



DISTRICT POLICING PARTNERSHIP (DPP) PUBLIC CONSULTATION SURVEY FEBRUARY 2008

PUBLISHED BY THE NORTHERN IRELAND POLICING BOARD

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THE NORTHERN IRELAND POLICING BOARD: WHO WE ARE AND WHAT WE DO

The Northern Ireland Policing Board is an independent public body whose job it is to oversee policing in Northern Ireland. It was set up on 4 November 2001 as a result of the Police (Northern Ireland) Act 2000. The Policing Board is not controlled by Government and has strong independent powers to carry out its work. The Policing Board consists of 19 Members, and comprises Political Members and Independent Members who have been appointed by the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

The main role of the Policing Board is to ensure that the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) is effective and efficient. The Policing Board holds the Chief Constable to account for all his actions and those of his staff. This means that the Chief Constable must answer to the Policing Board on any aspect of policing in Northern Ireland. However, the Policing Board cannot, and does not, direct or control the Chief Constable. He has the right to take independent policing decisions based only on the need to uphold law and order. This is called operational responsibility. But he must in turn answer for his actions to the Policing Board. This process is what effective accountability is all about.

Finding out what the community wants from their police service; what they think about the police service that is delivered and how they think the police service is performing, is vital if the Policing Board is to carry out its role.

The Policing Board must also keep itself informed as to:

- Trends and patterns in recruitment to the police and the police support staff; and
- The extent to which membership of the police and police support staff is representative of the community in Northern Ireland;

and assess:

- The effectiveness of measures taken to secure that the membership of the police service is representative of the community; and
- The level of public satisfaction with the performance of the police and the District Policing Partnerships (DPPs).

The Policing Board has a statutory duty to consult and engage with the public to find out what they think about the PSNI and the delivery of the policing service and the role and work of the Policing Board and DPPs. In order to gauge public satisfaction and consider the views of the public on policing, the Policing Board conducts a programme of consultation and research activities involving a range of groups and organisations. The results of this consultation and research are published by the Policing Board to ensure openness and transparency, and to advise the public of its findings. This publication is such an example and other survey and research findings can be found in the Publications section of the Policing Board's website at www.nipolicingboard.org.uk.

DISTRICT POLICING PARTNERSHIPS (DPPs)

DPPs were established in March 2003 under Section 3 of the Police (Northern Ireland) Act 2000. The functions of a DPP are to:

- **consult** with the public to find out what issues in relation to policing and crime are of concern within the council district;
- **identify** local policing priorities arising from the consultation and recommend these to the District Commander so that they can be taken into account when the Local Policing Plan is being drawn up;
- **monitor** police performance against the objectives contained in the Local Policing Plan and the Northern Ireland Policing Plan as it relates to the district;
- **engage** with the community to obtain the co-operation of the public with the police in preventing crime; and
- **act** as a general forum for discussion and consultation on all matters relating to the policing of the district.

BACKGROUND TO THE DPP PUBLIC CONSULTATION SURVEY FEBRUARY 2008

The Central Survey Unit of the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) was commissioned to carry out the fourth DPP Public Consultation Survey on behalf of the Northern Ireland Policing Board and DPPs. (Previous surveys were conducted in June 2003, May 2004 and May 2006.) This postal survey involved questionnaires being sent to 71,500 households across Northern Ireland (one in ten of all households) in February 2008. The sample was a random sample of addresses selected from the Land and Property Services list of private addresses, the most up-to-date listing of private households in Northern Ireland. Unique identifiers were included with the questionnaires to enable results to be broken down by Area Command Unit (DPP boundaries are identical to Area Command Unit boundaries).

The Northern Ireland Policing Board uses the results from the DPP Public Consultation Survey to fulfil its responsibilities under Section 3 (3)(d) of the Police (Northern Ireland) Act 2000 to “*assess the level of public satisfaction with the performance of the police and of district policing partnerships*”. The results have been broken down by DPP area and have been supplied to DPPs and PSNI Area Commanders so that they can be used in the drawing up of Local Policing Plans for 2009/2010. This publication reflects the results of the core survey questions only (i.e. questions asked in all DPP

areas across Northern Ireland), as the optional local questions which were requested by some DPPs do not have full Northern Ireland coverage. The results from these core questions across Northern Ireland will help inform the Performance Indicators and Targets contained in the 2009-2012 Annual Policing Plan, which will be published in March 2009.

A total of 12,044 questionnaires were returned, representing a response rate of 17%. A total of 6,816 questionnaires (57%) were completed by Protestant respondents, 3,662 (30%) were from Catholic respondents, 301 respondents (2%) stated a religion other than Protestant or Catholic, 619 respondents (5%) stated “No Religion” and 646 respondents (5%) did not answer the question. More females (5,852 or 49%) returned questionnaires than males (5,519 or 46%) and 673 respondents (6%) did not disclose their gender.

Notes

1. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.
2. Where a question has not been answered by a respondent, the results are presented as “Not answered.”
3. The following symbols are used in the accompanying results tables:

Category not applicable	-	Cell is empty
Category result less than 0.5%	-	Cell contains a zero (“0”)

Statistical significance

Statistical significance tests have been carried out on the findings between the May 2006 and February 2008 DPP Public Consultation Surveys. These tests are used to establish the degree of confidence with which we can infer the observed findings as an accurate reflection of the views of the population. In this publication, where differences have emerged as being statistically significant, this has been reported at the 5% ($p < 0.05$) level of probability (two-tailed). This means that, for any observed result that is found to be statistically significant, one can be 95% confident that this has not happened by chance. Such statistically significant results are clearly noted in the text above each table.

SECTION 1. POLICING PRIORITIES

Q1: What do you feel are currently the biggest policing problems in your District Council area?

Respondents were asked to select the five biggest policing problems in their District Council area from a given list and to rank these five problems in priority order. Tables 1.1-1.3 show the percentage of respondents who rated each issue within their five biggest concerns. Across Northern Ireland, the public rate Underage Drinking, Young People Causing a Nuisance, Domestic Burglary, and Vandalism as their greatest concerns, broadly similar to the 2006 results. Underage Drinking and Young People Causing a Nuisance are of greater concerns to respondents than they were in 2006 – mentioned by 49% and 48% of respondents respectively, which are statistically significant increases from 42% and 39% respectively in 2006. The following issues have been omitted from Tables 1.1-1.3 as less than 5% of respondents rated them within their five biggest concerns: Child Abuse, Homophobic Crimes/Incidents, Racial Crimes/Incidents and Sexual Attacks.

Table 1.1 shows that Protestant respondents' highest concern was Young People Causing a Nuisance (48%), while Catholic respondents' highest concern was Underage Drinking (56% - compared with 46% of Protestants). Protestant respondents were more concerned than Catholic respondents with Domestic Burglary (43% compared to 37%) and less concerned with Drug Use/Abuse (21% compared to 27%) and Drink/Drug Driving (16% compared to 22%). Protestant respondents were more concerned with Paramilitary Activity than Catholic respondents (12% compared to 5%).

Table 1.1 Percentage of respondents who identified each policing problem/issue within their five biggest concerns by religion

Rating (%)	Protestant		Catholic		Other		None		Not Answered		Total	
	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008
Underage Drinking	40	46	48	56	36	49	35	44	39	45	42	49
Young People Causing a Nuisance	39	48	37	47	45	47	40	49	38	44	39	48
Domestic Burglary	45	43	37	37	36	37	38	39	39	35	42	40
Vandalism	41	42	38	38	34	40	40	41	37	36	39	40
Speeding	39	41	37	39	30	33	33	35	35	33	37	39
Dangerous/Careless Driving	33	36	35	39	34	38	30	37	31	32	34	37
Public Drunkenness	19	24	24	28	29	27	26	30	21	22	21	26
Drug Dealing	22	24	24	27	15	25	19	19	26	23	22	25
Attacks on the Elderly	32	25	28	21	22	19	18	17	32	23	30	23
Drug Use/Abuse	18	21	21	27	18	25	15	18	20	21	19	23
Assaults	19	17	23	21	21	20	18	20	21	16	20	19
Drink/Drug Driving	16	16	21	22	17	18	16	16	19	15	18	18
Vehicle Crime	18	17	20	19	14	22	19	16	17	15	18	17
Public Disorder	11	13	14	15	17	18	15	15	12	12	12	14
Flags and Emblems	16	11	23	15	27	19	31	21	19	10	19	13
Paramilitary Activity	17	12	8	5	22	11	22	15	15	10	15	10
Bogus Callers	10	10	7	7	9	11	4	6	10	10	9	9
Sectarian Crimes/Incidents ¹	8	5	10	6	10	7	12	6	9	5	9	6
Domestic Violence	4	4	5	6	6	8	6	8	3	4	4	5
Street Robbery/Mugging	5	5	5	4	5	6	6	5	5	5	5	5

¹ Sectarian Attacks in 2006.

Note: Percentages add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.

Table 1.2 shows that males and females had broadly similar concerns with some exceptions. Vandalism, Assaults, Attacks on the Elderly and Drug Dealing were of more concern to males than females, while Speeding, Dangerous/Careless Driving and Drink/Drug Driving were of more concern to females than males.

Table 1.2 Percentage of respondents who identified each policing problem/issue within their five biggest concerns by gender

Rating (%)	Male		Female		Not Answered		Total	
	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008
Underage Drinking	41	48	42	50	43	43	42	49
Young People Causing a Nuisance	39	48	39	48	39	40	39	48
Domestic Burglary	43	42	40	39	38	34	42	40
Vandalism	42	44	37	38	40	33	39	40
Speeding	35	37	39	42	38	37	37	39
Dangerous/Careless Driving	33	35	34	39	32	34	34	37
Public Drunkenness	22	27	21	25	19	22	21	26
Drug Dealing	23	26	22	23	24	25	22	25
Attacks on the Elderly	30	24	29	21	34	30	30	23
Drug Use/Abuse	18	22	20	24	15	18	19	23
Assaults	23	21	18	17	17	16	20	19
Drink/Drug Driving	16	16	19	20	16	17	18	18
Vehicle Crime	18	18	19	17	16	17	18	17
Public Disorder	14	15	11	13	12	12	12	14
Flags and Emblems	19	13	19	14	14	10	19	13
Paramilitary Activity	16	11	14	10	11	9	15	10
Bogus Callers	9	8	9	9	10	11	9	9
Sectarian Crimes/ Incidents ¹	9	6	9	6	6	5	9	6
Domestic Violence	3	3	5	6	5	4	4	5
Street Robbery/ Mugging	5	5	5	4	5	6	5	5

¹ Sectarian Attacks in 2006.

Note: Percentages add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.

Table 1.3 shows public concerns were fairly consistent across the age groups. However, respondents aged 61 and over were more concerned about Attacks on the Elderly (30%) than any other age group and the issues that 16-24 year olds were most concerned about were Underage Drinking (54%) and Young People Causing a Nuisance (54%). Domestic Burglary was much less of a concern to this age group compared with other groups.

Table 1.3 Percentage of respondents who identified each policing problem/issue within their five biggest concerns by age

Rating (%)	16-24		25-40		41-60		61+		Not Answered		Total	
	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008
Underage Drinking	43	54	43	50	45	50	39	47	35	36	42	49
Young People Causing a Nuisance	46	54	45	56	40	48	34	43	34	34	39	48
Domestic Burglary	21	26	40	37	43	42	43	42	34	25	42	40
Vandalism	35	35	34	35	40	40	42	45	36	27	39	40
Speeding	27	38	37	37	35	37	41	44	33	30	37	39
Dangerous/Careless Driving	27	35	33	37	32	35	36	39	30	29	34	37
Public Drunkenness	26	31	25	27	23	28	18	22	21	18	21	26
Drug Dealing	24	26	22	23	25	28	19	23	25	21	22	25
Attacks on the Elderly	20	12	19	14	26	21	40	30	34	27	30	23
Drug Use/Abuse	16	23	19	21	22	26	16	21	17	18	19	23
Assaults	29	26	23	21	23	22	15	14	24	16	20	19
Drink/Drug Driving	20	22	19	20	16	18	18	18	19	11	18	18
Vehicle Crime	18	16	23	20	20	19	14	15	15	12	18	17
Public Disorder	21	22	17	18	14	16	8	10	13	12	12	14
Flags and Emblems	19	15	22	16	21	13	16	12	14	8	19	13
Paramilitary Activity	26	22	19	13	17	11	11	7	11	5	15	10
Bogus Callers	7	7	7	7	7	8	12	11	9	12	9	9
Sectarian Crimes/ Incidents ¹	16	11	11	7	9	7	7	4	8	4	9	6
Domestic Violence	11	8	5	7	5	5	3	3	3	3	4	5
Street Robbery/ Mugging	7	6	3	3	5	4	6	6	4	4	5	5

¹ Sectarian Attacks in 2006.

Note: Percentages add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.

Q2: Which policing activities do you think that the PSNI in your District Council area should be concentrating most resources on?

Respondents were asked to select and rank the five activities from a given list that they would like to see the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) concentrating most resources on. Tables 2.1-2.3 reflect the percentage of respondents who ranked each activity within their top five priorities. Overall 70% of respondents stated that Prompt Response to Emergencies was the activity they wished to see more resources concentrated on. Beat/Foot Patrolling, Crime Prevention and Investigating Crime were other areas where respondents wished to see more resources deployed. These were the same top four policing activities in 2006.

Table 2.1 shows that Protestant respondents (73%) were much more in favour of increased Beat/Foot Patrolling compared to Catholic respondents (60%), but that Catholic respondents were more likely to want the police to concentrate more on Improving Community Relations (31%) than Protestant respondents (18%).

Table 2.1 Percentage of respondents who identified each policing activity within their five biggest priorities by religion

Rating (%)	Protestant		Catholic		Other		None		Not Answered		Total	
	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008
Prompt Response to Emergencies	65	73	57	66	61	67	65	71	58	65	62	70
Beat/Foot Patrolling	75	73	62	60	71	70	74	70	71	69	71	68
Crime Prevention	62	60	59	60	62	52	60	58	57	52	61	59
Investigating Crime	56	56	50	51	48	50	60	58	52	48	54	54
Increased Involvement with Young People	39	43	42	48	48	48	41	45	38	44	40	45
Enforcing Drug Laws	41	39	43	43	30	33	27	27	44	41	40	40
Vehicle Patrolling	33	31	30	29	28	29	30	28	29	27	31	30
Policing Public Disorder	25	26	27	30	30	33	28	32	25	26	26	28
Improving Community Relations	23	18	38	31	32	27	31	25	30	21	28	23
Road Traffic Duties	24	23	24	25	25	21	21	24	22	20	24	23
Providing More Help/Support to Victims	18	23	17	22	22	20	16	18	16	25	18	22
Working in Partnership with Other Agencies	9	11	18	21	15	16	15	13	13	12	12	14

Note: Percentages add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.

Table 2.2 shows that males and females have largely similar priorities except that more males than females wished to see more Beat/Foot Patrolling (73% compared to 65%) and Investigating Crime (58% compared to 51%), whereas more females than males wished to see more Increased Involvement with Young People (49% compared to 41%).

Table 2.2 Percentage of respondents who identified each policing activity within their five biggest priorities by gender

Rating (%)	Male		Female		Not Answered		Total	
	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008
Prompt Response to Emergencies	64	71	61	70	59	62	62	70
Beat/Foot Patrolling	76	73	68	65	67	63	71	68
Crime Prevention	62	60	60	60	55	49	61	59
Investigating Crime	58	58	52	51	48	47	54	54
Increased Involvement with Young People	36	41	44	49	37	40	40	45
Enforcing Drug Laws	40	38	41	40	44	45	40	40
Vehicle Patrolling	33	33	30	28	31	27	31	30
Policing Public Disorder	25	27	27	29	26	24	26	28
Improving Community Relations	27	21	30	24	27	23	28	23
Road Traffic Duties	23	23	24	24	24	21	24	23
Providing More Help/Support to Victims	16	21	20	23	15	28	18	22
Working in Partnership with Other Agencies	11	13	13	15	10	16	12	14

Note: Percentages add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.

Table 2.3 shows a relatively consistent pattern of priorities across the age groups, apart from respondents aged 16-24 who were less concerned with Beat/Foot Patrolling (55%) and more concerned with Policing Public Disorder (40%) than any other group.

Table 2.3 Percentage of respondents who identified each policing activity within their five biggest priorities by age

Rating (%)	16-24		25-40		41-60		61+		Not Answered		Total	
	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008
Prompt Response to Emergencies	60	70	59	67	65	72	63	71	50	56	62	70
Beat/Foot Patrolling	57	55	67	65	72	68	73	71	68	60	71	68
Crime Prevention	60	61	63	62	60	60	61	58	51	45	61	59
Investigating Crime	54	48	55	53	56	57	52	53	50	42	54	54
Increased Involvement with Young People	48	55	45	51	43	45	35	41	35	30	40	45
Enforcing Drug Laws	38	34	34	34	43	42	41	41	45	40	40	40
Vehicle Patrolling	29	29	35	31	32	30	29	30	27	22	31	30
Policing Public Disorder	36	40	33	33	27	29	20	22	23	27	26	28
Improving Community Relations	31	29	31	26	30	23	25	20	25	22	28	23
Road Traffic Duties	28	25	28	26	22	23	23	23	21	16	24	23
Providing More Help/Support to Victims	24	29	16	18	17	21	20	25	15	21	18	22
Working in Partnership with Other Agencies	15	18	12	13	13	15	11	14	14	13	12	14

Note: Percentages may add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.

Q3: Compared to this time last year, how do you rate each of the following issues in your area?

For the first time, respondents were asked if the six issues of (i) the overall level of crime, (ii) domestic burglary, (iii) speeding, (iv) underage drinking, (v) vandalism and (vi) young people causing a nuisance were “more of a problem, less of a problem or the same compared to this time last year”.

Tables 3.1-3.3 show that one in six respondents (17%) thought that the overall level of crime was more of a problem compared to this time last year, while almost one in ten respondents (9%) thought it was less of a problem.

Table 3.1 shows that more Catholics than Protestants thought that the overall level of crime was more of a problem compared to this time last year (19% compared to 15%).

Table 3.1 Percentage of respondents who rated the overall level of crime as more or less of a problem compared to this time last year by religion

Rating (%)	Protestant	Catholic	Other	None	Not Answered	Total
More of a problem	15	19	21	15	20	17
The same	45	43	43	43	35	44
Less of a problem	8	10	10	9	8	9
Don't know	22	20	19	27	18	21
Not answered	9	8	8	6	19	9

Table 3.2 shows that males and females expressed broadly similar views in relation to the overall level of crime compared to this time last year.

Table 3.2 Percentage of respondents who rated the overall level of crime as more or less of a problem compared to this time last year by gender

Rating (%)	Male	Female	Not Answered	Total
More of a problem	17	16	17	17
The same	47	42	30	44
Less of a problem	10	8	9	9
Don't know	18	25	16	21
Not answered	8	8	28	9

Table 3.3 shows that almost one fifth of 16-24 year olds and 41-60 year olds (19%) rated the overall level of crime as more of a problem compared to this time last year.

Table 3.3 Percentage of respondents who rated the overall level of crime as more or less of a problem compared to this time last year by age

Rating (%)	16-24	25-40	41-60	61+	Not Answered	Total
More of a problem	19	17	19	14	16	17
The same	51	49	48	37	27	44
Less of a problem	10	7	8	10	9	9
Don't know	17	23	20	23	16	21
Not answered	2	3	5	16	32	9

Tables 3.4-3.6 show that almost one fifth of respondents (19%) rated domestic burglary as more of a problem compared to this time last year, while one in ten respondents (11%) rated it as less of a problem.

Table 3.4 shows that Catholics and Protestants expressed broadly similar views in relation to domestic burglary compared to this time last year.

Table 3.4 Percentage of respondents who rated domestic burglary as more or less of a problem compared to this time last year by religion

Rating (%)	Protestant	Catholic	Other	None	Not Answered	Total
More of a problem	19	19	18	18	20	19
The same	38	37	32	36	29	37
Less of a problem	10	12	14	9	11	11
Don't know	23	23	28	31	19	24
Not answered	10	9	9	6	21	10

Table 3.5 shows that males and females expressed broadly similar views in relation to domestic burglary compared to this time last year.

Table 3.5 Percentage of respondents who rated domestic burglary as more or less of a problem compared to this time last year by gender

Rating (%)	Male	Female	Not Answered	Total
More of a problem	20	18	18	19
The same	39	36	29	37
Less of a problem	12	10	8	11
Don't know	21	27	15	24
Not answered	9	9	30	10

Table 3.6 shows that one in six respondents aged 16-24 rated domestic burglary as less of a problem compared to this time last year.

Table 3.6 Percentage of respondents who rated domestic burglary as more or less of a problem compared to this time last year by age

Rating (%)	16-24	25-40	41-60	61+	Not Answered	Total
More of a problem	18	18	20	18	18	19
The same	37	38	41	33	25	37
Less of a problem	17	10	10	11	9	11
Don't know	26	30	23	21	15	24
Not answered	2	3	6	17	33	10

Tables 3.7-3.9 show that one third of respondents (34%) rated speeding as more of a problem compared to this time last year, while one in ten respondents (10%) thought it was less of a problem.

Table 3.7 shows that proportionately Catholics rated speeding as more of a problem compared to this time last year than Protestants (38% compared to 32%).

Table 3.7 Percentage of respondents who rated speeding as more or less of a problem compared to this time last year by religion

Rating (%)	Protestant	Catholic	Other	None	Not Answered	Total
More of a problem	32	38	32	31	33	34
The same	36	34	34	36	28	35
Less of a problem	10	10	11	11	8	10
Don't know	12	10	14	16	11	12
Not answered	9	8	9	7	20	9

Table 3.8 shows that more males than females rated speeding as less of a problem compared to this time last year (12% compared to 8%).

Table 3.8 Percentage of respondents who rated speeding as more or less of a problem compared to this time last year by gender

Rating (%)	Male	Female	Not Answered	Total
More of a problem	33	35	32	34
The same	35	36	24	35
Less of a problem	12	8	7	10
Don't know	11	13	9	12
Not answered	9	8	28	9

Table 3.9 shows that compared to other age groups, fewer respondents aged 16-24 rated speeding as more of a problem compared to this time last year. On the other hand compared to other age groups, more respondents aged 16-24 rated speeding as less of a problem compared to this time last year.

Table 3.9 Percentage of respondents who rated speeding as more or less of a problem compared to this time last year by age

Rating (%)	16-24	25-40	41-60	61+	Not Answered	Total
More of a problem	31	31	34	36	32	34
The same	44	40	37	30	18	35
Less of a problem	13	11	11	8	9	10
Don't know	10	15	11	11	10	12
Not answered	1	3	6	15	32	9

Tables 3.10-3.12 show that almost half of respondents (46%) rated underage drinking as more of a problem compared to this time last year, while just 3% thought it was less of a problem.

Table 3.10 shows that proportionately Catholics rated underage drinking as more of a problem compared to this time last year than Protestants (53% compared to 43%).

Table 3.10 Percentage of respondents who rated underage drinking as more or less of a problem compared to this time last year by religion

Rating (%)	Protestant	Catholic	Other	None	Not Answered	Total
More of a problem	43	53	48	38	47	46
The same	30	27	30	34	23	29
Less of a problem	3	3	3	5	2	3
Don't know	15	10	13	17	9	13
Not answered	9	7	6	6	19	8

Table 3.11 shows that males than females expressed broadly similar views in relation to underage drinking compared to this time last year.

Table 3.11 Percentage of respondents who rated underage drinking as more or less of a problem compared to this time last year by gender

Rating (%)	Male	Female	Not Answered	Total
More of a problem	47	46	45	46
The same	31	29	20	29
Less of a problem	4	3	2	3
Don't know	11	15	10	13
Not answered	7	7	23	8

Table 3.12 shows that compared to other age groups, more respondents aged 16-24 rated underage drinking as more of a problem compared to this time last year.

Table 3.12 Percentage of respondents who rated underage drinking as more or less of a problem compared to this time last year by age

Rating (%)	16-24	25-40	41-60	61+	Not Answered	Total
More of a problem	54	48	50	41	43	46
The same	32	32	31	26	15	29
Less of a problem	2	3	3	3	4	3
Don't know	10	14	11	15	9	13
Not answered	2	3	5	14	29	8

Tables 3.13-3.15 show that over one third of respondents (35%) rated vandalism as more of a problem compared to this time last year, while just 6% thought it was less of a problem.

Table 3.13 shows that Catholics and Protestants expressed broadly similar views in relation to vandalism compared to this time last year.

Table 3.13 Percentage of respondents who rated vandalism as more or less of a problem compared to this time last year by religion

Rating (%)	Protestant	Catholic	Other	None	Not Answered	Total
More of a problem	35	37	39	30	36	35
The same	37	36	34	40	28	37
Less of a problem	6	7	6	8	5	6
Don't know	13	11	12	16	11	12
Not answered	9	9	10	6	20	9

Table 3.14 shows that males and females expressed broadly similar views in relation to vandalism compared to this time last year.

Table 3.14 Percentage of respondents who rated vandalism as more or less of a problem compared to this time last year by gender

Rating (%)	Male	Female	Not Answered	Total
More of a problem	37	34	35	35
The same	38	37	25	37
Less of a problem	6	6	4	6
Don't know	10	15	9	12
Not answered	8	9	27	9

Table 3.15 shows that compared to other age groups, more respondents aged 16-24 rated vandalism as less of a problem compared to this time last year.

Table 3.15 Percentage of respondents who rated vandalism as more or less of a problem compared to this time last year by age

Rating (%)	16-24	25-40	41-60	61+	Not Answered	Total
More of a problem	34	33	37	34	38	35
The same	44	41	40	32	13	37
Less of a problem	10	7	6	6	7	6
Don't know	9	16	11	13	9	12
Not answered	4	3	6	15	33	9

Tables 3.16-3.18 show that almost two fifths of respondents (39%) rated young people causing a nuisance as more of a problem compared to this time last year, while just 7% thought it was less of a problem.

Table 3.16 shows that more Catholics than Protestants rated young people causing a nuisance as more of a problem compared to this time last year (42% compared to 38%).

Table 3.16 Percentage of respondents who rated young people causing a nuisance as more or less of a problem compared to this time last year by religion						
Rating (%)	Protestant	Catholic	Other	None	Not Answered	Total
More of a problem	38	42	40	35	41	39
The same	34	33	36	36	26	34
Less of a problem	7	7	6	8	7	7
Don't know	13	11	11	16	9	12
Not answered	8	6	8	6	18	8

Table 3.17 shows that males than females expressed broadly similar views in relation to young people causing a nuisance compared to this time last year.

Table 3.17 Percentage of respondents who rated young people causing a nuisance as more or less of a problem compared to this time last year by gender				
Rating (%)	Male	Female	Not Answered	Total
More of a problem	40	38	37	39
The same	35	33	24	34
Less of a problem	8	7	6	7
Don't know	10	14	9	12
Not answered	7	7	24	8

Table 3.18 shows that proportionately more respondents in younger age groups rated young people causing a nuisance as more of a problem compared to this time last year.

Table 3.18 Percentage of respondents who rated young people causing a nuisance as more or less of a problem compared to this time last year by age

Rating (%)	16-24	25-40	41-60	61+	Not Answered	Total
More of a problem	45	45	42	33	35	39
The same	39	34	37	30	22	34
Less of a problem	5	5	7	9	6	7
Don't know	9	13	10	14	8	12
Not answered	2	3	4	14	29	8

Q4: Which of the following activities do you think would help reduce crime in your area?

For the first time, respondents were asked to select and rank the three activities they thought would help reduce crime in their area. Tables 4.1-4.3 show that an increased police presence was the main activity that would help reduce crime in their area – stated by four fifths of respondents (81%). Working with local police to help reduce crime and more facilities for young people were stated by over half of the respondents.

Table 4.1 shows that proportionately more Protestants stated that an increased police presence would help reduce crime in their area than Catholics (85% compared to 74%). More Catholics than Protestants stated more facilities for young people would help reduce crime in their area (56% compared to 48%).

Table 4.1 Percentage of respondents who said the following activities would help reduce crime in their area by religion

Rating (%)	Protestant	Catholic	Other	None	Not Answered	Total
Activity						
Increased police presence	85	74	74	81	74	81
Working with the local police to help reduce crime in your area	59	60	64	58	54	59
More facilities for young people	48	56	50	54	43	51
Neighbourhood Watch schemes	48	54	47	45	46	49
Increased publicity/awareness of crime prevention initiatives	36	37	35	35	34	36

Table 4.2 shows that proportionately more females than males stated more facilities for young people would help reduce crime in their area (59% compared to 43%).

Table 4.2 Percentage of respondents who said the following activities would help reduce crime in their area by gender

Rating (%)	Male	Female	Not Answered	Total
Activity				
Increased police presence	84	79	71	81
Working with the local police to help reduce crime in your area	62	57	53	59
More facilities for young people	43	59	41	51
Neighbourhood Watch schemes	51	48	49	49
Increased publicity/awareness of crime prevention initiatives	35	37	29	36

Table 4.3 shows that compared to other age groups, respondents aged 16-24 were least likely to state an increased police presence and more likely to state more facilities for young people as activities that would help reduce crime in their area.

Table 4.3 Percentage of respondents who said the following activities would help reduce crime in their area by age

Rating (%)	16-24	25-40	41-60	61+	Not Answered	Total
Activity						
Increased police presence	70	78	82	82	64	81
Working with the local police to help reduce crime in your area	56	57	63	57	49	59
More facilities for young people	72	64	52	42	38	51
Neighbourhood Watch schemes	41	45	50	51	46	49
Increased publicity/awareness of crime prevention initiatives	48	38	35	36	28	36

SECTION 2. SATISFACTION WITH LOCAL POLICING

Q5: Overall, how satisfied are you with policing in your District Council area?

Tables 5.1-5.3 show that overall more respondents were satisfied with policing in their District Council (31%) than dissatisfied (27%). The percentage of respondents satisfied with policing in their District Council area has fallen from 33% in 2006, which is a statistically significant decrease, while the percentage of respondents dissatisfied with policing in their District Council area has increased from 22% in 2006 to 27% in 2008, which is a statistically significant increase.

Table 5.1 shows that in 2008 more Catholics than Protestants were satisfied with policing in their District Council area (33% compared to 30%). Between 2006 and 2008, Protestant respondents' satisfaction with policing in their District Council area fell by a statistically significant four percentage points (from 34% in 2006 to 30% in 2008). Conversely, Protestant respondents' dissatisfaction with policing in their District Council area increased by a statistically significant five percentage points (from 22% in 2006 to 27% in 2008).

Rating (%)	Protestant		Catholic		Other		None		Not Answered		Total	
	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008
Very Satisfied	4	3	5	4	6	4	4	3	4	3	4	3
Satisfied	30	27	29	29	27	24	26	26	25	24	29	28
Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	39	38	41	40	37	36	42	40	39	37	40	39
Dissatisfied	17	21	16	19	16	26	17	19	19	19	17	20
Very Dissatisfied	5	6	5	6	8	7	7	9	6	9	5	7
Not answered	5	3	4	2	6	3	5	3	6	8	5	3

Table 5.2 shows that males and females were similarly satisfied but males were more dissatisfied than females (31% compared to 24%) with overall policing in their District Council area. Between 2006 and 2008, male respondents' satisfaction with policing in their District Council area fell by a statistically significant three percentage points (from 34% in 2006 to 31% in 2008). Conversely, male respondents' dissatisfaction with policing in their District Council area increased by a statistically significant six percentage points (from 25% in 2006 to 31% in 2008). Similarly, female respondents' dissatisfaction increased by a statistically significant four percentage points (from 20% in 2006 to 24% in 2008).

Rating (%)	Male		Female		Not Answered		Total	
	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008
Very Satisfied	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	3
Satisfied	30	28	29	28	23	25	29	28
Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	38	36	41	42	40	34	40	39
Dissatisfied	19	23	16	18	17	18	17	20
Very Dissatisfied	6	8	4	6	6	7	5	7
Not answered	4	2	5	3	10	11	5	3

Table 5.3 shows that respondents aged 61 and over had the highest satisfaction and the lowest dissatisfaction with policing in their District Council area. Between 2006 and 2008, respondents' aged 61 and over satisfaction with policing in their District Council area fell by a statistically significant five percentage points (from 39% in 2006 to 34% in 2008). Conversely, their dissatisfaction with policing in their District Council area increased by a statistically significant five percentage points (from 19% in 2006 to 24% in 2008).

Rating (%)	16-24		25-40		41-60		61+		Not Answered		Total	
	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008
Very Satisfied	2	3	3	3	3	3	6	4	5	5	4	3
Satisfied	25	24	28	26	26	26	33	30	25	24	29	28
Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	42	43	45	42	41	39	36	37	34	32	40	39
Dissatisfied	21	21	16	20	20	23	15	19	16	15	17	20
Very Dissatisfied	8	8	6	7	6	8	4	5	7	10	5	7
Not answered	3	1	2	2	3	2	7	5	12	15	5	3

Q6: How satisfied are you with levels of police foot patrols in your District Council area?

Tables 6.1-6.3 show that over half of respondents (53%) are dissatisfied with the levels of foot patrols in their District Council area, with almost one fifth (18%) very dissatisfied. Both findings are statistically significant increases from 44% and 13% respectively in 2006. Just over one in eight respondents (13%) expressed any degree of satisfaction, a statistically significant decrease of three percentage points from 16% in 2006.

Table 6.1 shows satisfaction among Protestant and Catholic respondents decreased between 2006 and 2008, while dissatisfaction increased. 11% of Protestant and 14% of Catholic respondents were satisfied, compared to 15% and 18% respectively in 2006. 54% of Protestant and 50% of Catholic respondents were dissatisfied compared to 44% and 40% respectively in 2006. All these differences are statistically significant.

Table 6.1 Satisfaction with levels of police foot patrols in respondents' District Council area by religion

Rating (%)	Protestant		Catholic		Other		None		Not Answered		Total	
	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008
Very Satisfied	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
Satisfied	14	10	15	12	16	10	10	11	11	11	14	11
Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	32	27	32	30	30	24	34	29	29	22	32	28
Dissatisfied	32	36	28	33	27	39	29	38	30	31	31	35
Very Dissatisfied	12	18	12	17	16	20	18	17	16	21	13	18
Not answered	8	6	9	7	8	5	6	5	13	14	9	7

Table 6.2 shows that males (58%) were more dissatisfied than females (49%) with the levels of foot patrols in their District Council area. Dissatisfaction has increased between 2006 and 2008 for both males and females, from 47% and 41% respectively, and these increases are statistically significant.

Table 6.2 Satisfaction with levels of police foot patrols in respondents' District Council area by gender

Rating (%)	Male		Female		Not Answered		Total	
	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008
Very Satisfied	2	1	2	1	2	3	2	2
Satisfied	14	10	14	12	10	13	14	11
Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	30	25	34	31	30	24	32	28
Dissatisfied	33	38	29	33	27	27	31	35
Very Dissatisfied	14	20	12	16	14	17	13	18
Not answered	7	6	9	7	17	16	9	7

Table 6.3 shows that respondents aged 16-24 had the highest satisfaction with the levels of foot patrols in their District Council area (15%) and respondents aged 41-60 had the highest dissatisfaction (57%). Between 2006 and 2008, there were statistically significant decreases in the percentage of respondents aged 41 and over who were satisfied with the levels of foot patrols in their District Council area. There were statistically significant increases in the percentage of respondents aged 25 and over who were dissatisfied with the levels of foot patrols in their District Council area.

Table 6.3 Satisfaction with levels of police foot patrols in respondents' District Council area by age

Rating (%)	16-24		25-40		41-60		61+		Not Answered		Total	
	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008
Very Satisfied	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	4	2	2
Satisfied	17	12	14	12	12	10	15	11	14	15	14	11
Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	33	32	37	31	31	27	30	27	28	21	32	28
Dissatisfied	29	34	30	34	33	37	29	35	24	25	31	35
Very Dissatisfied	16	17	14	19	15	20	10	15	13	15	13	18
Not answered	2	1	3	2	6	4	14	11	18	19	9	7

Q7: How satisfied are you with levels of police vehicle patrols in your District Council area?

Tables 7.1-7.3 show that more respondents were dissatisfied with the levels of police vehicle patrols in their District Council area (38%) than were satisfied (20%), statistically significant changes from 33% and 22% respectively in 2006. However dissatisfaction with the level of police vehicle patrols (38%) was much lower than with police foot patrols (53%).

Table 7.1 shows a statistically significant increase in dissatisfaction between 2006 and 2008 for both Protestant respondents (40% compared to 34% in 2006) and Catholic respondents (36% compared to 31% in 2006).

Table 7.1 Satisfaction with levels of police vehicle patrols in respondents' District Council by religion												
Rating (%)	Protestant		Catholic		Other		None		Not Answered		Total	
	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008
Very Satisfied	2	2	3	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Satisfied	19	17	22	20	21	18	19	17	17	15	20	18
Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	35	31	33	32	37	33	35	36	29	25	34	31
Dissatisfied	26	29	23	26	21	27	24	26	25	23	25	27
Very Dissatisfied	8	11	8	10	8	14	11	11	10	13	8	11
Not answered	10	10	12	10	10	7	8	8	17	20	11	10

Table 7.2 shows males and females have broadly similar views on the level of vehicle patrols in their District Council area, although males showed slightly higher levels of dissatisfaction (41% compared to 38% for females). Between 2006 and 2008 for both males and females, satisfaction with the levels of police vehicle patrols has decreased (males 24% in 2006 to 20% in 2008, females 22% to 20%) and dissatisfaction has increased (males 33% in 2006 to 41% in 2008, females 33% to 38%) and these changes are statistically significant.

Table 7.2 Satisfaction with levels of police vehicle patrols in respondents' District Council by gender

Rating (%)	Male		Female		Not Answered		Total	
	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008
Very Satisfied	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	2
Satisfied	22	18	19	18	14	18	20	18
Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	33	30	35	33	27	24	34	31
Dissatisfied	25	29	25	27	24	21	25	27
Very Dissatisfied	8	12	8	11	9	10	8	11
Not answered	9	9	11	9	23	24	11	10

Table 7.3 shows that respondents aged 16-24 had the highest satisfaction (24%), while respondents aged 61 and over had the lowest dissatisfaction with police vehicle patrols in their District Council area (33%). Between 2006 and 2008, there were statistically significant increases in the percentage of respondents aged 41 and over who were dissatisfied with police vehicle patrols in their District Council area.

Table 7.3 Satisfaction with levels of police vehicle patrols in respondents' District Council by age

Rating (%)	16-24		25-40		41-60		61+		Not Answered		Total	
	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008
Very Satisfied	5	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	4	2	2
Satisfied	29	21	22	20	18	16	20	19	16	15	20	18
Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	37	35	39	34	35	32	31	30	24	20	34	31
Dissatisfied	19	27	24	28	28	30	22	24	21	19	25	27
Very Dissatisfied	7	12	9	12	10	13	6	9	10	9	8	11
Not answered	4	1	4	4	7	7	18	15	27	33	11	10

Q8: Have you had any contact with the local police in the last year?

Tables 8.1-8.3 show that just over one quarter of respondents (28%) had been in contact with the local police in the last year.

Table 8.1 shows that more Catholic respondents (29%) had been in contact with the local police compared to Protestants (26%).

Table 8.1 Contact with the local police in the last year by religion

Rating (%)	Protestant		Catholic		Other		None		Not Answered		Total	
	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008
Yes	26	26	28	29	43	40	34	34	27	27	27	28
No	72	72	69	69	53	58	62	65	68	67	70	70
Not answered	3	2	3	2	4	1	4	1	5	7	3	2

Table 8.2 shows that more males (31%) than females (26%) had been in contact with the local police in the last year.

Table 8.2 Contact with the local police in the last year by gender

Rating (%)	Male		Female		Not Answered		Total	
	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008
Yes	29	31	26	26	24	20	27	28
No	68	68	71	72	69	71	70	70
Not answered	3	2	3	2	7	8	3	2

Table 8.3 shows that respondents aged 16-24 had most contact with the local police within the last year (38%) in contrast to respondents aged 61 and over who had the least contact (19%).

Table 8.3 Contact with the local police in the last year by age

Rating (%)	16-24		25-40		41-60		61+		Not Answered		Total	
	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008
Yes	36	38	34	36	32	32	19	19	22	23	27	28
No	62	61	64	63	66	67	77	78	68	64	70	70
Not answered	2	1	2	1	3	1	4	3	10	13	3	2

Q9: If yes, how satisfied were you with the way you were treated?

Tables 9.1-9.3 show that there was a statistically significant decrease of six percentage points in the percentage of respondents who were satisfied with the way they were treated by their local police between 2006 and 2008 (58%, compared to 64% in 2006). Conversely there was a statistically significant increase of six percentage points in the percentage of respondents who were dissatisfied with the way they were treated by their local police between 2006 and 2008 (26%, compared to 20% in 2006).

Table 9.1 shows that Catholic respondents (63%) were more satisfied than Protestant respondents (56%) with the way they were treated by their local police. However both Catholic and Protestant respondents showed statistically significant decreases with satisfaction and increases with dissatisfaction with the way they were treated by their local police since 2006.

Table 9.1 Satisfaction with treatment by respondents' local police by religion

All respondents who had contact with the local police. Rating (%)	Protestant		Catholic		Other		None		Not Answered		Total	
	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008
Very Satisfied	25	22	31	28	22	26	27	23	25	24	27	24
Satisfied	37	34	38	35	38	36	39	34	37	31	37	34
Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	16	17	13	13	13	14	14	14	16	10	15	15
Dissatisfied	13	16	10	13	13	15	11	17	16	18	12	15
Very Dissatisfied	7	11	7	10	14	8	10	12	5	13	8	11
Not answered	1	1	1	1	1	1		0	1	3	1	1

Table 9.2 shows that more females (61%) than males (55%) were satisfied with the way they were treated by their local police. Between 2006 and 2008, satisfaction for both males and females decreased, while dissatisfaction increased and these are statistically significant changes.

Table 9.2 Satisfaction with treatment by respondents' local police by gender

All respondents who had contact with the local police. Rating (%)	Male		Female		Not Answered		Total	
	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008
Very Satisfied	24	21	29	27	33	26	27	24
Satisfied	39	34	37	34	27	31	37	34
Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	15	15	14	15	18	14	15	15
Dissatisfied	14	17	11	14	10	15	12	15
Very Dissatisfied	8	11	8	9	8	12	8	11
Not answered	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1

Table 9.3 shows that respondents aged 16-24 were least satisfied (44%) and most dissatisfied (37%) with the way they were treated by their local police. In contrast, respondents aged 61 and over were most satisfied (65%) and least dissatisfied (22%). Between 2006 and 2008, respondents' aged 41 and over showed satisfaction with the way they were treated by their local police decreased and their dissatisfaction increased and these are statistically significant changes.

Table 9.3 Satisfaction with treatment by respondents' local police by age

All respondents who had contact with the local police. Rating (%)	16-24		25-40		41-60		61+		Not Answered		Total	
	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008
Very Satisfied	22	22	21	21	25	22	35	31	28	23	27	24
Satisfied	30	22	38	35	38	34	36	34	37	31	37	34
Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	19	18	17	16	14	16	13	12	12	11	15	15
Dissatisfied	17	21	12	15	13	17	10	12	15	13	12	15
Very Dissatisfied	12	16	10	12	8	10	4	10	3	16	8	11
Not answered			0	1	1	1	2	1	4	5	1	1

Q10: Do you know the names of or recognise the police officers policing your local area?

For the first time, respondents were asked if they knew the names of or recognised the police officers policing their local area. Tables 10.1-10.3 show that less than one in ten of respondents (8%) knew the names of or recognised the police officers policing their local area.

Tables 10.1 and 10.2 show similar results for Protestants and Catholics and males and females.

Table 10.1 Knowledge of the names or recognition of the police officers policing your local area by religion

Rating (%)	Protestant	Catholic	Other	None	Not Answered	Total
Yes	8	7	7	6	6	8
No	90	91	90	93	87	90
Not answered	2	2	3	1	7	2

Table 10.2 Knowledge of the names or recognition of the police officers policing your local area by gender

Rating (%)	Male	Female	Not Answered	Total
Yes	8	7	7	8
No	90	91	85	90
Not answered	2	2	8	2

Table 10.3 shows that respondents aged 16-24 were most likely (15%) to know the names of or recognise the police officers policing their local area compared to all other age groups.

Table 10.3 Knowledge of the names or recognition of the police officers policing your local area by age

Rating (%)	16-24	25-40	41-60	61+	Not Answered	Total
Yes	15	9	8	6	8	8
No	83	90	90	92	79	90
Not answered	1	1	2	2	13	2

Q11: Do you believe that people in your area are willing to engage with local police?

For the first time, respondents were asked if they believed that people in their area were willing to engage with local police. Tables 11.1-11.3 show that four fifths of respondents (80%) believed that people in their area were willing to engage with local police.

Table 11.1 shows that more Protestant respondents (83%) than Catholic respondents (77%) believed that people in their area were willing to engage with local police.

Table 11.1 Belief that people in your area are willing to engage with local police by religion

Rating (%)	Protestant	Catholic	Other	None	Not Answered	Total
Yes	83	77	72	78	72	80
No	12	17	20	16	14	14
Not answered	5	6	9	6	13	6
Don't know	0	0		0	0	0

Table 11.2 shows that males (84%) were more likely than females (78%) to believe that people in their area were willing to engage with local police.

Table 11.2 Belief that people in your area are willing to engage with local police by gender

Rating (%)	Male	Female	Not Answered	Total
Yes	84	78	74	80
No	12	16	11	14
Not answered	4	6	14	6
Don't know	0	0	1	0

Table 11.3 shows that respondents aged 41 and over were more likely to believe that people in their area were willing to engage with local police and that respondents aged 16-24 were most likely to believe that people in their area were not willing to engage with local police.

Table 11.3 Belief that people in your area are willing to engage with local police by age

Rating (%)	16-24	25-40	41-60	61+	Not Answered	Total
Yes	58	76	82	83	66	80
No	40	20	14	9	13	14
Not answered	3	4	4	7	21	6
Don't know		0	0	1		0

Q12: Which of the following reasons may stop people from engaging with the local police?

For the first time, respondents were asked to select the five reasons from a given list which they thought may stop people from engaging with local police and to rank these reasons in priority order. Tables 12.1-12.3 show the percentage of respondents who rated each reason within their top five reasons. Across Northern Ireland, the public rate a lack of confidence in the police, the justice system being too lenient and a lack of police response/action as the top three reasons which may stop people from engaging with local police.

Table 12.1 shows that Protestant respondents' highest reason which may stop people engaging with local police was the justice system being too lenient (60% compared to 45% of Catholic respondents), while Catholic respondents' highest reason was a lack of confidence in the police (60% compared to 57% of Protestant respondents).

More Protestant respondents than Catholic respondents stated that people may not engage with local police due to a lack of police manpower/resources (52% compared to 34%) and a lack of police response/action (54% compared to 43%). More Catholic respondents than Protestant respondents stated that people may not engage with local police due to the history of "The Troubles" (32% compared to 12%) and a dislike/fear of the police (34% compared to 20%).

Table 12.1 Percentage of respondents who said the following reasons may stop people from engaging with the local police by religion

Rating (%)	Protestant	Catholic	None	Other	Not Answered	Total
Reason						
Lack of confidence in the police	57	60	65	62	54	58
The justice system is too lenient	60	45	51	49	53	54
Lack of police response/action	54	43	51	54	48	50
Lack of police manpower/resources	52	34	45	49	41	46
Fear of reprisals by offenders	37	36	38	37	32	36
The police do not engage with the community	27	35	33	29	31	30
Lack of support for the police	27	30	24	25	26	28
Lack of respect from the police	29	27	28	27	29	28
Dislike/fear of the police	20	34	32	26	19	25
Difficulty in contacting local police	28	22	26	22	25	25
Person's political opinion	20	33	24	22	18	24
History of "The Troubles"	12	32	19	18	15	19
Paramilitary activity	17	12	19	18	12	15
The police are not representative of the community	8	19	12	12	11	12

Table 12.2 shows that both male and female respondents' highest reason which may stop people engaging with local police was a lack of confidence in the police (60% and 58% respectively).

More male respondents than female respondents stated that people may not engage with local police due to a lack of police response/action (55% compared to 46%). More female respondents than male respondents stated that people may not engage with local police due to a dislike/fear of the police (28% compared to 22%).

Table 12.2 Percentage of respondents who said the following reasons may stop people from engaging with the local police by gender

Rating (%)	Male	Female	Not Answered	Total
Activity				
Lack of confidence in the police	60	58	52	58
The justice system is too lenient	58	50	53	54
Lack of police response/action	55	46	42	50
Lack of police manpower/resources	50	42	40	46
Fear of reprisals by offenders	34	38	32	36
The police do not engage with the community	31	28	32	30
Lack of support for the police	26	29	25	28
Lack of respect from the police	29	27	28	28
Dislike/fear of the police	22	28	16	25
Difficulty in contacting local police	25	25	25	25
Person's political opinion	22	27	17	24
History of "The Troubles"	17	21	14	19
Paramilitary activity	14	16	13	15
The police are not representative of the community	11	13	11	12

Table 12.3 shows that respondents aged 61 and over highest reason which may stop people engaging with local police was the justice system being too lenient (60%), while for all other age groups it was a lack of confidence in the police.

More respondents aged 16-24 (44%) stated that a dislike/fear of the police was a reason why people may not engage with local police compared with all other age groups, particularly those aged 61 and over (17%). Half of respondents aged 61 and over (50%) stated that people may not engage with local police due to a lack of police manpower/resources, compared to 28% of respondents aged 16-24.

Table 12.3 Percentage of respondents who said the following reasons may stop people from engaging with the local police by age

Rating (%)	16-24	25-40	41-60	61+	Not Answered	Total
Activity						
Lack of confidence in the police	67	64	62	52	45	58
The justice system is too lenient	39	47	53	60	45	54
Lack of police response/action	50	49	54	48	39	50
Lack of police manpower/resources	28	39	47	50	34	46
Fear of reprisals by offenders	33	39	37	34	27	36
The police do not engage with the community	35	28	30	30	23	30
Lack of support for the police	36	29	29	25	24	28
Lack of respect from the police	39	28	31	25	25	28
Dislike/fear of the police	44	37	26	17	21	25
Difficulty in contacting local police	18	21	26	28	19	25
Person's political opinion	28	30	25	20	16	24
History of "The Troubles"	25	23	20	15	17	19
Paramilitary activity	29	20	16	11	14	15
The police are not representative of the community	19	14	12	10	11	12

SECTION 3. AWARENESS OF DISTRICT POLICING PARTNERSHIPS (DPPs)

Q13: Before you received this questionnaire, had you heard of District Policing Partnerships (DPPs)?

Tables 13.1-13.3 show that three quarters of respondents (76%) had heard of District Policing Partnerships (DPPs), a statistically significant increase of five percentage points on the 2006 finding.

Table 13.1 shows that there was a similar awareness between Protestant and Catholic respondents (77% and 78% respectively), which are statistically significant increases from 73% and 71% respectively in 2006.

Table 13.1 Prior awareness of DPPs by religion

Rating (%)	Protestant		Catholic		Other		None		Not Answered		Total	
	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008
Yes	73	77	71	78	61	68	70	73	67	66	71	76
No	24	21	26	20	34	31	26	25	27	26	25	21
Not answered	3	2	3	2	4	1	4	3	6	8	4	3

Table 13.2 shows that more males (82%) had heard of DPPs compared to females (71%). However both males and females have shown statistically significant increases on prior awareness of DPPs from the 2006 survey (up from 78% and 66% respectively).

Table 13.2 Prior awareness of DPPs by gender

Rating (%)	Male		Female		Not Answered		Total	
	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008
Yes	78	82	66	71	65	66	71	76
No	19	16	30	27	27	24	25	21
Not answered	3	2	4	2	8	11	4	3

Table 13.3 shows that, as in 2006, those aged 41-60 were most likely to have heard of DPPs (82%) compared to all other age groups, especially 16-24 year olds (54%). However all age groups have shown statistically significant increases on prior awareness of DPPs from the 2006 survey.

Table 13.3 Prior awareness of DPPs by age

Rating (%)	16-24		25-40		41-60		61+		Not Answered		Total	
	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008
Yes	42	54	70	73	78	82	68	73	62	61	71	76
No	55	46	28	25	20	16	27	24	27	21	25	21
Not answered	3		2	2	2	2	5	3	11	18	4	3

Q14: How did you hear about DPPs?

Tables 14.1-14.3 show that, as in 2006, two thirds of respondents who had heard of DPPs (66%) had done so through TV/Radio. Just over half (55%) of respondents had heard of DPPs through stories in newspapers.

Table 14.1 shows that more Catholic than Protestant respondents had heard of DPPs through TV/Radio and stories in newspapers.

Table 14.1 How respondents had heard about DPPs by religion

All respondents who had heard of DPPs. Rating (%)	Protestant		Catholic		Other		None		Not Answered		Total	
	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008
TV/Radio	65	64	68	71	60	64	67	66	60	59	65	66
Stories in newspapers	52	54	56	58	47	51	50	54	52	52	53	55
Public notices	25	29	24	28	22	30	18	26	24	24	24	28
Information leaflets/posters	22	26	20	27	24	29	18	26	20	23	21	26
Word of mouth	14	15	13	15	20	14	13	14	14	15	14	15
Other	4	3	4	4	9	6	7	5	3	5	4	4
Not answered	1	1	0	1	1	1		1	1	2	1	1

Note: Percentages add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.

Table 14.2 shows that more male than female respondents had heard of DPPs through TV/Radio, stories in newspapers and public notices, whereas slightly more female than male respondents had heard of DPPs through word of mouth.

Table 14.2 How respondents had heard about DPPs by gender

All respondents who had heard of DPPs. Rating (%)	Male		Female		Not Answered		Total	
	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008
TV/Radio	68	69	63	64	60	59	65	66
Stories in newspapers	57	58	50	53	53	49	53	55
Public notices	26	30	22	26	25	23	24	28
Information leaflets/posters	21	26	21	26	21	23	21	26
Word of mouth	12	14	15	16	16	14	14	15
Other	3	3	5	5	3	4	4	4
Not answered	1	1	1	1		2	1	1

Note: Percentages add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.

Table 14.3 shows that more respondents aged 16-24 (21%) had heard of DPPs through word of mouth than any other age group.

Table 14.3 How respondents had heard about DPPs by age

All respondents who had heard of DPPs. Rating (%)	16-24		25-40		41-60		61+		Not Answered		Total	
	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008
TV/Radio	49	55	68	66	69	70	62	63	59	59	65	66
Stories in newspapers	44	49	50	51	54	56	54	58	52	48	53	55
Public notices	27	27	20	24	25	28	26	31	26	25	24	28
Information leaflets/posters	16	25	18	22	23	28	21	26	17	23	21	26
Word of mouth	28	21	16	15	15	15	11	13	11	15	14	15
Other	11	7	6	6	4	4	3	3	2	2	4	4
Not answered			0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Note: Percentages add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.

Q15: Do you think that your local DPP is doing a good job?

Tables 15.1-15.3 show that one in seven respondents (14%) who had heard of DPPs stated that their local DPP is doing a good job, similar to the 2006 finding. One in eight respondents (13%) stated that their local DPP is not doing a good job (a statistically significant increase from 10% in 2006) and 70% did not know if their local DPP is doing a good job (a statistically significant decrease from 74% in 2006).

Table 15.1 shows that a higher percentage of Catholic respondents (16%) stated that their local DPP is doing a good job compared to Protestant respondents (13%).

Table 15.1 Local DPP doing a good job by religion

All respondents who had heard of DPPs.	Protestant		Catholic		Other		None		Not Answered		Total	
	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008
Yes	14	13	18	16	13	8	8	10	13	14	15	14
No	10	14	10	11	11	21	9	14	14	16	10	13
Don't know	74	71	72	70	75	64	82	74	71	66	74	70
Not answered	1	3	1	3	1	7	1	2	2	4	1	3

Table 15.2 shows that slightly more males than females stated that their local DPP is doing a good job (14% compared to 12%) and more males than females also stated that their local DPP is not doing a good job (16% compared to 10%). Between 2006 and 2008 for both males and females, there have been statistically significant decreases in the percentage of respondents who stated that their local DPP is doing a good job and statistically significant increases in the percentage of respondents who stated that their local DPP is not doing a good job.

Table 15.2 Local DPP doing a good job by gender

All respondents who had heard of DPPs.	Male		Female		Not Answered		Total	
	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008
Yes	16	14	14	12	17	19	15	14
No	12	16	8	10	13	13	10	13
Don't know	71	68	77	74	69	62	74	70
Not answered	1	3	1	3	1	5	1	3

Table 15.3 shows that proportionately more respondents aged 61 and over (18%) stated that their local DPP is doing a good job compared to all other age groups. Between 2006 and 2008, there were statistically significant increases in the percentage of respondents aged 25-60 who stated that their local DPP is not doing a good job.

Table 15.3 Local DPP doing a good job by age

All respondents who had heard of DPPs.	16-24		25-40		41-60		61+		Not Answered		Total	
	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008
Yes	18	13	10	9	13	12	20	18	23	18	15	14
No	9	18	9	12	12	16	9	10	12	15	10	13
Don't know	73	67	80	76	75	69	70	69	64	63	74	70
Not answered		3	1	2	1	3	2	3	1	4	1	3

Q16: How confident are you that your local DPP is helping to address local policing problems?

Tables 16.1-16.3 show that just under one third of respondents who had heard of DPPs (31%) were very confident/confident that their local DPP is helping to address local policing problems, compared to 35% in 2006, which is a statistically significant decrease. However, as in 2006, more respondents were not confident/not at all confident that their local DPP is helping to address local policing problems (55%, a statistically significant increase from 53% in 2006).

Table 16.1 shows that more Catholic than Protestant respondents were confident/very confident that their local DPP is helping to address local policing problems (36% and 30% respectively – the finding for Protestant respondents showed a statistically significant decrease of six percentage points from 2006). It also shows that more Protestant than Catholic respondents were not confident/not at all confident that their local DPP is helping to address local policing problems (57% and 49% respectively – the finding for Protestant respondents showed a statistically significant increase of four percentage points from 2006).

Table 16.1 Local DPP helping to address local problems by religion

All respondents who had heard of DPPs.	Protestant		Catholic		Other		None		Not Answered		Total	
	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008
Very confident	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	2
Confident	34	28	34	33	26	18	29	26	28	25	33	29
Not confident	44	47	42	41	49	48	43	48	45	45	44	45
Not at all confident	9	10	9	8	12	14	11	10	12	12	9	10
Not answered	11	13	11	13	12	18	15	13	12	15	11	13

Table 16.2 shows that there is little difference in the views of male and female respondents who answered that they were confident/very confident that their local DPP is helping to address local policing problems (31% and 32% respectively). However these findings are statistically significantly lower than in 2006 (35% and 36% respectively). More males than females were not confident/not at all confident that their local DPP is helping to address local policing problems (58% compared to 52%).

Table 16.2 Local DPP helping to address local problems by gender

All respondents who had heard of DPPs. Rating (%)	Male		Female		Not Answered		Total	
	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008
	Very confident	2	2	2	2	3	5	2
Confident	33	29	34	30	30	31	33	29
Not confident	46	47	42	43	41	37	44	45
Not at all confident	10	11	8	9	12	9	9	10
Not answered	9	10	14	15	14	17	11	13

Table 16.3 shows that respondents aged 25-60 had less confidence that their local DPP is helping to address local policing problems compared to respondents aged 16-24 and 61 and over. Between 2006 and 2008, there were statistically significant decreases in the percentage of respondents aged 25 and over who stated that they were confident/very confident that their local DPP is helping to address local policing problems.

Table 16.3 Local DPP helping to address local problems by age

All respondents who had heard of DPPs. Rating (%)	16-24		25-40		41-60		61+		Not Answered		Total	
	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008
	Very confident	3	5	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	2
Confident	45	31	33	29	30	26	37	33	32	27	33	29
Not confident	37	42	46	50	48	48	38	39	41	47	44	45
Not at all confident	9	12	9	8	10	11	8	9	16	7	9	10
Not answered	6	10	10	12	10	12	13	15	8	13	11	13

Q17: Do you know how to contact your local DPP?

Tables 17.1–17.3 show that less than one in five respondents who had heard of DPPs knew how to contact their local DPP (18%).

Table 17.1 shows that knowledge of how to contact DPPs was similar for Protestant and Catholic respondents (17% and 18% respectively).

Table 17.1 Knowledge of how to contact local DPP by religion

All respondents who had heard of DPPs. Rating (%)	Protestant		Catholic		Other		None		Not Answered		Total	
	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008
	Yes	16	17	17	18	22	21	14	17	19	20	17
No	83	80	82	79	78	72	84	80	80	75	82	79
Not answered	1	3	1	3	1	4	1	2	2	5	1	3

Table 17.2 shows that more male respondents (19%) knew how to contact their local DPP compared to females (15%).

Table 17.2 Knowledge of how to contact local DPP by gender

All respondents who had heard of DPPs. Rating (%)	Male		Female		Not Answered		Total	
	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008
	Yes	18	19	15	15	21	24	17
No	81	78	84	81	76	71	82	79
Not answered	1	3	1	4	3	6	1	3

Table 17.3 shows that more respondents aged 25-40 were the least likely to know how to contact their local DPP compared to all other age groups.

Table 17.3 Knowledge of how to contact local DPP by age

All respondents who had heard of DPPs. Rating (%)	16-24		25-40		41-60		61+		Not Answered		Total	
	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008
	Yes	11	18	12	13	18	17	18	20	21	22	17
No	89	79	88	85	82	79	80	76	76	76	82	79
Not answered		4	0	2	1	4	2	4	3	2	1	3

Q18: Are you prepared to contact your local DPP regarding local policing?

Tables 18.1–18.3 show that half of respondents (51%) who had heard of DPPs are prepared to contact their local DPP regarding local policing, a statistically significant increase of six percentage points from 45% in 2006.

Table 18.1 shows that Protestant and Catholic respondents are as likely to be prepared to contact their local DPP regarding local policing (50% and 51% respectively, both of which are statistically significant increases from 45% and 44% respectively in 2006).

Table 18.1 Prepared to contact your local DPP regarding local policing by religion

All respondents who had heard of DPPs.	Protestant		Catholic		Other		None		Not Answered		Total	
	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008
Rating (%)												
Yes	45	50	44	51	49	54	47	55	42	50	45	51
No	15	13	15	10	15	10	13	12	17	13	15	12
Don't know	37	33	39	35	35	29	38	28	35	30	37	33
Not answered	3	4	2	5	1	6	2	4	5	6	3	4

Table 18.2 shows that male respondents (59%) are more prepared to contact their local DPP regarding local policing than female respondents (42%). Both findings are statistically significant increases from 50% and 39% respectively in 2006.

Table 18.2 Prepared to contact your local DPP regarding local policing by gender

All respondents who had heard of DPPs.	Male		Female		Not Answered		Total	
	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008
Rating (%)								
Yes	50	59	39	42	45	51	45	51
No	16	11	14	12	16	14	15	12
Don't know	32	26	43	41	32	27	37	33
Not answered	2	4	4	5	7	8	3	4

Table 18.3 shows that respondents aged 41 and over are more prepared to contact their local DPP regarding local policing than younger respondents. Between 2006 and 2008, there were statistically significant increases in the percentage of respondents aged 25 and over who were prepared to contact their local DPP regarding local policing.

Table 18.3 Prepared to contact your local DPP regarding local policing by age

All respondents who had heard of DPPs.	16-24		25-40		41-60		61+		Not Answered		Total	
	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008
Rating (%)												
Yes	37	42	38	46	47	53	46	51	44	55	45	51
No	13	15	16	11	14	12	16	12	31	14	15	12
Don't know	50	39	45	40	38	31	33	31	27	23	37	33
Not answered		4	1	3	2	4	5	5	8	8	3	4

Q19: Do you know who the members of your local DPP are?

Tables 19.1–19.3 show that few respondents who had heard of DPPs actually knew who the members of their local DPP were (12%).

Table 19.1 shows that knowledge of local DPP membership was higher among Catholic respondents (14%) compared to Protestant respondents (10%).

Table 19.1 Knowledge of DPP membership by religion

All respondents who had heard of DPPs.	Protestant		Catholic		Other		None		Not Answered		Total	
	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008
Rating (%)												
Yes	13	10	15	14	15	14	9	10	15	12	13	12
No	86	87	85	83	85	78	90	87	84	83	86	85
Not answered	1	3	1	4		8	1	3	1	5	1	3

Table 19.2 shows that knowledge of DPP membership was slightly higher for males (12%) than females (10%).

Table 19.2 Knowledge of DPP membership by gender

All respondents who had heard of DPPs.	Male		Female		Not Answered		Total	
	Rating (%)		Rating (%)		Rating (%)		Rating (%)	
	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008
Yes	14	12	12	10	18	19	13	12
No	85	85	87	87	80	77	86	85
Not answered	1	3	1	4	1	5	1	3

Table 19.3 shows that knowledge of DPP membership was highest among respondents aged 41 and over.

Table 19.3 Knowledge of DPP membership by age

All respondents who had heard of DPPs.	16-24		25-40		41-60		61+		Not Answered		Total	
	Rating (%)		Rating (%)		Rating (%)		Rating (%)		Rating (%)		Rating (%)	
	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008
Yes	11	10	8	8	15	13	15	12	16	13	13	12
No	89	88	92	90	85	84	84	84	82	82	86	85
Not answered		3	0	3	1	3	1	4	3	4	1	3

Q20: How safe do you feel in your local community?

Tables 20.1–20.3 show that seven out of ten respondents (71%) felt either fairly safe or very safe in their local community, a statistically significant decrease compared to 75% of respondents in 2006.

Table 20.1 shows that more Protestant respondents (73%) felt safer in their local community compared to Catholic respondents (69%). Both findings are statistically significant decreases from 2006, when the findings were 76% and 74% respectively.

Table 20.1 Feeling of safety in respondents' local community by religion

Rating (%)	Protestant		Catholic		Other		None		Not Answered		Total	
	Rating (%)		Rating (%)		Rating (%)		Rating (%)		Rating (%)		Rating (%)	
	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008
Very safe	11	10	13	10	10	9	15	16	10	8	12	10
Fairly safe	65	63	61	59	64	57	59	53	59	56	63	61
A bit unsafe	20	20	22	23	20	19	20	21	25	22	21	21
Very unsafe	3	4	4	4	6	8	5	5	5	6	4	4
Not answered	1	3	1	4	1	7	1	5	2	7	1	4

Table 20.2 shows that male and female respondents had similar levels of feeling fairly safe/very safe in their local community (72% and 71% respectively). Both findings are statistically significant decreases from 2006, when the findings were 77% and 74% respectively.

Table 20.2 Feeling of safety in respondents' local community by gender

Rating (%)	Male		Female		Not Answered		Total	
	Rating (%)		Rating (%)		Rating (%)		Rating (%)	
	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008
Very safe	12	10	12	10	8	11	12	10
Fairly safe	65	62	62	61	58	55	63	61
A bit unsafe	20	21	22	22	23	20	21	21
Very unsafe	4	4	3	4	6	7	4	4
Not answered	1	3	1	4	4	8	1	4

Table 20.3 shows that respondents aged 16-24 year olds felt least safe (67%) and the most unsafe (31%) in their local community compared to all other age groups. Between 2006 and 2008, there were statistically significant decreases in the percentage of respondents aged 25 and over who felt very/fairly safe in their local community.

Table 20.3 Feeling of safety in respondents' local community by age

Rating (%)	16-24		25-40		41-60		61+		Not Answered		Total	
	Rating (%)		Rating (%)		Rating (%)		Rating (%)		Rating (%)		Rating (%)	
	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008	2006	2008
Very safe	12	10	13	11	11	9	12	11	10	9	12	10
Fairly safe	58	57	63	60	63	61	64	62	58	49	63	61
A bit unsafe	25	24	20	22	22	22	20	20	22	21	21	21
Very unsafe	5	7	4	3	4	4	3	4	6	7	4	4
Not answered	0	1	0	3	1	4	1	3	5	14	1	4



District Policing Partnerships

Local people shaping local policing



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