

Explanatory Factors for Youth Nuisance in the Municipality of Zevenaar

A mixed-method study in the municipality of Zevenaar

UNIVERSITY
OF TWENTE.



Explanatory factors for the youth nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar

A mixed-method study in the municipality of Zevenaar

By

Dirkje Dietz

S2360853

D.a.c.dietz@student.utwente.nl

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science,
program Public Administration, University of Twente

18 August, 2021

Supervisor:

mr. T. Barten (Municipality of Zevenaar)

dr. A.J.J Meershoek (University of Twente)

dr. G. Jansen (University of Twente)

Acknowledgment

After my bachelor's degree in Facility Management, which I completed in 2019, I soon knew that I was not yet finished studying and would still like to pursue a master's degree. In September 2019, I started the pre-master Public Administration at the University of Twente and afterwards the master Public Administration in February 2020. In front of you is my master's thesis about the approach to youth nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar as completion of my master's degree in Public Administration at the University of Twente with the specialization 'public security and safety'.

In November 2020, I started working at the municipality of Zevenaar at the department of public order and safety where I got the opportunity to write my master's thesis. Besides writing my master's thesis, I got the opportunity to work in the field where I gained a lot of experience and knowledge and was able to work with various chain partners. Now, several months later, I have written this master's thesis and I am ready for the next step. Even though the coronavirus had an impact on my graduation, I had a great time as an intern and learned a lot about the structure of the municipality.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank several people. Firstly, my supervisor Thijs Barten from the municipality of Zevenaar and the supervisors from the University of Twente, Guus Meershoek and Giedo Jansen. Secondly, I would like to thank Jettie, Marieke, Pascal and Arndt, for the fine cooperation and pleasant period at the department of public order and safety. I would also like to thank all the respondents for completing my online survey, which was completed no less than 218 times. Furthermore, I had the opportunity to do three interviews with the municipality, the police, and Caleidoz. For this, I would also like to thank the respondents for their cooperation and open responses.

Finally, I would like to thank my parents for allowing me to study for six years and for their support during my student years, for which I am very grateful.

I wish you much reading pleasure.

Dirkje Dietz

Tolkamer, 18 August 2021

Abstract

Youth nuisance is a social problem in the Netherlands that virtually every municipality has to deal with. In recent years, this nuisance has increased in the Netherlands and also in Zevenaar. Various factors explain the behaviour of young people that may result in nuisance. These factors have been tested in large-scale areas, with small urban municipalities being underexposed. This master's thesis was carried out at the municipality of Zevenaar in the Public Order and Safety Department. The research is aimed at investigating explanatory factors for youth nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar. The research question is as follows: *"What explains youth nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar?"*.

In this master's thesis, a mixed-method study was used by using different research methods, namely literature research, a survey and interviews. By means of literature research, eleven explanatory factors were found that influence the nuisance-causing behaviour of young people. These explanatory factors were tested by means of a survey among youths aged 12 to 23 living in the municipality of Zevenaar followed by three substantive interviews with chain partners. The conclusion is that age, drug use, parental control, parental bonding, boredom, the wrong friends and peer pressure influence the nuisance-causing behaviour of youth people in Zevenaar. In addition, factors such as a lack of communication, cooperation and awareness between the chain partners and the municipality influence the nuisance in Zevenaar.

Based on the results, there are six recommendations for the municipality of Zevenaar to tackle the youth nuisance. Firstly, formulate a preventive youth policy, secondly, establish network cooperation with the chain partners, thirdly, rearrange the cooperation with Caleidoz, fourthly, establish a meeting place for young people, fifthly, seek cooperation with other municipalities and lastly, investigate the possibilities of deploying a youth police officer.

This thesis provides new insights into the explanatory factors for youth disorder in small urban municipalities and requires follow-up research after COVID-19.

Inhoudsopgave

Acknowledgment	3
Abstract	4
List of figures	7
List of tables	8
Chapter 1 Introduction	9
1.1 Background	9
1.2 Purpose	10
1.3 Problem definition	10
1.4 Scientific relevance	11
1.5 Social relevance	11
1.6 Reading guide	12
Chapter 2 Municipality of Zevenaar	13
2.1 General information	13
2.2 Situation of the youth	14
2.3 Youth nuisance in the Netherlands	14
2.4 COVID-19	16
Chapter 3 Policy framework	18
3.1 Definition of youth nuisance	18
3.2 Youth nuisance in the Netherlands	18
3.3 Municipality	19
Chapter 4 Theoretical Framework	24
4.1 Categories of nuisance	24
4.2 Explanations for antisocial behaviour	25
4.3 Factors for antisocial behaviour	27
4.4 Conceptual model	38
Chapter 5 Methodological framework	39
5.1 Research method	39
5.2 Population and sample	39
5.3 Data collection	41
5.4 Operationalisation	42
5.5 Data analysis	45
5.6 Quality of research	45

5.7 Ethical justification	47
Chapter 6 Results	49
6.1 Background data on the respondents	49
6.2 Youth nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar.....	52
6.3 Testing hypotheses: explanations for nuisance behaviour	56
Chapter 7 Reducing youth nuisance	65
7.1 Reducing youth nuisance according to chain partners	66
7.2 Reduction of youth nuisance according to policy officer for social development.....	68
Chapter 8 Conclusion and Recommendations	71
8.1 Conclusion	71
8.2 Recommendations.....	73
Chapter 9 Discussion	79
9.1 Follow-up research.....	80
References.....	82
Appendix.....	88
Appendix 1 Questionnaire in Dutch	88
Appendix 2 Respondent list interviews	96
Appendix 3 Nuisance reports by area	97
Appendix 4 Assumptions	98
Appendix 5 Regression table of independent and dependent variables	99
Appendix 6 Regression model for individual factors	100
Appendix 7 Regression model for family factors.....	101
Appendix 8 Regression model of environmental factors	102

List of figures

Figure 1 Population by age (CBS, 2021)	13
Figure 2 Reports of youth nuisance in four municipalities of Safety region Gelderland-Midden 2015-2020 (Politie, 2020).....	15
Figure 3 Reports of youth nuisance in the Netherlands 2015-2020 (Police, 2020).....	19
Figure 4 Current and new situation (Rijksoverheid, 2013, p.4).....	20
Figure 5 Characteristics hardcore and occasional offenders (Ferwerda & Wijk, 2014).....	25
Figure 6 Socioecological model of Bronfenbrenner (1979).....	26
Figure 7 Factors for antisocial behaviour (Tremblay & Craig, 1995)	28
Figure 8 Theoretical model for the relationship between parenting, self-control, and antisocial behaviour (Tremblay & Craig, 1995, p.160)	33
Figure 9 Conceptual model with possible explanatory factors for the youth nuisance in Zevenaar municipality.	38
Figure 10 Map of the municipality of Zevenaar with the 12 districts (AlleCijfers.nl, 2021).....	40
Figure 11 Nuisance spots in the centre of Zevenaar	53
Figure 12 Nuisance spots in Lobith.....	54
Figure 13 Nuisance spot Ooy	55
Figure 14 Nuisance and age	59
Figure 15 Regression coefficients of the individual factors.....	61
Figure 16 Regression coefficients of the family factors.....	62
Figure 17 Regression coefficients of the environmental factors	63

List of tables

Table 1 Distinction between nuisance and crime (CCV, 2008, p.12).....	18
Table 2 Chain partners in youth problems	22
Table 3 Three types of youth groups (Ferwerda et al., 2016).....	24
Table 4 inhabitants youth 12-23 jaar (CBS, 2021)	40
Table 5 Age distribution and level of education of the respondents (N=218).....	49
Table 6 Descriptive statistics of the explaining factor and the explaining factors for youth nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar.....	52
Table 7 Nuisance behaviour according to the respondents	55
Table 8 Pearson's correlations between the dependent and independent variables.....	57
Table 9 Multiple regression analysis between the dependent and independent variables	58
Table 10 Cross table educational level and nuisance	60
Table 11 Conclusion of the established hypotheses	64
Table 12 Frequency table awareness Caleidoz	65

Chapter 1 Introduction

The research for the completion of the master Public Administration is conducted in collaboration with the Department of Operations in the team Public Order and Safety of the municipality of Zevenaar. This master's thesis concerns a case study on youth nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar. This chapter describes the background, objective, problem definition, sub-questions, and social and scientific relevance.

1.1 Background

Nuisance is a social problem in the Netherlands, and most of the population must deal with it in their living environment. Nuisance consists of various forms of physical and social nuisance. Physical nuisance consists among other things of litter in the street, dog dirt, vandalism, and daubing on walls and buildings (CBS, 2020). More than 21% of the Dutch population (15 years and older) indicate that nuisance from vandalism and daubing on buildings and walls is experienced. Social nuisance includes among other things drug use and trafficking, nuisances caused by neighbours, loitering youths, and drunk people on the street (CBS, 2020). According to the Safety Monitor (2020), the largest social nuisance comes from young people (in Dutch: jongeren). In 2019, five percent of the Dutch population indicated that the most nuisance is caused by youth. In recent years, there has already been attention at the local, regional and national levels to the approach and monitoring of youth problems. Being part of groups and pushing boundaries is part of youth behaviour. Young people are largely responsible for nuisance and/or becoming involved in criminal activities that often take place in groups (Beke et al., 2000; Ferwerda et al., 2016). Research shows (2000) that youth groups can be divided into three groups depending on characteristics and behaviour: disruptive youth groups, nuisance youth groups, and criminal youth groups (Ferwerda et al., 2016). This master's thesis focuses on the disruptive and nuisance youth in the municipality of Zevenaar between the ages of 12 and 23. The research of this master's thesis originated because of the increasing youth nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar. The number of reports of youth nuisance has increased compared to 2019 on a national, regional, and local level, which has resulted in increased youth problems. Consequently, the municipality of Zevenaar has given its priority to dealing with youth nuisance in the various areas within the municipality.

Since 2019, national reports have been rising and the police have received over 76,500 reports because of youth nuisance (Nederlands Jeugdinstituut, 2020). It is estimated that five percent of these young people will encounter the police. Of these five percent, three to seven percent are likely to become criminals. Police Oost-Nederland has given its priority for 2019-2022 to the target group of young people to tackle youth nuisance together with all municipalities in Oost-Nederland including the municipality of Zevenaar. Intervening at an early age gives the most chance for a successful

intervention to prevent youth nuisance and crime. This can be achieved by early detection together with the chain partners involved (Politie Oost-Nederland, 2019).

1.2 Purpose

This master's thesis aims to make a theoretical and practical contribution to the possible explanatory factors for the youth nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar. The theoretical contribution is made by gaining insight into the different explanations for the youth nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar and the extent of the youth nuisance within the municipality. The practical contribution will be made by providing recommendations on how to deal with youth nuisance and how the current policy can be adapted to the wishes and needs of the municipality, chain partners, and the youth up to 23 years of age. The objective is as follows:

"Mapping the explanations of youth nuisance in Zevenaar to improve the current approach of youth nuisance for the municipality of Zevenaar."

1.2.1. Delineation

This master's thesis focuses on individual young people aged 12 to 23 in the municipality of Zevenaar rather than on groups of young people regarding the approach to youth nuisance. The possible explanatory factors for youth nuisance are surveyed among both nuisance-causing and non-nuisance-causing youth. This master's thesis will focus mainly on nuisance on the streets and how the municipality can tackle it. The focus of this master's thesis is solely on youth nuisance, with crime being left out of the equation for the duration of the study. In addition, this master's thesis focuses on recommendations for the future, with COVID-19 being given limited consideration in the research.

1.3 Problem definition

The problem definition of the research is as follows:

"What explains youth nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar?"

The problem definition is answered using three sub-questions drawn up:

1. Where do which forms of youth nuisance occur in the municipality of Zevenaar?
2. What individual, family and environmental factors explain the behaviour of young people?
3. What can the municipality of Zevenaar do to reduce youth nuisance?

1.4 Scientific relevance

The research is scientifically relevant for several reasons. Firstly, little is known in the literature about the explanatory factors of youth nuisance in small urban municipalities and the needs of the young people. In recent years, youth problems, including youth nuisance, have been on the rise in small and medium-sized municipalities. Thanks to shifts, various trends are visible that have drawn attention to the small and medium-sized municipalities in recent years. There has been a shift from a focus on crime prevention to a broad context of security in all municipalities, where the focus is also on the prevention of youth nuisance. In addition, there is more attention to awareness and recognition at all levels of politics that has ensured that also the small municipalities have to contribute to a safe and healthy municipality. By means of prevention and interventions on risk factors, the social problems in the Netherlands should decrease (Bureau of Justice Assistance, 2001). Despite the shifts and the emerging trends, little is known in the literature about the explanatory factors of youth nuisance in small urban municipalities. This because many assume that the explanatory factors are the same regardless of the size of the municipality, but practice shows that things are different. In addition, the degree of youth nuisance and the various forms of nuisance differ between small and large municipalities. In large cities, excessive alcohol consumption occurs, but in contrast to small municipalities, boredom plays a major role (CCV, 2008).

By means of this master's thesis, insight is gained into the explanatory factors for youth nuisance and the needs of young people by means of a survey in the municipality of Zevenaar. In addition, it provides insight into the various forms of nuisance present within the municipality. Secondly, this master's thesis offers an extensively elaborated theoretical framework on the explanations of youth nuisance. These explanations were examined by means of quantitative research and the factors that influence the behaviour of youth causing nuisances in Zevenaar were investigated.

1.5 Social relevance

The research is socially relevant for several reasons. Safety is a basic human need according to Maslow's pyramid (1934). Youth nuisance is a form of a physical and social nuisance that contributes to an unsafe society and/or an increased sense of insecurity. The research is socially relevant because advice is given to the municipality of Zevenaar to reduce the youth nuisance and in this way increase the sense of security of the inhabitants in the municipality of Zevenaar. Second, the research provides tools for the municipality to better understand the needs and desires of the youth and what factors play a role in the youth nuisance. Thirdly, this research can give the municipality of Zevenaar insight into the approach to youth nuisance and the recommendations can be achieved through a policy document.

1.6 Reading guide

The structure of this master's thesis is as follows. First, in chapter two information is given about the municipality of Zevenaar. General information is given followed by the situation of youth nuisance. Secondly, in chapter three the policy framework is described in which a definition is given of youth nuisance and the role of the municipality followed by the powers of the mayor concerning youth nuisance. Third, in chapter four, the theoretical framework is described in which different theories are discussed to explain youth nuisance factors. The conceptual model shows the possible explanatory factors that are examined in the study. Fourth, chapter five describes the methodological framework. The methodological framework explains the design of the study, operationalization, data analysis, and the quality of the study. Chapter six discusses the results of the study who are collected through interviews and a survey. The survey was analysed through the statistical program IBM SPSS Software. Chapter seven describes how the municipality can reduce nuisance and in chapter eight the conclusion is written with the recommendations for the municipality of Zevenaar. Finally, in chapter nine, the discussion can be found.

Chapter 2 Municipality of Zevenaar

In this chapter, the municipality is described with the current numbers of youth nuisance that give an overview of the current situation in the municipality of Zevenaar. First, general information about the municipality is given. Second, the situation around the youth in Zevenaar is described followed by a situation description of the youth nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar of the past years. This situation description will be compared with the youth nuisance of the municipality of Zevenaar with four other comparable municipalities in the Safety and Health Region Gelderland-Midden.

2.1 General information

The municipality of Zevenaar of which 19,850 households are in 11 residences, 12 districts, and 40 neighbourhoods is a municipality in the province of Gelderland, located on the German border. Since January 2018 the municipality of Zevenaar has merged with the former municipality of Rijnwaarden. The town hall is in the city of Zevenaar and is accessible to all inhabitants. On 1 January 2021, the municipality of Zevenaar consisted of 44,086 inhabitants, the population structure is shown in figure 1. When looking at the age structure of the municipality, it has a relatively high number of older inhabitants compared to the inhabitants aged 0-25 years, shown in figure 1.

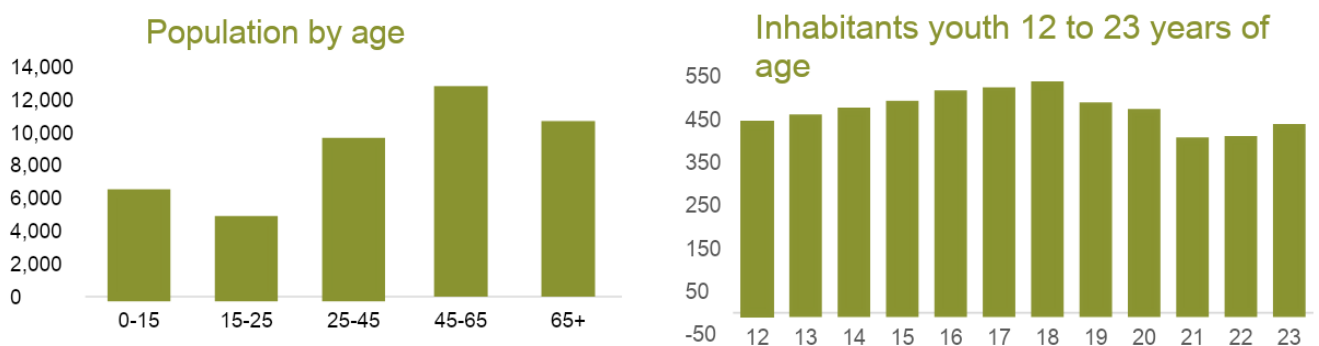


Figure 1 Population by age (CBS, 2021)

The municipality of Zevenaar must deal with a relatively small group of young people in the age category up to 25 years. The target group of this master's thesis consists of young people from 12 to 23 years of age where figure 1 shows how many youth between 12 and 23 years live in the municipality of Zevenaar. It can be concluded that there are 400 to 500 young people of each age category living in the municipality. Of the total number of inhabitants of the municipality of Zevenaar, 85.1% have a Dutch background against 14.9% with a non-Dutch background. The number of inhabitants with a Dutch background in the municipality of Zevenaar is higher than the national average of about 76%. The educational level of the population is divided into the data from the central bureau of statistics

(CBS) (2021) in low, medium, and high for the population aged 15 to 75 years. In the municipality of Zevenaar, 28.1% of the inhabitants have a low level of education, 40.0% of the inhabitants have a medium level of education and 19.8% of the inhabitants have a high level of education.

The average gross annual income per inhabitant of the municipality is €24.000. Income varies by neighbourhood in which the highest measured average income is around €31.000, and the lowest average income is around €21.000 in the municipality. Of all households in the municipality of Zevenaar, 5.60% have an income around the social minimum (CBS, 2021).

2.2 Situation of the youth

In recent years, minors increasingly live in single-parent households caused by, for example, the death of a parent or a divorce of the parents. In the Netherlands 16.0% of the minors live in a single-parent household, the municipality of Zevenaar is below the average where 15.8% of the minors from the municipality live in a single-parent household (CBS, 2021). The national average of young people receiving youth assistance in the Netherlands is around 10.3%. In the municipality of Zevenaar, 12.5% of the young people up to 23 years are involved in some form of youth assistance. By youth assistance is meant to help with parenting, youth protection, youth probation, tackling child abuse, mental health care, and care for children with a slight mental handicap (Municipality of Zevenaar, 2020).

This aid consists of 82.9% of youth assistance where the youth stay at home. Young people with youth assistance at home concern with the help and care of youth and their parents in case of psychological or behavioural problems, mental disability, or parenting problems. It concerns the care excluding person-related budget (PGB). 9.0% of young people in Zevenaar receive residential youth assistance. Residential youth assistance is the help or care with the aforementioned problems where the young person does not stay at home. 7.3% of the young people with youth assistance have a youth protection trajectory. Youth protection is a coercive measure of the court when there is an unhealthy and unsafe development of the individual and is under supervision. Furthermore, 0.8% has a juvenile probation trajectory if the individual has been in contact with the police from the age of 12 until the age of 18 and has received an official report. In a juvenile probation program, the individual receives counselling to prevent a second offense. The measure can be imposed by the Children's Judge, Public Prosecutor, or the Child Protection Council (Waarstaatjegemeente.nl, 2020). In addition, 300 young people in the municipality of Zevenaar are entitled to social security benefits.

2.3 Youth nuisance in the Netherlands

The national trend of the number of increasing reports regarding youth nuisance in the Netherlands is also visible within the municipality of Zevenaar. Figure 2 shows a comparison between the youth

nuisance in Zevenaar¹ and four similar municipalities in the Gelderland-Midden Safety Region. The four similar municipalities are:

1. Municipality of Lingewaard with 46,625 inhabitants.
2. Municipality of Nijkerk with 42,943 inhabitants.
3. Municipality of Overbetuwe with 47,484 inhabitants.
4. Municipality of Rheden with 43,640 inhabitants.

The trend in the rising number of reports in the Netherlands is also locally visible within the five municipalities. The nuisance figures have explicitly increased since March 2020 and this is presumably caused by the imposed measures around COVID-19.

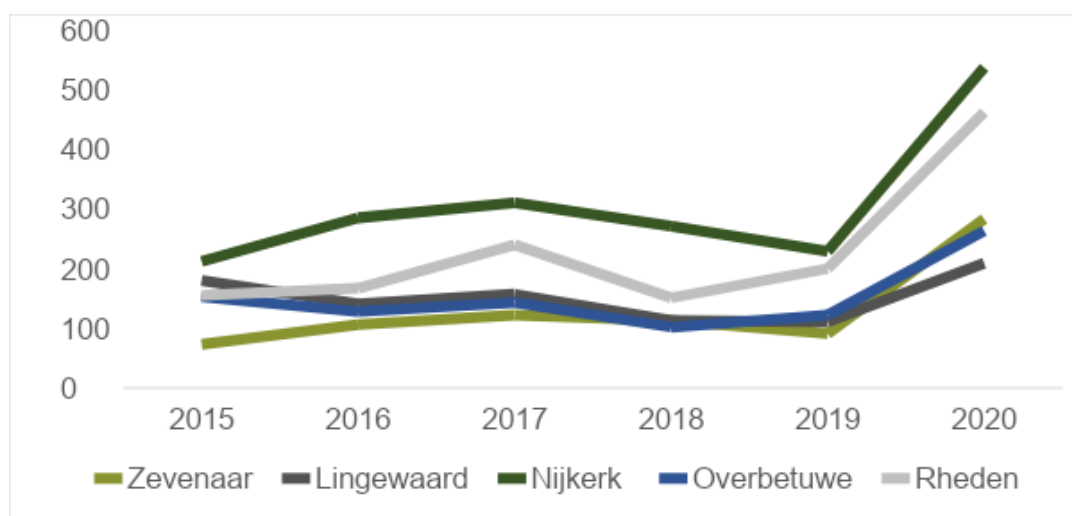


Figure 2 Reports of youth nuisance in four municipalities of Safety region Gelderland-Midden 2015-2020 (Politie, 2020)

As shown in figure 2, since 2019, the number of reports to the police because of youth nuisance is increasing in all four municipalities. The data shows that the youth nuisance numbers increased by 210 percent in 2020, compared to 2019. An important factor in the increasing number of reports is COVID-19. Although more people are sitting at home as a result of the lockdown and may therefore be more likely to report to the police, the actual level of nuisance has also risen according to the police in the municipality of Zevenaar. Because of the lockdown in the Netherlands, there was a lot going on in the streets, which meant that the police had their hands full with young people. Young people from

¹ Data from 2015-2017 for the municipality of Zevenaar do not include nuisance reports from the former municipality of Rijnwaarden.

the municipality of Zevenaar were meeting in various places on the street, causing noise pollution and vandalism which has led to a sharp increase in the actual level of nuisance compared to 2019.

2.3.1 Bureau Halt

Bureau Halt focuses on the prevention and punishment of offenses committed by young people with the idea that young people deserve a second chance. Bureau Halt has the task of addressing the behaviour of the youth without immediately giving the youth a criminal record. Bureau Halt is an indispensable organization in tackling youth nuisance with the help of national and local chain partners such as police, public prosecutor, health care organizations, and the municipalities (Halt, s.d.). In addition, as a prevention bureau Halt provides information at schools, sports clubs, or in the neighbourhoods focused on a safe society. The municipality of Zevenaar has a partnership with bureau Halt which allows them to refer youth to bureau Halt. In 2020, 25 young people were referred to Bureau Halt by the police, compulsory education officers, or the special investigating officers (BOA). Most of the young people are between the ages of 13 and 15. Young people is referred for offenses related to the General Local Regulation (APV) offenses, wantonness, threats, theft, violence, and compulsory education.

2.4 COVID-19

Since the 2020 coronavirus outbreak, several measures have been taken around the world to combat the spread. The COVID-19 pandemic disrupts almost all aspects of normal life across society with different age groups experiencing these measures in different ways. The impact of these measures affects the most vulnerable people including the youth. The closure of schools has had a significant effect on the way children and youth live during the corona crisis (OECD, 2020). Research shows (2020) that the closure of the schools leads to a loss in human capital development with accompanying economic and social consequences in the long term for young people.

An analysis of police figures shows that the number of reports of youth nuisance and the actual nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar have increased since the corona crisis. Young people need physical contact, and as a result, they go onto the streets and meet each other. Boredom strikes, partly due to the closure of stores, restaurants, sports clubs, and schools, so COVID-19 is seen as a possible explanation for the increase in youth nuisance. However, more people are sitting at home which may have resulted in an earlier experience of the nuisance that has led to increased nuisance reports to the police. The type of nuisance reports made before and during corona have mainly remained the same, the reports are still correct, but partly by COVID-19, the number of reports has risen. The police have noticed that the measures imposed by the government have led to more young people going onto the streets, which has increased the number of nuisance reports. However, the

nuisance caused by the young people is very dependent on the weather; when the weather is bad, youth people is almost nowhere to be seen on the streets.

Chapter 3 Policy framework

This chapter describes the policy framework of this master's thesis. First, it defines a definition of youth nuisance and what forms fall under youth nuisance. Second, it describes the youth nuisance in the Netherlands followed by the role of the municipalities in youth nuisance. Hereby the powers and the chain partners involved in the approach of youth nuisance are described.

3.1 Definition of youth nuisance

Nuisance and specifically youth nuisance is a broad subjective concept with various definitions. This means that everyone experiences and perceives nuisances in their way. In this master's thesis, the following definition of youth nuisance is used: *"Nuisance is group behaviour that young people aged up to 23 years display in public spaces, and which other users of those public spaces and residents experience as a nuisance or a nuisance (Nederlands Jeugdinstituut, 2020)."*

Youth nuisance is the behaviour that is on the border of nuisance behaviour that is not punishable and punishable behaviour in which minor violations take place based on the General Local Regulation and based on the Dutch Penal Code. This master's thesis focuses on the various forms of youth nuisance within the municipality, leaving out punishable behaviour. Table 1 shows the distinction between nuisance-causing behaviour and criminal behaviour.

Nuisance behaviour	Criminal behaviour
Vandalism	Violence
Drug-related nuisance	Theft
Firework nuisance	Robberies
Noise pollution	Threats
Hanging behaviour	Abuses
Alcohol-related behaviour	Burglary
Pollution	Stalking

Table 1 Distinction between nuisance and crime (CCV, 2008, p.12).

Criminal behaviour can be defined as youth crime that needs a different approach than youth nuisance. Thereby, in the municipality of Zevenaar, there is mainly a need for an approach around youth nuisance whereas criminal activities are present to a lesser extent.

3.2 Youth nuisance in the Netherlands

Youth groups in the Netherlands are present in various forms and have received a lot of media attention in recent years. This media attention varies from Moroccan youths causing a lot of nuisances

since the 1980s to Dutch youths with sympathy for Dutch society and associated with arson of mosques. A study (2013) found that factors influencing youth groups are related to immigration, ethnicity, socioeconomic factors, and the disorganization of neighbourhoods (Gemert & Weerman, 2013, p.1-2).

Since 2013, tackling problematic youth (groups) has been a priority of the Minister of Security and Justice. Besides repressive action, municipalities are asked to pay more attention to preventive intervention. Preventive intervention by strengthening the approach to problematic youth (groups) and strengthening the cooperation between local administrators and their chain partners. Figure 3 shows the reports of youth nuisance in the Netherlands from 2015 to 2020. This figure shows that since 2019 there is a national trend around the increase of youth nuisance compared to 2019. There is still no clear explanation for the increase in this youth nuisance besides COVID-19.

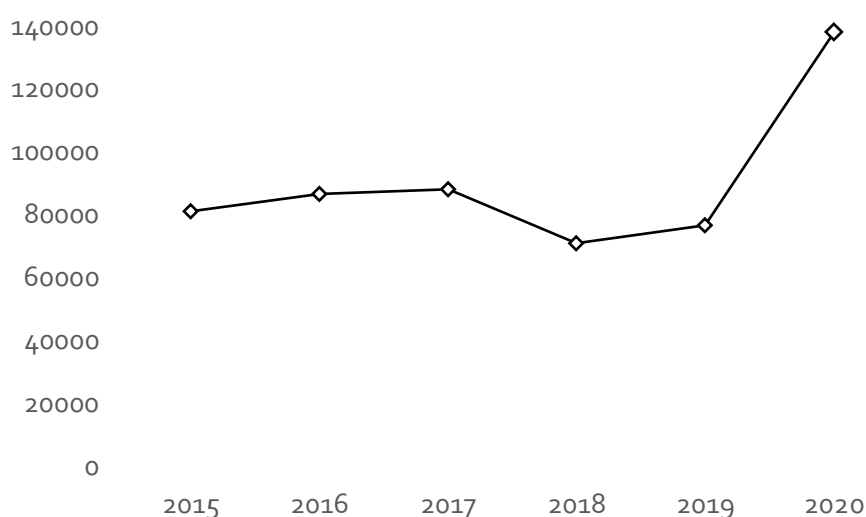


Figure 3 Reports of youth nuisance in the Netherlands 2015-2020 (Police, 2020)

The corona virus plays an important role in the increase in youth nuisance, with young people 'meeting' each other on the street. These street encounters cause annoyance and noise nuisance to residents, which is a reason for them to report it to the police. However, people are spending more time at home, as a result of working from home, closed catering establishments and sports venues, so that could be a reason of the number of reports has risen (CCV, 2020). Whether the actual nuisance has also increased in the Netherlands varies from municipality to municipality, but figure 3 shows only the numbers of reports of youth nuisance by the police.

3.3 Municipality

Since January 1, 2015, the accountability of youth assistance lies with the municipalities because of the decentralization of youth assistance in which the Youth Act was created (Bucx et al., 2018). The

municipality as the governing body is administratively and financially responsible for the preventive youth policy, the approach to youth groups, and for the implementation of the youth policy (Wegwijzer jeugd en veiligheid, 2018). The advent of the Youth Act serves a more efficient and effective approach by strengthening the own strengths of young people with targeted assistance. Figure 4 shows which facilities have been decentralized to the municipalities since 2015.

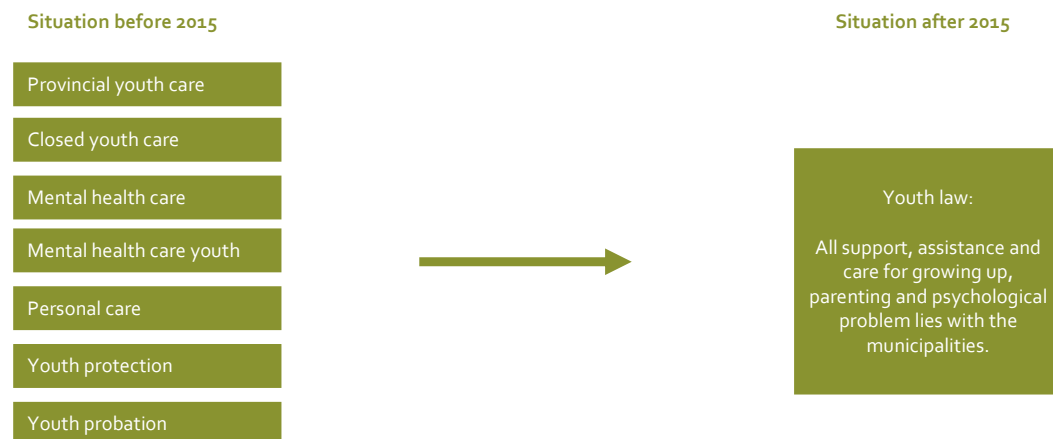


Figure 4 Current and new situation (Rijksoverheid, 2013, p.4)

The Youth Act in which the direction lies with the municipalities includes two central goals (Bucx et al., 2018):

- 1) Ensuring the quality of youth care and the safety of clients.
- 2) A transformation in which tailor-made help is provided earlier, leaving more room for professionals.

Up to and including 2021, more than one billion euros will go to youth care, giving municipalities additional resources for the support of vulnerable youth (Rijksoverheid, 2020).

3.3.1 Position of the municipality in tackling youth nuisance

In the past, the responsibility for fighting nuisance and crime lay with the police and the Public Prosecution Service. In recent years, a division has taken place in safety management. In this, Dutch municipalities have gained an increasingly important position in dealing with local nuisance and crime that is due to the increasing growth in the powers of mayors (Salet, 2019, p.3). One of the various tasks of the government is the care for public order and safety. At the local level, the responsibility for safety policy lies in the hands of municipalities. The mayor is often the portfolio holder for integral safety, but the aldermen also have a role in this as safety almost always comes back (CCV, 2020).

The direction of the integral safety policy lies with the municipality, and it ensures coordination with the safety partners: the local triangle. The local triangle consists of the municipality, the police, and the Public Prosecutor's Office. The goals aimed at safety within the municipality are stated in the Integral Safety Plan. The safety plan consists of five safety fields (CCV, 2020):

- 1) Safe residential and living environment.
- 2) Economic activity and safety.
- 3) Youth and safety.
- 4) Physical security.
- 5) Integrity and safety.

The local approach to youth within the municipality involves two types of collaborations: internal and external collaborations. The internal cooperation consists of various departments within the municipality of Zevenaar that are responsible for the approach and policy surrounding youth. Firstly, the department of public order and safety because of the direct contact with the police and the possibilities for executing the powers of the mayor. Second, the social domain is responsible for providing the appropriate matching care to the youth with the corresponding consultants. In addition, special investigation officers have an important role in signalling youth nuisance. The external collaboration consists of external chain partners with whom the municipality works closely together to deal with the youth. Table 2 shows the various chain partners involved in the youth problem, with a description of their respective roles.

Chain partners	Role in the youth approach
Municipality	The municipality has the governing role and coordinates the approach to youth problems. In addition, the municipality is responsible for the housing of schools and access to youth aid (Vereniging Nederlandse Gemeenten, 2021).
Public Prosecutor's Office	The Public Prosecutor's Office directs the investigation and prosecution of youth. Through a combination of care, prevention and repression, an approach is created (Ministerie van Justitie en Veiligheid, 2020).

Police	The police identify and register the youth and if crimes have been committed, track them down and arrest them (Politie, s.d.).
Youth work	Youth workers are trained professionals who take care of the social development of young people and organise activities to guide young people into today's society. Youth workers give (vulnerable) young people the chance to grow up to be involved, active young adults (Nederlands Jeugdinstituut, 2021).
Safety House	The safety house is network cooperation between care, municipality, and criminal justice partners in to achieve a joint approach when the regular approach does not have any effect on youth problems. (Noordenburg, 2019).
Schools	Schools have an important role in identifying problems among young people. Teachers notice delays or obstacles in the development of young people (Kenniscentrum Kinder- en Jeugdpsychiatrie, 2021).
Sports clubs	Sports clubs have an important role to play in providing activities and sporting opportunities, which can help to prevent youth nuisance.

Table 2 Chain partners in youth problems

3.3.2 Powers of the municipality

In tackling youth nuisance, the municipality has the direction and is responsible for, among other things, preventive youth policy. The mayor can act against youth nuisance in the municipality based on the Control of Football Hooliganism and Serious Nuisance Act (Wet MBVEO), the Municipalities Act, and the General Local Regulation. The Fight against Football Hooliganism and Serious Nuisance Act gives mayors and the public prosecutor the authority to act in the event of football hooliganism and serious nuisance by issuing an order based on Municipal Act article 172a (Nederlands

Genootschap van Burgemeesters, s.d.). Based on article 172a of the Municipalities Act, the mayor has the authority to issue an order in the form of an area ban², group ban, or reporting obligation. To use this power, there must be repeated disruption of the public order or there must be a serious fear of further disruption of the public order and safety. An order can be imposed for three months and can be extended three times up to a maximum of one year (CCV, s.d). Third, parents/carers can receive an order that they will see to it that their child does not go out unaccompanied in the evening based on article 172b. This order is issued by the mayor to the parents/carers of a twelve-year-old. Article 172b gives the mayor power in the prevention of youth nuisance by issuing an order to children under the age of twelve who repeatedly disturb the public order (Nederlands Genootschap van Burgemeesters, 2010, p.1).

In addition, municipalities employ special investigating officers (BOA) who play an important role in maintaining local public order and safety. In maintaining public order and safety, special investigating officers supplement the police in enforcing and detecting criminal offenses. Special investigating officers have the authority to stop suspects and, if necessary, the authority to issue fines.

² Article 2.78a General Local Regulation ZEVENAAR 2018.

Chapter 4 Theoretical Framework

This chapter describes the theoretical framework of the master's thesis. First, youth groups are described, and the three different forms of youth groups are explained. Second, explanations are given for antisocial behaviour by using different theories. Third, using the theories in this chapter, a conceptual model is developed. A conceptual model covered the possible explanatory factors for youth nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar.

4.1 Categories of nuisance

In 2003, the Beke Advisory and Research Group drew up a shortlist methodology in which youth groups are categorized. Based on scientific research, the shortlist methodology is a questionnaire drawn up for district police officers to map out the nature and extent of problematic youth. In this way, useful information is obtained rapidly regarding the various characteristics: location where the group is active, composition, occupations, risky habits, and criminal behaviour. Based on the scores on the characteristics, youth people are classified into one of three youth groups (Broekhuizen & Koevoets, 2009). These youth consist of three types: nuisance, nuisance, and criminal. They are responsible for nuisance, criminal acts and are a negative example for growing up youth in society (Beke et al., 2000; Broekhuizen & Koevoets, 2009). Table 3 shows the definitions of these three youth.

Type of youth	Meaning
Disruptive youth	Disruptive groups hang around the neighbourhood, are occasionally noisy and show little concern for their surroundings. This group is guilty of minor vandalism but can still be managed for behaviour.
Nuisance youth	Nuisance groups are more emphatic, harass bystanders through imitation or scolding, and are guilty of vandalism. Nuisance groups are guilty of minor forms of crime.
Criminal youth	Criminal youth groups are largely made up of young people who have become involved in criminal activity and are more likely to have encountered the police. Committing criminal offenses is for financial gain rather than for kicks.

Table 3 Three types of youth groups (Ferwerda et al., 2016)

Youth always exist with all kinds of different cultures and forms. Young people develop enormously during adolescence and start experimenting with different forms of nuisance and/or crime. Young

people seek behavioural boundaries in their homes, at school but also with the police (Ferwerda & Wijk, 2014). Figure 5 shows the characteristics of the hard core as opposed to the occasional offenders. A small portion of youths develop into the so-called “*hard core*” and fall under criminal youth. Various studies show that these “*hard core*” people encounter the police and the judicial system at an early stage, without parental guidance. These youths structurally commit criminal activities with a specific goal in mind. The hard core is comparable to the criminal youth from table 3 that structurally and purposefully comes into contact with the police and commits crimes for financial gain. The risks, such as punishment and the chance of being caught, are smaller than the benefits.

Compared to the hard core, most of the nuisance youth fall under the “*opportunity offenders*” that are associated with minor criminal offenses or various forms of nuisance (Ferwerda & Wijk, 2014). Youth nuisance is age-related and occasional but is experienced as ‘*normal behaviour*’, also called the ‘*kicking behaviour*’. Joining the group is often the main reason for belonging and often works as a status enhancer in friend groups. In addition, other causes of nuisance are boredom, excitement, thrill, or the kick and it is seen as a leisure activity. The occasional offenders are present in a troublesome or nuisance youth group and have not yet developed into criminals. The (criminal) acts they commit are incidental and usually take place out of boredom, which makes them seen as a leisure activity.



Figure 5 Characteristics hardcore and occasional offenders (Ferwerda & Wijk, 2014)

4.2 Explanations for antisocial behaviour

The behaviour of individuals can be explained in different ways that lead to a complex problem. Antisocial behaviour is defined as, “*behaviours that result from an individual's inability to respect the rights of others*” (Gaik et al., 2010, p. 384). Many people exhibit antisocial behaviour throughout life, especially during adolescence where young people usually find themselves in a criminal, nuisance or disruptive youth group. Delays in the development of social skills and competence can lead to poor decision-making and affiliation with friends with problems and aggressive behaviour. Antisocial behaviour in adolescents is often used to gain acceptance from friends or improve status within a group (Alvarez-Garcia et al., 2019; Simons-Morton et al., 2005).

According to Farrington (2005), antisocial behaviour can lead to school absenteeism, impairment in social development, peer rejection that eventually leads to delinquency. Forms of antisocial behaviour include causing various forms of nuisance, assault, vandalism, arson, theft, and

crime. The various forms of antisocial behaviour are determined in part by patterns of behaviour learned during an individual's development.

Bronfenbrenner's (1979) socio-ecological model relates to the various levels to explain youth behaviour, shown in figure 6. The various levels that affect youth behaviour consist of the micro, meso, exo, and macro levels. These levels indicate that nuisance behaviour is not only determined by individual factors, but by multiple factors (Mooren, 2006). The micro-level consists of a child's immediate environment including school, family, and friends. Around the micro-level is the meso level which influences the relationship between the factors in the immediate environment. This includes the relationship between the individual and school, the relationship between family members, and the relationship between peers. The exo-level is the social environment that the individual does not influence and is not directly part of. It is factors that do influence the individual including the (social) media, parents' work situation, political factors, and the neighbourhood/neighbourhood where the individual lives. The outer part of figure 6 is the macro level which consists of the norms and values, culture, and legislation that can influence the behaviour of an individual (Mooren, 2006).



Figure 6 Socioecological model of Bronfenbrenner (1979)

The long-term persistence of antisocial behaviour often leads to various forms of crime, health problems, legal consequences, or abuse of alcohol and drugs (Alvarez-Garcia et al., 2019). Young people with anti-social behaviour often start out as disruptive, but in the long term they often develop into nuisance or criminals youth.

4.2.1 Social control theory of Hirschi

The social bonding theory, also known as the social control theory, is a theory developed by Hirschi focused on antisocial behaviour (1969). This theory assumes that people act to maintain social bonds with each other and society. These social ties include relationships with parents, friends, teachers,

school, work, and involvement in sports clubs or other social organizations (Graaf & Wiertz, 2019, p.186). Hirschi's social control theory has four social bonding elements that contribute to reducing antisocial behaviour.

- 1) 'Attachment': The first element represents attachment to others, such as parents, family, school, and friends. The more adolescents are attached to parents, family, and friends, the less likely they are to engage in antisocial behaviour. By exhibiting antisocial behaviour, adolescents can reduce or even eliminate attachment to parents and friends.
- 2) 'Commitment': The second element represents a commitment to social activities and institutions such as having a side job. Once adolescents exhibit antisocial behaviour, it can affect plans due to rule-breaking. Youth who are involved in social activities or institutions are less likely to risk this involvement by engaging in antisocial behaviour.
- 3) 'Involvement': The third element reflects involvement in social activities of, for example, a sports club. The younger people are involved in social activities of clubs or institutions, the less likely young people are to engage in antisocial behaviour. If young people spend a lot of time on, for example, a side job, young people have less time to engage in antisocial behaviour.
- 4) 'Belief': The last element reflects the norms and values in society. If young people place a high value on general norms and values, they are less likely to exhibit antisocial behaviour.

Hirschi's theory emphasizes the quality of social ties and the number of social ties. Young people are less likely to engage in criminal or problem-giving activities if the quality of these ties is stable and they have enough social ties (Graaf & Wiertz, 2019, p.186). Adolescents who exhibit antisocial behaviour usually experience little social control from parents, family, friends, and school which prevents them from being held accountable for the behaviour. Another cause for displaying antisocial behaviour according to Hirschi's theory is when youth have few social ties and the quality of those ties is very low, they have nothing to lose. In these social ties, there is no social control and therefore youth are more likely to exhibit antisocial behaviour. One solution to improving social ties and youth involvement in society is to create and invest in providing educational resources, sports opportunities and ensure adequate employment opportunities. This can prevent youth from losing ties and becoming isolated (Graaf & Wiertz, 2019, p.188).

4.3 Factors for antisocial behaviour.

To advice on how to prevent antisocial behaviour, it is important to know what possible explanatory factors contribute to this behaviour. According to Trembley and Craig (1995), there are three categories of risk factors for youthful antisocial behaviour as shown in figure 7. First, individual factors related to aggression, hyperactivity, and cognitive deficits such as low IQ, inattention, school absenteeism, and school performance. Second, family factors related to parental rejection, parental

discord, no discipline, home situation, and failure to exercise parental control. Last, environmental factors are due to disorganized and unsafe neighbourhoods, leisure boredom, poorly organized schools, and the degree of contact with peers who exhibit antisocial behaviour (Tremblay & Craig, 1995, p. 158).

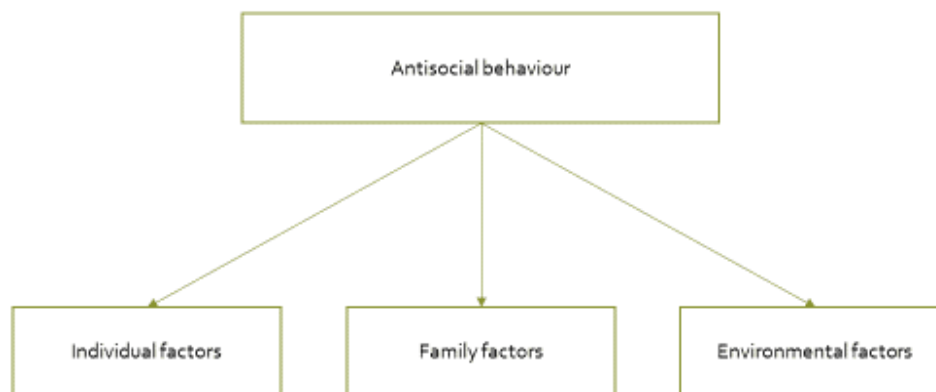


Figure 7 Factors for antisocial behaviour (Tremblay & Craig, 1995)

As multiple factors are present, the likelihood of antisocial behaviour is greater than if only one factor is present. This section describes possible explanatory factors that influence the antisocial behaviour of adolescents which is then represented in the conceptual model in figure 9. The factors that explain nuisance in the theoretical model come from large-scale studies in urban environments.

4.3.1 Individual factors.

Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990) are the founders of self-control theory. Self-control theory is a widely researched theory in criminology. This theory assumes that individuals differ in their ability to resist temptations and that engaging in criminal and nuisance activities is a free choice (Graaf & Wiertz, 2019; Tremblay & Craig, 1995). Adolescents are naturally drawn to criminal activities and the only way to resist these temptations is to exercise self-control to avoid being exposed to them. Developing a high level of self-control leads to success in school, a more successful job, higher income, and even better health outcomes on average (Gottfredson, 2017). In this subsection, six individual factors that influence youth antisocial behaviour on the individual level are discussed.

Gender

The relationship between gender and antisocial behaviour is one of the most important findings in criminology. On average, boys are more involved in crimes than girls in the Netherlands. The arrest rate among boys is four times higher than among girls for crimes in general. During adolescence, boys are more often involved in antisocial behaviour than girls (Steinberg & Monahan, 2007). An explanation for the phenomenon that boys are more prone to antisocial behaviour can be derived

from Hirschi's model. Various studies (2000) have shown that girls attach more value to social bonds and norms and values with parents, school and friends. Because of this value of social bonds, girls are less inclined to display anti-social behaviour than boys because girls do not want to jeopardise these close social bonds (van de Rakt et al., 2005). Research shows (2015) that the explanatory factors for antisocial behaviour are valid for both men and women (Weerman et al., 2015).

H1: Boys cause nuisance more often in the municipality of Zevenaar than girls.

Education level

Education level is the most studied factor in science according to Oleson (2017). Hirschi and Hindelang (1977) found that there is a clear correlation between education level and the level of antisocial behaviour. A lower level of education increases the likelihood of antisocial or nuisance behaviour. Most of the higher educated invest in a school education and a career. An element of Hirschi's social control model is 'commitment'. Individuals who invest in obtaining an education and a good job do not jeopardise these investments by displaying antisocial behaviour. The less educated, on the other hand, have less to lose because they have invested little in the future and are therefore more likely to display antisocial behaviour (van de Rakt et al., 2005; Graaf & Wiertz, 2019).

H2: Young people with lower levels of education are more likely to exhibit nuisance behaviour than young people with higher levels of education.

Alcohol

Adolescence is the period when young people develop and experiment with substances such as alcohol and drugs. Experimentation takes place primarily between the ages of 12 and 23 years old and often begins in nightlife. Substance use including alcohol and drugs is associated with a lack of self-control and aggression at an early age and has been increasing in recent years (Simons-Morton et al., 2005; Trimbos Institute, 2020). Antisocial behaviour of young people is associated with the use of alcohol and drugs resulting in, among other things, poor school performance and involvement in the juvenile justice system.

First, alcohol is the most common and narcotic drug used in the Netherlands. It produces the substances dopamine and serotonin and provides a strong sense of desire and satisfaction (Boileau et al., 2003). In the short term, alcohol use and antisocial behaviour, short for drunkenness, can result in various forms of aggression. In the longer term, alcohol use can result in various individual factors such as impulsivity, sensationism, and an aggressive personality (Jayasekara et al., 2015, p. 205).

Excessive and frequent adolescent alcohol use is indirectly associated with disrupted relationships between parents, peers, difficulties in school or work, lack of leisure activities, and conflicts with the police (Jayasekara et al., 2015, p. 204). Hirschi's social control theory shows that

individuals who have low levels of social ties and collateral activities are more likely to exhibit antisocial behaviour. The consumption of alcohol is an example of this, as individuals with low ties are more likely to consume alcohol, resulting in the display of antisocial behaviour. Excessive use of alcohol may have a causal relationship with coping with antisocial peers. In addition, adolescents who are prone to antisocial behaviour drink more alcohol than those who are less prone to it (Jayasekara et al., 2015). Research by Salas-Wright et al, (2016) has shown that excessive alcohol consumption and antisocial behaviour occur primarily in the age range between 12 and 18 years. In this age group, drinking alcohol is prohibited. Once alcohol consumption is legal according to the law, the "*thrill*" is missing.

The use of alcohol is associated with nuisance behaviour through the effects it has on the individual. Alcohol worsens behaviour that in the long term affects the antisocial behaviour of the individual. Among other things, alcohol causes impulsiveness and aggressive acts that make the individual more capable of committing antisocial behaviour (Trimbos Instituut, 2020).

H3: Young people who drink alcohol are more likely to exhibit nuisance behaviour than young people who do not drink alcohol.

Drugs

The use of drugs at an early age can influence an individual's antisocial behaviour. In addition to the use of alcohol, there is also experimentation with drugs. In the Dutch Opium Act, there is a distinction between soft and hard drugs. Soft drugs include the use of Cannabis (hash and weed) and sleeping aids (Rijksoverheid, 2019). Cannabis is one of the most used drugs among adolescents, this is evident from various polls where boys have more experience with soft drugs than girls. The use has increased rapidly since the late 1980s and has led to an increase in mental health problems among adolescents (van Dorsselaer, et al., 2016). This spurred the government into various educational and prevention activities. Due to budget cuts by the Dutch government, these educational and prevention activities were discontinued. This resulted in a nationwide increase of different types of soft and hard drugs among young people (van Dorsselaer, et al., 2016).

Hard drugs are more harmful to health and include the use of heroin, cocaine, amphetamine, ecstasy, and GHB (National Government, 2019). The use of heroin provides a relaxing and uplifting feeling for a short period and then a persistent addiction. However, GHB leads to anti-social and nuisance behaviour in adolescents with accompanying health and safety risks on the streets (Ferwerda et al., 2012). In short, the use of both soft and hard drugs affects the individual that is associated with antisocial behaviour and criminal behaviour that is highly visible in Dutch society.

H4: Young people who use drugs are more likely to exhibit nuisance behaviour than young people who do not use drugs.

School Absence

A school is a place where individuals spend much of their time and become acquainted with the diverse backgrounds of individuals. Schools assume that differences in academic learning performance are a cause of antisocial behaviour. Students who perform well in school often behave better than students with poorer academic performance (Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990). Students with high impulsivity and low self-control, have more difficulty sitting still in a chair and listening to teachers. This can potentially result in learning disabilities that cause students to dislike school. This behaviour manifests itself in antisocial behaviour at school but in the longer term also in antisocial behaviour outside of school.

Bronfenbrenner's (1979) socio-ecological model shows that several factors influence the behaviour of an individual that causes school absenteeism of young people (Gubbels et al., 2019). Factors for school absenteeism are primarily family, friends, or school related.

First, scientific research has shown that parental/carers involvement has a positive impact on an individual's school attendance. Students who do not receive support or encouragement from parents/carers are up to 50 percent more likely to be absent from school or drop out (de Baat, 2009). Individuals who exhibit antisocial behaviour at home are more difficult to deal with in advance. This increases the likelihood of poor school performance, poor attachment to school, and possible rejection by peers. The process is likely to affect the individual's ongoing antisocial behaviour which is ultimately associated with school absenteeism or dropout (Payne & Welch, 2012).

Second, peers have an important factor in school absenteeism. Individuals with friends who attend classes and complete the school track are at less risk of school absenteeism than individuals with friends who are frequent absentees or dropouts. Dealing with peers who exhibit antisocial behaviour is an important factor that increases the risk for school absenteeism and influences the individual's antisocial behaviour (de Baat, 2009).

Third, school characteristics are an important factor in school absenteeism. An *"effective school"* contributes to student outcomes to prevent school absenteeism. It is important that teaching, instruction, and learning environments match the individual's lifestyles where students feel valued by teachers. The degree of quality of teaching, school performance, and turnover among teachers can lead to indifference among students with consequences to school absenteeism or anti-social behaviour. Poor performance at school contributes to weak motivation that is associated with poor grades, doubling, a language gap, or learning difficulties. Research shows (2012) that there is evidence between poor school performance and antisocial behaviour. In addition, an unsafe school climate, poor registration of absenteeism, no consequences for school absenteeism, and a poor relationship between teachers and students play a role (de Baat, 2009).

Unauthorized school absenteeism is a growing problem where several factors play a role.

School absenteeism, also known as truancy, is the intentional, illegal absence from school. This absence is related to lack of parental knowledge, delinquency, antisocial behaviour, or academic problems such as poor academic performance. School absenteeism is additionally associated with different problems namely: teenage pregnancy, homelessness, or poverty (Gubbels et al., 2019, p.216; Kearney, 2008). Adolescents who have high levels of absenteeism from school are more likely to have permanent school dropouts that can affect economic, social, or future problems. These problems are associated with violence, substance use, psychiatric disorders, and antisocial behaviour (Gubbels et al., 2019; Kearney, 2008).

Weerman (2001) argued that school absenteeism is linked to antisocial behaviour correlated with substance use, vandalism, and bullying. By being absent from school, young people go somewhere else to congregate. This congregation can lead to disruptive or nuisance behaviour and therefore an increased risk of antisocial behaviour.

H5: Young people who are absent from school are more likely to exhibit nuisance behaviour than young people who are not absent from school.

Bonding with school

A school environment can influence social and academic performance causing students to enjoy going to school and perform well in school that ultimately leads to a greater likelihood of pro-social behaviour (Payne & Welch, 2012). School climate is an important factor in school absenteeism. School climate refers to the support an individual feels and the attachment to the school. School connectedness reflects bonding with teachers, bonding with the school, and participating in extracurricular activities (Kearney, 2008; Maddox & Prinz, 2003). Bonding with the school has a positive effect on participation in extracurricular activities and the extent to which the individual feels safe and enjoys going to school. An inadequate school climate is a major factor in school absenteeism or ultimately dropping out of school (Kearney, 2008).

Research by Gubbels et al, (2019) shows that absenteeism from school has a large effect on antisocial behaviour. Individuals with a good connection to the school, exhibit less antisocial behaviour than adolescents with a poor school connection. Students who enjoy going to school and perform well are afraid to lose these investments which often prevents antisocial behaviour. Students who invest little in school and academic achievement have less to lose which makes them more likely to exhibit antisocial behaviour (Payne & Welch 2012). Hirschi's social control theory endorses that if individuals feel connected to the school, in this case, they exhibit less antisocial behaviour. This is due to the fact that this social bonding is an investment for the future and has an effect on educational performance, school absenteeism and possible school drop-out. Studies show that a bond with school is positively related to fewer encounters with the police and a lower risk of displaying antisocial

behaviour. In addition, investing in a bond with school is a value and norm that one receives from home, and is an important mechanism in Hirschi's social control theory (van de Rakt, 2005). Therefore, investing in social bonds with school reduces the risk of anti-social behaviour.

H6: Young people with good ties to school are less likely to exhibit nuisance behaviour than young people with poor ties to the school.

4.3.2 Family Factors.

Several family factors can affect the individual during the developmental period that can harm behaviour. The following factors are characteristics for antisocial behaviour in adolescents concerning family factors: lack of support and social bonding with parents, lack of parental supervision, antisocial parents, poverty, large family size, parents involved in drugs and alcohol, and lack of parenting (Gaik et al., 2010, p. 384). Childhood parenting influences adolescents' home situations by creating self-control (Graaf & Wiertz, 2019). Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990) hypothesized that self-control is created during childhood in which the manner of parenting is essential. Several researchers conclude that lack of parenting is one of the causes of antisocial behaviour.

As shown in figure 8, self-control theory creates a hypothesis in which improving parenting will increase self-control in children. Increasing self-control through parenting is essential for children in the future, reducing adolescents' involvement in criminal activities and problem behaviours such as drug-related activities, various forms of nuisance, and vandalism. Although the role of parents changes over the years, they continue to play an important role in preventing antisocial behaviour in their children. In this master's thesis, parenting is included as an explanatory factor for nuisance behaviour. The influence of self-control on the individual's antisocial behaviour is not considered in this master's thesis.

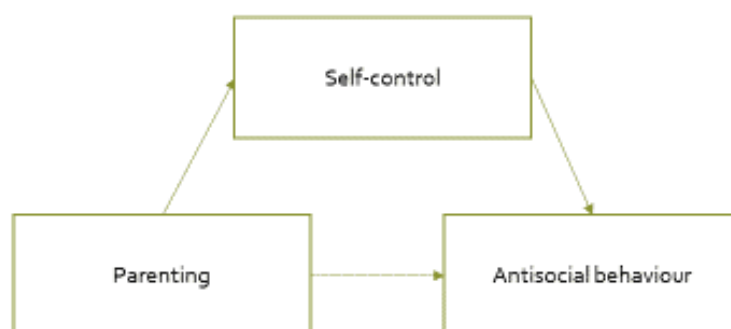


Figure 8 Theoretical model for the relationship between parenting, self-control, and antisocial behaviour (Tremblay & Craig, 1995, p.160)

Parental Control

Parental control is the imposition of rules and restrictions on the individual's behaviour that limits freedom and gives the individual little opportunity to engage in activities without informing the parents. In parental control, parents are aware of what the individual is doing, who he or she is hanging out with, and where the individual is going (Kerr & Stattin, 2000). Parental monitoring of friendships, whereabouts, and leisure time is an important factor in preventing antisocial behaviour. Parents who are aware of various activities and friendships have a positive effect on the individual's behaviour. This effect manifests itself through less involvement in antisocial behaviour, delinquency, and the use of alcohol or drugs (Keijsers, 2015; Kemp et al., 2004).

A lack of parental control can lead to disobedience, aggression, antisocial behaviour, and at an early age, alcohol and drug use as the individual enters adolescence (Gaik et al., 2010). As adolescents age, developments occur in the relationship between parents and the individual. Adolescents are given more free time and are more likely to spend hours with friends, at work, or the sports club. Parents have fewer opportunities to supervise the behaviours that can lead to experimenting with petty crimes or causing a nuisance during adolescence. In addition, a lack of parental control also affects the individual's performance in school and with peers. In contrast to a lack of parental control, there can also be too much control that leads to young people deliberately taking to the streets and pushing the boundaries. Youth desire a place to gather with peers without adult supervision.

H7: Young people with a lack of parental control are more likely to exhibit nuisance behaviour than young people with parental control.

Parental Bonding

Hirschi's (1969) social control theory explains that a close relationship and bond with parents is the most important factor for the absence of antisocial behaviour and the creation of self-control. According to the social control theory, antisocial behaviour occurs when the relationship with the family is weak. Adolescents who regularly exhibit antisocial behaviour are mostly from families that characterize a combination of various problems or unstable home situations. Stability in the home situation is an important factor in the absence of antisocial behaviour. The lack of parental support is often absent so that neglect can be spoken of.

A study by Simons, Johnson, and Conger (1994) found that the lack of parental support and parental involvement influences the individual's behaviour and is an increased risk for antisocial behaviour (de Kemp et al., 2004). Research by Scholte, van Lieshout, and van Aken (2001) has shown the relationship between perceived parental support and the individual's antisocial behaviour. This

behaviour manifests itself in aggressive and disruptive behaviour in the classroom, conflict situations at home, and antisocial behaviour in public places. Adolescents who exhibit antisocial behaviour and experience little parental support turn to peers with the same deviant behaviour. The rejection or lack of parental support is a cause for individuals to associate with the same deviant peers in which the behaviour is accepted (Scholte et al., 2001).

Parents who set clear boundaries, explain the rules, ensure compliance with these rules, provide warmth and positive involvement form a stable environment for the individual. When there is an absence of these boundaries, clear rules, and parental support, it can affect insecurity and a lack of control.

H8: Young people who do not experience parental support are more likely to exhibit nuisance behaviour than young people who experience parental support.

4.3.3 Environmental factors.

According to Patterson (1992), environmental factors are one of the causes of antisocial behaviour. Young people enter an emotional transition that affects the youth physically, psychologically, and socially (Gaik et al., 2010, p. 384). During this transition, adolescents are more vulnerable to difficulties which causes support to be sought from family or peers.

Leisure boredom

Leisure boredom is a complex phenomenon described as the lack of activities combined with feelings of dissatisfaction. Leisure boredom occurs in adolescents when the need is not met in addition to performing the obligatory activities such as schoolwork. Leisure boredom is a result of the perception that there is a lot of time available but too little to do to fill this time by participating in activities. The literature describes that leisure boredom increases especially during the early adolescence period. Young adolescents who have just left childhood are experiencing various changes that may tempt them to engage in antisocial behaviour.

Hirschi's (1969) social control theory explains that involvement in various activities strengthens social bonds, causing adolescents to experience less leisure boredom. The two bonding elements that influence adolescent leisure boredom are "commitment" and "involvement" as previously mentioned on page 25. Literature shows that girls are generally more bored than boys.

Age plays an important role in the experience of leisure boredom. Leisure boredom is more often present in younger adolescents than adolescents of higher age. One explanation for this phenomenon is that younger adolescents are more often restricted in their activities by parental supervision than older adolescents. In addition, younger adolescents face constraints such as a lack of transportation options or money. The environment has a great influence to organize activities so that adolescents can spend their free time on them. Environments that offer/organize few activities contribute to high levels of adolescent boredom. In addition, adolescents experience boredom when

activities are not challenging enough and offer limited stimulation (Wegner & Flisher, 2009). Participation in creative and social activities contributes to individual development, social competencies, and mental and physical health. Several studies have shown that lack of participation in activities, leads to leisure boredom that contributes to antisocial behaviour of youth (Spaeth et al., 2015, p. 1391).

H9: Young people who are bored are more likely to exhibit nuisance behaviour than young people who are not bored.

Friends

The scientific literature describes that having friendships is of great importance for adolescents. Friendships are important for personality development, providing adolescents with support, self-control, and self-confidence (van de Rakt et al., 2005; Völker et al., 2015). The actual relationship between exhibiting antisocial behaviour and friendships with antisocial adolescents is still debated in science. Sutherland (1992) claims that friends influence adolescents' antisocial behaviour while Hirschi (1969) claims that adolescents choose friends based on similarities in behaviour (van de Rakt et al., 2005).

Sutherland's (1992) differential association theory describes that antisocial behaviour is learned in dealing with other individuals. This behaviour is learned just like other behavioural patterns, so a common exposure to antisocial behavioural patterns influences an individual's antisocial behaviour. Maintaining antisocial friendships is an important basis for explaining why adolescents engage in antisocial behaviour. Adolescents who find themselves in a circle of friends with antisocial friends increase the likelihood that the individual will adopt this behaviour.

Hirschi's theory (1969) assumes that every individual can exhibit antisocial behaviour. A strong positive bond with society ("the bond with society") deters adolescents from exhibiting antisocial behaviour. A weak bond with society is a reason for the individual to exhibit antisocial behaviour. The two bonding elements of Hirschi's (1969) theory that apply to the variable of friendships are 'attachment' and 'belief'. First, attachment to various individuals can lead to potential disapproval in antisocial behaviour which keeps the behaviour from occurring. Second, the element of belief, individuals who hold legal norms and values are less likely to violate the rules and the law than individuals with conflicting norms and values from the Dutch Penal Code. Hirschi's idea is that adolescents with antisocial behaviour become friends with other antisocial adolescents because they exhibit the same behaviour, kind seeks kind (van de Rakt et al., 2005).

H10: Young people with antisocial friends are more likely to exhibit nuisance behaviour than young people without antisocial friends

Peer pressure

Antisocial behaviour of individuals usually takes place in the presence of peers. Several studies have shown that individuals influence each other, and that peer pressure is most visible during adolescence (Sijtsema & Lindeberg, 2018). Peer pressure has been described in the literature as the behaviour an individual displays due to pressure from friends to do something he or she would not otherwise do. Several studies have shown the relationship between peer pressure and antisocial behaviour. Most individuals who are highly pressured by a group of friends are guilty of antisocial behaviours such as vandalism or aggression (de Jong, van Gemert, 2010).

Dishion, Patterson, and Griesler (1994) developed a theory of peer pressure and the development of antisocial behaviour. Peer pressure and the development of antisocial behaviour are influenced by three characteristics (Sijtsema & Lindeberg, 2018, p. 141.):

- 1) Acceptance and rejection of friendships.
- 2) Selection of friends
- 3) Influence of peers through reinforcing factors.

The acceptance or rejection of friendships affects the antisocial behaviour of adolescents. Rejection in the friend group results in the individual tending to quickly seek out a new selection of friends that may also exhibit antisocial behaviour. Peers can influence each other's behaviour positively or negatively. To avoid rejection, peers adopt each other's behaviour to belong and maintain a position in the friend group. Group pressure not only explains the increase of antisocial behaviour in adolescence, but it also explains the development of more serious forms of (criminal) behaviour such as showing violence, being involved in different gangs, or other criminal offenses (Sijtsema & Lindeberg, 2018, pp. 141-142).

In addition, Steinberg and Monahan (2007) describe two explanations for peer pressure and the influence of friends during adolescence. First, the changes and importance of friendships play an increasingly important role during adolescence. Once adolescents find themselves in friend groups, the pressure to adopt each other's values, norms, and interests increases. The norms and values of peers differ so individuals are pressured to behave desirably. Adopting these behaviours is used to regulate each other's behaviour and to gain belonging and uniformity within the friend group that sets them apart from other groups (Steinberg & Monahan, 2007, p. 1531).

Second, the change of the individual who is increasingly sensitive to peer pressure. The importance of friendships results in the individual adapting behaviour to belong in which the opinion of others is very important. Individuals in adolescence often fear rejection and therefore are willing to go along with the behaviour of friends (Steinberg & Monahan, 2007, p. 1531). The influences of peers and peer pressure on the individual are a major cause for the development of antisocial behaviour.

Antisocial behaviour is related to high social status making it likely that individuals will adopt this behaviour from each other.

H11: Young people who experience peer pressure exhibit more nuisance behaviours than young people who do not experience peer pressure.

4.4 Conceptual model

The theories and explanations described in the previous sections are schematically represented in the conceptual model, shown in figure 9.

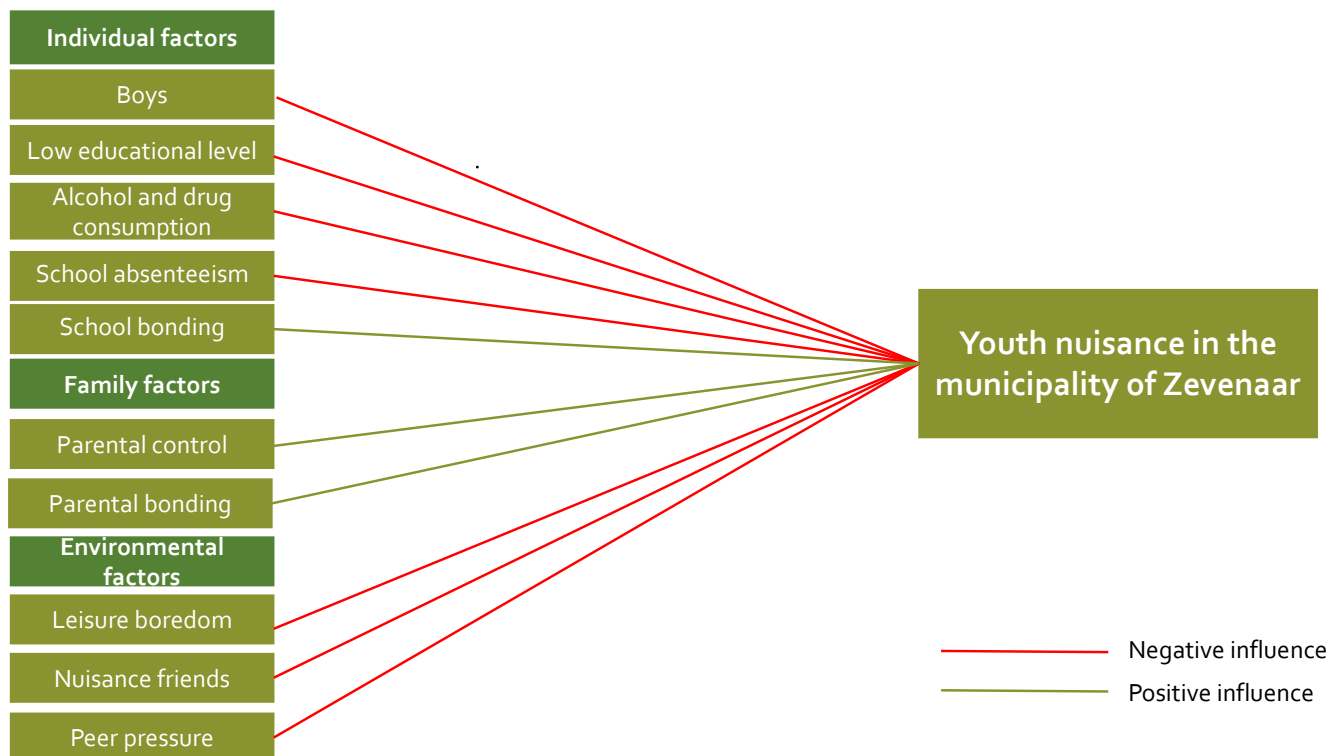


Figure 9 Conceptual model with possible explanatory factors for the youth nuisance in Zevenaar municipality.

The explanatory factors shown in figure 9 are possible explanatory factors for the youth nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar. Through the hypotheses drawn up earlier, the conceptual model was created. In the theoretical framework, the possible factors are explained through various theories. These show that boys, educational level, alcohol, drugs, school absenteeism, school bonding, parental control and support, leisure boredom, nuisance-causing friends and peer pressure are possible explanatory factors for youth nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar.

Chapter 5 Methodological framework

This chapter describes the research methodology through the research method, population, data collection, operationalisation, data analysis, and the quality of the research through reliability and validity

5.1 Research method

Qualitative research and quantitative research are the two types of research that play a major role in determining the research method. Qualitative research consists of collecting data using interviews, observational studies, and literature reviews. Qualitative research is the collection of non-numerical data as opposed to quantitative research. Quantitative research is the collection of data through numbers (Verhoeven, 2018). In this master's thesis, a mixed-method approach was chosen to obtain substantive information by using both research methods.

The qualitative research methods used in this master's thesis are a literature review and conducting interviews. The advantage of literature research is that it is inexpensive, and information can be collected in a short amount of time using primary and secondary literature sources. The disadvantages of the literature review are that the sources can be dated, are not always accessible and the reliability and validity are sometimes difficult to determine (Fischer & Julsing, 2014, p.88-89).

The purpose of an interview is to gather information about a topic through an interview directly to the sources. Interviews can be distinguished in three ways: structured, semi-structured, and unstructured interviews. Structured interviews are conducting a structured questionnaire with closed and open questions. Semi-structured interviews are questionnaires with closed and open questions, but the order is not fixed and there is room for further questions. Unstructured interviews only have a topic list and there is room for personal input (Verhoeven, 2018, p.147).

In this master's thesis, the quantitative method of the research, a survey was conducted among young people aged 12 to 23 from the municipality of Zevenaar. The use of a survey is the most common way of using a quantitative research method whereby one can gain knowledge from large groups of people. The advantage of conducting a survey is that it is cheap, and it saves time. The disadvantage of a survey is that it is not always reliable because respondents are often inclined to fill in socially desirable answers (Verhoeven, 2018).

5.2 Population and sample

A population consists of all persons, matters, and organisations about whom you want to make a statement in the research (Verhoeven, 2018). The research of this master's thesis takes place in the municipality of Zevenaar, leaving out other municipalities in the area.

Municipality Zevenaar has a total of 44,086 inhabitants living in 12 districts shown in figure 10.

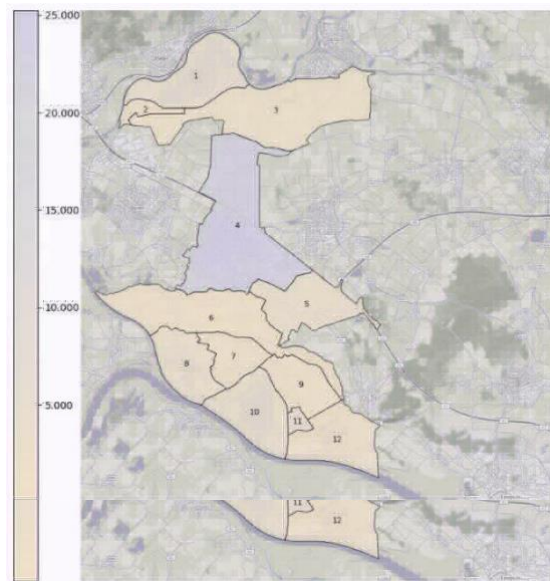


Figure 10 Map of the municipality of Zevenaar with the 12 districts (AlleCijfers.nl, 2021)

The research population of this master's thesis consists of all young people aged 12 to 23 living in various districts and comprises approximately 4,600 young people (AlleCijfers.nl, 2020). Table 4 shows the number of young people aged 12 to 23 living in each district. District 6 has no inhabitants because it is a nature reserve located in the municipality.

District	Youth 12-23 years
1) Giesbeek	415 inhabitants
2) Lathum	60 inhabitants
3) Angerlo	170 inhabitants
4) Zevenaar	2.575 inhabitants
5) Babberich	215 inhabitants
6) Rijnstrangen	0 inhabitants
7) Aerdt	120 inhabitants
8) Pannerden	265 inhabitants
9) Herwen	115 inhabitants
10) Tolkamer	285 inhabitants
11) Lobith	350 inhabitants
12) Spijk	65 inhabitants

Table 4 inhabitants youth 12-23 jaar (CBS, 2021)

To draw reliable conclusions about the population, at least 5 to 10% of the population should complete the survey. For the quantitative research method, a random and selective sample was used. The random sample concerns the cluster sample that means to investigate groups that are very similar to each other instead of a random sample (Verhoeven, 2018). The survey was conducted at the Liemers College, a comprehensive school in the municipality of Zevenaar. The survey was administered through the digital learning environment of Liemers College, giving all students an equal opportunity to complete the survey.

The selective sampling method that was used is the snowball method. With the snowball method, you make use of your network, family, and circle of acquaintances to spread the survey (Verhoeven, 2018). Besides spreading the survey at the Liemers College, the survey was spread through the social media channels of Zevenaar municipality, the social media channels of Caleidoz, and the social media channels of friends, colleagues, and family members. For the qualitative research method, the selective sample 'purposive sampling' was used. The interviews were conducted with experts from various chain partners in the field of youth nuisance.

5.3 Data collection

This section explains how the secondary and primary data were collected using the various research methods.

5.3.1 Secondary data

The secondary data for the theoretical framework in chapter 4 was collected through literature research. Three selection criteria were set up for the selection of articles to collect data from (scientific) articles:

- 1) In the literature search, published articles and documents were selected, which were obtained via Google Scholar, Scopus, the library of the University of Twente, or the website of the central government.
- 2) Articles may be written in English or Dutch.
- 3) Articles were selected based on publication year and citations.

In addition, several chapters from books were used to write this master's thesis. Furthermore, existing police data from various dates and data from the Zevenaar municipality were used.

5.3.2 Primary data

The primary data was collected through a survey and interviews. Firstly, the research method of conducting a survey is discussed. The survey consists of a validated questionnaire from previous surveys. The questionnaire was created using validated questionnaires and a new survey was created from this. The complete survey is presented in Appendix 1. Secondly, during the study, it was decided

to conduct interviews. Once the results of the survey had been analysed, the explanations and the results were discussed with the chain partners through an interview. Semi-structured interviews were chosen where the questions were largely fixed, but where the respondent was allowed to make his contribution and to ask further questions. The interviews were conducted online via Microsoft Teams due to the situation surrounding COVID-19.

5.4 Operationalisation

The explanations on youth nuisance are taken from an existing validated questionnaire or are partially adapted so that they are usable for the study. All independent variables and the dependent variables have been operationalised. The complete survey is presented in Appendix 1.

5.4.1 Measuring instrument dependent variable

The dependent variable of the study was examined through nine questions to measure the nuisance-causing behaviour of the individual.

Nuisance-causing behaviour. This dependent variable was measured among young people aged 12 to 23 in the municipality of Zevenaar. The questions are based on questionnaires from van de Rakt et al. (2005) and Álvarez-garcía et al., (2019). The nuisance scale was measured by the following nine questions: *I meet up with my friends at a place to hang out in the municipality of Zevenaar*, *I play (loud) music in the street with my friends*, *I have been in contact with a bureau Halt*, *I vandalize/besmirch other people's belongings*, *I sometimes bother or intimidate other people when I am on the street or in public places*, *I fight with other young people when I fight in the street*, *I am sometimes approached or sent away by a resident if I am hanging around in the street*, *I am sometimes approached, sent away or fined by the police if I am hanging around in the street* and *I am sometimes approached or sent away by a youth worker if I am hanging around in the street or public areas.* '

The answers contained a 3 or 4-point Likert scale with possibilities of 1=Very often, 2= Sometimes, 3= Never and 4=Say I'd rather not (missing). The missing of this scale (4) has been excluded from this research and is not included in the analyses of the results.

This scale has been measured by combining the nine questions in SPSS. The mean is taken from this scale which ultimately measures the nuisance behaviour of the young people. The Cronbach's alpha of this scale is 0.828.

5.4.2 Measurement instruments independent variables

Covariates. Previous studies have shown that gender, age, and educational level influence the antisocial behaviour of adolescents. Gender is a dichotomous variable, and the response options are 0=Girl/Woman, 1= Boy/Man, and 2=I'd rather not say (missing). The missing of this scale (2) has been excluded from the research and is not included in the analysis of results. Age is measured on a continuous scale from 12 to 23 years. The answer categories of the level of education have eventually

been merged into 1=elementary education, 2= secondary education (vmbo/mbo), 3= higher education (havo/hbo) and 4= scientific education (vwo/WO). Residence is divided into 1= Giesbeek, Lathum, Angerlo, 2= Zevenaar, Oud-Zevenaar, Ooy, Babberich and 3= Aerdt, Pannerden, Herwen, Tolkamer, Lobith, Spijk. The reason that the places of residence are categorised in to three options has to do with the anonymity of the survey, which makes it more attractive for young people to fill in the survey honestly. The choice of the three categories is related to the way in which the municipality of Zevenaar categorises the places of residence.

Alcohol and drugs. Alcohol and drug consumption is included in this study as an independent variable for a possible explanatory factor of youth nuisance. The use of alcohol and drugs was surveyed using items from the Trimbos Institute questionnaire (2020). The two variables were both measured by asking the following statement: *'How often do you use alcohol'* and *'How often do you use drugs'* (Trimbo's Institute, 2020). First, the response options ranged from 'never tried (1) to I'd rather not say (7)'. Eventually, the answer categories have been combined into four categories: 1= never (1,2), 2= annually (3), 3= monthly (4), and 4= weekly (5,6). The answer category 'I'd rather not say (7)' has been excluded from this research as a missing and is not included in the analyses of the results.

School absenteeism. The independent variable school absenteeism was measured through an item from questionnaires of van de Rakt, Weerman & Need (2005). The variable was measured by the following statement: *'How many times have you played truant in the past 12 months?'* (van de Rakt et al., 2005). The options for truancy are 1= Never, 2= 1-5 times, 3= 6-10 times, 4= 10-15 times, 5= More than 16 times, 6= I'd rather not say (missing). The missing (6) has been excluded from this research as a missing and is not included in the analyses of the results.

Bond with the school. The bond with the school was measured through two questions from the questionnaire van de Rakt et al. (2005). The variable was measured by the following statements: *'I enjoy going to school'* and *'I attend extracurricular activities'* (van de Rakt et al., 2005). These responses contain a 5-point Likert scale with possibilities of 1= Totally agree, 2= Agree, 3= No opinion, 4= Disagree, 5= Strongly Disagree, or 1= Very often, 2= Often, 3= Sometimes, 4= Occasionally, 5= Never. The answer categories were merged in SPSS and the mean was taken from this scale for each respondent that ultimately measures the bond with school. The Cronbach's alpha of this scale is 0.451.

Parental control. Parental control measures the extent to which parent(s)/carer(s) are aware of where their child is and with whom he/she interacts in his/her free time. The variable was measured using items from the 'Adolescent Disclosure Scale' questionnaire (Kerr & Stattin, 2000) The following statements were asked: *'I agree with my parent(s)/carer(s) on a time when I should be home'*, *'Before I leave home, my parent(s)/carer(s) want to know where I am going'* and *'My parent(s)/carer(s) know which friends I hang out with in my free time'*. The answers contained a 5-point Likert scale with possibilities of 1= Very often, 2= Often, 3= Sometimes, 4= Occasionally, 5= Never. The answer categories were

merged in SPSS and the mean was taken from this scale that measures the parental control. The Cronbach's alpha of this scale is 0.585.

Parental bonding. The parental support variable measures the extent to which the individual experiences bonding/support with the parent(s)/carer(s). The questions used to measure this are derived from the 'Relational Support Inventory' (Scholte et al., 2001) and van de Rakt et al. (2005): *I have dinner with my parent(s)/carer(s) (and possibly siblings)* and *I can go to my parent(s)/carer(s) with my problems*. The answers contained a 5-point Likert scale with possibilities of 1= Very often, 2= Often, 3= Sometimes, 4= Occasionally, 5= Never or 1= Totally agree, 2= Agree, 3= No opinion, 4= Disagree, 5= Totally disagree 6= I'd rather not say (missing). The statements have been combined in SPSS and the mean has been taken from this scale for each respondent. The missing (6) has been excluded from this research as a missing and is not included in the analyses of the results. The Cronbach's alpha of this scale is 0.530.

Leisure boredom. Leisure boredom measures the extent to which leisure boredom contributes to nuisance behaviour. This independent variable was measured using three statements from the 'Leisure Boredom Scale' questionnaire (Iso-Ahola & Weissinger, 1990). Questions or statements asked are: *In my leisure time, I feel bored*, *Do you have a paid (part-time) job?* and *Are you a member of a sports club or association?* The three questions were analysed but not combined into a scale. Based on the answers from these three statements, it was determined whether boredom influences the dependent variable.

Friends. The friends scale measures the extent to which (nuisance-causing) friends influence the behaviour of the individual. This scale is measured by means of statements based on the Peer Pressure Scale (Santor et al., 2000) and the questionnaire of Steinberg and Monahan (2007). Statements asked are: *I sometimes break the rules because others have made me do so* and *My friends sometimes break the rules*. These responses contain a 5-point Likert scale with possibilities of 1= Agree, 2= Agree, 3= No opinion, 4= Disagree, 5= Strongly Disagree. The statements were combined in SPSS and the mean was taken from this scale. The Cronbach's alpha of this scale is 0.639.

Peer pressure. This scale measures the extent to which adolescents are subject to peer pressure that may influence their behaviour. The scale is measured by means of statements based on the Peer Pressure Scale (Santor et al., 2000) and the questionnaire of Steinberg and Monahan (2007). Statements asked are: *I find it difficult to say no to my friends* and *I sometimes feel pressured by my friends*. These responses contain a 5-point Likert scale with possibilities of 1= Agree, 2= Agree, 3= No opinion, 4= Disagree, 5= Strongly Disagree. The statements were combined in SPSS and the mean was taken from this scale. The Cronbach's alpha of this scale is 0.602.

5.5 Data analysis

The research aims to measure the possible explanations from the theoretical framework through semi-structured interviews and a survey. The following questions are investigated and answered during this master's thesis:

"What explains youth nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar?".

1. Where do which forms of youth nuisance occur in the municipality of Zevenaar?
2. What individual, family and environmental factors explain the behaviour of young people?
3. What can the municipality of Zevenaar do to reduce the nuisance?

The first sub-question was answered through the police data and an interview with the police youth coordinator. This sub-question shows which forms of youth nuisance mainly occur within the municipality and the different districts. The second sub-question has been answered using literature research, a survey, and interviews. The factors that explain youth nuisance are found in the literature, described in the theoretical framework. These factors are surveyed through a survey among young people in the municipality of Zevenaar. The last sub-question will be answered by advising the Zevenaar municipality through interviews with various chain partners.

The survey and interviews are conducted and processed in Dutch, as agreed upon with the examination board of the University of Twente. The survey was processed in IBM SPSS Statistics. Using SPSS, various analyses were carried out to test the hypotheses.

5.6 Quality of research

The quality of the research plays an important role at various moments during the research, for example when the interviews are conducted and processing results. The most important criteria for assessing the quality of research are the reliability and the validity. Although in quantitative research there are general criteria associated with the research that must be met, these criteria for qualitative research are not obvious (Verhoeven, 2018).

5.6.1 Reliability

The reliability of research indicates the extent to which the research is free from random errors. To determine whether a research is reliable, the research must be repeatable. If the research is repeated, and leads to the same results, then the research is reliable (Verhoeven, 2018). To make the research more reliable, triangulation was used by applying multiple methods. In this master's thesis, literature review, survey and interviews were used. For the qualitative part of this master's thesis, reliability is ensured in the following ways. First, only Dutch and English recent and published articles written between 2000-2021 are used in the literature search. Furthermore, official statistical material is used; the advantage of this data is that it is reliable and accessible to everyone (Fischer & Julsing, 2014, p.85). All articles used are listed in the bibliography. Secondly, the interview is always asked in advance if it may be recorded. This way one can always listen back to what was said during the

interview. All interviews were conducted under the same conditions, online via Teams in a quiet room which increases reliability. The choice of respondents came about because these experts are closely involved with the youth or policies of the municipality of Zevenaar. This has provided valuable results but also has a side note. Every chain partner has its own interests and wishes in tackling youth trouble. This may have an effect on the representativeness of the interview because these are experts who are in the field and may want to benefit from it.

For the qualitative part of this master's thesis, the survey was conducted among 218 respondents with a confidence level of 95%. Beforehand, the survey was tested several times among the target group to adjust the answer categories and to clarify the questions. With the help of SPSS, the results and average scores were calculated. Everything that has been analysed in SPSS has been included in the Syntax, which makes the survey repeatable.

A note on the quality of the research, where reliability might be at stake, is that only 4.2% of the young people living in Giesbeek, Angerlo or Lathum completed the survey. This percentage is relatively low, which makes it not reliable to draw a conclusion about the target group living in these three areas. Secondly, the survey was conducted during the lockdown, which made it difficult to collect data from the youth because they were difficult to reach. Sports clubs, schools and entertainment venues were closed, so the survey was mostly distributed through the own network, the social media channels of the municipality and Caleidoz and the online platform of the Liemers College. This may have meant that some target groups were not reached and therefore did not have a fair chance to participate in the research, which may have affected the reliability of the research. In addition, it is important that the research actions are recorded in a logbook to apply repetition through reporting and accountability (Verhoeven, 2018). In the study, the actions were described globally but not in detail, which reduces the reliability, which could have been better.

5.6.2 Validity

Validity is the legitimacy of the research in which you determine the extent to which the research is free from systematic errors. According to Verhoeven (2018), in qualitative research, validity is more important than reliability. The three main forms of validity are: internal, external, and construct validity (Verhoeven, 2018, p.170). The three forms are all applied in the research.

Internal validity refers to drawing the correct conclusions based on the used methods. In certain situations, internal validity can be compromised by, among other things, the use of test subjects. For the research, three self-selected interviews were used. The danger of self-selection is that the opinion of a certain group is examined. Because three surveys were conducted from different organisations, the different interests of the respondents were exhibited. Secondly, a snowball method and a cluster sample were used, which makes the results internally valid. In addition, the survey was not adjusted during the study so that all respondents completed the same questionnaire.

Thirdly, during the research, the coronavirus affected the research, which may have given a wrong impression of the possible explanatory factors due to the situation surrounding COVID-19.

External validity refers to the size of the sample and the extent to which the conclusions of the study can be generalised to another population (Verhoeven, 2018). The larger the sample, the greater the scope of the results. The sample size of the survey (N=218) was sufficient to analyse the results. The external validity could be increased in follow-up research by taking a larger sample in which enough respondents from each district participates, plus an equal value from all age categories. In addition, the interviews only focus on the situation in Zevenaar with its chain partners, for more externally valid results, it is possible to speak with national organizations or comparable municipalities about the approach to youth nuisance. In this way external validity could have been increased.

Construct validity affects the instruments used in the study. The explanatory factors were operationalised beforehand using existing validated questionnaires that have already been used in previous studies. The coherence between the explanatory factors were calculated using correlations and Cronbach's alpha. The interviews were designed using questions from previous studies. In this way, construct validity is ensured. The scales were tested for reliability using Cronbach's alpha. In some cases, the alpha is low, which means that not all scales are equally reliable and can be increased in follow-up research.

5.7 Ethical justification

The ethical justification of the research is based on the literature of Bryman (2012). In the research, human factors were used that make it important to describe the ethical aspects. Bryman (2012) depicts four aspects that are important to consider:

- 1) No harm to participants
- 2) Informed participants
- 3) Privacy
- 4) No deception

The first aspect to consider is that no harm should be done to participants. This means that both mentally and physically no damage may be done because of the research. The survey will be done anonymously so data cannot be traced back to the participants of the study and will not lead to any damage. The second aspect is that all participants must be well informed while taking part in the study. This happens automatically when asking if an interview can be held, at which the study is explained beforehand. The third aspect is privacy, all information and data are treated confidentially in the study, names are not mentioned, and the study has a confidentiality agreement. The last aspect is deception, the results of the survey and interviews are processed confidentially, and all interviews are, if allowed, recorded so that everything can listen back. As soon as these are processed, the

recordings are deleted. The four aspects of Bryman (2012) to ensure the ethical aspect did not prevent certain research methods from taking place.

Before the surveys and interviews took place, the University of Twente's ethical research committee was contacted to request permission to conduct interviews and to submit the ethical aspects. This permission was obtained from the ethics committee (210180).

Chapter 6 Results

This chapter describes the results of the survey. First, the results are reviewed, and the background information of the respondents is given. Secondly, the three sub-questions are answered utilizing the police data, survey and interviews. The results were processed with IBM SPSS Statistics through various analyses.

6.1 Background data on the respondents

A total of 280 young people participated in the study, but not all surveys were completed 100%, which means they cannot be used to analyse the data. The survey was completed 218 times, so only these results are included in the study. 57.3% of the respondents are girls and 42.7% of the respondents are boys. Table 5 shows the absolute numbers and the percentages with the distribution of the age of the respondents and the distribution of the different educations. The average age of the respondents is around 18 years, and the survey was mostly completed by young people from secondary schools.

Age	N	%	Education level	N	%
12	9	4.1	Basisonderwijs	5	2.3
13	12	5.5	VMBO	58	26.6
14	16	7.3	Mbo	49	22.5
15	20	9.2	Havo	17	7.8
16	29	13.3	Hbo	46	21.1
17	22	10.1	VWO	26	11.9
18	12	5.5	WO	17	7.8
19	14	6.4	Total	218	100
20	28	12.8			
21	22	10.1			
22	15	6.9			
23	19	8.7			
Total	218	100			

Table 5 Age distribution and level of education of the respondents (N=218)

In the municipality of Zevenaar, 15.01% (N=694) of the young people aged 12-23 live in Giesbeek, Lathum, or Angerlo. 4.2% (N=9) of the survey was completed by young people living in Giesbeek, Lathum, or Angerlo. This is only 1.30% of the 694-young people who live there. Second, 58.36% (N=2697) of the young people aged 12-23 live in Zevenaar, Oud-Zevenaar, Ooy, or Babberich. 57.8% (N=125) of the survey was completed by young people who live in Zevenaar, Oud-Zevenaar, Ooy, or Babberich. This is 4.63% of the 2697 young people who completed the survey. Third, 26.2% (N=1230)

of the young people aged 12-23 live in Aerd, Pannerden, Herwen, Tolkamer, Lobith, or Spijk³. 38.0% (N=84) of the survey was completed by young people from the Gelders eiland. No less than 6.83% of the young people living on the Gelders eiland completed the survey.

In the theoretical framework, possible explanatory factors for nuisance-causing behaviour in the municipality of Zevenaar were described. Table 6 shows the dependent and independent variables with the N-value, the minimum, maximum, mean, and standard deviation. The other percentages shown in this paragraph are obtained from frequency tables. The average score for nuisance is 2.81. This means that the respondents do cause nuisance from time to time because they hang out at a hangout place. Nevertheless, most young people do not cause a form of nuisance. The level of education is 2.66 on average and therefore lies between VMBO/mbo and havo/hbo. Alcohol consumption is coded on a scale of 1 to 4 and the average score is 2.73. This means that the respondents drink alcohol on average a few times a year or every month. Of the respondents, 82.50% said that they drank alcohol despite the age limit being 18 years. Of this percentage, 70.2% consume alcoholic beverages several times a year. The places where alcohol is mainly consumed are:

- 1) At home (85.4%)
- 2) At other people's homes (86.1%)
- 3) Discotheque or pub (71.5%)
- 4) Festival (67.5%)
- 5) Pub or shed (51.0%)
- 6) At the sports club (29.8%)
- 7) Street or hangout (12.6%)

Drugs were measured on a scale of 1 to 4 with the average of respondents indicating that they do not use drugs. Of the respondents, 26.9% indicated that they had used drugs. Of this percentage, 13.2% use drugs several times a year. The places where drugs are mainly used are:

- 1) At home (44.8%)
- 2) At other people's homes (75.9%)
- 3) Discotheque or pub (24.1%)
- 4) Festival (51.7%)
- 5) Pub or shed (55.2%)
- 6) Discotheque or pub (24.1%)
- 7) Street or hangout (44.8%)

³ Aerd, Pannerden, Herwen, Tolkamer, Lobith and Spijk together form the Gelders eiland.

School absenteeism was measured on a scale of 1 to 5 and the average score was 1.85. This means that respondents on average hardly ever or only occasionally fail to attend school. Of the respondents, 43.9% indicated that they had been absent from school during the past twelve months. The bond with the school is measured on a scale of 1 to 5, the average score is 2.92 which indicates that the average of respondents has a low bond with the school. Respondents were asked if they enjoyed going to school, 28.6% of respondents indicated that they did not enjoy going to school. In addition, respondents were asked if they ever went to extracurricular activities. Of these, 19.7% indicated that they regularly went to extracurricular activities compared to 35.2% that never went to these activities.

Parental control and bonding were measured on a scale of 1 to 5 and have a mean score of 2.19 and 1.62. This means that respondents experience relatively high levels of control and support from parents/carers. Boredom was measured on a scale of 1 to 3 with an average score of 1.91. This means that the respondents are regularly bored in their free time. 85.8% of the respondents stated that they are sometimes or often bored in their free time. 22.9% of them are not members of an association and 32.1% do not have a job or a part-time job. Friends and peer pressure were measured on a scale of 1 to 5. The mean scores of these variables are 3.41 and 3.71. This means that respondents generally indicate that they have no friends who break the rules and experience relatively little peer pressure. 28.8% of the respondents indicate that they find it difficult to say 'no' to his or her friends. 14.6% feel pressured by their friends to perform certain behaviours (e.g., alcohol, drugs, truancy, violence, and vandalism). The respondents indicate that 43.3% of their friends break the rules and 25.0% break the rules because their friends have put them up to it.

Variabelen	N	Min.	Max.	M	SD
Nuisance	218	1.33	3.00	2.81	.28
Boys	218	.00	1.00	.427	.49
Age	218	12	23	17.88	3.21
Educational level	218	1.00	4.00	2.66	.82
Alcohol consumption	217	1.00	4.00	2.73	1.27
Drug consumption	218	1.00	4.00	1.20	.56
School absenteeism	198	1.00	5.00	1.80	1.12
Bonding with school	189	1.00	5.00	2.92	.87
Parental control	198	1.00	4.67	2.19	.88
Parental bonding	196	1.00	4.50	1.62	.75
Leisure boredom	218	1.00	3.00	1.91	.61
(Side) job	218	1.00	5.00	2.14	1.15
Member of association	218	.00	1.00	.77	.42

Friends	214	1.00	5.00	3.41	1.05
Peer pressure	218	1.50	5.00	3.76	.91

Table 6 Descriptive statistics of the explaining factor and the explaining factors for youth nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar

6.2 Youth nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar

The municipality of Zevenaar, compared to previous years is experiencing a strong increase in youth nuisance in its municipality since the end of 2019. Characteristic is that youth groups manifest themselves differently in recent years and are more often active on social media. Police data show that residents of the municipality of Zevenaar experience the most nuisance in the following three places (Police, 2021):

- 1) Zevenaar
- 2) Lobith
- 3) Ooy

This adds up to 441 reports⁴ for the entire municipality of Zevenaar but the police predict that the nuisance is larger because not everyone reports the nuisance. Appendix 2 shows all nuisance reports with the specific numbers and locations in the municipality of Zevenaar.

6.2.1 Forms of nuisance in Zevenaar

To obtain a clear picture of the various forms of nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar, interviews were conducted with the youth coordinator of the police and the youth workers of Caleidoz. The interviews⁵ revealed that the nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar consists mainly of: *"loitering youths in various places in the municipality of Zevenaar, noise pollution by shouting and loud music, vandalism or besmirch of bus shelters, playgrounds, etc., fireworks pollution and fighting youths."*⁶

Quote 1. Forms of nuisance according to chain partners in the municipality of Zevenaar

"The moment other people are bothered by various behaviors of the youth, we experience this as youth nuisance. These include vandalism, leaving litter, setting off fireworks, vandalism and wantonness."

Youth coordinator police Rivierenland-Oost

"Noise pollution, large groups of young people coming together can be experienced by people as scary, which creates a feeling of insecurity, driving around with cars, scooters, playing loud music and standing in places where you are not allowed are mainly nuisances for us."

Youth workers Caleidoz

⁶ Respondent A

The nuisance is seasonal so that more nuisances are experienced in the summer months than in the winter months. This is due to the nice weather, which means that young people are more likely to take to the streets, increasing nuisance. In the winter months, there is mainly nuisance from fireworks. Police data (2021) shows that Lobith, Zevenaar, and Ooy are the largest nuisance areas in the municipality of Zevenaar. The police and youth workers were asked where the exact nuisance spots are in the three different areas.

Zevenaar

The nuisance of young people in Zevenaar is most visible in the centre of the city. Most nuisance reports in Zevenaar concern young people in different places in the centre, causing a lot of nuisances at the train station(1), the Raadhuisplein(2), Kampsingel(3), and Muldershof(4) as shown in figure 11. The nuisance consists mainly of fights and arguments between different groups of youth, vandalism, noise pollution, and occasionally fireworks. The target group found here are both girls and boys, mainly between the age of 14 and 20 years old.⁷

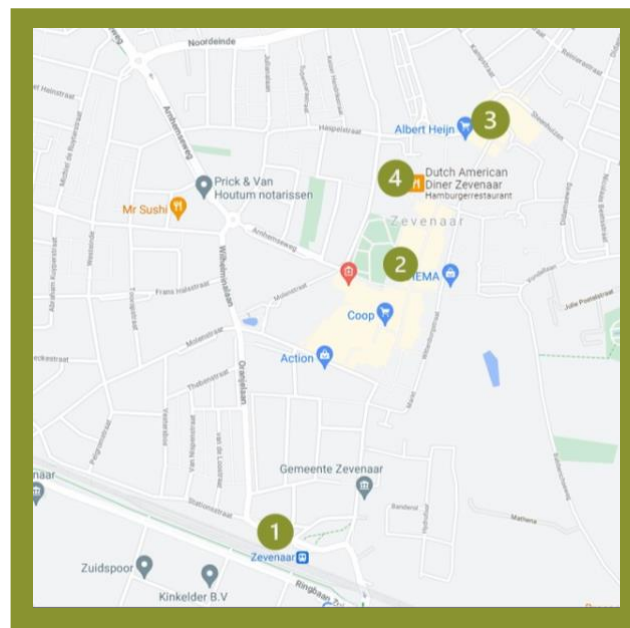


Figure 11 Nuisance spots in the centre of Zevenaar

Lobith

According to the police, the nuisance in Lobith has been a problem for years, but it has increased considerably in recent months.⁸ Various (large) groups of youth come together, totalling approximately 30 young people. The nuisance is mainly present in two places, as shown figure 12: the Market (5), where the well-known (music) dome is located, and at the Sportlaan (6) where recently a

⁷ Respondent A, B, C

⁸ Respondent A

new hangout place has formed and which in recent months has caused many problems, among others for the residents.⁹ It mainly concerns boys and girls between 12 and 18 years that are located on the Market and young people between 18-25 years that are located at the hangout at the Sportlaan. The young people come from the municipality of Zevenaar, but also the surrounding areas Duiven, Westervoort, and Didam. The nuisance that is mainly present in Lobith consists of *"vandalism, pollution, drug abuse, shouting, cars and/or scooters and noise pollution by music."*¹⁰



Figure 12 Nuisance spots in Lobith

Ooy

The nuisance in Ooy of the youth is present at the Breuly, a natural lake surrounded by grass fields as shown in figure 13. The nuisance that is mainly present here, according to the police, is *"noise pollution through shouting, cars, and scooters by young people who hang out at this hangout place."*¹¹ In addition, the reports are mainly focused on drug nuisance through use and dealing. The nuisance is present among both boys and girls aged between 15 and 25.

⁹ Respondent B

¹⁰ Respondent A,B,C

¹¹ Respondent A

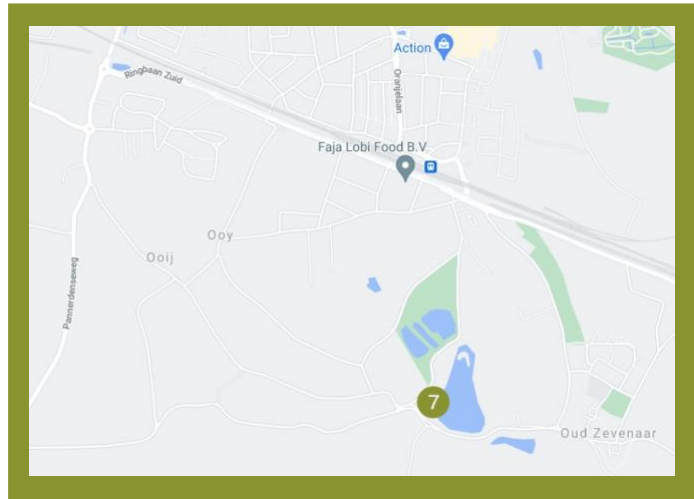


Figure 13 Nuisance spot Ooy

6.2.2 Nuisances of the respondents

All respondents were asked what they considered to be a nuisance. All forms mentioned are a form of nuisance, except for playing soccer on paved surfaces. Respondents scored surprisingly low on certain forms of nuisance. This indicates that a part of the respondents is not aware of the various actions that can lead to nuisance behaviours. Table 7 shows in the first row the different forms of nuisance that were asked in the survey. The percentages show what percentage of the respondents consider it to be nuisance behaviours. The second section shows what percent of the respondents perform the different forms of nuisance in their daily lives.

Forms of nuisance	%	Forms of nuisance in practice	%
Vandalism	95.2%	Meeting at the hangout	48.6%
Throwing stones/food	89.4%	Playing music on the street	27.5%
Intimidation	80.7%	Approached by neighbourhood	14.7%
Pollution	72.5%	Fighting	11.9%
Scolding	72.5%	Approached by police	11.5%
Drug nuisance	65.7%	Vandalism	9.6%
Alcohol nuisance	54.6%	Intimidation	7.8%
Fireworks nuisance	48.3%	Approached by youth workers	4.6%
Playing music on the street	44.9%	Contact with Bureau Halt	1.8%
Hanging out in the street	32.9%		
Noise pollution from cars/scooters	29.0%		
Playing football in a square	1.4%		

Table 7 Nuisance behaviour according to the respondents

The dependent variable nuisance was measured by nine questions answered by the respondents. Of the respondents, 48.6% indicated that they sometimes hang out at a place in the municipality of Zevenaar, of which 27.5% play loud music on the street with his or her friends.

No less than 95.2% of the respondents indicated that they consider vandalism to be a nuisance. However, 9.6% of the respondents vandalize or besmirch other people's belongings. 11.9% of respondents indicated that they sometimes fight with other youth when they fight on the street, at sports club or when they go out. 7.8% sometimes harass other people, intimidate people or swear at people in public places. 14.7% is addressed or directed away by a resident. 11.5% is addressed, directed away, or fined by the police or special investigation officers, and 4.6% by youth workers.

6.3 Testing hypotheses: explanations for nuisance behaviour

Before the study, a literature search took place for possible explanatory factors for the youth nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar. In this section, the correlations are explained, and the hypotheses are approved or rejected based on the analyses made in IBM SPSS Statistics.

6.3.1 Correlation between explanatory factors and nuisance

The extent to which the independent variables are correlated with the dependent variable is shown in table 8 utilizing bivariate analysis. Through the correlations, we looked at which explanatory factors can be provisionally confirmed and explain youth nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar.

Dependent variable nuisance	
1. Boys	-.319*
2. Age	.317**
3. Education level	.262**
4. Alcohol consumption -	.078
5. Drug consumption	-.315**
6. School absenteeism	-.333**
7. Bonding with school	-.226**
8. Parental control	-.293**
9. Parental bonding	-.506**
10. Leisure boredom	.170*
11. (Side) job	.207**
12. Member of association	.164*
13. Friends	.447**
14. Peer pressure	.426**

* Noot: * $p < .05$ en ** $p < .01$

Table 8 Pearson's correlations between the dependent and independent variables

Except for alcohol consumption, all variables are significantly correlated to the dependent variable. The Pearson correlation indicates that boys and nuisance are significantly negatively correlated to each other ($r = -.319$; $p < .001$). This means that boys do not cause more nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar. Age is positively significantly correlated with nuisance meaning that young people with an older age cause more nuisance ($r = .317$; $p < .001$). Education and nuisance show a weak correlation ($r = .262$; $p < .001$). This implies that the higher the level of education, the more nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar. There is no significant correlation between consuming alcohol and causing nuisance ($r = -.078$; $p = .251$). In addition, drugs show a correlation that means the more drugs, the less nuisance ($r = -.315$; $p < .001$). School absenteeism is negatively significantly correlated with nuisance which means more school absenteeism leads to less nuisance ($r = -.333$; $p < .001$). The variable bonding with the school and nuisance is significantly correlated to each other ($r = -.226$; $p < .001$). This means that respondents who indicate a good bond with the school cause less nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar. Of the individual factors, hypothesis H5 may be confirmed as the only one for the time being.

When looking at the family factors, parental control has a weak negative significant correlation ($r = -.293$; $p < .001$). This means that the more parental control there is, the less nuisance the youth cause. Second, parental bonding was analysed showing that there is a negative significant correlation between parental bonding and youth nuisance ($r = -.506$; $p < .001$). That is, adolescents who experience more bonding and support from their parents or caregivers cause less nuisance. Of the family factors, hypotheses H6 and H7 may be provisionally confirmed.

In addition, the individual's environmental factors were examined. Firstly, leisure time boredom was measured by leisuretime boredom, having a side job, and membership in an association. The Pearson correlation shows that there is a significant positive relationship between the three variables ($r = .170$; $p < .05$; $r = .207$; $p < .001$; $r = .164$; $p < .05$). This means that the more bored adolescents are in their free time, the more nuisance they cause; the more adolescents have a secondary job, the more nuisance they cause; and the more adolescents are members of an association, the more nuisance they cause. These expectations are the opposite of Hirschi's (1969) theory that expects nuisance to be caused by no lack of activities such as having a sport or side job. Secondly, there is a positive significant relationship between nuisance-causing friends and youth nuisance ($r = .447$; $p < .001$). This means that the more nuisance-causing friends the individual have, the more nuisance the individual causes. Thirdly, it was found that experiencing peer pressure has a

positive significant relationship with nuisance ($r=.426$; $p<.001$). This means that young people who experience peer pressure from their friends cause more nuisance than young people who experience less peer pressure. The hypotheses H8, H9, and H10 can be provisionally confirmed.

6.3.2 Multiple linear regression analysis

In addition to the Pearson correlation, a multiple linear regression analysis was performed to further test the explanations. The assumptions were checked beforehand and are shown in appendix 4. All assumptions were met so that a multiple linear regression analysis could be performed. This analysis was carried out to analyse whether there was a predictive relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable, looking at the effects of other factors. Based on the multiple linear regression analysis, the formulated hypotheses can be tested. The regression analysis is shown in table 9. The model shows a total explanatory variance of $R^2=.573$, which means that 57.3% of these variables explain the youth nuisance in Zevenaar. The full multiple linear regression analysis is presented in Appendix 5.

Variables	B	SE	β	t
Boys	-.104	.035	-.177*	-2.998
Age	.036	.009	.376**	4.218
Education level	.045	.021	.130*	2.140
Alcohol consumption	-.038	.018	-.169	-2.074
Drug consumption	-.022	.032	-.044	-.693
School absenteeism	.002	.018	.009	.128
Bonding with school	.015	.021	.043	.700
Parental control	-.036	.026	-.109	-1.369
Parental bonding	-.100	.029	-.248**	-3.395
Leisure boredom	-.045	.027	-.098	-1.655
(Side) job	.033	.021	.098	1.581
Member of association	.059	.039	.086	1.504
Friends	.052	.020	.191*	2.614
Peer pressure	.048	.022	.155*	2.240

* Noot: $p < .05$ en ** $p < .01$

**Noot: $R^2 = .573$

Table 9 Multiple regression analysis between the dependent and independent variables

In the theoretical framework, a distinction is made between three factors, namely individual, family, and environmental factors. For all three factors, different explanations are given for youth nuisance

with the corresponding hypotheses. The hypotheses drawn up in chapter four are definitively confirmed or rejected using table 9.

Individual factors

First, it was examined whether boys cause more nuisance than girls, which was established in the theoretical framework. The hypothesis (H_0) formulated before the survey is that boys cause more nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar than girls. Table 9 shows that the variable boy harms the variable nuisance. It can be concluded from this those boys are not explanations for nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar ($\beta = -.104$; $t(163) = -2.998$; $p < 0.05$). In contrast to the findings in the literature, where boys cause more nuisance, in Zevenaar it is girls who cause the nuisance. The hypothesis is drawn up (H_0) must be rejected and is no explanation for the youth nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar. The youth workers of Caleidoz indicate that they confirm this and that boys do not immediately cause more nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar than girls. However, data from the police show that boys cause more nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar than girls. Gender requires further research because there are different views from the literature, the survey, and the chain partners. In addition to gender, the age of the respondents was also examined. The table shows that young people of a higher age cause more nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar ($\beta = .036$; $t(163) = 4.218$; $p < .001$). The most nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar is caused by young people between 15 and 19 years of age as shown in figure 14. The Y-axis shows the degree of nuisance where 1.00 is causing various forms of nuisance and 3.00 is no nuisance.

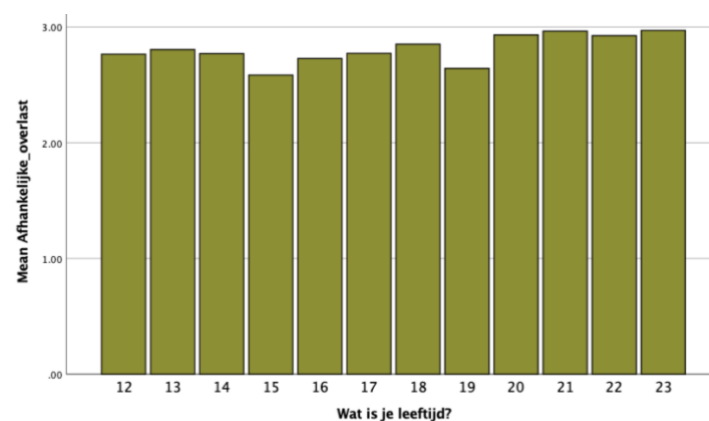


Figure 14 Nuisance and age

Thirdly, the theoretical framework formulated the hypothesis that young people with a lower level of education cause more nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar (H_1). Table 9 shows that there is a positive relationship between educational level and nuisance. A low level of education is not a predictor for youth nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar ($\beta = .045$; $t(163) = 2.140$; $p < .05$). The

hypothesis must be rejected because of which it is not plausible that young people with a low level of education cause more nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar. Table 10 shows a cross table of the degree of nuisance and the level of education. The level of nuisance is shown from a lot of nuisance-causing behaviour (1.33) to no nuisance (3.00). This shows that young people from primary education cause little or no nuisance, but young people from secondary and higher education score higher on various forms of a nuisance.

Count		Opleiding mbo lager dan havo				Total
		Basisonderwijs	Middelbaar onderwijs	Hoger onderwijs	Wetenschappelijk onderwijs	
Afhankelijke_overlast	1.33	0	1	0	0	1
	1.56	0	1	0	0	1
	1.89	0	1	0	0	1
	2.00	0	5	0	0	5
	2.11	0	2	0	0	2
	2.22	0	5	0	0	5
	2.33	0	2	1	1	4
	2.44	0	5	0	0	5
	2.56	0	3	5	0	8
	2.62	0	0	0	1	1
	2.67	0	6	3	2	11
	2.75	0	1	0	0	1
	2.78	4	22	5	4	35
	2.89	0	14	10	12	36
	2.89	0	1	0	3	4
	3.00	1	38	39	20	98
Total		5	107	63	43	218

Table 10 Cross table educational level and nuisance

Fourth, there appears to be a negative significant relationship between nuisance and the consumption of alcohol ($\beta = -.037$; $t(163) = -2.074$, $p = .040$). Despite the relatively high percentage of young people indicating that they consume alcoholic beverages several times a year, alcohol is not an explanation for youth nuisance in Zevenaar municipality. This means that the hypothesis (H2) that alcohol is an explanation for nuisance according to the literature from the theoretical framework must be rejected. Fifth, it appears that there is no significant relationship between the use of drugs and nuisance ($\beta = -.022$; $t(163) = -.693$; $p = .496$). The hypothesis (H3) that the use of drugs leads to more nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar must be rejected. Sixth, the independent variable school absenteeism was measured in terms of the extent to which it affects the nuisance caused by young people in the municipality of Zevenaar. School absenteeism is not a predictor of youth nuisance in Zevenaar municipality as shown in table 9 because it is not significant ($\beta = .002$; $t(163) = .128$; $p = .898$).

The hypothesis (H₄) that school absenteeism leads to more nuisances must be rejected. In addition to school absenteeism, the bond with the school is also a possible explanatory factor for youth nuisance. In the multiple linear regression analysis, however, no significant relationship was found between school bonding and nuisance, which means that school bonding is not an explanatory factor for nuisance ($\beta=.015$, $t(163)=.700$; $p=.485$). The hypothesis (H₅) that good ties to school lead to fewer nuisances must be rejected.

Figure 15 shows a schematic representation of the unstandardised regression coefficients of the individual factors. Of the individual factors, only age is an explanation for youth nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar. Appendix 6 shows the regression model of the individual factors and how they are correlated. This model of the individual factors does not lead to new results.

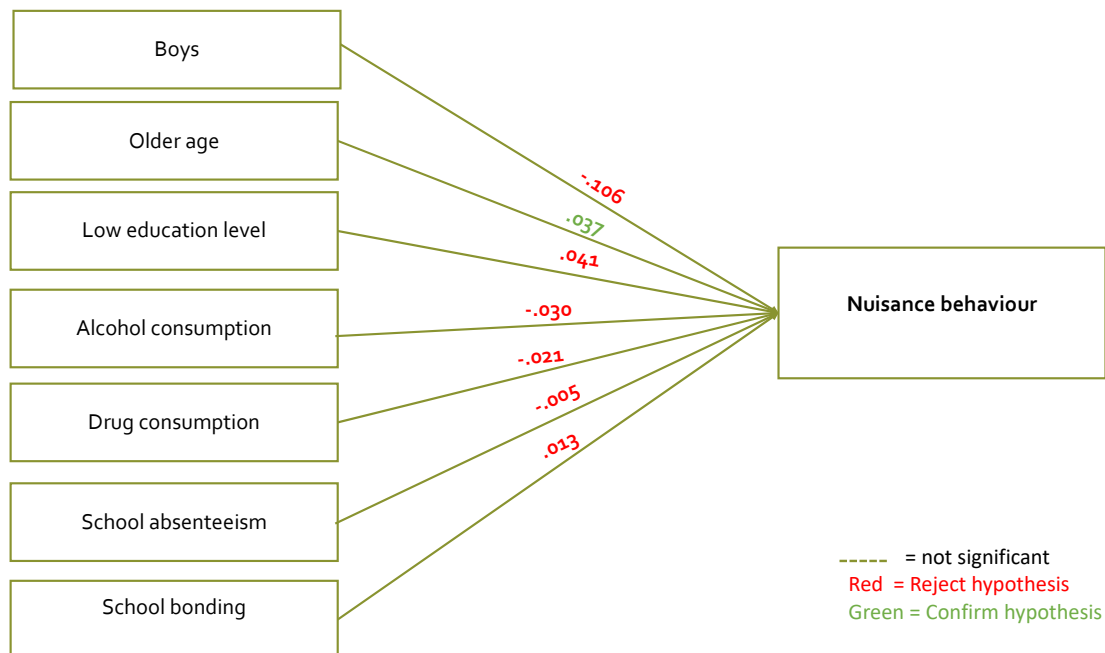


Figure 15 Regression coefficients of the individual factors

Family factors

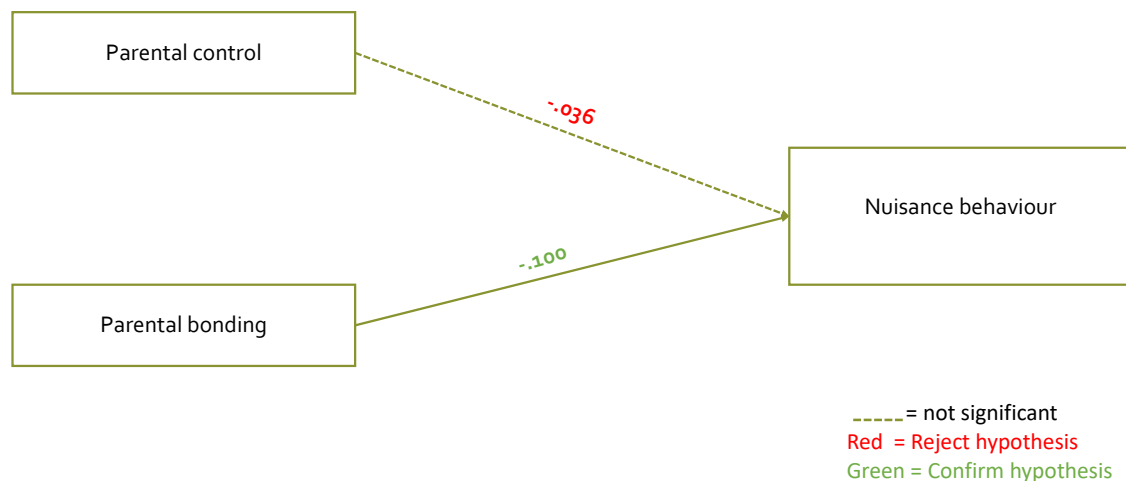
The family factors examined parental control and bonding with parents, which are two dependent predictors of youth nuisance, using theories from the theoretical framework. The correlation test showed that parental control is an explanatory factor for youth nuisance. However, regression analysis shows that there is no significant relationship between parental control and nuisance-causing behaviour. This means that a lack of parental control is not an explanatory factor for nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar ($\beta=-.036$; $t(163)=-1.369$; $p=.173$). The hypothesis (H₆) that young people who lack parental control cause more nuisances must still be rejected.

Parental bonding, on the other hand, is an explanatory factor of youth nuisance in the

municipality of Zevenaar ($\beta = -.100$; $t(163) = -3.395$; $p < .001$). Young people who have a little bond with their parents/carers cause more nuisance, because of which the hypothesis (H7) must be confirmed.

Figure 16 shows a schematic representation of the regression coefficients of the family factors. Appendix 7 shows the regression model of the family factors and how they are related

Figure 16 Regression coefficients of the family factors



Environmental factors

Three explanations were examined for the environmental factors that may affect the individual's nuisance behaviour. Firstly, the correlation test shows that leisure boredom is an explanatory factor for nuisance. However, there is no significant relationship between leisure boredom and nuisance ($\beta = -.045$; $t(1643) = -1.655$; $p = .100$). This means that the hypothesis is drawn up (H10) that leisure boredom leads to more boredom must be rejected.

Second, delinquent or nuisance-causing friends can harm adolescents, causing them to cause nuisance themselves. Nuisance-causing friends are a predictor for youth nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar, as shown in table 9 ($\beta = .052$; $t(163) = 2.614$; $p < .05$). This should confirm the hypothesis drawn up (H9).

Thirdly, peer pressure is an explanatory factor of nuisance, because of which the hypothesis is drawn up (H10), which states that young people experience more peer pressure, also cause more nuisance, must be confirmed ($\beta = .048$; $t(163) = 2.240$; $p < .05$). Figure 17 shows a schematic representation of the unstandardised regression coefficients of the environmental factors. Appendix 8 shows the regression model of the environmental factors and how they are related to each other.

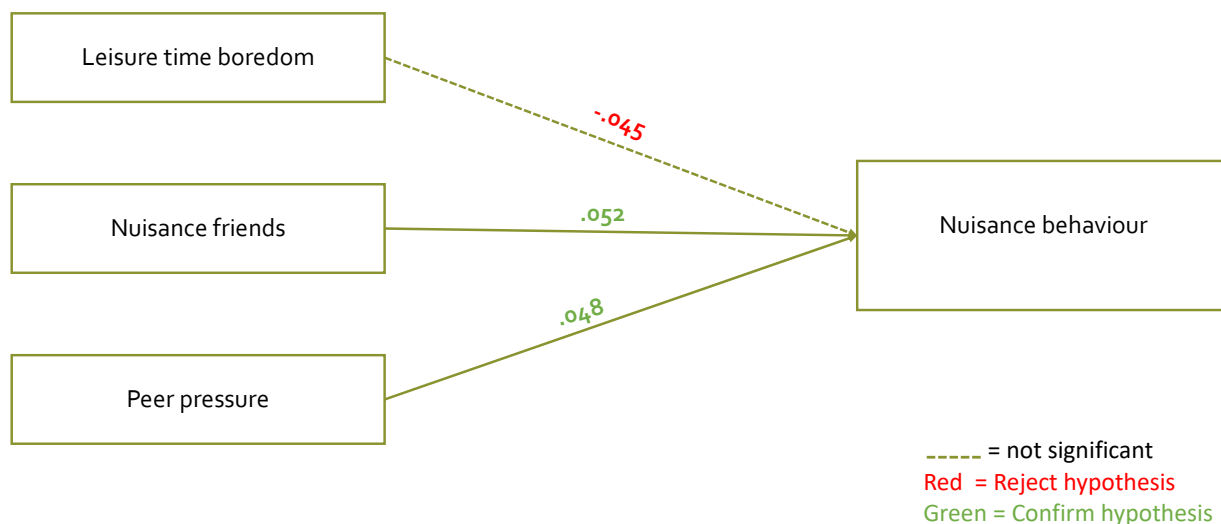


Figure 17 Regression coefficients of the environmental factors

6.3.3 Factors according to chain partners

In addition to a survey among young people between the ages of 12 and 23, interviews were conducted with the police, youth workers, and a policy officer to ask what, according to them, are the predictors of youth nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar (complete interview list included in Appendix 2).

Quote 2. Explanatory factors according to chain partners

"Boredom, COVID-19, unstable home situation, lack of parental control and peer pressure from friends are the main factors for youth nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar from my perspective."

Youth coordinator police Rivierenland-Oost

"Boredom is currently, I think, the cause that makes young people seek out the boundaries more quickly, furthermore, the home situation and upbringing play a role, limited opening of the schools, wrong friends and a lack of awareness of the behaviour of young people."

Youth workers Caleidoz

Young people indicate that there is not enough to do for them in the municipality of Zevenaar and that they need a place to hang out.¹² Even though the hypothesis was rejected based on the regression analysis, it is confirmed by the interviews and the expertise of the chain partners. In addition, the

¹² Respondent A, B, C and D

literature shows that leisure time boredom is one of the most important causes of nuisance behaviour. Secondly, the survey shows that alcohol consumption among young people is relatively high. The police confirm this but also indicate that it is not a direct cause of nuisance. In contrast, drug use among young people in Zevenaar municipality is relatively low in the survey, which surprises the police. Drug use in the municipality of Zevenaar is significantly present and is a statement of the nuisance that regularly recurs in various places. The police are not surprised that the use is low in the survey because it is a sensitive question and the respondents, despite the anonymity, maybe afraid of possible consequences.¹³ The hypothesis is drawn up (H3) is confirmed by the expertise of the chain partners.

Thirdly, according to the youth workers, social-emotional factors play a role in youth nuisance. One explanation is a lack of education in combination with the home situation of the individual.¹⁴ In the theoretical framework, it has been confirmed through various theories that upbringing influences the home situation and the individual's behaviour. A lack of upbringing through parental control and bonding leads to antisocial behaviour, as shown by various theories, which is also the case in Zevenaar municipality. The hypothesis is drawn up (H6) is confirmed because the chain partners believe that parental control and bonding are indeed two dependent factors that determine youth nuisance in Zevenaar municipality.

Table 11 presents an overview of the hypotheses that are confirmed and rejected based on the survey and the interviews conducted. In total, six hypotheses are confirmed and five are rejected.

Hypotheses	Conclusion
H0: Boys	Reject
H1: Educational level	Reject
H2: Alcohol consumption	Reject
H3: Drug consumption	Confirm
H4: School absenteeism	Reject
H5: Bonding with school	Reject
H6: Parental control	Confirm
H7: Parental bonding	Confirm
H8: Leisure boredom	Confirm
H9: Nuisance-causing friends	Confirm
H10: Peer pressure	Confirm

Table 11 Conclusion of the established hypotheses

¹³ Respondent A

¹⁴ Respondent B, C

Chapter 7 Reducing youth nuisance

This chapter deals with the last sub-question on how the municipality of Zevenaar can reduce the nuisance caused by youth. This sub-question is answered utilizing data from the survey respondents and the three interviews conducted with different partners.

Caleidoz is the well-being organization in the municipality of Zevenaar and is committed to the young and old. Caleidoz is there for all young people up to 25 years and organizes different activities for youth. In Zevenaar, Caleidoz is active through the Liemers College and the youth centre 4ALL for the target group of this master's thesis. For the smaller residential cores, there is a youth centre in Lobith, De Sfinx (Caleidoz, 2021). Even though Caleidoz focuses on young people, the familiarity of Caleidoz among young people aged 12-23 is shown in table 12. This shows that most young people from the municipality of Zevenaar are not or hardly familiar with the activities and services of Caleidoz. In contrast to familiarity, 36.5% of the respondents seem to enjoy going to different activities or services of Caleidoz when they are focused on the age of the individual. The interest in the activities or services is most present in the age category between 12 - 16 years and 18-20 years in both boys and girls and all the residential cores of the municipality.

Variables	Frequency	%
Yes, I am familiar with the activities and services of the youth workers	57	26.1%
Yes, I have heard of it, but I am not familiar with it.	91	41.7%
No, I am not familiar with the activities and services of the youth workers	70	32.1%

Table 12 Frequency table awareness Caleidoz

Respondents were asked if they think that enough activities are organised for the youth in the municipality of Zevenaar. In general, young people think that enough activities are organised, but 37.7% of respondents disagree and would like to see more activities or opportunities. Most respondents who disagree with this statement generally live in Aerdt, Pannerden, Herwen, Tolkamer, Lobith or Spijk. Respondents were asked afterward what they would like to see in the municipality of Zevenaar and 110 respondents used this option and expressed their wishes. The most common comments are:

- 1) Setting up a hangout for young people where we are not turned away.
- 2) Organising more activities that meet the needs of young people so that they do not have to look for these in other municipalities (festivals, food truck, King's Day, New Year's Eve, etc.).
- 3) Organising sports activities outside the sports clubs (boot camp, boxing, beach volleyball, or football).
- 4) Setting up a cross-country or skate track.
- 5) If there are activities, give them more publicity so that young people are also reached.
- 6) The creation of places or the organisation of activities in the outlying areas (Angerlo, Giesbeek, Lathum, and the Gelders eiland), for example a Johan Cruijff field.

These proposals were presented to the police and the youth workers in the interviews and their opinions were sought. Both chain partners agree with the possibilities the young people have written down. Both the police and the youth workers think that creating a place to hang out is the right solution to preventing the nuisance in addition to structurally offering new (sports) activities.¹⁵

Quote 3. Opinion of the chain partners about mentioned possibilities of the youth

"I think that setting up a hangout is an ideal solution for the youth. This should be a central place, including opportunities for smoking, parking the car and/or scooter. Initially, a place in Zevenaar but, if it is financially feasible, also in the outlying areas."

Youth coordinator police Rivierenland-Oost

"Nuisance is never going to be solved completely but we think it is important that the young people get a place where everything takes place, provided you tackle it together with the youth by making house rules together and making someone responsible."

Youth workers Caleidoz

7.1 Reducing youth nuisance according to chain partners

Through an interview with the Caleidoz youth workers, we discussed the bottlenecks and development opportunities for reducing the nuisance and how Caleidoz can be used more efficiently for prevention in addition to offering a place to hang out or organizing more activities. From Caleidoz and the police, the following aspects are necessary for the municipality of Zevenaar in the interest of the youth.¹⁶

¹⁵ Respondent A, B, C

¹⁶ Respondent A, B, C

Youth work in the streets

A few years ago, street work was part of Caleidoz, focusing mainly on the prevention and avoidance of nuisance or criminal activities. Due to budget cuts, street work has been largely dropped and the focus is now on organising activities and coaching the young people. Youth work on the streets is an opportunity for the municipality of Zevenaar to get an even better image of the youth and it offers the possibility to start a conversation with the young people about what is going on and, where necessary, to offer the necessary coaching. The youth workers indicate that there is not always nuisance, so that youth work on the street is not always necessary or efficient, but it is not included in the core business and is not part of the client's range of tasks. If street work is carried out from Caleidoz, this may have the following advantages:

- 1) Raising awareness among young people.
- 2) Create social control and refer young people to the youth centre.
- 3) Being present at events or activities in the municipality of Zevenaar.

Roles and expectations

Within the municipality of Zevenaar, there are several chain partners¹⁷ involved in the youth and the prevention of nuisance. Because several partners are involved, it is necessary to discuss each other's roles and expectations to avoid ambiguities. The youth workers indicate that they are there for prevention for the youth, but their tasks are not aimed at enforcement. Because the municipality of Zevenaar does not have a preventive youth policy at its disposal, it is important to go back to basics and describe each other's expectations and roles in addition to the performance agreements. These discussions are held at the management level, but it is important that the policy officers of the municipality of Zevenaar also have discussions with the executive staff to clarify the expectations and roles of each other. In addition, it is important to look at where we are now, where we want to go and what we need for that. Trends and developments among young people are constantly changing, so it is not desirable to determine everything for one year, but it is important to be flexible with the available hours. In this way, youth work can be reorganised, the partners have clear guidelines, and the annual plans concerning youth can be drawn up together with the chain partners.

Communication and cooperation

Thirdly, according to the chain partners, it is necessary to improve communication and cooperation with all partners. In practice, it appears that the shared information stagnates, which leads to ambiguities concerning the youth. It is important to keep talking to all the chain partners and to plan

¹⁷ Municipality of Zevenaar, Caleidoz, police, school, obligatory education officer and the consultants

this on a structural basis on behalf of the Zevenaar municipality. By structurally scheduling meetings between the partners, they know how to find each other better, the information reaches the right people, and the chain partners work on short lines in the field of youth. In addition, nothing is as changeable as the trends and developments around youth, so it is desirable that chain partners know how to find each other quickly and can respond to the trends and developments when necessary.

Youth police

In addition to the above improvements, the police also recognise the importance of deploying a youth officer to combat youth nuisance when it occurs. Neighbouring municipalities of the municipality of Zevenaar have a youth officer available that is deployed for prevention and partly aimed at enforcement. It is worth noting that according to the police youth coordinator, this youth officer should not punish the youth with fines, which is counterproductive, but should first start the conversation.

7.2 Reduction of youth nuisance according to policy officer for social development

In addition to an interview with the police and youth workers, an interview was conducted with a policy officer for social development at the municipality of Zevenaar. The interview was conducted at the policy level, looking at possibilities for reducing the nuisance at the policy level. Various factors were considered that influence current government youth policy and factors that will be important in the future, to which the municipality must be able to respond. First, municipalities have few resources and many legal tasks to perform. Because municipalities have little money available to implement youth policy, there is little room for individual interpretation. The political colour of the municipality ultimately determines where the money goes that is left over for the municipality's interpretation, and it is not self-evident that it goes to the preventive part to prevent youth nuisance. In addition, the legal tasks from the government are minimally about prevention and it, therefore, depends on how much money the municipality has available that is used for the prevention of youth nuisance. Factors that will affect youth policy in the future, which municipalities will probably have to deal with, is, first, COVID-19. Young people have been in the 'pause mode' for over a year in the prime of their lives. The long-term effects are still unclear, but experts expect an adjustment of the youth policy.

In addition, ageing plays a role, especially in the region where Zevenaar municipality is located. In the coming years, there will be fewer and fewer young people, which means there will be less investment in facilities. Boredom, among other things, will become more difficult to deal with, causing young people to look for activities on the street or elsewhere. From the municipality of Zevenaar there are the following necessary measures to tackle the nuisance.¹⁸

¹⁸ Respondent D

Preventive youth policy

The municipality of Zevenaar has no preventive youth policy, which means that there are no guidelines for dealing with nuisance caused by youth. Many different partners are involved with the youth, but there is a lack of a joint approach, which results in various separate initiatives and various financial flows that are not coordinated or supervised. There is a need for a policy document and guidelines from different partners, what they want to achieve, and more connection between the partners. According to the policy officer, this is the first step that must be taken in tackling the nuisance, with partners cooperating and communicating better with each other.

Caleidoz

The Municipality of Zevenaar does not have a specific assignment for Caleidoz, which makes it difficult to ask for output. Every year, broad targets and performance agreements are made, but the final interpretation lies with Caleidoz. Caleidoz is in a process of change in which their responsibility and the use of talents become central. The wish is to move towards a more supportive role instead of focusing on offering activities. Making young people self-reliant and offering them the right coaching will probably be more profitable in the future than structurally offering an activity. This is a point of action that the municipality wants to draw more attention to in future performance agreements.

Through corona, the need has arisen from the Municipality of Zevenaar, but also from Caleidoz, to be more flexible in dealing with unexpected situations. A clear mission with focused targets is needed so Caleidoz can make its own choices and focus more on the mental and emotional support of youth, self-reliance, and growing up safely in society. The presence of youth workers on the streets plays an important role in this, which is currently not included in the current task package and the future should be included in the performance agreements.

Roles, expectations, and communication

As the interviews with the youth workers and the police have shown, there is a need to clarify each other's roles and expectations and to improve communication. This point for improvement also emerged from the interview with the policy officer for social development. All partners have too little idea of each other's roles, expectations, and functions, which is why things are going wrong now. Everyone has their responsibility and role concerning to the youth, but this is minimally shared. It is important to go back to basics and set a common goal with clear agreements and a consultation structure.

Quote 4. Social development policy officer

"Communication is the basis for tackling youth nuisance."

Social development policy officer

Chapter 8 Conclusion and Recommendations

In this chapter, the conclusion and recommendations are written successively. The conclusion is written by answering the sub-questions and then answering the problem definition. Besides writing the conclusion, recommendations are made for the municipality of Zevenaar.

8.1 Conclusion

The master's thesis consists of a problem statement and was carried out to answer the problem statement:

"What explains youth nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar?"

This problem statement has been answered through three sub-questions that have been investigated through qualitative and quantitative research:

1. Where do which forms of youth nuisance occur in the municipality of Zevenaar?
2. What individual, family and environmental factors explain the behaviour of young people? of these nuisances?
3. What can the municipality of Zevenaar do to reduce the nuisance?

The results of the research started with an analysis of the youth nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar. This shows that in 2020 and some months of 2021, 392 reports were received by the police regarding youth nuisance. This analysis of the reports shows that in three locations in Zevenaar the most nuisance is experienced. First, in the centre of Zevenaar, where the nuisance mainly consists of fights, vandalism, and noise pollution. The nuisance is present at four locations in the centre, namely at the station, Raadhuisplein, Kampsingel, and Masiusplein. Secondly, the nuisance in Lobith is a growing problem, and the young people causing the nuisance to come from the municipality of Zevenaar but also from the surrounding municipalities. The places where the nuisance is mainly present are on the Markt and near the Sportlaan. The nuisance consists primarily of vandalism, pollution, noise, and drug nuisance. Thirdly, there is a growing nuisance area in Ooy, near the natural lake De Breuly. The biggest problem at De Breuly is the drug and noise nuisance caused by youth people between the ages of 18 and 25, who are often here with cars and scooters.

In addition, the behaviour of the young people has been mapped out and explanatory factors have been found for the nuisance-causing behaviour of the youth. The behaviour of young people can be divided into various explanations, which are listed in the theoretical framework, namely individual, family, and environmental factors. Eleven hypotheses were drawn up for these explanations and examined through quantitative and qualitative research. The explanatory factors that cause and result in nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar are age, drug use, parental bonding and control,

boredom in leisure time, friends, and peer pressure. These seven explanations play a role in the nuisance-causing behaviour of the youth in the municipality of Zevenaar.

Finally, qualitative research has been done to find out how the municipality can reduce youth nuisance. According to the police, youth workers, and respondents, the need is to create a place where youth people can meet and hang out. According to the police and youth workers, the municipality needs more than just a place to hang out to reduce the nuisance. Various partners are involved in tackling youth nuisance, this leads to roles and expectations being unclear and information stagnates in various places within the organisations. Improving communication is important to improve the approach in combination with drawing up a preventive youth policy. In addition, it appears that there is a need for more visibility on the streets and that Caleidoz should be used more for coaching the youth. In general, it can be concluded that youth nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar is explained by several factors, as the research shows. These factors come from the youth through individual-, family-, and environmental factors, but also points of improvement at the chain partners and the municipality that explain the youth nuisance such as communication, cooperation and, awareness of the factors at play.

In chapter one, it is described that little is known about the explanatory factors of youth nuisance in small urban municipalities. In chapter four, explanatory factors are described that have been investigated in various studies on a large scale, with researchers assuming that they can be replicated in small municipalities. Until now, little or nothing is known about explanatory factors of youth nuisance in small municipalities due to a lack of research. The municipality of Zevenaar is a small municipality and by means of a survey, it has proven that the explanatory factors for large cities are not directly the same as those for small cities. Starting with gender, research shows that boys cause more nuisance than girls, but in this study it is just the opposite. This study shows that the explanatory factors for youth nuisance are not the same for every municipality and do indeed differ from each other. The reasons why the factors differ are related to various aspects, namely the possibility of secondary activities, social control by parents and the quality of life in the municipality. In addition, different forms of nuisance occur in small municipalities than in larger ones, which means that these factors differ and that a different approach is needed.

8.2 Recommendations

Based on the results of the survey and the interviews, recommendations are written for the Zevenaar municipality. Besides the above-mentioned possibilities in chapter seven, six recommendations are given for the municipality.

Recommendation 1. Draw up a preventive youth policy

The most important recommendation for the municipality of Zevenaar is to formulate a preventive youth policy that comes from the results of the interviews. In addition, the research took place at the municipality, the researcher was able to gain a lot of knowledge of what goes on within the organisation. Through the interviews, it became clear that there is a need for a policy document for youth. This recommendation is not directly derived from the results of the survey, but is apparent from the experiences and interviews that were conducted. One of the legal tasks of the municipalities is the preventive implementation of youth policy for which they are administratively and financially responsible, as stated in the Youth Act. Prevention is aimed at the prevention and early identification of possible problems and risks and the prevention of escalation in the growth and upbringing of the individual (Netherlands Youth Institute, 2021). Stimulating the development of young people, talent development, and supporting the youth people in growing up are the most important tasks that should be included in the preventive youth policy with clear guidelines for the municipality and the chain partners.

In this way, the expectation and vision of the municipality are established and can be communicated to the chain partners. From the results of the survey, explanatory factors for the youth nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar emerge. In addition, conclusions are drawn from the interviews that the municipality can prioritise in its preventive youth policy. The advice is to include these explanatory factors and conclusions in the preventive youth policy, paying attention to at least the following aspects:

1. Create a clear vision/objective for the preventive youth policy

Before drawing up a preventive youth policy, the municipality of Zevenaar must have a clear vision of the youth policy with substantive spearheads, starting points, and objectives. There must be a clear vision of the responsibilities, roles, and expectations of the chain partners in the preventive youth policy to avoid ambiguities and disappointments. In addition to the responsibilities of the chain partners, it is important to determine which department oversees steering the preventive youth policy and which department(s) are responsible for the content of the established priorities, starting points, and goals.

2. Focus on a healthy and safe growing up and parenting climate of the youth of Zevenaar municipality

The survey shows that parents/carers play an important role in preventing antisocial behaviour. A stable home situation is an important explanatory factor that is created by parental support and control, among other things. Basic prevention is a positive upbringing in all areas of life where basic care and support must be available to every family. The municipality can invest in this by, among other things, counselling parents, home visits, individual counselling, providing information through national/regional campaigns or training. These investments can then be organised in cooperation with schools, the police, or welfare organisations (Caleidoz, youth care, compulsory education, etc.) so that the parents/carers are made aware of their child's behaviour. In addition, the results show that alcohol and drug use is common in the municipality of Zevenaar. The use of drugs often takes place in other people's homes where parental supervision is an important factor to prevent this and to start a conversation with the youth. Investing in parental supervision and offering support with the help of the Zevenaar municipality is in line with a healthy and safe growing up and parenting climate of the youth.

3. Create awareness of youth behaviour among all partners

The survey shows that boys and the lower educated do not by definition cause more nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar. This result requires awareness among partners so that in the future, the municipality must also focus on the girls and the higher educated. Early investment in non-criminal and nuisance-causing youth may yield many benefits in the future through preventive intervention. Therefore, in addition to nuisance and criminal youth, focus preventively on all girls and boys in the municipality of Zevenaar. Furthermore, it appears that in Zevenaar there is relatively high consumption of alcohol and drugs among the youth, but not all partners have sufficient insight into this. Alcohol and drug use is an important factor that also determines the behaviour of youth. In the preventive youth policy, attention should be paid to this, for example, by providing information and coaching to the youth in the (hang out) places. By aiding and communicating the risks of substance use, youth people become aware of their use, and it may be reduced. All chain partners must become aware of the explanatory factors that influence the behaviour of youth people.

4. Involve young people in the policy and the implementation

The survey shows that 85.5% of the young people are sometimes bored in the municipality of Zevenaar. More than half of the young people have made use of the opportunity to think about possibilities they would like to see in the municipality of Zevenaar. It is important that young people have a say in the plans of the municipality of Zevenaar and make their needs and wishes known. Involve young people in the activities and plans of the municipality of Zevenaar so they feel responsible for them and so that the wishes and needs of the young people can be linked to the policy

and its implementation. This is possible by structurally planning participation opportunities for this target group. In this way, the municipality contributes to the self-development of young people and the organisation of leisure activities. Organising activities together with young people is a unique opportunity for the municipality to make the municipality more attractive to young people.

Furthermore, the results show that young people feel that events that take place in the municipality are not given much publicity. Involving youth in the planning and organisation of activities in the municipality is a unique opportunity to ensure that young people are better reached and informed about the activities in the municipality of Zevenaar.

Recommendation 2. Invest in network cooperation between the chain partners

The interviews have shown that there is a need to set up a consultation structure with all the chain partners involved with youth to keep the lines of communication short and to improve mutual communication. This recommendation also stems from the experience gained during the time at the municipality of Zevenaar. The municipality has the directing role in youth policy and the facilitating role to optimise the cooperation between the chain partners. The advice is to set up a consultation structure in the following way, among others:

- 1) Consultation structure at case level (twice a month).¹⁹
- 2) Consultation structure on trends and development level (four times a year).²⁰

It is an important step to have the chain partners around the table together regularly and to create a bond of trust. In the interest of the young people, it is necessary to discuss the problems at the case level so that the individual gets the right help. By assessing the risks in time, problems are limited or can be prevented. Individuals are discussed in the case consultation when there is a disturbing home situation, care problems, problems at school or contact with the police, etc. As soon as an individual is discussed, concrete actions and clear agreements must be made, in consultation with the individual.

Trends, developments, and signals can be extracted from the two-weekly case consultations and discussed in the quarterly consultations. In this way, the chain partners can take specific action on the problems that arise at that moment, with the flexible deployment of the chain partners to tackle these problems.

Setting up a consultation structure is an important piece of advice for tackling youth nuisance and communication between the chain partners. In this way, the chain partners know what each other's role is, who is responsible for what and they know how to find each other quickly. The

¹⁹ Consultation at case level with police, Caleidoz, counsellors, school and school attendance officer.

²⁰ Consultation at trend and development level with the police, Caleidoz, counsellors, school, school attendance officer, policy officer for youth social development and public order and safety officer.

municipality's role in this is to act as a link between the chain partners, establishing clear guidelines. The organisation of these consultation structures and the creation of network cooperation are related to the preventive youth policy and the municipality's vision.

Recommendation 3. Invest in the cooperation with Caleidoz

The third recommendation is based on the experiences during the internship at the municipality of Zevenaar and the interviews with the chain partners. The results of the interviews show that there is still a lot of development to be done in the cooperation and the organization of Caleidoz. Caleidoz is used, among other things, to prevent youth nuisance, but there are opportunities to use it more flexibly and thus get a better grip on the young people.

First, the survey shows that 32.1% of the young people in the municipality of Zevenaar are not familiar with the activities/services of Caleidoz. Therefore, not all youth people are reached and do not have the opportunity to participate in these activities or services where there might be a need. In cooperation with the city council and the schools (and possibly sports clubs), it is important to work on the awareness of Caleidoz shortly. This can be increased by using various social media channels of the chain partners, information in schools, and more publicity among the educators of the youth.

Secondly, the advice is to focus more on coaching and self-reliance of youth and to include youth work on the streets in the tasks of the youth workers. The self-reliance of the youth plays an increasingly important role in which the municipality, schools, and the youth workers play an important role in the field of education, work, care, safety, and living. By focusing more on coaching the youth instead of organising activities, this self-reliance of the youth is supported, and help is offered where needed. Furthermore, youth work in the street is an important mean of getting in touch with young people and thus keeping an eye on possible nuisances and problems that occur among them. In this way, even more, young people come into the picture who also benefit from the coaching and guidance, who normally do not come to the youth centres. Through information from youth workers (at the hangouts), young people may become aware of their behaviour and are coached in this by the youth workers. The results show that (nuisance-causing) friends, drug use, and peer pressure are explanatory factors for nuisance-causing behaviour in the municipality of Zevenaar. Through information meetings, discussions, coaching, and possibly resistance courses, young people become resilient to these negative influences that influence their behaviour. Youth work on the street also allows connecting the young people with the neighbourhood and/or entrepreneurs. The results show that nuisance is experienced in various places within the municipality and is regularly reported by residents. Together with the youth workers, the residents can tell the young people about the effect of their behaviour, which may lead to greater awareness. For the residents, it is nice to know who the young people are, and it may be possible to create a bond in which solutions are sought and

joint agreements made. The police, youth workers and policy officer all recognise the importance of youth work on the streets.

Recommendation 4. Create a meeting place for young people

The fourth recommendation is to create one or more meeting places for youth in the municipality of Zevenaar. The results show that youth need a meeting place in the form of a hangout, Johan Cruyff football pitch, skate, or cross-country track. The advice to the municipality of Zevenaar is to facilitate this in consultation with the young people and to make it attractive to them. By doing it together with the youth, the youth feel responsible for it. Furthermore, it is a great opportunity for the young people to give substance to this meeting place and express their wishes and needs. For the police and the youth workers, it is a good opportunity to talk to the youth.

Recommendation 5. Seek cooperation with the Liemers²¹ municipalities

To realise the above recommendations, it is important to seek cooperation with the Liemers municipalities. The results show that young people are present in the various areas and that there are also young people present in the municipality of Zevenaar from other municipalities. Youth nuisance is, therefore, a cross-border and joint problem, now and in the future. Both 1Stroom²² and the municipality of Zevenaar do not have a preventive youth policy at their disposal, which makes it an opportunity to establish a broad Liemers preventive youth policy. In addition, the municipalities can also seek cooperation when it comes to youth workers on the street and invest in them together. The youth from the Liemers region can be found in various places, which makes investing in a youth worker who can be deployed broadly for all municipalities a solution for a joint approach.

Recommendation 6. Investigate the possibilities of deploying a female youth special investigating officer

In the municipality of Zevenaar, the drug problem, among others, is considerably present among the young people and a (female) youth officer can do more than the youth workers. The youth police officer can send young people away and if necessary fine them. Youth workers do not have this power, but they can start a conversation. Various chain partners are positive about the deployment of a youth officer in addition to the youth workers on the street. This deployment should not only be aimed at enforcement, but also at creating a bond with the young people, so that the municipality has an even better overview of the youth. As the results show, the nuisance is more present in the summer than in the winter, which is why it is important that the youth officer is given a clear assignment and is only

²¹ Municipality of Zevenaar, Municipality of Duiven, Municipality of Westervoort and Municipality of Montferland.

²² Municipality of Duiven and Municipality of Westervoort

deployed when necessary. As soon as there is little nuisance among young people, the police officer can fulfil his or her regular tasks from the current range of duties. In the municipality of Zevenaar, the presence of a full-time youth officer is not necessary. The youth traffic warden can then be flexibly deployed when needed, in combination with the other activities.

The advice is to use a female youth officer because the results show that girls cause more nuisance than boys in the municipality of Zevenaar. Girls have to deal with other problems than boys and also exhibit other forms of nuisance. For girls, it may be more pleasant to talk about this with a female youth police officer and they may find it difficult to talk about this with a male police officer.

Chapter 9 Discussion

This chapter concludes the master's thesis with a discussion of the research and makes recommendations for follow-up research. Firstly, the results are interpreted in combination with the limitations of the research. Secondly, suggestions are given for follow-up research.

Youth nuisance is a subjective concept, which makes it difficult to investigate. Through the police data, the degree of youth nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar was analysed. This data comes from residents in the neighbourhood through reports to the police but is not fully representative. The reports provide an overview of where nuisances are being experienced, but this says little about what is happening in the neighbourhood. In addition, the reports may not be nuisances or reports of nuisances may not be reported to the police, giving a distorted picture. To increase the reliability of this police data, the biggest nuisance spots according to the reports were tested through an interview with the police.

The survey was completed 280 times by the youth of Zevenaar municipality. However, not all surveys were completed 100%, which is why in consultation, it was decided to analyse only the fully completed surveys (N=218). The results of the survey shown surprising results that are not following the expectations from the theoretical framework. First, the expectation is that boys and lower educated people cause more nuisance in the municipality of Zevenaar. This expectation from the theoretical framework does not correspond to the results from the survey, with girls and those with a higher education causing more nuisance. A possible explanation for this is that young people are changing, and the standard assumptions no longer apply, because of which girls and those with higher education are also causing nuisances. However, it must be considered that almost 58% of the survey was completed by girls. It is an opportunity for the municipality to invest in this and to focus on girls and the higher educated.

Secondly, the use of alcohol and drugs is not an explanation for youth nuisance according to the survey which is not following the literature from the theoretical framework. The use of alcohol was confirmed by both the survey and the police as not necessarily an explanatory factor for nuisance. Drugs, on the other hand, are a factor because a relatively large number of drugs are used in the municipality of Zevenaar, but drug-related nuisances are also experienced. In contrast to the survey, only 26.9% indicate that they sometimes use drugs or have used them. A possible explanation for this result is that the respondents may have given socially desirable answers, despite the anonymity of the survey. In addition, the use of drugs mainly takes place in other people's homes, which is a remarkable finding. A possible explanation for this is that the individual experiences peer pressure to use drugs in his or her home, or the fact that there is little parental control and therefore youth can use drugs undisturbed.

Thirdly, the theoretical framework shows that school absenteeism and the bond with the school are explanatory factors for youth nuisance. These two variables were tested in the survey, but contrary to expectations, they do not explain nuisance either. To measure these two variables, a restriction took place that may have influenced the result, namely COVID-19. The survey was conducted during COVID-19, which means that the lessons are largely online, and truancy was often not possible. In addition, the bond with the school was measured through extracurricular activities. The schools were closed at the time of the survey, which meant that extracurricular activities were not possible.

Fourth, according to the theories, leisure time boredom plays a role in causing a nuisance. In the municipality of Zevenaar, there is no significant relationship between boredom and nuisance, which is a remarkable finding and contrary to expectations. 85.5% of young people indicate that they are bored in the municipality of Zevenaar but do not immediately want more activities. This is a remarkable conclusion that needs further investigation. Furthermore, the variable was measured through three questions, but in retrospect, this variable deserved more attention since it is one of the biggest explanations for youth nuisance according to theory and chain partners.

Fifth, the variable nuisance was measured utilizing nine questions. Chapter seven shows that young people score low on various forms of a nuisance. It may be concluded from this that young people are not aware of the various forms of nuisance and therefore do not experience them as such. This may influence the results because young people are more inclined to fill in the form that they do not cause a nuisance. After all, in their opinion, it is not a nuisance.

A few restrictions took place during the study that may have influenced the results. Firstly, COVID-19 influenced the survey because the youth was difficult to reach, which meant that fewer respondents completed the survey than hoped. Secondly, because of the surprising results of the survey, it was not possible to answer one sub-question, and this was omitted from the study in consultation with the supervisors. This sub-question was as follows: *'What factors explain the behaviour of young people from the municipality of Zevenaar?'*

9.1 Follow-up research

For the follow-up research, three recommendations are given that might be interesting for the municipality of Zevenaar in the future. First, the youth nuisance can be investigated from other angles. In this study, research was done into the possible explanatory factors of youth nuisance on an individual level in the age category between 12 and 23 years. For follow-up research, it is interesting to look at the role of youth in groups in youth nuisance and what factors play a role in this. Utilizing the police group scan, nuisance-causing, and criminal groups are mapped out, which may lead to new results that affect youth nuisance.

Secondly, the research took place during the corona crisis, because of which possible explanatory factors may play a lesser or stronger role. A recommendation for follow-up research is to survey once 'normal' life has returned. Then compare the results during the corona crisis and after the corona crisis, which may lead to different results. To get an even better picture of the young people, additional research is needed in which more respondents participate than the 218 in this research. Furthermore, the outlying areas must be also represented in the survey. The island of Gelderland has filled in the survey relatively often, but Angerlo, Giesbeek, and Lathum have not, which means that this target group was not represented in the current survey.

Thirdly, it is interesting to investigate the effect of youth nuisance in the neighbourhoods of the nuisance spots. There are various nuisance spots in the municipality of Zevenaar, but the effect on the residents is still unclear. In addition, it is interesting to investigate whether youth nuisance affects the sense of security of the inhabitants of Zevenaar. Based on this, it may be possible to make targeted adjustments to increase subjective safety if there is a sense of insecurity because of youth nuisance.

Finally, four people were interviewed during the study and the results are included in the results. In follow-up research, the recommendation is to conduct the surveys with experts who are not familiar with the situation in the municipality of Zevenaar. All four experts had their own interests and wishes during the research, which may have made the results worse or better in order to safeguard their own position. On the other hand, a survey was carried out among the target group that shows the right results, which makes it unnecessary to conduct interviews in follow-up research.

References

- Alle Cijfers. (2021). *Héél véél informatie over Zevenaar (update 2021!)*. Retrieved January 10, 2021, from <https://allecijfers.nl/gemeente/zevenaar/>
- Álvarez-García, D., González-Castro, P., Núñez, J. C., Rodríguez, C., & Cerezo, R. (2019). Impact of Family and Friends on Antisocial Adolescent Behavior: The Mediating Role of Impulsivity and Empathy. *Frontiers in Psychology, 10*, 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2019.02071>
- Beke, B., Wijk, A., & Ferwerda, H. B. (2000). *Jeugdcriminaliteit in groepsverband ontrafeld* (1ste ed.). Amsterdam, Nederland: SWP.
- Boileau, I., Assaad, J.-M., Pihl, R. O., Benkelfat, C., Leyton, M., Diksic, M., . . . Dagher, A. (2003). Alcohol promotes dopamine release in the human nucleus accumbens. *Synapse, 49*(4), 226–231. <https://doi.org/10.1002/syn.10226>
- Bucx, F., De Groot, J., Hageraats, R., & Pehlivan, T. (2018). Eerste Evaluatie van de Jeugdwet: transformatie in zicht? *Tijdschrift voor gezondheidswetenschappen, 96*(8), 342–347. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12508-018-0205-3>
- Bureau of Justice Assistance. (2001). *THE ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN COMMUNITY SAFETY*. Geraadpleegd van <https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/bja/184218.pdf>
- Caleidoz. (2021). *Activiteiten voor jeugd en jongeren Gelders Eiland | Caleidoz Welzijn*. Retrieved June 9, 2021, from <https://www.caleidoz.nl/jeugd/gelders-eiland/>
- Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek. (2019). *Bijna 1 op de 6 kinderen woont in een eenouderhuishouden*. Retrieved December 28, 2020, from <https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/nieuws/2019/52/bijna-1-op-de-6-kinderen-woont-in-een-eenouderhuishouden>
- Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek. (2020). *Veiligheidsmonitor 2019*. Retrieved from <https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/publicatie/2020/10/veiligheidsmonitor-2019>
- Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek. (2021). *Bevolking op 1 januari en gemiddeld; geslacht, leeftijd en regio*. Retrieved from <https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/nl/dataset/03759ned/table?ts=1611585402495>
- Centrum voor Criminaliteitspreventie en Veiligheid. (2008). *AANPAK HANGJONGEREN IN GEMEENTEN*. Retrieved from <https://kennisopenbaarbestuur.nl/media/233823/Aanpak-hangjongeren-in-gemeenten.pdf>

Centrum voor Criminaliteitspreventie en Veiligheid. (2020). *Opstellen integraal veiligheidsplan*. Retrieved November 16, 2020, from <https://hetccv.nl/onderwerpen/integraal-veiligheidsbeleid/opstellen-integraal-veiligheidsplan/>.

Centrum voor Criminaliteitspreventie en Veiligheid. (s.d.). *Gebiedsverbod, groepsverbod, meldplicht*. Retrieved January 27, 2021, from <https://hetccv.nl/onderwerpen/wet-bestrijding-voetbalvandalisme-en-overlast/handreiking-aanpak-verstoringsen-van-de-openbare-orde/bestuurlijke-maatregelen/gebiedsverbod-groepsverbod-meldplicht/>

De Baat, M. (2009). *Beschermende en risicofactoren voor schoolverzuim*. Retrieved from http://www.zat.nl/nl/Download-NJi/Risicofactoren_Schoolverzuim.pdf

De Jong, J. D., & Van Gemert, F. (2010). *Een studie naar het concept groepsdruk*. WODC, Ministerie van Justitie. Retrieved from https://repository.wodc.nl/bitstream/handle/20.500.12832/1718/volledige-tekst_tcm28-70151.pdf?sequence=2&isAllowed=y

De Kemp, R. A. T., Scholte, R. H. J., Overbeek, G., & Engels, R. C. M. E. (2004). *Opvoeding, delinquentevrienden en delinquentgedrag van jongeren*. *Pedagogiek*, 24(3), 262–278. Retrieved from https://www.aup.nl/journal-downloads/pedagogiek/vol_24_nr_3_-_opvoeding,_delinquente_vrienden_en_delinquent_gedrag_van_jongeren.pdf

Ferwerda, H. F., Van Hasselt, N., Van Ham, T., & Voorham, L. (2012). *De juiste snaar*. WODC Ministerie van Veiligheid en Justitie, Retrieved from <https://www.trimbos.nl/docs/6de1c570-cee5-433d-af8c-c4461f6e0600.pdf>

Ferwerda, H., Van Dam, T., & Jager, D. (2016). *Kijk op jeugdcriminaliteit*. Retrieved from https://www.bureaubeke.nl/doc/2016/Kijk_op_jeugdcriminaliteit_Bekereeks.pdf

Ferwerda, H., & Wijk, A. (2014). *Focus op jeugdcriminaliteit* (1ste ed.). Amsterdam, Nederland: SWP.

Fischer, T., & Jelsing, M. (2014). *Onderzoek doen!* (2de ed.). Groningen, Nederland: Noordhoff.

Gaik, L. P., Abdullah, M. C., Elias, H., & Uli, J. (2010). Development of Antisocial Behaviour. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 7, 383–388. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2010.10.052>

Gemeente Zevenaar. (2018). *Jaarplan Integrale Veiligheid 2018*. Retrieved from <https://www.zevenaar.nl/file/9885/download>

Gemeente Zevenaar. (2020). *Zevenaar in cijfers | Gemeente Zevenaar*. Retrieved November 2, 2020, from <https://www.zevenaar.nl/zevenaar-cijfers>

Gottfredson, M. (2017). Self-Control Theory and Crime. *Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Criminology and Criminal Justice*, 1–23. <https://doi.org/10.1093/acrefore/9780190264079.013.252>

Gottfredson, M. R., Hirschi, T., & Stanford University Press. (1990). *A General Theory of Crime*. Amsterdam, Nederland: Amsterdam University Press.

Graaf, N. D., & Wiertz, D. (2019). *Societal Problems as Public Bads*. Abingdon, United Kingdom: Taylor & Francis.

Gubbels, J., Van der Put, C. E., & Assink, M. (2019). Risicofactoren voor spijbelen en schooluitval: een meta-analyse. *Kind en adolescent*, 40(3), 215–249. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12453-019-00211-w>

Halt. (z.d.). *Missie en visie - Over*. Retrieved April 2, 2021, from <https://www.halt.nl/over-halt/missie-en-visie>

Iso-Ahola, S. E., & Weissinger, E. (1990). Perceptions of Boredom in Leisure: Conceptualization, Reliability and Validity of the Leisure Boredom Scale. *Journal of Leisure Research*, 22(1), 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00222216.1990.11969811>

Jayasekara, H., MacInnis, R. J., Room, R., & English, D. R. (2015). Long-Term Alcohol Consumption and Breast, Upper Aero-Digestive Tract and Colorectal Cancer Risk: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 51(3), 315–330. <https://doi.org/10.1093/alcalc/agv110>

KEARNEY, C. (2008). School absenteeism and school refusal behavior in youth: A contemporary review. *Clinical Psychology Review*, 28(3), 451–471. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpr.2007.07.012>

Keijsers, L. (2015). Parental monitoring and adolescent problem behaviors. *International Journal of Behavioral Development*, 40(3), 271–281. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0165025415592515>

Kenniscentrum Kinder- en Jeugdpsychiatrie. (2021). *De rol van de leerkracht en de school*. Retrieved Januari 14, 2021, from <https://www.kenniscentrum-kjp.nl/scholen/rol-leerkracht-school/>

Kerr, M., & Stattin, H. (2000). What parents know, how they know it, and several forms of adolescent adjustment: Further support for a reinterpretation of monitoring. *Developmental Psychology*, 36(3), 366–380. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0012-1649.36.3.366>

Ministerie van Justitie en Veiligheid. (2019). *Wet maakt verschil tussen harddrugs en softdrugs*. Geraadpleegd van <https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/drugs/wet-maakt-verschil-harddrugs-en-softdrugs>

Ministerie van Justitie en Veiligheid. (2020). *Jeugdcriminaliteit*. Retrieved December 14, 2020, from <https://www.om.nl/onderwerpen/jeugdcriminaliteit>

Mooren, F. C. T. V. D. (2006). *Opvoeding op school en in het gezin. Onderzoek naar de samenhang tussen opvoeding en de houding van jongeren ten opzichte van sociale grenzen*. Geraadpleegd van https://www.rug.nl/research/portal/files/146456743/02_h2.pdf

Nederlands Genootschap van Burgemeesters. (2010). *Circulaire Burgemeestersbevel twaalfminners; artikel 172b Gemeentewet*. Retrieved from <https://www.burgemeesters.nl/sites/www.burgemeesters.nl/files/File/circulaire%20twaalfminners.pdf>

Nederlands Genootschap van Burgemeesters. (s.d.). *Bestrijding voetbalvandalisme en ernstige overlast* | Nederlands Genootschap van Burgemeesters. Retrieved January 20, 2021, from <https://www.burgemeesters.nl/bevoegdheden/bevelenoverlast>

Nederlands Jeugdinstituut. (2020). *Overlast - Cijfers* | NJi. Retrieved November 24, 2020, from <https://www.nji.nl/nl/Databank/Cijfers-over-Jeugd-en-Opvoeding/Cijfers-per-onderwerp/Cijfers-per-onderwerp-Overlast#ch313812>

Nederlands Jeugdinstituut. (2021). *Preventief jeugdbeleid* | NJi. Retrieved June 24, 2021, from <https://www.nji.nl/nl/Kennis/Dossier/Preventief-jeugdbeleid#:~:text=Gemeenten%20hebben%20de%20wettelijke%20taak,signaleren%20van%20risico's%20en%20problemen>

NJi. (2021). *Wat is jongerenwerk? - Jongerenwerk* | NJi. Retrieved February 14, 2021, from <https://www.nji.nl/nl/Kennis/Dossier/jongerenwerk/Kinder-en-jongerenwerk>

Noordenburg, C. (2019). *Veiligheidshuizen*. Retrieved December 14, 2020, from <https://hetccv.nl/onderwerpen/veiligheidsbeleving/praktijkvoorbeelden/alle-praktijkvoorbeelden/veiligheidshuizen/>

OECD. (2020). *Youth and COVID-19: Response, recovery and resilience*. Retrieved from https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/view/?ref=134_134356-ud5kox3g26&title=Youth-and-COVID-19-Response-Recovery-and-Resilience

Payne, A. A., & Welch, K. (2012). The Impact of Schools and Education on Antisocial Behavior over the Lifecourse. In M. D. Krohn & C. L. Gibson (Eds.), *Handbook of Life-Course Criminology: Emerging Trends and Directions for Future Research* (pp. 93–110). New York, United States: Springer Publishing.

Politie. (2021). *Geregistreerde overlast; soort overlast, gemeente*. Retrieved June 4, 2021, from <https://data.politie.nl/#/Politie/nl/dataset/47021NED/table?ts=1606810934709>

Politie. (s.d.). *Jeugdcriminaliteit*. Retrieved November 10, 2020, from <https://www.politie.nl/themas/jeugdcriminaliteit.html#alinea-title-wat-is-jeugdcriminaliteit>

Politie Oost-Nederland. (2019). *Ontwerp meerjarenbeleidsplan 2019–2022*. Retrieved from <https://raad.zutphen.nl/data/raadsstuk-raad/veiligheidsstrategie-en-meerjarenbeleidsplan-politie-eenheid-oost-nederland-2019-2022/3.%20Concept%20Meerjarenbeleidsplan%202019-2022%20Oost-Nederland.pdf>

RIVM. (2021). *De ziekte COVID-19*. Retrieved from <https://www.rivm.nl/coronavirus-covid-19/ziekte>

Salas-Wright, C. P., Reingle Gonzalez, J. M., Vaughn, M. G., Schwartz, S. J., & Jetelina, K. K. (2016). Age-related changes in the relationship between alcohol use and violence from early adolescence to young adulthood. *Addictive Behaviors Reports*, 4, 13–17. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.abrep.2016.05.004>

Salet, R. (2019). Verborgen strijd in het veiligheidsdomein: over samenwerking tussen politie en gemeente bij de bestuurlijke aanpak van overlast en criminaliteit. *Tijdschrift voor Veiligheid*, 18(1), 3–18. <https://doi.org/10.5553/tvv/187279482019018001001>

Santor, D. A., Messervey, D., & Kusumakar, V. (2000). Measuring Peer Pressure, Popularity, and Conformity in Adolescent Boys and Girls: Predicting School Performance, Sexual Attitudes, and Substance Abuse. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 29(2), 163–182. <https://doi.org/10.1023/a:1005152515264>

Scholte, R. H. J., Van Lieshout, C. F. M., & Van Aken, M. A. G. (2001). Perceived Relational Support in Adolescence: Dimensions, Configurations, and Adolescent Adjustment. *Journal of Research on Adolescence*, 11(1), 71–94. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1532-7795.00004>

Sijtsema, J. J., & Lindenberg, S. M. (2018). Peer influence in the development of adolescent antisocial behavior: Advances from dynamic social network studies. *Developmental Review*, 50, 140–154. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dr.2018.08.002>

Simons, R. L. (1978). The Meaning of the IQ-Delinquency Relationship. *American Sociological Review*, 43(2), 268. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2094707>

Simons-Morton, B., Haynie, D., Saylor, K., Crump, A. D., & Chen, R. (2005). The Effects of the Going Places Program on Early Adolescent Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior. *Prevention Science*, 6(3), 187–197. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11121-005-0005-2>

Spaeth, M., Weichold, K., & Silbereisen, R. K. (2015). The development of leisure boredom in early adolescence: Predictors and longitudinal associations with delinquency and depression. *Developmental Psychology*, 51(10), 1380–1394. <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0039480>

Steinberg, L., & Monahan, K. C. (2007). Age differences in resistance to peer influence. *Developmental Psychology*, 43(6), 1531–1543. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0012-1649.43.6.1531>

Tremblay, R. E., & Craig, W. M. (1995). Developmental Crime Prevention. *Crime and Justice*, 19, 151–236. <https://doi.org/10.1086/449231>

Trimbos Instituut. (2020). *Nationale Drug Monitor*. Retrieved from <https://www.trimbos.nl/docs/423b9c4b-a389-4bfd-aa33-0c914438f1f9.pdf>

Van de Rakt, M., Weerman, F., & Need, A. (2005). Delinquent gedrag van jongens en meisjes: Het (anti)sociale kapitaal van vriendschapsrelaties. *Mens & Maatschappij*, 80(4), 328–352. Retrieved from <https://pure.rug.nl/ws/portalfiles/portal/2890140/RaktMvande-Delinquent-2005.pdf>

Van Dorsselaer, S., Tuithof, M., Verdurmen, J., Spit, M., Van Laar, M., & Monshouwer, K. (2016). *Jeugd en riskant gedrag 2015*. Trimbos. Retrieved from <https://www.trimbos.nl/docs/4bc635f9-a297-4f9d-98fa-73155bc84df7.pdf>

Van Gemert, F. H. M., & Weerman, F. M. (2013). *Youth groups and street gangs in the Netherlands*. Retrieved from <https://research.vu.nl/files/937256/Daphne%20Gangs%20Netherlands%20FvGFW%2013.pdf>

Vereniging Nederlandse Gemeenten. (2021). *Jeugd*. Retrieved February 10, 2021, from <https://vng.nl/rubrieken/jeugd>

Verhoeven, N. (2018). *Wat is onderzoek?* (6de ed.). Den Haag, Nederland: Boom Lemma.

Völker, B., Baerveldt, C., & Driessen, F. (2015). Vriendschap en criminaliteit bij jongeren. In I. Weijers & C. Eliaerts (Reds.), *Jeugdcriminologie* (1ste ed., pp. 259–272). Den Haag, Nederland: Boom Lemma.

Waarstaatjegemeente.nl. (2020). *Jeugd en jeugdhulpverlening*. Retrieved May 11, 2021, from <https://www.waarstaatjegemeente.nl/dashboard/dashboard/jeugd-en-jeugdhulpverlening/>

Weerman, F. M., Bernasco, W., Bruinsma, G. J. N., & Pauwels, L. J. R. (2015). Gender Differences in Delinquency and Situational Action Theory: A Partial Test. *Justice Quarterly*, 33(7), 1182–1209. <https://doi.org/10.1080/07418825.2015.1064987>

Wegner, L., & Flisher, A. J. (2009). Leisure boredom and adolescent risk behaviour: a systematic literature review. *Journal of Child & Adolescent Mental Health*, 21(1), 1–28. <https://doi.org/10.2989/jcamh.2009.21.1.4.806>

Wegwijzer Jeugd en Veiligheid. (2018). *Gemeente*. Retrieved November 9, 2020, from <https://wegwijzerjeugdenveiligheid.nl/instrumenten/matrix-vroegsignalering/partners/gemeente>

Appendix

Appendix 1 Questionnaire in Dutch

1) Wat is je geslacht?

- Jongen/ man
- Meisje/ vrouw
- Anders
- Zeg ik liever niet

2) Wat is je leeftijd?

- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15
- 16
- 17
- 18
- 19
- 20
- 21
- 22
- 23
- Ouder dan 23 jaar

3) Waar woon je in de gemeente Zevenaar?

- Giesbeek – Lathum - Angerlo
- Zevenaar – Oud-Zevenaar - Ooy – Babberich
- Aerd – Pannerden – Herwen – Tolkamer – Lobith – Spijk

4) Zit je nog op school?

- Ja ik zit nog op school
- Nee ik ben gestopt met school
- Nee ik werk al

5) Wat is je hoogst behaalde opleidingsniveau?

- Basisonderwijs
- Vmbo (BB, KB, GT)
- Havo
- Vwo
- MBO
- HBO

- WO

6) Wat is je opleidingsniveau op dit moment?

- Basisonderwijs
- Vmbo (BB, KB, GT)
- Havo
- Vwo
- MBO
- HBO
- WO

Binding met school

7) Ik ga met plezier naar school

- Helemaal mee eens
- Eens
- Geen mening
- Oneens
- Helemaal mee oneens

8) Ik ga naar buitenschoolse activiteiten

(Denk aan schoolfeesten, sportactiviteiten etc. die aangeboden werden voor corona.)

- Heel vaak
- Vaak
- Soms
- Af en toe
- Nooit
- Nooit, maar lijkt me wel leuk om heen te gaan

Schoolverzuim

9) Hoeveel keer heb je in de afgelopen 12 maanden ongeveer gespijbeld?

- Nooit
- 1-5 keer
- 6-10 keer
- 10-15 keer
- Vaker dan 16 keer
- Zeg ik liever niet

10) Volg je alle online lessen die aangeboden worden in de corona tijd?

- Heel vaak
- Vaak
- Soms
- Af en toe
- Nooit

Alcohol en drugs

11) Hoe vaak drink jij alcohol?

- Nog nooit geprobeerd → ga door naar vraag 13
- Wel eens geprobeerd maar drink het niet → ga door naar vraag 13
- Een paar keer per jaar
- Maandelijks
- Wekelijks
- Dagelijks
- Zeg ik liever niet

12) Waar drink jij alcohol?

- Thuis
- Bij anderen thuis
- Hok, schuur of keet
- Op straat, hangplek
- Discotheek/club/kroeg (voor corona)
- Op een festival (voor corona)
- Op het schoolplein
- Op de sportclub (voor corona)
- Anders, namelijk

De volgende vraag gaat over het gebruik van drugs. De meest voorkomende soorten drugs zijn lachgas, wiet, GHB, XTC, MDMA, cocaïne ketamine, miao (4-MMC).

13) Hoe vaak gebruik jij drugs?

- Nog nooit geprobeerd → ga door naar vraag 15
- Wel eens geprobeerd maar gebruik het niet → ga door naar vraag 15
- Een paar keer per jaar
- Maandelijks
- Wekelijks
- Dagelijks
- Zeg ik liever niet

14) Waar gebruik jij drugs?

- Thuis
- Bij anderen thuis
- Hok, schuur of keet
- Op straat, hangplek
- Discotheek/club/kroeg (voor corona)
- Op een festival (voor corona)
- Op het schoolplein
- Sportclub (voor corona)
- Anders (antwoord mogelijkheid)

Gezinsfactoren

De volgende vragen gaan over waar je woont en de band met je ouder(s)/verzorgers.

15) Hoe woon je op dit moment?

- Bij (een van) mijn ouders/verzorgers
- Zelfstandig
- Begeleid wonen

Ouderlijke controle

16) Ik spreek met mijn ouder(s)/verzorger(s) een tijd af hoe laat ik thuis moet zijn

Deze vraag geldt voor de periode toen er nog geen avondklok was.

- Heel vaak
- Vaak
- Soms
- Af en toe
- Nooit

17) Voordat ik wegga van huis, willen mijn ouder(s)/verzorger(s) weten waar ik heen ga

- Heel vaak
- Vaak
- Soms
- Af en toe
- Nooit

18) Mijn willen mijn ouder(s)/verzorger(s) weten met welke vrienden ik om ga in mijn vrije tijd

- Heel vaak
- Vaak
- Soms
- Af en toe
- Nooit

Ouderlijke binding

19) Bij mijn ouder(s)/verzorgers kan ik met mijn problemen terecht

- Helemaal mee eens
- Eens
- Geen mening
- Oneens
- Helemaal mee oneens
- Zeg ik liever niet

20) Avondeten doe ik samen met mijn ouder(s) (en eventueel broers of zussen)

- Heel vaak
- Vaak
- Soms
- Af en toe
- Nooit
-

Omgevingsfactoren

De volgende vragen gaan over jouw vrije tijd en wat je in je vrije tijd doet.

Vrijetijdsverveling

21) In mijn vrije tijd heb ik het gevoel dat ik mij verveel

- Vaak
- Soms
- Nooit

22) Heb je een betaalde (bij)baan?

- Nee ik heb geen (bij)baan
- Ja, voor 0-12 uur per week
- Ja, 12-24 uur per week
- Ja, 24-36 uur per week
- Ja, meer dan 36 uur per week

23) Ben je lid van een van de volgende clubs of verenigingen?

- Sportvereniging
- Muziekvereniging
- Scouting
- Jongeren/studentenvereniging
- studievereniging
- Culturele organisatie (dans, toneel, film)
- Politieke vereniging
- Sportschool
- Ander namelijk (antwoord mogelijkheid)
- Ik ben geen lid van club of sportvereniging

24) Ik ben bekend met de activiteiten en diensten van de jongerenwerkers (Caleidoz)

(Denk aan For all, Sfinx, inloop, jongerenwerk op school (Locatie Landeweer), coaching)

- Ja, ik ben bekend met de activiteiten en diensten van de jongerenwerkers
- Ja, ik heb er wel eens van gehoord maar ben er niet bekend mee
- Nee, ik ben niet bekend met de activiteiten en diensten van de jongerenwerkers

25) Het lijkt mij leuk om naar de activiteiten of diensten van de jongerenwerkers toe te gaan als ze gericht zijn op mijn leeftijd

(Deze vraag geldt voor de periode als corona voorbij is en activiteiten weer zijn toegestaan).

- Helemaal mee eens
- Eens
- Geen mening

- Oneens
- Helemaal mee oneens

26) Er worden genoeg (leuke) activiteiten georganiseerd voor jongeren in de gemeente Zevenaar

(Deze vraag is gericht op de periode vóór corona)

- Helemaal mee eens
- Eens
- Geen mening
- Oneens
- Helemaal mee oneens

Overlast gevende vrienden

27) Ik overtreed wel eens de regels omdat anderen mij daartoe hebben gezet

- Helemaal mee eens
- Eens
- Geen mening
- Oneens
- Helemaal mee oneens

28) Mijn vrienden overtreden wel eens de regels

- Helemaal mee eens
- Eens
- Geen mening
- Oneens
- Helemaal mee oneens

Groepsdruk

29) Ik vind het lastig om 'nee' tegen mijn vrienden te zeggen

- Helemaal mee eens
- Eens
- Geen mening
- Oneens
- Helemaal mee oneens

30) Ik voel me wel eens onder druk gezet door mijn vrienden

- Helemaal mee eens
- Eens
- Geen mening
- Oneens
- Helemaal mee oneens

31) Wat valt er volgens jou onder hinderlijk of overlast gevend gedrag?

- Vernielingen
- Drugsoverlast

- Vuurwerkoverlast
- Rondhangen op straat
- Drankoverlast
- Overlast door afval laten slingeren
- Stenen/eten tegen de ramen gooien
- Voetballen op een pleintje
- Intimidatie
- Uitschelden
- Harde muziek draaien uit box op straat
- Geluidsoverlast door scooters/auto's

Afhankelijke variabele overlast

32) Ik spreek af met mijn vrienden op een (hang)plek in de gemeente Zevenaar

- Vaak
- Soms
- Nooit

33) Ik speel (harde) muziek af op straat met mijn vrienden

- Vaak
- Soms
- Nooit

34) Ik ben in contact geweest met bureau halt.

- Vaak
- Soms
- Nooit
- Ik weet niet wat bureau HALT is

35) Ik verniel/beklad spullen van anderen

(denk aan bushokjes, schoolspullen, prullenbakken, graffiti, speeltuinen, verkeersborden, tuinen etc.)

- Vaak
- Soms
- Nooit

36) Ik val wel eens andere mensen lastig of intimideer mensen als ik op straat of in de openbare ruimtes ben

- Vaak
- Soms

- Nooit
- Zeg ik liever niet

37) Ik vecht met andere jongeren als ik ruzie heb op straat, op de sportclub of tijdens het uitgaan

- Vaak
- Soms
- Nooit
- Zeg ik liever niet

38) Ik word wel eens aangesproken of weggestuurd door een buurtbewoner als ik op straat 'rondhang'.

- Vaak
- Soms
- Nooit

39) Ik word wel eens aangesproken, weggestuurd of bekeurd door de politie of boa's als ik op straat of openbare ruimtes 'rondhang'.

- Vaak
- Soms
- Nooit

40) Ik word wel eens aangesproken of weggestuurd door een jongerenwerker als ik op straat of in openbare ruimtes 'rondhang'.

- Vaak
- Soms
- Nooit

41) Heb je nog adviezen of wensen die je graag ziet in de gemeente Zevenaar voor jongeren?

(Denk aan meer activiteiten, verlichting, hangplekken, sportmogelijkheden, werkmogelijkheden etc.)

Open antwoord mogelijkheid

Bedankt voor het invullen van de enquête 😊. De gegevens worden volledig anoniem verwerkt. Als je vragen hebt, stuur dan een mailtje naar d.dietz@zevenaar.nl

Appendix 2 Respondent list interviews

Respondent	Organisation	Date
A. Youth coordinator	Politie	2021-05-20
B. Youth worker 1	Caleidoz	2021-06-01
C. Youth worker 2	Caleidoz	2021-06-01
D. Policy officer Youth	Gemeente Zevenaar	2021-06-02

Table 1 Respondents

Appendix 3 Nuisance reports by area

Location	Reports
Centrum Zevenaar	96
Molenwijk (Zevenaar)	16
Het Grieth (Zevenaar)	15
Schrijvershoek (Zevenaar)	26
Zonnemaat (Zevenaar)	26
Lentemorgen I (Zevenaar)	24
Lentemorgen II	7
Stegeslag (Zevenaar)	11
Tatelaar (Zevenaar)	1
De Horst (Zevenaar)	2
Methen (Zevenaar)	7
Mercurion (Zevenaar)	2
Hengelder (Zevenaar)	1
Zuidspoor (Zevenaar)	1
Oud-Zevenaar	6
Ooy	34
Groot Holthuizen	5
7Poort	4
Babberich	10
Camphuizen	7
Buitengebied Babberich	5
Angerlo	9
Angerlo's Broek	5
Giesbeek	16
Lathum	1
Pannerden	13
Buitengebied Pannerden	1
Herwen	4
Lobith	73
Tolkamer	12
De Bijland	4

Table 2 Nuisance reports

Appendix 4 Assumptions

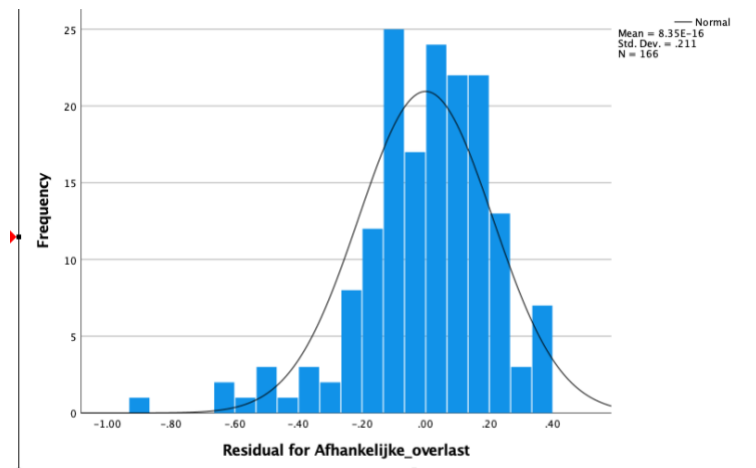


Figure 1 Normality

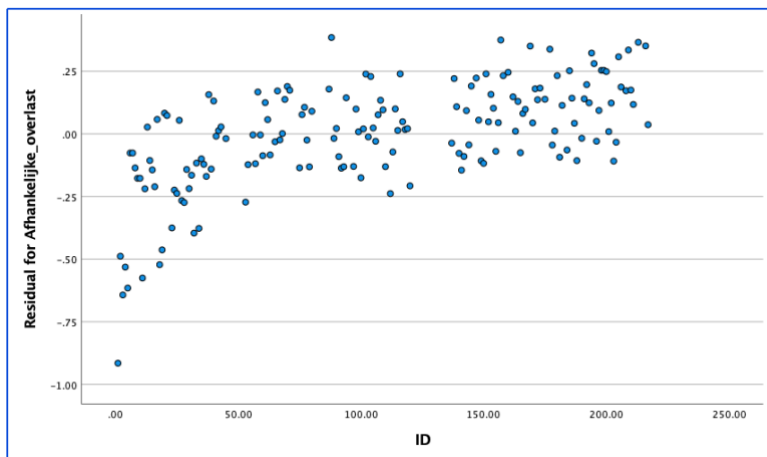


Figure 2 Homogeneity

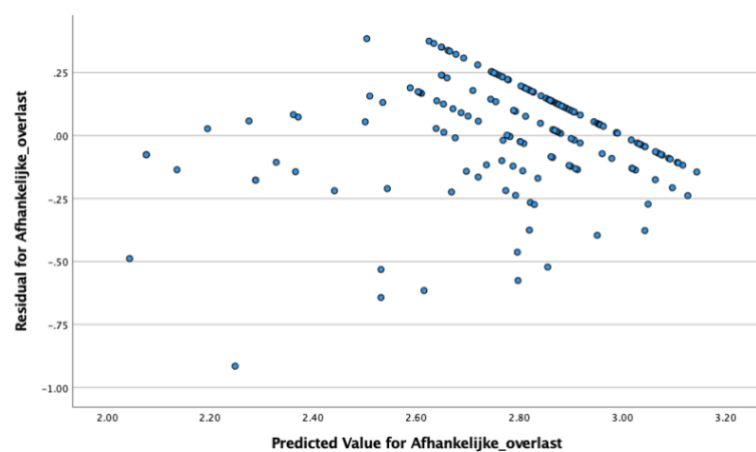


Figure 3 Linearity

Appendix 5 Regression table of independent and dependent variables

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.757 ^a	.573	.533	.19878

a. Predictors: (Constant), Heb je een betaalde (bij)baan?, Opleiding mbo lager dan havo, Drugs_onafhankelijk, jongen, Onafhankelijk_groepsdruk, Wel lid vereniging, In mijn vrije tijd heb ik het gevoel dat ik mij verveel, Onafhankelijk_schoolbinding, Alcohol_onafhankelijk, Hoeveel keer heb je in de afgelopen 12 maanden ongeveer gespijbeld?, Onafhankelijk_ouderlijkesteun, Onafhankelijk_vrienden, Onafhankelijk_ouderlijkecontrole, Wat is je leeftijd?

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	7.945	14	.568	14.363	<.001 ^b
	Residual	5.927	150	.040		
	Total	13.872	164			

a. Dependent Variable: Afhankelijke_overlast

b. Predictors: (Constant), Heb je een betaalde (bij)baan?, Opleiding mbo lager dan havo, Drugs_onafhankelijk, jongen, Onafhankelijk_groepsdruk, Wel lid vereniging, In mijn vrije tijd heb ik het gevoel dat ik mij verveel, Onafhankelijk_schoolbinding, Alcohol_onafhankelijk, Hoeveel keer heb je in de afgelopen 12 maanden ongeveer gespijbeld?, Onafhankelijk_ouderlijkesteun, Onafhankelijk_vrienden, Onafhankelijk_ouderlijkecontrole, Wat is je leeftijd?

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.018	.177		11.384	<.001
	jongen	-.104	.035	-.177	-2.998	.003
	Wat is je leeftijd?	.036	.009	.376	4.218	<.001
	Opleiding mbo lager dan havo	.045	.021	.130	2.140	.034
	Onafhankelijk_schoolbinding	.015	.021	.043	.700	.485
	Hoeveel keer heb je in de afgelopen 12 maanden ongeveer gespijbeld?	.002	.018	.009	.128	.898
	Onafhankelijk_ouderlijkecontrole	-.036	.026	-.109	-1.369	.173
	Onafhankelijk_ouderlijkesteun	-.100	.029	-.248	-3.395	<.001
	Onafhankelijk_vrienden	.052	.020	.191	2.614	.010
	Onafhankelijk_groepsdruk	.048	.022	.155	2.240	.027
	Alcohol_onafhankelijk	-.038	.018	-.169	-2.074	.040
	Drugs_onafhankelijk	-.022	.032	-.044	-.683	.496
	In mijn vrije tijd heb ik het gevoel dat ik mij verveel	-.045	.027	-.098	-1.655	.100
	Wel lid vereniging	.059	.039	.086	1.504	.135
	Heb je een betaalde (bij)baan?	.033	.021	.098	1.581	.116

a. Dependent Variable: Afhankelijke_overlast

Appendix 6 Regression model for individual factors

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.623 ^a	.389	.364	.22331

a. Predictors: (Constant), Hoeveel keer heb je in de afgelopen 12 maanden ongeveer gespijeld?, Wat is je leeftijd?, Onafhankelijk_schoolbinding, jongen, Opleiding mbo lager dan havo, Drugs_onafhankelijk, Alcohol_onafhankelijk

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	5.612	7	.802	16.075	<.001 ^b
	Residual	8.827	177	.050		
	Total	14.438	184			

a. Dependent Variable: Afhankelijke_overlast

b. Predictors: (Constant), Hoeveel keer heb je in de afgelopen 12 maanden ongeveer gespijeld?, Wat is je leeftijd?, Onafhankelijk_schoolbinding, jongen, Opleiding mbo lager dan havo, Drugs_onafhankelijk, Alcohol_onafhankelijk

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.389	.135		17.665	<.001
	jongen	-.133	.035	-.234	-3.862	<.001
	Drugs_onafhankelijk	-.036	.034	-.074	-1.080	.282
	Alcohol_onafhankelijk	-.068	.019	-.309	-3.656	<.001
	Opleiding mbo lager dan havo	.038	.022	.113	1.758	.080
	Onafhankelijk_schoolbinding	-.023	.020	-.071	-1.129	.261
	Wat is je leeftijd?	.042	.007	.470	5.759	<.001
	Hoeveel keer heb je in de afgelopen 12 maanden ongeveer gespijeld?	-.044	.017	-.177	-2.580	.011

a. Dependent Variable: Afhankelijke_overlast

Appendix 7 Regression model for family factors

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.510 ^a	.260	.252	.24851

a. Predictors: (Constant),
Onafhankelijk_ouderlijkecontrole,
Onafhankelijk_ouderlijkesteun

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	4.181	2	2.090	33.849	<.001 ^b
	Residual	11.919	193	.062		
	Total	16.100	195			

a. Dependent Variable: Afhankelijke_overlast

b. Predictors: (Constant), Onafhankelijk_ouderlijkecontrole,
Onafhankelijk_ouderlijkesteun

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	3.142	.051		61.198	<.001
	Onafhankelijk_ouderlijkesteun	-.182	.027	-.472	-6.641	<.001
	Onafhankelijk_ouderlijkecontrole	-.023	.023	-.070	-.983	.327

a. Dependent Variable: Afhankelijke_overlast

Appendix 8 Regression model of environmental factors

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.558 ^a	.311	.294	.23525

- a. Predictors: (Constant), Onafhankelijk_groepsdruk, Wel lid vereniging, Heb je een betaalde (bij)baan?, In mijn vrije tijd heb ik het gevoel dat ik mij verveel, Onafhankelijk_vrienden

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	5.197	5	1.039	18.780	<.001 ^b
	Residual	11.511	208	.055		
	Total	16.708	213			

- a. Dependent Variable: Afhankelijke_overlast

- b. Predictors: (Constant), Onafhankelijk_groepsdruk, Wel lid vereniging, Heb je een betaalde (bij)baan?, In mijn vrije tijd heb ik het gevoel dat ik mij verveel, Onafhankelijk_vrienden

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.049	.087		23.549	<.001
	In mijn vrije tijd heb ik het gevoel dat ik mij verveel	.028	.027	.061	1.042	.299
	Heb je een betaalde (bij)baan?	.041	.014	.166	2.817	.005
	Onafhankelijk_vrienden	.087	.018	.327	4.844	<.001
	Wel lid vereniging	.082	.038	.125	2.140	.034
	Onafhankelijk_groepsdruk	.071	.021	.232	3.427	<.001

- a. Dependent Variable: Afhankelijke_overlast

