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## **Perceptions of anti-social behaviour: Findings from the 2007/08 British Crime Survey**

**Supplementary Volume 1 to Crime in England and Wales 2007/08**

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# Introduction

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This bulletin is the first in a series of supplementary volumes that accompany the main annual Home Office Statistical Bulletin, 'Crime in England and Wales 2007/08' (Kershaw *et al.*, 2008). These supplementary volumes report on additional analysis not included in the main annual publication. Figures included in this bulletin are solely from the British Crime Survey (BCS), a large, nationally representative victimisation survey of approximately 47,000 adults living in private households in England and Wales.<sup>1</sup>

Since 2001/02 the BCS has run continuously with interviewing being carried out throughout the year. Respondents are asked about their experiences of crime-related incidents in the 12 months prior to interview. BCS respondents are also asked about their attitudes towards different crime-related issues such as the police, criminal justice system, perceptions of crime and anti-social behaviour.

This bulletin presents findings from additional analyses on perceptions of anti-social behaviour based on the 2007/08 BCS.

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<sup>1</sup> For more information about the BCS see <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/bcs1.html>.

## **GUIDE TO TABLES AND FIGURES**

**'No answers' (missing values)** All BCS analysis excludes don't know/refusals unless otherwise specified.

**Percentages** may not add to 100 per cent due to rounding.

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 the percentages derived from the tables.

**Weighting** All BCS percentages presented in the tables in this bulletin are based on data weighted to compensate for differential non response. Tables show the unweighted base which represents the number of people interviewed in the specified group.

### **Table abbreviations**

**'ints'** used as an abbreviation for 'interviews' and refers to BCS interviews conducted in the specified year.

**'0'** indicates less than 0.5 per cent (this does not apply when percentages are presented to one decimal point) or no response in that particular category.

**'n/a'** indicates that the BCS question was not applicable or not asked in that particular year.

**'..'** indicates that data are not reported because the unweighted base is less than 100, unless otherwise stated.

**\*\*\*** indicates that the change is statistically significant at the five per cent level.

**'ns'** in the logistic regression model table this indicates that the change is not statistically significant at the five per cent level.

### **Statistical significance**

BCS estimates are based on a representative sample of the population of approximately 47,000 respondents aged 16 or over each year. Any sample survey may produce estimates that differ from the figures that would have been obtained if the whole population had been interviewed. The size of this difference (known as sampling error) depends on the sample size, the size and variability of the estimate and the design of the survey.

Because of this sampling error differences between estimates from successive years of the survey or between population sub-groups may occur by chance. In other words, the difference may be simply due to which adults were randomly selected for interview. We are able to measure whether this is likely to be the case using standard statistical tests. Survey results that are statistically significant at the five per cent level, according to these tests, are identified by asterisks in the tables. Only results that are statistically significant at the five per cent level are commented on within this bulletin. Where an apparent change over time is not statistically significant the figures may be described in the text as 'stable' or 'similar'.

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# 1 Perceptions of anti-social behaviour

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## SUMMARY

This bulletin presents further analysis of the 2007/08 BCS, focusing on the seven strands that comprise the overall summary measure of perceptions of anti-social behaviour (ASB).

The proportion of adults with a high level of perceived ASB has fallen from 19 per cent in 2001/02 (the first year in which this measure could be calculated) to 16 per cent in 2007/08.

- There were decreases in five of the seven strands that make up this overall measure; the most marked being for problems with abandoned or burnt-out cars (down from 20% in 2001/02 to 7% in 2007/08).
- One in ten perceived problems with noisy neighbours or loud parties in both 2001/02 and 2007/08; and those perceiving problems with drunk or rowdy behaviour rose from 22 per cent to 25 per cent over the same period.

Perceptions of ASB varied by a range of background and area characteristics:

- The likelihood of perceiving problems increased with rising levels of deprivation. Half of those living in the ten per cent most deprived areas perceived problems with people using or dealing drugs (51%) compared with 15 per cent of those living in the ten per cent least deprived areas.
- People living in areas with “low” community cohesion were more likely to perceive ASB problems than those living in areas of “high” community cohesion, as illustrated by the fact that 34 per cent of those who thought people in the neighbourhood would not help their neighbours had a high level of perceived ASB compared with 13 per cent of those who thought they would.
- In general, younger people were more likely to perceive ASB problems than those in older age groups. For example, men and women aged 16 to 24 were more likely to perceive problems with drunk or rowdy behaviour (34% and 41% respectively) compared with eight per cent of both men and women aged 75 years or more.
- Being a victim of crime was related to an increased likelihood of people perceiving problems with ASB. For example, those who had been victimised in the last 12 months were twice as likely to perceive problems with vandalism or graffiti than those who had not been (44% compared with 22%).

There was a strong link between people’s perceptions and experience of ASB, but the strength of this relationship varied by type of ASB:

- Ninety-six per cent of people who perceived problems with teenagers hanging around and 87 per cent who perceived problems with people being drunk or rowdy had personally seen or heard such problems in their area in the previous 12 months.
- In contrast, only half of those (48%) who perceived problems with people using or dealing drugs had personally seen evidence of this in their local area.

The majority of ASB incidents went unreported to any agency or individual. However, the likelihood of ASB incidents being reported varied by type of ASB:

- People who had experienced problems with noisy or nuisance neighbours were the most likely to complain (49% had done so) compared with 23 per cent of those who had experienced drug use or dealing and 14 per cent of those who had experienced people being drunk or rowdy.

Only a minority of people who complained about ASB felt it had improved the situation.

- Fewer than one in five who complained about noisy or nuisance neighbours found the problem disappeared (6%) or became significantly less of a problem (13%).

## 1.1 INTRODUCTION

The British Crime Survey (BCS) has included questions on perceptions of anti-social behaviour (ASB) for a number of years. An overall index has been constructed from seven of these questions to derive a measure of those with a high level of perceived ASB (see Box 1.1). This seven-strand measure has been produced in a consistent manner since the 2001/02 BCS. Headline figures from the 2007/08 BCS for this overall measure and the seven individual strands that it comprises have been published in the annual Home Office Statistical Bulletin 'Crime in England and Wales 2007/08' (Kershaw *et al.*, 2008).

The overall measure forms one of the indicators for a Government Public Service Agreement (PSA) on 'Making Communities Safer' (PSA 23). In addition, two of the strands (perceiving problems with people being drunk or rowdy and perceiving problems with people using or dealing drugs) are performance indicators for PSA 25 'Reduce the harm caused by alcohol and drugs'.

In this supplementary bulletin, further analysis of the 2007/08 BCS is presented for the seven individual ASB strands, with the focus being on those people who perceive a problem with each of these strands in their local area. The analysis explores the relationship between perceptions of ASB and demographic and socio-economic characteristics, as well as the link between perception and experience of ASB. It also examines reporting of ASB incidents and the nature of ASB experienced. Finally, the bulletin explores the relationship between perceptions of ASB and perceptions of community cohesion at a local level.

### **Box 1.1 Questions on perceptions of anti-social behaviour**

*The BCS asks respondents how much of a problem a range of different types of anti-social behaviour (ASB) are in their local area. This publication will be focusing on the seven ASB strands, which are used to construct the overall ASB measure. The BCS asks:*

*For the following things I read out, can you tell me how much of a problem they are in your area. By your area I mean within 15 minutes walk from here.*

- .....Teenagers hanging around on the streets?*
- .....Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles?*
- .....People using or dealing drugs?*
- .....People being drunk or rowdy in public places?*
- .....Rubbish or litter lying around?*
- .....Noisy neighbours or loud parties?*
- .....Abandoned or burnt-out cars?*

*Respondents are asked to select their answers from the following response list:*

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

*The BCS uses the responses to these seven individual ASB questions to construct a scale to measure 'high' levels of overall perceived ASB. The scale scores the responses 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. Those respondents with a score of 11 or more on this scale were classified as having high levels of perceived ASB.*

## 1.2 PERCEPTIONS OF ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

### Trends in perceptions

Nineteen per cent of adults had a high level of perceived ASB in 2001/02, the first year in which the overall measure could be calculated (Table 1.1). This rose to 21 per cent in 2002/03 before falling to 16 per cent in 2003/04. Between 2003/04 and 2006/07<sup>1</sup>, there was a slight increase in the proportion with a high level of perceived ASB. The latest figures for 2007/08 show a reduction, compared with the previous year, to return to the same level (16%) as found in 2003/04 (Kershaw *et al.*, 2008).

The overall reduction in the proportion with a high level of perceived ASB between 2001/02 and 2007/08 (from 19% to 16%) results from decreases in five of the individual ASB strands, the most marked being for perceived problems with abandoned or burnt-out cars.

- The proportion of people perceiving a problem with abandoned or burnt-out cars in their local area has fallen from 20 per cent in 2001/02 to seven per cent in 2007/08.
- There has been a fall in the proportion perceiving problems with vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property<sup>2</sup> from 34 per cent in 2001/02 to 27 per cent in 2007/08.
- Perceiving problems with people using or dealing drugs has decreased from 31 per cent in 2001/02 to 26 per cent in 2007/08.
- In 2007/08, 30 per cent thought there was a problem with rubbish or litter lying around compared with 32 per cent in 2001/02.
- Around one in three (31%) perceived teenagers hanging around to be a problem (a slight decrease from 32% in 2001/02).

One of the strands of ASB which make up the overall ASB measure has shown no change between 2001/02 and 2007/08, with ten per cent of adults perceiving a problem with noisy neighbours or loud parties<sup>3</sup> in 2007/08, the same level found in 2001/02.

The proportion of people perceiving problems with people being drunk or rowdy in public places has risen from 22 per cent in 2001/02 to 25 per cent in 2007/08.

### Extent of perceptions

Of the seven strands that make up the overall ASB measure, the 2007/08 BCS showed that the most widely perceived problems are teenagers hanging around, and rubbish or litter. Around three in ten adults perceived these to be problems in their local area (31% and 30% respectively); with around one in ten people thinking each of these to be a very big problem in their local area (10% and 9% respectively) (Figure 1.1 and Table 1.1).

Around a quarter of all adults thought that people being drunk or rowdy, people using or dealing drugs, and vandalism or graffiti were a problem in their area (25%, 26% and 27% respectively); with less than one in ten perceiving these to be a very big problem (7%, 9% and 7% respectively).

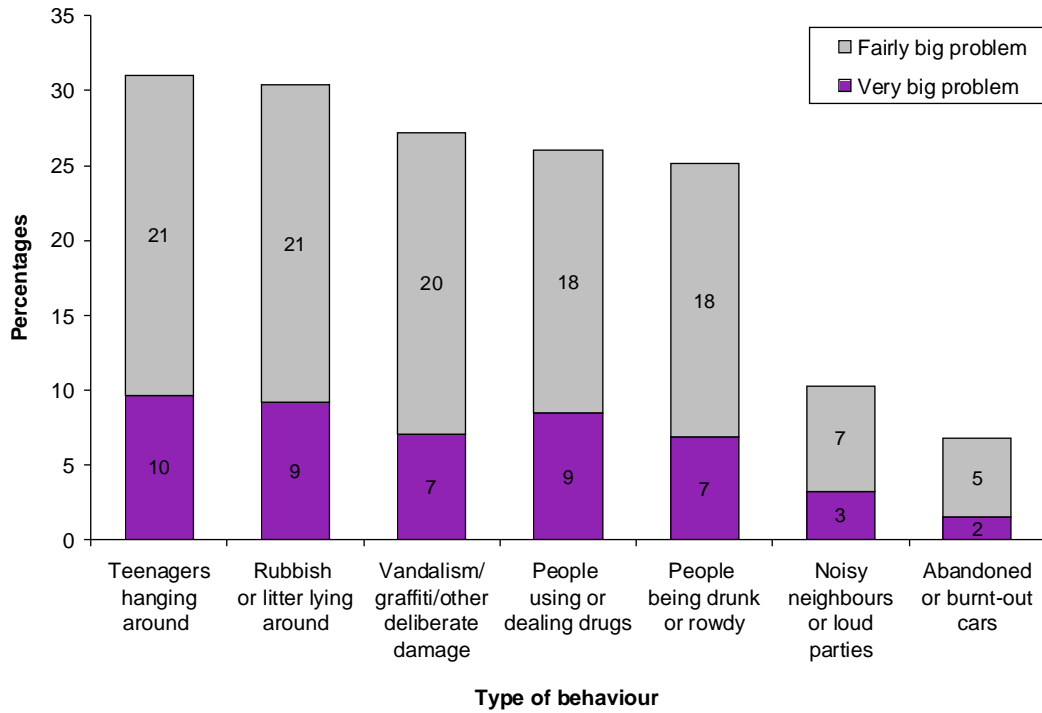
Noisy neighbours and abandoned or burnt-out cars were the least likely to be perceived as a problem in the local area. Only one in ten people thought there was a problem in their area with noisy neighbours (10%), and even fewer stated that there was a problem with abandoned or burnt-out cars (7%).

<sup>1</sup> Annual differences between 2003/04 and 2006/07 were not statistically significant.

<sup>2</sup> This measure will be referred to in the text as perceptions of vandalism or graffiti for the remainder of the chapter.

<sup>3</sup> This measure will be referred to in the text as perceptions of noisy neighbours for the remainder of the chapter.

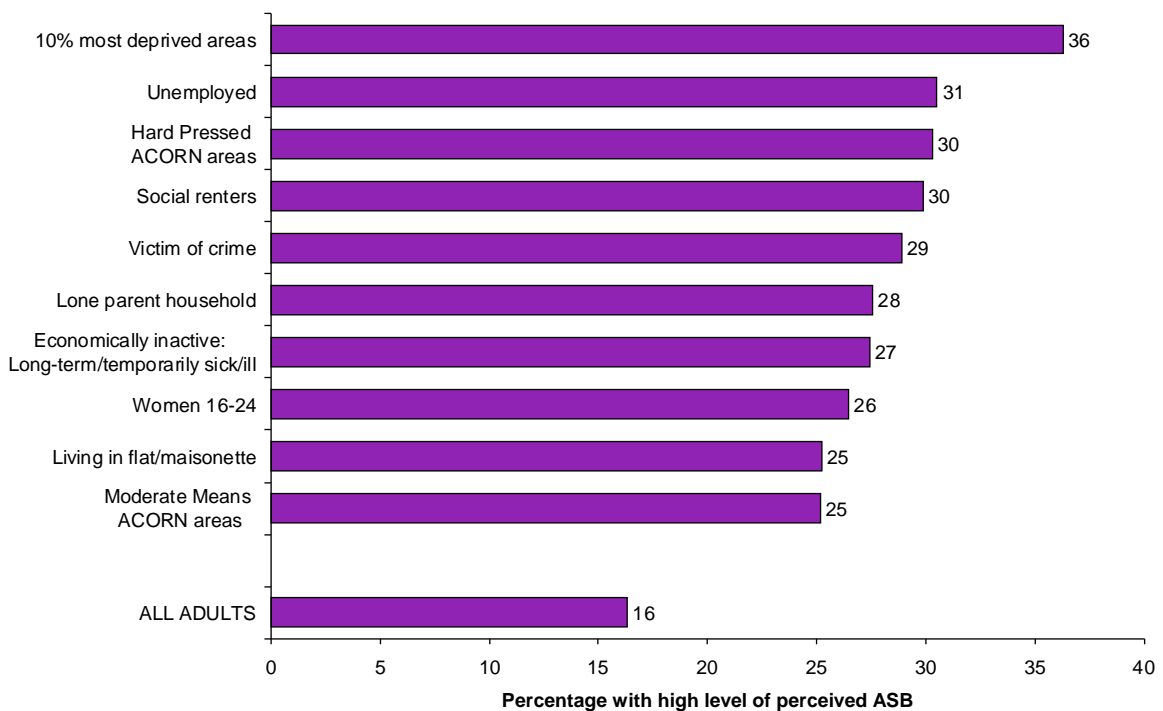
**Figure 1.1 Proportion of people perceiving problems with different types of anti-social behaviour in their local area, 2007/08 BCS**



### 1.3 PERCEPTIONS OF ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR BY DEMOGRAPHIC, SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND LIFESTYLE CHARACTERISTICS

Previous analysis has shown that perceptions of ASB vary considerably by different personal, household and area characteristics (Kershaw *et al.*, 2008; Upson, 2004). Figure 1.2 summarises this by showing the groups most likely to have a high level of perceived ASB using the overall seven-strand ASB measure.

**Figure 1.2 Demographic and socio-economic groups and areas most likely to have high levels of perceived anti-social behaviour in the local area, 2007/08 BCS**



This section presents similar analyses for each of the seven ASB strands that make up the overall summary measure. However, it should be noted that whilst a number of the characteristics are associated with perceptions of ASB, a number of them are interdependent, for example age with marital status and employment status or deprivation with other area classifications. This means the findings that follow should be interpreted with caution. In the final section of this report, findings from multivariate analyses are presented which controls for the effect of one variable on another to examine which characteristics have an independent association with perceptions of problems with ASB (see section 1.8).

### **Box 1.2 Guide to interpreting Tables 1.2 to 1.7**

*Tables 1.2 to 1.4 show the proportion of people who perceived problems with ASB by different sub-groups, e.g. 46 per cent of victims of crime and 27 per cent of non-victims perceived problems with teenagers hanging around.*

*Tables 1.5 to 1.7 show the composition of people who perceived problems with ASB broken down by the same sub-groups, e.g. 33 per cent of people who perceived problems with teenagers hanging around had been victims of crime and 67 per cent had not.*

## Personal characteristics

### Age, sex and ethnicity

Consistent with previous findings, age was found to be linked with perceptions of ASB. Across all seven types of ASB, the general pattern is for the younger age groups (those aged 16 to 24 and 25 to 34) to be more likely to perceive ASB to be a problem, and those in the older age groups (those aged 65 to 74 and 75 or older) to be the least likely to do so (Table 1.2). For example:

- Thirty-four per cent of men and 41 per cent of women aged 16 to 24 perceived people being drunk and rowdy to be a problem in their local area, compared with just eight per cent of both men and women aged 75 years or older.
- Around one in three young men and women (aged 16 to 24) perceived drug use or dealing to be a problem in their local area (32% and 36% respectively) compared with around one in ten of those aged 75 years or over (10% of men and 11% of women of this age).

The proportion of men and women perceiving problems with ASB were generally similar. However, within the 16 to 24 age group, with the exceptions of perceptions of vandalism or graffiti and perceptions of abandoned or burnt-out cars, women were more likely than men to perceive each of the ASB strands to be a problem (Table 1.2). For example:

- Thirty-six per cent of women aged 16 to 24 perceived problems with drug use or dealing in their local area compared with 32 per cent of men of the same age.
- Whilst 42 per cent of women aged 16 to 24 thought that teenagers hanging around were a problem in their local area, the comparable proportion was 33 per cent among men of this age.

Other variables known to be strongly correlated with age, such as marital status, also showed variations in perceptions of ASB, but such differences are likely to reflect the age differences between the sub-groups (Table 1.2). For example:

- One-third of single people (33%) thought there was a problem with vandalism or graffiti, compared with a quarter of married people (25%) and just under a fifth of those who had been widowed (18%).

For all seven strands of ASB, those from Non-White ethnic backgrounds (that is, ethnic groups other than White) were considerably more likely to perceive problems with ASB in their area than those from White ethnic backgrounds (Table 1.2). However, it is likely these differences in perceptions reflect other factors strongly associated with ethnicity, such as age structure or area of residence (see area characteristics section below).

- Around four in ten people from Non-White ethnic groups (39%) compared with three in ten people from White ethnic groups (30%) thought their local area had a fairly or very big problem with teenagers hanging around.
- Abandoned or burnt-out cars were more than twice as likely to be perceived as a problem by those from Non-White ethnic backgrounds than those from White ethnic backgrounds (13% compared with 6%).
- Fifteen per cent of people from Non-White ethnic backgrounds thought there was a problem in their area with noisy neighbours compared with ten per cent of those from White ethnic backgrounds.

### Employment status

Employment status was also associated with perceptions of ASB. The unemployed and those who were long-term or temporarily sick/ill were more likely to perceive problems with all seven strands of ASB than people in employment, or those who were looking after their family/home (and economically inactive), or were retired (Table 1.2).

- Around four in ten of those who were unemployed (44%) or were long-term or temporarily sick/ill (41%) believed there was a problem with rubbish or litter in their local area. This compares with around three in ten of those who were either economically inactive as they were looking after family/home (33%), were in employment (30%), or were retired (27%).
- Similar proportions of the unemployed and long-term or temporarily sick perceived problems with drug use or dealing (39% and 40% respectively), a level higher than in other groups.

Employment status is also strongly related to age, so these differences may reflect differences in perceptions of ASB by age (described above).

### Lifestyle factors

People who regularly read national broadsheets were much less likely to perceive problems with ASB in their area than those who read national tabloids. This was the case for all seven strands of ASB, but was particularly notable for perceptions of drug use and dealing and perceptions of teenagers hanging around (Table 1.2).

- A third of national tabloid readers (33%) perceived a local problem with teenagers hanging around on the streets, compared with around a quarter of national broadsheet readers (24%).
- Three out of ten (29%) people who read national tabloids perceived problems with drug use or dealing, compared with two out of ten (19%) readers of national broadsheets.

### Victimisation

Across all seven strands of ASB, those who had been victims of crime in the last 12 months were considerably more likely to perceive ASB to be a problem than those who had not (Table 1.2). For example:



- Victims of crime were around twice as likely to perceive people being drunk or rowdy (39%) and vandalism or graffiti (44%) to be a problem in their area than those who had not been a victim (21% and 22% respectively).

Thus, a disproportionately high number of those who perceived ASB to be a problem had been a victim of crime in the previous year. Whilst those who had been a victim of crime in the last 12 months comprised 22 per cent of all adults, they formed around a third or more of those who perceived ASB problems in their local area (Table 1.5).

- Victims of crime comprised 36 per cent of those who perceived problems with vandalism or graffiti, and 35 per cent of both those perceiving problems with drunk or rowdy behaviour and reporting problems with abandoned or burnt-out cars.

### Household and area characteristics

#### Household structure

High levels of perceived ASB were more likely among households comprising a single adult and child(ren) than for other household types, in particular those whose Household Reference Person (HRP)<sup>4</sup> was aged 60 years or over (Table 1.3). For example:

- The proportion of people perceiving local problems with drug use or dealing was twice as high amongst single adults living in a household with child(ren) (40%) than for those living in households where the HRP was aged 60 years or over (19%).

Given that household structure and age are strongly related, it is likely this variation reflects differences in perceptions by age described above.

#### Housing and income

Perceptions of ASB varied by tenure. For all seven ASB strands, those living in social-rented accommodation were considerably more likely, and those living in owner-occupied accommodation less likely, to perceive problems with ASB in their local area (Table 1.3).

- People living in the social-rented sector were twice as likely as those living in the owner-occupied sector to perceive problems with people using or dealing drugs in their local area (41% compared with 22%).
- More than four out of ten social renters (44%) thought there was a problem with teenagers hanging around compared with 31 per cent of private renters and 28 per cent of those living in owner-occupied accommodation.
- Home owners were least likely to think there was a problem with people being drunk or rowdy, with 22 per cent perceiving this as a problem in their local area. This compares with 34 per cent and 32 per cent respectively for those living in the social- and private-rented sectors.

Another way of exploring such differences is to examine the composition of those perceiving a problem with ASB by tenure (Table 1.6). This highlights that those living in the social-rented sector form a disproportionate number among those perceiving problems.

- Social renters represented just 15 per cent of all adults but accounted for 27 per cent of those who perceived a problem with noisy neighbours.
- Whilst the proportion of people perceiving problems with abandoned or burnt-out cars was low (see section 1.3), social renters were disproportionately represented among them: nearly a quarter of those perceiving this as a problem in their local area lived in social housing (24%).

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<sup>4</sup> See the Glossary for the definition of Household Reference Person.

Perceptions of ASB also varied by type of accommodation lived in (although this is likely to reflect differences in type of accommodation by tenure). Those adults whose household occupied a terraced house or a flat or maisonette were the most likely to perceive high levels of ASB (Table 1.3).

- Thirty-four per cent of those living in flats or maisonettes and 31 per cent living in terraced houses perceived a problem with people being drunk or rowdy, compared with 16 per cent of people living in detached houses.

For perceptions of drug use or dealing, noisy neighbours, and rubbish or litter lying around, the proportion of people perceiving problems generally decreased as household income increased (Table 1.3).

- Thirty-four per cent of people living in households with an annual income of less than £10,000 thought there was a problem with rubbish or litter lying around compared with 29 per cent of those with a household income of between £40,000 and £49,999, and 24 per cent of those with a household income of £50,000 or more.

For the other ASB strands (teenagers hanging around; people being drunk or rowdy; vandalism and graffiti; and abandoned or burnt-out cars) the pattern was less clear, except those with the highest incomes (£50,000 or higher per year) had the lowest level of perceived problems.

- Twenty-seven per cent of those living in households with an annual income of £50,000 or more thought teenagers hanging around were a problem compared with 31 per cent of all adults.

### Area characteristics

Area characteristics showed the strongest variation in perceptions of ASB. There were considerable differences in perceptions between people living in deprived and non-deprived areas, across ACORN<sup>5</sup> areas and between urban and rural areas (of course, these classifications tend to overlap).

For all seven strands of ASB, the likelihood of perceiving problems was higher among those living in areas with higher levels of deprivation<sup>6</sup> (Table 1.4). For example:

- Half of those living in the ten per cent most deprived wards<sup>7</sup> perceived problems in their local area with rubbish or litter (52%) and people using or dealing drugs (51%). This compared with 16 per cent and 15 per cent respectively for those living in the ten per cent least deprived wards.

Given the differences described above, it is not surprising that a disproportionately high number of people who perceived problems with ASB lived in the most deprived areas (Table 1.7). For example:

- One in two of all people (50%) who perceived problems with abandoned or burnt-out cars were residents in the thirty per cent most deprived wards in England.
- Those who lived in these same thirty per cent most deprived wards also accounted for 46 per cent of those who perceived problems with noisy neighbours.

Consistent with previous findings, those living in Hard Pressed ACORN areas were generally the most likely, and those living in Wealthy Achievers ACORN areas the least likely, to perceive a problem with ASB. Those living in Moderate Means ACORN areas tended to be

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<sup>5</sup> See the Glossary for further details about the ACORN classification.

<sup>6</sup> Local level deprivation is measured using the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004, which covers England only, so any findings reported in this chapter relating to levels of deprivation will be based on BCS data for England only. See the Glossary for further details.

<sup>7</sup> All wards were ranked by deprivation score and the distribution was split into ten equal-sized groups.



more likely than those living in Comfortably Off, Urban Prosperity and Wealthy Achiever ACORN areas to perceive problems (Table 1.4).

- Forty-five per cent of those living in Hard Pressed ACORN areas and 40 per cent of those living in Moderate Means ACORN areas perceived problems with teenagers hanging around in their area, compared with 18 per cent of those living in Wealthy Achievers ACORN areas.
- Forty-three per cent of those living in Hard Pressed ACORN areas perceived problems with drug use or dealing compared with 14 per cent of those living in Wealthy Achievers ACORN areas.

In contrast to the other ASB strands, there was not a statistically significant difference between Urban Prosperity and Moderate Means or Hard Pressed ACORN areas in perceptions of people being drunk or rowdy. This suggests that this problem is more commonly experienced across all types of urban areas.

Perceptions of problems with ASB were disproportionately concentrated among those living in Hard Pressed ACORN areas and a disproportionately low number were living in Wealthy Achievers ACORN areas (Table 1.7). This is illustrated by the fact that:

- Nineteen per cent of all adults lived in Hard Pressed ACORN areas, but they accounted for around a third of those who perceived problems with each of the following ASB strands: noisy neighbours (34%), abandoned or burnt-out cars (34%), and people using or dealing drugs (31%).

### Regional and urban differences

There were geographical variations in perceptions for all seven types of ASB; with those living in London generally having a higher likelihood of perceiving problems with these behaviours, compared with the other English Government Office regions and Wales (Table 1.4).

- Drunk or rowdy behaviour was most likely to be perceived to be a problem by those living in London (31%), compared with all the other regions and Wales (for example, Yorkshire and the Humber region, 21%).

Such differences are likely to reflect other factors that are highly correlated with geography and the independent effect of region is explored later in this chapter (see section 1.8).

Not surprisingly, those living in urban areas were also found to have a greater likelihood of perceiving problems with ASB than those in rural areas (Table 1.4).

- People living in urban areas were more than twice as likely to perceive problems with people being drunk or rowdy as those in rural areas (28% compared with 13%).
- A third of people in urban areas (34%) thought teenagers hanging around on the streets were a problem in their local area, compared with 19 per cent of residents in rural areas.

## 1.4 EXPERIENCE OF ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

In addition to asking about perceptions, the 2007/08 BCS also asked about people's actual experience of different types of ASB in their local area over the last 12 months (see Box 1.3).

**Box 1.3 Questions relating to experience and nature of anti-social behaviour**

**Experience of anti-social behaviour**

The 2007/08 BCS asked half of the sample questions relating to their personal experience of five of the seven ASB strands in their local area in the last 12 months. The BCS asked if they had personally:

- Seen young people hanging around on the streets.
- Seen NEW vandalism or graffiti.
- Seen evidence of people using or dealing drugs.
- Seen or heard people being drunk or rowdy.
- Experienced noisy or nuisance neighbours.

**Reporting of ASB incidents**

Respondents who perceived the behaviour to be a fairly or very big problem and had personally experienced one of these five types of ASB in their local area were also asked additional questions relating to the reporting of ASB incidents.

**Nature of anti-social behaviour**

Additional questions were asked of respondents who perceived a fairly or very big problem in their local area with either teenagers or young people hanging around on the streets, or people being drunk or rowdy, regarding the nature of these types of ASB.

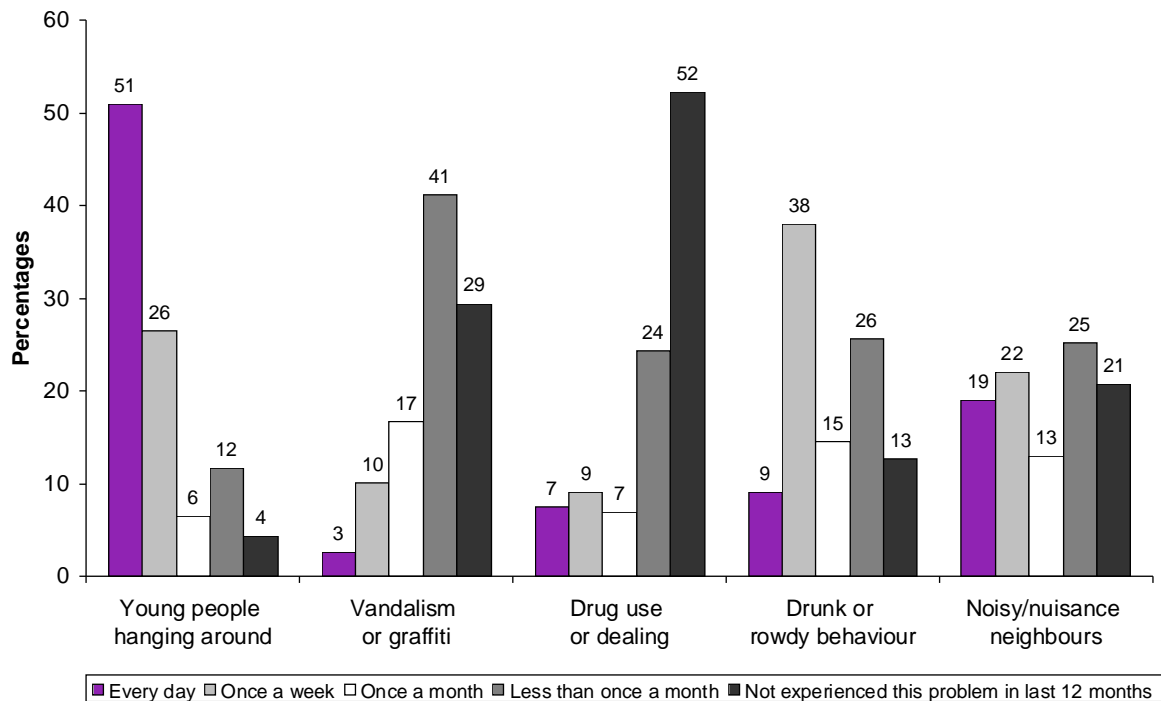
Previous analysis has shown that perceptions of ASB can be influenced by information from a number of sources, including the experience of others, the national and local media, and information from the police or other authorities, but the most common source of perceptions of ASB has generally been found to be people's own personal experience (Upson, 2006).

As in previous years, the 2007/08 BCS shows there continues to be a strong link between people's perceptions and experience of ASB, but the strength of this relationship varied across the different types of ASB. With the exception of people using or dealing drugs, the vast majority of people who perceived ASB to be a very or fairly big problem had some personal experience of witnessing it in their local area at some point in the previous year (Figure 1.3 and Table 1.8).

- Ninety-six per cent of people who perceived problems with teenagers hanging around and 87 per cent of those who perceived problems with people being drunk or rowdy had personally seen or heard such behaviours in their area in the previous 12 months.
- Eight out of ten people (79%) who perceived problems with noisy neighbours had personally experienced either noisy or nuisance neighbours<sup>8</sup>, while seven out of ten people (71%) who thought their area had a problem with vandalism or graffiti had personally seen new vandalism or graffiti in the last year.
- Around half of those (48%) who perceived problems with people using or dealing drugs in their local area had personally seen evidence of this behaviour in their area, considerably lower than for other types of ASB.

<sup>8</sup> It should be noted that the perception and experience questions relating to problems with noisy neighbours are not asking about exactly the same kind of problems (see Boxes 1.1 and 1.3).

Figure 1.3 Frequency of experience of anti-social behaviour among those who perceive a problem with these behaviours, 2007/08 BCS



There was some variation between the five measures in how often people had experienced each of the problem behaviours. Young people hanging around was experienced the most frequently.

- Three-quarters of people (77%) who perceived problems with teenagers hanging around had seen this behaviour once a week or more; with around half of them (51%) experiencing it every day.

Although noisy or nuisance neighbours, and drunk or rowdy behaviour, were not experienced as frequently as young people hanging around, a large proportion of those perceiving such problems had regularly experienced them in the last year.

- Four out of ten (41%) people who believed that noisy neighbours was an issue in their area had personally experienced problems with either noisy or nuisance neighbours at least once a week, with a fifth (19%) experiencing problems more or less every day in the last year.
- Drunk or rowdy behaviour was experienced at least once a week by just under half of those (47%) who perceived problems with this behaviour, with around one in ten experiencing it more or less every day (9%).

Experience of vandalism or graffiti, or people dealing or using drugs was a much less common occurrence by those who perceived these behaviours to be a problem in their area.

- Vandalism or graffiti, or evidence of drug use or dealing was most likely not to have been seen at all in the last 12 months (29% and 52% respectively) or to have been seen less than once a month (41% and 24% respectively).

From the above, it is clear that the relationship between experience and perceptions is much weaker for problems with drug use or dealing. This indicates that such perceptions are influenced more by sources other than personal experience, compared with the other types of ASB.

This is supported by findings from the 2004/05 BCS (Upson, 2006), which showed that whilst personal experience was the most commonly reported source of perceptions of problems with drug use or dealing, the proportion (54%) citing this as the source of their perceptions was considerably lower than for other types of ASB (for example, drunk or rowdy behaviour, 87%). Compared with the other types of behaviour, a higher proportion also said they based their perceptions on the local media or said it was 'just generally known about the area'.

## 1.5 REPORTING OF ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR INCIDENTS

### Reporting anti-social behaviour incidents

Additional questions about reporting incidents of ASB were asked of those who perceived one of the above five types of ASB as a problem and had personally experienced these in their local area in the previous 12 months.<sup>9</sup> Although not directly comparable, the findings from the 2007/08 BCS are broadly similar to those found for the 2004/05 BCS (Upson, 2006).

The majority of ASB incidents went unreported to any agency or individual. People who had experienced problems with noisy or nuisance neighbours were the most likely to complain, while people were considerably less likely to report the other four types of ASB (Table 1.9). For example:

- Around half of those (49%) who had experienced noisy or nuisance neighbours had complained to someone, compared with 23 per cent of people who had experienced people using or dealing drugs and 14 per cent who had experienced people being drunk or rowdy.

With the exception of noisy or nuisance neighbours, the police or community support officers were the most frequently mentioned point of complaint among those who experienced problems with ASB (Table 1.9).

- Fourteen per cent of people had complained to the police or community support officers about teenagers or young people hanging around, 13 per cent had complained to them about drug use or dealing, nine per cent about vandalism or graffiti and seven per cent about people being drunk or rowdy.

The local council was more likely to be mentioned as a point of complaint among those who had experienced noisy or nuisance neighbours, or seen vandalism or graffiti.

- Eighteen per cent of people had reported their neighbours to the local council and seven per cent had reported incidents of vandalism or graffiti.

In general, apart from those who had experienced noisy or nuisance neighbours, people did not complain to those responsible for the ASB.

- Around a fifth (22%) of those who had problems with noisy or nuisance neighbours had complained to their neighbour(s).
- Amongst those who had seen vandalism or graffiti, people being drunk or rowdy or evidence of people using or dealing drugs, only two per cent had complained to those responsible.

Previous analysis (Upson, 2006), showed that a much greater proportion of those who had experienced noisy neighbours said that it had a high impact on their quality of life compared with the other types of ASB. According to the 2004/05 BCS, 49 per cent reported that it had a high impact on quality of life compared with 15 per cent for vandalism or graffiti and 23 per cent for drug use or dealing.

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<sup>9</sup> Those who perceived a fairly or very big problem with noisy neighbours or loud parties and said they had experienced noisy or nuisance neighbours were asked if they had complained about noisy or nuisance neighbours.

It also showed that when respondents were asked why they did not complain about ASB incidents, the most common reason given was that it was too trivial or a waste of time (Upson, 2006).

### Impact of reporting anti-social incidents

People who complained about incidents of ASB were asked whether or not complaining to someone had resolved the problem. Most of those who had complained felt that nothing had changed as a result. Whilst those who complained about noisy or nuisance neighbours were the least likely to think this, it was still the case that around one in two of them (51%) felt that nothing had changed as a result of complaining. Higher proportions, around two in three, of those who complained about the other behaviours thought it had no effect on the problem (Table 1.10).

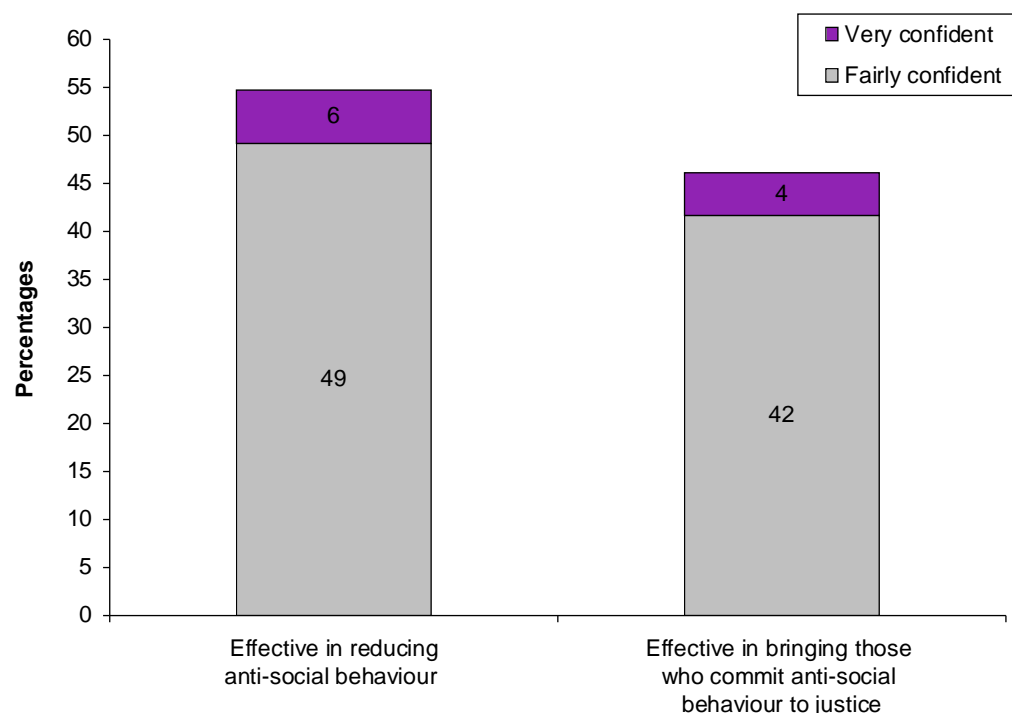
In only a small proportion of cases did the complaint(s) result in the problem disappearing or becoming significantly less of a problem (around 12% to 14%), with the exception of noisy or nuisance neighbours, where a slightly higher proportion of people who complained about problems with noisy or nuisance neighbours found some improvement in the situation (6% reported the problem had disappeared and 13% said that it became significantly less of a problem).

### Public confidence in local agencies dealing with anti-social behaviour

The 2007/08 BCS asked respondents about their level of confidence in the effectiveness of authorities in their area in reducing ASB, and also their confidence that the authorities were effective in bringing to justice those who carry out ASB. Analysis of these questions showed that (Figure 1.4):

- Just over half of people (55%) were very or fairly confident that the authorities were effective in reducing the ASB problems in their area.
- Forty-six per cent were confident that the authorities were effective in bringing those who commit ASB to justice.

**Figure 1.4 Levels of confidence in the effectiveness of authorities in dealing with anti-social behaviour, 2007/08 BCS**



## 1.6 NATURE OF ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

The specific nature of incidents of ASB 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, but the seriousness and impact of behaviours ranges widely.

People who perceived problems with teenagers hanging around or with drunk or rowdy behaviour in the past 12 months were asked more detailed questions about the specific behaviour they experienced, including when and where the incidents took place.

The findings from the 2007/08 BCS that follow are not directly comparable with previous analysis (Upson, 2006), but they show a similar pattern.

### Nature of anti-social behaviour incidents

#### Young people and anti-social behaviour

People who perceived teenagers hanging around in the local area to be a problem had actually seen a range of different types of behaviours associated with this problem. The most commonly reported behaviours were that young people were: swearing or using bad language; being loud, rowdy or noisy; or just being a general nuisance (cited by 70%, 69% and 68% of those perceiving problems respectively) (Table 1.11).

The range of types of incidents that were actually seen is extensive, and some likely to be more serious than others. The particular concern is around the more serious types of behaviour that young people were seen to carry out, causing harm to themselves or others. For example, people who perceived problems with young people in their area reported them to be:

- abusive or harassing (31%);
- intimidating or threatening (22%);
- physically assaulting people (5%);
- drinking alcohol (60%);
- fighting with each other (26%); and
- taking drugs (14%).

When asked if they believed that the young people hanging around in their local area were deliberately behaving in an anti-social manner six in ten (of those perceiving a problem) thought they were.

#### Drunk or rowdy behaviour

Those who perceive drunk or rowdy behaviour in public places to be a problem in their local area also reported a range of different behaviours (Table 1.12).

- In line with previous findings, the most common behaviour, mentioned by three-quarters of such people (75%), was that the noise from people in the streets when they have been drinking caused a problem.
- The next most common problems related to more environmental aspects; cans and bottles and fast-food wrapping being left on the streets or thrown into gardens (mentioned by 58% and 57% respectively).
- Some reported problems with other people drinking alcohol in local streets, parks and other public places. For example, young people drinking in public places was mentioned by 52 per cent of people, while homeless people and alcoholics drinking in public places was mentioned by 15 per cent.

- Alcohol-related violence was reported by less than a third of people (fighting within or between groups: 29%; violence/people being assaulted by drunks: 16%).

Around three in five people (59%) perceiving drunk or rowdy behaviour to be a problem thought the people responsible were deliberately behaving in an anti-social manner.

### Timing of incidents

The timing of ASB incidents is important when one considers how disrupting or threatening the behaviour is considered to be, for example, something that happens late at night may be more of a nuisance or threatening than if it took place during the daytime.

Of course the time that people actually see ASB in their local area is inherently related to when people are present in their local area and the nature of the ASB being asked about.

### Young people and anti-social behaviour

As expected, ASB incidents involving young people were reported to take place over both weekdays and weekends (mentioned by 78% of those perceiving problems) (Table 1.13).

- The majority of people saw incidents involving problems with young people hanging around in the early evening (53%) and in the later evening (77% mentioned problem happening between 7pm and 11pm).

### Drunk or rowdy behaviour

In contrast, problems with drunk or rowdy behaviour were restricted to certain times of the week (Table 1.13).

- For those considering drunk or rowdy behaviour as a problem, around half reported incidents happening at the weekend (49%).
- Incidents of drunk or rowdy behaviour were less likely to take place during both weekdays and weekends than problems with young people hanging around (49% compared with 78%).

As expected, problems with drunk or rowdy behaviour tended to occur later in the evening and during the night than problems with young people hanging around.

- Two-thirds of people perceiving problems with drunk or rowdy behaviour reported incidents took place between 7pm and 11pm (66%) and after 11pm at night (64%). A smaller proportion reported that people tend to be drunk or rowdy early in the evening (15% mentioned problems between 5pm and 7pm) or during the day (for example, 5% mentioned problems between 3pm and 5pm).

### Location of incidents

The impact of ASB can be seen as directly related to the location of the incidents that take place.

### Young people and anti-social behaviour

For those who perceive the behaviour to be a problem, the most common place for young people to be seen hanging around was in or around local shops (63%). Other common places were as follows (Table 1.14):

- In streets in the area or on street corners, other than the respondent's street, reported by one in two people (50%).



- Parks, playgrounds or other open spaces (43%) or in the respondent's own street (37%).
- Hanging around at bus stops, which was cited by one in four people (24%).

### Drunk or rowdy behaviour

For people who perceive drunk or rowdy behaviour to be a problem, the most common location of incidents was in streets in the area other than the respondent's street (54%). This is a greater proportion than those who saw incidents outside or near pubs, clubs or nightclubs (48%). Other commonly mentioned locations were (Table 1.14):

- Experiencing it in their own street (mentioned by 45% of people).
- In or around local shops (38%) and in parks, playgrounds or other open spaces (34%).

## 1.7 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEPTIONS OF ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR AND COMMUNITY COHESION

A series of questions related to community cohesion are asked to provide an insight into how people view their local area and the degree of community cohesion within it. One might expect that levels of perceived community cohesion and perceptions of problems with ASB would be strongly related.

A total of 13 questions tapping into different aspects of community cohesion were included in the 2007/08 BCS. For each individual question there was a clear pattern, with the proportion of people with a high level of perceived ASB being higher amongst those who thought they lived in an area with a "low" level of community cohesion (Table 1.15). For example:

- Around a third of people (34%) who disagreed with the statement that 'people in this neighbourhood are willing to help their neighbours' had a high level of perceived ASB, compared with 13 per cent who agreed with this statement.
- People who disagreed that 'people in their local area said hello (or some other greeting) when they meet' were twice as likely to have a high level of perceived ASB than those who agreed that people greeted each (29% compared with 14%).

However, the nature of the BCS means it is not possible to establish the direction of this relationship; it could be that living in areas with "low" levels of community cohesion leads to people having high levels of perceived ASB, or vice versa.

## 1.8 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH PERCEPTIONS OF PROBLEMS WITH ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

The findings presented above have shown that a range of characteristics are associated with having perceptions of problems with ASB. As these characteristics are often inter-related, multivariate analysis<sup>10</sup> was carried out to control for the effect of one variable on another and assess which of the characteristics were independently associated with having high levels of perceived ASB.

This replicates analysis published in 'Crime in England and Wales 2007/08' (Kershaw *et al.*, 2008) but includes measures of community cohesion and also deprivation. This analysis was restricted to cases in England as the measure of deprivation<sup>11</sup> is not available on a consistent basis for both England and Wales.

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<sup>10</sup> Analysis carried out was logistic regression, for more details see the Glossary.

<sup>11</sup> Local level deprivation is measured using the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004, which covers England only. See the Glossary for further details.



Overall the model predicted around 26 per cent of the variance in perceptions of high levels of ASB (see Table 1.16 for more information). The factors most strongly independently associated with high levels of perceived ASB were:

- the level of deprivation, in particular living in the most deprived wards;
- disagreeing that the local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together;
- being a victim of crime in the previous 12 months;
- living in Hard Pressed, Moderate Means or Urban Prosperity ACORN areas;
- not living in northern regions of England (North East, North West, Yorkshire and the Humber);
- age, that is, being less than 65; and
- living in an area for 3 years or more.

This analysis revealed that some of the relationships between perceptions of ASB and demographic and socio-economic characteristics, such as ethnicity, household income, and marital status did not hold true or were only weakly associated with perceptions of ASB, once the effects of other characteristics were controlled for.

However, some of the relationships between perceptions of ASB and other characteristics did remain. Area-based characteristics in particular were those that were most strongly related to perceptions of ASB, once other factors were controlled for.

The relationship between level of deprivation and perceptions of ASB remained the most strongly independently associated factor. Controlling for other factors, the likelihood of having high levels of perceived ASB increased with levels of deprivation; the odds of someone having a high level of perceived ASB for those living in the ten per cent most deprived areas were more than four times higher than for those living in the ten per cent least deprived areas.

The underlying relationship between community cohesion and perceptions of ASB also remained. Those who strongly disagreed that the local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together had a greater likelihood of having high levels of perceived ASB; the odds of perceiving high ASB were more than six times higher than for those who strongly agreed (controlling for other variables).

Analysis presented earlier showed that the youngest age group (those aged 16-24 years) were more likely to perceive problems with ASB (see Section 1.3). However, multivariate analysis showed that whilst age remained a strong factor associated with predicting high levels of perceived ASB, once other factors were controlled for, there was no statistically significant difference between the odds of perceiving high levels of ASB for those in any age group less than 65 and over. When controlling for other factors, the odds of having high levels of perceived ASB were significantly lower for those in age groups aged 65 and over.

Controlling for other variables included in the model, the region that people lived in was also independently associated with overall perceptions of ASB. However, there was not a strong regional pattern and few of the differences between regions were statistically significant. When other factors were controlled for, the odds of having high levels of perceived ASB were higher for those living in the South East and lower for those in the North East, North West and Yorkshire and the Humber (in relation to the reference category: London).

## Factors associated with perceptions of problems with individual strands of anti-social behaviour

Multivariate analysis was also carried out separately for each of the seven strands that comprise the overall ASB measure. As these measures are inherently linked, it was expected that many of the factors that strongly contribute to explaining variance in high levels of perceived ASB would also be factors strongly associated with each of the seven strands (see Tables 1.17 to 1.23).

Table 1a summarises the factors that were found to be independently associated for each of the multivariate analyses conducted.

**Table 1a Factors that were independently associated with perceiving problems with different types of anti-social behaviour in the local area, 2007/08 BCS**

High level of perceived ASB	Type of behaviour perceived to be a fairly or very big problem:						
	Teenagers hanging around	Vandalism/ graffiti/ other deliberate damage	Drug use or dealing	Drunk or rowdy behaviour	Noisy neighbours or loud parties	Rubbish or litter	Abandoned or burnt-out cars
Deprivation index	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Community cohesion measure	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Victim of crime	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
ACORN category	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
English Government Office Region	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Respondent's age	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Number of years in area	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Level of physical disorder	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Long-standing illness or disability	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ethnic group	✓		✓	✓			✓
Tenure	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Area type	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Newspaper readership	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
Highest qualification	✓	✓					
Respondent's occupation		✓		✓	✓		
Household income		✓		✓	✓	✓	
Number of visits to pub/wine bar in the evening				✓	✓		

✓ denotes factor strongly independently associated with perception of the different types of ASB (contributing at least 1% improvement in the model); ✓ denotes factor independently associated with perception of the different types of ASB (contributing less).

Similar to the overall measure of ASB, area-based characteristics were those that were most strongly related to each of the seven strands, once other factors were controlled for. However, there were some differences between the strands in which area variables showed the strongest relationships. Again, some of the relationships between perceptions and demographic and socio-economic characteristics, such as ethnicity, household income, and marital status did not hold true or were only weakly associated with perceptions of different types of ASB, once the effects of other characteristics were controlled for.

Although the most strongly associated factor for the overall measure of perceptions of ASB was the level of deprivation, for the component strands this was only the case for people perceiving problems with drug use or dealing, rubbish or litter, and abandoned or burnt-out cars. The likelihood of perceiving these problems increased with levels of deprivation. For example, once other factors were controlled for:

- The odds of someone who lived in the ten per cent most deprived areas perceiving a problem with drug use or dealing was more than four times higher than for those living in the ten per cent least deprived areas (for rubbish or litter, more than 3 times higher; abandoned or burnt-out cars, more than 5 times higher).

Generally, ACORN area was a factor strongly associated with perceiving problems with ASB, once other factors were controlled for.

- Except for abandoned or burnt-out cars, people living in a Hard Pressed or Moderate Means ACORN area were generally more likely to perceive problems with each of the individual strands.
- The odds of perceiving problems with three of the strands (vandalism or graffiti, drunk or rowdy behaviour, and noisy neighbours) were similar for people living in Urban Prosperity ACORN areas as they were for those residents of Hard Pressed ACORN areas.
- Interestingly, the odds of people perceiving rubbish or litter as a problem were higher for those in Urban Prosperity and Moderate Means ACORN areas than they were for those in Hard Pressed ACORN areas.

The community cohesion measure was a factor strongly associated with all strands except one (abandoned or burnt-out cars). This factor was most strongly associated with whether people perceived noisy neighbours to be a problem; the odds of those who disagreed that the local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together were around three times higher than those who agreed, once other factors were controlled for.

Victimisation was also a factor strongly associated with six of the seven strands (the exception being who perceived rubbish or litter to be a problem in their local area). Having been a victim of crime in the last 12 months was the strongest factor independently associated with the likelihood of people perceiving vandalism or graffiti to be a problem; with the odds of victims perceiving this as a problem being around two and a half times higher than for non-victims (controlling for other variables).

**Table 1.1 Proportion of all adults perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour in their local area, 2001/02 to 2007/08 BCS**

Percentages	BCS													
	2001/02						2006/07 to 2007/08						Statistically significant change	
	ints	ints	ints	ints	ints	ints	ints	ints	ints	ints	ints	ints	2001/02 to 2007/08	2006/07 to 2007/08
	<i>Percentage</i>													
High level of perceived anti-social behaviour <sup>1</sup>	19	21	16	17	17	17	18	16	16	16	16	16	↓ **	↓ **
	<i>Percentage saying fairly/very big problem in their local area</i>													
Teenagers hanging around on the streets	32	33	27	31	32	32	33	31	31	31	31	31	↓ **	↓ **
Vandalism, graffiti, other deliberate damage to property or vehicles	34	35	28	28	29	28	28	27	27	27	27	27	↓ **	↓ **
People using or dealing drugs	31	32	25	26	27	27	28	26	26	26	26	26	↓ **	↓ **
People being drunk or rowdy in public places	22	23	19	22	24	24	26	25	25	25	25	25	↑ **	↑ **
Rubbish or litter lying around	32	33	29	30	30	30	31	30	30	30	30	30	↓ **	↓ **
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	10	10	9	9	10	10	11	10	10	10	10	10	↓ **	↓ **
Abandoned or burnt-out cars <sup>2</sup>	20	25	15	12	10	10	9	7	7	7	7	7	↓ **	↓ **
<i>Unweighted base</i> <sup>3</sup>	7,474	8,701	34,415	42,707	45,626	44,836	44,841							

1. This overall measure is derived from responses to the seven individual anti-social behaviour (ASB) strands (see the Glossary for further details). Five of the ASB strand questions have been asked since 1992; see Table 5.03 in Crime in England and Wales 2007/08 (Kershaw *et al.*, 2008).

2. The question relating to abandoned or burnt-out cars was asked of one-quarter of the sample in 2001/02 and 2002/03.

3. Unweighted bases refer to high level of perceived ASB. The bases are much lower in 2001/02 and 2002/03 as the question on abandoned or burnt-out cars was only asked of one-quarter of the sample. However, the bases for the six other strands will be approximately four times as high as shown for these years.

Table 1.2 Proportion of adults perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour in their local area by personal characteristics

Percentages <sup>1</sup>		Type of behaviour perceived to be a fairly or very big problem:							2007/08 BCS
	High level of perceived ASB <sup>2</sup>	Teenagers hanging around	Vandalism/ graffiti/ other deliberate damage	Drug use or dealing	Drunk or rowdy behaviour	Noisy neighbours or loud parties	Rubbish or litter	Abandoned or burnt-out cars	Unweighted base <sup>3</sup>
<b>Men</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>20,574</b>
16-24	21	33	33	32	34	10	32	10	1,789
25-34	19	36	30	27	32	12	33	7	2,920
35-44	17	36	28	26	28	11	30	7	3,994
45-54	17	34	28	29	25	10	30	7	3,474
55-64	15	28	27	25	21	9	31	6	3,566
65-74	11	22	23	19	16	7	30	6	2,714
75+	4	13	14	10	8	4	21	3	2,117
<b>Women</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>24,267</b>
16-24	26	42	36	36	41	16	35	9	2,086
25-34	20	36	30	29	30	14	34	7	3,589
35-44	18	35	28	28	27	12	29	7	4,630
45-54	17	31	28	29	25	10	31	7	3,720
55-64	15	28	26	26	22	9	32	7	3,943
65-74	9	23	21	19	14	7	30	5	3,251
75+	4	14	15	11	8	4	21	3	3,048
<b>Ethnic group</b>									
White	15	30	27	25	24	10	30	6	41,911
Non-White	24	39	31	34	32	15	35	13	2,922
<b>Marital status</b>									
Married	14	29	25	23	22	9	29	6	21,479
Cohabiting	19	35	30	28	29	14	32	7	4,003
Single	22	36	33	32	34	13	34	9	9,223
Separated	19	33	26	33	28	11	31	9	1,333
Divorced	18	32	27	31	26	13	34	6	3,882
Widowed	8	20	18	17	12	6	24	4	4,906
<b>Respondent's employment status</b>									
In employment	17	33	28	27	27	10	30	7	25,432
Unemployed	31	42	38	39	40	16	44	11	770
Economically inactive	15	27	25	24	21	10	30	7	18,511
Student <sup>4</sup>	24	34	35	32	38	15	35	10	1,053
Looking after family/home	22	36	30	31	29	14	33	9	2,670
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	27	43	35	40	32	19	41	10	2,030
Retired	8	20	20	17	13	6	27	5	12,244
Other inactive	23	37	30	34	31	13	33	10	514
<b>Respondent's occupation</b>									
Managerial and professional occupations	12	27	24	21	22	8	27	5	15,005
Intermediate occupations	14	30	26	24	23	9	28	6	9,035
Routine and manual occupations	19	34	29	30	27	12	33	8	17,501
Never worked and long-term unemployed	22	34	29	32	30	13	33	10	1,324
Full-time students <sup>5</sup>	23	36	35	33	38	13	34	9	1,773
<b>Highest qualification</b>									
Degree or diploma	13	29	24	22	24	9	28	6	13,655
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	17	33	29	26	27	10	31	6	7,726
O level/GCSE	20	36	31	30	29	12	32	8	8,991
Other	17	29	26	28	25	11	30	7	1,892
No qualifications	16	29	26	27	22	10	31	8	12,436
<b>Long-standing illness or disability</b>									
Long-standing illness or disability	18	31	28	28	24	12	33	7	12,559
Limits activities	19	32	28	28	24	12	33	8	8,721
Does not limit activities	16	30	27	26	23	10	31	6	3,831
No long-standing illness or disability	16	31	27	26	25	10	30	7	32,193
<b>Newspaper readership</b>									
National broadsheets	11	24	22	19	22	8	27	6	5,644
National tabloids	18	33	29	29	26	10	32	7	15,202
Other daily newspaper	19	34	29	28	27	12	32	8	5,201
Read more than one	21	34	32	31	34	15	27	9	232
No newspaper	16	30	26	25	25	11	30	6	18,470
<b>Hours out of home on an average weekday</b>									
Less than 3 hours	13	26	23	22	19	9	28	6	13,005
3 hours less than 7 hours	17	31	28	27	25	10	32	7	11,822
7 hours or longer	18	34	29	28	28	11	31	7	19,909
<b>Number of visits to pub/wine bar in the evening during last month</b>									
None	17	30	27	25	24	11	31	8	21,889
Less than once a week	16	32	27	26	25	10	30	6	12,279
Once a week or more often	15	32	27	27	28	9	29	6	10,668
<b>Experience of crime in past 12 months</b>									
Victim	29	46	44	39	39	16	40	11	9,109
Non-victim	13	27	22	22	21	9	28	6	35,732
<b>ALL ADULTS</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>44,841</b>

1. Read as within each category the percentage of adults who perceive a fairly or very big problem with anti-social behaviour (ASB). For example, 33% of men aged 16 to 24 perceived a fairly or very big problem with teenagers hanging around.

2. This overall measure is derived from responses to the seven individual ASB strands (see the Glossary for further details).

3. Unweighted bases refer to high level of perceived ASB. Other bases will be similar.

4. Base sizes for the student categories differ as they are based on different classifications. Economically inactive students exclude those who are in employment, or in any other way economically active, but full-time students are recognised as such within the occupational coding. For more information see the Glossary (NS-SEC and Employment Status)

5. See the Glossary for definitions of personal characteristics.

Table 1.3 Proportion of adults perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour in their local area by household characteristics

Percentages <sup>1</sup>		Type of behaviour perceived to be a fairly or very big problem:							2007/08 BCS
High level of perceived ASB <sup>2</sup>	Type of behaviour perceived to be a fairly or very big problem:							Unweighted base <sup>3</sup>	
	Teenagers hanging around	Vandalism/ graffiti/ other deliberate damage	Drug use or dealing	Drunk or rowdy behaviour	Noisy neighbours or loud parties	Rubbish or litter	Abandoned or burnt-out cars		
<b>Household type:</b>									
Household reference person under 60:									
Single adult & child(ren)	28	43	35	40	36	18	38	11	2,341
Adults & child(ren)	19	36	31	29	28	11	30	8	10,053
No children	18	33	28	28	29	11	32	7	16,611
Head of household 60 or over	10	22	21	19	15	7	28	5	15,798
<b>Household income</b>									
Less than £10,000	20	32	29	30	26	14	34	8	7,524
£10,000 less than £20,000	19	33	29	29	25	12	35	7	7,867
£20,000 less than £30,000	19	34	29	30	27	12	32	8	6,230
£30,000 less than £40,000	17	33	30	26	27	10	30	6	4,839
£40,000 less than £50,000	14	33	28	24	26	8	29	7	3,401
£50,000 or more	12	27	22	20	23	8	24	5	5,484
<b>Tenure</b>									
Owner occupiers	13	28	25	22	22	8	28	6	31,644
Social renters	30	44	38	41	34	19	40	11	7,353
Private renters	18	31	26	28	32	11	31	7	5,651
<b>Accommodation type</b>									
Houses	15	30	27	25	24	9	30	7	37,272
Detached	7	20	18	16	16	4	20	4	11,294
Semi-detached	15	32	27	26	24	9	29	6	14,078
Terraced	23	38	34	33	31	14	39	9	11,900
Flats/maisonettes	25	37	32	32	34	19	38	8	4,936
<b>Length of residence in area</b>									
Less than 12 months	11	22	17	18	23	9	23	5	2,770
12 months but less than 2 years	15	30	22	20	26	11	29	5	2,390
2 years but less than 3 years	16	28	25	22	27	12	28	6	2,217
3 years but less than 5 years	17	33	28	24	27	12	30	6	3,422
5 years but less than 10 years	17	33	27	25	26	11	30	7	6,398
10 years but less than 20 years	19	33	31	29	28	11	31	8	8,020
20 or more years	16	31	28	28	23	9	32	7	19,624
<b>ALL ADULTS</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>44,841</b>

1. Read as within each category the percentage of adults who perceive a fairly or very big problem with anti-social behaviour (ASB). For example, 43% of those living in single adult & child(ren) households perceived a fairly or very problem with teenagers hanging around.

2. This overall measure is derived from responses to the seven individual ASB strands (see the Glossary for further details).

3. Unweighted bases refer to high level of perceived ASB. Other bases will be similar.

4. See the Glossary for definitions of household characteristics.

Table 1.4 Proportion of adults perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour in their local area by area characteristics

Percentages <sup>1</sup>		Type of behaviour perceived to be a fairly or very big problem:							2007/08 BCS
	High level of perceived ASB <sup>2</sup>	Teenagers hanging around	Vandalism/ graffiti/ other deliberate damage	Drug use or dealing	Drunk or rowdy behaviour	Noisy neighbours or loud parties	Rubbish or litter	Abandoned or burnt-out cars	Unweighted base <sup>3</sup>
<b>Government Office Region</b>									
North East	18	33	29	28	28	10	34	6	2,941
North West	18	35	27	29	28	10	34	6	5,278
Yorkshire and the Humber	15	30	28	28	21	10	31	7	4,114
East Midlands	16	29	25	25	23	10	30	8	5,000
West Midlands	17	32	28	27	23	10	33	7	4,514
East of England	12	26	23	20	20	8	24	5	5,817
London	22	37	33	31	31	14	36	11	3,298
South East	15	30	28	23	25	10	28	6	4,930
South West	12	25	22	21	23	8	26	4	4,843
Wales	18	30	26	32	28	11	30	7	4,106
<b>ACORN category</b>									
Wealthy Achievers	6	18	16	14	14	4	17	4	12,366
Urban Prosperity	19	30	28	26	33	14	36	7	3,347
Comfortably Off	12	29	24	21	22	8	26	5	14,082
Moderate Means	25	40	37	36	32	14	43	10	6,118
Hard Pressed	30	45	39	43	35	18	43	12	8,829
<b>Area type</b>									
Urban	19	34	30	28	28	12	33	7	33,269
Rural	7	19	16	17	13	5	19	4	11,572
<b>Level of Deprivation<sup>4</sup></b>									
10% most deprived wards	36	47	45	51	39	19	52	16	3,393
.	31	45	41	43	36	18	45	12	3,505
.	23	38	32	34	32	14	40	10	3,592
.	19	33	31	28	29	13	35	8	3,841
.	15	32	26	25	25	10	31	6	4,280
.	12	27	24	20	21	8	26	5	3,992
.	10	25	20	17	18	7	23	4	4,454
.	9	22	19	15	18	7	22	4	4,693
.	8	23	20	16	18	5	21	3	4,452
10% least deprived wards	7	23	19	15	17	5	16	3	4,533
<b>Level of physical disorder in the area<sup>5</sup></b>									
Low	15	30	26	25	24	10	29	6	39,871
High	41	51	51	48	44	23	58	14	2,343
<b>ALL ADULTS</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>44,841</b>

1. Read as within each category the percentage of adults who perceive a fairly or very big problem with anti-social behaviour (ASB). For example, 33% of those living in the North East region perceived a fairly or very big problem with teenagers hanging around.

2. This overall measure is derived from responses to the seven individual ASB strands (see the Glossary for further details).

3. Unweighted bases refer to the high level of perceived ASB. Other bases will be similar.

4. Based on Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004. Wales is not included here as the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 covers England only (see the Glossary for further details).

5. Based upon the interviewer's assessment of the local area (see the Glossary for further details).

6. See the Glossary for definitions of area characteristics.

Table 1.5 Composition of adults perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour by personal characteristics

	2007/08 BCS								
	High level of perceived ASB <sup>2</sup>	Type of behaviour perceived to be a fairly or very big problem:							ALL ADULTS
		Teenagers hanging around	Vandalism/ graffiti/ other deliberate damage	Drug use or dealing	Drunk or rowdy behaviour	Noisy neighbours or loud parties	Rubbish or litter	Abandoned or burnt-out cars	
<b>Gender</b>									
Men	48	48	49	47	48	45	48	48	48
Women	52	52	51	53	52	55	52	52	52
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Age Group</b>									
Men:									
16-24	20	16	18	19	20	16	16	22	15
25-34	19	18	17	17	20	20	17	17	16
35-44	20	22	20	19	21	22	19	18	19
45-54	18	18	17	19	17	18	17	16	17
55-64	14	14	15	15	13	14	16	13	15
65-74	7	7	9	8	7	7	10	10	10
75+	2	3	4	3	2	3	5	3	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Women:									
16-24	23	19	19	19	23	21	16	19	14
25-34	19	18	17	17	19	20	17	16	16
35-44	20	21	19	20	20	20	18	20	19
45-54	17	16	17	18	16	15	16	17	16
55-64	14	14	15	14	13	12	16	16	15
65-74	5	8	8	7	6	7	10	8	11
75+	2	5	6	4	3	4	7	4	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Ethnic group</b>									
White	85	87	88	87	87	86	88	81	90
Non-White	15	13	12	13	13	14	12	19	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Marital status</b>									
Married	45	50	49	47	46	44	50	48	53
Cohabiting	12	11	11	11	12	13	10	10	10
Single	32	27	28	29	32	30	26	30	23
Separated	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2
Divorced	6	5	5	6	5	7	6	5	5
Widowed	3	4	4	4	3	4	5	4	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Long-standing illness or disability</b>									
Long-standing illness or disability	26	25	25	25	23	28	26	26	24
<i>Limits activities</i>	18	17	17	18	16	20	18	19	17
<i>Does not limit activities</i>	7	8	8	8	7	8	8	7	8
No long-standing illness or disability	74	75	75	75	77	72	74	74	76
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Highest qualification</b>									
Degree or diploma	26	29	28	26	30	29	29	26	31
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	20	20	20	19	20	19	19	17	19
O level/GCSE	26	24	24	25	25	24	22	24	21
Other	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4
No qualifications	24	23	24	25	21	24	25	28	25
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Unweighted base</i> <sup>3</sup>	6,618	13,440	11,739	11,009	10,587	4,558	13,550	2,789	46,742

1. Read as the percentage of all adults perceiving a fairly or very big problem with anti-social behaviour (ASB) broken down within each characteristic of interest. For example, men accounted for 48% of all adults who perceived a fairly or very big problem with teenagers hanging around.

2. This overall measure is derived from responses to the seven individual ASB strands (see the Glossary for further details).

3. Unweighted bases refer to respondent's occupation which had the lowest base numbers, so the bases for the other characteristics will be higher.

4. See the Glossary for definitions of personal characteristics.



Table 1.5 (contd) Composition of adults perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour by personal characteristics

Percentages<sup>1</sup>

2007/08 BCS

	High level of perceived ASB <sup>2</sup>	Type of behaviour perceived to be a fairly or very big problem:							ALL ADULTS
		Teenagers hanging around	Vandalism/ graffiti/ other deliberate damage	Drug use or dealing	Drunk or rowdy behaviour	Noisy neighbours or loud parties	Rubbish or litter	Abandoned or burnt-out cars	
<b>Respondent's employment status</b>									
In employment	63	65	63	63	66	60	60	59	61
Unemployed	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
Economically inactive	34	32	34	34	31	37	37	38	37
Student <sup>3</sup>	6	5	5	5	6	6	5	6	4
Looking after family/home	8	7	7	7	7	8	6	8	6
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	7	5	5	6	5	7	5	6	4
Retired	11	14	16	14	11	13	19	16	22
Other inactive	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Respondent's occupation</b>									
Managerial and professional occupations	25	29	29	26	28	27	30	24	33
Intermediate occupations	17	19	19	18	18	17	18	18	20
Routine and manual occupations	44	40	40	43	39	43	41	44	37
Never worked and long-term unemployed	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	5	3
Full-time students <sup>3</sup>	10	8	9	9	10	9	8	10	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Newspaper readership</b>									
National broadsheets	9	10	11	10	12	10	12	11	13
National tabloids	37	36	36	38	34	34	35	36	34
Other daily newspaper	14	14	13	14	14	14	13	15	12
Read more than one	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
No newspaper	39	39	39	39	40	41	40	37	40
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Hours out of home on an average weekday</b>									
Less than 3 hours	20	21	22	22	19	24	24	24	26
3 hours less than 7 hours	26	25	26	26	25	24	27	27	25
7 hours or longer	54	54	52	52	55	52	49	49	49
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Number of visits to pub/wine bar in the evening during last month</b>									
None	49	46	47	46	45	52	49	53	47
Less than once a week	27	29	28	28	27	27	27	26	28
Once a week or more often	24	26	25	26	27	22	24	21	25
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Experience of crime in previous 12 months</b>									
Victim	39	33	36	33	35	34	29	35	22
Non-victim	61	67	64	67	65	66	71	65	78
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Unweighted base<sup>4</sup></i>	6,611	13,419	11,726	10,995	10,569	4,547	13,532	2,786	46,680

1. Read as the percentage of all adults perceiving a fairly or very big problem with anti-social behaviour (ASB) broken down within each characteristic of interest. For example, those in employment accounted for 65% of all adults who perceived a fairly or very big problem with teenagers hanging around.

2. This overall measure is derived from responses to the seven individual ASB strands (See the Glossary for further details).

3. The student categories differ as they are based on different classifications. Economically inactive students exclude those who are in employment, or in any other way economically active, but full-time students are recognised as such within the occupational coding. For more information see the Glossary (NS-SEC and Employment Status).

4. Unweighted bases refer to respondent's occupation which had the lowest base numbers, so the bases for the other characteristics will be higher.

5. See the Glossary for definitions of personal characteristics.

Table 1.6 Composition of adults perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour by household characteristics

Percentages <sup>1</sup>		2007/08 BCS							
		Type of behaviour perceived to be a fairly or very big problem:							
High level of perceived ASB <sup>2</sup>	Teenagers hanging around	Vandalism/ graffiti/ other deliberate damage	Drug use or dealing	Drunk or rowdy behaviour	Noisy neighbours or loud parties	Rubbish or litter	Abandoned or burnt-out cars	ALL ADULTS	
<b>Household type:</b>									
Household reference person under 60:									
Single adult & child(ren)	5	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	3
Adults & child(ren)	31	31	30	31	30	30	27	30	27
No children	46	44	43	44	48	45	43	43	41
Head of household 60 or over	18	21	23	21	18	20	27	22	29
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Household income</b>									
Less than £10,000	20	17	17	19	17	22	19	21	17
£10,000 less than £20,000	22	20	21	21	19	22	22	20	20
£20,000 less than £30,000	19	18	18	20	19	19	18	20	17
£30,000 less than £40,000	15	16	16	15	16	14	15	14	15
£40,000 less than £50,000	10	12	11	10	11	8	11	11	11
£50,000 or more	14	17	16	15	18	14	15	14	20
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Tenure</b>									
Owner occupiers	56	64	65	60	60	56	65	60	70
Social renters	26	21	20	23	20	27	19	24	15
Private renters	18	15	15	17	20	17	16	15	16
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Accommodation type</b>									
Houses	83	86	87	86	85	80	86	86	89
Detached	11	17	17	16	16	10	17	15	26
Semi-detached	32	35	34	34	33	30	32	32	34
Terraced	40	35	36	36	35	39	37	38	29
Flats/maisonettes	17	14	13	14	15	20	14	14	11
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Years in area</b>									
Less than 12 months	5	5	4	5	6	6	5	5	7
12 months but less than 2 years	5	6	5	5	6	6	5	4	6
2 years but less than 3 years	5	5	5	5	6	6	5	5	5
3 years but less than 5 years	8	8	8	7	8	9	8	7	8
5 years but less than 10 years	14	15	14	14	15	15	14	15	14
10 years but less than 20 years	22	21	22	22	21	21	20	22	19
20 or more years	40	41	42	44	38	37	43	42	41
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Unweighted base</i> <sup>3</sup>	5,419	10,947	9,545	8,952	8,625	3,760	10,835	2,204	36,838

1. Read as the percentage of all adults perceiving a fairly or very big problem with anti-social behaviour (ASB) broken down within each characteristic of interest. For example, those living in single adult and child(ren) households accounted for 4% of all adults who perceived a very/fairly big problem with teenagers hanging around.

2. This overall measure is derived from responses to the seven individual ASB strands (see the Glossary for further details).

3. Unweighted bases refer to household income which had the lowest unweighted base, so the bases for the other household characteristics will be higher.

4. See the Glossary for definitions of household characteristics.

Table 1.7 Composition of adults perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour by area characteristics

Percentages <sup>1</sup>		Type of behaviour perceived to be a fairly or very big problem:							2007/08 BCS
	High level of perceived ASB <sup>2</sup>	Teenagers hanging around	Vandalism/ graffiti/ other deliberate damage	Drug use or dealing	Drunk or rowdy behaviour	Noisy neighbours or loud parties	Rubbish or litter	Abandoned or burnt-out cars	ALL ADULTS
<b>ACORN category</b>									
Wealthy Achievers	9	15	15	14	14	10	14	14	26
Urban Prosperity	12	10	11	10	14	14	12	10	10
Comfortably Off	22	29	28	25	27	23	27	22	31
Moderate Means	22	18	19	20	18	19	20	21	14
Hard Pressed	35	28	28	31	27	34	27	34	19
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Area type</b>									
Urban	91	88	88	87	89	89	87	88	80
Rural	9	12	12	13	11	11	13	12	20
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Government Office Region</b>									
North East	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5
North West	14	14	12	14	14	13	14	10	13
Yorkshire and the Humber	9	9	10	10	8	9	10	10	9
East Midlands	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	8
West Midlands	11	10	10	10	9	9	11	10	10
East of England	8	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	10
London	18	17	17	16	17	19	17	22	14
South East	14	15	16	14	15	16	14	15	16
South West	7	8	8	8	9	8	8	5	10
Wales	6	5	5	7	6	6	6	6	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Level of Deprivation<sup>3</sup></b>									
10% most deprived wards	20	13	14	17	14	16	15	20	9
.	18	14	14	16	14	17	14	17	10
.	13	12	11	12	12	13	13	13	10
.	11	10	11	10	11	12	11	11	10
.	10	11	10	10	11	11	11	10	11
.	7	8	8	7	8	8	8	7	10
.	6	8	8	7	8	8	8	6	11
.	6	8	8	6	8	7	8	6	11
.	5	8	8	6	8	5	7	5	10
10% least deprived wards	4	8	7	6	7	5	6	4	11
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Level of physical disorder in the area<sup>4</sup></b>									
Low	85	90	89	89	89	86	88	87	94
High	15	10	11	11	11	14	12	13	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Unweighted base<sup>5</sup></i>	<i>5,994</i>	<i>12,712</i>	<i>11,126</i>	<i>10,381</i>	<i>10,032</i>	<i>4,339</i>	<i>12,834</i>	<i>2,627</i>	<i>44,146</i>

1. Read as the percentage of all those perceiving a fairly or very big problem with anti-social behaviour (ASB) broken down within each characteristic of interest. For example, those living in Wealthy Achievers ACORN areas accounted for 15% of all adults who perceived a very/fairly big problem with teenagers hanging around.

2. This overall measure is derived from responses to the seven individual ASB strands (see the Glossary for further details).

3. Based on Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004. Wales is not included here as the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 covers England only (see the Glossary for further details).

4. Based upon the interviewer's assessment of the local area (see the Glossary for further details).

5. Unweighted bases refer to level of physical disorder in the area. The other characteristics bases will be higher, with the exception of Level of Deprivation which is based on data for England only.

6. See the Glossary for definitions of area characteristics.

Table 1.8 Experience of anti-social behaviour in the previous 12 months by those who perceived problems with anti-social behaviour in their area

Percentages <sup>1</sup>	2007/08 BCS				
	Type of behaviour perceived to be a very or fairly big problem:				
	Teenagers hanging around <sup>2</sup>	Vandalism or graffiti	Drug use or dealing	Drunk or rowdy behaviour	Noisy or nuisance neighbours <sup>2</sup>
<b>Not experienced this problem in last 12 months</b>	4	29	52	13	21
<b>Experienced this problem in last 12 months</b>	96	71	48	87	79
<i>Less than once a month</i>	12	41	24	26	25
<i>Once a month</i>	6	17	7	15	13
<i>Once a week</i>	26	10	9	38	22
<i>Every day</i>	51	3	7	9	19
<i>Unweighted base</i>	6,379	5,510	5,298	5,088	2,165

1. Based on adults who perceived a fairly or very big problem in their local area with these types of anti-social behaviour.

2. The perception and experience questions relating to problems with teenagers hanging around, and noisy neighbours do not use the exact same wording. For the perception questions the BCS asks about problems with teenagers hanging around, and problems with noisy neighbours or loud parties. The experience questions asks if they have personally experienced problems with young people hanging around, and with noisy or nuisance neighbours.

Table 1.9 Reporting of anti-social behaviour incidents among adults who experienced incidents in the local area

Percentages <sup>1</sup>	2007/08 BCS				
	Type of behaviour experienced:				
	Young people hanging around	Vandalism or graffiti	Drug use or dealing	Drunk or rowdy behaviour	Noisy or nuisance neighbours
<b>Not complained to anyone</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Individual or agency complained to:</b>					
Those actually causing the problem	5	2	2	2	22
Parents/families of those causing the problem	4	1	2	1	4
Landlord of the house or flat	0	0	1	0	3
Pub landlord/Bar manager	1	0	1	2	0
Police or community support officers	14	9	13	7	14
Neighbourhood Watch	2	2	1	1	1
Neighbourhood warden	1	1	1	0	1
Local council department	5	7	3	3	18
Local councillor/MP or other elected official	3	3	2	1	2
Anti-social behaviour helpline/dedicated number	1	0	1	0	1
Tenants'/residents' association	2	2	1	1	3
Teachers or local school	1	0	0	0	0
Other individual/agency	1	1	1	0	1
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>6,067</i>	<i>3,843</i>	<i>2,359</i>	<i>4,426</i>	<i>2,083</i>

1. Based on adults who a perceived fairly or very big problem in their local area with these types of anti-social behaviour and experienced that behaviour in the past 12 months.

2. Figures add to more than 100 as more than one response possible.

Table 1.10 Outcome following reporting of anti-social behaviour incidents

Percentages <sup>1</sup>	2007/08 BCS				
	Type of behaviour experienced:				
	Young people hanging around	Vandalism or graffiti	Drug use or dealing	Drunk or rowdy behaviour	Noisy or nuisance neighbours
<b>Outcome of complaint:</b>					
Problem disappeared	3	5	5	4	6
Became significantly less of a problem	9	9	9	8	13
Slightly less of a problem	22	20	16	23	26
Nothing changed	64	65	67	64	51
Problem got worse	2	1	3	1	4
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>1,707</i>	<i>861</i>	<i>570</i>	<i>637</i>	<i>1,052</i>

1. Based on adults who made a complaint in the past 12 months.

**Table 1.11 Nature of behaviours experienced by those who perceive teenagers or young people hanging around to be a problem in their local area**

Percentages <sup>1</sup>	2007/08 BCS
	Percentage who experienced this behaviour
<b>Type of behaviour experienced:</b>	
Swearing/using bad language	70
Being loud, rowdy or noisy	69
Just being a general nuisance	68
Drinking alcohol	60
Littering (e.g. spitting gum on the street)	46
Blocking the pavement	43
Blocking the entrance to shops	33
Being abusive/harassing or insulting people	31
Fighting with each other	26
Generally intimidating or threatening people	22
Taking drugs	14
Damaging property or cars	12
Writing graffiti	11
Physically assaulting people	5
Carrying knives	4
Mugging or robbing people	1
Other behaviour	1
Not doing anything in particular	2
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>6,055</i>

1. Based on adults who perceived fairly or very big problem in their local area with teenagers hanging around on the streets and experienced that behaviour in the past 12 months.

2. Figures add to more than 100 as more than one response possible.

**Table 1.12 Nature of behaviours experienced by those who perceive people being drunk or rowdy to be a problem in their local area**

Percentages <sup>1</sup>	2007/08 BCS
	Percentage who experienced this behaviour
<b>Type of behaviour experienced:</b>	
Noise from people in the streets when they have been drinking	75
Cans and bottles left on the streets or thrown into gardens	58
Fast-food wrapping left on the streets or thrown into gardens	57
Young people drinking in local streets/parks and other public places	52
People being abusive when they have been drinking	49
People being intimidating when they have been drinking	38
Vomit on the pavements	35
Being kept awake by drunken and rowdy behaviour	34
People urinating in public places	31
Fighting within or between groups	29
Violence/people being assaulted by drunks	16
Homeless people and alcoholics drinking in local streets/parks and public places	15
Drink-related theft or vandalism	11
Drunk people begging	7
Other behaviour	0
Nothing in particular	2
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>4,414</i>

1. Based on adults who perceived fairly or very big problem in their local area with people being drunk or rowdy in public places and experienced that behaviour in the past 12 months.

2. Figures add to more than 100 as more than one response possible.

**Table 1.13 Timing of when anti-social behaviour incidents were experienced in the local area**

Percentages <sup>1</sup>	2007/08 BCS	
	Type of behaviour experienced:	
	Young people hanging around	Drunk or rowdy behaviour
Weekdays	6	2
Weekends	17	49
Both weekdays and weekends	78	49
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>6,047</i>	<i>4,405</i>
<b>Morning/Afternoon</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>
Mornings (6am - noon)	1	1
Early afternoons (noon - 3pm)	4	2
Later afternoons (3pm - 5pm)	19	5
<b>Evening/Night</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>95</b>
Early evening (5pm - 7pm)	53	15
Later evening (7pm - 11pm)	77	66
At night (after 11pm)	22	64
<b>All the time</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>6,043</i>	<i>4,408</i>

1. Based on adults who perceived a fairly or very big problem in their local area with that type of anti-social behaviour and experienced that behaviour in the past 12 months.

2. Figures add to more than 100 as more than one response possible.

**Table 1.14 Location of anti-social behaviour incidents experienced in the local area**

<i>Percentages</i> <sup>1</sup>	2007/08 BCS	
	Type of behaviour experienced:	
	Young people hanging around	Drunk or rowdy behaviour
In or around local shops	63	38
In streets in the area/street corners (not respondent's street)	50	54
In parks, playgrounds or other open spaces	43	34
In respondent's street	37	45
At bus stops	24	18
In shopping centres or precincts	20	14
Alleyways	19	14
Outside or near pubs, clubs or nightclubs	19	48
Garage areas/stairwells/communal areas	10	6
Outside or near schools	9	3
On public transport (e.g. trains, buses)	7	10
At train stations	6	8
Places of entertainment (e.g. cinemas, cafes, restaurants)	6	9
Outside or near youth clubs	5	4
Other locations	1	1
No one particular place	0	0
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>6,064</i>	<i>4,416</i>

1. Based on adults who perceived a fairly or very big problem in their local area with that type of anti-social behaviour and experienced that behaviour in the past 12 months.

2. Figures add to more than 100 as more than one response possible.



Table 1.15 Proportion of adults perceiving problems with anti-social behaviour by community cohesion questions

Percentages<sup>1</sup>

2007/08 BCS

	High level of perceived ASB <sup>2</sup>	Type of behaviour perceived to be a fairly or very big problem:							Unweighted base <sup>3</sup>
		Teenagers hanging around	Vandalism/ graffiti/ other deliberate damage	Drug use or dealing	Drunk or rowdy behaviour	Noisy neighbours or loud parties	Rubbish or litter	Abandoned or burnt-out cars	
<b>How many people in your neighbourhood can be trusted?</b>									
Some/many	12	27	23	23	21	8	28	5	9,396
None/a few	32	47	39	40	40	22	42	12	1,595
<b>If a group of local children were playing truant from school and hanging around on a street corner, how likely is it that people in your neighbourhood would do something about it?</b>									
Likely/very likely	10	23	19	20	19	7	23	5	5,288
Unlikely/very unlikely	21	38	32	31	30	14	38	8	5,502
<b>If some children were spray-painting graffiti on a local building, how likely is it that people in your neighbourhood would do something about it?</b>									
Likely/very likely	12	26	21	22	21	8	27	6	8,425
Unlikely/very unlikely	27	45	39	37	36	17	42	10	2,580
<b>If there was a fight near your home and someone was being beaten up or threatened, how likely is it that people in your neighbourhood would do something about it?</b>									
Likely/very likely	13	27	23	23	22	9	28	6	8,494
Unlikely/very unlikely	25	42	35	35	32	15	39	10	2,471
<b>If a child was being rude to an adult, how likely is it that people in your neighbourhood would tell that child off?</b>									
Likely/very likely	12	26	21	22	21	8	27	5	6,367
Unlikely/very unlikely	21	38	32	31	30	13	37	8	4,528
<b>How likely is it that people in your neighbourhood would participate if they were asked by a local organisation to help solve a community problem?</b>									
Likely/very likely	13	28	23	23	22	8	28	6	8,496
Unlikely/very unlikely	25	41	35	35	32	18	41	9	2,331
<b>People in this neighbourhood are willing to help their neighbours</b>									
Tend to/strongly agree	13	28	23	23	22	8	28	6	9,712
Tend to/strongly disagree	34	48	41	43	39	24	46	12	1,359
<b>This is a close-knit neighbourhood</b>									
Tend to/strongly agree	11	26	21	22	21	7	26	6	6,982
Tend to/strongly disagree	22	38	33	31	30	15	38	8	4,073
<b>People in this neighbourhood share the same values</b>									
Tend to/strongly agree	11	26	22	21	20	7	26	5	8,263
Tend to/strongly disagree	30	43	38	39	38	20	45	10	2,492
<b>This area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together</b>									
Tend to/strongly agree	13	27	23	23	22	8	28	6	9,230
Tend to/strongly disagree	34	48	39	43	41	22	45	12	1,558
<b>I can influence decisions affecting my local area</b>									
Tend to/strongly agree	12	26	22	22	21	8	27	6	4,793
Tend to/strongly disagree	18	34	29	29	28	12	34	7	6,091
<b>By working together, people in this neighbourhood can influence decisions that affect them</b>									
Tend to/strongly agree	14	28	24	24	23	9	28	6	8,531
Tend to/strongly disagree	22	40	33	33	31	14	39	8	2,326
<b>People in this area say hello (or some other greeting) when they meet</b>									
Tend to/strongly agree	14	29	24	24	23	9	29	6	9,673
Tend to/strongly disagree	29	43	37	34	38	20	40	10	941
<b>ALL ADULTS</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>45,021</b>

1. Read as within each category the percentage of adults who perceive a fairly or very big problem with anti-social behaviour (ASB). For example 27% of those who believed many/some people in their neighbourhood could be trusted perceived a fairly or very big problem with teenagers hanging around.

2. This overall measure is derived from responses to the seven individual ASB strands (see the Glossary for further details).

3. Community cohesion questions are asked of a quarter of the sample. Unweighted bases refer to high level of perceived ASB. Other bases will be similar.

Table 1.16 Logistic regression <sup>1</sup> model for high levels of perceived anti-social behaviour, England

Characteristic		Significance	Odds ratio <sup>2</sup>	2007/08 BCS	
				Lower	Upper
<b>Deprivation index</b>	<i>10% most deprived wards</i>		1.00		
	.	**	0.72	0.58	0.90
	.	**	0.59	0.46	0.74
	.	**	0.67	0.53	0.85
	.	**	0.50	0.39	0.65
	.	**	0.41	0.31	0.54
	.	**	0.32	0.24	0.44
	.	**	0.29	0.21	0.39
	.	**	0.30	0.21	0.42
		<i>10% least deprived wards</i>	**	0.23	0.16
<b>Community cohesion measure <sup>3</sup></b>	Strongly agree	**	0.16	0.11	0.22
	Tend to agree	**	0.28	0.21	0.38
	Tend to disagree	**	0.68	0.49	0.94
	<i>Strongly disagree</i>		1.00		
<b>Victim of crime</b>	<i>Victim in previous 12 months</i>		1.00		
	Non-victim in previous 12 months	**	0.43	0.38	0.48
<b>ACORN category</b>	Wealthy Achievers	**	0.43	0.33	0.56
	Urban Prosperity	ns	0.86	0.69	1.08
	Comfortably off	**	0.66	0.54	0.80
	Moderate Means	ns	1.02	0.85	1.23
	<i>Hard Pressed</i>		1.00		
<b>English Government Office Region <sup>4</sup></b>	North East	**	0.63	0.46	0.86
	North West	**	0.77	0.61	0.98
	Yorkshire and the Humber	**	0.62	0.48	0.81
	East Midlands	ns	0.90	0.69	1.18
	West Midlands	ns	0.99	0.78	1.27
	East of England	ns	1.10	0.85	1.43
	<i>London</i>		1.00		
	South East	**	1.58	1.26	1.97
	South West	ns	0.99	0.75	1.29
	<b>Respondent's age</b>	<i>16-24</i>		1.00	
25-34		ns	0.93	0.76	1.14
35-44		ns	0.87	0.71	1.07
45-54		ns	0.91	0.73	1.13
55-64		ns	0.92	0.72	1.17
65-74		**	0.55	0.41	0.74
75+		**	0.22	0.14	0.32
<b>Number of years in area</b>	Less than 1 year	**	0.28	0.21	0.38
	1 year, less than 2 years	**	0.55	0.42	0.73
	2 years, less than 3 years	**	0.61	0.46	0.82
	3 years, less than 5 years	ns	0.82	0.64	1.05
	5 years, less than 10 years	ns	0.85	0.69	1.04
	<i>10 years, less than 20 years</i>		1.00		
	20 years or more	ns	1.03	0.87	1.22
	Level of physical disorder <sup>5</sup>	<i>High</i>		1.00	
Not high		**	0.57	0.46	0.69
Long-standing illness or disability	<i>Limiting long-standing illness or disability</i>		1.00		
	Non-limiting long-standing illness or disability	ns	0.95	0.73	1.22
	No long-standing illness or disability	**	0.66	0.55	0.78
Ethnic group	White	**	0.66	0.55	0.79
	<i>Non-White</i>		1.00		
Tenure	Owner occupiers	**	0.72	0.61	0.86
	<i>Social renters</i>		1.00		
	Private renters	ns	0.94	0.76	1.17
Area type	<i>Urban</i>		1.00		
	Rural	**	0.71	0.57	0.87
Newspaper readership	National broadsheets	ns	0.63	0.31	1.30
	National tabloids	ns	0.88	0.44	1.76
	Other daily newspaper	ns	0.75	0.37	1.52
	<i>More than one</i>		1.00		
	None	ns	0.68	0.34	1.36
Highest qualification	Degree or diploma	ns	1.16	0.97	1.38
	Apprenticeship or A/AS level	**	1.21	1.01	1.46
	<i>O level/GCSE</i>		1.00		
	No qualifications	ns	0.92	0.76	1.11
	Other	ns	1.13	0.84	1.52
<b>Unweighted base</b>			<b>10,095</b>		
<b>Nagelkerke R square <sup>6</sup></b>			<b>0.26</b>		

1. Forward stepwise logistic regression.

2. Odds ratios of greater than one indicate relatively higher odds compared with the reference category in that variable, when holding all factors constant; less than one indicates relatively lower odds. The baseline odds are the odds ratios for a model with only a constant term.

3. The proxy measure for community cohesion included here is agreement or disagreement to the statement 'This is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together' about the respondent's local area.

4. Wales is not included here as the deprivation measure is only provided for England and all cases with missing data are excluded from the regression analysis.

5. Based upon the interviewer's assessment of the local area (see the Glossary for more details).

6. This model explains around 26% of the variation in high levels of perceived ASB based only on the factors described in the table. Additional variables which were included in the analysis but which were not shown in the model to be significantly associated with high levels of perceived ASB are: sex, marital status, respondent's occupation, household income, and number of visits to the pub. Variables which were excluded from the analysis as highly correlated ( $r > 0.40$ ) with other variables of interest are: household type, respondent's employment status, hours out of the home and accommodation type.

7. Characteristics highlighted in bold are those that are considered strong predictors (contributing at least 1% improvement in the model and accounting for 24% of the variance). Categories in italics are those which are most likely to have high levels of perceived ASB and were used as reference categories.

\*\*\* Indicates that the change is statistically significant at the 5% level; 'ns' indicates that the change is not statistically significant at this level.

Table 1.17 Logistic regression<sup>1</sup> model for perceiving teenagers hanging around to be a fairly or very big problem, England

Characteristic	Significance	Odds ratio <sup>2</sup>	2007/08 BCS	
			Lower	Upper
<b>ACORN category</b>				
Wealthy Achievers	**	0.53	0.44	0.64
Urban Prosperity	**	0.57	0.47	0.69
Comfortably off	**	0.79	0.68	0.92
Moderate Means	ns	1.02	0.87	1.20
<i>Hard Pressed</i>		1.00		
<b>Victim of crime</b>				
<i>Victim in previous 12 months</i>		1.00		
Non-victim in previous 12 months	**	0.50	0.45	0.55
<b>Community cohesion measure<sup>3</sup></b>				
Strongly agree	**	0.31	0.23	0.42
Tend to agree	**	0.44	0.33	0.58
Tend to disagree	ns	0.80	0.60	1.08
<i>Strongly disagree</i>		1.00		
<b>Respondent's age</b>				
<i>16-24</i>		1.00		
25-34	ns	0.91	0.77	1.09
35-44	**	0.74	0.62	0.88
45-54	**	0.68	0.56	0.81
55-64	**	0.56	0.46	0.68
65-74	**	0.43	0.35	0.54
75+	**	0.23	0.18	0.30
<b>Number of years in area</b>				
Less than 1 year	**	0.38	0.30	0.47
1 year, less than 2 years	**	0.64	0.52	0.79
2 years, less than 3 years	**	0.55	0.44	0.68
3 years, less than 5 years	ns	0.93	0.78	1.12
5 years, less than 10 years	ns	0.96	0.83	1.12
<i>10 years, less than 20 years</i>		1.00		
20 years or more	**	1.18	1.04	1.34
<b>Area type</b>				
<i>Urban</i>		1.00		
Rural	**	0.74	0.65	0.85
<b>English Government Office Region<sup>4</sup></b>				
North East	**	0.70	0.55	0.88
North West	**	0.79	0.66	0.94
Yorkshire and the Humber	**	0.65	0.54	0.79
East Midlands	**	0.79	0.65	0.97
West Midlands	**	0.80	0.67	0.96
East of England	**	0.75	0.62	0.91
<i>London</i>		1.00		
South East	ns	1.16	0.98	1.37
South West	ns	0.86	0.71	1.05
<b>Deprivation index</b>				
<i>10% most deprived wards</i>		1.00		
.	ns	1.06	0.87	1.28
.	ns	0.88	0.72	1.08
.	ns	0.89	0.72	1.09
.	ns	0.89	0.72	1.10
.	**	0.72	0.57	0.90
.	**	0.61	0.49	0.77
.	**	0.62	0.49	0.78
.	**	0.70	0.55	0.89
<i>10% least deprived wards</i>	**	0.62	0.48	0.79
<b>Tenure</b>				
Owner occupiers	**	0.78	0.68	0.90
<i>Social renters</i>		1.00		
Private renters	**	0.73	0.61	0.87
<b>Respondent's occupation</b>				
Managerial and professional occupations	**	1.37	1.10	1.71
Intermediate occupations	**	1.36	1.08	1.71
Routine and manual occupations	**	1.42	1.14	1.75
Never worked and long-term unemployed	ns	0.95	0.68	1.32
<i>Full-time students</i>		1.00		
<b>Newspaper readership</b>				
National broadsheets	**	0.75	0.62	0.90
National tabloids	ns	1.03	0.89	1.19
<i>Other daily newspaper</i>		1.00		
More than one	ns	1.25	0.70	2.26
None	ns	0.90	0.78	1.04
<b>Long-standing illness or disability</b>				
<i>Limiting long-standing illness or disability</i>		1.00		
Non-limiting long-standing illness or disability	ns	0.83	0.68	1.01
No long-standing illness or disability	**	0.81	0.71	0.93
<b>Level of physical disorder<sup>5</sup></b>				
<i>High</i>		1.00		
Not high	**	0.77	0.64	0.92
<b>Highest qualification</b>				
Degree or diploma	ns	1.11	0.97	1.27
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	ns	1.02	0.89	1.17
<i>O level/GCSE</i>		1.00		
No qualifications	**	0.86	0.75	1.00
Other	ns	1.03	0.82	1.30
<b>Unweighted base</b>		<b>10,525</b>		
<b>Nagelkerke R square<sup>6</sup></b>		<b>0.18</b>		

1. Forward stepwise logistic regression.

2. Odds ratios of greater than one indicate relatively higher odds compared with the reference category in that variable, when holding all factors constant; less than one indicates relatively lower odds. The baseline odds are the odds ratios for a model with only a constant term.

3. The proxy measure for community cohesion included here is agreement or disagreement to the statement 'This is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together' about the respondent's local area.

4. Wales is not included here as the deprivation measure is only provided for England and all cases with missing data are excluded from the regression analysis.

5. Based upon the interviewer's assessment of the local area (see the Glossary for more details).

6. This model explains around 18% of the variation in perceiving teenagers hanging around to be a problem based only on the factors described in the table. Additional variables which were included in the analysis but which were not shown in the model to be significantly associated with perceiving a problem with teenagers hanging around are: sex, marital status, number of visits to the pub, ethnic group. Variables which were excluded from the analysis as highly correlated ( $r > 0.40$ ) with other variables of interest are: household type, respondent's employment status, hours out of the home and accommodation type.

7. Characteristics highlighted in bold are those that are considered strong predictors (contributing at least 1% improvement in the model and accounting for 16% of the variance). Categories in italics are those which are most likely to perceive teenagers hanging around as a fairly or very big problem and were used as reference categories.

\*\*\* Indicates that the change is statistically significant at the 5% level; 'ns' indicates that the change is not statistically significant at this level.

Table 1.18 Logistic regression<sup>1</sup> model for perceiving vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to be a fairly or very big problem, England

Characteristic		Significance	Odds ratio <sup>2</sup>	2007/08 BCS	
				Lower	Upper
Victim of crime	<i>Victim in previous 12 months</i>		1.00		
	Non-victim in previous 12 months	**	0.41	0.37	0.45
ACORN category	Wealthy Achievers	**	0.57	0.47	0.69
	Urban Prosperity	ns	1.04	0.86	1.25
	Comfortably off	**	0.79	0.68	0.92
	Moderate Means	ns	0.89	0.76	1.04
	<i>Hard Pressed</i>		1.00		
Community cohesion measure <sup>3</sup>	Strongly agree	**	0.39	0.29	0.53
	Tend to agree	**	0.60	0.45	0.80
	Tend to disagree	ns	0.97	0.72	1.32
	<i>Strongly disagree</i>		1.00		
Number of years in area	Less than 1 year	**	0.31	0.24	0.39
	1 year, less than 2 years	**	0.49	0.39	0.62
	2 years, less than 3 years	**	0.52	0.41	0.66
	3 years, less than 5 years	ns	0.84	0.69	1.02
	5 years, less than 10 years	ns	0.91	0.77	1.07
	<i>10 years, less than 20 years</i>		1.00		
	20 years or more	ns	1.12	0.98	1.28
Level of physical disorder <sup>4</sup>	<i>High</i>		1.00		
	Not high	**	0.52	0.44	0.63
Deprivation index	<i>10% most deprived wards</i>		1.00		
	.	ns	1.03	0.85	1.26
	.	**	0.69	0.56	0.84
	.	**	0.78	0.63	0.96
	.	**	0.67	0.54	0.84
	.	**	0.55	0.43	0.69
	.	**	0.52	0.41	0.66
	.	**	0.38	0.30	0.49
	.	**	0.51	0.40	0.66
	10% least deprived wards	**	0.43	0.33	0.56
English Government Office Region <sup>5</sup>	North East	**	0.73	0.57	0.93
	North West	**	0.79	0.66	0.95
	Yorkshire and the Humber	ns	0.83	0.68	1.02
	East Midlands	ns	0.91	0.74	1.13
	West Midlands	ns	1.05	0.87	1.28
	East of England	ns	1.08	0.88	1.32
	<i>London</i>		1.00		
	South East	**	1.55	1.30	1.84
	South West	ns	0.90	0.73	1.11
Respondent's age	<i>16-24</i>		1.00		
	25-34	ns	1.01	0.84	1.22
	35-44	ns	1.04	0.86	1.25
	45-54	ns	0.94	0.77	1.14
	55-64	ns	1.05	0.85	1.28
	65-74	ns	0.85	0.67	1.06
	75+	**	0.51	0.39	0.67
Household income	Under £10,000	ns	0.87	0.71	1.06
	£10,000-£19,999	ns	0.99	0.82	1.18
	£20,000-£29,999	**	0.81	0.67	0.96
	£30,000-£39,999		1.00		
	£40,000-£49,999	ns	1.04	0.85	1.27
	£50,000 or more	**	0.75	0.63	0.90
Area type	<i>Urban</i>		1.00		
	Rural	**	0.74	0.64	0.85
Newspaper readership	National broadsheets	ns	0.82	0.44	1.53
	National tabloids	ns	0.97	0.53	1.78
	Other daily newspaper	ns	0.77	0.41	1.42
	<i>More than one</i>		1.00		
	None	ns	0.78	0.43	1.43
Highest qualification	Degree or diploma	**	1.21	1.05	1.40
	Apprenticeship or A/AS level	**	1.23	1.06	1.42
	<i>O level/GCSE</i>		1.00		
	No qualifications	ns	0.96	0.82	1.12
	Other	ns	0.97	0.76	1.24
Respondent's occupation	Managerial and professional occupations	**	0.76	0.60	0.96
	Intermediate occupations	**	0.79	0.62	1.00
	Routine and manual occupations	ns	0.86	0.69	1.08
	Never worked and long-term unemployed	**	0.68	0.48	0.97
	<i>Full-time students</i>		1.00		
<b>Unweighted base</b>	<b>10,515</b>				
<b>Nagelkerke R square<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>0.18</b>				

1. Forward stepwise logistic regression.

2. Odds ratios of greater than one indicate relatively higher odds compared with the reference category in that variable, when holding all factors constant; less than one indicates relatively lower odds. The baseline odds are the odds ratios for a model with only a constant term.

3. The proxy measure for community cohesion included here is agreement or disagreement to the statement 'This is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together' about the respondent's local area.

4. Based upon the interviewer's assessment of the local area (see the Glossary for more details).

5. Wales is not included here as the deprivation measure is only provided for England and all cases with missing data are excluded from the regression analysis.

6. This model explains around 18% of the variation in perceiving vandalism or graffiti to be a problem based only on the factors described in the table. Additional variables which were included in the analysis but which were not shown in the model to be significantly associated with perceiving a problem with vandalism or graffiti are: sex, marital status, number of visits to the pub, ethnic group, tenure and illness/disability. Variables which were excluded from the analysis as highly correlated ( $r > 0.40$ ) with other variables of interest are: household type, respondent's employment status, hours out of the home and accommodation type.

7. Characteristics highlighted in bold are those that are considered strong predictors (contributing at least 1% improvement in the model and accounting for 14% of the variance). Categories in italics are those which are most likely to perceive vandalism or graffiti as a fairly or very big problem and were used as reference categories.

\*\*\* Indicates that the change is statistically significant at the 5% level; 'ns' indicates that the change is not statistically significant at this level.

Table 1.19 Logistic regression<sup>1</sup> model for perceiving drug use or dealing to be a fairly or very big problem, England

Characteristic	Significance	Odds ratio <sup>2</sup>	2007/08 BCS	
			Lower	Upper
<b>Deprivation index</b>		<i>1.00</i>		
		<i>10% most deprived wards</i>		
	**	0.82	0.67	0.99
	**	0.61	0.50	0.75
	**	0.54	0.44	0.67
	**	0.45	0.36	0.56
	**	0.45	0.35	0.56
	**	0.32	0.25	0.40
	**	0.25	0.19	0.32
	**	0.32	0.24	0.41
	**	0.26	0.19	0.34
		<i>10% least deprived wards</i>		
<b>Community cohesion measure<sup>3</sup></b>				
	**	0.30	0.22	0.41
	**	0.37	0.28	0.50
	ns	0.74	0.54	1.01
		<i>1.00</i>		
<b>Victim of crime</b>		<i>1.00</i>		
		<i>Victim in previous 12 months</i>		
	**	0.52	0.47	0.58
		<i>Non-victim in previous 12 months</i>		
<b>Number of years in area</b>				
	**	0.31	0.25	0.40
	**	0.60	0.47	0.75
	**	0.61	0.48	0.77
	**	0.63	0.51	0.78
	**	0.79	0.66	0.93
		<i>1.00</i>		
	ns	1.13	0.99	1.30
		<i>20 years or more</i>		
<b>Respondent's age</b>		<i>1.00</i>		
		<i>16-24</i>		
	ns	0.86	0.72	1.02
	ns	0.93	0.79	1.10
	ns	0.93	0.77	1.11
	**	0.77	0.63	0.93
	**	0.55	0.44	0.69
	**	0.25	0.19	0.33
		<i>75+</i>		
<b>ACORN category</b>				
	**	0.58	0.48	0.71
	**	0.74	0.61	0.90
	**	0.74	0.63	0.87
	ns	0.96	0.81	1.13
		<i>1.00</i>		
		<i>Wealthy Achievers</i>		
	**	0.70	0.60	0.81
		<i>Social renters</i>		
	ns	0.91	0.76	1.10
		<i>Private renters</i>		
<b>English Government Office Region<sup>4</sup></b>				
	ns	0.82	0.63	1.06
	ns	0.89	0.73	1.08
	ns	0.95	0.78	1.17
	ns	1.13	0.91	1.41
	ns	0.95	0.78	1.17
	ns	0.94	0.76	1.16
		<i>1.00</i>		
	**	1.45	1.20	1.74
	ns	1.14	0.92	1.42
		<i>South East</i>		
		<i>South West</i>		
<b>Newspaper readership</b>				
	ns	0.72	0.38	1.36
	ns	1.01	0.54	1.88
	ns	0.73	0.39	1.38
		<i>1.00</i>		
	ns	0.77	0.41	1.44
		<i>More than one</i>		
		<i>None</i>		
<b>Ethnic group</b>				
	**	0.75	0.64	0.88
		<i>1.00</i>		
		<i>White</i>		
		<i>Non-White</i>		
<b>Long-standing illness or disability</b>		<i>1.00</i>		
		<i>Limiting long-standing illness or disability</i>		
	ns	0.91	0.73	1.12
	**	0.80	0.70	0.93
		<i>1.00</i>		
		<i>No long-standing illness or disability</i>		
<b>Area type</b>				
		<i>1.00</i>		
	**	0.84	0.72	0.97
		<i>Urban</i>		
		<i>Rural</i>		
<b>Unweighted base</b>		<b>10,120</b>		
<b>Nagelkerke R square<sup>5</sup></b>		<b>0.21</b>		

1. Forward stepwise logistic regression.

2. Odds ratios of greater than one indicate relatively higher odds compared with the reference category in that variable, when holding all factors constant; less than one indicates relatively lower odds. The baseline odds are the odds ratios for a model with only a constant term.

3. The proxy measure for community cohesion included here is agreement or disagreement to the statement 'This is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together' about the respondent's local area.

4. Wales is not included here as the deprivation measure is only provided for England and all cases with missing data are excluded from the regression analysis.

5. This model explains around 21% of the variation in perceiving drug use/dealing to be a problem based only on the factors described in the table. Additional variables which were included in the analysis but which were not shown in the model to be significantly associated with perceiving a problem with drug use/dealing are: sex, marital status, number of visits to the pub, household income, respondent's occupation, respondent's highest educational qualification, level of physical disorder. Variables which were excluded from the analysis as highly correlated ( $r > 0.40$ ) with other variables of interest are: household type, respondent's employment status, hours out of the home and accommodation type.

6. Characteristics highlighted in bold are those that are considered strong predictors (contributing at least 1% improvement in the model and accounting for 19% of the variance). Categories in italics are those which are most likely to perceive drug use/dealing as a fairly or very big problem and were used as reference categories.

\*\*\* Indicates that the change is statistically significant at the 5% level; 'ns' indicates that the change is not statistically significant at this level.

Table 1.20 Logistic regression<sup>1</sup> model for perceiving drunk or rowdy behaviour to be a fairly or very big problem, England

Characteristic	Significance	Odds ratio <sup>2</sup>	2007/08 BCS	
			Lower	Upper
<b>ACORN category</b>				
Wealthy Achievers	**	0.47	0.39	0.58
Urban Prosperity	ns	0.96	0.80	1.16
Comfortably off	**	0.77	0.65	0.91
Moderate Means	ns	0.87	0.74	1.03
<i>Hard Pressed</i>		1.00		
<b>Victim of crime</b>				
<i>Victim in previous 12 months</i>		1.00		
Non-victim in previous 12 months	**	0.50	0.45	0.56
<b>Community cohesion measure<sup>3</sup></b>				
Strongly agree	**	0.31	0.23	0.42
Tend to agree	**	0.47	0.36	0.62
Tend to disagree	ns	0.81	0.61	1.10
<i>Strongly disagree</i>		1.00		
<b>Respondent's age</b>				
<i>16-24</i>		1.00		
25-34	ns	0.87	0.73	1.05
35-44	**	0.82	0.68	0.99
45-54	**	0.67	0.55	0.81
55-64	**	0.66	0.53	0.81
65-74	**	0.46	0.36	0.59
75+	**	0.20	0.15	0.28
<b>Area type</b>				
<i>Urban</i>		1.00		
Rural	**	0.60	0.52	0.71
<b>English Government Office Region<sup>4</sup></b>				
North East	ns	1.18	0.93	1.51
North West	ns	0.99	0.83	1.20
Yorkshire and the Humber	**	0.71	0.58	0.88
East Midlands	ns	1.02	0.82	1.26
West Midlands	ns	0.98	0.81	1.20
East of England	ns	1.05	0.86	1.29
<i>London</i>		1.00		
South East	**	1.49	1.25	1.77
South West	ns	1.20	0.98	1.48
<b>Deprivation index</b>				
<i>10% most deprived wards</i>		1.00		
.	ns	0.92	0.75	1.12
.	ns	0.87	0.71	1.07
.	ns	0.94	0.76	1.16
.	ns	0.90	0.72	1.12
.	ns	0.82	0.65	1.04
.	**	0.58	0.45	0.74
.	**	0.63	0.50	0.81
.	**	0.70	0.55	0.91
<i>10% least deprived wards</i>	**	0.61	0.47	0.80
<b>Number of years in area</b>				
Less than 1 year	**	0.57	0.46	0.70
1 year, less than 2 years	**	0.73	0.58	0.91
2 years, less than 3 years	**	0.66	0.53	0.83
3 years, less than 5 years	**	0.74	0.60	0.90
5 years, less than 10 years	ns	0.90	0.76	1.06
<i>10 years, less than 20 years</i>		1.00		
20 years or more	ns	0.97	0.85	1.12
<b>Tenure</b>				
Owner occupiers	ns	0.88	0.75	1.03
<i>Social renters</i>		1.00		
Private renters	ns	1.17	0.98	1.41
<b>Respondent's occupation</b>				
Managerial and professional occupations	**	0.67	0.54	0.84
Intermediate occupations	**	0.67	0.54	0.84
Routine and manual occupations	**	0.64	0.52	0.79
Never worked and long-term unemployed	**	0.70	0.51	0.97
<i>Full-time students</i>		1.00		
<b>Long-standing illness or disability</b>				
Limiting long-standing illness or disability	**	1.26	1.08	1.45
Non-limiting long-standing illness or disability	ns	1.12	0.93	1.35
<i>No long-standing illness or disability</i>		1.00		
<b>Level of physical disorder<sup>5</sup></b>				
<i>High</i>		1.00		
Not high	**	0.78	0.65	0.94
<b>Household income</b>				
Under £10,000	ns	1.06	0.86	1.31
£10,000-£19,999	ns	0.93	0.77	1.12
£20,000-£29,999	ns	0.88	0.73	1.05
<i>£30,000-£39,999</i>		1.00		
£40,000-£49,999	ns	1.05	0.86	1.29
£50,000 or more	ns	0.94	0.78	1.13
<b>Number of visits to pub/wine bar in evening</b>				
None	ns	1.01	0.90	1.15
Less than once a week	**	0.87	0.77	0.99
<i>Once a week or more often</i>		1.00		
<b>Unweighted base</b>		<b>10,498</b>		
<b>Nagelkerke R square<sup>6</sup></b>		<b>0.17</b>		

1. Forward stepwise logistic regression.

2. Odds ratios of greater than one indicate relatively higher odds compared with the reference category in that variable, when holding all factors constant; less than one indicates relatively lower odds. The baseline odds are the odds ratios for a model with only a constant term.

3. The proxy measure for community cohesion included here is agreement or disagreement to the statement 'This is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together' about the respondent's local area.

4. Wales is not included here as the deprivation measure is only provided for England and all cases with missing data are excluded from the regression analysis.

5. Based upon the interviewer's assessment of the local area (see the Glossary for more details).

6. This model explains around 17% of the variation in perceiving drunk/rowdy behaviour to be a problem based only on the factors described in the table. Additional variables which were included in the analysis but which were not shown in the model to be significantly associated with perceiving a problem with drunk/rowdy behaviour are: sex, marital status, newspaper readership, ethnic group. Variables which were excluded from the analysis as highly correlated ( $r > 0.40$ ) with other variables of interest are: household type, respondent's employment status, hours out of the home and accommodation type.

7. Characteristics highlighted in bold are those that are considered strong predictors (contributing at least 1% improvement in the model and accounting for 14% of the variance). Categories in italics are those which are most likely to perceive drunk/rowdy behaviour as a fairly or very big problem and were used as reference categories.

\*\*\* Indicates that the change is statistically significant at the 5% level; 'ns' indicates that the change is not statistically significant at this level.

Table 1.21 Logistic regression<sup>1</sup> model for perceiving noisy neighbours or loud parties to be a fairly or very big problem, England

Characteristic		Significance	Odds ratio <sup>2</sup>	2007/08 BCS	
				Lower	Upper
<b>Community cohesion measure<sup>3</sup></b>	Strongly agree	**	0.21	0.14	0.29
	Tend to agree	**	0.34	0.25	0.46
	Tend to disagree	**	0.65	0.47	0.90
	<i>Strongly disagree</i>		1.00		
<b>ACORN category</b>	Wealthy Achievers	**	0.53	0.40	0.70
	Urban Prosperity	ns	1.05	0.82	1.34
	Comfortably off	**	0.72	0.58	0.90
	Moderate Means	**	0.78	0.63	0.97
	<i>Hard Pressed</i>		1.00		
<b>Victim of crime</b>	<i>Victim in previous 12 months</i>		1.00		
	Non-victim in previous 12 months	**	0.62	0.54	0.72
Level of physical disorder <sup>4</sup>	<i>High</i>		1.00		
	Not high	**	0.64	0.52	0.80
Respondent's age	<i>16-24</i>		1.00		
	25-34	ns	0.93	0.73	1.19
	35-44	**	0.75	0.59	0.96
	45-54	**	0.64	0.49	0.83
	55-64	**	0.64	0.48	0.85
	65-74	**	0.40	0.29	0.57
	75+	**	0.20	0.13	0.30
Number of visits to pub/wine bar in evening	<i>None</i>		1.00		
	Less than once a week	**	0.79	0.67	0.93
	Once a week or more often	**	0.60	0.50	0.72
Long-standing illness or disability	<i>Limiting long-standing illness or disability</i>		1.00		
	Non-limiting long-standing illness or disability	ns	0.94	0.71	1.24
	No long-standing illness or disability	**	0.67	0.55	0.81
Tenure	Owner occupiers	**	0.69	0.57	0.85
	<i>Social renters</i>		1.00		
	Private renters	**	0.75	0.59	0.95
Deprivation index	<i>10% most deprived wards</i>		1.00		
	.	ns	1.18	0.91	1.51
	.	ns	1.15	0.88	1.50
	.	ns	1.26	0.96	1.66
	.	ns	0.96	0.71	1.29
	.	ns	0.88	0.64	1.22
	.	ns	0.81	0.58	1.13
	.	ns	0.81	0.58	1.14
	.	**	0.61	0.41	0.89
	<i>10% least deprived wards</i>	**	0.50	0.33	0.75
Newspaper readership	National broadsheets	ns	0.65	0.30	1.39
	National tabloids	ns	0.74	0.35	1.55
	Other daily newspaper	ns	0.70	0.33	1.49
	<i>More than one</i>		1.00		
	None	ns	0.56	0.27	1.17
Household income	<i>Under £10,000</i>		1.00		
	£10,000-£19,999	ns	0.92	0.72	1.18
	£20,000-£29,999	ns	1.05	0.81	1.35
	£30,000-£39,999	ns	0.94	0.71	1.25
	£40,000-£49,999	ns	1.14	0.83	1.55
	£50,000 or more	ns	0.93	0.69	1.25
	English Government Office Region <sup>5</sup>	North East	ns	0.84	0.59
North West		ns	0.91	0.70	1.18
Yorkshire and the Humber		ns	1.08	0.82	1.41
East Midlands		ns	1.06	0.79	1.44
West Midlands		ns	1.05	0.80	1.38
East of England		ns	0.99	0.74	1.33
<i>London</i>			1.00		
South East		**	1.46	1.14	1.86
South West		ns	1.16	0.87	1.55
Number of years in area		Less than 1 year	**	0.61	0.44
	1 year, less than 2 years	ns	0.82	0.59	1.15
	2 years, less than 3 years	**	0.65	0.46	0.93
	<i>3 years, less than 5 years</i>		1.00		
	5 years, less than 10 years	ns	0.93	0.71	1.23
	10 years, less than 20 years	ns	1.00	0.77	1.31
	20 years or more	ns	0.96	0.74	1.24
	Area type	<i>Urban</i>		1.00	
Rural		**	0.77	0.61	0.97
Respondent's occupation	Managerial and professional occupations	ns	0.87	0.65	1.18
	Intermediate occupations	ns	0.74	0.54	1.02
	Routine and manual occupations	ns	0.93	0.70	1.23
	Never worked and long-term unemployed	**	0.60	0.38	0.95
	<i>Full-time students</i>		1.00		
<b>Unweighted base</b>			<b>10,532</b>		
<b>Nagelkerke R square<sup>6</sup></b>			<b>0.15</b>		

1. Forward stepwise logistic regression.

2. Odds ratios of greater than one indicate relatively higher odds compared with the reference category in that variable, when holding all factors constant; less than one indicates relatively lower odds. The baseline odds are the odds ratios for a model with only a constant term.

3. The proxy measure for community cohesion included here is agreement or disagreement to the statement 'This is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together' about the respondent's local area.

4. Based upon the interviewer's assessment of the local area (see the Glossary for more details).

5. Wales is not included here as the deprivation measure is only provided for England and all cases with missing data are excluded from the regression analysis.

6. This model explains around 15% of the variation in perceiving noisy neighbours or loud parties to be a problem based only on the factors described in the table. Additional variables which were included in the analysis but which were not shown in the model to be significantly associated with perceiving a problem with noisy neighbours or loud parties are: sex, marital status, ethnic group and respondent's highest educational qualification. Variables which were excluded from the analysis as highly correlated ( $r > 0.40$ ) with other variables of interest are: household type, respondent's employment status, hours out of the home and accommodation type.

7. Characteristics highlighted in bold are those that are considered strong predictors (contributing at least 1% improvement in the model and accounting for 10% of the variance). Categories in italics are those which are most likely to perceive noisy neighbours or loud parties as a fairly or very big problem and were used as reference categories.

\*\*\* Indicates that the change is statistically significant at the 5% level; 'ns' indicates that the change is not statistically significant at this level.

Table 1.22 Logistic regression<sup>1</sup> model for perceiving rubbish or litter to be a fairly or very big problem, England

Characteristic		Significance	Odds ratio <sup>2</sup>	2007/08 BCS	
				Lower	Upper
<b>Deprivation index</b>	<i>10% most deprived wards</i>		1.00		
	.	**	0.73	0.61	0.89
	.	**	0.71	0.59	0.86
	.	**	0.66	0.54	0.80
	.	**	0.53	0.43	0.66
	.	**	0.40	0.32	0.50
	.	**	0.41	0.33	0.52
	.	**	0.35	0.28	0.44
	.	**	0.39	0.31	0.50
		<i>10% least deprived wards</i>	**	0.29	0.22
<b>Community cohesion measure<sup>3</sup></b>	Strongly agree	**	0.32	0.24	0.43
	Tend to agree	**	0.42	0.32	0.55
	Tend to disagree	**	0.66	0.49	0.89
	<i>Strongly disagree</i>		1.00		
<b>ACORN category</b>	Wealthy Achievers	**	0.61	0.51	0.73
	Urban Prosperity	**	1.20	1.01	1.43
	Comfortably off	**	0.85	0.73	0.98
	Moderate Means	**	1.32	1.14	1.53
	<i>Hard Pressed</i>		1.00		
<b>Number of years in area</b>	Less than 1 year	**	0.37	0.30	0.46
	1 year, less than 2 years	**	0.49	0.40	0.61
	2 years, less than 3 years	**	0.67	0.54	0.82
	3 years, less than 5 years	**	0.76	0.64	0.91
	5 years, less than 10 years	**	0.80	0.69	0.92
	10 years, less than 20 years	ns	1.04	0.92	1.17
	<i>20 years or more</i>		1.00		
<b>Level of physical disorder<sup>4</sup></b>	<i>High</i>		1.00		
	Not high	**	0.43	0.36	0.52
Respondent's age	<i>16-24</i>		1.00		
	25-34	**	1.32	1.12	1.55
	35-44	ns	1.13	0.96	1.33
	45-54	ns	1.14	0.96	1.35
	55-64	**	1.41	1.18	1.69
	65-74	**	1.30	1.07	1.58
	75+	**	0.77	0.62	0.96
Victim of crime	<i>Victim in previous 12 months</i>		1.00		
	Non-victim in previous 12 months	**	0.75	0.68	0.84
English Government Office Region <sup>5</sup>	North East	ns	0.85	0.68	1.07
	North West	ns	0.96	0.81	1.14
	Yorkshire and the Humber	**	0.81	0.67	0.97
	East Midlands	ns	0.92	0.76	1.13
	West Midlands	ns	1.04	0.87	1.25
	East of England	ns	1.08	0.89	1.30
	<i>London</i>		1.00		
	South East	**	1.31	1.11	1.55
	South West	ns	1.07	0.89	1.30
Area type	<i>Urban</i>		1.00		
	Rural	**	0.77	0.68	0.88
Long-standing illness or disability	<i>Limiting long-standing illness or disability</i>		1.00		
	Non-limiting long-standing illness or disability	ns	0.99	0.82	1.20
	No long-standing illness or disability	**	0.81	0.71	0.92
Household income	Under £10,000	**	0.76	0.64	0.90
	<i>£10,000-£19,999</i>		1.00		
	£20,000-£29,999	ns	0.94	0.80	1.10
	£30,000-£39,999	ns	0.88	0.74	1.04
	£40,000-£49,999	ns	0.90	0.74	1.09
	£50,000 or more	**	0.83	0.70	0.99
<b>Unweighted base</b>	<b>10,530</b>				
<b>Nagelkerke R square<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>0.16</b>				

1. Forward stepwise logistic regression.

2. Odds ratios of greater than one indicate relatively higher odds compared with the reference category in that variable, when holding all factors constant; less than one indicates relatively lower odds. The baseline odds are the odds ratios for a model with only a constant term.

3. The proxy measure for community cohesion included here is agreement or disagreement to the statement 'This is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together' about the respondent's local area.

4. Based upon the interviewer's assessment of the local area (see the Glossary for more details).

5. Wales is not included here as the deprivation measure is only provided for England and all cases with missing data are excluded from the regression analysis.

6. This model explains around 16% of the variation in perceiving rubbish or litter lying around to be a problem based only on the factors described in the table. Additional variables which were included in the analysis but which were not shown in the model to be significantly associated with perceiving a problem with rubbish or litter are: sex, marital status, respondent's occupation, number of visits to the pub, ethnic group, tenure, newspaper readership, respondent's highest educational qualification. Variables which were excluded from the analysis as highly correlated ( $r > 0.40$ ) with other variables of interest are: household type, respondent's employment status, hours out of the home and accommodation type.

7. Characteristics highlighted in bold are those that are considered strong predictors (contributing at least 1% improvement in the model and accounting for 14% of the variance). Categories in italics are those which are most likely to perceive rubbish or litter lying around as a fairly or very big problem and were used as reference categories.

\*\*\* Indicates that the change is statistically significant at the 5% level; 'ns' indicates that the change is not statistically significant at this level.



Table 1.23 Logistic regression<sup>1</sup> model for perceiving abandoned or burnt-out cars to be a fairly or very big problem, England

Characteristic		Significance	Odds ratio <sup>2</sup>	2007/08 BCS	
				Lower	Upper
<b>Deprivation index</b>	<i>10% most deprived wards</i>		1.00		
	.	**	0.72	0.55	0.95
	.	**	0.62	0.46	0.83
	.	**	0.45	0.33	0.63
	.	**	0.50	0.36	0.70
	.	**	0.36	0.24	0.52
	.	**	0.22	0.14	0.34
	.	**	0.20	0.13	0.32
	.	**	0.21	0.13	0.34
	<i>10% least deprived wards</i>	**	0.18	0.11	0.29
<b>Victim of crime</b>	<i>Victim in previous 12 months</i>		1.00		
	Non-victim in previous 12 months	**	0.60	0.51	0.71
<b>English Government Office Region<sup>3</sup></b>	North East	**	0.44	0.28	0.71
	North West	**	0.69	0.51	0.95
	Yorkshire and the Humber	ns	0.80	0.57	1.11
	East Midlands	ns	1.37	0.99	1.90
	West Midlands	ns	0.82	0.59	1.14
	East of England	ns	1.07	0.76	1.52
	<i>London</i>		1.00		
	South East	**	1.52	1.13	2.04
	South West	ns	0.83	0.57	1.22
Community cohesion measure <sup>4</sup>	Strongly agree	**	0.59	0.38	0.94
	Tend to agree	ns	0.70	0.46	1.06
	Tend to disagree	ns	1.20	0.78	1.86
	<i>Strongly disagree</i>		1.00		
Ethnic group	White	**	0.56	0.44	0.70
	<i>Non-White</i>		1.00		
Number of years in area	Less than 1 year	**	0.42	0.28	0.62
	1 year, less than 2 years	**	0.59	0.40	0.85
	2 years, less than 3 years	**	0.42	0.27	0.65
	3 years, less than 5 years	**	0.66	0.47	0.93
	5 years, less than 10 years	ns	0.98	0.75	1.27
	<i>10 years, less than 20 years</i>		1.00		
	20 years or more	ns	0.93	0.74	1.16
Level of physical disorder <sup>5</sup>	<i>High</i>		1.00		
	Not high	**	0.65	0.51	0.83
Newspaper readership	National broadsheets	ns	2.97	0.71	12.41
	National tabloids	ns	2.43	0.59	10.02
	Other daily newspaper	ns	1.88	0.45	7.85
	<i>More than one</i>		1.00		
	None	ns	1.73	0.42	7.12
Respondent's age	<i>16-24</i>		1.00		
	25-34	ns	0.81	0.62	1.06
	35-44	ns	0.82	0.64	1.06
	45-54	**	0.58	0.43	0.78
	55-64	**	0.65	0.48	0.89
	65-74	**	0.69	0.49	0.97
	75+	**	0.35	0.22	0.55
Long-standing illness or disability	<i>Limiting long-standing illness or disability</i>		1.00		
	Non-limiting long-standing illness or disability	ns	0.89	0.63	1.25
	No long-standing illness or disability	**	0.70	0.56	0.87
ACORN category	Wealthy Achievers	ns	0.74	0.53	1.04
	Urban Prosperity	ns	0.94	0.71	1.26
	Comfortably off	ns	0.85	0.65	1.10
	Moderate Means	ns	1.20	0.95	1.53
	<i>Hard Pressed</i>		1.00		
<b>Unweighted base</b>			<b>10,518</b>		
<b>Nagelkerke R square<sup>6</sup></b>			<b>0.13</b>		

1. Forward stepwise logistic regression.

2. Odds ratios of greater than one indicate relatively higher odds compared with the reference category in that variable, when holding all factors constant; less than one indicates relatively lower odds. The baseline odds are the odds ratios for a model with only a constant term.

3. Wales is not included here as the deprivation measure is only provided for England and all cases with missing data are excluded from the regression analysis.

4. The proxy measure for community cohesion included here is agreement or disagreement to the statement 'This is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together' about the respondent's local area.

5. Based upon the interviewer's assessment of the local area (see the Glossary for more details).

6. This model explains around 13% of the variation in perceiving abandoned or burnt-out cars to be a problem based only on the factors described in the table. Additional variables which were included in the analysis but which were not shown in the model to be significantly associated with perceiving a problem with abandoned or burnt-out cars are: sex, marital status, number of visits to the pub, household income, tenure, type of area, respondent's occupation. Variables which were excluded from the analysis as highly correlated ( $r > 0.40$ ) with other variables of interest are: household type, respondent's employment status, hours out of the home and accommodation type.

7. Characteristics highlighted in bold are those that are considered strong predictors (contributing at least 1% improvement in the model and accounting for 9% of the variance). Categories in italics are those which are most likely to perceive abandoned or burnt-out cars as a fairly or very big problem and were used as reference categories.

\*\*\* Indicates that the change is statistically significant at the 5% level; 'ns' indicates that the change is not statistically significant at this level.

# Appendix 1 Glossary

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**2007/08 Interview sample** – This is the sample on which latest BCS results are based. It consists of all respondents interviewed by the BCS during the 2007/08 financial year.

**ACORN** – ‘A Classification of Residential Neighbourhoods’, developed by CACI Ltd., which classifies households into one of 56 ACORN types according to demographic, employment and housing characteristics of the surrounding neighbourhood. ACORN is useful in determining the social environment in which households are located. The 2001 ACORN classification has been used in this report. The main five-group breakdowns have been used in this report and are characterised as follows:

- **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.
- **Hard Pressed** – low-income families, residents in council areas, people living in high-rise, and inner-city estates.

Further information about ACORN is available from CACI Ltd., CACI House, Kensington Village, Avonmore Road, London W14 8TS (<http://www.caci.co.uk/acorn/>).

**Anti-social behaviour** – See **Perceptions of anti-social behaviour** and **Experience of anti-social behaviour**.

**Calibration weighting** – A review of the BCS by survey methodology experts in the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and the National Centre for Social Research recommended that the calibration weighting method be adopted in the BCS (Lynn and Elliot, 2000). The weighting is designed to make adjustments for known differentials in response rates between different age by sex sub-groups and households with different age and sex composition. For example, a household containing a 24-year-old male living alone may be less likely to respond to the survey than a household containing a 24-year-old male living with a young partner and a child. The procedure therefore gives different weights to different household types based on their age/sex composition in such a way that the weighted distribution of individuals in the responding households matches the known distribution in the population as a whole.

The weights are generated using an algorithm that minimises the differences between the weights implied by sampling and the final weights subject to the weighted data meeting the population controls. They are based on calibrating on **population figures** provided by the Labour Force Survey (LFS) from ONS. Calibration weights were applied from the 1996 BCS onwards using CALMAR (a SAS-based macro); the 2006/07 and 2007/08 BCS used g-Calib within a new SPSS-based data processing system (the weights produced by g-Calib are the same as those from CALMAR).

**Community cohesion** – Although no clear definition exists, community cohesion can be thought of as a term used to describe the bonds that bring people together in society, particularly in the context of cultural diversity.

The BCS includes 13 questions which are asked of a quarter of the sample and are designed to tap into the concept of community cohesion (for more details see the BCS questionnaire: <http://www.data-archive.ac.uk/findingData/bcrsTitles.asp>).

**Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI)** – BCS interviewers record responses to the questionnaire on laptop computers (CAPI). The questionnaire is a computer program that specifies the questions, range and structure of permissible answers and instructions for navigating through the questionnaire. Plausibility and consistency checks are incorporated to improve data quality. The self-completion modules on the BCS are conducted using Computer Assisted Self-Interviewing (CASI) where the interviewer gives the laptop to the respondent. CASI allows respondents to report behaviours or attitudes to more sensitive questions in private. The mode of interview changed in the 1994 BCS from a paper-based questionnaire to CAPI.

**Confidence interval** – The range of values between which the population parameter is estimated to lie (also referred to as margin of error). Surveys produce statistics that are estimates of the real figure for the population under study. These estimates are always surrounded by a margin of error of plus or minus a given range. At the 95 per cent confidence level, over many repeats of a survey under the same conditions, one would expect that these confidence intervals would contain the true population value in 95 times out of 100. When assessing the results of a single survey it is assumed that there is a one in 20 chance that the true population value will fall outside the 95 per cent confidence interval calculated for the survey estimate.

Confidence intervals can also be constructed for changes in estimates between years of the BCS and for differences between population sub-groups. If a difference is outside a range set by a 95 per cent confidence interval then one judges the difference to be 'statistically significant at the five per cent level'. In this publication a five per cent significance level has been applied. See also the definition of **statistical significance**.

**Ethnic group** – Respondents are asked to make a choice from a card to identify their ethnic background using the standard 2001 Census classification. Due to small sample sizes, it is necessary to collapse this classification into either a five-fold classification, i.e. White, Black, Asian, Mixed and Chinese or Other or to a simpler two-fold White and Non-White classification, based on the National Statistics **harmonised classification**.

**Employment status** – The BCS uses the following categories for employment status which are based on the National Statistics **harmonised classification** but include further breakdowns for those in the 'Economically inactive' category.

- In employment – includes people doing paid work in the last week; working on a government-supported training scheme; or doing unpaid work for own/family business.
- Unemployed – actively seeking work, or waiting to take up work.
- Economically inactive – those who are retired; going to school or college full-time; looking after home/family; are temporarily or permanently sick; or doing something else.

Base sizes for the student categories differ in the economic categories from those in the occupational classification (see **NS-SEC**) as economically inactive students exclude those who are in employment, or in other ways economically active, but full-time students are recognised as such within the occupational coding of NS-SEC.

**Experience of anti-social behaviour** – The BCS included questions asking respondents about how often, if at all, they had personally experienced in their local area in the last 12 months five types of anti-social behaviour. The BCS asked:

In the last 12 months how often, if at all, have you PERSONALLY:

- ...seen young people hanging around on the streets in your local area?
- ...seen NEW vandalism or graffiti in your local area?
- ...seen evidence of people using or dealing drugs in your local area?

...seen or heard people being drunk or rowdy in your local area?

...experienced noisy or nuisance neighbours in your local area?

**Government Office Region (GOR)** – Government Offices for the Regions were established across England in 1994. The Government Office Regions are the primary classification for the presentation of regional statistics. There are nine GORs in England: North East; North West; Yorkshire and the Humber; East Midlands; West Midlands; East of England; London; South East; South West. In this report analysis by region also includes separate analysis for Wales.

**Harmonised classifications** – National Statistics have developed a set of standard classifications that allow greater comparability of different surveys and other data collection systems. A number of these classifications have been adopted by the BCS. For more information on the harmonised classifications see:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/data/harmonisation/default.asp>.

**Household accommodation type** – The BCS uses this definition of the household's accommodation, based on the National Statistics **harmonised classification**.

- House or bungalow: detached, semi-detached, terraced.
- Flat or maisonette: includes purpose-built block, non-purpose built (including bedsits) and all flats and maisonettes.
- Other accommodation types: includes caravans and mobile homes for example.

**Household reference person (HRP)** – For some topics it is necessary to select one person in the household to indicate the characteristics of the household more generally. Following the Government Statistical Service's harmonised classifications, the BCS has replaced head of household with household reference person (HRP). The HRP is the member of the household in whose name the accommodation is owned or rented, or is otherwise responsible for the accommodation. Where this responsibility is joint within the household, the HRP is the person with the highest income. If incomes are equal, then the oldest person is the HRP.

**Household structure** – The classification of households in the BCS is on the basis of size, age of household reference person, and number of children. Households are divided into those where the household reference person is aged over 60, and those where the household reference person is aged 16 to 59. The latter group is subdivided into the following categories:

- one adult aged less than 60, and one or more children (under 16). Note this does not necessarily denote a lone parent family, as the adult may be a sibling or grandparent of the child;
- more than one adult with one or more children (under 16);
- one or more adults with no children (under 16).

**Indices of deprivation** – Local area deprivation is measured in this report using the Indices of Deprivation 2004. There are seven domains of deprivation: income; employment; health and disability; education, skills and training; barriers to housing and services; living environment; and crime. The analysis in this report uses the Index of Multiple Deprivation which combines all seven separate domains into one index.

In order to examine how deprivation varies across the country the local areas are ranked according to their scores on the domains. The local areas are then classified into one of ten decile groups on the basis of their deprivation score, ranging from the ten per cent most deprived areas that have the highest deprivation scores to the ten per cent least deprived areas that have the lowest deprivation scores.

The Indices of deprivation cover England only. The level of deprivation in Wales is measured using the Welsh Index of Deprivation 2005. The indices cannot be combined into one England and Wales Index due to the way the indices are created. The Indices of Deprivation 2004 are the responsibility of the Department for Communities and Local Government; further information is available at [www.communities.gov.uk](http://www.communities.gov.uk). Further information on the Welsh Index of Deprivation 2005 is available at [www.wales.gov.uk](http://www.wales.gov.uk).

**Living arrangements** – The BCS uses the following definitions for living arrangements, based on the National Statistics **harmonised classification**:

- persons living in a couple: married, cohabiting (includes same-sex couples);
- persons not living in a couple: single, separated, divorced or widowed.

**Logistic regression** – A multivariate statistical technique that predicts the outcome of a dependent variable (e.g. high levels of perceived ASB), which has only two possible outcomes, from a set of independent variables. Multivariate techniques allow the assessment of which of the independent variables are statistically related to the dependent variable when the influence of all other variables under consideration is taken into account. Both continuous and categorical variables can be used to predict the dependent variable. The logistic regression method used in this bulletin was the forward stepwise selection.

The odds ratios that are produced allow one to understand which categories within the independent variables are most likely to be associated with the dependent variable category of interest (e.g. high level of perceived ASB) compared with a defined reference category in that independent variable. Where odd ratios are higher than one, respondents have higher odds of having high levels of perceived ASB than those in the reference category.

The Nagelkerke statistic included that is presented in the logistic regression model table is a measure of how much variance in the dependent variable is explained by the model based on the factors which are listed in that table. Factors considered to be 'strongly independently associated' with the dependent variable (highlighted in bold in Table 1.16) contribute around a one per cent improvement in the explained variance to the overall model.

**NS-SEC** – The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) is an occupationally based classification, but provides coverage of the whole adult population. The NS-SEC aims to differentiate positions within labour markets and production units in terms of their typical 'employment relations'.

More information about NS-SEC can be found on the National Statistics website, see: [http://www.statistics.gov.uk/methods\\_quality/ns\\_sec/default.asp](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/ns_sec/default.asp).

BCS analysis is based on the three analytic classes provided within NS-SEC ([http://www.statistics.gov.uk/methods\\_quality/ns\\_sec/downloads/NS-SEC\\_User.pdf](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/ns_sec/downloads/NS-SEC_User.pdf)) but also describes full-time students in a separate category (usually included within the 'Not classified' category). Base sizes for the student categories differ in NS-SEC from those in the economic classification (see **Employment status**) as economically inactive students exclude those who are in employment, or in other ways economically active, but full-time students are recognised as such within the occupational coding of NS-SEC.

## Perceptions of anti-social behaviour

The BCS measures high levels of perceived anti-social behaviour from responses to seven individual anti-social behaviour questions. The BCS asks the following:

For the following things I read out, can you tell me how much of a problem they are in your area. By your area I mean within 15 minutes walk from here. How much of a problem are/is.....

....noisy neighbours or loud parties;

- ...teenagers hanging around on the streets;
- ...rubbish or litter lying around;
- ...vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property;
- ...people using or dealing drugs;
- ...people being drunk or rowdy in public places; and
- ...abandoned or burnt-out cars.

Perceptions of anti-social behaviour are measured using a scale based on answers to the seven 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. Respondents with a score of 11 or more on this scale are classified as having high levels of perceived anti-social behaviour. This disorder scale can only be calculated for the 2001 BCS onwards as the question on people being drunk or rowdy was only introduced in 2001.

**Perceptions of drug use** – The percentage of BCS respondents who perceive people using or dealing drugs to be a very or fairly big problem in their local area.

**Perceptions of drunk or rowdy behaviour** – The percentage of BCS respondents who perceive people being drunk or rowdy in public places to be a very or fairly big problem in their local area.

**Physical disorder** – This term is used to describe a measure based on the interviewer's assessment of the level of (a) vandalism, graffiti and deliberate damage to property, (b) rubbish and litter, and (c) homes in poor condition in the area. Using guidance, the interviewer has to make an assessment as to whether each of these problems is very common, fairly common, not very common or not at all common. For each, very and fairly common is scored as 1 and not very and not at all as 0. A scale is then constructed by summing the scores for each case. The scale ranges from 0 to 3, with high disorder areas being those with a score of 2 or 3. The measurement of respondents' own perceptions is described under **perceptions of anti-social behaviour**.

**Population figures** – The BCS uses population figures in the calibration weighting. Following the 2001 Census, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) issued revised estimates of population involving the total numbers of people and the distribution by age and sex. **Calibration weighting** for the 2007/08 BCS and previous years has been calculated using population distributions, which have not fully incorporated the census revisions.

**Postcode Address File (PAF)** – The small users' Postcode Address File has been used as the sampling frame for the BCS since 1992. It is a listing of all postal delivery points in the country, with almost all households having one delivery point or letterbox. BCS sampling methods take account of the fact that a delivery point may correspond to more than one household such as a house with one front door converted into flats.

**Public Service Agreements (PSAs)** – PSAs were first introduced in the 1998 Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR). These targets set out the key priority outcomes the Government wants to achieve within the spending review period and how the Government will measure success. The BCS data are used to help measure progress towards PSA targets relating to crime, community safety and criminal justice.

The set of PSA targets for the spending review period 2005/06 to 2007/08 concluded at the end of March 2008. The new set of PSA targets for the spending review period 2008/09 to 2010/11, set out as part of the Comprehensive Spending Review 2007, came into effect at the beginning of April 2008. For more information about the PSA targets for 2008 to 2011 see: [http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/pbr\\_csr07\\_public\\_service\\_agreements.htm](http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/pbr_csr07_public_service_agreements.htm)



**Rural areas** – The National Statistics rural and urban area classification 2004 has been used in this report. Rural areas are those classified as ‘small town and fringe – sparse’, ‘village – sparse’, ‘hamlet and isolated dwelling – sparse’, ‘small town and fringe – less sparse’, ‘village – less sparse’ and ‘hamlet and isolated dwellings – less sparse’.

More information is available on the National Statistics website, see: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/geography/nrudp.asp>

**Sampling error** – 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 and variability 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**.

**Sample size** – In the 2007/08 BCS the overall achieved core sample size was 46,983 and the response rate was 76 per cent. The survey was designed to achieve a minimum of around 1,000 core sample interviews in each police force area (PFA). For more information on BCS methodology see Bolling *et al.*, (2008).

**Statistical significance** – Because the BCS estimates are subject to **sampling error**, differences between estimates from successive years of the survey or between population sub-groups 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 level have been applied (the level at which there is a one in 20 chance of an observed difference being solely due to chance).

**Stratification** – One of the BCS requirements is a design that achieves a minimum of around 1,000 core sample interviews per police force area (PFA). The survey was designed to over-sample in the smaller PFAs to achieve the minimum number of interviews. One result of this is that the data have to be weighted to remove the effect of differences in the probability of selection of addresses within different PFAs. As well as stratifying disproportionately by PFA, the sample was stratified by other socio-demographic variables in order to maximise the precision of estimates. The stratifiers used in 2007/08 were the same as in previous surveys, namely population density and the proportion of household reference persons in non-manual occupations.

**Tenure** – The following definition of tenure is used by the BCS based on the National Statistics **harmonised classification**:

- Owners: households who own their homes outright, or are buying with a mortgage (includes shared owners, who own part of the equity and pay part of the mortgage/rent).
- Social-rented-sector tenants: households renting from a council, housing association or other social-rented sector.
- Rented privately: households privately renting unfurnished or furnished property. This includes tenants whose accommodation comes with their job, even if their landlord is a housing association or local authority.

**Urban areas** – The National Statistics rural and urban area classification 2004 has been used in this report. Urban areas are those classified as ‘urban – sparse’ and ‘urban – less sparse’. More information is available on the National Statistics website at: (<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/geography/nrudp.asp>).

**Victim of crime** – A respondent is defined as a victim of crime in the past 12 months if they have experienced either a personal crime and/or a household crime.

**Weighted data** – Two types of weighting are used to ensure the representativeness of the BCS sample. First, the raw data are weighted to compensate for unequal probabilities of selection. These include: the individual's chance of participation being inversely proportional to the number of adults living in the household; the over-sampling of smaller police force areas; and the selection of multi-household addresses. Second, calibration weighting is used to adjust for differential non-response.



## Appendix 2: Bibliography

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**Upson, A. (2006)** *Perceptions and experience of anti-social behaviour: Findings from the 2004/05 British Crime Survey*. Home Office Online Report 21/06. London: Home Office.

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs06/rdsolr2106.pdf>

Copies of recent Home Office publications based on the British Crime Survey, including reports that report jointly on the BCS and police recorded crime, can be downloaded from:

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/bcs1.html>

## **RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT AND STATISTICS (RDS)**

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