



HUMBERSIDE
POLICE & CRIME
COMMISSIONER



Anti-Social Behaviour

ASB Survey 2026 Analysis

Section 1

Community Perception of ASB - Introduction

Community Perception – Introduction

ASB Survey Respondents



As part of our commitment to listen and engage with our communities, the OPCC developed the 2026 **ASB Survey**.



The survey was open in April 2026, and we received just over **2,660 completed responses**.



Analysis of respondent's home address found that **North Lincs and NE Lincs are over-represented** in the survey. The communities in **Hull and East Riding are slightly under-represented** in this sample.



Where gender has been identified, there were slightly more Female respondents (**53%**) than Males (**45%**). Other respondents (**2%**) either chose not to say or selected 'Prefer to self-subscribe'.



Just under half of the respondents were **aged 65 and over (48%)**. When compared against the 2021 Census data, this cohort was over-represented in the sample. Those **aged under 44** are **under-represented**.



Those living in our **most and least deprived areas** (as defined by the Index of Deprivation, IMD), are **under-represented**. IMD Decile 3-6 are over-represented.



Those living in Rural areas are under-represented compared to those in urban areas who are over-represented. Those in coastal areas are slightly over-represented.



The survey was open to voluntary participation and reflects the views of those who elected to respond.



Community Perception – Introduction

ASB Survey Themes

The survey was constructed around the 5 key themes:

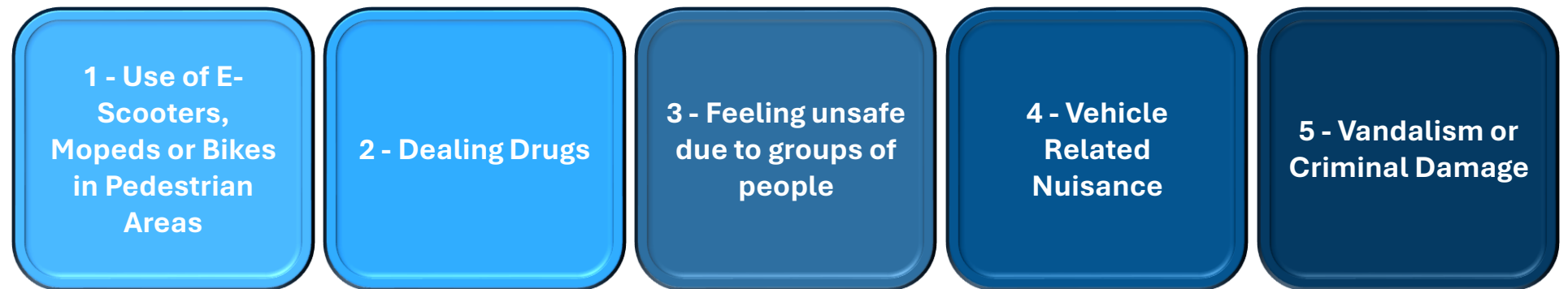
1	Respondents' Views on our definition of ASB
2	Respondents' Priorities
3	Respondents' Perceptions of ASB
4	Respondents' Experiences of reporting ASB
5	Respondents' Reporting of ASB



Community Perception – Introduction

ASB Survey Priorities

- The results of the **OPCC ASB Survey** are caveated due to a ‘self-selecting’ cohort*. In addition, we proportionally, received more responses those living in **North Lincs/NE Lincs** and those living in **the most and least affluent areas** as defined by the **English Indices of Deprivation (IMD)**.
- Respondents to the OPCC ASB Survey generally agreed with the types of ASB that we included in our ASB definition. Moreover, the themes around ‘**Improving driving behaviour/driving related concerns**’, ‘**Noise disturbances**’ and ‘**Youth related concerns**’ were mentioned most often in free-text responses.
- The **Top 5 Priorities** that respondents would like police and partners to tackle are:

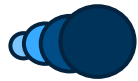


*A self-selecting cohort occurs when individuals choose to participate, rather than being randomly assigned. This frequently introduces self-selection bias, as those who volunteer may have a stronger interest to ASB.

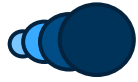


Community Perception – Introduction

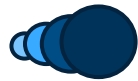
Response Summary



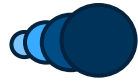
The survey found that **89%** of respondents had experienced at **least 1 ASB** incident in the past 12 months. This high proportion is likely to be linked to the ‘self-selecting’ cohort.



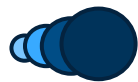
The most frequently **experienced** incident type was **Use of E-Scooters, Mopeds and Bikes in Pedestrian Areas**, but the most frequently **reported** ASB incident was **Intentional Fire Setting and Arson**.



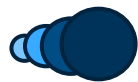
Use of E-Scooters, Mopeds and Bikes in Pedestrian Areas, Vehicle-Related Nuisance and Littering are **regularly experienced** but likely to be **under-reported**.



A greater proportion of respondents felt that ASB has gone up in Humberside (**63% of respondents said ASB has gone up in Humberside**) than in their local area (**56.5% of respondents said ASB has gone up in their local area**).



Respondents felt that a Tertiary intervention, e.g **Increasing police visibility** and **Non-police ASB patrols** would be the most likely to **reduce ASB**.



The most common reasons for **not reporting** can be linked to **respondent’s perceptions of expecting a non-successful outcome**.

Section 2

Respondents' Views on ASB Definition

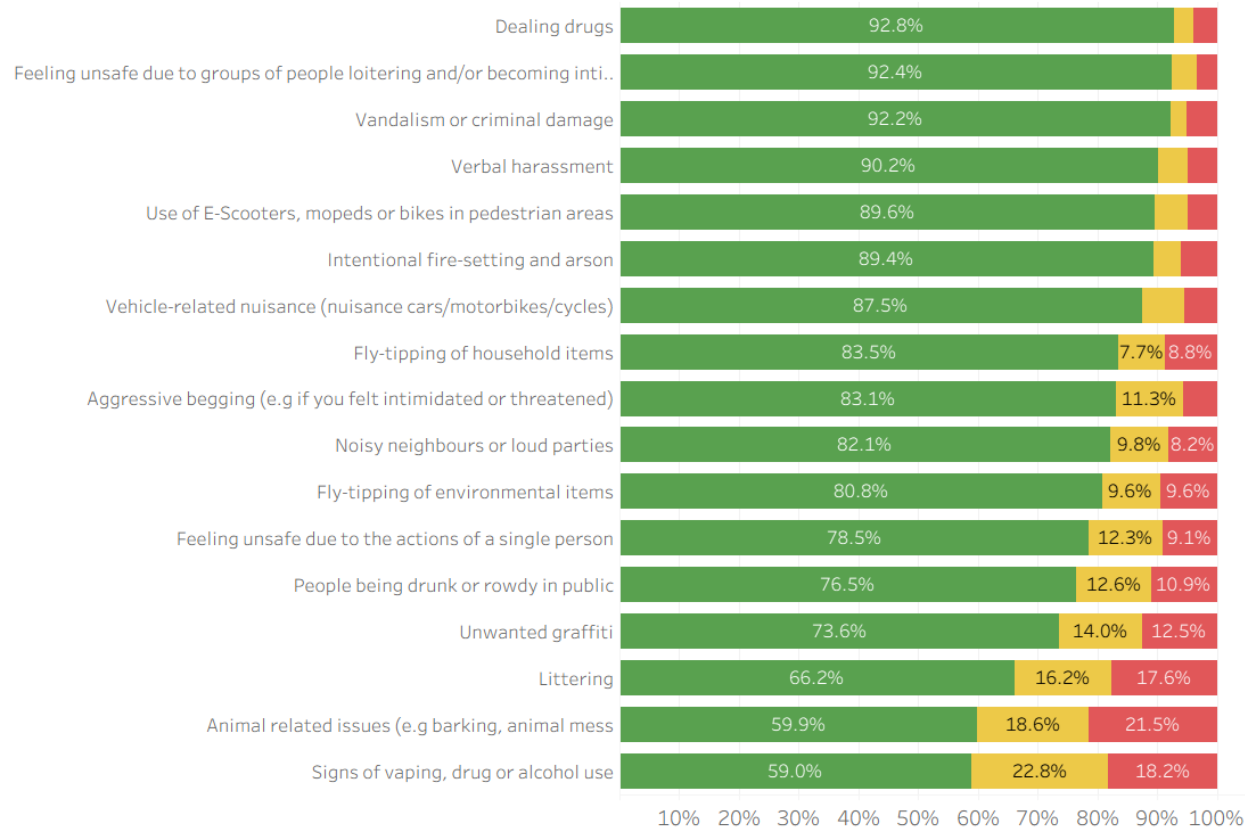
Respondents' Views on ASB Definition

Perception of What is ASB

The first question in the survey asked how well a list of **ASB incident types** matched with the respondents' perceptions of what ASB is.

ASB Definition

% of Respondents that believe/do not believe the following concerns are ASB



Narrative:

Of the 17 incident types selected, nearly all had a high levels of agreement. Just over 92% of respondents agreed that both Dealing Drugs and Feeling Unsafe due to Groups of People matches with their perception of what ASB is.

Over one-in-five felt that animal related issues (including barking and mess) were not ASB and nearly 20% felt the same for both Littering and Signs of Vaping, Drug or Alcohol Use.

Analysis of free-text answers found a strong cross-over to the incident types in the list. However, the themes of driving related concerns and concerns around noise were also found.

Section 3

Respondents' Priorities

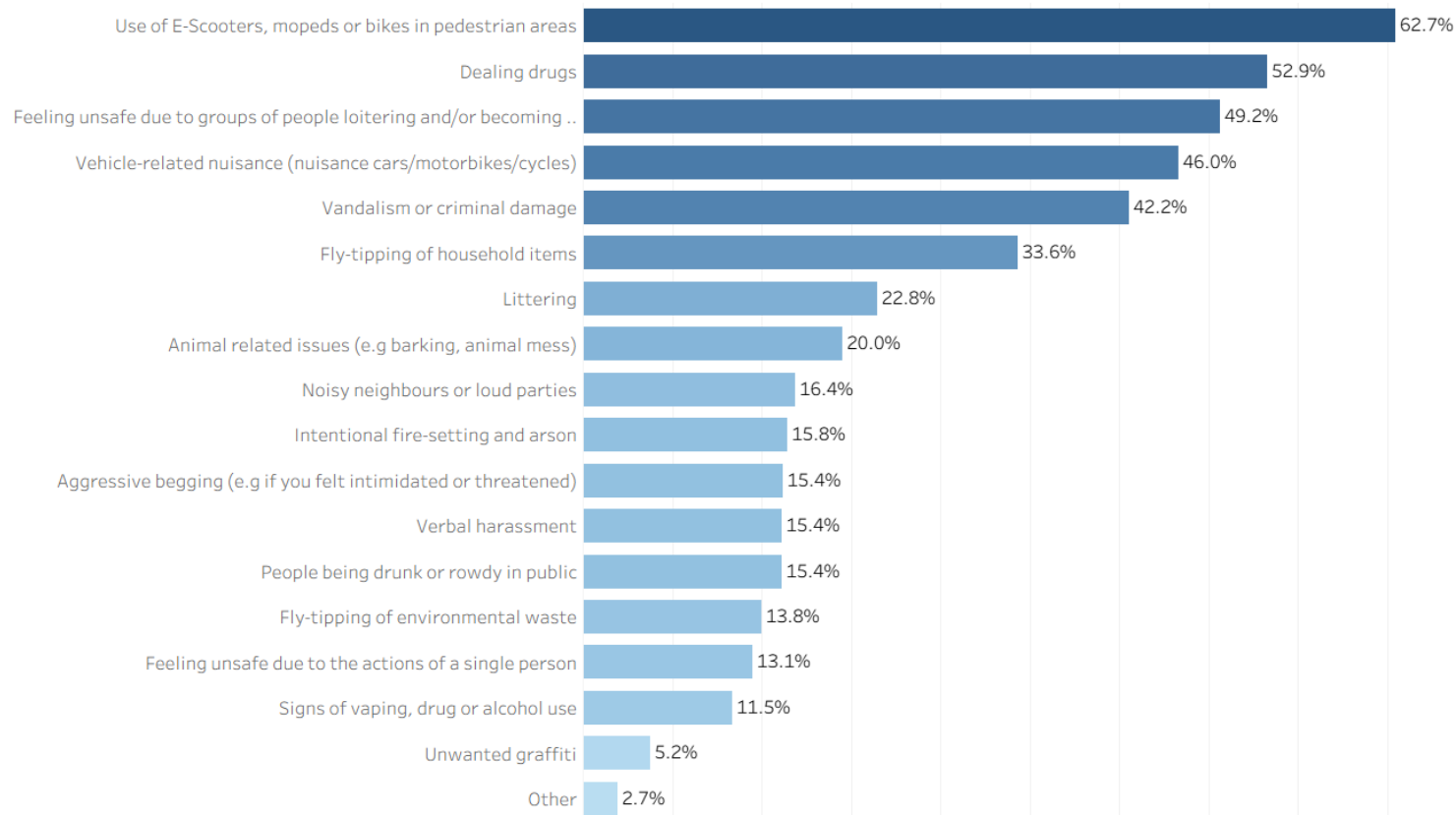
Respondents' Priorities

Top Priorities by ASB Type

Respondents were then asked which forms of ASB should be prioritised and to select their top 5 priorities that police and local partners should tackle.

Priorities

% of Respondents that selected each concern in their top 5



Narrative:

The survey found the top 5 priorities were:

1. Use of E-Scooters, mopeds or bikes*
2. Dealing Drugs
3. Feeling unsafe due to groups of people loitering and/or becoming intimidating
4. Vehicle-related nuisance
5. Vandalism or criminal damage

In last year's survey, top priorities were:

- Drug dealing
- Feeling unsafe due to groups of people loitering and/or becoming intimidating
- Vehicle related nuisance
- Vandalism to personal property,
- Vandalism to a community asset

These priorities were found to be relatively consistent across all the different Local authority areas, Rural, Urban and Coastal locations and areas with differing levels of deprivation.

*E-scooters, mopeds or bikes was a new selection option in this year's survey.

Respondents' Priorities

Top Priorities by Deprivation

Further analysis was conducted to identify priorities by Local Authority (LA), Geographical types (Urban, Rural and Coastal) and IMD deciles. Some notable differences are provided below.

Priority Order by IMD Decile										
Priority	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Aggressive begging (e.g if you felt intimidated or threatened)	14	8	10	12	14	11	8	12	10	13
Animal related issues (e.g barking, animal mess)	8	9	8	8	13	8	8	8	8	8
Dealing drugs	1	1	2	2	2	3	5	4	4	5
Feeling unsafe due to groups of people loitering and/or becoming..	3	3	4	5	4	2	2	2	2	4
Feeling unsafe due to the actions of a single person	13	14	11	16	15	14	12	14	16	13
Fly-tipping of environmental waste	16	16	15	10	10	15	10	10	10	9
Fly-tipping of household items	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Intentional fire-setting and arson	11	13	13	9	8	11	14	9	10	10
Littering	9	9	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	7	7	9	15	12	10	15	13	15	16
Other	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
People being drunk or rowdy in public	12	11	14	13	9	9	11	15	10	12
Signs of vaping, drug or alcohol use	15	12	16	13	16	16	16	16	14	17
Unwanted graffiti	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	15
Use of E-Scooters, mopeds or bikes in pedestrian areas	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vandalism or criminal damage	6	5	3	4	5	5	3	3	3	2
Vehicle-related nuisance (nuisance cars/motorbikes/cycles)	4	4	5	3	3	4	4	5	5	2
Verbal harassment	10	15	12	11	10	13	12	11	9	11

Narrative:

There were minimal differences in priorities between those living in more deprived areas to those in the least deprived areas.

However, participants living in the most deprived areas (IMD Decile 1 and 2) felt that Dealing Drugs was the top priority, followed by E-Scooters, Mopeds and Bikes in Pedestrian Areas. Conversely, those living in other areas felt that E-Scooters was the top priority, typically followed by Dealing Drugs, except for those in the least deprived areas, who felt that feeling unsafe due to groups or people and Vandalism/Criminal Damage were more of a priority.

Respondents' Priorities

Top Priorities by Local Authority and Geographic Type

Priority Order by Local Authority				
Priority	East Riding of Yorkshire	Kingston upon Hull	North East Lincolnshire	North Lincolnshire
Aggressive begging (e.g if you felt intimidated or threatened)	15	9	8	11
Animal related issues (e.g barking, animal mess)	8	10	9	9
Dealing drugs	2	2	3	1
Feeling unsafe due to groups of people loitering and/or becoming..	3	4	2	3
Feeling unsafe due to the actions of a single person	12	16	14	10
Fly-tipping of environmental waste	11	15	13	13
Fly-tipping of household items	6	6	6	6
Intentional fire-setting and arson	14	11	7	13
Littering	7	7	10	7
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	13	8	15	8
Other	18	18	18	18
People being drunk or rowdy in public	10	12	12	11
Signs of vaping, drug or alcohol use	16	14	16	15
Unwanted graffiti	17	17	17	17
Use of E-Scooters, mopeds or bikes in pedestrian areas	1	1	1	2
Vandalism or criminal damage	4	5	5	5
Vehicle-related nuisance (nuisance cars/motorbikes/cycles)	5	3	4	4
Verbal harassment	9	13	11	16

Narrative:

Priorities changed only slightly for each local authority. For North Lincs, the top priority was Dealing Drugs, whereas for the other 3 local authorities, E-Scooters, Mopeds and Bikes in Pedestrian areas was the number one priority.

Priority Order by Geographic Type		
Priority	Rural	Urban
Aggressive begging (e.g if you felt intimidated or threatened)	15	10
Animal related issues (e.g barking, animal mess)	7	8
Dealing drugs	2	2
Feeling unsafe due to groups of people loitering and/or becoming..	4	3
Feeling unsafe due to the actions of a single person	11	14
Fly-tipping of environmental waste	9	15
Fly-tipping of household items	6	6
Intentional fire-setting and arson	10	11
Littering	7	7
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	14	9
Other	17	18
People being drunk or rowdy in public	13	12
Signs of vaping, drug or alcohol use	16	16
Unwanted graffiti	18	17
Use of E-Scooters, mopeds or bikes in pedestrian areas	1	1
Vandalism or criminal damage	3	5
Vehicle-related nuisance (nuisance cars/motorbikes/cycles)	5	4
Verbal harassment	12	13

Narrative:

E-Scooters was also the top priority for those living in both urban and rural areas, followed by Dealing Drugs. Fly-tipping of environmental waste was a greater priority in Rural areas than Urban areas. Conversely, aggressive begging was more of a priority in Urban than Rural areas.

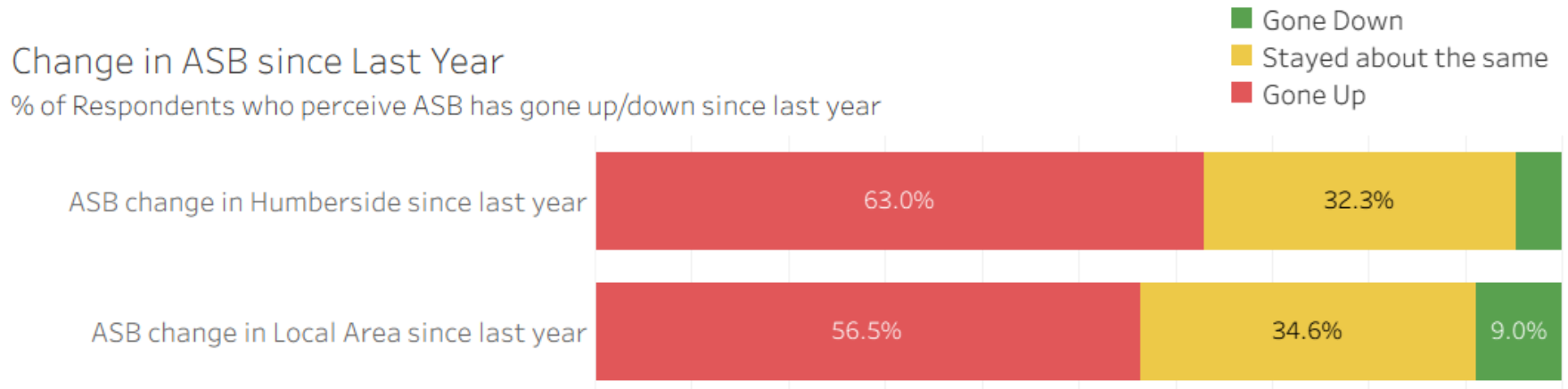
Section 4

Respondents' Perception Around ASB

Respondents' Perception Around ASB

Comparison of ASB in Humberside and Local Areas

Respondents were asked to compare the current levels of ASB to levels one year ago across Humberside and in their local area.



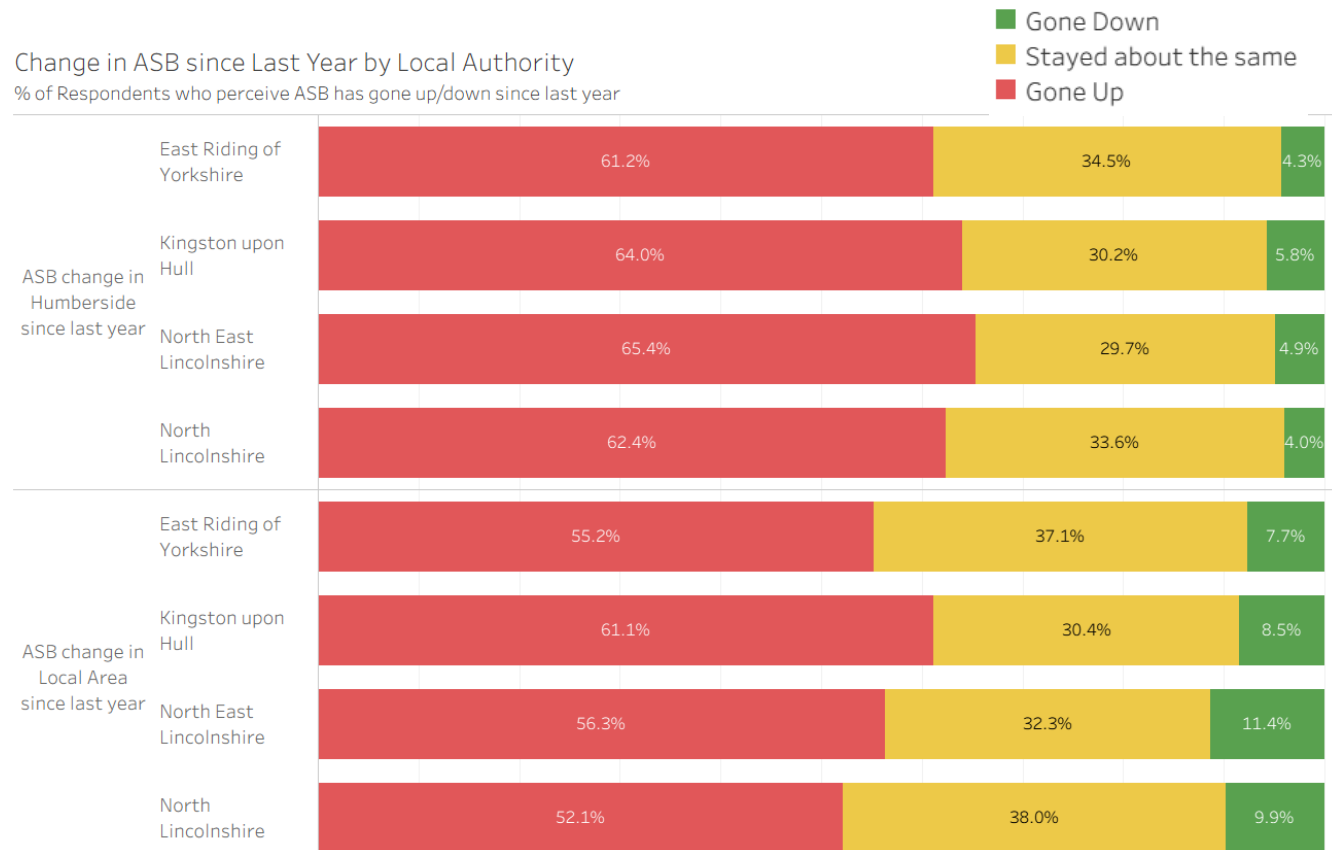
Narrative:

Over 60% of respondents felt that ASB has either gone up a lot or gone up a little in Humberside since last year. This is slightly greater than the proportion of respondents that felt ASB had gone up in their local area. A lesser proportion of respondents felt that ASB has gone down across Humberside (5%) and in their local area (9%).

Respondents' Perception Around ASB

Comparison of ASB Over Time by Local Authority

Further analysis was conducted in each of the Local Authorities (LA), Geographical types (Urban, Rural and Coastal) and IMD deciles. Some notable difference that were found when comparing ASB Prevalence are below.



Narrative:

There was a greater proportion of respondents in all local authorities who felt that ASB has gone up across Humberside when compared to the proportion who felt ASB had gone up in their local area since last year.

Respondents in Hull and North East Lincs are more likely to agree that ASB has gone up across both Humberside and in their local area. However, those in East Riding are more likely to state that ASB has stayed the same across Humberside and in their area than those in other local authorities.

There was minimal difference between those living in rural areas and those in urban areas who agree that ASB has gone up across Humberside since last year. However, there was a noticeable difference in those who agree ASB has gone up in their local area. 46% of respondents in rural areas agree ASB has gone up since last year compared to 60% of those who live in urban areas that agree it has gone up.

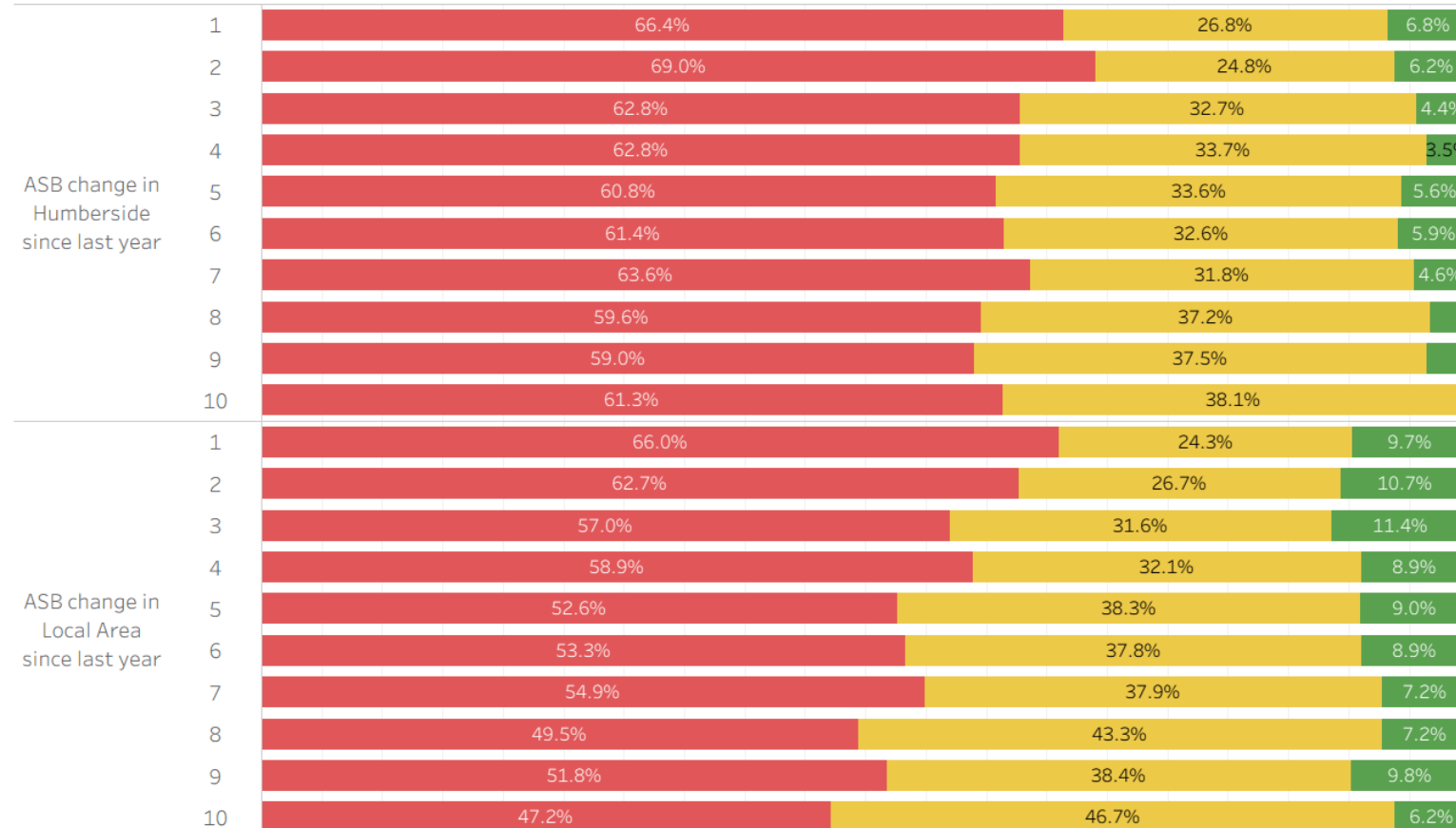
There is minimal difference for those who live in coastal areas and those who don't with regards to increases in ASB across both Humberside and in their local areas.

Respondents' Perception Around ASB

Comparison of ASB Over Time by IMD Decile

Change in ASB since Last Year by IMD Decile
% of Respondents who perceive ASB has gone up/down since last year

■ Gone Down
■ Stayed about the same
■ Gone Up



Narrative:

A greater proportion of respondents, regardless of levels of deprivation, felt that ASB has gone up across Humberside than ASB in their local area.

However, a greater proportion of individuals in IMD Deciles 1 and 2 (i.e. the most deprived areas) felt that ASB has gone up in both Humberside and their local area when compared to the proportion who felt it had increased in the least deprived areas (IMD Decile 9 and 10).

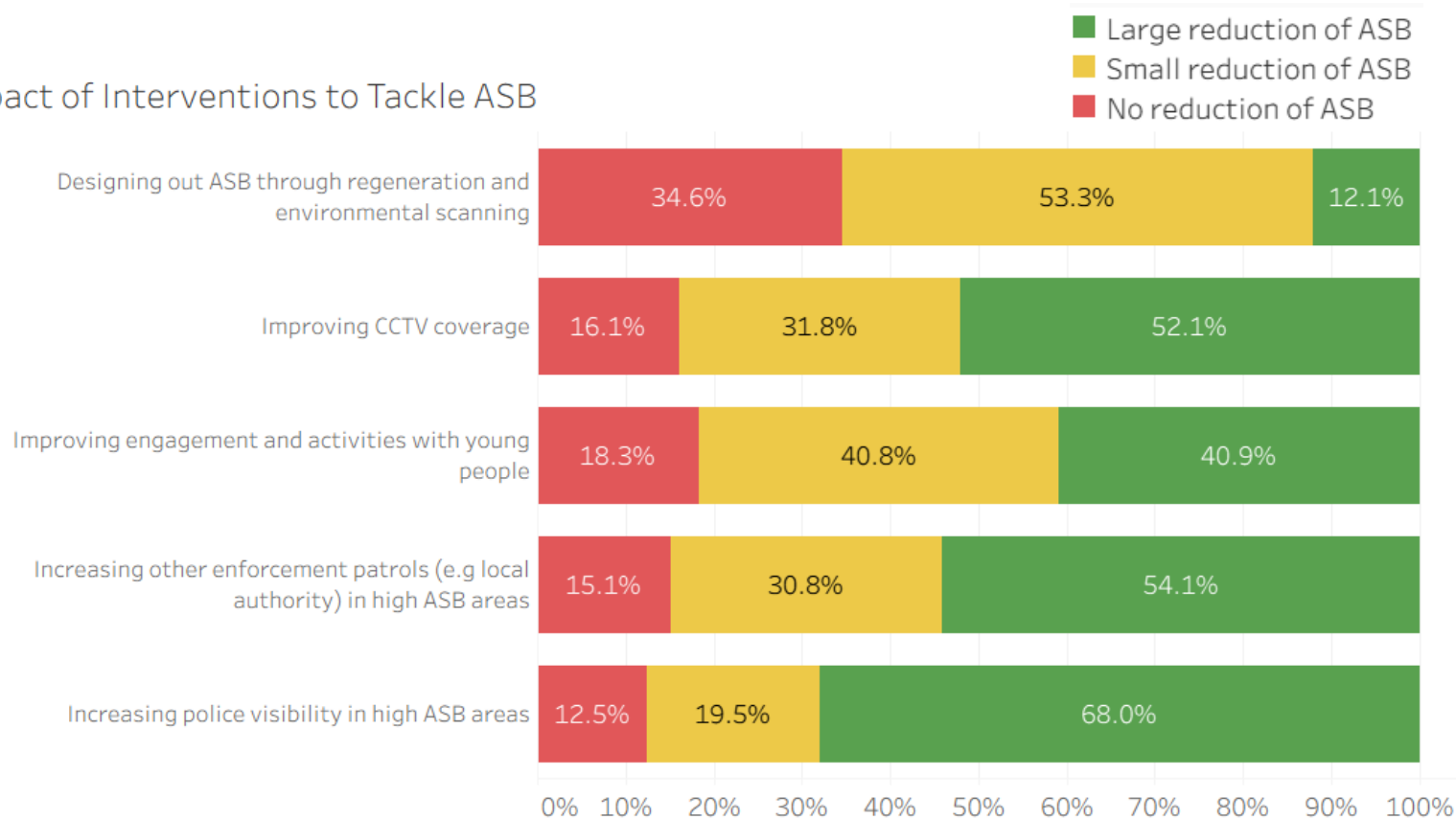
Those in IMD Decile 10 are more likely to state that ASB levels have stayed about the same across Humberside and in their local area than those living in other areas.

Respondents' Perception Around ASB

Views on Best Response to Tackle ASB

Respondents were asked how successful a set of interventions would be in reducing ASB.

Impact of Interventions to Tackle ASB



Narrative:

Respondents felt that more visibility of police and/or other patrols would be more effective than other interventions.

This is similar to the views in last year's ASB survey.

Respondents' Perception Around ASB

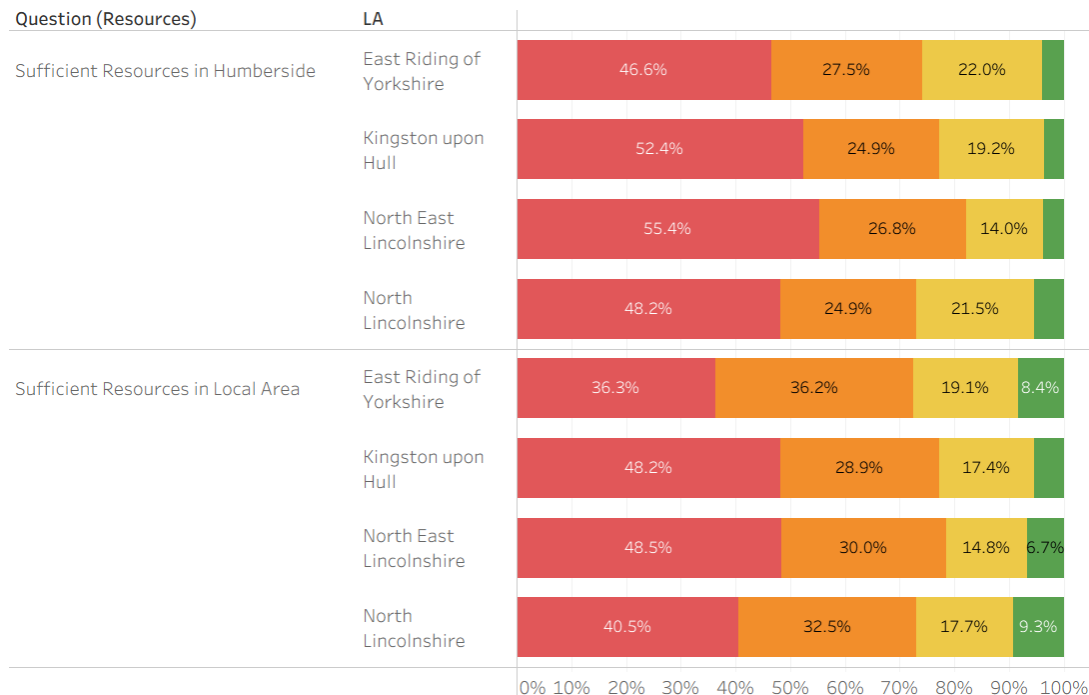
Sufficiency of Resources

Respondents were asked whether there are sufficient resources in Humberside and their local area to tackle ASB. The analysis by Local Authority and IMD is provided below.

■ Yes - There is sufficient resources
■ Don't know
■ No - A small increase in resources is needed
■ No - A large increase in resources is needed

Sufficient Resources

% of Respondents who believe more resources are needed

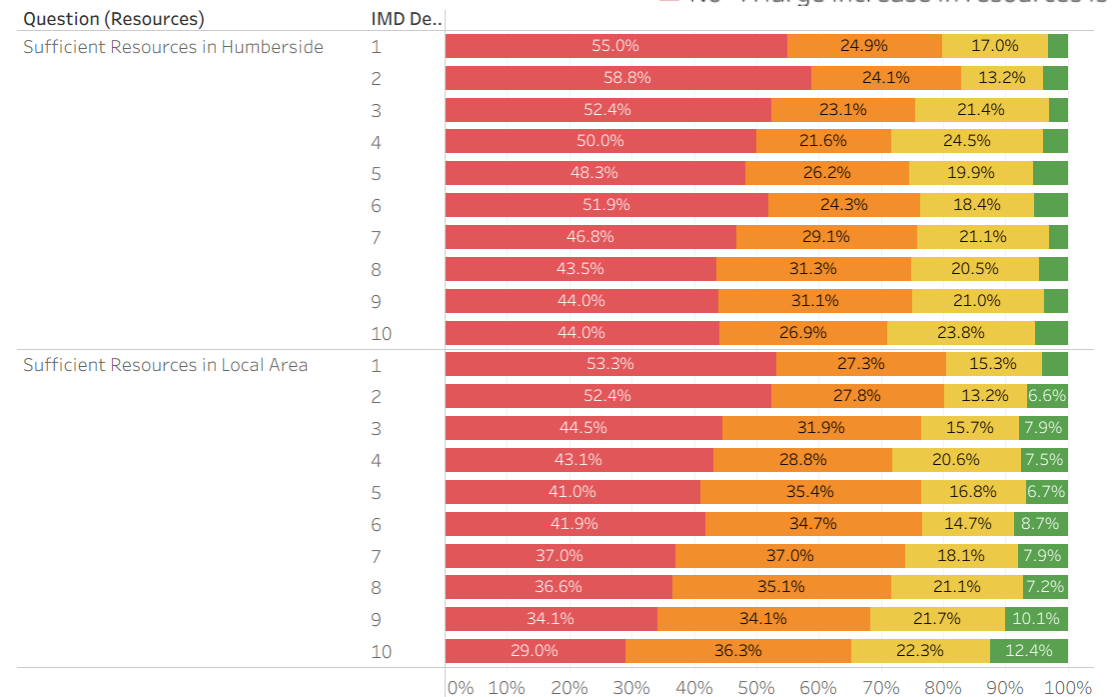


Narrative:

A greater proportion of respondents living in Hull and North-East Lincolnshire feel that a large increase in resources is required across both Humberside and in their local area. Conversely, there is a slightly greater proportion in the East Riding and North Lincolnshire that feel there are sufficient resources.

Sufficient Resources

% of Respondents who believe more resources are needed



Narrative:

Respondents in more deprived areas believe there needs to be a large increase in the number of resources when compared to other areas. Conversely those living in the least deprived areas are more likely to agree there is sufficient resources, but this is still smaller than those who agree an increase is needed.

Section 5

Respondents' Experience of ASB

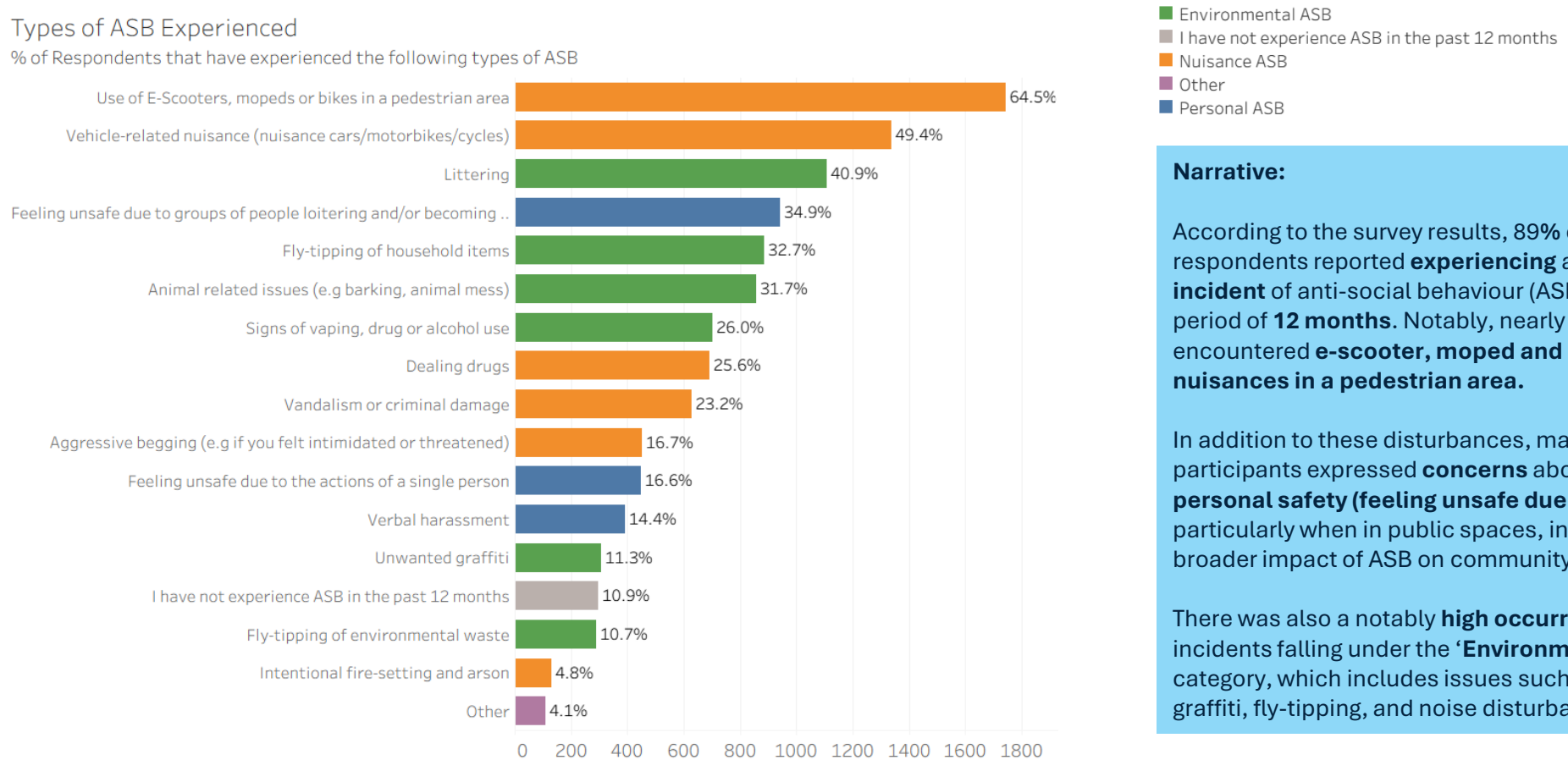
Respondents' Experience of ASB

ASB Experiences in Past 12 Months

Respondents were asked whether they have experienced ASB in the past 12 months and what form of ASB they experienced.

Types of ASB Experienced

% of Respondents that have experienced the following types of ASB



Narrative:

According to the survey results, 89% of respondents reported **experiencing** at least **one incident** of anti-social behaviour (ASB) within a period of **12 months**. Notably, nearly two-thirds encountered **e-scooter, moped and bike nuisances in a pedestrian area**.

In addition to these disturbances, many participants expressed **concerns** about their **personal safety (feeling unsafe due to others)**, particularly when in public spaces, indicating a broader impact of ASB on community well-being.

There was also a notably **high occurrence** of incidents falling under the '**Environmental ASB**' category, which includes issues such as littering, graffiti, fly-tipping, and noise disturbances.

Respondents' Experience of ASB

ASB Experiences in Past 12 Months by Deprivation

Further analysis has been carried out to understand if the different types of ASB were experienced by individuals in particular local authorities and differing levels of deprivation.

Types of ASB Experienced by Deprivation

% of Respondents that have experienced the following types of ASB

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Use of E-Scooters, mopeds or bikes in a pedestrian area	67.2%	66.1%	63.6%	64.9%	63.6%	61.4%	59.4%	62.9%	68.2%	67.0%
Vehicle-related nuisance (nuisance cars/motorbikes/cycles)	54.2%	56.9%	49.0%	51.7%	49.8%	45.8%	46.7%	45.7%	45.0%	44.9%
Littering	40.1%	46.3%	43.2%	37.7%	41.1%	38.3%	38.5%	39.5%	43.0%	45.4%
Feeling unsafe due to groups of people loitering and/or becoming intimidating	40.1%	43.6%	33.0%	34.3%	29.2%	34.1%	34.4%	35.5%	31.0%	28.1%
Fly-tipping of household items	41.3%	38.5%	39.8%	33.6%	34.0%	24.7%	25.0%	27.3%	27.3%	28.1%
Animal related issues (e.g barking, animal mess)	32.8%	31.2%	29.6%	33.6%	30.0%	30.8%	27.5%	34.8%	30.6%	33.0%
Signs of vaping, drug or alcohol use	34.6%	35.3%	27.7%	24.2%	20.9%	23.7%	24.2%	16.8%	19.0%	25.4%
Dealing drugs	45.8%	39.9%	26.2%	27.9%	19.4%	20.8%	16.8%	15.2%	10.7%	10.8%
Vandalism or criminal damage	26.9%	27.5%	21.4%	24.5%	23.3%	21.4%	22.5%	20.7%	18.6%	21.6%
Aggressive begging (e.g if you felt intimidated or threatened)	16.5%	21.6%	18.0%	21.1%	13.0%	17.9%	16.0%	15.2%	14.5%	12.4%
Feeling unsafe due to the actions of a single person	21.2%	21.1%	21.4%	16.6%	13.4%	14.6%	16.4%	14.1%	11.6%	11.9%
Verbal harassment	20.0%	16.1%	17.0%	14.7%	13.0%	13.3%	13.1%	14.1%	8.3%	8.6%
Unwanted graffiti	10.4%	11.0%	10.2%	14.0%	13.0%	9.4%	9.8%	10.5%	12.8%	14.6%
I have not experience ASB in the past 12 months	7.3%	8.7%	12.1%	6.8%	9.1%	14.3%	12.3%	16.4%	13.2%	13.5%
Fly-tipping of environmental waste	13.0%	7.3%	9.2%	12.1%	10.3%	7.5%	9.0%	13.3%	11.2%	10.3%
Intentional fire-setting and arson	7.7%	8.7%	4.9%	6.4%	2.4%	2.9%	2.5%	4.3%	2.1%	3.2%
Other	5.3%	4.6%	2.9%	3.4%	2.8%	5.2%	4.5%	3.5%	3.7%	3.8%

Narrative:

There appears to be several forms of ASB that are slightly more likely to be experienced by those living in more deprived areas, such as Dealing Drugs, with nearly 46% of respondents living in IMD Decile 1 experiencing this ASB compared to just below 11% of those in IMD Decile 9 or 10. However, several types of ASB are not necessarily experienced by individuals in differing levels of deprivation, such as E-scooters, which appears to be experienced by all levels of deprivation.

Respondents' Experience of ASB

ASB Experiences in Past 12 Months by Local Authority

Types of ASB Experienced by Local Authority

% of Respondents that have experienced the following types of ASB

	East Riding of Yorkshire	Kingston upon Hull	North East Lincolnshire	North Lincolnshire
Use of E-Scooters, mopeds or bikes in a pedestrian area	59.4%	74.7%	66.9%	56.7%
Vehicle-related nuisance (nuisance cars/motorbikes/cycles)	46.1%	53.7%	49.1%	49.4%
Littering	40.8%	45.8%	35.1%	39.1%
Feeling unsafe due to groups of people loitering and/or becoming intimidating	31.4%	37.4%	39.7%	33.7%
Fly-tipping of household items	25.6%	41.5%	31.8%	32.8%
Animal related issues (e.g barking, animal mess)	33.5%	31.6%	32.0%	27.4%
Signs of vaping, drug or alcohol use	22.9%	28.8%	26.5%	26.2%
Dealing drugs	19.9%	32.7%	25.2%	25.7%
Vandalism or criminal damage	22.3%	25.6%	24.8%	20.1%
Aggressive begging (e.g if you felt intimidated or threatened)	11.2%	23.0%	19.3%	14.9%
Feeling unsafe due to the actions of a single person	15.6%	18.0%	16.4%	16.7%
Verbal harassment	13.3%	16.7%	16.0%	11.9%
Unwanted graffiti	11.4%	13.6%	11.6%	7.9%
I have not experience ASB in the past 12 months	12.8%	6.6%	11.0%	14.2%
Fly-tipping of environmental waste	9.0%	11.7%	11.0%	11.5%
Intentional fire-setting and arson	2.3%	7.0%	7.0%	3.8%
Other	4.4%	4.7%	3.9%	3.1%

Narrative:

Individuals living in Hull and North-East Lincs are more likely to experience e-scooters, mopeds or bikes in pedestrian areas. Additionally, Hull is more likely to experience issues relating to vehicle nuisance, littering, drug dealing and fly-tipping of household items.

East Riding has a slightly higher proportion of respondents experiencing animal related issues than the other local authorities.

Section 6

Respondents' Reporting of ASB

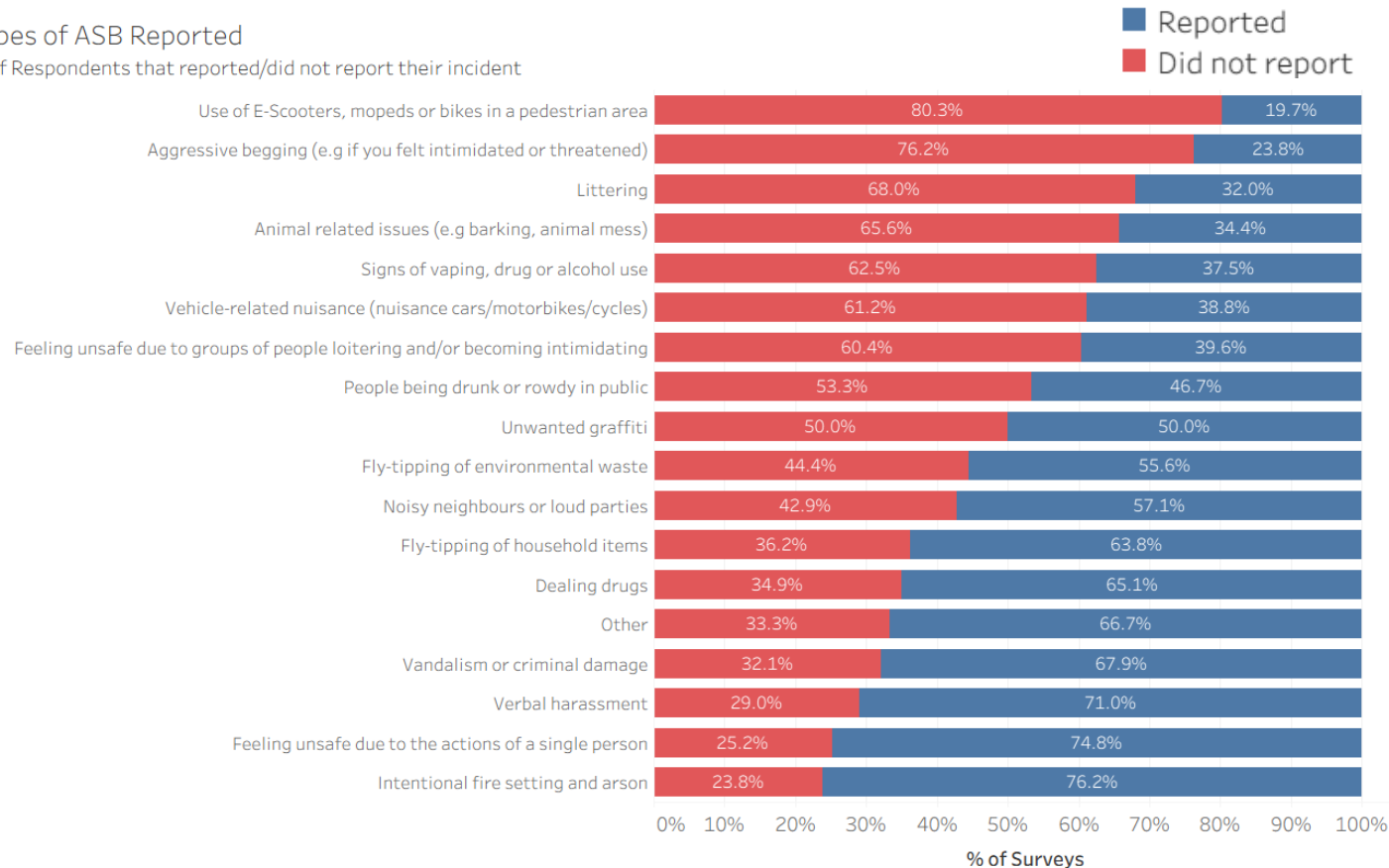
Respondents' Reporting of ASB

Reported ASB

Respondents were asked if they would like to provide more information about an ASB incident they experienced and whether they had reported the incident.

Types of ASB Reported

% of Respondents that reported/did not report their incident



Narrative:

Most respondents selected use of e-scooters, moped and bikes in pedestrian to provide more information about (27.3% of respondents).

The top three types of ASB that respondents reported were:

- Intentional Fire-setting and arson
- Feeling unsafe due to the actions of a single person
- Verbal Harassment

The three types of ASB are that least likely to be reported are:

- Use of e-scooters, mopeds or bikes in pedestrian areas
- Aggressive begging
- Littering

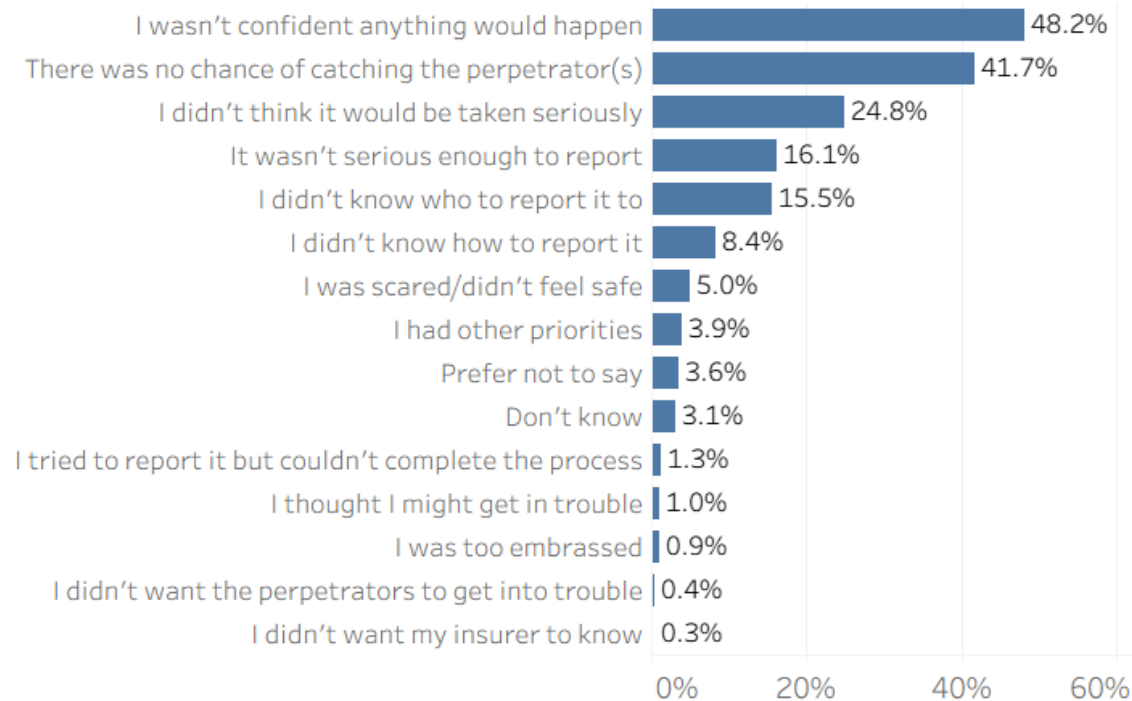
Respondents' Reporting of ASB

Reasons for Not Reporting ASB

Respondents were asked why had they not reported ASB that they had experienced. Analysis was further carried out to understand the reason why the top ASB priorities were not reported.

Reasons for Not Reporting

% of Respondents who did not report ASB due to the following reasons



Narrative:

48% of respondents who had experienced ASB but not reported it, were **not confident that anything would happen** and **42%** believed that there was **no chance of catching the perpetrator(s)** as the reasons for not reporting ASB. These are consistent with previous ASB surveys as to why ASB might not be reported.

When considering the **top priorities** identified on **slide 9**, the type of ASB incident doesn't appear to have much impact on the reason for it not reporting. For all priority incidents, the top reasons for not reporting reflected the same reasons as all types of ASB.

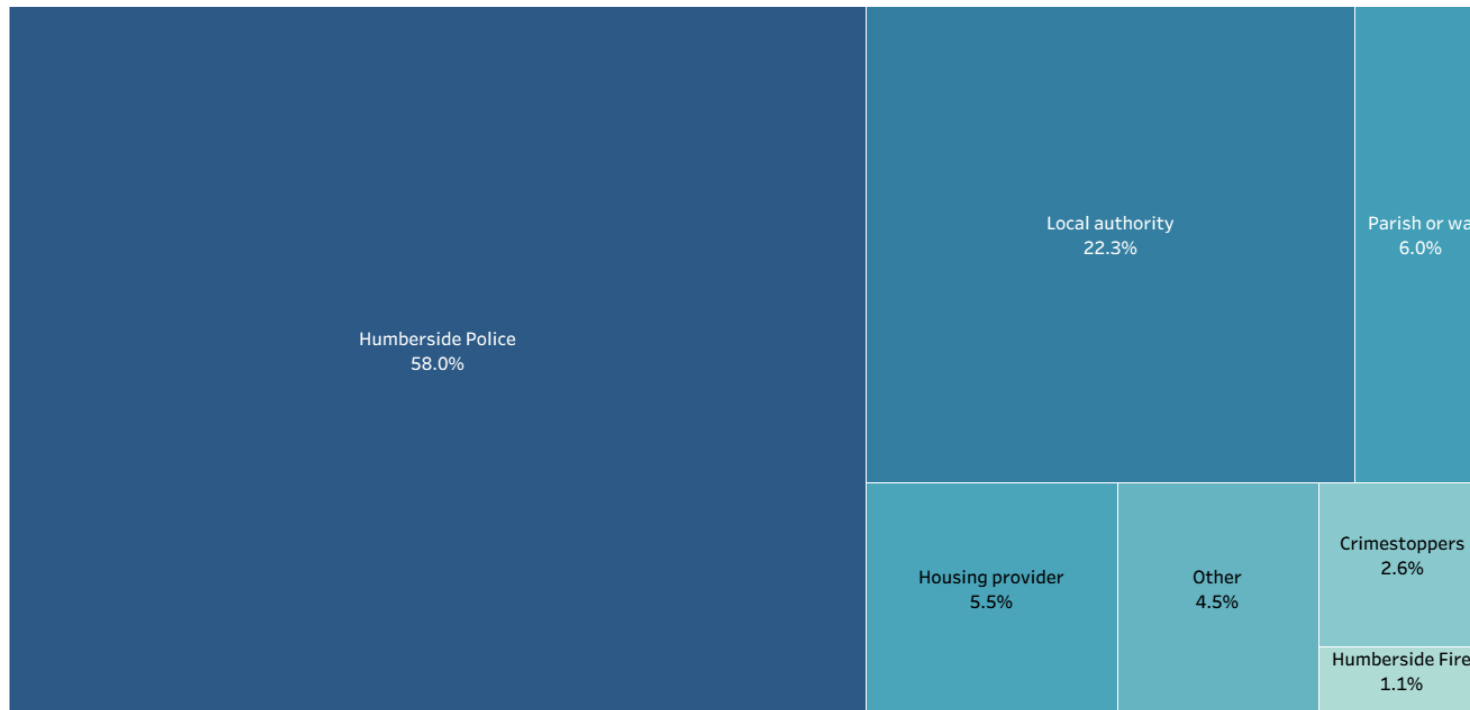
Respondents' Reporting of ASB

Reports per Agency

Respondents were asked if they had reported an ASB incident, who they reported it to.

Reporting by Agency

% of Respondents that reported their incident to the following agencies



Narrative:

Examining the full dataset, analysis was carried out to understand which agency received more reports. **This does not include the respondents who chose not to report their incident.**

Humberside Police accounted for the majority of reported incidents (58%), followed by the local authority. Humberside Fire and Rescue accounted for just over 1% of incidents reported.

Further analysis was conducted on the number of reports to Humberside Police and the Local Council.

There is a general trend in the data to suggest that if the incident type is **Personal** or **Nuisance** related, **Humberside Police** are more likely to receive the report. On the other hand, **Environmental ASB** is more likely to be reported to the **Council**.

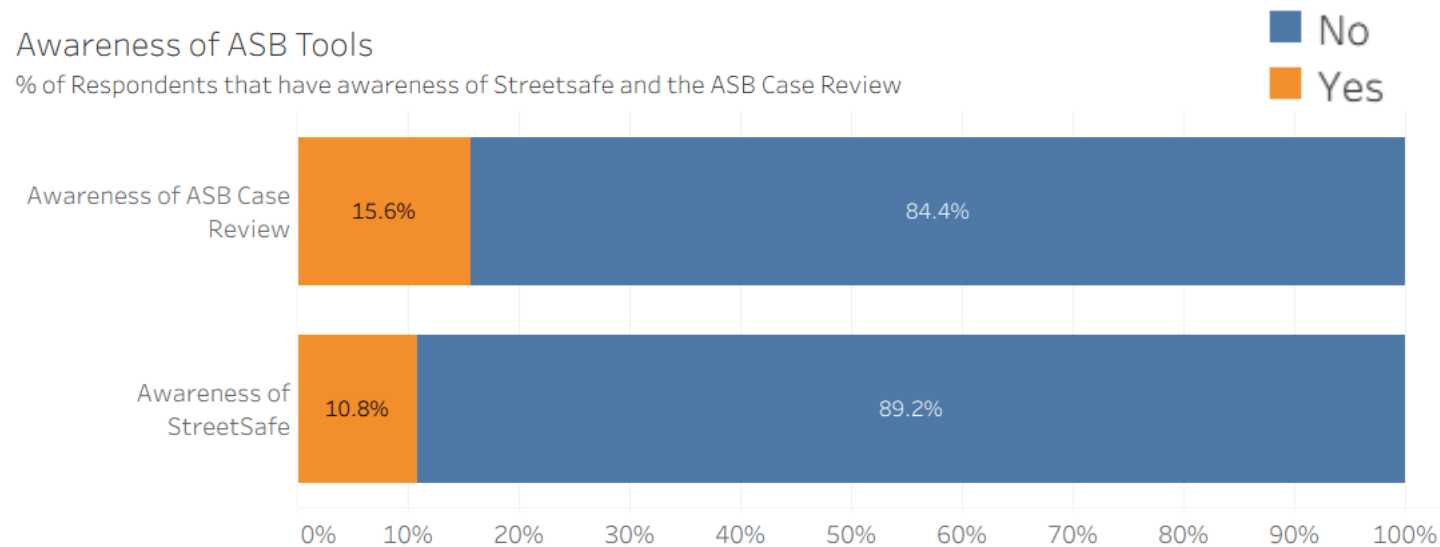
As an example, for all incidents related to Drug Dealing (Nuisance ASB), 62% were reported to Police but for fly-tipping, graffiti and animal-related nuisance (Environmental ASB), most incidents were reported to the local authority.

50% of intentional fire-setting and arson was reported to Humberside Fire and Rescue, and the other 50% to Humberside Police or the local authority.

Respondents' Reporting of ASB

Other Reporting Streams

Respondents were asked whether they had knowledge of other reporting streams, that are not police/local authority.



Narrative:

Only **15.6%** of respondents and **10.8%** of respondents had an awareness of the **ASB Case Review** service and **Streetsafe** tool, respectively, prior to completion of the survey.

***Streetsafe** is a Home Office reporting tool which enables the user to report locations and the reasons why they feel unsafe. More information can be found at: www.police.uk/pu/notices/streetsafe/street-safe/

The **ASB case review is a process that can be requested by an individual or community which has experienced ASB. This process requires different agencies to convene to identify if any further action can be taken to address the cause of the ASB. More information can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/anti-social-behaviour-asb-case-review-also-known-as-the-community-trigger>

Respondents' Experience of ASB

Summary of ASB Rankings

ASB Type	Priority Rank* ¹	Experienced Rank* ²	Reporting Rank* ³
Use of e-scooters, mopeds or bikes in pedestrian areas	1	1	18
Dealing drugs	2	8	6
Feeling Unsafe due to groups of people loitering or becoming aggressive	3	4	12
Vehicle-related nuisance	4	2	13
Vandalism or criminal damage	5	9	4
Fly-tipping of household items	6	5	7
Littering	7	3	16
Animal-related issues	8	6	15
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	9	-	8
Intentional fire-setting and arson	10	15	1
Aggressive begging	11	10	17
Verbal harassment	12	12	3
People being drunk or rowdy in public	13	-	11
Fly-tipping of environment waste	14	14	9
Feeling unsafe due to the actions of a single person	15	11	2
Signs of vaping, drug or alcohol use	16	7	14
Unwanted graffiti	17	13	10
Other	18	16	5

Narrative:

This table summarises the rank of each type of ASB with regards to respondents' **priority**, which type of ASB was **experienced** the most and which type of ASB respondents stated they have **reported**.

There appears to be a very noticeable under-reporting of use of e-scooters, mopeds and bikes in pedestrian areas, vehicle-related nuisance and feeling unsafe, with these types of incidents regularly experienced but not reported, and these also in the top 5 priorities.

*1 Rank given by greatest number of respondents that had the ASB type in their top 5 priorities

*2 Rank given by the greatest number of respondents that had experienced the ASB type

*3 Rank given by the greatest proportion of respondents that had reported their incident compared to those that had not reported