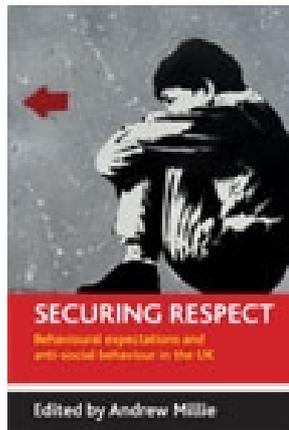


SECURING RESPECT

Behavioural expectations and anti-social behaviour in the UK

Edited by Andrew Millie
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This book includes ten essays that help to inform the ongoing public debate on anti-social behaviour, and to consider fully the impact of the government's new **Crime and Security Act 2010**.

There are pockets of Scotland where anti-social behaviour is absolutely linked to alcohol consumption. There is a positive relationship between alcohol affordability and alcohol consumption. Apart from, anti-social behaviour, there is a positive relationship between alcohol consumption and three types of harms, namely traffic injuries, traffic deaths and liver cirrhosis and such alcohol consumption is linked to country- tax and price differentials and it is foolish to address the problem when the left hand does not know what the right hand is doing, i.e. when communication in the government is so bad that one part does not know what is happening in another part. It is clear that alcohol affordability could be a useful policy lever to public authorities seeking to reduce harmful alcohol consumption in the United Kingdom, notwithstanding the fact alcohol manufacture, distribution and sales create jobs, generates fiscal revenues in the form of alcohol taxes, and contributes around € billion to the EU's economy through trade (Anderson and Baumberg, 2006).

Since a significant proportion of alcohol consumption is problematic and generates harms for individuals and societies, which results in serious health, social and economic harms, and is the third leading risk factor for death and disability in the UK why does harmful drinking patterns remain? These are the questions that policy makers must address, instead to issues statute after statute to punish the symptom of

the problem, rather than address the problem. But when it comes to money, governments become blinded. The problem to address is not to issue Parenting Orders to already harassed poverty-stricken parents, but to ask why it is that more than one in four deaths among young men are due to alcohol (DG SANCO 2006; Hoorlings *et al.* 2006).

Europe, as a whole, including the United Kingdom as a member state, has the highest proportion of ‘drinkers’ and the highest levels of alcohol consumption per head of the population in the world and this consumption has been linked to violence and crime, and family breakdown and thus generates high costs to society equivalent to 1.3% of GDP (DG SANCO 2006).

Excerpt of Chapter 4

EVERY CHILD MATTERS IN PUBLIC OPEN SPACES

By

Helen Wooley, University of Sheffield

In 2003, the British government declared that *Every Child Matters* (Chief Secretary to the Treasury, 2003). The expression of this assertion was that children should be healthy, stay safe, enjoy and achieve, make a positive contribution and achieve economic well-being. One of the aims of this policy was to provide a more joined-up approach to children and young people’s services in local government. A more recent development of this policy was the launch of The Children’s Plan for England, in December 2007 (DCSF, 2007). This is intended as a 10-year programme with the aim ‘to make England the best place in the world for children and young people to grow up’ (DCSF, 2007:3)....

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Excerpt of Chapter 9

Civilising offensives: education, football and ‘eradicating’ sectarianism in Scotland

By

John Flint and Ryan Powell, Sheffield Hallam University

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The chapter begins with an account of the key concepts within Elias’s social theory of the civilising process and continues by describing how both the anti-sectarianism and Respect agendas may be characterised as civilising offensives. The chapter then provides an account of key elements of the governance of sectarianism in Scotland, focusing on the arenas of education and football. We argue that the anti-sectarianism agenda symbolises an ambitious attempt to reframe the values and traditions of sections of the Scottish population within a ‘respect’ paradigm and to build an ever-wider apparatus of governmental (including non-state) mechanisms for reshaping the conduct of citizens. We attempt to identify common rationales and techniques shared by both the anti-sectarianism and Respect agendas, and suggest that Elias’s theories provide an important conceptual framework for understanding and critiquing social processes and government attempts to realign these processes.....

This book is essential reading in light of the Crime and Security Act 2010.
Sally Ramage