



Department of
Justice

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Statistics and Research Branch

**Perceptions of Policing,
Justice and Organised
Crime:
Quarterly Update to
March 2010**

August 2010

INTRODUCTION

This update presents the most recent statistics on the level of public confidence in policing and the criminal justice system in Northern Ireland as well as the perceived level of harm caused by organised crime. The data are drawn from the Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS) and are based on interviews conducted during the period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010.

NICS in-year results (i.e. data based on the 12-months to June, September and December) are provisional and are subject to revision during end-of-year validation procedures.

End-of-year NICS 2008/09 results (covering the period 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009) on confidence in policing and the criminal justice system, including socio-demographic analyses, have been published in a separate National Statistics bulletin (Quigley and Freel, 2010).

CONFIDENCE IN POLICING

Public confidence in the police and police accountability arrangements (hereafter referred to collectively as 'policing') is measured through a series of questions contained within the NICS, with the aim of achieving a statistically significant increase in the level of confidence in policing in Northern Ireland by 31 March 2011, from a composite baseline of 79.4% (in 2007/08).

The overall confidence measure is derived from responses to seven individual strands as outlined in Table 1. This same measure was used to form a previous target within the SR 2004 Public Service Agreement (PSA) (French, 2008).

- ◆ As shown in Table 1, the proportion of people who expressed overall confidence in policing in the 12-months to March 2010 (79.2%) showed no statistically significant change to that observed at baseline (NICS 2007/08; 79.4%).
- ◆ Based on fieldwork conducted during NICS 2009/10, the proportions of respondents who believe that the police provide an ordinary day-to-day service and who consider the Police Ombudsman to be independent of the police have fallen since baseline, from 83.4% to 81.5% and 90.0% to 88.3% respectively. All other indicators show no statistically significant change ($p < 0.05$) since baseline (Table 1).

Table 1: Confidence in the police and police accountability arrangements¹

% confident that the...	Baseline NICS 2007/08	NICS 2008/09	NICS 2009/10	Statistically significant change since baseline? ²
Overall confidence rating³	79.4	79.4	79.2	
Police provide an ordinary day-to-day service for all the people of NI	83.4	82.2	81.5	** ↓
Police do a very or fairly good job in NI as a whole	66.4	67.7	67.5	
Police treat Catholics and Protestants equally in NI as a whole	81.5	82.2	81.7	
Policing Board (NIPB) is independent of police	77.0	77.6	76.3	
Policing Board (NIPB) helps ensure police do a good job	81.7	79.6	82.1	
Police Ombudsman (OPONI) is independent of police	90.0	89.3	88.3	** ↓
Police Ombudsman (OPONI) helps ensure police do a good job	87.4	86.9	88.1	

1. All figures exclude don't knows and refusals.

2. Statistical significance of change at the 5% level (two-tailed test) is indicated by a double asterisk (**).

3. This measure is the weighted mean of the responses to the seven individual confidence strands listed in the table. Greater weighting is given to the three questions on the police.

CONFIDENCE IN ENGAGEMENT

A set of questions relating to levels of public confidence in the police working with other agencies, including district councils, to tackle the anti-social behaviour (ASB) and crime issues that matter in the local area was added to the NICS in October 2007. Results from two separate questions on 'seeking' and 'dealing' with these issues are used to form a composite rating to measure overall confidence in engagement with local communities. The aim is to achieve a statistically significant increase in the level of engagement by 31 March 2011, from a composite NICS 2007/08 baseline of 42.4%.

- ◆ Latest figures indicate that the proportion of respondents who agree that the local police and other agencies seek people's views about the ASB and crime issues that matter has fallen by 3.7% points, from 46.0% (baseline) to 42.3%. The apparent decrease in the proportion agreeing that they are dealing with the local issues (from 38.9% to 37.0%) is not statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) (Table 2).
- ◆ Results from NICS 2009/10 indicate that, based on the composite measure, overall confidence in engagement has fallen by 2.7% points, from 42.4% in 2007/08 (baseline) to 39.7% (Table 2).

Table 2: Confidence in the level of engagement by the local police and other agencies¹

% agreeing that the police and other agencies, including district councils ...	Baseline NICS 2007/08 ²	NICS 2008/09	NICS 2009/10	Statistically significant change since baseline? ³
Overall engagement rating⁴	42.4	41.2	39.7	** ↓
Seek people's views about the ASB and crime issues that matter in the local area	46.0	44.4	42.3	** ↓
Are dealing with the ASB and crime issues that matter in the local area	38.9	38.0	37.0	

1. All figures exclude don't knows and refusals.
2. Baseline drawn from fieldwork 1 October 2007 to 31 March 2008.
3. Statistical significance of change at the 5% level (two-tailed test) is indicated by a double asterisk (**).
4. This measure is the arithmetic mean of the responses to the two individual engagement strands in the table.

CONFIDENCE IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

In conjunction with the CSR 2007 'Justice For All' PSA a set of questions designed to measure confidence in the fairness and effectiveness of the criminal justice system (CJS) was introduced to the NICS, replacing those questions used to construct a six-strand composite measure adopted as part of the SR 2004 PSA (French, 2008).

- ◆ Based on interviews conducted during NICS 2009/10, findings indicate that the proportion of respondents who were confident that the CJS as a whole is effective (37.3%) and fair (57.6%), show no statistically significant change ($p < 0.05$) to those observed at baseline (35.6% and 58.0% respectively) (Table 3).

Table 3: Confidence in the criminal justice system¹

% confident that the...	Baseline NICS 2008 ^{2,3}	NICS 2009/10	Statistically significant change since baseline? ⁴
CJS as a whole is effective	35.6	37.3	
CJS as a whole is fair	58.0	57.6	

1. All figures exclude don't knows and refusals.
2. Effectiveness baseline drawn from NICS fieldwork 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008.
3. Fairness baseline drawn from NICS fieldwork 1 July 2008 to 31 December 2008.
4. Statistical significance of change at the 5% level (two-tailed test) is indicated by a double asterisk (**).

PERCEPTIONS OF THE HARM CAUSED BY ORGANISED CRIME

In association with the CSR 2007 'Make Communities Safer' PSA, a set of questions was devised and introduced to the NICS in June 2008 to gauge the perceived level of harm caused by organised crime in Northern Ireland. The results contribute to a Crime Harm And Risk Measurement (CHARM) matrix, a methodology developed specifically to monitor progress against this indicator.

- ◆ Findings from NICS 2009/10 indicate that the majority of people (66%) feel that organised crime overall generates a minimal level of harm in the local area. In contrast, 7% of respondents considered organised crime to result in a great level of harm (Table 4).
- ◆ Drug trafficking, either the selling or buying of illegal drugs, is considered to promote the highest level of harm (15%) of the various forms of organised crime examined (Table 4). This proportion compares with 18% generated through NICS 2008/09 interviews.

Table 4: Perceived level of harm caused by organised crime (%) in the local area¹

Perceived level of harm (%) caused by...	NICS 2008/09 ²			NICS 2009/10		
	Minimal	Moderate	Great	Minimal	Moderate	Great
Organised crime overall	63	28	9	66	28	7
People selling or buying illegal drugs	52	31	18	58	27	15
People selling or buying counterfeit or smuggled goods	61	30	9	65	26	9
Money laundering and fraud ³	-	-	-	74	19	7
Fuel laundering and smuggling ³	-	-	-	74	20	6
Protection or extortion racketeering	74	18	9	78	15	7
Armed robbery	75	16	8	77	16	7

1. All figures exclude don't knows and refusals.

2. NICS 2008/09 figures are based on the period June 2008 to March 2009.

3. '-' denotes variable was not included in the survey. Individual questions on 'money laundering and fraud' and 'fuel laundering and smuggling' were introduced to the NICS in May 2009.

- ◆ Almost two-thirds (65.9%) of NICS 2009/10 respondents believed that the level of harm caused by organised crime in the local area had remained stable during the previous 12 months. This represents a statistically significant increase ($p < 0.05$) since NICS 2008/09 (62.7%) (Table 5).
- ◆ In contrast, the apparent decreases in the proportions claiming the level of harm had increased (from 20.1% in 2008/09 to 18.5% in 2009/10) and reduced (17.2% to 15.6%) were not statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) (Table 5).

Table 5: Perceived change in the level of harm caused by organised crime (%) in the past 12 months¹

% perceiving...	NICS 2008/09 ²	NICS 2009/10	Statistically significant change since baseline? ³
More harm	20.1	18.5	
About the same	62.7	65.9	** ↑
Less harm	17.2	15.6	

1. All figures exclude don't knows and refusals.

2. NICS 2008/09 figures are based on the period June 2008 to March 2009.

3. Statistical significance of change at the 5% level (two-tailed test) is indicated by a double asterisk (**).

REFERENCES

French, B. (2008). *Confidence in Policing and the Criminal Justice System: Findings from the 2007/08 Northern Ireland Crime Survey*. NIO Research and Statistical Bulletin 15/2008. Belfast: NIO.

Quigley, D. and Freel, R. (2010). *Perceptions of Crime: Findings from the 2008/09 Northern Ireland Crime Survey*. NIO Research and Statistical Bulletin 1/2010. Belfast: NIO.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information on the Northern Ireland Crime Survey please contact: Statistics and Research Branch, Massey House, Stormont Estate, Belfast BT4 3SX; Telephone: 028 9052 7157; Email: statistics.research@dojni.x.gsi.gov.uk

This update and other Department of Justice research and statistical publications are available at: www.dojni.gov.uk

Further information on the CSR 2007 PSA is available on the NIO website:

http://www.nio.gov.uk/justice_for_all_-_delivery_agreement_-_version_2.pdf

http://www.nio.gov.uk/comprehensive_spending_review-public_service_agreement-make_communities_safer.pdf

TECHNICAL NOTES

Selecting only one person at each address means that individuals living in large households have a lower chance of being included in the sample than those living in small households. Accordingly, the data presented in this publication have been weighted by household size to prevent a bias towards small household sizes.

Don't knows, refusals and non-valid responses have been excluded from the analyses. Percentages may not always sum to 100 due to the effect of rounding to the nearest whole number, or because respondents could give more than one response.

Because of a combination of both sampling and non-sampling error, any sample is unlikely to reflect precisely the characteristics of the population.

Statistical significance tests have been carried out on a range of group differences observed between different sweeps of the NICS. These tests are used to establish the degree of confidence with which we can infer the observed findings as an accurate reflection of the perceptions of the population.

For the purposes of this update, where differences have emerged as being statistically significant, these have been reported at the 5% ($p < 0.05$) level of probability (two-tailed tests). 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.

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