct experience of knife crime remains relatively rare and has shown a stable trend over time. However, concern has increased substantially since 2024, with over half of respondents now viewing knife crime as a problem in Portsmouth.
- This increase in concern appears to be driven more by media coverage and wider awareness of local incidents than by personal experience.
- These findings reflect the views of the general adult population (aged 18 and over). Some groups may be underrepresented, and experiences may differ, particularly for young people.
- Current police and hospital data do not indicate an increase in knife-related offences or hospital admissions. This suggests that, even if knife carrying among young people is increasing, it has not yet resulted in a rise in physical harm or reported experiences of knife crime.

3.7 Areas that people avoid or feel unsafe

3.7.1 Who feels unsafe?

Just over half of participants (53%, n=569) stated that there were parts of Portsmouth that they avoided or felt unsafe.

The proportion of participants avoiding or feeling unsafe in areas has remained fairly stable since the 2016 survey.



Some groups of residents were more likely to feel unsafe or avoid areas:

- **Females** (64% compared with 41% for men)
- **25–34 year age group** (61%)
- **Baffins residents** (74%)

While other groups of residents were less likely to feel unsafe:

- **Veterans were less likely to feel unsafe** (32%)
- **45–54 years age group** (42%)
- **Charles Dickens residents** (49%)

3.7.2 Where do residents feel unsafe and why?

Participants were then asked an open question about where they felt unsafe or avoided. Fieldworkers noted the general area but also encouraged them to be specific and drill down to roads, alleys, parks etc. if possible. Most participants did not give specific details, suggesting they felt generally unsafe in some neighbourhoods or general areas. The general areas were ranked in order of the highest frequency of participants feeling unsafe to lowest. Table 7 shows the trends for the most unsafe/avoided areas over the last 20 years.

The **City Centre/Commercial Road** was the area where residents felt most unsafe or avoided for the **second year in a row** (15.4%, n=165) and **the proportion has increased slightly since 2024** (13.3%). The City Centre has been increasingly negatively perceived over the last decade. Just over half of respondents who felt unsafe in the city centre were most likely to feel this way when it was dark or at night (55%, n=90).

Thematic analysis was conducted to explore the reasons why people felt unsafe or avoided the city centre and the most common reasons were:

- **A visible presence of rough sleeping and related support needs (21%, n=34)**
- **Drug-related issues or ASB (20%, n=32)**
- Alcohol-related issues or ASB (12%, n=20)
- Gangs²⁰ or groups hanging around (7.9%, n=13)
- The area feeling run down/neglected (6.1%, n=10)

These are similar reasons to those provided to the 2024 survey, but **there have been increases in the number of participants reporting they feel unsafe due to the visible presence of rough sleeping and related support needs, and also drug use and/or dealing** in the City Centre.

Table 7: Areas were participants felt unsafe or avoided by rank from 2004 to 2026

Ranking	2007	2009	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022	2024	2026	Direction from 2024	Direction from 2004
City Centre / Commercial Rd	7	9	N/A	9	4	3	4	3	1	1	↔	↑
Somerstown	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	↔	↓
Buckland	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	↔	↓
Fratton	8	8	2	4	3	4	3	4	5	4	↑	↑
Northend	Did not rank in the top ten			10	9	9	7	7	8	5	↑	
Southsea	9	7	N/A	8	5	6	6	5	4	5	↓	↑
Guildhall area	4	4	4	3	6	5	5	6	6	7	↓	↓
Paulsgrove	3	3	5	5	7	7	9	8	7	8	↓	↓
Landport	6	5	7	7	10	10	10	10	9	9	↔	↓
Portsea	5	6	6	6	8	8	8	9	10	10	↔	↓

Somerstown ranked as a close second most avoided/unsafe area (14.8%, n=159), followed by Buckland (9.6%, n=103). The proportion of people reporting feeling unsafe in Somerstown and Buckland has been reducing over the last decade, with Somerstown reducing from 22% in 2014 and Buckland from 16% in 2014).

Somerstown continues to have an issue with reputation, with this being the most common reason for feeling unsafe (18%, n=29), followed by describing the area as 'rough', a term used by respondents to express general feelings of unease rather than specific incidents or behaviours (10%, n=16) and concern about alcohol and youth related ASB (both 6.9%, n=11). Just over half of respondents who felt unsafe, reported that they felt unsafe at night or when it was dark (55%, n=87).

²⁰ Where participants referred to 'gangs' comments typically did not distinguish between organised criminal gangs and informal groups of people hanging around.

Having a 'bad reputation' was also the most common reason given for feeling unsafe in Buckland (17%, n=18), closely followed by describing the area as 'rough' (15%, n=16) and concern about youth-related ASB (13%, n=14). Of those who felt unsafe, 63% (n=66) felt unsafe when it was dark or at night.

Fratton ranked as the 4th most avoided/unsafe area (7%, n=75), with the most common reasons given as concern about 'gangs' or groups of people hanging around (19%, n=14), people perceived as 'dodgy'²¹ (9.3%, n=7) and feelings of unease linked to unfamiliar people, including references to immigrants (9.3%, n=7). No specific behaviours or incidents were described in relation to these perceptions.

Northend has gradually been becoming an area where more residents report feeling unsafe. It did not rank in the highest ranking ten areas until 2014, following which it gradually moved higher in the rankings, **ranking joint 5th in 2026 with Southsea**. The most common reasons people felt unsafe in Northend were reputation (19%, n=10) and people perceived as 'dodgy' (13%, n=7), while for Southsea it was alcohol-related (32%, n=17) and drug-related (15%, n=8) issues or ASB.

Approximately 7% of participants (7.1%, n=76) felt unsafe generally in Portsmouth, with 80% of them (n=61) feeling unsafe in the dark or at night. There is an alternative table for this which shows all the areas that rank in the top ten since 2004 in Appendix 6.

Online participants also said they felt most unsafe or avoided the City Centre, Somerstown and Buckland. However, online participants were slightly more likely to feel unsafe in Southsea and less unsafe in Northend than the F2F participants.

The reasons given by online participants for feeling unsafe in the City Centre, Fratton and Southsea were similar to those given by F2F participants.

However, online participants gave more varied responses for Somerstown, Buckland and Northend. They were less likely to mention that these areas had a bad reputation or describe the area as 'rough'.

²¹ 'dodgy' is terminology often used by participants to convey a feeling of unease about some of the people in the area without being able to articulate exactly why.

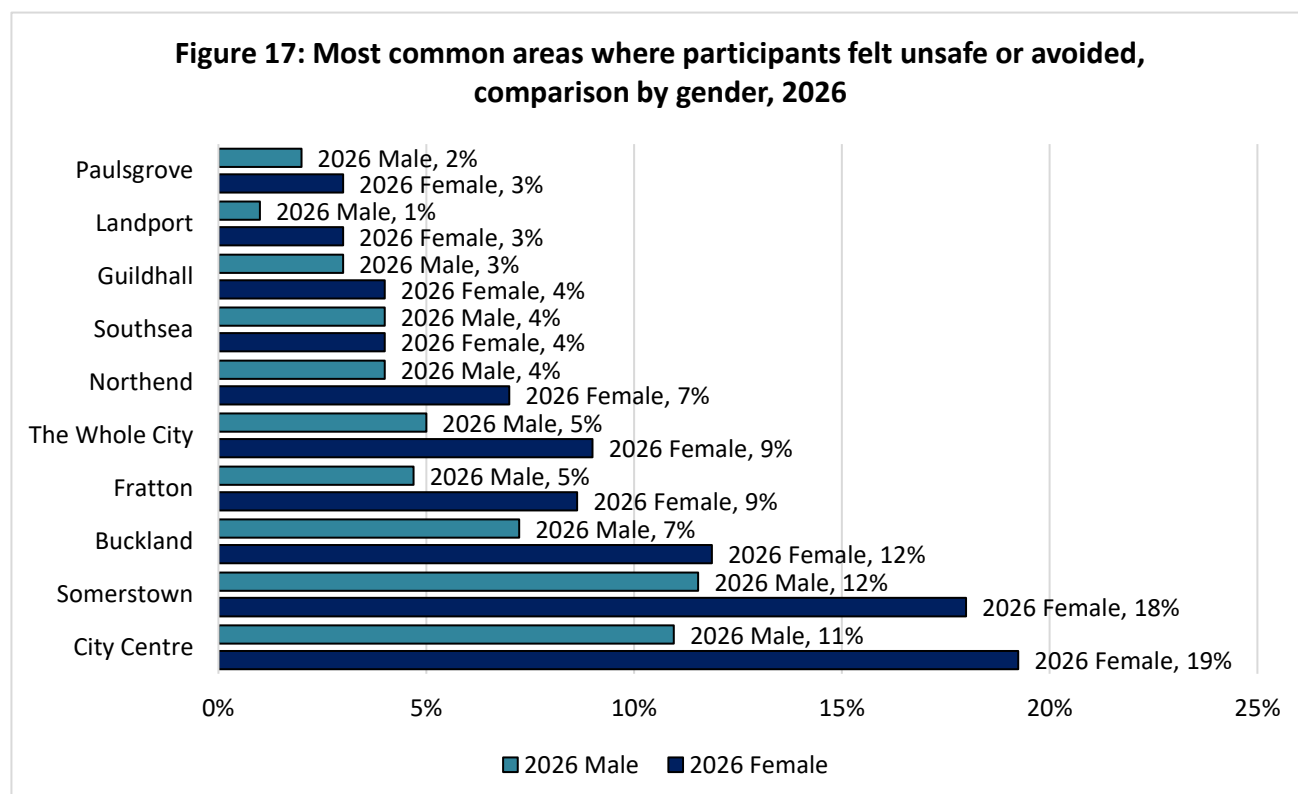
3.8 Locations women feel unsafe and what could be done to improve feelings of safety?

At an extraordinary City Council meeting held on in December 2021, members discussed the importance of tackling male violence against women and girls. The discussion recognised that women and girls should not have to change their behaviour to stay safe and should be able to go about their daily lives freely and without fear.

As part of this, councillors supported the idea of giving local residents an opportunity to share their views on how Portsmouth's streets and public spaces could feel safer. It was agreed that the Community Safety Survey could be adjusted slightly to capture this feedback. The question was designed to be open-ended, allowing respondents to suggest a wide range of ideas rather than focusing only on specific measures, and to gather broader perspectives on how safety in public spaces could be improved for women and girls.

Females were more likely to say that there was at least one area that they felt unsafe or would avoid compared to men (64% compared with 41% of men).

Overall, the places that women commonly avoided or felt unsafe were similar to those mentioned by males, although a higher proportion of women felt unsafe in these areas than men (Figure 17); **the city centre (19%, n=106), Somerstown (18%, n=100) and Buckland (12%, n=66) were the most commonly mentioned areas.** Furthermore, 9% (n=50) of women said they felt unsafe everywhere in Portsmouth (compared with 4.9%, n=25 of men); where specified, this was largely at night or when it was dark (44 of 50 responses from females and 17 of 25 males).



Women who completed the survey online reported similar patterns of feeling unsafe and avoiding areas as those who took part F2F. However, a higher proportion of online respondents said they felt unsafe in the city centre (38% compared with 19%), Cosham (10% compared with 1.1%), and across Portsmouth overall (21% compared with 9%).

3.8.1 City Centre/Commercial Road

Where women felt unsafe in the City Centre/Commercial Road, they were **slightly more likely to feel unsafe when it was dark or at night** (56%, n=59).²²

The reasons given for feeling unsafe in the area were: 'gangs'/groups of people hanging around (n=27), visible presence of rough sleeping and related support needs (n=21), alcohol-related issues and ASB (n=21), drug related issues and ASB (n=17) and fear of being a victim of crime (n=10). It is notable that only two respondents mentioned the area having a bad reputation.

Common suggestions for improving safety in the area were:

- More police (n=76)
- More patrols / security (n=25)
- Better lighting (n=16) and
- Reducing large or intimidating groups in public areas (n=14).

Examples of suggestions from female participants included:

"More police and more deterrents e.g. CCTV, police patrols. It will make it more likely that they'll be caught and punished if they commit crimes."

"Visible police presence. I feel that reporting doesn't achieve much. Police have so much to do."

"More police on the beat. A safe hub would be good in different locations for if you feel threatened or for reassurance"

"More street lights, more security, more police presence"

"Do more to fill the empty units, Patrol at night, move people on"

²² Where this information was recorded

3.8.2 Somerstown

Where female participants felt unsafe in Somerstown, 56% (n=56) felt unsafe when it was dark/at night.²³

While the majority of participants did not specify where exactly in Somerstown they felt unsafe, three women mentioned the blocks of flats, another three mentioned St Andrews Road and from Baileys Road the community centre and someone else mentioned near the health centre.

Women reported feeling unsafe in Somerstown largely due to it having a bad reputation (n=22), fear of being a victim of crime (n=10), 'gangs'/groups of people hanging around (n=8) and alcohol-related issues and ASB (n=7).

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

- More police (n=70)
- Better lighting (n=22)
- More security and patrols (n=16)
- More CCTV (n=7), and
- More education/awareness/resources (n=6)

Examples of suggestions to improve safety from female participants included:

"Police patrol in streets and help local businesses."

"Light it up better, lose some of the areas to hide in."

"More street lights and community police presence."

"Young people need youth groups and a focus for their time and energy to avoid being in the wrong crowd."

"Poverty is driving this, and ignorance. Young people need more spaces to socialise e.g. youth clubs. There are not enough family centres and community. Need positive messages around diversity & immigration."

²³ Where this information was recorded

3.8.3 Buckland

Where female participants felt unsafe in feel Buckland, they were more likely to feel unsafe during the night or when it was dark (67%, n=44). Once again, participants rarely specified areas within Buckland, but when they did, specific areas included Buckland Park, the Estella Road flats, high rise flats, Mayo Close, Seymore Close and Malins Road.

The reasons were similar to those for Somerstown: a bad reputation (n=9), fear of being a victim of crime (n=9), youth-related ASB (n=8) and 'gangs'/groups of people hanging around (n=7).

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

- More police (n=58)
- More security and patrols (n=12)
- Better lighting (n=11), and
- Increased enforcement (n=9)

Examples of suggestions to improve safety from female participants included:

"Not enough police around, not a lot of patrols so increase these "CCTV and more police on foot."

"More police power, harsher discipline, more deterrence."

"More street lights, cameras and police presence."

3.8.4 Women's safety: what do the findings mean?

- Women were most likely to feel unsafe or avoid the same key areas identified across the wider population, particularly the city centre/Commercial Road, Somerstown and Buckland.
- Women most commonly reported feeling unsafe in these areas at night. Concerns focused on groups of people hanging around, alcohol-related issues and ASB, the visible presence of rough sleeping and related support needs, and a fear of being the victim of crime.
- Women highlighted the importance of increased visible policing and patrols, targeted action in key hotspot areas, and partnership work to address street drinking, drug-related activity and support for young people.
- Improving safety requires a combination of practical environmental changes and visible reassurance.

5. Conclusion

This year's Community Safety Survey provides a robust picture of residents' perceptions of safety and experiences of crime and ASB in Portsmouth. By combining a long-established face-to-face methodology with a pilot online survey, the findings offer valuable insight not only into local community safety issues, but also into how different survey methods affect the findings.

Overall, the findings show that **levels of perceived ASB and fear of crime remain relatively stable, but exposure to ASB is widespread and has increased**. More than three-quarters reported witnessing or experiencing ASB in the previous year, the highest level recorded since the introduction of the current methodology in 2014. The gap between perception and experience suggests that much of the ASB encountered by residents is low-level or episodic, visible within communities but not always experienced as sufficiently serious or disruptive to shape broader views of local safety.

The survey **highlights important challenges around reporting**. Fewer than one in four ASB incidents described by respondents were reported to any agency, continuing a long-standing pattern of under-reporting. Reasons given point to normalisation of ASB, apathy, and a lack of confidence that reporting will result in meaningful action. This remains a critical issue for partners, as low reporting limits how well problems are captured in official data and can undermine trust in services.

Patterns of crime victimisation were broadly stable over the longer term, though victimisation has increased since 2024, driven mainly by threats, intimidation, verbal abuse and hate crime. In contrast, many traditional property crimes have remained stable or declined. As in previous years, fear of crime remained higher than actual experience, particularly for offences such as robbery and assault. Women, younger adults, people with disabilities and those from ethnic minority backgrounds were more likely to report feeling fearful. Additionally, residents who had experienced crime or ASB were more likely to report feeling unsafe, supporting an **association between lived experience and perceptions of safety**.

Cybercrime continues to present a growing area of concern. Victimisation increased compared with previous survey years, with online fraud, phishing and personal hacking most commonly experienced. **Younger adults and people with disabilities or long-term conditions were particularly affected**, underlining the importance of continued prevention activity and accessible support for those most at risk.

Direct experience of knife crime continues to be rare and broadly stable, but concern has increased substantially since 2024, with over half of respondents now viewing knife crime as a problem in Portsmouth. This pattern appears to be driven primarily by wider awareness and media coverage rather than personal experience, highlighting the importance of clear, evidence-based communication alongside operational responses.

The survey also provides valuable insight into place-based safety. **Just over half of residents reported avoiding certain areas or feeling unsafe, a proportion that has remained consistent over time**. The

city centre and Commercial Road continue to be the most frequently mentioned locations, with concerns strongly linked to the visible presence of rough sleeping and related support needs and drug and alcohol-related issues and ASB. **Women were significantly more likely to report feeling unsafe**, reinforcing the importance of embedding women's safety considerations into place-based work and environmental design.

Importantly, the comparison between face-to-face and online survey methods demonstrates that methodology matters. **The face-to-face approach continues to deliver the most demographically representative sample and appears more effective at capturing the ASB and crime issues that residents feel most strongly about.** The online survey, while less representative and skewed towards older, retired and White British respondents, provides useful insight into broader awareness of crime and ASB and elicited more detailed free-text responses from some participants. Differences in the demographic profile of respondents help to explain some, but not all, of the variation between the two approaches, indicating that survey mode itself may also influence how residents respond.

Taken together, the findings point to a pattern where visible, lower-level issues, such as widespread ASB and persistent challenges around reporting are shaping perceptions of safety as much as more serious crime.

5.1 Recommendations for the Community Safety Subgroup

Evidence from this survey can be used to strengthen and inform ongoing work, including activity led by the Violence Against Women & Girls sub-group. The following recommendations are proposed:

- **Improve confidence in reporting crimes and ASB**, including clearer reporting pathways and visible feedback to communities about action taken.
- **Tackle persistent ASB hotspots**, particularly for drug-related ASB and traffic issues.
- **Focus on reassurance and visibility**, particularly in the areas where residents feel most unsafe.
- **Strengthen cybercrime prevention and support**, particularly for younger adults and people with disabilities.
- **Continue to embed women's safety into place-based work**, including improvements to lighting, surveillance and guardianship in identified locations.
- **Continue targeted work to tackle violence and related harmful behaviours including intimidation, harassment, sexual harassment and hate crime.**
- **Work with the Health Determinants Research Collaboration (HDRC) & PCC Research and Engagement team to prepare for the 2028 survey** to use community researchers to engage residents who are less likely to complete the survey online and use different channels to advertise the survey to reach a broader audience.

Appendix 1. Community Safety Survey 2026



Portsmouth Community Safety Survey 2026

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

Prompt: We would like to ask you about crime and ASB/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 community safety 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 because we are trying to make sure the findings are representative for our community. I won't need your name though and the information I collect about you will not be used to identify you in any way.

Taking part in this survey is voluntary and you can decide not to answer any questions or to withdraw at any time.

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

1	Gender	Male (1)	Female (2)	Prefer to self-describe (3)	Prefer not to say (4)			
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					
		Carer	9					
	Other, please specify:	10						
4	Do you serve, or have you ever served, in the Regular, or Reserve, UK Armed Forces?							
	Yes, I currently serve						1	
	Yes, I previously served but am now a veteran						2	
	No, but my spouse/partner/parent currently serves or is a veteran						3	
	No						4	

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 or long-term illness/physical/mental condition that reduces your ability to carry out day-to-day activities?	
No			0
Physical / mobility			1
Hearing problems			2
Visual problems			3
Learning disability			4
Mental ill health			5
Other (please describe)			6
Prefer not to say			7

Questions about Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)					
Please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements on a scale of 1 to 5					

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

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

Q3	What type of anti-social behaviour, if any, have you personally experienced or witnessed in your area in the last twelve months? (Do not show or read this list, just 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: domestic / neighbour / residential property	1		
	Noise: commercial property (industrial, shops etc.)	2		
	Noise: licensed premises (pubs, clubs, bars & restaurants)	3		
	Noise: in the street (general)	4		
	Noise: Traffic	5		
Environmental	Traffic issues: cars using streets as rat runs	6		
	Traffic issues: parking inconsiderately	7		
	Traffic issues: motorbike nuisance	8		
	Traffic issues: e-scooter nuisance	9		
	Traffic issues: other (specify)	10		
	Litter and rubbish in the street	11		
	Dog mess	12		
	Bin bags left out on the wrong day/time	13		
	Vandalism / graffiti	14		
	Fly tipping	15		
Personal	Neighbour / general disputes	16		
	Harassment / bullying or intimidating behaviour targeting individuals	17		
Nuisance / Drugs / Alcohol	People hanging around (specify)	18		
	Begging	19		
	Street drinking	20		
	Rough sleeping	21		
	Other alcohol related ASB (specify)	22		
	People using drugs	23		
	People dealing drugs	24		
	Drug litter	25		
Other	Dangerous animals / roaming or unsupervised dogs	26		
	Other (specify):	27		
Q3 Comments:				

If the participant experienced ASB but did not report it, you can skip to Q7 first, then return to Q4.

Q4	<u>Are you worried about being the victim of a crime? If so what type of crime? (Do not show or read this list, just circle the most relevant code).</u>	
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 <u>on more than one occasion</u>)	5
	Being threatened, insulted or abused, or behaviour likely to cause fear or distress (one occasion)	6
	Experiencing domestic abuse / violence	7
Hate	Hate crime: targeted behaviour because of race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or gender identity (please specify which)	8
Theft & Fraud	Your home being burgled	9
	Having things stolen from garage, shed or garden	10
	Doorstep scams where money or items was stolen (NOT unwanted cold callers)	11
	Having a car, van or motorbike stolen	12
	Having a car or van broken into	13
	Having a bicycle stolen	14
	Street theft such as being pick pocketed	15
	Identity theft	16
	Other fraud	17
Damage	Arson	18
	Criminal damage to your home / garden	19
	Damage to your car or motorbike	20
Other	Other (please specify):	21
	Don't know	22
Q4 Comments:		

Q5	Looking at the list below, what types of crime, if any, have actually happened to you in Portsmouth in the last twelve months? <i>(Show the list for this question and record whether it was reported and to whom).</i>			
	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 on more than one occasion)	5		
	Being threatened, insulted or abused, or behaviour likely to cause fear or distress (one occasion)	6		
	Experiencing domestic abuse / violence	7		
Hate	Hate crime: targeted behaviour because of race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or gender identity (please specify which)	8		
Theft & Fraud	Your home being burgled	9		
	Having things stolen from garage, shed or garden	10		
	Doorstep scams where money or items were stolen (NOT unwanted cold callers)	11		
	Having a car, van or motorbike stolen	12		
	Having a car or van broken into	13		
	Having a bicycle stolen	14		
	Street theft such as being pick pocketed	15		
	Identity theft	16		
	Other fraud	17		
Damage	Arson	18		
	Criminal damage to your home / garden	19		
	Damage to your car or motorbike	20		
Other	Other (please specify):	21		
	Don't know	22		
Q5 Comments:				

Q6	Have you experienced any of the following types of cybercrime in the last 12 months? <i>(Show the list for this question and record whether it was reported and to whom).</i>			
	Crime Type	Code	Report?	To whom?
No	None	0		
Online	Phishing: clicked on an email/link designed to look like a trusted source <u>and had money or data stolen</u>	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/denial of service: 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 <u>(please specify which):</u>	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 <u>on more than one occasion by the same person or group.</u>	7		
	Cyberstalking (repeated use of electronic communications or accessing devices to frighten you and/or monitor your activity)	8		
	Online Sexualised threats: direct threats to commit sexual violence or inciting others to do so, sexualised comments, unwelcome sexual advances or requests for sexual activity, 'jokes' of a sexual activity.	9		
	Technology-Facilitated Domestic Abuse: technology used to facilitate domestic abuse, such as coercive and controlling behaviours, including tracking electronic devices, monitoring emails, social media activity and internet history, and using smart cameras and speakers to covertly monitor.	10		
	Image-based abuse: abuse of a sexual nature or sexual images/videos taken or shared without consent / deepfakes created depicting you / images or videos that may cause reputational damage.	11		
	Receiving unsolicited and unwanted obscene pictures or videos, (including cyberflashing)	12		
	Sextortion: A type of online blackmail involving threats to release sexualised materials unless money is paid or unwanted activities are engaged in.	13		
	Doxing: The release of personally identifiable information online.	14		
	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).	15		
Other, please specify:	16			

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Q7	If you did not report 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').			
	Crime which was 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 in 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)	
	Young adult (18-24yrs)	
	Adult (25+)	
	Not sure	

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	<i>(add this for female residents: 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)</i> 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 on the Portsmouth City Council website by the end of May 2026.

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.

Appendix 2: Fieldwork locations & details about analysis

- **Baffins** - Library as base
- **City Centre** - Commercial Road (busy area frequented by residents from all over the city)
- **Copnor**-College Park and Copnor Road area leading to the park
- **Cosham** - High Street
- **Drayton & Farlington** - Farlington Sainsbury's, Havant Road shopping area (Drayton)
- **Eastney Seafront** - Promenade, Rose Gardens and Canoe Lake
- **Fratton** - The Bridge Centre, Asda and Fratton Road and also Tesco Extra
- **Guildhall Square & Civic Offices reception area**
- **Portsea** - John Pounds Community Centre
- **Milton & Eastney** -Eastney Road Co-op, Bransbury Park & Milton Park (Beddow Library)
- **Northend** - Library as base
- **Paulsgrove** - Paulsgrove community centre as base, Allaway Avenue shopping area
- **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.

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.

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,²⁴ instead the sample was matched as closely as possible to the ONS population estimate.

²⁴ 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.

Appendix 3: Key statistical findings

This appendix sets out the tests used and the results where significant differences were found. The full SPSS outputs are available on request.

Quality of life

One Way ANOVA and t-tests for independent groups were used to explore whether there were any differences between groups for the scale data obtained for the question on quality of life. T-tests were used where there were only two groups, while ANOVAs were used for more than two groups, and Tukey's HSD post hoc test was used to show where the significant differences were following an ANOVA.

The mean reported average for all respondents was 3.71, which is slightly but statistically significantly lower than 2022²⁵ (M=3.87), 2020 (M=3.89), 2018 (M=4.01), 2016 (M=3.98) and 2014 (3.96). This indicates that **overall residents were slightly less satisfied with their quality of life in 2026 and 2024 than in previous years since 2014.**

Those who did not experience/witness ASB or crime, those who are not worried about being a victim, those who do not think knife crime is a problem and those who do not feel unsafe reported a slightly (but statistically significantly) better quality of life than those who had been a victims / were fearful of crime:

- Those who had not experienced/witnessed ASB in the last year (M=4.04) had a better quality of life than those who had experienced/witnessed ASB (M=3.62).²⁶
- Those who had not been a victim of crime in the last year (M=3.81) had a better quality of life than those who had been a victim of crime (M=3.5).²⁷
- Those who had not been a victim of online crime in the last year (M=3.76) had a better quality of life than those who had been a victim of crime (M=3.55).²⁸
- Those who were not worried about being a victim of crime (M=3.89) had a better quality of life than those who were worried about being a victim (M=3.49).²⁹
- Those who did not think knife crime was a problem in Portsmouth (M=3.99) had a better quality of life than those who did think knife crime was a problem ASB (M=3.54).³⁰
- Those who did not feel unsafe in any areas in Portsmouth (M=3.9) had a better quality of life than those who felt unsafe ASB (M=3.54).³¹

²⁵ Overall F = 17.973, df = 6, p < 0.001

²⁶ t=5.775, df=1074, p <0.001

²⁷ t=4.469, df=603, p <0.001

²⁸ t=2.768, df=1074, p = 0.006

²⁹ t=6.584, df=1034, p <0.001

³⁰ t=-6.538, df=638.5, p <0.001

³¹ t=-5.928, df=1066.5, p <0.001

Statistically significant differences were found between some ethnicity groups, disability types, occupations and wards.

- Ethnic minority participants (M=3.86) reported a statistically significantly higher mean quality of life scores than British white participants (M=3.67).³²
- Participants with no disability (M=3.82) and hearing loss (M=3.98) reported a statistically significantly higher mean quality of life scores than those with physical disabilities (M=3.5), poor mental health (M=3.09) and 'other' disabilities (M=3.48).³³
- People who reported that they were not working due to being permanently sick or disabled had a significantly lower mean quality of life score (M=3.05) than other occupations.³⁴
- The ward where people lived also affected their mean quality of life, with residents living in St Judes having the highest mean score (M=4.18), which is significantly higher mean scores than residents living in Fratton, (M=3.46).³⁵

Perception of ASB

One Way ANOVA and t-tests for independent groups were used to explore whether there were any differences between groups for the scale data obtained for the question on perception of ASB. T-tests were used where there were only two groups, while ANOVAs were used for more than two groups, and Tukey's HSD post hoc test was used to show where the significant differences were following an ANOVA.

The average score for all respondents was 2.86, which is similar to levels in 2024, 2022, 2020 and 2018 (M=2.94, 2.88, 2.93 and 2.86 respectively) and statistically significantly higher³⁶ than in 2016 and 2014 (M=2.42 and 2.49 respectively).

Those who did not experience/witness ASB or crime, those who are not worried about being a victim, those who do not think knife crime is a problem and those who do not feel unsafe were less likely (but statistically significantly) to think that ASB was a big problem in their area than those who had been a victim / were fearful of crime.

- Those who had not experienced/witnessed ASB in the last year (M=1.87) were less likely to think ASB was a big problem in their area than those who experienced/witnessed ASB (M=3.15).³⁷
- Those who had not been a victim of crime in the last year (M=2.65) were less likely to think ASB was a big problem in their area than those who had been a victim of crime (M=3.3).³⁸

³² $t = -2.624$, $df = 388.902$, $p = 0.009$

³³ $t = -4.582$, $df = 666$, $p < 0.001$

³⁴ Overall $F = 4.994$, $df = 9$, $p < 0.001$

³⁵ Overall $F = 2.337$, $df = 15$, $p = 0.003$

³⁶ Overall $F = 28.596$, $df = 6$, $p < 0.001$

³⁷ $t = -14.044$, $df = 1074$, $p < 0.001$

³⁸ $t = -7.543$, $df = 1074$, $p < 0.001$

- Those who were not worried about being a victim of crime (M=2.63) were less likely to think ASB was a big problem in their area than those who were worried (M=3.13).³⁹
- Those who did not think knife crime was a problem in Portsmouth (M=2.24) were less likely to think ASB was a big problem in their area than those who did think it was a problem (M=3.21).⁴⁰
- Those who did not feel unsafe in any areas in Portsmouth (M=2.5) were less likely to think ASB was a big problem in their area than (M=3.17).⁴¹

The following statistically significant differences were found between demographic groups:

- British White participants (M=2.97) were more likely to think that ASB was a problem than BAME participants (M=2.44).⁴²
- Participants with learning disabilities (M=3.42) and poor mental health (M=3.38) were more likely to think that ASB was a problem than those with no disability (M=2.76).⁴³
- Participants who reported being permanently sick or disabled (M=3.4) were significantly more likely to think that ASB was a big problem than stay at home parents (M=2.42), participants in full time education (M=2.71), participants working part-time (M=2.75) and retired participants (M=2.74).⁴⁴
- 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 & Farlington (M=1.98) and Copnor (M=2.28).⁴⁵

Personal experience of ASB

Chi Squared was used to explore significant differences for categorical data where the answers were yes or no. SPSS indicates the columns where there is a statistically significant difference between the expected and observed counts.

77% of participants reported witnessing or experiencing ASB in the last 12 months, significantly more than in 2024 (64%) and all other years except for 2020 (74%).⁴⁶

A significant association was found between witnessing and experiencing ASB and ethnicity. British white respondents were more likely to witness or experience ASB than those from other ethnic groups (80% compared with 67%).⁴⁷

No other significant differences were found.

³⁹ $t = -6.093$, $df = 1074$, $p < 0.001$

⁴⁰ $t = 10.510$, $df = 879$, $p < 0.001$

⁴¹ $t = 8.303$, $df = 1071$, $p < 0.001$

⁴² $t = 5.321$, $df = 1067$, $p < 0.001$

⁴³ $t = 3.193$, $df = 1074$, $p = 0.001$

⁴⁴ Overall $F = 2.564$, $df = 9$, $p = 0.006$

⁴⁵ Overall $F = 4.148$, $df = 15$, $p < 0.001$

⁴⁶ Chi Sqr = 111.149, $df = 6$, $p < 0.001$

⁴⁷ Chi Sqr = 18.521, $df = 1$, $p < 0.001$ - Please note that the BME group is very varied and there are likely to be differences within this group, but numbers of individual groups are too small to analyse robustly separately.

Fear of crime

Chi Squared was used to explore significant differences for categorical data where the answers were yes or no. SPSS indicates the columns where there is a statistically significant difference between the expected and observed counts

45% of respondents reported being worried about being a victim of crime, which is significantly higher than in 2024 (38%) and 2022 (36%). However, it was also significantly lower than the concern reported from 2014 to 2020.⁴⁸

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 (53% compared with 37%).⁴⁹
- Those working part time (60%) and those who are looking after their home and family (67%) were more likely to fear being victimised than other main occupations (45%), and those who were retired were less likely to fear being victimised (40%).⁵⁰
- Veterans were less likely to fear victimisation than those who were not (28% compared with 46%).⁵¹
- Those with disabilities (56%) were more likely to fear victimisation than those who do not (39%).⁵²

While not statistically significant at the 0.05 probability level using Pearson Chi-Square, SPSS picked up that that proportions differed significantly at the 0.05 level for a couple of other groups:⁵³

- Age group: participants aged 35-44 years were more likely to fear being victimized than 75years and over (53% compared with 35%).

Chi Squared was used to look for associations between fear of crime and experiencing ASB and crime - three years data was used for this (2022-2026) and the average proportion of participants reporting fear of crime across the 3 years was 40%.

- Experiencing ASB; a larger proportion of those who reported experiencing ASB were worried about being the victim of a crime than those who didn't report experiencing ASB (44% compared with 29%).⁵⁴
- Being a victim of crime; a larger proportion of those who reported experiencing at least one crime were worried about being the victim of a crime than those who didn't report being a victim (57% compared with 34%).⁵⁵

⁴⁸ Chi Sqr = 447.403, df = 6, p < 0.001

⁴⁹ Chi Sqr = 30.366, df = 2, p < 0.001

⁵⁰ Chi Sqr = 26.669, df = 9, p = 0.002

⁵¹ Chi Sqr = 9.384, df = 3, p = 0.025

⁵² Chi Sqr = 28.451, df = 1, p = <0.001

⁵³ Full details of the tests available on request

⁵⁴ Chi Sqr = 64.946, df = 2, p = <0.001

⁵⁵ Chi Sqr = 147.458, df = 1, p = <0.001

- Being a victim of online crime; a larger proportion of those who reported experiencing at least one online crime were worried about being the victim of a crime than those who didn't report being a victim (50% compared with 38%).⁵⁶
- Feeling unsafe or avoiding areas; a larger proportion of those who reported avoiding at least one area were worried about being the victim of a crime than those who didn't report feeling unsafe or avoiding areas (52% compared with 26%).⁵⁷

Victimisation

Chi Squared was used to explore significant differences for categorical data where the answers were yes or no. SPSS indicates the columns where there is a statistically significant difference between the expected and observed counts.

32% of participants reported being a victim of crime in 2026. This is statistically significantly higher than 2022 and 2024 (24%), but similar to levels in 2014 and 2018 (33-35%) and significantly lower than in 2020 (36%).⁵⁸

Some factors that were associated with being more or less likely to be a victim of crime (Q5) were:

- People who have retired (21%) were less likely to be a victim of crime than other occupations and those who were sick/disabled (47%) or unemployed (46%) were more likely to be a victim of crime.⁵⁹
- People who are 65-74 years and over 75 years old were less likely to be a victim of crime than other age groups (25% and 17% compared with the mean for all ages 32%).⁶⁰
- People who are 25-34 years (44%) were more likely to be a victim than the average for all ages (32%).⁶¹
- People with a disability were more likely to be a victim of crime and those no disabilities were slightly less likely to be a victim of crime (37% and 29%, respectively).⁶²
- Ethnic minority participants (38%) were more likely to be victims of crimes than British White participants (30%).⁶³

In 2026, 22% participants reported experiencing a cybercrime, which is significantly higher than in 2024 and 2022 (16%).⁶⁴

Factors associated with being more or less likely to be a victim of cybercrime (Q6) were:

⁵⁶ Chi Sqr = 30.118, df = 1, p = <0.001

⁵⁷ Chi Sqr = 231.265, df = 1, p = <0.001

⁵⁸ Chi Sqr = 124.433, df = 6, p = <0.001

⁵⁹ Chi Sqr = 40.179, df = 9, p < 0.001

⁶⁰ Chi Sqr = 25.517, df = 6, p < 0.001

⁶¹ Chi Sqr = 25.517, df = 6, p < 0.001

⁶² Chi Sqr = 5.970, df = 1, p < 0.015

⁶³ Chi Sqr = 5.719, df = 1, p < 0.017

⁶⁴ Chi Sqr = 18.211, df = 2, p < 0.001

- Those with disabilities were more likely to be a victim of cybercrime than those with no disabilities (26% compared with 20%).⁶⁵
- Those aged 25-34 years (36%) were more likely to be victims of cybercrime than the overall average (22%), while those aged 65-74 years (16.5%) and 75 years or over (13%) were less likely.⁶⁶
- People who have retired (19%) were less likely to be a victim of cybercrime than other occupations and those who unemployed (41%) were more likely to be a victim of cybercrime.⁶⁷

While not statistically significant at the 0.05 probability level using Pearson Chi-Square, SPSS picked up that that proportions differed significantly at the 0.05 level for a couple of other groups:⁶⁸

- Veterans were less likely to be a victim of cybercrime than those serving currently, their spouses and dependents and those not in the armed services community (12% compared with 22% - overall mean).
- Residents living in Cosham were more likely to be a victim of cybercrime (Q6) than those living in other wards (33% compared with 22%).

Chi Square was also used to compare the combined dataset for participants who had experienced either at least one crime or cybercrime type. **The proportion of participants experiencing either type of crime in 2026 (44%) is significantly higher than other years (ranges from 20% in 2016 to 36% in 2020).**⁶⁹

Knife crime

Chi Squared was used to explore significant differences for categorical data where the answers were yes or no. SPSS indicates the columns where there is a statistically significant difference between the expected and observed counts.

56% of participants said that they thought knife crime was a problem, 26% thought it was not and 18% didn't know.

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 (61% compared with 50%).⁷⁰
- Unemployed participants were more likely to think knife crime was a problem and students were less likely to think that it was a problem (73% compared with 42%).⁷¹

⁶⁵ Chi Sqr = 5.468, df = 1, p = 0.019

⁶⁶ Chi Sqr = 26.685, df = 6, p < 0.001

⁶⁷ Chi Sqr = 37.743, df = 9, p < 0.001

⁶⁸ Full details of the tests available on request

⁶⁹ Chi Sqr = 199.144, df = 6, p < 0.001

⁷⁰ Chi Sqr = 22.162, df = 4, p < 0.001

⁷¹ Chi Sqr = 44.275, df = 18, p < 0.001

- Veterans were less likely to think knife crime was a problem than their spouses and dependents and those not in the armed services community (38% compared with 56% - overall mean).⁷²
- White British participants were more likely to think it was a problem than BAME participants (58% compared with 47%).⁷³

Areas where people feel unsafe

Chi Squared was used to explore significant differences for categorical data where the answers were yes or no. SPSS indicates the columns where there is a statistically significant difference between the expected and observed counts.

Just over half of participants (53%) said that there were areas of Portsmouth where they felt unsafe or avoided. This is similar to most previous surveys since 2014, although it is significantly higher than 2016 (49%).⁷⁴

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

- 25-24 year olds more likely to feel unsafe / avoid areas and 45-54 years less likely (61% and 42% respectively).⁷⁵
- Females were more likely to feel unsafe / avoid areas than males (64% and 41% respectively).⁷⁶
- Veterans were less likely to feel unsafe / avoid areas than those not in the armed services community (32% compared with 55% - overall mean).⁷⁷

While not statistically significant using Chi Squared, SPSS found significant differences for some wards. Baffins residents were more likely to feel unsafe / avoid areas (74%), and those living in Charles Dickens were less likely (49%).⁷⁸

Comparison of face-to-face with online survey sample

This section compared the demographics and findings of the F2F survey with the online one using Chi Square.

⁷² Chi Sqr = 16.443, df = 6, p = 0.012

⁷³ Chi Sqr = 8.882, df = 2, p = 0.012

⁷⁴ Chi Sqr = 15.551, df = 6, p = 0.016

⁷⁵ Chi Sqr = 12.662, df = 6, p = 0.049

⁷⁶ Chi Sqr = 56.266, df = 2, p < 0.001

⁷⁷ Chi Sqr = 13.309, df = 3, p = 0.004

Demographics

The demographics for the online and F2F surveys were very different. Gender was the only characteristic with no significant difference.

There were statistically significant differences for the following demographics:

- The online survey had a **larger proportion of older age groups** answering the survey than the F2F survey; 27% compared with 15% for 55-64yrs, 31% compared with 17% for 65-74yrs and 19% compared with 10% for over 75years. The online sample had smaller proportions of younger age groups; uncalculated due to small numbers for 18-24yrs compared with 17%, 2.4% compared with 14% for 25-24yrs and 7% compared with 15% for 35-44yrs. The only age group where similar proportions were found for both samples was 24-54yrs (13% and 12% respectively).⁷⁹
- The online survey had a substantially **larger proportion of retired participants** than the F2F survey, which is consistent with the differences in age groups (51% compared with 28%). The online sample had **lower proportions of participants in full time education** (uncalculatable due to small numbers compared with 12%), **unemployed** (1.5% compared with 8%) and **carers** (uncalculatable due to small numbers compared with 2.3%).⁸⁰
- The online sample had a **larger proportion of veterans** compared with the F2F survey (11% compared with 6%).⁸¹
- The ward representation was significantly different for the two samples, most notably there being a much smaller proportion of participants from Charles Dickens in the online survey.⁸² However, while some areas which were under-represented in the F2F survey were closer to the target,⁸³ such as Cosham. Milton and Drayton and Farlington; other areas such as Charles Dickens, Nelson and Paulsgrove were under-represented instead.
- There was a smaller proportion of those with disabilities and long-term conditions participating in the online survey (27% compared with 34%).⁸⁴ However, this meant lower proportions of those with visual and learning disabilities and poor mental health, while there were higher levels of people with mobility/physical disabilities. This is likely to be due to the higher proportion of older age groups in the online sample.
- There was a smaller proportion of ethnic minority participants in the online survey (7% compared with 21%).⁸⁵

⁷⁹ Chi Sqr = 160.775, df = 6, p <0.001

⁸⁰ Chi Sqr = 114.241, df = 9, p <0.001

⁸¹ Chi Sqr = 10.84, df = 3, p = 0.011

⁸² Chi Sqr = 84.240, df = 15, p <0.001

⁸³ Targets for wards are based on the small area forecasts

⁸⁴ Chi Sqr = 6.696, df = 1, p = 0.01

⁸⁵ Chi Sqr = 34.350, df = 1, p <0.001

Ward	Target	F2F			Online		
		Survey	Survey	Difference	Survey	Survey	Difference
Baffins	7.2%	68	6.3%	-0.8%	32	9.1%	1.9%
Central Southsea	7.6%	68	6.3%	-1.3%	41	11.6%	4.0%
Charles Dickens	10.0%	235	21.9%	11.9%	20	5.7%	-4.3%
Copnor	5.9%	47	4.4%	-1.5%	25	7.1%	1.2%
Cosham	6.9%	48	4.5%	-2.4%	26	7.4%	0.5%
Drayton and Farlington	6.4%	42	3.9%	-2.5%	27	7.7%	1.2%
Eastney and Craneswater	6.6%	79	7.4%	0.8%	28	8.0%	1.3%
Fratton	7.4%	92	8.6%	1.2%	20	5.7%	-1.7%
Hilsea	6.4%	62	5.8%	-0.6%	19	5.4%	-1.0%
Milton	7.6%	56	5.2%	-2.3%	27	7.7%	0.1%
Nelson	7.2%	78	7.3%	0.0%	14	4.0%	-3.3%
Paulsgrove	6.3%	45	4.2%	-2.1%	11	3.1%	-3.1%
St. Jude	6.7%	52	4.9%	-1.9%	25	7.1%	0.4%
St. Thomas	7.7%	90	8.4%	0.7%	29	8.2%	0.5%
Homeless		4	0.4%			0.0%	
Portsmouth misc.		5	0.5%		8	2.3%	
Total		1071			352		

Key findings

Q1: Online participants reported a lower mean quality of life than the F2F participants (M=3.55 and 3.71 respectively).⁸⁶

Q2: Online participants were more likely to think ASB was a problem in their area than F2F participants (M=3.23 and M=2.86 respectively).⁸⁷

Q3: Online participants were less likely to report experiencing ASB than F2F (60% compared with 77%).⁸⁸

Q4: More online participants worried about being the victim of a crime (50%) compared with F2F participants (45%) but this difference was not statistically significant. However, more online participants reported that they didn't know (15% compared with fewer than n5 F2) and this meant fewer reported not being worried (36% compared with 55% of F2F participants).⁸⁹

⁸⁶ t = -2.725, df = 623.862, p = 0.007

⁸⁷ t = 4.634, df = 1426, p p < 0.001

⁸⁸ Chi Sqr = 40.750, df = 1, p < 0.001

⁸⁹ Chi Sqr = 174.796, df = 2, p < 0.001

Q5: **Online participants less likely to report being the victim of a crime** (21% compared with 32%).⁹⁰

Q6: Slightly lower proportion of reported online crime from online sample but not significantly different (18% compared with 22%).

Q8a: Slightly lower proportion of online participants thought **knife crime is a problem** than F2F (51% compared with 56%), but this was not stat significant. However significantly **more reported that they didn't know** (39% compared with 18%) and **fewer thought it was not a problem** (11% compared with 27%).⁹¹

Q8c: Fewer online participants reported seeing people carry knives (7% compared with 11%) but this difference was not significant.

Q8f: **Similar proportions reporting witnessing and experiencing knife crime.**

Q9: **Larger proportion of online participants said there were areas that they found unsafe or avoided** (68% compared with 53%).⁹²

⁹⁰ Chi Sqr = 11.450, df = 1, p <0.001

⁹¹ Chi Sqr = 76.730, df = 2, p <0.001

⁹² Chi Sqr = 24.072, df = 1, p <0.001

Appendix 4 - Comparison of F2F and online samples for report.

This appendix sets out tables comparing the responses of the F2F and online participants, excluding the qualitative comments which were summarised in the main report.

Demographics:

Most of the targets have been obtained from the Office for National Statistics 2021 Census data for Portsmouth, and sources will be given if the targets are from a different source.

Gender

There was a greater difference between genders for the online sample with 55% of respondents being female, 42% male and 3% preferring not to say. This difference is not statistically significant, but the proportions are not as close to proportions observed in the Census as the F2F sample.

Gender		F2F			Online		
	Target	Survey (n)	Survey (%)	Difference	Survey (n)	Survey (%)	Difference
Male	50%	511	47.5%	-2.3%	149	42.3%	-7.5%
Female	50%	556	51.7%	1.5%	193	54.8%	4.6%
Prefer to self describe*	1%	5	0.5%			0.0%	
Prefer not to say	0%	1	0.1%	0.1%	10	2.8%	
Missing		3	0.3%				
Total		1076	100.0%		352		

Age

There were **statistically significant differences between the age profiles** for the F2F and online surveys (see Appendix 3).

Age Group		F2F			Online		
	Target	Survey (n)	Survey (%)	Difference	Survey (n)	Survey (%)	Difference
18-24	15.6%	178	16.5%	0.9%	1	0.3%	-15.3%
25-34	19.2%	151	14.0%	-5.2%	8	2.3%	-16.9%
35-44	18.2%	157	14.6%	-3.6%	23	6.5%	-11.7%
45-54	14.3%	132	12.3%	-2.0%	45	12.7%	-1.5%
55-64	14.1%	159	14.8%	0.7%	90	25.5%	11.4%
65-74	9.6%	182	16.9%	7.3%	106	30.0%	20.4%
75+	9.0%	109	10.1%	1.1%	65	18.4%	9.4%
65+	18.7%	291	27.0%	8.3%	171	48.4%	29.7%
Missing		6	0.6%				
Total	100.0%	1076	100.0%		353		

The **online survey was answered by more older people than the F2F survey**. For example, 27% of online respondents were aged 55–64 compared with 15% in the face-to-face survey, 31% compared with 17% for those aged 65–74, and 19% compared with 10% for those aged 75 and over.

The **online survey had fewer younger respondents**. Very small numbers of 18–24 year olds took part online, compared with 17% in the F2F survey. Lower proportions were also seen for those aged 25–34 (2.4% online compared with 14%) and 35–44 (7% compared with 15%).

Similar proportions were seen in both surveys for people aged 45–54 (13% online and 12% F2F).

Main occupation

The online survey included a **significantly higher proportion of retired participants** than the F2F survey (51% compared with 28%), reflecting the older age profile of online respondents. The online sample also **included fewer people in full-time education, fewer unemployed participants, and fewer carers**, with very small numbers in these groups compared with the F2F survey.

Occupation	Target	F2F			Online		
		Survey (n)	Survey (%)	Difference	Survey (n)	Survey (%)	Difference
Employed*	54.2%	438	40.9%	-13.3%	141	39.9%	-14.3%
Full time education (21,800 students UoP)	13.8%	131	12.2%	-1.6%	2	0.6%	-13.2%
Unemployed (available for work)*	2.9%	85	7.9%	5.0%	5	1.4%	-1.5%
Long term sick / disabled*	4.2%	55	5.1%	0.9%	11	3.1%	-1.1%
Retired (over 65s plus under 65s from Nomis)*	17.1%	298	27.9%	10.8%	175	49.6%	32.5%
Stay at home parent*	4.6%	24	2.2%	-2.4%	6	1.7%	-2.9%
Carer		25	2.3%		1	0.3%	0.3%
Other	3.1%	19	1.8%	-1.3%	2	0.6%	-2.5%

*Targets from Nomis⁹³

Disability

In the 2021 Census, people were asked if they had a physical or mental health condition expected to last 12 months or more. Using this definition, around 1 in 5 people in Portsmouth (19.2%) reported having a disability.

There was a **significantly smaller proportion of respondents with disabilities and long-term conditions participating in the online survey (27% compared with 34%), which is closer to the target** set by the Census.

However, when examined by the type of disability, this meant **lower proportions of those with visual and learning disabilities and poor mental health in the online survey and higher levels of people with**

⁹³ [Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics](#)

mobility/physical disabilities. This may be due to the higher proportion of older age groups in the online sample.

Disability	F2F		Online	
	Survey (n)	Survey (%)	Survey (n)	Survey (%)
Mobility / physical	156	14.5%	68	20.4%
Hearing	47	4.4%	15	4.5%
Visual	48	4.5%	8	2.4%
Learning	48	4.5%	3	0.9%
Mental Health	100	9.3%	18	5.4%
Other	89	8.3%	15	4.5%
Total participants with at least one disability	361	33.6%	88	26.4%
No disability	707	65.7%	243	73.0%
Missing	8	0.7%	22	
Total	1076		353	

Ethnicity

There was a **significantly smaller proportion of ethnic minority participants in the online survey** (7% compared with 21%).

Ethnicity	Target	F2F			Online		
		Survey (n)	Survey (%)	Difference	Survey (n)	Survey (%)	Difference
White English, Welsh, Scottish, NI or British	77.7%	841	78.6%	0.9%	314	89.0%	11.3%
White Minorities	7.5%	51	4.8%	-2.7%	12	3.4%	-4.1%
Asian, Asian British/Welsh	6.9%	81	7.6%	0.7%	5	1.4%	-5.5%
Black, Black British, Welsh, African, Caribbean	3.4%	67	6.3%	2.9%	2	0.6%	-2.8%
Mixed ethnic groups	2.6%	16	1.5%	-1.1%	7	2.0%	-0.6%
Other ethnic groups	1.8%	15	1.4%	-0.4%	8	2.3%	0.4%
Total BME groups	22.2%	230	21.5%	-0.7%	34	9.6%	-12.6%

Wards

The **ward profile was significantly different for the two samples**, most notably there being a **much smaller proportion of participants from Charles Dickens in the online survey**.

However, while some areas which were under-represented in the F2F survey were closer to the target, such as Cosham. Milton and Drayton and Farlington, other areas such as Charles Dickens, Nelson and Paulsgrove were under-represented instead.

Ward		F2F			Online		
	Target	Survey	Survey	Difference	Survey	Survey	Difference
Baffins	7.2%	68	6.3%	-0.8%	32	9.1%	1.9%
Central Southsea	7.6%	68	6.3%	-1.3%	41	11.6%	4.0%
Charles Dickens	10.0%	235	21.9%	11.9%	20	5.7%	-4.3%
Copnor	5.9%	47	4.4%	-1.5%	25	7.1%	1.2%
Cosham	6.9%	48	4.5%	-2.4%	26	7.4%	0.5%
Drayton and Farlington	6.4%	42	3.9%	-2.5%	27	7.7%	1.2%
Eastney and Craneswater	6.6%	79	7.4%	0.8%	28	8.0%	1.3%
Fratton	7.4%	92	8.6%	1.2%	20	5.7%	-1.7%
Hilsea	6.4%	62	5.8%	-0.6%	19	5.4%	-1.0%
Milton	7.6%	56	5.2%	-2.3%	27	7.7%	0.1%
Nelson	7.2%	78	7.3%	0.0%	14	4.0%	-3.3%
Paulsgrove	6.3%	45	4.2%	-2.1%	11	3.1%	-3.1%
St. Jude	6.7%	52	4.9%	-1.9%	25	7.1%	0.4%
St. Thomas	7.7%	90	8.4%	0.7%	29	8.2%	0.5%
Homeless		4	0.4%			0.0%	
Portsmouth misc.		5	0.5%		8	2.3%	
Total		1071			352		

Armed forces

The last estimate was that approximately 18% of Portsmouth's community were members of the armed forces community.⁹⁴

The **online sample had a larger proportion of respondents from the armed forces community**, driven by a **significantly higher number of veterans** (11% compared with 6%). This brings the total of armed forces community participants closer to the target of 18%.

Armed Forces	F2F		Online	
	Survey	Survey	Survey	Survey
Not armed forces	937	87.2%	295	83.8%
Spouse/partner/parent currently serves or is a veteran	71	6.6%	19	5.4%
Currently serves	6	0.6%	1	0.3%
Veteran	60	5.6%	37	10.5%
Total Armed forces (serving, vet or dependent)	137	12.7%	57	16.2%

⁹⁴ [The community - Portsmouth City Council](#)

Survey findings

Quality of life & perception of ASB

Online participants reported a significantly lower mean quality of life than the F2F participants (M=3.55 and 3.71 respectively)

Quality of Life		F2F		Online	
Strongly Disagree	1	43	4%	13	4%
Disagree	2	79	7%	46	13%
Neither	3	258	24%	63	18%
Agree	4	461	43%	195	55%
Strongly Agree	5	235	22%	35	10%
Mean		3.71		3.55	
Total		1074		352	

Online participants were significantly more likely to think ASB was a problem in their area than F2F participants (M=3.23 and M=2.86 respectively)

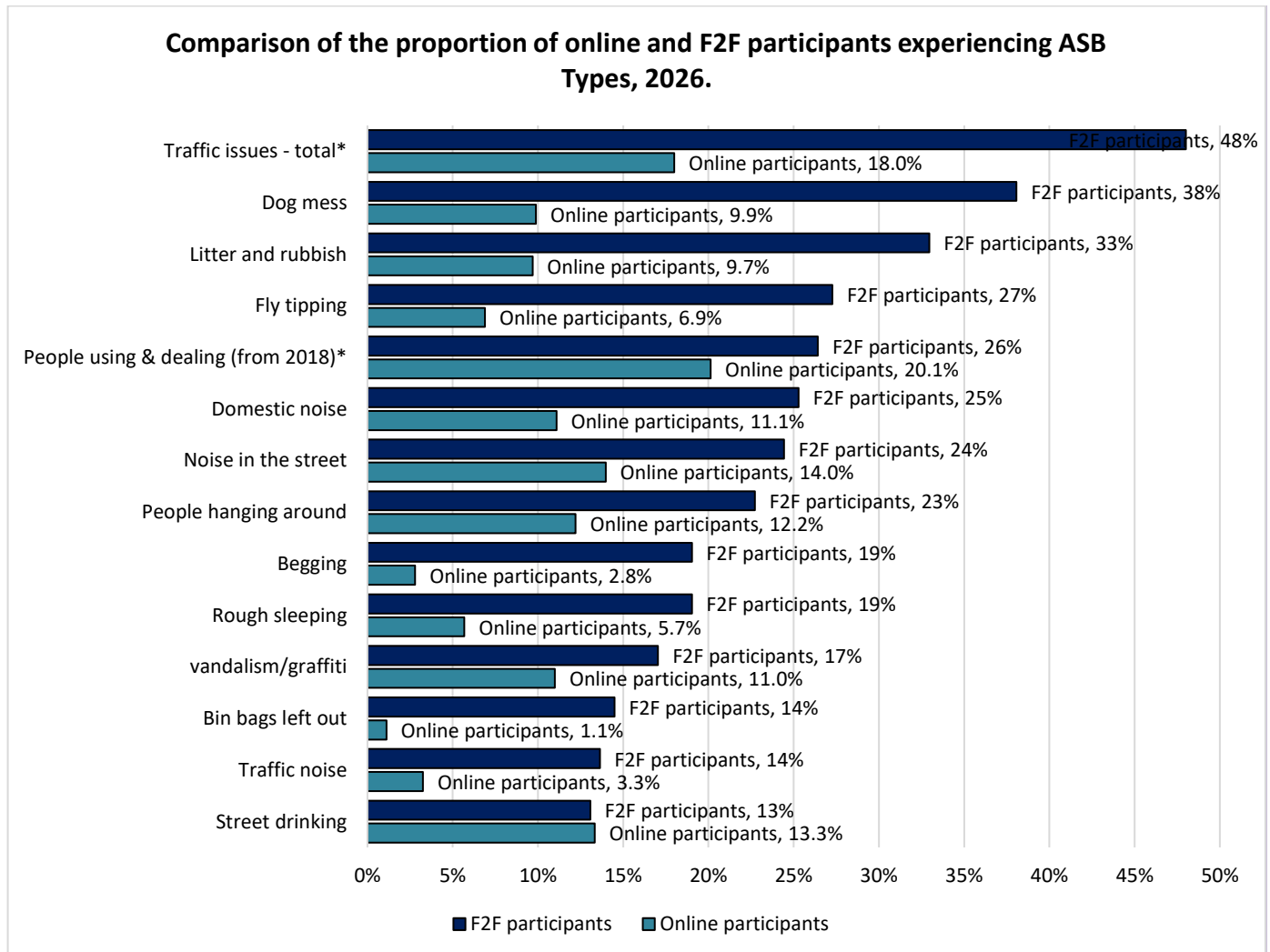
ASB is a Problem		F2F		Online	
Strongly Disagree	1	207	19%	18	5%
Disagree	2	269	25%	86	24%
Neither	3	254	24%	100	28%
Agree	4	161	15%	93	26%
Strongly Agree	5	185	17%	55	16%
Mean		2.86		3.23	
Total		1074		352	

Personal experience of ASB

Online participants were significantly less likely to report experiencing ASB than F2F (58% compared with 77%), however, when they did, they reported experiencing over three times as many ASB types.

Experience of ASB	F2F		Online	
People experiencing ASB	829	77%	205	58%
Total reports of of ASB types	2109		1920	
Av. number of ASB types (for those experiencing ASB)	2.54		9.37	

This supports the hypothesis that if people are shown a list, they are more likely to report more ASB types. It is consistent with what we know about the subjective nature of ASB and means that the two data sets are not telling us the quite the same thing. The F2F sample collected data about the issues which have the most impact on Portsmouth residents, whilst the online sample collected data about the most common ASB issues that are seen by Portsmouth residents.



Most commonly reported (top 5 for both online and F2F)		F2F		Online	
Type		(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)
Fly tipping		37	50%	42	45%
People dealing drugs		36	33%	27	43%
Noise from Licensed premises		2	5%	5	42%
Bullying / intimidating behaviour		32	26%	12	40%
Commercial noise		2	22%	6	33%
Neighbour disputes		22	50%	5	19%
Domestic noise		41	35%	24	28%
Vandalism/graffiti		45	39%	9	15%

Both online and F2F participants were more likely to report fly tipping and people dealing drugs than most other types of ASB. However Online participants also were more likely to report noise from licensed premises, bullying/intimidating behaviours and commercial noise.

Fear of crime

Slightly more online participants worried about being the victim of a crime (50%) compared with F2F participants (45%) but this difference was not statistically significant. However, **more online participants reported that they didn't know** (15% compared with fewer than n5 F2F) and this meant **fewer reported not being worried** (36% compared with 55% of F2F participants).

Fear of crime	F2F		Online		Comparison of % pp
	n	%	n	%	
I am not worried	589	55.0%	122	36.0%	-19.0%
Worried	484	45%	169	49.6%	4.6%
Number of crimes people are worried about	944		1166		
Av number of crimes for those who are worried	1.95		6.9		

Where participants reported being concerned about being the victim of a crime, online respondents reported being fearful of more crimes (on average 7 crimes per person) than those responding face-to-face (2 on average). Similarly to the ASB question, this is likely to be impacted by the online participants seeing a list of possible crimes and are selecting all those that apply rather than the ones they are most worried about. However, the crimes people were most worried about were similar for both samples: being mugged/robbed, being burgled and being assaulted.

Victimisation

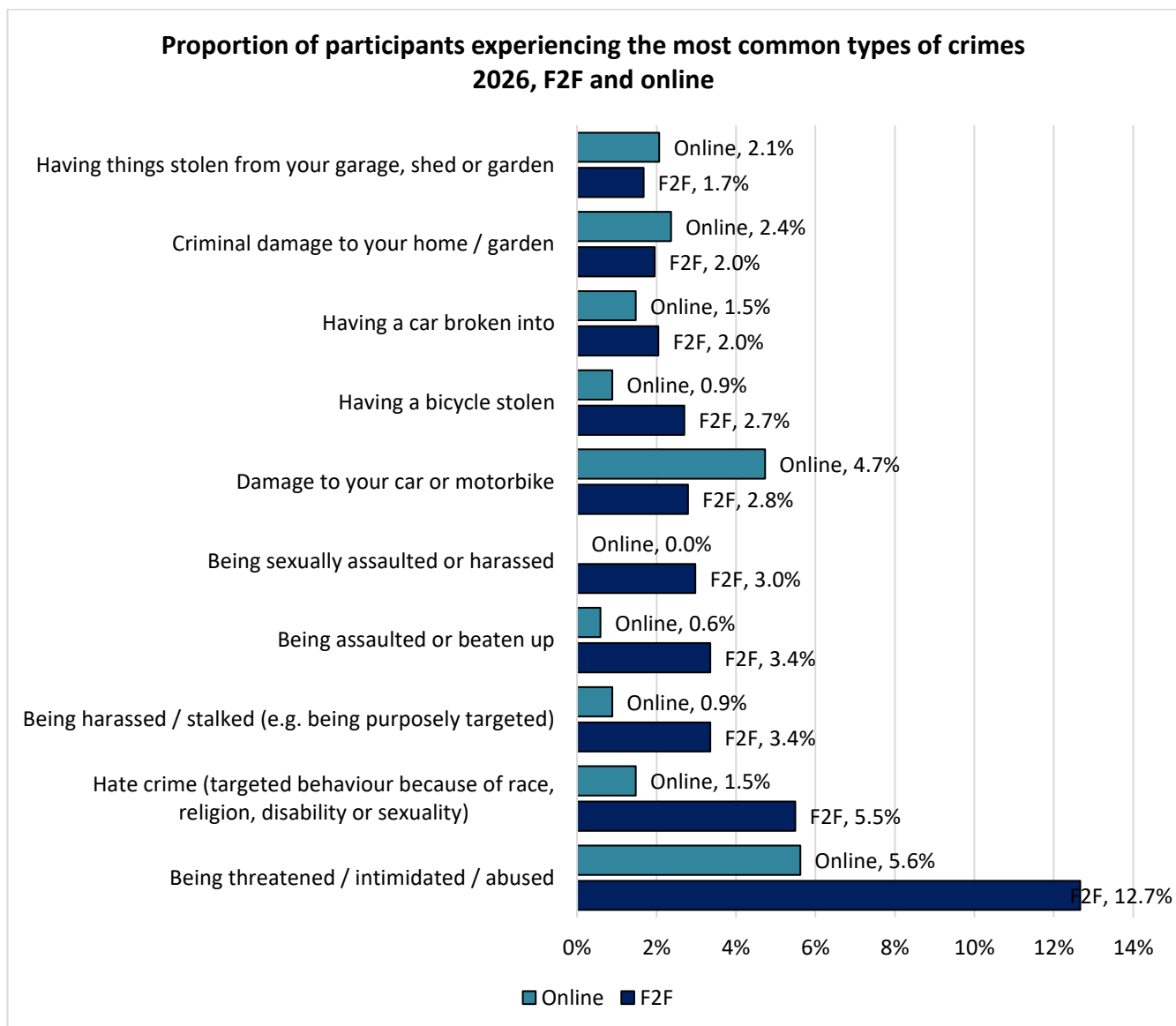
Online participants were significantly less likely to report being the victim of a crime (21% online compared with 32% F2F).

	F2F		Online		Comparison of % pp
	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	
Crime types experienced					
None	733	68.2%	249	78.1%	9.8%
Experienced at least one crime	340	31.7%	70	20.7%	-11.0%
How many crime types reported	528		102		
Average number of crime types per victim	1.55		1.46		

While fewer people in the online sample reported that they were victims of crime online than the F2F sample, those who did **reported a similar average number of crime types**.

The most common crime type experienced by online and F2F participants was being threatened / intimidated / abused, although a smaller proportion of online participants reported being the victim of crime (5.6% compared to 12.7%). This is likely to be at least partially due to the larger proportion of older participants in the online sample.

However, the pattern of crimes reported varied substantially; while the other common crimes for F2F participants were hate crime, being assaulted and being harassed/stalked, while for online participants they were damage to car/motorbike, damage to home and garden and having things stolen from homes and gardens.

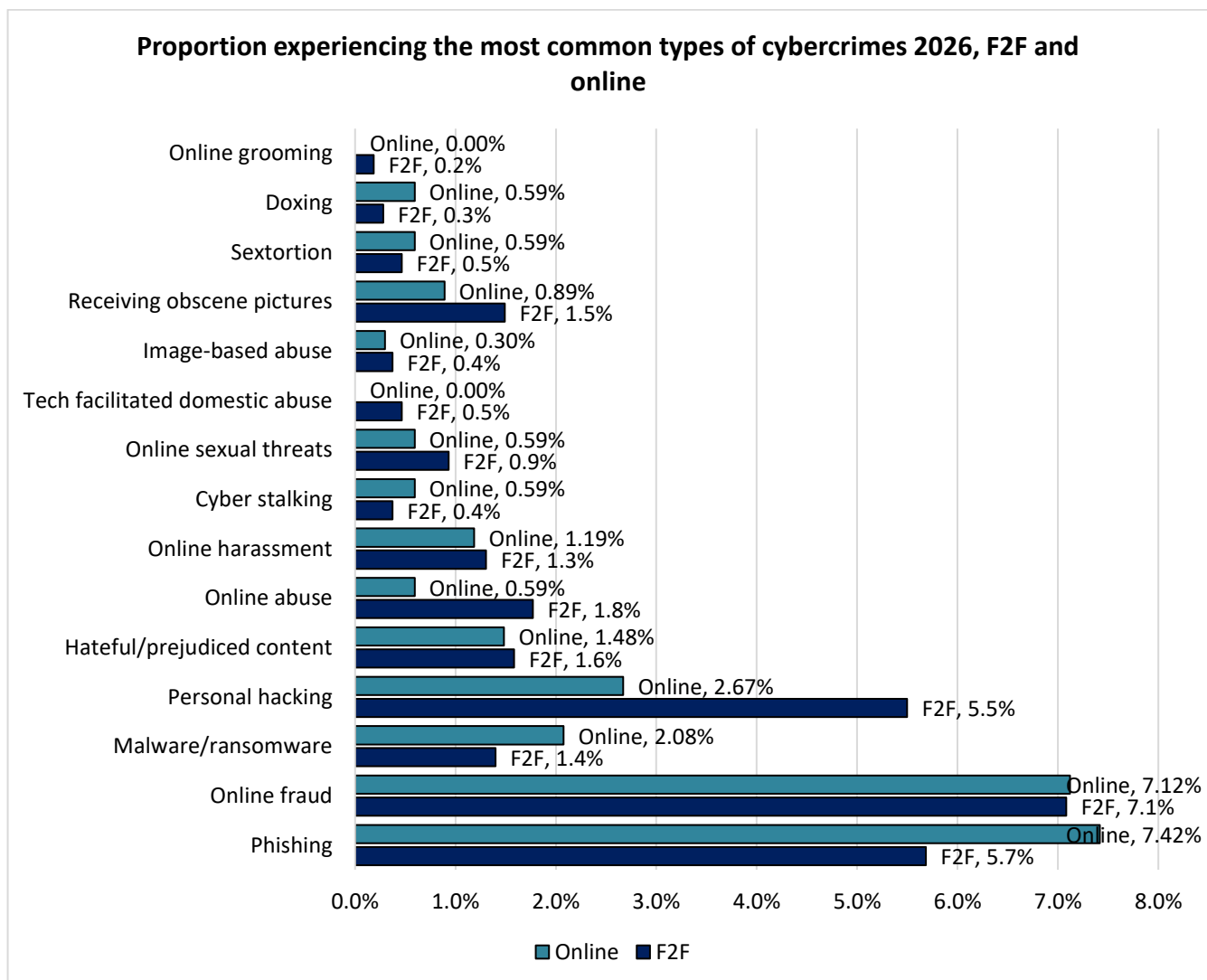


Cybercrime

There was a slightly, but not significantly, lower proportion of reported cybercrime from online sample (18% compared with 22%) and **both samples had very similar average numbers of crime types experienced** (online - 1.3 crime types and F2F - 1.5).

Cybercrime 2026	F2F		Online		Comparison of % pp
	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	
None	836	77.9%	254	75.37%	-2.54%
Reported being a victim of cybercrime	238	22.2%	57	16.91% ⁹⁵	-5.27%
How many crime types reported	310		88		
Average number of crime types per victim	1.3		1.5		

The most common types of crimes for both samples were online fraud, phishing and personal hacking.



⁹⁵ 7.7% of online participants answered 'don't know'

Reporting crimes

Fewer online participants reported the crimes that they had experienced (36% compared with 50% face-to-face). Almost half of those who did not report gave the reason that they did not think anything would be done if they did (47%, n=60).

If they did report crimes, similarly to face-to-face participants, they largely reported to the police or bank/credit card company. Cybercrime was largely reported to their bank/credit card company or to a social media platform.

Who were crimes reported to?	F2F				Online			
	ASB	Crime	Cyber	Total	ASB	Crime	Cyber	Total
Police	190	215	52	457	96	25		121
PCC	211	16	1	228	182	5		187
Bank / Card company		17	78	95		3	15	18
Social media (Facebook / instagram)			32	32			9	9
Landlord	26	3		29	8			8
Business / Company / Website		7	21	28	4	1	2	7
Local cllr	21			21	31			31
Social services / support worker	9	5	2	16				0
Colleagues / Employer / Manager	10	13		23				0
Email provider			9	9			2	2
School	6	1	1	8	1	1		2
Security/bouncers	6			6				0
Shop / business	6			6	1	1		2
Petition	4			4				0
University	3	1		4	1			1
Ambulance / GP / Other health	3			3				0
Insurance		3		3		1		1
Action fraud		1	2	3			4	4
Lawyer / solicitor		2	1	3				0
MP	2			2	1			1
Transport police	1			1				0
Government		1		1			2	2
CE OP (child online safety)			1	1				0
Fire service				0				0
Streetlink				0	1			1
Colas				0	9			9
VOI				0	3			3
Total	498	285	200	983	338	37	35	410

Knife crime

A slightly lower proportion of online participants thought **knife crime is a problem** than F2F (51% compared with 56%), but this was not statistically significant. However significantly **more reported that they didn't know** (39% compared with 18%) and **fewer thought it was not a problem** (11% compared with 27%).

	F2F		Online	
	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)
Yes	597	56%	169	51%
No	283	26%	36	11%
Don't know	191	18%	129	39%
Blank	0	0%	0	0%
Total	1071	100%	334	100%

Fewer online participants reported seeing people carry knives (7% compared with 11%) but this difference was not significant.

Where online participants reported seeing people carrying knives, they were more likely to report seeing under 18s than the F2F participants (40% compared with 31%) and fewer over 25s (24% compared with 34%).

	F2F		Online	
	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)
Yes	122	11%	25	7%
No	943	88%	271	81%
Don't know	7	1%	38	11%
Blank	1	0%	0	0%
Total	1073	100%	334	100%

	F2F		Online	
	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)
17 or under	37	31%	10	40%
18-24	40	33%	8	32%
25+	41	34%	6	24%
18+	81	68%	14	56%
Both	0	0%	0	0%
Not sure	2	2%	1	4%
Blank		0%		0%
Total		0%	25	100%

There were similar proportions of witnessing and experiencing knife crime by both samples.

	F2F		Online	
	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)
No	905	96%	321	96%
Experienced	8	0.8%	1	0.3%
Witnessed	31	3.3%	12	3.6%
Blank	1	0.1%		
Total		0%		0.0%

Areas people avoid or feel unsafe

A significantly larger proportion of online participants said there were areas that they found unsafe or avoided (68% compared with 53%).⁹⁶

	F2F		Online	
	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)
Yes	569	53%	228	65%
No	504	47%	106	30%
Don't know		0%		0%
Blank		0%	18	5%
Total	1073	100%	352	100%

The areas that people said they felt unsafe or avoided were similar; the top ranked areas were the same for both: City Centre, Somerstown and Buckland. The online participants were more likely to feel unsafe in Southsea and less unsafe in Northend than the F2F participants.

Area	F2F	Area	Online
City Centre / Commercial Rd	15.2%	City Centre / Commercial Rd	29.0%
Somerstown	14.8%	Somerstown	17.9%
Buckland	9.7%	Buckland	13.4%
Fratton	7.0%	Southsea	11.1%
Northend	4.9%	Fratton	10.8%
Southsea	4.9%	Guildhall	7.1%
Guildhall	3.5%	Northend	4.3%
Paulsgrove	2.6%	Charles Dickens	3.7%
Landport	2.1%	Paulsgrove	2.8%
Portsea	1.3%	Landport	2.6%
Hilsea	0.9%	Cosham	2.0%
Stamshaw	1.1%	Portsea	1.7%
Milton	0.7%	Stamshaw	1.4%
Cosham	0.7%	Hilsea	1.1%

⁹⁶ Chi Sqr = 24.072, df = 1, p <0.001

Area	F2F	Area	Online
Eastney	0.3%	Drayton	1.1%
Baffins	0.2%	Milton	0.3%
Charles Dickens	0.1%	Eastney	0.3%
Whole City	7.1%	Whole City	20.7%

The reasons given for feeling unsafe or avoiding the City Centre, Fratton and Southsea were similar for both the online and F2F participants:

- City Centre: visible presence of rough sleeping and related support needs, drug and alcohol-related issues and ASB, and gangs⁹⁷ or groups of people hanging around.
- Fratton: gangs or groups of people hanging around, individuals perceived as 'dodgy' and feelings of unease linked to unfamiliar people, including references to immigrants. No specific behaviours or incidents were described in relation to these perceptions.
- Southsea: alcohol and drug-related ASB.

However online participants cited different reasons to the F2F participants for why they felt unsafe in Somerstown, Buckland and Northend. Online participants were less likely to mention that these areas had a bad reputation or describe the area as 'rough', a term used by respondents to express general feelings of unease rather than specific incidents or behaviours.

Somerstown	F2F		Online	
Why	2026 (n)	2026%	2026 (n)	2026%
Reputation	29	18%	6	10%
Rough area	16	10%	2	3%
Alcohol-related	11	7%	4	6%
Youth ASB	11	7%	3	5%
Crime levels	11	7%	6	10%
Gangs/groups	5	3%	11	17%
Drug-related ASB	7	4%	10	16%
Total responses	159		63	

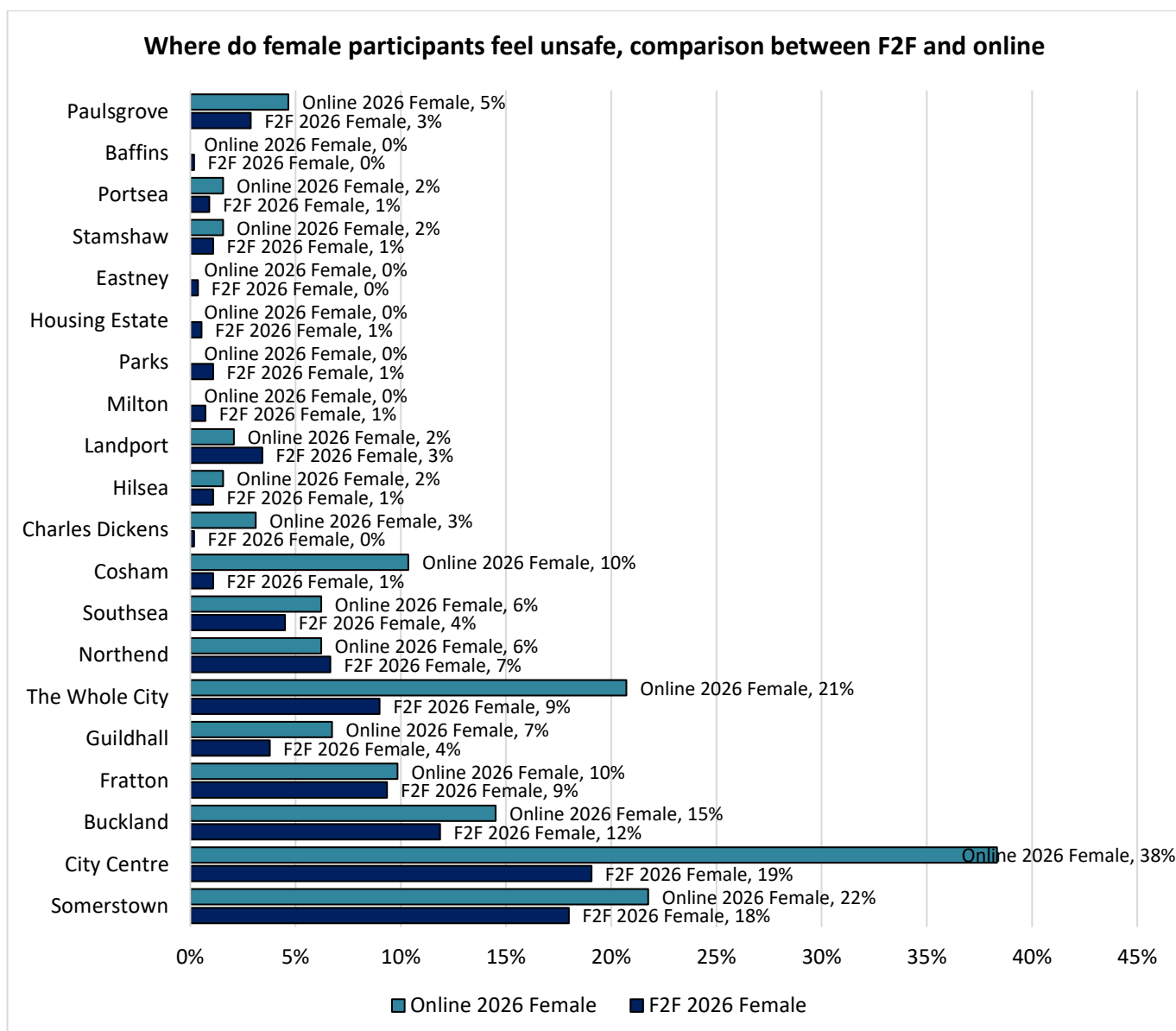
Buckland	F2F		Online	
Why	2026 (n)	2026%	2026 (n)	2026%
Reputation	18	17%	3	6%
Rough area	16	15%	2	4%
Youth ASB	14	13%	7	15%
Bad experience	11	11%	0	0%
Gangs/groups	9	9%	6	13%
Drug-related ASB	8	8%	5	11%
Total responses	104		47	

⁹⁷ Where participants referred to 'gangs' comments typically did not distinguish between organised criminal gangs and informal groups of people hanging around.

Northend	F2F		Online	
Why	2026 (n)	2026%	2026 (n)	2026%
Reputation	10	19%	0	0%
Dodgy people	7	13%	1	7%
Alcohol-related	6	11%	2	13%
Gangs/groups	5	9%	2	13%
Total responses	53		15	

Where do women feel unsafe?

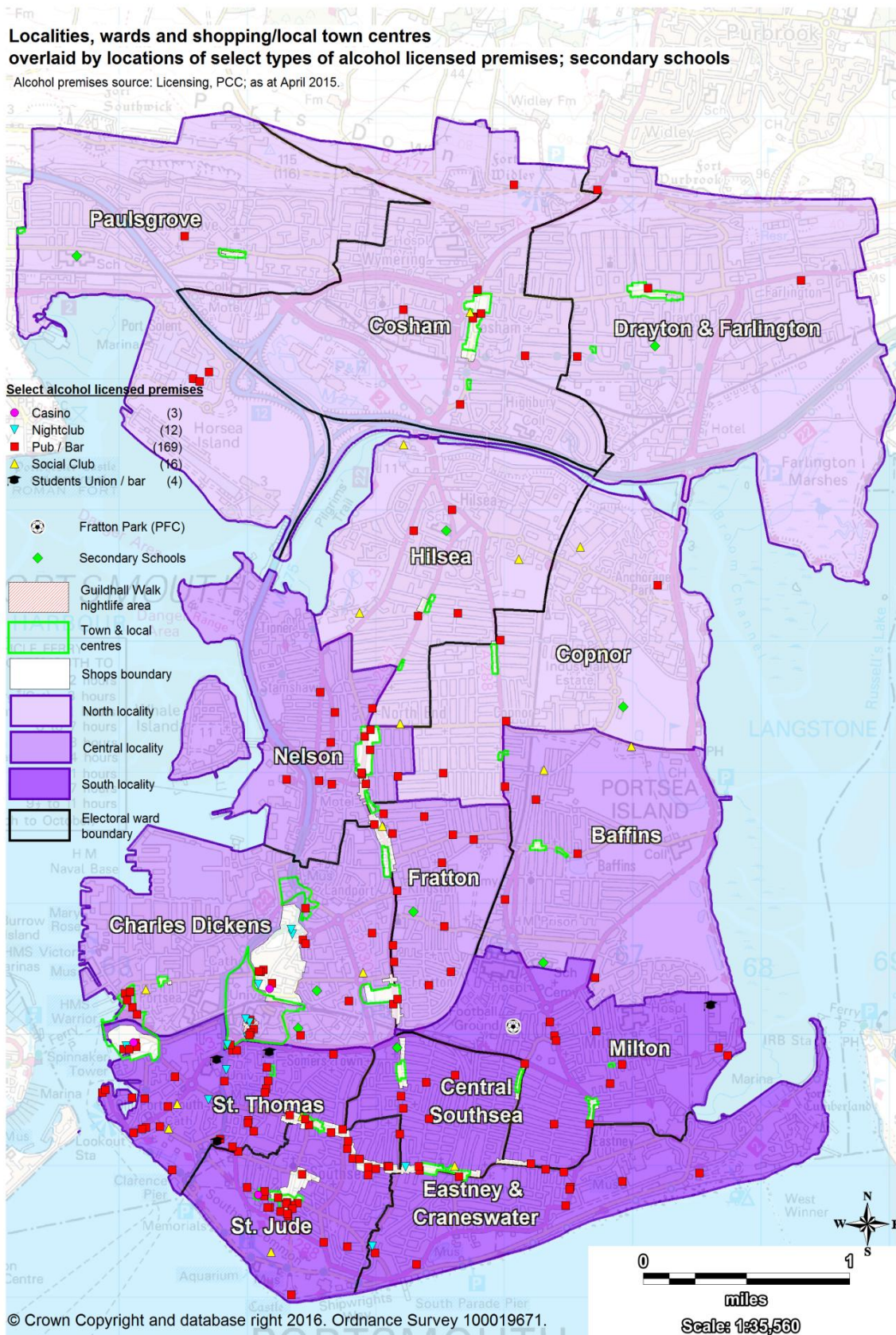
Women who participated online generally **reported feeling unsafe and avoiding the same areas** as those who completed the survey in person, **although the proportion feeling unsafe in the city centre** (38% compared with 19%), Cosham (10% and 1%) and Portsmouth overall (21% and 9%) **was higher**.



Appendix 5: Participants by ethnicity.

Ethnicity	Survey		Census 2021	Difference
White British	840	78.5%	77.7%	0.8%
White Irish	5	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%
White Gypsy or Irish Traveller	3	0.3%	0.6%	-0.3%
Any other White background	42	3.9%	6.8%	-2.9%
White and Black Caribbean	6	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%
White and Black African	4	0.4%	0.6%	-0.2%
White and Asian	6	0.6%	0.8%	-0.2%
Any other multiple ethnic group	4	0.4%	0.7%	-0.4%
Asian or Asian British Indian	29	2.7%	1.5%	1.2%
Asian or Asian British Pakistani	9	0.8%	0.3%	0.6%
Asian or Asian British Bangladeshi	17	1.6%	2.3%	-0.7%
Asian or Asian British Chinese	10	0.9%	1.0%	-0.1%
Any other Asian background	16	1.5%	1.8%	-0.3%
Black or Black British African	51	4.8%	2.6%	2.2%
Black or Black British Caribbean	9	0.8%	0.5%	0.4%
Any other Black background	3	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Other ethnic group Arab	8	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%
Any other ethnic group	7	0.7%	1.3%	-0.7%
Total ethnic minorities	229	21.4%	22.4%	-1%
Total	1076			

Appendix 6: ward map



Appendix 7: Areas where residents felt unsafe or avoided

Rank	2004	2007	2009	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022	2024	2026
1	Somerstown	Somerstown	Somerstown	Somerstown	Somerstown	Somerstown	Somerstown	Somerstown	Somerstown	Commercial Rd	Commercial Rd
2	Buckland	Buckland	Buckland	Fratton	Buckland	Buckland	Buckland	Buckland	Buckland	Somerstown	Somerstown
3	Paulsgrove	Paulsgrove	Paulsgrove	Buckland	Guildhall	Fratton	Commercial Rd	Fratton	Commercial Rd	Buckland	Buckland
4	Portsea	Guildhall	Guildhall	Guildhall	Fratton	Commercial Rd	Fratton	Commercial Rd	Fratton	Southsea	Fratton
5	Landport	Portsea	Landport	Paulsgrove	Paulsgrove	Southsea	Guildhall	Guildhall	Southsea	Fratton	Northend (5)
6	Guildhall	Landport	Portsea	Portsea	Portsea	Guildhall	Southsea	Southsea	Guildhall	Guildhall	Southsea (5)
7	Southsea	Commercial Rd	Southsea	Landport	Landport	Paulsgrove	Paulsgrove	Northend	Northend	Paulsgrove	Guildhall
8	Commercial Rd	Fratton	Fratton		Southsea	Portsea	Portsea	Portsea	Paulsgrove	Northend	Paulsgrove
9	Fratton	Southsea	Commercial Rd		Commercial Rd	Northend	Northend	Paulsgrove	Portsea	Landport	Landport
10	Cosham	Cosham	Stamshaw		Northend	Landport	Landport	Landport	Landport	Portsea	Portsea