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Analytical Services Group

**Perceptions of Policing,
Justice and
Organised Crime:
Findings from the
2011/12 and 2012/13
Northern Ireland
Crime Surveys**

Research and Statistical Bulletin 7/2014

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- ◆ While NICS 2012/13 findings indicate that the level of public confidence in the police and police accountability arrangements (80%) remained unchanged ($p < 0.05$) since 2011/12 (81%), the confidence rating has shown an overall increase ($p < 0.05$) over the past decade, comparing favourably with NICS 2003/04 when a rate of 73% was observed.
- ◆ In terms of the local police, 49% of NICS 2012/13 respondents rated the police in their area as doing an excellent or good job. Whilst this proportion has generally been increasing from 2007/08, it remains below the equivalent rate in England and Wales (61%, CSEW 2012/13). Similarly, the finding of 65% of NICS 2012/13 respondents expressing overall confidence in their local police compares with 74% in England and Wales (CSEW 2012/13).
- ◆ Findings from NICS 2012/13 indicate that overall confidence in community engagement by the police and partnership agencies (based on a two-strand composite measure) remained unchanged ($p < 0.05$) compared with the previous year (40% in both NICS 2011/12 and 2012/13). In terms of the two individual engagement strands considered, NICS 2012/13 results show respondents were more likely to agree that the local police and other agencies are dealing with ASB and crime issues that matter (42%) than are seeking people's views about such issues (39%).
- ◆ NICS 2012/13 respondents were more likely to think the criminal justice system (CJS) as a whole is fair (58%) than effective (40%). The overall fairness rating of 58% represents a statistically significant decrease ($p < 0.05$) on that observed in 2011/12 (61%), while the proportion who were confident that the CJS as a whole is effective remained unchanged over the same period (42%, NICS 2011/12).
- ◆ For the sixth consecutive year, NICS 2012/13 participants cited 'tougher sentences' (34%) as the most important thing the CJS could do to improve its public confidence rating. Other popular responses included: 'tackle ASB and minor crime' (22%); 'bring more offenders to justice' (18%); and provide 'a more visible policing presence' (16%).
- ◆ Findings from NICS 2012/13 show that the main harm caused by organised crime in Northern Ireland is considered to be 'fear in the community' with over a third (36%) of respondents holding this view. Other common responses included: 'violence in the community' (16%); and 'legitimate businesses lose trade' (11%).
- ◆ The majority (70%) of NICS 2012/13 respondents felt that organised crime overall generates a minimal level of harm in their local area, while 5% considered it to result in a great level of harm. Of the types of organised crime examined, drug trafficking (either the selling or buying of illegal drugs) was believed to promote the greatest level of harm (13%).
- ◆ At 71%, most NICS 2012/13 respondents believed that the level of harm caused by organised crime in their local area had remained stable during the previous 12 months, a statistically significant increase ($p < 0.05$) on the proportion observed in 2011/12 (68%). Over a tenth (12%) claimed the level of harm had reduced, while the remaining 17% thought the level of harm caused by organised crime in their local area has increased.
- ◆ NICS 2012/13 findings suggest that, across the range of confidence measures disaggregated by socio-demographic group, respondents from high-ASB areas consistently displayed some of the lowest confidence ratings observed: police and police accountability arrangements (67%, high-ASB areas v 80%, NICS 2012/13 average); the local police (42% v 65% respectively); community engagement (31% v 40%); and the fairness (43% v 58%) and effectiveness of the criminal justice system (29% v 40%). Results also show that respondents in this group were also most likely to have perceived an increase in the level of harm caused by organised crime (38%, high-ASB areas v 17%, NICS 2012/13 average).

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The focus of this publication

This bulletin draws on findings from the Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS), a representative, continuous, personal interview survey of the experiences and perceptions of crime of some 4,000 adults per year living in private households throughout Northern Ireland. Previously conducted on an ad hoc basis in 1994/95, 1998, 2001 and 2003/04, the NICS began operating on a continuous basis in January 2005.

The focus of this publication is on key attitudinal modules contained within the NICS relating to confidence in policing and community engagement; confidence in the criminal justice system; and perceptions of the level of harm caused by organised crime in Northern Ireland. While the bulletin will focus largely on findings from NICS 2012/13, results for the 2011/12 sweep of the survey are also presented and referred to, as appropriate, throughout the text.

Comparisons are made, where appropriate, between the results of the 2012/13 NICS and those of the 2012/13 Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW, formerly the British Crime Survey (BCS); ONS, 2013), as well as with earlier sweeps of the NICS. In addition, findings from NICS 2012/13 are examined across the following socio-demographic (personal, household and area) groups, the first six of which (listed below) relate to equality categories specified in Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998:

1. religious belief;
2. age;
3. living arrangements (marital status);
4. sex (gender);
5. disability (or illness);
6. household type (child dependants);
7. self-perceived nationality;
8. household income;
9. housing tenure;
10. type of area (urban / rural);
11. policing district (see Technical Annex for details);
12. multiple deprivation measure rank (MDM 2010);
13. perceived level of anti-social behaviour in area;
14. whether the respondents had ever been a victim of crime reported to the police;
15. attendance at court as a victim, witness or spectator; and
16. daily newspaper readership.

Throughout this report key findings are commented on in the text, with full numerical details on each section available in the relevant tables comprising the Tabular Annex.

Separate NICS 2012/13 bulletins presenting findings on experience of crime (Campbell and Cadogan, 2013) and perceptions of crime (Cadogan and Campbell, 2014) have already been published. In addition to these annual publications, the NICS reports on a quarterly (rolling 12-months basis), via the DOJ website, against Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) relating to perceptions of policing, justice and anti-social behaviour.

1.2 About the Northern Ireland Crime Survey

Closely mirroring the format and core questions of the CSEW, the NICS is an important source of information about community safety issues such as levels of, and public attitudes to, crime and anti-social behaviour. Its results play an important role in informing and monitoring government policies and targets contained within strategies including the 2011-15 Programme for Government (Northern Ireland Executive, 2012) and the Northern Ireland Policing Plan 2012-2015 (Northern Ireland Policing Board, 2012).

An alternative, but complementary, measure of crime to offences recorded by the police, the main aims of the NICS are to:

- ◆ measure crime victimisation rates experienced by people living in private households, whether or not these crimes were reported to or recorded by the police;
- ◆ monitor trends in the level of crime, independent of changes in reporting levels or police recording practices;
- ◆ measure people's perceptions of and reactions to crime (for example, the level and causes of crime, the extent to which they are concerned about crime and the effect of crime on their quality of life);
- ◆ identify the characteristics and circumstances of people most at risk from and affected by different types of crime;
- ◆ measure public confidence in policing and the wider criminal justice system; and
- ◆ collect sensitive information, using self-completion modules, on people's experiences regarding crime-related issues such as domestic violence.

For the most part, the interviewer-administered modules for NICS 2012/13 were based on CSEW 2012/13. However, some modification has been necessary to reflect local issues and the fact that the smaller NICS sample size would not have generated robust results for follow-up questions asked of small sub-sections of the sample.

Additional information, covering issues such as sampling design and methodology is available within the NICS User Guide (DoJ, 2012a) and associated Quality Report (DoJ, 2012b).

2. CONFIDENCE IN POLICING

2.1 Confidence in the police and police accountability arrangements

Since 2003/04, the Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS) has measured the level of public confidence in the police and police accountability arrangements in Northern Ireland (hereafter referred to collectively as 'policing'). Such an approach was initially designed and carried out as part of the SR 2004 Public Service Agreement (PSA) (French, 2008).

Confidence in policing is measured through the NICS using a weighted composite measure, constructed from a suite of seven indicators, eliciting views on the fairness and effectiveness of the police and police accountability arrangements.

Ratings for these indicators are based on the proportions of respondents who state that they:

- a. have some, a lot or total confidence in the ability of the police to provide an ordinary day-to-day policing service for all the people of Northern Ireland;
- b. think the police do a very or fairly good job in Northern Ireland as a whole;
- c. believe the police treat Catholic and Protestant members of the public equally in Northern Ireland as a whole;
- d. think the Northern Ireland Policing Board (NIPB) is independent of the police;
- e. think the Policing Board helps ensure that the police do a good job;
- f. think the Office of the Police Ombudsman for Northern Ireland (OPONI) is independent of the police; and
- g. think the Police Ombudsman helps ensure that the police do a good job.

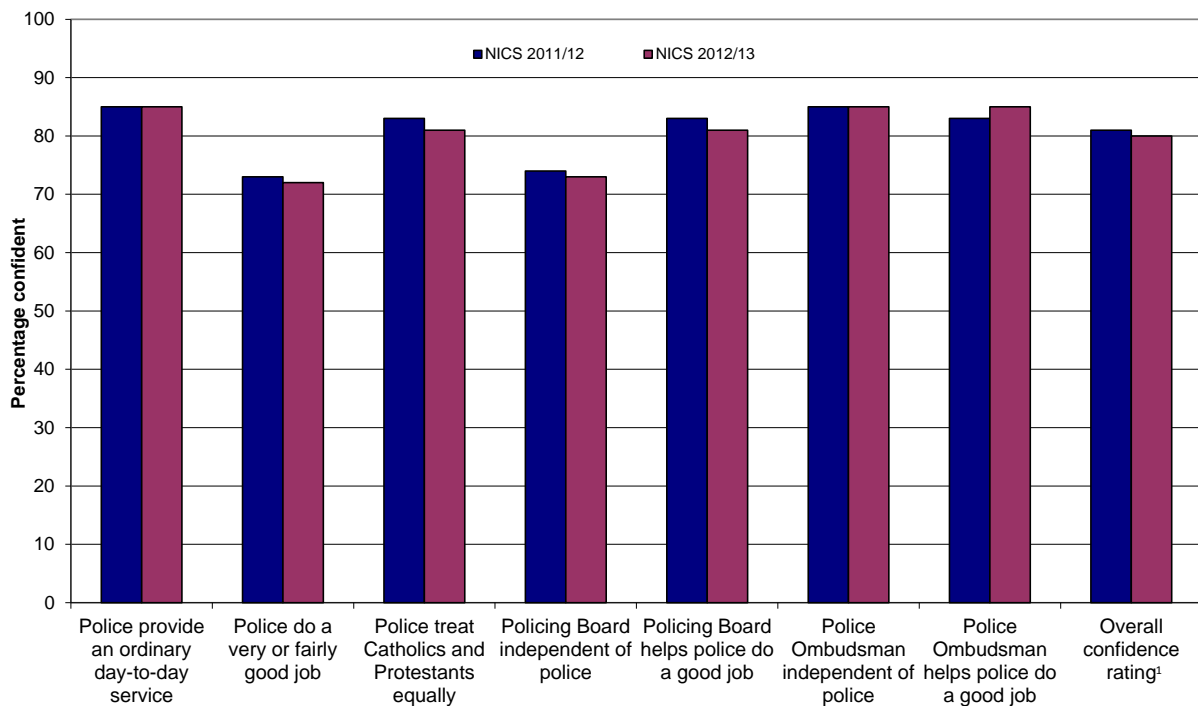
In constructing the composite measure, greater weight is given to the three police indicators (a to c, above), so that the arithmetic mean of their individual confidence ratings is worth two-thirds of the overall confidence rating. The respective means of those relating to the Policing Board (d and e), and the Police Ombudsman (f and g), each account for a sixth of the overall measure.

As a note of caution, this seven-strand composite measure should not be misinterpreted purely as personal 'confidence in the police' as its focus is much broader, including not only the performance of the police *per se* but also accountability measures put in place following recommendations set out in the Patten Report to reform policing in Northern Ireland.

- ◆ While NICS 2012/13 findings indicate that the level of public confidence in the police and police accountability arrangements (80%) remained unchanged ($p < 0.05$) since 2011/12 (81%), the confidence rating has shown an overall increase ($p < 0.05$) over the past decade, comparing favourably with NICS 2003/04 when a rate of 73% was recorded (Table A1; Figure 2.1).
- ◆ In terms of the three indicators relating directly to the police, NICS 2012/13 findings show no statistically significant changes ($p < 0.05$) were observed when compared with 2011/12: 'police provide an ordinary day-to-day service for all the people of Northern Ireland' (85% in both 2011/12 and 2012/13); 'police do a very or fairly good job in Northern Ireland as a whole' (73%, NICS 2011/12; 72%, NICS 2012/13); and 'police treat Catholics and Protestants equally in Northern Ireland as a whole' (83% and 81% respectively). Confidence levels in 2012/13 for these indicators were, however, among the highest recorded and compare with NICS 2003/04 when lows of 75%, 58% and 72% (respectively) were observed (Table A1; Figure 2.1).

- ◆ Similarly, NICS 2012/13 findings show confidence ratings for each of the four indicators relating to police accountability arrangements also remained on a par with those recorded in 2011/12. There has been some fluctuation in confidence levels for each of these measures since 2003/04, however, the perceived independence of the Police Ombudsman is the only indicator to have shown a statistically significant change ($p < 0.05$) overall, falling from 89% in 2003/04 to 85% in 2012/13 (Table A1; Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1: Confidence in policing (%)



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

2.2 Confidence in policing by demographic characteristics

When it came to rating the police and police accountability arrangements in Northern Ireland, levels of confidence show variation among certain demographic groups. A full breakdown of ratings is presented in Tables A2 and A3.

- ◆ Findings from NICS 2012/13 suggest that, in terms of overall confidence in policing, older respondents have higher confidence levels than younger people. For instance, 76% of 16-24 year olds expressed confidence in policing compared with 85% of those aged 75 and over (Table A2).
- ◆ Protestants (83%) were more likely than Catholics (75%) to express overall confidence in policing, a trend generally reflected across most of the seven strands considered. The greatest differences in confidence levels (in percentage point terms) concerned equal treatment by the police (88%, Protestant v 72%, Catholic) and the police do a very or fairly good job in Northern Ireland as a whole (77% v 66% respectively) (Table A2).

A similar trend to that observed within religion is apparent in terms of confidence by perceived nationality and newspaper readership. In terms of overall confidence in policing:

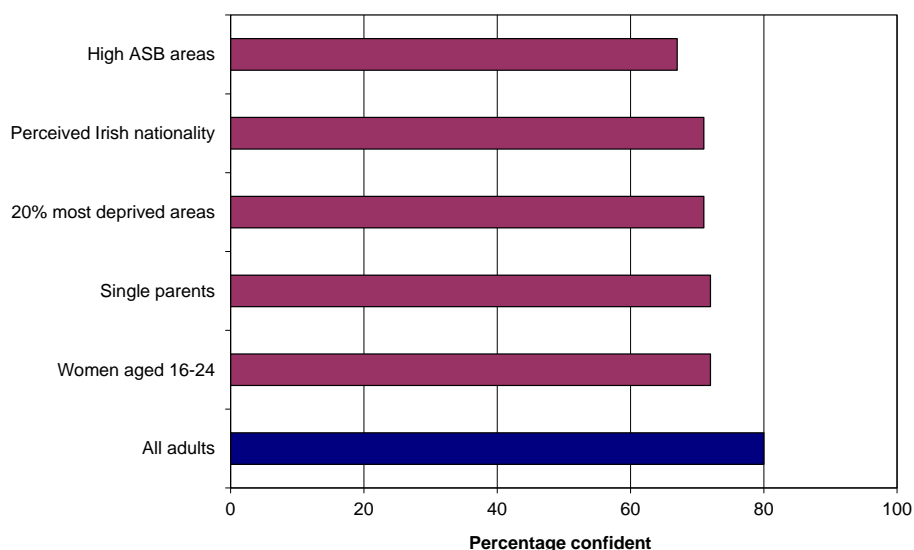
- ◆ NICS 2012/13 respondents who considered their nationality to be Irish (71%) were less likely to display confidence in policing than participants with a self-perceived British (83%) or Northern Irish nationality (82%) (Table A2; Figure 2.2).
- ◆ Likewise, readers of the Irish News (73%) were less likely than the Newsletter (83%) or Belfast Telegraph (84%) readership to express confidence (Table A2; Figure 2.2).

With regards to the seven indicators, again the greatest differences, in percentage point terms, concerned the indicators relating directly to the police, while confidence levels for the police accountability measures were more closely aligned.

Perhaps unsurprisingly, some of the lowest levels of confidence in policing were observed in areas of high ASB and deprivation.

- ◆ At 67%, adults living in areas perceived to have a high level of anti-social behaviour (ASB) displayed much lower levels of confidence in policing than people from areas of low ASB (81%). This was consistent across each of the seven indicators examined with the greatest disparity found within the proportions who believe the police do a good job in Northern Ireland as a whole (55%, high-ASB v 73%, low-ASB) (Table A3; Figure 2.2).
- ◆ Similarly, overall confidence in policing was lower within the 20% most deprived areas of Northern Ireland (71%), a proportion that increases to 85% within the 20% least deprived areas, as measured by the 2010 Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure (MDM) rank (Table A3; Figure 2.2).
- ◆ In summary, Tables A2, A3 and Figure 2.2 suggest that among the NICS 2012/13 respondents least likely, in percentage terms, to express confidence in policing were:
 - people living in areas they perceive to have a high level of ASB (67%);
 - adults who perceive their nationality to be Irish (71%);
 - residents of the 20% most deprived areas (71%);
 - single parents (72%); and
 - women aged 16-24 (72%).

Figure 2.2: Those least likely to have confidence in policing (%)



Source: NICS 2012/13

2.3 Ratings and perceptions of the local police

In addition to policing in Northern Ireland as a whole, the NICS measures perceptions of the local police both in general terms as well as in specific aspects of their work.

Developed specifically to gauge confidence in the unique police and police accountability arrangements across Northern Ireland, results in Sections 2.1 and 2.2 (Tables A1 to A3) cannot be compared with other jurisdictions. However, Table A4 compares perceptions of police performance in the local area in Northern Ireland and England and Wales, based on the question 'Taking everything into account, how good a job do you think the police in this area are doing?'.

It should be noted that this question and its response options differ from those covered by the similar question within the composite measure framework 'Do you think the police do a good job or a poor job in Northern Ireland as a whole?' (see Section 2.1). The focus here is on the local rather than on the regional area. It is also possible that, in terms of the local police question, some respondents may have interpreted the middle option ('a fair job') as a positive or satisfactory response, while viewing the 'neither a good nor a poor job' middle option within the composite measure question as a neutral response. This may partially explain the lower confidence ratings produced by the question on the local police.

- ◆ Almost half of NICS 2012/13 respondents (49%) rated their local police as doing an excellent or good job in Northern Ireland as a whole, 38% considered their local police to be doing a fair job, while the remaining 13% rated their performance as poor or very poor. While these rates were unchanged ($p < 0.05$) since 2011/12, they compare favourably with those observed in 2007/08 when the measure was first introduced. Over this period, the proportion who rated local police performance as excellent or good increased ($p < 0.05$) from 41% in 2007/08 to 49% in 2012/13, while corresponding decreases ($p < 0.05$) were seen in the proportions who felt their local police do a 'fair' (43% to 38%) or 'poor or very poor' job (17% to 13%) (Table A4; Figure 2.3).
- ◆ At 61%, respondents in England and Wales were more likely than their Northern Ireland counterparts (49%) to rate their local police as doing an excellent or good job and therefore less likely to rate their performance as 'fair' (30%, CSEW 2012/13 v 38%, NICS 2012/13) or 'poor or very poor' (8% v 13% respectively) (Table A4; Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.3: Ratings of local police performance (%) in Northern Ireland and England and Wales

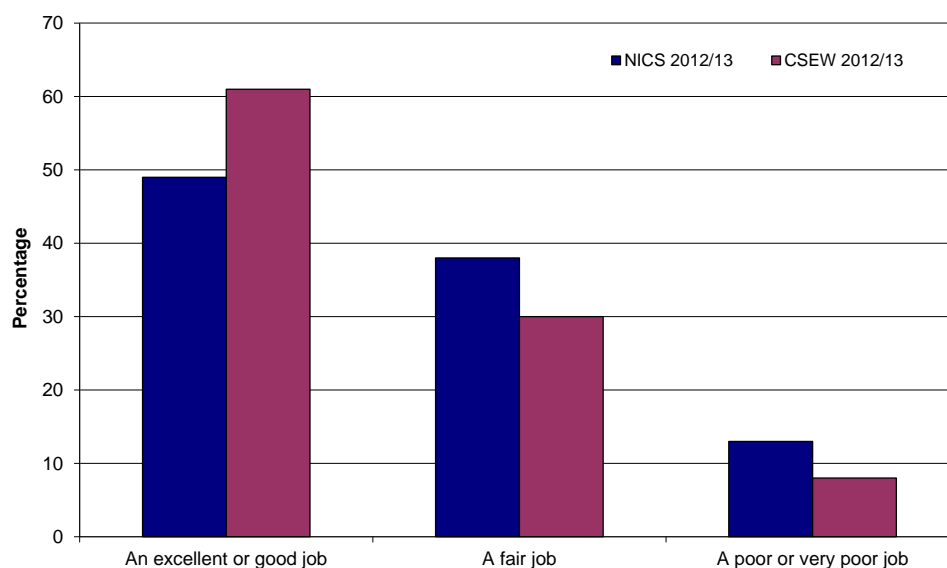


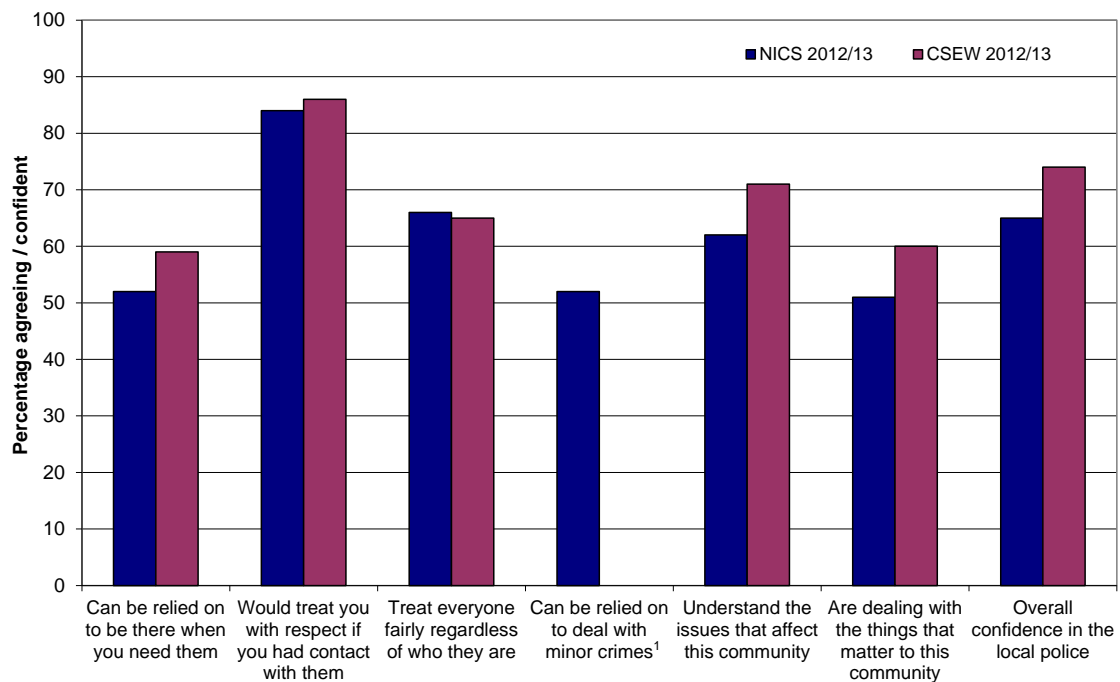
Table A5 contains the proportions of NICS and CSEW respondents who claimed they 'strongly agree' or 'tend to agree' with seven statements concerning the local police. The first six of these (a to f, below) are 'funnel-type' questions, designed to help generate a more considered response to the seventh, overall confidence measure:

- a. can be relied on to be there when you need them;
- b. would treat you with respect if you had contact with them;
- c. treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are;
- d. can be relied on to deal with minor crimes;
- e. understand the issues that affect this community;
- f. are dealing with the things that matter to this community; and
- g. taking everything into account, I have confidence in the police in this area.

The alternative response options were: 'neither agree nor disagree', 'tend to disagree' and 'strongly disagree'. Although this presented a neutral option, the emphasis here on specific aspects of local police activity may have contributed to some confidence ratings being lower than those indicators comprising the seven-strand composite measure, which concern general police performance and behaviour at the Northern Ireland level.

- ◆ When taking everything into account, a larger proportion of CSEW 2012/13 respondents (74%) than NICS 2012/13 participants (65%) expressed overall confidence in their local police, however, this was not a consistent pattern across each of the six specific statements examined.
- ◆ While CSEW 2012/13 respondents displayed higher confidence levels for some of the statements considered, for example (the local police) 'understand the issues that affect this community' (71%, CSEW 2012/13 v 62%, NICS 2012/13) and 'are dealing with the things that matter to this community' (60% v 51% respectively), confidence ratings for other aspects were more closely aligned. As in previous years, respondents in both jurisdictions were most likely to agree with the statement (the local police) 'would treat you with respect if you had contact with them' (84%, NICS 2012/13; 86%, CSEW 2012/13) (Table A5; Figure 2.4).
- ◆ NICS 2012/13 findings show confidence levels in the local police, both overall and in terms of the specific aspects of their work, remained on a par with those observed in 2011/12. While there has been some fluctuation in confidence levels since these measures were introduced in 2007/08, it appears that, on the whole, confidence in the local police has increased with NICS 2012/13 generating some of the highest confidence ratings recorded (Table A5).

Figure 2.4: Confidence in the local police (%) in Northern Ireland and England and Wales



1. The question 'police can be relied on to deal with minor crimes' was not included in CSEW 2012/13.

2.4 Perceptions of the local police by demographic characteristics

Tables A6 and A7 provide a breakdown of confidence in the local police, and the specific aspects of their work examined, among NICS 2012/13 respondents by their demographic and socio-economic characteristics.

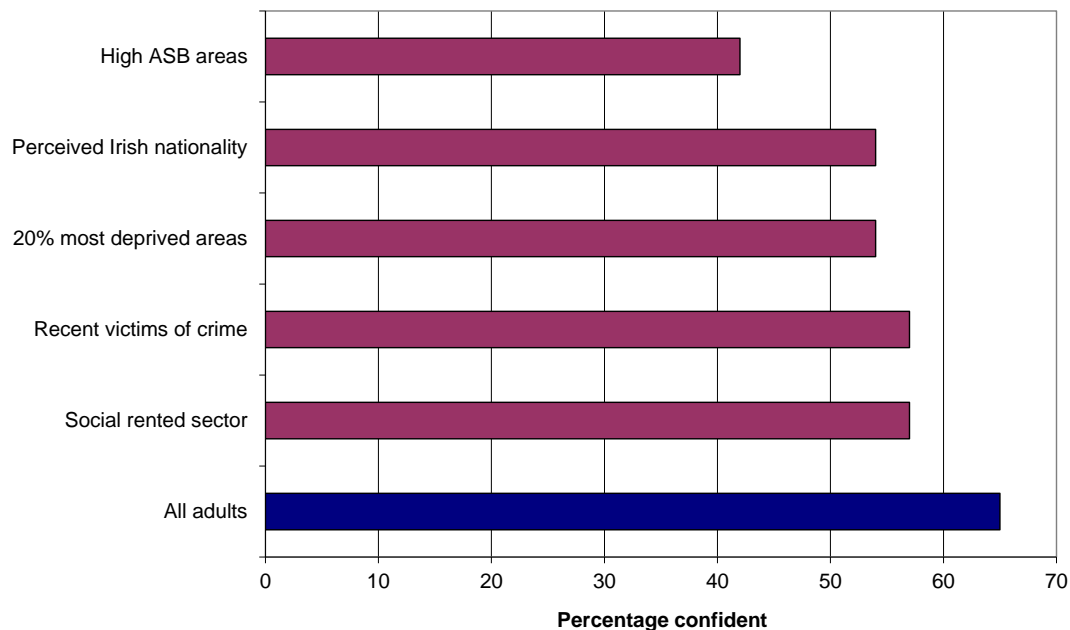
- ◆ Older respondents, aged 75 and over (81%), generated the highest rating for overall confidence in their local police and compares with 60% of 16-24 year olds and the NICS 2012/13 average of 65%. Respondents from this age group (75+) also displayed some of the highest confidence levels in respect of the six individual aspects considered (Table A6).
- ◆ Catholic respondents (60%) were less likely than Protestants (69%) to express overall confidence in their local police, a trend generally reflected in the individual measures examined. The greatest differences, in percentage point terms, were observed in the statements concerning (the local police): 'treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are' (72%, Protestant v 59%, Catholic); and 'understand the issues that affect this community' (67% v 58% respectively) (Table A6).
- ◆ NICS 2012/13 respondents who considered their nationality to be Irish (54%) were less likely than those with a self-perceived British (69%) or Northern Irish (67%) nationality to express overall confidence in their local police. The equivalent rate for respondents with a perceived nationality as something other than British/Irish/Northern Irish was 74% (Table A6; Figure 2.5).
- ◆ Respondents who had been a victim of crime (61%) were less likely than those who had never been a victim (67%) to have overall confidence in their local police, a rate which reduces to 57% when consideration is given to recent victims (within the preceding two years) (Table A6; Figure 2.5).

- ◆ In terms of tenure, people living in social rented accommodation (57%) were less likely than private renters (63%) and owner-occupiers (67%) to express overall confidence in their local police (Table A7; Figure 2.5).
- ◆ At 42%, adults living in areas of self-perceived high anti-social behaviour displayed the lowest level of overall confidence in their local police, a rate which was twenty five percentage points below that observed for low-ASB areas (67%). Respondents from high-ASB areas also expressed lower levels of confidence for each of the six indicators; the greatest difference in confidence ratings was found within the proportions who agree that (the local police) ‘are dealing with the things that matter to this community’ (33%, high-ASB v 53%, low-ASB) (Table A7; Figure 2.5).
- ◆ Findings from NICS 2012/13 show that three-quarters (75%) of people living in the 20% least deprived areas of Northern Ireland had confidence in their local police, contrasting with just over half (54%) of those in the 20% most deprived areas. With regards to the various statements concerning the local police, respondents in the 20% least deprived areas generally displayed higher confidence levels than those in other (deprivation) bands (Table A7; Figure 2.5).

Tables A6, A7 and Figure 2.5 suggest that among the NICS 2012/13 respondents least likely to have overall confidence in their local police were:

- people living in areas they perceive to have a high level of ASB (42%);
- adults who perceive their nationality to be Irish (54%);
- residents of the 20% most deprived areas (54%);
- recent victims of crime reported to the police (57%); and
- adults living in social rented accommodation (57%).

Figure 2.5: Those least likely to have overall confidence in their local police (%)



Source: NICS 2012/13

3. CONFIDENCE IN ENGAGEMENT

3.1 Confidence in community engagement by the local police and partnership agencies in Northern Ireland and England and Wales

Since October 2007, both the NICS and CSEW have measured levels of public confidence in the local police and other agencies working in partnership on anti-social behaviour (ASB) and crime issues. Reflecting variations in the local government and partnership arrangements in the two jurisdictions, the questions differ slightly between the two surveys, although they are still regarded as comparable. The NICS questions refer specifically to 'the police and other agencies, including district councils', while the CSEW refers to 'the police and local councils', although 'other agencies' are referred to in an introductory paragraph.

Focus is on the proportion of respondents who 'strongly agree' or 'tend to agree' that the local police and other agencies:

- a. seek people's views about the ASB and crime issues that matter in this area; and
- b. are dealing with the ASB and crime issues that matter in this area.

The alternative response options for these questions are: 'neither agree nor disagree'; 'tend to disagree'; and 'strongly disagree'.

Within Northern Ireland, results of these two questions have been combined to form a single engagement composite measure. CSEW 2012/13 did not include the 'seeking views' question; the equivalent 'dealing with' figure is given in the respective table.

- ◆ NICS 2012/13 findings indicate that the proportions of respondents who agreed that the local police and other agencies 'seek people's views about the ASB and crime issues that matter' (39%) and are 'dealing with' these issues (42%) remained unchanged ($p < 0.05$) since the previous year (38% and 41% respectively, NICS 2011/12). Consequently, at 40% in both years, overall confidence in engagement (based on the composite measure) also remained unchanged over the same period (Table A8).
- ◆ Findings suggest that respondents in Northern Ireland were less likely than those in England and Wales to agree that police and other agencies are dealing with ASB and crime issues that matter. At 42%, the NICS 2012/13 rate was 17 percentage points below that observed in CSEW 2012/13 (59%) (Table A8).

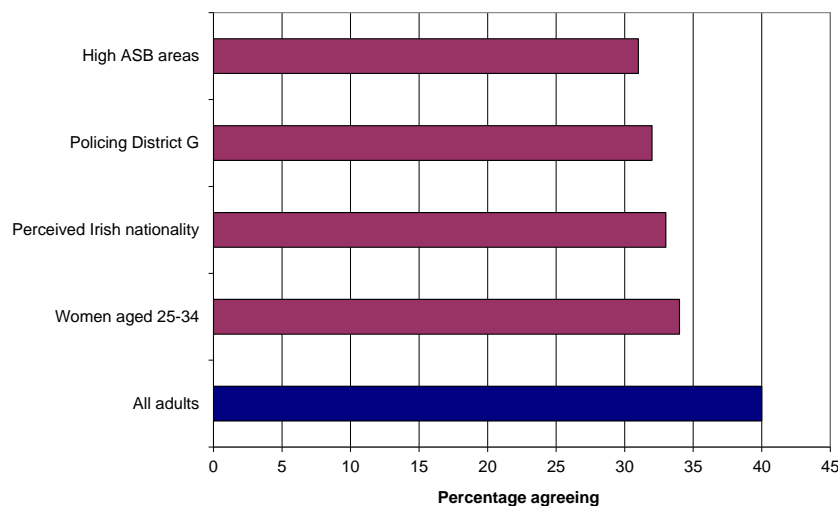
3.2 Confidence in engagement by demographic characteristics

Perceptions of the police and other agencies engaging with local communities, through seeking views on and dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in the local area, varied across certain demographic and socio-economic groups in Northern Ireland. For a full breakdown of these findings see Tables A9 and A10.

- ◆ NICS 2012/13 participants were more likely to agree that the local police and other agencies are dealing with, than are seeking views on, crime and ASB issues that matter (39% v 42% respectively) and, while this was also reflected across many of the demographic and socio-economic groups examined, there was no universal trend in terms of preference for a particular aspect of engagement. For example, while recent victims of crime (within the preceding two years) were more likely to agree that the local police and other agencies are seeking views (38%) than are dealing with such issues (35%), those who had been a victim more than two years ago were more likely to agree that crime and ASB issues are being dealt with (41%), than views sought (37%) (Table A9).

- ◆ While there was no clear pattern between confidence levels and age, respondents aged 25-34 displayed one of the lowest ratings for overall confidence in engagement (35%) and compares with 48% of those aged 75 and over, a proportion that increases to 52% for men of this age group (Table A9).
- ◆ Protestant respondents (43%) were more likely than Catholics (38%) to express overall confidence in engagement with higher proportions agreeing that the local police and other agencies are both seeking people’s views about (41%, Protestants v 36%, Catholics) and are dealing with (44% v 40% respectively) the ASB and crime issues that matter (Table A9).
- ◆ Findings suggest participants with a self-perceived Irish nationality (33%) had lower levels of confidence in engagement than those who considered their nationality as British (43%) or Northern Irish (41%). A rate of 41% was also observed for respondents who considered their nationality as something other than British/Irish/Northern Irish (Table A9; Figure 3.2).
- ◆ At 32%, respondents living in Policing District G were among those least likely to express overall confidence in engagement, displaying some of the lowest levels of all the socio-demographic groups examined, both in terms of seeking people’s views (31%) and dealing with (32%) the issues that matter. This overall engagement rating compares with an equivalent rate of 48% for Policing District C (Table A10; Figure 3.2).
- ◆ Respondents from areas of self-perceived high anti-social behaviour (31%) were also among those least likely to express confidence in engagement and compares with a rate of 41% for low-ASB areas. Much of this disparity can be attributed to attitudes concerning ‘dealing with ASB and crime issues that matter’, where 28% of those from areas of high ASB agreed with the statement compared with 43% of low-ASB areas (Table A10; Figure 3.2).
- ◆ In summary, Tables A9, A10 and Figure 3.2 show that among the NICS 2012/13 respondents least likely to hold confidence in community engagement by the local police and other agencies in Northern Ireland were:
 - people living in areas they perceive to have a high level of ASB (31%);
 - people living in Policing District G (Foyle, Limavady, Magherafelt and Strabane) (32%);
 - adults who perceive their nationality to be Irish (33%); and
 - women aged 25-34 (34%).

Figure 3.2: Those least likely to have confidence in engagement (%)



Source: NICS 2012/13

4. CONFIDENCE IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Since October 2007, the NICS has measured public confidence in both the fairness and effectiveness of the criminal justice system (CJS). This approach led to the development of a new series of questions, replacing those used to construct a six-strand composite measure to gauge confidence in the CJS between NICS 2003/04 and 2007/08 (French, 2008).

4.1 Confidence in the fairness of the criminal justice system in Northern Ireland and England and Wales

NICS respondents were asked to what extent they agree or disagree with the following statements concerning the fairness with which the CJS responds to a variety of people in different circumstances:

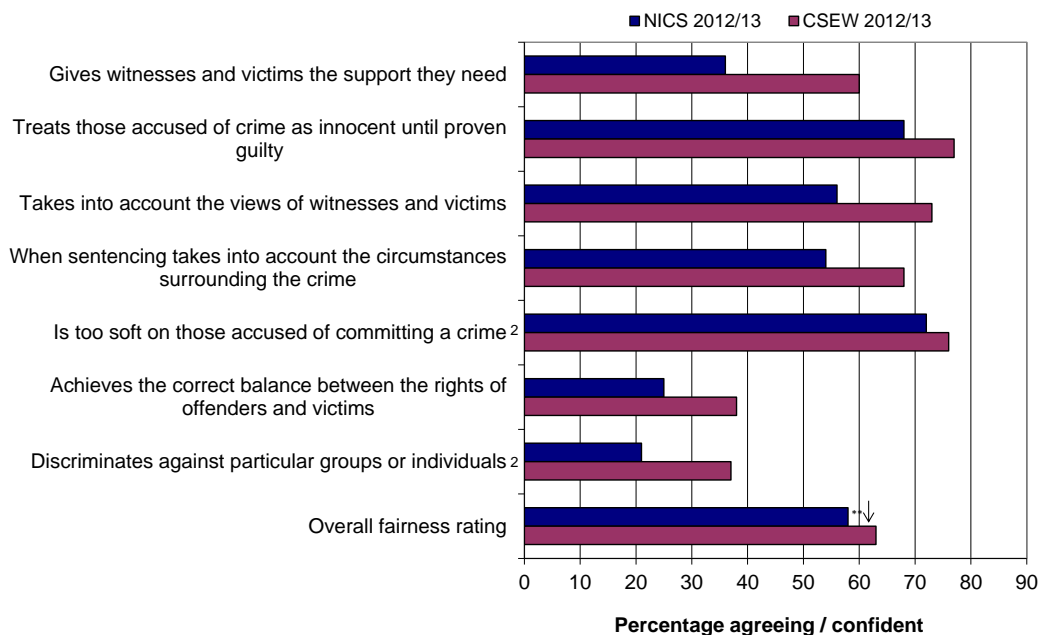
- a. gives witnesses and victims the support they need;
- b. treats those accused of crime as innocent until proven guilty;
- c. takes into account the views of witnesses and victims;
- d. when sentencing, takes into account the circumstances surrounding the crime;
- e. is too soft on those accused of committing a crime;
- f. achieves the correct balance between the rights of offenders and victims; and
- g. discriminates against particular groups or individuals.

These 'funnel-type' questions are immediately followed by an overall fairness in the CJS question.

Table A11 and Figure 4.1 show the proportions of NICS 2012/13 and CSEW 2012/13 respondents who stated that they 'strongly agree' or 'tend to agree' with the above statements (a to g). The alternative response options were: 'neither agree nor disagree'; 'tend to disagree'; and 'strongly disagree'. It should be emphasised that two of the above statements (e and g) relate to what would be negative outcomes: 'too soft on those accused of committing a crime'; and 'discriminates against particular groups or individuals'.

- ◆ Just under three-fifths (58%) of NICS 2012/13 participants thought the CJS as a whole is fair. This compares with an equivalent rate of 63% in England and Wales (CSEW 2012/13) (Table A11; Figure 4.1).
- ◆ In terms of the specific aspects considered, ratings were more varied between the two jurisdictions, with CSEW 2012/13 respondents consistently more likely to agree with each of the seven indicators (a to g above), including those relating to negative outcomes (e and g). For example, adults in England and Wales were much more likely than their Northern Ireland counterparts to agree that the CJS 'gives witnesses and victims the support they need' (60%, CSEW 2012/13 v 36%, NICS 2012/13) and 'takes into account the views of witnesses and victims' (73% v 56% respectively). But they were also much more likely to say that it 'discriminates against particular groups or individuals' (37% v 21% respectively) (Table A11; Figure 4.1).
- ◆ NICS 2012/13 findings show a statistically significant decrease ($p < 0.05$) was observed, when compared with 2011/12, in the proportion who thought the CJS as a whole is fair (from 61% to 58%). With regards to the specific fairness aspects examined, the proportions agreeing with each of the seven statements were unchanged ($p < 0.05$) over the same period.

Figure 4.1: Confidence in the fairness of the criminal justice system (%) in Northern Ireland and England and Wales¹



1. *** denotes statistically significant change (increase, ↑; decrease, ↓) at the 5% level ($p < 0.05$) between NICS 2011/12 and NICS 2012/13.

2. These statements relate to what would be negative outcomes.

4.2 Confidence in the effectiveness of the criminal justice system in Northern Ireland and England and Wales

NICS respondents were also asked for their views on the effectiveness of the organisations that make up the CJS in achieving particular outcomes, as well as how they feel about the overall effectiveness of the CJS as a whole. Respondents were asked the following seven ‘funnel-type’ questions, which ask how confident they are that the:

- a. police are effective at catching criminals;
- b. Public Prosecution Service (PPS) is effective at prosecuting people accused of crime;
- c. courts are effective at dealing with cases promptly;
- d. courts are effective at giving punishments which fit the crime;
- e. prisons are effective at punishing convicted offenders;
- f. prisons are effective at rehabilitating convicted offenders; and
- g. probation service is effective at preventing criminals from reoffending.

Table A12 and Figure 4.2 contain the proportions of NICS and CSEW respondents who stated that they are ‘very’ or ‘fairly’ confident in the effectiveness of the CJS organisations in achieving the seven desired outcomes as well as in the effectiveness of the CJS as a whole. The alternative response options were ‘not very confident’ and ‘not at all confident’.

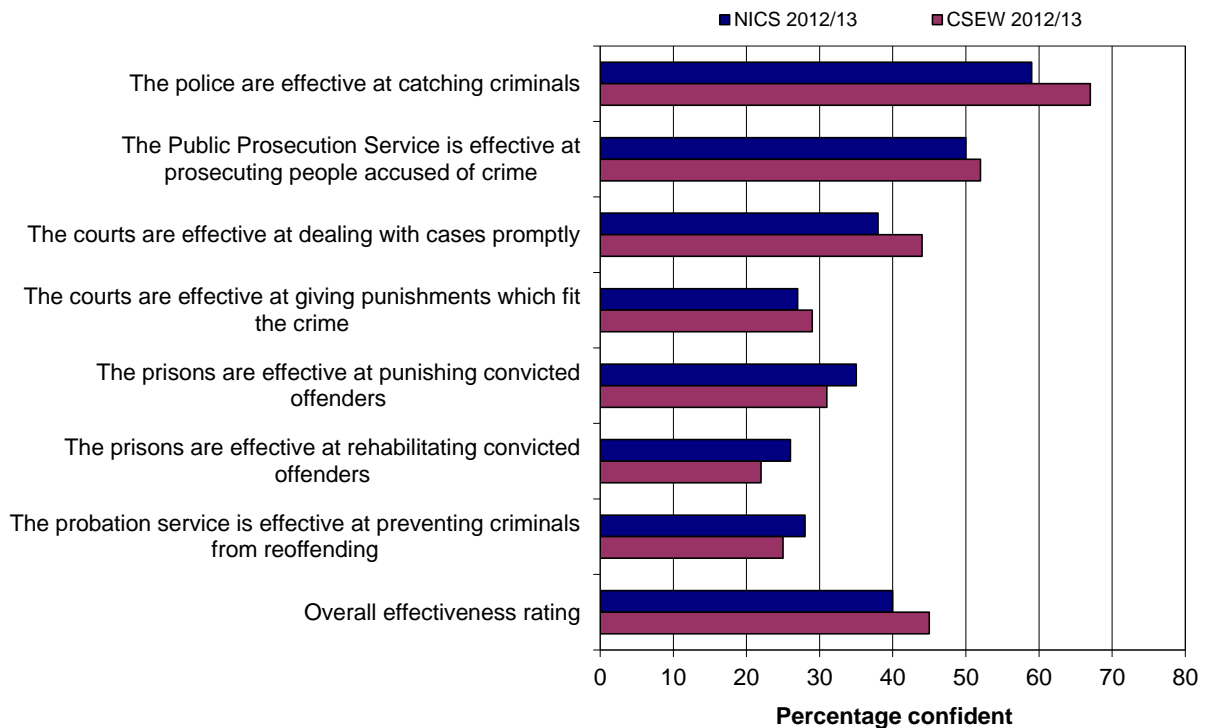
- ◆ At 40%, the proportion of NICS 2012/13 respondents who were confident that the CJS as a whole is effective remained on a par with that observed the previous year (42%, NICS 2011/12). While confidence levels have fluctuated in recent years, the effectiveness rating has shown an overall increase compared with 2007/08 when the measure was first introduced (from 37% to 40%). The NICS 2012/13 rate of 40% compares with an equivalent rate of 45% in England and Wales (CSEW 2012/13) (Table A12; Figure 4.2).

- ◆ Similarly, results show the level of confidence in each of the specific roles considered remained unchanged ($p < 0.05$) compared with 2011/12. Confidence levels have fluctuated over the last number of years, however, when 2012/13 rates are compared with 2007/08, three measures showed a statistically significant change ($p < 0.05$) overall. The proportions who were confident that ‘the police are effective at catching criminals’ and ‘the courts are effective at giving punishments which fit the crime’ increased from 46% to 59% and 21% to 27% respectively, while the proportion expressing confidence that ‘the prisons are effective at rehabilitating convicted offenders’ fell from 30% to 26% over the same period.
- ◆ Findings from NICS 2012/13 indicate that the courts continue to be perceived as being more effective at dealing with cases promptly (38%) than at giving punishments which fit the crime (27%). Similarly, the prisons are seen to be more effective at ‘punishing’ (35%) than ‘rehabilitating’ (26%) convicted offenders (Table A12; Figure 4.2).

Despite the overall effectiveness rating being higher in England and Wales than in Northern Ireland, this trend was not consistent across the roles of the CJS agencies examined (a to g).

- ◆ For example, while CSEW 2012/13 respondents were more likely than their NICS counterparts to express confidence that the: ‘police are effective at catching criminals’ (67%, CSEW 2012/13 v 59%, NICS 2012/13); and ‘courts are effective at dealing with cases promptly’ (44% v 38% respectively), they were less likely to think the: ‘prisons are effective at punishing convicted offenders’ (31% v 35%); ‘prisons are effective at rehabilitating convicted offenders’ (22% v 26%); and ‘probation service is effective at preventing criminals from reoffending’ (25% v 28%) (Table A12; Figure 4.2).

Figure 4.2: Confidence in the effectiveness of the criminal justice system (%) in Northern Ireland and England and Wales



4.3 Confidence in the criminal justice system by demographic characteristics

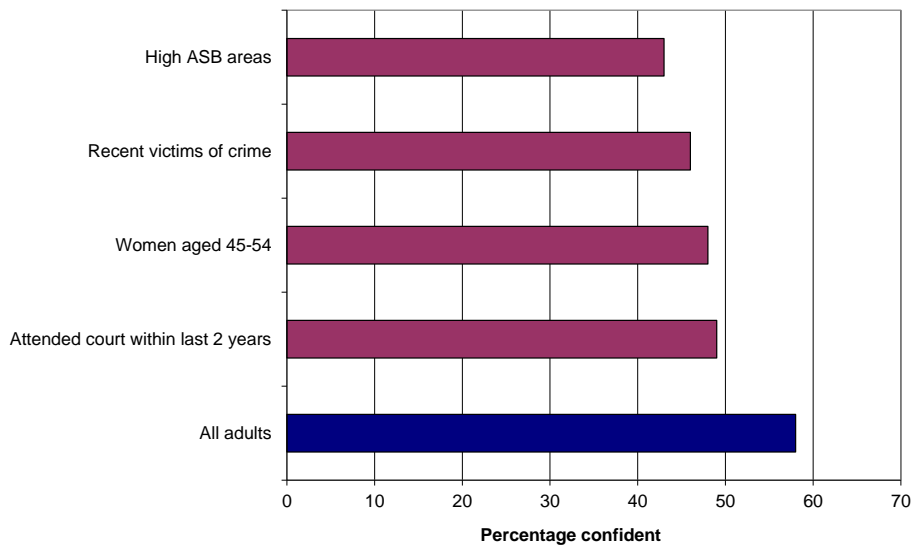
Tables A13 and A14 provide a breakdown of confidence levels in the fairness and effectiveness of the CJS among NICS 2012/13 respondents by their demographic and socio-economic characteristics. The overall trend that adults in Northern Ireland are more likely to view the CJS as fair (58%) than effective (40%) is generally reflected through the socio-demographic groups examined.

- ◆ Those who perceived their nationality to be 'Other' displayed some of the highest levels of confidence, across the socio-demographic groups examined, that the CJS as a whole was both fair (77%) and effective (65%) and compares with those who stated their nationality to be British (59% and 40% respectively), Northern Irish (60% and 42% respectively) or Irish (51% and 35% respectively) (Table A13).
- ◆ In contrast, respondents from self-perceived areas of high-ASB were among those least likely to have confidence in respect of the overall fairness (43%) and effectiveness (29%) of the CJS. These rates compare with NICS 2012/13 averages of 58% and 40% respectively (Table A14; Figures 4.3 and 4.4).

Findings from NICS 2012/13 also indicate that levels of confidence in the CJS were higher among those respondents who had not previously had any direct contact with the system, either through being a victim of crime reported to the police or by attending court as a victim/witness/spectator, than those respondents who had had direct contact.

- ◆ NICS 2012/13 respondents who had been victims of a crime that was subsequently reported to the police expressed lower levels of confidence in both the fairness (52%) and effectiveness (33%) of the CJS than those who had never been victims (62% and 45% respectively). When the views of victims were considered independently, recent victims of crime (within the preceding two years) (46%) were less likely than those who had been victimised longer ago (55%) to consider the CJS to be fair. In terms of effectiveness, similar confidence ratings were observed (32% v 33% respectively) (Table A13).
- ◆ Similarly, those who had attended court as either a victim, witness or spectator were less likely to be confident that the CJS was fair (52%) or effective (35%), than those who had never attended court (59% and 41% respectively). For both measures, confidence levels for recent attendants at court (within the preceding two years) and those whose attendance was longer ago were more closely aligned: fairness (49% v 53% respectively); and effectiveness (35% v 34%) (Table A13).
- ◆ Tables A13, A14 and Figure 4.3 indicate that among the NICS 2012/13 respondents least likely to express confidence in the fairness of the CJS as a whole were:
 - people living in areas they perceive to have a high level of ASB (43%);
 - recent victims of crime reported to the police (46%);
 - women aged 45-54 (48%); and
 - those who recently attended court as a victim, witness or spectator (49%).

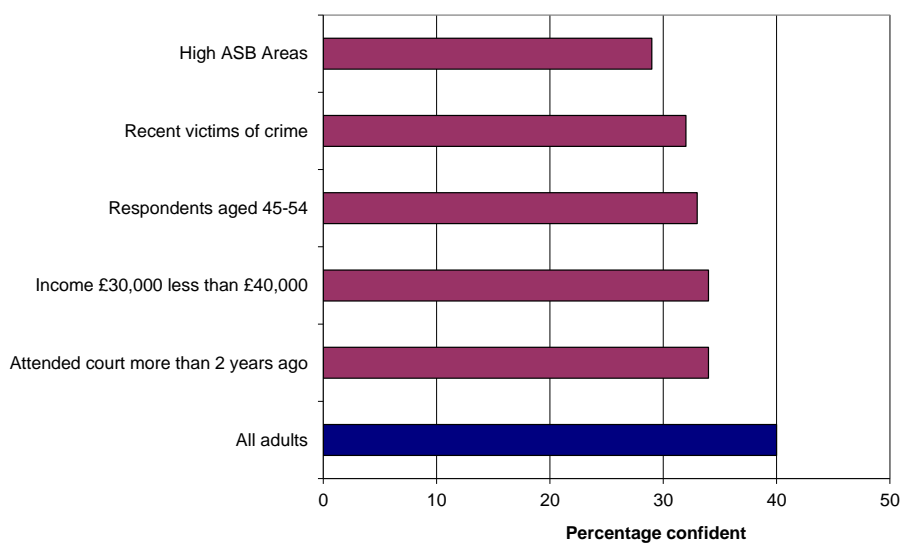
Figure 4.3: Those least likely to have confidence that the CJS as a whole is fair (%)



Source: NICS 2012/13

- ◆ Similarly, Tables A13, A14 and Figure 4.4 show that the NICS 2012/13 participants least likely to hold confidence in the effectiveness of the CJS as a whole included:
 - people living in areas they perceive to have a high level of ASB (29%);
 - recent victims of crime reported to the police (32%);
 - respondents aged 45-54 (33%);
 - those with a total household income of £30,000 to less than £40,000 per annum (34%); and
 - those who attended court as a victim, witness or spectator more than two years ago (34%).

Figure 4.4: Those least likely to have confidence that the CJS as a whole is effective (%)



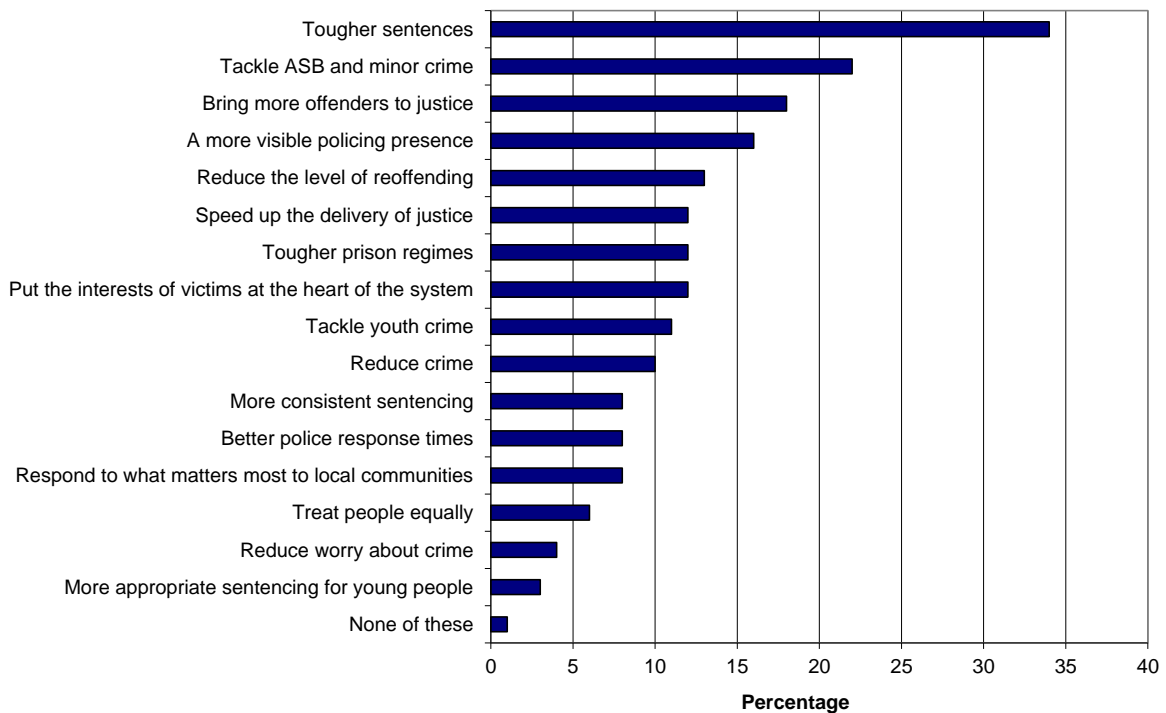
Source: NICS 2012/13

4.4 Increasing confidence in the criminal justice system

Using two separate questions, the NICS asked respondents what, in their opinion, would be the most and second most important things the CJS could do to improve its public confidence rating. Table A15 and Figure 4.5 combine the results of these questions and, thus, the percentages add to more than 100%.

- ◆ For the sixth consecutive year, the majority of respondents (34%) cited ‘tougher sentences’ as one of the two most important things the CJS could do to improve its public confidence rating while a further 22% selected ‘tackle ASB and minor crime’. Other prominent views included: ‘bring more offenders to justice’ (18%); and (provide) ‘a more visible policing presence’ (16%) (Table A15; Figure 4.5).
- ◆ Respondents to NICS 2012/13 were least likely to say that an increase in their level of confidence in the CJS may be brought about if it were to: (introduce) ‘more appropriate sentencing for young people’ (3%); ‘reduce worry about crime’ (4%); or ‘treat people equally’ (6%) (Table A15; Figure 4.5).

Figure 4.5: Perceptions of how the criminal justice system could increase its confidence rating (%)



Source: NICS 2012/13

5. PERCEPTIONS OF HARM CAUSED BY ORGANISED CRIME

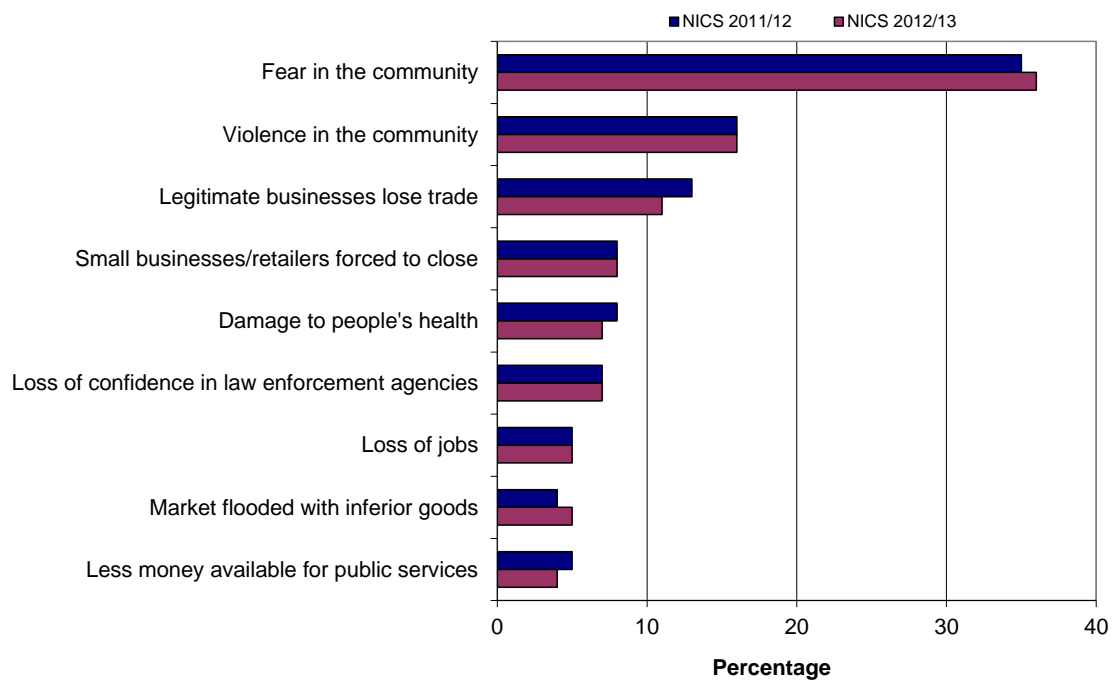
Since June 2008, the NICS has included a module asking respondents about their views on the harm that may be caused by organised crime in Northern Ireland.

5.1 Perceptions of the main harm caused by organised crime

Table A16, together with Figure 5.1, identify the main types of harm attributed to organised crime in Northern Ireland by NICS respondents.

- ◆ Findings from NICS 2012/13 show that ‘fear in the community’ continues to be perceived as the main harm caused by organised crime in Northern Ireland with over a third (36%) of respondents voicing this opinion. Other common responses included: ‘violence in the community’ (16%); and ‘legitimate businesses lose trade’ (11%) (Table A16; Figure 5.1).
- ◆ Respondents to NICS 2012/13 were least likely to consider ‘less money available for public services’ (4%), ‘market flooded with inferior goods’ (5%) or ‘loss of jobs’ (5%) as the predominant harm associated with organised crime (Table A16; Figure 5.1).

Figure 5.1: Perceptions of the main harm caused by organised crime (%)



5.2 Perceptions of the level of harm caused by organised crime

NICS respondents were asked for their views on the level of harm caused by various forms of organised crime in their local area on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no harm and 10 is extreme harm. In order to standardise the results, the following conventions have been used to gauge the perceived level of harm:

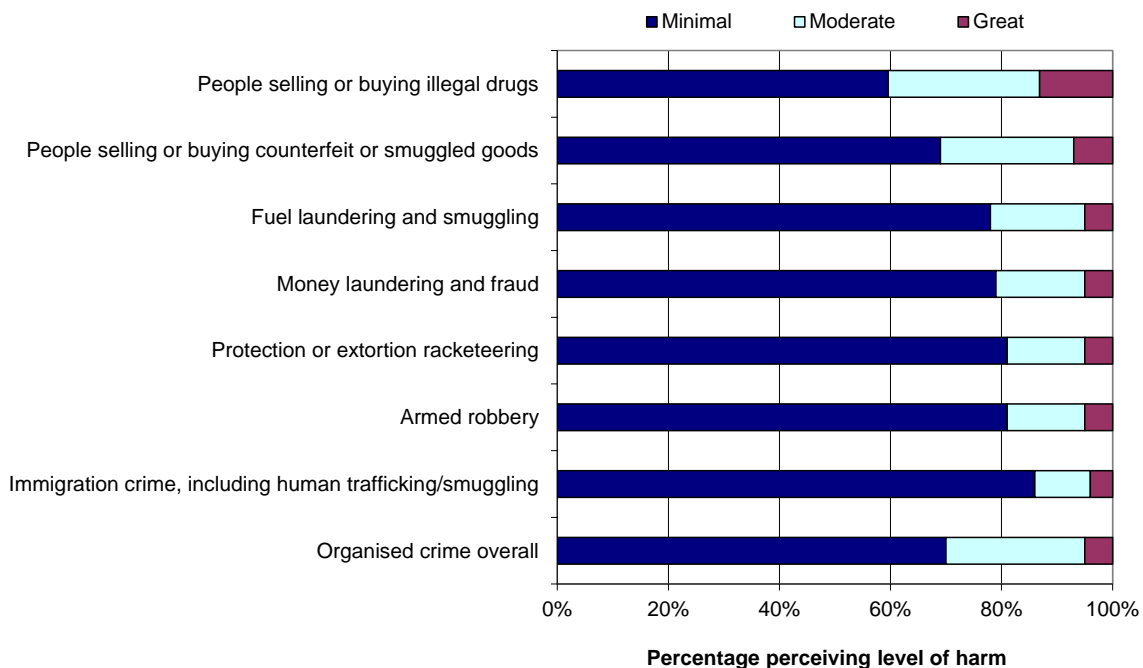
1. minimal harm (responded in the range 1 to 3);
2. moderate harm (responded in the range 4 to 7); and
3. great harm (responded in the range 8 to 10).

The following seven specific forms of organised crime (a to g below) were examined as part of NICS 2012/13 and were immediately followed by the general question ‘Overall, how much harm is caused in your area by organised crime?’, again using the same response scale of 1 to 10:

- a. people selling or buying illegal drugs;
- b. people selling or buying counterfeit or smuggled goods;
- c. money laundering and fraud;
- d. fuel laundering and smuggling;
- e. protection or extortion racketeering;
- f. armed robbery; and
- g. immigration crime, including human trafficking / smuggling.

- ◆ Findings from NICS 2012/13 indicate that the majority of people (70%) felt that organised crime overall generates a minimal level of harm in their local area. In contrast, one-in-twenty (5%) considered organised crime to result in a great level of harm (Table A17; Figure 5.2).
- ◆ Drug trafficking, either the selling or buying of illegal drugs, was considered to promote the greatest level of harm (13%) of the various forms of organised crime examined, while, in contrast, immigration crime, including human trafficking and smuggling (4%) was least likely, in percentage point terms, to be viewed as promoting a great level of harm (Table A17; Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.2: Perceived level of harm caused by organised crime (%) in the local area

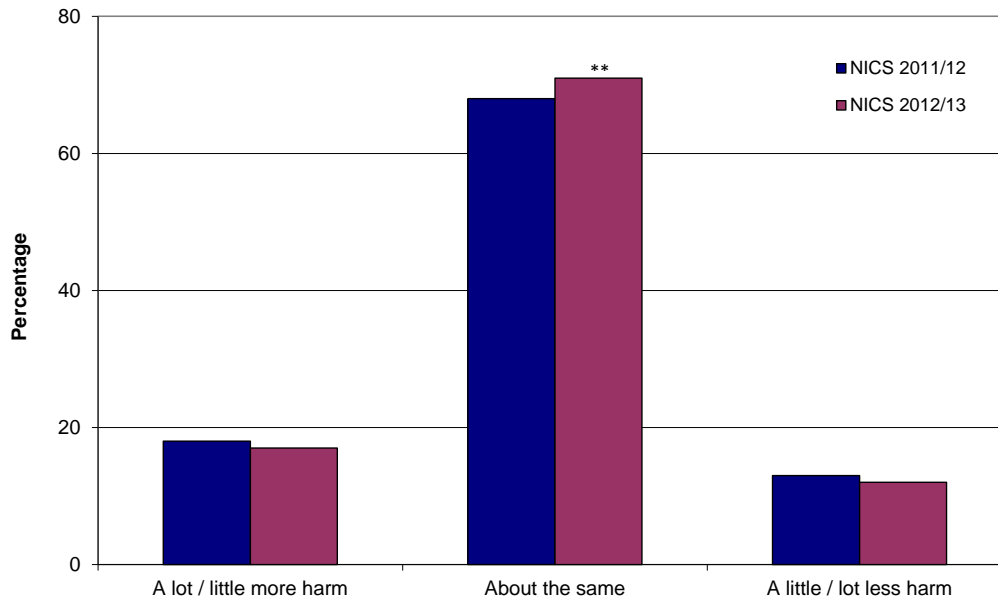


Source: NICS 2012/13

- ◆ At 71%, the majority of NICS 2012/13 respondents believed that, during the previous 12 months, there had been no change in the level of harm caused by organised crime in their local area, a statistically significant increase ($p < 0.05$) on the proportion observed in NICS 2011/12 (68%) (Table A18; Figure 5.3).

- ◆ The proportions of NICS 2012/13 respondents who felt the level of harm caused by organised crime had either increased (17%) or decreased (12%) during the previous 12 months remained on a par with those observed in 2011/12 (18% and 13% respectively) (Table A18; Figure 5.3).

Figure 5.3: Perceived change in the level of harm caused by organised crime (%) in the local area in the past 12 months¹



1. *** denotes statistically significant change at the 5% level ($p < 0.05$) between NICS 2011/12 and NICS 2012/13.

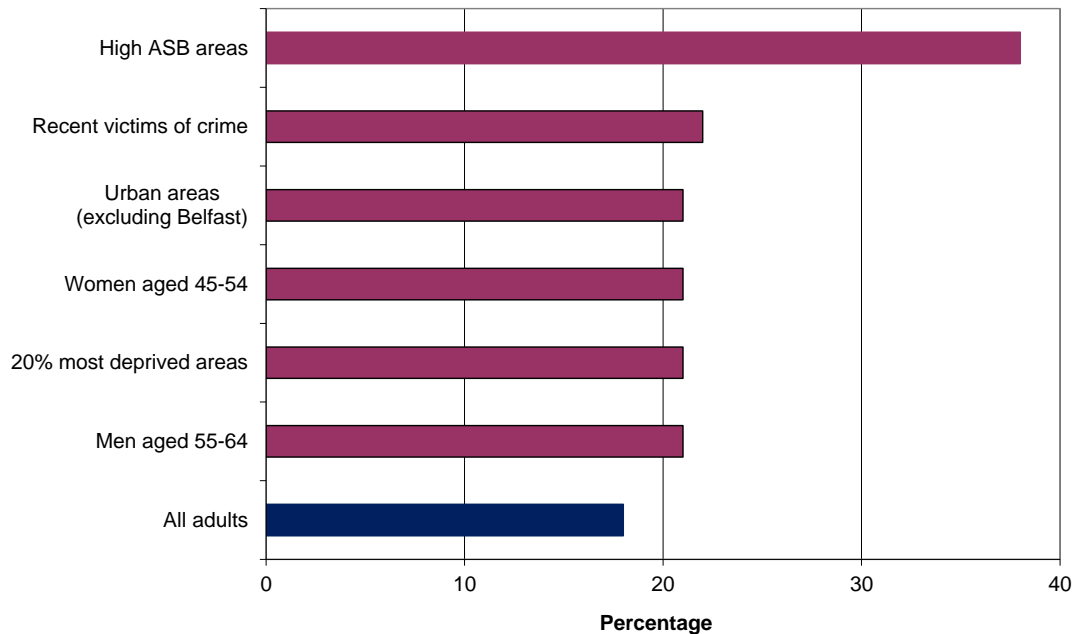
5.3 Perceptions of the level of harm caused by organised crime by demographic characteristics

As with confidence ratings, perceptions of the level of harm caused by organised crime vary between different demographic groups. A full breakdown of results is presented in Tables A19 and A20.

- ◆ Consistent with the overall findings, the belief that the level of harm caused by organised crime in the local area had remained stable during the previous 12 months was the most commonly cited response across each of the socio-demographic groups examined, ranging from 83% (men aged 75+) to 49% (respondents from high-ASB areas) (Tables A19 and A20).
- ◆ At 38%, respondents from areas of high ASB were more likely than any other group examined to believe that the harm caused by organised crime had increased in their area during the previous 12 months, a rate that is more than double the NICS 2012/13 average of 17% (Table A20; Figure 5.4).
- ◆ While adults living in the 20% most deprived areas of Northern Ireland were more likely than people in other (deprivation) bands to suggest the level of harm caused by organised crime had increased (21%), they were just as likely as respondents from other bands to say it had decreased (13%) (Table A20; Figure 5.4).

- ◆ Tables A19, A20 and Figure 5.4 show that among the NICS 2012/13 respondents most likely to have perceived an increase in the level of harm caused by organised crime in the local area were:
 - people living in areas they perceive to have a high level of ASB (38%);
 - recent victims of crime reported to the police (22%);
 - respondents residing in urban areas (excluding Belfast) (21%);
 - women aged 45-54 (21%);
 - respondents of the 20% most deprived areas (21%); and
 - men aged 55-64 (21%).

Figure 5.4: Those most likely to have perceived an increase in the level of harm caused by organised crime (%) in the local area in the past 12 months



Source: NICS 2012/13

- ◆ In contrast, almost a quarter of young men aged 16-24 (24%) believed that the level of harm caused by organised crime had decreased in their local area during the previous 12 months. This compares with 9% of men aged 75 and over and is double the NICS 2012/13 average of 12% (Table A19).

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TABULAR ANNEX

Table A1: Confidence in the police and police accountability arrangements (%) in Northern Ireland¹

% saying	NICS 2003/04 ²	NICS 2005	NICS 2006/07	NICS 2007/08	NICS 2008/09	NICS 2009/10	NICS 2010/11	NICS 2011/12	NICS 2012/13	Statistically significant change, 2011/12 to 2012/13 ³
Overall confidence rating⁴	73	76	75	79	79	79	78	81	80	
The police provide an ordinary day-to-day service for all the people of NI	75	79	79	83	82	82	81	85	85	
The police do a very or fairly good job in NI as a whole	58	61	61	66	68	67	68	73	72	
The police treat Catholics and Protestants equally in NI as a whole	72	78	75	82	82	82	80	83	81	
The Policing Board is independent of the police	74	75	75	77	78	76	74	74	73	
The Policing Board helps the police do a good job	80	78	78	82	80	82	81	83	81	
The Police Ombudsman is independent of the police	89	89	90	90	89	88	86	85	85	
The Police Ombudsman helps the police do a good job	85	85	85	87	87	88	87	83	85	
Unweighted base⁵	3,104⁶	3,649	3,747	3,903	3,831	4,058	4,047	4,041	4,021	

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.
2. The three questions on the police were not included in NICS 2003/04. In turn, these figures have been sourced from NISRA's April 2004 Northern Ireland Omnibus Survey, which also involves personal, face-to-face interviewing in people's homes, albeit using a smaller sample over a shorter fieldwork period.
3. Statistical significance of change at the 5% level (two-tailed test) is indicated by a double asterisk (**).
4. This measure is the weighted mean of the responses to the seven individual confidence strands in the table. Greater weighting is given to the three questions on the police.
5. Unweighted base refers to 'police provide an ordinary day-to-day service'. Bases for other police indicators will be similar but will be lower for Policing Board and Police Ombudsman indicators which are based on those who had heard of each organisation.
6. Due to Note 2, unweighted base refers to the overall NICS 2003/04 sample.

Table A2: Confidence in the police and police accountability arrangements, by personal characteristics (%) in Northern Ireland¹

	% saying							Overall confidence rating ²	Unweighted base ³
	The police provide an ordinary day-to-day service for all the people of NI	The police do a very or fairly good job in NI as a whole	The police treat Catholics and Protestants equally in NI as a whole	The Policing Board is independent of the police	The Policing Board helps the police do a good job	The Police Ombudsman is independent of the police	The Police Ombudsman helps the police do a good job		
ALL ADULTS	85	72	81	73	81	85	85	80	4,021
Age (3 groups)									
16-29	84	69	76	62	84	69	89	76	652
30-59	83	70	80	75	79	86	83	79	2088
60+	88	77	88	75	83	91	87	84	1,276
Age (7 groups)									
16-24	84	71	72	60	84	66	92	76	348
25-34	83	66	80	66	82	78	83	76	666
35-44	85	74	80	76	77	84	84	80	678
45-54	82	68	80	76	78	87	81	78	746
55-64	85	72	83	76	83	89	85	81	614
65-74	87	76	88	77	84	92	87	84	533
75+	91	80	90	71	81	90	89	85	431
Men	85	73	84	75	79	88	84	81	1,783
16-24	88	77	75	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	137
25-34	82	64	83	63	79	81	82	76	262
35-44	85	75	81	82	75	91	80	81	308
45-54	84	71	85	78	77	90	84	81	341
55-64	86	72	82	78	80	90	79	81	283
65-74	87	75	91	77	81	93	85	85	270
75+	90	78	89	74	78	97	88	85	182
Women	84	71	79	71	82	82	86	79	2,233
16-24	81	67	69	55	78	68	88	72	211
25-34	84	68	77	68	84	75	84	77	404
35-44	85	74	79	70	79	79	88	79	370
45-54	81	65	77	75	78	84	79	76	405
55-64	85	71	85	75	86	89	90	82	331
65-74	88	78	84	77	87	90	89	84	263
75+	92	81	90	67	84	85	90	86	249
Religion									
Catholic	82	66	72	70	80	82	86	75	1,675
Protestant	87	77	88	74	81	86	84	83	2,006
Perceived nationality									
British	87	78	87	73	81	85	85	83	1,890
Irish	79	59	64	70	76	84	82	71	1,020
Northern Irish	86	74	87	74	84	84	88	82	927
Other	90	74	94	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	160
Disability or illness									
Long-standing illness or disability	83	71	79	70	76	84	83	78	1,143
Limits activities	82	70	76	70	76	83	81	76	863
Does not limit activities	88	75	86	71	77	85	88	82	280
No long-standing illness or disability	85	72	82	74	82	85	86	80	2,871
Victim of crime reported to police									
Victim	82	69	80	76	78	87	83	79	1,571
Within last 2 years	79	65	78	76	76	82	82	76	449
More than 2 years ago	84	71	81	77	79	90	83	80	1,122
Never a victim	86	73	82	71	82	83	86	81	2,446
Daily newspaper readership									
National broadsheets	87	75	83	80	88	92	90	84	408
National tabloids	86	73	81	70	80	83	84	80	1,603
Irish News	80	63	66	67	79	83	86	73	615
Newsletter	89	78	89	71	81	85	84	83	349
Belfast Telegraph	87	77	87	79	86	91	87	84	967

Source: NICS 2012/13

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.
2. This measure is the weighted mean of the responses to the seven individual confidence strands in the table. Greater weighting is given to the three questions on the police.
3. Unweighted base refers to 'police provide an ordinary day-to-day service'. Bases for other police indicators will be similar but will be lower for Policing Board and Police Ombudsman indicators which are based on those who had heard of each organisation.

Table A3: Confidence in the police and police accountability arrangements, by household and area characteristics (%) in Northern Ireland¹

	% saying							Overall confidence rating ²	Unweighted base ⁷
	The police provide an ordinary day-to-day service for all the people of NI	The police do a very or fairly good job in NI as a whole	The police treat Catholics and Protestants equally in NI as a whole	The Policing Board is independent of the police	The Policing Board helps the police do a good job	The Police Ombudsman is independent of the police	The Police Ombudsman helps the police do a good job		
ALL ADULTS	85	72	81	73	81	85	85	80	4,021
Living arrangements (respondent)									
Living as a couple	86	73	84	76	81	88	85	81	2,059
Married	86	74	84	77	81	89	84	82	1,862
Cohabiting	84	68	79	73	80	81	90	78	197
Not living as a couple	84	70	78	67	79	78	85	77	1,956
Single	82	68	76	65	79	75	85	75	1,086
Separated	81	62	76	74	79	86	81	75	185
Divorced	82	75	81	66	76	82	85	79	288
Widowed	90	77	85	69	85	85	89	84	397
Household type³									
HRP aged under 60:									
Single adult & child(ren)	79	66	71	61	76	70	84	72	328
Adults & child(ren)	85	71	79	75	79	83	85	79	974
No children	84	69	79	72	81	84	83	78	1,355
HRP aged 60 and over	87	76	87	74	83	89	87	83	1,364
Household income									
Less than £10,000	81	68	76	57	76	75	84	75	763
£10,000 less than £20,000	84	71	81	69	80	81	85	79	1,041
£20,000 less than £30,000	88	74	82	75	80	88	87	82	670
£30,000 less than £40,000	82	69	84	79	81	90	85	80	435
£40,000 less than £50,000	87	77	86	82	83	90	86	84	339
£50,000 or more	91	78	83	86	84	95	85	85	312
Tenure									
Owner-occupied	86	74	83	76	82	88	86	82	2,617
Social rented	82	62	77	66	73	75	79	74	648
Private rented	83	69	77	63	80	74	85	76	740
Area type⁴									
Belfast	84	70	80	78	78	87	84	79	1,357
Urban, excluding Belfast	85	73	81	70	80	83	85	79	1,328
All Urban	84	71	80	74	79	85	84	79	2,685
Rural	86	72	83	71	83	84	86	81	1,336
Policing District⁴									
A&B (Belfast)	80	63	74	75	76	82	82	74	654
C	88	76	88	75	84	89	87	84	705
D	87	75	82	77	79	90	81	82	633
E	83	70	79	64	81	83	87	78	624
F	88	73	83	70	82	80	87	81	441
G	83	72	78	73	84	79	86	79	506
H	85	73	85	76	77	87	85	81	458
Perceived level of ASB⁵									
High	70	55	68	68	70	78	77	67	392
Low	87	73	83	74	81	85	86	81	3,356
Multiple Deprivation Measure rank⁶									
1st quintile Most deprived	79	62	69	69	70	78	80	71	817
2nd quintile	86	72	82	70	82	81	86	80	855
3rd quintile	86	72	84	68	80	84	87	80	795
4th quintile	85	73	86	74	84	87	87	82	807
5th quintile Least deprived	89	79	85	83	84	92	85	85	747

Source: NICS 2012/13

- Results exclude don't knows and refusals.
- This measure is the weighted mean of the responses to the seven individual confidence strands in the table. Greater weighting is given to the three questions on the police.
- HRP: Household Reference Person (in order of sequence, the person who owns or rents the accommodation, highest earner or oldest person).
- When combined, PSNI policing districts A & B equate to Belfast Local Government District area. See Table B1 in Technical Annex for full geographical breakdown of policing districts. For the area type breakdown, Belfast is based on the Belfast Metropolitan Urban area which extends beyond the Belfast Local Government District.
- ASB: Anti-social behaviour (measure derived from responses to seven questions on perceptions of ASB in the local area).
- Rank order of super output areas (derived from 2010 Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure).
- Unweighted base refers to 'police provide an ordinary day-to-day service'. Bases for other police indicators will be similar but will be lower for Policing Board and Police Ombudsman indicators which are based on those who had heard of each organisation.

Table A4: Perceptions of how good a job the local police are doing (%) in Northern Ireland and England and Wales¹

% saying the local police are doing	NICS 2007/08	NICS 2008/09	NICS 2009/10	NICS 2010/11	NICS 2011/12	NICS 2012/13	Statistically significant change, 2011/12 to 2012/13? ²	CSEW 2012/13
An excellent or good job	41	42	40	43	47	49		61
A fair job	43	41	42	40	39	38		30
A poor or very poor job	17	17	18	17	14	13		8
<i>Unweighted base</i>	3,833	3,756	3,985	3,952	3,970	3,961		33,823

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.
2. Statistical significance of change at the 5% level (two-tailed test) is indicated by a double asterisk (**).

Table A5: Confidence in the local police (%) in Northern Ireland and England and Wales¹

% saying strongly agree / tend to agree that the local police	NICS 2007/08	NICS 2008/09	NICS 2009/10	NICS 2010/11	NICS 2011/12	NICS 2012/13	Statistically significant change, 2011/12 to 2012/13? ³	CSEW 2012/13
Overall confidence in the local police²	60	60	59	61	65	65		74
Can be relied on to be there when you need them	45	46	44	46	52	52		59
Would treat you with respect if you had contact with them	81	83	82	82	84	84		86
Treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are	64	66	64	64	67	66		65
Can be relied on to deal with minor crimes ⁵	43	45	44	47	50	52		'
Understand the issues that affect this community	57	60	58	61	63	62		71
Are dealing with the things that matter to this community	42	46	45	47	50	51		60
<i>Unweighted base⁴</i>	3,885	3,821	4,066	4,045	4,024	4,027		34,628

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.
2. Based on respondents agreeing with the statement, 'Taking everything into account, I have confidence in the police in this area'.
3. Statistical significance of change at the 5% level (two-tailed test) is indicated by a double asterisk (**).
4. Unweighted base refers to overall confidence in the local police. Other bases will be similar.
5. The question 'police can be relied on to deal with minor crimes' was not included in CSEW 2012/13.

Table A6: Confidence in the local police, by personal characteristics (%) in Northern Ireland¹

	% saying strongly agree / tend to agree that the local police						Overall confidence in the local police ²	Unweighted base ³
	Can be relied on to be there when you need them	Would treat you with respect if you had contact with them	Treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are	Can be relied on to deal with minor crimes	Understand the issues that affect this community	Are dealing with the things that matter to this community		
ALL ADULTS	52	84	66	52	62	51	65	4,027
Age (3 groups)								
16-29	53	77	59	51	56	45	61	657
30-59	50	84	64	49	61	48	63	2089
60+	56	90	75	58	68	60	73	1276
Age (7 groups)								
16-24	54	75	58	52	55	46	60	352
25-34	52	81	61	49	57	44	61	665
35-44	52	85	66	49	61	47	63	679
45-54	48	85	65	48	62	52	62	746
55-64	47	87	66	54	63	51	65	614
65-74	55	91	76	55	67	59	72	532
75+	67	90	80	65	74	65	81	434
Men	51	84	70	51	62	52	65	1,786
16-24	55	78	61	55	57	47	59	141
25-34	51	78	64	47	55	44	58	263
35-44	51	85	69	47	61	47	65	307
45-54	48	84	70	49	63	55	66	340
55-64	41	85	69	46	64	54	65	285
65-74	53	91	79	53	67	56	69	267
75+	63	90	81	69	77	69	81	183
Women	54	85	63	53	62	49	65	2,236
16-24	52	73	55	50	54	44	61	211
25-34	54	83	57	50	59	44	64	402
35-44	53	85	63	50	61	47	62	372
45-54	48	85	61	47	61	49	58	406
55-64	53	88	63	61	63	48	65	329
65-74	56	91	72	57	68	62	75	265
75+	71	90	79	62	71	62	81	251
Religion								
Catholic	52	82	59	50	58	48	60	1,677
Protestant	53	86	72	54	67	54	69	2,010
Perceived nationality								
British	53	87	72	56	66	55	69	1,893
Irish	46	80	53	47	52	40	54	1,020
Northern Irish	53	84	67	48	65	52	67	925
Other	72	84	74	61	64	62	74	165
Disability or illness								
Long-standing illness or disability	52	85	65	52	64	53	65	1,144
Limits activities	51	84	65	51	63	52	63	864
Does not limit activities	54	87	64	55	67	54	71	279
No long-standing illness or disability	53	84	66	52	61	50	65	2,876
Victim of crime reported to police								
Victim	50	85	65	49	61	49	61	1,573
Within last 2 years	51	83	61	47	59	45	57	453
More than 2 years ago	49	85	67	49	62	51	63	1,120
Never a victim	54	84	67	54	63	52	67	2,449
Daily newspaper readership								
National broadsheets	54	89	67	51	68	53	71	405
National tabloids	51	85	66	52	63	52	65	1,608
Irish News	44	81	56	46	54	44	58	615
Newsletter	54	85	77	56	70	52	71	347
Belfast Telegraph	55	88	72	53	67	56	71	964

Source: NICS 2012/13

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.
2. Based on respondents agreeing with the statement, 'Taking everything into account, I have confidence in the police in this area'.
3. Unweighted base refers to overall confidence in the local police. Other bases will be similar.

Table A7: Confidence in the local police, by household and area characteristics (%) in Northern Ireland¹

	% saying strongly agree / tend to agree that the local police						Overall confidence in the local police ²	Unweighted base ⁷
	Can be relied on to be there when you need them	Would treat you with respect if you had contact with them	Treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are	Can be relied on to deal with minor crimes	Understand the issues that affect this community	Are dealing with the things that matter to this community		
ALL ADULTS	52	84	66	52	62	51	65	4,027
Living arrangements (respondent)								
Living as a couple	52	87	69	51	63	51	66	2,061
Married	51	87	70	52	63	52	66	1,864
Cohabiting	57	84	60	48	53	39	64	197
Not living as a couple	53	81	62	53	61	50	64	1,960
Single	52	78	58	50	58	48	60	1,092
Separated	52	84	59	51	60	48	63	184
Divorced	51	84	64	55	66	46	66	286
Widowed	63	89	75	64	70	64	80	398
Household type³								
HRP aged under 60:								
Single adult & child(ren)	53	77	54	55	63	49	58	328
Adults & child(ren)	51	85	67	51	62	47	63	974
No children	51	81	60	48	58	47	61	1,362
HRP aged 60 and over	55	88	74	57	67	59	72	1,363
Household income								
Less than £10,000	52	81	66	56	60	52	62	765
£10,000 less than £20,000	53	83	64	53	63	52	64	1,046
£20,000 less than £30,000	54	85	67	55	66	56	67	670
£30,000 less than £40,000	48	83	66	43	57	45	60	432
£40,000 less than £50,000	53	87	70	51	61	49	70	337
£50,000 or more	53	92	68	50	68	51	71	312
Tenure								
Owner-occupied	52	87	69	52	63	52	67	2,616
Social rented	51	77	59	50	58	46	57	653
Private rented	55	80	62	54	59	51	63	742
Area type⁴								
Belfast	56	84	66	54	61	51	67	1,359
Urban, excluding Belfast	52	83	64	51	62	50	62	1,331
All Urban	54	84	65	52	62	51	65	2,690
Rural	49	86	69	51	63	51	66	1,337
Policing District⁴								
A&B (Belfast)	53	83	60	51	57	46	63	655
C	53	85	73	52	68	55	69	704
D	53	86	70	53	64	50	67	631
E	48	85	65	49	59	48	62	627
F	49	83	63	55	61	58	66	442
G	56	84	63	54	61	50	65	509
H	53	83	67	51	65	48	62	459
Perceived level of ASB⁵								
High	35	72	49	38	48	33	42	394
Low	54	85	68	53	63	53	67	3,360
Multiple Deprivation Measure rank⁶								
1st quintile Most deprived	52	79	56	51	57	43	54	820
2nd quintile	51	84	65	50	60	50	64	858
3rd quintile	51	82	64	51	62	51	65	796
4th quintile	50	85	69	52	62	51	66	805
5th quintile Least deprived	58	91	76	57	68	59	75	748

Source: NICS 2012/13

- Results exclude don't knows and refusals.
- Based on respondents agreeing with the statement, 'Taking everything into account, I have confidence in the police in this area'.
- HRP: Household Reference Person (in order of sequence, the person who owns or rents the accommodation, highest earner or oldest person).
- When combined, PSNI policing districts A & B equate to Belfast Local Government District area. See Table B1 in Technical Annex for full geographical breakdown of policing districts. For the area type breakdown, Belfast is based on the Belfast Metropolitan Urban area which extends beyond the Belfast Local Government District.
- ASB: Anti-social behaviour (measure derived from responses to seven questions on perceptions of ASB in the local area).
- Rank order of super output areas (derived from 2010 Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure).
- Unweighted base refers to overall confidence in the local police. Other bases will be similar.

NICS 2011/12 & 2012/13: Perceptions of Policing, Justice and Organised Crime

Table A8: Confidence in the local police and other agencies working in partnership on ASB and crime issues (%) in Northern Ireland and England and Wales^{1,2,7}

% saying strongly agree / tend to agree that the local police and other agencies	NICS 2007/08 ³	NICS 2008/09	NICS 2009/10	NICS 2010/11	NICS 2011/12	NICS 2012/13	Statistically significant change, 2011/12 to 2012/13 ⁴	CSEW 2012/13
Overall confidence in engagement⁵	42	41	40	38	40	40		-
Seek people's views about the ASB and crime issues that matter in this area ^{6,7}	46	44	42	38	38	39		-
Are dealing with the ASB and crime issues that matter in this area ⁷	39	38	37	38	41	42		59
<i>Unweighted base⁸</i>	<i>1,980</i>	<i>3,679</i>	<i>3,924</i>	<i>3,891</i>	<i>3,894</i>	<i>3,887</i>		<i>33,621</i>

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.

2. The NICS questions specifically relate to 'the police and other agencies, including district councils'. The CSEW question relates to 'the police and local councils', although 'other agencies' are referred to in an introductory paragraph.

3. Estimates for 2007/08 are based on six months of data, October 2007 to March 2008, as the questions were introduced during the 2007/08 survey year.

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

5. This measure is the arithmetic mean of the responses to both strands in the table.

6. The question on 'seeking views' was not included in CSEW 2012/13.

7. ASB: Anti-social behaviour.

8. Unweighted base refers to police and other agencies are 'dealing with ASB and crime issues'. Base for seeking views will be similar.

Table A9: Confidence in community engagement by the local police and other agencies, by personal characteristics (%) in Northern Ireland¹

	% agreeing that the local police and other agencies		Overall confidence in engagement ³	Unweighted base ⁴
	Seek people's views about the ASB and crime issues that matter in this area ²	Are dealing with the ASB and crime issues that matter in this area ²		
ALL ADULTS	39	42	40	3,887
Age (3 groups)				
16-29	38	42	40	630
30-59	37	38	38	2,040
60+	41	48	45	1,212
Age (7 groups)				
16-24	40	44	42	337
25-34	34	36	35	648
35-44	38	39	38	661
45-54	38	38	38	727
55-64	40	43	41	598
65-74	40	46	43	515
75+	43	53	48	396
Men	39	43	41	1,733
16-24	38	48	43	136
25-34	35	35	35	259
35-44	40	40	40	301
45-54	41	40	40	332
55-64	37	41	39	278
65-74	38	46	42	260
75+	47	57	52	167
Women	38	41	39	2,149
16-24	41	41	41	201
25-34	33	36	34	389
35-44	37	38	37	360
45-54	36	37	36	395
55-64	42	45	43	320
65-74	43	47	45	255
75+	39	50	44	229
Religion				
Catholic	36	40	38	1,625
Protestant	41	44	43	1,945
Perceived nationality				
British	42	45	43	1,820
Irish	31	35	33	988
Northern Irish	41	42	41	905
Other	35	47	41	152
Disability or illness				
Long-standing illness or disability	39	44	42	1,097
Limits activities	38	42	40	824
Does not limit activities	44	49	46	273
No long-standing illness or disability	38	41	40	2,783
Victim of crime reported to police				
Victim	37	40	38	1,533
Within last 2 years	38	35	37	441
More than 2 years ago	37	41	39	1,092
Never a victim	39	43	41	2,350
Daily newspaper readership				
National broadsheets	43	45	44	394
National tabloids	39	44	41	1,562
Irish News	37	40	39	594
Newsletter	45	48	46	334
Belfast Telegraph	41	45	43	946

Source: NICS 2012/13

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.
2. ASB: Anti-social behaviour.
3. This measure is the arithmetic mean of the responses to both strands in the table.
4. Unweighted base refers to police and other agencies are 'dealing with ASB and crime issues'. Base for seeking views will be similar.

Table A10: Confidence in community engagement by the local police and other agencies, by household and area characteristics (%) in Northern Ireland¹

	% agreeing that the local police and other agencies		Overall confidence in engagement ³	Unweighted base ⁸
	Seek people's views about the ASB and crime issues that matter in this area ²	Are dealing with the ASB and crime issues that matter in this area ²		
ALL ADULTS	39	42	40	3,887
Living arrangements (respondent)				
Living as a couple	39	41	40	1,996
Married	39	41	40	1,806
Cohabiting	39	43	41	190
Not living as a couple	38	42	40	1,885
Single	38	41	39	1,057
Separated	38	42	40	180
Divorced	34	38	36	273
Widowed	42	52	47	375
Household type⁴				
HRP aged under 60:				
Single adult & child(ren)	36	37	37	315
Adults & child(ren)	38	41	40	949
No children	36	38	37	1,322
HRP aged 60 and over	41	47	44	1,301
Household income				
Less than £10,000	40	42	41	731
£10,000 less than £20,000	40	43	42	1,017
£20,000 less than £30,000	43	46	44	654
£30,000 less than £40,000	35	36	35	426
£40,000 less than £50,000	33	42	37	332
£50,000 or more	41	39	40	302
Tenure				
Owner-occupied	39	42	40	2,537
Social rented	35	37	36	627
Private rented	39	45	42	708
Area type⁵				
Belfast	38	45	41	1,300
Urban, excluding Belfast	38	39	39	1,301
All urban	38	42	40	2,601
Rural	39	41	40	1,286
Policing District⁵				
A&B (Belfast)	34	41	38	613
C	48	48	48	690
D	37	41	39	613
E	36	37	37	604
F	40	45	43	422
G	31	32	32	496
H	43	46	44	449
Perceived level of ASB⁶				
High	34	28	31	387
Low	39	43	41	3,254
Multiple Deprivation Measure rank⁷				
1st quintile Most deprived	34	37	35	784
2nd quintile	38	40	39	831
3rd quintile	36	39	37	762
4th quintile	41	45	43	786
5th quintile Least deprived	43	48	46	724

Source: NICS 2012/13

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.
2. ASB: Anti-social behaviour.
3. This measure is the arithmetic mean of the responses to both strands in the table.
4. HRP: Household Reference Person (in order of sequence, the person who owns or rents the accommodation, highest earner or oldest person).
5. When combined, PSNI policing districts A & B equate to Belfast Local Government District area. See Table B1 in Technical Annex for full geographical breakdown of policing districts. For the area type breakdown, Belfast is based on the Belfast Metropolitan Urban area which extends beyond the Belfast Local Government District.
6. ASB: Anti-social behaviour (measure derived from responses to seven questions on perceptions of ASB in the local area).
7. Rank order of super output areas (derived from 2010 Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure).
8. Unweighted base refers to police and other agencies are 'dealing with ASB and crime issues'. Base for seeking views will be similar.

Table A11: Confidence in the fairness of the criminal justice system (%) in Northern Ireland and England and Wales¹

% saying strongly agree / tend to agree that the criminal justice system	NICS 2007/08 ²	NICS 2008/09	NICS 2009/10	NICS 2010/11	NICS 2011/12	NICS 2012/13	Statistically significant change, 2011/12 to 2012/13 ⁵	CSEW 2012/13
Overall fairness rating³	-	59	58	57	61	58	** ↓	63
Gives witnesses and victims the support they need	37	37	34	35	36	36		60
Treats those accused of crime as innocent until proven guilty	70	73	68	66	68	68		77
Takes into account the views of witnesses and victims	55	56	54	55	56	56		73
When sentencing takes into account the circumstances surrounding the crime	52	54	51	54	54	54		68
Is too soft on those accused of committing a crime ⁴	76	77	75	74	73	72		76
Achieves the correct balance between the rights of offenders and victims	23	24	25	26	25	25		38
Discriminates against particular groups or individuals ⁴	22	20	22	21	20	21		37
<i>Unweighted base⁶</i>	<i>2,032⁷</i>	<i>2,858</i>	<i>3,979</i>	<i>3,967</i>	<i>3,981</i>	<i>3,962</i>		<i>17,180</i>

¹ Denotes variable was not included in survey.

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.
2. Estimates for 2007/08 are based on six months of data, October 2007 to March 2008, as the questions were introduced during the 2007/08 survey year.
3. Based on respondents saying they are very / fairly confident that 'the criminal justice system as a whole is fair' (introduced in July 2008).
4. As these would be perceived as negative outcomes, a high rating would be undesirable.
5. Statistical significance of change at the 5% level (two-tailed test) is indicated by a double asterisk (**).
6. Unweighted base refers to overall fairness rating. Due to Note 3, other NICS 2008/09 bases will be higher.
7. Unweighted 2007/08 base refers to agreement that the CJS is too soft on those accused of committing a crime. Other bases will be similar.

Table A12: Confidence in the effectiveness of the criminal justice system (%) in Northern Ireland and England and Wales¹

% saying very / fairly confident	NICS 2007/08 ²	NICS 2008/09	NICS 2009/10	NICS 2010/11	NICS 2011/12	NICS 2012/13	Statistically significant change, 2011/12 to 2012/13 ⁴	CSEW 2012/13
Overall effectiveness rating³	37	37	37	38	42	40		45
The police are effective at catching criminals	46	52	53	56	61	59		67
The Public Prosecution Service is effective at prosecuting people accused of crime	50	49	48	49	51	50		52
The courts are effective at dealing with cases promptly	39	38	39	37	39	38		44
The courts are effective at giving punishments which fit the crime	21	24	23	25	27	27		29
The prisons are effective at punishing convicted offenders	36	34	34	35	36	35		31
The prisons are effective at rehabilitating convicted offenders	30	27	26	26	27	26		22
The probation service is effective at preventing criminals from reoffending	27	27	26	27	30	28		25
<i>Unweighted base⁵</i>	<i>2,008</i>	<i>3,751</i>	<i>3,978</i>	<i>3,981</i>	<i>3,974</i>	<i>3,966</i>		<i>17,286</i>

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.
2. Estimates for 2007/08 are based on six months of data, October 2007 to March 2008, as the questions were introduced during the 2007/08 survey year.
3. Based on respondents saying they are very / fairly confident that 'the criminal justice system as a whole is effective'.
4. Statistical significance of change at the 5% level (two-tailed test) is indicated by a double asterisk (**).
5. Unweighted base refers to overall effectiveness rating. Other bases will be similar.

Table A13: Confidence in the criminal justice system, by personal characteristics (%) in Northern Ireland¹

	% confident that		Unweighted base ³
	The CJS as a whole is fair ²	The CJS as a whole is effective ²	
ALL ADULTS	58	40	3,962
Age (3 groups)			
16-29	63	53	644
30-59	53	35	2,057
60+	64	40	1,256
Age (7 groups)			
16-24	63	57	342
25-34	58	41	658
35-44	55	37	670
45-54	50	33	734
55-64	59	39	604
65-74	61	37	528
75+	69	45	421
Men	60	39	1,764
16-24	67	62	137
25-34	60	36	262
35-44	57	35	303
45-54	53	33	337
55-64	62	39	279
65-74	62	36	267
75+	68	43	179
Women	56	41	2,193
16-24	61	54	205
25-34	56	44	396
35-44	54	38	367
45-54	48	33	397
55-64	57	39	325
65-74	60	38	261
75+	71	47	242
Religion			
Catholic	57	40	1,641
Protestant	59	40	1,990
Perceived nationality			
British	59	40	1,872
Irish	51	35	1,003
Northern Irish	60	42	914
Other	77	65	149
Disability or illness			
Long-standing illness or disability	56	36	1,126
Limits activities	54	35	851
Does not limit activities	62	42	275
No long-standing illness or disability	59	41	2,828
Victim of crime reported to police			
Victim	52	33	1,560
Within last 2 years	46	32	446
More than 2 years ago	55	33	1,114
Never a victim	62	45	2,398
Attended court as victim / witness / spectator			
Attended court	52	35	720
Within last 2 years	49	35	151
More than 2 years ago	53	34	569
Never attended court	59	41	3,241
Daily newspaper readership			
National broadsheets	65	46	406
National tabloids	57	37	1,586
Irish News	56	36	606
Newsletter	59	39	348
Belfast Telegraph	62	41	957

Source: NICS 2012/13

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.
2. CJS: Criminal Justice System.
3. Unweighted base refers to fairness rating. Base for effectiveness rating will be similar.

Table A14: Confidence in the criminal justice system, by household and area characteristics (%) in Northern Ireland¹

	% confident that		Unweighted base ⁷
	The CJS as a whole is fair ²	The CJS as a whole is effective ²	
ALL ADULTS	58	40	3,962
Living arrangements (respondent)			
Living as a couple	57	37	2,036
Married	57	36	1,843
Cohabiting	54	42	193
Not living as a couple	60	46	1,920
Single	59	48	1,070
Separated	56	40	183
Divorced	55	37	282
Widowed	66	45	385
Household type³			
HRP aged under 60:			
Single adult & child(ren)	53	45	321
Adults & child(ren)	56	38	962
No children	55	40	1,337
HRP aged 60 and over	64	42	1,342
Household income			
Less than £10,000	58	46	746
£10,000 less than £20,000	58	41	1,025
£20,000 less than £30,000	60	40	665
£30,000 less than £40,000	54	34	432
£40,000 less than £50,000	57	37	337
£50,000 or more	64	44	308
Tenure			
Owner-occupied	58	38	2,590
Social rented	56	42	631
Private rented	61	48	724
Area type⁴			
Belfast	58	38	1,337
Urban, excluding Belfast	57	39	1,303
All urban	57	39	2,640
Rural	59	42	1,322
Policing District⁴			
A&B (Belfast)	54	40	643
C	63	38	696
D	57	38	624
E	55	36	614
F	63	51	432
G	59	44	496
H	56	38	457
Perceived level of ASB⁵			
High	43	29	388
Low	60	42	3,316
Multiple Deprivation Measure rank⁶			
1st quintile Most deprived	56	39	799
2nd quintile	59	44	840
3rd quintile	57	40	784
4th quintile	59	38	796
5th quintile Least deprived	60	39	743

Source: NICS 2012/13

- Results exclude don't knows and refusals.
- CJS: Criminal Justice System.
- HRP: Household Reference Person (in order of sequence, the person who owns or rents the accommodation, highest earner or oldest person).
- When combined, PSNI policing districts A & B equate to Belfast Local Government District area. See Table B1 in Technical Annex for full geographical breakdown of policing districts. For the area type breakdown, Belfast is based on the Belfast Metropolitan Urban area which extends beyond the Belfast Local Government District.
- ASB: Anti-social behaviour (measure derived from responses to seven questions on perceptions of ASB in the local area).
- Rank order of super output areas (derived from 2010 Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure).
- Unweighted base refers to fairness rating. Base for effectiveness rating will be similar.

Table A15: The most important things the criminal justice system in Northern Ireland could do to improve its public confidence rating (%)^{1,2,3}

% saying	NICS 2007/08	NICS 2008/09	NICS 2009/10	NICS 2010/11	NICS 2011/12	NICS 2012/13
Tougher sentences	36	38	35	34	32	34
Tackle ASB and minor crime ⁴	25	27	24	23	23	22
Bring more offenders to justice	27	19	18	16	17	18
A more visible policing presence	16	18	19	18	17	16
Reduce the level of reoffending	11	11	10	11	12	13
Speed up the delivery of justice	9	7	8	11	11	12
Tougher prison regimes	10	12	11	13	13	12
Put the interests of victims at the heart of the system	7	10	11	12	11	12
Tackle youth crime	10	13	12	12	11	11
Reduce crime	11	9	11	11	11	10
More consistent sentencing	9	8	8	8	9	8
Better police response times	7	9	10	9	9	8
Respond to what matters most to local communities	7	7	8	7	8	8
Treat people equally	4	5	6	6	6	6
Reduce worry about crime	4	3	4	3	4	4
More appropriate sentencing for young people	3	4	4	4	4	3
None of these	<1	1	1	1	2	1
<i>Unweighted base</i> ⁵	3,887	3,825	4,057	4,040	4,023	4,014

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.
2. Measure combines responses regarding the most and second most important things the criminal justice system could do to improve its public confidence rating.
3. As results relate to two questions, the percentages add to more than 100%.
4. ASB: Anti-social behaviour.
5. Unweighted base refers to the most important thing the criminal justice system could do to improve its public confidence rating.

Table A16: Perceptions of the main harm caused by organised crime (%) in Northern Ireland¹

% saying	NICS 2008/09	NICS 2009/10	NICS 2010/11	NICS 2011/12	NICS 2012/13
Fear in the community	37	35	35	35	36
Violence in the community	15	15	16	16	16
Legitimate businesses lose trade	12	12	11	13	11
Small businesses/retailers forced to close	8	9	8	8	8
Damage to people's health	7	6	7	8	7
Loss of confidence in law enforcement agencies	8	8	9	7	7
Loss of jobs	4	5	4	5	5
Market flooded with inferior goods	5	5	4	4	5
Less money available for public services	3	5	5	5	4
<i>Unweighted base</i>	3,090	3,905	3,897	3,941	3,905

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.

Table A17: Perceptions of the level of harm caused by organised crime (%) in Northern Ireland¹

Perceived level of harm (%) caused by...	NICS 2010/11			NICS 2011/12			NICS 2012/13		
	Minimal	Moderate	Great	Minimal	Moderate	Great	Minimal	Moderate	Great
Organised crime overall	68	26	6	67	28	5	70	25	5
People selling or buying illegal drugs	59	26	15	58	27	15	59	27	13
People selling or buying counterfeit or smuggled goods	67	27	7	66	26	8	69	24	7
Fuel laundering and smuggling ²	77	18	5	76	19	5	78	17	5
Money laundering and fraud ²	78	17	5	77	18	5	79	16	5
Protection or extortion racketeering	79	15	6	79	16	5	81	14	5
Armed robbery	78	16	5	79	16	5	81	14	5
Immigration crime including human trafficking / smuggling ³	85	11	4	84	11	5	86	10	4
<i>Unweighted base⁴</i>	3,705			3,760			3,758		

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.
2. Individual questions on 'money laundering and fraud' and 'fuel laundering and smuggling' were introduced to the NICS in May 2009.
3. The question on immigration crime was introduced to the NICS in April 2010.
4. Unweighted base refers to organised crime overall. Other bases will be similar.

Table A18: Perceptions of change in the level of harm caused by organised crime in the past 12 months (%) in Northern Ireland¹

% perceiving...	NICS 2008/09 ²	NICS 2009/10	NICS 2010/11	NICS 2011/12	NICS 2012/13	Statistically significant change, 2011/12 to 2012/13? ³
A lot / little more harm	20	19	19	18	17	** ↑
About the same	63	66	68	68	71	
A little / lot less harm	17	16	12	13	12	
<i>Unweighted base</i>	2,834	3,629	3,626	3,627	3,693	

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.
2. NICS 2008/09 figures are based on 10 months of data, June 2008 to March 2009, as the questions were introduced during the 2008/09 survey year.
3. Statistical significance of change at the 5% level (two-tailed test) is indicated by a double asterisk (**).

Table A19: Perceptions of change in the level of harm caused by organised crime, by personal characteristics (%) in Northern Ireland¹

	% saying			Unweighted base
	The level of harm caused by organised crime has increased	The level of harm caused by organised crime has remained the same	The level of harm caused by organised crime has decreased	
ALL ADULTS	17	71	12	3,693
Age (3 groups)				
16-29	17	66	16	605
30-59	17	72	11	1,944
60+	14	75	11	1,139
Age (7 groups)				
16-24	20	62	18	331
25-34	16	74	11	611
35-44	17	73	10	631
45-54	17	71	12	693
55-64	19	70	11	567
65-74	15	72	13	483
75+	9	81	9	372
Men	15	72	13	1,657
16-24	19	56	24	130
25-34	13	77	11	246
35-44	14	76	10	288
45-54	12	73	15	319
55-64	21	69	11	269
65-74	15	72	13	248
75+	8	83	9	157
Women	18	71	11	2,031
16-24	20	67	14	201
25-34	18	72	10	365
35-44	20	70	10	343
45-54	21	70	9	374
55-64	17	72	11	298
65-74	16	72	12	235
75+	11	80	10	215
Religion				
Catholic	19	70	11	1,542
Protestant	15	72	12	1,865
Perceived nationality				
British	16	71	12	1,737
Irish	18	72	10	936
Northern Irish	17	70	13	874
Other	9	80	11	130
Disability or illness				
Long-standing illness or disability	18	71	11	1,047
Limits activities	19	70	11	789
Does not limit activities	15	74	11	258
No long-standing illness or disability	16	72	12	2,643
Victim of crime reported to police				
Victim	19	71	10	1,447
Within last 2 years	22	68	9	416
More than 2 years ago	17	72	11	1,031
Never a victim	15	72	13	2,243
Daily newspaper readership				
National broadsheets	17	72	11	373
National tabloids	18	68	14	1,499
Irish News	19	68	13	574
Newsletter	14	76	10	336
Belfast Telegraph	17	70	13	905

Source: NICS 2012/13

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.

Table A20: Perceptions of change in the level of harm caused by organised crime, by household and area characteristics (%) in Northern Ireland¹

	% saying			Unweighted base
	The level of harm caused by organised crime has increased	The level of harm caused by organised crime has remained the same	The level of harm caused by organised crime has decreased	
ALL ADULTS	17	71	12	3,693
Living arrangements (respondent)				
Living as a couple	17	73	10	1,901
Married	17	73	10	1,724
Cohabiting	16	74	11	177
Not living as a couple	17	69	14	1,786
Single	18	67	15	999
Separated	18	68	14	170
Divorced	18	66	16	262
Widowed	11	79	9	355
Household type²				
HRP aged under 60:				
Single adult & child(ren)	17	69	14	301
Adults & child(ren)	18	72	10	914
No children	17	68	15	1,256
HRP aged 60 and over	15	75	10	1,222
Household income				
Less than £10,000	14	71	15	695
£10,000 less than £20,000	17	70	12	968
£20,000 less than £30,000	19	68	13	611
£30,000 less than £40,000	13	72	15	413
£40,000 less than £50,000	18	75	7	320
£50,000 or more	13	77	10	295
Tenure				
Owner-occupied	16	74	10	2,429
Social rented	19	66	14	580
Private rented	17	67	16	672
Area type³				
Belfast	15	70	15	1,211
Urban, excluding Belfast	21	66	12	1,217
All urban	18	68	14	2,428
Rural	13	78	9	1,265
Policing District³				
A&B (Belfast)	16	65	18	567
C	14	74	12	668
D	19	68	13	576
E	18	73	8	585
F	17	75	8	415
G	15	73	12	458
H	17	72	11	424
Perceived level of ASB⁴				
High	38	49	12	376
Low	14	74	12	3,124
Multiple Deprivation Measure rank⁵				
1st quintile Most deprived	21	66	13	737
2nd quintile	16	71	13	795
3rd quintile	15	74	11	732
4th quintile	16	73	11	742
5th quintile Least deprived	15	73	12	687

Source: NICS 2012/13

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.

2. HRP: Household Reference Person (in order of sequence, the person who owns or rents the accommodation, highest earner or oldest person).

3. When combined, PSNI policing districts A & B equate to Belfast Local Government District area. See Table B1 in Technical Annex for full geographical breakdown of policing districts. For the area type breakdown, Belfast is based on the Belfast Metropolitan Urban area which extends beyond the Belfast Local Government District.

4. ASB: Anti-social behaviour (measure derived from responses to seven questions on perceptions of ASB in the local area).

5. Rank order of super output areas (derived from 2010 Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure).

TECHNICAL ANNEX

Sampling and fieldwork

The initial NICS 2012/13 sample consisted of 6,750 addresses, randomly selected from the Land and Property Services domestic property database. Visits to each address by an interviewer from the NISRA Central Survey Unit resulted in an eligible sample of 5,957 occupied addresses, from which attempts were made to interview one randomly selected adult respondent at each address.

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 smaller households.

In January 2005, the NICS began operating on a continuous basis. This bulletin refers primarily to fieldwork undertaken during the financial year 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013, which involved complete interviews with 4,055 people aged 16 years and over. This represents an eligible response rate of 68%.

Respondents were assured in advance of the interviews that any information they provided would be treated as entirely confidential and that the level of detail produced in publications or in any subsequent analyses would not allow for identification of individuals. The interviews typically lasted just under an hour for non-victims, although those involving respondents who disclosed several crimes could last much longer.

Rounding, error and statistical significance

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.

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

Because NICS estimates are subject to sampling error, differences between estimates from successive years of the survey or between population subgroups may occur by chance.

For the purposes of this bulletin, 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.

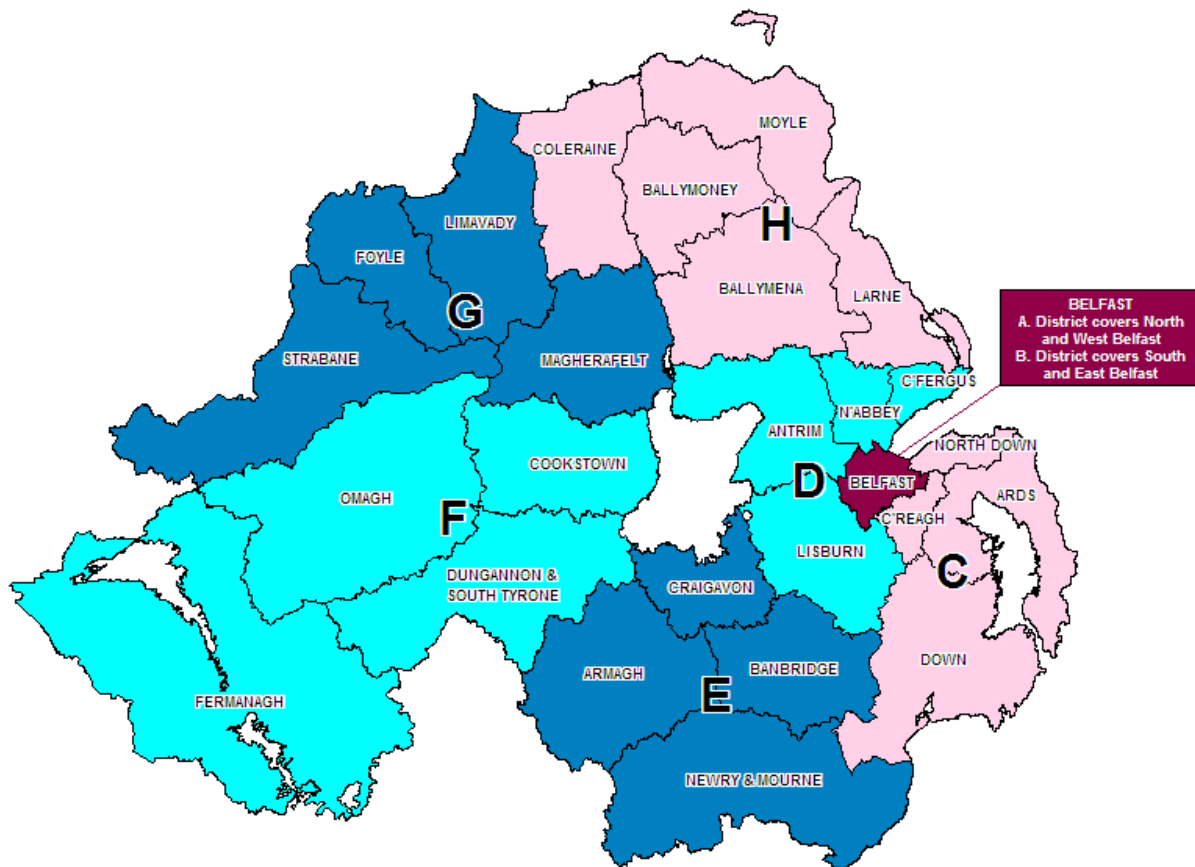
Further information on the 2012/13 sweep of the NICS is contained within the NICS 2012/13 Technical Report (forthcoming, via the Northern Ireland Department of Justice website: <http://www.dojni.gov.uk/index/statistics-research/stats-research-publications/northern-ireland-crime-survey-s-r.htm>).

Table B1: Sample profile for NICS 2012/13

Group	Sub-group	Unweighted Number	Unweighted %	Weighted %
Sex	Men	1,799	44	47
	Women	2,251	56	53
Age group	16-24	353	9	12
	25-34	671	17	16
	35-44	682	17	17
	45-54	750	19	20
	55-64	618	15	15
	65-74	537	13	12
	75+	439	11	8
Religion	Catholic	1,688	42	42
	Protestant	2,020	50	50
Area type	Urban	2,709	67	65
	Urban, excluding Belfast	1,339	33	33
	Rural	1,346	33	35
Policing district ¹	A&B (Belfast)	664	16	15
	C	706	17	17
	D	635	16	16
	E	629	16	16
	F	446	11	11
	G	513	13	13
	H	462	11	11
	Multiple Deprivation Measure Rank ²	1st quintile (most deprived)	827	20
2nd quintile		863	21	21
3rd quintile		802	20	20
4th quintile		812	20	21
5th quintile (least deprived)		751	19	20
Vehicle-owning households		3,222	79	85

1. See Figure B1. When combined, PSNI policing districts A and B equate to Belfast City Council area.
2. Rank order of super output areas (derived from 2010 Multiple Deprivation Measure).

Figure B1: Map of PSNI Policing Districts



1. Based on Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland data © 2007.

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