Policing 2014

Links between deprivation and confidence in the Police in NI

Summary Report of Findings

MillwardBrownUlster

Background

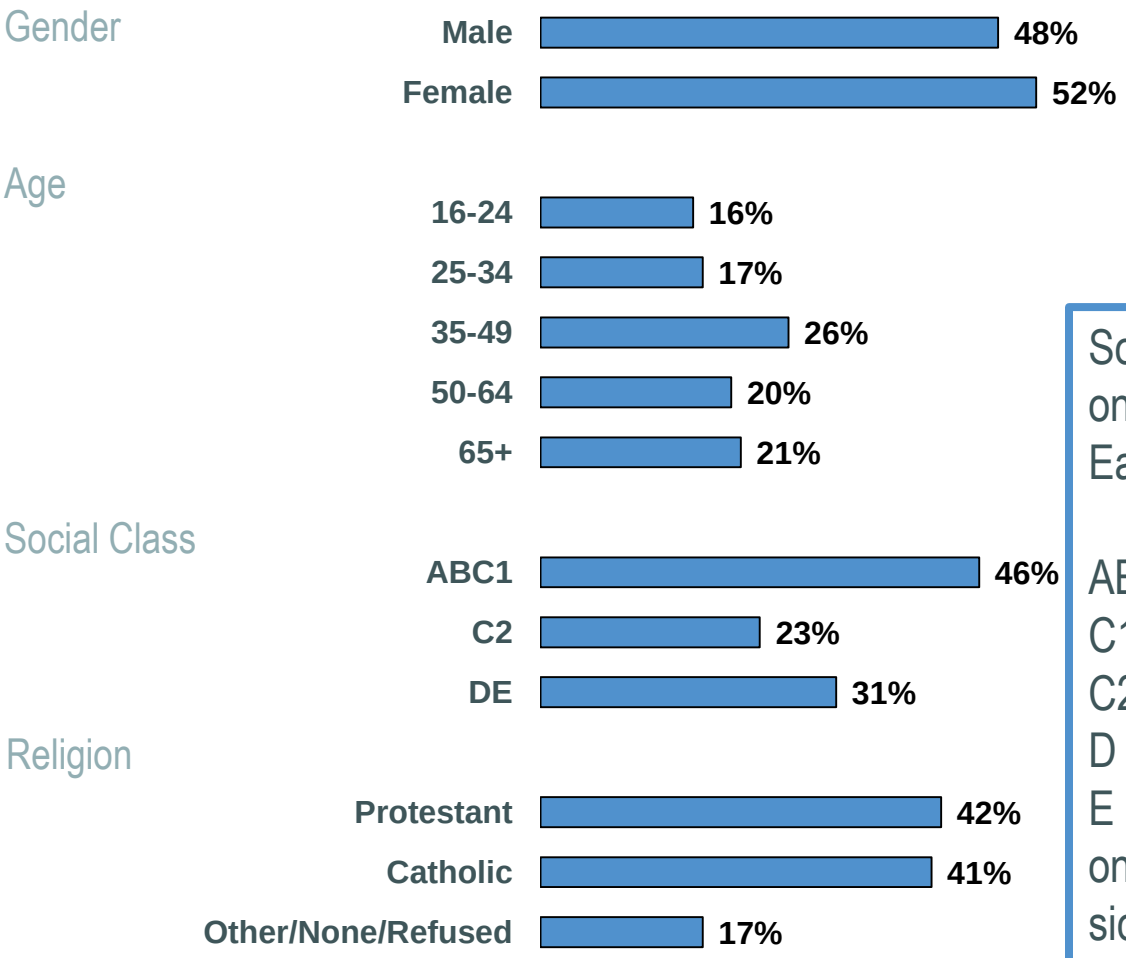
- The Northern Ireland Policing Board (the Board) undertakes a range of surveys and research activity to establish public perceptions of the Board, Policing and Community Safety Partnerships (PCSPs) and the delivery of policing by the PSNI. The Policing Board uses this research activity to inform its work and assist with the assessment of public satisfaction with the performance of the PSNI, PCSPs and the Board.
- The Board commissioned Millward Brown Ulster to undertake 3 elements of a programme of research within the theme of “Confidence in Northern Ireland Policing”.
- This report addresses ‘the links between deprivation and confidence in the police in NI’.

Methodology and Sample

- Questions were included on three waves of the Millward Brown Ulster Omnibus Survey.
- Fieldwork was conducted between late January and early March 2014.
- Interviewing conducted face-to-face by means of HAPI (Handheld Assisted Personal Interviewing).

- Following the initial random selection of a total of 135 sampling points over the three waves, a quota sampling methodology was utilised.
- Final sample of 3054 was weighted to be representative of NI 16+ population in terms of gender, age, social class, religion and region. Bases shown throughout are unweighted bases.
- Fieldwork was conducted by members of the Millward Brown Ulster Interviewer Panel.
- All research conducted in compliance with the international standard ISO 20252 : 2012.
- More details of the methodology, including sampling and the questionnaire in Appendices.

Sample Profile and Social Grade Classification:



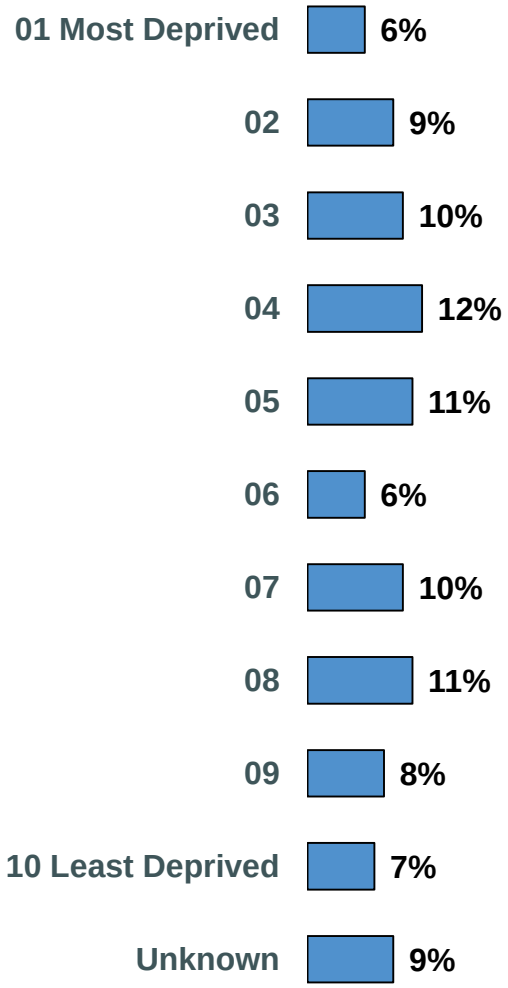
Social Grade Classification – based on occupation of the Chief Income Earner in household

AB – Upper/Middle Class
C1 – Lower Middle Class
C2 – Skilled Working Class
D – Other Working Class
E – Other (those entirely dependent on the state long term due to sickness, unemployment, pensioners)

[Base: All Respondents n=3054]

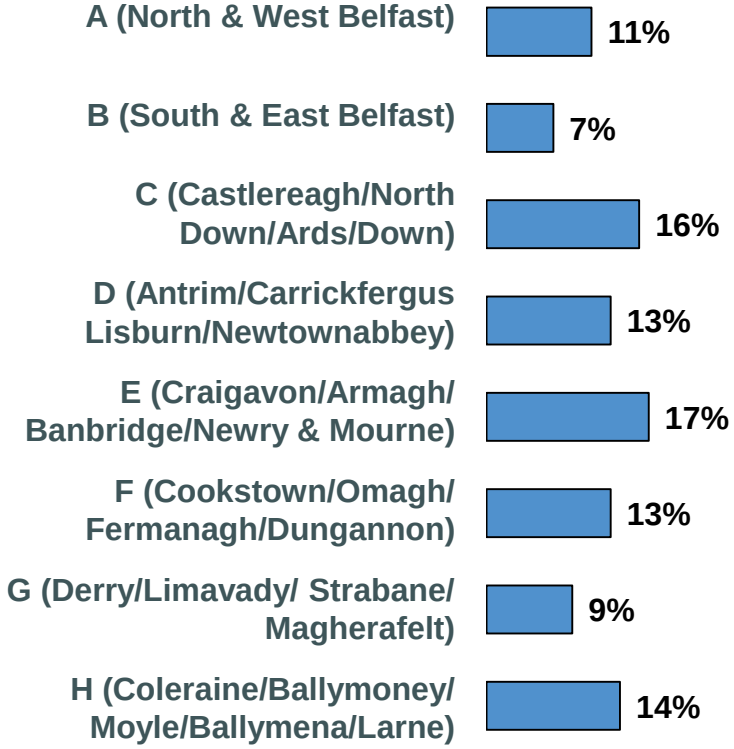
Sample Profile:

Deprivation Decile



Location

Policing District



[Base: All Respondents n=3054]

Findings

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Respondents were asked to what extent they agreed or disagreed with a series of statements relating to confidence

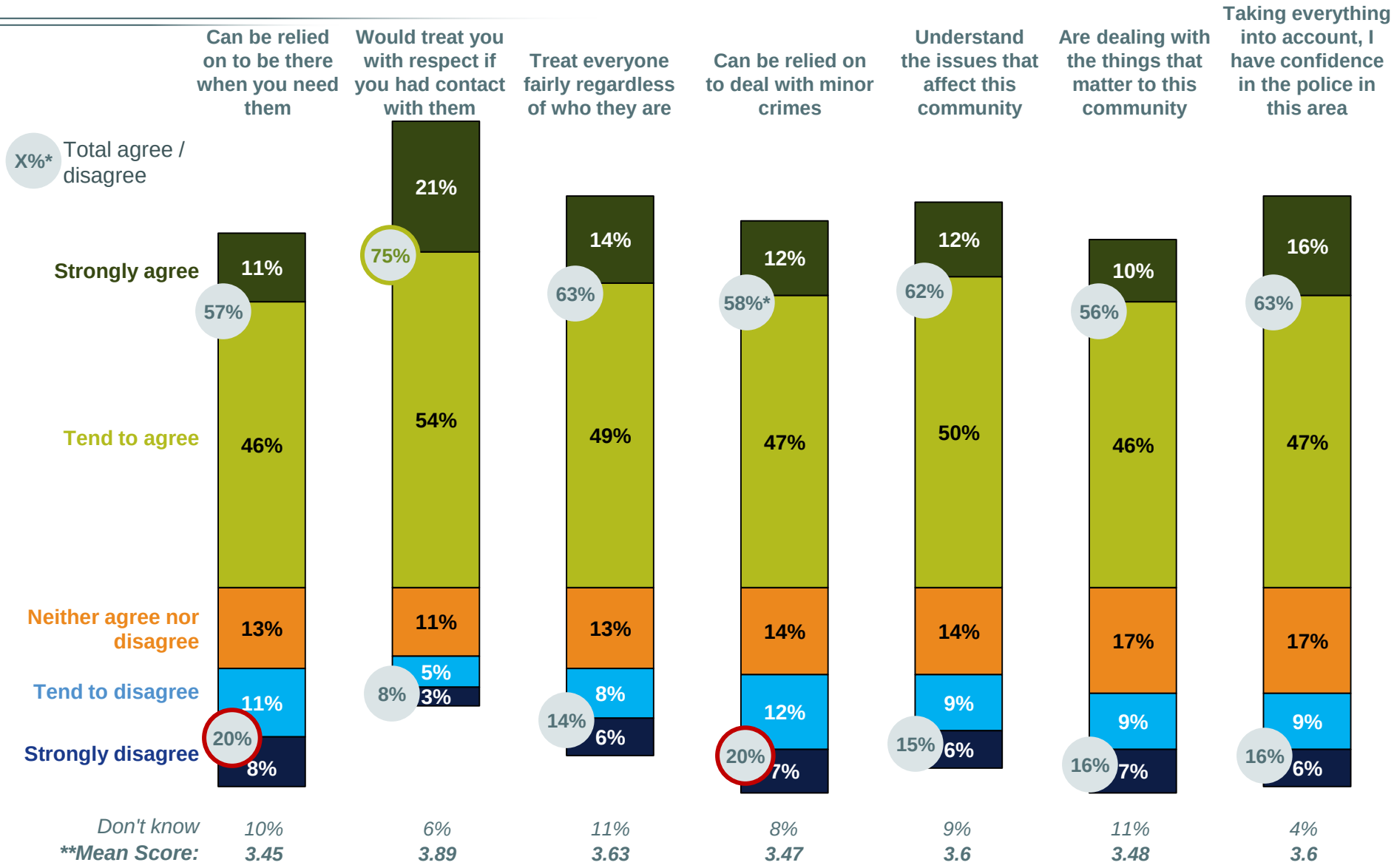
Q. To what extent do you agree or disagree…
That the local police in your area can be relied on to be there when you need them?
That the local police in your area would treat you with respect if you had contact with them?
That the local police in your area treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are?
That the local police in your area can be relied on to deal with minor crimes?
That the local police in your area understand the issues that affect this community?
That the local police in your area are dealing with the things that matter to this community
Taking everything into account, I have confidence in the police in this area

Confidence in police in area: Overall Summary

- Of all of these (statements above) respondents are most likely to agree that the '*local police in their area would treat you with respect if you had contact with them*', with 3 in 4 (75%) tending to agree or strongly agree (21% strongly agree) – (see slide 8).
- This level of agreement is significantly more than that seen for any of the other measurements, the next most likely being '*treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are*' with just over 3 in 5 agreeing (63%).
- Agreement is lowest when asked about views on whether or not the local police '*are dealing with the things that matter to this community*', '*can be relied on to be there when you need them*' and '*can be relied on to deal with minor crimes*'. Less than 3 in 5 agree strongly or even tend to agree with these sentiments, with 1 in 5 (20%) actually disagreeing with the latter two measures.
- Overall, just over 3 in 5 (63%) at least tend to agree that they '*have confidence in the police in this area*'.
- There is also a clear relationship between each of the measures and the overall confidence measure, with those agreeing that they are confident overall much more likely to agree with each measure. (see slide 9).
- Throughout the report the highest and lowest figures are depicted where appropriate as follows:

Confidence in the police in your area: Overall Summary

**Mean Score (based on scale of 5=strongly agree to 1=strongly disagree)

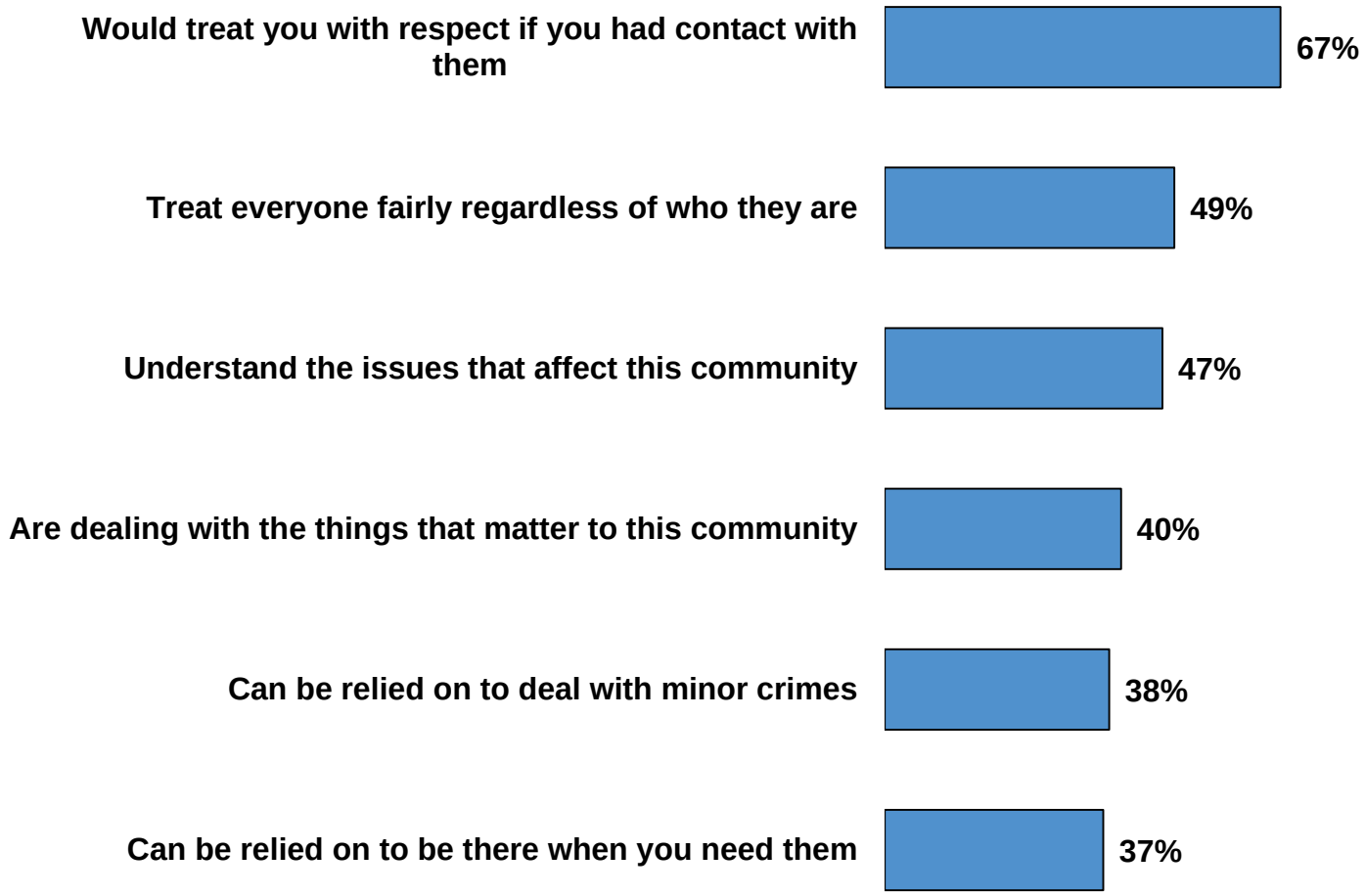


Q.1 Agreement with statements – The local police in your area …?

[Base: All Respondents n=3054]

*Some numbers may not add to total due to rounding

Confidence in the police in your area:
Net agree scores (total agree – total disagree)



	Overall Confidence in Police	
	Those who Agree n=1940	Those who Disagree n=481
Would treat you with respect if you had contact with them	92%	-6%
Treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are	80%	-37%
Understand the issues that affect this community	80%	-45%
Are dealing with the things that matter to this community	74%	-58%
Can be relied on to deal with minor crimes	73%	-57%
Can be relied on to be there when you need them	70%	-62%

Q.1 Net agreement with statements – The local police in your area …?
[Base: All Respondents n=3054]

Confidence in Police

By Key Demographics

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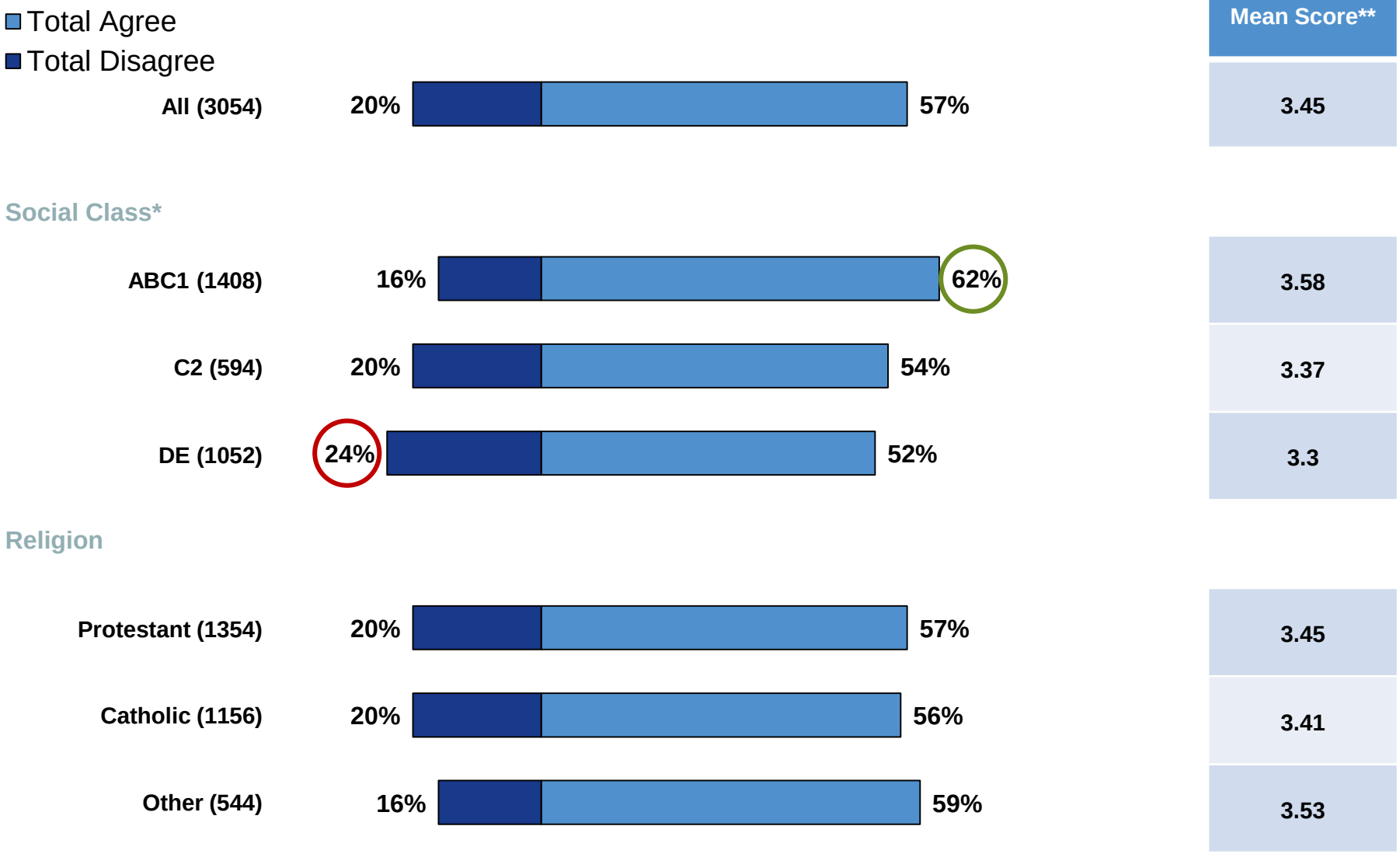
Confidence in Police

By key Demographics

- ABC1's (middle class) are more likely than other socio-economic groups, especially those from socio-economic groups DE (unskilled working class and others – see sample breakdown and explanations of social grade in methodology) to agree with all seven statements (see slides 12/14/16/18/20/22 & 24).
- Protestants and those not claiming to be either religion, tend to be slightly more likely to agree than Catholics, across all measures.
- In terms of difference in attitudes across the different Policing Districts, certain patterns do exist across many of the measures. Those living in District B (South & East Belfast) generally have a relatively high opinion of the police in their area, more likely than others to agree with many of the statements with a few notable exceptions..(see slides 13/15/17/19/21/23 & 25).
  - Those living in District F (Cookstown/Omagh/Fermanagh/Dungannon) are more likely to agree that the local police *would treat you with respect if you had contact with them* or that they *treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are* or indeed that overall they *have confidence in the police*.
- In contrast those living in District A (North & West Belfast) tend to have the poorest opinions. The exception being agreement with the statement that Local Police in your area would treat you with respect if you had contact with them where two districts scored slightly lower on this sentiment.
  - Those living in District H (Coleraine/Ballymoney/Moyle/Ballymena/Larne) are least likely to agree that the local police *would treat you with respect if you had contact with them;*
  - Those living in District G (Derry/Limavady/Strabane/Magherafelt) are least likely to agree that the local police *understand the issues that effect this community.*

Local Police in your area can be relied on to be there when you need them:

**Mean Scores (Strongly agree=5 to Strongly disagree=1)



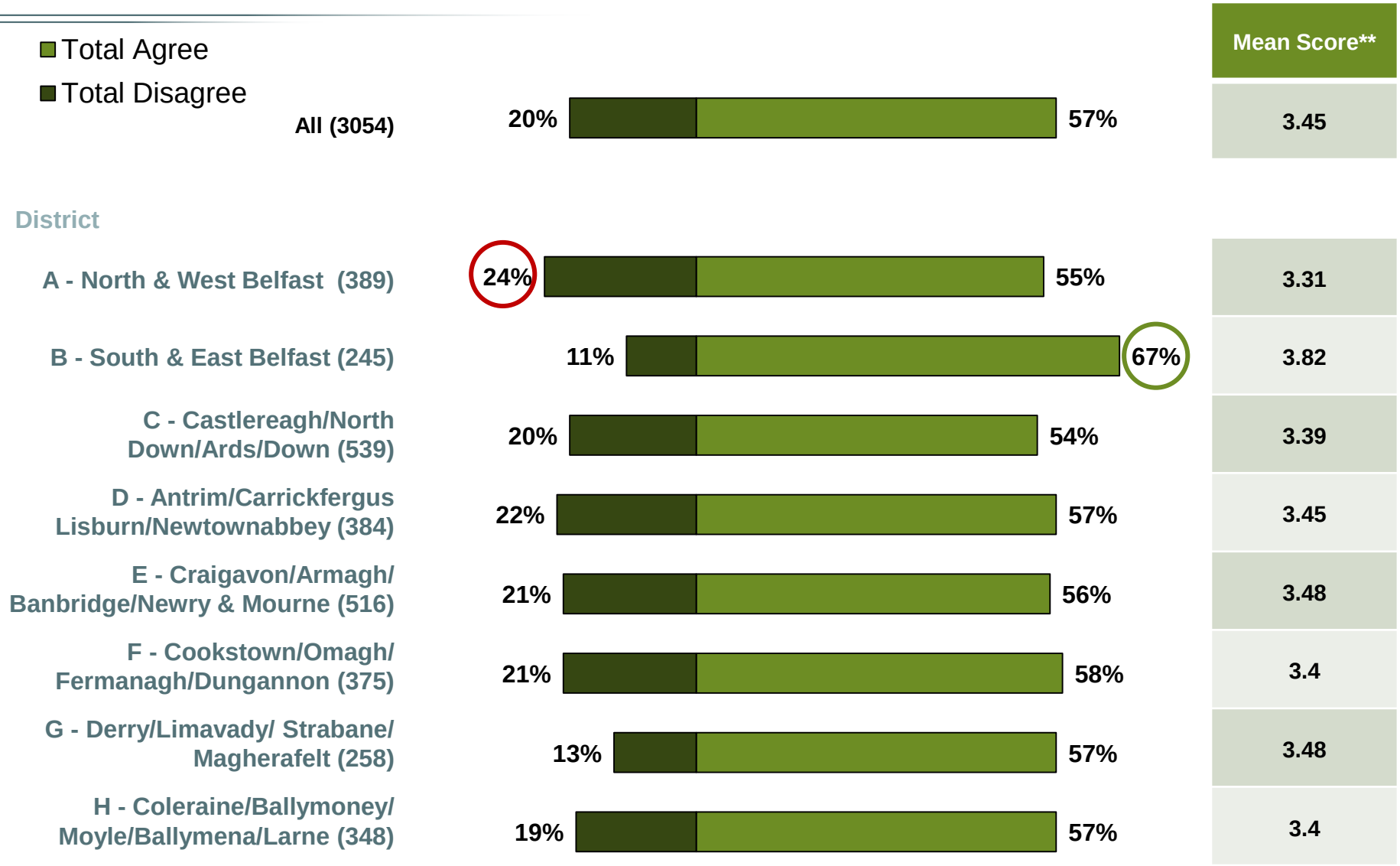
	Mean Score**
All (3054)	3.45
ABC1 (1408)	3.58
C2 (594)	3.37
DE (1052)	3.3
Protestant (1354)	3.45
Catholic (1156)	3.41
Other (544)	3.53

Q.1 Agreement with statement – The local police in your area can be relied on to be there when you need them

*[Base: All Respondents n=3054] * See social class explanation in methodology*

Local Police in your area can be relied on to be there when you need them:

**Mean Scores (Strongly agree=5 to Strongly disagree=1)

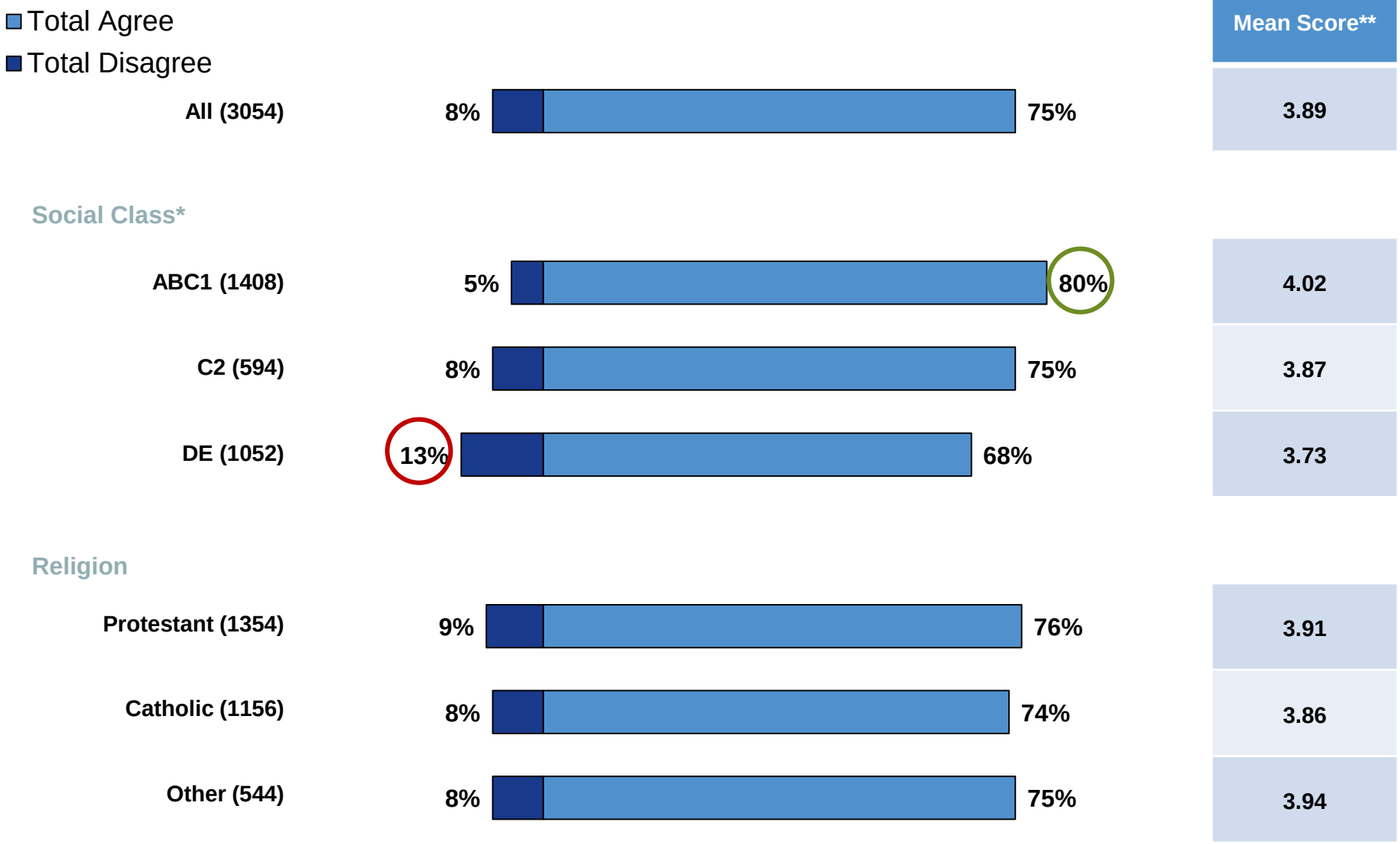


Q.1 Agreement with statement – The local police in your area can be relied on to be there when you need them

[Base: All Respondents n=3054]

Local Police in your area would treat you with respect if you had contact with them:

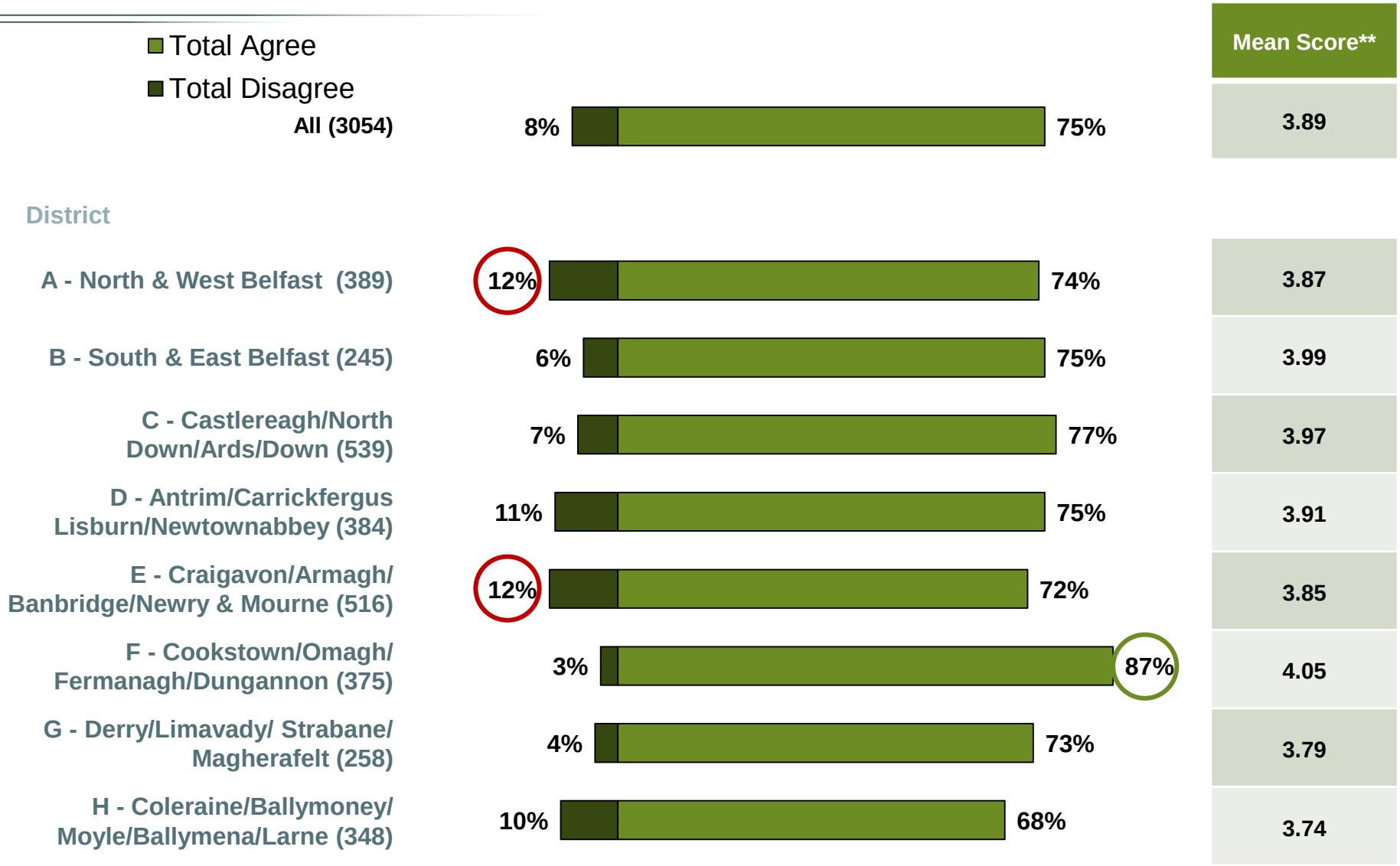
**Mean Scores (Strongly agree=5 to Strongly disagree=1)



Q.2 Agreement with statement – The local police in your area would treat you with respect if you had contact with them *[Base: All Respondents n=3054] * See social class explanation in methodology*

Local Police in your area would treat you with respect if you had contact with them:

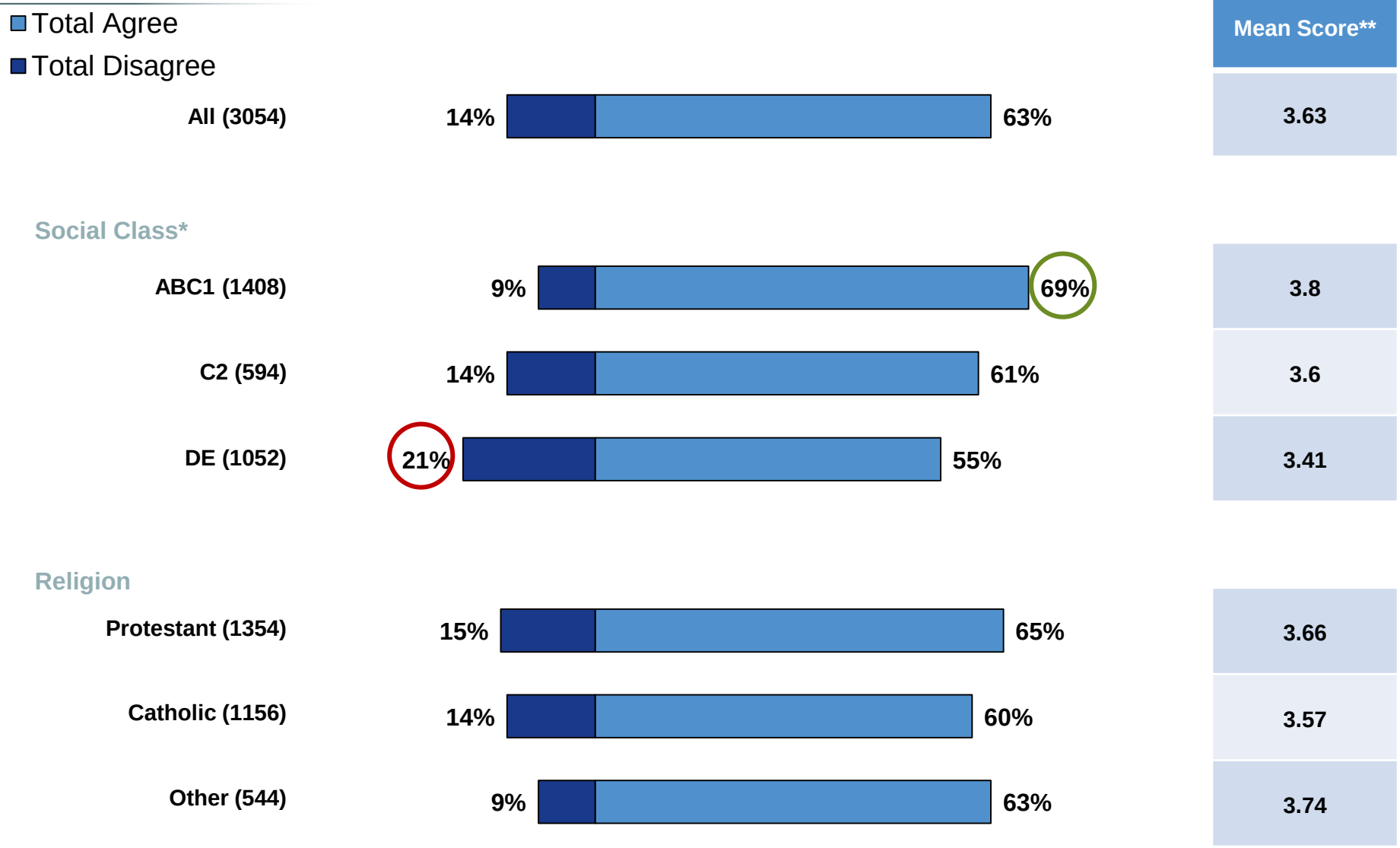
**Mean Scores (Strongly agree=5 to Strongly disagree=1)



Q.2 Agreement with statement – The local police in your area would treat you with respect if you had contact with them *[Base: All Respondents n=3054]*

Local Police in your area treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are:

****Mean Scores (Strongly agree=5 to Strongly disagree=1)**



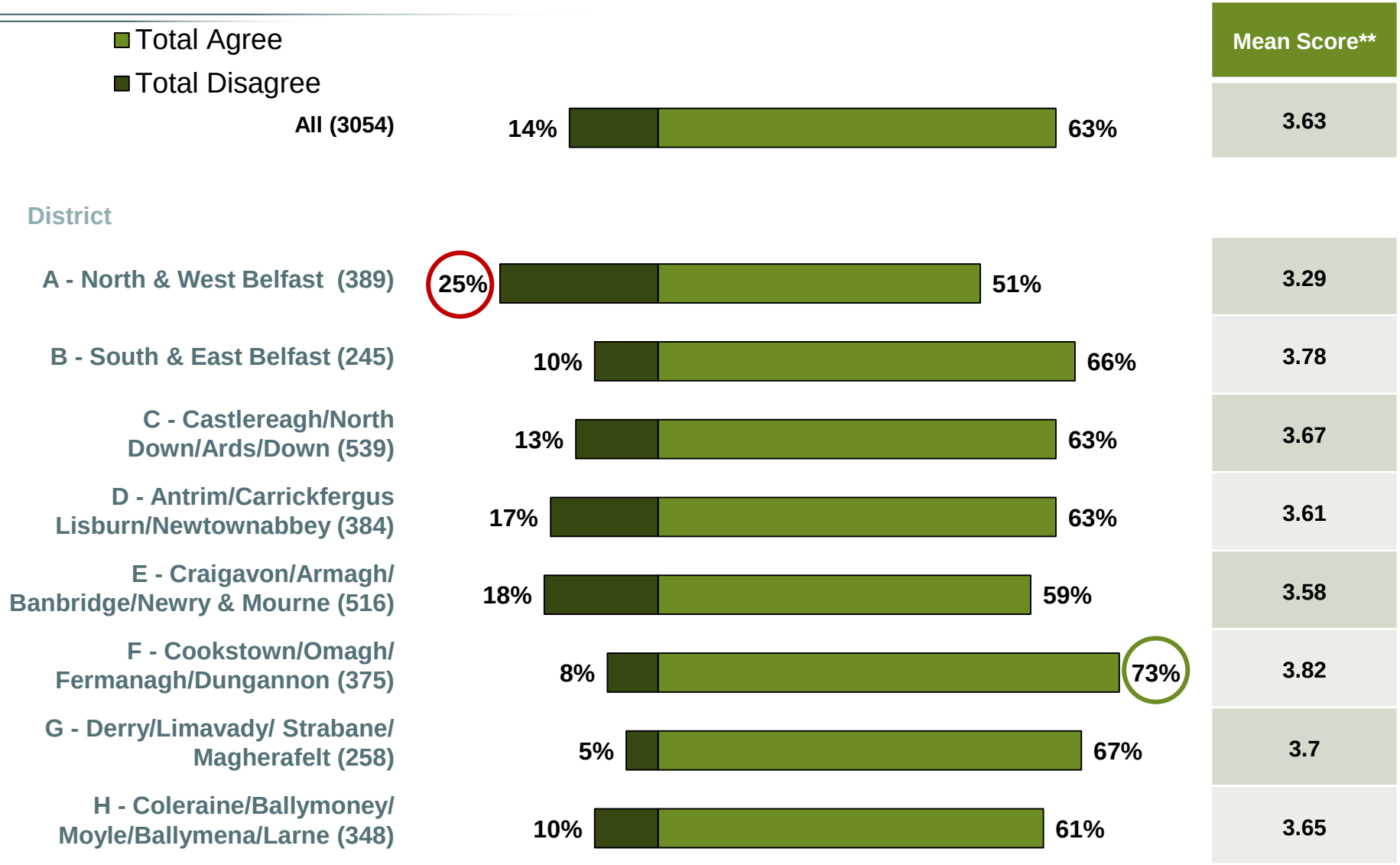
	Mean Score**
All (3054)	3.63
ABC1 (1408)	3.8
C2 (594)	3.6
DE (1052)	3.41
Protestant (1354)	3.66
Catholic (1156)	3.57
Other (544)	3.74

Q.3 Agreement with statement – The local police in your area treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are

*[Base: All Respondents n=3054] * See social class explanation in methodology*

Local Police in your area treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are:

**Mean Scores (Strongly agree=5 to Strongly disagree=1)

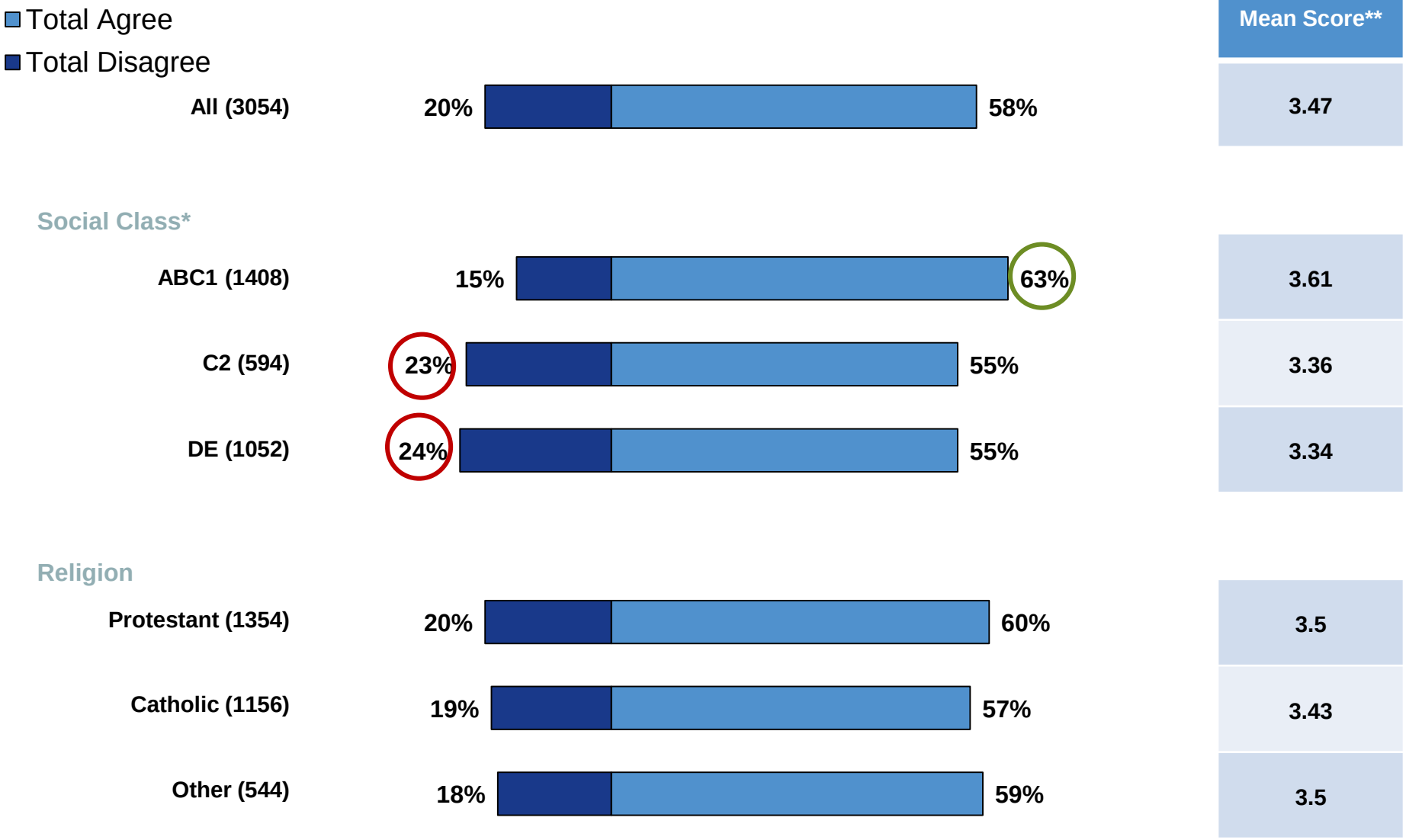


Q.3 Agreement with statement – The local police in your area treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are

[Base: All Respondents n=3054]

Local Police in your area can be relied on to deal with minor crimes:

****Mean Scores (Strongly agree=5 to Strongly disagree=1)**

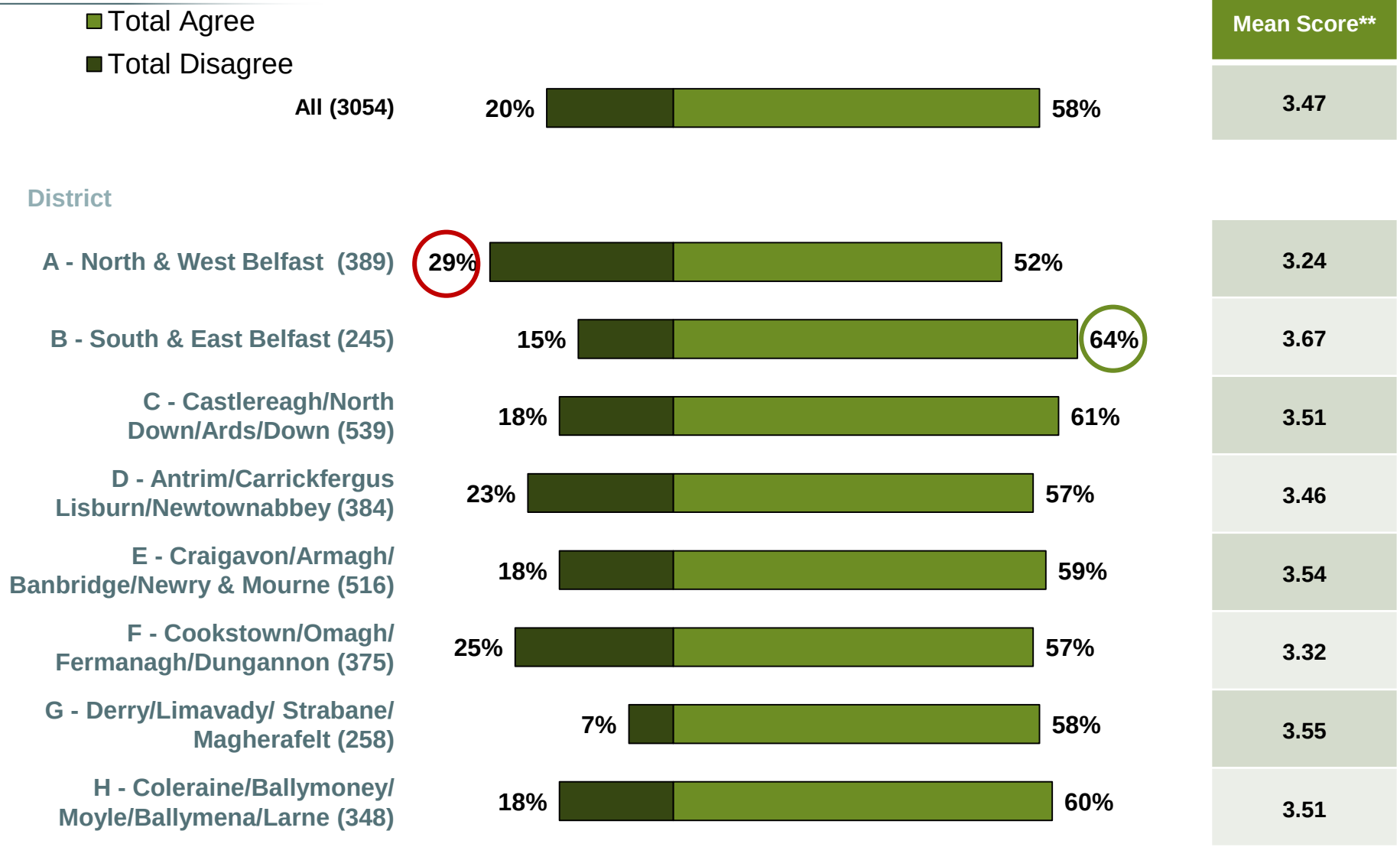


Q.4 Agreement with statement – The local police in your area can be relied on to deal with minor crimes

*[Base: All Respondents n=3054] * See social class explanation in methodology*

Local Police in your area can be relied on to deal with minor crimes:

**Mean Scores (Strongly agree=5 to Strongly disagree=1)

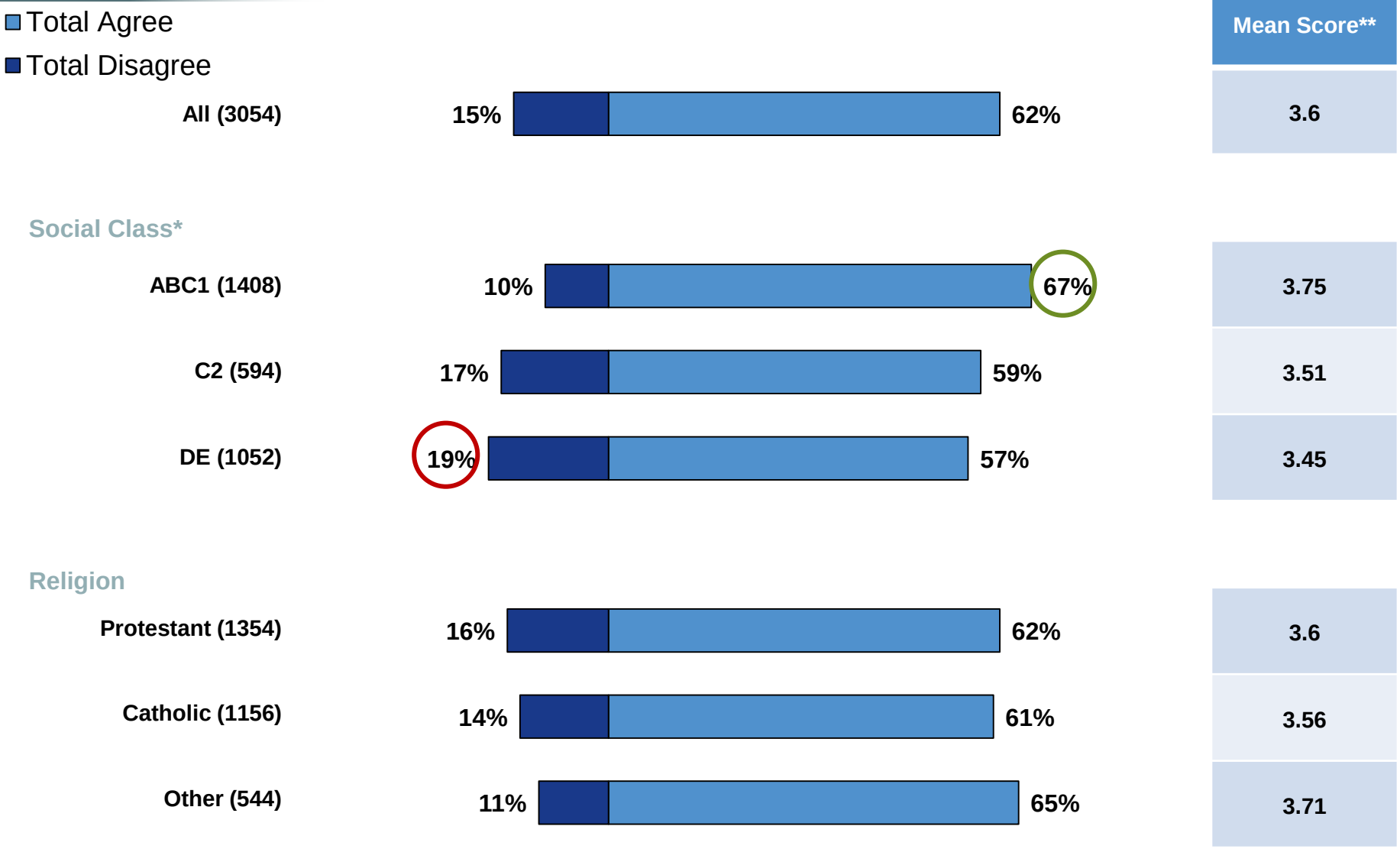


Q.4 Agreement with statement – The local police in your area can be relied on to deal with minor crimes

[Base: All Respondents n=3054]

Local Police in your area understand the issues that affect this community:

****Mean Scores (Strongly agree=5 to Strongly disagree=1)**



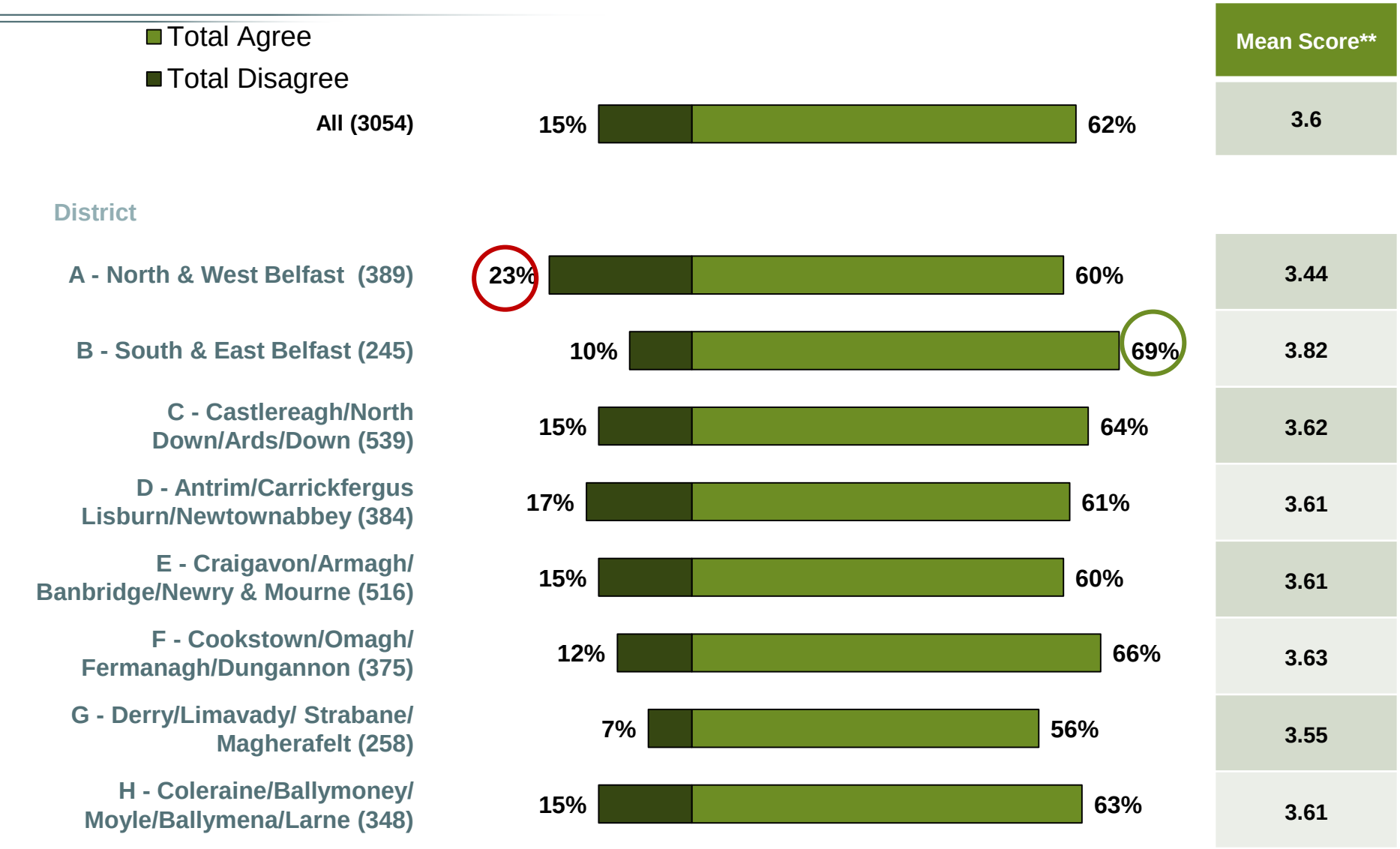
	Mean Score**
All (3054)	3.6
ABC1 (1408)	3.75
C2 (594)	3.51
DE (1052)	3.45
Protestant (1354)	3.6
Catholic (1156)	3.56
Other (544)	3.71

Q.5 Agreement with statement – The local police in your area understand the issues that affect this community

*[Base: All Respondents n=3054] * See social class explanation in methodology*

Local Police in your area understand the issues that affect this community:

**Mean Scores (Strongly agree=5 to Strongly disagree=1)

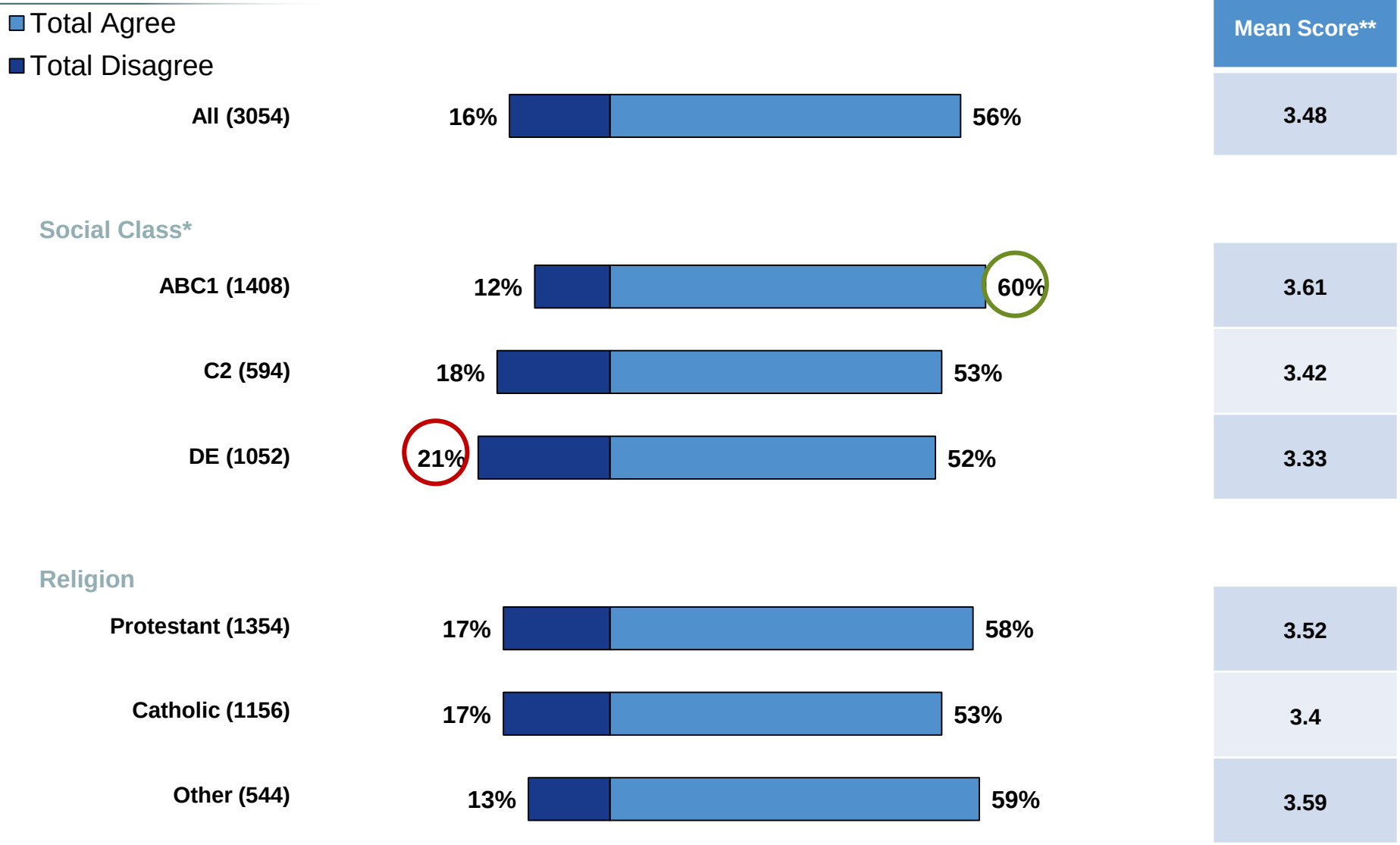


Q.5 Agreement with statement – The local police in your area understand the issues that affect this community

[Base: All Respondents n=3054]

Local Police in your area are dealing with the things that matter to this community:

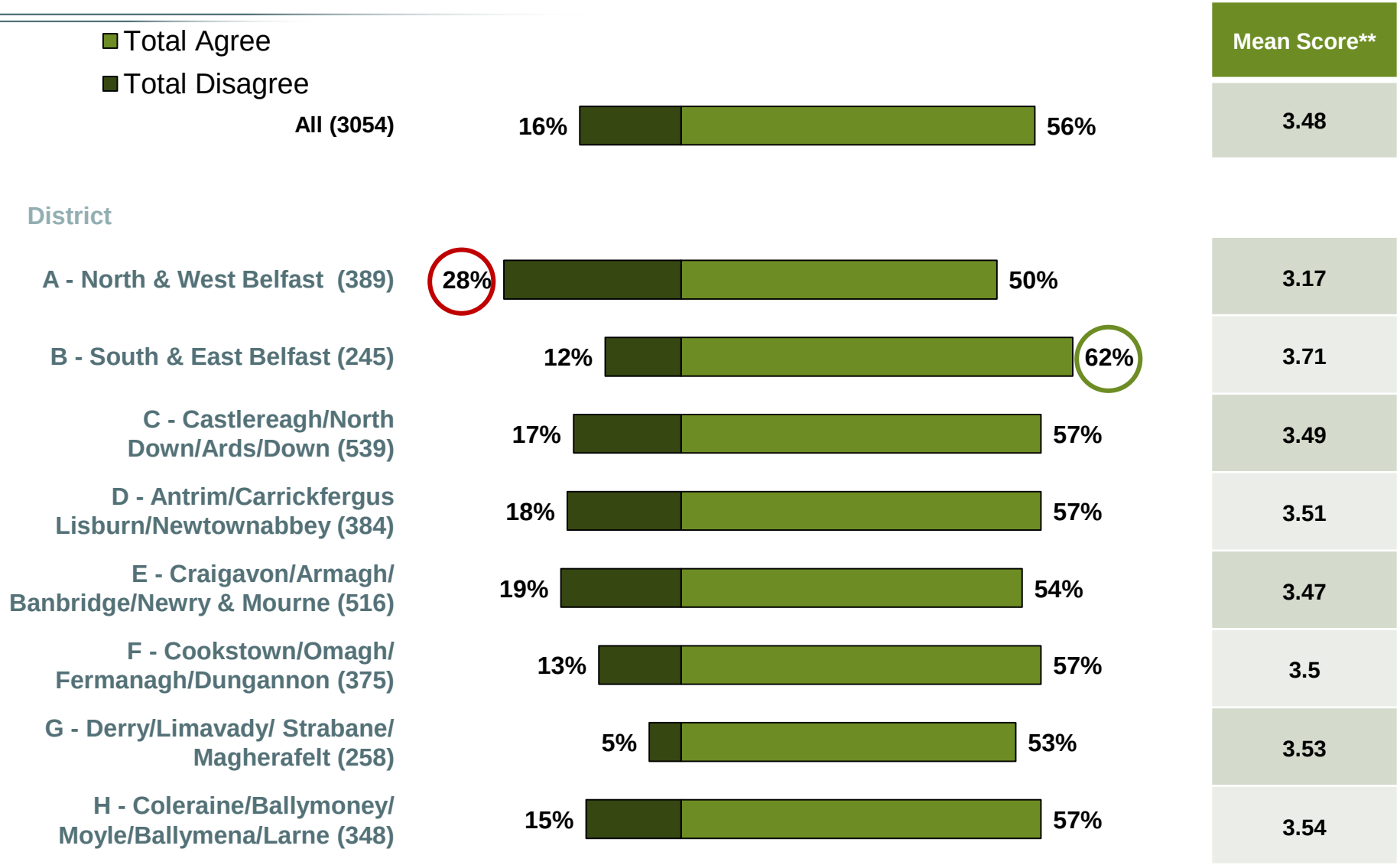
****Mean Scores (Strongly agree=5 to Strongly disagree=1)**



Q.6 Agreement with statement – The local police in your area are dealing with the things that matter to this community *[Base: All Respondents n=3054] * See social class explanation in methodology*

Local Police in your area are dealing with the things that matter to this community:

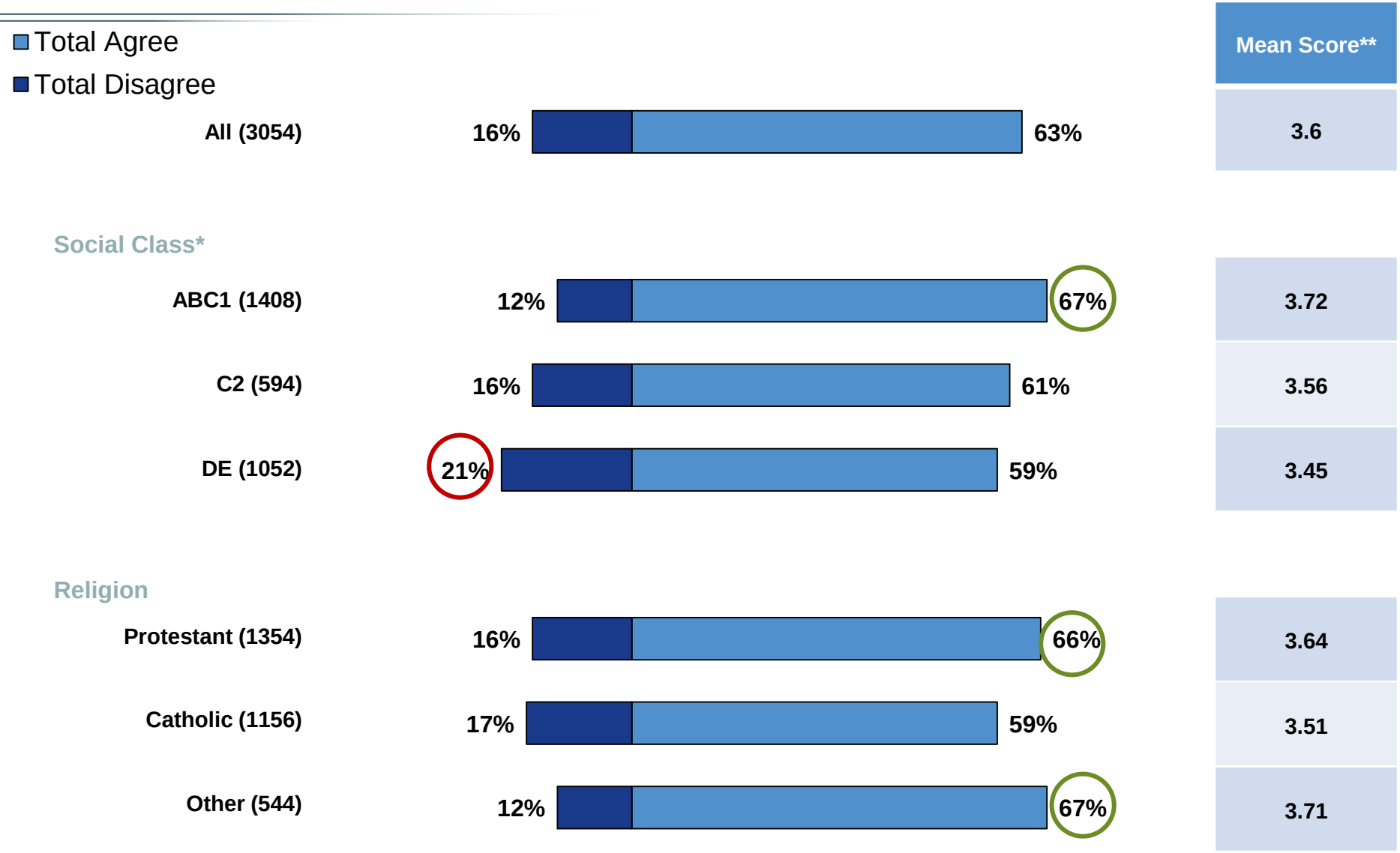
**Mean Scores (Strongly agree=5 to Strongly disagree=1)



Q.6 Agreement with statement – The local police in your area are dealing with the things that matter to this community *[Base: All Respondents n=3054]*

Overall Confidence in the police in your area:

**Mean Scores (Strongly agree=5 to Strongly disagree=1)

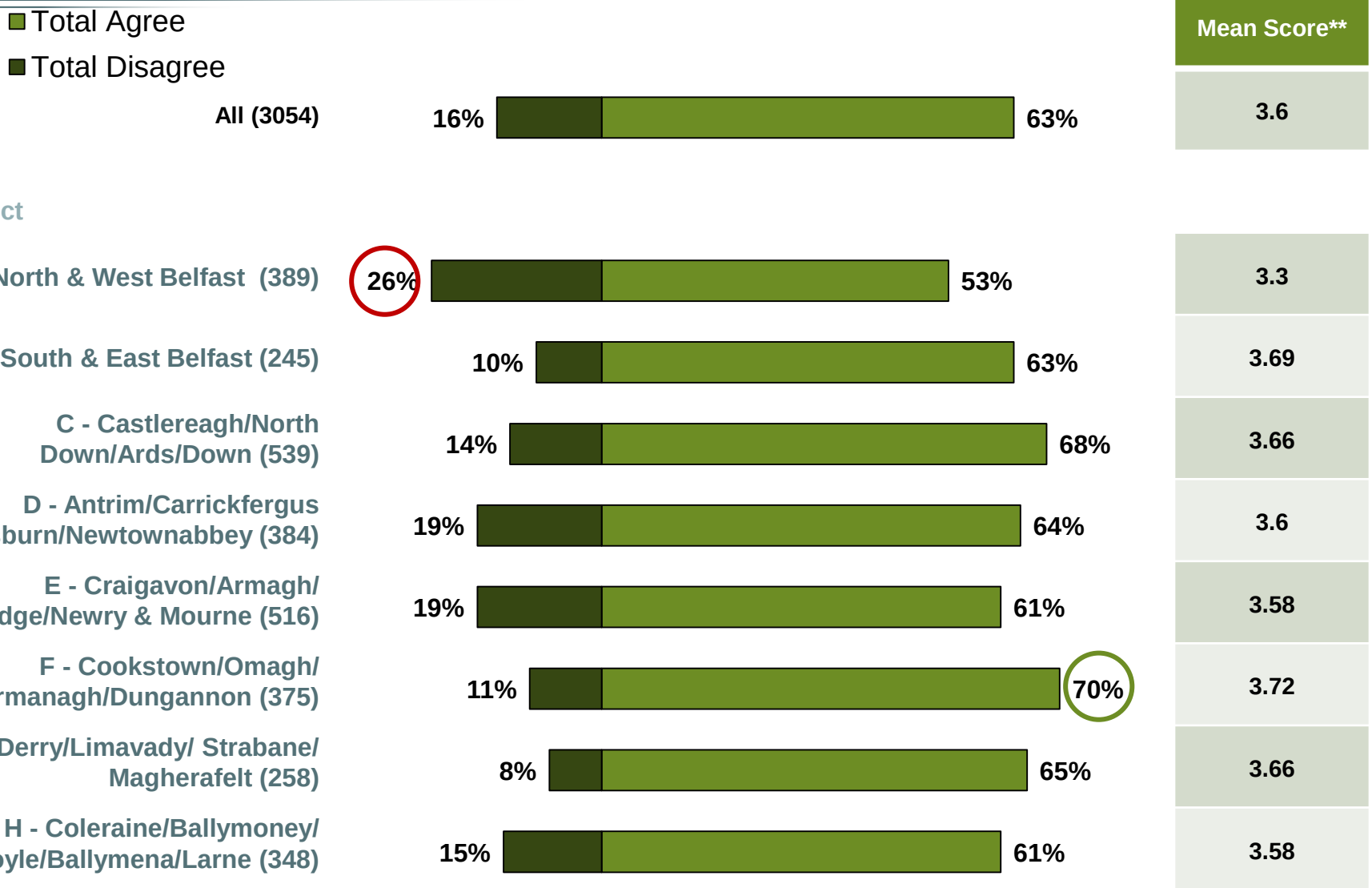


Q.7 Agreement with statement – Taking everything into account, I have confidence in the police in this area

*[Base: All Respondents n=3054] * See social class explanation in methodology*

Overall Confidence in the police in your area:

**Mean Scores (Strongly agree=5 to Strongly disagree=1)



Q.7 Agreement with statement – Taking everything into account, I have confidence in the police in this area

[Base: All Respondents n=3054]

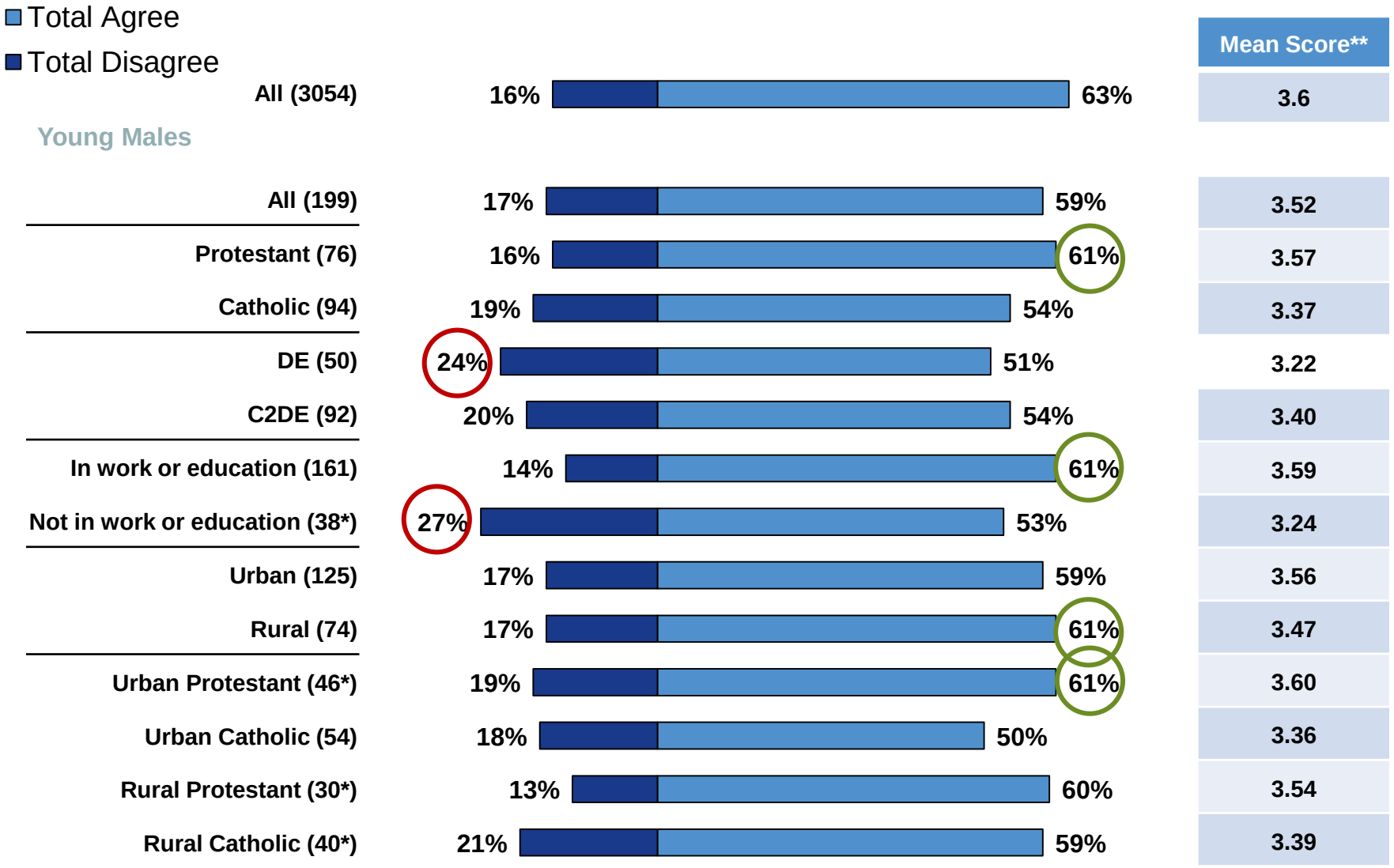
Overall Confidence in Police

Young Males

- The next chart (see slide 27) examines confidence levels amongst young males.
- Overall confidence is slightly lower amongst young males than for the rest of the population.
- In particular, overall confidence is lower amongst young males from the Catholic community, particularly Catholics living in urban areas, and those in socio-economic groups DE, primarily those not in work or education.

Overall Confidence in the police in your area:

**Mean Scores (Strongly agree=5 to Strongly disagree=1)



Q.7 Agreement with statement – Taking everything into account, I have confidence in the police in this area

*[Base: All Respondents n=3054] *Low Base*

Confidence in Police

By Deprivation Deciles

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Confidence in Police
By Deprivation Deciles

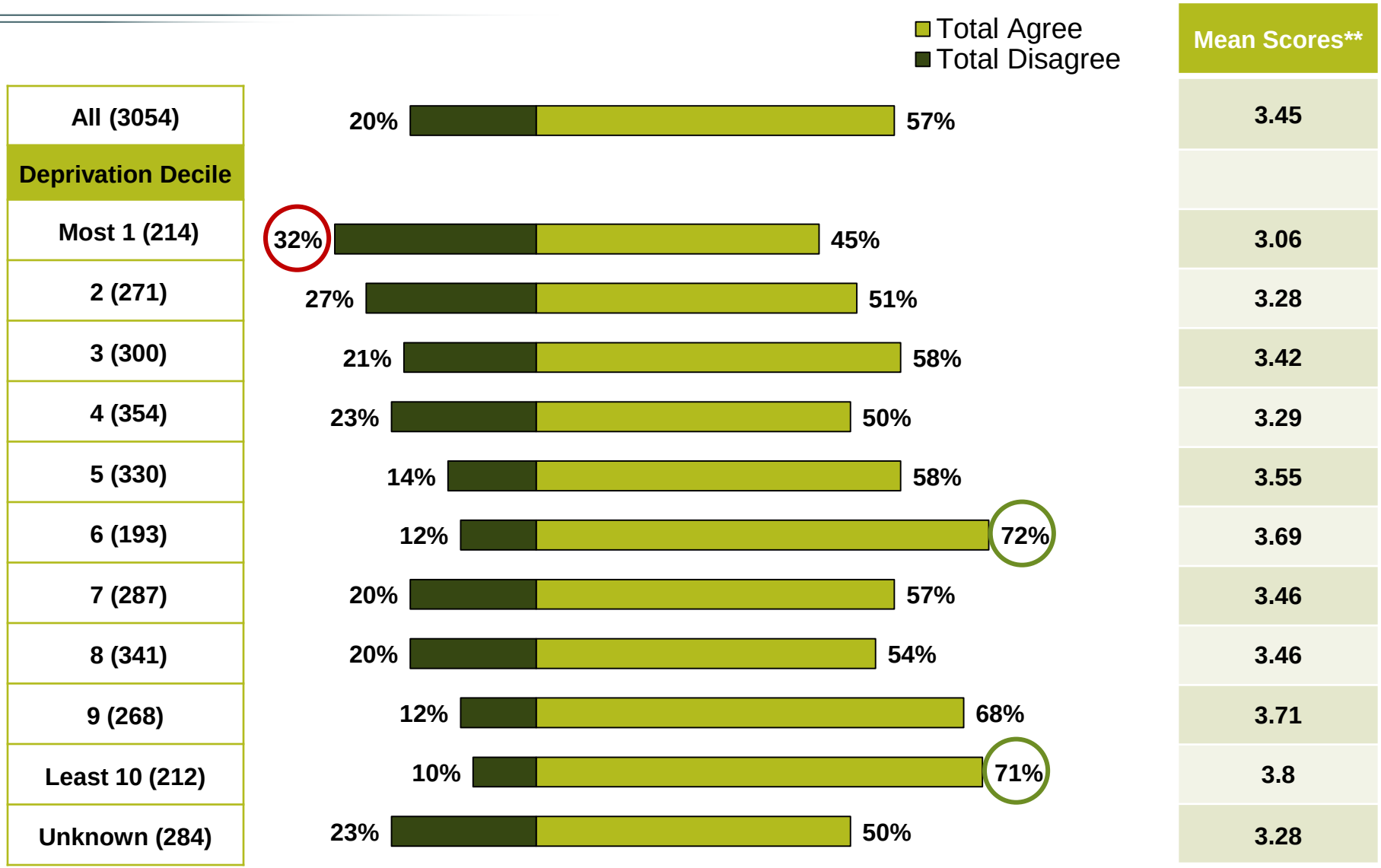
- Respondents were coded into a deprivation decile based on their postcode.
- Analysis by deprivation decile, shows clearly that those in the most deprived deciles, 1 and 2, but particularly those in the most deprived decile are less likely to agree across all of the measures of confidence (see slides 31-37).
- Conversely those in the least deprived deciles, again particularly those in decile 10, are more likely to agree with all measures of confidence than those in lower deciles.
- However, while there is a distinct difference between those in the extreme deciles, there is no linear relationship across the deciles in between, with those in decile 6 just as likely to agree as those in decile 10, the least deprived, with each of the statements about confidence in local police.
- The biggest difference between the deciles can be found with regards to views on *local police in your area treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are,* with a divergence of 38% between Decile 1 where respondents are least likely to agree (39% agreeing) and the deciles where agreement is likely to be highest, both decile 10 (77% agreeing) and decile 6 (77% agreeing).
- This was followed by *local police in your area are dealing with the things that matter to this community,* with a divergence of 32% in overall agreement between those living in the most deprived area, decile 1 (38% agreeing) and decile 10 (69% agreeing) and decile 6 (70% agreeing).

Confidence in Police
By Deprivation Deciles

- It was seen above that the biggest difference in views across the deciles occurs in relation to the how the police are perceived to treat everyone regardless of who they are, however in contrast, it is when asked about their perceptions of how they thought they would be treated if they had contact with the local police in their area that the differences are smallest.
- And it is on this measure that those in both decile 1 and 2 are the least likely to disagree (as opposed to those in decile 1 areas being less likely than any other decile to agree as seen in other measures).
- The gap between views on this measure is just over 20%, with 86% in decile 10 agreeing and 88% in decile 6 compared to 64% in decile 2 and 65% in decile 1.

Local Police in your area can be relied on to be there when you need them:

**Mean Scores (Strongly agree=5 to Strongly disagree=1)

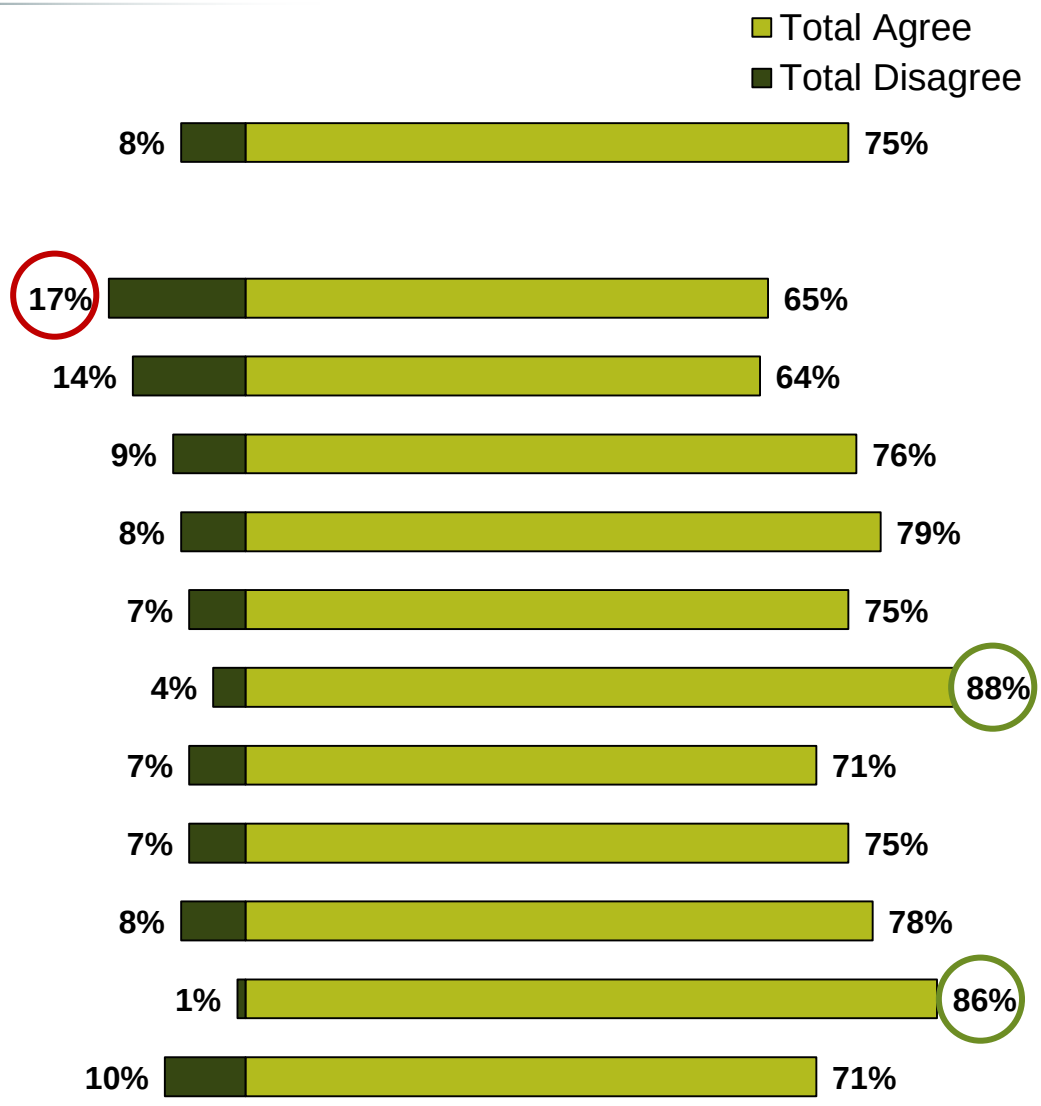


Q.1 Agreement with statement – The local police in your area can be relied on to be there when you need them

[Base: All Respondents n=3054]

Local Police in your area would treat you with respect if you had contact with them:

****Mean Scores (Strongly agree=5 to Strongly disagree=1)**

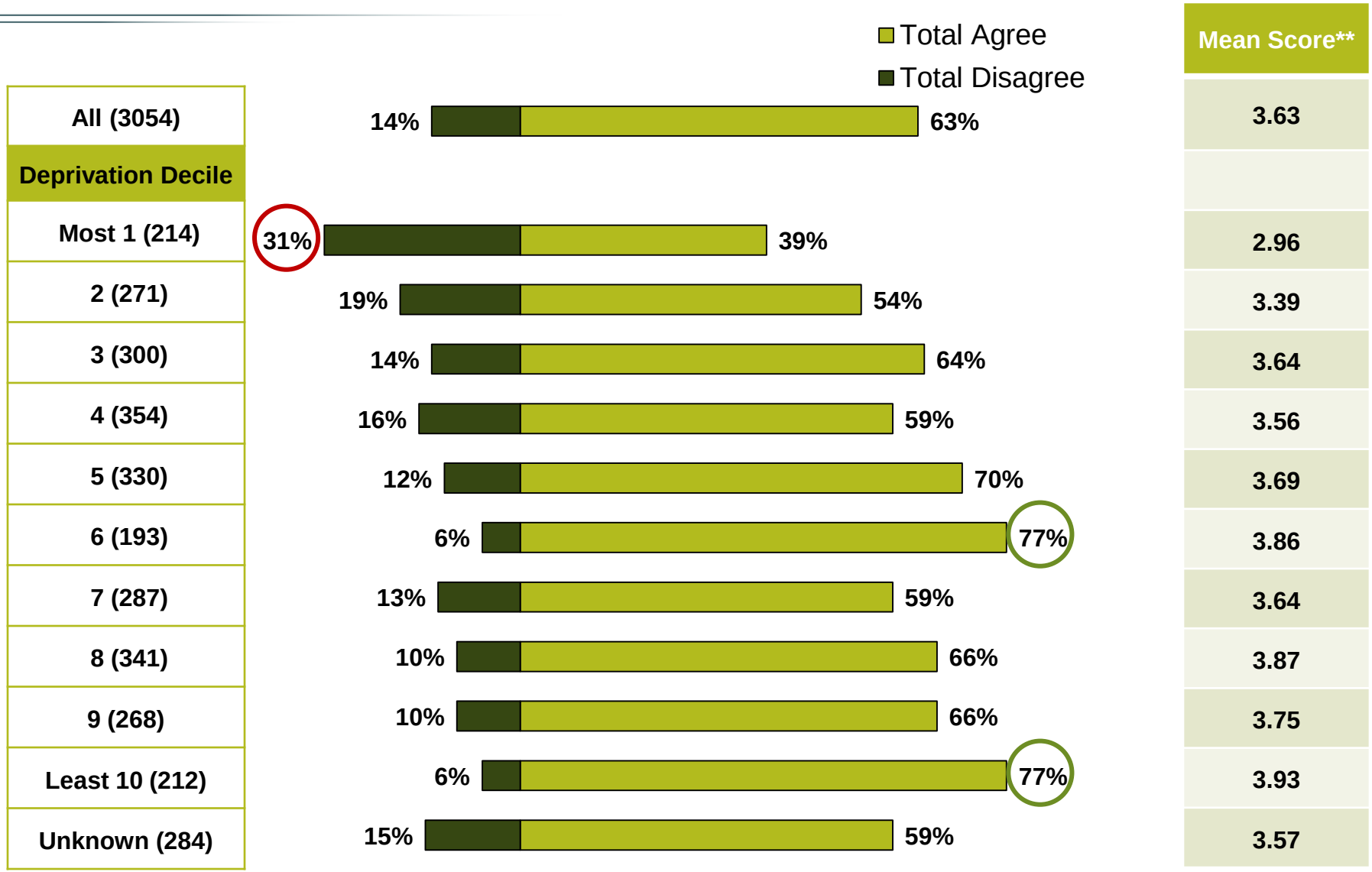


	Mean Score**
All (3054)	3.89
Deprivation Decile	
Most 1 (214)	3.63
2 (271)	3.61
3 (300)	3.91
4 (354)	3.96
5 (330)	3.91
6 (193)	4.05
7 (287)	3.87
8 (341)	3.99
9 (268)	3.95
Least 10 (212)	4.14
Unknown (284)	3.8

Q.1 Agreement with statement – The local police in your area would treat you with respect if you had contact with them *[Base: All Respondents n=3054]*

Local Police in your area treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are:

**Mean Scores (Strongly agree=5 to Strongly disagree=1)

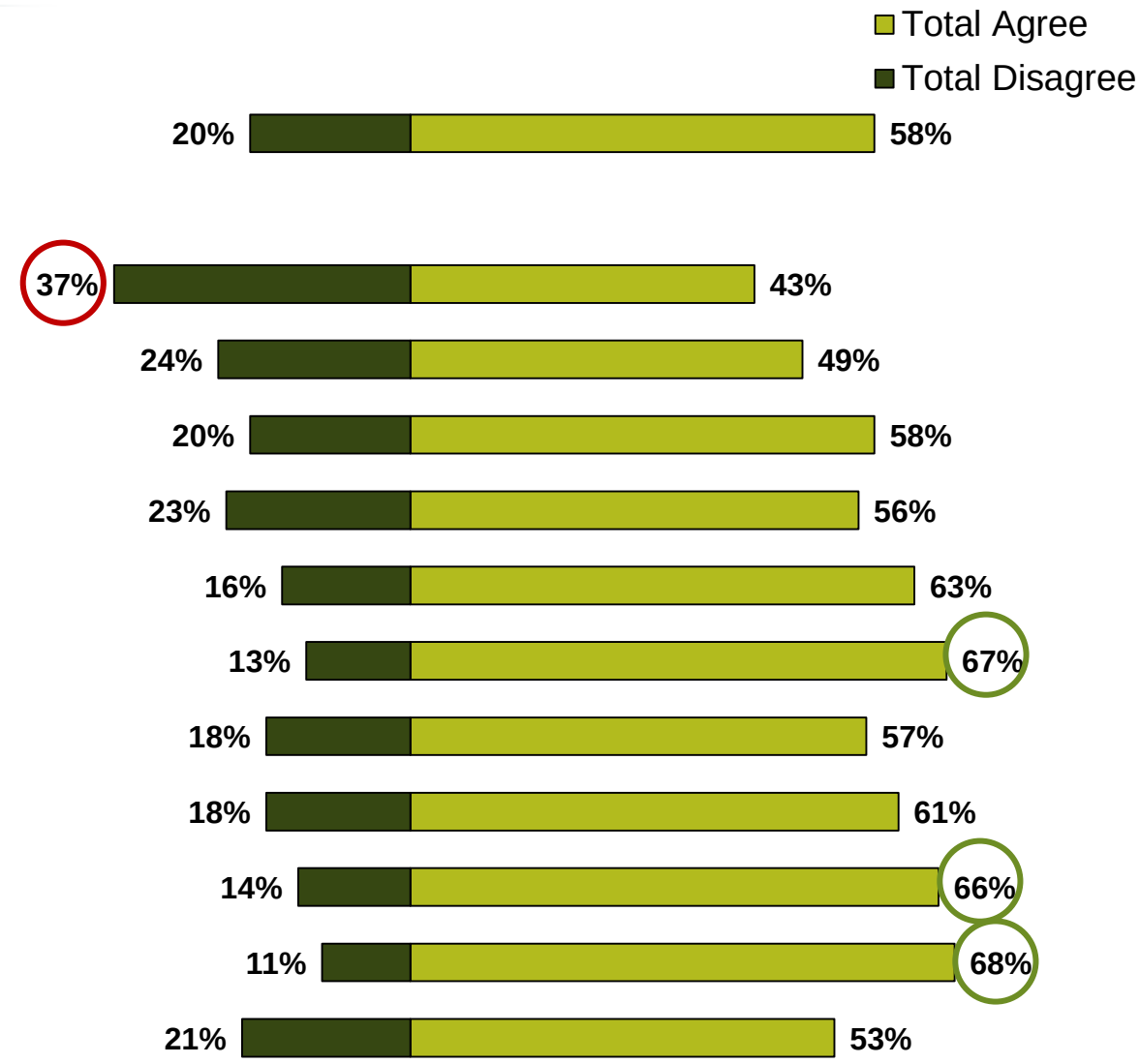


Q.1 Agreement with statement – The local police in your area treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are

[Base: All Respondents n=3054]

Local Police in your area can be relied on to deal with minor crimes:

**Mean Scores (Strongly agree=5 to Strongly disagree=1)



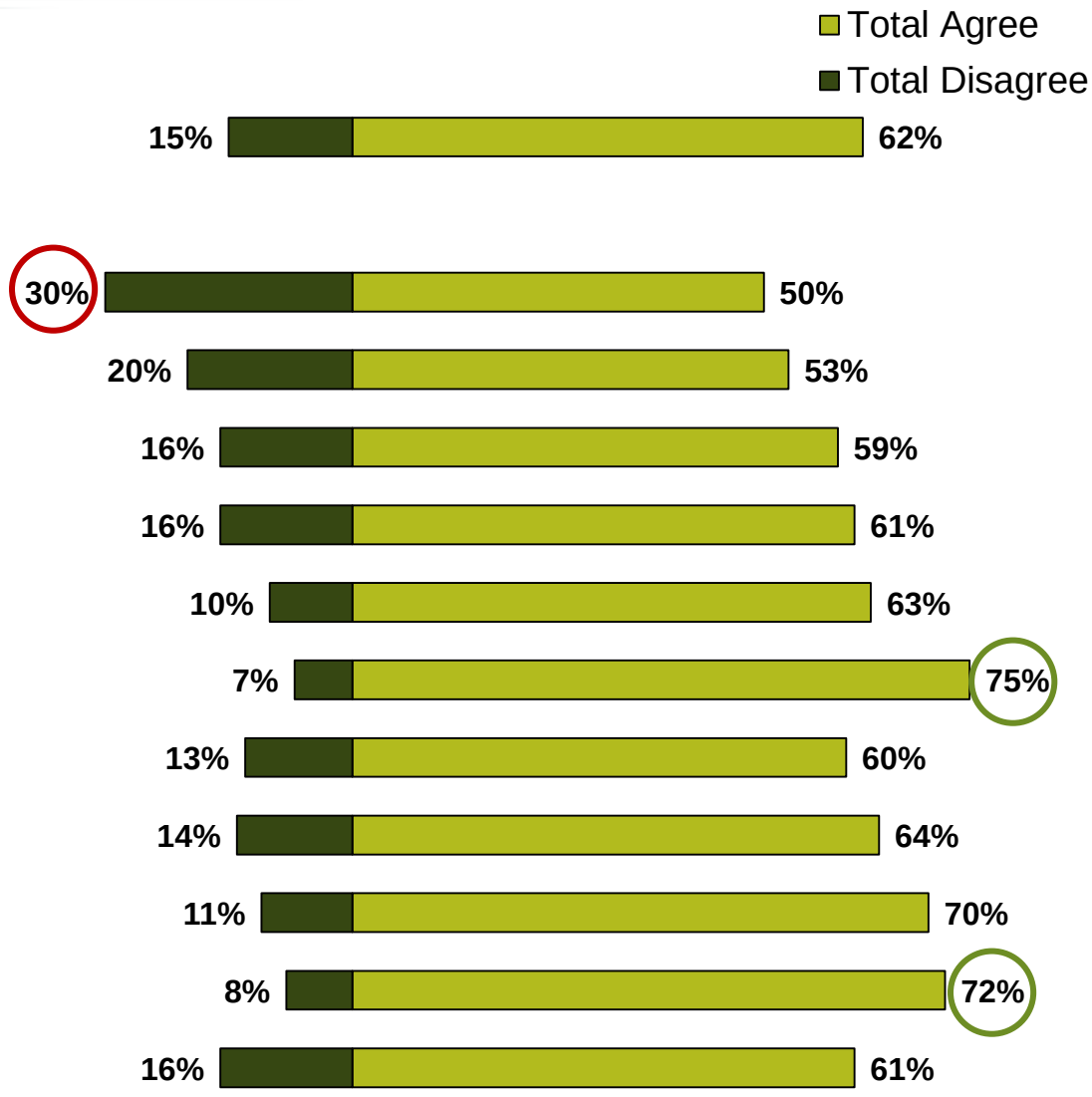
	Mean Score**
All (3054)	3.47
Deprivation Decile	
Most 1 (214)	2.93
2 (271)	3.28
3 (300)	3.43
4 (354)	3.4
5 (330)	3.56
6 (193)	3.67
7 (287)	3.46
8 (341)	3.58
9 (268)	3.72
Least 10 (212)	3.76
Unknown (284)	3.38

Q.1 Agreement with statement – The local police in your area can be relied on to deal with minor crimes

[Base: All Respondents n=3054]

Local Police in your area understand the issues that affect this community:

**Mean Scores (Strongly agree=5 to Strongly disagree=1)



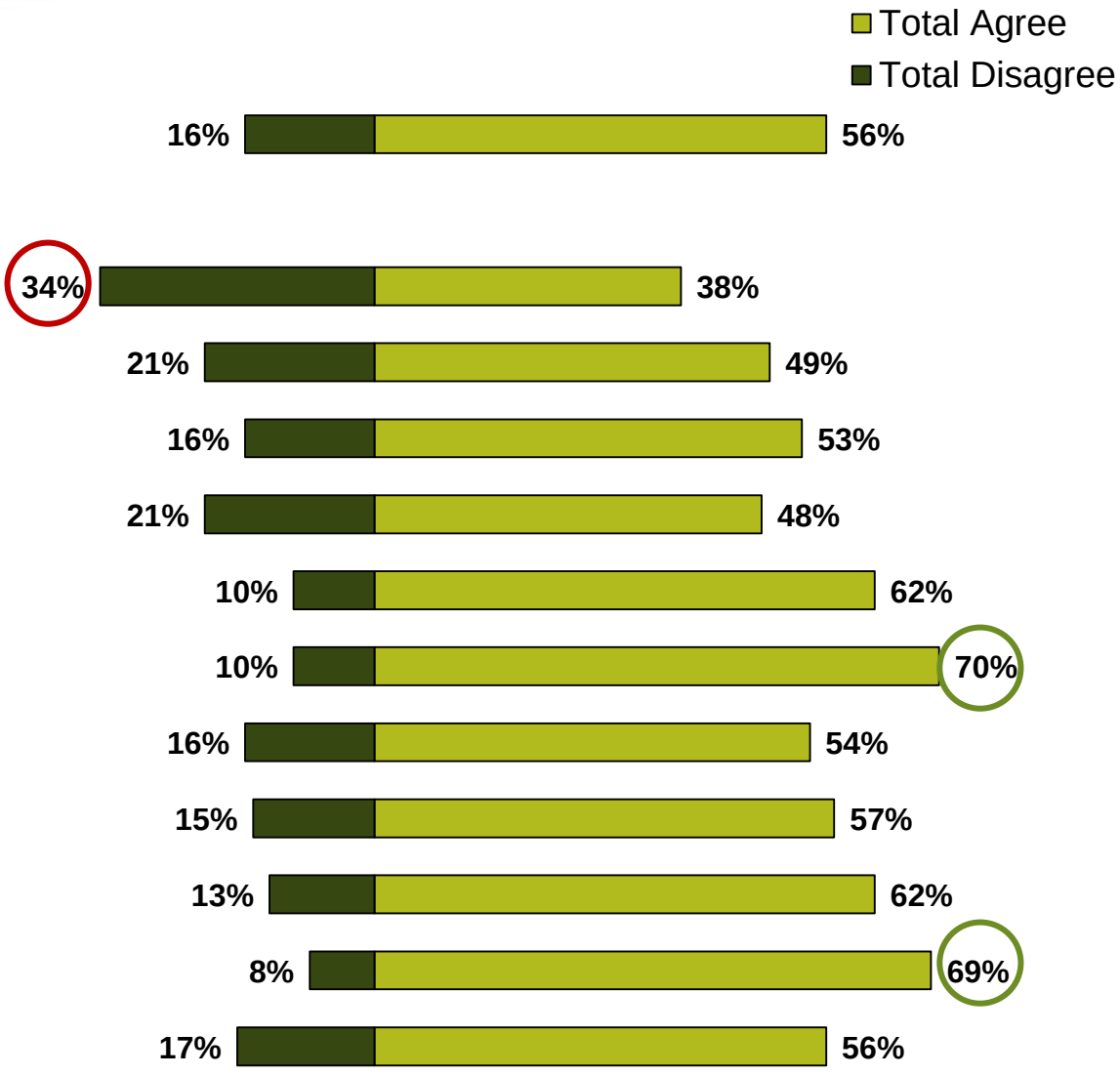
	Mean Score**
All (3054)	3.6
Deprivation Decile	
Most 1 (214)	3.1
2 (271)	3.34
3 (300)	3.54
4 (354)	3.54
5 (330)	3.67
6 (193)	3.89
7 (287)	3.61
8 (341)	3.7
9 (268)	3.78
Least 10 (212)	3.87
Unknown (284)	3.56

Q.1 Agreement with statement – The local police in your area understand the issues that affect this community

[Base: All Respondents n=3054]

Local Police in your area are dealing with the things that matter to this community:

****Mean Scores (Strongly agree=5 to Strongly disagree=1)**

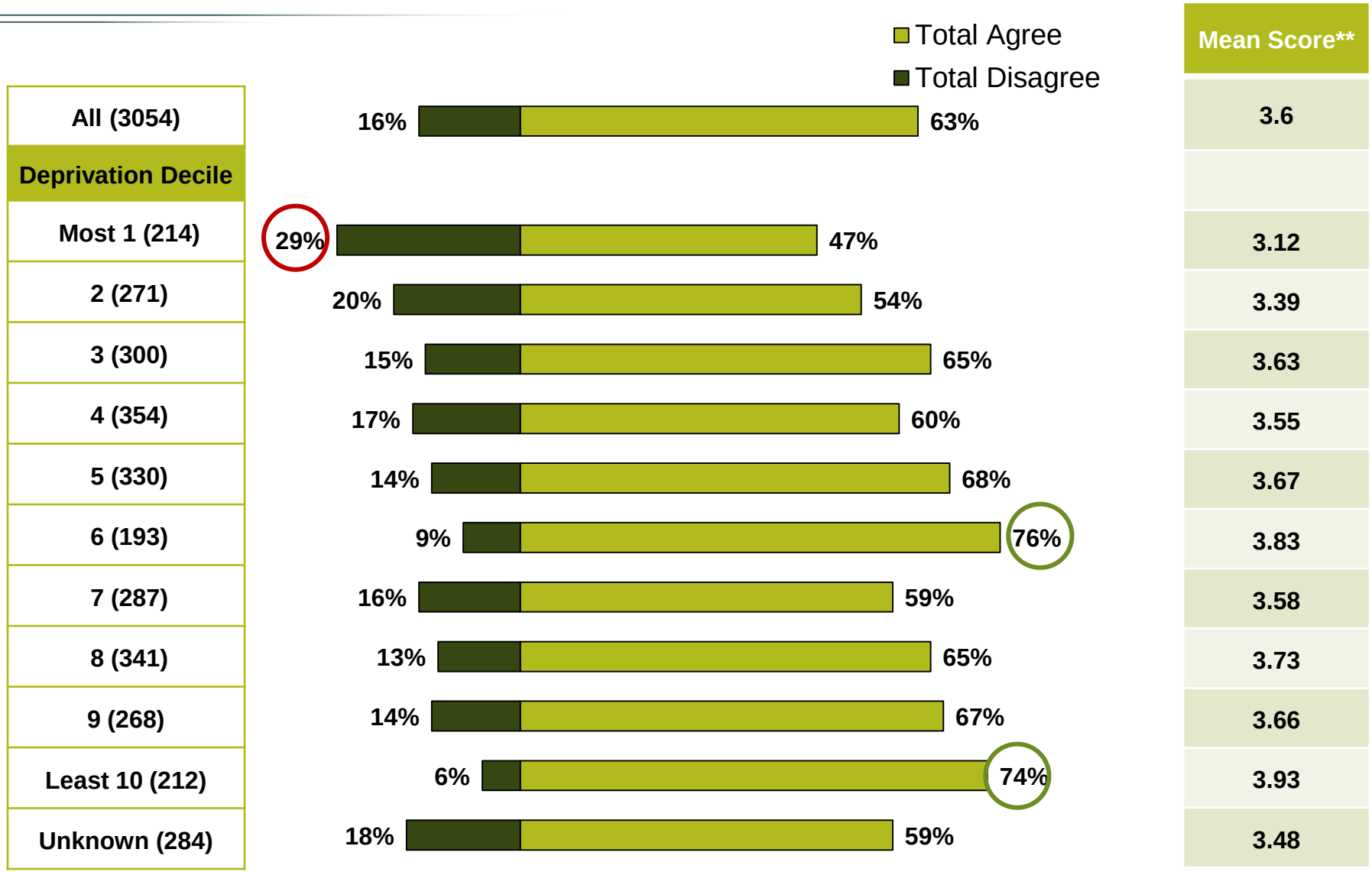


	Mean Score**
All (3054)	3.48
Deprivation Decile	
Most 1 (214)	2.82
2 (271)	3.29
3 (300)	3.43
4 (354)	3.33
5 (330)	3.65
6 (193)	3.72
7 (287)	3.48
8 (341)	3.6
9 (268)	3.68
Least 10 (212)	3.81
Unknown (284)	3.43

Q.1 Agreement with statement – The local police in your area are dealing with the things that matter to this community *[Base: All Respondents n=3054]*

Overall Confidence in the police in your area:

**Mean Scores (Strongly agree=5 to Strongly disagree=1)



Q.1 Agreement with statement – Taking everything into account, I have confidence in the police in this area

[Base: All Respondents n=3054]

Confidence in Police

Correlation Analysis - Overall

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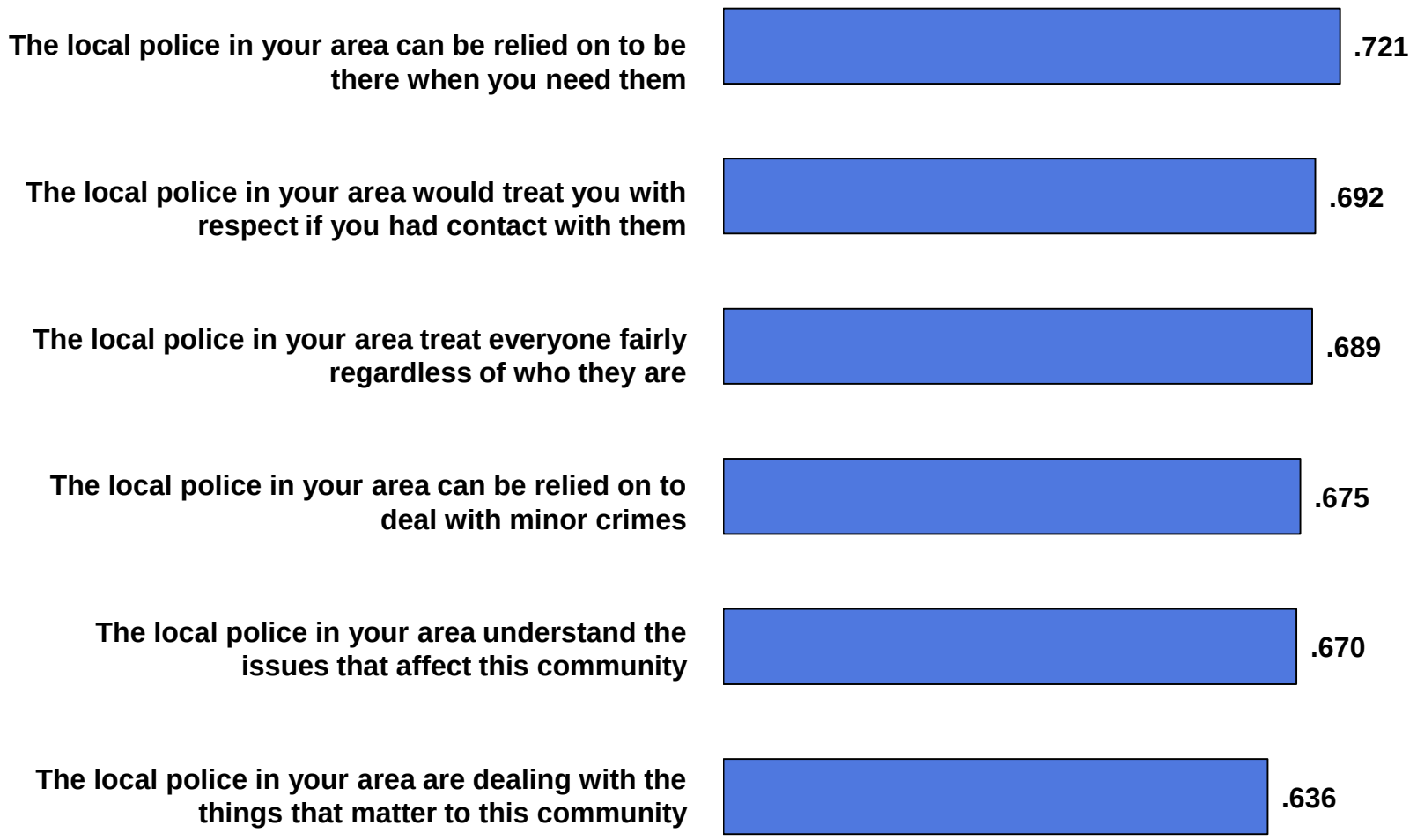
Confidence in Police
Correlation Analysis - Overall

- Correlation analysis was conducted on the data to examine the inter-relationships between the measures and to gauge which have the greatest impact on overall scores. A correlation of at least 0.4 is considered strong.
- Hence all of the individual measures have a strong correlation with the overall confidence measure but some are stronger than others. In order of strength of correlation these are as follows ... (see slide 40).
  - *The local police in your area can be relied on to be there when you need them;*
  - *The local police in your area would treat you with respect if you had contact with them;*
  - *The local police in your area treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are;*
  - *The local police in your area can be relied on to deal with minor crimes;*
  - *The local police in your area understand the issues that affect this community;*
  - *The local police in your area are dealing with the things that matter to this community.*

Correlation with Overall Confidence: The figures below show the level of correlation between all the individual measures and the overall level of confidence. A correlation of at least 0.4 is considered strong, hence all of the individual measures have a strong correlation with the overall confidence measure. These are shown in order below with *the local police in your area can be relied on to be there when you need them* showing the strongest correlation and hence relationship with overall confidence.



Q.1-6 Net agreement with statements – The local police in your area …?
[Base: All Respondents n=3054]

Correlations of 0.4 or above are considered strong

Confidence in Police

Correlation Analysis by key Demographics and deprivation

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Confidence in Police
Correlation Analysis by key Demographics and deprivation decile

- However, correlations between different demographic groups such as region, social class (see definitions in methodology), religion and deprivation decile and the individual and overall confidence measures are much less robust and significant but some patterns can be seen including ... (see slides 44-47):
  - There is a negative correlation between those in the two most deprived areas and all measures including overall confidence and between those in the next two most deprived areas for most measures;
  - There is a conversely positive correlation between those in the three least deprived areas and the two areas in the middle and all measures;
  - There is a negative correlation between District A and all the measures, albeit very weak for some;
  - The correlation is positive across all measures for District B;
  - Correlations are generally even weaker and very mixed depending on the measure across the other Districts;
  - There is a positive correlation between social classes ABC1 and all measures while the correlation was negative for those in socio-economic groups C2 and DE;
  - The correlation is negative, and generally stronger amongst Catholics compared to Protestants and others across all measures;
  - There is positive correlation between those not stating they are Protestant or Catholic on all measures and between Protestants for 6 out of 7 measures.

Confidence in Police
Correlation Analysis by key Demographics and deprivation decile

- However, correlations between different demographic groups such as region, social class, religion and deprivation decile and the individual and overall confidence measures are much less robust and significant but some patterns can be seen including contd:
  - In terms of gender again the correlation is not strong but it was negative for males;
  - Correlation was positive for those aged over 65 for all measures while it was negative for all but one measure amongst those aged under 25;
  - Correlations were mixed between the other age groups and generally weaker.

Correlations with Deprivation Deciles: Correlations of 0.4 are considered relatively strong hence the figures below do not demonstrate a very strong relationship between deprivation and confidence measures. However there is an emerging pattern, showing a negative relationship, albeit not very strong, between most measures of confidence in the police and living in an area of higher deprivation (deciles 1 to 4 where 1 is the most deprived). This is compared to a weak but positive relationship between confidence measures and those living in areas of lower deprivation (especially deciles 5 & 6 and 8 to 10 where 10 is least deprived)

1 = Most deprived to 10 = Least deprived	The local police in your area can be relied on to be there when you need them	The local police in your area would treat you with respect if you had contact with them	The local police in your area treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are	The local police in your area can be relied on to deal with minor crimes	The local police in your area understand the issues that affect this community	The local police in your area are dealing with the things that matter to this community	I have confidence in the police in this area
Dep decile 1 (214)	-.088	-.075	-.165	-.126	-.124	-.160	-.117
Dep decile 2 (271)	-.047	-.094	-.072	-.054	-.077	-.055	-.059
Dep decile 3 (300)	-.007	.006	.003	-.013	-.019	-.014	.010
Dep decile 4 (354)	-.050	.026	-.025	-.024	-.022	-.050	-.017
Dep decile 5 (330)	.033	.005	.018	.028	.025	.057	.022
Dep decile 6 (193)	.058	.045	.058	.049	.074	.059	.057
Dep decile 7 (287)	.005	-.008	.002	-.004	.002	-.001	-.006
Dep decile 8 (341)	.003	.038	.079	.035	.035	.037	.045
Dep decile 9 (268)	.069	.019	.032	.065	.052	.055	.016
Dep decile 10 (212)	.083	.071	.076	.069	.068	.081	.082

Correlations of 0.4 or above are considered strong

Red depicts negative correlations

Green depicts positive correlations

Q.1 Agreement with statements – The local police in your area ...

[Base: All Respondents n=3054]

Correlations with Policing Districts: Again since correlations of 0.4 are considered relatively strong, the figures below do not demonstrate a very strong relationship between Police District and confidence measures. There are however a few observations that can be made. There is a negative correlation, albeit weak across all measures of confidence and those living in District A while the correlation between those living in District and all measures is again weak but positive. Correlations for other districts vary between positive and negative across the different measures however for many the correlations are almost non-existent

	The local police in your area can be relied on to be there when you need them	The local police in your area would treat you with respect if you had contact with them	The local police in your area treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are	The local police in your area can be relied on to deal with minor crimes	The local police in your area understand the issues that affect this community	The local police in your area are dealing with the things that matter to this community	I have confidence in the police in this area
District A (389)	-.041	-.008	-.115	-.070	-.056	-.100	-.098
District B (245)	.090	.028	.038	.050	.057	.058	.024
District C (539)	-.023	.036	.015	.016	.006	.003	.026
District D (384)	.002	.006	-.008	-.004	.002	.010	.000
District E (516)	.014	-.024	-.022	.027	.002	-.006	-.006
District F (375)	-.017	.065	.070	-.052	.009	.006	.043
District G (258)	.011	-.037	.020	.023	-.015	.016	.019
District H (348)	-.015	-.065	.007	.015	.002	.022	-.006

Correlations of 0.4 or above are considered strong

Red depicts negative correlations

Green depicts positive correlations

Q.1 Agreement with statements – The local police in your area ...

[Base: All Respondents n=3054]

Correlations with Demographics: There is evidence of a positive, but not very strong, correlation between social classes ABC1 and all measures while the correlation was negative for those in socio-economic groups C2 and DE. The correlations across all measures are negative, and generally stronger amongst Catholics while that for Protestants are largely positive, as for those not stating they are Protestant or Catholic who have positive correlations with all measures.

	The local police in your area can be relied on to be there when you need them	The local police in your area would treat you with respect if you had contact with them	The local police in your area treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are	The local police in your area can be relied on to deal with minor crimes	The local police in your area understand the issues that affect this community	The local police in your area are dealing with the things that matter to this community	I have confidence in the police in this area
*ABC1 (1408)	.112	.124	.144	.116	.130	.113	.101
C2 (594)	-.037	-.017	-.017	-.055	-.047	-.032	-.020
DE (1052)	-.087	-.119	-.140	-.075	-.097	-.093	-.091
Protestant (1354)	.003	.014	.023	.021	-.001	.029	.035
Catholic (1156)	-.026	-.029	-.056	-.030	-.032	-.062	-.069
Other/None/ Refused (544)	.032	.020	.045	.012	.045	.044	.044
Greater Belfast (1423)	.013	.052	-.044	-.007	.009	-.021	-.024
Rest of NI (1631)	-.013	-.052	.044	.007	-.009	.021	.024

Correlations of 0.4 or above are considered strong

Red depicts negative correlations

Green depicts positive correlations

Q.1 Agreement with statements – The local police in your area ...

[Base: All Respondents n=3054]

** See social class explanation in methodology*

Correlations with Demographics contd: In terms of gender again the correlation is not strong but it was negative for males while correspondingly positive for females. Correlation was positive for those aged over 65 across all measures while it was negative for all but one measure amongst those aged under 25. Otherwise correlations were mixed between the other age groups and generally even weaker.

	The local police in your area can be relied on to be there when you need them	The local police in your area would treat you with respect if you had contact with them	The local police in your area treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are	The local police in your area can be relied on to deal with minor crimes	The local police in your area understand the issues that affect this community	The local police in your area are dealing with the things that matter to this community	I have confidence in the police in this area
Male (1455)	-.027	-.025	-.018	-.060	-.039	-.037	-.039
Female (1599)	.027	.025	.018	.060	.039	.037	.039
16-24 (414)	.015	-.056	-.068	-.022	-.054	-.032	-.029
25-34 (628)	.019	-.040	-.017	.022	-.008	.011	-.046
35-49 (681)	-.004	.004	-.007	-.017	-.007	-.021	-.010
50-64 (621)	-.058	.002	-.003	-.042	-.007	-.036	-.012
65+ (710)	.032	.083	.089	.061	.072	.078	.092

Correlations of 0.4 or above are considered strong

Red depicts negative correlations

Green depicts positive correlations

Q.1 Agreement with statements – The local police in your area …

[Base: All Respondents n=3054]

Conclusions

MillwardBrownUlster

Conclusions

- A link certainly exists between deprivation and confidence in police, however correlation analysis demonstrates that the link is not very strong. It does however appear to be more definitive when comparing those in the most deprived (deciles 1 & 2) and the least deprived areas (decile 10), with those in the most deprived decile having a negative correlation across all measures of confidence while those in the least deprived decile having an equally positive correlation.

- There appears to little or no consistent linear correlation between the measures and the deprivation deciles in between the outer extreme deciles. Correlations are mostly positive though, albeit weak between confidence and those in lesser deprived deciles 5 and above while but mostly negative for those in deprivation deciles 4 and below. However, while the strongest positive correlations do exist between confidence and decile 10, it is decile 6 that generally has the second most positive correlation.

Conclusions

- Correlations are generally weak but mostly positive between the measures and those in socio-economic groups ABC1, Protestants, those neither Protestant or Catholic, those aged over 65, females and those living in Districts B (South & East Belfast) and District C (Castlereagh/North Down/Ards/Down).
- On the other hand correlations, again relatively weak, are generally negative amongst males, those living in District A (North & West Belfast), those in socio-economic groups C2 and DE, Catholics, and those under 25.

Appendices

MillwardBrownUlster

Millward Brown Ulster Omnibus Survey

- The Millward Brown Ulster Omnibus Survey is a twice monthly face-to-face survey conducted amongst a representative sample of the Northern Ireland population.
- This research was conducted over three consecutive waves of the Millward Brown Ulster Omnibus Survey.
- Each survey consists of a freshly drawn sample of 1000 adults aged 16+, with a total sample for this research of 3054.
- The sample is quota controlled to represent the Northern Ireland population in terms of sex, age and social class.
- For each Omnibus Survey 45 sampling points (spread over 80 electoral wards) are drawn using a stratified random sampling method to ensure that the sample is representative in terms of region, hence there were a total of 135 sampling points used for this research.
- This sample is very large and hence allows for analysis by a range of sex, age, social class, religion and regional groupings.
- All questions included on the Omnibus Survey are confidential to each individual participating client as is the resulting data. While the cost of recruiting a representative sample and collecting a full range of demographic details such as working and marital status, household size, presence and age of children in the household, disability, car in household and tenure is shared by all the participating clients.
- Postcodes are collected hence enabling further analysis by location.

Millward Brown Ulster Omnibus Survey

The Millward Brown Ulster Omnibus Survey, after the initial random selection of sampling points, is based on a quota sampling methodology. The sampling points are drawn from the Millward Brown Ulster Sampling Frame which is based on electoral wards in Northern Ireland, utilising a 2-stage stratification procedure, involving firstly a regional segmentation into 13 areas comprising geographic groupings of Local Government Districts, and secondly, an urban / rural classification based on electoral density. Electoral wards are then clustered into points of approximately equal electoral population taking into account the following requirements:

- Wards within each point are contiguous;
- Points are exclusively urban or rural;
- Wards within a point are broadly homogenous in population structure.

Taking into account the most recent boundary changes, the Millward Brown Ulster Northern Ireland Sampling Frame now comprises over 300 sampling points. In drawing points from this Sampling Frame, random procedures are adopted, points being selected with probability proportional to population within each of the 13 areas, depending on specific requirements. This sampling procedure is followed for most face to face surveys amongst the general public up to this point. The sampling procedure then continues according to the type required for each project, frequently quota based sampling which is utilised for the Omnibus Survey.

Strict quotas on gender, age and social class are put in place and must be adhered to, thus minimizing bias and ensuring the sample is representative. Part of interviewing training comprises guidance and instruction on respondent selection and recruitment in order to ensure that the resulting samples are as robust, inclusive and transparent as possible.

Sampling for the Millward Brown Ulster Omnibus Survey has always been very strict in nature. Each interviewer is issued with an interlocking sample that they must adhere to. This interlocking quota ensures that age and social class are represented within both males and females.

Questionnaire

SHOWSCREEN

Q.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree that the local police in your area can be relied on to be there when you need them?

Q.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree that the local police in your area would treat you with respect if you had contact with them?

Q.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree that the local police in your area treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are?

Q.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree that the local police in your area can be relied on to deal with minor crimes?

Q.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree that the local police in your area understand the issues that affect this community?

Q.6 To what extent do you agree or disagree that the local police in your area are dealing with the things that matter to this community

Q.7 Taking everything into account, I have confidence in the police in this area ...
Strongly agree
Tend to agree
Neither agree nor disagree
Tend to disagree
Strongly disagree
Don't know
Refuse

Sampling Points - January B

Area: BELFAST CITY 01

1	BALLYHENRY/HIGHTOWN	NEWTOWNABBEY
2	BALLYSILLAN	BELFAST
3	BEECHILL/MINNOWBURN	CASTLEREAGH
4	BLOOMFIELD	BELFAST
5	BOTANIC	BELFAST
6	CARROWREAGH/DUNDONALD	CASTLEREAGH
7	ARDOYNE	BELFAST
8	FALLS PARK	BELFAST
9	KNOCK	BELFAST
10	GLENCAIRN	BELFAST
11	STRANMILLIS	BELFAST

Area: GREATER BELFAST NORTH 21 (RURAL POINTS 22)

12	FOUNTAIN HILL/STEEPLE/STILES	ANTRIM
13	BONEYBEFORE/BLUEFIELD/VICTORIA	CARRICKFERGUS

Area: GREATER BELFAST SOUTH 11 (RURAL POINTS 12)

14	MOVILLA	ARDS
15	DUNMURRY/SEYMOUR HILL	LISBURN
16	HILLHALL/HILDEN	LISBURN
17	BROADWAY/BANGOR CASTLE	NORTH DOWN
18	HOLYWOOD DEMESNE/LOUGHVIEW	NORTH DOWN
19	DROMARA/BALLYMACBRENNAN	LISBURN(R)

Area: NORTHERN URBAN 31

20	DUNCLUG/PARK	BALLYMENA
21	CENTRAL/HARBOUR	LARNE

Area: NORTHERN RURAL 32

22	BALLYHOE&CORKEY/CLOUGHMILLS/DUNLOY/KNOCKAHOLET	BALLYMONEY
23	GLENARM/KILWAUGHTER	LARNE

Area: SOUTHERN URBAN 41

24	DRUMGASK/MOURNEVIEW	CRAIGAVON
25	EDENDERRY/KILLYCOMAIN	CRAIGAVON
26	BALLYMAGLAVE/BALLYNAHINCH EAST	DOWN
27	CLONALLAN/SEAVIEW	NEWRY&MOURNE
28	KILKEEL CENTRAL/KILKEEL SOUTH	NEWRY&MOURNE

Area: SOUTHERN RURAL 42

29	BALLYMARTIN/KILLYLEA/MILFORD	ARMAGH
30	CHARLEMONT/HOCKLEY/LOUGHALL	ARMAGH
31	LAWRENCETOWN/LOUGHBRICKLAND	BANBRIDGE
32	BLEARY	CRAIGAVON
33	FATHOM/FORKHILL	NEWRY&MOURNE

Area: NORTH WEST URBAN 51

34	CHURCHLAND/THE CUTS	COLERAINE
35	SHANTALLOW WEST	DERRY
36	CREGGAN SOUTH/WESTLAND	DERRY
37	CREVAGH&SPRINGTOWN	DERRY

Area: NORTH WEST RURAL 52

38	AGHANLOO/FOREST/MAGILLIGAN	LIMAVADY
39	BALLYMAGUIGAN/CASTLEDAWSON/LECUMPHER	MAGHERAFELT

Area: WESTERN URBAN 61

40	COALISLAND NORTH/COALISLAND SOUTH	DUNGANNON
41	LISANELLY/STRULE	OMAGH

Area: WESTERN RURAL 62

42	LISSAN/MONEYMORE	COOKSTOWN
43	ALTMORE/COALISLAND WEST & NEWMILLS/DONAGHMORE	DUNGANNON
44	ARTIGARVAN/DUNNAMANAGH/SLIEVEKIRK	STRABANE
45	LISBELLAW/MAGUIRES BRIDGE	FERMANAGH

Sampling Points – February A

Area: BELFAST CITY 01

1	JORDANSTOWN/ROSTULLA	NEWTOWNABBEY
2	SHANKILL	BELFAST
3	BELLEVUE	BELFAST
4	BALLYHACKAMORE	BELFAST
5	STORMONT	BELFAST
6	MALONE	BELFAST
7	GLEBE/COLLINBRIDGE	NEWTOWNABBEY
8	GLEN ROAD	BELFAST
9	NEWLODGE	BELFAST
10	ROSETTA	BELFAST
11	CAIRNSHILL	CASTLEREAGH

Area: GREATER BELFAST NORTH 21 (RURAL POINTS 22)

12	ALDERGROVE	ANTRIM(R)
13	CLIPPERSTOWN/KILLYCROT/SUNNYLANDS	C'FERGUS

Area: GREATER BELFAST SOUTH 11 (RURAL POINTS 12)

14	GLEN/WHITESPOTS	ARDS
15	MAZE	LISBURN(R)
16	WALLACE PARK	LISBURN
17	BALLYHOLME/CHURCHILL	NORTH DOWN
18	BLOOMFIELD	NORTH DOWN
19	BALLYCROCHAN	NORTH DOWN

Area: NORTHERN URBAN 31

20	CASTLE DEMESNE/MOAT	BALLYMENA
21	ANTIVILLE/BALLYLORAN/CRAIGYHILL	LARNE

Area: NORTHERN RURAL 32

22	CRAIGYWARREN/DUNMINNING/GLENRAVEL	BALLYMENA
23	GLENAAN/GLENARIFF/GLENDUN	MOYLE

Area: SOUTHERN URBAN 41

24	CATHEDRAL/BALLYMOTE	DOWN
25	DEMESNE/DOWNS/THE MALL	ARMAGH
26	BALLYBAY/BALLYORAN	CRAIGAVON
27	ANNAGH/BROWNSTOWN	CRAIGAVON
28	BALLYBOT/DRUMGULLION	NEWRY&MOURNE

Area: SOUTHERN RURAL 42

29	AGHAGALLON	CRAIGAVON
30	CROSSGAR/DERRYBOY	DOWN
31	BANNSIDE/QUILLY	BANBRIDGE
32	ANNALONG/BINNIAN	NEWRY&MOURNE
33	CREGGAN/CROSSMAGLEN	NEWRY&MOURNE

Area: NORTH WEST URBAN 51

34	CENTRAL/CROSS GLEBE	COLERAINE
35	ALTNAGELVIN	DERRY
36	BALLYNASHALLOG	DERRY
37	CLONDERMOT/VICTORIA	DERRY

Area: NORTH WEST RURAL 52

38	CASTLEROCK/MACOSQUIN/RINGSEND	COLERAINE
39	HOLLYMOUNT	DERRY

Area: WESTERN URBAN 61

40	BALLYSAGGART/COOLHILL/MOYGASHEL	DUNGANNON
41	CASTLECOOLE	FERMANAGH

Area: WESTERN RURAL 62

42	NEWTOWNSTEWART/PLUMBRIDGE/VICTORIA BRIDGE	STRABANE
43	COAGH/SANDHOLES/STEWARTSTOWN	COOKSTOWN
44	DERRYLIN/DONAGH/NEWTOWNBUTLER	FERMANAGH
45	BERAGH/NEWTOWNSAVILLE/SIXMILECROSS	OMAGH

Sampling Points - February B

Area: BELFAST CITY 01

1	ABBEY/WHITEHOUSE	NEWTOWNABBEY
2	BELMONT	BELFAST
3	CAVEHILL	BELFAST
4	CRUMLIN	BELFAST
5	ISLAND	BELFAST
6	FALLS	BELFAST
7	SHAFTESBURY	BELFAST
8	UPPER MALONE	BELFAST
9	UPPER SPRINGFIELD	BELFAST
10	WATERWORKS	BELFAST
11	BALLYHANWOOD/TULLYCARNET	CASTLEREAGH

Area: GREATER BELFAST NORTH 21 (RURAL POINTS 22)

12	GREENISLAND/GORTALEE/KNOCKAGH	C'FERGUS
13	BALLYNURE	N'ABBEY(R)

Area: GREATER BELFAST SOUTH 11 (RURAL POINTS 12)

14	SCRABO/BRADSHAWS BRAE	ARDS
15	GREGSTOWN	ARDS
16	BALLYMACASH	LISBURN
17	LISNAGARVEY/TONAGH	LISBURN
18	BALLYMAGEE	NORTH DOWN
19	CULTRA/HOLYWOOD PRIORY	NORTH DOWN

Area: NORTHERN URBAN 31

20	CULLYBACKEY/GALGORM	BALLYMENA
21	BLACKCAVE/GARDENMORE/TOWN PARKS	LARNE

Area: NORTHERN RURAL 32

22	AHOGHILL/GRANGE/PORTGLENONE	BALLYMENA
23	BENVARDIN/DERVOCK/SEACON/STRANOCUM	BALLYMONEY

Area: SOUTHERN URBAN 41

24	ABBEY PARK/CALLAN BRIDGE/OBSERVATORY	ARMAGH
25	CASTLEWELLAN	DOWN
26	CHURCH/COURT	CRAIGAVON
27	BALLYDOWN/FORT	BANBRIDGE
28	ST.PATRICKS/WINDSOR HILL	NEWRY&MOURNE

Area: SOUTHERN RURAL 42

29	BALLYWALTER/MILLISLE	ARDS
30	HAMILTONSBAWN/LAURELVALE	ARMAGH
31	DONAGHCLONEY/MAGHERALIN	CRAIGAVON
32	DRUMANESS	DOWN
33	CAMLOUGH/NEWTOWNHAMILTON/TULLYHAPPY	NEWRY&MOURNE

Area: NORTH WEST URBAN 51

34	ATLANTIC/HOPEFIELD/ROYAL PORTRUSH	COLERAINE
35	PENNYBURN	DERRY
36	ROSEMOUNT/FOYLE SPRINGS	DERRY
37	GLEBE	MAGHERAFELT

Area: NORTH WEST RURAL 52

38	BALLYKELLY/GLACK	LIMAVADY
39	DRAPERSTOWN/LOWER GLENSHANE/TOBERMORE	MAGHERAFELT

Area: WESTERN URBAN 61

40	KILLYCLOGHER	OMAGH
41	SOUTH/BALLYCOLMAN	STRABANE

Area: WESTERN RURAL 62

42	ARDBOE/KILLYCOLPY/THE LOOP	COOKSTOWN
43	KESH, EDERNEY & LECK	FERMANAGH
44	BENBURB/CALEDON/MOY	DUNGANNON
45	DRUMNAKILLY/OWENKILLEW/TERMON	OMAGH