

Systematic Social Observation in The Hague 2011/2012

DOCUMENTATION & CODEBOOK

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Evelien M. Hoeben

Heleen J. Janssen

Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR)

P.O. Box 71304, 1008 BH Amsterdam, the Netherlands

www.nscr.nl

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1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Overview

Abstract

Systematic Social Observation is conducted in The Hague and its suburbs, The Netherlands to complement existing Space-Time-Budget(STB) data from the Study of Peers Activities and Neighborhoods (SPAN) from the NSCR. Land use, physical disorder, social disorder, physical condition of buildings, evidence of defensible space, traffic, formal and informal surveillance and guardianship was observed. The STB data includes the geographical locations, which was recorder using a series of detailed colored maps of the city of The Hague and its suburbs. The maps were overlaid by a numbered grid of 200 by 200 meter (0.04 square kilometers), which were used as a basis for the units of observation: the geographical unit of observation was the closest address to the centroid of the grid cell. From this address a street segment of 100 meters was observed using a checklist comprising 61 items. In addition, 4 photographs were made at each location with a GPS camera. The observations were carried out by 13 trained observers. Ten per cent of the locations were observed double to measure interrater-reliability.

Principal investigators

Evelien M. Hoeben (NSCR), Heleen J. Janssen (NSCR), Arjan Blokland (NSCR, University of Leiden), Wouter Steenbeek (NSCR), Gabry Vanderveen (University of Leiden), Joanne van der Leun (University of Leiden), Maartje van der Woude (University of Leiden)

Title

Systematic Social Observation in The Hague, 2011/2012

Funding sources

Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR)

Data collector/producer

Evelien M. Hoeben (NSCR), ehoeben@nscr.nl

Heleen J. Janssen (NSCR), hjanssen@nscr.nl

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Geographical Coverage

The Hague and suburbs, the Netherlands

Unit of observation

Street segments

Conditions for data-use

Contact the data manager of the NSCR for information: datamanagement@nscr.nl.

1.2 Purpose of the study

The project 'Systematic Social Observation in The Hague' is a collaboration of the Study of Peers, Activities and Neighborhoods (SPAN) and TransAm, two longitudinal studies conducted by the Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR). SPAN is a longitudinal study of how families, peers and exposure to criminogenic settings are related to adolescent criminal involvement. The SSO data collection was conducted to supplement the existing Space-Time-Budget data with information about the geographical locations.

Systematic Social Observation was proposed by Reiss (1968, 1971). It refers to the 'recording and encoding of human behavior' that is done 'according to explicit procedures which permit replication and that rules are followed which permit the use of the logic of scientific inference' (Reiss, 1971, p. 4). The SSO-method was re-invented by Sampson and Raudenbush (1999), who used it as an alternative to community surveys, interviews with key informants and census data for the measurement of neighborhood

characteristics. They claimed that the method best represented 'the spirit of the early Chicago school of urban sociology' in its concern with direct observation of public places: it should not just be about abstract variables, but about the 'sights, sounds, and feel of the streets' (p.605-606).

1.3. Unit of measurement

The unit of measurement is a street segment of 100 meter; 50 meter to the left and 50 meter to the right of a given address. For each street segment land use, physical disorder, social disorder, physical condition of buildings, evidence of defensible space, traffic, formal and informal surveillance and guardianship was observed through Systematic Social Observation.

The sampling design and the unit of measurement are dictated by the Space Time Budget interview from the Study of Peers, Activities and Neighborhoods; an instrument used for the main data collection of the SPAN-project. The Space Time Budget interview is a time use instrument developed by Wikström and colleagues (Wikström and Butterworth, 2006; Wikström et al., 2010). A unique characteristic of this instrument is that it records the geographical whereabouts of respondents. To record these geographical whereabouts, a series of detailed colored maps of the city of The Hague and its suburbs were used. The maps were overlaid by a numbered grid of 200 by 200 meter (0.04 square kilometers), to help respondents communicate their whereabouts with great precision. The 200 by 200 meter-grid cells were used as a basis for the units of observation: the geographical unit of observation was the closest address to the centroid of the grid cell. For some centroids, the closest address was more than 200 meters away. We selected the closest point on the street for these centroids. Instead of an address, the latitude and longitude of these points were given to the observers who planned their routes using Google Maps.

1.4. Related data

The SSO-data from The Hague are not only compatible to the SPAN-data, but also to the SSO-data collected in Amsterdam for another research project at the NSCR; TransAm. To match the SSO-data to the data collected in these projects, one needs additional 'match files' (available from the data manager of the NSCR). The same observation form was used to collect SSO-data in both The Hague and Amsterdam. Moreover, these data

collections shared the pilot study, the training days for the observers and the period of data collection. They differ on the sampling procedure, since these procedures were shaped by the respective research-projects. Additional to the SSO-data collection, we asked the observers to fill out a questionnaire. This results in a dataset that is compatible with both the SSO-data from The Hague and the SSO-data from Amsterdam (match variable is 'observer id'). The structure of all related datasets is presented in figure 1. This codebook only concerns the SSO-data in The Hague.

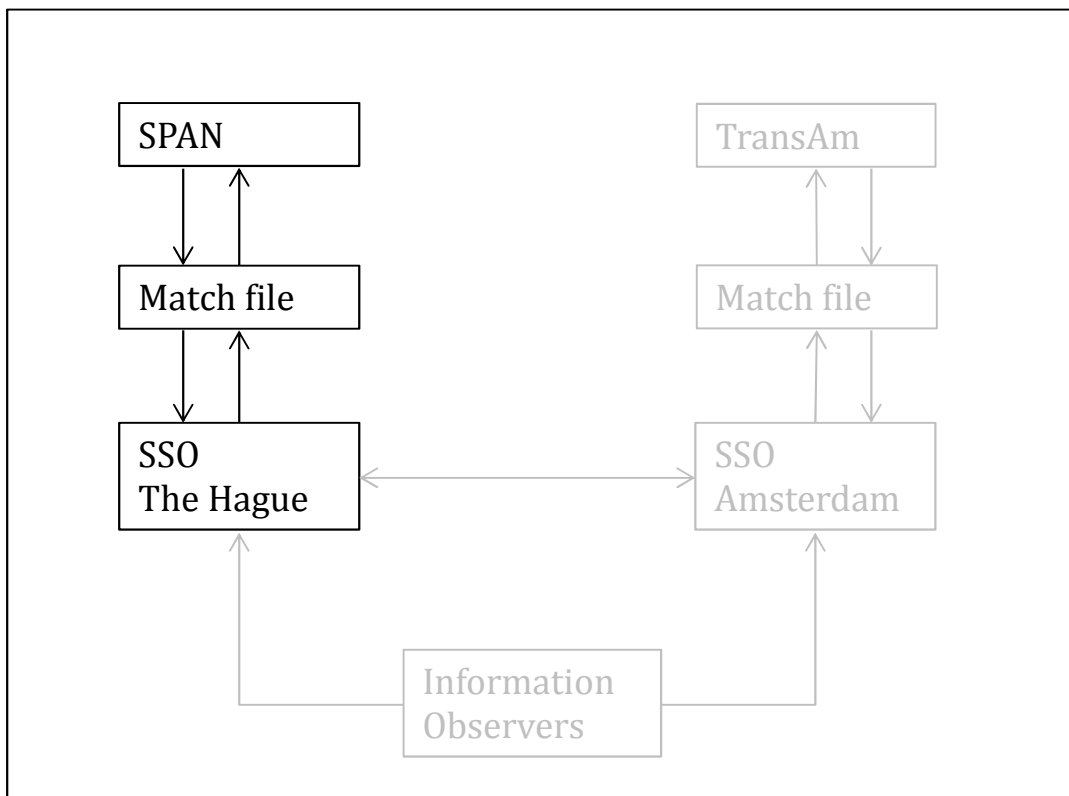


Figure 1: Structure of related datasets

1.5 Sample The Hague

The SSO is conducted in two cities in The Netherlands: The Hague and Amsterdam. This codebook concerns only the data collection in The Hague. Located in the west of the Netherlands, near the coast of the North Sea, The Hague is in the center of the Haaglanden conurbation and lies at the southwest corner of the larger Randstad conurbation. The city of The Hague has 495.000 residents (and more than 1 million inhabitants including the suburbs). The proportion of immigrants is 49%. About 34% is of non-western origin (e.g. Surinamese, Moroccan and Turkish). The entire research area concerns not only the municipality of The Hague, but also parts of the

municipalities Westland, Leidschendam-Voorburg, Delft, Wassenaar, Pijnacker-Nootdorp and Rijswijk.

The sampling design for The Hague was dictated by the Space Time Budget interview from the Study of Peers, Activities and Neighborhoods. The entire research area consists of 4561 grid cells, from which we observed a sample of 1422 grid cells (approximately one-third). The sample selection was conducted systematically: we observed every third grid cell. To calculate an inter-coder reliability, approximately 10 per cent of all 1422 observation units were observed twice, by different observers.

1.6 Data collection procedure

Between March to June 2012, 13 trained observers from the NSCR individually observed 1,422 locations in The Hague. Observers were instructed, in case they could not reach the given address (e.g. private property), to approach the address as near as possible. At the given address, the observer made four pictures in a systematic way using a GPS-camera. Using a GPS camera makes it possible to determine the exact location of the observation. The observer made a photograph (1) as if he/she just came out of the door, (2) a quarter turn to the right, (4) a quarter turn to the left from the first position, and (3) on the other side of the street, opposite of the first position. The observers then walked from the address 50 meters to the left and 50 meters to the right and hence observed street segments of 100 meters. While walking the observers recorded characteristics of the street segment on a coding sheet (see Appendix 1). Observation of one street segment took on average 8 minutes (min: 2 minutes; max: 38 minutes; S.D.: 4 minutes). Observations were restricted to workdays (Monday to Friday, not in the weekend, on holidays or during primary and secondary school vacations) between 10 AM and 4 PM. Observations were not executed on days that garbage was collected by the municipality. Observations were not performed under the following weather conditions: pouring rain, thunder storms, thick mist or snow.

The coding sheet included 61 items concerning land use, physical disorder, social disorder, physical condition of buildings, evidence of defensible space, traffic, formal and informal surveillance and guardianship. The instrument contains both items with dichotomous answering categories (yes or no) and items with three answering categories (none, 1, more than one). A first version of the form was tested in a pilot study, conducted in September and October 2011.

Prior to the data collection, the observers joined a training to improve inter-rater reliability¹. Training took 1.5 day and also provided information about the SPAN project in general and a short introduction to the theoretical background of the data-collection. During the training, observers had to practice observing with pictures from the pilot study and were confronted with common mistakes (also based on experiences from the pilot study). Then they were sent out to conduct field-observations in groups of two or three observers. Their observations were analyzed by two researchers. The day after, mistakes, irregularities and coding procedures were discussed. To be able to calculate interrater reliability, a random 10 percent of all observation points were double observed by different observers (N = 147).

¹ All documents used for training the observers are available on request. These documents are in Dutch.

2. DATA

2.1 Data Files

C01601SSOTheHague.sav

Each line in the data file represents an observation of a street segment and is identified by a unique integer (OBSgrid). The variables that include information about the observation (e.g. date, time) begin with the letters OBS. Additionally, the data include variables about land use (variable names begin with LAN), physical disorder (PHD), social disorder (SOD), defensible space (DEF), traffic (TRA), formal and informal surveillance (SUR) and the general impression of the observer (GEN).

2.2 Missing Values

Data was imported using the online survey software LimeSurvey. Observers filled in the observation checklist online as soon as possible after the observation. The online survey did not allow any missing values. The only reason we have missing values is because not all items were applicable to every situation. For example, questions about residential properties are only answered when residential properties were present. “Not applicable” is indicated by code -99.

2.3 Data cleaning

Step 1: controlling imported data

An extra check was conducted to make sure all observations were imported correctly. Two researchers compared all hard copy observation forms with the data entered in LimeSurvey.

Step 2: controlling for inconsistencies

Several inconsistencies were possible, we controlled for the following:

- A. Time of observation, difference between start-time and end-time lower or equal to zero, or longer than one hour (those were considered outliers: only three observations took longer than 1 hour, whereas all other observations were conducted within 38 minutes)

- B. Residential property: consistency between the questions about land use (block A) and other questions only applicable for residential property (PHDdeser; all questions in block C).
- C. Commercial property: consistency between the questions about land use (block A) and other questions only applicable for commercial property (PHDvacco, DEFshutc)
- D. Container and garbage: when no containers are present (PHDcont), the question about garbage near the container is not applicable (PHDgarb)
- E. Front yard: when no front yards are present (DEFfyard), questions about a fence around the front yard (DEFfence) or the condition of the front yard (PHDbadfy) are not applicable
- F. People on the street: when no people are present (block E), questions about their gender (TRAadult) or their reactions (SURcobar, SURcoeye, SURcohel, SURcoask, SURcosus, SURcoagg) are not applicable.

Inconsistencies are rare, most inconsistencies regard 'people on the street' (F). The occurring inconsistencies do not give rise to excluding observations

2.4 Variables

All variables and their frequencies for The Hague are shown in Table 1. The variable name, type of variable (numeric, string or date), variable label, values and value labels are reported.

2.5. Additional files

Additional documents to the dataset are archived:

- Codebook The Hague (this document)
- Codebook Amsterdam
- Dataset Amsterdam
- Match files
- Supplement to the observation form (in Dutch)
- Questionnaire observers
- Dataset observers
- Four pictures per observed street segment

APPENDICES

OBSERVATION CHECKLIST (in Dutch)

OBSERVATIELIJST DAG

Naam observant		Geslacht	<input type="radio"/> man <input type="radio"/> vrouw
Straatnaam en huisnummer		Gridpoint	
Dag van de week	<input type="radio"/> ma <input type="radio"/> di <input type="radio"/> wo <input type="radio"/> do <input type="radio"/> vr	Datum	__-__-__
Ben je hier eerder geweest?	<input type="radio"/> ja <input type="radio"/> nee	Begintijd	__:__ uur
Weersomstandigheden	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		

A	WAT IS IN DEZE STRAAT AANWEZIG?	geen	1	meer
1	woningen	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2	woningen in aanbouw	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3	steigers, onderhoudswerkzaamheden	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4	blinde muur	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5	speelplaats of hangplek	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6	braakliggend terrein of open ruimte	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7	plek die ontmoetingen beschermd tegen regen mogelijk maakt (bv. een afdakje)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8	park, vijver of gracht	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9	winkels	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10	horecagelegenheden	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11	ander bedrijf	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
12	anders, namelijk: _____ _____ _____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
B	WAT IS IN DEZE STRAAT AANWEZIG?	geen	1	meer
13	hondenpoep	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
14	sigarettenpeuken	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
15	rommel of gebroken glas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
16	bier- of andere drankflessen of blikjes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
17	een openbare afval container / glasbak / etc. ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
18	grote hoeveelheden vuilnis/flessen naast de openbare container? n.v.t.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
19	fietswrakken	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
20	graffiti (klein oppervlak / tags)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
21	graffiti (groot oppervlak / pieces)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
22	huizen die onbewoond zijn (bijv. dichtgetimmerd) n.v.t.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
23	commerciële panden (bv. winkels) die ongebruikt zijn n.v.t.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
24	een bord 'attentie, buurtpreventie'	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
C	HOEVEEL <u>WONINGEN</u> IN DE STRAAT HEBBEN DE VOLGENDE KENMERKEN?	O n.v.t		
		geen	1	meer
25	ontbrekend of (onleesbaar) naambordje bij de deur	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
26	gesloten gordijnen	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
27	decoratie aan de buitenkant van het huis	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

E	WAT IS IN DEZE STRAAT AANWEZIG?	nee	ja
40	mensen op straat die kennelijk ergens naartoe gaan (winkelend publiek, forensen, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
41	druk verkeer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
42	volwassenen die op straat 'hangen'	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
43	jongeren die op straat 'hangen'	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
44	kinderen die op straat spelen	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
45	de geur van marihuana	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
46	mensen die op een felle manier discussiëren of ruzie maken (of vechten)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
47	mensen die bedelen op straat	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
48	mensen die alcohol drinken op straat	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
49	mensen die drugs gebruiken op straat	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
50	mensen die dronken of high zijn	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
51	harde muziek; zo ja, waar komt dit vandaan? _____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
F	FORMEEL EN INFORMEEL TOEZICHT AANWEZIG?	nee	ja
52	Is er zichtbaar camera toezicht?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
53	Is er politie aanwezig: te voet / op de fiets?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
54	Is er politie aanwezig: op de motor / in de auto?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
55	Is er politie aanwezig: te paard?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
56	Is er stadswacht / particuliere beveiliging aanwezig: te voet / op de fiets?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
57	Is er stadswacht / particuliere beveiliging aanwezig: op de motor / in de auto?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
58	GEEF AAN WAT VOOR <u>VOLWASSENEN</u> ER OP STRAAT ZIJN		
<input type="radio"/>	n.v.t. (er zijn geen volwassenen op straat)		
<input type="radio"/>	vooral vrouwen		
<input type="radio"/>	vooral mannen		
<input type="radio"/>	evenveel mannen als vrouwen		
59	HOE DEDEN DE MENSEN TEGEN JE IN DE STRAAT? (meerdere antwoorden mogelijk)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	er waren geen mensen		
<input type="checkbox"/>	ze gaven me haast geen aandacht		
<input type="checkbox"/>	ze gaven me oogcontact		
<input type="checkbox"/>	ze begroetten me / waren behulpzaam		
<input type="checkbox"/>	ze vroegen me wat ik hier deed		
<input type="checkbox"/>	ze benaderden me wantrouwig		
<input type="checkbox"/>	ze benaderden me agressief		
60	HOE VOELDE JIJ JE TOEN JE IN DEZE STRAAT WAS?		
<input type="radio"/>	veilig, helemaal op mijn gemak		

	(bloempotten etc.)			
28	een zitje buitenshuis (bankje, tuinmeubels)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
29	een voortuin (ook geveltuintje)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
30	hek hoger dan 1m om voortuin n.v.t.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
31	slecht onderhouden voortuin	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
32	een vervallen uiterlijk (bv. afgebladderde verf, gebroken glas)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
33	balkon aan de straatkant	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
34	goed zicht op wat er op straat gebeurt	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
35	een 'hier waak ik' of 'verboden toegang' bordje	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
36	een inbrekersalarm, of sticker die hiernaar verwijst	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
37	rolluiken / tralies o.i.d. voor de veiligheid	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
38	een bord te koop / te huur	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D	<u>HOEVEEL COMMERCIËLE PANDEN</u> HEBBEN DE VOLGENDE KENMERKEN?	<input type="radio"/> n.v.t		
		geen	1	meer
39	rolluiken / tralies o.i.d. voor de veiligheid	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- veilig, op mijn gemak
- redelijk veilig en op mijn gemak
- onveilig, niet echt op mijn gemak
- onveilig, helemaal niet op mijn gemak

61 WELK RAPPORTCIJFER ZOU JE DE STRAAT GEVEN?

EVENTUELE OPMERKINGEN

EINDTIJD

____:____ uur

VARIABLES

variable name	type	label	value	value label	The Hague	
					freq.	%
OBSID	Num	ID observer	1-29			
OBSsoks	Num	Gender observer	1	Male (7 observers)	716	50.4
			2	Female (6 observers)	706	49.6
				Total (13 observers)	1422	100
OBSgrid	Num	Gridpoint				
OBSday	Num	Day of the week	1	Monday	303	21.3
			2	Tuesday	235	16.5
			3	Wednesday	396	27.8
			4	Thursday	242	17.0
			5	Friday	246	17.3
				Total	1422	100
OBSdat	Date	Date of observation				
OBSknown	Num	Have you [observer] been here before?	1	Yes	81	5.7
			2	No	1341	94.3
				Total	1422	100
OBSstart	Dat	Start time				
OBSweath	Num	Weather conditions	1	Sunny, clear blue sky	394	27.7
			2	Sunny with an incidental cloud	386	27.1
			3	Mostly cloudy	305	21.4
			4	Rain showers, sunny	18	1.3
			5	Cloudy	319	22.4
			6	Snow	0	0
			7	Pouring rain or hail	0	0
			8	Thunderstorm	0	0

variable name	type	label	value	value label	The Hague	
					freq.	%
				Total		
OBSend	Dat	End time				
OBSlati	Num	Latitude				
OBSlongi	Num	Longitude				
LANresid	Num	Residential property	0	None	479	33.7
			1	1	86	6.0
			2	More than 1	857	60.3
				Total	1422	100
LANresuc	Num	Residential property under construction	0	None	1375	96.7
			1	1	10	0.7
			2	More than 1	37	2.6
				Total	1422	100
LANscaff	Num	Scaffolding, maintenance activities	0	None	1259	88.5
			1	1	102	7.2
			2	More than 1	61	4.3
				Total	1422	100
LANwall	Num	Blind wall	0	None	1038	73.0
			1	1	141	9.9
			2	More than 1	243	17.1
				Total	1422	100
LANplay	Num	Playground or place to hang out	0	None	1196	84.1
			1	1	186	13.1
			2	More than 1	40	2.8
				Total	1422	100

variable name	type	label	value	value label	The Hague	
					freq.	%
LANvacan	Num	Vacant lot	0	None	1014	71.3
			1	1	235	16.5
			2	More than 1	173	12.2
				Total	1422	100
LANshelt	Num	Spot where people can meet, protected from rain (e.g. overhang)	0	None	960	67.5
			1	1	148	10.4
			2	More than 1	314	22.1
				Total	1422	100
LANGreen	Num	Park, pond or canal	0	None	789	55.5
			1	1	430	30.2
			2	More than 1	203	14.3
				Total	1422	100
LANshops	Num	Shops	0	None	1322	93.0
			1	1	30	2.1
			2	More than 1	70	4.9
				Total	1422	100
LANcater	Num	Hotel, restaurant, cafe/bar	0	None	1319	92.8
			1	1	69	4.9
			2	More than 1	34	2.4
				Total	1422	100
LANothco	Num	Other business	0	None	1015	71.4
			1	1	182	12.8
			2	More than 1	225	15.8

variable name	type	label	value	value label	The Hague	
					freq.	%
				Total	1422	100
LANoth1	Num	Other, namely	0	None	898	63.2
			1	1	329	23.1
			2	More than 1	195	13.7
				Total	1422	100
LANoth2	Str	Other, namely				
PHDdogfe	Num	Dog feces	0	None	1072	75.4
			1	1	146	10.3
			2	More than 1	204	14.3
				Total	1422	100
PHDcigar	Num	Cigarette butts	0	None	573	40.3
			1	1	194	13.6
			2	More than 1	655	46.1
				Total	1422	100
PHDlitt	Num	Litter or broken glass	0	None	455	32.0
			1	1	255	17.9
			2	More than 1	712	50.1
				Total	1422	100
PHDbottl	Num	Empty bottles or cans	0	None	1074	75.5
			1	1	161	11.3
			2	More than 1	187	13.2
				Total	1422	100
PHDbike	Num	Abandoned bicycles	0	None	1378	96.9
			1	1	29	2.0

variable name	type	label	value	value label	The Hague	
					freq.	%
			2	More than 1	15	1.1
				Total	1422	100
PHDgraft	Num	Graffiti-tags (small surface, tag)	0	None	1211	85.2
			1	1	96	6.8
			2	More than 1	115	8.1
				Total	1422	100
PHDgrafp	Num	Graffiti-pieces (big surface, piece)	0	None	1386	97.5
			1	1	19	1.3
			2	More than 1	17	1.2
				Total	1422	100
PHDdetho	Num	Deteriorated houses	0	None	852	59.9
			1	1	54	3.8
			2	More than 1	32	2.3
			-99	Not Applicable	484	34.0
				Total	1422	100
PHDcont	Num	Public garbage container / bottle bank	0	None	1249	87.8
			1	1	55	3.9
			2	More than 1	118	8.3
				Total	1422	100
PHDgarb	Num	Big amounts of garbage next to the public container	0	None	151	10.6
			1	1	14	1.0
			2	More than 1	6	0.4
			-99	Not Applicable	1251	88.0
				Total	1422	100

variable name	type	label	value	value label	The Hague	
					freq.	%
PHDdeser	Num	Vacant houses	0	None	906	63.7
			1	1	25	1.8
			2	More than 1	10	0.7
			-99	Not Applicable	481	33.8
				Total	1422	100
PHDvacco	Num	Vacant commercial properties	0	None	306	21.5
			1	1	29	2.0
			2	More than 1	7	0.5
			-99	Not Applicable	1080	75.9
				Total	1422	100
PHDbadfy	Num	Bad-kept front yards	0	None	554	39.0
			1	1	92	6.5
			2	More than 1	79	5.6
			-99	Not Applicable	697	49.0
				Total	1422	100
SODaloit	Num	Adults loitering	0	No	1312	92.3
			1	Yes	110	7.7
				Total	1422	100
SODtloit	Num	Teenagers loitering	0	No	1392	97.9
			1	Yes	30	2.1
				Total	1422	100
SODmarih	Num	Smell of marihuana	0	No	1419	99.8
			1	Yes	3	0.2
				Total	1422	100

variable name	type	label	value	value label	The Hague	
					freq.	%
SODfight	Num	People fighting or arguing	0	No	1413	99.4
			1	Yes	9	0.6
				Total	1422	100
SODbegga	Num	Beggars	0	No	1421	99.9
			1	Yes	1	0.1
				Total	1422	100
SODalcoh	Num	People drinking alcohol	0	No	1420	99.9
			1	Yes	2	0.1
				Total	1422	100
SODdrugs	Num	People using drugs	0	No	1420	99.9
			1	Yes	2	0.1
				Total	1422	100
SODintox	Num	Intoxicated people	0	No	1422	100
			1	Yes	0	0
				Total	1422	100
SODmusic	Num	Loud music	0	No	1383	97.3
			1	Yes	39	2.7
				Total	1422	100
SODmusso	Str	Loud music, source				
DEFname	Num	Missing (or unreadable) nameplate at the door	0	None	187	13.2
			1	1	114	8.0
			2	More than 1	637	44.8
			-99	Not Applicable	484	34.0
				Total	1422	100

variable name	type	label	value	value label	The Hague	
					freq.	%
DEFdecor	Num	Exterior decoration (e.g. flower pots)	0	None	166	11.7
			1	1	113	7.9
			2	More than 1	659	46.3
			-99	Not Applicable	484	34.0
				Total	1422	100
DEFseat	Num	Seat outdoors (bench, garden furniture)	0	None	458	32.2
			1	1	130	9.1
			2	More than 1	350	24.6
			-99	Not Applicable	484	34.0
				Total	1422	100
DEFfence	Num	Fence higher than 1 meter around front yard	0	None	485	34.1
			1	1	91	6.4
			2	More than 1	149	10.5
			-99	Not Applicable	697	49.0
				Total	1422	100
DEFwatch	Num	Sign with 'I watch over this property' (dog) or 'Access prohibited'	0	None	757	53.2
			1	1	135	9.5
			2	More than 1	46	3.2
			-99	Not Applicable	484	34.0
				Total	1422	100
DEFprev	Num	Sign with 'Attention,neighborhood watch'	0	None	1375	96.7
			1	1	47	3.3
			2	More than 1	0	0

variable name	type	label	value	value label	The Hague	
					freq.	%
				Total	1422	100
DEFalarm	Num	Burglar alarm, or stickers that refer to the presence of it	0	None	707	49.7
			1	1	129	9.1
			2	More than 1	102	7.2
			-99	Not Applicable	484	34.0
				Total	1422	100
DEFshuth	Num	Roller shutters/bars for safety (residential property)	0	None	823	57.9
			1	1	69	4.9
			2	More than 1	46	3.2
			-99	Not Applicable	484	34.0
				Total	1422	100
DEFsale	Num	A sign with 'For sale/For rent'	0	None	693	48.7
			1	1	129	9.1
			2	More than 1	116	8.2
			-99	Not Applicable	484	66.0
				Total	1422	100
DEFshutc	Num	Roller shutters/bars for safety (commercial property)	0	None	248	17.4
			1	1	69	4.9
			2	More than 1	63	4.4
			-99	Not Applicable	1042	73.3
				Total	1422	100
DEFcurt	Num	Closed curtains	0	None	200	14.1
			1	1	135	9.5
			2	More than 1	603	42.4

variable name	type	label	value	value label	The Hague	
					freq.	%
			-99	Not Applicable	484	34.0
				Total	1422	100
DEFbalco	Num	Balcony with streetview	0	None	571	40.2
			1	1	65	4.6
			2	More than 1	302	21.2
			-99	Not Applicable	484	34.0
				Total	1422	100
DEFview	Num	Good view on what happens on the street	0	None	92	6.5
			1	1	82	5.8
			2	More than 1	764	53.7
			-99	Not Applicable	484	34.0
				Total	1422	100
DEFyard	Num	Front yard	0	None	214	15.0
			1	1	97	6.8
			2	More than 1	627	44.1
			-99	Not Applicable	484	34.0
				Total	1422	100
TRApedes	Num	People on the street that seem to be on their way (e.g. people shopping or on their way to work)	0	No	502	35.3
			1	Yes	920	64.7
				Total	1422	100
TRAbusy	Num	Busy traffic	0	No	1059	74.5
			1	Yes	363	25.5
				Total	1422	100

variable name	type	label	value	value label	The Hague	
					freq.	%
TRAkids	Num	Children playing on the street	0	No	1348	94.8
			1	Yes	74	5.2
				Total	1422	100
TRAadult	Num	What kind of adults are outside on the street?	1	N.A. (no adults on the street)	402	28.3
			2	Mainly women	163	11.5
			3	Mainly men	250	17.6
			4	Both men and women (equal).	607	42.7
				Total	1422	100
SURcam	Num	Is a security camera present?	0	No	1314	92.4
			1	Yes	108	7.6
				Total	1422	100
SURpolfb	Num	Is there police present: on foot/by bike?	0	No	1408	99.0
			1	Yes	14	1.0
				Total	1422	100
SURpolmc	Num	Is there police present: by motorcycle/by car?	0	No	1382	97.2
			1	Yes	40	2.8
				Total	1422	100
SURpolho	Num	Is there police present: on horseback?	0	No	1419	99.8
			1	Yes	3	0.2
				Total	1422	100
SURtowfb	Num	Is there a community service officer /private surveillant	0	No	1410	99.2

variable name	type	label	value	value label	The Hague	
					freq.	%
		present: on foot/by bike?	1	Yes Total	12 1422	0.8 100
SURtowmc	Num	Is there a community service officer /private surveillant present: by motorcycle/by car?	0	No	1414	99.4
			1	Yes Total	8 1422	0.6 100
SURconop	Num	Reaction to presence: There were no people	0	Not quoted.	1029	72.4
			1	Quoted. Total	393 1422	27.6 100
SURcobar	Num	Reaction to presence: They barely paid attention to me	0	Not quoted.	586	41.2
			1	Quoted. Total	836 1422	58.8 100
SURcoeye	Num	Reaction to presence: They gave me eye-contact	0	Not quoted.	1057	74.3
			1	Quoted. Total	365 1422	25.7 100
SURcohel	Num	Reaction to presence: They greeted me/were helpful	0	Not quoted.	1223	86.0
			1	Quoted. Total	199 1422	14.0 100
SURcoask	Num	Reaction to presence: They asked me why I was there/what	0	Not quoted.	1343	94.4

variable name	type	label	value	value label	The Hague	
					freq.	%
		I was doing	1	Quoted. Total	79 1422	5.6 100
SURcosus	Num	Reaction to presence: They responded suspiciously	0	Not quoted.	1412	99.3
			1	Quoted. Total	10 1422	0.7 100
SURcoagg	Num	Reaction to presence: They responded aggressively	0	Not quoted.	1422	100
			1	Quoted. Total	0 1422	0 100
GENfeel	Num	How did you feel when you were in the street?	1	Safe, completely at ease.	708	49.8
			2	Safe, comfortable.	581	40.9
			3	Quite safe and at ease.	114	8.0
			4	Unsafe, not really at ease.	16	1.1
			5	Unsafe, not at all at ease.	3	0.2
				Total	1422	100
GENgrade	Num	How would you rate this street on a scale from 1 to 10?	1-10		M(6.95) Sd(1.48)	

variable name	type	label	value	value label	The Hague	
					freq.	%
GENnotes	Str	Notes (Dutch)				