



Home Office

BUILDING A SAFE, JUST
AND TOLERANT SOCIETY

Perceptions and experience of anti-social behaviour:

Findings from the 2004/05 British Crime Survey

Anna Upson

Home Office Online Report 21/06

The views expressed in this report are those of the authors, not necessarily those of the Home Office (nor do they reflect Government policy).

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Contents

Executive summary	iv
1. Introduction	1
Defining and measuring anti-social behaviour	1
Structure of the report	3
2. Overview of perceptions of anti-social behaviour	5
The extent of problems	5
Trends in perceptions	6
Chapter summary	7
3. Experience of anti-social behaviour	9
Experience in the previous year	9
Frequency of experience	10
Experience and perceptions	11
Sources of perceptions	13
Chapter summary	15
4. Nature and impact of anti-social behaviour	17
Nature of anti-social behaviour incidents	17
Location and timing of incidents	18
Reporting incidents of anti-social behaviour	19
Impact of anti-social behaviour	20
Anti-social behaviour in town centres	23
Chapter summary	23
5. Factors associated with anti-social behaviour	25
Factors associated with high levels of perceived anti-social behaviour	25
Factors associated with experiencing anti-social behaviour	27
Links between anti-social behaviour and community cohesion	31
Factors associated with experiencing and perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour	34
Chapter summary	34
Appendix A Tables	37
Appendix B Multivariate analysis	84
Appendix C Creating a single measure of perceptions of anti-social behaviour	90
References and further reading	92

List of boxes

1.1 Public Service Agreement on anti-social behaviour	2
1.2 The British Crime Survey	3
1.3 Statistical significance	4
1.4 Table conventions	4
2.1 Questions on perceptions	5
3.1 Questions on experience	9
3.2 Questions on sources of perceptions	14
4.1 Questions on quality of life	21
5.1 Community cohesion	31

List of figures

2.1 Percentage of people perceiving problems with specific types of behaviour in the local area, 2004/05 BCS	6
2.2 Percentage of people perceiving very or fairly big problems with anti-social behaviour in the local area, 1992 to 2004/05 BCS	7
3.1 Percentage experiencing anti-social behaviour in the past 12 months, 2004/05 BCS	10
3.2 Frequency of experience of anti-social behaviour, 2004/05 BCS	11
3.3 Percentage perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour by experience of anti-social behaviour, 2004/05 BCS	12
3.4 Percentage experiencing and perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour, 2004/05 BCS	13
3.5 Sources of perceptions of problems for different types of anti-social behaviour, 2004/05 BCS	14
4.1 Percentage of perpetrators of anti-social behaviour incidents perceived to be deliberately anti-social	18
4.2 Impact of experience of anti-social behaviour on quality of life, 2004/05 BCS	22
5.1 Areas and groups most likely to have a high level of perceived anti-social behaviour in the local area, 2004/05 BCS	25
5.2 Areas and groups most likely to experience anti-social behaviour, 2004/05 BCS	28
5.3 Experience of anti-social behaviour by perceptions of community cohesion, 2004/05 BCS	32

List of tables

5.1 Characteristics independently associated with perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour	26
5.2 Characteristics independently associated with experiencing anti-social behaviour	30
5.3 Views of the neighbourhood and characteristics independently associated with experiencing anti-social behaviour	33

Executive summary

Tackling anti-social behaviour continues to be a major focus for government policy and practitioners and is part of the Home Office's Public Service Agreement to 2007/08. This report presents findings from the 2004/05 British Crime Survey on perceptions and experience of anti-social behaviour. British Crime Survey measures have shown that although anti-social behaviour is perceived to be a problem by a minority of adults in England and Wales it remains an important area of concern for those whose lives are affected by it. Analysis that identifies groups who are more likely to perceive problems with anti-social behaviour or experience problems allows initiatives to reduce perceptions and experience to be targeted.

Overview of perceptions of anti-social behaviour

- An overall measure of perceptions of anti-social behaviour can be constructed from seven questions on the BCS on: problems with noisy neighbours or loud parties; teenagers and young people hanging around; rubbish or litter; vandalism and graffiti; people using or dealing drugs; people being drunk or rowdy; and abandoned cars.¹ In 2004/05 one in six people (17%) had a high level of perceived anti-social behaviour in their local area; the overall level of perceived anti-social behaviour has remained stable over the last year.
- When looking at different types of behaviour that could be considered to be anti-social the most widely perceived individual problems were young people hanging around and rubbish or litter; 31 per cent of the population aged 16 and over regarded young people hanging around as a 'very' or 'fairly big' problem in their local area and 30 per cent perceived rubbish or litter as a 'very' or 'fairly big' problem in 2004/05.
- Following significant falls in the perceptions of problems between 2002/03 and 2003/04 there have been increases over the last year in the proportion of people perceiving people being drunk or rowdy in public places (from 19% in 2003/04 to 22% in 2004/05), young people hanging around on the streets (from 27% to 31%) and people being insulted, pestered or intimidated (from 11% to 12%) to be problems.
- The proportion of people perceiving problems with abandoned or burnt-out cars has decreased over time, falling from a high of 25 per cent in 2002/03 to 15 per cent in 2003/04, this decrease has continued in 2004/05, when 12 per cent of people perceived problems with abandoned or burnt-out cars in their area.

Experience of anti-social behaviour

- A large proportion of people who perceived problems with anti-social behaviour had personally seen or experienced these behaviours in the previous 12 months; 85 per cent of people who perceived problems with drunk and rowdy behaviour, and 73 per cent of people perceiving problems with vandalism and graffiti had experienced such behaviours in their area.
- Looking at the overall population (not only those who perceived problems) the most widely experienced behaviour was young people hanging around; two-thirds of people had seen young people hanging around on the streets in their local area in the previous 12 months.
- Not all people who had experienced anti-social behaviour perceived these behaviours to be a problem; this was most frequent among people who had seen young people hanging around; 53 per cent of whom did not think that this was a problem in their area.

¹ This is the Public Service Agreement measure on ASB. See Box 1.1 for details of how this measure is constructed.

Nature and impact of anti-social behaviour

- Two-thirds of people who saw or heard drunk or rowdy behaviour, and who perceived this to be a problem in their area, said that the problems were due to noise in the streets from people who had been drinking. Problems of littering and environmental damage were also frequently mentioned as a problem associated with drunk or rowdy behaviour, for example fast food waste was mentioned by 51 per cent of people.
- The majority of incidents went unreported to any agency or individual; 82 per cent of people who had seen or heard people being drunk or rowdy over the previous 12 months had not reported any incidents of this type during that time. The most common reason given for not complaining about the incident to anyone was that it was too trivial or a waste of time.
- Almost half (49%) of people who experienced problems with noisy neighbours said the experience had a high impact on their quality of life, while the proportion experiencing high impact on their quality of life for other types of anti-social behaviour ranged from 15 per cent for vandalism to 23 per cent for drug use or dealing.

Factors associated with anti-social behaviour

- The type of area in which people lived was the characteristic most strongly associated with having high levels of perceived anti-social behaviour;² people living in hard-pressed areas (as defined by ACORN) were significantly more likely to perceive problems with anti-social behaviour than those living in other areas.
- Age was the characteristic most strongly associated with experiencing young people hanging around, vandalism or graffiti, drug use or dealing and drunk or rowdy behaviour;² the likelihood of experiencing these problems decreased with rising age.
- There appears to be a link between experiencing anti-social behaviour and victimisation; people who had been a victim of crime in the past year were more likely to report that they had experienced anti-social behaviour than those who had not been victimised. However, it is not possible to determine whether risk of being a victim of crime is a causal factor in experiencing anti-social behaviour, or vice versa.
- There seems to be a link between experiencing anti-social behaviour and community cohesion. Generally people who held positive views about their community were less likely to have experienced anti-social behaviour than those who had negative views. However, it is not possible to establish the direction of this link.

² Based on multivariate analysis (see Appendix B for details).

1 Introduction

Tackling anti-social behaviour (ASB) continues to be a major focus for government policy and practitioners. The Government's current Respect campaign aims to reduce anti-social behaviour by "encouraging respect in communities to create a society in which people respect one another and live in peace together" (Home Office, 2006). Reducing anti-social behaviour is also one of the key targets that form part of the Home Office's Public Service Agreement to 2007/08.³

Defining and measuring anti-social behaviour

As described previously in Wood (2004) measuring and tackling anti-social behaviour first requires an agreed definition. Most definitions concentrate on specific types of behaviour that have a 'day-to-day' quality and that are widely regarded as 'unreasonable' or 'inappropriate'. The 1998 Crime and Disorder Act defined anti-social behaviour as behaviour that "caused or was likely to cause harassment, alarm, or distress".

Definitions tend to contrast anti-social behaviour with criminal acts, although low-level crime, such as vandalism, is included within many definitions, particularly where public space is affected. However, defining anti-social behaviour is problematic as acts such as creating noise become anti-social in specific contexts and will depend on the norms of a local area and the values of individuals. A summary of the issues is provided in Harradine *et al.*, (2004); see also Millie *et al.*, (2005), Nixon *et al.*, (2003), and Whitehead *et al.*, (2003).

Measuring anti-social behaviour also has its problems. Its subjective and context-specific nature means that counting 'incidents' is difficult, unlike for crime where clear legal definitions are available. In addition, particular types of behaviour may have an effect on many people, for example several people may see a single incident of graffiti or vandalism, and an incident may be reported by several individuals, or to several different agencies, causing problems with double counting of incidents. See Whitehead *et al.*, (2003) for more details.

For these reasons, since 1992, the British Crime Survey (BCS) has asked respondents about their perceptions of 'problems' in their local area with particular types of behaviour that are thought to be indicative of anti-social behaviour. The behaviours included are not a full list of what might be considered anti-social. Also it is recognised that while the behaviours may be considered to be anti-social by some, they may be not be thought of as anti-social by others. In particular, this criticism has been made of the measure of perceptions of 'young people hanging around' as a problem. However, the relatively high proportion of people who report the behaviours included on the BCS as problems (up to a third of people for some behaviours) suggests that they do assess issues that are of widespread concern.

A new set of questions was included in the 2003/04 BCS that aimed to explore what people based their perceptions of such problems on, the nature of the experiences that informed perceptions, and the impact on individuals and communities. These questions were examined and reported in Wood (2004). The 2004/05 BCS included additional questions to further investigate people's perceptions and experience of actual incidents of anti-social behaviour; these are explored in this report.

The main focus of the 2003/04 report (Wood, 2004) was on perceptions of anti-social behaviour. Some of the key findings are updated here and comparisons are made between the two years where possible. However, not all of the findings are comparable; in 2003/04 respondents were only asked if they had experienced anti-social behaviour if they said that anti-social behaviour was a problem in their area, while in 2004/05 the questions about experience were asked of all people, regardless of their perceptions of levels of anti-social

³ See Box 1.1 for details of the Public Service Agreement on ASB. For more information on Public Service Agreements see Home Office (2005b) and the HM Treasury site: <http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/>.

behaviour. Where direct comparisons can be made these are drawn out in the text of this report.

Box 1.1: Public Service Agreement on anti-social behaviour

An overall measure of perceptions of anti-social behaviour forms part of the Home Office's Public Service Agreement to reassure the public, by reducing the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour, and building confidence in the criminal justice system without compromising fairness. This Public Service Agreement is shared by the Home Office, the Department for Constitutional Affairs and the Crown Prosecution Service.

The Public Service Agreement target is to reduce the proportion of people who have a high level of perceived anti-social behaviour in their local area. This is measured using a scale constructed from seven questions on the BCS on problems with:

- Noisy neighbours or loud parties;
- Teenagers and young people hanging around;
- Rubbish or litter;
- Vandalism and graffiti;
- People using or dealing drugs;
- People being drunk or rowdy; and
- Abandoned cars.

Statistical tests have shown that these seven individual questions behaved in a sufficiently similar way between respondents for a valid and reliable single measure to be produced (see Appendix C for more details).

The scale scores answers to the questions as follows: 'very big problem' = 3, 'fairly big problem' = 2, 'not a very big problem' = 1 and 'not a problem at all' = 0. The maximum score for the seven questions is 21 and the target percentage (those with 'high' levels of perceived anti-social behaviour) is based on those who score 11 or more on this scale.

This anti-social behaviour scale can only be calculated for the 2001/02 BCS onwards as the question on people being drunk or rowdy was only introduced in 2001. For more details see Nicolas *et al.*, (2005).

A fifth (21%) of people had a high level of perceived anti-social behaviour in their area in 2002/03 (the baseline for the target). In 2004/05, one in six people (17%) had a high level of perceived anti-social behaviour in their local area. The overall level of perceived anti-social behaviour has remained stable over the last year; 16 per cent of people had a high level of perceived anti-social behaviour in 2003/04 (not statistically significantly different from the 2004/05 figure).

Structure of the report

This report presents findings from the 2004/05 BCS on perceptions and experience of anti-social behaviour.

Chapter 2 summarises the latest findings on perceptions of anti-social behaviour, looking at the different types of behaviour that people perceive to be problems in their area, and the time trend in the proportions of people who perceive such behaviours to be a problem.

Chapter 3 looks at the level of experience of anti-social behaviour and how frequently incidents are experienced. It also considers how people's perceptions of anti-social behaviour in their area are influenced by their actual experience of incidents.

Chapter 4 examines the nature of anti-social behaviour incidents that people experienced, looking at the type of incidents that occur, their location, and timing. It also explores the impact of experiencing anti-social behaviour, both the emotional impact and the effect anti-social behaviour can have on people's quality of life, and the impact that it can have on people's behaviour and their use of public space.

Chapter 5 details the personal, lifestyle and area characteristics associated with perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour and those characteristics linked to experiencing incidents of anti-social behaviour. The relationship between experiencing anti-social behaviour and being a victim of crime, and between experiencing anti-social behaviour and community cohesion are also examined.

Box 1.2: The British Crime Survey

The BCS is a large, nationally representative, household survey that has been conducted face to face since 1982. The main purpose of the survey is to measure the extent and nature of criminal victimisation against adults aged 16 or over, living in private households in England and Wales. Additional crime-related issues are also covered, e.g. attitudes to crime and punishment, worry about crime, confidence in the criminal justice system and experience of anti-social behaviour.

The 2004/05 BCS reports on interviews conducted between April 2004 and March 2005 and refers to incidents of criminal victimisation experienced by respondents in the 12 months prior to their interview.

BMRB Social Research carried out the fieldwork for the 2004/05 BCS, which has a sample of 45,120 respondents. The response rate in 2004/05 was 75 per cent. Further details are contained in Bolling *et al.*, (2006).

Further information on the BCS and access to recent publications can be found at: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds>.

Box 1.3: Statistical significance

A sample, as used in the BCS, is a small-scale representation of the population from which it is drawn. As such, the sample may produce estimates that differ from the figures that would have been obtained if the whole population had been interviewed. The size of the error depends on the sample size, the size of the estimate, and the design of the survey. It can be computed and used to construct confidence intervals. Sampling error is also taken into account in tests of statistical significance.

As the BCS estimates are subject to sampling error, differences between estimates from successive years of the survey or between population subgroups may occur by chance. Tests of statistical significance are used to identify which differences are unlikely to have occurred by chance.

In this publication tests at the five per cent significance levels have been applied (the level at which there is a one in 20 chance of an observed difference being solely due to chance). Any differences reported in the text are significant at this level.

Box 1.4: Table conventions

Unless otherwise stated, people who answered “don’t know” or people who refused to answer a specific question were excluded from the analysis for that question.

Row or column percentages may not add up to 100 per cent due to rounding, or, where stated, if more than one answer option could be selected.

A percentage may be quoted in the text for a single category that is identifiable in the tables only by summing two or more component percentages. In order to avoid rounding errors the percentage has been recalculated for the single category and therefore may differ by one percentage point from the sum of percentages derived from the tables.

All BCS figures are based on data weighted to compensate for differential non-response. Tables show the unweighted base which indicates the number of people interviewed in that specific category.

‘<1%’ indicates the percentage was less than 0.5 per cent but above zero.

‘-’ indicates zero; the question was asked, but no one chose that category.

‘n/a’ indicates that the question was not applicable, or was not asked in a particular year.

‘.’ indicates that the data are not reported because the unweighted base is less than 50.

2 Overview of perceptions of anti-social behaviour

The 2004/05 BCS asked respondents whether there were problems in their local area with a range of behaviours that could be considered to be anti-social. This list reflected behaviours that were the focus for research, policy and practitioners; it was based on those used in the 2002/03 BCS. This list was validated through questionnaire piloting of the 2003/04 BCS and open-ended responses to the question “Can you tell me what you think is meant by anti-social behaviour?” (see Bolling *et al.*, 2004 for more details). While it is not a complete list of the behaviours that people can perceive to be anti-social, it is thought to cover most of the central issues of concern. Wood (2004) explains how these different behaviours fit in to a typology of anti-social behaviour (see also Harradine *et al.*, 2004).

Box 2.1: Questions on perceptions

This report focuses on a range of behaviours that could be considered to be anti-social; in the 2004/05 BCS respondents were asked how much of a problem the following behaviours were in their local area (where area was defined as within 15 minutes walk from the respondent’s home).

- Noisy neighbours.
- Teenagers hanging around on the streets.
- Rubbish or litter lying around.
- Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles.
- People being attacked or harassed because of their skin colour, ethnic origin, or religion.
- People using or dealing drugs.
- People being drunk or rowdy in public places.
- Abandoned or burnt-out cars.
- People being insulted, pestered or intimidated in the street.
- Uncontrolled dogs and dog mess.
- Fireworks being set off that are not part of an organised display.
- People begging at cash points or in other places.

They were asked to select their answer from a show card with the following response list.

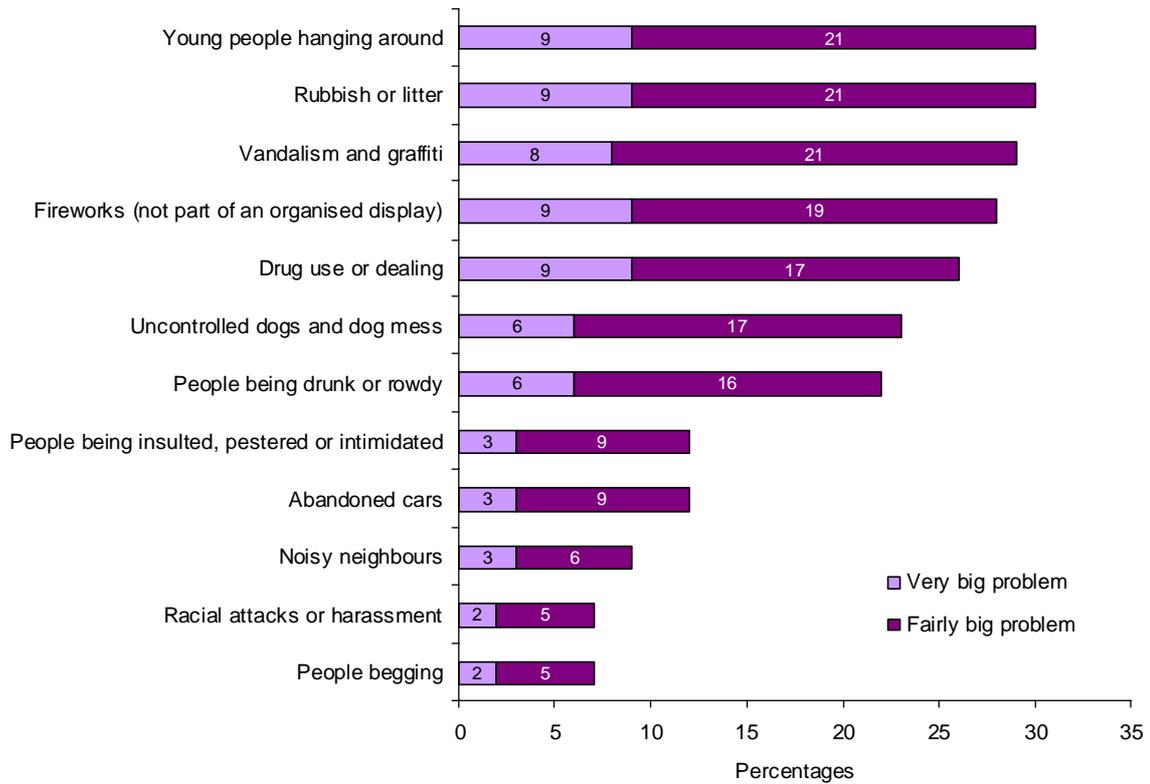
- Very big problem.
- Fairly big problem.
- Not a very big problem.
- Not a problem at all.

People giving the responses “very big” or “fairly big” problem were considered to perceive

The extent of problems

The most widely perceived individual problems were young people hanging around and rubbish or litter (Figure 2.1 and Table A2.1). Thirty-one per cent of the population regarded young people hanging around as a “very” or “fairly big” problem in their local area (9% regarded it as a “very big” problem), 30 per cent perceived rubbish or litter as a “very” or “fairly big” problem (9% perceived it to be a “very big” problem). Twenty-eight per cent of people thought the vandalism and graffiti was a problem, and 27 per cent perceived fireworks being set off as a problem.

Figure 2.1: Percentage of people perceiving problems with specific types of behaviour in the local area, 2004/05 BCS



All respondents were asked which of these behaviours was the biggest problem in their area; young people hanging around was most often mentioned as the biggest problem (22% of respondents), followed by rubbish or litter (10% of respondents) and drug use or dealing (10% of respondents). A smaller proportion of respondents thought each of the other behaviours were the biggest problem in their area, for example seven per cent of people cited uncontrolled dogs and dog mess as being the biggest problem. A quarter (26%) of people said that none of the behaviours were a problem in their area (Table A2.2). This pattern was similar to that found in 2003/04.

Trends in perceptions

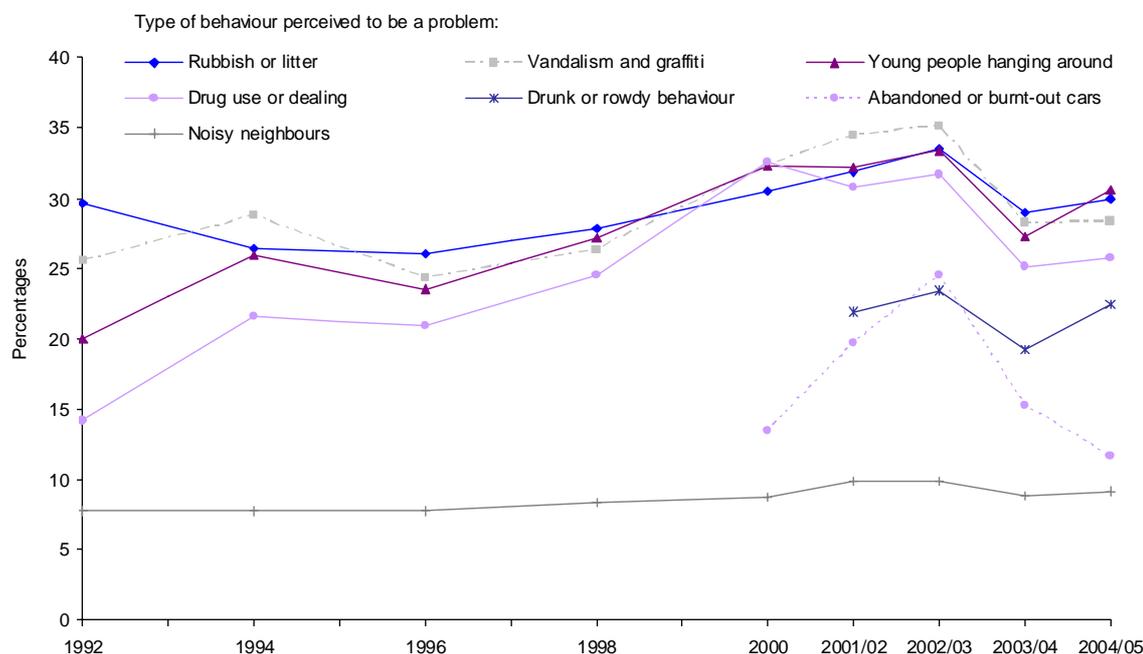
Over time the indicators of anti-social behaviour that have been included in the BCS have been refined; some of the behaviours have been asked about since the 1992 BCS, while others have been added over time. People's perceptions over time of the seven types of anti-social behaviour that constitute the Public Service Agreement measure⁴ are presented in Figure 2.2 (see also Table A2.3); five of these behaviours have been asked about since 1992, while two were introduced more recently.

Until 2002/03 there was a general increasing trend in the percentage of people perceiving each of the behaviours to be a problem. Between 2002/03 and 2003/04 there were significant falls in the perceptions of problems across the seven different behaviours. However over the last year this decrease has halted. There have been significant increases in the proportion of people perceiving people being drunk or rowdy in public places, and young people hanging around on the streets to be problems, from 19 to 22 per cent and from 27 to 31 per cent respectively (Table A2.4). However the proportion of people perceiving abandoned or burnt-

⁴ See Box 1.1 for details of how this measure is constructed.

out cars to be a problem has continued to fall; from 15 per cent in 2003/04 to 12 per cent in 2004/05.

Figure 2.2: Percentage of people perceiving very or fairly big problems with anti-social behaviour in the local area, 1992 to 2004/05 BCS



The proportions of people perceiving each of the behaviours to be a problem in 2003/04 and 2004/05 are shown in Table A2.4. Between 2003/04 and 2004/05 there was also a small but significant increase in the proportion of people who perceived people being insulted, pestered or intimidated to be a problem (from 11% in 2003/04 to 12% in 2004/05). The percentages of people perceiving problems with fireworks and uncontrolled dogs and dog mess have decreased over this period (from 29% to 27% for fireworks, and 25% to 24% for uncontrolled dogs), while the proportions perceiving problems with other behaviours have remained stable (Table A2.4).

It is likely that recent government initiatives to tackle anti-social behaviour and media coverage of these initiatives have raised public awareness of anti-social behaviour. This may have influenced people's perceptions of anti-social behaviour in their immediate area by, for example, making people more likely to notice problems near to their home, or more likely to report problems. For instance, recent changes to the licensing laws to help tackle alcohol-related disorder, and the media coverage of these changes, may have influenced people's perceptions of the extent of problems with drunk and rowdy behaviour in their area.

Chapter summary

The BCS shows that anti-social behaviour is perceived to be a problem by a minority of adults; however, it is an important area of concern for those whose lives are affected by it. People were asked whether there were problems in their local area with a range of behaviours; young people hanging around and rubbish or litter were the most widely perceived problems.

Recent falls in perceptions of anti-social behaviour appear to have halted, with the percentage of people perceiving problems with different types of anti-social behaviour remaining stable or increasing over the last year, with the exceptions of perceptions of abandoned cars, fireworks and uncontrolled dogs or dog mess which have continued to decrease.

3 Experience of anti-social behaviour

The difficulties associated with counting individual incidents of anti-social behaviour led to the use of measures of perceived problems in the local area in the BCS. However the extent to which perceptions of problems reflect actual incidents in the community and personal experience is important in understanding the nature of problems and how resources should best be used to tackle them.

Box 3.1: Questions on experience

The 2004/05 BCS asked respondents whether they had personally experienced five types of anti-social behaviour in their local area over the last 12 months. Respondents were asked whether they had personally:

- Seen young people hanging around the streets;
- Seen evidence of vandalism or graffiti;
- Seen evidence of people using or dealing drugs;
- Seen or heard people being drunk or rowdy; and
- Experienced problems with noisy neighbours.

Due to the length of the questionnaire it was felt that it was not practical to ask about the whole range of anti-social behaviours that people could have experienced. These five behaviours were chosen as they represented a broad spectrum of the different types of anti-social behaviour.

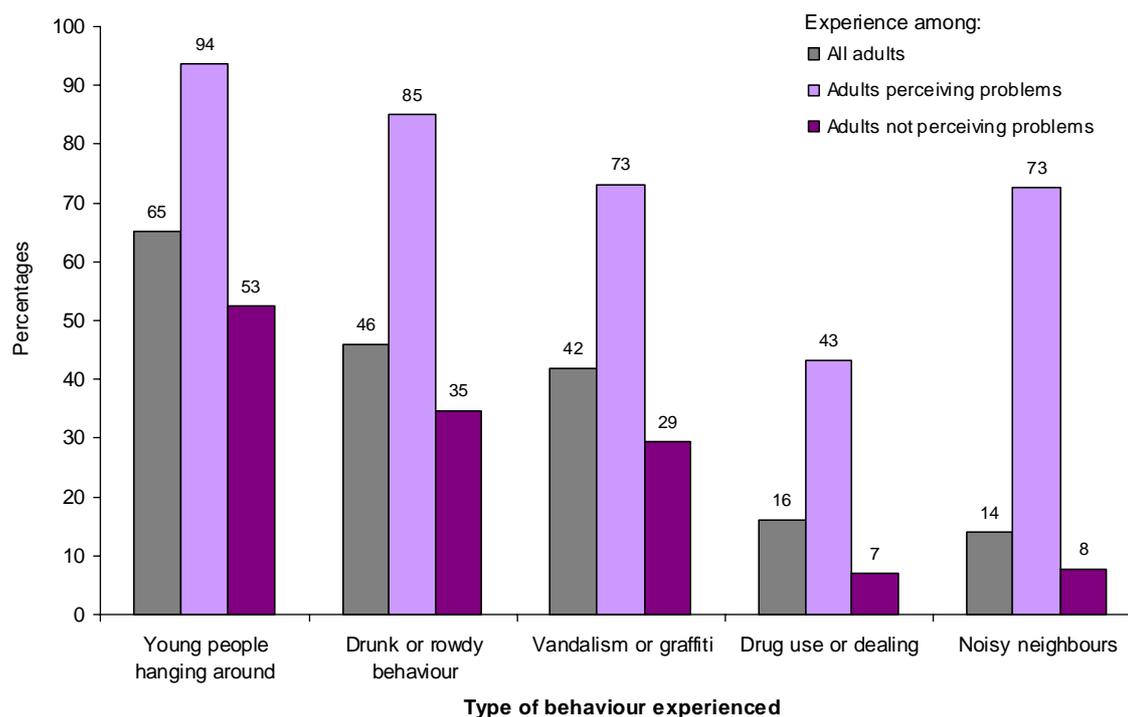
In 2004/05 these questions were asked of all respondents, regardless of their perceptions of anti-social behaviour in their area, while in 2003/04 respondents were only asked if they had experienced a specific type of anti-social behaviour if they said that this type of anti-social behaviour was a problem in their area. Therefore the results from the two years are not directly comparable.

Experience in the previous year

The most widely experienced behaviour was young people hanging around; two-thirds (65%) of people had seen young people hanging around on the streets in their local area in the previous 12 months (Figure 3.1 and Table A3.1). Drug use or dealing and noisy neighbours were experienced by a relatively small proportion of respondents, with 16 per cent of people saying they had seen evidence of people using or dealing drugs and 14 per cent saying they had experienced problems with noisy neighbours. However, as will be discussed, not everyone who had experienced such behaviours actually considered these to be a problem in their area.

A large proportion of people who perceived problems with anti-social behaviour had personally seen or experienced these behaviours in the previous 12 months (Figure 3.1 and Table A3.2); 94 per cent of people who perceived problems with young people hanging around had personally seen this behaviour, while 85 per cent of people who perceived problems with drunk and rowdy behaviour had seen or heard drunk and rowdy behaviour in their area. The proportion of people who perceived problems with drug use or dealing who had experienced this behaviour was considerably lower, at 43 per cent.

Figure 3.1: Percentage experiencing anti-social behaviour in the past 12 months, 2004/05 BCS

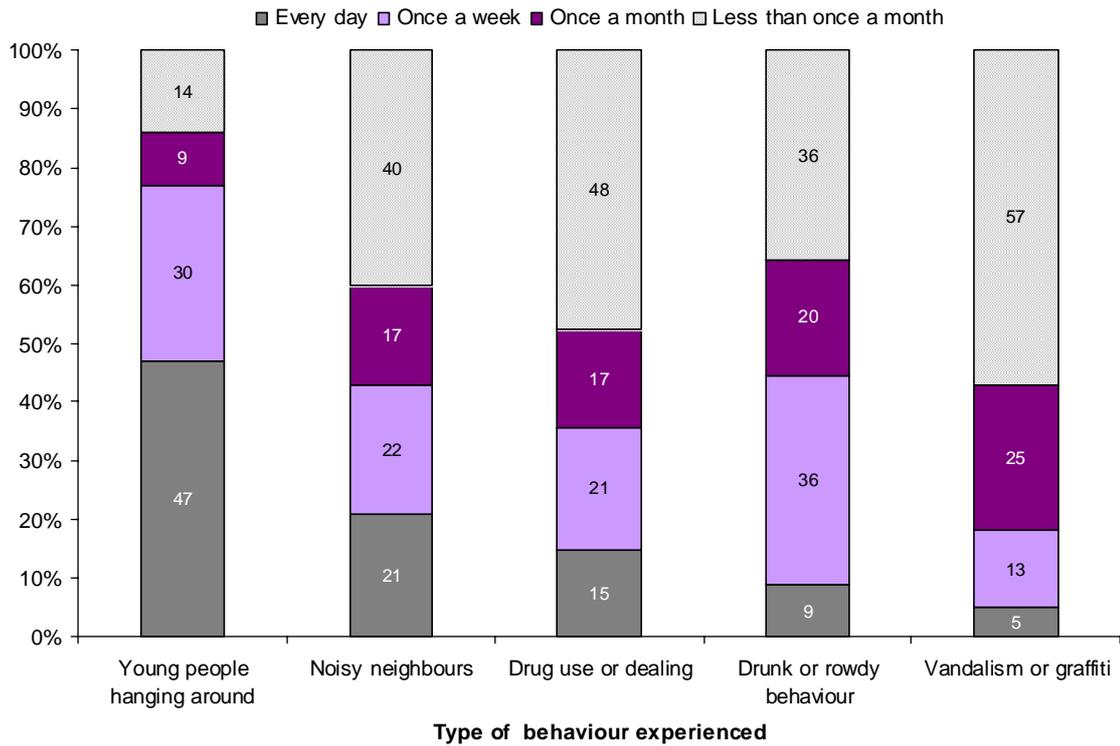


As previously mentioned, there were people who had experienced anti-social behaviour who did not perceive these behaviours to be a problem in their area (Figure 3.1). This was most frequent among people who had seen young people hanging around; 53 per cent of people who had seen young people hanging around did not think that this was a problem in their area. While over a third (35%) of people who had seen or heard people being drunk or rowdy did not think that this was a problem in their area. The proportions of people who experienced drug use or dealing or noisy neighbours who did not perceive these behaviours to be a problem were considerably lower, for example seven per cent of people who saw drug use or dealing did not perceive it to be a problem in their area.

Frequency of experience

All people who said that they had experienced anti-social behaviour in the past 12 months were asked how frequently this had occurred. The frequency with which people experienced anti-social behaviour varied for the different types of behaviour; young people hanging around was seen most frequently and vandalism or graffiti least frequently. Forty-seven per cent of people saw young people hanging around more or less every day, compared with five per cent of people who saw evidence of vandalism or graffiti (Figure 3.2 and Table A3.1).

Figure 3.2: Frequency of experience of anti-social behaviour, 2004/05 BCS

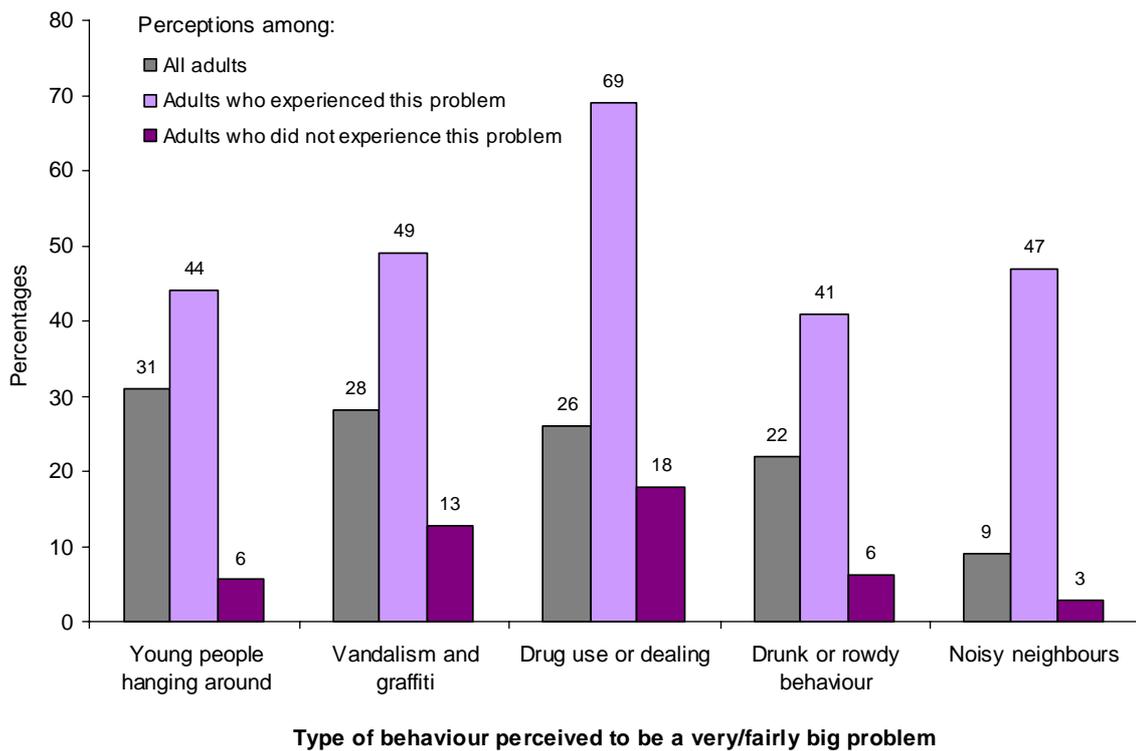


Experience and perceptions

As expected, people who had experienced anti-social behaviour were more likely to report that such behaviours were a problem in their area (Figure 3.3 and Table A3.3). For example, 69 per cent of people who had seen evidence of drug use or dealing in their area perceived this behaviour to be a problem in their area, compared with 18 per cent of people who had not seen evidence of drug use or dealing. Forty-seven per cent of people who had experienced problems with noisy neighbours perceived this to be a problem in their area, compared with three per cent of people who had not experienced noisy neighbours.

Generally, only a small proportion of people who had not experienced anti-social behaviour perceived there to be problems with anti-social behaviour in their area; for example, six per cent of people who had not seen or heard people being drunk or rowdy in their area in the last 12 months perceived drunk or rowdy behaviour to be a problem in their area (Figure 3.3). However the figures for drug use or dealing and vandalism and graffiti were slightly higher, at 18 per cent and 13 per cent respectively.

Figure 3.3: Percentage perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour by experience of anti-social behaviour, 2004/05 BCS



The frequency with which the behaviours were experienced had an impact on people's perceptions of anti-social behaviour. A higher proportion of people who experienced anti-social behaviour frequently thought that such behaviours were a problem in their area.

For example, 71 per cent of people who experienced problems with noisy neighbours every day said that noisy neighbours were a very or fairly big problem, compared with 24 per cent of people who had experienced this behaviour less than once a month (Table A3.4). While 83 per cent of people who saw evidence of drug use or dealing in their area every day said that this behaviour was a very or fairly big problem, compared with 62 per cent of people who had seen this behaviour less than once a month, suggesting that even experiencing this behaviour infrequently impacts on perceptions.

It is possible to classify people into the following groups:

- People who had experienced anti-social behaviour and perceived it to be a problem.
- People who had experienced anti-social behaviour but did not perceive it to be a problem.
- People who had not experienced anti-social behaviour but perceived it to be a problem.
- People who had neither experienced anti-social behaviour nor perceived it to be a problem.

The proportions of people within the population in each of these four groups are summarised in Figure 3.4 and Table A3.5. This shows that generally the majority of people did not experience anti-social behaviour and did not perceive it to be a problem in their area, but there was some variation across the different types of behaviour.

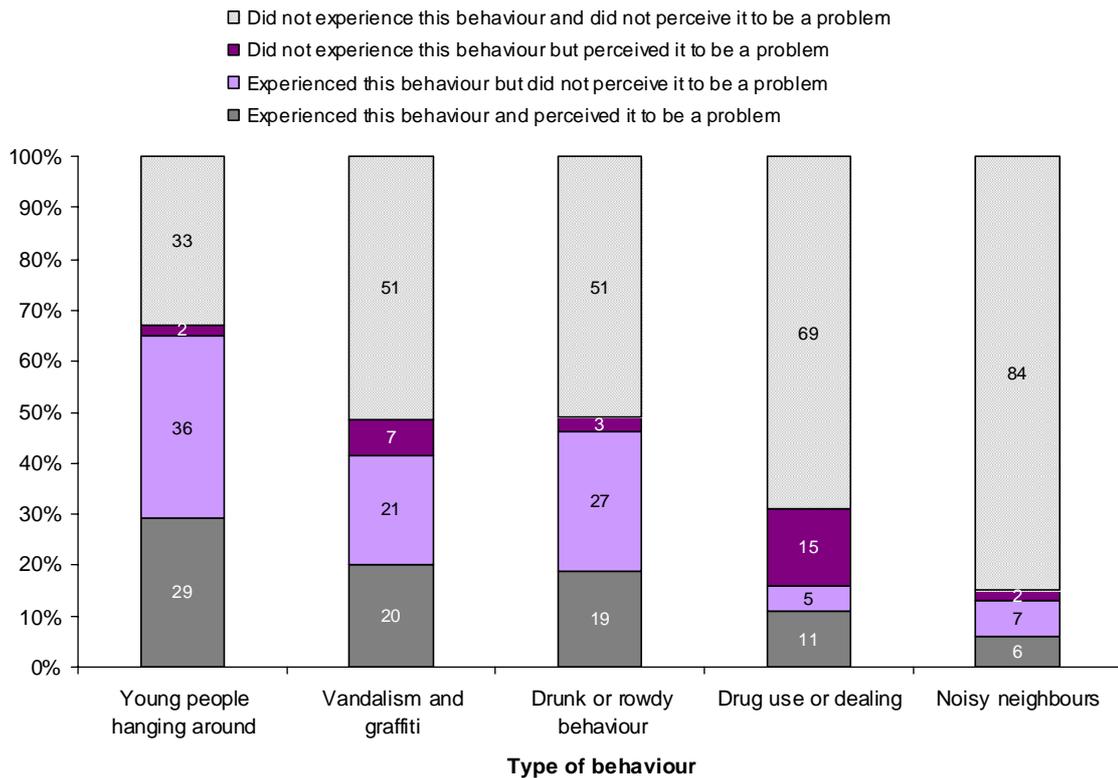
For example, 84 per cent of people had not experienced problems with noisy neighbours and did not perceive this to be a problem in their area; a further seven per cent of people had experience of noisy neighbours but did not perceive this to be a problem in their area. The proportions of people in these groups for drug use or dealing followed a similar pattern.

Thirty-three per cent of people had not seen young people hanging around and did not perceive this to be a problem in their area and 36 per cent of people had seen young people

hanging around but did not perceive this to be a problem in their area. The proportions of people in these groups for vandalism and graffiti and drunk or rowdy behaviour were broadly in line with those for young people hanging around.

This suggests that while experience of noisy neighbours or drug use or dealing was less common than experience of other types of anti-social behaviour, those people who did experience noisy neighbours or drug use or dealing were more likely to think that the behaviours were a problem in their area.

Figure 3.4: Percentage experiencing and perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour, 2004/05 BCS



Sources of perceptions

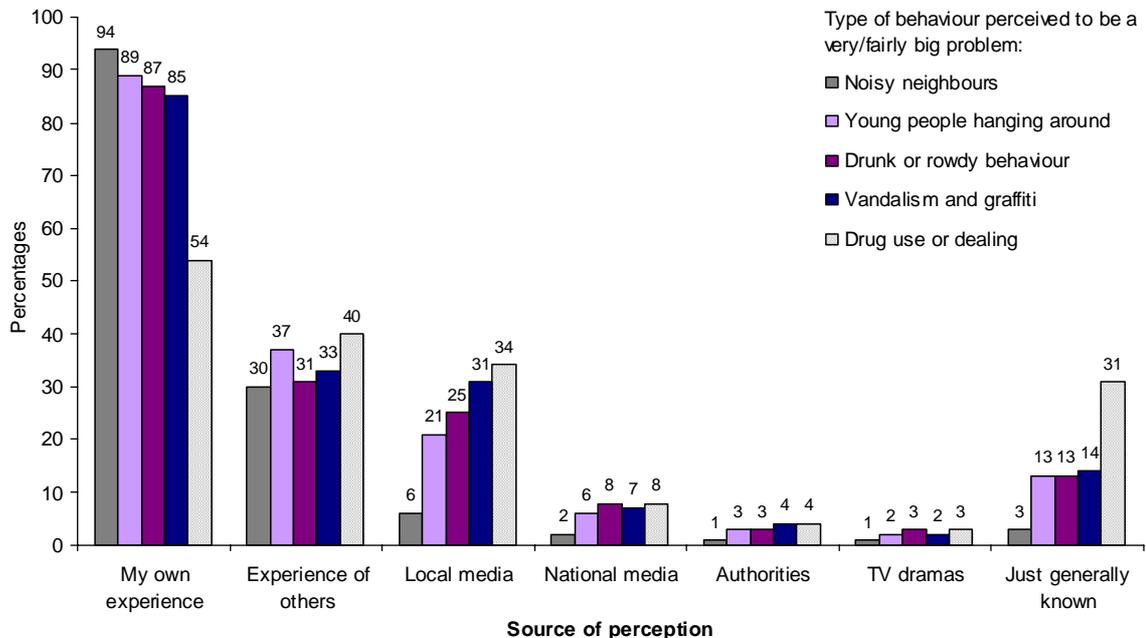
People's perception of anti-social behaviour in their area may be influenced by information from various sources; for example, people's perceptions may reflect their own experience of actual incidents in an area or they may be influenced by the experiences of friends, reports in the media or general publicity around government initiatives.

Box 3.2: Questions on sources of perceptions

In the 2004/05 BCS, respondents who said there were problems in their area with young people hanging around, vandalism and graffiti, drug use or dealing, drunk or rowdy behaviour and noisy neighbours were asked what they based this impression on. They were asked to select from a show card all answers that applied from the following response list:

- My own personal experience.
- Experience of neighbours, friends or family.
- Stories in the local newspapers, radio or TV.
- Stories in the national newspapers, radio or TV.
- Authorities such as local or central government or the police.
- Television dramas.
- Something that is just generally known about in the area (not actual experience).
- Other.

Figure 3.5: Sources of perceptions of problems for different types of anti-social behaviour, 2004/05 BCS



For all types of anti-social behaviour considered, personal experience was the most common reported source of perceptions of problems. The percentage of people citing their own experience as the source of their perception was high for four of the five behaviours, ranging from 85 per cent of people for vandalism and graffiti to 94 per cent for noisy neighbours (Figure 3.5 and Table A3.8). Personal experience was also given as the most common source for perceptions of drug use or dealing, but the proportion of people saying this, at 54 per cent, was considerably lower than for the other types of anti-social behaviour. This finding is in line with the 2003/04 BCS.

Experience of others, such as neighbours, friends and family was given as the source of perceptions by around a third or more of people across each of the types of anti-social behaviour; 30 per cent of people who perceived problems with noisy neighbours and 40 per cent of people who perceived problems with drug use or dealing said their perceptions were based on the experience of others. The local media were an important source for forming people's perceptions about drug use or dealing, vandalism and graffiti, drunk or rowdy

behaviour and young people hanging around. However, the local media appeared to have less influence on people's perceptions of noisy neighbours.

The low percentage of people who said that their perceptions of problems with noisy neighbours were based on sources besides their own experience or the experience of others, suggests that perceptions of this problem are more likely to reflect actual incidents. The high percentage of people who perceived problems with drug use or dealing in their area who said that it was "just generally known about the area" or that they based their perceptions on the local media, coupled with the relatively low percentage who said personal experience was a factor, suggests that perceptions of drug use or dealing were largely based on indirect sources which may not necessarily reflect actual incidents. This is further supported by the comparatively high proportion of people who had not experienced drug use or dealing who perceived it to be a problem (18%) (see Figure 3.3 on and Table A3.3).

Chapter summary

The most widely experienced behaviour was young people hanging around, while drug use or dealing and noisy neighbours were experienced by a relatively small proportion of respondents. However, not everyone who had experienced such behaviours actually considered these to be a problem in their area; this was most frequent among people who had seen young people hanging around.

There appeared to be a strong link between experience of anti-social behaviour and perceptions. The majority of people who perceived problems with anti-social behaviour had personally seen or experienced these behaviours, and people who experienced anti-social behaviour more frequently were more likely to perceive such behaviours to be a problem in their area.

People also base their perceptions of anti-social behaviour in their area on the experience of others, reports in the media or general publicity around government initiatives. There were some differences in the source of perceptions for the different types of anti-social behaviour, with perceptions of problems with noisy neighbours being most likely to be based on actual experience of such problems, and perceptions of drug use or dealing being likely to be based on other sources, such as the local media.

4 Nature and impact of anti-social behaviour

The specific nature of incidents of anti-social behaviour is important for putting the impact of the experience into context. There are a variety of different behaviours that may be considered to be anti-social which range in seriousness and the frequency with which they occur.

The level of concern that people have about anti-social behaviour needs to be considered in relation to the impact that it has on individuals and on communities. At the personal level this includes the immediate harm caused, such as the emotional response, the ongoing effect on quality of life, and the changes in behaviour that it causes. The extent to which relationships across a community are affected by anti-social behaviour and result in other negative consequences is also important.

Nature of anti-social behaviour incidents

People who had experienced anti-social behaviour in the previous 12 months, and who perceived the type of anti-social behaviour that they had experienced to be a problem in their area, were asked to select from answers on a show card what specific types of behaviour and actions had happened during the incidents they experienced.

The range of types of incident is quite considerable, as is what might be judged to be the seriousness of them. The specific nature of the incidents within each type of anti-social behaviour is described in Tables A4.1 to A4.4. In order to illustrate some general findings on the types of behaviour experienced the nature of incidents of young people hanging around and drunk or rowdy behaviour are focused on below.

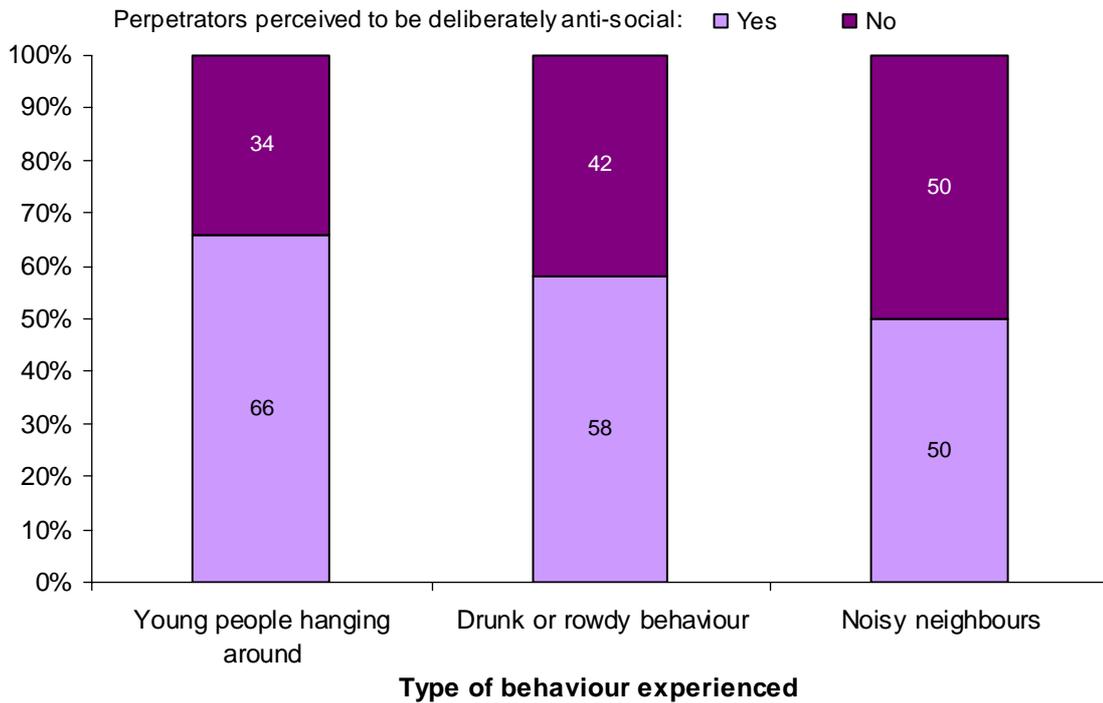
Many of the behaviours reported could be considered to be just young people being “typical teenagers”. Just over two-thirds (70%) of people who saw young people hanging around, and who perceived this to be a problem in their area, said that the young people were swearing or using bad language, two-thirds (66%) said that they were just being a general nuisance, and two-thirds (66%) that they were being loud, rowdy or noisy (Table A4.1).

However, there were several types of behaviour experienced that seemed to be more serious; for example, drinking alcohol (53%), taking drugs (22%) and environmental damage being caused in littering (45%); damaging property (19%); and writing graffiti (22%), while, perhaps most seriously, were those types of behaviour that were directed at individuals, such as abuse (35%); intimidation (26%); physical assault (5%); and robbery (3%).

Around two-thirds (69%) of people who saw or heard drunk or rowdy behaviour, and who perceived this to be a problem in their area, said that the problems were due to noise in the streets from people who had been drinking, while half (51%) of people said that the problems were due to young people drinking in local streets, parks and other public places. Again behaviours that caused environmental damage were frequently mentioned as problems, such as fast food waste (mentioned by 51% of people); littered cans and bottles (49%); people urinating in public (29%); and vomit on the pavements (26%) (Table A4.3). A large proportion of people mentioned serious behaviours such as people being abusive (mentioned by 49% of respondents); people being intimidated (36%); and violence or assaults (18%).

Despite the relative seriousness of some of the behaviour experienced, a large number of people recognised that the perpetrators were not deliberately being anti-social. For example, a third (34%) of people who had seen young people hanging around, and who perceived this to be a problem in their area, and 42 per cent of people who saw or heard drunk or rowdy behaviour thought that the perpetrators were not deliberately being anti-social, indicating, however, that the majority of people in these incidents felt that the perpetrators were acting deliberately (Figure 4.1 and Table A4.5).

Figure 4.1: Percentage of perpetrators of anti-social behaviour incidents perceived to be deliberately anti-social



Location and timing of incidents

The impact and seriousness of anti-social behaviours is affected by the location and timing of incidents; people being loud or using bad language may not be considered to be as much of a problem if the incident occurs in a park or playing field, in comparison with outside shops or on pavements where the thoroughway may be blocked. Similarly such behaviour occurring during the afternoon may be perceived to be less problematic or threatening than if it was taking place late at night.

Location of incidents

The most common place for young people to be hanging around was in or around local shops (64% of people gave this response) (Table A4.6). Drunk or rowdy behaviour was most likely to be seen or heard outside or near to pubs or nightclubs (56%) or in streets in the area, other than the respondent's own street (52%), while drug use or dealing was also most common in streets in the area, other than the respondent's own street (44%). Vandalism or graffiti was most common on bus shelters, phone boxes, public toilets or other public facilities (76%), indicating that people had a general concern about their local environment and that it was not just personal property being targeted (Table A4.7).

Timing of incidents

In order for people to experience anti-social behaviour in their local area they need to be present in their local area at the time when the incidents occur. A number of activities, such as work or study, will take people out of their local area, often for long periods of time. Therefore any findings on the timing of incidents of anti-social behaviour incidents will be influenced by the times of day, and days of the week, when people are more likely to be at home.

Incidents of anti-social behaviour generally occurred both on weekdays and at weekends; for example, 84 per cent of people said that they saw young people hanging around both on weekdays and at weekends, and 76 per cent of people who experienced problems with noisy

neighbours said that this occurred both on weekdays and at weekends (Table A4.8). However drunk or rowdy behaviour was more likely than the other types of anti-social behaviour to be a problem at the weekend only; 47 per cent of people said that they saw or heard such incidents at the weekend only, compared with 11 per cent for young people hanging around, and 20 per cent for noisy neighbours.

The evening and night were the most common times for anti-social behaviour to be experienced. For example, almost two-thirds (61%) of people who saw or heard drunk or rowdy behaviour said it occurred in the evening and two-thirds (65%) said it occurred at night. People were more likely to say that they experienced problems with noisy neighbours all the time than for the other types of anti-social behaviour; 25 per cent of people said they experienced problems with noisy neighbours all the time, compared with ten per cent for young people hanging around and six per cent for drunk or rowdy behaviour (Table A4.8).

Reporting incidents of anti-social behaviour

Respondents who had experienced anti-social behaviour in the previous year and who perceived the behaviours to be a problem in their area were asked whether they had complained about it to anyone, including to the offenders themselves.

Of the five types of anti-social behaviour considered, noisy neighbours were most likely to be complained about; 61 per cent of people who experienced problems with noisy neighbours made some kind of complaint. However the majority of incidents went unreported to any agency or individual; 82 per cent of people who had seen or heard people being drunk or rowdy over the previous 12 months had not reported any incidents of this type during that time (Table A4.9).

Among those who did complain, the police were the most commonly mentioned point of complaint for four of the five types of anti-social behaviour; 14 per cent of people complained to the police about drug use or dealing, 12 per cent about young people hanging around, ten per cent about vandalism and eight per cent about drunk or rowdy behaviour. People who experienced problems with noisy neighbours, or who saw vandalism or graffiti in their local area were more likely to complain to the local council than people who experienced other types of anti-social behaviour. Seventeen per cent of people who experienced problems with noisy neighbours and seven per cent of those who saw vandalism or graffiti in their local area complained to the local council. This is not surprising as it is the responsibility of local councils to deal with such problems.

It was relatively rare for people to complain to the individuals actually causing the problem, with the exception of people who experienced problems with noisy neighbours. More than a third (35%) of people experiencing this problem had complained to the neighbours at some point, perhaps reflecting the increased likelihood that the people involved knew one another.

The proportion of people who complained about anti-social behaviour problems to the police who were satisfied with their response ranged from 41 per cent of people who complained about noisy neighbours to 47 per cent of people who complained about drug use or dealing (Table A4.10). The proportion satisfied with the response of the local council ranged from 26 per cent of people who complained about drunk or rowdy behaviour to 49 per cent of people who complained about vandalism or graffiti.⁵

Generally, the most common reason given for not complaining about the incident to anyone was that it was too trivial or a waste of time;⁶ between a quarter and a half of respondents who experienced a type of anti-social behaviour gave this reason (22% of people who had

⁵ These percentages are based on small numbers of respondents as very few people had complained to the police or local council, therefore these figures should be treated with caution.

⁶ The following responses were classified as this reason: too trivial; not worth reporting; a waste of time; reporting would make no difference; inconvenient or too much trouble to report. These responses were merged due to the similarity in their definition, for example a respondent who thought the incident was too trivial may say the incident was "too trivial" and/or "too much trouble to report" as these two codes may be understood as meaning the same.

seen evidence of drug use or dealing and 46% of people who had seen or heard drunk or rowdy behaviour) (Table A4.11). However, people who saw evidence of drug use or dealing were more likely to say that the police, or authorities, would not have been interested as the reason why they did not report the incident; 29 per cent of people who had seen evidence of drug use or dealing gave this reason. Fear of reprisal by the perpetrators was a reason for not reporting for over a quarter of respondents who experienced noisy neighbours (27%) and a quarter of those who saw drug use or dealing (25%), while it was less frequently given as a reason for not reporting the other types of anti-social behaviour. Around a tenth of people who experienced anti-social behaviour did not report the incident as they did not know who to report the problem to.

Impact of anti-social behaviour

All respondents were asked whether any item on the list of behaviours that they could have perceived to be a problem in their area had a 'bad effect' on their quality of life. For two-thirds (66%) of people, none of the types of anti-social behaviour had a bad effect on their quality of life. Among people who said that one of the behaviours had a bad effect on their quality of life the most frequently mentioned behaviour was young people hanging around on the streets; this was mentioned by 25 per cent of people (Table A4.12).

For the five types of behaviour considered in more detail, questions were asked about the emotional reactions that people might have had, the impact these behaviours had on their quality of life, and about actual changes to their behaviour that they had made as a result of these anti-social behaviours. These questions were asked of people who had experienced the type of anti-social behaviour if they also perceived the behaviour to be a problem in their area; it was felt that it would not be appropriate to ask these questions of those people who had experienced the behaviour, but who did not feel that the behaviour was a problem in their area.

Emotional reactions

Respondents who perceived there to be problems in their area with the five types of behaviour considered and who had experienced that behaviour in the past 12 months were asked if they had personally had an emotional reaction directly as a result of seeing that behaviour in their area. They were asked to select from a show card all the emotional reactions that they had experienced (see Table A4.13 for the list of possible responses).

The majority of people who had experienced problems in their area with each type of anti-social behaviour considered had some kind of emotional reaction (Table A4.13). Around four-fifths of people said they reacted emotionally to four of the types of behaviour, ranging from 80 per cent who saw evidence of drug use or dealing to 86 per cent who saw vandalism or graffiti. The proportion of people who experienced problems with noisy neighbours who said that they had an emotional reaction to this experience was significantly higher, at 96 per cent.

The most common response following seeing young people hanging around, vandalism or graffiti, drunk or rowdy behaviour and experiencing problems with noisy neighbours was annoyance, ranging from 55 per cent of people who had experienced drunk or rowdy behaviour or young people hanging around to 73 per cent of those who experienced noisy neighbours. Frustration, anger and worry were also common reactions.

While these reactions may have a significant impact on people, particularly if the experiences of the problems are frequent, some people had what could be agreed to be more serious emotional reactions: shock, fear, stress, depression, anxiety or panic attacks and crying. A third (32%) of people who experienced problems with noisy neighbours had one or more of these more serious emotional reactions. The equivalent figures were 24 per cent for drug use or dealing, 23 per cent for drunk or rowdy behaviour, 21 per cent for young people hanging around and 13 per cent for vandalism or graffiti.

These levels of emotional reaction were below those found for crimes such as violence (54% of victims of violence were angry and 12% depressed) or burglary (56% of burglary victims

were angry and 10% depressed) (Home Office, 2005). However, the proportions experiencing serious reactions to anti-social behaviour were not negligible, and there was a wide impact when one considers the higher prevalence and frequency of anti-social behaviour in comparison with other offences.

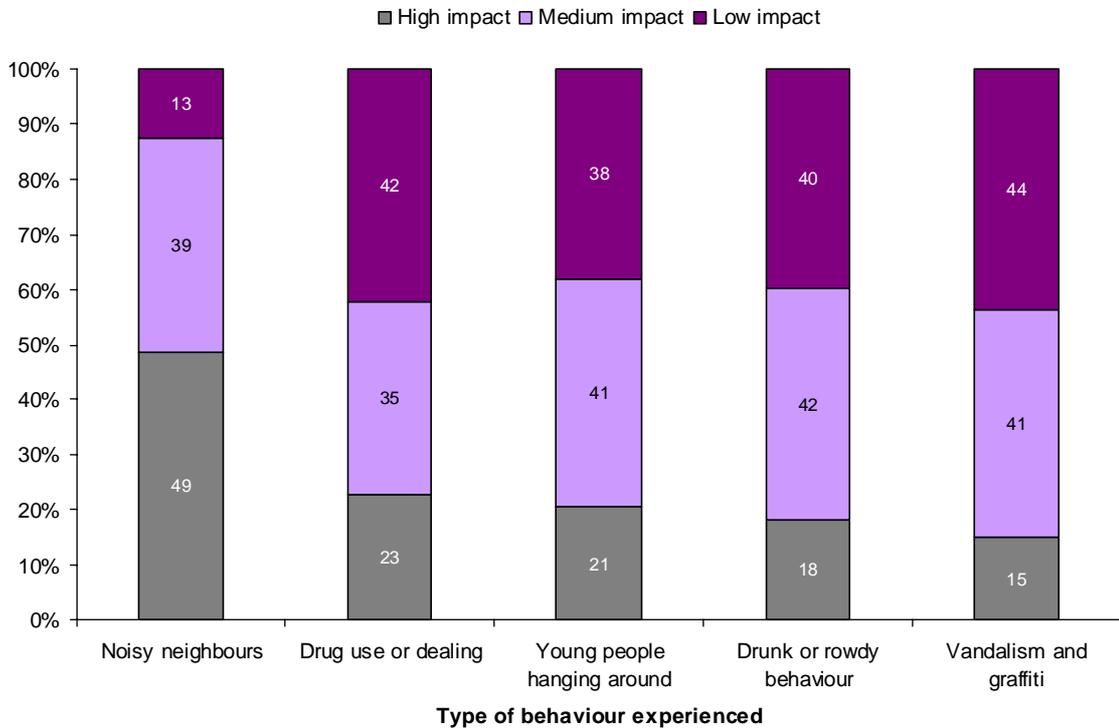
Impact on quality of life

Box 4.1: Questions on quality of life

In the 2004/05 BCS, respondents who had experienced anti-social behaviour, and who perceived anti-social behaviour to be a problem in their area, were asked how much their own everyday quality of life was affected by each of the types of anti-social behaviour considered based on a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 was no effect and 10 was a total effect on their quality of life. A scale was constructed from these responses, with scores of 1 to 2 designated a low impact, 3 to 5 a moderate impact, and 6 to 10 a high impact.

A larger proportion of people who had experienced problems with noisy neighbours said that this had had a high impact on their quality of life in comparison with people who had experienced the other types of anti-social behaviour; 49 per cent of people who experienced problems with noisy neighbours said that this had had a high impact on their quality of life. For the other types of anti-social behaviour the proportion experiencing high impact on their quality of life ranged from 15 per cent for vandalism to 23 per cent for drug use or dealing (Figure 4.2 and Table A4.14).

Figure 4.2: Impact of experience of anti-social behaviour on quality of life, 2004/05 BCS



Behavioural change

In the 2004/05 BCS, respondents who had experienced anti-social behaviour, and who perceived the behaviour to be a problem in their area, were asked to choose, from a list on a show card, which actions they had taken or changes they had made to their behaviour in the last 12 months directly as a result of experiencing anti-social behaviour. The list of actions that could be taken varied for each of the five types of anti-social behaviour.

Fifty-eight per cent of people reported that they had made actual changes to their behaviour as a result of experiencing problems with noisy neighbours; the equivalent figures for people experiencing the other types of anti-social behaviour were 54 per cent for drunk and rowdy behaviour, 52 per cent for drug use or dealing, 49 per cent for young people hanging around and 39 per cent for vandalism (Tables A4.15 and A4.16).

The types of behavioural changes made were wide ranging, but common reactions were avoiding certain places in the local area (29% of those seeing evidence of problems with drug use or dealing did this) or avoiding going out after dark (21% of those seeing or hearing problems with drunk and rowdy behaviour). As might be expected, behavioural changes made by people experiencing problems with noisy neighbours differed to those made following experience of other types of anti-social behaviour; the most common reaction was to keep windows and doors closed (43% of people experiencing noisy neighbours did this) followed by thinking about moving away from the area (27% did this) (Tables A4.15 and Table A4.16).

Anti-social behaviour in town centres

This report is generally concerned with anti-social behaviour in the local area and the impact that this has on individuals and communities; however, people may experience anti-social behaviour in places outside their local area. This is likely to have an impact on their use of these places and their overall perceptions of problems in the places in which they live. The 2004/05 BCS asked people whether they had experienced specific problems in town centres or high streets.

In general, a larger proportion of people had experienced problems in town centres or high streets than in their local area. The most frequently mentioned problem in town centres or high streets was rubbish or litter, cited by 44 per cent of people; young people hanging around were also frequently mentioned (42%). Other problems included people being drunk or rowdy (33%) and people begging at cash points and other places (28%). This pattern was similar to that found in 2003/04. The effects of experiencing anti-social behaviour in town centres or high streets on people's perceptions of anti-social behaviour in their local area are summarised in Upson (forthcoming).

Chapter summary

There was a wide range of types of behaviour that occurred during anti-social behaviour incidents, from serious criminal acts and environmental damage, to incidents that were acknowledged not to be deliberately anti-social. However, the majority of people who had experienced problems in their area with anti-social behaviour had reacted emotionally to the incidents, and a small proportion had severe emotional relations.

Although emotional responses to anti-social behaviour were not as frequent or as acute as in incidents of criminal victimisation the wider experience of anti-social behaviour among the population, and the increased frequency of experience in comparison with experience of incidents of crime, means that the impact of anti-social behaviour can be severe and cause people to change their behaviour and use of public spaces within their area. Around half of people who had experienced anti-social behaviour made actual changes to their behaviour as a result of these experiences.

5 Factors associated with anti-social behaviour

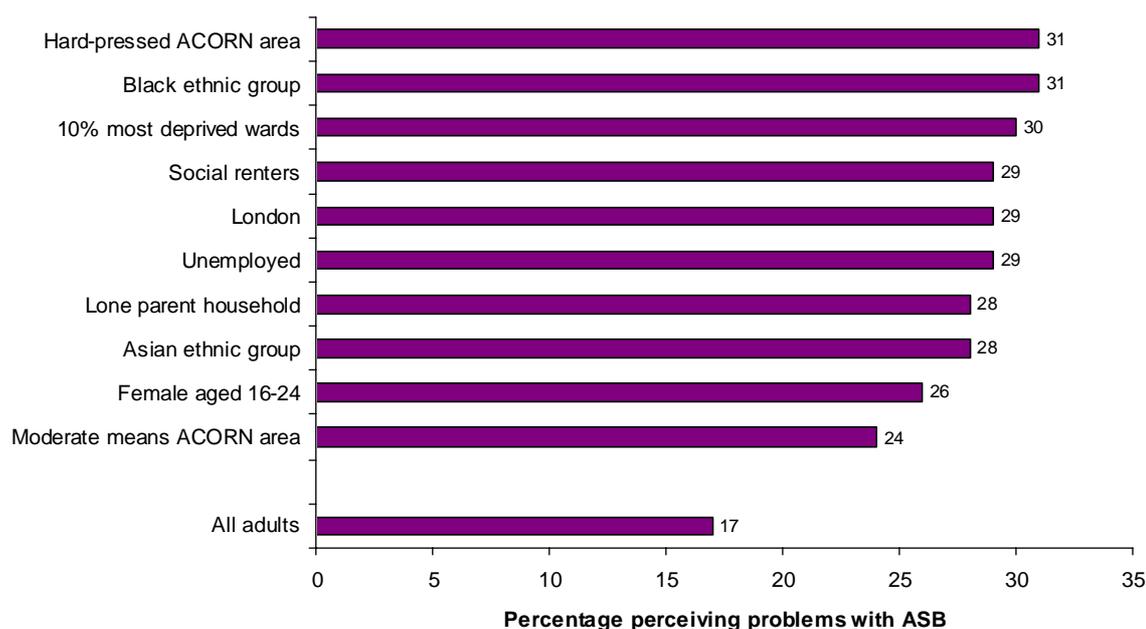
The overall proportions of people who perceive there to be problems with anti-social behaviour in their area, or who experience anti-social behaviour, mask considerable variation among different groups. Several factors interact to mean that the likelihood of perceiving problems or experiencing anti-social behaviour is not even across the population; people's personal characteristics, lifestyles and the type of area in which they live have a considerable influence on their perceptions and experience.

Factors associated with high levels of perceived anti-social behaviour

This section examines the characteristics associated with perceptions of anti-social behaviour; multivariate analysis is used to examine which of these factors are most strongly associated with perceptions (see Box 2.1 for details of the questions asked in the 2004/05 BCS on perceptions).

Figure 5.1 shows the socio-demographic groups most likely to have a high level of perceived anti-social behaviour⁷ in their local area. A full breakdown of perceptions of anti-social behaviour by personal, household and area characteristics is shown in Tables A5.1 and A5.2.

Figure 5.1: Areas and groups most likely to have a high level of perceived anti-social behaviour in the local area, 2004/05 BCS



Seventeen per cent of all adults had a high level of perceived anti-social behaviour in their local area. People living in hard-pressed areas (as defined by ACORN)⁸ were most likely to

⁷ The proportion of people who had high levels of perceived anti-social behaviour in the local area is the Public Service Agreement measure. See Box 1.1 for details of how this measure is constructed.

⁸ Analysis of the type of area in this report uses ACORN (A Classification of Residential Neighbourhoods) produced by CACI Ltd. using information from the 2001 Census and other data sources. This identifies 56 types of area which are grouped into five categories: wealthy achievers (wealthy executives, affluent older people and well-off families); urban prosperity (prosperous professionals, young urban professionals and students living in town and city areas); comfortably off (young couples, secure families, older couples living in the suburbs and pensioners); moderate means (Asian communities, post-industrial families and skilled manual workers); and hard-pressed (low-income families, residents in council areas, people living in high-rise, inner city estates). Further information is available at www.caci.co.uk.

have a high level of perceived anti-social behaviour; 31 per cent of people living in these areas perceived there to be problems with anti-social behaviour in their area. In comparison, seven per cent of people living in wealthy achiever areas perceived there to be problems with anti-social behaviour.

Other groups with high levels of perceived anti-social behaviour were Black people (31% of this group perceived problems with ASB); people living in deprived areas⁹ (30%); people living in socially rented accommodation (29%); people living in London (29%); and people who were unemployed (29%) (See Tables A5.1 and A5.2 for full details). These findings are in line with the 2003/04 results reported by Wood (2004).

Many socio-demographic characteristics are related to an increased likelihood of having high levels of perceived anti-social behaviour. However, these characteristics themselves are inter-related and it is not clear to what extent apparently strong links actually reflect a direct relationship. For example, housing tenure may only be linked with perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour as a result of its relationship with a third variable, such as income, which is itself linked with perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour.

To understand more fully which characteristics are important, and therefore to be able to direct interventions where they would be most effective, the key characteristics in predicting increased likelihood of perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour, independent of other factors, were identified using multivariate analysis (see Appendix B for further details). This analysis showed that once the influence of other characteristics was taken into account several of the relationships between the socio-demographic factors and high likelihood of perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour held true¹⁰ (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1: Characteristics independently associated with perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour

2004/05 BCS

Characteristics strongly associated with perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour	Groups most likely to perceive problems
Type of area (ACORN)	Hard-pressed ACORN area
Age	16- to 24-year-olds
Region	London
Length of residence in area	Lived in the area for ten years or more

The type of area in which people lived was the characteristic most strongly associated, independent of other variables included in the analysis, with having high levels of perceived anti-social behaviour. People living in hard-pressed areas (as defined by ACORN), such as in inner-city estates and council areas, were significantly more likely to perceive problems with anti-social behaviour than those living in other areas, particularly wealthy-achiever areas, such as those characterised by wealthy executives, affluent older people and well-off families (See Table B5.1 in Appendix B for full results).

The multivariate analysis showed that several of the relationships between the socio-demographic characteristics and high likelihood of perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour did not remain once the effects of the other characteristics were controlled for. For

⁹ Deprived areas were defined using the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2000. This is based on six separate 'domains' of deprivation: income; employment; health, deprivation and disability; education, skills and training; housing; and geographical access to services. Deciles of wards with similar levels of deprivation have been grouped together; 'deprived areas' are those classed as the 10% most deprived wards. These data are for England only. The IMD is the responsibility of the Department for Communities and Local Government; further information is available at www.communities.gov.uk.

¹⁰ Several of the factors shown to be associated with perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour in Figure 5.1 and Tables A5.1 and A5.2 were excluded from this analysis as they were highly correlated with other characteristics, for example employment status was excluded as it was highly correlated with income. See Appendix B for more details.

example, people from a Black background were more likely than White people to have high levels of perceived anti-social behaviour (Table A5.1). However once the influence of other characteristics was taken in to account this relationship disappeared, suggesting that the relationship between ethnicity and perceptions of anti-social behaviour can be explained by the effects of other socio-demographic characteristics, such as age and region.

Factors associated with experiencing anti-social behaviour

This section examines the characteristics associated with experience of anti-social behaviour (see Box 3.1 for details of the questions asked in the 2004/05 BCS on experience of anti-social behaviour).

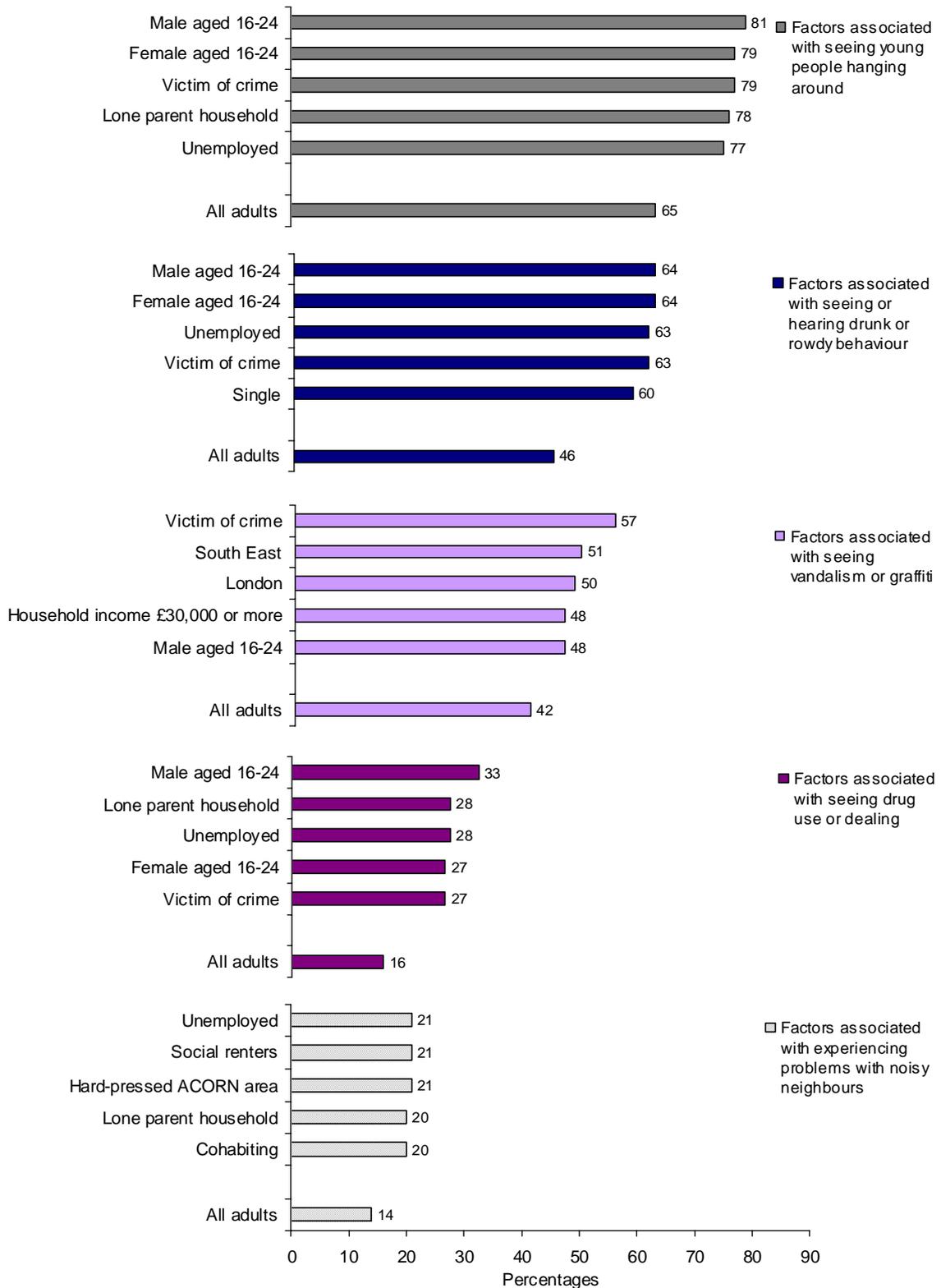
The personal, lifestyle and area characteristics associated with an increased likelihood of experiencing anti-social behaviour are summarised in Figure 5.2; full details are provided in Tables A5.3 and A5.4.

A high proportion of young men (81%), aged 16 to 24 years, reported seeing young people hanging around, young women were also more likely than average to report seeing this (79% of women aged 16 to 24 years reported this, compared with 65 per cent of all adults). Other groups with an increased likelihood of seeing young people hanging around were victims of crime (79%); lone parents (78%); and people who were unemployed (77%).

Young people were also more likely to have seen evidence of vandalism or graffiti, drug use or dealing or to have seen or heard drunk or rowdy behaviour in their local area. Almost half (48%) of men and 46 per cent of women aged 16 to 24 years had seen evidence of vandalism or graffiti, a third (33%) of men and a quarter (27%) of women of this age had seen evidence of drug use or dealing, while two-thirds (64%) had seen or heard drunk or rowdy behaviour. However, experiencing problems with noisy neighbours did not appear to follow this pattern; people aged 16 to 24 years were not more likely than average to have experienced this problem.

A higher than average proportion of people living in lone parent households reported seeing young people hanging around, evidence of drug use or dealing, or experiencing problems with noisy neighbours, while a higher than average proportion of people who were unemployed had seen young people hanging around, seen evidence of drug use or dealing, seen or heard drunk or rowdy behaviour or experienced problems with noisy neighbours.

**Figure 5.2: Areas and groups most likely to experience anti-social behaviour, 2004/05
BCS**



There appears to be a link between experiencing anti-social behaviour and victimisation. People who had been a victim of crime in the past year had increased likelihood of seeing young people hanging around, seeing evidence of vandalism or graffiti, drug use or dealing, or seeing or hearing drunk or rowdy behaviour. People who had been a victim of crime were also more likely to report that they had experienced anti-social behaviour than those who had not been victimised. For example, 63 per cent of people who had been a victim of any BCS crime in the previous year had seen or heard drunk or rowdy behaviour in their area over that period, compared with 41 per cent of people who had not been victimised (Table A5.5).

The risk of becoming a victim of crime has been shown in previous research to vary with socio-demographic characteristics (Nicholas *et al.*, 2005). For example, young men are known to be most at risk of victimisation, particularly of violent offences, while people living in deprived areas are at higher than average risk of burglary and vehicle theft.

Many personal and area characteristics have been shown above to be linked to increased likelihood of experiencing anti-social behaviour. However, these characteristics themselves are interrelated and such relationships may not actually indicate a direct link. Increased likelihood of experiencing problems with anti-social behaviour may only be linked with higher risk of victimisation because of associations with a third variable, such as age, which is itself linked with a higher likelihood of both experiencing anti-social behaviour and criminal victimisation.

Multivariate analysis was carried out to examine this (see Appendix B for further details). This analysis showed that once the influence of other characteristics was taken into account several of the relationships between the socio-demographic factors and high likelihood of experiencing anti-social behaviour held true¹¹ (Table 5.2).

Age was the characteristic most strongly associated, independent of other variables included in the analysis, with seeing young people hanging around, drug use or dealing and seeing or hearing drunk or rowdy behaviour. The likelihood of experiencing these types of anti-social behaviour decreased with rising age; for example, people aged 16 to 24 years had odds of seeing young people hanging around that were more than nine times higher than people aged 75 years and over (see Tables B5.2 to B5.6 in Appendix B for full results).

Age was also independently associated with seeing evidence of vandalism or graffiti and experiencing problems with noisy neighbours; the likelihood of this experience generally decreased with rising age, as found for experience of other types of anti-social behaviour. However, unlike for other types of anti-social behaviour, the age group most likely to experience problems with noisy neighbours were those aged 25 to 44 years; this group had odds of experiencing this problem that were four and a half times higher than people aged 75 years and over. While people aged 16 to 24 years had odds of experiencing this problem that were more than four times higher than people aged 75 years and over.

¹¹ Several of the factors shown to be associated with experiencing anti-social behaviour in Figure 5.2 and Tables A5.3 and A5.4 were excluded from the multivariate analysis as they were highly correlated with other characteristics; for example, employment status was excluded from the multivariate analysis for seeing young people hanging around as it was highly correlated with income. See Appendix B for more details.

Table 5.2: Characteristics independently associated with experiencing anti-social behaviour

2004/05 BCS

Type of behaviour experienced	Characteristics strongly associated with experiencing problems with anti-social behaviour	Group most likely to experience anti-social behaviour
Young people hanging around	Age Type of area (ACORN) Criminal victimisation Highest qualification	16- to 24-year-olds Hard-pressed ACORN area Victims of crime Apprenticeship or A/AS level or higher qualification
Vandalism or graffiti	Criminal victimisation Highest qualification Region Ethnicity Type of area (ACORN) Age Length of residence in area	Victims of crime Degree or diploma London White people Hard-pressed or moderate means ACORN area 16- to 24-year-olds Lived in the area for 20 years or more
Drug use or dealing	Age Type of area (ACORN)	16- to 24-year-olds Hard-pressed ACORN area
Drunk or rowdy behaviour	Age Type of area (ACORN) Criminal victimisation Highest qualification Region	16- to 24-year-olds Hard-pressed or moderate means ACORN area Victims of crime Degree or diploma South East or North West
Noisy neighbours	Type of area (ACORN) Age	Hard-pressed ACORN area 25- to 44-year-olds

The type of area in which people lived was also independently associated with seeing young people hanging around, seeing evidence of vandalism or graffiti, drug use or dealing, seeing or hearing drunk or rowdy behaviour and experiencing problems with noisy neighbours. People living in hard-pressed areas (as defined by ACORN), such as inner-city estates and council areas, were significantly more likely to have experienced anti-social behaviour than those living in other areas, particularly wealthy-achiever areas, such as those characterised by wealthy executives, affluent older people and well-off families.

Being a victim of crime was independently associated with experiencing each of the five types of anti-social behaviour. Being a victim of crime was strongly associated with seeing young people hanging around, vandalism or graffiti, and seeing or hearing drunk or rowdy behaviour, while it was significantly, but weakly, associated with seeing evidence of drug use or dealing and experiencing problems with noisy neighbours.

People who had been a victim of any BCS crime had odds of seeing vandalism or graffiti that were almost twice as high as people who had not been victimised. However, if the vandalism or graffiti seen had been done to the property of the respondent they would also have been a victim of crime, possibly explaining some of this relationship. Although, as shown in Chapter 4, a higher proportion of people had seen vandalism or graffiti on bus shelters, phone boxes, public toilets or other public facilities (76%) than on other locations, suggesting that the majority of people who had experienced this problem had not been victimised personally (see Table A4.7).

In order to investigate this issue further, multivariate analysis was carried out which included a measure that indicated whether people had been a victim of any crime other than criminal damage. This showed that the underlying relationship between victimisation and seeing vandalism or graffiti remained; being a victim of a crime other than criminal damage was significantly, but weakly, associated with seeing evidence of vandalism or graffiti, independent of other characteristics.

However, despite this association, it is not possible to determine whether risk of being a victim of crime is a causal factor in experiencing anti-social behaviour, or vice versa. Due to the nature of the BCS it cannot be established whether people who have been victims of crime are more likely to experience anti-social behaviour, or whether experiencing anti-social behaviour increases the risk of victimisation.

Links between anti-social behaviour and community cohesion

Box 5.1: Community cohesion

A measure of community cohesion (the proportion of people who agree that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together) forms part of the Home Office's Public Service Agreement to reduce race inequalities and build community cohesion. This target is measured using the Home Office Citizenship Survey. For more details see Home Office (2004) and Murphy *et al.*, (2005).

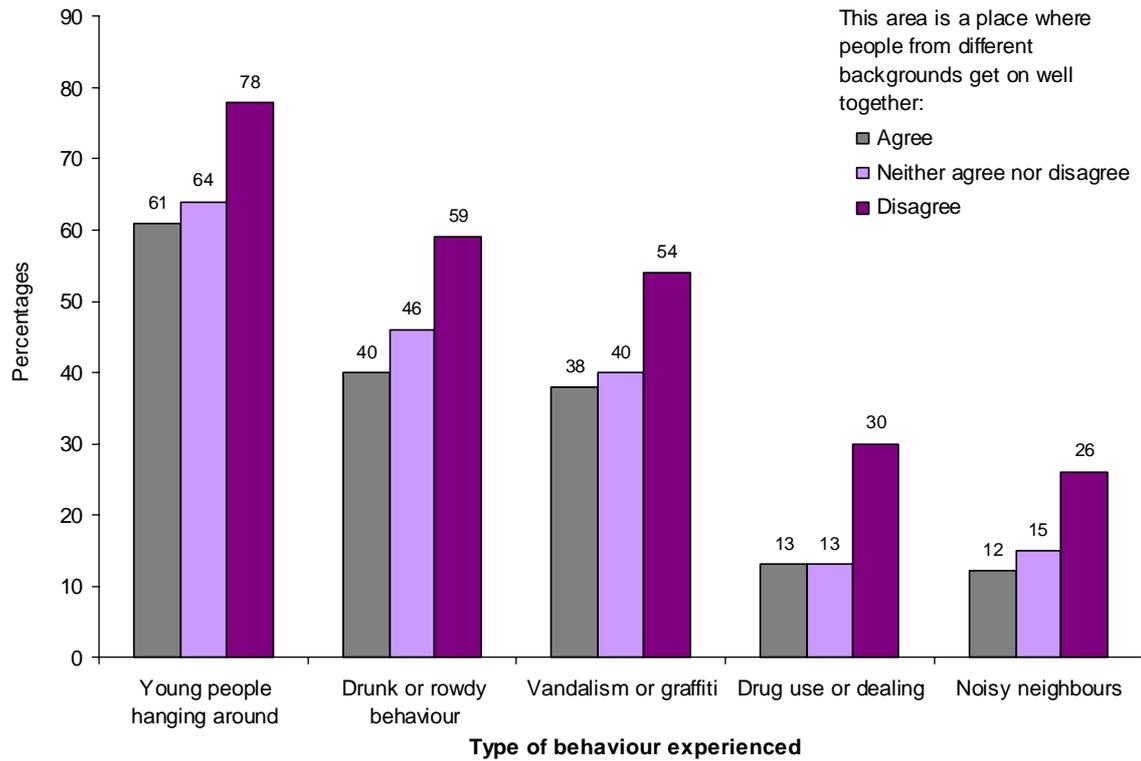
The 2004/05 BCS included a range of questions to examine community cohesion and other aspects of community, such as people's views about their neighbourhood as a place to live and their perceptions of the likelihood that their community would work together to deal with local problems. The following questions were selected for inclusion in this report as it was felt that, from the questions available, they were the measures most related to 'respect' and community cohesion.

- What kind of area would you say you live in? Is it an area where people help each other, or one in which people go their own way?
- To what extent do you agree or disagree that this area is a close, tight-knit community?
- To what extent do you agree or disagree that if any of the children or young people around here are causing trouble, local people will tell them off?
- To what extent do you agree or disagree that this area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together?
- To what extent do you agree or disagree that by working together, people in this neighbourhood can influence decisions that affect them?

Generally, people who held positive views about their community were less likely to have experienced anti-social behaviour than those who had negative views (Table A5.6).

For example, 65 per cent of all people had seen young people hanging around in their area, compared with 61 per cent of people who agreed with the statement that "If any of the children or young people around here are causing trouble, local people will tell them off" and 76 per cent of people who disagreed with this statement. Fourteen per cent of all people had experienced problems with noisy neighbours compared with 12 per cent of people who agreed that their area was "a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together" and 26 per cent of those who disagreed with this statement (Figure 5.3 and Table A5.6).

Figure 5.3: Experience of anti-social behaviour by perceptions of community cohesion, 2004/05 BCS



There appears to be a link between experiencing anti-social behaviour and community cohesion, however, it is not clear whether these associations actually reflect a direct link. Previous research has shown that people's views about their neighbourhood vary with socio-demographic characteristics (Murphy *et al.*, 2005; Home Office, 2004). For example, older people are more likely than younger people to hold positive views about their neighbourhood, while a higher proportion of people living in Wales have positive views in comparison with people living in London.

Many personal and area characteristics have been found in this report to be linked to increased likelihood of experiencing anti-social behaviour; therefore experiencing problems with anti-social behaviour may only be linked with community cohesion because of associations with other variables, such as age, which is itself linked with both experiencing anti-social behaviour and views about the neighbourhood.

Multivariate analysis was used to identify whether community cohesion and people's views of their neighbourhood were independently associated with experience of anti-social behaviour once the socio-demographic characteristics had been taken into account. This showed that, once the influence of other characteristics was controlled for, several of the relationships between community cohesion and likelihood of experiencing anti-social behaviour remained (Table 5.3).

Table 5.3: Views of the neighbourhood and characteristics independently associated with experiencing anti-social behaviour

2004/05 BCS

Type of behaviour experienced	Characteristics strongly associated with experiencing problems with anti-social behaviour	Group most likely to experience anti-social behaviour
Young people hanging around	Age Type of area (ACORN) If any of the children or young people around here are causing trouble, local people will tell them off Highest qualification Region	16- to 24-year-olds Hard-pressed ACORN area People who disagree with this statement Degree or diploma North West or London
Vandalism or graffiti	This area is a close, tight-knit community Age If any of the children or young people around here are causing trouble, local people will tell them off Region Ethnicity Length of residence in area Highest qualification Type of area (ACORN)	People who disagree with this statement 16- to 24-year-olds People who disagree with this statement London White people Lived in the area for 20 years or more Degree or diploma Hard-pressed or moderate means ACORN area
Drug use or dealing	Age Type of area (ACORN) This area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together	16- to 24-year-olds Hard-pressed or moderate means ACORN area People who disagree with this statement
Drunk or rowdy behaviour	Age Type of area (ACORN) This area is a close, tight-knit community Highest qualification If any of the children or young people around here are causing trouble, local people will tell them off Ethnicity Region	16- to 24-year-olds Hard-pressed ACORN area People who disagree with this statement Degree or diploma People who disagree with this statement Mixed and other ethnic groups North West
Noisy neighbours	This area is a close, tight-knit community Type of area (ACORN) Age	People who disagree with this statement Hard-pressed ACORN area 25- to 44-year-olds

For example, people who disagreed with the statement: “If any of the children or young people around here are causing trouble, local people will tell them off” had significantly higher odds than people who agreed with this statement of seeing young people hanging around, vandalism or graffiti or seeing or hearing drunk and rowdy behaviour. People who disagreed with the statement: “This area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together” had significantly higher odds of seeing evidence of drug use or dealing.

However, despite this association, it is not possible to determine whether a person’s views about their community are a causal factor in experiencing anti-social behaviour, or vice versa. Due to the nature of the BCS it cannot be established whether people living in areas with low levels of community cohesion are more likely to experience anti-social behaviour, or whether experiencing anti-social behaviour causes people to form negative views of their community.

Factors associated with experiencing and perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour

As discussed in Chapter 3, the majority of people who perceived there to be problems in their area with anti-social behaviour had personally experienced such behaviours; 94 per cent of people who perceived there to be a problem in their area with young people hanging around had actually seen such behaviour (see Figure 3.1 and Table A3.2). Similarly a large proportion of people who experienced anti-social behaviour perceived this behaviour to be a problem in their area, for example 69 per cent of people who had seen evidence of drug use or dealing in their area perceived this behaviour to be a problem (see Figure 3.3 and Table A3.3).

The proportions of people who experienced anti-social behaviour and perceived this behaviour to be a problem by personal, lifestyle and area characteristics are shown in Tables A5.7 and A5.8. Multivariate analysis showed that once the influence of other characteristics was taken into account several of the relationships between these socio-demographic factors and high likelihood of experiencing anti-social behaviour and perceiving that behaviour to be a problem held true (Table B5.8).

As would be expected, there were some similarities between the characteristics associated with experiencing anti-social behaviour, or perceiving anti-social behaviour to be a problem, and those characteristics associated with both experiencing and perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour. For example, type of area (as defined by ACORN) and age were strongly associated with experiencing and perceiving problems with each of the five types of anti-social behaviour. These characteristics were also independently associated with perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour (see Table 5.1), and experiencing each type of anti-social behaviour (see Table 5.2).

Chapter summary

The proportion of people perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour or experiencing anti-social behaviour varies by socio-demographics; the ability to identify groups who are more likely to perceive or experience problems allows initiatives to reduce perceptions and experience of anti-social behaviour to be targeted.

Multivariate analysis found that generally the type of area where people lived and their age were the characteristics most strongly associated with perceiving problems or experiencing problems with anti-social behaviour. People living in hard-pressed areas (as defined by ACORN) and young people, aged 16 to 24 years, were most likely to perceive or experience problems with anti-social behaviour.

Criminal victimisation and levels of community cohesion in an area were also found to be independently associated with experiencing anti-social behaviour. However, due to the nature of the BCS, it is not possible to determine whether victimisation or community cohesion are causal factors in experiencing anti-social behaviour, or vice versa.

Appendix A Tables

Table A2.1 Percentage perceiving problems with specific types of behaviour in the local area	39
Table A2.2 Percentage perceiving behaviours as the biggest problem in the local area	40
Table A2.3 Percentage perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour in the local area, 1992 to 2004/05 BCS	41
Table A2.4 Percentage perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour in the local area, 2003/04 and 2004/05 BCS	41
Table A3.1 Percentage experiencing anti-social behaviour in the local area in the past 12 months	42
Table A3.2 Percentage experiencing anti-social behaviour among adults perceiving problems with the behaviour in the local area	42
Table A3.3 Percentage perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour by experience of anti-social behaviour in the local area	43
Table A3.4 Percentage perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour in the local area by frequency of experience	44
Table A3.5 Percentage experiencing and perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour in the local area	45
Table A3.6 Sources of perceptions of problems with anti-social behaviour	46
Table A4.1 Nature of behaviours experienced in incidents of young people hanging around in the local area	47
Table A4.2 Nature of behaviours experienced in incidents of drug use or dealing in the local area	48
Table A4.3 Nature of behaviours experienced in incidents of drunk or rowdy behaviour in the local area	49
Table A4.4 Nature of behaviours experienced in incidents of noisy neighbours in the local area	50
Table A4.5 Percentage of perpetrators of anti-social behaviour incidents perceived to be deliberately anti-social	51
Table A4.6 Location of anti-social behaviour incidents experienced in the local area	52
Table A4.7 Location of incidents of vandalism and graffiti in the local area	53
Table A4.8 Timing of anti-social behaviour incidents experienced in the local area	54
Table A4.9 Reporting of anti-social behaviour incidents among adults who experienced incidents in the local area	55
Table A4.10 Satisfaction with response from authorities following reporting of anti-social behaviour incidents	56
Table A4.11 Reasons for not reporting anti-social behaviour incidents	57
Table A4.12 Effect of anti-social behaviour on quality of life	58
Table A4.13 Emotional response to anti-social behaviour among adults who experienced problems in the local area	59
Table A4.14 Impact of anti-social behaviour in the local area on quality of life	60
Table A4.15 Behaviour changes as a result of anti-social behaviour problems in the local area	61
Table A4.16 Behaviour changes as a result of experiencing problems with noisy neighbours in the local area	61
Table A5.1 Percentage perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour in the local area by personal characteristics	62
Table A5.2 Percentage perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour in the local area by household and area characteristics	63
Table A5.3 Percentage experiencing anti-social behaviour in the local area by personal characteristics	64
Table A5.4 Percentage experiencing anti-social behaviour in the local area by	65

household and area characteristics	
Table A5.5 Experience of anti-social behaviour by criminal victimisation	66
Table A5.6 Experience of anti-social behaviour by perceptions of community cohesion	67
Table A5.7 Percentage of adults who experienced anti-social behaviour and perceived anti-social behaviour to be a problem in the local area by personal characteristics	68
Table A5.8 Percentage of adults who experienced anti-social behaviour and perceived anti-social behaviour to be a problem in the local area by household and area characteristics	69
Table B5.1 Logistic regression model for perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour in the local area	70
Table B5.2 Logistic regression model for seeing young people hanging around in the local area	72
Table B5.3 Logistic regression model for seeing evidence of vandalism or graffiti in the local area	74
Table B5.4 Logistic regression model for seeing evidence of drug use or dealing in the local area	76
Table B5.5 Logistic regression model for seeing or hearing drunk or rowdy behaviour in the local area	78
Table B5.6 Logistic regression model for experiencing problems with noisy neighbours in the local area	80
Table B5.7 Characteristics independently associated with experiencing anti-social behaviour and perceiving anti-social behaviour to be a problem in the local area	82

Table A2.1 Percentage perceiving problems with specific types of behaviour in the local area

<i>Percentages</i>							2004/05 BCS
		Very/fairly big problem	Very big problem	Fairly big problem	Not a very big problem	Not a problem at all	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Type of behaviour perceived:							
Young people hanging around	%	31	9	21	38	31	45,010
Rubbish or litter	%	30	9	21	40	30	45,057
Vandalism and graffiti	%	28	8	21	40	31	44,984
Fireworks (not part of an organised display)	%	27	9	19	36	36	22,376
Drug use or dealing	%	26	9	17	32	42	42,892
Uncontrolled dogs and dog mess	%	24	6	17	39	37	22,388
People being drunk or rowdy	%	22	6	16	41	36	44,809
People being insulted, pestered or intimidated	%	12	3	9	35	53	22,307
Abandoned cars	%	12	3	9	29	59	44,941
Noisy neighbours	%	9	3	6	30	61	45,049
Racial attacks or harassment	%	7	2	5	29	64	44,491
People begging	%	6	2	5	20	74	21,553

1. Unweighted bases differ for each question due to the exclusion of people who answered "don't know" or people who refused to answer the question. Questions on the following behaviours were asked of half of the sample only: fireworks; uncontrolled dogs and dog mess; people being insulted, pestered or intimidated; and people begging.

Table A2.2 Percentage perceiving behaviours as the biggest problem in the local area

<i>Percentages</i>	2004/05 BCS
	Biggest problem
	%
Type of behaviour perceived:	
Young people hanging around	22
Rubbish or litter	10
Drug use or dealing	10
Uncontrolled dogs and dog mess	7
Vandalism and graffiti	6
Fireworks (not part of an organised display)	6
People being drunk or rowdy in public places	5
Noisy neighbours	3
Abandoned or burnt-out cars	2
People being insulted, pestered or intimidated	1
People begging	1
Racial attacks or harassment	1
Cannot choose one	1
None of these are a problem	26
<i>Unweighted base</i>	21,532

Table A2.3 Percentage perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour in the local area, 1992 to 2004/05 BCS

<i>Percentages</i>									
	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
High level of perceived anti-social behaviour	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	19	21	16	17
Type of behaviour perceived:									
Rubbish or litter	30	26	26	28	30	32	33	29	30
Vandalism and graffiti	26	29	24	26	32	34	35	28	28
Young people hanging around	20	26	24	27	32	32	33	27	31
Drug use or dealing	14	22	21	25	33	31	32	25	26
Drunk or rowdy behaviour	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	22	23	19	22
Abandoned or burnt-out cars	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	14	20	25	15	12
Noisy neighbours	8	8	8	8	9	10	10	9	9
<i>Unweighted base (minimum)</i>	<i>8,486</i>	<i>13,745</i>	<i>7,629</i>	<i>13,995</i>	<i>8,916</i>	<i>30,727</i>	<i>34,622</i>	<i>36,116</i>	<i>42,892</i>

1. This measure is derived from responses to the seven individual anti-social behaviour strands reported in the table.

2. The minimum unweighted base is shown. The bases differ for each question due to the exclusion of people who answered "don't know" or people who refused to answer the question. The question relating to abandoned or burnt-out cars was asked of one-quarter of the sample in 2001/02 and 2002/03. The unweighted base for this strand and the overall measure is approximately one-quarter of the sample shown.

Table A2.4 Percentage perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour in the local area, 2003/04 and 2004/05 BCS

<i>Percentages</i>		
	2003/04	2004/05
Type of behaviour perceived:		
Young people hanging around	27	31
Rubbish or litter	29	30
Vandalism and graffiti	28	28
Fireworks (not part of an organised display)	29	27
Drug use or dealing	25	26
Uncontrolled dogs and dog mess	25	24
People being drunk or rowdy	19	22
People being insulted, pestered or intimidated	11	12
Abandoned cars	15	12
Noisy neighbours	9	9
Racial attacks or harassment	7	7
<i>Unweighted base (minimum)</i>	<i>36,116</i>	<i>42,892</i>

1. The minimum unweighted base is shown. The bases differ for each question due to the exclusion of people who answered "don't know" or people who refused to answer the question. Questions on the following behaviours were asked of half of the sample only: fireworks; uncontrolled dogs and dog mess; people being insulted, pestered or intimidated; and people begging.

Table A3.1 Percentage experiencing anti-social behaviour in the local area in the past 12 months

<i>Percentages</i>	2004/05 BCS				
	Type of behaviour experienced:				
	Young people hanging around	Vandalism or graffiti	Drug use or dealing	Drunk or rowdy behaviour	Noisy neighbours
	%	%	%	%	%
Not experienced	35	58	84	54	86
Experienced	65	42	16	46	14
<i>Unweighted base</i>	21,662	21,652	21,646	21,660	21,661
Frequency of experience	%	%	%	%	%
Less than once a month	14	57	48	36	40
Once a month	9	25	17	20	17
Once a week	30	13	21	36	22
Every day	47	5	15	9	21
<i>Unweighted base</i>	13,217	8,344	2,941	9,063	2,804

Table A3.2 Percentage experiencing anti-social behaviour among adults perceiving problems with the behaviour in the local area

<i>Percentages</i>	2004/05 BCS				
	Type of behaviour perceived to be a very/fairly big problem:				
	Young people hanging around	Vandalism and graffiti	Drug use or dealing	Drunk or rowdy behaviour	Noisy neighbours
	%	%	%	%	%
Not experienced	6	27	57	15	27
Experienced	94	73	43	85	73
<i>Unweighted base</i>	6,089	5,446	5,070	4,246	1,794
Frequency of experience	%	%	%	%	%
Less than once a month	6	46	43	21	20
Once a month	5	29	17	19	20
Once a week	25	18	22	45	28
Every day	64	8	18	16	32
<i>Unweighted base</i>	5,664	3,915	2,051	3,584	1,326

1. Based on adults who perceived very/fairly big problems with each type of ASB in the local area.

Table A3.3 Percentage perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour by experience of anti-social behaviour in the local area

Percentages	2004/05 BCS	
	Very/fairly big problem	Unweighted base
Type of behaviour perceived to be a very/fairly big problem:		
Young people hanging around		
All people	31	45,010
People who experienced this problem	44	13,224
People who did not experience this problem	6	8,401
Vandalism and graffiti		
All people	28	44,984
People who experienced this problem	49	8,416
People who did not experience this problem	13	13,193
Drug use or dealing		
All people	26	42,892
People who experienced this problem	69	2,938
People who did not experience this problem	18	17,705
Drunk or rowdy behaviour		
All people	22	44,809
People who experienced this problem	41	9,053
People who did not experience this problem	6	12,487
Noisy neighbours		
All people	9	45,049
People who experienced this problem	47	2,805
People who did not experience this problem	3	18,844

Table A3.4 Percentage perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour in the local area by frequency of experience

<i>Percentages</i>	2004/05 BCS	
	<i>Very/fairly big problem</i>	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Type of behaviour experienced:		
Young people hanging around		
No experience in last 12 months	6	8,401
Less than once a month	20	1,976
Once a month	25	1,191
Once a week	37	4,017
Every day	60	6,024
Vandalism or graffiti		
No experience in last 12 months	13	13,193
Less than once a month	39	4,891
Once a month	57	1,988
Once a week	66	1,076
Every day	72	383
Drug use or dealing		
No experience in last 12 months	18	17,705
Less than once a month	62	1,408
Once a month	72	459
Once a week	76	598
Every day	83	449
Drunk or rowdy behaviour		
No experience in last 12 months	6	12,487
Less than once a month	24	3,367
Once a month	39	1,771
Once a week	52	3,239
Every day	75	666
Noisy neighbours		
No experience in last 12 months	3	18,844
Less than once a month	24	1,099
Once a month	54	443
Once a week	61	639
Every day	71	622

Table A3.5 Percentage experiencing and perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour in the local area

<i>Percentages</i>	2004/05 BCS				
	Type of behaviour:				
	Young people hanging around	Vandalism and graffiti	Drug use or dealing	Drunk or rowdy behaviour	Noisy neighbours
	%	%	%	%	%
Experienced this behaviour and perceived it to be a very/fairly big problem	29	20	11	19	6
Experienced this behaviour but did not perceive it to be a very/fairly big problem	36	21	5	27	7
Did not experience this behaviour but perceived it to be a very/fairly big problem	2	7	15	3	2
Did not experience this behaviour and did not perceive it to be a very/fairly big problem	33	51	69	51	84
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>21,625</i>	<i>21,609</i>	<i>20,643</i>	<i>21,540</i>	<i>21,649</i>

Table A3.6 Sources of perceptions of problems with anti-social behaviour

	2004/05 BCS				
	Type of behaviour perceived to be a very/fairly big problem:				
	Young people hanging around	Vandalism and graffiti	Drug use or dealing	Drunk or rowdy behaviour	Noisy neighbours
	%	%	%	%	%
My own personal experience	89	85	54	87	94
Experience of neighbours, friends or family	37	33	40	31	30
Stories in the LOCAL newspapers, radio or TV	21	31	34	25	6
Stories in the NATIONAL newspapers, radio or TV	6	7	8	8	2
Authorities such as local or central government or the police	3	4	4	3	1
Television dramas	2	2	3	3	1
Something that is just generally known about in the area	13	14	31	13	3
Other source	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>3,754</i>	<i>3,252</i>	<i>3,056</i>	<i>2,647</i>	<i>1,098</i>

1. Based on adults who perceived very/fairly big problems with the type of ASB in the local area.

2. Percentages add to more than 100 as more than one option could be selected.

Table A4.1 Nature of behaviours experienced in incidents of young people hanging around in the local area

Percentages	2004/05 BCS
	Percentage who experienced this behaviour
	%
Type of behaviour experienced:	
Swearing/using bad language	70
Just being a general nuisance	66
Being loud, rowdy or noisy	66
Drinking	53
Littering (e.g. spitting gum on the street)	45
Blocking the pavement	42
Being abusive/harassing or insulting people	35
Blocking the entrance to shops	29
Generally intimidating or threatening people	26
Taking drugs	22
Fighting with each other	22
Writing graffiti	22
Damaging property or cars	19
Physically assaulting people	5
Mugging or robbing people	3
Other behaviour	1
Not doing anything in particular	4
Unweighted base	3,398

1. Based on adults who saw young people hanging around in the local area in the past 12 months.

2. Percentages add to more than 100 as more than one option could be selected.

Table A4.2 Nature of behaviours experienced in incidents of drug use or dealing in the local area:

Percentages	2004/05 BCS
	Percentage who experienced this behaviour
	%
Type of behaviour experienced:	
Children and teenagers taking drugs	55
People dealing drugs	55
People smoking marijuana or cannabis in public places	46
Stealing, theft or burglary related to drug use	39
People taking/being on hard drugs (like crack, heroin, cocaine)	33
Used needles (e.g. on the streets, in stairwells, car parks)	23
General violent crime related to drug use or dealing	19
Drug dealers or users being intimidating to local people	12
Begging related to drug use	11
Crack houses (particular houses routinely used for dealing and using crack)	10
Violence between drug gangs	9
Other behaviour	1
No particular drug-related problem	2
Unweighted base	1,249

1. Based on adults who saw evidence of drug use or dealing in the local area in the past 12 months.

2. Percentages add to more than 100 as more than one option could be selected.

Table A4.3 Nature of behaviours experienced in incidents of drunk or rowdy behaviour in the local area

Percentages	2004/05 BCS
	Percentage who experienced this behaviour
	%
Type of behaviour experienced:	
Noise from people in the streets when they have been drinking	69
Young people drinking in local streets/parks and other public places	51
Fast food wrapping left on the streets or thrown into gardens	51
Cans and bottles left on the streets or thrown into gardens	49
People being abusive when they have been drinking	49
People being intimidating when they have been drinking	36
Fighting within or between groups	32
Being kept awake by drunken and rowdy behaviour	31
People urinating in public places	29
Vomit on the pavements	26
Violence/people being assaulted by drunks	18
Drink-related theft or vandalism	15
Homeless people and alcoholics drinking in local streets/parks and public places	13
Drunk people begging	7
Other behaviour	<1
Nothing in particular	1
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>2,204</i>

1. Based on adults who saw or heard drunk or rowdy behaviour in the local area in the past 12 months.
2. Percentages add to more than 100 as more than one option could be selected.

Table A4.4 Nature of behaviours experienced in incidents of noisy neighbours in the local area

Percentages	2004/05 BCS
	Percentage who experienced this behaviour
Type of noise experienced:	%
Loud music	67
General talking or shouting	44
Arguments or fights	44
Parties	31
People revving cars (or other vehicles)	26
Children playing	22
Dogs	18
DIY (e.g. hammering on walls)	13
Television	8
Other noise	4
Nothing in particular	<1
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>803</i>
Reason why noisy neighbours are a problem:	%
Being kept awake	74
General annoyance	70
Activities at home being disturbed (e.g. unable to read or hear TV)	44
Being frightened or intimidated by the noise	16
Children in the household being frightened or intimidated by the noise	13
Being stopped from working at home	5
Other reason	1
Nothing in particular	1
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>803</i>

1. Based on adults who experienced problems with noisy neighbours in the local area in the past 12 months.

2. Percentages add to more than 100 as more than one option could be selected.

Table A4.5 Percentage of perpetrators of anti-social behaviour incidents perceived to be deliberately anti-social

				2004/05 BCS
<i>Percentages</i>				
		Perpetrators perceived to be deliberately anti-social		<i>Unweighted base</i>
		Yes	No	
Type of behaviour experienced:				
Young people hanging around	%	66	34	3,346
Drunk or rowdy behaviour	%	58	42	2,153
Noisy neighbours	%	50	50	777

1. Based on adults who experienced problems with the type of ASB in the local area in the past 12 months.

Table A4.6 Location of anti-social behaviour incidents experienced in the local area

Percentages	2004/05 BCS	
	Type of behaviour experienced:	
	Young people hanging around	Drunk or rowdy behaviour
	%	%
In or around local shops	64	41
In streets in the area/street corners (not respondent's street)	51	52
In respondent's street	43	48
In parks, playgrounds or other open spaces	38	31
At bus stops	23	20
In shopping centres or precincts	21	18
Alleyways	19	13
Outside or near pubs, clubs or nightclubs	19	56
Outside or near schools	12	4
Garage areas/stairwells/communal areas	11	6
Outside or near youth clubs	8	6
On public transport (e.g. trains, buses)	7	12
At train stations	6	11
Places of entertainment (e.g. cinemas, cafes, restaurants)	6	9
Other locations	2	1
No one particular place	<1	<1
<i>Unweighted base</i>	3,534	2,289

1. Based on adults who experienced problems with the type of ASB in the local area in the past 12 months.

2. Percentages add to more than 100 as more than one option could be selected.

Percentages	2004/05 BCS
	Type of behaviour experienced:
	Drug use or dealing
	%
Streets (not respondent's street)	44
In respondent's street on foot	38
In or around pubs, bars or nightclubs	38
Parks	34
Local shops	27
Alleys	26
In respondent's street in cars	22
Offender's own homes	16
Bus stops	12
Near schools	10
Communal areas	9
Shopping centres	9
Train stations	6
Crack houses	5
Near youth clubs	5
Public transport	5
Places of entertainment	4
Other locations	3
No one particular place	2
<i>Unweighted base</i>	1,311

1. Based on adults who experienced problems with the type of ASB in the local area in the past 12 months.

2. Percentages add to more than 100 as more than one option could be selected.

Table A4.7 Location of incidents of vandalism or graffiti in the local area

<i>Percentages</i>	2004/05 BCS
	Percentage who experienced this behaviour
Location of vandalism or graffiti:	%
Bus shelters/phone boxes/toilets/other public facilities	76
Local parks, playgrounds or other open spaces	48
Local shops or commercial premises	39
Gardens/fences	35
Cars or other vehicles	25
Local public transport	22
Houses/flats	16
Communal housing areas (e.g. lights or lifts)	14
Local public monuments, artwork or planted areas	14
Local schools	13
Underpasses/subways	1
Road signs/other signs	<1
Other location	4
None of these locations	<1
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>2,314</i>
Reasons why vandalism or graffiti are a problem:	%
It will have cost the council or businesses money to deal with it	71
It spoilt how things look	70
It will have cost local residents money to deal with it	49
It will have cost local residents time to deal with it	36
It meant that things could not be used properly or used at all	36
It meant that things became unsafe or dangerous to use	36
Other reason	<1
No particular problem	1
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>2,302</i>

1. Based on adults who saw evidence of vandalism or graffiti in the local area in the past 12 months.

2. Percentages add to more than 100 as more than one option could be selected.

Table A4.8 Timing of anti-social behaviour incidents experienced in the local area

<i>Percentages</i>	2004/05 BCS		
	Type of behaviour experienced:		
	Young people hanging around	Drunk or rowdy behaviour	Noisy neighbours
Day of incidents:	%	%	%
Weekdays	4	2	3
Weekends	11	47	20
Both weekdays and weekends	84	51	76
<i>Unweighted base</i>	3,527	2,288	832
Time of incidents:²	%	%	%
Mornings	1	1	8
Afternoons	15	6	16
Evening (6-11pm)	85	61	46
At night (after 11pm)	19	65	49
All the time	10	6	25
<i>Unweighted base</i>	3,524	2,290	831

1. Based on adults who experienced problems with the type of ASB in the local area in the past 12 months.

2. Percentages add to more than 100 as more than one option could be selected.

Table A4.9 Reporting of anti-social behaviour incidents among adults who experienced incidents in the local area

	2004/05 BCS				
	Type of behaviour experienced:				
	Young people hanging around	Vandalism or graffiti	Drug use or dealing	Drunk or rowdy behaviour	Noisy neighbours
	%	%	%	%	%
Individual or agency complained to:					
Those actually causing the problem	8	5	3	4	35
Parents/families of those causing the problem	5	3	2	2	8
Landlord of the house or flat	1	n/a	2	1	10
Pub landlord/Bar manager	1	n/a	3	2	n/a
Police	12	10	14	8	16
Neighbourhood Watch	2	3	2	1	1
Neighbourhood warden	1	1	1	1	2
Local council department	4	7	4	3	17
Local councillor/MP or other elected official	2	4	2	2	4
Tenants/residents association	2	3	2	1	2
Teachers or local school	2	2	2	1	<1
Bus company	n/a	<1	n/a	n/a	n/a
Train company	n/a	<1	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other individual/agency	2	1	2	1	1
Not complained to anyone	73	73	73	82	39
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>3,528</i>	<i>2,412</i>	<i>1,313</i>	<i>2,287</i>	<i>831</i>

1. Based on adults who perceived very/fairly big problems in the area with the type of ASB who experienced that behaviour in the past 12 months.

2. Percentages add to more than 100 as more than one option could be selected.

Table A4.10 Satisfaction with response from authorities following reporting of anti-social behaviour incidents

<i>Percentages</i>	2004/05 BCS				
	Type of behaviour experienced:				
	Young people hanging around	Vandalism or graffiti	Drug use or dealing	Drunk or rowdy behaviour	Noisy neighbours
Satisfaction with police	%	%	%	%	%
Very satisfied	13	12	13	13	16
Fairly satisfied	30	32	34	29	25
A bit dissatisfied	30	27	20	25	27
Very dissatisfied	28	29	33	33	32
Unweighted base	436	257	194	202	134
Satisfaction with local council	%	%	%	%	%
Very satisfied	9	16	17	5	19
Fairly satisfied	25	33	25	21	24
A bit dissatisfied	27	27	13	42	26
Very dissatisfied	40	24	45	32	31
Unweighted base	146	194	54	76	145

1. Based on adults who perceived very/fairly big problems in the area with the type of ASB who experienced that behaviour in the past 12 months.

2. Figures on satisfaction with the local council for drug use or dealing and drunk or rowdy behaviour should be treated with caution due to the small numbers of respondents who reported these behaviours to their local council.

Table A4.11 Reasons for not reporting anti-social behaviour incidents

	2004/05 BCS				
	Type of behaviour experienced:				
	Young people hanging around	Vandalism or graffiti	Drug use or dealing	Drunk or rowdy behaviour	Noisy neighbours
	%	%	%	%	%
Too trivial/waste of time	41	40	22	46	33
Police/authorities not interested/could not do anything	22	29	29	23	16
Fear of reprisal	15	7	25	11	27
Did not know who to contact	10	12	8	9	8
Did not want to get involved	9	5	7	6	2
Private/dealt with ourselves	6	4	5	4	13
Already reported	3	4	5	2	4
Police-related reasons	1	1	2	2	<1
Just something that happens	1	1	2	3	2
Other reason	2	5	5	4	7
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>2,299</i>	<i>1,554</i>	<i>841</i>	<i>1,702</i>	<i>305</i>

1. Based on adults who perceived very/fairly big problems in the area with the type of ASB who experienced that behaviour in the past 12 months.

2. Percentages add to more than 100 as more than one option could be selected.

3. Several response categories are merged due to the similarity in their definition. "Too trivial/waste of time" includes the responses too trivial/waste of time/inconvenient/too much trouble to report. "Police/authorities not interested/could not do anything" includes the responses could have done nothing/would not have bothered/would not have been interested. Police-related reasons included dislike or fear of the police and previous bad experience with the police or courts.

Table A4.12 Effect of anti-social behaviour on quality of life

<i>Percentages</i>	2004/05 BCS
	Bad effect on quality of life
	%
Young people hanging around	25
Noisy neighbours	12
Fireworks (not part of an organised display)	11
Rubbish or litter	11
Uncontrolled dogs or dog mess	9
Vandalism and graffiti	9
People using or dealing drugs	9
People being drunk or rowdy in public places	7
People being insulted, pestered or intimidated	4
Racial attacks or harassment	1
Abandoned or burnt-out cars	1
People begging	1
Cannot choose one	1
<i>Unweighted base</i>	6,754

1. Based on adults who said that one of these behaviours had a bad effect on their quality of life.

Table A4.13 Emotional response to anti-social behaviour among adults who experienced problems in the local area

	Type of behaviour experienced:					2004/05 BCS
	Young people hanging around	Vandalism or graffiti	Drug use or dealing	Drunk or rowdy behaviour	Noisy neighbours	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Anger	26	37	30	24	51	
Shock	3	5	8	5	5	
Fear	12	5	14	15	9	
Worry	24	9	38	21	15	
Annoyance	55	63	39	55	73	
Frustration	25	30	19	22	47	
Stress	9	5	6	7	23	
Depression	2	2	2	2	9	
Anxiety/ panic attacks	3	1	2	3	5	
Loss of confidence	10	4	9	10	5	
Crying	1	1	1	1	3	
Other reaction	1	<1	1	1	2	
<i>Unweighted n</i>	3,400	2,312	1,251	2,208	802	
Serious emotional impact ³	21	13	24	23	32	
	%	%	%	%	%	
Any emotional reaction	81	86	80	81	96	
None of these reactions	19	14	20	19	4	
<i>Unweighted n</i>	3,400	2,312	1,251	2,208	802	

1. Based on adults who perceived very/fairly big problems in the local area with the type of ASB who experienced that behaviour in the past 12 months.

2. Percentages add to more than 100 as more than one option could be selected.

3. Includes shock, fear, stress, depression, anxiety/panic attacks, crying.

Table A4.14 Impact of anti-social behaviour in the local area on quality of life

	2004/05 BCS				
	Type of behaviour experienced:				
	Young people hanging around	Vandalism or graffiti	Drug use or dealing	Drunk or rowdy behaviour	Noisy neighbours
	%	%	%	%	%
Low impact on quality of life	38	44	42	40	13
Medium	41	41	35	42	39
High impact on quality of life	21	15	23	18	49
<i>Unweighted base</i>	3,399	2,313	1,251	2,205	802

1. Based on adults who perceived very/fairly big problems in the local area with the type of ASB who experienced that behaviour in the past 12 months.

2. Categories based on scores given by respondent out of 10: low=1 or 2, medium=3 to 5, high=6 to 10.

Table A4.15 Behaviour changes as a result of anti-social behaviour problems in the local area

<i>Percentages</i>	2004/05 BCS			
	Type of behaviour experienced:			
	Young people hanging around	Vandalism or graffiti	Drug use or dealing	Drunk or rowdy behaviour
	%	%	%	%
Improved home/car security	12	13	13	8
Carry a personal security device	2	1	2	2
Avoid certain places in my local area	21	16	29	26
Avoid going out after dark	19	15	20	21
Avoid going out on my own	13	9	14	16
Not very trusting of people in the local area	9	9	14	10
Thought about moving away	11	11	13	10
Actually moved out of an area	1	1	1	1
Use a car/taxis rather than walk in the local area	9	7	9	10
Have encouraged family or friends not to go out alone	11	9	14	13
Have not been able to sleep at times	4	3	3	9
Have felt unsafe	13	6	13	10
Have been assaulted	1	1	1	1
Avoid staying at home	1	<1	<1	<1
Other behaviour change	1	1	1	<1
None of these	44	55	41	42
Any behavioural change ²	49	39	52	54
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>3,401</i>	<i>2,313</i>	<i>1,252</i>	<i>2,208</i>

1. Based on adults who perceived very/fairly big problems in the local area with the type of ASB who experienced that behaviour in the past 12 months.

2. Percentages add to more than 100 as more than one option could be selected.

3. Does not include not very trusting, thought about moving, felt unsafe, been assaulted.

Table A4.16 Behaviour changes as a result of experiencing problems with noisy neighbours in the local area

<i>Percentages</i>	2004/05 BCS
	Type of behaviour experienced:
	Noisy neighbours
	%
Improved home/car security	4
Used earplugs	12
Played loud music in response to noise	10
Kept windows or doors closed	43
Avoid going out in the garden or outside the home	18
Have installed soundproofing	1
Have gone out less often after dark	4
Not very trusting of people in the local area	6
Thought about moving away	27
Actually moved out of an area	2
Avoid staying at home	4
Other behaviour change	2
None of these	35
Any behavioural change ²	58
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>801</i>

1. Based on adults who perceived very/fairly big problems in the local area with the type of ASB who experienced that behaviour in the past 12 months.

2. Percentages add to more than 100 as more than one option could be selected.

3. Does not include not very trusting, thought about moving.

Table A5.1 Percentage perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour in the local area by personal characteristics

Percentages	Type of behaviour perceived to be a very/fairly big problem:						Unweighted base
	High level of perceived ASB	Young people hanging around	Vandalism and graffiti	Drug use or dealing	Drunk or rowdy behaviour	Noisy neighbours	
Men	16	30	28	25	22	9	19,310
16-24	22	35	34	33	36	11	1,634
25-44	18	34	29	26	24	10	6,524
45-64	16	30	28	25	20	8	6,412
65-74	11	22	24	18	15	6	2,742
75+	5	15	16	9	7	3	1,998
Women	18	31	29	27	22	9	23,397
16-24	26	39	38	34	35	13	1,974
25-44	20	34	30	30	25	11	8,110
45-64	18	31	30	27	22	9	7,232
65-74	12	24	25	20	15	7	3,112
75+	4	15	14	9	7	2	2,969
Ethnicity							
White	16	30	28	25	21	9	40,195
Asian	28	39	33	37	32	15	1,095
Black	31	37	37	36	33	17	704
Mixed and other	22	36	30	29	32	13	703
All BME groups	27	38	33	35	32	15	2,502
Marital status							
Married	15	29	26	23	19	8	21,099
Cohabiting	20	36	31	29	26	13	3,277
Single	23	35	34	32	32	11	8,185
Separated	19	33	31	30	27	12	1,341
Divorced	20	33	30	32	25	13	3,737
Widowed	8	19	18	15	11	5	5,056
Disability/illness (self-defined)							
No disability/illness	17	30	28	25	23	9	30,898
Non-limiting disability/illness	16	30	29	26	21	9	3,507
Limiting disability/illness	19	33	30	28	22	11	8,251
Highest qualification							
None	17	29	27	26	20	9	13,945
O level/GCSE	21	35	32	31	27	10	8,098
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	17	32	30	27	24	9	7,062
Degree or diploma	14	28	26	21	21	8	11,519
Other qualification	18	31	28	28	23	10	2,007
Employment status							
In employment	17	32	29	27	24	9	23,707
Unemployed	29	43	39	38	34	12	597
Economically inactive	16	27	27	23	19	9	18,310
Social class¹							
Managerial and professional occupations	13	28	25	21	20	7	13,387
Intermediate occupations	16	30	28	23	20	8	4,835
Small employers and own account workers	15	27	26	24	20	7	3,698
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	18	32	30	28	22	9	4,305
Semi-routine and routine occupations	20	33	30	30	24	11	12,892
Never worked and long-term unemployed	20	31	29	27	22	12	1,523
Newspaper readership							
National tabloids	20	34	32	29	24	10	18,612
National broadsheets	12	24	24	19	20	7	6,740
Other daily newspaper	17	29	27	25	20	9	5,278
No newspaper	16	29	26	24	22	9	12,008
Hours out of home on an average weekday							
Less than 3 hours	14	26	24	21	17	8	12,940
3 hours, less than 5 hours	16	30	30	26	22	8	7,125
5 hours or longer	19	33	30	28	25	10	22,571
Number of visits to pub/wine bar in the evening during last month							
None	17	30	28	25	21	10	20,404
Less than three times a week	18	31	28	25	23	9	12,580
More often	16	32	29	28	24	8	9,716
All adults	17	31	28	26	22	9	42,707

1. National Statistics Socio-Economic Status (NS SEC) classification.

Table A5.2 Percentage perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour in the local area by household and area characteristics

Percentages	Type of behaviour perceived to be a very/fairly big problem:						Unweighted base
	High level of perceived ASB	Young people hanging around	Vandalism and graffiti	Drug use or dealing	Drunk or rowdy behaviour	Noisy neighbours	
Head of household under 60							
No children	19	33	31	27	26	10	15,987
Adults & child(ren)	19	34	30	29	24	10	9,703
Single adult & child(ren)	28	41	37	42	32	16	2,325
Head of household over 60	11	22	22	18	14	6	14,669
Household income							
Less than £5,000	22	32	30	32	27	13	2,672
£5,000, less than £10,000	19	30	29	28	21	10	5,456
£10,000, less than £20,000	20	32	31	29	23	11	8,078
£20,000, less than £30,000	17	32	28	27	23	9	6,197
£30,000 or more	14	30	27	22	22	8	11,538
Tenure							
Owner occupiers	14	29	26	23	20	7	30,789
Social renters	29	41	36	40	30	17	7,429
Private renters	18	30	29	26	29	10	4,355
Length of residence in area							
Less than 12 months	12	22	19	19	22	9	2,492
12 months but less than 2 years	15	26	22	21	23	12	2,069
2 years but less than 3 years	16	30	24	21	23	11	2,375
3 years but less than 5 years	16	30	27	24	23	10	3,324
5 years but less than 10 years	18	33	28	25	24	9	5,692
10 years but less than 20 years	19	33	32	29	25	10	8,303
20 years or longer	17	31	29	27	21	8	18,450
Region							
North East	17	34	29	28	23	8	2,756
North West	18	35	28	27	25	10	5,174
Yorkshire & Humber	15	27	26	27	18	8	3,883
East Midlands	15	29	27	25	20	8	4,496
West Midlands	16	31	25	27	19	9	4,257
East of England	12	25	23	20	18	7	5,708
London	29	41	42	34	32	13	3,057
South East	16	30	31	22	23	9	5,031
South West	13	25	22	21	21	8	4,926
Wales	13	24	20	26	21	8	3,419
Type of area (ACORN)¹							
Wealthy achievers	7	18	16	13	12	4	11,853
Urban prosperity	21	30	33	28	32	12	2,918
Comfortably off	12	29	25	21	19	7	12,984
Moderate means	24	39	37	34	28	11	5,987
Hard-pressed	31	43	40	41	31	16	8,868
Area type²							
Urban	20	33	31	28	25	10	31,368
Rural	7	20	16	16	11	5	11,339
Level of deprivation³							
10% most deprived wards	30	40	39	43	30	15	4,879
Other area	15	30	27	23	21	8	34,409
All adults	17	31	28	26	22	9	42,707

1. Type of area defined using 2001 ACORN geodemographic tool (copyright CACI Ltd).

2. Area type is based on the rural and urban area classification 2004.

3. Index of Multiple Deprivation 2000. Data for England only.

Table A5.3 Percentage experiencing anti-social behaviour in the local area by personal characteristics

Percentages	Type of behaviour experienced:					Unweighted base (minimum)
	Young people hanging around	Vandalism or graffiti	Drug use or dealing	Drunk or rowdy behaviour	Noisy neighbours	
2004/05 BCS						
Men	68	45	18	49	13	9,613
16-24	81	48	33	64	13	842
25-44	74	46	20	57	17	3,147
45-64	67	47	15	47	14	3,205
65-74	52	39	7	31	8	1,408
75+	32	25	4	17	5	1,011
Women	63	39	14	43	14	12,033
16-24	79	46	27	64	17	989
25-44	72	43	17	51	18	4,065
45-64	64	40	12	41	13	3,691
65-74	44	32	6	23	8	1,648
75+	27	18	2	12	3	1,640
Ethnicity						
White	65	43	15	46	13	20,339
Asian	61	25	18	41	16	529
Black	65	33	22	42	17	390
Mixed and other	67	35	23	53	15	383
All BME groups	64	30	21	45	16	1,302
Marital status						
Married	63	41	12	41	12	10,477
Cohabiting	74	47	22	56	20	1,576
Single	75	46	25	60	15	4,189
Separated	69	40	21	50	16	701
Divorced	67	42	20	50	18	1,955
Widowed	38	25	5	21	6	2,741
Disability/illness (self-defined)						
No disability/illness	66	41	16	47	13	15,610
Non-limiting disability/illness	66	46	14	44	15	1,774
Limiting disability/illness	58	40	15	40	15	4,256
Highest qualification						
None	54	31	13	33	11	7,244
O level/GCSE	72	45	20	53	15	4,047
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	72	47	17	52	15	3,530
Degree or diploma	69	48	16	52	15	5,798
Other qualification	61	36	12	41	13	1,005
Employment status						
In employment	72	45	18	53	15	11,810
Unemployed	77	44	28	63	21	290
Economically inactive	54	35	12	34	11	9,518
Social class²						
Managerial and professional occupations	67	47	14	48	14	6,745
Intermediate occupations	63	41	13	42	13	2,499
Small employers and own account workers	59	38	16	43	14	1,856
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	67	42	18	49	14	2,111
Semi-routine and routine occupations	65	38	16	44	14	6,549
Never worked and long-term unemployed	49	24	13	30	11	832
Newspaper readership						
National tabloids	68	43	18	48	14	9,390
National broadsheets	64	47	14	48	13	3,492
Other daily newspaper	61	39	16	41	12	2,704
No newspaper	63	38	14	43	14	6,042
Hours out of home on an average weekday						
Less than 3 hours	49	33	10	31	11	6,679
3 hours, less than 5 hours	62	41	13	39	12	3,659
5 hours or longer	73	45	19	54	15	11,260
Number of visits to pub/wine bar in the evening during last month						
No visits	58	36	12	37	13	10,562
Less than three times a week	69	44	17	50	15	6,271
More often	74	48	22	57	12	4,810
All adults	65	42	16	46	14	21,646

1. The minimum unweighted base is shown. The bases differ for each question due to the exclusion of people who answered "don't know" or people who refused to answer the question.

2. National Statistics Socio-Economic Status (NS SEC) classification.

Table A5.4 Percentage experiencing anti-social behaviour in the local area by household and area characteristics

Percentages	Type of behaviour experienced:					Unweighted base (minimum)
	Young people hanging around	Vandalism or graffiti	Drug use or dealing	Drunk or rowdy Noisy neighbours behaviour		
Head of household under 60						
No children	71	45	19	53	16	8,029
Adults & child(ren)	74	46	20	52	15	4,760
Single adult & child(ren)	78	48	28	56	20	1,181
Head of household over 60	46	32	7	27	8	7,660
Household income						
Less than £5,000	59	33	19	42	16	1,367
£5,000, less than £10,000	57	35	14	36	13	2,810
£10,000, less than £20,000	63	41	16	42	15	4,114
£20,000, less than £30,000	70	44	15	50	15	3,078
£30,000 or more	71	48	16	53	14	5,692
Tenure						
Owner occupiers	64	42	13	43	12	15,574
Social renters	69	41	25	49	21	3,853
Private renters	67	41	21	57	15	2,176
Length of residence in area						
Less than 12 months	61	32	15	46	14	1,259
12 months but less than 2 years	64	41	17	48	15	1,029
2 years but less than 3 years	67	39	17	50	16	1,228
3 years but less than 5 years	69	40	17	50	15	1,672
5 years but less than 10 years	68	44	19	49	16	2,787
10 years but less than 20 years	69	44	19	49	15	4,213
20 years or longer	62	42	13	42	11	9,456
Region						
North East	70	44	14	48	10	1,377
North West	73	42	18	53	15	2,636
Yorkshire & Humberside	63	36	17	41	14	1,950
East Midlands	63	38	14	41	13	2,272
West Midlands	63	36	16	38	11	2,169
East of England	59	38	12	39	12	2,937
London	70	50	22	54	17	1,601
South East	68	51	14	51	15	2,517
South West	58	39	14	45	12	2,440
Wales	58	30	13	39	10	1,747
Type of area (ACORN)²						
Wealthy achievers	53	35	8	33	8	5,947
Urban prosperity	65	45	20	59	18	1,469
Comfortably off	65	43	13	45	12	6,544
Moderate means	72	46	20	54	15	2,999
Hard-pressed	75	44	25	51	21	4,642
Area type³						
Urban	69	44	18	50	15	15,893
Rural	52	31	9	32	9	5,753
Level of deprivation⁴						
10% most deprived wards	71	41	24	49	18	2,449
Other area	65	42	15	46	13	17,450
All adults	65	42	16	46	14	21,646

1. The minimum unweighted base is shown. The bases differ for each question due to the exclusion of people who answered "don't know" or people who refused to answer the question.

2. Type of area defined using 2001 ACORN geodemographic tool (copyright CACI Ltd).

3. Area type is based on the rural and urban area classification 2004.

4. Index of Multiple Deprivation 2000. Data for England only.

Table A5.5 Experience of anti-social behaviour by criminal victimisation

	2004/05 BCS					<i>Unweighted base (minimum)</i>
	Type of behaviour experienced:					
<i>Percentages</i>	Young people hanging around	Vandalism or graffiti	Drug use or dealing	Drunk or rowdy behaviour	Noisy neighbours	
Criminal victimisation						
Not a victim in last year	61	37	12	41	12	17,095
Victim in last year	79	57	27	63	19	4,551
All adults	65	42	16	46	14	21,646

1. The minimum unweighted base is shown. The bases differ for each question due to the exclusion of people who answered "don't know" or people who refused to answer the question.

Table A5.6 Experience of anti-social behaviour by perceptions of community cohesion

	Type of behaviour experienced:					Unweighted base (minimum)
	Young people hanging around	Vandalism or graffiti	Drug use or dealing	Drunk or rowdy behaviour	Noisy neighbours	
Percentages						
2004/05 BCS						
What kind of area would you say you live in?						
Is it an area where:						
People help each other	57	35	11	36	9	4,564
People go their own way	70	45	18	50	19	4,229
Mixture	64	40	16	43	14	1,957
This area is a close, tight-knit community:						
Agree	56	31	12	35	9	4,370
Neither agree nor disagree	66	42	14	44	14	2,662
Disagree	71	48	19	53	20	3,726
If any of the children or young people around here are causing trouble, local people will tell them off:						
Agree	61	36	12	39	11	6,450
Neither agree nor disagree	58	35	14	39	12	1,675
Disagree	76	52	23	56	22	2,558
This area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together:						
Agree	61	38	13	40	12	6,897
Neither agree nor disagree	64	40	13	46	15	2,722
Disagree	78	54	30	59	26	1,059
By working together, people in this neighbourhood can influence decisions that affect them:						
Agree	64	40	14	43	13	6,503
Neither agree nor disagree	61	36	14	41	13	2,384
Disagree	69	46	20	50	18	1,767
All adults	65	42	16	46	14	21,646

1. The minimum unweighted base is shown, the bases differ for each question due to the exclusion of people who answered "don't know" or people who refused to answer the question.

Table A5.7 Percentage of adults who experienced anti-social behaviour and perceived anti-social behaviour to be a problem in the local area by personal characteristics

Percentages	Type of behaviour experienced and perceived to be a problem:					2004/05 BCS
	Young people hanging around	Vandalism or graffiti	Drug use or dealing	Drunk or rowdy behaviour	Noisy neighbours	Unweighted base (minimum)
Men	29	21	12	19	6	9,246
16-24	39	27	23	34	7	826
25-44	31	21	13	21	8	3,075
45-64	28	22	10	17	5	3,081
65-74	21	17	5	11	4	1,325
75+	11	9	2	3	1	939
Women	29	20	11	18	7	11,397
16-24	38	25	20	32	9	962
25-44	34	22	13	21	9	3,931
45-64	28	21	9	17	6	3,526
65-74	20	17	4	10	4	1,509
75+	11	7	1	4	1	1,469
Ethnicity						
White	28	21	11	18	6	19,415
Asian	34	12	13	26	10	503
Black	35	22	18	25	11	369
Mixed and other	32	19	15	24	8	352
All BME groups	34	16	15	25	10	1,224
Marital status						
Married	27	19	8	15	6	10,043
Cohabiting	35	25	15	23	10	1,529
Single	34	24	18	28	7	4,037
Separated	32	23	17	24	8	674
Divorced	33	22	15	21	10	1,861
Widowed	17	11	4	9	3	2,492
Disability/illness (self-defined)						
No disability/illness	28	20	12	19	6	14,959
Non-limiting disability/illness	29	23	11	17	7	1,688
Limiting disability/illness	30	22	11	18	7	3,991
Highest qualification						
None	26	17	10	15	6	6,775
O level/GCSE	33	24	15	24	8	3,901
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	31	23	13	21	7	3,417
Degree or diploma	27	19	10	18	6	5,572
Other qualification	27	20	9	19	7	957
Employment status						
In employment	31	22	12	21	7	11,452
Unemployed	44	27	23	32	9	278
Economically inactive	25	18	10	15	6	8,887
Social class³						
Managerial and professional occupations	26	20	9	17	5	6,469
Intermediate occupations	28	20	9	17	6	2,382
Small employers and own account workers	26	19	11	17	5	1,778
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	31	22	14	20	7	2,024
Semi-routine and routine occupations	31	21	12	19	8	6,214
Never worked and long-term unemployed	26	15	10	16	6	768
Newspaper readership						
National tabloids	32	23	13	20	7	9,016
National broadsheets	23	19	9	17	4	3,316
Other daily newspaper	28	19	12	17	6	2,568
No newspaper	27	18	11	19	7	5,728
Hours out of home on an average weekday						
Less than 3 hours	22	16	8	13	5	6,224
3 hours, less than 5 hours	28	21	10	17	6	3,472
5 hours or longer	32	22	13	22	7	10,909
Number of visits to pub/wine bar in the evening during last month						
None	27	19	9	16	7	9,900
Less than three times a week	29	21	12	20	7	6,056
More often	31	23	15	22	6	4,685
All adults	29	20	11	19	6	20,643

1. The minimum unweighted base is shown. The bases differ for each question due to the exclusion of people who answered "don't know" or people who refused to answer the question.

2. Based on adults who perceived very/fairly big problems in the local area with the type of ASB who experienced that behaviour in the past 12 months.

3. National Statistics Socio-Economic Status (NS SEC) classification.

Table A5.8 Percentage of adults who experienced anti-social behaviour and perceived anti-social behaviour to be a problem in the local area by household and area characteristics

Percentages	Type of behaviour experienced and perceived to be a problem:					2004/05 BCS Unweighted base (minimum)
	Young people hanging around	Vandalism or graffiti	Drug use or dealing	Drunk or rowdy behaviour	Noisy neighbours	
Head of household under 60						
No children	32	23	13	22	7	7,765
Adults & child(ren)	33	22	15	21	7	4,630
Single adult & child(ren)	41	26	23	27	12	1,143
Head of household over 60	19	15	5	11	4	7,090
Household income						
Less than £5,000	30	19	15	23	10	1,281
£5,000, less than £10,000	28	19	12	16	6	2,648
£10,000, less than £20,000	30	21	13	19	7	3,958
£20,000, less than £30,000	31	21	11	19	7	2,978
£30,000 or more	28	21	10	19	6	5,538
Tenure						
Owner occupiers	27	19	9	16	5	14,867
Social renters	39	25	20	25	12	3,631
Private renters	29	21	14	26	7	2,105
Length of residence in area						
Less than 12 months	22	13	9	19	6	1,189
12 months but less than 2 years	23	17	11	20	8	985
2 years but less than 3 years	30	18	11	22	8	1,188
3 years but less than 5 years	28	19	12	20	7	1,598
5 years but less than 10 years	31	21	13	21	7	2,687
10 years but less than 20 years	31	23	14	21	7	4,057
20 years or longer	28	21	10	16	6	8,937
Region						
North East	31	22	11	19	5	1,311
North West	31	19	12	20	7	2,534
Yorkshire & Humberside	28	18	13	17	7	1,858
East Midlands	27	19	11	17	6	2,172
West Midlands	28	18	12	16	6	2,072
East of England	22	18	9	15	6	2,771
London	37	28	16	25	8	1,478
South East	30	25	10	21	7	2,410
South West	23	17	9	18	6	2,378
Wales	24	14	10	16	6	1,659
Type of area (ACORN)³						
Wealthy achievers	17	12	4	10	3	5,734
Urban prosperity	27	23	13	28	8	1,397
Comfortably off	27	19	9	17	5	6,235
Moderate means	36	26	16	25	8	2,850
Hard-pressed	41	27	21	26	12	4,387
Area type⁴						
Urban	31	23	13	22	7	15,120
Rural	19	12	6	9	4	5,523
Level of deprivation⁵						
10% most deprived wards	36	23	19	23	10	2,333
Other area	28	21	10	19	6	16,651
All adults	29	20	11	19	6	20,643

1. The minimum unweighted base is shown. The bases differ for each question due to the exclusion of people who answered "don't know" or people who refused to answer the question.

2. Based on adults who perceived very/fairly big problems in the local area with the type of ASB who experienced that behaviour in the past 12 months.

3. Type of area defined using 2001 ACORN geodemographic tool (copyright CACI Ltd).

4. Area type is based on the rural and urban area classification 2004.

5. Index of Multiple Deprivation 2000. Data for England only.

Table B5.1 Logistic regression model for perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour in the local area

		2004/05 BCS		
		Odds ratio	Significance ⁴	
Type of area (ACORN)	Wealthy achievers	(Reference category)	1.00	*
	Urban prosperity		2.31	*
	Comfortably off		1.63	*
	Moderate means		3.13	*
	Hard-pressed		4.35	*
Age group	16-24		8.83	*
	25-44		6.49	*
	45-64		5.47	*
	65-74		2.92	*
	75+	(Reference category)	1.00	*
Region	North East		0.95	
	North West		1.07	
	Yorkshire & Humberside		0.95	
	East Midlands		1.31	*
	West Midlands		1.08	
	East	(Reference category)	1.00	*
	London		2.06	*
	South East		1.55	*
	South West		1.19	*
Wales		1.02		
Length of residence in area	Less than 12 months	(Reference category)	1.00	*
	12 months but less than 2 years		1.41	*
	2 years but less than 3 years		1.56	*
	3 years but less than 5 years		1.90	*
	5 years but less than 10 years		2.16	*
	10 years but less than 20 years		2.42	*
	20 years or longer		2.53	*
Area type	Urban		1.81	*
	Rural	(Reference category)	1.00	*
Disability/illness (self-defined)	No disability/illness	(Reference category)	1.00	*
	Non-limiting disability/illness		1.18	*
	Limiting disability/illness		1.48	*
Household income	Less than £5,000		1.16	*
	£5,000, less than £10,000		1.28	*
	£10,000, less than £20,000		1.33	*
	£20,000, less than £30,000		1.13	*
	£30,000 or more	(Reference category)	1.00	*
Newspaper readership	National tabloids		1.27	*
	National broadsheets		1.03	
	Other daily newspaper		1.15	*
	None	(Reference category)	1.00	*
Ethnicity	White	(Reference category)	1.00	*
	Asian		1.50	*
	Black		1.05	
	Mixed and other		0.98	
Tenure	Owner occupiers	(Reference category)	1.00	*
	Social renters		1.23	*
	Private renters		1.00	

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Table B5.1 cont.

		2004/05 BCS	
		Odds ratio	Significance ⁴
Number of visits to pub/wine bar	None	1.11	*
	Less than three times a week	1.18	*
	More often	1.00	*
	(Reference category)		
Marital status	Married	1.32	*
	Cohabiting	1.59	*
	Single	1.34	*
	Separated	1.11	
	Divorced	1.33	*
	Widowed	1.00	*
	(Reference category)		
Sex	Male	1.00	*
	Female	1.11 *	
Social class	Managerial and professional occupations	1.15	
	Intermediate occupations	1.18	*
	Small employers and own account workers	1.19 *	
	Lower supervisory and technical occupations	1.21	*
	Semi-routine and routine occupations	1.13	
	Never worked and long-term unemployed	1.00	*
	(Reference category)		
Baseline odds		0.00 *	
<i>Unweighted base</i>		<i>42,425</i>	

1. All variables included in the table were significantly associated with having a high level of perceived ASB (the dependent/outcome variable) after controlling for other variables. Variables are listed in order of strength of association with the dependent variable. The following variables were strongly associated (i.e. contributed one per cent or more to the variance explained by the model): type of area (ACORN); age; region; and length of residence in area; and region. The following variables were weakly associated (i.e. contributed less than one per cent to the variance explained by the model): area type (urban/rural); disability/illness; household income; newspaper readership; ethnicity; tenure; visits to pub/bar; marital status; sex; and social class.

2. Odds ratios of greater than one indicate relatively higher odds of having a high level of perceived ASB than the reference category in that variable; less than one indicate relatively lower odds. The baseline odds are the odds ratios for a model with only a constant term.

3. Significance at the 5% level indicated by *.

4. No variables included in the analysis were found not to be statistically significantly associated with the dependent variable.

5. The Nagelkerke R square statistic indicates the extent to which the variation in the dependent variable is explained by the model. In this case the measure was 0.17, indicating that 17 per cent of the variation was explained by the variables included in the model.

6. The type of logistic regression carried out was forward stepwise. This was carried out using SPSS.

Table B5.2 Logistic regression model for seeing young people hanging around in the local area

		2004/05 BCS	
		Odds ratio	Significance ⁴
Age group	16-24	9.22	*
	25-44	5.55	*
	45-64	4.20	*
	65-74	2.13	*
	75+	1.00	*
	(Reference category)		
Type of area (ACORN)	Wealthy achievers	1.00	*
	Urban prosperity	1.25	*
	Comfortably off	1.59	*
	Moderate means	2.11	*
	Hard-pressed	2.88	*
	(Reference category)		
Criminal victimisation	Victim of crime	1.70	*
	Not a victim	1.00	*
	(Reference category)		
Highest qualification	None	1.00	*
	O level/GCSE	1.37	*
	Apprenticeship or A/AS level	1.46	*
	Degree or diploma	1.49	*
	Other	1.26	*
	(Reference category)		
Region	North East	1.38	*
	North West	1.56	*
	Yorkshire & Humberside	1.02	
	East Midlands	1.26	*
	West Midlands	1.06	
	East	1.07	
	London	1.53	*
	South East	1.45	*
	South West	0.97	
	Wales	1.00	*
	(Reference category)		
Ethnicity	White	1.68	*
	Asian	1.00	*
	Black	1.00	
	Mixed and other	1.25	
	(Reference category)		
Area type	Urban	1.51	*
	Rural	1.00	*
	(Reference category)		
Household income	Less than £5,000	1.00	*
	£5,000, less than £10,000	1.20	*
	£10,000, less than £20,000	1.23	*
	£20,000, less than £30,000	1.36	*
	£30,000 or more	1.28	*
	(Reference category)		
Newspaper readership	National tabloids	1.24	*
	National broadsheets	1.16	*
	Other daily newspaper	1.07	
	None	1.00	*
	(Reference category)		
Disability/illness (self-defined)	No disability/illness	1.00	*
	Non-limiting disability/illness	1.35	*
	Limiting disability/illness	1.20	*
	(Reference category)		

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Table B5.2 cont.

		2004/05 BCS	
		Odds ratio	Significance ⁴
Social class	Managerial and professional occupations	1.58	*
	Intermediate occupations	1.41	*
	Small employers and own account workers	1.27	*
	Lower supervisory and technical occupations	1.52	*
	Semi-routine and routine occupations	1.40	*
	Never worked and long-term unemployed	1.00	*
Tenure	Owner occupiers	1.00	*
	Social renters	1.04	
	Private renters	0.78	*
Number of visits to pub/wine bar	None		
		(Reference category)	1.00
	Less than three times a week	1.09	*
	More often	1.17 *	*
Sex	Male	1.09	*
	Female	1.00	*
Baseline odds		0.02	*
<i>Unweighted base</i>		21,533	

1. All variables included in the table were significantly associated with seeing young people hanging around (the dependent/outcome variable) after controlling for other variables. Variables are listed in order of strength of association with the dependent variable. The following variables were strongly associated (i.e. contributed one per cent or more to the variance explained by the model): age; type of area (ACORN); criminal victimisation; and highest qualification. The following variables were weakly associated (i.e. contributed less than one per cent to the variance explained by the model): region; ethnicity; area type (urban/rural); household income; newspaper readership; disability/illness; social class; tenure; visits to pub/bar; and sex.

2. Odds ratios of greater than one indicate relatively higher odds of seeing young people hanging around than the reference category in that variable; less than one indicate relatively lower odds. The baseline odds are the odds ratios for a model with only a constant term.

3. Significance at the 5% level indicated by *.

4. Variables included in the analysis but not found to be statistically significantly associated with the dependent variable were: marital status; and length of residence in area.

5. The Nagelkerke R square statistic indicates the extent to which the variation in the dependent variable is explained by the model. In this case the measure was 0.21, indicating that 21 per cent of the variation was explained by the variables included in the model.

6. The type of logistic regression carried out was forward stepwise. This was carried out using SPSS.

Table B5.3 Logistic regression model for seeing evidence of vandalism or graffiti in the local area

		2004/05 BCS	
		Odds ratio	Significance ⁴
Criminal victimisation	Victim of crime	1.93	*
	Not a victim	1.00	*
Highest qualification	None	1.00	*
	O level/GCSE	1.45	*
	Apprenticeship or A/AS level	1.56	*
	Degree or diploma	1.77	*
	Other	1.23	*
Region	North East	1.69	*
	North West	1.47	*
	Yorkshire & Humberside	1.22	*
	East Midlands	1.51	*
	West Midlands	1.29	*
	East	1.61	*
	London	2.73	*
	South East	2.45	*
	South West	1.53	*
	Wales	1.00	*
Ethnicity	White	2.80	*
	Asian	1.00	*
	Black	1.27	*
	Mixed and other	1.39	*
Type of area (ACORN)	Wealthy achievers	1.00	*
	Urban prosperity	1.17	*
	Comfortably off	1.39	*
	Moderate means	1.61	*
	Hard-pressed	1.68	*
Age group	16-24	3.23	*
	25-44	2.86	*
	45-64	2.74	*
	65-74	2.03	*
	75+	1.00	*
Length of residence in area	Less than 12 months	1.00	*
	12 months but less than 2 years	1.59	*
	2 years but less than 3 years	1.48	*
	3 years but less than 5 years	1.64	*
	5 years but less than 10 years	1.92	*
	10 years but less than 20 years	2.06	*
20 years or longer	2.24	*	
Area type	Urban	1.53	*
	Rural	1.00	*
Disability/illness (self-defined)	No disability/illness	1.00	*
	Non-limiting disability/illness	1.38	*
	Limiting disability/illness	1.38	*
Household income	Less than £5,000	1.00	*
	£5,000, less than £10,000	1.18	*
	£10,000, less than £20,000	1.26	*
	£20,000, less than £30,000	1.23	*
	£30,000 or more	1.23	*

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Table B5.3 cont.

		2004/05 BCS	
		Odds ratio	Significance ⁴
Newspaper readership	National tabloids	1.14	*
	National broadsheets	1.26	*
	Other daily newspaper	1.22 *	
	None	1.00	*
	(Reference category)		
Sex	Male	1.15	*
	Female	1.00	*
	(Reference category)		
Social class	Managerial and professional occupations	1.57	*
	Intermediate occupations	1.41	*
	Small employers and own account workers	1.27	*
	Lower supervisory and technical occupations	1.34	*
	Semi-routine and routine occupations	1.32	*
	Never worked and long term unemployed	1.00	*
	(Reference category)		
Number of visits to pub/wine bar	None		
		1.00	*
		1.04	
		1.12	*
	(Reference category)		
	Less than three times a week		
	More often		
Baseline odds		0.00 *	
<i>Unweighted base</i>		21,523	

1. All variables included in the table were significantly associated with seeing vandalism or graffiti (the dependent/outcome variable) after controlling for other variables. Variables are listed in order of strength of association with the dependent variable. The following variables were strongly associated (i.e. contributed one per cent or more to the variance explained by the model): criminal victimisation; highest qualification; region; ethnicity; type of area (ACORN); age; and length of residence in area. The following variables were weakly associated (i.e. contributed less than one per cent to the variance explained by the model): area type (urban/rural); disability/illness; household income; newspaper readership; sex; social class; and visits to pub/bar.

2. Odds ratios of greater than one indicate relatively higher odds of seeing vandalism or graffiti than the reference category in that variable; less than one indicate relatively lower odds. The baseline odds are the odds ratios for a model with only a constant term.

3. Significance at the 5% level indicated by *.

4. Variables included in the analysis but not found to be statistically significantly associated with the dependent variable were: marital status; and tenure.

5. The Nagelkerke R square statistic indicates the extent to which the variation in the dependent variable is explained by the model. In this case the measure was 0.15, indicating that 15 per cent of the variation was explained by the variables included in the model.

6. The type of logistic regression carried out was forward stepwise. This was carried out using SPSS.

Table B5.4 Logistic regression model for seeing evidence of drug use or dealing in the local area

		2004/05 BCS	
		Odds ratio	Significance ⁴
Age group	16-24	11.18	*
	25-44	6.65	*
	45-64	5.07	*
	65-74	2.52	*
	75+	1.00	*
	(Reference category)		
Type of area (ACORN)	Wealthy achievers	1.00	*
	Urban prosperity	1.75	*
	Comfortably off	1.55	*
	Moderate means	2.21	*
	Hard-pressed	2.79	*
	(Reference category)		
Criminal victimisation	Victim of crime	1.94	*
	Not a victim	1.00	*
	(Reference category)		
Number of visits to pub/wine bar	None	1.00	*
	Less than three times a week	1.20	*
	More often	1.47	*
	(Reference category)		
Length of residence in area	Less than 12 months	1.00	*
	12 months but less than 2 years	1.31	*
	2 years but less than 3 years	1.40	*
	3 years but less than 5 years	1.60	*
	5 years but less than 10 years	1.99	*
	10 years but less than 20 years	2.07	*
	20 years or longer	1.71	*
	(Reference category)		
Tenure	Owner occupiers	1.00	*
	Social renters	1.56	*
	Private renters	1.25	*
	(Reference category)		
Area type	Urban	1.52	*
	Rural	1.00	*
	(Reference category)		
Social class	Managerial and professional occupations	1.45	*
	Intermediate occupations	1.21	*
	Small employers and own account workers	1.76	*
	Lower supervisory and technical occupations	1.48	*
	Semi-routine and routine occupations	1.26	*
	Never worked and long-term unemployed	1.00	*
	(Reference category)		
Newspaper readership	National tabloids	1.26	*
	National broadsheets	1.23	*
	Other daily newspaper	1.26	*
	None	1.00	*
	(Reference category)		
Disability/illness (self-defined)	No disability/illness	1.00	*
	Non-limiting disability/illness	1.12	*
	Limiting disability/illness	1.35	*
	(Reference category)		
Region	North East	1.00	*
	North West	1.31	*
	Yorkshire & Humberside	1.25	*
	East Midlands	1.28	*
	West Midlands	1.23	*
	East	1.21	*
	London	1.68	*
	South East	1.27	*
	South West	1.35	*
	Wales	1.19	*

Continued over page

Table B6.4 cont.

		2004/05 BCS	
		Odds ratio	Significance ⁴
Marital status	Married	0.98	
	Cohabiting	1.24	
	Single	1.05	
	Separated	1.24	
	Divorced	1.37	*
	Widowed	1.00	*
	(Reference category)		
Sex	Male	1.18	*
	Female	1.00	*
	(Reference category)		
Highest qualification	None	1.00	*
	O level/GCSE	1.13	
	Apprenticeship or A/AS level	0.97	
	Degree or diploma	1.17	*
	Other	0.82	
	(Reference category)		
Baseline odds		0.00	*
<i>Unweighted base</i>		<i>21,492</i>	

1. All variables included in the table were significantly associated with seeing drug use or dealing (the dependent/outcome variable) after controlling for other variables. Variables are listed in order of strength of association with the dependent variable. The following variables were strongly associated (i.e. contributed one per cent or more to the variance explained by the model): age; and type of area (ACORN). The following variables were weakly associated (i.e. contributed less than one per cent to the variance explained by the model): criminal victimisation; visits to pub/bar; length of residence in area; tenure; area type (urban/rural); social class; newspaper readership; disability/illness; region; marital status; sex; and highest qualification.

2. Odds ratios of greater than one indicate relatively higher odds of seeing drug use or dealing than the reference category in that variable; less than one indicate relatively lower odds. The baseline odds are the odds ratios for a model with only a constant term.

3. Significance at the 5% level indicated by *.

4. Variables included in the analysis but not found to be statistically significantly associated with the dependent variable were: employment status; and ethnicity.

5. The Nagelkerke R square statistic indicates the extent to which the variation in the dependent variable is explained by the model. In this case the measure was 0.17, indicating that 17 per cent of the variation was explained by the variables included in the model.

6. The type of logistic regression carried out was forward stepwise. This was carried out using SPSS.

Table B5.5 Logistic regression model for seeing or hearing drunk or rowdy behaviour in the local area

		2004/05 BCS	
		Odds ratio	Significance ⁴
Age group	16-24	7.74	*
	25-44	5.26	*
	45-64	3.95	*
	65-74	2.04	*
	75+	1.00	*
	(Reference category)		
Type of area (ACORN)	Wealthy achievers	1.00	*
	Urban prosperity	2.22	*
	Comfortably off	1.69	*
	Moderate means	2.23	*
	Hard-pressed	2.28	*
	(Reference category)		
Criminal victimisation	Victim of crime	1.75	*
	Not a victim	1.00	*
	(Reference category)		
Highest qualification	None	1.00	*
	O level/GCSE	1.53	*
	Apprenticeship or A/AS level	1.52	*
	Degree or diploma	1.77	*
	Other	1.32	*
	(Reference category)		
Region	North East	1.48	*
	North West	1.73	*
	Yorkshire & Humberside	1.11	*
	East Midlands	1.33	*
	West Midlands	1.00	*
	East	1.23	*
	London	1.61	*
	South East	1.80	*
	South West	1.57	*
	Wales	1.19	*
	(Reference category)		
Ethnicity	White	1.55	*
	Asian	1.00	*
	Black	0.79	*
	Mixed and other	1.46	*
	(Reference category)		
Area type	Urban	1.57	*
	Rural	1.00	*
	(Reference category)		
Length of residence in area	Less than 12 months	1.00	*
	12 months but less than 2 years	1.24	*
	2 years but less than 3 years	1.44	*
	3 years but less than 5 years	1.68	*
	5 years but less than 10 years	1.75	*
	10 years but less than 20 years	1.80	*
	20 years or longer	1.92	*
	(Reference category)		
Number of visits to pub/wine bar	None	1.00	*
	Less than three times a week	1.15	*
	More often	1.34	*
	(Reference category)		
Disability/illness (self-defined)	No disability/illness	1.00	*
	Non-limiting disability/illness	1.24	*
	Limiting disability/illness	1.29	*
	(Reference category)		

Continued over page

Table B5.5 cont.

		2004/05 BCS	
		Odds ratio	Significance ⁴
Newspaper readership	National tabloids	1.17	*
	National broadsheets	1.23	*
	Other daily newspaper	1.01	
	None	1.00	*
	(Reference category)		
Tenure	Owner occupiers	1.00	*
	Social renters	1.24	*
	Private renters	1.31	*
	(Reference category)		
Social class	Managerial and professional occupations	1.52	*
	Intermediate occupations	1.27	*
	Small employers and own account workers	1.47	*
	Lower supervisory and technical occupations	1.52	*
	Semi-routine and routine occupations	1.37	*
	Never worked and long-term unemployed	1	*
	(Reference category)		
Household income	Less than £5,000	1.00	*
	£5,000, less than £10,000	1.00	
	£10,000, less than £20,000	0.99	
	£20,000, less than £30,000	1.18	
	£30,000 or more	1.17	
	(Reference category)		
Sex	Male	1.11	*
	Female	1.00	*
	(Reference category)		
Marital status	Married	1.00	
	Cohabiting	1.09	
	Single	1.13	
	Separated	1.16	
	Divorced	1.28	*
	Widowed	1.00	*
	(Reference category)		
Baseline odds		0.01	*
<i>Unweighted base</i>		21,531	

1. All variables included in the table were significantly associated with seeing or hearing drunk or rowdy behaviour (the dependent/outcome variable) after controlling for other variables. Variables are listed in order of strength of association with the dependent variable. The following variables were strongly associated (i.e. contributed one per cent or more to the variance explained by the model): age; type of area (ACORN); criminal victimisation; highest qualification; and region. The following variables were weakly associated (i.e. contributed less than one per cent to the variance explained by the model): ethnicity; area type (urban/rural); length of residence in area; visits to pub/bar; disability/illness; newspaper readership; tenure; social class; household income; sex; and marital status.

2. Odds ratios of greater than one indicate relatively higher odds of seeing or hearing drunk or rowdy behaviour than the reference category in that variable; less than one indicate relatively lower odds. The baseline odds are the odds ratios for a model with only a constant term.

3. Significance at the 5% level indicated by *.

4. No variables included in the analysis were found not to be statistically significantly associated with the dependent variable.

5. The Nagelkerke R square statistic indicates the extent to which the variation in the dependent variable is explained by the model. In this case the measure was 0.22, indicating that 22 per cent of the variation was explained by the variables included in the model.

6. The type of logistic regression carried out was forward stepwise. This was carried out using SPSS.

Table B5.6 Logistic regression model for experiencing problems with noisy neighbours in the local area

			2004/05 BCS	
			Odds ratio	Significance ⁴
Type of area (ACORN)	Wealthy achievers	(Reference category)	1.00	*
	Urban prosperity		2.04	*
	Comfortably off		1.48	*
	Moderate means		1.82	*
	Hard-pressed		2.64	*
Age group	16-24		4.06	*
	25-44		4.57	*
	45-64		3.81	*
	65-74		2.20	*
	75+	(Reference category)	1.00	*
Criminal victimisation	Victim of crime		1.37	*
	Not a victim	(Reference category)	1.00	*
Region	North East	(Reference category)	1.00	*
	North West		1.60	*
	Yorkshire & Humberside		1.58	*
	East Midlands		1.57	*
	West Midlands		1.27	*
	East		1.62	*
	London		1.65	*
	South East		1.97	*
	South West		1.61	*
	Wales		1.33	*
Disability/illness (self-defined)	No disability/illness	(Reference category)	1.00	*
	Non-limiting disability/illness		1.41	*
	Limiting disability/illness		1.37	*
Highest qualification	None	(Reference category)	1.00	*
	O level/GCSE		1.31	*
	Apprenticeship or A/AS level		1.52	*
	Degree or diploma		1.48	*
	Other		1.21	*
Tenure	Owner occupiers	(Reference category)	1.00	*
	Social renters		1.53	*
	Private renters		1.07	*
Number of visits to pub/wine bar	None		1.32	*
	Less than three times a week		1.31	*
	More often	(Reference category)	1.00	*
Marital status	Married		1.21	*
	Cohabiting		1.65	*
	Single		1.18	*
	Separated		1.11	*
	Divorced		1.34	*
	Widowed	(Reference category)	1.00	*
Area type	Urban		1.26	*
	Rural	(Reference category)	1.00	*
Length of residence in area	Less than 12 months	(Reference category)	1.00	*
	12 months but less than 2 years		1.15	*
	2 years but less than 3 years		1.29	*
	3 years but less than 5 years		1.25	*
	5 years but less than 10 years		1.41	*
	10 years but less than 20 years		1.46	*
	20 years or longer		1.20	*

Continued over page

Table B5.6 cont.

		2004/05 BCS	
		Odds ratio	Significance ⁴
Household income	Less than £5,000	1.09	
	£5,000, less than £10,000	1.05	
	£10,000, less than £20,000	1.17	*
	£20,000, less than £30,000	1.12	
	£30,000 or more	1.00	*
	(Reference category)		
Social class	Managerial and professional occupations	1.49	*
	Intermediate occupations	1.45	*
	Small employers and own account workers	1.59	*
	Lower supervisory and technical occupations	1.38	*
	Semi-routine and routine occupations	1.31	*
	Never worked and long-term unemployed	1.00	*
	(Reference category)		
Baseline odds		0.00	*
<i>Unweighted base</i>		<i>21,532</i>	

1. All variables included in the table were significantly associated with experiencing problems with noisy neighbours (the dependent/outcome variable) after controlling for other variables. Variables are listed in order of strength of association with the dependent variable. The following variables were strongly associated (i.e. contributed one per cent or more to the variance explained by the model): type of area (ACORN); and age. The following variables were weakly associated (i.e. contributed less than one per cent to the variance explained by the model): criminal victimisation; region; disability/illness; highest qualification; tenure; visits to pub/bar; marital status; area type (urban/rural); length of residence in area; household income; and social class.

2. Odds ratios of greater than one indicate relatively higher odds of experiencing problems with noisy neighbours than the reference category in that variable; less than one indicate relatively lower odds. The baseline odds are the odds ratios for a model with only a constant term.

3. Significance at the 5% level indicated by *.

4. Variables included in the analysis but not found to be statistically significantly associated with the dependent variable were: sex; ethnicity; and newspaper readership.

5. The Nagelkerke R square statistic indicates the extent to which the variation in the dependent variable is explained by the model. In this case the measure was 0.10, indicating that 10 per cent of the variation was explained by the variables included in the model.

6. The type of logistic regression carried out was forward stepwise. This was carried out using SPSS.

Table B5.7 Characteristics independently associated with experiencing anti-social behaviour and perceiving anti-social behaviour to be a problem in the local area

		2004/05 BCS
Type of behaviour experienced and perceived to be a problem	Characteristics strongly associated with experiencing and perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour	Group most likely to experience and perceive problems
Young people hanging around	Type of area (ACORN)	Hard-pressed ACORN area
	Age	16- to 24-year-olds
	Length of residence in area	Lived in the area for 5 years or more
	Region	London or the South East
Vandalism or graffiti	Type of area (ACORN)	Hard-pressed or moderate means ACORN area
	Age	16- to 24-year-olds
	Region	London or the South East
	Length of residence in area	Lived in the area for 10 years or more
Drug use or dealing	Type of area (ACORN)	Hard-pressed ACORN area
	Age	16- to 24-year-olds
Drunk or rowdy behaviour	Age	16- to 24-year-olds
	Type of area (ACORN)	Hard-pressed or moderate means ACORN area
Noisy neighbours	Age	25- to 44-year-olds or 16- to 24-year-olds
	Type of area (ACORN)	Hard-pressed ACORN area

Appendix B Multivariate analysis

Multivariate analysis allows underlying factors (independent variables) that drive the dependent variable of interest to be identified. Logistic regression was used in this report as the dependent variable is binary (for example 'perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour' versus 'not perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour' or 'experiencing anti-social behaviour' versus 'not experiencing anti-social behaviour'). Forward stepwise logistic regression was used; this selects those variables, in order of their strength of association, that are statistically related with the dependent variable, independently of the other variables included in the model. This does not imply a causal relationship.

The logistic regression produces odds ratios; these indicate which categories within the independent variables are more likely to be associated with the dependent variable category of interest (for example 'perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour') compared with other categories in that independent variable. Where odds ratios are higher than one, respondents in that category have relatively higher odds of experiencing anti-social behaviour than those in the reference category.

It should be noted that this analysis produces a model that uses variables that explain most variations across the sample. Where particular subgroups are small (for example those in Black and Minority Ethnic groups) the variable may not be included in the model despite variation being significant simply because the size of the group is small.

Multivariate analysis for perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour

The socio-demographic and lifestyle factors used in the regression model for perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour were:

- sex;
- age group;
- ethnicity;
- marital status;
- disability/illness (self-defined);
- social class;
- newspaper readership;
- number of visits to pub/wine bar in the evening during last month;
- gross household income;
- housing tenure;
- length of residence in area;
- region;
- type of area (using ACORN);
- urban/rural area; and
- criminal victimisation.

The following characteristics were excluded from the analysis because of high correlation with other factors.

- Employment status (correlated with household income).
- Highest educational qualification (correlated with social class).
- Hours out of home on an average weekday (correlated with age).
- Household structure (correlated with age).

The Index of Multiple Deprivation variable was also excluded from the analysis as it only covers England.

The variables that were found to be significant in the model of high likelihood of perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour, together with their odds ratios, are shown in Table B5.1 (see supplementary Excel spreadsheet file for Appendix Tables).

Multivariate analysis for seeing young people hanging around

The socio-demographic and lifestyle factors used in the regression model for seeing young people hanging around were:

- sex;
- age group;
- ethnicity;
- marital status;
- disability/illness (self-defined);
- highest educational qualification;
- social class;
- newspaper readership;
- number of visits to pub/wine bar in the evening during last month;
- gross household income;
- housing tenure;
- length of residence in area;
- region;
- type of area (using ACORN);
- urban/rural area; and
- criminal victimisation.

The following characteristics were excluded from the analysis because of high correlation with other factors.

- Employment status (correlated with household income).
- Hours out of home on an average weekday (correlated with age).
- Household structure (correlated with age).

The Index of Multiple Deprivation variable was also excluded from the analysis as it only covers England.

The variables that were found to be significant in the model of high likelihood of seeing young people hanging around, together with their odds ratios, are shown in Table B5.2.

Multivariate analysis for seeing vandalism or graffiti

The socio-demographic and lifestyle factors used in the regression model for seeing evidence of vandalism or graffiti were:

- sex;
- age group;
- ethnicity;
- marital status;
- disability/illness (self-defined);
- highest educational qualification;
- social class;
- newspaper readership;
- number of visits to pub/wine bar in the evening during last month;
- gross household income;
- housing tenure;
- length of residence in area;
- region;
- type of area (using ACORN);
- urban/rural area; and
- criminal victimisation.

The following characteristics were excluded from the analysis because of high correlation with other factors.

- Employment status (correlated with household income).

- Hours out of home on an average weekday (correlated with age).
- Household structure (correlated with age).

The Index of Multiple Deprivation variable was also excluded from the analysis as it only covers England.

The variables that were found to be significant in the model of high likelihood of seeing vandalism or graffiti, together with their odds ratios, are shown in Table B5.3.

Multivariate analysis for seeing drug use or dealing

The socio-demographic and lifestyle factors used in the regression model for seeing evidence of drug use or dealing were:

- sex;
- age group;
- ethnicity;
- marital status;
- disability/illness (self-defined);
- highest educational qualification;
- employment status;
- social class;
- newspaper readership;
- number of visits to pub/wine bar in the evening during last month;
- housing tenure;
- length of residence in area;
- region;
- type of area (using ACORN);
- urban/rural area; and
- criminal victimisation.

The following characteristics were excluded from the analysis because of high correlation with other factors.

- Gross household income (correlated with employment status).
- Hours out of home on an average weekday (correlated with age).
- Household structure (correlated with age).

The Index of Multiple Deprivation variable was also excluded from the analysis as it only covers England.

The variables that were found to be significant in the model of high likelihood of seeing drug use or dealing, together with their odds ratios, are shown in Table B5.4.

Multivariate analysis for seeing or hearing drunk or rowdy behaviour

The socio-demographic and lifestyle factors used in the regression model for seeing or hearing drunk or rowdy behaviour were:

- sex;
- age group;
- ethnicity;
- marital status;
- disability/illness (self-defined);
- highest educational qualification;
- social class;
- newspaper readership;
- number of visits to pub/wine bar in the evening during last month;
- gross household income;
- housing tenure;
- length of residence in area;
- region;
- type of area (using ACORN);
- urban/rural area; and
- criminal victimisation.

The following characteristics were excluded from the analysis because of high correlation with other factors.

- Employment status (correlated with household income).
- Hours out of home on an average weekday (correlated with age).
- Household structure (correlated with age).

The Index of Multiple Deprivation variable was also excluded from the analysis as it only covers England.

The variables that were found to be significant in the model of high likelihood of seeing or hearing drunk or rowdy behaviour, together with their odds ratios, are shown in Table B5.5.

Multivariate analysis for experiencing problems with noisy neighbours

The socio-demographic and lifestyle factors used in the regression model for experiencing problems with noisy neighbours were:

- sex;
- age group;
- ethnicity;
- marital status;
- disability/illness (self-defined);
- highest educational qualification;
- social class;
- newspaper readership;
- number of visits to pub/wine bar in the evening during last month;
- gross household income;
- housing tenure;
- length of residence in area;
- region;
- type of area (using ACORN);
- urban/rural area; and
- criminal victimisation.

The following characteristics were excluded from the analysis because of high correlation with other factors.

- Employment status (correlated with household income).
- Hours out of home on an average weekday (correlated with age).

- Household structure (correlated with age).

The Index of Multiple Deprivation variable was also excluded from the analysis as it only covers England.

The variables that were found to be significant in the model of high likelihood of experiencing problems with noisy neighbours, together with their odds ratios, are shown in Table B5.6.

Appendix C Creating a single measure of perceptions of anti-social behaviour

In order to monitor the effects of Home Office policies to reduce anti-social behaviour and for further analysis it was thought that it would be useful to have an overall measure of perceptions of anti-social behaviour. The seven questions on the 2002/03 BCS on perceptions of problems due to noisy neighbours or loud parties, teenagers and young people hanging around, rubbish or litter, vandalism and graffiti, people using or dealing drugs, people being drunk or rowdy, and abandoned cars all appeared to assess aspects of an overall measure of perceptions of problems with anti-social behaviour.

Due to the wide variety of different acts that can be defined as anti-social it was decided that combining the seven questions into an overall measure was more suitable than asking a general question on perceptions of anti-social behaviour on the survey. In a general perceptions question it would be difficult to ensure that all respondents were considering the same types of behaviour when forming their answer; using the seven focussed questions would allow this to be controlled.

The appropriateness of combining the seven questions into one overall measure was explored using principal component analysis, a statistical technique which can be used to organise and reduce large numbers of variables that are measuring the same, or an overlapping, theme into a smaller number of components. This technique identifies themes within the questions by using patterns of response to these questions to identify how questions group together.

Principal component analysis of the seven perceptions questions in the 2002/03 BCS produced a one-component solution, composed of all seven questions. This indicated that there was one underlying theme (perceptions of anti-social behaviour) to these questions.¹² The resulting one-component solution explained 49 per cent of the variance in perceptions of anti-social behaviour. As one component explained a large amount of the variance in the seven questions it is acceptable to form a summed scale of the seven questions and to use this new, overall measure for further analysis.

The factor loadings for each variable are shown in Table C.1. These indicate the strength of the relationship between each variable and the overall component; the higher the factor loading of a variable the more that variable corresponds to the component being measured. Loadings of above 0.3 are considered to be acceptable.

As Table C.1 shows, all seven of the individual perceptions questions had factor loadings above 0.3, indicating that all seven questions were valid measures of the component and that it was acceptable to combine all seven questions into one overall measure of anti-social behaviour. Perceptions of vandalism and graffiti as a problem in the local area had the highest factor loading; 80 per cent of the variance in perceptions of vandalism and graffiti is accounted for by the overall anti-social behaviour measure.

¹² Components that explained little of the variance in perceptions of anti-social behaviour were discarded; the Kaiser criterion was used to determine which components should be retained. Those components with an eigenvalue of less than 1 were discarded (Kaiser, 1960).

Table C.1: Factor loadings for the seven perceptions questions in the overall anti-social behaviour measure

	2002/03 BCS
	Factor loadings
Type of behaviour perceived :	
Vandalism and graffiti	0.8
Drunk or rowdy behaviour	0.8
Drug use or dealing	0.8
Young people hanging around	0.7
Rubbish or litter	0.7
Noisy neighbours	0.6
Abandoned or burnt-out cars	0.5
Percentage of variance explained	49

1. Extraction method used was Principal Component Analysis. One component was extracted.

A further test was used to confirm that the seven questions could be combined into one scale; the correlation of each question against the overall measure of anti-social behaviour was examined. All questions were significantly correlated with the combined measure; the lowest correlation coefficient, of 0.5, was found for the question on perceptions of abandoned cars. This finding verified that all seven of the questions could be kept in the overall measure.

Cronbach's alpha was used to test the reliability of the overall measure; this shows the extent to which each of the questions within the component are related to each other. The alpha figure for the seven questions was 0.8, demonstrating that the combined measure of perceptions of anti-social behaviour had an acceptable level of internal consistency, that is every question within the overall measure assessed an aspect of the same theme. This indicated that a sufficiently reliable scale could be produced from the seven questions.

In order to confirm that the overall anti-social behaviour measure was still valid using the seven individual questions on perceptions of anti-social behaviour in the 2004/05 BCS the principal component analysis was run on the 2004/05 data. Again this analysis produced a one-component solution, composed of all seven questions, with acceptable factor loadings for each of the seven questions. All questions were significantly correlated with the combined measure and the alpha figure showed a sufficiently reliable scale could be produced from the seven questions.

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